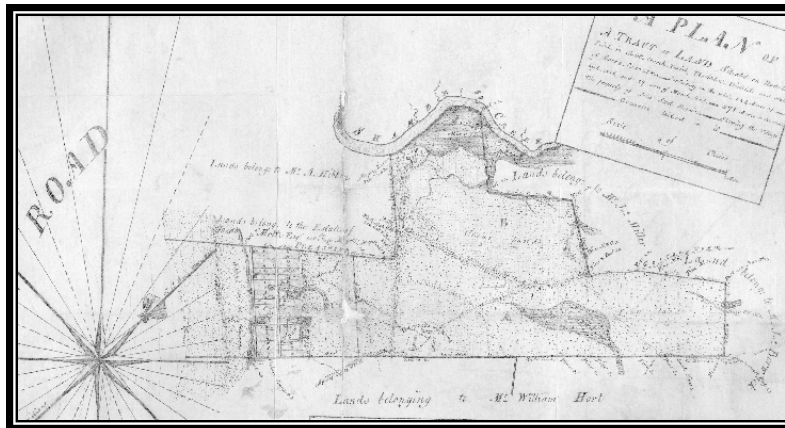


Archaeology at 203 King Street,
Mt. Pleasant, SC
(38Ch4):
1966-1998

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Archaeological Contributions 43
The Charleston Museum
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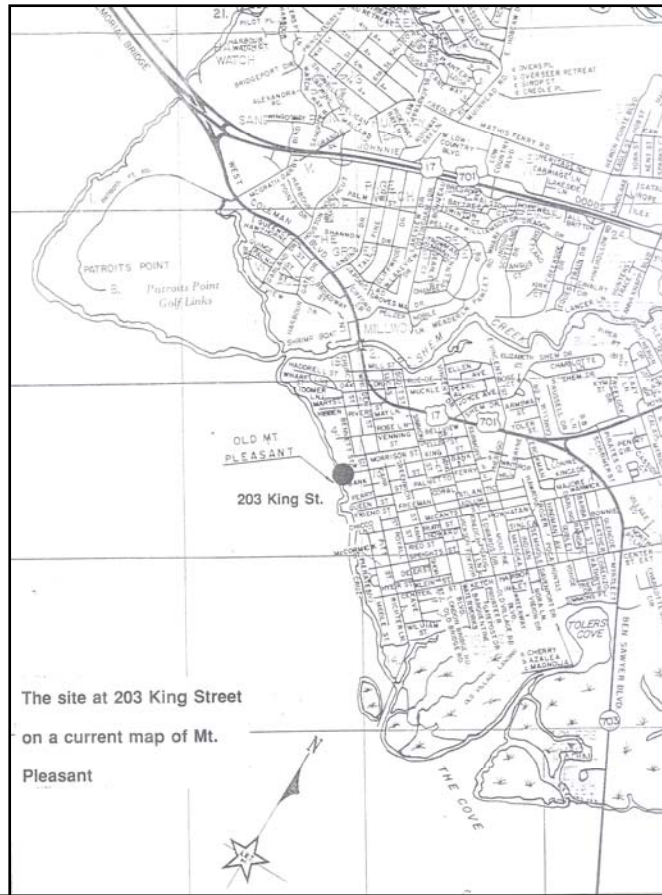
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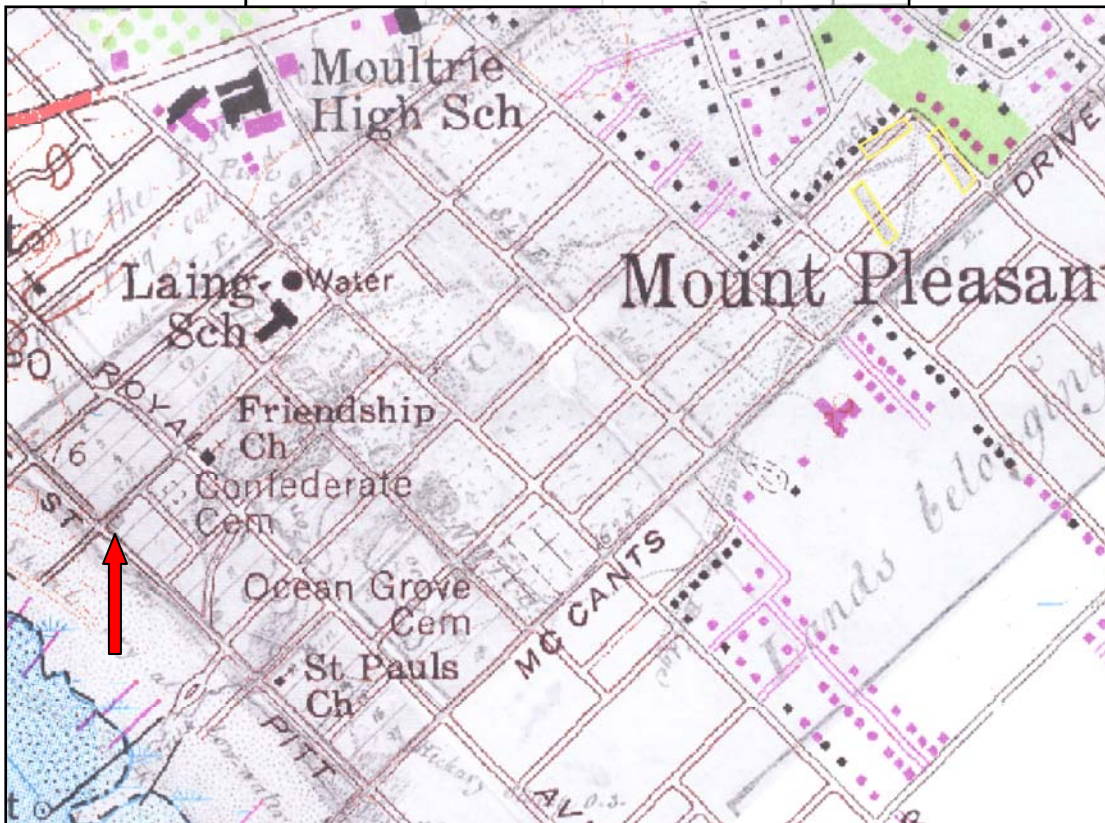
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The site at 203 King Street
on a current map of Mt.
Pleasant



Location of 38Ch4 at 203 King Street; 1784 Scott plat on current map showing site.

Archaeology at 203 King Street, Mt. Pleasant

Martha Zierden
Andrew Agha
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Eric Poplin

Background

The property of Mr. H. Cameron Burn, in the Old Village of Mt. Pleasant facing the Charleston harbor, has been of interest to archaeologists and historians for nearly four decades. In the spring of 1964 Mr. Burn was digging under his house at the corner of King and Bay streets preparatory to installing a furnace, and he discovered the foundations of what seemed to be a fort. Oral tradition stated that a fort was built in the vicinity at the time of the French and Spanish invasion of 1706 and was named Fort Queen Anne.



Figure 1: view of the Burn site

Subsequent historical investigation by Mr. Elias Bull suggested that the fort was a battery, and that it was built some 39 years after the traditional date. Bull discovered that the property upon which the battery was built was first granted to Captain Florence O'Sullivan in 1672. Mr. Bull was able to establish an almost complete chain of title for the property, but it remained unclear just exactly when the 203 King lot was first occupied (Bull 1965), and what was the nature of that occupation.

It was also at this time that extensive archaeological excavations were conducted at the site by Dr. William Edwards, former Director of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Funds from Charleston County Council and the Towns of Mt. Pleasant, Sullivan's Island, and Isle of Palms permitted a weeks-long dig. Following excavation, the artifacts and field notes were returned to SCIAA in Columbia. There, laboratory analysis was conducted, but a report was never completed. Dr. Edwards subsequently left the state, presumably taking the field notes with him. The artifacts remained at SCIAA, but their location was unknown for many years.

Some details of the excavation are known from a lengthy news article published in the Evening Post (Gildea, August 1, 1966). Dr. Edwards reported “seven separate levels of material” and discovery of a brick foundation “thought to have been 35 feet in diameter.” The article also suggests “at least three other houses” before the Burn residence. The site was excavated in a grid of 3’ by 3’ squares, designated by numbers and letters. Letters A-O and numbers 1-15 were utilized. This suggests a fairly substantial block excavation (approximately 45’ by 45’). Strata I through VI were designated on a regular basis.

Figure 2: Newspaper photo of Edwards Excavation



The King Street site is located on a former sand dune, and the soils are quite loose and friable. The excavations beneath and around the house necessitated construction of supporting walls and a cellar, and Mr. Burn left the encountered brick foundations intact. Mr. Burn remained curious about the archaeological site on his property, and in 1985 excavated a 2’ by 4’ unit in the basement. This unit was excavated in three levels. He contacted The Charleston Museum, and Martha Zierden and College of Charleston student Laura Strange (Strange 1985). The excavation revealed a dense assemblage dating to the mid-18th century. The lowest level contained very sparse materials, all of which could date to the first years of the 18th century. These materials were donated to the Museum.

At Mr. Burn’s urging, the new curator at SCIAA, Ms. Sharon Pekrul, was able to locate the collections from the Edwards excavation. Ownership of the materials was transferred to The Charleston Museum, where they would be “closer to home.” Transfer of the artifacts was completed in 1986.

The Edwards materials were catalogued at SCIAA, and sorted by artifact type into a single physical assemblage. Without field and laboratory records, it was impossible to separate the 'seven levels' reported by Edwards. Zierden suggested that a small excavation project might be necessary to better define the site stratigraphy and give context to the collections (Zierden 1986). Mr. Burn and Ms. Zierden spent the remainder of the 1980s presenting papers on the site and petitioning various local and state officials for funding to continue the project (Zierden 1993; Zierden 1996).

In 1997, Dr. Bruce Rippeteau, Director of SCIAA, offered \$1,000 to Dr. Eric Poplin and Brockington and Associates, "to summarize the potential" for the Burn site. Dr. Poplin and the author consulted upon the best avenue of inquiry, and agreed to the limited test excavation. Five test pits were excavated in February 1998 by a crew of technicians from Brockington and Associates and The Charleston Museum. Interpretation of these units was bolstered by Sharon Pekrul's simultaneous discovery of laboratory notes, as well as a field map and photograph of the brick foundation, among the records of SCIAA. These were transferred to the Museum.

Funds were depleted by the fieldwork, and so analysis of the materials retrieved from the 1998 project continued with volunteers at The Charleston Museum. Materials from the 1998 project were analyzed, and the artifact list from the SCIAA records were transferred to Museum cards, without re-analysis. In 2001, Alex Sweeney of Brockington began report preparation, but this was not completed. At the request of Mr. Burn in 2008, the project reconvened, as a group discussion among Museum archaeologist Martha Zierden, archaeologists Eric Poplin and Andrew Agha of Brockington, and historian Nic Butler of Charleston County Public Library. The present interpretations are the result of those discussions, and final analysis of all materials retrieved from the site.

Site History

The lot at 203 King Street was part of plantation tracts granted as early as 1692, as detailed in the research by Mr. Elias Bull in 1965. The property changed hands several times; in 1727, 1741, and 1747. Acreage of the tract varied, but by 1747 the property owned by Peter Villeponteux was over 1200 acres. The 300-acre tract that included the Burn site was deeded to Zachariah Villeponteux, who sold the land called “Fair Spring” to Jonathan Scott in 1765.

A year later, Jonathan Scott laid out and advertised lots in Greenwich Village for sale. He built a house on lot #6, the same property as 203 King Street. Mr. Bull suggests that Scott “apparently tore down the battery”. Bull also reports that Scott’s house ‘later burned’, though the 1784 plat shows a substantial building remains on Lot #6. Scott died in 1782, leaving his property to his son, Jonathan Scott Jr., who resided “between Lot 13 and 14”. Scott Jr. apparently petitioned the General Assembly for damage compensation following the Revolutionary War.

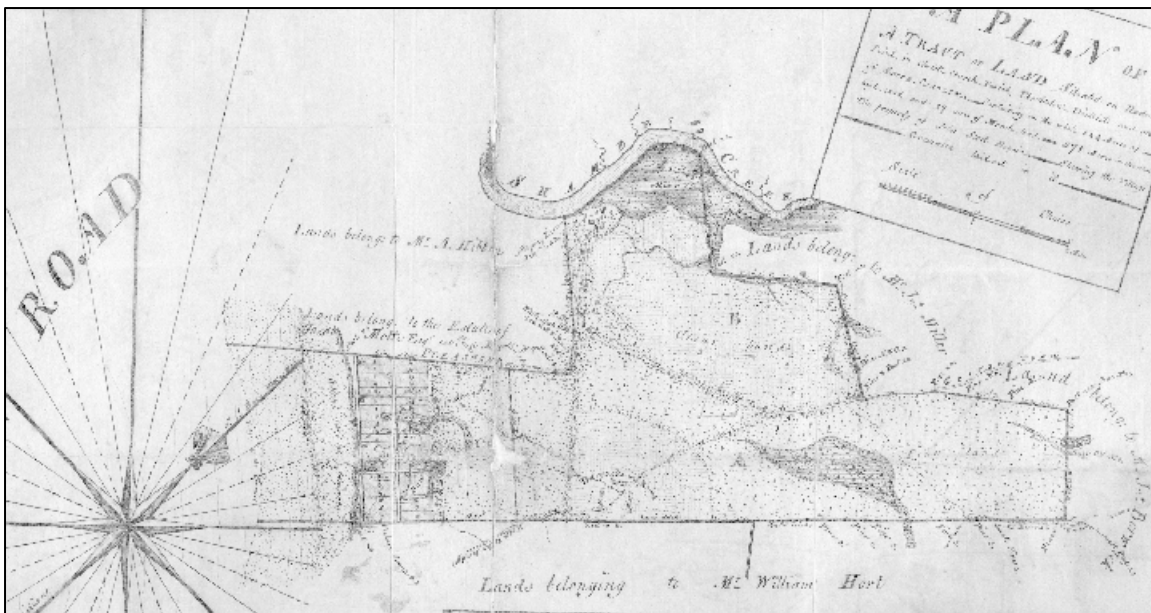


Figure 3: 1784 plat of Scott property

After John Scott Jr.'s death in 1788, the property remains unoccupied, or at least undocumented, until 1818, when Lot # 6 is occupied by Capt. Bonneau, and sold to him by James Hibben. The lot changed hands seven more times in the 19th century, before the Federal government acquired the property for a lighthouse and buoy depot. In 1912 the property was sold to W. Moultrie Moore, who sold to H. Cameron Burn.

Mr. Bull’s research suggests the property was the site of protective battery erected after the onset of the War of Jenkin’s Ear in 1739, which later escalated into the War of Austrian Succession. In 1743, a report of the Committee on the State and Defense of the Province contained, among other recommendations,

“that his Honr. The Lt. Govr be desired to have a proper survey made of Hog Island Creek and the Water passages that way and the properest place for Erecting a Battery or sinking of Hulks so as to prevent the Enemy's entering on That side either by the Said Battery or stopping up the passage” (Bull 1965).

The battery was evidently erected in 1743, as the Committee on Treasurers' accounts reported “L250 Money raised for building a Battery at such other Place as his Excellency and his Majesty's Honorable Council shall see fit” (Bull 1965). There is, however, no documentation verifying that the fort was ever built.

Bull suggests the battery was demolished in the hurricane of 1752. This mid-18th century storm is Charleston's most famous, after Hurricane Hugo in 1989, and the detailed description is familiar to those in Mt. Pleasant who weathered the recent storm:

“The summer preceding was uncommonly dry and hot; for several days altogether, about the middle of July, the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer always reached 99 or 100 degrees. Very little rain fell between that time and September 14, when the wind in the afternoon began to blow with great violence from the northeast and continued increasing till the morning of the 15th it stopped the course of the Gulf stream, which poured in upon us like a torrent, filling the harbor in a few minutes; before 11:00 a.m. all ships in the harbour were driven ashore...till one o'clock...and many of the people being up to their necks in water in their houses, began to despair of life; but...they were soon delivered of their apprehensions; for, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock the wind veered, then, the waters fell about five feet in the space of ten minutes...and before three o'clock the hurricane was intirely over; many people were drowned and others much hurt by the fall of houses; the fortifications and wharves were almost entirely demolished...for about forty miles round Charles Town there was hardly a plantation that did not loose every out-house upon it, and the roads, for years afterwards were incumbered with trees blown down” (Bull 1965; Calhoun 1983).

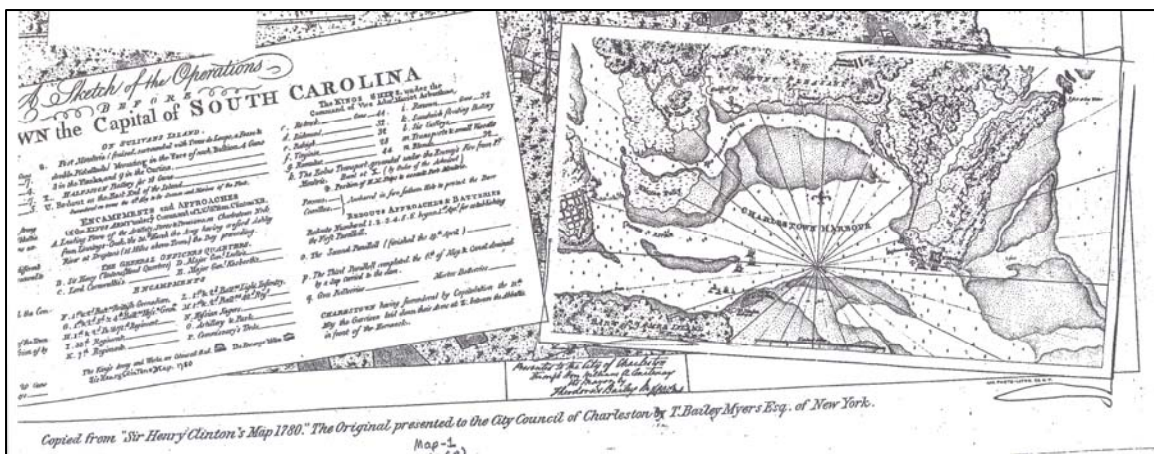


Figure 4: Clinton map of Mt. Pleasant

A plat of 1784 (figure 3) shows the Scott property, including the village of Greenwich laid out on the harbor. King Street is clearly labeled on this plat, and a substantial house is shown in this location. A mill and settlement complex are shown along Shem Creek, northwest of the village lots. Barracks from the Revolution are shown further inland.

Jonathan Scott's property, which includes the Burn lot, was the site of considerable activity during the Revolution. Jonathan Scott Jr., who inherited the property after his father's death in 1782, was evidently unhappy with the condition of his property following the War. In 1785, he demanded from the General Assembly that the bricks forming the barracks built on his property near Haddrell's point be given to him as a compensation for the army having chopped down all the surrounding trees. His request was denied, and the bricks were sold at auction in June 1785.

Haddrell's Point and Shem Creek, as well as the Scott property, were strategically located for transportation and defense (Poplin and Salo 2009). Patriot forces established a garrison and constructed defenses at Haddrell's Point between 1775 and 1780. After the Revolution, residents of the area returned to economic pursuits. Both Jonathan Lucas and Jonathan Scott constructed mills along Shem Creek. The area was also the site of shipyards, sawmills, and other small industries. Development of Greenwich Village was followed by Mt. Pleasant Village, Hilliardsville, and Lucasville, eventually merging to become the village of Mount Pleasant (McIver 1970).

Table 1: Chain of title for 203 King Street, Mt. Pleasant (from Bull 1965)

1672	September 7	warrant for land to Capt. Florence O'Sullivan	
1680	July 13	confirmed by grant to Capt. Florence O'Sullivan	2,400 acres
1692	c. April 19	willed to Katherine O'Sullivan (daughter)	2,340 acres
1694-1716	??	sold to John Barksdale *	600 acres
1720	August 5	willed to Sarah Barksdale (wife)	
1727	February 4	sold to Elias Hancock	300 acres
1729	November 20	willed to children; sole Robert Hancock (son)	
1748	March 2	sold to heirs of Peter Villepontoux	300 acres
1749	March 8	sold to John Mayrant (public auction)	
1750	March 28	sold to Zachariah Villepontoux (brother)	430 acres
1765	October 16	sold to Jonathan Scott *	370 acres (Fair Spring)
1784	April 3	willed to John Scott (son)	Greenwich Village; lot 6
1788-1810	??	appropriated by John Bowman (bus. Partner of John Scott)	var. Greenwich lots
1810	June 7	sold to Col Arnoldus Bonneau (court order) *	lot 6
1827	January 22	sold to James Hibben Jr. (court order)	
1837	March 6	sold to Alonzo J. White (est. of James Hibben Jr.)	
1853	September 10	sold to E. L. Kerrison	

1853	October 12	sold to Samuel Kingman
1856	April 1	sold to Francis Prioleau
1868	February 20	sold to Julia DuPre
1868-1872	??	unknown; unregistered deeds
1872	??	R. T. Morrisson (unregistered deed)
1873	??	James B. Morrisson (unregistered deed)
1873	August	U. S. Government
1912	October 4	sold to W. Moultrie Moore * (public auction)
1920	December 28	sold to Jennie E. Moore (wife) *
1959	August 28	sold to Elizabeth W. Burn *
1959	December 17	sold to Cameron Burn Jr. *

* denotes residence

Archaeology and Stratigraphy

News articles and photos from the dig by Dr. Edwards suggest a largely sandy site, with over one foot of sand covering a brick foundation and dark midden layer. The only field records are a map and series of photos of the brick foundation in the basement. The map prepared by Combes and Robertson in 1968 shows the north wall of the Burn house and location of Edwards' grid, as well as the outline of a rectangular brick foundation measuring 14' by 20'. Grid north is parallel with the harbor shoreline, continuing from the house towards King Street. The northeast corner of the foundation, and portions of the north and east walls, protruded from the north wall of the present house. The site grid initiated at the southwest corner of the property. Grid points at 3' intervals were designated 1-16 east/west and A-R north/south.

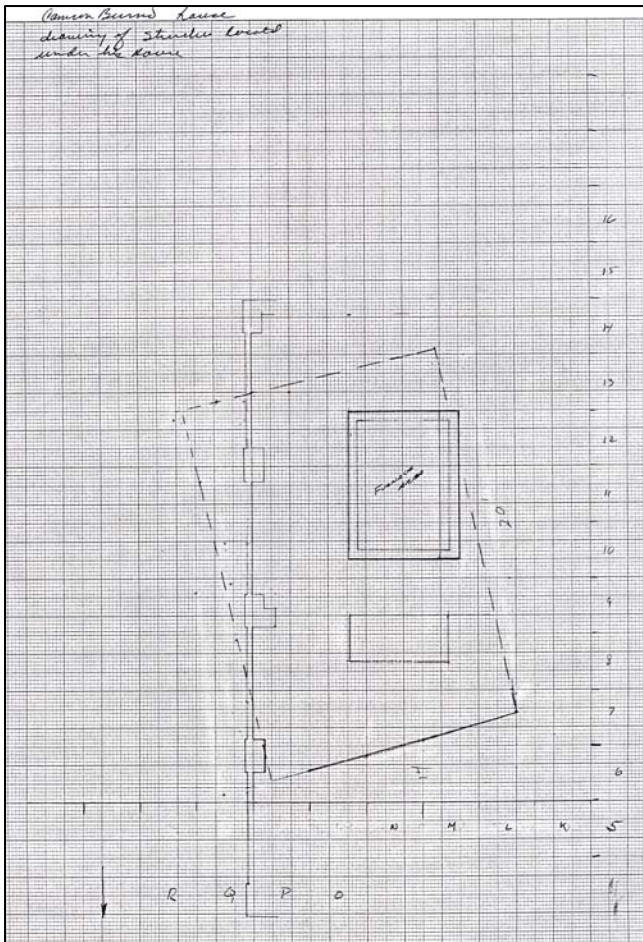


Figure 5: photo and map of foundation in basement

The laboratory notes provide a list of excavated units, and these have been placed on a composite site map. The lab records suggest excavation focused on a large block beneath the house and front porch, immediately southwest of the foundation. Units are

also located along the foundation, and around the exterior of the house. Though no units are listed for the north lawn of the property, the newspaper photograph shows excavation in progress here. (It is possible that the letter designations on the 1968 map are misplaced, by as much as 6-10 feet. It is also possible the laboratory list of units is not complete. The notes indicate that 64 units were excavated, but the artifact and provenience lists give coordinates for only 58 units). Mr. Paul Brockington, President of Brockington and Associates, was a member of the excavation crew and is shown in the 1966 photo. He recalls a block of four units in this location. He also described the foundation as contiguous, 1-2 bricks deep. Digging around the foundation was limited. Mr. Brockington does not recall encountering the foundation in the north lawn excavation.

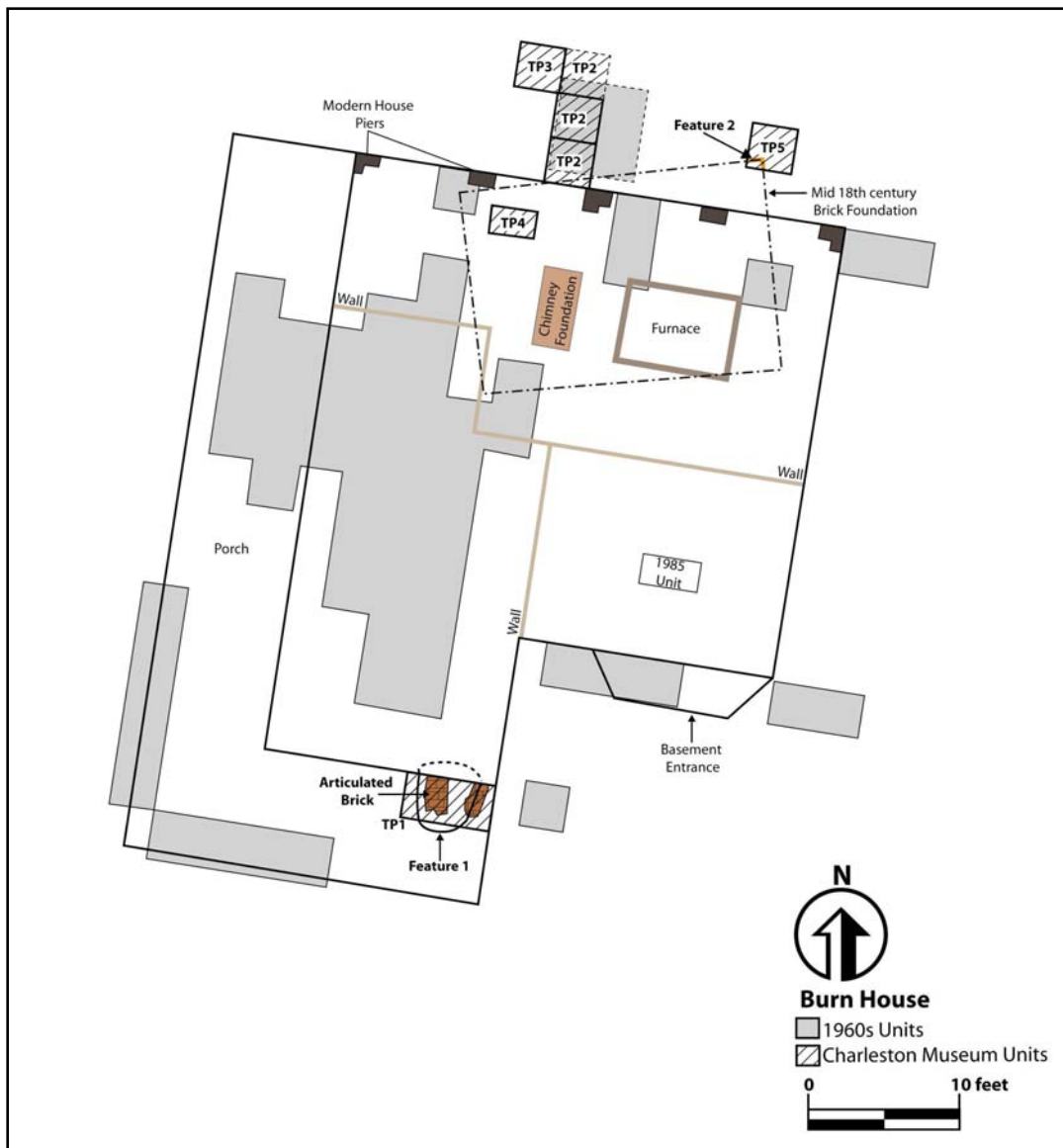


Figure 6: Site map, showing location of units in 1966 and 1998



Figure 7: Photo of excavation in yard, 1966 and 1998

Deciphering stratigraphy from the laboratory records was more challenging. The 1966 news article references “seven separate levels of material”. The laboratory inventory lists Strata I through VI, though only one unit includes a sixth strata. Laboratory records indicate some units excavated to a depth of 48”, though the majority were less than 36” deep. The majority of the materials were recovered from strata II, III, and IV throughout the site.

Table 2: List of Units, 1966 excavations (as listed in notes from SCIAA)

1-B	A-3	K-5	F-15	F-12	P-6
1-C	A-4	K-7	I-5	F-15	M-2
1-D	A-5	K-8	I-6	I-3	
1-E	1-B	L-3	I-7	I-5	
1-F	1-C	L-4	J-2	J-5	
			J-3	L-5	
F-10	C-10	L-5	J-5	M-5	
F-0	1-D	L-6	J-6	I-6	
A-2	1-E	M-2		I-7	
A-3	1-F	M-5	K-2	J-3	
A-4	F-11	N-6	K-7	J-4	
			K-6	K-3	
			L-5	L-3	
			L-6	L-4	
			M-2		
			M-5	J-5	
			M-6	J-7	

“second load from Charleston, June 13, 1968”

1-B	J-7
1-D	J-3
1-C	P-6
1-D	H-6
1-E	H-7
1-F	P-6
C-10	G-5
F-10	G-6
F-12	G-7
F-15	E-6
1-E	E-7
A-2	F-6
A-3	F-7
A-4	G-6
A-5	G-7
F-11	H-7
F-16	P-10
I-5	O-10
J-5	N-13
L-5	I-6
L-5	J-3
M-5	J-4

Pillar into J-2 and K-3

Brick near north corner of house in basement, E-6, E-7, F-6, F-7

L-7 adjacent to S.E. wall near S. corner of colonial foundation

Dark stratum within possible chimney area near north corner of main house

J-6	L-2	J-7
J-7	L-3	
K-3	L-4	P-15 (outside)
K-4	L-5	NE 2/3 of P-15 and all of P-16 (12-18", 5 bags, cluster of brick)
K-7	L-8	H-5
K-8	N-6 and 5% of N-7, P-6	H-6

The test excavation in 1985 and the units uncovered in 1998 provide additional details on soil layers at the site. The unit excavated in 1985 measured 2' by 4'. This was located in the basement of the house, east of the large block excavated by Edwards. The floor of the basement is below the ground surface outside of the house. Mr. Burn excavated the unit in three arbitrary levels, and screened the soil retrieved from the unit. The profiles were photographed with Polaroid film.



Figure 8: profile of 1985 unit

The stratigraphic profile revealed a depositional sequence of mostly tan sand. A dark band of midden soil laden with oyster shell was present from 9” to 12” below the unit surface. Most of the artifacts were recovered from this layer, designated level 1. Level 1 contained 239 artifacts, including 101 ceramics. Creamware was the latest ceramic (manufactured after 1750 and imported to the colonies in large numbers in the 1770s). The deposit also included a large number of nails (n=92), as well as tobacco pipes, clothing, personal, and activities items (see Table 5). Tan sand continued an additional 1.5’ below this layer, excavated and screened in two levels. Level 2 contained 19 artifacts, with white saltglazed stoneware (developed in 1740) as the latest item. The deepest level (level 3) contained 59 artifacts, including 35 nails and 15 fragments of olive green bottle glass. Six ceramics were recovered, all developed in the early 18th century and used throughout the colonial period.

The test project in 1998 was designed to give context to the materials excavated by Dr. Edwards. A series of dispersed test units targeted brick features evident beneath and outside of the Burn house. The goal was to confirm the sketch map prepared by John Combes in 1968, showing a rectangular brick structure beneath the northeastern portion of the house. The second goal was to define the stratigraphy, and retrieve materials from isolated proveniences, to refine the date(s) of occupation. A third goal was to accomplish this with minimal disturbance to the yard and gardens. Five units were excavated in February 1998 by a crew of six. Like the 1966 projects, units were designated in 3’ increments.

Test Pit 1 was located on the south side of the Burn house, to explore a brick foundation. This side of the house features a wrap-around porch elevated on brick piers, enclosed with concrete block between. The back wall of the porch, beneath the house foundation, is also enclosed in concrete block. The foundation is visible on the other side of the block wall, inside the basement. The brick foundation appears to be rounded, and was interpreted as a well. Unit 1 was a 3' by 6' unit, with the long axis oriented to the interior wall. Zone 1 was very loose, dry tan sand. This continued for 18", followed by a shell-filled zone of dark brown sand, designated zone 2. Artifacts were concentrated in this zone.



Figure 9: planview and photo, TP1

The brick feature was also present at this level, and appeared to be a rectangular, rather than circular structure. Excavations continued inside and outside the structure, to a level of solid brick on the interior, 3.5' below ground surface. The exposed brick measured 3.5' in width, and continued through the 3' unit. Two roughly linear sections of brickwork defined the central area. These were three courses deep, made of half-brick in a rather sloppy construction. The central area, 1.5' wide, was filled with a deposit of dark grey mortar (zone 3), followed by a burned layer (zone 4). Brick paving was noted beneath this, and excavations halted at this point. The brick feature (designated Feature 1) is now interpreted as a hearth, open to the north.

Test Pits 2, 3 and 5 were located on the north lawn of the Burn property, to intersect the brick foundation on the exterior of the home. Efforts were made to relocate the excavation unit shown in the 1966 photograph, based on measurement and perspective of several remaining landscape features. Test Pit 2 was located along the north wall of the house, between 17' and 20' west of the northeast corner of the house. The initial 3' by 3' unit was located 3' north of the house foundation, to avoid a planting bed adjacent to the house foundation. Eventually, 3' expansions were excavated north and south, creating a block 3' east/west by 9' north/south. These units exposed the limits

of the 6' block excavated by Edwards. A narrow strip of gold sterile sand, measuring 1' in width adjacent to the house foundation, defined the southern limit of the old block, while the northern limit was encountered in the northern unit extension. The backfilled unit was defined by homogenous brown soil and confirmed by recovery of a 1960s Pepsi bottle at the base of the excavations, 3.2' below ground surface and 6.2' below the top of the brick pier (R.P. 2).

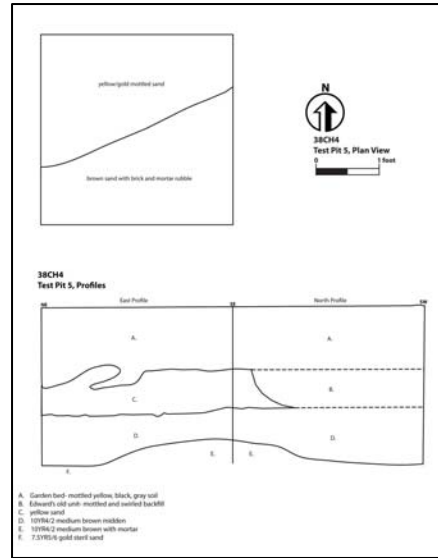
Excavation of the Test Pit 2 extension to the north revealed the edge of the 1996 unit, 2' below surface. Soils to the north were undisturbed, and probing of the western profile suggested intact brick. Excavation was interrupted by inclement weather, and the units were backfilled to prevent damage to the lawn. When excavation resumed, a new unit was triangulated to the west, and designated Test Pit 3. This unit was undisturbed, and revealed the stratigraphy of this portion of the site. Zone 1 was modern topsoil (10yr3/2), .5' deep. Artifacts were sparse. Zone 2 was brown sand (10yr4/2), with a greater concentration of cultural material, including artifacts from the 18th and 19th centuries. Zone 3 was a slightly lighter sandier soil, and artifacts spanning the 18th century were more abundant, though shell was less frequent than in the areas beneath the house (including the 1985 unit). Gold sterile subsoil was encountered 1.5 to 2.0 below ground surface. No intact brick foundations were located in this unit; the 1968 site plan suggests the unit should be outside of the structure.



Figure 10: Planview, profile, photo TP3

Test Pit 5 was located to intersect the brick foundation at its northeast corner. The 3' by 3' unit was located by measuring from the northeast corner of the residence, between 4' and 7' west of the corner. The unit was located outside of the border bed, 3' north of the foundation. At 1.0' below surface, there was evidence of an earlier excavation unit, or other excavation, in the southwestern portion of the unit. This was evidently a shallow excavation; at 2.0' below surface, the unit was undisturbed. Artifacts increased in quantity and quality in the lower levels. A concentration of mortar in the southern portion of the unit was defined as feature 2. This was photographed in place, and not excavated. Soils above and around the brick and mortar concentration were defined as zone 3. Artifacts included ceramics spanning the 18th century (including creamware), nails and window glass, and a concentration of shell. Outside of the mortar, gold subsoil was encountered 2.5' below ground surface.

Figure 11: photo, planview, TP5



Test Pit 4 was the only unit excavated inside the basement of the house, and was placed to intersect the western wall and/or northwestern corner of the brick foundation. This unit measured 2' north/south and 4' east/west, and was located relative to the foundation pier (fourth from the northeast corner). The unit was very dry, and the three zones defined in the northern lawn were encountered here. Very few artifacts, and very little brick, were encountered. The 1968 sketch map suggests the unit may be inside the intact foundation.

Together, the 1985 and 1998 test excavations confirmed the presence of brick foundations and artifacts dating to the 18th century. The site appears to be characterized by a midden of dark brown sand, oyster shell, and cultural material, with approximately one foot of overlying loose sand. Cultural deposits continue to 3' below surface in some portions of the site.

Recovered Artifacts

Artifacts from the 1985 and 1998 projects were washed, sorted, and identified by volunteers and interns from the College of Charleston. Materials from the Edwards excavations were examined by volunteer Larry Cadigan, and sorted into boxes and bags by type. A detailed identification log was transferred to the Museum from SCIAA, and artifacts were tabulated by provenience. This information was copied to Museum catalogue forms for each listed provenience, but the Edwards materials were not re-identified by Museum staff.

Other than brick fragments, historic ceramics were the most numerous artifact recovered, and the most significant for dating the site assemblage. Historic ceramic fragments are durable, easily identified, and have well-documented dates of manufacture and use. Ceramics recovered include those typical for the colonial period. Some of the earliest are the utilitarian earthenwares that form the foundation of kitchen wares used during the first quarter of the 18th century. North Devon Gravel-Tempered Ware and North Devon Sgraffito slipware were developed in 1650 in the Devon region of England and are considered markers of 17th century occupation in the lowcountry (Outlaw 2002; South and Hartley 1980). However, Sgraffito slipware is documented through 1740 and the gravel-tempered ware was made through the colonial period.



Figure 12: North Devon Gravel tempered Ware pan

North Devon gravel-tempered ware consists of smooth pink and gray clay with quartz inclusions, hence its name. Vessels are thick and rather large. The interior is coated with a thick apple-green lead glaze, rendered bumpy by the temper protruding from the clay. North Devon Sgraffito slipware features the same clay body, minus the quartz temper, so the paste is smooth. The interior of the vessel was then covered with a white slip, and often designs are scratched through the slip to expose portions of the brown body below. A large portion of a North Devon pan was recovered from the 1966 excavations. A single fragment was recovered in 1985. Fifteen fragments of Sgraffito ware were recovered from the Edwards excavations.

Combed and trailed slipwares are a prominent component of 18th century ceramic assemblages in Charleston, averaging 20% of the colonial ceramics. Slipwares from the Staffordshire potteries were in production by 1670, and was manufactured through 1795. They were intended for middle and lower class kitchens and dining tables, as well as taverns (www.jefpat.org). Most of these wares feature a buff to yellow body and are decorated with combed lines in iron oxide or manganese under a clear to pale yellow glaze (Noel Hume 1969:136). Combed and Trailed slipware was the most frequent

ceramic recovered at the site, from each of the excavation projects. In all, over 1,000 fragments were retrieved.

Manganese mottled ware is thin, but the paste is otherwise similar to Staffordshire slipware. The vessels feature a brown streaky glaze with manganese inclusions and bands of narrow ribbing around the vessel, most often tankards of various sizes. Mottled ware was used in the lowcountry from 1670 (Stoner and South 1991) through 1780 (www.jeffpat.org). A similar ware, featuring a solid, rather than streaked, glaze is also recovered from early 18th century deposits. This ceramic was identified as Slip coated ware by David Barker of Stoke-on-Trent museum (Barker 2005; Davey 1988). Only a few fragments of these wares were identified at the Burn site.

Utilitarian, but otherwise unnamed, lead-glazed earthenwares are a significant component of colonial sites in Carolina. Common forms include cream pans and butter pots, as well as cooking vessels (Beaudry et al. 1983). Smaller vessels include cups and bowls. Commonly recovered lead glazed earthenwares of the 18th century feature yellow, brown, or black glaze. Lead-glazed earthenwares are a significant part of the ceramics used at the Burn site, with 120 fragments recovered.



Figure 13: Lead-glazed earthenwares

Utilitarian stonewares were a minor component of the Burn site assemblage. Noel Hume suggests that stonewares manufactured in the Rhineland were imported into England and later into her colonies in large numbers through the 17th and first half of the 18th centuries. After 1760, the saltglaze potters of Staffordshire produces these wares. The type known to archaeologists as Westerwald is grey-bodied and decorated in blue and manganese. Vessel forms common in the mid to late 18th century include chamber pots, small pots, and mugs of various sizes. Eighty-four fragments were recovered at the Burn site. Slightly less numerous were fragments of tankards and jugs of brown saltglazed stoneware. The large jugs were used to store liquids; 61 fragments were recovered.

The predominant tableware recovered from the Burn site is Chinese Export porcelain; 740 fragments of the blue painted ware were recovered, and an additional 40 fragments featured enameled decoration over the glaze. Porcelain was produced in China and exported in great quantities. It is considered the most expensive, and most desirable, colonial ceramic. Porcelain came in tea wares and tablewares. Though considered a marker of elite status in the 17th century, by the late 18th century porcelain was found in quantity on almost all lowcountry sites.

The most common European ceramic is the tin-enameled coarse earthenware known as delft. Delft tableware was developed in the 17th century and persisted in use

through the 18th century, declining after the development of superior stoneware and refined earthenware vessels in the mid-18th century. British delft features a soft yellow-to-buff-colored earthenware paste and an opaque, sometimes chalky-textured glaze consisting of tin oxide in a lead glaze. The glaze can be white, but often exhibits a light ‘robin’s egg’ blue background color. Individual vessels may be undecorated, or feature hand-painted decoration in blue or a range of colors, the latter classified as polychrome. Blue-on-white delft was an important component of the Burn assemblage, and 432 fragments were recovered.

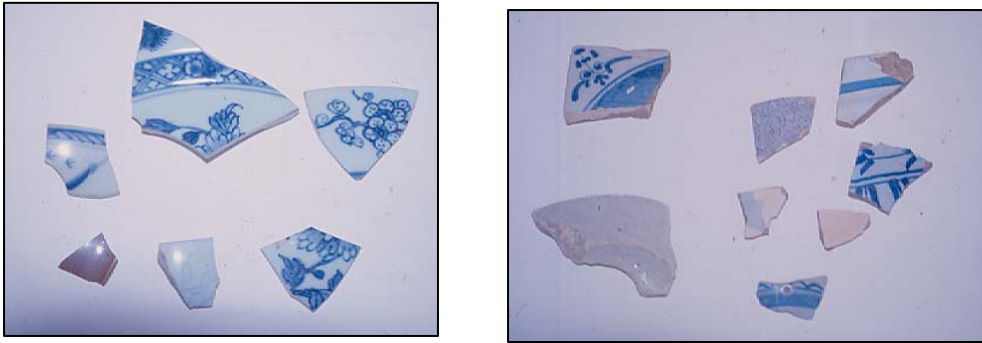


Figure 14: examples of Chinese Export Porcelain (left) and delft (right)

Material researchers suggest that delft was manufactured throughout the 18th century, but its popularity declined precipitously after development of more durable ceramics, particularly white saltglazed stoneware in the 1740s and creamware in the 1760s; these wares are much more numerous in the Burn assemblage than delft. Tablewares of saltglazed stoneware were developed in the 1720s and 1740s. The early type features a thick white glaze over a gray body. Because the glaze was not so durable, the edges of vessels were finished with a brown oxide slip, to prevent chipping around the rim. Fourteen fragments of this slip-dipped stoneware were recovered from the Burn site. Far more numerous are the molded white saltglaze wares, developed after 1740. This white-bodied ceramic was produced in block molds, resulting in crisp and often elaborate designs. The resulting wares were uniform, durable, and attractive (Noel Hume 1969:115). Besides elaborately molded dinner plates, the vessels included tankards, tea wares of all types, and a variety of specialty vessels. The Burn site produced 313 fragments of white stoneware. Scratch blue stoneware, manufactured from 1744 to 1775, is white saltglazed stoneware with incised decorations filled with cobalt glaze; 8 fragments were recovered.

Two unglazed stonewares are typical of the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Elers ware, developed in 1760, is characterized by a compact, well-fired red stoneware body that is usually unglazed. The most common vessel form is tea pots. The earlier examples were decorated with elaborate sprigged applications, while later ones exhibited bands that were engine-turned (Noel Hume 1969:121). A similar teaware was produced in black, and is known as Black Basalt. While both wares were developed by Staffordshire potters in the 1760s, the black version persisted into the early 19th century as a mourning ware. The Burn site produced six fragments.

Three finely-made earthenwares of the mid-18th century were recovered from the Burn site in small amounts. These are significant markers of occupation in the third quarter of the 18th century. Astbury ware is a delicate redware with a clear lead glaze and decorations in white clay. The resulting vessels are thin and well made. Astbury was manufactured from 1725 to 1750; 11 fragments were found at the Mt. Pleasant site. Agate ware features a body of ribboned red and yellow clays, covered with a clear lead glaze. This allowed the mixed clay to be visible through the glaze, giving a marbled or 'agate' appearance. Agate ware was produced between 1740 and 1775, and 25 fragments were recovered at Burn. Jackfield refers to similar tea wares, these with a gray to dark red body under a shiny, almost oily, black lead glaze. Jackfield was produced between 1740 and 1780, and the Burn site yielded 6 fragments.

Creamware was the third most common ceramic at the Burn site, in keeping with the almost universal popularity of the cream-colored earthenware in the late 18th century. After Staffordshire potter Josiah Wedgwood went into business on his own in 1759, he found the green-glazed ware, known as Whieldon and developed in 1740, was not so popular. He turned his attention to refinement of the cream colored paste, later called creamware. Wedgwood appears to have perfected with ware by 1762 (Martin 1994). By 1770, these wares could be found in the four corners of the colonial world, and are ubiquitous on archaeological sites of the period. The Burn site produced 735 fragments of creamware, many from the deepest strata. Thirty-six fragments of the earlier green-glazed Whieldon ware were also recovered.

The creamwares were augmented after 1780 with pearlwares. Throughout the 1770s, Wedgwood continued to experiment with production of a whiter ware, which in 1779 he termed "pearl white". Thus 1780 marks the beginning of the era where British refined earthenware features a bluish tint to the glazing and blue pooling in cracks and crevices. Pearlwares come in a wide range of decorations. Two types date to 1780. Shell edged pearlware features rims molded in a feathery design, which was hand painted in blue or green. Hand painting in blue, or a palette of earth-tone colors, featured delicate floral designs or copies of Chinese porcelain. Two other decorative styles were applied to pearlware in 1795, and these wares dominate early 19th century ceramics. Transfer or bat printing involved the creation of detailed designs in a myriad of patterns. Most are decorated in blue. Annular wares feature engine-turned stripes in a variety of patterns. Pearlwares were less common at the Burn site, reflecting an end to occupation around the last decade of the 18th century; 89 pearlware fragments were recovered.

By the 1830s, the pearlware formula, with a bluish tint, was changed again to create a pure white refined earthenware. Known as whiteware, these wares remain in use and change little through the 19th century. Yellow ware, also used throughout the 19th century, features a mustard-yellow paste and clear glaze. The recovery of these wares (93 fragments) reflects the late 19th century occupation of the Burn property.

The final ceramic retrieved was colono ware, a locally made unglazed earthenware. It is recovered on all lowcountry sites from the early 18th century to the early 19th century. Joseph (2002) has determined that the ware peaks in frequency in the

1740s. In Charleston, it comprises about 6% of the ceramics overall, while on rural plantation sites it may be as much as 50%. Archaeologists have suggested that much of this ware was likely made and used by African American residents (Ferguson 1992), though much of the ware is likely the product of interaction between African American plantation laborers and Native American slaves (Anthony 2002). The most common forms are the shallow, open bowl and the globular jar with constricted neck and flaring rim. Some vessels, though, copy European forms, including decorated rims and applied footrings. Colono ware was surprisingly scarce at the Burn site; only seven fragments were identified.

Olive green bottle glass is perhaps the most common artifact recovered at colonial sites. These hand-blown bottles were generally used to hold liquids, though the most common use was for alcoholic beverages. They were often reused, refilled from barrels or hogsheads, and sealed with cork held in place with copper wire (Smith 2008). Green bottles were hand-blown through the 17th and 18th centuries, shaped with a glass blowing tube, or pontil, and paddles. The resulting bottles were irregular in form and featured a scar at the base, or kick-up, resulting from removal of the tube after blowing.

The hand-blown bottles also evolve in shape from the 17th through the 18th centuries. The earliest bottles were short and squat in both the body and the neck, and were known as ‘onion bottles’ for their shape. The bottles gradually got taller and thinner, until late 18th century bottles exhibit the proportions of modern wine bottles. It is therefore possible to date bottles by their shape and proportions (Noel Hume 1969:63-68; Smith 2008).



Figure 15: Olive green bottle glass, pharmaceutical glass, and table glass

Olive green glass was conspicuously absent from the Edwards tabulations, suggesting that the glass was not collected, or was not tabulated. Olive green glass fragments are usually as numerous as ceramics, and this was the case with the 1985 and 1998 projects. Most of the pieces were fragmentary, but a large base, typical of the 1750s-1760s, was recovered from the Edwards excavations.

There were also a few fragments of aqua or clear glass from small containers, usually used for condiments or medicine. Like the olive green glass, these were hand-

blown in the 18th century. A number of fragments from drinking glasses were also recovered. The Edwards excavations produced portions of two wine goblets, featuring enamel-twist stems, typical of the 1760s (Bickerton 1984). Finally, the collection included container glass in clear, brown, and manganese, all from late 19th century bottles.

Like the olive green glass, architectural artifacts were under-represented in the Edwards assemblages. Artifacts associated with buildings, such as nails, window glass, and hardware, usually comprise a quarter of a colonial artifact assemblage, but these were noticeably scarce in the Edwards materials. They were better represented in the 1985 and 1998 collections. Most of the nails were fragmentary or too corroded for positive identification, but the sites produced hand-wrought nails typical of the colonial period. The later occupations were reflected in machine-cut nails, developed in 1815 and wire nails, mass-produced in the late 19th century. A few fragments of delft fireplace tile were recovered, as well.

Arms materials included a number of fragments of English flint, as well as finished gunflints. The Edwards assemblages included 14 gunflints, while all of the projects produced flint debitage. The Edwards project also produced lead shot, and a musket barrel.

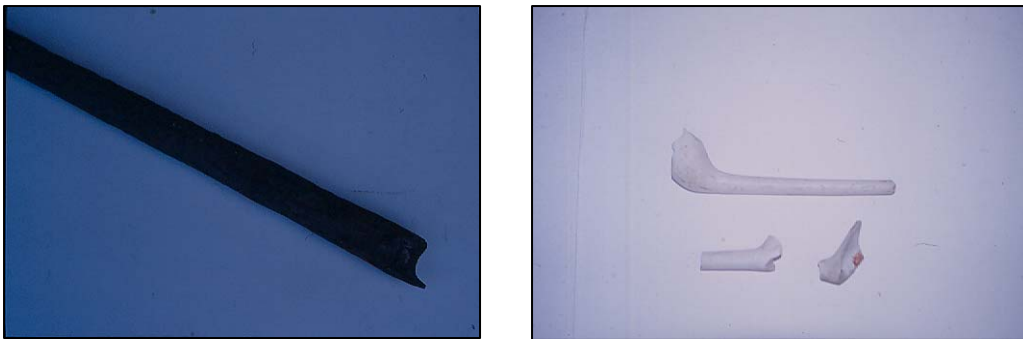


Figure 16: musket barrel, tobacco pipes

Tobacco pipes were the only other type of artifacts present in large numbers. Fragments of stems and bowls from the ubiquitous white clay pipes were recovered from all of the projects, 417 total. A very small number of clothing and miscellaneous artifacts were found, including buttons of bone and pewter, glass beads, and a small brass ring. Children's marbles, from the 19th and 20th centuries, were recovered, as were fragments of flower pot. Scraps of lead, brass, and iron were unidentifiable as to function.

Table 3: Quantification of the Burn assemblages

	1966 unknown location	1966 units	1998 testing	1985 unit	Total
porcelain, blue on white	308	406	11	15	740
porcelain, overglaze	20	19	1		40
porcelain, white		41	1		42
porcelain, English		4		4	8
Westerwald stoneware	42	38		4	84
Grey saltglaze stoneware	12		1	4	17
Slip dipped stoneware	5	7		2	14
White saltglazed stoneware	147	151	10	5	313
Nottingham stoneware	19	6			25
Brown saltglazed stoneware	1	48	4	8	61
Elers ware	3		1		4
Black basalt stoneware	1			1	2
Scratch blue stoneware	8				8
19 th century stonewares	8	1	3		12
Manganese mottled ware	1	3			4
North Devon gravel tempered		14	2	1	17
Sgraffito slipware		15			15
Buckley		10		1	11
Slip coated ware			1		1
Combed and trailed slipware	187	823	18	30	1058
Lead glazed earthenware	60	47	8	5	120
American slipware		24		1	25
French green glaze earthenware	16			4	20
Delft, undecorated	11	21	4	8	44
Delft, blue on white	148	210	1	9	368
Delft, polychrome	3	16	1		20
Faience/Spanish	12	1			13
Astbury ware	3	4	1	3	11
Agate ware	3	18	3	1	25
Jackfield ware	5			1	6
Whieldon ware	5	31			36
Creamware	390	294	24	27	735
Pearlware, undecorated	19	31	1		51
Pearlware, shell edged	2	7			9
Pearlware, hand paint		2			2
Pearlware, transfer print	1	11	12		24
Pearlware, annular	2	1			3
Whiteware	47	33	6		86
Yellow ware	2	5			7
Colono wares					
Clear container glass	33	6	58	4	
Aqua container glass		2	16	6	
Brown glass			2		
Pharmaceutical glass	1				
Table glass	2	1	7	1	
Olive green glass	252	73	63	103	
Manganese glass			10		

Aqua flat glass	6	4	32	8
Nail fragment		76	50	92
Nail, unidentified	49	54	49	44
Nail, cut			6	
Nail, wrought			8	
Nail, wire			21	
Hardware			2	
Gunflint	10	4		
Flint fragment	19	22	2	3
Delft tile	22	2		1
Scissor			1	
Button, pewter	2		1	
Button, bone				1
Brass ring				1
Bead	4			
Whetstone			1	
Scrap brass			1	
Flower pot		2	3	
Strap metal	4	2	4	2
Marble	4	2	2	
Pipe bowl	33	22	14	2
Pipestem	283	42	6	15

Artifacts and Site Dating

A primary goal of the two testing projects was to identify the brick foundations described by Mr. Burn and explored by Dr. Edwards. A second goal of the 1998 and 1985 projects was to provide temporal data and determine the date or dates of occupation of the site. The cultural materials recovered by Edwards were excavated by unit and level, and then cross-sorted by artifact type. The collection contained materials commonly used throughout the 18th century, with a smaller group of artifacts from the late 19th century. It was not possible, however, to isolate early 18th century occupation, if any, from later 18th century occupation within the composite artifact assemblage. The laboratory notes recovered by Sharon Pekrul in 1998 provided some information on the proveniences and their contents, listing materials by unit and 'strata'. Without field notes and photographs, however, interpretation of these associations remains tentative.

Historical research by Elias Bull suggests the King Street site could have been occupied as early as 1706, though he proposed a 1740s date as more likely. A notable quantity of late 17th/early 18th century ceramics were recovered from the site, but the site also contained a large amount of creamware, not readily available in Carolina until the 1770s. The site is dominated by Combed and Trilled slipware from the Staffordshire region; this ceramic was developed in the late 17th century, but manufactured until 1795 and used throughout the 18th century. The same is true for blue underglazed Chinese Export porcelain, also a large component of the King Street assemblage. Ceramics manufactured for a shorter time period, popular in the middle of the 18th century, also formed a significant component of the assemblage; these include white saltglazed stonewares, Astbury ware, and Agate ware.

Table 4: Provenience guide, 1966 excavations
Artifact/TPQ listed by strata

Strata I:	J-6	white porcelain (1850)
Strata II:	J-2	creamware (1760)
	J-3	creamware (1760)
	J-4	transfer print pearlware (1795)
	J-5	white saltglaze stoneware (1740)
	J-6	white saltglaze stoneware (1740)
	J-6	chinese porcelain (1700)
	K-3	creamware (1760)
	K-4	Staffordshire slipware (1695)
	K-4	North Devon Gravel Tempered ware (1660)
	K-5	Delft (1660)
Strata III:	K-7	Scratch Blue stoneware (1744)
	K-8	delft (1660)
	A-4	creamware (1760)
	A-4	white saltglazed stoneware (1740)

	J-2	gilt white porcelain (1890)
	J-4	refined earthenware (c.17600)
	J-5	creamware (1760)
	J-6	creamware (1760)
	K-3	creamware (1760)
	K-5	creamware (1760)
	K-7	creamware (1760)
Strata IV:	135st	creamware (1760)
	137st	creamware (1760)
	J-5	creamware (1760)
	K-4	white saltglaze stoneware (1740)
	K-8	green glass
Strata V:	K-2	whiteware
	K-3	creamware
	L-2	ironstone
	J-5	19 th century stoneware
Strata VI	134st.	creamware

Archaeologists commonly employ a dating method known as Terminus Post Quem, or TPQ, to determine the date of deposition for archaeological deposits. TPQ is based on the invention date of the newest artifact in the provenience. The materials in the provenience must be deposited after the newest artifact is invented, and available to consumers. Thus, an assemblage filled with early 18th century materials, plus a few fragments of post-1770 ceramic, must have been deposited after 1770. Terminus Post Quem is used in combination with the principal of Stratigraphic Point of Initiation, or the relative vertical position of the top of a feature or zone deposit. This principal states that soils gradually accumulate on sites of human occupation and that the deepest is the earliest. Therefore, to accurately date an archaeological site, particularly one occupied over a long period of time, it is essential to isolate individual deposits and identify the artifacts recovered from them.

Three zone deposits were isolated in the 1985 unit. Level 1 contained the majority of artifacts (239 artifacts, including 101 ceramics). Creamware was the latest ceramic (manufactured after 1750, but not imported to the colonies in large numbers until the 1770s). Level 2 contained 19 artifacts, with white saltglazed stoneware (developed in 1740) as the latest item. The deepest level (level 3) contained 59 artifacts, including 35 nails and 15 fragments of olive green bottle glass. Six ceramics were recovered, all developed in the early 18th century and possibly indicating an early 18th century occupation (North Devon gravel tempered ware, Brown saltglazed stoneware, Combed and Trilled slipware, delft, coarse earthenware).

Creamware was a major component of the level 1 deposit in the 1985 unit. Creamware was also common throughout the Edwards proveniences. Among the records recovered by Sharon Pekrul in 1998 was a detailed catalogue of ceramics by provenience.

TPQ calculations are shown in Table 4. This reveals that creamware was recovered throughout the units, including strata V and VI. This suggests a site occupied in the third quarter of the 18th century, and argues against an early colonial occupation. Three zone deposits were defined in the 1998 excavations. All of the units contained creamware or later materials in the deepest deposits. Test Pit 5, the least disturbed, contained agate ware (manufactured in 1745) and creamware (developed in 1762) in zone 3. These data support an occupation in the third quarter of the century.

Table 5: 1985, 1998 provenience guide

Field Number	Provenience	TPQ	
1	Test Pit 1	zone 1	green glass marble, whiteware
2	Test Pit 1	zone 2 level 1	white porcelain
3	Test Pit 1	zone 2 outside	pipestem
4	Test Pit 1	zone 3 outside	shell
5	Test Pit 1	zone 3 inside	lead shot
6	Test Pit 1	zone 4 inside	brown saltglaze stoneware
7	Test Pit 1	unit extension	creamware
8	Test Pit 2	zone 2	whiteware/modern glass
9	Test Pit 2	zone 2/feature	wire nail/white porcelain
10	Test Pit 2	southeast corner	bone
11	Test Pit 2 ext.	top bricks	transfer print pearlware
12	Test Pit 3	zone 2	wire nail, brown glass
13	Test Pit 3	zone 2A	creamware
14	Test Pit 3	zone 3	manganese glass, pearlware
15	Test Pit 3	zone 3	brick, slipware
16	Test Pit 4	zone 2/3	creamware
17	Test Pit 5	zone 2	whiteware, 19 th cent. stoneware
18	Test Pit 5	zone 3A	creamware, agate ware
19	Test Pit 5	zone 3b	agate ware
20	Test Pit 5	profile	transfer print whiteware
21	Test Pit 2	wall cleaning	creamware

1985 Unit:

Level 1	creamware
Level 2	white saltglazed stoneware
Level 3	delft

Taken together, the stratigraphic data support an occupation beginning in the 1760s to 1770s, up to the early years of the 19th century. Occupation during the late 19th century is also indicated. Occupation during the first half of the 18th century remains a possibility, but is not supported by the majority of the archaeological data.

These dates of deposition may be further supported by use of the Mean Ceramic Date formula developed by Stanley South, and comparison of these results with temporally-controlled assemblages from Charleston. These same assemblages will be used for comparison to the Burn site in the following section. The assemblages include materials from a privy at the South Carolina Society Hall, filled c. 1770. A large deposit of relatively intact artifacts date from construction of the formal garden at the Miles Brewton house between 1769 and 1775 (Zierden 2001). The third is a composite assemblage of proveniences deposited between 1760 and 1800, retrieved from the Heyward-Washington house and the Charleston beef market (Zierden and Reitz 2005, 2007). Both of these sites were occupied throughout the 18th century, and likely contain a number of earlier, redeposited artifacts. The South Carolina Society Hall and the Miles Brewton assemblages, in contrast, are single-event deposits, placed in the ground in a short time period, and therefore containing only materials used and then discarded together. These two assemblages present tightly-dated, closed contexts for the 1760-1770 decade, and a source of comparison for other assemblages.

The Mean Ceramic Date formula combines the number of each ceramic type found with its median date of manufacture to determine a mean, or possibly peak, point of occupation or use for the materials being measured. The MCD formula, derived by Stanley South, is based on the principals of evolution and horizon. Evolution occurs with each manufactured consumer item; it will be created, rise in popularity until a peak is reached, then decline in popularity until it is no longer available or used. Horizon is a compressed version of evolution, where an object experiences a broad and rapid spread in popularity. By measuring the relative quantity of artifacts against their presumed peak in popularity (the median date), a mean date of occupation can be proposed (South 1972L 1977:217). Here, comparison of the date of deposition/occupation with the mean ceramic date can inform on the use of ceramics past their initial date of manufacture. In the case of the Burn site, comparison of the ceramic assemblages via relative proportions of types and the mean ceramic date formula with assemblages of known deposition date demonstrates that the presence of ceramics invented in the late 17th/early 18th century does not necessarily equate to occupation during that time.

Ceramics from the Edwards excavations produced a mean ceramic date of 1749. The mean ceramic date for the 1985 unit was comparable, 1748.8. The mean ceramic date for the 1998 testing was somewhat later, as several 19th century ceramics were recovered from upper zones and these were included in the calculations (some later ceramics were included in the Edwards assemblage, as well). The mean ceramic formula for the 1998 assemblage was 1770.

**Table 6: Ceramics, types and date ranges (in Carolina);
Mean Ceramic Date Calculations**

	<u>Date of Manufacture</u>	<u>mean date</u>
Porcelain, blue on white	1660-1800	1750
Porcelain, overglazed	1700-1780	1740
White porcelain	1851-1915	1870
English porcelain	1745-1795	1770
Westerwald stoneware	1700-1775	1737
Grey saltglazed stoneware	1650-1725	1687
Slip dipped stoneware	1715-1775	1745
White saltglazed stoneware	1740-1770	1757
Nottingham	1700-1810	1755
Brown saltglazed stoneware	1620-1775	1733
Elers ware	1763-1775	1769
Black basalt stoneware	1750-1820	1785
Scratch blue stoneware	1744-1775	1757
19 th century stoneware, misc	1805-1920	1862
North devon gravel tempered ware	1650-1775	1687
Sgraffito slipware	1650-1710	1680
Buckley	1720-1775	1747
Slip coated ware	1720-1740	1730
Combed and trailed slipware	1670-1795	1732
Lead glazed earthenware	c.1700-1800	1750
American slipware	1750-1800	1775
mid-Atlantic ware	1750-1800	1775
French green glazed ware	c.1700-1800	1750
Delft, decorated or undecorated	1660-1800	1730
Faience	1760-1790	1770
Astbury ware	1725-1750	1737
Agate ware	1740-1775	1757
Jackfield ware	1740-1780	1760
Whieldon ware	1740-1770	1760
Creamware	1760-1820	1790
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1820	1800
Pearlware, shell edge	1780-1820	1800
Pearlware, hand painted	1780-1820	1800
Pearlware, transfer printed	1795-1830	1812
Pearlware, annular	1795-1830	1812
Whiteware, undecorated	1820-1900	1860
Colono ware	c. 1720-1810	1765

Mean Ceramic Date Calculations:

Burn site, Edwards Excavations	- 1749.13
Burn site, 1985 unit	- 1748.8
Burn site, 1998 testing	- 1770.25
Miles Brewton garden	- 1747.09
South Carolina Society Hall	- 1756.59
1760-1800 Charleston average	- 1738.76

Two Charleston assemblages documented as deposited between 1760 and 1770 produce mean ceramic dates comparable to the Burn site. The Miles Brewton garden assemblage, laid down roughly between 1770 and 1775, is relatively large (1550 ceramics). This assemblage produced a mean ceramic date of 1747. The South Carolina Society Hall collection is much smaller (37 reconstructed ceramic vessels), but is a primary deposit, without mixing from other proveniences. This assemblage yielded a mean ceramic date of 1756.

A Charleston summary assemblage has been calculated from two well-documented sites. The assemblage is comprised of proveniences deposited between 1760 and 1800, based on stratigraphic record, Terminus Post Quem, and documented site events. This particular assemblage is derived from two sites, the city Beef Market, occupied from 1692 to 1796, and the Heyward-Washington house, occupied from 1730 to the present. This composite assemblage produced a mean ceramic date of 1738. These data suggest that the presence of earlier ceramics among the creamware at the Burn site does not necessarily support an earlier occupation on that site.

Table 7: Comparison of Ceramic Assemblages (18th Century wares)

	Burn Site		Charleston avg.		Brewton garden		S.C. Society
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Chinese porcelain, b/w	740	18.1		6.7		41.9	7.8
Chinese porcelain, Imari	40						2.6
Porcelain, English	8						
White porcelain	42						
Westerwald	84	3.0		5.2		3.1	10.5
Grey saltglazed stoneware	17						
Slip dipped s.g. stoneware	14	.34		1.7		.75	
White saltglazed stoneware	313	12.7		5.3		6.8	10.5
Nottingham	25	.61		1.5		.7	
Brown saltglazed stoneware	61	1.4		2.4		1.0	
Elers ware	4	.09		.14		.37	5.2
Black basalte ware	1						
Scratch blue stoneware	8						
19 th cent. stoneware, misc.	12						
manganese mottled ware	4	.09		2.2		0	
North Devon gravel tempered ware	17	.41		.98		.3	
Sgraffito slipware	15	.36		.25		0	
Buckley	11	.26		.24		.25	
Slip-coated ware	1	.02		.44		0	
Combed and trailed slipware	1058	25.9		25.9		14.6	13.1
Lead-glazed earthenware	120	2.9		7.3		3.5	13.1
American slipware	25	.61		1.4		.37	
Mid-atlantic earthenware							
French green-glaze	20						
Delft, undecorated	44	10.5		25.0		11.7	
Delft, blue on white	368						
Delft, polychrome	20						

Faience/Spanish	13	.31	1.4	1.06	7.8
Astbury ware	11	.26	.48	.12	
Agate ware	25	.61	.3	.18	
Jackfield	6	.14	.4	.68	
Whieldon ware	36	.88	.3	0	5.2
Creamware	735	18.0	4.5	5.6	18.2
Pearlware, undecorated	51	2.1	1.9	1.6	
Pearlware, shell edge	9				
Pearlware, hand painted	2				
Pearlware, transfer print	24	.58			
Pearlware, annular	3				
Whiteware	86				
Yellow ware	7				
Colono ware	19	.46	6.25	3.9	2.6

Detailed analysis of the various assemblages provides additional insights on site occupation. The 1985 and 1998 assemblages are tabulated separately. In addition, there are two identified assemblages for the 1966 materials. Laboratory technicians at SCIAA tabulated all of the materials from designated proveniences, and these were re-copied into Charleston Museum format by volunteers in 1994. In addition, a large portion of the 1966 collection was listed as “unknown location”. Nearly half of the 5,000 artifacts had no specific provenience, or that information was lost. The two assemblages were remarkably similar.

The four assemblages were quantified by function, based on Stanley South’s model for the Carolina Artifact pattern. Artifacts from British colonial sites are quantified in relative proportion to each other within eight broad categories. Broad regularities, or patterns, in these proportions prescribe the average retinue of activities on British colonial sites. Residential sites from colonial South Carolina generally conform to the Carolina Artifact Pattern.

Table 8: Comparative Artifact Profiles

	Edwards Unknown		Edwards units		1998 testing		1985 unit		Carolina Pattern*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Kitchen (ceramics)	1779	81.3	2433	91.4	273	57.3	254	60.3	60.3
(glass)	(1491)		(2351)		(117)		(140)		
Architecture	77	3.5	136	5.0	168	35.2	145	34.4	23.9
Arms	8	.36	26	.9	2	.4	3	.7	.5
Clothing	4	.18			2	.4			3.0
Personal									.2
Furniture									.2
Pipes	316	14.4	64	2.4	20	4.2	2	.4	5.8
Activities	4	.18	4	.15	11	2.3	17	4.0	1.7

Creamware, % ceramics	26.1	11.0	20.5	19.2
Slipware, % ceramics	12.5	35.0	15.3	21.4
Porcelain, % ceramics	21.9	18.0	10.2	10.7
Olive glass, % kitchen	16.1	3.3	57.1	44.8

*based on South 1977

The small assemblages from 1998 and 1985 generally conform to the Carolina pattern. Kitchen wares are 57% to 60% of the total assemblage, evenly divided between ceramic vessels and glass bottles. Architectural materials comprise an additional 35% of the assemblages. Kaolin tobacco pipes are the third most common artifact type, averaging 4% of the assemblages. Other materials include items related to activities, and fragments of English flint.

The Edwards assemblages are somewhat different. Ceramics were evidently the focus of laboratory analysis, and perhaps of the field recovery. They are the majority of the quantified artifacts in the 1960s assemblage, and other items are under-represented. Kitchen artifacts average 80% and 90% of the assemblages, and ceramics are 90% of the kitchen wares, complemented by a near-absence of glass. Architectural items average only 5% of the assemblage, and tobacco pipes are 10% of the assemblage. These data suggest that not all of the non-ceramic items were retained, or quantified. In this regard, the small test projects provide an important control for consideration of the larger assemblage, as they are much more representative of colonial archaeological assemblages.

The four ceramic assemblages are comparable, in terms of wares present and relative proportions of the various types. This further suggests that other artifacts are artificially under-represented in the 1966 assemblages. Creamwares comprise 20% of the ceramics in all four assemblages. Staffordshire slipware ranges from 15% to over 20%. Chinese export porcelain is more common in the 1960s assemblages, nearly 20%, while porcelain is only 10% of the materials from 1985 and 1998.

One goal of archaeological research in the Charleston area during the past two decades has been to define the contents and relative proportions of cultural materials by time period. For this exercise, undisturbed archaeological assemblages with narrow, well-documented temporal boundaries have been quantified to define material assemblages by period, or by decade. Three assemblages are similar to the Burn assemblage. First is a privy deposit from the site of the South Carolina Society hall, filled c. 1770. Second is the garden at the Miles Brewton House, created in the early 1770s. Third is a composite assemblage from 1760-1800, based on closed contexts from the Heyward-Washington house and the Beef Market. The relative proportions of

ceramics at all of these sites further support an interpreted date of occupation in the third quarter of the 18th century for the Burn site.

Stanley South's Carolina Artifact Pattern is a basic analytical tool for historic archaeological sites. Under this methodology, artifacts are organized and quantified by function. The Carolina Pattern, or averaging of these proportions, basically monitors domestic activities at British colonial sites (South 1977; Honerkamp 1980). Significant deviation from the pattern should indicate that activities other than the normal range of domestic affairs were being conducted at the site. Extensive archaeological studies in the ensuing decades has demonstrated that other variables, such as site formation processes and length of occupation, may also affect overall site proportions. This is particularly true for the relative presence – or absence – of architectural materials. The length of occupation and the size and composition of a structure affects the amount of architectural debris. A house that burns or falls into decay, without removal, will produce a large amount of architectural materials. A structure that is renovated or altered on one or more occasions will result in a robust architectural assemblage.

The Burn site generally conforms to the Carolina Artifact Pattern (table 8). The proportion of kitchen materials from the 1985 and 1998 assemblages is comparable to the Carolina pattern. Architectural materials are elevated, and this may reflect destruction of the house by fire, as noted in the documentary record, or the relatively short occupation of the site, which often reduces the amount of accumulated kitchen refuse.

A question central to investigation of the Burn site has been the suggested military role of the buildings discovered there. Based on the principals underlying the Carolina Artifact Pattern, military occupation or activities should be reflected in an elevated proportion of arms materials. Items related to arms are commonly recovered on domestic sites, reflecting the centrality of firearms to colonial life. They were commonly used for hunting, as well as for self-defense. Arms materials average .5% of the Carolina Pattern average. An elevated Arms group may reflect a military function. It may also reflect craft activity associated with arms; arms comprised .6% of the assemblage from gunsmith John Milner at the Heyward-Washington house (Zierden and Reitz 2007). The arms group was also elevated at the beef market, where English flint debitage reflected on-site manufacture of cutting tools as well as gunflints. Thus, arms were as much as 2.5% of an assemblage with no military association. On the other hand, the colonial Powder Magazine in Charleston produced a large assemblage of artifacts that was overwhelmingly domestic, even though no domestic activity was documented. Only a few arms artifacts (.1% - .5%) were recovered from the 18th century assemblages (Zierden 1997:136). Arms materials at the Burn site are slightly higher than the Carolina pattern, though the proportion is likely skewed by the lack of green glass and architectural debris. In sum, comparison of the Burn site assemblage to the Carolina pattern argues for a domestic occupation, but does not rule out the possibility of some type of military occupation.

Conclusions

The property at 203 King Street has a long history of ownership by British colonists and Mt. Pleasant residents, punctuated by periods of documented occupation. Situated on a high bluff overlooking the Charleston harbor, the site is both desirable and defensive. The documentary records suggests ownership from 1692 to the present; however, the size of tract in question varied through the colonial period, from 2,400 acres to 300 acres before division into town lots in 1765. Occupation of lot #6, the Burn property, is documented at that date. Earlier homesites may be elsewhere within the 300 or more acres.

Owner Jonathan Scott purchased the 300-acre property in 1765, and divided the waterfront portion into lots, developed as Greenwich Village. He occupied lot #6, and his home is shown on a 1784 plat of his property. The property passed to his son, John Scott Jr., who resided down the bay at lot #13. The property changed hands several times during the 19th century, and occupation was evidently sporadic. The property was used by the U.S. Government in the late 19th century, before reverting to residential use in 1912.

Archaeological excavations by Dr. William Edwards in 1966, and subsequent testing, revealed a rectangular brick foundation, roughly 14' by 20', plus a smaller brick feature, possibly a hearth associated with a structure built non-durable material, such as wood. An area of dark midden filled with oyster shell was associated with the structure, particularly on the south side of the building, the focus of Edwards' excavations. The colonial midden was covered by a deep deposit of friable sand.

Artifacts recovered from the site span the 18th century, but analysis by provenience and strata suggest an occupation associated with Jonathan Scott, who constructed a house in 1765 and lived there until 1782. Elias Bull suggests the house burned "shortly thereafter". He also suggests that Scott demolished an earlier battery, but there is no direct documentary or archaeological evidence for these events. All of the layers, even the deepest, contain creamware, a ceramic developed in 1762. Moreover, the artifact assemblage is comparable to several from Charleston deposited between 1760 and 1790. The artifact profile suggests a domestic assemblage, and the architecture is consistent with a homesite. The lack of pearlware and other early 19th century artifacts suggests the property was not occupied again for some time after Scott's death. The artifacts as a group and the documented dates of occupation are a good fit. The size, shape, and characteristics of the structure(s) also fit this scenario.

Local tradition has maintained that the site was the location of a fort in the first decades of the 18th century. Elias Bull suggested the fort was instead a battery, constructed some forty years later. The authors could find no evidence that a fort named Queen Ann was built in 1706, nor that a battery was ever constructed in this location. There was considerable discussion in the colonial records of the need for a second battery, beyond that on Sullivan's Island, but no evidence that it was ever built. Batteries

used during the Revolutionary War were constructed at Haddrell's Point, farther west. As indicated by Scott's complaints after the War, barracks were constructed on his property, and this occupation compromised the value of his land. The 1784 plat indicates that the barracks were located farther inland, well away from the shoreline. The property may have been used by the military during the Revolution, particularly given Mr. Scott's connection to the gunsmithing trade, and this may be reflected in the artifacts retrieved at the site.

Some forty-plus years after it was first discovered, the site remains the only colonial archaeological site excavated in Mt. Pleasant. The site is significant, and the artifact assemblage is impressive. Mr. Scott's occupation, and his development of Greenwich Village, is an important chapter in the history of Mt. Pleasant.

Additional documentary and archaeological research at the site may augment or amend the present interpretation. Likewise, survey and discovery of features on adjoining or nearby properties may add to the present analysis. Analysis of the available data suggests that the foundation and artifacts at 203 King Street is evidence of Jonathan Scott's home.

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