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Kenneth E. Lewis

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by

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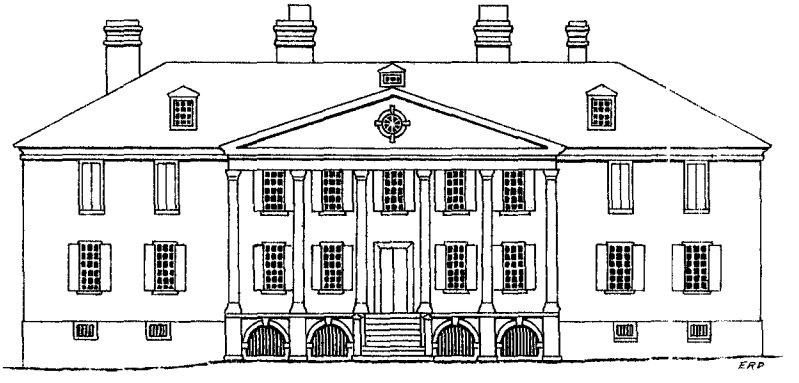

This project was sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and funded through the Historic Preservation Program of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with the assistance of a matching grant from the United States Department of the Interior under provision of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
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In the field, James Scurry served as research assistant for the Hampton project. Our crew consisted of Helen Haskell, Marie Hollings, Bill Phillips, Carolyn Lewis, Cindy Lewis, Charles Paysinger, and Elizabeth Paysinger, who worked without complaint despite the insects and often inclement weather to complete the field work at Hampton. In addition to his work on the field crew, Bill Phillips also reproduced several of Will Alston's photographs for our use in this report. Following the completion of the fieldwork, Jim Scurry and Helen Haskell performed the basic analysis of the archeological materials and the computerization of data for the SYMAP displays.

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ARP	Archibald Rutledge Papers
CCRECD	Charleston County, Records of the Equity Court, Decrees
CCRCCCPGS	Charleston County, Records of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions
CCROPJW	Charleston County, Records of the Ordinary/Probate Judge, Wills
CCRRMC	Charleston County, Records of the Register of Mesne Conveyance
HPF	Hampton Family Folder
MCASC/SJSP/CD	Manuscript Census, Agriculture, South Carolina, St. James Santee Parish, Charleston District
MCPSC/SJSP/CD	Manuscript Census, Agriculture, South Carolina, St. James Santee Parish, Charleston, District
MCPSSSC/SJSP/CD	Manuscript Census, Population, Slave Schedules, South Carolina, St. James Santee Parish, Charleston District
PFP	Pinckney Family Papers
PRSC	Public Records of South Carolina
RFP	Rutledge Family Papers
SCG	South Carolina Gazette
SCPRT	South Carolina, Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
SCRRPC	South Carolina, Records of the Register of the Province, Conveyances
SCRSSLGCS	South Carolina, Records of the Secretary of State, Land Grants Colonial Series
SCRSSMR	Records of the Secretary of State, Miscellaneous Records

SCRSSLGCS	South Carolina, Records of the Secretary of State, Land Grants Colonial Series
SCRSSMR	Records of the Secretary of State, Miscellaneous Records

INTRODUCTION

In April and May 1979 archeological investigations were conducted by the author at Hampton Plantation State Park (38CH241), the site of a colonial and antebellum rice plantation on the South Santee River in Charleston County, South Carolina (Fig. 1). The work was sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and funded through the Historic Preservation Program of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with the assistance of a matching grant from the United States Department of the Interior under provision of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The results of these investigations are intended to aid in the planning and development of the park as a historic site and to provide information relating to the nature of the past plantation settlement there.

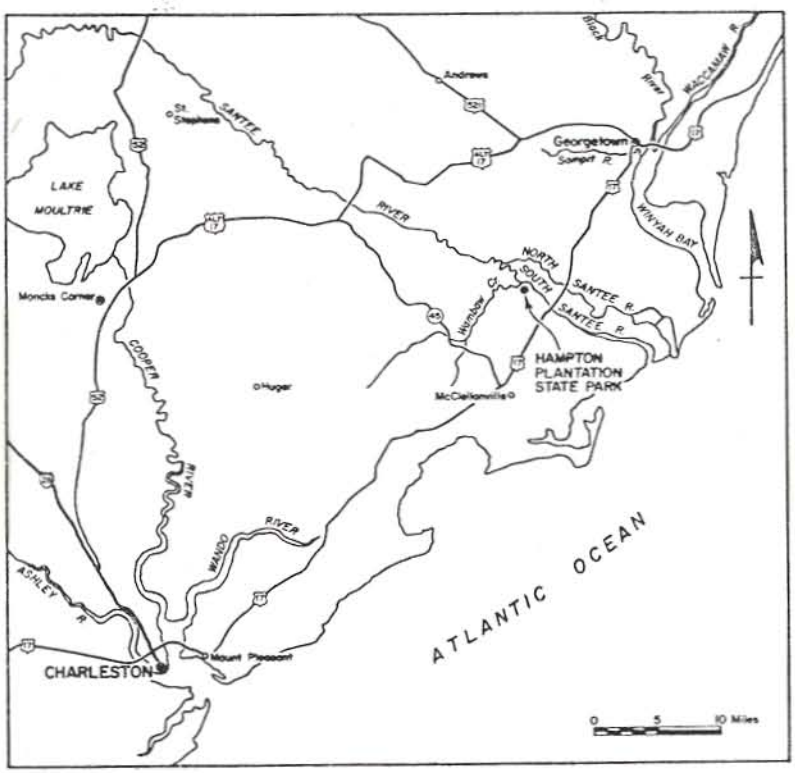

FIGURE 1: Locator map of Hampton Plantation State Park, Charleston County, South Carolina.

The immediate goals of the 1979 archeological work are both descriptive and analytical. Because the excavations represent the initial exploration of the site, they must be concerned with providing basic information about its form, content, and temporal span. Such data are best produced by designing research around general questions pertaining to the site as a unit as well as to the role played by the past settlement there in the larger economy of eighteenth and nineteenth century South Carolina. For this reason it is necessary to consider also research

goals related to social and economic processes associated with early plantation settlements in general.

Hampton, as a lowcountry rice plantation, represents a class of settlement characteristic of the coastal region in which it existed. For this reason it should be amenable to examination in terms of models constructed to describe and explain the operation of similar types of settlements here and in other plantation regions. This report will be organized around an anthropological model of plantation agriculture which should permit an examination of Hampton as a functional entity within a regional economy. The investigation of a substantial portion of the site should provide data useful in interpreting Hampton's role through comparison with other plantations. By approaching the study of an individual settlement in a comparative context as well as in terms of the broader historical and cultural milieu in which it existed, it should be possible not only to clarify that settlement's role but also to explain it in terms of the larger system of which it was a part.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

Hampton Plantation State Park is situated at the northern tip of Charleston County on the southern bank of the South Santee River at its confluence with Wambaw Creek. It lies about 15 miles southwest of Georgetown and 40 miles northeast of Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston County is situated along the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province, dominated by primary topography and made up of Cretaceous to Recent age sediments eroded from the Piedmont (Colquhoun 1969: 4-5). The sediments are water layered and unconsolidated sands and clays underlain by marl (Miller 1971: 74). The lower coastal plain is crossed by a series of six terraces running, generally, parallel to the coast and separated by scarps. These terraces were formed by cycles of continual submergence and emergence that disrupted the processes of erosion and deposition (Colquhoun 1969: 6). Distance above mean sea level (mean high tide) is the principal criterion used to identify the terraces, although there is substantial altitude variation within each one. Hampton Plantation State Park lies on the Pamlico Terrace, which ranges from 6 to 25 feet in elevation (Miller 1971: 74).

Soils in the park are of the Bayboro-Wagram-Orangeburg-Quitman association which consist generally of poorly-drained loamy sands underlain by loamy or clayey subsoils (Miller 1971: 4). The soils are derived from stream transported eroded sediments (Latimer, et al. 1918: 17). The major soil types present in the vicinity of the site (Fig. 2) are Lakeland sand, Norfolk fine sandy loam, Faceville fine sandy loam, and Chastain soils in the low areas adjacent to Wambaw Creek (Miller 1971: Sheet 1).

The biota of Hampton Plantation State Park is rich and varied because the area overlaps several forest types and wildlife habitats. The swamp and bottomland forest associated with the Santee swamp is dominated by bald cypress and water tupelo and salt tolerant grasses, while in the pine forest south of the river loblolly pine is the most abundant species (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1972: 8). An eighteenth century map of the area just east of Hampton (Purcell 1785) reveals that a mixed oak-pine forest zone was present along the edge of Wambaw Creek, separating the bottomland forest from the upland pine forest.

The Santee River and Wambaw Creek constitute a riverine wetland habitat that supports a great reservoir of wildlife. Songbirds are abundant as are owls and hawks, coot, jacksnipe, woodcock, and wild turkey. Small mammals include marsh rabbit, squirrel, oppossum, raccoons, fox, and aquatic species such as muskrat, mink, and otter. Larger mammals such as deer, bobcat, and some black bear are also present. The American alligator is common in the rivers, which also support a variety of fish species. The coastal wetlands of the Santee delta supports a variety of migratory waterfowl, including ducks, coots, the Canada goose, blue and snow geese, and whistling swans. Shore birds include the southern bald eagle and osprey (United States Army Corps of Engineers 1972: 10).

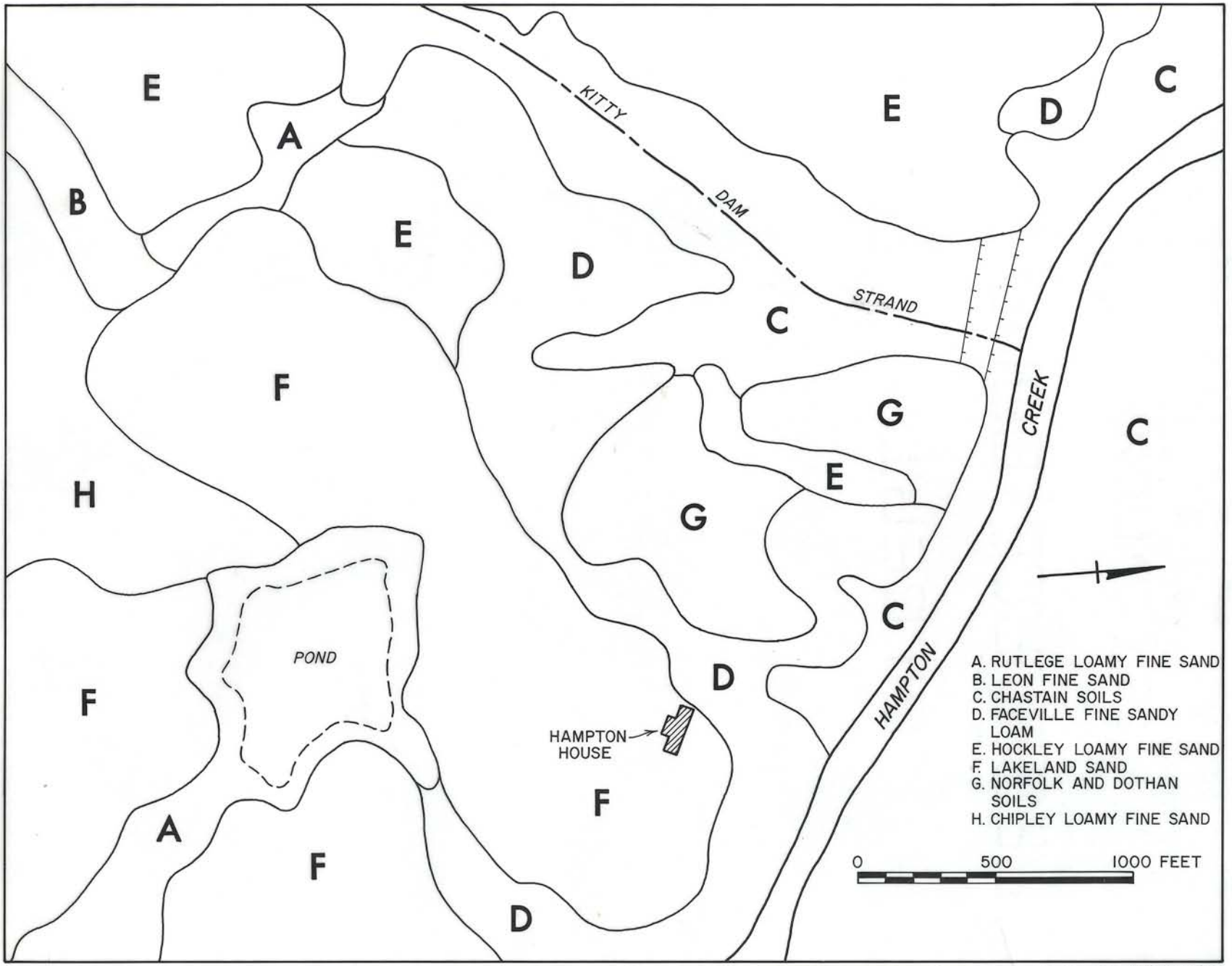

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FIGURE 2: Map of soil types in the vicinity of Hampton Plantation (Source: Miller 1971).

During the time when rice was the dominant commercial crop on the lower Santee River, large areas of wetlands were used in its cultivation. Such areas created an artifical habitat that attracted many species of birds. These included the blue heron, night heron, snowy egret, wood ibis, Wilson snipe, marsh hen, and king rail, as well as migratory birds such as ducks and the bobolink. The latter was also called the rice bird because of the damage large flocks of them could inflict on an unguarded rice field (Rutledge 1918: 4; 1941: 81, 85).

In addition to the natural flora of the park area, an extensive ornamental garden was planted north and east of the Hampton plantation house by Archibald Rutledge in the 1930's and 1940's. The gardens are dominated by camillias, but also include azaleas, pink dogwoods, butterfly bushes, gardenias, iris, amaryllis, wisteria, roses, spider lilies, Daphne, and tea olive, as well as dogwood, holly, magnolia, and other native flora (Rutledge 1941: 70, 73).

The climate of Charleston County is mild and temperate with warm humid summers and mild winters. Rainfall is distributed throughout the year, averaging 50 inches. Drought, however, is not unusual. Temperature highs average in the upper 80's F in the summer and in low 60's in the winter. The growing season near the coast, as measured by the mean frost-free period, is 294 days (Kronberg 1971: 72).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study will look at the historical development of the Hampton Plantation settlement on the South Carolina lowcountry primarily through the examination of its archeological remains. Archeology may be defined broadly as that branch of anthropology that deals with the material remains left behind by man. It seeks to expand knowledge of human behavior into situations where the latter is not directly observable. Thus, its chief goal is to understand the relationship between past behavior and the material remains left behind. Archeology has a unique ability to study behavior in that its subject matter can extend far into the past, allowing the study of both long- and short-term processes of cultural change.

The archeologist's ability to relate past behavior to material remains is based on the following set of basic assumptions, which are implicit in this report.

- Culture may be viewed as those learned patterns of human behavior by which man adapts to his physical and social environment. Rather than a sum of traits, culture is a series of interacting components which are continually acting and reacting to one another, resulting in constant variation and change.

- This interaction implies the existence of a system within which certain cultural mechanisms operate to regulate change or to maintain behavior within certain limits or boundaries. In order to deal with a phenomenon as complex as human culture it is necessary to adopt an approach that stresses the interrelationship of all variables in the system rather than between isolated characteristics of man and his environment (see Geertz 1963: 9-10; Buckley 1967: 41).

- Just as human behavior may be seen as part of an interrelated system, separate activities not involving all parts of the system or all members of the society may be defined as subsystems. The number of subsystems increases with the level of complexity of the cultural system and, concomitantly, with the degree of specialization within it (Binford 1965: 205).

- Because behavior is not random, it is possible to observe patterns in human activities. A recognizable structure may be seen to appear in the systemic organization of technology, economics, religion, social organization, and other specialized activities. Changes in these patterns may be traced through time and variation in systemic structure viewed as a historical phenomenon.

- Of crucial importance is the final assumption that the archeological record will exhibit particular patterns reflecting those in the cultural system which produced them (Longacre 1971: 131) and will reflect temporal changes occurring in those patterns and the system. In order to understand more clearly the relationship between a living behavioral system and the material record it leaves behind,

recent studies have investigated those processes governing the transfer of artifacts from the former state to the latter (Schiffer 1972, 1977).

Because the archeological record represents the by-product of past activities, our ability to interpret this record is dependent upon an understanding of those processes by which it was formed as well as those that may have affected it prior to and during its recovery. Archeologists assume that human activities are patterned; that is, the same arrangements of tools, time and work are repeated because of underlying cultural rules about the way things should be done. Since activities often include tools and/or the modification of materials through the performance of work, it is also assumed that they are sometime reflected in the archeological record. The recognition of artifact patterns, then, is the key to reconstructing human activities. Furthermore, different patterns are assumed to reflect different activities. The pattern of a particular human activity, however, is not so easy to identify. People seldom just drop things where they were used, contrary to the wishes and hopes of all archeologists. Some things are, in fact, "trampled" underfoot but others are tossed outside or carried to a dump; some things are treasured and seldom, if at all, find their way into the archeological record but others have little value and are thrown away readily, over-representing their importance; "small" things tend to be trampled into the ground close to where they were originally used, but "large" things are kicked aside or carried away from their original place of use; and so forth. All of these disturbances make it difficult to recognize a pattern that could be used to identify and reconstruct ancient or not so ancient human activities, and problems of differential preservation and natural disturbances make it even more difficult. Consequently, mistakes of identification are easily made; garbage can lie (see Schiffer 1976 for a useful but technical discussion of the problems encountered when relating the archeological record to human behavior). Verification, then, is no less a problem to archeologists than to historians working with the documentary record.

Schiffer (1976: 14-16) has defined two kinds of processes that affect the "transformation" of human activities into the archeological record: cultural and natural. Both have played a role in the formation of the archeological record at Hampton plantation. Discard, loss, and abandonment are the three cultural processes most likely to be involved. Briefly, discard is the deposition of waste material. It may accumulate at its location of use as primary refuse or be deposited elsewhere as secondary refuse (Schiffer 1976: 30-31). Secondary deposition may vary in terms of distance from the location of use depending upon the size and nature of the material deposited (South 1977: 179). Loss involves the inadvertent deposition of items and may vary with the object's size, portability, and function (Schiffer 1976: 32-33). Finally, the process of abandonment is the accumulation of artifacts that remain in a given area following its abandonment. Abandoned material may include the de facto refuse of production or habitation that is left behind because it is inefficient or impossible to remove it to a new site (Schiffer 1976: 33-34). An important type of abandonment refuse is architectural in nature, consisting not only of standing remains but also material that has accumulated as the result of the construction,

repair, or demolition of structures (Green 1961: 53). Abandonment may also modify other cultural formation processes such as discard, resulting in the development of refuse disposal patterns different than those associated with an activity area still in use (Schiffer 1976: 33; South 1977: 61).

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HAMPTON PLANTATION

Introduction

The archeological investigations at Hampton explored a portion of a larger plantation property that has occupied a tract south of Wambaw Creek opposite Hampton Island for over two centuries. During this time the settlement there has been closely tied to the economic development of the lower Santee River region as a whole. Variation in the settlement's form and function throughout this time are likely to reflect the operation of adaptive processes related to such larger changes. Many of these processes are characteristic of plantations as a settlement type in general and may be investigated through the use of comparative models. In the following discussion the documentary historical background of Hampton plantation will be presented. This information should permit us to assess the changing role of the plantation in terms of such models as well as to provide basic data useful in the analysis of the archeological evidence recovered from the site.

The Background of British Colonization

Plantation settlement in the South Carolina lowcountry developed in response to the colony's role in the European "world economy" of the eighteenth century. Wallerstein (1974: 7) has suggested this term to characterize the system within which the European nations of the post-medieval period participated because of the particular nature of its organization. In this system individual nation-states were tied together by a web of mutual interdependence. The self-contained development of the world economy likens it to an empire, but its capitalistic economic mode, based on the fact that the economic factors operated within an arena larger than any political entity could completely control, prevented domination by a single nation. This situation gave capitalist entreprenuers a structurally-based freedom of manuever and allowed a continual expansion of the world economy (Wallerstein 1974: 348). The role of commercial forces in the initiation of British colonization in Scotland, Ireland, and America is well-known. The flexibility of privately-organized, economically-oriented ventures proved the key to the successful establishment of many early sustained British colonial settlements (MacLeod 1928; Cheyney 1961; Rowse 1957).

Of particular significance to a discussion of British colonial North America is the nature of the relationship between an expanding world system and those areas outside its boundaries. Because of the system's economic orientation this relationship is largely one of exchange. This exchange is of two types: (a) that involving trade with external areas dominated by other world systems and (b) that with areas inside the system's own periphery. The latter consists of:

> ... that geographical area ... wherein production is primarily of low-ranking goods (that is, goods whose labor is less-well rewarded) but which is an integral part of the overall system of the division of labor, because the commodities involved are essential for daily use (Wallerstein 1974: 302).

Exchange between the periphery and the "core" states at the center of the system tends to have a "vertical specialization" involving the movement of raw materials from the former to the latter and the movement of manufactured goods and services in the opposite direction (Gould 1972: 235-236). Such was the case in much of colonial North America, especially in the agricultural South (Sellers 1934: 302).

In the early years of the eighteenth century settlement in the British colony of South Carolina was primarily confined to the coast and soon evolved into a plantation economy centered around the port of Charleston. This port provided a direct link to the metropolitan area of Great Britain as well as to other British colonial ports in the New World. Its location at the mouth of the Cooper River greatly facilitated the emergence of a plantation economy on the lower Coastal Plain and it served as a collecting point for colonial export commodities and a redistribution center for imported commercial goods and plantation slaves (Sellers 1934: 5). In addition to supplying its own inland settlements, Charleston developed as a re-export center for the West Indies (Earle and Hoffman 1976: 17). Not only was Charleston the focus of the coastal plantation economy but it also served as the terminus of the British Indian trade in the Southeast (Crane 1929: 108). Initial coastal settlement in South Carolina was confined to the area between the Santee and Edisto Rivers and centered on Charleston. Early land allotments were made along the rivers and tidal inlets, for these watercourses offered the easiest means of trade and communications with the entrepot as well as some protection against potential Indian attack (Petty 1943: 20).

Settlement of the lower Santee began in the late seventeenth century and was carried out largely by French Protestant immigrants who were granted lands in the area. In 1700 Lawson (1714: 12) estimated that there were 50 French families on the Santee, and Herman Moll's map of Carolina compiled within the next decade shows 36 settlement sites along both sides of this river (Moll 1715). By 1720 Governor Moore of South Carolina reported that the parish of St. James Santee, which incorporated the area of the French settlements in 1706, contained 42 taxed heads of households and 584 slaves (PRSC/ 9: 66). By mid-century Petty (1943: 45) estimated the parish population to have totaled about 345 Europeans and 1900 slaves.

The rapid growth in the slave population reflects the development of a plantation economy on the lower Santee. Here, as elsewhere in the South Carolina lowcountry, agricultural activity centered around rice, which had become the principal cash crop of the colony by the second decade of the eighteenth century (Gray 1932: 56). Coastal settlement had spread north of the Santee by the 1730's and the regional rice

economy there became focused on the port of Georgetown at the mouth of the Sampit River (Rogers 1970: 29). This settlement, however, remained a subsidiary center to the main colonial entrepot of Charleston (Easterby 1945: 10).

Hampton Plantation in the Colonial and Antebellum Periods

It was in the context of an expanding rice economy on the lower Santee that the earliest settlement of the Hampton area took place. Of the early land grants in the region, those acquired by Daniel Horry appear to lie closest to the Hampton site. Horry was a planter of Huguenot descent who owned over 2,000 acres along the Santee and Pee Dee Rivers. Prominent in the social and political life of St. James Santee Parish, he served in the Royal Assembly for the province and, as a member of local planter elite, maintained a residence in Georgetown (Edgar and Bailey 1977: 328). A tract conveyed to him on January 26, 1731 included 35 acres of an island situated at the confluence of Wambaw Creek and the Santee River (SCRSSLGCS/1: 218). These lands would have comprised the western portion of the present Hampton Island which lies directly across Wambaw Creek from the site. A deed filed the year before had conveyed to Horry a 550 acre tract bounding north and east on Wambaw Creek (Elias Horry to Daniel Horry/SCRRPC/Sept. 30, 1730,I: 251-253). As Wambaw Creek runs in a northeasterly direction and only turns southeastward as it encounters Hampton Island, a piece of land bounded on the north and east sides by this stream would very likely have been located here. If so, this tract could well have included at least a portion of the future Hampton plantation. Daniel Horry also owned several other tracts on the south side of Wambaw Creek, including a 200 acre tract acquired in 1730 (Daniel Huger to Daniel Horry/September 10, 1730/SCRRPC/I:357-358) and 1,000 acres in rice and corn which he offered for sale six years later (SCG/Jan. 24, 1736).

In addition, several other tracts bordering Wambaw Creek were owned by Daniel's father Elias (Joseph Spencer and Augustus Lawrence and Richard/Mortgage/February 25, 1724/SCRRPC/D: 109-111); Bartholomew Gaillard/Deed/February 4, 1715/SCRSSLGCS/77/408/#153), including one adjacent to Daniel's 550 acre property. Elias Horry's properties were disposed of at his death in 1736 to those of his children who bid highest for them (Elias Horry/SCRSSW/II: 299), and his son Daniel may well have purchased some of his Wambaw Creek lands at this time.

No mention is made of Hampton plantation by name during Daniel Horry's lifetime; however, the land it was to occupy remained in his possession. William DeBrahm's map of 1757 (Fig. 3) shows Daniel Horry's plantation situated south of Hampton Island, suggesting that by this time he had established his residence there.

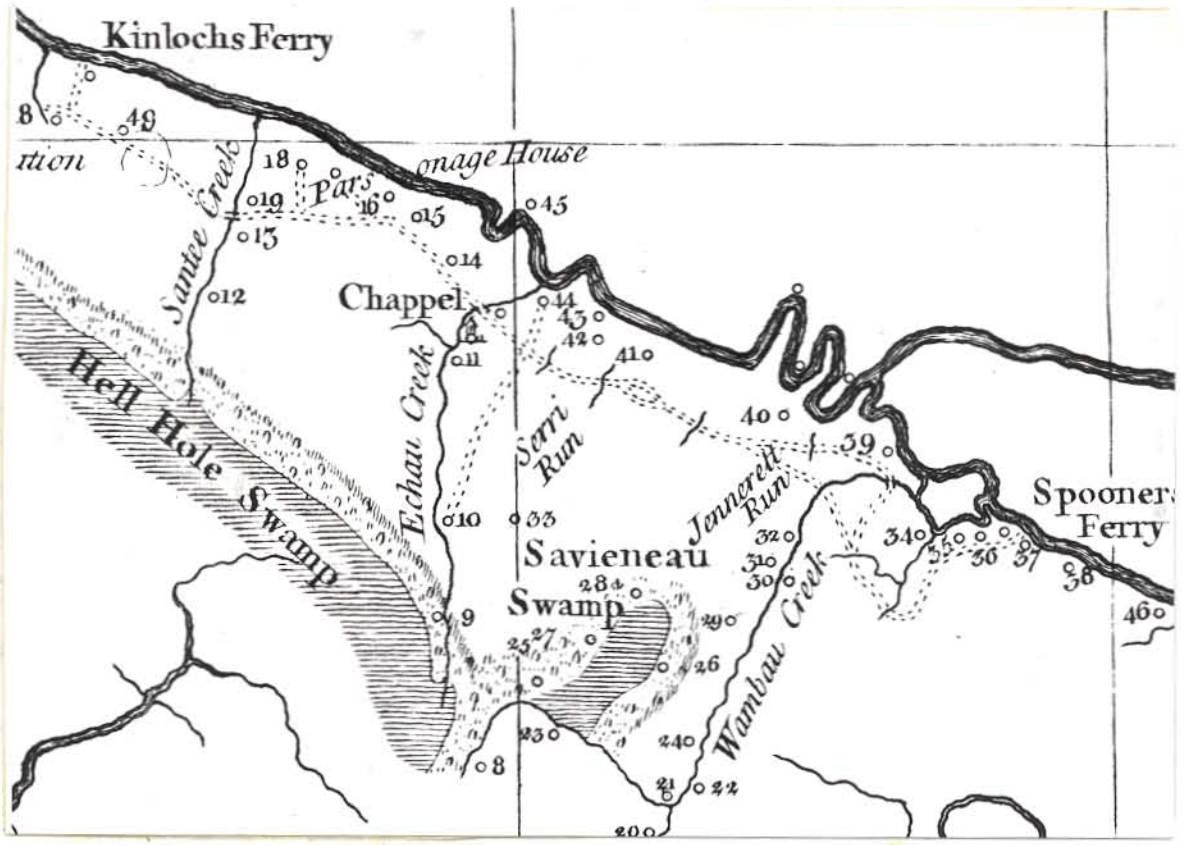

FIGURE 3: The DeBrahm map of 1757 showing the location of Horry property (No. 34) south of the island at the confluence of Wambaw Creek and the South Santee River.

Rice was the major crop cultivated on Horry's Wambaw Creek plantations (Henry Laurens to John Nutt/August 27, 1756/Hamer and Rogers 1970: 303), and here, as elsewhere prior to the American Revolution, it would have been grown entirely in inland swamps or on fields adjacent to freshwater streams (Hilliard 1975: 58). Aerial photographs of the Hampton site and vicinity (USDAASCS 1950) show evidence of two extensive impounded rice fields which may date from this early period (Fig. 4). In addition, Horry cultivated indigo commercially (Henry Laurens to James Bourdieu/January 24, 1757/ Hamer and Rogers 1970: 432), presumably encouraged by the government bounty on this commodity. Naval stores were also produced on Horry's plantations, as is witnessed by his sale of 300 barrels of turpentine through his factor in Charleston (Henry Laurens to Elias and John Coming Ball/August 5, 1763/Hamer and Rogers 1972: 520). In 1763, Daniel Horry died and in his will transferred his real estate to his only son Daniel II.

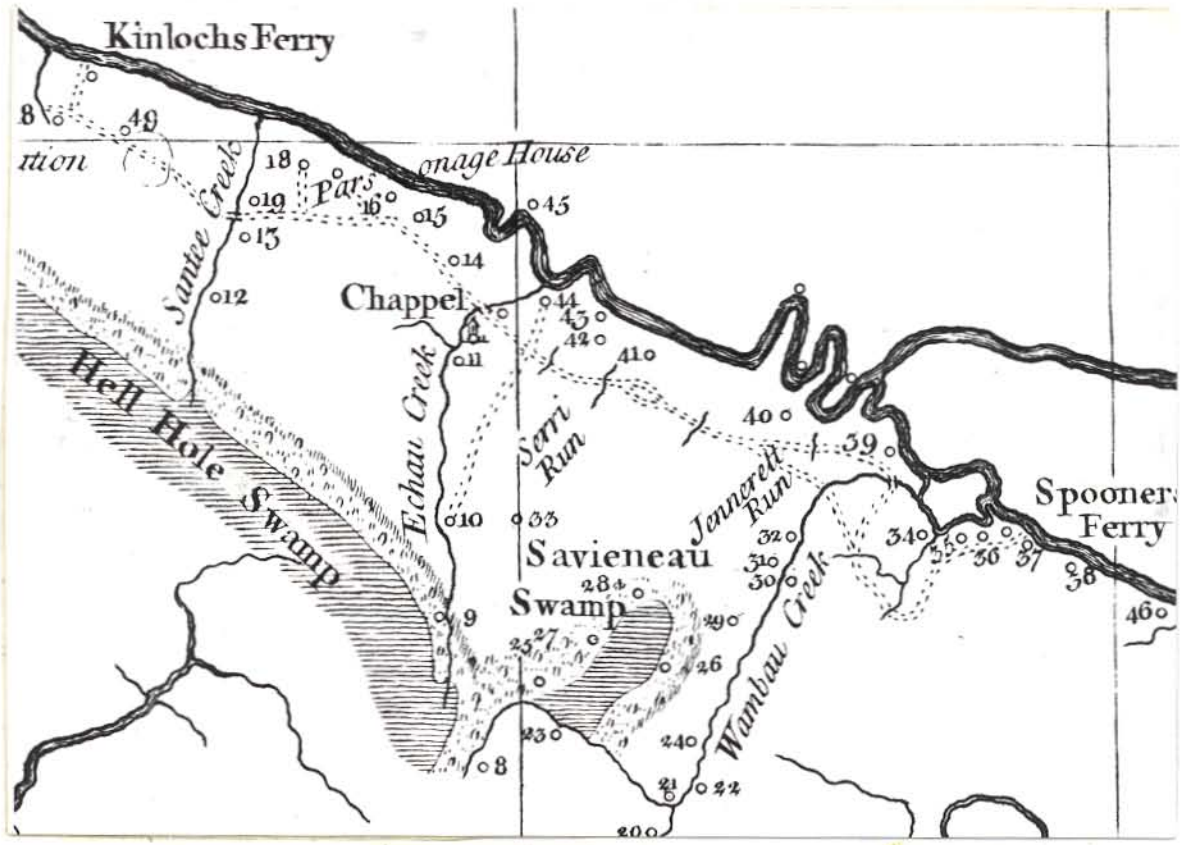

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FIGURE 4: Vertical aerial view of Hampton plantation in 1950. (Source: USDAASCS 1950).

Daniel Horry II, like his father, was a prominent planter on the lower Santee River. Politically active, he occupied numerous public offices and served five terms in the Royal Assembly representing his native parish of St. James Santee as well as neighboring St. George Winyah. Four years prior to his father's death he married the daughter of Noah Serre, a wealthy Huguenot planter, and thus obtained some of the latter's extensive holdings south of the Santee (Edgar and Bailey 1977: 329-330; Rogers 1970: 294). His second marriage in 1768 to Harriott Pinckney established a tie with this prominent Charleston planter family. Harriott's widowed mother Eliza Lucas Pinckney, who is credited with introducing commercial indigo cultivation in South Carolina in the 1740's, became permanently attached to her daughter's household. It is in Harriott's early correspondence that the name Hampton first appears in 1769 (Harriott Horry to Mrs. Trapier/1769/PFP).

By the late 1760's, then, Hampton had come into being as an operating plantation. Although its date of origin is uncertain, Rutledge family tradition has placed the construction date of the main house at 1750 and named Daniel Horry II as its builder (Lise Rutledge. HPF). While the architecture of this structure does not preclude a building date in the mid-eighteenth century, this type of evidence cannot firmly establish a specific time of construction* (Foley 1979: 5).

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*An analysis of architectural evidence gathered during the repair

The American Revolution does not seem to have seriously affected Hampton as an economic unit and it appears to have survived the war intact. Daniel Horry II was active as a rebel political and military figure during this time. He served actively in South Carolina until the British capture of Charleston in 1780, after which he defected to the Loyalist cause (Edgar and Bailey 1977: 329). Hampton's relative isolation from Charleston favored its use as a periodic refuge for the families of prominent rebels in the province (Eliza Lucas Pinckney to Charles C. Pinckney/May 17, 1779/PFP). Horry's abandonment of the American cause resulted in an attempt to confiscate his property following independence; however, the influence of his brothers-in-law, Charles C. and Thomas Pinckney, prevented Hampton from passing out of Horry possession (Rogers 1970: 160).

Daniel Horry II died in the summer of 1785. At that time he possessed four working plantations, including Hampton, Wambaw immediately west of it, Laurel Hill, and Jacks Bluff and 307 slaves. His inventory (CCROPJI/January 17, 1786/B: 38) also reveals other information relating to Hampton. First, it indicates that the main house had already been expanded to its present size. Secondly, the continued commercial cultivation of rice is reflected by Horry's ownership of barges, small boats, and flats used in harvesting the crop and a schooner for its transportation to Charleston. Such a craft had been registered to Horry as early as 1767 (Rogers 1970: 104). Thirdly, in addition to the cultivation of crops, a substantial number of livestock, including cattle, sheep, and hogs, were kept, as well as oxen and horses for cultivation and transportation. In his will Daniel Horry II gave the use of Hampton to his wife Harriott, although its actual ownership passed to his son Daniel (CCROPJW/November 21, 1785/A: 572).

After 1785 Hampton was managed by his widow during her son's minority. Daniel III, who changed his name to Charles Lucas Pinckney Horry, had taken up residence in Europe and maintained only a nominal interest in his South Carolina holdings. In 1800 he gave his mother power of attorney to conduct all business related to his plantations (SCRSSMR/September 15, 1800/GGGG: 449).

In 1790 Harriott Horry's household consisted of 11 free persons and 340 slaves (MCPSC/SJSP/CD/1790). These totals are likely to reflect several family plantations in addition to Hampton. Rice continued to be the main cash crop on the Horry plantations (Eliza Lucas Pinckney to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney/1786/PFP). A plat drawn in 1809 (Fig. 5) reveals the layout of Hampton and the family's adjoining Wambaw

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and stabilization of Hampton house has revealed that this structure was originally a smaller structure that was enlarged by the addition of a second story on the north side and a wing at each end. At a later time the large south portico was added to the house (Foley 1979: 8).

FIGURE 5: Facsimile of a portion of the Diamond plat of Hampton and other adjacent Horry plantations in 1809.

plantation for the first time in detail. It shows several impounded inland swamp rice fields adjacent to the plantation settlements as well as a total of approximately 362 acres in tidal rice fields on Hampton Island directly across Wambaw Creek (Diamond 1809). Jonathan Mason, a visiting Massachusetts politician, observed in 1804 that at Hampton, "The rice fields to the side and to the rear form an extensive flat as far as the eye can reach" (Mason 1885: 24). The presence of tidal rice fields reflects the adoption throughout the coastal region of this more efficient means of rice cultivation in the late eighteenth century. The simultaneous use of both inland swamp fields permitted the exploitation of environmental zones suited to each form of cultivation and was typical of plantations undergoing transition from one to the other (Hilliard 1978: 98).

The 1809 plat also provides a plan of the structures then existing at Hampton. The main house is present at the end of a long avenue leading to a main road. A smaller building, presumably a kitchen or other closely related outbuilding, lies diagonally behind it. To the west of these are a number of structures regularly arranged and varying in size. All lie between the small impoundment directly west of the main house and the large rice field. The structures are unidentified but are likely to represent those associated with activities related to the operation of the plantation: the processing and storage of agricultural commodities, small-scale industrial production, accommodation of livestock, and the housing of plantation workers (see Lewis 1977a: 56-58). The presence of industrial activities at the Horry plantations was noted by Jonathan Mason (1885: 24). He observed that blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons and shoemakers were regularly employed there. Mason also mentioned rice mills, but it is unclear if one existed at Hampton. The shape of the main house on the 1809 plat also indicates that by this time the columned portico had been added. Rutledge family tradition states that it was built in 1791 prior to George Washington's visit during his southern tour that year (Lise Rutledge/HPF).

During the remainder of her life Harriott Horry managed Hampton and the other family plantations. Unfortunately census reports for the first several decades of the nineteenth century provide little information regarding production and economic development during this period. A letter to Harriott from her brother Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (March 13, 1822/PFP), however, reveals that on Hampton and Wambaw plantations together the labor force consisted of 140 slaves and that an attempt to increase production at Harriott plantation by expanding fields was contemplated. By 1828 Harriott Horry had moved to Charleston and had left the management of her estates to her grandson Frederick Rutledge II, whose interest in planting appears to have been less than enthusiastic (Frederick Rutledge to Edward C. Rutledge/ September 2, 1833/RFP). Harriott had assumed ownership of the plantation properties in 1828 upon the death of her son. When she died two years later they passed to her daughter Harriott Pinckney Rutledge, widow of Frederick Rutledge I (CCROPJW/December 23, 1830/G: 463).

Harriott Rutledge had managed her Husband's estates following his death in 1821 (Rogers 1970: 295); however, her apparently declining economic position resulted in her loss of one plantation through foreclosure five years later (William H. Gibbes versus Harriott P. Rutledge/ CCRECD/May 26, 1826/31). With the help of her sons Frederick and Edward, she administered these and the Horry plantations she inherited for the next three decades, residing primarily at Hampton. Rice remained the major cash crop there (Lewis and Robertson to Robert F. W. Alston/ October 20, 1838/Easterby 1945: 409), and in 1850, 250,000 lbs. of it were produced (MCASC/ SJSP/CD 1850). The number of slaves at Hampton and Wambaw was 106 (MCPSC/SJSP/CD 1840), one third fewer than in 1822. Ten years later the number was just about the same at 107 (MCPSSSC/ SJSP/CD 1850). This period was apparently a time of failing economic fortunes for the Rutledges. Substantial debts had accumulated (Robertson, Blackstock, and Company to Robert F. W. Alston/January 28, 1859/Easterby 1945: 414) and in her will Harriott stipulated that Harrietta plantation on the South Santee and Tranquility and Mottfield plantations on the North Santee be sold to cover the debts (CCROPJW/ November 15, 1858/328).

Harriott Rutledge left her only remaining plantation to her son Edward, and upon his death to his younger brother Frederick. Edward died two years later in 1860 and Frederick, apparently uninterested in planting, sold Hampton to his son Henry Middleton Rutledge for "love and affection" the following year (CCRRMC/December 20, 1880/ E-18: 362). This deed reveals that in 1861 Hampton consisted of 1,200 acres more or less. The plantation does not appear in the 1860 agricultural census, yet the 130 slaves in Frederick Rutledge's possession that year may have been engaged in rice production there (MCPSSSC/SJSP/CD 1860).

The Post-Bellum Period: Decline and Transition

The effect of the American Civil War on the economy of the lower Santee was profound, although this region was spared the destruction that occurred in other parts of the South Carolina lowcountry. The Federal blockade of the coast closed the sea route to Charleston, and the absence of adequate overland routes for rice shipment curtailed the movement of the region's main cash crop to market (Easterby 1945: 39). The sharp decline in rice production resulting from the war is clearly visible in Figure 6.*

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*Although situated in Charleston District, Hampton and other plantations on the Santee lay along the river that marked the boundary between it and neighboring Georgetown District. Socially and economically the Santee was part of the latter, and changes occurring in Georgetown District as a whole are generally reflected in the Santee region (Easterby 1945: 7).

Hampton plantation survived the war undamaged (Rutledge 1941: 54), though rice production had apparently ceased during the war years. Henry M. Rutledge served in the Confederate Army for the war's duration (Rutledge 1937: 6) and the plantation was cared for by slaves who grew primarily subsistence crops (Rutledge 1918: 101).

Following the war commercial rice cultivation was again undertaken in the lower Santee region; however, production never reached pre-war levels (Fig 6). Rice growing continued until the close of the nineteenth century, after which its demise was rapid and final. The decline of rice in South Carolina was the result of several factors: the loss of slave labor necessary for intensive cultivation; the absence of capital to permit recovery from natural disasters, and, most importantly, the inability of an agricultural system based on hand labor to compete with more efficient mechanized rice production in Louisiana and Texas (Doar 1936: 42).

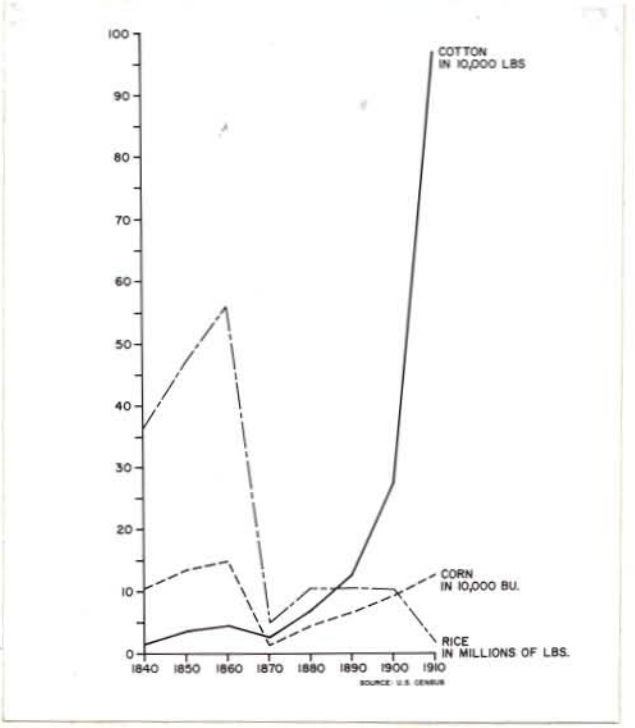

FIGURE 6: Comparison of cotton, rice, and corn production in Georgetown District/County, South Carolina, 1840-1910.

At war's end Hampton was the sole remaining Rutledge plantation. It contained about 1,100 acres (MCASC/SJSP/CD 1870) and supported 20 Negro tenant families (Rutledge 1937: 130). Rice production had again been undertaken, but the 127,000 lbs. total for 1870 was less than half of the pre-war level. A decade later it had increased to only 168,000

lbs. (MCASC/SJSP/CD 1850, 1870, 1880). Apparently a decline in production set in at Hampton during the 1890's, for by this time the tidal rice fields on Hampton Island had been abandoned and cultivation was confined to the reclaimed swamp fields (Rutledge 1918: 6, 43). Undoubtedly this situation was accentuated by the disastrous hurricane of 1893 which destroyed crops and severely damaged the elaborate tidal field systems within which they were cultivated (Doar 1936: 22). Rice was no longer grown at Hampton in 1915 (Rutledge 1937: 34), and its abandonment here reflects the crop's decline in the region as a whole during the first decade of the twentieth century. Attempts were also made to increase the production of other crops at Hampton for cash and subsistence. Cotton, the growth of which skyrocketed in Georgetown District (Fig. 6), first appeared at Hampton in 1870 (MCASC/SJSP/CD 1870) and lasted at least through the next two decades (Rutledge 1918: 48). Corn, oats, and sweet potatoes, as well as small amounts of rice, were grown for subsistence (MCASC/ SJSP/CD 1870, 1880; Rutledge 1960: 93) and turpentine and other forest products were harvested to provide additional income (Rutledge 1918: 72).

The clearest picture of the layout of Hampton plantation in the post-Civil War period may be gleaned from the descriptive writings of Archibald Rutledge who spent his early life there (Fig. 7). In the last decade of the nineteenth century the settlement at Hampton consisted of the main house (Fig. 8) and several outbuildings, including a kitchen diagonally behind it and a smokehouse (Rutledge 1960: 98). In the vicinity of the house was a wharf on Wambaw Creek where rice was loaded on boats (Rutledge 1956: 15). The tenants at Hampton lived to the west of the main house complex on the far side of Mainfield, the principal rice field then in use (Rutledge 1918: 6). Their dwellings were arranged in a row and collectively were called the "street." Most were older frame structures, former slave quarters, and each was set on an acre plot (Rutledge 1918: 90). Several newer houses, however, had been added during the post-war period (Rutledge 1937: 106). Between Mainfield and the main house complex was a large field where at different times corn, cotton, and tobacco were planted (Rutledge 1918: 48; 1960: 93). Clay paths crossed this field, connecting the tenant settlement with the main house (Rutledge 1918: 192). At the southern end of Mainfield the impoundment split into two tongues separated by a low ridge called Sam Hill. A portion of this peninsula was also occupied by tenant houses and at its southern end was situated the Negro cemetery (Rutledge 1918: 13, 168). Between the eastern arm of Mainfield and the main house was the stableyard where the plantation horses, cattle, and hogs were kept and where stray cattle and hogs were confined in the winter (Rutledge 1918: 73, 171). Beyond the stableyard was another cotton field (Rutledge 1918: 188). A brick mill, presumably for rice, is mentioned as having been destroyed before 1900 (Archibald Rutledge to Margaret H. Rutledge/ September 1900/ARP). The mill's location is unknown; however, it is likely to have been situated near Wambaw Creek.

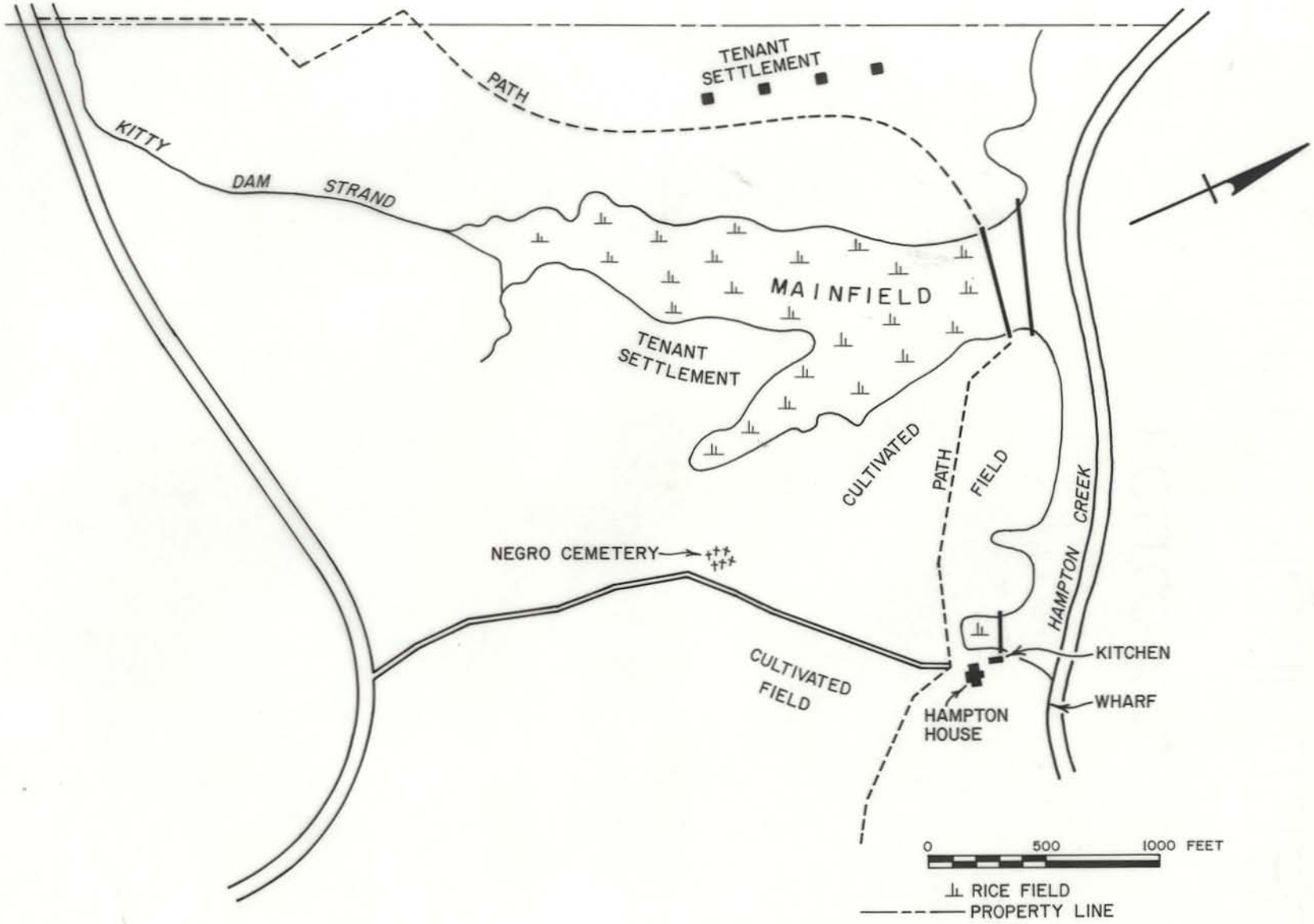

FIGURE 7: Conjectural map of Hampton Plantation in the 1800's, based on the writings of Archibald Rutledge and Richardson (1912).

FIGURE 8: Hampton Plantation House in the early 1900's (Photo courtesy Irvine Rutledge).

By the second decade of the twentieth century Hampton had ceased to function as a commercial plantation. Henry Middleton Rutledge died in 1921 and in his will left Hampton to his wife Margaret and, upon her death, to his sons Archibald and Thomas (CCROPJW/August 9, 1921/Z: 473). In 1923 the brothers inherited Hampton, then still consisting of 1,200 acres, and four years later Archibald purchased Thomas' share of the estate (CCRRMC/June 10, 1927/K-33: 350). Hampton apparently was abandoned except for periodic visits by the Rutledges until 1937 when Archibald settled there after his retirement from a teaching career in Pennsylvania. His occupation of Hampton was characterized mainly by the repair and partial restoration of the main house (Fig. 9) and the maintenance of the grounds. He added several outbuildings, including a smokehouse, a boathouse, a woodshed, an enginehouse, and a pumphouse as well as a small stableyard (Rutledge 1941: 13, 68). The last of these was situated southwest of the house (Irvine Rutledge to Archibald Rutledge/March 4, 1942/ARP). All have since disappeared. Three structures were situated in the field west of the main house in 1943 (USGS 1973). These are residences occupied by Will Alston and his mother and were constructed in the 1930's (Fig. 4). They have recently been razed. In addition, extensive gardens were planted north and east of the house and the yard in front was landscaped (Rutledge 1941: 73). From 1937 to 1967 the house and grounds at Hampton were open part of the year to the public and became well-known as a tourist attraction in the Charleston area (Heyward 1939: 312).

FIGURE 9: Hampton Plantation House in the 1940's (Photo courtesy Will Alston).

In 1967 Archibald Rutledge was injured and confined to a Spartanburg, South Carolina nursing home. Following the death of his wife a year later, Hampton was again abandoned. Because of an absence of family members able to maintain the estate, Archibald and his son Irvine offered it to the State of South Carolina (Owens 1874: 4). In May 1971, a land option and agreement was made with the State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism for a 294.5 acre tract that included the house and immediate grounds (CCRRMC/May 26, 1971/ Z-97: 385). A deed transferring title to the state was recorded later that year (CCRRMC/ December 13, 1971/C-98: 168). Hampton plantation is currently a state historical park and research is currently underway directed at the restoration of the main house and the investigation and interpretation of other parts of the past plantation settlement there.

A MODEL OF PLANTATION SETTLEMENT

Documentary evidence has revealed that the settlement at Hampton Plantation State Park constituted a large rice plantation that came into existence around the middle of the eighteenth century and operated as a commercial producer as late as the 1890's. The last 60 years, however, seem to have been characterized by an economic decline, a trend accelerated by the Civil War and the subsequent rise of a competitive rice industry in the West. The purpose of the present study is to explore various aspects of the past Hampton settlement as they relate to its overall function as a plantation. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to construct a model of plantation settlement that can relate settlement function to the patterned layout of past activities, patterning that should, in turn, be recognizable in the archeological record.

The organization and layout of plantations may best be explained by the role these settlements played in the world economy, that of efficiently and cheaply producing staples on a large scale for a substantial non-domestic market (Wagley and Harris 1955: 435). The competition of agricultural staples for suitable land, labor supplies and markets favor the location of plantations so as to minimize cost while maximizing access to markets. These conditions would be found in frontier regions on the periphery of a world economic system where native resources could be cheaply exploited to obtain raw commodities that could then be shipped directly from a colonial entrepot to markets in the parent state (Thompson 1959: 29-30; Smith 1973: 2).

A frontier is a region separating the settled and uninhabited portions of a territory that lies under the effective control of a state. It serves as a transition zone in which a newly-occupied area is integrated socially, politically, and economically into the larger state system (Kristof 1959: 274; Weigert, et al. 1957: 115). A frontier is also an area within which the attenuation of ties between the pioneer society and the state from which it originated results in a temporary breakdown of complex institutions. A frontier region is characterized by a settlement pattern more dispersed than that of the homeland and by an upward shifting of functions normally performed by a heirarchy of communities into key settlements called "frontier towns" (Casagrande, et al. 1964: 313-314). The conditions of the frontier change when increasing population density accompanied by an increase in the level of economic, social, and political integration bring about the evolution of the region into an integral part of the parent state (see Lewis 1975, 1977b: 153-155).

In those areas where plantation farming has remained the most efficient means of commercial exploitation, the presence of a plantation economy often results in the persistence of these frontier characteristics well past the time when the frontier itself has closed. Georgetown District was one such area. Census returns shows

its population to have remained nearly stable throughout the plantation period (Fig. 10). In contrast, the population of South Carolina as a whole increased by 463% during the same period (Petty 1943: 226-229).

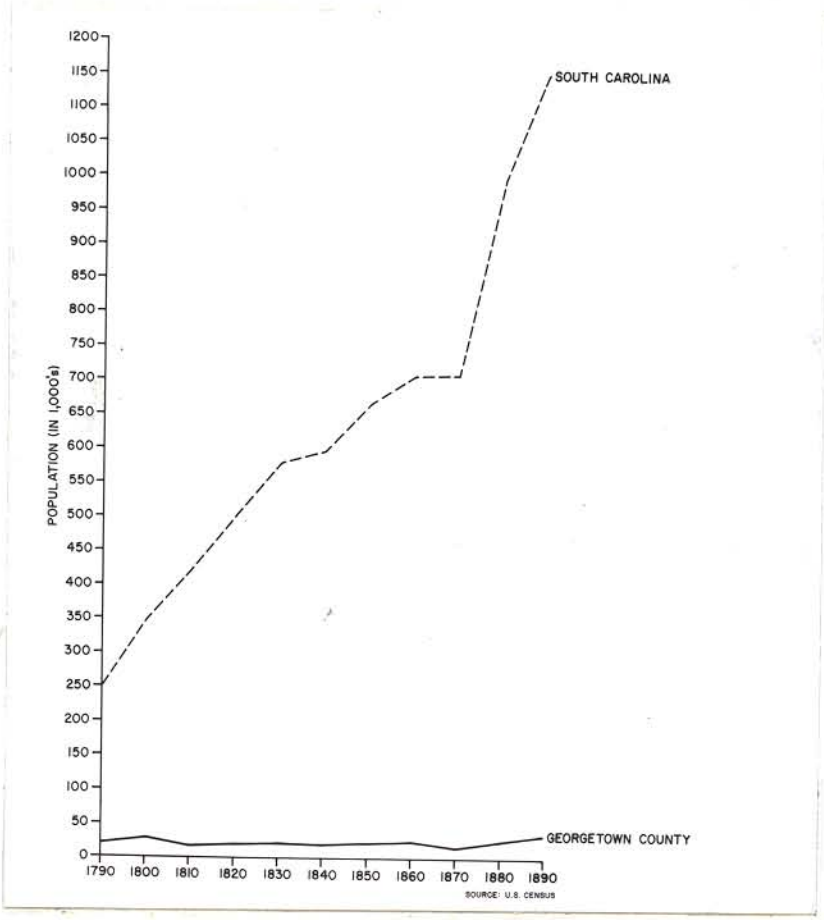

FIGURE 10: Comparison of population growth in Georgetown District/ County and South Carolina as a whole, 1790-1890.

A plantation may be seen as "a capitalistic type of agricultural organization in which a number of unfree laborers are employed under unified direction and control in the production of a staple crop" (Mintz 1959: 43). The organization of a plantation is marked by (1) a relatively large population and territorial size, (2) an emphasis upon the production of specialized cash crops, (3) a use of labor beyond the owner-family, and (4) a dependence upon the authority principle as the basis for collective action (Pan American Union 1959: 190). To these may be added (5) a centralized control of cultivating power, (6) a relatively large input of cultivating power per unit of area, and (7) the necessity of producing subsistence crops to at least in part support the plantation population (Prunty 1955: 460). These characteristics reflect the manner in which agricultural activities are organized to facilitate production. The plantation not only provides a setting for these activities, but also an arrangement to facilitate carrying them out. This arrangement is reflected in the form of the plantation settlement.

The most common plantation occupance form* in the colonial and antebellum southern United States has been described by Prunty (1955: 465-466) as a compact settlement with the owner or manager's house customarily situated near a cluster of service buildings and slave quarters. The latter were grouped compactly in rows along short roads or in a rectangle of buildings. The following plantation described for sale in the Southern Recorder (Milledgeville, Georgia) on February 12, 1834 provides an example of this occupance form.

> the [main] dwelling contained nine rooms, a back piazza twelve feet wide, and a portico and balcony in front; in addition to this there were two frame buildings adjacent the kitchen and wash-house, and the weaving house, used also as quarters for the house servants; a brick dairy, a smokehouse, and the home of the overseer were located nearby; there were "new framed houses with brick chimnies sufficient for the accomodation of 30 hands," stables, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a two-story barn ... (Flanders 1967: 95).

Although the plantation might be large, the settlement itself was compact. The actual layout of buildings varied but seems generally to have followed the same pattern. Waterman and Barrows (1969: xiv) have noted that eighteenth century plantations in the southeast centered around a main house and its dependencies. Throughout the eighteenth century these structures exhibited a basic Georgian symmetry in their arrangement, with the house and its forecourt flanked by the dependencies which were sometimes attached by passages to the main house (Kimball 1922: 79). In the last quarter of the century the dependencies shifted from a position on either side of the forecourt to one in line with the orientation of the house. Dependencies apparently did not possess definite functions in every plantation and served variously as offices, kitchens, overseers' quarters, libraries, servants' quarters, as well as housing for other support activities related to the main house (Waterman 1945: 61, 259, 341).**

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*The term "occupance form" refers to settlement type as defined by their spatial patterning and function. It implies a dependent relationship of form to function through which change in occupance form may be seen as the result of a modification in the role played by the settlement. For this reason it is possible for a settlement to be characterized by more than one occupance form during its existence.

**The pattern of plantation settlement outlined here is derived from the layout of structures on the following plantations: Tyron's plantation, Brunswick Town, North Carolina (Sauthier 1769); the Price house, Spartanburg County, South Carolina (South 1970); the Hermitage, Savannah, Georgia; Mt. Vernon and Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Virginia; Bremo, Fluvanna County, Virginia; Lower Brandon, Prince George County, Virginia (Architects' Emergency Committee 1933: 23, 70-71, 95, 107); Amphill and Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia; Carters Grove, James City County, Virginia; Westover, Charles City

Farm and service buildings, consisting of shelters for work stock and plantation tools, were situated in a cluster apart from but adjacent to the main house complex. They were generally placed in a linear or geometric arrangement (Waterman and Barrows 1969; Phillips 1929: 332). The proximity of these structures to the main house complex, which also placed them in close proximity to pasture, cropland, and labor quarters, insured that cultivating power was centrally located within the area to which it was applied and among the human elements whose effective employment depended on it (Prunty 1955: 466).

The slave quarters were generally situated near the agricultural buildings to one side of the main house. They were commonly arranged in rows facing a cleared square at one end of which the main house and its dependencies stood. Quarters varied in size and method of construction form one room huts to larger buildings of log, frame, or brick (Rawick 1972: 70-71, 77). Often its relative proximity to the main house reflected the status of the structure's occupants on the plantation (Anthony 1976: 13).

In general, the entire plantation complex was not siutated directly on a main road linking settlements, but rather would have been placed along a branch road leading into the plantation lands (Phillips 1929: 335). The complex was usually adjacent to the earliest cultivated land. The exhaustive effect of continuous cropping of cotton required a continual clearing of new land for planting (Dodd 1921: 25), resulting in a constant expansion of cultivated lands accompanied by a general movement away from the site of the original plantation settlement (Olmstead 1957: 53).

Mt. Vernon, in Fairfax County, Virginia, a plantation that had assumed its final form by the 1770's (Architects' Emergency Committee 1933: 70-73),* clearly illustrates the layout of the plantation settlement pattern. The geometric layout of the structures at Mt. Vernon is clearly visible (Fig. 11) with the main house and dependencies situated at the center of a U-shaped plan. Service buildings lie in a row stretching to either side of the forecourt. Quarters form a block oriented at a right angle to the service buildings. The U-shape of the layout is further emphasized by the positions of entrance roads, paths, walls, and ornamental and vegetable garden plots.

County, Virginia: Mount Airy and Menokin, Richmond County, Virginia; Bladenfield, Essex County, Virginia; (Waterman and Barrows 1969: 179-183); Rosewell, Glouscester County, Virginia (Noel Hume 1962a: 161-162); Waterman and Barrows 1969: 181); and Uncle Sam, St. James Parish, Louisiana (Newton 1972: 81).

*Although it may appear irregular to choose as an example a plantation that has achieved such notoriety as has the estate of George Washington, the amount of architectural information generated as the result of this intense interest has made it possible to construct an accurate picture of the plantation's form and structure.

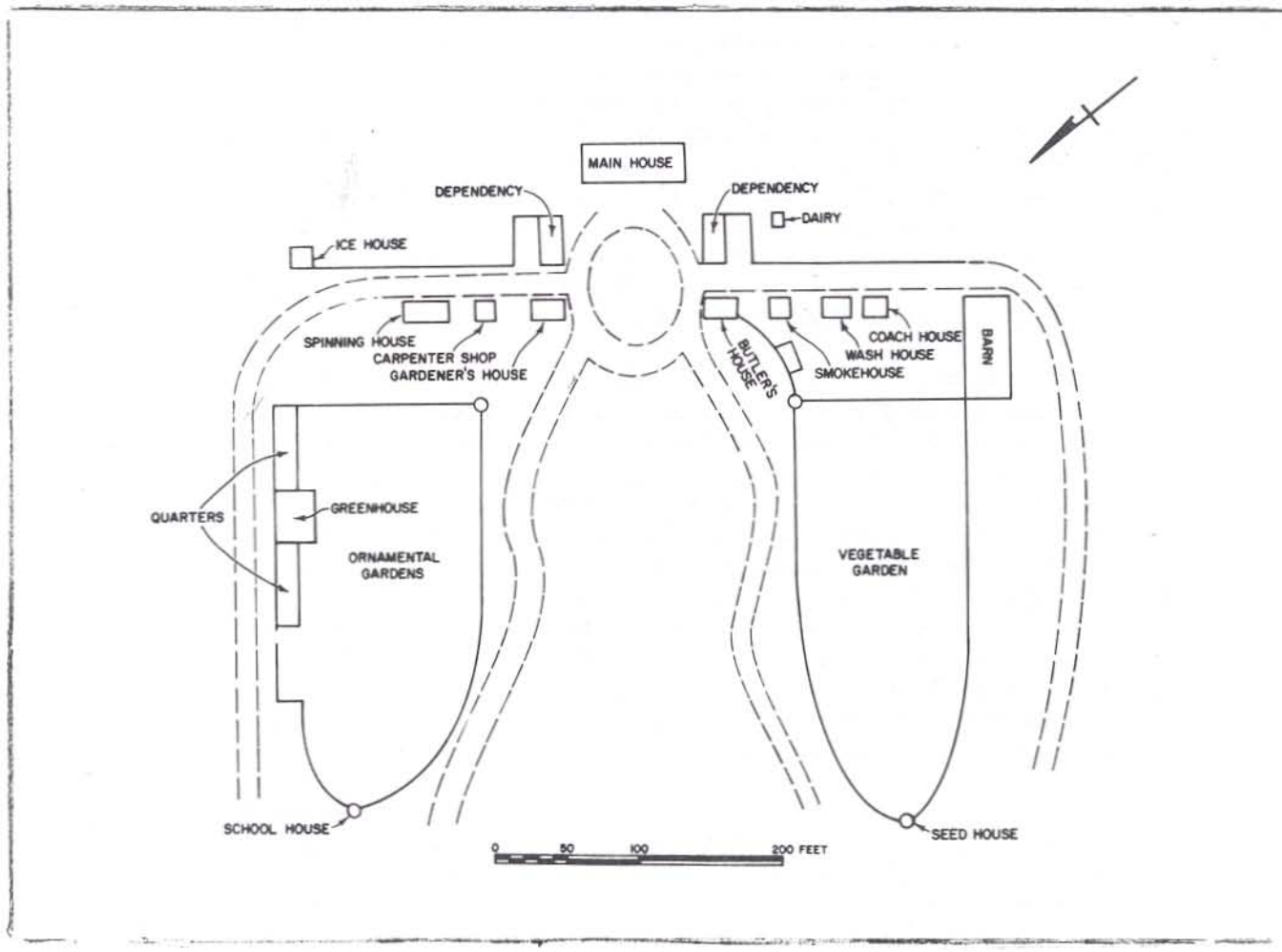


FIGURE 11: Mt. Vernon in Fairfax County, Virginia showing typical plantation pattern. (Source: Architect's Emergency Committee 1933: 70-71).

In addition to the single nucleus form of plantation, multi-nucleated plantations also existed to a much lesser degree. These usually consisted of separate settlements for the main house complex, including servants' quarters and stables, slave settlements, and processing settlements where the crop was also stored (Olmstead 1953: 186). The advantages of such a pattern are likely to derive from the operation's scale as well as the spatial dispersion of its components. If a rice plantation were large and its arable land, particularly inland swamp fields, widely scattered, then a dispersal of workers to locations in the vicinity of these fields would be useful. The main house complex would probably have avoided such areas because of their unhealthy location, and processing and storage areas are likely to have been situated at convenient shipping points along a navigable watercourse. Separate workers' settlements were present on lowcountry rice plantations in South Carolina as were centrally located processing points, although the latter were often situated near the main house complex. For example, Limerick plantation on the East Cooper River (Purcell 1786) and Middleton Place on the Ashley River (Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 56) both had separate workers' settlements adjacent to impounded rice fields, yet only the former had a rice mill removed from the main house settlement complex. These workers' settlements, however, appear to have been abandoned when tidal fields were substituted for inland swamp fields.

As a result of the Civil War and its accompanying social and economic disruption, the antebellum slave plantation was transformed into a "fragmented" plantation farmed by free tenants whose residences were dispersed across the arable land (Prunty 1955: 469). This settlement pattern is entirely different from those of the antebellum period and represents an adaptation to conditions of economic impoverishment and an uncertain labor supply. Because of the labor-intensive nature of rice growing, tenant farming and its accompanying settlement pattern did not become commonplace on the rice plantations, although many former slaves continued to work for their previous owners as wage laborers. The drain of skilled labor that accompanied emancipation, however, was a factor that contributed to the decline of this crop and to the demise of the plantations that produced it (Ravenel 1936: 44).

It is likely that the site of a colonial and antebellum plantation such as Hampton will reveal settlement and activity patterning similar to that of the single nucleus plantation described above. The distribution of structures on the 1809 map suggests this. Similarly, Archibald Rutledge's description of Hampton in the late nineteenth century seems to reveal an evolution toward a fragmented tenant plantation, a change that had become complete by the 1920's. The patterns described in the model and suggested by the documents should be discernible in the archeological record at Hampton. Archeological evidence will permit the identification of past activities and their relative positions within the settlement that once existed here, determining the extent to which Hampton fits the model as well as the reasons why.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

The investigations conducted at Hampton plantation in 1979 represent the initial archeological exploration of this site. They were intended to provide basic information regarding the past settlement there as a unit rather than about any particular part of it. The extent of the archeological investigations was, however, limited by the size of the project and the sponsor's need to have those areas most likely to be affected by park development examined at this time. As a consequence, only a portion of the entire site was explored during this phase of the archeological work and the information derived from the data recovered is likewise limited to that part of the settlement that fell within this area. This report will be concerned with the investigation of past settlement there in terms of how it reflects both the particular plantation at Hampton as well as plantation settlements in general.

The first part of the archeological analysis will be concerned with establishing the spatial and temporal boundaries of the settlement as well as confirming the cultural affiliation of its inhabitants. This information will provide the framework within which to pose questions pertaining to the nature of past occupations there.

The remainder of the discussion will deal with function and change within the Hampton settlement. Information contained in the plantation model and limited data from Hampton itself should allow us to construct certain hypotheses regarding the layout of Hampton plantation and the nature and organization of activities carried out there. Archeological evidence relating to these hypotheses can provide information about the function of the settlement and its variation through time.

The exploration of Hampton as an individual settlement and as an example of a broader type should permit us to gain information pertaining to both formal and functional aspects of its past occupations. This information can also illuminate those aspects of the site's past that are least well known and help formulate meaningful questions that may be posed of data obtained there in the future. Thus, the results of the initial phase of archeological work can serve as the basis for further research intended to explore problems of interest as well as to facilitate the interpretation of Hampton Plantation State Park to the public.

Methodological Framework

The archeological investigations at Hampton Plantation State Park were designed to examine a large portion of the site and to discover behaviorally significant material patterning within it. In the

discovery phase of investigation it is possible to recognize only broad patterning in the archeological record. Consequently, questions to be asked at this point must deal with phenomena that relate to general behavioral variables and may not seek to elicit information concerning specific aspects of the past settlement.

The discovery phase of archeology at Hampton required the use of an exploration technique designed to gather a representative sample of the archeological materials distributed over the area to be surveyed. In order to achieve a maximum dispersal of the sample units within this area a stratified systematic unaligned sampling technique was chosen (Haggett 1966: 196-198). Redman and Watson (1970: 281-282) have suggested that this technique is the best for revealing overall artifact patterning because it prevents the clustering of sample units and assures that no parts of the survey area are left unsampled. It is capable of discovering patterning in the archeological record occurring both at regular and irregular intervals. It accomplished this by dividing the area to be sampled into a series of square units (strata) based upon the coordinates of the site grid and then sampling a smaller unit within each stratum. The positions of the smaller units are determined by the intersection of coordinates selected along both axes of the grid from a random numbers table. The relative sizes of the units involved determine the percentage of the site area sampled. Naturally the greater the size of the sample the more reliable will be the results; however, the difficulty of enlarging the sample increases in direct proportion to the size of the site.

The portion of Hampton plantation sampled lies directly west of the main house and kitchen structures (Fig. 12). The sample was designed to explore the area adjacent to the road lying south of the rice pond as far as Will Alston's house, and the eastern portion of the field beyond it. The area is 550 feet from north to south and measures 750 feet from east to west. It encompasses 150,000 square feet. A sample of 1% of the site contents was recovered at Hampton. It consisted of 60 pits, 5 x 5 feet, each of which was excavated within a larger 50 x 50 foot square (Fig. 12).

In order to maintain horizontal control for the excavations a grid system of 50 x 50 foot squares was superimposed over the entire site. All points were measured north and east along two axes from a single datum point located south and west of the site. This point was designated North 0, East 0. Excavated units were identified by the coordinates in the southwest corner of each pit. To take advantage of the axis upon which the main house was laid out, the entire grid was offset 14.5 degrees east of north. Vertical control was maintained with a transit, measuring all elevations relative to an arbitrary datum established in an earlier survey of the site (SCPRT 1979).

The contents of excavated units were screened utilizing mechanical sifters with 1/4 x 1/4 inch hardware cloth mesh. All units were dug by natural stratigraphy. Subsurface archeological features discovered in the excavations were explored extensively only when it appeared

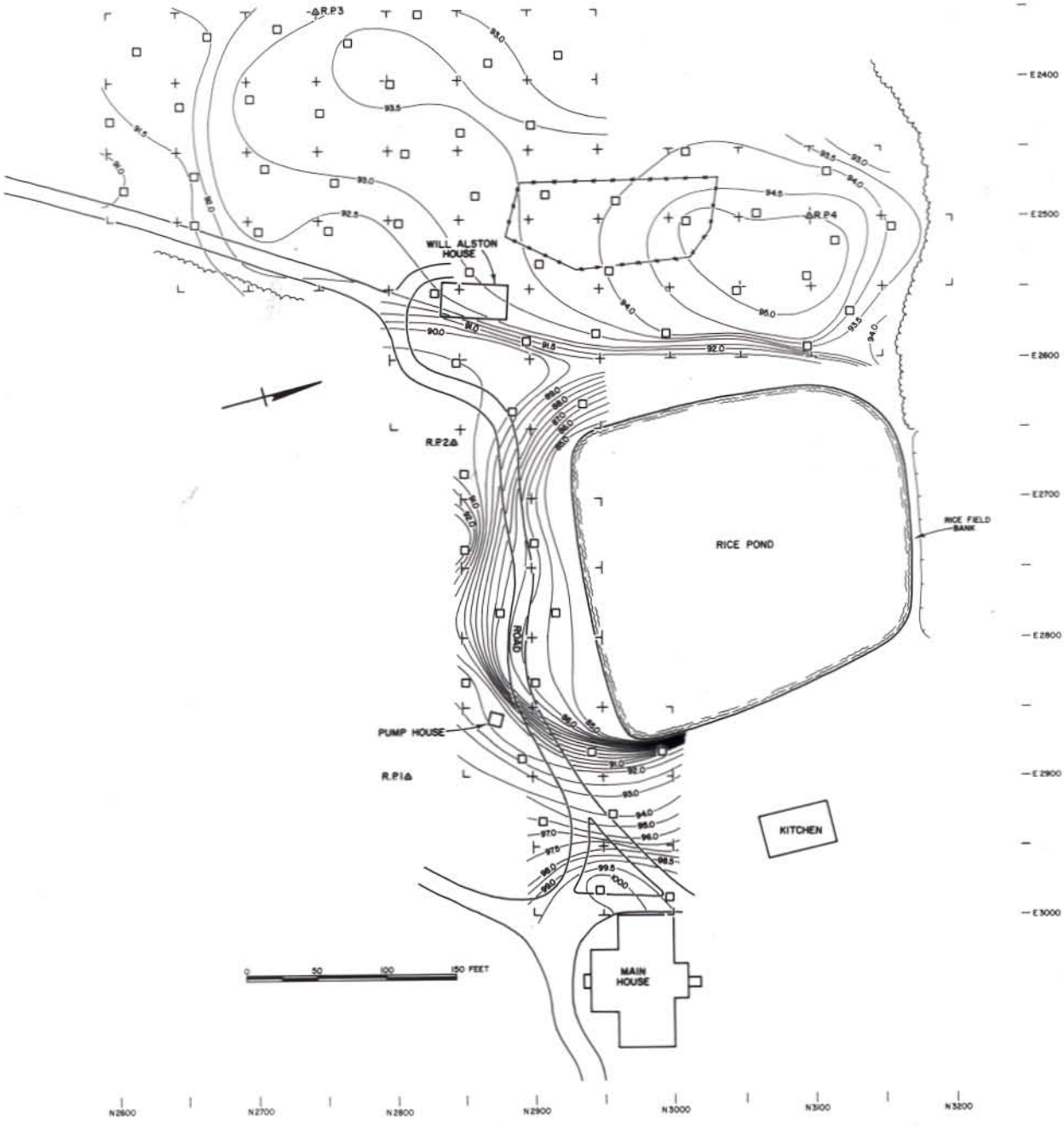


FIGURE 12 Plan of 1979 archeological excavations at Hampton Plantation State Park.

certain that they would be contained entirely within the sample unit or when excavation would not damage the integrity of a larger feature. All features not excavated were exposed, recorded, and sealed in order to protect them until complete excavation, if desired, could be accomplished during a later phase of excavations at Hampton plantation.

The Condition of the Site

Hampton Plantation State Park contains several landscape features which have survived from earlier times. These include the main plantation house, the kitchen building behind it, the long drive extending southwestward from it, the small rice pond just west of the house, and Mainfield, located near the western extreme of the park property (Fig. 13). While these features allow one to ascertain the basic form of the site, they provide few clues as to where other structures or activity areas may have been situated. Although the locations of some early structures may be approximated on the basis of the 1809 map and other documentary evidence, their actual discovery and interpretation is dependent upon an analysis of the archeological data alone. This information, in turn, is affected by the condition of the site.

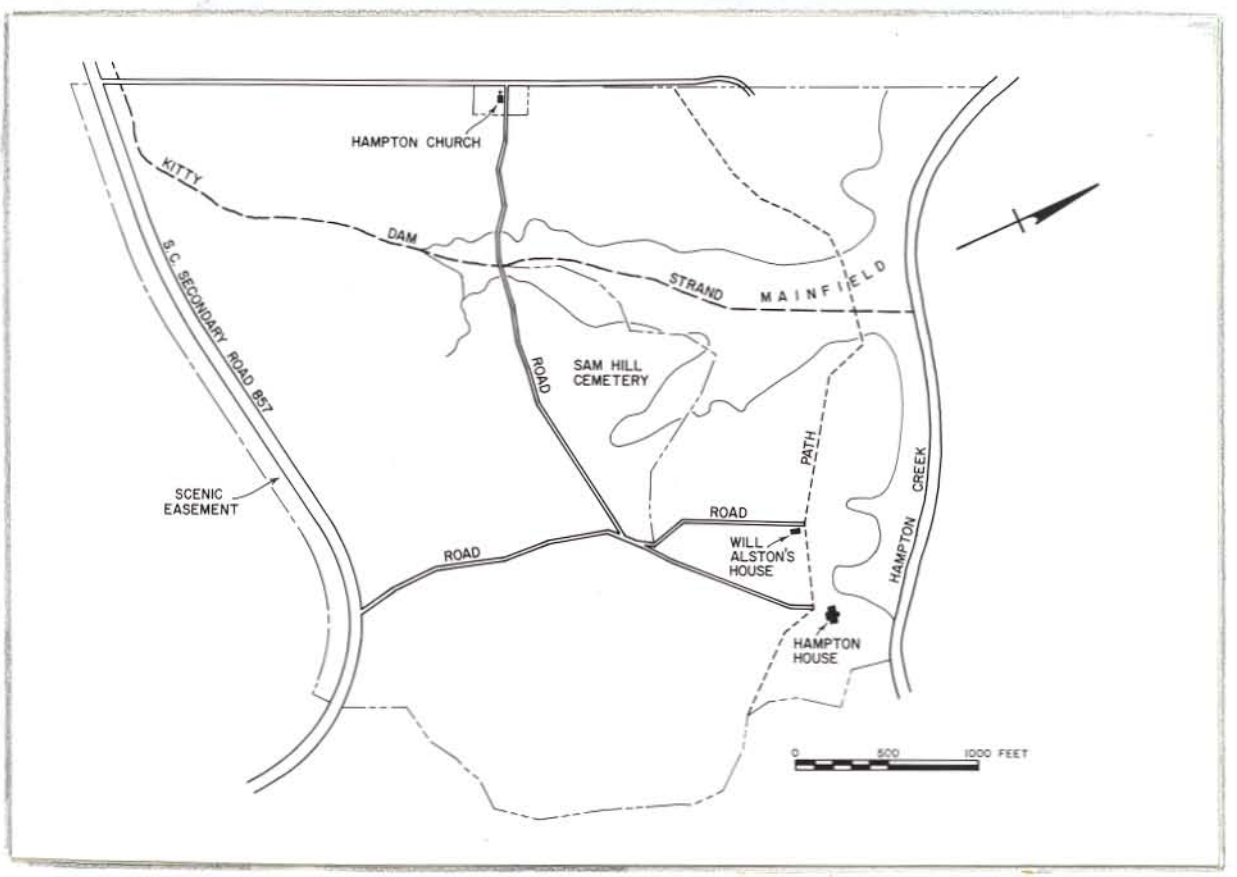


FIGURE 13: Map of Hampton Plantation State Park (Source: Hamilton 1971).

The site's condition is largely reflected by its physical structure. The key to interpreting physical structure is stratigraphy because the latter reveals not only the nature of the site in the past but also provides a record of changes that have taken place up to the present. The stratigraphic record at Hampton reflects both the natural processes of pedogenesis and human activities. Dominant soils in the sample area are fine sands and fine sandy loams originating in stream-deposited sediments. In the area lying directly west of the main house Faceville series soils predominate (Fig. 2). Faceville fine sandy loam is a deep, well-drained, acid soil that is mainly clayey in the subsoil (Miller 1971: 15). Test pit N2990, E2880 provides a typical profile of this soil:

Layer 1: 0-0.2 feet; dark greyish-brown fine sandy loam.

Layer 2: 0.2-0.7 feet; yellowish-brown fine sandy loam containing some grey sand mottling.

Layer 3: 0.7 feet-; yellowish-red clay loam.

Near the eastern end of the rice pond Test pit N2900, E2830 revealed the following soil profile reminiscent of those found in Norfolk and Dothan soils such as those reported to lie west of the Faceville series soils at Hampton (Fig. 2).

Level 1: 0-0.3 feet; yellowish-brown fine clay sand mottled with red clay loam.

Level 2: 0.3-0.6 feet; yellowish-brown fine clayey sand.

Level 3: 0.6-1.7 feet; dark greyish brown fine sandy loam.

Level 4: 1.7-3.0 feet; yellowish-brown fine sandy clay loam.

Level 5: 3.0 feet dark grey and yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

In general, Norfolk and Dothan soils are nearly level, well-drained, acid, friable soils that have a loamy subsoil.

South and west of the rice pond the sloping surface has been eroded to expose the yellowish-red clay just below the surface. Erosion is especially obvious in the vicinity of Will Alston's house where it is likely to have been accelerated by such activities as yard sweeping and vehicular traffic. The presence of a clay subsoil here and in the field to the west suggests that Faceville series soils extend to the western portion of the sample area. Soils in the field have been modified by plowing, yet appear to share the main characteristics of the Faceville series. A typical profile is found in Test Pit N3010, E2450:

Layer 1: 0-0.6 feet; plowed zone, brown sandy loam mottled with yellow clay loam near the base of the layer.

Layer 2: 0.6-0.9 feet; yellowish-brown and grey mottled clay loam.

Layer 3: 0.9 feet; yellowish-red clay.

On the whole, the sample area at Hampton Plantation State Park appears to have been modified slightly from its original condition. Erosion has occurred on several sloping surfaces and the regular form of the rice pond suggests that some cutting and filling may have taken place in this area. Disturbed areas, however, represent only a small portion of the site. For this reason it is anticipated that an analysis of the distribution of cultural materials here will accurately reveal the patterned remains of past historic settlements.

Hampton Plantation in Time and Space

Introduction

Documentary evidence and the presence of remnant landscape features at Hampton Plantation State Park indicate that the area sampled encompasses a portion of the plantation settlement that once existed here. Although the 1809 map reveals the settlement's layout at one time, the exact locations of structures and activity areas cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. In order to determine the extent of the plantation settlement within the sample area, it is necessary first to demonstrate that the archeological materials recovered there were generated by a settlement whose spatial and temporal limits conform to those of the plantation's past occupation. It is also necessary to establish that the cultural affinity of the site's occupants was the same as that of the inhabitants of Hampton plantation.

These requirements of space, time, and ethnicity may be explored through the analysis of particular classes of artifacts that are sensitive to these variables. Questions regarding them may be approached through hypotheses that are amenable to archeological analysis. The hypotheses may be summarized as follows:

- The temporal range of the artifacts from Hampton should reflect the main plantation occupation from ca. 1750 through at least the late antebellum period, the plantation's subsequent decline and abandonment, and a post-1937 occupation of lesser intensity.

- The area of most intensive occupation should lie in the field which constitute that largest portion of the sample area and the vicinity of the main house. The post-Civil War settlement pattern at Hampton is unknown; however, the apparent movement of the tenant laborers to the west side of Mainfield suggests that much of the sample area would have been abandoned during this time. Modern areas of settle-

ment should be confined to the center and northern extreme of the field where the structures occupied by Will Alston and his relatives were situated. Because the area surrounding the main house was not adequately sampled, it is uncertain if evidence of either the post-Civil War or modern occupations would be discernible at this time.

- The archeological record should reveal the presence of the two principal ethnic groups that occupied Hampton during the time it functioned as a plantation, the Anglo-French colonists and their descendents who owned and managed the plantation, and persons of African descent who constituted the labor force.

In the remainder of this section each of these hypotheses will be examined in terms of the archeological data obtained from the site. The results of this analysis should demonstrate the relationship between these material remains and the past plantation settlement and reveal temporal changes in the latter that reflect its adaptation to a changing economy.

The Temporal Position of the Settlement

Hampton plantation was in existence at least as early as the late 1760's and probably as early as mid-century. It produced rice on a commercial scale at least as late as the 1850's and to a lesser extent until the 1880's. The plantation apparently was in economic decline during the late antebellum period and was operated largely as a family subsistence farm after 1880. Because Hampton's productivity had begun to diminish prior to the Civil War, it is likely that the intensity of archeological materials generated after this time would also have been less. For this reason, the site as a whole should largely reflect this earlier occupation. Archeological materials from the site, however, should represent the entire span of its settlement.

Several classes of artifacts are extremely useful in establishing occupation spans of historic sites. Ceramics, because of their peculiar qualities of variation, are particularly well suited to reflecting temporal change. This is especially true regarding eighteenth century British ceramics, for not only did the industrialization of ceramic manufacture result in the production of numerous morphologically distinct types, but the rapid innovation that accompanied industrialization generated types with relatively limited and well documented temporal ranges. The presence of a class of artifacts possessing these characteristics permits the calculation of a reasonably accurate chronological range as well as a mean date for an archeological occupation (South 1972: 72). Other types of artifacts with more general chronological ranges may also be employed to establish the time of a site's occupation. While these will yield less precise dates than those based on ceramics, the period of occupation indicated should encompass the ceramic dates.

An estimate of the minimum range of occupation for the settlement may be ascertained by comparing the ranges of the European ceramic types recovered in the archeological investigations. The terminus post quem, or date after which the earliest objects found their way into the ground, and the terminus ante quem, or the date before the archeological materials were deposited, must be determined on the basis of a mixed deposit containing material deposited from the beginning to the end of the occupation. In order to establish a minimum chronological range for a mixed occupation the terminus post quem may be estimated by the closing date of the use range of the earliest ceramic type and the terminus ante quem by the beginning date of the use range of the type introduced latest. A comparison of the date ranges of the ceramic types at Hampton (Fig. 14) reveals that the site was occupied at least as early as 1770 and its termination date was no earlier than 1820. The occurrence of late nineteenth and twentieth century ceramics of uncertain temporal range, however, reveals that the historic occupation of Hampton extended well beyond this date.

The median date for the occupation may be obtained using the South (1972) formula, which derives a mean ceramic date based on the frequencies of occurrence of datable ceramic types recovered from an archeological context. Because the technique is quantitative, it is influenced by the relative intensity of output into the archeological record that takes place during the site's occupation. Consequently, it is likely to reveal the median date of the period having the heaviest output. At Hampton this period is likely to have been that during which the highest level of economic activity took place. Based on a total of 2,146 datable sherds, the mean ceramic date is calculated to be 1793 (Appendix A).

On the basis of this date a range for the occupation may be estimated by comparing the mean date with a known terminus post quem or terminus ante quem and adding the difference to or subtracting it from the mean date to arrive at beginning and closing dates. At Hampton neither of these dates are known precisely; however, if 1750, the traditional date of Hampton's beginning, is taken as the terminus post quem for the plantation occupation there, a terminus ante quem in the 1830's may be arrived at. This period does not seem to fall outside the range of the plantation's period of greatest activity, for by the fourth decade of the nineteenth century Hampton was under the apparently less than adequate management of Edward and Frederick Rutledge and had already begun to decline.

The early mean date may also reflect the change in settlement pattern associated with the movement of the black population from the area where it was presumably situated in 1809 to west side of Mainfield where the plantation tenants lived in the post-bellum period. Such a movement may have been associated with an increased emphasis on tidal rice agriculture, a process that might have entailed in a shift in plantation activity areas to locations in closer proximity to the new fields.

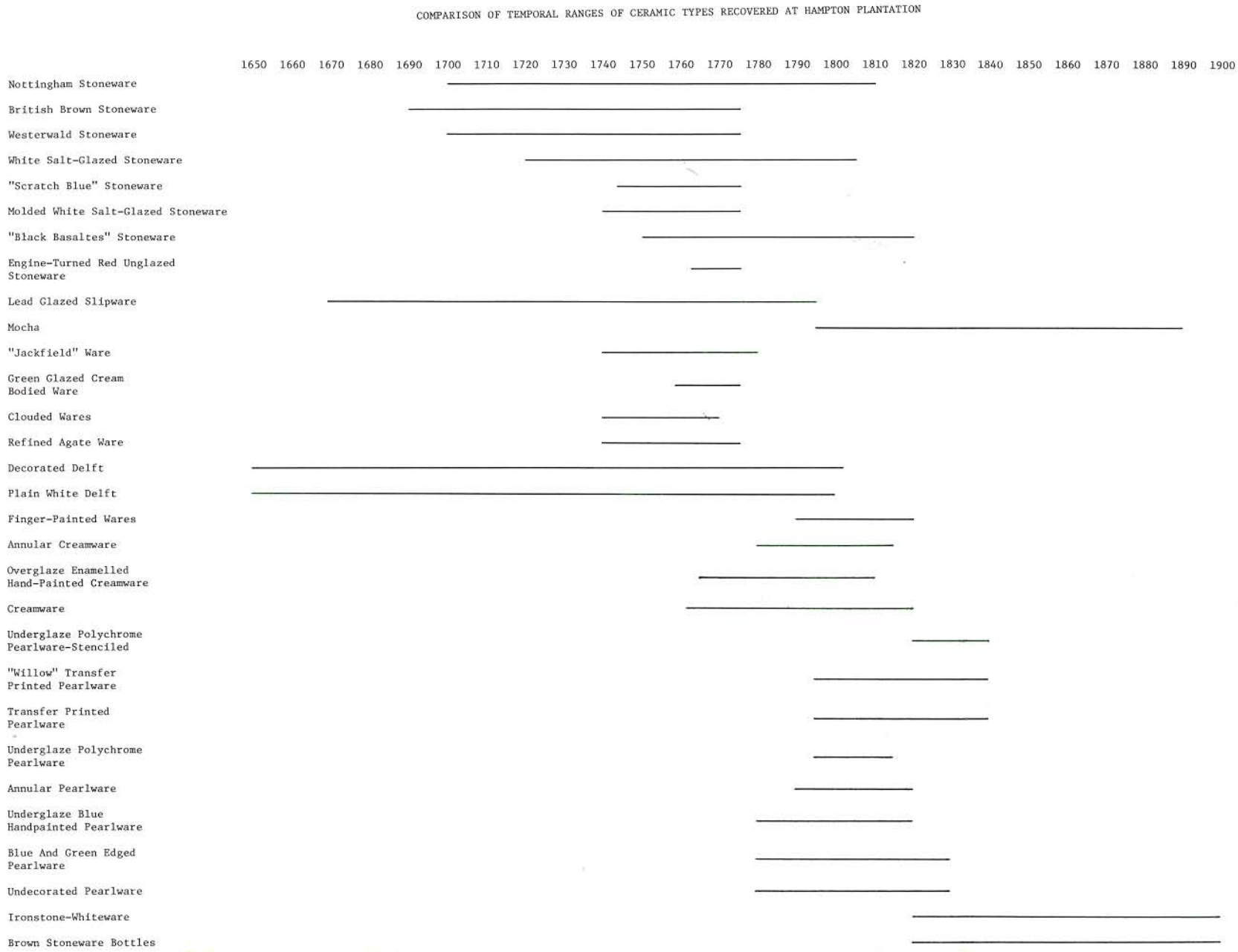


FIGURE 14: Comparison of temporal ranges of ceramic types recovered at Hampton plantation.

The chronological span of the site's occupation may also be shown by a non-quantitative examination of other artifacts whose date ranges are known. They are listed in Table 1. The presence of these artifacts reveals that deposition took place from the eighteenth century until the present. The near absence, however, of artifacts characteristic of the second half of the nineteenth century, particularly bottle glass, suggests an abandonment of the area investigated at this time.

TABLE 1

TEMPORAL RANGES OF SELECTED NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS FROM HAMPTON PLANTATION

Artifact*	Approximate Date Range	Source
Wrought nails	-1800	Mercer (1923: 1)
Cut nails	1800-1890	Fontana and Greenleaf (1962: 54)
Wire nails	1890-	Fontana and Greenleaf (1962: 55)
Brass upholstery tacks	1700's	Noel Hume (1970: 228)
Pointed wood screws	1846-	Mercer (1923: 24)
Bottle glass with pontil marks	1857	Lorrain (1968: 40)
Bottle glass made with snap case	1857-	Lorrain (1968: 44)
Threaded bottle neck	1897-	Newman (1970: 75)
Crown bottle closure	1892-	Lief (1965: 17)
Machine-made bottle glass	1903-	Lorrain (1968: 43)
Modern window glass	1845-	Walker (1971: 78)
White clay pipes	1860	Noel Hume (1970: 302)
.22 rimfire long rifle cartridge cases	1887-	Barnes (1965: 274)
Center-fire outside primed cartridge cases	1887-	Logan (1959: 9)
Barbed wire	1874-	Clifton (1970: 34)
Open top can fragments	1902-	Fontana and Greenleaf (1962: 73)
Pull tops	1962-	Beer Can Collectors of America (1979: 22)
Charleston Co. rabies tag	1962-	
U.S. Loncoln head pennies	1969-	

*For totals of each artifact see Appendix B.

In summary, the archeological data indicate that the portion of the site sampled underwent its heaviest occupation during the colonial and antebellum periods, after which it was abandoned and more recently reoccupied. This settlement sequence corresponds to the information derived from documentary records which reveals a period of successful commercial rice production beginning at least as early as 1750; an economic decline prior to the Civil War and further aggravated by it; a change in settlement pattern and abandonment of portions of the plantation in the postbellum period; and finally the reoccupation of the site in the 1930's.

The Location of the Settlement

Documentary sources have indicated that settlement at Hampton plantation stretched westward from the main house area and was concentrated east of Mainfield in the early years of the nineteenth century (Fig. 5), but by the second half of that century, settlement had moved from this area. Archeological data confirm these statements and also provide evidence of the recent reoccupation of the area. In order to ascertain the form of past settlement and observe its change through time, it will be necessary to examine the distribution of those artifacts most likely to reveal the spatial layout of activities associated with the plantation settlement. Because of the largely intact condition of the site, it is assumed that material remains generated by these activities have remained concentrated in those areas where they were discarded, lost, or abandoned. This pattern of accumulation in the vicinity of use is typical of English medieval and post-medieval living sites (Hurst 1971: 116) as well as those in British colonial North America, including those areas occupied by slaves of African descent (South 1977: 47; Otto 1977: 92).

In order to observe the occurrence of activity patterning at the site of a settlement it is helpful to display the frequencies of the archeological evidence of such patterns on a map. A Synagraphic Computer Mapping Program (SYMAP) was employed in the analysis of the Hampton plantation data because this program has the ability to graphically depict disposed quantitative variables (in this case artifact classes) by weight or count, and qualitative variables, such as the presence or absence of particular classes. It accomplishes this by taking the assigned values for the coordinate locations of data points (here positions of the archeological test units) and interpolating a continuous surface in the regions where there are no data points, basing these interpolated values on the distances to and the values of the neighboring data points (Dougenik and Sheehan 1976/I: 1). The result is a contour map of the intensity of a particular archeological variable's occurrence over the area of the site. It is important to remember, however, that the patterns produced by the SYMAP are not pictures based on the entire contents of the site, but rather projections based on the sample gathered. Although some distortions may be present, it is emphasized that the patterns displayed on the SYMAP are true reflections of actual patterns in the archeological record.

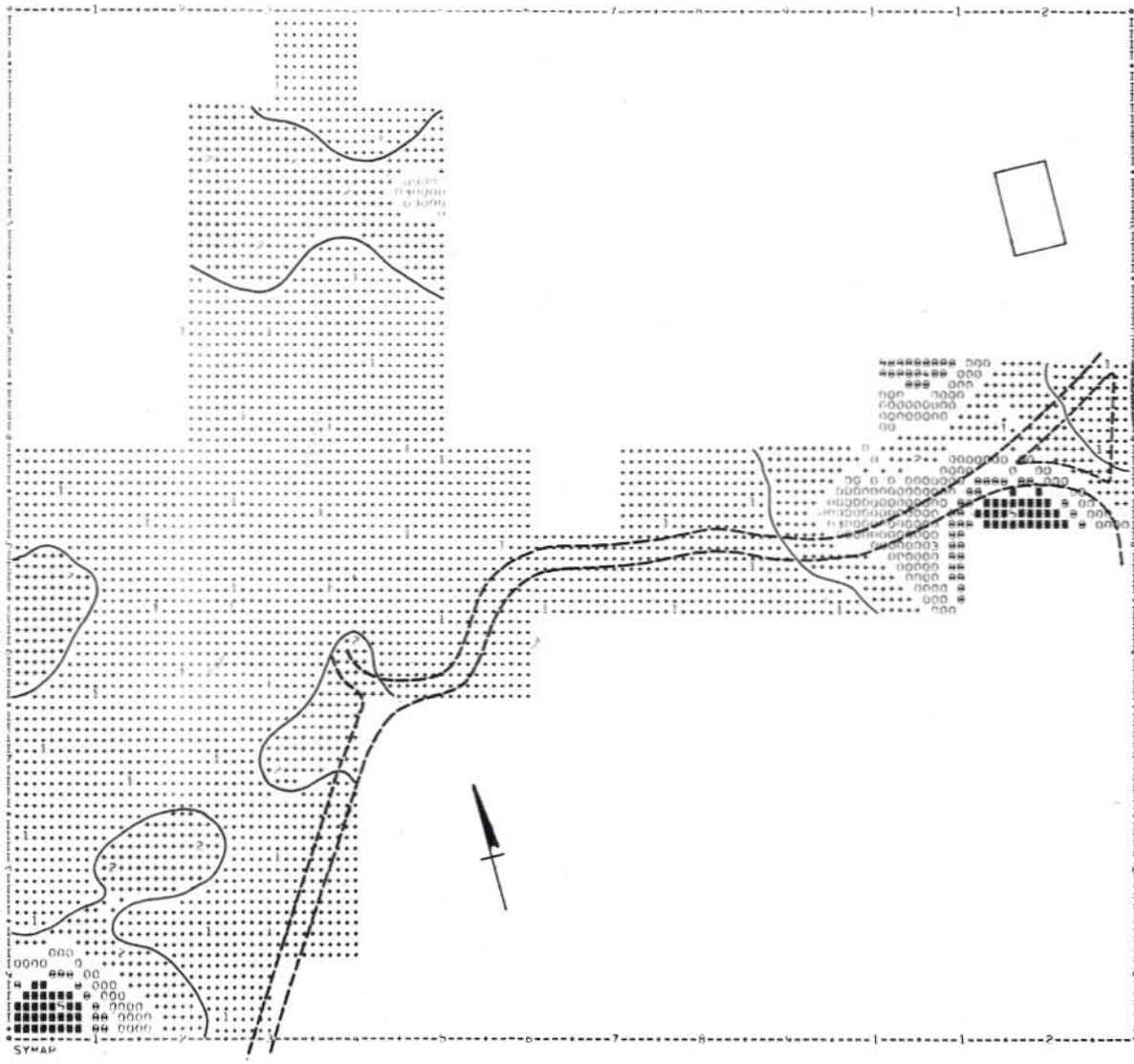
The distribution of activities may be ascertained by observing the patterning of those classes of artifacts, the disposal of which is likely to have been ubiquitous within inhabited and frequently used areas. One such artifact is ceramics, which occurred in substantial number at Hampton. A SYMAP of the distribution of all eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics (Fig. 15) reveals at least four concentrations of this artifact in the western portion of the sample area and another large one in the vicinity of the main house. This map indicates a dense occupation of the areas shown by the 1809 map to have contained structures associated with the Hampton settlement.

The late antebellum occupation of Hampton is reflected in Figure 16, the distribution of nineteenth century ceramics. It shows clearly a reduction in the size of the concentrations of ceramic artifacts near the house as well as those lying to the west of it. The pattern seems to indicate an abandonment of the area or at least a marked decline in the level of activity.

The occurrence and form of a post-bellum occupation at Hampton is more difficult to estimate due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts from this period. Bottle glass, because of the great amount of innovation that was taking place in its production during the second half of the nineteenth century (Lorrain 1968: 35; Talbot 1974), is perhaps the best chronological indicator for the occurrence of an occupation during this period. The absence of glass representing types of bottles made then would seem to support the assumption that the sample area was largely unoccupied at this time. Although the main house itself was occupied, the area lying just to the west of it did not constitute a disposal area.

A SYMAP of twentieth-century non-structural artifacts (Fig. 17) illustrates the form of the recent occupation of Hampton plantation. It shows two concentrations of material in the western portion of the sample area. One is centered on Will Alston's house and the other at the north end of the area near the location of his mother's house, both erected and occupied during this century. The absence of extensive refuse deposits in the vicinity of the main house indicates that modern dumps were located elsewhere. The opening of the plantation as a public attraction during this time would have discouraged the deposition of refuse in this area. Photographs taken then (see Rutledge 1941) show it to have been kept relatively free of debris.

In summary, the distribution of colonial and antebellum ceramics has revealed a settlement distribution similar to that indicated on an early map of the plantation. The postbellum period is not represented in the archeological record, mirroring the shift in settlement pattern which left the area sampled uninhabited. The recent twentieth century occupation of this area by Will Alston and his relatives is clearly reflected in the distribution of modern artifacts in locations corresponding to those of structures in aerial photographs. The layout of activity revealed by the archeological evidence conforms to the changing pattern of settlement inferred from documentary sources.



38CH241 HAMPTON PLANTATION 1974
STRATIFIED SYSTEMATIC UNALIGNED SUBSURFACE SAMPLE
TOTAL EUROPEAN CERAMICS EXCLUDING REDWARE

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 1.00 264.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL
(*MAXIMUM INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

MINIMUM	1.00	17.56	39.59	135.46	175.31
MAXIMUM	17.44	34.64	139.09	175.31	264.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

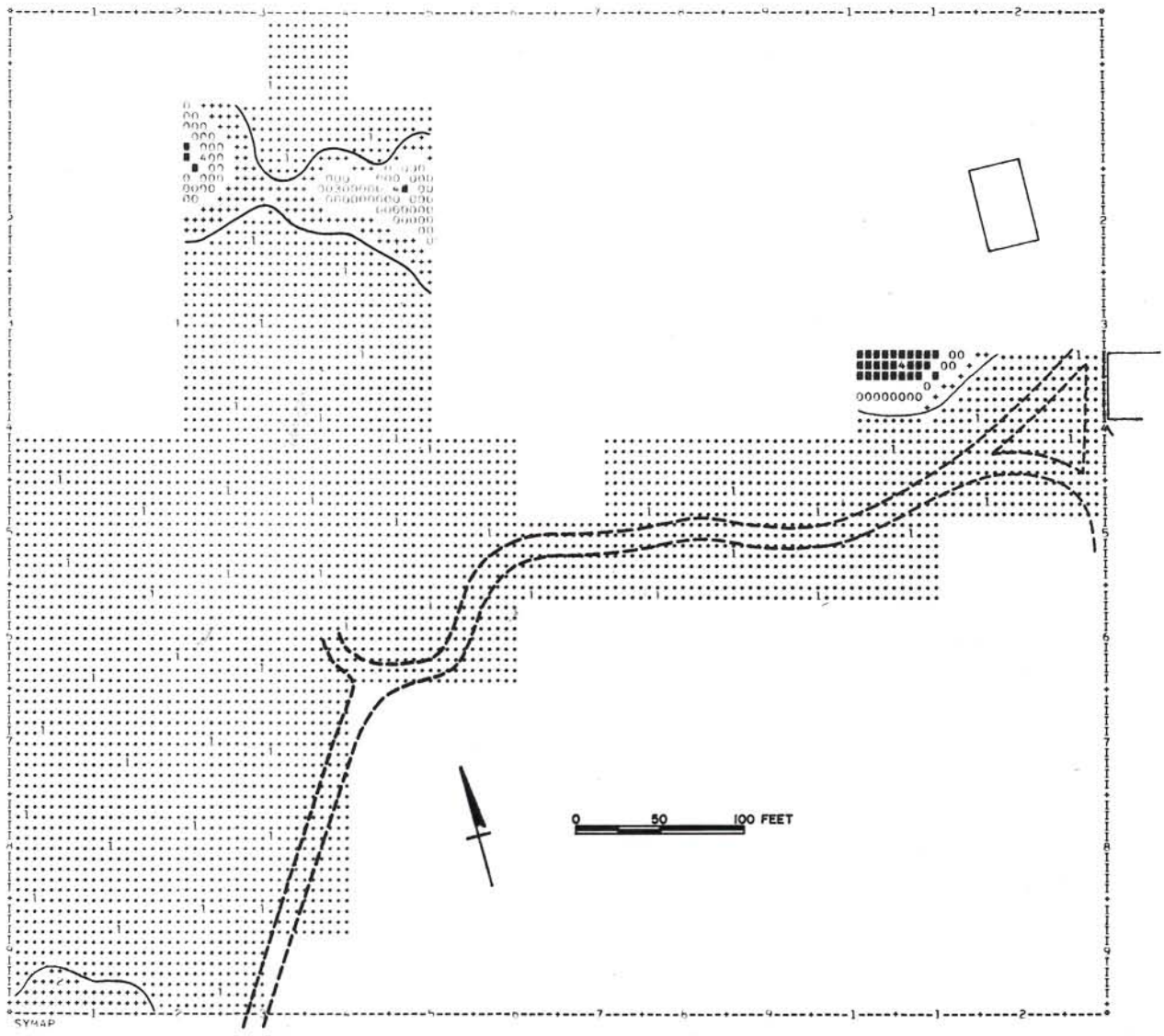
	13.44	14.23	14.23	15.39	32.69

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4	5
SYMBOLS	.	*	0	#	@
FREQ.	41	13	3	1	2

15

FIGURE 15: SYMAP showing the distribution of colonial ceramics.



ARCH241 HAMPTON PLANTATION 1974
STRATIFIED SYSTEMATIC UNALIGNED SUBSURFACE SAMPLE
MID TO LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY CERAMICS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 53.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL
(*MAXIMUM* INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

MINIMUM	0.0	17.67	26.50	35.33
MAXIMUM	17.67	26.50	35.33	53.00

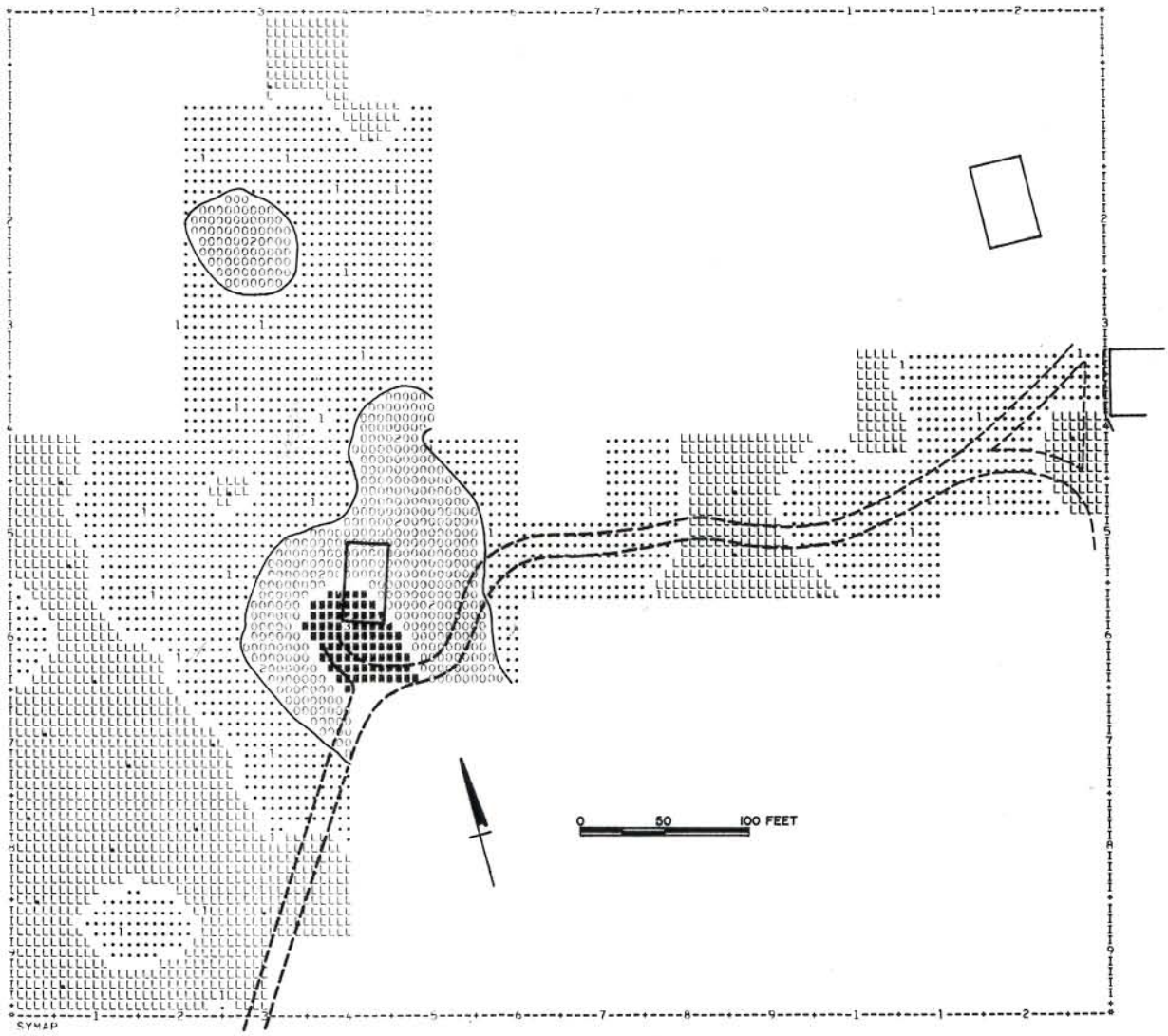
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

33.33 16.67 16.67 33.33

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	1	2	3	4
SYMBOLS	1	2	3	4
FREQ.	54	2	1	1

FIGURE 16: SYMAP showing the distribution of early to mid-nineteenth century ceramics.



38CH241 HAMPTON PLANTATION 1979
STRATIFIED SYSTEMATIC UNALIGNED SUBSURFACE SAMPLE
MODERN ARTIFACTS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 53.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL
(*MAXIMUM* INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

	LEVEL	L	1	2	3
MINIMUM		BELOW	1.00	10.45	34.09
MAXIMUM		1.00	10.45	34.08	53.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

	L	1	2	3
	18.18	45.45	36.36	

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	L	1	2	3
SYMBOLS	L	1	2	3
FREQ.	21	32	5	1

FIGURE 17: SYMAP showing the distribution of modern artifacts.

The Cultural Affiliation of the Settlement

Documentary evidence indicates that the site of Hampton was owned by British colonists as early as the second quarter of the eighteenth century and was occupied by their descendents throughout its existence as a working plantation. As Englishmen, they would have carried with them the cultural traditions of Great Britain. As part of the British colony of South Carolina the settlement was enmeshed in an economic system that restricted colonial trade in favor of its home industries. Because most of the colony's imports consisted of manufactured goods made in or re-exported through the homeland, the archeological record produced by settlements in the colony should reflect the use of an abundance of British products. Great Britain continued to play a major role in supplying industrial goods to its former North American colonies in the nineteenth century and their occurrence together with American-made products is characteristic in post-colonial settlements in the United States.

The majority of the inhabitants of the plantation were of African origin. As slaves or low-status free persons, the Negro population of coastal South Carolina far outnumbered the Europeans residing there (Petty 1943: 45). In Georgetown District, where Middleton Place was situated, Negroes constituted over 60% of the total population in 1790 and had risen to about 86% by the eve of the Civil War. In 1890 black persons still accounted for over 81% of the county's residents (United States Census 1790-1890). Although living within the British colonial system, their low status and separate ethnicity are likely to have placed Negroes outside the realm of many elements of its material culture, a condition that continued after American independence (Blassingame 1972: 159-160). For this reason it is also likely that distinctive artifacts would have been produced by or for them, perhaps employing recognizable African attributes, and that the presence of such artifacts would be characteristic of British colonial and post-colonial plantation settlements in North America.

Perhaps the class of artifact that best reflects ethnicity is ceramics, an item recovered in quantity in the excavations at Hampton plantation. Ceramics are especially useful in archeological studies because their composition and method of manufacture lend them to wide variation in form (Shepard 1956: 334) and their fragile nature seems to insure a continual deposition in the archeological record.

By the mid-eighteenth century Great Britain was undergoing a rapid change in manufacturing technology characterized by rapid innovation and increasing industrialization (Clow and Clow 1958: 328-329). This not only resulted in the proliferation of British goods, including ceramics, but also enhanced the ability of these products to compete with those of other European countries on the international market. Industrialization in ceramic manufacturing even led to the decline of some foreign industries, most notably French faience (Haggar 1968: 165).

The commercial expansion of Great Britain in the eighteenth century brought an increase in the amount of foreign goods shipped through British ports (Darby 1973: 381). Although the re-export of foreign ceramics, for the most part Oriental porcelains (Noel Hume 1970: 257), was also carried out by other European states, it was Great Britain that came to dominate this trade in the eighteenth century (Mudge 1962: 7-8). These together with large quantities of German and Flemish stonewares were re-exported into Britain's North American colonies (Noel Hume 1970: 141). The extensive nature of British trade coupled with the importation of selected foreign goods into her colonies is likely to have resulted in the use of these foreign wares as an integral part of British ceramic material culture.

Following independence British ceramics continued to dominate the American market and did so for most of the nineteenth century (Laidacker 1954/I: 67; Fontana and Greenleaf 1962: 93), although French porcelains had begun to be imported prior to 1850 (Wood 1951: 25) and the American pottery industry was slowly expanding.

It is likely that the archeological record generated by a British colonial settlement will be characterized by imported artifacts that reflect both the industrialization of English ceramic manufacturing in the eighteenth century as well as the re-exportation of foreign ceramics within the British colonial system. British ceramics are also expected to dominate American settlements of the nineteenth century.

The first test implication for the site's cultural affiliation predicts that the Old World ceramics representing the colonial period occupation at Hampton will be of British or British colonial origin and that contemporary wares of competing colonial powers, namely France and Spain, will not be present. Subsequent occupations should also be characterized by British ceramics and may include some later American or foreign wares.

Secondly, the eighteenth century revolution in the British ceramics industry resulted in a dramatic increase in technological innovation and a proliferation in the variety of ceramics manufactured. This diversity should be reflected in a great number of ceramic types present in the archeological record at Hampton plantation.

Thirdly, evidence for the re-exportation of foreign ceramics should be present in the assemblage of artifacts from the site. These ceramics should consist primarily of European Westerwald stonewares and oriental porcelains. A comparison of the collections from several British colonial American sites (Lewis 1976: 79) suggests that the Westerwald stonewares will normally comprise less than 6% of the total Old World ceramics by count and that the oriental porcelains may account for up to 20% of the specimens.

Ceramics also appear to offer the best evidence for the presence of persons of African ancestry in eighteenth century British colonial American plantation settlements. Ferguson (1978) has recently

proposed that Colono ceramics, a type found exclusively in colonial and early post-colonial European archeological contexts, represent a ware manufactured predominantly by Negro potters following West African ceramic traditions.* The association of high ratios of Colono pottery with predominantly black populations appears to be evidenced by the relatively high occurrence (over 30%) of this ware relative to European types on extensively sampled plantation sites in South Carolina (Lees and Kimmery-Lees 1978: 10; Drucker and Anthony 1978: 2; Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 32; Carrillo, personal communication). On non-plantation domestic sites the occurrence of Colono ware is much lower (less than 3%) or it is non-existent (South 1977: 175; Lewis 1976: 139, 1978: 61), while on entire plantation sites this ware accounts for half or more of all the ceramics recovered. Based on these data, it would appear that the occurrence of Colono pottery is capable of revealing the presence of a large slave population archeologically. Consequently the fourth test implication for ethnicity at Hampton plantation is that a majority (over 30%) of the ceramics recovered from this site will be Colono ware.

With regard to the first test implication, 1629 or 90% of the 1816 identifiable Old World ceramics from the Hampton site are British in origin. None of the remaining specimens may be identified as having originated in the homeland of another competing European colonial power. A total of 437 post-colonial British and 45 post-colonial American ceramics were recovered, but no identifiable post-colonial European specimens were found.

The occurrence of 29 distinct types of British ceramics reflects the diversity of wares expected at the site of a British colonial settlement (Appendix B). The types recovered represent those commonly associated with the sites of such settlements occupied in the latter part of the eighteenth century. These include earthenwares, stonewares and porcelains, the products of 3 distinct methods of manufacture. Earthenwares run the gamut from heavy-bodied, coarse-paste lead or tin-glazed slipwares to refined creamwares and pearlwares developed in the last half of the eighteenth century. Stonewares range from heavy utility wares to fine white and "scratch-blue" salt-glazed tablewares in use by the 1720's. Unglazed black "basalt" and red stonewares, produced after the 1750's, are present as are the black-glazed "Jackfield" stonewares manufactured from 1745 to 1790. British porcelains consist primarily of "teawares" (see Roth 1961; Feguruson 1977: 51). In short, the variety of ceramics recovered at Hampton clearly illustrates

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*This pottery has been referred to as "Colono-Indian" ware in the archeological literature because of its assumed manufacture by aboriginal groups as a trade item in the European colonial economy (Noel Hume 1962b: 7). Its association with and manufacture by African populations residing on European plantations, however, makes the term inapplicable for all of this pottery. For this reason Ferguson (1978) has suggested the term "Colono" be used in its place until recognizable morphological distinctions can be made between varieties of this ware.

the proliferation of ceramic technology characteristic of the British potteries in the eighteenth century and mirrors the diversity of ceramic types found on English colonial sites of this period.

Re-exported ceramics are present in the archeological materials. These consist of 24 specimens of Westerwald stoneware and 163 specimens of oriental porcelain. The former make up 1% of the total ceramics while the latter account for about 9% of the collection. Both of these fall within the predicted limits for British colonial sites.

Finally, the occurrence of 1035 specimens of Colono pottery. 46% of the total pre-modern ceramics recovered at Hampton plantation, satisfies the fourth test implication that this artifact will comprise half or more of the ceramics there. The appearance of Colono ceramics in such quantity would appear to reflect the presence of the substantial black population characteristic of plantation settlements.

In summary, archeological evidence supports the hypothesis that the Hampton site was occupied by populations of both English and African descent during the colonial and antebellum periods. Ceramic data reveal the complexity of the British pottery industry in the eighteenth century as well as the monopoly it held over the American market, even after independence.

Summary

An examination of the archeological evidence recovered from Hampton plantation has revealed a settlement occupied from the eighteenth century through the present, but largely abandoned during the second half of the nineteenth century. The most intensive occupation of Hampton occurred in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and is reflected in the mean ceramic date of 1793. This represents the median date of an occupation that very likely began in the mid-eighteenth century and persisted until the late antebellum period, when a shift in the settlement pattern apparently took place. The recent occupation of Hampton is associated with Archibald Rutledge's residence there after 1937.

Evidence of activity patterning at Hampton has revealed that the form of the settlement varied through time as indicated by documentary sources. The colonial and antebellum settlement covered the western portion of the sample area and extended outward from the vicinity of the main house. This area of occupation had shrunk considerably by mid-century and in the post-Civil War years seems to have been abandoned. A modern settlement of limited size reflects the reoccupation of the site in the 1930's.

Finally, an analysis of the archeological materials from Hampton has revealed a pattern characteristic of colonial lowcountry plantations in South Carolina. Ceramics from the site reflect the variety of

English and re-exported foreign wares typical of British colonial settlements. Colono pottery occurs here in quantities substantial enough to indicate the presence of a large labor force of African descent, a crucial component of rice plantation settlements in the Carolina lowcountry.

On the basis of these data it is possible to define temporal and spatial limits for settlement in that portion of Hampton plantation examined in 1979. Although documentary sources have established the settlement's overall function, they are silent about the specific layout and organization of activities there, especially those carried out during the colonial and antebellum periods. Because it is difficult to proceed beyond this point on the basis of documentary evidence alone an investigation of the site's function will have to rely solely on an analysis of the archeological record and comparative data relating to similar types of settlements.

Form and Function within the Hampton Plantation Settlement

Introduction

On the basis of the archeological evidence it has been possible to demonstrate that a settlement existed at Hampton that conformed spatially and temporally to that described by documentary sources. For the most part this settlement represents the colonial and antebellum occupation of the site, the period during which Hampton was devoted to large-scale commercial rice production. The settlement at Hampton is likely to have been functionally similar to plantation settlements in general and the archeological record that accumulated should allow us to observe at least some of those characteristics common to this occupance form. The characteristics of plantation settlement discussed in the model refer primarily to the occurrence and organization of activities. In this section the degree to which the past Hampton settlement conformed to the plantation model will be explored through several archeological hypotheses. The degree to which the data fit the model should help determine the latter's applicability to plantations of the lower Santee River area and refine its content in light of new information gathered here. The plantation model also provides a framework within which to interpret the nature of past settlement in those parts of the site excavated. The results of this examination should serve not only to guide future research at Hampton Plantation State Park, but to assist in the interpretive development of the site as well.

Three general archeological hypotheses may be derived from the plantation model (see Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 42-44). If the settlement at Hampton corresponds to the pattern for lowcountry plantations, then the following propositions should be supported by the archeological record.

1. The form of the settlement should conform to that outlined in the model. Because the 1809 map has revealed a pattern characterized by a geometric arrangement of structures lying to one side of the main house, it is not necessary to rely on archeological evidence alone to support this hypothesis. The material record can, however, shed light on the exact locations of structures and their associated activity areas and show variation in their distribution through time. For this reason the hypothesis regarding settlement form will be examined in light of the archeological data.

2. Buildings and activity areas situated to the side of the main house should be identifiable as sites of workers' living areas, as well as those devoted to animal husbandry, and manufacturing, maintenance, and storage activities related to plantation production and upkeep. Because of the limited sample size and spatial extent of the initial archeological excavations at Hampton, only a portion of the activities that took place there in the past may be identified at this time. It will, however, be possible to delimit those lying within the sampled area and to differentiate between the general nature of the activities once carried out there.

3. Areas of domestic occupation situated apart from the main house should reflect the low status of their laborer tenants, while the vicinity of the main house should yield evidence of its proximity to the high status living area occupied by the plantation owners.

Specialized production areas, although an integral part of rice plantation settlements, are not likely to be represented in the sample area. These activities were usually situated at trans-shipment points adjacent to navigable water. Potential sites for these are present at Hampton plantation along Wambaw Creek and the 1809 map shows structures that may have been storage or processing facilities at some of these locations (Fig. 5). All, however, lie in areas heavily overgrown and outside the bounds of the area examined in the present archeological project.

While it is not possible to explore many facets of the plantation model at this stage of the Hampton investigations, a number of pertinent questions regarding the site's historic occupation may be asked. The degree to which the hypotheses relating to settlement function are supported or refuted will reflect not only on the utility of the model, but also provide data capable of revealing the nature and distribution of activities within a portion of the plantation settlement.

Examining the Archeological Record

Archeological implications for recognizing plantation type settlement revolve around the spatial arrangement of activities. The archeological record contains two kinds of evidence that are relevant to this distribution: structures and portable artifacts. Both will be used in the identification of intra-site activity patterning at Hampton plantation.

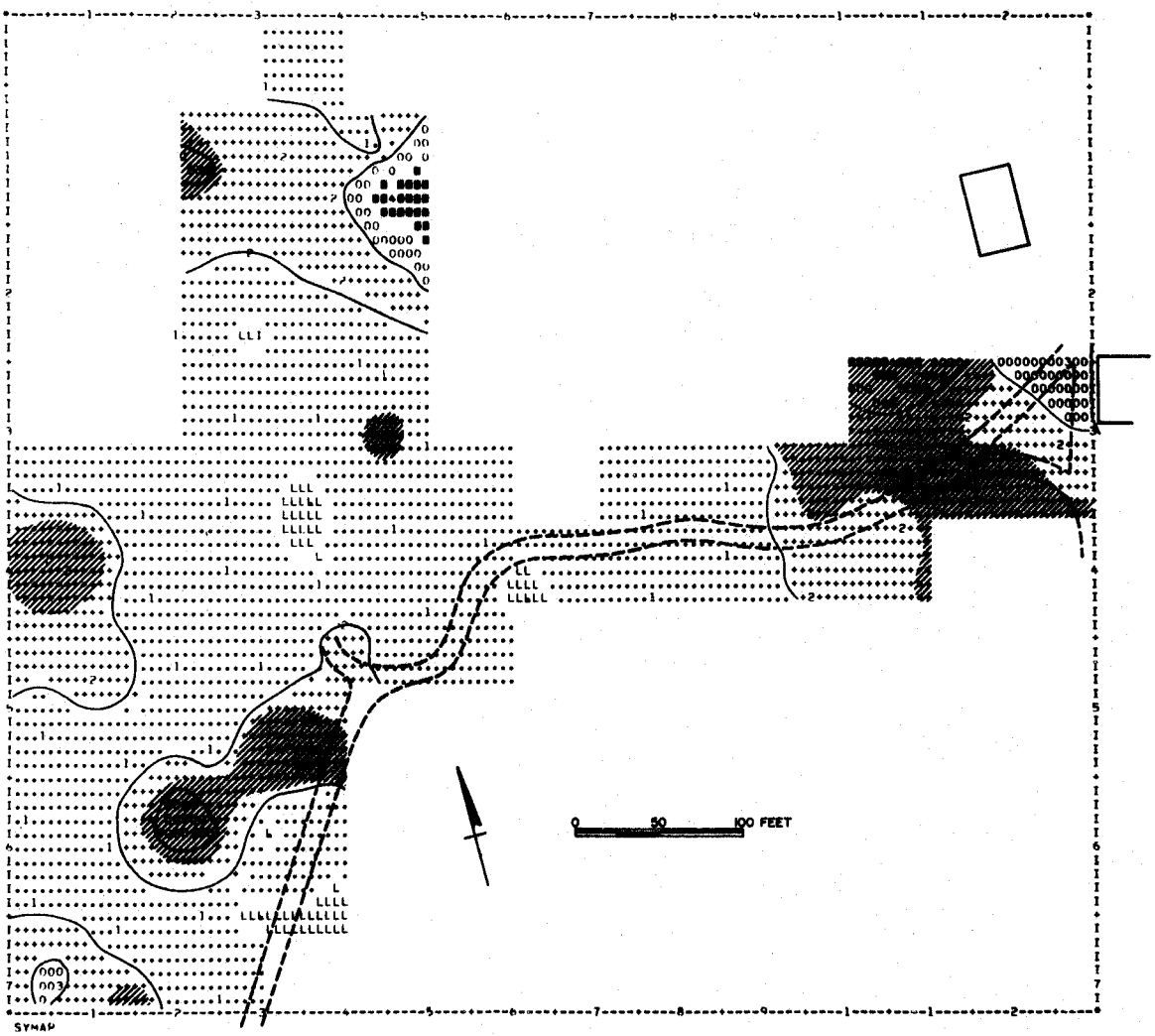
• With regard to the first hypothesis, which relates to the overall layout of buildings at the site, structural artifacts hold the key to understanding the settlement's form. At Hampton the occurrence of several types of artifacts likely to have been deposited where buildings were destroyed or abandoned has been used to plot structure locations. These artifacts are brick rubble and nails. Even where demolition or removal of the actual structure has occurred, the distribution of these items may be relied upon to provide evidence for its existence (see Lewis 1976: 96; Carrillo, et al. 1975: 57).

The distribution of architecturally related artifacts is shown in Figure 18. The SYMAP reveals the presence of six structural concentrations. One is located at the eastern end of the sample area and is likely to represent deposition from the main house complex. Two concentrations are situated in the northern end of the field at the western end of the sample area and three are situated in the southern part of this area.

This arrangement of structural concentrations corresponds roughly to the distribution of buildings on the 1809 map (Fig. 5). It shows two structures in close proximity to one another on the western edge of the small rice field that is partially circumscribed by the sample area. To the south of them is a cluster of four buildings and two other features, one of which is labelled "oven," that corresponds to the general location of the structural material concentrations revealed on the SYMAP. Because of the small size of the 1809 map the consistency of its scale is uncertain. For this reason it is hazardous to attempt to accurately superimpose the structures shown on it over a modern map of the site. If, however, the arrangement of historic buildings is compared to that of the archeological evidence, then it can be seen that their relative distribution is in general agreement (Fig. 19). In short, the settlement pattern shown in the documentary sources is closely reflected in the archeological data recovered at Hampton plantation.

The areas defined here on the basis of architectural material may be assumed to represent loci of structure-based activity areas. These larger areas are shown in Figure 20. In the following discussion of intra-site activity patterning they will constitute the units upon which a comparison of archeological materials will be based.

• The second hypothesis states that archeological evidence will reveal the occurrence of areas devoted to domestic activity, animal husbandry, or manufacturing, maintenance, or storage activities, or some combination of these, in the area lying to the west of the main house. These activities may be identified by observing variation in the occurrence of functionally-significant artifact classes among the structure-based activity areas defined above. On the basis of this comparison, it should be possible to distinguish patterning in the archeological record that is related to the types of activities postulated to have taken place at Hampton. Variation in this patterning should permit us to observe the spatial arrangement of these activities on the site.



38CH241 HAMPTON PLANTATION 1979

STRATIFIED SYSTEMATIC UNALIGNED SUBSURFACE SAMPLE

TOTAL NAILS EXCLUDING WIRE

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 204.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL
("MAXIMUM" INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

MINIMUM	BELOW	1.00	23.56	83.70	143.85
MAXIMUM	1.00	23.56	83.70	143.85	204.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

11.11	29.63	29.63	29.63

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	L	1	2	3	4
SYMBOLS	L L L L L L L L L	. . . . .	+ + + + + + + +	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
	L L L L L L L L L	. . . . .	+ + + + + + + +	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
	L L L L L L L L L	. . . . 1	+ + + + 2 + + + +	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	■ ■ ■ ■ 4 ■ ■ ■ ■
	L L L L L L L L L	. . . . .	+ + + + + + + +	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
	L L L L L L L L L	. . . . .	+ + + + + + + +	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
FREQ.	4	33	17	4	2

FIGURE 18: SYMAP showing the occurrence of cut and wrought nails with the distribution of brick rubble superimposed.

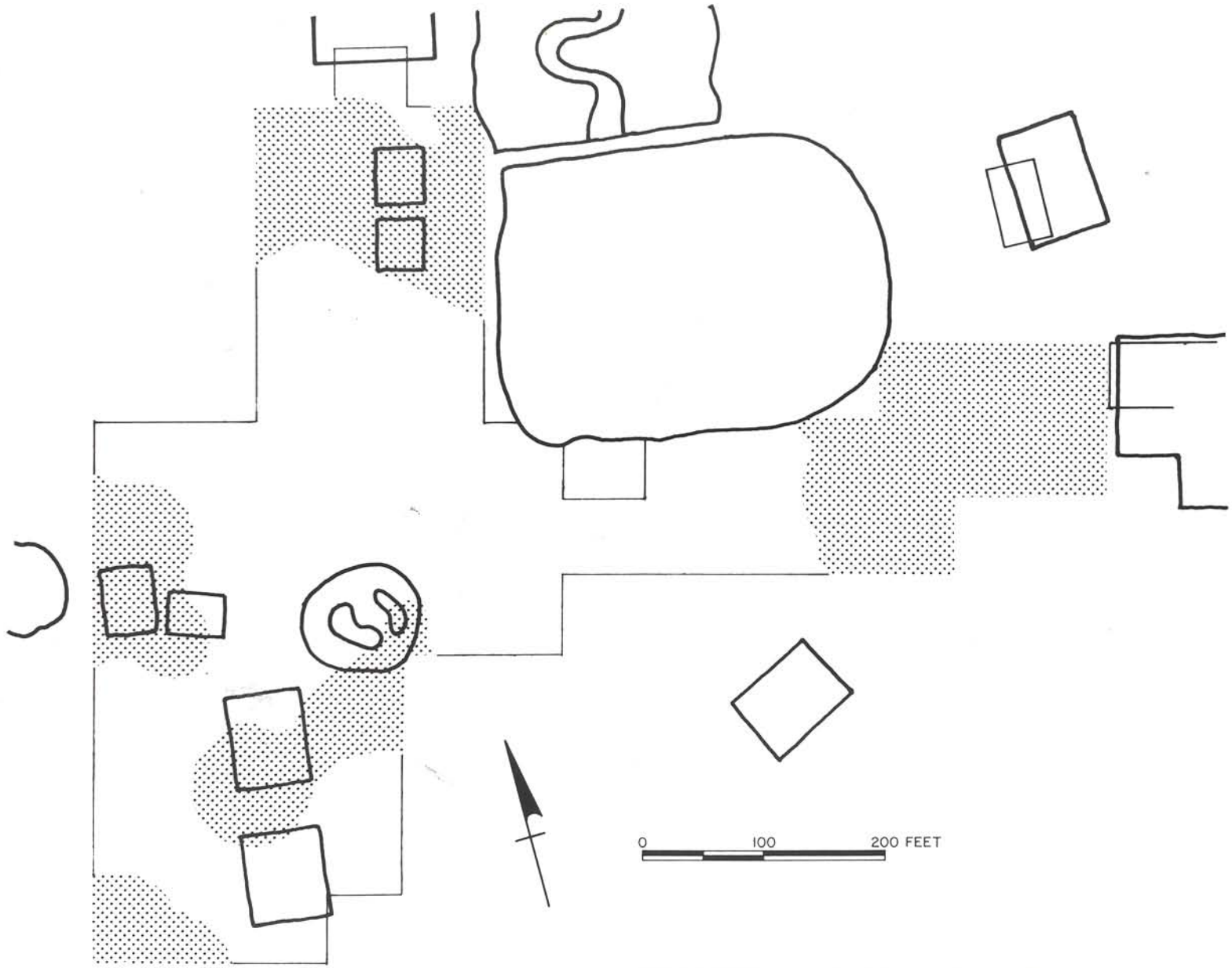


FIGURE 19: Comparison of historical structures from the 1809 Diamond map and structural material concentrations revealed by the 1979 archeological excavations.

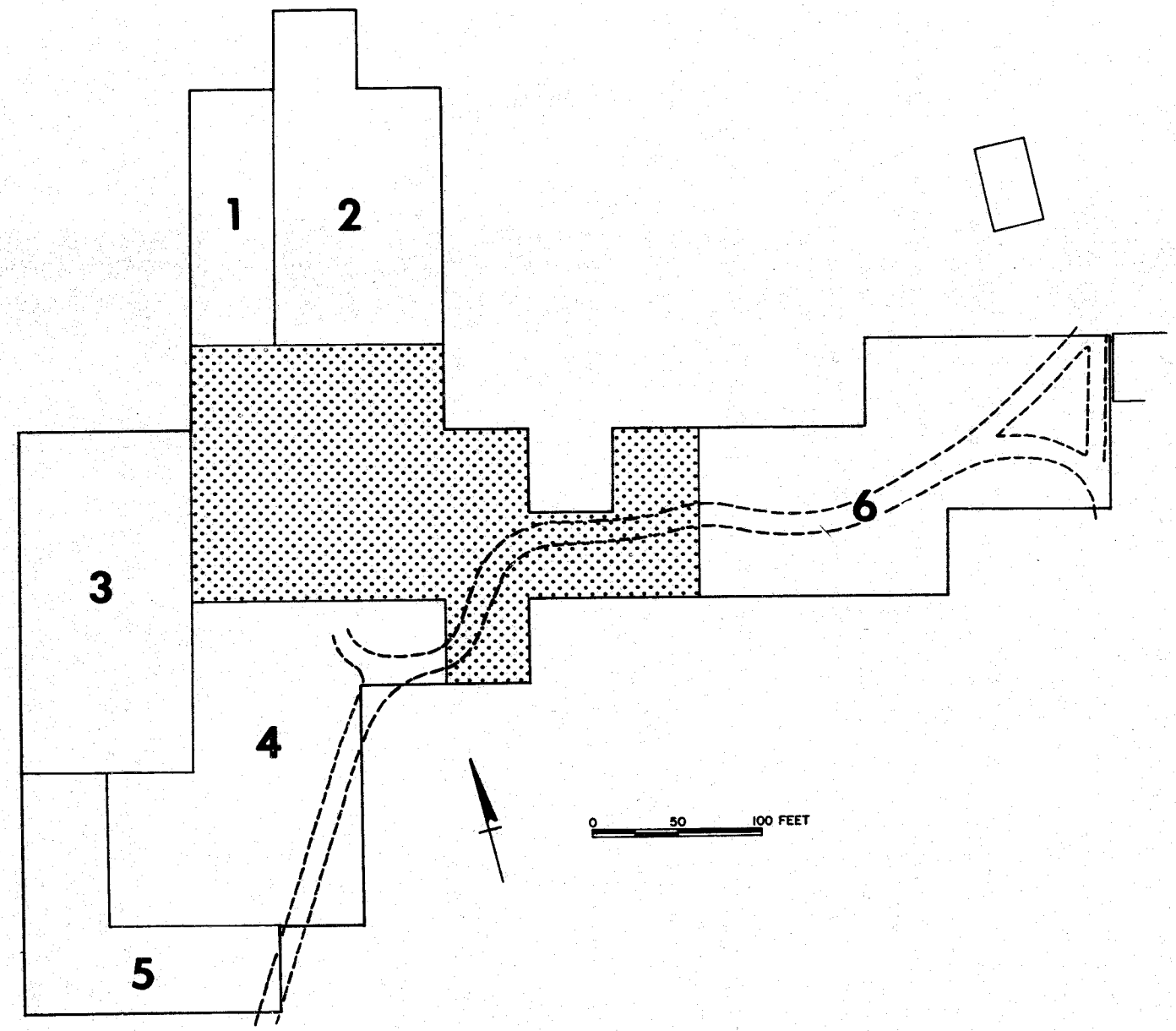


FIGURE 20: Map of structure-based activity areas at Hampton plantation.

In general, structures and activity areas may be grouped according to three functional categories: living areas, animal husbandry areas, repair and processing areas, and storage areas. Each is assumed to be characterized archeologically by the by-products of the following activities. Living areas should be associated with domestic-related activities involved with the preparation, consumption, and storage of subsistence products and the housing of persons. Structures devoted to these activities include houses, quarters, and perhaps portions of building primarily devoted to other purposes.

Areas for the accommodation of animals are likely to include the housing of animals used in cultivation and transportation as well as those kept for food. Accommodation areas for working animals would also include room for their equipment. These areas may consist of structures as well as open enclosures, neither of which are likely to have accumulated a great deal of artifactual material because of regular cleaning and the absence of activities that would have generated a substantial archeological by-product. Structures used for housing specific types of animals may be distinguished by their architectural form.

Agriculture and processing areas would have housed equipment and supplies used in agricultural tasks as well as in the initial processing of agricultural commodities. Processing and repair loci may be expected to generate an archeological output of a rather specialized nature, reflecting both the discarded by-products of the particular tasks performed there, as well as domestic equipment and equipment parts lost or discarded as a result of these tasks. Storage areas, like those used to accommodate animals, essentially serve as temporary housing for items which are not usually greatly modified while there. The archeological by-product of such activities is not expected to be great and is more likely to be characterized by the remains of storage equipment and containers rather than by the actual products which were once stored there.

The expected archeological by-products of the three functional activity categories are summarized in Table 2. The associated artifact classes include the types of material assumed to be generated as the result of the processes of discard and loss.

The artifacts grouped under the three functional categories below represent those most likely to have been generated more or less exclusively as a result of the activities associated with each category. In this sense, each class of artifact represents a separate activity set. Because of the relatively close proximity of structures and activities, however, it is very likely that the archeological record from any given location will reflect an overlapping of the output of several sets. Therefore it is expected that activity variation will be reflected in the relative frequency of occurrence of the artifact classes rather than by the exclusive presence or absence of any given class. It is predicted that these classes will occur consistently within areas which the activity played a role of similar intensity. Due to the relatively small size of the sample collected at Hampton

it is possible that artifacts representing the by-products of activities generating very low outputs may be present in quantities to small to yield statistically significant amounts of data. In such cases the simple occurrence of the diagnostic items should be sufficient to demonstrate the existence of that activity.

TABLE 2

FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES
AND ASSOCIATED ARTIFACT CLASSES

Activity Category	Artifact Class
Domestic Living Areas	Preparation and consumption of food artifacts, storage containers, food processing tools, cooking and eating utensils, floral and faunal remains, fishing and hunting equipment
	Housing artifacts, furniture, personal items
	Domestic architectural artifacts window glass, building hardware
Animal Husbandry Areas	Draft animal equipment, riding equipment, vehicle equipment
Agriculture, and Processing, and Storage Areas	Farming tools, raw material processing tools, equipment maintenance tools, food processing tools, storage containers, shipping containers, packing tools

The numerical counts and percentages of the artifact classes associated with the three categories are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF ACTIVITY CATEGORIES
BY AREA - COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES*

Activity Category Areas	Domestic Animal Husbandry	Agriculture, Processing and Storage	Totals
1	314 (100) 0 (0)	0 (0)	314 (100)
2	602 (99.6) 1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	604 (100)
3	511 (99.4) 0 (0)	3 (0.6)	514 (100)
4	906 (100) 0 (0)	0 (0)	906 (100)
5	870 (99.9) 1 (0.1)	0 (0)	870 (100)
6	2337 (99.96) 0 (0)	1 (0.04)	2338 (100)
Totals (100)	5540 (99.87) 2 (0.04)	5 (0.09)	5547

*Percentages appear in parentheses.

Table 3 reveals that artifacts associated with domestic activity greatly outnumber those produced as a result of specialized activities in all six areas. This condition is apparently not uncommon on plantation sites because of the differing manner by which the output of these types of activity accumulates (Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 54). Unlike activities occurring in a domestic context, those associated with animal husbandry and agriculture, processing, and storage are generally not characterized by a substantial amount of discard. Except in the case of certain small-scale manufacturing or maintenance activities, such as pottery-making and smithing, little refuse is produced that is not organic or otherwise incapable of being preserved under most conditions in the archeological record. Also, artifacts involved in such activities would usually have been removed, recycled, or otherwise retained whenever possible because of their value and continued usefulness. Only when lost or broken beyond repair would they have entered the archeological record. The process of loss is further conditioned by the object's size, age or degree of wear, and portibility (Schiffer 1976: 32-33). Thus, smaller, worn, and frequently moved artifacts have a higher portability of loss than do objects that are larger, newer, and more stationary.

The single animal husbandry artifact was found in Area 5 and consists of tack. Artifacts associated with agriculture, processing and storage occur in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 6. These consisted of farming tools, melted lead, and unmarked bale seals. Although the former, like the horse tack, were probably lost during use, the processing and storage artifacts are likely discard material that accumulated at the sites of the activities that generated them. Their distribution suggests that agricultural and processing activities took place in Areas 3 and 4 while storage occurred in Areas 2 and 6.

Because of the absence of quantitatively measurable evidence of specialized activity occurrence, it is necessary to examine the archeological contents of the activity areas through the use of categories designed to distinguish only between domestic and non-domestic occupations. This distinction is based on the degree to which artifacts related solely to domestic activities comprise the total archeological out put of each area. Three activity categories may be examined: subsistence activities that are likely to occur in the context of a living area; subsistence-technological activities that may occur in areas that supported both a domestic and non-domestic occupation; and technological activities that would have taken place only in a non-domestic context (see Lewis 1976: 118-119). The artifact classes associated with these activity categories are summarized in the following table.

TABLE 4

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY CATEGORIES AND
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACT CLASSES

Activity Category	Artifact Class
Subsistence	Food storage containers Food processing tools Cooking and eating utensils Floral and faunal remains Fishing and hunting equipment
Subsistence-Technological	Architectural artifacts Personal artifacts
Technological	Tools Processing equipment Storage containers

A tabulation of the Hampton data according to the above categories is expected to distinguish between domestic and non-domestic structure-based activity areas on the basis of the relative size of the first two categories. It is assumed that the accumulation of artifacts associated with the subsistence-technological category would remain relatively constant regardless of the nature of the activity performed in the area in which they were deposited. The size of the subsistence artifact component, however, should vary with the role of subsistence activities there. Thus, those areas containing the largest relative frequencies of subsistence artifacts are likely to represent domestic activity areas, while those with lower frequencies probably were the sites, at least in part, of other types of activities. Because the operation of specialized activities often left only a small archeological by-product, the recognition of these activities may remain uncertain. The occurrence of artifacts falling into the technological category provides the only clue to the identification of specialized non-domestic activities.

The numerical counts and percentages of artifacts in the three activity categories are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF SUBSISTENCE AND SUBSISTENCE-TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES BY AREA-COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES*

Activity Category Areas	Subsistence	Subsistence Technological	Technological	Totals
1	284 (65)	154 (35)	0 (0)	438 (100)
2	545 (56.7)	416 (43.2)	1 (0.1)	962 (100)
3	454 (63.4)	259 (36.1)	3 (0.5)	716 (100)
4	859 (69.22)	381 (30.7)	1 (0.08)	1241 (100)
5	741 (72.9)	257 (27)	1 (0.1)	1017 (100)
6	2113 (65.83)	1096 (34.14)	1 (0.03)	3210 (100)
Totals	4996 (65.9)	2581 (34)	7 (0.1)	7584 (100)

*Percentages appear in parentheses.

An examination of the percentage frequencies of the three categories reveals wide variation in these of the two larger categories and a consistently low frequency in the technological category. When compared graphically (Fig. 21), the percentages of two larger categories appear to fall into three groups. In all areas subsistence artifacts constitute over half the archeological material found. Three of the six areas (1, 3 and 6) may be placed in a middle group which exhibits a frequency of subsistence artifacts varying between 63% and 65% and a frequency of subsistence-technological artifacts ranging from 32% to 37%. Two areas (4 and 5) contain a somewhat higher frequency of subsistence artifacts (70% to 73%), while Area 2 exhibits a much lower frequency of artifacts in this category (57%). The frequencies of occurrence of subsistence-technological items in these two groups are 27% to 30% and 42% respectively.

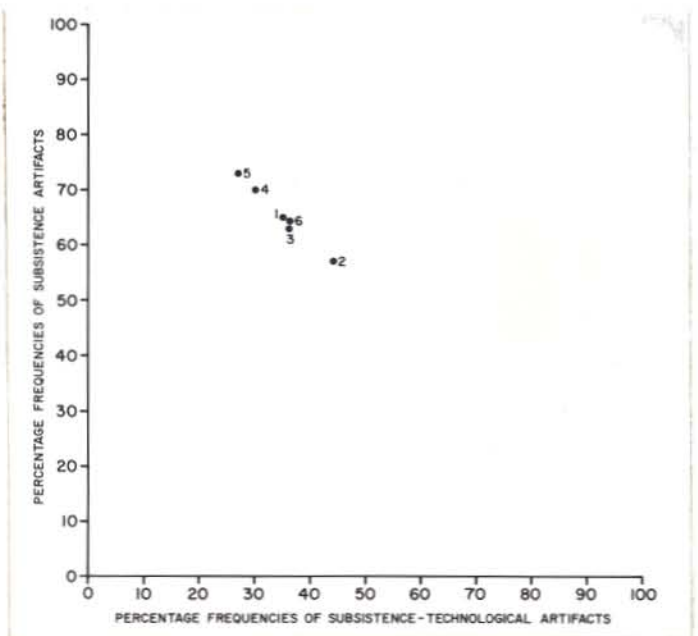


FIGURE 21: Relative frequencies of subsistence and subsistence-technological artifacts by area.

On the basis of this comparison it is possible to rank the structure-based activity areas on the relative size of their solely domestic discard component. Although the areas cluster separately, it would be hazardous to assign either group definitely a domestic or non-domestic context on the basis of these data alone. A comparison with groups based on the same activity categories at Camden, a frontier settlement that served as a focus of economic, social and political activity in eighteenth century South Carolina (see Ernst and Merrens 1973), reveals that all but one of the Hampton groups fall within the range of those at Camden.*

The Camden group with the lowest subsistence artifact frequency was associated with an industrial structure. Like most other businesses of the period, however, it is also likely to have served a limited domestic function for persons who worked there. Consequently the archeological deposit that accumulated there would represent the by-product of two separate activities. Half of the activity areas at Hampton, including that adjacent to the main house, fall within the range of this group. The two areas of highest subsistence artifact content are within the range of areas at Camden identified as combination business-residences, while the area of lowest subsistence artifact content lie outside the range of the Camden data.

On the basis of this comparison, it would appear that all the activity areas at Hampton were sites of domestic occupations but were also used to carry out other activities as well. Areas 4 and 5 appear to have had the largest relative domestic component and Area 2 the least. The presence of combined specialized activity and domestic structures was not uncommon on plantations; although most slaves lived in single family houses (Fogel and Engerman 1974: 115), house servants and those associated with household industries and crafts were often housed in or adjacent to structures devoted to those activities (Anthony 1976: 13-14). If the cluster of structures west of the main house at Hampton represents a settlement where such activities were carried out, it would not be unusual to find an archeological assemblage reflecting a mixed domestic-specialized activity occupation.

In order to further measure the intensity of domestic occupation in each area, the relative occurrence of individual artifact types likely to have been associated with domestic subsistence activity on plantations may be observed. One such artifact is the faunal remains generated by the preparation and consumption of animal foods. If we assume that food was cooked in individual family houses, including the main house (Rawick 1972: 71; Fogel and Engerman 1974: 127), then

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*At Camden the structure-based activity areas exhibited the following ranges for subsistence artifacts: 79% - 81%, 71 - 74%, and 60% - 67%. Respective ranges for subsistence-technological artifacts were 18% - 20%, 25% - 28% and 33% - 38%. These results were also based on data recovered from a 1% stratified systematic unaligned sample of the site.

it is likely that waste products generated by this activity would have been discarded in these locations (see South 1977: 179-182). The presence of this material in the archeological record, in turn, would mark such locations and identify them as living areas.* Table 6 reveals that at Hampton plantation faunal remains comprised no more than 6.4% of the total artifacts recovered in any area.

TABLE 6

FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF FAUNAL MATERIAL BY AREA

Area	Frequency of Faunal Material	Total Artifacts	Percentage of Faunal Material
1	3	709	0.4%
2	5	1349	0.4%
3	4	862	0.5%
4	60	1471	4.1%
5	9	1064	0.8%
6	239	3752	6.4%
Totals	320	9207	3.5%

In contrast to the comparison of functional activity categories, the relative frequencies of faunal material at Hampton clearly reveal that two areas stand apart from the others with regard to the amount of this artifact present. Area 6, adjacent to the main house and its kitchen, and Area 4 appear to be most strongly linked to the domestic culinary activity that would have produced faunal discard.

Another artifact closely associated with food preparation on colonial and antebellum plantations is Colono ware, a pottery presumably manufactured by slaves of African descent. This pottery was apparently used by them in the preparation of their own food as well as in that prepared by them for residents of the main house (Ferguson 1978). A comparison of the frequencies of occurrence of Colono ware by area is presented in Table 7.

The data in Table 7 reveal nearly the same pattern as those in Table 6, showing Areas 4 and 6 as loci of food preparation activity. Area 5, however, also contains a high percentage of Colono ware, suggesting that it too was a center of this domestic activity.

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*Although the density of occurrence of faunal material varies within a domestic area (South 1977: 179), it is assumed that representative samples taken from such areas will yield frequencies that can be used to compare the areas as units (see Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 52-54).

TABLE 7

FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF COLONO WARE BY AREA

Area	Frequency of Colono Ware	Total Artifact	Percentage of Colono Ware
1	21	709	3%
2	48	1349	4%
3	79	862	9%
4	270	1471	18%
5	143	1064	13%
6	464	3752	12%
Totals	1025	9207	11%

An examination of the archeological materials from Hampton plantation with regard to identifying activity variation within that portion of the site sampled has revealed meaningful patterning among the structure-based activity areas compared. Because the nature of the archeological deposition precludes the identification of particular specialized activities at this stage of the investigations, it has been possible to distinguish only between domestic and non-domestic areas. This was accomplished by measuring the relative intensity of an area's domestic archeological component. An examination of the frequencies of occurrence of subsistence artifacts in general and two separate domestic artifact types suggests that three areas, Area 4, 5 and 6, were loci of largely domestic activity, while specialized activities were carried out to a greater degree in Areas 1, 2 and 3. This pattern seems to reflect the domestic occupation of the main house and indicates that those areas at the southern end of the sample area served a similar function, presumably as quarters. The area at the northern end of the sample area would seem to have housed other plantation activities of an undetermined nature.

Finally, it has been postulated that a comparison of the archeological evidence from domestic areas at Hampton will reveal artifact patterns reflecting the difference in status between the occupants of the main house and those who lived in the slave settlement to the west of it. Several forms of archeological evidence relating to status may be examined. Perhaps the most obvious is the architecture of standing structures or their remains. At Hampton only one such building, the main house, remains. Although just outside the sample area, its presence should mark its immediate vicinity as an area of high status occupation. The structure exhibits several attributes that reflect the status of its builders and occupants. First of all, its size, 93 x 36 feet, is comparable to or larger than other plantation houses of this period.* Its interior plan, though modified by the expansion of the structure (see Foley 1979: 6-8), still reflects an original layout composed of two sets

*The first floor at Hampton contains 3,168 square feet. This area compares favorably with that of other South Carolina Georgian plantation houses of the eighteenth century such as Limerick, with

of rooms separated by a central hallway. This plan is characteristic of the "lowland plantation," a house type associated with high status residences in the colonial and antebellum American South (Newton 1971: 12). Interior details, such as the wall coverings and carved woodwork (Foley 1979: 11-12), further testify to the high socio-economic status of the occupants of Hampton house.

It is assumed that certain artifacts indicative of high status may be found in association with living and other activity areas used by high status persons. The distribution of such items, however, is complicated by the fact that such artifacts are usually in themselves highly valued objects that are subject to a high rate of retention. For this reason, the occurrence of high status artifacts in the archeological record is not as often the result of discard and abandonment as is the case with less valuable artifacts. Rather, their appearance is nearly always a consequence of loss.

At Hampton a total of 10 high status artifacts were recovered. These consist of purple delft tiles** which came from Area 6, adjacent to the main house. The preponderance of high status artifacts from Area 6 is very likely due to its proximity to the plantation owner's residence. The absence of these items elsewhere seems to reflect the lesser role such artifacts played among the lower status persons who lived elsewhere on the plantation.

Another artifact that is likely to be linked to status within the colonial plantation context is oriental porcelain, an imported ware that gained increasingly in popularity during the eighteenth century. Its use was particularly associated with the tea ceremony, an English social custom in which people of both sexes gathered to exchange information, engage in conversation, and court while consuming the beverage (Roth 1961: 70). The tea ceremony and its required use of porcelain had

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1,728 sq. ft. (Historic American Buildings Survey 1940: Sheet 2); Middleton Place, with 2,100 sq. ft. (Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 47); and Drayton Hall, with 3,640 sq. ft.; as well as other houses such as Mt. Vernon, with 2,520 sq. ft. and Westover, with 2,603 sq. ft. in Virginia (Architects' Emergency Committee 1933: 25, 70, 60).

**The purple delft fireplace tiles are included as high status artifacts because of their apparent association with the living areas of persons of high socio-economic status in the colonial American South and their general absence in those of others. For example, of the nearly two dozen structures excavated at Brunswick Town, North Carolina, only the ruins of the governor's house and that of another prominent person yielded this artifact (South, personal communication). It was also found in the main house at Drayton Hall in South Carolina (L. Lewis 1978: 181).

become commonplace in British colonial North America in the second half of the century, making the archeological occurrence of this ceramic unreliable as a status marker in most colonial settlements.

In a plantation settlement, however, only a small portion of the population, its owners and managerial staff, were English and the occurrence of the tea ceremony is likely to have been restricted to the areas they occupied. The remainder of the plantation population was not ethnically British and is not believed to have participated extensively in this ceremony in slave living areas. Consequently, the use of porcelain by these two groups may be expected to have been dramatically different. In addition, with the exception of Colono ware, most ceramics used on the plantation were obtained and distributed by the owner or manager. This centralized acquisition of ceramics is likely to have further systemized the kinds of ceramics used and served particularly to restrict the flow of porcelain to those individuals of higher status. Plantation slaves, particularly household servants whose work regularly placed them in close proximity to the behavior of such high status persons, may be expected to have become acculturated to the use of porcelain and have begun to acquire it in small quantities in the antebellum period (Otto 1977: 106).

Archeologically it is predicted that porcelain will occur in deposits associated with living areas of both manager and worker on the plantation. Differences in the use patterns of this ware, however, make it very likely that a great deal of disparity will exist in the occurrence of porcelain between these two areas. For this reason the area within and adjacent to the main house complex should exhibit a higher frequency of porcelain than other areas at Hampton.

TABLE 8

FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF PORCELAIN BY AREA

Area	Number of specimens of porcelain	Total European ceramics	Percentage of porcelain
1	2	141	1%
2	6	332	2%
3	9	224	4%
4	22	323	7%
5	16	401	4%
6	100	846	12%
Totals	155	2267	7%

Table 8 shows the predicted variation in the presence of porcelain among the structure-based activity areas. In any of the areas porcelain never exceeds 12% of the total European ceramics recovered. The frequency of occurrence of this artifact, however, varies significantly throughout the site. Area 6 yielded the highest percentage of porcelain, nearly twice that of any other area. This is very likely

a consequence of its proximity to the main house where refuse generated by the high status occupation may have been deposited. The contrast between Area 6 and the rest of the site mirrors the deposition pattern of individual high status artifacts and the presence of high status architectural forms at Hampton. Thus, the archeological evidence recovered in the sample excavations supports the hypothesis regarding the location of occupations there.

Summary

The archeological evidence from Hampton has demonstrated that the settlement that once existed there exhibited functional characteristics that clearly distinguish it as a plantation. These data reveal general information regarding the layout and organization of activities there, providing a base from which to expand further research directed at the investigation and interpretation of the site and its contents.

The Hampton settlement consisted of the main house and an adjacent outbuilding together with at least five other structures situated to the west and arranged in roughly geometric order. The locations of these buildings coincide with those of structural features shown on an 1809 map of Hampton. Both the map and archeological evidence indicate the settlement extended to the west and south beyond the limits of the sample area explored by the present excavations.

An examination of the archeological contents of the structure-based activity areas has revealed a variation in the percentage frequencies of artifacts likely to have been associated with domestic-subsistence activities. Three areas, including that adjacent to the main house, may be identified as loci of domestic activity on this basis. The domestic function of these areas is further supported by the relatively higher occurrence of faunal remains and Colono pottery, two artifacts found almost exclusively in domestic contexts.

The relative difference in status between the plantation owner and his workers is reflected in the archeological record. Both the distribution of individual high status artifacts and the percentage occurrence of porcelain, a more ubiquitous item, clearly reveal the higher status of the occupants of the main house. Although outside the sample area, this structure exhibits architectural attributes common to upper class plantation dwellings of the eighteenth century.

The information derived as a result of the discovery phase of archeological work represents only the first step in an investigation into the nature of the past activities carried out at Hampton plantation. The initial sampling has served not only to provide information regarding settlement pattern and function but also forms the groundwork upon which future intensive studies of intra-site behavioral variability may be based and expanded investigation of the site may be conducted. The delineation and understanding of this variability, in turn, will permit us to more accurately interpret the settlement and the socio-cultural processes that affect it.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Initial archeological investigations at Hampton plantations were conducted to determine the nature and layout of activities and structures that constituted the historic settlement. Information regarding the condition of the site was also obtained as were data concerning the settlement's size, chronological span, and cultural affiliation. This information represents the results of the discovery stage of archeological work at Hampton. As such, it is intended to provide a picture of that portion of the site examined so as to answer general questions about its past occupations as well as to determine its potential for further research and historical interpretation.

With regard to site interpretation, archeology has revealed the locations of structures or closely-spaced groups of structures and has roughly defined activity areas associated with them. Variation in the intensity of occurrence of artifacts has clearly defined the most heavily used portions of the site from those areas avoided by settlement. The archeological record indicates that the portion of the site sampled was occupied mainly during the eighteenth and early decades of the nineteenth centuries. The locations of archeological structures here mirror those shown on an 1809 plan of Hampton plantation and permit features on that map to be placed accurately on the ground. The decline of Hampton in late antebellum times is reflected in the gradual abandonment of the area, a process that was complete by the close of the Civil War. The removal of tenant laborers to another part of the plantation resulted in a hiatus in the deposition of cultural material that ceased only with the re-occupation of Hampton by Archibald Rutledge in the 1930's. Evidence of this modern settlement, the pattern of which is distinct from that of earlier times, is clearly distinguishable in the archeological record. Information regarding settlement pattern provided by archeological data is sufficient at this time to guide the initial interpretation of the site as well as to provide a basis upon which to conduct further archeological work directed at examining the various structure-based activity areas in greater detail.

The function of Hampton as a plantation is reflected in the archeological record. The main house is situated at the end of a long drive connecting it with a through road. Although symmetrically placed dependencies are absent, a kitchen building lies to the immediate side and rear of the house. To the west of the main house complex other structures and activity areas are laid out in a roughly geometric arrangement. These consist of loci for both lower status domestic and specialized activities and are likely to represent quarters for workers and sites for activities associated with the maintenance of the plantation household or the production of its cash crop.

Because of the extensive nature inherent in sampling and the spatial restrictions imposed by the size of the initial archeological investigations, it has not been possible either to define the precise

nature of the activities within or to explore the entire extent of the past settlement at Hampton. Documentary evidence and the 1809 map indicate that the plantation extended both west and south of the sample area. The exploration of these areas should provide additional comparative data by which to examine the settlement at Hampton as a whole, while more intensive excavations in areas already discovered will help define more exactly the kinds of activities carried out there. Only at this stage will it be possible to view the site in its entirety and pose questions directed at Hampton plantation as an entity within the larger economy of colonial and antebellum South Carolina.

Perhaps one of the most enigmatic artifacts associated with colonial settlement in southeastern North America is Colono ceramics. This pottery resembles both aboriginal American and contemporary West African ware in composition and its role in colonial American culture has been poorly understood. Recently it has become apparent that Colono ware is affiliated with colonial settlements that contain large populations of recent African descent. The presence of large amounts of this pottery at Hampton provides another example of this association. Although the recovered specimens were too small to provide new information regarding the physical attirbutes of vessel form, the distribution of Colono ware at the site indicates that it was used by lower status persons in their own living areas as well as in the kitchen of the main house, but not as a serving ware in the latter. Its occurrence in association with markedly different status contexts not only reflects the close proximity and continuous interaction of these groups on the plantation, but also points to the danger of using the presence of this artifact in the archeological record as an indicator of status without first considering the social and ethnic context of the settlement under study.

The methodology employed in the archeological investigations at Hampton involved the use of the technique of stratified systematic unaligned sampling which appears to offer several advantages in the explorations of extensive archeological sites. First, it permits the examination of a large area with minimum expense and the least amount of destruction to the site. Secondly it allows the location and tentative identification of structures, features, and activities at the site. Thirdly, it provides a progressively more intensive means of exploration, yielding an increase in detail relative to the size of the sample. Fourthly, it offers the advantage of sampling all parts of a site, eliminating bias in favor of particular site elements and against others. This bias is inherently dangerous in the interpretation of sites occupied by complex societies, for the variety of spatially separated activities contained in such settlements may not be adequately sampled if certain areas of the site are systematically ignored. Finally, the use of stratified systematic unaligned sampling in the discovery phase of archeology yields results that may be used in the planning of future archeological research as well as in current and future site interpretive development.

Based on the initial phase of archeological investigations at Hampton several recommendations may be made regarding the course of future research. This work will be concerned with the continued examination of larger activity areas; the investigation of discrete

site elements such as structures, features, and activity loci; and the exploration of new areas of the site.

1. In the next stage of research, structure-based activity areas defined in the present study should be more intensively sampled to ascertain the limits of structures and other cultural features and to provide a larger more complete sample of artifacts by which to examine more precisely the nature of activities carried out in the past. It is recommended that each activity area studied have at least 10% of its total area archeologically examined.

The order in which the individual areas are investigated need not be fixed at present. Rather, priority should be based on needs of park interpretation, the interests of the investigator, and the potential impact of park development on the archeological remains. It is recommended that any areas of the site to be disturbed by construction or land modification be intensively examined if previous work has indicated that archeological remains are likely to be present there. All those parts of the site identified as structure-based activity areas in the discovery stage of excavations should be avoided unless further archeological work is conducted to mitigate destructive effects on them. Needless to say, the nature and extent of the mitigation work will vary with the type of construction to be carried out.

Because of the paucity of archeological research on slave settlements, or indeed on plantation activity areas in general, the investigation of areas suspected of containing evidence to these phenomena would provide much useful information regarding this neglected area of plantation life.

The results of this phase of archeological work should permit specific activities to be identified and the locations and forms of structures and other cultural features to be determined. This evidence can be used to further delimit areas where additional excavation would be useful and provide supplementary information regarding settlement form and function, data helpful to site interpretation as well as in the design of anthropological problems relating to plantation settlements.

2. An alternative to intensifying the examination of areas already explored at this time is to extend the excavations into other parts of the site utilizing the stratified systematic unaligned technique to obtain at least a 1% sample of the contents of these areas. Only a portion of the settled area shown on the 1809 map has been examined and an expanded survey would aid in establishing the form, layout, and content of the rest of the settlement. Because only part of the area formerly occupied by the plantation settlement is presently on cleared land, the extent to which archeological work directed at the remainder of the site can be carried out is limited. Any investigations in wooded or overgrown areas should be preceded by appropriate land clearing.

The expanded exploration of Hampton plantation may be conducted in one or several steps, according to the sponsor's desire. This work should minimally include the area encompassed by the 1809 settlement, but can be expanded to include post-Civil War settlements on the west side of Mainfield as well as potential settlement areas to the south.

The survey area should also be expanded to include the grounds of the main house as well as the area to the north and east of it. Surface finds and documentary evidence indicate that portions of this area were occupied in the past. Archeological evidence relating to life at the main house is not well represented in the present sample and it is assumed that an exploration of potential main house discard areas will provide a more complete picture of this occupon.

Any area to be impacted by construction or land modification in connection with park development at this time should, of course, be explored more intensively to determine the potential damage to archeological remains there and permit the effects of such work to be mitigated. The nature of the mitigation will depend on the extent of the planned disturbance and may require complete excavation of the impacted area.

3. The phase of archeological investigations that should follow intensive sampling involves the complete excavation of selected features located in previous stages of research.

The nature of these excavations must be governed by the type of feature to be examined, its size, its state of preservation, and its relative significance to the site as a sociocultural unit. Archeological investigations in this phase would be aimed at exposing large areas and their results would provide the most tangible evidence for interpretive site development. Features uncovered at this time may require extensive stabilization and/or partial reconstruction for interpretive purposes. It is anticipated that at least a full field season's work will be involved in the intensive investigation of each area.

The archeological data gathered during this phase will aid in determining the precise form, nature and spatial extent of the activities that took place within the individual areas. These data should provide information on a much finer scale than before and will result in the most accurate picture of the residue of past activities in the plantation settlement.

The selection of areas to be excavated during this phase of research may be based on criteria similar to those governing the selection of areas for the second phase work. Certainly it is desirable to consider those areas of the site representing different activity complexes as in previous phases of archeological work. Differential preservation of the remains may also affect the selection of areas for intensive investigation. Of utmost importance in determining the

location of future work and the design under which it is conducted are the research questions under consideration. Although it is impossible to predict precisely the form that these questions will take during this later phase of work, three general goals are anticipated to govern this phase of archeology at Hampton. These are: 1) the testing of hypotheses derived from the conclusions of the earlier phases of investigation; 2) the development of new hypotheses regarding the nature of intrasite variation in the distribution of functionally significant archeological materials; and 3) the statement of conclusions concerning the settlement's role as a plantation in general as well as its function as a component of the economic system of the South Carolina lowcountry.

In summary, it is recommended that archeological investigations at Hampton be conducted in several phases. These are designed to increase the size of the presently explored area to include the remainder of the plantation settlement. They are also intended to provide an increasingly more detailed picture of the site by concentrating on progressively more intensive examinations of those areas most likely to yield information useful in the study of the early Hampton settlement and in its interpretation as a historical exhibit. The employment of a multiphase plan is advantageous in that it allows choices to be made throughout the course of the work; choices as to which areas are to be investigated, when the investigations are carried out, and to what extent the archeology must proceed in order to produce the desired results. It is hoped that the use of this type of research design will permit the collection of a maximum amount of information while minimizing the expenditure of time and funds necessary to gather it.

The present initial investigations of a portion of the early settlement at Hampton plantation have revealed that it shared much in common with plantation settlements in general and those in South Carolina in particular. As a representative of this type of settlement, its investigation and interpretation takes on a significance greater than that of the individual site alone. The problems considered in future research and the developmental plans implemented as a result of such research should, therefore, provide information pertaining not only to Hampton but to the rice economy of South Carolina as well.

APPENDIX A

DERIVATION OF MEAN CERAMIC DATE

The mean ceramic date formula was developed as a technique by which to determine a mean date of manufacture for British ceramics found in an archeological context. It is based on the assumption that a ceramic type's popularity will form a unimodal curve through time reaching a peak between the time of its introduction and that of its discontinuance. The median date is represented by the peak in popularity. Utilizing Ivor Noel Hume's A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America (1970) as a source for the median dates for the use span of each ceramic type, the mean date (Y) for a group of ceramics present at a particular site is calculated by the following formula:

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Xi \quad fi}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} fi}$$

where: Xi = the median date of use

fi = the frequency of each ceramic type

n = the number of ceramic types in the sample

The calculation of a mean ceramic date for the site of Hampton as a whole is accomplished as follows:

Ceramic Type Description	Type Median Date (Xi)	Sherd Count (fi)	Product (Xi.fi)
Lead-glazed slipware	1733	231	400323
Ironstone-whiteware	1860	393	730980
Mocha	1843	15	27645
Jackfield ware	1760	78	137280
Green-glazed ware	1767	2	3534
Clouded wares	1755	1	1755
Buckley ware	1748	2	3496
Decorated delftware	1750	45	78750
White delftware	1720	6	10320
Finger-painted wares	1805	24	43320
Annular creamware	1798	41	73718
Overglaze enameled creamware	1788	1	1788
Creamware	1791	394	705654
Underglaze polychrome pearlware	1830	3	5490
Transfer-printed pearlware	1818	76	138168
Underglaze polychrome pearlware	1805	45	81225
Annular pearlware	1805	107	193135
Underglaze blue pearlware	1800	30	54000
Blue & green edged pearlware	1805	83	149815
Undecorated pearlware	1805	286	516230
Brown stoneware bottles	1860	4	7440
Nottinghame ware	1755	18	31590
British brown stoneware	1733	42	72786
Westerwald	1738	24	41712
Molded white salt-glazed stoneware	1753	8	14024
Scratch-blue salt-glazed stoneware	1760	1	1760
White salt-glazed stoneware	1763	17	29971
Black "basaltes"	1785	3	5355
Engine-turned red stoneware	1769	3	5307
Canton porcelain	1815	1	1815
Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	1730	140	242200
Overglaze enameled Chinese export	1730	21	36330
Totals		2145	3846916

$$Y = \frac{3846916}{2145} = 1793.434 = 1793.4$$

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	Lead Glazed Slipware	Ironstone Whiteware	Mocha	"Jackfield ware"	Green-glazed Cream-bodied Ware	"Clouded" Wares	Buckley Ware	Decorated Delftware (18th Century)	Plain White Delftware	"Finger Painted pearl or creamware	"Annular" Creamware	Overglaze Enameled hand-painted Creamware	Creamware	Underglaze Polychrome Pearlware, directly stenciled	"Willow" Transfer-printed pearlware	Transfer Printed Pearlware	Underglaze Polychrome Pearlware	"Annular" Pearlware	Underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware	Blue and green-edged Pearlware	Undecorated Pearlware	SUBTOTALS
F3155-E2505 Layer 1	1	9											1		1		2	1			4	19
N3110-E2465 Layer 1	1	6																			1	8
N3110-E2465 Feature 7		1																				1
N3110-E2465 Layer 2	2	25	1								1		3		1		1	4	1	1	10	50
N3110-E2465 Layer 3		1																				1
N3115-E2515 Layer 1	2	8								1			4		5		6	1	1	4	7	39
N3125-E2565 Layer 1		2																			1	3
N3060-E2485 Layer 1	2	10	1					2			2		10		1		2	2	1		6	39
N3095-E2550 Layer 1	2	23					1									1					3	30
N3095-E2580 Layer 1		15		2				1			1		6			1		5		2	10	43
N3095-E2580 Layer 2	2	11		1							2		6			5	1	1			6	35
N3010-E2450 Layer 1	1	4									1		3					2				11
N3010-E2450 Feature 3																						
N3010-E2450 Layer 2																						
N3010-E2450 Feature 6																						
N3010-E2500 Layer 1		11											2		1	1				3	2	20
N3045-E2550 Layer 1		5									3							1			2	11
N2960-E2485 Layer 1		2						1										1				4
N2960-E2485 Layer 2																						
N2955-E2535 Layer 1	1	1																				2
N2995-E2560 Layer 1		7																				7
N2990-E2880 Layer 1		20	1						2				5			4		4		2	3	41
N2990-E2880 Layer 2	4	24		1						1			3	1	3		1	3		5	14	60
N2990-E2880 Layer 3	1												1		1						6	9
N2955-E2925 Layer 1	5	5		1									6			1		2	3			23
N2955-E2925 Layer 2																						
N2995-E2985 Layer 1		8											1								3	12
N2995-E2985 Layer 2		8									1										1	10
N2995-E2985 Layer 3																						
N2920-E2380 Layer 1	1	2											3					1	2		2	11
N2900-E2430 Layer 1	2	1						1			2		3			1		1			1	12
N2900-E2430 Layer 2																						
N2910-E2680 Layer 1		1																			1	2
N2910-E2680 Layer 2																						
N2905-E2530 Layer 1		1																			2	3
N2945-E2580 Layer 1		14		2				1					1		5					1		24
N2945-E2580 Feature 2																						
N2940-E2600 Layer 1	2	5																			2	9
N2940-E2600 Layer 2																						
N2900-E2730 Layer 1		7																			3	10
N2915-E2780 Layer 1		6											4				6			3	5	24
N2900-E2830 Layer 1															1							1
N2900-E2830 Layer 2	1																	4		1	2	8
N2900-E2830 Layer 3	9	4						1					6				3	1	1	2	2	29
N2900-E2830 Layer 4	16			5				8					3						1		1	34
N2900-E2830 Layer 5									1										1			2
N2940-E2875 Layer 1													1	1	2					2	2	8
N2940-E2875 Layer 2	5	3		1				6		1			5					1		9	13	44
N2905-E2930 Layer 1	1	5									1		3									10
N2905-E2930 Layer 2	52			22	2			5		1	1		75					10	2	3	9	182
N2905-E2930 Layer 3	2												4						1			7
N2945-E2980 Layer 1	1							1								1		1		1	3	8
N2945-E2980 Layer 2													4					1			2	7
N2945-E2980 Layer 3	2												2							1	1	6
N2945-E2980 Layer 4	1																					1
N2945-E2980 Layer 5																						
N2870-E2385 Layer 1	1	7		3				1	1		2		1					1	3	1	3	24
N2870-E2385 Layer 2													1								1	2
N2850-E2435 Layer 1	2	3											8					1	1		1	16
N2885-E2480 Layer 1													4									4
N2860-E2535 Layer 1		3																				3
N2895-E2580 Layer 1		15	1	1									1		1		1		1		3	24
N2885-E2635 Layer 1																						
N2885-E2635 Layer 2		1																	1		2	4
N2850-E2660 Layer 1		3											1									4
N2850-E2660 Layer 2	1																			1	2	4
N2850-E2735 Layer 1	2							1		3			1		1	1					3	12
N2875-E2780 Layer 1		1											1				1	2	1		2	8
N2850-E2830 Layer 1	1	6		1									1		1			1			1	12
N2850-E2830 Layer 2	1												1								1	3
N2890-E2885 Layer 1	27			6		1		3		1			26		1			5	2	1		73
N2890-E2885 Layer 2	1							1														2
N2820-E2350 Layer 1	1	4	1	2						2	1		7		5		2	4		3	9	41
N2800-E2400 Layer 1	1	3		5				1					5								4	19
N2810-E2450 Layer 1	2	5		3							1		5							6	3	25
N2805-E2500 Layer 1	2									1			10				6	2	1	4	4	30
N2805-E2500 Feature 8																						
N2830-E2550 Layer 1	3	3		4				1			6		3	1					1	2	11	35
N2845-E2600 Layer 1																1						1
N2845-E2600 Layer 2		2		1																		3
N2770-E2370 Layer 1	2	1									1		3			1	2	1		2	5	18
N2750-E2420 Layer 1	5	1		2									3				1	3			1	16
N2750-E2420 Layer 2																						
N2760-E2470 Layer 1	2			1									3		1			1			1	9
N2755-E2505 Layer 1				1			1		1	2		1	7			1			1	1	6	22
N2755-E2505 Feature 9																						
N2755-E2505 Layer 2	1			1						1			4			1		1	1	2	2	14
N2755-E2505 Layer 3																						
N2755-E2505 Feature 10																						
N2720-E2360 Layer 1		1		1									3		1					2	2	10
N2700-E2410 Layer 1	4												13			2	1	1		5	7	33
N2700-E2410 Layer 2	1																					1
N2710-E2460 Layer 1	4							1					3					2			2	12
N2710-E2460 Feature 13				1																		1
N2710-E2460 Feature 12	13			1				1					2									17
N2710-E2460 Layer 2				1				1					5									7
N2710-E2460 Layer 3																						
N2705-E2505 Layer 1		1																				1
N2670-E2365 Layer 1													6			1		1		1	3	12
N2650-E2415 Layer 1	4	3	2					1		1			7			2		2		1	10	33
N2660-E2465 Layer 1	7			2				2					6								3	20
N2660-E2500 Layer 1	1												4								1	6
N2620-E2380 Layer 1	10	15	4	5				2		5	5		30			5	6	9	3	4	30	133
N2620-E2380 Layer 2	8		1	1					1	2	6		23			6	3	5		6	15	77
N2600-E2425 Layer 1	4	11	2							1	3		32					13		1	10	77
N2600-E2425 Feature 14	1															6		1				8
N2610-E2475 Layer 1			1					2		1	1		1			2		4			6	18
TOTALS	231	344	15	78	2	1	2	45	6	24	41	1	394	3	32	44	45	107	30	83	286	1814

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	"Annular" Whiteware	Polychrome Ironstone-Whiteware	Yellow Ware	Sponge Spatter Ware	Sgraffito Slipware	Bennington Ware	Lead Glazed Earthenware	Albany Slipware	Delft Tiles	Carolina Creamware	Unglazed Earthenware	Modern Earthenware	Unidentified Earthenware	Colono Ware	Undecorated Indian Ceramics	Undetermined Colono or Aboriginal	Complicated Stamped	Unidentified Reed Punctate	Fork Finger Punctate	Thom's Creek	Cape Fear Fabric Impressed	Simple Stamped	Unidentified Incised	Deteriorated Decorated Indian Ceramics	SUBTOTALS
N3155-E2505 Layer 1							1							5		2									
N3110-E2465 Layer 1																									
N3110-E2465 Feature 7																									
N3110-E2465 Layer 2			1				1	2					6	5						1					16
N3110-E2465 Layer 3														2	36										38
N3115-E2515 Layer 1	1	1					1				1			15		3									22
N3125-E2565 Layer 1	2													3											5
N3060-E2495 Layer 1		2	1				4	3						13		6									29
N3095-E2550 Layer 1	5	6		1									1	5	1										19
N3095-E2580 Layer 1	3	4	2								2		2	4						1					18
N3095-E2580 Layer 2													4	7	1					1					13
N3010-E2450 Layer 1																1				1					2
N3010-E2450 Feature 5														1											1
N3010-E2450 Layer 2															2										2
N3010-E2450 Feature 6																									
N3010-E2500 Layer 1			1					1						9											11
N3045-E2550 Layer 1							1								1										2
N2960-E2485 Layer 1															1					2					3
N2960-E2485 Layer 2																1									1
N2935-E2535 Layer 1														1	2										3
N2995-E2560 Layer 1						1																			1
N2990-E2880 Layer 1						1					2			5										2	10
N2990-E2880 Layer 2	3	2							2				1	6	2										16
N2990-E2880 Layer 3							1							2											3
N2955-E2925 Layer 1							1							23		5	3								32
N2955-E2925 Layer 2																									
N2995-E2985 Layer 1																									
N2995-E2985 Layer 2			1											3										1	5
N2995-E2985 Layer 3																									
N2920-E2380 Layer 1	1						2						1	2											6
N2900-E2430 Layer 1														2											2
N2900-E2430 Layer 2	1																								1
N2910-E2480 Layer 1	1																								1
N2910-E2480 Layer 2															1										1
N2905-E2530 Layer 1																									
N2945-E2580 Layer 1								1							1										2
N2945-E2580 Feature 2																									
N2940-E2600 Layer 1																								1	1
N2940-E2600 Layer 2														1											1
N2900-E2730 Layer 1	1			1																					2
N2915-E2780 Layer 1			1											1											2
N2900-E2830 Layer 1																1						3	3		7
N2900-E2830 Layer 2	1													2											3
N2900-E2830 Layer 3			1						1					9		1									12
N2900-E2830 Layer 4									1	3				83	1	6		1			1				96
N2900-E2830 Layer 5														3											3
N2940-E2875 Layer 1														5											5
N2940-E2875 Layer 2									4					2											6
N2905-E2930 Layer 1														10											10
N2905-E2930 Layer 2						6								208	2	35	1				1		1		254
N2905-E2930 Layer 3														3											3
N2945-E2980 Layer 1											2			1											3
N2945-E2980 Layer 2											2			1											3
N2945-E2980 Layer 3														7		3									10
N2945-E2980 Layer 4														3	3									1	7
N2945-E2980 Layer 5															16					1					17
N2870-E2385 Layer 1	7		1										5	10											23
N2870-E2385 Layer 2															2										2
N2850-E2435 Layer 1	1						2																		3
N2865-E2480 Layer 1								1							1										2
N2860-E2535 Layer 1																									
N2895-E2580 Layer 1	1											4													5
N2885-E2635 Layer 1																									
N2885-E2635 Layer 2																									
N2850-E2660 Layer 1			1																						1
N2850-E2660 Layer 2										1				1											2
N2850-E2735 Layer 1													1	7											8
N2875-E2780 Layer 1														3											3
N2850-E2830 Layer 1													1	11	2	1				2					17
N2850-E2830 Layer 2														8											8
N2890-E2885 Layer 1						1	2		2				9	51			1		1	2			1		70
N2890-E2885 Layer 2							1							20								1			22
N2820-E2350 Layer 1	2												3	30											35
N2800-E2400 Layer 1			5										1	24		5									35
N2810-E2450 Layer 1							1							10											11
N2805-E2500 Layer 1														5		1									6
N2805-E2500 Feature 8														2	1										3
N2830-E2550 Layer 1							1						3	8											12
N2845-E2600 Layer 1												1	1			1									3
N2845-E2600 Layer 2																									
N2770-E2370 Layer 1		1					1							4											6
N2750-E2420 Layer 1							1	4		1				6		3									15
N2750-E2420 Layer 2														1		1									2
N2760-E2470 Layer 1					1									4											5
N2755-E2505 Layer 1														10											10
N2755-E2505 Feature 9																									
N2755-E2505 Layer 2														6											6
N2755-E2505 Layer 3																									
N2755-E2505 Feature 10														1											1
N2720-E2360 Layer 1											2			6											8
N2700-E2410 Layer 1			1	1										20		3	1								26
N2700-E2410 Layer 2														1											1
N2710-E2460 Layer 1										2				24											26
N2710-E2460 Feature 13														2											2
N2710-E2460 Feature 12														101						1					102
N2710-E2460 Layer 2											1			35		2									38
N2710-E2460 Layer 3											1			4											5
N2705-E2505 Layer 1														3											3
N2670-E2365 Layer 1														29											29
N2650-E2415 Layer 1							1			1				15											17
N2660-E2465 Layer 1							2							15		4				1					22
N2660-E2500 Layer 1														4		1									5
N2620-E2380 Layer 1							5			1			3	26											35
N2620-E2380 Layer 2					3		2			1				53											59
N2600-E2425 Layer 1		3	1	1		3	2				2			27											39
N2600-E2425 Feature 14																									
N2610-E2475 Layer 1							1							3											4
TOTALS	30	19	17	4	4	6	40	12	10	10	15	3	40	1042	76	86	6	1	2	14	2	4	5	5	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	Brown Bottles	Nottingham Ware	British Brown Stoneware	Westerwald Stamped	Moulded White Salt-glazed	"Scratch blue" white salt-glaze	White salt-glazed Stoneware	"Black Basaltes"	Engine turned Unglazed red	19th century blue and grey Stoneware	Feldspathic glazed	Alkaline glazed	Porcelainous Stoneware	Canton	Overglaze Enameled Chinese Export	Underglaze blue Chinese Porcelain	Plain white porcelain	Modern Polychrome Porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain	Other Unidentified Stoneware	Modern Tile	SUBTOTALS	TOTALS
N3155-E2505 Layer 1			1														1			1		3	30
N3110-E2465 Layer 1																							8
N3110-E2465 Feature 7																							1
N3110-E2465 Layer 2	1		2				3													1		7	71
N3110-E2465 Layer 3																				1		1	40
N3115-E2515 Layer 1									2							1	1					4	65
N3125-E2565 Layer 1																							8
N3060-E2495 Layer 1				2									1			1	2					6	74
N3095-E2550 Layer 1		2	1	1												2	2					8	51
N3095-E2580 Layer 1		1	1										1		1		1					5	66
N3095-E2580 Layer 2				1				1														2	50
N3010-E2450 Layer 1															1		1					2	15
N3010-E2450 Feature 5																							1
N3010-E2450 Layer 2																							2
N3010-E2450 Feature 6																							
N3010-E2500 Layer 1															1					3		4	35
N3045-E2550 Layer 1																1	1					2	15
N2960-E2485 Layer 1																							7
N2960-E2485 Layer 2																							1
N2955-E2535 Layer 1													1			2						3	8
N2995-E2560 Layer 1											6											6	14
N2990-E2880 Layer 1			1									1	10		2	5	1					20	69
N2990-E2880 Layer 2			2	1							1				6	5				3		18	96
N2990-E2880 Layer 3													3			1						4	16
N2955-E2925 Layer 1			1	1			1					1				1	1		1			7	62
N2955-E2925 Layer 2																							
N2995-E2985 Layer 1				2												1	1					4	16
N2995-E2985 Layer 2				1																		1	16
N2995-E2985 Layer 3																							
N2920-E2380 Layer 1				1									1			1						3	20
N2900-E2430 Layer 1																1						1	15
N2900-E2430 Layer 2																							1
N2910-E2480 Layer 1																1						1	4
N2910-E2480 Layer 2																							1
N2905-E2530 Layer 1																							3
N2945-E2580 Layer 1																		4				4	30
N2945-E2580 Feature 2																							
N2940-E2600 Layer 1																							10
N2940-E2600 Layer 2																							1
N2900-E2730 Layer 1			2																			2	14
N2915-E2780 Layer 1					2											3						5	31
N2900-E2830 Layer 1																							2
N2900-E2830 Layer 2			1													1						2	13
N2900-E2830 Layer 3		1					1								2	1						5	46
N2900-E2830 Layer 4			1		1		4									7						13	149
N2900-E2830 Layer 5				1																		1	6
N2940-E2875 Layer 1			1	1												3						5	18
N2940-E2875 Layer 2		1	2	2	2		1									1						9	59
N2905-E2930 Layer 1																3						3	23
N2905-E2930 Layer 2		1	6	3	2	1	2	1							2	29						47	483
N2905-E2930 Layer 3																1				1		2	12
N2945-E2980 Layer 1																							11
N2945-E2980 Layer 2																							10
N2945-E2980 Layer 3																1						1	17
N2945-E2980 Layer 4																							8
N2945-E2980 Layer 5																							17
N2870-E2385 Layer 1			1									1			1	1						4	51
N2870-E2385 Layer 2																1						1	5
N2850-E2435 Layer 1			1													2	2		1			6	25
N2865-E2480 Layer 1																							6
N2860-E2535 Layer 1																							3
N2895-E2580 Layer 1																1			1		1	3	32
N2885-E2635 Layer 1																							
N2885-E2635 Layer 2																1						1	5
N2850-E2660 Layer 1																							5
N2850-E2660 Layer 2																1						1	7
N2850-E2735 Layer 1							1													1		2	22
N2875-E2780 Layer 1		1																				1	12
N2850-E2830 Layer 1							1															1	30
N2850-E2830 Layer 2																1						1	12
N2890-E2885 Layer 1		1	5	2			1	1							2	20						32	175
N2890-E2885 Layer 2																2						2	26
N2820-E2350 Layer 1				1													1			3		5	81
N2800-E2400 Layer 1			3													1						4	58
N2810-E2450 Layer 1																1						1	37
N2805-E2500 Layer 1			1																			1	37
N2805-E2500 Feature 8																1						1	4
N2830-E2550 Layer 1			1														1		1			3	50
N2845-E2600 Layer 1																1				1		2	6
N2845-E2600 Layer 2													1									1	4
N2770-E2370 Layer 1			1																			1	25
N2750-E2420 Layer 1	1									1						1						3	34
N2750-E2420 Layer 2																							2
N2760-E2470 Layer 1													1									1	15
N2755-E2505 Layer 1		1													1	2				1		5	37
N2755-E2505 Feature 9																							
N2755-E2505 Layer 2		1	1												1	2						5	25
N2755-E2505 Layer 3																							
N2755-E2505 Feature 10																							1
N2720-E2360 Layer 1					1																	1	19
N2700-E2410 Layer 1		2								1	1					1						5	64
N2700-E2410 Layer 2																							2
N2710-E2460 Layer 1									1							2	3					6	44
N2710-E2460 Feature 13																1						1	4
N2710-E2460 Feature 12		2														3						5	124
N2710-E2460 Layer 2							1									1						2	47
N2710-E2460 Layer 3																1						1	6
N2705-E2505 Layer 1																1				1		2	6
N2670-E2365 Layer 1							1															1	42
N2650-E2415 Layer 1			1	1												2						4	54
N2660-E2465 Layer 1																1						1	43
N2660-E2500 Layer 1	1											1				1	1					4	15
N2620-E2380 Layer 1				1									1			5	1					8	176
N2620-E2380 Layer 2				2												5				2		9	145
N2600-E2425 Layer 1	1	1	3											1		1				2		9	125
N2600-E2425 Feature 14																1			1			2	10
N2610-E2475 Layer 1		3	2												1	2						8	30
TOTALS	4	18	42	24	8	1	17	3	3	2	8	4	20	1	21	140	21	4	5	21	1	386	956

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	Clay pipe Fragments	Window pane glass	Modern pane glass	Green bottle glass	Light blue and green bottle glass	Clear Bottle glass	Brown Bottle glass	Manganese Bottle glass	Cobalt blue bottle glass	Emerald green bottle glass	Milk glass	Green Milk glass	Modern Bottle glass	Embossed Glass	Pressed Glass	Light Bulb Glass	Yellow Glass	Television Picture tube Glass	Pattern-molded Glass	Cut Glass	SUBTOTALS
N3155-E2505 Layer 1	5	2		12	5	1		1					4		1						31
N3110-E2465 Layer 1	2	1	2	7	1								3								16
N3110-E2465 Feature 7				8		1							1								10
N3110-E2465 Layer 2	13	2		35	7	10	6		1												74
N3110-E2465 Layer 3				3																	3
N3115-E2515 Layer 1	9	2	3	44	11	9	3	11	3				3		1						99
N3125-E2565 Layer 1	1			2		10	2				1		1	1							18
N3060-E2495 Layer 1	9	1	8	36	18	2		6			4		61	1							146
N3095-E2550 Layer 1	7	1	2	18	7	5	6	4					11								61
N3095-E2580 Layer 1	9	2		18	3	9	3	1					5	1							51
N3095-E2580 Layer 2	9	3		15	5	11	5	1					4		1					1	55
N3010-E2450 Layer 1	1			3									25								29
N3010-E2450 Feature 5																					
N3010-E2450 Layer 2						1															1
N3010-E2450 Feature 6																					
N3010-E2500 Layer 1	3	1	6	12	6		3	6					24								61
N3045-E2550 Layer 1	1			3									14								18
N2960-E2485 Layer 1				2	3								10								15
N2960-E2485 Layer 2																					
N2955-E2535 Layer 1				1									4								5
N2995-E2560 Layer 1			2	3	2			1	5				31								44
N2990-E2880 Layer 1	4	30	15	78	1		4	5			8		57		1						235
N2990-E2880 Layer 2	4	62	13	129	12	1	4	2			1		31		1					1	261
N2990-E2880 Layer 3	1	4	1	13	2	1							2								24
N2955-E2925 Layer 1	7	16	3	12	5	6															49
N2955-E2925 Layer 2	1				1																2
N2995-E2985 Layer 1	4	38	7	18		7	3						4		1						82
N2995-E2985 Layer 2	2	9	3	10	1	1	1		1												28
N2995-E2985 Layer 3	1	3		2																	6
N2920-E2380 Layer 1	6	1		7									12								26
N2900-E2430 Layer 1		4		7		1							34								46
N2900-E2430 Layer 2																					
N2910-E2480 Layer 1				1									6								7
N2910-E2480 Layer 2																					
N2905-E2530 Layer 1			5	1					1				32								39
N2945-E2580 Layer 1				5									23								28
N2945-E2580 Feature 2																					
N2940-E2600 Layer 1			2						4				30								36
N2940-E2600 Layer 2																					
N2900-E2730 Layer 1		1		9									1								11
N2915-E2780 Layer 1	2	6		18		2				4			80								112
N2900-E2830 Layer 1				2	1	3							2								2
N2900-E2830 Layer 2				2	1	3															6
N2900-E2830 Layer 3	8	2	1	6		1															18
N2900-E2830 Layer 4	24	15		26																	65
N2900-E2830 Layer 5																					
N2940-E2875 Layer 1	2	16		11	2	5	1								1					2	38
N2940-E2875 Layer 2	7	10		23	1					1					1						42
N2905-E2930 Layer 1	2			4		2															8
N2905-E2930 Layer 2	54	25		92	5	17				1											194
N2905-E2930 Layer 3	2			1		1															4
N2945-E2980 Layer 1	1	18	3	4	3	1							12								44
N2945-E2980 Layer 2		15		1	1	5	2							1							25
N2945-E2980 Layer 3	1	12		6		1															20
N2945-E2980 Layer 4		3		1		5															9
N2945-E2980 Layer 5																					
N2870-E2385 Layer 1	10	2		28									9								49
N2870-E2385 Layer 2	1			1																	2
N2850-E2435 Layer 1	4	2		22	6	2		1	1												38
N2865-E2480 Layer 1			1	8	1							3	15								28
N2860-E2535 Layer 1			2			25							7					2			36
N2895-E2580 Layer 1	2	2	54	4				1	1				190	1		35					290
N2885-E2635 Layer 1													29								29
N2885-E2635 Layer 2				1		1															2
N2850-E2660 Layer 1													68								68
N2850-E2660 Layer 2				2									10								12
N2850-E2735 Layer 1	4	2		5									4								15
N2875-E2780 Layer 1	2		3										4								9
N2850-E2830 Layer 1	4	4		5	4	2											1				20
N2850-E2830 Layer 2		1		5	1																7
N2890-E2885 Layer 1	13	17	4	26	3	18	1						27	2	2		1				114
N2890-E2885 Layer 2	1	2		3	1	1															8
N2820-E2350 Layer 1	10			19	8	2							3								42
N2800-E2400 Layer 1	4	3		31	2	1	1		1				1								44
N2810-E2450 Layer 1	3			26	2								10								41
N2805-E2500 Layer 1	3	4	1	22	1				6				23								60
N2805-E2500 Feature 8	1	1		1																	3
N2830-E2550 Layer 1	3	3	10	12	2	4			2			1	29	1			1				68
N2845-E2600 Layer 1			11	2	3				2				48								66
N2845-E2600 Layer 2													2								2
N2770-E2370 Layer 1	3	3		9																	15
N2750-E2420 Layer 1	6	1		3	1			1					1								15
N2750-E2420 Layer 2																					
N2760-E2470 Layer 1	1			5									5								11
N2755-E2505 Layer 1	2			12		1			3				21						1		40
N2755-E2505 Feature 9				1																	1
N2755-E2505 Layer 2	1			30	1	2															34
N2755-E2505 Layer 3																					
N2755-E2505 Feature 10				2																	2
N2720-E2360 Layer 1				1	1																2
N2700-E2410 Layer 1	10			12		1															24
N2700-E2410 Layer 2																					
N2710-E2460 Layer 1	9	1		18	1	1														1	31
N2710-E2460 Feature 13	1																				1
N2710-E2460 Feature 12	20	2		16																	38
N2710-E2460 Layer 2	5	1		3																	9
N2710-E2460 Layer 3	1			4		2															7
N2705-E2505 Layer 1	4			1									6								11
N2670-E2365 Layer 1	5			8		1															14
N2650-E2415 Layer 1	6	2		15											1						24
N2660-E2465 Layer 1	13	3		10	1																27
N2660-E2500 Layer 1													3								3
N2620-E2380 Layer 1	40	5	1	53	7	3							4								113
N2620-E2380 Layer 2	40		6	12	1																59
N2600-E2425 Layer 1	28	6		71	2	6														1	114
N2600-E2425 Feature 14				8	3	1															12
N2610-E2475 Layer 1	1		8	17					1				9								36
TOTAL	463	390	174	1250	168	193	45	41	32	6	14	4	1055	8	11	35	3	2	1	6	3901

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	Wrought Nails	Cut Nails	Lathing Nails	Wire Nails	Unidentified Nails	Iron Spikes	Screws	Wire Staples	Wire	Upholstery Tacks	Rivets	Iron Buckles	Locks/ Latches	Brass Backplate	Hinges	Nuts/ Bolts	Crown Caps	Furniture Hardware	Copper Fragments	Tin can Fragments	Unidentified Metal	SUBTOTALS
N3115-E2505 Layer 1		6			12				2									1			69	90
N3110-E2465 Layer 1		3			2																6	11
N3110-E2465 Feature 7									1				1								5	7
N3110-E2465 Layer 2		17			62																37	116
N3110-E2465 Layer 3		3			1																2	6
N3115-E2515 Layer 1		19			14	1			7												45	86
N3125-E2565 Layer 1				6	6																	12
N3060-E2495 Layer 1		5		6	20			1	2												215	249
N3095-E2550 Layer 1	5	23		4	34			1	25												3	97
N3095-E2580 Layer 1	5	25		11	69				10						1			1			103	225
N3095-E2580 Layer 2		16		1	89																123	229
N3010-E2450 Layer 1		1		2	7		1	3	11												6	31
N3010-E2450 Feature 5								1														1
N3010-E2450 Layer 2																						
N3010-E2450 Feature 6					3																	3
N3010-E2500 Layer 1				4	1			1	2												38	46
N3045-E2550 Layer 1				9	29			2	17												5	62
N2960-E2485 Layer 1				1	3			1	14											3	68	90
N2960-E2485 Layer 2																						
N2935-E2535 Layer 1	1				2				5							2					1	11
N2995-E2560 Layer 1	1	3		2	6			1	12												13	38
N2990-E2880 Layer 1	2	47		11	8		1	4					1						1		253	327
N2990-E2880 Layer 2	2	65			55			1	7										2		101	233
N2990-E2880 Layer 3		1			6				2												3	12
N2955-E2925 Layer 1	9	9	4	2	3		1		1												9	38
N2955-E2925 Layer 2																						
N2995-E2985 Layer 1	2	18		4	23		1														11	59
N2995-E2985 Layer 2	8	12		5	50											1					43	119
N2995-E2985 Layer 3	2				3																2	7
N2920-E2380 Layer 1		2			9																12	23
N2900-E2430 Layer 1					9																10	19
N2900-E2430 Layer 2					5																	5
N2910-E2480 Layer 1					4																	4
N2910-E2480 Layer 2									1													1
N2905-E2530 Layer 1				2					1												2	5
N2945-E2580 Layer 1	2	2		20	2			3					1			1	1				8	40
N2945-E2580 Feature 2																						
N2940-E2600 Layer 1		3		2				2	1											7		15
N2940-E2600 Layer 2								1													4	5
N2900-E2730 Layer 1		2																			3	5
N2915-E2780 Layer 1					5																5	10
N2900-E2830 Layer 1				1																	11	12
N2900-E2830 Layer 2		3			4																2	7
N2900-E2830 Layer 3		10			17	1			4												9	41
N2900-E2830 Layer 4					9																4	13
N2900-E2830 Layer 5					4																1	5
N2940-E2875 Layer 1		8	4		9			1	6												5	33
N2940-E2875 Layer 2		1			8																5	14
N2905-E2930 Layer 1		1																				1
N2905-E2930 Layer 2	34	4	25		15			3													19	99
N2905-E2930 Layer 3	2																					2
N2945-E2980 Layer 1	3	11			2			1													3	20
N2945-E2980 Layer 2	2	31			3																3	39
N2945-E2980 Layer 3	8	11	1		3																	23
N2945-E2980 Layer 4	2				2																3	7
N2945-E2980 Layer 5	1																					1
N2870-E2385 Layer 1	4	50		4	19				1	1											22	101
N2870-E2385 Layer 2		2			3																1	6
N2850-E2435 Layer 1					4																2	6
N2865-E2480 Layer 1				3	2				2						1						7	15
N2860-E2535 Layer 1		1		5													6					12
N2895-E2580 Layer 1				13	8																12	29
N2885-E2635 Layer 1				2										1								3
N2885-E2635 Layer 2					2																	2
N2850-E2660 Layer 1									1												3	4
N2850-E2660 Layer 2																						
N2830-E2735 Layer 1		1		2	11				15												12	41
N2875-E2780 Layer 1		2		2				1													25	30
N2850-E2830 Layer 1		10			7																25	42
N2850-E2830 Layer 2	2	3			3				1												2	11
N2890-E2885 Layer 1	5	10	11	3	3					1	1	1					1				4	40
N2890-E2885 Layer 2	3		2																			5
N2820-E2350 Layer 1		8			39				2												47	96
N2800-E2400 Layer 1					36																30	66
N2810-E2450 Layer 1		3			18			1													35	57
N2805-E2500 Layer 1		5			7				1								1				7	21
N2805-E2500 Feature 8					3																	3
N2830-E2550 Layer 1		4		25	24		4	8		2							11				44	122
N2845-E2600 Layer 1		2		22	5			13	4								2				42	90
N2845-E2600 Layer 2				1	6																5	12
N2720-E2370 Layer 1					2																6	8
N2750-E2620 Layer 1		2			9																11	22
N2750-E2620 Layer 2																						
N2760-E2470 Layer 1					6																	6
N2755-E2505 Layer 1				2	28			1													33	
N2755-E2505 Feature 9																					6	6
N2755-E2505 Layer 2					15																2	17
N2755-E2505 Layer 3																						
N2755-E2505 Feature 10																						
N2720-E2360 Layer 1					4																1	5
N2700-E2410 Layer 1				2	16				2												5	25
N2700-E2410 Layer 2																						
N2710-E2460 Layer 1	4	5			29																24	62
N2710-E2460 Feature 13					4																	4
N2710-E2460 Feature 12	6	8			67																5	86
N2710-E2460 Layer 2	1	1			10																1	13
N2710-E2460 Layer 3																					35	35
N2705-E2505 Layer 1																					5	5
N2670-E2345 Layer 1		1			8																6	15
N2650-E2415 Layer 1					7																16	23
N2660-E2465 Layer 1					4																10	14
N2660-E2500 Layer 1																1					2	3
N2620-E2380 Layer 1	1	7			23																10	41
N2620-E2380 Layer 2	24	19			12	1						1									1	58
N2600-E2425 Layer 1	1	1			27																13	42
N2600-E2425 Feature 14					2																1	3
N2610-E2475 Layer 1					4																14	20
TOTAL	144	505	47	177	1095	3	8	49	160	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	22	2	3	10	1803	4046

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	Buttons	Modern Buttons	Beads	Bone / Teeth	Plastic	Miscellaneous / Modern Artifacts	Costume Jewel	Cartridge Cases	Sprue	Buckshot	Lead Shot Pellets	Lead Fishsinker	Tar Roofing Fragments	Asbestos & Plate Roofing Fragments	Strike-a-Lite	Charcoal/ Charred Wood	Lithics	Chain Link	Linoleum	Brass spoon	Electrical Insulator	SUBTOTALS
N3155-E2505 Layer 1																						1
N3110-E2465 Layer 1		1																				1
N3110-E2465 Feature 7						2																6
N3110-E2465 Layer 7	1																		4			1
N3110-E2465 Layer 1																						
N3115-E2515 Layer 1		1	1	1	2					1												8
N3125-E2545 Layer 1														2								
N3080-E2485 Layer 1		1		2	4	2																27
N3085-E2550 Layer 1		2			2	5		1					10	3			4					33
N3085-E2580 Layer 1	1			1	4			8						22						1		57
N3085-E2580 Layer 2		1		2						1	1			43								8
N3010-E2450 Layer 1				1		3											3					4
N3010-E2450 Feature 5																						
N3010-E2450 Layer 5																						
N3010-E2450 Feature 6																						
N3010-E2450 Layer 1	1	2			6	1																10
N3065-E2550 Layer 1	1	1			1								3	3								9
N2960-E2685 Layer 1				12		2								1								15
N2960-E2685 Layer 2																						
N2955-E2535 Layer 1																						
N2985-E2560 Layer 1					1																	1
N2980-E2880 Layer 1				10													1					11
N2980-E2880 Layer 2				10		2		1						1			1					15
N2980-E2880 Layer 3																						
N2955-E2925 Layer 1				3	1	2																6
N2955-E2925 Layer 2																						
N2985-E2985 Layer 1														31								31
N2985-E2985 Layer 2						1		1														2
N2985-E2985 Layer 3																						
N2920-E2380 Layer 1									1													1
N2900-E2630 Layer 1					5	1																6
N2900-E2630 Layer 2																						
N2910-E2480 Layer 1					1																	1
N2910-E2480 Layer 2																						
N2905-E2530 Layer 1					3									2								5
N2965-E2580 Layer 1				3	1	12		1														17
N2965-E2580 Feature 2																						
N2960-E2600 Layer 1					1	1								3								5
N2960-E2600 Layer 2						2																2
N2905-E2730 Layer 1																						
N2915-E2780 Layer 1				1																		1
N2900-E2830 Layer 1																						
N2900-E2830 Layer 2																						
N2900-E2830 Layer 3				1																		1
N2900-E2830 Layer 4				1										1								2
N2900-E2830 Layer 5																						
N2940-E2875 Layer 1				1										3			1					5
N2940-E2875 Layer 2				1												10						11
N2905-E2930 Layer 1				2	2																	4
N2902-E2920 Layer 2	1			181			1				1	1		1			1					187
N2902-E2920 Layer 3				3																		3
N2945-E2980 Layer 1								1														1
N2945-E2980 Layer 2								2						1								3
N2945-E2980 Layer 3																						
N2945-E2980 Layer 4																	1					1
N2945-E2980 Layer 5																						
N2870-E2385 Layer 1	1			1												3	1					6
N2870-E2385 Layer 2																						
N2850-E2435 Layer 1					1	1																2
N2865-E2480 Layer 1				1	1	2																4
N2860-E2535 Layer 1				9	6	4																19
N2895-E2580 Layer 1		1				10		1	2													14
N2885-E2635 Layer 1				1	4	4											1					10
N2883-E2633 Layer 2					1	1																2
N2850-E2660 Layer 1					3																	3
N2850-E2660 Layer 2																						
N2850-E2735 Layer 1		1												1								2
N2875-E2780 Layer 1																						
N2850-E2830 Layer 1																						
N2830-E2830 Layer 2				1										1								2
N2890-E2885 Layer 1				26		4								1								31
N2890-E2885 Layer 2				9													1					10
N2820-E2350 Layer 1				3	1	1			1													6
N2800-E2600 Layer 1																						
N2810-E2450 Layer 1				1																		1
N2803-E2500 Layer 1				3	11			1									1					16
N2805-E2500 Feature 8																4						4
N2830-E2550 Layer 1	3	3	2	8	7	26		1		5								1	2		1	59
N2845-E2600 Layer 1		2		14	9	7			1					1							1	35
N2845-E2600 Layer 2																						
N2770-E2370 Layer 1														2			1					3
N2750-E2420 Layer 1																						
N2750-E2420 Layer 2																						
N2760-E2470 Layer 1														1		2	1					4
N2755-E2505 Layer 1			1											1						1		3
N2755-E2505 Feature 9				1																		1
N2755-E2505 Layer 2				1																		1
N2755-E2505 Layer 3																						
N2755-E2505 Feature 10																						
N2720-E2360 Layer 1														1			1					2
N2700-E2410 Layer 1	1							2														3
N2700-E2410 Layer 2																						
N2710-E2460 Layer 1				3																		3
N2710-E2460 Feature 13																						
N2710-E2460 Feature 12	1			21												4						26
N2710-E2460 Layer 2				16																		16
N2710-E2460 Layer 3				6																		6
N2705-E2505 Layer 1						1																1
N2670-E2365 Layer 1				1													1					2
N2650-E2415 Layer 1																						
N2660-E2465 Layer 1									1					1	1		1					4
N2660-E2500 Layer 1								1														1
N2620-E2380 Layer 1	1													2			4					7
N2620-E2380 Layer 2				8																		8
N2600-E2425 Layer 1	1																					1
N2600-E2425 Feature 14																						
N2610-E2475 Layer 1						1																1
TOTAL	13	16	4	370	79	98	1	21	6	7	2	1	13	139	1	23	25	1	6	2	2	821

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

	Leather	Cast Iron Shelving Fragments	Iron Toy Gun	Coal/ Clinkers	Cedar Post Fragment	Modern Drain pipe Fragments	Keys	Wooden Brush Fragment	Sheet Mica	Iron Handle	SUBTOTALS	TOTAL NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACTS	TOTAL ARTIFACTS	Limestone (Count)	Brick rubble (in grams)	Shell (in grams)	
N3155-E2505 Layer 1												122	157		498		
N3110-E2465 Layer 1												28	36		1497		
N3110-E2465 Feature 7												23	24		1124	1	
N3110-E2465 Layer 2												191	262		1820	92	
N3110-E2465 Layer 3												9	49		338		
N3115-E2515 Layer 1												193	258		950	20	
N3125-E2565 Layer 1												30	38		51		
N3060-E2495 Layer 1				7							7	429	503		664	3	
N3085-E2550 Layer 1												191	248		1388	24	
N3085-E2580 Layer 1												333	399		957	1000	
N3095-E2580 Layer 2												292	342		454	80	
N3010-E2450 Layer 1												64	79		864		
N3010-E2450 Feature 5					1						1	2	3				
N3010-E2450 Layer 2												1	3		25		
N3010-E2450 Feature 6												3	3				
N3010-E2500 Layer 1												117	152		602		
N3045-E2550 Layer 1												99	104		477	30	
N2960-E2485 Layer 1												120	126		276		
N2960-E2485 Layer 2													1				
N2955-E2535 Layer 1												16	23				
N2995-E2560 Layer 1												83	97		131		
N2990-E2880 Layer 1				1			1	1			3	576	645		1800	2894	
N2990-E2880 Layer 2									1		1	510	606		14090	3412	
N2990-E2880 Layer 3												36	52		3636	70	
N2955-E2925 Layer 1												93	155		4100	55	
N2955-E2925 Layer 2												2	2		34	1	
N2995-E2985 Layer 1						1					1	173	189		146	3	
N2995-E2985 Layer 2												149	165		607	12	
N2995-E2985 Layer 3												13	13		27		
N2920-E2380 Layer 1												50	70		866		
N2900-E2430 Layer 1												71	86		1400		
N2900-E2430 Layer 2												5	6		21		
N2910-E2480 Layer 1												12	16		170	14	
N2910-E2480 Layer 2												1	2				
N2905-E2530 Layer 1												49	52		40		
N2945-E2580 Layer 1										1	1	86	116		5450	1	
N2945-E2580 Feature 2															65		
N2940-E2600 Layer 1												56	66		1800	3	
N2940-E2600 Layer 2												5	6		102		
N2900-E2730 Layer 1												18	32		5000	3	
N2915-E2780 Layer 1												123	154		6360		
N2900-E2830 Layer 1						2					2	16	18		60		
N2900-E2830 Layer 2												13	26		276	2	
N2900-E2830 Layer 3												80	106		1136	15	
N2900-E2830 Layer 4												80	229		6407	57	
N2900-E2830 Layer 5												5	12		1248		
N2940-E2875 Layer 1			1								1	77	95		2720	85	
N2940-E2875 Layer 2												68	127		6820		
N2905-E2930 Layer 1						1						13	36		1139	96	
N2905-E2930 Layer 2												479	962		24545	2038	
N2905-E2930 Layer 3												9	21		292	22	
N2945-E2980 Layer 1												65	76		165		
N2945-E2980 Layer 2												67	77		551	5	
N2945-E2980 Layer 3												43	60		1020	5	
N2945-E2980 Layer 4												17	25		117	142	
N2945-E2980 Layer 5												1	18		20		
N2870-E2385 Layer 1												156	207		5910	10	
N2870-E2385 Layer 2												8	13		339		
N2850-E2435 Layer 1												66	71		1380	1	
N2865-E2480 Layer 1												47	53		500		
N2860-E2535 Layer 1		6									6	73	74		69		
N2895-E2580 Layer 1												333	385		10	11	
N2885-E2635 Layer 1												42	42	76	612		
N2885-E2635 Layer 2												6	11		2		
N2850-E2660 Layer 1												75	80		6383	14	
N2850-E2660 Layer 2												12	19		574		
N2850-E2735 Layer 1				1							1	39	81		6820		
N2875-E2780 Layer 1												39	51		551	3	
N2850-E2830 Layer 1												62	92		694	1	
N2850-E2830 Layer 2												20	32		348		
N2890-E2885 Layer 1						4					4	189	363		3110	375	
N2890-E2885 Layer 2												23	50		1740	67	
N2820-E2350 Layer 1												144	225		2013	4	
N2800-E2400 Layer 1												110	168		1290		
N2810-E2450 Layer 1												99	136		1820	3	
N2805-E2500 Layer 1												97	134		1164	4	
N2805-E2500 Feature 8												10	14		19		
N2830-E2550 Layer 1												249	299		946	3	
N2845-E2600 Layer 1												193	197		60		
N2845-E2600 Layer 2												14	18		139		
N2770-E2370 Layer 1												26	51		536	33	
N2750-E2420 Layer 1												37	71		425		
N2750-E2420 Layer 2													2		23		
N2760-E2470 Layer 1												21	36		659		
N2755-E2505 Layer 1	2										2	109	146		1361	13	
N2755-E2505 Feature 9												8	8		106		
N2755-E2505 Layer 2												52	77		4500	109	
N2755-E2505 Layer 3															14		
N2755-E2505 Feature 10												2	3		329		
N2720-E2360 Layer 1												9	28		188		
N2700-E2410 Layer 1												52	116		1342		
N2700-E2410 Layer 2													7				
N2710-E2460 Layer 1												96	140		1435	12	
N2710-E2460 Feature 13												5	9		35		
N2710-E2460 Feature 12												150	274		1423	61	
N2710-E2460 Layer 2												38	85		3354		
N2710-E2460 Layer 3												48	54		1211		
N2705-E2505 Layer 1												17	23		79		
N2670-E2365 Layer 1												31	73		1209		
N2650-E2415 Layer 1						2					2	49	103		693	1	
N2660-E2465 Layer 1												45	88		678		
N2660-E2500 Layer 1												7	22		220		
N2620-E2380 Layer 1												163	339		1343	11	
N2620-E2380 Layer 2												125	270		2409		
N2600-E2425 Layer 1												157	282		2200	14	
N2600-E2425 Feature 14												15	25		1888		
N2610-E2475 Layer 1												57	87		701		
TOTALS	2	6	1	9	1	9	1	1	1	1	32	8800	12434	76	197780	10739.4	

APPENDIX C

PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS AT HAMPTON PLANTATION

by
James D. Scurry

Archeological Background

Very little extensive archeological study has been conducted in South Carolina; therefore our understanding of cultural systematics in its Coastal Plain is limited. Culture-historical reconstructions of southeastern United States prehistory have been developed based on work from the neighboring states of Georgia and North Carolina (Coe 1964 and Wauchope 1966). An understanding of the cultural systematics of the more localized South Carolina Coastal Plain is beginning to develop as a result of such projects as the Palm Tree and Cal Smoak site excavations, the Cooper River Rediversion project, and various environmental impact survey projects (Widmer 1976; Anderson, Lee, and Parler 1979; Brooks n.d.; Brooks and Scurry 1978; and Poplin et al. 1978).

Archeological evidence suggests that the Coastal Plain of South Carolina has been occupied on a continuous basis for at least 12,000 years. Generally the cultural sequence in the southeast developed from an early big-game hunting tradition, through a subsistence strategy which involved hunting of small game and utilization of various wild plants, to a strategy which involved intensive cultivation of domesticated plant foods (Griffin 1967). The archeological materials from Hampton represent Late Archaic through Mississippian utilization of the area. The following brief summary of the Coastal Plain prehistoric sequence is intended as an aid in understanding the descriptions and analysis which follow this section.

Late Archaic

Artifacts characteristic of the Late Archaic Period (3,000-1,000 B.C.) represent the earliest evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area now known as Hampton Plantation. Artifacts diagnostic of the Late Archaic include stemmed bifaces, such as the Savannah River variety, and the manufacture of Stallings and Thom's Creek ceramics. Although not present at Hampton, diagnostic materials from earlier Paleo-Indian and Early and Middle Archaic Periods have been recovered from sites throughout the Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The Late Archaic is the best defined of the Archaic subperiods due to the numerous WPA excavations during the 1930's (Williams 1968). Both technology and subsistence patterns during the Late Archaic present themselves in marked contrast to previous cultural periods. The lithics representative of this time are less well-made than during previous periods and the appearance of pottery is generally considered to be

suggestive of a more sedentary subsistence economy. The appearance of large shell middens along the coast indicates a shift in the exploitative strategy of the Late Archaic populations; however, the presence of deer, raccoon, bird, and other species attest to the continued importance of terrestrial resources in the diet. Stoltman (1974) suggests that the utilization of shellfish resources constitutes only one strategy in a broader regional subsistence economy.

Woodland

The Woodland Period (1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000) is generally characterized by the widespread manufacture of ceramics, the construction of mounds, and a shift in subsistence from purely hunting and gathering to horticulture (Willey 1966). This did not involve intensive agriculture but centered around more extensive and intensive utilization of native wild plants (Meggars 1972). Small triangular projectile points, such as Badin and Yadkin types, are characteristic of this time period (Coe 1964), as are Deptford, Wilmington, and Cape Fear ceramics which display check stamping and cord and fabric marking (South 1976). The cultural manifestations which developed during the Woodland Period continued into the Mississippian Period and reached the height of expression during the latter.

Mississippian

The term "South Appalachian Mississippian" has been used to refer to the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1,000-1,600) in South Carolina and adjacent states. This division is based on observed regional variation in response to local environmental circumstances (Griffin 1967). The Mississippian Period is characterized by a more complex social organization and subsistence based on intensive agriculture. Villages were on the average larger and more permanent and tended to be located along major drainages (Griffin 1967). One of the more striking features of this period is the large platform mounds which served as bases for temples and which also often had large village sites around them. Ceramics of this period exhibited complicated stamp decoration, often with shell temper (Griffin 1967; South 1976), while projectiles were small and triangular in shape (Coe 1964). Ferguson (1971, 1973, and 1974) conducted extensive research on South Appalachian Mississippian in North and South Carolina and summarized our current knowledge of this cultural time period.

Prehistoric Artifacts From Hampton Plantation

A total of 32 (53.3%) of the test units at Hampton Plantation produced prehistoric material; however, the amount recovered was small, consisting of only 138 artifacts. The majority of these were 113 ceramics (82%), with 3 bifaces representing 2%, 18 flakes 14% and other material 2%.

Ceramic Analysis

Procedures of Analysis

A total of 113 ceramic fragments were recovered from 24 (40%) of the test units at Hampton. After laboratory processing, all artifacts were examined and identified (where possible). The prehistoric material was separated from the Colono material according to surface treatment and form (where applicable). Since most of the ceramics were plain the primary surface treatment consideration was burnished/smoothed vs. unfinished (Baker 1972). The ceramics which were finished were designated as Colono and those without evidence of surface finishing were designated as prehistoric. While this procedure has been common practice at many historic sites it probably does not produce an altogether accurate result since plain Mississippian ceramics may exhibit the same surface treatment (South 1976). Before the problem can be resolved, more detailed analysis of these two types is needed.

Each of the prehistoric ceramic fragments was examined and placed in a category according to surface treatment and temper characteristics. Anderson (1975) recorded temper as Fine Sand/ Grit characterized by macroscopically visible sand particles (.2-2.0 mm on the Atterberg scale, Butzer 1971: 164) and as Fine Sand/ Clay (.06-.2 mm for sand and clay equals under .002 mm). No shell, fiber, or sherd tempered materials were recovered. Where possible sherds were placed into ware-group categories after South (1976). Distributional data was processed into a SYMAP program to determine spatial patterning over the site.

Results of the Analysis

Of the total number of ceramics 74 (65.5%) were plain, having had no treatment to the surface of the vessel; 31 (27.4%) were decorated; 5 (4.4%) were decorated but were too eroded to determine the type of surface treatment; and 3 (2.7%) were severely eroded beyond any type of determination. Eleven surface treatment types were recorded and six were placed into formal ware-group categories (Table 9).

TABLE 9
FORMAL WARE GROUP CATEGORIES

Surface treatment/ Ware-group type	FS/grit	%	FS/clay	%
Thom's Creek incised	4	100	-	-
Thom's Creek linear punctate	3	100	-	-
Thom's Creek drag and jab punctate	-	-	1	100
Thom's Creek punctate	5	100	-	-
Cape Fear fabric impressed	2	100	-	-
York finger punctate	-	-	1	100
Simple stamped	1	25	3	75
Complicated stamped	6	100	-	-
Incised	1	100	-	-
Bold incised	3	100	-	-
Reed punctate and incised	-	-	1	100
Undecorated	68	92	6	8
Deteriorated decorated	4	80	1	20
Eroded	2	67	1	33

Diagnostic Types

Thom's Creek

Thom's Creek ceramics indicate Late Archaic Period (3,000-1,000 B.C.) utilization of the area (South 1976). These ceramics, which composed four of the surface treatment types, have been thoroughly described by Phelps (1968) for the Central Savannah River locality. Methods of surface treatment for the Hampton ceramics consist of incising, linear punctate, drag and jab punctate, and random punctate. Incising is produced by dragging a sharp instrument across the vessel while it is still wet, and is expressed in both fine and bold form. The punctate applications are generally expressed in linear or random punctate styles. The linear punctate type consists of an orderly linear arrangement of the punctations around the vessel. A variation in this style is the drag and jab punctate which is characterized by a "connecting line" produced by dragging the instrument between punctations (Phelps 1968). The random punctate type consisted of punctations with no apparent arrangement. The punctations on all Thom's Creek ceramics are produced by impressing a tool, such as a stick, reed, or small gastropod shell, into the wet vessel surface. By altering the angle of the tool to the vessel surface a wide variety of impressions can be produced.

The temper of the Thom's Creek ceramics was predominantly FS/grit with only one sherd of FS/clay temper. No rims or diagnostic body forms were recovered from the Hampton excavations.

Cape Fear

The presence of Cape Fear ceramics is indicative of Late Woodland (A.D. 500-1,000) utilization of the area (South 1976). The sample of Cape Fear material from Hampton was small with only two sherds represented. Both of the sherds were fabric impressed which is produced with a paddle wrapped in a fabric. The impressions were made while the vessel was still wet. The temper of the Cape Fear material consisted of both FS/grit and FS/clay. No rims or other diagnostic body forms were recovered.

York

The presence of York ceramics is indicative of Late Mississippian Period (A.D. 1500-1700) utilization of the area (South 1976). Ceramics of this type are characteristic of the decline of the Mississippian ceramic tradition. Decorative applications consist of sloppily applied carved paddle stamping, finger punctated rims, and sloppy incising (South 1976). Only one specimen, a finger punctated rimsherd, was recovered from the test units at Hampton. It was too small to determine the size or shape of the vessel of which it was a part. The temper of this sherd was of FS/clay.

Non-Diagnostic Surface Treatment Types

Simple Stamped

Four sherds from Hampton exhibited simple-stamped surface treatment, which was produced by impressing a sinew wrapped paddle into the wet vessel surface. Two methods of application of simple-stamping have been recorded for the Southeast: a wrapped paddle application, and a carved paddle application. Traditionally both types of simple-stamped ceramics have been regarded as characteristic of Deptford of Early Woodland (1,000-200 B.C.) assemblages; however, South (n.d.) has evidence from Charleston County which suggests a separation of the two types with the sinew wrapped simple-stamped being earlier and possibly associated with Thom's Creek assemblages.

The temper of the simple-stamped material from Hampton is predominantly FS/clay with only one of four sherds containing FS/ grit temper. No rims or other diagnostic body forms were recovered.

Complicated Stamped

Complicated stamped ceramics are generally considered indicative of Mississippian Period occupation; however, Waring (in Williams 1968) and Caldwell and McCann (1941) have found complicated stamping on ceramics from earlier Deptford (1,000-200 B.C.) cultural levels at several sites along the Savannah River. Both rectilinear and curvilinear styles of complicated stamping were present on the sherds from Hampton. These designs are produced by the impression of a carved paddle on the wet

vessel surface before firing. All of the complicated stamped ceramics from Hampton contained FS/grit tempering and no diagnostic body forms were recovered.

Incised

Two types of incising were present on the ceramics from Hampton: bold and fine. Three sherds exhibited bold incising while one, a rim, was finely incised. The incising marks on the bold incised sherds range from 3-5 mm in width and 2-3 mm deep, with 4-5 mm between incisings. Thickness of the bold incised sherds ranges from 6-7 mm. The rimsherd was finely incised just below the lip. The incising was narrow and produced a series of connected "W" lines around the vessel. The rim was straight with a tapered lip (Taylor and Smith 1978: 284). All of the ceramics from this category were FS/grit tempered.

Combination Reed Punctate and Incised

The final surface treatment type consisted of a combination reed punctate and incised. The reed was broken at an angle such that it produced the "deer track" impression characteristic of Late Archaic shell middens from the coast (Sutherland 1973). However, the exterior finish, smooth almost to the point of burnishing, suggests that it is probably much later. The exterior was black with a dark brown to black interior and a red paste. The temper consisted of a FS/clay and no rims or diagnostic body forms were recorded.

Undecorated

A total of 74 (65.5%) ceramics from Hampton were plain with no decoration or surface treatment. Most of the sherds had red exterior and interior surface and paste; however, a small number of sherds exhibited brown to black surfaces and paste. Ninety-two percent of the undecorated sherds were FS/grit tempered. One folded rimsherd was recovered from the test excavation (Taylor and Smith 1978: 283).

Deteriorated Decorated and Eroded

Eight sherds were too eroded to be effectively placed in any of the surface treatment categories. Five of the sherds had been decorated; however, it was impossible to determine what type of surface treatment had been applied. Three of the sherds were too eroded to determine the presence or absence of any type of treatment. Most of the sherds were FS/grit tempered with only two sherds containing FS/clay tempering.

Spatial Patterning of Prehistoric Ceramics at Hampton Plantation

An attempt was made to determine the spatial patterning of prehistoric ceramics from Hampton by processing the data through the SYMAP computer program. The SYMAP program is specifically designed to interpolate, where artifact values are known, artifact densities between sample points by means of basis statistics. The end result is a printed map, as illustrated in Figure 22, which graphically illustrates probable high artifact densities (Dougenik and Sheehan 1976). In the event of additional archeological work at a site, the use of the SYMAP program allows excavations to be more efficiently directed toward areas of highest concentrations.

There were two areas, designated as A and B, in Figure 22, of more intensive usage during the prehistoric period at Hampton. Area A is located in the northern section of the field overlooking Hampton Creek and the old rice pond to the north and east. Area B is located in the vicinity of the plantation house overlooking Hampton Creek to the north and the old rice pond to the west. A total of 105 (93%) of the prehistoric ceramics were located within these two areas. The remaining sherds were scattered over the site, primarily in the field to the south of Area A. A breakdown of the two areas by surface treatment shows that 38% of the Thom's Creek ceramics occur in Area A, while 46% are in Area B. The remaining 16% are scattered over the field to the south of Area A. All of the Cape Fear fabric impressed, simple stamped, York finger punctate, incised (other than Thom's Creek), and reed punctate with incising ceramics were located in this area. Five of the six (83%) complicated stamped ceramics were also located in Area B. The remaining sherd was located in the field south of Area A. Forty-three (58%) of the undecorated ceramics were located in Area A, twenty-seven (36%) were located in Area B, and four (6%) were scattered across the site. Table 10 illustrates the breakdown of surface treated ceramics for each area and Figure 22 illustrated projects artifact densities for the two areas.

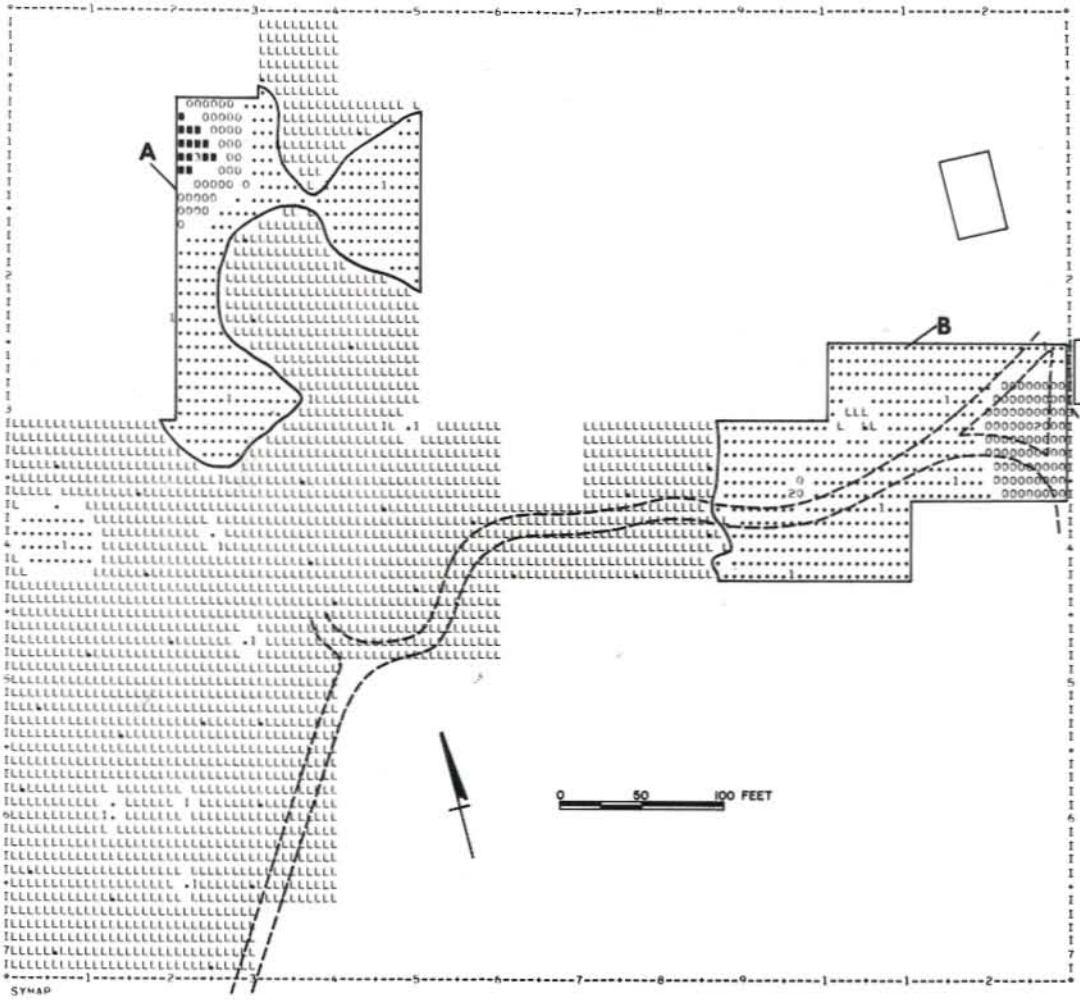
Although based on sampling data and a limited quantity of artifacts, it would appear that on a synchronic level, Late Archaic (3,000-1,000 B.C.) utilization of the area was more intensive and extensive than during subsequent prehistoric periods. This is suggested by both the relatively higher number and percentage of occurrence of Thom's Creek to other types of ceramics as well as by the spatial extent of the Thom's Creek ceramics when compared to those of other surface treatment or ware-group types. As Table 10 illustrates, the total percentage of occurrence of Thom's Creek (41.9%) is twice that of the next highest ceramic type. This suggests a more intensive use of the area during this period. A further breakdown of the data by area (Table 10) shows that Thom's Creek is the only ceramic type found in both areas which suggests a more spatially extensive usage of the site during the Late Archaic.

TABLE 10

A BREAKDOWN OF SURFACE TREATED CERAMICS

	Site Totals*		Area A			Area B		
Ceramic Category	N	% of Total Surface Treated	N	% of Surface Treated Ceramics In Area	% of Surface Treated Ceramics At Entire Site	N	% of Surface Treated Ceramics In Area	% of Surface Treated Ceramics At Entire Site
Thom's Creek (punctate, Linear punctate, incised)	13	41.9%	5	100%	16.1%	6	26%	19.3%
Cape Fear fabric impressed	2	6.4%	-	-	-	2	8.7%	6.5%
Simple Stamped	4	13.0%	-	-	-	4	17.4%	13.0%
Incised (Bold & fine)	4	13.0%	-	-	-	4	17.4%	13.0%
Complicated Stamped	6	19.3%	-	-	-	5	21.7%	16.1%
York Finger Punctated	1	3.2%	-	-	-	1	4.4%	3.2%
Reed Punctate with Incising	1	3.2%	-	-	-	1	4.4%	3.2%
TOTALS	31	100%	5	100%	16.1%	23	100%	74.3%

*Of these, 3 sherds, or 9.6% of the total surface treated ceramics, were not recovered from Area A or B.



38CH241 HAMPTON PLANTATION 1979

STRATIFIED SYSTEMATIC UNALIGNED SUBSURFACE SAMPLE

TOTAL INDIAN CERAMICS

DATA VALUE EXTREMES ARE 0.0 37.00

ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL
(*MAXIMUM* INCLUDED IN HIGHEST LEVEL ONLY)

MINIMUM	BELOW	1.00	10.00	28.00
MAXIMUM	1.00	10.00	28.00	37.00

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ABSOLUTE VALUE RANGE APPLYING TO EACH LEVEL

25.00 50.00 25.00

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DATA POINT VALUES IN EACH LEVEL

LEVEL	L	1	2	3
SYMBOLS	L	1	2	3
FREQ.	36	21	2	1

FIGURE 22: SYMAP showing spatial distribution and density of prehistoric ceramics.

When viewed diachronically, however, the distributional data from Hampton Plantation suggest a more intensive usage in Area B. This is indicated by the repeated occurrence of artifacts in this area representing several prehistoric periods.

Lithic Analysis

A total of 25 lithic artifacts were recovered from test excavations at Hampton Plantation. Of the total number, 3 (12%) were bifaces, 18 (72%) were flakes, 2 (8%) were worked cobbles, and the remaining 2 (8%) consisted of a possible uniface and a retouched flake.

Bifaces

Two diagnostic bifaces and one non-diagnostic biface fragment were recovered from Hampton. The diagnostic bifaces consisted of a Yadkin, made of rhyolite, and a Pee Dee pentagonal, made of ortho-quartzite (Coe 1964) which are indicative of Woodland (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1,000) utilization of the area. The non-diagnostic biface was also made of orthoquartzite.

Flakes

Eighteen flakes were recovered from the test excavations. Twelve (67%) of the flakes were chert and the remaining six (33%) were of rhyolite. Two types of chert were represented: the coastal plain chert variety similar to the Allendale quarry materials and a fine grained green chert which can be found locally in creek beds. The rhyolite materials, however, are not a locally available resource and had to be brought in from the piedmont.

All of the flakes were thinning flakes or flakes or bifacial retouch (fbr) which are products of final stage reduction or resharpening of the tool edge. This type of flaking is generally associated with maintenance activities and the initial stage manufacturing flakes would suggest short term utilization of the site area.

Other Lithics

Two creek cobbles (1-quartz and 1-chert) were recovered which exhibited evidence of intentional flaking. Both of the cobbles had been worked bifacially; however, the flaking had not removed all of the cortex. The remaining two artifacts consisted of one retouched chert flake and one possible limestone uniface. Although the uniface showed evidence of flaking, the presence of the artifact in an area with several limestone gravel suggest that it may not be a product of prehistoric activity.

Spatial Patterning of Lithic Material from Hampton

Due to the small size of the sample, the lithic data was not processed into a SYMAP program. However, plotting the occurrence of artifacts by provenience indicates that the lithic material is relatively evenly distributed over the site. Seven (28%) of the artifacts were located in Area A, six (24%) were located in Area B, and the remaining twelve (48%) were distributed across the site, especially in the field to the south of area A. A further breakdown of the lithic data does not indicate any clustering of specific lithic categories with any specific area of ceramic type.

Conclusion

Archeological investigations of the prehistoric components at Hampton Plantation indicate that the area was utilized during the Late Archaic (3,000-1,000 B.C.), Woodland (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1,000), and Mississippian (A.D. 1,000-1,700) periods. Spatial distribution of the diagnostic artifacts suggests that synchronically the most intensive and extensive use of the site was during the Thom's Creek phase of the Late Archaic period. This is indicated by the high number and percentage of Thom's Creek ceramics to other types and by the widespread occurrence of these ceramics over the site. All other ceramic types were restricted in their occurrence to area B or to areas outside of either concentration. Diachronically, Area B was the most intensively used. This is suggested by the repeated occurrence of artifacts in the area covering several prehistoric periods.

All of the archeological evidence from Hampton indicates that prehistoric utilization of the area consisted of short-term subsistence activities. If long term occupation was suggested, expectations are that testing would reveal the presence of subsurface features such as burials, post-molds, and trash pits as well as a larger quantity and diversity of artifacts. The absence of this type of data supports the idea that the prehistoric components at Hampton Plantation represent small extraction activities oriented toward exploitation of the rich riverine environment.

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APPENDIX D

In Search of Gable and Leigh:
A Foray into the Twentieth Century
Historical Record

by
Helen Haskell

There are few South Carolina plantations that do not claim some obscure role in the Civil War epic Gone with the Wind. The best known of course, is Boone Hall, which for years advertised its cinematic pretensions on Charleston area signboards. But the legend clings to the various parts of so many other lowcountry houses as well that one wonders that the film crew had time to do more than race from mansion to mansion in pursuit of the ideal background shot.

We were aware of all this when Will Alston, a longtime Hampton employee, first began to hint that Clark Gable had in some way figured in Hampton's past, and we sternly resisted the temptation to romanticize until our document search turned up a 1961 letter from Archibald Rutledge to Chalmers Davidson of Davidson College, North Carolina. The letter read, in part: "Yes, that picture was taken here, and I had a grand time with Clark Gable and Vivien. Two years ago Gable came again to see me just as a friend."

It certainly sounded like a reference to Gone with the Wind. We had come across only one other mention of the film in Rutledge's papers in a petition (RP/September 26, 1938) adjuring producer David O. Selznick to give a faithful representation of the ideals of the Old South and to instruct his actors in the proper use of the term "you all." But the Davidson letter, in conjunction with Alston's persistent allusions to Clark Gable, set us speculating that at this plantation the rumor just might have some basis in fact.

We knew that Hampton would have been unsuitable as the brick mansion at Tara, but we thought it might be a contender for Ashley Wilkes' Twelve Oaks, which I recalled (from a recent viewing) as vaguely white and pillared. A telephone call to Chalmers Davidson did little to resolve the issue. The photograph Rutledge had mentioned was a Gone with the Wind soundtrack album featuring Hampton on the cover, but whether or not Hampton had been used in the actual filming, Davidson did not know. He did, however, have a letter from a Rutledge devotee in New York saying that Hampton had not only been in Gone with the Wind, but had been featured in the Walt Disney television serial The Swamp Fox as well.

When we got through to Davidson's New York correspondent, he told us that parts of Gone with the Wind had been made on the Hampton grounds, and that Will Alston had not only known Clark Gable, he had, according to a May, 1974, South Carolina Wildlife article, held the reins of his horse

(Campbell, 1974). Gable, in addition to a host of other dignitaries, had visited Hampton and slept in the guest bed depicted in Rutledge's Home by the River (1941), and Disney Studios had affirmed in writing that Hampton was indeed the setting for The Swamp Fox.

The notion that Selznick should have chosen to film Hampton's grounds rather than its house was a bit puzzling. We all concurred that most of Gone with the Wind's outdoor scenery had looked suspiciously like cloth backdrops, and we were equally sure we would have noticed anything so out of place as Spanish moss in the foothills. Since Selznick International Studios no longer exists, we got in touch with MGM Studios in Burbank, then with the Actor's Guild where film archives are kept. The Actors' Guild said that they had no record of Gone with the Wind's having been filmed at Hampton or anywhere else.

The people at Disney Studios were more helpful; they offered to send us (David R. Smith to James Scurry/June 13, 1979) what information they could on the filming of The Swamp Fox. It was not the same information they had given our colleague in New York: they said that, although an early press release had predicted that The Swamp Fox would be filmed in coastal South Carolina, budget records indicated the crew had never left California.

We agreed to close the file on the Swamp Fox case. Meanwhile, Marie Hollings, a Hampton field crew member and researcher for the Charleston Archives, had been conducting investigations for us in the Charleston area. Marie reported (June 20, 1979) that she had unearthed nothing new on Gone with the Wind, but that local sources remembered Hampton and a number of other Charleston County plantations as having been used in Cecil B. DeMill's 1941 production of Reap the Wild Wind. Newspaper accounts of the film-making (News and Courier, 1941 and 1942), however, failed to mention Hampton, and we decided on the strength of experience to leave Reap the Wild Wind's account books to molder in Hollywood.

There remained one possible source of information on the filming of Gone with the Wind. We contacted Alicia Rhett, who played the film role of Ashley Wilkes' sister India and who still lives in Charleston. Here we found out how empty even the most venerable of legends can be: Ms. Rhett told us (July 6, 1979) that Hampton had emphatically not been used in Gone with the Wind, and to back it up she very kindly obtained for us a 1971 Charleston News and Courier article in which a Selznick International production chief "stated categorically" that no scenes had been shot east of the Mississippi River.

So our transcontinental quest for a movie career for Hampton came to an inglorious end in Charleston. Loose ends remained, especially on the question of how Hampton residents had occasion to hobnob with film stars, but we were content to leave deatils to conjecture. We knew that the cast of Gone with the Wind had come to Atlanta for the premiere, and we had heard that afterward they made a grand southern tour. Perhaps Leigh and Gable had visited Hampton, met Alston and Rutledge, and had their photographs taken. In any case, we thought it safe to surmise that whatever it was that Archibald Rutledge so enjoyed doing with Clark and Vivien, neither he nor Hampton had any part in Gone with the Wind.

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APPENDIX E

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF COLONO-WARE CERAMICS FROM HAMPTON PLANTATION

by
James D. Scurry and Helen Haskell

Introduction

Colono-ware is a low fired, unglazed earthenware commonly found on Colonial period historic sites throughout the southeast. Noel Hume (1962: 3, 7)) first used the term Colono-Indian to describe this ware which was believed to have been manufactured by local historic Indian potters for trade or sale as utilitarian wares to black slaves working on the plantations. Recently, however, studies by Ferguson (1978: 5) have suggested that these ceramics incorporate aspects of African as well as Indian ceramic traditions and that many of them may have been manufactured by the slaves themselves. The term Colono-ware has been suggested by Ferguson for this ware in order to avoid any premature association with a particular cultural or ethnic group. The purpose of this appendix is to provide a preliminary descriptive and quantitative analysis of the Colono materials recovered from Hampton Plantation.

Procedures of Analysis

A total of 1241 low-fired unglazed earthenware ceramic fragments were recovered from test excavations at Hampton. One hundred and thirteen of these were determined to be the products of prehistoric utilization of the area and 86 were eroded to the point that determination of their cultural affiliation was impossible. The separation of Colono-ware from prehistoric ceramic materials was based on type of surface treatment.

Thirty-six of the ceramic fragments exhibited surface treatments such as incising, punctations, and carved or wrapped paddle stamping, characteristic of various stages of prehistoric occupation (see Appendix C for a discussion of prehistoric ceramic materials from Hampton). The remaining ceramics were plain, except for one red painted Colono rim sherd, and determination of their temporal affiliation was based on the surface finish. Ceramics which exhibited evidence of smoothing or burnishing were considered Colono-ware while those which were unfinished were considered prehistoric.. While this practice has been common at historic sites, its accuracy can be questioned since some prehistoric ceramics may also be burnished (Ferguson 1978).

Each Colono-ware fragment was examined and measurements of 10 variables were recorded: temper size, surface finish, presence or absence

of pebble smoothing, rim form, rim decoration, lip form, thickness, exterior color, presence or absence of mica in the paste, and presence or absence of coiled breaks. Table 11 shows the variables recorded and their respective percentages within the Hampton sample.

Temper

Each of the Colono ceramic fragments recovered from the test excavations was broken in order to expose a fresh cross-section of the sherd. This provided for a more accurate measure of temper type and size. All of the sherds were examined with a hand lens equipped with a geologic sand grain scale and the determination of temper class was based on the presence of at least 4 corresponding sand particles per centimeter of exposed area. Five categories of sand temper size were recorded based on the geologic scale:

.002 to .02 mm--temperless or silt temper
.02 to .06 mm-- fine sand
.06 to 2 mm-- medium sand
.2 to 2.0 mm-- coarse sand
2.0 to 6.0 mm-- fine pebble

Four hundred forty-four (43.8%) of the Colono-ware sherds had fine sand temper; 330 (32.5%) had medium sand temper; and 237 (23.4%) contained coarse sand temper. Only 3 (.3%) of the Colono sherds were considered temperless. Each of the fragments was examined for the presence of shell or fiber temper and for the inclusion of natural fiberous materials in the paste, but since all sherds were sand tempered, none of these attributes were recorded.

Surface Treatment

Two categories of surface treatment were recorded: burnished and smoothed. Ceramics classified as burnished were polished, in some cases exhibiting a nearly glossy surface. The smoothed ceramics had a fine-grained, matte finish. The primary criterion for determination of surface treatment was the reflective quality of the finish under a 75 watt light source. Those ceramics which reflected the light were considered burnished while those which absorbed the light were considered smoothed.

Some of the Colono material had been eroded to the point that determination of the original surface treatment was not possible. They were not so eroded, however, as to remove them from the Colono classification. Five hundred twenty-five (51.8%) of the ceramics classified as Colono were smoothed; 242 (23.9%) were burnished; and 247 (24.3%) were eroded.

TABLE 11

VARIABLES RECORDED AND THEIR PERCENTAGES
OF HAMPTON COLONO CERAMICS

A. TEMPER

	Temperless or fine silt	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	Totals
Number of sherds	3	444	330	237	1014
% of total Colono	.3%	43.8%	32.5%	23.4%	100%

B. RIM FORM

	Slightly Everted	Shallow Bowl	Straight Bowl	Inverted	Totals
Number of sherds	21	72	31	1	125
% of rimsherds	16.8%	57.6%	24.8%	.8%	100%
% of total Colono	2 %	7 %	3 %	.09%	12.09%

C. RIM DECORATION

	Folded Rim	Incised	Finger Impressed	Painted	Totals
Number of sherds	9	3	7	1	20
% of decorated rims	45%	15%	35%	5%	100%
% of total rims	7.2%	2.4%	5.6%	.8%	16%

D. LIP FORM

	Rounded	Flattened	Tapered	Beveled	Totals
Number of sherds	41	68	6	10	125
% of lip forms	32.8%	54.4%	4.8%	8.0%	100%
% of total Colono	4 %	6.7%	.6%	1.0%	12.03%

E. PEBBLE SMOOTHING

	Present	Absent	Totals
Number of sherds	22	992	1014
% of total Colono	2%	98%	100%

F. MICA

	Present	Absent	Totals
Number of sherds	976	38	1014
% of total Colono	96%	4%	100%

G. COILED BREAKS

	Present	Absent	Totals
Number of sherds	14	1000	1014
% of total Colono	1.4%	98.6%	100%

H. SURFACE TREATMENT

	Burnished	Smoothed	Eroded	Totals
Number of sherds	242	525	247	1014
% of total Colono	23.9%	51.8%	24.4%	100%

I. EXTERIOR COLOR

	Black	Brown	Gray	Orange	Brown/orange
Number of sherds	338	95	101	260	31
% of total Colono	33.3%	9.4%	10%	25.6%	3.1%

	Orange/gray	Gray/black	Orange/black	Brown/black	Totals
Number of sherds	8	31	91	59	1014
% of total Colono	.8%	3.1%	8.9%	5.8%	100%

J. THICKNESS (RANGE)*

	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-5.9	6.0-6.9
Number of sherds	5	41	126	229	270
% of total Colono	.5%	4%	12.4%	22.6%	26.6%

	7.0-7.9	8.0-8.9	9.0-9.9	10.0-10.9	11.0+	Totals
Number of sherds	194	95	34	13	7	1014
% of total Colono	19.1%	9.4%	3.4%	1.3%	.7%	100%

*Thickness in mm

Pebble Smoothing

Each of the ceramic fragments from Hampton was examined for the presence or absence of pebble smoothing. Ceramics which have been smoothed with a waterworn pebble characteristically exhibit a series of smooth striations or facets along the finished surface (Shepard 1954). Only 22 (2%) of the Colono sherds showed evidence of pebble smoothing.

Rim Form

One hundred twenty-five rimsherds were recovered from the test excavations. Seventy-two (57.6%) of these were small bowl rim forms with 31 (24.8%) straight rims and 21 (16.7%) slightly everted rims. One sherd (.8%) had an inverted rim. Figure 23 illustrates the common rim forms at Hampton.

Rim Decoration

Only 20 (16%) of the rimsherds exhibited any type of decorative treatment. Nine (45%) had folded rim treatment; 7 (35%) were finger impressed; 3 (15%) were incised; and 1 (5%) was painted. The finger impressed rimsherds were very similar to European lead-glazed slipware forms and may represent an imitation of that form.

Lip Form

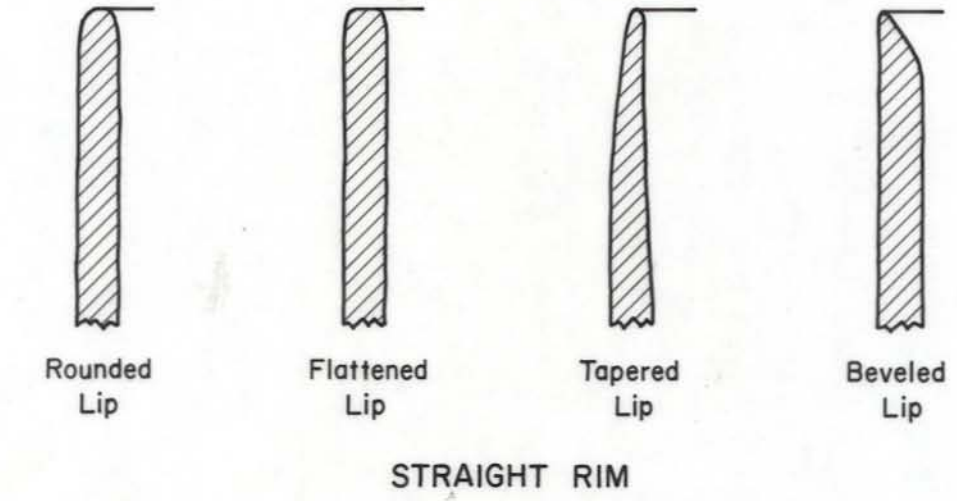
The lip form present on each of the rimsherds was also recorded. Of the 125 rimsherds recovered, 68 (54%) had flattened lip treatments; 41 (33.1%) were rounded; 10 (8.1%) were beveled; and 6 (4.8%) were tapered. Figure 23 illustrates the common lip treatments on the Colono-ware from Hampton.

Thickness

Each ceramic fragment was measured for maximum thickness. The mean thickness of the Colono materials was 6.4 mm, with a median thickness of 6.3 mm and a mode of 6.0 mm. The thickness ranged from 2.0 to 17.0 mm, with 26.6% and 22.6% being in the 6.0 to 6.9 mm and 5.0 to 5.9 mm categories respectively.

Exterior Color

A wide variety of colors were exhibited on the exterior surface of the Colono ceramics. The colors ranged from a light gray to orange buff to black, often with a wide variety of combinations of these colors on a single sherd. The two most prominent colors were black and orange, which represented 33.3 and 25.6% respectively. The percentages dropped dramatically to 10.0% for gary, 9.4% for brown, and 8.9% for orange and black mottled.



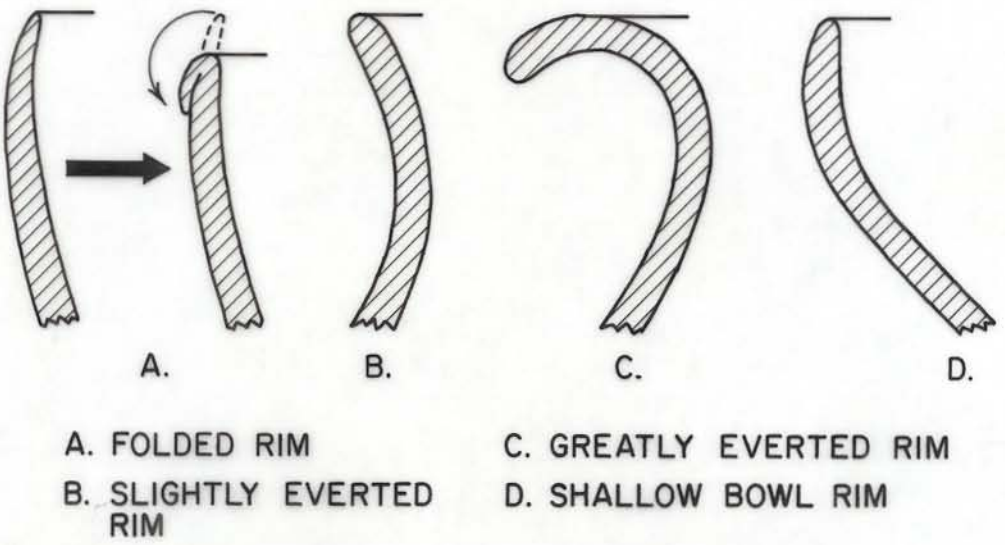


FIGURE 23: Common lip and rim form treatments of Colono-ware from Hampton.

Coiled breaks

The final variable recorded was the presence or absence of coiled breaks, which is suggestive of the method of manufacture of the vessel. Only 14 (1.4%) of the Colono ceramics from Hampton exhibited coiled breaks, indicating that most of the Colono-ware was hand-molded instead of coil-built.

Results of Analysis

While the analysis of the Colono ceramics from Hampton Plantation is not complete, several statements about the physical makeup of these ceramics are possible. The rimsherds recovered indicate that most of the vessels are small shallow bowls. While this vessel form is a common Colono form, the percentages may be misleading due to biases in the sampling design.

Also of interest is the low percentage of coiled breaks on the ceramic fragments from Hampton. The low occurrence of such breaks has been noted on other South Carolina sites (Drucker and Anthony 1979) and suggests that the vessels were hand-molded instead of coil-built.

At present, work is continuing on the Colono ceramics from Hampton, including computer manipulation of the physical data. Hopefully, we will be able to detect significant patterns in the manufacturing process and in the temporal and spatial occurrence of the variables recorded during this study. Also, additional archeological testing is scheduled at Hampton for areas behind the main house and adjacent to the kitchen. This should eliminate the sampling bias resulting from an absence of material from this area and hopefully will answer questions concerning the form and function of Colono ceramics.

Area Distribution of Colono Ware

Since most of the test pits at Hampton were away from the main house and other probable areas of high domestic activity, Hampton's Colono count may have been somewhat lower than a representative sampling of the entire grounds would have yielded, but at 1042 sherds, or 30.8% of total historical-period ceramics, colono was far and away the predominant ware on the site, and its total was well within the average (Carrillo 1979; L. Lewis 1978; Lewis and Hardesty 1979) for eighteenth century lowcountry plantations. Because of its evident domestic function on coastal South Carolina sites (Lees and Kimery-Lees 1978: 5; L. Lewis 1978: 62; Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 49; see K. Lewis 1976: 138 for differences in Colono usage in Piedmont settlements), Colono was included as a domestic ware in comparisons of domestic and technological activity areas.

Of the 6 major activity areas isolated at Hampton, the first 5

were probable slave or servant occupations situated some distance west of the main house. Area 6 encompassed the squares nearest the main house and was, using porcelain frequency as an indicator, clearly representative of a higher-status population than that of the other areas. As can be seen in Table 12, which compares the quantities and relative frequencies of Colono ware, porcelain, and other historical-period ceramics from each area, Colono percentage distribution showed no significant correlation to status as determined by porcelain distribution, although increases in Colono frequency in the five lower-status areas were always accompanied by slight rises in porcelain frequency. Figure 24 shows this trend in graphic form: Colono and porcelain frequencies in the 5 lower-status areas maintained a roughly constant ratio of about 10 Colono sherds to 1 porcelain (x=10y), slightly more than double the 4.66: 1 (x=4.66y) Colono: porcelain ratio near the main house.

TABLE 12

COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES AND RELATIVE FREQUENCIES OF COLONO-WARE, PORCELAIN AND OTHER HISTORICAL PERIOD CERAMICS FROM EACH AREA

Area	6	4	5	3	1	2
Mean Date	1779	1782	1796	1797	1817	1821
Colono	35% (466)	46% (270)	26% (143)	26% (79)	13% (21)	13% (48)
Porcelain	8% (100)	4% (22)	3% (16)	3% (9)	1% (2)	2% (6)
Other European Ceramics	57% (744)	50% (301)	71% (385)	71% (213)	86% (139)	85% (326)
TOTAL	100%(1310)	100%(593)	100%(544)	100%(301)	100%(162)	100%(380)

Area variations in Colono ware as per cent of total ceramics were more easily attributable to differences in date (see temporal analysis below) than in status. Arranged in chronological order (Table 12) by mean ceramic date (South 1977: 217), Colono frequencies from the six areas showed a steady decline through time that corresponded nicely with temporal changes outlined for the entire site. (The one exception, Area 4's 46% Colono, stemmed from the fact that most of that area's Colono ware came from a single pit with a mean ceramic date some 30 years earlier than that of Area 4 as a whole). Colono frequency showed no correlation at all to the amount of technological, as opposed to subsistence or domestic, activity in different areas (Figure 21); that Colono frequency around the main house fell within the range of Colono frequencies for the entire site was, however, of some significance as a reconfirmation of Lewis' and Hardesty's findings at Middleton Place (1979: 49) that Colono was an everyday cookware in the main plantation kitchen as well as in outlying areas.

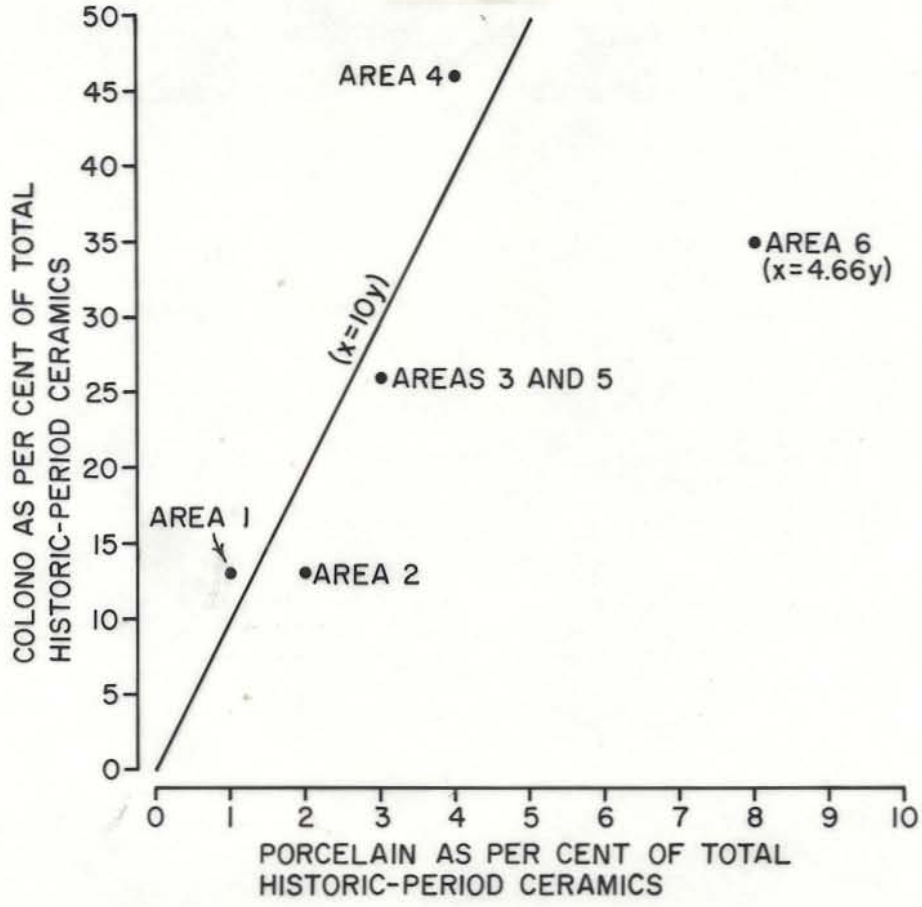


FIGURE 24: Comparison of Colono-Ware and porcelain frequencies by activity area.

Colono Ware in the Carolina Artifact Pattern

The Carolina Artifact Pattern at Hampton was computed with Colono classified as a domestic rather than a trade ware (South 1977: 173). Although completely eliminating Colono ware from the calculations (Table 13) did not distort the entire artifact pattern as it had at Limerick Plantation in nearby Berkeley County--where Lees and Kimery-Lees (1978: 8) found that artifact frequencies fell into the expected ranges only if Colono was included as a domestic artifact--it was clear from the disproportionate percentage created by including it under "Activities" as a trade ware that Hampton's Colono belonged in the "Kitchen" category along with the European ceramics. In light of the consistently large quantities recovered from eighteenth century low-country sites, the transferral of Colono from the "Activities" to the "Kitchen" group seems to be a necessary adjustment of the Carolina Artifact Pattern for coastal South Carolina plantations. This reclassification does not in itself address the question of where Colono came from: it indicates, not that Colono could not have been traded, but simply that on these particular settlements its domestic function, like that of European ceramics, was more important than how it was acquired.

TABLE 13

COMPARISON OF HAMPTON'S ARTIFACT FREQUENCIES
WITH SOUTH'S (1977: 119) CAROLINA ARTIFACT PATTERN

Artifact group	Colono ware categorized as "activities"	Colono ware deleted	Colono ware categorized as "kitchen"	Expected range
Kitchen	50.88%	59.04%	64.70%	47.5-78%
Architecture	28.56%	33.14%	28.56%	12.9-35.1%
Furniture	.01%	.01%	.01%	0-0.7%
Clothing	.16%	.18%	.16%	0-8.5%
Personal	.04%	.04%	.04%	0-0.6%
Arms	.04%	.04%	.04%	0-1.5%
Activities	14.38%	.64%	.55%	0.1-3.7%
Tobacco	5.93%	6.88%	5.93%	0-20.8%

Temporal Analysis

In the hope of illuminating possible regional trends in Colono usage, we conducted the temporal analysis of Hampton's Colono ware as a comparison with Lees' and Kimery-Lees' 1978 study of chronological changes in Colono occurrence at Limerick Plantation in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Lees and Kimery-Lees conducted two separate analyses of the Limerick Colono ware: first, they grouped the mean ceramic dates of 33 posthole transects into six 25-year periods (from 1701 to 1850) and compared the percentages of the sample's total Colono and European-style ceramics represented by each 25-year period; secondly, they grouped mean dates from 14 five-foot test squares into four 25-year periods from 1725 to 1824 for a comparison of the relative frequency of occurrence of Colono and European ceramics within each time period. Both methods of computation showed a pronounced decline in Colono occurrence over the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth.

Calculations for Colono as a percentage of the Limerick posthole sample's total Colono showed a slight increase (20 to 28%; Lees and Kimery-Lees 1978: 10) in Colono occurrence from 1701 to 1775, followed by a rapid drop to only 3% of the total collection in the period 1826-1850. Since mean ceramic dates at Hampton (we used the mean ceramic dates and ceramic totals from all 60 of the test excavation's five-foot squares) covered only the period 1751-1850, we were not able to test the inter-site validity of these findings, but it should be noted that statistics dealing with absolute percentages of a single homogenous artifact collection may reflect differences in population and sample size as much as they do patterns of usage. Thus the pre-Revolutionary increase in Colono ware occurrence at Limerick (which was accompanied by a corresponding increase in European ceramics) may simply represent the growing population of a prosperous colonial plantation.

In order to compare the successive percentages of Hampton's total Colono collection with percentages from equivalent periods at Limerick, it was necessary to eliminate the Limerick periods 1701-1725 and 1726-1750, which were not represented at Hampton, and adjust the figures for the four remaining periods at Limerick (1751-1850) into percentages of the total Colono ware recovered from areas dating to 1751-1850 rather than from the posthole sample as a whole. Lees and Kimery-Lees did not give the number of sherds used in their calculations, but since transects dating between 1751 and 1850 contained 56% of the Limerick sample's total Colono and 87% of its total European-style ceramics, we derived the new Limerick percentages by treating 56 and 87 as 100% samples and reckoning the percentages of 56 or 87 represented by the figures from each 25-year period. Thus, for the years 1751-1775, 28 (the original Colono percentage) was 50% of 56, giving that period an adjusted Colono percentage of 50%; for European ceramics from the same time period, the new percentage was 14/87, or 16%.

A comparison of these adjusted Limerick percentages with the percentages of total Colono and European-style ceramics recovered from corresponding time periods at Hampton showed (Table 14) a remarkably similar decline in Colono usage at the two sites, but wide disparity in the occurrence of European-style ceramics. The discrepancy in European ceramic frequencies is most noticeable in the period 1826-1850, when the percentage of total European ceramics discarded at Limerick was 25 percentage points higher than at Hampton, while Colono occurrence was only 2 percentage points higher. In other words, although the per cent of total Colono used from 1826 to 1850 was roughly the same at both sites, the difference between Colono and European ceramic occurrence was much greater at Limerick than at Hampton, an indication that, for this sample at least, Limerick's per capita rate of Colono usage between 1826 and 1850 was probably lower than Hampton's. This may have been a function of the increased prosperity suggested by the European ceramics themselves. In any case, the greater divergence between Colono and European ceramic percentages at Limerick only serves to emphasize the general pattern of Colono decline at both plantations.

TABLE 14

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF COLONO-WARE AND EUROPEAN-STYLE CERAMICS REPRESENTED BY FOUR 25-YEAR PERIODS AT HAMPTON AND LIMERICK

	Hampton				Limerick	
25-year period	Colono sherd count	% of total Colono	Europ. sherd count	% of total Europ.	% of total Colono	% of total Europ.
1751-1775	571	55%	563	24%	50%(28)	16%(14)
1776-1800	294	28%	817	35%	32%(18)	25%(22)
1801-1825	150	14%	697	30%	12%(7)	22%(19)
1826-1850	27	3%	249	11%	5%	36%(32)
TOTALS	1042	100%	2326	100%	100%(56)	100%(87)

* Limerick percentages adjusted for comparability with Hampton; original percentages (Lees and Kimery-Lees 1978: 10) are shown in parentheses to right.

A comparison of relative frequencies of different artifact types within specific time periods should eliminate problems of population and sample size bias and more clearly portray general patterns of artifact usage. Table 15 shows the relative internal frequencies of Colono and European ceramics for each 25-year period at Hampton and Limerick. Lees and Kimery-Lees used a different test sample (1978: 11) for measuring these internal frequencies than for calculating the absolute percentages discussed above; while this sample overlapped the Hampton sample by only a 75-year period, Colono frequencies at both sites repeated (Figure 25) the general decline in Colono usage indicated by the figures in Table 4.

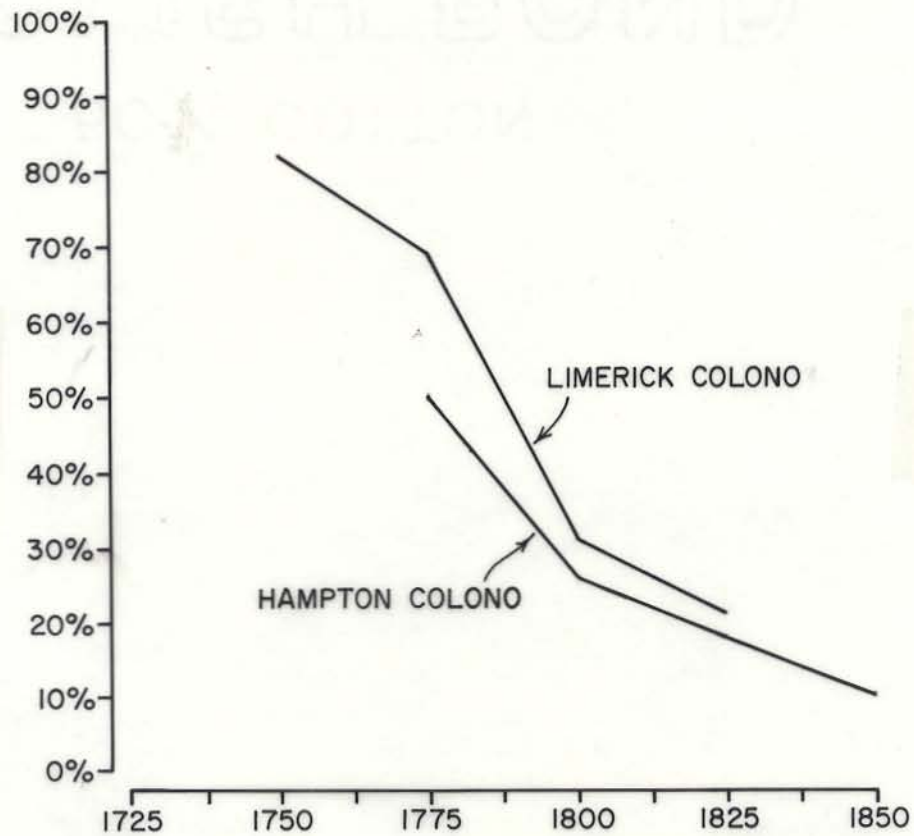


FIGURE 25: Colono percentage frequencies at Hampton and Limerick.

Limerick displayed an almost total reliance on Colono to the exclusion of European wares in the period 1725-1749, and it used about a third more Colono than Hampton did in the period 1750-1774, but figures for the two sites from the periods 1775-1779 and 1800-1824 were within a few percentage points of one another. Both sites showed European ceramics taking precedence over Colono for the first time around the beginning of the American Revolution, followed by a continued decrease in Colono frequency through 1824. No figures from the second Limerick sample were available for the period 1825-1849, during which time Colono usage seems to have stopped entirely at Hampton.

TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE FREQUENCIES OF COLONO-WARE BY 25-YEAR PERIOD AT HAMPTON AND LIMERICK

25-year period	Hampton Colono sherd count	Hampton European sherd count	Total historic ceramics	Colono as % of total	Limerick* Colono as % of total
1725-1749	-	-	-	-	82%
1750-1774	571	563	1134	50%	69%
1775-1799	294	817	1111	26%	31%
1800-1824	150	697	847	18%	21%
1825-1849	27	249	276	10%	-
Post-1850	-	17	17	-	-
TOTAL	1042	2343	3385	31%	-

* Limerick percentages taken from Lees and Kimery-Lees, 1978: 11.

Summary

Chronological change thus seems to be the outstanding non-formal factor in Colono distribution at Hampton, and quantitative chronological change in Colono ware at Hampton closely parallels that at Limerick. While Colono seems to have declined almost from its introduction, it nonetheless appears to have equaled or outnumbered European ceramics at both Hampton and Limerick during the colonial period, and to have remained in heavy use (about one fourth total ceramics) until at least the beginning of the nineteenth century. Ferguson (1978: 12) and Lees and Kimery-Lees (1978: 11) have suggested that Colono was produced partly to compensate for a lack of inexpensive European-made ceramics, and certainly the similarity of the patterns at Hampton and Limerick indicates a response to some such geographically widespread economic influence. But two sites do not make a region and, as stated at the outset of the temporal analysis, our intent was to illuminate, not establish, possible region-wide patterns.

Our most solid results were for the years 1750-1825, from which we had comparative statistics on both internal frequencies and absolute percentages of Colono at the two plantations. For lack of this type of comparative data, the study shed little light on Colono usage in two more crucial periods: the first half of the eighteenth century, when plantations, slavery, and Colono were all being established on the South Carolina coastal plain; and the second quarter of the nineteenth century, when Colono use was on its last legs. The only major discrepancies in ceramic usage between the two sites (Limerick's higher pre-1775 Colono frequency and higher 1825-1850 European ceramic occurrence) took place in and near these two periods. Although at these particular sites they may possibly have been a function of the nature of the areas sampled--Limerick had a larger sample from the immediate environs of the main house than Hampton did--such variations in usage during times of flux in the Colono tradition are not surprising, and may, when taken in conjunction with other archeological and documentary evidence, prove valuable indicators of Colono's economic and social role.

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