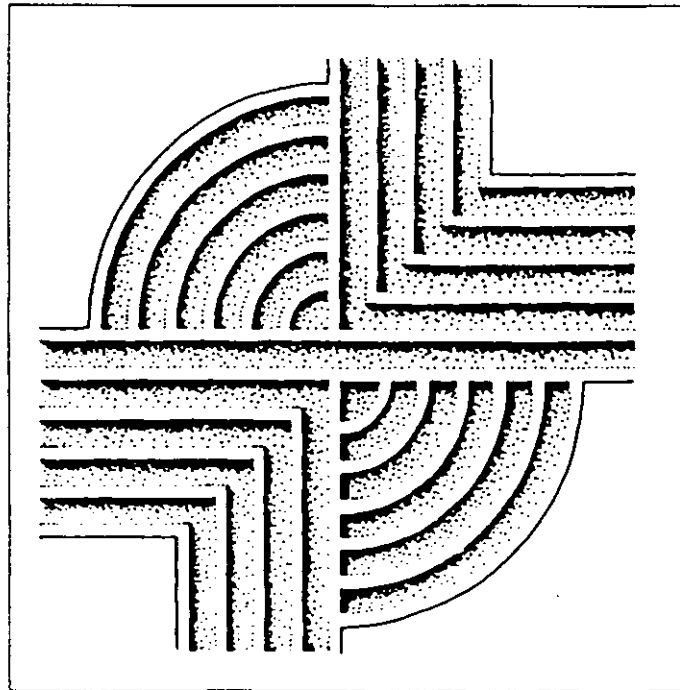


**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DATA RECOVERY AT 38CH1644,
85-93 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S.C.**



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 250

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DATA RECOVERY AT 38CH1644,
85-93 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S.C.**

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ABSTRACT

This report provides preliminary data on excavations at 38CH1644, the archaeological site identified to cover the south side of Broad Street between Meeting and King streets in downtown Charleston, South Carolina. The investigations were conducted by Chicora Foundation from early December 1997 through late February 1998 in fulfillment of a Memorandum of Agreement between the General Services Administration, the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Historic Charleston Foundation, and Charleston Courthouse Associates (whose principal is Mr. Thomas Moore of Moore Development Corporation).

This site was initially recorded and assessed by Chicora's survey of the project area in August 1996. The excavation of four backhoe cuts in different site areas revealed intact stratigraphy varying from 2.5 to 4 feet in depth as well as a broad range of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts. Preliminary historical research revealed a long and complex history for the block, although in general it appeared that the status of the block peaked in the mid to late eighteenth century, after which time many of the lots were held by absentee owners and rented out to middling status individuals during the first half of the nineteenth century. Rear yards during this period were, of course, almost exclusively occupied by African-American slaves. In the postbellum and continuing into the early twentieth century the block appeared to be in transition, with increasing numbers of buildings rented, often to businesses. Rear lots, however, continued to be rented to the city's black population.

The examined archaeological sites were found to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register and were found to be endangered by planned expansion of the federal courthouse. The

although the work covered only 85 - 93 Broad and did not incorporate the lay-down yard associated with the construction. In the middle of the investigations the plan was modified to include additional investigations at 93 Broad, as additional portions of that building were demolished. Toward the end of the investigations the project was again modified to include monitoring of construction excavation, resulting in the recovery of additional features not initially included in the data recovery plan.

Investigations at 38CH1644 included the formal, hand excavation of 50 square feet in the rear of 85 Broad, 150 square feet in the rear of 87 Broad and an additional 50 square feet under the main portion of 87 Broad, 300 square feet in the rear of 89 Broad, and 475 square feet under the different segments of 93 Broad. In addition, monitoring resulted in the excavation of features in several of these areas, providing additional data on both 85 Broad and 91 Broad.

As a result of these investigations 17 features were identified and explored, including three intact cisterns (one each associated with 89, 91, and 93 Broad), and five wells (one each at 85, 87, 89, 91, and 93 Broad). The excavations moved 3,176.8 cubic feet of soil, almost all being waterscreened for the recovery of small artifacts. Over a ton and a half of artifacts were recovered, including 48 cubic feet of faunal remains. These remains include very large quantities of early eighteenth century ceramics, as well as later wares, spanning the period from at least 1710 through perhaps as late as 1920. Also present from waterlogged proveniences are leather, paper, and wood remains. Many proveniences produced numerous brass objects, such as thimbles and pens. Four slave tags were recovered from different proveniences at the site. These materials have been accepted for curation at The Charleston Museum

Number 1998.003.

The investigations at 85-93 Broad Street are anticipated to provide considerable insight into intra-lot variation. With the quantity of excavation available for three of the five lots (supplemented with recovered features) it will be possible to examine intra-lot differences in status as reflected in the artifact assemblages. This provides a unique opportunity to examine a variety of research findings from other Charleston projects. The recovery of large quantities of faunal remains offers an exceptional opportunity to explore changing subsistence patterns from the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries at lots in close proximity with one another to gauge individual differences. Furthermore, the excavations on several lots, including 87 and 93 Broad found evidence of very early eighteenth century architectural remains, predating those extant today. These assemblages will help to explore the lives of Charleston's earliest citizens, for which there is relatively little information.

In addition, the archaeological investigations will significantly supplement the architectural record. In particular, the extensive research at 93 Broad will help us understand the building sequences on this lot, providing information on the original buildings and indicating that of the different building segments, it is likely that Segment 3, demolished during this work, was the only portion dating to the eighteenth century. At 87 Broad excavations have provided an otherwise unavailable glimpse of the structure predating the double building at 85-87 Broad.

This has been one of the few opportunities in Charleston to examine so broad an area in such detail and we anticipate that the final report, while not dramatically altering our understanding of Charleston's citizens, will provide a vast amount of detail and perhaps help to bring to life some of the otherwise dry history.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

The efforts to expand the federal courthouse in Charleston have a long history, although the historic preservation efforts began in June and July 1996 with historical research and a field survey (Trinkley and Hacker 1996a). This study focused on the entire project footprint, including both the proposed construction area and also the associated lay-down yard.

The construction footprint is that area which will be disturbed or actually destroyed by the physical construction of the proposed courthouse annex. Based on initial plans, this included the rear portions of 85-93 Broad Street and involved the demolition of a number of both historic and non-historic structures. In contrast, the lay-down yard is the area where staging would take place and materials associated with the construction activity would be stored. This was to involve the rear of 95 and 98 Broad Street and all of 101 Broad Street. As a result, the entire block from Meeting Street west to King Street was involved in this initial study.

At the conclusion of construction the footprint area would be under or immediately adjacent to the new courthouse annex, while the lay-down yard would become vacant. Both areas, however, were involved in this initial survey since the construction itself could not proceed but for the use of the lay-down yard. It was also realized that the activities in the lay-down yard, including the demolition of both historic and non-historic structures, the exposure of the open ground to the public with the potential for privy looting, and the potential for damage through long-term construction use, had the potential to cause unrecoverable damage to any archaeological resources which might be present.

Although the courthouse annex was being funded, and built, by private investors, the work

was being done to General Services Administration specifications for the expressed purpose of leasing the resulting space to the federal judiciary. As a result, the work fell under the purview of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The lead federal agency throughout has been the General Services Administration.

The archaeological survey involved both preliminary historical research as well as field investigations (see Trinkley and Hacker 1996a). The historic research focused on an overview of the block, although more detailed title searches were prepared for 89, 93, and 97 Broad. The research was sufficient to identify plats of the project area, helping to pin-point potentially significant architectural and yard features.

In addition, the research helped construct a "feel" for the occupants of the block. In general, the research found that the mid-eighteenth century occupants were of a fairly high socio-economic status and were most often owners of the property. By the turn of the nineteenth century there was, or had been, a major rebuilding effort. Many of the early buildings were likely replaced by newer structures. There was an increase in the number of properties held as investments and rented out. The occupants included a mix of professionals and middling status individuals. Renters included students, clerks, and widows. The rear of the lots, however, were consistently occupied by Charleston's African-Americans, largely slaves.

By the time of the Civil War this was clearly a neighborhood in transition, forming a buffer between the commercial zone concentrated to the north and the residential lots to the south. There is evidence of mixed commercial use, although increasingly the structures had absentee owners. After the Civil War the neighborhood takes on a distinctly middle class flavor, although the rear lots continue to be dominated by African-Americans. The historical overview suggests that

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the block "hit bottom" in the period just before the Second World War, with some portions never truly recovering. Two of the original buildings were demolished for what would eventually become the Piggly Wiggly building (at 101 Broad Street) and another was allowed to lapse into disuse (the result being essentially demolition through neglect).

There was nothing in the historic record that suggested extensive destruction in the project area. Even the Piggly Wiggly was probably a fairly gentle demolition, given the time period and construction techniques. It was even possible to document that the original structure had a raised wooden floor, which was replaced by a poured concrete slab as a result of a rodent infestation.

The field investigations involved the excavation of four backhoe cuts, with samples of the fill being waterscreened to recover artifacts. Although the location of the units was controlled by both physical and legal access, throughout the study area the work found well preserved, intact stratigraphy at least 3 feet in depth. Artifacts were plentiful and spanned the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Again, there was no evidence of any extensive, or aggressive, demolition efforts. Although demolition and rebuilding are hallmarks of the urban setting, they only added layers to the blocks stratigraphy, helping to document the various construction episodes.

As a result of this work, the survey recommended the site (consisting of the project area, stretching from 85 to 101 Broad, essentially between Meeting and King streets) to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Although the survey work was conducted in 1996, it was not until mid-1997 that the report was submitted by Charleston Courthouse Associates to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SC SHPO) and the Regional Historic Preservation Officer at the General Services Administration (GSA).

The site was found eligible for the National Register and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was prepared and approved by

the involved parties, including the Charleston Courthouse Associates, the GSA, the SC SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the City of Charleston, and the Historic Charleston Foundation in July and August 1997.

The Development of the Project

The data recovery plan specified in the survey report was approved by the MOA parties without comment. This plan included both the construction footprint area and the lay-down yard (Trinkley and Hacker 1996a:91-98). This was consistent with a letter from Mr. Thomas Moore in which he specified that:

the Construction Lay Down Area (#101 Broad Street - abandoned Piggly Wiggly building) is an integral part of the Building project site and will be included in the data recovery plan (letter from Mr. Thomas Moore to Ms. Nancy Brock, SC SHPO, dated July 19, 1997).

Prior to implementation, however, this plan was modified at the request of Charleston Courthouse Associates *not to include the lay-down area because of the cost involved*. As a result, the investigations focused solely on the construction footprint, leaving unresolved data recovery efforts at the portion of the site under the lay-down yard. An agreement between Chicora and Charleston Courthouse Associates was signed on April 21, 1997.

In an effort to ensure the long-term preservation of the lay-down yard area, there were numerous verbal discussions with all of the parties involved, outlining the importance of the site, the SC SHPO's insistence that this area be incorporated in the data recovery plan, and the requirements for successful preservation. These conversations were followed-up by letters. For example, one specified:

it is essential that the Piggly Wiggly construction staging area be protected from looters and

also from construction related damage. The easiest way to achieve this is to ensure that the concrete pad the store is one is left intact, essentially sealing the site. This will prevent privy looters from sneaking in (or going in after the project is over) and will also prevent equipment bogging down and possibly damaging site areas during wet weather.

If for some reason a portion of the concrete needs to be removed, or if some of the staging area doesn't have a concrete pad for protection, it needs to be protected by a very thick layer of crush run — sufficient to prevent damage from equipment or looters (they generally don't want to dig through more than 6-inches) (letter from Michael Trinkley to Mr. John A. Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis, dated September 18, 1997, with copies to Mr. Thomas Moore and Mr. Will Evans, AIA).

This was followed by another letter when we became aware that there were plans to install drainage, and other utilities in the lay-down yard, after the completion of the construction:

an issue was raised that I wanted to once again go over with you. He [Mr. John Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis] noted that you and your civil engineer were spearheading technical review with the City on the proposed parking lot at 101 Broad (the old Piggly Wiggly store). As you recall, this is *a very sensitive archaeological area*. Moreover, the SHPO concurrence in our data recovery plan is contingent on archaeological excavations at this location *prior to any ground*

disturbing activities.

In other words, any plans to install drainage, electrical lights, or other activities on 101 Broad will require immediate archaeological excavations in that area (letter from Michael Trinkley to Mr. Thomas Moore, dated November 10, 1997, with copy to Mr. John Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis).

Throughout construction the lay-down yard was monitored, with at least three episodes of damage caused by demolition recorded and documented. The first was observed January 6, 1998 when a 31 by 19 foot area was damaged to a depth of perhaps 1.5 feet (letter from Michael Trinkley to Mr. Thomas Moore, dated January 6, 1998 with copies to Mr. John Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis, and Dr. Carter Hudgins, Historic Charleston Foundation). The second was on January 19, 1998 when an area about 5 by 10 feet in the southwest corner of the lot was damaged, again to about 1.5 feet. This letter commented:

It is important to remind everyone that both the SHPO and, I believe, GSA, have been adamant that this portion of the site receive data recovery investigations and that until these studies are conducted, *the site must be protected*. We have now had two incidents, both of which have impacted significant site areas. I believe that this again underscores how essential it is that you push the City to enter into an agreement for data recovery, or that the Courthouse project itself assume that responsibility. I am concerned that additional damage may occur to the site, especially absent any clear understanding of who will be responsible for what (letter from Michael Trinkley to Mr. Thomas Moore, dated January 19,

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1998 with copies to Mr. John Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis, and Dr. Carter Hudgins, Historic Charleston Foundation).

This was prophetic, since additional damage was again identified on January 21:

I have this morning discovered two additional penetrations of the concrete slab protecting the Piggly Wiggly site. Since the slab has not been completely cleared of debris, there may, in fact, be more. Based on my current observations, I suspect there are. This now brings the known penetrations up to four, accounting for over 6% of the total lay-down area. . . . It is increasingly clear that the protection of this site during construction may not be possible. Consequently, I recommend immediate data recovery excavations (letter from Michael Trinkley to Mr. Thomas Moore, dated January 21, 1998 with copies to Mr. John Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis, and Dr. Carter Hudgins, Historic Charleston Foundation).

While each time the damage was "repaired" by in-filling with clean brick rubble there never was any preventative action taken to prevent further problems.

A data recovery plan (dated January 5, 1998) specifically developed for the lay-down yard was submitted to Charleston Courthouse Associates, the City of Charleston, GSA, and the SC SHPO on January 27, 1998. This plan was approved by the SC SHPO on February 9, 1998 (letter from Ms. Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SC SHPO to Ms. Audrey L. Entorf, GSA). As of this date, however, there has been no resolution of who will be responsible for the data recovery or how the site will be protected. Given the information outlined by this management summary, it becomes

even more critical to ensure the preservation of this portion of the site.

Originally, the rear two segments of 93 Broad (identified as Segments 4 and 5) were to be demolished, exposing the under house areas to archaeological research. When the hand demolition of Segment 5 was complete, there was concern that the removal of Segment 4 might cause the failure of other portions of the building, so work was stopped. During much of the field investigations this issue was being investigated. Finally the decision was made that Segments 2, 3 and 4 would have to be removed, leaving intact only the portion fronting Broad Street.

Although this work caused considerable controversy in the local community (see, for example, *Charleston Post and Courier*,) it did offer the potential for additional archaeological investigations. An addendum to the initial data recovery agreement was entered into by Chicora and Charleston Courthouse Associates on January 26, 1998, specifying that further research would be conducted under Segments 2, 3, and 4 prior to any ground disturbing activities.

While the demolition of additional portions of 93 Broad provided the opportunity for more archaeological study, there was a serious concern that the demolition process not damage the ground surface that was to be studied. While the demolition of Segment 5 was by hand, the remainder of the building was contracted for mechanical demolition by the City of Charleston (while an odd scenario, Charleston Courthouse Associates owned only Segments 4 and 5; the remainder of the building was owned by the City).

We cautioned the parties involved that mechanical demolition was likely far too aggressive to guarantee the preservation of the archaeological remains. In a letter to Mr. Thomas Moore, I explained:

I again stress the need for exceptionally careful demolition in order to preserve the remains under the structure. We have found that behind 85-87 Broad,

where mechanical demolition took place, we have lost perhaps 1.5 feet of site, with yet another foot being thoroughly mixed and virtually useless. This has left us with only about 1.5 feet of intact archaeological deposits at this very important site — all because of the use of heavy equipment on the site during demolition. In contrast, where the rear portion of 93 Broad was removed by hand [Segment 5], we lost virtually none of the archaeological deposits — they were beautifully preserved. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that demolition be conducted carefully. While you may tire of my concerns on this matter, these archaeological deposits cannot be replaced once they have been destroyed.

My suggestion here is that some barrier be placed on the ground under the house, prior to demolition. A good choice might be orange safety fence. Then, when the debris are being removed, any evidence of the fence would serve as a warning that the bucket [of the tracked backhoe] had penetrated too deeply. Even this, however, is not fool-proof and it is very important that everyone understand the need for care and precision. I understand that the last foot or so of debris will be removed from under the house by hand — this is absolutely essential since there is really no way for a tracked backhoe to remove all of the debris without also destroying archaeological remains. I also strongly recommend that someone with authority constantly oversee this work, in order to

stop the debris removal if the orange safety fence is penetrated (letter from Michael Trinkley to Mr. Thomas Moore, dated January 16, 1998, with copies to Dr. Carter Hudgins, Historic Charleston Foundation and Mr. John Flannagan, McDevitt Street Bovis).

A similar letter was also sent to the Mr. Daniel Molony, Property Coordinator with the City of Charleston, who forwarded my concerns to Will Evans. Mr. Evans, an architect, had been retained by the City to coordinate the demolition.

The demolition itself was conducted without any significant impact on the archaeological remains, although no barrier was used and the contractor never completely cleaned the building interiors. This left about 1.5 to 2 feet of demolition rubble which we were forced to remove prior to reaching the original ground level under the buildings. This resulted in our reducing by about half the amount of work we anticipated conducting within the buildings. We also found that in addition to the extensive overburden, there had been some mixing of deposits, probably as a result of demolition impact.

Toward the end of the project we were contacted by both Charleston Courthouse Associates and Historic Charleston Foundation, asking if we would monitor for late discoveries during the construction excavations. We indicated that we would, although that left unresolved the issue of what would happen to any features identified which warranted additional investigation. Eventually it was decided that Charleston Courthouse Associates would amend their agreement, allocating additional funds to the recovery of significant items identified during the monitoring. This new agreement, which dated February 11, 1998, covered the investigation of a well and privy at 83 Broad, cisterns at 89, 91, and 93 Broad, a dry well at 93 Broad, and a well at 91 Broad.

By the conclusion of the field investigations 47 calendar days had been spent at

the site and 2,371 person hours had been devoted to the field investigations. Since the end of the project the site area has been spot checked on two occasions, with no additional damage identified to the lay-down yard. These spot checks did, however, notice that there had been additional removal of ground at the rear of 89 and 91 Broad, resulting in the complete loss of entranceways to the basement areas.

Research Strategy

The research at the Broad Street lots was largely directed by the previous urban research conducted by The Charleston Museum. Zierden and Calhoun (1984:99-113) have outlined a series of eight research questions for urban archaeology in Charleston. These include site function, status variability, urban subsistence strategy, site formation, urban slavery, free blacks, spatial patterning and the exploration of the rural-urban dichotomy.

The topic of *site function* involves the exploration of dual function sites — structures which served as retail businesses on their first floor with residences above. The identification of such sites in the archaeological record has been troubling, since often retail activities involves the lateral transfer of goods that is difficult to see in the archaeological record. Typically the retail function of dual function sites is visible only under very special circumstances, such as fire or discard during property transfers. As work progressed on these sites, Zierden developed an artifact pattern for the sites, but has noted that they may be more accurately identified through the examination of specific artifact types, rather than through proportions of artifact groups.

We anticipated that this would be a very minor research topic since the preliminary historic research suggested that retail trades were uncommon in the project block. One of the few documented retail stores was a bookstore.

Status variability has attracted considerable archaeological attention and in Charleston the research has focused on the delineation of socioeconomic status, using the documentary

record as a control. Status, of course, can be reflected in a variety of ways — in the way buildings on lots are organized, in the material items the individual possessed and discarded, and in the diet of the individual, to name but a few. Zierden and Calhoun have proposed a three tiered socio-political ladder. At the top rung are the aristocracy — wealthy planters and merchants — who dominated Charleston society, politics, and the economic affairs of the colony. They note that in the nineteenth century the wholesale merchant class declined in importance and social standing, likely as the result of the lingering distrust brought on by the American Revolution toward the merchant class as well as an inward preoccupation. On the middle rung were Charleston's primarily white middle class of retail merchants and artisans. At the lowest rung were the manual laborers, both skilled and unskilled. Although the overwhelming majority of this class consisted of African American slaves, there was an underclass of poor whites and even "free persons of color."

Zierden and her colleagues note that these different groups lived in different parts of Charleston. It is noted that while it is almost impossible to equate specific site assemblages with specific site residents, status can be recognized in the archaeological record when documentary sources are used as controls (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:101). Status indicators have also been found in the diet, clothing, and personal items. They recommend that Charleston "provides an excellent data base for examining [social stratification], using the documentary evidence as a control" (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:102).

In the project area we anticipated this to be a significant research topic, especially since several contemporaneous and spatially contiguous dwellings were to be investigated. The documentary evidence reveals that while at least one structure (93 Broad) was largely owner occupied, others (such as 89 Broad) were largely owned as investment property and rented to middling status individuals.

The issue of *urban subsistence strategy* offers the potential for the study of cultural

conservatism, adaptation to the local environment, ethnicity, and social variability. Faunal studies have found a potentially strong dichotomy between rural and urban food sources, with the urban setting precluding the use of many wild species, and focusing attention on beef (with surprising little attention on pork and caprines).

Zierden and Calhoun (1984:103) recommend that the Charleston urban sites be examined for information on urban marketing and processing procedures (such as butchering practices and meat distribution systems). They also note that "an archaeological examination of historic subsistence strategies can make a significant contribution to an examination of the cultural processes affecting the development of Charleston," and urge studies explore rear lot areas — where trash such as food bones are most likely to be recovered — as well as explore specialized features, such as privies.

This was anticipated to also be a major research goal of the project, not only because we anticipated the occupants to reflect a range of social status, but also because the work was to focus on rear lot areas.

Questions concerning *site formation process* explore the cultural and natural processes responsible for the formation of the archaeological record. Not only does this research explore the impact of "disturbances" in the archaeological record, including the large amounts of rubble and building debris incorporated into sites as the result of the numerous fires and frequent rebuilding, but it also examines the nature of "made land" in Charleston.

Although it is crucial to understand how individual sites were created in order to understand and interpret the site, we did not anticipate that this would be a major research goal in the current study primarily because the project area appeared to exhibit relatively little "disturbance". Not only did the historical research reveal that fires were uncommon, with the buildings standing for very long periods of time, but the survey seemed to suggest almost "pancake-

like" stratigraphy. Taken together, we expected that the sites would not evidence the extremely complex stratigraphy that Zierden has frequently encountered in Charleston.

The issue of *urban slavery* has been the focus of much research in Charleston (see Zierden and Calhoun 1984:104 and Rosengarten et al. 1987:47-71). The dichotomy between rural and urban slavery has been noted, as has the potential to see significant differences in the lives of African-Americans who lived in slave houses behind their masters' houses and those who "lived out." Zierden and Calhoun suggest that urban slaves in general will reveal a different archaeological pattern than their rural brothers and sisters: "the material assemblage of urban slave sites is expected to show more variability in all areas of material culture" although the artifact categories most sensitive to social status will be "those containing more personal, highly curated objects, rather than those items used in the more mundane affairs of daily life" (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:106). While not explicitly discussed by Zierden and Calhoun, a consistent problem with slave assemblages in urban settings is the degree of mixing with their masters, which precludes definitive statements on an assemblage basis.

While we anticipated finding considerable evidence of black slavery in the Broad Street research, we also recognized that we would face this same problem — attempting to distinguish the refuse of the slave from the refuse of his or her master. So, while this was recognized as a research goal, we were also cautious in our belief that Broad Street would make any major contribution.

The topic of "*free persons of color*" has also been extensively documented by Zierden. We know that Charleston in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was noted for the relatively large number of free blacks and these individuals lived on the fringe of society, occupying a precarious position in white society. Zierden and Calhoun note that throughout much of Charleston's history the aristocracy was based on color, not wealth, and racial unity allowed artisan, merchant, and planter to join together in "one great interest" (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:106).

The exploration of free blacks is approached by comparing them to groups of similar status (middling whites) as well as groups of similar ethnicity (urban slaves). As with the study of urban slavery, the largest single problem is isolating appropriate sites and assembles (see for example, Trinkley and Hacker 1996b:167-170). Our documentary research on 85-93 Broad failed to indicate the presence of free blacks (although free blacks were found on the western half of the block, in the area of the set-down yard excluded from this research. As a result, this topic was not anticipated to play a significant role in the current research.

Primarily through the examination of newspaper advertisements and other documentary sources, Zierden and Calhoun (1984:109) trace the development of *Charleston's spatial patterning*. They find that the concentration of merchants, and some craftsmen, resulted in the development of a commercial core focused on the waterfront, located between Queen and Water streets and on three major east-west thoroughfares — Broad, Tradd, and Elliott streets. The increasing value of land and buildings resulted in the increased multiple use of buildings and an interchangeable character. This lead to the previously discussed tendency for dual function sites, combining business and domestic activities. By the antebellum period they observe an increasing tendency for residential and business districts to become differentiated. Wealthy individuals clustered in the area south of Broad. Although the commercial core remained focused on the waterfront, King Street rapidly gained in importance and the growth of the town shifted from an east-west to north-south orientation.

They also note that other factors affecting the archaeological record — and our interpretation of that record — include multiple land use by different families, rental and subletting of properties, and ownership of large blocks by wealthy merchants.

We anticipated that our research on 85-93 Broad would involve this topic, since the historic evidence suggests that this was a fringe or buffer area between the commercial districts to the north and the residential enclave to the south. In

addition, we found much renting taking place in the project area, suggestive of a neighborhood at different times dominated by middling status individuals.

The final research area originally proposed involves the *contrast among the urban and rural upper class*. In particular, Zierden and Calhoun observe that the "planter's townhouse . . . is a study in 18th and 19th century conspicuous consumption" (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:112). But this research question focuses not only on the comparison of the townhouse with the plantation main house, but also on the contrasts in adaption between the city and plantation environments. These may include differences in marketing practices, the availability of municipal services, the use of space for refuse disposal, and (as previously discussed) the need for combining commercial and residential activities.

This was anticipated to be a secondary topic, since at least one lot — 93 Broad — did evidence a wealthy owner and something approaching a townhouse layout. Nevertheless, we also saw significant differences between this plan and that documented so well by Zierden and her colleagues at other sites in Charleston. We expected that the difference would be one of scale, but felt that additional archaeological documentation might help address the anomalies.

Through time all of these topics have been refined, re-defined, and explored. Much of the recent urban archaeology in Charleston (see, for example, Zierden 1996) has fallen under the broad research heading of landscape archaeology, which has served to subsume many other topics (such as diet and site formation).¹

¹ We use the term landscape to include the geophysical setting of the urban dwelling and also its surrounding built environment. For additional discussions of "landscape" definitions, see Stine and Stine 1993:5-6 and Zierden 1993:1. Winberry (1993) provides a thorough discussion of the interplay between geographical definitions of landscape and those typically used in archaeology. He notes that although geographers have used different approaches to the study of landscapes, they generally have used Carl Sauer's classic

Frequently our view of the urban landscape is clouded by limited archaeology — it is difficult to transform the research from a few units into an understanding of the "works of man that are inscribed into the earth's surface." There is little argument that people used the landscape in a planned and orderly manner. As Kryder-Reid observes of the owners, "these privately produced visions depict not only how they wish to be seen, but how they see themselves" (Kryder-Reid 1994:144). The question is whether this intent can be identified in the confines of a 5-foot square or the single plat produced over a 200 year period.

We hoped that our exploration of much broader, contiguous areas might assist in the understanding of the urban landscape. In particular, we also felt that it might be worth comparing landscape evidence at a lot such as 93 Broad, where the owner's status and wealth might have directed the landscape in a far different direction than at other nearby lots where middling status renters may have had very different visions and expectations.

Zierden and her colleagues have typically divided the analysis of the material assemblage from Charleston sites into three broad temporal periods — 1710-1750, 1750-1820, and 1820-1880. The earliest period documents Charleston's period as a frontier settlement and emerging port. The second may be called the "golden period," when Charleston was a leading port and center of exceptional planter wealth. The final corresponds to Charleston's economic stagnation and decline. Zierden also notes that these social, political, and historical episodes can be directly related to:

changes in ceramic and glass technology. The early period is that of relatively scarce and expensive materials culture; the second corresponds to the rise of the British pottery industry and the development of refined

earthenwares, and the third to a decline in new ceramics types and the ascendance of mass-produced glassware (Zierden 1996:12).

These periods are adopted for use in this study with little modification.

We have chosen to expand the research into the twentieth century, although the period from 1880 through about 1930 defies a simple explanatory term. Fraser (1989) in his history of Charleston encompasses the period under his rubric, "An Old Southern City," with individual chapters on reform, the beginning of a new era, sin, the New Deal, and finally, World War II. At a national level Leone and Silberman (1995) call the period from 1865 through 1917, "The Making of a Mass Culture," while authors such as Wheeler and Becker (1994) and Grier (1988) suggest that this was the period in which the middle class began their rise. Clearly all of these contain the same thread, although the individual clothes are woven slightly differently. Perhaps the period from about 1880 through at least 1930 may be viewed as the rise of modern Charleston. It was during this period that the city takes much of the form and substance we see today. The myth of gentility and refinement was honed, and to some degree Charleston's pluralistic culture was homogenized.

Public Education Initiatives

Although the research at Broad Street focused on the excavation and recovery of materials threatened by the proposed undertaking, a secondary component of the project involved public education. The combination of scheduling and extensive rains made it impractical to incorporate school tours. We did, however, design and install two small exhibits, using the store front display windows at 91 Broad Street.

The first display was installed in December 1997 and focused on the actual excavations. A brief historical overview was provided. It explained why the excavations were being conducted, as well as how the work was performed. The exhibit also focused on the different kinds of artifacts being recovered. Accompanying the display was a one

definition: "those works of man that are inscribed into the earth's surface and give to it characteristic expression" (Sauer 1931:622).

sheet flyer that provided additional information.

This exhibit was replaced at the end of the excavations, in February 1998, with a second display that explained what would be happening now that the excavations were complete. Since we would no longer be on-site we opted not to use actual artifacts, but instead substituted a number of color photographs. A special focus of the display was how archaeologists would ensure the preservation/conservation of the artifacts. Again, a two page flyer was developed especially for this new exhibit.

We estimate that the first exhibit was viewed by about 500 people. Since this estimate does not include weekends, the number likely exceeds this by perhaps 50%. We do not have a good idea of the numbers stopping at the second display, although with the warming weather and increase in tourist traffic through Charleston it is likely that the number is much greater than the first display.

The excavations were also highlighted in the Chicora newsletter, as well as receiving attention in the Charleston *Post and Courier* on two separate occasions (most recently in Robert Behre's article of April 27, 1998).

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

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85 Broad Street

Most sources pick up the history of 85 Broad in 1795, when the standing double tenement was constructed by Josiah Smith, Jr., after purchasing the lot from Dr. David Ramsay (see, for example, Poston 1997:171 and Stockton n.d.: 133). There is, however, considerable history on this before 1795.

85 Broad Street is part of what is known as lot 108 of the Grand Model, with lot 104 directly to the west. H.A.M. Smith contends, based on a 1725 document, that lot 108 was not granted by the Proprietors (Smith 1988:46). On the other hand, the S.C. Department of Archives and History Charleston Town Lot Book, reveals that lot 108 (along with lots 109,110, 111, 112, and 140, known as Schincking Square) were all laid out to Bernard Schincking (frequently spelled Schenckings; S.C. Department of Archives and History Charleston Town Lot Book, 1678-1698; see also the Index to Book of Charles Town Lots 1679, S.C. Department of Archives and History). These same Town Lot Books also reveal that lot 104 was bordered to the east (Lot 108) by the lot of Mr. Pawley — contradicting the other records of the same series.

When the Salley's warrants¹ for lands are examined, we find that Schincking received warrants for four town lots (including numbers 90 and 70), the square which came to be known as Schincking Square, and two larger tracts on the

¹ While it is beyond the scope of this overview to review the warrant-plat-grant system used in Proprietary Carolina (see Ackerman 1977), with the loss of early plats and grants, the warrants are "the most complete single guide to early land settlement" remaining (Salley and Olsberg 1973:xiii). They are not, however, without problems. Not only do they typically fail to provide much detail, but often warrants were never translated into land ownership, or the warrants may pass into another's name.

edge of town (Salley and Olsberg 1973:206, 360, 372-373, 416). Moreover, a warrant was laid out to Anthony Borow for land between Schincking and Searles (Salley and Olsberg 1973:568), perhaps explaining the reference to Borow's land.

Baldwin (1969:np) reveals that Barnard Schenckings arrived in Charleston from Barbados at least by 1691 and was variously referred to as a captain and merchant. He was appointed the sheriff of Berkeley County in 1671, and also served as a Justice of the Peace and Trustee for Granting Land. Lesser (1995:170) indicates that Schenckings was a commissioner at least by 1688 and that he died in 1692, with his son, Bernard Schenckings, Jr., dying in 1695 (Lesser 1995:380). In contrast, Borow appears to be an invisible man, not appearing in either Baldwin or Lesser.

An entirely different view is presented by Bastian, who suggests that lot 108 was in the hands of Mathurin Guerin by 1731 (Bastian 1987:3-5). She suggests that the Broad Street frontage was the location of various dry goods shops operated under the names of John and William Guerin, Logan and Guerin, and Logan, Guerin and Vanderhorst between 1756 and 1767 (Bastian 1987:3-13; see also Calhoun et al. 1982:206, 208, 210).

In fact, in 1731 Mathurin Guerin sold a tract of land to John Laurens for £1,300 that was described as:

all that piece or parcell of his Town Lotts in Charles Town containing one hundred feet in front on a broad Street that goes from the white point to the presbiteran [sic] Meeting and in depth Two hundred & thirty five feet Butting and Bounding to the north One hundred & Thirty Two feet on the Market Place and one

hundred & three on a part of the s^d Mathurin Guerin to the west one hundred feet bounding Part on Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens and Part on land belonging to the Frence Church of Charles Town and to the South on Part of the s^d Mathurin Guerins Said Lotts (Charleston County RMC DB I, page 273).

This tract included not only 85-87 Broad, but also some of the additional land to the east now under the Post Office. Perhaps Guerin obtained the lot from Pawley, as implied by boundary description for the adjacent tract to the west (Lot 104). Thirty-seven years later, the factor Henry Laurens would describe Frances Stone, daughter of Mathurin Guerin, as descending from "very honest good Parents" (Rogers et al. 1978:70).

John Laurens was the father of Henry Laurens, and grandfather of Martha Laurens, who married David Ramsay in 1787 (Shaffer 1991:77). Henry Laurens inherited the bulk of his father's estate in 1747, which must have included the Broad Street property (Charleston County WPA Wills, vol. 5, page 665). With Henry Laurens death in 1793 his will specified that the, "lot of land corner of Broad opposite to the west front of the State House" was to be held in trust for his daughter, "Martha Ramsay during her Life, and from after her decease, in Trust for her husband during his life . . . then to the use of such child or children as my said daughter shall leave living" (Charleston County WPA Wills, vol. 24, page 1152). Although in trust, the will contained a provision that the property could also be sold, if necessary.

In 1795 a portion of this property was sold by Ramsay and his wife to Josiah Smith for £1,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB M6, page 300-301). At the time it is described as being situated on the south side of Broad Street, "measuring and containing in front from the eastward to the westward on the said street fifty four feet and in

depth . . . one hundred and forty feet."² To the east the tract was bordered by additional Ramsay lands, to the south by lands of Thomas Waring, and to the west by Paul Smiser (also spelled Smizer). Martha Ramsay renounced her dower rights to the property at the same time (B1AE 017 1792 00241, S.C. Department of Archives and History).

During his early years in Charleston Ramsay was seeking to make his fortune and appears to have only rented property. He spent much of the Revolution imprisoned by the British in St. Augustine, not returning to Charleston until July 1783 at which time he purchased a house on the north side of Broad (92 Broad, see Poston 1997:172) after his marriage to his second wife, Frances Witherspoon (Shaffer 1991:60-61).

With his third marriage into the wealthy Laurens family, Ramsay's financial concerns were resolved, at least temporarily, and he began a period of land acquisition (Shaffer 1991:173). A review of the Charleston land records reveals that he was involved in no less than sixteen transactions in either Charleston or Columbia between 1784 and 1795. None of them however involved the study tract, further confirming that he had acquired it through his marriage to Martha Laurens.

By about 1795 Ramsay's fortunes had once again turned. Shaffer observes that:

as early 1784 he mortgaged the King Street property for \$4271, and twelve years later he mortgaged his home for \$16,363. By 1797 he was indebted to his brother-in-law Henry Laurens, Jr. for \$97,204 (Shaffer 1991:248).

By 1798 Ramsay was forced to invoke the insolvent debtor's act and while he was able to at least partially restore his credit, and certainly continued

² Ramsay had sold to Smith what would become 85 and 87 Broad Street, accounting for the frontage of 54 feet. Today this frontage is surveyed as 53.95 feet.

LOT SPECIFIC HISTORIES

to live as one of Charleston's earliest aristocrats, he would never again be considered wealthy.

Several of his letters reveal that much of his property, probably including the lot at 85 Broad Street, was owned as an investment — for its rental income. He comments to Jedidiah Morse about the fire of 1796, which consumed over 250 houses in Charleston:

I thank God that I escaped with my dwelling house which was very much exposed and once on fire. I have lost houses that rented for upwards of three hundred a year (Brunhouse 1965:143).

The current structure at 85 Broad, however, was built during Josiah Smith's ownership, sometime between 1795 (when the lot was purchased) and 1797 (when Josiah Smith deeded the completed structure to his sons). The house which predated this is unknown and regrettably the extensive renovations of the standing building in 1977 were conducted without any archaeological study. This resulted in the basement being excavated through the remains of earlier building episodes.

Josiah Smith, Jr. was the son of a Congregationalist or Presbyterian minister, the only native Carolinian who had written on theological subjects before the Revolution (Kaminer 1926:75). Josiah established himself as a merchant in Charleston at least by 1762, conducting business with Edward Darrell (a brother-in-law) and George Smith (his grandfather). That same year he was part owner with William Dandridge (a painter, glazier, and merchant), George Smith (his first cousin), Thomas Smith, and William Manning of the Bermuda-built sloop, *Carolina*, of Charleston (Hamer et al. 1970:365). Even before that, in 1759, he advertised the publication of two of his father's sermons, suggesting that he owned some sort of mercantile business (Cohen 1953:174).

He imported eight cargoes of African-American slaves into Charleston under his own name, two cargoes with George Smith, and one with Edward Darrell. After the Revolution he

organized a new mercantile firm with Darrell, his cousin George Smith, and Daniel DeSaussure, operating under the name Smiths, DeSaussure & Darrell. It became one of the most prominent, and prosperous, of all Carolina houses. By about 1783 Smith had built his residence at 7 Meeting Street, living there until his death in 1826 (Bailey and Cooper 1981; Poston 1997:252-253).

His purchase of Ramsay's property, however, may be far more than indicative of his wealth. Smith was a leading patriot, lending the state over £100,000 and brokering additional loans (Audited Accounts for Revolutionary Services, File Numbers 7140-7142, S.C. Department of Archives and History). As a result, he was arrested by the British after the fall of Charleston in 1780 and exiled to St. Augustine — along with David Ramsay. In fact, they were both lodged in the same "mess" while in Florida (Shaffer 1991:157). When released from prison he traveled to Philadelphia with his wife, five children, and four servants (Webber 1933:82). Although it is impossible to prove with the remaining historical records, it is likely that Smith purchased Ramsay's property at a time when Ramsay was in considerable financial distress, aiding a fellow patriot.

Smith's structures at 85-87 Broad were "finished . . . inside and out with considerable taste and attention to detail" (Stockton n.d.: 133). Built of Charleston gray brick laid up in Flemish bond, the building had a passageway extending through a central corridor into the rear yard. Behind the building was a double kitchen serving the main houses.

On September 2, 1797 Josiah Smith deeded 85 Broad to his son, Samuel Smith, in trust for his other son, William Stevens Smith, describing it as that:

moiety or half part of a lot of land situate on the south side of Broad . . . containing in front on said street fifty four feet (Charleston County RMC, DB U6, page 20).

In his will, dated August 10, 1798 and proved³ May 5, 1826, Josiah Smith direct that his estate be divided among his three sons and three daughters.⁴ It also noted that he had already given:

to my two Sons Samuel and William the two Lots and brick buildings thereon erected by me on the South side of Broad Street, and which are more particularly expressed in my deeds of Conveyance to each of them bearing the date the second day of September 1797 (Charleston County WB 37A, page 17).

He directed that the value of the land and tenements be deducted from their share of the inheritance.

William Stevens Smith was a wealthy attorney, although he had been admitted to the bar for only four years when he was granted the 85 Broad Street lot. By 1830, however, he apparently owned twenty-one slaves. Since Bailey (1984:532-533) fails to mention any plantation holdings, it is likely that all of these were urban slaves, held on the Broad Street property.

As perhaps another indication of the small and tightly knit Charleston elite, William Smith married Juliet Lee Waring, daughter of Thomas Waring, who owned property just south of the Smith lots. Among his many political offices he was a commissioner responsible for purchasing a lot to enlarge the Charleston arsenal — just to the east of his own property on Broad Street (Bailey 1984:532).

The wealth and political power of the Smith family, however, did not also offer much protection. In 1813 James Fisher brought a

³ This is the act of witnesses confirming that the will is valid and represents that of the decedent. It was at this time that the executors would be appointed.

⁴ A codicil dated January 7, 1812 indicates that daughter Elizabeth had died.

complaint to the Court of Common Pleas against Samuel Smith, claiming a debt of £409.12 sterling and damages of £7 sterling. The court agreed and ordered that 85 Broad, apparently still held by Samuel in trust for William, be auctioned. The property was sold by N.G. Clearly, Sheriff, to Josiah Smith for \$450 (Charleston County RMC, DB H8, page 289).

No deed can be found transferring the property a second time from Josiah to either of his sons, so it must have remained in his position, to be distributed as part of his estate in 1826. Nevertheless, it appears that the property was maintained in the Smith family.

In 1834 a release of interest under a marriage settlement was signed by William S. Smith, Jr. (son of William S. Smith and grandson of Josiah Smith, Jr.). The property was conveyed for "love and affection" to his sisters, Juliette [Juliet] Ann, Dorothy Amelia, Angerania Bassett, Sophia Mary, Josephine Aurelia, and "Miss Marion" [Hess Marion Waring] (Charleston County RMC, DB T10, page 104). Also in 1834 James E. Smith, Josiah H. Smith, and Thomas W. Smith, sons of William S. Smith (and grandsons of Josiah Smith, Jr.) conveyed their rights and interests in the "house and lot of land situated on the South side of Broad Street, near Meeting" to their sisters (Charleston County RMC, DB T10, page 104), again for "natural love and affection."

Although information about females in the patriarchal Charleston society is difficult to obtain, it appears that the male members of the William S. Smith family were ensuring that their sisters would have unencumbered ownership of 85 Broad. There is no mention of the property in William Stevens Smith's will (dated June 25, 1824 and proved May 16, 1845, Charleston County WB 43, page 878). For whatever reason, it appears that the house was primarily used by Juliette [Juliet] Ann Smith, who is found in a number of city directories during the period from about 1840 through at least 1861, renting rooms and offering "private boarding." She also rented a portion of the house to the Rev. Thomas Magruder, the editor of the *Southern Christian Herald*. The only such paper by

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that title listed by Moore (1988:210) was a weekly Presbyterian newspaper begun in Columbia in 1834 which moved to Cheraw in 1836. It ceased publication in 1838 and Moore does not mention any Magruder being associated with its editing or publishing. The only other information immediately forthcoming concerning Juliette Ann Smith is that in 1839 she purchased a slave cook, named Dolly, from Robert Allen of Charleston (Charleston Bills of Sale, Vol. 5W, page 4, South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

The 1850 federal census reports that J.A. Smith, 43 years old, was residing with three other females — A.D. Smith (38 years old), A.B. Smith (36 years old), and S.M. Smith (34 years old). The value of her real estate was estimated to be \$10,000 — one of the largest sums reported in the census for the study tract (1850 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 4, p. 143). By 1860 Julia Smith was reported as 55 years old (a slight discrepancy from the earlier census) and was apparently taking boarders. Also at her house were H.D. Lepeens, his wife, five children, and a nurse (1860 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 2, p. 232).

The Smith sisters maintained ownership of 85 Broad until December 1873, when they sold the "easternmost moiety or ½ of all that Lot [on the] South side of Broad" for \$21,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB U17 #1, page 137). This represents a rather substantial sum, well above the \$5500 valuation placed on the eastern half of the tenement for tax purposes before the Civil War in 1856 (Charleston County RMC, City of Charleston Ward Books).

The purchaser was George A. Trenholm, described by historian Frederic Jaher as being of "undistinguished ancestry," although one of Charleston's wealthiest merchants in the antebellum (Boaz 1996:12; Fraser 1989:221). By the time of the Civil War Trenholm was a major partner in the firm of John Fraser and Company, which made extraordinary profits from blockade

running (Fraser 1989:262).⁵ These profits, however, were largely lost at the end of the Civil War when his personal and corporate property were seized by the United States in payment of the import duties owed on the materials brought into the Confederacy by his company's blockade runners. Trenholm himself was imprisoned for four months before finally being able to re-establish himself as a Charleston businessman, largely in the phosphate industry. The Broad Street property, almost certainly, was an investment since his residence was at 13 Rutledge (1877-1878 City of Charleston Directory).

George Trenholm died in 1876 and his executor, William L. Trenholm, sold the property in April 1879 to Simon Fogarty (most often spelled Fogarty) for the sum of \$2,500.⁶ The property was described as:

easternmost moiety or ½ of all that lot of land . . . south side of Broad . . . lot in the whole is measuring and containing in front on Broad Street . . . fifty four feet . . . and in depth one hundred forty feet (Charleston County RMC, DB F18, page 20).

For a number of years Fogarty was a partner in Byrne and Fogarty, and in 1869 he represented the firm in Anderson, South Carolina. By the 1890s he operated a grocery and saloon in Charleston, apparently using the lower floor of the

⁵ John Fraser and Company was founded in 1803 and developed into one of the most powerful and respected financial firms of the South. By 1860 the firm had established regular commercial service between Charleston and Liverpool using their own five ships. Two subsidiaries, Trenholm Brothers in New York and Fraser, Trenholm & Company in Liverpool provided international connections that made the firm one of the Confederacy's most valuable financial institutions. Boaz (1996) offers a detailed exploration of the Fraser and Trenholm firms.

⁶ A year earlier Fogarty had acquired adjacent 87 Broad Street, uniting the building under one owner (see discussion below).

building for a grocery while renting the upper floors. His own residence was apparently a block further west, at what was then known as 96 Broad, later moving to 90 Broad.

As mentioned, the upper floors at 85 Broad appear, throughout his ownership, to have been rented out. The city directories reveal that it was home to such individuals as Thomas L. Booth, a student (1882) and Bernard Cunningham, a clerk (1892). In 1901 Dr. W. Peyre Porcher, who would later own the building, began renting 85 Broad out for his office. Also present were Lawrence G. Keogh (a clerk) and his wife Arline, as well as Mrs. Elizabeth Engel.

While little is known about Fogarty, his son, Simon Fogarty, Jr. was well educated, receiving a master's degree from New York University before serving as principal at several Charleston area schools ("Simon Fogarty Dies at Age 79," *Charleston News and Courier*, February 23, 1966). Poston (1997:332) also refers to a Dr. Simon Fogarty, who built the first house on Trapman Street in the lower western peninsula.

Walter Peyre Porcher, who acquired the building about 1918, was raised on a plantation in Middle St. John's and graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1881. He was appointed house physician to Roper Hospital and by 1883 was physician in charge of the Shirras dispensary. He specialized in diseases of the throat, nose, and ear. Dr. Porcher maintained his residence and office at 85 Broad Street (Hemphill 1908:2:344-345; "S.C. Birthday," *Charleston News and Courier*, February 25, 1949). He died in 1919, although the building was retained by his estate through the late 1930s, being rented during the entire period. A portion of 85 Broad was rented to Dr. Hawkins K. Jenkins in 1921, with another section rented to Alfred and Virginia Schachle. By 1931 Dr. J. Austin Ball had his office at this address, along with The Jessamine Vine Studio (operated by Bessie Curtis, artist and poet). An apartment was rented to Harry G. Curtis, a machinist, and his wife Bessie. In the rear, now known by the address 85½ Broad, Mrs. Ella G. Snelson, a cashier, had an apartment.

Around 1942 the building had been acquired by Leon and Nicholas Drake, who lived at 91 Tradd and 209 King respectively ("Zoning Law Cannot Stop Changing of 85-87 Broad," *Charleston News and Courier*, March 15, 1945). They were the owners of Drake Brothers Grocery and Drake Brothers Delicatessen. Preservationists found that Charleston's zoning laws could not prevent the Drakes from drastically altering the facade. Local architect Stephen Thomas was in the process of installing "new store fronts" which were described as resembling "the sort of work now being done in New York." There was additional public outcry over the possibility that Drake intended to open a liquor store in one half of the building, although this was denied. Interestingly, a newspaper account of the period remarks that "323 empty bottles and 66 boxes of trash" were removed from the building — many of these were likely records of the various physicians who rented the property for years in the late nineteenth century.

For a number of years the rooms at 85 Broad were rented out to mainly middle class blue collar workers and small families. There continued to be a few businesses also present, such as Dr. William P. Rhett and Joseph W. Cabaniss, an attorney. However, by 1950 at least part of the tenement was used as a liquor store by Leon Drake and the building had sifted from residential uses to almost exclusively commercial.

By 1968 the importance of the building was widely recognized, with Henry Judd, from the National Park Service, calling the structure one of the most worthy for preservation on the block ("Broad Street Building Is 'One of the Best'," *Charleston News and Courier*, September 2, 1968).

In 1972 the building was purchased by Marion B. Owens, Jr. for "preservation," which actually meant, at best, adaptive re-use, with the building converted into a restaurant. An article reports that the upper floors were "fairly intact with original dentil trim, wainscoting and mantels" ("Double House on Broad St. Purchased for Restoration," *Charleston News and Courier*, November 3, 1972). A series of photographs were also taken during this period, showing the progress of restoration efforts (85-87 Broad Street, File 30-

04, South Carolina Historical Society). Another article, offering detailed observations concerning the construction of the building, was prepared by Robert Stockton later that same year. Originally a private dining club, the building's upper floor and roof was extensively damaged by a fire and was again "restored" in 1977, this time opening as the Chart House Restaurant (Postan 1997:171).

87 Broad Street

It's likely that the early eighteenth century ownership of 87 Broad is the same as projected for 85 Broad, since both formed lot 108. Nevertheless, this early history is no better documented until Ramsay sells the property to Josiah Smith in 1795. Although the conveyance of the western half or moiety to Samuel Smith is documented in Josiah Smith's will (Charleston County WB 37A, page 17), the deed does not appear to have been recorded. Samuel, a factor, is listed as living at this location in a number of city directories.

Samuel Smith died by 1831, apparently leaving his widow pressed for money. In 1832 the city directory reveals that she was renting space to P. Melvin Cohen, Surgeon and Dentist. In 1840 she was renting to Jacob Hertz. The property apparently passed from Smith's widow to his daughter, Elizabeth A. Smith, who both held the property and lived on the premises until her death.

In 1850 the federal census reports that she was 45 and the only other member of the household was Sarah Brewer (15 years old). Smith was reported to have real estate valued at \$7,000 (1850 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 4, p. 143). At her death in 1854 her will revealed that she had managed to maintain not only the Broad Street property but also a lot on Sullivans Island (Charleston County WB 46, pages 372-374). Her will directed that a number of cash bequeaths were to be made, probably necessitating the sale of the Broad Street property by her executors, William Tennent and C. Pinckney Brown in February 1859.

The sale, for \$6,800, was to Josiah S. Tennent, I. Keith Brown, and William Tennent (the executor), all cousins of Elizabeth Smith. Each

of the three purchasers put up different sums and each was entitled to a proportion share of the building, suggesting that the purchase was not motivated by familial pride but rather an interest in a good investment (Charleston County RMC, DB Y13, page 283).

Regardless, the property was held for nearly nine months before being sold to William H. Huger for only \$500 — far less than the money invested in the purchase. The property was described only as the parcel on the south side of Broad Street, between Meeting and King streets. The property was bounded to the east by Miss Ann Smith, almost certainly Juliette Ann Smith, the daughter of William Stevens Smith, who lived at 85 Broad until the sale of the eastern moiety in 1873.

Dr. Huger was born in 1826, the son of a rice planter and physician. He attended the Medical College in Charleston and then studied in Paris and Dublin, returning to Charleston in 1852. Although coming from what may be classified as a plantation elite and in 1854 being elected to be physician at the Charleston Orphan House (Hemphill 1908:3:234-236), in 1858 the List of Taxpayers for Charleston reveals that he was the trustee for three slaves, residing in the Upper Wards, and himself owned only a carriage and a horse (Charleston City Archives, List of Taxpayers of the City of Charleston, 1858). He reported an income of \$1,000 and resided at 37 East Bay, apparently keeping an office at 87 Broad and renting out portions. In 1869, for example, the resident was a fellow physician, William C. Ravenel.

The 1860 federal census, however, suggests that he may have been living at 87 Broad, although the records seem to mix Huger with the Hebrew Society across the street (1860 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 2, p. 221). At that time he reported real estate valued at \$6,000 and a personal estate valued at \$2,000.

In 1878 his investment was returned when Simon Fogarty (usually spelled Fogarty) purchased 87 Broad for \$2,500 (Charleston County RMC, DB J17, page 303). A year later his purchase of 85 Broad united the building under one owner.

As previously mentioned, Fogarty seems to have owned the 85-87 Broad building primarily for its value as rental property. In 1882, the property was listed as the residence of Mrs. Mary Morello who advertised a boarding house. Also at this address were Thomas Creaser, captain of the *City Point*; John B. Morello, a clerk; John Newman, a clerk; Claudius N. Poulnot, a carpenter; Henry Saunders, a sanitary worker; and John W. Nunan, who listed no occupation. In the rear, probably over the kitchen in the old servants' quarters was Benjamin Jones, an African American butler. By 1892 the only resident listed was Miss Octavia C. Martin, a schoolteacher. In 1901 this half of the building was listed as vacant, although by 1910 it had been rented to the Associated Charities Society. The secretary of the society, Mrs. Annie S. Walker, also listed this address as her residence, as did a Mrs. Janie S. Heyward.⁷

With the acquisition of the building by Dr. W. Peyre Porcher, the western half of the building continued to be rented out. The Associated Charities Society was joined by the Ladies Benevolent Society and like its sister building the rear kitchen had been converted into an apartment at least by 1931 when it was rented to Mrs. Bertha W. Burges, widow of J.E. Burges.

Throughout the ownership of Leon and Nicholas Drake the ground floor of the property was rented to a range of commercial activities, including a beauty shop and attorneys' offices. Upper floors and the rear apartment were rented to primarily middle class bookkeepers, supervisors, and clerks.

The Landscape of 85-87 Broad

The earliest map of area is the 1739 "The Iconography of Charles Town at High Water," which reveals a continuous range of buildings on what would have been lot 108, facing both to the north (toward Broad Street) and to the east

(toward the market).

By the time of "The Plan of Charles Town," printed in 1789, the massive structures at 85-87 Broad were no longer standing and no structures had taken their place.

The next map for the area is the 1802 Negrin's "Plan of the City of Charleston, S.C." which reveals the 85-87 Broad Street lot had been rebuilt with the structure appearing to take the mass and size of the Josiah Smith house.

These three maps reveal that the earliest buildings on the lot, dating from 1739 and perhaps the dry goods stores of Guerin, had been destroyed at least by 1789. There have been a number of eighteenth century fires in Charleston, including those of 1740 (Fraser 1989:67-69; Scott 1963; *South Carolina Gazette*, November 20, 1740), 1778 (Fraser 1989:157; Stoney 1963; *South Carolina Gazette*, January 29, 1778), and 1796 (South Carolina Historical Society, file 30-29-11). All have traditionally been placed to the east of the project area, although the archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest structures at 85-87 Broad were destroyed by a fire, with adjacent lots also providing evidence of a significant fire event.

It is possible that either the 1740 or 1778 fires spread further westward than previously thought — if not as a firewall, then at least as individual spot fires. Certainly Ramsay's account of the 1796 fire involving his own house reveals that the documentation of these historic fires lacks detail.

The 1802 map confirms what we know through the deeds — that the Josiah Smith House had been built by this time. Little additional documentation is available for the landscape of 85-87 Broad until 1851 when a plat was prepared for 83 Broad — the lot immediately east of the study tract (Charleston County PB A, page 73). Unfortunately, the only details provided for the study tract are that the two rear lots were separated by brick wall and that the rear yard buildings for 83 Broad (pantry, story wood kitchen, and a privy) were all on the east side of the yard.

⁷ One of the more famous residents was DuBois Heyward, author of *Porgy* and collaborator with George Gershwin in *Porgy and Bess*, who lived there as a young man with his mother.

LOT SPECIFIC HISTORIES

The general accuracy of the 1852 Bridgens and Allen "Original Map of the City of Charleston" is confirmed by the plat of 83 Broad — the main building and rear kitchen are both shown to scale and correctly placed. To the west, 85 and 87 Broad are in place and in the rear yards are two kitchen buildings. The lot lines suggest that 85 Broad had a reversed L-shaped yard, although no documentation of this has been found in the deeds. The kitchens are slightly overlapping, with the kitchen for 85 Broad being extended north of that for 87 Broad, with the latter extending further to the south. This suggests that by this time both buildings had shed additions, perhaps documenting the continuing process of adapting rear yards for different activities.

The period from the early 1850s through the late 1870s has failed to produce any documentation for the project area. By 1882 City Block Plats produced by a surveyor under contract with the City of Charleston are available, showing 85-87 Broad in some detail. The central passageway is clearly indicated, as are the rear kitchens. By this time they no longer evidence any shed additions and measure about 30 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west. The 1884 Sanborn Map is not dramatically different, although it numbers the rear kitchen buildings 85½ and 87½ respectively, clearly indicating that by this time they were converted in lodging. To the south of both buildings there are identical extensions, perhaps reflecting wood shed additions. There is also a small wooded building to the east, although its function is unknown. The lots for 85-87 Broad are both only 140 feet in depth — reflecting the depth of the lots conveyed to Fogarty and indicating that the rear portion had been sold off some time earlier.

It is about this time that a number of Charleston photographs are taken. Perhaps the best known of these views were a series taken from St. Michael's steeple, looking west down Broad Street. This view was published by Mazýck and Waddell (1983). A larger and clearer print of this view is also available at The Charleston Museum (Broad Street Views, MK 3159).

In the foreground is the now demolished building at 83 Broad and, at the extreme lower left hand edge of the print, its detached kitchen. While 83 Broad largely obscures 85-87 Broad from view, the photograph does provide a clear view of its rear wooden addition, including piazza, and the northern third of the new demolished double kitchen in the rear of 85-87 Broad. Even at a gross level of analysis the rear yards appear to be tightly constrained. Several appear to be vegetated with one two large trees, perhaps still retaining their previous function as work yards.

Photographs taken after the Charleston earthquake of 1886 reveal little damage to the building. Although the Charleston Fire Department report fails to report the condition of the walls, it does indicate that the building is "now ok" and the structure sustained only \$500 in damage. At that time the building was roofed in slate. The post-earthquake photographs also confirm that by this date the facade had already been altered. Originally each entrance was flanked by windows. The doors, by 1886, had been shifted to flank the central archway, with windows placed where the doors were originally (85-87 Broad Street, File 30-04, South Carolina Historical Society; Peters and Herrmann 1986:Figure 83).

In 1888 the Sanborn Map reveals no significant changes since 1884, although the plan reveals that 85 Broad was the Carolina Boarding House, while 87 Broad was also used for boarding. In 1901 an office was on the first floor of 85 Broad — likely that of Dr. W. Peyre Porcher. It was between 1888 and 1901 that a variety of wood additions were added to the rear of 85-87 Broad, perhaps reflecting modernization of plumbing or expansion of kitchen facilities. These remained in place at least through the 1955 Sanborn Map.

Another photograph was taken from St. Michael's steeple, showing essentially the same view as mentioned above, perhaps 20 years later (The Charleston Museum MK 3351). The trees bordering Broad have grown and both sides of the street are lined with electric poles. The post office has replaced 83 Broad and the roof of 85-87 Broad is just visible, as are the roofs of 89, 93, and 95

Broad (91 Broad is just barely visible). The rear yards appear less vegetated and more "modern."

89 Broad Street

This lot comprises the easternmost portion of Lot 104 in the Grand Model. H.A.M. Smith contends that lot 104 was granted to George Pawley on May 9, 1694 (Smith 1988). Yet the Royal Grants reveal only lot 106 being granted to Pawley (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Royal Grants, v. 38, p. 248). On the other hand, the S.C. Department of Archives and History Charleston Town Lot Book, reveals that lot 104 was laid out to Anthony Borau (also spelled Boureau), to the east bounding on the lot of Pawley and west on his other lot (Number 103).

When Salley and Olsburg are consulted, we find that a warrant for a town lot was assigned to George Pawley in May 1693 (Salley and Olsburg 1973:434), but there seems to be little other record for this individual. It is likely that he was the father of Percival Pawley, who was conducting some business in South Carolina as early as 1684 (Edgar and Bailey 1977:513). Nevertheless neither Lesser (1995) nor Baldwin (1969) provide any additional information.

The earliest record identified during this study was the 1740 sale of the property by Anthony Mathewes and his wife Ann to James Vouleaux for £ 800 (Charleston County RMC, DB V, p. 268). This price suggests that a building was present on the lot, although it was likely a frame structure.

The deed specifies that the lot, part of number 104 in the Grand Model, measured 32 feet along Broad Street and was 200 feet in depth. The property was bounded to south by the French Church lot, to the east "on a lott formerly belonging to Mr. Pawley" and to the west on the remainder of lot 104. While this clearly indicates that Mathewes' property was on the eastern edge of lot 104, the reference to Pawley owning land to the east does not seem to fit what is known about the adjacent tract. It may simply be that the references are in error.

Mathewes was born in 1697, the son of an immigrant merchant, and managed to acquire massive land holdings, primarily in Colleton and Granville counties (Edgar and Bailey 1977:435). His planting interests served as the springboard for his political career, serving in six different Royal Assembly sessions. Much less is known about Vouleaux, although the conveyance does reveal that he was a vintner.⁸

Only eight years later Vouleaux sold the lot to Paul Smyser (also Smyzer) for £1,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB H4, p. 90). Stockton notes that "the 1748 deed cites a dwelling house and kitchen on the lot, having one chimney per structure, indicating the structures were rather small" ("Brick House Believed Built by Watchmaker," *Charleston News and Courier*, September 8, 1990). This is a reference to the finding during the conveyance that "the funels of the chimneys of the Dwelling House and Kitchen" fell over the property line and an agreement was made to allow this "so long as the Brick works thereof shall stand" (Charleston County RMC, DB V, p. 268). While this may mean that the structures had only two chimneys, it may also mean only what it says, that two chimneys were built over the line.

What is perhaps more interesting is that Vouleaux conveyed only 25 feet 10 inches on Broad Street, although the depth of the lot remained at 200 feet. While this width is essentially what is present today (26.06 feet), it is 6 feet 2 inches less than he obtained in his deed from Mathewes. The 1748 conveyance also notes that the lot's western boundary is the "other part of the same lot belonging to the said James Vouloux [sic]," indicating that the earlier measurement was not an error. The eastern boundary, however, is listed as Mathurin Guerin, helping to reassure us that the reference to Pawley in the earlier deed was an error. This also supports Bastian's contention that Guerin was operating a dry goods

⁸ Butler observes that South Carolina's Huguenot refugees were traditionally associated with either wine production or silk cultivation. Wine making was only briefly attempted and silk production was limited to farming activities (Butler 1983:97).

business at 85-87 Broad Street.

Smyser was both a small planter and a local merchant, referred to in his deed as a "shopkeeper." In 1751 he mortgaged the property to Peter Bocquet, a local baker, for £1,000 to pay a debt to Henry Perouneau, a successful merchant who would later be a prominent political figure (Edgar and Bailey 1977:517). The mortgage was apparently satisfied, since Smyser retained 89 Broad Street.

Little else was discovered about Smyser, although his marriage settlement with his wife, Hannah Elmes, revealed that she was "possessed of and entitled unto one negro or slave woman named Charlotte" and that Charlotte was sold to Hugh Alison for the very low price of 10 shillings (S.C. Department of Archives and History, *Miscellaneous Records*, vol. PP, pp. 586-589).

Smyser's will was dated March 13, 1768 and was proved on April 5, 1786 (Charleston County WPA Wills, v. 21, p. 830-831). In it, Smyser directly that, "my house and land in Bond [Broad] Street" be conveyed to his daughter, Dorothea Smyser Lee.

Dorothea and her husband Stephen Lee conveyed the property by deeds of lease and release in 1786 to Joseph Cox, who by deeds of lease and release dated the next day, conveyed the property directly to Stephen Lee (Charleston County RMC, DB V5, p. 247, DB V5, p. 248). Stockton notes that this was a frequently used legal maneuver to allow Stephen Lee to gain full title to the property in his own name ("Brick House Believed Built by Watchmaker," *Charleston News and Courier*, September 8, 1990). This maneuver may have been a prerequisite for Lee's mortgage of the property. The appraisal of the property found that it was, "worth £1,000 sterling without having reference to the Buildings thereon." The appraisers also noted that the lot was bounded:

south on lands belonging to the Trustees of the French Church, East on lands now possessed by Col. Walton White, west on

James Fisher (S.C. Department of Archives and History, State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Paper Medium, Mortgage Book B, 1786-1815, p. 376).

These bounds provide yet another unknown figure as the owner of 85-87 Broad — Walton White.

Stephen Lee was a Patriot officer during the American Revolution and was among the officers the British placed on prison ships in the Charleston harbor in May 1781. He was exiled from the state in December of that year, arriving in Philadelphia later that same month (Webber 1933:80). Afterwards he returned to Charleston and is listed in the Charleston City Directories as residing at 89 Broad Street from at least 1790 through 1807 ("Brick House Believed Built by Watchmaker," *Charleston News and Courier*, September 8, 1990). Little else is known about Lee, although the Combined Alphabetic Index at the S.C. Department of Archives and History suggests that he was a partner in the firm of (Arthur) Downes & Lee after the Revolution. The 1790 city directory lists Lee as a "watchmaker," but by 1809 the only residents at 89 Broad are Dorothea Lee (widow of Stephen Lee), listed as a planter, suggesting that she may have carried on her husband's planting interests, and Joshua Lockwood, Jr. (Dorothea Lee's son-in-law, married to Caroline D. Lee).

At Dorothea Lee's death, her will (dated May 23, 1821 and proved April 7, 1824) directed that her property be divided into six equal parts and divided among the children of her late son, Jacob Alison, her son Paul S.H. Lee, her daughter Carolina D. Lockwood (who had married Joshua Lockwood), her son Francis J. Lee, her son William States Lee, and her granddaughter Dorothea Lee Lockwood (daughter of Caroline D. and Joshua Lockwood).⁹

⁹ To fully understand the relationship of the families it is important to know that in 1757 Joshua Lockwood, the famous Charleston watch and clock maker (see Rose 1935), married Mary Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee. Their youngest child, Joshua Lockwood, Jr.

In 1825 Dorothea's sons, Paul S.H. Lee, Francis J. Lee, and William States Lee sold the property to Joshua Lockwood, Jr. for \$6,000 to be held in trust for Caroline D. Lockwood. She appears to have been the matriarch of the family, keeping the family together for a number of years.

The 1850 federal census reports Caroline D. Lockwood, 66 years old, as the head of the household that included eight other family members. These included Joshua W. (44 years old and a mechanical engineer), Jane B. (42 years old and likely Joshua's wife), R.A. Lockwood (a 43 year old female), States D. (a 27 years old physician), Paul George (19 years old and a teacher), Mary Julia (9 years old), Caroline (8 years old), and Joshua (6 years old). At that time she reported \$5,000 in real estate (1850 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 4, p. 143).

In 1858 Caroline D. Lockwood's tax roll indicates that she owned \$5,500 in real estate, again representing the house at 89 Broad Street, and 10 slaves (Charleston City Archives, List of Taxpayers of the City of Charleston, 1858).

By 1860 Caroline D. Lockwood's home include only herself, Mrs. R.D. Lockwood, Ann (15 years old), and Susan Phillipintraux Lockwood (also 15 years old). In addition, she apparently had a boarder, Vincent Allison (a 20 year old clerk). By this time the value reported for her real estate was \$7,000 and her personal estate was valued at \$12,000 (1860 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 2, p. 232).

The Lockwoods continued to own, and reside, at 89 Broad until 1869. During this period the value of the residence fell from \$6,000 in 1835 to \$4,800 in 1852. Residents included, in 1835, Joshua Lockwood, Jr. (a clerk at the State Bank

and husband of Caroline D. Lee),¹⁰ and Joshua W. Lockwood (their son, an engineer). By 1849 Carolina D. Lockwood, Dr. States L. Lockwood (whose office was also at this address), and Joshua W. Lockwood were residing at 89 Broad, along with R.A. Long, who operated a boarding house at this address, and J.D. Yates, an attorney whose office was in the building. Both Long and Yates have advertisements appearing in the Charleston *South Carolina Gazette* between 1840 and 1842, suggesting that their tenure at this address was considerably longer.

Caroline D. Lockwood died in 1862 and her will (dated December 11, 1861 and proved September 4, 1862) specified that her property be sold with the proceeds divided among her heirs (Charleston County WB 49-B, pages 1014-1016). Her executors, Jacob H. Lockwood and States L. Lockwood, sold the house and lot to Nicholas Fehrenbach for \$4,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB H15, p. 469). Fehrenbach was apparently an entrepreneur who owned a restaurant and a "Billiard Saloon," and who also advertised himself as an "Importer and Dealer in Havana Cigars, etc." He apparently purchased 89 Broad as an investment since the city directories continue to list his residence and business at such addresses as 6 Broad and 125 East Bay. By the early 1870s, however, the assessed value of the property had plummeted to \$2,400. The next year the assessed value climbed back to \$3,600, suggesting that some repairs had been made — but still not revealing any appreciable increase from the purchase price. During this period this house was apparently rented out.

By 1877 Fehrenbach was unable to pay his mortgage on the property and was sued by the Lockwoods. The house and lot were sold by Hutson Lee, Special Referee, to Clementine H. Bernard for \$2,300, a relatively modest price and probably not sufficient to recover the losses incurred by the Lockwoods (Charleston County

married Caroline D. Lee, daughter of Stephen and Dorothea Lee (South Carolina Historical Society 11/265).

¹⁰ Eventually Joshua Lockwood, Jr. would become a partner in [Charles] Banks & Lockwood (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Combined Alphabetic Index).

RMC, DB V15, p. 133).

Mrs. Bernard, the widow of S. Bernard, lived at 32 George Street and this was again apparently an investment with the records indicating that it was rented to a wide variety of blue collar workers. The residence at the rear of 89 Broad was one of the few buildings in the study area which seems to have been consistently rented to African Americans. In 1882, for example, James Washington, Samuel Washington, and Thomas Washington, all listing their occupation as waiter, were living in the old servants' quarters.

While the north and south walls were cracked by the 1886 earthquake, the building sustained only \$300 in damage — probably limited to the chimneys and the need to anchor the two walls. At this time the building was in the Bernard estate and was being used as a store and dwelling. Whatever its original roof, it was now clad in tin.

Although the next deed for the property isn't recorded until the 1908 Master's Sale to Joseph Maybank for only \$3,250, the City Ward Books suggest that the period from about 1889 on was a difficult one, with the property being variously listed as being held by E.C. Brinker or E.C. Bunken or by the Exchange Bank and Trust Company. The Master's sale was forced by Henry D. Bernard, et al. bringing suit against Joseph H. Bernard in April 1896, for the distribution of property in the Bernard estate.

Maybank, a physician, had his residence at 130 Rutledge (later 41 Meeting), but apparently maintained his office at 89 Broad. In addition, portions of the building were rented, primarily clerks and sales people. By the early 1930s, however, the building had been converted to exclusively business offices and in 1931 the Dawhoo Chemical Company, the Dwight-Matthew Company, The Crescent, and another physician, Dr. Harold J. Bowen, all maintained their offices at this address.

Joseph Maybank died in 1942 and the heirs, including Burnet R. Maybank (governor of South Carolina from 1939 to 1941), John F. Maybank, Theodore Maybank, Joseph Maybank,

and Harriet M. Bowen, sold the building to Nicholas H. Gianaris for \$13,650 — a significant increase from the \$3,250 paid by their father in 1908. The building continued to be rental property, with Gianaris residing at 223 Rutledge and also owning property at 271 Grove. The main building continued to be used as office space while the rear building was frequently rented to students and secretaries.

The Landscape of 89 Broad

As early as 1739 "The Iconography of Charles Town at High Water" reveals a structure on 89 Broad, being part of the row of structures beginning further the east on lot 108 and extending westward. Although ownership is not well defined, there was certainly occupation by this date.

By the time the 1789 "Plan of Charles Town" was published, the earlier mass of structures had been replaced by what appears to be a typical single house.¹¹ By this time, too, the property had been in the hands of Stephen Lee for three years, certainly enough time for the existing building at 89 Broad to have been built.

The next map of the area is Negrin's "Plan of the City of Charleston," printed in 1802, which shows two significant changes. By this time both 85-87 Broad to the east and 91 Broad to the west had been constructed.¹²

¹¹ The Charleston single house was first described by Gene Waddell as, "two or more stories of the same plan . . . one room wide and three across including a central entrance and stair hall" (Waddell 1977:4), likely developed as a response to not only comfort needs but also the layout of Charleston property. An excellent overview is provided by Herman (1997) and additional discussions are offered by Waterhouse (1989:100-101).

¹² As restoration of 89 Broad is undertaken at the end of the federal courthouse expansion, it would be interesting to determine if the building exhibits closed window openings on its west elevation — a relic of its construction when there was no abutting building at 91 Broad Street.

More informative is an 1806 plat of 91 Broad which does show structures on both 89 and 93 Broad (Charleston County RMC, DB page 7, page 41). This plan reveals that the house and lot, owned by Stephen Lee actually measured 211 feet while the house itself was drawn to a width of about 16 feet (the actual width is 21.18 feet). Separating 89 Broad from its neighbor to the west was a short brick wall, followed by a wood structure and a long brick building measuring about 67 feet in length by 9 feet in width. This is followed by another wood structure. This clustering of work buildings along the west side of the lot left open the eastern half of the yard for work areas. The plat also reveals that the kitchen structure dates to at least the first decade of the nineteenth century.

The 1852 Bridgens and Allen map of the project area shows a somewhat squat 89 Broad, although the rear support structures still cluster along the western property line. The drawing appears as though scaling was off at some point on the map and the authors simply made 89 Broad fit, rather than attempting to reconcile the problem.¹³ Still, the work yard is confined to the eastern half of the lot, with access from the street along a narrow alleyway.

No photographs have been identified which add anything to our understanding of this lot or its urban landscape. In fact, the next graphic available is from the 1882 City Block Plats, where 89 Broad is shown as somewhat skewed, being longer than the buildings on 91 and 93 Broad, which was not the case. The kitchen and service

¹³ For example, 85-87 Broad are shown by Bridgens and Allen as 48 feet in width, when the two buildings are actually 54 feet (a deficit of 6 feet). The lot at 89 Broad is shown as 40 feet when it actually accounts for only 26 feet (an overage of 14 feet). At 91 Broad the map shows a lot 30 feet in width, when it is actually only 30 (an overage of 10 feet). The lot at 93 Broad is 39 feet in width, while the map shows it as 48 (an overage of 9 feet). At 95 Broad, just off the project area, the lot is shown as 25 feet in width, when it should be 37 feet (a deficit of 12 feet). It appears that in spite of their accuracy in some areas, the Broad Street frontage is only generally portrayed.

buildings continue to be shown along the west edge of the property. By the time of the 1884 Sanborn Insurance Map, a wood addition has been erected, connecting the main building (whose main floor was apparently a fruit stand) with the kitchen. Another wood extension extends the kitchen southward. These sudden modifications likely document the increased demand for the rear yard and an effort to expand the available rental property.

Only four years latter, the modifications to 89 Broad are minimal, although a small structure to the rear of the kitchen looks as though it might have been a privy. In addition, the kitchen is labeled 89½ on this map for the first time. By 1902 the property is listed on the Sanborn maps as a dwelling and office, probably for Dr. Joseph Maybank. There is no dramatic change as late as 1955.

91 Broad Street

This building has attracted relatively little historical attention. For example, Stockton notes only that it was probably built by James Pierson, a merchant sometime in the last decade of the eighteenth century (Stockton n.d. 135) and Poston (1997:172) refines this only slightly, suggesting that the construction date may have been about 1796.

As part of Grand Model Lot 104, the early history of 91 Broad is no clearer than that of its neighbor to the east previously discussed. The earliest documented conveyance is that in 1740 by Anthony Mathewes and his wife, Ann, to James Vouleaux (Charleston County RMC, DB V, page 268). As discussed for 89 Broad, this deed includes a lot measuring 32 feet along Broad — about 10 feet more than is found associated with 89 Broad today. Consequently, the conveyance included at least part of 91 Broad. Where the remaining 10 feet came from (in order to create the 19.7 feet found today) is uncertain.

Nevertheless, Vouleaux retained the property until his death in 1748. We have previously commented that relatively little is known about James (he writes his will as Jacques)

Vouleaux (also spelled Vouloux). He was obviously Huguenot and was a vintner. His will also suggests that he clung doggedly to his French Protestant beliefs, even as many colleagues slipped away to the Anglican church or even to Enlightenment secularism. Butler comments that as early as 1700, and certainly by 1720, Charleston's Huguenots increasingly "eschewed the legacies to the poor and to church institutions that were a traditional part of French Protestant wills" (Butler 1983:141). In fact, while fully two-third of the Huguenot wills in 1690 include such provisions, that percentage had dropped to less than 10% by 1720.

Vouleaux included a provision for the interest from £300 to be used for the "better maintenance" of the French Church minister and an additional £50 was provided for clothing for the poor (Charleston County WB 6, page 92). The bulk of his estate, however, he desired to be sold, with the proceeds being distributed. This included his two houses, although his Charleston Neck lands were devised directly to his wife, Lydia. One of Vouleaux' executors was the Rev. Francis Guichard, to whom Vouleaux also bequeathed £100 as a "token of my love and regard."

Guichard was hired as the Charleston Huguenot minister in 1732 and Butler portrays him as a strong, but quiet leader who managed to keep the Huguenot church alive during the period when "broad secular assimilation of the Huguenots in the colony drove Huguenots out of Charleston's French Church" (Butler 1983:138).

An inventory and appraisalment of his estate reveals that while Vouleaux retained strong Huguenot traditions, he was not among the wealthiest of his church. He owned only five slaves, although Butler comments that between 1736 and 1766, at least half of all Huguenot estates contained between five and 25 slaves and at no time did more than 18% contain no slaves. In fact, the average Huguenot estate contained 19.5 slaves (excluding estates with over 100 slaves) (Butler 1983:122). The total value of the estate (not including real estate) was a modest £1010 (Charleston County WPA Inventories 77-A, page 64-66). That inventory is reproduced as Table 1.

Guichard sold 91 Broad Street to John Martini in July 1749 for £1001 (Charleston County DB HH, page 344). At that time the lot was described as Lot 104 of the Grand Model, measuring 19 feet 2 inches fronting Broad and 208 feet in depth. It was bounded to the east "on part of the said Lott sold the said Volouse to Paul Smicher" and to the west on land held by Peter Bocquet.

Although almost nothing is known about John Martini, Cohen (1953:44) does note that a "Doct. John Martiny" was advertising in the *South Carolina Gazette* by 1737. Actually Dr. John Martine of St. John's was advertising as early as 1735 (Wilson and Wilson 1995:104), although he was not listed in the 1735 City Directory. His advertisements, which continued through the mid-1750s, indicate that he eventually became a plantation owner in Goose Creek, occasionally listing himself as a planter, doctor, and merchant. It also appears that he owned and rented several Charleston houses.

Martini held the Broad Street tract for only three months, selling it in September 1749 to Deborah Fisher for £ 1,300 (Charleston County RMC DB HH, page 349). The recitals and description are identical to the earlier conveyance and the only information concerning Fisher comes from her later leases of the property, in which she is identified as a "tallow chandler" and a "soapmaker," as well as a widow. While she did not advertise in the *South Carolina Gazette* during the period from 1744-1755 (Calhoun et al. 1982), her husband, Theunis Fisher, a soap boiler, did advertise in 1735 (Wilson and Wilson 1995:60) and in 1739 Deborah Fisher advertised as executrix (Wilson and Wilson 1996:47). Apparently the Martini-Fisher ties were strong since Theunis Fisher (listed as a soap boiler) and John Martini (listed as a surgeon) sold a lot on the corner of Broad and King (what is today 103 Broad) to John Vaughan (Charleston County RMC, DB S, page 192).

In 1751 Fisher leased the Broad Street town lot and seven slaves to Daniel Bourquett, identified as a baker, for a year (Charleston

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

County RMC DB HH, page 354). In 1752 the property was leased, again for a year, to Joseph Moody (Charleston County RMC DB LL, page 358). The following year Moody, described as a merchant, purchased the property for £1,000 (Charleston County RMC DB NN, page 26). Moody advertises very intermittently in the *South Carolina Gazette* (see, for example, Wilson and Wilson 1997a:108 and 1997b:147). He does not list an address, but each time his advertisements suggest that he offered a wide variety of items, including books and other publications.

Regardless, it isn't possible to determine if Moody was at 91 Broad or simply renting it himself, since nearly two years later, in December 1754, we find a record of his leasing the property to John Hodson (Charleston County RMC DB PP, page 281).

Unfortunately, there is a forty year gap between Moody's ownership and the next identified conveyance — by which time the property was owned by David Ramsay (who also owned the property at 85-87 Broad Street). In February 1796, Ramsay sold 91 Broad Street to William Price Young, Bookseller, for £800 (Charleston County RMC DB S6, page 72). This conveyance took place during the period of his greatest financial troubles and likely represents an effort to divest himself of property in order to re-capitalize. The lot was described in the deed as being part of Lot 104 on the south side of Broad Street and to measure 19 feet 2 inches in width by 208 feet in depth — consistent with the earlier recitals and very close to the modern dimensions.

Young, for whatever reason, held the property for less than a month, selling it on March 1, 1796 to James Pierson for £ 800. Pierson is described

Table 1.
Inventory of James Vouleaux,
December 15, 1748

a Negro Woman named Diana & her Child Rose	280.00.00
a Negro Man named Tony	200.00.00
a Negro Man named Cyrus	180.00.00
a Negro Boy named Jaquet	60.00.00
a Beaufait [buffet]	3.00.00
56 ½ & 2 ^{dwt} ½ wro' Silver @ 30/ p ^{ce}	84.16.00
a Cocoa Nut trimmed with Silver	4.10.00
a Silver Watch	20.00.00
9 sheets	13.10.00
four Linnen Caps 12 Stocks [stockings]	1.05.00
Nine Shirts @ 25/ each	11.05.00
five p ^r Stockens & a brown Holland [fine linen cloth] Jacket	1.05.00
19 Napkins four Table Cloths	12.00.00
3 perukes [natural hair wigs]	8.00.00
2 hatts	2.00.00
two Coats four Wast coats [vests] & 2 p ^r breeches	8.00.00
two pair Shoes	2.00.00
a Gun & two Swords	7.10.00
a Warming Pann [shallow pan for warming food]	2.10.00
a Chest [medium to large box without drawers] & a Corner Cupboard	2.00.00
three pine Tables	0.15.00
a Cedar Table	0.10.00
Seventeen Straw Chairs	7.10.00
three Basons [large bowls] and two Dishes [platters]	2.00.00
twelve plates & three Soup Plates	2.00.00
One Iron Kettle 3 Iron Pots & Hook	2.10.00
two Tea Kettles a Small Kettle a Stew Pan 2 Coffee Potts	3.00.00
3 p ^r dogs [andirons] 2 p ^r Tongs & one p ^r bellows	4.10.00
3 flat Irons an axe a hoe, flesh fork [a large, handled, two tined fork] hammer & little trivet	1.00.00
a frying Pan, 2 dripping Pans [cooking pans with perforated trays] gridiron 2 spits a hanger	2.00.00
4 Candle Sticks and a Mortar	2.10.00
a p ^r Scales and a Stilliard [scales hung from a hook for heavy objects]	2.00.00
a looking Glass	0.15.00
2 knives 2 forks a Coffee Mill a Salt Seller & a tumbler	0.15.00
a parcel of China	8.00.00
a Mahogany Table	1.10.00
a larger Ditto	4.00.00
a Press [doored chest of drawers, clothes press]	1.00.00
a Trunk & beds	1.00.00
a looking Glass & umbrella	3.00.00
four Pictures	1.10.00
a feather Bed & furniture	20.00.00
one ditto	5.00.00
a Parcel of Lumber and a few books	2.10.00
Ditto	2.10.00
a Chaise [two-wheeled carriage] & harness	25.00.00
a Corn Mill brass Cock [stopcock] & ^c	00.10.00
	£ 1010.16.00

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in the deed as a merchant and it appears that he was co-owner with Young of several lots cut off from San Souci Plantation on the Charleston Neck (see Charleston County RMC, DB By, page 252). Pierson, however, cannot be located as advertising in the *South Carolina Gazette* in the available indices (Calhoun et al. 1982 and Calhoun and Zierden 1984). The 1796 conveyance describes the lot as bounding to the west on the estate of Peter Bocquet and on the east lands of Stephen Lee.

In 1805 Pierson placed the property in trust for Dinah Young, wife of William P. Young. We know that Young was still alive — he was advertising as a printer and bookseller in the 1803, 1807, 1809, and 1813 city directories. He was also advertising books and his printing office in the *South Carolina Gazette* as late as 1821 (Calhoun and Zierden 1984). Throughout he listed his address as 91 Broad — suggesting that this was his home and place of business. It was shortly after this that he died (Charleston County WB 35, page 423). Why the property was transferred back to Young's wife is not known.

The conveyance, however, continued to describe the lot as part of Lot 104 of the Grand Model, specifying that it measured 19 feet 2 inches east-west by 208 feet north-south. It was bordered to the west by Frances DeLorme and to the east by Stephen Lee. Of more interest, the conveyance was associated with a plat of the property (Charleston County RMC DB P7, page 41). This plat revealed eight structures on the lot, which according to the survey actually measured 19 feet 8 inches by 211 feet. The structures include four wood building in the rear yard along with three brick structures, at least one of which would have been the kitchen and slave quarters. Between the probable kitchen and the main dwelling the plat shows the location of a well, adjacent to the eastern edge of the property and abutting the wall separating 91 Broad from 87 Broad (owned by Stephen Lee). The main house is of particular interest.

Not only does the plat reveal that the structure standing today was present by this time (described as a "House 3 stories of Brick"), but it also indicates that along the entire western side

there was a "covered passage 2 stories over it." In other words, access to the rear yard, entirely enclosed, was achieved by way of Broad Street and a passage through the house. Above this passage were the remaining two floors of the dwelling. Today this passage has been closed on Broad (but still open from the rear yard) and access to the building from the passage is via a doorway in the southern third of the ground floor.

The 1830 Charleston city directory reveals that Dinah Young was residing at 91 Broad, although by 1836, when she sold the property to John King, as trustee of James Mackie's family, she was living in Grahamville in Beaufort County. The conveyance to King was for \$4,000 and described the property as a "lot of land with a three story Brick building and necessary out buildings" (Charleston County RMC DB N10, page 413).

The conveyance indicates a derivation from Benjamin F. Olivèr, dated that same day (Charleston County RMC DB P10, page 272). In this deed Benjamin F. Oliver, a "shoe maker by trade") conveys his property on St. Philips Street, eight shares of stock in the South Carolina Bank, and "also right and interest whatsoever in any other property that I may have or be entitled to." The deed specifies that these were "all to benefit . . . Mrs. Margaret Mackie, wife of my said cousin James Mackie."

It may be that Oliver had some interest in 91 Broad (perhaps an unrecorded mortgage) or the derivation clause and reference may have been inserted only to indicate why King was a trustee for Mackie's family. We know that James Mackie was a merchant whose primary residence and place of business was on King Street, and later Mazyack Street.

King held the property for just three months before Dinah Young sued for foreclosure on a mortgage he had put up against the purchase. The case, however, wasn't heard until 1842, at which time the court ordered the property sold. On February 11, 1842 Margaret Mackie purchased the property for \$3,900. During this time the only city directory reference available for James Mackie is from 1837-1838, at which time he was living at 91

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

Broad and his occupation was listed as clerk. An 1840 directory shows Mrs. Margaret Mackie as the resident of 91 Broad. The 1850 federal census does not list James, but does reveal that Margaret Mackie, 58 years old, was likely living at the Broad Street property. She reported real estate valued at \$5,000 and her only other family member was Octavias Mackie, her son, a 25 year old mechanical engineer (1850 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 4, p. 143).

In 1857 Margaret Mackey [sic] sold the property for \$4,380 to Hippolytus Peter Feugas (Charleston County RMC DB G14, page 59). In 1858 the City of Charleston List of Taxpayers shows the estate of John Mckee possessed real estate valued at \$16,500 and one slave. While little is known about Mackie, it appears that the estate was well endowed for the period. The same list of taxpayers indicates that H.P. Feugas owned property valued at \$3,800 and two slaves. Feugas and his wife, referred to in advertisements as "Madam Feugas," taught French and dance. Also present were two other businesses — William H. Ford, a physician, and John A. Michel, an architect. Both Feugas and Michel advertised in the *South Carolina Gazette* (Calhoun and Zierden 1984).

Michel's career in architecture began at the College of Charleston and afterwards studying under Edward B. White by 1850. By 1853 he was a city surveyor in the upper wards, although by 1857 he had returned to private practice in Charleston. Ravenel notes that he was practicing as a surveyor and civil engineer as late as 1867, with his office at 91 Broad (Ravenel 1992:262-263)

By 1861 Feugas is shown in the city directories as living at 96 Calhoun. The building at 91 Broad was rented to Mrs. N. Spady, who operated a boarding house. The City Ward Books also suggest that relatively little was being put into maintenance, as the assessed value drops from \$4,000 in 1854 to only \$1,800 in 1879. In 1869 H.P. Feugas was living at 91 Broad and the City Directory listed him as a "professor [of] high school."

The property passed from H.P. Feugas to

Table 2.
Inventory of the Estate of Anna Mary Feugas,
dated May 26, 1885

1 set of parlor furniture, incomplete	20.00
2 sets Bedroom furniture, incomplete	25.00
1 Dining Room Set — School Room furniture	20.00
1 Piano	100.00
4 Violins	50.00
3 sets Silver forks and spoons	20.00
2 sets Crockery Cooking Utensils	20.00
6 Moss Mattresses and bedding	10.00
6 pieces of different kinds of furniture	10.00
1 bookcase & books	25.00
5 small pictures, 1 large oil portrait	<u>20.00</u>
	\$ 320.00

his wife, Anna Mary, at his death in 1870 (Charleston County Probate Court, Wills, Roll 26, Case 198, Number 22). Ann (or Anna) M. Feugas died in 1885 and her will (Charleston County Probate Court, Wills, Roll 55, Case 297, Number 5) indicates that she left all of her property to her niece, Louisa Blair, who also served as her executrix. Louisa Blair was staying with her aunt at least by 1883, when the city directories indicate she was a boarder at the residence. The inventory of her estate, conducted in 1885 (Table 2), reveals a rather meager assortment of typically Victorian furniture, along with items from her earlier days of teaching dance.

The 1886 earthquake damage report reveals that the main house survived in good condition, although the kitchen in the rear "should be taken down" as it was totally wrecked. The report also reveals that this was the only house on the block with a tile roof. By 1892 Louisa Blair was a teacher at St. Patrick's Parochial School, with a residence at 8 Franklin Street. This suggests that she was using her aunt's property to provide rental income. We know that in 1892 at least a portion of the building was rented to Alfred T. Jennings, a printer.

In 1897 she sold 91 Broad to William Mosley Fitch, an attorney who lived at 71 Rutledge, for the small sum of \$2,525 (Charleston County RMC DB E22, page 140). By 1901 it

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appears that Fitch was using 91 Broad as both his office and also residence.

In 1905 Fitch conveyed the property to Josephine V. Smith (Charleston County DB Y24, page 2). The conveyance reveals that Fitch was indebted to Josephine V. Smith, the wife of Julius Smith, for \$2,500, as well as \$150 interest, and \$2,716.30 in taxes and that the debt was secured by a mortgage on the Broad Street property. Apparently Fitch released his claim on the property to clear the debt.

Immediately thereafter, Julius Smith moved his plumbing business to 91 Broad, shifting their residence to this location by about 1921. A 1901 promotional publication put out for Charleston's West Indian Exposition explained that Smith was "a sanitary plumber, gas fitter and tinner." It went on to announce that:

he employs only the most practical and experienced mechanisms and guarantees satisfaction. He attends to all kinds of plumbing, gas fitting, tin work, etc., making a speciality of repairing and painting roofs, gutters, pumps, etc. (Anonymous 1901:130).

A similar publication dating from the 1920s announced that:

Mr. Smith has supplied the plumbing work in some of the finest houses in the city . . . For modern and scientific plumbing, Mr. Smith is the man to be relied upon. He shows a nice line of plumber's supplies (Anonymous n.d.: n.p).

By the 1950s Julian Smith and Joseph Smith were also engaged in the business with their father. In an article Smith observed that prior to 1910 most houses in Charleston had privies; it wasn't until about 1914-1916 that city sewers become common in the downtown area ("Smith Still Working Hard At Age 85," *Charleston News and Courier*, July 9,

1985). During the last 90 years that the Smiths have owned the property it appears to have only rarely been rented out for apartments.

The Landscape of 91 Broad

The lot known as 91 Broad began as about the middle third of Lot 104 in the Grand Model. The 1739 "Iconography of Charles Town at High Water" reveals this portion of the lot was still open, although buildings were situated within a hundred feet to the east and west.

Vacant lots in the midst of Charleston must have been no unusual sight, although there are very few accounts which might help us understand the appearance of Charleston in the early to mid-eighteenth century. By mid-century a visitor noted that the streets:

are not paved except the footways within the posts, abt. 6 feet wide, which are paved with brick in the principal streets (Merrens 1977: 220).

Although this, and the grand architecture, attracted much attention, there was a seedier side of the city. After traveling Meeting Street, one writer to the *South Carolina Gazette* described it as:

a low set of Wood Tenements, with Walls little thicker than a Sheet of Brown Paper, pent up on all Sides by Wooden Structures" (quoted in Rosen 1982:29).

The filth in the city streets was a common, if less widely publicized, situation. In the early 1700s there were complaints about the slaughtering of animals within the city limits, with the note that "dung and entrails of beasts" were to be found everywhere (Fraser 1989:24). Even as late as 1785 one visitor counted forty-two dogs, fifteen cats, and as many rats lying dead in the streets, "all in a state of putrefying effevetence [sic] . . . offending the sight and smell" (Fraser 1989:175).

With these descriptions in mind, it seems

unlikely that any open lot would not have been seen as a convenient depository for all manner of obnoxious trash and filth.

The 1789 "Plan of Charles Town" is more ambiguous and it is difficult to determine on exactly which lots several of the illustrated structures are located. Coupled with the historic evidence, in particular the leasing of the property which began at least by 1749, it is likely that a modest frame dwelling was present on the site. The extant building appears attributed to Pierson's ownership (see, for example, Poston 1997:172) beginning in 1796 largely on the basis of his status and wealth. It seems unlikely that any of the earlier owners had either the resources or the interest in establishing a substantial structure on the site.

By 1802 Negrin's "Plan of the City of Charleston" reveals that the block had been filled and that 91 Broad was occupied by at least one structure. As previously discussed, our best view of the rear yard landscape come from the 1806 plat of the Pierson conveyance to Dinah Young. Certainly by this time the structure we see at 91 Broad today had been constructed.

The rear yard is entirely circumscribed by either buildings or walls. Along the western side the lot was defined by a short wall segment coming out from the DeLorme structure and by the walls of DeLorme's various buildings, including two brick structures and a long low wood shed. The eastern side for at least the northern two-thirds of that lot was similarly defined by out buildings on the Pierson lot or by another short brick wall segment separating Pierson from Stephen Lee's yard. At the rear of the lot there apparently was a fence, probably of wood. Not only would this have carefully, and forcefully, delimited the property, but it would have effectively limited open, sunny ground to the very rear of the property.

Access to this rear yard was by way of a passage through the building fronting Broad, limiting the size of animals, supplies, and materials brought into the rear yard. There certainly wasn't sufficient room for a carriage, or even a chaise, to slip into the rear yard.

Buildings are arranged in no order that is decipherable today. Brick and wood are mixed together, as are sizes. Spacing between buildings, with what appear to be infills, suggests a lack of any unified planning. Structures look as though they were added as need and circumstances dictated.

Immediately outside the rear door of the main house, and between the house and kitchen, was the well. This location was perhaps prescribed by the dual purposes of cooking and bathing. Although no buildings are designated as the privy, there are three of appropriate size — all wood — ranging from 30 to 95 feet south of the well.

Not only does the plat provide information on the physical landscape, but it also offers several interesting legal commentaries. The first is that the plat explains that two buildings on the western lot (93 Broad), both sheds, were built over the line from 2 to 7 inches. This is the second case *in the project area* of construction infringing on adjacent properties (the other being chimneys of the early structure on 89 Broad). This suggests that in the colonial and antebellum urban environment lot lines were vague and poorly defined. The second commentary is that while the survey of the lot produced significantly different dimensions for the property (a length of 211 feet, not 208 and a width of 19 feet 8 inches, not 19 feet 2 inches), the conveyances following the survey continued to use the old dimensions. This, too, supports the belief that lot lines were viewed as only approximate constructs — what mattered more were the actual, physical features that defined your property and separated it from the property of others.

The 1852 Bridgens and Allen "Original Map of the City of Charleston" shows virtually no detail for 91 Broad and, in fact, the passageway through the building into the rear yard, while shown, has been placed on the *wrong* side of the building. This continues to call into question the usefulness of these plans for any detailed landscape study.

The 1882 Block Plat for 91 Broad suggests that there were some significant changes. The only

rear yard building shown is the kitchen, still in the same location as identified on the 1806 plat of the lot. Since large ranges of out buildings are shown on other yards, it seems likely that many, if not all, of the brick and wood structures present in 1806 had been demolished by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, perhaps falling victim to the Civil War.

The 1884 Sanborn Map for 91 Broad reveals that the building was being used as a kindergarten and the only structure is still the rear kitchen. As previously discussed, after the 1886 earthquake this kitchen building was in ruins and was recommended for demolition. This, however, does not seem to have been done since the 1888 Sanborn Map suggests that the kitchen was still present and was being rented out. By 1902 it is clear that the old kitchen is either gone or extensively reworked, since in the place of the original two story building was a one story structure, further enlarged by 1955. Through time it appears that the Smiths extensively reworked the rear yard of 91 Broad, gradually filling it in with utility buildings related to their plumbing business.

93 Broad Street

Like 89 and 91 Broad, this property was also part of Lot 104 in the Grand Model. And, like these other lots, this parcel's early history is poorly understood. Poston comments:

either Peter Bocquet Sr. or Peter Bocquet Jr. built the house at 93 Broad Street in 1783 in the restrained Neoclassical style with a ground-floor office space (Poston 1997:174).

The conveyances for the adjoining property to the east reveal that as early as 1749 the property was owned by Peter Bocquet, which given the date must surely have been the senior Bocquet, a baker by trade.¹⁴ The property was apparently

¹⁴ Bailey and Cooper (1981:75) indicate that Peter Bocquet, Jr. was not born until 1744. The elder Bocquet died about 1783.

held by the elder Bocquet until his death about 1783 at which time it was passed to his son, Peter Bocquet, Jr. The younger Bocquet died intestate about a decade later, resulting in the property passing to his wife, Elizabeth and two children, George Washington Bocquet and Mary Bocquet. By 1796 the conveyance of 91 Broad mentions that the adjoining property to west was in hands of the Bocquet estate.

The earliest recorded deed we have been able to identify for this property is the conveyance from William Hassell Gibbes, Master in Equity to John Francis DeLorme, also dating to 1796 (Charleston County RMC DB S6, p. 187). The deed reveals that William Greenwood, surviving partner of Greenwood and Higgens, London merchants, sued Elizabeth Bocquet (also spelled Bocquett, Bocket, Bockett, Bochett, and Bochet), the widow of Peter Bocquet, Jr. in 1796. Bocquet owed their firm £ 5,000 plus interest and they desired the court sell his residence at 93 Broad in order to pay the debt.

Elizabeth responded acknowledging the debt, but explained that all of her husband's other property had been sold off to pay what were apparently staggering debts and that "after a Life spent in the greatest Frugality and Industry she found her self at the Death of Husband Stripped of every thing with a Large Family to maintain." In consequence, she had refused to sell the house, hoping instead to raise her son, George Washington, and daughter, Mary, at the residence. Nevertheless, the court decided in favor of Greenwood and the house was sold for £ 6,000 which was likely just enough to cover the complaint.¹⁵

The deed describes the property as

¹⁵ Elizabeth Bocquet's financial problems do not, however, appear to have been as serious as implied in these proceedings. In 1808 she wrote her will, proved only a few months later, in which she bequeathed property at the corner of Boundary and St. Phillips which apparently contained a house and kitchen, as well as 14 African-American slaves (Charleston County WB 31, page 110).

measuring 37½ feet along Broad Street and 209½ feet in depth. Like other measures for the Broad Street lots, these appear to be slightly less than the actual measurements of 38.27 and approximately 211 feet. To the east were the lands of James Pierson and to the west was another lot also belonging to the Bocquet estate. In a subsequent memorandum, the measurements were corrected on the basis of a Purcell survey (which has not been found) to reflect 37 feet 2 inches on Broad and 37 feet 5 inches on the southern line. The depth of the lot was corrected to 208 feet (Charleston County RMC DB S6, page 211).

Peter Bocquet, Jr. chose a path different from that of his father, a baker, going instead into the mercantile business. As Bailey and Cooper note, Bocquet owned at least one plantation (probably several), but he preferred the life of business over the life of planting. He was active in the American Revolution, being elected to the Second Provincial Congress in 1775 and serving as a major in the militia. He was arrested by the British in 1780. His estate was sequestered by the British and in December 1781 he was banished from South Carolina, arriving in Philadelphia with only his wife and two children (Webber 1933:79). He furnished hay and lumber to the Continental army and also loaned £ 4,500 to the state to help pay for the military efforts (Bailey and Cooper 1981:75-77; see also S.C. Department of Archives and History, *Accounts Audited*, v. 10, p. 376).

The purchaser of 93 Broad is considerably less well known. The S.C. Department of Archives and History Combined Alphabetic Index reveals that DeLorme was an active buyer and seller of African American slaves, suggesting that he may have engaged in the slaving business. In addition, he also owned at least one plantation, situated in the Goose Creek area (McCrary Plat 4192).

Perhaps of greater interest is the entry in the 1803 Charleston City Directory, which reveals that DeLorme was operating a longroom and providing entertainment at 93 Broad Street. That same year he advertised his longroom in the Charleston newspaper (Calhoun and Zierden 1984). Longrooms traditionally provided space for

special, typically festive, occasions, serving as what we might call today banquet or meeting rooms. In contrast, taverns focused on providing meals, drink, and lodging.

In 1807 the property was sold by DeLorme to John Mathais Ehrick for \$16,000, suggesting that the building must have been in very good condition (Charleston County RMC DB T7, page 263). Ehrick was apparently a northern factor (his will listed him as being "of New York" and was filed in South Carolina since he had extensive holdings in Charleston; Charleston County WPA WB 42A, page 235).

His Charleston business dealings were apparently through the firm of Ehrick and Reynolds and the S.C. Department of Archives and History Combined Alphabetic Index reveals 130 references to judgements in cases where Ehrick was either the plaintiff or defendant. He listed his Charleston address as 1 St. Phillips Street, suggesting that his 93 Broad Street acquisition was an investment, probably rented out like other properties in the study area.

In 1822 Ehrick's will devised the property to Lynde Catlin, Anthony Dey, and Jacob Valk in trust for his wife during her life and afterwards to be in trust for Sarah Valk, wife of Jacob Valk, and then to her heirs (Charleston County WPA Wills, Vol. 42, page 235). Valk was a partner in the firm of Valk and (George) Keith, being the attorney which handled all of Ehrick's legal cases in South Carolina.

During the period the property was held for Ehrick's wife, it was apparently rented out, although the only individual identified with the building was Ebenezer Thayer, who was initially listed as a "broker" in the city directories, but who quickly was advertising a bookstore at the address. Originally he appears to have operated the "Theological Bookstore," although by 1829 he was operating the "Cheap Bookstore" over the Theological Library. In 1831 he was operating a theological bookstore and circulating library and by 1832 was selling "Souvenirs and Books." In 1835 he was the "teacher of free school," and in 1836 advertised "exhibiting and displaying rooms" at 93

Broad Street. In 1840 this was the location of the Apprentice Library, although it is unclear if Thayer was still involved in the book business. In 1849 he was still listed at 93 Broad, listing his occupation as "teacher."

Thayer was also a prolific advertiser. Calhoun and Zierden note his ads begin in 1820 at 25 Broad and move into the project area by 1821 when he is advertising his "Cheap Book Store" listed at 79 Broad Street, "over the Theological Library between Meeting and King." He continues advertising through 1835 (Calhoun and Zierden 1984).

In 1850 Jacob Valk and A.E. Miller, trustees, sold the property to James Simons, Sr. for \$5,000, a considerable decline from Ehrick's 1807 purchase price of \$16,000 (Charleston County RMC DB C12, page 479). Simons apparently used 93 Broad not only for his residence, but also for his law offices, eventually including his son, James Simons, Jr., in the practice. The senior Simons was a relatively wealthy attorney, claiming in 1858 real estate valued at \$10,000, eight slaves, one four-wheel carriage, one horse, and one dog. His income for the year was reported to be \$5,000 (Charleston City Archives, List of Taxpayers of the City of Charleston, 1858).

By 1860 the federal census reports a significant increase in the value of his real estate — then reported as \$15,000. His personal estate was valued at \$10,000. Living in the household was his wife, S.A. Simons (40 years old), James Simons, Jr. (21 year old and identified as a "student at law"), H.W. Simons (a 19 year old female), A.M. Simons (a 17 year old female), Manning Simons (14 years old), H. Reid Simons (9 years old), and J.B. Simons (a 1 year old male) (1860 U.S. Census, Charleston District, S.C., Ward Number 2, p. 232).

Simons, like Bocquet before him, was of Huguenot descent. He was an honor graduate of the South Carolina College and considered one of the finest equity lawyers in Charleston. He served in the South Carolina House of Representatives for 20 years, including 12 as speaker. In 1861, as commander of the Fourth Brigade of the South Carolina Militia, he was in command of the forces

participating in the initial attack of Fort Sumter. While he received a commendation for his service, a subsequent political difference with Governor Francis W. Pickens, barred Simons from further command. He resigned and volunteered as a private in the Marion Artillery (Stockton n.d.:136-137). By the end of the war he was known as General Simons, being designated a Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade of the South Carolina Militia (Simons Family, File 30-04, South Carolina Historical Society).

His son, James Simons, Jr., followed a very similar path, characteristic of Charleston's urban establishment. He studied at both South Carolina College and also the University of Leipzig, returning to Charleston and being admitted to the bar just before the Civil War. He served as a lieutenant of the German Volunteers, a company raised by the German population of Charleston. By the end of the war he had attained the rank of Captain and joined his father's law practice. The 1860 city directory lists James Simons, Jr. as a "student of law" living at 93 Broad. With his father's death in 1879, James Simons formed a firm called Simons and Siegling.¹⁶ He followed his father into the state legislature, serving for eight years in the House of Representatives (McCrary 1892:144-145).

Although a very well known and respected attorney, the elder Simons died intestate on April 6, 1879. The probate records indicate that he was survived by his wife, Sarah, and six children. The estate was valued at about \$36,000, with the inventory listing a number of stocks and bonds, such as those issued by Stono Phosphate and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and the Charleston Gas Company. Household furniture, personal effects, books, and silver (which were all lumped together in the appraisal) amounted to only \$700 (Charleston County Probate Court,

¹⁶ Besides James Simons, Jr., this firm included Rudolph Siegling, also president of the Bank of Charleston and the *Charleston News and Courier*, as well as John D. Cappelmann. Siegling lived at 11 East Bay, while Cappelmann's residence was at 215 St. Phillip in 1892.

Wills, Roll 49, Case 259, Number 8).

The house was apparently retained by James' widow, Sarah L. Simons, who in 1880 paid the \$48 insurance bill for the Simons home. In 1881 the heirs of James Simons, Sr. passed the property to his widow, Sarah (Charleston County RMC DB K19, page 61). There is no indication that she ever rented the house out — it appears to have remained the Simons family home, at least until Sarah's death in 1901.

Sarah's will, dated November 14, 1889, devised all of her property in the house to her daughter, Anna Maria, with the residue of the estate to be divided among all of the other children equally (Charleston County Probate Court, Roll 86, Case 438, Number 36). Curiously, there is no inventory or other documents concerning the management of the estate.

Regardless, in September 1901 Sarah's heirs passed the property to Anna Maria Simons (Charleston County RMC DB X23, page 269). It is unclear if Anna Maria Simons ever lived at 93 Broad. In fact, it appears that it was primarily used to provide rental income — joining the vast majority of property on this portion of Broad Street.

In 1901, 93 Broad was the home and office of Dr. Benjamin Simons, a dentist. In 1910 the city directory indicates that Dr. Lawrence E. Knobeloch had his office at this address (although his residence was at 213 Ashley Street). Also living at this address was Robert H. Harleston, Jr., a clerk for Theodore J. Simons, who also listed his residence at 93 Broad Street. By 1921 the property was still the office of Dr. Knobeloch (who by this time lived on Bull Street), and the residence of Miss Josephine F. Smith and Miss Lillie H. Gregorie.

Anna Maria Simons died in June 1921 and by 1925 in order to settle the estate her executor conveyed the property to Caroline L. Hughes, widow of T.W. Hughes, for \$8,000 (Charleston County RMC DB Z30, p. 324). She lived in part of the building, while continuing to rent office space

to Dr. Lawrence E. Knobeloch, the dentist who first took up practice here about 1910.

In 1936 the property was sold to Marie B. Dingle for \$13,000 (Charleston RMC, DB X38, p. 271). It appears that it continued to be rental property, with Mrs. M. Elizabeth Robinson offering furnished rooms for rent in 1942. In 1944, Dingle sold the house to Robinson for \$12,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB T44, p. 69). Only two years later Elizabeth Robinson sold 93 Broad to Frederick C. Peters for \$17,800 (Charleston RMC, DB F47, p. 289). Peters, whose residence was at 189 Broad, rented the building out as at least 12 different apartments.

The Landscape of 93 Broad Street

The earliest map for this lot, like the others in the study tract, is the 1739 "Iconography of Charles Town at High Water." The parcel would have been situated at the western edge of Lot 104 of the Grand Model. The 1739 map, while far from precise, suggests that the row of structures in the western third of the block includes one on 93 Broad. This is confirmed by the 1789 "Plan of Charles Town." Negrin's "Plan of the City of Charleston, S.C." adds little, except to confirm that a building was still present — relatively well documented by the documentary research. Of considerable loss is the failure to recover the ca. 1796 Purcell plat of this parcel.

Our best understanding of the lot comes from the 1806 plat, also by Purcell. Although intended for use by 91 Broad, it also shows in considerable detail the property on either side, including 93 Broad Street. We have previously commented on the accuracy of the buildings for both 89 and 91 Broad, so there is no reason to question that Purcell did an equally good job portraying the DeLorme property.

Fronting the street is a "House 3 stories of Brick" nearly identical in size and proportions as the structure at 89 Broad and only slightly narrower than the building at 91 Broad. According to the plat it would have measured approximately 14 feet in width and 46 feet in length.

Behind this, along the east side of the lot, there was a brick wall, about 15 feet in length, separating DeLorme's property from that of Pierson. This wall abutted a large brick building, measuring about 24 feet in width by 33 feet in depth.

Immediately adjoining this second brick building is a third, measuring about 14 feet in width by 38 feet in depth. This building extends southward to about midlot. Beyond there were two wood sheds, both about 9 feet in width, extending to the rear lot line, which was a brick wall.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of this plat is that it demonstrates that as late as 1806 the extant portion of 93 Broad (termed Segment 1 and measuring 28 feet 8 inches by 40 feet), *had not been constructed*. Instead, the original structure, probably built by Peter Bocquet, was still standing.

To the rear, however, was a building that appears remarkable similar to Segment 3 of 93 Broad. According to architectural drawings, Segment 3 measured 24 feet 10 inches by 32 feet 10 inches — an almost exact match for the Purcell plat.

The brick wall which originally abutted DeLorme's house and rear brick building, today terminated just a few inches beyond the wall of 91 Broad — a length of 15 feet 6 inches, again an almost exact match of the Purcell plat.

Finally, the brick building which was designated Segment 5 of 93 Broad measured 16 feet 4 inches in width. This is very close to the 14 feet in width projected by the Purcell plat.

These are, or should be, very distressing findings for the preservation community. Combined with archaeological evidence, they strongly suggest that the portions of 93 Broad which were allowed to be demolished (Segments 3 and 5, along with the property wall) for the courthouse expansion project *were among the oldest, dating to at least 1806 and very likely to the Bocquet ownership during the last quarter of the eighteenth century*.

The portion of 93 Broad still standing, albeit very close to failure, is likely a *very late remodeling*, perhaps including some of the original fabric, but certainly reflecting a very different taste and style.

Although not offering the detail that it might, this plan suggests that the rear yard of 93 Broad was very active. The wood sheds perhaps suggest pens for animals, as well as storage of fire wood and perhaps carriages. This is the only building in the study tract which has both the access for animals and carriages and also seems to show the necessary buildings for their protection.

The next available plat is the Bridgens and Allen "Original Map of the City of Charleston," showing the property during the ownership of Simons. The plan would seem to suggest that the modifications of Segment 1 had taken place by this date, yet the rear buildings on this plat bear almost no relationship to what historically is known to have been present. This continues to demonstrate the need for caution when using these supposedly accurate plats.

The next plan for the property comes from the 1882 Block Plats. These show 93 Broad with refreshing accuracy. Segments 1 through 3 are shown within feet of their correct dimensions (in fact, errors are most likely the result of our redrawing in order to make the maps more legible). Segments 4 and 5 are slightly less accurate, but it is clear from the ground that these two additions have been extensively reworked in the twentieth century. In other words, the Block Plats appear to be a very accurate portrayal of the lot in the early 1880s and they reveal that the lot had largely taken on its "modern appearance."

The 1884 Sanborn Map largely reaffirms the Block Plats, although it does reveal that the rear portion of the shed extension from Segment 5 was a stable. This also offers confirmation that even this late horses were an essential mode of transportation in Charleston.

The 1886 Fire Department survey of houses damaged by the earthquake reveals that 93 Broad fared relatively well. The walls were in good

condition, although the chimneys were downed. The report also notes that at this time the walls were being anchored.¹⁷ The roof at this time was still slate.

Unfortunately, the two views from St. Michael's steeple provide relatively little information for the rear yard at 93 Broad. The earlier photograph most clearly shows the east facade of rear building (Segment 3), including several window openings. It also documents that the slate roofing was still present and that the infill between Segments 1 and 3 was present and already included a chimney. The later view, directly slightly further to the northwest, provides less information, but the conditions seem very much the same. The chimneys still appear the same and the roofs are still slate.

A comparison of the 1888 and 1902 Sanborn Maps helps reveal that through time, as more apartments were created, the additions in the rear become more numerous. Although the stable sheds are still present in 1902, a garage has been added in the southwest corner of the lot. By 1955 the lot had been paved for parking and both the sheds and the garage had been demolished. Segment 5 was identified as an office, Segment 3 was still residential, and Segment 1 was a store. The transformation of the property by this time was complete and relatively little of its historic grandeur was remaining.

¹⁷ The result of this work can still be seen today in Segment 1, where there are four tie bolts running from north to south between the first and second, and second and third floors. Curiously, no effort was made to reinforce Segment 3.

EXCAVATIONS

Methods

Background

In some respects urban archaeology is far different from that practiced at other sites, although these differences are largely those of scale — urban sites tend to have more complex stratigraphy, so greater care needs to be exercised in controlling and recording excavations; urban sites tend to produce more artifacts, so there needs to be greater precision of provenience tracking and field washing; urban sites tend to present more hazards, so greater concern with crew safety; urban sites are often covered with asphalt, requiring somewhat more aggressive excavation techniques; and of course, urban sites often produce far more documentary sources, and these require integration into the field investigations.

With all of this said, however, the field techniques or procedures used at the Broad Street site were not terrible unlike those used at any complex site. All of the excavations were by hand, although occasionally we used heavy equipment to remove asphalt capping or overburdens of gravel. We purposefully chose not to use mechanical excavation techniques, although there is no question that such approaches would have allowed greater horizontal exposure.

The archaeological community is far from any agreement concerning approaches such as backhoe excavations. For example, Honerkamp and his colleagues had relatively harsh words for the backhoe based on their Savannah, Georgia experiences:

the [backhoe] trenching technique used in the preliminary study was inadequate for doing more than locating brick foundations and generating unprovenienced artifact collections (Honerkamp et

al. 1983:187).

Other archaeologists are far more enamored with backhoes, using them to expose features for later hand excavation (see, for example, Joseph 1993).

Their use may best be determined by the research design and what one expects to find. If the investigations will explore entire lots with much open area, grading or backhoe cuts may allow the recovery of features, such as privies and wells, which would otherwise be missed. And these features can make significant contributions, depending of course on the exact research questions being posed.

On the other hand, at the Broad Street project we knew that we were not to have the opportunity to examine entire lots — the rear third of each lot had previously been cut off and was now under asphalt and out of the construction zone. As a consequence, it was unlikely that we would be encountering privies. Likewise, much of our research involved under structure deposition. We knew approximate structure locations either through documentary research or because the structures had been standing until very recently. Consequently, there was no need for "exploratory" backhoe cuts. In addition, our "features" were sheet middens of trash thrown under structures — features which could be very easily damaged or destroyed by backhoe operations.

We were also very fortunate to have a great deal of historic research compiled for the project area prior to the data recovery excavations (see Trinkley and Hacker 1996a). Without implying that archaeology was directed by the historic documents, it is fair to say that the excavations were assisted by our knowledge of the project site. The urban setting is simply too complex to be approached by archaeology that fails to make the best possible use of all available resources. Certainly there were surprises, but we were also

able to very accurately pin-point archaeological features which we wished to investigate in detail.

As discussed in the **Lot Specific Histories**, not all historic plats and maps have equal credibility. We found, for example, that while the few plats available were very accurate, as were the City Block Plats, the Bridgens and Allen map, at least for the project area, was generally not very useful, displaying amazing inaccuracies. Most of the Sanborn Maps were very good, although the 1888 seems to contain some unreconcilable errors.

Field Techniques

All measurements were taken in engineers feet and tenths of feet. The use of an English, rather than metric, system is largely a matter of researcher preference. There is nothing inherently more scientific or appropriate about either one (far more important is accuracy using whatever system is chosen). Of course, English measurements have the benefit of being the same as those used when the buildings were constructed and this can at times be useful.

Use of formal grids, a tradition among American archaeologists, can often be difficult at urban sites (see for example Zierden's [1996: 47-48] experiences working around trees and other obstacles at the Nathaniel Russell House, also in Charleston). At the Broad Street project we faced a variety of obstacles — some natural such as odd shaped buildings that would require multiple offset shots and many more construction related such as vehicles, equipment storage, piles of debris, and deliveries of new building materials. Use of a formal grid system under such circumstances would have been very costly in field time.

More to the point, formal grids are often not necessary. The purpose of the grid, of course, is to provide horizontal control — to allow you to place the unit in space, orient diverse objects to one another, and ensure that you can re-identify excavated location in the future. The grid is a kind of glue, ensuring that while archaeology may be destructive, it can at least be all pasted back together.

In an urban setting the multiplicity of buildings, property lines, and curbs offer an alternative to traditional grids. As Zierden (1996:48) notes, the use of "permanent landmarks" can be more accurate than site grids under some circumstances. Of course, it is crucial to ensure that such landmarks are, in fact, permanent or at least are accurately recorded.

As a result, horizontal control on this project was achieved by locating units with respect to buildings or property lines. Both had been previously mapped by Hoffman Lester Associates in Charleston using an actual on-the-ground survey that meet or exceeded the requirements for a Class "A" survey for the State of South Carolina (*Plat Showing the Adjustment of Property Lines for 85 & 87 Broad Street, 89 Broad Street, 91 Broad Street, and TMS 457-12-04-133, Located in the City of Charleston*, dated July 15, 1997). Even if the buildings used for the location of the units change or are later demolished, it will be possible to overlay this survey over new site features and determine the location of the units.

The units were sequentially numbered from Unit 1 through 22 (Figure 2). While these numbers have no real meaning today (and often aren't sequential on any given lot), they are retained. Size varied from 5-foot square to 5 by 10 feet. All units were oriented with the lot lines, which in turn were perpendicular to Broad Street. The goal, of course, was not to excavate building walls at odd angles. It is much easier to work with the prevailing orientations than at odds to them. As a result the units are oriented about N6°W.

Vertical control was maintained by transferring a USGS elevation control point (16.55 feet above mean sea level [amsl]) from the steps of the U.S. Post Office facing Meeting Street to the project area. Several temporary bench marks were established in the surrounding parking lot, allowing multiple locations for back-sighting. This was fortunate, since as work progressed we slowly began losing these benchmarks to construction traffic, obstacles, and parking.

Although occasionally some delicate work was required, most of the excavations were

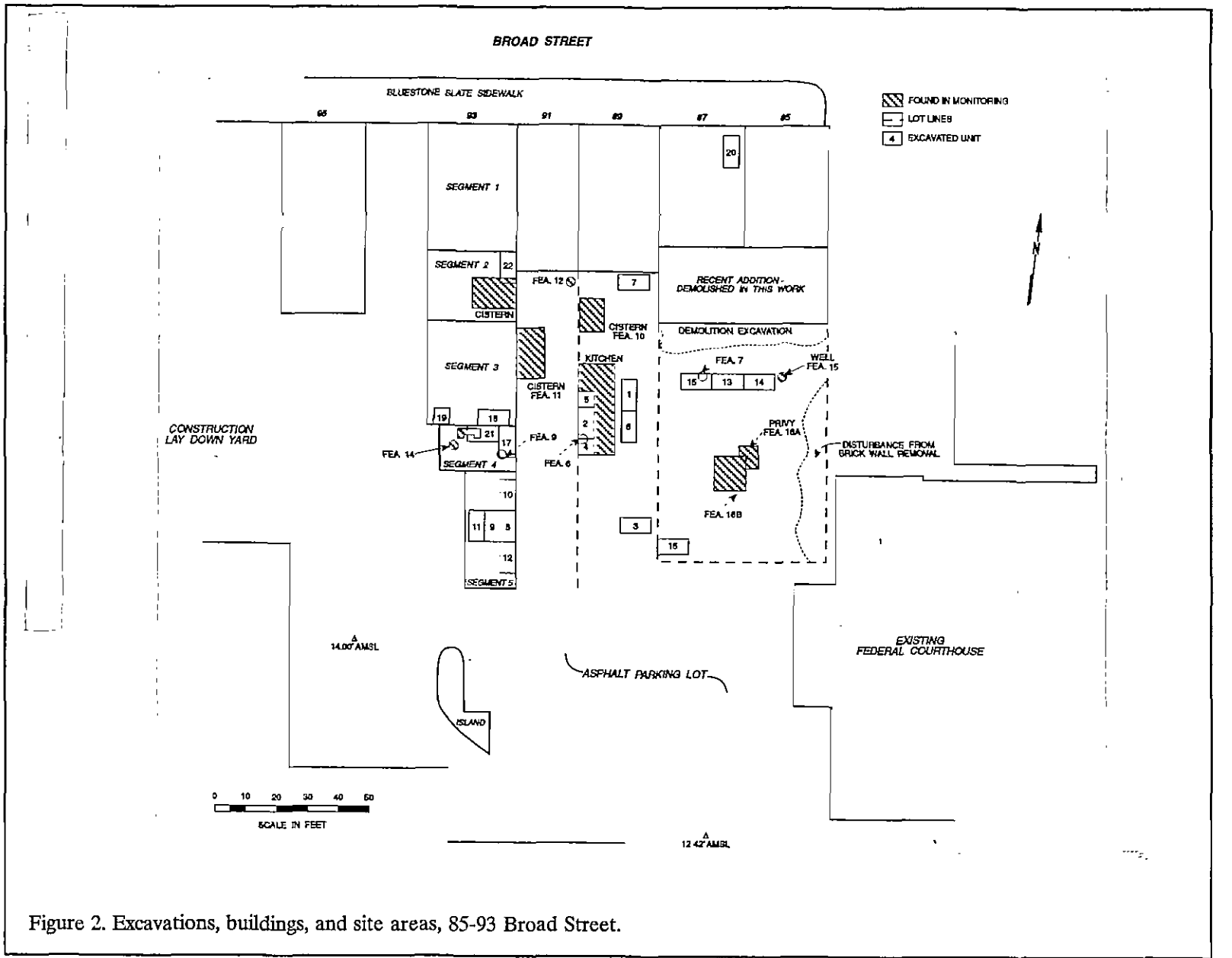


Figure 2. Excavations, buildings, and site areas, 85-93 Broad Street.

conducted with shovels. The only mechanical excavation (excepting what was exposed during monitoring) was to remove asphalt and the overlying crush-run.

Once excavated, all fill was wheelbarrowed to the southwest corner of the court parking lot where we had established waterscreens.¹ In this area we built a silt fence in order to retain the sediments and prevent a great deal of mud entering the city storm water drains. Over the course the excavations this area was expanded to cover about 1,000 square feet and the soil built up to a depth of slightly over 3 feet. While it would have been advantageous to change the location of the waterscreening, open space was at a premium and moving was not an option. Fill was typically waterscreened through 1/8-inch mesh, although occasionally 1/4-inch was used when proveniences were failing to yield significant remains.²

Materials, as they were collected from the waterscreen, were sorted into artifacts (ceramics, glass, etc.) and animal bone. To identify proveniences throughout the process of excavation, being wheelbarrowed to the waterscreens, waterscreening, drying, sorting, and finally boxing, rigid plastic boards were marked using permanent pens with the unit and level information. We were using the ground floor of 89 Broad as our field lab and materials were brought here to dry. As they

were drying ferrous artifacts (largely nails) were sorted from the other artifacts. Once dry all materials were bagged, inventoried, and boxed by unit and provenience.

Units were excavated by natural soil zones, which were amazingly similar across the entire site area (see discussion in the following section). A soil sample, usually about a quart in volume, was routinely collected from each provenience.

Units were always trowelled at the base of the excavations, photographed using b/w print film and color transparency film,³ and drawn at a horizontal scale of 2-feet to 1-inch and a vertical scale of 1-foot to 1-inch. In addition, units might be trowelled, photographed, and plotted between zones, if that was appropriate.

Features were plotted at a scale of 1-foot to 1-inch and then photographed prior to excavation. In some cases features were bisected, while other features (such as wells) were typically removed as one provenience. Where possible, features were also excavated by natural soil zones. Where there was a potential for the recovery of ethnobotanical remains, a flotation sample about 5 gallons in volume would be collected for later water flotation. Feature fill was processed through either 1/4-inch or 1/8-inch mesh in a similar fashion to unit proveniences.

Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials were processed to archival standards. All original field notes, with archival copies, are being curated at The Charleston Museum. All specimens are being evaluated for conservation needs and

¹ The one exception to this was Unit 20, in the basement of 87 Broad Street, which was dry screened in the basement through 1/4-inch mesh.

² "Significant" had several different meanings. Larger mesh was used when we failed to recover small items from at least four wheelbarrow loads of fill. Under such circumstances we believed that what was gained in time (and the ability to explore more area) offset what might be lost through the larger mesh. Larger mesh was used on proveniences producing only mid- to late twentieth century remains since these were largely outside our research design. The only times when fill *was not screened* is when it clearly included late twentieth century remains, such as plastic forks, bread wrappers, and aluminum foil or when it represented recent demolition rubble. Fortunately, these situations were not common.

³ Ilford 100 Delta Professional was used for the black and white work. It is a medium speed film ideal for pictorial and fine art photography. It exhibits extremely fine grain and very good contrast range. The transparency film used was Fujichrome Sensia II 100. This film, too, has very sharp grain and a natural color rendition. It has been used in lieu of Kodachrome since Kodak began reducing service on Kodachrome processing. While not as dark stable as Kodachrome, Sensia has better projected stability.

treatment proposals are being coordinated with The Charleston Museum (discussed in a following section). The materials have Accession Number 1998.003.

Laboratory and Conservation Practices

The use of waterscreening dramatically reduced the need for any additional cleaning. Where additional cleaning was needed, only water was used. Laboratory processing is still underway at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia. All materials are currently sorted, tobacco pipestem analysis is completed, faunal remains have been cataloged and submitted for analysis, flotation has been completed and the light fractions have been rough sorted. Soil samples have been divided with portions submitted for both phytolith and pollen studies.

Conservation has also begun on a number of items although not all artifacts will be conserved. For example, a great deal of shoe parts were recovered from several twentieth century well proveniences. These will be documented and compared to the Museum's collections. If there are intact examples of the shoe form in the history/decorative arts collections, the wet leather will be discarded. If, however, the item appears unique or especially interesting, it will be conserved. While not yet begun, we anticipate using a series of neatsfoot oil baths followed by freeze drying.

In a similar fashion, some objects will simply be stabilized. An example are the very large collection of brass pins. While a sample will be conserved, others will be packaged with a desiccant in order to prevent additional corrosion.

Brass items, if they are to be conserved, will be subjected to electrolytic reduction in a sodium carbonate solution. Hand cleaning with soft brass brushes or fine-grade bronze wool will follow the electrolysis. Afterwards the surface chlorides will be removed with deionized water baths (until a chloride level of no greater than 1 ppm or 18 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ is achieved using a conductivity meter) and the items will be dried in an acetone bath. The conserved cuprous items will be coated with a 20%

solution (w/v) of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

Ferrous objects selected for conservation will be treated in one of two ways. After the mechanical removal of gross encrustations, the artifacts will be tested for sound metal by the use of a magnet. Items lacking sound metal will be subjected to multiple baths of deionized water to remove chlorides. The baths will continued until a conductivity meter indicated a level of chlorides no greater than 1.0 ppm (18 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$). The specimens will be dewatered in acetone baths and given an application of 10% (w/v) acryloid B-72 in toluene, not only to seal out moisture, but also to provide some additional strength. Items which contain sound metal will be subjected to electrolytic reduction in a bath of sodium carbonate solution. When all visible corrosion is removed, the artifacts will be wire brushed and placed in a series of deionized water soaks, identical to those described above, for the removal of soluble chlorides. When the artifacts test free of chlorides (at a level less than 0.1 ppm, or 2 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$), they will be dewatered in acetone baths, air dried, and then a series of phosphoric (10% w/v) and tannic (20% w/v) acid solutions will be applied.

The few hand painted overglazed enamelled porcelains so far encountered in the field will likely be treated by carefully cleaning adhering soils using cotton wads, with the enamel then protected by a 20% (w/v) solution of B-72 in toluene.

Several fragments of paper (book or catalog pages) have been recovered from the wells. These were kept wet and immediately frozen until the completion of the field study. They were then subjected to freeze drying to remove the water. All were successfully dried although the paper is very brittle and separating the individual pages is difficult.

Analysis of the collections will follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric pottery was so uncommon in these investigations (and outside the scope of the research plan) that it is not being included in the

study. The temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of the historic remains follow such authors as Cushion (1976), Godden (1964, 1985), Miller (1980, 1991), Noël Hume (1978), Norman-Wilcox (1965), Peirce (1988), Price (1970), South (1977), and Walton (1976). Glass artifacts are identified using sources such as Jones (1986), Jones and Sullivan (1985), McKearin and McKearin (1972), McNally (1982), Smith (1981), Vose (1975), and Warren (1970).

The analysis system will use South's (1977) functional groups as an effort to subdivide historic assemblages into groups which can reflect behavioral categories. Initially developed for eighteenth-century British colonial assemblages, this approach appears to be an excellent choice for the early Broad Street assemblages. Although criticized for problems in sample comparability (see, for example, Joseph 1989), even the system's detractors note that:

whatever its flaws, the value of artifact patterning lies in the fact that it is a universally recognized method for organizing large collections of artifactual data in a manner which can be easily understood and which can be used for comparative purposes (Joseph 1989:65).

The functional categories of Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Personal, Clothing, Arms, Tobacco, and Activities provide not only the range necessary for describing and characterizing most collections, but also allow typically consistent comparison with other collections.

Another important analytical technique used in this study is the minimum vessel count, as both an alternative to the more traditional count of ceramics⁴ and also as a prerequisite to the

⁴ Although counts are used in this, and virtually every study of historic wares, we know that they are biased as measures of the proportions of types. Simply put, the proportion by number of sherds of a particular type reflects two things — first, the proportion of that

application of Miller's cost indices. The most common approach for the calculation of minimum number of vessels (MNV) is to lay out all of the ceramics from a particular analytic unit (such as a feature), grouping the sherds by ware, type, and variety (e.g., floral motif vs. pastoral). All possible mends are then made. Body sherds are, from this point on, considered residual and not further considered. Remaining rim sherds, which fail to provide mends, are examined for matches in design, rim form, colors, and other attributes which would indicate matches with previously defined vessels. Those which fail to match either mended vessels or other rims are counted as additional vessels. Where there were multiple units or proveniences from a lot, all will be combined for this analysis, using a minimum distinction method for the MNV, which tends to provide a relatively conservative count. This also seems appropriate since all of the lot excavations were relatively dispersed and there seems to be little likelihood that frequent cross-mends would occur over large portions of the site.

Although no cross mend analyses are to be conducted on the glass artifacts, these materials will be examined in a similar fashion to the ceramics to define minimum number of vessel counts, with the number of vessel bases in a given assemblage being used to define the MNV. Attempts will be made to mend and match vessel bases in order to ensure the accuracy of the count. If a glass artifact exhibits a different color and/or form not represented by the counted bases, then it will be designated a separate vessel or container.

type in the population, and second, the average number of sherds into which vessels of that type have broken (known among some researchers as their brokenness) in comparison with the brokenness of other types. In general, however, brokenness will vary from one type to another and also from one size vessel of a particular type to another size vessel of the same type. Usually, types with a high brokenness will be over-represented in comparison to those with a low brokenness. More importantly, this bias not only affects the study of a single assemblage, but may affect the study, or comparison, of different assemblages which may have a different level of brokenness.

Several methods will be used to determine the occupation span of the various excavation areas at the Broad Street lots. The first method is South's (1977) bracketing technique. This method consists of creating a time line where the manufacturing span of the various ceramics are placed. The left bracket is placed by determining where at least half of the ceramic type bars touch. The right bracket is placed the same way, however, it is placed far enough to the right to at least touch the beginning of the latest type present (South 1977:214). We have chosen to alter South's bracketing technique slightly by placing the left bar at the earliest ending date when that ending date does not overlap with the rest of the ceramic type bars.

Since South's method only uses ceramic types to determine approximate period of occupation, Salwen and Bridges (1977) argue that ceramic types which have high counts are poorly represented in the ceramic assemblage. Because of this valid complaint a second method is being used to determine occupation spans for many proveniences. This second approach is a ceramic probability contribution chart. Albert Bartovics (1981) advocates the calculation of probability distributions for ceramic types within an assemblage. Using this technique an approximation of the probability of a ceramic type contribution to the site's occupation is derived. This formula is expressed:

$$P_j/\text{yr.} = \frac{f_j}{F \times D_j} \quad \text{where}$$

- P_j = partial probability contribution
 f_j = number of sherds in type j
 F = number of sherds in sample
 D_j = duration in range of years.

South's (1977) mean ceramic dating technique is also being used for the individual lots and some grouped proveniences, although it is rarely used for individual zones or units. For these situations we are using terminus post quem (TPQ). TPQ is the principal that no provenience can be deposited earlier than the beginning date for the latest dating item. In other words, if you find a coin dated 1790 in sealed feature, you can be sure

that feature wasn't created before 1790.

Observations on Methods and Strategies

First, the obvious — at least to urban archaeologists. Demolition has gotten increasingly more aggressive through the centuries. Eighteenth and nineteenth century demolition episodes typically left large sections of foundations intact, often taking buildings only to the ground level. Early twentieth century demolition was more aggressive, but still left intact large segments of earlier buildings and deposits. Perhaps beginning in the 1970s, the use of demolition techniques which can only be described as extreme seem to have taken hold. It was as if demolition of a structure wasn't sufficient, it and all traces of previous buildings must be completely obliterated from the landscape.

What this means is that even "modern" buildings erected in the 1950s and 1960s can hide earlier deposits and there is often hope of being able to recover some fragments of the past. Later building episodes, however, have left very little for archaeological study in the twenty-first century. Our heritage is becoming an increasing scarce commodity.

This also has implications when demolition and archaeological research must co-exist. The "hand demolition" of Segment 5 of 93 Broad Street resulted in virtually no damage or disturbance to the underlying archaeological deposits, which were literally inches below the modern surface. In contrast, mechanical demolition of the rear (modern) portions of 85-87 Broad using a tracked backhoe and large dump trucks, resulted in the complete elimination of the upper 1.5 to 2.5 feet of archaeological deposits, severe compaction of the archaeological remains, and extensive localized mixing.⁵

⁵ The compaction was measured using a penetrometer to be about 300 psi. Mixing of modern sheet metal and other construction debris was so severe that it was impossible to use a metal detector for identification of possible non-ferrous objects. Of the 30 "hits" flagged, all were modern debris.

The conclusion is that mechanical demolition and archaeological research are incompatible. If we wish to study our past, then demolition techniques must not be directed solely by money. They must take into account alternative approaches that will allow appropriate archaeological investigations.

Mechanical demolition was approved at Broad Street based, frankly, on an incomplete understanding of demolition techniques to be employed by the selected contractor. For example, the very aggressive use of a tracked backhoe caused far more damage than might have occurred with either more care or different equipment. In order to extend the height of the bucket (allowing it to be used to pull down the additions to 85-87 Broad), the operator repeatedly dug debris across the site, piling them up in order to get his equipment higher in the air. An alternative, of course, would have been to use different equipment. There, however, were no construction planning meetings where demolition approaches were clearly articulated.

In a similar fashion, we learned the very unpleasant lesson that construction projects take on a life of their own unless the archaeologist is constantly vigilant. For example, we approved the use of the tracked backhoe to remove a modern brick wall running down the eastern edge of the 85 Broad Street lot, *with the provision that the excavation not extend out further than 5 feet from the wall*. Within hours we discovered that the excavation was at least twice that width, or greater. We have already explored the damage caused by demolition in the construction lay-down yard — an area where multiple holes were punched through the concrete cap intended to protect the archaeological deposits in this area.

These experiences pointed out the need for constant monitoring — a cost which had not been factored into the data recovery plan, but which should be considered in the future a routine cost of doing urban archaeology in Charleston. Coupled with monitoring, of course, is the need for the archaeologist to be fair, but firm and willing to stop an activity which is destructive to the

archaeological record.

The numerous wells identified during the project presented another methodological concern. Although there are a variety of excavation techniques, all must cope with the issue of water and also the issue of personnel safety.

Water can be controlled by well points — pumps that dewater or draw down the water in the immediate vicinity of the well. This is a fairly complex undertaking and we did not have the funding to undertake the placement of well points, especially as we continued to encounter wells on several lots. Another approach, albeit less sophisticated, is simply to pump down the water within the well, using electric pumps. Ideally multiple pumps will be used, allowing the pump to be matched with the flow of water into the well. For this work we used two pumps — one pumped about 500 gph on a 15-foot lift using 3/4-inch hose, the other pumped about 2000 gph through a 1 1/4-inch hose. Water was pumped, when possible, to a storm water drain. Both were operated only on a ground fault protected drop cord.

Depending on the amount of recent rain, these pumps were usually adequate for the wells encountered, although at times the pumping was very slow. In addition, we used water, not mud, pumps and occasionally it was necessary to clear the lines of silt.

The issue of safety was of even greater concern. Under OSHA regulations a confined space is one that is large enough to allow limited or restricted means of entry and exit, and that is not designed for continuous employee occupancy. We determined that the wells could be classified as non-permit confined spaces since inspection and testing revealed that there were no hazards, such as engulfment, mechanical hazards, or atmospheric hazards (i.e., oxygen deficiency, flammable, or toxic).

We did, however, require that the individual working in the well be equipped with a full body safety harness and lowering/retrieval lines for both access and also non-entry rescue should

that be necessary. The retrieval line, attached to the harness "D" ring, was then attached to a mechanical lifting device on an A-frame over the well, allowing the individual to be hoisted from the well should that be necessary. In addition, an attendant was assigned to the entrant at all times. This individual monitored activities inside and outside of the confined space, and would have both summoned rescue and other emergency services as well as perform non-entry rescue using the hoist device.

This approach allowed the safe excavation of the well with only moderate additional costs. The discovery of No. 2 fuel oil in the vicinity of one well did require additional consultation with SM&E, but no hydrocarbons were detected in either the well or the fill removed from the well.

Another safety issue involved the demolition of 93 Broad, which had for at least five years been a roost for pigeons. Pigeons may carry and spread diseases to people through their droppings, including pigeon ornithosis, encephalitis, Newcastle disease, cryptococcosis, toxoplasmosis, and salmonella food poisoning. Under the right conditions pigeon manure may harbor airborne spores of the causal agent of histoplasmosis, a systemic fungus disease. The ectoparasites of pigeons include various species of fleas, lice, mites, ticks, and other biting insect.

Of greatest concern to us, in the proximity of the building, was the potential for airborne histoplasmosis.⁶ The demolition was fortunately

⁶ McLean observes that histoplasmosis rarely forms spores in the acidic conditions of fresh droppings and active roosts may give off very few spores. In contrast:

old or abandoned roosts . . . can pose a significant threat to human health. After the droppings have dried out or been leached by the rain, the right conditions develop for spore release. If the soil is stirred up under dusty conditions, as may be the case in land clearing or bulldozing, massive amounts of spores may be released. Severe epidemics have occurred in

conducted during very wet weather with limited wind. These conditions worked to minimize the hazard. Entry into the building, at least by Chicora employees, was limited to those who had received respiratory protecting training and were equipped with full face respirators with HEPA cartridges.

When excavation was conducted in the basement of 87 Broad, the earthen floor was first sprayed with a 1:5 solution of bleach. This was a prophylactic treatment for hantavirus⁷, since the excavation would be taking place under very dry conditions with limited ventilation.

A final point worth mentioning is that while waterscreening worked very well, it was absolutely essential that we had a field lab where the collections could be dried. During the project we had a number of days of rain and without the laboratory space it would have been impossible to continue processing collections.

Excavations Under 87 Broad

Unit 20

This work, which involved the excavation of a single 5 by 10 unit, was not originally incorporated into the research design since we had been told that 85-87 Broad had an excavated basement, put in during the remodeling of the building for use as a restaurant. Once on-site and able to more closely inspect the building we found that the basement of 85 Broad had, in fact, been excavated, as had the southern half of the space under 87 Broad. The northern half of the area under 87 Broad, however, appeared intact, consisting of an earthen floor held back by a concrete block retaining wall about 4-feet in height (reflecting the excavation in not only the southern half of 87 Broad, but also all of 85 Broad). Several shovel tests excavated in this area revealed about

association with bird roosts under such conditions (McLean 1994:A-37).

⁷ Although hantavirus is primarily associated with deer mice, it can be carried by other wild and commensal rodents.

1.5 feet of coal and brown sand (often with brick rubble) overlying a very dense, and apparently thick, lens of slave rubble.

We discovered that the construction documents called for this area to be capped with concrete. Although not destroying the underlying archaeological deposits, this would make it improbable that work would be conducted in the future. As a result, we placed Unit 20 in the northeastern corner of 87 Broad, 3-feet from the north wall of the structure and 3-feet west of a load bearing partition wall running north-south through the center of the structure (Figure 3).

This was the only unit dry screened through ¼-inch mesh and the screens were set up in the basement. This change from our normal strategy was required since this unit had to be backfilled once the excavations were completed.

The unit revealed extremely simple stratigraphy excavated in five levels. Level 1 consisted of a thin lens of brown or yellow sand (representing recent accumulation) over black sand with dense coal, primarily in the western half of the unit. This corresponds with the late nineteenth and twentieth century use of the building and the coal chute is about 15 feet from the excavation unit.

Below was Level 2, about 0.5 foot of brown sandy loam that contains some brick rubble and mortar. Although the origin is uncertain, these debris appear to reflect an episode of renovation (characterized by whitewares, and likely dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century).

Level 3 consisted of between 0.5 and 1.0 foot of loamy light brown sand. It appeared to represent under-house debris, typical of basements throughout the project area, and included relatively large quantities of animal bone and artifacts. Specimens here were not as dense as found elsewhere, possibly because either less debris was thrown under the main house or because there were fewer access points through which trash could be deposited and our excavation was not in the immediate vicinity of one of these openings.

Below this trash lens was Level 4, a very compacted, dense lens of slate about 0.4 foot in depth. There was relatively little soil mixed in with the slate, but what was present included small quantities of charcoal. Level 4 terminated on a layer of brown sand, brick rubble, and mortar debris, probably representing the remains of the earlier structure on site and designated Level 5. The excavation of this level was largely terminated when we encountered the water table at 5.25 feet AMSL. The southern third of the unit was covered with dense patches of lime mortar rubble. A small probe hole in the northwest corner revealed that Level 5 extended an additional 0.3 foot into the water, making the level about a foot in depth.

At the base of Level 5 was white sand. This indicates that whatever the structure pre-dating the Josiah Smith House, it had an excavated basement, which had been largely filled in by its collapse or demolition.

Excavations in the Rear of 85-87 Broad

Units 13 -15

In theory, Unit 14 is situated in the rear yard of 85 Broad, while Units 13 and 15 are both in the rear yard of 87 Broad. However, since they were laid out to form a 5 by 30 foot trench running east-west, it is likely that there is some mixing of remains, especially considering the amount of recent demolition disturbance we encountered (Figure 4).

These units were specifically placed to allow the recovery of the kitchen building shown on early maps associated with the Josiah Smith House. Like the main dwelling, the kitchen building appeared to consist of a double structure. Although possessing a common wall, the building probably had separate entrances and facilities. We hoped that our excavation at these two adjoining kitchens would provide a sample of materials that would allow the two to be compared, as well as contrasted with remains recovered from other lots in the study area.

The most immediate observation when we began is that while units in other parts of the site

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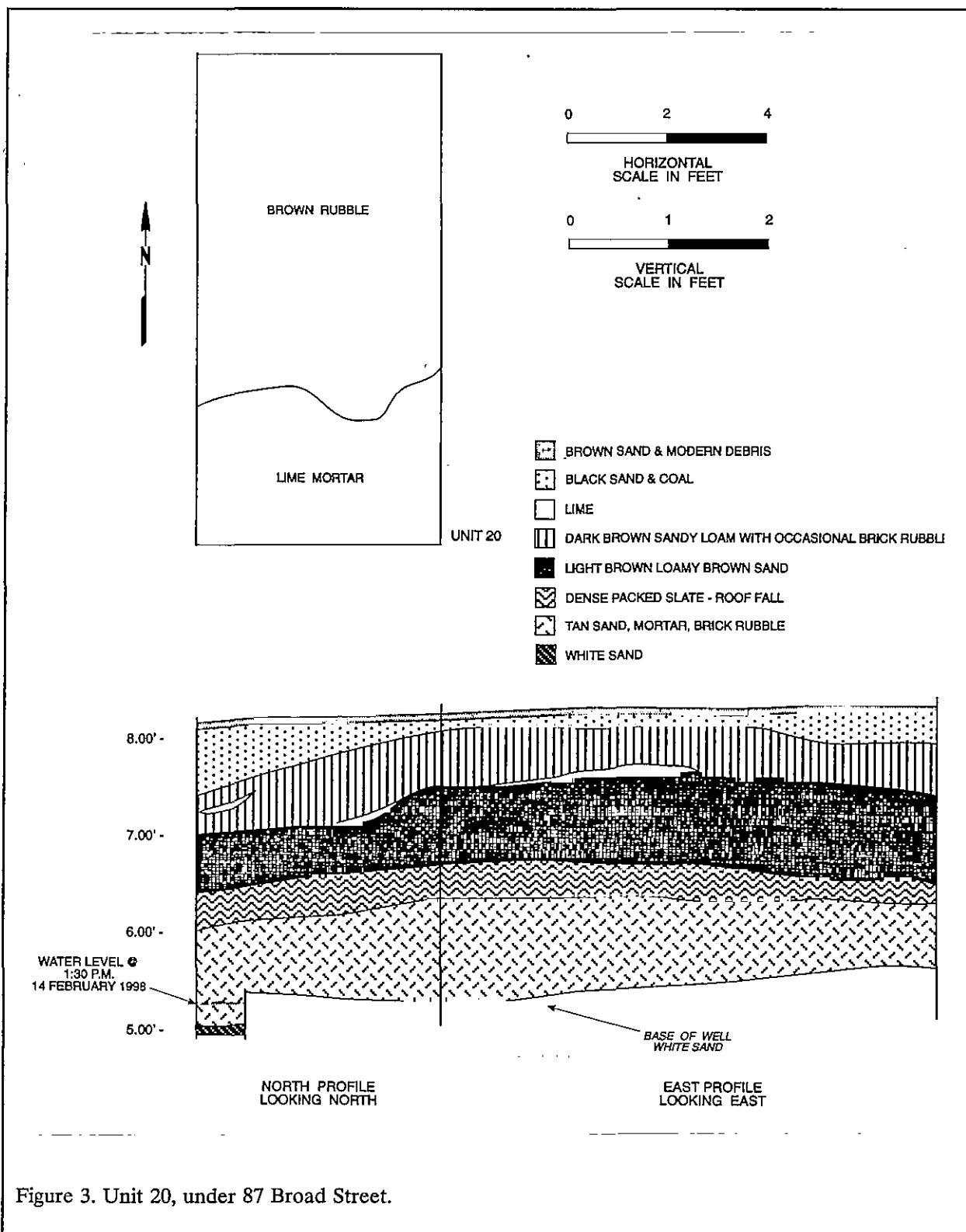
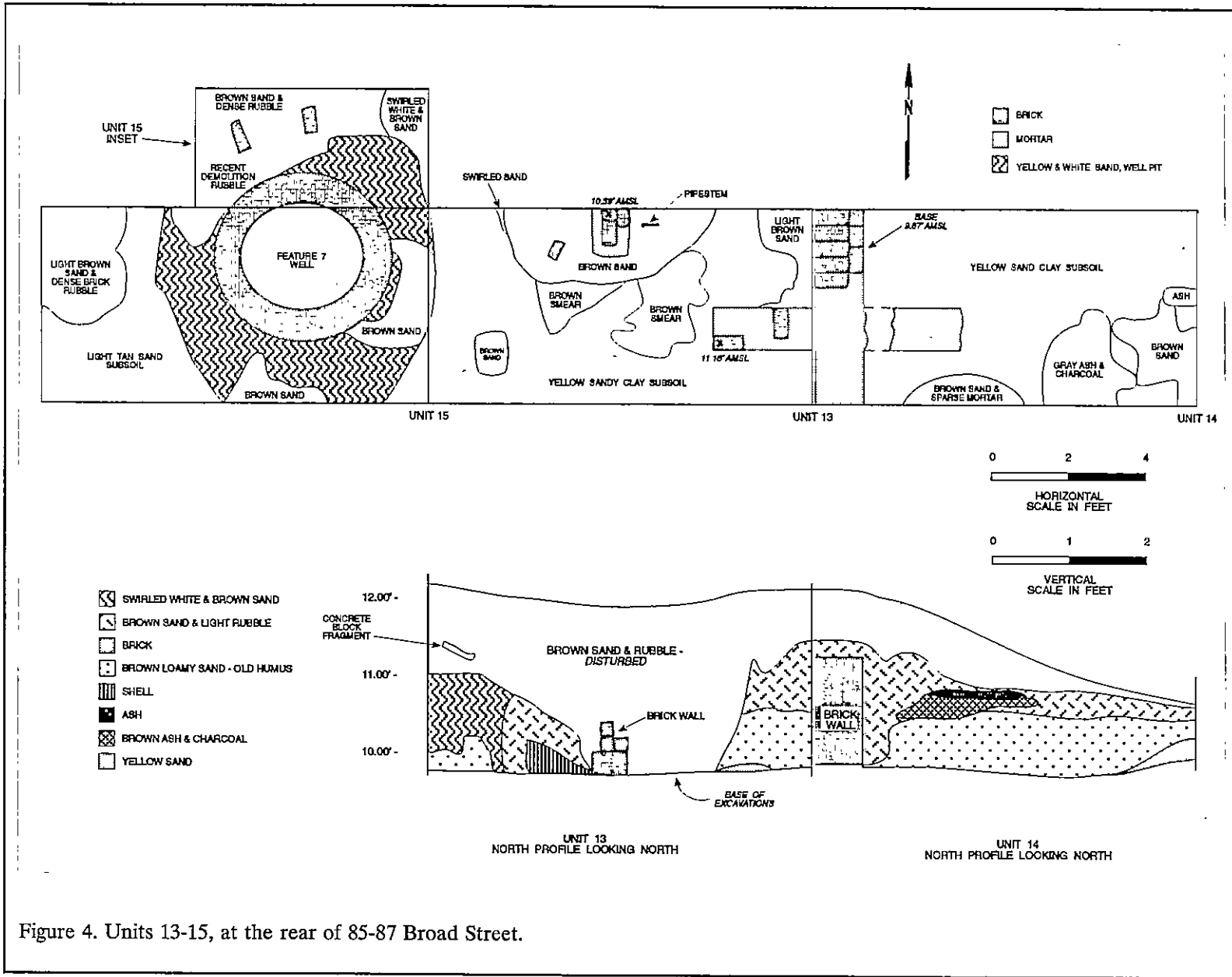


Figure 3. Unit 20, under 87 Broad Street.



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

Figure 4. Units 13-15, at the rear of 85-87 Broad Street.

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had top elevations of about 13.5 feet AMSL, those behind 85-87 Broad, where mechanical demolition had taken place, were between 10.5 and 12 feet AMSL — documenting the loss of 1.5 to 2 feet of archaeological deposits. In addition, the ground was very compact and the surface was strewn with demolition debris — electrical conduit or lumber fragments sticking out of the ground, bricks and mortar rubble, and large quantities of shredded sheet metal.

Units 13 and 14 were the first excavated and in both Level 1 consisted of the demolition fill — this was soil that while still present, had been extensively disturbed by demolition and contained large quantities of rubble, brick, concrete, plastic, and metal. In spite of the disturbance the level from these two units was screened, revealing that artifacts were very sparse and, when present, were highly fragmented. As a result, Level 1 in Unit 15 was not screened — the soil was thrown out to reveal Level 2. Level 1 in the three units varied in depth from less than 0.1 foot to nearly 1.3 feet.

At the base of the obviously disturbed soil we encountered a light brown loamy sand, which was removed as Level 2 in Units 13 and 14. Artifacts were much more plentiful and, although the soil remained compacted, the specimens were less fragmented. Level 2 terminated at the base of the units on a yellow sandy clay subsoil. It wasn't until the profiles were cleaned and inspected that we realized that Level 2 actually included both a brown sand with light rubble as well as a loamy brown sand that represented the old humus on the site. In several areas there were also lenses of gray ash or brown ash and charcoal, obviously representing a significant burn episode.

As a result, when Unit 15 was excavated we distinguished between Level 2, which included the brown sand and rubble and Level 3, the old humus. This unit also produced a burn lens about 0.05 to 0.1 foot in depth between Levels 2 and 3. Although removed separately, this lens produced no artifacts from this unit. The burn lens appears, based on stratigraphic evidence, to date prior to the Josiah Smith building episode and probably is related to the evidence of burning found in Unit

20, under the standing structure. This lens may date the destruction of the earlier building on the site, paving the way for the new construction by Smith.

The units produced an interesting array of features and structural remains. Present between Units 13 and 14 is a north-south brick wall with east-west arms. The eastern arm had been damaged by a modern catch basin and drain, but enough remained to reveal that both arms were equal in proportion and design. This appears to be the common wall for the kitchen associated with some type of support piers. The top of the wall had been reduced to an elevation of 11.16 feet at its highest point and its base was encountered at 9.87 feet, essentially just above the subsoil. No builder's trench was found in the brown loam of Zones 2 and 3, although a remnant of a builder's trench was found in Unit 13.

Unit 14 produced several possible features penetrating the subsoil, although time did not allow their excavation. At least two appeared to be related to possible clean-up after the fire, while another may have been associated with the construction of the kitchen buildings.

In addition to this common wall, Unit 13 also produced a short wall or pier segment in its northern profile consisting of only two courses of brick. The bricks, in profile, were surrounded by a large feature of "disturbed soil." Unfortunately, we found it very difficult to distinguish between those soils disturbed by the recent demolition and those that might have been disturbed by much earlier construction episodes. While there was likely a separation between the two, we were not successful in identifying it during this work. It is also unclear how this feature related to either the known kitchen buildings or possible later additions (shown on the Sanborn Maps).

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the block was encountered in Unit 15. Initially appearing to be a large "disturbance" of mottled sands and brick, with clearly recent demolition debris on the northern edge, excavation revealed it to be the remains of a brick lined well which had almost been destroyed by the recent mechanical

demolition.⁸

Designated as Feature 7, this well was found to be slightly oval, measuring about 4.3 feet north-south by 4.8 feet east-west. The fill was a brown sand and rubble, not too distinct from the surrounding Level 2 soils. Surrounding the well were mottled brown sands, and yellow and white sands, representing the backfill of the well construction pit. In order to completely expose this well an insert measuring 6 feet by 3 feet was excavated to the north of Unit 15.

In the south profile of Unit 15, about 2 feet west of the southeast corner, there was an anomalous stain, suggesting that the east wall of the kitchen outbuilding for 87 Broad Street may have been robbed out, perhaps during the earlier remodeling efforts. Unfortunately, the current demolition had so thoroughly damaged the area it was not possible to better define this possible wall.

Unit 16

This unit was placed about 93 feet south of the southwest corner of 87 Broad, to fall in the rear yard of this lot and also to attempt to relocate our Test Pit 1 from the survey (Trinkley and Hacker 1996a:71-72, 77). This unit had identified a north-south wall segment that we thought might be a rear yard privy and we were concerned that it be explored before being lost to construction (Figure 5).

We laid the 5 by 10 unit out with its long dimension oriented east-west, in the hopes of both picking up the test unit and also identifying the privy if that was, in fact, what was present.⁹ The fill

⁸ Demolition had come literally adjacent to the brick lining on the northwest quadrant of the well.

⁹ Test Unit 1 during the survey was tied into the rear brick wall of 85-87 Broad Street. We were told that the wall would be taken down to grade, but otherwise left in place. By the time we arrived on site not only was the wall gone, but it had been grubbed out, making it impossible to relocate without extensive resurvey work. As result we chose to estimate the

was removed to reveal the north-south running brick wall. East of the wall the fill was taken down to yellow sand (representing a fill episode, not subsoil), while to the west of the wall the fill was removed down to a brown sand. After this point the unit was excavated by the west and east halves.

In the west half, Level 1 consisted of brown sandy loam with abundant brick rubble that at first appeared to be historic demolition fill. As excavation progressed it became apparent that this was an extension of the landscape fill placed in the garden area of the restaurant at 85-87 Broad. These artifacts may be from the general courtyard area, but they have almost certainly been moved from elsewhere, likely the central courtyard where a fountain was installed.

Level 1, up to a foot in depth, terminated on a purple loam about 0.5 foot in depth which contained relatively few artifacts. This terminated on a poorly laid brick floor made up of primarily partial bricks laid in no particular pattern.

Below this on the west side we encountered dense brick rubble in a brown sand matrix that was removed as one level, about 1.8 feet in depth, to the yellow sand subsoil. It was only in profile that it became clear that much of this level was actually a feature (designated Feature 8), which penetrated the subsoil. Around the margins of the feature we found a brown loam with sparse brick rubble, laying on top of a brown sand that probably represented the old humus.

At the top of the subsoil, Feature 8 was defined as an irregular pit bisected by the north wall of the unit. It measured about 4.2 feet east-west by 3.6 feet north-south and was encountered at 9.85 feet AMSL. The feature extended to a depth of 9.16 feet and extended under the north-south bisecting brick wall. Artifact content was identical in the feature to that found above and removed as Level 3 of the unit.

location and hope that we would be able to recognize and distinguish our unit from all of the other disturbance in the immediate area.

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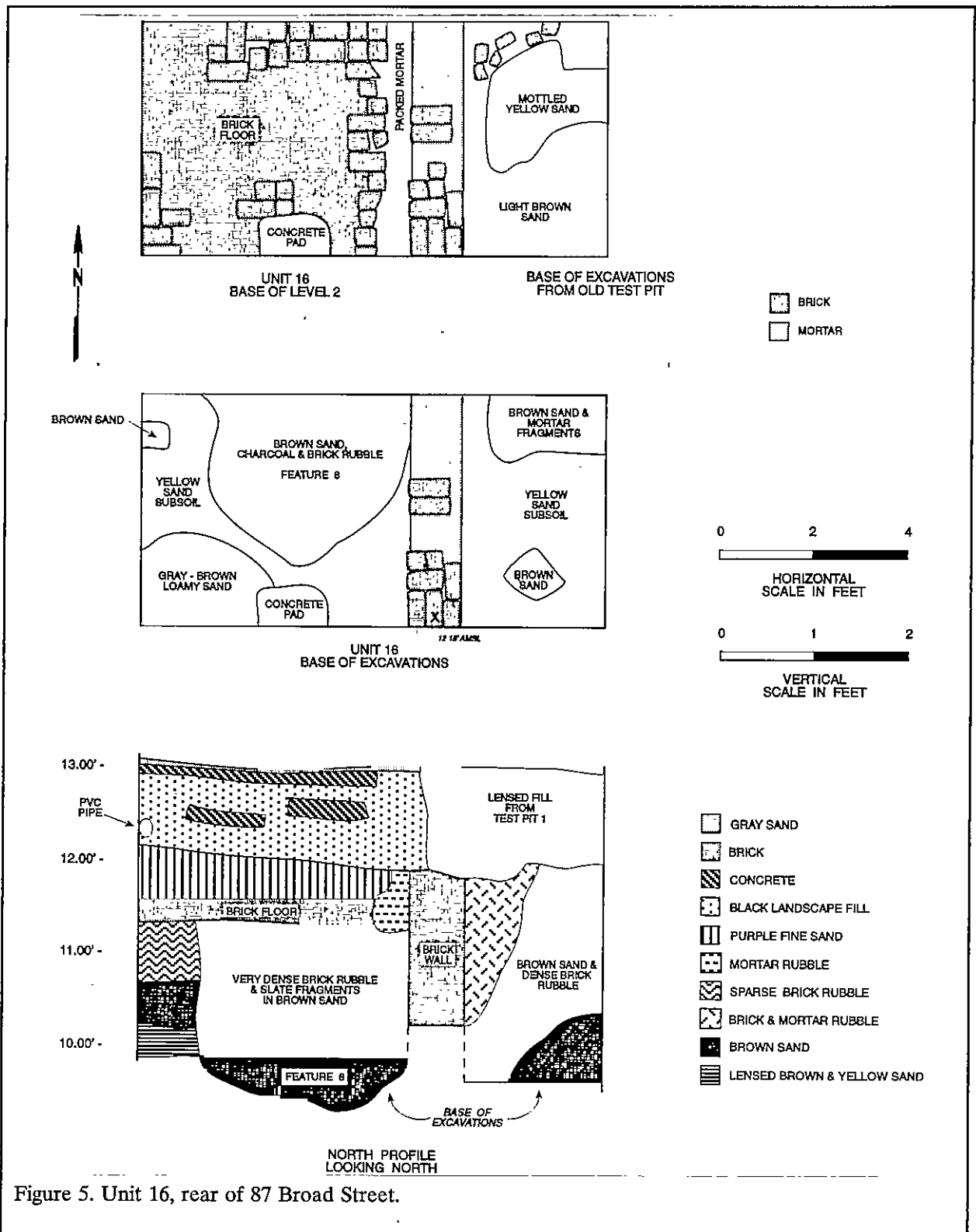


Figure 5. Unit 16, rear of 87 Broad Street.

Also penetrating into the subsoil on the west side of the brick wall were two post holes and a large smear of gray-brown loamy sand. These, however, were not excavated.

The north-south was laid up in English bond¹⁰ forming a wall about 1.2 feet in width. It originated at 12.16 feet and terminated at 10.21 feet.

To the east of the wall, below the lensed fill of Test Pit 1, we encountered a brown loamy sand with abundant brick rubble. This was identical to what was called Level 3 in the western half of the unit, and continued to the old humus, a fine brown sand about 0.7 foot in depth. This, in turn, terminated on the subsoil, a yellow sand.

Recognized in profile, there was a builder's trench along the east side of the central north-south wall. It was not, however, recognized in time to allow its excavation distinct from the remainder of the level on this side of the wall.

In profile, it appears that Feature 8 included a very large portion of the Unit. The trench for the construction of the north-south brick wall was excavated into this brown sand and brick rubble fill, indicating that the structure to which the wall is associated post-dates the demolition episode associated with Feature 8. It is also likely that the brick paving on the west side of the wall is associated with the wall's structure.

Reference to the Sanborn Maps reveal several tenements to the south of 85-87 Broad by the early 1880s. All of these, however, are off the property and beyond the study area. None of the maps reveal any information concerning the nature of this structure. Unfortunately, the excavations were insufficient to allow a more definitive assessment of the structure or its function.

¹⁰ English bond consists of alternating courses of stretchers and headers, forming what is sometimes called a brick and a half wall.

Feature 7

The first level in the well consisted of brown sand and rubble, although no twentieth century debris were encountered in the fill. Level 1 extended for about 3.2 feet with no apparent microstratigraphy, suggesting that it represented on discrete fill episode. The artifacts suggest a date in the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Figure 6).

Level 2 also consists of a brown sand and the main feature distinguishing this level from the previous was the near absence of brick rubble. Although artifacts were very common, none were large and no intact or larger specimens were encountered. Level 2 was about 1.9 feet in depth and toward the base, at 4.95 feet, we encountered the water table.

The final level in the well consisted of a similar brown sand with first more brick rubble followed by the addition of more oyster shells and wood fragments. Otherwise, the soil matrix is consistent to the base of the well, characterized by a light yellow sand encountered at 1.69 feet AMSL. Probing revealed that the brick collar extended an additional five courses of brick beyond this, with the brick resting on sand. Artifacts in Level 3 were common and included a large quantity of animal bone.

The interior of the well measured about 3.0 feet north-south and about 2.6 feet east-west. The construction was generally good, with the walls well constructed and relatively straight. The shell-lime mortar used in the upper half of the well was very solid. Below about 4.0 feet AMSL the bricks were dry laid with slight gaps between them, allowing water to freely enter the well shaft.

It appears that, with the possible exception of Level 1, the well was filled with yard sweepings or similar trash. There are no large concentrations of bottles or nearly intact ceramics, nor are these large wooded objects or other quantities of architectural debris. There is also no evidence of gradual fill episodes, with the possible exception of the lowest foot or so, which contains a number of oyster shells. The formation of the well fill may be

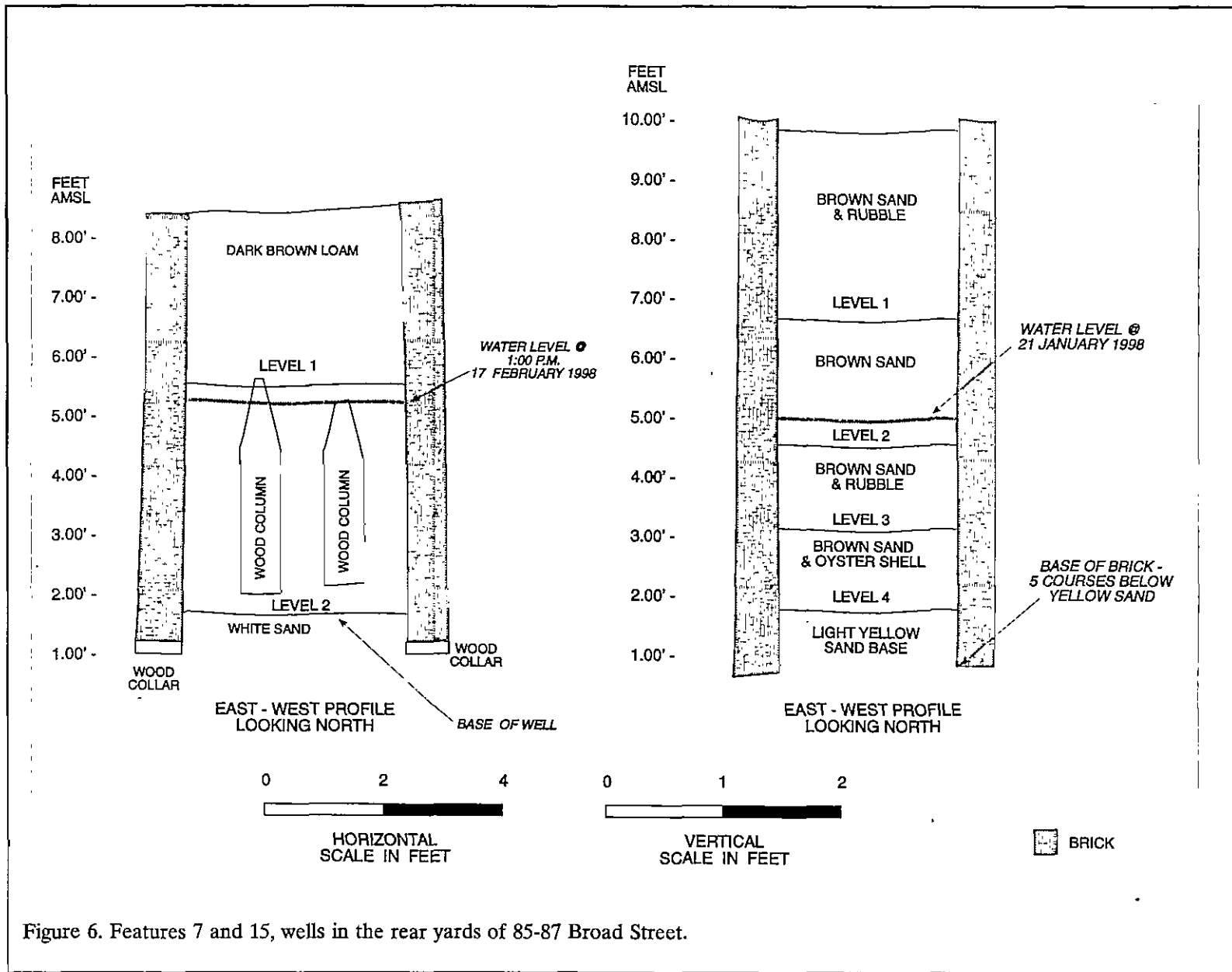


Figure 6. Features 7 and 15, wells in the rear yards of 85-87 Broad Street.

better understood once the analysis of the artifacts is complete.

Feature 15

This feature is a well exposed during the monitoring operations in the rear yard of 85 Broad, in an almost mirror image position to Feature 7. The well was recognized after the first pass of the tracked backhoe bucket, but upon clean-up the top of the well was found to be at 8.53 feet AMSL—nearly 1.3 feet lower than where Feature 7 was first encountered. Consequently, we have lost at least 3 feet, probably more, of this well.

The exterior of this well was also slightly oval in outline, with the exterior measuring 5.0 feet north-south by 4.8 feet east-west. The interior measured about 3.6 feet north-south by 3.4 east-west. The southern edge of the well was broken and partially disarticulated by the excavation machinery. Nevertheless the interior fill, a rich dark brown loam, was intact and easily separated from the spoil.

Level 1 was the dark brown loamy fill that contained a few brick fragments, but was largely dominated by dense artifacts. Level 2 was distinguished by the sudden quantity of oyster shell in the fill. It was also at this point that we began encountering ground water (at 5.19 feet AMSL). This level appeared to consist of distinct lenses of both shell and artifacts, suggesting multiple episodes of disposal. The base of the well, a white sand, was encountered at 1.65 feet AMSL. The brick shaft extended to 1.20 feet and rested on a wood collar set even with the brickwork on the interior of the well and measuring about 2-inches in thickness. In profile the well clearly tapered about 6.0 feet from the base. Like Feature 7 the brickwork was well executed and the shell-lime mortar was in good condition down to the water level. About a foot below the bricks were dry laid, with the resulting gaps allowing the inflow of water.

As Level 2 was being removed we encountered two large wood objects, at first thought to be the trunks of palmetto trees. As

excavation continued we discovered that these items were actually wood columns, thrown into the well and resting about 0.2 foot above the base of the well (suggesting they were discarded early in the process of the well's abandonment).

These columns were made of pine and at the squared base measured about 8¼ by 7⅞ inches. Up about 1 foot 1½ inches the corners had been removed to create an imperfect octagon shape which extended a distance of about 1 foot 3 inches. Above this for about 1 foot 6 inches the posts had been sticking out of the constantly wet fill and suffered extreme erosion from the process of wetting and drying. The interior of the column evidenced a bored hole about 2-inches in diameter. There were additional holes of a similar dimension about 6-inches above the base bisecting the column.

Both objects appear to be architectural details, perhaps porch columns. The horizontal holes were perhaps mortises for a lower rail. That the columns fit not classical form known for Charleston (and instead appear very vernacular, perhaps even late) is only an indication of how little we know concerning rear yard architectural styles. What has survived in Charleston, what has been preserved in the modern era, and what has been studied, is almost exclusively high status, street front architecture. As Heard has observed the balconies of New Orleans' service buildings almost exclusively have plain wooden posts and railings—far less formal than the ironwork which characterized the street-front facades (Heard 1997:86). Of course this makes sense—the street front conveyed the essence of power and prestige. It was seen by slave, mechanic, and social elite alike. The buildings in the rear yard were largely hidden from view and were not designed to reveal the same conspicuous consumption.

Feature 16

Also encountered during monitoring of the mechanical excavation, Feature 16 was initially recognized as structural and the large quantity of ceramics, bottles, and other debris suggested that it might be a privy. The mechanical excavation had

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removed much of the northern half (taking it down to an elevation of 8.24 feet AMSL), leaving considerable spoil and the southern half pedestalled (at an elevation of 10.82 feet AMSL).

The first task was to get as much of the spoil (or overlying soil) off as possible, in order to expose the brick work and determine the size and orientation of the structure. As this was accomplished we discovered that there were two structures. The most recent measured about 10 feet square and had an internal north-south wall dividing the structure into two equal parts. This structure was designated Feature 16B and intruded into an earlier structure measuring 6.5 feet east-west and estimated to measure about 12 feet north-south. This structure was designated Feature 16A. Surface materials, since they could not be associated with any one of these two structures, were collected as Feature 16B.

Excavation began with Feature 16A, taking the fill back to the intrusive wall of Feature 16B. We discovered that only 0.2 foot of this feature remained and all of the fill was a black loam. Artifacts were present in the fill, but were not common.

Our attention turned to Feature 16B which, although later, appeared in better condition. Excavation began with Level 1, a homogeneous black loam that was removed to a depth of 8.63 feet AMSL. Below that level, even with the lower brick foundation, the fill was called Level 2, although we saw no appreciable differences in color, texture, or materials. Water was encountered at a depth of 6.37 feet and excavation continued for an additional 0.2 foot.

Excavations were terminated not because of the water but rather because we began to encounter modern debris — several pieces of plastic and a Gatorade can — at the water level. We believe that both Feature 16A and 16B represent privies. Feature 16B, unfortunately appears to have been looted, based on the can probably sometime during the 1970s or early 1980s. No further excavation was deemed appropriate, although we did continue to monitor the feature

during earth removal — no large quantities of artifacts were encountered.

We believe that the bulk of the large, early (creamware and pre-creamware) specimens exposed during monitoring and collected as Feature 16B surface material actually originated in Feature 16A. Having been looted earlier, Feature 16B probably contained few large specimens — the fill screened during this study contained abundant bone and other artifacts, but all were relatively small, suggesting that they had been fragmented during earlier excavation and backfilling.

Excavations in the Rear of 89 Broad

Unit 7

This 5 by 10 foot unit was placed 10 feet south of 91 Broad and 2 feet east of the building corner in order to incorporate a portion of the passageway between 87 and 89 Broad. At the surface was about 0.2 foot of concrete over the western portion of the unit. In the passageway brick was laid as a walkway (Figure 7).

Once these materials were removed Level 1 consisted of about 0.9 foot of a dark brown to black humic sand alternating with yellow and white sand lenses, evidence of recent lensed fill episodes. This fill was not screened since it appeared to date from the last half of the twentieth century. Originating at the base of level 1 was Feature 4, found to actually represent two distinct pipe trenches containing a total of three pipes. A Brick pier on a concrete footer also penetrated through this fill. At the base of Level 1 west of the pier was a layer of brick pavers.

Level 2, under the brick pavers and found on both sides of the brick pier, consisted of a lens of brown sand up to 0.4 foot thick. At the base of Level 2 in the southeast corner of the unit, we encountered Feature 3, a smear of darker brown soil. Upon excavation this was found to be another pipe trench, containing clay sewer pipe running northeast to southwest.

This overlaid Level 3, about 0.4 foot of

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

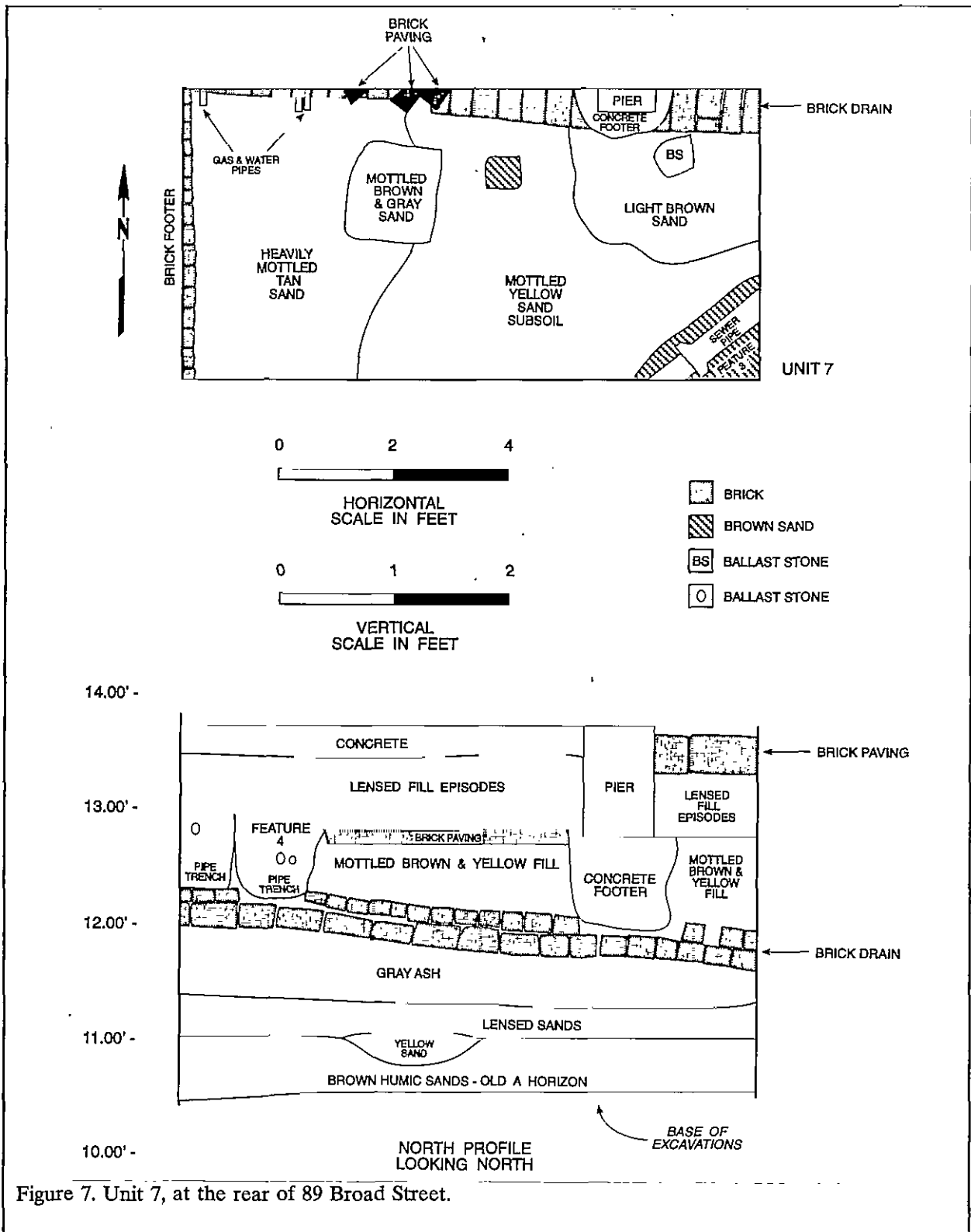


Figure 7. Unit 7, at the rear of 89 Broad Street.

brown sand and brick rubble, which appeared to be demolition fill. Below was Level 4, brown sand into which was set a brick drain along the north wall of the unit. All of these lenses could probably be combined since they were difficult to distinguish during excavation and merged together in the profile. They represent the gradual accumulation of materials in rear yard which gradually raised the surface layer of the site.

The brick drain, however, is of special interest since it documents attempts by the residents to handle water movement off the property. The drain, while intruded by the pipe trench (Feature 4) and the concrete footer for the brick pier, was relatively intact and sloped from the west to the east, revealing that water was being drained into the passageway. The drain consists of whole and partial bricks laid as bull stretchers, capped with bricks laid as headers. There was no floor to the feature and the drain itself was filled with a rich brown loamy silt that produced few artifacts. Somewhat more sophisticated drains were examined by Zierden and her colleagues at the Aiken Rhett House in Charleston (Zierden et al. 1986).

Below the drain and the surrounding brown sand was Level 5, a gray to pink ash lens about 0.5 foot in depth. The lens contained pockets of rubble and this layer suggests that a pre-existing structure on the site may have burned. Level 6, only 0.3 foot in depth, consists of fine lensed sands, which appear to be water laid — perhaps reflecting washing along the rear of the pre-existing structure.

At the base of the unit we found a brown humic sand, termed Level 6, representing the old A horizon on the site. This soil was about 0.5 foot in depth and rested on a mottled yellow to tan sand subsoil. The floor of the unit also contained a possible post hole, an area of mottled brown and gray sand, as well as a ballast stone, which was probably from the work yard area discussed below.

Units 1 and 6 in the Work Yard

Two 5 by 10 foot units were laid out to form a 5 by 20 foot trench oriented north-south

along the eastern edge of the property in an area thought to represent a portion of the work yard. Excavation revealed multiple episodes of paving, primarily with brick although ballast stone was used as the earliest paving material. Although there were some disconformities between the two units, the various strata were relatively consistent, allowing artifact assemblages to be combined.

At the top of the northern unit (Unit 1) were bricks laid in a basket weave pattern. This paving had already been removed from the southern unit by the time our work began. Level 1 consisted of a dark brown loam, representing a relatively recent zone of water laid soil about 0.2 foot in depth. Below was Level 2, a mixed dark brown sand with brick rubble. This level was about 0.4 foot in depth and half was waterscreened. The associated artifacts suggests that it was deposited in the last decade of the nineteenth century or first decade of the twentieth century. A smear of mortar rubble, designated Level 3, is found confined to the northern half of Unit 1 at the base of Level 1. To the south is the brown sand and rubble of Level 2. We found several water pipes running north-south through the unit at the base of Levels 1 and 2 (Figures 8 and 9).

Below is a poorly laid brick floor. Although a few whole bricks were used, most were half bricks, dry laid. This paving covered Level 4, which consisted of lensed yard deposits — primarily yellow and gray-brown sands. In the middle of these deposits was another section of paving, which appeared to be in even worse condition than that found between Levels 3 and 4. Below Level 4 and this partial brick floor is a lens of gray ash, partially covering a segment of ballast stone paving set in a brown sand matrix. The gray ash of Level 5 is thickest at the south end of Unit 1 and the north end of Unit 6, getting increasingly thinner to the south, where it is replaced by the overlying yard deposits.

The ballast stone paving appears to represent a yard work area laid at the base of ash and likely pre-dating the burn episode which resulted in the ash deposit. Below is Level 6, a dark brown humic soil representing the old A horizon. Level 6 is about a foot in depth,

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

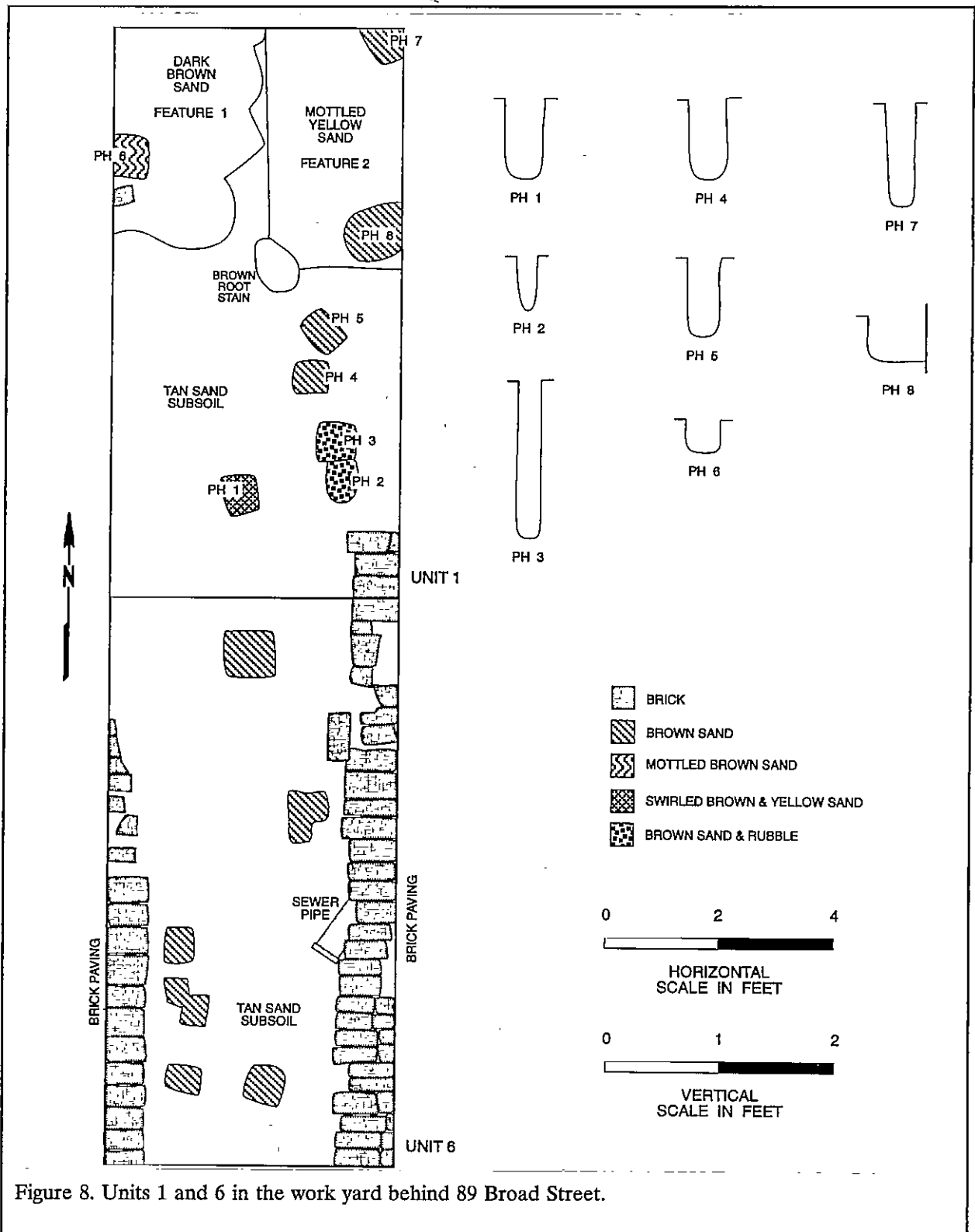


Figure 8. Units 1 and 6 in the work yard behind 89 Broad Street.

Table 3.
Comparison of Level Designations in Units 1 and 6

Unit 1	Unit 6
Lv. 1 }	
Lv. 2 }	Lv. 1
Lv. 3	Lv. 2
	{ Lv. 3
Lv. 4	{ Lv. 4
Lv. 5	
Lv. 6	Lv. 5

suggesting that it was intact in this site area.

Although the levels were almost identical in Unit 6, a slightly different numbering scheme was used. This is explored in Table 3. The major changes include the combination of

Levels 1 and 2 in Unit 1 into Level 1 for Unit 6; and the division of Level 3 in Unit 1 into Levels 3 and 4 in Unit 6. In Unit 6, Level 3 represents a mottled yellow and brown sandy loam that includes the brick rubble floor. There was no ballast stone laid in Unit 6. Instead, Level 4 was specifically assigned to the dense, thick ash and charcoal layer that had been combined with the ballast stone in Unit 1.

The profile reveals several pits at different levels. In Unit 6 there are two pipe trenches. One, filled with a black sand and rubble, was found at the north end of the unit running almost east-west and originating at the base of the second brick floor (at the base of Level 1). This trench was relatively deep, stopping just before hitting Level 5 and containing a single gas pipe. The other trench was found running northeast-southwest through the mid-unit. It originated within the lensed yard deposits of Level 3, suggesting that the overlying yard deposits all date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. At the base of this trench was a clay sewer pipe.

Two features, identified as Feature 1 and 2, were excavated in Unit 1. In profile it was clear that both originated at the top of the old humus, although neither was excavated until defined in the subsoil at the base of Level 6.

Feature 1, in the northwest corner of Unit 1, extending to the north and west. The exposed portion of the feature measured 3.5 feet north-south and 2.7 feet east-west. Upon excavation the fill was found to be dark brown sand with relatively

few artifacts, including lead glazed slipware, animal bone, and nails. The base of the pit, about 1.2 feet in depth, undulates, although no clear shovel or hoe imprints were recognizable. It is unlikely that the feature was architectural; it may have served as a trash pit, although relatively few items were recovered.

Feature 2 was defined at the base of the humic soil (Level 6), but almost certainly originated at the top of this level, since the feature contains historic artifacts. The feature extends to the north and east, so the exposed portion measures only 4.3 feet north-south by 2.4 feet east-west. Upon excavation it was found to have straight sides and a relatively flat base, being about 1.3 feet in depth. The feature fill consisted of mottled yellow and orange sand, suggesting that the pit was dug and quickly backfilled with the same fill. No function has been determined for this pit.

Also at the base of the units were 15 post holes — eight in Unit 1 and an additional seven in Unit 6. Those in Unit 1 were excavated, revealing a tremendous consistency. All except one were square in cross-section, ranging from 0.4 to 0.7 foot in diameter and from 0.3 to 1.5 feet in depth (the average diameter was 0.6 foot and the average depth was 0.7 foot). While too small an area was opened to reveal a clear pattern, the discovery of these post holes concentrated along the lot edge suggest a series of wood fences or possibly a range of side lot structures. Since there was little evidence of these post holes originating higher than the old A horizon, it is likely that they represent some of the earliest activities on the lot.

Units 2, 4, and 5 Under the Kitchen Building

A single 5 by 10 foot unit (Unit 2) and two 5 foot squares (Units 4 and 5) were organized to form a 5 by 20 foot trench oriented north-south in the rear of 89 Broad. These units were placed to investigate under the kitchen building which had been converted into an apartment and demolished just prior to our investigations. They abutted the remnant wall of the building, which ran down the line separating 89 and 91 Broad, to the west.

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Covering the area was about 0.8 foot of concrete, which was intact — the demolition had removed the building to the concrete, but not gone deeper. We used the tracked backhoe bucket to crack the concrete, allowing it to be removed in relatively large slabs, exposing the underlying archaeological deposits (Figures 10 and 11).

Units 2 and 5 were the first to be excavated and Level 1 consisted of a small area of dark brown sand with abundant rubble at the north end of Unit 5 and a lens of dense mortar rubble varying from 0.15 to 0.7 foot in thickness over both units. Within Level 1 was identified a brick wall in the southern half of Unit 2 running east-west. North of this wall Level 3 consisted of a very thick zone of loose, friable brown sand which contained abundant artifacts. Level 3 was quickly identified as refuse discarded under the kitchen building. The overlying rubble lens likely is associated with the conversion of the kitchen into an apartment during the twentieth century.

Within Level 2 in the north half of Unit 2 and extending into Unit 5 we encountered two brick piers and an partially collapsed arch opening butting up against the west kitchen wall. This feature represents the remains of a fireplace support in the under-house area. Based on the placement of the piers, the firebox for this fireplace probably measured 4 feet in width and probably about 2.5 feet in depth. While the surviving top courses varied from 12.31 to 12.57 feet AMSL, the base of each pier was almost identical — 10.54 feet in the north and 10.56 feet in the south.

Also found within Level 2 of Unit 5 were two additional brick walls. One, originating at 12.08 feet, also butted into the western structure wall, extending east for 3 feet. This wall was a brick and a half in width, laid up in English bond. It terminated at 10.04 feet, within the humic Level 5 soils (discussed below). The other was found at the north end of Unit 5. Initially only the eastern half of the wall was exposed (at an elevation of 11.93 feet). As the excavations continued, we found that the wall tied into the western wall and that this represented the northwest corner for the

structure. The base of this north wall was found at 10.15 feet and the wall was laid up in English bond (although the width of the wall was not determined).

Feature 5, a builder's trench was recognized at the base of Level 2 for much of this brickwork, suggesting that all were added in one episode. The trench was excavated to a depth of about 10.17 feet for the placement of the northern wall and the brick piers. The north wall and north pier were placed after excavation through the gray ash and charcoal, into the humus, demonstrating that they post-date whatever fire is documented by the large quantity of ash. To the south, however, the excavation was shallower — to only 10.70 — with the trench gradually disappearing into the ash. This indicates that the brick chimney supports, while laid at the same time, were not placed as deeply and the excavation into the gray ash could not be distinguished.

This work also revealed that the west wall, whose base is found at 10.91 feet, is seated much more shallowly than either the northern wall or the various piers. It appears that the west wall predates the north wall and piers, suggesting that the west wall may have been part of the original structure which burned and was then rebuilt.

Level 3 includes the lenses of pink and gray ash with charcoal to which we have made reference. These were relatively thick, ranging up to 1.5 feet in depth, but produced relatively few artifacts — especially compared to the overlying level. At the base of Level 3 we detected a thin lens of brown sand and rubble in Unit 2, removed as Level 4 (this level was not encountered in Unit 5, but was found further south, in Unit 4).

In Unit 2 the brown loamy sand representing the old A horizon found elsewhere on the site is called Level 5. In

Table 4.
Comparison of Level Designations in Units 2, 4, and 5

Unit 5	Unit 2	Unit 4
Lv. 1	Lv. 1	Lv. 1
Lv. 2	Lv. 2	Lv. 2
Lv. 3	Lv. 3	Lv. 3
--	Lv. 4	Lv. 4
Lv. 4	Lv. 5	Lv. 5

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

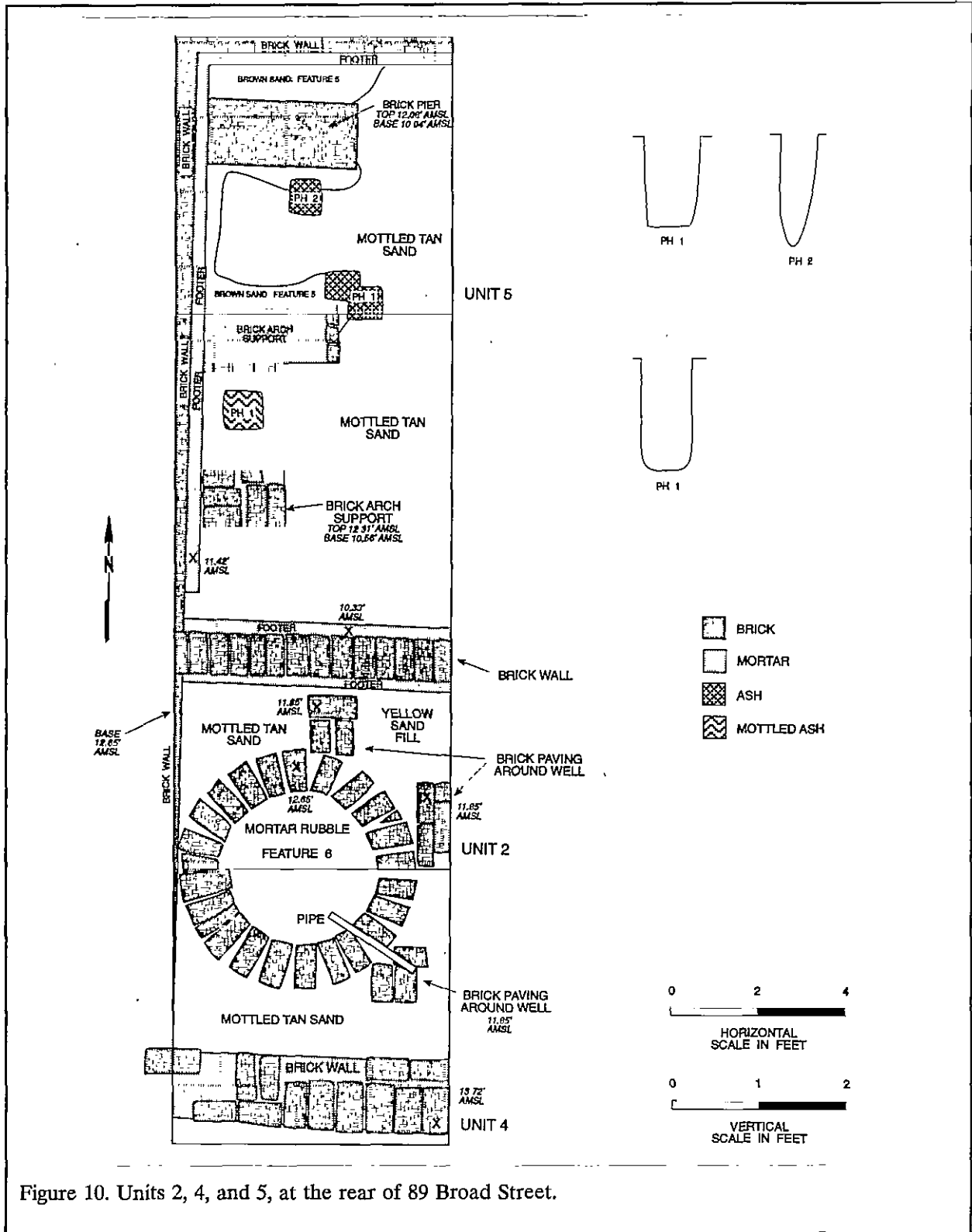


Figure 10. Units 2, 4, and 5, at the rear of 89 Broad Street.

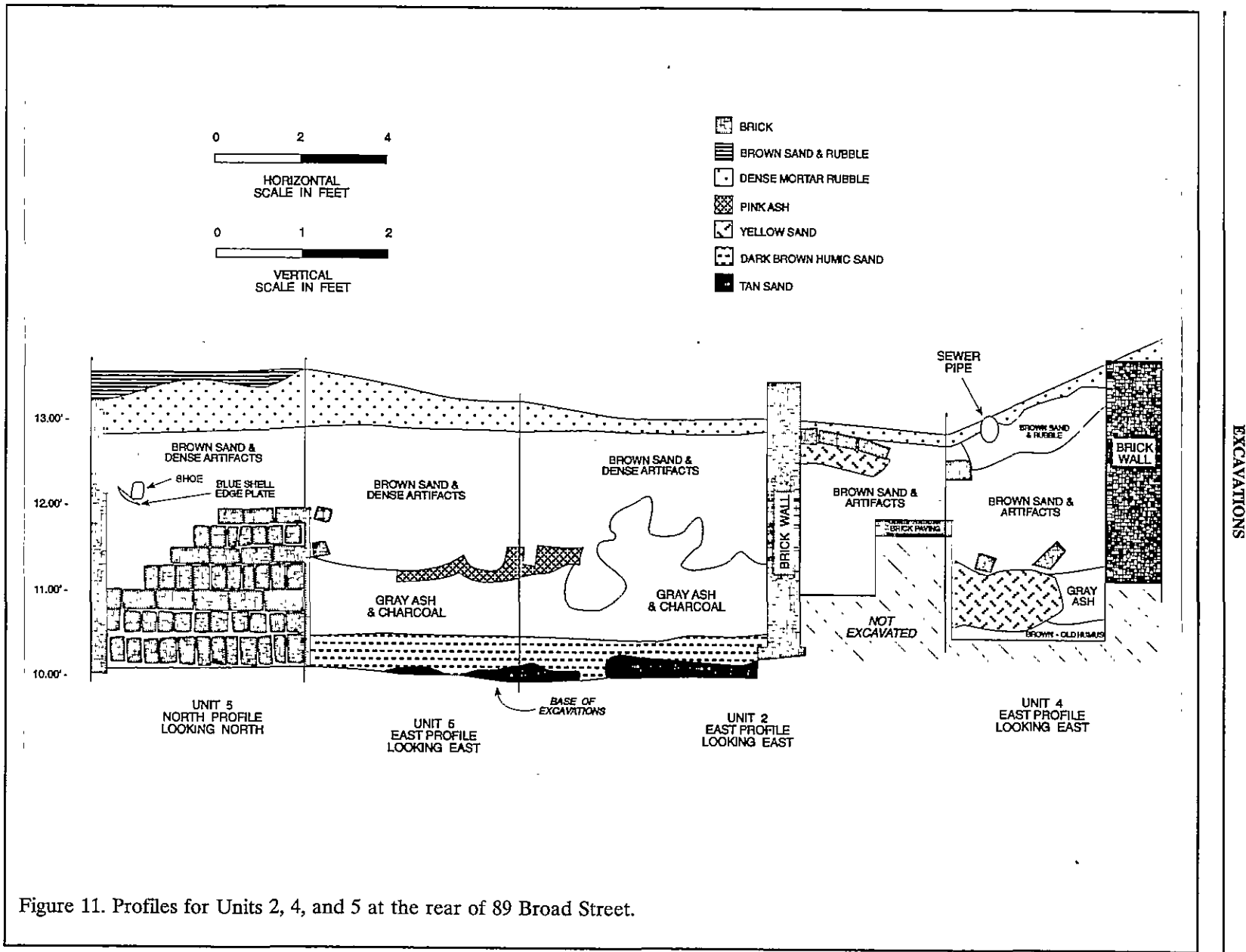


Figure 11. Profiles for Units 2, 4, and 5 at the rear of 89 Broad Street.

Unit 2 it was termed Level 4. It was about 0.4 foot in depth and overlaid a mottled tan sand subsoil.

The brick wall running east-west through Unit 4 was a single brick in width and was laid up in English bond. Its base was also at 10.17 feet, suggesting a relationship with the northern wall, although this segment, too, was tied into the original western wall.

South of the wall the stratigraphy was very much the same, except that below the mortar rubble of Level 1 was a partial brick floor laid on a bed of yellow sand. Below this, south of it, and even partially overlying it, were the Level 2 brown sand and associated under-house debris. Artifact density south of the wall, however, did not seem to be quite as dense and, as excavation continued, we discovered the north half of a well collar, originating at 12.65 feet AMSL. Slightly below this level, at 11.85 feet, we found three remnant areas of dry laid brick which represented a floor around at least the eastern half of the well area (which would have been the most accessible portion of the well).

Below a portion of the brick paving there was a thick layer of yellow sand fill, representing a portion of the well pit. This yellow sand, which contained no artifacts, penetrated the gray ash of Level 3, indicating that the well post-dated the fire episode.

Below, in Unit 4, was Level 4, a lens of light gray sand which was distinguished from the ash only on the basis of texture. This lens was about 0.2 foot in depth and terminated on Level 5 — the site's old humus. Below was a mottled tan sand.

To the south we encountered another wall, originating at 13.72 feet (immediately under the mortar rubble of Level 1) and terminating at 11.12 feet — essentially the same depth as the western wall. This indicates that the southern and western walls were most likely from the same construction episode and both likely represent the salvaged remains of the structure pre-dating the kitchen building present by at least the middle of the

nineteenth century.

Feature 6

This feature was the well identified in what appears to be a separate room at the rear of the kitchen building. As the other wells examined, no effort was made to bisect the fill, but it was removed by natural soil zones and most was waterscreened through 1/8-inch mesh.

Level 1 represented dense brick and mortar rubble which appeared to be very recent fill in the open well shaft. This level, about 1.2 feet in depth, was not screened. Below, Level 2 was represented by brown sand with moderate to sparse rubble. About 1.7 feet in depth, this layer was screened for the recovery of artifacts. Level 3 was about a foot of dense coal and clinkers mixed with a small quantity of brown loam. This appeared to represent intentional discard of the coal, perhaps when the building was converted to gas heat in the early twentieth century (Figure 12).

Level 4 was a dark brown sand about 0.9 foot in depth overlying a thin lens (0.4 foot) of light tan ash and clinkers which appeared to be the dumping of a single load of debris. This ash lens, which produced almost no artifacts, was called Level 5.

Level 6 is a very thick layer, about 2.8 feet in depth, of brown sand with coal and clinkers. In this level we recovered several architectural features, including a brownstone block and two schist paving stones. It was in this level, at about 6.00 feet AMSL that water infiltration required pumping. The artifacts associated with Level 6 appear to date from 1880 through about 1910. In particular we recovered a very large quantity of intact bottles, which appear to be found in lenses alternating with a brown muck.

Level 7 appeared to be a similar brown sandy muck matrix, except that a very large quantity of wood characterized the next 2 feet. The materials include such recognizable fragments as table legs, barrel staves, and chair foot rails. It was in this level that a 1901 penny was recovered. Also encountered was a very large ballast stone, perhaps

EXCAVATIONS

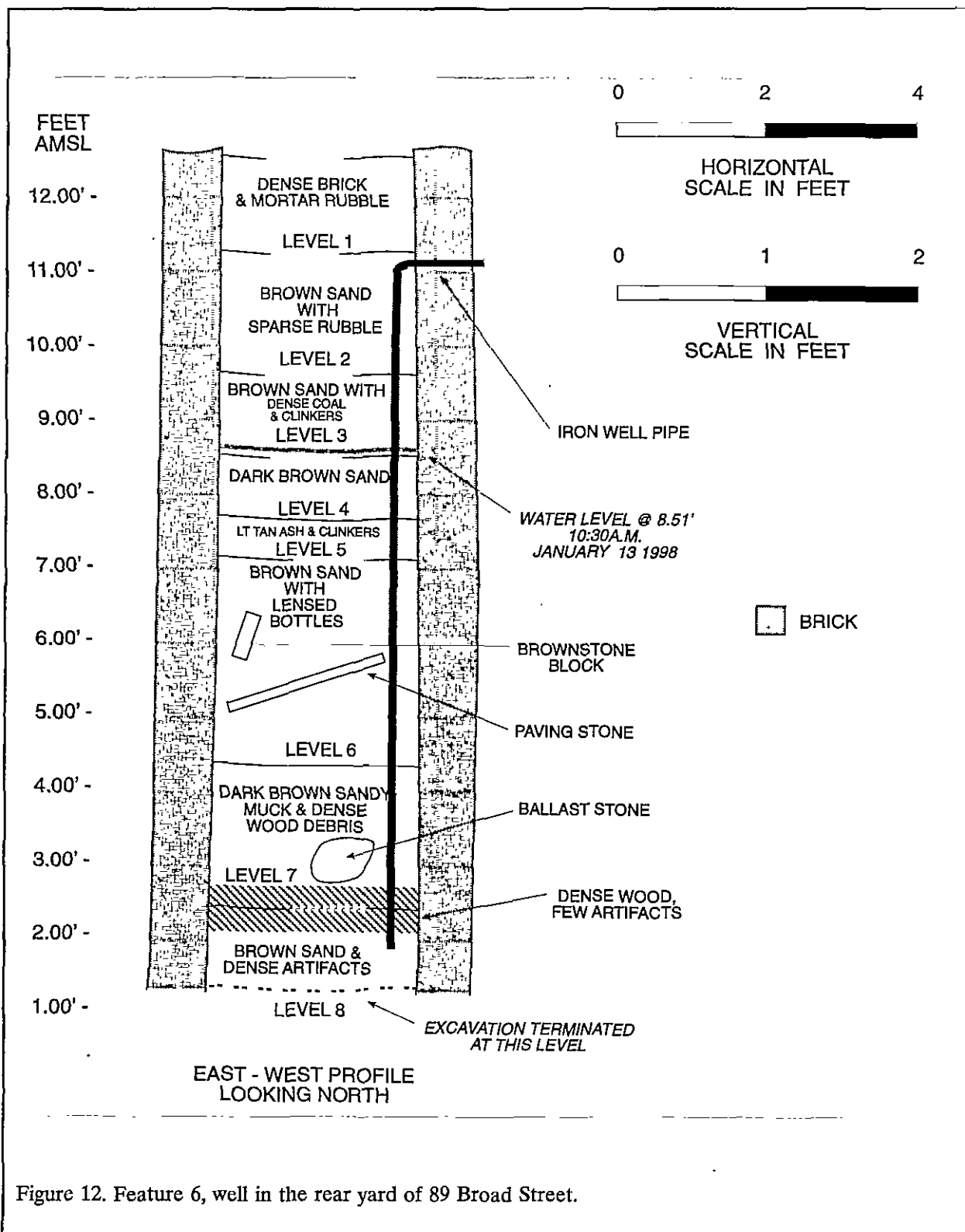


Figure 12. Feature 6, well in the rear yard of 89 Broad Street.

found during pipe trench excavations in the work yard and discarded down the well rather than used as backfill.

Level 8 consisted of a dense lens of artifacts, including bottles, ceramics, leather, and even some cloth items with a much reduced load of wood. All of these materials were in a dark brown sandy muck. This was excavated for a depth of about 1.1 foot before the work was terminated at a depth of 1.28 feet AMSL.

Over the course of the project we discovered that while the excavation didn't encounter free water until about 6.00 feet, that the level rose to about 8.51 feet AMSL falling back to as low as about 6.00 feet, depending on the tidal fluctuation.

Unit 3 in the Rear Yard

Unit 3, measuring 5 by 10 feet, was placed about 85 feet back from 89 Broad, in an area thought to represent the rear yard. The goal of the excavation was to examine the types of remains that might be present in this portion of the site in order to determine if broad scale mechanical stripping might be appropriate.

The unit was laid out in a parking area covered with about 0.1 foot of asphalt on top of about 0.5 foot of crush run. These remains were removed by hand, without sifting (Figure 13).

Level 1, originating at an elevation of about 13.25 feet AMSL, consisted of about 0.8 feet of lensed brown sand. As excavation progressed it became quickly evident that this, too, was fill, containing large quantities of plastic trash. It was removed, again without screening.

Level 2 was a dark brown hard packed sand with some brick rubble and occasional fragments of plastic. About a quarter of this level was screened and the remainder was discarded. A large modern trash pit in the southwest corner of the unit originated in Level 2 and penetrated Level 3. This trash, including bread wrappers, building debris, metal, plastic spoons, and aluminum cans, was removed, without screening, so as not to

contaminate the lower levels. Two additional pits originated in or at the base of this fill, a modern one, penetrating Level 3 and terminating at Level 4, intruded into a portion of another which likely dated from the early nineteenth century. Its fill, a light brown to gray ash with rubble, was not, however, recognized until the profile was cleaned.

Level 3 was a lens, about 0.5 foot in depth, of gray ash and charcoal, which appears to represent the same burn episode found in other units throughout the site area. Artifact content was, however, very low.

Level 4 consisted of a loamy brown sand and was upwards of a foot in depth. This represents the old A horizon soil on the site and terminated on a light tan sand subsoil.

At the base of the unit were three post holes, a brown stain smear, and the base of the feature observed in the north profile which originated at the base of Level 2.

Although much of this unit was heavily disturbed, it did confirm that the general site stratigraphy — occupation layers over ash over old humus continued to the rear lot line. Also significant was that we continued to encounter post holes from what must have been relatively early structures erected on the lot.

Feature 10

Feature 10, a cistern, was encountered during the monitoring of construction excavation after the completion of the archaeological excavations. A brick wall (which incorporates the western wall of the kitchen building) runs down the lot line between 89 and 91 Broad. The cistern's west wall was built up against the lot wall, 7.5 feet south of the back wall of 89 Broad (Figure 14).

The feature was first recognized when the remainder of the concrete flooring behind 89 Broad was removed, exposing a 1.3 foot square access port into the cistern. No attempt to investigate the feature was made until the south wall was mechanically removed and the sides were exposed.

EXCAVATIONS

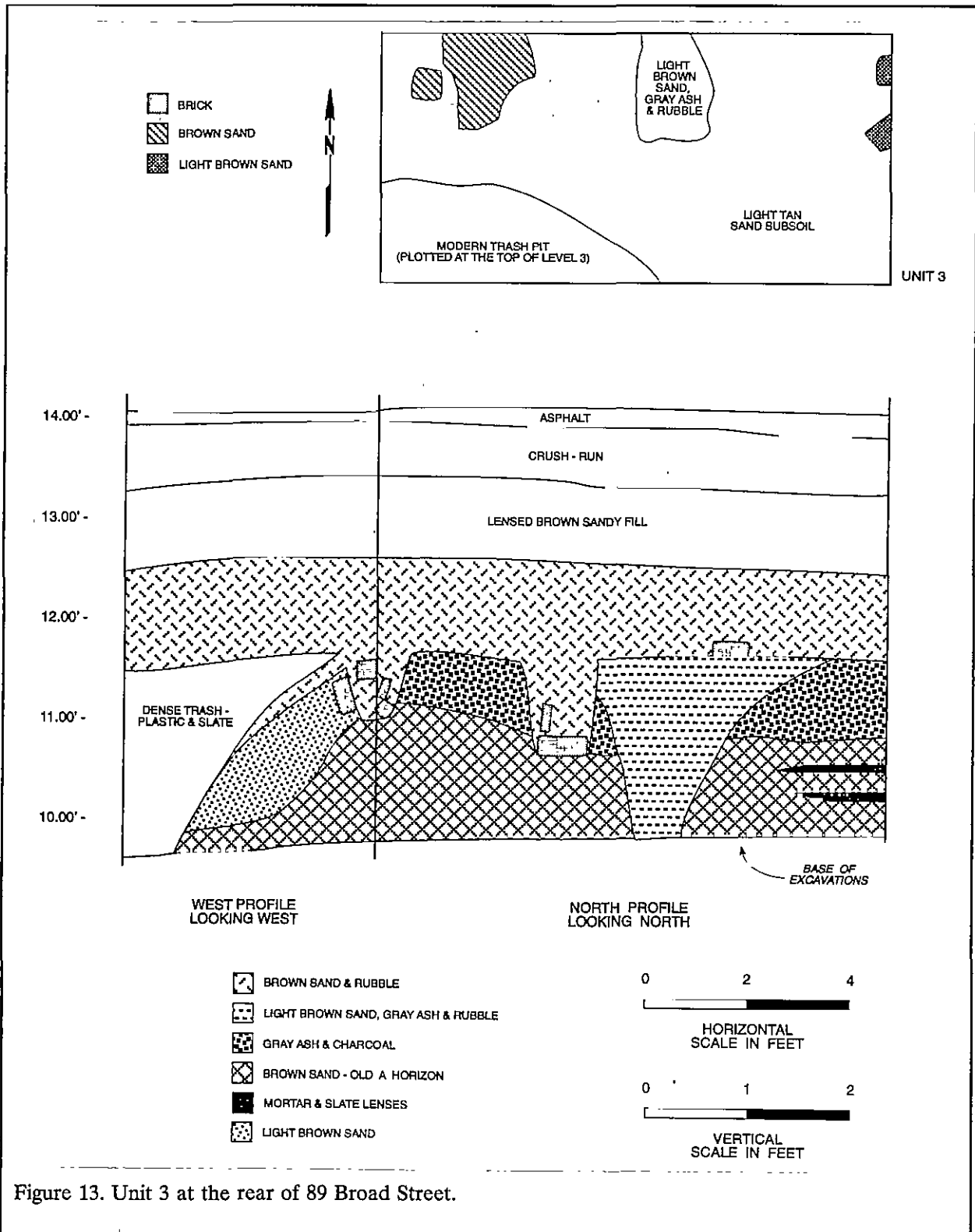


Figure 13. Unit 3 at the rear of 89 Broad Street.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

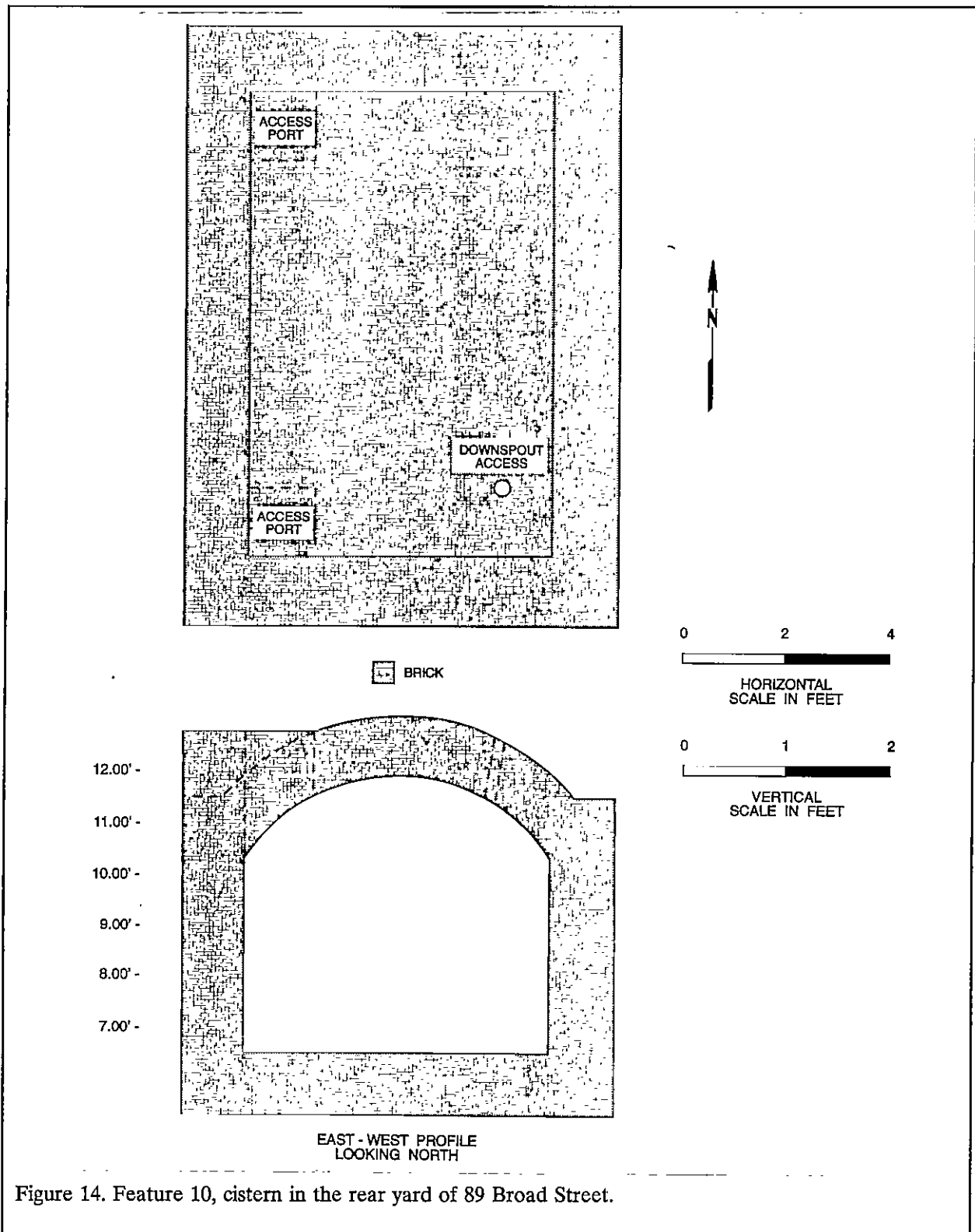


Figure 14. Feature 10, cistern in the rear yard of 89 Broad Street.

Feature 10 had interior measurement of 9.0 north-south and 6.0 feet east-west. The walls were uniformly 1.2 to 1.3 feet in thickness. The interior height was 5.5 feet with about 3.0 feet of debris, primarily heaped at the base of the two access ports, at the northwest and southwest corners of the cistern. It appears that trash had been dumped into the cistern through these two access ways, while the remainder of the cistern exhibited only 0.15 foot of silty deposits representing material which settled from the water while the feature was in use.

The cistern had a vaulted ceiling, resting on the side walls. On the west side the walls were built up to incorporate the access ports. The roof water entered the cisterns through a 4-inch pipe in the southeast corner of the roof. No piping from the cistern to the structure was obvious. The interior brickwork had received three coats of stucco, each a slightly different shade of gray. On the inner surface was a coating of what appeared to be a thick black paint.

The trash dated from the early twentieth century, apparently being deposited after the cistern was no longer in use, but still accessible. The rubbish piles were sorted through by trowel with only large, intact, or representative specimens being collected.

Exposure of Kitchen Foundations

As the rear lot was being graded in preparation for mechanical earth removal, a set of kitchen foundations were clearly exposed. The probable nineteenth century building measured 30 feet in length (north-south) by 14 feet in width. The "well room" at the south end of the building was clearly defined and measured 7 feet.

This building is clearly shown by the 1882 Block Plat for 89 Broad, although at that time the kitchen extended north to also cover the cistern. But the south and east walls in the ground are exact matches for the walls shown on the plat. Although the scale is badly distorted, it appears that the Bridgens and Allen map show a similarly placed building, although it is connected to the main structure.

The north wall of this kitchen, however, is about 10 feet north of Unit 5. This suggests that the nineteenth century kitchen building may have been the third in a sequence of structures. The earliest being evidenced only by the thick burn layer; the second being evidenced by the north, west, and east brick walls all at a relatively shallow depth; and the final kitchen, reflected by the deeper placed walls which were revealed by surface grading.

The earliest plat, dated to 1806, shows a long, narrow kitchen building, beginning just south of the cistern and terminating in the far rear yard. The plat also reveals one additional feature. On 91 Broad there is a brick kitchen building off-set to the west from the common brick wall with 89 Broad by about two feet. This offset corresponds exactly to the kitchen building identified in the excavations. Perhaps the neighbors at 91 Broad chose to put a few feet between the two kitchens. If so, this may have been for safety. Or perhaps the roof overhang from the kitchen at 89 Broad wouldn't allow a building to be built using the same common wall.

Although the information recovered from the archaeological studies isn't sufficient to resolve this particular issue, the research has greatly expanded our knowledge of the types of activities which took place on this lot and also revealed that there have been multiple building episodes which were still detectable in the archaeological and historical resources.

Monitoring in the Rear of 91 Broad

Although no formal excavations were conducted in the rear of 91 Broad Street, this lot was monitored during the construction excavation process. In addition to a large quantity of surface materials, two features were encountered and more fully investigated.

Feature 11

Feature 11 was a cistern first identified when the removal of the concrete pad over much of the lot broke through an access port. The feature, however, was not examined until the

mechanical earth removal had fully exposed the cistern and the south wall was mechanically removed, providing safe access.

This north end of this cistern was situated 18.5 feet south of the rear wall of 91 Broad and it was constructed against the east wall of 93 Broad. The cistern had very thick side walls and an flat, arched roof. Inside, the cistern measured 13 feet north-south by 5.5 feet east-west, and was only 4 feet in height. The single access port was in the southwest corner and measured 1.4 feet north-south by 1.5 feet east-west. There were two pipes running into the cistern at its north end. we presume one ran from the roof drainage while the other allowed water to be pumped back into the house (Figure 15).

The walls of the cistern evidenced two coats — the first was about 1/8-inch in thickness and was adhering tightly to the bricks. On top was about 1/4-inch of what appeared to be gray cement. This was, in turn, coated with a black paint.

Like Feature 10 in the rear of 89 Broad Street, the fill in this cistern was hand sorted and trowelled for large, intact, or representative specimens. We found, however, few artifacts in this feature. After it was abandoned, the cistern was used for the disposal of trash from Julius Smith's plumbing shop. The access port allowed a large quantity of pipe, couplings, fittings, and other plumbing debris to be disposed of. Most of these materials were heavily corroded and all dated from the early to mid-twentieth century.

Feature 12

This feature, a well, was encountered during the construction excavation of soil at the rear of 91 Broad. The work exposed the southern wall of the well, leaving the well itself intact — with the center point situated about 5.5 feet south of the building and 2.5 feet west of the property line with 89 Broad. The well is shown on the 1806 plat of the property as being 5 feet south and 2 feet west of these lines — helping to verify the accuracy of the plat.

Upon exposure the well opening measured 3.15 feet north-south by 3.1 feet east-west, although we found that this dimension narrowed dramatically as the excavations went deeper. The well shaft was in excellent condition with the shell-lime mortar being hard and well adhered to the bricks (Figure 16).

Level 1, which measured about a foot in depth, consisted of dark brown sand mixed with pea gravel. The fill from this level was screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Below, Level 2 consisted of the same dark brown soil lacking the gravel inclusions. This level was about 1.1 foot in depth.

Level 3, about 1.8 feet in depth, consisted of red coal clinkers and ash. The initial wheelbarrow was screened and virtually no artifacts were recovered. As a result, the remainder of the level was removed without screening. Level 4 was a similar rusty-red in color. While containing coal clinkers, it also contained about an equal proportion of soil, with the result that artifact content increased noticeably. It was about 1.7 feet in depth and laid on Level 5, a lens of gray ash incorporating virtually no rubble. Even coal or clinkers were very scarce in this zone, which was about 0.75 foot in depth.

Below the ash we encountered a dark brown sand with rubble, primarily brick and mortar. Designated Level 6, water was encountered at 5.43 feet AMSL. The fill continued, without any noticeable change to a depth of 1.47 feet, at which point excavations were halted. The well shaft had narrowed to only 2.5 feet north-south by 2.3 feet east-west and it was thought no longer safe because of the cramped space. In addition, our pumps were just able to keep up with the water coming into the well, but were not sufficient to actually dewater the soils, making excavation very difficult. A probe hole suggested that the well continued for at least another 1.5 feet, making it among the deepest of those investigated in this portion of Broad Street.

Excavations in the Rear of 93 Broad

Excavations were placed in Segments 2, 3, 4, and 5 of 93 Broad. In addition, some

EXCAVATIONS

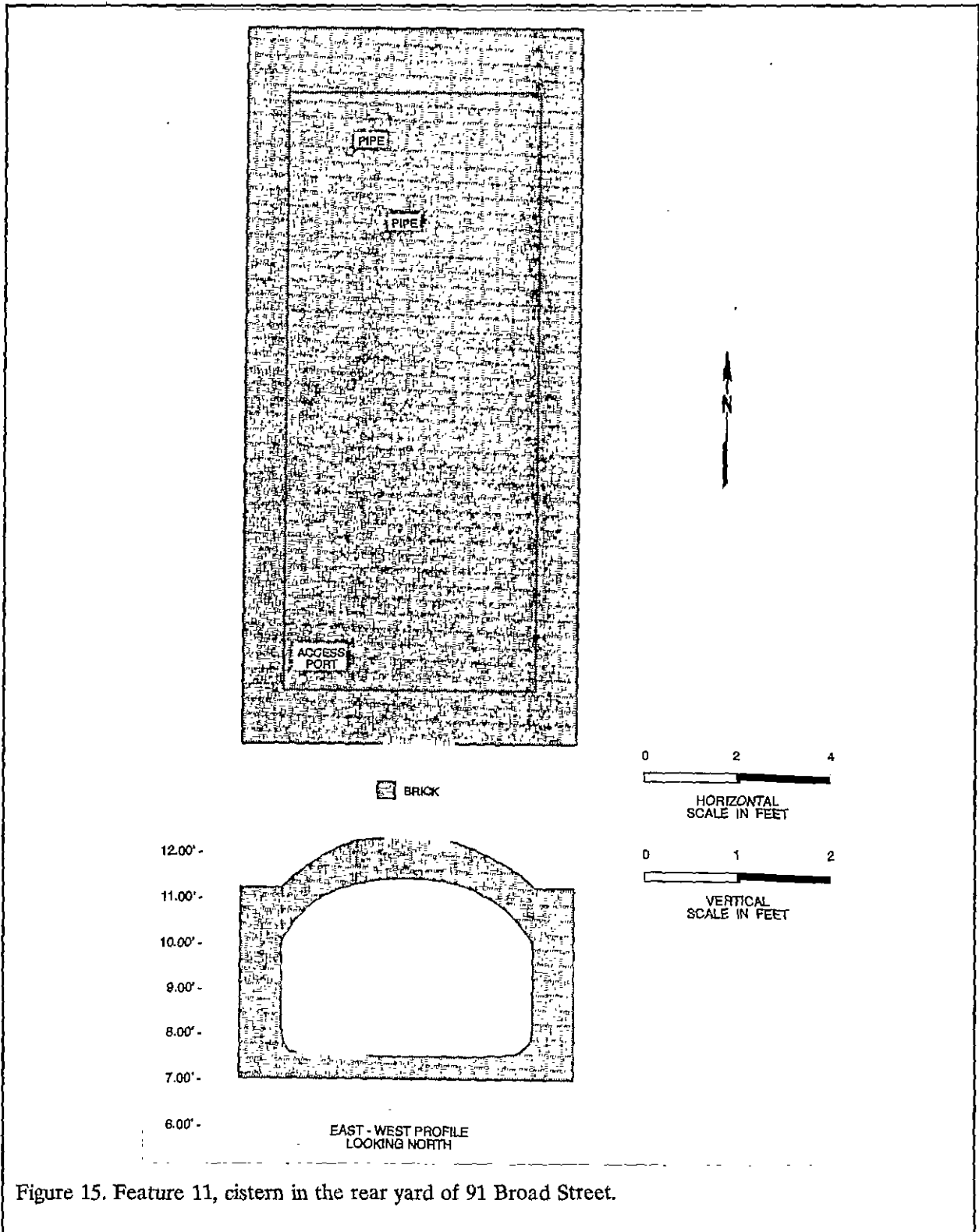


Figure 15. Feature 11, cistern in the rear yard of 91 Broad Street.

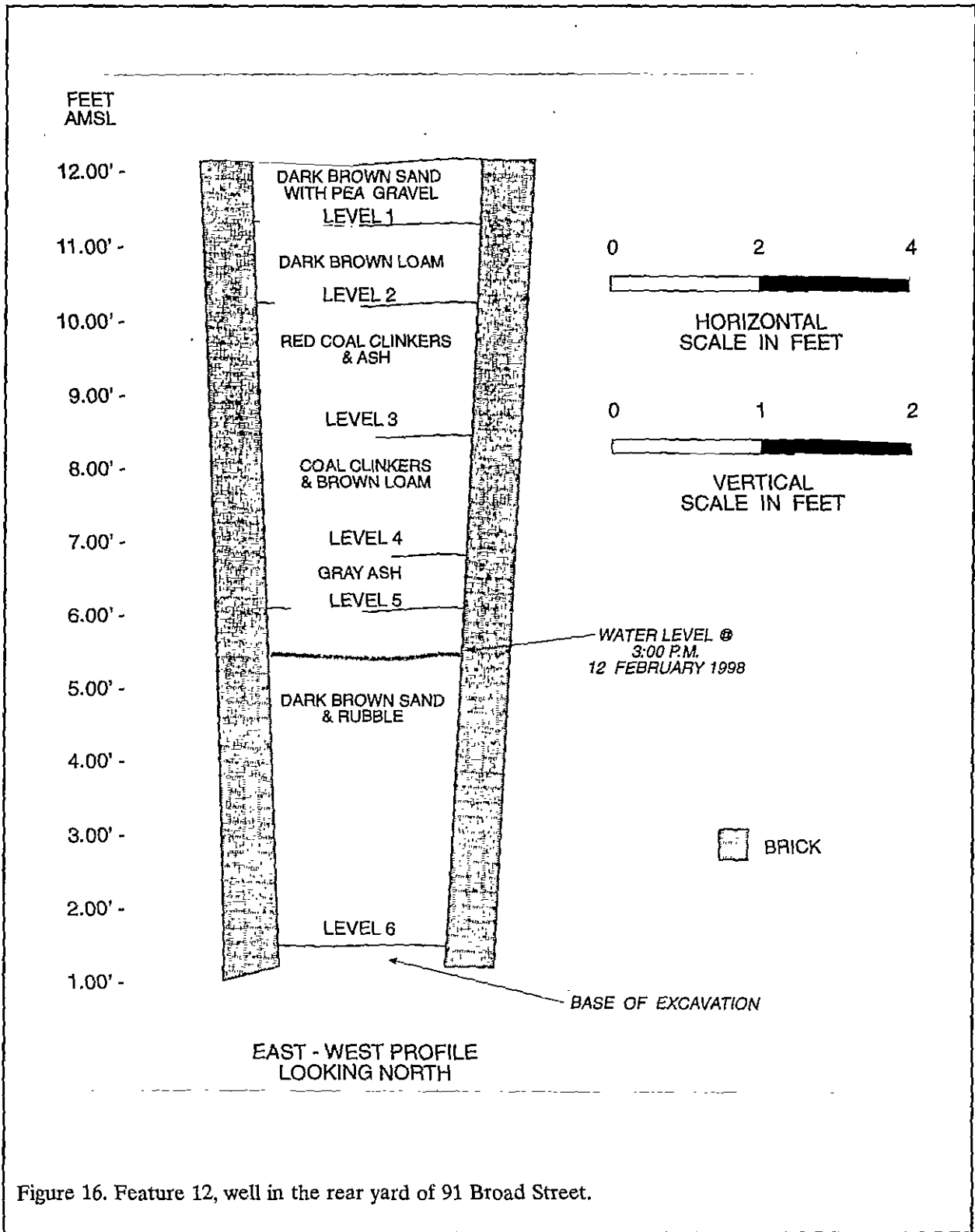


Figure 16. Feature 12, well in the rear yard of 91 Broad Street.

investigation was made under the standing Segment 1 structure. These discussions will begin with the architectural observations associated with Segment 1 and then work through the excavations from the north to the south. These studies are of particular interest since, in combination with the historical research, they clearly document that the standing Segment 1 post-dates the 1806 plan of the lot and that the only structure clearly dating to the eighteenth century was Segment 3, which has been demolished. In addition, this work helps to document how archaeological study can often provide far more information concerning a structure than can architectural documentation of only visible features.

Under Segment 1

Segment 1 today measures 40 feet north-south by 28 feet 8 inches east-west. It has a side-hall plan (with the side hall measuring about 7 feet three inches in width), two rooms deep, each room having a fireplace built against the hall wall.

The first thing one notices upon entering the basement is the replacement of floor joists in the rear or southern third of the building. In addition, the chimney bases appear rather recent, perhaps having been rebuilt as part of the floor joist repair. Next one notices the extensive, and quite severe wood rot of floor joists, including both dry and wet rot species.

The wet rot areas indicate wood that have been soaked by water leakage and where the moisture content stays high. More prevalent overall, however, appear to be the dry rot fungi. While requiring relatively high moisture content, they are able to tolerate fluctuating conditions. Active growth in the basement was most aggressive in the under-hall area, where there were very large patches of dry rot mycelium and strands, as well as several fruiting bodies. One joist had failed and others appeared to be in failure.

Moving to the common wall with 91 Broad, the inspection revealed evidence of a chimney along this wall, 6 feet south of Broad Street. There is ghosting of an arch and side supports spanning about 6.6 feet, as well as

damaged brick where the supports had been tied into the wall and later removed. This location, today, would place the chimney in the hall just under the stairs. The presence of this earlier chimney is yet another piece of evidence that Segment 1 has been substantially reworked.

Also visible from the basement is a bricked-up doorway in the center of the east wall, apparently used for access to the basement from the alley. On the south wall there are an additional two entrances, with the eastern one being reduced in size to create a coal chute into the basement. At the base of this entrance there is still a small mound of coal. The availability of multiple entrances to the basement area suggests that it may originally have been partitioned, perhaps with a lime or brick floor, and used for storage. Today, of course, the entire area is earth filled, although it is not possible to determine if this represents natural soil or underhouse refuse. Surface debris are entirely from the twentieth century.

It is critical that if restoration efforts to this structure will impact the basement that additional archaeological investigations be conducted. There remain a number of unanswered questions that only additional archaeological research can address. In particular, a search should be made for evidence of both partitions and also flooring, in order to explain the multiple entrances. There may also be evidence along the eastern wall of the structure pre-dating the standing building. Finally, there is the question concerning the nature of materials on the basement floor.

Segment 2 — Unit 22

Segment 2 prior to demolition consisted of a wood connector which, based on the archaeology, was clearly not a planned feature when Segment 1 was constructed. At the third level it was only a hallway, connecting the third floors of Segments 1 and 3. On the first and second levels, Segment 2 was extended to the west. The first level floor consisted of floor joists set directly on the underlying brick paving (Figures 17 and 18).

A single 5 by 10 foot unit was placed in the northeast corner of Segment 2, butting Segment 1 to the north and 91 Broad to the east.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

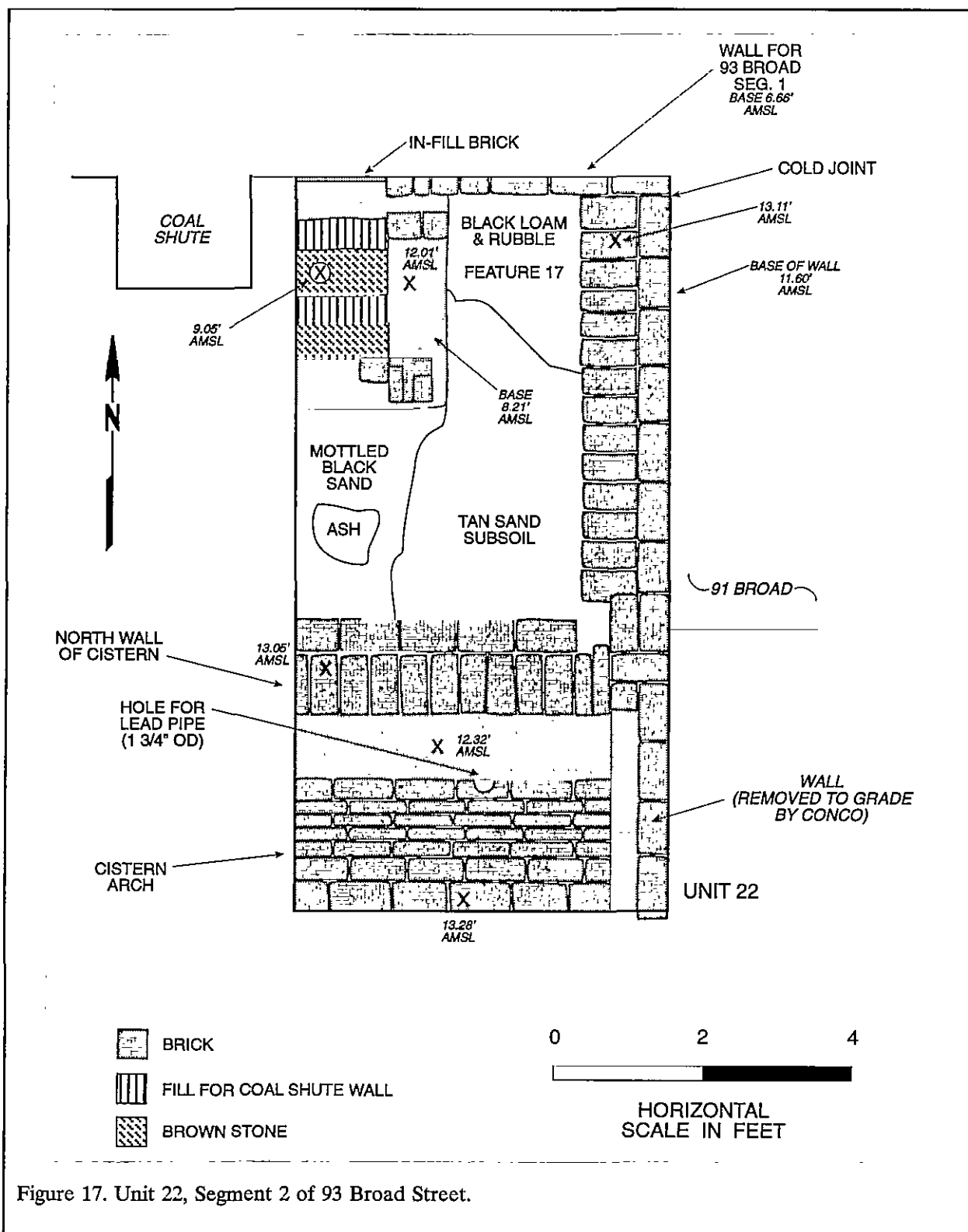


Figure 17. Unit 22, Segment 2 of 93 Broad Street.

EXCAVATIONS

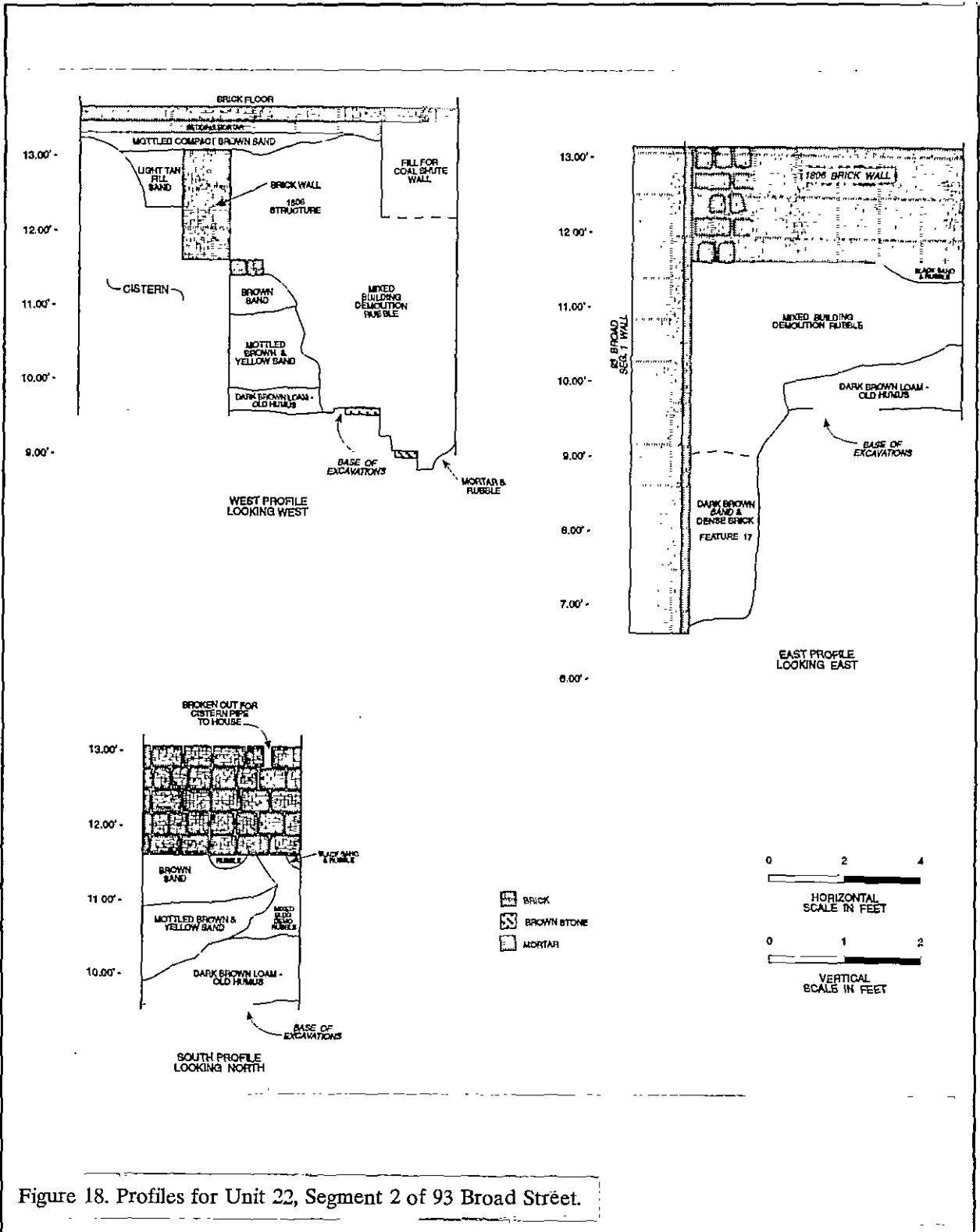


Figure 18. Profiles for Unit 22, Segment 2 of 93 Broad Street.

The goal of this unit was to explore the architectural details which were only partially visible from the surface. First, there was the partially closed opening on the south wall of 93 Broad — what did it look like originally and what did the closure hide? Second, since we were suspicious that Segment 1 post-dated 1806 and was probably not the original structure on the lot, what might this juncture of the several buildings be able to tell us about the construction episodes? And third, how did the cistern in Segment 2 tie into the architecture?

The unit excavation began with the removal of Level 1 — a brick floor with a small area of concrete (in the northeast corner) and a bedding layer of mortar and yellow sand. All of this material was discarded without screening. Level 2 was a brown sand with abundant rubble, including brick, mortar, and plaster. This material appears to be relatively recent construction rubble and the level was only about 0.4 foot in depth.

In the south portion of the unit Level 2 terminated on an east-west wall segment and on a light tan fill associated with the cistern construction. This light brown sand was called Level 3 and the associated materials will date the construction of the cistern in the south quarter of the unit.

To the north of the wall, Level 2 terminated on mixed building demolition rubble which we called Level 4. This material included brick, mortar, and plaster fragments in a light tan to brown soil matrix. We believe that this fill, confined to the area within the brick wall, represents the demolition of the 1806 structure prior to the construction of the standing Segment 1 by James Simons.

The wall which extends east-west through the southern third of the unit forms a corner at the east wall of Unit 22 and continues north. It is laid in English bond and is a brick and half in width. Excavation reveals that it was not deeply seated, terminating at 11.60 feet AMSL. At the wall for the standing Segment 1 building there is a cold joint. We believe that this wall represents the

remains of the 1806 structure. According to the plat the original main building measured about 44 feet and terminated at about the same location south of Broad as its neighboring building, 91 Broad. This wall, in fact, terminates only a foot south of the 91 Broad Street wall.

Level 4 is very deep and, for rubble fill, fairly homogeneous. This was of some concern since it was not possible to distinguish the fill associated with closing up the basement of the 1806 structure with the fill that was eventually used for closing the entrance to the basement of extant Segment 1.

Regardless, Level 4 terminated (except for the stair fill area) on a mottled brown and yellow sand which was removed as Level 5. This level contained some rubble and appears to be old humus into which building debris has been mixed. Below Level 5 we identified about 0.4 foot of dark brown sandy loam, identified as Level 6, which we believe to be the base of the old humus.

Level 6 terminated on a tan sand subsoil which covered the central portion of the unit. To the south there was the cistern, to the west there was the original entranceway to the basement of Segment 1, and to the north there was Feature 17 — a probable builder's trench filled with black loam and rubble.

We found that the side wall of the stairs into the basement of Segment 1 was brick, originating at 12.01 feet and terminating at 8.21 feet, about 0.6 foot below the lowest step. We also found the remains of two in situ steps, both of brownstone, at 9.05 and 9.65 feet. Additional brownstone was found in the fill, suggesting that the entrance was in very poor condition when abandoned and modified for the coal chute.

Feature 7, identified at the base of Level 6 (at 9.47 feet) in the northeast corner of the unit was recognized as a probable builder's trench. It was excavated by hand with the fill waterscreened. The fill contained very dense brick and was excavated to a depth of 6.69 feet. The base of the wall for Segment 1 was found at 6.66 feet,

indicating a very deeply set wall.

Although some limited information was collected on the cistern, the dimensions were not collected and the fill was not examined since this feature is to be left intact. We did, however, discover that two lead pipes (1¼-inches outside diameter) had run from the cistern to Segment 1, suggesting that water was being pumped from two different locations. Both pipes were in very good condition when removed. In general exterior shape, this cistern appears most like Feature 11. The cistern, oriented east-west, had an access port in the southeast corner.

Segment 3 — Units 18 and 19

Segment 3 is often called the rear wing, being a three story brick structure measuring 32 feet 10 inches north-south by 24 feet 10 inches east-west. As previously discussed, we believe that this building is the only eighteenth century structure on the lot (with Segment 1 clearly post-dating 1806). Prior to demolition it resembled the main house, having a side-hall plan. Interior chimneys were centrally located on the north and south walls.

After demolition one feature was particularly striking — these chimneys were not attached to the walls, but had been added on. As a result, one of our initial questions was to explore these chimneys to see if there was clear evidence of their later addition or evidence of earlier chimneys. This goal, however, was not met. The demolition contractor left anywhere from 1.5 to 3 feet of building rubble in the basement area. In spite of repeated requests that the debris be removed they were not.¹¹ With this amount of trash and debris to be removed, we were able to place only two units in Segment 3 and these were not designed to explore that specific question. In fact,

¹¹ In fact, in spite of our recommendations to both the City and Mr. Moore that Segment 3 be cleaned up and stabilized, our most recent inspection only a few weeks ago reveals that no effort has been made to protect this area and that, as we anticipated, additional construction debris have been added.

both were situated in corners where the overburden was the least thick and dense.

Unit 19 was a 5 foot square situated in the southwest corner of Segment 3. The unit had between a foot and 1.5 feet of demolition rubble which was cleared away first. Below was Level 1 — a brown sand with brick rubble and much trash, including bottles. This level was found heaped up against the north wall, sloping quickly down to the east. These debris were thrown, or more accurately dumped, under the house from the arched vent immediately to the west (Figure 19).

Below we encountered Level 2, about 0.25 foot of brown sand reflecting the trash deposits found elsewhere on the site under structures. Materials included wood fragments, ceramics, glass, and bone. On the surface of Level 2 was a small area of dense mortar and plaster, associated with some episode of construction work during the building's history.

Below the brown sand we found a lens of coal, about 0.2 foot in thickness, evenly spread over the floor and relatively well compacted. Designated Level 3, it suggests that an access port for coal must have been nearby. Below Level 3 was Level 4 — a thin deposit, about 0.1 foot thick, of loamy brown sand. This appears to reflect deposition in the basement area after initial construction since below this is a light tan to greenish-gray sandy clay subsoil.

This unit reveals that there was very little trash deposited in the basement of Segment 3 until perhaps the 1880s. Around this time coal and trash began accumulating, although the most significant dumping doesn't appear to have taken place until the early twentieth century.

Several factors may account for this. One is that it is likely the arched openings probably had some form of grill work initially and this would have limited what could be thrown under the building. As care and maintenance became more sporadic in the late nineteenth century, it is likely that trash disposal under Segment 3 increased.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

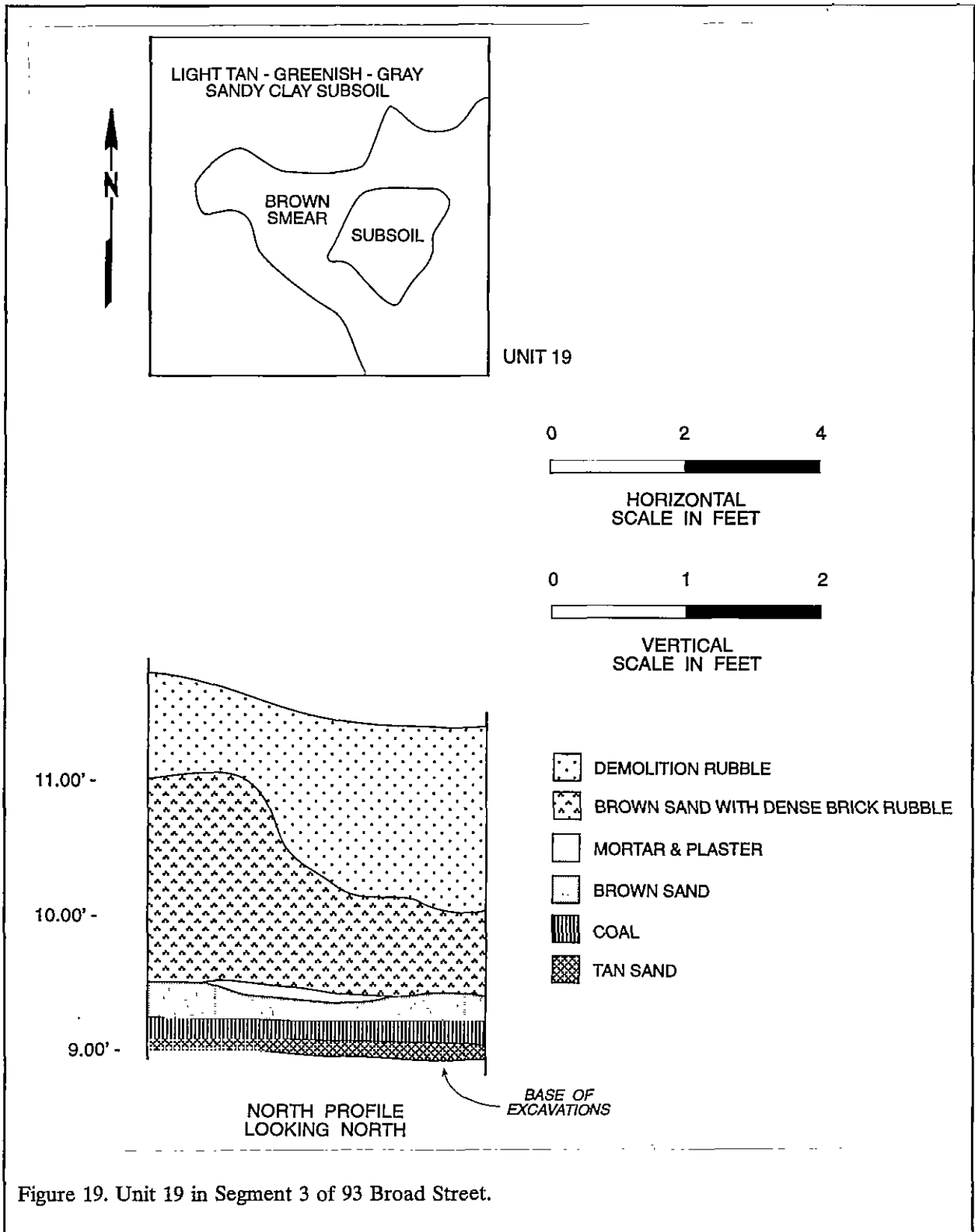


Figure 19. Unit 19 in Segment 3 of 93 Broad Street.

Perhaps even more significant is that Unit 19 was placed immediately under a closed-up entrance to the basement. Completely masked by exterior stucco and accumulation of soil, this entrance became visible only with excavation and demolition. The doorway began 3 feet 10 inches from the building corner and was 3 feet 6 inches wide. The sill, originally of wood, was largely decayed and missing, but would have been at an elevation of 10.35 feet AMSL or about 1.3 feet above the floor of the basement.

On the exterior of the building cold joints between the original wall and infill are clearly visible below the stucco lines. In addition, on either side of the opening there is clear evidence of the original retaining walls, holding the soil back from the steps down into the cellar. These walls had been removed, but the broken bricks where they tied into the original wall reveal they were at least 1.6 feet high and a brick and a half in width. Since the exterior was visible only once the mechanical earth removal had stripped away the surrounding soil, we have no information on the steps or associated fill.

The doorway, based on evidence from the interior of Segment 3, above Unit 19, was about 5 feet in height — representing a fairly substantial entrance. In addition, from the interior of Segment 3 it is clear that a portion of this doorway was covered by the chimney support — documenting that at least this southern chimney (and probably its northern mate) were added after the doorway was taken out of use. A very similar doorway was observed (but not further explored), on the north wall of Segment 3 in the northeast corner. This would have provided access to the basement area from both the rear (south) work yard and also from the main house to the north.

Unit 18, measuring 5 by 10 feet with the long dimension oriented east-west, was laid out in the southeast corner of Segment 3. One of the first observations was that the east wall of Segment 3 was extraordinarily thick for about half of its length, measuring 2.7 feet. This wall was also slightly sloped inward, suggesting that it was originally arched, but that the arched covering had

collapsed or been removed, leaving only these few traces. About 17 feet north of the southeast corner this wider wall terminates and the wall returned to its normal width of a brick and a half (Figures 20 and 21).

The recent demolition rubble, including a large amount of plaster and lath, were first removed, exposing a low brick foundation wall running north-south 7.2 feet west of the Segment 3 wall. This wall was encountered at 9.80 feet AMSL and was 1.7 feet in width.

After removing about 1.5 feet of demolition debris, we encountered a brown sand which evidenced bone and artifacts. Termed Level 1, this appeared to represent under-house deposits, similar to those encountered under both 87 Broad and the kitchen of 89 Broad. These deposits, however, were only 0.2 foot in thickness to the east of the wall running through the western third of the unit. To the west of that wall the deposits were about 0.8 foot in depth.

To the west Level 1 terminated on an orange to greenish-tan clay subsoil — one of the very few locations in the project area where clay was encountered. The brick wall terminated at 8.58 feet.

East of the brick wall Level 1 was followed by Level 2 — a thin zone of brick, mortar, and plaster rubble in a brown sandy matrix. The plaster in this level revealed two coats — a base or scratch coat yellowish in color containing large oyster shell fragments (but no hair), and a final coat of very white lime. Level 3 clearly represents a building demolition layer, but it seems to be confined to the area east of the wall discovered in Unit 18.

Level 4 was a charcoal lens about 0.1 foot in depth laying below the demolition layer and above the subsoil, which in this area was a tan clay with a large burnt patch in the middle.

The events documented by this stratigraphy are relatively clear: a fire followed by rebuilding, completed by limited discard. How these events relate to the total building segment or

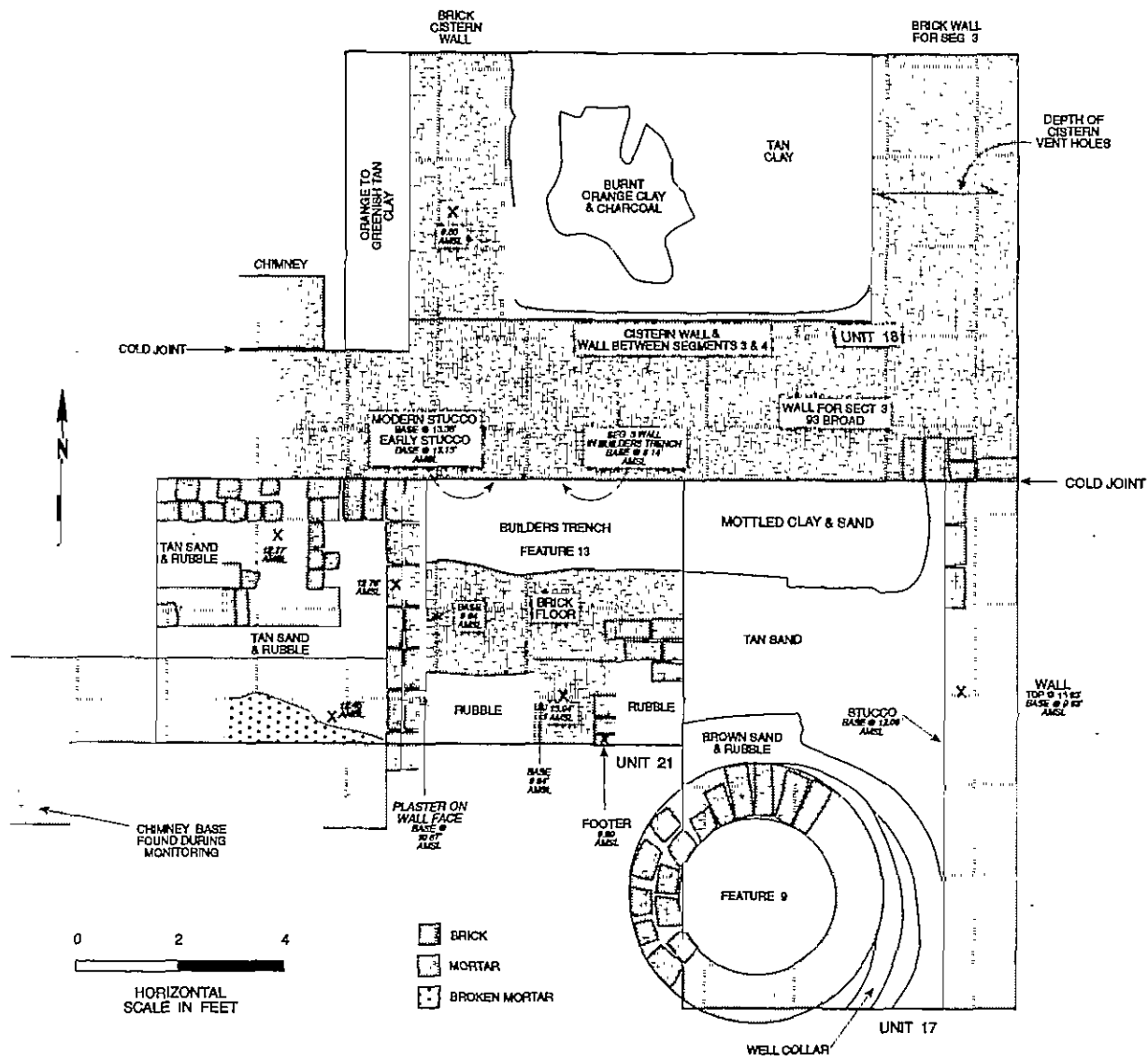
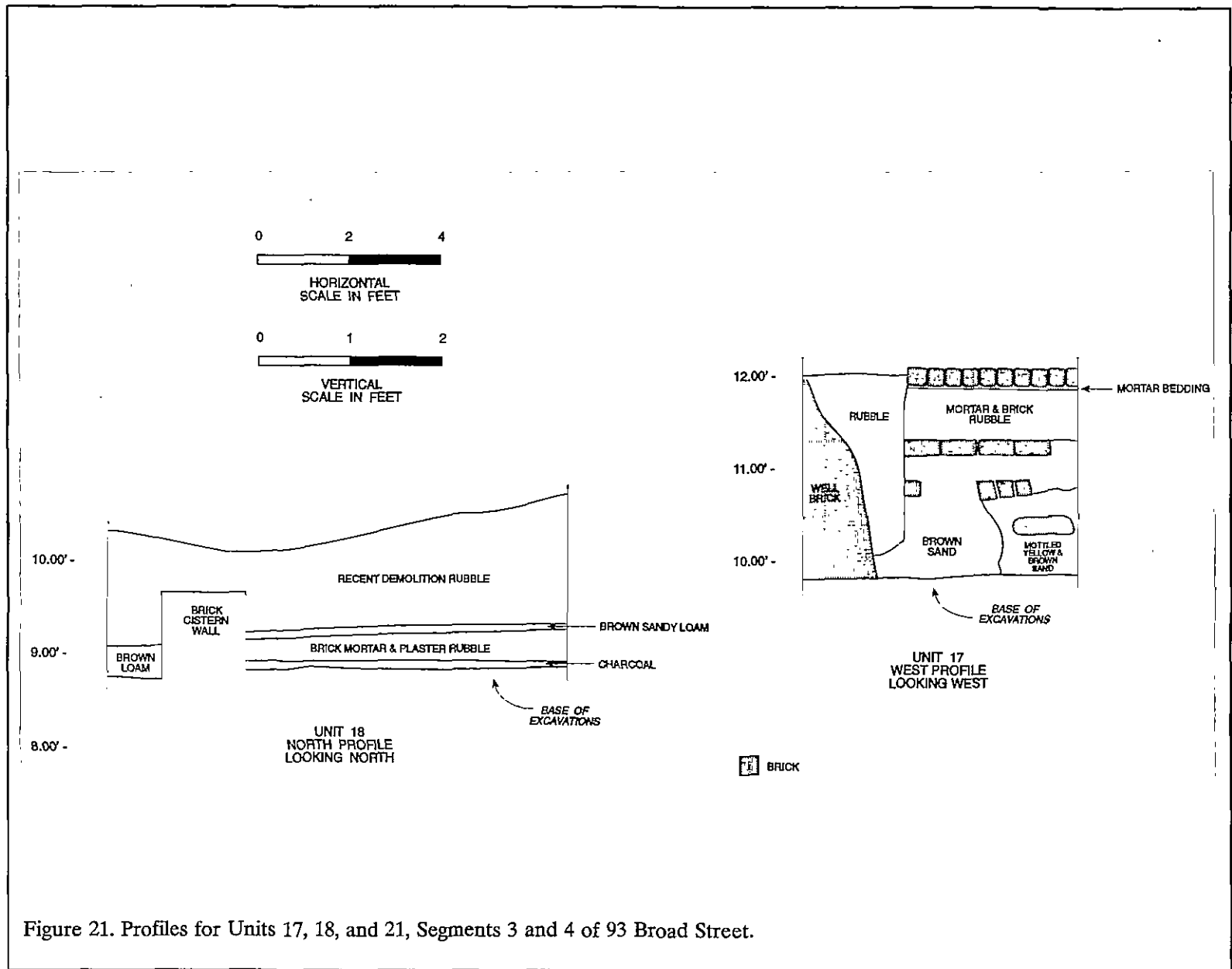


Figure 20. Units 18, 17, and 21, Segments 3 and 4 of 93 Broad Street.



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Figure 21. Profiles for Units 17, 18, and 21, Segments 3 and 4 of 93 Broad Street.

to the lot are more difficult to understand. Since none of these events took place west of the central wall, it may be best to first explore the meaning of this structural feature.

The feature in the southeast corner of Segment 3 measures about 17 feet by 7 feet. The walls are about 1.7 feet thick and the roof was arched. Given the depth of the extant eastern wall (5.0 feet), the remaining flare, and the ghosting still present on the south wall, the height of this feature originally may have been 5.5 or 6.0 feet in the center. There are a series of three brick sized holes in the east wall and the southernmost includes an inset in the south wall. While initially thought to be vents, they appear, instead, to have had timbers set in them (thus accounting for the inset in the south wall, where the bricks were laid up around an in-place timber.

At some point this features was demolished and the associated debris were removed, leaving no trace in the archaeological record. Afterwards, there was a small, contained fire, followed by repair and renovation. After this, nothing more happened and the basement gradually collected a small quantity of debris.

The brick feature is similar to a cistern, but the walls are not parged. In addition, it seems unlikely that timbers would have been exposed in a wet, humid cistern. For similar reasons, it seems unlikely that this feature would have been used for the storage of ice. In addition, it seems the melting ice might have flooded a room with a clay floor, even with straw or other absorbent materials.¹² Perhaps the most reasonable explanation is that this room represents a wine cellar. The wood beams may have been integral in the support of racks; the thick walls would have keep the room cool; and the clay floor would have helped to seal moisture out.

¹² Vlach observes that while ice houses exhibit wide variations in size, shape, and construction, by the late eighteenth century the commonality were methods to allow drainage of melting ice and the use of straw for packing and insulation (Vlach 1993:80-81).

Wine cellars are not given even a cursory mention by South Carolina's architectural historians. Hardyment provides some generic comments:

a good cellar needed to be dry and of an even temperature. It was best built under the house, on the north side, and well away from the drains if possible. The floor would be of beaten earth, cobbled, or paved (Hardyment 1992:27).

A little more detail is provide by Reese in *An Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy*:

It is necessary that the temperature of wine-cellars should be as uniform as possible. If liable to be affected by the variations of weather, wine in bottles will become turbid or "sicken;" . . . The openings of a wine-cellar ought to be few and narrow . . . a current of air should not pass constantly through it, since this must often introduce a change of temperature. . . . Cellars where wine is kept in the wood should neither be too humid nor too dry. The excess of humidity may be observed by the moisture of paper, corks, &c., kept in there for some time. . . . at the same time a moderate degree of humidity is proper; for if a cellar be too dry, the staves of the cask will shrink and warp, and occasion a loss of wine (Reese 1847:646-647).

It appears that the feature in the southeast corner of Segment 3 is an abandoned wine cellar. Although James Vouleaux, associated with 89 and 91 Broad, was a vintner, there is no such association (that we are aware of) with 93 Broad. Nevertheless, it doesn't seem unreasonable that one of the early occupants, such as Peter Bocquet, a noted Charleston merchant, might have had the

wealth to construction a small wine cellar. This appears to be the first such feature encountered in Charleston.

At some point this cellar was dismantled and the debris removed. Afterwards, it appears that there was a small, localized fire, either in the cellar area or, more likely, immediately above it. This resulted in the deposit of both charcoal and construction debris. The basement area was never cleaned out and afterwards a small of debris gradually filtered into this remote corner.

The small quantity of debris is the result of the Segment 3 east wall having no vents to allow debris to be discarded. The only access since the nineteenth century appears to be a series of vents on the west wall, facing the working yard and alleyway. While this helps explain the limited deposition found in Unit 18, it does not answer how access was gained to the wine cellar — fortunately, Unit 19 provided the explanation.

Segment 4 — Units 17 and 21

Segment 4 has often been called the hyphen in the historical studies and consisted of a narrow three-story brick appendage attached to Segment 3. The architectural documentation reveals that this structure had been added onto and modified at a number of different periods, making it difficult, at best, to understand.

At the ground level this area consisted of a brick structure encompassing an area about 13 feet north-south by 8 feet 4 inches east-west, with an open entrance hall at the north with brick paving. The second floor extended out over the first and the area underneath was paved in ballast stones (see Figures 20 and 21).

Like Segment 3, by the time we were able to conduct work in this area the building had been demolished, although a large amount of rubble had been left behind. Two units were laid out. Unit 17, a 5 by 10 foot unit, was placed with its long dimension against the east wall of 93 Broad and its north face against the south wall of Segment 3, in the northeast corner of Segment 4. Unit 21 was

placed immediately to the west. Also a 5 by 10 foot unit, its long dimension was placed against the south wall of Segment 3, extending the unit out into the area which had ballast stone paving.

Since Segment 4 was built on-grade, our goal here was not to explore under-house deposition, but rather to see if we could better understand the function and evolution of this hyphen.

We hand removed about 0.5 foot of building demolition rubble on top of Unit 17 which was mixed with a brown sand. This was called Level 1 since we recovered several intact early twentieth century bottles from this level. Below this we encountered a brick floor in the northern half of the unit, while in the southern half we found several large slabs of black slate surrounded by brick. This was found to be a slate cover, measuring about 5.5 feet square, overlying Feature 9, an open well.

In the area immediately around the well the brick floor had been pulled up and a thin (0.2 foot) concrete floor had been poured. As will be discussed with Feature 9, this was the result of the well being reworked. Since this concrete floor was poured on a very dense layer of broken bottle glass, which adhered to the concrete, the brick and concrete floor was designated Level 2, allowing the recovery of the bottle fragments from the concrete.

Immediately below was Level 3 — a light brown sandy loam with very little rubble, but a large quantity of artifacts. This terminated on a second brick floor, which we called Level 4. This floor was intact except for a trench excavated through it for the placement of a lead water pipe connecting Feature 9 with Segment 3. This documents that the floor, by the time the well was piped, had already been buried by overlying deposits.

Level 5 was recognized as a dense layer of mortar and brick rubble with relatively few artifacts. This layer, about 0.2 foot in depth, represents a period of demolition activity, although no plaster was encountered.

Level 6 is a thin lens of dark brown loam about 0.1 foot in depth. It appears to represent sheet midden that is largely water laid and very organic. Below is a brick floor, well laid in stack bond.

Level 7 consists of a dark brown loam, the upper portion including rubble which decreases in density with depth. Level 7, therefore, seems to include both an early construction zone, as well as the original site A horizon soils. This level terminated on a tan sand subsoil. Along the north wall of Segment 3 there was a distinct builder's trench about 2 feet in width, with a fill of mottled clay and sand, designated Feature 13. To the south, of course, was Feature 9, the well. Surrounding the well was a builder's trench, only about a foot in width, filled with brown sand and rubble.

Along the east side of the unit was the east wall of 93 Broad Street. We found that this wall segment had a cold joint, butting up against the southeast corner of Segment 3, revealing that the Segment 4 wall was a later addition, post-dating the construction of Segment 3. The Segment wall, removed by demolition to a level of 13.63 feet, extended to a depth of 9.83 feet AMSL. On its interior (west) face we identified the base of the stucco line at 12.09 feet — at the top of the uppermost brick floor. No earlier stucco applications were observed.

No evidence of the Segment 4 structure was encountered in these excavations, indicating that it must have been very shallowly set and entirely destroyed by the demolition efforts. This would also suggest that it was a very recent addition.

Feature 9 was an interesting well, not for what it contained (virtually nothing), but rather for what it told us about well use. Prior to the demolition efforts, the slate cover over the well was intact, consisting of two pieces that were adhered to the brick surround with a light coat of mortar. A bead of mortar had also been applied between the two individual sections, suggesting an effort to keep soil and insects out of the well. This cover had been leveled using bits of slate shingles

under the corners, evidencing some effort to stabilize the surface. It was encountered at an elevation of 11.38 feet AMSL (Figure 22).

Under the cover we found a very poorly constructed well shaft, oval in shape, measuring about 4.8 feet north-south by 5.0 feet east-west. There was, however, great variation in size, as well as in the orientation of the well. The water level was originally found at 7.88 feet AMSL.

With the water pumped down, about 9.7 feet below the cover we discovered a smaller well collar with an opening of 2.8 feet north-south by 2.9 feet east-west, which was also much better constructed. This appears to be the original well, while the portion above appears to have been a very poor job of rebuilding, perhaps in the first decade of the twentieth century. There is a very noticeable twist in the upper well shaft, suggesting that as it was being constructed the workers realized that it was leaning to the west-southwest and, to correct this, the shaft was shifted back to the east.

The base of the well was identified at -0.62 feet BMSL (below mean sea level), where a white sand was found. The old well consisted of only eight courses of brick which were laid on a wood collar, identical to Feature 15 in the rear of 85 Broad.

Coupled with the rebuild effort was the removal of brick around the well and their replacement with a thin coat cement, perhaps what was left over from the installation of the well itself. Two lead pipes were found coming out of the well. One lead north, through Unit 17 and the other to the west. Both probably lead to pumps used for drawing water out of this closed well.

Very few artifacts, limited to a small quantity of bone, ceramics, and glass, were found in the well. This suggests that the well was either never used for trash disposal or that it was cleaned out during its reconstruction.

Unit 21, to the west, included many of the same fill episodes as Unit 17, as well as some which were strikingly different (see Table 5). The

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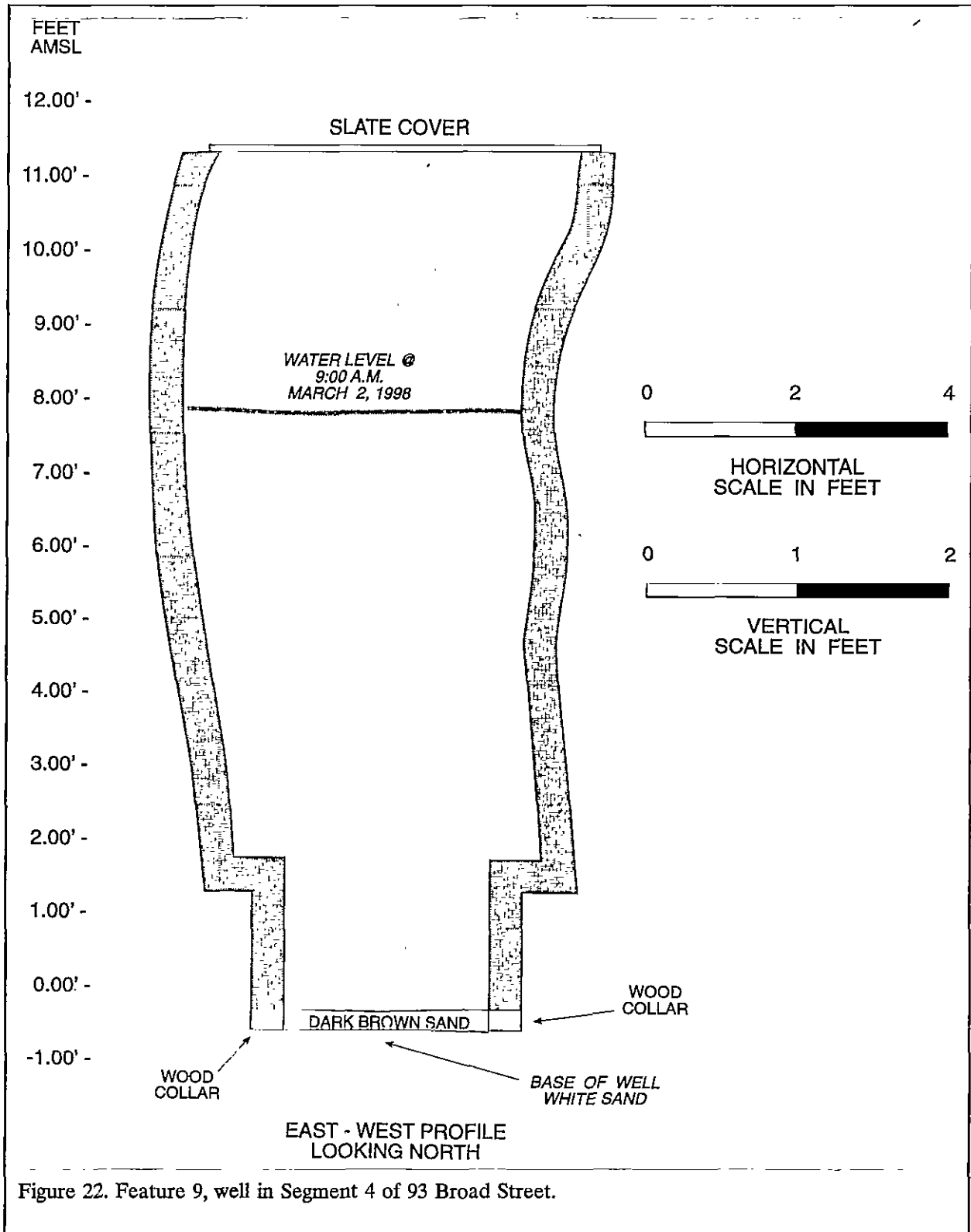


Figure 22. Feature 9, well in Segment 4 of 93 Broad Street.

unit was originally placed simply to explore the area leading out from the ground floor enclosure of Segment 4, but we found that the unit revealed a series of building episodes much more complex than originally anticipated.

Unlike Unit 17, we did not search through the recent building demolition rubble and it was simply discarded to Level 1, a brick floor corresponding to Level 2 in Unit 17. Also included in this level was about 0.1 foot of brown sand which appeared to be a twentieth century sheet midden below the brick floor.

Level 2 was a second brick floor, in very poor condition and consisting entirely of half bricks. This floor was either not encountered in Unit 17 or was not recognized as a distinct floor. In Unit 21 we found it only on the eastern half of the unit. Beyond to the west we found only dense rubble. Below the rubble and floor we encountered a series of thin fills or sheet middens which contained virtually no artifacts and they were not assigned a level designation.

Level 3 consisted of a light brown sand with rubble with most being accumulated among the number of different walls which were visible by this level.

Running north-south through the center of the unit was a brick wall 0.8 foot in width which originated at 12.76 feet. It extended south, out of the unit, and continued north where it formed a corner and continued to the west. Although the extension to the west suggests that a room to the west of the north-south wall might have been formed, plaster was found adhering *only* to the eastern side of north-south wall, indicating a finished room only between this wall and the common wall of 91-93 Broad to the east. The base of the plaster was found at 10.67 feet. This room would have been about 10 feet in width, wider than the modern Segment 4 which had been demolished.¹³ The wall was found to terminate at a depth of 10.45 feet AMSL — within the original

¹³ As previously mentioned, the plans reveal that this hyphen was only 8 feet 4 inches in width.

humus of the site, suggesting that this wall is very early.

A footer, originating at 13.04 feet was found in the eastern half of the unit. Measuring about 1.3 feet north-south (and extending southward into the profile) by 1.6 feet east-west, this pier terminated at 9.64 feet, also in the old humus.

To the west of the central north-south wall, we encountered a large brick mass in the southwest corner of the unit at 12.45 feet, with another mass butting against the northern wall, originating at 12.77 feet. The brick in the southwest corner of the unit was not recognized as a chimney base until construction earth removal exposed more of the foundation remains after the conclusion of formal excavations. This chimney support measures 7.3 feet east-west by 3.2 feet north-south and is not clearly associated with any known structure (see discussions below).

Table 5.
Correlation of Levels
in Units 17 and 21

Unit 17	Unit 21
Lv. 1	not present
Lv. 2	{
Lv. 3	{ Lv. 1
not present	Lv. 2
not present	Lv. 3
Lv. 4	{
Lv. 5	{ Lv. 4
Lv. 6	Lv. 5
Lv. 7	Lv. 6

Level 4 consisted of a brick floor encountered at 11.88 feet as well as the 0.5 foot of mortar plaster and rubble below it. This corresponds to the Level 4 brick floor and the Level 5 dense rubble lens found in Unit 17.

Level 5 was another brick floor as well as about 0.1 foot of black loam sheet midden found below it. This roughly corresponds to Level 6 found in Unit 17. Level 6 in Unit 21 consisted of a dark brown loamy sand, representing the old A horizon soil on the site and it corresponded to Level 7 in Unit 17.

Feature 13, the builder's trench associated with the south wall of Segment 4 was also partially excavated in Unit 21. As in Unit 17 the fill consisted of mottled yellow and brown sands, with

small fragments of clay from the lower subsoil. Artifacts were sparse, providing some indication that this structure was built at a time when there were relatively few artifacts available for inclusion in the backfill. The trench ranged from 1.0 to 1.5 feet in width and was found to be excavated to the base of the Segment 3 wall — at a depth of 8.14 feet. In the base of the trench, at 8.49 feet, we found a lens of bedding mortar into which the Segment 3 wall had been laid.

Above this feature, on the Structure 3 wall, we found evidence of two distinct stucco coats. The earliest had been applied down to an elevation of 13.13 feet, while the second was applied to only 13.38 feet, documenting the gradual accumulation of soil and re-laying of floors.

Segment 5 — Units 8 - 12

Segment 5 has traditionally been described as the ca. 1785 kitchen house — a temporal association based more on legend than on any documentation. The building was a two story brick structure that, like other portions of 93 Broad, saw extensive reworking throughout their history.

Our excavations in this structure were designed primarily to explore the under structure deposits, although a secondary goal was also to collect additional information on the architectural history of the segment. Both goals were largely met by the work, which included the excavation of five 5 by 10 foot units, each oriented north-south. In general plan, Unit 8, 9, and 11 extended east to west across the midsection of Segment 5, 12.1 feet south of the Segment 5 north wall, while Unit 10 extended north from Unit 8 along the west wall and Unit 12 extended south from Unit 8, again along the west wall.

To a great extent all five units exhibited very similar stratigraphic profiles. Since Segment 5 was very professionally and carefully removed by hand, there was almost no demolition rubble in the units. Level 1 was a brown sand that contained abundant artifacts and bone, primarily dating from the early twentieth century. Occasionally there were minor lenses of other fill. For example, along

the west side of Unit 8, extending into Unit 9, there was a lens of yellow sand and mortar rubble. And in Unit 12 there was a small amount of recent demolition rubble mixed into Level 1. This level was completely screened from Units 8, 9 and 12, half was screened from Unit 10, and none was screened from Unit 11 (Figures 23 and 24).

Level 2 throughout most of the open area consisted of a dark brown sand containing abundant artifacts, but reduced quantities of rubble. In general it also appears that bone density decreases, although the artifacts are clearly early nineteenth century. The only exceptions were found in Unit 12, where the rubble density seemed to remain high and in Unit 10, where there was a remnant brick floor between levels 1 and 2. This floor was crudely laid and was found at an elevation of about 11.86 feet. Laid on this floor and built up to a level of 12.89 feet was a wall outlining the hearth of the northern fireplace along the east wall. This brick floor and hearth area suggests that originally Segment 5 had a brick floor and the hearths were slightly raised. This also strongly suggests that the two fireplaces on the east wall may be late additions (see the discussion of architectural features below).

Level 3, present in all of the excavations except Unit 10, consisted of a brown sand with an increased quantity of rubble, including bricks, mortar, and plaster. This level appears to represent a demolition zone associated with major reworking of the Segment 5 building. In Unit 11 there is a thin lens of gray compact ash below level 3. Upon excavation we found that it cleaves easily from the underlying humic zone. This suggests an early fire on the lot and while it may be associated with the burn layers found on several other lots, it may also represent dumping of ash or even burning of brush early in Charleston's settlement history.

The lowest level, Level 4, consists of a rich brown loamy sand, representing the old A horizon soil on the lot. In the vicinity of Segment 5 this level is frequently a foot in depth and was found to contain a range of early artifacts.

At the base of Level 4 we found subsoil ranging from a yellow sandy clay to a gray sand. Of

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT 85-93 BROAD STREET

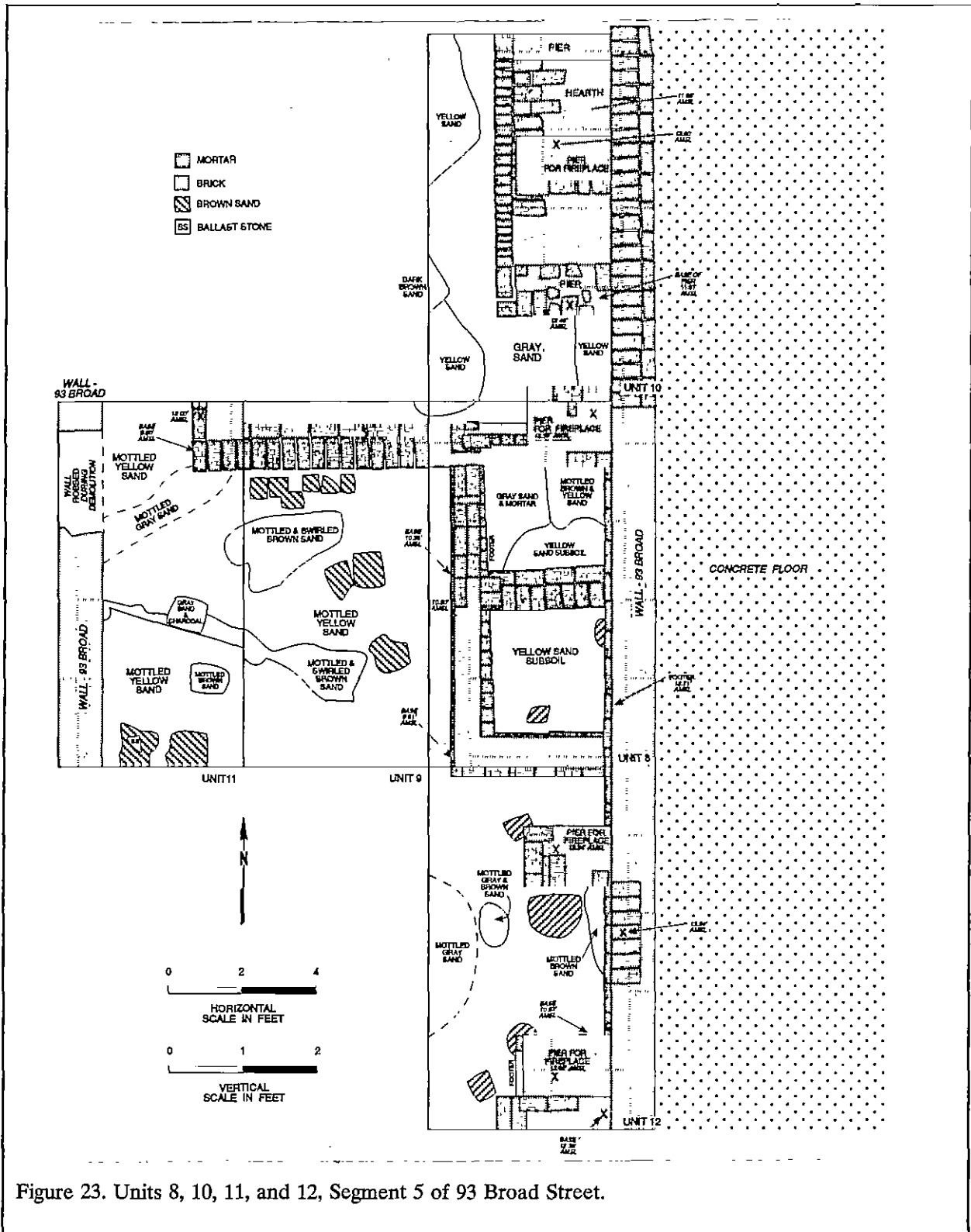


Figure 23. Units 8, 10, 11, and 12, Segment 5 of 93 Broad Street.

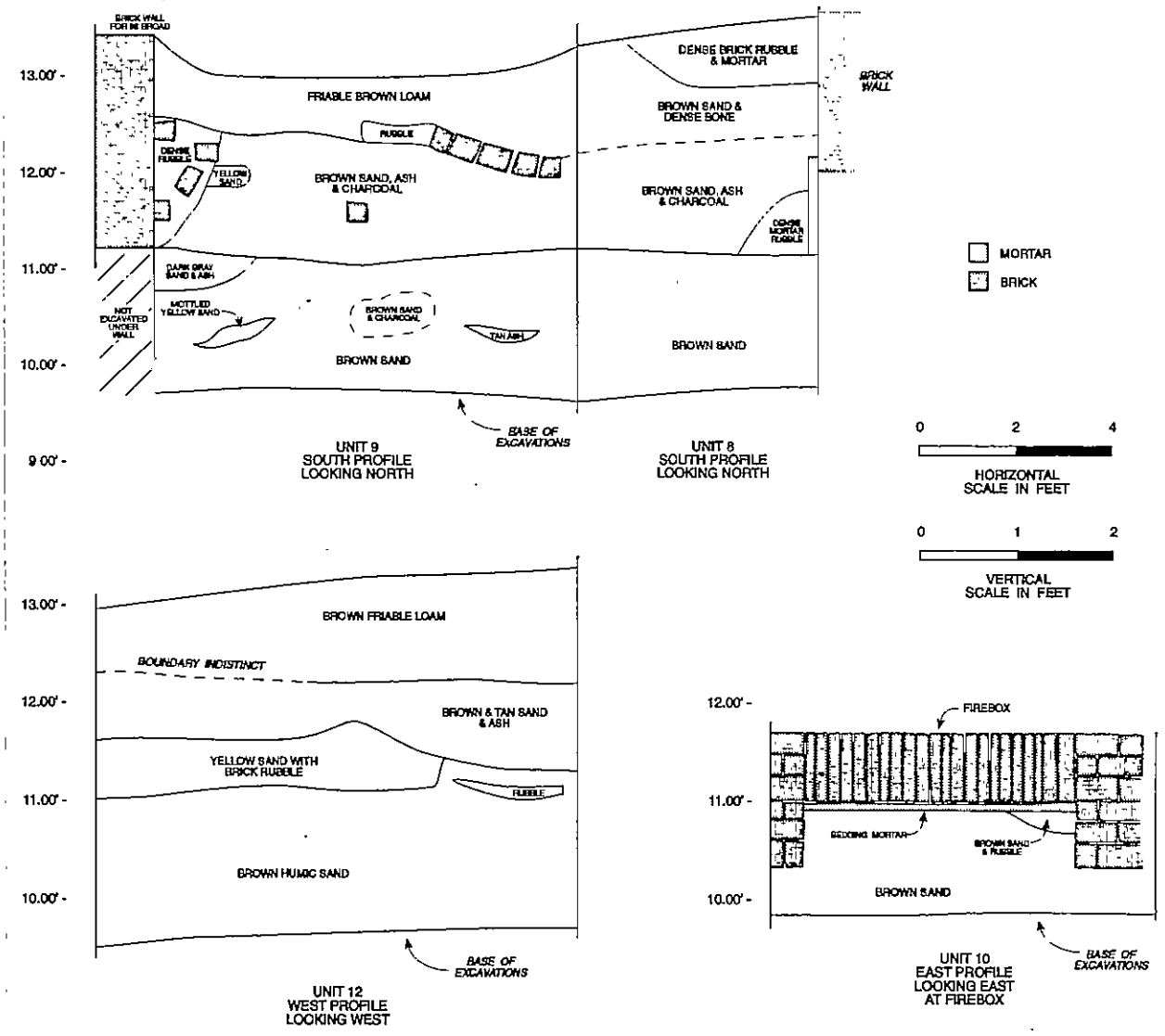


Figure 24. Profiles of Units 8, 9, 10, and 12, Segment 5 of 93 Broad Street.

considerable interest were the seemingly large number of post holes identified at the base of the excavations — at least 16 in 250 square feet. Some, close to the structures, may document the extensive use of scaffolding during construction, while others at some distance from any building, may simply be remnants of the many activities which took place in rear yards.

Of considerable interest were the architectural remains encountered in Segment 5. The two chimneys on the east side of the building were identified. The northern one was evidenced by the two sidewall support piers, each measuring 1.5 feet in width and between 2.3 and 2.5 feet in length. They originated about 13.60 feet AMSL and terminated in Level 2 at about 11.67 feet. As previously mentioned, surrounding this fireplace were the remains of a brick floor, at an elevation of 11.86 feet, carefully set around the two support piers. Also surrounding the northern chimney footing was a single wythe of brick built on the brick floor up to a level of 12.89 feet, revealing the outline of the hearth, measuring 8.3 feet by 4 feet. It appears that the chimneys on the east wall were late additions, probably constructed in the late nineteenth century, when Segment 5 had a brick floor.

The southern chimney was recognized by the presence of the two sidewall support piers, each measuring 1.7 feet in width and 2.4 feet in length and situated 7.4 feet apart. They originated between 13.45 feet and 13.24 feet, within Level 1, and terminated at 10.83 feet, slightly deeper than the northern piers. A small bit of the associated brick floor was found in the northwest corner of Unit 12, at an elevation of 12.07 feet AMSL (about 0.2 foot higher than the flooring documented to the north). Like the northern piers, these also exhibited a cold joint with the 93 Broad east wall, indicating that they post-dated the wall construction.

Several architectural features were found originating at about 12.00 feet. In Unit 10, we identified two additional chimney sidewall support piers associated with a brick hearth at 11.68 feet. The hearth consisted of brick laid in a running bond on a thin bed of mortar and retained at the

outside by bricks laid as soldiers, forming a hearth area measuring 5.6 feet in length and 3.2 feet in depth. The piers measured 1.4 feet in width and were the same depth as the hearth — 3.2 feet. These piers were laid up against the back (east) wall of 93 Broad with cold joints.

To the south we encountered a wall running west from the eastern wall of 93 Broad through units 8 and 9, forming a corner and turning northward in Unit 11. This created an structure measuring 12.6 feet (O.D.), with the interior space measuring 10 feet. Although no additional units were excavated to the north in Segment 5, we were able to trace this wall north through monitoring until it tied into a wall segment identified in Unit 21. Consequently, the structure has a north-south length of 33 feet. The monitoring also revealed that it was divided into two rooms, measuring 16 and 14 feet in length respectively. The wall was laid up in English bond and the base was encountered at 9.90 feet.

Abutting this structure to the south was a "two-hole" privy, measuring about 8.4 feet north-south by 4.0 feet east-west. A wall ran east-west through the privy, dividing it into two compartments measuring 2.8 feet by 3.3 feet and 3.4 feet by 3.3 feet. These privies had been cleaned out before abandonment and were filled with the same refuse as found elsewhere in the units.

The final architectural feature was a brick pier placed butting the south chimney support at the south end of Unit 12. This pier, which continued south into the profile, could not be associated with any of the recognized structures and we were not able to document any additional information during monitoring.

Feature 14

Feature 14 was encountered during monitoring activities in the vicinity of Segment 4 and consisted of a bell-shaped brick well. Mechanical earth removal completely exposed the upper 5 feet of the well without causing any damage to the brick shaft. The top was at an elevation of 10.79 feet and the exterior of the brick shaft measured about 3.3 feet in diameter, while

the interior measured only 2.1 feet. At the base of the exposed brick the exterior of the shaft measured about 5.7 feet in diameter. The upper 11 courses evidenced a very hard cement mortar, while below that there were about ½-inch gaps between the bricks, even though the elevation was far above the water table. We also observed that there were two openings into this well — one to the northwest and another to the northeast.

The upper courses of brick were gradually stripped off to allow removal of the interior fill, which was found to be a black to brown sand with dense coal fragments. The fill contained virtually no artifacts. Excavation deeper revealed that this fill was consistent, being interspersed with occasional lenses of brick rubble and coal. No artifacts, however, were found and the excavation was terminated at 6.82 feet (water level was encountered at 7.02 feet).

It appears that this feature was a dry well, constructed to receive gray water or storm water from the lot and "recycle" it into the soil. When it was no longer needed, the well appears to have been intentionally filled.¹⁴

Looking at the Architectural Remains of 93 Broad Street

Without repeating the previous discussions in any detail, it is useful to quickly compare the remains found archaeologically with those projected on the 1806 plat. Not only will this help to again confirm the accuracy of this plat, but it will also help us to better understand the building episodes and dates of the various structures on the lot.

We can detect essentially two building episodes — one which was present by 1806 and another which took place sometime between after

1806 but before 1882. We are assuming, for the sake of these discussions that the pre-1806 buildings are those constructed by Peter Bocquet, Jr., while those post-dating 1806 most likely represent the modifications by James Simons after his purchase in 1850.

The earliest buildings on the site include a narrow main building fronting Broad Street (as revealed by Unit 22), the infill wall between the main house and the rear building, which while larger than the main house also dates to this early period, a rear two-room building which was almost certainly a kitchen in the southern room and a well area in the northern room, and behind this a privy.

Of these, the 1806 plat shows the narrow main building in virtually the exact location; the infill wall, again in its exact location; and the rear structure, also exactly located. Behind this the plat reveals an additional building the same width as our two rooms, but slightly longer (although not long enough to also incorporate the two privies. Perhaps at this point in the rear yard the accuracy breaks down, or perhaps we simply missed some additional structural evidence. Regardless, the in-ground architectural remains and the 1806 plat are nearly perfect matches.

The placement of the two-room addition behind the large rear building demonstrates why the basement access on the south side was placed on the western half of the wall. Likewise, the northern basement entrance would have been directly behind the main house, allowing easy travel from there to the wine cellar.

This, of course, means that the standing Segment 1 represents a structure largely post-dating 1850. It appears that Simons completely demolished the main house, constructing a new house with an entirely different footprint. This doesn't of course, preclude the salvage and reuse of earlier details, but it does certainly indicate that 93 Broad is much later than originally thought.

Likewise, the small "kitchen," known as Segment 5, was a late addition, probably added by Simons as he remodeled his townhouse landscape. A portion of the earlier two-room structure was

¹⁴ Since dry wells were frequently filled with gravel to help filter the waste water, it may be that the coal and soil lenses were intentionally placed in the shaft. This might help explain the absence of artifacts, which it seems would otherwise have found their way into yard trash.

apparently retained by Simons, who appears to have continued using the earlier well.

It also means that Segment 3, demolished for the construction of the courthouse addition, represented the only Bocquet building on the lot. We are also inclined to suggest that it was during this major renovation that Simons eliminated the wine cellar and eliminated access to the basement area.

What makes no sense for any of the known building episodes is the very large fireplace found in monitoring. It is situated outside of all the various walls and buildings. One possible explanation is that it represents a wooden kitchen building pre-dating even the Bocquet structures. Being frame, there might be little evidence of the piers, in fact, the only architectural feature needing strength would be the chimney. Unfortunately, there was not sufficient time to explore this issue further.

SUMMARY

The data recovery excavations at 85-93 Broad Street produced a ton and a half of artifacts, so considerable information will result from the examination of the artifacts, the faunal remains, the phytoliths, the pollen samples, and the charcoal from flotation. Nevertheless, this initial management summary provides some interesting and, heretofore, unexpected results.

Stratigraphy

The excavations on the five lots identified evidence of a burn lens from lots 85, 87, 89, and the rear portion of 93. No burn lens was present from the rear of lot 87 Broad or the front half of 93 Broad. The distribution of this burn lens suggests that much of the eastern half of the block was involved in a major fire. At this time, without additional analysis of the artifacts, the period of the fire is uncertain, although it appears to be from the mid to early eighteenth century. It may be that this represents a "small" fire which made little impact in Charleston's history, or it may be that one of the major fires was far more wide-spread than currently thought. Either way, this discovery has the ability to change our way of thinking about the development of this portion of the city.

Below the burn lens, but found consistently across the lots, is evidence of an old humus. The density of remains in this strata varies from lot to lot and unit to unit, documenting the earlier or later establishment of dwellings on the Charleston landscape. Nevertheless, it provides important information regarding the earliest activities on these lots and, we hope, evidence of the early plant landscape.

Above the burn lens, the most consistent strata is undoubtedly that of under-house refuse. First documented by Zierden (1996) at her excavation of the Nathaniel Russell House, about a block and a half south of the project area fronting on Meeting Street, this appears to be trash

that was thrown under houses, using vents and other openings to gain access. It does appear to have accumulated as heavily under main houses and does appear to have been a major strata under houses with used basement spaces. It seems to have accumulated in significant quantities only where the under-house area was intended primarily for air movement. In these areas bone, yard trash, and domestic debris were all deposited in astonishing quantities.

It is curious that the stratigraphy, most especially the ash layers so common to the lots, are not replicated in Bastian's work on the City Hall property, even in the rear area of the park. In fact, the only zone which seems to be found in her work that is also present in the 85-93 Broad Street lots is what she called "the original topsoil and historic living surface" (Bastian 1987:6-9). Most of her stratigraphy was associated with the courthouse construction — an event for which no evidence was seen only 100 feet to the north west. It may be that the courthouse construction was so evasive that no evidence of other lot activities remains, or more likely, Bastian's placement of units (dictated by the constraints of the project) did not allow for the recovery of domestic activity, especially on the lot at 83 Broad Street.

In a similar fashion, the generalized profile from these excavations fails to show any close affinity to the profiles recovered by Joseph and Elliott (1994) from his excavations at the County Courthouse site north of Broad Street. On this site about the only correlation is the presence of what appears to be an old humus level, although it is consistently followed by several additional layers of dark loamy clay — lenses which are most likely associated with the low, boggy nature of this particular lot.

Neither Joseph's work, or Bastian's before him provides any evidence of dense late antebellum to postbellum remains. Both document

early eighteenth century activities on the different sites, followed by relatively specialized activities. As a result, the investigations at 85-93 Broad provide much more complete histories of domestic activity in this part of Charleston.

Features

Although a number of different features were encountered, perhaps of greatest interest are the five wells, one dry well, three privies, and three cisterns. This is a very large sample from a very small area of downtown Charleston

Wells

The previous work in Charleston has produced relatively few excavated wells. For example, the well identified by Bastian (1987:6-10 – 6-15) from a Meeting Street lot terminated high – at an elevation of 2.9 feet AMSL and was relatively wide – about 4.0 feet in diameter. Although nearly four blocks to the north, Honerkamp and his colleagues (Honerkamp et al. 1982:55) report at least one well (Feature 7) which evidenced a diameter of 3.8 feet. Unfortunately only about 3 feet of this well was excavated before water was encountered (the upper portions had been stripped off by heavy equipment), so relatively little construction data is available. At this same site, Zierden and Hacker (1987:50-51) found three wells, two of which were reported. One was 3.6 feet in width and was at least 7 feet in depth. The other was reported to be bell-shaped, measuring 4.5 feet in diameter at the top and constricting to only 2.0 feet at the base, 6.0 feet below the ground surface.

The five wells from the current research include one well from each of the five studied lots and four of these were filled while the fifth was reworked and capped when still in use.

The two wells from 85-87 Broad (Features 15 and 7), thought to both have been excavated at the same time as part of the construction episode of the main house and associated kitchen buildings, were excavated to depths of 1.65 and 1.69 feet AMSL. The similarity in depth probably reflects a

combination of geological conditions and technological ability. In contrast, the well shafts measured 3.4 by 3.6 feet at 85 Broad and 2.6 by 3.0 feet at 87 Broad, suggesting either different masons or that the well diameter was only loosely dictated by site conditions and the size of the hole excavated. We believe the former is more likely since the wells also reveal one other significant difference that seems likely to be associated with different craft traditions or techniques. The well at 85 Broad was built up from a wood collar, while the well at 87 Broad was laid directly on the sand.

On 89 Broad (Feature 6) the well was excavated to at least 1.28 feet AMSL (the based was not identified) – deeper than those to the east. The well itself, however, was considerably smaller, measuring only 2.7 feet in diameter. On 91 Broad (Feature 12) the well was excavated to 1.47 feet AMSL, although again we were not able to reach the bottom. This was the only well that was built as a funnel, with the width decreasing from the surface (where it measured about 3.1 feet in diameter) to the base (where it measured about 2.3 by 2.5 feet in diameter).

At 93 Broad (Feature 9) the original well, with a diameter of 2.8 by 2.9 feet, was excavated to a depth of 0.62 feet BMSL, was also resting on a wood collar. This early well had been nearly completely rebuilt sometime in the nineteenth century, resulting in a very poorly constructed shaft measuring 4.8 by 5.0 feet in diameter. This well as still in use and never been filled.

Cisterns

Honerkamp (Honerkamp et al. 1982:88) reports the identification of at least one cistern from mechanical stripping. Unfortunately, only the width – 3.5 feet – was identified. Zierden and Hacker (1987) report that at least seven were encountered during monitoring at this same site, although only one is reported on in detail. Feature 100 measured 12.8 feet by 13.5 feet. Since it was encountered during bulldozing, the height could not be determined.

Three cisterns were encountered in the

current work on Broad Street, although only two were in the project area. Feature 10 (behind 89 Broad) had interior dimensions of 9 by 6 by 5.5 feet, yielding a volume of 297 ft³. This would be sufficient to hold about 2,200 gallons of water. Feature 11, behind 91 Broad, measured 13 by 5.5 by 4 feet, or 286 ft³. This would hold about 2,100 gallons of water.

Although these amounts seems quite impressive, they reflect only about two months of rain (about 8 inches) off the kitchen roofs or one month of rain (about 4 inches) off the main houses. The advice offered by Waring in mid-century was that:

The size of the cistern in *daily* use need not exceed that of a body of water on the whole roof on the building, 7 inches deep, or two months' greatest fall of rain. Cisterns intended to save the water to draw from in time of drought, should be about three times as large (Waring 1869:89).

In other words, the cisterns seen in the rear of 89 and 91 Broad are marginally sufficient for daily use, but were certainly not intended to provide much of a reservoir against times of drought.

At the present, we don't have the information to compare these results with other cisterns found in Charleston. While this hasn't been a major research issue in the past, it seems that it would be interesting to determine if this minimal reliance was a common feature among Charlestonians using cisterns or if some variation was seen, perhaps associated with wealth of the individual.

Privies

Although more privies than either wells or cisterns are reported in the archaeological literature, there are many more which have been looted in downtown Charleston. Consequently, much of the story has already been lost, destroyed by those more interested in the objects as relics

than they are in what those artifacts can tell us about the daily lives of Charleston's citizens.

Honerkamp, again four blocks north of the project site, found three privies as a result of mechanical stripping, although complete dimensions are available on only one. Feature 14 measured 7.3 by 6.2 feet and was about 1.5 feet in depth (although it was impossible to determine how much was stripped off). The other two features (3 and 4, respectively) measured 3.1 and 3.7 feet in one dimension (Honerkamp et al. 1982:63, 83). Zierden and Hacker (1987), during monitoring of this same site, identified at least 11 privies, although only seven were discussed in any detail. These measured from 3.2 to 8.5 feet by 6.0 to 10.5 feet and ranged from about 1.2 to 2.5 feet in depth, although these features, too, had been truncated by heavy equipment. Two were wood lined while the rest were constructed of brick.

In the current study only three privies were encountered. Feature 16A, behind 85 Broad, measured 6.5 by 7.3 feet, while Feature 16B, also associated with 85 Broad, measured about 10 feet square. Both were identified by mechanical excavation and no depth measurements are possible. In contrast, the privy at the rear of 93 Broad was excavated by hand and the depth was found to be about 1.5 feet. This privy measured 4.4 feet by 8.3 feet.

When all of these are compared, it appears that privies exhibited a considerable range in size. Depths might be as shallow as about 3 feet or as deep as 10 feet, while widths were more standard, ranging from only about 6 feet to 10 feet. While some of this variation involved the number of pits within a privy structure (for example, the privy behind 93 Broad that measured 4.4 by 8.3 feet contained two separate pits), other variation almost certainly involves the arrangement or internal details of the privy house. Regrettably, this line of research has received relatively little attention (see however, Zierden et al. 1986 for a discussion of a probable slave privy).

Yard Drains

The most complete investigation of yard

drains is provided at the Aiken-Rhett House, nearly 14 blocks north of Broad Street by Zierden et al. 1986). There they found an intricate pattern of brick drains with slate covers in the rear yard. Another drain, albeit of very different construction (perhaps intended to provide "trickle" drainage) was found at the Nathaniel Russell House (Zierden 1996:65). This same site produced another drain (listed as Feature 46), although no additional information was reported.

A yard drain was found in the rear of 89 Broad draining from west to east, toward a narrow passageway. The only appreciable difference in this drain and those found at Aiken Rhett is that this drain lacked a brick base. Without a firm base for the water to run on, it seems that erosion could be expected. Perhaps this was of no concern to the architect of the drain or perhaps the drainage was to be so slow that erosion was not thought to be a significant issue. Perhaps the drain had no repository and the earthen floor was intended to allow the water to percolate into the soils during their movement. Regardless, this feature continues to reveal the complexity of water movement in the urban landscape.

Feature 14 was a dome or bell-shaped well found in the rear yard of 93 Broad. Its opening measured about 2 feet in diameter, although it expanded to a maximum width of nearly 5.8 feet in diameter about 5 feet lower. There were at least two holes in the brickwork where it appeared that pipes or drains entered the well.

The feature seems to be similar to Feature 126 reported by Zierden and Hacker (1987:51) and Feature 9 reported by Honerkamp et al. 1982:59). In both cases the researchers suggest that these were wells perhaps capped to create cisterns. It seems that an alternative explanation may be that they represent dry wells — well pits intended to receive urban run-off, perhaps from roofs or perhaps even overflow from cisterns. Dealing with large volumes of water in the urban setting was never simple and dry wells might have provided an approach to ensure that large quantities were "recycled" without making rear yards impassible.

While it is impossible to more fully

evaluate the Charleston Center features found by Honerkamp and his colleagues or Zierden and Hacker, this explanation seems appropriate for the feature in the rear of 93 Broad, where both a well and a cistern were also identified.

Post Holes

Although not specifically designated features, the large number of post holes found in several of the Broad Street units are worthy of mention. A total of 42 probable post holes were encountered in the excavations, yielding about one post hole for every 62.5 ft². In contrast, at the Nathaniel Russell House, Zierden reports only five probable post holes, or one post hole per 120 ft².

The difference may, of course, be one of sampling bias. The Russell House excavations have examined only about 2.3% of the open yard areas, while the research on Broad Street explored about 8.1% of the open land. An alternative approach, which might be worthy of additional consideration is that the smaller rear yards of the Broad Street properties (these averaged 0.09 acre compared to the 0.7 acre lot for the Russell House) were more intensively used, resulting in a greater incidence of post holes.

Refuse Disposal

The research confirms Zierden's findings at the Russell House. Under-house areas, when there was access and the basements were not being actively used, provided a constantly used space for the disposal of large quantities of trash. Under-house areas at 89 Broad and the Segment 5 of 93 Broad were extensively used for trash disposal, including the discard of large quantities of faunal remains. While yard middens are still present (and were often paved over, gradually increasing the height of rear yards, it was the under-house areas which appear to have received the larger trash and perhaps even the larger quantities of trash. "Out of sight — out of mind" seems to have been the operative principle during at least the late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries.

It was only under the main houses where

trash disposal appears limited. It may be that slaves had more limited access to the area under the main house, or it may have been that disposal under the main house was specifically disallowed, or that disposal under the kitchen was simply more convenient. Regardless, the difference in quantities from kitchen and main house are significant.

Architectural Findings

We have previously explored the architectural findings in considerable detail, but it is still useful to briefly review the findings, especially since they may be controversial.

At 87 Broad, the under-house excavations revealed the presence of an earlier structure, built of brick with a slate roof. Little more is known about this dwelling, although it does appear to be substantial.

At 89 Broad we wonder if there might originally have been windows facing the west which, through time, were covered by the construction of adjacent 91 Broad. As 89 is renovated at the conclusion of the federal courthouse project, this is an issue which deserves additional investigations.

At 91 Broad, we found that the original house had a passageway on the first floor, allowing direct access to the rear yard. Through time this passageway has been converted to second story access on the Broad Street side, although it is still present for a portion of the distance on the rear of the building. This passageway, of course, means that the stairway for second floor access must have been in the original first floor plan, suggesting considerable alteration through time.

Finally, perhaps the most dramatic revisions of the "traditional" history are required at 93 Broad Street. At this location there is compelling evidence that the only building segment dating to the Bocquet period was Segment 3, now demolished for the construction of the federal courthouse. Segment 1 post-dates 1806 and almost certainly dates in its entirety to the post-1850 period (when purchased by James Simons). The original Bocquet main house had at least one

chimney on the east wall, and remains of this are still to be seen in the basement. It is likely that it was during the Simons' renovations of 93 Broad that the wine cellar in Segment 3 was demolished, the doorways to the basement of Segment 3 were closed, and that Segment 5 was constructed. The most tragic aspect of this finding is not that the "traditional" history had been incorrect, but rather that the oldest, and likely most significant, portion of 93 Broad was sacrificed to demolition without understanding its true place in history.

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