

INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OF THE

DILL WILDLIFE REFUGE

by

Debi Hacker

Martha Zierden

The Charleston Museum

Archaeological Contributions 13

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background

In 1985, The Charleston Museum acquired 1100 acres on James Island, South Carolina. The property was bequeathed to the Museum by Miss Pauline Dill; in her will she stipulates that the Museum is to use the property as a nature preserve and an historic park. Historic sites on the property are to be preserved, protected, researched, and interpreted to the public. Of primary interest are the extensive Civil War earthworks located on the property, including Battery Tynes, Battery Pringle, Battery Leroy, and an extensive breastwork. While the location of other sites on the property was not known, it was suspected that numerous historic sites would be located on the tract. Documentary sources suggest that portions of the property have been occupied since the seventeenth century, and that certain plantation locations have been consistent since the mid eighteenth century.

In order to locate and document historic and prehistoric sites on the property, an initial archaeological survey was conducted by the authors during the month of April, 1986. The survey was designed to be preliminary in nature, and was limited to a walkover and surface collection. Approximate site boundaries were noted, and site designation was based on cartographic data and historical research conducted by Jeanne Calhoun.

Survey was limited to tracts B and C, totalling 482 acres (Figure 1). Tract B will be the focus of initial development, and historic sites in this area will be the focus of research and interpretation programs. Tract C was surveyed because plans call for this area to revert to an old field habitat and to remain undisturbed; survey was conducted while the ground was relatively clear and visibility was good. Tracts B and C, adjacent to the Stono River, New Town Cut, and James Island Canal, were the most likely site locations on the property.

A total of 16 sites were located during the present survey. These sites include prehistoric Woodland Period sites, colonial settlements, two extensive colonial/antebellum plantation complexes, and several postbellum homesteads. Each of these sites will be described in detail in the following chapter. This preliminary document is intended for use as a planning guide, to aid in the development of interpretive programs and to focus future research at the sites.

Environment

The Dill Wildlife Refuge is located on James Island, which is one of a series of barrier islands located along the South Carolina coast. The island is located immediately south of the Charleston peninsula, forming part of the

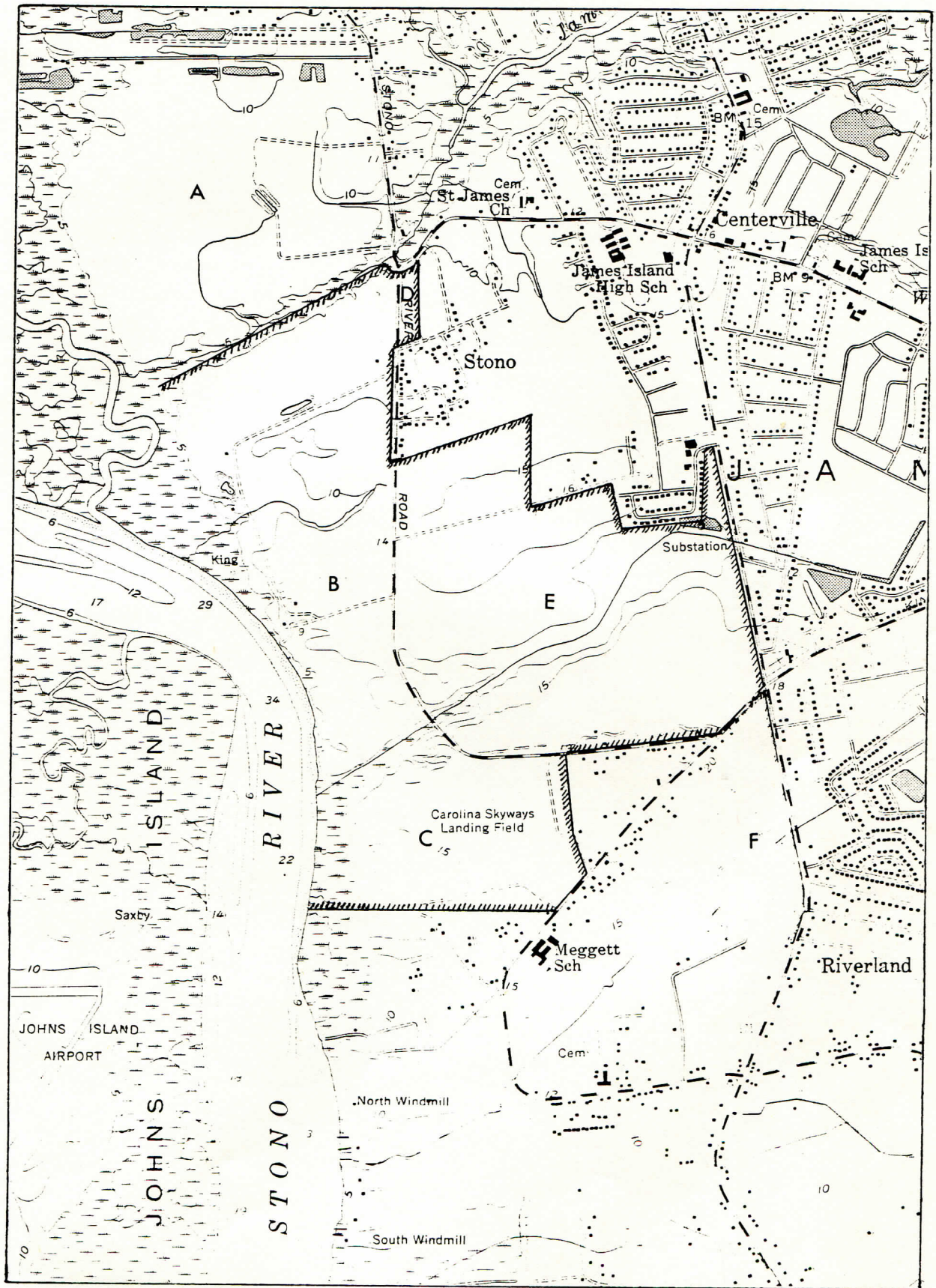


Figure 1

The Dill Wildlife Refuge

southern boundary of the Charleston harbor (Figure 2). James Island is bounded to the north by Wappoo Cut, to the west by the Stono River, to the east by the Ashley River, and to the south by a series of creeks and small marsh islands, including Sol Legare Island immediately to the south and Folly Island adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean. James Island measures approximately six miles by seven miles.

The sea island environment consists of a number of barrier islands, which protect the mainland from the Atlantic Ocean. These islands generally consist of sand dune ridges, which are constantly shifting and eroding (Brown 1973). Behind these islands lie broad expanses of tidal marshland transected by a series of creeks and rivers. These brackish marshes are presently and were historically a bounteous source of food. While barrier islands are traditionally defined as the remnant beach dune ridges located adjacent to the ocean, the more general term sea island is used to define the erosional remnants of pleistocene coastal islands. These islands are parallel to the present shoreline and rectangular in outline (Trinkley 1984:5). The barrier island/estuarine system is the lowest level of the South Carolina coastal plain, which extends inland from the Atlantic Ocean 150 to 200 miles to the fall line, where it adjoins the piedmont plateau. The coastal plain has been divided into a series of marine coastal terraces, representing a series of former shorelines (Cooke 1936; Trinkley 1984:4).

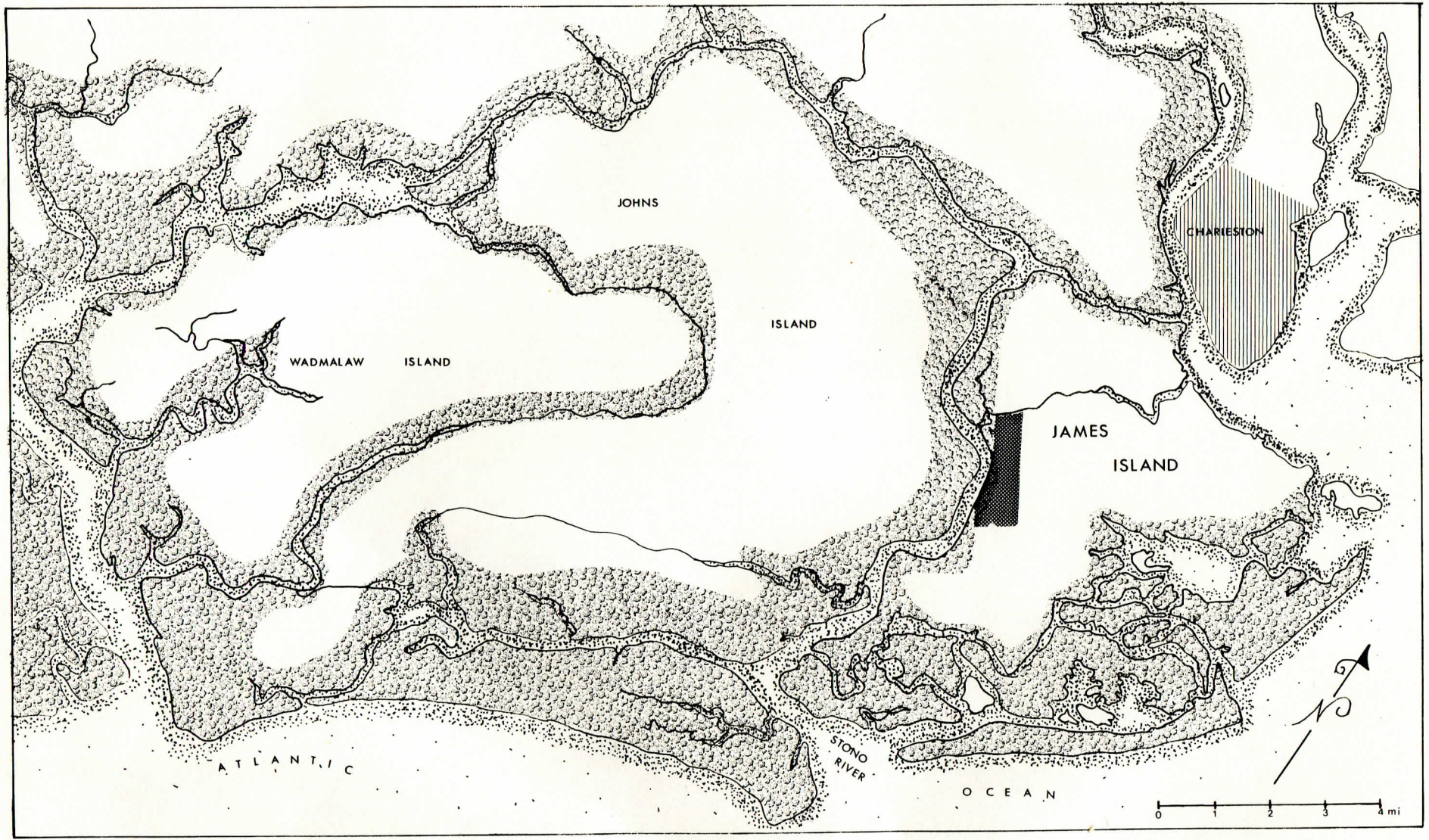
James Island is a Pleistocene island with a pine-mixed hardwood forest. The sea islands present a unique and varied ecosystem, which may encompass coastal marine, maritime, estuarine, riverine, and upland environments. James Island, particularly the Dill Wildlife Refuge, encompasses the maritime, estuarine, and upland environments. The estuarine system is dominated by cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora), and such species as black needlerush (Juncus roemarianus), glasswort (Salicornia sp.) and sea oxeye (Borrichia frutescens). Upland species include a mixture of pine (Pinus sp), particularly Tongleaf pine (Pinus palustris) and loblolly pine (Pinus taeda). Other species include the live oak (Quercus virginiana), laurel oak (Quercus laurelifolia), hickory (Carya sp.), and other hardwoods. While portions of the Dill tracts exhibit these species, much of the property has been cleared for farming.

The barrier islands are, and were historically, a rich, diverse source of food. Estuarine sources include an abundant source of fish and shellfish, and, where salinity permits, turtles, waterfowl, and occasional mammals such as the marsh rabbit, raccoon, and white tailed deer. The maritime forest and uplands communities includes a number of bird species, including the turkey, and mammals such as deer, rabbit, and opossum.

Soils of James Island, and the Dill Wildlife Refuge are of the Wando-Seabrook association. These are moderately well drained to excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping sandy soils. Typically these soils exhibit a surface layer of dark brown loamy fine sand, followed by yellow sand (Miller 1971). These soils are well suited to farming, but on James Island residential areas are rapidly replacing farms. Historically, James Island has been used to farm a number of crops, from cotton to subsistence products. James Island is nearly level, with a maximum elevation of 15 feet. Maximum elevations of 10 feet were encountered in tract B while tract C exhibited elevations of 15 feet.

Figure 2

Portion of the South Carolina coast, showing James Island and the Dill Wildlife Refuge.



The sea islands are classified as subtropical, and have mild winters and hot, humid summers, moderated by prevailing sea breezes. The yearly temperature range is 61-39^oF in December and January, and 89-71^oF in July and August. Average annual rainfall is 41 inches (Kronberg 1971; Miller 1971).

Historical Overview

As the sea island immediately adjacent to Charleston, James Island experienced early and sustained occupation. The island was ideally suited for agriculture, and the close proximity to Charleston made movement of goods and people to and from the city relatively easy. The construction of New Town Cut, a small canal connecting two creeks, in the eighteenth century allowed for easy passage from the western side of the island to the Charleston harbor.

Historical sources, particularly the 1695 Thornton-Morden map, suggest relatively dense occupation of the island by the end of the seventeenth century. At least two seventeenth century settlements may be located on the Dill property; however, no evidence of these sites were found (Figure 3). The Stono River side of James Island evidently experienced severe erosion.

By the early eighteenth century there were several plantations on James Island. High lands on the waterfront were considered a desired location for plantations; creeks, streams, and rivers served to connect Charleston with the rest of the lowcountry. Grants generally tried to maximize the available water frontage. The same criteria that determined a good plantation in the seventeenth century evidently remained important throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the locations of plantation settlements often remained stable for two centuries (see Zierden et al. 1986).

The James Island plantations produced a variety of products. Rice and indigo, depending on the location of the plantation, were major products of the eighteenth century. By the antebellum period, James Island was an important producer of sea island cotton. An unusual aspect of the James Island economy was the extensive production of foodstuffs for sale in Charleston. This trade in provisions included a number of products, particularly beef cattle and roots, such as potatoes and turnips. Evidently, much of the produce sold in colonial Charleston city markets was raised on James Island.

Tract B of the Dill property was originally three plantations. Two of these, Turquette and Stono, exhibited well established administrative centers, whose locations remained stable throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Figure 4). Turquette plantation was occupied by at least 1748. A "small settlement" was located on the tract in 1757 when Ribton Huchinson sold his property. John Dill acquired the property in 1761, and it remained in the Dill family until Captain John Rivers purchased the plantation in 1855 (Jeanne Calhoun, personal communication). Stono plantation to the north was first granted to Johnathan Drake in 1698. It was acquired by the Hamilton family in 1732, and by Thomas Rivers in 1785. Captain John Rivers consolidated Stono, Turquette, and a third tract in the antebellum period. This third plantation was evidently located in the northern one third of tract B.

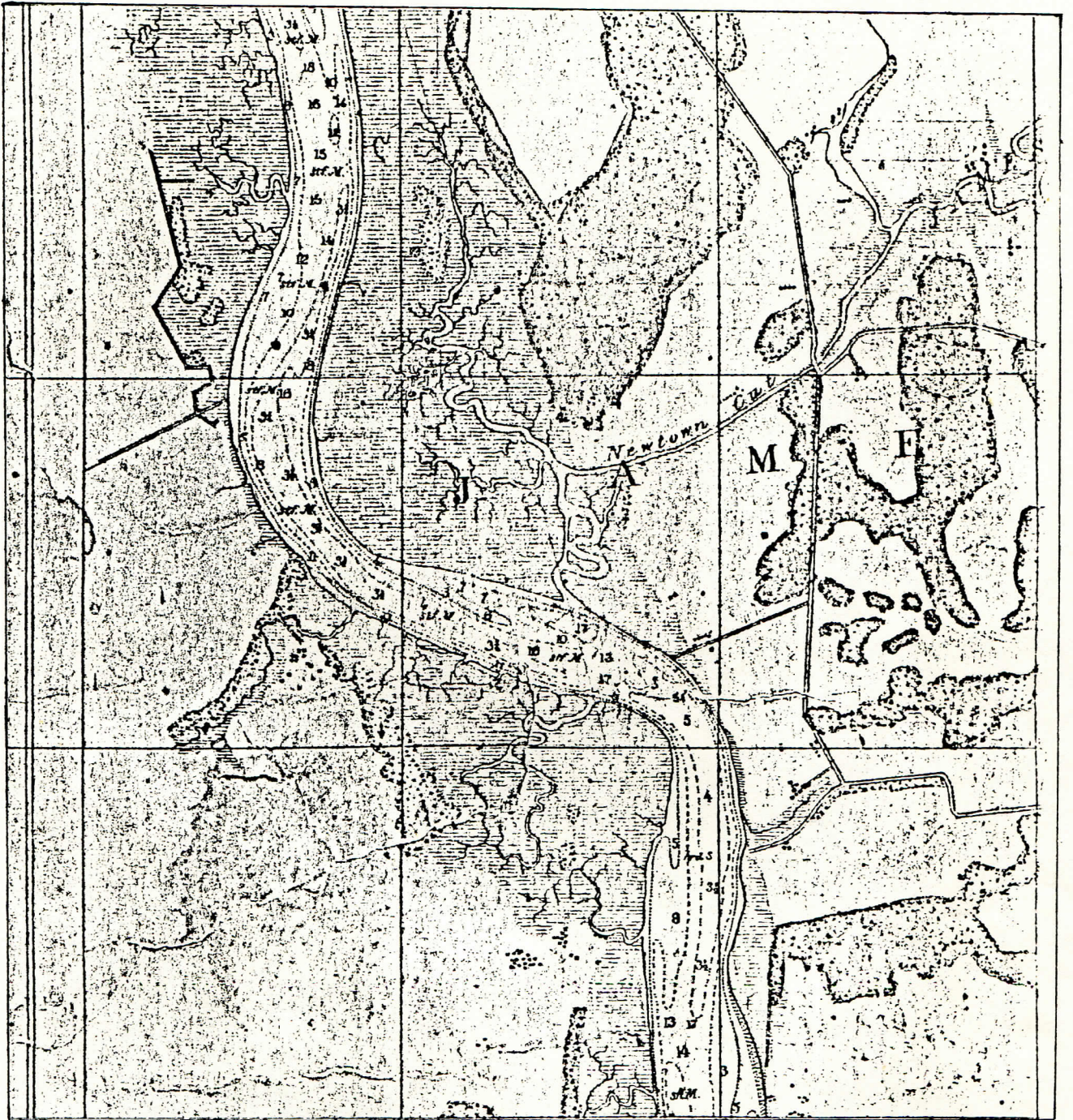


Figure 4

Portion of the Chart of Charleston Harbor, 1858.

The Civil War greatly disrupted plantation life on James Island; the area was heavily secured by Confederate troops. Extensive earthworks were constructed on the island, and on the Dill property, including Battery Pringle, defending a key bend in the Stono River, a line of breastworks which defended the road leading to Charleston, and Battery Tynes, which served as a supply depot.

Following the Civil War, all of the sea islands, including James Island, were confiscated by the federal government, although by 1867 the plantations had been returned to the white property owners. The emancipation of the slave population permanently altered the management of these plantations and the distribution of the labor force. The freedmen acquired small tracts of land to farm, resulting in a dispersal of settlements and people on the island. At the Dill Refuge, this is reflected in the large number of small postbellum farmsteads found dispersed throughout tract B, and noted on the 1919 USGS map (Figure 5).

The construction of the Ashley River bridge in 1926, linked James Island with the mainland, and spurred suburban growth. At the present time, the island is rapidly being developed for both residential and commercial purposes, displacing the truck farming operations that have characterized the island throughout the twentieth century.

Property description

The Dill Wildlife Refuge is located adjacent to the Stono River on the western side of James Island. The property consists of five separate tracts totalling ca. 1100 acres. Tract A, 280 acres, was condemned and sold to the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. This tract is located adjacent to the Stono, north of New Town Cut. Tract B, or Stono tract, consists of 321 acres and is bounded to the north by New Town Cut, to the east by Riverland Road, to the south by James Island Canal, and to the west by the Stono. Tract C, the Airport Tract, contains 161 acres and is located immediately south of tract B. Tract D is a small (9.9 acres) rectangle bounded to the north by Camp Road, and west by Riverland Road. Tract E is bounded by Riverland Road to the west and south, and Folly Road to the east, and contains 416 acres (see Figure 1).

Tracts B, C, and D were examined during the present survey. Tract A is not under the jurisdiction of the Museum and tract E is not scheduled for immediate use. The waterfront areas were the most likely areas for site location.

The Dill property has been used for commercial truck farming in recent years; this operation ceased in the fall of 1985. The majority of tracts B and C consist of open fields, with small areas of woods. Tract C consists of a single, vast field, divided in a linear fashion north to south by small windrows and a series of ditches. The field was planted in tomatoes in 1985; at the time of the survey the field was unplowed, reverting to an old field habitat. The wooded periphery of the tract is a mixture of pines and hardwoods, with a thick understory. Tract C contains a large metal airport hanger on the south edge.

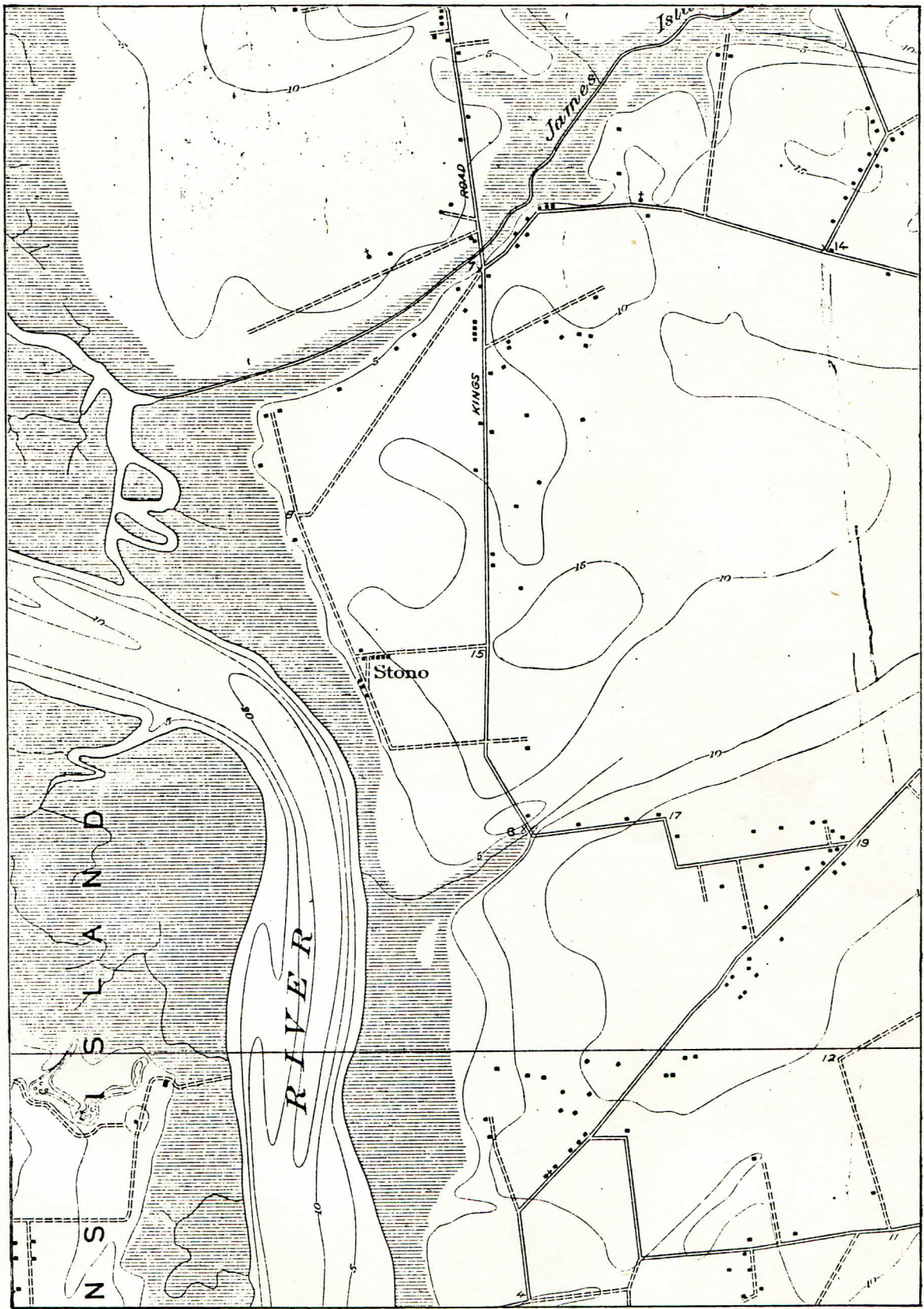


Figure 5

Portion of the 1919 USGS Topographic map.

Tract B is also predominated by plowed fields, although these are divided into smaller segments. The woods bordering the Stono and New Town Cut represent a maritime forest ecosystem, while the large wooded area in the center of the tract is a hardwood climax forest with little understory. A small manmade pond is located in the northern portion of the tract, and appears to have been used for irrigation.

A number of standing structures and other manmade features are located in tract B. A dirt road leads from Riverland Road to the main house, a two story clapboard structure built in the early twentieth century. Located south of this structure is a wooden dock and boathouse, and a screened summerhouse. A number of farm related structures are located east of the house, and a standing late nineteenth century structure is located north of these farm buildings.

A dirt road leads north from the house, paralleling the Stono River for ca. 2500 feet, where it curves and parallels New Town Cut to Riverland Road. This present configuration represents a mid twentieth century alteration of an historic roadbed, dating at least to the Revolutionary period (referred to as the Military Road). A small homestead, currently occupied, is located on this road, ca. 1800 feet north of the house.

The generally open nature of the property in the recent past has resulted in the accumulation of trash in certain areas of the property. Household and construction refuse is located in the fields along Riverland Road, adjacent to New Town Cut. Considerable refuse has collected along the south edge of the Airport tract, along Grimball Road. A small woods road is littered with abandoned appliances (refrigerators, etc.), playground equipment, and household refuse. Within the property, the woods on the edges of the fields contain farming-related refuse, specifically large piles of black plastic, fertilizer bags, tomato stakes, etc.

Previous Research

Portions of the Dill property were surveyed by two archaeological teams prior to the present study. Two sites were visited and recorded by Stanley South and Michael Hartley during their survey of seventeenth century sites (South and Hartley 1980). For this project, South and Hartley examined the 1695 Thornton-Morden map of the lowcountry (see Figure 3). From this source, they discovered that seventeenth century sites were consistently located directly on major rivers, on bluffs of relatively high ground directly adjacent to deep water channels. They predicted that two seventeenth century sites would be located on the Dill Wildlife Refuge. Mr. Wilson's site should be located in the vicinity of Battery Pringle, on the north side of the creek. Captain Clap's property was located on the south side of this creek. South and Hartley recorded two sites in these areas, 38Ch465 and 38Ch464, respectively (Figure 6). The artifacts recovered during their survey date to the late eighteenth to nineteenth centuries, however; no seventeenth century artifacts were recovered from either location.

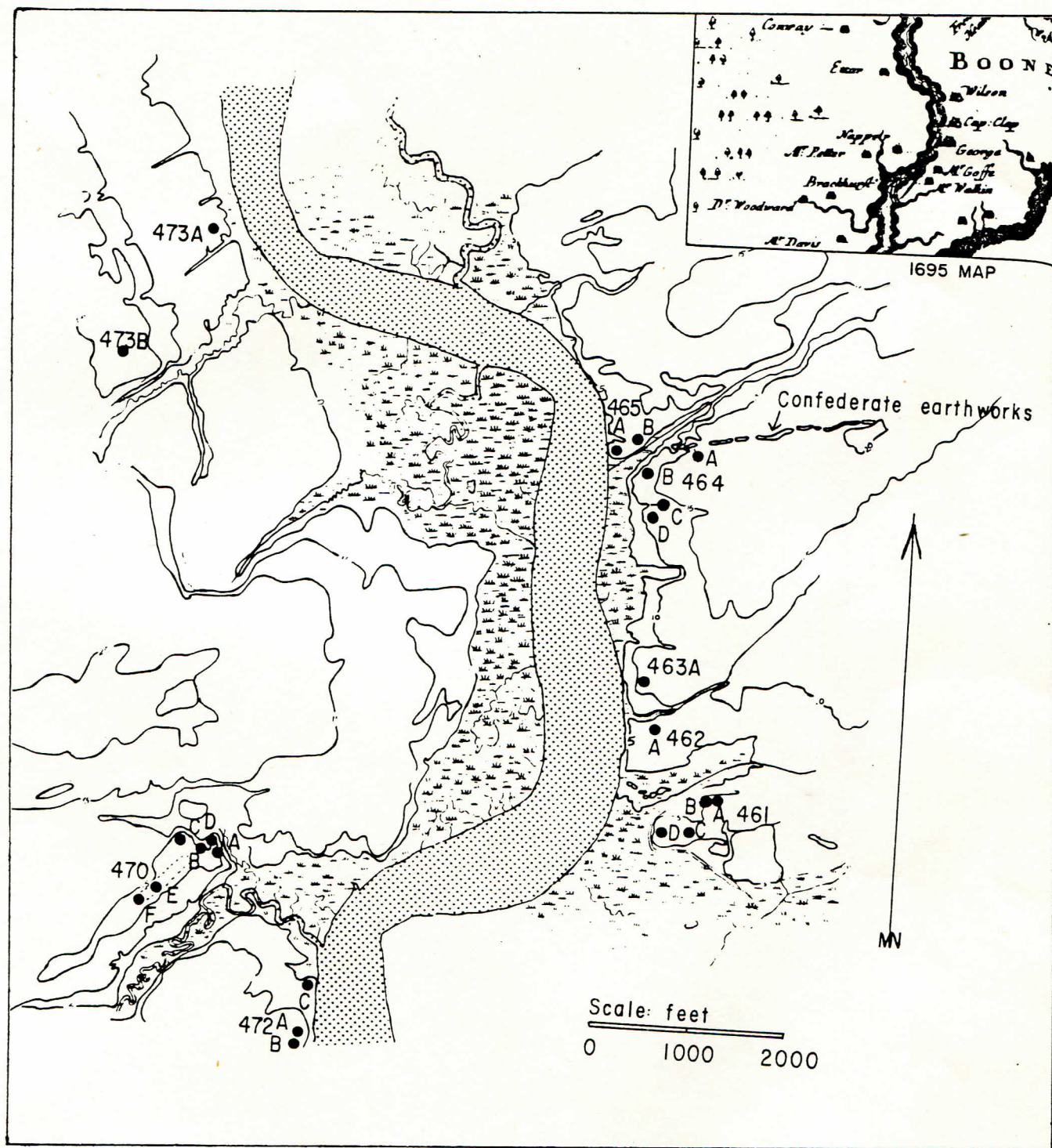


Figure 6

Location of sites recorded during South and Hartley's survey of seventeenth century sites.

(South and Hartley 1980:16)

The property was visited by Charleston Museum archaeologists Elaine Herold and Allen Liss in 1978. Herold and Liss located two sites and made surface collections at each. No state site numbers were assigned, and only brief notes were made on site location. The notes were sufficient to determine that their Site A corresponds to Tourquette plantation (38Ch465) and site B is the Stono slave settlement (38Ch851).

Methodology

Site discovery was the primary objective of the survey. Since the majority of the ground surface within tracts B and C were open plowed fields (ca. 75% of the total area), survey concentrated on these areas. Survey was conducted in early spring, before the fields experienced extensive growth. Visibility in the fields at this time was good to excellent. The fields, however, had not been plowed since the previous fall, resulting in lower visibility of surface artifacts. The wooded areas of the tracts were also walked, but visibility in these areas was poor. No subsurface testing was conducted at this time. Previous survey studies have indicated that shovel testing (excavating and screening small subsurface samples obtained at varying intervals) is of little utility in locating sites or in documenting their boundaries (Taylor and Smith 1978:187-188; Trinkley and Tippett 1980:24). It is possible that some sites located in the woods were missed during the present survey; extensive subsurface testing will be necessary to locate these. The basic unit considered here is the archaeological site. An archaeological "site" is defined as a discrete locus of human utilization. Isolated artifacts were recovered during the survey, but were not given site numbers.

Site discovery methodology consisted of a walkover conducted by the authors, and a crew of 2 to 5 volunteers. Walking transects were placed at 25 foot intervals throughout the survey area. Two collection techniques were utilized, depending on the nature of the site and the density of artifactual remains. The preferred method was a controlled collection, also called an "aerial content sample" (Taylor and Smith 1978:177; Trinkley and Tippett 1980:25), in which all visible material was collected from the site. Generally, this method was used where artifact density was low and all remains observed within the transect could be reasonably collected. Under these conditions, total collection included brick, shell, and mortar.

At larger, denser sites, where a gridded control collection might produce data on intra-site patterning, a "grab" collection was made. This was designed to gather a sufficient quantity of diagnostic material; brick, mortar, and shell were sampled in these cases. In all cases, an attempt was made to gather a sample sufficient to determine site size, function, and temporal affiliation.

In addition to collecting a sample from each site, an important procedure was the estimation of site size. In all cases, boundaries were determined by noting the limits of the surface scatter. These site boundaries were recorded on aerial photographs to the nearest 25 feet. While the site boundaries are believed to be relatively accurate, all will require subsurface testing for verification. Some of the higher density sites, such as the Turquette

plantation complex, exhibited relatively clear, definable boundaries. Other low density artifact scatters were more ephemeral and will require more extensive verification in the future.

No subsurface testing of any type was conducted at the sites; therefore, no information is available on the depth or nature of the stratigraphy on any of the sites. All of the sites are located in plowed fields, and the stratigraphy is expected to be similar to other plowed sites in the lowcountry (see Zierden et al 1986). Plowing is expected to have disturbed the upper .6 to 1.5 feet of the site; intact archaeological features should be located beneath the plowzone. Very few above ground features were encountered at the sites. Exceptions include the slave cemetery at Turquette plantation (38Ch465), a portion of brick foundation at 38Ch852, and brick piles representing chimney falls at Stono settlement (38Ch851).

Artifacts recovered from each site were bagged separately and labeled with a temporary field site number. These materials were returned to the Charleston Museum, where they were washed, sorted, and analyzed. Brick, shell, and mortar were weighed and discarded. Metal artifacts recovered were stabilized by soaking in successive baths of distilled water to remove chlorides. These were then air dried and bagged. All artifacts were boxed for permanent curation at The Charleston Museum. All field notes, photographs and maps are curated in The Charleston Museum library. State site numbers were assigned to each site, and site forms were filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

A total of 16 sites were recorded during the present survey (Figure 7). They are discussed in detail in the following section.

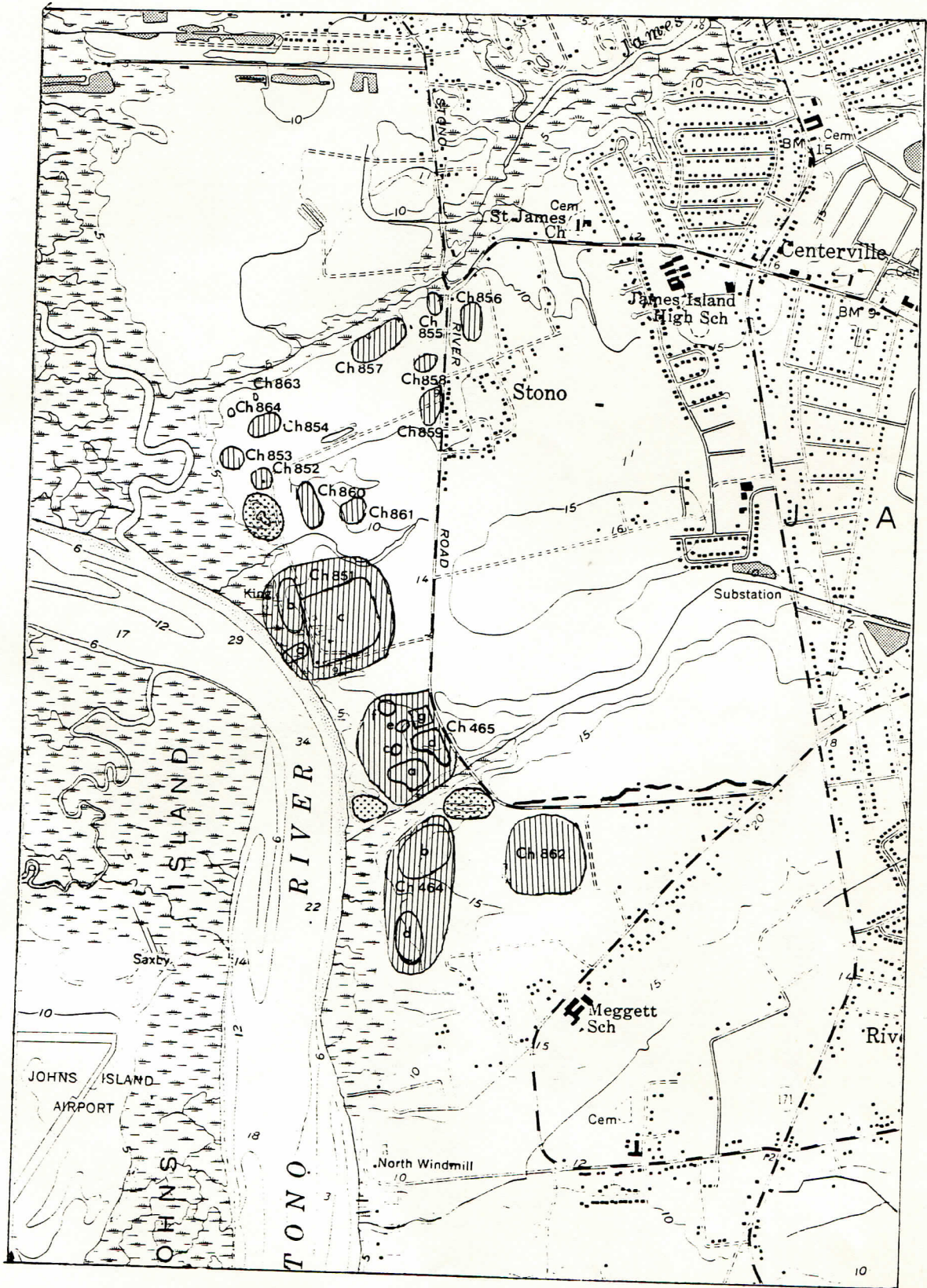


Figure 7

Location of sites on the Dill Wildlife Refuge.

CHAPTER II
SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Included in this section are descriptions of each of the sites encountered. Location and description are followed by an artifact inventory. The sites are summarized in Table 1 at the end of the chapter. Location measurements are to the approximate center of each site.

38Ch465

Location: 800 feet north of James Island Canal and 900 feet east of the Stono River.

Description: The site is situated in two plowed fields, and appears to be 1500 by 2000 feet in size, consisting of six loci. Historical research suggests that this is the location of the Turquette Plantation.

Area A

Area A is located on the southernmost edge of the site, 400 feet north of Battery Pringle Creek, with a rich concentration of material. It is 500 by 200 feet, and corresponds with the probable location of the Turquette main house on the 1858 map.

Area C

Area C, located 300 feet north of Area A, measures 200 by 150 feet. It corresponds with the probable location of the Turquette kitchen building on the 1858 map.

Area D

Area D, located 400 feet north and 300 feet east of Area A, is 300 by 500 feet in size. It has a less dense concentration of material, and according to the 1858 map may be the location of the Turquette Plantation slave settlement.

Area E

Area E, 600 feet north of Area A, is 250 by 150 feet in size, and corresponds to the probable location of outlying buildings of the Turquette Plantation on the 1858 map.

Area F

Area F, 800 feet north of Area A, is 200 by 250 feet in size. It also corresponds to the probable location of outlying structures on Turquette Plantation.

Area G

Area G is a cemetery, measuring 200 feet square, and is located 700 feet north of Area A. It is wooded and heavily overgrown. The stones present date to the early twentieth century, but the large size of the cemetery suggests unmarked graves are present.

Area A ca. 18th-mid-19th century

prehistoric ceramics
worked flint
River Burnished ware
Lead glazed slipware
Westerwald
Delft
White saltglazed stoneware
Grey saltglazed stoneware
Brown saltglazed stoneware
Whieldon ware
Creamware
Creamware, blue handpaint
Creamware, annular
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue handpaint
Pearlware, polychrome handpaint
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, blue transfer print
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, green shell edged
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, blue transfer print
Whiteware, green shell edged
Whiteware, blue shell edged
misc. stonewares
Oriental porcelain
White porcelain
Yellow ware
Coarse red earthenware, unglazed
Coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze
Coarse red earthenware, black lead glazed
red bodied, clear lead glazed ceramic
red bodied (fine) ceramic w/ white slipped interior, clear lead glaze
Olive jar
burnt ud ceramics
green glass
light green glass
blue glass
clear glass
manganese glass
window glass
melted glass
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipebowl
iron kettle
exploded iron shell
brick, shell: very dense, not collected

38Ch465, continued

Area C ca. 18th-19th century

prehistoric pottery
lead glazed slipware
delft
faience
Tortoise shell glazed earthenware
Brown saltglazed stoneware
Black basalt ware
Porcelain, blue handpainted underglaze
Creamware
Creamware, annular
Pearlware
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, green shell edged
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, blue transfer printed
Pearlware, blue handpainted
Pearlware, polychrome handpainted
misc. saltglazed stonewares
Whiteware
Whiteware, blue transfer print
burnt ud ceramics
black glass
light green glass
clear glass
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl
shell: 255.0 g
brick: 1.3 g

Area D ca. 18th-19th century

prehistoric pottery
worked chert
delft
lead glazed slipware
Creamware
Creamware, annular
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, green shell edged
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, wormy finger painted
Pearlware, blue transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, blue shell edged

38Ch465, continued

Area D

Whiteware, transfer printed
semi-porcelain
misc. saltglazed stonewares
coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze
burnt ud. ceramics
black glass
light green glass
aqua glass
blue glass
clear glass
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl
shell: 126.0 g
brick: 212.2 g

Areas E, F 19th century; antebellum-postbellum

lead glazed slipware
Creamware
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
misc saltglazed stoneware
White porcelain
milk glass
clear glass
manganese glass
kaolin pipe bowl
porcelain button
exploded shell
roofing tile
shell: 127.9 g
brick: 802.2 g

Elaine Herold and Allen Liss visited this site in 1978 and conducted a surface collection. This collection may have included more than one loci, and so is included here as 38Ch465.

prehistoric pottery
projectile point
worked chert
worked flint
lead glazed slipware
delft

38Ch465, continued

Oriental porcelain
North Devon gravel tempered ware
Faience
Jackfield
White Saltglazed stoneware
White saltglazed stoneware, scratch blue
Staffordshire earthenware
Portobello ware
Creamware
Creamware, annular
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue handpainted
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, green shell edged
Pearlware, polychrome handpainted
Pearlware, transfer printed
Pearlware, overglazed hand painted
Whiteware
Whiteware, flow blue
Whiteware, blue handpainted
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, green shell edged
Whiteware, red shell edged
Whiteware, blue sponge decorated
Whiteware, scratch blue
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, transfer printed
Whitware, transfer printed with overglaze hand painting
Yellow ware
White porcelain
misc. saltglazed stoneware
redware
ginger beer bottle
coarse earthenware, black lead glaze
burnt ceramic
melted glass
black glass
green glass
light green glass
yellow-green glass
blue glass
brown glass
milk glass
clear glass
manganese glass
pipestems
pipe bowl
flower pot

38Ch465, continued

ud rock
slate
coral
gunflint
shell: 931.1 g
brick: 1326.3 g

38Ch464

Location: 1000 feet east of the Stono River and 1300 feet south of James Island Canal.

Description: This site is located in two fields adjacent to a wooded area, and measures 900 by 2000 feet. The 1858 map suggests that this may have been a small plantation site.

Area B

Area B is located in the northern half of the site, 700 feet from James Island Canal. It measures 50 by 60 feet in size and corresponds with the location of two small structures on the 1858 map.

Area D

Area D is 1200 feet south of Area B and measures 300 by 700 feet. Although there are no structures which correspond with this area on the 1858 map, the artifacts recovered indicate that it is contemporaneous with Area B.

Artifact Inventory

Area B

late 18th - mid-19th century

fossils
worked chert
prehistoric pottery
White saltglazed stoneware
Southern European ware
Creamware
Pearlware
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, polychrome handpaint
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
White porcelain
misc. saltglazed stoneware

38Ch464, continued

coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze
coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze
black glass
green glass
light green glass
clear glass
kaolin pipestem
granite
shell: 71.0 g
brick: 808.2 g

Area D

prehistoric pottery
chert
North Devon gravel tempered ware
Creamware
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue handpainted
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, green shell edged
Whiteware, blue handpainted
Whiteware, wormy finger painted
refined earthenware, black lead glazed
burnt ceramics
light green glass
kaolin pipestems
brick: 761.8 g

38Ch851

Location: 600 feet north of the main driveway and 1800 feet east of the Stono River.

Description: The site measures 1700 by 1600 feet and covers the area of the twentieth century house, a series of recently erected farm buildings, three fields, and a densely wooded area. It consists of three loci, and historical research suggests that this is the location of the Stono Plantation.

Area A

In the southeast corner of the site, Area A is 200 feet north of the main house. It is a small locus, 200 by 200 feet, encompassing the current house and the wooded area and marsh to the east along the Stono River. It corresponds to the location of the Stono

Plantation main house on the 1858 map and on an 1867 plat. In the marsh there are two manmade peninsulas of land, forming a boat slip in which are visible the remains of wood piers. This slip is a prominent feature on a number of maps and plats, and may be used as a datum point in future investigations. A brick pile was located in the wooded area adjacent to the river. Surface collection in this loci was hampered by the established lawn surrounding the house, and the heavy woods between the lawn and the marsh.

Area B

Area B is 650 feet north of Area A, and measures 300 by 700 feet. It is located in a plowed field with a good concentration of artifacts. According the 1858 and 1919 maps, this may be the location of the Stono Plantation slave settlement or other outbuildings.

Area C

Area C measures 1000 by 1000 feet and is located 500 feet north of the main driveway. It includes tow fields, the densely wooded area between them, and several recent farm buildings. According antebellum plats, this area may also have been the location of slave settlements. It appears that several of these structures were used through the early twentieth century. In a small clearing off of the old Military Road, one abandoned postbellum structure still stands. A wood sided, tin roofed, four room house, it stands on brick pilings and is apparently now used for the storage of farm supplies. At one time it was wired for electricity, and two ceramic stovepipes were seen on opposite walls of the house. The south wall contained two windows and a door, as did the north wall; the west wall had a single window. At least two brick piles, probably representing fallen chimneys, were located in the adjacent woods. While conditions for collecting were very good in the plowed fields, the wooded areas were too overgrown to permit surface collecting.

Artifact Inventory

Area A ca. early 18th - early 20th century

fossil, pleistocene antler
worked chert
projectile points
ud rock
prehistoric pottery
granite
schist
Westerwald
White saltglazed stoneware
lead glazed slipware, red bodied
lead glazed slipware, buff bodied
refined red earthenware
Creamware

38Ch851, continued

Pearlware
Pearlware, wormy finger painted
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, green shell edged
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, polychrome stamped
Whiteware, transfer printed
Whiteware, overglaze transfer printed
White porcelain
Albany slipped stoneware
misc. saltglazed stoneware
coarse red earthenware, unglazed
coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze
coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze
black glass
green glass
light green glass
aqua glass
blue glass
milk glass
clear glass
manganese glass
cut nail
porcelain button
kaolin pipestem
sewer tile
telephone pole insulator
shell: 41.7 g
brick: 461.1 g

Area B ca. 18th - 19th century

worked chert
quartz
rose quartz
limestone
schist
chert
prehistoric pottery
delft
Westerwald stoneware
lead glazed slipware
lead glazed slipware, red bodied
Buckley ware
Debased scratch blue stoneware
Nottingham stoneware

38Ch851, continued

White saltglazed stoneware
Porcelain, bisque
Porcelain, blue handpainted underglaze
Creamware
Creamware, annular
Creamware, transfer printed
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue handpainted
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, sponge decorated
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, green shell edged
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, green shell edged
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, handpainted
Whiteware, sponge decorated
Whiteware, transfer printed
Whiteware, stamped
White porcelain, gold stripe
White porcelain, transfer printed
White porcelain, blue handpainted
White porcelain
misc. saltglazed stoneware
Alkaline glazed stoneware
Yellow ware
coarse red earthenware, unglazed
coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze
coarse red earthenware, black lead glazed
black glass
green glass
light green glass
aqua glass
blue glass
brown glass
milk glass
clear glass
manganese glass
window glass
porcelain button
brass button
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl
gunflint grip
lead twist-on cap
brass furniture tack
ud brass object
worked marble
shell: 373.0 g
brick: 1621.3 g

38Ch851, continued

Area C ca. 18th - 20th century

worked flint
worked chert
ud worked stone
ud rock
prehistoric pottery
Westerwald stoneware
lead glazed slipware
delft
White saltglazed stoneware
Oriental porcelain, blue underglaze handpainted
Staffordshire earthenware
Creamware
Pearlware
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, blue handpainted
Pearlware, polychrome handpainted
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, green shell edged
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, blue handpainted
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, sponge decorated
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, stamped
Whiteware, transfer printed
Whiteware, flow blue
semi-porcelain
White porcelain
misc. saltglazed stoneware
albany slipped stoneware
Ginger beer bottle
Yellow ware
Olive Jar
lustery lead glazed earthenware
coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze
black glass
light green glass
aqua glass
brown glass
blue glass
purple glass
clear glass
manganese glass
window glass
melted glass

38Ch851, continued

kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl
porcelain button
porcelain toy tea cup
flint cobble
shell: 289.3 g
brick: 875.5 g

Elaine Herold and Allen Liss also visited this site in 1978. Again, their surface collection may include more than one loci, and so is called 38Ch851.

prehistoric pottery
North Devon gravel tempered ware
lead glazed slipware
Oriental porcelain
delft
faience
White saltglazed stoneware
Creamware
Creamware, annular
Pearlware
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, blue handpainted
Pearlware, polychrome handpainted
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, manganese sponged decorated
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, polychrome stamped
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, transfer printed
Yellow ware
brown earthenware, unglazed
misc. saltglazed stonewares
coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze
ud black bodied ceramic
nottingham-like ware
burnt ceramic
black glass
green glass
blue glass
amber glass
milk glass
clear glass
manganese glass
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl

38Ch851, continued

buttons
knife
nails
fragment of Singer sewing machine
ud iron
marble fragment
shell: 647.2 g
brick: 121.3 g

38Ch852

Location: 2300 feet west of Riverland Road and 1500 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site, measuring 300 by 300 fet, is located around a clump of trees in the middle of a plowed field. A portion of a brick foundation was located within the clump of trees. This area corresponds to an outlying building, possibly a postbellum farmstead, located on an 1867 plat.

Artifact Inventory

ca. mid 19th - early 20th century

Whiteware
Whiteware, blue transfer printed
Whiteware, yellow glaze
Whiteware, green glaze
Yellow ware
White porcelain
light green glass
aqua glass
blue glass
opaque green glass
milk glass
clear glass
melted glass
porcelain button
shell: 223.4 g
brick: 283.1 g

38Ch853

Location: 2700 feet west of the Stono River and 1000 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site is located in a plowed field and measures 300 by 250 feet. This area corresponds with a second outlying building on the 1867 plat.

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

White saltglazed stoneware
Whiteware
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
burnt ceramics
light green glass
aqua glass
clear glass
window glass
shell: 192.5 g
brick: 100.1 g

38Ch854

Location: 1230 feet west of Riverland Road and 700 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site is across two plowed fields and measures 400 by 300 feet. This may be a postbellum farmstead site; artifact density was very low and no materials were retained.

38Ch855

Location: 200 feet west of Riverland Road and 300 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site is located in a plowed field and measures 200 by 300 feet. There was a low density of artifacts in this area, indicating a postbellum farmstead.

38Ch855, continued

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

quartz
granite
Whiteware
Whiteware, sponge decorated
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, transfer printed
Porcelain, bisque
White porcelain
Ginger beer bottle
light green glass
aqua glass
clear glass
manganese glass
flower pot
lead belt buckle
porcelain doll's saucer
shell: 155.2 g
brick: 1042.2 g

38Ch856

Location: 50 feet east of Riverland Road and 1100 feet south of New
Town Cut.

Description: This site measures 150 by 300 feet and is located in a plowed
field. The site was represented by a low density surface scatter,
and may be a postbellum farmstead site.

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

White porcelain
Creamware
Whiteware
Whiteware, green shell edged
Whiteware, blue transfer printed
black glass
green glass
aqua glass
clear glass
manganese glass
kaolin pipestem
shell: 148.5 g
brick: 21.8 g

38Ch857

Location: 800 feet west of Riverland Road and 400 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site measures 700 by 250 feet and is located in a plowed field along a wooded area. This appears to be an early colonial site with a good concentration of materials.

Artifact Inventory

early 18th century, early 20th century

prehistoric pottery
chert
Westerwald
delft
North Devon gravel tempered ware
lead glazed slipware
Brown saltglazed stoneware
Oriental porcelain, blue underglazed handpainted
Oriental porcelain
White saltglazed stoneware
Creamware
Creamware, annular
Pearlware
Pearlware, blue hand painted
Pearlware, polychrome hand painted
Pearlware, blue shell edged
Pearlware, sponge decorated
Pearlware, transfer printed
Whiteware
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, blue transfer printed
Porcelain, polychrome handpainted overglaze
White porcelain
misc. saltglazed stonewares
coarse red earthenware, unglazed
coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze
coarse red earthenware, brown lead glaze
black glass
light green glass
aqua glass
clear glass
manganese glass
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl
glass marble
shell: 475.9 g
brick: 1095.0 g

38Ch858

Location: 200 feet east of Riverland Road and 1000 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site is located in a plowed field and measures 250 feet by 100 feet. The site exhibited a relatively dense artifact scatter. The presence of fragments of marble slab, a number of conch shells, in combination with glass and ceramic suggests that this may be a black cemetery.

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

Whiteware
Whiteware, transfer printed
Whiteware, decaled
Whiteware, opaque glazes
Yellow Ware
White porcelain
burnt ceramic
green glass
light green glass
aqua glass
blue glass
brown glass
milk glass
peach colored glass
clear glass
melted glass
window glass
worked marble
ud nail
shell: 444.7 g
brick: 608.3 g

38Ch859

Location: 200 feet west of Riverland Road and 1700 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site measures 250 by 450 feet, is spread across two fields, and is intersected by the Military Road. It may be two adjacent postbellum homesteads.

38Ch859, continued

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

fossil
granite
White saltglazed stoneware
Creamware
Whiteware
Whiteware, polychrome handpainted
Whiteware, transfer printed
Whiteware, decaled
Whiteware, green glazed
Yellow ware
White porcelain
White porcelain, decaled
Porcelain, bisque
cream colored saltglazed stoneware
blue saltglazed stoneware
semi-porcelain
semi-porcelain, green striped
coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze
ud ceramic, buff body, brown lead glaze
burnt ceramics
green glass
light green glass
aqua glass
blue glass
brown glass
purple opaque glass
milk glass
clear glass
manganese glass
porcelain electrical insulators
porcelain button
kaolin pipestem
glass marbles
plastic toy truck tires
shell: 382.1 g
brick: 1258.5 g

38Ch860

Location: 1600 feet west of Riverland Road and 2200 feet south of New
Town Cut.

Description: This site measures 200 by 450 feet and is located in a plowed

field. This appears to be another postbellum farmstead, with a low density scatter of artifacts.

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

Yellow ware, annular
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
White porcelain
light green glass
green glass
light blue glass
brown glass
clear glass
window glass
shell: 100.3 g
brick: 313.5 g

38Ch861

Location: 1100 feet west of Riverland Road and 2500 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site measures 250 by 2-0 feet and is located in a plowed field. The site appears to be another postbellum farmstead with a small scatter of artifacts.

Artifact Inventory

late 19th - early 20th century

Porcelain
Yellow Ware
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, blue shell edge
Whiteware, transfer print
misc saltglazed stoneware
White porcelain
black glass
light green glass
clear glass
manganese glass
window glass

38Ch861, continued

kaolin pipestem
shell: 117.4 g
brick: 172.4 g

38Ch862

Location: 2600 feet east of the Stono River and 1900 feet south of James Island Canal (600 feet south of Riverland Road).

Description: This site measures 1000 by 1000 feet with a low density artifact scatter. Possibly this site was an area of structures associated with the airstrip. Along the western edge of the site there was a significant amount of prehistoric artifacts. Because of the low artifact density and the broad dispersal of material, it is not yet possible to assign specific boundaries to separate these areas.

Artifact Inventory

prehistoric pottery
projectile points
worked chert
worked flint
worked quartz
North devon gravel tempered ware
Westerwald stoneware
lead glazed slipware
Brown saltglazed stoneware
Rockingham ware
White saltglazed stoneware
Creamware
Pearlware
Pearlware, green shell edged
Pearlware, annular
Pearlware, blue transfer print
White porcelain, bisque
unglazed stoneware
ud ceramic, coarse buff earthenware
porcelain, blue underglaze hand paint
Whiteware
Whiteware, annular
Whiteware, blue shell edged
Whiteware, blue handpainted
Whiteware, transfer print
Whiteware, polychrome stamped
White porcelain
orange saltglazed stoneware

38Ch862, continued

black glass
light green glass
brown glass
amber glass
aqua glass
clear glass
manganese glass
milk glass
peach colored glass
window glass
iron spike
kaolin pipestem
kaolin pipe bowl
porcelain doll's head
porcelain button
tin toy money
shell: 207.4 g
brick: 1246.8 g

38Ch863

Location: 2400 feet west of Riverland Road and 500 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site is an excavated pit, 6 by 10 feet, and 2.5 feet deep. The site is in the wooded area bounding the marsh. The site is an abandoned liquor still. Several empty glass jars were evident, but only one was collected.

Artifact Inventory

clear mason jar, quart size

38Ch864

Location: 2800 feet west of Riverland Road and 500 feet south of New Town Cut.

Description: This site is an excavated pit 6 by 10 feet and 2.5 feet in depth, and is also in the wooded area bounding the marsh. It is the site of another abandoned liquor still. Several glass jars and a tin washtub were evident, but no materials were collected.

Table 1
Summary of Recorded Sites

Field Site #	State site #	Name/designation	Date of Occupation
1	38Ch465a	Turquette main house	18th-19th century
1b	38Ch465c	Turquette kitchen	"
4	38Ch465d	Turquette slave settlement	"
5	38Ch465e	Turquette outlyer	"
6	38Ch465f	Turquette outlyer	"
7	38Ch851a	Stono main house	18th-20th century
8	38Ch851b	Stono outlyer/slave sett.	"
9	38Ch851c	Stono slave settlement	"
10	38Ch852	postbellum farmstead	late 19th-early 20th cent.
11	38Ch853	postbellum farmstead	"
12	38Ch854	postbellum farmstead	"
13	38Ch855	postbellum farmstead	"
14	38Ch856	postbellum farmstead	"
15	38Ch857	colonial plantation	18th, 20th century
16	38Ch858	black cemetary?	late 19th-early 20th cent.
17	38Ch859	postbellum farmstead	"
18b	38Ch861	postbellum farmstead	"
19	38Ch860	postbellum farmstead	"
3	38Ch464b	plantation	late 18th-19th century
21	38Ch464d	plantation	"
20	38Ch862	prehistoric/airstrip	20th century
22	38Ch863	liquor still	early 20th century
23	38Ch864	liquor still	"

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Survey of tracts B, C and D revealed 16 discrete archaeological sites. These range from small, single component sites such as the postbellum homesteads to large, multicomponent sites exhibiting a relatively long range of occupation, such as the plantation settlements. The sites recorded suggest low density prehistoric occupation of the property, and high density occupation during the historic period; historic occupation spanned the early eighteenth century through the twentieth century.

Prehistoric occupation of the Dill property was relatively sparse. Low density scatters of prehistoric pottery and lithics were noted at five of the historic sites; 38Ch862 in tract C represents the largest prehistoric site located on the property. Although Woodland period ceramic and lithic artifacts were concentrated in an area measuring 200 feet by 200 feet, these materials occurred in low density throughout the northern half of the field. A preliminary walkover of the wooded areas adjacent to the river and creeks failed to reveal any prehistoric shell midden sites. Additional prehistoric sites may be discovered in the future, but at the present time 38Ch862 contains the best evidence of prehistoric occupation on the Dill property.

Historical research suggests that at least two late seventeenth century farmsteads were located on the Stono waterfront, but two separate archaeological surveys have failed to locate any evidence of these sites. While presumably numerous, seventeenth century sites are very ephemeral, and very few have been investigated archaeologically. Extensive investigation of two plantation sites on Daniels Island revealed evidence of seventeenth century occupation. This study and others suggest that settlement locations remained stable from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries (South and Hartley 1980; Zierden et al. 1985, Zierden et al. 1986). It is possible that the eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation sites, Tourquette and Stono, may also contain seventeenth century components.

On the other hand, an examination of cartographic sources suggest that the east bank of the Stono may have experienced severe erosion; it is possible that the seventeenth century farmsteads are now located under water. This may also explain the lack of prehistoric sites along the waterfront.

Colonial and antebellum occupation is represented by four plantation sites. ✓ Turquette plantation, Ch465 was occupied from the mid eighteenth century through the mid nineteenth century, and contained a main house, slave settlement, several outlying structures, and possibly a slave cemetery. Stono plantation was occupied from the eighteenth century through the twentieth century, and exhibited a main house, slave settlement, and several outbuildings. The slave cabins were evidently occupied into the twentieth century by freedmen, tenant farmers, or wage earners. A postbellum cabin is still standing in this area, and a number of brick concentrations have been noted in the area.

Other features of the Stono settlement include a man made landing and boat slip on the Stono River; this feature is a prominent landmark on many historic plats. Investigation of the Stono settlement site was hampered by extensive ground cover, including woods and grass, as well as a number of currently occupied modern structures. Historical research suggests that the Stono house may have been large and elaborate, and that the outbuildings were quite substantial.

Two other plantation sites are located on the property. Ch857 is an early eighteenth century site which may represent a small colonial plantation. Ch464 represents a late eighteenth to nineteenth century site which may also be a small plantation settlement.

Postbellum occupation of the property was relatively intense, but quite dispersed, as suggested by the number of small, scattered postbellum sites located on the property; nine such sites were located. In addition to these, the Stono slave settlement and possibly other antebellum sites were occupied during this time. Twentieth century utilization of the property is also reflected in the presence of two abandoned liquor stills.

Research Potential

The Dill Wildlife Refuge contains extensive evidence of past human occupation, and these sites have the potential for providing extensive information on the history and development of the lowcountry. Both Tourquette and Stono plantations exhibit well defined slave settlements and main house occupation areas. These spatially segregated components provide an opportunity to examine all classes of residents on the island. Investigations of these sites could provide a wealth of information on sea island plantation life. Very little archaeological research has been conducted on James Island. The proximity of the city and the growth of provisions for city markets suggest close links between Charleston and the James Island plantations. Investigation of the Dill property plantations could complement and expand the ongoing archaeological and historical research in Charleston, particularly in respect to the marketing and distribution of food products (Calhoun et al. 1984; Reitz 1986; Zierden and Calhoun 1984). Other issues to be investigated include demography, economic activity, settlement patterning, socioeconomic status, and rural/urban contrasts (Zierden 1986; Zierden and Calhoun 1984; Zierden et al. 1986).

The Civil War and emancipation resulted in a major restructuring of society and property on the sea islands, particularly among the black population. The presence of a number of postbellum freedmen homesteads, as well as two well defined antebellum slave settlements, provide an opportunity to examine these changes as they are reflected archaeologically.

Location of seventeenth century lowcountry sites is rare, and extensive excavation of these is even rarer. Should seventeenth century components be discovered, investigation of these would be extremely informative, and would be an important addition to the archaeological data base. When feasible, an underwater survey of adjacent portions of the Stono River should be conducted. Prehistoric and early historic sites formerly located on the water's edge may now be present in the river. Shipwrecks and other

maritime activity sites may be located in the vicinity of the property. Extensive activity took place on or near the waterfront. The elaborate landing at Stono Plantation was no doubt the scene of extensive shipping activity. The presence of Civil War fortifications on both sides of the river suggest that this portion of the river was the scene of intense activity.

The Civil War sites located on the property are another fruitful area of research. The James Island area was the scene of extensive military operations during the war. While many of these sites have been protected and preserved, only those in the harbor have been extensively investigated. The Dill property contains extensive fortifications, as well as military encampment sites and historic roads and bridges. The Civil War is a high interest area to local citizens and visitors alike. Research at these sites, particularly the encampment sites, could provide direct archaeological evidence for a variety of Civil War activities, complementing the extensive documentary information.

The Dill Wildlife Refuge contains well preserved sites dating from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries, occupied by individuals from a number of social and ethnic groups. Prehistoric and early colonial occupation is less well defined, but may prove to be more substantial upon further investigation. These sites can contribute to the ongoing archaeological research efforts by both the Museum and other institutions throughout the state.

Interpretive Potential

The Dill sites can be used for public education on a number of levels and in a variety of ways. Of greatest interest are the batteries. These sites are highly visible, very extensive, and quite dramatic. In addition, Battery Pringle provides an excellent vista of the Stono River as well as a haven for a variety of wildlife. Extensive historical research can add to the visual impact of the fortifications. Archaeological investigation of the batteries per se is expected to add little to interpretation, although investigation of carefully chosen aspects, such as encampment areas, could provide additional interpretive data.

The plantation sites, Stono and Turquette,, can provide extensive interpretive data on James Island plantation life. This could best be accomplished by excavation, followed by marker placement and/or some degree of reconstruction. There is no above ground evidence of Turquette, except for the slave cemetery. Stono, on the other hand, exhibits a number of above-ground brick piles, representing fallen chimneys, as well as a standing cabin, probably dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. The landing is also highly visible and amenable to an interpretive display. These features would be quite visible with the clearing of undergrowth, and could be enhanced by markers. Likewise, Ch852 contains above-ground brick foundations. The other sites are represented only by artifact surface scatters, and contain no above ground features.

The proximity of a number of sites to each other on the property can be utilized in walking tours or historic trails. The Turquette plantation

site, slave cemetery, and Battery Pringle are located at a convenient distance from one another to facilitate a short walk that encompasses a variety of sites. Likewise, Stono Plantation, Battery Tynes, and Ch852 and Ch853 provide a tour of antebellum, postbellum, and Civil War sites along a portion of the Stono River. Battery Leroy and Ch464 in the Airport Tract provide a similar opportunity.

Recommendations

The next logical step will be to prioritize the recorded sites, based on both their research and interpretive potential, and then to further explore these sites. Each site needs subsurface testing to determine boundaries, clarity and content, as well as to better define living and activity areas. Based on this testing, each site needs to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Based on their size, density, and the available amount of historical information, Stono and Turquette plantations should be the site of initial investigations. The investigations necessary for these tasks would also provide artifacts and information for education and interpretive programs.

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