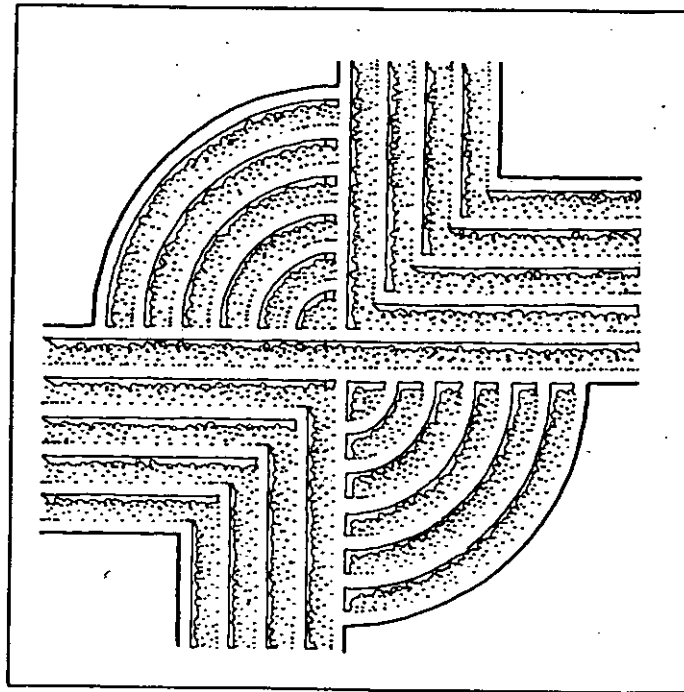


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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY ON THE VANDERHORST TRACT, KIAWAH
ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 66

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON THE
VANDERHORST TRACT, KIAWAH ISLAND,
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 66

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Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Ray Pantlik, Kiawah Resort Associates, developer of the approximately 3,300 acre Kiawah Island property. Kiawah Island is situated in Charleston County, south of the City of Charleston, and is bordered to the north and west by the Kiawah River, to the east by the Stono Inlet and River, and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The island is separated from neighboring Folly Island to the east by the Stono Inlet, from Seabrook Island to the west by the Kiawah River, and John's Island to the north by the Kiawah River and the associated marshes (Figure 1).

Large portions of the island have been developed as a residential resort community. A previous Chicora Foundation project incorporated the bulk of the property which had not been previously surveyed for archaeological sites (Trinkley 1991) and this study was intended to include the last parcel on the island not currently developed or set aside as a green spaced preserve. This parcel is identified as the Vanderhorst tract. It consists of approximately 23 acres and is situated along the Kiawah River in the central portion of the island. This area has a high archaeological potential based on its proximity to the river, the presence of perhaps two previously recorded sites, the Vanderhorst mansion, and preliminary historic documentation (Figure 2).

Although development activities within this tract will be phased, it is anticipated to be opened for residential development within the next two to five years. This activity will involve the clearing, grubbing, filling, and grading of roadways. Construction activities will also include the placement of water and sewer lines, underground utilities, and disturbance caused by house construction on individual lots. These activities will result in considerable land alteration with potential damage to archaeological and historical resources which may exist in the project area.

This summary is intended to provide a synopsis of the archaeological survey of the Vanderhorst tract; it is not intended to be a final report. The results of this work, and recommendations for additional work, will be more fully discussed in the final report of the survey to be prepared by Chicora Foundation.

The Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the archaeological resources of Kiawah Island (dated September 6, 1990) specifies that "presently undeveloped areas will be intensively surveyed prior to future development." Chicora Foundation was

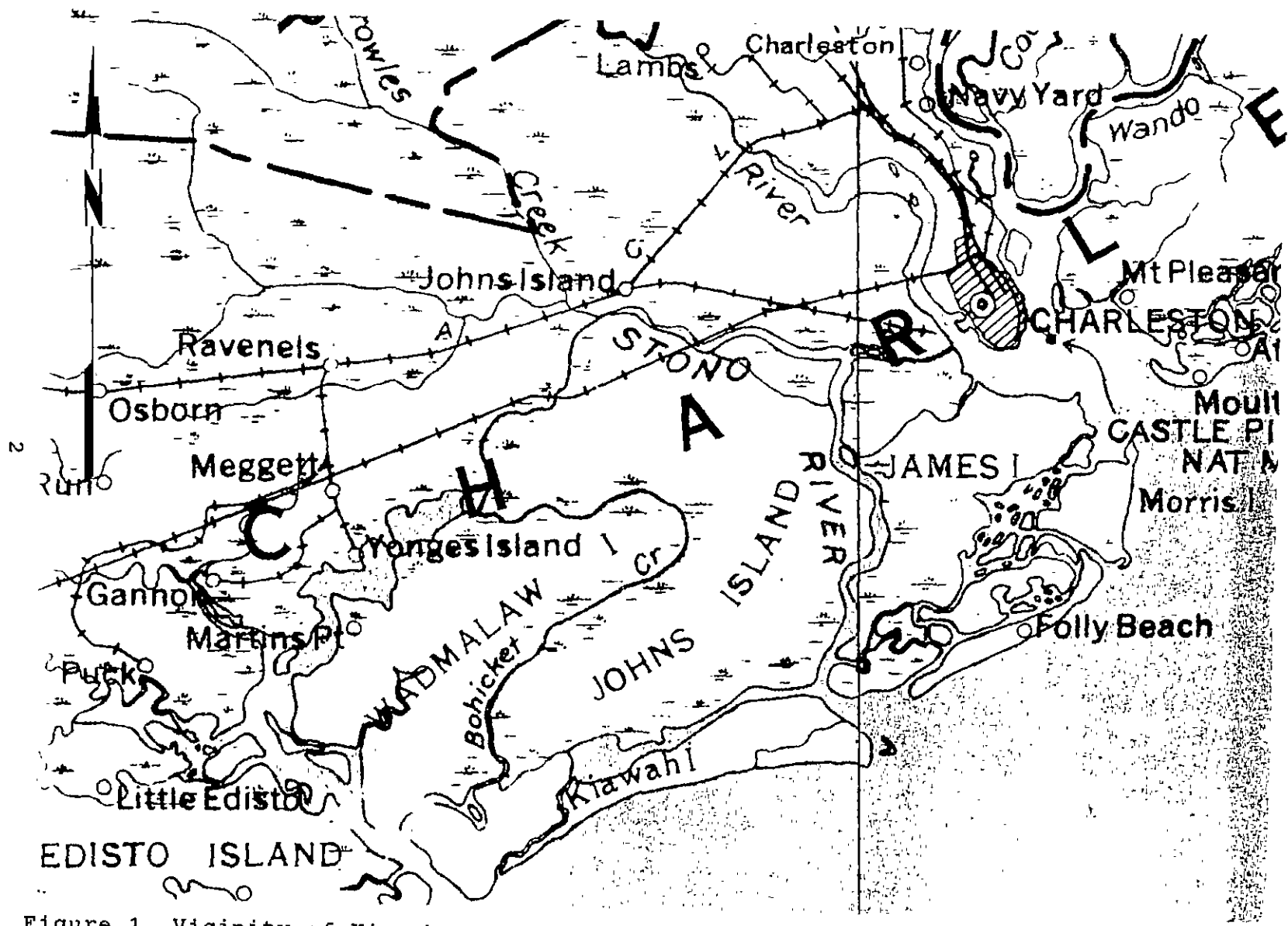


Figure 1. Vicinity of Kiawah Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.

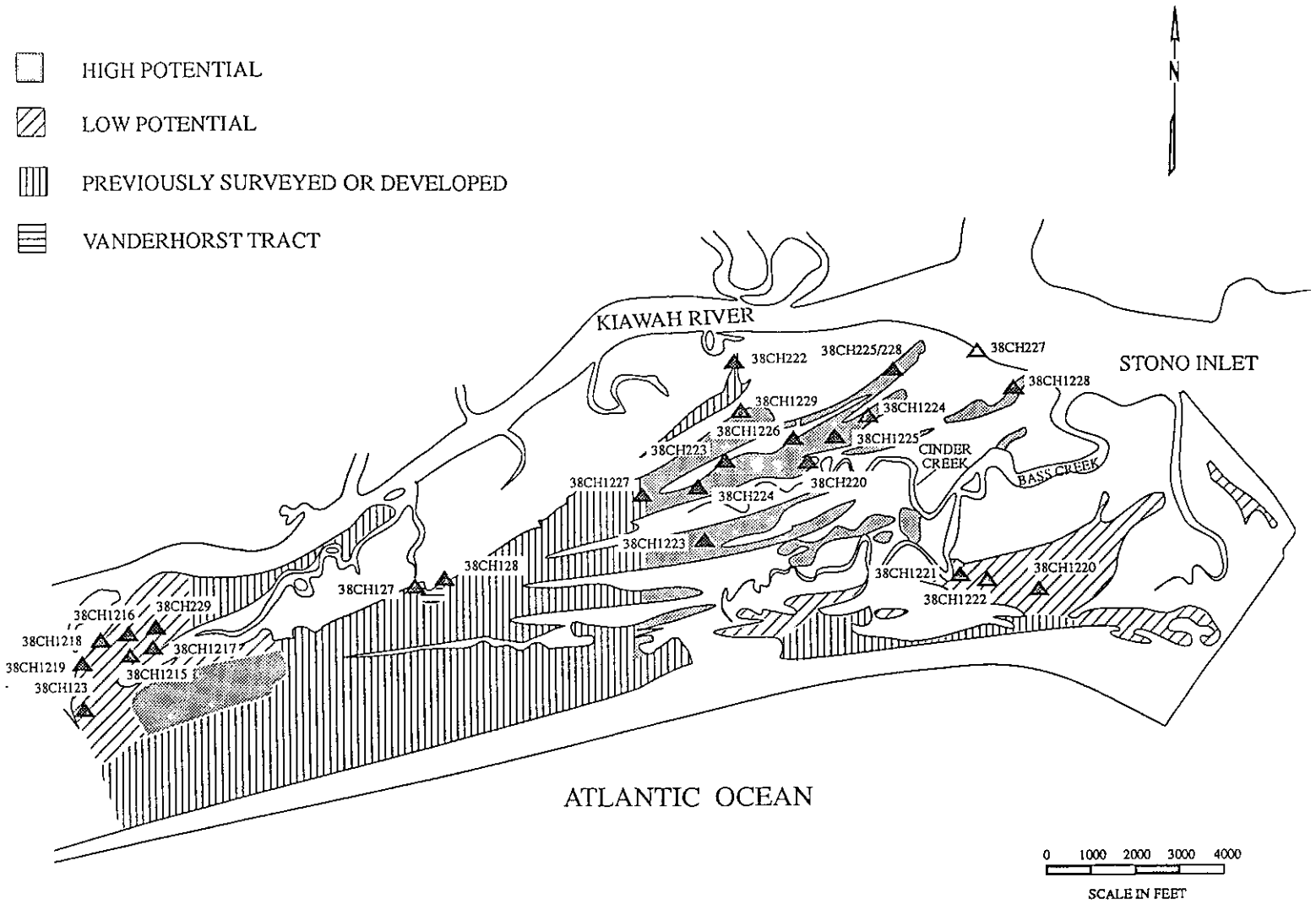


Figure 2. Sites identified on Kiawah Island.

requested by Leonard Long, Esq. and Mr. Ray Pantlik of Kiawah Resort Associates to prepare a proposal for the survey of this tract and that proposal was submitted on May 8, 1991. The proposal was accepted by Kiawah Resort Associates on May 15, 1991 and was submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office for review on May 24, 1990.

The archival research for this study is still ongoing and involves a detailed examination of the Vanderhorst Papers at the South Carolina Historical Society, as well as the review of pertinent materials at the South Caroliniana Library, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the Charleston Library Society, and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository. Field work on the survey was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams, Ms. Kristrina Shuler Herndon, Mr. Richard Herndon, and Dr. Michael Trinkley from June 3 through June 7, 1991. The architectural survey and evaluation was undertaken by Mr. Colin Brooker, as a consultant for Chicora Foundation, on June 4 through 6. The survey work required a total of 140 person hours, with an additional 20 person hours devoted to the field processing of the resulting collections. The architectural survey required a total of 20 person hours.

Arrangements have been made to curate the collections from the Vanderhorst survey at The Charleston Museum as Accession Number 1991.8. Cataloging has been conducted to the facilities standards, using a lot provenience system (ARL-41829 through ARL-41998). All field records will be provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials will be processed to archival permanence. Sites forms have been submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and duplicate copies will be provided to The Charleston Museum. Additional information on the processing and conservation of the artifacts may be found in a subsequent section of this management summary.

Effective Environment

Kiawah Island is a barrier island situated in Charleston County, South Carolina between Folly Island to the northeast, Seabrook Island to the southwest, and Johns Island to the north. The island is separated from Folly Island by the Stono Inlet, from Seabrook Island by the Kiawah River, and from Johns Island by an expanse of marsh and the Kiawah River. The 3,300 acre (highland) island measures about 9 miles in length and 2 miles in width.

The island represents a Holocene beach ridge barrier island which, unlike many others, is prograding with a gradual seaward growth (Mathews et al. 1980:149). In fact, the northeastern end of the island has accreted approximately 4,000 feet between 1890 and 1940. The only area of significant erosion is that portion of the island situated on the mouth of the Stono Inlet where approximately 1,900 feet have eroded between 1890 and 1940 (Stephen et al. 1975).

Elevations on the island range from sea level to 25 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Prior to development the area was in maritime forest modified by fairly intensive agricultural activity (concentrated in recent times in the north central portion of the island). Today vegetation consists of live oak, loblolly pine, wax myrtle, and palmetto in areas of remnant maritime forest. Other areas are characterized by planted pine. Logging conducted after Hurricane Hugo has resulted in partial deforestation of some areas. Wetland vegetation is found in areas of freshwater and brackish impoundments, as well as in some trough areas.

The Vanderhorst tract contains remnant maritime forest vegetation along the shoreline inland for about 300 feet. Beyond that the area had been logged and is growing up in second growth herbaceous vegetation. Elevations in the project area slope from 10 to 13 feet MSL along the edge of the shore to about 6 feet MSL further inland.

The soils are typical of the area and consist of the Cravasse-Dawhoo complex (mixed drainage), the Dawhoo series (poorly drained), Kiawah series (poorly drained), Seabrook series (well drained), and Wando series (excessively drained) (Miller 1971). The Vanderhorst tract consists of the Wando series toward the shore of the tract and Kiawah soils further inland.

Background Research

Portions of the area investigated by Chicora have been previously examined by Combes (1975), although this reconnaissance level survey is not appropriate for compliance purposes. Nevertheless, Combes' work does provide information on the nature of Kiawah's archaeological resources, the geology and topography of the region, and documentation of the resources present on the island.

Combes identified two sites in the vicinity of the survey tract. Site 38CH127 is the Vanderhorst Mansion, described by Combes as:

a well known 18th century house. In addition to the plantation house, there are many other clues to other features of a plantation complex. Several building foundations, trash heaps and lime kiln area are currently visible. After spending several hours probing this area, it is clear that much more will be found that can contribute greatly to the restoration of this important plantation complex (Combes 1975:A-17 - A-18).

Site 38CH128 was identified as a black cemetery although Combes offers very little description:

this graveyard appears to be part of the Vanderhorst

plantation. It is located about 100 yards east of the house. The graves are characterized by the placement of shell, medicine bottles, and other household items on grave sites (Combes 1975:A-18).

Combes places the cemetery "100 yard east of the main house," although the map accompanying the report (Combes 1975:Figure 2) shows the cemetery to the **west**. A review of the information present in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site files offers little clarification, although a blue line map apparently used by Combes for the survey, does suggest that the site was placed east of the Vanderhorst mansion, not west. The distance of 100 yards, however, would place the cemetery in the middle of a slough which lies to the east of the house. A local informant has suggested that the site lies to the east of this slough (outside the survey tract) and 38CH128 will be discussed in more detail below.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field methods (as outlined in the proposal submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) involved an intensive, systematic field survey of the entire tract. Chicora would employ the use of shovel testing on transect lines in order to provide a systematic examination of the vegetated areas.

Shovel tests, approximately 1.0 foot square, would be excavated at 100 foot intervals along the transects also placed at 100 foot intervals. All soils would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh and all recovered cultural materials would be retained (excluding shell, brick, and mortar, which would be qualitatively noted and discarded). Individual shovel tests would be flagged so that site loci could be relocated should additional investigations be necessary.

If archaeological remains were discovered during the testing procedure, the spacing of the tests would be decreased to no greater than 50 feet (both parallel and perpendicular to the original test) in order to better identify the limits of occupation. These shovel tests would assist not only in determining site boundaries, but also in determining site integrity, artifact density, and temporal periods of occupation.

These field methods were implemented with some major revisions. Once a visual survey of the project tract was conducted, it became clear that there was a very high probability of identifying in situ archaeological remains around the Vanderhorst plantation house, although the likelihood of finding sites decreased dramatically as one progressed inland (i.e. south).

Consequently, it was determined that the archaeological tests

in the remnant maritime forest along the edge of the marsh would be conducted at 50 foot intervals using transects spaced at 50 feet. These intervals would be increased to 100 feet only when the transects cleared the intact maritime vegetation and began testing in the lower, previously logged interior portion of the tract. The transects were oriented parallel to the marsh, on a northeast-southwest alignment. After the completion of the initial survey it was clear that this orientation, set at a considerable angle to the orientation of the Vanderhorst house, might have been convenient logistically, but it was a poor choice for identifying structures originally constructed on alignment with the main house. As a result, a second series of shovel tests were placed oriented with the main house, approximately east-west, at 25 foot intervals. A total of 260 shovel tests were excavated in the 23 acre Vanderhorst tract. We feel that this provides excellent coverage of the survey tract at an interval rarely used in such surveys.

Information was collected at each identified locus necessary for the completion of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms. All locus and shovel tests were recorded on the available development mapping (at a scale of one inch to 50 feet) and the USGS topographic maps.

Additional attention was directed toward the identification of Combes' site 38CH128, which was not identified within the Vanderhorst tract. A brief pedestrian survey was conducted of the point of land east of the tract, across the slough from Vanderhorst. The results of this are discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Evaluations

The Vanderhorst Mansion was nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 by Elias Bull, then at the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Government. The site was accepted for inclusion by the Keeper of the National Register on October 25, 1973. The nomination, unfortunately, provides only brief, and generally undocumented, comments concerning the structure, including that it was "built for James Stanyarne ca. 1770" (Vander Horst House National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, on file with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

The first reasonably thorough professional evaluation of the structure took place in October 1976 by Robert A. Shulbred, Inc., a consulting structural engineering firm in Charleston, South Carolina. This initial work included the preparation of detailed architectural plans, profiles, and elevations of the house, as well as the recordation of much of the remaining architectural detailing. A copy of these plans are located at the South Carolina Historical Society (in addition, a vellum copy has been obtained by Chicora Foundation). Keyed to these plans were a number of black

and white, and color slide images. The slides and prints of the black and white negatives are held by Kiawah Resort Associates (copies of the prints and slides have been transferred to the South Carolina Historical Society to complete their collection and copies are also held by Chicora Foundation).

Shulbred's written report indicated that a construction date between 1800 and 1815 appears likely. This was largely based on:

the chimney band of the east chimney. Here the date 1807 can be read with difficulty. Since most historic buildings have undergone several alterations through the years, many of major proportion, no initial assumptions were made regarding the accuracy of the 1807 date (untitled, undated manuscript on file, Chicora Foundation, Inc.).

They note that few original features remain in the house and there is clear evidence of considerable repair, restoration, and renovation.

A second, brief, architectural evaluation was conducted in 1989 by Evans & Schmidt, Architects of Charleston, South Carolina. They repeat the 1807 date (letter from William D. Evans to Leonard Long, Esq., dated June 30, 1989).

The current evaluation consisted of an examination of visible architectural detailing, primarily for evidence of construction techniques and episodes, as well as for formal and stylistic information. In addition, considerable efforts were made to examine the framing details of the structure, which usually are less likely to be impacted by renovations and are frequently more temporally sensitive than other aspects of the construction. During this evaluation a variety of samples from the structure were taken, including hardware, plaster, paint, lathe, and nails. This work, conducted by Colin Brooker, will be discussed in considerable detail in the final report.

Based on the currently available evidence (combining historic documentation, and current and previous architectural evaluations), the structure appears to have been constructed between 1803 and 1807. The first episode of repair/renovation may have been about 1830-1840. A second period of repair occurred after the Civil War, about 1867-1870. Additional repairs, largely confined to the roof and exterior, continued into the 1950s. The current metal roof was installed in the early 1980s. It was probably during this phase of repair that the two chimneys were reworked, removing the architectural detailing and stucco bands. The most recent phase of repairs in 1990 involved removing the west chimney, which had been damaged by Hugo and capping both openings.

The speculation concerning Stanyarne's construction of the

mansion can be traced back to his will, which does specify that he owned a house on Kiawah. No account of this structure, or its location, has been identified. Vanderhorst also had a pre-Revolutionary structure on the island, which may have been the same as Stanyarne's. This structure was burned during the Revolutionary War. The only site on Kiawah which has provided any evidence of Colonial period occupation is the West Pasture Site, 38CH123. There is no evidence, archaeological or architectural, that the Vanderhorst mansion was constructed prior to the nearly nineteenth century.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning of artifacts was initially conducted in the field so the site inventory forms could be completed, with subsequent analysis at the Chicora Foundation laboratories in Columbia. As previously discussed, these materials have been accepted for curation by The Charleston Museum as Accession Number 1991.8. All artifacts will be evaluated for conservation needs and will be treated by Chicora Foundation prior to final curation.

Site forms have been filed with the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to The Charleston Museum at the completion of the project.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric ceramics were classified using common South Carolina types (Trinkley 1893). The temporal, cultural, and typological classification of historic remains will follow Noel Hume (1979), Miller (1980, 1991), Price 1979), South (1977), and others.

Results

These investigations identified only the two sites (38CH127 and 38CH128) previously identified by Combes, although considerable more detail is now available concerning site 38CH127.

Site 38CH127, also known as the Vanderhorst Plantation, represents the late eighteenth and nineteenth century main plantation settlement by the Vanderhorst family, as well as a late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant occupation.

The UTM coordinates are E586940 N3609100 and the site is situated on Wando loamy fine sands. The site is found at elevations ranging from 5 to 13 feet MSL and is situated on a sandy terrace overlooking an expanse of marsh as well as Vanderhorst Creek which feeds into the Kiawah River.

A series of 260 shovel tests were excavated in the 23 acre tract (Figure 3). Artifactual remains were found to concentrate in the northern portion of the tract, along the Kiawah River. The site was found extending to the area of a slough to the east, opposite site 38CH128. Artifacts extended to the property boundary on the western side of the Vanderhorst house. Based on cartographic information, a portion of the site has been destroyed by development beyond the western property boundary. The site is bordered to the north by the Kiawah River and extends about 200 feet inland.

After site boundaries were determined through normal shovel testing, a series of shovel tests were placed at 25 foot intervals with transects 25 feet apart oriented with the main house to aid in identifying individual structures. Five structures were found, two shell middens, as well as two areas which appear to be trash dumps.

Structure 1 is located approximately 200 feet west of the main house. It consists of dense brick rubble concentrated in a 50 by 25 foot area. A small section of in situ footing was found oriented N4°E.

Structure 2 is located approximately 400 feet west of the main house next to the marsh. It consists of an intact brick firebox oriented N15°W and measuring 7.9 by 3.9 feet.

Structure 3 is located approximately 45 feet S64°W from Structure 1. It consists of dense brick rubble concentrated in a 25 by 25 foot area.

Structure 4 is located approximately 500 feet south east of the main house along the edge of a slough. Artifacts concentrate in an area 300 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west. The area is divided by a small slough and, therefore, this locus may represent more than one structure. Moderate amounts of shell, brick and rubble as well as domestic artifacts were recovered.

Structure 5 is located approximately 50 feet east of the main house. It consists of a moderate concentration of brick rubble situated at the head of a small slough.

Two shell middens were found within the Vanderhorst tract. The first is a dense but shallow midden located along the edge of the marsh north of the main house. It follows the marsh edge for approximately 300 feet and goes inland for approximately 50 feet. This midden appears to be related to the historic occupation since several historic artifacts were noted on the surface and no prehistoric artifacts were found in or around the midden.

The second midden, measuring approximately 50 by 50 feet, is located approximately 200 feet south of the main house and 100 feet east of the road leading in along a smaller road. Shovel testing

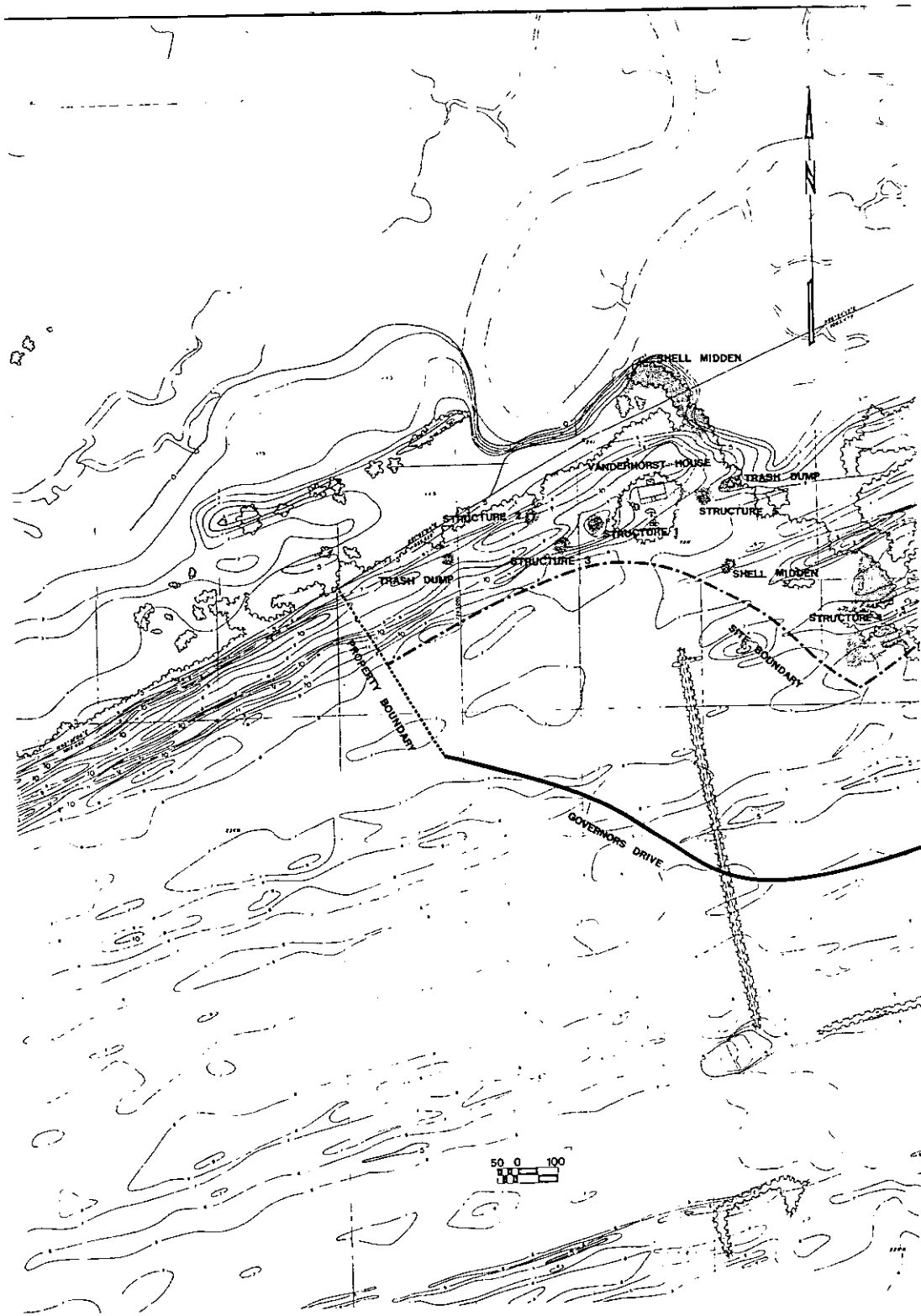


Figure 3. Vanderhorst survey tract, showing the location of various site components.

indicated that it has been heavily disturbed. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Two trash dumps were also located. The first was found in the vicinity of Structure 5, in the small slough and along the edge of a larger slough. Large amounts of brick rubble and black glazed redware roofing tiles were found encompassing an area 50 feet N-S and 75 feet E-W. At this point defining the boundary between structure 5 and the trash dump is difficult, and it is possible that the whole area represents a trash dump and no structure will be found.

The second trash dump is located approximately 450 feet west of the main house and 75 feet from the marsh edge in a depression measuring 25 by 25 feet. Large amounts of shell, ceramics, glass, and animal bone were recovered from the area.

A total of 785 artifacts were recovered during the Vanderhorst survey which represent late eighteenth through early twentieth century (based on the presence of manganese glass) occupation of the property. Of these artifacts, 93 were datable European ceramics yielding a mean ceramic date (South 1977) of 1822 (Table 1).

The bracket date (South 1977) for the European ceramics is 1780 to 1820. South's bracket dating technique, however, does not take into account sherd counts. For instance, 43 percent of the sherds are undecorated whiteware which has a mean ceramic date of 1860 and indicates an intense occupation of the mid-nineteenth century and probably into the twentieth century. The strong presence of whiteware along with a large amounts of manganese glass supports a much later ending occupation date. The early bracket of 1780 may be correct. Although historical references suggest that the Vanderhorst house was built in 1803, the relatively large amount of creamware suggests that this tract was occupied at an earlier date. Since Vanderhorst's colonial period home was burned during the American Revolution and no evidence has been found to suggest that this settlement was located on this tract, the site probably represents rebuilding after the Revolution in a different location.

Artifacts were tabulated using South's (1977) artifact groups with colonoware being placed under the kitchen group (Garrow 1982: 57-66) to obtain a pattern analysis (Table 2). The high percentage of architectural remains is difficult to explain and may be caused by the small artifact sample.

This site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It possesses a high degree of site integrity based on existence of intact architectural features and has the potential to yield significant information on late eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation life, as well as

Table 1.
Mean Ceramic Date for Vanderhorst Plantation.

Ceramic	Mean Date (xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Overglz. enamelled porc.	1730	1	1730
Underglz. blue porc.	1730	5	8650
English porc.	1770	1	1770
NA Salt glazed stoneware	1866	3	5598
Westerwald	1738	1	1738
White salt glazed stoneware	1758	1	1758
Black basalt	1785	1	1785
Creamware, annular	1798	2	3596
undecorated	1791	25	44775
Pearlware, poly hand painted	1805	1	1805
blue hand painted	1800	1	1800
blue trans print	1818	1	1818
edged	1805	1	1805
annular/cable	1805	1	1805
undecorated	1805	4	7220
Whiteware, poly hand painted	1848	1	1848
annular	1866	1	1866
undecorated	1860	40	74400
Yellow ware	1853	2	3706

Total		93	169,474

Mean Ceramic Date = $93/169,474 = 1822.3$

Table 2.
Artifact pattern for Vanderhorst Plantation.

Group	Count	%	Carolina Artifact Pattern Range %
Kitchen	387	49.3	51.8-69.2
Architecture	387	49.3	19.7-31.4
Furniture	0	0	0.1-0.6
Arms	5	0.6	0.1-1.2
Clothing	3	0.4	0.6-5.4
Personal	0	0	0.1-0.5
Tobacco	3	0.4	1.8-13.9
Activities	0	0	0.9-2.7
	785	100.0	

late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant life.

38CH128, although originally defined by Combes (1975) as a slave cemetery, appears to represent a nineteenth century slave settlement. The UTM coordinates are E587100 N3609030 and the site is situated on Wando loamy fine sand. The site is found at elevations ranging from 5 to 7 feet MSL and is located on a terrace overlooking a slough inlet to the west and an expanse of marsh to the north.

This site was briefly examined since it was not within the survey tract. Surface collected from the site were one whiteware sherd, one creamware sherd, one cobalt blue and one aqua bottle glass sherds, one iron stove part, one strap hinge, and one iron shovel blade. Also found were areas of scattered brick, suggesting the presence of structural remains in the immediate area.

These materials strongly suggest domestic occupation, although the use of the some portion as a cemetery cannot be ruled out based on this limited reconnaissance survey. The site appears to be heavily disturbed through clearing and grubbing, and has been partially destroyed by residential development. However, this survey was not intended to establish site integrity, or boundaries.

Summary

The intensive archaeological survey of the Vanderhorst Tract on Kiawah Island identified one site within the survey boundaries, 38CH127. This site includes remains of both eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation remains. It also contains a late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant component. The standing structure is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the surrounding archaeological site is also considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Adjacent site 38CH128 was only briefly examined. No clear evidence for a black cemetery could be identified during this reconnaissance level investigation. It may be that Combes mistook the presence of nineteenth century domestic refuse for evidence of a cemetery. The cemetery may have been destroyed by subsequent development. Or, the cemetery may still be intact and was simply not identified by this investigation.

While obviously green spacing is usually an appropriate technique for dealing with archaeological remains, we hesitate to recommend it at 38CH127. The Vanderhorst Plantation is an extremely important component of Kiawah's history. Much of the plantation settlement to the east and west of the survey tract had been destroyed by development conducted prior to Kiawah Resort Associates ownership of the island. The portion remaining has the potential to provide a tremendous amount of information specific to the site and Vanderhorst occupation. In addition, it would be

particular significance to examine the site in the context of excavations already conducted by Chicora Foundation at the Shulbred Plantation on Kiawah. If green spacing is selected as the appropriate option than it seems essential to green space the entire archaeological site as currently identified. Otherwise, intensive archaeological investigations should be conducted at each of the identified loci.

Green spacing of the standing mansion may be an appropriate response, although clearly this does not imply "demolition by neglect." Kiawah Resort Associates already have made significant efforts to ensure the safety and integrity of the structure through the installation of a new roof, capping of chimneys, and attempts to weatherproof the structure. The Vanderhorst mansion, however, remains at tremendous risk. A number of steps should be considered to ensure the continued safety and preservation of this structure.

Chicora Foundation offers the following general recommendations for the Vanderhorst Mansion:

- 1. A concerted effort should be made to seal all access to the structure.** While attempts to do this in the past have been made, there remain openings sufficient large for birds, squirrels, and other animals to gain entrance into the house. These should be closed. Efforts have recently been made to prevent individuals from gaining access to the building. These include repairing the chain link fence and closing larger openings. This is good. However, restricting access will be constant, on-going process and should not be neglected.
- 2. Kiawah Security should routinely patrol the site.** This should be on a frequent basis and should involve actually driving to the fenced area and walking the perimeter of the chain like fence.
- 3. The grounds within the chain link fence should be immediately cleaned and vegetation cut away from the house.** This should include establishing a periodic maintenance program to prune shrubs, remove undergrowth, and mow the grass. All rubble which can be thrown or used for vandalism should be removed. This will require that the bricks from the removed chimney (which are currently scattered across the north yard) be removed and stacked within the structure. Buildings that appear abandoned are treated as such. This will not only assist with visual security measures, but will deter vandals, decrease insects, and reduce the fire risk.
- 4. A strip 5 feet wide both on the interior and exterior of the chain link fence should be lightly disced to expose unvegetated soil.** This will serve as a fire break and will also provide a convenient path for visitors to walk around the fenced structure. The plowing should not be greater than 0.6 foot in depth in order to protect the archaeological remains.

5. All rubbish inside the building should be removed. This includes scrap wood, fallen plaster and lathing, and other trash. Considerable care should be taken to leave all architectural detailing, such as door, shutters, window frames, and even bits of molding. When in doubt, these items should be stacked in the room in which they were found. All other debris should be immediately removed. This will not only add to the attractiveness of the building, but will reduce the fire risk.

5. Additional fire protection should be provided by installing heat detectors on each floor. A high proportion of fires are started deliberately. Empty buildings are much more vulnerable to arson than those which are occupied. While heat detectors (either rate of rise or fixed) are considerable less sensitive than smoke detectors (either photoelectric or ionization), the latter are probably unsuitable for use in the building because of dust, insects, and other factors which would cause a high rate of false alarms. Heat detectors, while relatively insensitive to smoldering fires, are also among the most dependable and least costly. This system should be tied directly into the fire department or other 24-hour monitoring station.

6. A pest inspection should be conducted on an annual basis and the results reviewed by individuals with expertise in both pest control in historic fabrics. During this assessment considerable evidence of past wood destroying insect infestation was found. No new infestations were observed, although our work did not emphasize this aspect. It is essential that the damaged currently existing be accurately noted and that a periodic inspection program be developed.

7. Structural remains should be given very high priority. During this inspection it was noticed that a lintel above the north basement door had failed with resulting cracks in the archway and portico above. This lintel should be immediately replaced using historic preservation techniques. In addition, several of the common rafters evidence spiral fractures, probably sustained during Hugo. These impair the roof and should be immediately repaired, again using accepted preservation techniques.

8. It would be useful to have a detailed assessment of the structure completed. Such assessments provide two significant resources. They identify areas of additional structural concern and provide a complete record of the structure prior to any alterations. Chicora Foundation is willing to provide Kiawah Resort Associates with a proposal for this service.

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