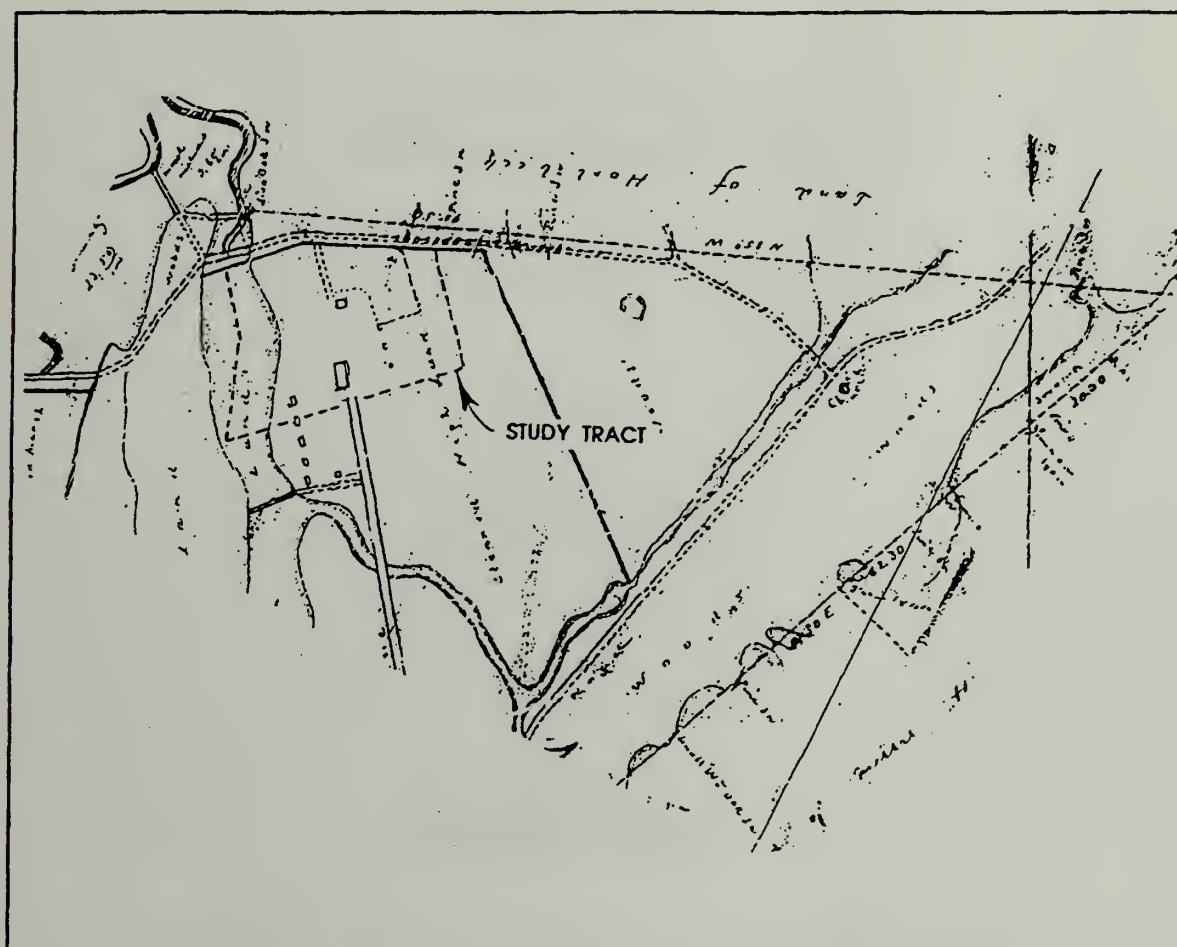


**SEARCHING FOR THE SLAVE VILLAGE
AT SNEE FARM PLANTATION:
THE 1987 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**



**BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ATLANTA - CHARLESTON
1994**

**SEARCHING FOR THE SLAVE VILLAGE
AT SNEE FARM PLANTATION:
THE 1987 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

Prepared for

**The National Park Service
Southeast Archeological Center**

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February 1994

ABSTRACT

This document reports 1987 archaeological field studies undertaken as data recovery before planned development at the Snee Farm site (38CH917). The Snee Farm site is significant in large part because of its ownership in the late 1700s and early 1800s by South Carolina Governor Charles Pinckney, an important national figure after the Revolutionary War and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Development plans were cancelled when the property was purchased by Friends of Historic Snee Farm and later transferred to the National Park Service. Although the property is now being preserved by the National Park Service, data from the 1987 studies are important in assisting interpretation and planning for the site.

Two areas were investigated in 1987 in a search for a slave village at the former Snee Farm Plantation. Intensive, controlled surface collection of artifacts and mechanical removal of large areas of plow zone within Area A (ca. 150 by 200 ft) were undertaken in the late summer and fall of 1987. These investigations revealed little in the way of archaeological deposits. No significant artifact midden or concentrations were present, and no residential or plantation work areas were apparent. Archaeological features consisted of what appeared to be shallow planting trenches possibly associated with a garden. Dating these trenches was not possible because of the paucity of artifacts present in their fill. After clearing of major portions of Area A, however, it was apparent that the area was not the location of a slave village.

Three structures were defined by postmolds and trenches observed after mechanical removal of the plow zone at Area B (ca. 150 by 200 ft). These included a small (ca. 8 by 11 ft) structure, possibly used for storage, defined by a wall trench containing brick fragments. Two other structures were defined by postmolds and appear to have been earthfast houses about 16 by 20 ft in size. Three smaller features were associated with these structures: a trash filled pit, an oyster shell filled pit, and a probable hearth area. Artifacts from features and from other contexts indicate a residential occupation dating from the mid-late 1700s to the middle 1800s. Artifacts and structural features indicate that Area B contains remnants of a slave village associated with Charles Pinckney's tenure at the plantation. Artifacts recovered add to the growing sample of slave residence assemblages. The report compares the Area B assemblage to artifacts from other sites and presents a review of earthfast slave house construction methods documented for the region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of people helped us with this project. Dr. Bennie Keel of the National Park Service's Southeastern Archeological Center provided much useful information and advice, including helpful editing of early report drafts. The authors appreciate Dr. Keel's excited sharing of his recent data and his close questioning concerning the 1987 work. Mr. John Tucker, Park Superintendent, was instrumental in guiding an unusual project to final completion. Mr. Tucker's deep interest in all aspects of Snee Farm's archaeology and history speaks well for future park development under his management. Ms. Ruthanne Mitchell, of the National Park Service's Atlanta Regional Office, maintained her interest in Snee Farm (since her early 1987 work on the initial survey) and her excitement about the study helped support our own interest. Numerous other National Park Service staff and consultants, including historians, architectural historians, and archaeologists, freely shared their information and ideas, making our project better focused and more useful for future studies at Snee Farm.

A part of this project was the recataloging into the Southeastern Archeological Center data base of all artifacts from the investigations reported here. This complex task was accomplished effectively and quickly because of the excellent and careful instruction and guidance provided by Mr. Allen Bohnart, Mr. Bob Wilson, Mr. Dennis Finch, and Ms. Susan Hortenstine of the Southeastern Archeological Center. We certainly appreciate their patience in answering all our questions and working closely with us to solve our problems.

Finally, we also wish to recognize Mr. Gordon Darby, the developer of the Snee Farm property in 1987. Mr. Darby funded our original survey and the 1987 field investigations reported here. Although Mr. Darby was not always in agreement with historical and archaeological study goals and recommendations, he honorably kept his agreements and met his responsibilities. We thank him for his 1987 willingness to work with us in a straightforward way and his later transfer of the property (including our research data) to the Friends of Historic Snee Farm and the National Park Service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. RESEARCH DESIGN	7
Background	7
Research Orientation	11
III. AREA A INVESTIGATIONS	14
Disking and Controlled Surface Collection	14
Plow Zone Stripping and Recording Methods	17
Soils	18
Area A Features	18
Laboratory Methods	21
Artifacts From Area A	23
Summary of Area A	27
IV. AREA B, THE SLAVE VILLAGE	29
Disking and Controlled Surface Collection	29
Introduction to Data Recovery	36
Test Unit Excavations	36
Mechanical Stripping and Features Recorded	42
Area B Feature Summary	64
Area B General Artifact Descriptions	64

	Page
V. INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION	68
Structures	68
Area B Settlement Pattern	75
Comparison of Artifact Class Frequencies	77
African-American Lifestyles	79
Conclusions	81

REFERENCES	83
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APPENDIX A: MEAN CERAMIC DATE TABLES

APPENDIX B: OYSTERS FROM FEATURE 11 AND FEATURE 37 AT THE SNEE FARM SITE (38CH917) CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Location of the Snee Farm Plantation Tract	2
Figure 2. Snee Farm Plantation as Depicted in an 1841 Plat	3
Figure 3. Snee Farm Plantation in 1841 Plat	4
Figure 4. Modern Topography, Buildings and Landscape Features (1987)	8
Figure 5. Survey Phase Posthole/Shovel Tests and Test Units	9
Figure 6. Distribution of Key Artifact Groups from the Shovel/Posthole Tests	10
Figure 7. Scaling the 1841 Plat over the Tract during the Survey	12
Figure 8. Disked Surface Collection and Graded Portion of Areas A and B.	15
Figure 9. Distributions of Key Artifact Classes in Area A	16
Figure 10. Scraped Portions of Area A, Showing Features Recorded	19
Figure 11. Area B Controlled Surface Collections and Graded Surface Areas	30
Figure 12. Distribution of Key Surface Artifacts, Area B	35
Figure 13. Test Unit Excavation in Progress	37
Figure 14. Area B Graded Surface, Showing Features Recorded	38
Figure 15. View of Self-feeding Pan and Road Grader Used at Area B	43
Figure 16. Monitoring the Road Grader at Area B	43
Figure 17. Scraping in Progress, Area B	44
Figure 18. Shovel Scraped, Graded Surface at Structure 2	46
Figure 19. Feature Excavation in Progress, Structure 2	46
Figure 20. Plan View of Structure 1	49
Figure 21. Structure 1 with Section 1 of Feature 1 Trench Excavated	50
Figure 22. Structure 1 after Excavation, Looking South	50
Figure 23. Feature 2, Profile View, with East Half Excavated	52
Figure 24. Structure 2, as Exposed on the Graded Surface	54
Figure 25. Feature 17 in Profile	55
Figure 26. Profiles of Features 37 and 51	58
Figure 27. Profile of Feature 11, with East Half Excavated	61
Figure 28. Feature 11 after Excavation, Looking West	61
Figure 29. Typical Prehistoric Post	63
Figure 30. Rescaling of 1841 and 1848 Plats, with Modern Tract Boundary Shown .	69
Figure 31. African-American village about 1900 in the South Carolina Lowcountry Saint Helena Island, Beaufort County	78

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1. Area A Postholes and Postmolds	22
Table 2. Analytical References	24
Table 3. Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates for Area A	25
Table 4. Mean Ceramic Dating for Area A, graded plowzone	26
Table 5. Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates for Area B	31
Table 6. Area B Feature Descriptions	47
Table 7. Minimum Vessels, Area B	65
Table 8. Vessel Forms, Area B	66
Table 9. Colonoware, Area B	67
Table 10. Artifacts Pattern Comparisons	79

I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes archaeological investigations undertaken in the Fall of 1987 at the Snee Farm Plantation site, recorded in South Carolina site files as 38CH917. The site is in Mt. Pleasant, across the Cooper River from the city of Charleston (Figure 1).

Snee Farm Plantation, dating from the 1700s, was owned by Governor Charles Pinckney, a significant national political figure after the Revolutionary War. Pinckney was a United States Senator and Representative, an Ambassador/Minister to Spain and four-term governor of South Carolina. He is now recognized as one of the more significant members of the Constitutional Convention and a true "Founding Father" of the nation. Pinckney's father bought Snee Farm in 1754; the family probably spent considerable time at the plantation, although they owned other plantations as well as property in Charleston. After his father's death in 1782, Pinckney apparently controlled the plantation. In 1791, President George Washington stopped at Snee Farm for "breakfast" before his entrance into Charleston.

The strong association of Snee Farm with Pinckney resulted in the standing Snee Farm house being listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The house was also designated a National Historic Landmark. The house was described in these designations as the former home of Pinckney and the structure visited by Washington.

Pinckney sold the plantation in 1817 (before his death in 1824). Francis Deliesseline owned the plantation until 1828; William Mathews bought it that year and owned it until 1853, when he sold it to William McCants. The McCants family controlled the plantation until after the Civil War. Eighteenth century plats show only the property boundary (1738) and the property boundary with a stylized house (1754). Nineteenth century plats show a probable main plantation house and gardens (1818), a main plantation complex and possible slave quarters (1841), and a main plantation house (1848). No slave quarters are depicted in the 1848 plat. The 1841 plat also indicates an area southwest of the Pinckney settlement, well away from the current property boundaries, as the "Position of an Old Settlement." This may be the house shown in the 1754 plat; see King (1992:29) for discussion. The 1841 and 1848 plats are presented as Figures 2 and 3. These plats provide the most detail in interpreting the archaeological features present at the site.

Snee Farm was apparently a working plantation throughout its antebellum history. It does not appear to have been a "show place" plantation like those on the Ashley River (such as Drayton Hall), even though it was owned by Pinckney during the peak of his prominence. The 1841 plat indicates that rice was grown ("Rice Land" is denoted on

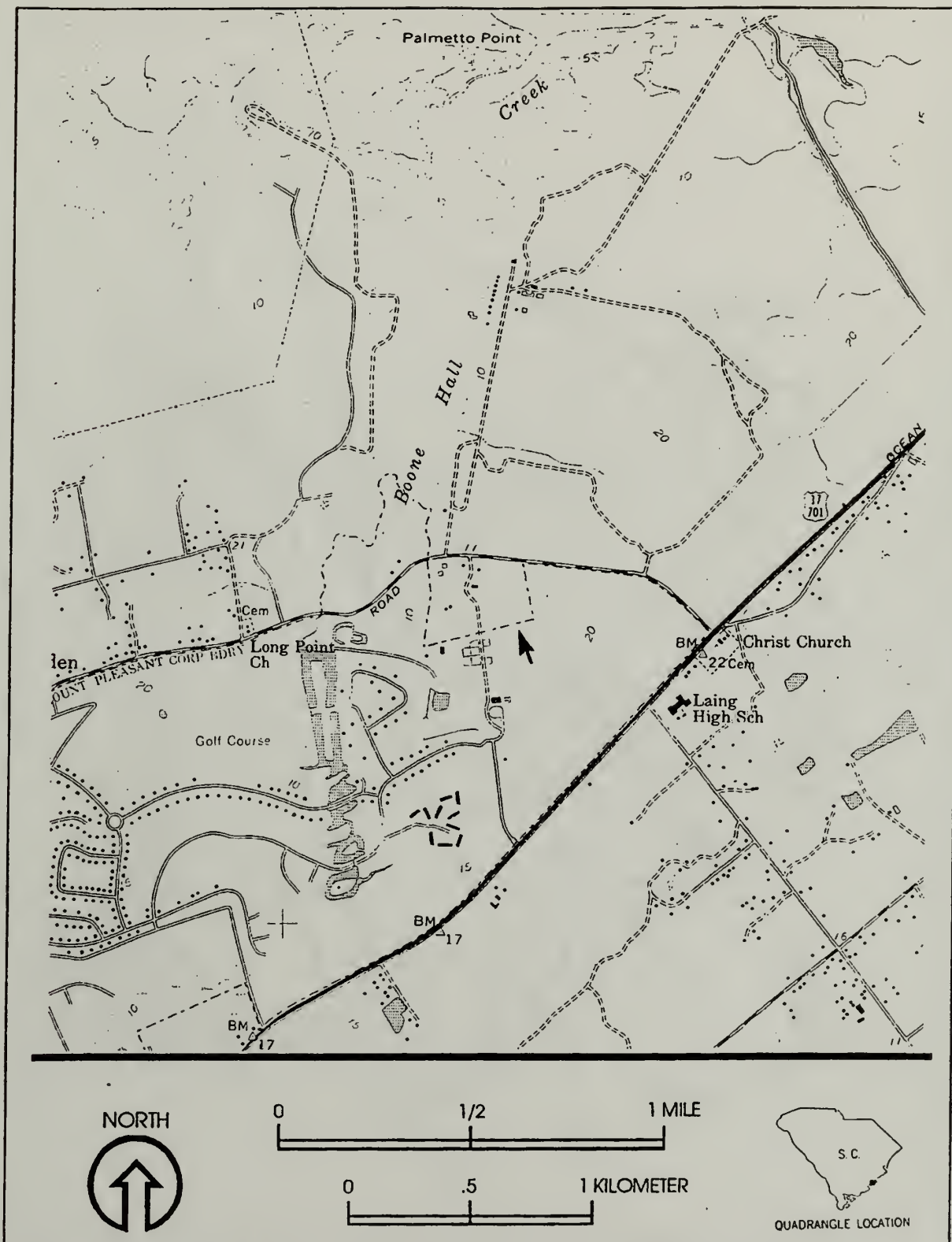
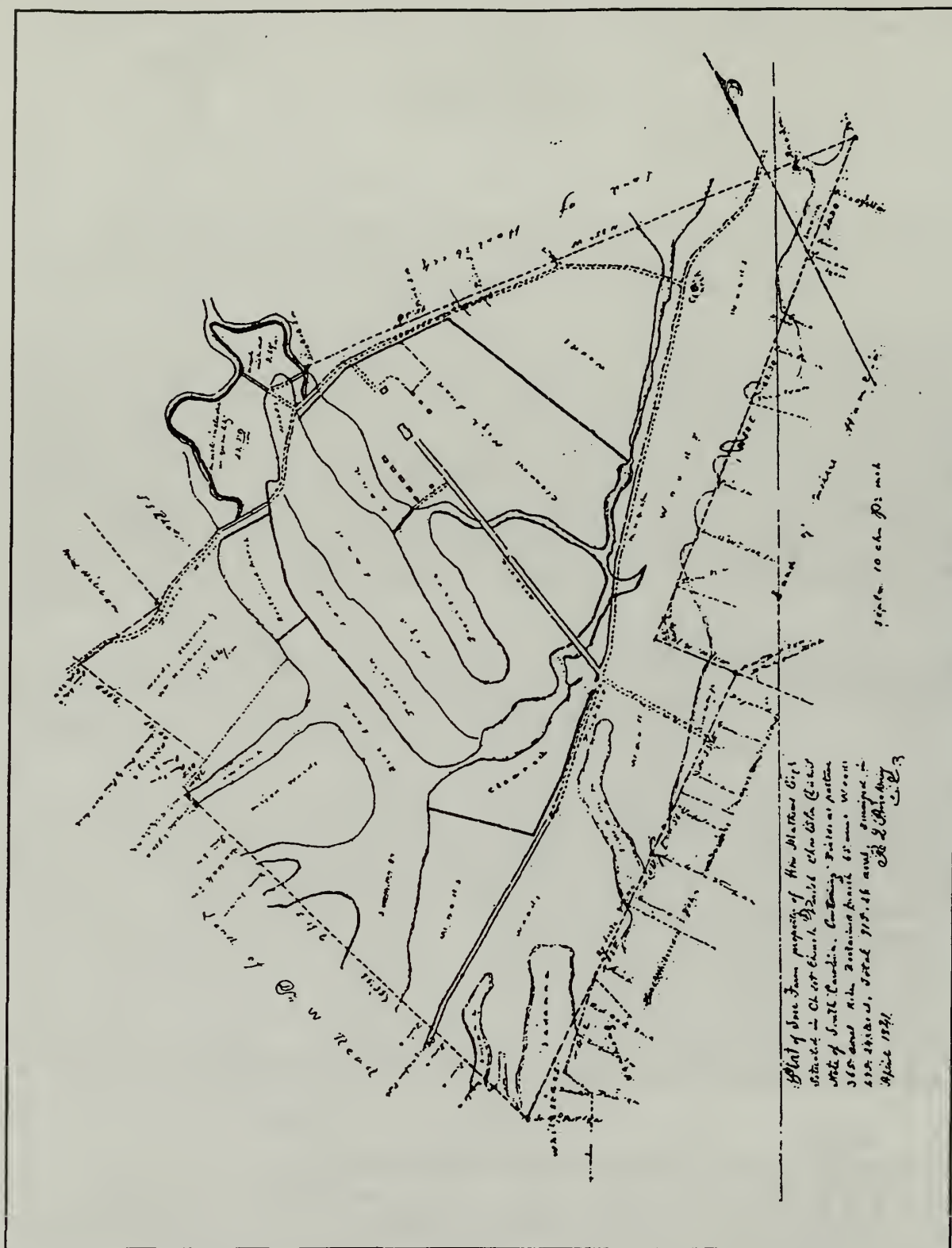


Figure 1. Location of the Snee Farm Plantation Tract (indicated by arrow).



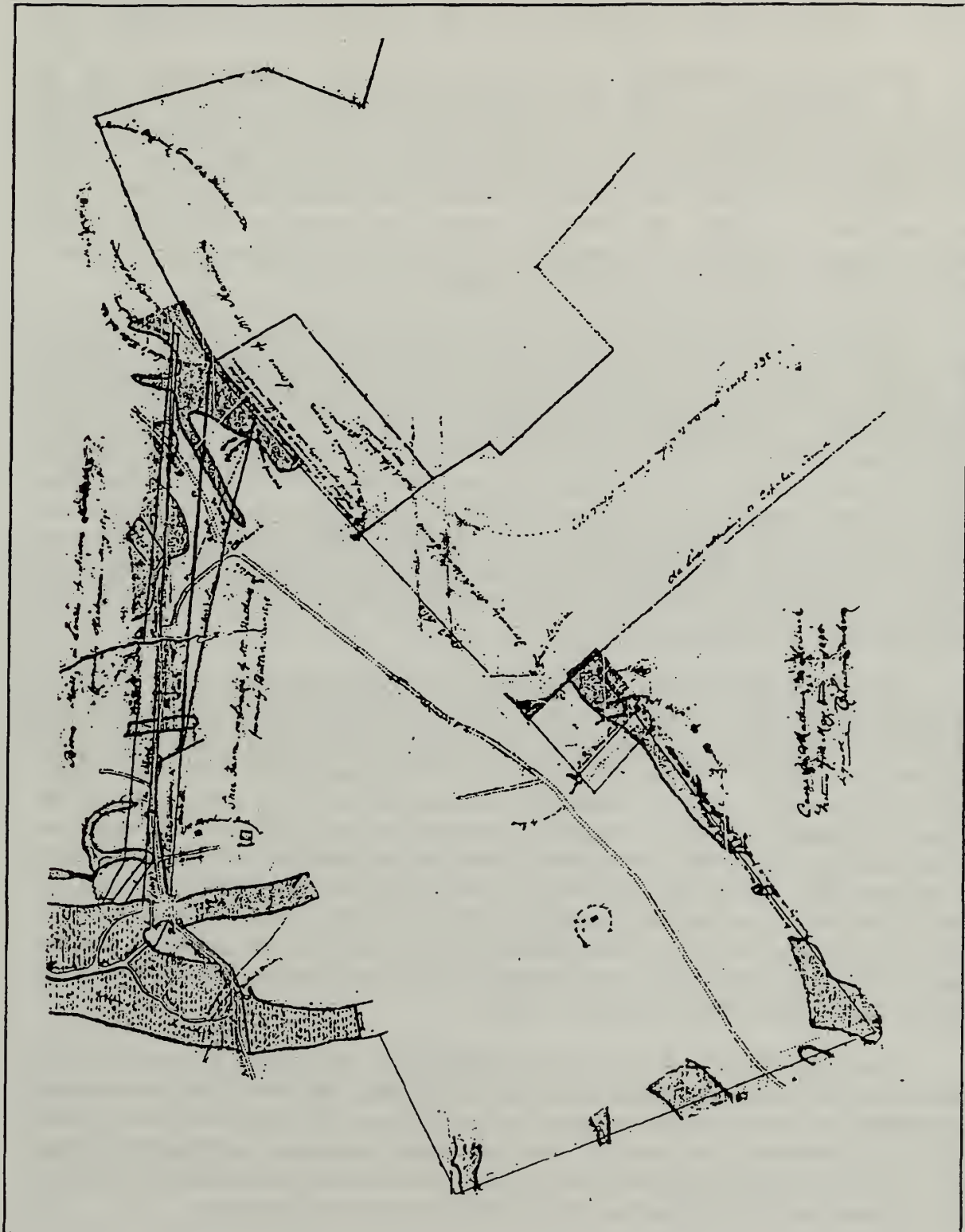


Figure 3. Snee Farm Plantation in 1848 Plat. Note Also "Position of an Old Settlement" in Southwestern Portion of the Tract.

the plat). It is probable that was the major cash crop grown in the 1800s, corn and other provision crops were cultivated, and cattle, swine, and poultry were probably raised as well.

This study is one of several carried out at the Snee Farm property since 1986. In 1986, Mr. Gordon Darby purchased the approximately 28 acre tract, intending to develop the property into residential homesites; Mr. Darby's plan involved preserving the Snee Farm house within a 2 or 3 acre central lot. As part of the development certification process, Mr. Darby was required to have the property surveyed for archaeological sites/deposits. Dr. Larry Lepionka was retained, who initiated a survey by excavating post hole tests around the Snee House. In 1987 Dr. Lepionka withdrew from the project, and Mr. Darby commissioned Brockington and Associates to complete the survey.

The Brockington and Associates survey involved systematic shovel testing throughout the property. Three areas of possible major archaeological significance were indicated (Brockington 1987a): the area around the Snee Farm house and two areas of potential slave quarter deposits. In consultation with the South Carolina Coastal Council (which required the study) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (which reviewed proposed study methods), a more detailed archaeological study was begun in the two areas of potential slave quarters. The area around the Snee Farm house was to be preserved in place. Intense schedule pressure existed for this archaeological work, as the development process had been significantly delayed from its original plan. Archaeological work in the two areas was carried out at the same time that road grading and other construction work was beginning in other parts of the tract.

As this work was going forward, fund raising was being undertaken by a Charleston-based preservation group, Friends of Historic Snee Farm, to purchase the development tract and preserve it in its entirety. In the early spring of 1988, negotiations between Mr. Darby and Friends of Historic Snee Farm were underway, and Mr. Darby requested that laboratory study and reporting of the 1987 excavations be canceled, as he was planning to sell the property and would no longer be required to carry the archaeological study to completion. Friends of Historic Snee Farm subsequently purchased the property, and later passed it to the National Park Service for preservation and appropriate interpretation. After the National Park Service acquired the property, it conducted historical and architectural studies of the property and the Snee Farm standing house. These studies indicated that the standing house was constructed in the 1820s or 1830s, after Pinckney's ownership of the property, and probably after his death in 1824.

Friends of Historic Snee Farm commissioned Julia King to carry out an archaeological study near and under the house to investigate the date of the house and to provide additional contextual information. Walter Edgar was retained to carry out archival and historical research on the property. Both produced detailed and useful studies (Edgar 1991; King 1992). Information from these studies, as well as from the archaeological survey report (Brockington 1987a), has been incorporated into this brief synopsis.

The National Park Service has carried out several historical and architectural studies. Archaeological research has also been undertaken focusing on areas in need of immediate development (e.g., placement of a water line for fire protection) and areas proposed for development in the long range interpretive plan for the park. Dr. Bennie Keel, National Park Service, Southeastern Archeological Center (SEAC) is overseeing the ongoing technical research, in cooperation with Superintendent John Tucker. These additional historical and archaeological studies indicate that the park contains significant and complex archaeological data.

The National Park Service funded the completion of this study (begun by Mr. Gordon Darby, who transferred title of all research material to the National Park Service). Data from the possible slave quarter excavations conducted in 1987 are significant in considering an interpretive strategy for the future park. As part of this reporting under contract with the National Park Service, all artifacts recovered in 1986 by Lepionka and during the 1987 survey and data recovery field studies have been cataloged into the National Park Service data base. All notes, photographs, and other information from these studies are curated with the artifacts at SEAC.

Chapter II of this report presents a brief history of the 1987 survey of the property and the reasons for archaeological interest in the areas investigated. It also presents the general research questions guiding the study. Chapter III discusses the findings in Area A, while Chapter IV presents the results of work in Area B. Environmental context information for the study area is presented in other reports referenced above (Brockington 1987a; King 1992). These reports, and one by Edgar (1991), also present detailed historical information for Snee Farm Plantation. The reader is referred to these reports for more detailed background and context information. Chapter V provides a comparison of Area B artifacts patterns to others in the region and the conclusions of the study.

II. RESEARCH DESIGN

BACKGROUND

The Snee Farm tract contains approximately 28 acres. It is generally flat, although sloping slightly to the west, where a marshy slough is present. This slough drains to the north, into Boone Hall Creek, a tributary of the Wando River. Figure 4 shows the general topography of the property and the modern features present in 1987. The structure labeled Manor House is the standing Snee Farm house.

At the time of the general archaeological survey of the property in 1987, it was thought that the most important archaeological remains would be support structures close to the manor house (e.g., kitchen, shops, overseer residence, slave houses) and one or more separate areas of slave residence, somewhat removed from the manor house area. Historical research, particularly the 1841 plat (Figure 2 above), reinforced this general idea.

Intensive, systematic shovel testing was decided upon as the most effective survey technique to find such loci. This strategy was taken for several reasons: (1) such expected loci should have a relatively dense sheet midden of artifacts identifiable by shovel testing, (2) surface exposures were very limited and could not be relied upon, and (3) time and money constraints did not allow extensive placement of formal test units. Metal detecting was carried out to supplement the shovel testing, but this was generally ineffective.

Shovel testing was undertaken at 50 foot intervals over the entire tract. On the north, east, and south sides of the manor house, Lepionka had excavated post hole tests at 25 foot intervals. The pattern of shovel and post hole testing is shown in Figure 5. Analysis of artifacts from these tests indicated several areas of high artifact density, which were thought to represent possible structure locations. Formal test units were excavated to obtain more information from these areas. Test unit locations are also shown in Figure 5. Figure 6 presents information on distribution of key artifact types from the shovel and post hole testing. It can be seen that there is a general concentration of artifacts around the manor house and in the southwestern quadrant of the tract. Test units near the house produced high densities of artifacts, as well as structural features east of the manor house. Test Unit 13, excavated in the southwest quadrant "concentration," also yielded a high density of material.

The 1841 plat was superimposed on the tract grid to assist in identifying artifact concentrations. At the time it was assumed that the standing Snee Farm house represented the large structure shown on this plat (and on the 1848 plat). It was thought that the scale

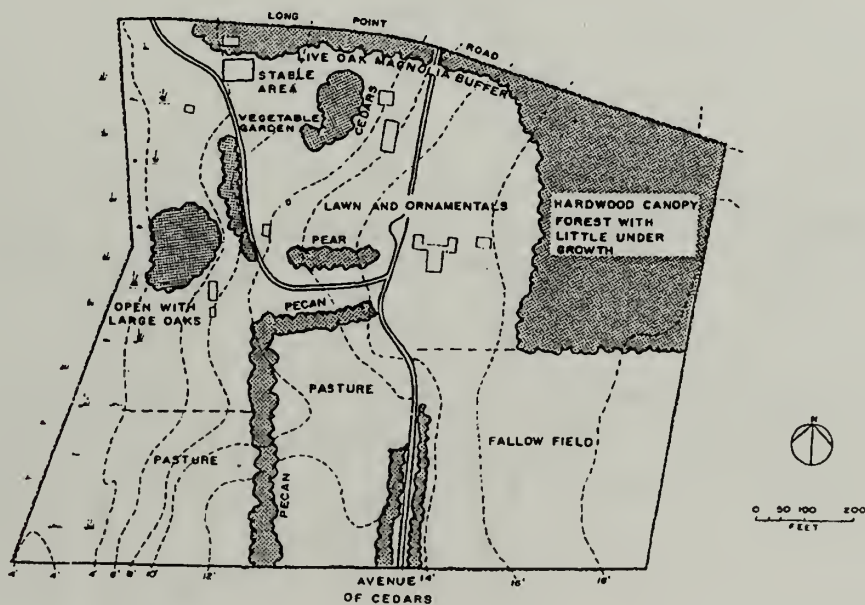
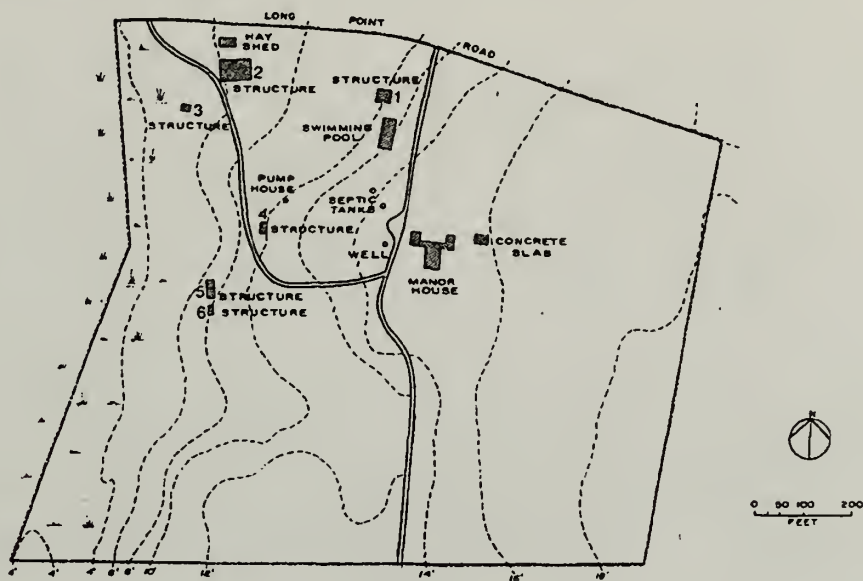


Figure 4. Modern Topography, Buildings and Landscape Features (1987).

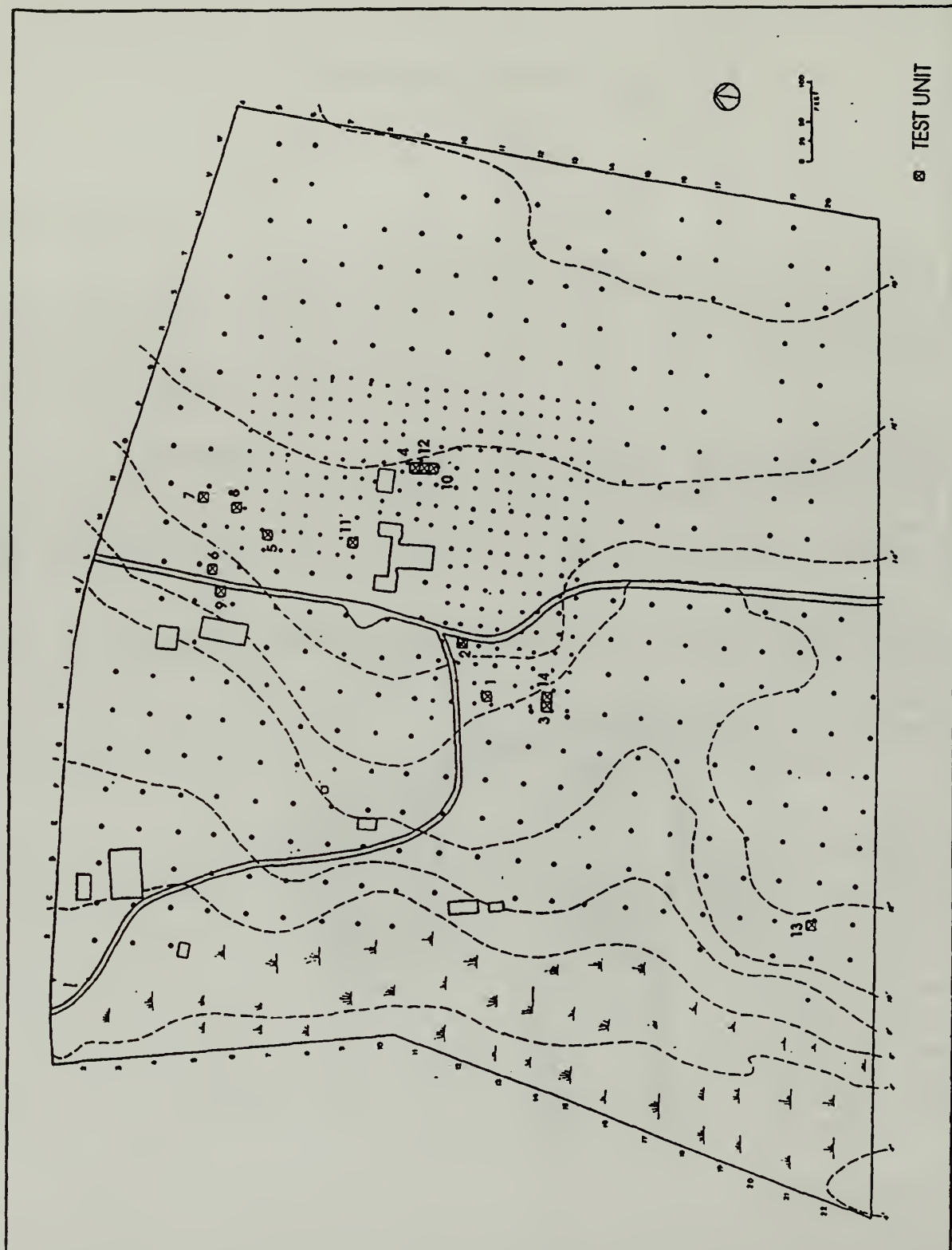
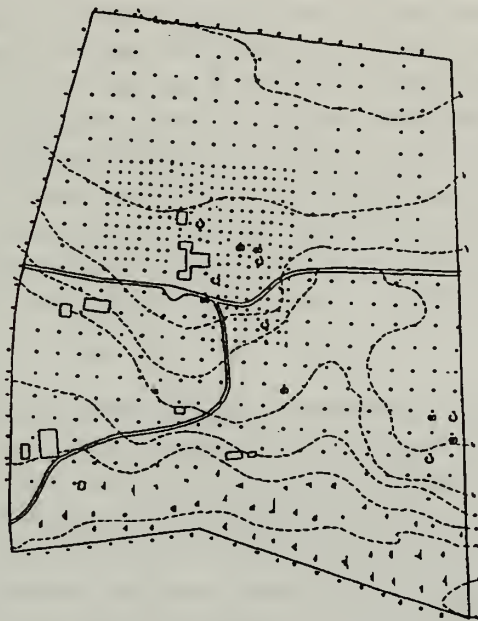
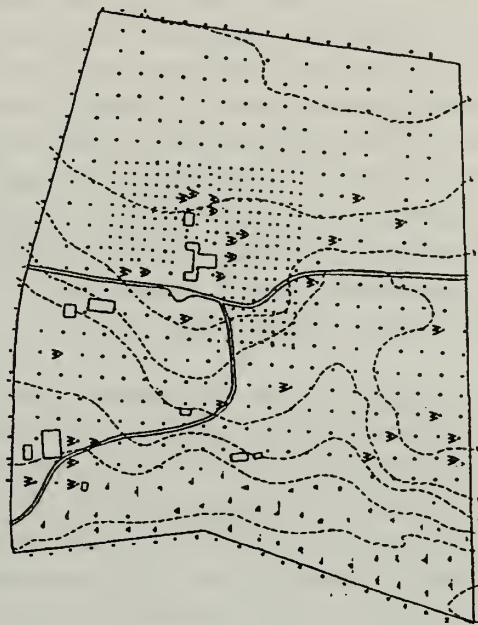


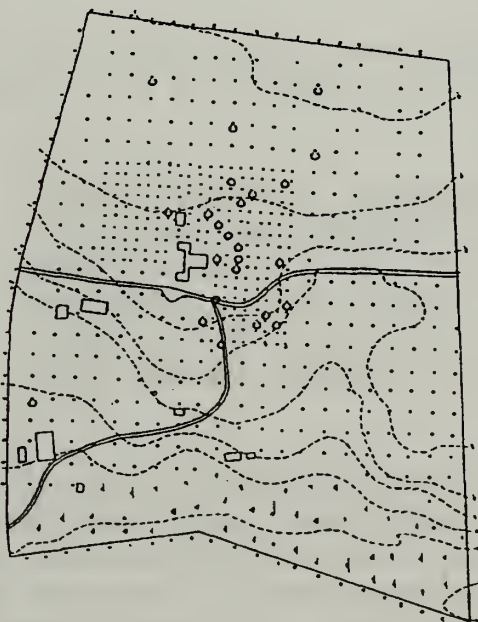
Figure 5. Survey Phase Posthole/Shovel Tests and Test Units.



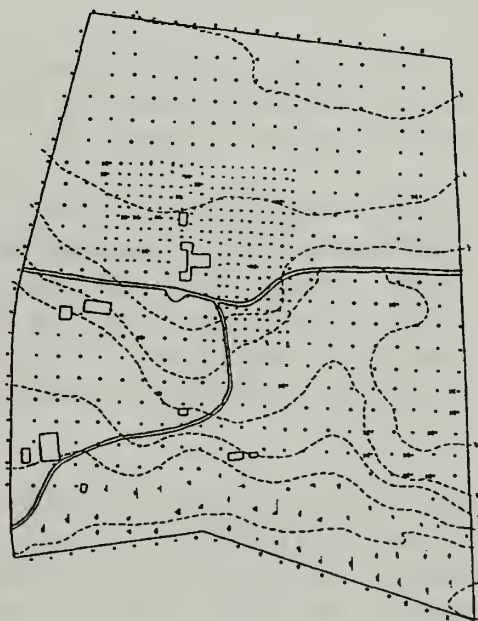
C=CREAMWARE
S=SALTGLAZED STONEWARE



W=WHITEWARE & IRONSTONE



C=COLONO-WARE



X=PEARLWARE

Figure 6. Distribution of Key Artifact Groups from the Shovel/Posthole Tests.

of the structure drawings inside the plat was exaggerated and different from the scale of the surveyed boundaries of the tract. By positioning the large plat structure over the standing Snee Farm house and scaling the plat using the distance to Long Point Road (on the plat and on modern maps), the configuration shown in Figure 7 was created. This indicated that the probable slave quarters area shown on the plat was in an area not strongly identified as a dense artifact area. The southwest quadrant area, containing an artifact concentration, was not indicated by the plat configuration as an occupation area. It did not occur to us at the time that the internal plat scale might be highly accurate, and the impressive National Historic Landmark plaque (identifying the standing Snee Farm house as Pinckney's plantation home) was incorrect.

Accordingly, three large areas within the tract were recommended for preservation within the development proposed at that time. Further testing and potential data recovery were recommended as options if preservation was not possible for the development. These recommendations were presented in the survey report (Brockington 1987a). After detailed review and discussion with the S.C. Department of Archives and History, the S.C. Coastal Council required preservation of an area around the standing Snee Farm house and further testing of two areas (Areas A and B) south and west of the house. Development plans were redesigned to preserve a relatively large area around the house, and further investigations were undertaken in Areas A and B.

RESEARCH ORIENTATION

In the recommendations section of the 1987 survey report, Brockington (1987a:107) presented the following statement in support of further examination of the two possible areas of slave residence at Snee Farm:

Slave lifeways are poorly known, and relatively little documentary evidence exists concerning diet, economic and status differentiations, slave participation in the economic society, and variability in these within the region and through time. Archaeological evidence of slave society has become a significant contributor to the history of this segment of American life. Archaeological deposits with potential to add to this body of research would be highly significant.

At that writing, substantial archaeological study of slave and plantation life had been undertaken. Otto's (1975, 1984) work at Cannon Point plantation began a new interest in archaeological studies of slavery and plantation life. Singleton's (1980) dissertation study and especially her (1985) volume of collected articles describing studies to that time provided new research interests and directions. Early studies by Lees (1980), Drucker and Anthony (1979), Wheaton et al. (1983), and Zierden et al. (1986) showed the potential contribution of archaeological investigations of plantations and slavery in South Carolina.

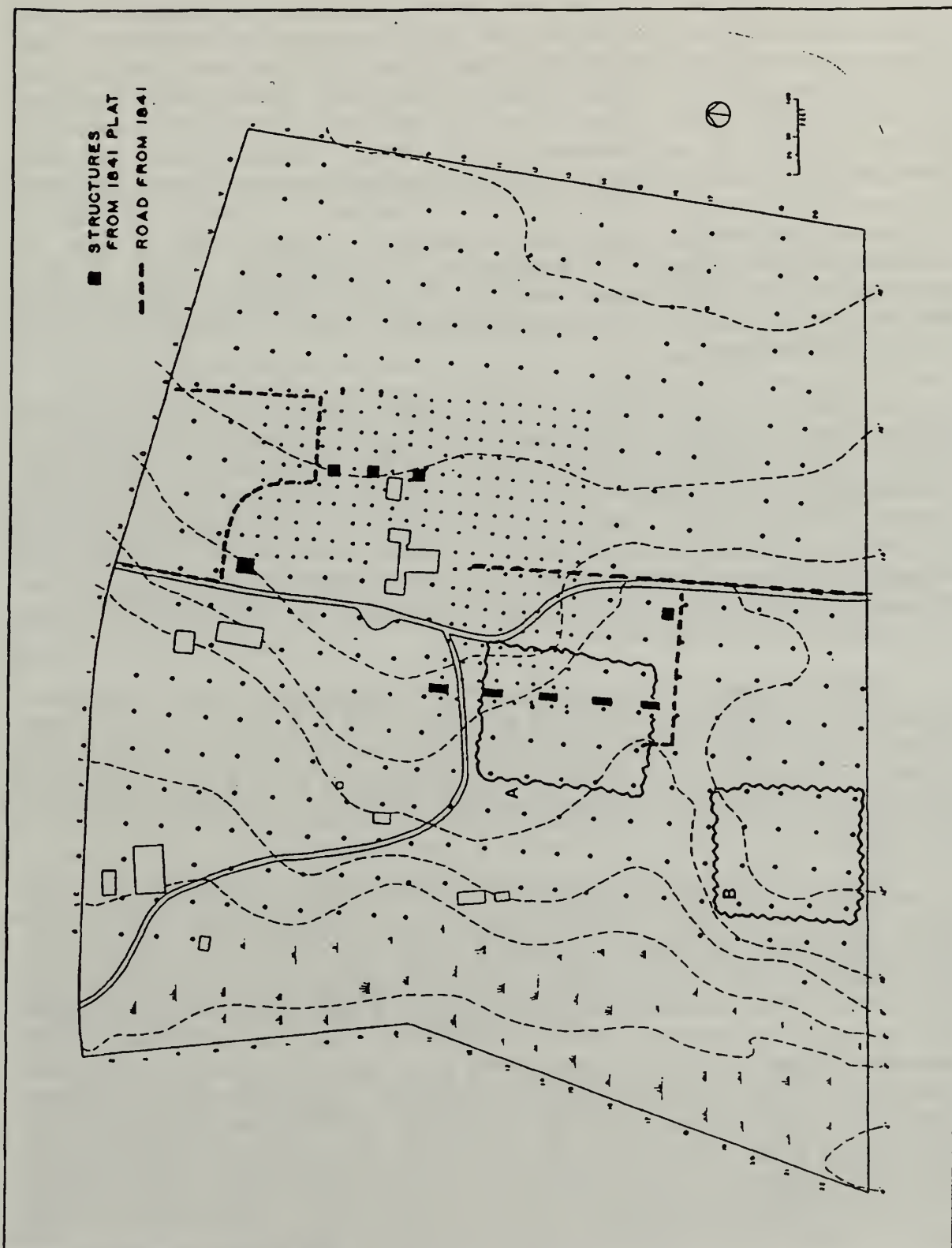


Figure 7. Scaling the 1841 Plat over the Tract during the Survey.

A number of slave occupation areas have been excavated and studied in the South Carolina Lowcountry during the last few years, providing new data and new insights. These include studies by Adams (1992), Dickinson and Wayne (1990), Ferguson (1992), Jones et al. (1992), Kennedy et al. (1993a, 1993b), Michie (1990), Poplin (1989), Poplin and Brockington (1988), Poplin and Scardaville (1991), and Trinkley (1989, 1990). Research has remained centered on understanding general lifeways, economic status, and social status/relationships, but increasing attention has been focused on questions of acculturation. Ferguson (1992), especially, calls attention to the importance of studying the degree of "Africanisms" reflected in archaeological data--and the significance of these for understanding the processes of acculturation and creolization. Study of these surviving/maintained traits in slave populations can also be informative about control of slave behavior by plantation owners and general political trends in white-black relationships in the antebellum South.

An important new perspective in plantation archaeology is the view of plantation life within an historic *landscape* (for discussion of application to the South Carolina Lowcountry, see Stine 1991). This perspective recognizes the fact that historic occupants modified the entire landscape, and that this entire landscape contains data important to a more accurate view of specific time periods in history and, especially, to an understanding of the processes of historical and cultural change and evolution. African-American populations exerted great influence on the historic landscape of the South, and data concerning their residences, their work areas, and their management of the social and natural world are keys to our forming an accurate view of the historic past.

While these general research questions were anticipated and formed the significance context for archaeological investigations of Areas A and B at Snee Farm, of primary importance was documenting that one or both of these areas were indeed the loci of slave quarters. Further, dating the period of occupation would be of great importance to understanding the processes important in explaining patterns of acculturation, lifeways, and status relationships.

To provide this primary documentation, wide area studies were contemplated. This began with shallow disking/plowing of the top 0.5 foot of available surface in both Area A and Area B. Disking was followed by plotting of each surface artifact, in an attempt to map loci of individual houses and work areas. Formal units were then hand excavated to provide representative artifact samples for each identified locus. Finally, wide area removal of plow disturbed upper soils was undertaken mechanically to search for undisturbed feature remnants which could outline the house and work areas. Artifact data, along with floral and faunal remains, would then be obtained from these loci. Proveniences could be grouped as important to various analyses and research questions. As both Area A and Area B had obviously undergone extensive disturbance from plowing and landscape modification/use in recent times, it was anticipated that sub-plow zone features may not exist. Previous studies of slave quarter areas have indicated that structure evidence is fragile; house and other structure remains were not substantial below the ground surface.

III. AREA A INVESTIGATIONS

DISKING AND CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION

Area A (Figure 8) was flagged in the field for disking using a farm tractor and a towed disk. Area A was shallowly (3-4 inches below surface) disked during August 1987. After several rains, allowing the surface to weather and artifact visibility to improve, an intensive, controlled surface collection was made. Methods of surface collection involved first walking the disked area at 5 foot intervals and pin flagging each artifact. After flagging was completed, each artifact was collected, numbered, and bagged. The artifact's location was marked by taping from a datum point and backsighting to the datum from the artifact using a Suunto compass. Recordation included the artifact number, artifact description, distance to datum, and angle to datum. Using this system, the exact location of each specimen was recorded for later plotting in the laboratory. Surface visibility was excellent during this collection and recording, and it was completed on 27 August 1987.

The following week all artifacts were cleaned, identified, and cataloged. Maps were drafted plotting the locations of various artifact classes. A detailed description of laboratory procedures is presented below.

Area A contained few artifacts; only 93 specimens were collected from an area slightly larger than 150 by 200 feet, even though observation conditions were excellent. The mean ceramic date calculated for the Area A controlled surface collection was 1787, representing a relatively early occupation in the history of Snee Farm Plantation. Artifacts were almost entirely Kitchen Group--25 ceramics, 19 glass fragments, and an iron kettle fragment. Two kaolin pipe fragments were recovered, along with 35 brick fragments, 3 window glass fragments, 1 building stone fragment, and 1 mortar fragment. Ceramics included only 3 colonoware sherds. Figure 9 presents the distributions of three major artifact classes. Little patterning is evident, although a weak or slight cluster might be seen in the northeast corner of the area (closest to the Snee Farm house). The general low artifact density for Area A was also indicated by previous shovel testing, metal detector examination, and test unit excavation (see Brockington 1987a).

Based on the low artifact density of this controlled surface collection and the lack of strong patterning, it was initially recommended that no further work be carried out in Area A (Brockington 1987b). The S.C. Department of Archives and History, however, requested extensive hand testing for the area. The S.C. Coastal Council decided that mechanical stripping of Area A would be sufficient additional investigation, and so stipulated in the development certification. Mechanical stripping, utilizing a road grader, was carried out in October 1987.

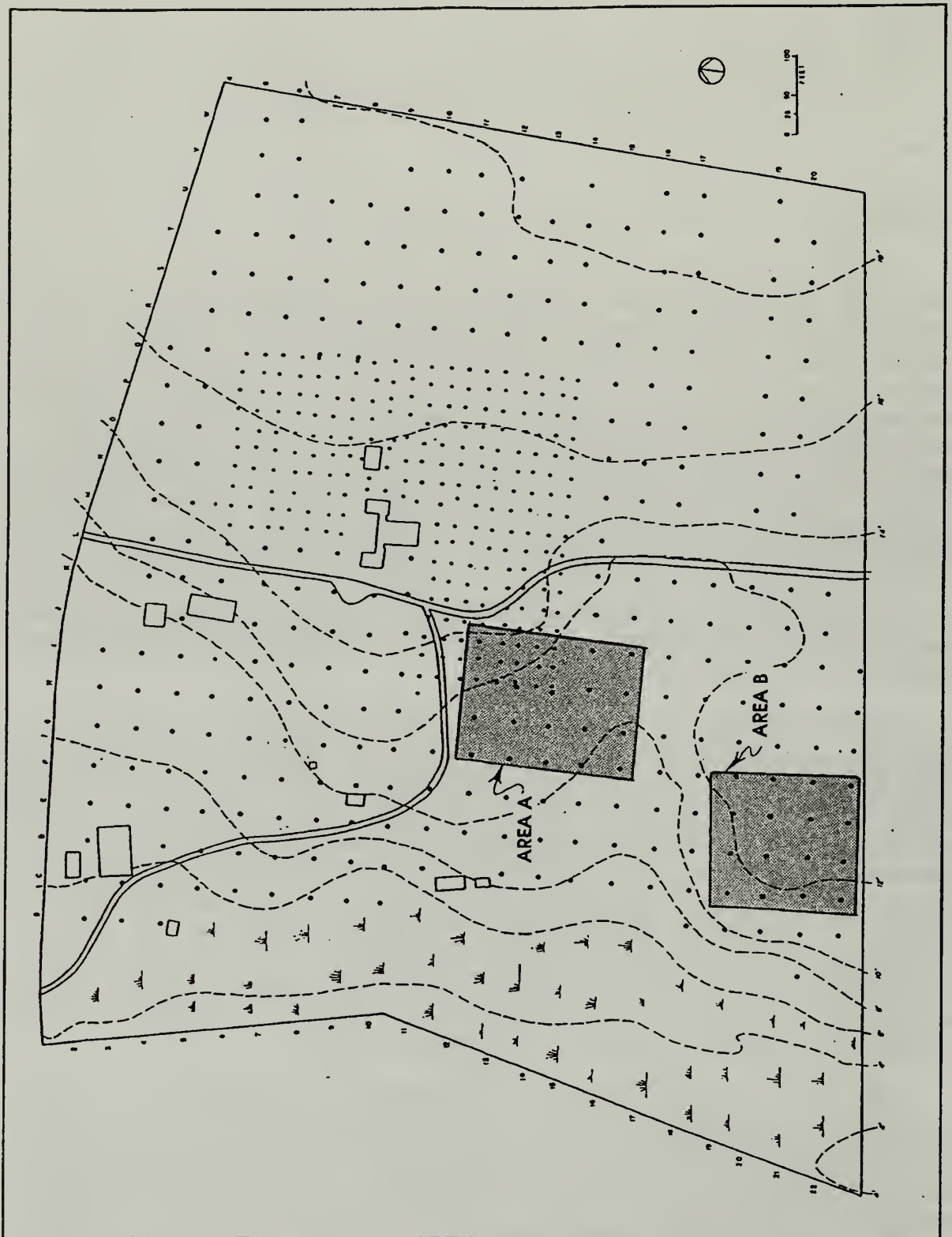
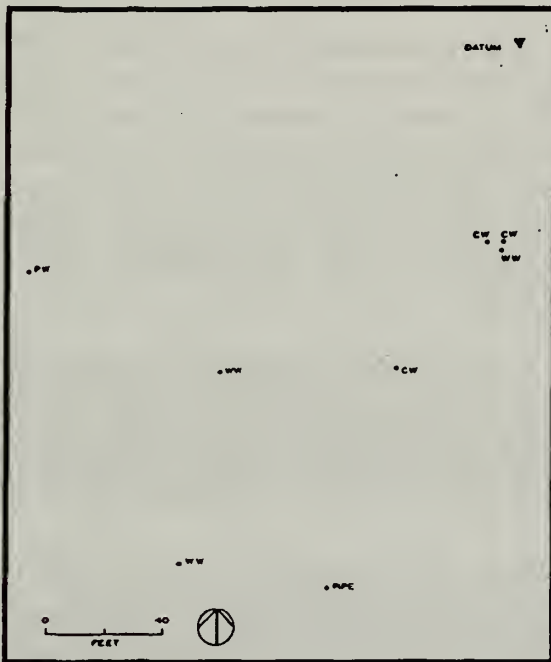
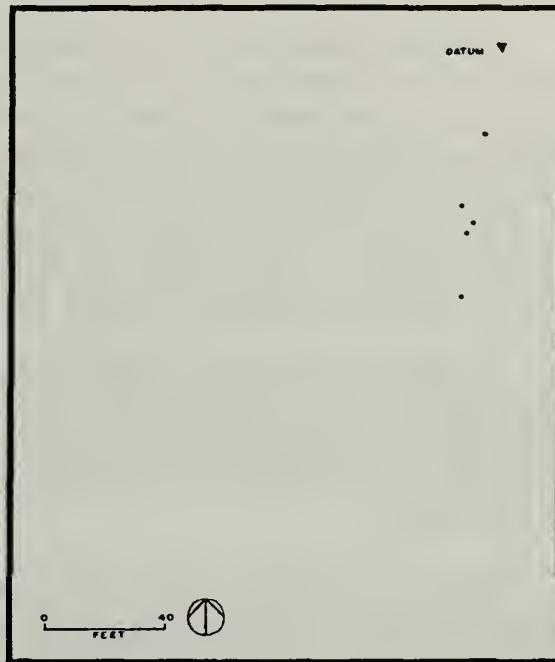


Figure 8. Disked Surface Collection and Graded Portion of Areas A and B.

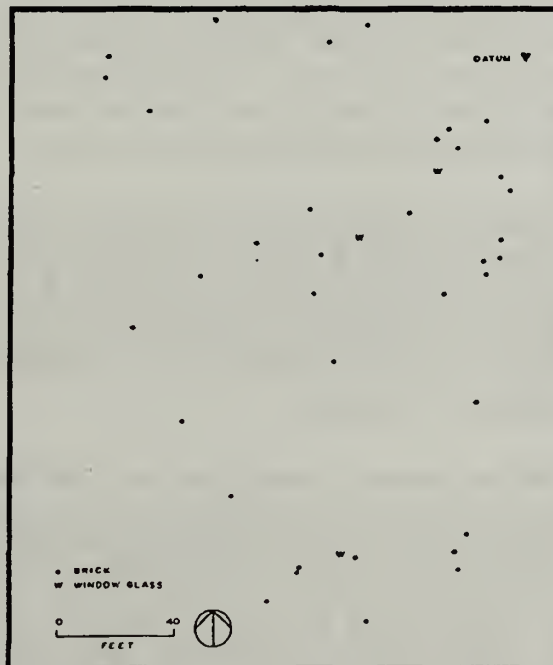
SURFACE LOCATIONS



AREA A
CREAMWARE, PEARLWARE, WHITEWARE



AREA A
DELFT, WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE



AREA A
BRICK AND WINDOW GLASS

Figure 9. Distributions of Key Artifact Classes in Area A.

PLOW ZONE STRIPPING AND RECORDING METHODS

The Snee Farm tract was undergoing a transformation during October 1987. Construction of subdivision roads was not supposed to occur until after completion of the testing program, but some road work did precede archaeological research. Heavy grading activities were ongoing at the time of field work. Roads had been graded around the main house, as well as south of Area A. One road had been constructed in the northwestern portion of Area B. This particular dirt road was called "Wilder Court" on the provided construction maps. All of these new road surfaces were carefully examined, and all observed artifacts were collected by area provenience.

At the time of the 1987 stripping, Area A was covered in light grass pasture and used as a storage area for plastic pipe. There was a row of pecan trees running east/west in the northern section. These trees, and a few scattered hardwoods along the western boundary were to be retained. As a result, buffers were left around these trees to protect their root systems.

Field methods incorporated the monitoring of heavy equipment grading activities, along with the shovel shaving of large areas around any suspected features. The northern 15 percent of Area A was relatively cleanly graded, negating the need for shovel shaving.

All features were numbered and mapped. The English system of measurement was used throughout the field work. The boundaries of the graded areas, location of features, and placement of test units (in Area B) were also mapped using a transit. Artifacts were collected and bagged by provenience in the field. A typical bag designation would read as follows: "Snee Farm, 38CH917, Area A, Graded Plow zone," or "Snee Farm, 38CH917, Area A, Feature N, posthole" plus the date collected and crew initials.

All features were photographed using both black and white print and color slide 35mm film. Features were first mapped in plan, then bisected, excavated, and profiled. They were bisected along their widest side (except for trench features). If rather equal sided, features were excavated along their north/south axis. Trench features were sectioned. Soil samples were taken from each feature identified as not related to recent agricultural activities (i.e., each "non-agricultural" feature).

Features were recorded on separate feature forms and were excavated using shovels, trowels, spoons, and grapefruit knives, where appropriate. In Area A, all excavated feature soils, except for flotation samples, were screened through quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. Postholes and molds, for example, were mapped and bisected, and one half was excavated and screened in the field. The profile of the feature was then drawn. The remaining feature soil was bagged as a unit for later flotation in the laboratory. Soil samples taken from features were measured by liter for later processing in the laboratory. All brick was measured using a marked liter bucket in the field. Only representative brick samples were

taken. Shell was treated in a similar manner. All shell from features in Area A was weighed, and representative samples taken.

SOILS

The general soil profile in Area A (and Area B as well) consisted of from about 0.6 to 0.9 ft of plow zone (Ap horizon), with occasional mottled tan sands in a thin lens (perhaps remnants of an older Ap horizon), overlying a sandy tan (with some clay) sterile subsoil (B/C ? horizon). Soils were described in the field, following traditional Munsell designations. Soils in this portion of Snee Farm typically consisted of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam plow zone over light yellow brown (10YR6/4) sands and sandy clays. These Chipley Loamy Fine Sands are prevalent on Snee Farm (see Brockington 1987a:8; USDA 1971). However, there did seem to be more dark organic matter mixed in with the soils in Area A than in Area B. Features were readily discernible, as their fill usually consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy soils.

The soils in the northeastern boundary of Area A were atypical. The subsoil was extremely black muck mottled with light sand lensing. This suggests that this portion of Area A may have been reclaimed swamp or may have served as an open ornamental and/or irrigation pond. Grading activities just barely exposed this landscape feature, and further investigations to the east of Area A are needed to clarify its origin and use. Soils in the northwest quadrant were also somewhat different, having a shallower plow zone. The somewhat lighter and higher placed subsoil was similar in texture to the sands and the very sandy clays found throughout Snee Farm.

AREA A FEATURES

Grading at Area A revealed 8 trench features and 112 other possible features. Figure 10 shows the area scraped and the features recorded. Material culture associated with these features was very sparse, and many of the features appear to be agricultural in origin. No signs of a long-term, domestic occupation were uncovered.

Trench Features

The eight long, linear trench features (Figure 10) are most likely related to planting and/or irrigation of nursery or other agricultural plants (see discussion of similar features in Babson 1987:16-17; Zierden et al. 1986:38-39; Wheaton et al. 1983:159). Babson reports that at the Tanner Road slave settlement, 38BK416, late eighteenth through early nineteenth century furrows were visible across the unplowed terrain. He postulates that these furrows represent trenches formed by repeated hoeing along vineyard or nursery rows.

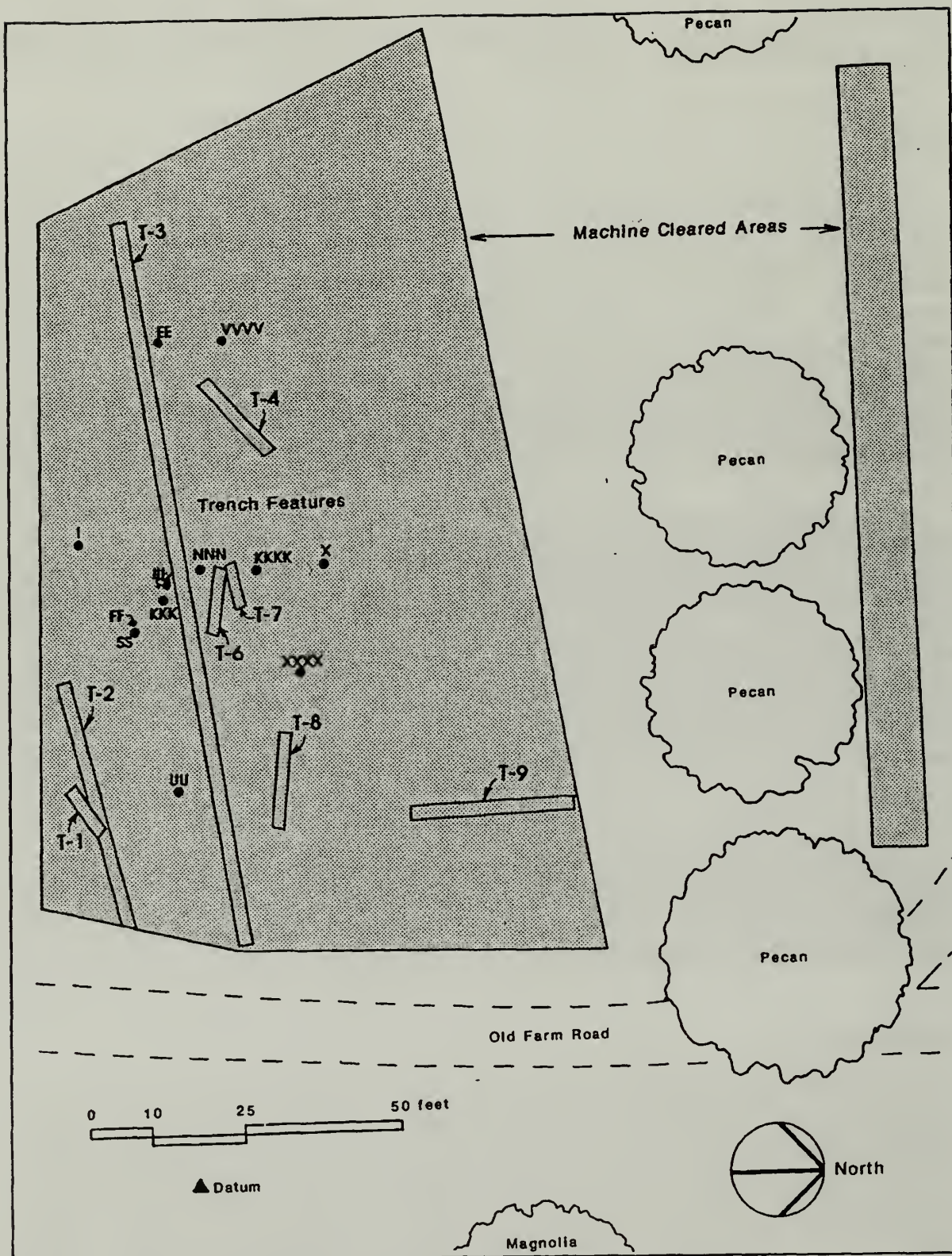


Figure 10. Scraped Portions of Area A, Showing Features Recorded.

This type of raised furrow feature has also been described by Stanley South at 38CH1 (Charles Towne Landing), at Santa Elena, and at William Moultrie's Charleston County Plantation (see Babson 1987:16). However, recent observation of raised orchard furrows in the region indicates that trees would have been planted at obviously standardized intervals, leaving roughly circular stains with asymmetrical root stains at spaced intervals. This pattern should be evident after excavation.

The trenches at Snee Farm were visible only after grading the overburden. They were not visible as raised furrows. Each of these long features had irregularly spaced tree or bush remains intruding into them. The trenches measured about 1.5 ft wide. A sampled section of Trench T-3 contained 0.5 ft of very dark grayish brown sandy soil (10YR3/2) overlying 0.3 ft of yellowish brown sand (10YR5/4) mottled with orange clay subsoil. No postmolds were evident in this or any other section of trench. An anticipated thin layer of water-washed sand was not discovered at the bottom of the trench, implying that it may have not been kept open for irrigation. Instead, the trenches may have been dug to facilitate placement of ornamental or agricultural plants, then filled back in.

Wheaton et al. (1983:179-182) recorded a series of 8 trenches at Curriboo Plantation (38BK245) in nearby Berkeley County. These agricultural trenches measured about 0.5 ft wider than those at Snee Farm, and were shallow, from about one quarter to three quarters of an inch deep. (The site area had been severely impacted by heavy equipment.) Most of the Curriboo trenches had a thin lens of water-laid sand at the bottom. This indicates that they had been kept open for some time, and were possibly used for irrigation. Some of the trenches were later filled in with trash, such as found at Lesesne Plantation on Daniel Island (Wheaton et al. 1983; Zierden et al. 1986). The Curriboo features were also intermittently associated with "irregularly spaced postholes, which intruded into the trenches and postholes near the trenches" (Wheaton et al. 1983:181); the function of these postholes is unknown. Wheaton believes that these were irrigation trenches that had been planted with occasional decorative plants (Wheaton et al. 1983:181).

The Snee Farm trenches do not seem to conform to postulated vineyard trenches at Charles Towne Landing. Those trenches and postholes were more regularly placed across the fields. Like the linear features discovered at the Tanner Road Settlement in the East Cooper area (Babson 1987:16-17, 70), the Snee Farm trenches could be interpreted as another type of nursery trench system as easily as they could be seen representing a vineyard. The fact that the few posts located are not systematically placed suggests that the trenches had a more general agricultural function.

Other Features

Of the total nontrench features investigated, 23 were most likely the result of previous archaeological investigations (these "features" comprised 2 probable test units, 5 shovel tests, 9 posthole tests), and 67 were soil stains resulting from trees, bushes, and roots.

Previous archaeological tests were determined by their uniform measurements, their placement in the ground at previously mapped locations, and, in the case of posthole tests, their relative shallowness and V-shaped bottom. Root stains were determined by their highly irregular profile.

A total of 12 postholes were revealed in the stripped Area A; these are shown in Figure 10. As one can see from this map, no definitive pattern can be made from these posts. Table 1 lists these postholes, their dimensions, and their associated artifacts.

The posts do not seem to be part of a structure or fence line. They most likely are the result of agricultural activities, serving to hold plants or materials connected to horticulture. They also do not occur within trenches, which might have indicated a possible trench house (cf. Wheaton et al. 1983:98).

The authors have excavated and observed many of the early South Carolina Lowcountry trench and non-trench slave houses with earthfast posts; no architectural evidence for such structures was uncovered in Area A. The trenches were assiduously examined to see if they were house remains. Their length, patterning, lack of interior posts, and fill do not support a structural interpretation. In fact, no feature evidence was uncovered to suggest that slave quarters had once stood in this vicinity. The artifacts uncovered during data recovery at Area A also suggest that the area was not the site of intensive domestic activity.

LABORATORY METHODS

In the laboratory, artifacts were washed, sorted, accessioned, and cataloged by provenience. Artifacts were stabilized as needed; however, at the request of the National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center (NPS SEAC), the curatorial facility for Snee Farm, no major conservation materials or processes were applied to iron or other unstable materials. Within each provenience, artifacts were sorted into NPS SEAC categories and cataloged using NPS SEAC classification and nomenclature. All artifacts were labeled using an Acryloid B72 and permanent black or white ink. Artifacts were bagged by catalog number within each provenience in polyethylene self-sealing bags. All provenience and cataloging information was entered into the NPS SEAC database. All artifacts and documentation have been transferred to the NPS SEAC for curation.

In addition, a Brockington and Associates coded database of all data recovery artifacts was created for analysis for this report. This database (in dBase IV) organizes specimens by South's (1977) functional group typology and will also be available at NPS SEAC.

Table 1. Area A Postholes and Postmolds.

Feature	Description	Size (ft.)	Soil	Artifacts
KKKK	posthole ?	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5	10YR3/3, black & mottled dk. brown sandy fill	none
VVVV	posthole	0.72 x 0.70 x 0.5	10YR3/2, very dk. grayish sandy loam	wire nail
XXXX	posthole & mold	1.04 x 0.7 x 0.3	10YR3/3, dk. brown/black sandy loam	none
KKK	posthole ?	0.6 x 0.6 x 5.5	10YR3/1, very dk. brownish-gray sandy loam	unidentified iron fragment
LLL	posthole ?	0.6 x 0.6 x 0.4	10YR3/1, very dk. brown sandy loam	none
NNN	posthole ?	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.4	10YR3/2, very dk. brown sandy loam	none
EE	posthole	0.6 x 0.5 x 0.4	10YR3/3, dk. brown/blackish sandy loam	unidentifiable nail
FF	posthole ?	0.6 x 0.6 x 1.1	10YR3/1, very dk. grayish-brown sandy loam	none
GG	posthole ?	0.6 x 0.7 x 0.6	10YR3/1, very dk. grayish-brown sandy loam	none
UU	posthole ?	0.9 X 0.9 X 1.4	10YR3/1, very dark gray sandy loam	oyster shell
H	posthole & mold	1.7 x 1.6 x 0.85	Posthole: 10YR3/3, dk. brown mottled w/black loam. Postmold: 5YR2.5/1, black loam	none
X	posthole	circular 0.75 x 0.6 deep	10YR3/3, mottled dk. brown sandy loam	olive green bottle glass

Analysis of prehistoric materials focused on typological classification with identification based on technological and stylistic attributes. Prehistoric sherds were identified by surface decoration and aplastic content. Lithic artifacts were classified by material and evidence of manufacturing technology/process. Lithic tools were compared to published type descriptions (Table 2).

Historic artifact analysis was also based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified by color, material of manufacture (e.g., ceramics), type (e.g., pearlware), form (e.g., bowl, plate), method of manufacture (e.g. molded, wheel thrown), production date span (e.g., 1780-1820) and intended function (e.g., tableware, chamberpot), if possible. Diagnostic artifacts were compared with published type descriptions (Table 2). Collections of temporally diagnostic ceramics allowed for calculation of Mean Ceramic Dates following procedures developed by South (1977: 210-212) and Carlson (1983).

ARTIFACTS FROM AREA A

Table 3 details the distribution of all artifacts recovered from Area A during the survey (two 5 by 5 ft test units), the controlled surface collection, plow zone grading operations, and feature excavations. A total of 271 artifacts (not including brick fragments) was discovered. Only 2 were discovered in direct association with features. The majority were uncovered during plow zone grading and controlled surface collection. Artifacts tended to be small and fragmentary, indicating that their distribution may have resulted from general processes of sheet midden formation.

Ceramics

Most Kitchen Group ceramics were recovered while monitoring mechanical grading activities. Table 4 presents a breakdown of all ceramics recovered (all Table 3 proveniences combined). Ceramics discovered at Area A ranged from coarse to refined. A total of 128 sherds was recovered, but only 104 were dateable. The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) derived is 1791.3. Ceramic dates range from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries.

A total of 37 minimum ceramic vessels were uncovered from graded surfaces in Area A. These vessels were analyzed by type and form. The ratio of bowls (29.73%) and hollowware forms (21.62%) to plate (24.32%) and flat (5.4%) forms shows a preference for vessels that could hold liquids. Few storage vessels are represented, only 5.4 percent were crock/jugs and 2.7 percent storage jars. The remaining 10.81 percent are classified as unknown forms.

Table 2. Analytical References.

MATERIAL CLASS	SOURCE (S)
HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	
Beads	Karklins (1989)
Bottles	Askey (1981)
	Baldwin (1973)
	Jones and Sullivan (1985)
	Spillman (1982, 1983)
	Wilson (1981)
Buttons	Lamm et al. (1970)
	Olsen (1963)
	Peacock (1989)
	South (1964)
Ceramics	Brown (1982)
	Gates and Ormerod (1982)
	Godden (1964)
	Ketchum (1983)
	Kovel and Kovel (1953, 1986)
	Kybalova (1989)
	Miller (1980, 1991)
	Mountford (1986)
	Noël Humé (1969)
	South (1977)
	Walthall (1991)
	Wetherbee (1985)
Colonoware	Anthony (1986)
	Garrow and Wheaton (1989)
	Ferguson (1989, 1992)
	Poplin and Scardaville (1991)
Nail Technology and Dating	Mercer (1976)
	Nelson (1968)
Tobacco Pipes	Davey (1983)
	Sudbury (1986)
PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	
Ceramics	Anderson et al. (1982)
	Blanton et al. (1986)
	Coe (1964)
	DePratter (1979)
	Espenshade and Brockington (1989)
	South (1976)
	Trinkley (1980, 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1989, 1990)
Lithic Debitage	Poplin and Elliot (1992)
Projectile Points	Anderson et al. (1982)
	Coe (1964)
	Justice (1987)
NOTE: Sources represent the typologies most commonly applied.	

Table 3. Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates for Area A (after South 1977:95-96, 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Carlson 1983, Miller 1992).

	Test Unit 1		Test Unit 3		Controlled Surface		Graded Plowzone		Features		Total	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP												
Ceramics	4		13		26		80		0		123	
Liquor bottle glass	3		7		9		14		0		33	
Other bottle glass	3		0		5		15		0		23	
Table glass	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Colonoware	1		1		3		0		0		5	
Milk glass	0		1		0		0		0		1	
Canning jar lid liner	0		0		0		2		0		2	
Iron kettle	0		0		1		0		0		1	
TOTAL	11	36.67%	22	52.38%	44	81.48%	111	77.62%	0	0.0%	188	69.0%
BONE (in g)			0.2								0.2	
OYSTER (in g)	31.9		7.3						4.2		43.4	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP												
Window glass	8		10		8		17		0		43	
Cut nails	1		0		0		0		0		1	
Wire nails	0		0		0		1		1		2	
Unidentified square nails	4		0		0		8		0		12	
Unidentified nails	0		3		0		2		1		6	
Ceramic tile	0		2		0		0		0		2	
TOTAL	13	43.33%	15	35.71%	8	14.81%	28	19.58%	2	100.0%	66	24.0%
BRICK (in g)	410.0		256.5		5485.9		500.3		123.7		1290.5	
MORTAR/TABBY (in g)			37.1								37.1	
CLOTHING GROUP												
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PERSONAL GROUP												
Slate pencil	1		0		0		0		0		1	
Cosmetic bottle/jar	0		0		0		1		0		1	
TOTAL	1	3.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.70%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
TOBACCO GROUP												
Pipe bowls	3		2		1		0		0		6	
Pipe stems	1		3		1		0		0		5	
TOTAL	4	13.33%	5	11.90%	2	3.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	11	4.0%
FURNITURE GROUP												
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP												
Lead shot	1		0		0		0		0		1	
TOTAL	1	3.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	1	0.7%
ACTIVITIES GROUP												
Farm tools	0		0		0		1		0		1	
Fasteners (e.g. bolts/screws)	0		0				2		0		2	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	2.10%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, BRICK & MORTAR/TABBY	30	100.00%	42	100.00%	54	100.00%	143	100.00%	2	100.0%	271	100.0%
MEAN CERAMIC DATES (DATEABLE SHERDS)												
Original (South 1977)	1794 (3)		1792 (10)		1787 (21)		1792 (70)		- (0)		1791 (104)	
Range (Carlson 1983)	1799 (3)		1801 (10)		1788 (21)		1798 (69)		- (0)		1796 (103)	
Range square (Carlson 1983)	1802 (3)		1806 (10)		1776 (21)		1799 (69)		- (0)		1785 (103)	

Table 4. Mean Ceramic Dating for Area A, graded plowzone (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			4				
Chinese undecorated	1660-1800	1730	1	1	1730	140	1
Chinese blue underglz	1660-1800	1730	6	6	10380	140	6
BUFFWARES							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	3	3	5199	125	3
combed/dot & trail	1670-1795	1733	3	3	5199	125	3
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	11	11	19701	58	11
DELFT							
undecorated	1640-1800	1720	1	1	1720	160	1
blue decorated	1600-1802	1750	1	1	1750	202	1
polychrome decorated	1600-1802	1750	1	1	1750	202	1
FAIENCE							
Blanche Types							
Provence Yellow on White	1750-1765	1758	1	1	1758	15	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	3	3	5415	50	3
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	2	2	3600	40	2
annular	1790-1820	1805	2	2	3610	30	2
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	4	4	7220	50	4
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	2	2	3636	45	2
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
Iberian storage jars	1745-1780	1763	1	1	1763	35	1
unglazed, refined			1				
black glazed			1				
STONEWARES							
scratch blue	1744-1775	1760	3	3	5280	31	3
whit. slt glz tableware	1740-1775	1758	1	1	1758	35	1
British Brown	1690-1775	1733	4	4	6932	85	4
debased Westerwald	1575-1775	1675	1	1	1675	200	1
Albany slipped		1860	1	1	1860		
gray salt glazed			1				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	10	10	18580	85	10
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	1	1	1838	45	1
Flow Blue	1844-1860	1852	1	1	1852	16	1
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	6	6	11238	55	6
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED							
			3				
TOTAL SHERDS			80				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				70	125444		69
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1792.057		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1798.815		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1799.580		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1765-1845					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1575-1900+					
* Carlson 1983							

Glass

The majority of glass found at the site was from graded plow zone contexts. The glass found ranged in function from soda, ale, and wine bottles to milkglass plate, ointment jar, and Mason jar lid fragments. These artifacts appear to date to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The broad range of functional types and wide time span, as well as the fragmentary nature of the remains, suggest that the glass distribution is the result of general midden formation processes at the plantation.

Architectural Items

The few architectural items found consisted of window glass fragments, eroded nails, a spike, a square nut, and a few brick fragments. Only two items, both nails, were recovered from features (two postholes, Features EE and VVVV). The paucity of architectural items found during grading, shovel shaving, and feature excavations, as well as during the initial survey (Brockington 1987a), casts doubt on the interpretation that a slave village once stood here. Only 34 brick fragments and 8 fragments of window glass (no nails) were recovered through disking and controlled surface collection prior to grading (Table 3). The 18 window glass sherds and 10 nails found in two test units during the survey do not appear to be representative of the area. The fact that few architectural artifacts and features were found during all archaeological studies supports the view that this was not an area of habitation.

Activity Group Artifacts

The only other Functional Group artifacts discovered consisted of three Activity Group items, one unknown machine part and two bolt/screw pieces. All three were found while monitoring general grading.

SUMMARY OF AREA A

The majority of artifacts found in Area A are probably the result of general sheet midden processes occurring on Snee Farm. Many fragments are small and worn. Cross-mends and large artifacts were few. The only features uncovered appear to have been related to agricultural or landscape planting activities. The range and location of artifacts found support this interpretation. The few nails recovered from postholes may have resulted from nailing up rope or mesh to hold vegetation. The lack of any clear feature patterning, the low density of artifacts, and the limited range of Functional Groups represented suggest that Area A was not the site of an African-American village on Snee Farm Plantation. Indeed, it would appear that no domestic structures were located in this

portion of the property. It is interesting that the earliest ceramics, as well as the heaviest "concentration" of artifacts appears to lie in the northeast quadrant of Area A, closest to the core area of the eighteenth century plantation. Considering all ceramics from Area A, mean ceramic dates range from the 1780s to the 1790s (Table 3), well before the now-recognized origin date for the standing house. The Area A sheet midden was thus most likely generated by persons engaged in activities associated with the core plantation area in existence *before* the now-standing house was constructed.

Subsequent fieldwork in the vicinity of the standing house at Snee Farm indicates that the late eighteenth century occupation was concentrated close to the now-standing house. Concentrations and structural evidence have been found in the north and especially east yards (Keel 1992; Rust 1992).

IV. AREA B, THE SLAVE VILLAGE

Shovel testing and excavation of Test Unit 13 during the 1987 survey of Snee Farm Plantation had indicated an artifact concentration in the southwest quadrant of the tract. This concentration was labeled Area B and was recommended for further investigation. These investigations consisted of intensive, controlled surface collection of artifacts, followed by excavation of additional formal test units. Finally, the plow zone was stripped with heavy machinery. Numerous features were recorded, and it is believed that Area B represents the major slave village for the plantation for the period of the late 1700s extending to the Civil War.

DISKING AND CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION

Area B was disked and surface collected in August 1987. Figure 11 shows the area disked. Both disking and surface collection methods followed those described above for Area A. The Area A surface collection produced a much higher density of artifacts--519 historic period specimens (plus 5.1 grams of bone) were recovered from an area slightly smaller than Area A. Mean Ceramic Dating calculations for this surface collection produced a date of 1827, generally confirming the survey data estimate. Artifact Pattern analysis indicated a dramatic preponderance of Kitchen Group artifacts, with only 4 window glass fragments representing the Architecture Group (no nails were found). Although brick (182 pieces, 9067.1 g) and mortar (3 pieces, 11.9 g) were excluded from the Artifact Pattern analysis, these indicate a probable architectural component to this locus. Colonoware sherds (22) were present, as were kaolin pipe fragments (7). A complete listing of the historic artifacts from the Area B surface collection is presented in Table 5.

Figure 12 shows the surface distributions for Area B of several key artifact classes. Brick fragments and creamware/pearlware appear to be slightly more dense toward the western side of the area, although tight, well-defined clusters of material, indicative of trash pits or tight house middens, were not apparent. Because of the generally high artifact density in Area B, it was recommended that this area receive additional attention; investigations were proposed to focus on the southwestern portion especially of Area B. Investigations were to consist primarily of grading the plowed surface to expose and record potential features. Discussions with the S.C. Department of Archives and History and the S.C. Coastal Council during September and early October, 1987 resulted in adding to this program the hand excavation of four 5 by 5 ft units to recover additional artifacts before mechanical stripping.

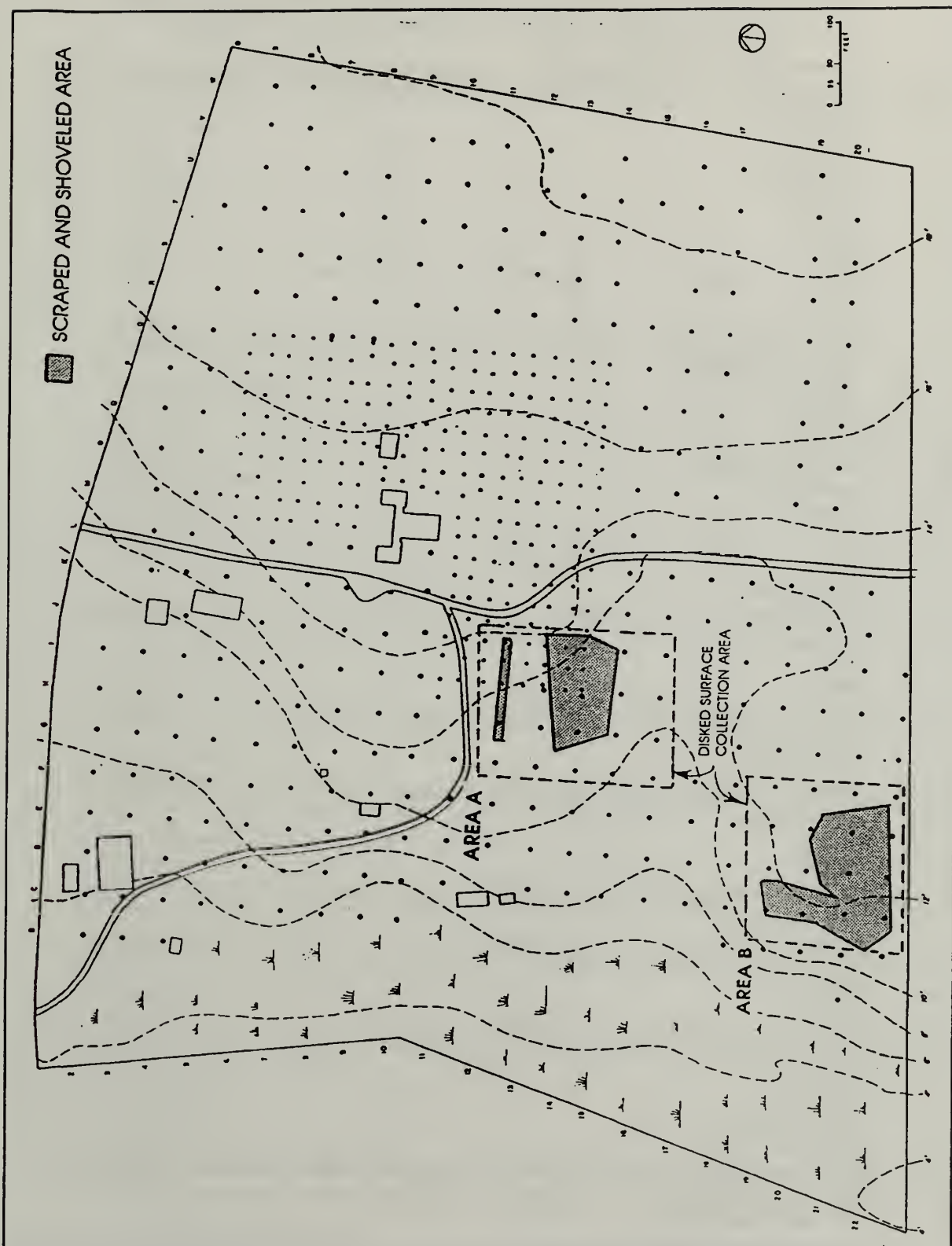


Figure 11. Area B Controlled Surface Collections and Graded Surface Areas.

Table 5. Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates for Area B (after South 1977, 95-96, 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Carlson 1983, Miller 1992)

	Original Shovel Tests		Controlled Surface Collection		Graded Plowzone	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP						
Ceramics	26		232		371	
Liquor bottle glass	7		58		62	
Other bottle glass	3		11		18	
Table glass	1		0		4	
Colonoware	0		22		7	
Iron kettle	0		0		1	
Utensils	0		0		2	
TOTAL	37	88.10%	323	96.7%	465	93.37%
BONE (in g)	0.6		5.1		8.6	
OYSTER (in g)	62.6					
ARCHITECTURE GROUP						
Window glass	2		4		8	
Wrought nails	1		0		0	
Cut nails	0		0		0	
Wire nails	0		0		0	
Unidentified square nails	0		0		7	
Unidentified nails	1		0		3	
Roofing Slate	0		0		0	
Hinge	0		0		0	
TOTAL	4	9.52%	4	1.2%	18	3.61%
MORTAR/TABBY			11.9			
BRICK (in g)	69.5		9067.1			
CLOTHING GROUP						
Beads	1		0		1	
Buttons	0		0		4	
TOTAL	1	2.38%	0	0.0%	5	1.00%
PERSONAL GROUP						
Cosmetic containers	0		0		1	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	1	0.20%
TOBACCO GROUP						
Pipe bowls	0		3		3	
Pipe stems	0		4		3	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	7	2.1%	6	1.20%
FURNITURE GROUP						
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%
ARMS GROUP						
Lead shot	0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES GROUP						
Farm tools	0		0		1	
Wire fragments	0		0		0	
Modified bottle glass tool	0		0		1	
Fasteners (e.g., bolts, screws)	0		0		1	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	3	0.60%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, BRICK, & MORTAR/TABBY.	42	100.00%	334	100.0%	498	100.00%
MEAN CERAMIC DATES (DATEABLE SHERDS)						
Original (South 1977)	1808 (23)		1827 (202)		1812 (349)	
Range (Carlson 1983)	1805 (23)		1822 (200)		1803 (349)	
Range square (Carlson 1983)	1802 (23)		1819 (200)		1786 (349)	

Table 5. Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates for Area B (after South 1977, 95-96, 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Carlson 1983, Miller 1992)

	Test Unit 13		Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3		Unit 4	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP										
Ceramics	46		101		78		54		33	
Liquor bottle glass	26		30		36		24		11	
Other bottle glass	12		15		5		14		5	
Table glass	0		0		1		0		0	
Colonoware	1		3		5		1		0	
Iron kettle	0		3		2		0		0	
Utensils	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	85	82.52%	152	80.00%	127	76.97%	93	89.42%	49	77.78%
BONE (in g)	4.9		1.2		2.4					
OYSTER (in g)	138.9									
ARCHITECTURE GROUP										
Window glass	1		8		3		2		0	
Wrought nails	0		0		0		0		0	
Cut nails	0		0		0		0		0	
Wire nails	0		0		0		0		0	
Unidentified square nails	0		15		23		0		0	
Unidentified nails	13		2		0		1		10	
Roofing Slate	0		0		0		0		0	
Hinge	0		1		0		0		0	
TOTAL	14	13.59%	26	13.68%	26	15.76%	3	2.88%	10	15.87%
MORTAR/TABBY										
BRICK (in g)	117.4								0.8	
CLOTHING GROUP										
Beads	0		0		0		1		1	
Buttons	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.96%	1	1.59%
PERSONAL GROUP										
Cosmetic containers	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOBACCO GROUP										
Pipe bowls	3		6		9		5		3	
Pipe stems	1		4		3		2		0	
TOTAL	4	3.88%	10	5.26%	12	7.27%	7	6.73%	3	4.76%
FURNITURE GROUP										
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ARMS GROUP										
Lead shot	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES GROUP										
Farm tools	0		0		0		0		0	
Wire fragments	0		2		0		0		0	
Modified bottle glass tool	0		0		0		0		0	
Fasteners (e.g., bolts, screws)	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	2	1.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, BRICK, & MORTAR/TABBY.	103	100.00%	190	100.00%	165	100.00%	104	100.00%	63	100.00%
MEAN CERAMIC DATES (DATEABLE SHERDS)										
Original (South 1977)	1803 (45)		1806 (94)		1807 (66)		1817 (45)		1802 (32)	
Range (Carlson 1983)	1802 (45)		1800 (94)		1804 (66)		1803 (45)		1802 (32)	
Range square (Carlson 1983)	1802 (45)		1784 (94)		1802 (66)		1783 (45)		1803 (32)	

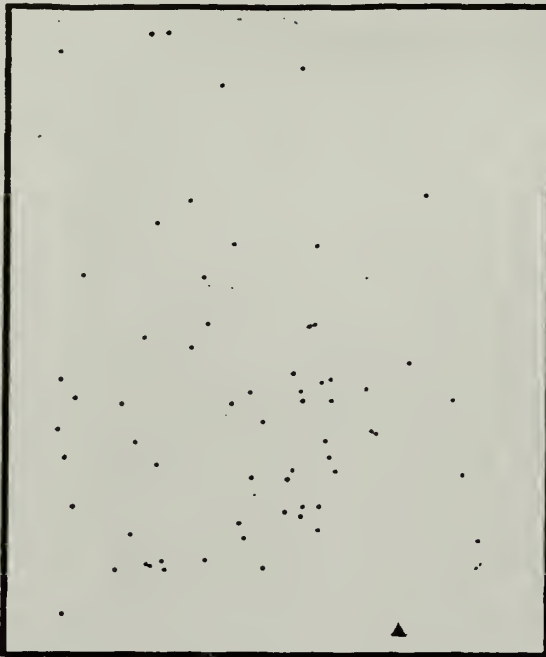
Table 5. Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates for Area B (after South 1977:95-96, 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Carlson 1983, Miller 1992).

	Structure 1		Structure 2		Feature 2		Feature 11		Structure 4	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP										
Ceramics	21		11		24		73		8	
Liquor bottle glass	23		20		10		10		2	
Other bottle glass	6		0		1		0		0	
Table glass	0		0		1		0		0	
Colonoware	1		0		0		1		0	
Iron kettle	0		0		0		0		0	
Utensils	0		0		0		1		0	
TOTAL	51	41.13%	31	81.58%	36	81.82%	85	55.56%	10	100.00%
BONE (in g)			50.3						4.9	
OYSTER (in g)			83.7							
ARCHITECTURE GROUP										
Window glass	0		1		1		0		0	
Wrought nails	0		0		0		0		0	
Cut nails	8		0		0		3		0	
Wire nails	1		0		0		0		0	
Unidentified square nails	34		2		5		61		0	
Unidentified nails	24		3		1		0		0	
Roofing Slate	0		0		0		0		0	
Hinge	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	67	54.03%	6	15.79%	7	15.91%	64	41.83%	0	0.00%
MORTAR/TABBY	286.6				12.7					
BRICK (in g)	806.7		5439.0		87.7					
CLOTHING GROUP										
Beads	1		0		0		0		0	
Buttons	0		0		0		1		0	
TOTAL	1	0.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.65%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL GROUP										
Cosmetic containers	0		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOBACCO GROUP										
Pipe bowls	2		0		0		0		0	
Pipe stems	1		0		1		2		0	
TOTAL	3	2.42%	0	0.00%	1	2.27%	2	1.31%	0	0.00%
FURNITURE GROUP										
TOTAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ARMS GROUP										
Lead shot	0		1		0		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.00%	1	2.63%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES GROUP										
Farm tools	0		0		0		0		0	
Wire fragments	1		0		0		0		0	
Modified bottle glass tool	0		0		0		0		0	
Fasteners (e.g., bolts, screws)	1		0		0		1		0	
TOTAL	2	1.61%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.65%	0	0.00%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, BRICK, & MORTAR/TABBY.	124	100.00%	38	100.00%	44	100.00%	153	100.00%	10	100.00%
MEAN CERAMIC DATES (DATEABLE SHERDS)										
Original (South 1977)	1806 (21)		1768 (10)		1805 (21)		1798 (60)		1804 (5)	
Range (Carlson 1983)	1795 (21)		1789 (10)		1806 (21)		1799 (60)		1805 (5)	
Range square (Carlson 1983)	1779 (21)		1800 (10)		1806 (21)		1800 (60)		1805 (5)	

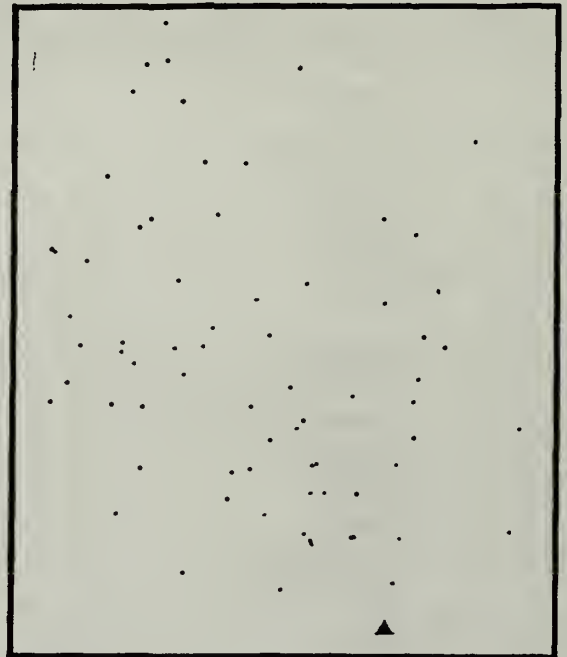
Table 5. Total Artifact Class Frequencies and Mean Ceramic Dates
(after South 1977, 95-96, 210-212 with additional data from
Carlson 1983, Miller 1992).

	Total	
	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	1078	
Liquor bottle glass	319	
Other bottle glass	90	
Table glass	7	
Colonoware	41	
Iron kettle	6	
Utensils	3	
TOTAL	1544	82.66%
BONE (in g)		
OYSTER (in g)		
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	30	
Wrought nails	1	
Cut nails	11	
Wire nails	1	
Unidentified square nails	147	
Unidentified nails	58	
Roofing Slate	0	
Hinge	1	
TOTAL	249	13.33%
MORTAR/TABBY		
BRICK (in g)		
CLOTHING GROUP		
Beads	5	
Buttons	5	
TOTAL	10	0.54%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Cosmetic containers	1	
TOTAL	1	0.05%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	34	
Pipe stems	21	
TOTAL	55	2.94%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.00%
ARMS GROUP		
Lead shot	1	
TOTAL	1	0.05%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Farm tools	1	
Wire fragments	3	
Modified bottle glass tool	1	
Fasteners (e.g., bolts, screws)	3	
TOTAL	8	0.43%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, BRICK, & MORTAR/TABBY.	1868	100.00%
MEAN CERAMIC DATES (DATEABLE SHERDS)		
Original (South 1977)	1812 (973)	
Range (Carlson 1983)	1806 (971)	
Range square (Carlson 1983)	1789 (971)	

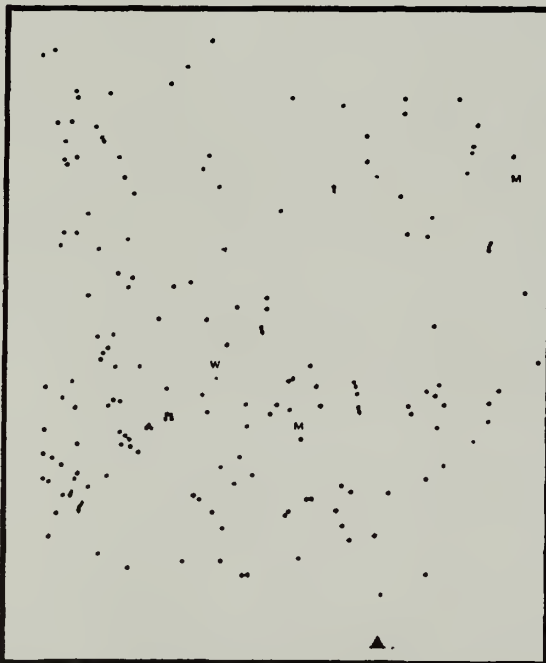
SURFACE LOCATIONS



**AREA B
CREAMWARE, PEARLWARE**



**AREA B
WHITEWARE**



**AREA B
BRICK, MORTAR (M) AND WINDOW GLASS (W)**



0 40
FEET

Figure 12. Distribution of Key Surface Artifacts, Area B.

INTRODUCTION TO DATA RECOVERY

Area B was bounded by a wooden fence line to the south, lined with occasional cedars. A low, marshy area provided a natural boundary to the west, and a pasture lightly forested with pine was to the north. The eastern boundary was roughly marked by the edge of the agricultural field and a north/south running farm road. In mid-October when data recovery field work began, the western side of Area B had been graded and a preliminary road base for "Wilder Court" was in place. This had cut well into the plow zone of this fallow agricultural field. Additional artifacts had been brought to the surface by this grading.

When observed in October, the ground surface at Area B had a noticeably more dense concentration of surface artifacts than Area A. It was evident in the field that there was a greater variety of items as well. The presence of a light scatter of oyster shell among the other artifacts seemed to indicate the presence of below-ground features in Area B. (No such scatter was observed in Area A, before or after disking and grading.) Field work began with a general walkover of the area, flagging heavy concentrations of surface artifacts. The graded roadbed was surface collected as one disturbed provenience. A transit station was set up in the north-central section of Area B, near the circle of Wilder Court. Four test units were laid out, and their southwest corner grid coordinates used for unit designations. Figure 13 shows test unit excavation in progress. The transit work was tied to the previous survey grid by rediscovery of that datum (Brockington 1987), a large preserved cedar along the southern fence line.

The results of field work and laboratory analysis are described below. As one can see in Figure 14, a number of post hole structures, trash pits, and a robbed wall trench were uncovered in Area B through grading and shovel shaving more so than through test unit excavation. Table 11 (above) gives the counts and frequencies of Test Unit artifacts by Functional Group (South 1977).

TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS

Four 5 by 5 ft test units were excavated to provide additional artifact data for analyses of Area B. Artifact data for the units are presented in Table 5 above. Mean Ceramic Date calculations, showing all ceramic types and counts, are presented in Appendix A. Placement of the units in relation to the scraping and features found in Area B can be seen in Figure 14.



Figure 13. Test Unit Excavations in Progress.

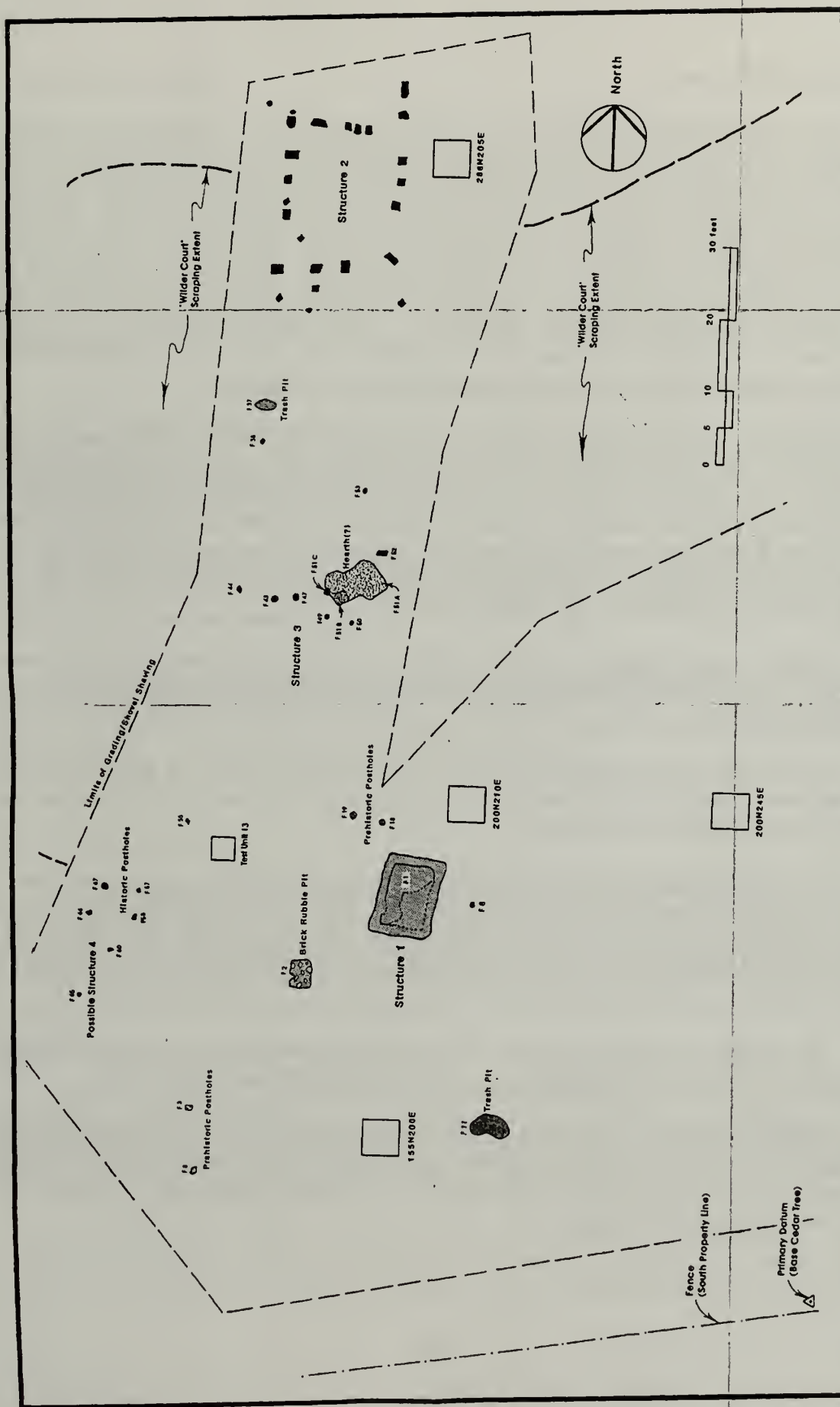


Figure 14. Area B Graded Surface, Showing Features Recorded.

Unit 155N200E (Unit 1)

Test Unit 155N200E was excavated to a depth of 1.10 ft below existing ground surface. It consisted primarily of 0.65-0.8 ft of Zone 1 plow zone (brown sandy loam, 10YR 4/3); excavation extended about 0.3 ft into sterile yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sands. The plow zone was excavated as one level. No features were uncovered during excavation. The plow zone was scattered with brick and shell fragments, as well as with numerous other artifacts. In all, 0.5 liters of brick fragments were discovered. A total of 190 historic artifacts were found, as well as 12 prehistoric and 1 modern (rubber) item. Artifacts included those from the following Functional Groups (South 1977): 80.0 percent Kitchen, 13.7 percent Architectural, 5.3 percent Tobacco, and 1.1 percent Activities. This Functional Group pattern is compared to those from other regional sites in Chapter V.

Kitchen Group ceramics included 152 coarse and refined earthenwares and stonewares. Only three sherds of colonoware were found, one Lesesne body sherd and two Yaughan variety sherds. Refined wares ranged from probable eighteenth century redwares to utilitarian nineteenth century yellowwares. A total of six sherds were burnt and thus not identifiable. Refined creamware, pearlware, and whitewares were present in both decorated and undecorated varieties (see Appendix A). The majority of ceramics date to the late eighteenth through middle of the nineteenth century.

Various types of glasswares were found, including 41 colored and clear bottle fragments. These vessel fragments also date to the late eighteenth through early to mid-nineteenth centuries.

Architectural items include 8 pieces of window glass, at least 17 nail fragments, a possible door hinge, and brick remains. This suggested that some sort of architectural remains were located in the vicinity.

No definite Personal Group artifacts were found. However, at least ten Tobacco Pipe fragments were recovered from Unit 155N200E. In addition, field notes show that one honey amber flint was discovered during excavation, representing the Arms Group (this artifact was not located during laboratory analysis and cataloging and does not appear in Table 11).

The remaining artifacts consist of wire fragments, consigned to the Activities Group. In addition, bone and shell fragments were present and collected from the unit.

Turning to Figure 14, one can see after grading that this unit was located just west of a large trash pit, and south of a small structure. Artifacts from this unit were plausibly the result of midden formation processes in the African-American community and subsequent plowing displacement.

Unit 200N210E (Unit 2)

The closest test unit to the one discussed above was 200N210E, located just north of Structure 1 (see Figure 14). This unit held only two cultural features, east-to-west trending plow scars. It was excavated to a depth of about 1.5 ft below existing ground surface. Unit plow zone (Zone 1, 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam) contained several prehistoric sherds, as well as 165 historic artifacts. In all, 0.75 liters of brick were recovered. A total of 5 colonoware sherds were found, helping to support the contention that this was once a slave quarters area at Snee Farm Plantation. This unit also contained numerous items from the Kitchen (77.0 %), Architectural (15.8%), and Tobacco (7.3%) Groups (see Table 5).

Kitchen Group artifacts from Unit 200N210E include coarse colonowares, utilitarian stonewares, refined porcelain, and numerous varieties of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware (Appendix A). These ceramics (n=78) generally fall into the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century period. Based on a total of 66 dateable sherds, a MCD of 1807 was generated.

Glasswares date to a similar time span, consisting of 41 bottle fragments and one fragment of tableware, in olive green, aqua, cobalt blue, light green, and clear shades. Iron pot pieces were also recovered (n=2).

This unit also contained a gunflint, but this one is grey English flint. (This gunflint is missing from cataloged artifacts and does not appear in Table 5.) A total of 12 Pipe bowls and stems were also found. Miscellaneous metal fragments and oyster shell, along with animal bone and teeth fragments, were also discovered.

Unit 200N245E (Unit 3)

Excavation of this 5 by 5 ft unit revealed no non-agricultural features below the 0.9 ft thick plow zone (Figure 14). The 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam plow zone was mottled with the lighter, underlying tan sand. Brick dust and very small oyster shell fragments were noted in the screened plow zone in addition to the artifacts recovered. Only two cultural features were observed, both were plow scars. Each trended east/west across the floor of the unit.

As in the case of the previous units, numerous artifacts were found through excavation (see Table 5). Only one colonoware sherd was recovered, as part of a total of 104 historic artifacts. These are found in the Kitchen (89.4%), Architectural (2.9%), Clothing (1.0%) and Tobacco (6.7%) Groups (see Table 5 for counts).

Kitchen Group artifacts (n=93) consist of various types and varieties of ceramics (n=54) and glasswares (n=38). Again, these tend to date from the late eighteenth through the early to mid-nineteenth centuries. Ceramics include creamware, pearlware, whiteware,

yellowware and stoneware and total 45 dateable sherds. The MCD derived for this unit is 1817 (Appendix A, Table 5). Only one colonoware sherd was recovered. Glasswares are less variable. They consist of both colored and clear fragments of liquor and other bottle glass from the late eighteenth/mid-nineteenth centuries.

Architectural Group materials include 2 window glass fragments, 0.2 liters of brick fragments, brick dust, 1 plaster piece and 1 unidentified iron nail. This unit had the least amount of brick fragments by volume. It is interesting as well that so few nails were recovered here. The one fragment of plaster is suggestive of interior finishing on at least one structure in the area.

Clothing Group artifacts consisted of only one faceted blue bead, found in Zone 1 (plow zone), in the southeastern corner of the unit. This bead is compared to others found in the region in the last chapter of the report.

A handful of prehistoric sherds and lithics were found in Zone 1 soils. One gray chert flake may be an historic gunflint spall.

Unit 288N205E (Unit 4)

The last unit was placed well north of the other three, on the other side of the newly created "Wilder Court" road. It was located in the vicinity of a number of surface artifacts noted on the graded dirt road to the immediate south. No features were found through excavation of this unit. The unit was excavated to a depth of about 1.5 ft. The plow zone was relatively clear of brick dust and shell fragments. Although the floor of this unit held circular clay features (10YR 5/4 yellowish brown) at the base of the typical sandy plow zone, these proved to be natural after excavation. Placement of Unit 288N205E just missed a posthole structure, Structure 2 (see Figure 14). Nonetheless, it held the fewest artifacts of the four test units.

A total of 63 historic objects were found here; only a few prehistoric sherds were found. No colonoware was recovered from unit excavations (Table 5). Items included those from the Kitchen (77.8%), Architectural (15.9%), Clothing (1.6%), and Tobacco (4.8%) Groups (Table 5).

Kitchen Group ceramics and glasswares occurred in smaller numbers in this unit than in the other units. In all 33 ceramics were found, including redware, creamware, pearlware, and ironstone (Appendix A). These decorated and undecorated wares range from the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries, falling within the same time span as the other unit materials. The MCD derived was 1802. Excavation yielded only 16 fragments of glass, colored aqua, olive, light and soda green, or clear. No additional Kitchen goods were recovered.

Architectural Group artifacts from this unit consisted of only 10 unidentified nails and 0.25 liters of brick and mortar. The sparse architectural remains support the contention discussed below that nearby Structure 2 was most likely post-in-the ground with a wooden upperstory devoid of any masonry construction. The majority of brick from the unit was probably derived from Structure 1, as discussed below. Again, Clothing was represented by one faceted blue glass bead. Only three pipe bowl fragments were found in this unit. Miscellaneous animal bone fragments were found, as were a few oyster shell fragments. No other artifact types were revealed through excavations.

Summary of Unit Excavations

Excavation of the four 5 by 5 ft units resulted in collecting artifacts from a uniform sample of plow zone in Area B, supplementing artifact data from shovel testing, survey Test Unit 13, controlled surface collection, and graded surface examination. These additional test units provide more reliable data on the distribution and density of plow zone artifacts. Although no features were uncovered through unit field work, results are still important. The density of midden now churned into the plow zone can still be extrapolated from the unit excavations. This will enable comparison to artifact densities at other sites, recounted in the last section of this report.

MECHANICAL STRIPPING AND FEATURES RECORDED

Test unit excavation had indicated no features or dramatic artifact concentrations/middens around which to begin plow zone removal. Stripping was thus undertaken in an exploratory fashion over the entire southern and western portions of Area B (see Figure 11 above). Two types of heavy equipment were used during the stripping of Area B (Figure 15). Actual stripping was carried out with a road grader; such machines tend to produce linear dirt piles ("windrows") on one or both sides of each scrape. As these accumulated, the self-feeding pan was brought in to remove these and allow continuation of the scraping by grader and a clean surface over the entire area. Each grader pass was carefully monitored, with the grader being stopped occasionally to check noted stains (Figure 16).

The southeasternmost portion of the scraped area was opened first; only a few root stains were observed in this area. As the scraping proceeded to the west and north, removed plow zone material was placed by the self-feeding pans in the area already scraped and studied. As this area became overloaded with temporary fill, the pans transported this material into the adjacent field to the east, just west of the avenue of cedars (see Figure 4 above). Working in this manner, only a relatively small area was open and clear at one time. Figure 17 shows scraping in progress along the southern edge of Area B. The westernmost portion of the scraped area produced the cultural features; this was the final area to be graded.



Figure 15. View of Self-feeding Pan and Road Grader Used at Area B.



Figure 16. Monitoring the Road Grader at Area B.



Figure 17. Scraping in Progress, Area B.

As stains were noted in the exposed subsoil, pin flags were placed as markers, and shovel shaving was employed to clean the surface. If a pattern of stains indicated a cultural feature, the area was roped off for later study. If the stain was an isolated possible post or other feature, it was sectioned quickly to establish whether it was cultural or represented a root/burrow. Root and burrow stains became relatively easy to identify; they were homogenous in color and soil texture and were irregular in plan and profile. Cultural features for the most part were regular in form, contained obvious artifacts, and were mottled in color and soil texture. Because of the soil conditions and the control of the scraping, we had high confidence in feature identification; we believe we missed (or misidentified) very few or no cultural features.

Figure 18 shows the shovel shaved area (looking east) at the northern edge of Structure 2 (cf. Figure 14 above). In Figure 18 the graded surface of "Wilder Court" is on the right, obscuring the southern half of Structure 2. This overburden (about half of the plow zone in depth) was later removed by hand to expose the remainder of Structure 2. After shovel shaving and flagging features, feature locations were mapped using tape and transit, and individual features were drawn in plan, excavated in sections, and profiled. Photographs were taken of features in plan and profile, and measured drawings were made of the profiles. All soil excavated from post features was retained for flotation and fine screening. For larger trash and trench features, samples were taken for float/fine screening, and the remainder of the fill was screened in the field through quarter inch mesh. Figure 19 shows feature excavation in progress along the eastern edge of Structure 2.

A total of 68 features was uncovered. Most were recognized when revealed by the grader blade, a few were discovered after shovel shaving. Only 18 of these features proved to be animal burrows or taproot stains. The remaining 50 resulted from cultural processes. These features are listed in Table 6 and shown in Figure 14 above.

One can see from Table 6 that a number of individually labeled postholes are believed to form structure patterns (Figure 14). Area B features include one robbed brick structure, Structure 1, and one post-in-the-ground structure (Structure 2). A second post structure appears to have been partially obliterated by grading activities for Wilder Court. This has been designated as Structure 3. A cluster of small posts at the southwestern edge of the graded area was designated Structure 4, although this is speculative; it is more probable that these posts represent a fenced area, or perhaps a frequently repaired ramada or other activity area. One small pit was discovered in association with Structure 1. Feature 2 was a relatively shallow pit containing brick rubble. Two trash features were uncovered containing numerous oyster shell fragments and other artifacts. The first and largest has been designated Feature 11. It was found through monitoring of grading and was located just east of unit 155N200E and southeast of Structure 1 (see Figure 14). The second, smaller trash pit (Feature 37) was found immediately south of Structure 2. Only one possible hearth was uncovered in Area B. This hearth (Feature 51) was situated between the two post-in-the-ground buildings, immediately north of Structure 3. All remaining features consisted of postholes and/or their associated postmolds.

The structures, trash pits, and the possible hearth are described below. Their physical characteristics are first given, then a general description of the materials found within the feature. Probable functions of the features are suggested.



Figure 18. Shovel Scraped, Graded Surface at Structure 2.



Figure 19. Feature Excavation in Progress, Structure 2.

Table 6. Area B Feature Descriptions.

Feature	Description	Size *
1	structure, robbed brick foundation	8 x 11
2	circular, brick rubble	3.6 dia. x 1.5
3	posthole	0.8 x 1.0 x 0.4
6	posthole	1.0 x 1.1 x 0.8
8	posthole ?	0.5 x 0.6 x 0.5
11	trash pit, possible clay extraction	3.5 x 6.2 x 0.9 to 2.0
12	posthole, Structure 2	1.4 x 1.3 x 0.5
13	posthole and mold, Structure 2	2.1 x 1.6 x 0.9
14	posthole, Structure 2	1.1 x 1.3 x 0.7
15	posthole, Structure 2	circular 0.8 x 0.6 deep
16	posthole, Structure 2	1.3 x 1.1 x 0.75
17	posthole and mold, Structure 2	1.7 x 1.1 x 0.4
18	posthole ?, possibly prehistoric	0.7 x 0.8 x 0.3
19	posthole ?, possibly prehistoric	circular 0.7 x 0.7 deep
20	two postholes, Structure 2	1.0 x 1.0 x 0.65 each
21a	posthole, Structure 2	0.9 x 1.1 x 0.7
21b	posthole, Structure 2	1.4 x 1.0 x 0.45
22	posthole, Structure 2	1.0 x 0.9 x 0.6
23	posthole and mold, Structure 2	hole: 1.6 x 1.2 x 1.4 mold: 0.8 diameter
24	posthole and mold, Structure 2	hole: 2.3 x 1.0 x 0.4 mold: 0.6 diameter
25	posthole and mold, Structure 2	hole: 1.2 x 1.4 x 0.8 mold: 1.4 x ? x 0.8
26	posthole, Structure 2	1.6 x 0.9 x 0.85
29a	posthole, Structure 2	1.4 x 1.7 x 0.9
29b	posthole, Structure 2	1.9 x 0.9 x 1.0
30	posthole, Structure 2 ?	circular 0.64 x 0.3 deep
31	posthole and mold, Structure 2 ?	hole: 0.8 x 1.1 x 1.0 mold: 0.3 dia. x 0.65
32	posthole, Structure 2	1.6 x 1.2 x 1.0
33	posthole, Structure 2	0.7 x 0.7 x 0.2
34	posthole, Structure 2	1.0 x 1.0 x 0.1
35	surface concentration of brick, related to Structure 2 ?	1.0 x 1.1
37	circular trash pit	circular 2.4 x 1.8
38	posthole and mold	circular 0.7 x 0.55
43	posthole, Structure 3	0.75 x 0.8 x 0.65
44	posthole, Structure 3	0.8 x 0.7 x 0.6
45	posthole, Structure 3	1.0 x 1.1 x 0.9
46	posthole, Structure 3	1.6 x 1.3 x 1.15
47	posthole and mold, Structure 3	0.7 x 0.75 x 0.85
49	posthole, Structure 3	0.9 x 0.5 x 0.4
50	posthole, Structure 3	circular 0.6 x 0.7 deep
51 (a and b)	possible hearth	8.0 x 3.4 x 0.7
51c	posthole associated with hearth	circular 0.75 x 0.3
52	posthole	1.5 x 0.7 x 0.6
53	posthole, very shallow	0.6 x 0.4 x 0.15
55	posthole	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.55
57	posthole	0.75 x 0.6 x 0.5
58	posthole	0.6 x 0.5 x ?
60	posthole	0.75 x 0.5 x 0.5
65	posthole ?	0.7 x 0.6 x 0.3
66	posthole ?	0.5 x 0.9 x 0.3
67	posthole ?	0.9 x 0.8 x 0.8
101	posthole, Structure 2	circular 1.1 x 0.8

* Plan measurements followed by maximum depth (in feet). For circular features, diameter is given.

Structure 1

The first structure uncovered through grading off plow zone was Structure 1 (Feature 1, see Figures 14 and 20). It consisted of a rectangularly shaped trench measuring from 8.0 to 9.3 ft wide (east/west), and 11.1 to 11.5 ft long (north/south). These dimensions are partially the result of subsequent plow smearing and robbing of brick foundation walls. One suspects that this small structure initially measured about 8.0 x 11.0 ft.

The foundation trench was sectioned into nine portions; Figure 21 shows the excavated Section 1 of Feature 1. Soil samples and artifacts were provenienced by these sections. All sections were trowelled to subsoil (the feature base), and all section soils were screened through 1/4" mesh. One liter flotation samples were also taken from each of these sections for later comparative analysis. Only two interior sampling sections (Sections 8 and 9) were not part of the original foundation trench for this building. These two sections appear to have been the result of subsequent smearing of brick and mortar after foundation removal. They are shown in Figure 20 as the central stippled area.

After excavation, it was seen that the trench was 1.3-1.5 ft wide and 0.3 - 0.6 ft deep. Figure 22 shows the excavated trench. Fill consisted of dense through loosely packed oyster shell mortar, brick rubble, artifacts, and soil. Trench fill was mottled, consisting of 10YR5/3 brown sands mixed with 10YR5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay and 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sands.

Only one probable posthole was excavated in association with Structure 1. Posthole A measured about 0.6 ft in diameter and continued for 0.4 ft below the trench surface. This post may have served as a repair for the foundation, as it intruded into the wall trench, and did not exceed the trench's base.

This posthole contained one heavily rusted nail and an unidentifiable bone fragment. Its fill was mottled with mortar and brick fragments. Two other stains proved, after excavation, to be rodent burrows or roots. They contained two wrought iron nail fragments, one bottle glass fragment, and brick and mortar fragments.

A wide range of artifacts was discovered in the building's fill while cleaning the feature for photographs. A total of 153 historic artifacts were recovered, as well as 8 prehistoric sherds and 1 utilized chert flake. Creamwares, whitewares, glass fragments, weathered nails, pipe fragments, and one animal bone were recovered while troweling the feature surface prior to mapping and photography.

Table 5 above lists the materials recovered in Structure 1. In all, 122 historic artifacts were recovered from the subsurface excavations of Structure 1. This total does not include bone, mortar, shell, and brick fragments that were found. Examination of Table 5 shows that the majority of materials recovered from this structure were square and cut nails and fragments. This suggests that this small building once had a wooden upperstory,

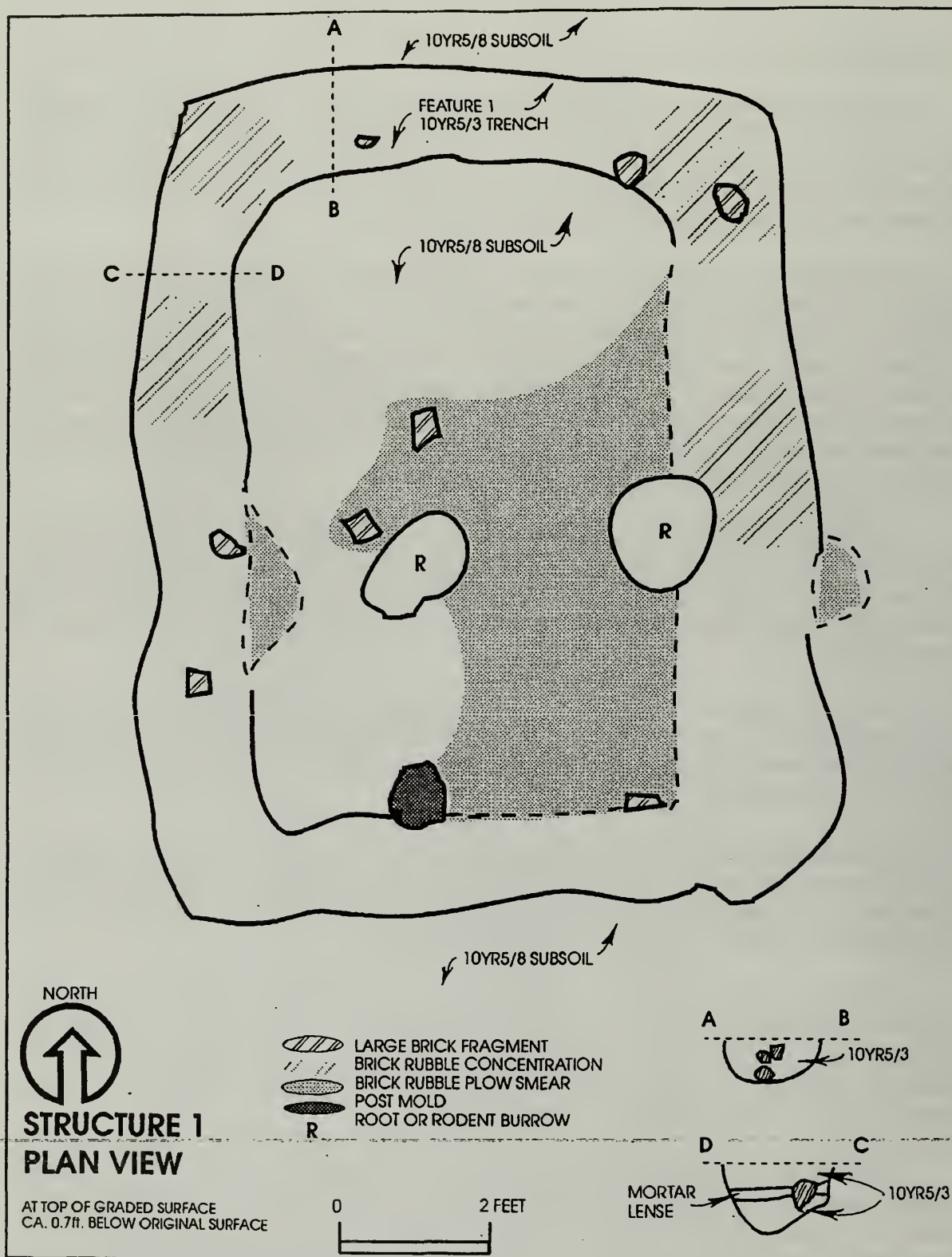


Figure 20. Plan View of Structure 1.



Figure 21. Structure 1 with Section 1 of Feature 1 Trench Excavated.



Figure 22. Structure 1 after Excavation, Looking South.

probably frame, resting on its locally-made brick and limestone mortar foundation. The lack of window glass from any trench section implies that this structure did not have glass windows. In fact, the structure's size and method of construction (e.g., brick), orientation to other structures at Snee Farm, and artifact distribution (low frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts) suggests this may not have been an actual dwelling. No burned areas of earth or burned artifacts, and no significant deposits of charcoal or ash, were noted; the structure does not appear to have been a chimney or outside hearth.

Indeed, Structure 1 may have served as a storage facility for the slave quarters. As shown in Table 5, about 41.1 percent of these artifacts fall within the Kitchen Group, 54.0 percent within the Architectural Group, 1.6 percent in Activities, 0.8 percent in Clothing and 2.4 percent in Tobacco. The clothing item consisted of one faceted blue glass bead. One hinge and lock plate were also discovered, suggesting that this building may have had a stout door and lock. One may think that the higher Architectural frequency should be expected, as these artifacts were taken from actual trench fill, not midden from outside of the structure. However, these ratios remain about the same when all materials recovered in association with Structure 1 are compared. As one shall see, these percentages are quite different from those associated with the trash features (especially Feature 11) and with Structure 2.

The presence of nails in the foundation trench fill suggests that a wooden building once rested above a mortared brick foundation. Evidence indicates that both the bricks and oyster shell-based lime mortar were of local manufacture, perhaps on Snee Farm. The few creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares date this structure to the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century period; mean ceramic dates of 1779-1806 were calculated based on ceramics associated with the structure (Table 5; Appendix A). The occurrence of cut nails (common only after about 1820) suggests a period of repair for the structure during or after the 1820s.

Feature 2

A small pit located just south and west of Structure 1, mostly held brick rubble. Its location is shown in Figure 14, and the profile is illustrated in Figure 23. This roughly circular feature measured about 3.6 by 3.5 ft prior to excavation. The southwest quadrant was somewhat smeared by two east/west trending plowscars. The pit was bisected and the eastern half was excavated first. The feature measured 1.0 ft deep. The western profile was then drawn, and then the western side was removed as well.



Figure 23. Feature 2, Profile View, with East Half Excavated.

The feature fill proved to be 10YR3/3 dark brown sand loam mixed with brick rubble and mortar. Many large bricks were found during excavation, but none were articulated. This pit seems to have been filled with soil and brick rubble. One burned brick was observed in the northeastern quadrant of the pit, loose in the fill. In all, 96 liters of brick fragments were found during feature excavation. Two shadowy, dark stains were observed in the bottom of the eastern half of the pit. As they were squarish, they could have been postholes. However, upon thin troweling to prepare for mapping, they totally disappeared. The "fill" of these two stains was somewhat dark, black-flecked "plow zone" like sandy loam with some charcoal.

Feature 2 contained a total of 44 historic artifacts and 2 undecorated coarse prehistoric sherds. At least four of these artifacts were burned. The assemblage consisted of 54.5 percent ceramics. These included undecorated and decorated creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Two fragments of utilitarian stonewares were also recovered during excavation. Bottle glass was calculated

at 24.0 percent. A total of 6 nails were found, one may be wrought. Not counting numerous brick, tabby mortar, and shell fragments, architectural items comprise 15.9 percent of the collection. One pipestem piece was collected (2.3% of total). Wood fragments were also present in the fill.

The possible primary function of this pit is presently unknown. The feature did not seem to have dense enough midden, or dark enough soil to have served as a hearth, firepit, or trash pit. Was this simply a pit used to mix mortar- a workman's pit? Richard Kimmel (Wilmington District, Army Corps of Engineers) is presently researching the function of below ground pits associated with houses along the Virginia/North Carolina border. He discovered that many subterranean pits were first built to mix mortar, or gather construction clays. These pits were either filled in with relatively sterile soils before occupation, or found secondary use as trash pits (Richard Kimmel, personal communication to Stine, 1992).

The walls of Feature 2 were rather loose sandy clay, not firm clayey sand such as found at Feature 11. On the other hand, there was considerably more small flecks of charcoal present in the feature fill than in the regular soil matrix at the site. If the two very, very shallow stains were indicative of some sort of support posts, this could have once functioned as a construction pit for a mud and stick chimney.

Structure 2

A total of 25 rectangular and circular stains proved to be postholes and/or postmolds that formed a rectangular structure (see Table 6 above). This has been designated Structure 2; its location can be seen in Figure 14 above, and Figure 24 shows its plan in more detail. The building measured about 16 ft east/west (wide) by 20 ft north/south (long). It has a possible 5 ft extension or porch on its southern end.

Structure 2 appears to have been oriented along a north/south axis, a few degrees east of magnetic north. This is similar to the orientation of Structure 3. It incorporates posthole Features 12-17, 23-26, 29a/b-34, 45-46, and 101 (see Table 6). These post supports range in distance from being adjacent to one another (probable replacement posts) to being at least 6.6 ft apart. The majority of postholes are rectangular, and are found from 2.0 to 2.5 ft apart. Only three of the postholes are circular, Features 101 (0.8 ft deep), 15 (0.6 ft deep), and 30 (0.3 ft deep). Only five of the rectangular postholes also contained observable postmolds. These postmolds were all circular in shape.

A typical posthole feature is illustrated in Figure 25. It is interesting to note that only five postholes, all rectangular, measured greater than 0.95 ft below the graded ground surface. Six measured from 0.8 to 9.5 ft deep and seven were from 0.6 to 0.75 below the graded surface. The remaining eight were shallow, measuring less than 0.5 ft deep. As expected, the deeper posts align more with the load-bearing walls. The shallower post holes appear to have been replacement posts, especially Features 33 and 21b. Feature 33 may

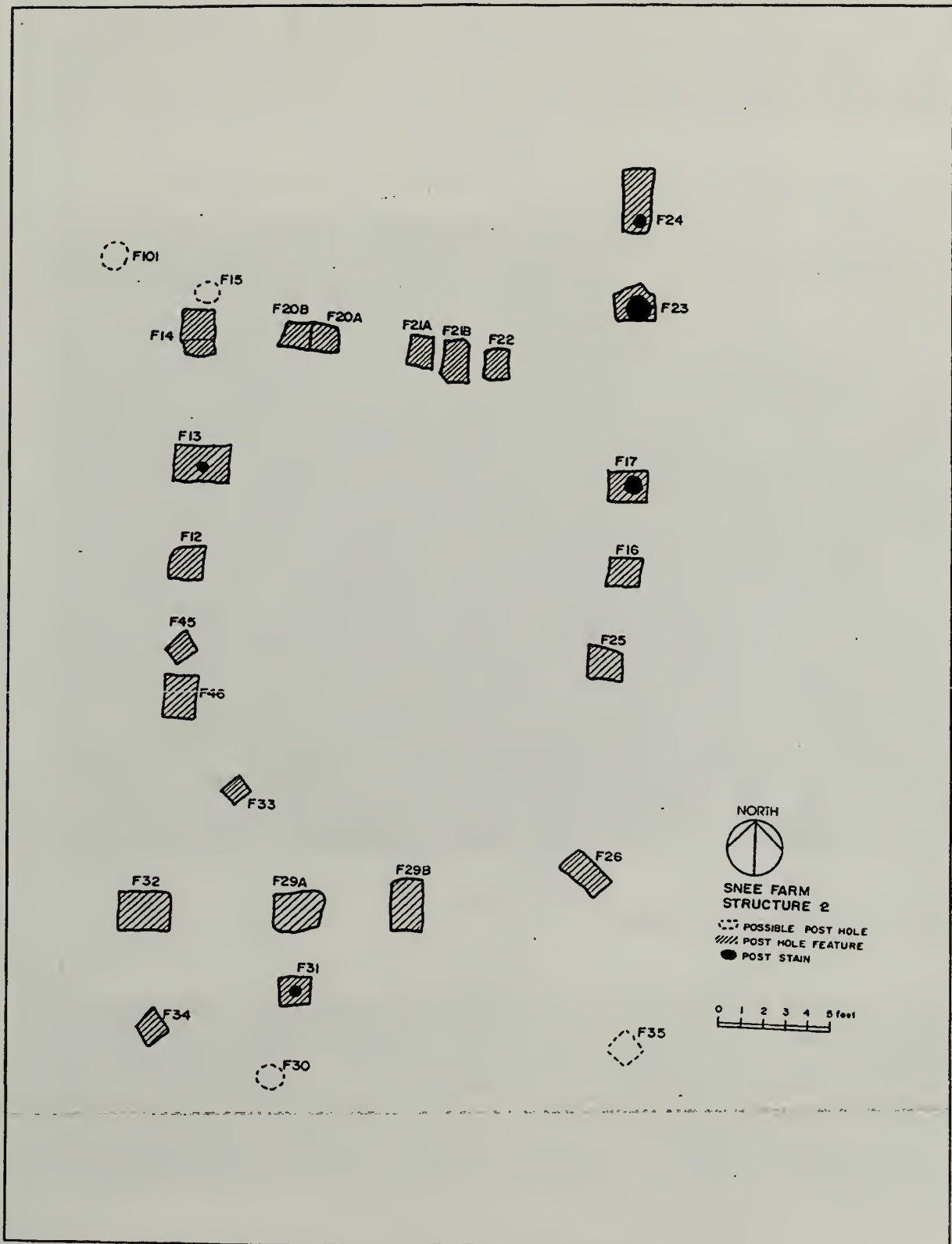


Figure 24. Structure 2, as Exposed on the Graded Surface.

in fact have shored up a sagging conjectured wooden floor. Features 17 and 12, although shallow, are located such that they appear to have been part of the original structure. Two deep postholes, Features 31 and 45, however, are oriented such that they may have been later replacements to shore up walls. The same is true for Feature 15, found on the far northwestern corner of the building.



Figure 25. Feature 17 in Profile.

About six ft from the southeastern corner of the structure, grading revealed a one brick thick, but articulated, brick feature (Feature 35). This roughly rectangular shaped feature had been in the process of being bumped by the grader when noted. After halting the grader, the feature was mapped and investigated. It may have served as a sort of pier or shallow support for a porch-like extension on the southern end of the structure. Shallow Features 30 and 34 may also be indicative of such an addition (see Figure 24). Nearby deeply placed post Feature 31 appears to more likely have been associated with shoring up the main southern wall than to have been a porch support.

Excavation of all the posts revealed that the squarish and rectangular shaped postholes were probably dug with shovels. Circular posts with flattish bottoms appear then to have been placed within the holes, followed by backfilling the holes. Occasionally some of the fill included a few artifacts. None of the posts found in association with Structure 2 are obviously pointed or rammed into the ground.

One small (0.6 ft diameter) shallow charcoal stain was found about 2.5 ft northwest of Feature 29b (see Figure 24). It disappeared upon excavation, proving to be very shallow. It consisted of a slightly more dense concentration of charcoal than in the plow zone base matrix. Its purpose is unknown. No definitive hearth or chimney base was found in direct association with Structure 2.

No evidence of a hard-packed dirt floor was uncovered. This points to a probable raised plank floor, attached to foundation posts, or total obliteration of the floor from years of plowing.

Only 38 historic artifacts were recovered from Structure 2 excavated contexts (almost entirely feature fill). In all, 10 of the postholes contained objects that fall into the Kitchen, Architectural, and Arms Groups as follows: 81.6 percent Kitchen (n=31), 15.8 percent Architecture (n=6), and 2.6 percent Arms (n=1). One large conch shell with its top intentionally cut was collected from posthole Feature 12. A small piece of lead shot was found in posthole Feature 13. Artifacts again date this structure to an occupation beginning in the middle eighteenth century. For example, ceramics found include tin-glazed (delft), pearlware, and various whiteware sherds. The MCD, based on only 10 sherds, is 1768 (Table 5; Appendix A).

This building appears to have been an earthfast structure probably constructed by slaves for use as a domestic dwelling. Artifacts found nearby while excavating Unit 288N205E, from grading in the area, and during feature troweling indicate that this was a domestic structure probably inhabited from the middle eighteenth through the early nineteenth century.

Structure 3

A second building is hinted at through examination of posthole alignments to the south of Structure 2 (Figure 14 above). Posthole Features 43, 44, 47, 49 and 50 appear to form the northern wall of a second earthfast building, Structure 3. The posts are found at a distance of about three to four ft apart. They could represent a fence line, but their orientation, closeness, and shape indicates that they form part of a building. As mentioned previously, heavy road grading had occurred prior to archaeological investigations. It appears that this earlier road building may have erased the majority of Structure 3.

The interpretation that these posts may represent a dwelling wall is supported by a number of factors. First, the posts are similar in size and appearance to those comprising Structure 2. Features 44, 43, and 50 are squarish, but with slightly rounded sides. Features 47 and 49 are definitely more squared (see Table 6 above for dimensions). Secondly, the posts are similar in depth to those of Structure 2, ranging from 0.4 to 1.15 ft below the graded surface. Thirdly, they share the same orientation with Structure 2. In addition, the distance between the farthest features is about 15 ft, falling close to the 16 ft width discovered at the other dwelling. The only artifacts recovered from these features were a handful of coarse earthenwares, most likely of prehistoric origin.

Structure 3 does appear to be the remains of an earthfast cabin. It may have had an associated mud and stick chimney along the northeastern end (Feature 51a, 51b, 51c). Feature 51a-c is also somewhat problematic, but it does suggest some sort of related hearth use was occurring in an approximately 40 by 25 ft yard area lying between Structures 2 and 3 (see Figure 14).

Feature 51a/b/c

These related features may be seen in plan in Figure 14 above and in profile in Figure 26 (lower). The features first appeared as one large, dark, amorphous stain during grading. Initially it was thought this may have been from a tree fall and burn; however, after profiling the feature one could see that it had a definitive basin shape. The feature was designated Feature 51, and shovel-shaved and mapped. During this process a heavier concentration of surface charcoal was noticed in the southwest corner of the stain. This was given a separate designation as Feature 51b. Just above this darker stain was a circular one of mottled fill; this posthole was called Feature 51c and treated as a separate provenience.

The overall dimensions of Feature 51a are about 8.0 by 3.4 by 0.7 ft deep. The approximately 2.0 by 1.5 by 0.6 ft charcoal concentration, Feature 51b, retained its denser character throughout feature excavation. The small posthole measured 0.75 ft in diameter with a depth of about 0.3 ft below the existing graded ground surface.

As mentioned, the whole feature sequence was profiled along the east/west axis and the southern one third excavated. The main feature, 51a, proved to be basin shaped. It was filled with sandy loam ranging in color from 10YR4/4 in the south to 10YR5/4 toward the northern edge. The fill was mottled with chunks of fired clay, 5YR6/8, and with lumps and flecks of charcoal, 10YR2/2. The northern portion of this feature was left in place, unexcavated.

Excavation yielded two coarse earthenware sherds, charcoal, and brick and shell fragments. The two sherds are most likely of prehistoric age. The flotation sample contained charred wood, wood charcoal, and a small fragment of unknown mammal bone. Feature 51a yielded 1.1 grams of hickory nut shell and 0.1 grams of squash rind. Squash

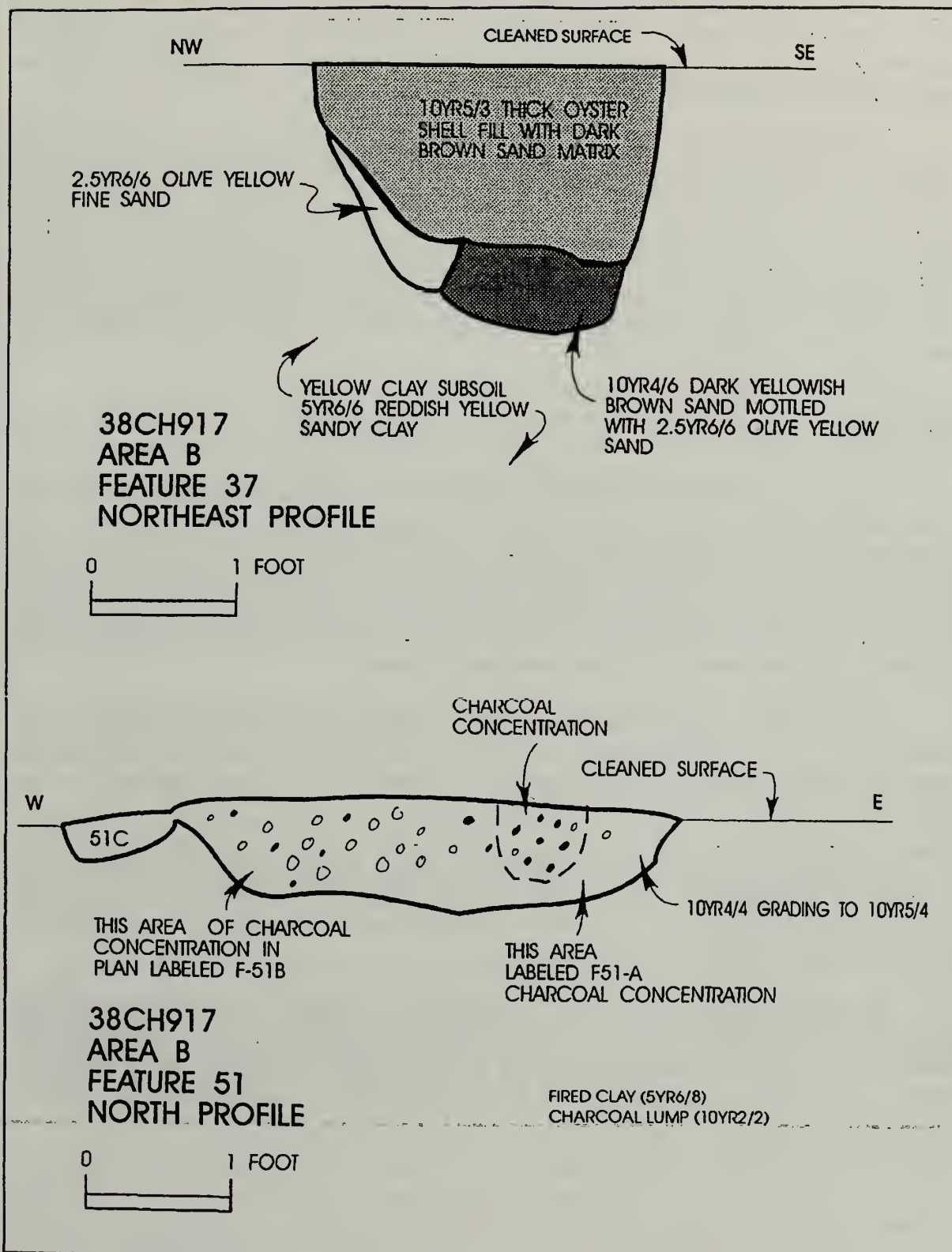


Figure 26. Profiles of Features 37 and 51.

rind was also found in samples from Feature 51b (0.8 grams). Hickory (less than 0.1 gram) was present in 51b as well. Feature 51c did not have any flora present except for small fragments of charred wood. A small fraction (less than 0.1 grams) of unknown mammal bone and oyster (0.1 grams) was found in this sample.

These data indicate that this large feature, placed between two dwellings and especially near the northern wall of Structure 3, had functioned as a hearth. The evidence of burning supports this contention. The presence of brick in the fill indicates that although two prehistoric sherds were found, this was primarily an historic feature. This could have served as a communal hearth, used by inhabitants of both earthfast buildings. Evidence of at least one posthole points to an additional possibility. This could be the remains of a stick and mud chimney, leaning away from, but near, Structure 3. Evidence is too scanty to be sure of this interpretation, however.

Feature 37

The yard area between Structures 2 and 3 also held another food related feature, an oyster shell-filled pit. This pit measured 2.4 ft in diameter and extended to about 1.8 ft below the level of the graded ground surface. Figure 26 (upper) shows the profile of this feature. The feature had been originally dug deep into the local clayey sand subsoil. Feature 37 was packed with oyster shell in a dark brown sandy matrix with a few additional artifacts. Five olive glass fragments and one large brick were collected. Charcoal, brick, and shell fragments were also found throughout the matrix.

The original function of this pit is not clear. However, it may have begun as a clay extraction pit. The density of shell as opposed to other artifact types does imply that this feature may have been filled in one episode, perhaps after one meal centered around oysters.

Lawrence (Appendix B) has determined these oysters were from an intertidal environment and probably were harvested during the cooler months of the year. He believes they were scattered oysters rather than from beds. The shells show evidence of heating, but not of generalized trash burning.

Perhaps the pit, Feature 37, had a secondary use to roast or steam these shellfish. No evidence of burning was visible on the side walls or floor of the feature. More likely the oysters were prepared elsewhere (such as Feature 51a). The pit probably proved a convenient trash receptacle sometime in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries.

Feature 11

Unlike Feature 37, Feature 11 is a large, kidney-shaped trash pit filled with many artifacts (see Figures 27 and 28). Its long axis trended east to west, and it was found south and east of the structures discussed above (see Figure 14). This type of irregularly-shaped pit is not uncommon in the area (see for example Brockington et al. 1985). The exact function of these features is not clear. They may represent clay extraction pits, later filled with trash, or they may have been intentionally excavated for drainage. (See discussion, last chapter.) One additional possibility is that these features were dug for the express purpose of disposing of the numerous shells present after a large feast. The fill from this feature is uniform throughout with numerous ceramic cross-mends, indicating that trash was not thrown into it intermittently, or over a long period of time.

Feature 11 was excavated in two sections for ease of profiling and excavation. It measured about 6.3 by 3.6 ft, and varied in depth from about 0.9 to 2.1 ft. The fill consisted of dark brown sandy soil (10YR3/3) over a light yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay subsoil. Over 617 liters of shell were removed from this fill; in the main, whole oysters.

Lawrence (Appendix B) analyzed a sample of shellfish remains from this feature. He determined that the majority were oyster, most from intertidal clusters, a few as scattered finds. These oysters were most likely collected during the cooler months of the year. He believes he has evidence that the shells were heated by intentional cooking, not simple trash burning.

Flotation results yielded a residue of grass and wood charcoal (less than 0.1 g). No other ethnobotanical remains were discovered.

Only 9 liters (plus 50 ml from flotation) of brick were recovered. The largest brick fragments were discovered near the bottom of the feature. Moderate charcoal was found in the western half of the pit, but charcoal was present throughout the fill. The majority of glass and ceramic artifacts were discovered in the fill lying along the sloping sides of the trash pit.

Feature 11 held numerous historic artifacts (Table 5). Ceramics included about 280 sherds (mending to 73 and yielding 12 minimum vessels). These forms are mostly holloware, consisting of 2 bowls, 2 hollowares, 1 cup, 1 mug, 1 teapot, 1 jar, 1 jug, and 1 unknown form. Only two plate forms were recovered. It is interesting that only one sherd of colonoware (Lesesne) was identified from this feature.

The range of ceramics from this feature appears to be weighted to the earlier end of the village occupation. Only a few whiteware and yelloware sherds were recovered as opposed to numerous eighteenth and early nineteenth century wares. It is even more interesting that only one colonoware sherd was found here, as Lowcountry colonoware is



Figure 27. Profile of Feature 11, with East Half Excavated.



Figure 28. Feature 11, after Excavation, Looking West.

generally presumed to be more common in the eighteenth century, disappearing by mid-nineteenth century (Wheaton et al. 1983; Garrow and Wheaton 1989).

Vessels found in Feature 11 include utilitarian storage jar fragments, bowls, and plates. They are either undecorated, simply edged, or with annular design, hand painted, and transfer printed. There is thus a wide range of designs, with a corresponding range in economic value.

The glass in Feature 11 can also fall into a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century date range. A total of 45 fragments of glass were recovered. Two of these pieces were found as complete pontils. None of the bottles were reconstructible enough to recreate dateable, morphological characteristics. It is interesting that no window glass was found here.

Architectural items consisted of several brick fragments, mortar, and 64 nails. A few of the nails could be wrought fasteners that support an early date for feature fill, but the cut nails push the date to the first two or three decades of the nineteenth century. This fits in with the presence of a few whiteware sherds in the feature matrix.

Clothing Group artifacts were limited to one impressive button. This metal button is gilded and reads "C. Jennens.London" on one side; it is decorated with fleur-de-lis on the obverse side. It measures 2.22 mm in diameter and was flat with a simple loop shank fastener. It is similar to South (1964) Types 9 and 18. Gilded buttons became fashionable in the beginning of the nineteenth century (Peacock 1989:15). According to McGuinn and Bazelon (1988:66), this button was produced by the Charles Jennens Company of London, button makers from 1805-1860. It was probably a coat button.

Only two Tobacco pipe fragments were found in this feature. No special markings were identified. One bone handle to an unknown item was recovered.

Feature 11 did have some animal bone in the fill. As mentioned, the majority of the faunal material was oyster. However, some animal species were also present. The condition of the bone was too poor to analyze.

The data from this kidney shaped feature indicate that it was probably filled in one major episode, or over a short period of time. The date of the artifacts found seem to point to a 1805-1830s date range. The feature may have had multiple functions. A secondary function is its use as a trash dump. It may have been first dug to search for clay; the pit was excavated into the yellow clayey subsoil. The sides of the feature were not heavily charred, and the clay did not seem baked (it was not hardened or red). Although Lawrence (Appendix B) suggests that the oysters in this fill showed signs of roasting, and the pit had charcoal, it would seem that this activity occurred elsewhere. The remains were then swept or carried over to this pit and dumped as refuse.

Possible Structure 4

A series of post molds were found along the extreme southwestern edge of the graded area (see Figure 14). These have been grouped into a possible Structure 4, although this identification is speculative. It is possible that these features represent a pen or fenced garden area. Artifacts from these features numbered only 10 specimens, 8 ceramics and 2 bottle glass fragments.

Prehistoric Postmolds

Four features were classified as prehistoric. These were shallow, but regular, postmolds, containing prehistoric artifacts only. They formed no pattern, as discernible on the graded surface. A few scattered prehistoric postmolds are consistent with the slight evidence of an earlier (general Woodland prehistoric period) occupation at Snee Farm Plantation. A typical view of one of these features is shown in Figure 29 (compare to Feature 17 shown in Figure 25).



Figure 29. Typical Prehistoric Post.

AREA B FEATURE SUMMARY

Four 5 by 5 ft test units were excavated in Area B prior to grading. These units were placed where surface artifact densities were flagged as high. It is interesting to note that these units just missed many of the 50 cultural features revealed after subsequent grading. This reinforces the standard notion that the densest midden accumulation at these sites will be outside structures, as opposed to inside their walls. This may also serve as a cautionary tale, underlining the need for use of either intensive testing, grading, or combination of these methods at these sites.

The majority of features proved to be postholes, many associated with one of two earthfast or post-in-the-ground houses, Structures 2 and 3. A possible hearth and/or chimney (Features 51a, 51b, 51c) was found in the southeastern section of the yard between the two buildings. To the northwest was a small circular trash pit (Feature 37), mostly filled with oyster shells. These features indicate that specific food related activities were on-going in this area. Another, larger trash feature was uncovered (Feature 11). This deep feature was filled with organic debris, especially oyster, but also with a wide range of other artifacts. Many large pieces of ceramic and glass vessels were recovered from this one feature.

To the north and west was the last large feature, Structure 1 (Feature 1), the remains of a small building. This structure was different from the others, in that it was not earthfast. The foundation had once been mortared brick, much more permanent than the impermanent post-in-the-ground style of Structures 2 and 3. It was associated to the south with a small circular pit filled with brick rubble (Feature 2), possibly associated with Structure 1 construction activities. The remaining features were found scattered to the south of Structure 2, west of Feature 11. They are mostly scattered postholes, perhaps indicating old fence lines. This area was heavily graded prior to fieldwork, blurring the clarity of the settlement pattern.

The interpretation of the features at Area B rests in part upon the analysis of the artifact distributions. In the section following, the various categories of materials found will be described and compared.

AREA B GENERAL ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

Area B yielded a wide range of artifact types. The artifacts found in the excavated proveniences have already been described. In this section, the assemblage from the graded surface collections and for the entire area are discussed.

The artifact class frequencies for Area B graded surface collections are listed in Table 5 above. Excluding brick and bone, a total of 498 artifacts was recovered. The

artifact class frequencies for the graded surface provenience, of other proveniences at Area B, and for all proveniences of Area B combined compare well with the artifact distributions found at other slave occupations from plantation sites, as discussed in the next chapter.

The ceramics found from graded surfaces are listed in Appendix A. They include porcelains, slipwares, creamwares, pearlwares, redwares, whitewares, ironstones, stonewares, yellowwares, and colonowares. The MCD for the surface was calculated at 1812, based on 349 sherds.

This compares well with the overall MCD figured for Area B, which is also 1812 (see Appendix A, summarized in Table 5). A total of 973 dateable sherds was recovered from all proveniences. A few early to mid-eighteenth century wares were found, and a few mid-nineteenth century sherds. The majority fall within the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century period. It is interesting to note that about half of the decorated sherds fall into the more costly transfer printed and hand-painted types, more than 10 percent in the edged/molded medium priced wares, and only about 40 percent in the less expensive annular/mocha/sponged decorative types. This indicates that the inhabitants of the site were using about an equal amount of the more expensive and more refined decorated wares (cf. Miller 1980; Poplin and Scardaville 1991). The amount of undecorated wares has only been estimated, due to the large number of plain sherds that could be associated with decorated vessels.

In an estimate of minimum vessels (from the graded surface, feature, and test unit collections) primarily calculated from rims, approximately 20 percent (n=23) were undecorated. The relative frequencies of the 119 vessels figured for Area B are listed in Table 7 by decoration (excluding stonewares, delft, and coarse earthenwares).

Table 7. Minimum Vessels, Area B.

Type	Number	Percent
Undecorated	23	19.23
Annular	32	26.90
Sponged	4	3.35
Shell Edged	23	19.33
Hand Painted	18	15.13
Transfer Print	19	15.87
Totals:	119	99.81

For all ware types (including stonewares, delft, and coarse earthenwares), minimum ceramic vessels (n=146) fall into 10 categories at Area B. This distribution is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Vessel Forms, Area B.

FORM	Number	Percent
Cup	10	6.85
cup/bowl	51	34.93
bottle	3	2.10
jar	1	0.68
holloware	18	17.33
Saucer/plate	51	34.93
Platter	1	0.68
Teapot	1	0.68
Chamberpot	1	0.68
Unknown	9	6.16
Totals:	146	100.02

The majority of vessels found were related to serving forms, not storage. Storage vessels (bottle, jar, holloware) were mostly stonewares. Only a few ceramics (stonewares, n=26 sherds) fall into the storage category, although some of the colonoware (n=19 sherds) may have served as storage vessels.

The colonowares in Area B fall into two types, Lesesne and Yaughan (cf. Anthony 1986; Ferguson 1989, 1991; Garrow and Wheaton 1989). Only 7 sherds were recovered from the graded surface. From the graded surface, features, and test units, only 19 sherds of colonoware were found. These sherds were generally small, thus their forms can not be deduced. They are listed below in Table 9.

It is surprising that so little colonoware was found in Area B, although it is not unexpected that no examples of River Burnished were found. River Burnished colonoware appears to be associated with urban contexts (Zierden et al. 1986).

All but one of the buttons found in Area B came from the surface. One milkglass/porcelain fluted and molded 4-hole button (1.02 mm) and one porcelain plain molded 4-hole button (1.1 mm) were found. These appear to have been sand-cast Prosser

buttons dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century. Two brass buttons were also found. One is a 1.35 mm South (1964) Type 31 spunback, drilled eye flat button. The other is a 1.16 mm rounded South (1964) Type 1 cast back, frilled eye with a fluxed joined cast face. A third brass item could be a Civil War haversack rivet or less likely a large cuff link. The only other button found at the site was the gilded button found in Feature 11 described above. These buttons support the early to mid-nineteenth century date for this occupation.

Table 9. Colonoware, Area B.

Lesesne		Yaughan	
Provenience	Count	Provenience	Count
General Surface	1 (rim)	General Surface	1 (rim)
Unit 200N245E	1 (rim)	General Surface	2
Unit 155N200E	1	Unit 155N200E	2
Structure 1	1	Unit 200N210E	5
Feature 6	1	Feature 2	1
Feature 9	1		
Feature 11	1		
Feature 19	1		
Totals	8		11

One faceted blue glass bead was recovered from the surface as well. This bead is similar to those described from three excavated proveniences at the site. These are similar to the faceted, compound, heat-altered, tubular (blue over blue) beads described by Deagan (1987:116, Plate 8 [p.114]). She gives a date of circa 1800 for these beads (SA-36-4-222). They are similar to, but smaller than, the blue faceted beads described in Karklins and Barka (1989:Plate IIIa) from Saint Eustatius. The diameters of the four beads from Area B measure: Feature 1, Trench Section 1, 5.6 mm; Unit 200N245E, 6.0 mm; Unit 288N200, 6.3 mm; and General Graded Surface, 7.0 mm. The possible cultural meaning for these beads is discussed in the following chapter of this report.

V. INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

The results of field and laboratory work associated with archaeological research at Area A and B can answer some of the questions raised in the research design. Area A seems to have been used primarily for agricultural purposes, not domestic activities. The long, linear features, amorphous deposits, and few postholes uncovered indicate that the area was most likely associated with horticultural practices.

Area B, however, was the site of a domestic occupation, probably the slave quarters associated with the late eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation of Snee Farm, and probably spanning the ownership of Pinckney to McCants. Area B probably includes part of what appear to be slave village structures shown on the 1841 plat of the plantation. Figure 30 shows a rescaling of the 1841 and 1848 plats of the plantation. For this figure, it was assumed that the original plat scales were accurate, and that the standing Snee Farm house entrance road is in the same general location today as in the 1840s. The rescaled 1841 plat indicates that a portion of the slave village of that time was in what we defined as Area B. The orientation of the houses shown in the 1841 plat also appears to correspond with the structure features found in Area B. In summary, we believe that Area B is the location of (at least a part of) the Snee Farm Plantation slave village.

Mean Ceramic Dates for various proveniences in Area B indicate a mean occupation date in the late 1700s to early 1800s (Table 5 above, Appendix A). If the 1841 plat can be understood to indicate that the Area B slave village was extant at that time, the mean date would indicate establishment of the occupation at about the time of the beginning of the Pinckney ownership (1758).

In the section below, pertinent features from Area B are compared to similar features found on slave occupations studied archaeologically in the South Carolina Lowcountry. These data are used to address the specific research questions outlined in Chapter II above.

STRUCTURES

To date, archaeological investigation of buildings found on plantation slave quarters in the region show that a myriad of construction techniques were used (Adams 1992; Babson 1987; Dickinson and Wayne 1990; Lees 1980; Mills 1988; Poplin and Scardaville 1991; Wheaton et al. 1983; Zierden et al. 1986). In a 1987 survey of extant cabins, Gary Stanton discovered most buildings were one or two bay structures of wood, brick, or tabby (Mills 1988:23). Thus, slave architecture ranged from impermanent to permanent (see also Carson et al. 1981). Most cabins are on the average about 150 to 300 square feet in size

(Poplin 1989:145), although smaller examples are known in the region (e.g., 38BK75B2; Wheaton et al. 1983). Adams writes that the ideal size was thought to be 16 by 24 ft (384 ft²), but that typical cabin size increased over time due to nineteenth century concerns of improving the image and conditions of slave lifeways (Adams 1992:7). Of course, the average size of all housing tended to increase from the Colonial to Antebellum periods.

House foundation types include wall trench construction, post-in-the-ground structures, log piers placed on the ground surface, brick or tabby piers, and mortared brick or tabby walls. The wall trench buildings seem to have been clay walled houses with small interior support posts. Roofs may have been thatched or shingled. Some of the buildings in the region have associated porches, or at least some sort of shed (pole and thatch) extension. In wet areas a thin mortared walkway/yard area has been found (Poplin 1989; Dickinson and Wayne 1990). Interiors consist of plastered/mortared floors, clay floors, dirt floors, or raised wooden floors. Houses include one, two, and more bay buildings (see Wheaton et al. 1983:207-208, Table 27). Each bay probably held one or more families, and typically measure 10-12 ft by either 12, 14, 16, or 20 ft. Adams has pointed out that the longer bays could actually have been partitioned into two sections (see discussions in Adams 1992; Dickinson and Wayne 1990; Wheaton et al. 1983; Zierden et al. 1986).

Area B at Snee Farm has two types of structural foundations present: post-in-the-ground and brick. The first would have had a wooden upper story, the latter may have had a brick or a wooden upper story. It is interesting that the areas of the structures, 88 and 320 ft² respectively, fall outside both ends of the typical range for slave cabins in the Southeast.

Dating these structures on construction type alone is difficult. However, research by Wheaton et al. (1983) at Yaughan and Curriboo plantations in Berkeley County revealed 29 buildings dating from slightly different periods, providing a dating framework. Yaughan contained two temporally overlapping slave quarters, 38BK76 (1745-1795) and 38BK75 (1784-1820s). Site 38BK75 had 5 houses and sheds, and 38BK76 had 13 including an overseer's house. An example of a trench structure overlaid by a later posthole house was uncovered at Yaughan. Posthole structure 38BK75B2 was underlain by a trench house (Wheaton et al. 1983:113).

Curriboo (38BK245) contained one set of slave quarters and other agricultural support buildings dating 1740-1800, including a barn, a brick clamp, an office, a naval stores processing building, and cabins (Wheaton et al. 1983:98). An earlier trench structure was also found at Curriboo, where a brick pier foundation was laid over an earlier building (38BK245C1, C2: Wheaton et al. 1983:193).

Trench houses thus appear to have been an earlier architectural style, perhaps resulting from a syncretism of European cobb and African clay wall construction techniques (Wheaton et al. 1983:193-196, 206; Carson et al. 1981 discuss seventeenth century Tidewater houses with trenches and hole-set studs; see also Ferguson 1992).

Adams states that clay walled construction was considered crude by the early nineteenth century, and likely was replaced by cheaper frame construction at that time. This is not to deny the possibility of occasional exceptions to this pattern (Adams 1992). Poplin reports wall trench construction was used at the nineteenth century Palmetto Battery site (see Poplin and Scardaville 1991:90).

The tentative dating of trench houses as being more common to eighteenth century slave quarters, with posthole houses in the nineteenth is supported by work on Daniel Island, Berkeley County (Zierden et al. 1987). They found a 26.6 by 16.1 ft wall trench structure (Feature 28) dating to the early part of the eighteenth century at Lesesne Plantation. The nineteenth century (MCD=1800.3) possible slave cabin found was very different. This 36 by 9 ft cabin would have rested on 12 brick piers, the corner piers being L-shaped in each case (Zierden et al. 1987:3-34, 4-61-62).

Poplin discovered a wall trench with six posts at Long Point Plantation (38CH321) associated with an eighteenth century midden and additional postholes. It is interesting that the trench fill apparently was not swirled clay, as the case at Curriboo and Yaughan (except for the 38BK75B2 associated trench house), but loamy sand (Poplin and Scardaville 1991:90). The nineteenth century main house revealed through block excavations at Long Point had rested on a series of brick piers, but did have postholes associated with it as well (Poplin and Scardaville 1991:90, 119).

Rammed earth, earthfast, post-in-the-ground, and posthole houses all consist of setting posts directly in the ground. In some cases these posts would have reached the plate of the roof-line, in others the posts would simply function to support sills. Sills would have been nailed to these supporting posts, and the structure would have been framed. There are a number of possible ways to frame such houses, see Carson et al. (1981) for specific details. Their study shows that some houses were built in modular form, others post by post (cf. Morrison 1985).

Based on Morrison's description of post-in-the-ground construction techniques (1985:124-127), it appears that the post structures at Snee Farm Area B were not built as tie-beam pairs. Although some of the postholes are rectangular, of similar depth, and run parallel to the length of the structure, too many of postholes are irregular to indicate sidewall construction of the cabins. Indeed, these cabins do not seem to have been preassembled, but built around individual posts. The variation in posthole elevations and placement at Snee Farm indicates that the framed structures consisted of hole-set posts extending to the roofline or of blocks overlain by sills. The floors associated with these types of houses could include dirt, plastered, or raised plank.

Structure 2, the most definitive posthole building in Area B, measured about 16 by 20 ft, was rectangular in shape, and may have had an about 5 ft wide porch attached on the southern end. Associated artifacts indicate the cabin was occupied from about the late eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries. This building can be compared to others in

the region. Two posthole structures, MCD 1790, occupied from about 1784 to the 1820s, were recorded at Yaughan Plantation (38BK75B1 and 38BK75B2). Both were smaller, measuring about 12.5 by 11.0 ft. Average posthole distance at the former was 3.23 ft and at the latter 3.17 ft (Wheaton et al. 1983:107). The posts at Snee Farm were more often closer together, usually from 2.0 to 2.5 ft apart. Cabin 38BK75B2, underlain by an earlier trench structure, did have a plow-disturbed dirt floor (Wheaton et al. 1985:105,113). Evidence indicates that the structure had been partially divided with a screen or temporary wall into two bays (Wheaton et al. 1983:114). No such evidence was found at the Snee Farm cabin, neither by floor nor artifact clusters.

Excavations at Curriboo Plantation uncovered additional post-in-the-ground structures. Building 38BK245B is two bay, with an interior line of structural supports. Each bay measures about 20 by 14 ft, very close to Snee Farm's 16 by 20 ft Structure 2. Average posthole distance was also closer, measuring 2.35 ft apart. This structure is interesting, as it consists of a well-crafted trench building using interior post supports that were later shored up with a series of replacement posts cutting into the trench walls (Wheaton et al. 1983:159-169).

Excavations at a slave house at Middleburg Plantation in Berkeley County dating to the latter eighteenth century uncovered a post-in-the-ground structure. This building is conjectured to have been a wooden double pen house with a central brick chimney (Adams 1992). The 14 by 28 ft structure seems to have been constructed by using a yard stick, forming approximately 7 yard diagonals (Leland Ferguson, personal communication to Stine, 1992). The rectangular postholes are about 4 ft apart in the front of the structure as opposed to 7 ft apart along the back. These posthole distances are much greater than those found at Snee Farm. The conjectured front entrance appears to have been constructed using trench and post construction measuring about 3 ft in length (Natalie Adams, personal communication to Stine, 1992). No evidence for a clay or dirt floor was uncovered, indicating the floor had been wooden. Excavators had first uncovered evidence of robbed brick sill supports, overlying the earlier posthole supports. This suggests that the wooden floors and associated sills had needed brick reinforcement (Leland Ferguson, personal communication to Stine, 1992). This site is interesting as the area has never been disturbed by plowing, and exterior yard midden was found in association with the house.

One other earthfast structure, MCD 1802, is described in the Waccamaw Neck area of Georgetown County, South Carolina at True Blue Plantation (Poplin 1989:61, 71, 77, 80, 87, 90). This consisted of eight structural support posts, a small pier or stoop, a puddled clay floor, and a puddled clay and tabby/mortar exterior walkway or porch. It also had a 6 by 11.5 ft tabby and mortar chimney stain along the southern wall. The building also had a partial post and trench (for the sill?) along the eastern wall. This 12.9 by 15.7 ft structure is conjectured to have been the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century kitchen at True Blue Plantation (Poplin 1989:90, 140, 143-149).

Besides the post structures in Area B at Snee Farm, a small, 8 by 11 ft robbed brick foundation was found. This structure dates from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. The presence of a brick foundation at a slave quarters is not unknown in the Wando area. Many plantations in the Wando Neck were heavily dependent upon brick making as a source of alternative income. Examples of brick foundations dating to a similar time period have been found at Lexington Plantation, Charleston County on the Dunes West Development. These data can be compared to Snee Farm results.

Work at nearby Dunes West uncovered a series of slave houses at Lexington Plantation. Dickinson and Wayne (1990) found three separate quarters areas on the marshy, lowlying property (38CH1086). The first is an unusual 200 ft long, 10 bay barrack-like structure, MCD 1808. The second is an area with three buildings: a storage building (MCD 1831), an overseer's house (MCD 1828), and a slave cabin (MCD 1810). The third is an area where they only excavated two of seven slave cabins dating to the early to mid-nineteenth centuries (see Figure 7-1, p. 7-2 of Dickinson and Wayne 1990 for overview).

The two ft wide brick foundation of the barracks was divided into 10 bays by nine inch wide brick walls. Each bay measured about 18 by 20 ft, close to the 16 by 20 ft measurements at Snee Farm Structure 2. This is much larger than the 8 by 11 ft Structure 1 (brick) at Snee Farm. Each Lexington bay had an approximately 3.5 by 7.5 ft mortared brick hearth. The mortar was local lime, shell, and sand, and all brick foundation walls were laid in a clay builder's trench. The building is thought to have been framed, with one and a half to two stories, based on the thickness of the foundation, and to have had wooden floors (Dickinson and Wayne 1990:7-7 to 7-15).

This contrasts with the Lexington slave cabin subarea, where only two structures of a possible seven were found. Structure 1 has been interpreted as a communal kitchen and storage area. It is a large structure, measuring 86 by 18 ft, has three bays, and an interior mortared hearth. This hearth was constructed of waster and whole bricks. The building has a clay floor, and an outer brick foundation of one brick length (9 in) in width. It is interesting that the outer foundation wall is unmortared. Dickinson and Wayne believe it had a log or frame structure resting on a wooden sill over the brick foundation (1990:9-4 to 9-12). Their nearby Structure 2 was delineated by an unmortared brick hearth and domestic artifacts. No dimensions were found, or evidence of the structure's foundations. They believe it may have been an impermanent log cabin resting directly on the ground (Dickinson and Wayne 1990:9-12). Large blocks were not opened during excavation, and possible postholes may have been missed. However, Trinkley reports a similar ephemeral hearth and possible log cabin from excavations on Spring Island, Beaufort County (personal communication to Stine, 1991: see also Adams 1992).

The third area of Lexington Plantation with slave cabins, the overseer's subarea, had a similar ephemeral building (Structure 3). This structure was identified by its unmortared, waster brick hearth, thin clay floor, and artifact distribution (Dickinson and Wayne 1990:8-17 to 8-28). This structure seems to predate the other two found in the vicinity, probably

dating from the eighteenth rather than the nineteenth century. The other two buildings, Structures 1 and 2, seem to date from the early to mid-nineteenth century as do those at Snee Farm Area B. Structure 2 measures about 15 by 24 ft and has a chimney on the west end. The floor appears to have been wood plank. Brick paving was found on the north and south sides of the building, and a brick walkway was found leading south to a well. This is similar to a pattern found by Poplin (1993) at the Darrell Creek site, an antebellum plantation north of Snee Farm along the Wando River.

Of much interest at Lexington Plantation is the presence of a variant in post-in-the-ground construction, using unmortared brick as infill or nogging. Although Dickinson and Wayne suggest that this is a Jacobean practice, and thus indicates an earlier period for this construction type, the MCD is 1828 (Dickinson and Wayne 1990:8-8 to 8-26). Two story frame slave cabins at Stagville Plantation in Durham, North Carolina have been studied that were built with brick nogging (Stine, personal observation, 1990). These North Carolina Piedmont slave houses were built in the 1840s or 1850s. No evidence for brick infilling was found at Snee Farm.

The third structure (Structure 1) found in this Lexington subarea may have shared a similar storage function as that of Snee Farm Structure 1. This was a small, 10 by 10 ft brick foundation with an MCD of 1831. This compares well with the 8 by 11 ft Snee Structure 1. The Lexington structure did not have any associated interior or exterior hearth. Fragments of brick pavement were observed to the west alongside the structure. Both possible storage structures have substantial brick foundations, 1.3 to 1.5 ft wide at Snee, 1.6 ft wide at Lexington. Structure 1 at Lexington, however, seems to have had some sort of brick arch over packed earth resting on its foundation. This suggests a possible cool storage function (Dickinson and Wayne 1990:8-9 to 8-11). No such evidence for an arch was found at Snee Farm, Structure 1.

Brick cabins with brick hearth floors and/or brick floors are reported at nearby Brickyard Plantation (38CH1078) and at Boone Hall (Eric Poplin, personal communication, 1992; Leland Ferguson, personal communication to Stine, 1992). Bricks were manufactured at many plantations along the Wando (cf. Dickinson and Wayne 1990). It is interesting that Snee Farm planters did not construct all of the structures at Area B out of brick when it was so readily available in the vicinity.

To summarize, the early to mid-nineteenth century structures at Snee Farm Area B are somewhat similar in construction technique and size to other slave quarters in the region. They appear to be generally within the size expected (based on Structure 2), although perhaps on the larger end of the range. Post-in-ground structures at Snee Farm Area B are also what would be expected for the mid-late eighteenth century construction date hypothesized for this village; wall trenches appear to be an earlier form, and post or brick piers a later form.

Unlike some buildings such as at Middleburg or Lexington Plantations, Snee Farm houses did not have interior chimneys. This is not unknown in the region, as most of the cabins at Yaughan and Curriboo plantations did not have chimneys (Wheaton et al. 1983).

The small brick foundation of Structure 1 does not seem to have been typical on these plantations. However, the small storage building found at the Lexington Plantation overseer's subarea may be somewhat similar. Brick cabins are not unknown in the area; one only has to visit Boone Hall Plantation adjacent to Snee Farm to see examples of small brick cabins.

AREA B SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The relationship between structures and other features at Area B is interesting, and seems to fit regional patterning. A study of area plantations indicates that these sites vary somewhat, but that certain features are to be expected at Lowcountry slave quarters. Cabins, sheds, and storage facilities are typically associated with highly variable pits. These pits seem to have served different primary purposes, such as construction pits (e.g., Snee Farm Feature 2), clay extraction pits (e.g., Yaughan Plantation), and perhaps food processing pits (possibly Feature 11, Snee Farm). In most cases these pits and any open ditches, as well as marshy areas, seem to have been used for trash disposal. Reading the literature, one finds that these pits can be very shallow, very deep, extremely small or very large--they are enormously variable.

Pits are found in yard areas between houses (Snee Farm Feature 37) or somewhat isolated (Snee Farm Feature 11). Some such as those at Snee Farm contain rich organic debris as well as other trash, including a good deal of oyster shell. Others contain little debris or organic materials. One pit at Middleburg contained corn cobs (Leland Ferguson, personal communication to Stine, 1991). Excavations at Yaughan (38BK76) uncovered agricultural hoes and other trash in a series of pits. The trash pits described by Wheaton et al. (1983:108,119) were typically about five ft in diameter, although one trash pit was over 13 ft wide. They ranged in depth from 0.5 to 2.0 ft. Most were found within eight ft of a structure.

Feature 37 at Snee Farm is located about 15 ft south of the Structure 2 extension (20 ft south of the main southern wall) and 25 ft north of the conjectured Structure 3 northern wall. The approximately 45 ft north to south yard area may have been used for food preparation and eating by inhabitants of both cabins. Feature 37, full of oyster shell to a depth of 2.1 ft, may have been dug to get rid of noisome food remains after a dinner.

West-Africans typically used outside areas for many activities such as communal cooking (see Adams 1992:8; Ferguson 1992). The possible hearth at Snee Farm Area B, Feature 51, is located only 5 ft to the north of Structure 3, and about 40 ft south of Structure 2. The use of outside hearths at slave villages is not unknown in the region.

Adams writes that although the late eighteenth century earthfast cabin at Middleburg Plantation had an interior chimney, an outside hearth was discovered in the hard packed yard (Adams 1992:3). She also describes a cabin excavated by Trinkley on Daufuskie Island that was a log structure with an exterior hearth (Adams 1992:3).

Wheaton et al. (1983:118,149,153) found three possible outside hearths associated with structures at 38BK75 and 38BK76. At house 38BK75B1, Feature 25 was a 4.0 by 2.5 ft firepit (2.69 ft deep), with 2 associated posts; it was found 6 ft from the building. At 38BK76, 10 ft southeast of Structure A was a shallow ashy feature (Feature 33) that may have been a hearth. Building 38BK76B2 was associated with a 2.0 by 4.0 by 0.8 ft deep ashy concentration (Feature 82) that may have been an outside hearth. The lack of well-defined hearths associated with the numerous structures at Curriboo Plantation indicates that hearths may have been shallow, expedient, and placed outside of the cabins in the yards.

These data indicate that Feature 51 at Snee Farm Area B may indeed have served as a communal, outside hearth. This fits with known practices elsewhere in the region. This does not negate the possibility that a communal kitchen was once located in an undetermined area on the plantation.

Feature 11, the deep, kidney-shaped pit, stands out from other pits in the region. This feature was filled with oyster and other shell, as well as numerous other artifacts. It is placed well away from the post-in-the-ground buildings at the quarters, and is about 25 ft southeast of the hypothesized storage building (brick foundation, Structure 1) in Area B. Again, this pit may have initially been dug to extract clay. The thin lens of charcoal and lightly burned clay also indicates it may have been used to roast the shellfish, then used as a trash receptacle. The only other deep, kidney-shaped pit known to the authors at a regional historic site is at 38BK397, a late nineteenth/early twentieth century house site on Daniel Island (Brockington et al. 1985). At site 38BK397 Feature 24a was basin shaped, and Feature 24b was kidney-shaped. Both basins were dug into the clay subsoil, then filled with trash (Brockington et al. 1985:184).

The remains uncovered through excavation and grading at Area B do suggest patterned land use in the quarters area. The two post structures line up well, and additional buildings may exist along this slight rise to the north and west, bounded by the marsh to the south and west. The yard area between the hearths shows evidence of outside activities connected to food preparation and disposal. The small structure to the east (Structure 1, brick foundation) is somewhat aligned with these cabins, but offset from the row. Its different construction, small size, slightly different orientation, and alignment indicate it may have been used for storage. The plowed land to the east did not contain any cultural features, suggesting this area may have been cultivated in the past.

The scattered small posts found to the south may represent small fencing, although no evidence for a tight palisade was evident. The presence of a few prehistoric sherds on the graded surface of this area suggests that some of these posts could be prehistoric in

origin. Further excavations to the west and south would be needed to clarify their origin and function.

Figure 31 shows an African-American village on Saint Helena Island in Beaufort County at about 1900. Houses are about the same size (perhaps smaller) as those hypothesized at Snee Farm, and foundations are based on posts (they appear to be post-in-the-ground). Sills have been placed on the posts, and a wooden floor is apparent. These houses have chimneys. A small outbuilding perhaps similar in function to Area B Structure 1 is present in the Saint Helena Island village. Note also the fencing (which could produce small, scattered postmolds archaeologically). A pile of oyster shells is also visible beside the house. It is easy to imagine an almost identical landscape for the Snee Farm Area B slave village.

COMPARISON OF ARTIFACT CLASS FREQUENCIES

In a classic study Wheaton et al. (1983) compared specific artifact class ratios from two African-American villages in Berkeley County, South Carolina to generalized ratios derived for English settlements, i.e., the Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1977). South offered this pattern to serve as a marker for comparison of functional artifact class ratios from colonial and antebellum sites. Although the meaning of the actual frequencies remains unclear (cf. Joseph 1989; Orser 1990), it serves as a solid initial departure for inter- and intra-site comparisons. In their study, Wheaton et al. (1983:285) revised the Carolina Artifact Pattern somewhat by placing colonowares in the Kitchen as opposed to Activities Group. Their work had revealed that most colonowares were produced on the plantations by slaves. A smaller amount of the ware was produced by freedmen and traded for plantation use.

The amounts of artifacts found in all classes but Kitchen and Architectural are usually nominal. As a result, most scholars concentrate on comparison of the relative percentages found in those two Functional Groups. Researchers are aware that these numbers will be somewhat dependent upon where the materials were found, either in a structure or from general midden or trash features. As pointed out by South (personal communication 1991), Orser (1990) and Joseph (1989), higher architectural ratios can be expected from structural contexts, higher kitchen from trash and general midden. A generalized pattern derived from all such contexts is thus more amenable to site by site comparison.

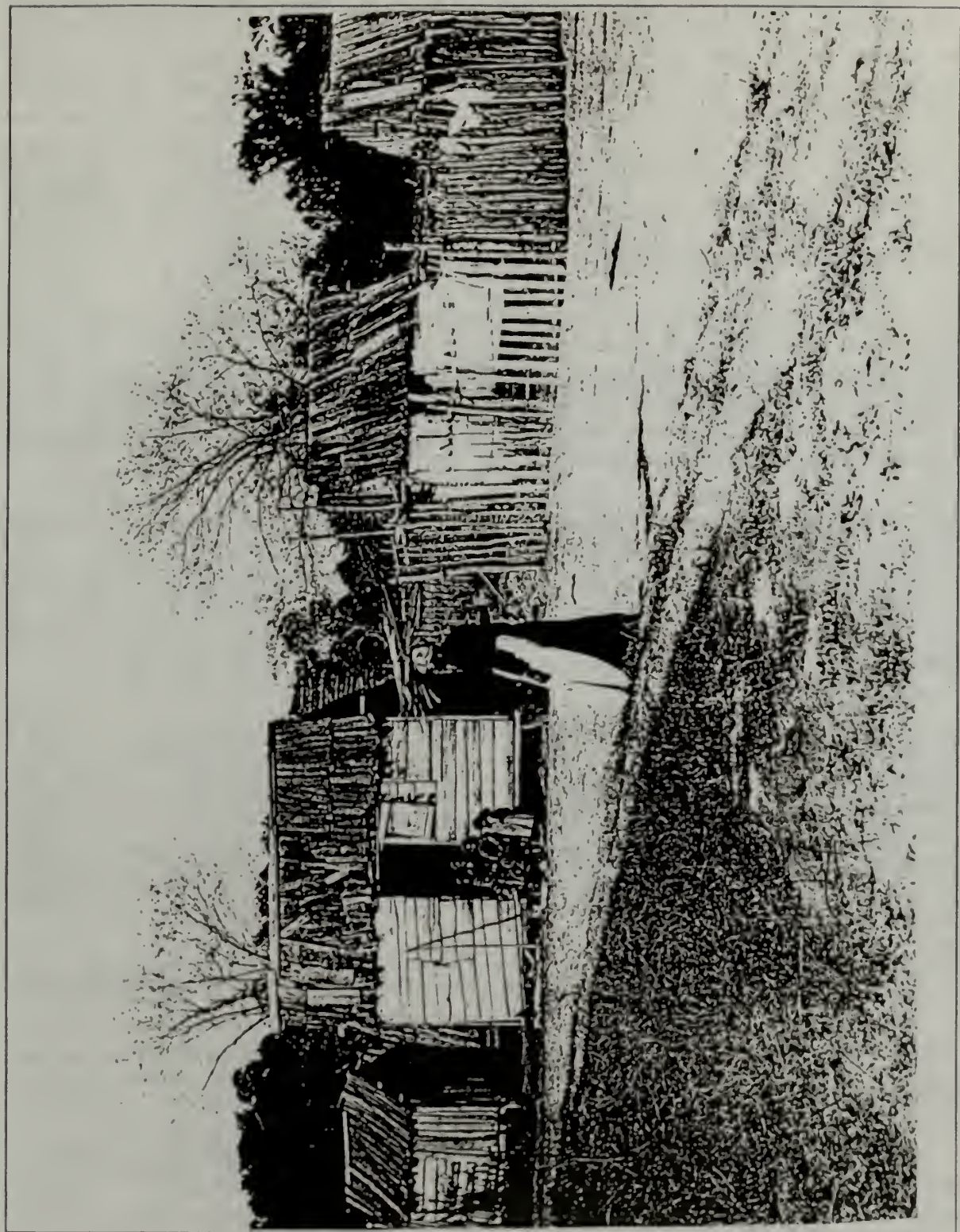


Figure 31. African-American Village about 1900 in the South Carolina Lowcountry Saint Helena Island, Beaufort County (Dabbs 1970).

In their comparison of generalized patterns from Curriboo and Yaughan plantations, Wheaton et al. (1983) discovered that materials from the slave quarters consistently fell into a different pattern than that of the Carolina Artifact Pattern. Most importantly, the ratio of Kitchen to Architectural Group artifact classes was consistently different (Wheaton et al. 1983:283-285). The Carolina Artifact Pattern ratio of 59.51 percent Kitchen/27.58 percent Architecture is very different from the 77.39 percent Kitchen/17.81 percent Architecture ratios found at the Berkeley County slave villages. Table 10 below compares this ratio from a number of area sites spanning from 1745 to about 1850 (after Dickinson and Wayne 1990:9-31; Wheaton et al. 1983:283, 285; Poplin and Scardaville 1991:92; Zierden et al. 1986:4-109). One can see an obviously consistent pattern in this table.

The Long Point data stand out; this assemblage fits more closely that of the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern. This is interesting because Poplin believes that the main occupation area tested was that of the plantation main house (Poplin and Scardaville 1991). Otherwise the data seem to fit a generalized pattern distinctive to the African-American domestic areas on these plantations. The Snee Farm data also fit well within the tendered range for South Carolina slave sites.

Table 10. Artifact Pattern Comparisons.

Provenience	Kitchen%	Architectural%
Carolina Artifact Pattern Range	51.80-64.97	25.18-31.38
General Carolina Slave Pattern	70.73-84.20	11.82-25.00
Yaughan	70.73-84.20	11.82-25.00
Curriboo	79.77	13.66
Spiers Landing	74.84	20.76
Lesesne, Feature 95 (MCD 1800.3)	74.9	17.6
Lexington Slave Cabins (MCD 1814)	77.99	17.09
Long Point Plantation (MCD 1805)	67.09	27.66
Snee Farm Area A (MCD 1791)	75.2	21.1
Snee Farm Area B (MCD 1803)	79.0	16.4

AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIFESTYLES

The data recovered from Snee Farm at Area B offers some information on slave lifeways. The floral and faunal items were, for the most part, too fragmentary for detailed analysis. General statements can be made concerning diet. Evidence for eating shell fish, fin fish, squash, hickory, and domestic mammals was found at the site. The inhabitants

could have gathered their own oysters from intertidal zones in bulk or grab samples during the cooler months of the year. Although some may have been eaten raw, others show signs of having been cooked (Lawrence 1991).

The ceramic evidence described for Area B indicates that the majority of vessels were hollowware forms used for storage and serving (58.22%, n=85). About 35.56 percent were flat forms (n=52), with the remaining 6.16 percent (n=9) unknown forms. Fragments of iron pots and colonoware vessels (forms unknown) also indicate that more liquid foodstuffs or grains may have been prepared than roasts. This seems to be a pattern common to most plantation slave diets (cf. Otto 1975; Ferguson 1991). Ferguson has suggested that African-American slaves may have unconsciously resisted slavery through maintenance of a diet closer to traditional African practices than European ones (Ferguson 1991:28-31). His study of South Carolina colonoware forms, for example, has revealed that three major forms are common. One is a large cooking jar, usually about 5 liters for cooking grains. A smaller jar (1 3/4 liters) is also found, perhaps used for spicy sauces. The other form is that of a bowl, probably used for eating (Ferguson 1991:33-36).

It is interesting that the colonoware assemblage from Area B is so small (n=19 sherds versus 1392 all artifacts). Less than 2 percent of the artifacts found were colonowares. This can be contrasted to the high ratios found at Yaughan (68% 38BK76, 45% 38BK75) and Curriboo (57%) plantations (Wheaton et al. 1983:176). Colonowares comprised only 2.4 percent of all ceramics from all Area B contexts.

Ferguson has suggested that sites in or close to urban areas will have less colonoware than rural sites (1991:31). Based on a review of 23 South Carolina Lowcountry sites, Ferguson discovered that 48 percent of the rural site ceramics tend to be colonoware, as opposed to only 2.2 percent at urban sites. This fits with the Snee Farm data, and the property is located close to Mt. Pleasant and Charleston. The reasons for the difference in rural versus urban ratios is as yet unclear. The proximity to an urban center may have allowed more frequent planter control over the workers and less absenteeism. Also, access to European ceramics may have been greater (cf. Babson 1987; Ferguson 1991; Poplin 1989).

One other factor must be considered. Colonowares tend to be more of an eighteenth century phenomena with much less occurrence in the early to mid-nineteenth centuries (Anthony in Zierden et al. 1986; Ferguson 1989; Garrow and Wheaton 1989). Again, explanations for this trend vary: acculturation, increased planter control, or increased access to British ceramics after the Revolutionary War. Continued excavations in other areas of Snee Farm have produced much more colonoware from earlier contexts (Bennie Keel, personal communication 1992). These data will help to shed light on the meaning of differential colonoware distributions at Snee Farm and in the lowcountry.

Evidence for some maintenance of African traditions through syncretism with general American traditions is hinted at with the presence of the four blue beads found in Area B. These beads have been found on numerous sites throughout the Southeast and Caribbean. The colonial entrepot of St. Eustatius, for example, has yielded vast amounts of these beads to bead hunters and archaeologists. The author (Stine) has seen the Statia beads, and similar tubular faceted blue beads from plantations on Wadmalaw Island (Ravenswood), and in Berkeley (Yaughan), and Charleston (Snee Farm) counties. Blue glass beads have also been found at plantations on the Waccamaw Neck in the Georgetown area and in Florida and elsewhere in the Caribbean (Jay Mills, personal communication 1991; Deagan 1987). The meaning of these beads is multifold and poorly understood. Blue beads still serve as symbols of marriage, fertility, and birth in the Caribbean (Saint Eustatius) and in the (Kate Young, personal communication 1991; Jay Mills personal communication 1991). Their use in modern church and family rituals are private and not generally discussed outside of African-American communities. This suggests, however, that the beads found on area plantations could have served several functions. They may have symbolized religious values, as well as served as personal adornment. These beads were also used as trade goods in the African/Native American/European colonial trade triangle.

CONCLUSIONS

The evidence from data recovery at Snee Farm Areas A and B has revealed a glimpse of the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century African-American landscape at Snee Farm. Archaeological investigations have contributed important data to the understanding of patterns at slave sites. The data seem to support the usefulness of the generalized Carolina Slave Pattern as a marker for a slave quarters as opposed to patterns found from excavations at plantation owner homes in the country. The colonoware data and relative percentages of these and other ceramic types will prove useful for comparison with other sites in the region to broaden our understanding of colonoware distributions in the .

Evidence of African-American resistance to cultural domination may be found in the presence of beads and colonowares on the plantation. Furthermore, the preponderance of hollowware forms as opposed to plates and platters suggests that the slave diet may have been more oriented towards communal fare. This is supported by the lack of individual hearths in the structures found, and by the presence of a possible hearth between two of the cabins at the site. The placement of trash features at the site also supports the idea of shared meals of shellfish.

The placement and construction techniques of the buildings indicates more of a European than African style of settlement patterning. The cabins seem to have been earthfast wooden framed buildings, as opposed to more vernacular cobb or mudwall construction. The presence of a much sturdier and smaller building outside, but parallel to the cabin row, suggests planter control of some supplies. The cabins would have been well within the view of the inhabitants of the main house. The relationship of a recently

uncovered, large brick foundation between the main house and the cabins needs to be clarified (Rust 1992). This large structure may have altered the planter's view corridor.

Future work at other loci at Snee Farm will help to identify the types of settlement patterning at the site. There may have been more isolated slave settlements farther south nearer to the fields (cf. Stine 1991). There also may have been an earlier quarters nearer to the main house and its dependencies. There may be more cabins associated with Area B in the pasture area to the north or in the modern Snee Farm development to the south. It will be interesting to see if different patterns will emerge from investigation of other slave villages associated with Snee Farm.

While further work at Snee Farm may identify other slave residence areas (earlier, later, or contemporary with the Area B village), work within Area B has definitely indicated that this slave occupation is associated with the Pinckney ownership of the plantation. The large ceramic assemblage from various contexts and proveniences at this site locus shows a late eighteenth to very early nineteenth century mean date for the occupation. Artifacts generally indicate initial occupation in the 1750s or 1760s, about the time of onset of the Pinckney period. This village appears to have been present on the plantation at the time of George Washington's visit.

The Area B slave village appears to be shown on an 1841 plat, indicating its continued occupation into the post-Pinckney ownership period. Occupation may have continued until the Civil War, but late 1800s artifacts are not present. It is likely that the village was abandoned after the Civil War.

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APPENDIX A
MEAN CERAMIC DATE TABLES

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	6	6	10746	58	6
hand pt. or overglz. enamel	1765-1810	1788	1	1	1788	45	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	7	7	12635	50	7
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	3	3	5400	40	3
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz, gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	1	1	1733	85	1
undetermined slt glz			1				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	5	5	9290	85	5
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			2				
TOTAL SHERDS			26				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				23	41592		23
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1808.348		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1805.169		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1802.941		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1815					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1690-1900+					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Controlled Surface Collection (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			1				
BUFFWARES							
lead glazed			1				
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	16	16	28656	58	16
annular	1780-1815	1798	2	2	3596	35	2
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	1	1	1788	45	1
unidentified	1762-1820	1791	1	1	1791	58	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	29	29	52345	50	29
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	3	3	5400	40	3
annular	1790-1820	1805	15	15	27075	30	15
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	4	4	7220	30	4
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	9	9	16245	50	9
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	3	3	5430	40	3
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	10	10	18180	45	10
Mocha	1795-1830	1813	1	1	1813	35	1
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
clear glazed			2				
STONEWARES							
wht. slt glz tableware	1740-1775	1758	1	1	1758	35	1
Westerwald	1575-1775	1675	1	1	1675	200	1
Albany slipped		1860	2	2	3720		
brown slt. glz. gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	3	3	5199	85	3
gray salt glazed			2				
undetermined slt glz			2				
unidentified			1				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	47	47	87326	85	47
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	3	3	5514	45	3
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	15	15	27870	85	15
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	12	12	22056	45	12
sponged	1830-1871	1851	1	1	1851	41	1
annular	1815-1860	1838	11	11	20218	45	11
mold decorated	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
Flow Blue	1844-1860	1852	1	1	1852	16	1
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	4	4	7492	55	4
hand painted	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	5	5	9375	95	5
COLONOWARE			2				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			19				
TOTAL SHERDS			232				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				202	369176		200
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1827.604		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1822.432		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1819.016		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1845					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1575-1922					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Graded Plowzone (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			4				
decal	1902-1993	1947	1	1	1947	91	1
English underglz painted	1755-1775	1765	1	1	1765	20	1
BUFFWARES							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	47	47	84177	58	47
transfer printed	1762-1815	1789	2	2	3578	53	2
annular	1780-1815	1798	46	46	82708	35	46
finger painted	1790-1820	1805	8	8	14440	30	8
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	1	1	1788	45	1
shell edge	1770-1775	1773	9	9	15957	5	9
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	73	73	131765	50	73
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	6	6	10800	40	6
annular	1790-1820	1805	23	23	41515	30	23
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	8	8	14440	30	8
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	22	22	39710	50	22
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	4	4	7240	40	4
mold decorated	1780-1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	5	5	9090	45	5
Mocha	1795-1830	1813	1	1	1813	35	1
indeterminate decoration	1780-1840	1810	2	2	3620	60	2
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
lead glazed			1				
black glazed			2				
STONEWARES							
ginger beer/pink bottle	1820-1900+	1840	4	4	7440	80	4
brown slt. glz. gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	6	6	10398	85	6
clear salt glazed			3				
unidentified			4				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	35	35	65030	85	35
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	6	6	11028	45	6
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	11	11	20218	45	11
sponged	1830-1871	1851	2	2	3702	41	2
Flow Blue	1844-1860	1852	5	5	9260	16	5
indeterminate decoration	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	4	4	7492	55	4
transfer printed	1845-1900+	1873	8	8	14984	55	8
unidentified decoration	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
YELLOWWARE							
	1827-1922	1875	4	4	7500	95	4
COLONOWARE							
			7				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED							
			8				
TOTAL SHERDS			378				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				349	632407		349
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1812.054		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1803.857		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1786.294		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1902					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1670-1987					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Test Unit 13 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	18	18	32238	58	18
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	1	1	1788	45	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	14	14	25270	50	14
annular	1790-1820	1805	5	5	9025	30	5
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	1	1	1818	45	1
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz, gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	1	1	1733	85	1
gray salt glazed			1				
WHITEWARES							
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	1	1	1838	45	1
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	3	3	5625	95	3
COLONOWARE			1				
TOTAL SHERDS			47				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				45	81140		45
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1803.111		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1802.365		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1802.493		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1827					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1690-1922					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Unit 1 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	14	14	25074	58	14
transfer printed	1762-1815	1789	4	4	7156	53	4
annular	1780-1815	1798	8	8	14384	35	8
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	2	2	3576	45	2
shell edge	1770-1775	1773	2	2	3546	5	2
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	23	23	41515	50	23
annular	1790-1820	1805	11	11	19855	30	11
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	2	2	3610	30	2
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	4	4	7240	40	4
mold decorated	1780-1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	3	3	5454	45	3
indeterminate decoration	1780-1840	1810	5	5	9050	60	5
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
black glazed			1				
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz, gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	1	1	1733	85	1
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	3	3	5574	85	3
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	2	2	3676	45	2
sponged	1830-1871	1851	1	1	1851	41	1
annular	1815-1860	1838	2	2	3676	45	2
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	3	3	5625	95	3
COLONOWARE			3				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			6				
TOTAL SHERDS			104				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				94	169796		94
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1806.340		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1800.546		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1784.979		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1770-1830					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1670-1922					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Unit 2 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
Chinese blue underglz	1660-1800	1730	1	1	1730	140	1
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	13	13	23283	58	13
transfer printed	1762-1815	1789	1	1	1789	53	1
annular	1780-1815	1798	16	16	28768	35	16
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	13	13	23465	50	13
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1	1800	40	1
annular	1790-1820	1805	3	3	5415	30	3
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	4	4	7220	30	4
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	2	2	3610	50	2
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	1	1	1810	40	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	2	2	3636	45	2
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
black glazed			1				
STONEWARES							
alkaline glazed			1				
undetermined slt glz			2				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	2	2	3716	85	2
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	4	4	7432	85	4
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	3	3	5625	95	3
COLONWARE			5				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			8				
TOTAL SHERDS			83				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				66	119299		66
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1807.561		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1804.550		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1802.829		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1800-1827					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1660-1922					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Unit 3 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	4	4	7164	58	4
annular	1780-1815	1798	3	3	5394	35	3
finger painted	1790-1820	1805	2	2	3610	30	2
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	1	1	1788	45	1
shell edge	1770-1775	1773	2	2	3546	5	2
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	8	8	14440	50	8
annular	1790-1820	1805	3	3	5415	30	3
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	2	2	3610	30	2
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	1	1	1810	40	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	1	1	1818	45	1
Mocha	1795-1830	1813	1	1	1813	35	1
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz, gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	1	1	1733	85	1
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	8	8	14864	85	8
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	2	2	3676	45	2
sponged	1830-1871	1851	1	1	1851	41	1
mold decorated	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
Flow Blue	1844-1860	1852	1	1	1852	16	1
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	2	2	3750	95	2
COLONOWARE			1				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			9				
TOTAL SHERDS			55				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				45	81797		45
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1817.711		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1803.251		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1783.276		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1844					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1690-1922					

* Carlson 1983

from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES						
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	10	10	17910	58
annular	1780-1815	1798	2	2	3596	35
PEARLWARE						
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	10	10	18050	50
annular	1790-1820	1805	4	4	7220	30
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	1	1	1805	30
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	2	2	3610	50
indeterminate decoration	1780-1840	1810	2	2	3620	60
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED						
unidentified			1			
IRONSTONE						
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55
TOTAL SHERDS			33			
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				32	57684	32
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1802.625	
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1802.949	
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1803.246	
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1815-1845				
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1762-1900+				

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Structure 1 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	7	7	12537	58	7
annular	1780-1815	1798	3	3	5394	35	3
finger painted	1790-1820	1805	1	1	1805	30	1
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	1	1	1788	45	1
shell edge	1770-1775	1773	1	1	1773	5	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	2	2	3610	50	2
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	1	1	1805	30	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	1	1	1818	45	1
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	1	1	1838	45	1
sponged	1830-1871	1851	1	1	1851	41	1
COLONOWARE			1				
TOTAL SHERDS			22				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				21	37935		21
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1806.429		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1795.957		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1779.553		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1830					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1762-1900+					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Structure 2 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
DELFT undecorated	1640-1800	1720	5	5	8600	160	5
PEARLWARE undecorated	1780-1830	1805	4	4	7220	50	4
STONEWARES ginger beer/ink bottle	1820-1900+	1860	1	1	1860	80	1
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			1				
TOTAL SHERDS			11				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				10	17680		10
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1768.000		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1789.091		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1800.897		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1800-1820					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1640-1900+					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Feature 2 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	7	7	12537	58	7
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	3	3	5415	50	3
annular	1790-1820	1805	5	5	9025	30	5
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	1	1	1818	45	1
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz, gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	1	1	1733	85	1
unidentified			1				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
trans. prmt. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	2	2	3676	45	2
COLONOWARE			1				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			2				
TOTAL SHERDS			25				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				21	37920		21
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1805.714		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1806.037		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1806.359		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1775-1815					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1690-1900+					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Feature 11 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	25	25	44775	58	25
annular	1780-1815	1798	1	1	1798	35	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	13	13	23465	50	13
annular	1790-1820	1805	1	1	1805	30	1
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	10	10	18050	50	10
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	4	4	7240	40	4
mold decorated	1780-1830	1805	1	1	1805	50	1
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	1	1	1818	45	1
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
Jackfield	1745-1790	1760	1	1	1760	45	1
black glz. Jackfield-like			13				
STONEWARES							
Bellermino deteriorated	1620-1700	1660	1	1	1660	80	1
WHITEWARES							
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	1	1	1838	45	1
YELLOWWARE							
	1827-1922	1875	1	1	1875	95	1
COLONWARE							
			1				
TOTAL SHERDS			74				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				60	107889		60
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1798.150		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1799.162		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1800.189		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE		1700-1827					
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE		1620-1922					

* Carlson 1983

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B, Possible Structure 4 (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

[illegible]

Table . Mean Ceramic Dating for Area B (after South 1977: 210-212, with additional data from Brown 1982, Miller 1992, personal communication South 1993).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			5				
decal	1902-1993	1947	1	1	1947	91	1
Chinese blue underglz	1660-1800	1730	1	1	1730	140	1
English underglz painted	1755-1775	1765	1	1	1765	20	1
BLUFFWARES							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
lead glazed			1				
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	168	168	300888	58	168
transfer printed	1762-1815	1789	7	7	12523	53	7
annular	1780-1815	1798	81	81	145638	35	81
finger painted	1790-1820	1805	11	11	19855	30	11
hand pt. or overglz enamel	1765-1810	1788	8	8	14304	45	8
shell edge	1770-1775	1773	14	14	24822	5	14
unidentified	1762-1820	1791	1	1	1791	58	1
DELFT							
undecorated	1640-1800	1720	5	5	8600	160	5
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	199	199	359195	50	199
blue band painted	1780-1820	1800	13	13	23400	40	13
annular	1790-1820	1805	73	73	131765	30	73
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	22	22	39710	30	22
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	48	48	86640	50	48
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	17	17	30770	40	17
mold decorated	1780-1830	1805	3	3	5415	50	3
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	26	26	47268	45	26
Mocha	1795-1830	1813	3	3	5439	35	3
indeterminate decoration	1780-1840	1810	9	9	16290	60	9
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	2	2	3466	125	2
Jackfield	1745-1790	1760	1	1	1760	45	1
lead glazed			1				
black glz. Jackfield-like			13				
black glazed			4				
clear glazed			2				
unidentified			1				
STONEWARES							
Bellerbine deteriorated	1670-1700	1660	1	1	1660	80	1
wht. slt glz tableware	1740-1775	1758	1	1	1758	35	1
Westerwald	1575-1775	1675	1	1	1675	200	1
Albany slipped		1860	2	2	3720		
ginger beer/fink bottle	1820-1900+	1860	5	5	9300	80	5
brown slt. glz. gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	14	14	24262	85	14
gray salt glazed			3				
alkaline glazed			1				
undetermined slt glz			5				
clear salt glazed			3				
unidentified			6				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	102	102	189516	85	102
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	10	10	18380	45	10
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	22	22	40876	85	22
trans. printed. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	31	31	56978	45	31
sponged	1830-1871	1851	6	6	11106	41	6
annular	1815-1860	1838	13	13	23594	45	13
mold decorated	1815-1900+	1858	2	2	3716	85	2
Flow Blue	1844-1860	1852	7	7	12964	16	7
indeterminate decoration	1815-1900+	1858	1	1	1858	85	1
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	9	9	16857	55	9
hand painted	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
transfer printed	1845-1900+	1873	8	8	14984	55	8
unidentified decoration	1845-1900+	1873	1	1	1873	55	1
YELLOWWARE							
	1827-1922	1875	21	21	39375	95	21
COLONWARE							
			22				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED							
			58				
TOTAL SHERDS							
			1098				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS							
				973	1763339		971
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH							
					1812.270		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*							
					1806.065		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*							
					1789.992		
MINIMUM DATE RANGE							
	1700-1902						
MAXIMUM DATE RANGE							
	1575-1987						

* Carlson 1993

APPENDIX B
OYSTERS FROM FEATURE 11 AND FEATURE 37
AT THE SNEE FARM SITE (38CH917)
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

OYSTERS FROM FEATURE 11 AND FEATURE 37
AT THE SNEE FARM SITE (38CH917),
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Introduction

Archaeological oysters [*Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin)] from Features 11 and 37 at the Snee Farm Site (38CH917) have been examined for evidences of their original cultural contexts and the results of this assessment are presented herein. According to Linda Stine (personal communication, 1991) both features are associated with slave quarters at the site, and most likely date from the period around A.D. 1840. Feature 11 is a relatively isolated, large, and kidney-shaped one; it does also contain some older (late 18th century) ceramic pieces. Evidence clearly suggests that this feature was used as a trash or garbage dump. Feature 37, by contrast, lies in between slave house sites; this latter feature is a small, moderately deep, and circular pit (Linda Stine, personal communication, 1991).

Reconstructions of the oysters' significance are based upon the criteria and notions of Lawrence (1988) as subsequently modified to include the complementary work of Kent (1988) in the Chesapeake Bay area to the north. A most recent version of these guidelines for the use of oysters in archaeological interpretations may be found in Lawrence (1991).

Feature 11

The sample includes very small fragments of glass, brick, and charcoal, thus reinforcing the notion that this feature represents a dumping spot. One slipper shell (*Crepidula* sp.) and numerous fragments of barnacles are also present. The ghosts of barnacles occur on a few oyster left valves.

The oysters originally occurred in intertidal clusters and as scattered individuals. The remains of clionid sponges are present on only 5 of the 63 larger (height equal to or greater than 7.5 cm; see Table 1) left valves, suggesting that both cluster and scatter oysters came from the intertidal zone. These same larger left valves are predominantly cluster oysters which range up to considerable size (maximum height of 134 mm); the greater fragility of right valves of cluster oysters is largely responsible for the disparity between numbers of larger left and right valves (Table 1). The sample contains at least one oyster collected dead and quite small, juvenile valves, especially right valves; these oysters were primarily gathered as bulk or "grab" samples, with valve sorting taking place at the occupation site or sites.

Oyster responses to polydorid bristleworm infestations are present in 28 of the 63 larger left valves and 18 of the 27 larger right valves. Of the other 9 large right valves, none is undoubtedly a scatter oyster. This suggests that the scatter oysters may have come from a lower portion of the intertidal

Table 1

Numbers of larger (height equal to or greater than 7.5 cm, which is the minimum marketable size for oysters in the State of South Carolina) valves of the American Oyster [*Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin)] from Feature 11 and Feature 37 at the Snee Farm Site (38CH917), Charleston County, South Carolina.

A= number of larger left valves
 B= number of larger right valves
 C= left/right valve ratio

UNIT	A	B	C
Feature 11	63	27	2.3
Feature 37	27	11	2.5

water column than that occupied by the cluster oysters. In the main, levels of polydorid infestation, on individual shells, are light to moderate.

The lateral and ventral margins of many valves are not well preserved. Broad stabbing notches appear on only 2-3 left valves and cracks occur in a similar number of right valves. Even though evidence of forceful valve separation is not widespread, these oysters were doubtless used as foodstuffs. Striking beige

or honey brown discolorations appear on at least 12 of the larger left valves, hinting at the possibility that these oysters were heated during food preparation. The gray discolorations, typical of oysters which have been "trashed" by uncontrolled fire, are lacking in this sample.

Analysis of left valve ligaments (Lawrence, 1988) yields a strong inference that these oysters were collected throughout the cooler months of the year. Most likely, the mid-Fall through late Spring period of time was involved in this shellfishing.

Feature 37

This sample contains barnacle and charcoal fragments. The oysters came from the same environments as those proposed for the Feature 11 bivalves. However scatter oysters are much more common in these materials and very likely composed a majority of the original collections. Numerous smaller and scatter oysters are present in the sample, and the disparity between numbers of larger left valves and right valves at Feature 37 (Table 1) resulted in large part from the loss of the thin and broad marginal "bills" of these oysters during their use by humans; the scatter oysters were thus displaced into the smaller size class.

This relative abundance of scatter oysters is reflected in polydorid bristleworm incidence, which is also higher. Among the larger oysters, 9 of 11 right valves and 24 of 27 left valves display the distinctive responses of oysters to the worms. Levels of infestation are moderate to high in the majority of these oysters.

Valve margins are again rather poorly preserved but stabbing notches and pearly valve lusters point toward food use with possible heating of the shells. Ligament analysis suggests that the oysters were again gathered throughout the cooler months of the year but the inference is not as strong as that in Feature 11 materials, where a larger number of adult oysters was available for inspection.

In summary, except for a relative shift in source areas the two samples are quite similar.

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