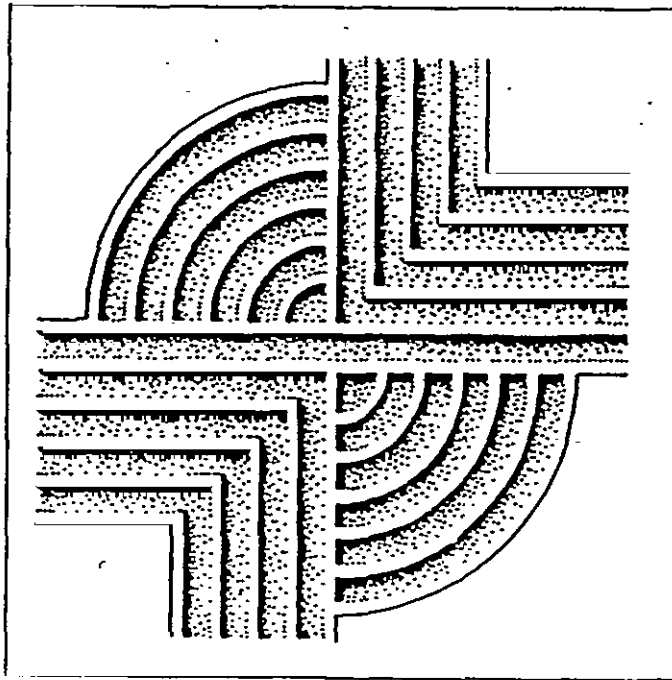


**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH129,
KIAWAH ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH
CAROLINA**



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 55

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH129,
KIAWAH ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Introduction

Kiawah Island is situated in Charleston County, south of the City of Charleston, and is bordered to north and west by the Kiawah River, to the east by the Stono River and Inlet, and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The island is separated from neighboring Folly Island to the east by the Stono Inlet, from Seabrook Island to the west by the Kiawah River, and Johns Island to the north by the Kiawah River and the associated marshes (Figure 1).

The 3,300 acre (highland) island measures about 9 miles in length and 2 miles in width. The island represents a Holocene beach ridge barrier island which, unlike many others, is prograding with a gradual seaward growth (Mathews et al. 1980:149). Prior to development the area was in maritime forest modified by fairly intensive agricultural activity (concentrated in recent times in the north central portion of the island). Elevations on the island range from sea level to 25 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The soils are typical of the area and consist of the Crevasse-Dawhoo complex (mixed drainage), the Dawhoo series (poorly drained), Kiawah series (poorly drained), Seabrook series (well drained), and Wando series (excessively drained) (Miller 1971).

Large portions of the island have been developed as a residential resort community. As a result of an intensive archaeological survey conducted by Brockington and Associates on a section of the undeveloped portion of the island called Rhett's Bluff (Poplin 1989), six of the eight identified sites archaeological sites were determined by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SC SHPO) as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the SC SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Kiawah Resort Associates (dated September 6, 1990), requires that these eligible sites be green spaced or receive data recovery excavations. In discussions with the SC SHPO, Kiawah Resort Associates determined that three sites (38CH124, 38CH125/126, and 38CH129) would require data recovery excavations. At the present time the remaining sites are being avoided by development activities (Ray Pantlik, personal communication 1990).

Chicora Foundation was requested by the developer's representative, Mr. Ray Pantlik, to prepare a budget proposal based on a scope of work previously submitted to and approved by the S.C. SHPO (dated August 23, 1990). A proposal for those investigations was submitted by Chicora on August 28, 1990 (with an addendum dated September 7, 1990) and the work was approved by the developer on September 12, 1990. The work was approved by the SC SHPO on

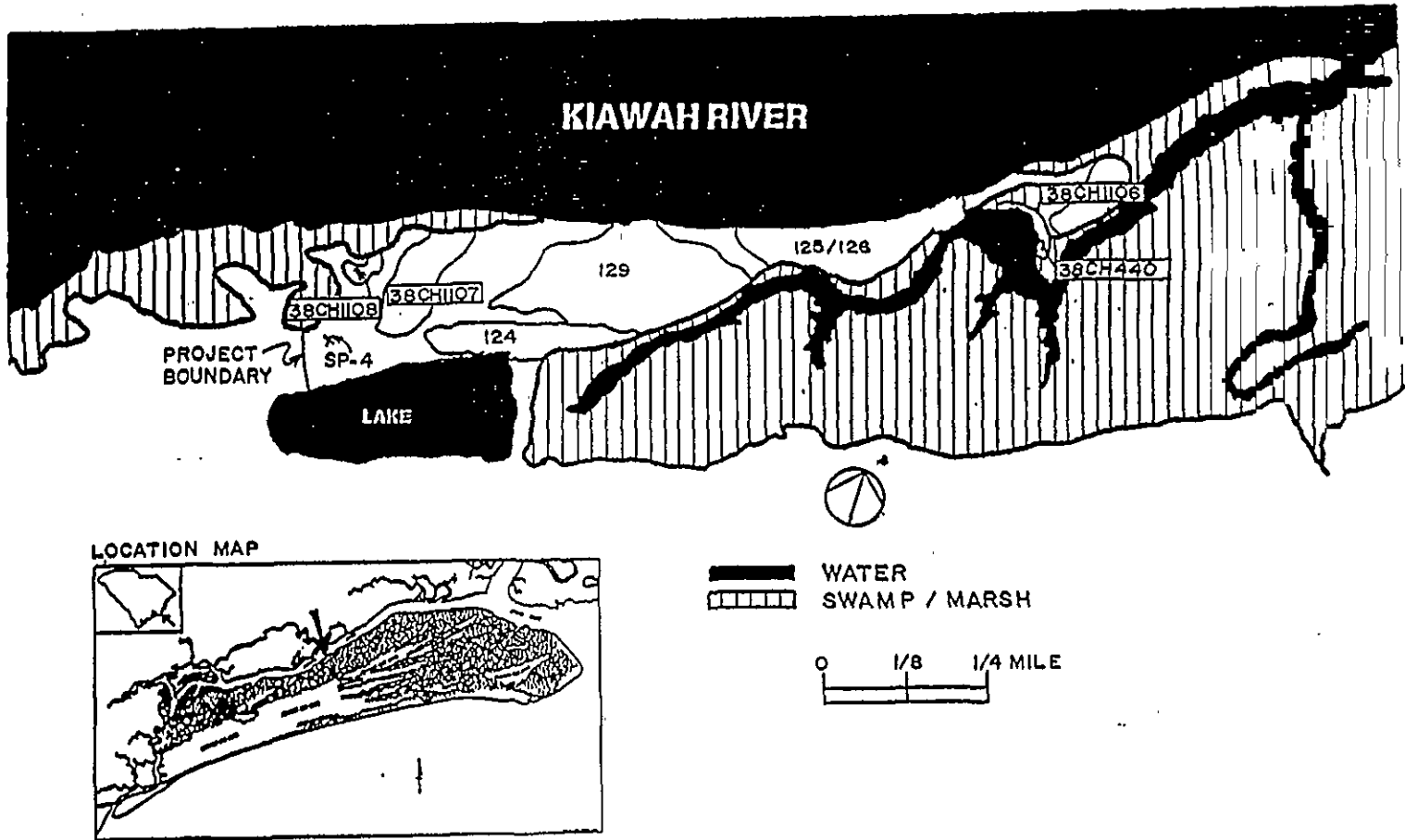


Figure 1. A portion of Kiawah Island showing the location of 38CH129. Adapted from Poplin 1989:Figure 6.

September 28, 1990 (letter from Dr. Linda Stine to Dr. Michael Trinkley). The proposal was forwarded to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for submittal to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on October 6, 1990. No comments were received from either the Army Corps or the Advisory Council. An agreement to perform the work was signed by Kiawah Resort Associates on October 18, 1990.

This management summary has been prepared immediately upon completion of the fieldwork at 38CH129 and does not contain information on artifact or subsistence analyses, or any detailed architectural evaluations. It is intended solely to provide a brief descriptive statement of the work conducted by Chicora and to allow the SC SHPO, Advisory Council and the Army Corps to verify that the proposed work has actually been accomplished. The management summary is minimally necessary for Kiawah Resort Associates to continue with the development of the land encompassing 38CH129. This construction will destroy portions of the site and, of course, created the need for archaeological mitigation activities initially.

Archaeological investigations were begun at 38CH129 by a crew of six (including the principal investigator) on November 12, 1990 and continued through January 4, 1991. A total of 1090.5 person hours were spent in the field and an additional 192 person hours were spent on laboratory analysis and field processing (with 661.5 person hours of field time and 170.5 person hours of laboratory time at 38CH129-1, and 429 person hours of field time and 21.5 person hours of laboratory time at 38CH129-2). As a result of this work 1250 square feet of site area were opened at 38CH129-1 and 1050 square feet were opened at 38CH129-2. This resulted in the excavation of 1857.5 cubic feet of soil at 38CH129-1 and 1322.5 cubic feet of soil at 38CH129-2, all screened through 1/4-inch mesh. The work at 38CH129-1 resulted in the movement of over 32,000 pounds of brick and mortar rubble, while the work at 38CH129-2 moved 13,992 pounds.

The proposed investigations at 38CH129-1 were to include the excavation of approximately 200 feet in the north and west yard areas, excavation of 5-foot trenches bisecting the structure, excavations at each corner of the structure, and excavations in different room partitions. A total of 1550 square feet of excavation were planned. Work at 38CH129-2 was to include the excavation of 1050 square feet in and around the structure. The scope of work for the project defined by Kiawah Resort Associates and accepted by the S.C. SHPO was based on the survey conducted by Brockington and Associates (Poplin 1989). This survey included test excavations at 38CH129-2, but the investigations at 38CH129-1 were limited to 29 shovel tests and seven 50 centimeter units (the latter placed largely on the periphery of the site) (Poplin 1989).

The work conducted by Chicora at 38CH129-2 meet the proposed

data recovery requirements, fully investigating the structure, architectural remains, and associated yard areas. Work at 38CH129-1 revealed a structure larger, more complex, and differently situated than originally suspected. Through consultations with the S.C. SHPO and Kiawah Resort Associates, Chicora excavated 1250 square feet, rather than the originally proposed 1550 square feet, with the bulk of these excavations being confined to the structure. A total of 250 square feet were excavated in three yard areas, revealing the probable existence of another, previously unreported, structure west of 38CH129-2. Most of these yard excavations, however, were placed initially to examine suspected architectural remains.

Previous Investigations

Site 38CH129 was originally reported by Combes (1975), based on a reconnaissance survey. Combes' investigations revealed relatively little about the site and it was described simply as evidencing "a small amount of late Indian ceramics and an historic component on the surface, probably 19th and early 20th century" (Combes 1975:A-18). Michie (1979), during test excavations at 38CH124, found considerable evidence of historic occupation and associated it with the Shoolbred occupation, although not specifically relating it with previously identified site 38CH129. Michie also identified the nearby graves of James Shoolbred and his wife, Mary Middleton Shoolbred (Michie 1979:83).

During the intensive survey of the Rhett's Bluff tract by Brockington and Associates, the site boundaries for 38CH129 became somewhat better defined (Poplin 1989:Figure 8) and two structures were identified (38CH129-1 and 38CH129-2), as well as the graves previously mentioned by Michie. This survey, however, was clearly hindered by the large quantities of hurricane debris still on the site. In addition, site 38CH129 also consisted of both dense prehistoric and historic remains, making clear boundaries more difficult to establish.

Following the intensive survey Brockington and Associates conducted more intensive testing at 38CH129-2, opening a total of 7 square meters (80 square feet) on the south wall of the structure. These excavations, in addition to revealing the southeast and southwest corners of the structure, also identified what was described as a "stoop or narrow patio adjacent to the structure" (letter report from Dr. Eric Poplin to Mr. Ray Pantlik, dated March 19, 1990). These tests became the basis for the data recovery plan at 38CH129-2.

The historical research conducted for the intensive survey yielded an 1803 map showing the location of Shoolbred's "New Settlement" in the vicinity of 38CH129. This plat indicates the existence of four structures arranged in an east-west linear pattern and Poplin (1989:39) attributed the two identified structures to this arrangement. The survey work was not able,

however, to identify the remaining two structures shown on this plat. Poplin does suggest that the structures shown on the 1803 plat are identical to those illustrated in a 1870 painting by Mary Drayton (Poplin 1989:19).

Recent historical research by Chicora Foundation at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the Charleston RMC, the Charleston Library Society, and the South Carolina Historical Society has completed the chain of title for the property. In addition, examination of the Shoolbred, Gibbes, and Middleton papers has revealed an extensive source of material on the Kiawah Island Plantation which is currently being reviewed. The initial findings, however, suggest that the original plantation house may have been constructed by Thomas Middleton in the last decade of the eighteenth century. During this period the settlement at Kiawah was shifted from what is known as the "Old Settlement" (38CH123) to the "New Settlement" (38CH129). There are clear indications that the slave settlement, however, remained at 38CH123 throughout this period (although it is likely that it went through successive phases of rebuilding or perhaps even relocation).

The "New Settlement," as discussed by Poplin (1989) is clearly shown on the 1803 plat (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, MC 1-7, Judgement Rolls 750-1) as consisting of four structures, three arranged in an east-west pattern and grouped together, while the fourth is set apart and slightly to the south. This arrangement suggests a main house with two flankers (accounting for the cluster of three structures) and a somewhat isolated structure set off from the main complex.

A letter written in the 1870s indicates that the Shoolbred house was burned during the Civil War, suggesting that Mary Drayton's painting was from memory. This is not unlikely since the 1870s were a period of nostalgia for Southerners bemoaning the "lost cause" and remembering the grandeur of the past. A careful examination of the 1870 Coastal Survey map of the area, which is based on surveys conducted between 1849 and 1865 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, MC 1, Folder 7) reveals a similar arrangement. It also indicates that there was a north-south causeway or road giving access to the property located very closely along the alignment of the existing causeway. Immediately west of this causeway, on the first high ground north of Bass Pond, there is a fifth structure shown -- the structure which has been nebulously identified in the archaeological investigations by Michie (1979).

Comparing the 1803 plat, the 1870 survey (conducted between 1849 and 1865) and the 1870 painting, there is a consistency which provides a high degree of reliability to all three. Equally important, it allows greater trust to be placed in the painting (Leland n.d.:Figure 3), allowing it to be used for comparison with the architectural and archaeological discoveries. This painting,

viewing the plantation from the Kiawah River, illustrates a total of seven buildings, three closely grouped together to form the main complex, one structure isolated on the right edge (west) of the view, one isolated on the left edge (east) of the view, one between the eastern most structure and the main complex, and a small Romanesque pavilion on the water's edge. A formal garden arrangement is seen between the main complex and the water.

The central complex consists of a two and a half story "T" plan house, with the back wings having a gable roof and two dormer windows situated on the upper floor. The central element also consists of gable roof, with the gable end looking toward the water. The gable (or north) elevation consists of a five bay facade associated with a porch. A staircase ascends to the porch from the east and west and there is an arched entryway to the lower floor or basement. The two flankers both are two stories with gable roofs oriented east-west. They appear to have a door flanked by one window on each side at the ground elevation, with three windows above. The structure at the west edge of the painting appears to be a simple two-storied structure with a gable roof and it may represent a barn or other storage facility. Other details are not currently clear. The structure at the eastern edge of the painting appears somewhat similar to the two flankers at the main complex, although it too may be one story. The structure between the main complex and the eastern most building appears to be a single story, hipped roof structure with a central second story, somewhat akin to a spire or tower.

Following the procedure established by Brockington and Associates, the main house is identified as 38CH129-1, while the second structure, identified as 38CH129-2 is attributed to the structure at the extreme left (or east) edge of the painting. The two flankers were not identified by the Brockington and Associates survey, although the current archaeological investigations have yielded evidence of the western flanker, which will be discussed as 38CH129-3. The eastern flanker is assumed to have been identical to the one found during Chicora's investigations. The structure at the right (or west) edge of the painting and identified in the area of 38CH124 will be discussed as 38CH129-4. Neither the pavilion on the water nor the fifth structure were identified by the Brockington and Associated survey and we currently have no further information regarding these aspects of the plantation.

Excavations at 38CH129-1

After 38CH129-1 had been cleared of vegetation by Kiawah Resort Associates it was apparent that the site only vaguely revealed the plan proposed by Poplin (1989:Figure 9). On-site consultation with Chicora's architectural historian, Mr. Colin Brooker, indicated that continuing with the originally proposed research design was not feasible, since it was impossible to determine the placement, orientation, or condition of the

structural remains. Consequently, several relatively intact wall sections were identified and 10 foot test units (later integrated into the grid system) were excavated to determine if any more clear information on the structure could be immediately recovered. The first week of excavations, therefore, might essentially be considered Phase 2 testing, and were conducted in order to allow a more clear direction for data recovery. Mr. Brooker was on site during the course of this work and reviewed the architectural remains on a daily basis.

Based on the excavation of six test units (two 10-foot units, two 5 by 10 foot units, and two 5-foot squares) a grid was laid in across the site at an orientation of N8°E and the various test pits were integrated into this grid and assigned unit numbers. Additional units were established using the modified Chicago 10-foot grid, with each square designated by its southeast corner, from a 0R0 point at the southwest corner of the site. Thus, the southeast corner of square 10R20 would be located north 10 feet and right (or east) 20 feet from the 0R0 point. Temporary points were established for the grid and Chicora will have these points located by Kiawah Resort Associates. Vertical control was maintained through the use of a nearby temporary benchmark (the stump of an oak tree situated at 112R6) with a mean sea level (MSL) elevation of 9.88 feet.

The excavations at 38CH129-1 were conducted using gross natural stratigraphic zones. In the vicinity of the structure Zone 1 consists of dense brick, mortar, and plaster rubble, varying in depth from 0.5 to 2.5 feet. Below this zone are the remnants of the old humic zone at the site, termed Zone 1A, which varies from 0.3 to 0.6 foot in depth. Zone 1A largely produces prehistoric material and may represent a plowzone predating the construction of the house. Below Zone 1A lays a tan to yellow sandy subsoil. Although finer stratigraphic zones were considered for use within the structure, initial efforts failed to yield significant results and the time required was considered excessive given the need to expose large areas in order to understand the architectural remains. It was possible to fairly consistently note an upper and lower level to the Zone 1 rubble. The lower level represented undisturbed wall fall, while the upper level represented post-demolition robbing and associated activities. No difference in artifact content, however, was observed.

The Zone 1 rubble decreases in depth quickly as one moves away from the structure and it is replaced by a brown humic sand, also termed Zone 1A. This zone evidences localized disturbances (including probable pre- and post-structure plowing, as well as bulldozing activities). These disturbances appear to decrease in frequency and severity as one moves further away from the main house area.

Soil from the various units was dry screened through 1/4-inch

mesh using mechanical sifters. Shell, mortar and brick rubble, marble, and slate were routinely separated out and weighed prior to being discarded in the field (samples of each, however, were collected). Units were troweled at the base of Zone 1 (or Zone 1A), photographed in b/w and color slides, and plotted.

Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials are being processed to archival standards. All original field notes, with archival copies, will be curated at a repository agreed on by Kiawah Resort Associates and the S.C. SHPO. We are currently recommending The Charleston Museum and have approached that institution for permission to curate the materials. All specimens will be evaluated for conservation needs and will be treated prior to curation.

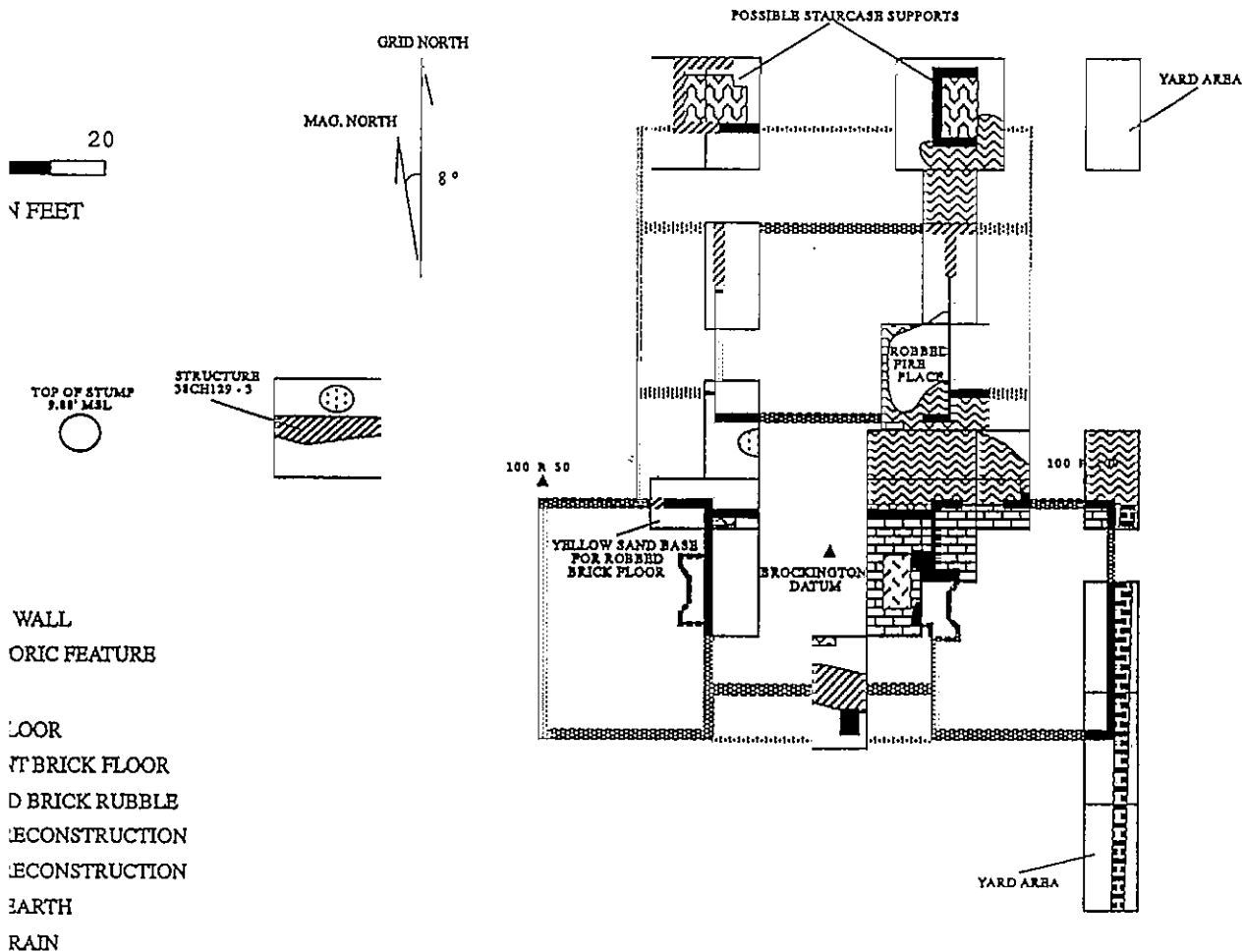
A total of 24 units (three 10-foot squares, 17 5 by 10 foot units, and four 5-foot units) were excavated by Chicora at 38CH129-1 (Figure 2). All but two of these units were placed to examine architectural remains, although several of these structural units also provide yard information. The bulk of the yard excavations (including 30L15, 60R105, and 130R105) suggest that little trash or debris was deposited around the structure. Even the excavation in the vicinity of the well (30L15) indicates a low density of material.

Excavation of 110R35, however, suggests the presence of an additional structure at the site, characterized by a robbed wall (with an orientation identical to the main house) and dense architectural remains (specifically cut nails and window glass). The function of this structure cannot be currently determined, although it is probably domestic in nature. These tenuous remains are attributed to the western flanker shown on the 1803 plat, 1870 map, and 1870 painting, and are designated 38CH129-3.

The remainder of the excavation units were placed in consultation with Mr. Brooker in order to obtain the greatest amount of information regarding the structure in the available time. There are clearly many unanswered questions regarding this structure, both on a general and on a variety of very specific architectural levels. The archaeological investigations have been able only to document the structure at the ground level, the higher elevations remain largely undocumented (excepting what information may be obtained from a detailed examination of the 1870 painting). We are able to provide a possible, if limited, reconstruction (Figure 2).

The structure may represent two building phases, with the first occurring in the very late eighteenth or very early nineteenth century and the second occurring in the late antebellum, about 1840 to 1850. While further review of the available architectural drawings and details may indicate the nature of the original structure, the late antebellum structure is clearer. The

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aeological excavations at 38CH129-1.

structure's long dimension was oriented north-south and it seems probable, based on similar architectural styles, that the "front" of the structure faced north toward the Kiawah River, with Bass Creek being toward the rear. There is strong archaeological evidence, however, that both the north and south elevations were given equal, although different, treatments.

At the ground level the structure appears to have a "T" plan with two rooms measuring about 35 by 42 feet separated by a central hall about 17 by 42 feet. Each of these rooms had a single fireplace situated on the eastern wall. The basement floors were originally paved in brick and one fireplace evidences a marl hearth. This central element strongly suggests that the original structure may have been a two and a half story "I" (i.e., through-hall plan) house facing west (with the chimneys toward the rear of the structure). If so, not only did the structure undergo considerable expansion, but it was also re-oriented to the north-south.

The wings each measure about 40 by 33 feet and may have been either one and a half or two and a half stories. The eastern wing had a fireplace on the west wall (adjoining the fireplace on the east wall of the central element) and it is probable that the west wing had a similar fireplace on its western wall. The basement floors of these wings have been leveled and are paved in brick.

There is evidence of a porch wrapping around the northwest, north, and northeast sides of the structure, extending at least 15 feet from the house and tying into the two wings. There is evidence, largely incomplete and difficult to interpret, of a staircase on the north elevation. At the south there is evidence of a narrower porch situated between the two wings, extending outward about eight feet. Although no in situ evidence of stairs were found it seems logical that they existed.

Along the east side of the house evidence of a brick drainage system was identified, as well as brick laid under the overhead porch. Presumably the same features would be found on the west side of the structure.

Architectural remains include nails, window glass, shutter hinges and hooks, door rim locks, HL hinges, and butt hinges. The nails include both wrought and cut types. This, coupled with the presence of both HL and butt hinges, adds additional weight to the theory that the house was enlarged sometime in the late antebellum period. Curiously, the domestic artifacts found (such as glass and ceramics), do not appear to pre-date about 1830. Alternatively, the mixture of eighteenth and nineteenth century hardware may reflect the salvaging of architectural material from the "Old Settlement" (38CH123), prior to the construction of the "New Settlement" at 38CH129. Such an explanation is not unreasonable given the isolation of Kiawah Island and the expense of hardware. Further, it

seems reasonable that as the "Old Settlement" was essentially "abandoned" to the exclusive use of the slaves and more utilitarian structures, the finer architectural material would be removed to the "New Settlement." This alternative explanation, of course, is testable through excavations at 38CH123, where one would expect to find an early settlement, largely divested of its architectural hardware. If this alternative explanation is correct, then it is likely that the design and construction of 38CH129-1 was intentional and occurred as a single episode.

Excavations at 38CH129-2

This site area was not as heavily obscured by vegetation as 38CH129-1 and the Brockington and Associates test excavation units were found open when we began research at the site. Although this previous work had established a metric magnetic north-south grid for the site, it was decided to establish a new grid oriented with the structure (N8°E, the same orientation used at 38CH129-1) and to use English excavation units. The original Brockington and Associates grid was tied into the current excavations

Two site datums were established at the site at 100R95 and 100R200. These points will be tied into the development plan maps. Units were established using a modified Chicago 10-foot grid, with each square designated by its southeast corner, from a 0R0 point at the southwest corner of the site. Thus, the southeast corner of square 10R20 would be located north 10 feet and right (or east) 20 feet from the 0R0 point. Vertical control was maintained through the use of a nearby temporary benchmark (a nail in the base of an oak tree on the south side of the dirt road) with a mean sea level (MSL) elevation of 10.84 feet. The Brockington and Associates datum has been converted to 13.06 feet MSL (Figure 3).

The excavations at 38CH129-2 were conducted using gross natural stratigraphic zones. In the vicinity of the structure Zone 1 consists of dense brick and mortar rubble, varying in depth from 0.5 to 1.5 feet. Some areas of the site revealed an upper and lower level within Zone 1, with the upper level representing primarily mortar debris from the robbing and cleaning of bricks, while the lower level represented undisturbed rubble from the initial demolition. The Zone 1 rubble decreases in depth quickly as one moves away from the structure and it is replaced by a brown humic sand, also termed Zone 2. This zone evidences localized disturbances (including pre-structure plowing). Below this zone are the remnants of the old humic zone at the site, termed Zone 2, which varies from 0.5 to 0.8 foot in depth. Zone 2 largely produces prehistoric material and represents a plowzone predating the construction of the structure (plowscars were observed at the base of Zone 2 and are intruded into by the structure). Below Zone 2 lays a light tan to yellow sandy subsoil.

Soil from the various units was dry screened through 1/4-inch

38CH129-2
 KIAWAH ISLAND, S.C.

BROCKINGTON DATUM
 13.06' M S L



GRID NORTH

MAG. NORTH

8°

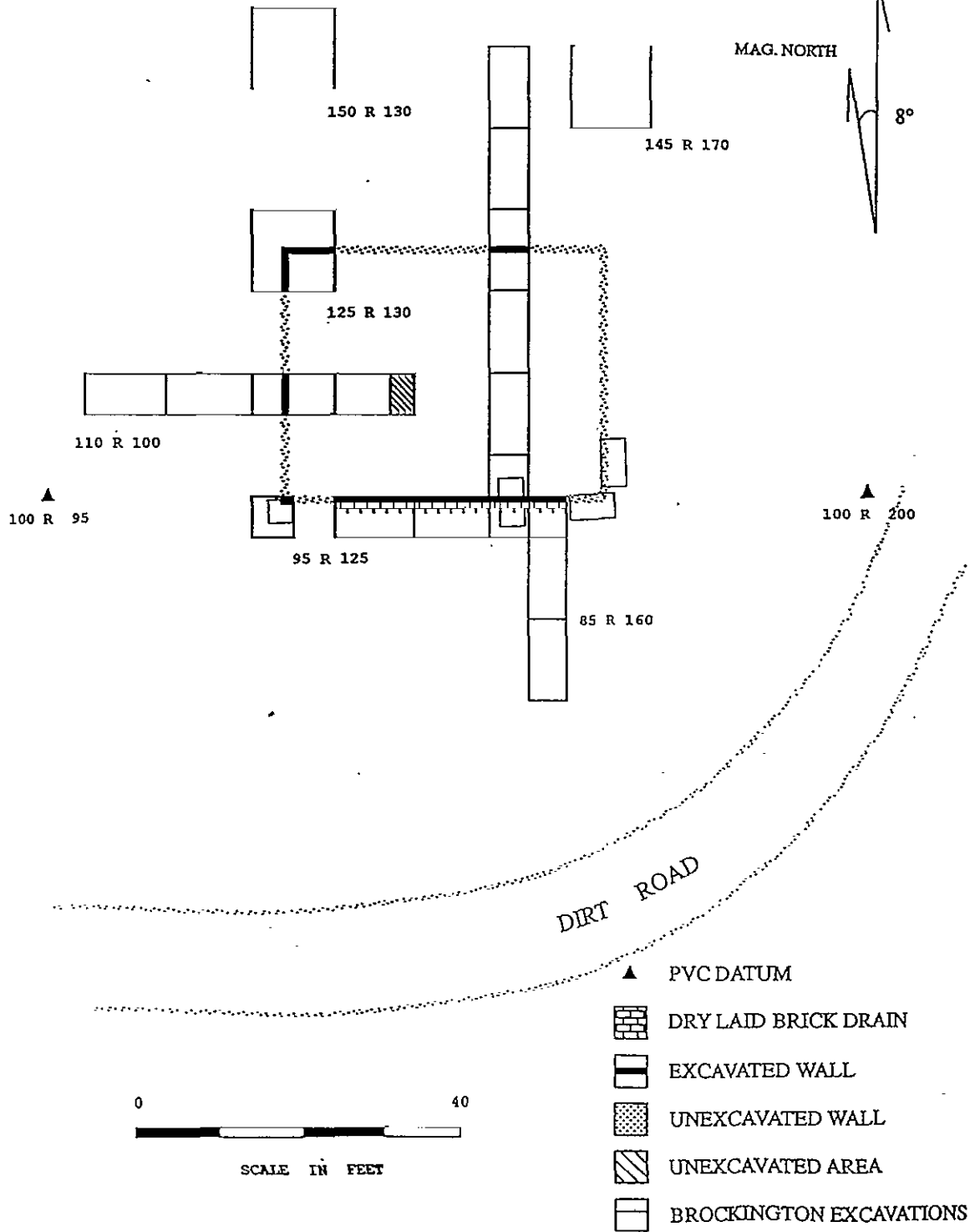


Figure 3. Archaeological excavations at 38CH129-2.

mesh using mechanical sifters. Shell, mortar, and brick rubble, were routinely separated out and weighed prior to being discarded in the field (samples of each, however, were collected). Units were troweled at the base of Zone 2, photographed in b/w and color slides, and plotted.

Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials are being processed to archival standards. All original field notes, with archival copies, will be curated at a repository agreed on by Kiawah Resort Associates and the S.C. SHPO. As for 38CH129-1, Chicora recommends The Charleston Museum and has approached that institution for permission to curate the materials. All specimens will be evaluated for conservation needs and will be treated prior to curation.

A total of 19 units (three 10-foot squares, 14 5 by 10 foot units, and two 5-foot units) were excavated by Chicora at 38CH129-2 (Figure 3). Eleven (550 square feet) of these units were placed to examine architectural remains, while an additional eight units (500 square feet) were placed to examine related yard areas.

These excavations revealed the brick foundation for a structure measuring 44 feet north-south by 32 feet east-west. No evidence for internal supports or partitioning was observed, nor was there evidence for any chimney features. The foundation, 0.7 foot in width, is capable of supporting at least a story and a half, and quite probably a two to two and a half story building. These investigations, however, found no evidence that the basement functioned as a half story and it is likely that the foundation incorporated a sill and joists for the first floor slightly above ground level. Likewise, no evidence was found which would point to a second story. Architectural hardware, excepting cut nails, is exceedingly sparse in the structure, as is window glass.

The brick "stoop or narrow patio" identified by the Brockington and Associates test excavations was found to be a dry laid brick drain, identical to that found at 38CH129-1, running along the southern wall of the structure. Such drains tend to be found in the eighteenth century, but continued into the nineteenth century as evidence of a craft tradition in building. This drain, although robbed from the northern elevation and partially robbed along the southern wall, confirms the existence of a gable roof. Occasional fragments of slate at the site suggest that 38CH129-2, like the main house, originally had a slate roof.

Artifacts, excluding architectural items, are uncommon but suggest a late antebellum date. Some indication of late nineteenth century materials (such as manganese glass) were found, usually associated with the upper level of Zone 1. These materials are attributed to the various robbing episodes rather than the use of the structure. Likewise, material remains in the yard areas are exceedingly sparse, suggesting that this structure was not

domestic. However, there appears to be no significant quantity of Activities Group artifacts (such as stable/barn hardware or tools) which would be expected at a barn or similar utilitarian structure. The artifact assemblage appears appropriate for a storehouse context.

Interpretations

These excavations have explored a relatively small fragment of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth Shoolbred "New Settlement." Identified is the main plantation house (38CH129-1) which appears to be the central structure shown in Mary Drayton's painting. While there is a strong correlation between the painting and the architectural remains uncovered during these excavations, there are numerous questions concerning the structure which cannot be answered, such as the actual arrangement of the porch and north facade, the organization of the southern facade, the internal organization and circulation of the structure, and precise dates of construction and/or renovation.

We have achieved the goals of documenting a significant portion of the main structure and have revealed evidence of very elaborate architectural detailing such as the marble floors and decorative elements. In addition, we have been able to speculate on both the evolution and devolution of the house. Two alternative explanations have been offered to account for the mixture of eighteenth and nineteenth century hardware in the structure. The relative absence of earlier ceramics (i.e., creamware and pearlware) may be explained by the refuse disposal practices of the main house. There is evidence of very limited salvaging (i.e., removal of door knobs and some brick floors) before the structure burned. Afterwards there is evidence of renewed attempts at salvage culminating in efforts simply to remove large portions of the structure, possibly to allow easier cultivation. Domestic material from the site appears to be largely high status, but fails to clearly indicate occupation prior to about 1830. The limited yard excavations have revealed relatively clean yard areas, perhaps confirming Mary Drayton's painting which shows a formal garden arrangement.

The architectural evaluation being conducted by Mr. Colin Brooker is currently on-going and it is inappropriate to offer any definitive statements. It seems clear, however, that the Shoolbred house, like others in the South Carolina low country, took a rather generic "T" floor plan and adapted it to the special needs and constraints of the particular plantation. Further analysis of the available data may lend support to the hypothesis that the house was enlarged in the nineteenth century, both changing and re-orienting its floorplan. Regardless, there is evidence that the structure, while built in a substantial fashion, was not erected by laborers with a clear view of the final product. This may suggest that the generalized plans for the mansion were followed as best as

possible by individuals not thoroughly familiar with such work, such as slaves, or that the renovation of the structure created problems which could not be easily solved.

The west flanker (38CH129-3), previously unidentified by survey work, has been found during the archaeological investigations of the yard area. Virtually nothing can be said concerning its appearance, function, or date of construction. Architectural material, including window glass, nails, and limited hardware, dominate the collection and suggest a date similar to the main structure. The eastern flanker has not been identified either by the original survey work or these excavations, although there is little reason to doubt that evidence of its existence is present (even the robbed walls of the western flanker have left unmistakable archaeological "footprints").

The western most structure shown in Mary Drayton's painting appears to be that uncovered at 38CH129-2. It represents a relatively large and massively constructed storehouse, possibly for cotton. The construction features, such as brick, nails, and limited hardware, are consistent with those identified at 38CH129-1 and 38CH129-3. The artifacts recovered from the structure also suggest use during the late antebellum.

The western most structure (38CH129-4), while not clearly identified archaeologically, is certainly located in the immediate vicinity of 38CH124. Both Michie (1979) and Poplin (1989) found historic materials in this area, although the previous work failed to identify the historical sources, or conduct sufficiently intensive testing, necessary to reveal the nature and extent of the historic component. Although these current investigations do not incorporate this structure into the research, it seems likely that 38CH129-4 represents an overseer's structure. While Michie (1979:81-82) provides very little information on the historic materials recovered, the remains appear to be of relatively middling status. In addition, they appear to span a longer time period than the main house. Brick debris recovered from the area appears to be identical to that associated with 38CH129-1 and 38CH129-2, suggesting contemporaneous construction.

No evidence of the waterfront pavilion or the east central structure shown in Mary Drayton's painting were identified during the survey by Brockington and Associates and the area of these structures was not incorporated into this study.

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