

Historical Archaeological Report
On the
Meeting Street Office Building Site
Charleston, S.C.

by

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and

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of the area of the Meeting Street Office Building Site on the southwest corner of Meeting Street and Horlbeck Alley as a potential source of archaeological information was immediately apparent as soon as the construction project was announced. The corner had long been regarded as the site of the Carteret Bastion at the northwest corner of the original city wall (Figure 2). Furthermore, early maps indicated the presence of other buildings on the property in the eighteenth century (Figures 4 & 5).

When the project was funded and cleared for construction, it was agreed that some archaeological excavation would be conducted there before all evidence of earlier occupation was destroyed by the construction. Because of its importance, and the press of time, it was agreed to focus primarily on the evidence for the bastion and one privy, the location of which was readily established, and to monitor excavations during construction for evidence of other structures.

The initial test trench across the eastern end of the property failed to locate any evidence of the city wall or bastion. Nor was any indication of the bastion found in checking the excavations during construction. The privy was excavated by hand once the recent overburden was removed with a backhoe, and its location was determined. It exceeded our expectations because it produced more early nineteenth century artifacts than anticipated. Three other features also believed to have been privies were subsequently located during the course of construction and additional early nineteenth century collections were recovered.

All of the material recovered from the excavation of the site was returned to the Charleston Museum where it was washed and processed. When possible, ceramic pieces were restored so that they were as complete as possible before they were cataloged. The ceramics were primarily English, but examples of French delft, German Westerwald, American and Colonoware ceramic vessels were also included, greatly increasing our knowledge of the early nineteenth century household ceramics utilized in Charleston.

The initial excavations were conducted by the author assisted by Alexander Fitten, Myrna Rowland, Allan Crandall, Beverly Leichtman, and Alfonza Grant. Later excavations were supervised by Linda Hart assisted by Eric Budds. Volunteers who helped with the excavations and were much appreciated included Paul Reitzer, Bob Hart, Archie Wessendorf and Leon Robinson. Much of the laboratory work was done by Linda Hart, who was responsible for the restoration of many pieces of pottery, and Doris Dann and Audrey Brown, who did most of the cataloging. Others who assisted were Eric Budds, Kevin Hayes, Jennifer Herold, Beverly Leichtman, Allan Crandall and a number of the dependable museum volunteers who were of great assistance in numbering the seemingly endless bits and pieces. Most of the documentary research was done by the author with the assistance of Mrs. Lynn Bustle and Elizabeth Thomas. I also wish to thank Mary Jo Fetzer who helped with the photography, and Mrs. Anita Moquin who was responsible for the typing of the manuscript. The author is indebted to the staff of

the Charleston Museum who provided laboratory space, storage, and professional assistance during the course of the study. I also appreciate the assistance I received from Brad Rauschenberg of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Winston-Salem, Michael Archer of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and the Holdaways of Wembley, England, who identified some of the ceramics, and Darcy F. Morey of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, whose identification of faunal material is included in the appendix.

The success of the project is also due to the excellent cooperation received from W.E. Evans of the Department of Downtown Revitalization of the City of Charleston, and Mary Ann Sullivan of the Mayor's Office who assisted with the arrangements for the project. We also wish to thank Mr. Thomas McGee who was the superintendent for Ruscon Corporation, the contractor on the project.

The project was funded by a grant from the Downtown Charleston Local Development Corporation, obtained from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

THE SITE

The Meeting Street Office Building Site is located on the southwestern corner of Meeting Street and Horlbeck Alley in Charleston. The property purchased for the site is 136.3 feet on Meeting Street and 336.5 feet on Horlbeck Alley. Plans indicated that the building was to occupy an area 123 x 123 feet on Meeting Street and Horlbeck Alley with an additional area 35 x 43 feet at the southwest corner which was for mechanical equipment and future bank equipment (Figure 1).

The property had been a vacant lot, used for parking, for several years prior to the beginning of construction. The presence of rubble and earlier maps of the area indicated that it had been occupied by several structures before it was cleared. In 1968, most of the area was covered by one large building.

METHOD

Historical archaeological research at the Meeting Street Office Building Site began several years ago when plans were first announced for the building of a bank on the southwest corner of Meeting Street and Horlbeck Alley. At that time a preliminary survey was made of maps of Charleston at the Charleston Museum and information at the Register Mesne Conveyance Office, and it was determined that there was evidence that the property had been occupied in the eighteenth century, and also that it was possible that the Carteret Bastion of the city wall was located in the area.

When the present project was authorized, the historical research was continued. The histories of the several lots included in the property were prepared from records at the Register Mesne Conveyance Office in Charleston. Additional data on the early property ownership were obtained from the South Carolina State Archives in Columbia. Reference materials at the South Carolina Historical Society, the Charleston County Library and the Charleston Library Society were also consulted.

The major focus of the historic research was the area on the eastern part of the site which was to be disturbed by the construction of the building and where evidence of the city wall and bastion might be found. Less time was spent on the area of the parking lot which was to undergo little subsurface modification. Complete chains of title were prepared for the eastern part of the property which was to be disturbed.

Archaeological excavations began in January 1980, just prior to the beginning of construction of the building. The primary goal of this research was to attempt to locate the part of the city wall and the Carteret Bastion which it was believed was situated in the area near the corner (Figure 4).

Shovel tests and borings along the east side of the property indicated a layer of recent brown sandy fill 0.9 to 1.5 feet thick with brick rubble below. Shovel testing and soil boring in that soil were not very successful beyond the delineation of the recent fill because of the large amount of brick rubble. Because of the amount of late nineteenth century construction on the property, there was some question as to the amount of sub-surface disturbance. It was therefore decided that a narrow trench would be excavated with a backhoe, provided by the city. The backhoe trench would give us a profile which could be recorded and interpreted, and if the bastion or wall extended into the property evidence of it should be apparent in the plan and profile of the trench unless it was obliterated by later construction. We also decided to use the backhoe to locate a privy once situated on the back part of the lot because of the amount of recent fill deposited on top of it.

On January 28, 1980, we dug a trench 18.5 feet from the Meeting Street curb across most of the width of the property from north to south. It ran 15 feet south of the property line on Horlbeck Alley for about 85 feet and

was about three feet wide. It was three feet deep, extending to sterile yellow soil except where floors or excavations for building foundations were encountered. When the trench was excavated, the profiles and the floor were cleared by hand and recorded; some features were excavated by hand.

As a result of the historic research one privy was located on the property and it was agreed to excavate it as well. Two intersecting backhoe trenches were dug in the area 85 feet from Horlbeck Alley and 185 feet from Meeting Street where a map indicated the privy (Privy 1) had been. At a depth of 1.7 to 3.5 feet below the surface, broken concrete was encountered. The brick wall of the privy was below that. Once the top of the structure was cleared of the concrete, excavation proceeded by hand. Complete excavation and recording of the privy took about five days. It was excavated in four levels, the lowest of which was below the water level most of the time, but was kept excavatable by bailing. The top level extended one foot below the top of the brick wall. The remaining levels were approximately 0.75 feet thick.

The excavation of Privy 1 had to be continued over a weekend and after we left on Saturday someone came in, uncovered the privy and excavated part of it, apparently anxious for complete specimens, for what he or she discarded was thrown around the edge of the excavation where the pieces froze in place and remained until we returned on Monday. We recovered as much as we could from this disturbed deposit and it was labeled "Level 4 disturbed", although it included some artifacts from levels 3 and 4 on the north side of the structure as well.

After our excavations were completed the construction of the building began with excavations for pile caps and later connecting trenches. Thirty-six squares were dug for the pile caps. They were approximately nine to ten feet square and five to six feet in depth. As they were dug, the profiles were checked for evidence of walls and particularly pre-1860 structures on the property. Although a number of brick foundation walls were encountered, it was surprising that relatively little ceramic and glass debris was uncovered in the excavations. Most of that recovered was later nineteenth century refuse.

In March, while trenches near pile square D2 were being excavated, the bulldozer cut through three other features which appear to have been privies. Although portions of the features were lost, collections were obtained from them and notes were made of their locations. While care was taken in the collection, actual excavation was no more than a simple recovery of material.

Before the work was completed, top soil from the entire eastern side of the site had been removed to sterile sub-soil. The area was examined and no evidence of the fortification trench nor bastion was noted.

All of the artifacts collected from the site were returned to the anthropology laboratory of the Charleston Museum where they were washed and cataloged. Most of the vessels which were restorable were put together.

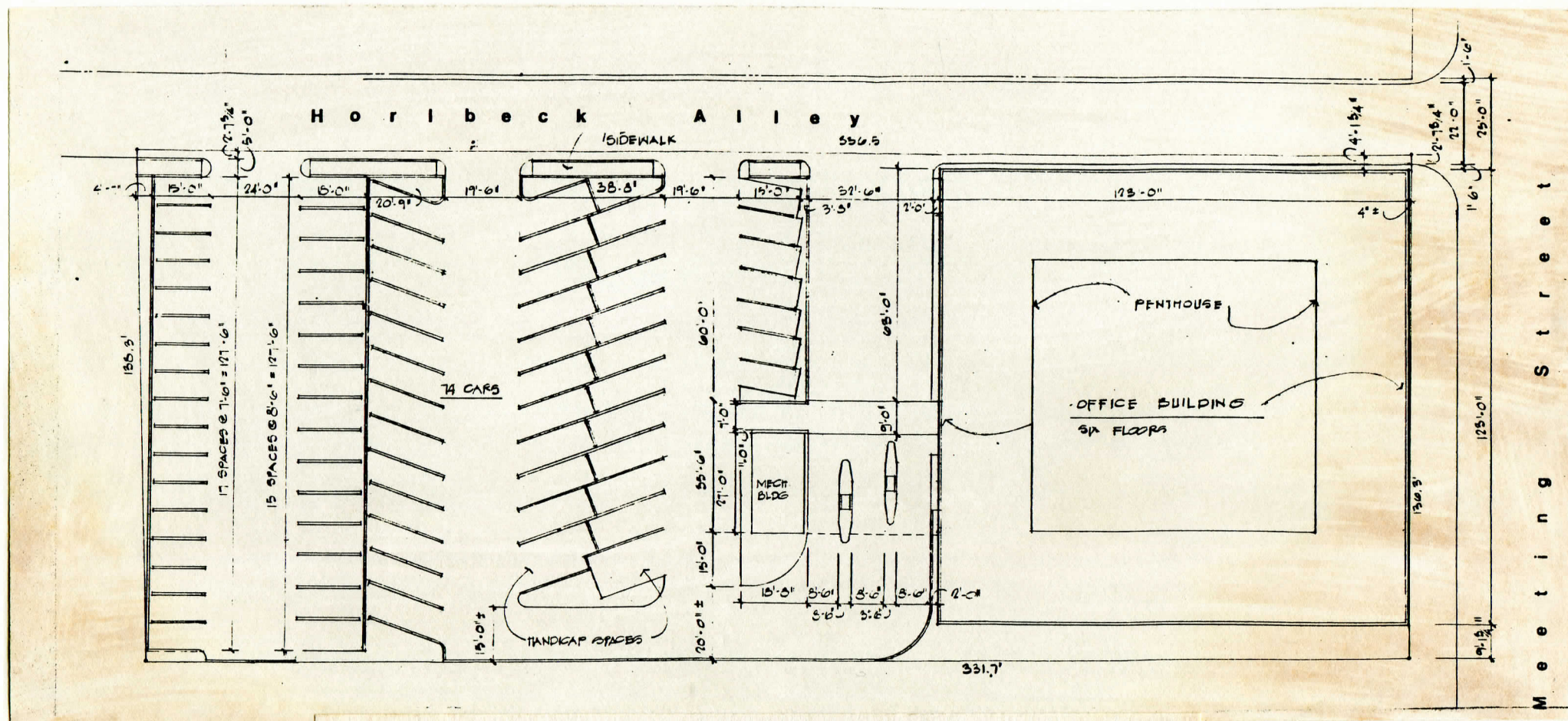


Figure 1. Plan of the Meeting Street Office Building Site showing the proposed buildings.

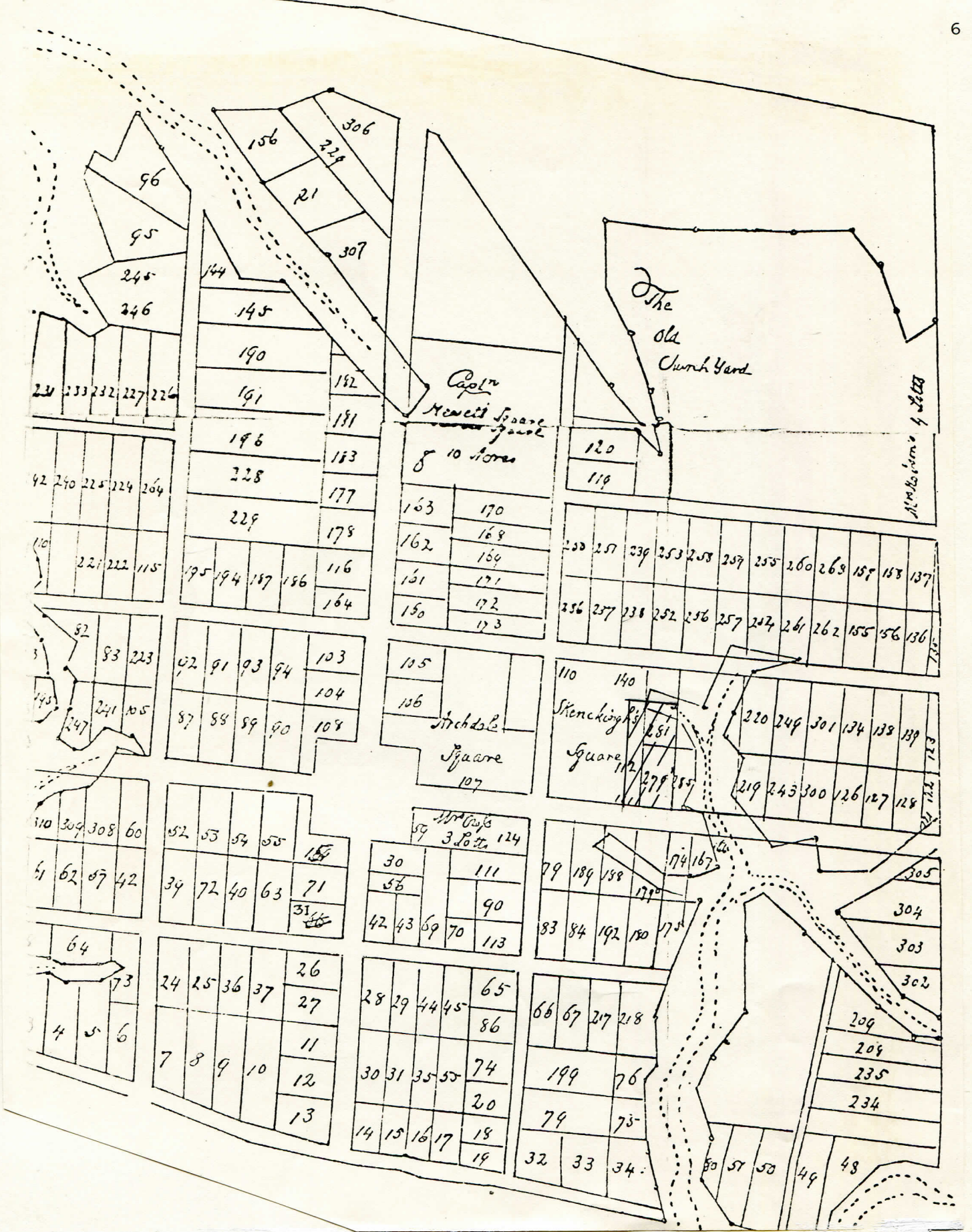
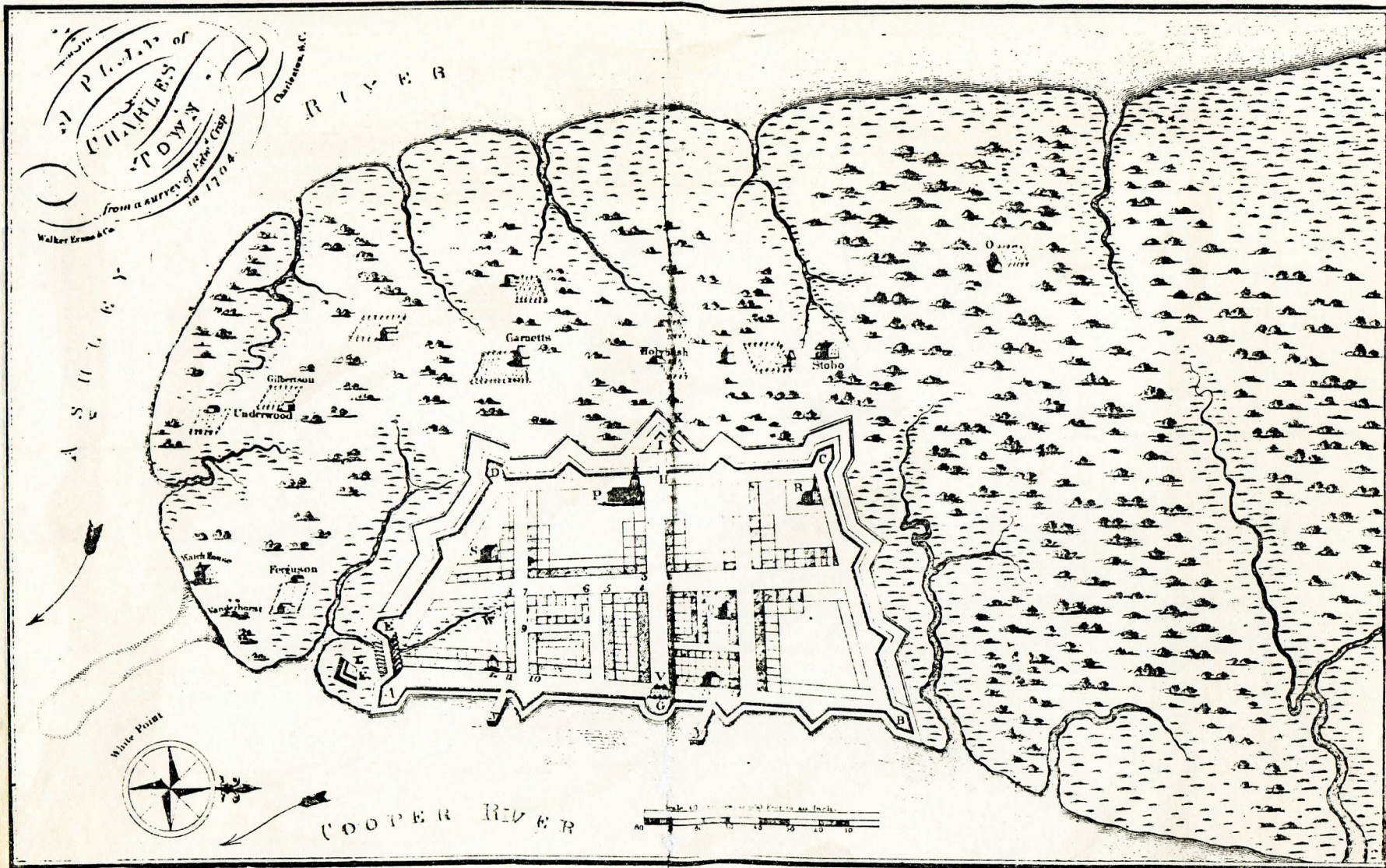


Figure 2. A portion of the 1725 map of the Grand Model of Charleston showing the approximate location of the project area. Map taken from Smith, 1908.

Figure 3. 1704 Crisp map of Charleston showing the location of the city fortifications. Map from the end papers of Ramsay, History of South Carolina, 1959 reprint.



References

A. Granville Bastion
 B. Craven D°
 C. Carteret D°
 D. Colleton D°
 E. Ashley D°
 F. Blake's D°

G. Half Moon
 H. Draw Bridge
 I. Johnson's
 K. Draw Bridge
 L. Palisades
 M. L. Col. Rhett's Bridge

N. Kea L. Smith's Bridge
 O. Minister's House
 P. English Church
 Q. French D°
 R. Independent D°
 S. Ana Baptist D°

T. Quaker Meeting House
 V. Court of Guard
 W. First Rice Patch In Carolina
 1. Pasquero & Garrets House
 2. Landsacks d°
 3. Jn. Crofskeys d°

4. Cheveliers House
 5. George Logan d°
 6. Poinsett d°
 7. Elicott d°
 8. Starling d°
 9. M. Bootle d°

10. Tradds House
 11. Nat. Law d°
 12. Landgrave Smith d°
 13. Col. Rhett's d°
 14. Ben Skenking d°
 15. Sindery d°

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

At the time of the first settlement of Charleston, it appears that the area of interest here was situated south of a stream which cut in from the bay approximately where the market area is today. The area was west of Meeting Street, and included Lot 279 and adjacent parts of Lots 111, 112, 140, and 281 (also known as Lot 282) (RMC0 Book 44, pp. 631-4) in the original Grand Model (Figure 2). A 1704 map (Figure 3) indicated that the area was outside of the northwest corner of the walled city, and that part of the Carteret Bastion might have extended into it. The 1739 map (Figure 4) also indicates the possibility of the bastion extending just into the corner of the lot at Meeting and Horlbeck Alley which at that time was known as Moore Street. Two houses are situated on Meeting Street, on what would have been Lot 279 and adjacent Lot 111. Two other houses were also located on the eastern part of Lot 281, along Moore Street.

By 1788, two buildings were noted along Meeting Street -- one at the corner of Meeting and Horlbeck Alley and one to the south -- and four along the south side of Moore Street (Figure 5). From the map it appears that two were of brick, the rest frame.

In 1861 a fire burned a large section of Charleston including a portion of this block (Stoney 1970, p. 133). The buildings recorded on the later nineteenth century Sanborn maps (Figure 11) at the Museum and the Charleston Library Society were built after that fire. By mid-twentieth century most of the lot was covered with a large building occupied by an automobile dealership (1937 Sanborn Map, 1968 Soil Consultants Report).

Lots 279 and 281 of the Grand Model were granted to Captain Charles Basden in 1694 (RMC0 Book G, p. 386). Basden died about 1700 and left Lot 279 to his three daughters and they sold it for £ 125 lawful money to Jonathan Tubb, a mariner, in 1721 (RMC0 Book G, p. 386). When he died Tubb left the property to his sister and a niece in England. Presumably the house shown on the 1739 map on the southeast corner of Grand Model Lot 279 (Figure 4) was built during Tubb's ownership of the lot.

In 1742 Tubb's heirs sold the lot to Mary Hext, a widow of Charleston, for £ 710 lawful money (RMC0 Book II, pp. 1-3). In 1746 Mary Hext sold the lot to Alexander Peronneau, a gentleman of Charleston, for £3400 current money (RMC0 Book II, pp. 13-14). In 1773 Peronneau and his wife Margaret sold the property to Roger Pinckney for £ 9250 current money (RMC0 Book G6, pp. 219-221).

Pinckney divided the property into five major sections described below (Figure 6):

1. In 1792, Pinckney sold the corner lot, 35 feet in depth and 114 feet on Moore Street, to Arthur Honeywood for £ 400 sterling (RMC0 Book F6, p. 514). Honeywood's wife, Elizabeth, inherited the property after his death. She mortgaged it twice in 1796 (RMC0 Book R6, pp. 296-99) and 1807



Figure 4. A portion of the 1739 Map of Charleston showing the location of the project area. Possible owners of two buildings on Meeting Street are identified. Scale taken from the complete map. Map from the 1884 Charleston Yearbook.



Figure 5. A portion of the 1788 Phoenix Fire-Company Map of Charleston showing the location of the project area. The insert gives the possible identification of property owners about 1792. Scale transferred from another portion of the map.

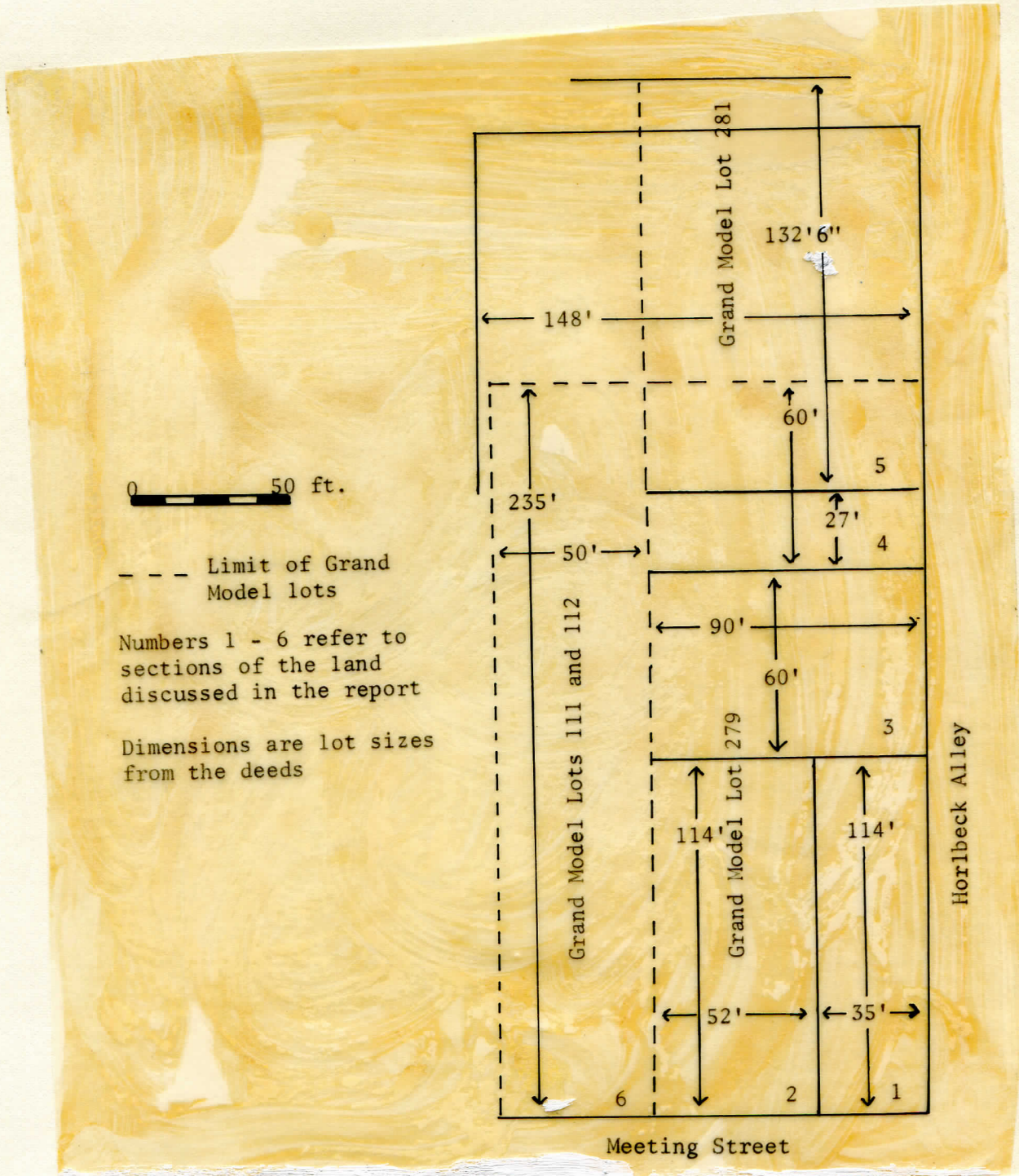
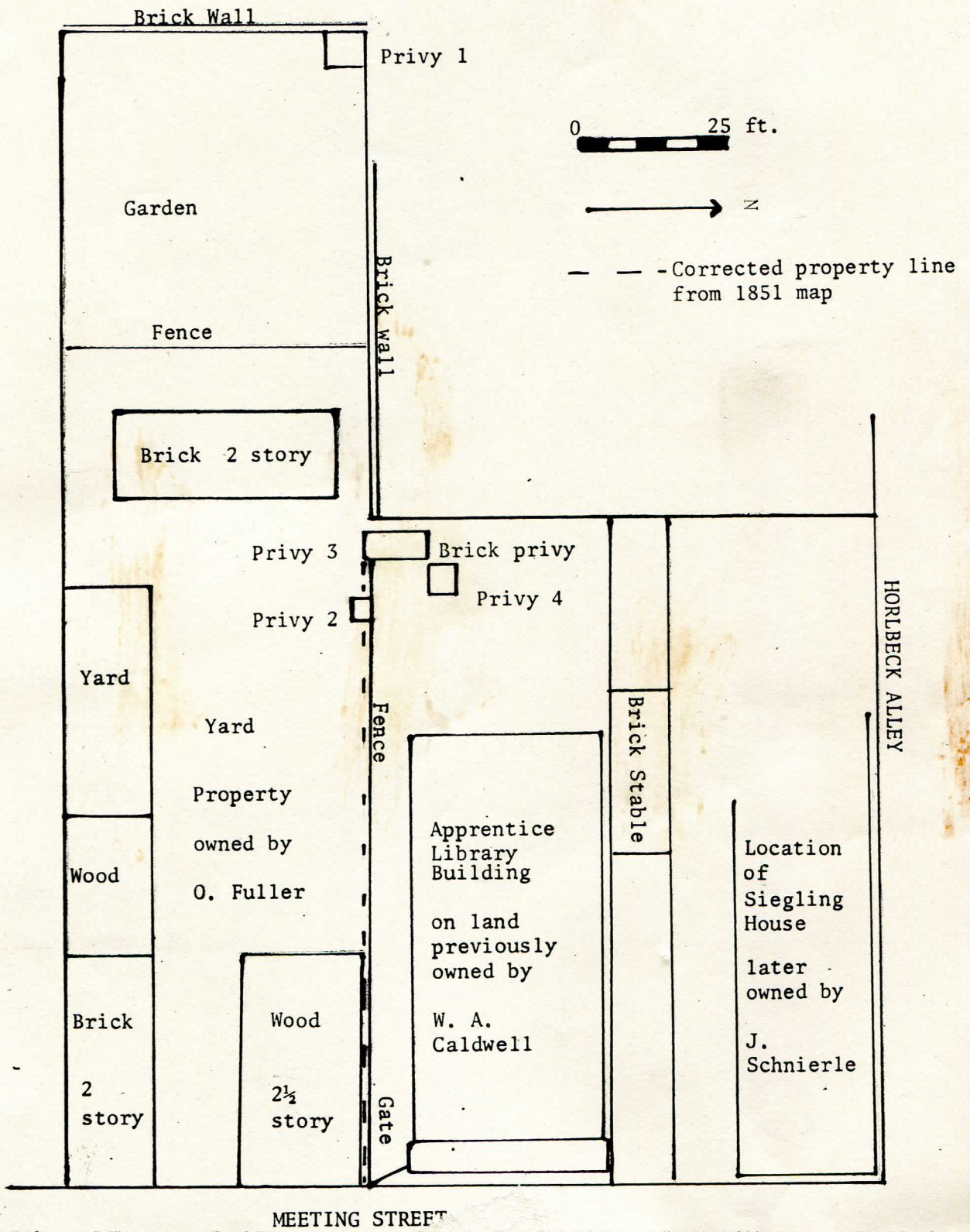


Figure 6. Diagram showing the limits of the Grand Model lots and the sections of the Meeting Street Office Building property discussed in the report.

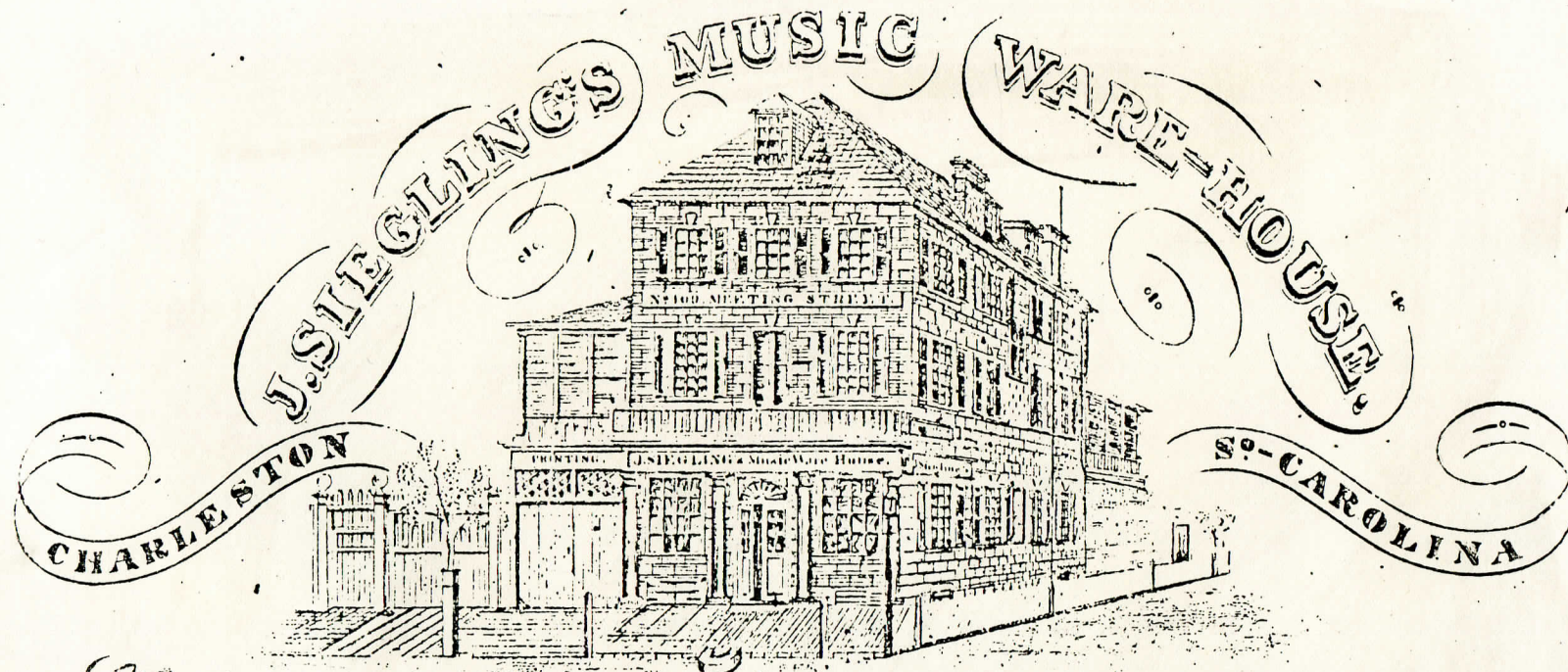


(RMC0 Book U7, pp. 89-91), but each time satisfied the mortgage. We know little about her except that she signed the 1807 mortgage with her mark, and that she was identified in the 1794 Charleston City Directory as a blacksmith. Elizabeth and her son Arthur lived there in 1810 with one other free person (1810 U.S. Census). Arthur Honeywood, Jr., sold the land to Frederick Roh of Charleston for \$3100 in 1812 (RMC0 Book E8, p. 377). According to the 1816, 1819, and 1822 Charleston City Directories, Roh was a blacksmith located at Meeting and Cumberland Streets. In 1824, after Roh's death, the house and lot were sold at public auction. An advertisement at the time of the sale indicated that there was a three-story brick dwelling with outbuildings on the lot. The lowest story of the dwelling had been used as a blacksmith shop (Charleston Courier, March 24, 1824). John Siegling purchased the property on March 30, 1824 for \$7000 (RMC0 Book A14, p. 649). The Sieglings had their music business on the first floor and lived on the upper floors. A printing shop was attached on the south side. A drawing of that place of business still exists (Figure 7), and the caption indicates they sold instruments and music, and printed music as well.

The Sieglings sold the property in 1834 to John M. Schnierle (RMC0 Book G10, pp. 178-80). Apparently Siegling moved his business to King Street at that time (1835 Charleston City Directory). John M. Schnierle is listed in the 1835 City Directory as a carpenter residing at 13 Friend Street. He apparently leased the property, for in 1840 a Mrs. Dickerson and Dr. Lee were listed as residing there (City Directory, 1840-41). In 1840 a strip of land eleven feet wide and 114 feet long, containing a brick stable (Figure 8) was sold to Mr. Schnierle by the Charleston Apprentice Library Society which owned the land to the south (RMC0 Book D11, pp. 336-37), making the corner lot 46 feet wide by 134 feet deep. The Schnierle family retained the land until after the 1861 fire. In 1863, T. William Schnierle sold it to Charles Ferrar, a merchant, for \$35,500 (RMC0 Book T14 No. 2, p. 42). Ferrar sold it in 1866 to Joseph Purcell, a hotel keeper, for \$9000 (RMC0 Book T14 No. 5, p. 140). Purcell sold half interest in the property to Charles Cohrs (RMC0 Book T14, No. 5, p. 179). A mortgage on the property was held by Charles Ferrar (RMC0 Book Q14, p. 304). In 1867 the mortgage was foreclosed and the lot was sold in a Master in Equity sale in 1868 to Frederick W. Wagner and John Mousees (RMC0 Book D15, p. 433).

According to the 1884 Sanborn Map (Figure 11), the corner was used as a marble yard and the only building on it was a frame structure on the north side designated as "marble cutting". The 1881 City Directory (p. 90) indicated that R.D. White had a marble and granite works at the corner of Meeting Street and Horlbeck Alley. The 1883 City Directory lists R.D. White at 107 Meeting Street that year, but the 1884 map (Figure 11) shows it back from the corner on Horlbeck Alley.

By 1888 a brick building with frame porch on the south side had been built on the corner property which was identified as 151 Meeting Street. That building also appears on the 1902 Sanborn Map as a vacant store (Figure 11). In 1893 (City Directory) G.E.W. Twietmann had his grocery and residence there. Later it was the location of the Eureka Automatic Lighting Company (1902 City Directory) and in 1931 Atlantic Tire and Battery Company was on that corner (1931-32 City Directory). By the mid-twentieth century it was part of a larger property on the corner where an automobile dealership was located (1937 Sanborn Map, City Archives).



Has always on hand an Extensive Assortment of Piano-Fortes, Harps, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarinets, & all sorts of Military & Other Instruments, together with a general assortment of the Newest European & American Musical Publications.

All kinds of Musical Instruments tuned & Repaired.

Figure 7. Reproduction of an advertisement for the J. Sieglings Music Warehouse showing the building at the corner of Meeting Street and Horlbeck Alley.

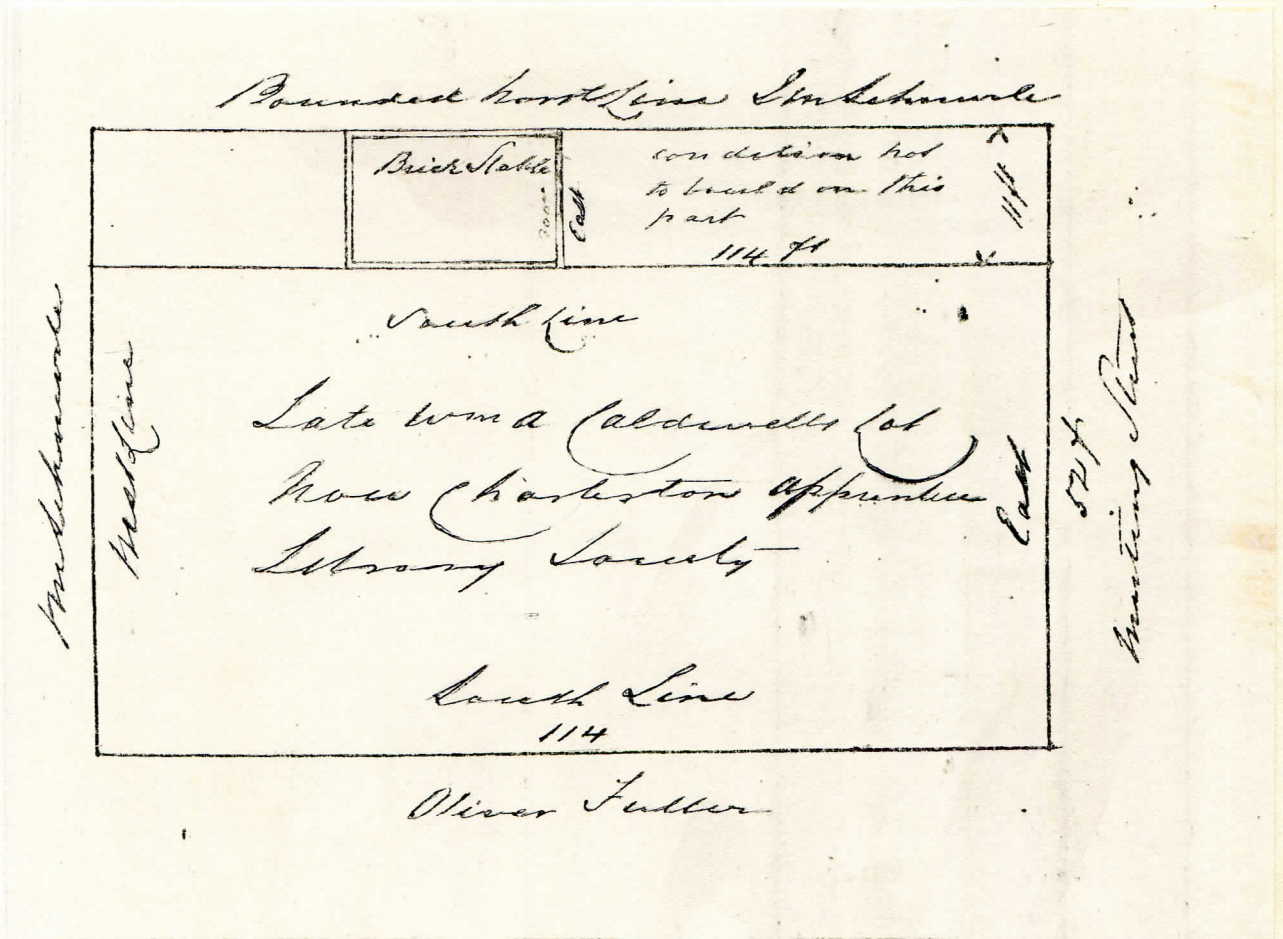


Figure 8. Plat showing the eleven foot strip of land and brick stable sold to John Schnierle by the Apprentice Library Society in 1840 (RMCO Book D11, p. 334).

2. The lot to the south on Meeting Street was separated from the rest in 1793 when Roger Pinckney sold a piece 52 feet wide and 114 feet deep to John Marshall, a cabinetmaker (RMCO Book H6, p. 372-75) for £1000. In 1794 Marshall sold it to Louis Alexander Marie Piquet, a gentleman who had lately arrived in Charleston from the Island of Cayenne, for £657, 13 shillings sterling (RMCO Book M6, pp. 450-51). Piquet sold it in 1795 to Etienne Lefevre, a merchant at Charleston, for £800 (RMCO Book M6, pp. 410-13) and he sold it in 1798 to Joseph Peace, an attorney, for £760 (RMCO Book U6, pp. 397-99).

In 1807 Joseph Peace sold the property to Hannah and Eleanor Hornby (RMCO Book R7, p. 255; Book S7, pp. 473-74). They had a boarding school on King St. (1802, 1807 City Directories) and apparently moved it to Meeting Street. In 1809 Elizabeth (Eleanor?) Hornby, school mistress, was listed at 58 Meeting Street (City Directory). According to the 1810 U.S. Census, two white females age 26 to 45, six children under ten years, three girls aged 10 to 16, and three other free persons, lived in the Hornby household. By 1818, Eleanor Hornby had left Charleston and her attorney, Joseph Pritchard, sold the land to William A. Caldwell, a merchant and auctioneer (RMCO Book C9, pp. 28-29; 1835-36 City Directory). Caldwell lived at 107 Meeting Street according to the 1822 and 1829 City Directories. According to the 1830 U.S. Census, his household consisted of what we assume was himself and his wife, five male children, and five slaves. By 1835 (City Directory) he is listed at 103 Meeting Street, which would have been farther south.

In 1840 Caldwell sold the lot to the Charleston Apprentice Library Society for \$6000 (RMCO Book D11, pp. 338-40). At that time eleven feet on the north side were sold to John M. Schnierle, who owned the property on the corner (RMCO Book D11, pp. 234-37), reducing the width of the lot to 41 feet. The Apprentice Library Society Hall, which included a lecture hall and library room (1852 City Directory), stood on the lot and there was a brick privy in the southwestern corner which may have overlapped the property line slightly (Figure 9). The library building was dedicated in 1841; it was destroyed in the 1861 fire, and the land was sold to the Charleston Library Society in 1874 (RMCO Book K16, pp. 618-19). By 1884 a frame building identified as a skating rink was on the property with a small two-story brick dwelling in back and a carpenter shop behind it (Figure 11). By 1888 the skating rink had been remodeled or replaced by a large frame building which covered most of the lot. According to the 1893 and 1902 City Directories, auctioneers occupied the property known at that time as 149 Meeting Street. By 1931 (City Directory), it was part of the Paul Motor Company which included the lot to the south.

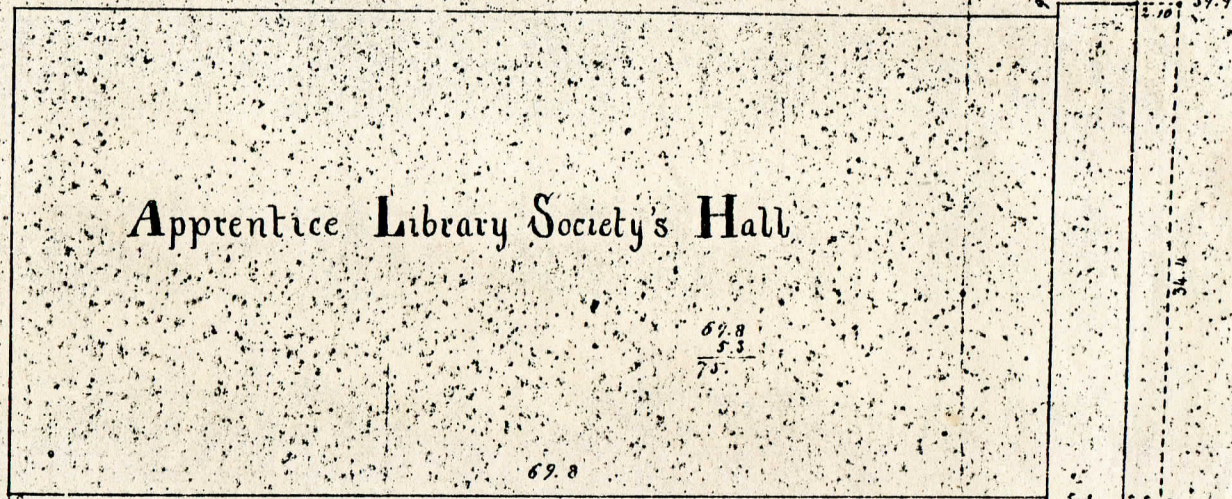
3. A third piece of the original Grand Model Lot 279 is along Horlbeck Alley to the west of the two described above (Figure 6). Roger Pinckney sold the lot, 60 feet on Moore Street (Horlbeck Alley) and 90 feet more or less in depth, to Thomas Doughty for £210 sterling in 1792 (RMCO Book K6, p. 164). Doughty, a factor in Charleston, sold the land in 1801 to John Webb for \$2500 (RMCO Book C8, p. 140). In 1810, after Webb died, a suit was brought against his executors and the land was sold to Rene Goddard for \$2300 (RMCO Book A8, pp. 381-84). In the 1825 City Directory Goddard is identified as a merchant. In 1835 he was president of the Union Bank (Charleston City Directory). He retained the property, probably as an investment, until 1837, when he sold it to John M. Schnierle (RMCO Book S10, p. 141) who owned the property to the east.

Muni Commis. Office
Charleston District

This Plat is duly recorded
in Book of Plats, a no 1 Page 68
Dec 4. June 1851

(signed) W. S. Keith
Register

Note: The notes made in this ink are taken
from Charles Parker's agenda No. 74
page 9. Quod vide Dis. dt.
Nov 30 1867
Scale 10 ft per inch



This Yellow Line is deemed the true division between the Lots

Lot belonging to Dr Rodriguez.



Charleston, May 28, 1851.
The Yellow Line is a straight line, drawn from
Point A on Meeting Street which is one foot seven inches north of the corner
of the foundation of the wooden House, to the point B the corner
of the Brick Privy. Done at the Request of Dr Rodriguez.

(signed) Charles Parker
City Surveyor

Copied April 5, 1867 from a
Plat loaned me by Dr Rodriguez.

3696

1 12 13

Figure 9. Plat showing the location of the brick privy on the back of the Apprentice Library Society property in 1851 (RMCO McCrady Plat No. 3686).

Street
Meeting

In a survey of 1862, the land was identified as belonging to John Siegling (McCrary Plat No. 7322, Register Mesne Conveyance Office), who was a grandson of John M. Schnierle (Copy of Siegling family notes on file at Charleston Museum).

4, 5. In 1797, John Horlbeck, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth divided the land and sold the eastern part of it, 27 feet on Horlbeck Alley and 87 feet deep, to Marie Goddard, wife of Rene Goddard, for her to rent, sell, or put in trust for her heirs (RMCO Book G6, p. 77). When Rene Goddard died in 1843, he left a house and lot on Cumberland Street to his grandson Effingham Goddard Wagner (Record of Wills, Vol. 43, p. 873). In 1846 Wagner, then of Alabama, sold the lot to Edwin Adolphus Wagner of Christ Church Parish for \$2400. The house was described as a two-story brick dwelling and the deed indicated there were other buildings on the property (RMCO Book W11, p. 374).

E.A. Wagner sold the property later that year to Daniel Horlbeck, trustee of John and Mary Siegling, and in 1852 it was sold to John Siegling, Jr., for \$2000 (RMCO Book H13, p. 679), who held it for two years. In 1857, Cornelia Robertson sold the lot, 27 feet front by 87 feet deep, and the two-story brick house on it to Dr. Joseph R. Solomons, a dentist, for \$5300 (RMCO Book X13, p. 123). The mortgage on the property was satisfied in 1872 (RMCO Book U13, pp. 630-31). According to the 1859 City Directory, Dr. Solomons lived at 5 Horlbeck Alley. The property was sold to Ellen Treahy for \$5000 in 1872 (RMCO Book D16, p. 354). According to the 1878-79 Charleston City Directory No. 3, Horlbeck Alley was the residence of Michael Treahy, a carpenter. This part of the property is included in the parking lot and therefore will not be disturbed by construction.

5. When John Horlbeck, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth sold part of their lot to Marie Goddard in 1797, they retained the rest. In 1846 Edward Horlbeck purchased from the Horlbeck family a lot 132 feet, 6 inches wide and 140 feet deep on the south side of what was called Cumberland Street at that time (RMCO Book W11, pp. 342-44). This tract included the western section of the original Lot 279 and part of the Lot 281 to the west (Figure 6). Structures were built on this area in the eighteenth century (Figures 4 and 5). Edward Horlbeck is listed as living there in 1852 (City Directory). According to the 1861 newspaper, Edward Horlbeck's brick house was destroyed in the fire.

This part of the Meeting Street Office Building lot is to be used for parking and was not disturbed. Therefore it was not researched in more detail.

6. Lot 112 in the Grand Model. According to the 1725 map of the Grand Model (Figure 2), Lots 111 and 112 are included in the northern edge of what was known as Schenckings Square (Smith 1908, pp. 12-27). Smith states that Lots 111 and 112 were granted to Thomas Cary on October 18, 1686 (Smith 1908, p. 19). He also indicates that three acres of land known as Schenckings Square were granted to Barnard Schenckings on January 1, 1688. According to the records at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, the transfer of the property known as Schenckings

Square to Bernard Schenckinck was registered on June 11, 1695 (Grant Book N-C 1694-1717, p. 88). The history of the property from 1719 on is recorded in a long deed in Charleston (RMCO Book GG, pp. 328-35). In 1719, George Chicken acquired the land, and after Chicken died about March 12, 1726, his son George inherited the property. George (Jr.) and his wife Lydia released it to Catherine Chicken (widow of George, Sr.?) in 1731, and she granted it to Thomas Ellery. Ellery and his wife Ann granted the land to Thomas Henning, a merchant, in 1735. The lot was described as being 50 feet along the street and 235 feet in depth. According to the 1739 map of Charleston, there was a building on the property at that time (Figure 4). Henning died about 1741, and as a result of a suit against his estate, the property was sold at public auction to Samuel Perkins for £1525 (RMCO Book GG, pp. 336-37). In 1745, Perkins, a coach maker, conveyed the property to John Watson, a merchant, in trust for his wife Sarah (RMCO Book GG, pp. 328-35). In 1773, after Sarah Perkins' death, her executors sold the property for £4350 to Thomas Doughty, a carpenter (RMCO Book A6, pp. 133-34). The 1782 City Directory lists a Thomas Doughty, carpenter, at 109 Meeting Street, and two Thomas Doughtys are listed in the 1787 Poll lists (SCHG Bol. 56, p. 46), one at 64 Meeting Street, and the other having no street number, so it is possible that Doughty lived on the property. A building is shown there on the 1788 map of Charleston (Figure 5).

In 1799, Doughty sold the land to Seth Lothrop, a merchant, for £100 sterling (RMCO Book W6, p. 316), and five years later Lothrop sold it to Edward Darrel Smith, a physician, for £1300 (RMCO Book N7, p. 136). The 1806 City Directory lists Dr. E.D. Smith, a physician, at 57 Meeting Street.

Dr. Smith sold the property to Oliver Fuller in 1807 for \$5000. The 1807 City Directory indicated that Fuller was living at 57 Meeting Street at the time, and listed his occupation as mariner. In 1813 (Charleston City Directory), he was listed as a merchant at 56 Meeting Street, and in the 1816 City Directory he is listed as a grocer at the same address. In 1819 he is listed as Captain Oliver Fuller, mariner. By 1822 he was the inspector for the Fire and Marine Insurance Company at 105 Meeting Street.

According to the 1840 Census, Oliver Fuller's household included an adult male 60 to 70 years of age (presumably Fuller), another male 70 to 80 years of age, a female 60 to 70 (presumably his second wife Catherine whom he married in December 1816 (SCHG Bol. 41, p. 103)), and a female aged 15 to 20 years. Fuller's occupation was listed as "engaged in navigation". Also in his household were two female slaves aged 10 to 24, and six children, three male and three female, under ten years of age. According to his will, written in 1845 and proved in January 1850, his slaves included Hagar and eight children, and Grace and five children, making a total of 15 at that time (PC Record of Wills, Vol. 45, p. 624).

In March 1850, Fuller's widow sold his property on Meeting Street to John W. Schmidt of Charleston (RMCO Book H12, pp. 589-90), and he sold it in November to Dr. B.A. Rodrigues for \$8000 (RMCO Book F12, p. 284). Rodrigues, a dental surgeon, resided on the property to the south (1849 Charleston City Directory). According to the Charleston Mercury for December 13, 1861, Dr. Rodrigues' residence was destroyed and the December 18th News & Courier reported that Robert Minnie (Minniss?), the plumber next south of the Apprentice Library was also burned down. Robert Minniss, plumber, was listed at 97 Meeting Street in 1855 (City Directory), and at 95 Meeting Street in 1861 (1861 U.S. Census). He was the tenant of the wooden house owned by Dr. Rod-

rigues at that time. William Shoemaker lived in the adjacent brick house on the property to the south (Figure 10) (1861 U.S. Census).

Rodrigues sold the property in 1871 to Lucia A. Bull for \$2500 (RMCO Book A16, p. 53). She divided the lot in two parcels, deeding the northern 25 feet to the City Council of Charleston in 1876 to satisfy a mortgage (RMCO Book X6, pp. 372-73). It was sold the same year to Lawrence Cavanaugh and William Welsh, partners in Cavanaugh and Welsh, dealing in plumbing, stoves, and tinware at that location (RMCO Book X6, pp. 398-99); 1875 City Directory). The other piece of property she retained until 1889 when she sold it to Samuel Lord (RMCO Book E21, p. 54). In 1884 a stationery store was located there (Figure 11). The 1888 and 1902 Sanborn Maps show a bakery occupying the property (Figure 11). The 1899 City Directory listed the office of the Charleston City Directory and the residence of H.J. Moroso who purchased the property from Lord in 1891 (RMCO Book H21, p. 109). The property remained in the Moroso family into the present century (RMCO Plat Book E, p. 196).

Of Two Lot on Meeting St The property
of Dock B A Rodrigues Arrived in March
1845 and Day 1851 showing the buildings
and a more or less of the Boundary was thereon
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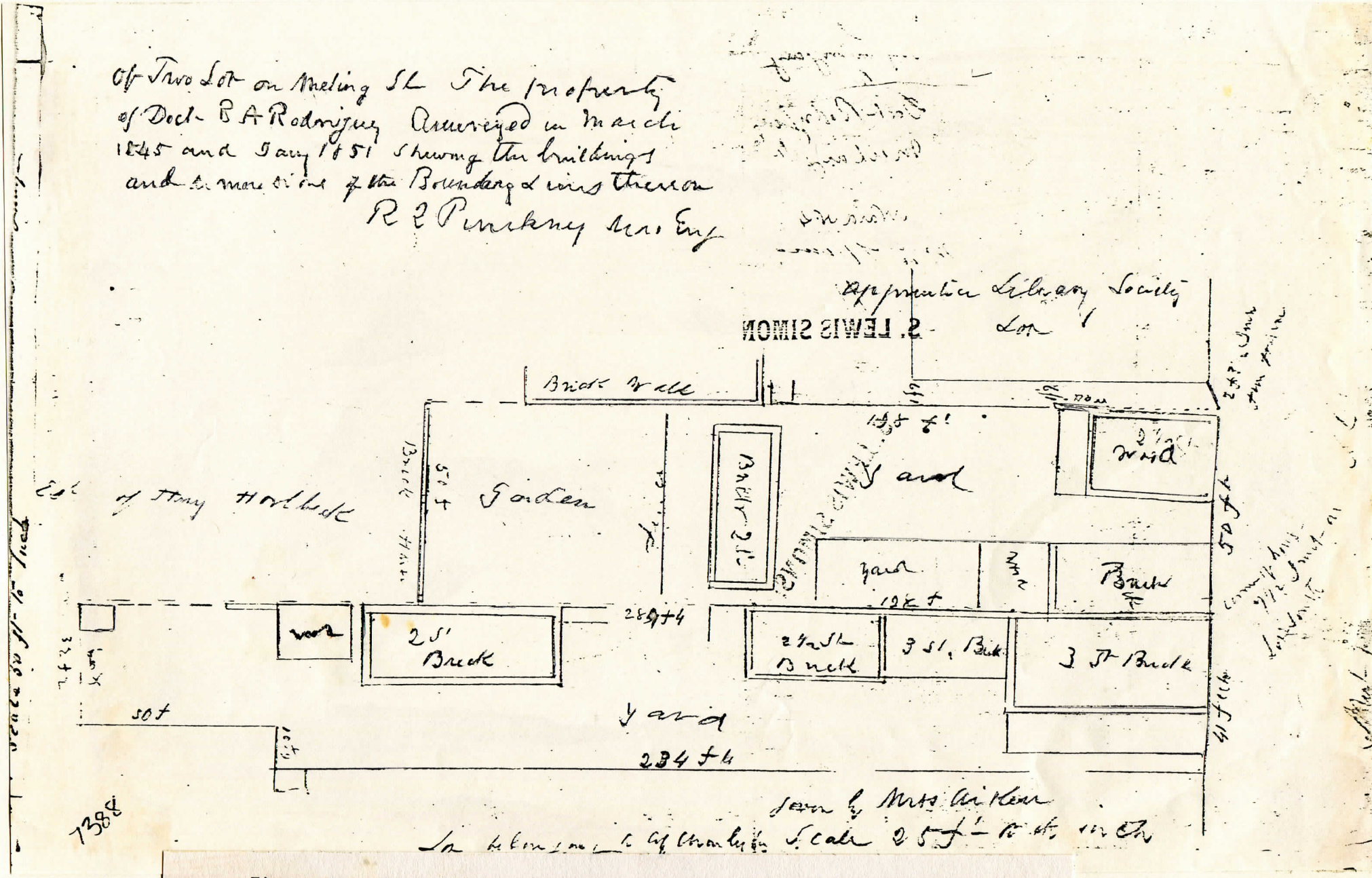
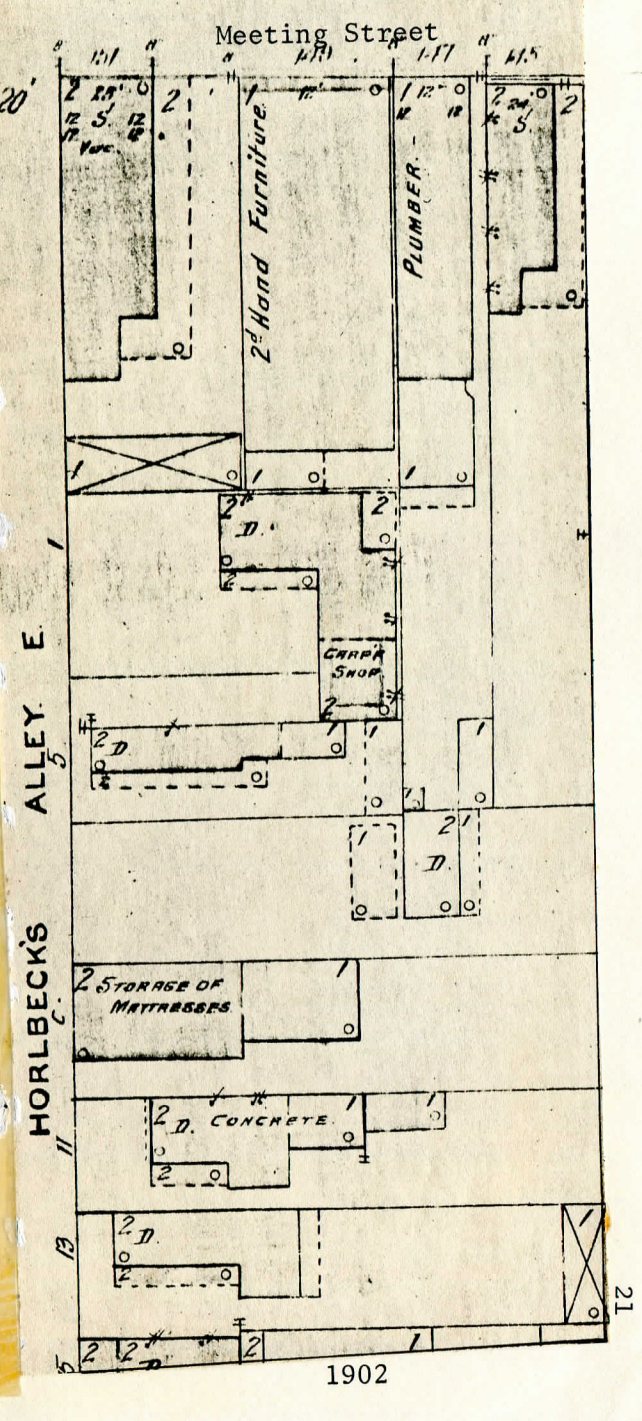
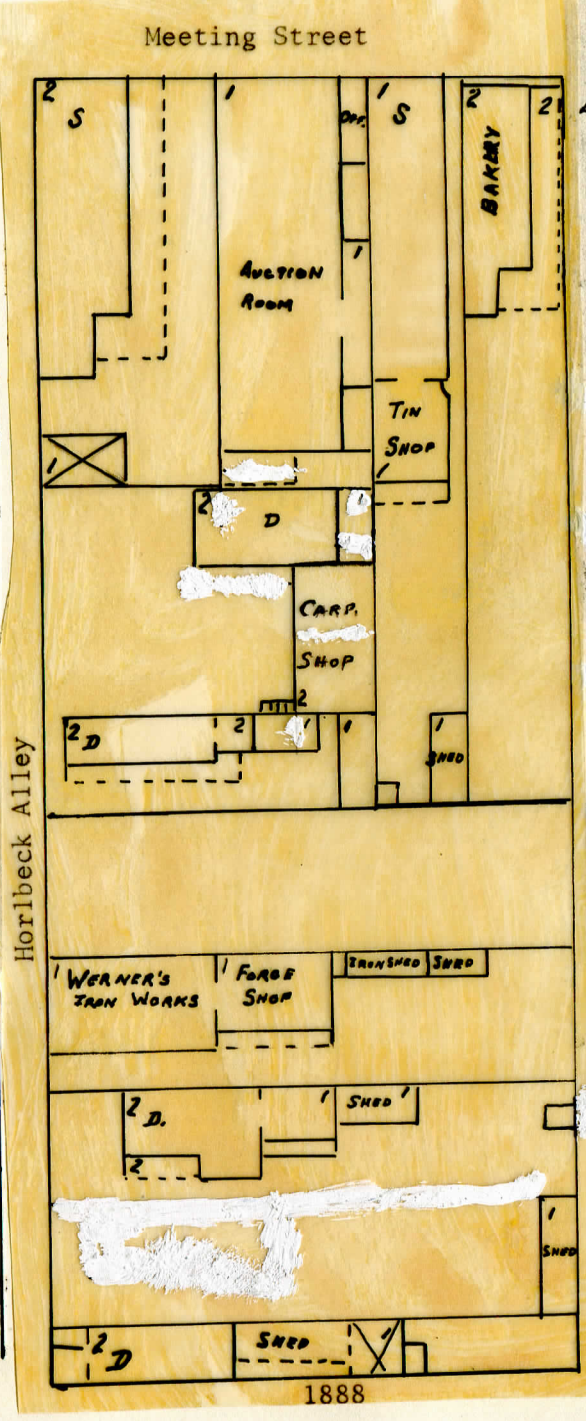
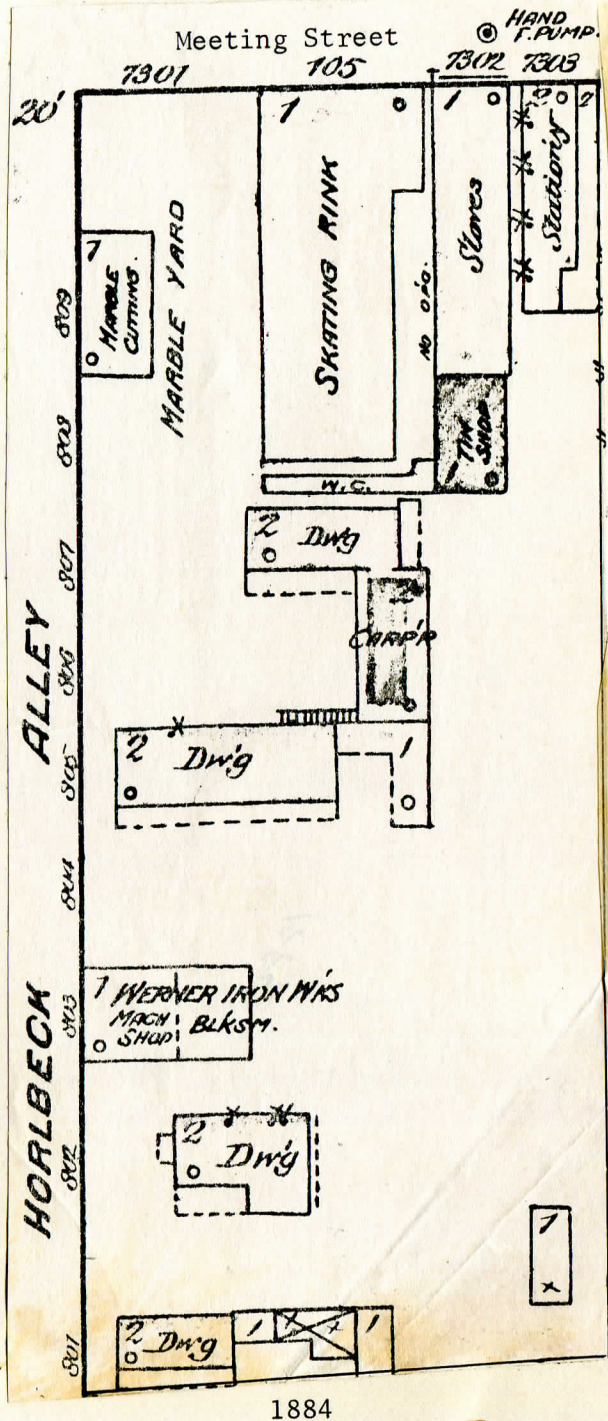


Figure 10. Plat showing the property on Meeting Street owned by Dr. B. A. Rodrigues in 1851. The fifty foot wide piece south of the Apprentice Library Society was owned by Oliver Fuller prior to his death and was sold to John W. Schmidt in 1850 (RMCO McCrady Plat No. 7388).

Figure 11. 1884, 1888 and 1902 Sanborn maps of the Meeting Street Office Building area. Scale: 1 in. = 50 ft.



ARCHAEOLOGY

The initial trench across the eastern side of the property was designed primarily to determine if any indication of the Carteret Bastion of the city wall was located in that area. The assumption was that if the wall or the bastion had intruded into the property, evidence of it would be indicated in soil profiles unless it had otherwise been obliterated by subsequent construction. A backhoe was used for excavation as it dug a trench approximately three feet wide and about three feet deep, with vertical walls which were easily trimmed down to show soil profiles. The trench was 95 feet long, beginning 15 feet south of the Horlbeck Alley curb and extending south. It was excavated in a matter of a few hours, monitored all the way in case something was encountered which merited more careful handling or detailed study.

Unfortunately nothing resembling the plan or profile of a bastion or a fortification was encountered in the area tested. Instead, the profile (Figure 13) revealed a series of brick walls and some floors, which coincide with structures on the Sanborn maps and other plats of the property. The profiles also revealed that the area had been covered with recently deposited sterile dark brown sandy soil. This fill varied in depth from a few inches to two feet, averaging about 1.5 feet over the lot. Below were bases of walls, rubble from demolition of buildings and sterile soil.

House 1: On the north side of the trench we located a cellar area which extended to a depth of six feet below the surface. It was filled with dark soil with very little refuse. The northern wall of the cellar was just inside the edge of the sidewalk, the southern wall was found 28.0 feet south of the edge of the curb. The cellar was 24.75 feet wide, from outside wall to outside wall. The walls were 1.75 feet thick. The lower part of the wall was Liverpool Bond -- one course of headers separated by three courses of stretchers (McKee 1973, p. 49) laid with shell mortar, the upper part of American Bond with cement mortar. The brick on the upper part differed in color from those below. It appears that the later building, present by 1888 (Sanborn Map) had been built on the foundations of an earlier structure.

The water table was encountered in the initial trench before the bottom of the wall was located. However, during the later excavations of holes for pile caps, we learned that the walls extended to a depth of about 6.5 feet below the present surface.

A wooden floor covered with modern asphalt tile was found at the water level -- a depth of 5.5 feet. This apparently was a cellar area utilized by the Atlantic Tire Company.

Feature 1: A well-defined builder's trench, designated Feature 1, was noted first on the south side of the south wall. It was excavated to the water level, but produced little beside brick rubble and some pieces of corroded iron.

When the hole for piling A-6 was excavated in the northeastern corner of the property, the east wall of the house and the builder's trench were also located. The builder's trench on the east side extended 0.6 feet beyond the wall.

Feature 7: A posthole, designated Feature 7, was noted on the east side of the building in the hole for piling A-6. It was 1.2 feet wide and extended to a depth of 3.0 feet below the surface (Figure 13). The top of it had been removed. It contained some glass, slate, mortar, and a pipe bowl, and may have been a hole where a scaffold post was placed during construction of the building.

Other portions of the northern wall of House 1 were noted in excavations for pile caps A-5 and A-3 (Figure 12). The hole for pile cap A-3 produced part of the west wall and south wall as well. The inside of the west wall in this area was covered with cement stucco. The length of the building was 80 feet, the same as that indicated on the 1902 Sanborn map. The small projection at the back, or west side, was only about nine feet wide, less than shown on the plan.

From the Liverpool bonding in the brick walls it would appear that House 1 was built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century (McKee 1973, p. 50). It certainly was there by 1824. In that year Frederick Roh, the owner, a blacksmith, died. The property was described as a "valuable brick house and lot" when it was to be sold at a sheriff's sale. According to the advertisement the first floor of the large three-story brick building had been used as a blacksmith shop (Charleston Courier, 24 March 1824). The property was sold to John Siegling for \$7000 (RMCO Book A14, p. 649). The description fits the building in Siegling's advertisement (Figure 7). The building was destroyed in the 1861 fire (Charleston Mercury, 14 December 1861), but between 1884 and 1888 a second structure appears to have been built utilizing the earlier foundation. This building was still standing as late as 1937 (Figure 12).

Feature 2: Feature 2 was a shallow trench which contained a drain tile, and was found at the 46-foot point in the trench. It was there before the recent fill was put on the site, and extended 1.0 feet into the sterile soil below the fill. This was situated in what was the eleven-foot wide area which was transferred from the Apprentice Library Society to John M. Schnierle in 1840 (RMCO Book D11, pp. 336-37). Except for the stable at the back, this area apparently was empty until the twentieth century.

LOT 2: A number of brick walls and a floor were encountered in the area to the south of House 1 which encompasses the area identified as Lot 2 in the history section of this report. All appear to represent nineteenth century occupation of the area, and with the leveling and filling of the lot following the final demolition of structures there it is difficult to be certain of identification with particular structures.

Feature 3: A paved floor extending from 52 feet to 80 feet south of Horlbeck Alley was designated Feature 3. It was made of brick and covered

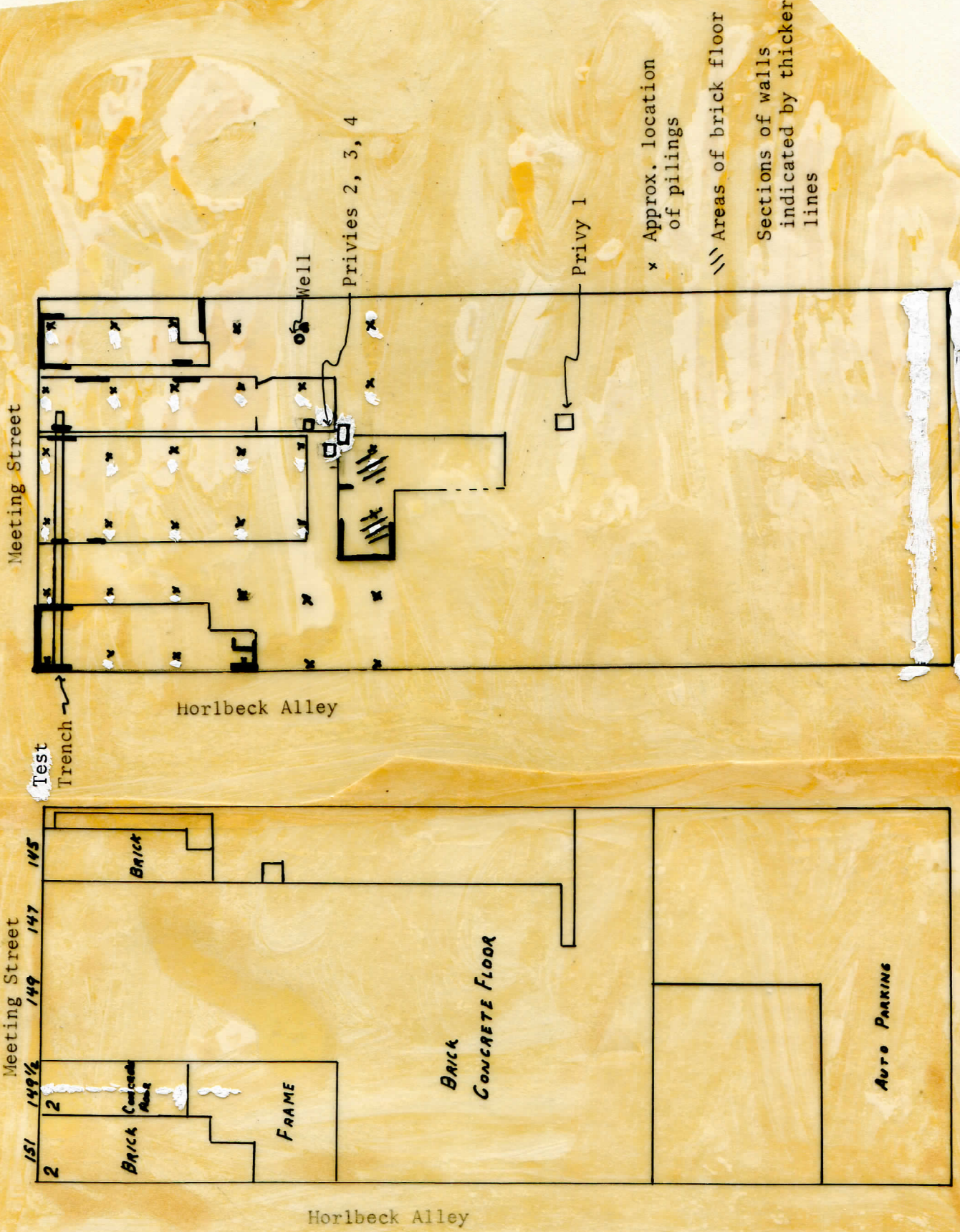


Figure 12. Left, drawing of the 1940 Sanborn map of the Meeting Street Office Building area; right, plat of the property showing the location of the pile caps for the present building and the well, privies, and walls exposed during the archaeological research there. Scale: 1 in. = 50 ft.

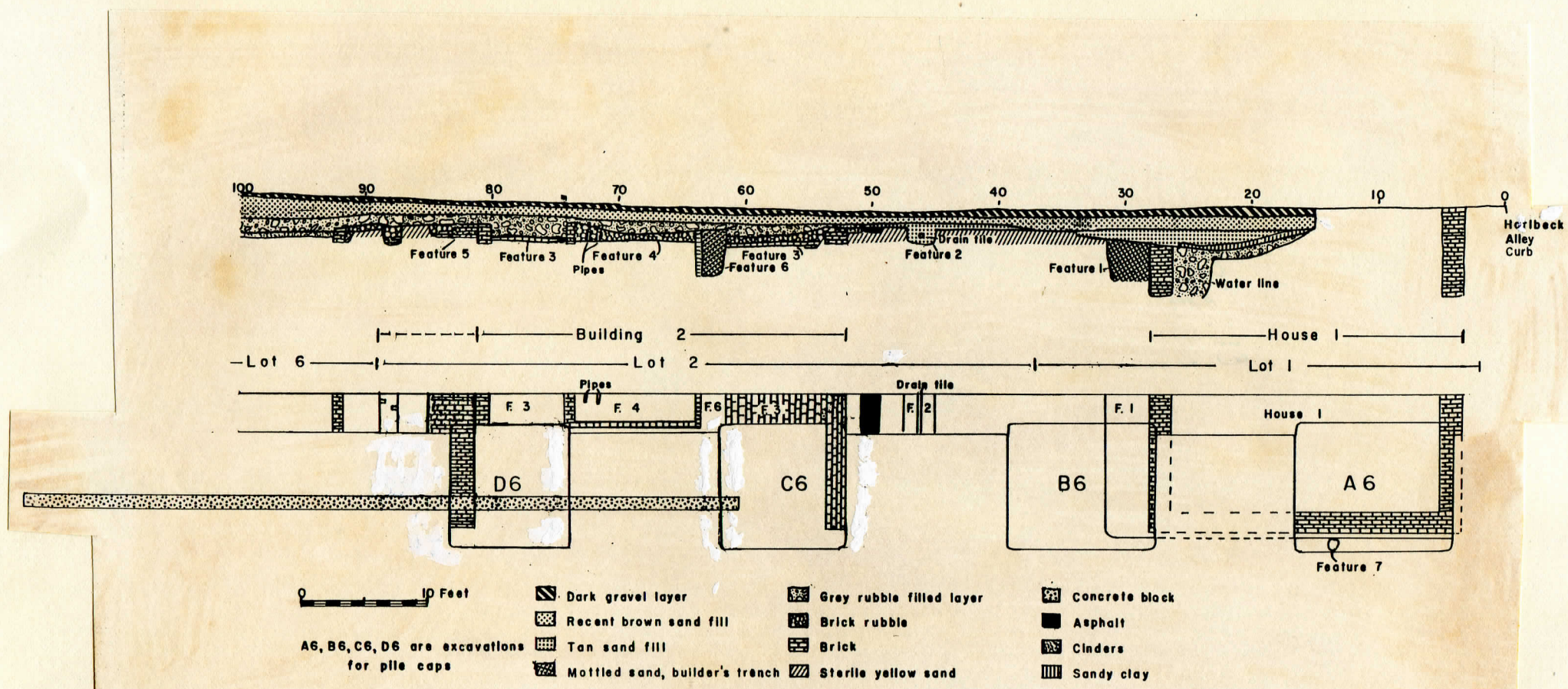


Figure 13. Plan and profile of the test trench and adjacent excavations for pile caps across the eastern side of the Meeting Street Office Building Site.

with a cement layer on top. It probably was put down as a moisture barrier below one of the late nineteenth century buildings -- a similar feature has been noted on one of the buildings on Meeting Street in the block between Market and Hasell Streets. Presumably the floor was part of the one-story building used as an auction house in 1888 (Figure 11).

Feature 4: Feature 4 was a rectangular area 10.7 feet wide from north to south, intruding into the floor (Feature 3), with brick walls on either end and the east side. In it were several pipes which suggest that it was a later modification somehow connected with supplying water or gas service to the building.

Feature 5: One fragmentary portion of a wall set with shell mortar at the 84-foot point in the trench was designated Feature 5. It may have been part of the Apprentice Library Society structure on the site before 1861. The north side of this building was either removed or incorporated into Building 2. The soil profiles in the holes for pile caps in LOT 2, as well as in the cross trench, indicate that none of the buildings in this area had cellars. All were built on brick footings.

Building 2: It is assumed that the walls at the 81-foot and 53-foot point in this area represent the limits of the late nineteenth century building used as a skating rink, auction house, etc. This building (Figure 11) apparently had a piazza on the south side which was converted to an office by 1888 when the building was used as an auction house. The wall trench at 88 feet may represent the outer wall of the piazza. As mentioned above, there was no cellar below the building, except the small utility area.

LOT 6: The initial trench cut only a short distance into this property. The base of one brick wall was found with a cinder layer on the south side of it. This may have been the north wall of the plumbing or stove shop in the late nineteenth century.

While doing exploratory testing on the property we noted a line of concrete block 56.4 feet long which ran from 60.6 feet to 117 feet from the Horlbeck Alley curb, and was 12.5 feet from the Meeting Street curb. The line of block was 1.1 feet thick and 1.2 feet in depth with brick pillars at either end. It coincided with the front of an auto service area which is on the 1937 Sanborn Map (Figure 12). Clean sand fill was in an area four feet wide east of the block wall. During excavations for pile caps, we noted a plastic pipe running parallel to Meeting Street and 8.5 feet from the curb along the east edge of this area.

The holes dug for pile caps and the area cleared for construction after the pile caps were set on the south side of the property revealed parts of two additional buildings. The wooden building which was occupied by Cavanaugh and Welsh, who dealt in stoves and plumbing in the late nineteenth century, was set on brick piers. The brick house to the south was more substantial, having a brick cellar below it. The length of this building, 60 feet east to west, was also confirmed by the excavations. Soil profiles in the hole for the F-3 pile cap indicate a covered brick drain with arched

top ran along the south side of the excavation. Depth of disturbed soil and rubble in this area suggest that there may have been a dependency with a cellar in that area as well.

LOT 3: In the late nineteenth century a brick dwelling was situated on the lot about forty feet back from Horlbeck Alley. When examining the hole for pile caps C-1 and D-1, we located portions of brick walls of this structure. We noted that the buildings had a cellar with a paved brick floor.

PRIVIES

A total of four privies were located on the site. One (Privy 1) was excavated in its entirety, the others were located during construction, and artifacts and information were salvaged from them.

Privy 1: Privy 1 was located from information on the Sanborn Maps. The privy was situated 87 feet from Horlbeck Alley and 185 feet from Meeting Street. When the recent fill and broken concrete above the feature were removed with the backhoe, the rectangular structure with brick walls was exposed at a depth of 4.2 feet below the surface.

Privy 1 was actually two privies, a later one on top of an earlier structure. The later privy was the smaller one. The inside dimensions were 4.4 feet north to south, 3.4 feet east to west. The earlier privy was 3.9 feet east to west and 6.2 feet north to south. Walls were 0.8 feet thick. The later privy utilized the south and east walls of the earlier structure, reducing the size by building new walls on the west and north (Figure 14).

Level 1 was one foot thick, and was entirely attributed to the later structure. It contained white china, parts of a folding rule, and such obviously late material as part of an electrical box, pieces of asbestos and tar paper. The next three levels were 0.8 feet thick and the material we excavated from Levels 2 and 3 came from within the confines of the area delimited by the later privy walls. The earlier section, primarily to the north, was to be held until the major part of the area was excavated.

The lower part of Level 2 contained a good deal of mortar, brick and rubble. We believe this demolition debris was from the 1861 fire. Level 3 contained burned wood as well as some brick and mortar. Level 4 contained late eighteenth to early nineteenth century debris.

Unfortunately a portion of the earlier privy which was beyond the walls of the later structure was removed by vandals, and while we reclaimed much of the ceramic debris and broken glass which was discarded, we have no way of assigning it to a specific level. We have designated it Level 4, disturbed, but it includes pieces from Levels 2 and 3 as well. The lower levels of the privy were by no means separate and distinct units, for sherds from several levels fit together.

Level 4 was largely below the water table at the site at the time of excavation and it was kept workable by bailing. We did reach the grey sandy

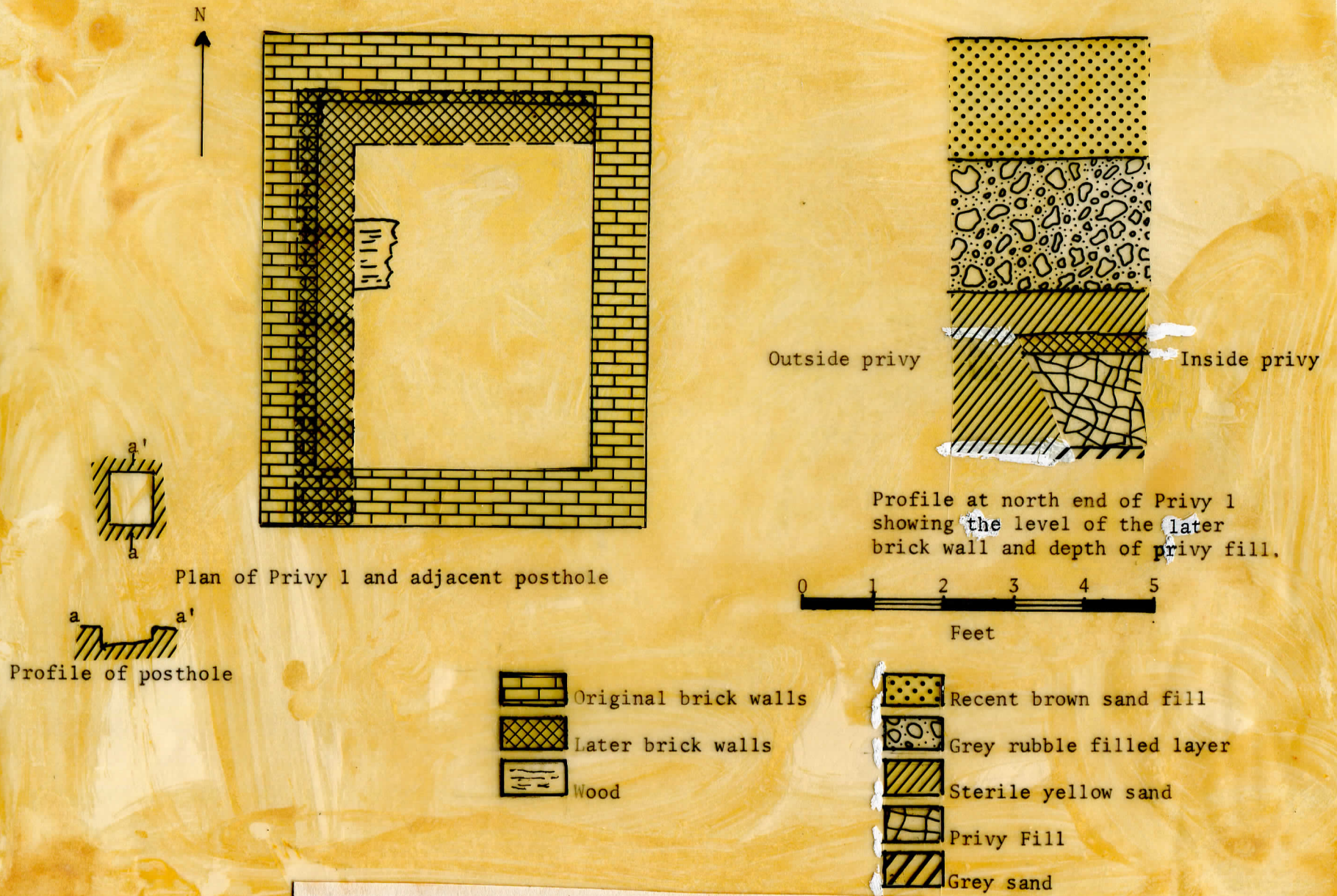


Figure 14. Plan and profile of Privy 1

layer which marked the bottom of the privy at a depth of 7.5 feet below the surface.

Walls of the later part of Privy 1 were too fragmentary to be identified as to bonding. The earlier part of Privy 1 was laid in English bond pattern, alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The brick were set in shell mortar and laid four courses to the foot. The brick were nine inches long, four inches wide and three inches thick.

One posthole was encountered west of the southwest corner of Privy 1. It was found at a depth of 3.6 feet below the surface, at the point of contact with the undisturbed sterile yellow soil. It was 0.75 feet by 0.75 feet, and 0.3 feet deep. It may have been a fence post on the property line indicated on the western side of the privy (Figure 11).

Privy 1 would appear to have been situated on the back end of what we have designated as LOT 6, which fronted on Meeting Street. Although the lot was originally 235 feet long (RMC0 Book GG, pp. 328-35), it was shortened to 200 feet in the nineteenth century (see History section).

Privy 3: Privy 3 was the most complete of the three which were salvaged. The north end of it was removed when a trench was cut west of the hole for pile cap D-2. Privy 3 had brick walls and the artifacts were removed from it largely by undercutting the spoil bank above. The work was done under the supervision of Linda Hart who made the drawings. From the information we have, we would estimate that the privy was about ten feet long, north to south, and six feet east to west, outside dimensions. There were reinforcing columns in the center of each of the three sides examined. The walls were 1.3 feet thick at the bottom and tapered on the inside to a thickness of 1.0 feet at the top. The brick were laid in English bond, four courses per foot. Brick were nine inches long, four inches wide, and three inches thick. The bottom of the privy was 6.0 feet below the surface; the remaining tops of the walls were 2.5 feet below the present surface (Figure 15).

Inside the privy was a layer of "cemented lime". The majority of artifacts were found below that lime, very little material was found above. Unfortunately much of this was disturbed by vandalism, apparently at night when no one was at the site.

Hart described the deposit of ceramic artifacts as follows: "These dishes were almost complete, although broken, and had been deposited in what appeared to be stacks. Small vessels were nestled within bowls and chamber pots. . . . Several pieces from a set of ribbed drinking glasses were also present in this material." (Field notes on file at Charleston Museum). It would appear that most of this material had been placed there at one time -- perhaps broken crockery deposited following the 1861 fire.

Privy 2: Privy 2 was almost completely destroyed by the excavation for construction, and it is identified as a privy on the basis of the nature of its content rather than on any specific structural data. It contained pottery, primarily a few restorable vessels, and some animal bone, including two complete turtle carapaces.

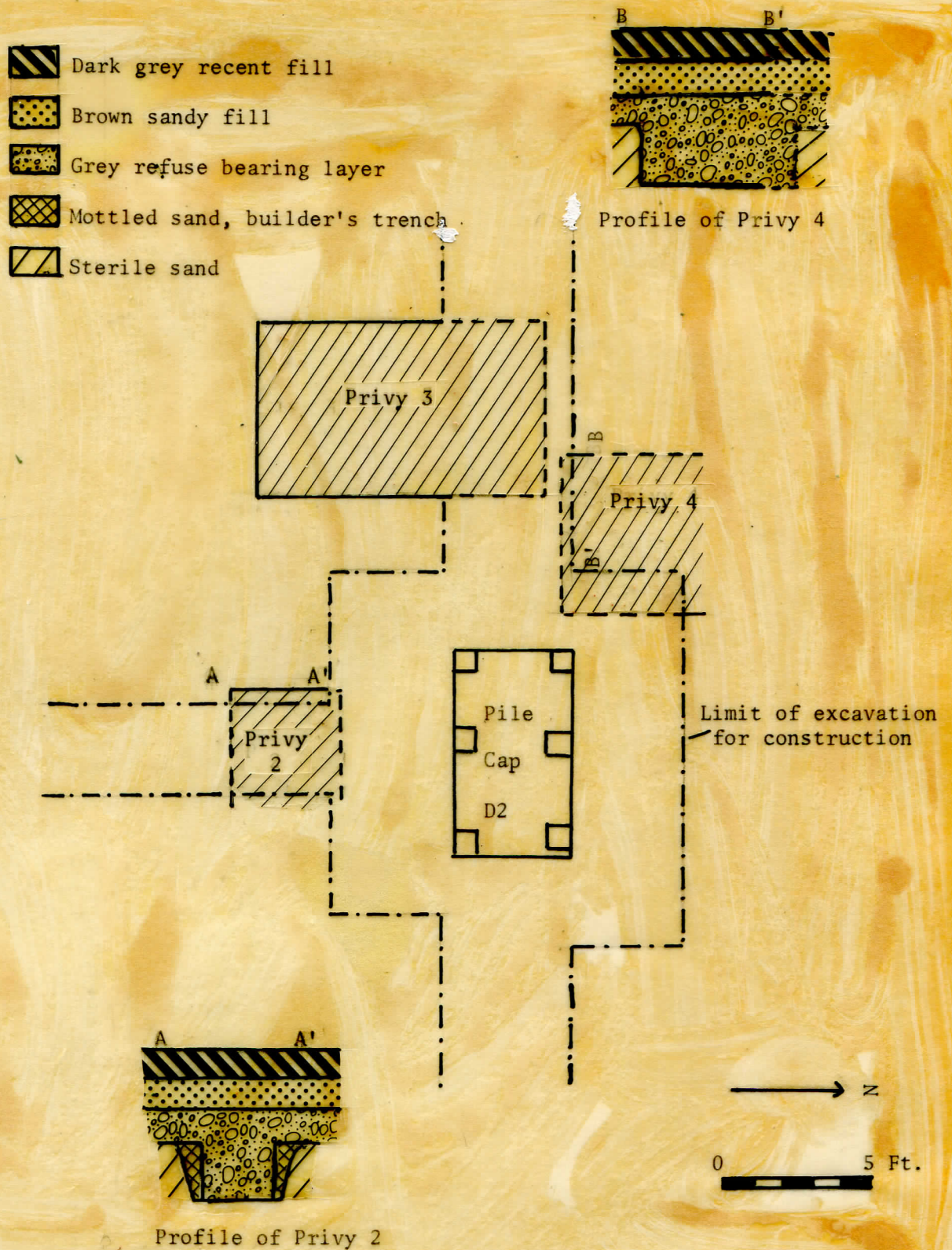


Figure 15. Plan showing the relationship of Privies 2, 3, and 4 around the excavations for pile cap D2. Included are sketched profiles of Privies 2 and 4.

It appears to have been 2.5 feet wide inside, north to south, with a disturbed area extending beyond on either side, resembling a builder's trench, making a total width of 3.5 feet, north to south. If it was a privy, presumably it had wooden rather than masonry walls. It appears to have been at least 3.5 feet long, east to west. It extended to the bottom of the trench, about five feet below the present surface.

The identification of Privy 2 as a privy is somewhat tentative. It may have been a trash pit, but the profiles suggested some type of wall, presumably frame, which limited its width. As it is located on the same piece of property as Privy 1 and part of Privy 3 and contained almost exclusively early ceramics, it may have been an earlier privy which was abandoned and filled with layers of brick rubble and shell refuse (Figure 15).

Privy 4: Privy 4 was located in the same area. It is also classified as a privy more on the nature of its contents than on stratigraphic information. It appears to have been 5.5 feet wide, east to west, and at least 4.5 feet, north to south. It also had no evidence of brick walls. It may have been a wooden privy, or perhaps just a trash pit. Only a small collection of material was obtained from it. Time did not permit further excavation.

Privies 2, 3, and 4 were all clustered together in an area close to the property line between Lots 2 and 6. Privy 3 corresponds, in terms of dimensions and location, to one situated on the plat in Figure 9. The plat suggests that the property line may have been incorrectly situated about one foot to the north at the back of the property until corrected by Charles Parker, City Surveyor, in 1851. It also comes close and, in fact, may coincide with part of the water closet (W.C.) located behind the Skating Rink on the 1884 Sanborn Map (Figure 11). It appears to have been situated in back of the Apprentice Library Society before the 1861 fire, on what we have designated as Lot 2 (Figure 6).

Privy 4, lying slightly north and east of Privy 2, was on Lot 2. Privy 2 was situated on the immediately adjacent portion of Lot 6. Privy 1 was on the very back of that lot. Since both Privies 2 and 4 have no indication of brick walls and appear to be earlier, they both may have been associated with earlier houses or earlier owners of those properties. Both of these properties had buildings on them in the eighteenth century according to the 1739 and 1788 maps (Figures 4, 5, 6).

WELL:

During the course of construction, a round well or storm drain with brick casing, about five feet in outside diameter, was uncovered at the northeastern corner of the hole for pile cap F-2. This was another feature which we did not have time to do more than record (Figure 12) before it was removed.

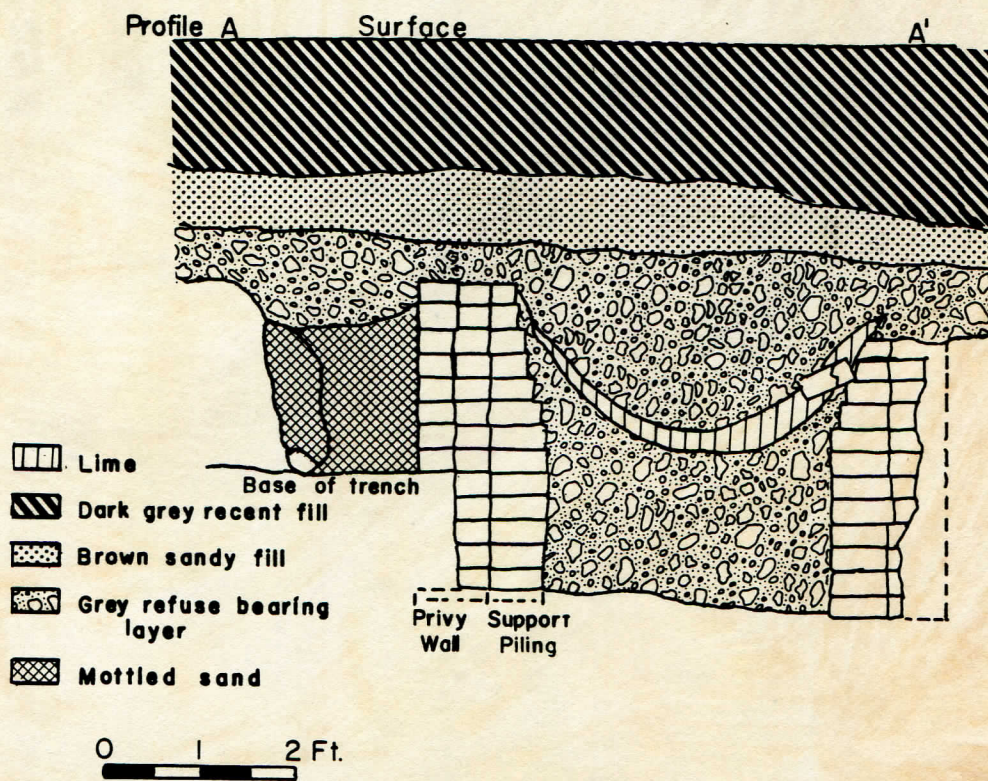
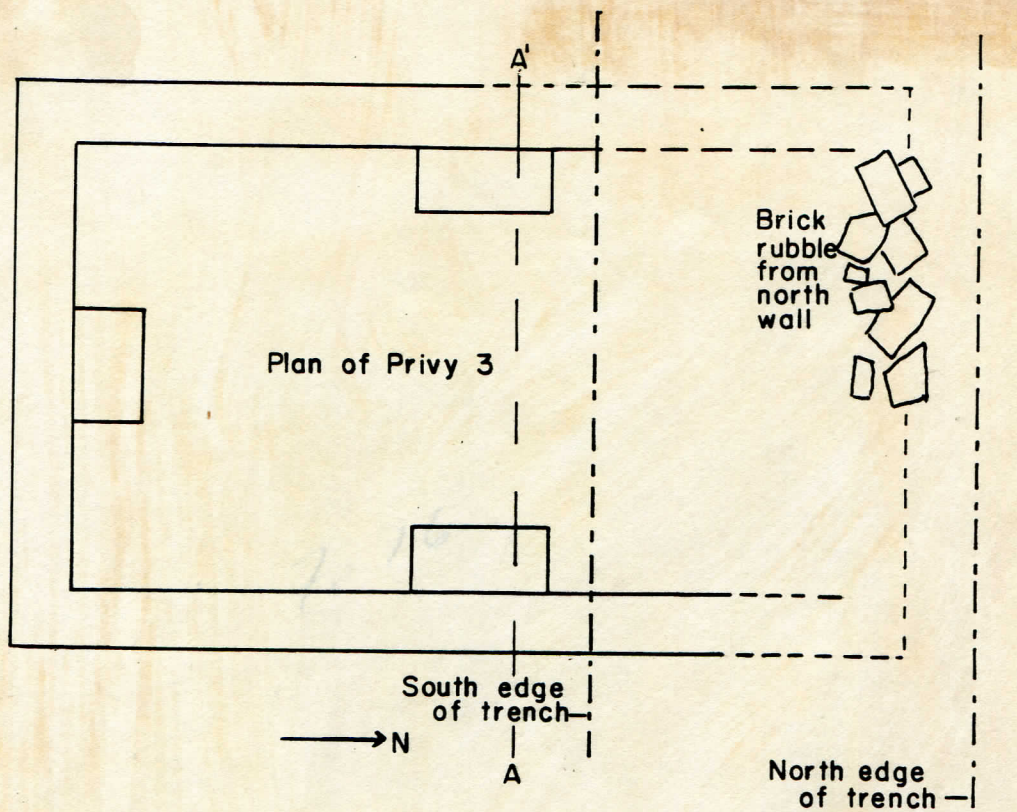


Figure 16. Plan and section of Privy 3.

ARTIFACTS

More than 11,000 artifacts and the remains of occupational debris were recovered from the excavations at the Meeting Street Office Building Site and recorded in the Museum catalog. The majority of items were fragments of ceramics and glass. There were also objects of metal, some wood and leather, and a collection of faunal material.

CERAMICS

Potsherds were the most numerous artifacts recovered from the site. A total of 4,626 sherds were recovered. Of these, 4,521 came from the privies. The largest collections came from Privies 1 and 3. Potsherds were sorted by provenience and type, and counted and recorded. The types are identified and the number of sherds recovered are recorded in Appendix I. The majority of pottery types fall in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century -- creamware and pearlware sherds. There were only a few of the yellow Staffordshire slipped, delft, Westerwald, and salt glaze sherds which occur in earlier eighteenth century sites, and a minor amount of ironstone and white-ware typical of later nineteenth century sites. On the basis of pottery types present in the privies we concluded that the fill of Privies 1, 3, and 4, dated primarily from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries. Privy 2, which had a larger percentage of earlier ceramics, appeared to have been earlier.

Using counts of potsherds, mean ceramic dates (South 1977, p. 217) were calculated for the levels in Privy 1 and Privies 2, 3, and 4. The dates supported the above conclusion dates on the levels in Privy 1 ranged from 1801 at the bottom, to 1841 at the top; Privy 3 dated 1806, Privy 4 dated 1787. Privy 2 had a date of 1739.

There is some evidence of change in types of ceramics utilized through time in the levels of Privy 1. When the percentages of types from levels 1 through 4 are compared (Appendix I), we find a decrease in percentage of creamware and pearlware through time and an increase in whiteware and ironstone. Most of the types commonly associated with eighteenth century sites -- brown English stoneware, Westerwald, white salt-glaze, and agateware -- occur in the earlier levels. Chinese porcelain is confined to the earlier levels, European porcelain is found in all levels in small amounts with more of it occurring in the middle levels. The sequence is essentially what one would expect, although the small samples from the later levels provide a less desirable data base than we might like.

Because of the abundance of the ceramic material collected, and the large size of many of the fragments, an effort was made to assemble as many complete or restorable fragments as possible from each of the privies. More than 300 restorable vessels, or large enough fragments of vessels to be regarded as individual pieces, were collected from the four privies, most of which came from Privies 1 and 3. These collections provided us with information on the range of patterns utilized by the inhabitants of the property as well as the assemblages of vessel forms used by them.

PRIVIES 1 and 3:

Privies 1 and 3 produced the largest amount of pottery, and therefore the largest collection of restorable vessels. A total of 2,680 sherds came from Privy 3, 1,540 from Privy 1. They were on adjacent pieces of property: Privy 3 on Lot 2, possibly extending slightly over the south lot line (Figure 9), and Privy 1 near the back of Lot 6 (Figures 6 & 11). Because most of the ceramics from Privy 1 come from level 4 and level 4 disturbed, which was a combination of level 4 and parts of levels 2 and 3 at the north end of the structure, and because pieces from various levels fit together, all of the potsherds from Privy 1 were combined and it was treated as a single unit when comparing it with the collections from the other privies.

Creamware was an important component of the fill of Privies 1 and 3; 59.1% of the sherds from Privy 1, and 40.7% of those from Privy 3 were of this type (Appendix I). Vessel shapes included such forms as plates, platters, soup plates, mugs, egg cups, serving dishes, tea pots and pitchers (Figures 17 & 18). There were also chamber pots with a variety of flat and rolled rim forms (Figure 18). The creamware was relatively light in color. About 19% of the creamware sherds from Privy 1, and 6% from Privy 3 were of the Royal Pattern (Figure 17a). One sherd from Privy 1 was of the Queen's ware pattern. Others were plain, some plates had thickened edges.

Several creamware dishes are of interest because of their decorations. From Privy 1 there were seven sherds from a teapot with overglaze painting in a floral design (Figure 17b) which Rauschenberg (personal communication) felt was a product of a local Charleston china painter in the late eighteenth century rather than being imported. From Privy 3 there was the base of a cup or vase with an "E" printed on it surrounded with a sunburst pattern (Figure 17e). It may have belonged to Eleanor Hornby who lived there from 1807 to 1818. There were also two transfer printed mugs with scenes with deer on them from Privy 3 (Figure 17c) and a child's cup with a scene in the center which is not clear and the words ". . . sent for John" (presumably a present for John) printed in brown (Figure 17d). Possibly the latter belonged to William A. Caldwell's son John (PC Book 44, p. 97).

Pearlware also was present in both privies. Forty-five percent of the sherds in Privy 3 were of this type, 17.1% of those in Privy 1 were pearlware. They included shell-edged, banded, polychrome, hand painted (Figures 19 and 20), and transfer printed patterns. Privy 3 produced a larger percentage of all except the hand painted blue variety with oriental style designs. The majority of the vessels were tableware, although there were a few chamber pots. There were portions of two pearlware chamber pots of special interest as they were decorated with scratch blue type designs and a

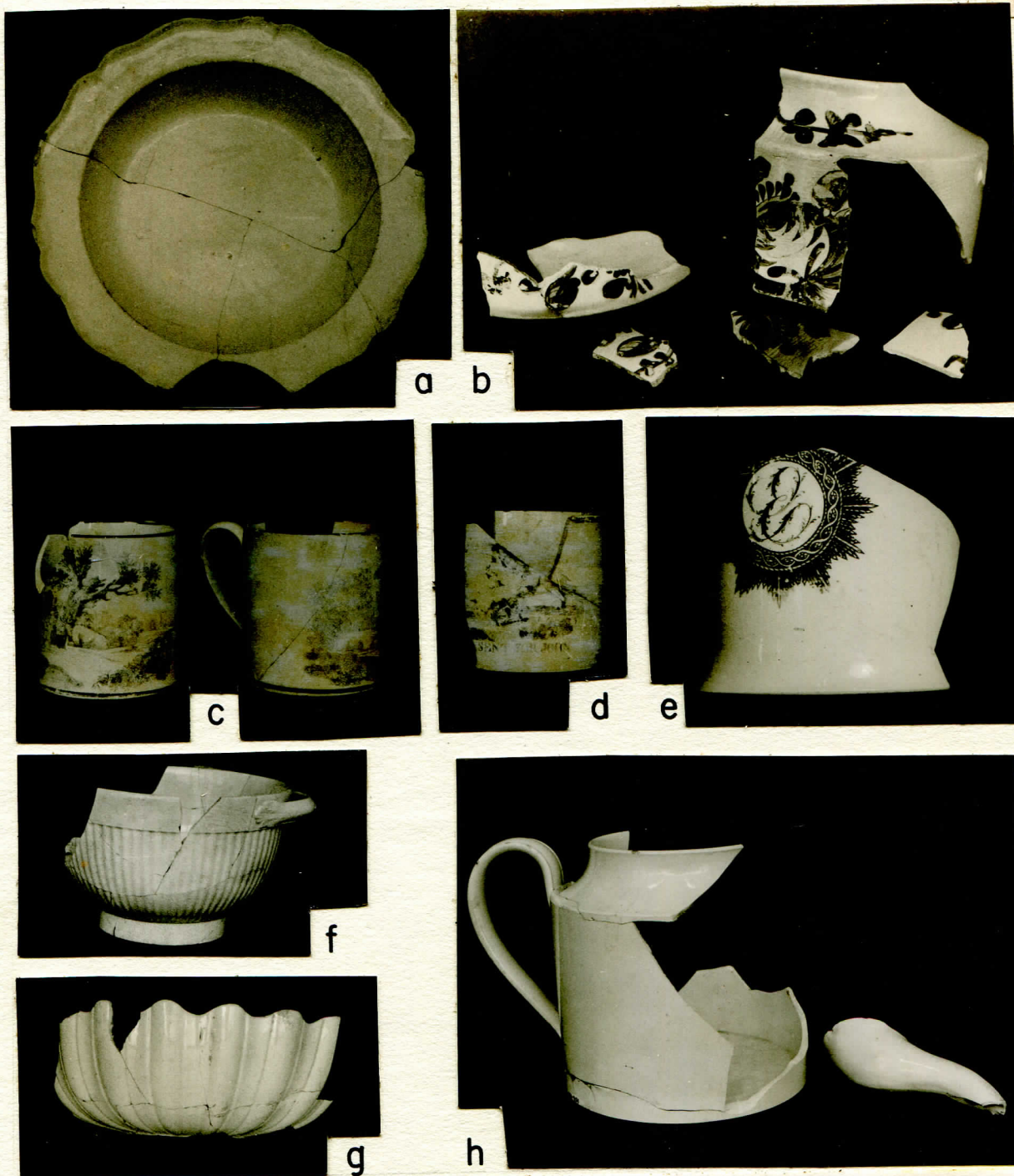


Figure 17. Creamware pottery. a, Royal pattern plate, Privy 3, dia. 24.6 cm.; b, Hand painted teapot, Privy 1, level 4; c, Transfer printed mugs, Privy 3, ht. 6.3 cm.; d, Transfer printed child's mug, Privy 3, ht. 6.3 cm.; e, Portion of vase with initial "E", Privy 3; f, Fluted bowl, Privy 1, level 4 disturbed, ht. 7.8 cm.; g, Bowl with scalloped edge, Privy 1, level 4 disturbed; h, Teapot fragments, Privy 3, ht. 12 cm.

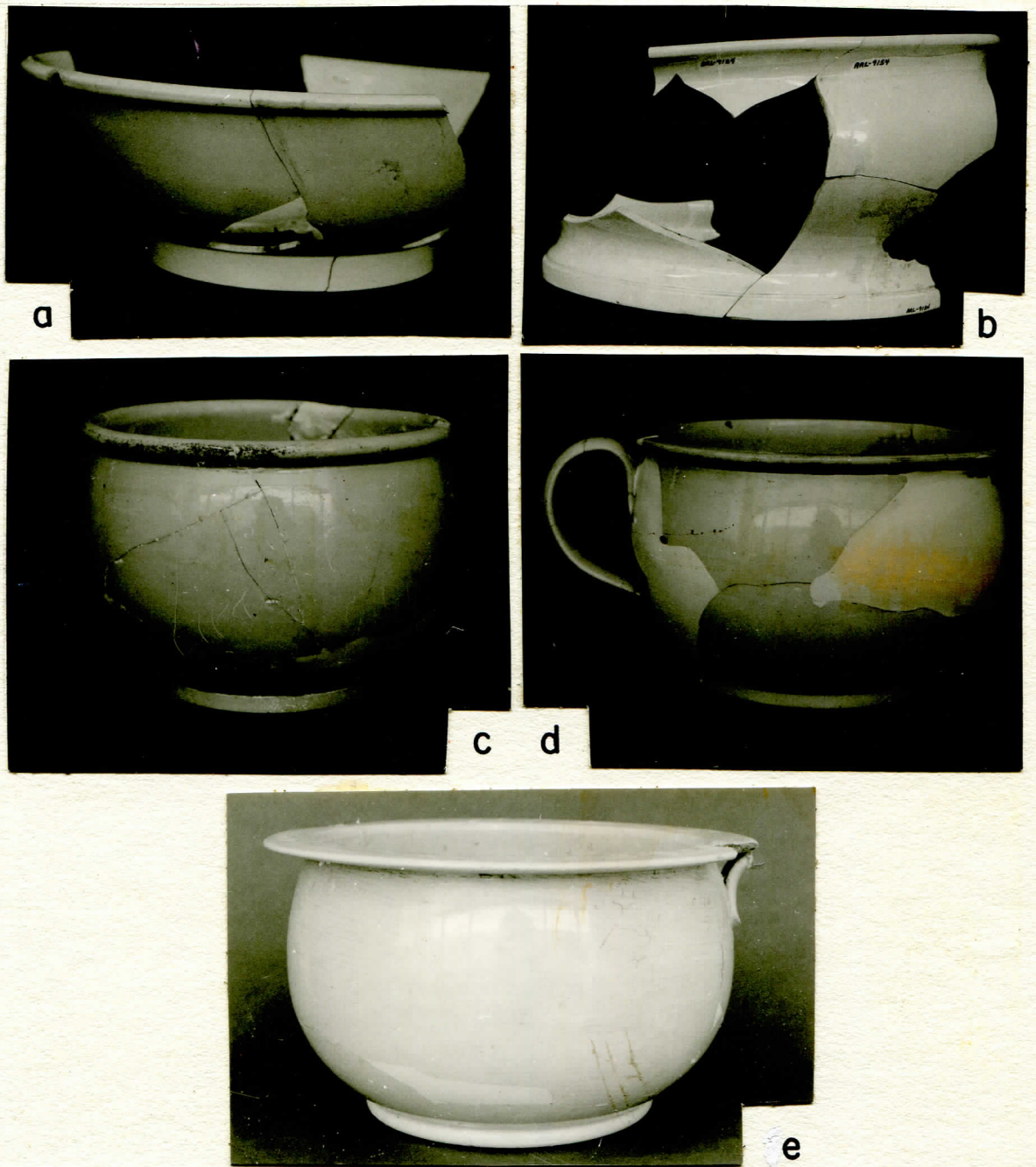


Figure 18. Creamware pottery from Privy 3. a, Large bowl, ht. 8.9 cm.; b, Large serving dish, ht. 14 cm.; c, Chamber pot with rolled edge, ht. 12.6 cm.; d, Chamber pot with flat rim, ht. 10.4 cm.; e, Chamber pot with flat rim, ht. 12.7 cm.



Figure 19. Pearlware pottery from Privy 3. a, Shell edged tureen; b, Shell edged plate with hand painted center, dia. 20.7 cm.; c, Banded mug, ht. 8.8 cm.; d, Banded pitcher, ht. 15 cm.; e, Banded mug; f, Polychrome bowls, ht. of left 6 cm.; g, Polychrome bowl; h, Banded mug; i, Polychrome bowl, dia. 13.2 cm.; j, Polychrome bowl, dia. 18.3 cm.



Figure 20. Pearlware pottery. a, Blue and white chamber pot, Privy 1, level 4; b, Blue and white plate, Privy 1, level 4, dia. 14 cm.; c, Blue and white saucer, Privy 3, dia. 14.2 cm.; d, Hand painted bowls, Privy 1, level 4, dia. of right 13 cm.; e, Hand painted bowl, Privy 3, ht. 7.8 cm.; f, Tea pot lid, Privy 3, dia. 9.2 cm.; g, Sponge painted mug, Privy 3, ht. 8.2 cm.; h, Blue and white chamber pots with George III seal, Privy 3, ht. 14.3 cm.; i, Hand painted mug, Privy 1, level 4, ht. 9.5 cm.

medallion of George III (Figure 20h). They have been dated 1785-1810 by Noel Hume (1972, p. 150). Most of the shell-edged pieces were blue, although some were green. Most of the transfer printed patterns were blue; only a few brown, black, red, and purple patterns are represented.

Transfer printed vessels were most common in Privy 3, although some were found in Privy 1. Several patterns have been identified and dated. The following came from Privy 3, all are blue and white unless otherwise indicated:

<u>Cat. #</u>	<u>Scene</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>
ARL-9320 (Fig. 21a)	Yorkminster pattern, plate	Little, 1969 pl. 33	1790-1818
ARL-9323 (Fig. 21e)	Lucano pattern plate; first made by Spode, then others	Little, 1969 pl. 61	1798 or +
ARL-9328 (Fig. 22e)	Blue willow pattern, plate	T. Holdaway, pers. comm.	c. 1805
ARL-9330 (Fig. 21c)	Man/insect/willow pattern, plate, possible Shorthose	Coysh, 1969, Fig. 95	c. 1815
ARL-9342 (Fig. 25e)	Sauceboat, similar to Coalport willow pattern	Coysh, 1974,	1810-15
ARL-9321 (Fig. 23d)	Pagoda pattern plate, EW&S on bottom, Enoch Wood & Sons	Godden, 1964, p. 686	1818-46
ARL-9326 (Fig. 23e)	Clews impress on border, floral border, fountain w/ bird in bottom, saucer	Godden, 1964 p. 152	1818-34
ARL-9373 (Fig. 22d)	Cup or bowl fragment with elephant & man, style of J. Rogers & Son.	T. Holdaway, pers. comm.	1822
ARL-9325 (Fig. 23a)	Polish Village, the Betrayed pattern, plate, E & G Phillips	Godden, 1964 p. 491	1822-34
ARL-9318 (Fig. 22a)	Landing of Lafayette, plate, made by Clews	Moore, 1936, p. 29, Fig. 28	1824
ARL-9316 (Fig. 22b)	Park Finery pattern, Phillips Longport mark on bottom	Godden, 1964, p. 492	1834-48
ARL-9766 (Fig. 21d)	Brown transfer print bowl, sea shell pattern	T. Holdaway, pers. comm.	1835
ARL-9322 (Fig. 23c)	Scene surrounded by floral border similar to Eton College pattern made by Phillips of Longport (pattern also used by other firms)	Little, 1969, pl. 47	1835



Figure 21. Transfer printed pottery. a, Yorkminster pattern plate, blue and white, Privy 3; b, Staffordshire canal scene, blue and white, Privy 1, level 4; c, One man/insect willow pattern plate, possibly Shorthose, blue and white, Privy 3; d, Sea shell pattern bowl, brown and white, Privy 3; e, Lucano pattern plate, made by Spode and others, blue and white, Privy 3.

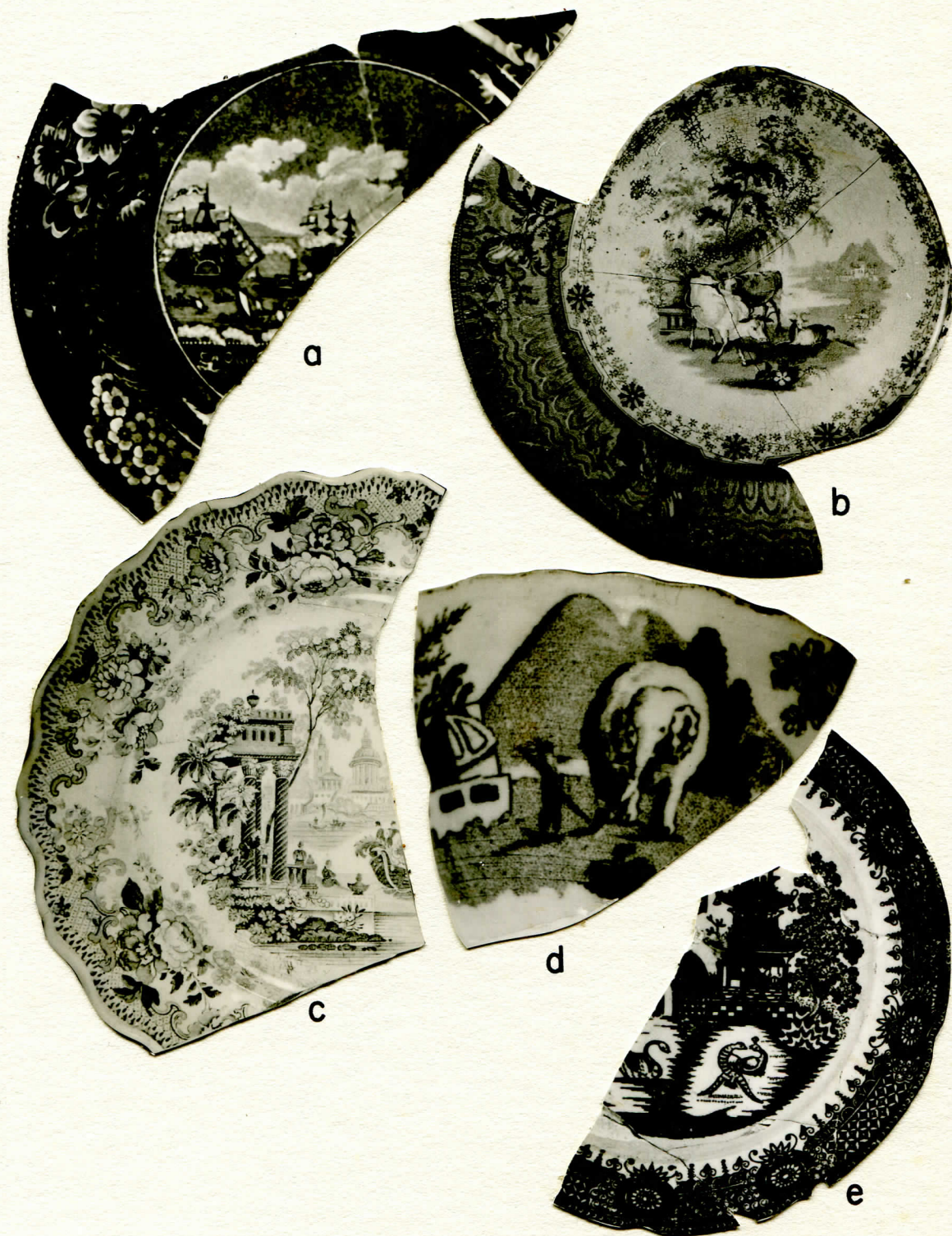


Figure 22. Transfer printed pearlware from Privy 3. a, Landing of Lafayette pattern plate, Clews, blue and white; b, Park Finery pattern plate, Phillips, Longport, blue and white; c, European scene, perhaps Venetian, with floral border, red and white and purple and white; d, Cup or bowl fragment with elephant with man in the style of J. Rogers and Son, blue and white; e, Blue willow pattern plate, blue and white.



Figure 23. Transfer printed pearlware from Privy 3. a, Polish Village, the Betrayed pattern plate, E. and G. Phillips, blue and white; b, The Captive pattern plate, black and white; c, Plate with scene surrounded by floral border similar to Eton College pattern made by Phillips of Longport and others, blue and white; d, Pagoda pattern plate, Enoch Wood and Sons, blue and white; e, Clews pattern saucer, scene with fountain and bird, blue and white.

ARL-9757	European scene, might be Venetian,	Godden, 1964,	before 1836
ARL-9712	with floral border plates in red	p. 423	
(Fig. 22c)	or purple & white		
ARL-9350	Saucer and cup, marked "W&C", Wal-	Godden, 1964,	1866-89
ARL-9351	ker and Carter, Harmony pattern,	p. 643	
(Fig. 24a)	British Anchor Pottery, Longton		
ARL-9162	Black & white plate, pattern iden-		?
(Fig. 23b)	tified as The Captive, on the		
	bottom		

Only one identifiable pattern was found in Privy 1 -- ARL-14256, a blue and white plate fragment with a Staffordshire canal scene (Figure 21b) used by many potters (Coysh 1979, p. 48, plate 62), dated 1834-44.

The dates on the specific pieces of transfer printed pottery in Privy 3 span the period from the end of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century, indicating that the span of the utilization of this structure extended well beyond the mean ceramic date. The majority of dated specimens can be assigned to the period before 1840.

Earthenware and stoneware utilitarian vessels recovered included mugs, bottles, bowls, and chamber pots. Privy 1 contained relatively more of these than Privy 3. Some appear to be English, others may be American in origin. There is a chamber pot with a yellow slip and green spots which is similar in color to Pennsylvania Dutch pottery (Figure 26a). Another red-brown chamber pot and a bowl (Figure 26b) may be American as well as a redware pitcher (Figure 26c) and a small ointment jar with a very dark glaze (Figure 26e).

Imported pottery includes a red engine-turned teapot from England (Figure 27a), three small delft apothecary jars (Figure 27b), portions of a Spanish olive jar (Figure 27c), and a portion of an English salt-glaze basket (Figure 27d) from Privy 1. There were some Chinese porcelain export ware sherds; more were found in Privy 3 than in Privy 1 (Figure 27e & f). More European porcelain (Figure 27h), however, was recovered from Privy 1 than from Privy 3.

Also of interest were colono-ware vessels from Privy 1. These are unglazed, relatively low-fired pots which often have burnished exterior surfaces which were made by local American Indians and Afro-American potters (Ferguson 1980). Some are similar in form to late prehistoric Indian vessels, others resemble English vessel forms. The collection from Privy 1 produced two black, burnished jars with globular bodies, short, slightly flaring necks and rounded bottoms (Figure 26f) resembling Indian forms. There was also a plate with painted spots along its border as though the maker might have had an English plate with letters around the border in mind when it was decorated (Figure 26g).

Two grey earthenware jars were found which are similar in paste to the colono sherds, as they are unglazed and small flakes of micaceous temper can be seen on the surfaces. One is a jar with the neck missing, which has



Figure 24. Blue and white transfer printed pearlware cups from Privy 3. a, Harmony Pattern, W. & C., Walker and Carter, British Anchor Pottery, Longton, ht. 7 cm.; b, c, Ht. 6 cm.; d, Ht. 6.4 cm.; e, Ht. 6.4 cm.; f, Ht. 6.4 cm.; g, Ht. 5.7 cm.; h, Ht. 5.4 cm.

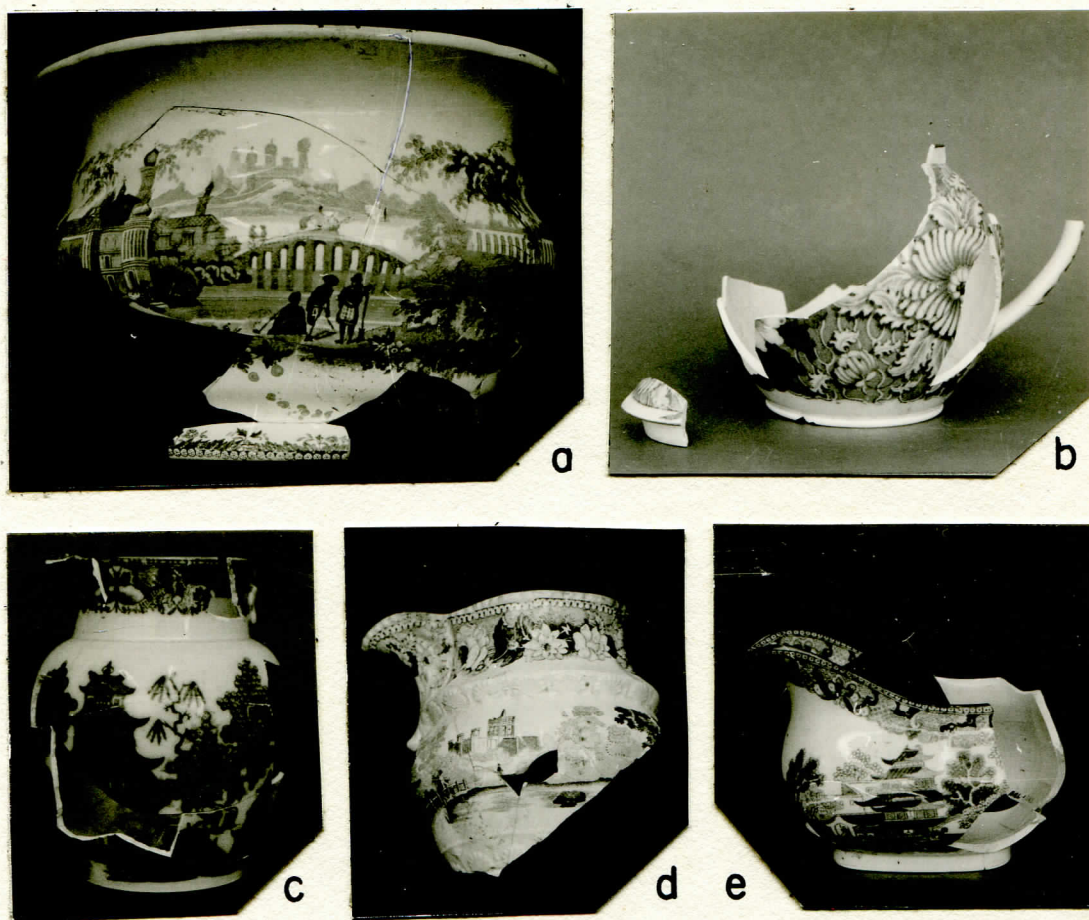


Figure 25. Blue and white transfer printed pearlware pottery from Privy 3. a, Chamber pot, ht. 16.3 cm.; b, tea pot; c, Pitcher, ht. 14.0 cm.; d, Pitcher; e, Sauce boat, ht. 8.9 cm.

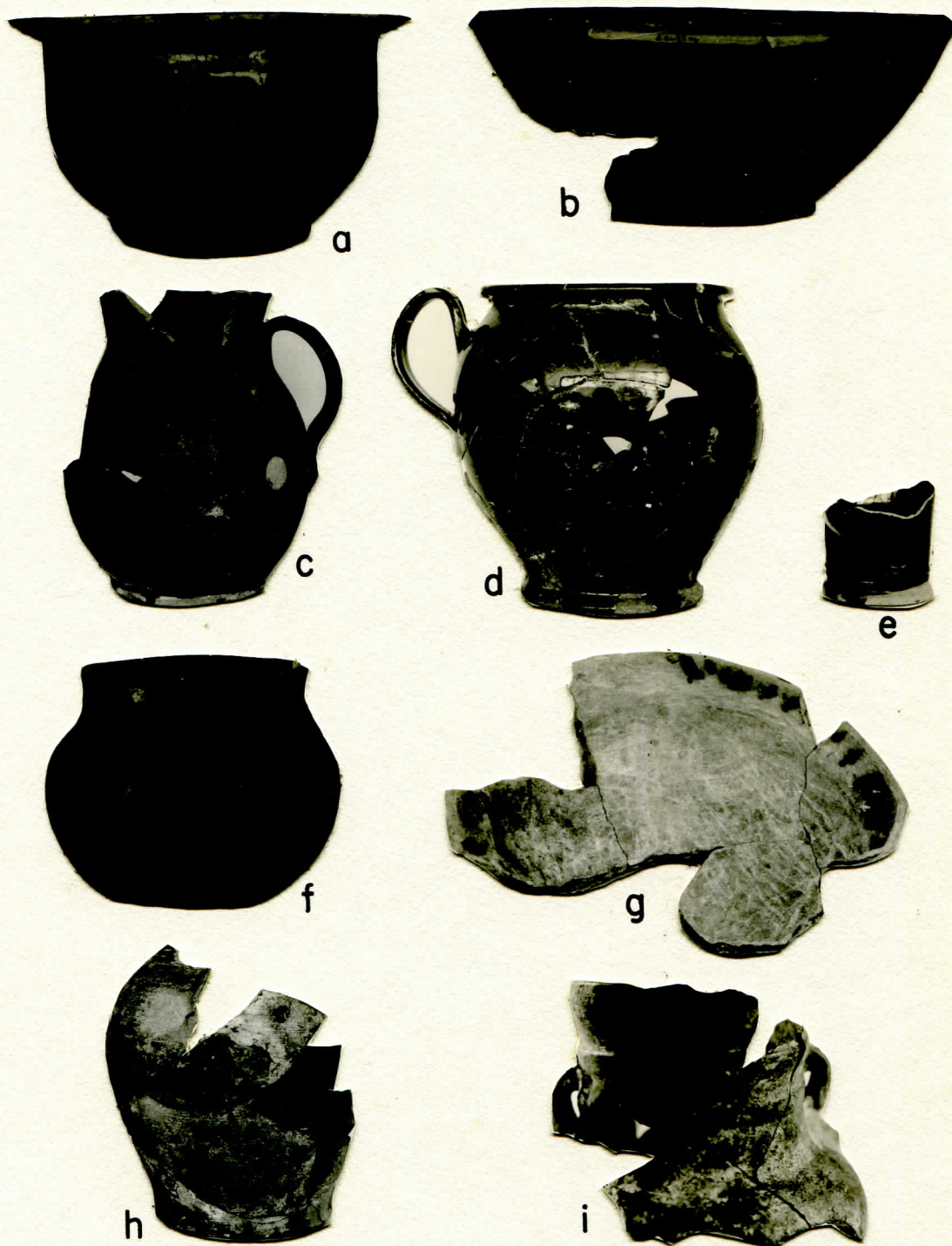


Figure 26. Pottery. a, Yellow slipped chamber pot with green spots, possibly Pennsylvania Dutch, ht. 12.5 cm., Privy 1, level 4; b, Red-brown bowl, possibly American, ht. 10.5 cm., Privy 3; c, Red ware pitcher with dark glaze, ht. 20 cm., Privy 3; d, Red ware jar with dark glaze, probably American, ht. 16.5 cm., Privy 2; e, Red ware jar with dark glaze, ht. 5.5 cm., Privy 1, level 4 disturbed; f, Colono ware jar, dia. 18.8 cm., Privy 1, level 4; g, Colono ware plate with black spots around rim, dia. 19.5 cm., Privy 1, level 4; h, Unglazed jar with paste similar to colono ware, but wheel made, ht. 18.5 cm., Privy 1, level 4; i, Neck of unglazed jar with small handles, neck dia. 9 cm., Privy 1, level 4.

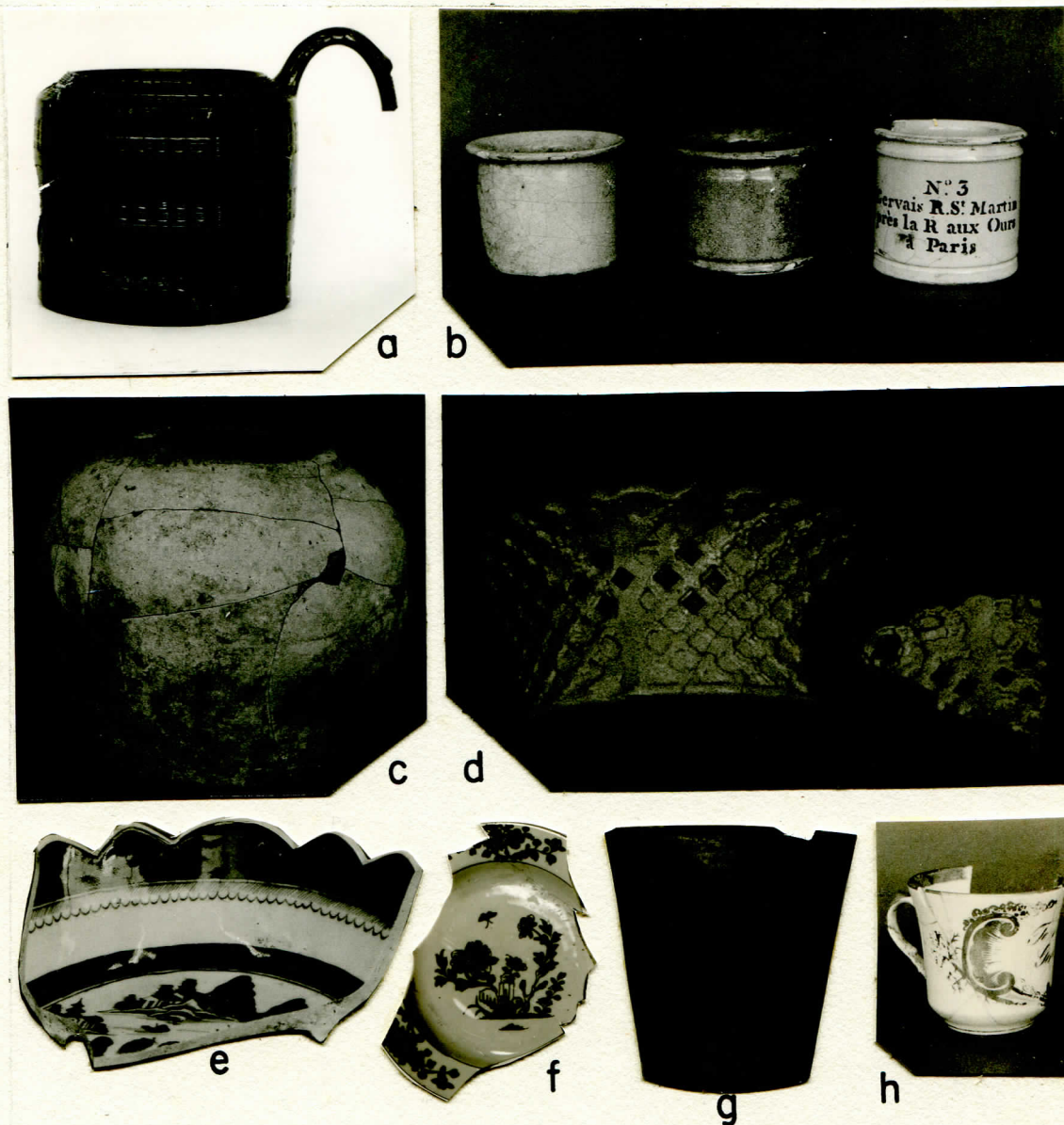


Figure 27. a, Red engine turned tea pot, Privy 1, level 4, ht. 10.3 cm.; b, Apothecary jars, Privy 1, level 4, ht. of right 5.5 cm.; c, Top portion of Spanish Olive jar, Privy 1, level 4; d, White salt glaze basket, Privy 1, level 4 disturbed, ht. 5.5 cm.; e, Chinese export ware bowl, Privy 3; f, Chinese export ware plate, Privy 3, dia. 23 cm.; g, Flower pot, Privy 1, levels 2 and 3, dia 12.3 cm.; h, Porcelain cup, Privy 1, levels 3 and 4, ht. 6.7 cm.

a flat bottom, and horizontal ridges inside which indicate it was thrown on a wheel (Figure 26h). The other is a neck portion of a jar with a small handle on either side at the base of the neck (Figure 26 i). It has ridges which appear on the inside and outside of the neck and it might have been thrown or merely coiled. Both of these appear to have been fired somewhat harder than the colono-ware vessels. Whether they are unusual examples of colono-ware or beginning attempts of a potter to make vessels of local clay cannot be determined at this time.

From Privy 3 we also recovered a fragment of a light buff clay which looks like a part of a top of a container. It has no glaze and resembles a piece which had been bisque fired and broken before it was glazed and completed. Its origin is not known. A redware flower pot was found in Privy 1 (Figure 27g).

When we compared percentages of sherds from Privy 1 and Privy 3, we found more creamware in Privy 1, more pearlware in Privy 3. Of the pearlware types there were more transfer printed, polychrome painted, edged sherds and banded sherds in Privy 3, and more hand painted blue and white pearlware sherds in Privy 1.

A recent article by Miller (1980, pp. 3-10) indicates that during the period from 1796 to 1855, prices of creamware vessels were lowest, shell-edged pottery was next, hand painted pottery third, and transfer printed pottery the most expensive. On the basis of this we might conclude that perhaps the owners of the contents of Privy 1 were less affluent than those of Privy 3. One argument against this might be the presence of a little more porcelain in Privy 1 than in Privy 3.

Otto (1977, Table 5.1) noted similar distributions of creamware and pearlware in his analysis of ceramics from early nineteenth century planter, overseer, and slave sites in a plantation in Georgia. He found less creamware and undecorated whiteware in the planter site than in the slave and overseer sites, and more transfer printed ware in the planter site. He also reported more banded ware and more edged ware from the overseer's house and the slave cabin than the planter's kitchen. The biggest difference between the two studies is that we found a smaller percentage of edged sherds in Privy 1 than Privy 3 -- Otto showed an increase in that type in the less affluent sites.

Otto also analyzed his whole and restorable vessels on the basis of shape and function. He found that the planter and overseer sites produced a larger percentage of flatware -- plates, platters and soup plates -- and the slave sites had more bowls. He noted that his slave site also had a larger percentage of tableware, and a smaller percentage of tea and coffee ceramics (Otto 1977, Figures 5.2, 5.3).

When we considered the collections of whole and restorable vessels from Privies 1 and 3, we find some similar trends (Figures 28, 29). The percentage of flatware is larger in Privy 3 than in Privy 1, and Privy 1 had more bowls. There was a larger percentage of tableware in Privy 1 and more tea and coffee utensils in Privy 3. We noted, however, that there were more storage vessels in Privy 1, and more chamber pots in Privy 3. Otto found the percentage of chamber ware was about the same in all three sites (1977, Figure 5.2).

	CREAMWARE	PEARLWARE: Hand painted blue	Shell-edge	Transfer printed	Undecorated	IRONSTONE	PORCELAIN	DELFT	WHITE SALT-GLAZE	EARTHENWARE & STONEWARE	COLONO-WARE	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENTAGES
Plates, platters, saucers	24	1	1			7	2				1	36	32.1
Soup plates	1											1	0.9
Bowls	26	6		3	1					1		37	33.0
Cups, mugs	1	3				1	1					6	5.4
Tea pot	2			1						1		4	3.6
Pitcher	2											2	1.8
Egg cups	3						1					4	3.6
Jars							1			3	3	7	6.3
Drug jars								6				6	5.4
Bottle										1		1	0.9
Chamberpots	2	1								2		5	4.5
Basket-shape containers									1			1	0.9
Flower pot & saucer										2		2	1.8
TOTAL	61	11	1	4	1	8	5	6	1	10	4	112	100.2
PERCENTAGES	54.5	9.8	0.9	3.6	0.9	7.1	4.5	5.4	0.9	8.9	3.6		100.1

Figure 28. DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMUM NUMBERS OF CERAMIC VESSELS FROM PRIVY 1 BY FORM AND TYPE.

	CREAMWARE	PEARLWARE								IRONSTONE	CHINESE EXPORT	PORCELAIN	EARTHENWARE & STONWARE	TOTAL NUMBERS	PERCENTAGES
		Hand painted blue oriental	Polychrome painted-stenciled	Blue painted-stenciled	Shell-edge	Banded	Scratch blue	Transfer printed	Undecorated						
Plates, platters, saucers	19	4	4	1	27			23		2	3			83	37.1
Soup plates	3				2									5	2.2
Bowls, serving dishes	12	4	5	1	2	4		4	1	1	3		8	45	20.1
Cups, mugs	6	1	2			6		23		1		1	1	41	18.3
Tea pot	1	1						3						5	2.2
Pitcher	4		1			1		4					1	11	4.9
Jars		1											3	4	1.8
Ink well													1	1	0.4
Bottle													2	2	0.9
Chamberpots	18				1		2	1	1					23	10.3
Wash basin										1				1	0.4
Flower pots													3	3	1.3
TOTAL	63	11	12	2	32	11	2	58	2	5	6	1	19	224	99.9
PERCENTAGES	28.1	4.9	5.4	0.8	14.3	4.9	0.8	25.9	0.8	2.2	2.7	0.4	8.5		99.7

Figure 29. DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMUM NUMBERS OF CERAMIC VESSELS FROM PRIVY 1 BY FORM AND TYPE.

When we compare the actual percentages of vessel forms from Otto's sites and those from the two privies (Figure 30), we find the percentage of serving bowls and flatware from both Privies 1 and 3 more like those of Otto's slave sites than the planter site. The percentage of tableware and tea and coffee vessels are also closer to the percentage from the slave site than the overseer or planter. There were more chamberpots, however, in Privy 3 than in any of Otto's sites.

The privies analyzed here differ from the sites studied by Otto. First of all, they are urban sites, and may well have been used by both owners and slaves. Otto's data are gathered from separate plantation localities. Furthermore, we are dealing with privies, Otto worked with general domestic debris. While there are differences between the two privies which exhibit trends comparable to those of Otto, the explanation for the trenches may lie in the composition of the households or in temporal differences between the two sites, as well as in the relative economic status of the households.

	CANNON'S POINT PLANTATION			CHARLESTON SITES	
	Slave	Overseer	Planter	Privy 1	Privy 3
Serving bowls	44%	24%	8%	49%	33%
Serving flatware	49%	72%	84%	47%	67%
Other	7%	4%	8%	4%	
Ceramics grouped by function:					
TABLEWARE	64%	58%	52%	73%	64%
TEA & COFFEE	21%	31%	27%	9%	21%
STORAGE	4%	2%	11%	11%	3%
DAIRY		1%	1%		
CHAMBER WARE	3%	2%	3%	4%	11%
OTHER	8%	6%	6%		2%

Figure 30. Comparison of percentages of ceramic vessels from Otto's Cannon's Point Plantation sites (1977, Tables 5.2, 5.3) in Georgia with Meeting Street Office Building Site, Privies 1 and 3.

PRIVY 2:

The feature designated as Privy 2 was largely destroyed by the bulldozer trench which cut through it. A total of 201 sherds were recovered. It has the earliest mean ceramic date -- 1739.

Most of the sherds recovered belonged to a few restorable vessels. Fifty-four sherds or 26% of the collection come from a large blue and white delft chamber pot (Figure 31a) which appears to be of French origin, dated from the first half of the eighteenth century by Michael Archer of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (Personal communication, July 17, 1980). Another French Faience piece from this privy was a porringer (Figure 28c). Half of the bowl and the handle were recovered -- to date it is the most complete example of this type reported in Charleston. Fragments of a smaller white delft chamber pot were also recovered (Figure 31b). It probably dates after 1735, according to Noel Hume (1978, p. 147).

Seventy-one glazed redware sherds came from another jug (Figure 26d). This redware is similar in appearance to that made in New Jersey and Philadelphia (Rauschenberg, personal communication). John Cotter has indicated that the shape is not typical of the Philadelphia collection (letter dated May 30, 1980). There were two pearlware sherds from this privy -- the only two nineteenth century sherds in that collection. They may have been recent intrusions, but because of the nature of the excavation, we will never be certain.

Privy 2 was located on the same piece of property as Privy 1, but closer to Meeting Street and close to the location of Privy 3. Although it was not as deep, its contents and the fact that no evidence of brick walls were found suggest it may have been an earlier privy.

PRIVY 4:

Only 100 sherds were collected from Privy 4. Most common were creamware, second most popular were pearlware types. There was one restorable vessel recovered, a grey chamber pot with the initials JS carelessly drawn in blue on one side (Figure 31d). Only a small portion of this feature remained for us to excavate, the rest of it was removed by the bulldozers. The mean ceramic date for the privy was 1787.

Privy 4, like Privy 3, was located on the back of the property which was sold to the Apprentice Library Society in 1840. It would appear that Privy 4 may have been earlier than Privy 3. Very few potsherds were recovered from the test trench across the front of the property and the squares dug by the backhoe for the pile caps. They generally reflect the nineteenth century occupation of the site (Appendix I).



Figure 31. a, French delft chamber pot, Privy 2, ht. 23.5 cm.;
 b, White delft chamber pot, Privy 2, ht. 13.5 cm.;
 c, French faience porringer, Privy 2, ht. 8 cm.;
 d, Grey stoneware chamber pot with blue decoration,
 Privy 4, ht. 16.2 cm.

ARTIFACTS: GLASS

A total of 4708 glass fragments were recovered and cataloged from the Meeting Street Office Building site. Included in the collection were bottles, medicine vials, drinking glasses, dishes and some lamp fragments. Of these, 2557 were from Privy 1, 84 from Privy 2, 1972 from Privy 3, and 60 from Privy 4. The largest collections came from Privies 1 and 3, so most of the comparative information is from those sources. Tabulation of the glass artifacts is presented in the Appendix.

The majority of the glass artifacts were fragments of bottles and most of those were the dark green wine bottles. About three quarters of the neck and base fragments, and whole bottles which could be classified on the basis of shape appeared to be of English origin (Noel Hume, 1972, Figures 8-13). Only Privy 2, which produced just six classifiable fragments, had more of European form than English. About two percent of the bottles and bases from Privies 1 and 3 were identified as pieces of square case bottles. In privy 3 the heaviest concentration of dark green bottles came from the lowest level.

Push-ups and pontil marks were examined on the bases and whole bottles recovered. Sand pontil marks are found on about 64% of the dark green bottles from Privy 1 and Privy 3. Glass pontil marks occur on 28% of the bottle bases from Privy 1 and 15% from Privy 3. Quatrefoil impressions (Jones 1971, p. 66) occur on 27% of the bases from Privy 1 and 23% of the bases from Privy 3.

The majority of the bottles date from the period of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. But perhaps 20% of them date from the nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Included in this latter group are a complete South Carolina Dispensary bottle (Figure 32a) and four fragments from Privy 3.

While most of the bottles were for alcoholic beverages, there were a few soda water bottles. One labeled "Premium Soda Water" from Smith and Company of Charleston, dated 1851-55 (Robinson and Holcomb, 1970, p. 20) and fragments of two bottles labeled "James Cosgrove and Sons" also from Charleston, dated after 1883 (Robinson and Holcomb, 1970, p. 6). All were from Privy 3, as were ten other fragments which appear to be parts of blue soda bottles.

A small percentage of bottles and a few vials recovered had names molded in the glass and several were used for medicinal products. Included in this group was one flask-shaped bottle with molded lettering "A.O. Barbot and Sons, Druggists, 54 Borad Street, Charleston, S.C.", a company in business at that address from 1886 to 1906 (Charleston Directories) from Privy 1, level 1. From Privy 3 there were several more: a clear vaseline bottle from Cheseborough, New York; a cylindrical Citrate of Magnesia bottle dated 1850-60 (McKearin and Wilson 1978, pp. 282-3); two Robberds Balsamic Elixir or Cough Drops, London bottles (Figure 32c), a light green Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium bottle dated before 1885 (Freeman 1969, p. 259, 266), and two aqua Panknin and Phin bottles from the Charleston drug firm which was located at 123 Meeting Street in 1855 (City Directory) and was dissolved in 1859 (City Directory).



Figure 32. Glass artifacts. a, South Carolina Dispensary Bottle, Privy 3; b, Aqua vial, Privy 3; c, Robberds Balsamic Elixir or Cough Drop bottle, Privy 3; d, Base of dark green snuff bottle, Privy 1, level 4; e, Blue wine washer, Privy 3; f, left, Goblet, Privy 1, level 4; f, right, Tapered "Amelung" type goblet, Privy 3; g, left, Late eighteenth century type goblet, Privy 3; g, right, Goblet with bladed knop and faceted bowl, Privy 3; h, Base or ribbed decanter, Privy 3; i, Plain tumbler base, Privy 3; j, Panelled tumbler base, Privy 3; k, Tumbler with sunburst on bottom, Privy 3; l, right, Ribbed tumbler base, Privy 3; l, left, Ribbed tumbler made by Central Glass Company, Wheeling, West Virginia, Privy 3.

Other bottles which could be identified as to content included a light green square bottle labeled "Phalons/Hair Dye/No. 2 Magic" from Privy 1, level 3, a bottle with "Hair/Balsam/-ork", and one with chamfered corners from a druggist whose name ends in "RANT", probably from New York, and one other, probably from London, from Privy 3. Bottles for household supplies included one labeled "Lea and Perrins" from Privy 1, level 4, and two fragmentary nineteenth century green pickle or preserve jars from Privy 1, levels 3 and 4. One dark green bottle resembling eighteenth century snuff bottles but not quite as heavy was found in Privy 1, level 4 (Figure 32d). Three ink bottles were recovered. A multi-sided bottle came from Privy 1. From Privy 3 there was a small pyramidal-shaped bottle and an ink well which consisted of a square well with a woman's face in profile molded in one side.

In addition to bottles, there were a number of dishes, drinking glasses, and lighting equipment, which could be classified as household equipment. Beverage glasses included both stemmed ware and tumblers. Generally most stemware dated 1800 or before, while the tumblers were nineteenth century. There were two air twist wine glass stems which date 1750 to 1805 (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 190-91) from Privy 3. More common were the tapering stems of the "Amelung" type, dating from 1780 to 1805 (Figure 32f) (Noel Hume 1972, p. 191). The latter were found in Privies 1, 3, and 4, along with some fragments of goblet bowls. A few goblet bowl fragments had wheel-engraved decoration. There were others from Privy 3 with a bladed knob and faceted bowl dated early nineteenth century (Figure 32g) (Noel Hume 1972, p. 191).

Some tumblers were plain (Figure 32i), but most of them had vertical ribbing at the base or panels which extended up the sides (Figure 32, j, k, and l). A decanter base (Figure 32h) and seven matching tumblers with ribbed bases were found in Privy 3. They dated 1790 to 1810. Six ribbed tumbler bases (Figure 32l) from the same privy were made by the Central Glass Company, Wheeling, West Virginia, after 1880 (Revi 1972, p. 329). One tumbler of special interest was in level 1 of Privy 1. It had the profile of William McKinley and the slogan "Protection and Plenty" molded in the base. McKinley was elected president in 1896 on the Republican ticket (Blum, et. al., 1981, pp. 519-20).

Other household dishes from the site included a footed shaker from a condiment set (Figure 33b) and a portion of a cobalt blue glass bowl which may be a wine washer dating mid-eighteenth century (Figure 32e) (Noel Hume 1972, p. 196), and two fragments of a light green decanter (Figure 33a) dated 1760 to 1850 (McKearin & Wilson 1978, p. 336; Noel Hume 1972, p. 196). A portion of a shallow circular glass dish such as might have been used by a chemist on a scale was also recovered (Figure 35h). All are from Privy 3.

Privy 3 was also the source of nineteenth century lighting devices. There were fragments of at least two oil lamp chimneys, a globe from an astral or sunumbra lamp shade (Figure 33c), and a large clear glass globe with wheel-engraved design. There was also a candlestick base dated 1830-1850 (Wilson 1972, Figure 278) (Figure 33d) and a terraced base for a lighting device (Figure 33e). From Privy 1, levels 3 and 4, we recovered part of an eighteenth century clear glass compote for a candlestick.

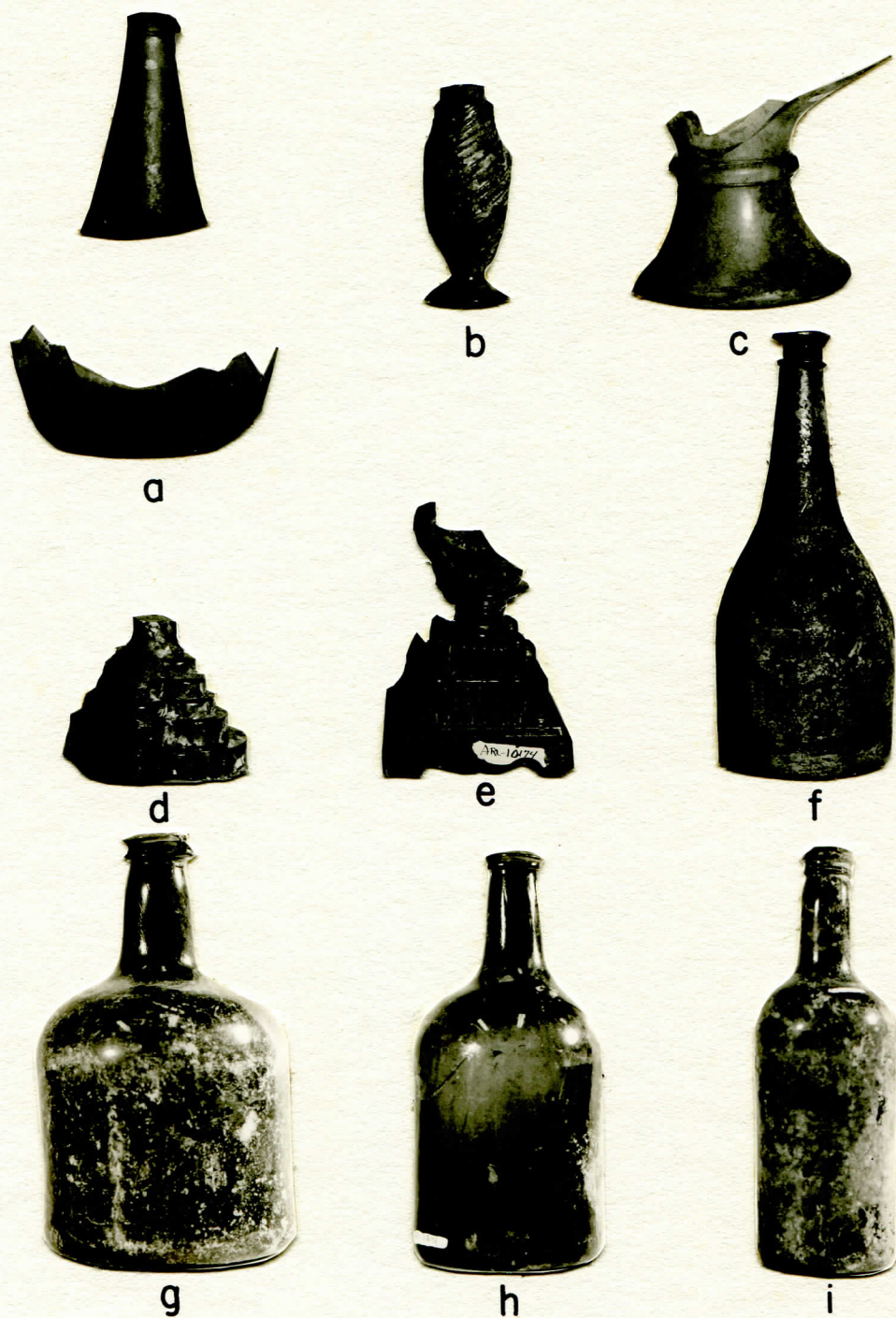


Figure 33. Glass artifacts. a, Light green decanter fragments, Privy 3; b, Condiment shaker, Privy 3; c, Base of sunumbra lamp shade, Privy 3; d, Terraced candlestick, Privy 3; e, Terraced lighting device, Privy 3; f, European style bottle, Privy 2; g, h, i, English style bottles.

Similar glass bottles and tableware came from Privies 1 and 3. Privy 3 contained more lighting devices and household equipment than Privy 1. There was a somewhat larger percentage of bottles in Privy 1. A few things such as the blue cobalt wine washer and some of the lighting devices suggest that perhaps Privy 3 was associated with the more affluent household. Dated bottles from both features range in time from the end of the eighteenth century throughout most of the nineteenth.

Very little was recovered from Privies 2 and 4. Bottles from both privies and stemware fragments from Privy 4 suggest late eighteenth century occupation. Bottles from Privy 2 have a generally more European appearance (Figure 33f) than English.

OTHER ARTIFACTS:

Other artifacts recovered from the privies are listed in the appendix. There is very little in the way of metal objects. Iron nails and fragments were badly corroded. Most interesting were the pair of iron coach steps (Figure 37h) found in level 3 of Privy 1.

In Privy 1 we also found several fragments of a wooden folding carpenter's rule with iron strips along the edges (Figure 35a). It came from level 1, and may have been part of the equipment of Cavanaugh and Welsh who had a plumbing and heating business there at the end of the nineteenth century.

There were a number of pieces of slate recovered from Privies 1 and 3, most of which were probably fragments of roofing tile. A few of the slates, however, were of special interest as they had drawings scratched on them with a sharp instrument. Three were from Privy 3. One had what appeared to be a fish scratched on it (Figure 34c); another has what appears to be a chart, with vertical columns. The numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 are repeated twice down the left side and the letters "H" and "K" head columns at the top. A third piece of slate has what resembles at least two "Tic Tac Toe" games scratched on it and what may have been part of a signature at one side beginning with a capital "T" or "J" followed by a "C". A fourth fragment from Privy 1, level 4 disturbed, has a scratched angular design (Figure 34d). These specimens may be parts of broken writing slates.

There were a few artifacts of personal use: bone and ceramic buttons, bone tooth brush handles (Figure 35b,c) a fine-toothed bone comb, and a carved bone object which may be part of a fan (Figure 35e) were found in Privy 1. There was also an oval glass piece which might have been a cover for a locket of a miniature (Figure 35g).

Twenty leather fragments from shoes were found in Privy 3. The shoes are asymmetrical -- made for left and right feet -- and the heels are built up of several layers of leather nailed together. They date from the 1860's or later. (Figure 37g)

There were a few items which are usually associated with children. Two bisque dolls and three bisque and porcelain doll fragments were found in Privy 1. The two bisque dolls are variations of what are known as bon-

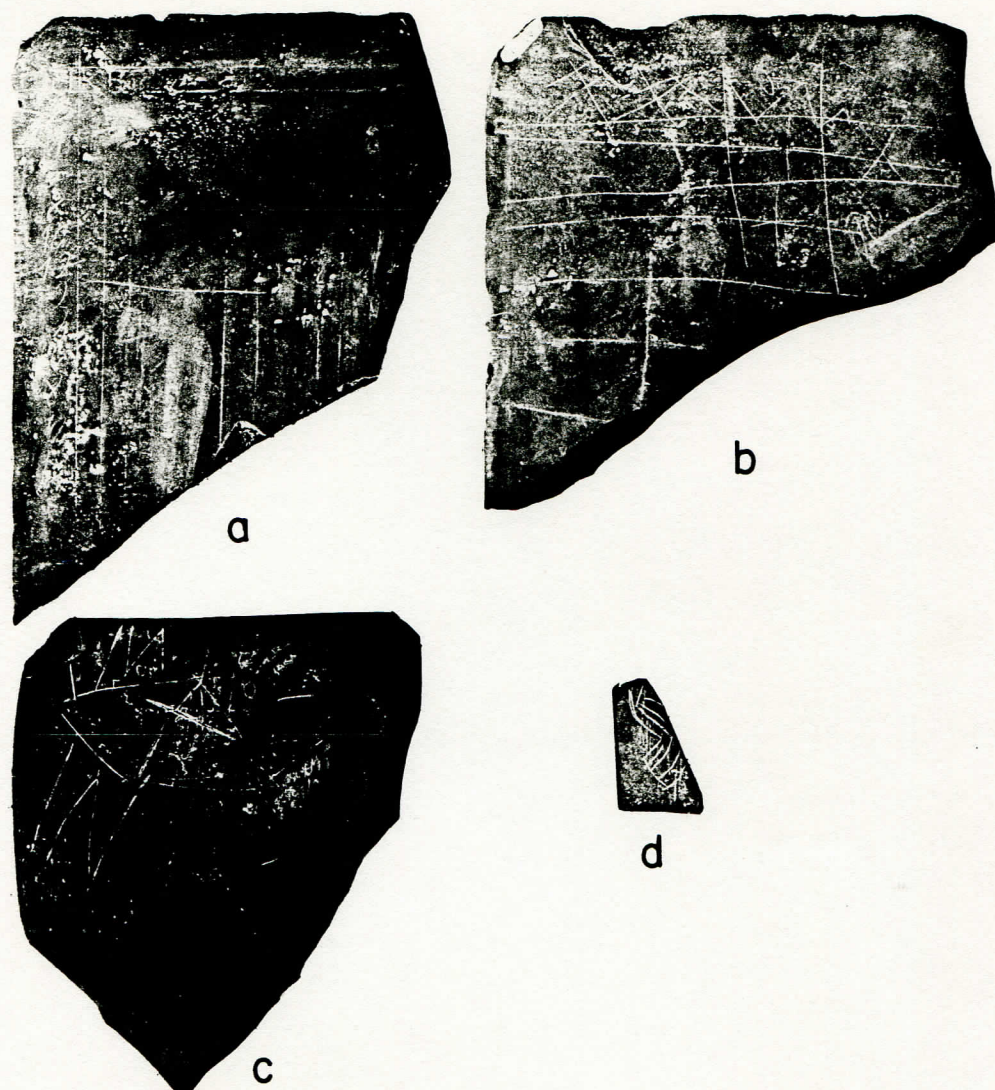


Figure 34. Pieces of slate with scratched designs. a, Slate with numbers and vertical columns, Privy 3, length 16.5 cm.; b, Slate with tic tac toe games, Privy 3, length 15.5 cm.; c, Slate with fish design, Privy 3, length 13 cm.; d, Small piece with curvilinear design, Privy 1, level 4 disturbed.

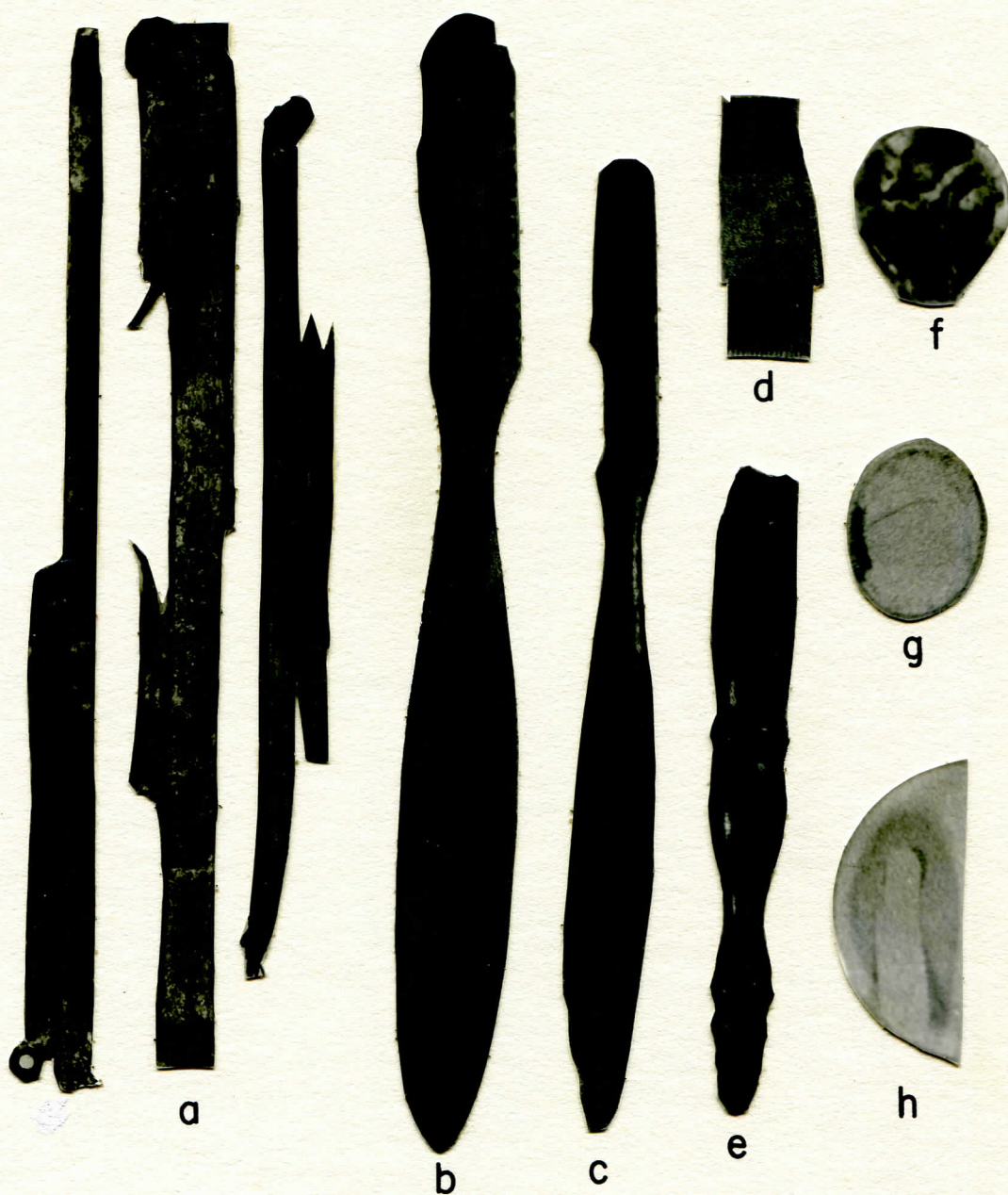


Figure 35. Miscellaneous small artifacts. a, Fragments of folding ruler 6 in. long, Privy 1; b, Tooth brush, Privy 3, length 17 cm.; c, Tooth brush, Privy 1, level 1; d, Bone comb, Privy 3; e, Carved bone, part of fan handle?, Privy 1, level 4 disturbed; f, Top of glass stopper, Privy 3; g, Oval glass from locket or pendant, Privy 3; h, Part of circular glass dish, Privy 3. Artifacts c - h all relative to b in size.

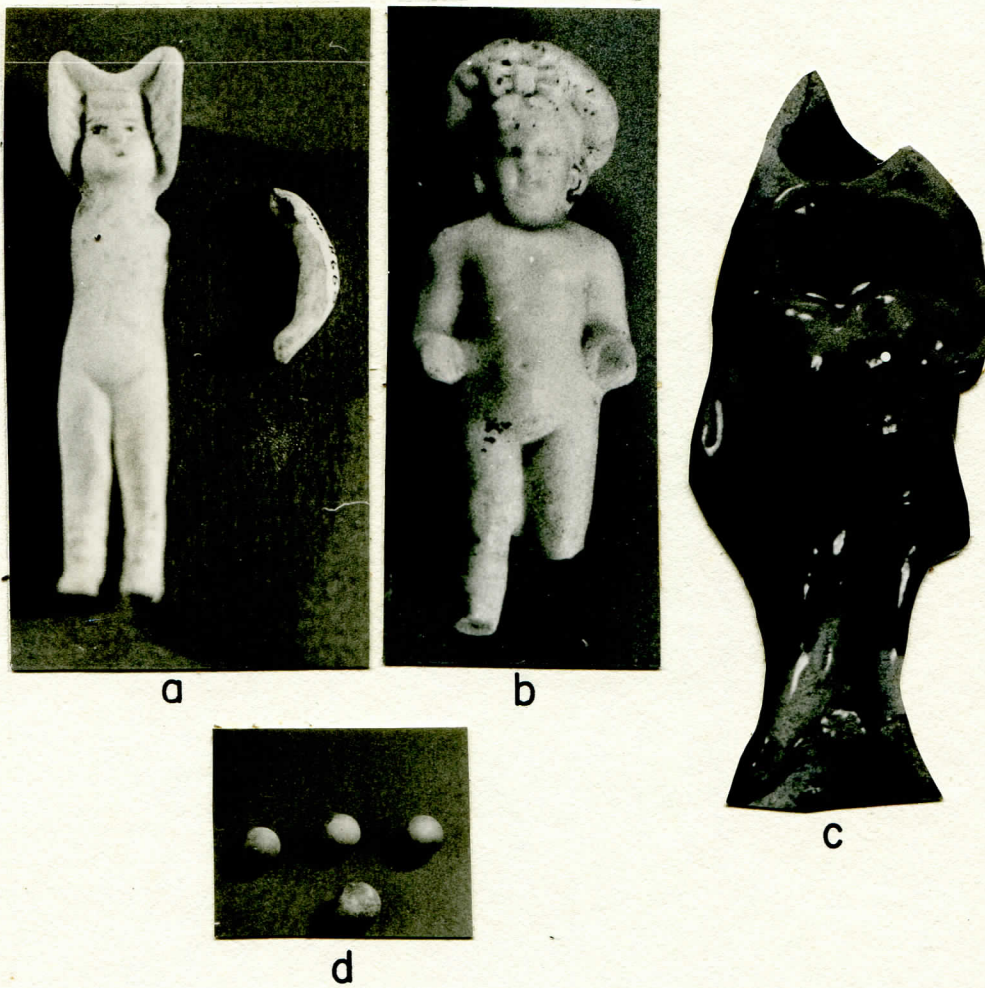


Figure 36. Toys and ceramic figurine. a, Bonnet doll, Privy 1, level 4, ht. 7.4 cm.; b, Bonnet doll, Privy 1, level 1, ht. 6.5 cm.; c, Staffordshire figurine, Privy 1, level 4, ht. 9.5 cm.; d, Clay marbles, Privy 1, level 4.

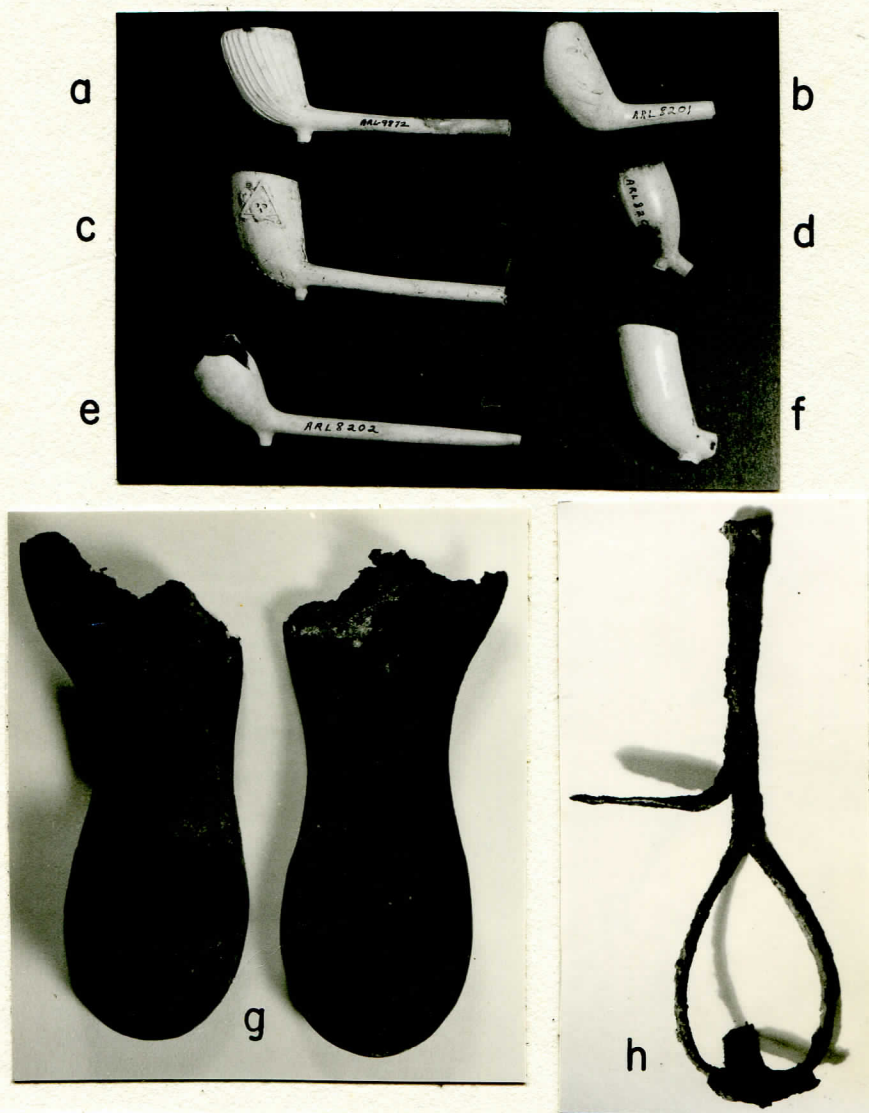


Figure 37. Miscellaneous artifacts. a, Ribbed pipe bowl, Privy 3; b, Plain pipe, Privy 1, level 4; c, Pipe with skull decoration, Privy 3; d, Dutch pipe, Privy 1, level 4; e, Pipe with heel, Privy 1, level 4; f, Pipe with heel, Feature 7; g, Leather shoe fragments, Privy 3; h, Iron carriage step, Privy 1, level 3, length 60 cm.

net dolls, molded with hats or bonnets. One, from level 1, has arms molded on the body (Figure 36b); the other, from level 4, had arms which were attached with wire (Figure 36a). There were also four clay marbles from level 4 of Privy 1.

Twelve clay pipe bowls, one bowl fragment, and 46 stems were recovered from the site. Clay pipes appear to be less common in the nineteenth century sites than in earlier occupations. One of the pipe bowls is plain with a small oval heel (Figure 37f) which is dated 1700-1770 by Noel Hume (1972, Figure 97, No. 15). It was found in Feature 7, the posthole at the east end of House 1. Three bowls, two from level 4 and one from level 4 disturbed of Privy 1 are plain, with no heel or spur, dating 1720-1820 (Figure (Noel Hume 1972, Figure 97, No. 18). Another from Privy 1, level 4, had a spur on the base (Figure 37e) and is dated 1820-1860 (Noel Hume 1972, Figure 97, No. 23). There is one Dutch pipe; it has a well-polished egg-shaped bowl with a spur. On the end of the spur is the number "16" with a crown above (Figure 37d). It was also found in Privy 1, level 4.

Two pipe bowls recovered from Privy 3 are also typical of the early nineteenth century in Charleston. One was decorated with raised ribbing around the bowl (Figure 37a); the other had a skull set in a triangle on it (Figure 37c). Both had heels. Similar pipes have been found in the privy at the Heyward-Washington House.

A portion of a Staffordshire ceramic figure was found in Privy 1, level 4. It was the figure of a man wearing brown britches, a yellow blouse and a green cape (Figure 36c). The decorating was carelessly done and the piece is of poor quality.

FAUNAL MATERIAL:

In addition to the artifacts recovered from the site, a collection of faunal material was recovered. The faunal material from Privies 1 and 3 has been analyzed by Darcy F. Morey of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville. The results of his analysis are summarized in the chart in Appendix . Collections from Privies 2 and 4 were very small and therefore were not sent off for analysis. However, Privy 2 did produce seven turtle shells (*Chrysemys scripta*). These were identified by Peter Coleman of the Charleston Museum's Department of Natural History.

After they were analyzed, the faunal collections from Privies 1 and 3 were compared. Using the number of bones identified, percentages of types of species were calculated. Cow was the most important animal food source in both privies; there was more pig included in the refuse from Privy 1 than Privy 3, and more sheep/goat from Privy 3.

The largest percentage of bird bones were identified as chicken, and in Privy 1 there was a higher percentage of chicken bones than cow. A wider variety of birds was represented in the Privy 3 collection. Duck and turkey were present in both, but goose and dove were also present in Privy 3. Few fish bones were recovered from Privy 1, and none from Privy 3, but that may have been largely the result of the salvage nature of the excavation. Oyster shells were present but were not saved.

The greater proportion of beef and the greater variety of species might be an indication that the household of Privy 3 could afford a more varied diet, and also could afford more beef than the household of Privy 1. The household of Privy 1 relied more on chicken and pork, which we assume were less expensive, or perhaps the differences reflect personal taste.

The question as to the evidence of the relative affluence of the two households was put to Mr. Morey. He considered the source of the beef bones, that is, fore limb and hind limb. He found that Privy 1 had a higher percentage of rear limb (40%), while Privy 3 had a higher percentage of forelimb bones (68%) -- the reverse of what he would expect assuming that the forelimb was less desirable than the rear limb portions. Privy 1 did have a higher percentage of axial bones (skull, vertebrae, ribs, sacrum) than Privy 3.

ARTIFACT SUMMARY:

The privies excavated at the Meeting Street Office Building site produced a large and interesting collection of artifacts. Because Privies 1 and 3 were more completely excavated than 2 and 4 (which were largely destroyed during construction) more artifacts and a great deal more information were obtained from them.

The ceramic evidence from Privies 2 and 4 suggest that both were earlier than Privies 1 and 3. Privies 1 and 2 were on one lot, and 3 and 4 were on the adjacent property. Privies 2 and 4 may have been structures predating 1 and 3. Privy 2 produced the interesting French Delft chamber pot or jar and a French faience porringer. There was little about the collection from Privy 4 which could be distinctive.

Pottery and non-ceramic artifacts from Privies 1 and 3 reflect an occupation dating from the very late eighteenth century to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Most of it, however, falls in the period before the middle of the nineteenth century. Only a small amount of pottery and some glass, particularly soda bottles and liquor bottles and a set of tumblers reflect the later period. Most of the later specimens from Privy 1, which was excavated by levels, came from the upper level. Some of the later bottles from Privy 3 were noted in the upper part; data are lacking for the rest.

There were some differences in relative percentages of pottery types from the two privies which might be explained as reflecting either temporal differences between the two assemblages or perhaps status differences between the two households to which they belonged. Privy 3 had less creamware than Privy 1, and more of all of the pearlware types except the hand-painted blue. Privy 3 had more Chinese exportware pottery; Privy 1 had more colono-ware.

There were more parts of lighting devices including parts of a sun-umbra lamp in Privy 3. It also yielded parts of what may have been a blue glass wine washer -- beyond that the glass collections were much alike.

An analysis of whole or restorable ceramic vessel forms from the two privies indicates that Privy 3 had slightly more flatware and fewer bowls and there were more tea and coffee utensils in Privy 3.

A study of the faunal material from the two privies revealed that beef bones were more abundant in Privy 3, while pig and chicken seemed to have been more important in Privy 1. The household of Privy 3 also used more sheep or goat, and a wider variety of birds. A study of the types of bones, however, did not suggest much difference in cuts of beef.

Perhaps we should be impressed with the relative similarity of the contents of the two privies rather than the differences. Privy 1 is on land owned and occupied by Oliver Fuller from 1807 until 1850. He was a mariner and merchant. His family was small, consisting of three white adults -- two elderly male adults, one female -- and a young adult female, but he had eight slaves, two adults and six children, in 1840.

Privy 3 is on land owned and occupied by the Hornby sisters who had a school there from 1807 until 1818, and then William A. Caldwell, a merchant, lived there from the 1820's until the early 1830's. Caldwell's household consisted of two white adults and five male children, and five slaves in 1830.

It is possible that both privies were used by the combined slave and master households, and therefore reflect the combined households rather than one or the other. Examination of plats of other properties in Charleston from this period indicate there was usually one privy per lot. The more complete plates and some of the bowls in the refuse in Privy 3 appear to have been put there at one time -- perhaps when the Caldwells moved to a new location farther down the street. After that, the property was sold to the Apprentice Library Society. The accumulation of refuse in Privy 1 did not exhibit evidence of such a similar sudden concentrated deposit, but rather an accumulation over a period of time. The fill was apparently partially covered over before the privy was rebuilt in smaller form, which, evidence suggests, was following its destruction in the 1861 fire.

If our identification of the ownership of the objects from these privies is correct, then the slightly larger percentage of plates and platters, and the higher percentage of cups and mugs from Privy 3 would seem to fit with the larger Caldwell household with more children. The larger percentage of bowls in Privy 1 would appear to correlate with the larger number of servants in the Fuller household, if we accept Otto's findings of a larger percentage of bowls associated with slave households. The greater number of chamber pots in Privy 3 might also be related to the larger number of children in that household.

The explanation for the differences in the contents of the privies may therefore be a reflection of the differences in the composition of the households, as well as simply socio-economic differences. It will be interesting to see the results of more comparative data from the city.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the historical archaeological research at the Meeting Street Office Building site a considerable body of information has been accumulated about the eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation of a plot of land just beyond the northwest corner of the city wall in Charleston. When the work was originally proposed, we hoped we would be able to establish the location of the city wall and the Carteret Bastion located at the northwestern corner of the fortification. Although historical maps indicate that it was situated somewhere in that area, the controlled testing and later monitoring of the construction excavations produced no archaeological evidence of the bastion or wall. We are led to conclude, therefore, that it did not extend into that piece of property, or if it did, the evidence of it was obliterated by the later cellar in the northeastern corner of the lot.

Historical research, however, did reveal the long record of occupation of the area. The property is situated on Grand Model Lot 279, and adjacent parts of 111, 112, and 281. Lots 279 and 281 were originally granted to Charles Basden, the rest was part of what was known as Schenkingh's Square.

Because the Meeting Street Office Building was to be built fronting on Meeting Street, the major focus of the research was on that area which would be disturbed by the construction. The two houses shown on Meeting Street in the 1739 map (Figure 4) probably were owned by Jonathan Tubb and Thomas Henning. Lot 279, which represents the major portion of the property on the corner of Horlbeck Alley, then known as Moore Street, and Meeting Street remained intact until after it was purchased by Roger Pinckney in 1773. He was responsible for its division into several lots which he sold in 1792 and 1793. The houses shown on the 1788 map (Figure 5) may have been built by Pinckney for tenants or perhaps he leased the land to tenants who built them. At any rate we can suggest that the house on the corner was owned by Arthur Honeywood, the blacksmith, in 1792 and in back of him along Horlbeck Alley were houses owned by Thomas Doughty, the carpenter, and John Horlbeck, bricklayer. Horlbeck may have owned two buildings, the eastern one of which he sold to Marie Goddard in 1797. On Meeting Street, south of Honeywood, was John Marshall, a cabinetmaker. South of Marshall, on what was part of the adjacent Grand Model Lot No. 111 was another property of Thomas Doughty who acquired it in 1773 and may have lived there.

In the early nineteenth century the corner property was owned by Frederick Roh, another blacksmith, who may have built the brick building which was sold to John Siegling in 1824 after Roh's death. This building became the Siegling home and music store from 1824 until 1834.

The lot to the south changed hands twice between 1795 and 1807, when it was acquired by Eleanor and Hannah Hornby who were schoolmistresses and

apparently had a small boarding school at that address. In 1818, Eleanor Hornby had left Charleston and her attorney sold the property to William A. Caldwell, a merchant, who resided there until perhaps 1835. He sold the property to the Apprentice Library Society in 1840, and they dedicated their new library in 1841.

The third lot, Lot 6 in Figure 6, on Meeting Street was purchased by Oliver Fuller, mariner, in 1807. He resided there until his death. In 1850 his widow sold the property to John W. Schmidt who sold it to Dr. B.A. Rodrigues, a dental surgeon, the same year. Rodrigues lived on the lot to the south and rented this land.

We know very little about these buildings for in December 1861 a fire destroyed a large section of Charleston, including the Siegling building, the Apprentice Library Society, and all the other buildings on this property. We have a drawing of the Siegling building (Figure 7) and we did learn that it had a cellar and the Apprentice Library did not.

Sanborn maps indicated that the property was rebuilt following the 1861 fire. Archaeological evidence suggests that by 1888 the building on the corner utilized the foundations of the earlier Siegling building. A number of the late nineteenth century structures (Figure 11) were replaced by an automobile dealership which was there in the middle part of the present century.

Although archaeological excavations failed to locate the city wall and bastion, we did excavate one privy in its entirety and collected information from three additional privies on the property.

Privies 1 and 2 were located on the southernmost lot on Meeting Street (Lot 6); Privies 3 and 4 were on the next lot to the north (Lot 2). Privies 2 and 4 appear to have been frame structures dating from the eighteenth century. They probably were abandoned before 1800, and may have been replaced by brick privies, 1 and 3. Privies 1 and 3 were very productive. Privy 1 was excavated by levels, using conventional procedure. The contents of Privy 3 were salvaged after it was located during construction. Privy 1 was rebuilt following the 1861 fire, and was somewhat reduced in size at that time. Privy 3 apparently continued in use.

Artifacts recovered from Privies 1 and 3 date from the late eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century. The majority of the ceramics, however, date from before 1840. Privy 1 was situated on land owned by Oliver Fuller from 1807 until his death before January 1850. The land on which Privy 3 was located was owned by Hannah and Eleanor Hornby, schoolmistresses, from 1807 until before 1818, and from then until 1840 by William A. Caldwell who sold it to the Apprentice Library Society. Both Fuller and Caldwell were identified as merchants in the city directories -- Caldwell was also an auctioneer with a business address on Vendue Range (1835, 1837 City Directories).

Both Privies 1 and 3 produced quantities of ceramics. Creamware and pearlware were the most abundant types. Some relative differences in quantities of types were noted. It might be argued that the assemblage indicates the privy was in use over a longer period of time or that the owners

retained older pottery types. Comparative studies based on information on value of dishes at that time suggest an alternative explanation -- that perhaps the owners of Privy 3, presumably the W.A. Caldwell family from 1818 to 1835, were more affluent than those of Privy 1. We also found slightly more up to date and expensive glassware in Privy 3 than Privy 1. The presence of a larger percentage of chicken and pig in the faunal material from Privy 1, and the greater variety of faunal material from Privy 3 might also support the hypothesis that the owners of Privy 3 were more affluent than those of Privy 1. On the whole, however, the contents of the privies seem to be more similar than dissimilar, and differences may be accounted for on the basis of differences in household preference and composition.

The results of the excavations have also contributed to our knowledge of what types of ceramics were imported into Charleston in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Most of the ceramics were English. We have recovered examples of French delft and faience, as well as Spanish and Chinese pottery. We also have located several interesting pieces of American-made pottery. One appears to have been brought in from Pennsylvania Dutch potters, perhaps in the Philadelphia area, and several black-glazed redware vessels may have come from potteries in the Philadelphia or New Jersey areas as well.

In addition to imported ceramics we have some which may have been locally produced or locally decorated. Several fragments of an overglaze decorated creamware tea pot may be the product of a local ceramic painter, according to Rauschenberg.

Two rather plain unglazed earthenware pieces are interesting because they resemble the Colonoware which was made locally by Black or Indian potters for the colonial households, but have a harder paste and appear to have been fashioned on a wheel. These may be the products of local artisans who had limited access to local clay resources and were experimenting with manufacturing techniques.

As a result of these studies, we have learned something about the households of two middle class merchants' Charleston households in the first third of the nineteenth century. It would appear that they were relatively conservative in their taste in ceramics. Except for the creamware, there is no evidence of matching sets of dishes. There is very little porcelain, and only a few items which might be regarded as primarily for ornamentation. Most of the tableware appears to have been imported from England.

Wine was an important beverage in these households. More pipes were found in Privy 1, suggesting that there may have been more smoking in the Fuller household than the Caldwell. Marbles and dolls were the only toys found, and all come from Privy 1. The dolls date after the 1861 fire, and therefore are too late for the Fuller household. An indication of children in the Caldwell household was the mug marked "---sent for John" from Privy 3, which we assume belonged to the Caldwell's son, John.

The differences in the four privies at the site provide some insight into privies in general in Charleston. Privies 2 and 4 were earlier wooden structures. The dating of the contents suggests that they were abandoned by 1800. An ordinance passed in 1837 (Eckhard 1844, p. 292) required that privies be built so that they would not leak. Brick privies certainly were

constructed before that ordinance, and Privies 1 and 3 apparently were, but they may reflect the increasing awareness in the community for improved sanitation methods.

The differences in the deposits in the privies raises questions as to the way nineteenth century privies were used by the inhabitants of Charleston for the deposit of other than the human waste. A portion of the dishes in Privy 3 appeared to have been placed there in stacks, as though perhaps for some reason the owner decided to discard a portion of the household utensils at one time. We have suggested that this may have occurred when the Caldwell family moved from this property to one a little farther south on Meeting Street. Mrs. Caldwell may have decided to discard broken, chipped, or outdated pieces rather than move them.

The refuse in Privy 1 would appear to have been discarded in a more random fashion -- perhaps thrown in a little at a time over a period of years. It may consist, therefore, of the cast-off refuse as it was broken and not correlated with a single event.

Both privies were the only ones which we located which were in use at that period of time on those lots. The monitoring of construction and the salvage excavations procedure employed are less desirable than more conventional controlled excavation would have been, and we may easily have missed other privies on the lots. However, a brief examination of other plats of property in Charleston from the nearby Charleston Center block to the north and elsewhere, suggest that the usual settlement pattern included only one privy per lot, although we know some were double privies, i.e., with two separate doors. We may conclude, therefore, that the refuse deposited in these urban lots comes from the combined slave and owner households rather than either one. They therefore would be less reliable as a source of information on individual slave or owner households within the city.

The variation in privy content probably would also vary with the composition of the household, as far as number of adults and children, slave and owner's family. We have suggested that the greater number of bowls in Privy 1 might be a reflection of the larger number of slaves in that household.

Very little reflecting the presence of children was found in these privies. A mug which appears to have been a gift for a child occurred in Privy 3. Two dolls and some marbles were found in Privy 1 -- the latter date after the 1860's and therefore could not be associated with the Fuller household.

The 1861 fire destroyed all buildings on the property, and it was after that that Privy 1 was rebuilt utilizing two of the original walls and building two new ones, making the later structure smaller than the original. There is no evidence of modification of shape of Privy 3, but the refuse from it indicates it continued to be used after that time, so perhaps the walls remained, or it was rebuilt directly on the old foundation.

There was a marked decrease in the amount of dark green bottle glass in the upper levels of Privy 1. Clear glass, aqua and amber glass in levels 1 through 3 are probably from bitters, dispensary medicine and soda bottles.

the suggestion of a similar situation was noted in Privy 3, although it cannot be demonstrated as well, since it was not excavated by levels. The dispensary bottles and later soda bottles appear to be in the upper part of the refuse deposit.

The differences in amount and nature of refuse in the privies in the latter part of the nineteenth century suggest perhaps a decline in the amount of wine consumed as a household beverage, and in general, a decrease in the use of privies as a depository for general household debris. It is also possible that trash collection and periodic cleaning of privies may account for some of the differences. Controlled comparative studies of more privies in the Charleston area should contribute much to our understanding and more reliable interpretation of the artifacts and refuse recovered from these deposits and our knowledge of the social history of the city during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

APPENDIX I

Occurrence of Ceramics
at the
Meeting Street Office Building Site

TYPES OF POTTERY FOUND IN PRIVIES 1,2,3,4 at the Meeting
Street Office Building Site

	PRIVY 1: level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4 disturbed	level 4 undisturbed	TOTAL (privy 1)	TYPES OF POTTERY FOUND IN PRIVIES 1,2,3,4 at the Meeting Street Office Building Site			
							PRIVY 2	PRIVY 3	PRIVY 4	Mean ceramic date* *(from South 1977, p. 210-22)
Plain Porcelain	5 8%	3 14%	13 26%	23 6%	10 1%	54 4%		22 1%		
Chinese Exportware				2 T	4 T	6 T		34 1%	2 2%	1730
Unglazed earthenware		1 5%	7 14%		8 1%	16 1%	1 T	16 1%	3 3%	
Brown glazed earthenware	8 13%				16 2%	24 27%	8 4%	68 3%	3 3%	
Black glazed earthenware				2 T		2 T		6 T		
Yellow glazed buff earthenware								10 T		
Lustreware								2 T	2 2%	
Engine-turned					10 1%	10 1%		1 T		
American slipware					10 1%	10 1%				
Aqua on white paste					1 T	1 T				
Bisque					1 T	1 T		1 T		
Yellow-glazed earthenware		2 10%	9 18%		2 T	13 1%				
Olive jar					32 3%	32 2%				
Plain creamware	2 3%	1 5%	8 16%	304 84%	573 55%	888 58%		1072 40%	54 54%	1791
Banded creamware		3 14%	3 6%		2 T	8 1%		14 1%		1805
Transfer-printed creamware								4 T		1790
Overglaze painted creamware					7 1%	7 T				
Green glaze cream body					6 1%	6 T		3 T	1 1%	1767
Plain pearlware		1 5%	2 4%	6 2%	30 3%	39 3%		242 9%	3 4%	1805

	PRIVY 1: level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4 disturbed	level 4 undisturbed	TOTAL (privy 1)	PRIVY 2	PRIVY 3	PRIVY 4	Mean ceramic date
	Transfer-printed pearlware	4 6%			2 T	69 7%	75 5%	1 T	454 17%	4 4%
Hand painted pearlware				2 T	90 9%	92 9%	1 T	120 4%	2 2%	1830
Polychrome pearlware	8 13%		1 2%		2 T	11 1%		137 5%		1830
Banded pearlware	2 3%		1 2%		15 1%	18 1%		67 3%	1 1%	1805
Sponged pearlware								12 T		
Blue shell-edge pearlware					18 2%	18 1%		147 5%	3 3%	1805
Green shell-edge pearlware					15 1%	15 1%		25 1%	2 2%	1805
Blue edged pearlware								18 1%		1805
Whiteware	7 11%					7 T		26 1%		1860
Transfer printed whiteware					2 T	2 T				
Misc. English brown stoneware					3 T	3 T		11 T	2 2%	1733
Misc. English grey stoneware		10 48%		2 1%	1 T	13 1%		78 3%	8 8%	
Westerwald ware					1 T	1 T				1738
Black glazed redware							84 42%			
Nottingham ware										
Ironstone	28 42%		4 8%	16 4%	10 1%	58 4%		48 2%	1 1%	1857
Decorated ironstone				1 T		1 T				1857
White salt glaze				3 1%		3 T	2 1%	4 T		1763

	PRIVY 1: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4 disturbed	Level 4 undisturbed	TOTAL (privy 1)	PRIVY 2	PRIVY 3	PRIVY 4	Mean ceramic date
Yellow Staffordshire slipware	2 3%				4 T	6 T	1 T	19 1%	4 4%	1733
Scratch blue salt glaze								13 T		1780
Agate ware					1 T	1 T				1758
Plain delft			2 4%		16 8%	18 1%	40 2%	5 T	3 3%	1720
Decorated delft							54 27%	1 T	1 1%	1750
French faience							9 4%			
Unglazed, thrown earthenware					36 10%	36 2%				
Colono ware					45 12%	45 3%				
TOTAL NO.	66	21	50	363	1040	1540	201	2680	100	

Pottery from Feature and holes excavated for Pile caps at the Meeting Street Office Building Site

	F/1	Fill inside House #1	Hole for piling B-1	Hole for piling C-1	Hole for piling E-1	Hole for piling F-1	Hole for piling F-3	Backhoe trench	Misc.
Ironstone	2		1	9	3	1	3	1	
Creamware	4	1	1	2			4	3	4
Plain delft	1			9					1
Porcelain	1						4		1
Whiteware		1				4		1	
Banded Pearlware			1			1			
Brown Stoneware			1						2
Chinese Exportware				1		1		1	3
Green Shell-edge							1		
Plain Pearlware							1		3
Transfer printed pearlware							2	3	3
Unglazed red earthenware							6		
Yellow-glazed cream-bodied ware							2		
Banded creamware								1	
Decorated delft								1	
Hand painted pearlware								1	2
White salt-glaze								1	
Blue shell-edge								1	1
Westerwald									2
Polychrome Pearlware									1

APPENDIX II

Occurrence of Glass

at the

Meeting Street Office Building Site

	Colorless	Amber	Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Olive Green	Aqua	Blue	TOTAL NUMBERS
PRIVY 1: level 1	104	4	1	1	6		4		120
level 2	2	8			5		11		26
level 3				1	18		38		57
level 4	30		45	3	1211	18	23	4	1334
level 4 disturbed	53		43	7	604	4	16	7	734
Total:	189	12	89	12	1844	22	92	11	2271
PRIVY 2:	4	22			56				82
PRIVY 3:	252	1	39	43	1112	3	64	18	1532
PRIVY 4:	7		1		40		3		51
PRIVY 1 TOTAL %:	8.3	0.5	3.9	0.5	81.2	1.0	4.1	0.5	2271
PRIVY 3 TOTAL %:	16.5	T	2.5	2.8	72.8	0.2	4.2	1.2	1532

* TOTAL AMOUNT OF GLASS BOTTLES AND FRAGMENTS

BY COLOR FROM PRIVIES

MINIMUM NUMBER OF GLASS BOTTLES FROM PRIVIES
 BASED ON COUNT OF WHOLE BOTTLES AND BASES

	Colorless	SC Dispensary	Amber	Light green	Green	Dark green	Olive green	Aqua	Blue	TOTAL NUMBER
PRIVY 1: level 1	6		1			1				8
level 2								5		5
level 3								9		9
level 4				2	4	74	1	4		85
level 4 disturbed	2			3	2	48		3		58
PRIVY 1: TOTAL	8		1	5	6	123	1	21		165
PRIVY 2:						4				4
PRIVY 3:	4	4	1	4		109	3	12	1	138
PRIVY 4:					1	5				6
PRIVY 1 %:	4.8%		0.6	3%	3.6	74.5	0.6	12.7		99.8%
PRIVY 3 %:	2.9	2.9	0.7	2.9		79%	2.2	8.7	0.7	100%

PONTIL MARKS ON BLOWN DARK GREEN BOTTLE
BASES AND WHOLE BOTTLE:

	Sand	Glass	Quatrefoil	Square or Case Bottles	Total #
PRIVY 1: level 1					
level 2					
level 3					
level 4	36 51.4%	13 18.6%	20 28.6%	1 1.4%	70 100%
level 4 disturbed	16 34%	15 31.9%	13 27.7%	3 6.4%	47 100%
Privy 1 TOTAL	52 44.4%	28 23.9%	33 28.2%	4 3.4%	117 100%
PRIVY 2:		3 100%			3 100%
PRIVY 3:	45 51.1%	14 15.9%	25 28.4%	4 4.5%	88 100%
PRIVY 4:	1 20%	4 80%			5 100%

	Bottle Glass*	Medicine Vials				Drinking Glasses					Window Glass	Household glass **	TOTAL GLASS
		Colorless, molded	Green	Aqua	Total vials	Tumblers & bases	Tumbler fragments	Wine glass stems	Wine glass bowl frags.	Total table glass			
PRIVY 1: level 1	120					2	5			7	29		156
level 2	26	1			1						1		28
level 3	57					1	1			2	7	1	67
level 4	1334	1		1	2	5	18	11	5	39	166	3	1544
level 4d	734					5		4	2	11	29	7	781
Total	2271	2		1	3	13	24	15	7	59	232	11	2576
PRIVY 2:	82								1	1	1		84
PRIVY 3:	1532	1	1	4	6	40		14	13	67	267	92	1964
PRIVY 4:	51	2		1	3			2		2	4	1	61
Privy 1 percentages:	88.1				0.1					2.3	9.0	0.4	99.9
Privy 3 percentages:	78.0				0.3					3.4	13.6	4.7	100.0

* See chart of Glass Bottles & Fragments (following)
 ** Includes lighting device fragments, some serving dishes, etc.
 See chart of Household Glass Items (following)

SUMMARY OF GLASS FROM PRIVIES

	Lighting devices	Blue glass bowl	Glass stopper	Small con-cave dish	Jewelry part	Shaker bottle condiment set	Glass rod	Funnel	Ink wells &/or bottles	Decanter	Vase	Tubes	Lid	White glass fragment	Blue glass fragment	TOTAL NUMBERS
PRIVY 1: level 1																
level 2																
level 3	1															1
level 4	1	1								1						3
level 4 disturbed									1			3	1	1	1	7
Total:	2	1							1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11
PRIVY 2:																
PRIVY 3:	77	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				1			92
PRIVY 4:	1															1

** HOUSEHOLD GLASS ITEMS FROM PRIVIES

GLASS FROM FEATURES AND HOLES FOR PILE CAPS:

	Feature 1	Feature 6	Feature 7	Inside House 1	Backhoe trench	Holes for pile caps:					
						B-1	C-1	D-1	F-1	F-3	E-1
Dark green bottle glass	3		1		1					2	1
Clear bottle glass	1				1		6		1	4	1
Light green bottle glass							1				
Aqua bottle glass							4				1
Brown bottle glass							3				
Blue bottle glass											1
Amber bottle glass					1						
Milk glass							1			8	
Lime cola bottle							1				
Octagonal castor bottle											1
Window glass	2			1							

APPENDIX III

Occurrence of Miscellaneous Artifacts

at the

Meeting Street Office Building Site

	PRIVY 1: 1	2	3	4	4d	TOTAL PRIVY 1	PRIVY 2	PRIVY 3	PRIVY 4
Plaster	5					5			
Marble Tile	2					2		2	
Roof Tile	2			12	5	19		1	
Slate Fragments	2			1	10	13		31	
Ceramic Tile		3				3			
Decorated slate					1	1		3	
Slate pencils	2				1	3			
Pipe bowls				6	2	8		2	
Pipe stems	1	2		20		23	2	14	7
Folding ruler	30					30			
Dolls - bisque & porcelain	3			2		5			
Ceramic figurine				1		1			
Turned bone					1	1			
Bone tooth brush	1		2			3			
Ceramic buttons	1				2	3		1	
Bone buttons					6	6			
Charred wood		8	3	31		42			
Electric box - fuse, etc.	2					2			
Marbles				4		4			
Brick				1		1			
Cable				1		1			
Shoe parts								20	
Brass or copper disk								1	
Copper bracelet								1	
Asbestos	3					3			
Tar paper	1					1			
Horn or tor- toise shell								1	
Bone comb			1			1			

Miscellaneous Artifacts from Features and Holes for Pile Caps

	Feature 1	Feature 6	Feature 7	Inside House 1	Backhoe trench	Holes for pile caps:				
						B-1	C-1	D-1	F-1	F-3
Lead	2				1					
Brass										3
Iron pipe										1
Iron flange										1
Strap iron	1			1						1
Hinge				1					1	
Bracket									1	
Nail	5		4	2						2
Lock					1					
Misc. iron	11	1	1		1				1	
Enamel chamberpot								1		
Brick	1	1	1							
Building stone	1			1						
Limestone			1							
Mortar	6		2	1			4			
Red sandstone	1									
Hexagonal floor tiles					3					
Quartzite				2						
Pink ceramic tile							1			

Miscellaneous Artifacts from Features and Holes for Pile Caps, cont.

	Feature 1	Feature 6	Feature 7	Inside House 1	Backhoe trench	Holes for pile caps:					
						B-1	C-1	D-1	F-1	F-3	E-1
Ceramic roof tile	6										
Sewer tile	2										
Slate	1	1	3							2	
Fiber board				1							
Wooden baluster										1	
Wood		1		3			3				
Clay pipe			1								
Umbrella handle									1		

APPENDIX IV

Faunal Material from Privies 1 & 3

by

Darcy F. Morey
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

APPENDIX: Faunal Material from Privies 1 & 3, Meeting Street Office Building.
 Identified by Darcy F. Morey, Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville

	PRIVY 1											PRIVY 3		
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 4D	TOTALS									
	# of specimens	min. # of individuals	# of specimens	min. # of individuals	# of specimens	min. # of individuals	# of specimens	min. # of individuals	# of specimens	min. # of individuals	% of specimens	# of specimens	min. # of individuals	% of specimens
Cow -- <u>Bos taurus</u>	3	1	10	2	42	3	60	3	115	9	35.4	111	8	62.4
Pig -- <u>Sus scrofa</u>	1	1	6	1	23	3	15	2	45	7	13.0	8	2	4.5
Goat-- <u>Capra hirca</u>												4		2.2
Sheep/goat -- <u>Ovis/Capra</u>					6	3	1		7	3	2.2	8		4.5
Old World Rat -- <u>Rattus sp.</u>					9	3			9	3	2.8	1	1	0.6
Rabbit -- <u>Sylvilogus sp.</u>												1	1	0.6
Deer -- <u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>												1	1	0.6
Chicken -- <u>Gallus gallus</u>	7	2	17	3	78	9	23	4	125	18	38.6	31	11	17.4
Turkey -- <u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>			2	1	4	1	1	1	7	3	2.2	1	1	0.6
Duck -- <u>Anatidae sp.</u>					1	1	4	1	5	2	1.7	1	1	0.6
Mallard, Pintail, Black Duck - <u>Anas sp.</u>					1	1	1	1	2	2	0.6	1	1	0.6
Goose -- <u>Anserinae</u>												3	1	1.7
Mourning Dove - <u>Zenaidura macroura</u>												1	1	0.6
Indeterminate Perching Bird - <u>Passeriformes</u>												1	1	0.6
Large slider or cooter - <u>Chrysemys sp.</u>												5		2.8

	Level 2		Level 3		PRIVY 1 Level 4		Level 4D		TOTALS			PRIVY 3		
	#	ind.	#	ind.	#	ind.	#	ind.	#	ind.	%	#	ind.	%
Diamond back terrapin -- <u>Malaclemys terrapin</u>							2	1	2	1	0.6			
Common sea bass? -- <u>Centropristis cf. striata</u>					4	2			4	2	1.2			
Sea cat fish -- <u>Siluridae</u>					2	1			2	1	0.6			
Knobbed whelk -- <u>Busycon carica</u>					1	1			1	1	0.3			
Eastern oyster -- <u>Crassostrea virginica</u> *							5					12		

* All oyster shells present were not recovered so the number here is not representative of the importance in the diet. Oysters were not figured in the totals. E.B.H.

PRIVY 1		PRIVY 3	
forelimb	18 (16%)	forelimb	76 (68%)
rear limb	46 (40%)	rear limb	24 (22%)
axial	43 (37%)	axial	10 (9%)
indeterm.	8 (7%)	indeterm.	1 (1%)
Total #	115		111

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