Rice, Rebellion, and Revelations:

2024 Archaeology at the Old House Plantation

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Submitted to the Jasper County 250 Committee
Jasper County, South Carolina

Submitted by The LAMAR Institute
P.O. Box 2992
Savannah, Georgia 31402
August 2025

LAMAR Institute Publication Series Report Number 247

Acknowledgements

Numerous individuals and entities participated in the Old House Archaeology Project in various ways and we wish to acknowledge their involvement. We appreciated the visit by Corey Bivens, Jasper County Park and Recreation Director and Katherine Amidon, of Bolton & Menk, to include the site in the Jasper County Master Plan. We thank Tony Kukulich, Editor/Reporter with the *Post and Courier*, Beaufort County, for covering the archaeological investigations at the site and writing about them. We acknowledge Sharon Shay, president and Rita Livingston, of the Jasper County Historical Society, who allowed LAMAR Institute access to look at some of the artifacts from the Old House Plantation Site excavated in 1965 by the Charleston Museum and now held by the society. We acknowledge Rob Shenk and Wide Awake Films, contracted by Jasper County 250 Committee to make a documentary about the site and Thomas Heyward, Jr. The team shot and edited archaeological field and laboratory footage for that film. We enjoyed working with the entire film crew.

We thank the large number of volunteers who enthusiastically joined us in fieldwork opportunities. This included (in alphabetical order) Terri Aigner, Greg Beavers, Stacy Bennett, Bob Buckley, Karen Buckley, Jim Closson, Lisa Cooler, Smittie Cooler, Cathy DeCourcy, Kathlyn Gray, Isaac Henry, Ann Horry, Paul Horry, Connie Horton, Joe Kernan, Rita Kernan, Donna Lee, Linda Morrison, Michael Reynolds, Nolan Tarrance, Barry White, Cortni White, and Gerald Wynn. We thank Jim Closson for researching the 20th-century jewelry pin we discovered and for locating the descendants of the DAR pin's original owner.

We appreciate all the visitors to the site during fieldwork. Thank you. We also thank Eddie Cooler, Hillary Cooler Taylor, Casey Cooler, and Charles Cooler for taking the time to talk to us on site and share historical stories and information. Thank you to Rusty Cooler and Oregon Cooler for sharing historical information and allowing us to look at their artifact collection that included items from their yard, which is adjacent to the portion of the Old House Plantation Site that is now the park owned by Jasper County.

Special thanks to Surveyor Carlos with Nandina Surveying/Engineers, who provided us a coordinate to enable us to tie our archaeological site grid to his land surveyor's plat.

Archaeologists working with LAMAR Institute included Dawn Ashlock, Phillip "P.T. "Ashlock, III, Beth Gantt and Kathy Mulchrone. They brought well over a century of collective expertise, a range of skills, insights, professionalism, intense interest and joy to the fieldwork. We thank each of them for making the fieldwork better and even more delightful. We also appreciate the talents and keen interests of established LAMAR volunteers Greg Beavers and Isaac Henry, whose participation we always enjoy and whose skill and hard work contribute greatly to project success.

Mr. Jim Legg, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology conserved and stabilized selected metal artifacts. We appreciate his expertise on a vast range of metals conservation. We thank him for his kind accommodation to undertake conservation quickly on one artifact required immediately for exhibit purposes. Dr. Jack Rossen, of Olde Seed Archaeological Consulting, LLC undertook the macrobotanical analysis of one soil sample from the site. He worked with us to see that the soil was processed correctly and then analyzed it expediently upon receiving the processed materials.

Laboratory analysis was expedited by the artifact washing and preliminary sorting undertaken by Lisa Powell. Dawn Ashlock, Buildings Archaeologist and GIS Specialist, provided expertise on brick, mortar, and plaster identification and context information. She ensured the data tables were correct and then used them to create a multitude of Geographic Information System (GIS) layers showing the locations of specific artifact types

across the landscape. She also assimilated the paper maps made by past archaeological investigations into the project GIS data, rectifying numerous issues and problems in doing so accurately. Dr. Ashlock also took raw photographs of the 2024 artifacts. Dan Elliott conducted the bulk of artifact analysis, assisted in analysis and data entry by Rita Elliott. Mr. Elliott merged and sorted artifact data base information for interpretive purposes, including analysis and GIS mapping. He created initial real-time GIS maps used to guide fieldwork. Mr. Elliott examined the ground penetrating radar (GPR) data in the field for real-time interpretation. He also re-examined the GPR data in the lab at a greater level of intensity, and wrote the GPR section of this report. Artifact research and additional historical research were conducted by the Elliotts. Artifact illustration plates, creation of computerized field map graphics, artifact preparation for conservation, data interpretation, the majority of report writing, and report formatting was undertaken by Ms. Elliott.

Of critical importance, this project would not have happened without the incredible drive and commitment of the Jasper County 250 Committee. Earl "Smittie" Cooler, Cathleen "Cathy" DeCourcy, and Linda Morrison were, and continue to be, the driving force behind the research, study, interpretation, preservation, and public outreach of the Old House Plantation Site. Their perseverance in each of these specific avenues is only surpassed by their desire to ensure that the best decisions are made for both the short and long-term, and to inform their decision with knowledge from a broad range of experts. We appreciate their strong affection for the site and a working desire to protect it and other aspects of Jasper County history, whether above or underground, or in historical documents and artifacts. We thank Smittie and Cathy, along with Lisa Cooler, Ann Horry and Connie Horton, for their hard work assisting with survey, excavation, and backfilling. In addition, we thank them for being so generous, personally, to the archaeological crew in terms of logistics, lodging, tasty treats, entertainment, and genuine kindness. You have spoiled us greatly! More importantly we appreciate you not only as the colleagues you were but also as the friends you have become.

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Chapter 1. Old House, an Introduction

In 2024 the LAMAR Institute submitted a proposal for the archaeological investigation of the Old House Site (Official South Carolina Archaeological Site number 38JA72) in Jasper County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The Jasper County South Carolina 250 Committee (JCSC250) and the Jasper County Government requested the proposed work. That committee "is charged with the responsibility of planning and development of sites and events that will highlight the role that Jasper County played in the American Revolution and provide opportunities for education and tourism within the county" (JCSC250 2024). The Jasper County 250 Committee is one of 46 county committees formed (one in every county of the state) under the auspices of the South Carolina 250th Commission, which was authorized by the South Carolina General Assembly in 2018 (SC250 2024). The purpose of the commission is to plan and execute "…a proper observance of the Sestercentennial of the American Revolution in South Carolina," in cooperation with commemorative organizations and similar entities in other states, and to include the role of persons of African-American descent in the war (SC250:2024). The commission's mission is, "To celebrate and promote South Carolina's role in the American Revolution by educating, engaging, and inspiring South Carolinians and visitors" (SC250 2024). Its goals are to:

- Discover and celebrate South Carolina's Revolutionary Era, its significant people, places, principles, and events.
- Interpret, preserve, and make accessible Revolutionary scholarship and sites.
- Educate South Carolinians and the world about South Carolina's roles in the American Revolution.
- Support and promote research and cultural heritage tourism by telling South Carolina's stories from many points of view.
- Support and promote local 250th anniversary commemorative events, arts, preservation, heritage tourism infrastructure, and corresponding economic development.

The SC 250th Commission partners include the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism (SC250 2024).

The Jasper County 250 Committee has been, and continues to be, especially active. It consists of interested community volunteers and representatives from county government and municipalities, including the City of Hardeeville and the Town of Ridgeland (JCSC250 n.d.:3). One of the committee's focal points for preservation, education, and tourism is an 18th-century archaeological site located in Jasper County known as the Tomb of Thomas Heyward, Jr. The Jasper County 250 Committee continues to undertake extensive planning and study to create, preserve, and study a unique historical and natural site that is accessible to the public. The committee's work includes the creation of a Master Plan for the site that to include a Cultural Landscape Report containing an archaeological survey, a landscape architectural assessment and a land title abstract. The committee intends to undertake these as well: cemetery preservation and disaster plan, interpretive plan, business plan, financial plan, and a site use plan (JCSC250 n.d.:4). As part of the Cultural Landscape Report, the 2024 archaeological survey will complete gaps left by previous archaeological work on the site and provide information and data necessary to undertake site planning, stewardship, interpretation, and recommendations for future archaeological investigations.

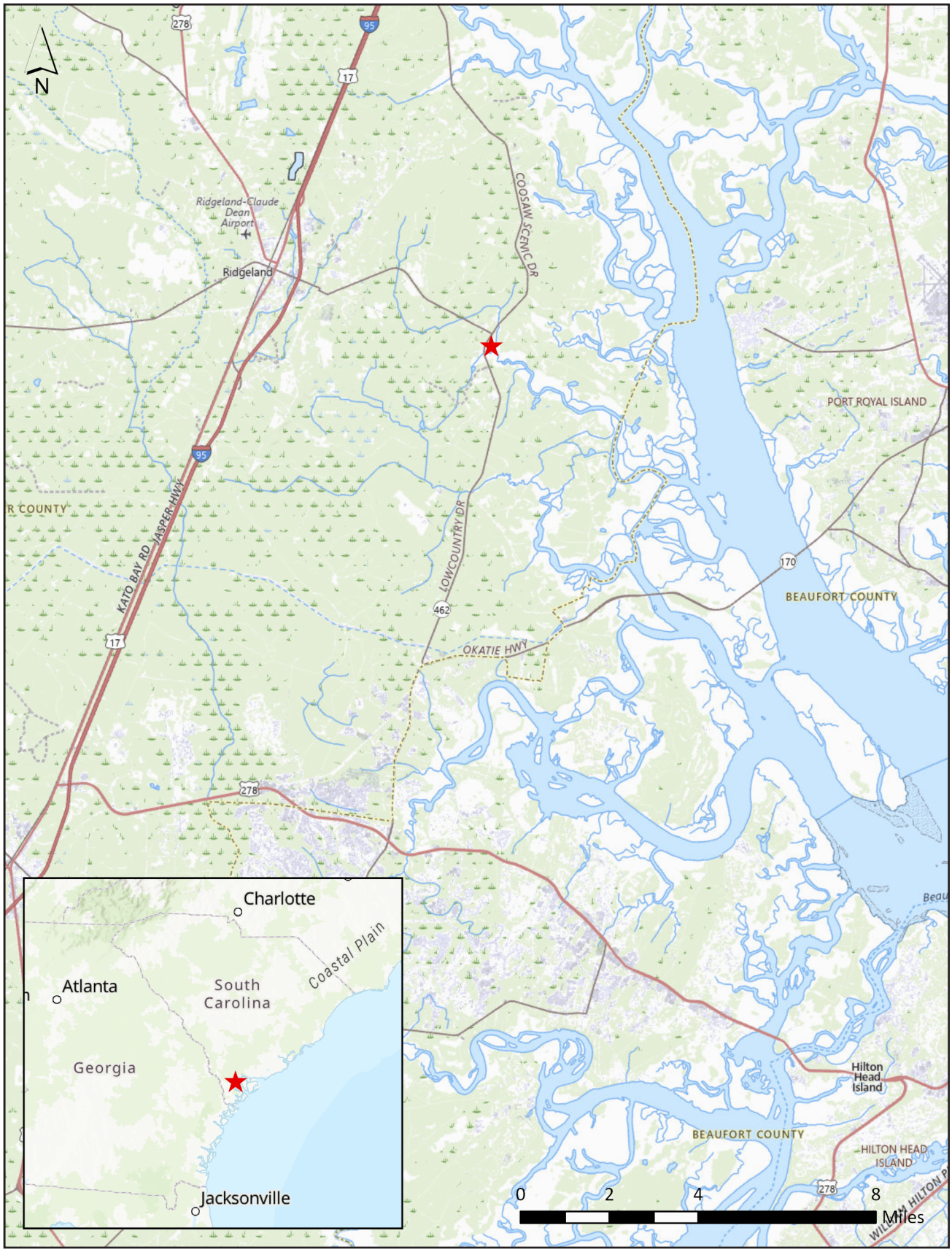


Figure 1. Red star denotes the location of the Old House Plantation site on a modern map (ESRI 2020).

Background

The Old House Plantation Site consists of 13.4 acres owned by Jasper County, South Carolina. The site containing the tomb of Thomas Heyward, Jr. and others originally was part of a 2,115-acre plantation dating to the early 18th century. The site is located adjacent to Euhaw Creek in rural Jasper County. This region is referred to by various names in historical documents including Euhaw (variant spellings), Old House, Old House Landing, Heyward's Mill, Heyward's Landing, and Indian Land. Newspaper advertisements from 1767 and 1769 refer to the area as "Ewehaws Indian Land" and "Euhaws Indian Land", respectively (*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* 1767:4; 1769:4). The antique term "Indian Land" has a broader geographic meaning extending beyond Euhaw Creek, but Euhaw refers to plantations along Euhaw Creek, which is a relatively short waterway that flows into the Broad River.

By the mid-1860s, Old House no longer appeared on contemporary maps. The property left the Heyward family ownership and was rented to various individuals from 1868-1873. In 1895 the by-then 35-acre tract was sold, with an exclusion for the family cemetery located there (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:21). The early 20th century saw the tract bought and sold several times with no indication of standing structures by the 1930s, if not earlier. By 1930 Harry B. Cooler, Sr. purchased the tract. The archaeological site had been uncovered during grading activities when Harry B. Cooler, Sr. began construction for a new home in 1965. Laudably, Cooler stopped grading and contacted an area historian who communicated with the Charleston Museum (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:1). In 1965, the museum sent its archaeologist John Miller to the site. This and other archaeological investigations are summarized in Chapter 3 of this report. Harry Cooler, Sr. died in 1968 and his son, Harry, Jr. inherited the Old House tract. Three years later Harry Jr. offered the Heyward Foundation an opportunity to purchase the tract, which it did. The foundation sold the 10 acres of marsh and the 3.4 acres of high ground to Jasper County in 1980 (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:22). Today the approximate 14 acres are a county historical park.

This report details the 2024 archaeology project. Chapter 2 covers the histories of the site. Chapter 3 examines the previous archaeological work at the site and the 2024 research design and archaeological methods employed. Chapter 4 details the 2024 project results. The interpretation of these results is discussed in Chapter 5. An examination of the material culture documented during the investigations is undertaken in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 is a summary of the work and offers specific recommendations for the future of the site and for site management.

Chapter 2. The History of Old House and Its Surrounds

The Indigenous Past

Europeans and Africans were not the original users of the area that became the Old House Plantation. Native Americans enjoyed the same natural resources here for thousands of years prior to the Heyward family and others. The early indigenous people who lived in and passed through this area predate the tribes to which most people today are familiar. Groups such as the Cherokee, Catawba, and Yamasee did not exist for most of the 10,000 or more years prior to European and African arrival here. Those older indigenous people are grouped by archaeologists according to the cultural traits they expressed during specific periods of time. Archaeologists have identified these cultures and periods generally as follows: Paleo (13,000 – 9,500 BC); Archaic (9,500 -1,000 B.C), Woodland (1000 B.C. - A.D. 900), Mississippian (A.D. 900 - 1600) and Contact (A.D. 1600 and later) periods. Survey methods at the Old House Plantation were not focused on recovering Native American artifacts, since the area was used by indigenous people during earlier time periods. Uncovering and documenting the indigenous components of the site were not a primary focus of the 2024 archaeological investigations, as reflected in the tools employed during fieldwork. For example, metal detectors can only locate metal artifacts associated with Native Americans during the Contact period, and will not detect the stone tools or clay pots used for thousands of years prior to the Contact period. In spite of this limitation, the 2024 investigations showed evidence of site use by indigenous people. Pottery and stone tools were recovered primarily in the deeper levels of test unit excavations as well as, on occasion, collaterally and coincidentally while recovering metal detector targets. These artifacts are detailed in the results section of this report in Chapter 4 and the Material Culture section of Chapter 5.

Archaeologists in 2024 recovered artifacts dating to the Woodland Period. The Woodland Period ranges from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 900. During this period indigenous people continued to group themselves into larger communities spread across the landscape, yet they shared similar cultural traditions. These groups generally consisted of multiple households. Woodland peoples developed more complex social networks and trade systems, yet they appear to have had an equal society without social rank that would come later in the Mississippian Period. Woodland groups continued to hunt, fish, and forage, while growing gardens. Woodland culture included a range of elaborate symbolism in their material goods and ceremonies, as well as the development of complex ceremonies related to death. This period saw the beginning of clay pottery and by the late Woodland Period indigenous women along the coastal plain of what is now South Carolina were making cordmarked designs on their pottery (King 2016:36). They hit wooden paddles wrapped with natural cordage into the wet clay of newly made pots, leaving a permanent cord impression when the pots were fired in a charcoal pit. Woodland people invented the bow and arrow, and began making smaller stone points that were true arrowheads.

Changing cultural and society traditions and practices are reflected in the Mississippian Period. They are mentioned here only as the link between the Woodland Period and Contact period discussed in terms of the Old House Plantation site. The Mississippian Period consisted of large-scale agriculture of corn, beans, and squash, which allowed for indigenous cities of concentrated populations. Mississippian society was ranked with powerful individuals over the control of chiefdoms. Complex trade networks, redistribution of goods and trade items, and a complicated religious system of beliefs, symbols, and rituals developed. The construction of massive mounds was part of this system. Warfare between chiefdoms occurred and Mississippian people constructed large defensive palisades around their cities for protection. By the late Mississippian Period, approximately 1400 AD, the indigenous people were abandoning their large mound-centers and cities, perhaps due to political collapse throughout their society and possibly exacerbated

by environmental factors such as drought (King 2016:41). While some people migrated to emerging powerful towns in other regions, other people once again dispersed across the landscape and settled in upland and riverine areas. As a result, when European conquistadors, such as Hernando de Soto in 1540 AD, marched across the southeastern portion of what is now the U.S., they saw large areas depopulated of indigenous groups.

By A.D. 1600 the Contact Period saw the results of the dispersion of Mississippian groups, the arrival of European explorers, and the establishment of Euro-Indigenous trade that resulted in movements and relocations of native groups. This included the arrival in the southeast of the warlike, aggressive Westo, and the movement of groups to the Carolina colony to participate in the lucrative deerskin trade. Native groups also included the Shawnee and Yamasee. The Yamasee Indians were a composite of various ethnic groups of Native Americans. They appear to have come to South Carolina originally in 1683 when they settled on Hilton Head Island. Merely three to four years later they moved inland to settle near the Ashepoo River. By the period from 1695 to 1715 they clustered into the Upper and Lower Yamasee, containing a total of ten towns in what is today Jasper and Beaufort counties (Sweeney and Poplin 2016:63). The Upper Yamasee came to South Carolina by way of Spanish Florida Guale settlements along the Georgia coast, where they lived from the mid-to-late 17th century. The Lower Yamasee migrated to South Carolina from interior lands of what is now Georgia in the early 16th through early 17th centuries (Sweeney and Poplin 2016:63). During this period European exploration of the area that would become South Carolina included various forays and military actions, and the construction of forts and settlements in attempts to lay claim to land. Two examples include the Spanish settlement at Santa Elena on Parris Island in 1566 preceded by the short-term French occupation of Charlesfort there in 1562. By 1670 the English gained what was to be a permanent foothold with the establishment of Charles Town in the colony of Carolina.

Interaction between Europeans and indigenous groups became a complex play of geo-political strategy, economic advancement, and shifting alliances. The borderlands of South Carolina were rife with these tensions and the resulting actions on all sides. The Lord Proprietors of South Carolina sought to ensure that the borderlands were occupied by friendly indigenous groups that would ally with England against other native groups as well as Spanish forces. They tried, often unsuccessfully, to regulate the deer skin trade and its English traders with laws that would ensure peaceful trade. As a result of growing trade grievances, land encroachment, and encouragement of native groups to capture each other for enslavement, in 1715 the Yamasee War erupted with the Yamasee and its native allies (excepting the Lower Creek and Cherokee) raiding English settlements, plantations, and trading posts. The Yamasee War virtually ended native capture and enslavement among groups and changed again the way the deerskin trade was conducted. Many Yamasee and allied natives relocated to Florida and became Seminoles. The war resulted in establishment of small forts and trading posts throughout the borderlands. Native groups remained in the area during and after the war and new ones, such as the Chickasaw from what is now northern Mississippi, relocated to participate in the deerskin trade in Carolina (King 2016:51). English-native tensions continued throughout the 18th century marked by the French and Indian War, of which the Cherokee War in 1760 was part of its local extension.

The Context for Euro-American Beginnings at Old House

South Carolina was born amid this backdrop of power struggles between European countries and between European and native groups. In 1663 King Charles II granted a charter to the Carolina proprietors, a group of eight powerful British aristocrats, to oversee the establishment of a new colony in North America. This Carolina colony stretched from the Atlantic to Pacific oceans in a swath extending from what is now the northernmost part of Texas to the northern part of Florida and encompassing an estimated half-million square miles (Temple 2011:12). In 1682 the Lords Proprietors authorized the creation of Colleton, Berkeley, and Craven counties in the southwestern part of the colony (Butler 2021). Two years later they authorized the creation of Carteret County between the Savannah and Combahee rivers. Carteret County was also known as Port Royal County and in 1708 it was changed to Granville County (Butler 2021). The charter conveyed virtually every power to the

proprietors over the land and the people in it. Initially the proprietors were regulated strictly regarding how they could grant land to settlers. The lack of sufficient settlers, however, resulted in a change to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina permitting the sale of land within the 12,000 acre signiory tracts and the 12,000 acre barony tracts in various counties. These two types of tracts were originally held by aristocracy - proprietors, and lesser officials known as Landgraves and Cassiques, respectively (Smith 1988a:1). The 18th century low country plantations are a direct result of the dissolution of these large tracts (Smith 1988b: xiii-xiv). The proprietors expected Carolina to be a source of abundant and unending revenue. Following 66 years of challenges and little to no profit, in 1729 an Act of Parliament transferred ownership of the property (North Carolina and South Carolina) to the crown (King George II) to be administered by his Privy Council and Board of Trade.

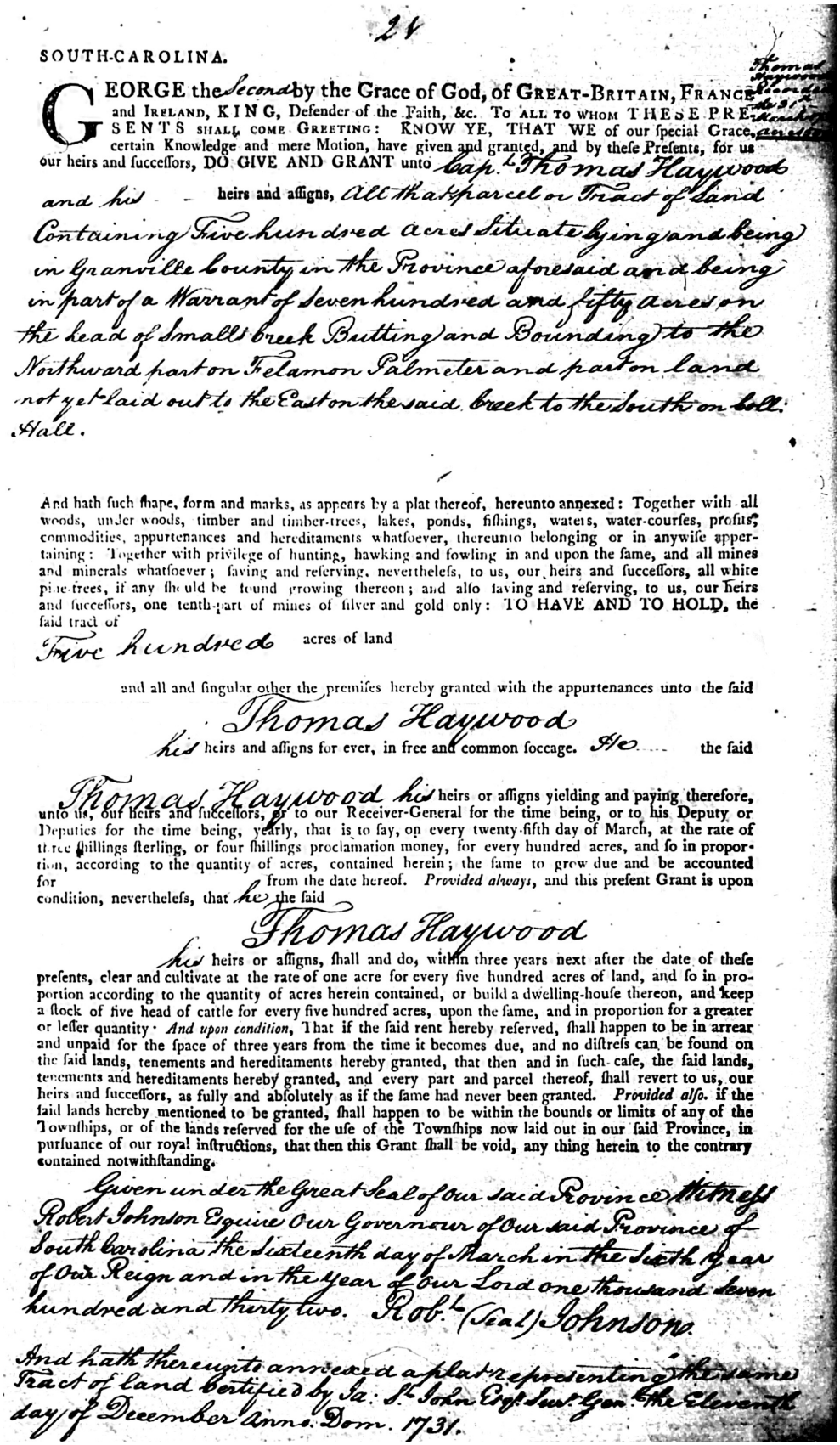
The historical geo-political arrangement of South Carolina is a confusing array of names and geographic boundaries that changed repeatedly throughout the 18th century. These original four counties served as judicial centers functioning as tax and election districts for South Carolina's two house-provincial assembly (Butler 2021). In addition to the four counties created by the Lords Proprietors, the South Carolina legislature, during the period from 1706 to 1778, created 24 parishes. These parishes divided the land between the border of North Carolina and the Savannah River and bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean to 100 miles inland. From this time through the fall of 1865, South Carolina had ecclesiastical parishes and counties co-existing (Butler 2021). The parishes were overlaid as subdivisions within the four original counties (Butler 2021). The impetus for this division was the concerted and controversial attempt of Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson to enforce the Protestant Church of England as the official religion of the colony. Thus, between 1704 and 1708 the General Assembly enabled Berkeley County, having the highest population, to be divided into seven Anglican parishes. An additional two parishes were created in Colleton county and one in the relatively unpopulated (by whites) Craven County (Butler 2021). The Church Act of 1706 required public taxes forcing residents to construct and maintain Anglican churches, chapels of ease, and to pay for Anglican minister salaries.

The South Carolina government continued to create parishes beyond the initial ones. In 1712 it established St. Helena Parish in Granville County. This included all the property between the Savannah and Combahee Rivers (Butler 2021). Old House Plantation property was on land originally in Granville County that became St. Helena Parish. The rural population growth began increasing in the 1720s and 1730s with the establishment of townships, including Amelia, Fredericksburg, Kingston, New Windsor, Orangeburgh, Queensborough, Saxe-Gotha, Welch Tract and Williamsburg all established in 1731 (Butler 2021; Elliott 2016:7). Colonists in the late 17th and early 18th century included English, Scots, and Africans, among others. Swiss Protestant Huguenots settled small portions of an 800 acre planned town and a larger 20,000 acre township known as Purysburg, established by Jean Pierre Pury (Elliott 2016:1). Purysburg was located on the Savannah River in modern Jasper County. Successful townships with large enough populations eventually became parishes (Butler 2021). Parish boundaries, including St. Helena's, continued to change with growing populations. The northwestern portion of that parish, between the Combahee and Coosaw rivers became Prince William Parish in 1745 (Butler 2021). In 1767 St. Helena's Parish was subdivided again. This time the southwestern part of it became St. Luke's Parish (Butler 2021).

Between 1768 and 1769 the South Carolina legislature sought to streamline colonial travel to judicial seats and abolished the four counties originally established by the Lords Proprietors. The legislature then divided the province into seven districts. Each had its own judicial seat and courthouse so that by 1772 they served the legal affairs of citizens within their own district in lieu of travel to Charleston (Butler 2021). The parishes remained the election and tax districts for citizens. The Old House Plantation fell within the Beaufort District. The parish system, stripped of its association and funding for the Anglican Church, was maintained throughout the American Revolution. Following the revolution, the South Carolina legislature divided Beaufort and the other seven districts into counties. By 1785 South Carolina was divided into 34 counties in seven districts. The boundaries of the colonial parishes at this time, however, did not change (Butler 2021). This county system proved unpopular and in 1800 a more simplistic plan was adopted that replaced

the seven judicial districts and more than 30 counties with 24 districts (Butler 2021). The initial parishes remained as election precincts until the Civil War. Post-Civil War changes in 1865 and 1868 eventually resulted in the current county system now in place, although the names and number of individual counties have changed over time (Butler 2021). The area now containing Old House Plantation did not become Jasper County until 1912, when an act of the South Carolina legislature created it from portions of Hampton County (on the north) and Beaufort County (on the east).

Arguably, the most well-known person today that was associated with the Old House Plantation was Thomas Heyward, Jr. (1746-1809) and the final delegate to sign the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Old House Plantation and grew up there. The plantation land, however, had already been in the Heyward family prior to his birth and was obtained initially by his grandfather, Thomas Heyward (1700-1737) through a land grant (Figure 2).



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SOUTH-CAROLINA.

GEORGE the Second by the Grace of God, of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE and IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. To ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS shall come GREETING: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto Capt. Thomas Haywood and his heirs and aſſigns, All that parcel or Tract of Land Containing Five hundred acres Situate lying and being in Granville County in the Province aforesaid and being in part of a Warrant of Seven hundred and fifty acres on the head of Smalls Creek Butting and Bounding to the Northward part on Thomas Palmeter and part on Land not yet Laid out to the East on the said Creek to the South on Coll. Hall.

And hath ſuch ſhape, form and marks, as appears by a plat thereof, hereunto annexed: Together with all woods, under woods, timber and timber-trees, lakes, ponds, fiſhings, waters, water-courſes, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatſoever, thereunto belonging or in anywiſe appertaining: Together with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling in and upon the ſame, and all mines and minerals whatſoever; ſaving and reſerving, nevertheleſs, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, all white pine-trees, if any ſhould be found growing thereon; and alſo ſaving and reſerving, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, one tenth-part of mines of ſilver and gold only: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the ſaid tract of

Five hundred acres of land

and all and ſingular other the premiſes hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the ſaid

Thomas Haywood

his heirs and aſſigns for ever, in free and common ſoccage. He the ſaid

Thomas Haywood his heirs or aſſigns yielding and paying therefore, unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or to our Receiver-General for the time being, or to his Deputy or Deputies for the time being, yearly, that is to ſay, on every twenty-fifth day of March, at the rate of three ſhillings ſterling, or four ſhillings proclamation money, for every hundred acres, and ſo in proportion, according to the quantity of acres, contained herein; the ſame to grow due and be accounted for from the date hereof. *Provided always*, and this preſent Grant is upon condition, nevertheleſs, that he the ſaid

Thomas Haywood

his heirs or aſſigns, ſhall and do, within three years next after the date of theſe preſents, clear and cultivate at the rate of one acre for every five hundred acres of land, and ſo in proportion according to the quantity of acres herein contained, or build a dwelling-houſe thereon, and keep a ſtock of five head of cattle for every five hundred acres, upon the ſame, and in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity. *And upon condition*, That if the ſaid rent hereby reſerved, ſhall happen to be in arrear and unpaid for the ſpace of three years from the time it becomes due, and no diſtreſs can be found on the ſaid lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, that then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof, ſhall revert to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as fully and abſolutely as if the ſame had never been granted. *Provided alſo*, if the ſaid lands hereby mentioned to be granted, ſhall happen to be within the bounds or limits of any of the Townſhips, or of the lands reſerved for the uſe of the Townſhips now laid out in our ſaid Province, in purſuance of our royal inſtructions, that then this Grant ſhall be void, any thing herein to the contrary contained notwithſtanding.

Given under the Great Seal of our ſaid Province Witneſs Robert Johnson Eſquire Our Governour of Our ſaid Province of South Carolina the Sixteenth day of March in the Sixth Year of Our Reign and in the Year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty two. Robt. (Seal) Johnson

And hath thereunto annexed a plat repreſenting the ſame Tract of land Certified by Ja. St. John Eſq. Surr. Gen. the Eleventh day of December Anno. Dom. 1731.

Figure 2. Crown grant deed to the elder Thomas Heyward in 1731 (Crown Grant 1731).

The elder Thomas Heyward, who received the land grant from the Crown would become the patriarch of one of the wealthiest, high-status families in the entire colony of Carolina. Thomas the elder was a hat-maker by trade, but quickly became a successful settler on James Island. By the time of his death in 1737 he owned 500 acres and 18 enslaved individuals (Edgar 1998:151). His will was not probated until 1743. His wife, Hester/Esther Taylor Heyward survived him by 20 years, dying in 1757 (Heyward 1958:147). Thomas bequeathed his crown grant of 500 acres in Granville County to his son Daniel Heyward (1720-1777), who would have been approximately 17 years old when his father died in 1737. Secondary sources describe Daniel

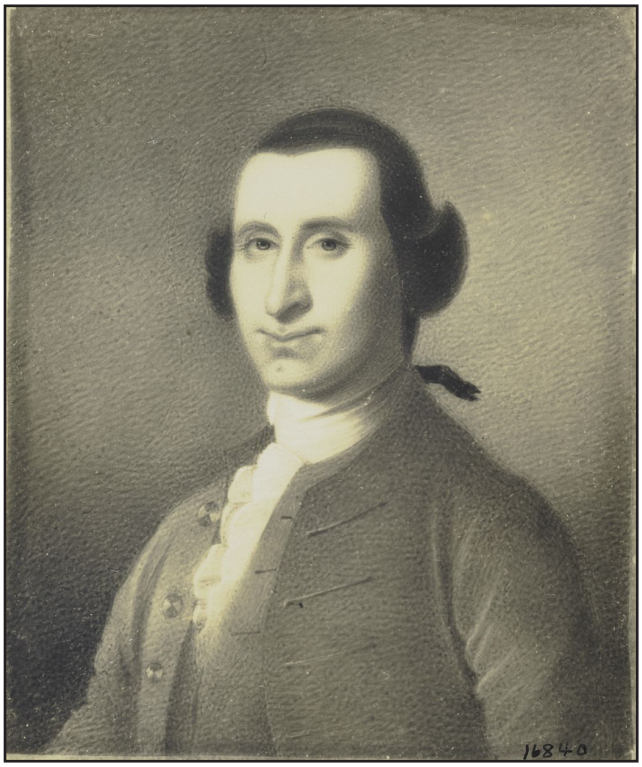


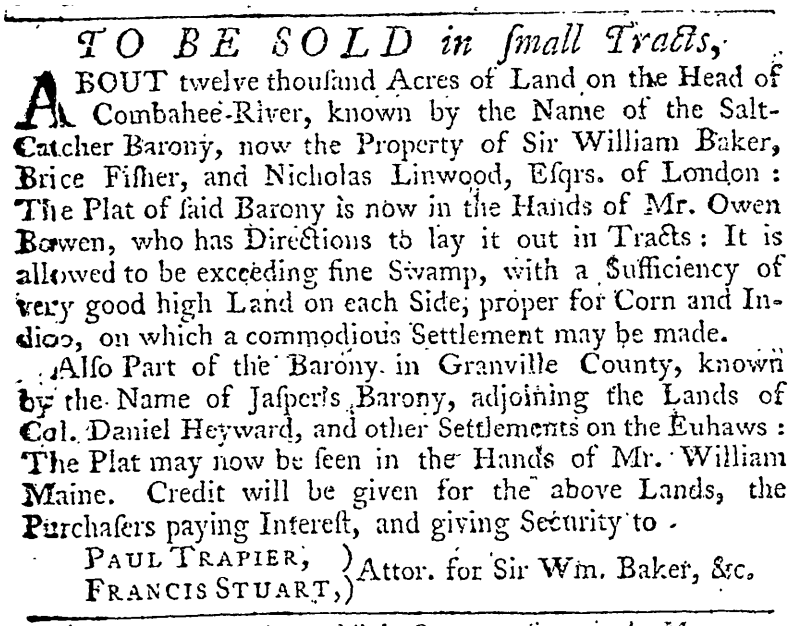
Figure 3. Daniel Heyward, Sr. portrait (Fraser 1802).

as moving to Old House, near Grahamville, shortly after his father's 1737 death (Heyward 1958:143). Daniel began amassing wealth and accumulating properties throughout South Carolina (Figure 3). In 1749 Daniel was granted a lot in Beaufort, South Carolina (Smith 1988:92). In Charleston he had a fancy town house constructed on Church Street (Heyward 1958:148). Daniel married Mary Miles (1727-1761) in 1744 (Heyward 1958:149). Mary and Daniel had six children: Thomas Heyward [Jr.] (1746-1809); Nathaniel Heyward (1748-died young); Maria

Figure 4. Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat portrait (Theus 1739a).

Heyward (1749-died young); Daniel Heyward Jr. (1750-1778); Hester Heyward (1751-died young); and William Heyward (1753-1786) (Heyward 1958:149; *South Carolina and American General Gazette* 1778:4). All of these children would have lived at Old House Plantation. The Heyward family wealth transferred in part to Daniel through not only the Old House Plantation bequest, but through the social and economic connections conferred by being part of an elite family. Mary Miles Heyward died in 1761. Daniel Sr. remarried in 1763. His new wife was Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat (1743-1771) from the French Huguenot Gignilliat and DePre families (Figure 4). Joining the children at Old House from his first marriage would have been Daniel and Jane's children: James Heyward (1764-1796); Nathaniel Heyward (1766-1851); and Maria Heyward (1767-1837).

By 1766, well into Daniel's tenure at Old House, huge portions of Carolina were being divided into tracts. This included lands adjoining Daniel Heyward along with other settlements on the Euhaws (Figure 5). The division of these lands for sale required new surveys. A resurvey of a large area that included Daniel's 500 acres as well as hundreds of acres of his neighbors revealed that the original 1731 plat was



TO BE SOLD in ſmall Tracts,

ABOUT twelve thouſand Acres of Land on the Head of Combahee-River, known by the Name of the Salt-Catcher Barony, now the Property of Sir William Baker, Brice Fiſher, and Nicholas Linwood, Eſqrs. of London: The Plat of ſaid Barony is now in the Hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has Directions to lay it out in Tracts: It is allowed to be exceeding fine Swamp, with a ſufficiency of very good high Land on each Side, proper for Corn and Indico, on which a commodious Settlement may be made.

Alſo Part of the Barony in Granville County, known by the Name of Jaſper's Barony, adjoining the Lands of Col. Daniel Heyward, and other Settlements on the Euhaws: The Plat may now be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. William Maine. Credit will be given for the above Lands, the Purchaſers paying Intereſt, and giving Security to

PAUL TRAPIER, } Attor. for Sir Wm. Baker, &c.
FRANCIS STUART, }

Figure 5. Advertisement for lands adjacent to Daniel Heyward's property (South Carolina Gazette 1766).

wrong, although the surveyor at that time certified it anyway. The new survey in March of 1764 showed a 200 acre error among the multiple tracts examined. Daniel's Old House acreage did not change from the original 500 acre total; however, and the 1764 resurvey was serendipitous for history in that it shows the location of Daniel's house at the riverine forks, paths/dirt roads, and neighboring plantations. Figure 6 shows an enlarged section of the survey (Main 1764). Unfortunately, the "Kitchen", "Overseers house", "Machine House", and "Barn" detailed on the map appear to be on the neighboring property and definitely at a distance from "Col. Heywards house".

Daniel took advantage of opportunities to purchase land. By 1771 Daniel had a reputation of being "the greatest planter in the county" (Edgar and Bailey in Edgar 1998:151). The Old House rice plantation had rice processing and shipping facilities in addition to the rice fields, outbuildings, quarters for the enslaved, and a mill. His second wife, Jane, died in 1771 and Daniel Sr. immediately remarried the same year. His third wife was Elizabeth Simons (1747-1788), from the Simons and Keating families in Charles Town. Daniel Sr. and Elizabeth had two children, Elizabeth Heyward (1773-1780) and Benjamin Heyward (1776-1796). These children and Elizabeth would have joined the blended family at Old House.

By 1779 the plantation had grown to 15,654 acres under Daniel's ownership. Almost 1,000 enslaved individuals worked the fields and undertook other tasks to keep the plantation operating successfully (JCSC250:21-22). Daniel Heyward's Old House plantation was exemplary of an 18th century South Carolina low country plantation. With a large, enslaved labor force that cultivated rice and other crops and a tidal mill constructed in the marsh adjacent to Old House, Daniel's profits abounded. In addition, unlike most plantations that grew cotton, Daniel's plantation produced cotton textiles, turning the raw cotton into thread and then into woven cloth. This basic cotton fabric was used to clothe the large number of enslaved Africans and African Americans on his plantations. His manufactory produced 6,000 yards of cotton fabric in 1777 and was touted among local planters as well as the newspaper "an effective method of lessening the present exorbitant price of cloth" brought on by the American Revolution and the non-importation acts (Doscher in Zierden & Reitz 2007:17) By the time of his death in 1777 Daniel Heyward had amassed an estimated 15,654 to 25,000 acres and counted 900-1,000 enslaved individuals in his estate (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:13; Heyward 1958:148-149).

The American Revolution and Old House

In 1775 as Daniel Heyward spent his last two waning years at Old House, he remained fairly neutral or leaned to favoring Loyalists, although there is an account that he provisioned local Patriot troops (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:14). This provisioning may have been mandatory. For example, in 1782 the patriot governor of South Carolina, Benjamin Guerard, decreed that plantation owners must contribute one third of the plantation's rice crop as forage for the army, or an equal amount of corn in lieu of rice (Guerard 1783). The provisioning of troops with rice is documented by receipts such as a June 14, 1777 one noting that

Figure 6. Enlarged area of 1764 resurvey. Note "Col Heywards House" at forks of creek (Main 1764).

the Third Battalion of Georgia received 45 ½ bushels of milled rice and three barrels of clean rice (Henry Laurens Papers 1777). While a person possibly named Caldwell signed the receipt, it is unclear what rice planter the produce was from.

Another example of obtaining rice from South Carolina plantations was documented the previous year in 1782 in a letter from John Grimke to Horry. The letter states,

> *"The orders which were issued some months ago prohibiting the inhabitants beating out their rice, was extended by Gen Marion to the estates then under sequestration & as these orders have never been repealed you will not be surprised to find such a small quantity of clean rice upon these Plantations now under Confiscation. I send you an order for the whole that there is I shall give directions to have the machines immediately repaired in order to be employed to furnish the quantity required by you. Should you be in want of Rough Rice you will be pleased to send to Crocketts & Gordons Estates for it…Thirty barrels of clean rice from homes on Waccamaw, ten from Sopkey and Pedee, and Six from [illegible] on Black River are to be delivered to Coll Peter Horry for the use of the garrison of George Town (Grimke 1782)*

This letter reveals not only the problem of obtaining enough rice for the army, but getting rice that is "clean" or already hulled and ready to cook, rather

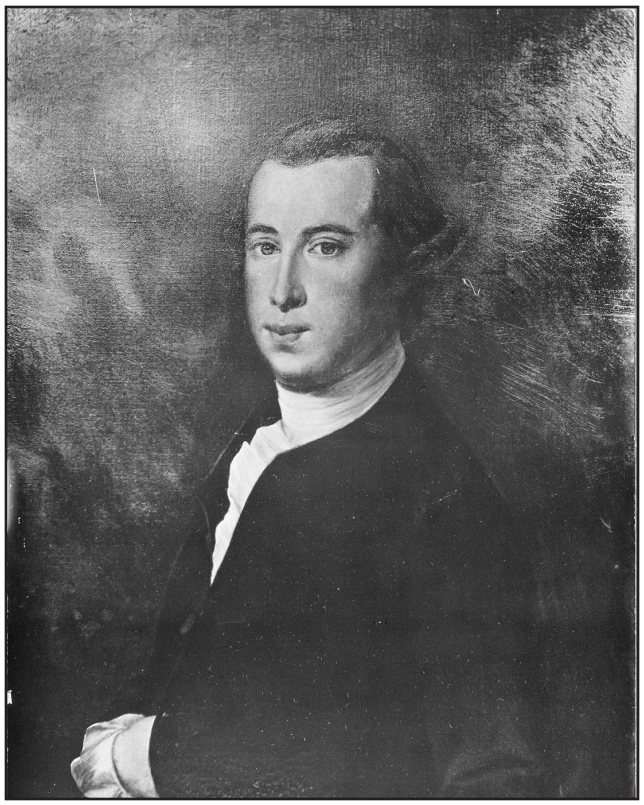
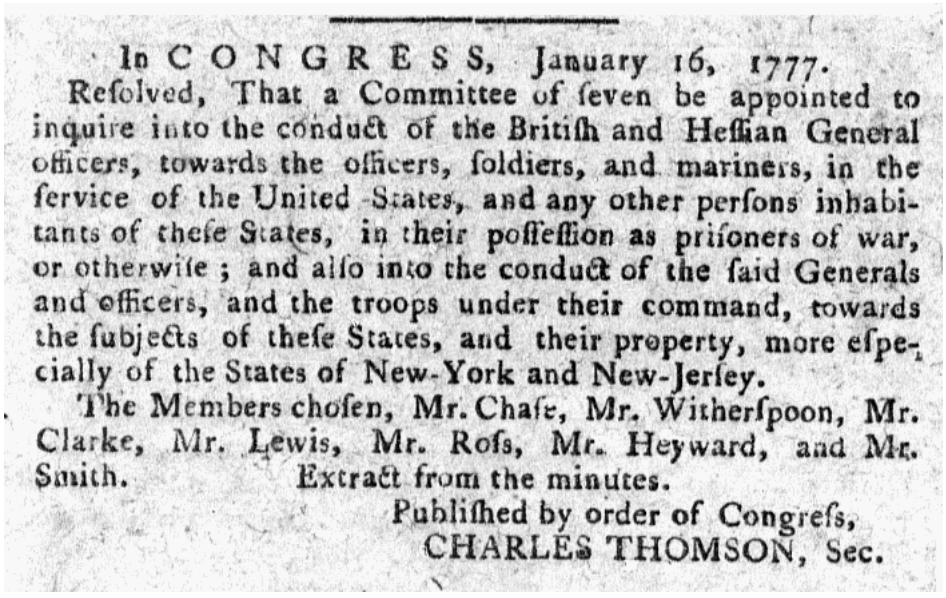


Figure 7. Thomas Heyward, Jr. (Theus 1739b)

than the "rough" rice that needed to have its hulls removed by hand pounding or machine milling.

Daniel's son, Thomas Heyward Jr. (1746-1809), however, was an avowed patriot (Figure 7). Thomas was named after his uncle and later took the suffix "Junior" to differentiate himself from his uncle, or even from his grandfather. Thomas Jr. made no secret of his loyalties and was active politically at least as early as 1772 and became a delegate to the provincial convention in 1774. By 1775 he was a member of the Council of Safety and in the South Carolina general assembly from 1776 to 1778. In 1776 he was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence (U.S. Congress 2025). Ironically, three years before he was to become a prisoner of war, Thomas was selected in 1777 to serve on a committee in congress inquiring into the conduct of British and Hessian General Officers towards prisoners of war (Figure 8).

Meanwhile, by this time the British officially abandoned Charleston and back country loyalists when Lord William Campbell sailed away from Carolina. In response, the Provincial Congress that was established under the revolution took control. Militia troops of patriots and loyalists engaged in South Carolina's first bloodshed in an initial skirmish at Ninety Six in November 1775. This patriot victory was followed by the Snow Campaign which captured Tories and reduced opposition to the Provincial Congress in the backcountry (Edgar 1998:226). Indigenous groups continued to be caught in European conflicts in North America, including South Carolina. Regardless of which side they aligned with, all the Native Americans fared poorly during and after the American Revolution. The Cherokee joined the British while the Catawba confederacy aligned with patriot forces. In retaliation for raiding parties encouraged and aided by Tories, South Carolina militia and other backcountry settlers eager to gain native lands attacked and decimated the majority of Cherokee towns east of the mountains (Edgar 1998:229). The assault continued in North Carolina and Georgia, with captured warriors being



In CONGRESS, January 16, 1777.

Reſolved, That a Committee of ſeven be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Britiſh and Heſſian General officers, towards the officers, ſoldiers, and mariners, in the ſervice of the United States, and any other perſons inhabitants of theſe States, in their poſſeſſion as priſoners of war, or otherwiſe; and alſo into the conduct of the ſaid Generals and officers, and the troops under their command, towards the ſubjects of theſe States, and their property, more eſpecially of the States of New-York and New-Jerſey.

The Members choſen, Mr. Chaſe, Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Roſs, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

Extract from the minutes.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Figure 8. Thomas Heyward, Jr. was appointed to a Congressional Committee of inquiry regarding prisoners of war held by the British (*Pennsylvania Evening Post* 1777).

sold into slavery and forcing the remaining Cherokee to sign a peace treaty in 1777 relinquishing their lands. The Catawba continued to fight for the patriots.

South Carolina drafted its own temporary state constitution in March of 1776 and established a state government with John Rutledge and Henry Laurens elected President and Vice President, respectively (Edgar 1998:226-227). In August, 1776, Thomas Heyward, Jr. and three other South Carolina delegates, along with those from other states, signed the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. The Declaration was proclaimed throughout South Carolina and the original 13 colonies. The new South Carolina state government hastened to rise to the defensive needs of the state, which would experience an estimated 200 battles and skirmishes throughout the revolution. Rumors of a British attack on the much-desired deep-water port of Charleston were realized in June of 1776 when British Major General Sir Henry Clinton and Commodore Sir Peter Parker unsuccessfully attacked Fort Sullivan.

Jasper County saw its share of Revolutionary War engagements. Skirmishes took place in 1779 at Coosawhatchie, Tulifiny Creek, and White House. The White House was located near the Two Sisters Ferry on the Savannah River, and was the home of Brigadier General Andrew Williamson. Jasper County also contained Patriot military sites in the Black Swamp/Sand Hill area (south of modern road SC 119), including Brigadier General William Moultrie's Black Swamp camp and the camp of North Carolina militia at Turkey Hill. Patriots retreated from Turkey Hill camp in late April 1779, prior to the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Mark Prevost's British and Loyalist forces. Turkey Hill may have also served as a Patriot field hospital in 1782. Other area Revolutionary War sites activity in 1779 includes the Patriot camp at Sheldon; burning of the Sheldon Church by the British/Loyalists under Lt. Col. Prevost; a 1779 naval battle on the Savannah River below Purysburg; and the construction and use of a Patriot fortification at Zubly's Ferry, upstream from Purysburg.

Direct military conflict in the Old House area began most intensely in April, 1779. On April 22 British troops attacked the plantation and house of Captain Hardstone, which was one of the fortified houses throughout the back country (Elliott 2016:109). An account in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* with a Charleston dateline, describes the attack and what lead up to it as follows:

> *"The campaign in Georgia and the southern part of this state, between the royal army commanded by brig. gen. Prevost, and ours commanded by his excellency major gen. Lincoln, seem to be opening fast, and with flattering appearances to us, if the enemy will but venture from the banks of Savannah river. the enemy opened it on the twenty second inst. by a coup d' Etat, that is they sent a part of about fifty Indians, or white men painted and dressed like them, across the river, to the plantation of capt. Harstone, a few miles below Purrysburg in this state; where they performed the heroic feat of burning the deserted buildings and murdering an old Negro woman that was left behind, whom they afterwards scalped. On the twenty eighth in the evening, another party of the enemy crossed the river at another place, to the plantation of mr. Heyward, called Barnesover, about eight miles below Purrysburg; of which intelligence being given to col. M'Intosh, who was at Purrysburg with two hundred men, he immediately marched half his force to attack the enemy; but when they reached mr. Heyward's, they found nothing but a number of bayoneted sheep, hogs and poultry scattered about the plantation, and that the enemy had withdrawn themselves into a swamp; he [Moultrie] therefore returned to his post at Purrysburg" (Pennsylvania Evening Post 1779).*

Seven days later on April 29, 1779 a larger battle fought over a more strategic location occurred at Purysburg. The town's location on the Savannah River and a major road to Charleston contributed to it being a strategically important patriot camp and supply station for moving military materiel and accessing the backcountry of Georgia and South Carolina. In early 1779 approximately 3,000-4,000 South Carolina and North Carolina continental and militia troops under patriot Major General Lincoln had amassed at Purysburg. By April, this force dwindled to estimated 100-350 troops after Lincoln marched most of the force and artillery to Augusta, Georgia. The several hundred soldiers remaining at Purysburg were under command of Major Alexander McIntosh. British Major General Augustin Prevost took advantage of the force reduction and sent an advance force of 2,400 British and Loyalist troops, and Indian warriors to attack Purysburg on April 29, 1779 (Elliott 2016:106-109).

Patriot troops fired briefly on the assaulting force and then made a strategic retreat to Black Swamp and then on to Coosawhatchie.

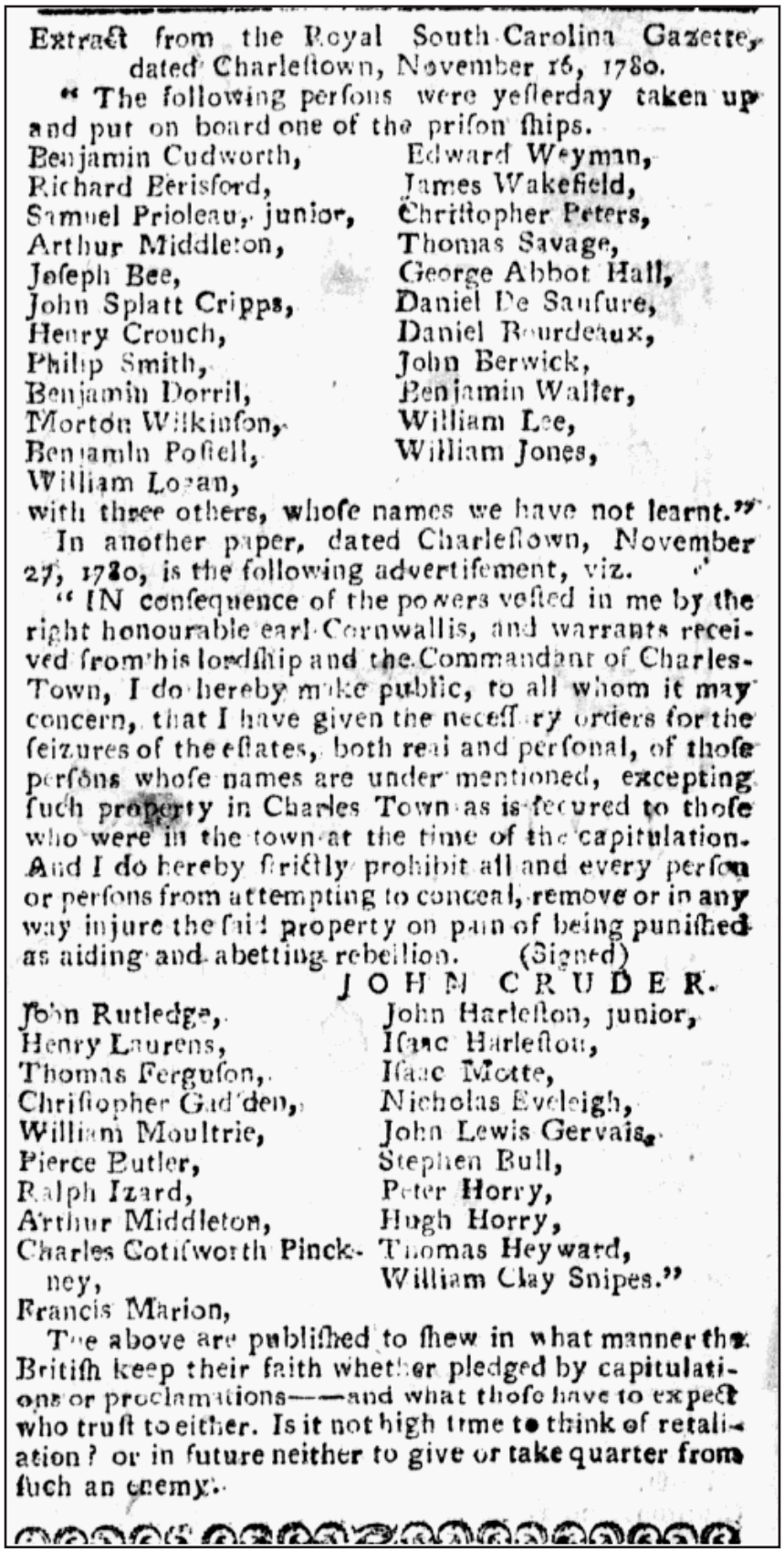
Following the action at Purysburg, Prevost marched his troops from Savannah toward Charleston in a bid to take the city. On the way, troops encamped on the grounds of the Old House Plantation. Figure 9 is an enlargement of a portion of a 1779 map that shows British Major General Augustin Prevost's route indicating that his troops were in and around the Old House area May 3, 1779, with some of them camping

Figure 9. Enlarged portion of map showing Prevost route from Purysburg heading to Charleston, via Old House (Clements Library 1779).

on the Heyward plantation (William L. Clements Library 1779). Prevost forces at this time totaled 2,500 troops (Elliott 2016).

A year later in April of 1780, Clinton returned to the south with 14,000 troops and besieged Charleston and its meager 5,000 forces. The devastating surrender of Charleston immediately led to the massacre of American continentals at Waxhaws and the virtual end to the southern continental army. With this victory Clinton issued a proclamation forcing patriots paroled after the surrender of Charleston to swear allegiance to the crown (American Battlefield Trust 2025). In addition, a public decree ordered the "… seizures of the estates, both real and personal, of those persons whose names are under mentioned", which included Thomas Heyward and 19 other prominent South Carolinians who were involved in the revolution's military or civic activities or both (Figure 10).

By late summer of 1780 Thomas Heyward and 64 other Patriots on parole were deported to St. Augustine, Florida and imprisoned there. Heyward and others were eventually released in a prisoner exchange, but not allowed to return home to South Carolina. He and many of the others boarded vessels for Philadelphia, joining the ranks of 500 other South Carolinian exiles (Edgar 1998:238). On the sail to Philadelphia, Heyward almost drowned and he arrived in the city where his wife and new baby, who were waiting for him to be released, died. Meanwhile Clinton's proclamation, the massacre of the Waxhaws and the devastation in South Carolina's backcountry resulted in skirmishes and battles for



Extract from the Royal South Carolina Gazette, dated Charleſtown, November 16, 1780.

"The following perſons were yeſterday taken up and put on board one of the priſon ſhips.

Benjamin Cudworth, Edward Weyman,
Richard Berisford, James Wakefield,
Samuel Prioleau, junior, Chriſtopher Peters,
Arthur Middleton, Thomas Savage,
Joſeph Bee, George Abbot Hall,
John Splatt Cripps, Daniel De Sauſure,
Henry Crouch, Daniel Bourdeaux,
Philip Smith, John Berwick,
Benjamin Dorril, Benjamin Waller,
Morton Wilkinſon, William Lee,
Benjamin Poſtell, William Jones,
William Logan,

with three others, whoſe names we have not learnt."

In another paper, dated Charleſtown, November 27, 1780, is the following advertiſement, viz.

"IN conſequence of the powers veſted in me by the right honourable earl Cornwallis, and warrants received from his lordſhip and the Commandant of Charles-Town, I do hereby make public, to all whom it may concern, that I have given the neceſſary orders for the ſeizures of the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of thoſe perſons whoſe names are under mentioned, excepting ſuch property in Charles Town as is ſecured to thoſe who were in the town at the time of the capitulation. And I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all and every perſon or perſons from attempting to conceal, remove or in any way injure the ſaid property on pain of being puniſhed as aiding and abetting rebellion. (Signed)

JOHN CRUDER.

John Rutledge, John Harleſton, junior,
Henry Laurens, Iſaac Harleſton,
Thomas Ferguſon, Iſaac Motte,
Chriſtopher Gadſden, Nicholas Eveleigh,
William Moultrie, John Lewis Gervais,
Pierce Butler, Stephen Bull,
Ralph Izard, Peter Horry,
Arthur Middleton, Hugh Horry,
Charles Cotiſworth Pinckney, Thomas Heyward,
Francis Marion, William Clay Snipes."

The above are publiſhed to ſhew in what manner the Britiſh keep their faith whether pledged by capitulations or proclamations——and what thoſe have to expect who truſt to either. Is it not high time to think of retaliation? or in future neither to give or take quarter from ſuch an enemy.

Figure 10. Thomas Heyward, Jr. was on the British list to have his property seized (*Pennsylvania Packet* 1781).

the next year and a half. Many of these were patriot victories.

The Ending of the Revolution and Its Aftermath at Old House

The inheritance of Old House is confusing and there is a paucity of surviving historical documents to shed light on the matter. Daniel Heyward, Sr. died in 1777. His son Daniel Jr., who stood to inherit Old House, died in July 1778 and he and his wife Margaret Heyward had no children. The confusion lies in the way Daniel Heyward wrote his will giving inheritors of Old House only a lifetime interest in the property, not actual ownership. In addition, Daniel did not bequeath Old House to his eldest son, Thomas Heyward, Jr. Depending on how one interprets his will, one could infer that Daniel wished the life interest in Old House to be passed upon each death to his next younger surviving son rather than in a direct line of descent from his son to his grandson to his great grandson, etc. If that is a correct interpretation, then the order would begin with Daniel Jr. (who would have received it in 1777 and died in 1778), then to William [Sr.] (who received it in 1778 and died in 1786), and then James H. (1764-1796) (who would have received it in 1786 and died in 1796), and then to Nathaniel (1766-1851) (who would have received it in 1796 and died in 1851).

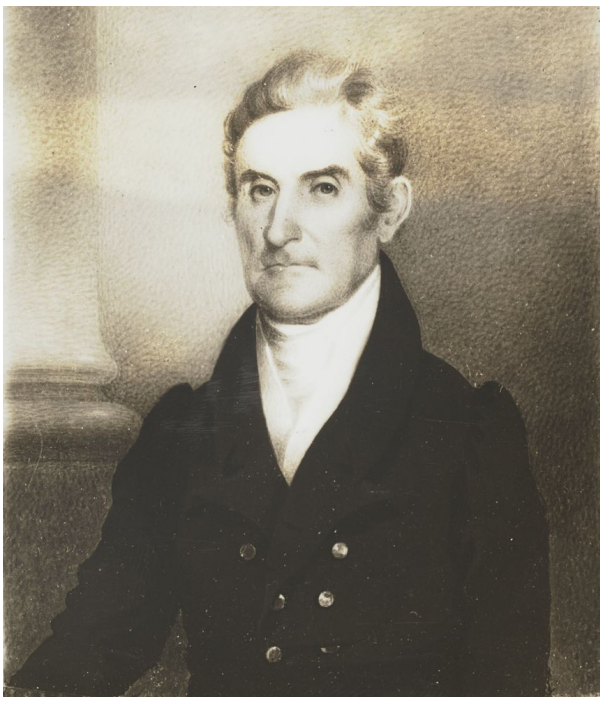


Figure 11. Nathaniel Heyward portrait (Fraser 1829).

Various historians and others have offered two other scenarios for who inherited the life-interest in the Old House estate following the death of Daniel Sr. One source indicates that Old House was inherited by his son Nathaniel (1766-1851) immediately after the death of Daniel Sr. in 1777, when Nathaniel would have been a boy of about 11 years old (Larimer 2024:3).This source cites that there is only one tract in Daniel's will totaling 500 acres, so that by default is the Old House property, which was bequeathed to Nathaniel (Figure 11). Nathaniel later married Henrietta Manigault. He invested her $50,000 dowry along with family money and influence and became wealthier than any of his affluent relatives and other Carolina rice planters. Upon his death, Nathaniel owned 23 plantations, 9 townhouses in Charleston, 35,000 acres, and 2,000 enslaved persons for a net worth of more than $2 million (Oliver 2016). This source includes Old House among Nathaniel's plantations.

Another scenario suggests that Daniel Sr.'s son William Heyward (1753-1786) received the Old House Plantation in 1777. William shared some commonalities with his brother Thomas Heyward, Jr. in that both were educated in England and both joined the Patriot cause. While in London, William joined fourteen others from the colony of South Carolina to protest to the British Government about British suppression in Boston. Like Thomas, William became an active Patriot upon his return to South Carolina (Heyward 1958:155). Sources suggests that William and Hannah Shubrick (1759-1829) got married and settled at Old House in 1778 immediately after he inherited the property and in the middle of Revolutionary War fervor (Heyward 1958:154-155; Trinkley and Hacker 2000:17). Hannah Shubrick Heyward was descended from the Motte and Shubrick families, French Huguenots and English, respectively (Figure 12). William and Hannah had five children, William Heyward Jr. (1779-1845); James Heyward (nd) who died unmarried; Hannah Shubrick Heyward (nd); Maria Miles Heyward (1784-1862); and apparently another James Heyward (nd) who died young (Heyward 1958:155). William Heyward, Sr. died in 1786 and was buried at the family cemetery at Old House. William Jr.'s mother, Hannah is purported to have left Old House after her husband's death in 1786 and moved with her young son William, Jr. into a fancy town house she had built in Charleston (Heyward 1958:155). It is likely that Hannah also

Figure 12. Hannah Shubrick Heyward portrait (Stump 1798).

took her two year old daughter Maria and any other surviving children to Charleston at that time.

The Old House Plantation inheritance is confusing for previous mentioned reasons. Based on past and current research, however, it appears that upon William Sr.'s death in 1786 the Old House property was inherited by his seven year old son, William Heyward, Jr. (1779-1845) (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:40-41). This was in keeping with the traditional method of male primogenitor inheritance at the time, from father to eldest living son. It is possible that his uncle, Thomas Heyward, Jr. managed the property for him, as Daniel Sr. had requested in his will that Thomas Jr. do that for all the under-aged heirs until they became of age.

At the age of 25 William Jr. married Sarah Cruger (1787-1868) in New York in 1804, where she was likely living (Heyward 1958:155). Sarah came from the Cruger and Markoe families (Heyward 1958:207). William Heyward owned a house on James Island in 1801, as mentioned in a newspaper article stating that it was struck by lightning and killed two of his enslaved people there (*South Carolina State Gazette* July 2, 1801). He likely owned other properties as well. There appears to be little information on where the couple lived after getting married. It is possible that William Jr. and Sarah moved to Old House immediately after their marriage in 1804, and were certainly living there by 1828. This represents a minimum hiatus of 18 years between when William Sr. died and when William Jr. returned with a wife. It is unclear who, if anyone in the Heyward family was living at Old House during that period. Sarah and William Jr.'s family living at Old House included Ann Markoe Heyward (1807-1885), William Cruger Heyward (1808-1863), James Heyward (1810-1858), Nicholas Cruger Heyward (1812-1851), Henry Cruger Heyward (1814-1874), Edward Laight Heyward (1816-1847), and Maria Heyward (1821-1881).

A historical document in the form of a travelogue written between 1827 and 1828 provides a key piece of evidence in support of William Heyward Jr. (1779-1845) inheriting Old House at some point in time. The account written by Margaret Hunter Hall (Mrs. Basil Hall) describes a trip in which she left Nathaniel Heyward's plantation and traveled 10 ½ miles to reach Old House. Hall noted that Mr. William Hayward was not at home at Old House, but the head servant Dick accommodated them nicely with fires lit in several fireplaces, tea, their things taken out of the carriage, and an excellent breakfast the following morning (Pope-Hennessy in Trinkley and Hacker 1996:41). The owner of Old House at this time, then, would have been William Jr., who would have been approximately 48 years old at this time.

The Heyward family tree gets further confused in 1833, when both William Heyward, Sr. and William Heyward, Jr. were living in the Euhaw community of St. Lukes Parish. Both served as members of a committee in January of that year (*Charleston Daily Courier* 1833:2). The William Heyward, Sr. mentioned in the newspaper obviously was not the William, Sr. who died in 1786. This William referred to as "Sr." in the 1833 newspaper actually may be William Heyward, Jr. (1779-1845), who was now considered a "Sr." to his own son, - William Cruger Heyward (1808-1863). Technically this William would not have been William Heyward III because his middle name, Cruger, was different from his father's middle name. It is likely that William Cruger Heyward was referred to as "William Jr." and his father as "William Sr." to differentiate these two 19th-century William Heywards from each other, regardless of the fact that a William Heyward Sr. previously existed in the form of their 18th century deceased grandfather, and father,

respectively. The article does reveal that these two William Heywards were living in Euhaw, and one or both likely at Old House Plantation.

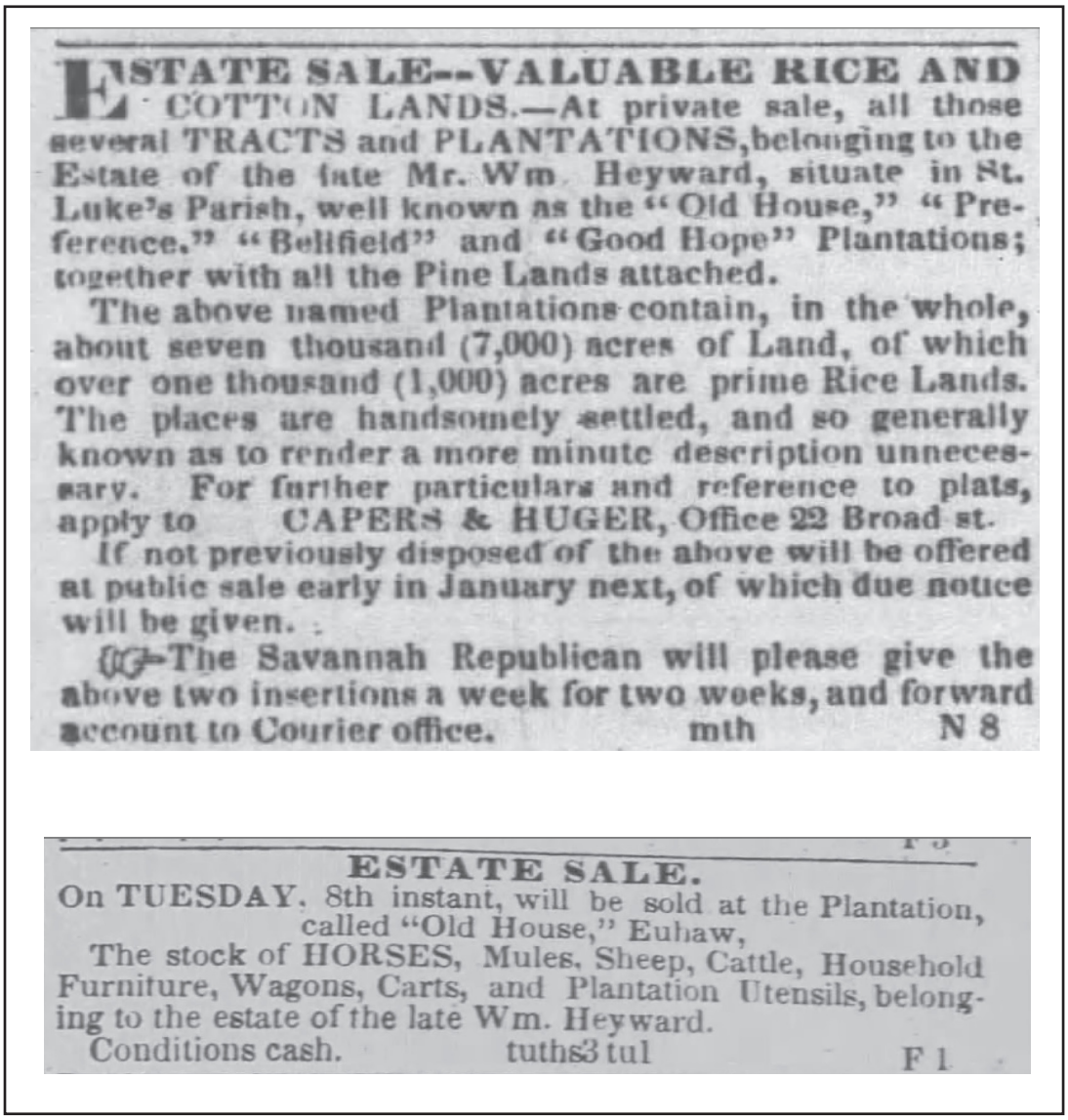
William Cruger Heyward graduated from West Point in 1830, but resigned his U.S. Army commission in 1832 and returned to South Carolina to be a rice planter (Thayer 2025). Citing information from George Cullum's registery, Thayer provides these biographical details about William Cruger Heyward: born in New York, July 29, 1808; Cadet at West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1826 to July 1, 1830; promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, U.S. Army; served on frontier duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri in 1830, in the Choctaw Nation in 1831, and at Fort Jesup, Louisiana in 1831 and 1832. He resigned from the army on February 6, 1832 and returned to be a rice planter on the Combahee River in St. Bartholomew's Parish, South Carolina. He later died of malaria in Charleston while a soldier in the Confederate States of America army, and is buried in that city (Heyward 1958:207; Thayer 2025). While William Cruger Heyward was likely born and raised at Old House, he did not live there as its owner.

The Old House property, as real estate or life interests, fell out of the hands of the Heyward family following the death of William, Jr. who died at the age of 66 from hydrothorax (fluid in his thorax) on August 3, 1846 in Manhattan, New York. He was living on Staten Island just prior to his death. His remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery in New York (New York Municipal Archives 1846).

The Old House property was advertised for sale in November of 1847 and its contents were advertised for sale in February, 1848 (Figure 13 *Charleston Daily Courier* 1847; *Charleston Mercury* 1848). The property was described as, "belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. Heyward, situate in St. Luke's Parish, well known as the 'Old House,' 'Preference,' 'Bellfield' and 'Good Hope' Plantations; together with all the Pine Lands attached" (*Charleston Daily Courier* 1847). These properties encompassed 7,000 acres, with over 1,000 considered "prime Rice Lands". Three months later an advertisement for the estate sale of Heyward family items included "The stock of HORSES, Mules, Sheep, Cattle, Household Furniture, Wagons, Carts, and Plantation Utensils, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Heyward" (*Charleston Mercury* 1848).The estate sale was slated to be held "…at the Plantation, called 'Old House,' Euhaw" (*Charleston Mercury* 1848).

James Bolan appears to the first non-Heyward to own Old House Plantation. He likely purchased it at auction from the William Heyward estate, either in November 1847, or January 1848 (the latter when it was scheduled to come up for auction again if the first auction was not successful (*Charleston Daily Courier* 1847). after 1846. Bolan was very wealthy and circulated in the same social and economic circles as the Heywards. He and Thomas Heyward (1789-1829) the son of Thomas Heyward Jr. and Elizabeth Savage served as Directors in 1825 on the newly established Bible Society of St. Luke's Parish (*Charleston Courier* September 7, 1825). Bolan never appears to have lived at Old House. Newspapers and other documents indicate that he was living in Grahamville, South Carolina (and specifically at Grahamville Pine Land) since at least 1822 until his death in 1867 (*City Gazette and Commercial Advertiser* August 14, 1822). He may have purchased Old House Plantation merely as another real estate asset in his holdings. In addition to real estate, Bolan had a business running stage coaches, some daily, between Charleston and Savannah, as early as 1815 (*Charleston Courier* 1815a).

In 1853 Bolan advertised for sale Old House, as well as two other plantations in St. Luke's Parish – "Hassard Hall" (likely Hazzard Hall) and Bell Field and Preference. The latter were considered one plantation in this advertisement. The newspaper advertisement is informative, stating: "Old House, containing 500 acres of Land, about one third cleared. The Dwelling and Outbuildings in good order" (*Charleston Courier* July 13, 1853). It shows that Old House was reduced to 500 acres at this time, with only one third of it cleared. What the advertisement doesn't say is also important. While Bolan states that Bellfield/Preference Plantation has "500 [acres] of Rice land under good banks, the balance in prime standing and cleared land", he makes no such statement about Old House. One may surmise that the rice fields and banks at Old House were either in poor shape or maybe were not included in the 500 acre tract. The latter is less believable, however, as Old House appears to have been surrounded by rice fields based on the modern mapping of the landscape and its rice cultivation. The statement that about one-third



ESTATE SALE--VALUABLE RICE AND COTTON LANDS.—At private sale, all those several TRACTS and PLANTATIONS, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Wm Heyward, situate in St. Luke's Parish, well known as the "Old House," "Preference," "Belifield" and "Good Hope" Plantations; together with all the Pine Lands attached.

The above named Plantations contain, in the whole, about seven thousand (7,000) acres of Land, of which over one thousand (1,000) acres are prime Rice Lands. The places are handsomely settled, and so generally known as to render a more minute description unnecessary. For further particulars and reference to plats, apply to CAPERS & HUGER, Office 22 Broad st.

If not previously disposed of the above will be offered at public sale early in January next, of which due notice will be given.

☞The Savannah Republican will please give the above two insertions a week for two weeks, and forward account to Courier office. mth N 8

ESTATE SALE.

On TUESDAY, 8th instant, will be sold at the Plantation, called "Old House," Euhaw,

The stock of HORSES, Mules, Sheep, Cattle, Household Furniture, Wagons, Carts, and Plantation Utensils, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Heyward.

Conditions cash. tuths3 tul F 1

Figure 14. 1847 and 1848 advertisements for the sale of Old House and its stock, furniture, and other contents.

(or 167 acres) was cleared also suggests that perhaps some of the rice land had reverted to woodlands. That is conjecture, of course, since the amount of acreage cleared originally in the 500 acres around Old House is unknown. Bolan's advertisement also indicates that the house and outbuildings were still habitable, although "in good order" is subject to one's perspective, and this represents the perspective of a real estate seller. Bolan also mentions "the extensive drought" which could have adversely impacted rice culture and agriculture in general. Bolan does not appear to have sold Old House at this time, as it remained one of his properties at his death.

Bolan retained his wealth through the 1850s and in January of 1861 gave a $1,000 donation to the South Carolina Treasury Department "…to be applied to the wants of my native State" (*Anderson Intelligencer* February 7, 1861). It appears that this donation was in response to military and other needs arising from South Carolina withdrawing from the Union the month prior. Bolan donated $30 to the Soldier's Relief Association of Grahamville (SC) in November, 1861 (*Charleston Courier* November 26, 1861). Following a fire that swept through Charleston, South Carolina in December of 1861 Bolan donated $1,000 for the relief of fire victims (*Charleston Daily Courier* December 21, 1861). Bolan continued to make sizeable donations of money, usually in $1,000 increments to the sick in hospitals, sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia, "the Free Market" in Charleston, and other causes through October of 1863 (*Charleston Tri Weekly Courier*

October 16, 1862; October 1, 1863). Bolan also contributed financially to his church in Grahamville, the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he was a warden and communicant. From 1864 to 1866 there is no mention of Bolan in the Charleston newspapers. The next appearance of his name references his death. While he died in August, 1865, it wasn't until almost two years later that the church posted a tribute written on May 20, 1867 in the newspaper stating that, "the last few years of his life seem to have been dedicated especially to the services of God, and his engrossing thought to have been how he could most usefully employ his time and wealth to advance religion and relieve the sufferings of the poor. For this purpose he expended a liberal portion of his large fortune… His bounty had no winter in it, and was expended for various charitable and religious purposes and in the cause of his country on a scale commensurate with his wealth. Among these the Church in which we worship is a fitting memorial, and will be a lasting monument…" (*Charleston Daily News* 1867a).

Secondary sources report that in 1865 "Old House is ravaged by fire, presumably set by the army of General William T. Sherman" (Heyward Family Association 2025). There seems to be no primary documentation supporting that there was a fire and that Sherman's troops set it. The main house did burn; however, as Miller's 1965 excavations revealed with the discovery of an ash layer containing "charcoal, ash, burned plaster, nails, and architectural debris" (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:7). Trinkley interprets the building as likely to have been unoccupied when it burned.

Bolan died intestate in 1865 (Larimer 2024). In 1822 his only son at the time, James Lawrence Bolan died when he was six years old (*City Gazette and Commercial Advertiser* August 14, 1822). By 1827, however, he had six children with his wife Eliza Bolan. She died that year at the age of 31 following a one-year illness (*Charleston Courier* November 23, 1827). It is possible these children did not survive until 1865. Bolan remarried sometime after 1827 and his new wife was Mrs. Rachel Bolan, who died in April of 1834 at the age of 35 years (*Charleston Courier* May 3, 1834). It appears that he had no heirs to leave his properties. Following Bolan's death, his estate rented his properties to various individuals from 1868-1873. The courts appointed a "Referee" to deal with the considerable real estate holdings of Bolan's estate. By 1873 that referee put the Old House tract up for auction. At this time it contained 895 acres in St. Luke's Parish. It was bounded on the north and the west by the estate of James Bolan, on the south by the Bolan estate as well as Hazzards Back Creek, and on the east by Honey Hill Road. Thomas E. Miller offered the winning bid for the property (Larimer 2024).

Thomas Ezekiel Miller (1849-1938) was a U.S. Representative from South Carolina from 1890-1891 during Reconstruction (Committee on House Administration 2008:214). He was "a seasoned local and state politician" who fought for Freedmen's rights. He was of mixed African American and white ancestry and had a very light complexion. Miller had an interesting personal history and one that may have been connected to Old House Plantation before he purchased the tract. Biographers tracing Thomas Miller's ancestry have alluded to two possible avenues. Some sources suggest that an unwed white couple were his parents. "Other historians claim Miller was the son of the light-skinned mulatto daughter of Judge Thomas Heyward, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a wealthy white father. The father's family disapproved of the couple's relationship and forced their son to give up the child for adoption" (Committee on House Administration 2008:218, Notes 2).

Miller was born in Ferrebeeville, South Carolina and adopted there by Mary Ferrebee Miller and Richard Miller, who were formerly enslaved but gained freedom after 1850. Ferrebee was the name of Mary's former owner. Thomas Miller's mixed race heritage caused challenges and opportunities, among black and white communities. The Millers moved to Charleston in 1851 where Thomas got an illegal education, delivered newspapers along the railroad line, was conscripted into the Confederate Army, and put in Union prison for two weeks. Following the Civil War he relocated to Hudson, New York where he worked, finished school, and received a scholarship to the African American Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He graduated there in 1872 and returned to South Carolina. He was elected School Commissioner and studied lay at the University of South Carolina (Committee on House Administration 2008:214). It was at that time in 1873 when Thomas bought the 35 acre Old House Plantation tract at auction. He then married Anna Hume in 1874 and in 1875 Thomas was admitted to

the bar and established his law practice in Beaufort, South Carolina. Thomas became more involved in politics and was elected to the state general assembly from 1875-1880, after which time he became a state senator. He also became more involved in the South Carolina Republican Party, was a customs inspector, and served on the state militia (Committee on House Administration 2008:214,216). In a series of elections Miller faced fraudulent issues and race mongering by opponents that led to his elections defeat, although he served in the state assembly in 1894 and as a delegate to the 1895 state constitutional convention. Thomas continued to practice law and remained active in voting and academic civil rights work for the ensuing 40 years (Committee on House Administration 2008:216-217). Thomas and Anna had nine children. It is unclear if they lived on the 35 acre tract at Old House. Given the lack of many late 19th century artifacts documented in 2024, the Millers do not appear to have lived on the four acres of high ground encompassing the location of the main house.

Approximately 22 years after purchasing the Old House tract, Miller sold the 35 acres to William Jenkins in 1895. At that time in 1895 the Beaufort County tract was bounded on the north and east by Old Store Plantation, on the south end and south by Strawberry Hill Plantation, and on the west and northwest by Euhaw Road (Larimer 2024). Miller excluded the Heyward Cemetery from the conveyance.

There were multiple 20th century transactions (Larimer 2024). William Jenkins held it for seven years before selling it to Camelia E. Beck in 1902 (Larimer 2024). Beck died and no estate filing was located by the title search company. They next record a person named G. Lipman conveying his 1/4th interest in the 35 acre tract to T.L. Smith. The following year in 1914 the heirs of Camelia Beck, Joe Beck, Arthur A. Beck, and Mrs. J. Williams conveyed their 3/4th interests to the same T.(Tyler) L. Smith. In 1917 Smith's will conveyed "all my land" to his wife, Anna A. Smith. In 1922 Anna conveyed to Augustus Bartow Cannon the 35 acre tract along with six acres "…bounded by waters of Hazzard's Back Creek, on the South by lands of the said Tyler L. Smith and on the West by Charlotte and Savannah Public Road" (Larimer 2024:6-7). Eight years later Cannon conveyed to H.B. (Harry Benjamin) Cooler (Sr.) a 3/4th interest in the 35 acre and additional six acre property. Cooler, Sr. divided 100.6 acres of his property to his sons, Harry Benjamin Cooler, Jr. (tract 2) and James Everett Cooler (tract 3) in his October 1968 will. In 1973 Harry B. Cooler, Jr. gave The Heyward Foundation an option to purchase part of that tract he inherited from his father. The foundation accepted the option and purchased 10 acres of marsh and 3.4 acres of highland from Cooler, Jr. in 1974. In 1980 The Heyward Foundation sold that 13.4 acre tract to Jasper County, South Carolina. In 1989 Kenneth Reginald Cooler conveyed to James Everett Cooler his one half interest in 3.66 acres (tract 3B) and 3.81 acres (tract D). That same year James E. Cooler, Jr. offered Jasper County an option to purchase Tract 2, which was 3.4 acres and the cemetery of Thomas Heyward. James Everett Cooler, Jr. conveyed 14,297 square feet to Jasper County in 1989 (Larimer 2024).

African Americans at Old House

Africans from both Africa and the West Indies were forcibly brought to Carolina by the British in 1670 with the founding of Charleston. From 1670-1690 over half of the Africans in Carolina were brought from the Caribbean by their West Indies plantation owners for forced labor on their Carolina plantations. By 1703, however, the colony placed a higher tax duty on enslaved from here rather than Africa due to the increased number of slave revolts in the West Indies and an effort to restrict potential revolt in Carolina (Edgar 1998:63). This eventually increased the percentage of people enslaved directly from Africa to Carolina to 80% and decreased those coming from the West Indies to 20% (Edgar 1998:63). From 1670 to 1712 the slave trade brought up to 100 Africans yearly to Carolina. The production of naval stores increased the desire for enslaved labor resulting in an increased in the slave trade. Another increase in the trade began in 1730 due to the success of rice agriculture and the establishment of indigo cultivation and production (Edgar 1998:66). South Carolinians identified seven regions in Africa where more than 25 ethnic groups lived prior to being captured and enslaved (Littlefield in Edgar 1998:65). This identification, however, may not align with how the Africans saw themselves and their ethnic divisions. Rice planters realized that Africans from certain regions were knowledgeable and skilled rice farmers and were willing to pay larger sums for those experienced slaves.

The Thomas Heyward who was born circa 1700 and who was granted the land that became Old House Plantation was a slave owner. It is likely that some of the African Americans enslaved by him came to the Old House Plantation if not sometime between 1731 and his death in 1736/37, then following his death when his son Daniel inherited property. We can piece together some historical information on these African Americans from newspapers and wills. The former identified those who desperately gambled for their freedom, while the later revealed some of the individuals who had skills deemed marketable.

In 1732, 19 year old Bess ran away from Thomas Heyward. Bess was born in South Carolina circa 1713. She apparently had survived smallpox as she was described as "pock fretted" and yet was "lusty", or healthy and full of vigor. Bess spoke "good English" and had a white cotton gown and linen petticoat. Bess ran away from Thomas Heyward on February 22, 1732 and evaded capture for at least five weeks, through April 1 (*South Carolina Gazette*, April 1, 1732:3).

Amy was a young African American woman in 1735. She was born in the American colonies and was described as "…very black, has thick lips and large breasts" and wore clothing typical of that provided to enslaved women. This included "…an old negro cloth gown" and an Osnaburg jacket and coat. Amy's name is known to history because she ran away from Thomas Heyward's James Island plantation in November of 1735 (*South Carolina Gazette*, November 8, 1735:3).

By the time of Thomas Heyward's death in 1736/37, he had 18 slaves, of which he only noted two by name his will, which wasn't probated until 1743 (Edgar 1998:151; SCPC 1743). He mentioned Jenny (and her issue if any) as well as Eve (and her issue if any). Jenny was only mentioned in terms of Thomas willing his wife "first choice" on picking which enslaved she wanted, including Jenny, but specifically excluding Eve. Thomas describes Eve as "my mustee child Eve". "Mustee" is an archaic word now, but historically was defined as "a person of one-eighth black ancestry: Octoroon" (Merriam Webster 2025). This would define Eve as having had great grandparents of two different races; most likely a great grandfather who was white and a great grandmother who was black.

We see traces of African Americans after Daniel Heyward (b 1720) inherited the Old House property from his father, Thomas. Daniel Heyward carried on the Heyward family's amalgamation of wealth and property. By the time of his death in 1777, he had accrued large real estate and personal property. Sources vary, with one stating that he owned from 900 to 1,000 enslaved individuals and approximately 25,000 acres of land (Heyward 1958:148-149). Daniel wrote his will in June 1776, and revoked parts of it twice in July, 1777 (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779:690-696; Larimer 2024:3). His will mentions several specific individuals among the many enslaved by him at that time. This included a man named Luke, January, Tenah, and Tenah's child (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 695). At this time, some enslaved persons were tied to his townhouses. At his Beaufort townhouse there was "one Mustee fellow, Dick, and one man Jonny" specifically mentioned in his will (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779:691). Daniel later mentions "one Mustee Man Jonny" who is likely the same Jonny stated earlier (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 695). Daniel notes certain others enslaved at his Charleston townhouse. This included "House Wenches Rose & Priscilla, two girls, Jone & Rachel with their future issue two lads Andrew & Friday". His will also mentions Africans/African Americans at his lot and stores at Cooke Landing on "Oketty Creek", where "House Wench Amy & Her Daughter Amy & Her Children" lived. If read correctly, this suggests a rare three-generation enslaved family living together and including the matriarch grandmother Amy, her daughter and namesake Amy, and daughter Amy's grandchildren. The Okatie Creek property also included, minimally "one negro man Frank, and his wife Elsey and Her Children" and "Cook Lucy and her children", and "my waiting man Ninjo" (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 692). Frank and Elsey and their children represent another rare family group of father, mother, and children. This small, enslaved community includes Lucy and her children as well as a man named Ninjo. It is likely that these people developed close bonds and had an assortment of complex relationships typical of small communities. Another family group mentioned in Daniel Heyward's will is Ebo and Celia Smart and their daughter. Daniel bequeaths this married couple and their child and other enslaved to Daniel's son Nathaniel (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 693). A woman named Mary and her children were willed together, in trust, to Daniel's daughter Elizabeth. They may have been associated with the Daniel's large Purysburg tract

(SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 694). "Nanny and her children" and "House Lucy and her children", were partial families whom Daniel bequeathed in trust to his wife, who was his third wife at that time, Elizabeth Simons.

In addition to skilled house servants, there is a glimpse of some of the skilled African/African-American craftsmen in bondage, including at least six carpenters. The economic value of those skills is clear because Daniel includes them in his will. He lists "one Mulatto Boy Carpenter Will" and includes "one negro man called Carpenter Squire" (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 690). Daniel wills Carpenter Squire to his son Thomas Heyward, Jr. in trust for Daniel's grandson and namesake Daniel (Thomas' son born in 1774). Another carpenter, a man named Fowler, was associated with other land holdings by Daniel Heyward (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 693). Sharper was another skilled enslaved carpenter owned by Daniel Heyward at this time (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 694). He willed Sharper, through a trust, to his daughter Mary (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 694). "One boy Tom the carpenter" and "one negro lad Scipio the Carpenter" were other skilled African/African American benefiting the Heyward family (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 694-695). Scipio, along with a girl named Eliza appears to have been slated to go to the household of Daniel's son, Thomas, although the will reflects the poor punctuation of the times and may be misconstrued.

While Daniel Heyward's will identifies a handful of enslaved by name and occupation, hundreds of others are only listed in general terms, such as "all the slaves" on a particular plantation. For example, Daniel willed the enslaved at his Charleston townhouse and his 764 ½ acre plantation to his son Thomas and brother-in-law James Gignilliat in trust for Daniel's wife. According to this will, upon his wife's death, the enslaved on the 764 acre plantation were destined to ownership by Daniel's youngest surviving child. In another example, he bequeaths his grandson the Savannah River plantation and everything with it including "all the slaves" along with "…all the Slaves that belong to the Plantation where I now live, that my [may] not be Herein other ways disposed of…" Likewise, Daniel's will revocation includes giving "…all the Slaves", stock, etc. and the associated "Plantation or Island called Cattlewashe" to his son Benjamin (SCPC Will Book 1774-1779: 695). Daniel's will continues to enumerate a long list of various tracts of hundreds of acres each in the "Township of Purisburg" and in various counties in South Carolina, totaling tens of thousands of acres and hundreds of enslaved.

Runaway advertisements in period newspapers provide details about some Africans and African Americans associated with the Heywards.

On February 5, 1754, Daniel Heyward placed an advertisement offering "Five Pounds reward" for each of five men who had run away from his plantation. They included, "4 Gambia new negro men", who had escaped bondage in March 1753. These men including Cesar, "a tall slim yellow fellow, about 20 years of age, with a hair mole on the side of his face"; Wally, "a yellow fellow, near 6 feet high, very lusty, about 20 years of age, and a little ruptured"; Duke, "a black well made fellow, about 6 feet high, with several of his country marks down each side of his face, and about 30 years of age"; and Ben, "a short well set black fellow about 5 feet 6 inches high, with one of his feet crooked'. Heyward also sought the return of another runaway named Justice, who had escaped bondage in September 1753. He was described as, "a Gambia negro man…a slim fellow near 6 feet high, with several of his country marks down each side of his face, and some of his fore teeth out" (*South Carolina Gazette* 1754:4).

A 1778 advertisement was for "A man named Dean" who had run away from Daniel Heyward's plantation in St. Helena Parish in August 1775. Dean was described as, "about 5 feet 7 inchs high, has very bad fore teeth, is branded on the right breast D HE. *(South Carolina and American General Gazette* 1778a:4). This is one of several references to people enslaved by Daniel Heyward and branded "D HE". That same brand was used on Daniel's livestock. A newspaper advertisement for several of his horses that strayed "…from my plantation on the Indian-Land, a bright bay mare, 13 hands high, with a star and snip, branded on the shoulder DHE join'd, the D inverted, a natural pacer. A bright bay horse, about 13 hands high, with a grey tail branded DHE. A bright bay mare with a large star, branded DHE…-Daniel Heyward" (*South Carolina Gazette* 1765:5). A drawing of this brand is reproduced in Trinkley and Hacker (1996:36).

A man named Dick ran away from William Heyward, Jr. at Euhaw in October of 1815. Dick was reported to

be 95 years old. He was described as, "…about 5 feet 6 inches high; has a broad face; color not very dark; two of his upper front teeth lost, and the rest of his teeth decayed; his walk swaggering" (*Charleston Courier* 1815b). While ages and birth dates are often erroneous for enslaved individuals, it is likely that Dick was an old man fleeing his master. Dick managed to take with him a four year old horse with a saddle and bridle, as well as a variety of apparel (*Charleston Courier* 1815b). Heyward offered a $30 reward.

The women who married into the Heyward family were also wealthy. They bought dowries as well as inheritances from their families to the marriage. These inheritances often included enslaved people that would have been living on other plantations. Mrs. William Heyward (likely Sarah Cruger Heyward married to William Heyward, Jr.) was noted in a newspaper advertisement for an enslaved runaway. It stated, "John, says his name is such, and that he belongs to Mrs. William Heyward- is about 14 years of age" (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser,* March 30, 1807). It is not clear if she obtained ownership of young John through her family or her husband, but clearly she, and not her husband William, is stated as John's owner. Mrs. William Heyward appeared again in a runaway slave ad for a man named Kit who was 35-40 years old and five feet six or seven inches tall. In this case his previous master was named Judge Burk and it is not known how he became enslaved by Mrs. Heyward (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser* June 23, 1819).

Unfortunately, few of the African and/or African Americans enslaved at Old House Plantation can be identified specifically at this time. Many are included only among the category of "all the slaves" for a particular plantation mentioned in Daniel Heyward's will. A handful of the enslaved are identified by name in wills or in runaway slave advertisements. Owners forced names on the enslaved, and many of those common names were used frequently by slave owners throughout the south, making it more difficult to identify individuals by first names only. Those enslaved that were identified in historical documents by name and were associated with a specific Heyward property could easily have been relocated to different townhouses or plantations as needed, particularly house servants and skilled-trades people. Carpenters, for example, may have been moved to properties requiring initial construction of a plantation house and outbuildings, or as needed for maintenance projects. While we do not know the individual identities of all the enslaved who were at the Old House Plantation, archaeology can illuminate their presence through the artifacts and features they created during their toil on and across the plantation grounds, and specifically at the 14 acre portion currently preserved as the county park. This archaeological information provides an important view at the site of the historical presence and significance of Africans/African Americans, writ large.

Rice and Old House Plantation

Rice agriculture has a long and global history, including Asia, Africa, and North America among other locales. Much has been researched, interpreted, and written about it, therefore, this report will briefly summarize the information. For a few of the many sources providing an overview and context the reader is referred to Agha and others (2011) and Trinkley and Fick (2003).

While Figure 14 is an image that was made in 1793, it illustrates the long-standing tradition of rice culture in Africa (Gamble 1794). The watercolor depicts the rice fields within enclosed earthen banks that Africans constructed. The embankments enabled them to control the entry of water into the various rice fields as needed according to the stage of crop production. West Africans used two methods to cultivate rice on the African continent long before being brought to South Carolina; inland field rice production and tidal cultivation. Rice cultivation using enslaved Africans began in the 1670s in South Carolina. Planters in South Carolina specifically sought slaves with the knowledge of rice cultivation. These included Africans from what was known as the Rice Coast or Windward Coast. This region stretching from Senegal down to Sierra Leone and Liberia was the traditional rice-growing portion of West Africa. By 1685 Henry Woodward obtained Madagascar rice, and by 1694 several varieties of rice were introduced that were well-suited to the Carolina low country (Trinkley and Fick 2003:4). Within a decade rice was established sufficiently to be allowed to be used in payment of quit rents by landowners to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina (Salley 1919:5-6). By 1699, one of those Lords Proprietors was praising the crop, reporting that a sample of the Carolina rice that he forwarded was "…better than any Foreign Rice

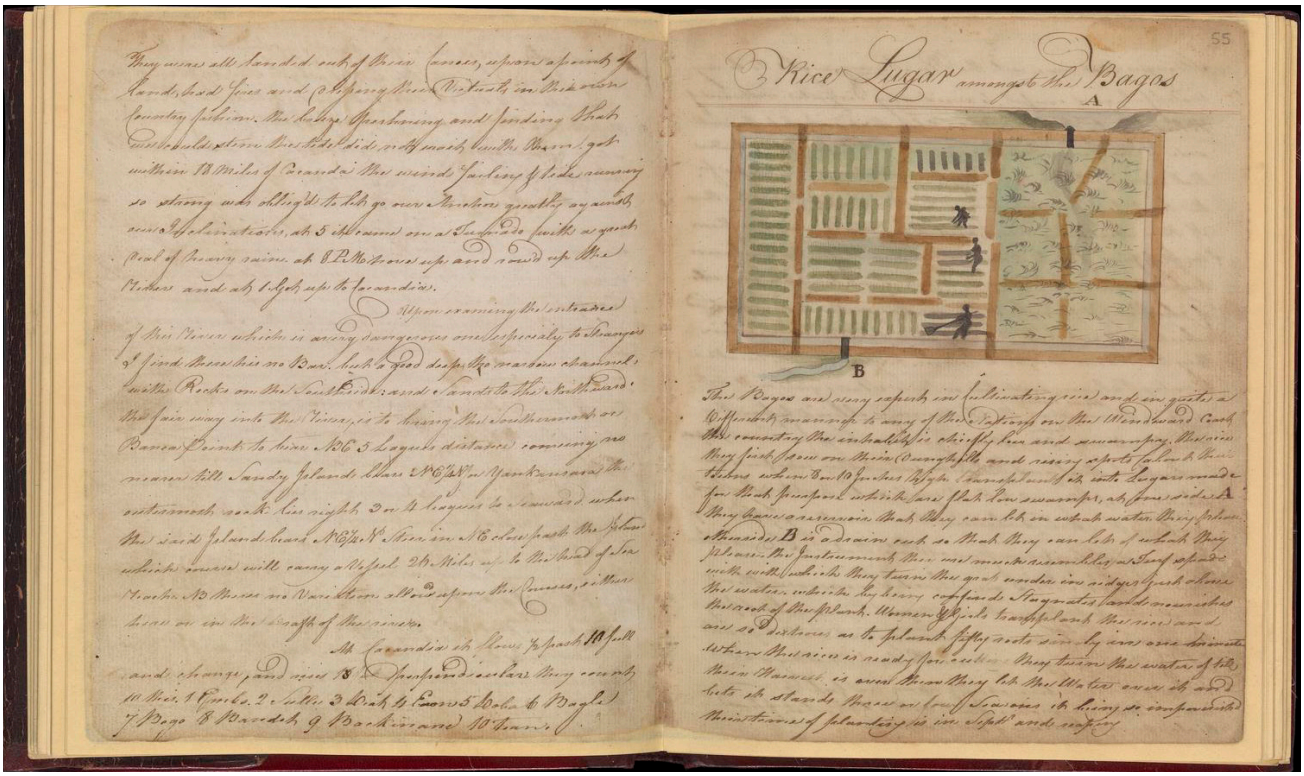


Figure 14. Drawing of rice fields and water impoundment system in Africa.

by at least 8s [shillings] the hundred weight, & wee can have it brought home [to Europe] for less than 4s pr ton [4 shillings per ton] wch [which] is not dear" (Salley 1919:6).

The two methods of growing rice consisted of inland field rice production and tidal cultivation. The method and success of both systems were tied directly to specific environmental features as explained below,

> *"Inland fields were the first to be developed. They were established in linear, gravity-fed, freshwater systems, which were likely ancient cypress–tupelo systems and surrounded by uplands. The inland rice cultivation system took advantage of the occurrence of distinct microenvironments that were a product of minor elevational changes along the landscape gradient from lowlands to uplands, allowing for rice to be cultivated in a variety of hydrologic conditions…This system largely depended on precipitation to provide water, and to store water during periods of water scarcity and manage water flow through rice fields, dikes upstream and downstream of rice fields were constructed…*
>
> *The second method, tidal cultivation, came after the American Revolution and took advantage of the narrow coastal band where predictable tides and the associated freshwater wedge existed... The flow of freshwater into and out of tidal rice fields was controlled by water management devices called trunks" (Hanks et al 2021:2).*

The date for tidal cultivation in Carolina varies somewhat. There is mention in 1700 that planters in Carolina "…have now found out the true way of raising and husking Rice there has been above 300 Tuns shipped this year to England besides about 30 Tuns more to the Islands" (Salley 1919:7). Others refer to a begin date of about 1738 and becoming established by 1788 (Trinkley and Fick 2003: 11). Historians note that brothers James and Nathaniel Heyward were early and successful practitioners of tidal cultivation along the Combahee River, producing 1,200-1,500 pounds of rice per acre in contrast to 600-1,000 pounds produced in non-tidal, inland swamp rice fields (Edgar 1998:266). In spite of the massive amount of labor required, on average each enslaved person working in tidal rice agriculture produced 3,000-3,600 pounds of rice, a five to six-fold increase from inland swamp production (Edgar 1998:266). Contributing to a focus away from inland rice cultivation and towards tidal

cultivation included soil exhaustion and the effects of the American Revolution in reducing the enslaved work force, damaging property and reducing finances (Trinkley and Fick 2003:12).

At its peak from 1850-1860, South Carolina produced 3,500,000 bushels of rice totaling 70% of the entire rice production for the United States (Hanks et al 2021:2). The end of slavery and the loss of financial capital to rebuild the rice agriculture infrastructure after devastating storms, and the inability of the low country environment to compete with mechanized rice farming in the Mississippi Delta contributed to the end of major rice production in South Carolina (Hanks et al 2021:2).

The extent of rice agriculture in colonial South Carolina is difficult to grasp until it is seen on a map. Recent work has documented South Carolina's historic rice fields using LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) remote technology (Hanks et al 2021). The project expanded the known universe of rice agriculture significantly resulting in the identification and mapping of 95,551 ha (236,112 acres) of rice fields (Hanks et al 2021:1). Figure 15 (Hanks et al 2021) is a map generated by the rice project depicting the rice fields in South Carolina's Coastal Plain. These extend along the coast of South Carolina for 160 miles from the Savannah River north through Berkeley County, with considerable fields in Colleton County and a concentration along the county line. These mapped rice fields include inland fields as well, extending 45 miles from the Atlantic coast westward (Hanks et al 2021:7). Inland fields constituted 49.1% of the rice fields identified by the mapping project, and tidal cultivation accounted for 50.9% (Hanks 2021:7).

In Jasper County the western extent of rice agriculture was west of Coosawhatchie. Jasper County's historic rice fields as depicted on this map are fewer than the counties to the north, but nevertheless impressive in their distribution as well as a dense concentration bordering the Savannah River. In general, the rice fields identified in Jasper County are tidal-cultivated

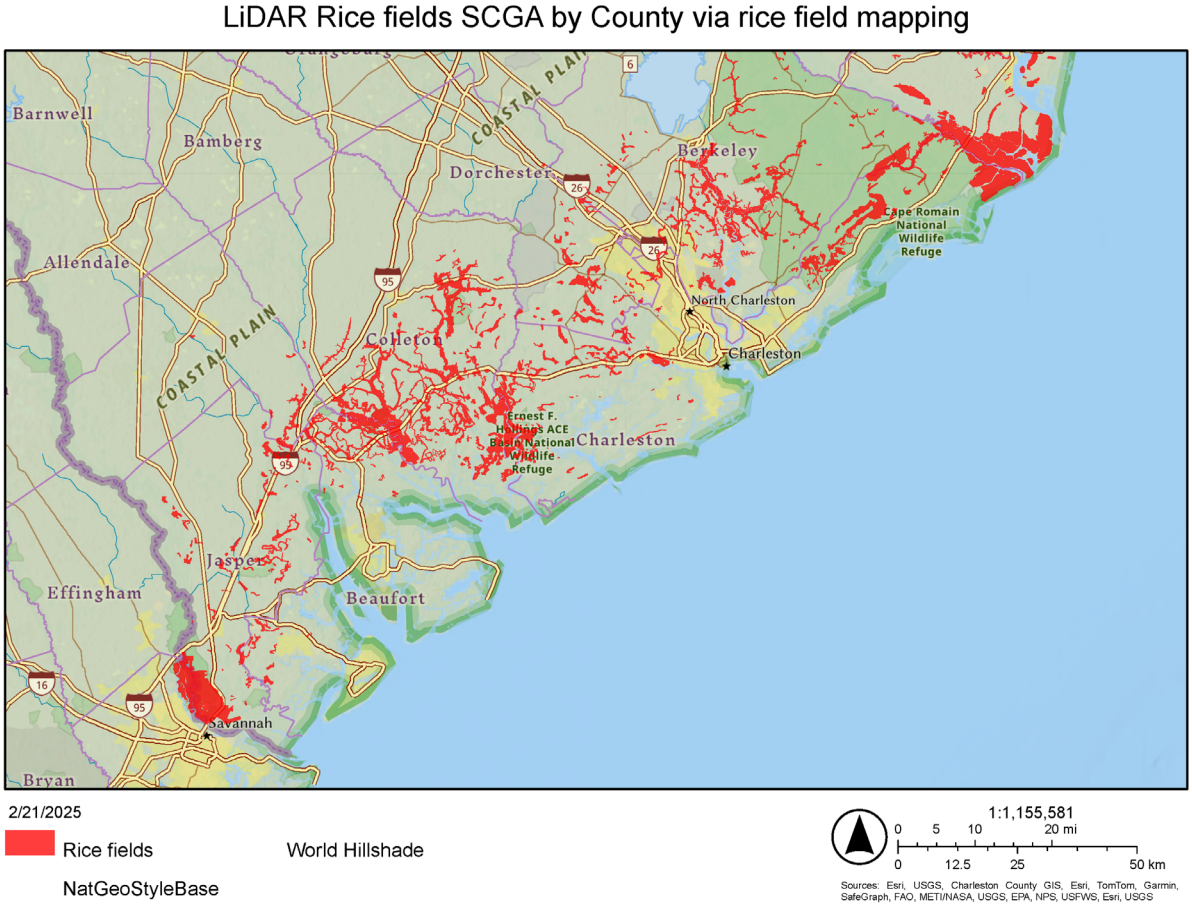


Figure 15. Mapped rice fields by county.

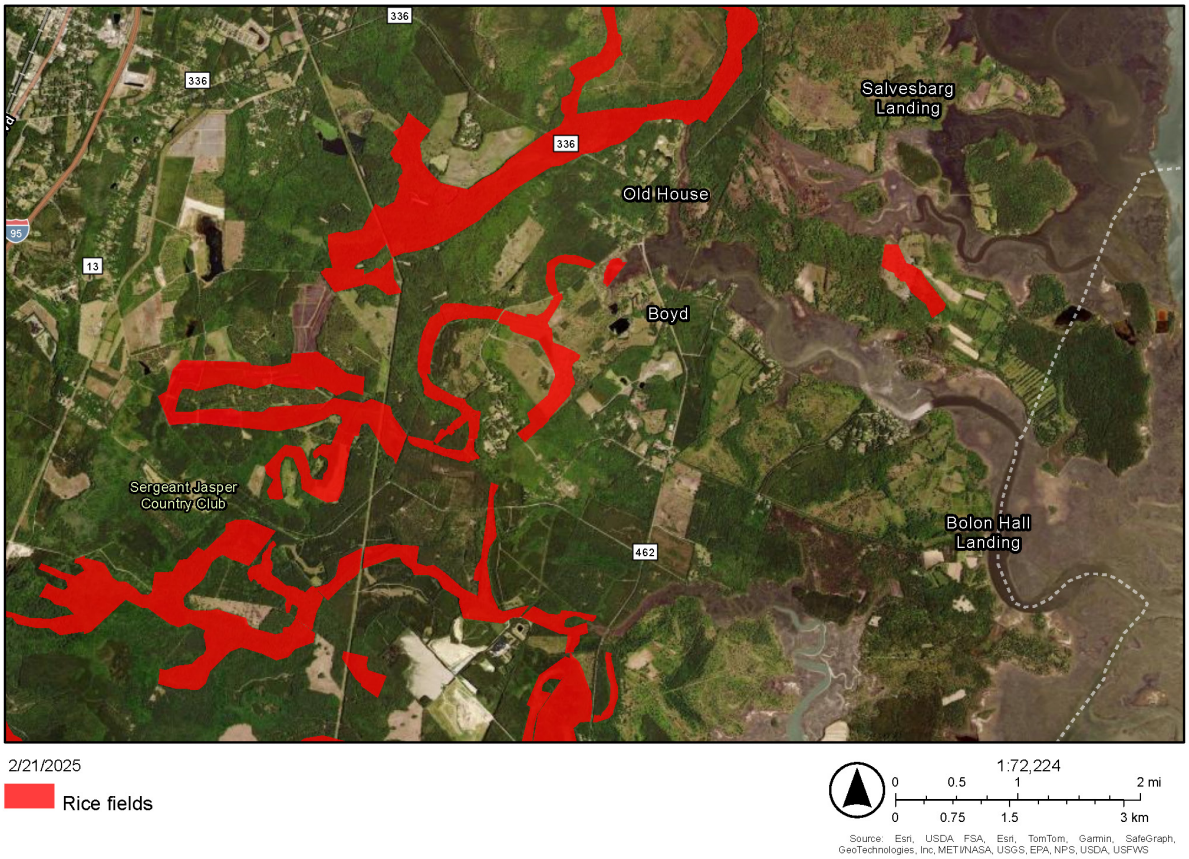
along the Savannah and New rivers, with the remainder operating under inland cultivation practices.

Figure 16 shows a closer look at the portion of Jasper County containing Old House Plantation, with inland and tidal rice fields shown in red on an aerial map (Hanks et al 2021). The plantation's main house and immediate outbuildings were just south of the label "Old House", on the slight peninsula extending between the road and the water. The closest rice field on this map was situated approximately one-quarter of a mile to the south southwest of the house. A network of rice fields extended farther to the north, west and south around the nearest field. Daniel Heyward's and Thomas Heyward's extensive acreage throughout Coastal Carolina would have contained countless rice fields and associated canals, dikes, and trunks. Figure 17 illustrates the same geographic area as Figure 16, but on a topographic map (Hanks et al 2021). The lowland areas are visible as well as the small creeks and streams transecting areas of higher elevation.

Initially processing rice was undertaken entirely by hand, beginning with using a rice hook to cut the rice from the fields and put them into sheaves to dry. After several days enslaved workers threshed and hand-fanned, or winnowed the sheaves, then removed the husks and polished the grains. The husking and polishing was undertaken with a "West African technology" of a wooden mortar and pestle, taking care not to break the grains and reduce their value. Removing the grain from its surrounding husk was done entirely by hand for part of the 18th century and was extremely labor intensive prior to the use of mechanical rice mills (Marrs 2025).

Tidal mills existed around the world historically in Roman-occupied areas that later became London as well as in Ireland and Iraq. One example is located in what is now the United Kingdom and was originally constructed in the year 1170. At that time Woodbridge Tide Mill in Woodbridge, Suffolk, United Kingdom, was constructed on the River Deben and used to mill wheat into flour (WTMCT 2025). For the next several hundred years the tidal mill building was repaired and rebuilt. The current mill building on the site was constructed in 1793, operated until 1957, and was restored and opened as a historic site in 1973 (WTMCT 2025). It continues to operate today as a fully working tidal mill living history site. It is unclear how many, if any historic tidal mills around the world were used to process rice. It does appear that the tidal mill technology was not unique to South Carolina or among most of the settlers who ended up there.

Many 18th century planters and entrepreneurs attempted to mechanize the processing of rice to make it more profitable. Even the South Carolina legislature encouraged this by passing a law in 1691 "…to encourage the invention of machines, engines, and mills, for this, and other purposes" (Drayton 1802:121). Daniel Heyward and others applied available technology to create rice mills that would be able to do some or most of the manual labor, making the task of processing rice exponentially quicker and requiring far less labor. By 1802 there were three main types of rice mills. The pecker mill was the first and most basic. It was named for its movements, similar to a woodpecker striking a tree. The cog mill contained a large horizontal cog wheel that turned a trundle wheel. This moved vertical pestles established on a frame, up and down, pounding the rice to release the rice. Both the pecker mill and the cog mill were animal-driven, using horses, mules, or oxen to turn the gears. These wooden mills ground the rice enough to separate the chaff from the grain, but not enough to pulverize it. Hand wind fans were then used to blow away the chaff. Next, the mills would beat the rice to polish and clean it, then sift it though sieves of different sized mesh. The pendulum screen invented in 1798 was yet another creation that aided in mechanization by sifting a much larger volume in a much shorter time. The pecker and cog mills could process three to six barrels of rice a day (Drayton 1802:121-122). The third type of rice mill was the water mill and would have operated at Old House Plantation. Water mills processing rice were situated in tidal areas and therefore were required to use undershot waterwheels to turn the cogs and gears operating the machinery. Initially these mills solely beat the rice, with some able to grind and winnow it as well. By 1802 the water mills had become sophisticated enough to undertake the entire process from husked rice to putting it in barrels for shipping. The evolution of rice mills included early rice mills operated by horse power, that moved mortars and pestles linked to rods. Tidal mills, and later steam engine powered mills were used. Eventually, the majority of mills were threshing grain by 1860 (Edgar 1998:268).



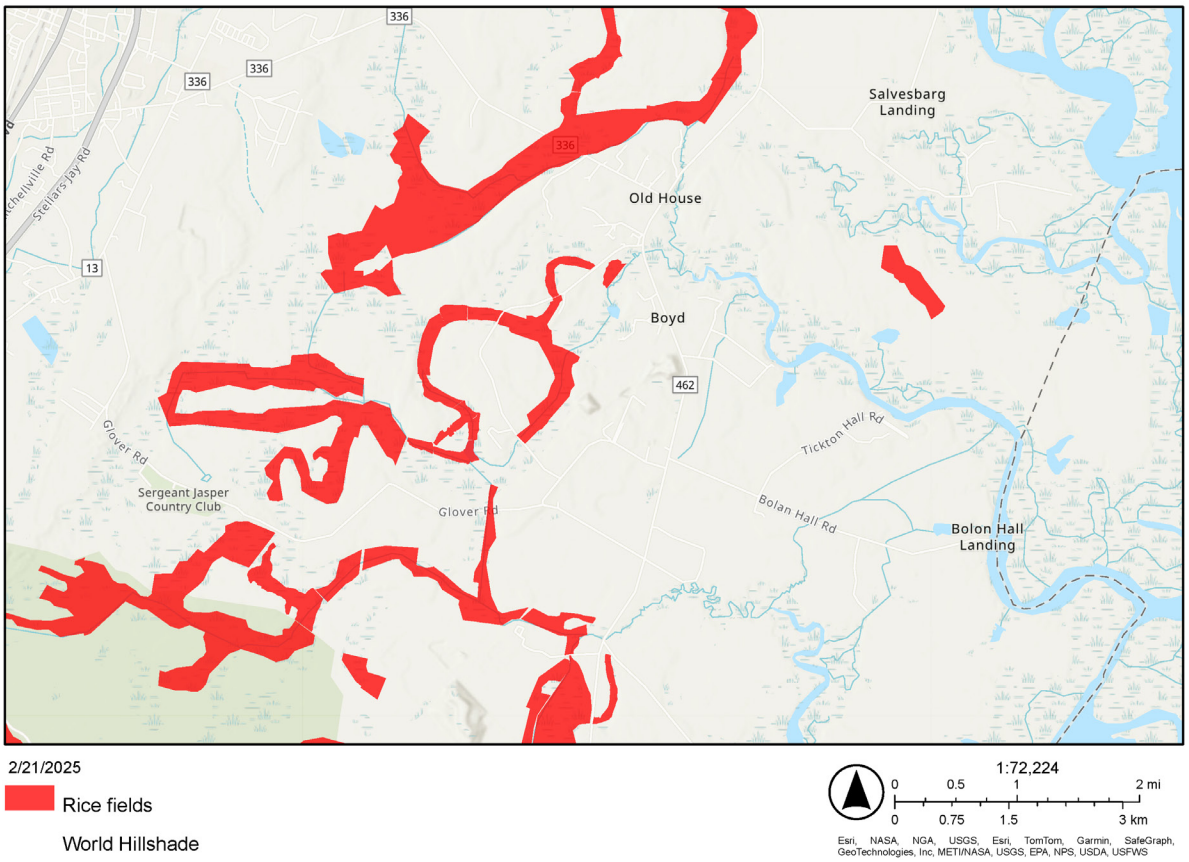
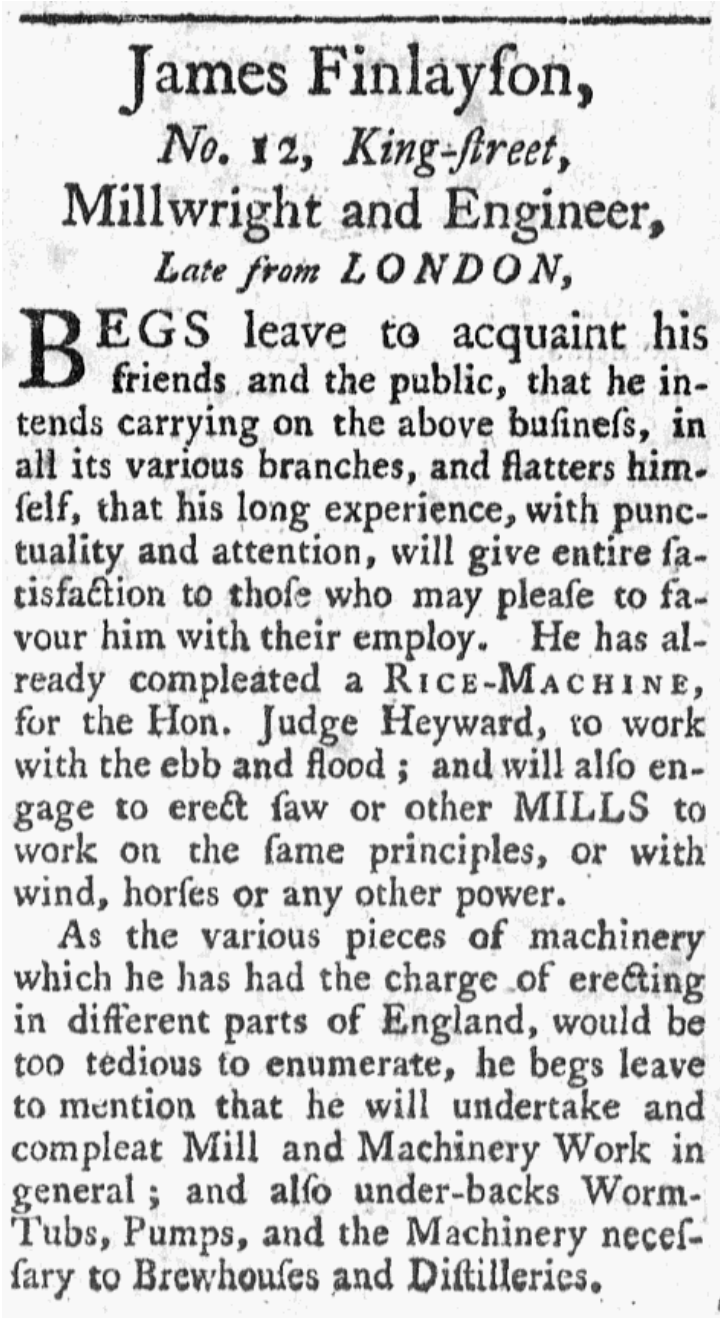


Figure 16 (top) and Figure 17 (bottom) rice fields in vicinity of Old House, on aerial and topographic map, respectively.

The Old House Plantation site contains extant portions of what appears to be a water mill, including brick foundations, a millstone, two vertical stone slabs possibly used as supports for rice trunks, wharf remnants, and a corduroy road. Daniel's tidal rice mill was a precursor to similar rice mills to follow. By 1786 Thomas Heyward, Jr. had a "rice-machine" constructed at an unspecified location … to work with the ebb and flood". As described in a newspaper article of the period (Figure 18), this tidal rice mill was built by James Finlayson, who was a millwright and engineer who moved from London and who undertook, "…compleat Mill and Machinery Work in general; and also under-backs Worm-Tubs, Pumps, and the machinery necessary to Brewhouses and Distilleries" (*Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* 1786:1).

The Heyward rice mill that operated at Old House may have looked similar to this 1802 drawing in Figure 19 (Drayton 1802).

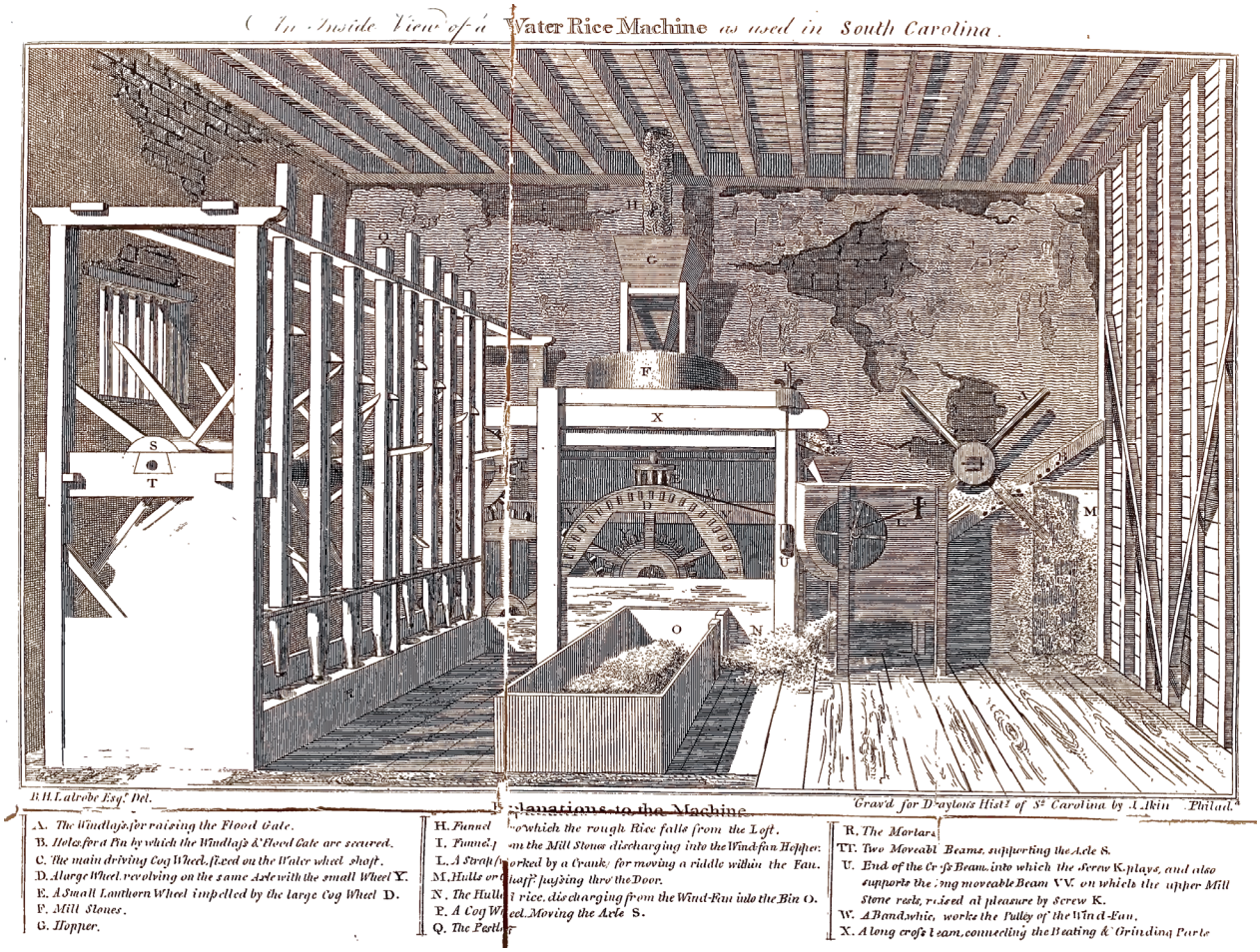


James Finlayſon,
No. 12, King-ſtreet,
Millwright and Engineer,
Late from LONDON,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches, and flatters himſelf, that his long experience, with punctuality and attention, will give entire ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their employ. He has already compleated a RICE-MACHINE, for the Hon. Judge Heyward, to work with the ebb and flood; and will alſo engage to erect ſaw or other MILLS to work on the ſame principles, or with wind, horſes or any other power.

As the various pieces of machinery which he has had the charge of erecting in different parts of England, would be too tedious to enumerate, he begs leave to mention that he will undertake and compleat Mill and Machinery Work in general; and alſo under-backs Worm-Tubs, Pumps, and the Machinery neceſſary to Brewhouſes and Diſtilleries.

Figure 18. Advertisement by the millwright who constructed the mill of Thomas Heyward, Jr.



Explanations to the Machine

A. The Windlass for raising the Flood Gate.
B. Holes for a Pin by which the Windlass & Flood Gate are secured.
C. The main driving Cog Wheel, fixed on the Water wheel shaft.
D. A large Wheel revolving on the same Axle with the small Wheel Y.
E. A Small Lanthern Wheel impelled by the large Cog Wheel D.
F. Mill Stones.
G. Hopper.
H. Funnel thro' which the rough Rice falls from the Loft.
I. Funnel on the Mill Stones discharging into the Wind-fan Hopper:
M. Hulls or chaff passing thro' the Door.
N. The Hulled rice, discharging from the Wind-Fan into the Bin O.
P. A Cog Wheel, Moving the Axle S.
Q. The Pestles.
R. The Mortars.
TT. Two Moveable Beams, supporting the Axle S.
U. End of the Cross Beam, into which the Screw K. plays, and also supports the long moveable Beam VV, on which the upper Mill Stone rests, raised at pleasure by Screw K.
W. A Band, which, works the Pulley of the Wind-Fan.
X. A long cross beam, connecting the Beating & Grinding Parts.

Figure 19. John Drayton drew this "Inside View of a Water Rice Machine as Used in South Carolina" in 1802. The legend is transcribed above.

Drayton describes the operation of such a rice water mill in detail:

> *"One of these mills, consists of four cog wheels, and one lanthern wheel ; a pair of large mill stones, from four to seven feet diameter; fifteen or more pullies working broad leather straps ; two rolling screens , one or two wind fans ; a brush; one or more sets of elevating buckets, and spiral horizontal conveyers. these are all primarily moved by a large water wheel, by late improvements increased to the diameter of twenty two feet, by a side of fourteen feet; and while cleaning the rice, carry it through the following operations:*
>
> *The rough rice, is carried by a set of elevating buckets, from the lower, into the upper story of the machine house, from whence it falls into a rolling screen, which separates the sand and gravel from it; and pours it clean into the hopper. From the hopper it passes to the mill stones, where the chaff is separated from the grain, and is afterwards blown away by a wind fan. The milled rice is then discharge into a bin, placed above the mortars; having funnels communicating there from to the mortars. The rice is then introduced into the mortars by the funnels, and is there beaten by pestles weighing about 230 lbs. weight; which strike the rice from 32 to 44 times in a minute. When the rice be sufficiently beaten, it is taken out and thrown into an hopper; from whence, by a set of elevating buckets, it is carried up to another rolling screen, where the small rice and flour are separated from it. The whole rice, then passes through a funnel, under the friction of a brush, which takes off any flour which may still adhere to the grain; it thence falls into a wind fan, which winnows it clean, and discharges it into a bin. From whence, by funnels, it is received into barrels; and in some mills, is even packed in them by mechanical operation" (Drayton 1802: 122-124).*

A rice water mill such as the one described above could be operated by three people and process 100 large barrels of rice weighing 600 pounds each, equaling a staggering 60,000 pounds of rice in two weeks (Drayton 1802:124). Apparently the only limiting factor for the mill was the tides, as it operated at ebb tides- the periods between high and low tide when water flowed towards the ocean. The use of rice water mills contributed mightily to economic prosperity of planters. Foundations in the marsh adjacent to the Old House Plantation project area contain components of a rice mill, such as this mill stone (Figure 20) and other above-ground features depicted on maps in this report. While archaeologists have not yet investigated this area beyond mapping the visible features, it is useful to examine illustrations of other rice mills to understand if this area at Old House functioned in the same manner. A very faint sketch made in 1800 of the rice mill at Mepkin plantation depicts a two story building with a loft or attic floor, directly on a waterway accessible by small craft (Fraser 1800). Another, more well-known image from *Harper's* magazine includes a drawing of a rice mill (Figure 21 Waud 1867). This 1867 drawing includes a smokestack venting a fire used to operate steam engines to turn the mill machinery. While Daniel and Thomas Heyward's mill(s) would not have had steam technology, they may have shared other characteristics shown in this drawing, such as a multi-story building; chutes or funnels to transport rice, husks, and chaff during phases of the milling process; and a way to access riverine craft such as barges or other vessels used to bring the raw rice and carry off the milled rice.

Figure 20. Mill stone in marsh at Old House Plantation.

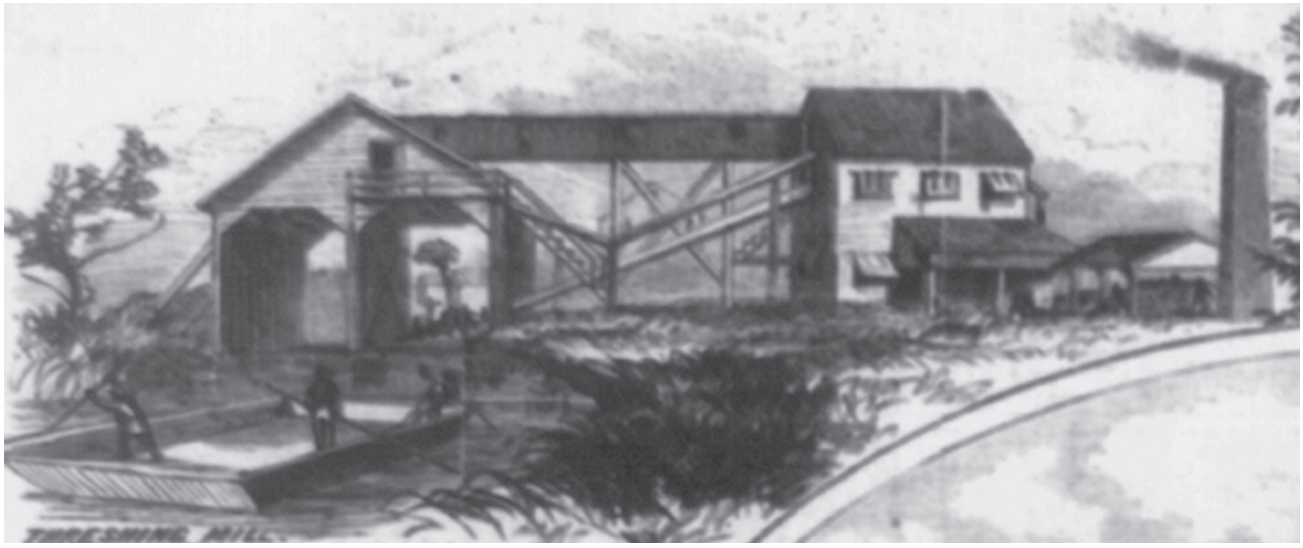


Figure 21. Drawing depicting the various components of an 1867 rice mill.

Chapter 3. Previous Archaeology and 2024 Archaeology Methods

Previous Archaeology at the Old House Plantation Site, 38JA72

1965 Charleston Excavations

In 1965, the Charleston Museum sent its archaeologist John Miller to the site following a request by Harry Cooler, Sr. and those working on his behalf. Under the auspices of the Charleston Museum, Miller excavated 17 units measuring 5 ft by 10 ft across the main house (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:29). Miller exposed the brick foundation of the main house in the center of what is now a large grassy area, but he neglected to record whether or not his excavation team sifted the soil through one-quarter inch or half-inch mesh. He made a plan map of this excavation (Figure 22) as well as another map showing the ruins of other structures on the high ground and in the marsh (Figure 23). Miller appears to have excavated another area that he interpreted as a kitchen (or possible smoke house), but the location and size of this excavation cannot be determined. Unfortunately, there is no technical report from Miller's 1965 excavations documenting his work, results, interpretations, and data. The museum did produce a catalogue in the 1960s listing Miller's artifacts that had been recovered in three soil zones. One was the zone starting from the ground surface which was described as the "surface or disturbed level" that was three inches thick. A second zone immediately beneath this was called the "ash level" measuring two to six inches and the third and presumed deepest zone below ground surface was below this. It measured approximately three inches thick and was labeled the "occupation level" (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:7-8). Later research (see below) has enabled Miller's work to be reconstructed as best as possible given the lack of a report.

1980 Site Recorded

The site was officially recorded as site 38JA72 in the archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The site form was completed by Dr. Kenneth Lewis after he made a brief reconnaissance visit to the site (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:1). The site number was assigned in 1980 when the completed site form was submitted.

1996 Chicora Investigations

The Chicora Foundation conducted an archaeological survey on the site in 1996 and created a report of its findings (Trinkley and Hacker 1996). That investigation also included tracking down the locations of the artifacts and notes from Miller's 1965 excavations and deciphering as much as possible about what transpired during that time in order to provide additional information for a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) application begun by others. The Old House Plantation was officially listed in the NRHP on October 6, 1997 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History 2025).

Chicora's fieldwork included an auger survey with tests spaced at 20 foot intervals across the approximate four-acre high ground, the mapping of surface structural remains in the marsh and on the high ground, and documentation of the extant cemetery (Figure 24) (Chicora 1996:80). The 1996 work documented multiple structural remnants identified by Miller in 1965 as well as additional ruins. Chicora identified the following in its marsh survey: "a filled in canal, a series of plank roads ranging from 40 to 20 feet in width, two brick structures each measuring about 5 feet square, three buildings set on piers in the marsh (including a rice mill), a burned wooden trunk in the mill raceway, a single fragment of a millstone, two gate supports associated with the trunk, an area of made land, two areas of dense ballast deposits, and

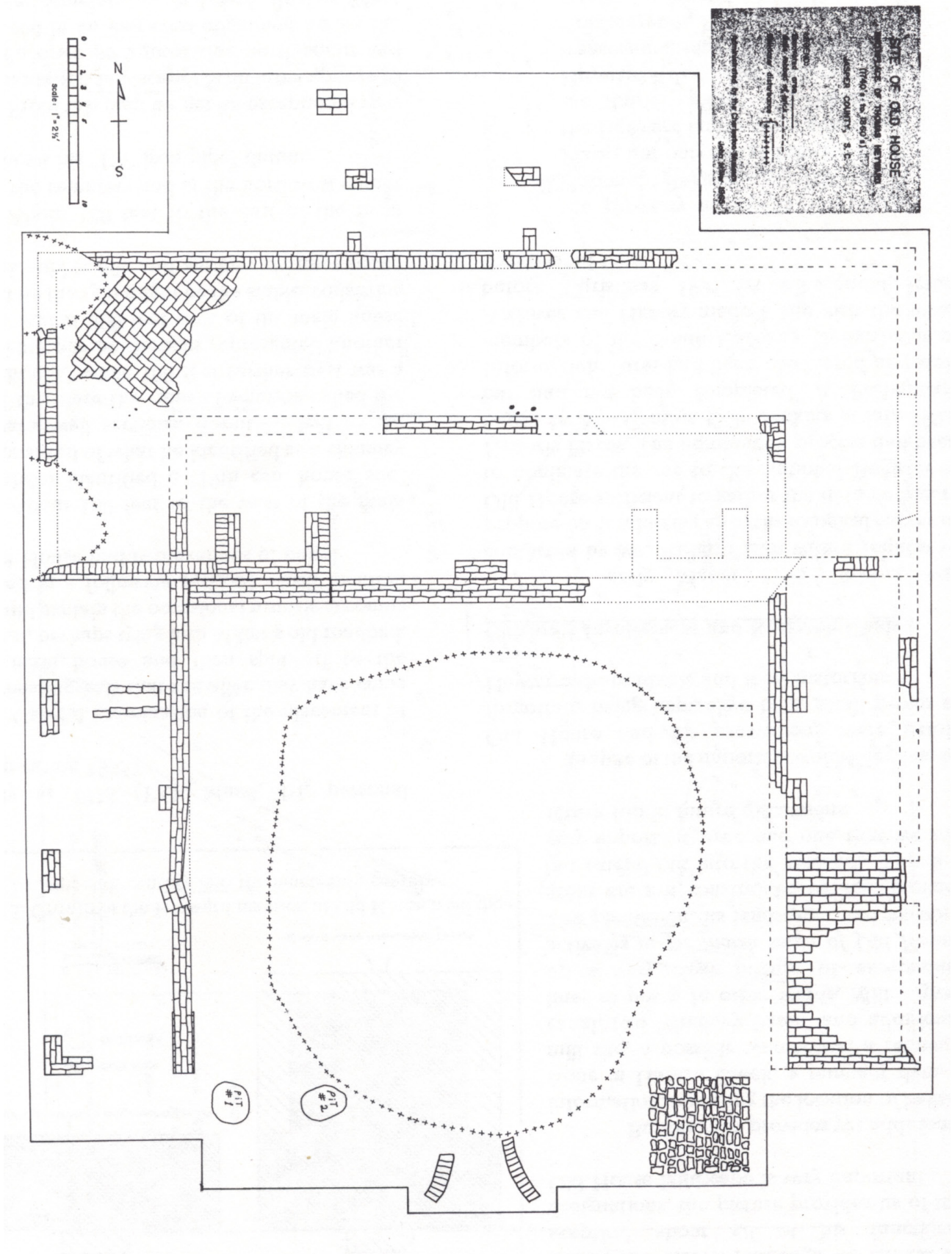


Figure 22. Miller's plan map of the excavated main house (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:9).

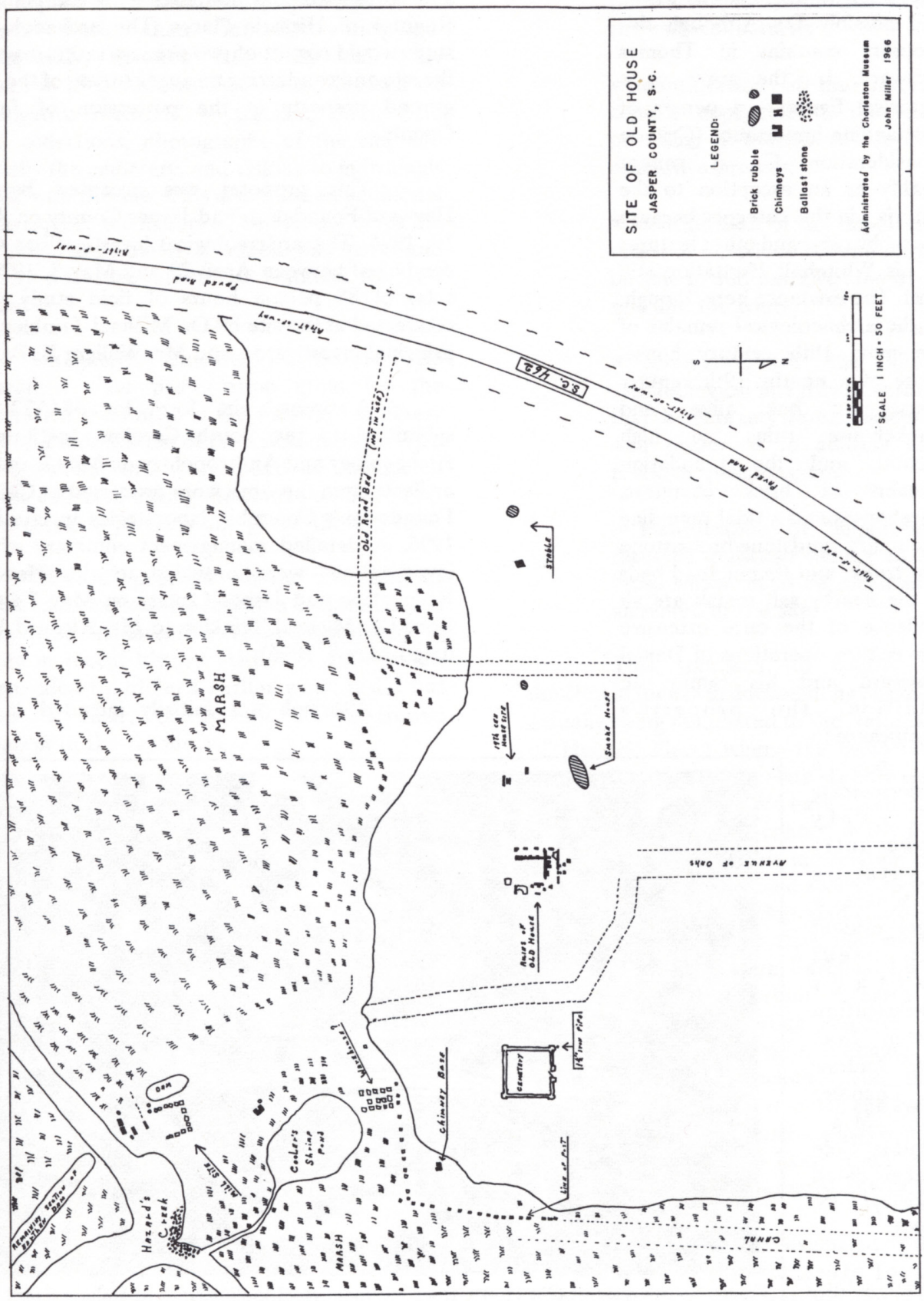


Figure 23. Miller's plan map of surface features across the site (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:11). North is toward figure caption.

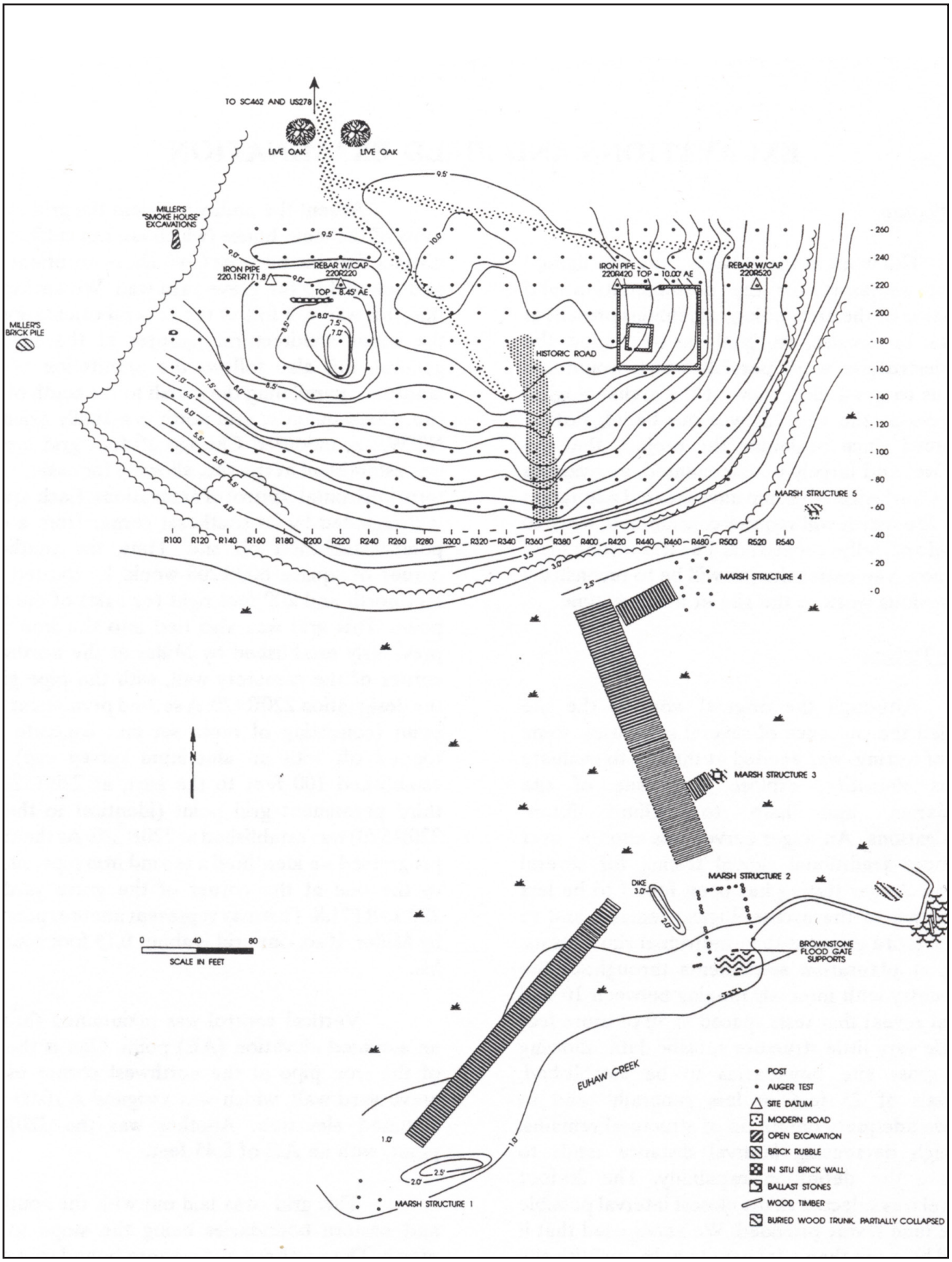


Figure 24. Chicora map showing auger tests, surface features, and topography (Trinkley and Hacker 1996).

occasional posts or pilings of undetermined function" (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:iii). On the high ground he recorded extant features including the cemetery walls, historic roadbed remnant to the marsh landing, several brick piles, the main house brick foundation, and the oak allée along the avenue to the site. The field notes and artifacts from the 1996 project are curated at SCIAA.

Unfortunately, Chicora's report does not include the auger survey data, so assigning the artifact types and their locations to specific auger tests cannot be undertaken. Repeated efforts by the LAMAR Institute to locate and incorporate the auger data into this report, via attempts to contact the Chicora Foundation through phone calls, emails, and social media were unsuccessful. Inquiries at SCIAA, who holds that artifact collection and field notes, were unsuccessful as its collections continue to be unavailable to researchers while they are encapsulated on pallets in a warehouse for an unknown period until building renovations are completed. The data from specific auger holes derived from Chicora's work, therefore, could not be used in tandem with the results from the 2024 LAMAR work. Knowing the location of specific artifact types would have been a useful complement to the artifacts data recovered by LAMAR Institute metal detecting survey in 2024.

2000 Chicora Analysis of Miller Collection

In 2000 Chicora was contracted to analyze the artifact collection from the 1965 Charleston Museum excavations (Trinkley and Hacker 2000). That collection consisted of 4,325 artifacts having at least minimal provenience and another 2,395 with no provenience, but the latter were attributed by Chicora as being likely from the main house (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:38). The bulk of that collection is at SCIAA. The 2000 analysis resulted in a reinterpretation of the Old House Plantation owners to an image of "… an impressive low country gentleman's seat" (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:abstract).

2024 LAMAR Institute Project Goals, Research Questions and Methodology

The Jasper County South Carolina 250 Committee (JCSC250) solicited a proposal from the LAMAR Institute in 2024 as detailed previously above in Chapter 1. The JCSC250 and the Jasper County Government accepted the proposal. The goals of the 2024 archaeological investigation were to:

- Determine if there was evidence of Revolutionary War activity in the project areas
- Locate artifacts and archaeological features that could provide information about the Heyward family
- Uncover and document artifacts and features that can inform about enslaved African and African Americans who worked on the site
- Document the specific locations of metal artifacts across the site and interpret their relationship to each other and the landscape to discover activities that occurred in the past
- Investigate select areas identified by ground penetrating radar (GPR) and metal detection survey to uncover and record additional information about structures, activities, soil stratigraphy, and the level of preservation on site
- Uncover and interpret chronology of activities and people on the site
- Provide new information for public interpretation, signage, programing, and other avenues
- Present data and information useful in site management
- Create a comprehensive map of the 1965, 1996, and 2024 grid datums and key surface features to be used by future archaeologists.

To accomplish these goals archaeologists devised a program including ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of all accessible areas of the site; controlled metal detector survey of the grassy areas and portions of open wooded areas; and the excavation of a minimum

of two test units measuring 2 by 1 meters (but actually consisted of four such test units). The institute worked with the JCSC250 committee's public outreach efforts, resulting in widespread community participation by volunteers and school groups, in addition to tours for area residents, visitors, policy makers, and historical organizations.

2024 Research Questions

Revolutionary War

1. Can evidence be located that the site was used as an encampment by British soldiers on their 1779 march to Charleston? While the project area contains only 14 acres, approximately 10 of which are wetlands, can the 2024 project locate evidence of military and/or camp artifacts and/or features reflecting this activity? Such evidence may include regimental buttons and other lost personal items; lead balls, gunflints, and gun parts; small caches of forgotten gear; small trash pits; impromptu camp fire features and related activities such as cooking, bullet making, and/or bullet alteration; tent stakes and grommets; horseshoes and horseshoe nails; saddle and wagon parts; and possibly impromptu small privy pits. Often extant houses were used by military officers in lieu of tents, with or without the consent of the homeowner. It is possible that the Old House was used by British officers during the march through the area. If so, British troops would not have had the consent of staunch patriots William Heyward, Sr. or Thomas Heyward, Jr., the latter who was Old House Plantation manager/estate administrator at various times.

2. If evidence of a Revolutionary War encampment is located during fieldwork, can artifact locations and feature types provide additional information detailing the specific troops, their condition, the presence of African American pioneers attached to the military, the presence of women and other camp followers, or other information not located in primary sources?

Several challenges to answering these questions exist. The ephemeral nature of a camp existing for only one or two nights makes its discovery a challenge, as does the small size of the project area. Another challenge is the artifacts themselves. Some items, such as horseshoes, cast iron pots and even lead balls occur as a result of both military and civilian use. A third challenge lies in site preservation and whether metal detection over the years has reduced or eliminated the existence of tell-tale artifacts across the project area such as Revolutionary War military buttons and other diagnostic military uniform accoutrements.

Domestic Life

1. Can the spatial patterning of artifacts across the landscape reveal patterns about domestic activities on the site?

2. Can diagnostic artifacts indicate the chronology of site use/activity areas?

3. Are artifact locations indicative of structures, and if so can the function of the structures be determined?

4. Are there enough artifacts generated by the cursory 2024 investigations to reveal socio-economic information about who else was living in the project area in addition to Daniel Heyward as well as those living on the site after his death?

5. Are children visible in the 2024 limited investigations?

Africans/African American Life and Work

1. Are Africans and African Americans reflected in the archaeological data?

2. Can select artifacts be located that reflect primarily African/African-American use and if so, do they make recognizable patterns on the landscape?

3. In the cursory work undertaken in 2024, can inter-site artifact patterns provide comparisons and contrasts to demographics of site use?

Industry and Agriculture

1. What evidence for rice agriculture and production can be located through survey and testing?
2. Given the adjacent marsh and creek, what artifacts or artifact patterns provide details about the maritime aspects of Old House Plantation?

Methodology

The LAMAR Institute employed research methodology incorporating best professional practices as recognized by federal, state, and professional organizations. Work met or exceeded the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for archaeological investigations. While there was no budget earmarked specifically for historical research, LAMAR Institute archaeologists provided additional research to complement extensive research underway and already compiled by the Jasper County 250 Committee, the Chicora Foundation, and others. The institute team conducted limited additional primary and secondary document research to enable a better understanding and interpretation of the site and the archaeological information uncovered by the project. Research included comparative data from other archaeological sites located in journals and online on the World Wide Web.

The 2024 fieldwork included the strategic use of sophisticated remote sensing survey technologies, including GIS mapping, controlled metal detection survey, and Ground Penetrating Radar survey (GPR). Fieldwork incorporated recognized Conflict Archaeology survey techniques requiring systematic metal detection survey using handheld, professional-grade metal detectors and the recordation of specific geographic locations of finds (Gossett and Mitchell 2007). Battlefields and related army encampment sites are located primarily through the use of controlled metal detector survey rather than through traditional archaeological survey using shovel tests (or in the past, auger tests). Such fieldwork and survey techniques are described below. Modern artifacts (less than 50 years old) were not retained unless they were uniquely diagnostic for a critical understanding of the site's history.

During the 2024 fieldwork LAMAR archaeologists established its own grid using a laser transit and a Juniper Geode GPS device with sub-meter accuracy. The grid was created by setting up on newly established Datum A and shooting from Datum A (Pt 1) true north to newly established Datum B (Pt 2). The file name was OHP100924 (representing "Old House Plantation October 9, 2024"). Grid coordinates used the last three digits of the UTM northing and the last three digits of the UTM easting, along with two decimal places. (For example, Datum A is 955.00N, 640.00E, truncated from the UTMs of 3590955.00N, 509640.00E, WGS84). They located and recorded several benchmarks used by archaeologists to establish their site grids on the landscape over the years, two of which had become buried and grown over by grass. Relocated benchmarks included ones from Miller's 1965 main house excavations and Chicora's 1996 auger testing. Miller's benchmarks consisted of approximately two hollow iron pipes set vertically into the ground. One was located at the exterior northwestern corner of the cemetery and was relocated by both Chicora and LAMAR Institute. Another was southwest of the main house foundation at 941.19N 624.03E. Chicora's benchmarks consisted of rebar with aluminum survey caps set into concrete. Due to the plethora of benchmarks already in existence, LAMAR Institute merely set large, galvanized spikes as relatively temporary datums that could be used to shoot the 1996 and 1965 benchmarks as well as all points associated with the 2024 work. While the main 2024 datum spikes were left in the ground, any of the extant 1965 and 1996 benchmarks shot at that time can be used to relocate the 2024 work.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

An important part of the 2024 project included the transit work and resulting GIS analysis that determined actual UTM coordinates for all the various benchmarks located, thus accurately overlaying all three episodes of archaeological investigations onto the same map (in lieu of the differing and inaccurate project grid coordinates). The inaccuracies of the 1965 and 1996 work are due in part to the lack of technology then, prior to the invention of laser transits and GIS capabilities. Archaeologists in 2024 also used the laser transit to shoot six waypoints from the property survey being conducted at that time by the Nandina Survey Company for the JCSC250. This enabled LAMAR archaeologists to overlay the Nandina map with the other GIS layers produced during the 2024 project. The LAMAR GIS specialist created the map in Figure 25 showing the locations of some of the grid points for the various field projects at Old House. For ease of identification, this map differentiates the names of point as follows. The term "benchmark" is used for Miller's 1965 points and Chicora's 1996

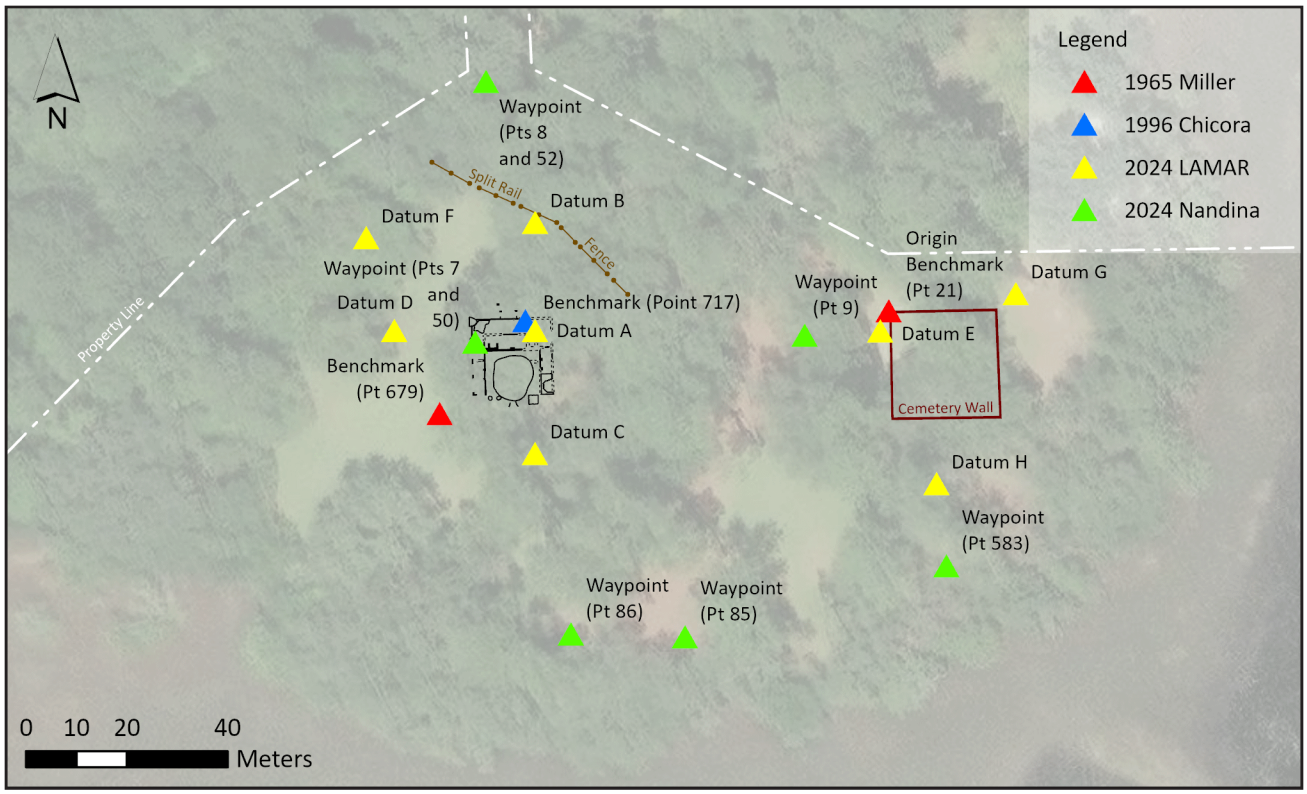


Figure 25. Benchmarks, points, and datums from 1966-2024.

point. The term "datum" is applied to LAMAR's 2024 fieldwork and the term "waypoint" is used for Nandina's 2024 survey points. The word "Point" or "Pt" is the transit point number shot by LAMAR for a specific location on the ground during its 2024 fieldwork. The 2024 LAMAR transit point numbers (Pt #) related to the above benchmarks, datums, and waypoints are:

- Pt 717 is a 1996 Chicora Benchmark
- Pt 679 is a 1965 Miller Benchmark (southwest of the main house foundation)
- Pt 21 is a 1965 Miller Origin Benchmark (exterior NW corner of the cemetery)
- Pt 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 200, 860, and 861 are for 2024 LAMAR Institute Datums A through H, respectively
- Pt 7, 8, 9, 85, 86, and 583 are 2024 Nandina Survey Company waypoints

A table in Appendix 1 includes these points along with their UTM coordinates. This will facilitate future work by archaeologists (whoever they may be) by providing the capability to relocate previous grids, as well as excavations and artifacts from the 2024 survey. LAMAR Institute used these points along with the extant cemetery wall, the road, and existing maps to create GIS layers of the site.

The LAMAR GIS overlays and analyses of hard-copy maps by Miller and Chicora, in conjunction with the 2024 laser transit points collected by LAMAR revealed some mapping errors made in 1996. For example, Chicora's map appears to have the scale labeled incorrectly as 80 ft rather than 100 ft. As a result, the Chicora grid has a 20% error across the site.

Chicora and LAMAR both relocated Miller's origin benchmark. Chicora added it to its 1996 map, arbitrarily assigning it 220R420 on the Chicora grid. Miller likely pulled a tape from the southwest corner of the cemetery west for 300 ft and established another benchmark at that location. This was shot with a laser transit in 2024 as LAMAR Pt 679. The

actual distance using a laser transit is 294 feet rather than the 300 feet that Miller probably wanted to pull with what was likely multiple tapes or pulling one tape multiple times. LAMAR Institute relocated this benchmark, but Chicora did not. Chicora located another benchmark attributed to Miller. He plotted it at 220.15R171.8 on the Chicora map. According to Chicora, its grid was approximately 0.15 feet south of Miller's grid. Chicora established its own benchmark of 220R520, 100 feet to the east of Miller's origin benchmark. LAMAR did not relocate this benchmark. Chicora established a second datum at 220R220 (LAMAR Pt 717) north of the main house foundation. Due to the map/scale issue, however, the locations of the Chicora benchmarks and the Miller benchmarks recorded by Chicora are not the actual locations due to Chicora's scale error. For example, locating one or two of Chicora's benchmarks will not enable one to relocate specific points on the Chicora grid due to that mapping error, but will be in the general area.

By using a laser transit to obtain the UTM coordinates for the various benchmarks shot in 1965, 1996, and 2024, and rubber-sheeting the GIS layers using a surface feature that existed from 1965 to 2024 (the cemetery walls), the LAMAR Institute GIS specialist was able to identify the previous mapping errors and create a correct map with universal location information to replace the various maps with locational information relevant to independent site grids. The UTM coordinates generated in 2024, therefore, are reliable locations in the real world and should be referred to in the future in reference to the 1965, 1996, and 2024 benchmarks and datums.

The LAMAR Institute conducted archaeological investigations at the Old House Plantation in October 2024, with Rita Elliott serving as the Principal Investigator and Daniel Elliott as the Field Director. They established a site grid on October 4 and fieldwork commenced with a crew of four archaeologists on October 9. Fieldwork with archaeologists and volunteers continued Mondays through Fridays from October 9-29, 2024. During the weekends the Elliotts entered ground penetrating radar (GPR) field data and metal detector survey field data into digitized databases and Dan Elliott created initial geographic information systems (GIS) maps. This provided real-time data and maps to guide the ensuing week's fieldwork. Public outreach was ongoing throughout the fieldwork and throughout 2025. Artifact washing and analysis, as well as additional research, began in November, 2024. The three weeks of archaeological fieldwork by the LAMAR Institute included a GPR survey and controlled metal detection survey across the open high ground, as well as the excavation of test units. These are summarized below.

Systematic Metal Detector Survey

Multiple goals of the metal detector survey included discovering and documenting the locations of metal artifacts with the hope of revealing:

- patterns indicative of structures (such as nail "clouds" and building hardware)
- patterns suggesting military activity (such as Revolutionary War encampments and loci within them)
- domestic, industrial, and agricultural activities across the landscape (such as residential areas, mills, barns, and other outbuildings), and
- associations with specific individuals who lived on, worked at, or made a direct impact on the premises (such as the families and owners, enslaved African Americans, soldiers and officers of the American Revolution, and others).

Figure 26 illustrates the boundary of the metal detection survey. With the exception of a small area within a portion of the woods in the northwestern portion of the project, the study area was covered carefully by systematic metal detector sampling by the survey team. This wooded portion was not conducive to transect lanes due to the trees, so the metal detector coverage is less comprehensive here. In the remaining portions of the property across the grassy area and most of the high ground of the project, each metal-detection transects measured approximately two meters wide. Some areas were resurveyed by select detectorists using other metal detector models. The following metal detector models were employed for the survey: Minelab Equinox 800, EQX11 head; Minelab X-terra 305;

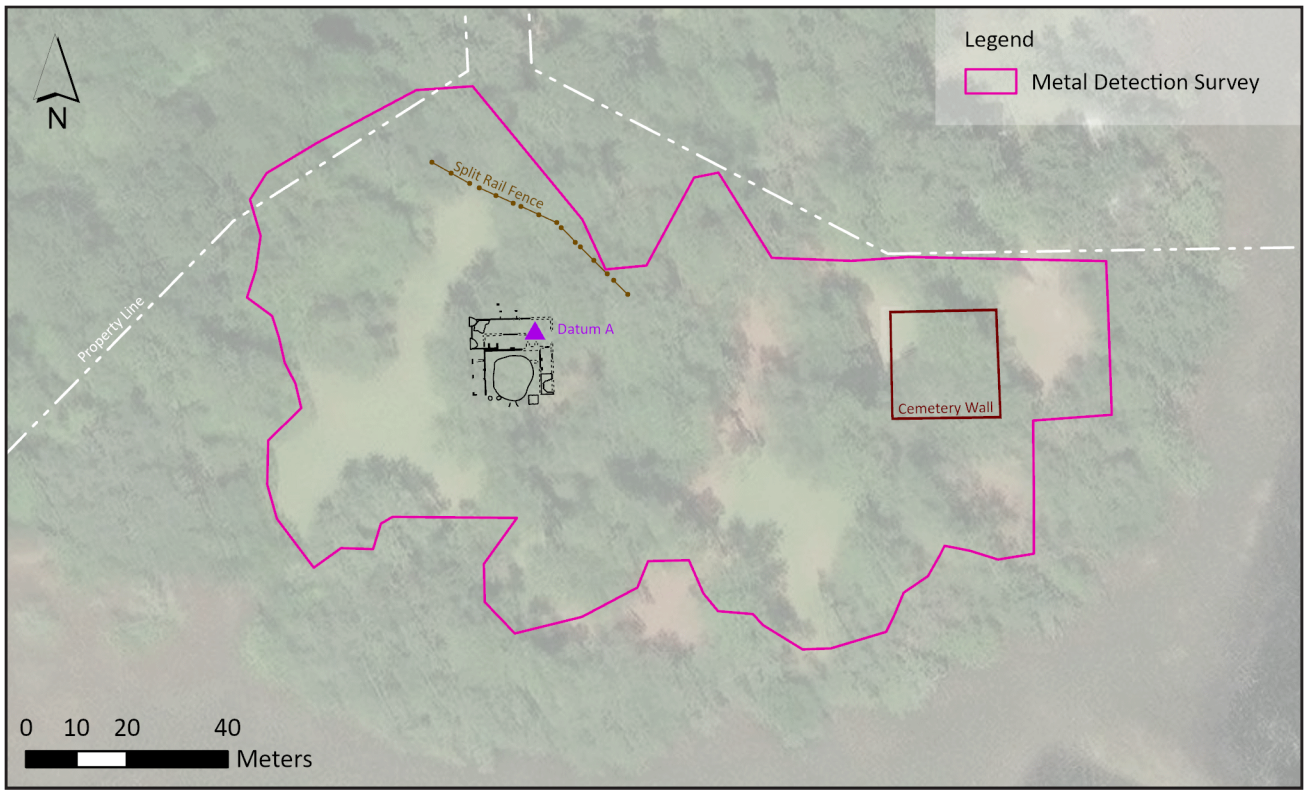


Figure 26. Map showing location of metal detecting survey boundary (pink) within property line (white), and around cemetery and across foundation area uncovered and backfilled by Miller in 1965.

Nautilus; and Pro Garrett, small coil. Volunteers also used an AT Pro Garrett (small coil) metal detector and Garrett Pro Pinpointer.

Non-ferrous metal signals, except those identified as modern aluminum or similar modern alloys, were explored by shallow excavation. Excavation of targets during the metal detector survey generally did not extend deeper than 25 centimeters below present ground surface in order to avoid adverse impacts to potential archaeological features. Metal detector targets deeper than this were documented and listed as potential targets for test unit/feature excavation. Areas that produced clusters of probable ferrous (iron) objects were mapped as "nail clouds" with the laser transit. Selected strong iron signals were investigated by shallow excavation to determine their function and possible age.

Military or battle-related objects located by the metal detector survey were collected, bagged, and transported to the laboratory for processing, documenting, and interpreting. Highly diagnostic or unique non-military cultural items were documented, retrieved, analyzed, and interpreted to generate additional information about the site, its residents and workers, and how the site was used over time. Historic metal artifacts that offered limited potential for additional research were digitally photo-documented with a metric scale in the field and then returned to their place of origin. Digital photographs of these items are included in the artifact, paperwork, and digital files collection of the 2024 Old House Plantation archaeology. The LAMAR Institute has employed this hybrid "Catch and Release" strategy on many of its previous systematic metal detector surveys. This approach reduces redundant, modern, or uninformative metal items that would increase the artifact collection size with little to no additional benefit.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey

Several goals of the GPR Survey included:

- Discovering potential areas of human activity (features, structures, artifact debris fields) for current and future investigation and interpretation

- Identifying potential features and structures, and hypothesizing their relationships based on their appearances and geographic relationship
- Relocating previously excavated brick ruins (foundations, chimneys) so they can be marked at the surface by JCSC250 for interpretive purposes
- Determining areas of low archaeological potential (to equate with low priority areas for current and future research)
- Examining the extant cemetery for potential unmarked graves.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is a significant remote sensing tool employed by archaeologists. GPR has demonstrated success in South Carolina for archaeological and forensic anthropological applications to identify relatively shallow features, although the technique is capable of probing deep into the ground. The effectiveness of GPR across various environments in North America varies considerably, influenced by factors such as soil conductivity, metallic content, and other pedo-chemical characteristics. Generally, the soils in coastal South Carolina possess moderately suitable properties for GPR application. Since 2002, the LAMAR Institute team has utilized this technology at numerous archaeological sites in South Carolina, Georgia and beyond.

GPR technology uses high-frequency electromagnetic waves (microwaves) to capture subsurface data. GPR signals received by the antenna are recorded as numerical arrays that can be converted to pixel values. Radargrams, vertical maps of radar reflections, are produced in real time and displayed on a monitor mounted on the GPR cart. The GPR sample block includes parallel transects, yielding a two-dimensional cross-section of radar data constructed from thousands of individual radar traces. Large, buried objects produce hyperbolas in the graphical profile. Post-processing software is needed to view the GPR data in three dimensions and to interpret these radargrams accurately.

In the early days of GPR research the only output available to archaeologists were radar profiles, or side views of each radargram. Three-dimensional imaging of GPR data was not developed until 1987 with GSSI's first use of RADAN software. The release of GPR-Slice software in 1994 was a significant improvement in 3D imagery. This software was not available for the GPR equipment brand used in this study until 2004. The LAMAR Institute has been using GPR-Slice for its radar visualization and post-processing since that time (Conyers and Goodman 1997).

The LAMAR Institute explored a large part of the area currently defined as the Old House Site in a systematic Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey. The GPR equipment used in this study consisted of a RAMAC/X3M Integrated Radar Control Unit, mounted on a wheeled-cart and linked to a RAMAC XV11 Monitor (Firmware, Version 3.2.36). A 500 megahertz (MHz) shielded antenna was used for the data gathering. MALÅ GeoScience's Ground Vision (Version 1.4.5) software was used to acquire and record the radar data (MALÅ GeoScience USA 2006). The radar information was displayed as a series of radargrams. This provided immediate feedback about the suitability of GPR survey in the area and the effective operation of the equipment.Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey covered six locations within the Old House Site. The GPR survey had a maximum extent of 117 meters

Figure 27. Collecting Ground Penetrating Radar data.

north-south by 147 meters east- west. These sampled areas were designated as GPR Blocks A through F. The total surveyed area within GPR Blocks A-D and F amounted to 7,207.85 square meters. Additionally, GPR Block E investigated an area of 21 square meters within GPR Block A. The horizontal limits of the GPR coverage within the Old House Site (38JA72) are shown on a modern aerial image in Figure 28. Data were collected as radargrams, or parallel linear transects, spaced 50 cm apart. The UTM grid corners of the GPR block(s) were recorded using the Sokkia total station and a Juniper GEODE handheld GPS unit. Figures 29-31 show the length, direction and relative location of each GPR transect (or radargram plans) for each of these six GPR blocks. These GPR data, field forms and field notes were brought to the Rincon laboratory for post-processing. The field data were post-processed using GPR-Slice software (Version 7).

GPR is affected by the types of soils at a site. Soils at the Old House site include Nemours fine sandy loam (main site area) and Bladen fine sandy loam (portions

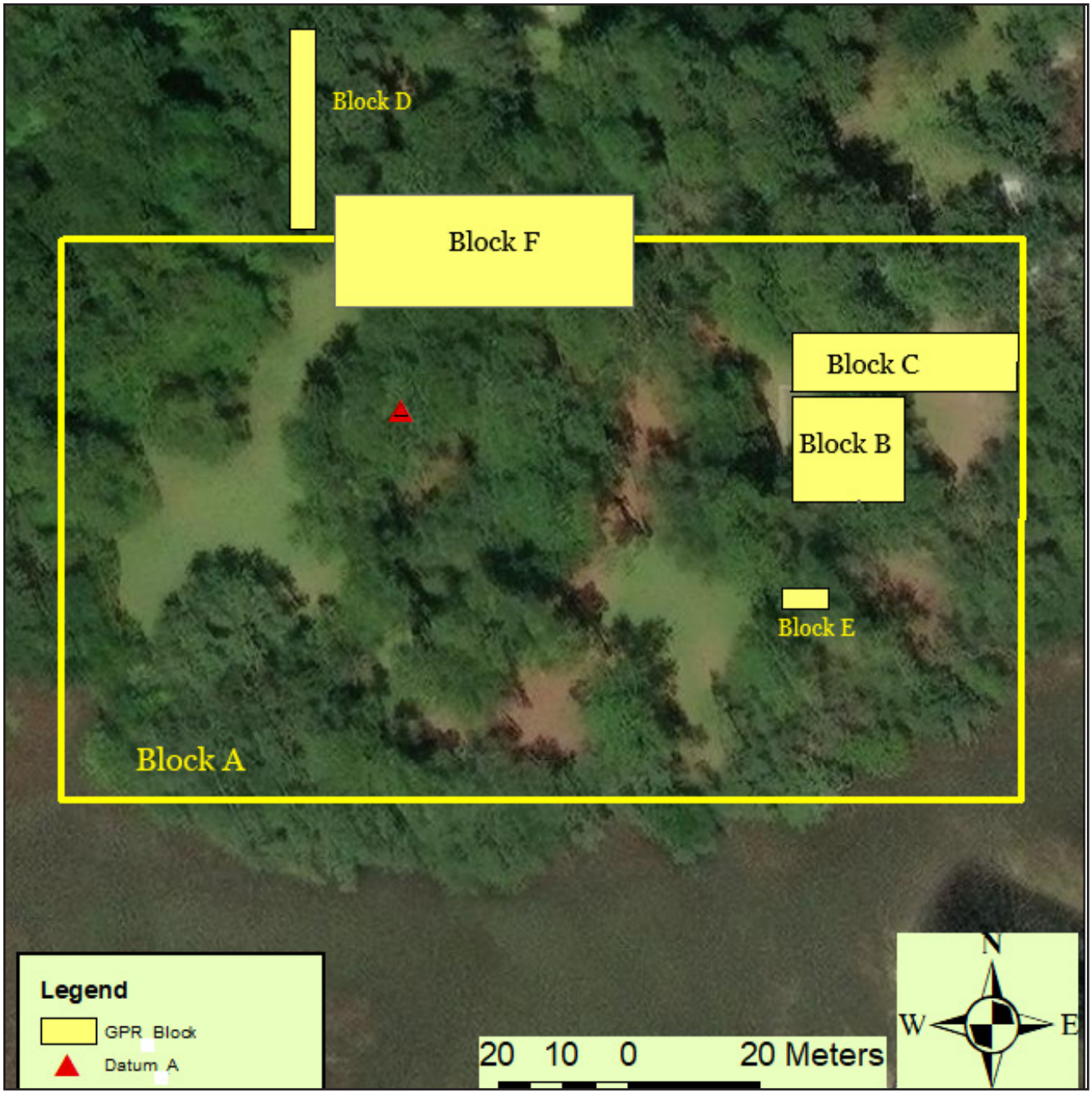


Figure 28. Location of GPR Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F.

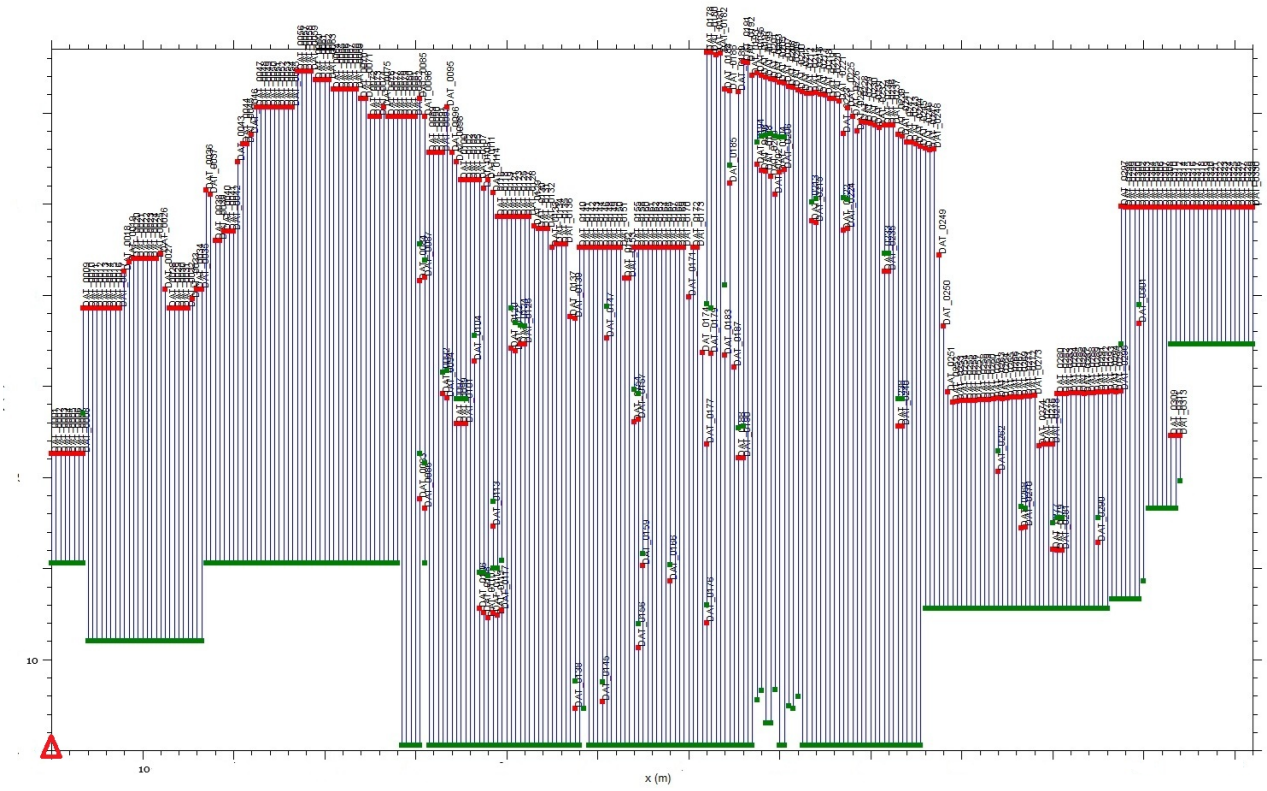


Figure 29. Radargram plan for GPR Block A.

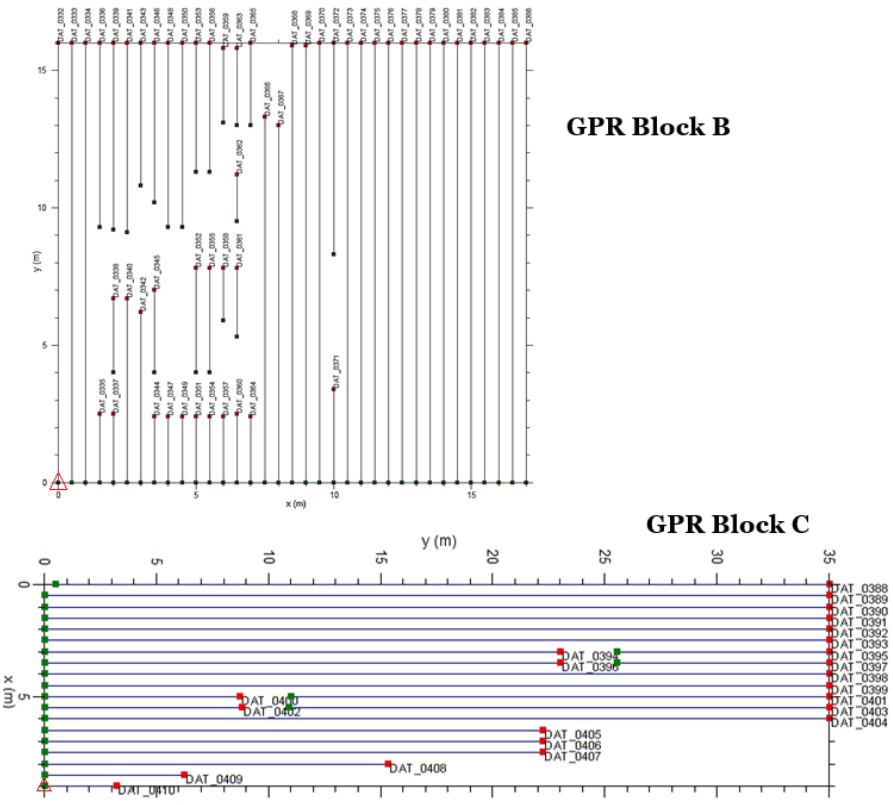


Figure 30. Radargram plans for GPR Blocks B and C.

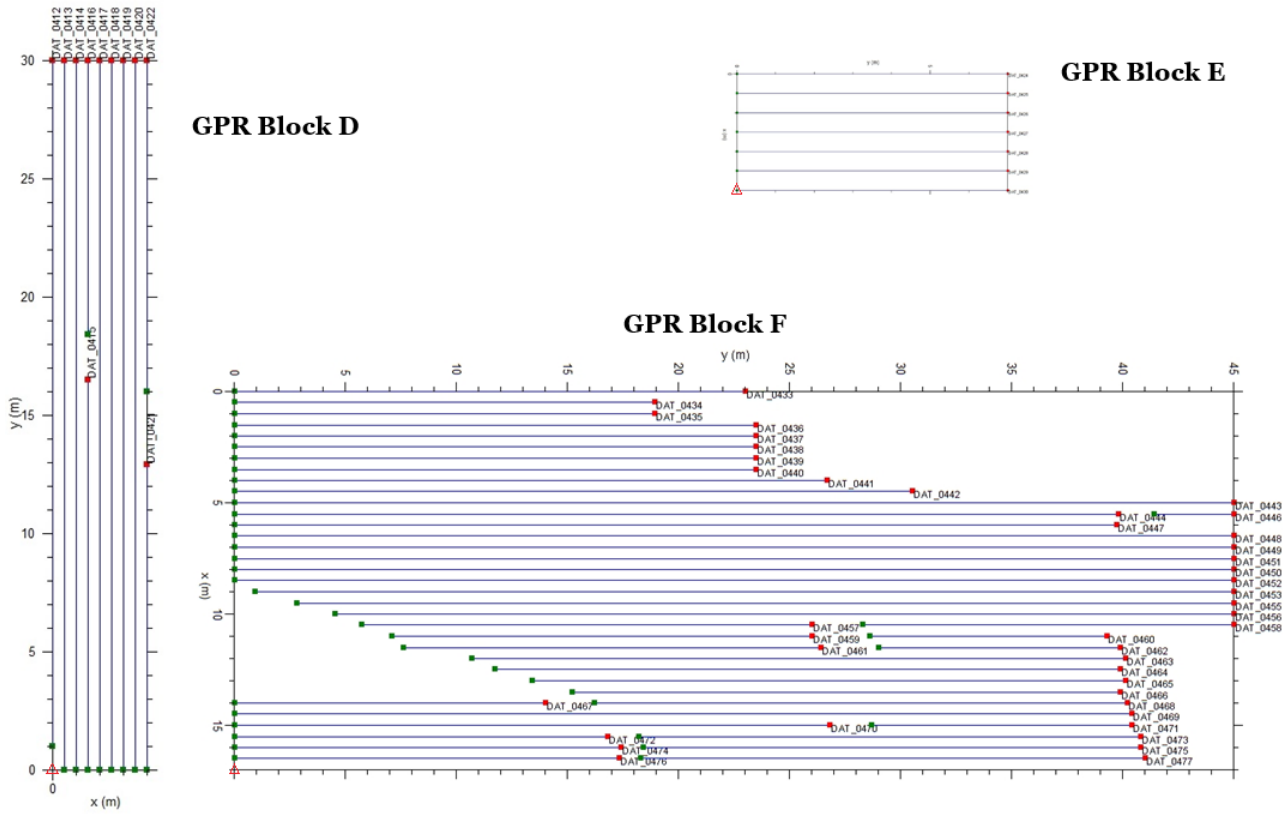


Figure 31. Radargram plans for GPR Blocks D, E, and F.

of the site bordering the marsh) (Stuck 1980: Map 45; NRCS 2025). The northern part of the site, including the cemetery, consists of Nemours soils and the southern part, including the main house ruin, consists of Bladen soils.

A typical soil profile for Nemours fine sandy loam is:

- Ap (topsoil disturbed by human activity, particularly plowing)- 0 to 7 inches (0- 17.8 cm): fine sandy loam
- E (eluviated soils, leached of clay, minerals and organic matter) - 7 to 9 inches (22.9 cm): fine sandy loam
- Bt (subsoil containing clay leached from above) - 9 to 44 inches (22.9-111.8 cm): clay
- BCg (transitional between B and C horizons) - 44 to 55 inches (111.8-139.7 cm): sandy clay loam
- Cg (parent material) - 55 to 80 inches (139.7-203.2 cm): sandy loam

A typical soil profile for Bladen fine sandy loam is:

- A horizon (topsoil) - 0 to 8 inches (0-20.3 cm): fine sandy loam
- Btg (subsoil, poorly drained) - 8 to 47 inches (20.3-119.4 cm): sandy clay
- BCg (transitional between B and C horizons)- 47 to 69 inches (119.4-175.3 cm): clay loam

Test Unit Excavation

Archaeologists excavated four test units, each measuring 2 by 1 meters in length and width, respectively. Test unit locations were established in areas of the site most conducive to answering research questions based on real-time data provided by initial field processing of results from the

controlled metal detector survey and by processed GPR survey data.

Test unit excavation consisted of removing natural or arbitrary soil levels as fitting based on the stratigraphy, and sifting soil fill through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. Archaeologists documented all units, levels, and features on specific field forms. Excavation levels were drawn to scale in plan and photographed, as appropriate. Representative unit profiles were drawn to scale and photographed. Cultural features were drawn to scale and photographed in plan and profile. Features were bisected and excavated. Soil samples were recovered when appropriate to be curated for future palynological, macrobotanical, phytolithic, and/or parasitic study. Accurate provenience records of excavations, levels, features, and artifacts were maintained. Three of the excavations were infilled upon project completion. The fourth excavation unit was left open for visitors, as directed by JCSC250.

Laboratory Analysis and Interpretation

The LAMAR Team processed project artifacts at the laboratory in Rincon, Georgia while maintaining provenance information. Processing began with washing and drying the artifacts, followed by rebagging them into archival quality acid-free zip bags accompanied by acid-free labels with specific provenience information. Archaeologists then analyzed each artifact and gave it an alpha-numeric code designation. These codes were entered into a project database along with measurements, weights, and/or notes about the artifact.

The coded database enabled archaeologists to ask questions of the artifact data through queries. Archaeologists used the query results along with additional research to produce tables, charts, and graphs leading to a comprehensive interpretation of the data. They then compared and contrasted this data to past excavations at Old House (when available), as well as to other historical and archaeological sites in the area, region, country, and/or world to understand site evolution and how the Old House site fits into the broader context of history.

The historical research, research design, methods, fieldwork, laboratory results, and analysis are synthesized into this full technical report of findings. This synthesis includes an interpretation of the findings that should prove beneficial to Jasper County and the JCSC250 Committee for public outreach and interpretation, site management and stewardship, and overall information. In addition, the report provides data that can be used by future archaeologists and historians for additional research. It will help bridge the gap between prior undocumented and documented research at the site, using recent technological and methodological advances as well as new historical data. It is hoped that this Old House archaeology report will serve as an additional resource that will directly and indirectly benefit residents and tourists to Jasper County, as well as people in the state, region, and beyond.

LAMAR archaeologists prepared one soil sample (Test Unit 3, Feature 5) for macro-botanical analysis prior to shipping. This preparation consisted of soil flotation to remove the seeds and charred wood from the matrix soil. Archaeologists measured the soil sample, which was 3.1 liters in volume, and put it into a clean bucket. They slowly introduced a light stream of water into the bucket and gently stirred the soil in the water, to release any carbonized seeds or plant remains that could then float to the surface of the water in the bucket. They slowly poured this water into a screen lined with a paint sprayer strainer bag (0.3-0.4 mm mesh), catching any fine particles into the screen and allowing the water to run through. This process was repeated three times with fresh water until stirring the soil no longer released any visible carbon. The material in this strainer bag was labeled as the light fraction sample and placed on a drying rack. Archaeologists then gently poured the soil at the bottom of the bucket into a clean strainer lined screen, rinsing the bucket and the screen to remove sediments. The silty sand was further removed by dipping the closed strainer bag repeatedly in a bucket of fresh water, leaving only the heavy fraction in the bag. This was labeled appropriately and the bag placed on a drying rack. When completely dried, archaeologists rebagged the materials (by provenience and fraction type) into acid free bags and shipped the processed sample to the archaeobotanist for macro-botanical analysis.

Public Outreach

The JCSC250 committee and others will be able to use the report for multiple public outreach efforts far into the future. Minimally, findings from the archaeology report can be synthesized and used in the creation of exterior interpretive signage, booklets for a lay audience, educational and engaging social media pages or posts, programming, field trips, and presentations.

Real-time outreach during the project included intentional and unexpected opportunities. During fieldwork, LAMAR Institute archaeologists worked with JCSC250 and its events to showcase the archaeological goals and investigations, as well as the to-date field results and interpretations in a manner suitable for public engagement. This included creating and displaying graphics and text on an on-site sandwich board, incorporating numerous volunteers throughout the fieldwork phase, and working with Jasper County 250 leaders on segments of "Round Robin" tours for fieldtrip students, as well as regular tours to other groups as well as independent visitors.

A total of 23 volunteers worked with archaeologists during the field phase of the project (Figure 32 and Figure 33). Numerous field trips included students and other groups. Thomas Heyward Academy teachers and chaperons brought approximately 80 students to the site over a period of three days. These students were arranged into small groups to participate in a "Round Robin" experience where they stopped at different stations around the site. Stations included a discussion of the history and the archaeology of the site, a tour of the cemetery, an opportunity to learn about ground penetrating radar and help collect data using it, discussion and tour of test unit excavation in progress, and an opportunity to use shovels to "throw" soil like archaeologists while backfilling select units. Homeschoolers also visited the site, including one adjacent site neighbor as well as a family of five. A Trail Life scout group of over a dozen people came on a fieldtrip to the site. Another group, the Jasper County 250 Committee held its regular meeting on site and had the opportunity to learn more about the archaeology in progress that it facilitated and to tour the site with committee leaders.

Project outreach also included participating in two events planned on Saturdays and administered entirely by JCSC250. One event was an on-site historic Tea Party for the public on October 26. The event included period accoutrements, hot tea and tasty refreshments, re-enactors, and a brief talk by archaeologist Rita Elliott as well as artifact examples on display. Another outreach event, a site Rededication Ceremony was held by the JCSC250 committee on May 3, 2025 as part of a longer weekend-event. The Saturday festivities included a color guard and artillery salute, strategic plan briefing, Daughters of the American Revolution comments, special recognition presentations, a reception with food, period music, the showing of the video documentary film commissioned by the JCSC250 about Thomas Heyward and the archaeological site, and brief comments by Rita Elliott during the unveiling of the 2024 archaeological collection from the site. The event had a large and appreciative audience.

At the time of completion of this report, the JCSC250 committee is planning a half day of archaeology in conjunction with the Children of the American Revolution. This work will consist of shovel testing along part of the right-of-way of the avenue of oaks leading to the site. It will be undertaken by The LAMAR Institute. The work and its results will be described in a separate, brief report.

Conservation

A select number of metal artifacts, as allowed by the budget, were pulled for stabilization and/or conservation by Mr. Jim Legg of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, South Carolina. Artifact images in this report were taken prior to their conservation. Conservation began in June 2025 on the first metal artifact, a kevel/cleat so that it would be ready for a July 2025 one year exhibit at the Morris Center in Ridgeland, South Carolina. The remaining metal artifacts slated for conservation, as denoted on the list in Table 1, will be transported to SCIAA in July. Following long-term conservation, these artifacts will be returned to the 2024 collection at large. The conservation methods are detailed below, almost verbatim from Mr. Legg.

Iron objects generally require conservation when removed from the ground to avoid deterioration. Conservation treatment is usually electrolytic

reduction. An extended program of electrolytic reduction is undertaken on the iron artifacts with two important goals, including (1) the removal of sand/iron product concretion and substantially mineralized iron, and (2) the electrolytic removal of chlorides and other contaminants from porous surfaces on and within the objects. The electrolysis tanks use sheet stainless steel anodes in a mild solution of sodium carbonate (soda ash) as electrolyte, typically about 0.5 cup of crystals per four gallon tank. Ordinary manual battery chargers provide the current, and while the minimum charge on these devices is two amps, a less energetic cell can be created by adjusting the electrolyte to a less basic solution, and by lowering the surface area of the anodes. The artifacts are also manually cleaned several times, using steel wire brushes and dental picks. This manual process is repeated in the course of tank changes as well as between changes. Iron objects from relatively uncontaminated terrestrial sites can be considered conserved in as little as 15-20 days, although larger ones can require two months or longer. The lengthy treatments served to loosen the iron product material that had replaced varying depths of metallic iron on the objects, and to expel contaminants dwelling primarily at the iron/iron products transition. Objects are removed from electrolysis when they exhibited essentially clean, metallic iron surfaces. Chloride testing of tank solutions is not performed at any stage, as the thoroughness of treatment was relied upon to accomplish chloride removal (Legg 2023).

The next step is intensive, repeated boiling, with the goal of removing any contaminants still present. This involves boiling a group of several artifacts in a mildly basic solution, typically about a teaspoon of sodium carbonate in a two-gallon stainless steel pot. After about an hour of vigorous boiling, the artifacts are rinsed in cold water for several minutes, and then returned to boiling in a fresh basic solution. This cycle is repeated several times for each batch of artifacts. For the final boil, the solution is nearly neutral, so as to flush excess sodium carbonate from porous surfaces. Additional rinsing follows, in hot and cold tap water. (If sodium carbonate is not thoroughly rinsed from an artifact, white crystals may eventually appear on the surface) (Legg 2023).

Heat drying followed the boiling phase is accomplished on an ordinary electric stove burner on low to medium heat. High heat imparts a rainbow array of "casehardening" colors to bare iron, and probably alters the original physical characteristics of the iron. Even low heat, however, will impart thin, superficial surface rust that begins to restore a darker, more natural appearance to the iron. Several hours of heating suffices to dry wrought iron objects, while cast iron (which is surprisingly porous, and retains water) may take much longer (Legg 2023).

At this stage, many conservators paint the iron artifact with phosphoric acid, which imparts an inert, black, protective surface to the object. This treatment results in artifacts that look very much like they have been painted black. I prefer the appearance of an iron surface. Immersion in microcrystalline wax is the next step, one undertaken primarily to cover the surface and fill the porous elements of the iron object to exclude air and moisture. The objects are submerged, several at a time, in a pan of molten, very dark brown microcrystalline wax. This dedicated iron artifact wax supply, which was originally white/clear, has been deeply colored by repeated heating. The objects are not simply dipped and removed, but are actually cooked in the wax for several hours to insure maximum penetration. They are then removed, cleaned of excess wax with paper towels, and left to cool. The color imparted by heat drying and the dark wax combine to impart a natural iron appearance, while the mildly reflective wax surface improves the photographic and exhibit potential of the objects (Legg 2023).

The copper alloy artifacts do not undergo electrolysis and efforts are made to preserve the original metal product "patinas". The copper alloy objects are cleaned by immersion in a mild sodium hydroxide (lye) solution, about one teaspoon of crystals in about .5 cup of water, for several minutes. This serves to break up the chalky, friable soil/metal products layer usually present, which is otherwise nearly impossible to remove with a toothbrush and water. After brushing and thorough rinsing, the copper alloy artifacts are air dried for at least a day before re-bagging. Copper alloy artifacts also benefit from microcrystalline wax, as a smooth, more reflective surface results that displays and photographs better (Legg 2023).

Exhibition

Jasper County, South Carolina, owner of the artifacts recovered by LAMAR Institute in 2024, approved the loan of select items for a temporary one year exhibit at

Figure 32. Volunteers and archaeologists participate in a variety of tasks during fieldwork.

Figure 33. Tasks were associated with transit work, GPR, metal detecting, test unit excavation, and back-filling.

Old House Plantation (OHP) Items for Conservation

LN	Code	Catalog No.	Description	MD/ TU	Comments
4	CM0332	**8**	Cufflink	DA13	Cufflink, round, cast brass. Both sides of one cufflink, connected. geometric decoration.
4	KM0104	**7**	Kettle/Pot	DA13	Cast iron, base w/leg. (latter 22 mm long)
12	AM1711	**18**	Pintle, wrought	E16	Stone 1974. Wrought pintle hinge fragment Stem broken.
20	*ZM1223*	***26***	*Cleat/Kevel**	*E35*	*Kevel. Iron, cast. For 35-40' boat. 2 attachment holes, 1 w/bolt & nut.*
30	AM1711	**36**	Pintle, wrought	E49	Wrought. Pintle hinge.
63	ZM0607	**73**	Animal Bell	E106	Animal bell. (Prob not cow.) Sheet iron/tin & iron clapper. Missing attachment loop.
65	CM0211	**75**	South type 11 button. 1 piece cast pewter	E108	South Type 11. Pewter. Front dec. with debased Spanish coat of arms
90	AM1701	**100**	Hinge, wrought	G1	Strap hinge wrought iron. Slightly decorative tip. Uneven. Two holes for screws.
94	ZM0203	**105**	Hoe	G8	Hand wrought
97	ZM1260	**108**	Wedge	G11	Wedge, wrought iron. Complete
102	KM0104	**113**	Kettle/Pot	G24	Cast iron pot frag, rim w/ handle.
103	KM0103	**114**	Skillets	G25	Cast iron griddle base fragmentHeight 29 cm. Diam. is basal.
106	KM0201	**117**	Tablespoon, metal	G28	Spoon, pewter handle. fragment Raised flower design on end.
112	AM1701	**123**	Hinge, wrought	G42	Strap hinge, wrought iron. fragment Diam of bolt hole 15.3 mm.
122	ZM0600	**133**	Stirrup fragment	G57	Stirrup base fragment Wrought. Base fragment Similar to Rev War period #18 (Neumann and Kravic 1989:157)
140	CM0211	**151**	South type 11 button. 1 piece cast pewter	G83	1 piece cast. No obvious decoration. Heavily pitted face.
148	ZM0203	**159**	Hoe	G92	Hand wrought
163	ZM1213	**175**	Padlock	G113	Padlock. Iron oblong, heartshape. Brass keyhole escutcheon (28.2 mm dia) for skeleton key (hole is 19.8 mm tall by 7.8 mm wide).Wrought iron lever padlock, similar to 4, 6, 61 (Arnall 1977:19, 25).
167	ZM0102	**179**	Axe	G118	Wrought. "Anglo-American Style" ca1715 start (Sloan 1964:11) Blade 95 mm wide.
172	RM0210	**184**	Artillery shell	G125	fragment Exploded. Base cup Federal Hotchkiss artillery shell. (Melton & Pawl 1996:13 fig 2a7) Thickness is of cup side.
174	ZM1201	**186**	Bolts	I3	Large wrought bolt head (18.4 mm diam) and part of shaft.
185	ZM1213	**197**	Padlock	PT18	Padlock. Interior visible; lock hole missing. All remains are iron.Wrought iron lever padlock, similar to 40 (Arnall 1977:23).
205	ZM1244	**217**	Nail, brass	PT78	Copper nail. Maritime use
129	CM0207	**140**	South type 7 button, spun back with foot on eye in boss	G72	Brass button frag, plain & iron loop.
144	CM0220	**155**	Button, brass	G87	Plain brass, iron shank. 2 piece.
99	AM0601	**110**	Nail, cut	G16	Type B (Sawkill Lumber). 3.3" length
100	AM1701	**111**	Hinge, wrought	G19	Strap hinge, wrought iron. fragment (Length incomplete). Two holes for screws, 1 broken in half Diam of bolt hole 9.5mm.
38	AM0199	**45**	Nail, wrought, rosehead, fragment	E57	
38	AM0601	**44**	Nail, cut	E57	5" length.
74	AM1712	**84**	FENCE FINIAL	E212	Finial, fence. WROUGHT not cast iron, decorative. In
96	AM1711	**107**	Pintle, wrought	G10	Pintle hinge. Wrought iron. "L" shaped: 5" & 3" lengths. Unusual half-cylinder end.
169	KM0104	**181**	Kettle/Pot	G121	Cast iron. Base w/one foot. 36 mm long foot.
190	KM0104	**202**	Kettle/Pot	PT28	Cast iron pot fragment Base w/appendage (appendage length 57.9 mm).
194	KM0104	**206**	Kettle/Pot	PT38	Cast iron pot fragment Rim. Large pot, good profile.
262	PM0201	TBD	Iron Key	TU3, L2	Wrought. Skeleton type. Loop handle width 22.6mm, shaft length 42mm and dia 8.3mm, keyhole width 17.8mm

**Cleat/Kevel only item needed in July exhibit.*

Table 1. Artifacts selected for conservation.

the Morris Center in Ridgeland, South Carolina. These items included the kevel/cleat that was conserved, as well as these artifacts:

LN 14	Blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware mug fragment
LN 25	Brass, silver-plated furniture handle
LN 67	Spanish silver coin, 1773
LN 152	Animal shoe, half
LN 222	Creamware sherd
LN 250	British brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd
LN 251	Combed yellow slipware sherd
LN 251	Delftware, blue hand painted sherd
LN 251	Colonoware sherd
LN 262	Kaolin tobacco pipestem/bowl fragment

Excepting the cleat, the requested artifacts were brought from the LAMAR Institute lab in Rincon, Georgia to the Morris Center on June 26 and transferred to Ms. Kayleigh Vaughn, Director of Exhibitions and Programs, at that institution. Ms. Vaughn picked up the cleat from conservation at SCIAA and brought it to the Morris Center. Artifact transfer forms were completed for the cleat as well as the artifacts from the lab. The exhibit at the Morris Center is schedule for one year, following which time all the loaned artifacts are to be returned to the 2024 collection at large, owned by Jasper County, South Carolina.

Curation

The fate of the notes and artifacts from the 2024 LAMAR investigations had not been determined at the time of artifact analysis and preparation for curation. Some consideration was underway to safeguard the collection at a professional curation facility. As serious consideration was given to do so at the R.M. Bogan Archaeological Repository, archaeologists prepared the collection to meet those guidelines and standards (Compton 2017). The Bogan standards will likely meet or exceed standards at whatever location the county decides will house the collection. The metadata generated by the 2024 LAMAR project is included digitally with the curated artifacts, paperwork, and digital files. All the shape files and raster files have appropriate metadata attached and have been packaged as a single geodatabase.

Chapter 4. Results of 2024 Archaeology at Old House

Archaeologists conducted all survey and excavation during the month of October, 2024. The results of the GPR, metal detecting survey, and test unit excavations are detailed below. Detailed interpretations of these results are in Chapter 5.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR Survey Findings

The GPR coverage at the Old House Site spanned an area extending a maximum of 117 m north-south by 147 m east-west. The six subunits of the survey were designated GPR Blocks A through F. (See previous Figure 28). The combined surveyed area contained within GPR Blocks A-D and F was 7,207.85 m^2. This represents approximately 43.8 percent of the high ground (non- marsh portions) on the Old House Site. On approximately 6,247.95 m^2 of the GPR- sampled areas, or 38 percent of the high ground, the GPR equipment yielded satisfactory results concerning the sub-surface environment.

Approximately 5.8 percent of the high-ground parts of the Old House Site, an area covering about 959.9 m^2 that flanked the marsh, yielded generally poor GPR results due to microwave signal attenuation caused by its close proximity to salt water and increased salinity in the soils and ground water in this vicinity. GPR signals are quickly degraded by salt water. No GPR survey was attempted in the salt marsh portions of the archaeological site for this reason. Another 56.2 percent of the high ground on the study property consisted of heavily wooded areas and thickets where operation of the GPR equipment was not feasible.

The GPR data from the Old House Site were viewed in a series of profile and plan views. Primarily these images consisted of plan maps at varying time depths with various filter applications. The larger the time slice number, the greater the depth in the ground. These included 2D plan maps, overlay plan maps, and isometric views (plan and perspective).

Overlay maps of the radar data integrate information from a combination of Time Slices. These maps essentially condense the radar data so that the anomalies within meaningful soil zones can be viewed better. Examples of overlay maps for Blocks A-D and F are shown in Figure 34 through Figure 38, respectively. Four overlays are shown for each survey block, which are: Time Slices 1-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12. Examination of these maps suggests that the overlay maps for Time Slices 3-5 and 6-8 contain the most meaningful archaeological data.

The GPR data was also imaged in isometric view, which presents the radar information in three dimensions. Figure 39 shows a composite isometric plan view showing GPR Blocks A-D and F. Stronger radar anomalies appear in blue on this map.
For consistent comparison across the entire site, a composite GPR plan map is presented for Time Slice 4 (Figure 40). This composite extends from 12-14.5 nanoseconds (ns), or approximately 42-51 cm below ground surface. This soil zone lies beneath the heavily disturbed upper soils and above soils that generally predate the historic occupation at the site.

Our analysis of these radar data in Time Slice 4 identified 202 distinct strong, radar anomalies across the site. These radar anomalies were assigned numbers, as shown in Figure 41 and Table 2. Many of these stronger radar anomalies may have cultural origins, while others may be natural tree root disturbances. In addition to these major anomalies several hundred smaller anomalies unnumbered) also have cultural potential. Determining the exact function and cultural significance of these radar reflections, as with all GPR anomalies, will require excavation.

GPR Block A

GPR Block A, the largest sample at the site, encompassed most open areas. It stretched from the western wood line to the southern and eastern

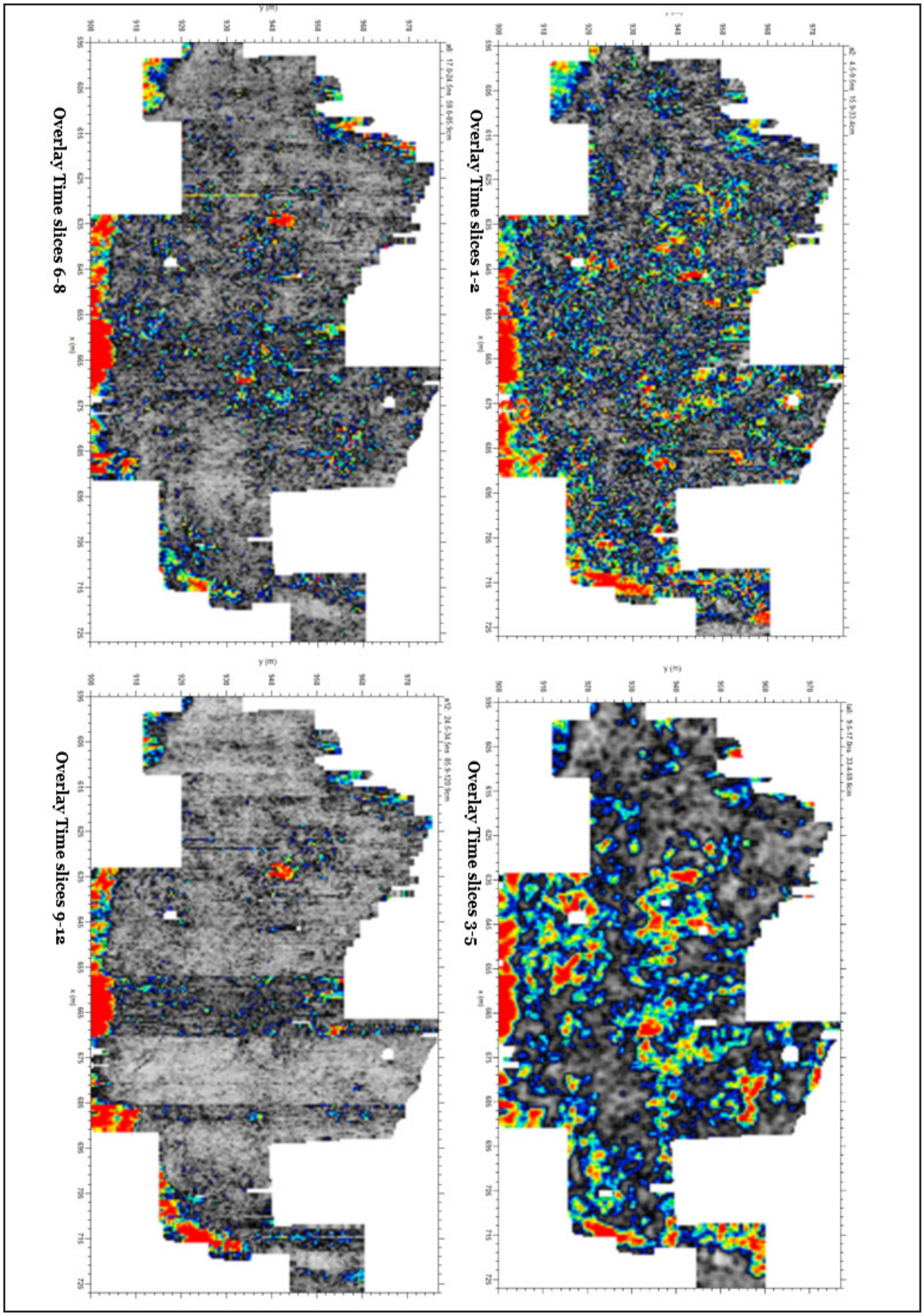


Figure 34. Block A overlay Time Slices 1-12.

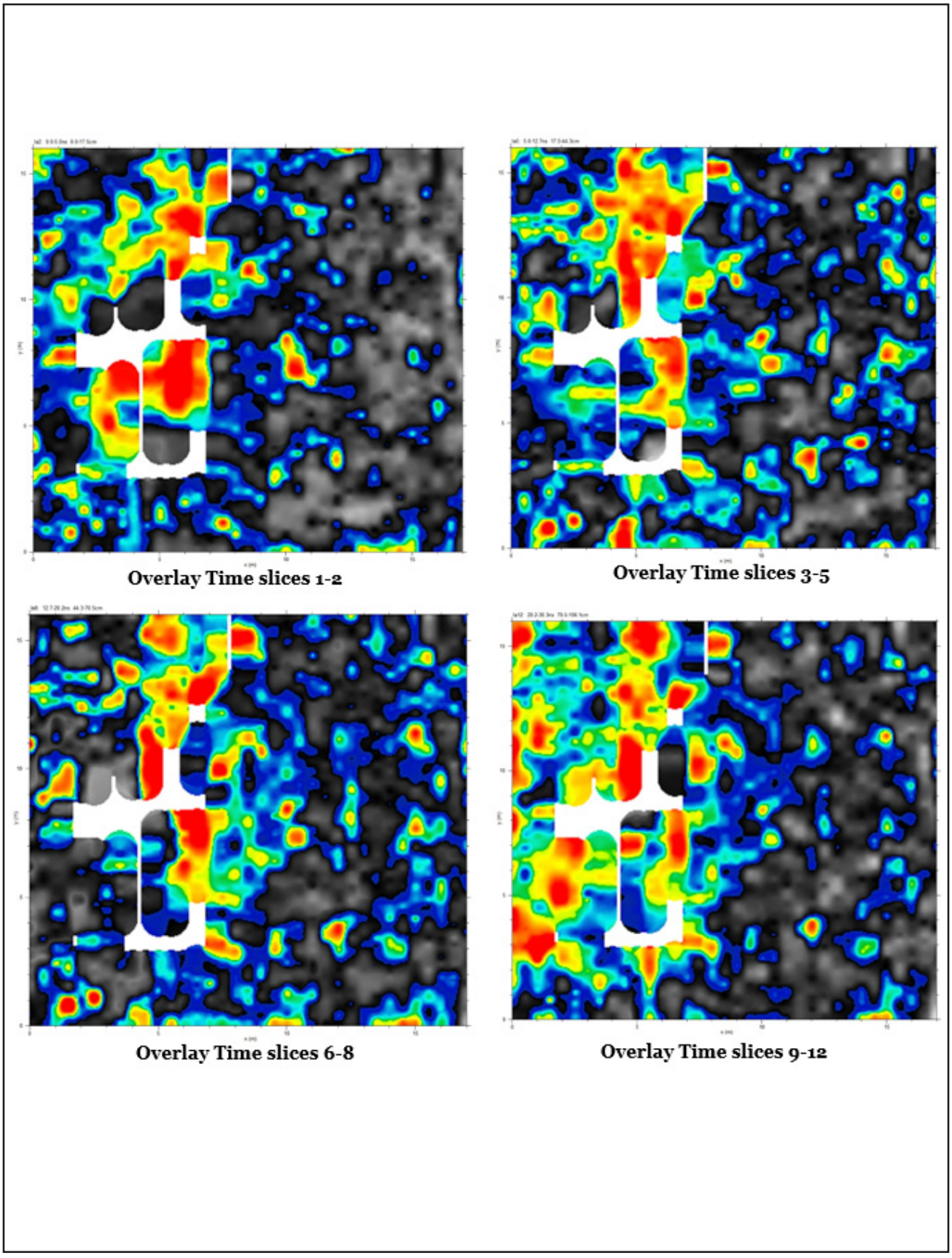


Figure 35. Block B overlay Time Slices 1-12.

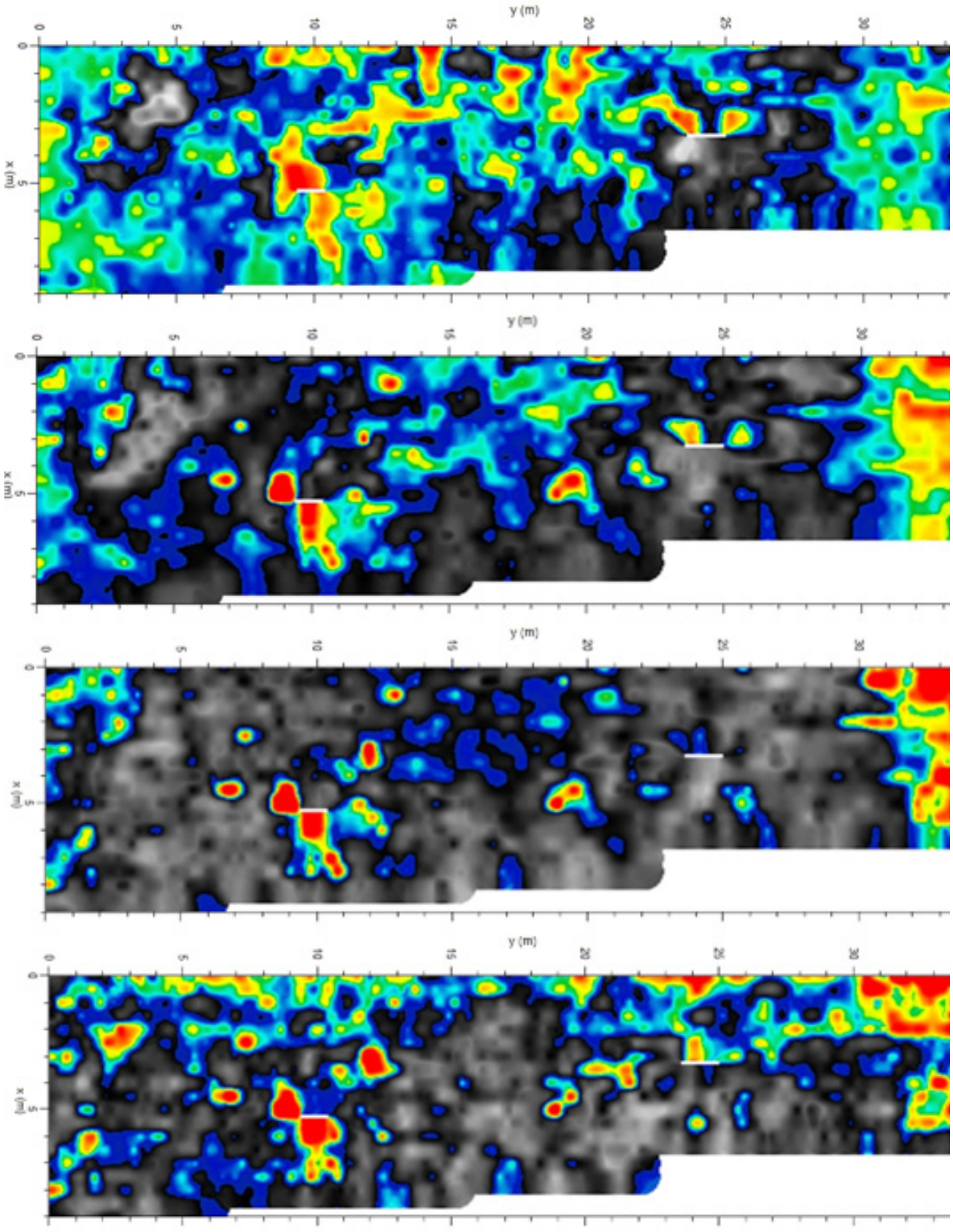


Figure 36. Block C overlay Time Slices 1-12.

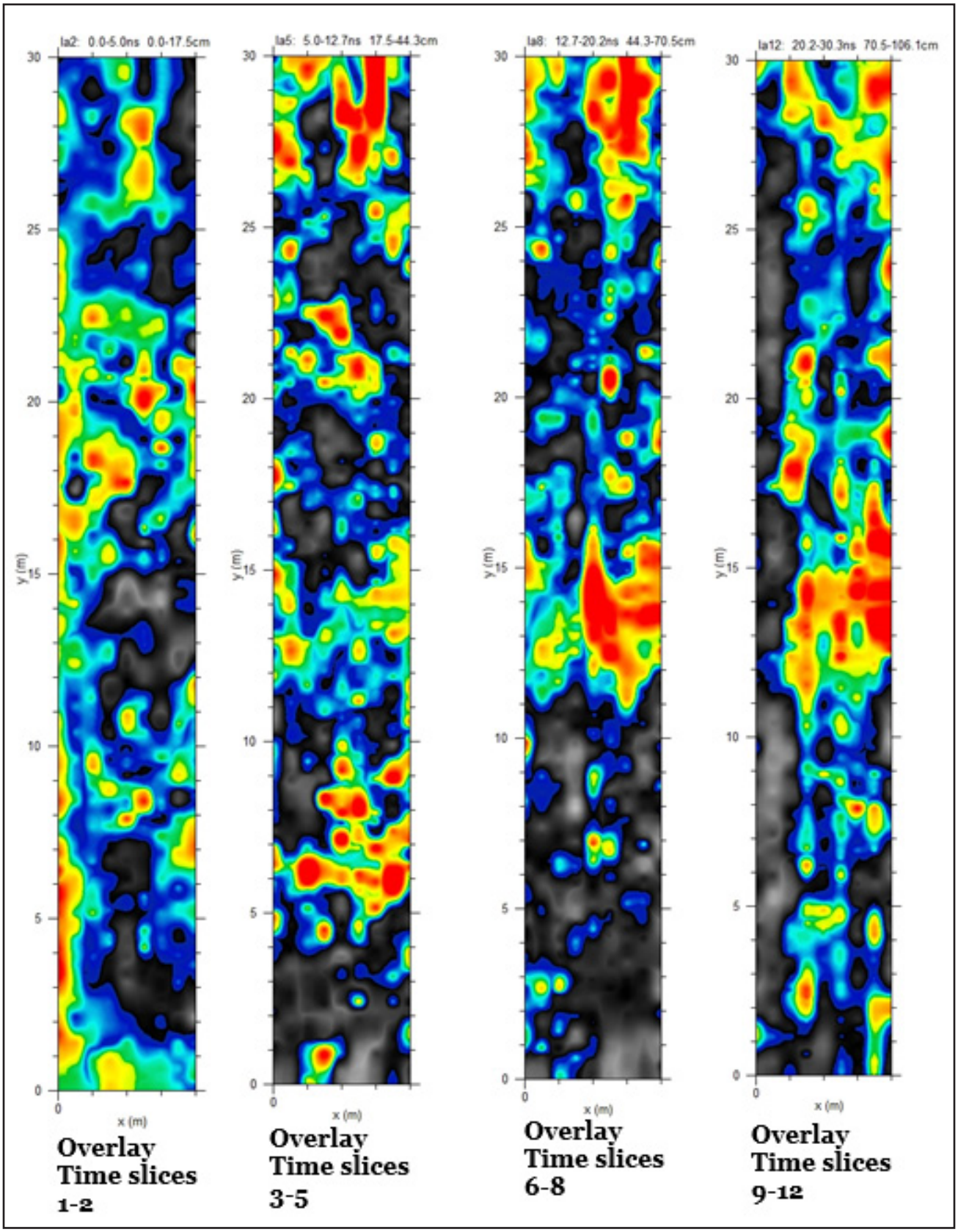


Figure 37. Block D overlay Time Slices 1-12.

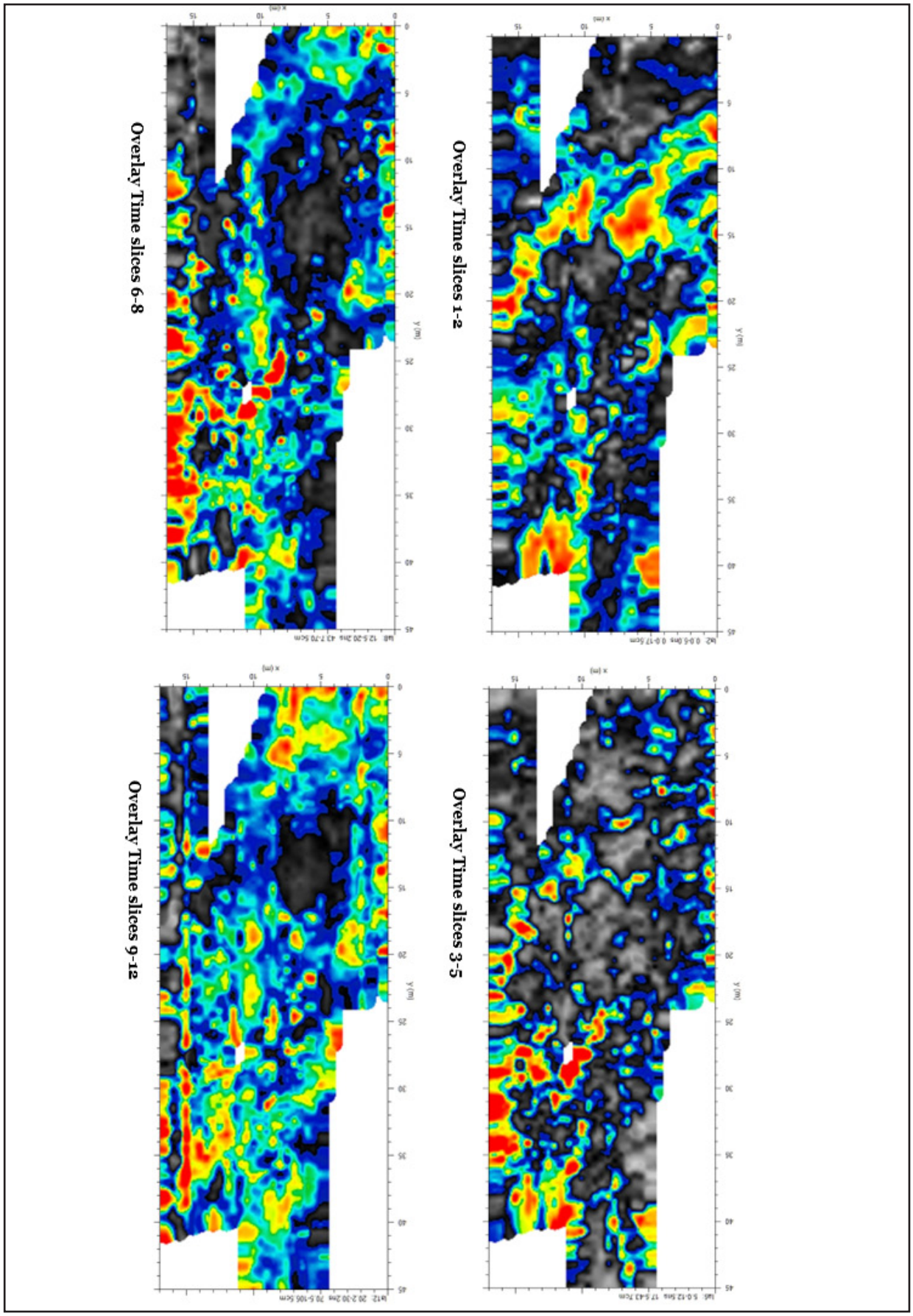


Figure 38. Block F overlay Time Slices 1-12.

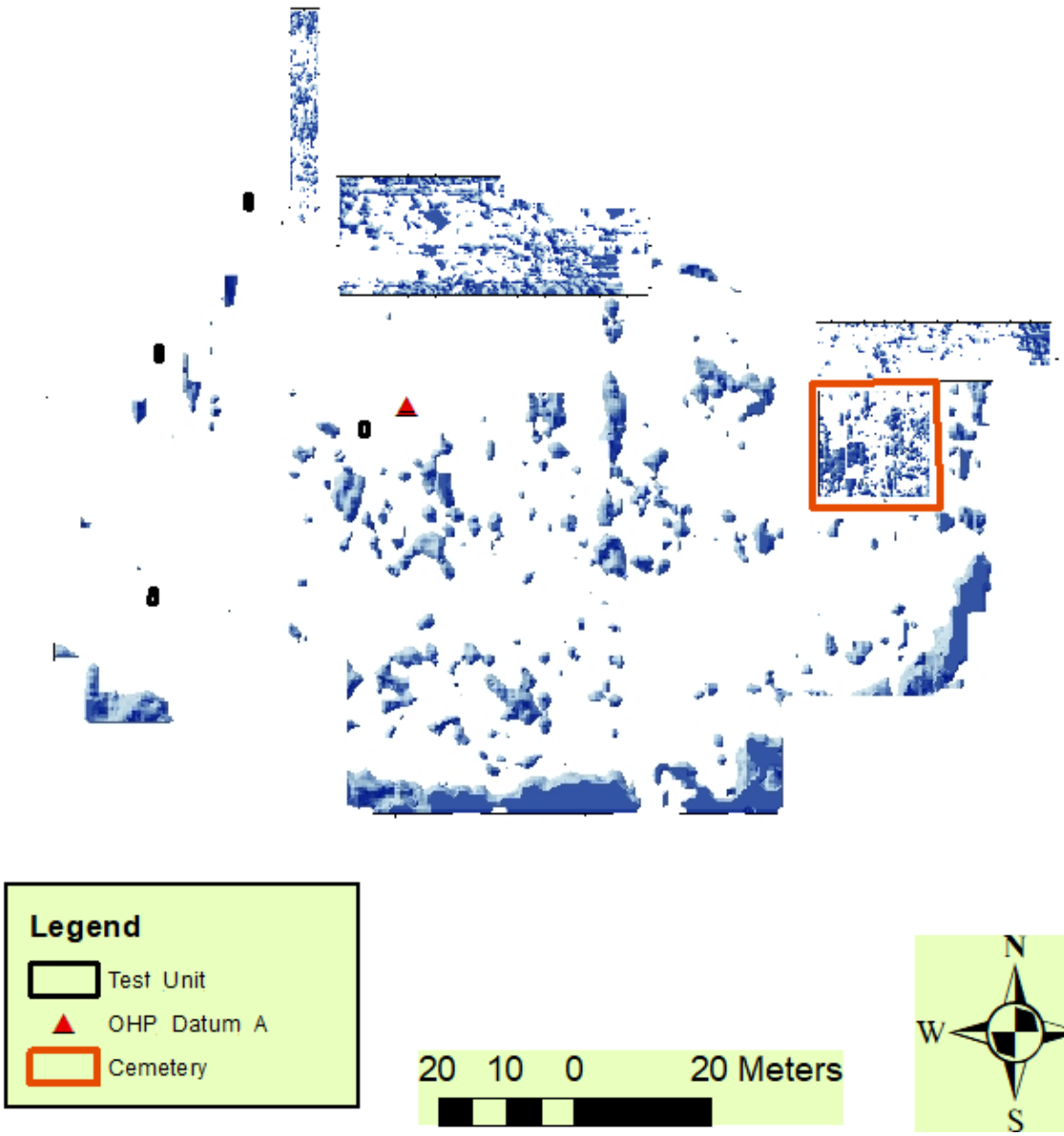


Figure 39. Composite isometric plan map of GPR Blocks A-D, F.

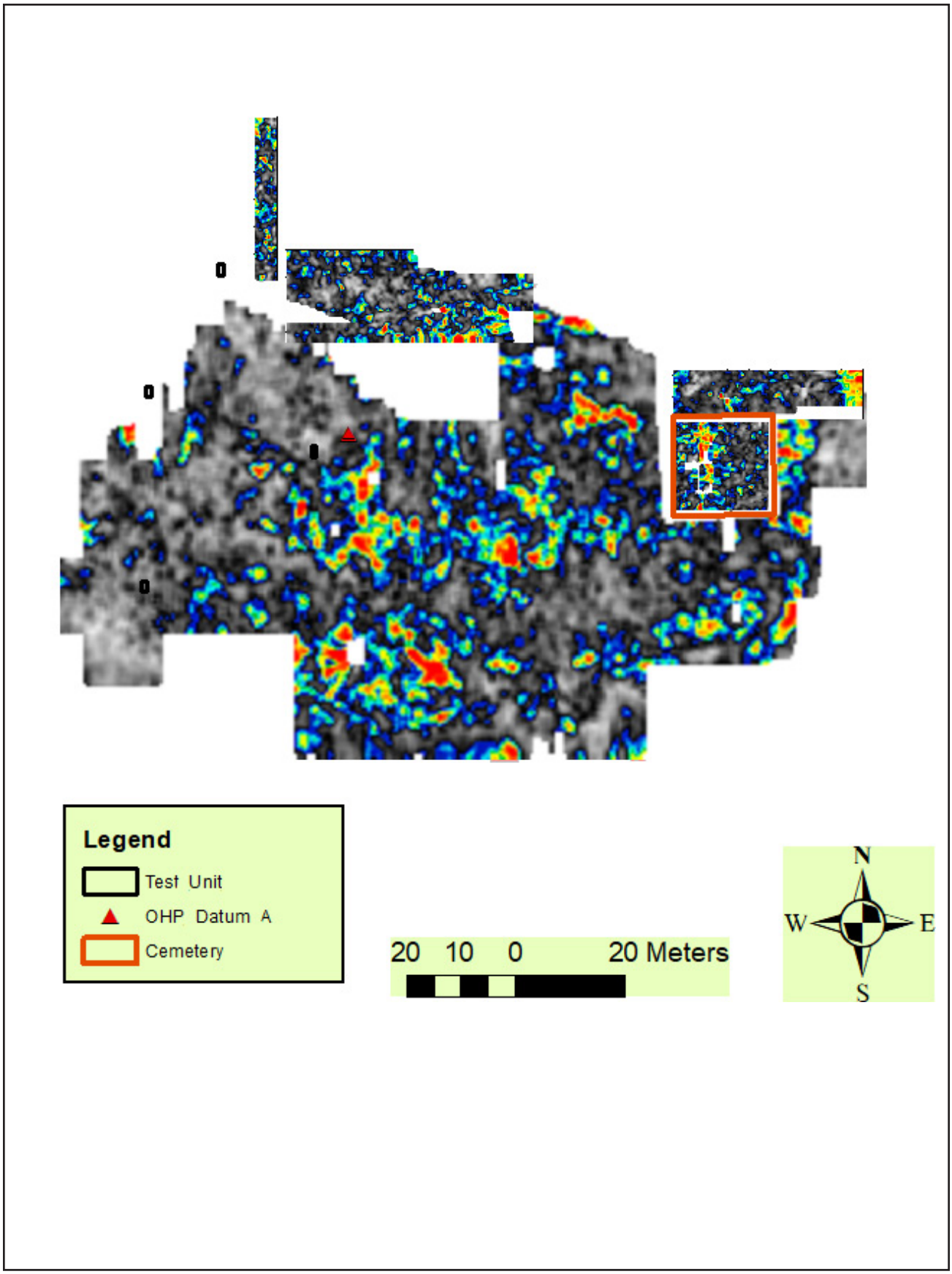


Figure 40. Time Slice 4, GPR Blocks A, B, C, D, F.

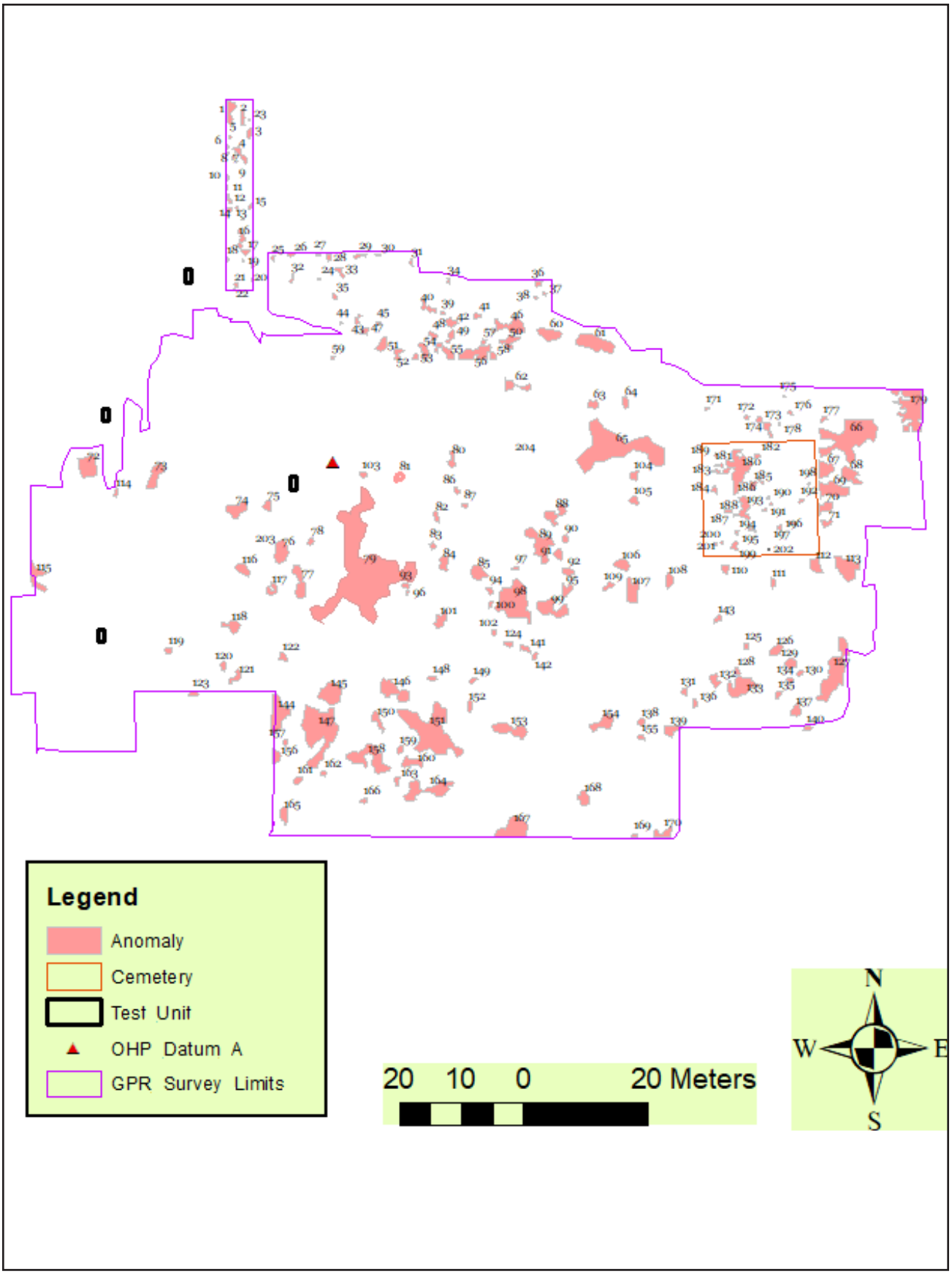


Figure 41. GPR anomalies, numbered (detailed in Table 2).

Table 2. Major Radar Anomalies, Old House Site (38JA72).

Anomaly	Block	Area m2	East (m)	North (m)	Outline
60	A	5.83	509674.78	3590975.66	Irregular
61	A	11.95	509682.16	3590974.22	Irregular
62	A	3.41	509669.25	3590967.33	Irregular
63	A	1.75	509681.85	3590964.36	Irregular
64	A	1.74	509686.96	3590964.72	Irregular
65	A	49.84	509685.52	3590957.35	Irregular
66	A	33.55	509723.20	3590958.98	Irregular
67	A	4.53	509719.27	3590953.90	Irregular
68	A	5.82	509723.27	3590952.87	Irregular
69	A	8.89	509720.53	3590950.56	Irregular
70	A	2.95	509719.38	3590947.81	Irregular
71	A	1.25	509719.45	3590945.17	Irregular
72	A	3.60	509600.39	3590954.33	Irregular
73	A	5.75	509611.18	3590952.80	Irregular
74	A	5.49	509624.36	3590947.38	Irregular
75	A	1.66	509629.36	3590947.93	Irregular
76	A	6.47	509631.55	3590940.63	Irregular
77	A	6.83	509634.53	3590935.62	Irregular
78	A	0.86	509636.35	3590942.20	Irregular
79	A	109.99	509644.82	3590937.80	Irregular
80	A	2.10	509659.06	3590955.40	Irregular
81	A	0.91	509650.59	3590952.64	Irregular
82	A	1.03	509656.56	3590946.29	Irregular
83	A	1.12	509656.04	3590941.61	Circular
84	A	2.88	509657.77	3590938.72	Irregular
85	A	4.59	509663.33	3590937.25	Irregular
86	A	0.81	509659.85	3590950.44	Irregular
87	A	0.56	509661.12	3590948.05	Oval
88	A	5.63	509675.76	3590946.65	Irregular
89	A	11.76	509673.27	3590941.78	Irregular
90	A	1.00	509677.35	3590942.67	Irregular
91	A	1.75	509676.20	3590940.21	Irregular
92	A	1.86	509677.76	3590937.38	Irregular
93	A	0.82	509651.56	3590935.09	Irregular
94	A	1.01	509665.23	3590934.33	Irregular
95	A	2.66	509677.46	3590934.41	Irregular
96	A	0.35	509651.86	3590934.00	Irregular

Table 2. Major GPR anomalies, arranged by GPR Block (continued on next page).

Anomaly	Block	Area m2	East (m)	North (m)	Outline
97	A	0.57	509669.28	3590937.93	Irregular
98	A	23.74	509669.13	3590932.56	Irregular
99	A	9.12	509675.15	3590931.41	Irregular
100	A	0.61	509665.30	3590932.11	Irregular
101	A	3.41	509657.27	3590929.53	Irregular
102	A	0.57	509665.83	3590927.66	Irregular
103	A	0.75	509644.75	3590953.02	Irregular
104	A	1.64	509688.50	3590952.91	Irregular
105	A	1.51	509688.39	3590948.86	Irregular
106	A	3.84	509686.47	3590938.48	Oval
107	A	6.48	509688.14	3590934.24	Irregular
108	A	2.48	509694.09	3590935.99	Irregular
109	A	1.32	509684.25	3590934.99	Irregular
110	A	1.33	509703.12	3590937.84	Irregular
111	A	1.05	509710.80	3590935.52	Irregular
112	A	3.66	509717.76	3590938.36	Irregular
113	A	10.44	509722.67	3590938.00	Irregular
114	A	0.67	509604.86	3590950.08	Irregular
115	A	5.98	509592.15	3590936.52	Irregular
116	A	3.10	509625.38	3590937.70	Irregular
117	A	2.52	509630.08	3590934.54	Oval-donut
118	A	3.59	509623.69	3590928.59	Irregular
119	A	0.81	509613.40	3590924.66	Irregular
120	A	0.98	509622.27	3590922.16	Oval
121	A	1.94	509624.18	3590920.39	Irregular
122	A	1.42	509631.87	3590923.58	Irregular
123	A	0.99	509617.40	3590917.76	Irregular
124	A	1.13	509668.22	3590925.75	Irregular
125	A	0.72	509706.45	3590925.36	Irregular
126	A	2.82	509711.35	3590924.74	Irregular
127	A	21.25	509720.74	3590921.17	Irregular
128	A	0.88	509705.03	3590921.38	Irregular
129	A	2.44	509713.71	3590922.62	Irregular
130	A	0.70	509715.11	3590921.11	Irregular
131	A	0.83	509696.48	3590918.08	Irregular
132	A	2.44	509701.42	3590919.90	Irregular
133	A	10.01	509705.66	3590918.86	Irregular
134	A	0.62	509713.63	3590920.04	Irregular
135	A	0.92	509711.68	3590917.65	Irregular

Table 2 (continued). Major GPR anomalies, arranged by GPR Block (continued on next page).

Anomaly	Block	Area m2	East (m)	North (m)	Outline
136	A	1.05	509698.20	3590916.18	Irregular
137	A	2.58	509714.53	3590915.07	Irregular
138	A	1.06	509689.54	3590913.11	Oval
139	A	3.08	509694.37	3590911.80	Irregular
140	A	0.86	509716.40	3590912.12	Irregular
141	A	1.23	509670.92	3590924.92	Irregular
142	A	0.76	509672.44	3590923.79	Irregular
143	A	1.22	509701.92	3590929.75	Irregular
144	A	10.83	509631.09	3590914.47	Irregular
145	A	9.32	509639.53	3590917.76	Irregular
146	A	9.41	509649.66	3590918.20	Irregular
147	A	32.86	509637.62	3590911.74	Irregular
148	A	0.90	509655.95	3590920.16	Irregular
149	A	0.81	509662.47	3590919.90	Irregular
150	A	3.27	509647.07	3590913.34	Irregular
151	A	39.56	509655.63	3590911.72	Irregular
152	A	1.34	509661.91	3590915.71	Oval
153	A	8.08	509668.54	3590911.90	Irregular
154	A	5.83	509683.38	3590912.94	Irregular
155	A	0.91	509689.56	3590910.67	Irregular
156	A	2.39	509630.72	3590907.64	Oval
157	A	0.59	509632.26	3590909.85	Irregular
158	A	14.79	509645.67	3590907.28	Irregular
159	A	0.93	509650.67	3590908.68	Irregular
160	A	3.72	509652.58	3590906.64	Irregular
161	A	1.23	509634.21	3590903.74	Irregular
162	A	0.59	509638.34	3590904.93	Irregular
163	A	0.90	509650.20	3590903.69	Irregular
164	A	12.09	509655.07	3590902.25	Irregular
165	A	2.86	509632.04	3590898.18	Irregular
166	A	0.70	509644.85	3590900.45	Irregular
167	A	11.62	509669.04	3590896.01	Irregular
168	A	3.67	509680.35	3590900.88	Irregular
169	A	0.46	509688.53	3590894.94	Irregular
170	A	2.74	509693.19	3590895.29	Irregular
180	B	13.86	509705.12	3590953.84	Irregular
181	B	0.55	509702.16	3590954.50	Irregular
182	B	0.56	509708.30	3590956.07	Irregular
183	B	0.59	509701.68	3590953.53	Irregular
184	B	0.91	509701.42	3590950.58	Irregular

Table 2 (continued). Major GPR anomalies, arranged by GPR Block (continued on next page).

Anomaly	Block	Area m2	East (m)	North (m)	Outline
185	B	1.27	509707.53	3590951.27	Irregular
186	B	0.57	509708.84	3590952.08	Irregular
187	B	0.63	509703.61	3590947.16	Irregular
188	B	4.73	509706.08	3590947.65	Irregular
189	B	0.19	509701.61	3590956.24	Irregular
190	B	0.18	509710.00	3590949.30	Irregular
191	B	0.11	509710.48	3590948.34	Oval
192	B	0.31	509715.26	3590948.80	Irregular
193	B	0.27	509709.38	3590947.35	Irregular
194	B	0.43	509705.01	3590943.50	Irregular
195	B	0.45	509707.42	3590944.11	Irregular
196	B	0.57	509711.88	3590944.42	Irregular
197	B	0.35	509713.89	3590945.19	Irregular
198	B	0.12	509716.56	3590951.55	Irregular
199	B	1.14	509704.59	3590941.55	Irregular
200	B	0.40	509701.48	3590941.78	Irregular
201	B	0.17	509702.55	3590942.08	Oval
202	B	0.04	509710.03	3590941.05	Irregular
171	C	0.32	509700.18	3590963.69	Irregular
172	C	0.34	509706.58	3590962.27	Oval
173	C	0.77	509708.61	3590961.91	Irregular
174	C	1.69	509709.96	3590960.44	Irregular
175	C	0.10	509712.59	3590965.72	Oval
176	C	0.41	509713.58	3590962.99	Irregular
177	C	0.70	509718.99	3590962.03	Irregular
178	C	0.11	509711.79	3590961.19	Irregular
179	C	19.79	509732.96	3590963.71	Irregular
1	D	3.60	509623.35	3591011.48	Irregular
2	D	1.25	509625.32	3591010.46	Irregular
3	D	0.93	509626.43	3591008.02	Irregular
4	D	2.02	509624.90	3591004.84	Irregular
5	D	0.19	509623.28	3591007.44	Oval
6	D	0.10	509622.91	3591005.92	Oval
7	D	0.82	509622.91	3591004.81	Oval
8	D	0.28	509623.84	3591004.16	Circular
9	D	0.52	509624.35	3591003.46	Oval
10	D	0.26	509622.97	3591000.78	Oval
11	D	0.06	509622.88	3590999.25	Irregular
12	D	0.57	509623.12	3590997.40	Irregular
13	D	0.45	509623.28	3590995.70	Irregular

Table 2 (continued). Major GPR anomalies, arranged by GPR Block (continued on next page).

Anomaly	Block	Area m2	East (m)	North (m)	Outline
14	D	0.12	509624.38	3590996.06	Irregular
15	D	0.42	509626.53	3590996.21	Irregular
16	D	0.10	509625.34	3590994.17	Oval
17	D	2.95	509625.28	3590990.33	Irregular
18	D	0.10	509622.91	3590987.69	Oval
19	D	0.09	509625.35	3590987.52	Oval
20	D	0.09	509626.79	3590986.61	Oval
21	D	0.04	509626.82	3590984.40	Irregular
22	D	0.55	509624.25	3590983.57	Irregular
23	D	0.07	509626.34	3591010.25	Oval
24	F	0.11	509637.71	3590984.56	Oval
25	F	0.36	509630.23	3590987.84	Irregular
26	F	0.49	509633.12	3590988.44	Oval
27	F	0.28	509637.50	3590988.46	Oval
28	F	0.60	509639.19	3590988.10	Irregular
29	F	1.11	509644.20	3590988.28	Irregular
30	F	0.18	509647.14	3590988.44	Oval
31	F	0.52	509652.53	3590987.21	Irregular
32	F	0.62	509633.26	3590984.67	Irregular
33	F	1.10	509640.99	3590985.73	Irregular
34	F	0.31	509658.49	3590984.26	Irregular
35	F	0.61	509640.10	3590981.76	Irregular
36	F	0.84	509672.98	3590983.80	Irregular
37	F	0.32	509673.97	3590982.17	Irregular
38	F	0.21	509672.62	3590981.59	Irregular
39	F	0.30	509657.57	3590979.04	Irregular
40	F	1.98	509655.20	3590979.97	Irregular
41	F	0.79	509663.08	3590978.59	Irregular
42	F	1.81	509658.96	3590977.53	Irregular
43	F	0.82	509643.84	3590978.03	Irregular
44	F	0.16	509641.15	3590977.51	Oval
45	F	0.24	509647.16	3590977.52	Irregular
46	F	7.63	509668.61	3590976.97	Irregular
47	F	0.93	509645.14	3590976.21	Irregular
48	F	1.04	509656.01	3590975.49	Irregular
49	F	1.51	509658.88	3590975.30	Irregular
50	F	3.88	509668.36	3590974.47	Irregular
51	F	2.46	509647.82	3590973.99	Irregular
52	F	1.92	509650.38	3590972.53	Irregular
53	F	0.70	509653.17	3590972.05	Irregular

Table 2 (continued). Major GPR anomalies, arranged by GPR Block (continued on next page).

Anomaly	Block	Area m2	East (m)	North (m)	Outline
54	F	2.52	509654.57	3590972.96	Irregular
55	F	3.52	509658.04	3590972.89	Irregular
56	F	8.02	509662.84	3590972.53	Irregular
57	F	0.67	509664.21	3590974.45	Oval
58	F	1.09	509665.63	3590972.17	Irregular
59	F	0.31	509639.89	3590971.84	Irregular

Table 2 (continued). Major GPR anomalies, arranged by GPR Block.

marshes, and north to the northern fence and parking lot. Its 0, 0 begin point was located at 509587.9E, 3590895.4N. The irregular polygon measured about 77 m north-south and 262 m east- west. Comprising 330 radargrams, Radargrams 1-330, it spanned a total length of 11,982.1 m and an area of approximately 5,991 m^2 (1.48 acres).

Block A incorporates the entire area of the main house that was completely excavated and backfilled in 1965. Despite the presence of the extensive brick foundations expected in this vicinity, the main house ruin is barely discernable in the radar data. Time Slice 1 does show a cluster of large radar anomalies in this area, as shown in Figure 42, but such evidence is largely absent in the lower radar imagery. This may indicate that the main house ruins are quite shallow and were not detected in the deeper GPR maps.

The four overlay plan views of GPR Block A in Figure 34 combine the following Time Slices: 1-2 (4.5-9.5 ns), 3-5 (9.5-17 ns), 6-8 (17-24.5 ns) and 9-12 (24.5-34.5 ns). Of these, the overlay of Time Slices 3, 4 and 5 best illustrates those anomalies that may be culturally related. Time Slice 4 in Block A extends from 12-14.5 ns, or approximately 42.1-50.9 cm (16.6- 20.1 inches) below ground (see Figure 40). A total of 111 strong anomalies was identified within this Time Slice, which

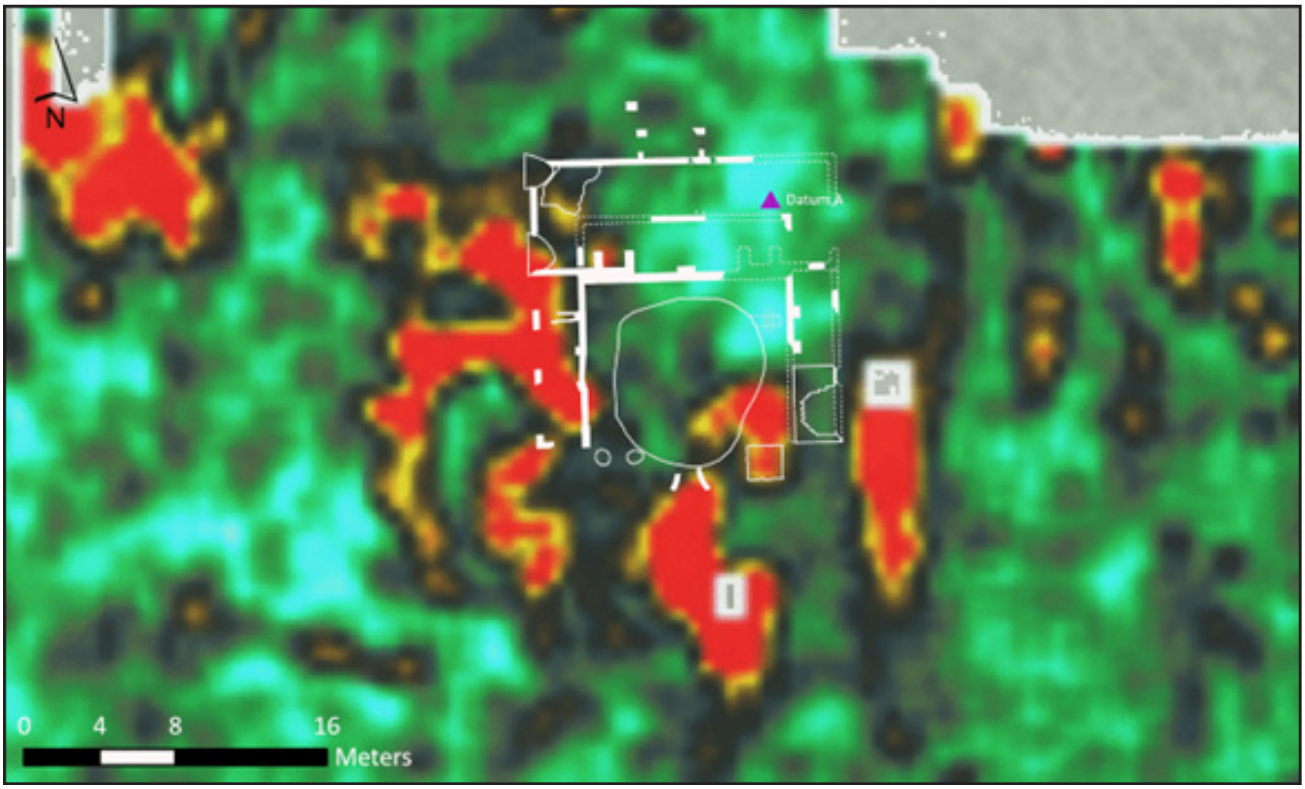


Figure 42. Enlargement of Time Slice 1, Block A, with white outline of main house foundation excavated in 1965.

were designated Anomalies 60-170 (see Table 2). Two of these anomalies were generally oval in outline but the remainder were irregular polygons. Eighty anomalies were larger than 1 m^2. The largest, Anomaly 79, was centered at 509645E, 3590938N and covered approximately 110 m^2 with maximum dimensions 22.4 m northeast-southwest by 16.2 m northwest-southeast. Interestingly, no major radar anomaly is visible at lower depths (overlay of Time Slices 9-12 from 24.5-34.5 ns, or approximately 85.9-120.9 cm (34-48 inches) below ground). This radar anomaly may represent part of the spoil pile from the 1965 excavations.

Overlay maps for Time Slices 9-12 (below 86 cm or 34 inches, in depth) present a calmer picture of the soil disturbances, although the map does reveal two large anomalies. The largest, Anomaly 203 forms an irregular polygon that lies in the vicinity of the main house ruin. Its center point is at 509630.7E, 3590941N. It covers an area of 14.3 m^2 and has maximum dimensions of 6.2 m northeast-southwest and 3.4 m northwest-southeast. It overlaps Anomaly 76, which was defined in the Time Slice 4. Both anomalies are located on the western side of a large sub-rectangular depression that is visible at the ground surface, and may represent the 1965 excavation and backfilling.

The smaller anomaly that appears in Time Slices 9-12, Anomaly 204, is centered on the eastern side of Block A at 509669E, 3590956N. It is irregular in outline and covers an area 8.4 m^2 with maximum dimensions measuring 4.9 m north-south and 2.7 m east- west. No anomaly is visible in this vicinity in the upper soil zone.

GPR Block B

GPR Block B was a rectangular sample located within the Heyward Cemetery. Its 0, 0 begin point was located at 509700.1E, 3590941N. It was bordered on its western, southern, and eastern sides by GPR Block A, and on its northern side by GPR Block C. The cemetery contains two brick enclosures. The larger enclosure defines the cemetery's outer limits, and the smaller enclosure surrounds key members of the Heyward family, including the grave of its most celebrated occupant, Thomas Heyward, Jr. The GPR block measured 16 meters north to south and 19 meters east to west at its maximum extent. It consisted of 54 radargrams (Radargrams 333-386) with a combined length of 476.5 meters and an area of approximately 238.252 m^2. Radargrams in this block were collected from south to north, progressing from west to east.

The sample contained several obstructions, including the cemetery's two brick walls, numerous vertical tombstones, horizontal slabs, individual brick crypts, and other above-ground grave markers. These grave markers hindered complete radar survey coverage of the cemetery's interior.

Trinkley and Hacker (1996:51-60) reviewed the historical information concerning those buried in this cemetery. They identified 17 marked interments, which included five within the inner enclosure and 12 in the larger enclosure. The inner enclosure appears to contain the remains of Thomas Heyward, Jr., Mrs. E.H. [Elizabeth Savage Heyward] Parker, John Howard, William Heyward, and William H. Howard. Death dates in the inner enclosure range from 1786 to 1856.

The outer enclosure appears to contain the remains of 12 people, including nine marked and three in anonymous brick crypts. The marked graves identify Arthur M. Parker, James Heyward, Esq., James Heyward [child], Susanna Porcher Leacraft, John Heyward, Jr., George Heyward, Thomas Savage Heyward, John Webb, Mary Heyward Webb, Isabel Caroline Webb, William Nathaniel Webb, Edward Screven Webb, and George Cuthbert Heyward. Trinkley and Hacker (1996) note that death dates in the outer enclosure range from 1793 to 1867, although one marker dated 1999 marks a modern interment post-dating their 1996 publication.

Eleven adults are known to be buried in the cemetery. These include three in the inner enclosure and eight in the outer. Nine children are assumed to be buried in the cemetery. This includes two children in the inner enclosure and seven children in the outer enclosure. Twenty people have epitaphs in this cemetery. In addition to these burials another seven people are thought to have been buried in the cemetery, but no identifying markers have been located. Three anonymous brick crypts are present in the outer enclosure, and some of the missing may be buried beneath these bricks. Table 3 contains a summary of the cemetery's known interments and possible interments.

The four overlay plan views of GPR Block B in Figure 35 combine radar data from the following Time Slices: 1-2 (0-5 ns), 3-5 (5- 12.7 ns), 6-8 (12.7-20.2 ns) and

No.	Surname	Given name	Born	Died	Age	Marker	Enclosure	Source
1	Heyward	Maria Miles	1727	1761	34	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
2	Heyward	Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat	1745	1770	25	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
3	Heyward	John, Sr.	1726	1773	47	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
4	Heyward	Daniel	1720	1777	57	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
5	Heyward	William, [Esq.], Sr.	1753	1786	33	Tombstone	Inner	Find a Grave 2025
6	Heyward	John, Jr.	1762	1793	31	Tombstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
7	Heyward	Daniel	1774	1796	22	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
8	Heyward	James	1764	1796	32	Tombstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
9	Heyward	James [Esq.]	1757	1796	39	Tombstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
10	Heyward	James	1785	1805	20	Tombstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
11	Leacraft	Susanna Porcher	1756	1806	50	Tombstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
12	Heyward	Thomas, Jr.	1746	1809	63	Tombstone	Inner	Find a Grave 2025
13	Parker	Arthur M.	1800	1827	27	Tombstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
14	Heyward	Hannah Shubrick	1758	1829	71	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
15	Webb	Isabel Caroline	1840	1841	1	Tombstone (same as 18 and 19)	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
16	Heyward	George	1843	1843	0	Slab, raised on brick (same as 20)	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
17	Heyward	William, Jr.	1779	1846	67	Unknown	Unknown	Find a Grave 2025
18	Webb	John	1849	1849	0	Tombstone (same as 15 and 19)	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
19	Webb	Mary Heyward	1849	1849	0	Tombstone (same as 15 and 18)	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
20	Heyward	Thomas Savage	1850	1851	1	Slab, raised on brick (same as 16)	Outer	Trinkley and Hacker 1996
21	Webb	William Nathaniel	1850	1851	1	Tombstone (same as 25)	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
22	Parker	Elizabeth Savage [Heyward]	1794	1854	60	Tombstone	Inner	Find a Grave 2025
23	Howard	John	1854	1855	1	Tombstone (missing, snapped)	Inner	Trinkley and Hacker 1996; Find a Grave 2025
24	Howard	William H.	1842	1856	14	Tombstone	Inner	Find a Grave 2025
25	Webb	Edward Screven	1856	1857	1	Tombstone (same as 21)	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
26	Heyward	George Cuthbert	1822	1867	45	Tombstone	Outer	Trinkley and Hacker 1996
27	Heyward	Virginia Eaton	1909	1999	90	Headstone	Outer	Find a Grave 2025
n/a	Unknown	Unknown				Brick crypt, anonymous	Outer	Trinkley and Hacker 1996
n/a	Unknown	Unknown				Brick crypt, anonymous	Outer	Trinkley and Hacker 1996
n/a	Unknown	Unknown				Brick crypt, anonymous	Outer	Trinkley and Hacker 1996

Table 3. Attributed burials, Heyward Family Cemetery.

9-12 (20.2- 30.3 ns). Each of the plan maps contain strong anomalies that may represent human burials. The eastern part of the uppermost map (Time Slices 1 and 2) is obscured by heavy soil disturbances near the ground surface. Below that, however, the eastern half of the cemetery contains numerous strong anomalies on all three maps, many of which may represent human burials.

Figure 43 shows an isometric perspective view of GPR Block B. The large yellow masses represent strong radar anomalies. The greatest concentration of anomalies on this map is located in the western half of the survey block, but numerous smaller masses are scattered throughout the eastern half. Few of these exhibit an east-west orientation, as would be expected given the surface orientation of grave markers in the cemetery. Nevertheless, a number of these other anomalies probably represent human burials. The concentration of radar reflections in the western half of the cemetery is consistent with the highest concentration of marked graves and tombs.

Time Slice 4 in Block B extends from 7.5-10 ns, or approximately 26.2-35 cm (10.3-13.8 inches) below ground (see Figure 40). This sample contained 23 strong anomalies within GPR Block B, which were designated Anomalies 180-202 (see Table 2). Two of these anomalies were generally oval in outline but the remainder were irregular polygons. Four anomalies were larger than 1 m^2. The largest anomaly, Anomaly 180, covers 13.9 m^2 and has maximum dimensions of 7.3 m north-south by 4.4 m east-west. It is located north of the inner cemetery brick enclosure and west of the two largest brick crypts and the other tombstones on the northern part of the cemetery. While this large anomaly suggests widespread soil disturbance, only one small brick crypt is located partially within it. This may indicate the presence of additional burials in this part of the graveyard that have no surface markers. The next largest anomaly, Anomaly 188, covers 4.7 m^2 and has maximum dimensions of 3.8 m north-south by 2.7 m east-west. It rests almost entirely within a portion of the inner brick enclosure that is almost devoid of grave markers. The sole exception is the tombstone of Mrs. E.H. [Elizabeth Savage Heyward] Parker (d. 1854), which lies immediately west of it.

The majority of marked graves within this cemetery are oriented west-east. Most tombstones in the cemetery do not directly correlate with major radar anomalies.

Eight tombstones mark the apparent graves of young children. These include Edward Screven Webb (d. 1851), Isabel Caroline Webb (d. 1841), John Webb (d. 1849), Mary Heyward Webb (d. 1841), William Nathaniel Webb (d. 1851), John Howard (d. 1855), Thomas Savage Heyward (d. 1851), and George Heyward (d. 1843). Their radar "footprint" in the soil is probably much smaller than those for adult interments. Their smaller size, both in terms of the excavated burial shaft and the coffin and corpse, may account for their poor recognition in the radar data.

Others who are thought to be buried here, including Daniel Heyward, Hannah Shubrick Heyward, Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat Heyward, John Heyward, Sr., Maria Miles Heyward, and William Heyward, Jr. may be represented in the GPR anomalies. Unfortunately, GPR survey was not feasible in the immediate vicinity of the prominently marked grave of Thomas Heyward, Jr., as this area contained too many above ground obstacles for the equipment's operation.

Six radar anomalies display a west-east long axis typical of human burials. These include Anomalies 181, 182, 183, 187, 193 and 197. Of these, Anomalies 181, 183 and 197 have no grave markers nearby. Anomalies 182, 187 and 193 are located near the headstones of George Cuthbert Howard, Mrs. E.H. Parker, and Susanna Porcher Leacraft, respectively.

The most recent interment in the cemetery is evidenced by a stone marker for Virginia Eaton Heyward who died on January 9, 1999. Her marker is located in the northwestern corner of the cemetery enclosure. Her grave may be represented by a small, moderately strong radar anomaly, although this anomaly (Anomaly 189) is considerably smaller than that of a typical grave shaft (Anomaly 189).

One question facing the archaeologists at the onset of the GPR survey was whether all of the human burials were confined within the outer brick enclosure. The observed radar anomaly pattern in GPR Block B is quite different from areas immediately outside of the cemetery wall in GPR Blocks A and C (see Figure 39). Our present interpretation of the area exterior to this

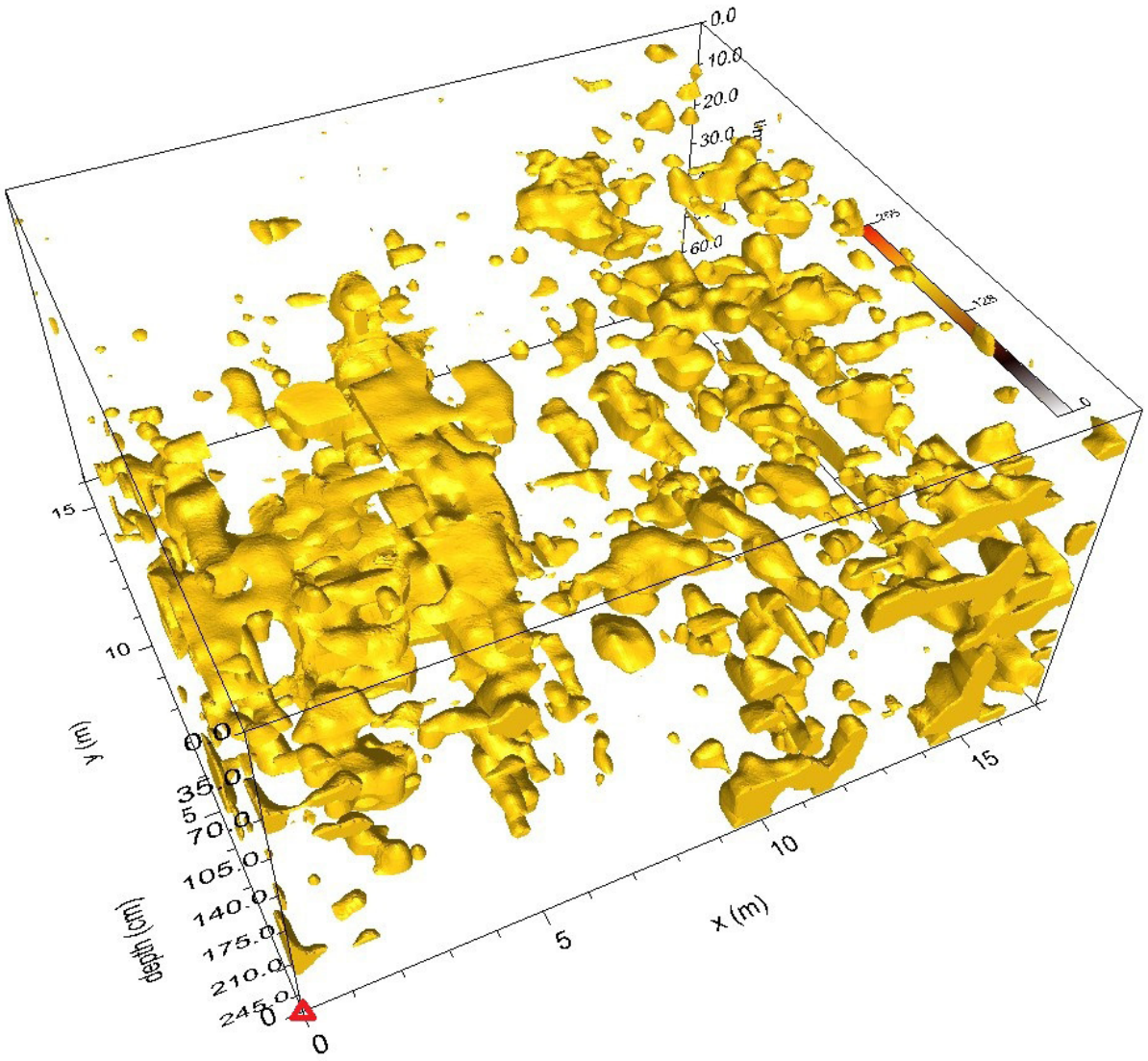


Figure 43. Isometric plan map GPR Block B.

wall in Blocks A and C indicate no historic burials are present. The burials are fully contained within the outer brick enclosure.

GPR Block C

GPR Block C was an irregular polygon situated at the northeastern part of the site. Its 0, 0 begin point was located at 509699.3E, 3590967N. The block was bordered by privately- owned property to the north, the wood line of the marsh to the east, and the northern cemetery wall and GPR Blocks A and B to the south. It spanned an area of 9 m north- south by 35 m east-west at its maximum extent. The block consisted of 23 radargrams (Radargrams 388-410) with a combined length of 536.4 m, enclosing an area of approximately 268.22 m^2. Radargrams in this GPR block were collected from west to east, progressing from north to south.

The four overlay plan views of GPR Block C in Figure 36 combine the following Time Slices: 1-2 (0-5 ns), 3-5 (5-12.7 ns), 6-8 (12.7-20.2 ns) and 9-12 (20.2-30.3 ns). The patterning of radar anomalies is consistent for all four maps. A large area of strong radar reflections dominates the easternmost 3 meters of this survey block. This zone may be affected by ground water or saltwater intrusion from the nearby salt marsh.

Time Slice 4 in Block C extends from 7.5-10 ns, or approximately 26.2-35 cm (10.3-13.8 inches) below ground (see Figure 40). This sample contained nine strong anomalies, which were designated Anomalies 171-179 (see Table 2). Two of these were oval in outline but the remainder consisted of irregular polygons. Two anomalies were larger than 1 m^2. The largest, Anomaly 66, covered 33.6 m^2 and had maximum dimensions of 7 m east- west by 4 m north-south. The next largest, Anomaly 179, was located on the eastern end of Block C and closer to the marsh. It covered an area of 19 m^2 with maximum dimensions of 6.7 m east-west by 4.8 m north-south.

GPR Block D

GPR Block D was a rectangular sample that examined areas to the north of the archaeological site. Its 0, 0 begin point was located at 509622.7E, 3590983N. This sample was bounded on the west by the wood line and privately-owned property, on the east by the avenue leading to the plantation home site; on the south by the wooden fence and on the north by open woodlands. It covered an area 30 m north-south by 4 m east- west in maximum extent. It was comprised of 11 radargrams (Radargrams 411-422), whose combined length was 264 m, enclosing an area of approximately 132 m^2. Radargrams in this GPR block were collected from south to north with progress from west to east.

Four overlay plan views of GPR Block D, shown in Figure 37, combine the following Time Slices: 1-2 (0-5 ns), 3-5 (5-12.7 ns), 6-8 (12.7-20.2 ns) and 9-12 (20.2-30.3 ns). The radar imagery in Block D is strongly affected by the presence of two large live oak trees that flank the avenue leading to the former plantation home. Time Slice 4 in Block D, extends from 7.5-10 ns, or approximately 26.2-35 cm (10.3-13.8 inches) below ground (see Figure 40). Time Slice 4 contained 23 strong anomalies, which were designated Anomalies 1-23 (see Table 2). Ten of these anomalies were oval in outline, one was circular, and the remainder were irregular polygons. Four anomalies were larger than 1 m^2. The largest, Anomaly 1, was located at the northern end of Block D. It covered an area of 3.6 m^2 with maximum dimensions of 4.7 m north-south by 3.4 m east-west.

GPR Block E

GPR Block E was a small sample located south of the cemetery and entirely within the area covered by GPR Block A. Its 0, 0 begin point was located at 509698E, 3590928N. It covered a 21 m^2 area measuring 3 m north-south by 7 m east -west in maximum extent. It was comprised of seven radargrams (Radargrams 424-430), whose combined length was 49 m, enclosing an area of 24.5 m^2. Radargrams in this GPR block were collected from west to east with progress from north to south. This GPR block explored an area that initially was suspected to be a possible human burial (based on the presence of an upright stone, later determined to be a stray brick fragment). No potential burial was identified within this sampled area. Since Block E was a small GPR block within the much larger GPR Block A, its inconsequential findings are not discussed further in this section.

GPR Block F

GPR Block F was an irregular polygon situated on the northern side of the Old House Site, north of Block A. Its 0, 0 begin point was located at 509628.6E, 3590978N. It encompassed an area measuring 17 m from north to south and 45 m from east to west at its maximum extent. This block was bordered on the north by privately owned land, on the south by GPR Block A, and on the west and east by arbitrary points within open woodlands. It includes the designated parking area for the site. It consisted of 44 radargrams (Radargrams 433-477), with a total combined length of 1,156.8 m, covering an area of approximately 578.42 m^2. Radargrams in this GPR block were collected from west to east, progressing from north to south.

Four overlay plan views of GPR Block F, shown in Figure 38 combine the following Time Slices: 1-2 (0-5 ns), 3-5 (5-12.5 ns), 6-8 (12.5-20.2 ns) and 9-12 (70.5-105.5 ns). These maps reveal many radar anomalies that are scattered across the block, but their distribution is more pronounced ion the southern half of the block at lower depths.

Time Slice 4 in Block F extends from 7.5-10 ns, or approximately 26.2-35 cm (10.3-13.8 inches) below ground (see Figure 40). Time Slice 4 contained 36 strong anomalies (see Table 2). These were designated Anomalies 24-59. Five of these anomalies were oval

in outline but the remainder were irregular polygons. Fourteen anomalies were larger than 1 m^2. The largest covered an area of 8.2 m^2 with maximum dimensions of 5.8 m east-west by 2.3 m north-south.

GPR Interpretive Summary

The LAMAR Institute's GPR survey at the Old House Site yielded extensive information about the subsurface environment. These data provide a cursory road map for future archaeological investigations at this site. So, what are these radar signals telling us about the archaeological resources at the site? The answer is several important things.

More than 200 strong radar anomalies were mapped and numbered within one Time Slice sample, while several hundred additional smaller (and weaker) radar reflections were observed within that Time Slice but were left unnumbered. Additional radar anomalies were observed at other depths. Those in the uppermost soil zones (Time Slices 1 and 2) reveal heavy soil disturbance from natural and cultural activity, which makes any interpretation of 18th and 19th century land use difficult to see. Many strong anomalies that appear at depths of two meters or more are geological, rather than cultural.

The spatial distribution of anomalies (and concentrations of anomalies) indicates where substantial ground disturbance occurred in the past. This disturbance could have resulted from human activity or natural factors. When coupled with other archaeological techniques, including systematic metal detector survey, test unit excavation, and systematic shovel testing (or in the case of the Old House Site, systematic augering), the combined information provides useful guidance for future excavations. Figure 44 is an example of the layering of independently collected archaeological data at Old House, where the systematically recovered metal detector finds, and strong radar anomalies are plotted on the same map.

The absence of strong radar reflections often indicates where less ground disturbance took place. GPR provides a cost-effective mode of narrowing the search on an archaeological site. These areas of lesser radar anomalies may be less likely to yield important cultural features, such as wells, cellars, or refuse pits. Features are important in archaeology because information gleaned from their excavation provides secure context for historical interpretation of the site and its former occupants.

A strong word of caution is warranted; however, as the GPR information does not always identify cultural features. The findings from Test Unit 1 represent this situation. An historic period refuse deposit (Feature 3) discovered in this test demonstrates the potential for deeply buried cultural features in this part of the site. The GPR plan maps, however, show this area to be devoid of radar anomalies. Two radargrams, Radargrams 28 and 29, which passed over Test Unit 1 also provide inconclusive evidence for subsurface features in this vicinity (Figures 45 and 46).

Radargrams show a profile or side view of a specific GPR transect. The location of select radargrams are demarcated on the map in Figure 45. These numbered radargrams are illustrated in Figures 46 and 47. The ground surface of each radargram is labeled above the corresponding anomaly shown below it. These anomalies appear as hyperbolas in the radargram side views.

Four radargrams illustrate the difficulty in interpreting the radar data from this site. Radargram 70 is in the western part of GPR Block A. It passed over a series of four closely spaced objects, which were centered at approximately 509625E, 3590964N, spanning three meters north-south. These same objects also appear in the radargrams immediately east and west of this radargram, indicating that the objects are linear and extend about two meters east-west. Examination of various plan views of this location, however, revealed no significant radar anomalies.

Radargram 82, located approximately one meter west of Test Unit 4 in the west-central portion of GPR Block A, passed over a portion of the brick foundation of the main house (Feature 4). The findings of intact bricks from Test Unit 4 demonstrated that intact brick foundations exist for this portion of the house ruin. No corresponding radargram anomalies were observed in this area however, except in Time Slice 1, which represents the ground surface and immediately below.

Radargram 139 passed over Anomaly 79, which formed a large, irregular polygon in plan view. In profile view

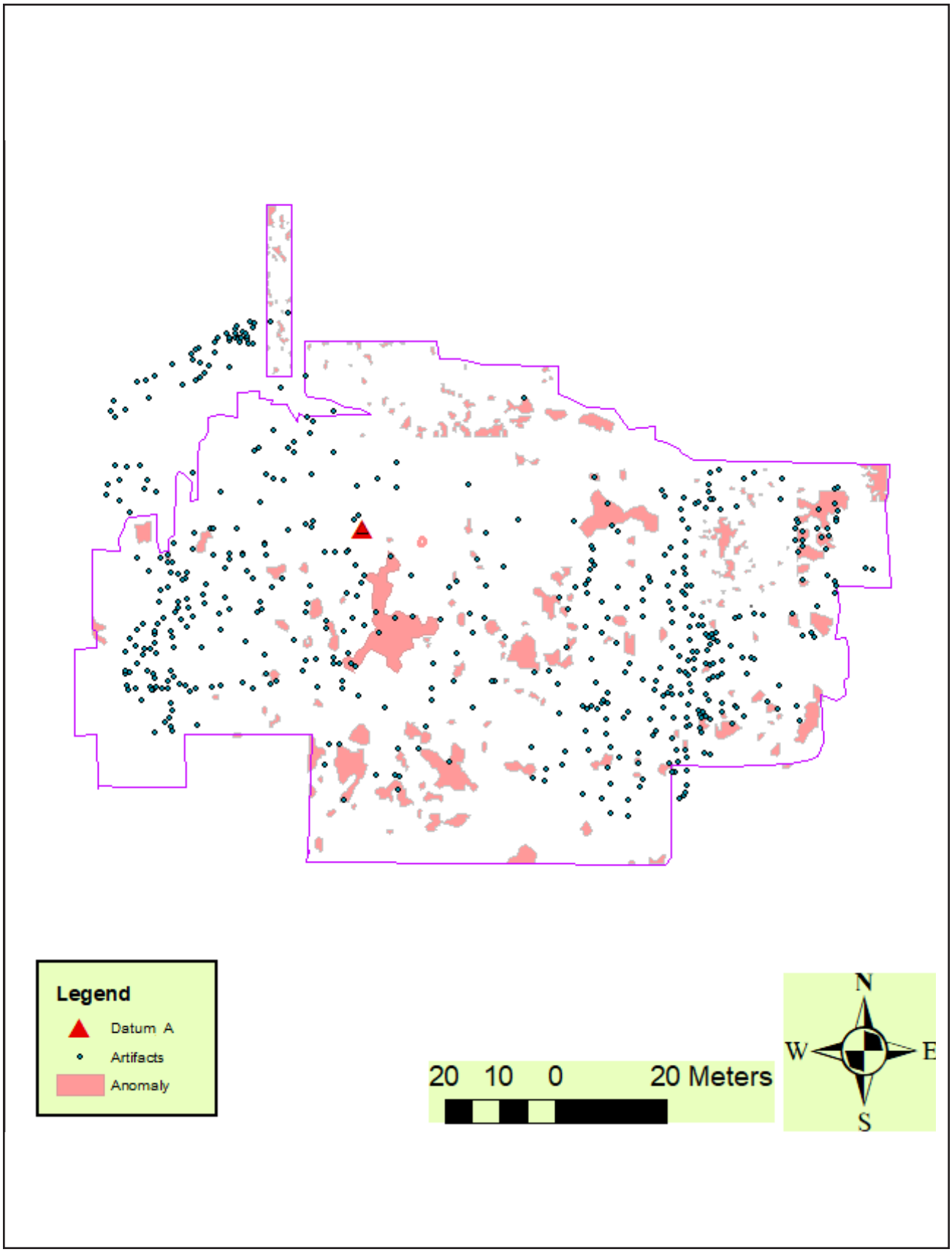


Figure 44. Composite map showing metal detector finds and strong GPR anomalies.

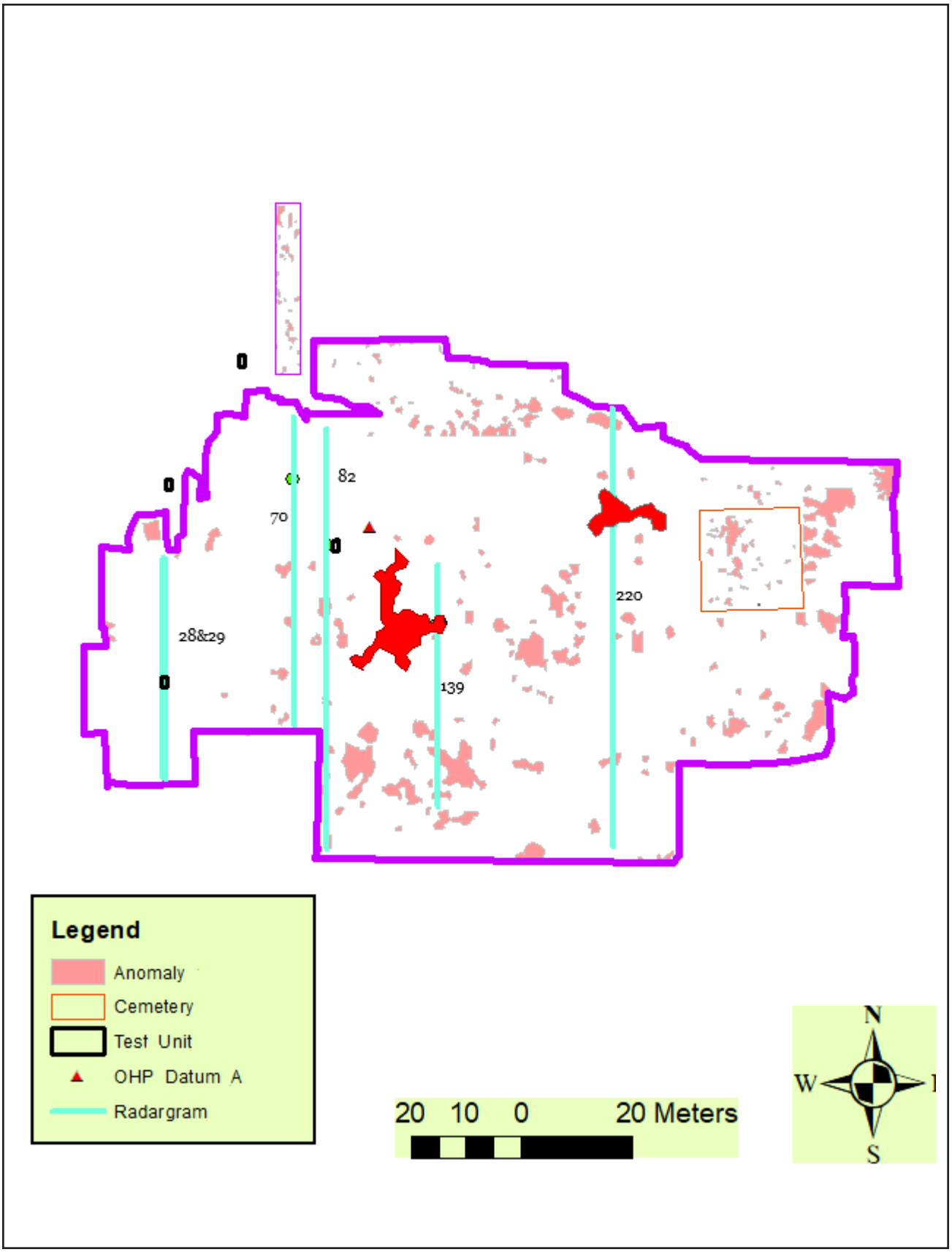


Figure 45. Select radargrams identified in aqua color.

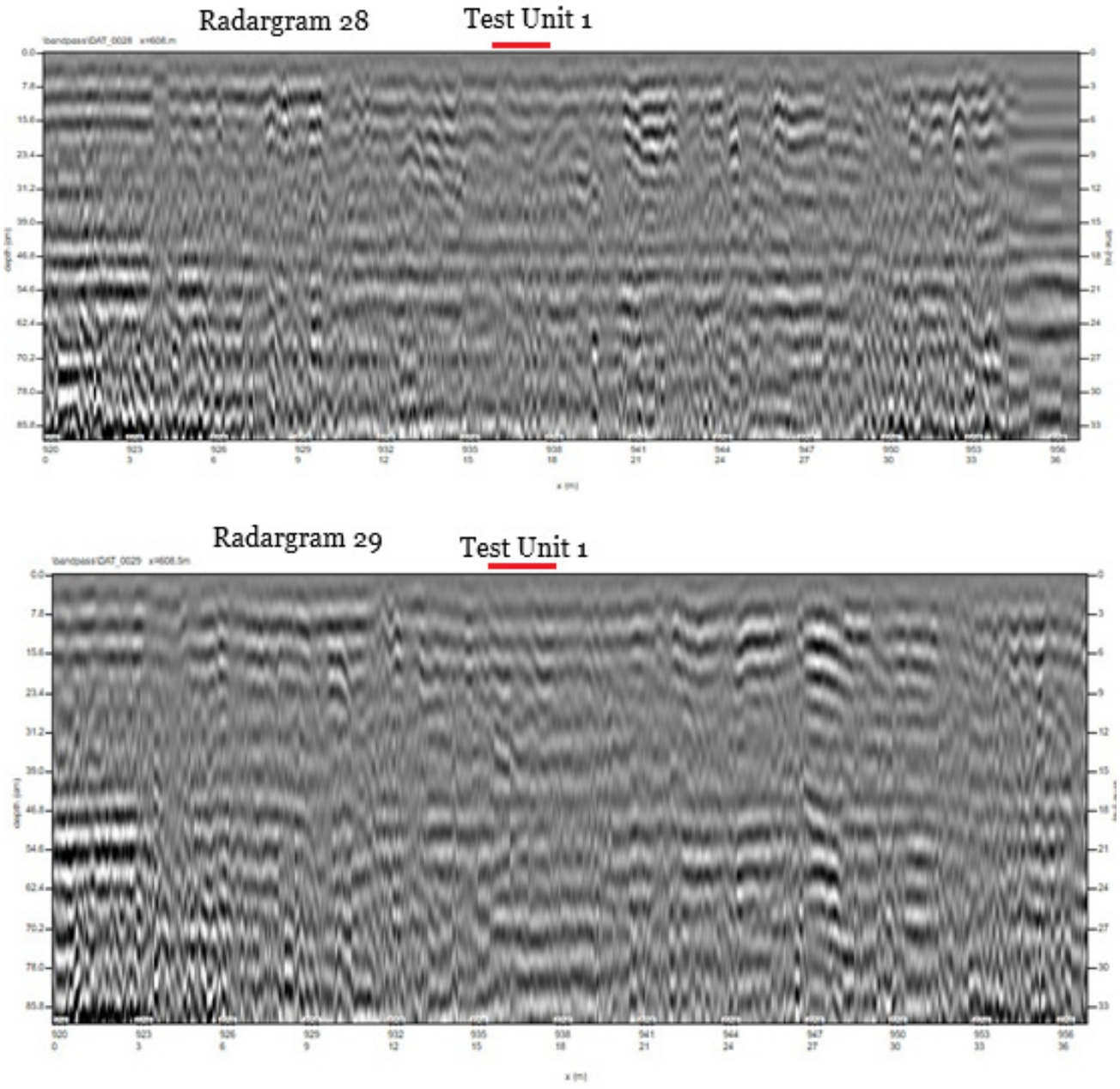


Figure 46. Profile view of select radargrams 28 and 29..

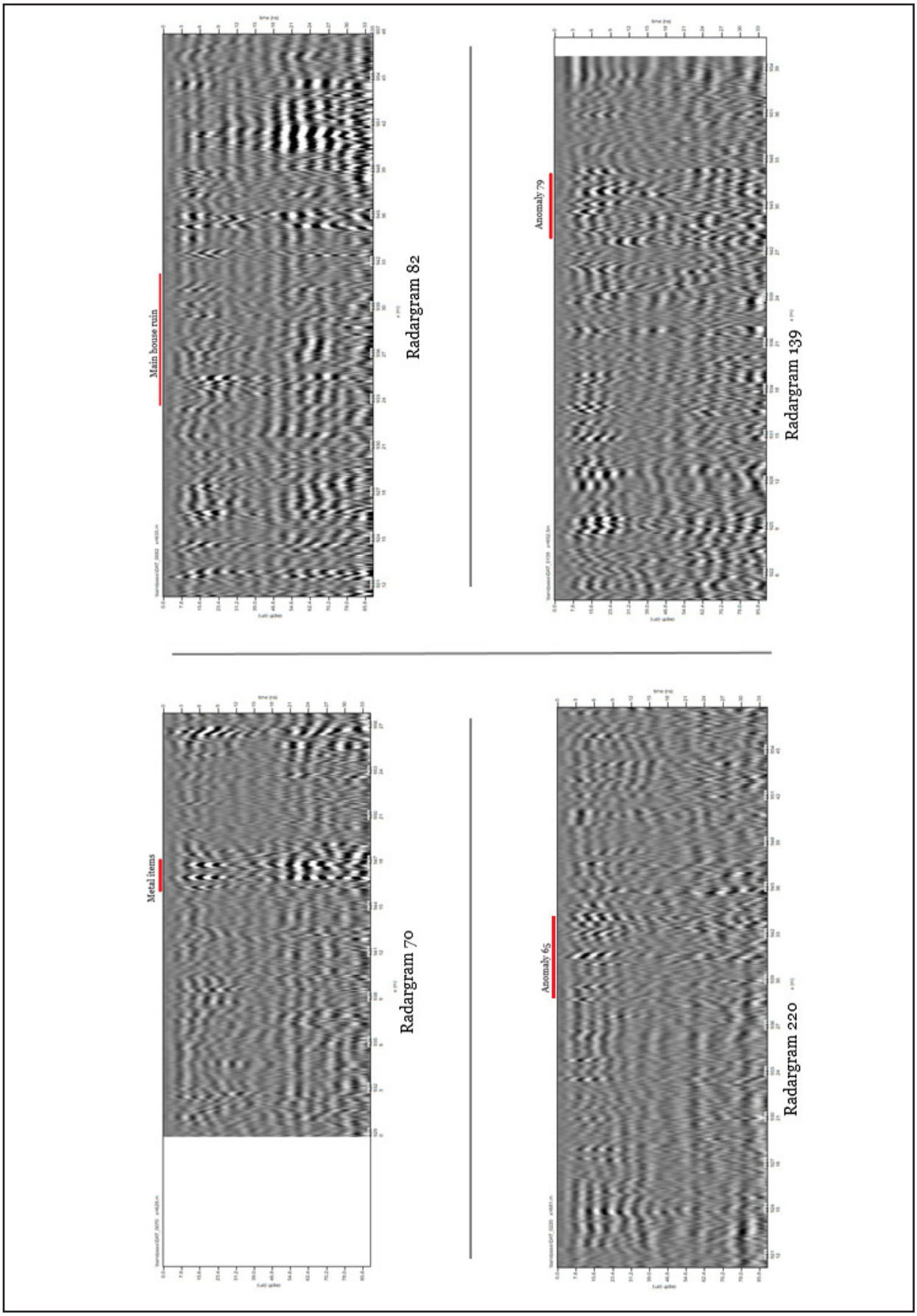


Figure 47. Profile view of select radargrams 70, 82, 220, and 139.

this anomaly is marked by a series of closely spaced hyperbola, which indicates that this anomaly contains numerous discrete objects. This radargram is located just east of the approximate eastern edge of the brick foundation of the main house. Anomaly 79 may represent an extensive debris field associated with the historic period occupation at the main house. This debris field could represent an intact archaeological deposit, building rubble spoil from the 1965 excavation, or some combination of both.

Radargram 220 passed over Anomaly 65, which is a large, irregular anomaly on the eastern part of GPR Block A. The center point where it crosses Anomaly 65 is located at approximately 509684E, 3590958N. In this vicinity Radargram 220 displays hyperbolas for six objects.

Several factors influenced the spatial patterning observed in the GPR data from the Old House Site. These include saltwater intrusion, fresh groundwater pooling, soil types, soil compaction (some from heavily traveled pathways, but also from modern heavy equipment use at the site), large tree roots and activities associated with the 1965 archaeological excavations. The site retains numerous large hardwood trees, many of which are responsible for some nearby radar anomalies, but many other large trees are no longer standing. These former trees left a significant record in the GPR data at the Old House Site.

An undetermined number of the radar anomalies represent subsurface features or midden deposits from past human activity. Many of the smaller anomalies may represent small refuse pits. The larger anomalies are more problematic. Some may represent debris fields, where concentrations of smaller artifacts create a larger radar reflection. The vast majority of the strong radar anomalies at the Old House Site are irregular in outline. No discernable building foundation shapes were recognized in the GPR data. No rectangular cellar depressions were noted. Similarly, no anomalies consistent with hand-excavated wells were observed in the data. Both cellars and wells, if present within the surveyed areas, should have left a diagnostic radar signature.

Many of the radar anomalies that were mapped represent natural tree root concentrations. Anomaly 65, for example, is an exceptionally large, irregular radar anomaly located southeast of a large live oak tree. This tree's roots are partially responsible for the radar reflections evident at Anomaly 65.

Areas that are devoid of strong radar anomalies also are a telling indicator about the subsurface environment at the Old House Site. The western quarter of the surveyed areas, west of the main house foundation, contains far fewer strong radar anomalies. Archaeological excavations in Test Units 1 and 3 demonstrate that significant human activity took place in this part of the site, but this is not supported by the GPR data. It is unclear what factors account for the sparsity of radar reflections on this portion of the site.

The Heyward Cemetery has a long history of use, which has left a substantial radar record, as evidence by GPR Block B. This part of the site tells a story beyond its obvious use as a cemetery for human burials. The cemetery contains two brick enclosures. The larger enclosure was severely damaged by the 1886 earthquake, whose primary epicenter was near Summerville, South Carolina. Both epicenters are approximately 70 miles (112.7 km) northeast of the Old House Site.

Henry P. Howard Jr.'s sketch of the Heyward Graveyard, reproduced in the Chicora Foundation's 1996 report describes damages to the outer cemetery wall by the earthquake. His undated sketch shows a large section of the eastern wall that was, "thrown down by earthquake"; another portion along the northern wall and east of the cemetery's gate entrance was "badly cracked but still up", and he described a section along the center of the southern wall as, "broken and very much inclined to fall out" (Trinkley and Hacker 1996: 65 *their Figure 36*). A 1924 description of the Old House Site noted that the missing sections of the cemetery's brick wall had not been replaced (Trinkley and Hacker 1996).

Earthquakes can have major impacts on the soil structure of archaeological sites in the southeastern North America. This is true for both the New Madrid, Missouri (1811-1812) and the Charleston earthquakes, which are the two largest earthquakes recorded for eastern North America. The New Madrid and Charleston earthquakes share many geological similarities in that neither are located near the edge of any major tectonic plate and the quake resulted from horizontal shifts deep beneath the earth's surface.

Archaeological explorations, or Archaeoseismology, for evidence of former earthquakes in the Charleston region are few. One such study examined the effect of earthquakes vastly predating the 1886 earthquake. Talwani and Cox (1985:379-381) obtained radiocarbon dates from stratigraphic soil exposures near Hollywood, South Carolina related to two earthquake events in prehistoric times. Archaeological studies in northeastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri and western Tennessee have yielded stratigraphic evidence of the effects from the New Madrid earthquake (Brockington et al. 1992; M. Tuttle and Associates 2025).

Historical documentation from the 1886 Charleston earthquake reported liquefaction, sand geysers, sand blows, craterlets, fissures and other major soil disruptions. The fissures that were observed were narrow and "seldom attained a width of more than an inch, excepting in the vicinity of river banks". The craterlets developed along fissures, where water flowed out in copious quantities forming a round hole with a crater-basin at the ground surface. The craterlets ranged in diameter of 20 feet or more (McKinley 1887; Dutton 1889:281).

Contemporary accounts indicate that major impacts from the 1886 quake were experienced in Beaufort and Port Royal, South Carolina. Bollinger (1985:4-3) recounts that at Port Royal, "houses were moved on their foundations" and at Beaufort, "chimneys and chimney tops were thrown down, brick parapets were dislodged, and brick buildings 'undulated.'" McKinley (1887:35) noted that at Island tank in Beaufort County, "a space of about sixty feet in circumference had sunk about two feet below the surrounding level, leaving fissures in the ground."

The Euhaw District of Jasper County, where the Old House Site is located, is closer to the epicenter than Beaufort, and this area experienced even more severe effects than were observed in Beaufort. The estimated Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) for this vicinity was MMI VIII. Earthquakes with this intensity rating experienced severe shaking with great damage to poorly built structures and the collapse of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments and walls. Site 38JA72 also is quite near the estimated boundary of MMI IX, which was a more violent earthquake zone with considerable damage (Dutton 1889:203-528; Nuttli et al. 1986: 10, *Figure 3*).

Five large radar anomalies that are in GPR Block A, immediately east of the outer cemetery wall could date to the period of the earthquake and may be associated with efforts to repair the broken sections of the wall. These include Anomalies 66-69 and 71. While the effect that the 1886 earthquake had on the soils at the Old House Site remains undetermined, the GPR data may provide one explanation for the creation of some of the larger radar anomalies. Archaeoseismology is certainly a worthy topic for future study on sites in coastal South Carolina, including the Old House Site (Drahor et al. 2019:232-235; M. Tuttle & Associates 2025).

The GPR survey at the Old House Site (38JA72) leaves us with more questions than answers. These survey data reveal hundreds of radar anomalies across the site. The vast majority remain unidentified in terms of their function, age, and cultural association. Future excavations at the site should be able to address these questions and reach some resolution, involving sampling and predictive modeling.

Controlled Metal Detection Survey and GIS Results

Archaeologists conducted systematic metal detection survey across most of the Jasper County Old House property that was accessible to swinging detectors. Approximately 2.1 acres (0.848 hectares) were covered by the LAMAR Institute's metal detection survey. Metal detection survey resulted in the recordation of slightly more than 500 metal objects. Figure 48 is a GIS map archaeologists created that shows the locations of all artifacts recorded through metal detecting. Of these, approximately 251 objects were collected and another 256 metal objects were located and recorded but were not collected. Many metal artifacts recorded but not collected included wrought, cut, or unidentifiable square nails. Other recorded, but uncollected items included large unidentifiable iron masses termed "conglomerates" by the survey team. The majority of these were masses of rusty unidentifiable iron sometimes mixed with identifiable iron hardware and located somewhat deeply in the ground. These items may have become encrusted masses with fluctuating flooding and tidal surges over time, as many occurred

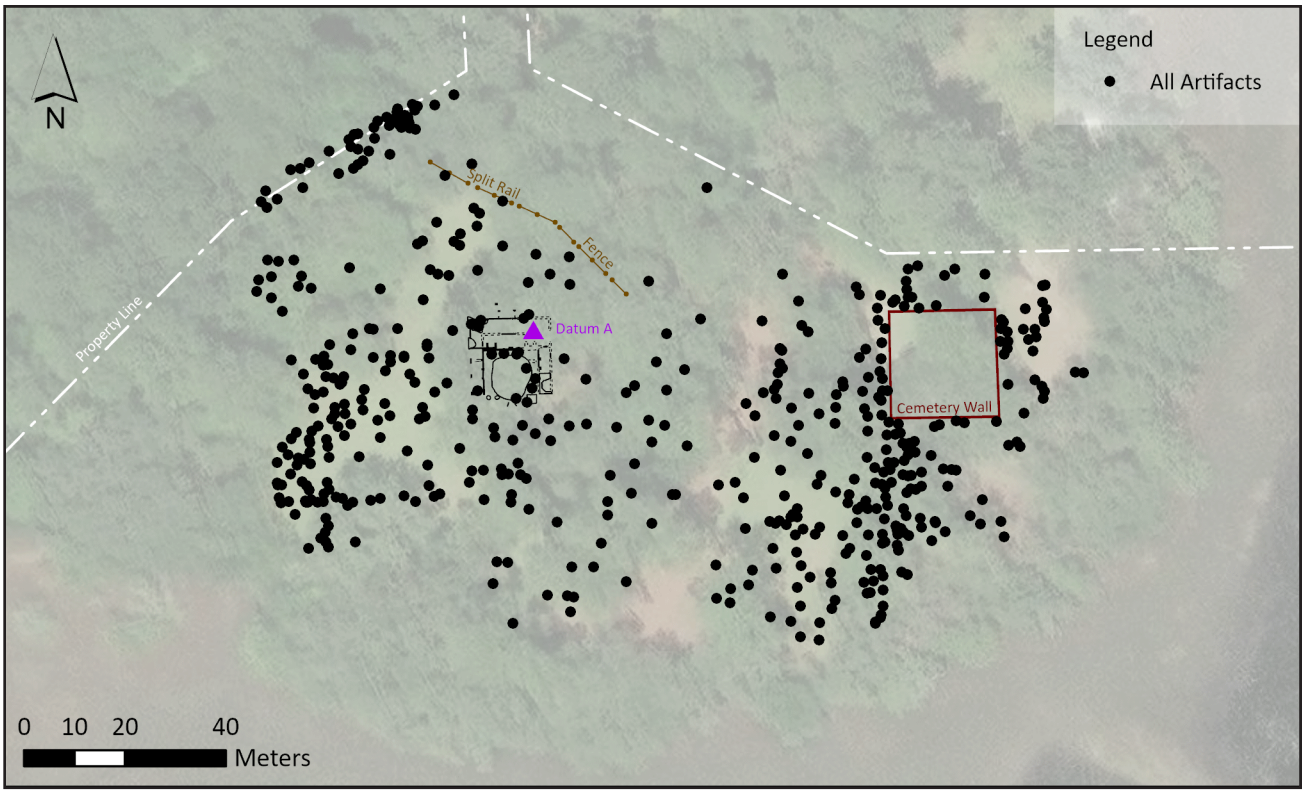


Figure 48. All metal artifacts documented through the 2024 controlled metal detection survey.

on the southeastern part of the project area closer to the marsh.

Laboratory analysis and interpretation for this project included using database information to map the locations of specific artifacts across the landscape. Archaeologists selected specific artifact types identified from the survey and entered their artifact description and GPS locations from the project database, creating a GIS program. Next they used the program to create over 35 individual GIS maps showing the location of various artifact types. This enabled them to look for artifact patterns indicative of human behavior including military events, activity areas, structures, roads, and paths.

Arms

The Arms artifact class represents both military and civilian weaponry, accoutrements, and ammunition. Several GIS maps were made to try to identify Revolutionary War activities within the metal detecting survey areas and to isolate areas that reflect civilian arms' usage. The gun parts GIS map included a trigger guard, gun butt plate, gun side plate, gun bridle, possible gun barrel middle band, possible pistol middle band, friction primer, a sword scabbard tip, and three gunflints (Figure 49). The gunflints were recorded at either end of the semicircular ringed area of ammunition described below, located along the slope to the marsh. A concentration of gun parts is observable in the west-central portion of the project area, located west, northwest, and north of the main house, as well as at the house's interior northwestern corner. The remaining gun parts and accoutrements were recorded south of the cemetery and along the eastern end of the semicircular concentration of arms artifacts previously mentioned. Those in the eastern end were located west and east of the road to the marsh.

Another GIS maps details the location of ammunition (Figure 50). This includes: lead balls (impacted and dropped), buck shot, shotgun shells (centerfire cartridge through modern), and an artillery shell. Two copper-jacket late 19th century bullets are not included on this map. The centerfire cartridge dates to circa 1867-1874, while the shotgun shells date from post 1850, post 1900 and 1912-1935. Shotgun shell activity appears to be clustered in the northwestern part of the project area, except for one shell east of the cemetery. This cluster primarily post-dates the Civil War. One Civil War piece

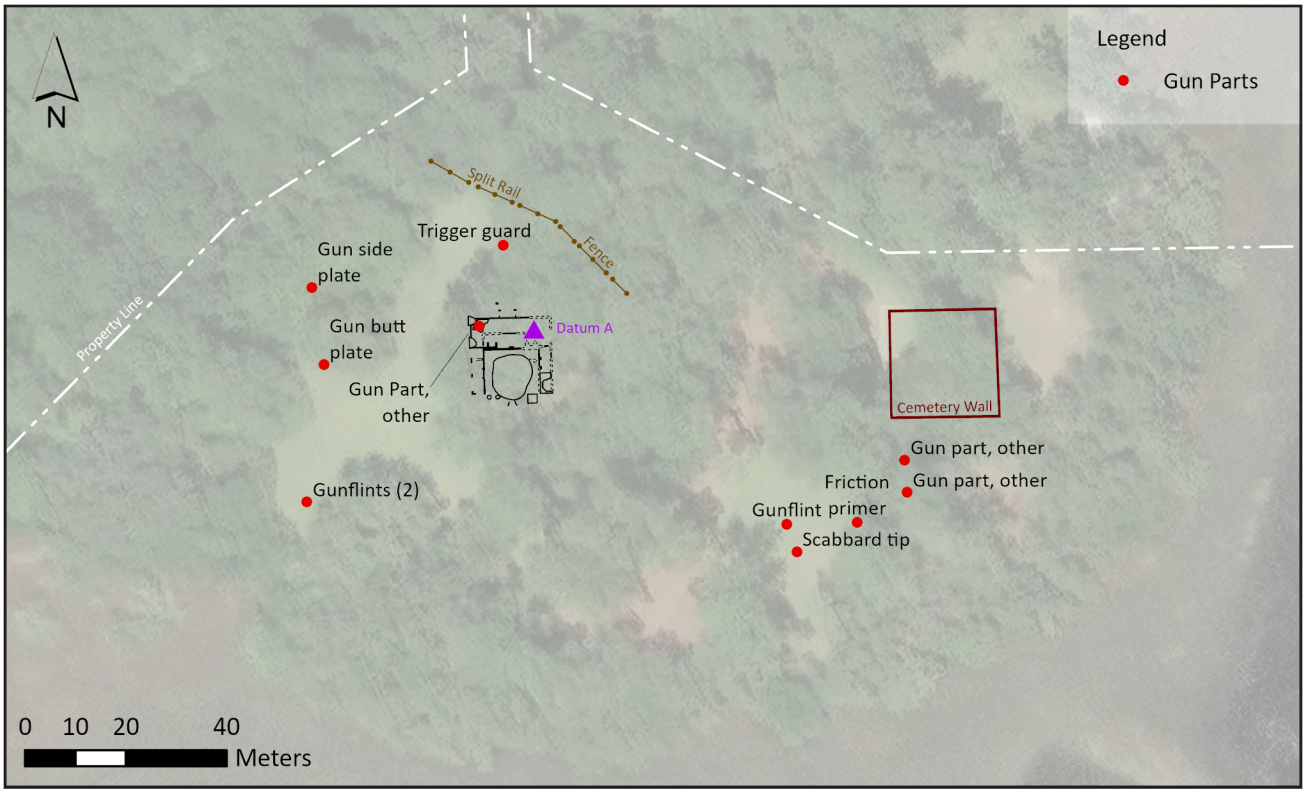


Figure 49. Location of gun parts and gunflints recorded during the controlled metal detection survey.

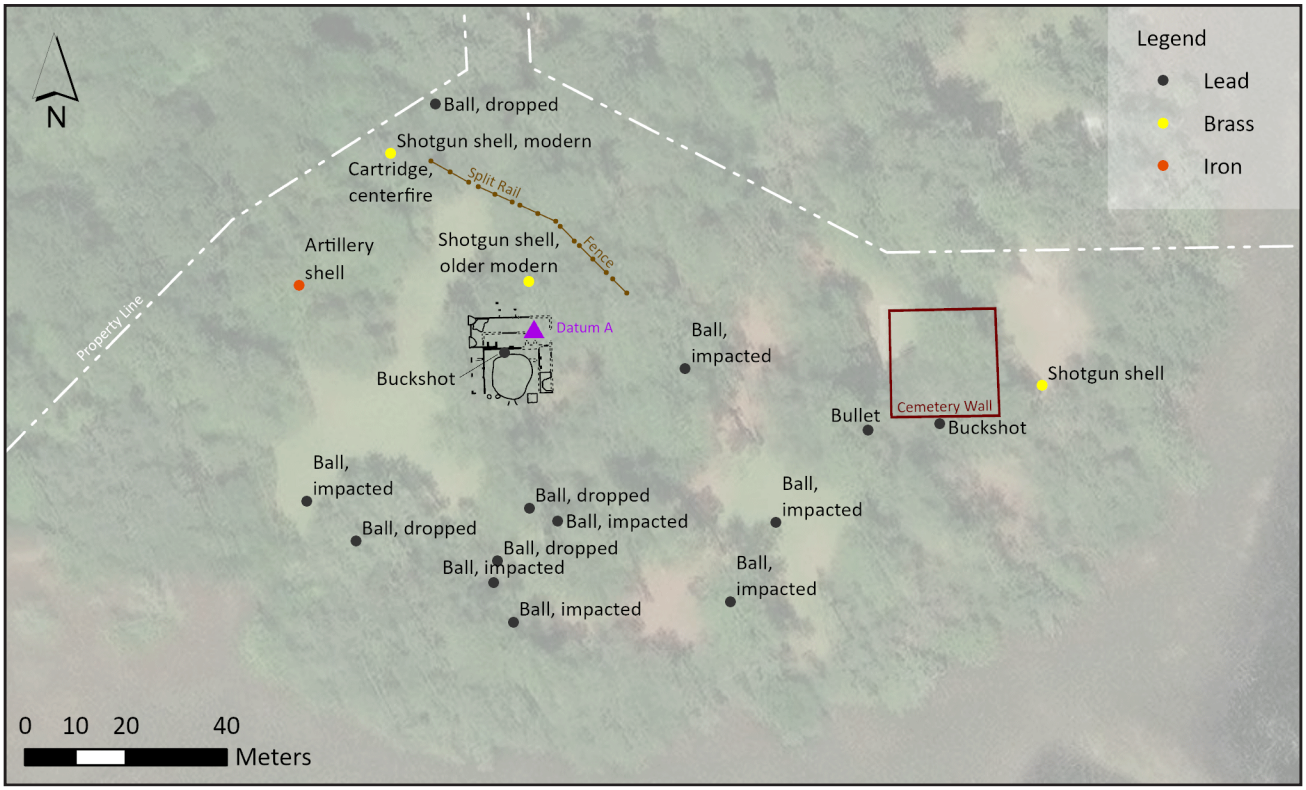


Figure 50. Location of ammunition recorded during the controlled metal detection survey.

of ammunition consisted of an artillery shell fragment located in the west-central part of the site, southwest of the shotgun shell cluster.

One dropped ball was located at the northwestern edge of the project area and one impacted ball was located near the central portion. The other lead balls (dropped and impacted) appear to form a pattern ringing the edge of the high ground and extending down the slope towards the marsh (Figure 51). Along this slope there were three dropped and six impacted balls. This semi-circular pattern falling entirely within the slope contains virtually all of the lead balls and all of the gunflints suggesting more than a coincidental presence. The location of gunflints and dropped balls indicate a place where people were standing, reloading, and shooting. The presence of impacted balls suggests that people were in the marsh, river, or bank beyond and shooting towards this shallow bank surrounding Old House Plantation.

Archaeologists recovered five lead balls with the following caliber: .26, .28, .31 (n=2), .43, .48, .54, .57, and .58. Three lead balls are large enough to be military ammunition. The .54 caliber, .57 caliber, and .58 caliber ammunition could have been used in a British trade gun pistol, and British trade guns or/French Charleville muskets, respectively. Two lead shot were too impacted to provide a caliber measurement. Archaeologists used the balls' weights to make caliber determinations based on the Sivilich formula as described further below, resulting in calibers of .63 and .34 (Sivilich 2017). The former falls in the category of French muskets while the latter is buckshot or non-military gun use. Two buck shot and the remaining lead balls are too small for 18th century military activities and would have been used in civilian weaponry. The gun parts and ammunition are described in greater detail in the Material Culture section of this report located in Chapter 5. The lack of Minié balls indicates that no evidence of Civil War small arms firing towards the slope or on the high ground in the project area was uncovered.

Archaeologists uncovered four other lead balls on the site with calibers of .60, .63, and .68 (n=2). These appear to be dropped balls that were recycled into fishing weights, or possibly cast net weights given the size of the hole created through their centers. The .63 caliber and two .68 caliber balls may have been originally cast for use with French Charleville muskets. The .60 caliber ball could have been cast as ammunition for a

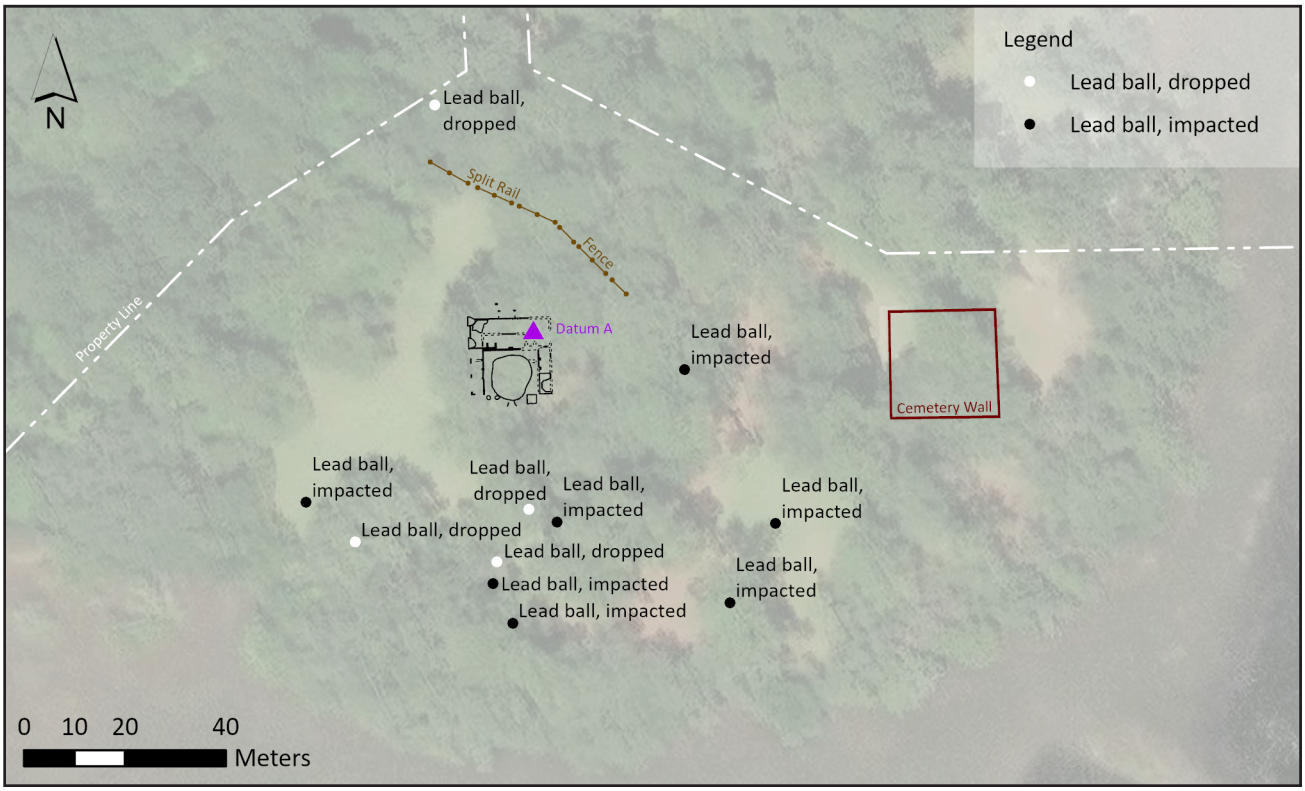


Figure 51. Location of lead balls, distinguishing dropped from impacted balls.

civilian gun. These recycled lead ball fishing weights were plotted on the Lead GIS map (Figure 52) and illustrated in Figure 53. They are discussed more below.

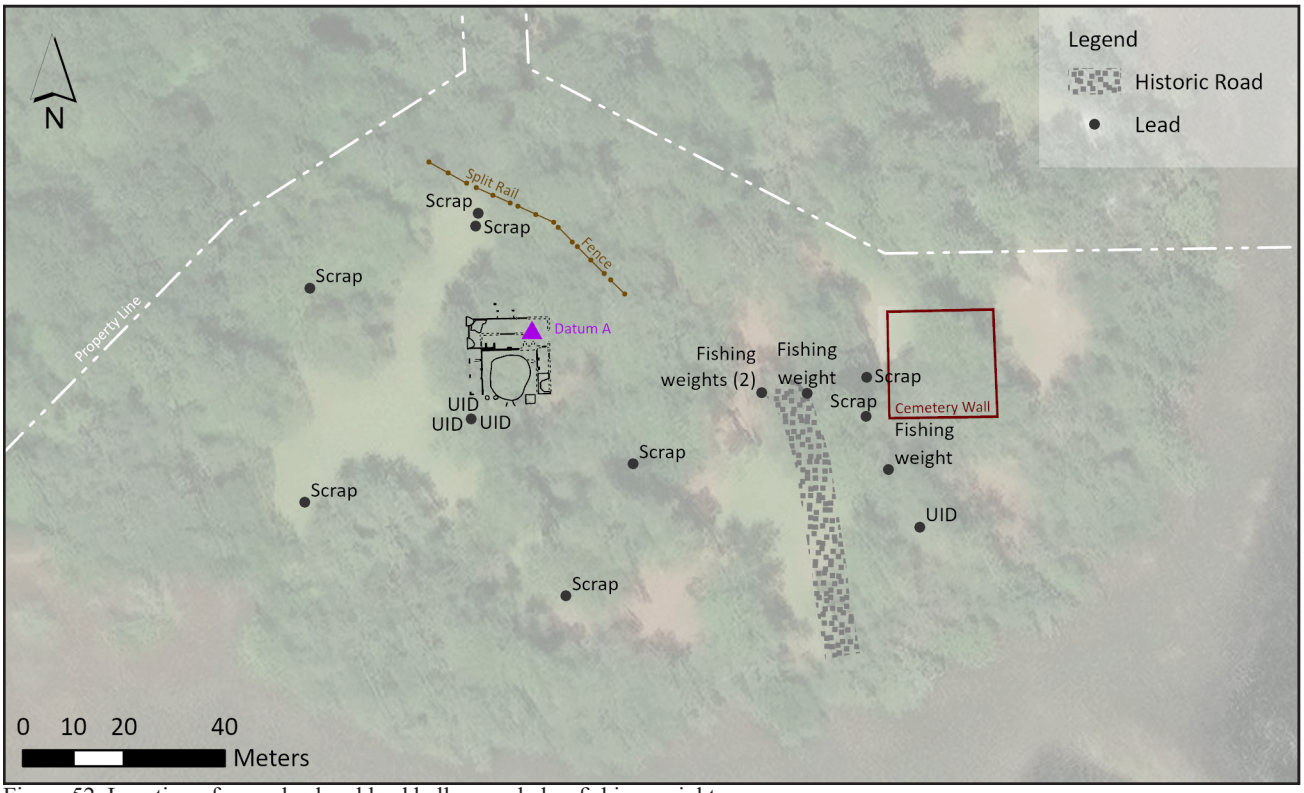


Figure 52. Location of scrap lead and lead balls recycled as fishing weights.

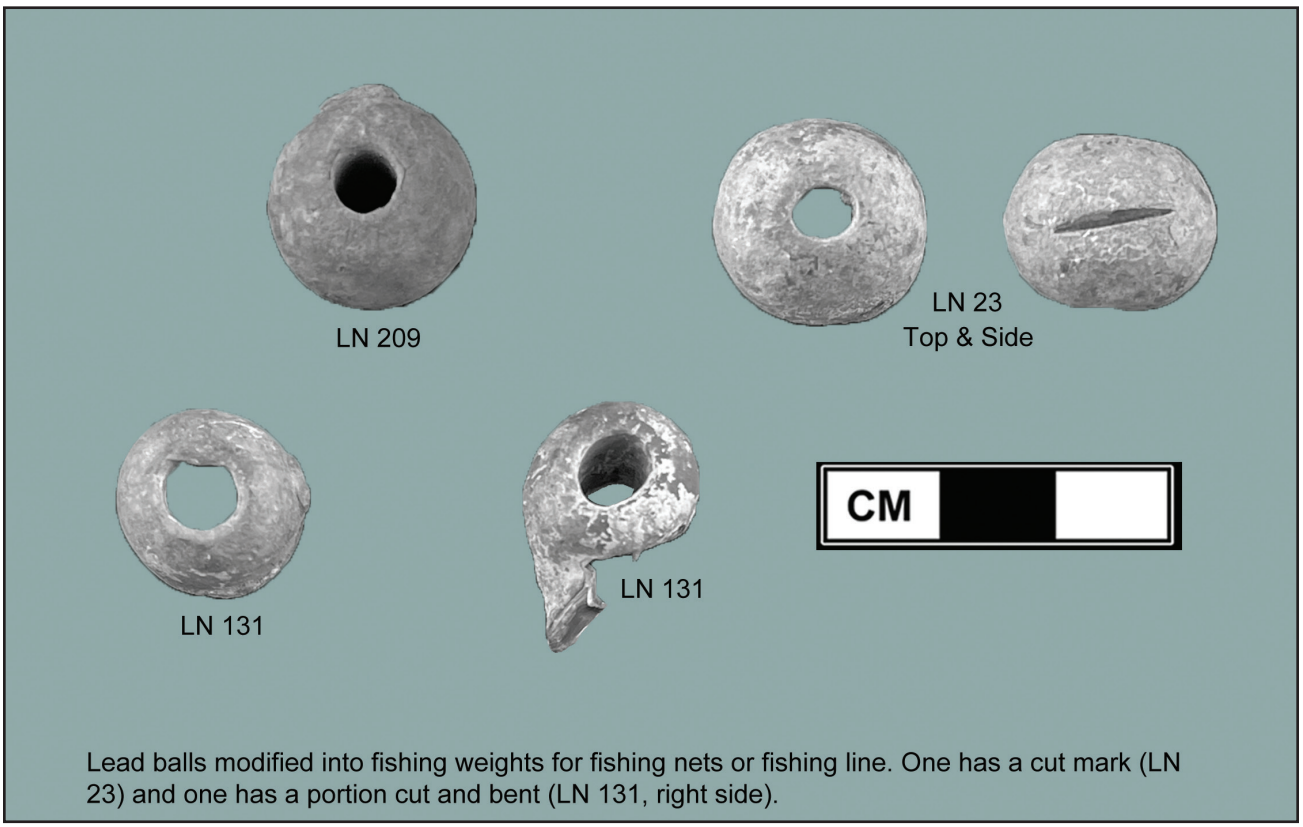


Figure 53. Cut, hacked, and drilled lead balls recycled into fishing weights.

Lead and Pewter

Lead and pewter scrap denote activity areas where those materials are hammered, melted, cut, shaped and/or molded into new or different items. Both lead and pewter were soft metals that could be easily worked without specialized tools or an extremely hot heat sources. These metals are discussed in greater detail in the following Chapter 5 Material Culture section. The rationale for a lead and pewter GIS map is twofold. Evidence of soldiers recycling lead by melting it and casting it into bullets has been documented on large numbers of Revolutionary War (and later) encampments. As a result of the lack of standardization and mass production of arms, many soldiers during the revolution had their own bullet molds made specifically to the size of their gun barrels. Soldiers took advantage of time available in camp to restock their lead ball ammunition using scrap lead or impacted lead balls. Evidence of lead recycling and lead ball manufacture has been documented at a range of archaeological sites, including nearby at Purysburg, where Patriot soldiers had an extensive, long-term camp. At that site archaeologists found seven lead casting strips produced by making lead balls in gang molds there (Elliott 2016:189). The GIS map of lead scrap archaeologists made at the Old House Plantation site documents 16 locations of altered lead on the landscape. There appears to be no correlation between these and dropped or impacted lead balls, when compared to those GIS maps. The scrap lead does not appear to be located in clusters indicative of soldiers casting around campfires. The alterations to the lead are discussed in the Material Culture section of this report.

A GIS map indicating locations of pewter scrap might provide data on pewter recycling on the Heyward plantation. Such a map could reveal activity areas on the landscape used for the reworking of pewter for other purposes. This could be in a formal situation using a plantation or itinerate crafts person or as an informal activity where enslaved were recycling discarded materials to make personal items. The GIS map in Figure 54 shows the spatial distribution of pewter scrap documented during the survey. These appear sporadically across the site, except for two small clusters. One is located in the woods in the general area of the surface brick pile labeled a smokehouse by Miller. The other cluster of scrap pewter consists of three artifacts aligned north-south in the middle of the upper portion

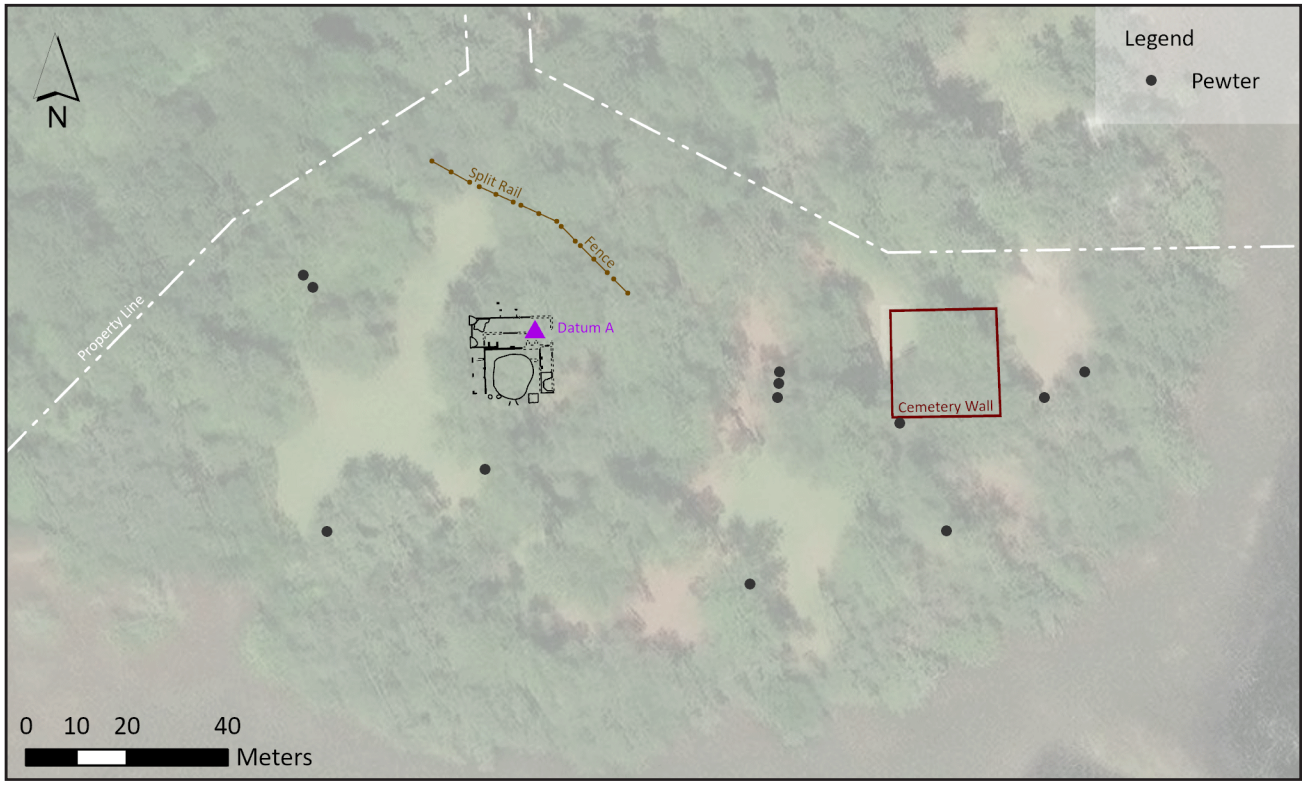


Figure 54. Scrap pewter artifacts documented during the controlled metal detection survey.

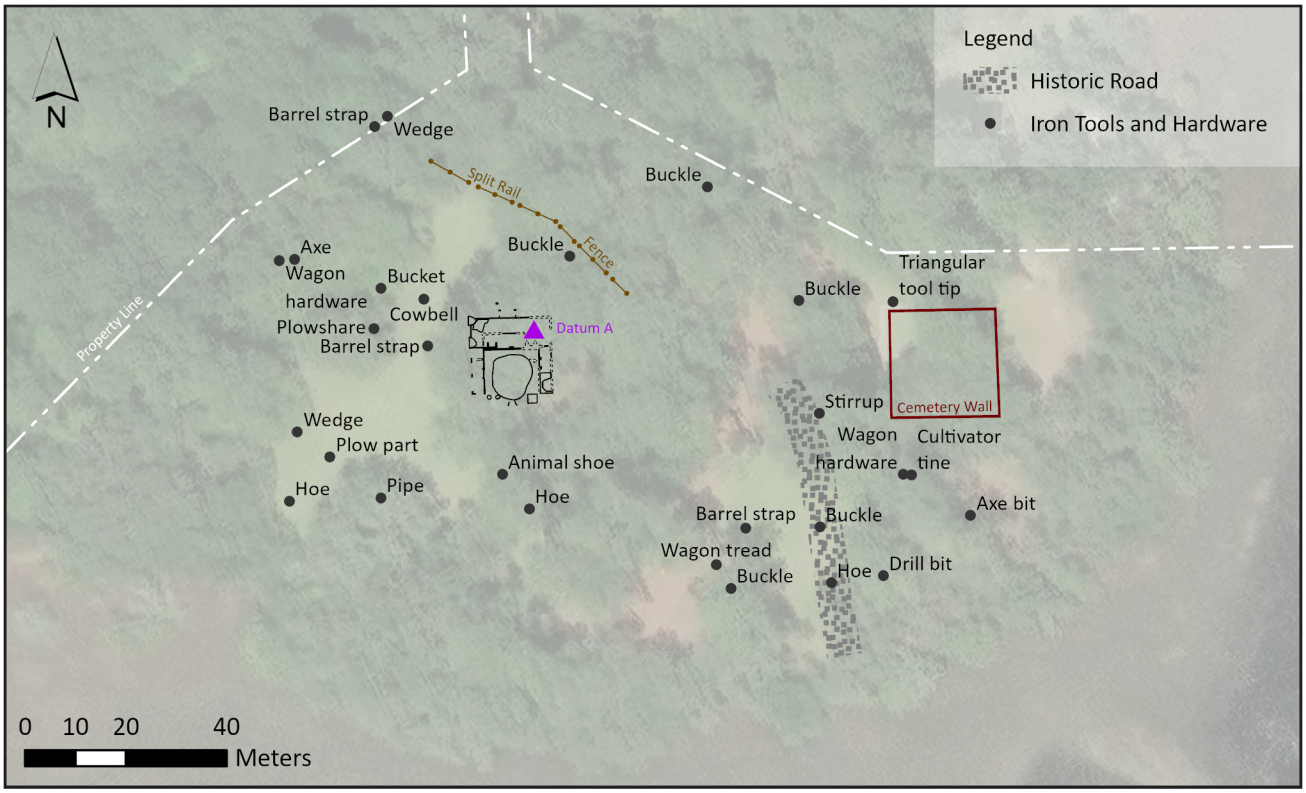


Figure 55. Distribution of iron tools and hardware recorded across the site, including along the dirt road to the marsh.

of the historic dirt road leading to the marsh, suggesting that the pewter scraps may have been in the process of being transported to or from a vessel when they were lost. There is only one association between the lead and pewter scrap. One each appears in the same general vicinity in the southwestern quadrant of the project area. These are in the general area near Test Unit 1 where colonoware and other artifacts indicate a strong African American presence. Recycling and reworking lead and pewter were undertaken opportunistically by enslaved people to craft items that could benefit them and these artifacts may be reflecting such activities at Old House Plantation.

Iron Tools and Hardware

This GIS map is intended to reveal information about activity areas in the yard as well as potential outbuildings such as sheds and barns. Items selected from the project database to be added to the map consisted of the following artifact types: axe, wedge, drill bit, plow part, hoe, barrel strap, bucket/pail parts, stirrup, animal/horse shoe, wagon hardware, cowbell, and animal harness/strap buckle. Figure 55 shows the locations of these artifacts on the landscape. Iron agricultural tools such as hoes, a plowshare, a plow part, and a cultivator tine appear distributed across the site rather than in one place that would be indicative of a barn or shed.

Within this overall distribution, however, several items are aligned along an east-west area where other artifacts on other GIS maps have aligned, at the crest of the small slope to the marsh. This includes two hoes, a wedge, a plow part, and an animal shoe. These tools may have been broken or lost in the small garden areas where they were used, or may have been personal tools kept near the houses of the enslaved workers. These artifacts are located within and nearby a colonoware cluster, suggesting that these tools may have been used at this location by enslaved. This work may have included splitting wood for fires nearby to cook on using cast iron pots and to heat water to wash clothes.

The GIS map also shows a cluster of artifacts in the southeastern portion of the site. Most of them were found along the bluff edge of the marsh and many appear to be aligned with the dirt road that extended to the edge of the marsh and intersected the plank road, towards the rice mill facilities in the marsh. Artifacts here support the hypothesis that this was in fact a road from Old House to the marsh, docks, and river. A wrought iron

wagon tread, wagon hardware, and stirrup, indicate horse and wagon or buggy transportation. A barrel strap as well as buckles from animal harnesses and/or other leather straps suggest the transportation of barrels in wagons by beasts of burden. An axe and drill bit were also recorded in this area.

Another cluster of iron tools and hardware appears in the northwestern section of the site, west-northwest of the main house. It includes similar transportation items as mentioned above by the dirt road, along with an axe, bucket, goat/animal bell, and plowshare. This cluster may represent an area used as an animal pen, shed, barn or combination.

Other artifacts located in the northern central portion of the site include buckles related to horse or wagon/buggy tack. They may represent general areas where singular horses or those pulling buggies, carriages, and wagons were tied when visitors came to Old House via the avenue of oaks.

Other iron tools included another wedge on site. This one was in the northwestern portion of the site amid a clustering of cast iron and other artifact types including a barrel strap in what is now woods. Two axes were recorded as far from each other in the study area as possible. One lay near the edge of the marsh on the southeastern side and the other in the woods on the southwestern side, each within a light concentration area already described above.

Blacksmithing Debris

While the metal detecting survey was underway, archaeologists noticed a large number of iron fragments that were cut, hammered or otherwise manipulated, apparently by a blacksmith. In spite of this apparent blacksmithing activity, only two pieces of slag (a blacksmithing by-product) were located during the survey. Blacksmithing usually produces a large amount of slag as impurities are driven out of the iron and mix with wood charcoal. In an effort to locate a possible blacksmith shop or outdoor blacksmithing area, without using slag as an indicator, archaeologists created the GIS map in Figure 56. It includes these artifact types: sheet iron and wrought iron scrap. Archaeologists identified a wide variety of wrought iron blacksmithing debris including flat, bar, broken, and chopped iron. At least one item appeared to be a metal preform of an object in the making, as it was the rough shape of a

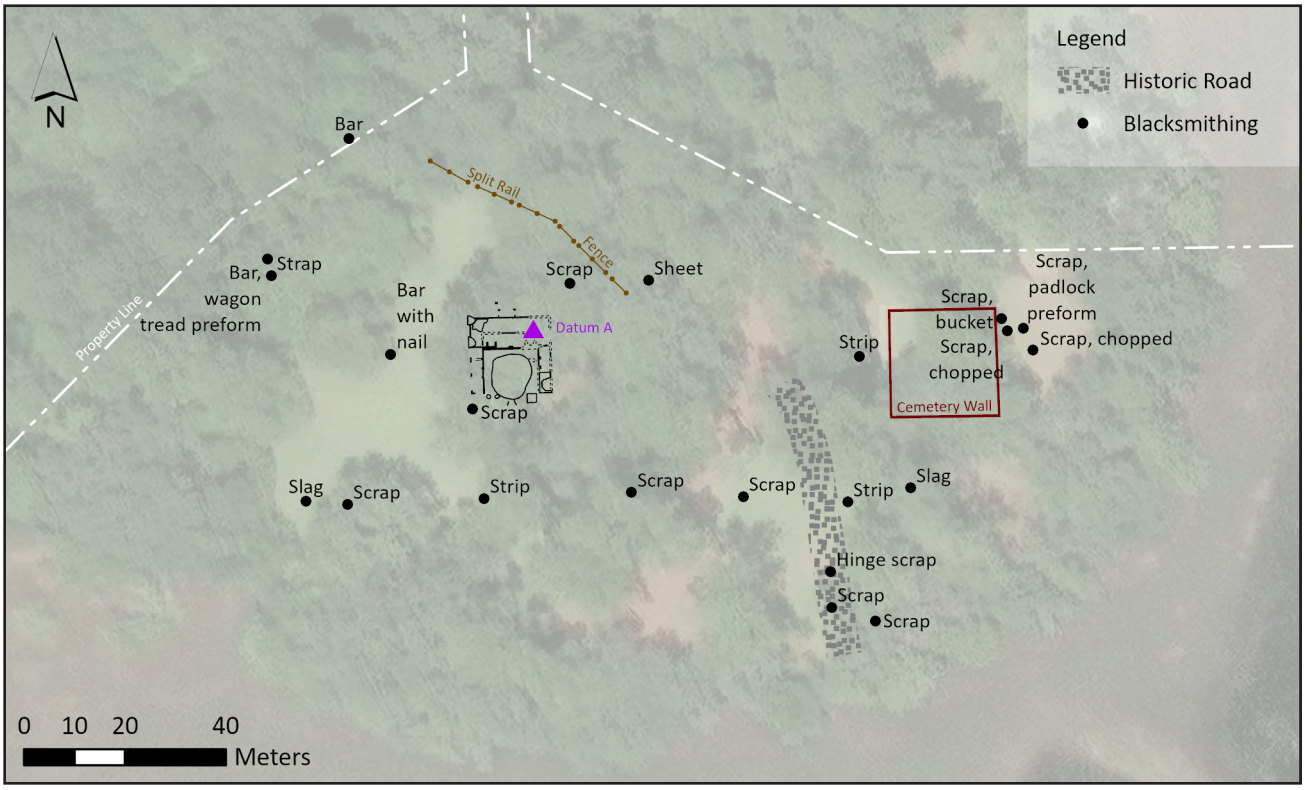


Figure 56. Iron scrap and reworked iron documented during the controlled metal detection survey.

padlock. Other items were highly suggestive of debris discarded by a blacksmith.

The GIS map for blacksmithing debris reveals a fairly light, dispersed area of distribution. One strong linear pattern is obviously running grid east-west across the site. This line falls along the upper edge of the bluff terrain before the landform ascends as a shallow bluff to the marsh. A total of seven artifacts form this east-west line, mostly spaced at 25-30 m intervals from each other. The western and eastern artifacts are somewhat closer, at approximately 9 and 12 meters apart, respectively. One piece of slag on either end forms "bookends" to this line. This is a curious line that does not appear to be random. It may represent a previous fence line consisting of wooden posts and iron wire and hardware. Other types of iron falling along this line may indicate where debris was intentionally deposited off the main portion of the site, but a fence would have made deposition of it further down slope more troublesome. Alternatively, it may represent secondary disposition from the 1965 excavations.

In addition to the linear pattern, the blacksmithing GIS map showed three small clusters of related artifacts. One cluster of four blacksmithing artifacts ran from near the northeastern corner of the cemetery wall down the gradual slope in a southeastern direction. Another cluster of three was located off the southeastern end of the historic road, paralleling it and then heading southeast towards the water. This suggests that some of the iron being recycled may have been transported on vessels either to or from the main house site area. A third cluster of two artifacts was located in the woods in the northwestern quadrant of the site.

The lack of a concentration of blacksmithing metal - whether stockpiled as raw material, in numerous preforms, in progress as modified iron, or as blacksmithing debris - strongly suggests that there is not a blacksmith shop or open-air blacksmithing area within the surveyed area. This is supported independently by the presence of only two pieces of slag across the site. There must be another reason, as yet to be determined, for the presence of iron fragments that have been distinctively altered in various fashions as part of efforts to recycle and reuse the materials. Such recycling is not common practice for wealthy individuals, and may represent use by the enslaved, by craftsmen, and or by a specific period of time demanding conservation of materials, such as during and after the American Revolution, War of 1812, and/or Civil War. Most of these materials are not diagnostic, therefore cannot be assigned historical dates.

Cooking Related Artifacts

The GIS map in Figure 57 displays the location of metal cooking implements including fragments of cast iron pots, cast iron skillets, metal utensils such as pewter spoons and a tin ladle, as well as animal bones and teeth recorded across the site. These artifact types were targeted for two reasons. First, armies during the American Revolution used cast iron pots to cook. In fact, pots were critical in feeding troops certain rations such as rice, which could only be eaten cooked and most often boiled. The second reason to make a GIS map of cast iron and utensils is to use it to locate select portions of the plantation, such as the kitchen or outdoor cooking area. This would provide locational information on elements within the plantation complex, identify where some enslaved workers would have labored and possibly lived, and might locate a civilian area that also may have been commandeered for military use when British troops marched under Major General Augustin Prevost from Purysburg to Charleston in 1779.

Cast iron cookware identified across the site included predominantly cast iron pots or kettle parts, unidentifiable cast iron vessel fragments, and two griddle/skillet fragments. Various parts of cast iron pots identified include rims, bodies, legs, and handles. The GIS map of cooking-related artifacts reveals a higher concentration along the western one-third of the site. This concentration runs through the woods beginning at the northwestern portion of the property line near the southern end of the avenue of oaks, then southwest through the woods then southeast into and along the western portion of the area that is now grass. At the southern portion of the grass, the concentration runs east into the woods and then east across the site. This entire area can be subdivided into three general clusters; one in the woods to the northwest, one in the grass and woods south of that, and one between those two clusters, falling partially in the woods and partially in the grass. A different secondary, smaller concentration of cooking artifacts occurs off of and around the southwestern corner of the cemetery. Two artifacts were located downhill toward the marsh, on

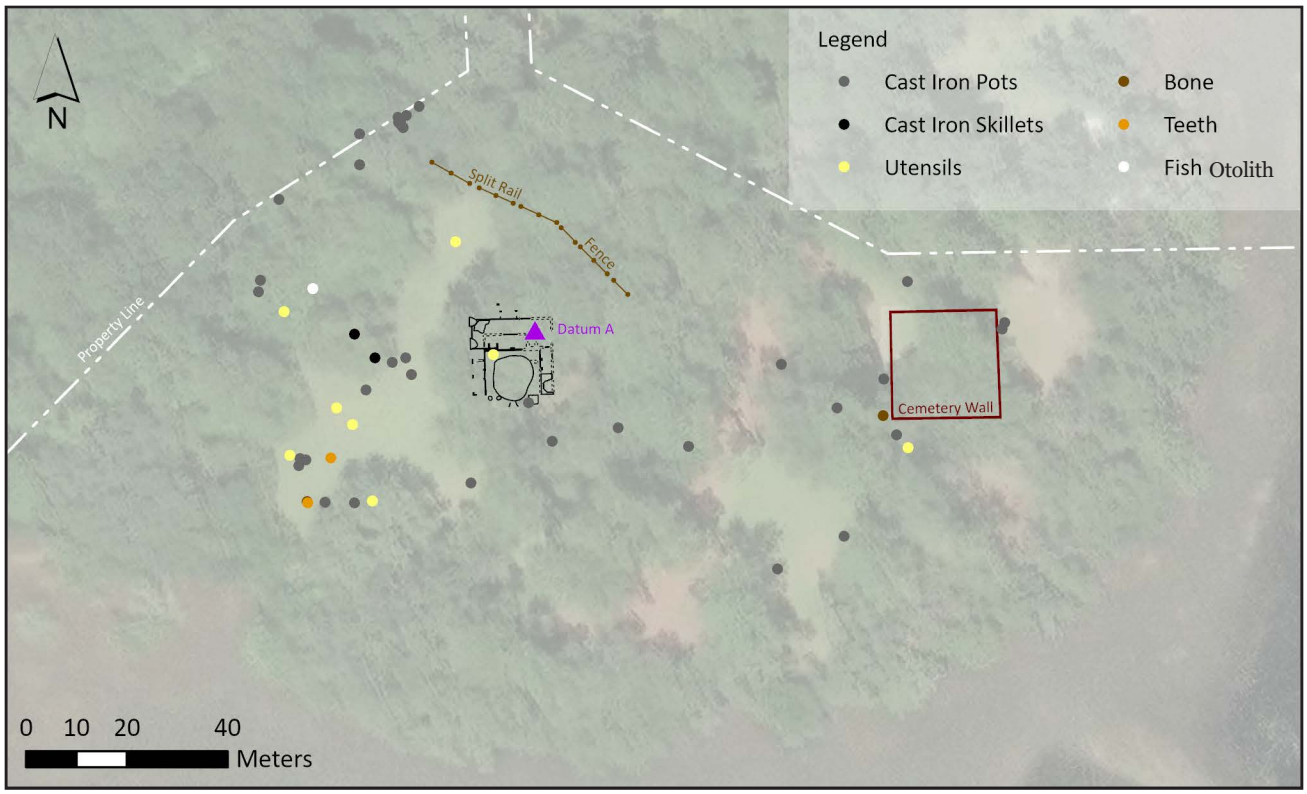


Figure 57. Cooking-related artifacts and their distribution across the site.

either side of the historic dirt road that ran generally north-south to the marsh edge. This road intersected the plank road in the marsh servicing traffic to docks, wharves, and the rice mill in the marsh. The northern end of this road had two cast iron pot fragments in the general area and to the east of it. Interestingly, there were no cast iron cookware fragments at any depth in any of the test units including those units (Test Unit 1 and 2) located near concentrations identified by the controlled metal detector survey.

One of the large concentrations of cooking artifacts mentioned above appears to be associated with the area around where Test Unit 1 was later excavated. The presence of cast iron skillets, pots, utensils, and animal teeth support the hypothesis that this area is located near a kitchen. In addition, one impacted lead ball and two gunflints were located in the test unit here, and one dropped lead ball to the southeast. Those in the test unit appear to be associated with the plantation feature rather than an impromptu camp by British soldiers passing through, based on the quantity and types of other artifacts present and the lack of specific military artifacts in the feature and test unit fill. Likewise, the cast iron pot concentration at the northwestern portion of the project area has only one small, dropped lead ball and no other arms artifacts there except a centerfire cartridge post-dating the American Revolution. This scatter may extend northwest off the property boundary. Also, it may extend more to the southeast as this area in the woods was not detected as heavily during the survey due to the tree cover and time limitations. This concentration along the property boundary appears to be associated with cooking activity but in what way is currently unclear.

Clothing

This GIS map traces people across the site as well as date ranges associated with those movements. Clothing paraphernalia is the most personal of artifacts; the buttons holding the clothing on one's back or the cufflink binding a sleeve together in a testament to status. The clothing map is a very personal map reflecting "snapshots of time" of specific incidents such as popping a button or losing a thimble, while providing a limited view of areas used throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Artifacts selected from the database for this GIS map included buttons, cufflinks, suspenders, a thimble, a snap, a stud, a buckle, and a glass bead

(Figure 58). Date ranges of manufacture are included when available. Not all artifacts were diagnostic and therefore no manufacture date ranges could be associated with some.

The clothing items on the map were all located during the controlled metal detector survey with the exception of the faceted glass bead and one button. These two items were recovered from Test Unit 1. While clothing artifacts appear sporadically throughout the survey area, some patterning is evident on the map. One cluster of 18th century buttons appears in the south-central portion of the survey area. There three buttons are aligned vertically within approximately nine meters or about 30 feet of each other. They were lost sometime after 1750 and 1760. Another 18th century button was lost northeast of the cluster. Three additional 18th century buttons, two lost after 1750 and 1760, were discovered in the north-northwestern portion of the survey area. Between this area and the main house a man broke and lost his shoe buckle. There were two buttons manufactured between 1785 and 1800. One was uncovered in Test Unit 1 and the other was found southeast of the cemetery. Two lost cufflinks were recorded between the main house and the cemetery that date to the 18th or possibly first half of the 19th centuries.

Nineteenth century clothing artifacts generally appear on the eastern half of the site just south of the cemetery and also further south and southwest of the cemetery near and along the marsh and the dirt road leading to it. Of the diagnostic buttons in this area, four have dates of manufacture in the first quarter of the 19th century. Two others date to the mid or late 18th century and were located near the southern end of the road leading to the marsh, along with a cufflink. One 1845-1865 button was lost northwest of where Test Unit 1 was excavated. Two post 1890 manufactured buttons were recorded, one near the center of the survey area and one to the southeast. A post 1900 suspender part was also near the center and another suspender dating after 1867 was lost near the western wall of the cemetery. The snap and stud came from an area above the main house that was excavated in 1965 and may have been deposited there at that time.

Colonoware

The majority of colonoware from the project was recovered in test unit excavation. Eight sherds, however, were located while excavating metal artifacts

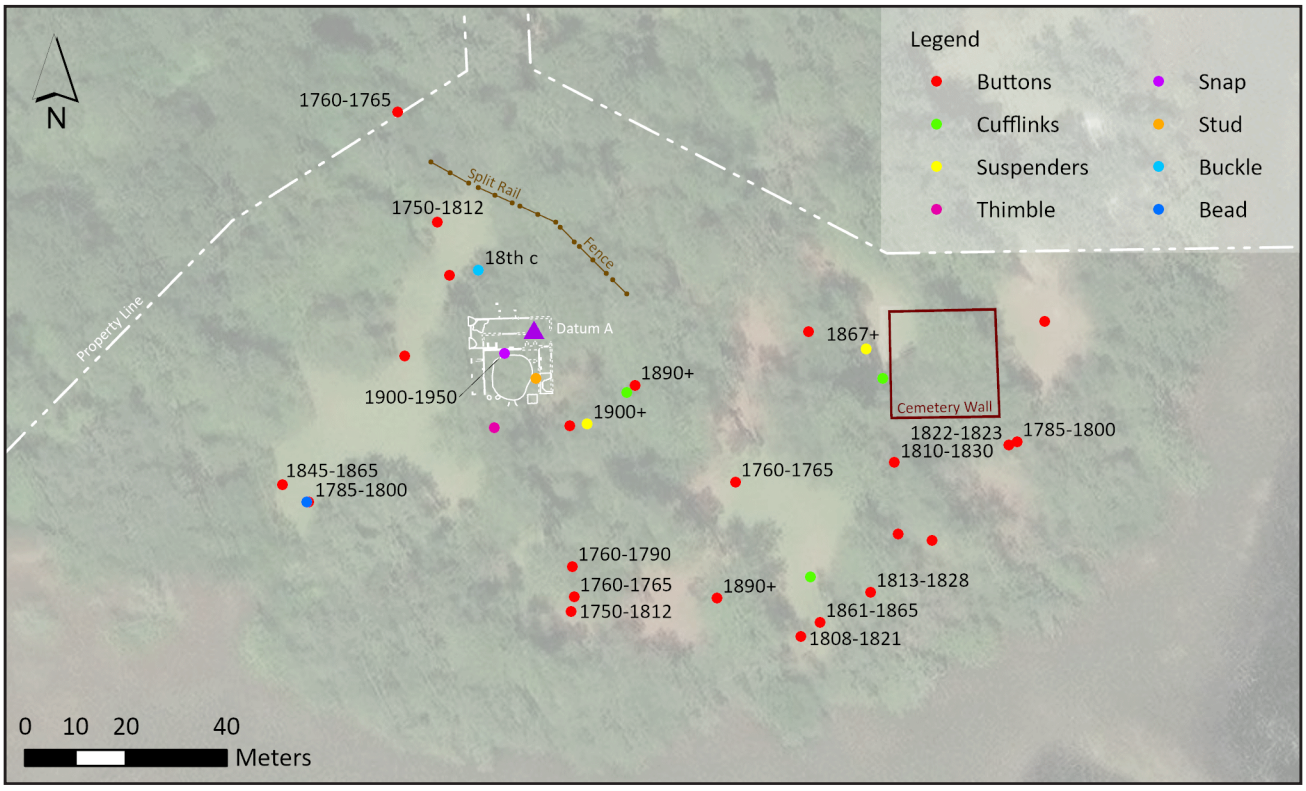


Figure 58. Clothing artifact locations and their dates of manufacture.

during the metal detecting survey. The locations of these eight sherds are shown on the GIS map in Figure 59, along with one representative dot for each test unit that contained colonoware. Mapping the locations of the colonoware sherds may help indicate areas where Africans and African-Americans worked and/or lived within the project area. The map of this limited data shows a small cluster in the southwestern-most corner of the project area, down the slope towards the marsh. This cluster is near Test Unit 1, which contained by far the greatest frequency of colonoware sherds. The remaining few sherds from the survey appear randomly in the central area and also on the eastern portion of the property, including two outside the cemetery. Two dots in the northwestern portion represent colonoware found in Test Units 2 and 3. Colonoware was not recovered in greater frequencies across the site because it is not a metal artifact type picked up by metal detectors. Colonoware has a greater distribution as well as areas of concentrations not detectable by our controlled metal detecting survey.

Maritime and Industrial Artifacts

Other artifact locations examined by GIS mapping include maritime artifacts and industrial iron. Two artifacts located that were specific to the maritime industry include a kevel (boat cleat) and a copper nail. Both were located appropriately on the dirt road leading to the marsh and ultimately to wharves, docks and rice mill apparatus. Figure 60 shows the kevel's location on the western edge of the dirt road, approximately 38 meters from the edge of the water. The copper nail was recovered at the southern end of the road, off its eastern side, near the water. The role of both artifacts in the maritime trade is discussed more in the material section of this report. The controlled metal detection survey noted several locations containing large unidentifiable pieces of iron as well as large, rusted iron masses termed conglomerates as shown on the GIS map (Figure 61). These were concentrated in the southeastern portion of the project area. Large unidentifiable iron objects were located in the road (n=1), west of the road (n=1), and a cluster (n=2) approximately 30-40 m east of the road. Four iron conglomerates were aligned generally north-south to northeast-southwest and occurred as a cluster east of the road near its end at the marsh. Two possible weights were documented on the site. One was located next to the cemetery's north wall, near the gate. The other was located approximately 12 meters north of the front of the house. The one by the cemetery may be a gate weight that automatically closes a gate when attached to it. Or it may be a weight for an agricultural

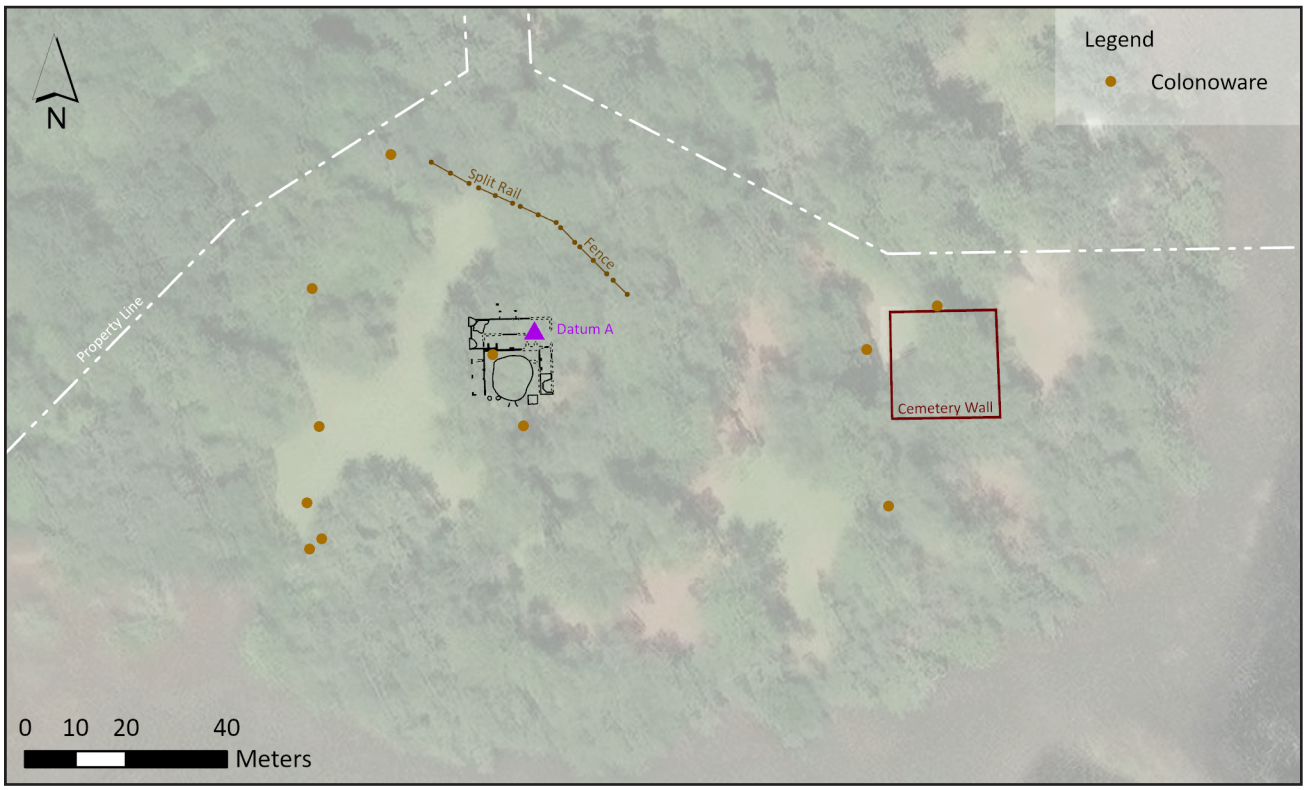


Figure 59. Colonoware pottery locations inadvertently found with metals during controlled metal detection survey.

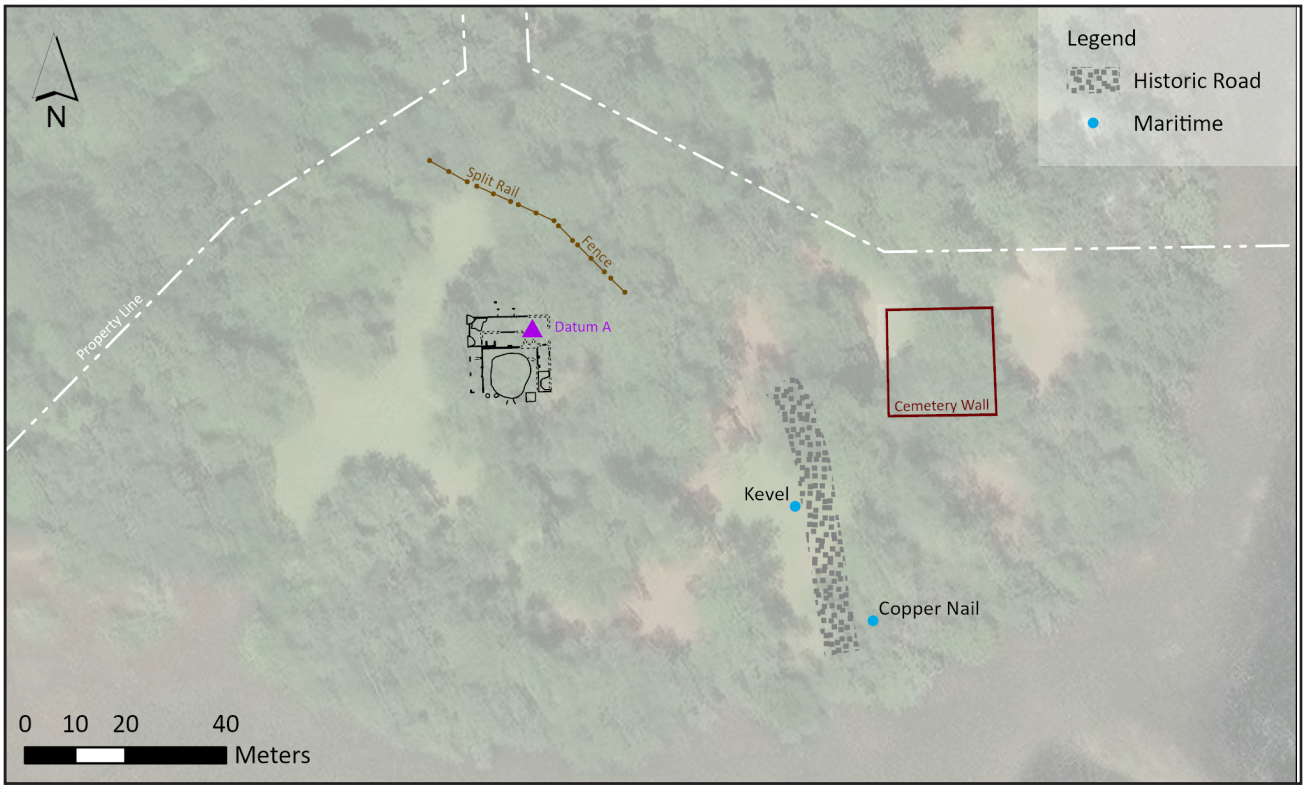


Figure 60. Maritime artifacts located on either side of the dirt road to the marsh, dock, and plank road.

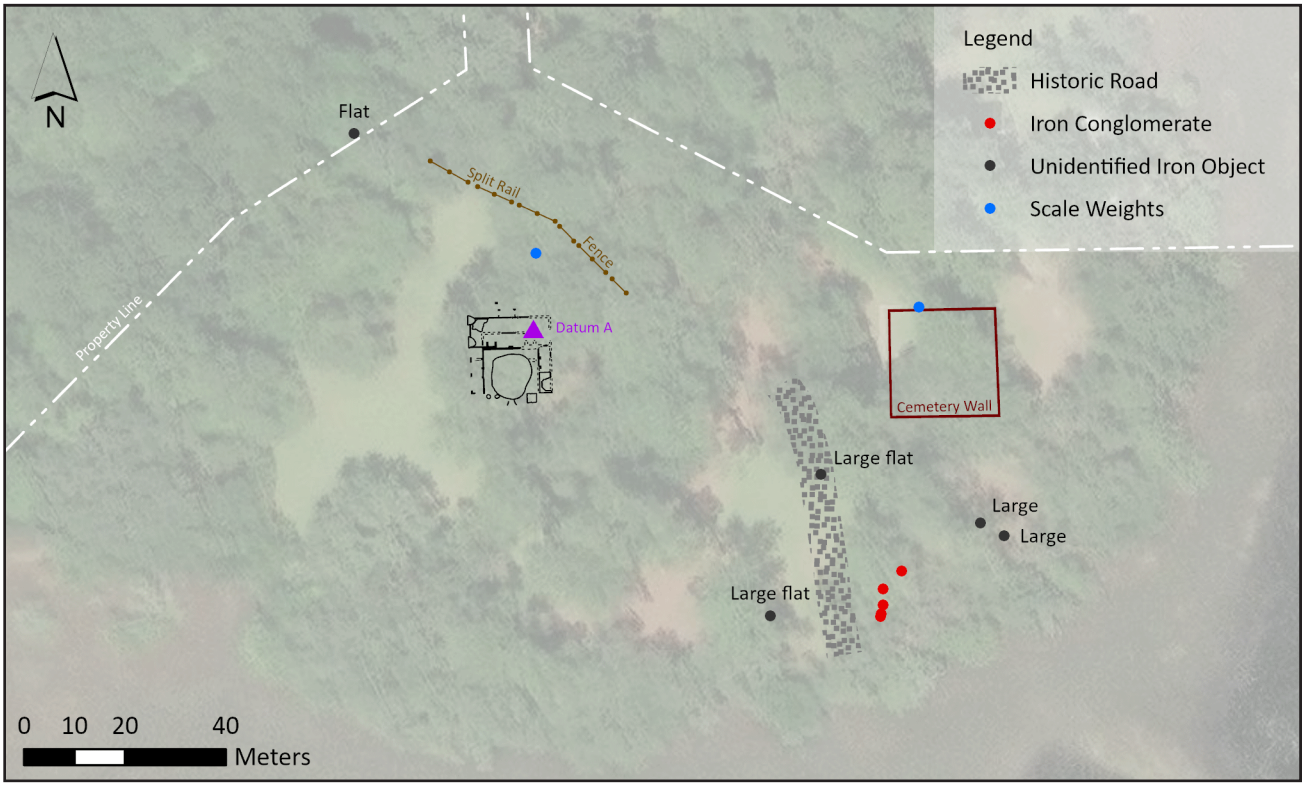


Figure 61. Iron artifacts and iron conglomerates clustering around the dirt road to the marsh and along the marsh slope adjacent to the riverine industrial area of the rice mill and auxiliary structures.

scale, which is the interpreted function of the example recovered near the house.

Coins

Archaeologists examined the locations of coins across the landscape. Modern coins uncovered at Old House Plantation were returned to their locations in the ground and not recorded, with the exception of a 1980 penny just north of the cemetery that was collected. Historic coins documented and collected had mint dates ranging from 1773 to 1919. The GIS map (Figure 62) shows their locations. The 1899 and 1919 coins were located near the western edge of the dirt road to the marsh. The 1836 coin was about 20 meters east of the east side of that road. The other two coins, minted in 1773 and 1902, were located at the southern end of the avenue of oaks approximately 30-45 meters north of the main house. Both coins may have been lost by visitors, with the earliest guest coming to visit residents of the house and the latest one sojourning, for other reasons, as the site had no habitable dwelling by 1902.

Potential Features

Three specific locations encountered during the controlled metal detection survey warranted labeling as features for potential future investigations. Archaeologists documented the presence of these three features (Features 1, 2, and 8) based on the soil information and artifacts. They are detailed below. The remaining features were uncovered in test units.

Feature 1 appeared to be a small vertical stone located 13 meters south of the cemetery's southern wall. It was recorded at 926.73N, 703.30E in metal detector hit R26, along with an aluminum can pull tab. Upon further excavation and cleaning it became apparent that it was a half of a singular, handmade brick resting vertically just beneath the ground surface. In coastal areas of the southeastern U.S., where rocks are rare and imported tombstones expensive, enslaved and/or poor people often marked graves with what was available, such as bricks or other grave goods. Given the appearance and proximity of this brick to the cemetery, archaeologists established a small GPR unit in the area around the brick in an effort to identify any possible anomaly associated with it that may represent a burial. The GPR showed no anomalies and this brick fragment was randomly discarded near the cemetery.

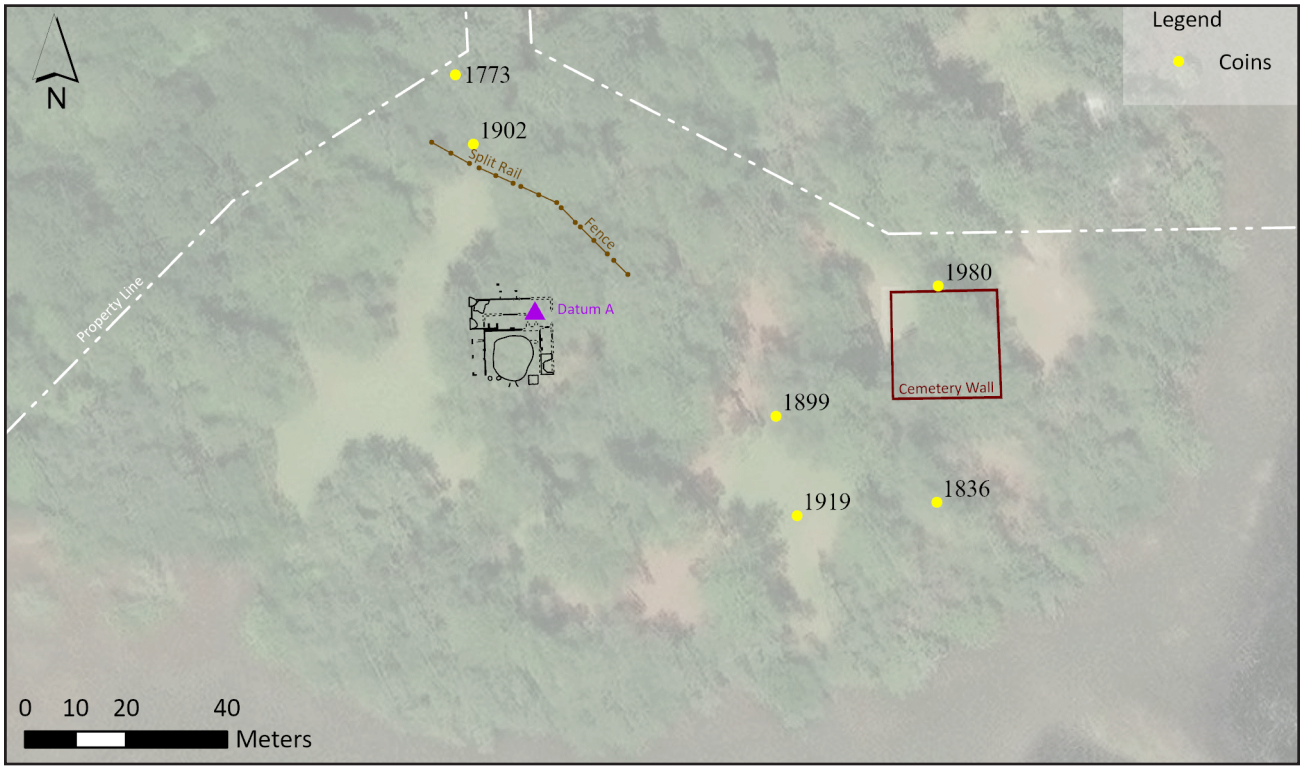


Figure 62. Location of coins and their mint dates across the site.

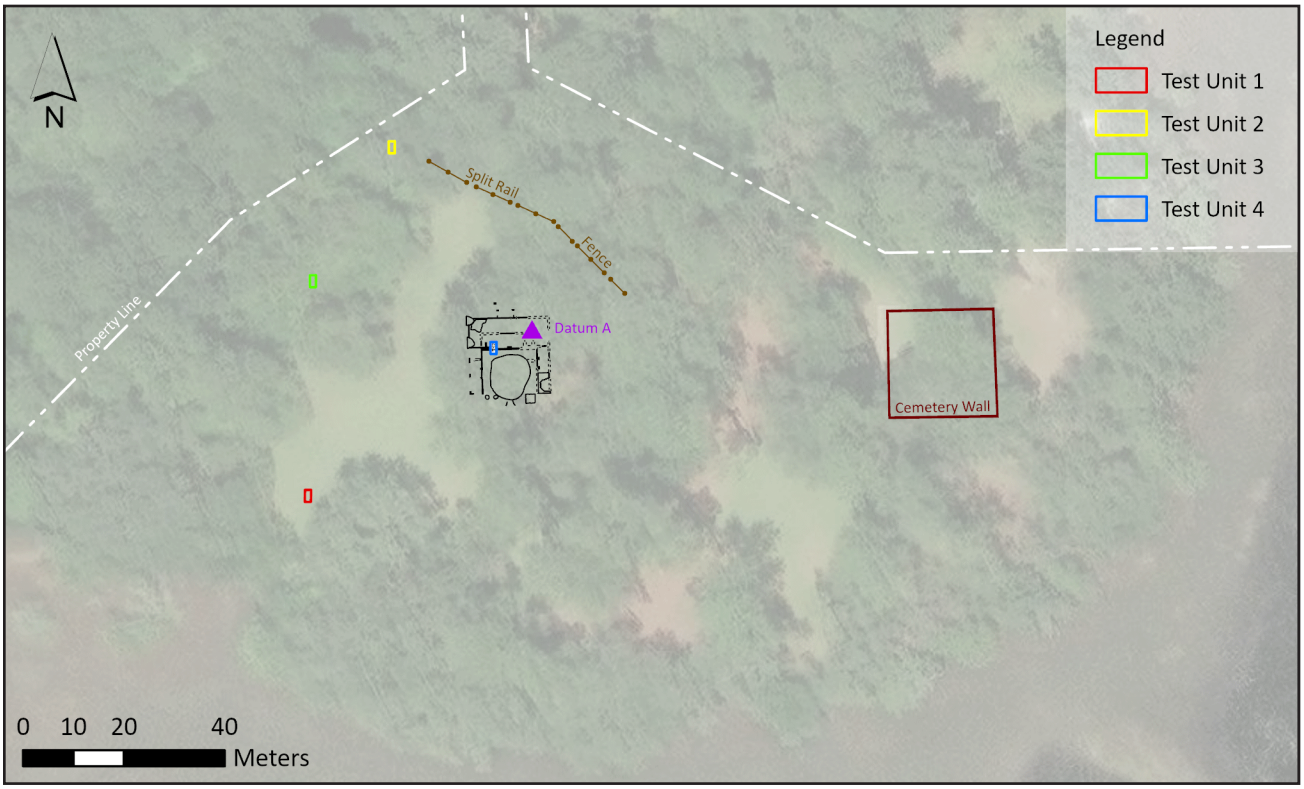


Figure 63. Location of test units 1-4.

After investigation, archaeologists determined that Feature 1 was not a cultural feature or a human burial.

Feature 2 is a concentrated area of burned sand mortar located during the controlled metal detector. This mortar was documented at grid coordinates 956.32N, 631.16E which lies along the north wall foundation of the main house. One burned nail, identified in the lab as a cut nail, was the metal target at E 97 found within the mortar chunks. The jumbled mortar may represent building debris from the main house.

Feature 8 was originally labeled Feature 1 in error and relabeled as Feature 8 in the lab. Feature 8 was a line of *in situ*, articulated brick located in metal detector hit PT 89. It was documented at grid coordinates 927.00N, 698.97E. This was approximately 27 cm north and 433 cm (4.3 m) east of the original Feature 1 loose brick near the cemetery and suggests that a structure existed here previously.

Test Unit Excavation Results

The project proposal called for the excavation of a minimum of two, 2 meter by 1 meter (6.5 by 3.3 ft) test units. The LAMAR Institute team excavated four test units, each measuring 2 meters by 1 meter, for a total of 8 m^2 (86 ft^2). These are plotted on the aerial photograph and GIS map in Figure 63. Archaeologists established unit datum strings 10 cm above the ground surface on stakes generally located at the corner of the unit with the greatest elevation. Two of the test units were placed in parts of the site currently wooded. The other two were located in the open, grassy area. The long axis of each test unit was aligned on the grid north-south axis. Cultural features were located in all four units.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was located in the southwestern quadrant of the site, in the grassy field near its intersection with the woods/tree line. Archaeologists chose this location to investigate an area of artifact concentration revealed by the controlled metal detection survey. These artifacts included cast iron pot fragments, wrought nails, and historic ceramics, the latter inadvertently located along with the metal detector targets. This location was intriguing as cast iron pots can be indicative of military camps; while the period historic ceramics suggested a link with the plantation, including colonoware pottery associated with an African American presence.

The southwestern corner of Test Unit 1 was located on the 2024 archaeology grid at 926 N, 602 E. Archaeologists excavated Level 1 of Test Unit 1 as a natural level measuring 12-29 cm thick. The ground surface across the unit sloped considerably to the south, with northern elevations at averaging 10 cm below datum and southern elevations at 24 cm below datum. The base of Level 1 terminated at 28-38 cm below datum. The soil in Level 1 consisted of a relatively homogenous Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, until the base of the level where it became slightly mottled. Artifacts increased with depth in this level and there were no apparent features visible at its base. Archaeologists noted more rubble present in the southern portion of the unit. They weighed and documented 25 kg of brick, 5.25 kg of mortar, and 0.5 kg of oyster shell in Level 1. A total of 313 artifacts were found in this level, as detailed in Table 4. In general these represented most of the artifact categories including architectural, kitchen, arms, tobacco, and activities, with some animal bone present. Of the square nails that were identifiable, approximately half were older wrought nails and the other half were the next nail generation of cut nails. Window glass was present in this level, with 22 fragments being documented. African/African-American colonoware ceramics were present in a robust number, but were outnumbered by twice as many European ceramics. No locally made redwares or coarse earthenwares were present. Other kitchen artifacts included a variety of hand-blown bottle glass such as olive green and aqua. A fragment each of olive green case bottle and spirit bottle was recovered, as were pharmaceutical bottle fragments. One impacted lead ball and one spall gunflint represented the arms category. There were eight tobacco bowl and stem fragments from Level 1. Activities were represented by minor amounts of lead scrap and slate, as well as one glass unifacial tool. One small glass, faceted bead came from this provenience. Animal bone was present in a moderate amount. The majority of Level 1 artifacts date to the 18th century while a few have end dates that extend into the 19th century. While the test unit levels have too few sherds to produce a statistically valid Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD), those dates suggest a general concept of time if used with caution. The MCD for Level 1 of Test Unit 1 is 1790 (n=35). (See Appendix 2 for ceramics and their dates used in the MCD formula for Test Unit 1 levels.)

Level 2 of Test Unit 1 was an arbitrary 10 cm level beginning at the natural soil of the base of Level 1. Level 2 soils were primarily very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam with mottles of light gray (10YR7/1) fine sand. There was lighter gray mottling in the southern half of the unit. Charcoal flecks occurred across the floor of the unit. The base of Level 2 terminated at an elevation ranging from approximately 40 cm below datum on the north to 45 cm below datum on the south. No features were visible in or at the base of Level 2. Documented and discarded material included 8 kg of brick, 0.5 kg mortar, and 0.2 kg of oyster shell. Artifacts in this level are listed in Table 5 and totaled 158. Level 2 saw a 50% drop in artifact frequency in contrast to Level 1. This is not a result of fewer artifacts, but rather the fact that Level 2 was only a 10 cm thick arbitrary level in proportion to the 12-29 cm thick natural soils of Level 1. Level 2 artifact types were similar to those in Level 1. Colonoware increased relative to the other ceramics in the level and also relative to the amount of colonoware documented in the thicker Level 1. One locally made unrefined redware was recorded. Again, ceramics generally dated to the 18th century with some sherd dates crossing over into the early 19th century. The MCD for Level 2 was 1771 based on 20 sherds with specific date ranges. Bottle glass was noted, including pharmaceutical bottle fragments and dark green bottle glass. The number of animal teeth and bones was similar to Level 1 in spite of the reduction of soil volume excavated in Level 2. Another piece of worked glass appeared in Level 2; a dark green bottle glass flaked tool. Native American artifacts made their first appearance in the unit in this level and included a Deptford check stamped pottery sherd and chert shatter resulting from making stone tools.

Archaeologists excavated Level 3 of Test Unit 1 as a natural level not exceeding 10 cm thick. The northern half of this level measured 10 cm thick and extended from generally 40-50 cm below datum. Soil in the southern half of the unit, however, revealed a distinctive break at 50 cm below datum, changing to light gray (10YR7/1) and White (10YR8/1) sand. Level 3 was terminated at this point and the level measured 5 cm thick in the south half where this change occurred. The northern half of Level 3 maintained its sandy, very dark gray (10YR3/1) color at the base of the level and archaeologists noted brick fragments and oyster shell in this portion of the unit, as well as within a possible feature containing

Test Unit 1 Artifact Summary, Level 1 (LN 250)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade fragments (25.289 g)
22	Window glass
15	Nail, wrought
17	Nail, cut
68	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (5,250 g)
1	Faceted glass beads (drawn cane dark blue/black)
2	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export
2	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.
2	Porcelain, plain
3	British brown salt glazed
1	Nottingham
1	Gray salt glazed
1	Refined white salt glazed
1	Ginger beer stoneware bottle
1	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware
13	Creamware, plain
6	Pearlware, plain
2	Pearlware, unidentified decorated
1	Slipware, yellow, plain
22	Colonoware, plain
1	Colonoware, incised (Scratched/molded "zig-zag" line, exterior
1	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze, pearlware cup
3	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze, pearlware cup
1	Yellowware, embossed/molded, bowl
1	Bone, animal tooth
30	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Oyster shell (563 g)
1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown
1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, cobalt blue
3	Bottle, paneled
2	Bottle, applied finish
8	Bottle, clear bottle glass
8	Bottle, aqua bottle glass
17	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass
1	Bottle, olive green case bottle glass
8	Iron fragment, unidentified
1	Lead ball, impacted
1	Gunflint, spall type, English (Grey/Black)
2	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain
6	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin
1	Glass unifacial tool
1	Lead scrap
1	Slate, unidentified
32	Shatter 0% cortex
313	**Total**

Table 4. Test Unit 1, Level 1 artifacts.

Test Unit 1 Artifact Summary, Level 2 (LN 251)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (8,023 g)
8	Window glass, crown
8	Nail, wrought
16	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (503.8 g)
1	Nottingham
2	Rhenish blue and gray
1	Gray salt glazed
1	Whieldon ware
4	Creamware, plain
5	Pearlware, plain
1	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved
2	Slipware, combed clear glaze
1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined
3	Delftware, blue h.p.
28	Colonoware, plain
1	Colonoware, incised (three parallel fine incised lines)
1	Deptford check stamped
1	Bone, animal tooth
36	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Oyster shell (207 g)
N/A	Shell (gastropod)
1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, light green hand blown
2	Bottle, pharmaceutical, aqua hand blown
9	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass
2	Tableware glass
1	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain
4	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin
1	Glass flaked tool
17	Shatter 0% cortex
158	**Total**

Table 5. Test Unit 1, Level 2 artifacts.

charcoal flecks along the unit's northwestern side. Few, if any artifacts were recovered from the southern half of the unit in Level 3 and no features appeared. The northern half of the unit, however, appeared to contain one or possibly two features visible in the base of the level. Figure 64 and Figure 65 depict a photograph and scaled plan drawing, respectively, of the base of Level 3. The photograph suggests two circular, dark gray, distinctive features. One appears to extend from the eastern wall into the center of the unit and the other stain extends from the western wall toward the unit's center.

The weight of the brick fragments, mortar, and oyster shell were too low to register on the field scale, so they were brought to the lab for weighing. These amounts are included on the artifact table for this level. Archaeologists recovered 73 artifacts from Level 3, which represented a 10 cm thick level in the northern half of the unit that thinned to a 5 cm thick level in the southern half. Table 6 summarizes the artifacts from Level 3. Colonoware not only continues in this level, but dominates it in both the ceramic class and overall in all artifact classes. The 25 colonoware sherds far outnumber the 8 other ceramics present by a more than 3:1 ratio. Five of those latter ceramics provided a statistically invalid MCD of 1784. Other artifact classes, such as architecture, arms, and tobacco continue to be present but in smaller frequencies.

Figure 64. Test Unit 1, Base of Level 3, plan view photo.

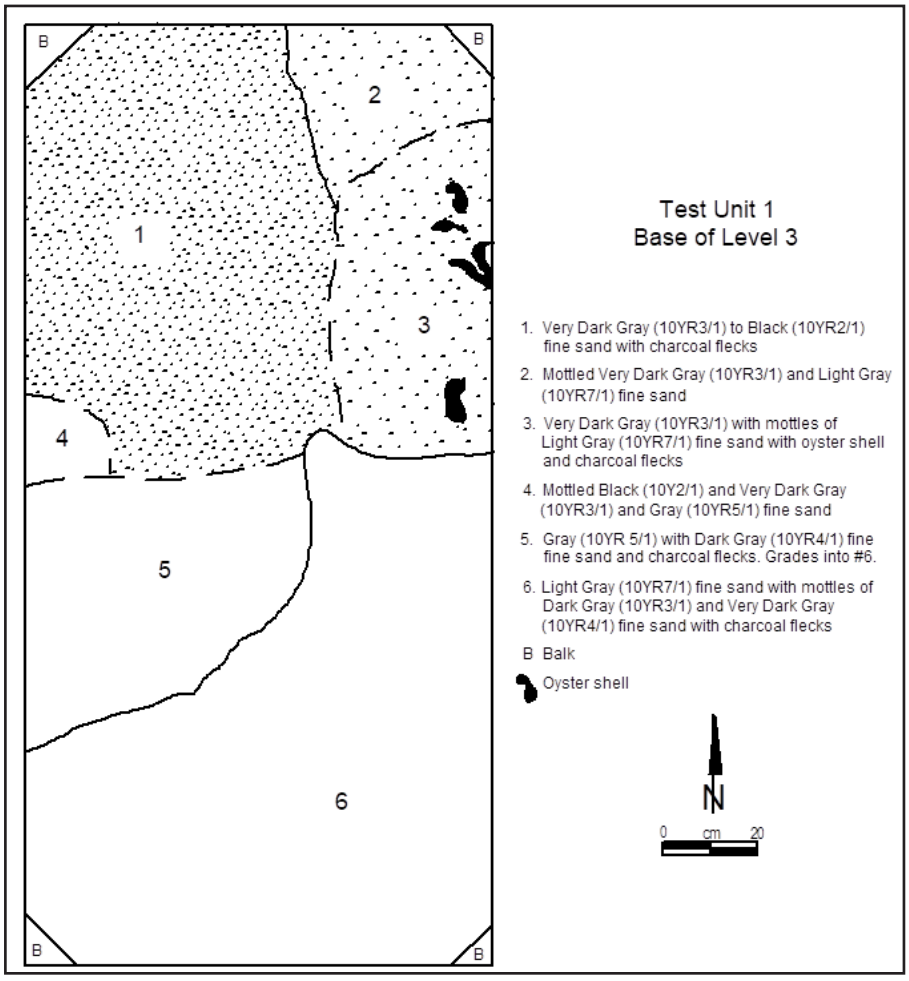


Figure 65. Test Unit 1, Base of Level 3, plan view scaled drawing.

Test Unit 1 Artifact Summary, Level 3 (LN 252)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (116 g)
1	Window glass
3	Nail, cut or wrought, square
1	Tack
	Shell mortar
1	Porcelain, unidentified
1	Creamware, molded
2	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif
1	Slipware, yellow, plain
1	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed
1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined
1	Delftware, blue h.p.
25	Colonoware, plain
12	Bone, unidentified
	Shell, oyster (38.2 g)
5	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Gunflint, spall type, English (Grey/Black)
1	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin
1	Slate, unidentified
15	Shatter 0% cortex
73	Total

Table 6. Test Unit 1, Level 3 artifacts.

Excepting the northeastern quadrant, Level 4 of Test Unit 1 was a 10 cm thick level that extended to 60 cm below datum. Archaeologists pedestalled the northeastern corner of the unit where they labeled the stain there Feature 3. Figure 66 is a photograph of the base of Level 4. Figure 67 is a scaled plan drawing. Soil in Level 4 was comprised of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand with small mottles of light gray (10YR7/2) sand. Only seven artifacts resided in this level as depicted in Table 7. This decrease indicated the transition to sterile soils below Level 4.

Level 5 was the terminal level of Test Unit 1. It was removed following the excavation of Feature 3, as detailed below. Figure 68 is a photograph taken at the base of Level 5. Level 5 was a 10 cm thick level generally extending from 60 to70 cm below datum. Archaeologists excavated the southern half of the unit first, which was sterile of artifacts except for one quartzite thinning flake near the base of the level. Soil here transitioned from light gray (10YR7/1) to white (10YR8/1) sand. This was the same soil transition observed when they excavated the northeastern quadrant of the unit below where Feature 3 had been located. Archaeologists then troweled the northwestern quadrant of the unit an additional 18 cm initially following the dark gray sand in this area, which transitioned to highly mottled soils. The dark gray sand contained only one light green hand blown bottle glass fragment with applied lip and two fragments of handmade brick. The lower amorphous portions of the soil were sterile. Some natural concretions were present in this lower soil in the northwestern quadrant. There were a total of 591 artifacts in Test Unit 1 levels, feature, and profile, in addition to weighed (not counted) brick and mortar.

Feature 3

Feature 3 measured minimally 88 cm north-south by 37 cm east-west and extended into the northern and eastern walls of Test Unit 1. It was first observed as a stain and labeled as a feature at 49 cm below datum, in the top of Level 4. Feature 3 soils here was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) find sand mottled with light gray (10YR7/1) find sand. The soil in Feature 3 was similar to the matrix soils of Level 3 above it, therefore difficult to see until archaeologists excavated the surrounding unit matrix. Excavation revealed the southern portion of the feature to have a relatively level base extending to the north for 30 cm where it began sloping gently then flattening again 20 cm south of the unit's north wall. This is readily visible in the scaled profile drawing of the east wall of Test Unit 1 (Figure 69) and in the photograph of that wall (Figure 70). Figure 71 is a photograph taken after feature excavation that also reveals the flat base and sloping walls of the feature located in the northeastern corner of the unit. The southern portion of the stain designated Feature 3 was approximately 12 cm thick and the northern portion was 16 cm thick. The southern and western edges of the stain were sloped in profile while the northern and eastern portions extended into the unit wall for an unknown distance. The base of the feature transitioned to grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand with small mottles of light gray (10YR7/2) sand. The feature extended to 59 cm below datum. Artifacts recovered from the soil designated Feature 3 all dated to the 18th century and are listed in Table 8. These were dominated by colonoware sherds, with colonoware having a 5:1 ratio to European ceramics (n=2). Colonoware constituted almost one third of the entire artifact assemblage (n=33) of Feature 3. Architecture and tobacco artifact classes continued in this feature, with the activities class represented by a small number of lithics.

Figure 66. Test Unit 1, Base of Level 4, plan view photo.

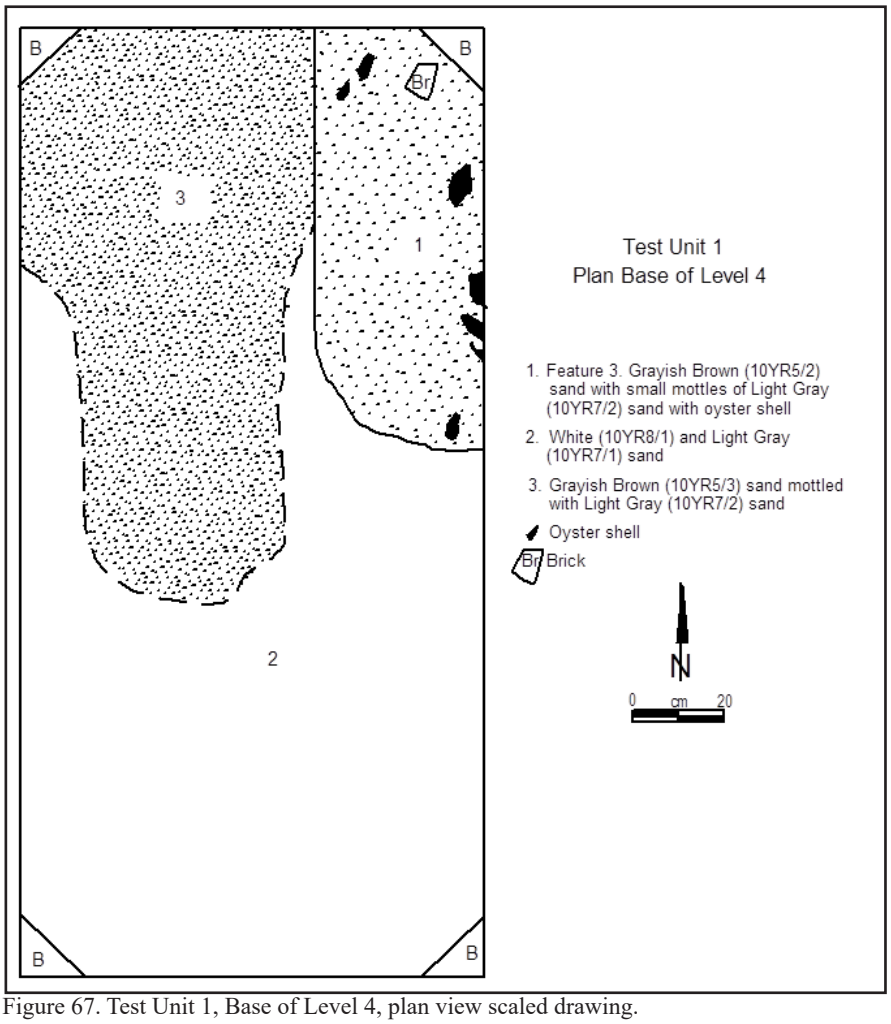


Figure 67. Test Unit 1, Base of Level 4, plan view scaled drawing.

Test Unit 1 Artifact Summary, Level 4 (LN 253)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (24.3 g)
N/A	Nail fragment, unidentified
N/A	Shell mortar (22.7 g)
1	Redware, fine black glazed
1	Colonoware, plain
3	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Shell, oyster (24.3 g)
1	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Shatter 0% cortex
7	**Total**

Table 7. Test Unit, Level 4 artifacts.

Figure 68. Test Unit 1, Base of Level 5 (after Feature 3 removal), plan view photograph.

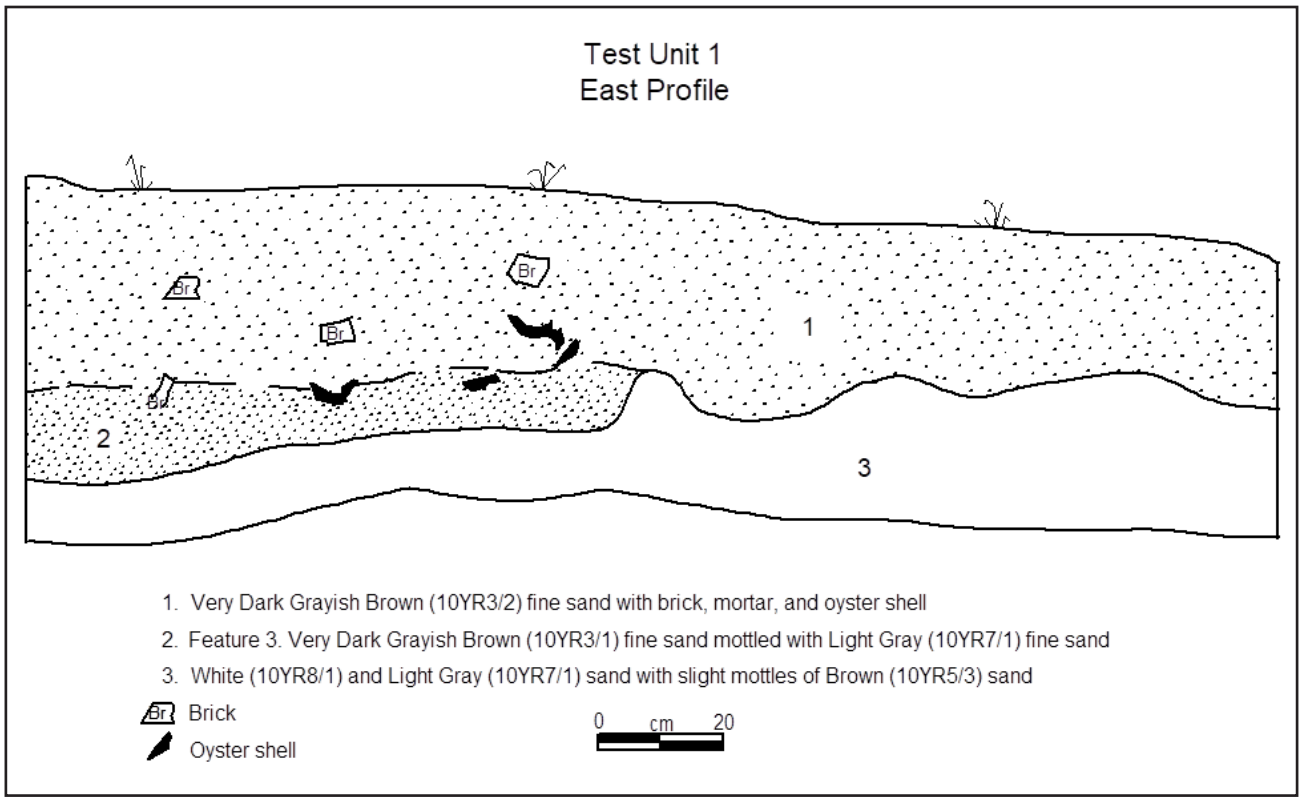


Figure 69. Test Unit 1, East Profile scaled drawing.

Figure 70. Test Unit 1, East Profile photograph.

Figure 71. Test Unit 1 after removal of Feature 3, photograph.

Test Unit 1 Artifact Summary, Feature 3 (LN 256)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (555 g)
3	Nail, wrought, fragment
1	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (14 g)
1	Whieldon ware
1	Delftware, plain
10	Colonoware, plain
1	Bone, animal tooth
3	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Shell, oyster (837 g)
1	Pit, peach
1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown
2	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Slag
1	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain
1	Flake, unspecialized >50% cortex
1	Shatter >50% cortex
5	Shatter 0% cortex
33	**Total**

Table 8. Test Unit 1, Feature 3 artifacts.

The western profile photograph (Figure 72) and drawing of Test Unit 1 (Figure 73) suggests that Feature 3 is a lower portion of the 30 cm thick organically rich, artifact-containing natural level overlying it. That profile and the unit's northern profile drawing (Figure 74) and photograph (Figure 75) reveal a distinctive southern and western edge and base to the feature indicating it was intentionally created rather than solely the result of midden accumulating on the ground surface. While Feature 3 soil terminated prior to reaching the western wall of Test Unit 1, the unit profile for that wall suggests that the western portion of the

Figure 72. Test Unit 1, West Profile photograph.

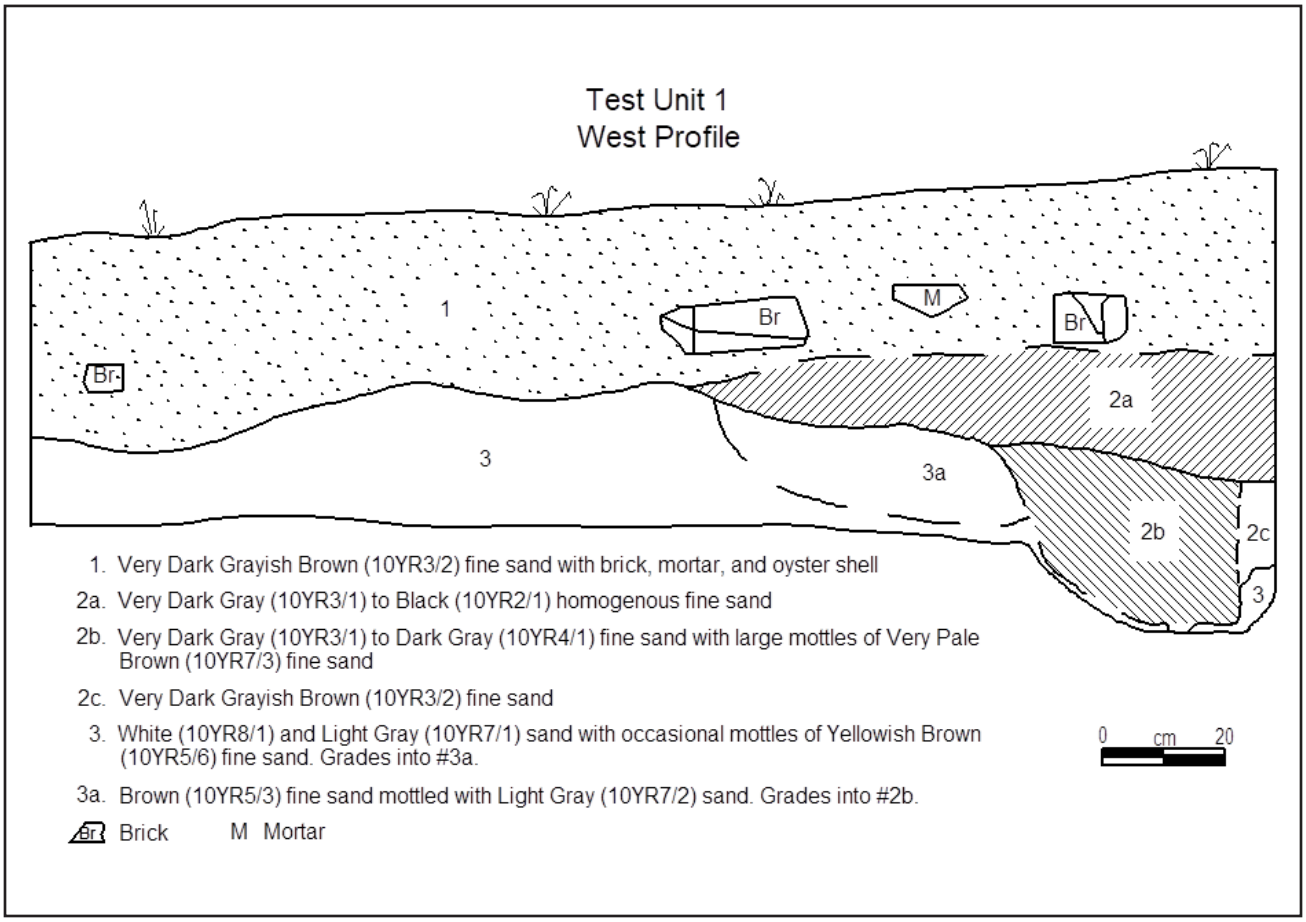


Figure 73. Test Unit 1, West Profile scaled drawing.

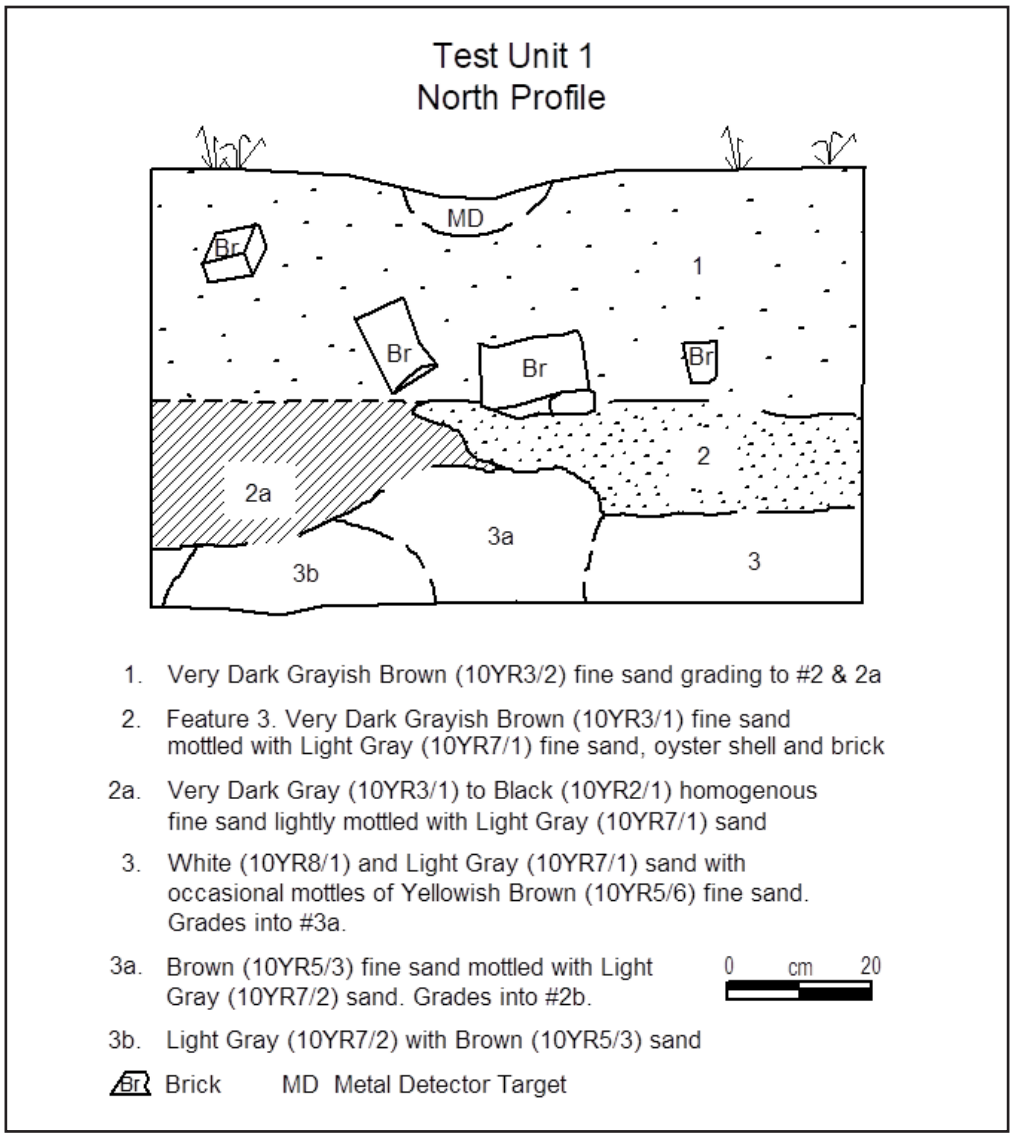


Figure 74. Test Unit 1, North Profile scaled drawing.

Figure 75. Test Unit 1, North Profile photograph.

dark grayish brown stratum also sloped deeper toward the north. This stratum converged with a basin-shaped pit that extended 10 cm deeper than the rest of Feature 3 and contained very dark gray (10YR3/1) to dark gray (10YR4/1) sand transitioning to lighter, mottled very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand. This basin-shaped portion extending out of the western wall was excavated separately as detailed above and contained three artifacts. This included a light green bottle glass fragment with an applied lip having a Terminus post quem (TPQ) of 1800, a fragment of a handmade brick, and a quartzite thinning flake. The pit had amorphous edges and bottom, as did the stain adjacent to and south of it. While a tree grew through these soils, as evidenced by the small root stain extending below the base of the pit, it is highly likely that the stain was associated with the dark gray soils in the stratum above it prior to the growth of the tree through the nutrient-rich soils.

Artifacts recovered while cleaning the unit profiles were bagged together since they came from various feature and stratigraphic contexts within the unit. These artifacts included two pieces of colonoware, one animal bone fragment, and a small amount of shell mortar (0.5 g) and oyster shell (2.3 g).

Upon completion of the excavation and documentation of Test Unit 1, archaeologists laid a sheet of clear plastic across the base of the unit and slightly up the north and south walls. They backfilled the unit with energetic assistance from the 5th and 6th graders of Thomas Heyward Academy, as part of the "Round Robin" activities that the students participating in during their fieldtrip to the site.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was located in the woods near the northwestern quadrant of the site. It was placed here to sample an area of dense artifacts recorded during the metal detector survey. The main artifact type in this concentration consisted of cast iron pot fragments. Other artifacts included nails, iron tools, and hardware, among other things. Since cast iron pots were used by British and American troops during the American Revolution, archaeologists placed a unit here with the hope of uncovering features, artifacts, and stratigraphy that might indicate whether the area was used by the military and how it was used by civilians. The southwestern corner of Test Unit 2 was located on the 2024 archaeology grid at 984N, 616E.

Archaeologists excavated Level 1 in Test Unit 2 as a natural level measuring approximately 10-13 cm thick. The top of the level began at an elevation between 10-15 cm below datum and the base of the level ended 21-25 cm below datum. Soil in Level 1 was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam and contained numerous roots. Table 9 lists the 42 artifacts recovered in Level 1. Seventeen ceramic sherds represent the majority of the assemblage, with six being colonoware. The ceramics date to the 18th and early 19th centuries. A statistically invalid date of MCD of 1771 was derived from eight of the sherds. (See Appendix 3 for ceramics and their dates used in the MCD formula for Test Unit 2 levels.) Olive green bottle glass fragments and a piece of table glassware were the next in terms of artifact counts for this level. Several architectural artifacts were in Level 1, including two pieces of blown window glass. One tobacco pipe bowl fragment represented the tobacco class. Other artifacts included one bottle glass flake, 3 ballast stone pebbles, and 6 pieces of shatter resulting from knapping stone tools. Archaeologists recorded and

Test Unit 2 Artifact Summary, Level 1 (LN 257)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (508 g)
2	Window glass, crown
1	Nail, wrought
3	Nail, cut or wrought, square
1	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export
1	Porcelain, plain
1	Rhenish blue and gray
1	Gray salt glazed
1	British Brown-like Stoneware
1	Creamware, green glazed molded
1	Creamware, plain
3	Pearlware, plain
1	Jackfield
6	Colonoware, plain
6	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass
1	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass
1	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain
1	Bottle glass flake
3	Ballast stone
3	Shatter >50% cortex
3	Shatter 0% cortex
42	**Total**

Table 9. Test Unit 2, Level 1 artifacts.

discarded 0.5 kg of brick. They also noted the presence of minor amounts of modern granite road gravel which they discarded.

Level 2 was excavated as an arbitrary level generally measuring 10 cm thick. It ranged in elevation from 21-35 cm below datum. Soil was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Unlike in the other three test units, this soil was extremely compact. There were 55 artifacts in this level, as listed in Table 10. Ceramics represented the largest proportion of artifacts (n=25), which can be subdivided into a variety of European-made (n=19) and colonoware (n=6).

Seven pieces of bottle glass representing blown olive, aqua and clear glass, as well as one fragment of a panel bottle were recovered. A total of 17 of the sherds could be used to provide a statistically invalid MCD of 1752. Wrought or unidentifiable square nails and window glass constituted the 17 architectural artifacts, along with 0.5 kg of brick. No 18th century arms artifacts were recovered, however the level did contain a centerfire cartridge and a modern shotgun shell. The brass centerfire cartridge was stamped "_SH_ING_" and is from a .52 caliber carbine shell made for the United States government when it was converting carbines from rim to center fire following the Civil War, from the period of 1867-1874 (Flayderman 1980:168, 173). The 20th century brass shotgun shell was stamped "REM-UMC No 16 SHURSHOT". This is a Union Metallic Corporation 16 gauge shell manufactured from 1912-1935 (Flayderman 1980:140).

Test Unit 2 Artifact Summary, Level 2 (LN 258)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (508 g)
2	Window glass, crown
6	Nail, wrought, fragment
2	Nail, wrought
7	Nail, cut or wrought, square
4	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export
1	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.
1	Porcelain, plain
2	Nottingham
1	Rhenish blue and gray
3	Gray salt glazed
1	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware
1	Creamware, plain
2	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.
3	Slipware, yellow, plain
2	Slipware, trailed yellow
1	Jackfield
1	Delftware, blue h.p.
6	Colonoware, plain
1	Bottle, paneled
1	Bottle, clear bottle glass
2	Bottle, aqua bottle glass
3	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Shotgun shell, modern
1	Cartridge, centerfire
55	**Total**

Table 10. Test Unit 2, Level 2 artifacts.

Three soil stains were observed at the base of this level, as seen in the photograph in Figure 76. One stain extended from the southwest wall of the unit towards the southeast. It was an irregularly shaped, linear stain containing light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam mottled with light gray (10YR7/2) silty sand. This stain is the result of bioturbation from roots and rodent burrows. Similar, but less concentrated areas of bioturbation were present as gray sandy splotches and linear stains in the soil transitions occurring near the base of Level 2 to the whiter sands of Level 3. Another small, 10 cm uneven square stain noted near the southeastern corner of the unit was later documented as a root stain or rodent burrow. The third stain noted at the base of Level 2 appeared less natural than the other two stains and had two linear sides intersecting at a corner. Archaeologists designated this stain Feature 4, which is discussed below.

Level 3 was a partial level excavated as a 5 cm thick natural stratum in the northern one-quarter of the test unit. This level extended to 40 cm below datum where archaeologists encountered a soil color change. Level 3 soil continued to be extremely compact. Soil in this level transitioned from the mottled gray and white sand to a distinct white (10YR8/1) silty sand with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty loam lamellae. One small Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherd and one residual refined white salt-glazed stoneware sherd were located in Level 3. The latter came from an exploratory window excavated around the south half of Feature 4 in order to study the feature better. The scaled plan drawing (Figure 77) shows the various stains, some after excavation, at the base of Level 3.

Feature 4

Feature 4 appeared as an irregular square in plan view, at an elevation of 35 cm below datum. It

Figure 76. Test Unit 2, Base of Level 2, plan view photograph (facing south).

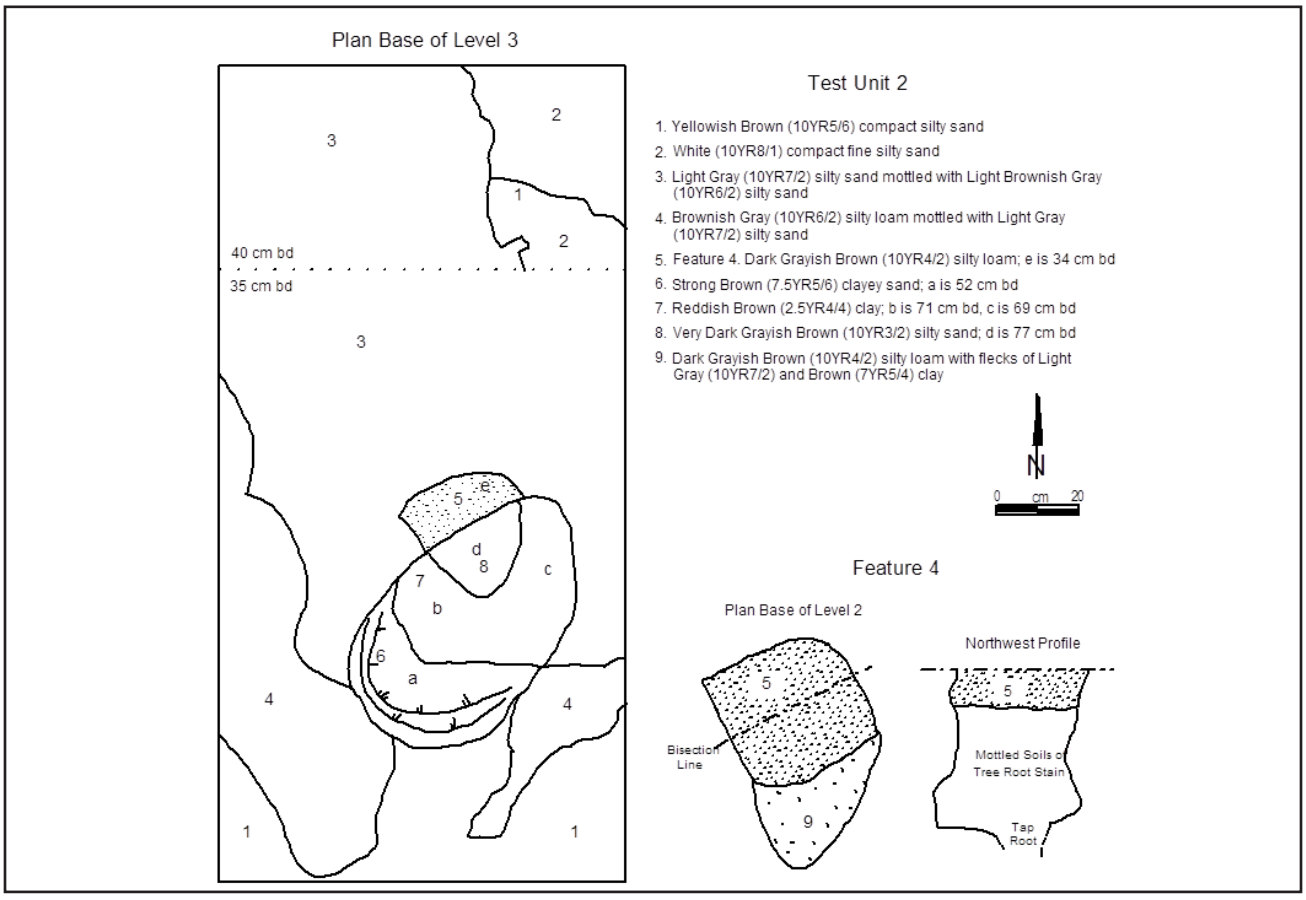


Figure 77. Test Unit 2, Base of Level 3, plan view scaled drawing (north is up).

measured 48 cm by 30 cm in plan and was oriented northwest-southeast. It appeared to be a post mold stain in plan and contained dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Archaeologists bisected the feature in half, along a northeast-southwest axis and excavated the south half of the feature (See previous Figure 77). After removing the upper 10 cm of the feature fill, which terminated in a level base, archaeologists noted that the soil changed dramatically to extremely mottled fill. They excavated another 40 cm deep through a stratum of mottled light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty sand, and brown (7.5YR4/4) and reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) clay mottles. Archaeologists expanded the window around Feature 4 in order to excavate it more effectively and at 52 cm below datum encountered strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clayey sand that extended to 70 cm below datum. At this elevation, the soil changed to reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) clay. At 70 cm below datum archaeologists noted a tap root stain extending vertically from the center of the feature to beyond 77 cm below datum, where archaeologists terminated feature excavation. Figure 78 is a photograph of Feature 4 after bisection and excavation, showing the northwest (bisection) profile. There were no artifacts located in the south half of the feature fill. One artifact was located in the window excavated around the feature, as detailed above. Feature 4 appears to have been the base remnants of a flat-bottomed post mold with a post hole around it. Both the southern edge of the post mold and the hole dug to secure the post were intruded upon by the growth of a tree at some point after the post rotted.

Figure 78. Feature 4 Northwest profile, photograph.

Figure 79 is a photograph of Test Unit 2 following the excavation of Level 3 (north quarter of the unit only) and the bisection of Feature 4. The two flat strata and the third underlying stratum of subsoil are depicted in the western and northern scaled profile drawings of Test Unit 2 (Figure 80). The third stratum of what archaeologists term subsoil occurred at a much higher elevation than in any of the other units (where such stratum has been encountered).

Test Unit 2 was backfilled on October 29, 2024 by archaeologists and students as detailed earlier. Test Unit 2 backfill consisted of the soil screened from the unit, as well as some loose brick and mortar rubble removed from Test Unit 4 (of the 2024 excavations) and weighed and recorded on the Test Unit 4 field form. This was done because Test Unit 4 was not backfilled, but left open with in the situ brick foundations exposed for public outreach. Test Unit 4 lies within the area excavated by Miller in 1965.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 sampled an area in the woods southeast of and adjacent to a large pile of handmade bricks. The southwestern corner of the unit was located on the 2024 grid at 961.71 N, 602.81 E. This brick pile was labeled as the remains of a smokehouse on a sketch map by archaeologist John Miller in 1965 (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:11). Miller did not write a report and there are no surviving indications in his notes of why he interpreted this brick pile as the ruins of a smokehouse. The brick pile contains a large depression in the center indicative of prior digging resulting from either an archaeological unit excavated by Miller or by non-archaeological digging by relic hunters. Archaeologists with the LAMAR Institute excavated Test Unit 3 adjacent to this brick pile to try to ascertain the function and age of the brick pile and anything associated with it.

Level 1 was excavated as a natural level ranging from 15-24 cm thick. The ground surface of this Level began between 2-8 cm below unit datum and the base of the level ranged from 22-28 cm below datum. Soil in this level consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)

Figure 79. Test Unit 2, Base of Level 3, plan view photograph (facing west).

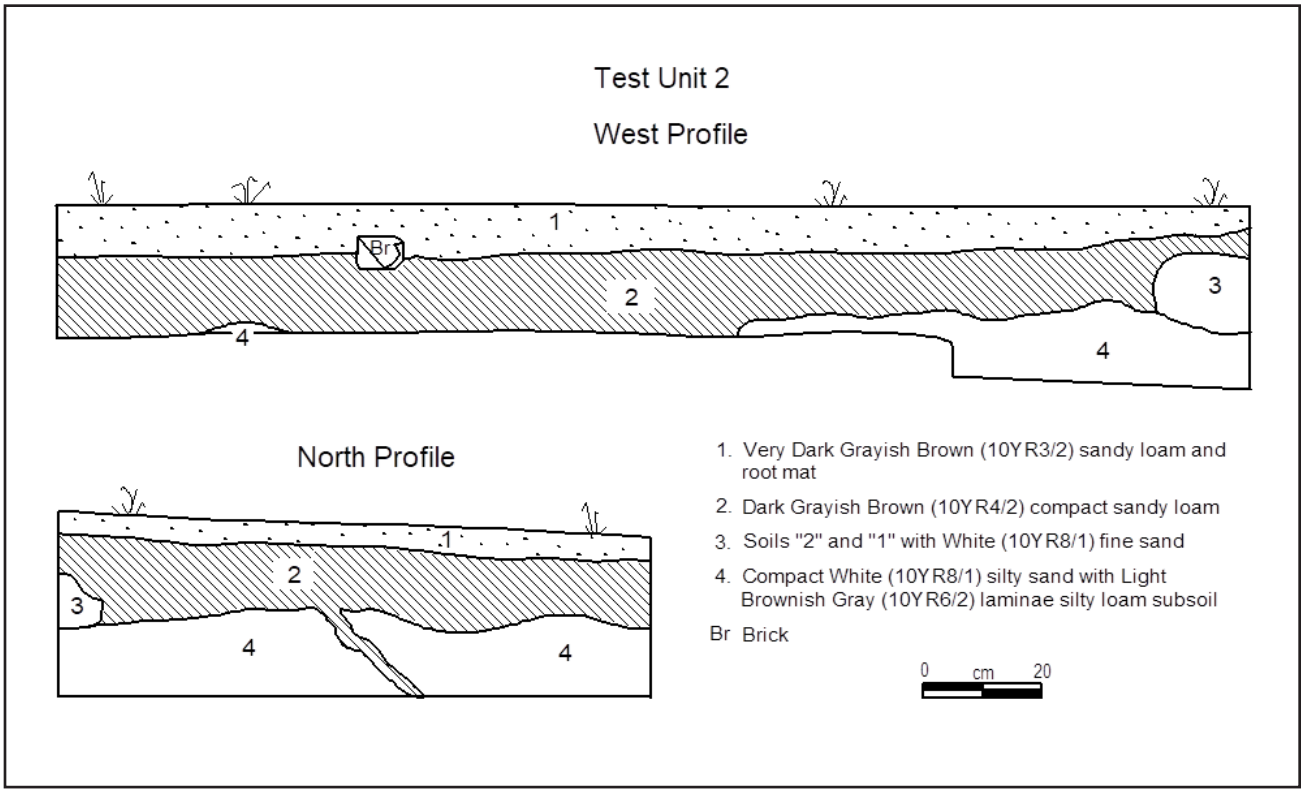


Figure 80. Test Unit 2,West and North profiles, scaled drawing..

sandy silty loam with brick and mortar rubble as well as oyster shell. This construction rubble is almost certainly associated with secondary discard from the adjacent historic brick and mortar pile on the ground surface. Archaeologists recorded and discarded 15.3 kg of handmade brick and 12.25 kg of mortar and plaster. There were 150 g of oyster shell weighed and discarded from this level. Archaeologists observed no definitive features at the base of this level.

The 302 artifacts from this level included a variety as depicted in Table 11. Architectural artifacts outnumbered all other categories, with a total of 205 pieces of window glass and nails (in addition to the weighed architectural brick, mortar, and plaster discussed above). There were 84 wrought and 51 cut nails, with 56 nails that due to their condition could not be identified beyond square (thus being wrought or cut).Two unusual, small linear fragments of stone marble showed no signs of stone working. There were 53 Kitchen class artifacts, subdivided into ceramics (n=33) and bottle glass (n=20). European and locally made ceramics vastly outnumbered the four colonoware sherds present. European and locally made, non-colonoware ceramics included those dating to the 18th as well as the 19th century. A MCD of 1790 resulted from 21 of these sherds. (See Appendix 4 for ceramics and their dates used in the MCD formula for Test Unit 3 levels.) One pearlware sherd bore an embossed double "S" mark possibly indicative of the firm Samson & Co of Paris. Interestingly, that company made high quality reproduction ceramics in the 19th century for those who could not afford the real item or need a replacement in their set of dishes (Godden 1991, *Appendix* p.730). The locally made sherds consisted of two coarse, lead glazed earthenwares and one unrefined brown glazed redware. The majority of bottle glass was hand-blown olive green, except for two fragments of a clear hand-blown pharmaceutical bottle. There were nine kaolin tobacco pipe stems in this level. Activities class artifacts were represented by 2 pieces of scrap pewter, 1 ballast stone, and 4 lithic shatter. Both pewter fragments had been melted and one bore the impression of a piece of burlap or other coarse fabric.

Test Unit 3 Artifact Summary, Level 1 (LN 261)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (15,302 g)
14	Window glass, crown
84	Nail, wrought, rosehead
51	Nail, cut
56	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (12,253 g)
N/A	Plaster (82 g)
1	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.
1	Porcelain, plain
2	Brown salt glazed stoneware
6	Creamware, plain
4	Pearlware, plain
1	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.
2	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.
1	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight
1	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif
1	Dipped ware, blue and simple banded
1	Slipware, yellow, plain
1	Slipware, combed clear glaze
2	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed
1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined
1	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze
3	Earthenware, unidentified
2	Bone, animal teeth
18	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Oyster shell (152 g)
1	Shell, gastropod
2	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown
18	Bottle, olive green unidentified
4	Colonoware, plain
4	Iron fragment, unidentified
9	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin
2	Scrap pewter, unidentified
1	Screw
2	Marble, stone
1	Ballast stone
1	Shatter >50% cortex
3	Shatter 0% cortex
302	**Total**

Table 11. Test Unit 3, Level 1 artifacts.

Archaeologists excavated Level 2 as an arbitrary level terminating at 40 cm below datum. This 12-17 cm thick level consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy silty loam. Level 2 soils were fairly homogeneous across the unit, although pale brown (10YR6/3) fine

sand mottles began appearing on the eastern side of the unit at the base of the level. Figure 81 depicts the line archaeologists noted between the two soil zones at the base of Level 2.

(n=143) at a much greater frequency than cut (n=21) or unidentifiable square nails (cut or wrought) (n=58). There were 11 pieces of window glass in this level. The Kitchen class contained 69 artifacts, all ceramics. Of these 62 were European and 7 were colonoware. There

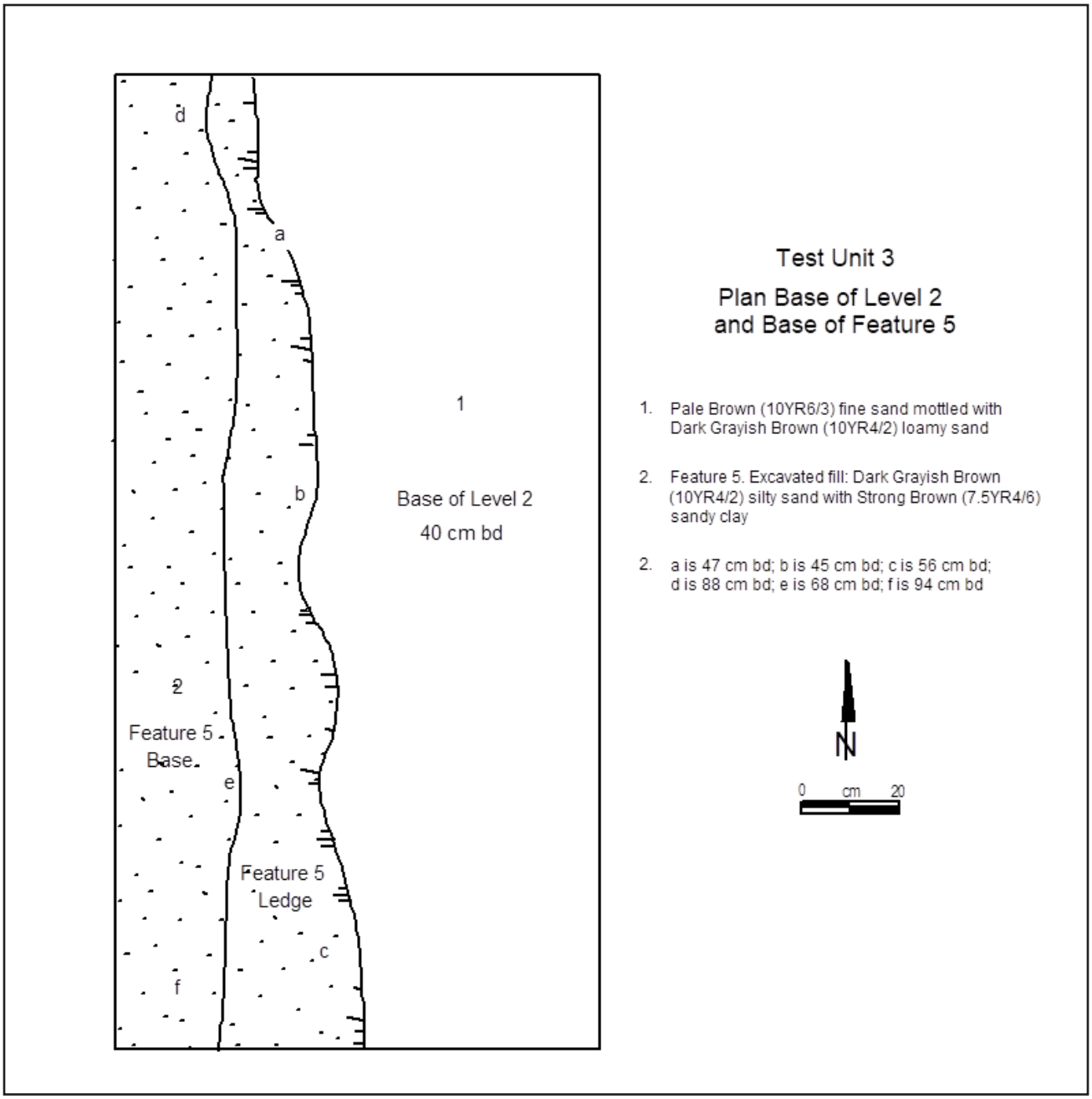


Figure 81. Test Unit 3, Base of Level 2 and Feature 5

A total of 7 kg of brick and 2.4 kg of mortar/plaster were documented in Level 2, along with 400 g of oyster shell. There were 456 artifacts in Level 2 that are listed in Table 12. The artifact category with the largest artifact count was architecture, with 238 items. Nails dominated this group, with wrought nails

were nine sherds representing non-colonoware locally made pottery, including lead glazed coarse earthenware (n=4) and brown glazed unrefined redware (n=5). A total of 37 ceramics contributed to a MCD, which was 1767. (Note that five pearlware sherds in database mended, therefore were counted as 1 for MCD tabulations.) All

Test Unit 3 Artifact Summary, Level 2 (LN 262)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (7055.2 g)
11	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm
143	Nail, wrought
21	Nail, cut
58	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (2,457 g)
N/A	Plaster (154.8 g)
5	Plaster
1	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export
2	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.
2	Porcelain, plain
2	Porcelain, transfer print
2	Rhenish blue and gray
2	Creamware, green glazed molded
17	Deeper yellow Creamware
3	Pearlware, plain
1	Pearlware, unidentified decorated
1	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.
4	Slipware, yellow, plain
4	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed
5	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined
1	Delftware, blue h.p.
3	Delftware, plain
7	Colonoware, plain
6	Annularware, pearlware
1	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze
5	Earthenware, unidentified
73	Bone, unidentified
4	Bone, Animal teeth
N/A	Oyster shell (420 g)
1	Eggshell
1	Shell, gastropod
1	Fish bone
33	Bottle, olive green unidentified
1	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass
1	Tableware, goblet base
2	Iron fragment, unidentified
3	Unmodified stone
1	Material, unidentified
1	Iron key
1	Gun side plate
1	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain
6	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin
1	Ballast stone
17	Shatter
1	PPK, Contracting stemmed
456	**Total**

Table 12. Test Unit 3, Level 2 artifacts.

bottle glass fragments (n=33) in this level were olive green hand-blown. There were two pieces of clear glass tableware, including one goblet base fragment. The Tobacco class was represented by 7 kaolin pipe stems and bowl fragments. Two were pipe stem/bowl combination fragments. One of these was a Noël Hume Type 18 dating from 1720-1820 (Noël Hume 1985:303, *see his Fig. 97*). The other had a molded decoration on its bowl. The Arms class contained a plain brass side plate with an ornate shape from an 18th century gun. Other artifacts in this level included a wrought iron key, fish bone, and an eggshell. Prior Native American use of the site is reflected in the 17 pieces of shatter and one contracting stemmed projectile point/knife. The latter was made of light color chert and snapped in half horizontally. It may date to the Woodland Period, circa 1000 B.C.-900 A.D.

Archaeologists began excavating Level 3 of Test Unit 3 as an arbitrary 10 cm level. During the excavation of the upper few centimeters of the level they observed that the soil stain running north-south along the western half of the unit became well defined. At this point they designated the western stain as Feature 5. They excavated the remaining eastern half of the unit to a depth of 50 cm below datum, which completed Level 3. Soil in Level 3 consisted of pale brown (10YR6/3) fine sand with dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand mottles. Much of the mottling represented bioturbation from roots and rodents. The cultural materials in Level 3 appeared to represent a transition from soil strata containing historic artifacts to a soil stratum containing evidence of American Indian use. The decrease in historic artifact types and increase in the prehistoric artifact types suggest this transition. The presence of only minor amounts of brick, mortar, and plaster in this level precluded using a field scale; therefore, those artifacts were bagged for weighing in the laboratory. Level 3 contained small amounts of brick (n=23 g), shell mortar (n=27.6 g), and oyster shell (n=7.3 g). Lab analysis revealed these artifacts from Level 3, as listed in Table 13. Five wrought nails were recovered, along with four animal bone fragments. There were 10 sherds of American Indian pottery, including 8 cordmarked, 1 net impressed, and 1 plain sand tempered. These sherds date to the Woodland period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 900). Three pieces of shatter were recorded.

During the excavation of Level 3 in the eastern side of the unit, archaeologists uncovered another stain. It was square in plan view, located in the south central portion of the unit, and designated as Feature 7 by archaeologists. Features 5 and 7, shown in a scaled plan drawing in Figure 82 are detailed below.

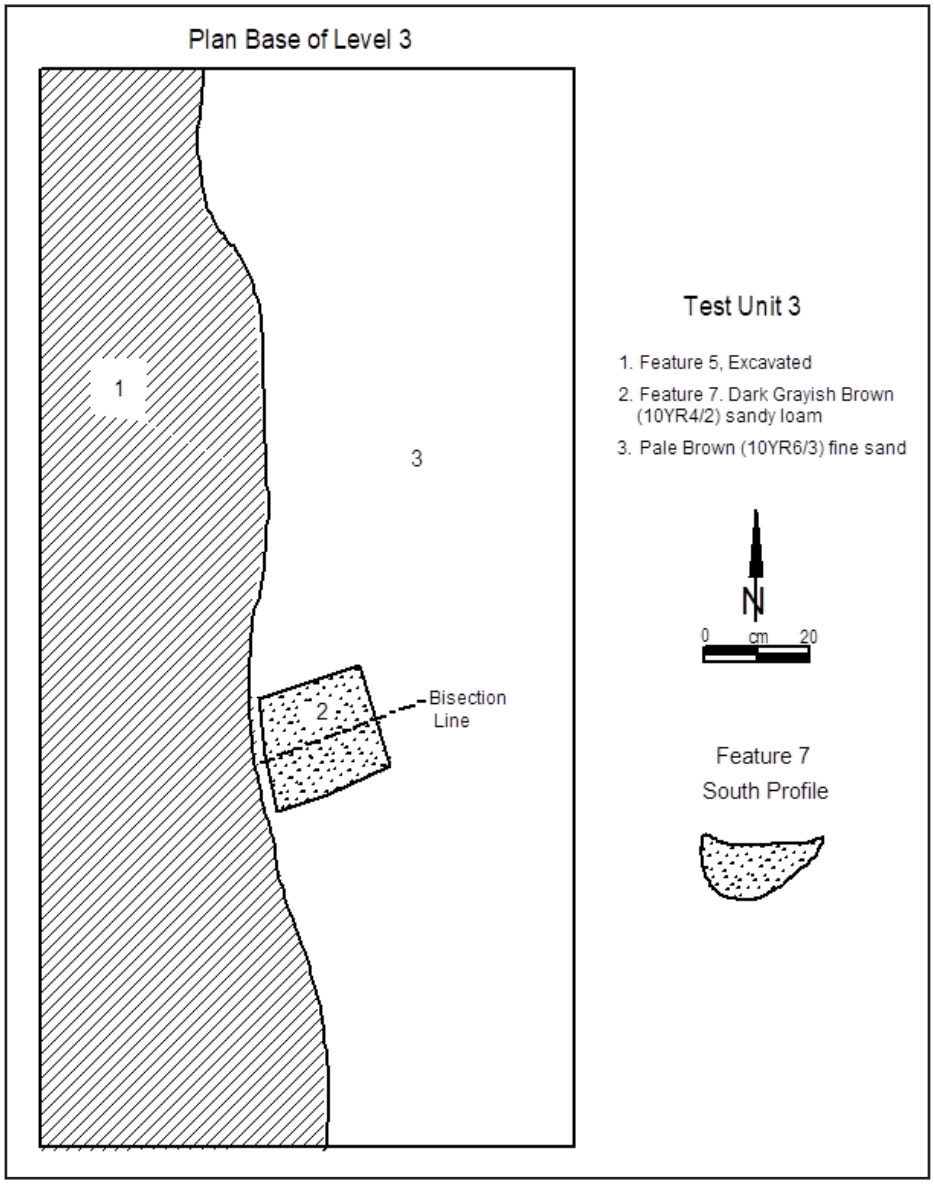


Figure 82. Test Unit 3, Base of Level 3, plan view and Feature 7 South profile scaled drawings.

Feature 5

Archaeologists first noticed a light gray linear stain at the base of Level 2, 40 cm below datum. They defined it better after shovel shaving a few centimeters off the top of the stain, at which time they labeled it as Feature 5. The feature measured, minimally, 200 cm north-south by 60 cm east-west. It paralleled Test Unit 3, running along the interior of its west wall and into the unit's north and south walls. The western wall of the test unit barely clipped 2-3 cm of the western edge of Feature 5, enabling archaeologists to excavate virtually all the feature fill located within the unit (Figures 83 and 84). Feature fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty sand. Seven mid-size tree roots intersected the feature, a testimony to the richer, organic nature of the feature fill in contrast with the surrounding soil matrix. This linear feature extended vertically 48-54 cm, to an elevation ranging from 88-94 cm below datum. There were no in situ brick and no evidence of post molds or post holes within this portion of Feature 5. Feature 7, (a post mold detailed below) was located immediately adjacent to the west wall of Feature 5, but not inside of the feature.

Test Unit 3 Artifact Summary, Level 3 (LN 263)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade
5	Nail, wrought
N/A	Shell mortar (27.6 g)
1	Plain sand tempered
8	Cordmarked ceramic
1	Net Impressed ceramic
4	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Shell, oyster (7.3 g)
3	Shatter
22	**Total**

Table 13. Test Unit 3, Level 3 artifacts.

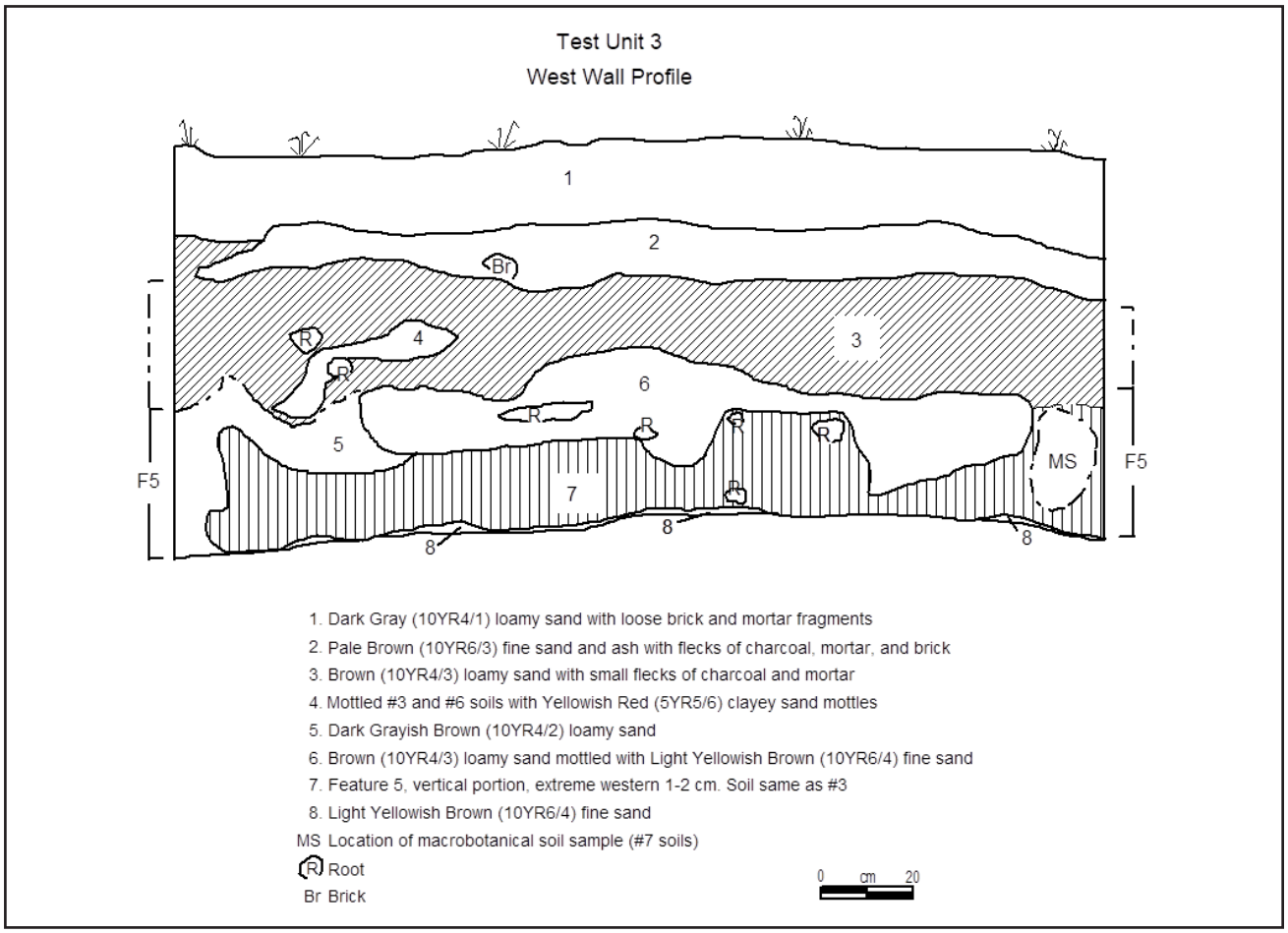


Figure 83. Test Unit 3 West profile, scaled drawing.

Figure 84. Test Unit 3 West profile, photograph.

Archaeologists used the northern and southern walls of the test unit to reveal the profiles of Feature 5, excavating all of the feature fill extending between them. Feature fill was relatively easy to follow since it was darker than the surrounding matrix. The 20-30 cm wide eastern edge of the feature sloped west slightly. Both the eastern and western walls of the feature then became fairly vertical until near the base of the feature where the walls rounded slightly in basin-shape to meet an almost flat base. Soil beneath the feature was mottled orange clayey sand subsoil. Scaled drawings of the north and south profiles of Feature 5 reveal the flaring upper edge of the ditch that meets a vertical wall which extends to a flat to slightly basin-shaped base (Figure 85). The shape of the ditch is visible in photographs of both the south profile of Test Unit 3 (Figure 86) and in the north profile (Figure 87). Figure 88 is a photograph of Feature 5 after it was excavated along the western side of the test unit, showing the numerous roots that grew through the organically rich feature. The base of Level 3 is visible in the eastern portion of the unit. Feature 7, prior to excavation, is in plan view.

Archaeologists recovered two soil samples from this feature to curate for future analysis. This included one cup of soil collected from the south end of the feature, in the southern wall of Test Unit 3, for pollen and phytolith analyses. A second sample consisted of three liters of soil collected from the north end of the feature, in the western wall of Test Unit 3, for macrobotanical study. The locations of these samples are depicted on the scaled profile drawings in Figures 83 and 85, already cited. The macrobotanical sample was processed at the LAMAR Institute lab during artifact analysis and the resulting light and heavy fraction was shipped to a macrobotanical expert, Dr. Jack Rossen of Olde Seed Archaeological Consulting LLC for analysis (See Appendix 5 for the complete report). The analysis indicated that the sample was from an area of poorly-preserved organic remains, with only a few plant species present and identifiable. Those that were identified included pine bark, a fragmentary wild bean (*Strophostyles helvola*) specimen, a trace of a hickory nutshell, a possible wetlands sedge seed, and a general deformed unidentifiable non-wood specimen. "The presence of bark suggests that the specimens are the remains of firewood and not posts or structure material" (Rossen 2025). Pine woods were common in the 18th century Carolina backcountry. The wildbean, or annual woolly bean, is a plant native to eastern North America and occurs in both wetlands and non-wetlands, in sandy soil and on coastal beaches, woodlands, and forest edges. It is found in anthropogenic (human maintained or human-disturbed habitats) and on archaeological sites. It grows wild and some indigenous groups used the bean for various purposes (Native Plant Trust 2025).

Archaeologists weighed and discarded 1.75 kg of brick fragments and recovered all the mortar and plaster in the feature fill. All artifacts in the excavated portion of Feature 5 were distributed relatively uniformly. Archaeologists excavated the upper approximate two-thirds of the feature separately from the remaining lower portion, keeping the artifacts from each separate as listed in Table 14 and Table 15. There are no artifacts in the lower portion of the feature with dates that differ from those in the upper section. Also there appears to be no striking differences between artifact types or amounts in these arbitrary divisions other than the American Indian artifacts. The lowest level of feature fill contained only four artifacts (one sherd and three lithics) contrasted with the upper portion that had 36 artifacts in that class. Brick and mortar weights did vary between the thicker upper two thirds of the feature and the lower, thinner one-third of it. The former had 1,753 g of brick, 130 g of shell mortar, and 3.4 g of plaster. The lower portion of the feature contained 100.6 g of brick and 30 g of shell mortar.

For that reason, all 125 artifacts from Feature 5 will be discussed as one group. Table 16 is a list of all the artifacts in Feature 5, top and base portions. There were 44 Architectural class artifacts enumerated in Feature 5, with 11 of these being window glass. Unidentifiable square nails outnumbered wrought nails. The second largest artifact class was the Kitchen class, totaling 26 items. This included historic ceramics (n=20) and bottle glass (n=6). Most of the European ceramics totaled only one or two sherds per type. There was one locally made unrefined brown glazed redware sherd. Five colonoware sherds were recorded in Feature 5. The MCD for Feature 5 was 1758, based on a statistically low count of 11 ceramics with date ranges. Like the ceramics, bottle glass artifacts in the feature were similar to those in the unit levels. This included fragments of olive green spirit and case bottles. Feature fill also included two tobacco pipe stems, one lead scrap and one small ballast stone.

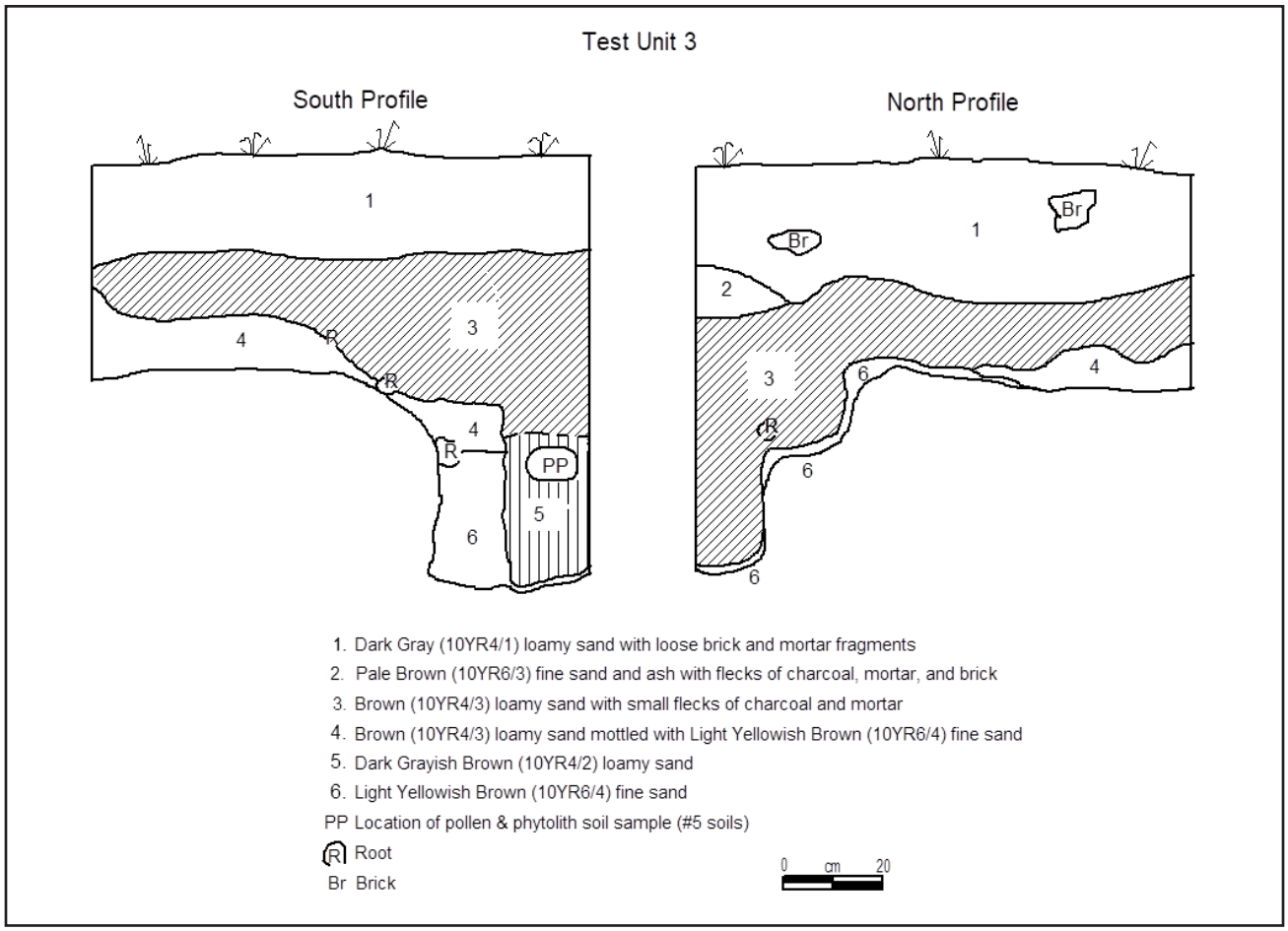


Figure 85. Test Unit 3 South and North profiles, scaled drawings.

Figure 86. Test Unit 3 South profile, photograph.

Figure 87. Test Unit 3 North profile, photograph.

Figure 88. Test Unit 3, Base of Level 3, with Feature 5 after excavation (along western edge) and Feature 7 post mold plan in center of unit before excavation, photograph facing north.

Test Unit 3 Artifact Summary, Feature 5, Base	
Count	**Description**
N/A	Brick, handmade (100.6 g)
1	Window glass, crown
2	Nail, wrought
2	Nail, unidentified
2	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (30 g)
1	Molded refined white salt glazed
1	Brown salt glazed stoneware
1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined
1	Plain sand tempered
1	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Shell, oyster (46.6 g)
1	Bottle, olive green case bottle glass
1	Flake, fragment
2	Shatter
16	**Total**

Table 15. Test Unit 3, Feature 5, lower portion/bottom, artifacts (LN 266).

Test Unit 3 Artifact Summary, Feature 5, Top (	
Count	**Description**
N/A	Brick, handmade (1,752.8 g)
5	Colonoware, plain
10	Window glass, crown
9	Nail, wrought
15	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (130 g)
N/A	Plaster (3.4 g)
1	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.
1	British brown salt glazed
2	Refined white salt glazed
1	Whieldon ware
2	Creamware, plain
1	Pearlware, plain
2	Redware, clear glazed, plain
1	Delftware, blue h.p.
1	Delftware, plain
11	Cordmarked ceramic
1	Punctate ceramic
6	Indeterminate ceramic
8	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Shell, oyster (425 g)
3	Bottle, olive green unidentified
2	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass
3	Material, unidentified
2	Tobacco pipestem
1	Lead scrap
1	Ballast stone
1	Core, random
1	Flake, thinning
1	Flake, fragment
13	Shatter
1	PPK, Large triangular
106	**Total**

Table 14. Test Unit 3, Feature 5 top fill, artifacts (LN 267).

Test Unit 3 Artifact Summary, Feature 5 (LN 266 & LN 267)

Count	Description
N/A	Brick, handmade (1,853.4 g)
11	Window glass, crown
11	Nail, wrought
2	Nail, unidentified
17	Nail, cut or wrought, square
N/A	Shell mortar (160 g)
3	Plaster
1	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.
1	British brown salt glazed
1	Molded refined white salt glazed
2	Refined white salt glazed
1	Brown salt glazed stoneware
1	Whieldon ware
2	Creamware, plain
1	Pearlware, plain
2	Redware, clear glazed, plain
1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined
1	Delftware, blue h.p.
1	Delftware, plain
5	Colonoware, plain
1	Plain sand tempered
11	Cordmarked ceramic
1	Punctate ceramic
6	Indeterminate ceramic
9	Bone, unidentified
N/A	Shell, oyster (471.6 g)
3	Bottle, olive green unidentified
2	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass
1	Bottle, olive green case bottle glass
3	Material, unidentified
2	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin
1	Lead scrap
1	Ballast stone
1	Core, random
1	Flake, thinning
2	Flake, fragment
15	Shatter
1	PPK, Large triangular
125	**Total**

Table 16. Test Unit 3, Feature 5 all artifacts.

The most notable difference between artifacts in Feature 5 and the test unit levels above it were those artifacts created and used by American Indians. These artifacts predate the Euro-African settlement of the site significantly. For example, the fine punctate, zoned sherd is similar to Weeden Island punctate or Carrabelle Punctate, that date to the Middle to Late Woodland period (AD 200-700). The triangular, light colored chert projectile point/knife fragment dates to the Late Woodland period, (600-900 A.D.) The 11 cordmarked pottery sherds can date to anytime throughout the Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 900). These indigenous artifacts are detailed in the Material Culture section of this report. The existence of these artifacts across the landscape demonstrate when American Indians were here, leaving evidence such as pottery and worked stone that was inadvertently dug into 1,000 years later and redeposited during the land-disturbing activities of the Heywards and others.

Feature 7

Feature 7 measured 22 cm on each side and was square in plan view (Figure 89). It was oriented northeast-southwest to the 2024 archaeological grid. The top of Feature 7 was first visible at approximately 50 cm below unit datum. Two nails were visible at this time in the top of the feature. Soil within the feature was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam. Archaeologists bisected the feature along a Northeast-Southwest axis, excavating the north half of the feature first. Figure 90 is a photograph of Feature 7 in profile, showing its slightly rounded basin base and vertical walls. The feature was 8 cm thick, terminating at 58 cm below unit datum. Figure 82 (already cited) shows a scaled drawing of the Feature's south profile. Artifacts in the northern half of Feature 7 included: 1 wrought rosehead nail, 8 cut nail fragments, and a few small fragments of handmade brick, shell mortar and oyster shell. Four of the nail fragments had striations of rusty metal/wood remnants adhered to them, indicative that they were driven into wood. It also suggests that the wood used for the Feature 7 post, long since rotted into a square post mold in the soil, was a square post recycled from another building, structure or other use. This is suggested by the presence of nails in the wood, below the ground surface (where it would have been impossible to hammer the nails when the post was erected. One additional nail in Level 3 originated in

Figure 89. Feature 7, plan view, photograph.

Figure 90. Feature 7, South (southeast) profile, photograph.

Feature 7. The southern half of the feature contained one small window glass sherd.

Archaeologists and adult volunteers backfilled Test Unit 3 on October 29, 2024. Backfill consisted of screened soils and weighed and discarded brick, mortar, and plaster from Test Unit 3, as well as some previously weighed and discarded brick and mortar rubble, and screened soil from Test Unit 4. This was done because Test Unit 4 will remain open for public outreach efforts by Jasper County representatives.

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was located in the north-central portion of the grassy area of the site. Test Unit 4 was intentionally placed in an area that had been examined previously by archaeological excavations by Miller in 1965. LAMAR Institute chose this location to expose a portion of the in situ brick work in order to:

- document it through photographs and line drawings,
- determine the number of extant brick courses,
- sift the unit soils surrounding the brick to determine whether the 1965 excavations included soil sifting and if so, what size mesh was used,
- use the specific location of the brick segment to connect it to Miller's map and subsequently to all current and previous archaeological work on the site through GIS, and to
- serve as a case study to determine the feasibility of uncovering all or portions of the brick foundation for interpretive purposes.

The southwestern corner of Test Unit 4 was established at 950.72 N, 633.07 E on the 2024 archaeology grid. The unit datum was located off the northwest corner of the unit at an elevation of 14 cm above the ground surface, in order to ensure that the line level string would be above portions of the brick in the unit extending above the ground surface. Archaeologists excavated one natural level in this unit that measured between 5-16 cm thick. Ground surface ranged from 2-17 cm below datum to 32 cm below unit datum. The unit encompassed two intersecting portions of a brick foundation wall for the structure excavated in 1965 by Miller with the Charleston Museum as depicted in the photograph and scaled plan drawing in Figure 91 and Figure 92.

Feature 6

This *in situ* brick foundation was designated Feature 6. A scaled drawing of the unit's west profile showing the unit as well as the Feature 6 brick foundation is depicted in Figure 92, already cited. Soil consisted of brick and mortar rubble mixed with reddish gray (5YR5/2) sandy loam. This soil and rubble appears to have been redeposited by Miller following his excavations of the structure in 1965. Archaeologists observed what they termed subsoil at a depth of 14-18 cm below ground surface. Here the soil was yellowish red (5YR5/6) to reddish yellow (5YR6/6) sandy clay.

Archaeologists documented these apparent historic artifacts: 1 cut nail fragment, 2 unidentifiable nails, 1 plain colonoware sherd, 1 animal tooth and 1 animal bone, and 1 wrought iron teaspoon. The bowl of the spoon contained a heavier, once melted metal that may have been lead or pewter. Test Unit 4 fill also contained obviously modern items including 43 fragments of a light green Coca-Cola bottle, 2 Colt 45 malt liquor can pull tabs dating from 1963-1975, and 1 gold plated earring (pierced type) with dozens of clear stones marked "_ATI CHINA". Archaeologists recorded 18 kg of brick fragments and 15 kg of mortar/plaster.

Since Test Unit 4 was to remain open for future public viewing, archaeologists and volunteers took the sifted fill from it, along with the weighed and documented brick and mortar rubble, and deposited it in Test Units 2 and 3, along with their own units' backfill.

Figure 91. Test Unit 4, Base of Level 1, photograph facing north.

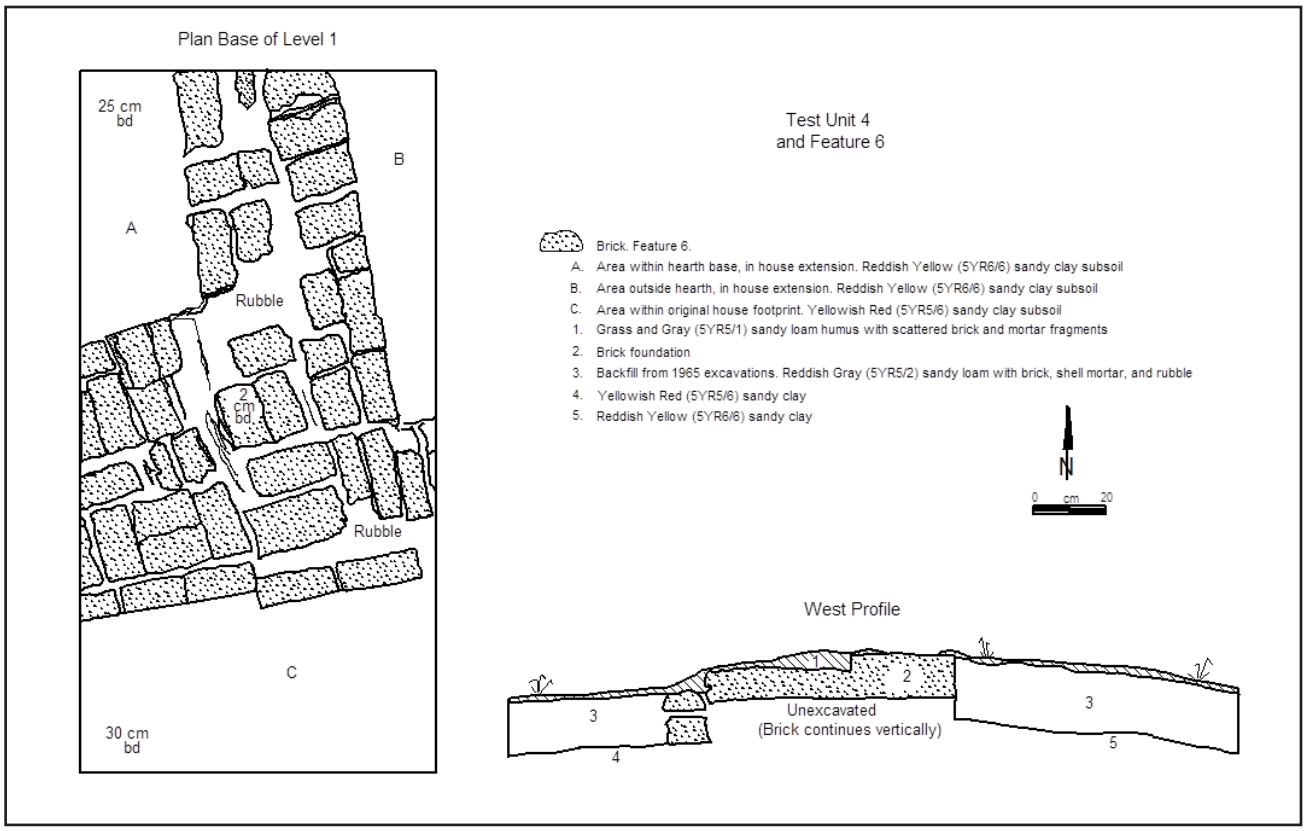


Figure 92. Test Unit 4, Base of Level 1, plan and West profile, scaled drawings.

Chapter 5. The Material Culture of Old House

The 2024 survey and limited testing of the Old House Plantation site documented 2,885 individual artifacts, of which 2,215 were recovered. Those 670 items not recovered included small brick fragments, partially or completely unidentifiable nails, and other select artifact types. These are documented in the artifact inventory and noted with "LN 0" since they were not bagged and therefore not given a bag/Lot Number. Items not recovered were returned to their site locations. In addition, 35.4 kg (78.04 lbs) of shell mortar/plaster fragments and 76.05 kg (167.66 lbs) of handmade brick fragments from test unit excavations were weighed and recorded in the field and reburied in test unit holes. Select samples were recovered, including diagnostic pieces and fragments too small to be weighed on field scales. The section below examines artifacts documented on the site from a material culture standpoint, identifying the materials used in their creation, ways in which the objects were used, as well as locations and dates of manufacture when known. The section incorporates the same broad classifications of Architecture, Kitchen, Arms, Clothing, Furniture, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities used in artifact analysis, further analyses subdivisions under each class, such as "Architecture> Masonry>Nails>Wrought". Artifact totals by classification were not used to determine South site patterns such as the Carolina, Frontier, and other patterns since the controlled metal detector survey skewed artifact totals in favor of architectural items, particularly nails as well as hardware such as pintles, other hinges, and other hardware types (South 1978). The discussion below incorporates all documented artifacts (recovered and not recovered) tabulated by count. Mortar and brick weighed in the field, recorded, and discarded are included in this discussion separately from the counts and percentages of all other artifacts.

Architecture Class

Architectural artifacts dominated the 2024 artifact assemblage, constituting 1,456 items or 66% of the overall assemblage. Nails, in turn, were the largest sub-set of this category, constituting 84% of the architectural artifacts. The preponderance of architectural materials on the site results from two factors; the abundance of nails and the nature of the archaeological study. The metal detecting survey detects primarily metal, with Kitchen class artifacts such as ceramics and glass, as well as other non-metal artifact classes, only documented if inadvertently uncovered while pursuing a metal target. Nails and architectural artifacts are detailed below.

Masonry: Brick, Mortar, Plaster

Several categories of masonry-related artifacts were present on the Old House Plantation site, including brick, mortar, and plaster (Figure 93). All identifiable brick and brick fragments were handmade, with rough textures and inclusions. While excavations uncovered only fragments or occasionally larger pieces, complete bricks were present in a brick pile in the woods (near Test Unit 3), and in in-situ locations such as the extant foundation of the previously excavated large house as well as in a small area of apparent foundation visible at the ground surface near the tree line at the southwestern edge of the lawn. Archaeologists uncovered a small number of residual brick fragments with green glaze on one face of the brick. Such glazing was most commonly the result of bricks fired too near the flames or at too high a temperature in the kiln. These factors vitrified the ends of the brick, turning the sands and clays into a glassy surface. Such bricks were often used to advantage by placing the glazed end out in a wall to make decorative designs (Williams and Williams 1957:100).

Archaeologists excavated fragments of mortar and plaster in Test Unit 3. Mortar is a workable paste when wet consisting of a combination of sand, water and a binding agent such as lime. When wet it is used to fill gaps between bricks or other building material, so that when the mortar is dry it creates a strong bond between materials being joined, distributes their weight, and can be decorative in appearance. All but two fragments of recovered mortar were identified as shell mortar (using

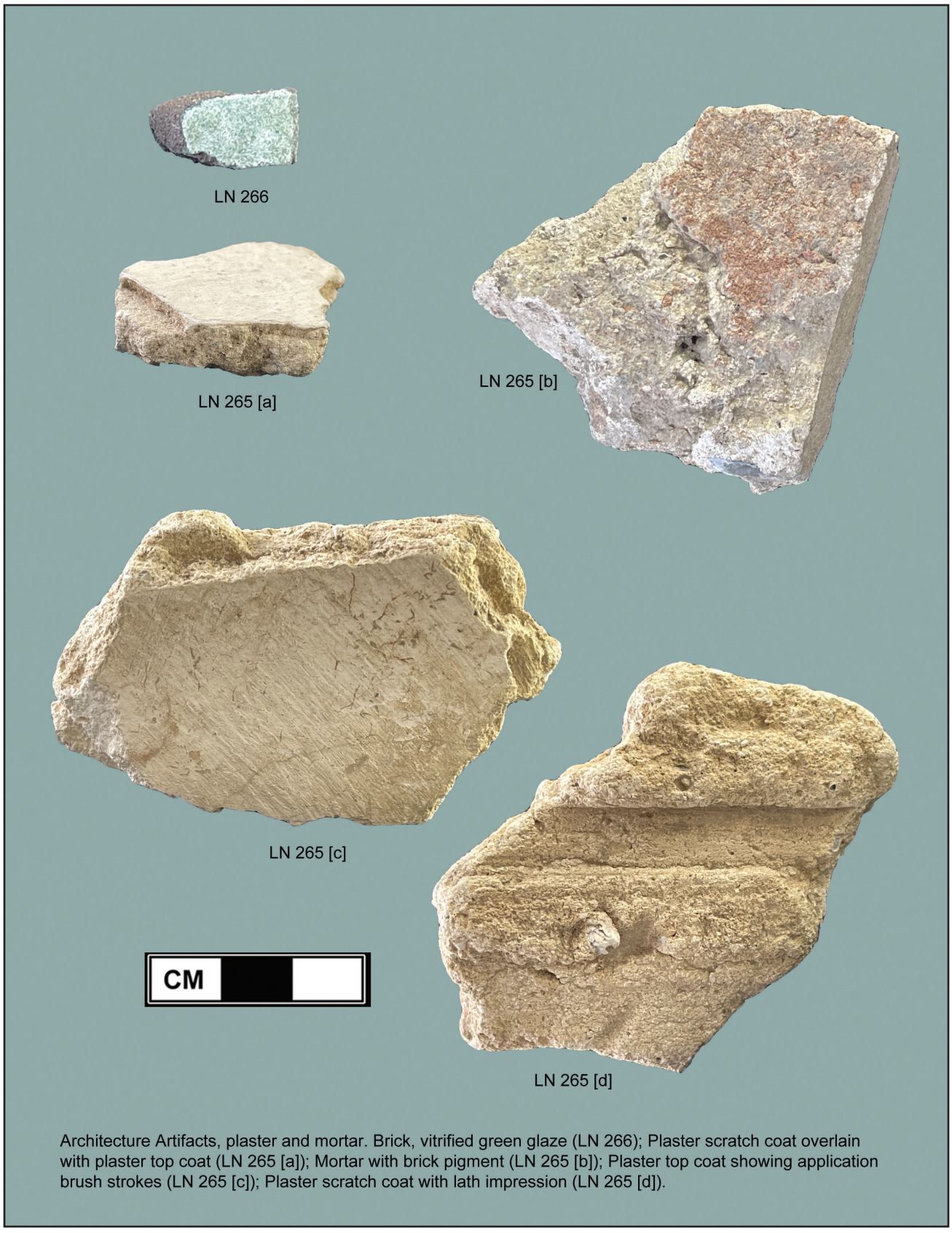


Figure 93. Architectural artifacts.

ground oyster shell in the mix). The two fragments were identified as sand mortar without visible shell in the sample. Like mortar, plaster is a mixture of lime, sand, and water. Plaster differs, however, in its use and sometimes in its preparation. Plaster is used to coat walls or ceilings. When used as a scratch coat, it is a coarse mixture made to adhere to a surface and is applied directly to brick or wood lath strips. When used as a top coat, the ingredients in plaster are finely ground and are spread directly on top the scratch coat. One or more top coats of plaster gives the surface a smooth, finished, often glossy appearance. This top coat can be left as is painted or white washed (Dr. Dawn Chapman, personal communication, February 22, 2025).

Hardware: Nails, Hinges and Window Glass

Archaeological survey and test unit excavation revealed a variety of architectural hardware on the site, including nails, hinges, and pintles. The 2024 work documented 1,225 complete nails and nail fragments, which included 34% (n=418) wrought, 18% (n=222) cut, 23% (n=579) square but not identifiable as cut or wrought due to their condition, and .005% (n=6) were too rusted or residual to be identified. Interestingly there were few to no wire nails (post-dating 1860) documented by archaeologists. When excluding the unidentifiable nails and unidentified square nails, there are a total of 640 remaining nails. This includes 418 wrought (65%) and 222 cut (35%), for a wrought to cut ratio of 1.9:1, or nearly a 2:1 ratio.

Wrought nails were made individually by the hand of a blacksmith who hammered all four sides of the shank resulting in a square-sided nail. The nail heads were hammered too, often leaving facets particularly on "rose head" nails. Wrought nails generally date prior to 1790, at which time nail machines were invented and used to cut nails from flattened iron sheets. These cut nails had two parallel sides wider than the other two parallel sides. Cut nails generally date from 1790 to the 1850s, after which time techniques were invented to create wire nails. These smooth, rounded shanks were created from drawn wire and had flat heads. Wire nails began to dominate the market in the 1890s and are the nails commonly used today (Nelson 1968). The end dates for each type of nail are not absolute; as such transitions in technology and social change take time to adopt across geographical and economic expanse and nails usually do not "go bad" (unless buried). Older nails continued to be used until their supply was depleted by carpenters.

Clout Nails

Clout nails are cut nails with a pointed tip and large head. They also flare on the shank near the head. Their shape depresses and wedges the wood fibers around the shank, making them difficult to remove from wood (Tremont 2025). The old English word, "clūt" is defined as a piece of cloth or a patch. The cloth or patch would be nailed to sections of the structure's wooden frame where it would hold thatch (Fusion Fixings 2023). Clout nails provided exceptional holding power in resisting moving and slippage, and were used to attach not only roofing materials but in siding and other materials. These nails were also used in furniture repair, cabinetry and boxes/crates (Tremont 2025). Clout nails were made by machine in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The majority of nails documented during the 2024 project were fragments. A total of 22 were "bent" nails, representing either intentional clinching after driving into wood or bending when removing the nail from wood. Complete nails were measured in an effort to ascertain function. This data was used in GIS maps in an attempt to analyze structural locations and function and is discussed in the interpretations section of this report (Chapter 6).

Architectural hardware included a variety of hinges, pintles, spikes, a sliding bolt, and a possible gutter downspout. Archaeologists documented six hinges, including three strap hinges, four pintle hinges, and two additional wrought hinges. One pintle was a hefty "L" shaped iron pin with one end terminating in a spike. Pintles were used to attach doors, shutters or other items to wooden structures or objects. The pintle's spike was driven into a door frame or other part of wood, enabling the pintle's pin to be inserted into a hinge. Additional hardware includes seven wrought spikes and one cut spike. Three of the wrought have rose heads and the others are incomplete. The intact spikes varied from 2 ¾ inches to 3 3/5 inches to 3 ½ inches in length. At the other end of the construction and size spectrum there are three iron architectural

tacks, all wrought. One tack with a rose head is 11/32 inches long. The other complete tack is 11/16". One lock mechanism that appears to be a sliding bolt is stamped, with this portion legible, "PATENT" "COACH & CLARKE".

Window Glass

Window glass would have been absent in many of the Carolina back country houses. Log cabins and crude huts and houses would have had only openings for windows, with wooden shutters if any at all. It would have been quite a few years before their shuttered window openings would have been covered in glass panes. Wealthy Carolina rice planters, however, could afford the expensive mouth-blown, fragile window glass shipped across the ocean to the colony. By the 19th century window glass became more affordable as manufacturing techniques improved and American manufactures began supplying the market. Archaeologists counted 79 fragments of window glass from the 2024 excavations at the Old House Plantation site. Of these, 49 were tentatively identified as 18th century blown crown window glass and 28 as rolled 19th century window glass, with 1 piece melted, and 1 unidentified.

Kitchen Class

The Kitchen Group class recovered at the Old House Plantation in 2024 consisted primarily of cast iron pots and kettles as well as ceramics. Some bottle glass and glass tableware was present. Cooking utensils were also present. Items in the Kitchen class are highlighted below.

Ceramics

Archaeologists documented 439 ceramic sherds, of which 14 were Native American pot sherds. Ceramics are classified according to their paste (interior clay) and decoration (glaze, slip, roulette, molding, hand painting, transfer printing etc.) Ceramics can be categorized initially into three groups according to their paste and the intensity of the kiln firing. Earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain are low-to-high fired respectively, and thus have soft to increasingly harder pastes, with porcelain being fired so hot as to become vitrified. Decorative materials and techniques also help distinguish wares from one another and provide chronological, geographical, and economic information. Vessel shape can be indicative of function as well as economy. Ceramics recovered from the site included several types of earthenware, stoneware, and porcelains.

Ceramics were primarily recovered from test unit excavations, although a few sherds were discovered incidentally during the uncovering of metal targets during the controlled metal detector survey. Most of the sherds were small to residual size pieces suggesting they were trampled underfoot, hoof, or wagon or buggy wheel after their initial breakage, rather than being thrown as half-broken vessels into a trash pit, abandoned well, privy, or other subterranean feature. Many of the small sherds were dropped on the ground surface where they were incorporated into the sheet midden. Most ceramic types recovered during the 2024 investigations are described below and included creamware, porcelain, delftware, pearlware, yellow slipware, refined salt glazed stoneware, unrefined stonewares, coarse earthenwares, and redwares. See Figure 94 for some examples. Colonoware is discussed separately below. Minority wares in the assemblage include: Nottingham, 1683-1810 (n=3); Whieldon ware, 1740-1770 (n=3); Jackfield, 1740-1800 (n=2), ironstone, 1813-present (n=3); and whiteware, 1820-present (n=4).

Delftware is very soft-bodied earthenware dating from the 17th through late 18th centuries. Its buff-colored paste is soft enough to be scratched with a fingernail. Its tin-based white to bluish-white glaze flakes off easily leaving the paste exposed. Delftware was a fragile ceramic during its use, and disintegrates to a greater degree when disposed of in the archaeological record. In spite of its fragility, delftware was a main ceramic type due to limited inventions at the time in the world of ceramics and in part due to the high price of some of the limited options, such as white salt-glazed stoneware. Delft was named for the location of its first manufacture, in Delft, Holland, although similar tin-enameled ware was later produced in Great Britain. Plain delftware was the least expensive delftware, followed by blue hand-painted, and then polychrome hand-painted. There were 12 delft sherds in the excavated ceramics. Of these seven were blue

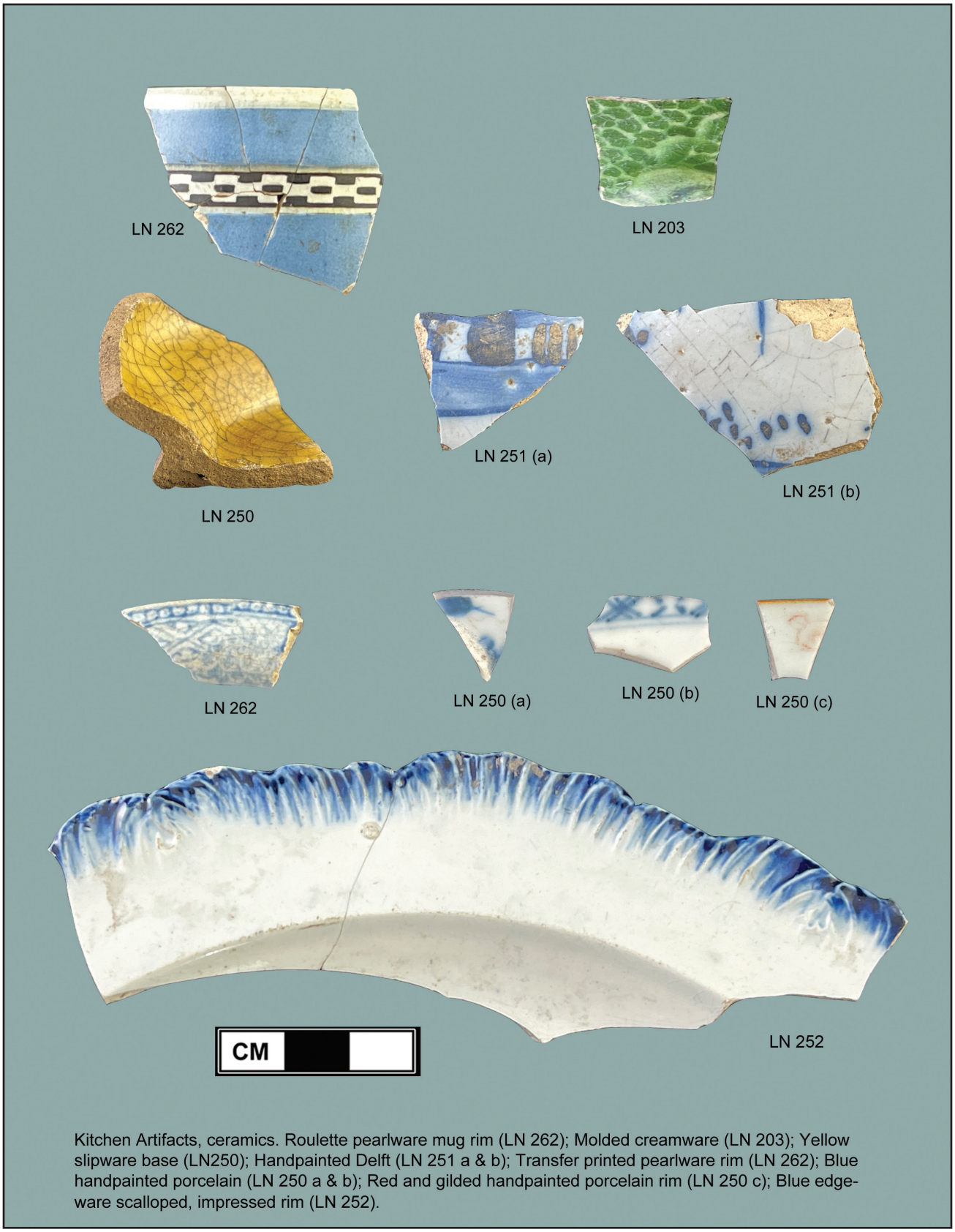


Figure 94. European ceramics.

hand painted, four were plain, and one was missing the glaze.

Creamware or "Queensware" was invented in England in 1762 and is a cream-colored, glazed refined earthenware. Creamware gained popularity quickly as a more durable replacement for soft, low-fired, fragile delftwares. Creamware eventually fell out of favor, and manufacturing of creamware ceased in 1820. The majority of creamware recovered was plain, with only three pieces that were molded (including two cauliflower ware types) and one that was shell edged with no color. Plates, platters tea cups and other possible hollowware vessels were represented in the assemblage, but due to the small size of the sherds, vessel form could not always be ascertained. A deeper yellow creamware was manufactured from 1762 to 1780. Archaeologists recovered 17 of these sherds in the assemblage. Including these, there were 72 creamware sherds in the assemblage, and an additional three creamware identified first by their decorative motif such as annular ware or line ware.

Porcelain is an extremely high-fired ceramic of white clay, ground rock such as feldspar or quartz and often other additives. The ingredients become vitrified or almost glassy from the high temperature. The high firing of porcelain made it an expensive ware in the 18th century and for that reason the ownership of porcelain served as an indicator of wealth and status. Porcelain dishes included teacups and teapots, which elevated the high status of the tea ceremony into an even loftier position. Further evidence of wealth was the ownership of decorated porcelain, with enameled polychrome decorations hand-painted over the glaze being one of the more expensive varieties imported from China in the 18th century. Porcelain sherds within the assemblage included hand painted over glaze red, red and black, and blue, red and green combinations. Underglaze blue hand-painted porcelain was another expensive ware in the 18th century, although not quite as pricey as over glaze enameled, polychrome hand-painted porcelain. In addition, by its nature of having the painted design underneath the glaze, blue hand-painted porcelain survived better historically and in the archaeological record. There were 32 pieces of porcelain in the 2024 excavations.

Pearlware is a refined earthenware with a paste similar to creamware. Pearlware has a hard, white paste and white glaze that can have a bluish cast. Pearlware manufacturing began about 1774 and it was successful in part because it fairly successfully mimicked the appearance and durability of expensive porcelains (Seidel 1990:82-95). As with most ceramics, decoration on pearlwares increased their value and expense. Plain and under glaze blue hand painted pearlwares (floral and non-Chinese motifs) were documented at the site. Other decorations on pearlware are categorized by their decorative technique and appearance rather than a general pearlware category. Decorations included cabled/annular ware/wormy finger-painted wares, factory made slipware such as banded wares/dipped/annular wares, roulette decorated wares, and mocha wares. Some of these decorations could be found not only on pearlwares, but on creamware, and some later on whiteware. A variety of blue or green molded edgeware also includes pearlwares and later whitewares. Pearlware fell out of favor around 1830 as whitewares began to replace it. Archaeologists documented a total of 61 pearlware sherds. These included plain, hand painted (1779-1830), blue transfer printed (1795-1840), blue and brown banded roulette (1795-1815), and various blue edgewares and green edgewares. Vessel forms in the site assemblage included mugs, bowls/pitcher, cups, and plates. One of the most interesting pieces of pearlware had a maker's mark on its base that was either "S" or "X" with curved serifs. It may represent the mark of Samson & Co. of Paris. In the 19th century, that firm made reproductions of ceramics for less wealthy customers who could not afford the originals, as well as for higher socio-economic patrons who needed a replacement piece for their set of dishes (Godden 1991:App. p730). The exterior of this base fragment is not decorated.

Yellow slipware is a late 17th to late 18th century unrefined earthenware pottery type. It is not generally found on archaeological sites in South Carolina dating after the American Revolution. Rim treatments on the shallow bowl and plate forms were frequently "pie crust" rims with the signature indentions along the top edge of the rim. It has a buff-colored paste and can be plain, with only a clear, lead glaze with no decoration or it can be decorated. Decoration occurred when an applied brown slip was either combed across the vessel, or trailed across in thicker, uneven lines or waves, or swirled in wavy swirly lines, or dotted. Some vessels have a combination two decorative motifs. There were 12 plain, 3 combed, 2 trailed, and

1 dotted yellow slipware sherds documented at Old House.

There were five pieces of refined white salt-glazed stoneware recovered from Old House. This ceramic type was invented in England about 1720 with an end-date of 1805. It is not generally found on archaeological sites in South Carolina dating after the American Revolution. It was a durable white stoneware with a slight orange-peel texture in the glaze. That texture is the result of potters throwing salt in the kiln during the firing process. Refined white salt-glazed stoneware is generally lacking decoration, although there are some slight exceptions occasionally. The most common decorative technique is molding, and elaborately molded plate edges were manufactured between 1740 and 1765. These included designs such as the dot, diaper, and basket; bead and reel; and barley patterns. One of the refined sherds was a molded hollowware fragment (Noël Hume 1985; FMNH 2020).

Decorative motifs, as seen above, are often specific to certain ceramic types. One diagnostic 18th century ceramic type is engine turned pottery, represented by two stoneware sherds in the 2024 assemblage. One sherd has parallel curvy lines on the exterior. Well-known pottery Josiah Wedgwood saw engine-turned lathes used to carve metal and adapted the concept and lathe technology to pottery studios. This enabled the mass production of beautifully cut patterns and designs (using various cutting blades) into earthenwares and stonewares when they were in the leather-hard stage of production (Rickard and Carpentier 2001:115-134). Wedgwood applied the engine-turned lathe carving method to jasperwares, creamwares, basalts and red stonewares. Ceramicists believe that this technique began in earnest in about 1767 (Rickard and Carpentier 2001:115-134). Wedgwood's jasperware ceramics with contrasting color patterns sold at a higher price point than the engine-turned slip-decorated utilitarian earthenware mugs, jugs, and bowls made by other potteries in Great Britain. These latter functional vessels have geometric patterns and colors that can appear "modern".

The two main ways of using slips and glazes to decorate engine-turned wares involved dipping. One method required that the pattern be cut into the surface of the leather-hard vessel first. The worker then dipped or applied a slip wash to the area which became absorbed by the clay. At that point, the worker removed the excess slip, leaving slip only in the recesses of the carved pattern. A second method involved applying a coat of slip to the leather hard ceramic first, after which time a worker carved the pattern through the coating leaving a "mechanized version of sgraffito" (Rickard and Carpentier 2001:115-134).This technique enabled the production of layers of contrasting color depending on how many layers of slip and the depth of cutting. Two ways smaller potteries that could not afford engine turned lathes could compete included using roulette wheels to carve designs into the leather hard clay or carving the pattern into a mold in which clay was added, taking on the design on the surface of the vessel. The latter technique is discernable if you have the entire vessel, or minimally a sherd containing a mold seam. Potteries continued to make engine-turned dipped wares, although by about 1830 the more intricate designs were made less frequently. Basic checkered patterns endured; however, to the late 19th century (Rickard and Carpentier 2001:115-134). Three annular pearlware sherds that crossmend in the Old House assemblage have a roulette etching with blue and brown bands near the rim of the vessel.

Utilitarian wares summarize several different types of ceramics. These include unrefined stonewares, unrefined redwares and coarse earthenwares (Figure 95). Ceramics of this nature are generally used in food processing and storage rather than as tablewares. One exception to this is some gray salt-glazed and Rhenish stoneware were drinking tankards. Utilitarian wares are thick-walled, unrefined ware selected for function over aesthetics. Utilitarian wares include vessels such as mixing bowls, crocks, jugs, pitchers, and cream pans. Utilitarian wares included durable stonewares as well as less durable redwares and coarse earthenwares. Stonewares were high-fired in the kiln hot enough to produce a stone-like, non-porous paste that didn't require, but could have a glaze applied. Unrefined stonewares in the assemblage included gray salt-glazed (n=6), Rhenish salt-glazed (n=9), British brown salt-glazed (n=5), brown salt glazed (n=3), and ginger beer bottle stoneware (n=1). Less durable utilitarian wares included unrefined redwares and coarse earthenwares. These were low-fire pottery, producing a softer paste. The assemblage contained 14 unrefined redwares. This pottery type has a red paste and either a clear lead glaze, giving them a red-glazed appearance, a black glaze, or less commonly a brown

Figure 95. Utilitarian ceramics.

glaze. There were eight pieces of coarse earthenware documented on the site. The lead glazes were usually clear, yellow-green, or greenish-brown. Some coarse earthenware contained slip sgraffito designs. One sherd had the characteristics of a coarse earthenware cream pan, with its short out-flaring walls and wide exterior lip. These vessels were used to separate cream from milk by pouring the milk into the pan and then allowing the cream to rise and be poured off. Cream pans could also be used as large food preparation bowls and to hold non-liquid items. Coarse earthenware cream pans have been excavated from the colonial sites of New Ebenezer, Georgia and Purysburg, South Carolina (Elliott and Elliott 1991; Elliott 2016). In fact, the coarse earthenware vessels at New Ebenezer (Elliott 1991) and at the Old House Plantation site may have been made in Purysburg, where archaeologists recently located a colonial potter's kiln area where coarse earthenwares and redwares were made (Elliott 2016).

Colonoware Pottery

Indigenous peoples (Native Americans) as well as Africans and African Americans made and used a type of pottery in the colonial period and slightly thereafter in the United States that archaeologists have named colonoware. Colonoware has been studied by archaeologists since Noël Hume (1962) first coined the phrase. Ensuing work in the 1970s through today continues to clarify this pottery type, in terms of manufacturing techniques, clay and paste analyses, tempering agents, vessel form, thickness, decoration, wear patterns, the ethnicity of the potters, the similarities and differences of African and Native American pottery types, identification of varieties/types, the intended markets, market access, chronology, and geographic distribution, in order to provide an accurate cultural context for the makers and users of colonoware. Colonoware and the more than 50 years of archaeological research on the subject is worthy of multiple volumes, far beyond the scope of this report. Albeit not comprehensive, for additional reading about the historiography of colonoware study as well as most recent interpretations the reader is referred to this list of citations: Agha 2012; Anthony 1979, 1986, 2002, 2009; Baker 1972; Butler et all 2012; Cooper and Steen 1998; Crane 1993; Drucker and Anthony 1979; Ferguson 1978, 1989, 1992; Hamby and Joseph 2004; Isenbarger 2005, 2006; Joseph 2004a, 2004b; Noël Hume 1962; Nyman 2011;Sattes 2004; Steen 1999; Steen and Barnes 2010; Stine and Adams 2004;Trinkley et al 1995; Wheaton et al 1983; Wheaton and Garrow 1989; Zierden 2005; Zierden et al 1986; Zierden and Reitz 2007.

The colonoware recovered from the Old House Plantation was made by Africans and/or African Americans, and not by Native Americans. This is evident by the location of the pottery in specific enslaved and Euro-American features and midden, as well as the lack of any historic/contact period Native American artifacts, such as other pottery types, trade goods, or typically modified Euro-artifacts across the site. (The Native American artifacts documented on the site predate the 18th century.) Made from local clays and formed by hand rather than on a wheel, colonoware was a somewhat functional, no-frills pottery. It was fired in an outdoor fire pit which could not achieve the 2,000° F temperatures of potter's kilns necessary for the adherence of glaze. The low fired, unglazed nature of colonoware resulted in pottery that was not as durable as European ceramics. It could be made, used, and even sold; however, by the enslaved to other African Americans who used it as cooking and serving vessels and for food storage. Colonoware is recovered on low country sites throughout the early 18th to early 19th century. (Zierden & Reitz 2007:73-74).

Colonoware vessel shapes recorded on South Carolina plantations most frequently consisted of bowls and small jars, indicating a diet dominated by soups and stews rather than meat. Across Virginia plantations a variety of colonoware vessel forms were used, including flat wares such as plates, and hollow wares such as bowls, porringers (small bowls with handles), pipkins (cooking pots with handles and often footed) and even chamber pots (DAACS 2025). African American potters in Virginia made these various styles of colonoware and sold them at the market to other enslaved people who could not afford the more expensive European ceramics. Some colonoware shapes mimicked European vessels, including barley patterns, everted rims, and scalloped-edge rims. Archaeological investigations at the Legare Site in Charleston, South Carolina recovered a few examples of colonoware sherds with European features such as strap handles and footrings on bowls. More commonly, however, the colonoware documented there had African vessel form and design, including globular

jars, hemispherical bowls, red and black painting, and incising (Isenbarger 2001:23-24). Some colonoware designs resembled American Indian punctate pottery, with impressions made by sticks or reeds into the wet clay. Archaeologists have noted different punctate designs as well resulting from creating impressions with everyday objects like the end of a tobacco pipe stem or a key (DAACS 2025). Some colonoware bear shallow incised lines that were made into the clay pots before firing. Occasionally a colonoware vessel or sherd has an "X", which was inscribed on it later during its use. Archaeologists hypothesize that these "X" marks have religious connotations. Similar cosmograms were used along the southwest coast of Africa by Bakongo priests that represent aspects of the dead and the living world and the boundary between them as well as paths of power (DAACS 2025). The majority of colonoware vessels have no design and are either plain or burnished, the latter made by rubbing the surface of the pot with a smooth stone or other smooth object before it was put into the wood coals to be fired. With a few exceptions, the colonoware from the Old House Plantation site were too small to determine vessel profile and vessel forms.

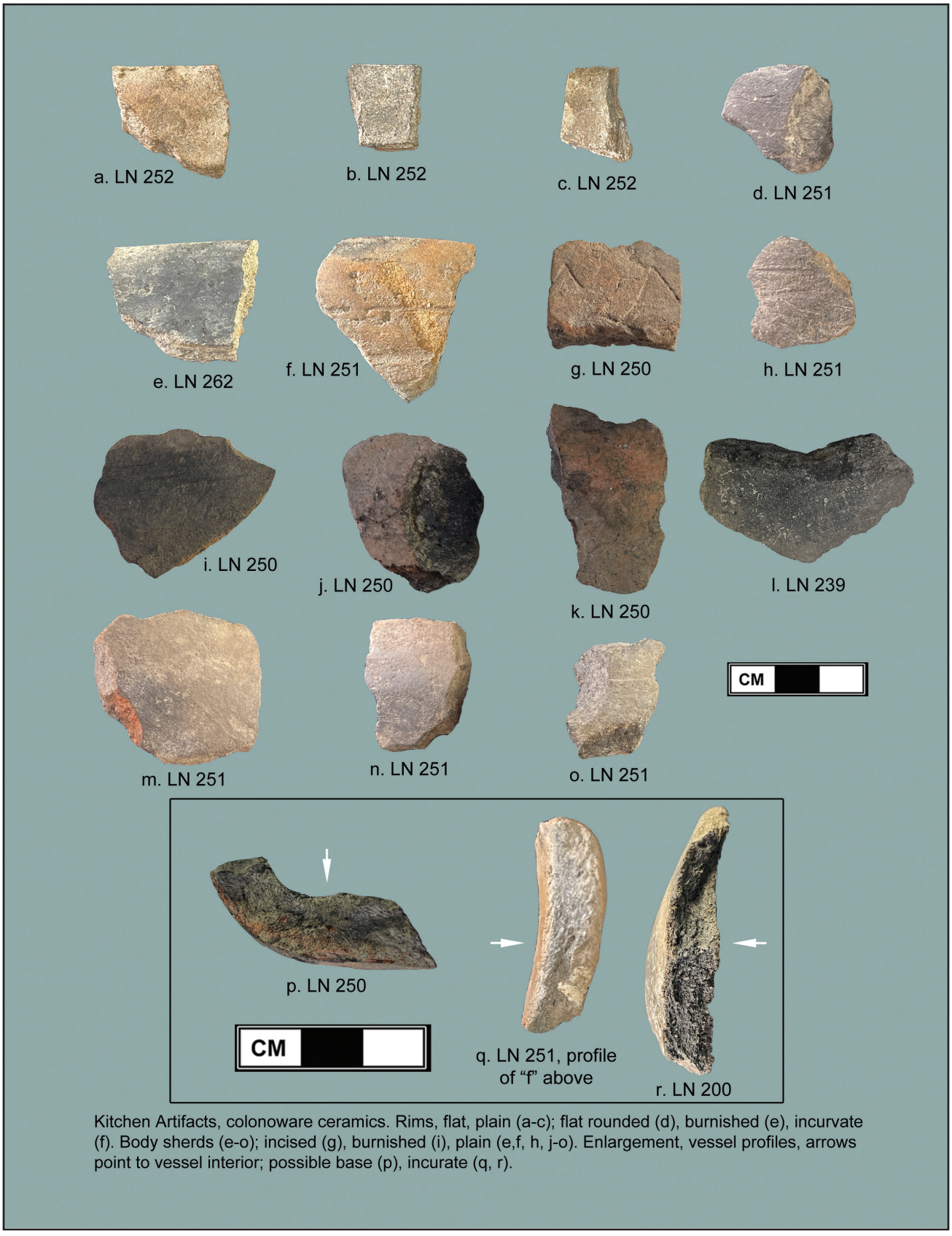
Archaeologists have attempted to assign variety names to colonoware with specific attributes. This has included Yaughan for the less refined pottery and Catawba for the more refined and burnished sherds (Wheaton and Garrow 1989; Ferguson 1989). The Yaughan sherds have been associated with enslaved occupation. Other archaeologists have added Lesesne Lustered and posit it to be used by the planter class on a site (Anthony 1986, 2016). This has been supported by archaeology elsewhere in the low country (Agha 2012; Anthony 2012, and Zierden and Anthony 2006). Lesesne is thought to be a market ware (Anthony 2016). The study of colonowares made specifically to sell at market was examined by Joseph, who postulates that potters enslaved on plantations were making colonoware for two markets; a coarse, plain style (village ware) for black use, and the more refined (market ware) for purchase by planters (Joseph 2024b:797). Wealthy planters owning thousands of acres and multiple plantation homes and town houses probably did not use colonoware themselves. Rather, they purchased colonoware and supplied their enslaved with inexpensive local ceramics rather than costly European-made wares. Many planters would have encouraged pottery making among their enslaved on plantations, providing them a free source of pottery.

Figure 96 shows colonoware examples recovered from the 2024 archaeology at Old House. The 126 pieces of colonoware was mostly plain sherds (n=103). Other decorative types included burnished (n=12), incised (n=2), and one otherwise plain sherd that has an indented area that may have resulted from an accidental finger impression or near a spout. One incised sherd has a fine "zig-zag" line scratched or molded on the exterior. The other incised sherd is decorated with three parallel fine incised lines. It has a flat, incurvate rim. One of the burnished sherds is in the form of a cazuela bowl, with its characteristic shoulder-angle profile and inverted rim. Eight residual pieces had decorative elements but were too small for proper identification. Archaeologists identified 124 colonoware sherds as from hollowware vessels. These would have been bowls or larger storage vessels. Bowls were the most functional vessel forms for a diet of soups, stews or greens. No flat vessel forms such as plates or platters were present.

Bottle Glass and Glass Tableware

A total of 217 pieces of kitchen glass were recorded at the site, with bottle glass (n=210) dominating and tableware glass (n=7) being a minority. Color is typically not strongly diagnostic in glass artifacts. Evidence left by methods of manufacture is a better indicator of when the bottle was made. Such evidence includes air bubbles introduced during manufacture of mouth-blown bottles; various mold seams created when using two- or three-piece molds, bottle base and lip appearances after using various tools such as pontils, lipping tools, and later suction molds and other machinery. Such evidence is difficult if not impossible to discern on small fragments of glass, as such fragments aren't large enough to contain a mold seam or other manufacturing clue. Likewise, method of manufacture does not necessarily indicate what a bottle will contain. Analysis uses manufacturing information, color, and form to make functional and chronological determinations when possible.

Bottle glass fragments from the site included clear, amber, amethyst, aqua, and dark green hand-blown



Kitchen Artifacts, colonoware ceramics. Rims, flat, plain (a-c); flat rounded (d), burnished (e), incurvate (f). Body sherds (e-o); incised (g), burnished (i), plain (e,f, h, j-o). Enlargement, vessel profiles, arrows point to vessel interior; possible base (p), incurate (q, r).

Figure 96. Colonoware ceramics.

bottles. Blown green bottles ranged in color from almost black (especially on thicker portions of a bottle) to dark green to lighter green. They were produced individually by glass blowers, who produced various bases and lips depending on the types of pontil and finishing treatments they used. These mouth-blown bottles included round bases with kick-ups as well as square case bottles. The bases and necks/mouths are the most durable portions of the bottle that survive best in the archaeological record. Most of these bottles originally held spirits such as rum and gin.

A total of nine pieces of bottle glass were from medicine bottles. Of these, 8 were hand-blown, with 1 being light green, 2 aqua, and 45 clear glass. One cobalt blue medicine bottle fragment was noted. Two of the aqua fragments have a flared lip and may date from the 1820s to 1870s. These were located in Test Unit 1, Level 2.

Four bottle glass fragments were from panel bottles with a begin date of manufacture of 1867. Three of these were located in Test Unit 1, Level 1 and one fragment was in Test Unit 2, Level 2. This reflects a mid-19th century presence on site. Late-19th century site use is indicated by three amethyst/manganese glass sherds documented during the controlled metal detection survey. One of these was a condiment bottle. Amethyst glass was produced unintentionally beginning in 1880, as a result of adding manganese to the molten glass. When exposed to sunlight the glass eventually takes on a light purple hue. The advent of World War I and U.S. involvement, however, restricted the use of manganese to armament manufacture, so in 1917 it was no longer used in glass production.

A total of seven tableware fragments were recovered. These include 1 goblet base, 1 wide flared rim of a bowl, and 1 light amethyst cut glass vessel fragment. The remaining fragments were too residual to provide additional information other than they were clear glass.

Animal bone falls within the Kitchen Group as faunal remains. A total of 206 animal bone fragments were documented. All were recovered from test unit excavation. While the bones were not examined by a zooarchaeologist, observation revealed small and large mammal bone. pig teeth and horse, mule or cow teeth were observed, as was a probable toe from a cow and horn from a goat. The later had multiple cut marks indicative of butchering. One fish bone from near the spine of a fish was recorded. The presence of these bones indicates fair to good bone preservation on the site. One burned peach pit was documented in Test Unit 1. Oyster shell was common on the site. While a few were counted and recovered as samples, the majority were weighed and discarded. Archaeologists recorded a total of 2.72 kg of oyster shell from Test Units 1 and 3.

Cast Iron Pots

Cast iron pots were used throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and earlier for cooking, syrup making, and laundering purposes among other functions. Eighteenth century armies traveled with heavy cast iron pots in order to prepare food for the troops. In colonial North America, this food often consisted of rice, which required a pot to cook the grain in liquid so that it would be edible. Iron was cast, or poured, into molds. These included molds for pots, kettles, and griddles.

A total of 38 cast iron pot fragments were identified during the controlled metal detecting survey and excavations in 2024. Interestingly, none were observed in any of the test units, including the deeper levels and features. Of this total there are 36 pot or kettle fragments and 1 skillet and 1 griddle base (Figure 97). Few pot and kettle fragments are large enough to provide diameter measurements. Those that were measured were 19, 22, 24, 36, and 38 cm in diameter, or 7.4, 8.6, 9.4, 14.1, 14.9 inches in diameter, respectively. Footed pots that could be set over coals and pots with attachment loops for hanging over coals or a fire are present in the assemblage. The length of the pot feet ranged from 2.2 cm (0.9”) to 5.8 cm (2.3”). Some sherds have shoulder seams, indicative of a larger vessel size requiring multiple-piece molds. The skillet is 18 cm in diameter at the base and 22 cm in diameter at the top. The griddle base is 32 cm in diameter and has sides that are 29 cm tall. As mentioned previously, cast iron pots had dual functions. Generally, vessel size and shape determined function. They were sturdy vessels that could be placed directly on hot coals or in a fire. They could be used not only for cooking, but for hog rendering, soap production, clothes washing, syrup production and other needs.

Figure 97. Cast iron pot fragments (before conservation).

Utensils

A total of eight spoon fragments came from the 2024 investigations. Four of these are pewter tablespoons, two are teaspoons (one brass, one iron/pewter), one is a silver spoon, and one is a tin ladle. The iron/pewter spoon was used in pewter or lead recycling and is discussed in the Activity Class below. The pewter spoon fragments are plain with the exception of one that had a raised flower design on the end of its handle. The brass spoon was a very small spoon for condiments or served as a baby spoon. The silver spoon is very diagnostic as detailed below.

The silver spoon has decorative lines of raised dots along the handle (Figure 98). The back of the spoon is stamped, "7" (its size) and "HAYDEN BROTHER & CO" along with 2-3 illegible silver hallmarks. Where the handle was broken, someone intentionally ground its edge to make it smooth. The resulting spoon measured 10.8 cm (4.25 inches) long. "Hayden, Bro. & Co" was a Charleston, South Carolina Firm doing business from 1852-1855. It was a partnership of Augustus H. Hayden, his brother Hezekiah S. Hayden, and William G. Wilden (Barquist et al. 1988: Lot 162; Case Auctions 2012; Sterling Flatware Fashions 2025). Thus, this spoon could not have been present at Old House prior to 1852. Broken, discarded items are often modified and then used by those enslaved. It is possible that an enslaved person at Old House Plantation modified a broken spoon, but unlikely since silver had value to its original owner beyond its function. One reasonable hypothesis regarding the spoon's owner is that a Civil War soldier obtained the spoon from another South Carolina plantation and ground the end smooth. A stubby spoon would have fit more easily into his knapsack, providing the soldier with an eating utensil. Similar examples have been reported from military Civil War era campsites along the east coast. Sutlers also provided soldiers with factory-made folding eating utensils intended for infantry troops on the march (Yankee Rebel Antiques 2025).

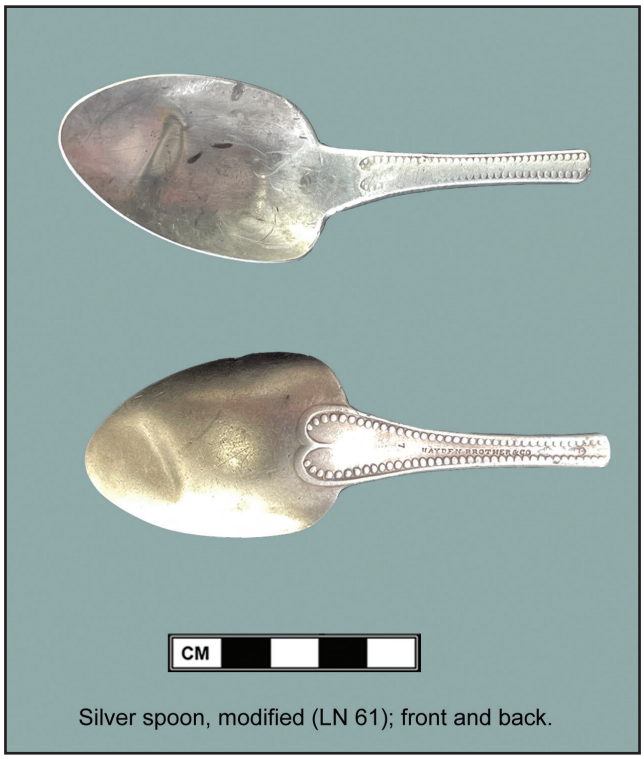


Figure 98. Modified silver spoon.

Arms Class

The Arms category consists of gun parts (n=10; 5 from same object), lead balls (n=15), and gunflints (n=3). It also includes other arms items such as one artillery friction primer, one scabbard sleeve tip, and one artillery shell fragment, as well as more modern artifacts. These are described below.

Gun Parts

Many of the gun parts at Old House are fragmentary and provide limited diagnostic information. Most likely date to the 18th or early 19th centuries based on their styles (Figure 99). The brass trigger guard was made by hand and has two engraved lines and file marks on the interior. The brass butt plate is "football shaped" and was part of a pistol. It dates from circa 1840-1870, but probably more specifically from sometime between 1840 to pre-Civil War (Flayderman 1980). One brass gun side plate fragment was recovered. It is plain, but has a fairly ornate shape. The side plate is broken and it contains one attachment hole. Its length was undetermined. Three additional brass gun parts were discovered, including a bridle and two gun barrel bands. One of the bands may be a middle barrel band from a pistol. Its barrel loop had been flattened and

Figure 99. Gun parts.

it displayed twin hack marks, possibly an attempt to recycle the brass. The other brass gun part was broken into five pieces. It may be a pistol mid-barrel band with flared ends.

Lead Balls

Round lead balls was the ammunition used throughout the 18th century and into the first half of the 19th century. Lead balls were mass produced, but also made by individuals with access to lead and bullet molds. The size of the ball was critical to its function, as bore diameters of different gun types varied in size. Lead balls had to be small enough to fit in the gun barrel, but large enough to produce the correct amount of windage (the space between the projectile and the bore of the barrel) to produce friction resulting in the bullet being shot out of the barrel. This size difference enables archaeologists to measure the diameter of a lead ball, compute its related caliber, and then match that to the caliber ranges for various gun types.

Estimates can be made for 18th century guns associated with certain caliber sizes of lead balls. Lead balls with a caliber of .69-.73 were shot from British Brown Bess muskets, which had a bore caliber of .75. British trade guns had a bore caliber of .59 and could shoot .56-.58 caliber balls. British trade gun pistols had a gun bore caliber of .56 and used .54-.55 caliber balls. French infantry guns and select French trade guns had bore calibers of .69 and shot lead balls ranging from .63-.67 caliber. French muskets had a bore caliber of .69, but used smaller balls ranging from .57 to .68 calibers (Elliott and Elliott 2009:116). These measurements show that the French musket ball sizes overlap with both the British trade gun lead ball sizes and the French infantry and trade guns, making identification of these more difficult. Rifles took smaller balls, measuring less than 0.60 inch in diameter /caliber but usually no smaller than 0.39 inch. Lead balls with diameters of less than 0.39 inch are usually buckshot (Sivilich 2017).

There were two lead balls that were too impacted to provide caliber measurements. Archaeologists used the Sivilich formula to estimate the calibers. The Sivilich formula is as follows: diameter in inches (caliber) = 0.2228 x (weight in grams). Simply put one takes the cube root of the musket ball's weight in grams and multiply it by 0.2228 to get the estimated diameter in inches (caliber) (Sivilich 2016; Scott et al. 2018:51). Four unusual lead balls in the assemblage appear to have been ammunition recycled into fishing weights. The first lead ball is slightly misshapen and has a diameter of 17.3 mm perpendicular to the hole and a diameter of 14.5 mm parallel to the hole. It has an estimated caliber of 0.68. The second lead ball has a diameter of 12.85 mm from hole to hole and is .60 caliber. The third fishing weight has a diameter of 11.7 mm from hole to hole and is .63 caliber. The fourth is .68 caliber and has a gang mold casting spur.

Figure 100 is a photograph of lead balls, gunflints and a friction primer from Old House. Table 17 details all 15 lead balls from the 2024 investigations. All but one were located during the controlled metal detection survey. One was located in a test unit.

Gunflints

Gunflints were necessary components of small arms from the mid-17th through mid-18th centuries. A gunflint was the chert (flint) rock mounted on the gun's hammer. When the shooter pulled the trigger it released the cock, or hammer, swinging it towards the gun barrel and knocking the gunflint into the frizzen. This sent sparks into the pan holding a small amount of gunpowder. The sparks ignited the gunpowder which in turn ignited, through the touch hole, the gunpowder charge in the barrel, sending the lead ball careening through the air. While 18th century guns were valuable, their use relied on the presence of a small gunflint. Without gunflints, the weapons would not fire, which meant the difference between survival or death on the frontier.

Gunflints were not mass-produced, rather each one was knapped into shape by an individual. Thomas Martin noted in the early 19th century that, "The whole operation of making a gun-flint is performed in less than one minute. A good workman is able to manufacture a thousand good chips, or scales, in a day, if the flint nodules be of a good quality: and in the same manner he can fashion five hundred gun-flints in a day; so that in the space of three days, he is able to cleave and finish a thousand gun-flints without further assistance" (Martin 1813:399). British gun flint producers packed the gunflints into sacks or tubs

Figure 100. Ammunition and related artifacts.

Lead Balls, Old House Plantation						
LN	**Dropped**	**Impacted**	**Recycled**	**Weight**	**Caliber**	**Presumed Weapon***
68	X			10.7	**0.48**	Rifle ball-prob not; .48 caliber
105	X			2	**0.31**	
148	X			1.5	**0.26**	Buck and ball cartridge
151	X			12.4	**0.54**	British trade gun/pistol
42		X		10.3	**0.57**	British trade gun or French musket
43		X		3.6		
49		X		22.8		
51		X		7.5	**0.43**	Rifle ball; .43 caliber
150		X		2.7	**0.31**	
226		X		17.9	**0.58**	British trade gun or French musket
250		X		1.8	**0.28**	
23			X	22.7	**0.68**	French musket
131			X	15.3	**0.60**	French musket
131			X	14.4	**0.63**	French Infantry guns & certain trade guns
209			X	16.7	**0.68**	French musket

Table 17. Lead balls (*Elliott and Elliott 2009:116).

of 5,000 to 20,000 flints each then transported them to merchants in large cities such as "…Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and London" who in turn shipped them to foreign markets, including colonial America (Skertchly 1879:34).

Three gunflints were in the 2024 assemblage from Old House Plantation. This included two grayish black English spall types and one unidentifiable dark gray English gunflint. All are fragments; therefore, the width measurements were estimates. One of the spall gunflints was made from local parachucla chert rather than typical European chert (Elliott and Cable 1994; Walsh et al. 2012). The two spall gunflints were recovered from Test Unit 1, with the parachucla chert fragment in Level 1 and the other fragment in Level 3. The unidentifiable spall or blade fragment was located during the controlled metal detecting survey.

Common gunflints that were used in the southeastern United States include the spall and blade, with bifacial gunflints less typical. Spall gunflints were usually gray flint/chert shaped like a capital "D". The straight ends of these gunflints consisted of a thick striking platform. Blade gunflints were made from honey-colored chert/flint and were rectangular with a flat, center area surrounded by a beveled edge on each side. French knappers produced blade gunflints that were considered superior in operation to the spalls. By the end of the American Revolution, British knappers had learned French knapping methods to produce these desirable gunflints. Bifacial gunflints occurred on occasion and were made by Native Americans and sometimes other who could not buy gunflints. These were made of local rock or European ballast (Elliott 2018).

Other Arms Items

One copper friction primer was documented. Friction primers were required to ignite mid-19th century cannons and are common in large numbers on Civil War sites (Manucy 1985). Immediately after cannon ignition, the remains of a primer are propelled several yards through the air, landing on the ground. The locations of friction primers provide critical information about artillery placement in a battle. In spite of 100 or more years of cultivation, friction primers remain near their location of firing.

Archaeologists recorded one silver-plated brass scabbard sleeve tip from the project, broken into two pieces that mend. The top is missing and the remainder of it was flattened and then cut. This appearance suggests recycling attempts. The artillery shell was the base of a Federal Hotchkiss shell (Melton and Pawl 1994:13 *Fig 2a7*). Hotchkiss shells were a type of two-piece ammunition that was invented in the mid-1850s and used in rifled artillery. They were reliable and

accurate, and used extensively during the American Civil War. The shell at the Old House Plantation had exploded, leaving the heavy base. Other more recent bullets included two copper jacket style that post-date the Civil War, possibly manufactured in the late 19th century. One impacted lead bullet post-dating the Civil War is also in the artifact assemblage. The survey located two buckshot, .33 and .35 caliber. The former retained its casting sprue from a gang mold. Four shotgun shell casings were documented, with two being modern. A third was a 16 gauge shell dated from 1912-1935 and has "REM-UMC No." "16" "SHURSHOT" stamped on the brass end plug reflecting its manufacture by the Union Metallic Corporation (Flayderman:1980). The oldest shotgun shell was manufactured after the Civil War from 1867 to 1874. The brass end of it was stamped "SH__ ING__". This is a 52 caliber carbine shell made for the U.S. government, when it was converting carbines from using rim to center fire cartridges (Flayderman 1980:168,173).

Clothing Class

There were 33 artifacts in this classification. They represent the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, as well as gender and ethnicity to some degree. Artifacts in this class included buckles, buttons, cufflinks, and miscellaneous other clothing-related items.

Buttons

Archaeologists recorded 23 buttons from the controlled metal detection survey. All are metal, with brass dominating (n=19) followed by pewter (n=2), aluminum (n=2), and tombac (n=1). These are characterized by South Type when appropriate (South 1977). Photographs of button examples are shown in Figure 101.

The most common button type in this assemblage is a stamped brass button usually having words and a design on the back. Eight of these were documented on the survey. This is known as Type 18 in South's button classification system and has a manufacturing date range of 1800-1865 (South 1977). Some of these buttons have additional characteristics that enabled a tighter date within this overall range. One of these is a Confederate States Artillery button that was originally designed for officers. That button measured 22.7 mm in diameter and was stamped on the reverse "HALFMANN & ___MONTGOMERY" for the firm Halfmann and Taylor, Montgomery, Alabama (Albert 1997:352, 39). Another Type 18 button measured 19.61 mm in diameter. It is a two piece button with an ornate leafy design on front and stamped on back "__ EXTRA__", the latter denoting an American-made button . The back retained its gilding. Another button in this category measured 18.2 mm in diameter. It is a flat button with a plain front. The reverse is indented and stamped, "IMPERIAL STANDARD" and has a flower or starburst design on it. This button was of British manufacture during the period 1810-1830. Archaeologists documented an 18.8 mm diameter button in this category that has a peaked front with ornate leaves and three flowers. The reverse contains two circles composed of dots. Another button is South's Type 18 category is a 16 mm diameter one with a broken shank. The back contains remnants of a gilt finish and is stamped, "Scofield Phelps & Co." Prior to December of 1822 the firm was knowns as "Scofield, Phelps, and Holmes", described as "Merchant Tailors" (*National Advocate* December 24, 1822). This firm dissolved on December 9, 1822 (*NY Evening Post* December 17, 1822). The drapers and tailor company changed its name again less than one year later to "Scofield, Phelps & Howard in 1823 as noted in an Augusta, Georgia newspaper from July of that year as shown in Figure 102 (*Augusta Chronicle* July 19, 1823). Based on this information, it appears that the button was manufactured between 1822 and 1823. Another button in South's Type 18 category is a 22.2 mm diameter button that is flat and has gold gilt. It has a plain front and is stamped "TREBLE GILT STANDARD COLOR" on the back. Another button measured 19.2 mm in diameter. It has a decorated front and the back is stamped, "RICH QUALITY", although ironically the button shank is no longer present. This button was made circa 1808-1821 (Albert 1977:55; Tice 1997). A 20.75 mm diameter button in this category also has gold gilt. It had a plain gold gilt front and a back stamped "N&C" and "__ TTLEBOROUGH". This button was manufactured from 1813 to 1828 by the R. Robinson & Co. in Attleborough, Massachusetts (Tice 1997:16).

Clothing Artifacts, buttons and cufflinks, metal (fronts and backs). Brass, South Type 10 (LN 107); Brass, cufflink (LN 4); Brass, South Type 9 (LN 196); Pewter, South Type 11 (LN 65); Tomback, South Type 7 (LN 182); Brass, South Type 18, Confederate States Artillery Officer Button (LN 277); Brass, South Type 18 (LN 177 and LN 218).

Figure 101. Buttons and cufflink.

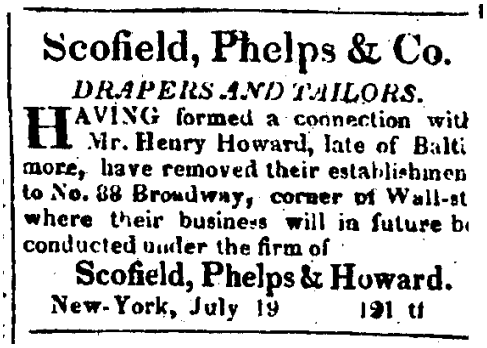

Scofield, Phelps & Co.
DRAPERS AND TAILORS.
HAVING formed a connection with Mr. Henry Howard, late of Baltimore, have removed their establishmen to No. 88 Broadway, corner of Wall-st where their business will in future be conducted under the firm of
Scofield, Phelps & Howard.
New-York, July 19 181 tf

Figure 102. Advertisement for tailor firm in Augusta, Georgia.

There are three South Type 7 buttons in the assemblage. This type is characterized by a metal button with a spun back and foot on eye in boss. This type of manufacture was common from 1760-1765. The first Type 7 is a brass button measuring 30 mm in diameter. It has a plain front and an iron attachment loop on the back. The next button in this category is a plain gilt button measuring 19.1 mm in diameter. The last button in this category has a diameter of 24.6 mm. It is made of tombac metal and has a plain face. Tombac was an brass alloy composed mostly of copper and lesser amounts of zinc that was popular in the second half of the 18th century through the early 19th century (Aultman and Grillo 2012:8-9).

The other buttons fall within South's Type 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 26, 30, and 32 categories. Type 8 buttons are flat brass disks with no decoration on the face and have a mold seam across the back onto which the eye is cast in place with its foot in boss. Their manufacturing period dates from 1760-1790. One South Type 8 button in the assemblage consists of a 15.1 mm diameter plain brass button. Type 9 buttons are flat brass disks, usually with hand-stamped face designs. They have a well-soldered eye with no foot and were made from 1785-1800. There are two of these Type 9 buttons from the 2024 investigations. One measures 30.3 mm in diameter and has a broken eye and plain face. The other is 18.3 mm in diameter and has a plain front and back. A third brass button is similar but not identical to the Type 9 style. Type 10 buttons have a cast domed disc with a U-shaped eye. The survey recovered one mutilated brass South Type 10 button, measuring 17.9 mm in diameter, its dome smashed and the eye attachment broken off. Another button has characteristics of Types 10 and 18, but no backmarks. This silver-plated button measures 16 mm in diameter and has an intricate geometric design of a single row of eight raised bumps mimicking jewel stones around the edge that were stamped and protruded from the button back. South Type 11 buttons are characterized as one-piece cast pewter buttons and were manufactured from 1750-1812. Two examples are in the assemblage. The first measures 16 mm in diameter. Its cast face has a debased Spanish coat of arms motif. The second example is undecorated and measures 22.2 mm in diameter. One button not identified by South Type is a plain, brass two- piece one with an iron shank. It measures 26.6 mm in diameter. South Type 26 buttons have a machine stamped brass face and a loose eye on the reverse. One U.S. Army Infantry button from Old House falls in this category. It is brass with a gold gilt front and measures 15.6 mm in diameter "SCOVILL CO/WATERBURY" backstamp. It is similar to Tice's button type G1215A70T, made from 1845 to 1865 (Tice 1997:111-112).

One white metal button from Old House is similar to a South Type 32 button, manufactured from 1837-1865 (Noël Hume 1985:90). The example in the assemblage, however, is aluminum and likely post-dates 1890. Aluminum was produced in laboratories as early as 1825 but it was extremely expensive in the mid-19th century and it was not commercially viable until about 1890 (Science 1889:260-265; Holmes 1936:236-239). Another white metal button in the assemblage is a stamped, four-hole button with the raised stamping, "PAT APPLIED". Another white metal button from Old House is similar to South Type 30. It is a two piece, four-hole button stamped "BLUE STER__" that likely post-dates 1890.

Cufflinks

Cufflinks were worn by upper class gentlemen in the early and mid-18th century and were quite popular by the late 18th century. In the 19th century they gained popularity among middle class gentlemen, who sought to emulate the wealthy (Sugama 2023). The examples from Old House were manufactured in the 18th or possibly early 19th century. Cufflinks were not only functional, but served as a status symbol. The fancier the cufflink and the more expensive the materials, the more wealth and status they conveyed. For example, designs on silver or gold cufflinks were higher status than plain brass cufflinks. Archaeologists excavated three brass cufflinks during the project. The

Figure 103. Clothing artifacts.

first is a linked pair from one sleeve (See previously cited Figure 101). It consists of two round cast brass discs with a geometric decoration. Both discs measure 13.2 mm in diameter. The second cufflink is one round undecorated gold-gilt brass disc measuring 12.7 mm in diameter. The third cufflink is similar to the second, except it is smaller, measuring 12.9 mm in diameter.

Buckles

Of the multiple buckles located during the survey, only one was clothing-related. It is an 18th century shoe buckle midsection (where the tang was housed) (Figure 103). It was cast brass or Pinchbeck metal and has a linear geometric design on the front (Elliott et al. 2021:228). Shoe buckles were both functional and a status-symbol. Silver buckles denoted wealthy wearers. Brass buckles were more common and iron buckles were lower status. Decorated buckles cost more than their plain counterparts (Abbitt 1973).

Other Clothing Group Artifacts

Figure 103, already cited, contains examples of other clothing artifacts. Two brass suspender parts are included in this assemblage. The first is a suspender strap adjuster. The front has a stamped, geometric pattern and the reverse provided a begin date of manufacture, as it is stamped "PAT May 2 1900". The second suspender part has an older begin date and is stamped "PATENTED July 25 1867".

One dark blue–to-black colored glass bead was located in Test Unit 1, Level 1. It is a drawn cane, faceted bead measuring 6 mm long and 6 mm in diameter. Blue beads have been excavated in African American contexts. Black beads and jewelry is often associated with Victorian period mourning. Archaeologists recovered this bead in the area with a strong colonoware and African/African-American presence.

Thimbles were used to protect the finger in sewing, especially when pushing a needle through thick fabric or leather. They were used by men and women throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and longer. Thimbles have been recovered from civilian sites as well as soldiers' camps occupied during the American Revolution and during the Civil War. Archaeologists recovered one brass thimble that is 18.9 mm tall and has a diameter of 17.6 mm.

Two other clothing artifacts are in this category. An aluminum stud was recorded with a diameter of 15.8 mm. Aluminum became popular in manufacturing after 1890 (*Science* 1889:260-265; Holmes 1936:236-239). One snap was a more recent clothing artifact dating to the early to mid-20th century.

Furniture Class

Archaeologists analyzed 15 artifacts in this classification. Examples are illustrated in Figure 104. These included six upholstery tacks. Such tacks are often brass with faceted heads. The ones in this assemblage are all iron, with five being wrought and one unidentifiable square. They ranged in length from 14.9 mm to 19.3 mm. These tacks were used on furniture upholstery or chests as a decorative way to adhere cloth and/or leather to the item. There were three furniture drawer-pull hardware pieces documented during the controlled metal detecting survey. This included a brass, silver plated handle made in the Chippendale "Swan neck" style. It measured 90.8 mm long and 39.6 mm wide. This fancy handle dates to the 18th century and later. Both ends are broken. Another brass handle in this group also is broken at both ends. It measured 26.3 mm long and 17.9 mm wide and is ornate. The third handle consists of a brass loop (broken) with a partial wrought iron nail attachment. It measured 39.3 m long and 15.3 mm wide. It was made in the 18th century. Two very ornate cast brass rosettes may have been furniture handles or decorative elements mounted flush on furniture. These ornate flower brass pieces are identical to another one in the Rusty and Oregon Cooler collection (Figure 105). The two rosettes excavated in 2024 measured 44 mm in diameter, and one is bent in half. The unbent one has a narrow, solid cylindrical shaft. The decorative rosettes are indicative of high economic status. Another furniture item in the collection is the iron housing for a small furniture castor. A small piece of brass bed hardware is in this class. One small, broken brass hinge in the assemblage measured over 28.1 mm long and 13.7 mm wide. One copper artifact may represent a clock part. It was a thin, flat trapezoid with two small notches, two dimples, two possible mounting holes, and one larger hole. It measured 39.9 mm long and the width ranged from 6.3 mm to 12. 1 mm.

Personal Class

Artifacts in this category recovered from the Old House Plantation included a key, a pocket knife, coins, and jewelry (Figure 106). All were located during the controlled metal detector survey except the key found in Test Unit 3, Level 2 and one relatively modern earring from Test Unit 4, Level 1. The key is a wrought iron "skeleton" type with an overall length of 57.3 mm. It fits a keyhole width of 8.3 mm and has a loop handle. Another personal item documented was the brass butt end of a buck knife. It was made in the 18th century. There were eight coins documented from the site, three of which were modern. The latter includes a 1980 U.S. penny with a Denver mint mark, another penny in poor condition with a post-1981 date, and a U.S. dime with the date of 2000. Several additional modern coins were not recovered. Of the four that were recovered, there were two copper U.S. "Indian head" pennies, one stamped 1899 and the other 1902. Another penny was a U.S. Wheat penny dated 1919. It had no mint mark, indicated it was minted in Philadelphia. Two silver coins are in the assemblage. One is a Spanish half reale that measured 17.9 mm in diameter. It is from Mexico and was stamped "HISPAN.ET IND". The coin dates to 1773 under the reign of King Charles IV (Cujah and Michael 2010). Someone punched a small hole in it historically to wear around their neck or ankle. Africans and African Americans wore talisman to ward off evil or bring them luck. Sometimes, when available these talisman were coins, with a silver coin being the best. The other silver coin is a ½ real that measured 16.4 mm in diameter and has a 1836 Mexico City mint mark. The front has a "Republica Mexico" eagle and the reverse "__1836 M" with sunrays. This coin was badly bent (Cujah and Michael 2010).

Figure 104. Furniture artifacts.

Figure 105. Rosette furniture hardware in the Rusty and Oregon Cooler Collection.

Test Unit 4, Level 1 yielded one gold plated earring and made for a pierced ear. This piece of jewelry has "__ATI CHINA" stamped on the interior. This mark indicates the piece was manufactured in China. Trade between the United States and China developed during the Nixon administration. This artifact dates to the 1970s or later and likely is not associated with the 1965 excavation.

Other older jewelry pieces recovered from Old House include an oval brass pin measuring 16.6 mm long, 22.1 mm wide, and 1.3 mm thick. It is missing the pin attachment on the back, and a brass jewelry fragment that likely held a stone or other attachment. It measured 93.9 mm long and 84.9 mm wide.

A fourth jewelry item dates to the 20th century and it has a notable history. It is a DAR brooch with loop attachments for wearing it as a necklace. It measures 39.1 mm long and 26.9 mm wide. The pin is 14K gold and platinum. It has a wheel design with 13 stars and a draped flag. Traces of the blue enameling are still present on the front. A diamond occupies the center of the pin. The words around it read "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION". It has this maker's mark on the reverse "JEC&Co". The back is engraved "Ethel B. Gullans 460014". It was located west-southwest of the southwestern corner of the cemetery (Figure 107). The general location where this DAR pin was found formerly contained a set of wooden bleachers that were used for memorial ceremonies related to the Thomas Heyward, Jr. grave.

One of the project volunteers and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Jim Closson, was able to access the DAR membership number database to identify the engraved membership number on the pin back. He then conducted extensive, research to follow the trail of numerous documents that told the story of how and when the pin came to the Old House Plantation site. The following information is based on an article by Jim, which has more details (Closson 2025).

The membership number belonged to Ethel Bennett Gullans. Jim learned that her nickname was Mimi and she was born in Illinois on October 27, 1899. Mimi married Charles Sophus Gullans in North Dakota in 1921. They had two children Lorre (born circa 1927), and Charles (born in 1929) and lived in Minnesota. After the children grew up Mimi and her husband moved to Sun City, Arizona. Mimi died in an automobile accident on October 25, 1977. At this time, her adult son Charles Gullans was living in Los Angeles and her adult daughter Lorre Mehlinger was in Massachusetts. Jim's research located a 1997 birth announcement for Lorre's grandson that indicated that Lorre had moved previously and was by that time living in Sun City, Arizona. Lorre was living in Bluffton, South Carolina by 2000, and likely moved there after the birth of her grandson. Interestingly Lorre, like her mother Mimi, was a member of the DAR. By 2000 Lorre had been a DAR member for 37 years. Lorre died on November 29, 2004, leaving her son and grandson. Jim was able to locate her grandson (Mimi's great grandson) and in turn Lorre's son. Those conversations revealed that Mimi had polio and never visited South Carolina. Lorre, however, had moved nearby to Bluffton and visited the Old House Plantation site and grave of Thomas Heyward, Jr. and that is how the pin came to be lost at the site and discovered by archaeologists decades later. The pin may be returned to the family members as determined by Jasper County (Closson 2025).

Personal Artifacts, metal. Coin (pierced), silver, Spanish, minted in Mexico, 1773 (LN 67); Coin, silver, Mexican minted in Mexico, 1836 (LN 88); Pin, brass front and back (LN 274); Ring, jewelry, brass front and side (LN 22); Key, iron (LN 262).

Figure 106. Personal artifacts.

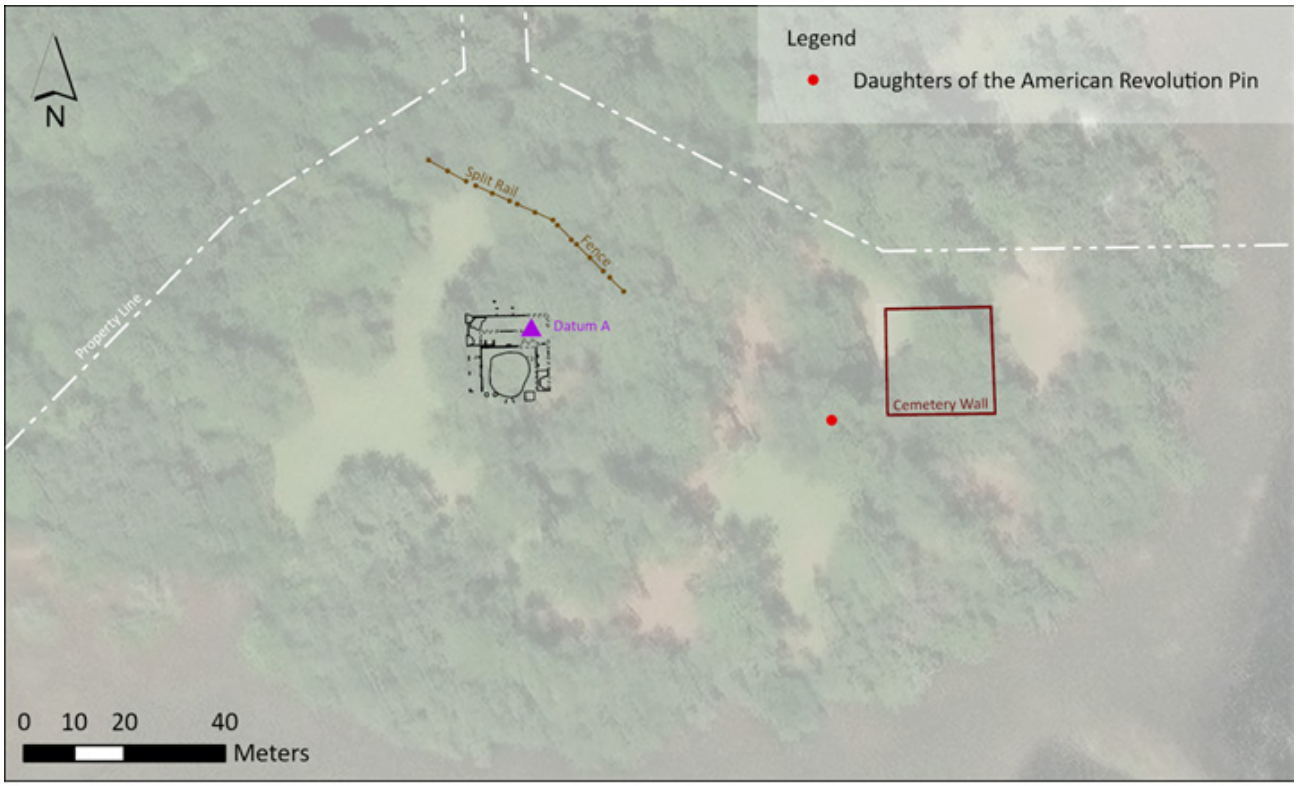
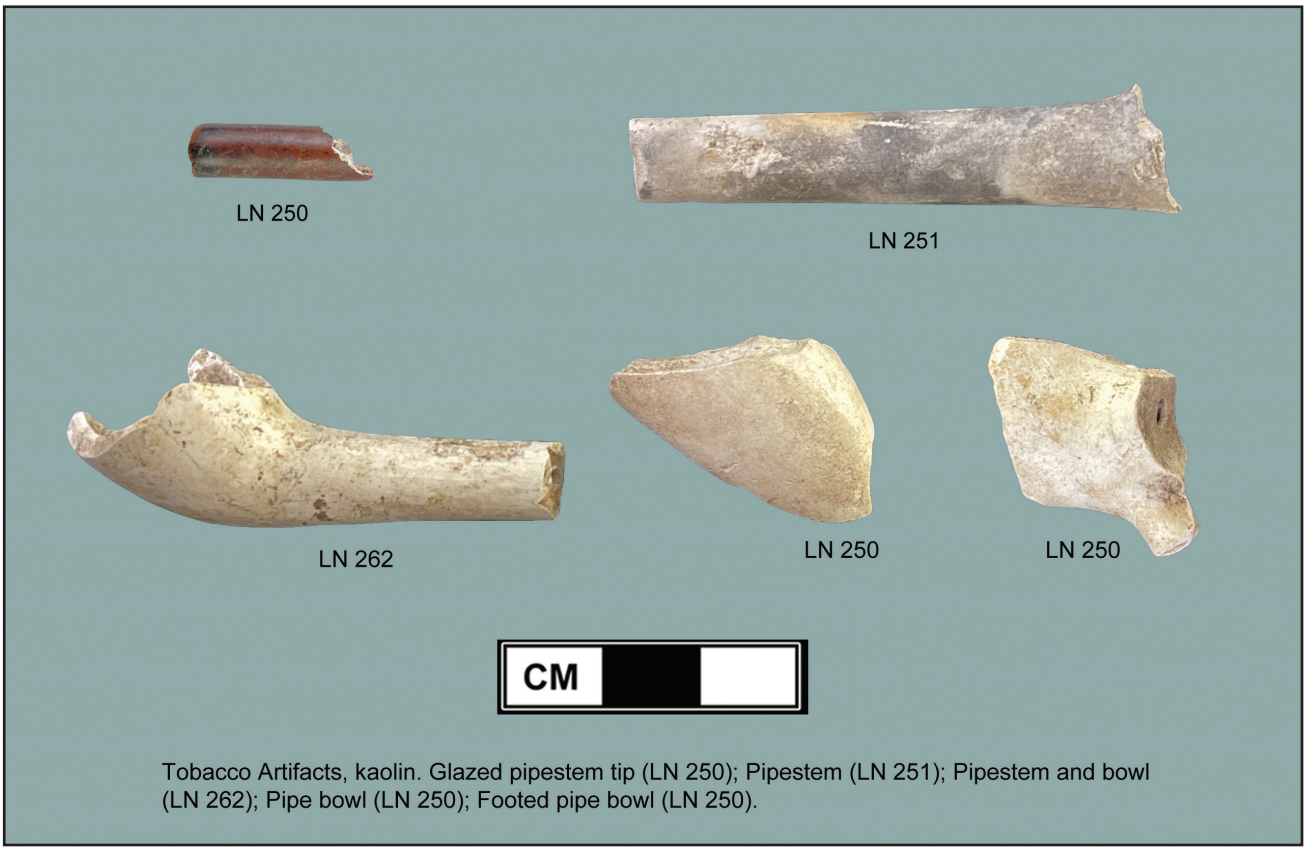


Figure 107. Location of DAR pin (top) and pin front and back (bottom).



Tobacco Artifacts, kaolin. Glazed pipestem tip (LN 250); Pipestem (LN 251); Pipestem and bowl (LN 262); Pipe bowl (LN 250); Footed pipe bowl (LN 250).

Figure 108. Tobacco artifacts.

Tobacco Class

The act of smoking tobacco pipes was a popular activity throughout the 16th - early 19th centuries. The most popular pipes were made in Europe from white clay. These are routinely called kaolin pipes, although the raw material is white ball clay found in Europe (Walker 1971:19). England produced a large number of clay tobacco pipes and many of these were exported to America. Pipe makers in Holland, Ireland, and Scotland also manufactured and exported thousands of kaolin pipes. The white clay pipes were fairly delicate, as their fragmentary remains on archaeological sites testify.

Archaeologists documented 35 clay pipe fragments at Old House, a few of which are shown in Figure 108. All except one were recovered from test units. One fragment consists of part of the pipe bowl/pipe stem. It is the shape of Noël Hume's Type 18 pipe, which has a manufacture date of 1720-1820 (Noël Hume 1985: 303, *Fig. 97*). It was located in Test Unit 3, Level 2. Another pipe bowl fragment has a foot with no decoration, and may date to the mid-18th century. A third stem/bowl fragment has a foot and the bowl has a molded decoration on it. One pipe stem end piece had a rim of glaze around it at the end that would be placed in the mouth. Tobacco pipe stem dates were not determined due to the low sample size.

Activities Class

Activities Group artifacts cover a broad spectrum of artifacts related to work, play, and utilitarian events. Archaeologists documented 187 artifacts in this class. Recovered artifacts included scrap metals, ballast pebbles and rocks, agricultural and transportation objects, recreational artifacts, and a variety of other items. These are detailed below.

Scrap Metals

Scrap metals such as melted lead and pewter can be the result of several activities. Melted lead appears on

18th and early 19th century military camp sites when soldiers are making round ball bullets by melting lead and pouring it into bullet molds. This often leaves evidence such as partially melted lead, lead scrap, balls with the casting nipples still intact, and reject miscast balls not yet re-melted. In addition to Revolutionary War sites, industrial sites can contain large amounts of lead from a variety of activities related to manufacturing and shipping. A total of eight lead scraps in various shapes were recorded. This included two pieces that were flattened, with one of them also rolled and cut. One lead scrap is curled. Another is folded complexly after being flattened, then bent on one end and folded on two short edges, and cut on the two long edges. One lead scrap had been hammered into a cube with rounded ends. Three other pieces of lead were melted and then cast into water.

Pewter is discussed here in relation to its use as material for recycling. Most pewter documented in 2024, including spoons, appears to have been associated with recycling. No complete pewter artifacts were recovered.

In the 18th century Pewter ware was produced Europe and America (Montgomery 1978; Laughlin 1981; Barkin 1988). Pewterer Cornelius Bradford advertised his wares in a 1765 Pennsylvania newspaper. His products included, "All sorts of pewter ware, viz. dishes and plates of all sizes, basons, tankards, quarts and pint mugs, porringers tea-pots and sugar pots, collenders, bed pans, stool pans, half pint and gill tumblers, wine measures, salt sellers, spoons, milk pots, pint and half pint dram bottles, slop bowls, and alls sorts of other pewter (*Pennsylvania Journal* 1765:1).

Archaeologists rarely recover complete pewter items on historic sites in eastern North America. Bedell (2000:226) notes the absence of pewter plates on archeological sites in Delaware, but he notes that historical data from probate records from 1740s and 1750s in Kent County, Delaware reveal that pewter dishes are listed in more than 75 percent of the inventories, including "those of poor families." Probate inventories from Kent County from 1740-1769 show that from 78-96 percent of inventories list substantial amounts of pewter (Bedell 2000:227, Table 2).

A similar study by Martin (1989:1-27) of pewter tableware in Albemarle County, Virginia examined the frequency of pewter listed in probate inventories. She also explored consumer preference for pewter through the eighteenth century. Her data demonstrated the prevalence of pewter in households of all economic levels. She also noted the continued prevalence of pewter plates in households even after the advent of creamware and other less expensive alternatives to pewter. Martin considers pewter as a "missing artifact" in the archaeological record.

The topic of pewter and pewterers in Charleston and the surrounding South Carolina low country has received little scholarly attention. All throughout the 18th century Charleston merchants received finished pewter goods from Great Britain. Many newspaper advertisements attest to their importation. One September, 1740 Charleston newspaper advertised imported, "pewter plates, dishes and spoons" (*South Carolina Gazette* 1740). Historical documentation of pewter wares made in Charleston is more elusive. One example is pewterer Francis Henricks, who advertised in April, 1771, soon after his arrival in South Carolina, that he had opened his, "pewtery business". His advertisement also stated that, "he will allow 2 s. 6 d. a Pound for old Pewter" (*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* 1771:3).

Like lead, pewter is a soft metal with a low melting point of just over 449° F (Colonial Sense 2025). Old, worn, and damaged pewter could be reworked or melted and recast. In addition to plates, pewter was also made into spoons, bowls, and mugs. This was done by pouring molten pewter into molds, hammering pewter into shape, or turning pewter on a lathe. Prior to 1800 casting was the most common manufacturing technique in America. Initially pewter was an alloy of tin with much smaller amounts of copper and lead which made the vessels stronger. By the late 18th century, the lead was omitted and pewter was made from "Britannia metal" - tin, copper, and antimony. This recipe created a harder vessel, and as importantly, resulted in a shinier product more closely imitating silver (Goyne 1965:160-196; Colonial Sense 2025).

Pewter plates were used most often by the artisans and shopkeeper class of society as a display of status until about 1825 when relatively inexpensive

whiteware ceramic plates replaced pewter (Colonial Sense 2025). Upper class gentry had pewter but most frequently used their silver dishes and utensils when desiring to showcase their wealth. Those on the lowest socio-economic stratum, such as poor people and the enslaved used wooden plates rather than pewter ones.

Twelve pewter scrap fragments were recorded during the survey. These included seven melted pieces, two with accidental fabric impression imprinted on them when they were still molten. One was a melted blob of white metal within the bowl of a wrought iron spoon. It is a clear indication of using an iron spoon to melt and recycle pewter or lead scrap into a functional item. It was recovered in Test Unit 4. Two other pewter fragments were flattened, with one a disk that was also cut up. One piece of pewter is rectangular and thin, and chopped on three sides.

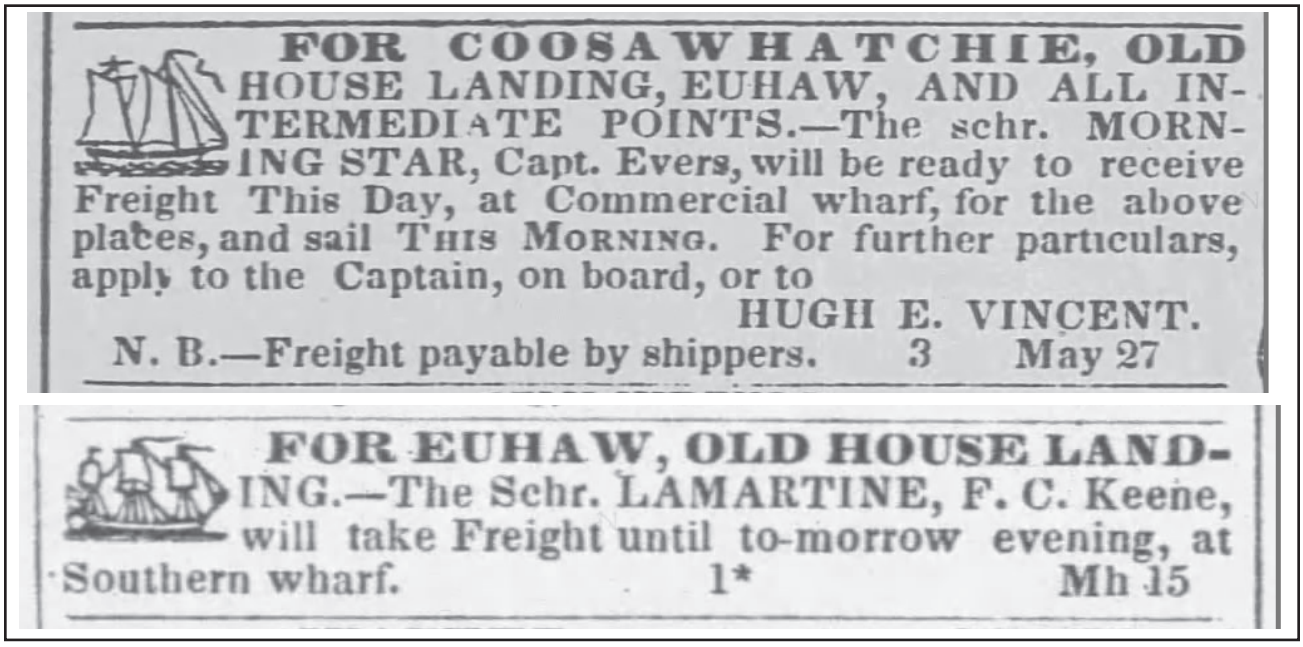
Ballast

Ballast stone pebbles and small ballast stone appear in the Activities Group, but most are very small. The presence of these stones, even in small quantities and sizes suggest that they were brought on to the site since they do not occur naturally there. The black chert/flint stones arrived in the ports of Charleston and Beaufort on ships as ballast, and on smaller vessels using the myriad waterways of the Carolina low country, including Euhaw Creek, along with the plantation wharfs and docks. Ballast rock and pebbles were eagerly used by coastal residents for construction, infilling, and other purposes.

Maritime

It is likely that a variety of vessels came to and left the dock at Old House Plantation in the 18th century. Later, the vessels were documented frequently in shipping news in the local newspapers. Schooners and sloops docked at Heyward's Old House plantation on Euhaw Creek to transport cargo in the mid-19th century, both before and after the Civil War, as noted in several Charleston newspaper advertisements (*Charleston Mercury* 1852:3; *Charleston Daily News* 1867b, 1870a-b).

Hugh E. Vincent advertised in September, 1852 that the schooners *Charles Edmonston*, *Hugh E. Vincent*, *William & John,* and *Morning Star* were providing shipping services to "Euhaw, Parker's Landing, Heyward's Mill, their vicinity, and all intermediate points on the route" (*Charleston Mercury* 1852:3). The schooner *Morning Star*, commanded by Captain Evers, provided shipping services to Old House Landing, Euhaw and all intermediate points in May, 1854 (Figure 109 *Charleston Mercury* 1854:3). The


FOR COOSAWHATCHIE, OLD HOUSE LANDING, EUHAW, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—The schr. MORNING STAR, Capt. Evers, will be ready to receive Freight This Day, at Commercial wharf, for the above places, and sail THIS MORNING. For further particulars, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
HUGH E. VINCENT.
N. B.—Freight payable by shippers. 3 May 27

FOR EUHAW, OLD HOUSE LANDING.—The Schr. LAMARTINE, F. C. Keene, will take Freight until to-morrow evening, at Southern wharf. 1* Mh 15

Figure 109. Examples of shipping traffic at Old House Landing advertised in Charleston newspapers in 1854 (top) and 1852 (bottom).

schooner *Morning Star*, "with her Sails, Tackle and Apparel, about thirty tons; carrying capacity about 2500 bushels Rice" was sold in a mortgage foreclosure in Charleston on July 20, 1868 (*Charleston Daily News* 1868:3). The schooner *Lamartine*, captained by F.C. Keene, was another vessel that advertised freight shipping service to Old House Landing and the Euhaw in November, 1852 (also Figure 109 *Charleston Daily Courier* 1852:3).

In the years following the Civil War smaller vessels, including the sloops *Ursula* and *Emerald,* hauled agricultural products from Euhaw Creek to Charleston. In December, 1867, the sloop *Ursula* hauled, "400 bushels Rough Rice and 2 bales S I [Sea Island] Cotton" to cotton merchants Roper and Stoney (*Charleston Daily News* 1867b:4). In December, 1869, the sloop *Swan* transported, "12 bags sea island cotton and sundries" from Euhaw to the Charleston cotton merchants Fraser and Dill and Frost and Adger (*Charleston Daily News* 1870a:4). In April, 1870 the sloop *Emerald's* cargo consisted of 17 bags of Sea Island cotton to the Charleston cotton merchants Frost and Adger, and J. Colcock and Company. Adger, Colcock, Dill, and Fraser were Charleston cotton merchants in the 1850s (*Charleston Daily News* 1870b:4; Bagget 1851:2, 26, 34, 44). The persistence of these cotton brokers operating in Charleston both before and after the American Civil War is interesting. The Charleston shipping news attests to the downsizing from schooners to sloops in serving the Euhaw Creek planters, and this vessel traffic coincided with the shift from hauling rice to Sea Island cotton from the Euhaw Creek plantations. As a result of these shifts in shipping modes before and after the war, the Old House Landing as a key transshipment point drifted into obscurity and by the last quarter of the 19th century Old House landing was no longer mentioned in Charleston's shipping news.

Archaeologists documented two artifacts at Old House specific to maritime use. This included a copper nail and a kevel (Figure 110). Copper nails were used most often in ship construction due to the fact that, unlike iron nails, they did not rust when the vessel was repeatedly in and out of water as it traversed high and low tides. An iron kevel, or cleat was uncovered at the site. Kevels were mounted on vessels as well as on docks and wharfs. Ropes wrapped in a "figure 8" around the kevel's prongs kept a vessel securely moored. The recovered kevel has two attachment holes, one with an intact bolt and nut still in place. The cleat measured 280 mm (11 in) long and 43.5 mm (1.7 in) wide. It weighed 1,264 g. (2.8 lbs). It is estimated that the kevel could have anchored a 35-40 ft boat (Rene' Folse Jr., retired Port Engineer, personal communication February 5, 2025). This kevel could have secured sloops and smaller schooners that docked at the Old House Landing.

Agriculture/Transportation

Not surprisingly for a thriving rice plantation, archaeologists documented several agricultural and transportation-related artifacts at the site. Figure 111 shows examples of some of these, along with other activities-related artifacts. Agricultural activities are represented by portions of three hoes all wrought by a blacksmith and in poor shape. One hoe is in a style pre-dating 1790. An iron plow part, plowshare, and a cultivator tine were also documented. Other tools recorded included a relatively modern hammer and two iron wedges, the latter used to split wood. There are two iron weights that appear to be for balance scales, although one may have been a gate-weight as mentioned previously in the GIS map section of this report. One weighs 467 g (1.03 lbs). It is cylindrical with no hole for attachment. The other weighs 181.2 g (0.4 lbs). Other tools include two axes, a wrought drill bit or gimlet fragment, and an unidentifiable triangular iron tool tip. It is somewhat possible that the latter is a bayonet tip, or it could be a small portion of a triangular file. Its size and condition makes identification problematic. One of the axes was hand wrought in the "Anglo-American Style", which began in approximately 1715 (Sloane 1964:11).

Transportation related activity artifacts include the wrought iron tread from a wagon wheel. Two pieces of wagon hardware uncovered are both cast brass guides for the reins of a wagon or buggy. Both have threaded bolts that are missing the top loop and are broken on both ends. Five plain, brass "D" buckles are hardware from animal harnesses/saddles/accoutrements. All buckles are missing their tangs. One animal bell made from sheet iron/tin is in this assemblage. It is small for a cowbell, measuring approximately 59 mm tall by 43 mm wide. The bell has the clapper but may have

Figure 110. Maritime artifacts, before conservation.

Figure 111. Activities artifacts, before conservation.

gotten lost from the animal because it is missing the attachment loop. The base of a recovered wrought iron stirrup fragment is similar to Style #18 in Neumann and Kravic (1989:157) that dates to the Revolutionary War period.

Other artifacts of an industrial nature, which may or may not be related to maritime activities, include 2 machine parts, 2 large bolts (1 brass, 1 wrought iron), 1 large nut and 1 washer. One machine part consists of a handmade brass bushing type bearing. In the middle it has an angled shaft with a round end. Another artifact is a brass object that appears to have a ratchet for a shaft turned by a gear. It may be a machine or clock part. Three barrel straps were documented. These were originally parts of wooden barrels used to transport goods, often on vessels. Barrel straps were also re-purposed for other uses if the wooden part of the barrel was no longer sound.

Recreation

A small number of artifacts attributable to recreational activities have been documented. One scrap piece of pewter was cut on all four sides and had an aborted cut along the middle edge. It may have been a handmade gaming piece that was not completed. Fishing may be a recreational or a subsistence activity. It is placed in the recreation category for convenience, but with the clear recognition that in the back country fishing often was a major source of the diet, particularly among subsistence small-scale farmers and the enslaved. Fish may have served as a complement to the diet of the wealthy. There were four unusual fishing weights recorded and some or all of them may have been recycled from lead musket balls. All had holes extending completely through the ball. These are discussed more in the Arms Classification above.

Another recreation item included a musical instrument part. The controlled metal detection survey uncovered a brass reed plate. It measured 58.9 mm in length. It was broken at the width and the extant portion measured 14.8 mm wide. It was 1.9 mm thick. This reed plate is probably not from a harmonica or accordion. It is possibly 19th century and is handmade.

Other Activities Artifacts

Three padlocks were discovered during the controlled metal detection survey at Old House. One is the cut brass interior housing for a padlock that probably dates to the 19th century. The other two are iron padlocks. One of these was an iron lever padlock similar to #40 (Arnall 1977:23). The other is an iron, oblong, heart-shaped padlock with a brass keyhole escutcheon for a skeleton key. It is also an iron lever padlock, but similar to #4, #6, and #61 in Arnall (1977:19, 25).

Analysis of the Old House collection revealed four pieces of worked bottle glass that were classified as tools. Glass breaks in conchoidal fractures; therefore, it can be knapped into shapes in a similar way that chert stones can be knapped into stone tools. The thickest part of a bottle, especially an 18th century blown bottle, was the base. On occasion skilled individuals without means, money, or easy access to supplies could take advantage of discarded, broken bottles by knapping small tools out of the glass. These tools included scrapers and blades for scraping hides, vegetables, or other materials and blades for cutting various items. Glass tools could be made to be used repeatedly, or could be merely flakes removed from the bottle or core to be used expediently for a single task – much like the break-away blades of modern inexpensive razor knives. Poor colonists living in the back country, the enslaved, and Native Americans would have been most likely to make and use glass tools. There are four glass artifacts in this category recovered from the site. One is a unifacial tool from Test Unit 1, Level 1. It was from an amber bottle that was blown. Another consists of a bifacially worked glass flaked tool from the base of a dark green blown bottle recovered from Test Unit 1, Level 2. Another glass unifacial tool from a dark olive green bottle was documented in a metal detector hit.

Native American Artifact Class

The presence of indigenous artifacts demonstrate that the project area was used by non-Europeans and non-Africans far earlier than the time of the Heyward family occupation. Tools and ceramics indicate that American Indians were living in the area, at least seasonally, hundreds of years prior to Daniel

Heyward's settlement. The tools reveal that small indigenous groups were also hunting in the area and using whatever limited sources of rock were available to craft their hunting weapons. The stone and clay artifacts recovered from the 2024 archaeological investigations area discussed below.

Stone Tools

Lithics recovered from the site were created by indigenous people using Parachucla chert. This rock type comes from a geologic formation known as the Parachucla Formation lying in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. This formation consists of greenish grey shales and mudstones outcropping on the Savannah River (Elliott and Cable 1994; Walsh et al 2012). The worked stone assemblage from the Old House Plantation site contained 123 artifacts made from Parachucla chert. This included a core (n=1), flakes (n=2), and shatter (n=120). The two projectile points/knives and a small number of flakes were not made from Parachucla chert, but from a different, light-colored chert, or in one case, quartzite. The majority of all shatter contained no cortex (n=103) in contrast to shatter with any amount of cortex (n=17). This strongly suggests that American Indians brought parachucla chert to the site in smaller pieces, already knapped from the larger rocks that had the cortex, or "outer skin" still present. This would indicate that they are making the tools from preforms on the site. The small number of thinning flakes and other flakes suggest that lithic activity is not solely related to sharpening existing tools.

Archaeologists excavated two light colored chert projectile points (spearpoints or knives). One was the basal fragment from a triangular point that measured 20 mm across the base. The fragment was 26.8 mm long and 7.1 m thick. This point was probably made and used in the Late Woodland period, from 600-900 A.D. The other was a stemmed point with its length broken. The broken portion was 17.06 mm long, which included a stem length of 8.96 mm. It measured 21.54 m wide and 8.02 mm thick. This is an unspecified Woodland point, likely knapped between 1000 B.C. and 900 AD.

Clay Pottery

A small number of American Indian pottery sherds (n=30) were documented in the 2024 archaeological investigations at Old House Plantation. Many of those sherds were small to residual in size, hampering identification of type and vessel form. All sherds were sand tempered.

Archaeologists recovered one punctate, zoned sherd similar to Carrabelle Punctate and Weeden Island punctate dating to the Middle to Late Woodland period (200-700 A.D).

Women Potters made Carrabelle Punctate pottery by using a variety of tools, such as reeds, bones, and even their own fingernails to make impressions (punctates) on the wet clay pots. They often made zones of these depressions, frequently starting near the vessel rims and working down the vessel neck. Weeden Island Punctate is similar to Carrabelle Punctate. Weeden Island Punctate is sand tempered with triangular or fine dotted punctates. The designs were made in an assortment of zoned shapes such as circles, triangles, scrolls, and meanders. Female potters marked the end or segmentation of lines with either punctations made by hollow reeds or deep, rounded punctations. Weeden Island Punctate vessels were made in a variety of forms including jars (simple and short-collared), open bowls, cylindrical beakers, and the most common, flattened, globular bowls. Thick rims terminated at the end of walls that were incurvate, flared out, or straight (UGA 2025 b).

Chapter 6. Interpreting Old House Through Archaeology

The 2024 LAMAR Institute archaeological investigations at the Old House Plantation uncovered a diverse range of artifacts at documented locations across the site and recorded specific features and stratigraphic sequences in test units. This information combined with additional artifactual and historical research contributes to a number of new discoveries. These are detailed and interpreted below.

The "Smokehouse" at Old House Plantation

Limited excavation in 2024 at the area termed "the smokehouse" by archaeologist Miller in 1965 yielded important contradictory information to this hypothesis. While the 2024 excavation strongly suggests that there was a structure here adjacent to the surface pile of handmade bricks, the types of artifacts uncovered confirm that it was a dwelling, not a smokehouse. This and additional archaeological evidence regarding house construction, occupants, and dates is detailed below.

Examining 18th Century Smokehouses

Smokehouses were most commonly constructed of wood. Examples of 18th century smokehouses in Halifax County, Virginia were square or rectangular and ranged in size as follows: 12 ft by 12 ft, 12 ft by 10 ft, 12 ft by 8 ft, 10 ft by 10 ft, 8 ft by 8 ft, and the largest at 16 ft by 16 ft (Olmert 2005:3). A 1795 description of a smokehouse on a plantation in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania provides these useful details:

> *"…smoker for bacon, hams, etc. is a room about twelve feet square, built of dry wood, a fireplace in the middle, the roof conical, with nails in the rafters to hang meat intended to be smoaked. In this case a fire is made on the floor in the middle of the building in the morning, which it is not necessary to renew during the day. This is done for four or five days successively. The vent for the smoke is through the crevasses of the boards… If the walls are of stone, or greenwood, the meat is apt to mould"* (Cooper in Olmert 2005: 4).

The heat and smoke remove the water from the meat. Salting the meat prior to putting it in a smokehouse facilitated water removal. Smoking often required two weeks to be successful. The interior walls of smokehouses accumulated a layer of creosote from years of smoke deposition, making them appear "black and shiny, like the oily-feathered back of a grackle" (Olmert 2005:5). Wooden smokehouse had a life expectancy of approximately one century, as the water in the cells of the timbers were slowly replaced with salt resulting in soft wood (Olmert 2005:5).

The surface brick pile at Miller's smokehouse location is indicative of a chimney fall. Smokehouses traditionally did not have chimneys, as the goal of the structure was to cure meat by exposing it to heat and smoke from a smoldering fire and coals. A chimney would defeat the purpose by venting smoke and heat out of the building. If this was a chimney, then it was not for a smokehouse. (Future excavations could determine if there is any firebox or chimney foundation beneath or near the surface brick pile.) The present-day brick pile does not appear to represent a fallen building wall, as too few bricks are present. It is possible that the bricks represent redeposition and were originally located elsewhere. If so, it is unlikely that they were transported far or relocated for reuse in a structure, given their crumbly nature. This would have been particularly true for a structure that was to be used by wealthy individuals (who were responsible for the use and disposal of pricy ceramics at this location).

Smokehouses generally contained only artifact types associated with smoking and curing meat. These types of artifacts, along with architectural hardware associated with the building can find their way into the archaeological record. Smokehouses did not have windows, hence no window glass. They did

not have chimneys, hence no large amount of brick present on wooden structures. Few smokehouses have been described in detail by archaeologists. Limited excavations in 2015 at Gascoigne Bluff in Glynn County, Georgia examined a structure interpreted as a smokehouse. This interpretation was based, in part , on the presence of five curved iron artifacts identified as meat hooks, black greasy and ashy soil found within the tabby structure, and the lack of window glass (Meranda 2016:40-41). The author also points the relative paucity of ceramics to suggest a smokehouse rather than a dwelling. The greasy, ashy soil gives more credence to a smokehouse interpretation than the artifacts identified as meat hooks, which appear identical to clenched nails used in or removed from structures.

Archaeological Data Refuting the "Smokehouse" Designation at OHP

Historic artifacts from Test Unit 3 excavated at this location consisted of domestic items used in a house during daily life, such as historic ceramics (n=122) and bottle glass (n=59) (Table 18). In addition, archaeologists recovered 22 pieces of window glass and 18 tobacco pipe fragments from Test Unit 3 and 2 pieces of table glass. Smokehouses did not have windows or large amount of ceramics, especially decorated ceramic forms and table wares. Likewise, smokehouses did not have plaster walls or brick. Such an expense would have been wasted on walls being coated repeatedly in smoke and creosote, and walls that would not usually be seen by visitors. The 102 animal bones are generally small pieces and fragments, typical of the type and amounts recovered archaeologically from domestic areas. The lack of certain items in Test Unit 3 also indicates this building was not a smokehouse. Excavations did not uncover any ashy or greasy soils, or any creosoted surfaces of wood, identifiable large iron meat hooks, or utilitarian stoneware vessel sherds that may have been used in the processing of meat.

Architecture and Chronology from Artifacts and Features

The structure located in the area of Test Unit 3 was wooden, as indicative of the large number of nails recovered from the unit. Wrought nails were made by hand by blacksmiths and are the oldest nail type. Cut nails were made later by machine. Wire nails are the most recent machine-made invention and date from 1860 to modern times. There were 448 nails recovered from the TU 3 levels and feature, consisting of 243 wrought, 72 cut, and 133 square (unidentifiable as to wrought or cut) (Table 19). Archaeologists identified no wire nails in this unit. The nail data suggests that the majority of house construction occurred prior to 1790, when cut nail machines were invented. There were only wrought nails and no cut nails in the oldest, deepest level (Level 3) or in the deeper feature (Feature 5). Examining the wrought to cut nail ratio can provide additional information. Older, deeper Level 2 had a wrought to cut ratio of almost 7:1. The younger Level 1 above it had a wrought to cut ratio of almost 2 to 1. This suggests that some improvements and additions were made to the structure after 1790, based on the minor presence of cut nails. Modifications continued to this structure in the early 1800s, when machine cut nails were used to a much greater degree, but still were outnumbered by wrought nails 2:1. Based on identifiable nail evidence, it appears that this wooden house was no longer modified after the mid-1800s, given the absence of any wire nails.

A historic architectural trench (Feature 5) uncovered in the 2024 test unit confirms the location of a structure on this spot. Archaeologists uncovered a well-defined linear feature containing 18th century artifacts. We interpret this as an architectural trench for a building associated with the brick pile. All the datable artifacts in this feature have beginning dates in the 18th century if not earlier. The early-to-mid-18th century artifacts within the trench indicate that when the trench was filled there were already early artifacts present on the site. Ceramics in the trench included British brown salt glazed stoneware (n=1), brown salt glazed stoneware (n=1), creamware (n=1), delftware (n=2), pearlware (n=1), porcelain (n=1), redware, unrefined (n=3), Whieldon ware (n=1), and white salt glazed stoneware, refined (n=2). A MCD of 1758 was produced by 11 sherds. While this is not a statistically valid number of sherds, it does suggest a general 18th century period of construction. The lack of any ceramics or other artifact types with a begin date in the 19th century strongly supports the hypothesis that this feature, and the house with which it is associated was created in the 18th century. Mean ceramic dates are not statistically valid for levels 1 and 2 above the

TU 3	Table Glass	Historic Ceramics	Bottle Glass	Widow Glass	Nails	Animal bone	Tobacco Pipes	Misc	Total
Level 1	0	33	20	0	191	20	9	scrap pewter	
Level 2	2	69	33	11	222	78	7	key, gun part	
Level 3	0	0	0	0	5	4	0		
Subtotal	2	102	53	11	418	102	16	N/A	
F. 5	0	20	6	11	30	0	2	lead scrap	
Subtotal	***2***	***122***	***59***	***22***	***448***	***102***	***18***	**Total**	***773***

Table 18. Test Unit 3, artifact types by count.

TU3	Nails				Ratio Wrought: Cut
	Wrought	Cut	UD Square	Subtotal	
L.1	84	51	56	191	1.65 to 1
L.2	143	21	58	222	6.81 to 1
L.3	5	0	0	5	5 to 0
F.5	11	0	19	30	11 to 0
Total	***243***	***72***	***133***	***448***	***3.38 to 1***

Table 19. Test Unit 3, nails types by count and wrought to cut ratios.

trench, but are mentioned here for their information value. Level 1 had a MCD of 1790 (n=21) and Level 2 had a MCD of 1767 (n=37). The dates do follow the law of superposition, getting older with depth. The MCDs suggest that the structure was occupied in the mid-to -late 18th century, with an overall MCD of 1773 (n=69) for all TU 3 levels and features. In contrast, the site-wide MCD was 1746, based on a strong sample of 211 ceramics with definitive begin and end dates of manufacture. (See Appendix 6 for the ceramics and date ranges for the site-wide MCD.)

The TPQ dates reflect similar chronologies as above. Archaeologists excavated the upper portion of the Feature 5 trench separately from the lower portion. The upper portion had a TPQ, or begin date of the youngest datable artifact, of 1774 for one piece of plain pearlware. This is followed fairly closely by 1762 for two creamware sherds. The TPQ for the lower portion of the trench was 1740 for a piece of molded, refined, white salt glazed stoneware. This suggests that the trench may have been infilled over time instead of all at once. This may have occurred if the fill continued to settle over time and additional fill was either intentionally added or inadvertently accumulated as a result of nearby yard and house activities. Or such secondary deposition may have occurred if the building underwent maintenance or alterations, or after the building was abandoned. Directly above this feature, Level 2 of TU 3 has a solid TPQ of 1795, generated by annular pearlware (n=6). Level 1 above it had an appropriately younger TPQ date of 1813 derived from a scalloped, impressed bud motif edgeware sherd, followed by a TPQ of 1809 from a scalloped, rim impressed straight edgeware sherd. Bioturbation and other soil disturbances can contribute to some artifact migration. The TPQ dates above, however, generally support each other as do the "secondary" TPQ dates in each provenience.

While no post molds, post holes, or bricks were visible within the trench feature fill, archaeologists documented a square post mold adjacent to this trench. The lack of post evidence within a 6.7 foot span was unexpected for an architectural trench. It is possible that post molds existed, but decayed so thoroughly that they left no trace in the dark gray organic feature soils. It seems unlikely, however, that all traces of one or multiple posts would have vanished. It is possible that this trench is evidence of a specific type of architectural construction known as bent architecture. Bents are sections of rigid wood frames placed transversely (perpendicular) to the main axis of the structure. They form the cross section "… that repeat on parallel planes along the length of the structure" (Wikipedia 2025). Bents are preassembled on the ground and then raised into place. There is some documentation indicating that construction involved using trenches to align the bents along a common axis on each side of the structure. Each bent was raised off the ground by several men who placed the legs of the bent into the two respective trenches, walking it into

Figure 112. Using historic bent frame construction to make a historic building replica in the 20th century.

position. The bent was fastened to previous bents or other framing and after repeating this process multiple times, the bents were aligned with each other, forming the structure's frame. Figure 112 is a 20th century photograph illustrating a reenactment of these historic construction techniques (Historic St. Marys City 2025).

Examining construction techniques in the southern colonies may provide additional information on this Old House Plantation structure. In 1710 Thomas Nairne was in South Carolina when he wrote, "If any one designs to make a Planation in this Province the first thing to be done is, after having cut down a few Trees, to split Palisades or Clapboards and therewith make small Houses or Huts to shelter the slaves" (Carson et al 1981:140). Nairne went on to say that the "small House usually serves for a Kitchen afterwards when they are in better Circumstances" (Nairne in Carson et al 1981:141). One example of this common practice is seen in Bath Town, Virginia in 1778. There, a lot owner directed that a cabin be constructed so that it "may in future be turned into a Kitchen (consequently) it should be so placed on the Lott as to be convenient to a Better House which will stand on the best front in the lot (Yates in Carson et al 1981:141). Wealthy individuals also participated in the tradition of building a small temporary house ahead of family arrival on new lands in the colonies. Merchant James Claypoole owned 5,000 acres in Pennsylvania, yet he directed craftsmen to build a "slight house like a barn with one floore of two Chambers" (Claypoole in Carson et al 1981:146). This was indeed a temporary house for Claypoole and his family coming to the colonies because he had already made plans to construct a brick house less than a year later.

Excavations at Kingsmill Plantation, Virginia described one early structure that had trench-laid sills, which may help explain Feature 5 at Old House (Kelso 1984). It was described as a,

> *"house 40 by 18 feet, four bays, hole-set posts, central porch and rear shed built on trench-laid sills, circa 1625" (Carson et al 1981:193; fig. 6:151). The Kingsmill house used two technologies: hole set posts for the structure's core and "uprights standing on trench-laid sills*

> *for a central porch 10 feet square and a 25-foot shed across the rear. The large post-holes… suggest reverse assembly [bent assembly] in tie-beam pairs…The trench-laid features adjoining the main range are believed to have been footings for a porch and a shed…because one of the trenches contained fragments of a wooden sill" (Carson et al 1981:179).*

Archaeological evidence of trench-laid sills also has been documented at the Colonel Thomas Pettus' Littletown Plantation in Virginia, which dates circa 1640-1690 (Carson et al 1981:157).

Test Unit 3 at Old House contained the largest number and variety of mortar and plaster fragments from the site. Figure 93, previously cited, illustrates samples of these. The plaster sample from LN 261 is interesting for what it reveals about the structure according to historic masonry specialist Dr. Dawn Chapman (personal communication February 21, 2025). The sample profile contains two distinctive layers. The thickest is a scratch coat. It was applied in a thick layer using a trowel. Made by adding sand to lime, the scratch coat was intentionally rough so that it could adhere to wood lath, wattle, or brick, as desired. While the scratch coat was still damp, workers would rake sticks across its surface to ensure that the next coat would adhere. The next coat consisted of a plaster top coat made of lime used to make the surface of the wall smoother. Homes belonging to wealthy individuals often had walls with multiple top coats of plaster resulting in especially smooth finishes. The plaster sample in LN 261 contains a crude undercoat with a large number of voids. The top coat provided a more "upscale" finish, but would not have been as elegant as the finished plaster in the fine houses in Charleston in the 18th century. This sample adhered to brick rather than lath, as there are no wood impressions or striations on the back side of the scratch coat. Other smaller pieces of plaster in the LN 261 sample do have striations on their sides. A plaster sample in LN 265 reveals the same two components in its profile. Unlike the previous sample however, this one has a coat of whitewash on top of the plaster. Workers applied the whitewash with a brush in a random cross-stroke pattern, perhaps to ensure coverage across an irregular surface. Also included in the LN 165 bag is a mortar sample. This mortar fragment displays impressions and pigment from parts of two bricks, one on either side of the mortar. The segment of mortar that held the two bricks together had one exposed face that was smoothed with a pointing trowel to create a finished joint. The plaster and mortar samples discussed above suggests the following:

- there was some lath work in the structure
- plaster was applied to lath in at least one room of the structure
- plaster was applied to bricks in at least part of the structure
- some brick in the structure had no plaster

Select plastering within a structure is illustrated at other South Carolina plantations, including Middleburg, constructed in 1699 by French Huguenot Benjamin Simons on the Cooper River. Inside this prosperous plantation structure only the walls forming the *exterior* of the house are plastered on the *inside*. All of the partition walls; however, are not plastered but covered with vertical boards (Morrison 1952:172). Another select use of plastering at Middleburg plantation is "typical of early Low Country work" on fireplaces that have bolection molding, that is, decorative, raised molding on wooden panels. The chimney breast above such a fireplace was often "…finished with a panel of plastering applied directly to the brick, which eliminates a favorite place for destructive fires to start" (Stoney 1964:49).

While we only sampled a small area where the structure once stood, the lack of certain architectural artifact types provides some possible insights. No slate tiles or clay tiles were documented. Only one tiny piece of slate was excavated from test units. While roofing material could have been discarded in a pile elsewhere (or the roof could have collapsed just outside of Test Unit 3), the lack of numerous slate (or tile) fragments that would have become interspersed in the upper soil elevations strongly suggests that the structure's roof was shingled with wood. Cedar, oak and cypress shingles were popular roofing materials in 18th century Carolina and Georgia, especially in rural areas where trees were abundant and buildings were not in close proximity, reducing the threat of fire.

The lack of substantial amounts of brick, brick fragments, or brick rubble in the test unit stratigraphy

also suggests that the walls of this building were wood and not brick. Clapboard houses were most commonly constructed by colonists of British descent (Carson et al 1981:148). Clapboards were horizontal boards whose bottom edges slightly overlapped the top edges of the ensuing board.

Feature 7, adjacent to the Feature 5 trench discussed above, appears to be a post mold. The historic square, wooden post rotted vertically in the ground leaving a square stain. Eight cut nail fragments in the mold provide a TPQ of 1790. Several of the nails observed during feature excavation were lying horizontally in the stain in what would have been below the original ground surface. This suggests that the wooden post was recycled from an earlier use, since there would be no logical use to put horizontal nails in the portion of a post that was to be buried in a hole, especially if there were no beams, joists, or other types of wood intentionally connected to it underground. The shallowness of the post at eight centimeters vertically suggests one of the following:

- the post was not required to secure anything large or heavy;
- the post was for a temporary purpose such as scaffolding;
- the post was originally deeper in the ground and the upper portion of the ground and ground surface was razed at some point when the post was no longer in use;
- or the post is actually the remnant of a small pier for a portion of a small structure such as a porch or shed.

One rectangular hole in the middle of the brick pile may represent either a small backhoe bucket scoop or a unit excavated by Miller, as its shape is too regular in appearance to result from looter's activities. No supporting documents, to date, exist for the interpretation of this brick pile to be a smokehouse. Miller left no notes about this interpretation and he wrote no report detailing his interpretations or the locations of units outside the main house. His notes indicate he excavated in an area he called the kitchen, but he has no map of its location. Since he calls the brick pile a smokehouse this would contradict the hypothesis that the rectangular hole in the brick pile was his "kitchen" excavation unit. It may be another undocumented archaeological test unit Miller excavated or it could be the result of digging (authorized or unauthorized) by others.

Who Constructed the House and Who Lived Here?

While the artifact sample sizes used in the MCD and TPQ dates are statistically small, they tentatively suggest that the house was constructed in the mid-18th century during Daniel Heyward Sr.'s ownership, after he (or some unidentified previous land owner) had been living at Old House for several decades. Once constructed, the house was used during Daniel Sr.'s ownership until the first decade or two of the 19th century. Depending on the chain of title/ownership issues, this may have included William Sr. and Hannah Shubrick Heyward owned the property from 1778 to 1786. Property owners were not necessary residents of this structure, however, and as long as the main house was extant and in good repair, it is doubtful that Daniel Sr. and any of his three wives lived in this structure. The same is true for William Sr. and Hannah and their children. The exception may be if the main house suffered undocumented damage during the American Revolution and this smaller house was used temporarily.

Following William's Sr.'s death in 1786 to at least 1804 when William Jr. married Sarah Cruger, Old House (both the main house and this structure) may not have been occupied by any Heywards. If the William Sr. to William Jr. ownership is correct, then Old House during this period was being managed by Thomas Heyward Jr. for William Jr. Artifacts in Test Unit 3 suggest that one or more people were living in this structure during the period after the Revolution. It is possible that Thomas Heyward, Jr. rented the structure to someone to increase profit for the plantation or that he allowed it to be used by people associated with the management of Old House Plantation. The artifacts support a main occupation by white, higher status individuals having enslaved servants, as examined below.

As discussed previously, colonoware pottery reflects the presence of Africans and/or African Americans. Tabulating colonoware quantities relative to all other historic ceramic types may help determine the presence/absence of enslaved and free people as well as identify locations were they may have dominated the landscape in work or habitation. In the case of Test Unit 3, only 16 of the 122 historic sherds were colonoware fragments. Colonoware represented just over 13% of the historic ceramics in the unit contrasted with almost 87% of historic European and local (non-colonoware) ceramics. This suggests that while there was some African and/or African-American presence in the structure, there were likely it housed a larger number of white occupants. While the number of total ceramics per level in Test Unit 3 is not extremely large, it is worth examining the percentage of colonoware to non-colonoware by level (Table 20). Rounding the percentages, Level 1 of Test Unit 3 contained 88% non-colonoware (n=29) and 12% colonoware (n=4) compared to the deeper, presumed older Level 2 with 90% non-colonoware (n=62) and 10% colonoware (n=7). The two percent difference between levels suggests a fairly steady, low presence of enslaved at this house; perhaps one or two house servants living in the attic or elsewhere inside. The preponderance of non-colonoware ceramics relative to colonoware suggests that whites were the majority residents here.

The largest percentage of colonoware relative to non-colonoware in Test Unit 3 was documented in Feature 5. Archaeologists interpret this trench feature as being associated with the construction of the house. The trench contained a small number of ceramics totaling 20. Of this, 25% was colonoware (n=5) and 75% was non-colonoware (n=15). This percentage of colonoware is almost 2 to 2.5 times greater than the percentages in either Level 1 or Level 2 of the test unit. This may represent a greater presence of enslaved relative to whites here when the house was constructed, most probably due to their involvement in construction activities.

Not only do the artifacts excavated in 2024 from this area tell us that this spot contained a dwelling rather than a smokehouse, but those artifacts also indicate that many of the occupants of the house were economically advantaged (See previously cited Table 18). Archaeologists documented 122 sherds in the test unit, including more expensive ceramics such as decorated porcelains, pearlwares, edgewares, and dipped wares. The number of sherds, variety of vessel types, and frequency of decorated vessels all reveal use by occupants with disposable income. The presence of bottle glass (n=59) indicates the same, as bottles were made individually by glass blowers and relatively costly. A small amount of other artifacts, such as a key, a gun part and scrap pewter and lead, show ownership of items of value. This includes a key used to lock up something of value for safe keeping, a gun ownership, and pewter and lead items used and discarded or to be recycled into something else.

In addition, the structure itself signifies a higher socio-economic level than an average rural settler. Window glass (n=22) reveals glazed windows rather than mere openings covered with wooden shutters. The plaster, as discussed above, not only helped insulate and seal out dust, but it was a social indicator to visitors. Plastering wood and/or brick walls was more costly in terms of

Colonoware & Non-colonware Ceramics by Test Unit Level

Test Unit	1					2		3			4	All Levels
Level	1	2	3	4	F3	1	2	1	2	F5	F6	& TUs
Colono	23	29	25	1	10	6	6	4	7	5	1	117
Non-colono & non Native	41	21	8	1	2	11	23	29	62	15	0	213
Total	64	50	33	2	12	17	29	33	69	20	1	330
Ratio by Level	1.78	0.72	0.32	1.00	0.20	1.83	3.83	7.25	8.86	3.00	0.00	1.82
Ratios Non:Colono (rounded)	1.8:1	0.7:1	0.3:1	1.0:1.0	0.2:1	1.8:1	3.8:1	7.3:1	8.9:1	3.0:1	00:01.0	1.8:1
% Non-Colono	64.1	42.0	24.2	50.0	16.7	64.7	79.3	87.9	89.9	75.0	0.0	64.5
% Colono	35.9	58.0	75.8	50.0	83.3	35.3	20.7	12.1	10.1	25.0	100.0	35.5

Table 20. Colonoware to non-colonoware ceramics by level in Test Unit 3.

materials and labor and was not a necessity. It was; however a decided contrast to the unfinished walls of more lowly houses.

Other Structures and Periods of Use at Old House

The locations of some structures were surmised by Miller and Chicora's studies, as deduced from brick and other remains visible on the ground surface during their previous work on the site in 1965 and 1996. LAMAR archaeologists were interested in determining what the 2024 controlled metal detecting survey data may illuminate in regard to structures with no visible footprint above ground as well as relative time-ranges of structure construction. The caveats for both questions is that while archaeologists recorded the nail type and location of nails they did not recover, the survey did not excavate every metal detector target likely to be a nail or other small ferrous object. Also, Miller likely left a debris field from his 1965 excavations, particularly if he did not screen (sift) the fill from his excavations and/or did not collect all artifacts. Archaeologists made several GIS maps of the 2024 data to examine structural evidence. Figure 113 depicts the locations of "structure related artifacts". For the purposes of this map, those artifact types include fragments of brick, mortar, nails, padlocks, building hardware such as spikes and hinges, and furniture hardware such as upholstery tacks and drawer pulls. The rationale for including furniture hardware is that , with the exception of furniture that may have been thrown on a burn pile in a field, most furniture would be inside a structure such as a house, kitchen, or even shed or barn if the furniture was being stored.

The structure-related artifact map shows three very dense concentrations in the project area. This includes a linear concentration following the lot boundary on the northwestern portion of the site. Another concentration is located in the western half of the grassy area west and southwest of the main house. A third concentration appears as a long, linear concentration along the western side of the cemetery's west wall. This concentration extends north and south of the cemetery, slightly wrapping around it. The remaining artifacts generally are dispersed across the site, with only limited secondary clustering in some areas such as along the western side of the road to the marsh, south of the main house, and between the main house and the western cluster.

Archaeologists integrated Chicora's brick density map, which was derived from its 1996 systematic auger testing, as a GIS layer (Figure 114). This enabled them to compare and contrast the areas of density of the brick and mortar found in the 1996 auger tests with the structure-related artifacts found in the 2024 controlled metal detecting survey. Both maps reflect concentrations of structural artifacts in the west-central and southwestern portions of the site when compared as follows. Chicora's greatest artifact densities (n=15) occur in the wooded areas southwest and also south of the main house. This equates with one of the secondary clusters identified by the metal detection survey and lies just east of one of the main clusters on the 2024 map. Chicora's map also depicts two isolated areas of densities of five artifacts each, one northeast of the main house near the current wooden fence and one south of the main house and south of the high density area. These and the locations of single artifacts on the Chicora density map fall within areas identified by the 2024 survey. Chicora does note density rings of one artifact to the west that represented an area of interest in the woods west of the main house.

In contrast, the Chicora density map and 2024 survey map show some differences, as expected by the two different methodologies used. The 2024 map reveals a much larger artifact footprint, with a substantial concentration extending southwest, west, and northwest into the grassy areas west of Chicora's southwestern concentrations. In fact, the entire grassy area from the main house foot print west to the woods line as well as northwest to the wooden fence is represented by only one artifact or none on the Chicora map, in contrast to approximately two dozen on the 2024 map. The Chicora map shows a single artifact at three locations around the cemetery wall that Chicora associates with wall failure and related wall rebuilding efforts (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:81). In strong contrast the 2024 survey recorded almost 100 artifacts in a linear cluster adjacent to and extending off the cemetery walls. This density of structural artifacts (along with the presence of other artifact types described elsewhere in this report) indicate that some type of structure existed immediately west of the cemetery in historic times. The last major difference in the data on

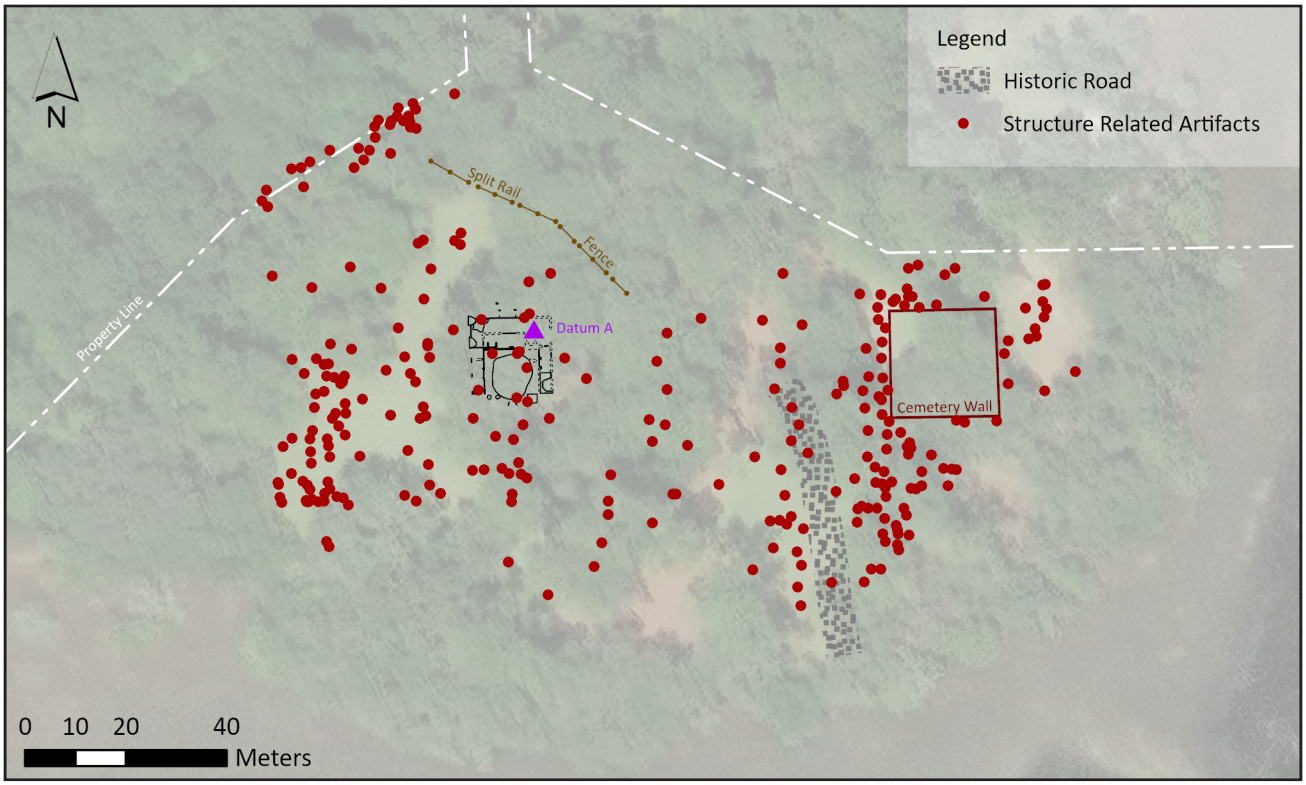


Figure. 113. Structure-related artifacts

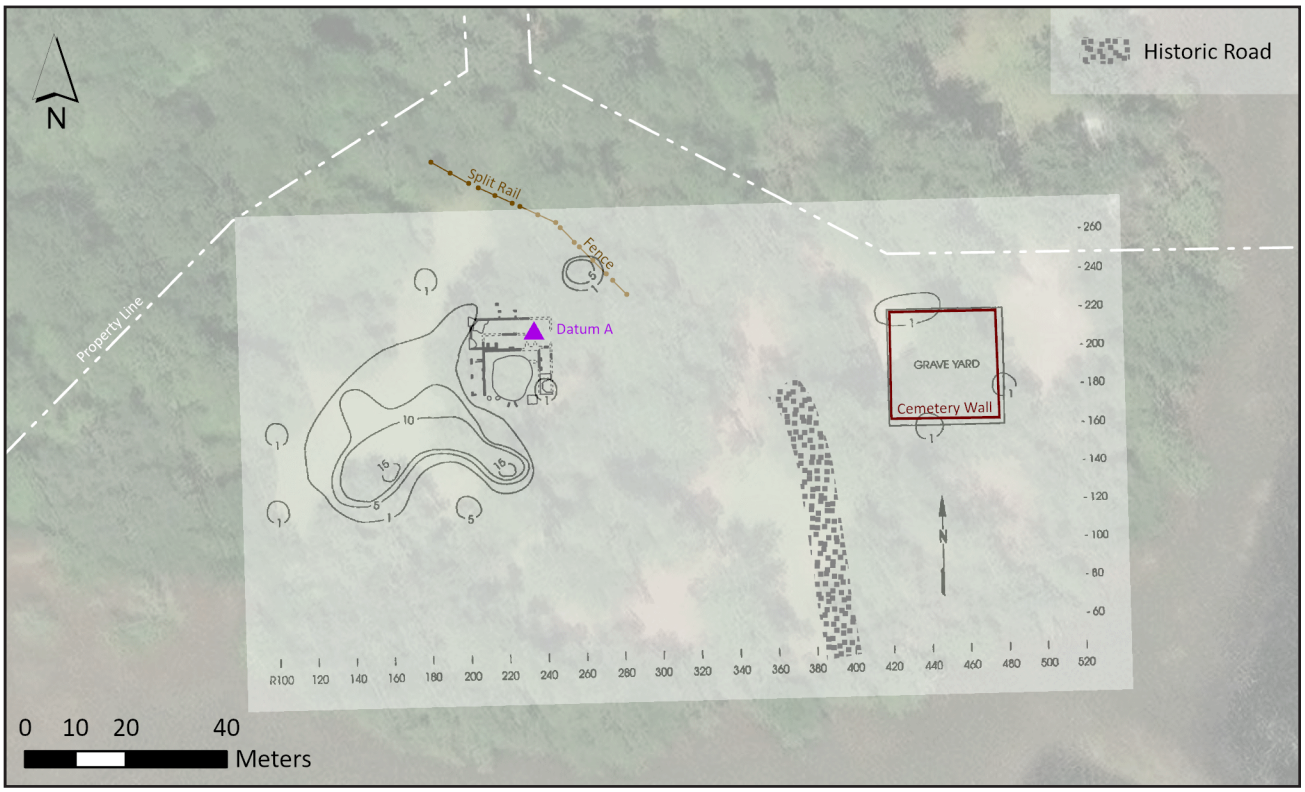


Figure 114. GIS map created from Chicora's brick density map.

the two maps involves the central portion of the site. While Chicora excavated auger holes across the entire project area, there is no brick or mortar recorded in the central portion of the site, or indeed anywhere east of the main house, excepting the three pieces noted by the cemetery. In sharp contrast, the 2024 structure-related GIS map reveals artifacts throughout this area, with the concentrations mentioned previously west and east of the road to the marsh. The presence and widespread distribution of these structural artifacts would contradict Chicora's hypothesis that the brick and mortar densities he recorded south and southwest of the main house merely represent Miller's spoil or back dirt pile (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:81). The 2024 excavation of Test Unit 1 in the survey cluster and west of Chicora's high-density area, revealed concentrations of artifacts too deep to be associated with Miller's back dirt and not in a disturbed context, as well as artifacts within historic features long pre-dating Miller. While some artifacts from Miller's back dirt are present around the main house excavation, the 2024 survey shows that most structural artifacts across the site in areas are not related to Miller's excavations. These metal artifact clusters are indicative of multiple former structures nearby. Chicora interpreted its brick density map, however, as revealing, "…the presence of only one structure-the main house which was excavated by Miller in 1965" (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:81).

In an effort to understand the 2024 structure-related clusters better, archaeologists made GIS maps of the wrought nails and cut nails. This was done to refine the suggested locations of structures on the structure-related map and to assign a pre-1790 and post-1790 time frame to each as discussed further below. Figure 115 is a map of the nails, with the wrought nails on top and therefore more visible in the layer. By observing all the nails on this map, one can see that they constitute enough of the structure-related artifacts to suggest that they represent a nearby structure rather than solely the rebuilding of the cemetery wall, as few nails would be required for the latter. The nail map is also informative about the major architectural cluster extending along the western portion of the grassy area, when contrasted with the 2024 structure related artifacts. The two maps show the southern end of this cluster to be primarily nails, whereas the central and northern portions contain more brick and mortar fragments. It suggests that the southern cluster represents a wooden structure with less brick. An enslaved house and/or kitchen often had only a brick chimney (if any on the former). The northern portion of the cluster may represent proximity to outbuildings or a flanker building containing more brick. The nail map also shows that only approximately seven of the more than 26 artifacts along the northwestern boundary line were nails. The remainder consisted of brick, mortar, and other structurally-related items. This suggests that a structure associated with this cluster may have consisted of less wood and more brick. The presence of numerous cast iron pots and other metals, however, masked nails that were not recorded in this area, possibly skewing this interpretation.

An examination of the nail GIS map already mentioned showing wrought nails as the top layer (Figure 115) (already cited) in conjunction with Figure 116 showing cut nails as the top layer allows a comparison between two broad time periods. Cut nails could not be made prior to the introduction of the cut nail machine in 1790. Prior to that blacksmiths wrought each nail by hand. While there is a lag-time before cut nails were available and affordable, the year 1790 serves as a useful chronological division by which to sort building construction before and after. The most obvious area reflecting chronological differences is the artifact cluster in the northwestern portion of the site, along the boundary line. Both nail maps show a minimum of six wrought nails and one cut nail, suggesting a construction date prior to the late 18th century. The remaining nail/structure-related artifact clusters each appear to contain a fairly even distribution of wrought to cut nails. This may indicate that the structures were constructed and used in the 18th century, with additional use, modification and repair after 1790 and into the 19th century.

Archaeologists created a GIS map for wrought nails based on the recovery of select nails varying lengths within specific categories (Figure 117) as well as a similar map for cut nails (Figure 118). Only complete nails were used for the maps, not nail fragments. The wrought nail lengths were divided into four categories (small timber/shingles- 5/8 in to 1 ¾ in; sheathing and siding- 2 in to 2 ½ in; framing- 2 ¾ to 3 ¼ in, and heavy framing- 3 ½ in to 4 in). The southwestern concentration of wrought nails (surrounding Test Unit 1) had representatives of all nail lengths except heavy framing, suggesting that the area may have contained

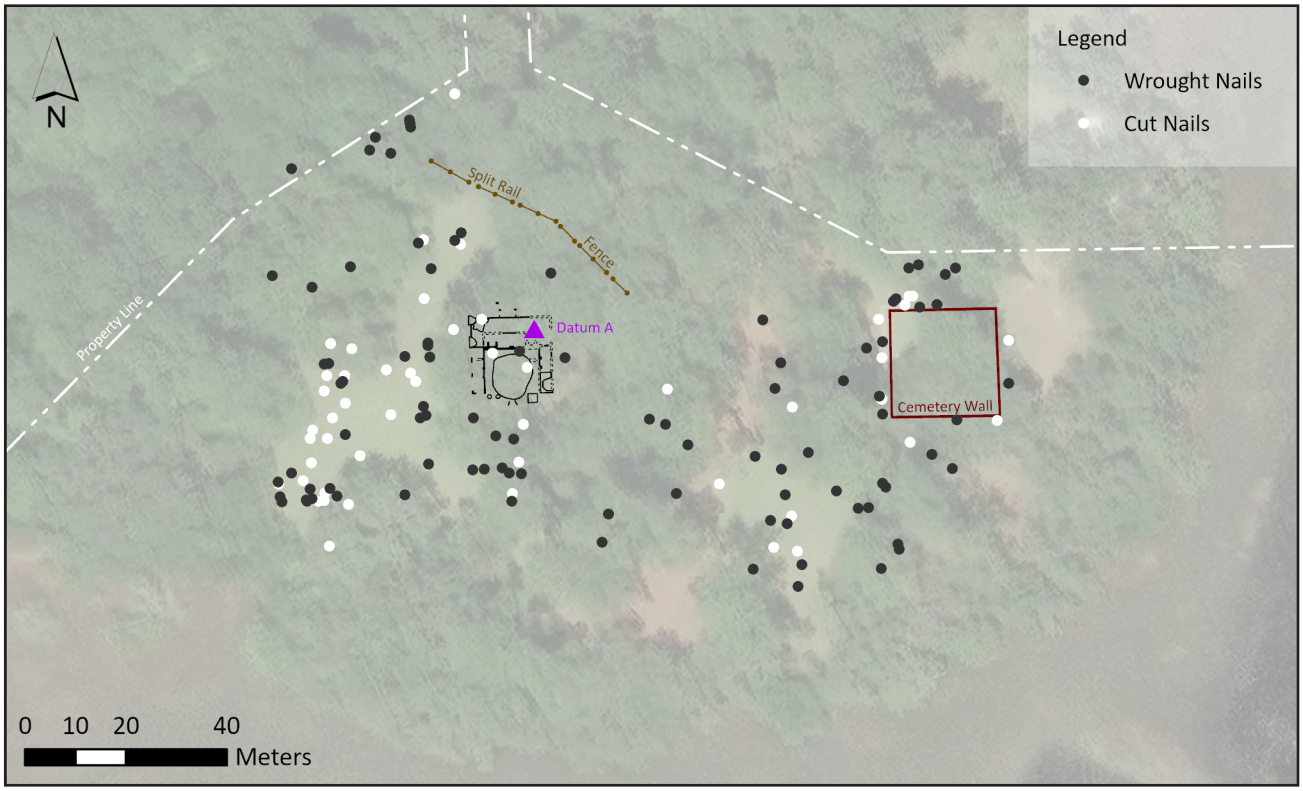


Figure 115. GIS map of nails with wrought ones on top in image.

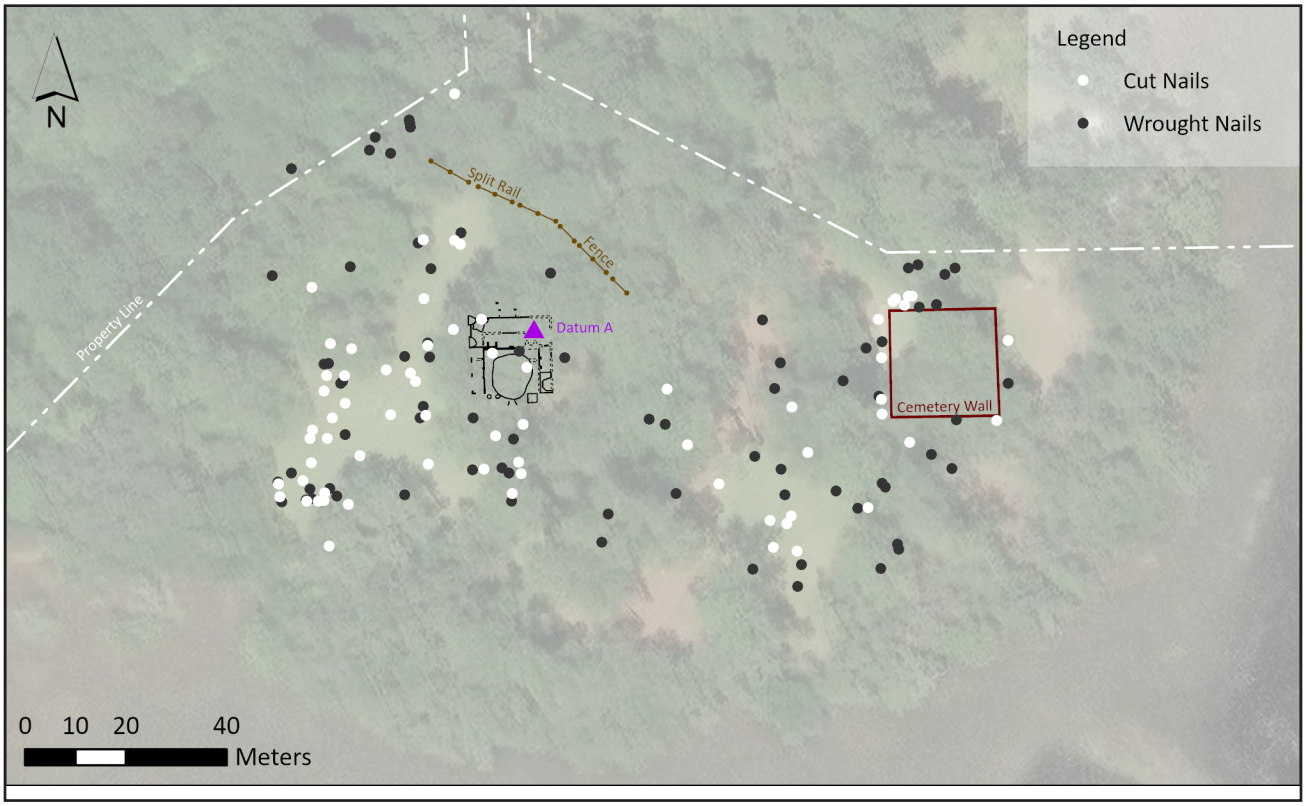


Figure 116. GIS map of nails with cut ones on top in image.

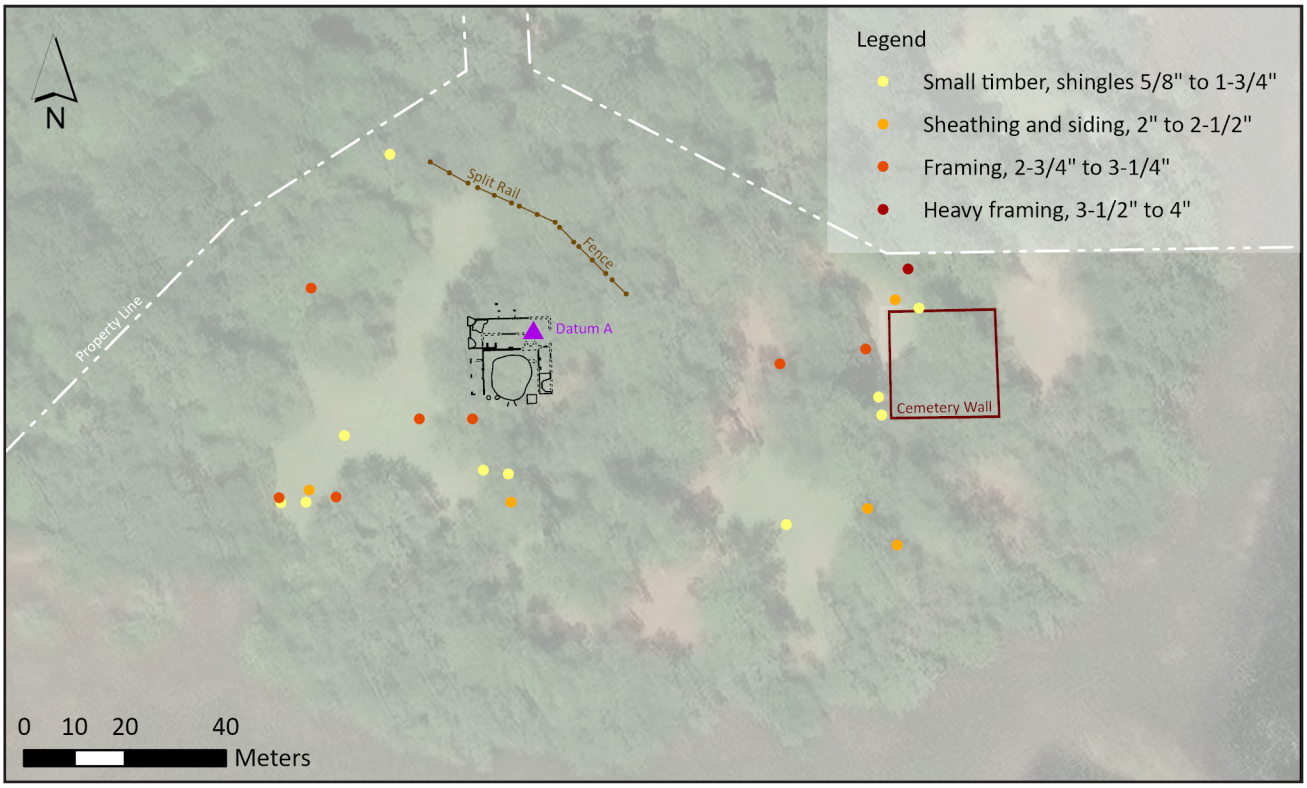


Figure 117. Complete wrought nails by length and function.

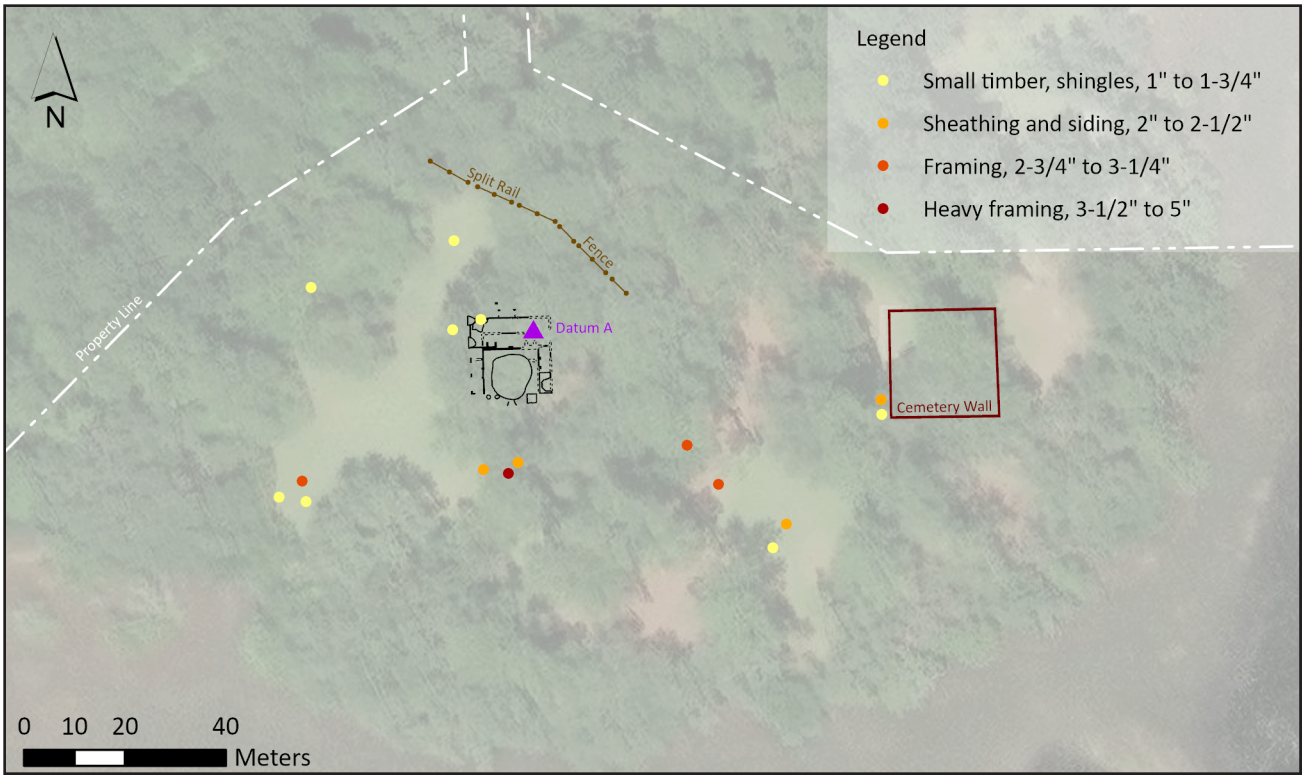


Figure 118. Complete cut nails by length and function.

a wooden structure of moderate framing, siding and wooden shingles constructed prior to 1790. A smaller concentration lies to the east, south of the main house. While no wrought framing nails were measurable here, there were siding and shingle nails dating prior to 1790. Other wrought nails were recorded sporadically across the site, with a linear area along the western side of the cemetery, and extending north of its north wall. These represented all nail lengths including heavy framing. The presence of these nails suggests that the debris field of other artifacts documented here may have been associated with a nearby wooden structure. This structure may have been more durable than the wooden structures located southwest and south of the main house.

Cut nail sizes were divided into four categories (small timber/shingles- 1 in to 1¾ in; sheathing and siding- 2 in to 2 ½ in; framing- 2 ¾ in to 3 ¼ in, and heavy framing- 3 ½ in to 5 in). No meaningful pattern was discernable regarding cut nail lengths other than the ones on the northern half of the site consisted of only small nails used in small timbers and shingles. The measurable cut nails on the southern portion of the site included all lengths in very low frequencies, with small timber and framing nails in the southwestern main cluster, sheathing/siding nails and heavy framing nails in the secondary cluster (south of the main house), and all nails except heavy framing nails in the linear stretch near the southeastern portion of the site (west of the dirt road to the marsh). The cemetery had only two measurable cut nails and these were smaller nails (small timber/shingles and sheathing/siding) recorded near its southwestern corner. The lack of significant numbers of large nails and spikes commonly used in heavy framing suggests that the Old House wooden structures in the project area, such as enslaved houses and a kitchen, were smaller, less durable structures lacking huge timber in their framing. The presence of both cut and wrought nails in specific areas, such as in the area of Test Unit 1 southwest of the main house, at the location south of the main house, and adjacent to the west side of the cemetery suggests continuity in the wooden structures that may have been located here. These buildings were constructed in the 18th century and continued to be used and repaired into the 19th century.

Low level aerial imagery gathered in 2024 provides additional clues about the site. Earl "Smittie" Cooler conducted drone flights and made videos of the site during the 2024 fieldwork. Archaeologists captured still shots from Cooler's video in order to examine areas in a way that is not readily observable from ground level. Figure 119 shows the section of the site where the main house ruins and 1965 Miller excavation are located. On the left side of the image are raised, linear areas visible just below and at the ground surface, covered in grass. The northernmost east-west ridge is slightly visible when walking across the field, as is a small part of the curved ridge. One small visible spot on this former ridge has a few exposed *in situ* bricks. It is unclear whether the other ridges consist of articulated brick work, architectural rubble, artifacts, or a combination of these materials. The linear ridges are outlined on the right side of the image. The rectangular shape outlines the western portion of the main house. A deeper, irregular hole (number 2 on the image) may represent remnants of Harry B. Cooler Sr.'s 1965 construction activity that preceded and resulted in the discovery of the archaeological ruins. It is unclear why this hole was not infilled completely following Miller's excavation, during back filling. Several other linear subsurface areas are also visible southwest of the main house. None are aligned with the main house axis. The first is slightly curved and may represent leftover portions of soil piles or soil and artifact piles pushed there in 1965. It is possible, however, that it represents a wall from a building or garden/privacy wall that collapsed and fell slightly off-center. Excavations of portions of this ridge could help determine the answer to this question as well as a time frame associated with its construction/deposition. Several other less-defined ridges are visible on the southern one-third of the image. These are generally located in low-artifact density areas.

The American Revolution

One major focal point of the archaeological investigations was to locate any existing evidence of the American Revolution on the approximate four acres of high ground of the project area. Historical documentation indicates that in 1779 British Major General Augustin Prevost marched his troops from Ebenezer, Georgia toward Charleston in an attempt to take that Carolina city. Along their march, British troops encamped on May 3 somewhere on the grounds of the 2,115 acre Old House Plantation. Conflict

Figure 119. Drone shot showing subsurface foundations (left) and outlined foundations (right) in main house area.

archaeologists recognize that the best and often only way to locate military camps and battlefields is with a controlled metal detector survey rather than through shovel testing or other strategies. Metal artifact types typically associated with 18th century military encampments often include lead balls (dropped and/or modified), melted lead and/or imperfect lead balls (resulting from casting bullets in camp), tin kettle fragments, cast iron pots, and military buttons (accidentally lost). The 2024 investigations uncovered no Revolutionary War military buttons. The GIS maps showed no relationship to the melted lead and pewter documented on the site with each other or with artifacts that might be associated with small areas of soldier encampments. The cast iron pot fragments appear to be associated with civilian plantation activities, as observed on various GIS maps. In addition the majority of lead balls of the correct caliber to be British Brown Bess musket ammunition were not impacted, but recycled historically into lead fishing weights. It is possible that previous relic hunting on the site removed military buttons and other diagnostic artifacts and it is also possible that future archaeological excavation may uncover buried features created during the period when Prevost's troops camped in the area. For now, however, negative evidence suggests that soldiers did not camp within the 3.4 acre area surrounding the plantation house. While the systematic metal detector survey located cast iron cooking pot fragments in several areas of the site, these appear to be related to plantation operation.

The negative evidence cannot completely eliminate the possibility of soldier occupation of the property; however, such occupation was of very short duration (one night only) and may have left limited evidence.

In addition, it is quite possible that during that night officers commandeered the plantation house for their own use rather than camping in tents. This was a common practice when structures were available.

Africans and African Americans at the Old House Plantation Site

Africans and African Americans are often elusive in the archaeological record. While they were responsible for creating a majority of the colonial structures and features in the 18th and 19th centuries, the lack of large numbers of personal artifacts and the restrictions in movement and agency imposed upon them contributed to their obscurity. One definitive way to identify their presence, locations, and activities at Old House Plantation is through their colonoware pottery. As discussed prior in the report, colonoware at OHP was used by Africans and African Americans on the site. People enslaved at Old House possibly crafted some of the colonoware, while other colonoware vessels were made by other Africans/ African Americans (or Native Americans, such as the Catawba) within market or plantation range.

Colonoware studies have examined the roll of black potters in making colonoware to sell at market and making rougher, plainer varieties for local use by enslaved on the plantation. The large amount of colonoware (n=117 excluding residual sherds and one indeterminate sherd) and the preponderance of plain colonoware (88%) in contrast to burnished (10%) and incised (2%) indicate that colonoware was used by the enslaved at Old House. The less refined, plain colonoware provided a basic functional service. Only a handful of slightly less plain colonoware, burnished and incised sherds, brought some semblance of decorative or symbolic element to the daily work of the enslaved. The limited archaeological investigations in 2024 did not uncover evidence of colonoware pottery production such as pits with charcoal, waster sherds from vessels that didn't survive firing, or unused hardened clay. It is probable that at least one or more black potters on one of the Heyward plantations was making colonoware pottery for use by the enslaved on the plantations. Such a pottery production area was somewhat removed from the main house and closer to the clay source and a means to transport vessels after firing, such as by a water craft or wagon.

Studies by archaeologists have indicating that colonoware can serve as temporal, ethnic, geographic, and economic markers. Colonoware is most dominant in the 18th century, although it appears on South Carolina low country sites into the early 19th century (Anthony 1986; Ferguson 1992; Zierden 1993; Zierden and Reitz 2007:57). Some have noted that the pottery's popularity peaks from 1730-1740 (Joseph 2002:218; 2005). Archaeologists have noted that geographic proximity to Charleston affects the percentage of colonoware present. Rural plantation sites have shown to constitute as much as 50% of the ceramic assemblages, whereas sites closer to the port of Charleston can contain as little as 5% colonoware (Anthony 1989; Zierden and Reitz 2007). Charleston exhibits some of the temporal trend for colonoware peaking in the 1730s-1740s, constituting an average of 17% of the ceramics in the early 18th century in contrast to 5% in the late 18th century. The presence of colonoware on 19th century site occupation in Charleston is attributed to redeposition rather than direct use (Zierden 1993:47).

Tabulated and graphing the amounts of colonoware by test unit shows startling results. There were 88 colonoware sherds in Test Unit 1, followed by a distant 16 sherds in Test Unit 3, and 12 sherds in Test Unit 2 (Table 21). The increased depth and density of

Colonoware Counts by Test Unit Level and Feature.

Test Unit	1*					2		3			4	MD
Level	1	2	3	4	F3	1	2	1	2	F5	F6	N/A
Colonoware	23	29	25	1	10	6	6	4	7	5	1	7
Colonoware Subt.	*88*					*12*		*16*			*1*	*7*

*2 sherds from profile excluded in this table; MD is Metal Dector Survey.

Table 21. Colonoware counts by test unit level and feature.

artifacts in Test Unit 1 resulted in the recovery of more colonoware there in contrast to the other units. The colonoware sherds in Test Unit 1 extended consistently throughout the upper three levels, ranging from 23 to 29 sherds per level and averaging 26 sherds per level. This illustrates an extensive presence of African/ African American use at this specific location on the site. The depth of the sherds, the black organic midden soils, and the presence of at least one feature and a sheet midden indicate that this area was a location of intensive use by the enslaved. While it was an area of concentrated yard activity, the artifacts and features also suggest that there was a structure here as well; possibly an enslaved quarter, kitchen, or privies. One test unit, however, was not enough to locate evidence of a structure, such as post holes and patterns, or trenches for foundations of an earth-fast house, or wattle and daub or brick for a chimney.

Another factor indicates that the area in and around Test Unit 1 was the location of substantial African/ African American activity. The ratio of colonoware to non-colonoware sherds in all three levels of Test Unit 1, as well as a comparison of these ratios between that unit and the other units substantiates this observation. Table 20 (previously cited) details the counts of colonoware and non-colonoware by test unit level, as well as the ratios between them and the percentages of each. Colonoware dominates the ceramic assemblage in the deeper (and presumed older) levels 2 and 3 of Test Unit 1. It isn't until the most recent Level 1 that they are outnumbered by European wares, at a rate of 1.8 to 1. (The deepest level, Level 4 had only two sherds, creating a 1 to 1 ratio. Feature 3 had 0.2 sherds for every piece of colonoware.) Examined another way, the percentages of colonoware versus non-colonoware show a marked enslaved presence and use in contrast to minor use or interactions here by planters and their families. Levels 2 and 3 contained 58% and almost 76% colonoware. By Level 1 the percentage of colonoware decreased to approximately 36% of the assemblage, suggesting a slightly greater role of white use or influence on the area. Feature 3 predates Level 2 and possibly much of Level 3. It had the greatest percentage of colonoware to European sherds in the unit, at 83%. This strongly suggests that this area was initially used by the enslaved who dominated use and/ or occupation of it for most of its usage. This indicates that Africans/African Americans primarily used this location initially as a yard activity area and/or as an activity area within a structure (such as a kitchen, privy, or slave quarter) and they continued over time to be the primary users of this portion of the site. Table 22 (Colonoware & Non colonoware ceramics by test unit) reveals the intensity of use/occupation here in contrast to areas examined by test units 2 and 3. (Test Unit 4 contained only one sherd, therefore is not included.) The table combines the levels for each unit

Colonoware & Non-colonware Ceramics by Test Unit

Item	Test Unit			
	1	2	3	4
Colono	88	12	16	1
Non-Colono & non Native	73	34	106	0
Total	161	46	122	1
Ratio by Unit	0.83	2.83	6.63	0.00
Ratios Non:Colono (rounded)	0.83:1	2.83:1	6.6:1	0.0:1.0
% Non-Colono	45.3	73.9	86.9	0.0
% Colono	54.7	26.1	13.1	100.0

Table 22. Colonoware and non -colonoware ceramics by test unit.

and lists the percentages of colonoware found per test unit. Test Unit 1 had by far the greatest percentage, at almost 55%. This contrasts most sharply with the dwelling uncovered in Test Unit 3 containing just over 13% colonoware. Clearly African/African American use and/or occupation occurs predominately in and around the area of Test Unit 1 whereas white use and occupation dominates the area around Test Unit 3. Test Unit 2, interpreted as being a portion of a historic road falls between the two test units in terms of the percentage of colonoware present, at just over 26%. That percentage is approximately double the amount of Test Unit 3, but only about half the percentage of colonoware of Test Unit 1. The graph in Figure 120 shows this relationship as well as the inverse correlation between colonoware and all other historic ceramics. It also reveals that when averaged by unit, the percentage of colonoware to non-colonowares are more equal , by far, in Test Unit 1 than in test units 2 and 3. When graphed by level within each test unit (Figure 121) colonoware appears to be a minor percentage of the ceramic assemblages of test units 2 and 3 that decreases with depth (and age/time). The graph reveals the opposite for Test Unit 1. While the percentage of colonoware is lower than non-colonoware in Level 1, the colonoware percentage increases with depth (and

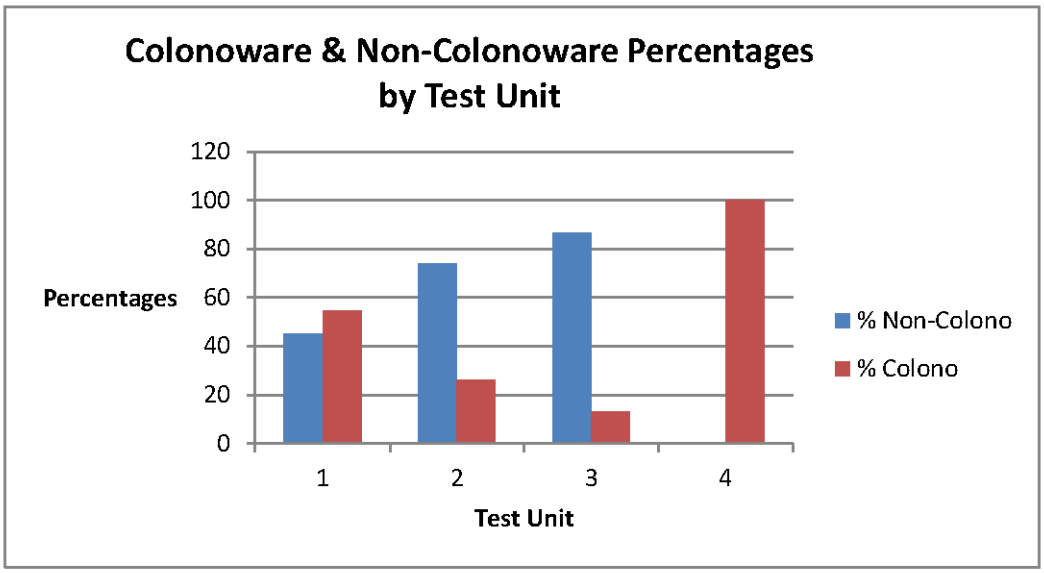


Figure 120. Colonoware and non-colonoware percentages by test unit.

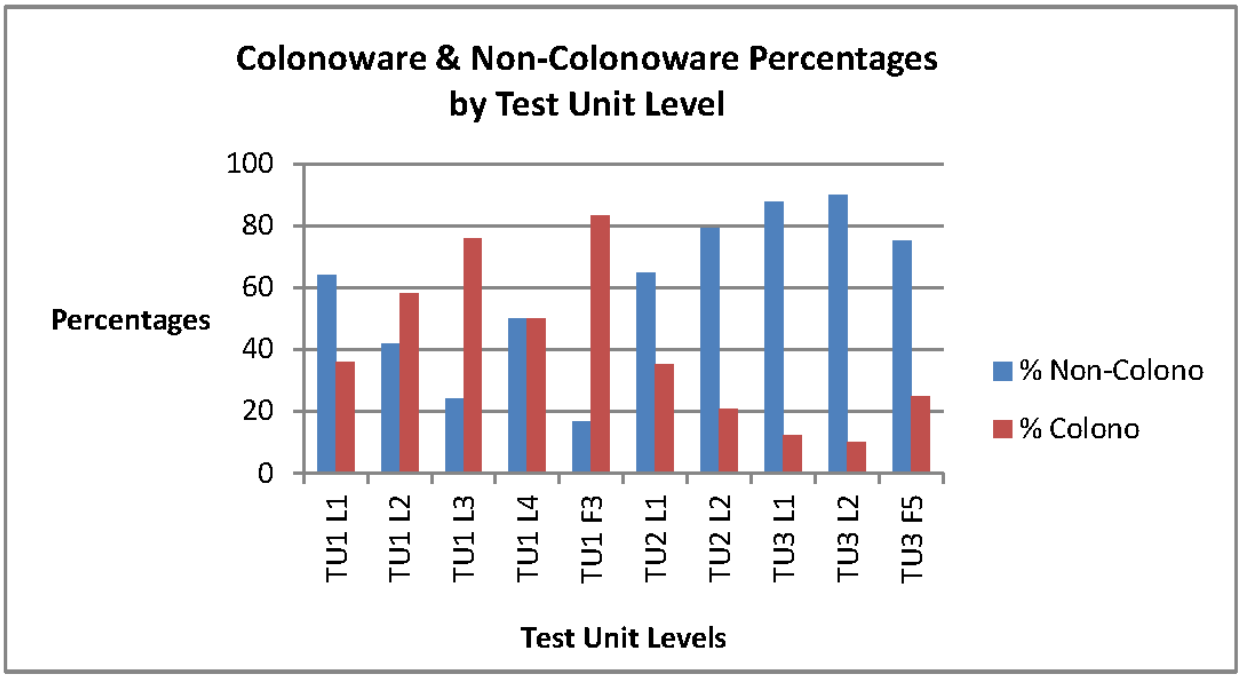


Figure 121. Colonoware and non-colonoware by test unit levels.

age/time), quickly eclipsing European wares in Level 2 and more so in Level 3. This lower frequency of colonoware in Level 1 reflects temporal changes in the use of colonoware as discussed above. Level 1 is the latest level in the chronological sequence. At this point in time it is possible that the enslaved had more access to European and local (non-colonoware) ceramics, and supplemented the dishes they used with these more durable vessels.

Attempts to discern when the black laborers were using the Test Unit 1 vicinity, based on mean ceramic dates (Table 23) and TPQ dates (Table 24) met with mixed results. There were only 62 sherds contributing

Mean Ceramic Date Summary (Totals Include TU and MD sherds)

Location	Test Unit 1	Count	Test Unit 2	Count	Test Unit 3	Count	Totals
L1	1790	35	1771	9	1790	21	
L2	1771	20	1752	17	1767	37	
L3	1784	5	1749	2	N/A	N/A	
F3	1733	2					
F5					1758	11	
MCD per TU	1782.0	62	1758.0	28	1773.0	69	
Sherd Count							211
Median Sherd Dates x Counts							368388
Sitewide MCD							1746

Table 23. Mean Ceramic Date Summary for test units 1-3, by level and unit.

Test Unit Level TPQs

TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Code	Description	Start	Count	TPQ 1	TPQ2
TU1	1			KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	1870	**8**		
TU1	1			KG0227	Bottle, paneled	1867	**3**	1870	1867
TU1	2			KC0704	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	1802	**1**		
TU1	2			KC0630	Pearlware, plain	1774	**5**	1802	1774
TU1	3			KC0713	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif	1813	**2**		
TU1	3			KC0605	Creamware, molded	1762	**1**	1813	1762
TU1	5	C		KG0253	Bottle, applied finish	1800	**1**	1800	
TU1			3	KC0601	Whieldon ware	1740	**1**	1740	
TU2	1			KC0630	Pearlware, plain	1774	**3**		
TU2	1			KC0604	Creamware, plain	1762	**1**	1774	1762
TU2	2			KG0301	Bottle, clear bottle glass	1870	**1**		
TU2	2			KG0227	Bottle, paneled	1867	**1**	1870	1867
TU2	3	North Qtr		KC0222	Rhenish blue and gray	1700	**1**	1720	
TU3	1			KC0713	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif	1813	**1**		
TU3	1			KC0705	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	1809	**1**	1813	1809
TU3	2			KC2104	Annularware, pearlware	1795	**6**	1795	1795
TU3	2			KC2307	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	1795	**1**		
TU3			5	KC0630	Pearlware, plain	1774	**1**		
TU3			5	KC0604	Creamware, plain	1762	**2**	1774	1762
TU3		near base of Fea	5	KC0231	Molded refined white salt glazed	1740	**1**		
TU3		near base of Fea	5	KC0301	Brown salt glazed stoneware	1690	**1**	1740	1690
TU3			7	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	1790	**8**	1790	
TU4	1		6	KM0304	Pull tab, drink can	1963	**2**		
TU4	1		6	AM0699	Nail, cut, fragment	1790	**1**	1963	1790

Table 24. TPQ dates by test unit level.

to the MCD of 1782 for the unit in lieu of the 100 needed to be statistically valid. Likewise, the MCDs of Levels 1, 2, and 3 were 1790, 1771, and 1784 based on total datable sherd counts of only 35, 20, and 5, respectively. Feature 3 had only two sherds producing a MCD of 1733. So while the MCD suggests late 18th century use of this spot, the dates are suspect due to the small sherd count. The TPQ dates are more recent, ranging from 1870 to 1802, to 1813 for Levels 1, 2, and 3, respectively. These dates are considerably later than the MCD. Both the MCDs and the TPQ do not consistently get older with depth, which suggests some degree of disturbance of the soils. Often privy pits are cleaned periodically of night soil and the broken dishes and other items discarded within them, resulting in chronologically mixed deposits consisting of rearranged soils and artifacts not cleaned out entirely before new deposits accumulate and are then in turn removed. There is not enough evidence from one test unit; however, to identify the function or provide statistically valid dates from MCD formulas.

Topography, Artifacts, and Activity Areas

Using the elevation points shot with the laser transit, archaeologists made a topographic map of the high ground containing the GPR and controlled metal detecting survey area (Figure 122). They turned this topographic map into a GIS layer that could be turned on or off for all the GIS maps made. While the site was inadvertently discovered with a bulldozer in 1965 and Miller may have used heavy machinery to infill his excavations, there appears to be some relict topographic features intact, nonetheless. The topography was important to examine on a micro level, to determine if and how it affected activities across the site and if it had implications for selecting areas for building construction. For example, the topographic map revealed that the east-west linear pattern of artifacts located south of the main house lay along the upper edge of the low bluff, above the slope leading to the marsh. In this same area, small areas of slightly elevated flat ground coincide with the structure-related artifact clusters. There are three to four small, elevated flat areas there that may represent the footprint of where wooden structures stood and middens that accumulated around them. These may represent several quarters for enslaved people and a kitchen. The 2024 topographic map also enabled archaeologists to better align with the landscape the dirt road to the marsh that Chicora mapped.

It is useful to examine general artifact distribution across the project area. Previously discussed in this report, the GIS maps for individual artifact types have revealed locations of specific activities and structures. Unfortunately, we could not compare this data to Chicora's, since the latter report did not provide auger locations for specific artifact types and that data could not be located or accessed. An overall artifact density map that combines all artifact types was available, however, from Chicora's 1996 work. This map appears to exclude brick and mortar and include all other 442 artifacts from Chicora's auger and post hole tests. As part of the 2024 archaeology archaeologists created a GIS overlay of Chicora's artifact density map onto the modern aerial photograph (Figure 123). Chicora's contour map shows three distinct artifact concentrations, with the highest frequency (n=25) farthest west of the main house foundation. Another concentration lies between this one and the main house, with the highest frequency of 15. The third concentration is southwest of the cemetery and has the same highest frequency (n=15).

Archaeologists then made a GIS density map of the 2024 artifacts recorded during the controlled metal detecting survey. Figure 124 is configured to show densities as a "heat map", with the higher frequencies of artifacts depicted as red then yellow. Conversely, the fewer artifacts, the more purple and then light blue the color. This map indicates two extreme high-frequency areas and three extreme frequency areas, along with one lighter frequency spot. There is a halo of low frequency distribution around and between all of these areas.

Figure 125 is a GIS overlay of the Chicora density map and the LAMAR 2024 artifact density heat map. This is useful in that it combines two data sets: all artifacts (excluding brick and mortar) that happened to be at the locations where an auger or post hole test was excavated in 1996, and metal artifacts recorded by the controlled metal detecting survey in 2024. The combined maps reveal overlap in two main areas. The westernmost extreme high frequency area overlaps, and lies between Chicora's highest and second highest

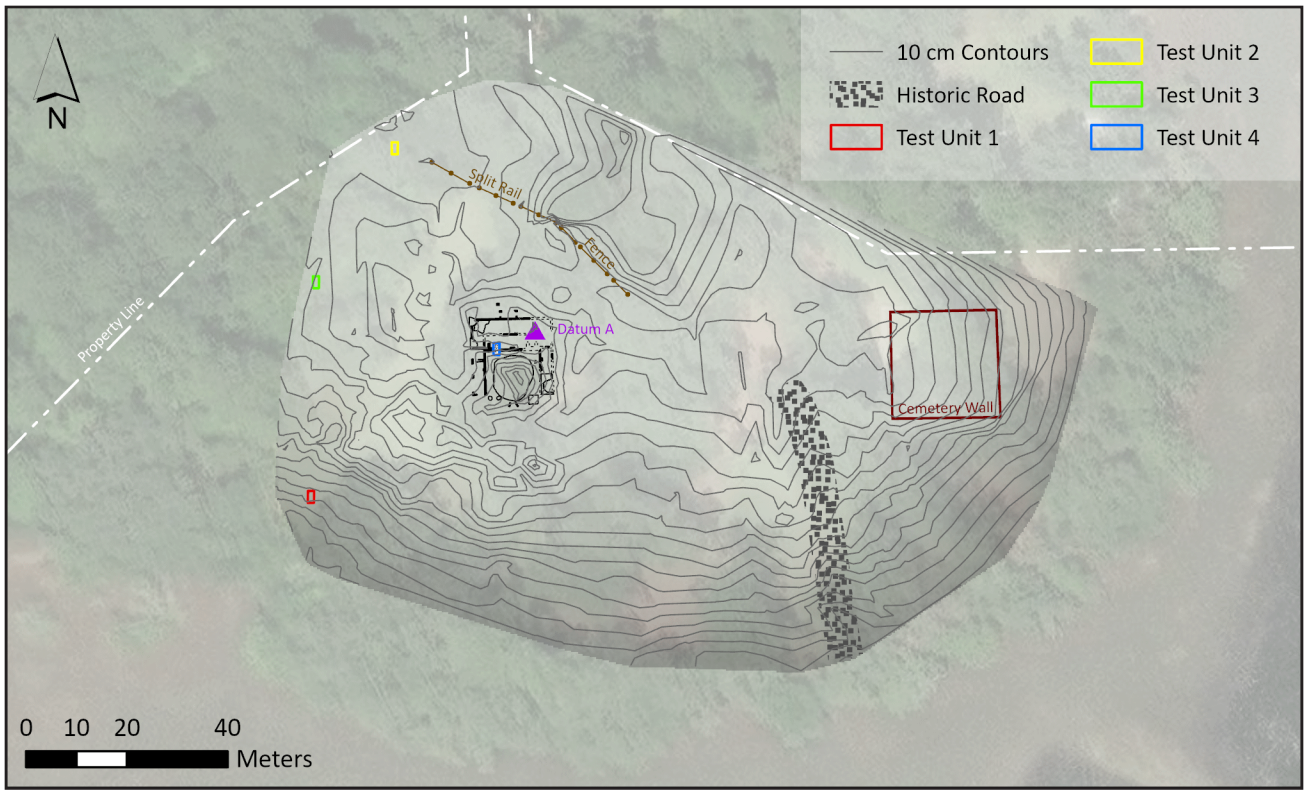


Figure 122. Topographic map of 2024 investigations.

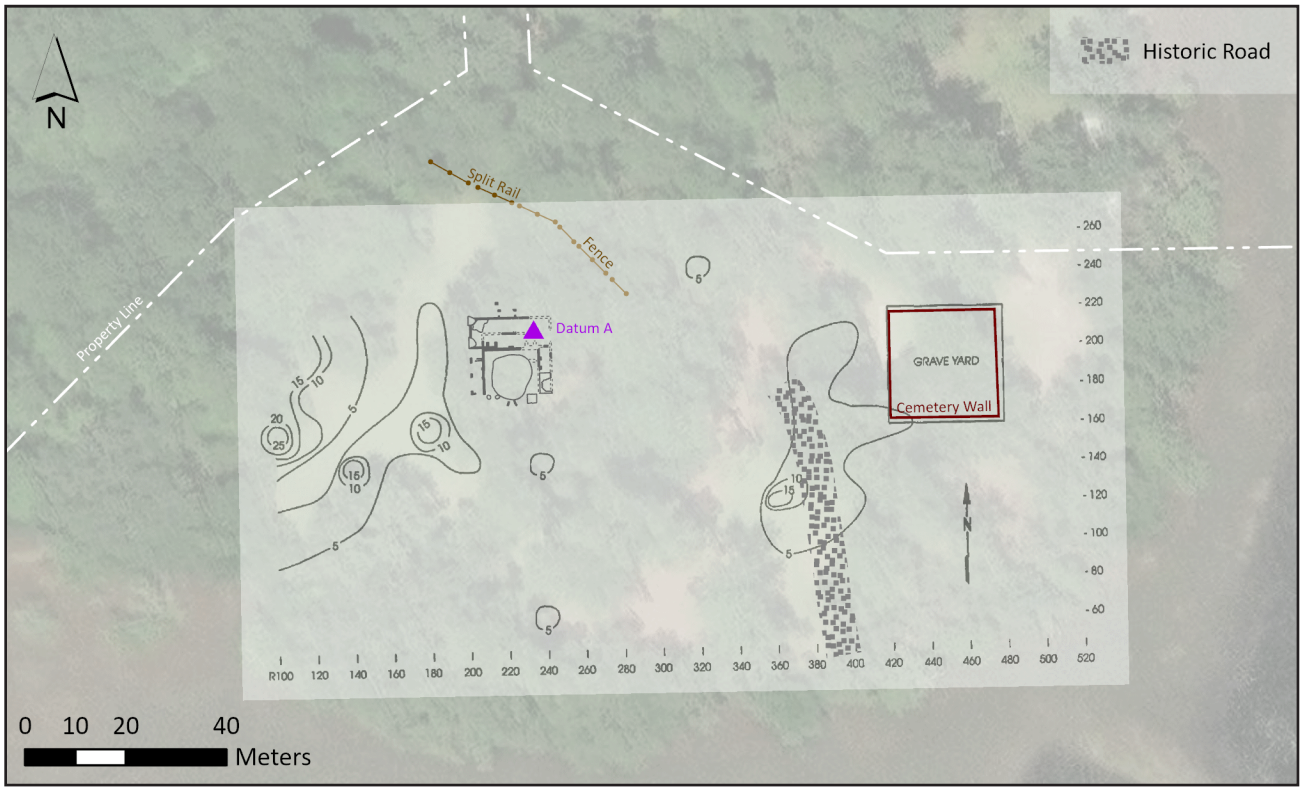


Figure 123. GIS overlay of Chicora artifact density map.

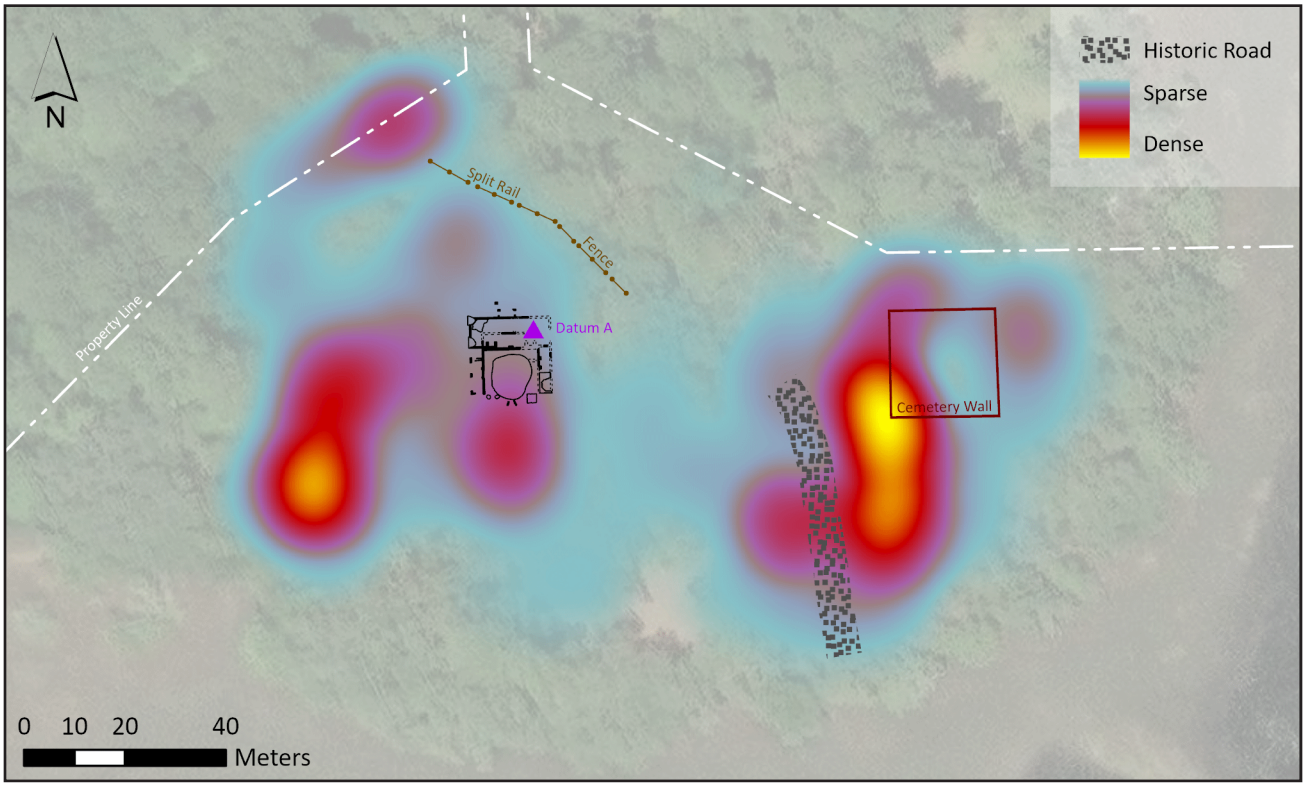


Figure 124. GIS artifact density map of 2024 controlled metal detection survey.

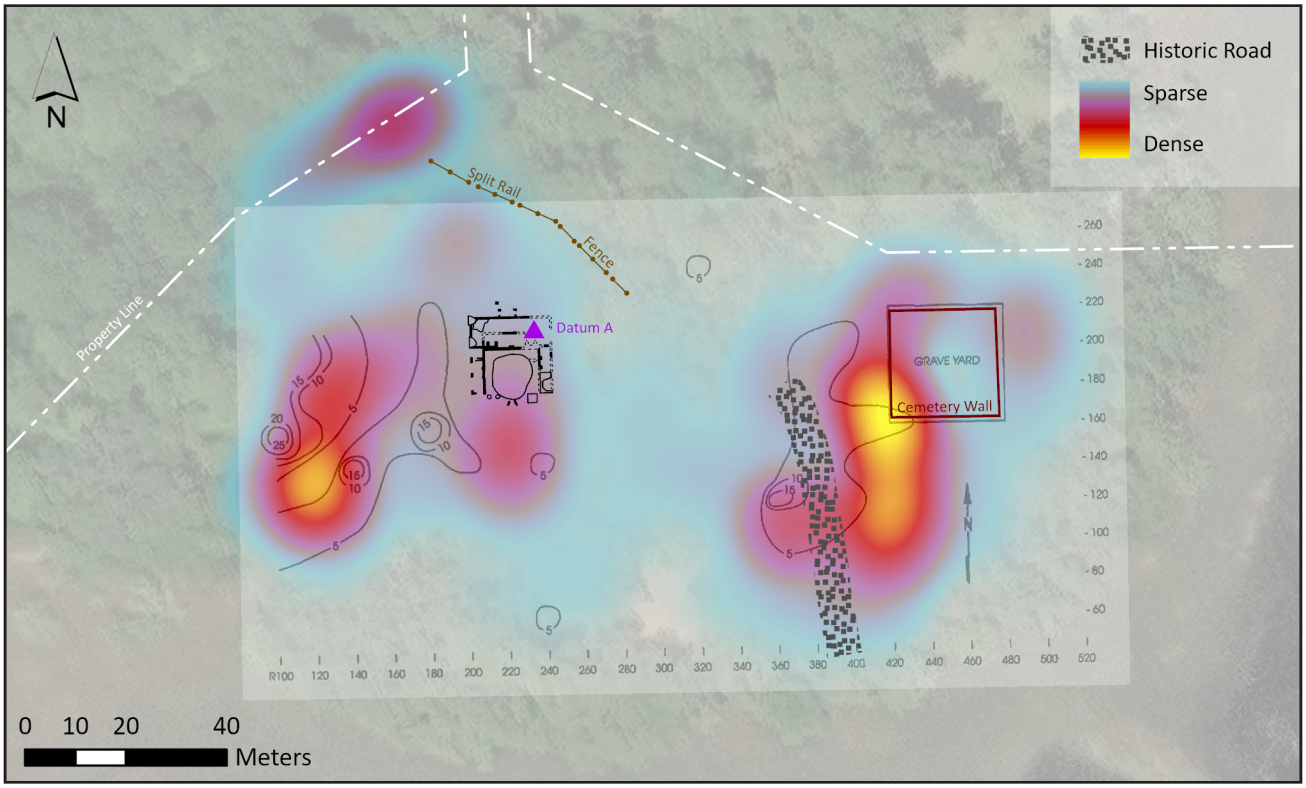


Figure 125. GIS overlay of Chicora and 2024 LAMAR controlled metal detection survey artifact density maps.

frequency areas. This indicates that the entire area, minimally 30 m east-west by 40 m north-south, contains a very dense deposit of a variety of artifacts, with fewer metal artifacts in the north-south linear space west of the main house. Test Unit 1, excavated in the heart of the yellow zone high frequency area, confirms the artifact density in this area as well as the presence of significant features. This location west-southwest of the main house contains significant 18th and 19th century archaeological deposits.

The combined density maps reveal a second area of overlap to the east, near the cemetery. Many of Chicora's artifacts are concentrated in an area west of the historic dirt road to the marsh. The controlled metal detector survey shows a moderate amount of metal artifacts here. The auger testing identified five artifacts east of the road between the road and the cemetery. The metal detector survey revealed extremely high frequencies of metal here that paralleled the road. That area also included large amounts of other artifacts such as ceramics and glass that archaeologists encountered while excavating metal detecting targets, especially in the portion situated west and south of the cemetery. Interestingly, the road appears relatively free of metal and non-metal artifacts on both overlays. This suggests that the road was in use when activities took place on either side of it. Erosion would have carried some artifacts from the shallow road bank down the road to the marsh during heavy rain storms. One other area of relative overlap in artifact density layers is located south of the main house. Here Chicora had a density of five artifacts in one spot and five artifacts along the edge of the larger concentration that extended west. The metal detection survey encountered sparse to medium amounts of metal at those spots and more dense areas of metal artifacts that extended between them. It appears that the area south of the main house contains low to moderate amounts of artifacts and slightly greater amounts of iron artifacts, specifically.

The remaining areas of artifact density overlap little or not at all. Chicora has two additional areas containing five artifacts each. The southern one lies in an area of only sparse metal. The northern one is in an area with no recorded metal artifacts. Likewise, two areas of metal concentrations occur with no overlap by auger-recovered artifacts. One is a fairly sparse area of metal immediately northeast of the cemetery. The other is a moderately dense area of metal along the northwestern lot boundary line. Chicora did not investigate this northwestern area. The 2024 excavation of Test Unit 2 in the northwestern area revealed extremely compacted soil highly suggestive of a road bed. The densest concentration of metals appears to be just west and northwest of the test unit, on the other side of the hypothesized road. If Test Unit 2 did uncover a small piece of a dirt road bed, it may represent a portion of the road extending west of the main house.

Industry and Maritime Activity

Old House Plantation had an avenue of oaks leading to the house that would have become increasingly more impressive over time as the trees grew into maturity. Daniel Heyward's front yard at Old House Plantation, however, would have been the marsh and associated Euhaw Creek. During the 18th and early 19th centuries the water served as the main artery for passenger travel and especially the shipment of agricultural crops and other products. Rafts, barges, sloops, schooners, and other vessels routinely anchored at docks there. Passengers could disembark on the dock and walk towards and up the sloping dirt ramp to the plantation house. Cargo could be unloaded and taken in the same manner to nearby outbuildings, or to wagons for transport further inland.

The salt marsh also was an 18th century industrial area during the Heyward's ownership. Additional docks or wharves may have been present in the marsh and water in and around the presumed mill location. This would facilitate the unloading and loading of vessels directly to and from the mill. Figure 126 is part of a stereoscopic image of plantation hands near Georgetown, South Carolina on a barge full of rice stalks (Underwood and Underwood 1904). While this photograph dates to 1904, this scene would not have been out of place during Daniel Heyward's ownership of Old House Plantation and associated rice agriculture, milling, and transport.

The artifacts from the controlled metal detecting survey related to the maritime and industrial component and the road to the salt marsh are discussed previously in this report. An enormous amount of structural and archaeological evidence of the industrial component

Figure 126. Plantation hands on a raft of freshly harvested rice.

of Old House is still preserved in the marsh, much of it within the current boundaries of the county-owned park (Figure 127). Some of these visible features were mapped by Miller in 1965 (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:11) and then in greater detail by Chicora in 1996 (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:80). While the 2024 LAMAR investigations did not include examination of the salt marsh archaeologists did, however, undertake a considerable commitment of time and resources to include this area in its GIS mapping.

This 2024 work included transforming Chicora's map into a GIS layer and fitting it into modern satellite images (Figure 128). With the benefit of such technology, the 2024 work tweaked the Chicora map that was made manually in the marsh during low tide to align with the actual features and their

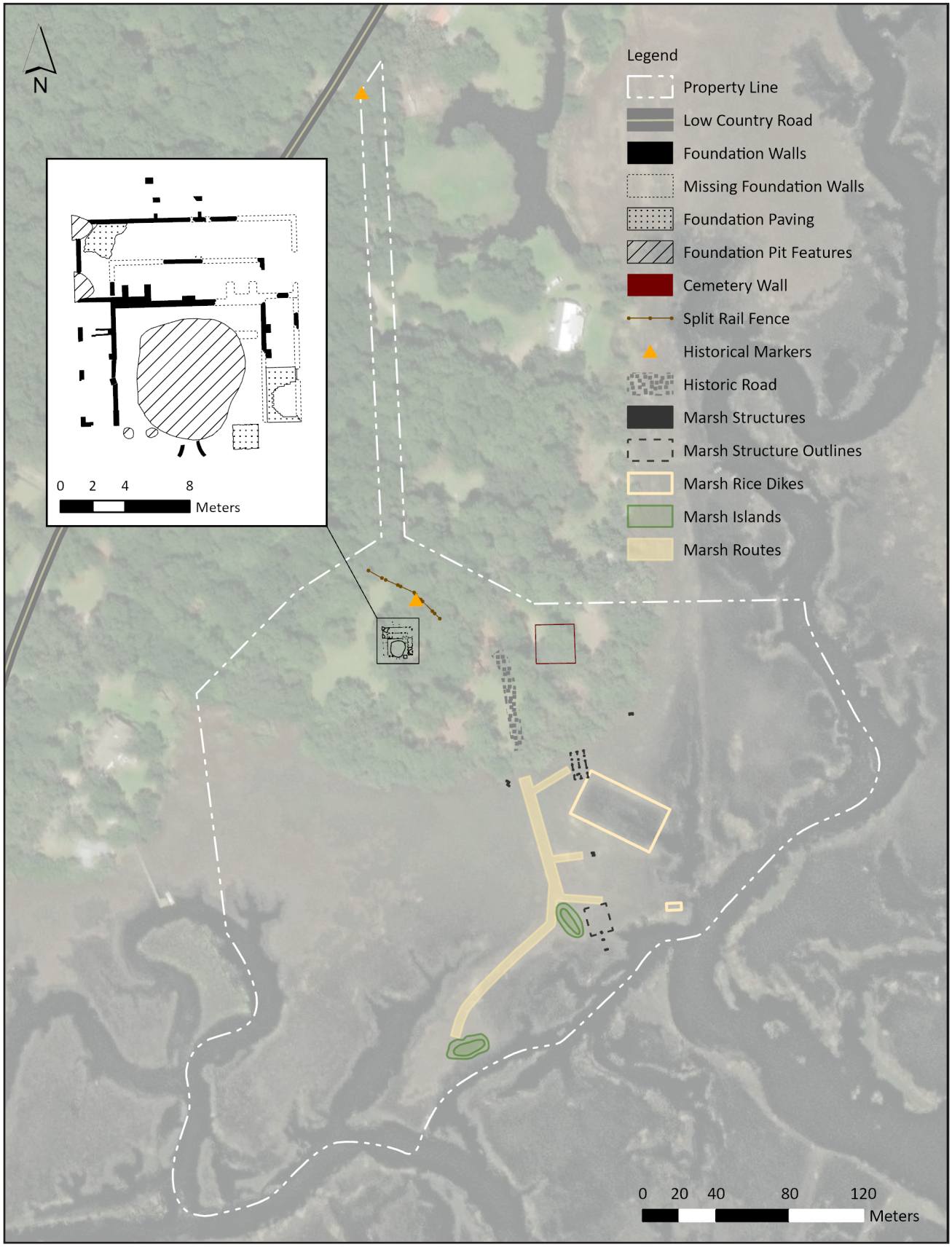


Figure 127. GIS overlay of select Old House Plantation site features on modern satellite map.

Figure 128. Close-up of marsh features on aerial.

locations visible on the satellite aerial view. Two extant vertical brownstone supports for a rice trunk or other equipment remains in their original locations. Other extant evidence of the industrial component of the site include *in situ* brick features, remnants of wooden piling supports, and raised corduroy and dirt roadways and embankments. The 2024 GIS aerial map ties features to the landscape such as the wider, primary road in the marsh that leads to two human-made islands and three relict structures evidenced by extensive wooden pilings and/or brick foundation remnants. It also shows the smaller, secondary and tertiary paths used for foot-traffic between the dikes, structures, and primary roads. The map aligns the primary road in the marsh with the footprint of the historic road on land that follows the slope and leads to the marsh. The northern "Marsh Island" on this map near the mill ruins appears to be a linear dike. It was labeled "earthen dam" by Miller and tentatively identified by Chicora as dikes for mill protection or to hold a mill pond west of the mill. Miller's map shows this dam remnant as having a counterpart on the other side of Hazard's Creek. The modern aerial shows higher ground on the south side of the creek, although none of it appears as a linear dam, possibly as a result of erosion over the ensuing sixty years. The southern "island" on the map was identified by Chicora as having five pilings representative of a former structure. The "Marsh Rice Dikes" on the map outline Cooler's Shrimp Pond, which was constructed in the 20th century. According to Chicora, this lies within and contains part of a historic canal that lead between the creek and the marsh structure with multiple pilings deemed a warehouse by Miller. The canal is diked on either bank. Chicora mentions that this canal was easily identifiable in 1996 and that,

> *"It is still fairly distinct in the area along the west side of Old House, gradually becoming less distinct about 600 feet to the north. The canal remains distinct to the south, eventually disappearing in the disturbance caused by the excavation of the Cooler's shrimp pond…It seems likely that originally this canal connected with Euhaw Creek, just west of the mill. It was probably designed to bring the water course up to the edge of Old House, although why it extends so far to the north is, at present, unknown"* (Trinkley and Hacker 1996:94).

There seem to be no indication on the ground surface or on the aerial map of the canal extending "…along the west side of Old House" or coming "…up to the edge of Old House", so it is unclear to what these comments refer.

Chapter 7. Old House Summary and Recommendations

Summary

The 2024 archaeological investigations at Old House Plantation contributed new and varied data and interpretations about the site and those whose histories were entwined with it. Fieldwork resulted in the collection of three new types of data from the site's high ground and laboratory work produced a fourth data set of GIS maps. Fieldwork data collection included the mapping and recordation of sub-surface features and anomalies through ground penetrating radar survey. Fieldwork also encompassed controlled metal detecting survey resulting in the recordation of exact locations of metal artifacts across the landscape. The third type of data was from test unit excavation. While archaeological excavation of units at Old House Plantation is not novel, the techniques used in 2024 may have been, and the analysis, interpretation, and reporting of those unit excavations is certainly unlike the 1965 work. Lab work included traditional analysis and interpretation of the data, but archaeologists also created GIS maps that combined laser transit data from 2024 (topographic elevation points, artifact locations, test unit locations, and man-made and natural above-ground features); artifact descriptions from the 2024 database; and hard copy maps from the 1965 and 1996 archaeology investigations on the site along with points on their associated benchmarks. These GIS maps are useful for the interpretations in this report and also especially important for future archaeological investigations, research, site interpretation, and site management.

Archaeological investigations in 2024, while limited in scope, led to the following interpretations and results:

1. Determined that Miller's smokehouse is not a smokehouse.

2. Uncovered details about construction materials and techniques, chronology of construction and use, and occupants of the dwelling formerly known as the smokehouse.

3. Discovered a significant African and African American presence on site.

4. Identified new areas with historic structures and related activities, such as in the woods along the northwestern lot boundary, in the field southwest of the main house, in the woods south of the main house, and just south of the cemetery.

5. Excavated artifacts (colonoware, cast iron pots) and buried features (midden and pits) associated with a nearby kitchen and enslaved housing in the southwestern portion of the site.

6. Located a debris field (nails, bricks, mortar, ceramics, bottle glass, personal and other items) and possible nearby structure in the area west of the cemetery's western wall.

7. Uncovered vestiges of a road possibly associated with the theorized second avenue of oaks in the woods on the western edge of the site.

8. Confirmed the presence of a dirt road to the marsh based on topographic elevations and artifacts lying on either side of a relatively clear, linear area.

9. Identified elements of maritime and industrial site activities in the southeastern portion of the site.

10. Isolated various activities on the site such as pewter and lead recycling, as well as efforts at iron recycling without evidence of blacksmithing.

11. Documented negative evidence of Revolutionary War encampments on the small area of high ground in the project area.

12. Located some evidence of 18th century arms use (dropped and impacted balls, gunflints, gun parts) around the site, especially along a semicircular edge of high ground overlooking the slope to the marsh and in the center of the site.

13. Examined chain of title information, wills, and secondary sources in an attempt to determine which property owners and family members actually lived at Old House Plantation rather than being absentee landlords.

14. Documented limited 19th century military evidence at the site consisting of an artillery shell fragment and two military buttons.

15. Recorded the extent of human activity across the site (through artifact densities) and the periods of use (through dates associated with individual artifacts).

16. Corrected the Chicora 1996 mapping error and refining more accurately the location of the marsh structures on that 1996 map on the modern landscape.

17. Created a GIS database enabling the alignment and overlay of maps for all investigations from 1965 to 2024 with the modern landscape.

18. Contributed additional historical information related to site activities, geographic studies about Carolina rice production, and details about individuals who owned, lived at, and/or were enslaved at Old House Plantation.

Recommendations

Old House Plantation is a complex site in many ways. It has a long, rich, and diverse history. It offers a range of educational opportunities on an assortment of topics for a myriad of individuals and groups. It is important on a local through national level and has the potential to continue to be a significant resource to the county, state, and region for residents and visitors. This potential is address below in four types of recommendations. These include archaeology, preservation, interpretation, and curation recommendations.

Archaeology Recommendations

The 2024 archaeological investigations at Old House Plantation Site (38JA72) represent part of a continuum of research there. Since the site is protected by the county and not under threat of imminent development, such a continuum is both good and strategic. Scientific study of this important site is best undertaken in a thoughtful, well-planned manner under the direction of an extensive research plan that guides future archaeology rather than randomly excavating whenever funding is available.

It is recommended that an Archaeology Master Plan be developed by archaeologists that will guide the long-term professional archaeological investigation of the site, based on thoughtful research questions and suitable methodology, while considering current and future goals. A plan will enable the better preservation of the archaeological site by determining and mitigating future ground disturbances from utilities, construction, and other events, while enabling a logical, strategic plan for on-going, phased archaeological investigations. An Archaeology Master Plan should be thematic and chronological and should include a local, regional, and national perspective of research relating to Old House Plantation. The Archaeology Master Plan needs to examine specific research topics, ways to address each topic (detailing specific archaeology methods and technologies), examples of other sites and excavations where similar topics have been studied and those results and the ways research at Old House can leverage and expand on those data and interpretations, and research questions applicable to those topics.

Specific attention should be paid to the riverine components of Old House. Approximately two thirds of the site that is the county park lies in the marsh. This intertidal, river, and marsh ecosystem has important site components such as a mill, docks, plank roads, and other structures that were constructed historically to specifically take advantage of this environment. The Archaeology Master Plan should address the challenges to researching and conserving these site features and the opportunities they present to enable a better understanding of the site's maritime, commercial, and industrial components. Underwater archaeologists specializing in the study and conservation of intermittently wet and submerged

sites should be consulted and contracted for these investigations. The Archaeology Master Plan should consider the following goals for future investigations of the marsh by underwater archaeologists:

1. Obtain data on the threats to the site's terrestrial and intertidal zones and recommendations for how to protect and conserve it. Examples of threats may include climate change/sea level rise, daily fluctuation of creek water resulting in repeated drying and soaking of wood and metals, water-borne pollutants, erosion from boat wakes and foot traffic, and teredo worms.

2. Complete excavation of the portion of the site in the marsh is not feasible from a financial perspective and is not necessarily desirable from an archaeological perspective. Investigations in this area, therefore, should be prioritized.

3. To date, Miller and Chicora have mapped marsh features. LAMAR put these features into GIS layers overlying a satellite image. Additional, more detailed mapping of each feature may be useful. Certainly, there is a need to identify the functions of most of the marsh features and how they interacted with each other. A priority for consideration is the undertaking of enough investigation (i.e. excavating test units and/or vibracore samples, making detailed measured drawings of currently or newly exposed feature components, obtaining higher resolution LiDAR maps if available, and/or executing other methodologies) to try to determine the function of each landform, structure, or other feature and how they related to each other in physical space and by function.

All portions of the Archaeology Master Plan (terrestrial and intertidal) should be designed for a minimum of a 10 year period, but flexible enough to allow for changes related to new discoveries or the need for unexpected ground disturbances. The Archaeology Master Plan can be revisited and revised every five years to ensure that it continues to offer the best guidance for archaeological investigations and ways to disseminate that information to the public.

Preservation Recommendations

In general, whenever modifications are desired at the site, the least amount of ground disturbance the better in terms of preserving the archaeological component. Grading as well as digging post holes, foundations, utility and pipe trenches destroy portions of the site in small and large increments. Other options should be considered when feasible. When digging is unavoidable, it should be done in accordance with archaeologists and archaeological protocols. For example, if interpretive signage requires in-ground post supports, then the holes can be excavated as shovel tests with the appropriate methodology, artifact recovery and recordation, and interpretation. This can be done by volunteers trained in shovel testing and provided with the materials and information necessary to collect the data appropriately.

When flat areas are required for parking or buildings, in-fill is a superior option to grading. Raising or leveling an area with clean fill protects the archaeological layers below, whereas grading to flatten an area destroys the artifacts, features, and stratigraphy in the layers below. Ground surfaces can be elevated and/or leveled by adding crushed shell, limestone, pea gravel, or "crush and run" in a layer thick enough to be effective for vehicular traffic. Any soil brought to the site should be "clean", that is should not contain bricks, artifacts, or materials from other places. Often companies that sell fill dirt obtain it from high ground, which by default was chosen in the past as places to build houses and other structures. It is important that soil from other such sites (both historic and modern) is not deposited at Old House site, as this creates much confusion in the archaeological record now and into the future.

All site alterations should be documented on paper and/or digital documents, maps, and other records. Areas with ground disturbance or alteration, such as the deposition of fill soil, the digging of utility trenches, or other alteration should be sketched on an existing surveyor's plat or other map. Additions such as fences, pavilions, and other structures should be mapped as well. As mentioned above, holes for posts should be excavated as shovel tests and areas slated for construction should undergo archaeological investigation first.

Test Unit 4 is a case study for preservation and interpretation. The re-exposure of this portion of brick foundation and subsequent documentation by

the LAMAR Institute provides base-line data on its appearance and preservation condition in 2024. This information will enable site stewards to carefully monitor this portion of the in-situ brick foundation to study the feasibility of allowing it to remain open for viewing as well as the feasibility of uncovering more or all of the house foundation for interpretive purposes. Some of the preservation challenges site stewards should monitor include the:

- rate of weathering of the handmade brick and historic mortar,
- effect of heavy rainfall and potential erosion around the foundation,
- theft and/or vandalism of individual bricks and the foundation as a whole, and
- maintenance, particularly weed/grass intrusion and unit wall collapse.

Photographic documentation (with a black and white scale for size and a label with the date and arrow pointing north) of the opened unit and the brick foundation, shot from multiple angles, should be made every six months for the first year (and then perhaps annually if there are no issues). These photographs should be compared to the images taken during the archaeological excavations in 2024 for comparisons and contrasts. Appropriate action, such as backfilling the hole and covering the bricks with soil, should be taken if this monitoring reveals adverse effects. If erosion is occurring and/or if grass threatens to cover the exposed brick and is a maintenance issue, then consideration should be given to potential remedies such as surrounding the area around the lowest course of brick with landscaping fabric covered with sterile white sand (devoid of any artifacts from other sites) or other medium such as a thick layer of organic mulch such as undyed pine bark. Such remedies should also be monitored over time to ensure that they don't contribute to erosion or other unintended adverse consequences such as insect invasion.

Another preservation consideration involves the area mentioned previously located east of the grassy portion of the site and a good distance west of the cemetery. If this area is confirmed in fact to have few artifacts and features, then it may be one of the better spots for modern site activities. This can include the establishment of tents for events, benches, or other accoutrements. Above-ground items are best; however, a more permanent structure might be an option if archaeological investigations are made prior to its construction and in concert with the footprint of construction and any related secondary disturbances.

Interpretive Recommendations

While archaeology does not always provide the volume of information desired or address every question posed, it does offer unique information no longer available to everyday people or scholars. This final report for the 2024 excavations interprets and synthesizes this investigation as well as aspects of previous archaeology for a to-date summary of what the archaeology tells about the site and its past users. Whenever possible, this and future archaeological information should be incorporated into interpretive signage, website information, and programming.

Past, current, and future archaeology can help address some of the many interpretive issues. It can contribute to a better understanding of what the site may have looked like in the past, what activities were undertaken in different areas, who participated in which activities, and the function and location of various structures. Archaeology can also suggest what may not have happened on the site. Archaeology is incremental by nature and its results are cumulative in terms of interpretation. Future archaeological investigations will continue to build on the past ones, if they are conducted professionally, resulting in complete reports and a growing body of data curated with all previous archaeological collections.

Since the 2024 fieldwork and the completion of this report, some interpretive signage has been created and installed on the site. These and future signs can examine broad and specific topics. Interpretive panels can offer a unique view of one representative section of colonial American life on a plantation in the South Carolina low country during the mid to late 18th century, including the tumultuous period of the American Revolution. Interpretive topics should include the plantation site layout and outbuilding uses, cultural features, the contributions of African American enslaved labor to rice culture and other activities on the site, the activities of the men, women and children in the Heyward household(s), landscaping features, the flora and fauna of the site and the surrounding

acreage originally included in Heyward ownership, and the salt marsh environment, ecosystems, and ecology. As an example of the African American presence on site, signage can be used illuminating the complex and successful process of and knowledge about rice production that came directly from Africa, through Africans from specific rice-growing areas most sought for purchase by rice planters in South Carolina. These included Africans from "the 'Rice Coast' or 'Windward Coast'. This area extends from Senegal to Sierra Leone and Liberia, —the traditional rice-growing region of West Africa.

Signage can interpret and illustrate the human story – on the individual and collective level. It can examine the broader context of rice culture in South Carolina and the southeast. How did the plantation layout create an effective work force and how did it affect the economic and social life and status of the Heyward family? (In other words WHY did it look like it did?) What did those invisible white women do all day? What roles did the Heyward children have? How did African Americans plant the rice fields? Who operated the unique tidal mill and how? Were African American roles gender-specific? Did the women do the threshing and dehulling or the men or both? Was the rice shipped by boat to Charleston or overland? Did African Americans serve as boatmen? How does the plantation layout consider riverine resources in terms of shipping, but also in terms of rice gates, trunks and canals to flood and drain the rice fields? The natural and cultural environment was much more interconnected than now. These types of topics can bring the dormant, silent building remnants to life and make them relevant and interesting to 21st century visitors.

Along these lines and to reiterate previous comments, the rice plantation would not have existed except for the knowledge and labor of enslaved African Americans. It is recommended that the JC250 committee undertake historical research for site interpretation purposes that includes extensive research on those African Americans who were enslaved here. Those who labored as house slaves as well as other enslaved people involved in the industrial portion of the rice culture and the plantation's maritime aspects, lived and worked on this specific 14 acre portion of the plantation. While most of their names will never be known, some can be identified through wills, inventories, newspaper advertisements, slave manifests for vessels (coastwise and trans-Atlantic) entering the port of Charleston (at the National Archives), and other primary documents. Several recent databases have been created by a variety of scholars and academic partnerships and are available to the public on the internet. They vary in content and include items such as details about vessels, routes, ship captains, port of debarkation, port of entry, number of enslaved, as well as details about the individual Africans captured and transported in the slave trade. Two examples include "Slave Voyages, Trans-Atlantic and Intra-American Slave Trade Database" http://slavevoyages.org/about/about# ; and "Enslaved, Peoples of the Historical Slave Trade" http://enslaved.org/ .

Regarding the physical aspects of the interpretive signs, it is highly recommended that limited text be used, in large font, and short sequences such as 3 sentence paragraphs, quotes, bullet points, or text "call outs". Colorful, attention-grabbing images and graphics should proliferate. All text and graphics need to be accurate based on factual information known to-date from historical and archaeological research. Individual interpretive panels can illuminate specific portions of the site (such as the location of a building and its function). All interpretive signs; however, should relate to each other and to broader thematic issues carried throughout the site and referencing other sites and big-picture ideas.

Archaeology also conveys the very human elements of history through its artifacts. Artifacts, artifact images, or computer-assisted 3D reproductions of the artifacts help tangibly connect modern visitors to the past. Such items are a touchstone to the universal needs, wants, feelings, and actions of people today with those in the past living at or interacting with the Old House Plantation Site. If an artifact presence is desired on-site, it is strongly recommended that 3D artifact replicas be used and not the real artifacts. Using the latter is not a viable option due to the lack of temperature, humidity, ultraviolet light, pest, theft, and vandalism controls. The technology involving the scanning and printing of 3D artifacts has become less expensive and easier to use. Once scanned, one or more copies of an artifact can be printed, enabling the replacement of replicas should ones become damaged or stolen. It also enables copies to be made that can be passed around to children in school groups and other visitors.

The printing of 3D artifact replicas also enable copies to be sold as souvenirs (advertised as replicas and not as real artifacts). For in-site interpretation, 3D replicas can be exhibited in polycarbonate (Lexan) or acrylic (Plexiglas) cases designed for exterior use. A novel way to include 3D replicas would be to mount relevant ones on interpretive signage without incorporating a case around the artifacts. This would provide visitors with a more interactive experience in which they could touch the replica and not be separated from it by a plastic case. Conversely, some visitors may be more inclined to try to remove the object if it is not in a case (although some may try to remove the entire case).

Curation Recommendations

One of the least understood and often most dire issues facing historic sites is curation of artifacts and documents. By definition, curation is the combined process of accurately and successfully documenting, preserving, and managing archaeological collections so they can be studied by future generations in perpetuity. This means that all artifacts and their context documentation (field forms, photographs, field notes, reports, etc.) are inventoried and documented appropriately via computer databases and hard copy labeling. It means the artifacts and documentation are stored in acid free packaging in a secure, climate-controlled (temperature, humidity, lighting) building in which they are safe from rodents, pests, vandalism, theft, mixing of provenance information, flooding, fire, and other threats. Collections must be managed by qualified professionals trained in archival and artifact preservation and documentation. Curation is an on-going process, since changes to computer technology (which stores documentation), methods of storage (via improved technologies), and research techniques continue to evolve over time.

Few local entities such as small museums or historical societies are equipped to manage the demands of appropriate curation. Good curation requires adequate on-going funding; professional skills in curation, storage, documentation, management, and research procedures; sufficient paid professional staff, and well thought-out written policies regarding environmental controls, pest management, curation procedures, research protocols, emergency events, and accessioning. Professional curation standards are outlined by the U.S. Department of the Interior at http://ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-I/part-79/ .

Unfortunately, the Old House Plantation Site is a good example of what happens when adequate curation is not undertaken. The artifacts and archaeological field notes of the 1965 archaeological investigation by the Charleston Museum were not professionally curated. As a result, the collection appears to have been shuffled from the Charleston Museum to the sponsor of the 1965 excavations (Mrs. F.R. Pratt [-Webel]), and eventually to the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). A number of items from the collection were kept by Mrs. Pratt/ Webel and another number of them wound up at the "Jasper Museum". The Chicora Foundation was contracted to reexamine the artifact collection from this 1965 Charleston Museum excavation (Trinkley and Hacker 2000). The bulk of this collection housed at SCIAA includes no accession paperwork detailing how they obtained the collection. It consisted of 4,325 artifacts having at least minimal provenience and another 2,395 with no provenience, but the latter were attributed by Chicora as originating from the main house (Trinkley and Hacker 2000:38).

The small portion of the 1965 Old House collection located in Jasper County has been moved to at least two buildings under the jurisdiction of various entities lacking curation expertise and resources. A cursory inspection of these materials by the LAMAR Institute in October 2024 revealed numerous serious issues. One issue is the acute loss of provenance information due to artifact packaging in an assortment of original non-acid free cardboard shoeboxes, gift boxes, and canned ham boxes with original illegible fading pencil or ink writing on the boxes, no labeling, incomplete provenance locational information, and lack of appropriate acid-free cushioning materials. These various boxes were intermixed with other miscellaneous boxes from numerous other sites, all lacking sufficient provenience/provenance labeling or associated records. Numbers of small boxes of artifacts from different sites were corralled at random into larger cardboard boxes. At least one small box of Old House Plantation artifacts was located separate from the others and grouped with unassociated sites. This appears to have been done recently. Artifacts in one box were numbered "Pr. #" in ink, but no information was associated with these numbers.

Likewise, some artifacts located in envelopes had notes "Miss P. took …" [whatever number of items] but with no associated records. Several small scrap pieces of paper contain cryptic notes handwritten in ink, but these are not keyed directly to the artifacts nor directly to the boxes in which they are currently held. The immediate past location of this collection was in the local library attic with absolutely no temperature or humidity controls, prior to its recent removal to the Jasper Chamber of Commerce building that now houses the Jasper County Historical Society. Several of the boxes contain rodent droppings, shredded and chewed paper, and a rodent nest. There appears to be no registrar/accession records for this collection and no other artifact records documentation other than a Xerox copy of Miller's 1996 artifact inventory for the entire collection (which isn't linked directly to the artifacts in the boxes).

The 1996 artifacts and documentation from the Chicora excavations are reportedly located at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, South Carolina. All collections at SCIAA were recently inaccessible as they were in boxes wrapped on pallets in a temporary building as they await years-long completion of building maintenance. It is assumed that the collections will go into that building at some point when maintenance is completed.

At the time of this writing, multiple efforts to facilitate curation at the R.M. Bogan Archaeological Repository, where the collection is welcomed, have not come to fruition. Jasper County representatives prefer to keep the collection within the county, although there is no staff and associated facility that meets the critical and necessary standards to ensure its safety. The dangers of this are multi-fold. The adverse effects of not curating artifacts at a professional curation facility that meet federal standards have been evidenced on artifacts recovered from this site in the past, and range from difficulty in locating portions of the collection, lack of surviving documentation, inability to maintain provenance information with artifacts, lack of accessibility to researchers and the public, and environments containing rodents and damaging temperatures and humidity.

We strongly recommend that the Old House Plantation artifacts recovered from the 2024 archaeology project undertaken by the LAMAR Institute, as well as the related field paperwork and digital photographs, be curated at the R.M. Bogan Archaeological Repository at Georgia Southern University in Statesboro, Georgia. This relatively new facility is located only 65 miles from the Old House site and meets the rigorous Federal standards to protect archaeological collections from the many adverse effects they can encounter, while making the materials readily accessible to researchers and museums. The R.M. Bogan Archaeological Repository has a professionally trained curation staff and dedicated collections area that meets temperature, humidity, security, pest management, and provenance standards and best practices for curation facilities. Such measures are secured in perpetuity through the longevity of the university. This repository also allows for artifact research as well as artifact exhibition by reputable museums. A professional curation facility that meets federal standards is the only way to guarantee the safety and existence of such collections in perpetuity. Local museum and historical societies, while well-intentioned, routinely suffer from lack of permanent, sufficient funding; a shortage of full-time trained, professional staff with appropriate credentials and experience curating collections; and a physical structure that cannot adequately meet the environmental demands of artifact curation. We support efforts to curate all artifacts and any associated documentation from the 1965 Charleston Museum excavations and the 1996 Chicora Old House investigations at this repository so that they may be researched in future study of the OHP site and exhibited where appropriate.

In summary, Old House Plantation is a rare and important site historically, archaeologically, and environmentally. The JCSC250 committee has been instrumental in preserving the many aspects of it within the 14 acre county-owned portion of the site. The continued support from Jasper County officials and the hard work of committee members instrumental in their overview of the site's archaeology, preservation, interpretation, and curation opportunities will ensure that the site is a vibrant, educational immersive place for generations to come.

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Appendix 1. UTM Coordinates for 1965, 1996, and 2024 Fieldwork, Datums, Benchmarks,Waypoints

Appendix 1. Old House Plantation Site Benchmarks, Waypoints, and Datums 1965, 1996, 2024 WGS84.

LAMAR Transit Point	LAMAR Grid Coordinates		UTM Coordinates		LAMAR Elevations (m)	Description
	North	East	Easting	Northing		
1	955.00	640.00	509640.00	3590955.00	100.00	LAMAR Datum A
2	973.00	640.00	509640.00	3590973.00	100.00	LAMAR Datum B
4	934.55	640.01	509640.01	3590934.55	100.01	LAMAR Datum C
5	955.00	616.42	509616.42	3590955.00	100.33	LAMAR Datum D
6	955.00	697.85	509697.85	3590955.00	100.37	LAMAR Datum E
7	953.07	629.98	509629.98	3590953.07	99.97	Nandina Survey Waypoint 50
8	996.44	631.74	509631.74	3590996.44	100.05	Nandina Survey Waypoint 52
9	954.28	685.17	509685.17	3590954.28	100.30	Nandina Survey Waypoint
21	958.35	699.25	509699.25	3590958.35	100.26	1965 Miller Origin Benchmark
85	904.09	665.17	509665.17	3590904.09	98.81	Nandina Survey Waypoint
86	904.55	646.06	509646.06	3590904.55	98.88	Nandina Survey Waypoint
200	970.43	611.70	509611.7	3590970.43	100.14	LAMAR Datum F
583	915.93	708.96	509708.96	3590915.93	98.87	Nandina Survey Waypoint
679	941.19	624.03	509624.03	3590941.19	99.85	1965 Miller Benchmark
717	956.64	638.36	509638.37	3590956.64	99.96	1996 Chicora Benchmark
860	961.23	720.54	509720.54	3590961.23	99.41	LAMAR Datum G
861	929.61	707.29	509707.29	3590929.61	99.34	LAMAR Datum H

Appendix 2. Ceramics Used in Test Unit 1 Mean Ceramic Dates

Test Unit 1 Ceramics Used in MCD.

LN	Code	Count	Description	MD/TU	Start	Mean	End	Median Dates x Counts	Feature	Level	Zone
250	KC0205	**1**	British brown salt glazed	TU1	1690	1733	1775	1733		1	
250	KC0205	**2**	British brown salt glazed	TU1	1690	1733	1775	3466		1	
250	KC0206	**1**	Nottingham	TU1	1683	1747	1810	1747		1	
250	KC0223	**1**	Gray salt glazed	TU1	1690	1733	1775	1733		1	
250	KC0232	**1**	Refined white salt glazed	TU1	1720	1760	1805	1760		1	
250	KC0401	**1**	Ginger beer stoneware bottle	TU1	1820	1860	1900	1860		1	
250	KC0402	**1**	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware	TU1	1763	1769	1775	1769		1	
250	KC0604	**2**	Creamware, plain	TU1	1762	1791	1820	3582		1	
250	KC0604	**11**	Creamware, plain	TU1	1762	1791	1820	19701		1	
250	KC0630	**6**	Pearlware, plain	TU1	1774	1802	1830	10812		1	
250	KC0631	**2**	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	TU1	1774	1802	1830	3604		1	
250	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU1	1670	1733	1795	1733		1	
250	KC2307	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	TU1	1795	1818	1840	1818		1	
250	KC2308	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	TU1	1795	1818	1840	1818		1	
250	KC2308	**2**	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	TU1	1795	1818	1840	3636		1	
250	KC2805	**1**	Yellowware, embossed/molded	TU1	1830	1885	1940	1885		1	
SUM		**35**						62657			
MCD TU1 L1		**1790**									
251	KC0206	**1**	Nottingham	TU1	1683	1747	1810	1747		2	
251	KC0222	**2**	Rhenish blue and gray	TU1	1700	1738	1775	3476		2	
251	KC0223	**1**	Gray salt glazed	TU1	1690	1733	1775	1733		2	
251	KC0601	**1**	Whieldon ware	TU1	1740	1755	1770	1755		2	
251	KC0604	**4**	Creamware, plain	TU1	1762	1791	1820	7164		2	
251	KC0630	**5**	Pearlware, plain	TU1	1774	1802	1830	9010		2	
251	KC0704	**1**	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved	TU1	1802	1815	1832	1815		2	
251	KC1102	**2**	Slipware, combed clear glaze	TU1	1670	1733	1795	3466		2	
251	KC1504	**3**	Delftware, blue h.p.	TU1		1750		5250		2	
SUM		**20**						35416			
MCD TU1 L2		**1771**									
252	KC0605	**1**	Creamware, molded	TU1	1762	1791	1820	1791		3	
252	KC0713	**2**	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif	TU1	1813	1824	1834	3648		3	
252	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU1	1670	1733	1795	1733		3	
252	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.	TU1		1750		1750		3	
SUM		**5**						8922			
MCD TU1 L3		**1784**									
256	KC0601	**1**	Whieldon ware	TU1	1740	1755	1770	1755	3		
256	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain	TU1	1628	1711	1793	1711	3		
SUM		2						3466			
MCD TU1 F3		**1733**									

Appendix 2. Ceramics used in Test Unit 1 Mean Ceramic Date.

Appendix 3. Ceramics Used in Test Unit 2 Mean Ceramic Dates

Test Unit 2 Ceramics Used in MCD.

LN	Code	Count	Description	MD/TU	Start	Mean	End	Median Dates x Counts	Feature	Level	Zone
257	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray	TU2	1700	1738	1775	1738		1	
257	KC0223	**1**	Gray salt glazed	TU2	1690	1733	1775	1733		1	
257	KC0303	**1**	British Brown-like Stoneware	TU2	1690	1733	1775	1733		1	
257	KC0603	**1**	Creamware, green glazed molded	TU2	1759	1767	1775	1767		1	
257	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	TU2	1762	1791	1820	1791		1	
257	KC0630	**3**	Pearlware, plain	TU2	1774	1802	1830	5406		1	
257	KC1404	**1**	Jackfield	TU2	1740	1770	1800	1770		1	
SUM		**9**						15938			
MCD TU2 L1		**1771**									
258	KC0206	**2**	Nottingham	TU2	1683	1747	1810	3494		2	
258	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray	TU2	1700	1738	1775	1738		2	
258	KC0223	**3**	Gray salt glazed	TU2	1690	1733	1775	5199		2	
258	KC0402	**1**	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware	TU2	1763	1769	1775	1769		2	
258	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	TU2	1762	1791	1820	1791		2	
258	KC0632	**2**	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	TU2	1775	1803	1830	3606		2	
258	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU2	1670	1733	1795	1733		2	
258	KC1101	**2**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU2	1670	1733	1795	3466		2	
258	KC1103	**2**	Slipware, trailed yellow	TU2	1670	1733	1795	3466		2	
258	KC1404	**1**	Jackfield	TU2	1740	1770	1800	1770		2	
258	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.	TU2		1750		1750		2	
SUM		**17**						29782			
MCD TU2 L2		**1752**									
259	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray	TU2	1700	1738	1775	1738		3	N qtr
259	KC0232	**1**	Refined white salt glazed	TU2	1720	1760	1805	1760		3	N qtr
SUM		2						3498			
MCD TU2 L3		**1749**									

Appendix 3. Ceramics used in Test Unit 2 Mean Ceramic Dates.

Appendix 4. Ceramics Used in Test Unit 3 Mean Ceramic Dates

Test Unit 3 Ceramics Used in MCD.

LN	Code	Count	Description	MD/TU	Start	Mean	End	Median Dates x Counts	Feature	Level	Zone
261	KC0301	**2**	Brown salt glazed stoneware	TU3	1690	1733	1775	3466		1	
261	KC0604	**6**	Creamware, plain	TU3	1762	1791	1820	10746		1	
261	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	TU3	1774	1802	1830	1802		1	
261	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	TU3	1774	1802	1830	1802		1	
261	KC0630	**2**	Pearlware, plain	TU3	1774	1802	1830	3604		1	
261	KC0632	**1**	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.	TU3	1775	1803	1830	1803		1	
261	KC0634	**1**	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.	TU3	1779	1805	1830	1805		1	
261	KC0634	**1**	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.	TU3	1779	1805	1830	1805		1	
261	KC0705	**1**	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight	TU3	1809	1811	1831	1811		1	
261	KC0713	**1**	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif	TU3	1813	1824	1834	1824		1	
261	KC0902	**1**	Dipped ware, blue and simple banded	TU3	1790	1845	1900	1845		1	
261	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU3	1670	1733	1795	1733		1	
261	KC1102	**1**	Slipware, combed clear glaze	TU3	1670	1733	1795	1733		1	
261	KC2308	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	TU3	1795	1818	1840	1818		1	
SUM		**21**						37597			
MCD TU3 L1		**1790**									
262	KC0222	**2**	Rhenish blue and gray	TU3	1700	1738	1775	3476		2	
262	KC0603	**2**	Creamware, green glazed molded	TU3	1759	1767	1775	3534		2	
262	KC0621	**1**	Deeper yellow Creamware	TU3	1762	1771	1780	1771		2	
262	KC0621	**2**	Deeper yellow Creamware	TU3	1762	1771	1780	3542		2	
262	KC0621	**2**	Deeper yellow Creamware	TU3	1762	1771	1780	3542		2	
262	KC0621	**5**	Deeper yellow Creamware	TU3	1762	1771	1780	8855		2	
262	KC0621	**7**	Deeper yellow Creamware	TU3	1762	1771	1780	12397		2	
262	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	TU3	1774	1802	1830	1802		2	
262	KC0630	**2**	Pearlware, plain	TU3	1774	1802	1830	3604		2	
262	KC0631	**1**	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	TU3	1774	1802	1830	1802		2	
262	KC0634	**1**	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.	TU3	1779	1805	1830	1805		2	
262	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU3	1670	1733	1795	1733		2	
262	KC1101	**3**	Slipware, yellow, plain	TU3	1670	1733	1795	5199		2	
262	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.	TU3		1750		1750		2	
262	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain	TU3	1628	1711	1793	1711		2	
262	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain	TU3	1628	1711	1793	1711		2	
262	KC1512	**1**	Delftware, sherds without glaze	TU3	1628	1711	1793	1711		2	
262	KC2104	**1**	Annularware, pearlware	TU3	1795	1805	1815	1805		2	
262	KC2104	**1**	Annularware, pearlware	TU3	1795	1805	1815	1805		2	
262	KC2307	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	TU3	1795	1818	1840	1818		2	
SUM		**37**						65373			
MCD TU3 L2		**1767**									

Appendix 4. Ceramics used in Test Unit 3 Mean Ceramic Dates (p. 1).

Appendix 4. Ceramics Used in Test Unit 3 Mean Ceramic Dates (continued)

MCD TU3 Continued

LN	Code	Count	Description	MD/TU	Start	Mean	End	Median Dates x Counts	Feature	Level	Zone
267	KC0205	**1**	British brown salt glazed	TU3	1690	1733	1775	1733	5		
267	KC0232	**2**	Refined white salt glazed	TU3	1720	1760	1805	3520	5		
267	KC0601	**1**	Whieldon ware	TU3	1740	1755	1770	1755	5		
267	KC0604	**2**	Creamware, plain	TU3	1762	1791	1820	3582	5		
267	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	TU3	1774	1802	1830	1802	5		
267	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.	TU3		1750		1750	5		
267	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain	TU3	1628	1711	1793	1711	5		
266	KC0231	**1**	Molded refined white salt glazed	TU3	1740	1753	1765	1753	5		near base of Fea
266	KC0301	**1**	Brown salt glazed stoneware	TU3	1690	1733	1775	1733	5		near base of Fea
SUM		**11**						19339			
MCD TU3 F5		**1758**									

Appendix 5. Macrobotanical Report, Feature 5

Archaeobotanical Remains from the OHP Site (38JA72)

Jack Rossen
Olde Seed Archaeological Consulting LLC
March, 2025

Introduction

A single small sample representing 3.1 liters of soil was examined for archaeobotanical remains. (Table 1). The sample was received following water flotation. Recovered were carbonized and partially carbonized pine wood specimens and bark. Single specimens of a small legume (possibly wildbean), hickory nutshell, and two deformed unidentified specimens (seed and general carbonized plant material) are also present. No cultivated plants are present in the sample.

Methods

Soil samples were processed in a utility sink flotation tank of the author's design, in which agitated water separates organic and inorganic materials from soil. The floating light fraction materials were captured in a nylon paint strainer while the sinking heavy fraction materials were recovered in window screen.

The dried samples that were received following water flotation were passed through a 2 mm geological sieve before sorting charcoal from contaminants such as pebbles and roots. The state (carbonized or desiccated) of all recovered plant remains is included in Table 1. Plant materials such as wood from the larger than 2 mm sample were identified, counted, and weighed. Sievings smaller than 2 mm were carefully scanned for seeds. This procedure is followed because fragments of wood and nutshell smaller than 2 mm are difficult to reliably identify. Charcoal specimens larger than 2 mm are representative of smaller specimens, with a few possible exceptions such as acorn nutshell and squash and gourd rind (Asch and Asch 1975). Laboratory sieving thus saves considerable sorting and analysis time without a loss of information.

The samples were analyzed with an Olympus SZ40 light microscope at magnifications of 10 to 30x. Identification of materials was aided by a comparative collection of both archaeological and modern specimens, along with standard catalogs and databases (Cappers et al. 2009; Delorit 1970; Martin and Barkley 1973; Newsom 2022; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1948). Macroscopic wood characteristics were observed from specimen cross-sections (Core et al. 1979; Newsom 2022; Panshin and deZeeuw 1970) and matched to a comparative collection of wood blocks. Changes in the visibility of macroscopic characteristics that occur during carbonization were accounted for to ensure maximum accuracy of identification (Rossen and Olson 1985; Smart and Hoffman 1988).

Analysis Comments

Pine (*Pinus* sp.) dominates the forests of South Carolina. The presence of bark suggests that the specimens are the remains of firewood and not posts or structure material.

One fragmentary cotyledon specimen may be wildbean (*Strophostyles helvola*).Wildbeans are small with distinctive rectangular cotyledons, far smaller than the usually reniform-shaped cotyledons of *Phaseolus* beans. The OHP site specimen is fragmentary and not measurable. Wildbean specimens usually range in length from 3.6 to 6.0 mm in length and 2.6 to 3.5 mm in width. Most specimens are 4.9 to 5.0 mm in length and 3.4 to 3.5 mm in width.

The trace of hickory nutshell, a seed (perhaps a wetlands sedge) and a general deformed non- wood specimen all suggest poorly-preserved midden materials.

Table 1. OHP site (38JA72) archaeobotanical sample.

Sample	Contents	Freq	State*	Gm Wt
Sample 1	wood - carbonized (pine)	62	C	.5
3.1 liters	wood – partially carbonized (pine)	15	C/D	.0
	bark	19	C	.0
	wildbean? (*Strophostyles helvola*?)	1	C	.0
	hickory – nutshell (*Carya* sp.)	1	C	.0
	unidentified – seed (deformed fragment)	1	C	---
	unidentified – general (deformed)	1	C	.0

*C = carbonized, D = desiccated

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Appendix 6. Ceramics Used in Site-wide Mean Ceramic Dates (Metal Detection Survey & Test Units)

LN	Code	Count	Description	MD/TU	Start	Mean	End	Median Dates x Counts	Feature	Level
3	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	DA11	1762	1791	1820	1791	P	
3	KC0604	**4**	Creamware, plain	DA11	1762	1791	1820	7164	P	
3	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	DA11	1774	1802	1830	1802	P	
3	KC0631	**1**	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	DA11	1774	1802	1830	1802	P	
3	KC2104	**1**	Annularware, pearlware	DA11	1795	1805	1815	1805	P	
3	KC2104	**1**	Annularware, pearlware	DA11	1795	1805	1815	1805	P	
4	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	DA13	1762	1791	1820	1791	P	
4	KC0604	**2**	Creamware, plain	DA13	1762	1791	1820	3582	P	
4	KC2307	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	DA13	1795	1818	1840	1818	P	
5	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	DA14	1774	1802	1830	1802		
6	KC0302	**1**	Plain gray salt glazed stoneware	DA15	1690	1733	1775	1733		
6	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	DA15	1762	1791	1820	1791		
6	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	DA15	1762	1791	1820	1791		
6	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	DA15	1774	1802	1830	1802		
13	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	E19	1762	1791	1820	1791		
14	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray	E20	1700	1738	1775	1738		
0	KC0604	1	Creamware bowl, plain, footring	E219	1762	1791	1820	1791		
24	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray	E42	1700	1738	1775	1738		
28	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	E47	1762	1791	1820	1791		
33	KC2307	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze	E52	1795	1818	1840	1818		
0	KC0511	1	Ironstone, Blue edged plate rim	E58	1813	1857	1900	1857		
40	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	E60	1762	1791	1820	1791		
45	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain	E66	1774	1802	1830	1802		
0	KC0904	1	Mocha mug on white body	G104	1795	1865	1935	1865		
159	KC2207	**1**	Flow painted (blue/black/purple)	G109	1840	1860	1880	1860		
165	KC0610	**1**	Creamware, shell edged	G115	1774	1787	1800	1787		
0	KC0511	1	Plain white ironstone plate sherd	G17	1842	1886	1930	1886		
177	KC2308	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze	I15	1795	1818	1840	1818		
175	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	I7	1670	1733	1795	1733		
0	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain	PT108	1762	1791	1820	1791		
220	KC0631	**2**	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	PT113	1774	1802	1830	3604		
222	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	PT117	1762	1791	1820	1791		
222	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	PT117	1762	1791	1820	1791		
224	KC2103	**1**	Line wares, brown or blue over and underglazed	PT122	1770	1798	1825	1798		
225	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	PT123	1762	1791	1820	1791		
225	KC0903	**1**	Mocha on white body	PT123	1795	1818	1840	1818		
232	KC0206	**1**	Nottingham	PT135	1683	1747	1810	1747		
184	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain	PT14	1670	1733	1795	1733		
203	KC0603	**1**	Creamware, green glazed molded	PT75	1759	1767	1775	1767		
207	KC0511	**1**	Ironstone	PT85	1813	1857	1900	1857		
210	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	PT94	1762	1791	1820	1791		
243	KC1198	**1**	Slipware, dotted yellow	R18	1670	1733	1795	1733		
245	KC2310	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, red, green, purple, black underglaze	R24	1840	1855	1870	1855		
248	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain	R31	1762	1791	1820	1791		

Appendix 6. Ceramics used in site-wide Mean Ceramic Dates.

Appendix 7. 2024 Archaeological Investigations Artifact Inventory

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
DA1					0	ZM1221	1	Iron ring			
DA10					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
DA10					0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA11				20	3	AC0120	1	Brick, handmade			Very small brick fragment
DA11				20	3	AM0194	11	Nail, wrought, fragment			
DA11				20	3	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			1 13/16" length
DA11				20	3	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			1 3/8" length
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM0601	8	Nail, cut			
DA11				20	3	AM1505	4	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA11				20	3	KC0604	4	Creamware, plain			Body
DA11				20	3	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain			Creamware body. Brown exterior. Residual
DA11				20	3	KC0630	1	Pearlware, plain			Body
DA11				20	3	KC0631	1	Pearlware, unidentified decorated			Pearlware body. Light blue exterior. Residual
DA11				20	3	KC0700	2	Whiteware, plain			Mends
DA11				20	3	KC2103	1	Line wares, brown or blue over and underglazed			Creamware body. Brown line exterior.
DA11				20	3	KC2104	1	Annularware, pearlware		12	Pearlware rim. Blue banded.
DA11				20	3	KG0163	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown		1	Pharma neck & rim, clear glass.
DA11				20	3	KG0512	1	Other glass vessel			Tableware, cut. Solarized
DA11				20	3	MM9901	6	Iron fragment, unidentified			Tin, flat thin.
DA11				20	3	AR0103	2	Shell mortar			
DA11				20	3	KF0101	2	Bone, unidentified			
DA11				20	3	ZR2101	4	Manuport			Burned, small rocks.
DA12					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA13				30	4	CM0332	1	Cufflink	1.4	1.32	Cufflink, round, castt brass. Both sides of one cufflink, connected. geometric decoration.
DA13				30	4	FM0106	1	Tack, upholstery			Furniture tack, wrought iron.
DA13				30	4	KC0604	2	Creamware, plain			Body
DA13				30	4	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain			Rim, plain. Plate or bowl, residual.
DA13				30	4	KC1309	1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Body. Inter & ext brown glazed.
DA13				30	4	KC2307	1	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze			Body
DA13				30	4	KM0104	1	Kettle/Pot	71.2		Cast iron, base w/leg. (latter 22 mm long)
DA13				30	4	ZM1212	2	Screen/mesh			Old mesh, steel.
DA14				25	5	KC0630	1	Pearlware, plain		10	Plate or bowl. Base. Footring diameter
DA15				25	6	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			2" length
DA15				25	6	AM0699	2	Nail, cut, fragment			
DA15				25	6	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA15				25	6	AR0108	2	Mortar, sand			Crossmend
DA15				25	6	KC0302	1	Plain gray salt glazed stoneware		16	Base, large crock or bowl. Brown slip interior. Dia is base
DA15				25	6	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain			Body
DA15				25	6	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain		26	Rim, plain. Platter.
DA15				25	6	KC0630	1	Pearlware, plain			Body
DA15				25	6	KG0231	2	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass			Condiment bottle lip & neck. 2 or 3 piece mold. Mends
DA15				25	6	ZR2462	1	Shatter 0% cortex			Burned. Gray & pink chert
DA16				15	7	AM0303	1	Nail, wrought, T-head			T Head. Good example
DA16				15	7	KG0393	2	Bottle, olive green unidentified			Bodies
DA16				15	7	KG0514	1	Purple/Red Glass			Clear (frosted patina)
DA17					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
DA17					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA17					0	AM1505	8	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA18					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
DA19					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA2					0	AM1505	5	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA20					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA21					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA22					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA3					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA4					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
DA4					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
DA4				10	275	AR0108	3	Mortar, sand	26.7		Sand mortar, sample
DA5					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA5					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA6				20	1	ZR2460	1	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
DA7					0	AC0120	1	Brick fragment, handmade			
DA7					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
DA7					0	AM0601	3	Cut nail			
DA7					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA7					0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA7					0	KC0700	1	Whiteware, plain, shallow bowl sherd			
DA7					0	ZM1299	1	UD iron hardware			
DA8					0	AM1505	4	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
DA8					0	ZM1299	1	UD twisted metal			
DA9				8	2	KG0396	1	Clear curved glass, probable tableware		6	Wide flared rim, blown glass
E1					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E1					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E10					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E100				10	58	RM0205	1	Gun part, other	7.8		Brass. Gunpart. Gun bridle.
E101				20	59	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			1.7" length
E101				20	59	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			2.1" length
E101				20	59	ZM1298	1	Brass, unidentified			Burned. UD. Prob. Modern.
E102				10	60	CM0220	1	Button, brass			UD. Similar to South Type 9.
E103				18	61	AG0303	1	Window glass, 1.2-1.4 mm			Rolled, 19th century1.32 mm thick. Light green.
E103				18	61	AM0194	1	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E103				18	61	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			1.6" length.
E103				18	61	AM0699	1	Nail, cut, fragment			
E103				18	61	KM0201	1	Tablespoon, metal	24.9		Silver spoon. Dec orative lines of raised dots on handle. Stamped, "7" (size), "HAYDEN BROTHER & CO" and 2-3 illegible silver hallmarks. Handle ground after breaking. 4.25" length. see notes.
E104					0	AM0699	1	Cut nail fragment			
E104					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
E105				15	**62**	AM0399	**1**	Nail, wrought, T-head, fragment			
E105				15	**62**	ZR2462	**1**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
E106				25	**63**	AM0699	**2**	Nail, cut, fragment			
E106				25	**63**	ZM0607	**1**	Cowbell	91.5		Animal bell. (Prob not cow.) Sheet iron/tin & iron clapper. Missing attachment loop.
E107				10	**64**	AM0399	**2**	Nail, wrought, T-head, fragment			
E107				10	**64**	ZM1211	**1**	Wire	8.7	**4**	
E108				15	**65**	CM0211	**1**	South type 11 button. 1 piece cast pewter	2.1	**1.6**	South Type 11. Pewter. Front dec. with debased Spanish coat of arms
E109					0	ZM1220	1	Chain links, wrought iron			
E11					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
E110				5	**66**	PM0120	**1**	Coin, copper	2.7	**1.93**	Copper. US Indian head penny. 1902. Very good condition.
E111				15	**67**	PM0320	**1**	Coin, silver	1.4	**1.79**	Spanish. Silver. Half reale. Prob from Mexico. Punched hole to wear. 1773 Charles III. Stamped, "HISPAN. ET IND". Crest similar to LN 65 button.Bruce 1982:1253)
E112				10	**68**	RM0112	**1**	Lead ball, dropped/not impacted	10.7	**1.23**	0.48 calliber
E12				10	**9**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	5.2	**2.07**	Plain front. Gold Gilt. Back stamped "*N & C*" and "*TTLEBOROUGH". See Tice 1997:16 "R. ROBINSON & Co./ATTLEBOROUGH/(star) EXTRA/(star)/RICH" 1813-1828.
E13				10	**10**	ZM1199	**1**	Machine part, unidentified	123.8		Handmade, brass. Bushing type bearing for unknown machinery. Middle has angled shaft w/round end.
E14				15	**11**	AG0304	**1**	Window glass, 1.4-1.6 mm			Rolled, 19th century
E14				15	**11**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E15					0	ZM1202	1	Nut, large, iron			
E16				15	**12**	AM1711	**1**	Pintle, wrought	144.9		Stone 1974. Wrought pintle hinge fragment Stem broken.
E17					0	ZM1298	4	Brass sheet fragments			
E18				10	**272**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E18				10	**272**	RM0211	**1**	Friction primer	2.4	**0.48**	Copper
E19				10	**13**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain		**14**	Plain. Bowl. Rim.
E2					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E2					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E2					0	ZM0502	1	Barrel strap, iron			
E20				10	**14**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			unidentifiedHead.
E20				10	**14**	AM1505	**3**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E20				10	**14**	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray		**10**	Mug. Body.
E200				10	**69**	AM1711	**1**	Pintle, wrought	90.7		Wrought. Pintle hinge fragment
E201				10	**70**	AM0194	**2**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E201				10	**70**	AM0304	**1**	Nail, wrought, L-head, fragment			
E201				10	**70**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body. Plain.
E201				10	**70**	PM0120	**1**	Coin, copper	3.1	**1.9**	Copper. US Penny. 1980. Denver mint mark. Very good condition.
E202				20	**71**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E202				20	**71**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			1.3" length.
E202				20	**71**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			1.4" length.
E202				20	**71**	ZM1241	**1**	Balance scale weights	467	**3.06**	Cylindrical. Iron weight (for agricultural scale)? Equals 1.029 lbs No visible attachment hole.
E203					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E204					0	AM0601	3	Cut nail			
E205					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E206					0	AM0601	2	Cut nail			
E207					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
E207					0	AM0601	3	Cut nail			
E207					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E207					0	ZM0104	1	Triangular tool tip, iron			Small portion, triangular file or bayonet tip are possibilities
E208				10	**72**	AM0194	**2**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E208				10	**72**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			2.25" length. Unusual. Lg round head, tip curled.
E208				10	**72**	AM0699	**1**	Nail, cut, fragment			
E209					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
E21					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E210					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E211				15	**73**	AM1513	**1**	Spike			Rosehead, wrought spike. 3.5" length.
E212				10	**74**	AM1713	**1**	Iron fence	215		Fence finial. WROUGHT not cast iron, decorative.
E213				5	**75**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	11.2		Melted pewter
E214				5	**76**	AM1213	**1**	Padlock	18.4		Prob. Padlock, housing, brass. Cut.Prob. 19th c
E215				5	**77**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	4.3		Flat disk, cut up.
E216					0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
E216					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E217					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E218					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E219					0	KC0604	1	Creamware bowl, plain, footring			
E22					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E220					0	AC0120	1	Brick fragment. 1/2, handmade			
E220					0	AM0601	2	Cut nail			
E222					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E223				10	**78**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	22.3		Iron hardware frag, UD. Wrought.
E224				5	**79**	ZM0302	**1**	Gaming piece	10.6		Pewter. Cut on all four sides. Another aborted cut along middle edge. Poss preform for gaming pieces.
E225				10	**80**	RM0111	**1**	Buck shot	3.2	**0.89**	35 caliber
E226					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E227					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E228				10	**81**	CM0209	**1**	South type 9 button, flat brass disk with hand stamped face design	5.9	**3.03**	Plain front. Eye is broken.
E229					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E23					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E230				10	**82**	ZM1298	**1**	Brass, unidentified	4.1	**13.8**	Handmade, brass hardware w/round flat head (partially grooved) and square shank.
E231				8	**83**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	2.5	**1.6**	Shank broken. Gilt on back. Stamped, "Scofield Phelps & Co." Only this name between 1822 and 1823 (See Augusta & NY newspaper name changes).
E232					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E233					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E234				5	**84**	AM1513	**1**	Spike			Wrought. fragment
E235					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E236				10	**273**	ZM1213	**1**	Padlock	11.7		Frag, brass, cut. Stamped decoration, 1 single row of tiny lock perpendicular to with
E237					0	KG0397	1	Dark olive green bottle glass			
E238				10	**85**	ZM1302	**1**	Lead, unidentified	15		Lead cube. Rounded ends. Hammered.
E239				18	**86**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	7.9		Melted

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
E24					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E240					0	ZM0102	1	Axe bit, iron			
E241					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron object, large			
E242					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron object, cylindrical, corroded			
E243					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron rod fragment			
E244					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentied iron object, large			
E245				10	**87**	CM0220	**1**	Button, brass	1.4	**1.6**	Intricate geometric design incld single row of 8 raised bumps (look like jewel stones) around edge, stamped & protruding from back. P.oss. Silver plated. Similar to South Types 10 & 18, but w/no writing.
E246				10	**88**	PM0320	**1**	Coin, silver	1.6	**1.64**	1836 Mexican mint mark. Mexico City mint. 1/2 reale. Bruce 1982:1279. Bent. Front "Republica Mexico" eagle; Reverse "**1836 M" hat w/sunrays
E247				10	**89**	KC0102	**1**	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.		**10**	Lid. Thick. Chinese porcelain?
E248				20	**274**	PM0104	**1**	Brass Jewelry Parts	2.9		Brass pin, oval. Pin back broken/missing.
E25				10	**15**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	2.1	**1.92**	Dec front. Shank missing. Back stamped "RICH QUALITY"?Relicman.com (ridgeway Civil War research center)references Albert1977:55; Tice n.p. ca 1808-1821.
E26				15	**16**	KG0306	**1**	Bottle, amber bottle glass			Base. "E" embossed. No valve mark or seams on this fragment Prob. Mid 19th century
E27					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E28					0	AM0112	1	Rosehead nail fragment			
E29					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E3					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E30				10	**17**	AM0699	**1**	Nail, cut, fragment			
E30				10	**17**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E30				10	**17**	RM0405	**1**	Bayonet/scabbard sleeve tip	29		Sword scabbard. 2 mend. Flattened. Cut? Top missing.
E31					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E32				10	**18**	PM0120	**1**	Coin, copper	3	**1.92**	U.S. Wheat Penny. 1919. No mint; Philadelphia?
E33				5	**19**	ZM1204	**1**	Washer	3.5	**0.88**	Brass threaded hardware. Washer.
E34					0	AM0194	3	Wrought nail fragment			
E34					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E35				10	**20**	ZM1223	**1**	Cleat	1264		Kevel. Iron, cast. For 35-40' boat. 2 attachment holes, 1 w/bolt&nut.
E36					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E37				10	**21**	AM0699	**1**	Nail, cut, fragment		**3**	
E37				10	**21**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square		**3**	
E37				10	**21**	TC0209	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"		**1**	
E37				10	**21**	ZM1236	**1**	Thin brass fragment	1.4	**1**	Decorative sheet brass frag, small
E38					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E39				10	**22**	PM0103	**1**	Brass ring	4.3	**2.11**	Outer diam 5.4. Handmade. 2 piece soldered/melted together. File marks & different metal in "stone" area.
E4					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E4					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
E40					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E41				10	**23**	ZM0403	**1**	Fishing weight, lead	22.7	**1.73**	Recycled lead ball turned fishing weight. 68 caliber. Dia 17.3 perp to hole; 14.5 parallel to hole
E42				10	**24**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	5.2	**1.99**	Plain front. Flat. Gold gilt. Stamped "TREBLE GILT STANDARD COLOR"
E42				10	**24**	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray			Body.
E43				5	**25**	FM0103	**1**	Drawer/door pull, metal	21.6		Brass, silver plated drawer handle. Chippendale "Swan neck" style, 18th century and later.
E44				5	**26**	ZM0612	**1**	Buckle	8.8		Brass "D" buckle, plain. Missing tang. Possibly for animal accoutrements
E45				15	**27**	AM1715	**1**	Latch/lock mechanism, iron	23.3		Surface bolt. Brass. Stamped, "PATENT *" "COACH & CLARKE" Attachment hole on either end w/slide in middle.
E46					0	AM0194	2	Wrought nail fragment			
E46					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E47				10	**28**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			Bent. Head unidentifed.
E47				10	**28**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Plain. Body. Residual.
E47				10	**28**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	31.2		Cast iron, body sherd.
E48				10	**29**	ZM1211	**1**	Wire	14.4	**4.1**	Copper/brass wire.
E49				10	**30**	AM1711	**1**	Pintle, wrought	129		Wrought. Pintle hinge.
E5					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E5					0	ZM1299	1	UD tin			
E50				10	**31**	ZM1211	**1**	Wire	5.6		Copper/brass wire.
E51				10	**32**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	44.4		Melted pewter; Spoon.
E52				10	**33**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E52				10	**33**	KC2307	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze			Pearlware. Body.
E53				5	**34**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	11.1		Flattened.
E54				10	**35**	PM0120	**1**	Coin, copper	3	**1.92**	Copper. 1899. Indian head. One cent. Very good condition
E55				10	**36**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	16.5		Melted.
E56				10	**37**	AM1513	**1**	Spike			Wrought. Rosehead. Incomplete length.
E57				10	**38**	AM0199	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead, fragment			
E57				10	**38**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			5" length.
E58					0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
E58					0	KC0511	1	Ironstone, Blue edged plate rim			Blue edged unmolded plate rim
E58					0	ZM1299	1	UD thin flat iron			
E59				10	**39**	AC0120	**1**	Brick, handmade	2.9		
E59				10	**39**	AM0194	**4**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E59				10	**39**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			1.5" length
E59				10	**39**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			2.1" length
E59				10	**39**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			1.9" length
E59				10	**39**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			2.4" length
E59				10	**39**	AM0699	**1**	Nail, cut, fragment			
E59				10	**39**	AM1505	**2**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E59				10	**39**	KC0105	**1**	Porcelain, plain			Plain. Body
E59				10	**39**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
E59				10	**39**	RR0110	**1**	Gunflint, unindent. spall or blade, English dark gray	3.7		Light gray Fragment.
E6					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E60				10	**40**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			1.2" length
E60				10	**40**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Plain. Bowl. Body
E61				10	**41**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot			Cast iron, body sherd.
E62				10	**42**	RM0119	**1**	Lead ball, impacted	10.3	**1.45**	57 caliber
E63				10	**43**	RM0119	**1**	Lead ball, impacted	3.6		
E64				15	**44**	CM0240	**1**	Button, white metal	0.4	**1.39**	Plain front. 4 hole. Stamped, raised, "PAT APPLIED" Similar to South Type 32, but not brass. Post 1890.
E65					0	ZM0604	1	Wagon tread fragment, wrought iron			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
E66				10	**45**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			2.7" length
E66				10	**45**	AM0699	**1**	Nail, cut, fragment			
E66				10	**45**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E66				10	**45**	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain			Body. Plate.
E66				10	**45**	KGO303	**1**	Bottle, light green bottle glass			Hand blown.
E67				15	**46**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E67				15	**46**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			3.1" Length
E67				15	**46**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	147		Cast iron pot frag, rim w/odd circular attachement, poss for handle or use as a tool.
E68					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E69				5	**47**	FM0109	**1**	Other metal furniture part			Iron housing for furniture castor. Small.
E7					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
E7					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E70				5	**48**	ZM0612	**1**	Buckle	11.3		Brass "D" buckle, plain. Missing tang. Possibly for animal accoutrements
E71					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E72				15	**49**	RM0119	**1**	Lead ball, impacted	22.8		
E73					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E74					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
E75					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E76					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E77					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E78					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E79					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E8				20	**8**	AM0198	**1**	Nail, wrought, L-head			2.75"
E80					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E81					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E82					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E83					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E84					0	ZM1299	1	Blacksmith scrap, sheet iron			
E85					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E86					0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
E87				10	**50**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E88					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
E89					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E9					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E90				15	**51**	RM0119	**1**	Lead ball, impacted	7.5	**1.09**	43 caliber
E91					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E92				10	**52**	FM0109	**1**	Brass bed hardware	24.2	**1.5**	unidentifiedbrass bedstead. Diameter at base.
E93				15	**53**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E93				15	**53**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			Head unidentified. 0.98" length.
E93				15	**53**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			2.0" length
E93				15	**53**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	6		Bullet shaped.
E94					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
E95				15	**55**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Rosehead, tack. 0.8" length
E95				15	**55**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
E95				15	**55**	AM0303	**1**	Nail, wrought, T-head			2.7" length
E95				15	**55**	ZM1302	**1**	Lead, unidentified	23.3		Melted. Cast into water.
E95				15	**55**	ZM1302	**1**	Lead, unidentified	3.1		Melted. Cast into water.
E95				15	**55**	ZM1302	**1**	Lead, unidentified	2.5		Melted. Cast into water.
E96					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E97				12	**56**	AR0108	**1**	Mortar, sand			Sand. From layer of uneven mortar. Sample recovered.
E97				12	**56**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			1.4" length
E98					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
E99				15	**57**	AM1719	**1**	Hardware, unidentified			Wrought. Possible handle.
G1				12	**90**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			1.4" length.
G1				12	**90**	AM1701	**1**	Hinge, wrought			Strap hinge wrought iron. Slightly decorative tip. Uneven. Two holes for screws.
G10				11	**96**	AM1711	**1**	Pintle, wrought	110		Pintle hinge. Wrought iron. "L" shaped: 5" & 3" lengths. Unusual half-cylinder end.
G100					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
G100					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
G101				12	**153**	CM0320	**1**	Thimble	4.1	**1.76**	
G102				13	**154**	CM0307	**1**	Snap	0.9	**1.59**	Aluminum disk w/iron attachment. Early-mid 20th cent
G103				12	**155**	RM0111	**1**	Buckshot, lead	2.8	**0.84**	33 Caliber. Has casting sprue from gang mold.
G104					0	KC0904	1	Mocha mug on white body			
G104				13	**156**	RM0201	**1**	Trigger guard	5.8		Brass. Handmade. Broken on both ends. Exter. 2 engraved lines; file marks interior.
G105				18	**157**	AM1721	**1**	Water pipe metal	148.5		Lead. Gutter or downspout. Finished beveled rim. "U" shaped.Length broken. Afterwards folded down on both sides for poss reuse.
G106					0	ZM1221	1	Iron ring			
G107				14	**158**	CM0302	**1**	Buckle	4.8		Cast shoe buckle fragment Midsection only (for tang). 18th century Linear geometric design.
G108					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G109				13	**159**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	206		wrought iron scrap, flat. Blacksmithing debris.
G109				13	**159**	KC2207	**1**	Flow painted (blue/black/purple)			Pearlware, blue underglazed transfer print. Body.
G11				20	**97**	ZM1260	**1**	Wedge	1688		Wedge, wrought iron. Complete
G110				10	**160**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap	2.2		
G111				11	**161**	PM0110	**1**	Clasp knife/pocket knife part			Brass, butt end of a buck knife. 18th century
G112				9	**162**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap	23.1	**2**	Flattened, rolled, and cut.
G113				15	**163**	ZM1213	**1**	Padlock	204.9		Padlock. Iron oblong, heartshape. Brass keyhole escutcheon (28.2 mm dia) for skeleton key (hole is 19.8 mm tall by 7.8 mm wide).Wrought iron lever padlock, similar to 4, 6, 61 (Arnall 1977:19, 25).
G114				13	**164**	KM0103	**1**	Skillets			Cast iron. Complete profile base w/rim. Basal dia 18 cm; upper dia 22 cm. (Length meas is height)
G115				10	**165**	KC0610	**1**	Creamware, shell edged			Creamware, prob. Late plate rim. NO blue or green on edge, clear glaze only. Burned.
G115				10	**165**	ZM0702	**1**	Miscellaneous musical instrument parts	7.2		Brass reed plate. Broken at width. Prob NOT from harmonica, organ or accordion. Poss 19th cent. Handmade.
G116					0	ZM0201	1	Plowshare			
G117				8	**166**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	17.1		Melted pewter; imprinted both sides by textile
G118				25	**167**	ZM0102	**1**	Axe	2325		Wrought. "Anglo-American Style" ca1715 start (Sloan 1964:11) Blade 95 mm wide.
G119					0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron			
G12				17	**98**	KM0201	**1**	Tablespoon, metal	26.9		Spoon, pewter bowl fragment Length almost
G120				13	**168**	KM0203	**1**	Ladle, metal	9.3		Tin ladle. Broken. (Bowl portion only)
G121				25	**169**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	231		Cast iron. Base w/one foot. 36 mm long foot.

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
G122					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G123				10	**170**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	145		wrought iron scrap, bar. Blacksmithing debris. Poss preform for iron tread for wagon wheel. Broke at hole on either end.
G124				10	**171**	ZM0604	**1**	Wagon hardware	38.1		Cast brass reins guide for buggy/wagon. Threaded bolt. Broken both ends. Missing top loop.
G125				27	**172**	RM0210	**1**	Artillery shell	776	**7.58**	fragment Exploded. Base cup Federal Hotchkiss artillery shell. (Melton & Pawl 1996:13 fig 2a7) Thickness is of cup side.
G126					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
G126					0	ZM1208	1	Iron strap			
G127				12	**277**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	4	**2.27**	Brass button, reverse stamped "HALFMANN & **MONTGOMERY" [Halfmann & Taylor Montg] (Albert 1997:352, 369). Confederate States Artillery button. Originally designed for officers
G13					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G14					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G15					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G16				6	**99**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			Type B (Sawkill Lumber). 3.3" length
G17					0	KC0511	1	Plain white ironstone plate sherd			
G18					0	AM1701	1	Hinge, wrought iron			
G19				9	**100**	AM1701	**1**	Hinge, wrought	86.4		Strap hinge, wrought iron. fragment (Length incomplete). Two holes for screws, 1 broken in half Diam of bolt hole 9.5mm.
G2				7	**91**	AM0198	**1**	Nail, wrought, L-head			3" length
G2				7	**91**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			1.25" length
G2				7	**91**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			1.38" length
G2				7	**91**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			2.06" length
G2				7	**91**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			2.12" length
G2				7	**91**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			Type B (Sawkill Lumber). 3.12" length
G2				7	**91**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			Type B (Sawkill Lumber). 3.37" length
G2				7	**91**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
G20					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G21					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
G22				10	**101**	ZM1299	**2**	Metal object, unidentified			Mends. cast iron hardware. plow share/agricult. Not cooking vessel.
G23					0	AM1701	1	Hinge, wrought iron			
G24				14	**102**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot		**24**	Cast iron pot frag, rim w/ handle.
G25				25	**103**	KM0103	**1**	Skillets		**32**	Cast iron griddle base fragmentHeight 29 cm. Diam. is basal.
G25				25	**103**	ZG1202	**1**	Glass unifacial tool			Dark olive green bottle glass frag, knapped.
G26				9	**104**	ZM1199	**1**	Machine part, unidentified	283	**1.52**	Brass, UD. Ratchet for shaft turned by a gear (?)Diam is shaft hole. Clock part?
G27				9	**105**	RM0112	**1**	Lead ball, dropped/not impacted	2	**0.77**	31 caliber
G28				12	**106**	KM0201	**1**	Tablespoon, metal	15.1		Spoon, pewter handle. fragment Raised flower design on end.
G29					0	ZM1208	1	Iron bar strip with nail			
G3					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
G30					0	KM0104	2	Cast iron potsherds			
G31					0	AM0601	7	Cut nail			
G31					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron fragment			
G32					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified thin iron with small hole			
G33					0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
G33					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified thin iron fragment			
G34					0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron hardware			
G35					0	AM**	1	Iron pipe			
G36				12	**107**	CM0210	**1**	South type 10 button, cast domed disc with u-shaped eye	1.7	**1.79**	Plain. Brass, fragment South Type 10. Dome smashed. Eye broken off.
G37				10	**108**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
G37				10	**108**	KC1296	**1**	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed		**28**	Rim. Lead glazed (reddish brown int & ext) coarse earthenware. Bowl. Hot fired.
G37				10	**108**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot			Cast iron pot frag, body.
G38				14	**109**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified			Burned hardware conglomerate w/cinder, iron thin square mounted to rectangular brass strap with rect. Hole.
G39				20	**110**	KG0300	**1**	Bottle, light aqua bottle glass			Blown bottle fragment, body.
G4				12	**92**	CM0224	**1**	South type 26, machine stamped brass face and back with loose eye	1.8	**1.56**	US Army Infantry button. Stamped, "SCOVILL CO/WATERBURY". Gilt front. Sim to GI215A70 T(Tice 1997: 111-112.)c1845-1865,
G40				14	**111**	ZM1201	**1**	Bolts	159	**1.37**	Brass. Diam is small end of threaded shaft
G41					0	ZM1208	1	Iron strip			
G42				8	**112**	AM1701	**1**	Hinge, wrought			Strap hinge, wrought iron. fragment Diam of bolt hole 15.3 mm.
G43					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
G44					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron fragment			
G45					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
G46				24	**113**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	199	**10.8**	wrought iron scrap. blacksmithing debris. Reminiscent of part of an "H" hinge.
G47				24	**114**	AC0120	**1**	Brick, handmade			Fragment. Corners rounded. Used as abrader?
G47				24	**114**	ZM0203	**4**	Hoe			Mends. Hoe, wrought. Encapsulated in rust. fragments
G48				14	**115**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified			wrought iron scrap. Blacksmithing debris.
G49				20	**116**	FM0109	**1**	Other metal furniture part	26	**4.4**	Cast brass ornate flower (rosette) on narrow shaft (5.6 mm dia). Bent in half. Identical to another found on site & to one in Rusty & Oregon Cooler collection
G5					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
G50					0	ZM1208	1	Iron strip			
G51					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron fragment			
G52				8	**117**	RM0113	**1**	Bullet, copper jacket			Bullet, copper jacket. Post civil war, prob.Late 19th cent.
G53				8	**118**	RM0113	**1**	Bullet			Bullet, copper jacket. Post civil war, prob.Late 19th cent.
G54				8	**119**	FM0109	**1**	Other metal furniture part	15.5		Decorative, brass and iron. See match in Oregon Cooler collection.
G55				10	**120**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot		**38**	Cast iron pot frag, rim.
G56				5	**121**	PM0301	**1**	Gold/silver jewelry	5.6		DAR 14K gold & platinum pin&necklace , wheel design w/13 stars & draped flag. Blue enameled front w/diamond in center. "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" Back makrsmk "JEC&Co"engraved "Ethel B. "Gullans 460014". Has both pin and necklace loop attachments. See notes
G57				12	**122**	ZM0600	**1**	Stirrup fragment	85.8		Stirrup base fragment Wrought. Base fragment Similar to Rev War period #18 (Neumann and Kravic 1989:157)
G58				4	**123**	CM0332	**1**	Cufflink	0.7	**1.27**	Gilt cufflink, plain, brass (one half of one cufflink)

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
G59				7	**124**	ZR2462	**1**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
G6					0	ZM1299	1	UD iron hardware			
G60				11	**125**	ZM0612	**1**	Buckle	7.3		Brass "D" buckle, plain. Missing tang. Possibly for animal accoutrements
G61				9	**126**	ZM1221	**1**	Iron ring	24.5	**4.12**	Wrought iron.
G62					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
G63					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified large iron, flat			
G64				11	**127**	PM0220	**1**	Coin, modern clad			Modern US penny. Very poor condition.Post 1981.
G65				10	**128**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	3.5		Small pewter scrap.
G66					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
G67					0	ZM0502	1	Barrel strap, iron			
G68					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
G69					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
G7				8	**93**	FM0101	**1**	Furniture hinge, metal	7.3		Brass. Incomplete length.
G70					0	ZM1299	1	Blacksmith scrap, wrought iron			
G71					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified large iron, flat			
G72				11	**129**	CM0207	**1**	South type 7 button, spun back with foot on eye in boss		**3.00**	Brass button frag, plain & iron loop.
G73				21	**130**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	257		cast iron (NOT pot) fragment Half cylindical.
G74				16	**131**	ZM0403	**1**	Fishing weight, lead	14.4	**1.6**	Cast from other lead/lead balls. Dia 11.7 from hole to hole. 63 caliber. Cut by shovel.
G74				16	**131**	ZM0403	**1**	Fishing weight, lead	15.3	**1.52**	Cast from other lead/lead balls. Dia 12.85 from hole to hole. 60 caliber
G75				14	**132**	MM9901	**1**	Iron fragment, unidentified			Wrought iron, flat, UD.
G76				10	**133**	ZM0612	**1**	Buckle	9.4		Brass "D" buckle, plain. Missing tang. Possibly for animal accoutrements
G77				8	**134**	ZM1221	**1**	Iron ring	38	**5.9**	Wrought
G78				7	**135**	CM0240	**1**	Button, white metal			2 piece, four hole. Front, "BLUE STER*". Similar to South Type 30. Post 1890.
G79				10	**136**	CM0332	**1**	Cufflink	0.9	**1.29**	Gilt cufflink, plain, brass (one half of one cufflink)
G8				20	**94**	ZM0203	**1**	Hoe			Hand wrought
G80				12	**137**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot			Cast iron pot frag, body.
G81				15	**138**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap	5.9		flattened.
G82				10	**139**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	70.8		wrought iron scrap, flat. Blacksmithing debris.
G83				16	**140**	CM0211	**1**	South type 11 button. 1 piece cast pewter	6.8	**2.22**	1 piece cast. No obvious decoration. Heavily pitted face.
G84				11	**141**	CM0207	**1**	South type 7 button, spun back with foot on eye in boss	2.2	**1.91**	Gilt, plain, brass. Foot in 18th c.
G85				9	**142**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap	3.2		curled.
G86				13	**143**	CM0208	**1**	South type 8 button, flat brass disk, plain	1.3	**1.51**	Plain, brass.
G87				15	**144**	CM0220	**1**	Button, brass	4.3	**2.66**	Plain brass, iron shank. 2 piece.
G88				10	**145**	FM0107	**1**	Clock part	0.7		Thin, copper trapezoid w/2 small notches, 2 dimples, two poss mounting holes and one larger hole. 6.3 mm narrowest width.Poss clock part?
G89				8	**146**	ZM0612	**1**	Buckle	13.4		Brass "D" buckle, plain. Missing tang. Possibly for animal accoutrements
G9				10	**95**	AM1513	**1**	Spike			fragment wrought, rosehead.
G90					0	ZM1299	1	Blacksmith scrap, wrought iron			
G91				10	**147**	CM0301	**1**	Suspender part, brass	5		Brass. Suspender strap adjuster. Stamped, front geometric pattern. Reverse "PAT MAY 2 1900"
G92				24	**148**	RM0112	**1**	Lead ball, dropped/not impacted	1.5	**0.66**	26 caliber
G92				24	**148**	ZM0203	**1**	Hoe			Hand wrought
G93				10	**271**	ZM1241	**1**	Balance scale weights	181.2		Iron scale weight, cylindrical
G94				11	**149**	PZ0104	**1**	Jewelry parts	0.8		Brass jewelry part. Poss held a stone and other attachments.
G95				5	**150**	RM0119	**1**	Lead ball, impacted	2.7	**0.8**	31 caliber
G96				10	**151**	RM0112	**1**	Lead ball, dropped/not impacted	12.4	**1.37**	54 caliber
G97				8	0	ZM1208	1	Iron strip			
G98				7	**152**	ZM0602	**1**	Animal shoe	50.6		Horse shoe, half. Estimated 116.8 mm across. Worn out. Only 1 nail hole observed. 18th century.
G99					0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
I1				5	0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron			
I10					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I11					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I12					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I13				10	**176**	RM0103	**1**	Shotgun shell			Modern
I14					0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I15				10	**177**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	3.4	**1.88**	Peaked front. No writing. Ornate leaves & 3 flowers on front (prob. Engraved); reverse- two circles composed of dots.
I15				10	**177**	KC2308	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze			Pearlware. Body.
I16				10	**178**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	409		wrought iron scrap, broken. Blacksmithing debris. Roughly padlock-shaped (preform?)
I17				15	**179**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	76.1		wrought iron scrap, rectangular, chopped. Blacksmithing debris.
I18					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
I19				10	**180**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	41		Wrought iron. bucket frag, blacksmithing debris.
I2				10	**173**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	169.9		wrought iron scrap, chopped. Blacksmithing debris.
I21				10	**181**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	65.6	**22**	Cast iron pot fragment Rim w/handle.
I3				10	**174**	ZM1201	**1**	Bolts	211.8		Large wrought bolt head (18.4 mm diam) and part of shaft.
I4					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I5					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I6					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I7				15	**175**	AM1504	**1**	Nail, unidentified			
I7				15	**175**	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain			Body
I8					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
I9					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT1					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT1					0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron			
PT10					0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT100				25	**212**	ZG0901	**1**	Chimney globe, plain lamp top		**6**	Clear glass, rim, plain.
PT100				25	**212**	ZR2101	**1**	Manuport			Burned rock, small.
PT101				6	**213**	RM0205	**1**	Gun part, other			Brass gun barrel middle band. If weapon related, then probable pistol. Loop flattened w/twin hack marks.
PT102				4	**214**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	2.9	**1.82**	Brass. Plain front. Flat. Reverse -Indented stamped, "IMPERIAL STANDARD" w/1 flower or starburst. British ca 1810-1830. Good condition
PT103				8	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT104				12	**215**	ZM0604	**1**	Wagon hardware	53.8	**1.07**	Cast brass reins guide for buggy/wagon. Threaded bolt. Broken both ends. Missing top loop. Dia is bolt
PT105				14	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT106				8	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
PT107				7	**216**	KG0231	**1**	Bottle, amethyst /Manganese decolorized glass			Body
PT108				9	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT108				9	0	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain			
PT109				15	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT11					0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron flat			
PT110				20	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT110				20	**217**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			Body
PT110				20	**217**	MR0122	**1**	Unmodified stone			Small pebble
PT111				15	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT111				15	**218**	CM0218	**1**	South type 18 button, stamped brass with words and design on back	3.4	**1.96**	Brass, 2 piece (excld shank). Stamped and gilded on back, "*EXTRA (?)*". (therefore prob. American). Ornate leafy design on front.
PT112				12	**219**	AC0199	**1**	Brick, unspecified			Residual, burned, glazed
PT112				12	**219**	AM0303	**1**	Nail, wrought, T-head			Tip curled around. Heavily rusted. Length if straightened (2 9/16")
PT113				10	**220**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
PT113				10	**220**	AR0108	**1**	Mortar, sand	4		Coarse sand and a few possible oyster shell frags.
PT113				10	**220**	KC0631	**2**	Pearlware, unidentified decorated			Rim residual. Cup/bowl. Pinkish red underglaze around rim interior. May be banded or larger area.Prob same vessel, but doesn't mend.
PT113				10	**220**	MR0122	**1**	Unmodified stone			Small pebble Chert or mudstone.
PT114				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT115					0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT116				14	**221**	AC0199	**1**	Brick, unspecified			Burned frag
PT116				14	**221**	KM0201	**1**	Tablespoon, metal	22.5		Pewter spoon bowl frag near handle.
PT117				20	**222**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain		**21**	Base/footring (Dia is of footring). Prob bowl.
PT117				20	**222**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Body. Residual.
PT117				20	**222**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			Body.
PT117				20	**222**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	32.1		Cast iron pot frag, body.
PT118				5	0	AR0103	1	mortar			
PT118				5	**276**	RM0113	**1**	Bullet	8.6		Post Civil War; impacted
PT119				3	**223**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap	28.6		Flat, bent on one end; folded on two short edges. Cut on two long edges.
PT12					0	ZM1208	1	Iron bar strap with central curve			
PT120				2	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT121				5	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT122				8	**224**	AG0305	**1**	Window glass, 1.6-1.8 mm			Rolled, 19th century Aqua tint
PT122				8	**224**	AR0103	**1**	Shell mortar	4.1		
PT122				8	**224**	KC2103	**1**	Line wares, brown or blue over and underglazed			Creamware Body. Hollowware. Prob. Banded, has swatch of color (butterscotch brown)
PT122				8	**224**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap	1		Residual. Rim edge on one side.
PT123				20	**225**	AM1513	**1**	Spike			Wrought, rosehead spike. Missing very end/tip. Length 2 3/4"
PT123				20	**225**	CM0301	**1**	Suspender part, brass	1.6		Stamped "PATENTED JULY 25 1867"
PT123				20	**225**	FM0106	**1**	Tack, upholstery			unidentifiedsquare fragment Furniture or uphostery tack.
PT123				20	**225**	FM0106	**1**	Tack, upholstery			Wrought, rosehead. Furniture or uphostery tack.
PT123				20	**225**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Body fragment Smalll
PT123				20	**225**	KC0903	**1**	Mocha on white body		**18**	Pearlware. Rim Annular band above mocha design. Holloware, prob. Bowl or pitcher.
PT123				20	**225**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain		**14**	Rim fragment Hollowware. Not burnished. Indented area-accidental finger impressed or near a spout (?)
PT124				19	**226**	RM0119	**1**	Lead ball, impacted	17.9	**1.47**	58 caliber
PT125				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT126				15	**227**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Length 1/2"
PT126				15	**227**	AM1513	**1**	Spike	33.3		Cut. Mostly Length 3 3/5"
PT127				13	**228**	AG0314	**1**	Window glass, melted			Melted
PT127				13	**228**	AM1505	**2**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT127				13	**228**	FM0106	**1**	Tack, upholstery			Wrought, rosehead. Length 1 3/26"
PT127				13	**228**	FM0106	**1**	Tack, upholstery			Wrought, rosehead. Length 3/4"
PT127				13	**228**	FM0106	**1**	Tack, upholstery			Wrought, rosehead. Length 1 1/32"
PT128				15	**229**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Length 1 11/32"
PT128				15	**229**	AM0198	**1**	Nail, wrought, L-head			Length 2 1/2"
PT129				8	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT13					0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT13					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT130				15	0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
PT130				15	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT130				15	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT131				15	**230**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			Length 2 1/16"
PT131				15	**230**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT131				15	**230**	AR0103	**2**	Shell mortar	19.6		
PT131				15	**230**	KF0104	**1**	Shell, oyster			
PT131				15	**230**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
PT131				15	**230**	MM9901	**4**	Iron fragment, unidentified			Tin, thin UD
PT132				12	0	AR0103	2	Mortar (rubble)			
PT132				12	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT132				12	0	AG0315	1	Window glass			
PT132				12	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT132				12	0	AM1511	1	Tack, wrought			
PT132				12	0	KG0301	1	Bottle glass			
PT133				10	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT133				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT133				10	**231**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body. Not burnished.
PT134				8	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT134				8	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT134				8	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT135				19	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT135				19	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT135				19	**232**	KC0206	**1**	Nottingham		**12**	Rim. Holloware. Possible pitcher.
PT135				19	**232**	MM9901	**1**	Iron fragment, unidentified	25.5		Wrought iron, Flat. , rim edge on one side.Same object as crossmended two pieces
PT135				19	**232**	MM9901	**2**	Iron fragment, unidentified	56.5		Wrought iron, Flat., rim edge on one side; 2 cross mend
PT136				2	**233**	PM0220	**1**	Coin, modern clad			US Dime, "2000" year. Modern coin.
PT137				5	**234**	CM0306	**1**	Stud	0.5	**1.58**	
PT138				11	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT139				11	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT139				11	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT14				10	**184**	AC0120	**3**	Brick, handmade			Small frags.
PT14				10	**184**	AM1505	**2**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
PT14				10	**184**	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain			Yellow interior, brown exterior on frag (prob trailed). Body, holloware
PT140				10	0	AR0103	2	Mortar (rubble)			
PT140				10	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT140				10	0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
PT141				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT141				10	0	ZM1221	1	Iron ring, wrought			
PT142					0	AR0103	1	mortar only collected			
PT143				10	**236**	AR0103	**2**	Shell mortar	187.5		From brick rubble/feature. Lg segment of mortar with remnants of three handmade bricks w/imprint.
PT143				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT143					0	AM1505		Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT144				9	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT144				9	0	RM0103	1	Shotgun shell, older modern			
PT145				6	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT146				10	0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
PT147				7	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT147				7	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT147				7	**235**	KC1309	**1**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Body. Flat. Brown interior, unglazed exterior.
PT147				7	**235**	ZM0504	**2**	Bucket/pail parts		**14.34**	Wrought iron, bail handle. 2 pieces mend.
PT148				5	0	AM0195	3	Wrought nail			
PT15				3	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT15				3	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT16					0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
PT17					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT18				3	**185**	ZM1213	**1**	Padlock	150.9		Padlock. Interior visible; lock hole missing. All remains are iron.Wrought iron lever padlock, similar to 40 (Arnall 1977:23).
PT19					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT2				6	**182**	CM0207	**1**	South type 7 button, spun back with foot on eye in boss	2.8	**2.46**	Plain front. Tombac metal.
PT20				12	**186**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot		**19**	Cast iron pot fragment Rim, constricted. Good profile.
PT21					0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT21					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT22				12	**187**	KC0101	**1**	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export			Blue, red & green colors. Foot ring (12 cm)/base.
PT22				12	0	ZM1299	1	Wrought iron bar with square bolts			
PT23					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT24				12	**188**	AM0194	**2**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
PT24				12	**188**	KC1302	**1**	Redware, clear glazed, plain			Coarse. Clear glazed interior; unglazed exterior. Lg vessel, prob jug or bowl
PT25				14	**189**	AM1513	**1**	Spike			Wrought fragment
PT26					0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT27				9	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT28				14	**190**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	167.2		Cast iron pot fragment Base w/leg (leg length 57.9 mm).
PT29				1	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT3				4	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT30				2	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT31				16	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT31				16	0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron			
PT32				14	**191**	FM0103	**1**	Drawer/door pull, metal	25.2		Brass, ornate. 18th cent. Broken both ends
PT33				3	**192**	FM0103	**1**	Drawer/door pull, metal	25.1		Brass broken loop with partial wrought iron nail attachment. 18th cent
PT34				16	**193**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
PT35				4	0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
PT36				6	0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
PT36				6	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT37				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT38				10	**194**	KM0104	**1**	Kettle/Pot	463	**36**	Cast iron pot fragment Rim. Large pot, good profile.
PT39				16	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT4				4	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT40				3	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT41				12	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT42				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT43				13	**195**	MM9901	**1**	Iron fragment, unidentified			Thin iron fragment
PT44				10	**196**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT44				10	**196**	CM0209	**1**	South type 9 button, flat brass disk with hand stamped face design	2.1	**1.83**	Plain front and back.
PT45				15	**197**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
PT45				15	**197**	KF0101	**1**	Bone, unidentified			Lg mammal
PT45				15	**197**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			Body
PT46				10	0	AC0120	1	Unidentified brick fragments			
PT46				10	0	AM0194	1	Wrought nail fragment			
PT46				10	0	AR0103	1	Mortar fragment			
PT47				20	**198**	AC0120	**6**	Brick, handmade			20cm+ (Fea or midden likely).
PT47				20	**198**	AM0194	**3**	Nail, wrought, fragment			20cm+ (Fea or midden likely).
PT47				20	**198**	AM0198	**1**	Nail, wrought, L-head			20cm+ (Fea or midden likely). Burned "L" head cut (late) nail. 3" length
PT47				20	**198**	AM0303	**1**	Nail, wrought, T-head			20cm+ (Fea or midden likely). 2" length
PT47				20	**198**	KG0397	**2**	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass			20cm+ (Fea or midden likely). Cross mend; 1 is base.
PT47				20	**198**	KF0104	**1**	Shell, oyster			20cm+ (Fea or midden likely).
PT48				10	0	AC0120	1	Unidentified brick fragment			
PT48				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT49				12	0	AM0601	3	Cut nail			
PT5				5	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT50				15	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT50				15	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT50				15	0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron			
PT51					0	ZM1221	1	Iron ring, wrought			
PT52				17	0	AM0699	2	Cut nail fragments			
PT52				17	0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified flat iron			
PT53				25	0	AM1505	50	Nail cloud, 1 m wide			
PT53				25	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT54				12	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT54				12	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT55				3	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT55				3	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT56				20	0	AM1505	50	Nail concentration			
PT57				15	0	KC9901	1	UD refined earthenware			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
PT57				15	0	ZM1299	1	UD Flat iron bar, wrought			
PT58					**199**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
PT58				12	**199**	RM0202	**1**	Gun butt plate	6.3		Brass pistol butt plate. "Football shaped". Ca 1840-1870 (prob 1840-pre Civil War). Sand cast. Prob made in SE US. (per all gun books)
PT59				10	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT59				10	0	AM0699	3	Cut nail fragments			
PT59				10	0	AR0103	1	Mortar fragment			
PT6				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT6				10	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT60				20	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT60				20	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT60				20	0	AR0103	1	Mortar fragment			
PT61				8	0	AC0120	1	Brick, handmade			
PT61				8	0	AM0601	4	Cut nail			
PT62				17	0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
PT63				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT64				13	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT65				13	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT65				13	0	AM0601	3	Cut nail			
PT65				13	0	AR0103	1	Mortar fragment			
PT66				13	**200**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain		**12**	Bowl rim sherd, burnished Cazuela shaped.
PT67				18	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT67				18	0	KG0303	2	Light green glass			
PT68				15	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT68				15	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT68				15	0	KF0102	2	Pig Teeth			
PT68				15	0	ZM0201	1	Plow part, iron			
PT69				18	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT69				18	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT69				18	0	ZM1220	2	Chain, wrought links			
PT7				8	**183**	ZM1260	**1**	Wedge	1229		Wrought iron. Complete
PT70				12	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT70				12	0	AM0601	4	Cut nail			
PT70				12	0	KG0301	1	Clear glass			
PT71				17	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT71				17	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
PT71				17	0	KM0104	1	Cast iron potsherd			
PT72				15	0	AC0120	5	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT72				15	0	AM0601	2	Cut nail			
PT72				15	0	KG0301	1	Clear glass			
PT72				15	0	KG0305	1	Bottle glass, blue			
PT72				15	0	ZM1301	1	Unidentified cast iron			
PT73				12	**201**	ZM1298	**1**	Brass, unidentified	2.5		melted, scrap.
PT74				15	**202**	ZR2301	**1**	Core, random	361		Core, unspecialized. Fossiliferous light colored chert, non-local, low-grade. 1/3 cortex.
PT75				25	**203**	KC0603	**1**	Creamware, green glazed molded			Cauliflower ware type. Body, holloware
PT75				25	**203**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	5.7		Melted
PT76				10	0	AC0120	7	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT76				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT76				10	0	AR0103	2	Mortar fragment			
PT77				15	**204**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body. Not burnished
PT78				15	**205**	ZM1299	**5**	Metal object, unidentified			Thick (3.3 to 8.1 mm), iron heavily rusted. blacksmithing debris.
PT78				15	**205**	ZM1244	**1**	Nail, brass			Copper nail. Maritime use
PT79				25	**206**	ZM1299	**8**	Metal object, unidentified			iron conglomerate blobs (heavily encrusted)
PT8				3	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT80				15	0	ZM1299	2	Unidentified iron conglomerate			
PT81				16	0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron conglomerate			
PT82				10	0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified iron conglomerate			
PT83				6	0	ZM0108	1	Drill bit			Hand wrought, gimlet or drill bit fragment
PT84				10	0	AM1513	1	Spike, wrought			
PT85				20	**207**	KC0511	**1**	Ironstone			Body.
PT85				20	**207**	KC0700	**1**	Whiteware, plain			Body
PT85				20	**207**	ZM1222	**1**	Brass ring	1.3	**2.5**	Brass hardware ring frag, poss to hold glass for or a spyglass, etc.
PT86				17	0	AM1505	4	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT87				15	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT88				10	**208**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body. Not burnished.
PT89			F1		0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT9				20	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT9				20	0	ZM0502	1	Barrel strap, iron			
PT90				10	0	AC0120	4	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT90				10	0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
PT90				10	0	AM1505	7	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT90				10	0	MF0102	1	Charcoal clump			
PT91				15	0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
PT91				15	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT92				10	**209**	ZM0403	**1**	Fishing weight, lead	16.7	**1.72**	Poss made from musket ball. 68 caliber. Gang mold casting spur.
PT93				15	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT93				15	0	AM1505	9	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT94				25	**210**	KC0105	**1**	Porcelain, plain			Body
PT94				25	**210**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Plain, rim. Residual
PT95				15	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT95				15	0	AR0103	1	Mortar fragment			
PT96				12	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT96				12	0	AM1505	3	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT97				18	0	AM1505	6	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
PT98				10	**211**	ZM1234	**1**	Scrap pewter, unidentified	13.7		Rectangular thin piece, chopped on 3 sides.
PT99				18	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
PT99				18	0	AM1505	9	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R1				10	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
R1				10	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
R10				14	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
R11				6	**240**	AM0198	**1**	Nail, wrought, L-head			Length 3 1/4"
R11				6	**240**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R12				10	0	ZM1299	1	Blacksmith scrap, iron			
R12				10	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
R13				7	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R13				7	0	ZM1299	1	UD iron hardware			
R14				11	0	AM0601	4	Cut nail			
R14				11	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R15				5	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R15				5	0	KG0301	1	Bottle glass frag			
R16				8	**241**	KM0201	**1**	Tablespoon, metal	14.5		Pewter, fragment Handle midsection (Both ends missing.) 18th cent. No marks or decoration.
R17				9	**242**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R17				9	**242**	AM1511	**1**	Tack			Wrought, rosehead. Length 1 1/32"
R18				7	**243**	KC1198	**1**	Slipware, dotted yellow			Rim, outflaring. residual. Holloware.
R19				30	**244**	KG0397	**2**	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass			Dark olive green, one lip frag and one base kick up fragment
R2				12	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
R2				12	0	AM0195	1	Wrought nail			
R2				12	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R20				16	0	ZM1299	3	UD iron conglomerate			
R20				16	0	AC0199	**1**	Brick, unspecified			Possibly machine made
R21					0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R21					0	KC0105	2	Porcelain, plain			Thick vessel
R22				4	0	AC0120	1	Brick fragments, handmade			
R22				4	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R23				10	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
R23				10	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R23				10	0	AM1505	4	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R23				10	0	AR0103	1	Mortar, sand			
R24				7	**245**	AG0303	**1**	Window glass, 1.2-1.4 mm			Rolled, 19th century Aqua. 1.29 mm thick
R24				7	**245**	AM1505	**4**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R24				7	**245**	KC2310	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, red, green, purple, black underglaze			Green. Base. Plate or platter.
R24				7	**245**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
R24				7	**245**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	16.3		Wrought, hardware
R25				10	0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified wrought iron frag			
R25				10	0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified wrought iron frag			
R27				7	**246**	RM0205	**5**	Gun part, other	8.8	**1.63**	Brass, thin Frags. Poss mid-band for barrel of pistol. Flared ends 16.5 mm dia. Inner dia. of shaft 14.4 mm
R28				15	0	MM9903	1	Slag			
R28				15	0	AC0120	3	Brick fragments, handmade			
R28				15	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R29				10	**247**	ZM1299	**1**	Metal object, unidentified	4.2		Copper, cylindrical (now flattened) w/4 parallel grooves. One edge broken.
R3				13	0	AC0120	2	Brick fragments, handmade			
R3				13	0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
R3				13	0	AR0103	2	Mortar			
R30				5	0	ZM0201	1	Iron cultivator tine			
R31				6	**248**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Body, plate or platter fragment
R32				6	0	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain			
R33				6	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R34				7	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R4				12	0	AM0601	1	Cut nail			
R5				14	**237**	AG0305	**1**	Window glass, 1.6-1.8 mm			Rolled, 19th century Dark aqua
R5				14	**237**	KM0204	**1**	Teaspoon, metal	4.6		Small, teaspoon/baby spoon bowl fragment Plain
R6				9	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R6				9	**238**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Rim, plain. Plate.
R7				10	0	AM1505	1	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R7				10	0	ZM1299	1	Unidentified wrought iron			
R8				11	0	AC0120	3	Brick fragments, handmade			
R8				11	0	AM0195	2	Wrought nail			
R8				11	0	AM1505	2	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
R8				11	0	AR0103	1	Mortar			
R8				11	0	ZM0101	1	Hammer (modern)			
R9				14	**239**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body. Not burnished.
k. SW edge clearing				0	**249**	KC0101	**1**	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export			Rim. Red & black design. Hollowware. Residual.
ck. SW edge clearing				0	**249**	KC0704	**1**	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved			Pearlware, blue edgeware, rim. Prob plate. Residual
TU1	1				**250**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	14400		Frags
TU1	1				**250**	AC0120	**1**	Brick, handmade	1		Residual w/glaze
TU1	1				**250**	AC0120		Brick, handmade			
TU1	1				**0**	AC0120		Brick, handmade fragments	25.2		
TU1	1				**250**	AG0301	**4**	Window glass, 0.0-1.0 mm			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AG0302	**2**	Window glass			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AG0303	**4**	Window glass, 1.2-1.4 mm			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AG0304	**5**	Window glass, 1.4-1.6 mm			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AG0305	**4**	Window glass, 1.6-1.8 mm			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AG0306	**2**	Window glass, 1.8-2.0 mm			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AG0307	**1**	Window glass, 2.0-2.2 mm			Rolled, 19th century
TU1	1				**250**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0194	**8**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0399	**1**	Nail, wrought, T-head, fragment			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0601	**1**	Nail, cut			
TU1	1				**250**	AM0699	**8**	Nail, cut, fragment			
TU1	1				**250**	AM1505	**68**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU1	1				**0**	AR0103		Shell mortar	5250		
TU1	1				**250**	CG0203	**1**	Faceted glass beads		**6**	Drawn cane, faceted dark blue glass bead.
TU1	1				**250**	KC0101	**1**	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export		**14**	Rim, saucer.

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU1	1				250	KC0101	1	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export			Rim. Residual.
TU1	1				250	KC0102	2	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.			Bodies
TU1	1				250	KC0105	1	Porcelain, plain			Body.
TU1	1				250	KC0105	1	Porcelain, plain			Rim, residual.
TU1	1				250	KC0205	2	British brown salt glazed			Bodies, residual. Burned.
TU1	1				250	KC0205	1	British brown salt glazed			Body. Holloware.
TU1	1				250	KC0206	1	Nottingham			Body. Holloware.
TU1	1				250	KC0223	1	Gray salt glazed			Body. Holloware, residual.
TU1	1				250	KC0232	1	Refined white salt glazed			Body. Holloware.
TU1	1				250	KC0401	1	Ginger beer stoneware bottle			Body, bottle. Light brown glazed (salt?) interior and exterio.
TU1	1				250	KC0402	1	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware			Refined redware, residual body. Etched fine parallel curvy lines on exterior.
TU1	1				250	KC0604	11	Creamware, plain			Bodies
TU1	1				250	KC0604	2	Creamware, plain			Rims residual
TU1	1				250	KC0630	6	Pearlware, plain			Bodies
TU1	1				250	KC0631	2	Pearlware, unidentified decorated			Dk blue undergl tp w/gold or light brown line along rim. Mends. Residual cup.
TU1	1				250	KC1101	1	Slipware, yellow, plain		10	Base; holloware.
TU1	1				250	KC2001	21	Colonoware, plain			Body, not burnished.
TU1	1				250	KC2001	1	Colonoware, plain			Rim, flat on top, plain.
TU1	1				250	KC2002	1	Colonoware, incised			Scratched/molded "zig-zag" fine line on exterior.
TU1	1				250	KC2307	1	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze			Blue undgl tp pearlware cup body
TU1	1				250	KC2308	2	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze			Dk blue undgl tp pearlware cup bodies
TU1	1				250	KC2308	1	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze			Dk blue undgl tp pearlware cup rim
TU1	1				250	KC2805	1	Yellowware, embossed/molded		20	Bowl rim, molded.
TU1	1				250	KF0102	1	Bone, unidentified	1		Tooth.
TU1	1				250	KF0101	30	Bone, unidentified	77		
TU1	1				0	KF0104		Oyster shell	500		
TU1	1				250	KF0104		Shell, oyster	63		
TU1	1				250	KG0163	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown			Prob. Pharmaceutical
TU1	1				250	KG0166	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, cobalt blue			Body.
TU1	1				250	KG0227	1	Bottle, paneled			Aqua, panel bottle fragment
TU1	1				250	KG0227	2	Bottle, paneled			Clear, panel bottle frags.
TU1	1				250	KG0253	2	Bottle, applied finish			Aqua. Residual
TU1	1				250	KG0301	8	Bottle, clear bottle glass			Residual mostly. Do not look modern.
TU1	1				250	KG0304	8	Bottle, aqua bottle glass			
TU1	1				250	KG0393	17	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU1	1				250	KG0397	1	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass		10	1 Base kick up;
TU1	1				250	KG0398	1	Bottle, olive green case bottle glass			
TU1	1				250	MM9901	8	Iron fragment, unidentified			Flat, thin.
TU1	1				250	RM0119	1	Lead ball, impacted	1.8	0.71	28 caliber
TU1	1				250	RR0102	1	Gunflint, spall type, English (Grey/Black)			Width is fragment Local parachucla chert. Brown.
TU1	1				250	TC0101	2	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain			
TU1	1				250	TC0209	3	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"			
TU1	1				250	TC0210	1	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			Bowl Frag w/foot (plain). Poss mid 18th cent
TU1	1				250	TC0210	2	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			One plain, one with brown glaze on stem end.
TU1	1				250	ZG1202	1	Glass unifacial tool			From amber bottle glass,prob. Blown.
TU1	1				250	ZM1235	1	Lead scrap	6.1		Melted.
TU1	1				250	ZR0302	1	Slate, unidentified			Residual.
TU1	1				250	ZR2462	32	Shatter 0% cortex	39		Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU1	2				251	AC0120		Brick, handmade	23		
TU1	2				0	AC0120		Brick, handmade fragments	8000		
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU1	2				251	AM1505	16	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU1	2				251	AR0103	3	Shell mortar	3.8		
TU1	2				0	AR0103		Shell mortar	500		
TU1	2				251	KC0206	1	Nottingham			Body, hollowware
TU1	2				251	KC0222	2	Rhenish blue and gray			Body, hollowware
TU1	2				251	KC0223	1	Gray salt glazed			Body, hollowware. Light brown slip interior
TU1	2				251	KC0601	1	Whieldon ware			Body, residual
TU1	2				251	KC0604	4	Creamware, plain			Bodies. Residual
TU1	2				251	KC0630	5	Pearlware, plain			Bodies, 3 Hollowware, 2 ud vessel residual
TU1	2				251	KC0704	1	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, curved			Plate rim; residual. Blue edged. Pearlware
TU1	2				251	KC1102	2	Slipware, combed clear glaze			Bodies. 1 flat, 1 hollowware.
TU1	2				251	KC1309	1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Base, flat. Dark brown glaze.
TU1	2				251	KC1504	3	Delftware, blue h.p.			Bodies. Hollowwares
TU1	2				251	KC2001	5	Colonoware, plain			Bodies, hollowwares, burnished plain.
TU1	2				251	KC2001	21	Colonoware, plain			Bodies, hollowwares, not burnished, plain.
TU1	2				251	KC2001	2	Colonoware, plain			Rims, Flat, straight. hollowwares.Not burnished.
TU1	2				251	KC2002	1	Colonoware, incised			Rim, flat, incurvate, w/3 parallelel fine incised lines.
TU1	2				251	KC3401	1	Deptford check stamped			Bold checkstamped, sand temp body. Prob Woodland.
TU1	2				251	KF0101	36	Bone, unidentified	98		Toe (prob cow); 1 horn (prob goat) frag w/multiple cut marks
TU1	2				251	KF0102	1	Bone, unidentified	36		Tooth (prob horse, cow or mule)
TU1	2				0	KF0104		Oyster shell	200		
TU1	2				251	KF0104		Shell, oyster	7		
TU1	2				251	KF0113		Shell, unidentified	0.5		Gastropod, small.
TU1	2				251	KG0161	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, light green hand blown			Body, thin.
TU1	2				251	KG0164	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, aqua hand blown			Flared lip, possibly dating to 1820s-1870s (SHA)
TU1	2				251	KG0164	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical, aqua hand blown			Prob. Same bottle as flared lip fragment
TU1	2				251	KG0393	9	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU1	2				251	KG0397	1	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass			Base, kick up fragment
TU1	2				251	KG0512	2	Tableware glass			Mends. residual.

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU1	2				**251**	TC0101	**1**	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain			
TU1	2				**251**	TC0209	**3**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"			
TU1	2				**251**	TC0210	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			
TU1	2				**251**	ZG1201	**1**	Glass flaked tool			Bifacial. On part of a dark olive green bottle glass kick-up fragment
TU1	2				**251**	ZR2462	**17**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU1	3				**252**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	116		Frags
TU1	3				**252**	AG0304	**1**	Window glass, 1.4-1.6 mm			Rolled, 19th century, Aqua, 1.5mm thick.
TU1	3				**252**	AM1505	**3**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU1	3				**252**	AM1511	**1**	Tack			Wrought 11/16"
TU1	3				**252**	AR0103		Shell mortar	27.3		
TU1	3				**252**	KC0112	**1**	Porcelain, unidentified			unidentifiedblue decorated, body, residual
TU1	3				**252**	KC0605	**1**	Creamware, molded		**30**	Scalloped, rim impressed, straight. Clear glazed. Plate
TU1	3				**252**	KC0713	**2**	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif		**34**	Blue scallop w/motif SIMILAR to bud motif, but less ornate. Plate, 2 mend
TU1	3				**252**	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain			Body
TU1	3				**252**	KC1296	**1**	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed		**42**	Rim, Bowl. Inter and exter brown glazed
TU1	3				**252**	KC1309	**1**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Exterior brown glazed, base.
TU1	3				**252**	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.			Body
TU1	3				**252**	KC2001	**3**	Colonoware, plain			Bodies, burnished
TU1	3				**252**	KC2001	**19**	Colonoware, plain			Bodies.
TU1	3				**252**	KC2001	**3**	Colonoware, plain		**14**	Rims, residual. Bowls. Dia meas. Is for largest sherd.
TU1	3				**252**	KF0101	**12**	Bone, unidentified	44.4		Lg and small mammals.
TU1	3				**252**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	38.2		
TU1	3				**252**	KG0393	**5**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			Heavily patinated
TU1	3				**252**	RR0102	**1**	Gunflint, spall type, English (Grey/Black)			fragment Broken on axis parallel to gun barrel (width, meas. Is estimated).
TU1	3				**252**	TC0210	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			Plain stem fragment
TU1	3				**252**	ZR0302	**1**	Slate, unidentified			Residual.
TU1	3				**252**	ZR2462	**15**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU1	4				**253**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	24.3		Frags
TU1	4				**253**	AM1507	**1**	Nail fragment, unidentified			
TU1	4				**253**	AR0103		Shell mortar	22.7		
TU1	4				**253**	KC1303	**1**	Redware, fine black glazed			Exterior glazed, base fragment 1 line scored into base. Min. dia 39 cm
TU1	4				**253**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body, unburnished.
TU1	4				**253**	KF0101	**3**	Bone, unidentified	3.2		
TU1	4				**253**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	24.3		
TU1	4				**253**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU1	4				**253**	ZR2462	**1**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU1	5	C			**254**	AC0120	**2**	Brick, handmade	3.4		
TU1	5	C			**254**	KG0253	**1**	Bottle, applied finish		**2**	Light green bottle lip (complete), dia meas is estimate
TU1	5	C			**254**	MR0122	**11**	Unmodified stone	24.7		Natural ferriginous sandstone concretion.
TU1	5	C			**254**	ZR2412	**1**	Flake, thinning, 0% cortex			quartzite, amber color
TU1	prof				**255**	AR0103		Shell mortar	0.5		
TU1	prof				**255**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware	0.3		residual
TU1	prof				**255**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			body, unburnished.
TU1	prof				**255**	KF0101	**1**	Bone, unidentified	0.2		
TU1	prof				**255**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	2.3		
TU1			3		**256**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	555		
TU1			3		**256**	AM0194	**3**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU1			3		**256**	AM1505	**1**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU1			3		**256**	AR0103		Shell mortar	14		
TU1			3		**256**	KC0601	**1**	Whieldon ware			Body, hollowware.
TU1			3		**256**	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain			Body, flat. residual.
TU1			3		**256**	KC2001	**10**	Colonoware, plain			Body, not burnished.
TU1			3		**256**	KF0102	**1**	Bone, unidentified	3		Pig tooth.
TU1			3		**256**	KF0101	**3**	Bone, unidentified	42		
TU1			3		**256**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	837		
TU1			3		**256**	KF0211	**1**	Pit, peach	0.5		Burned
TU1			3		**256**	KG0163	**1**	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown			Body.
TU1			3		**256**	KG0393	**2**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU1			3		**256**	MM9903	**1**	Slag	10		
TU1			3		**256**	TC0101	**1**	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain			
TU1			3		**256**	ZR2420	**1**	Flake, unspecialized >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU1			3		**256**	ZR2460	**1**	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU1			3		**256**	ZR2462	**5**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU2	1				**0**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	500		
TU2	1				**257**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	8		
TU2	1				**257**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU2	1				**257**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU2	1				**257**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU2	1				**257**	AM1505	**3**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU2	1				**257**	KC0101	**1**	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export		**14**	Rim, saucer
TU2	1				**257**	KC0105	**1**	Porcelain, plain			Rim, cup, residual
TU2	1				**257**	KC0222	**1**	Rhenish blue and gray			Body
TU2	1				**257**	KC0223	**1**	Gray salt glazed			Body
TU2	1				**257**	KC0303	**1**	British Brown-like Stoneware			Body, burned
TU2	1				**257**	KC0603	**1**	Creamware, green glazed molded			Body, cauliflower type, holloware
TU2	1				**257**	KC0604	**1**	Creamware, plain			Body, hollowware.
TU2	1				**257**	KC0630	**3**	Pearlware, plain			Body, residual
TU2	1				**257**	KC1404	**1**	Jackfield			Body, hollowware.
TU2	1				**257**	KC2001	**6**	Colonoware, plain			Body, not burnished, small.
TU2	1				**257**	KG0393	**6**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU2	1				**257**	KG0397	**1**	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass		**3**	Lip. Double ring/stacked ring finish. Old
TU2	1				**257**	KG0501	**1**	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass			
TU2	1				**257**	TC0101	**1**	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain			
TU2	1				**257**	ZG1203	**1**	Bottle glass flake			Dark olive green
TU2	1				**257**	ZR1102	**3**	Ballast stone			Small
TU2	1				**257**	ZR2460	**3**	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU2	1				**257**	ZR2462	**3**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU2	2				**0**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	500		
TU2	2				**258**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	8		
TU2	2				**258**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU2	2				**258**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU2	2				**258**	AM0194	**6**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU2	2				**258**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			
TU2	2				**258**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU2	2				258	AM1505	7	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU2	2				258	KC0101	1	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export			Body, residual.
TU2	2				258	KC0101	1	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export		4	Either half of a handle or a bottle lip (small curvature see dia meas)
TU2	2				258	KC0101	2	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export			Rims, residual. Hollowware, prob tea cups.
TU2	2				258	KC0102	1	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.			Body
TU2	2				258	KC0105	1	Porcelain, plain			Body, hollowware, prob tea cup
TU2	2				258	KC0206	2	Nottingham			Bodies, residual, Mends
TU2	2				258	KC0222	1	Rhenish blue and gray			Body, residual, molded
TU2	2				258	KC0223	3	Gray salt glazed			Bodies, residual, 1 Prob Rhenish
TU2	2				258	KC0402	1	Engine turned dry-bodied stoneware			Stoneware, red. Body, hollowware, prob. Mug.
TU2	2				258	KC0604	1	Creamware, plain		4	Rim, hollowware, prob tea cup
TU2	2				258	KC0632	2	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.			Bodies, hollowware
TU2	2				258	KC1101	2	Slipware, yellow, plain			Bodies, residual
TU2	2				258	KC1101	1	Slipware, yellow, plain			Loop handle
TU2	2				258	KC1103	2	Slipware, trailed yellow			Body, residual, 1 hollowware
TU2	2				258	KC1404	1	Jackfield		4	Footring. Dia meas of footring base
TU2	2				258	KC1504	1	Delftware, blue h.p.			Body, residual
TU2	2				258	KC2001	4	Colonoware, plain			Bodies, residual, not burnished
TU2	2				258	KC2001	2	Colonoware, plain			Rims, flat rounded. Not burnished. Hollowware, residual
TU2	2				258	KG0227	1	Bottle, paneled			Aqua.
TU2	2				258	KG0301	1	Bottle, clear bottle glass			Modern
TU2	2				258	KG0304	2	Bottle, aqua bottle glass			
TU2	2				258	KG0393	3	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU2	2				258	RM0103	1	Shotgun shell, modern			Brass, stamped "REM-UMC No" "16" "SHURSHOT" (means Union Metallic Corporation 16 gauge shell) ca 1912-1935 Flayderman 1980:140).
TU2	2				258	RM0110	1	Cartridge, centerfire			Brass, stamped " SH**ING**" (SHARPS RIFLE MANUFACTURING CO. 52 caliber carbine shells made for US gov conversion of carbines from rim to center fire, post civil war 1867-1874 (Flayderman 1980:168,173)
TU2	3	N qtr			259	KC0222	1	Rhenish blue and gray			Body, hollowware
TU2	3	N qtr			259	KC0232	1	Refined white salt glazed			Body, hollowware
TU3	1				261	AC0120	1	Brick, handmade	2		
TU3	1				0	AC0120		Brick, handmade	15300		
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AG0110	1	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			1 bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			1 bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			2 Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			2 bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			2 bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			Bent
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	2	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	3	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	3	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0112	3	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	1				261	AM0194	19	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	1				261	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU3	1				261	AM0198	1	Nail, wrought, L-head			
TU3	1				261	AM0399	3	Nail, wrought, T-head, fragment			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			"L" head
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			Cut body, flat head. Type B (Sawkill Lumber)? Wood remnants, horizontally on nail.
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			Cut body, rosehead. Type B (Sawkill Lumber)?
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	2	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	2	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	2	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	2	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	2	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0601	3	Nail, cut			
TU3	1				261	AM0699	21	Nail, cut, fragment			
TU3	1				261	AM1505	56	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU3	1				0	AR0103		Shell mortar	12250		
TU3	1				261	AR0103		Shell mortar	3		
TU3	1				261	AR0105		Plaster	82		
TU3	1				261	KC0102	1	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.		7	Rim, prob tea cup
TU3	1				261	KC0105	1	Porcelain, plain			Body, hollowware
TU3	1				261	KC0301	2	Brown salt glazed stoneware			Body, hollowware.
TU3	1				261	KC0604	6	Creamware, plain			Bodies, residual
TU3	1				261	KC0630	1	Pearlware, plain		10	Base
TU3	1				261	KC0630	2	Pearlware, plain			Bodies, residual
TU3	1				261	KC0630	1	Pearlware, plain			Pearlware, base, flat. Embossed makers mark -shallow double "S" or "X" with curved ends. Poss Samson & Co of Paris 19th c repro. (Goden 1991:App p730)
TU3	1				261	KC0632	1	Pearlware, underglaze blue floral h.p.			Body, hollowware.
TU3	1				261	KC0634	1	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.			Body, hollowware, residual.
TU3	1				261	KC0634	1	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.			Rim, residual.
TU3	1				261	KC0705	1	Edgeware, scalloped, rim impressed, straight		17	Blue edged, pearlware. Plate
TU3	1				261	KC0713	1	Edgeware, scalloped, impressed bud motif		18	Green edged, Burned, pearlware or creamware. Plate, Similar to bud motif, but not same.
TU3	1				261	KC0902	1	Dipped ware, blue and simple banded		10	Pearlware, so end date ca 1830. Rim, hollowware. Cup
TU3	1				261	KC1101	1	Slipware, yellow, plain			Body, residual
TU3	1				261	KC1102	1	Slipware, combed clear glaze			Body, hollowware
TU3	1				261	KC1296	2	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed			Body, hollowware, lead glazed interior, unglazed exterior
TU3	1				261	KC1309	1	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Base, flat. Brown interior lead glazed, unglazed exterior. Lg pan or bowl
TU3	1				261	KC2001	2	Colonoware, plain			Body, burnished, plain. Hollowware
TU3	1				261	KC2001	2	Colonoware, plain			Body, not burnished, residual
TU3	1				261	KC2308	1	Transfer print, stippled, dark blue underglaze			Slightly scalloped rim, residual. Pearlware, poss saucer.
TU3	1				261	KC9903	3	Earthenware, unidentified			Burned, residual.
TU3	1				261	KF0102	2	Bone, unidentified	4		Animal teeth, prob pig
TU3	1				261	KF0101	18	Bone, unidentified	118		
TU3	1				0	KF0104		Oyster shell	150		
TU3	1				261	KF0104		Shell, oyster	2		
TU3	1				261	KF0113	1	Shell, unidentified	2		Gastropod shell, small
TU3	1				261	KG0163	2	Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear hand blown			Clear, faceted/fluted. No mends, but prob same vessel
TU3	1				261	KG0393	18	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU3	1				261	MM9901	3	Iron fragment, unidentified			Mends. Wrought, unidentified, possible hinge
TU3	1				261	MM9901	1	Iron fragment, unidentified			Small
TU3	1				261	TC0209	3	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"			
TU3	1				261	TC0210	6	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			
TU3	1				261	ZM1234	2	Scrap pewter, unidentified	39		Pewter, melted. 1 with cloth impression (best ex fr site)
TU3	1				261	ZM1247	1	Screw			Wrought iron, handmade.
TU3	1				261	AR0201	2	Stone (marble)	21		Linear, no carving or modifications. Raw chunks.
TU3	1				261	ZR1102	1	Ballast stone	47		Cobble, quartzite
TU3	1				261	ZR2460	1	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	1				261	ZR2462	3	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	2				262	AC0120	1	Brick, handmade	2.2		Glazed, fragment
TU3	2				0	AC0120		Brick, handmade	7000		
TU3	2				262	AC0120		Brick, handmade	53		
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AG0102	1	Crown window glass, 1.0-1.2 mm			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0112	1	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	2				262	AM0194	40	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0195	1	Nail, wrought			
TU3	2				262	AM0199	22	Nail, wrought, rosehead, fragment			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0601	1	Nail, cut			
TU3	2				262	AM0699	8	Nail, cut, fragment			
TU3	2				262	AM1505	58	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU3	2				0	AR0103		Shell mortar	2400		
TU3	2				262	AR0103		Shell mortar	57		
TU3	2				265	AR0105	5	Plaster	135.8		Plaster sample
TU3	2				262	AR0105		Plaster	19		
TU3	2				262	KC0101	1	Porcelain, overglaze enameled polychrome h.p., Chinese export		9	Red still visible. Rim, hollowware. Prob small cup
TU3	2				262	KC0102	2	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.			Bodies, residual. Both hollowwares
TU3	2				262	KC0105	2	Porcelain, plain			Bodies, residual

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU3	2				**262**	KC0106	**2**	Porcelain, tr.pr.	0.1		
TU3	2				**262**	KC0222	**2**	Rhenish blue and gray			Bodies, molded, hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC0603	**2**	Creamware, green glazed molded			No molding visible.Burned body, prob hollowware. Green glassy glaze on both sides. (Jeff Pat Maryland)
TU3	2				**262**	KC0621	**7**	Deeper yellow Creamware			Bases, Plate (all crossmend)
TU3	2				**262**	KC0621	**5**	Deeper yellow Creamware			Residual sherds.
TU3	2				**262**	KC0621	**1**	Deeper yellow Creamware			Rim, Bowl, residual.
TU3	2				**262**	KC0621	**2**	Deeper yellow Creamware			Rims, Plate, mend, residual. Diff plate than other two mends in this LN.
TU3	2				**262**	KC0621	**2**	Deeper yellow Creamware		**26**	Rims, Plate, mend. Diff plate than other two mends in this LN.
TU3	2				**262**	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain			Body, burned
TU3	2				**262**	KC0630	**2**	Pearlware, plain			Body, flatware (plate or platter, etc)
TU3	2				**262**	KC0631	**1**	Pearlware, unidentified decorated			Handle frag, loop, for tea cup. Blue.
TU3	2				**262**	KC0634	**1**	Pearlware, underglaze blue non Chinese motifs h.p.			Handle frag, loop, for cup.
TU3	2				**262**	KC1101	**1**	Slipware, yellow, plain		**13**	Base, hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC1101	**3**	Slipware, yellow, plain			Body, hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC1296	**2**	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed			Bodies, unglazed
TU3	2				**262**	KC1296	**1**	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed			Body, interior yellow slipped, exter. Unglazed.
TU3	2				**262**	KC1296	**1**	Coarse earthenware, lead glazed		**24**	Rim. Interior yellow slipped, exter poss Slip sgraffito design. 8 slight pie edge indentions on rim.
TU3	2				**262**	KC1309	**1**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Base, flat. Inter. Dk brown lead glazed; exter unglazed. Hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC1309	**2**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Bodies, inter. Dk brown lead glazed; exter unglazed. Hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC1309	**1**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined		**30**	Rim, inter & exter brown lead glaze. Large pan
TU3	2				**262**	KC1309	**1**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined		**28**	Rim, inter brown lead glazed, exter unglazed. Large pan.
TU3	2				**262**	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.			Body, residual
TU3	2				**262**	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain			Body, prob hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain		**16**	Rim, hollowware
TU3	2				**262**	KC1512	**1**	Delftware, sherds without glaze			
TU3	2				**262**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain		**1**	Body, burnished
TU3	2				**262**	KC2001	**3**	Colonoware, plain			Body, not burnished
TU3	2				**262**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain		**28**	Rim, flat, burnished
TU3	2				**262**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Rim, flat, burnished, residual
TU3	2				**262**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Rim, flat, not burnished, residual
TU3	2				**262**	KC2104	**1**	Annularware, pearlware			Body, blue. Does not mend to others in LN, but prob same vessel.
TU3	2				**262**	KC2104	**2**	Annularware, pearlware			Body, blue. Mends to 3 rims same code in this LN.
TU3	2				**262**	KC2104	**3**	Annularware, pearlware			Rim, Blue & brown bands. Roulette. Cup/mug, straight sided.(All mend to ea other and to 2 body sherds)
TU3	2				**262**	KC2307	**1**	Transfer print, stippled, blue underglaze		**12**	Light blue. Pearlware, rim, bowl.
TU3	2				**262**	KC9903	**1**	Earthenware, unidentified			Blue dec, refined earthenware body, residual
TU3	2				**262**	KC9903	**4**	Earthenware, unidentified			Burne unidentifiedrefined earthenware bodies, hollowware.
TU3	2				**262**	KF0101	**73**	Bone, unidentified	133.4		
TU3	2				**262**	KF0102	**4**	Animal tooth	1.5		Teeth
TU3	2				**0**	KF0104		Oyster shell	400		
TU3	2				**262**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	20		
TU3	2				**262**	KF0106	**1**	Eggshell	15.8		Broken
TU3	2				**262**	KF0113	**1**	Shell, unidentified	0.5		Gastropod
TU3	2				**262**	KF0114	**1**	Fish oolith	1		Fish bone, NOT otolith. Near spine, prob diagnostic
TU3	2				**262**	KG0393	**33**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU3	2				**262**	KG0501	**1**	Tableware, probably, clear curved glass			Clear unidentifiedtableware.
TU3	2				**262**	KG0503	**1**	Tableware, goblet base		**8**	Base fragment, clear blown
TU3	2				**262**	MM9901	**2**	Iron fragment, unidentified			Wrought, flat frags.
TU3	2				**262**	MR0122	**3**	Unmodified stone			Quartz pebbles
TU3	2				**262**	MZ0101	**1**	Material, unidentified			Fulgarite
TU3	2				**262**	PM0201	**1**	Iron key			Wrought. Skeleton type. Loop handle width 22.6mm, shaft length 42mm and dia 8.3mm, keyhole width 17.8mm
TU3	2				**262**	RM0203	**1**	Gun side plate			Brass, plain w ornate shape, fragment 1 hole. Length broken
TU3	2				**262**	TC0101	**1**	Tobacco pipe bowl, kaolin, plain			
TU3	2				**262**	TC0209	**2**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"			Frag pipe stem/bowl, no foot. Hume Type 18, 1720-1820 (Hume p303, Fig 97).
TU3	2				**262**	TC0209	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"			
TU3	2				**262**	TC0210	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			Frag pipe stem/bowl w/foot. Molded bowl decoration
TU3	2				**262**	TC0210	**2**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			
TU3	2				**262**	ZR1102	**1**	Ballast stone			Ballast pebble, black, fossiliferous
TU3	2				**262**	ZR2460	**2**	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	2				**262**	ZR2461	**3**	Shatter <50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	2				**262**	ZR2462	**12**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	2				**262**	ZR2702	**1**	PPK, Contracting stemmed	3.2		Chert, light color.Length broken. Stem Length 8.96 and width 17.16 Prob Woodland indeterminate.
TU3			5		**0**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	1750		
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU3			5		**267**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU3			5		**267**	AM1505	**15**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU3			5		**267**	AR0103		Shell mortar	130		
TU3			5		**267**	AR0105	**3**	Plaster	3.4		
TU3			5		**267**	KC0102	**1**	Porcelain, blue underglaze h.p.		**4**	Base, footring (dia measurement), tea cup

MD/ TU	Level	Zone	Feature	Depth	LN	Code	Count	Description	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	Comments
TU3			5		**267**	KC0205	**1**	British brown salt glazed			Body
TU3			5		**267**	KC0232	**2**	Refined white salt glazed			Body, hollowware
TU3			5		**267**	KC0601	**1**	Whieldon ware			Body, hollowware
TU3			5		**267**	KC0604	**2**	Creamware, plain			Body
TU3			5		**267**	KC0630	**1**	Pearlware, plain			Body
TU3			5		**267**	KC1302	**2**	Redware, clear glazed, plain			Body, lead glazed interior, 1 is hollowware
TU3			5		**267**	KC1504	**1**	Delftware, blue h.p.			Body, base, plate.
TU3			5		**267**	KC1511	**1**	Delftware, plain		**8**	Base, footring (dia measurement)
TU3			5		**267**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body, plain, burnished.
TU3			5		**267**	KC2001	**4**	Colonoware, plain			Body, plain, not burnished
TU3			5		**267**	KC4003	**10**	Cordmarked ceramic			Bodies, sand tempered.
TU3			5		**267**	KC4003	**1**	Cordmarked ceramic			Rim, sand tempered, residual
TU3			5		**267**	KC4115	**1**	Punctate ceramic			Fine punctate, zoned body. Similar to Weeden Island punctate/Carrabelle Punctate
TU3			5		**267**	KC9901	**6**	Indeterminate ceramic			Bodies, residual, sand tempered.
TU3			5		**267**	KF0101	**8**	Bone, unidentified	42		
TU3			5		**267**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	425		
TU3			5		**267**	KG0393	**3**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			
TU3			5		**267**	KG0397	**2**	Bottle, olive green spirit bottle glass			Base, kick ups
TU3			5		**267**	MZ0101	**3**	Material, unidentified			Fulgarite
TU3			5		**267**	TC0209	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 4/64"			
TU3			5		**267**	TC0210	**1**	Tobacco pipestem, kaolin, 5/64"			
TU3			5		**267**	ZM1235	**1**	Lead scrap			Folded sheet
TU3			5		**267**	ZR1102	**1**	Ballast stone			Ballast flint, pebble.
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2301	**1**	Core, random			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2412	**1**	Flake, thinning, 0% cortex			Light colored chert
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2451	**1**	Flake, fragment <50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2460	**2**	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2461	**1**	Shatter <50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2462	**10**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3			5		**267**	ZR2706	**1**	PPK, Large triangular	3.9		Light colored chert. Triangular PPK basal fragment (width meas at base), Late Woodland
TU3	3				**263**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	23		
TU3	3				**263**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	3				**263**	AM0194	**3**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU3	3				**263**	AM0195	**1**	Nail, wrought			
TU3	3				**263**	AR0103		Shell mortar	27.6		
TU3	3				**263**	KC3102	**1**	Plain sand tempered			Body, residual
TU3	3				**263**	KC4003	**8**	Cordmarked ceramic			Sand tempered, body
TU3	3				**263**	KC4503	**1**	Net Impressed ceramic			Sand tempered, body
TU3	3				**263**	KF0101	**4**	Bone, unidentified	1.6		
TU3	3				**263**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	7.3		
TU3	3				**263**	ZR2460	**3**	Shatter >50% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	AC0120	**1**	Brick, handmade	60		
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	AR0103		Shell mortar	43		
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	AR0105		Plaster	13		
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	KF0101	**2**	Bone, unidentified	1		
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	1		
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	KG0393	**1**	Bottle, olive green unidentified			Residual
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	ZM1211	**2**	Wire			Poss from bottle wire bale seal, mends
TU3	1,2	Prof cln			**260**	ZR2462	**1**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	100.6		
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AM0194	**1**	Nail, wrought, fragment			
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AM1504	**2**	Nail, unidentified			
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AM1505	**2**	Nail, cut or wrought, square			
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	AR0103		Shell mortar	30		
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KC0231	**1**	Molded refined white salt glazed			Body. Engine turned (?) Holloware
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KC0301	**1**	Brown salt glazed stoneware			Body, hollowware.
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KC1309	**1**	Redware, brown glazed, unrefined			Body, hollowware.
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KC3102	**1**	Plain sand tempered			Body
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KF0101	**1**	Bone, unidentified	3.2		
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	46.6		
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	KG0398	**1**	Bottle, olive green case bottle glass			
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	ZR2452	**1**	Flake, fragment 0% cortex			Light colored chert
TU3	near base of		5		**266**	ZR2462	**2**	Shatter 0% cortex			Gray chert, Parachucla formation
TU3			5		**267**	AC0120	**1**	Brick, handmade	2.8		Frag, glazed.
TU3			7		**264**	AC0120	**1**	Brick, handmade	0.6		
TU3			7		**264**	AG0110	**1**	Window glass, crown			Crown, blown, 18th century
TU3			7		**264**	AM0112	**1**	Nail, wrought, rosehead			
TU3			7		**264**	AM0699	**8**	Nail, cut, fragment			4 have wood remnants
TU3			7		**264**	AR0103		Shell mortar	14		
TU3			7		**264**	KF0104		Shell, oyster	0.3		
TU4	1		6		**0**	AC0120		Brick, handmade	18000		
TU4	1		6		**268**	AM0699	**1**	Nail, cut, fragment			
TU4	1		6		**268**	AM1504	**2**	Nail, unidentified			
TU4	1		6		**0**	AR0103		Shell mortar	15000		
TU4	1		6		**268**	KC2001	**1**	Colonoware, plain			Body, residual
TU4	1		6		**268**	KF0102	**1**	Bone, unidentified	1.1		Animal tooth, prob pig
TU4	1		6		**268**	KF0101	**2**	Bone, unidentified	21.6		
TU4	1		6		**268**	KG0405	**43**	Flat glass, unidentified but probably not window glass			Lt. green Coco Cola bottle
TU4	1		6		**268**	KM0204	**1**	Teaspoon, metal	10.8		Wrought iron spoon bowl, poss contained melted heavier metal (lead or pewter)
TU4	1		6		**268**	KM0304	**2**	Pull tab, drink can			Colt 45 malt liquor, ca 1963-1975
TU4	1		6		**268**	PM0304	**1**	Gold/silver earring			Earring, gold plated, pierced type, "_ATI CHINA"