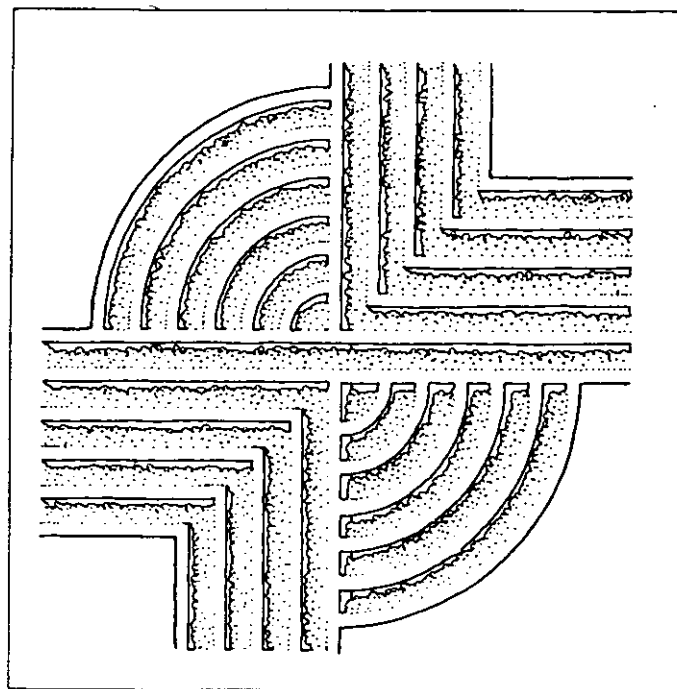


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA
RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH1107, KIAWAH ISLAND
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 149

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**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH1107, KIAWAH ISLAND,
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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Chicora Research Contribution 149

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ABSTRACT

This management summary describes the initial results of archaeological data recovery undertaken for Kiawah Resort Associates at 38CH1107 on Kiawah Island in compliance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Kiawah Resort Associates and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

38CH1107 was originally identified by Brockington and Associates as a large disturbed Middle Woodland scatter with a small historic component believe to be associated with the occupation of Shoolbred Plantation. Subsequent excavations by Chicora Foundation identified a historic component predating the construction of Shoolbred Plantation and probably associated with Stanyarne's Plantation built in the early 18th century. Excavations indicated that the site had been heavily and deeply plowed. Nonetheless, the artifacts gathered from the site will add significant information about early 18th century life on Kiawah Island.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

A research design and proposal for data recovery excavations at 38CH1107 was prepared in August, 1990 and revised July 19, 1993. The proposal was previously submitted in August of 1990 to the S.C. SHPO and the work was approved by Dr. Linda Stine on September 28, 1990.

The field investigations were scheduled for January 3, 1994 through January 8, 1994 (for a total of six field days). Dr. Michael Trinkley was the Principal Investigator for the project and Ms. Natalie Adams was the Field Director. Field Archaeologists included Mr. Ryan Boera, Ms. Liz Pinckney, and Mr. Niels Taylor.

38CH1107 was originally identified in 1989 by Brockington and Associates (Poplin 1989). The site was described as being an extensive scatter of prehistoric and historic remains measuring approximately 840 feet north-south by 600 feet east-west. Historic remains were concentrated near the northern edge of the site. While the prehistoric component was believed to be badly disturbed, intact cultural deposits were believed to possibly be present for the historic component. This component was recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the belief that the site contained "important information . . . for comparing the occupation(s) represented at 38CH129, the primary Shoolbred residential complex and the associated/ancillary occupations that would have comprised the entire social organization of an antebellum plantation. Comparisons to other sites in the region also could provide additional information concerning the lifeways of all plantation residents in the South Carolina Low Country" (Poplin 1989:46).

Site Environs

Kiawah Island is situated in Charleston County, south of the City of Charleston, and is bordered to the 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 Kiawah River, and Johns Island to the north by the Kiawah River and the associated marshes (Figure 1).

38CH1107 is situated on well drained Wando soils and is located on Rhett's Bluff overlooking the marshes of the Kiawah River (Figure 2). The historic component of 38CH1107 is located on the west edge of a small knoll at approximately 7.00 feet mean sea level (MSL). Topography drops slightly in the surrounding areas. To the east-southeast, approximately 200 feet from the site is a small wetland, about 1.2 acres in size. The marshes of the Kiawah River area located 50 to 100 feet to the north, and Bass Pond is located about 600 feet to the south.

A small area, relatively clear of trees and understory vegetation was located just east of the excavations. However, the concentration of historic artifacts was in an area with an understory of dense sawgrass and a few small pines. Trees in the area were primarily live oak and palmetto.

Historical Background

The history of Kiawah Island is thoroughly discussed in Chicora Research Series 30 (Trinkley 1993), so it is only summarized here. These discussions focus primarily on Stanyarne Plantation since 38CH1107 is



Figure 1. Location of Kiawah Island on the 1:100,000 Walterboro topographic map.

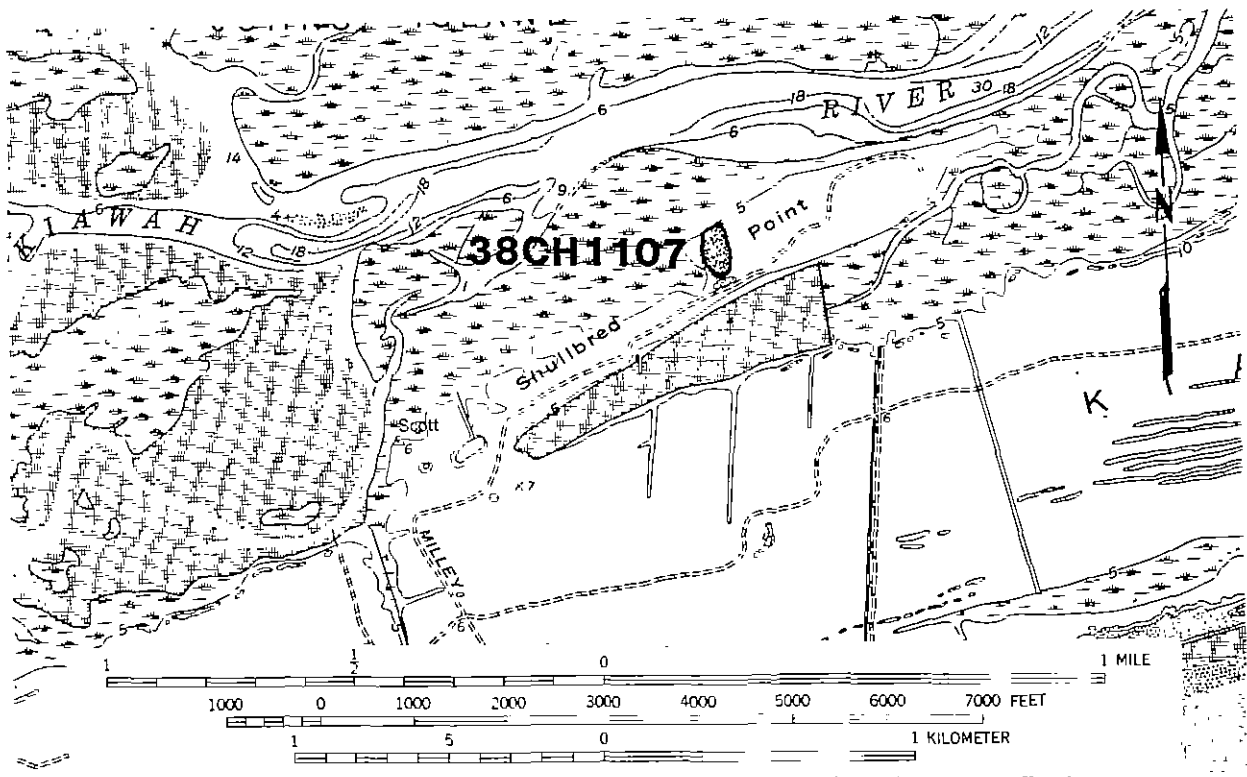


Figure 2. Location of 38CH1107 on the Kiawah Island USGS quadrangle.

associated with John Stanyarne's ownership of the island.

Kiawah Island, a plantation of 2700 acres, was granted to Captain George Raynor by the Lords Proprietors on March 29, 1699 (South Carolina Historical Society). Raynor sold half of Kiawah Island to a Captain William Davis about a year after his initial purchase, on November 1, 1701 (South Carolina Historical Society, Misc. Deeds). The other half interest or moiety he passed to his daughter in his will (Charleston County RMC DB Y, p. 182). Mary Raynor Moore moved to the Cape Fear area of North Carolina with her husband Roger in 1723. Roger Moore sold Kiawah Island to John Stanyarne in October 1717 (Charleston County RMC DB N, p. 119).

The other moiety of Kiawah, sold by Raynor to William Davis, was passed from Davis to his widow, Elizabeth. She married William Wilkins and sold the property (as executor of her late husband's estate) on July 12, 1708 to Richard Peterson, Jr. (Charleston County RMC DB N, p. 113). The moiety eventually passed from Richard Peterson to his son, John Peterson. Apparently a minor, the property was managed by Jonathan Drake, who on January 4, 1722/3 sold John Stanyarne the "whole stock of cattle also the hoges bothe tame and wild" on "Koyawave" for £300. Further, Stanyarne was to have "use of that part of the Island which is now in the posation of said John Drake in behalf of said Peterson" (South Carolina Historical Society 12/194/30).

John Peterson died in September 1727 and his property was inherited by his aunts, Elizabeth Porter (of North Carolina) and Eleanor White (late of Jamaica). They, in turn, sold their one-half of Kiawah to John Stanyarne, who had been previously leasing the island, for £600 (Charleston RMC DB N, p. 129). This united

the island under one ownership; the first time since Raynor, 33 years earlier.

It is known that Stanyarne began cattle farming on Kiawah as early as 1722/3. It also seems likely that it was during this early period when agricultural pursuits were introduced to Kiawah. There is good evidence that Stanyarne actively participated in the indigo economy. The appraisal and inventory of his estate listed a total of 296 slaves working on his plantations – six on Johns Island totalling 1974 acres, one on St. Helena with 1040 acres, and Kiawah with 2700 acres, plus his Charleston house. Agricultural implements, tools, and produce included a lot of indigo seed; seven casks; 17 indigo hooks; a wire sieve; five sets of indigo vats, press cloths, and pumps; three pair rice sieves; 15 rice mills with mortars and pestles; 300 bushels of seed rice; a "win fann for Rice"; 14 bushels old indigo seed; 29 bushels new indigo seed; 63 Indigo vats and "furniture"; and crops of rice and indigo from his Johns Island and Kiawah plantations. While not divided in the inventory, it is likely that the Johns Island plantations produced rice, while Kiawah produced indigo. Henry Laurens served as a factor for Stanyarne, shipping as much as 6000 pounds of indigo at a time to England. At the rate of 40 pounds per acre this suggests Stanyarne was planting about 150 acres in indigo, requiring perhaps 30 slaves.

John Stanyarne's estate, excluding lands, was valued at £146,246.9.2 (S.C. Currency, or approximately £20,474 sterling). In 1992 dollars (Jones 1980:10), Stanyarne's estate was worth nearly \$2.5 million. Less than 19% of South Carolina's plantations fell into this category (Coclanis 1989:86).

Other items at Johns and Kiawah islands included: walnut chairs, tables, gilt looking glasses, a clock, four hunting prints, floor cloths, window blinds, mahogany and cypress tables, tea tables, poplar and pine beadsteads, mattresses, easy and arm chairs, silver castors, candlesticks, silk umbrellas, a rum case, brass scales and weights, curtains, guns and pistols, books, pewter, earthenware, glass, kitchen furniture, iron pots and kettles, milk pans, and green handled knives and forks. Plantation implements included carpenter's tools, shoemaker's tools, an auger, staves and heads, cedar posts, an ox cart, two horse carts, five boats or canoes, iron wedges, spades, a grist mill, whip and crosscut saws, nails (20p, 10p, and 4p), window glass, cut lumber, and a "lott of old iron."

Produce and provisions on the plantations included one jar of hog lard, 36 bottles of wine, two jugs of linseed oil, 158 pounds of tallow, 456 pounds of myrtle wax, rice flour, 2649 bushels of corn, peas, 2 barrels of pitch, potatoes, and corn blades. The current rice crop was valued at £4368, while the indigo crop was valued at £6098. Stock included 31 horses, 206 heads of cattle, 16 head of oxen, 55 hogs, and 50 head of sheep. Of the 296 slaves, 97 were male, 90 were female, and 109 were children. Their total value was £90,310 or approximately 62% of the estate (Charleston County WPA Inventories, vol. 94B, pp. 436-444).

Stanyarne's will, dated August 27, 1772 and proved December 22, 1772 provided that his grand daughter, Mary Gibbes, would receive as a life estate the southwestern moiety of "my Island Called Kiawah Island, wheron a dwelling--house now stands, containing one Thousand Three hundred and fifty acres of Land" (this plantation consists of archaeological sites 38CH122 and 38CH123). The other moiety was devised to Stanyarne's grand daughter Elizabeth Vanderhorst.

The impact of the American Revolution was perhaps hardest felt in economic terms. Charleston was seized and held by the British for 2½ years, from 1780 to 1782. In addition, the removal of Royal bounties on rice, indigo, and naval stores caused considerable economic chaos with the eventual restructuring of the state's agricultural and economic base.

It is unclear exactly what activities were taking place on Kiawah, although in 1782, General Nathaniel Greene arranged for a truce to allow American officers to use Kiawah Island for rest and recuperation. Apparently the party going to Kiawah included Greene's wife, Catherine; Dr. Robert Johnson, Hospital Physician and Surgeon, Southern Department; Colonel William Washington and his wife, Jane Elliot Washington; Colonel Lewis Morris; Major Pierce; and Captain Nathaniel Pendleton, Jr. and his brother. Colonel Morris wrote his

fiancee, Ann Elliot on August 24, 1782 that they were to begin the trip to Kiawah the following day:

we shall travel with a cook and all the materials for a table, and depend upon the sea for our support (Anonymous 1939:133).

It is clear from other letters, however, that the group was well provisioned, eating duck, chicken, beef, crab, fish, prawn, and potatoes, while drinking coffee and wine (Stegeman and Stegeman 1977:98).

The group apparently stayed at the Gibbes plantation on Kiawah and Pendleton wrote Greene complaining of the lack of hospitality shown to the group by their host, Robert Gibbes (part of this inhospitable behavior was a shortage of wine) (McCaskey 1990:88).

While Robert Gibbes' daughter, Mary, had a life estate in the southern moiety, and she married Thomas Middleton on November 3, 1774, she died the following year, giving birth to her daughter, Mary. Although her husband, Thomas lived until 1779, he had no right to the plantation and played an insignificant part in Kiawah's history. It is likely that on Mary Gibbes Middleton's death, her father, Robert Gibbes (a Charleston merchant and factor, as well as a planter), assumed operation of the plantation in trust for his grand daughter, Mary, and was thus assumed to be the owner by Greene's officers.

McCaskey (1990:88) suggests that Gibbes' behavior reflected his personal sentiments and loyalties to the Crown. There may be some truth in this considering that Kiawah had seen the darker side of the Revolution. A house built on Kiawah by Arnoldus Vanderhorst II, husband of Elizabeth Raven, sometime shortly after inheritance of the northern moiety, had been burned by the British in 1780, immediately before their occupation of Charleston. That the Gibbes Plantation survived unscathed perhaps reflects the divided sentiments on Kiawah Island during the Revolution.

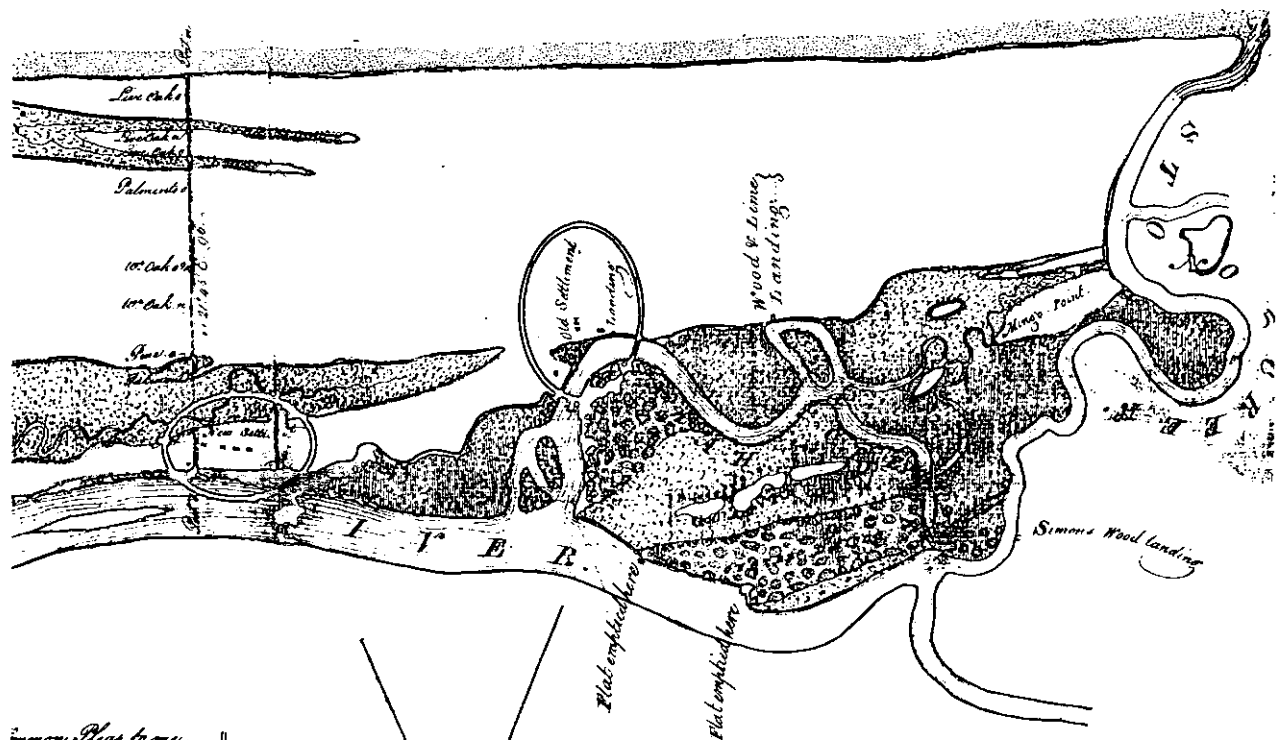
Shortly after the American Revolution, about 1797, Mary Gibbes Middleton, daughter of Thomas and Mary Middleton, married James Shoolbred, bringing with her fee simple ownership (as the third generation descendant of John Stanyarne) in administration of William Pitt. Surprisingly little else is known about the man or his activities on Kiawah Island. The Shoolbred Papers at the Charleston Library Society (Manuscript #62) deal almost entirely with Shoolbred's oversight of his father's business in Canada. After their marriage, they built a new settlement on what is now known as Rhett's Bluff while using the old settlement as a base of plantation operations.

The Shoolbreds were unhappy the Vanderhorsts because of shell gathering on that they felt were their marshes. Shoolbred claimed that the oyster beds were on his property, based on the partition of the island. Due to this dispute between Shoolbred and Vanderhorst over ownership of the oyster beds on Kiawah, a survey was made of the island. The surveyor, John Hardwicke, determined that the oyster grounds in question were not part of the original grant of the island, which was the highland only. As a result, the jury found Vanderhorst innocent of any wrongs and ordered Shoolbred to pay court costs (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Judgement Roll 750A).

The resulting plat (Figure 3) provides the first plan of the island's settlements and shows the configuration of the old Stanyarne Plantation (shown as Old Settlement), now owned by the Shoolbreds. The plat shows six structures at the "Old Settlement", with the largest of these, perhaps the main house, adjacent to a landing. As previously discussed, the old settlement is thought to represent the initial Stanyarne settlement (and later Gibbes) on Kiawah, with the main house perhaps in the vicinity of what later became the Seabrook Plantation.

The "New Settlement" is in the vicinity of 38CH1107 and shows that four structures existed at that time. These are assumed to be new buildings associated with the new plantation. Either the structure at 38CH1107 was

C = O C B A A'



Common Pleas, to me
 and Gen. Stedman
 it claims the privilege
 used to the original grant
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 it would have benefited
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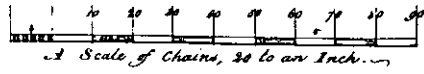
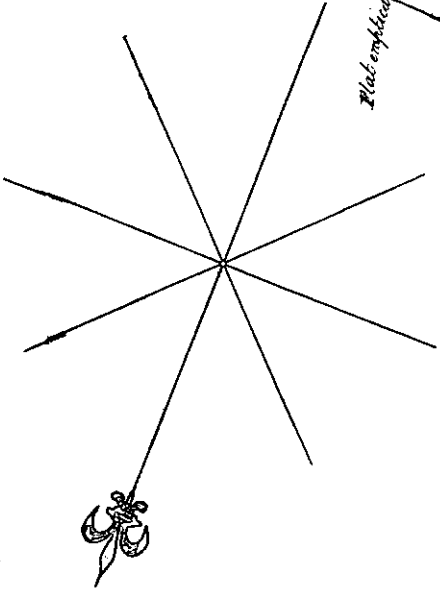


Figure 3. 1802 plat showing the Old and New Settlements.

not important enough to show on the plat or it no longer existed. Given the datable artifacts recovered, the latter is most likely. However, this idea will be refined after analysis has been performed.

Shoolbred plantation was more of a retreat or country seat than an intensively operating plantation. It is clear that Shoolbred was making changes to the property – the largest of which was the relocation of the main settlement shown on the 1802 plat of Kiawah (Figure 3). This move, however, left behind a nucleus of support structures and at least a portion of the slave settlement. The “old settlement” continued to serve as the major landing on the island, apparently used by both Shoolbred and Vanderhorst.

James Shoolbred died in 1847. His will, proved November 17, 1847, specified that the plantation would be divided into two parts (Charleston County Wills, Book K, p. 138). To John Gibbes Shoolbred (his son), in trust for Mary Drayton (James’ daughter and the widow of Charles Drayton) he devised:

the eastern part of Plantation on Kiawah Island, bounded on the East by the line which separates it from General Vanderhorst’s part of the said Island . . . on the North by the Kiawah River, on the South by the Atlantic Ocean and the west by the middle of Salt House Creek down to my carting dam, and thence by a line in continuation of the above line to the Atlantic Ocean, together with all the buildings and improvements within the said boundaries including the settlement on Wall Point (Rhett’s Bluff), also all the furniture, household goods, and silver plates at my Kiawah house, the Canoes Paul and Robuck the Sloop build by W. Bird in 1846, the mail boat, etc. and the horned cattle, sheep, Goats, swine, the utensils of husbandry and

everything of the nature of personal estate on said part of said Plantation or used or enjoyed therewith; also the following Negro slaves, to wit, Ben, and Tenny and their five children, Soloman, Pender, Harry, Lilly, and Cato, Sidy, Moses and Kate, Joe and Kit, Cattle Joe, Swine Peter, February & Suckey, Jack and Sarah, John, Cuffy, Ned Sikey and Primus . . . and from and after the decease of the said Mary Drayton . . . to her children living at the time of her decease.

To the children of his deceased daughter, Ann Burrill, named as John Ebenezer Burrill, Mary Burrill, Shoolbred Burrill, and Drayton Burrill (all living in New York), he devised:

all that part of my Plantation on Kiawah Island lying to the west of the part herein before devised in trust for my daughter Mary Drayton.

At Mary Drayton’s death in 1855, the eastern portion of Shoolbred’s plantation passed to her sons, Thomas Henry Middleton Drayton and John Drayton (Charleston County Wills, Book L 1851-1856, p. 410). In 1855 the plantation included the house, outbuildings, cattle, horses, mules, and 75 slaves. The two brothers held the plantation until January 16, 1860, when they sold it to Isaac Wilson, who mortgaged the island to them to guarantee payments (Charleston County RMC).

The property devised by Shoolbred to the children of Ann Burrill was sold in March 1854 to William Seabrook (Charleston County RMC, DB L13, p. 81, DBL13, p. 85).

Agricultural activity continued on the eastern portion of Shoolbred’s estate, although there is no evidence that any activity was taking place on that portion sold by the Burrill’s to Seabrook. Table 1 details the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses. By 1860, under the ownership of Isaac Wilson, the plantation improved acreage had gone down, although cotton production went up by 6 bales. This change was accomplished with 31 slaves, compared to the 51 owned by Mary Drayton 10 years earlier. This increase in the cash crop, however, was also accompanied by a decrease in important provision commodities such as corn, oats, peas, and butter. It appears that while Wilson was attempting to make the plantation profitable with a cash crop, he was also placing himself in the position of purchasing more provision crops on the open market.

Table 1.
Agricultural Production on the Eastern Portion of the Old Shoolbred Plantation in 1850 and 1860

	1850-Drayton	1860-Wilson
Acreage, improved	400	300
Acreage, unimproved	94	142
Cash value (\$)	10000	11000
Value of implements/ equipment (\$)	600	150
Horses		10
Asses/Mules	3	3
Milk cows	40	40
Working oxen	16	8
Other cattle		20
Sheep	30	50
Swine	40	
Value of livestock (\$)	760	2000
Value of slaughtered animals (\$)	100	200
Corn (bu.)	1100	500
Oats (bu.)	250	
Hay (tons)		15
Cotton (bales @400 lbs.)	14	20
Peas (bu.)	220	150
Sweet potatoes (bu.)	1000	1400
Wool (lbs.)	60	200
Butter (lbs.)	480	200

A dramatic demographic change, beyond a simple reduction in number, had also taken place in the slave population on the plantation. While the 1850 population included 16 males and 16 females over the age of 15, as well as 19 children, by 1860 there were only nine males compared to 16 females, with five children. This radical shift may have been the result of Wilson not only trying to trim costs by reducing the population, but may also indicate an effort to farm with less costly female slaves. Of the nine male slaves held by Wilson, a third were over the age of 40, compared to only 12% 10 years earlier.

In addition, court action was brought against Isaac Wilson in 1866 by Wallace Lawton for various unpaid mortgages and the Court of Equity directed that Wilson's property should be sold. Wilson's portion of the Shoolbred estate, described as:

that plantation or tract of land lying and being on Kiawah Island in District of Colleton and State aforesaid: measuring and containing -- Butting and Bounding Northwardly on the Atlantic Ocean, Southwardly on Kiawah River [these two boundaries were accidentally reverse in the deed], Eastwardly on Lands of Elias Vanderhorst, and Westwardly on lands of William Seabrook (Charleston County RMC, DB D15, p. 405).

was sold to James Gibbes for \$4510. Gibbes was a grandson of James and Mary Shoolbred and a cousin of Thomas Henry Middleton Drayton and John Drayton, who had originally sold the property to Wilson in 1860.

Gibbes' intent was to maintain the property within the family, and when his daughter Amelia S. Gibbes married John Haile, a marriage settlement stipulated that the property would pass from Amelia to her children. If the children failed to reach legal age, the Kiawah plantation would revert back to James Gibbes or his estate (Charleston County RMC, DB C16, p. 293). It was also during the early postbellum years that Seabrook's portion of Kiawah Island was transferred, through indeterminate means, to William Gregg.

The early 1870s saw additional property changes on Kiawah. In 1873 James Gibbes devised the eastern half of the Shoobred property, which he purchased in 1868, to his daughter, Amelia Gibbes. Rather than as an outright deed, the property was held in trust for Amelia's children (Charleston County RMC, DB H16, p. 413). William Gregg, who had acquired Seabrook's western half of the Shoobred plantation, went bankrupt in 1872 and in March 1873 the property was conveyed by the assignee of William Gregg to H.H. Hutchinson (Charleston County RMC, DB H16, p. 413).

In 1893 John and Amelia Gibbes Haile's only child, James Haile, died without issue. As a result of the marriage settlement the Haile's Kiawah property reverted back to the estate of James Gibbes and in 1900 Adele Vanderhorst purchased the property for \$3500. For the first time since John Stanyarne's ownership in the first half of the eighteenth century, Kiawah Island was united under a single ownership (Charleston County RMC, DB Y22, p. 592).

Adele Vanderhorst died in 1915, leaving her estate evenly divided between her children Arnoldus Vanderhorst V and Elias Vanderhorst (Charleston County Probate Court, Wills Book Y, p. 15). Arnoldus Vanderhorst V died December 21, 1943, six years after his elder brother, Elias. With the death of Arnoldus, it fell upon William Weston, the last surviving executor of Adele Vanderhorst, to dispose of the estate. Although a life-long friend to Adele, the greatest act of friendship may have been to continue as executor when confronted by the bickering of the family. To settle the matter and distribute the estate, Weston filed suit in Charleston County on November 1, 1944, asking "inter alia" for instructions from the Court.

While this action progressed, Weston continued to care for the island. Charlie Scott, the last Black living on the island, was paid \$100 a year to serve as caretaker. Scott lived just east of Salt House Creek as indicated by the USGS description of the location of the Scott USGS survey marker. In a 1951 interview Scott recalled Kiawah about 1915, remembering 28 Black tenant farmers on the island. Between 250 and 300 pounds of sea island cotton were produced per acre. He specified 31 structures, including one house for whites with two rooms, one four room house for whites, the "Big House" (Vanderhorst plantation main house) with nine rooms (apparently counting the pantry as a room), and a kitchen structure with two or three rooms. Also present were 20 single houses with two rooms and six double houses with four rooms for the Blacks. He also mentioned the presence of a frame church on the island, possibly the Kiawah School which closed in the early 1900s. The island dock, probably at Draytons, was 16 feet wide and 150 feet long (Interview by American Appraisal Company, ms. on file, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia).

On April 30, 1947 Judge W.H. Grumball ordered that Weston was empowered to sell the estate of Adele Vanderhorst. On December 5, 1950 Weston found a buyer in C.C. Royal of Royal Lumber Company in 1950 (Charleston County Probate Court, Book I, p. 331).

In 1974 the heirs of C.C. Royal sold Kiawah Island to Coastal Shores, Inc., a subsidiary of Kuwait Investment Corporation for over \$17 million (*News and Courier*, October 30, 1979).

EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH1107

Research Goals

In 1989, Brockington and Associates surveyed all of Rhett's Bluff to more clearly identify and assess the sites present. The survey report by Poplin (1989) touched on some basic research questions that the site could address (primarily comparative in nature). Therefore, the data recovery research concentrated on four areas:

- The temporal period of site occupation;
- The types of subsistence remains (ethnobotanical, faunal, and shellfish) present at the site and their contribution to plantation diet;
- How the remains at 38CH1107 compare to other low status contexts of the same time period excavated both on Kiawah Island and elsewhere in South Carolina; and
- Structural remains at the site;

Field Methods

The first phase of work consisted of auger testing the entire site at 20 foot intervals, although a 50 foot interval was originally proposed. During the auger testing, field density maps were compiled and served as a guide for the placement of excavation units. Integrated into this phase of the research was metal detecting of the historic component with the goal of identifying structural remains.

The second phase of the work consisted of a block excavation in the concentration identified during auger testing. Chicora Foundation proposed to excavate 400 square feet. A total of 200 square feet were excavated, consisting of one 10 by 10 foot unit and two 5 by 5 foot units. Although consisting of only half of what was originally proposed, auger testing at the site and subsequent metal detecting, revealed that the site core was contained within a 20 by 20 foot area. Given this small size as well as evidence of deep plowing (or hoeing), we felt that additional units would not significantly add to our understanding of the site.

The grid at 38CH1107 was oriented at N118°W, in alignment with the boundary stakes (still present) planted by Brockington and Associates. Elevations were tied into a Southeastern Survey marker. The grid was then tied into a lot marker dividing lots 51 and 52. This provided vertical and horizontal control.

Units were designated by test pit numbers and tied into auger tests grid points. These units were taken out as one zone. This zone consisted of a brown sandy loam which was almost gummy due to moisture. Plowscars were evident at the base of excavations indicating that the site was disturbed to a depth of up to 1.2 feet. Plow zone depth varied from 0.9 to 1.2 feet.

Brick and shell was also weighed and discarded in the field and all fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh. Units were plotted and photographed (in black and white negative and color slide film) at the base of excavation units, as well as appropriate profiles.

Features were plotted and photographed and the fill was screened through either ¼-inch or ½-inch mesh and samples were taken for water flotation and permanent curation. Flotation samples (typically 5 gallons in size) were collected from areas which exhibited a high potential for the recovery of ethnobotanical remains.

A total of 146.5 person hours were devoted to the field work. Two hundred square feet (or 225 cubic feet) of soil was moved producing 2 lbs. of shell and 10 lbs. of brick.

Findings

Although analysis on the artifacts is not yet complete, some general statements can be made regarding the site. The artifacts are not related to the occupation of the Shoolbred Plantation (38CH129) as posited by Poplin (1989). Shoolbred Plantation was constructed in the last quarter of the 18th century and the artifacts recovered from 38CH1107 appear to date to the early to mid-18th century. The site probably represents a small slave house associated with cattle tending activities during the island's ownership by John Stanyarne.

In addition to the historic artifacts, a number of Middle Woodland through Mississippian Period ceramics were found. Some of the Mississippian Period ceramics consisted of a sloppy complicated stamped design suggesting that they may date to the Protohistoric Period.

All of the excavated units were placed contiguously in the area of auger test 59 and 69 (Figure 4). In the 200 foot area excavated at 38CH1107, only one feature was identified (Figure 5). It was recognized at the

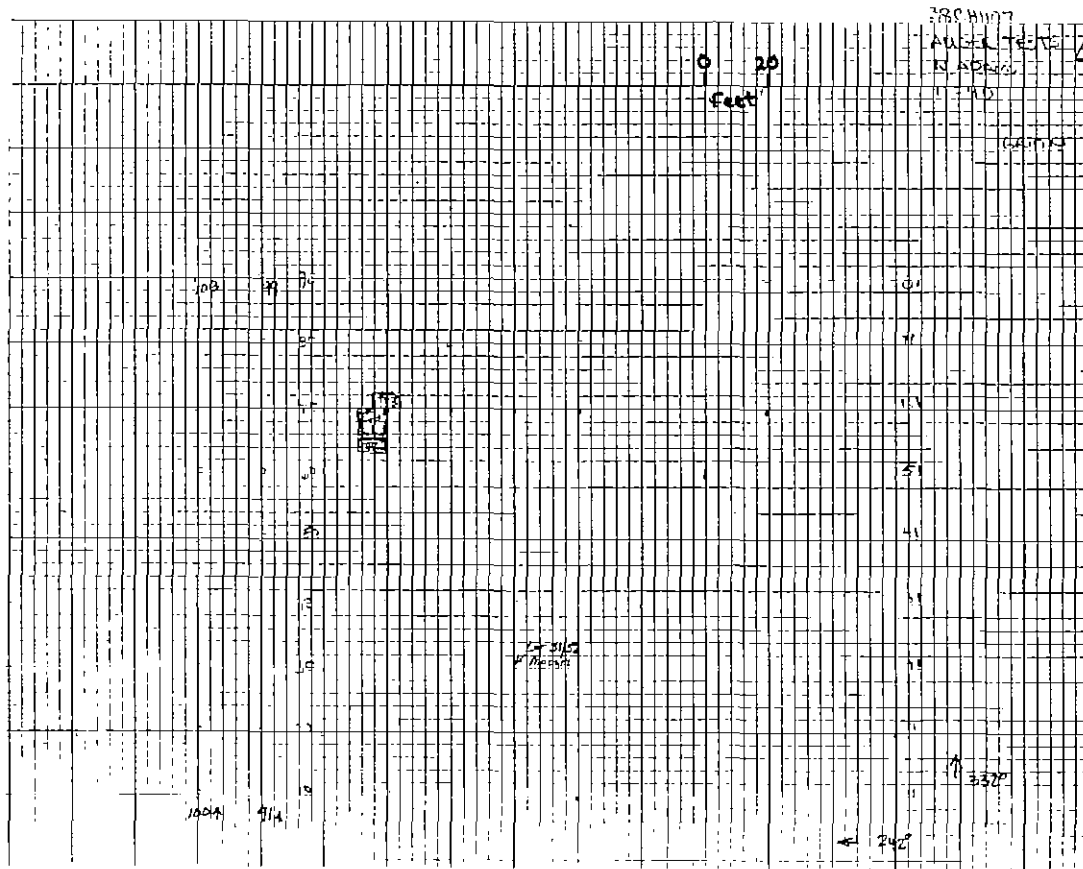


Figure 4. Location of auger tests and excavation units at 38CH1107.

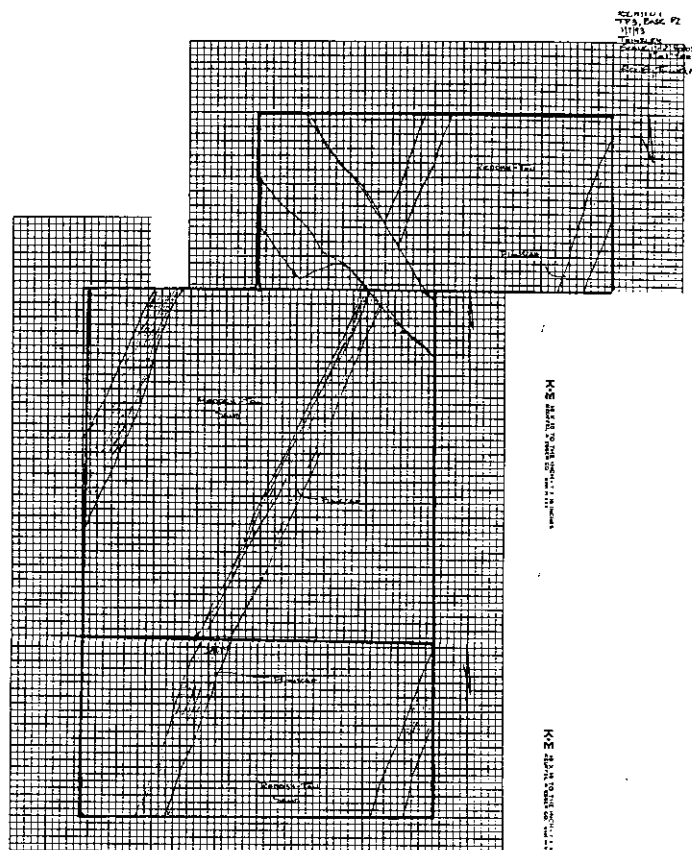


Figure 5. Excavations at 38CH1107.

base of the plow zone and contained very black fill with relatively distinct edges. Upon excavation, the feature was found to be shallow and the fill consistent throughout. The base of the feature is irregular, suggesting that it represents a very deep hoeing for some type of crop. The act of hoeing, rather than plowing, would yield flat bottom and irregular levels. In addition to this feature, three plowscars spaced about six feet apart, were identified.

Summary

The excavations at 38CH1107 revealed a badly disturbed early to mid-18th century locus of Stanyarne Plantation. The date and status of the remains suggest that this was an isolated structure associated with cattle tending activities on the island while the island was under the ownership of John Stanyarne. In addition, analysis of the Native American remains will determine if 38CH1107 was occupied during the Protohistoric period.

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