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Archeological Investigations on the Ensor-Keenan Estate, Columbia, South Carolina

James L. Michie

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Archeological Investigations on the Ensor-Keenan Estate, Columbia, South Carolina

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ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE
ENSOR-KEENAN ESTATE, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

James L. Michie
Research Manuscript Series 175

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Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
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Michael C. Taylor worked enthusiastically as a field assistant for two weeks. During the field project, Dan Bennett and Julie Johnson provided volunteer labor. Cindy Albach-Smith, biologist and curator of the Herbarium Laboratory, University of South Carolina, identified the seed remains.

*CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
FOR
THE ENSOR-KEENAN ESTATE, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA*

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, contracted with the Richland-Lexington Council on Aging Housing Development Corporation, Inc., to fulfill a set of requirements set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement prepared by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The fieldwork was accomplished during a period of two weeks, beginning November 9, 1981, and terminating November 20, 1981. Additional fieldwork was conducted on the weekends in order to investigate two other privies that were discovered during testing. Laboratory analyses and report preparation continued to the end of December, 1981.

At the beginning of the field session, the house and barn were photographed and measured as a form of mitigation of adverse affects. Immediately following this phase of the project, investigations were begun on the known privies and garbage pits. During the privy investigations, slight depressions were noted immediately south of each privy. These areas were tested with a slot trench and subsequently two additional privies were discovered.

The privies were excavated, photographed, and drawn in vertical and spatial location. The privies known prior to investigations each had a concrete cover that served as a foundation for the seat and attending wooden structure. Both privies were 48 inches square and 60 inches deep and were used from about 1940 through 1945. The other privies did not have concrete foundations, but the internal dimensions were the same. These privies may extend back into the 1920s and were certainly in use during the 1930s. Although material possessions such as broken jars, dishes, glasses, and other household items were abundant, food remains were practically nonexistent.

With occupation unquestionably beginning before 1910, the project expected to discover associated privies of that earlier period. A thorough investigation of the area, however, failed to yield earlier privies. This absence of earlier privies may be related to the establishment of present property lines in 1924, and the subsequent erection of a wire fence that necessitated the relocation of privies. Other privies may be located beyond the confines of this fence and within the yards of property owners on Arlington Street.

The garbage pits were also investigated, and their excavation demonstrated relatively late time periods. One specific pit yielded cultural materials from the late 1950s to the early 1960s. The second pit was severely disturbed from vandalism. The scattered contents indicated use from about the 1930s and 1940s. The intact basal portion of this second pit was troweled and the recovered cultural materials included shattered mantles from kerosene lamps and bottle fragments.

The testing program was intended to discover privies and garbage pits

associated with earlier occupations; however, this evidence was not discovered. Existent materials and cultural disturbances seem to be associated with occupations after 1925. The privies that were discovered offer some information about technology in privy construction and information about disposal patterns from 1925 to 1945.

With the absence of earlier disturbances and materials and with the knowledge that these features may exist beyond the present boundaries of the project, there are no further recommendations for fieldwork or specific management of cultural resources. The terms of the Memorandum of Agreement have been satisfied.

INTRODUCTION

The Ensor-Keenan Estate is located in the northern section of Columbia, South Carolina, between Monticello Road, Wildwood Avenue, Timrod Street, and an alley immediately west of Arlington Street. This 11.19 acre tract is a remnant portion of a much larger acreage that was purchased shortly after the Civil War. Sometime during the 1870s, a large brick residence was constructed by Joshua F. Ensor, M.D., a physician who had relocated from Maryland. During the same time a large wooden barn was also erected. Later two servants' residences were built shortly before and after the turn of the century. The extant structures, the remains of the collapsed house and the associated property are assemblages of a cultural system that existed for more than 100 years. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History recommended that the estate be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1980, William J. Keenan, Jr., the second owner of the property, sold the estate to the Richland-Lexington Council on Aging and Housing Development Corporation, Inc. to be used for the construction of apartment complexes for the elderly. Without construction funds, the Richland-Lexington Council on Aging appealed for funding and was granted assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The proposed construction project would significantly alter and modify the topography and many of the cultural resources. The plans for construction exclude the large brick residence and a buffer zone for 100 feet. However, the remaining portions of the property are affected, including the intact wooden barn, privies, and garbage disposal pits associated with the collapsed servants' quarters.

Any proposed alteration of property and cultural resources involves 36CFR Part 800, the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," when funding is generated from a federal agency. This archeological and historic investigation is the result of proposed construction activities created by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In an attempt to mitigate the adverse effects of proposed development, officials from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer signed a Memorandum of Agreement stipulating that historic documentation of the barn should be recorded with photography and line drawings and that archeological investigations should be conducted at the privies and garbage disposal pits. These archeological investigations were initiated with the expectation of discovering cultural materials and food remains associated with the late 1800 and early 1900 occupations of the servants. Additionally, the project was oriented towards establishing a historic background of the property.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE ESTATE

Physical Environment

The Ensor-Keenan Estate is situated several miles above the Fall Line and on the lower fringes of the Piedmont. Within the vicinity of Columbia and its suburban areas, the estate lies on the highest elevation and thereby provides a commanding position and a view of downtown Columbia, some two miles to the south. On the estate, the large brick residence is constructed on the very apex of the topography.

The soils are predominately Orangeburg (OgB), and they are composed of sandy loams and sandy clays. The upper zones are composed of a brown loamy sand with a subsurface layer of yellowish brown sandy loam. These upper soils blend into a yellowish red sandy loam with increased depth, and about 24 inches deep, the soil becomes a yellowish red or red sandy clay loam. The upper soils are moderately permeable, and available water capacity is medium. However, with increased depth the sandy clay soils are compact and hard, and permeability is restricted. The cultivation of surface soils yielded a relatively high return of corn and cotton (Lawrence 1978). In geological terms, the red sandy clays are referred to as Tuscaloosa soils (Cooke 1936).

Because of the relatively high topography, there are no water drainages such as creeks or streams. Fresh water was originally obtained from a well and a windmill located near the brick residence.

Biophysical Environment

A great deal of the estate is presently forested and has a diversity of flora and fauna. The variations in trees suggest a variety of succession ranging from relict stands of oak to recent growth of pine and hackberry. Beyond these naturally occurring trees and shrubs, ornamental vegetation grows throughout most of the property, especially in the vicinity of the brick residence.

Relict trees at various locations include pine (*Pinus taeda*) and red oak (*Quercus rubra*). Several large pines in the western section of the estate have diameters in the range of 24 to 30 inches, and at least 3 red oaks near the servants' houses are unusually large with circumferences ranging from 9 feet, 6 inches, to 11 feet, 3 inches. The canopies of the oaks are exceptionally broad.

Along the northern edge of the property and contiguous with Timrod Street is a dominate community of longleaf pine (*Pinus australis*) with diameters in the range of 12 to 15 feet. This specific stand of pine began growing from

a fallow field in about 1935 (Ula Harrison, personal communication).

Relatively large pecan trees grow in two separate groves behind the brick residence and were mature fruit-bearing trees in 1930, according to Mr. J. F. Rawl, a resident of Arlington Street. These trees were probably planted by the Ensor family shortly after construction of the brick house.

Throughout the property various species of oak (*Quercus* sp.), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), elm (*Ulmus americanus*), and pine (*Pinus* sp.) form the canopy. The subcanopy includes holly (*Ilex opaca*), hickory (*Carya* sp.), and occasional magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*). Cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*) also form the subcanopy.

Oak, hackberry, and pine are frequent and certainly constitute most of the forest. Many hedgerows and borders along the roads are composed almost entirely of hackberry, while the oaks and pines are confined to the forested areas.

The undergrowth and seedling layer includes greenbrier (*Smilax* sp.), yucca (*Yucca* sp.), grape vines (*Vitis rotundifolia*), maypops (*Passiflora incarnata*), wisteria (*Wisteria* sp.), and occasional ornamental plants such as crepe myrtle, nandina, and pyracantha. Poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), English Ivy (*Hedera helix*), and small seedlings blanket the forest floor.

Fauna is seemingly omnipresent, especially avifaunal species. Crows and jays (*Corvidae*), sparrows (*Fringillidae*), thrushes and robins (*Turdidae*), mockingbirds and thrashers (*Mimidae*), and pigeons and doves (*Columbidae*) are frequent residents. Screech owls (*Otus asio*) are also frequent, and occasionally larger owls, such as the barred owl (*Strix varia*), inhabit the forest for short periods of time. During the summer months, Whip-poor-wills and Chuck-will's widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis* and *C. vociferus*) take up residence. Mammalian fauna is composed primarily of squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), and rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*). Rats and mice (*Crice-tidae*) are numerous in the forest and hedgerows and around residences. The hispid cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*) is frequently seen along the peripheral zones of hedgerows and among tall weeds and grasses. In a predatory system composed of owls, common house cats, and occasional stray dogs, the avifauna and terrestrial fauna have contributed significantly as a food resource. Whether these resources were utilized by the human occupants of the property is presently unknown. However, it is certain that some of the floral resources were consumed, particularly pecans, grapes, and maypops.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

This project has neither the time nor the resources to assemble a comprehensive historical background of an estate that existed for more than 100 years. The information contained herein resulted from many avenues of research that began months prior to the actual field project and has recently culminated in this report. In fact, it could be stated that research began about 13 years ago in 1968 when the barn at 4500 Monticello Road became my new residence. At that time, I began learning from oral histories about the various people that inhabited the main house and the servants' quarters.

Research during the past several months has validated much of the oral history, and this research has provided a great deal more than I knew before. Still, there is a hiatus in the history, and I have begun to realize that many people lived in the servants' houses in a period of over 80 years. Unfortunately, there is no record of these people and their activities. The presence of old collapsed houses, a few privies, and some garbage pits notate their existence. The forests have consumed old roads, garden plots, and cleared land. The sale of property in the early 1900 heavily dissected a once enormous estate of several hundred acres. With this knowledge it is difficult to reconstruct the form and function of a large estate at the turn of the century and exceptionally difficult in the year 1875, when Joshua Ensor purchased most of this estate.

That servants inhabited the property during the 1800s is almost certain. Maintaining the grounds, planting crops, and keeping up a large residence demanded the employment of servants. This would not necessarily demonstrate that servants lived on the property, but the old Harrison home suggests that people were present prior to 1900. Other homes may have existed on a portion of the larger estate, but commercial and residential construction during the 1900s obliterated any evidence.

Beyond oral histories and informant research, I investigated the Richland County Probate Records for wills and other related documents, in addition to searching through land transfers and deeds. Further research involved aerial photographs, old maps, and city directories at the Richland County Public Library, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, South Carolina State Library, and the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. These sources yielded a patchwork of information of the Ensor-Keenan Estate and its residences.

Historic Developments

Shortly after the Civil War, Dr. Joshua F. Ensor moved from Maryland

and established his residence in Columbia, South Carolina. His move to Columbia probably involved employment with the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum (as it was then known), for in 1870, he became the second medical superintendent of the State Asylum. A year prior to his appointment, he purchased a 445 acre farm, located north of Columbia on Crane Creek, from Job L. Roach, and in 1871, he purchased a half-acre lot on Lumber Street (now Calhoun St.), which is very near the old State Asylum. Concomitant with this purchase, Dr. Ensor and his wife Henrietta began buying large tracts of land between North Main Street and Monticello Road. During these transactions in the early 1870s, Ensor sold his farm on Crane Creek. The buying of property in the vicinity of Main Street and Monticello Road continued until 1877.

A Columbia City Directory lists Dr. Ensor as a resident of 94 Elmwood Avenue during 1875. This specific address is near the State Asylum (now referred to as S. C. State Mental Hospital), and it may have been Ensor's residence for several years before he moved to his developing estate. Because of a hiatus in city directories, however, there is no information concerning residence between 1876 and 1878. In 1879, and subsequent years, Ensor is not listed, so he may have moved to the estate between 1875 and 1879. During this period, his land purchasing activities declined sharply, and it is further presumed that his estate noted in Figures 1 and 2 had reached its maximum boundaries.

The large brick residence was constructed on the highest elevation in Columbia, and access to this home was gained from a road that led from the intersection of Main Street and Monticello Road to the front of the house. The long road was lined with spruce trees that were planted early in the Ensor occupation. Many of these trees still exist in the front yards of various property owners that reside on what has now become Ensor Street. There are several of the large trees in front of the brick residence on the estate, also (Fig. 3).

Attending the construction of the brick residence is a large wooden barn (Fig. 4). The antiquity of this structure is determined by several whiskey bottles that were associated with the state control of alcoholic beverages between 1893 and 1907. These specific bottles are referred to as dispensary bottles (Huggins 1971). Although there is considerable variation in capacity, e.g., half-pint, pint, etc., and physical appearance, e.g., flask and cylinder, there are only two different embossed designs. These designs reflect temporal variability. The earlier design of a palmetto tree and the words "SC DISPENSARY" indicate a brief period of time during the 1890s, while the monogram "SCD" denotes the early 1900s (Kenneth Huggins, personal communication). The discovery of an earlier bottle, known as a "Union Flask," predates the dispensary bottles and is associated with the 1800s (Kenneth Huggins, personal communication). These bottles were discovered beneath the original floor of the barn, and they seem to have been tossed under the most inaccessible portion. Several of the bottles were also shattered, which supports a behavioral pattern of tossing. At least two of the bottles were beneath a structure of the barn that had partially collapsed, pressing the bottles into the soil. This in situ integrity suggests that the bottles were deposited soon after their contents had been consumed. In view of this, the barn has an antiquity associated with the main brick residence.

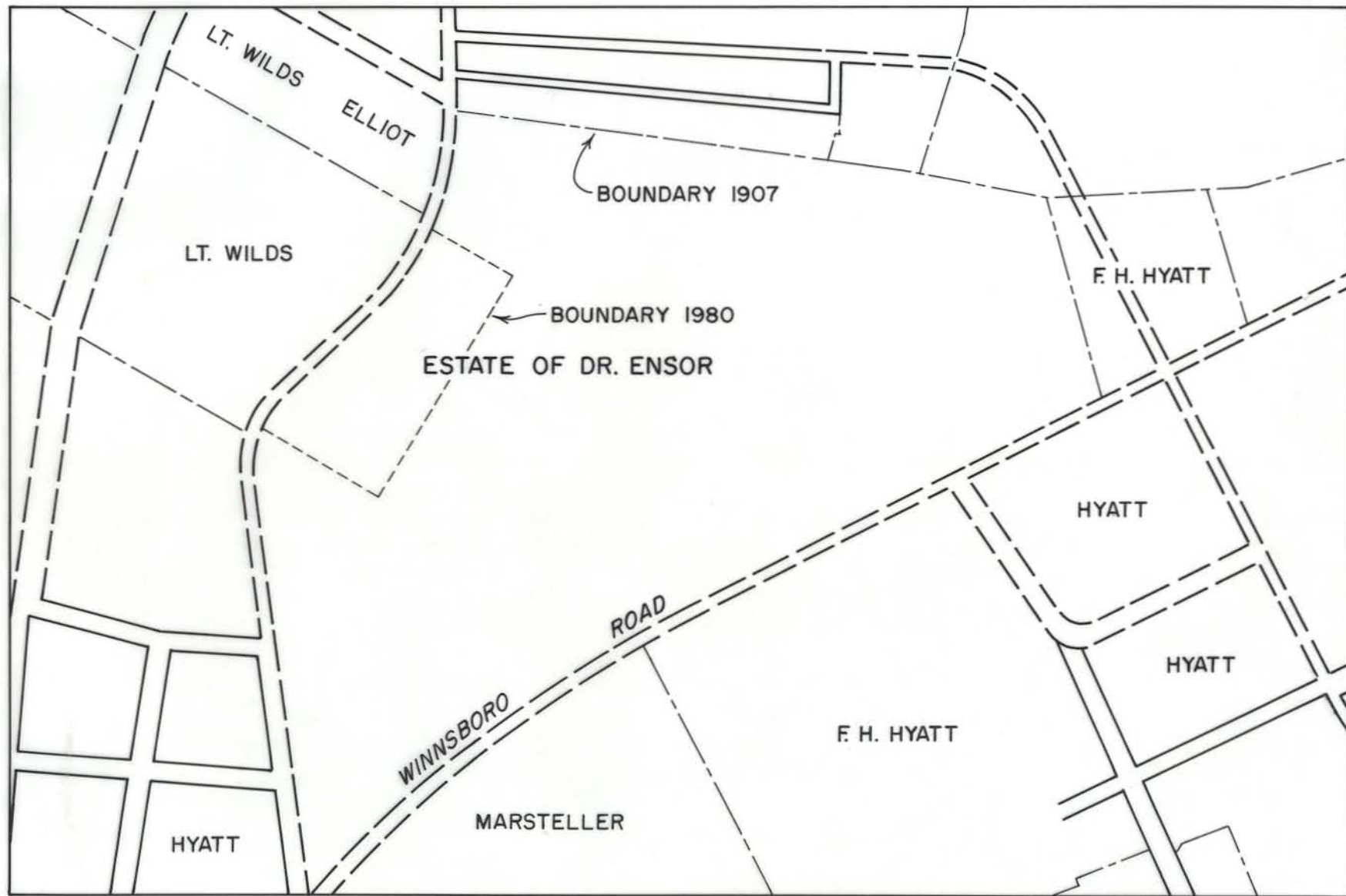


FIGURE 1: The Ensor-Keenan Estate in 1907. (Map of Columbia and vicinity, compiled by Shand Engineering Company, Columbia, S. C., 1907).

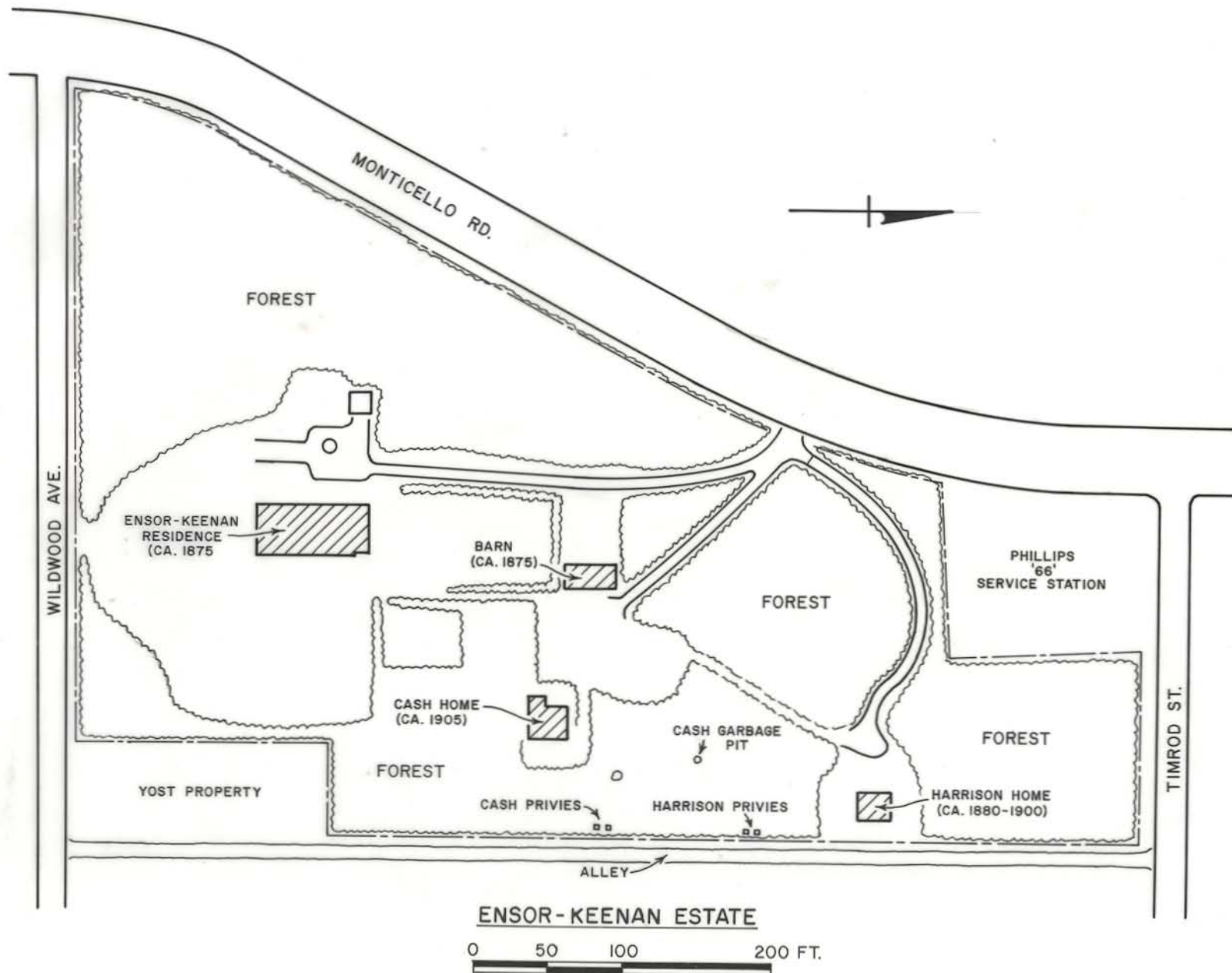


FIGURE 2: Present boundaries of the Ensor-Keenan Estate.

The two other buildings on the estate are servants' quarters, and both appear to have been erected near the turn of the century or slightly before. The Cash house (Fig. 2), according to oral tradition (William J. Keenan, personal communication), originally served as the kitchen for the brick residence. The structure was moved from the main house in 1906 and was set on a brick foundation. Concomitant with this relocation was a small addition placed on the southern portion of the kitchen. This date of 1906 is corroborated with deteriorated newspapers discovered in the walls of the addition. The dates on these newspapers are October, November, and December, 1906.

The moving of the kitchen also provides a date for an extensive addition that was placed on the main residence. With the removal of the kitchen, space was provided for the construction of a large dining room, a bedroom, bathrooms, and a large kitchen.

The other structure is the Harrison home, located at the northern extent of the property (Fig. 2). This home is difficult to date. While there are indications of the early 1900s, there is no direct evidence of a late 1800 occupation. The structure's association with the early 1900s is evidenced by a relatively large number of coins discovered beneath the rotting front porch in 1974. The coins and dates associated with the Harrison residence are the following: Liberty head nickel--1910; Indian head nickel--1919, 1925; Jefferson nickels--1941, 1947, 1949, 1958; Mercury dimes--1935, 1938, 1942; Roosevelt dimes--1960; Lincoln pennies--1910, 1911, 1919, 1921, 1926, 1930, 1934(4), 1935, 1936(3), 1937(2), 1938, 1940(2), 1941, 1942(4), 1943, 1944(3), 1945(4), 1946, 1948, 1951, 1953(3), 1957, 1960, 1961, 1964.

These coins were inadvertently deposited because of a slat-board construction on the porch that facilitated loss of coins and other small items. Ula Harrison, a former resident, reported that the porch was present in 1937, and that during her 30 years of residency (1937-1967), the only alterations were a small addition on the southern edge and an adjoining bathroom on the east. These alterations were made shortly after the Keenans purchased the property in 1944. These additions, made between 1946 and 1948, vary in architectural design in comparison with the other portions of the structure and are characterized by lap board construction.

An earlier addition, prior to 1937, involved a board and batten exterior, while the original house had narrow lap boards. The original structure contained square nails in both the main structure and lap board siding; however, the later addition contained wire nails. By the very fact that the porch and its structural components contained wire nails argues for its construction after the original house was built. Possibly, this porch is associated with the second addition prior to 1937. The coins and their dates begin with the year 1910 and continue until 1964. Although coins remain in the cultural system for extended periods of time, the presence of eight coins dated prior to 1930 would suggest an occupation shortly after the turn of the century.

Perhaps some of the best evidence for an 1870 or 1880 construction is in the structural design of the original home. Particularly significant is the method of joining the rough cut 2 x 4 wall studs with the large 6 x 6 sill. This method employs mortise and tenon joints, with the mortise cut in

the sill and tenons cut in the ends of the studs. These joints were then secured by driving square nails through the mortise and tenon. This specific method of construction is also noted in the interior studs of the barn and the exterior studs of the old relocated kitchen, all of which suggest contemporaneity. The later additions on both servants' houses exhibited toenailed studs, a significant alteration in construction techniques. These three structures are probably associated with the initial development of the estate between 1875 and 1879.

The barn remained relatively unmodified until the late 1940s. The interior was then converted into living quarters, which included a small living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a kitchen. This conversion also included two exterior doors, a small chimney for an oil-fired heater, single hung windows, and exterior steps leading to the loft (Fig. 4). This alteration remained until 1970 when interior walls were moved to expand living space. In 1972, a floor was added in the old stall for additional space.

People and Land Utilization

Very little is known about the early settlement of the estate and the people that were involved in its function. The census records (U.S. Census-1880) indicate that Dr. Joshua F. Ensor had relocated from Maryland and had established his estate prior to 1880. In the year of the census, he was 45 years old, and his wife, Henrietta, was 42. The children, Annie J. L. and Grace, were 15 and 13, respectively. The sisters were probably born in Maryland, considering their ages.

The agricultural records (U.S. Agricultural Census-1880) provide additional information that Ensor had developed an estate prior to 1880 and that farming was an important part of the property. The census indicates that he had 300 acres of improved land and 250 acres of unimproved land. His property was valued at \$6,000. The farm implements and machinery were estimated at \$125, the livestock at \$250. The cost of maintenance was \$25. His investment in fertilizers amounted to \$150, and total wages and labor amounted to \$800. The inventory of farm-related animals consisted of one horse, four mules, two milk cows, one cow, and two swine.

His farming activities in 1879 included 30 acres of oats that yielded 1,500 bushels, 80 acres of cotton that yielded 30 bales, and 1 acre of potatoes that produced 200 bushels. Finally, there were 2 orchards with 2 acres of apple trees, totaling 50 trees, and 2 acres of peach trees, totaling 50 trees. With the amount of acreage and yields in 1879, Ensor apparently operated a productive farm in addition to his employment with the early mental health department.

In the late 1800s, Ensor left his employment with the state government and became the postmaster of the Columbia post office. The assistant postmaster was his daughter, Annie. The exact dates of his appointment are uncertain because the post office records are void of information prior to 1930 (Betty Shirley, Columbia Post Office, personal communication), and the Columbia city directories included information on persons within the city limits prior to 1905.

Farming apparently continued until his death in August, 1907. He died intestate, and his son-in-law, William S. Brown, the husband of Grace, served as administrator. Henrietta and the two daughters became heirs of the large estate. Apparently uninterested in continuing the farm, the heirs sold large portions of the estate to the Monticello Home Company and private individuals. In addition, a large tract of land was sold later to the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary located on North Main Street.

The land purchased by the Monticello Home Company was subdivided into streets for the sale of housing lots, and by 1914, most of the streets had acquired their present names. These streets are depicted on a map entitled, Map of Columbia and Vicinity, 1914, compiled by Shand Engineering Company (Shand 1914). Thus, in less than a decade, the majority of the estate had been sold, and the only remaining property outside of the present boundary was several acres at the corner of Wildwood Avenue and Ensor Street. This acreage remained with the estate until after 1924.

On September 22, 1916, Henrietta Kemp Ensor died, leaving her estate to her daughters, Annie and Grace. Both daughters, and Grace's husband, William S. Brown, continued to live in the ancestral home for the remainder of their lives. Annie, who continued to work with the post office, died October 2, 1922, unmarried. William S. Brown, a bookkeeper, survived until 1938, and Grace died in a rest home on July 20, 1942. There were no children or descendants.

An interesting anecdote in the lives of Annie and Grace involved a specific request found in the wills of each sister. This request, inadvertently, led to the purchase of the estate by William J. Keenan Jr. It was Annie's specific request that the property and house be converted into a reception center and hospital for sick children with the family money used for maintenance and care. Both sisters agreed on the final disposition of the estate: in the event of either's death, the surviving sister would ensure through her will the establishment of the proposed hospital. Separate wills were written prior to Annie's death, each supporting the other.

In 1938, after William Brown's death, Grace apparently had second thoughts about converting the property and subsequently wrote another will. This new will bequeathed the estate to three of her friends to dispose of at their discretion. Shortly after Grace's death, the attorney realized the violation and advised the heirs of this complicated situation. For a period of two years the estate was unsettled, and there was no easy resolution of the problem. In an attempt to resolve the matter, the courts determined that the amount of money in the estate was not sufficient to establish and maintain a hospital for children, and therefore, the estate should be sold to any interested party. Accordingly, the revenue generated from the sale, paired with additional money from liquidated investments, would be given to the South Carolina Department of Mental Health. In 1944, William J. Keenan, a Columbia businessman, purchased the estate, which included all of the personal property of the Ensor family (Richland County Probate Records).

After Keenan settled on the estate, he improved the servants' houses with additions and indoor plumbing. It was also during this time that he improved the function of the barn by partitioning it into living accommodations. Along with these improvements, he modified the brick residence by

adding bedrooms, closets, and a bathroom in the spacious attic. Other improvements included redecorating the interior, remodeling the front porch and the existing bathrooms, and installing an oil-fired furnace to replace the old coal-operated heating system. With these alterations and improvements, William J. Keenan Jr. retained the estate until it was sold in 1980. The sale ended 100 years of limited ownership, and it terminated a relatively intact capsule of history.

Information regarding the servants and laborers who maintained the farm during the early Ensor ownership is practically nonexistent, and information about servants and dates of employment during the 1900s is severely lacking. The earliest reference to servants involves Silas Cash and Allen Harrison. According to J. F. Rawl, who purchased the first house lot on Arlington Street in 1928, an elderly gentleman named Silas Cash lived in the relocated kitchen at the date of purchase and worked for William and Grace Brown. His employment continued through the depression years, but ended prior to 1940. Apparently vacant for about a decade, the house was later used by Cora Rogers, her husband, and her family. Rogers was employed as a housekeeper by the Keenans prior to the Keenan relocation. She continued her employment after the estate had been purchased. The Rogers stayed briefly for several years during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Following the Roger's occupation, the house was used by various other people for short periods of time.

Ula Harrison, who was also employed in a similar capacity, married Marion Harrison in 1937 and lived in the old Harrison home until 1967. According to conversations with Ula, Marion's sister was born in the house shortly after the turn of the century, and the sister's father, Allen Harrison, also worked for the Browns. During Grace Brown's illness, the Harrisons cared for the estate and maintained the grounds. With the death of Grace and the subsequent purchase of the estate by Keenan, Ula Harrison accepted employment as a housekeeper. Presently, the elderly Harrisons, Ula and Marion, are the only surviving servants of the estate.

The modifications of the barn were apparently intended for a servant named William, who lived there until 1967. He was employed as a ground keeper. A year after the death of William, I moved into the barn and remained there until August, 1981.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

Cultural disturbances throughout the property relate to various episodes of Ensor and Keenan occupations, which include habitations by the servants. In the vicinity of the large house, disturbances are easily seen in the form of terraced soils, small brick walls, goldfish ponds, roads, a large grape arbor, greenhouses, brick walks, and other forms of topographic alteration.

The area around the barn and the servants' houses show a reduction in activities, and for the most part, cultural disturbances are limited. The most extensive disturbances are the old driveways leading to the barn and the other houses. Excepting the brick foundations and septic tanks, observable disturbances of concern are the garbage pits and privies created during the servants' habitation. With the knowledge that the old relocated kitchen dates to 1906 and that the Harrison home has a potential for an 1880 construction, this project became immediately concerned with specific cultural activities generated during this earlier period of occupation. Specific questions became centered around patterns of disposal and subsistence, and it was felt that the garbage pits and privies could contribute significantly to understanding human behavior of servants in an era immediately following Reconstruction and prior to the 20th century. Unfortunately for these expectations, however, the cultural disturbances and features are apparently relative to much later occupations during the 1920s through the early 1940s. Some indications of the 1950s and 1960s are evident in the surface scatter of soft drink and whiskey bottles and a garbage pit.

Not without relative value, the information generated from the archeological investigations has provided substantive data about disposal and privy technology. While subsistence data in the form of organic food remains are lacking, there is some indication of sustenance beyond the common disposal of tin cans and fruit jars.

Observable Surface Disposal

Soft drink and whiskey bottles are omnipresent throughout the forest in the vicinity of these structures. There are literally hundreds of these bottles. Occasionally, plastic hamburger containers and plastic cups of various food chains are sighted. Stolen items such as women's pocket books, jewelry, stolen cars, and stereo systems have been found in parts of the wooded area.

The heaviest accumulation of soft drink and whiskey bottles occurs along the northern edge of the dirt road leading past the barn and to the old relocated kitchen. These items first appear at the northern edge of the forest contiguous with the kitchen and extend 400 feet to the west, declining sharply as the driveway nears Monticello Road (Fig. 2). Although the bottles are scattered and densities vary, they appear to extend northward 50 feet. The majority of these bottles are associated with occupations during the past 40 years, evidenced by the presence of the embossed warning, "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE." This warning was placed on whiskey bottles shortly after Prohibition (1933), and the practice has continued until the present (Ferrano 1966: 59). However, at least two quart bottles did not have this embossed statement, which suggests a time prior to Prohibition (1919) or immediately after. There was no indication of dispensary bottles or those made prior to the dispensary period.

Garbage Pit (1960s) (Roger's Pit?)

This cultural disturbance (Fig. 2) was noted as a depression containing a large #2 wash tub. An investigation determined that the feature is relatively recent and probably records a single episode of disposal in the 1960s. Additionally, it may represent the abandonment of the old relocated kitchen. Present in this shallow pit (5 feet, 6 inches wide and 2 feet, 3 inches deep) was a plastic telephone housing, a pair of red plastic sun glasses, several sets of green, metal Venetian blinds, soft drink bottles (Royal Crown Cola, Pepsi and Coca Cola), a shattered drinking glass, coat hangers, a brake fluid can, a metal garbage hamper, rags, and the remains of a cat.

To ensure that this garbage pit did not involve any previous cultural disturbances, i.e., an early privy, a ten-foot square was centered over the disturbance and then removed to a depth of 18 inches below the humus zone and into sterile soil.

Cash Garbage Pit

Another garbage pit, also found between the servants' houses in the forest (Fig. 2), was a scatter of early cultural materials and a depression. The pit had been vandalized and some of the material removed.

The area adjacent to the disturbance was cleared of brush and leaves, and the scattered materials were bagged. A trench was then established in a north/south direction 14 feet long and 30 inches wide, and the disturbed portions of the garbage pit were removed and also bagged. The very base was intact, and this was removed by troweling yielding a small amount of material (Fig. 5).

The original pit was relatively large, measuring 7 feet, 3 inches north/south and 6 feet, 4 inches east/west at the surface. Its depth was 24 inches.

kerosene lamps were recovered from the scattered materials, and additional ones were found in situ at the base of the pit. Whether these fragments indicate occupation prior to the installation of electricity, or utilization after electric lights is unknown. Unfortunately for the question of temporal association, there were no milk bottles or fragments in the basal zone.

The majority of items involve kitchen disposal, and household items, such as vases, are infrequent. There were no indications of animal bones or vegetable remains. With the knowledge that Silas Cash inhabited the relocated kitchen during the late 1920s and 1930s, it is conceivable that he is responsible for this garbage pit. Cora Rogers also lived in the house in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and the milk bottles would also provide support for her habitation. In any event, the garbage pit does not suggest a single episode of deposition, but by the virtue of its size and composition, there are suggestions of continuity. That the pit relates to occupations after 1930 is obvious.

Cash Privy #1

This privy is located approximately 90 feet east of the old relocated kitchen (hereafter, Cash/Rogers home), and nearly contiguous with a wire fence that forms the eastern boundary. It is also situated beneath a large red oak tree and a few feet north of the earlier Cash privy #2 (Figs. 2, 6, 7, 8). The privy was easily recognizable by a 4 x 4 foot concrete foundation and privy cover that existed at about ground level. By inserting a rope through the opening for the seat, and securing it to a large block and tackle anchored to the oak tree, the privy cover was slowly removed. The area immediately below the cover contained a developing humus zone and leaves that had fallen through the opening in the cover. The boards of the privy wall were readily conspicuous (Fig. 7).

The privy was excavated to a depth of 60 inches and its point of termination. There were no cultural materials, and it was readily apparent that the privy had been filled only after a brief period of utilization. That the privy was used for a relatively brief period of time was evident by a thin veneer of soft gray soil occurring at the very base of the privy.

The back-fill was composed of red clay, quartz cobbles, and granite gravel. The date of termination probably corresponds with the installation of indoor plumbing between 1946 and 1948. With only a slight deposition of gray soil, the privy was probably constructed in the mid-1940s.

The construction of the privy (Fig. 8) involved a 4 x 4 foot excavation into Tuscaloosa soils to a depth of about 4 feet, 6 inches from the old ground surface. The horizontal and vertical profiles were scraped with a pointed shovel that yielded relatively straight walls and a flat bottom. An insert was then lowered into the privy, and the void between the insert and the excavation was filled with excavated soil (Fig. 8). The concrete foundation and cover was then placed over the hole and soil was compacted

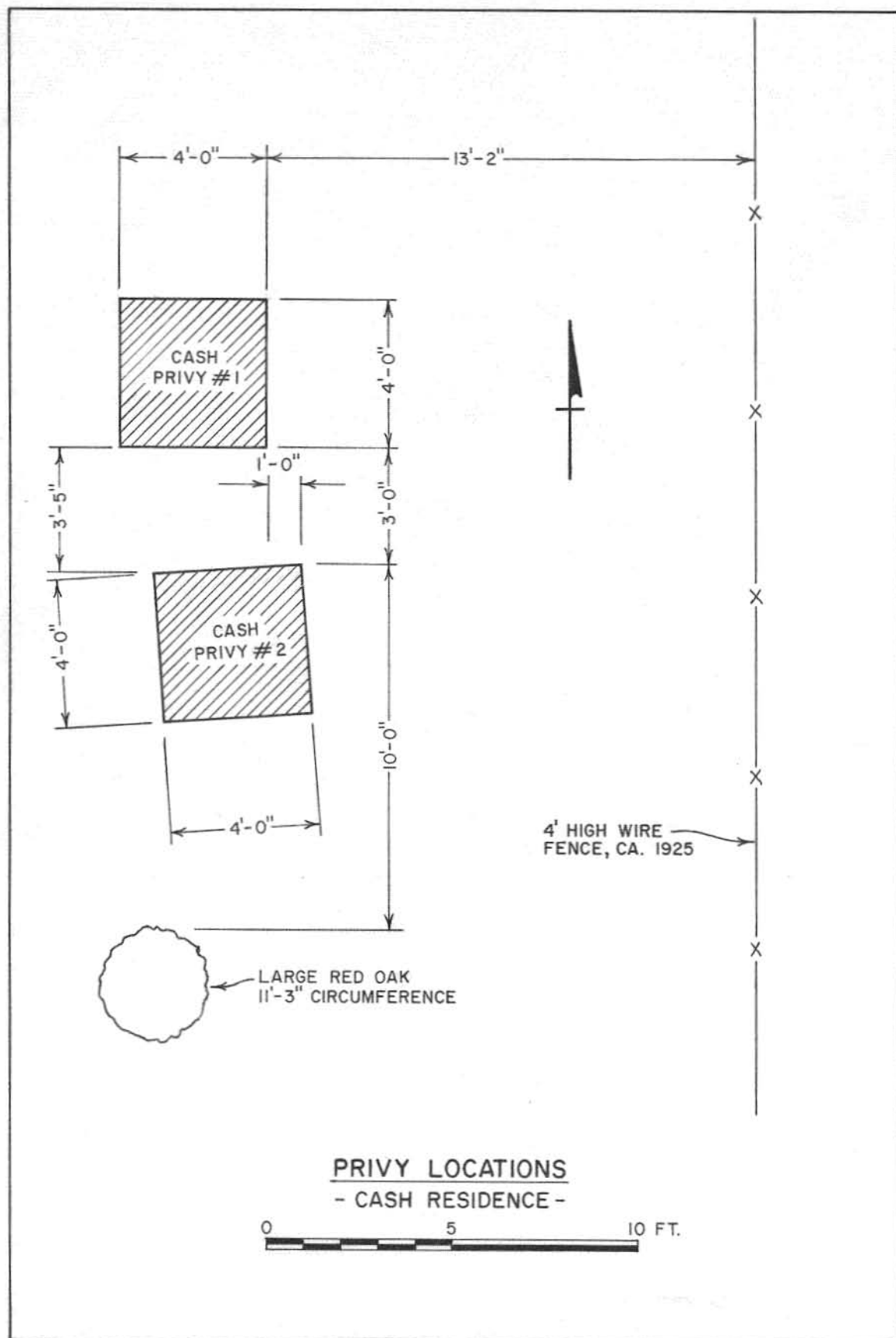


FIGURE 6: Cash privies and association with specific features.

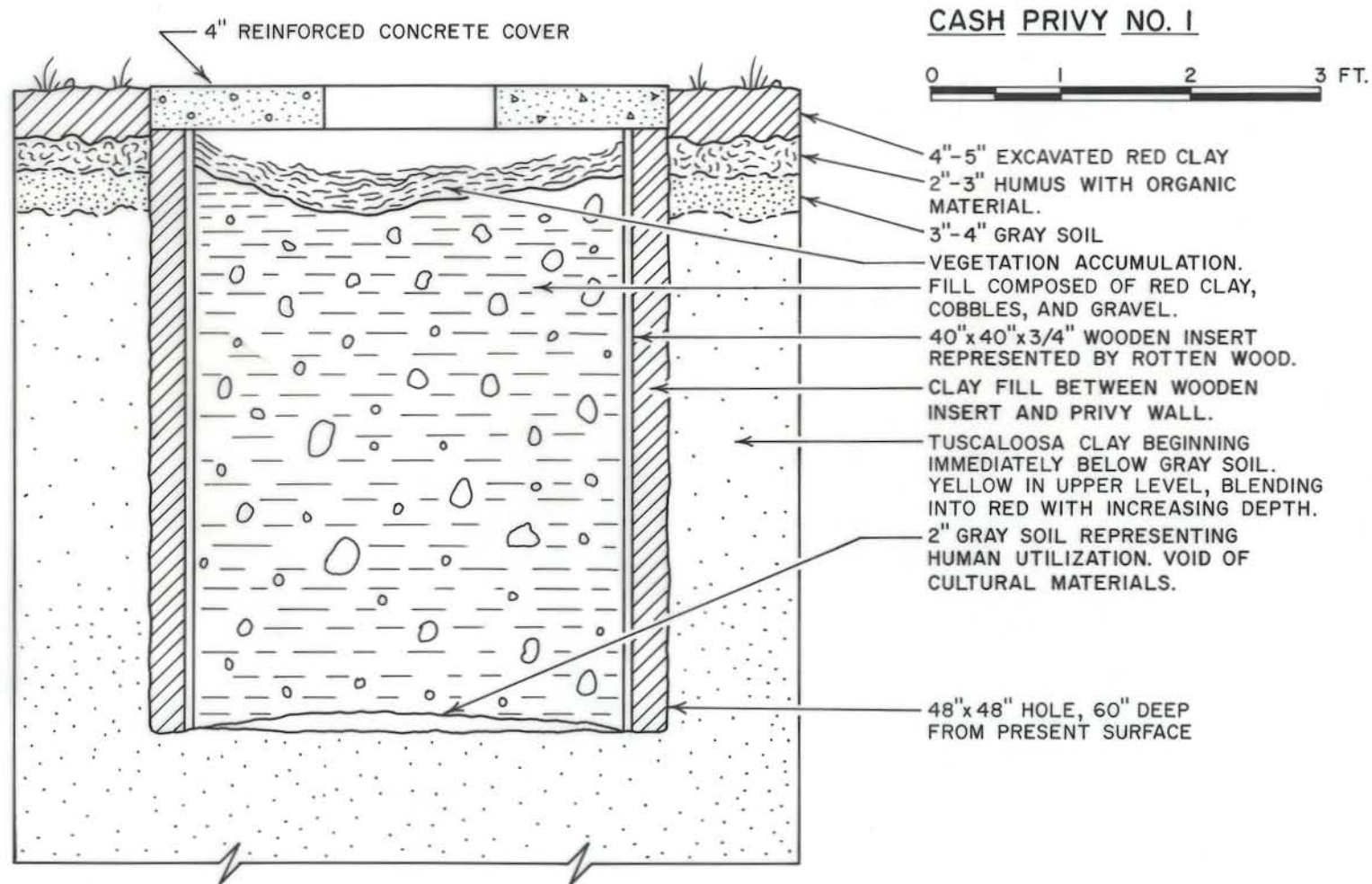


FIGURE 7: Cross-section of Cash Privy #1.

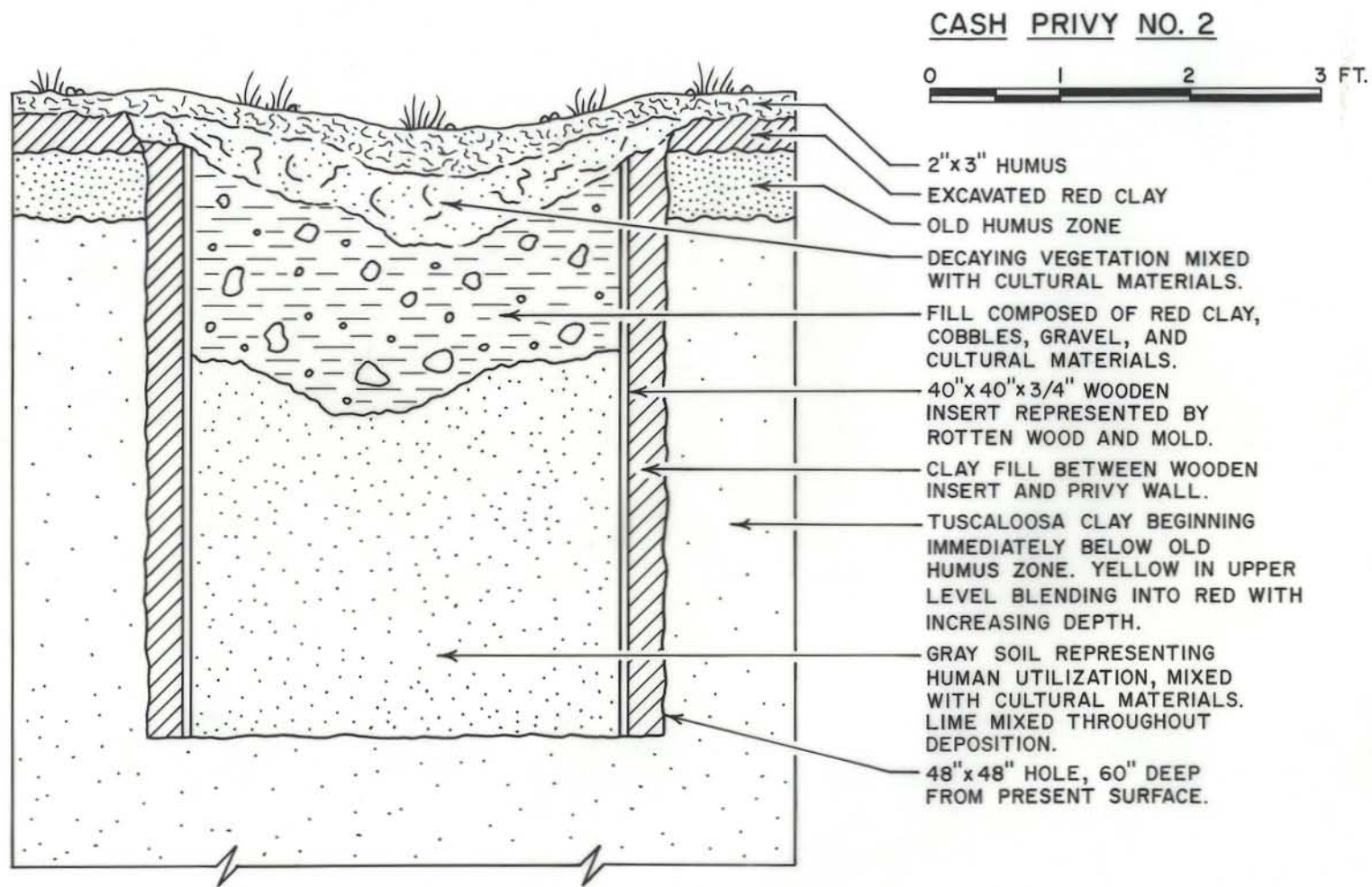


FIGURE 10: Cross-section of Cash Privy #2.

12" - 18":

fragments of kerosene lamp mantles (7), fragments of drinking glass (2), fragments of brown bottle (2), fragment of glass serving platter (3), fragment of green bottle, glass marble, fragment of glass dessert dish, fragments of dishes (7), fragment of square milk bottle (5), fragment of clear glass Mason jar, fragment of glass table top, fragments of unidentifiable bottles and jar (2), fragments of brick (6), fragments of coal (5), Carnation milk cans (4), unidentifiable tin can, unidentifiable metal ornament;

18" - 24":

fragments of kerosene lamp mantles (2), fragments of jars (5), fragments of Atlas jars (2), fragment of light green jar, fragment of ceramic, fragment of glass serving platter, fragment of coal, dice (1) (stamped with the word Japan);

24" - 30":

fragments of Central Dairies milk bottles (2) (1935-1951), fragments of kerosene lamp mantles (2), fragment of brown bottle, fragments of jars (7), household oil can with metal spout, fragments of dishes (2);

30" - 36":

small dairy cream bottle, baby food jar (?), fragments of drinking glass (2), fragments of dishes (4);

36" - 42":

fragment of whiskey bottle with embossed statement FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS REUSE AND RESALE OF THIS BOTTLE (post 1933), fragment of glass marble, fragment of a dish, fragment of bottle, fragment of brick, small brass box, oval can lid, Pond's cold cream jar, baby food jar (?), fragment of bottle;

42" - 48":

basal fragment of bottle, basal fragment of jar, glass marble;

48" - 54":

fragment of dish;

54" - 58":

drinking glass, Atlas E-Z Seal jar with snap ring and lid (blue).

There are no indications of food remains in the form of animal bones or vegetal materials. The gray soil created by human utilization continued

without any disconformities to the basal zone of the privy, suggesting continuity in deposition.

Although there was no evidence of upper structures, such as the wooden enclosure, the construction technology within the pit appears unchanged in relation to the later privy. The wooden insert, although collapsed in various levels, produced similar measurements.

Tin cans were present in the upper levels, but their highly deteriorated condition would not allow recovery without destruction. Only in a few instances was recovery possible. The cans that had deteriorated were generally small and were suggestive of Carnation Milk cans. Nails, also highly deteriorated, occurred in each level and were associated with the wooden insert. Lime appeared at the 30-inch level and continued uninterrupted to the base of the privy.

Within the undisturbed portion, cultural materials are not related to an early time period or prior to 1930. The milk bottles relating to Central Dairies and the brown glass whiskey bottle demonstrate an occupation post-dating 1930. The Atlas E-Z Seal canning jar may provide an earlier date for the privy, but by the fact that these jars are curated within a cultural system, they tend to diminish their value as time markers. The initial construction of the privy may predate 1930, and it may be associated with the boundaries established with the various sales of property after the turn of the century. However, this cannot be demonstrated. I would suggest this privy is the result of relocating a privy shortly after 1930, and it probably related to the Silas Cash occupation.

Harrison Privy #1

This specific privy is located approximately 100 feet south of the Harrison home, and it lies nearly contiguous with the wire fence forming the eastern boundary. The privy is situated east of a large red oak tree and immediately north of Harrison privy #2 (Figs. 11, 13).

The privy was easily detected by the presence of a 4 x 4 foot concrete foundation and cover that once formed the base of a wooden structure. This foundation exhibited a hole for the privy seat and a small hole for a vent (Fig. 12). By using a block and tackle secured to the oak tree, the cover was removed.

The area directly below the cover was an accumulation of leaves and a humus layer. Mixed within this organic zone were soft drink bottles. Underlying this decomposing vegetation was a deep zone of red clay, quartz cobbles, and occasional granite gravel. This backfill continued to a depth of 48 inches where it began to terminate with the appearance of concrete fragments. At a depth of 42 inches, gray soil began to appear with fragments of glass and other forms of cultural materials thoroughly mixed with the deposition of back-fill. This disturbed zone with concrete fragments marked the termination of privy utilization.

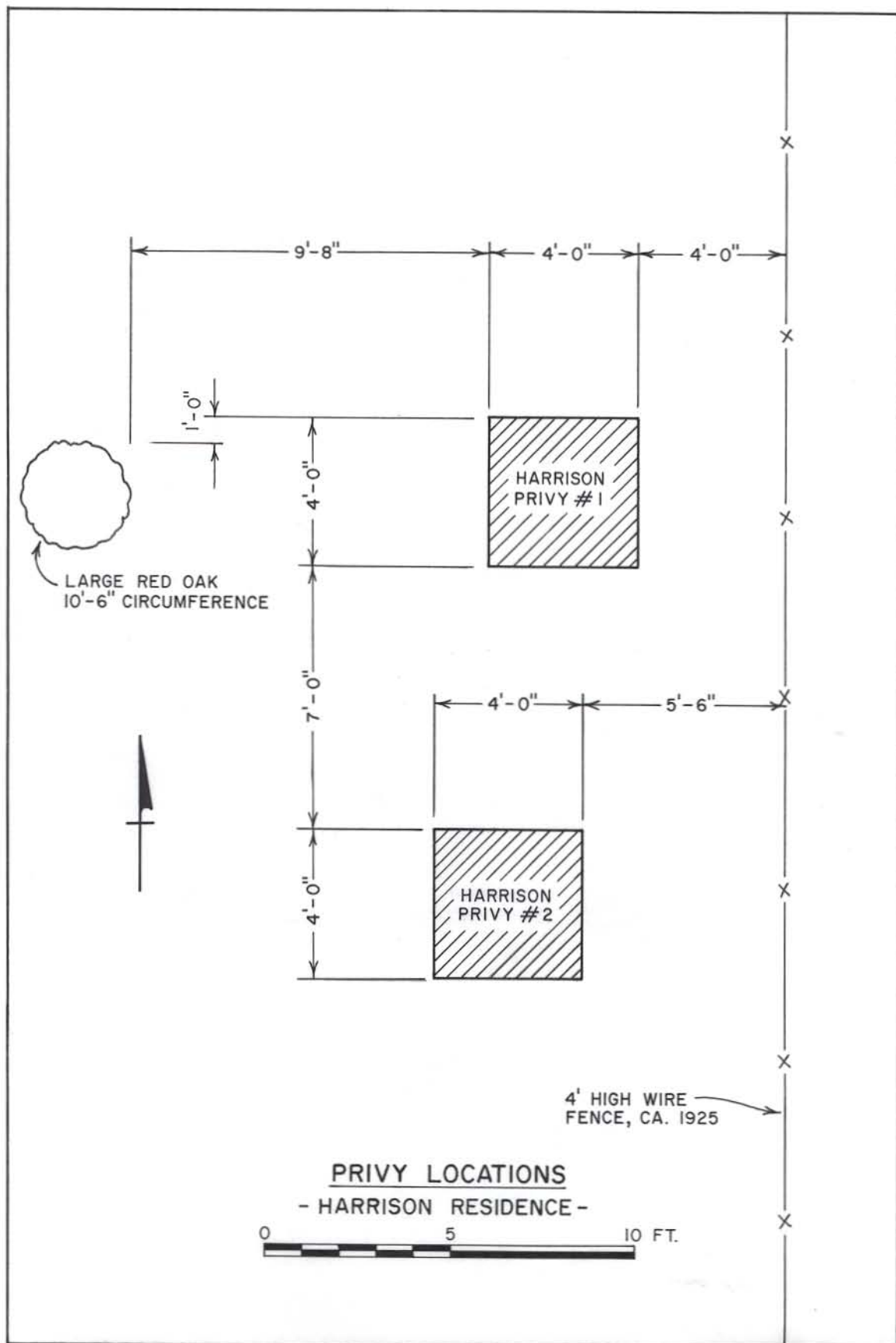


FIGURE 11: Harrison privies and association with specific features.

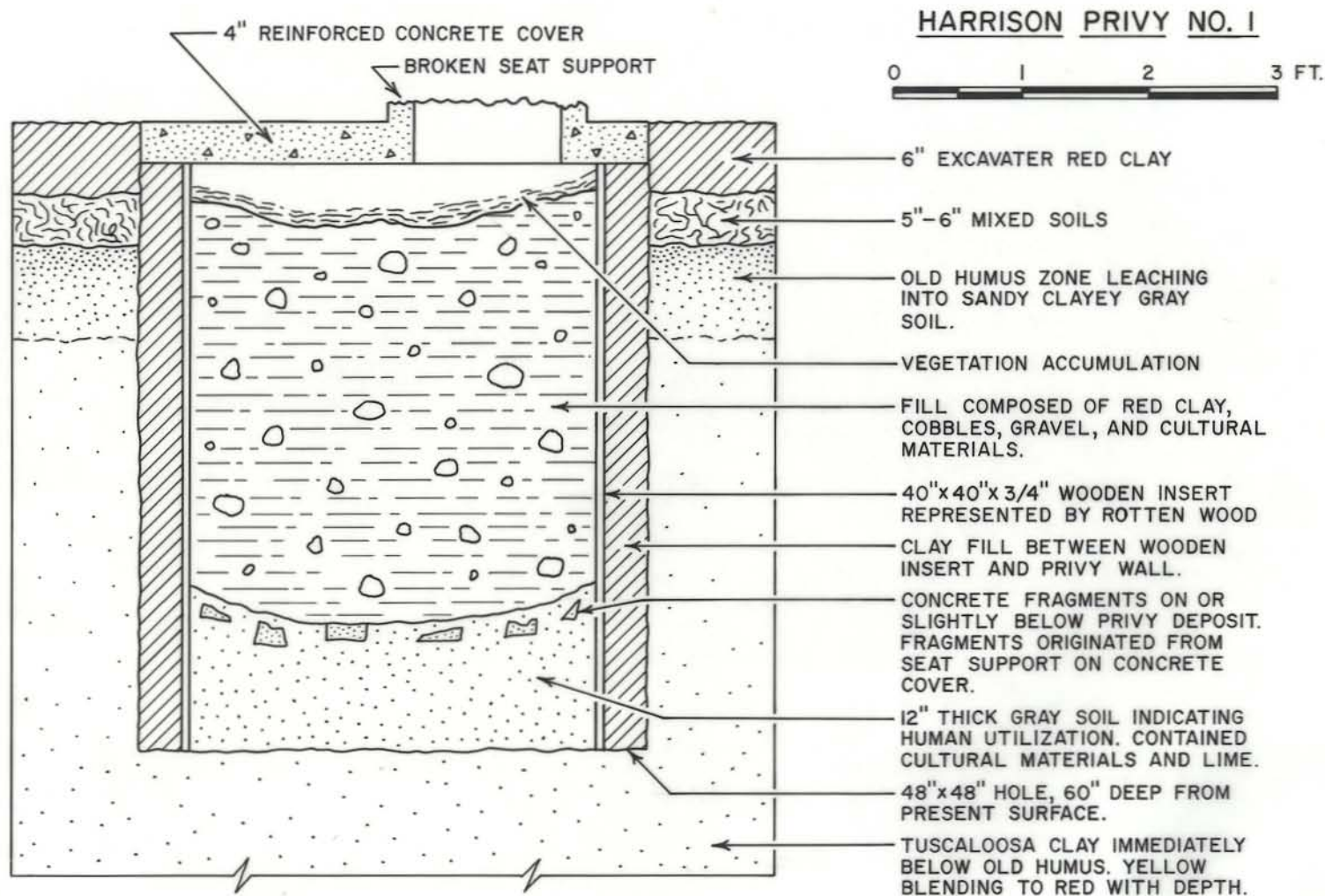


FIGURE 13: Cross-section of Harrison Privy #1.

indoor plumbing shortly after the Keenans purchased the property.

Cultural materials from the Harrison Privy #1 included the following in the 42-54 inch level: length of chain (6 feet), Brick Oven Baked Bean jar, preserved Hormel meat jar, quart canning jar, Duraglass jars (4), Royal Crown Cola bottles (2), Pepsi Cola bottle, fragmented Royal Crown Cola bottles (2), fragmented small bottle embossed with cheeseborough Manfg. Co., glass marbles (9), finger-nail polish bottle, fragmented small bottle, small red bead, spoons, cooper alloy (2), partially burned plastic eye glass lens (2), eye glass lens, dark (2), window pane fragments (3), fragments of drinking glass (6), golf ball, decomposed flashlight battery, toy truck axel with wheels, plastic hair clip, plastic button, plastic glue applicator, prophylactic pack, fragment of lightbulb, fragments of bottles (8), fragment of quill pen, fragment of jar.

Faunal remains included: chicken (*Gallus gallus*), represented by lower leg bones, and pig (*Sus scrofa*), represented by partial humerous and scapula (Note: minimum number of 1 each).

In addition, deteriorated nails, coat hangers, and fragments of wire occurred throughout the level. Tin cans were also present, but recovery was difficult because of deterioration. The majority of cans appeared as Carnation milk cans; however, larger cans suggested juice containers.

Harrison Privy #2

Located slightly south of Harrison privy #1 (Fig. 11), this privy appears to be the earliest one discovered. Its date of construction is probably associated with 1928, and it was apparently used until the construction of the later privy.

A slight depression on the ground surface suggested the presence of this privy, so it was investigated with a narrow slot trench. The trench immediately yielded cultural materials and disturbed soils; however, the privy outline was difficult to distinguish because of disturbances. The definition of the privy walls was attained at about one foot below the surface. The area was then expanded to include the entire privy and contiguous soils.

Although the outer edge of the privy was visible at this depth, there were no indications of the wooden insert found in the other privies. Additionally, the mottled soils failed to produce the characteristic pattern of back-filling with red clay and gravel (Fig. 14), and the soft gray soil depicting human utilization was not present. Evidently, the privy was allowed to remain open after abandonment and was used as a disposal pit during the mid-1940s. The mixed soils probably represent erosion from the edge of the privy and partial back-filling associated with the disposal of cultural materials.

At a depth of approximately 24 inches, the disturbance terminated and the gray privy soil emerged (Fig. 14). Beginning with this level, the privy

forms corroborative evidence for an earlier time.

A relatively large number of suspected homeopathic medicine vials appeared between 30-inch and 48-inch levels. These vials did not occur in any levels above 30 inches and therefore appear restricted to the undisturbed portion of the privy and in the lower levels. Research time has not been sufficient to determine their specific age and function, but similar vials are listed in an 1897 Sears and Roebuck Catalogue (Chelsea House Publishers 1976) as medicine vials. These vials would appear as excellent indicators of time because their fragile condition and small capacity would not allow extended curation and reuse as a storage container.

With these temporal indicators, privy utilization probably began shortly prior to 1930, and continued through the early 1940s. Its termination is likely associated with the construction of the contiguous privy.

The cultural materials that exist in the lower levels are significantly different from those in the upper portion associated with disturbances. The upper part with its toys and materials associated with home construction, e.g., bricks, fire bricks, tile, lock sets, paint cans, tin, etc., may suggest alterations and modifications to the Harrison home, and the subsequent disposal of old building materials and household effects. The age of this deposition may be related to the Keenan purchase of the property in 1944, and the bedroom and bath addition which followed. If this is correct, then the Keenans must have constructed another privy for the Harrisons prior to adding indoor plumbing. This would explain the relatively short utilization of the later privy, and the accumulation of cultural materials in an older privy that remained open for disposal purposes.

During the excavation, tin cans were abundant throughout the privy fill as well as nails and pieces of wire. Many of these materials were badly deteriorated and recovery was difficult. Those items that could be removed without excessive damage were bagged. Animal and vegetal remains were scarce, but at least one cow bone (diaphysis and episeal cap of a long bone) was discovered near the bottom of the privy. A rather large clump of organic material was also discovered in the lower level and identified by Cindy Albach-Smith (USC Biology Dept.) as muscadine grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*) and maypop (*Passiflora incarnata*). The organic matrix that these seeds were recovered from suggests deteriorated skin of grape and maypop. While there are no direct indications of function other than food resources, this deposit may indicate the by-products of jelly manufacture, or perhaps the manufacture of wine during the late 1920s or early 1930s.

From the 0- to 24-inch level, cultural materials in the Harrison Privy #2 were as follows: coffee grinder, beer can, tin can, sheet metal (2), metal spatula, metal handle of a pressing iron, fragment of brick, pickle jar, small glass flask, fragment of Pepsi Cola bottle, fragment of Coca Cola bottle, fragments of 3 drinking glasses, fragment of brown whiskey bottle, basal fragment of jar, fragment of green serving dish.

From the 24- to 30-inch level: metal toy dump truck, metal wind-up toy, metal curling iron, metal shackle, sheet metal with bolts, sheet metal fragments (2), metal tool handle, zinc canning jar lid, metal lock-set (door), golf ball, fragments of light bulbs (3), fragments of brick (9) (fire-affected

brick), deteriorated rubber ball, fragment of a mirror, fragment of window pane, base of large brown whiskey bottle, fragments of drinking glass (2), fragments of drinking glass (3), baby food jar, fragments of brick mortar, fragment of a quartz cobble, Jumbo peanut butter jar, fragments of a serving platter (2), fragment of dishes (3), fragment of decorated serving dish, fragment of green vase, fragments of glass jars (21), quart jar, Atlas E-Z Seal blue jar with wire bail, glass marble, fragments of Pepsi Cola bottles (5) (contemporary designs), fragments of Coca Cola bottles (2) (contemporary designs), fragment of soft drink bottle necks (2), styrofoam cup.

From the 30- to 36-inch level: metal egg-beater and mixer, brass clip, electric wire insulator, baby food jar, fragments of jars (33), fragment of light bulb, fragment of window pane, fragments of brick (4) (fire-affected), fragments of brick mortar (2), fragment of dish, fragments of drinking glass (2) (similar fragments in upper level), fragment of green vase (similar fragment in upper level), fragments of large mirror (3) (similar fragment in upper level), base of whiskey bottle, fragment of milk bottle neck, base of Columbia Dairies milk bottle (1929-1950), fragment of small dairy cream jar, small pickle jars (3), large pickle jars (2), large jar, canning jar, Ball Perfect Mason jar, homeopathic medicine vials (6).

From the 36- to 42-inch level: deteriorated paint can, corrugated sheet metal, ribbed sheet metal, fragments of deteriorated pipe (2), fragments of brick (3), fragment of fire brick, fragment of glazed floor tile, fragment of milk bottle neck, fragment of blue Milk-of-Magnesia bottle, baby food jars (2), finger nail polish bottle, fragment of small bottle neck, fragments of Fitch hair tonic bottle, fragment of kerosene lamp mantle, fragment of drinking glass (similar to those in above levels), fragment of drinking glass (similar to those in above levels), fragment of mirror (similar to those in above levels), window pane fragments (3), pearl button, wooden pencil fragment, fragment of large plastic lid, fragments of jars (13), Ball Perfect Mason jar, blue cylindrical (2), large pickle jar, small jar, homeopathic medicine vials (16).

From the 42- to 48-inch level: fragment of brick, fragments of a medicine bottle (6), baby food jar, fragment of jars (2), jar for preserved meats?, canning jar, large canning jar, cow bones (diaphysis and episeal cap).

From the 48- to 54-inch level: large shallow alloy metal pan, fragment of white opaque glass jar.

SUMMARY

This project was oriented towards providing architectural knowledge of the Ensor-Keenan barn and archeological investigations of culture associated with the early occupation of servants prior to the 20th century. The former objective was accomplished by photographing the barn and providing architectural drawings for the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER), a division of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). Unfortunately for the latter objective, however, the project failed to locate cultural disturbances relative to either the late 19th century or the early 20th century. The disturbances that were located are associated with occupations beginning about 1930 and continuing sporadically until the 1960s.

Beyond the architectural and archeological investigations, another facet of the project involved historic background research concerning the history and development of the property. This specific phase of research began several months prior to the beginning of the project in an attempt to establish and gather information. Those who owned the property are relatively easy to trace, and there are specific indications of how the property was used during its ownership. However, there is little information regarding the people who maintained the farm and who were employed as servants after the turn of the century. Oral histories are also vague and often inexplicit. The data offered represent a partial knowledge of 100 years.

That servants inhabited the property since 1880 and that the relocated kitchen provided residence after 1906 suggest that privies and garbage pits should exist within close proximity to either residence during these earlier times. If these cultural disturbances do exist within the present boundaries of the property, they were not located. A great deal of time was devoted to exploration through post-hole testing and visual inspection of the topography, but only recent cultural materials and disturbances were found. The apparent absence of these earlier features appears to be related to the sale of property after the death of Joshua Ensor and subsequent establishment of new boundaries. The presence of materials associated with the 1930-1960 period suggests a change in disposal patterns, and location of privies nearly contiguous with a fence erected in 1928 argues for a change imposed by new property lines. Earlier features are situated to the east of the present wire fence and within the yards of other property owners, if such features exist.

In terms of location and technology, the excavated privies offer similar patterns: they are located about 90-100 feet from their respective residences; they are immediately beneath large red oak trees; new privies are relocated north of the old privies; size is practically identical; wooden inserts of similar size are placed in all privies. The later privies were, in addition, covered with concrete foundations that served a sanitary function and provided a secure base for the wooden upper structure. The earlier ones failed to show any evidence of the upper structure, nor was there any evidence that the concrete foundations were once employed and relocated with the new privy.

The concrete is apparently an innovation associated with the 1940s.

Another technological similarity is the dispersal and use of the excavated soil after privy construction. This soil was used to elevate the foundation and provide fill for the basal edges, thereby increasing the depth and capacity of the hole, thus elevating the immediate topography for a distance of about 8 to 10 feet around the privy. The scatter of red Tuscaloosa clay in a dark zone of humus and gray soils provided an indicator of privy location. This indicator was employed in the search for other privies and features.

One of the most common elements of all the privies is the wooden insert, and its function is not clearly understood in the compact and impermeable clay soils. This structure would function well in sandy soils because it would prevent the contamination of contiguous surface soils while it retards erosion and collapse of the unstable sandy profiles. Perhaps they were used on the Ensor-Keenan estate as a precautionary measure, or perhaps as the extension of a specific technology involving privy construction.

The disposal of cultural materials is evident practically everywhere in the vicinity of the servants' houses, and the adjacent forest separating the houses is littered with a host of materials. The testing to discover additional privies and garbage pits frequently located bottles, cans, wire, coat-hangers, automotive floor mats, spark plugs, chicken wire, hardware cloth, pipes, marbles, jar fragments, ceramics and sheet metal such as tin. While there appears a capricious disposal of materials hidden by forest cover, there are also intentionally excavated pits for disposal. This is exemplified by the two pits discovered near the relocated kitchen. The Rogers pit indicates a single event of disposal, and the Cash pit suggests continuity. The privies additionally functioned as disposal pits for a diversity of materials, and the Harrison household used the early privy for several years past its abandonment as a retainer for old building materials and household-related items.

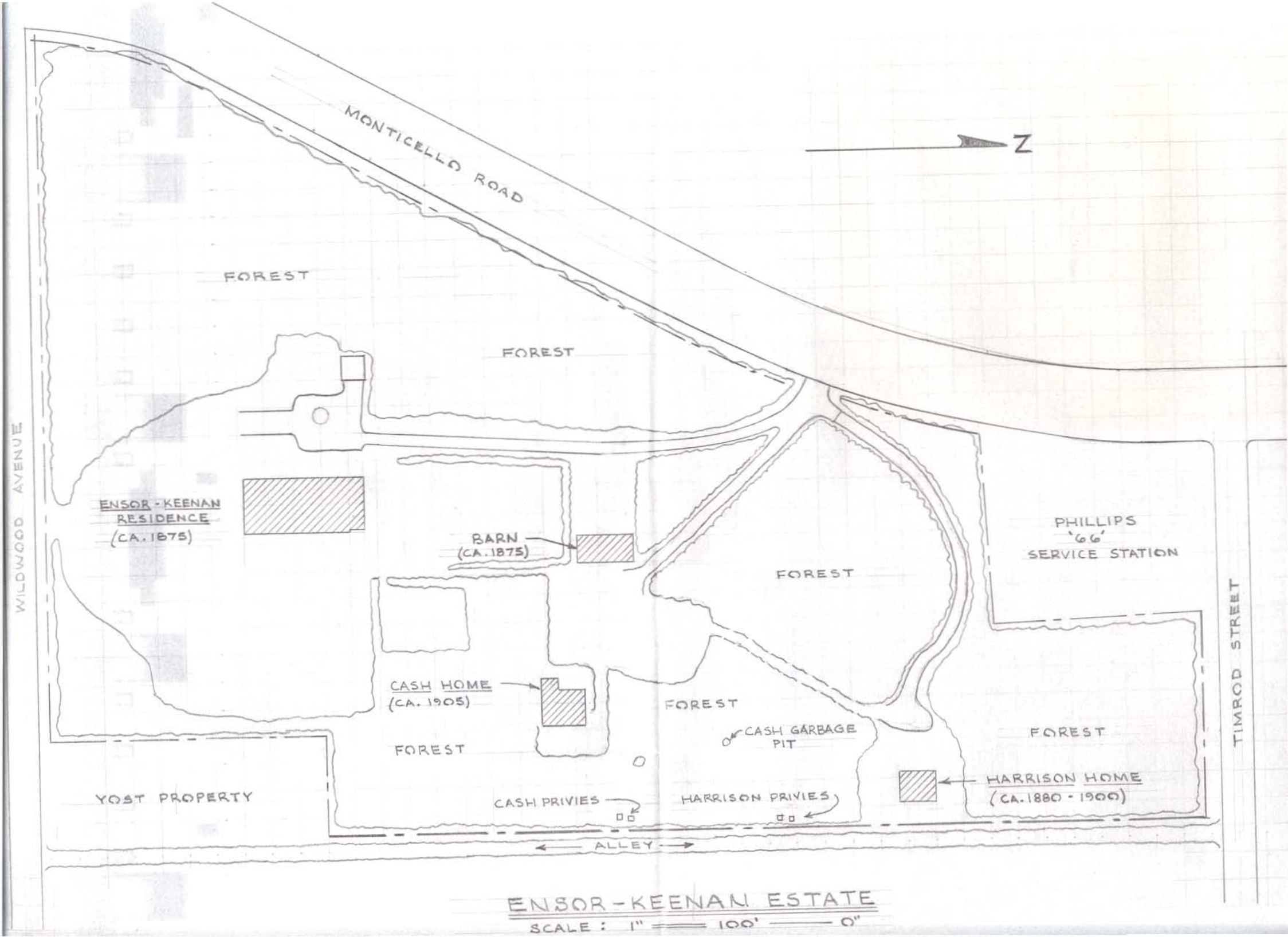
Indications of subsistence beyond commercialized products, such as canned goods, is infrequent. That the property is capable of providing additional sustenance such as squirrel, opossum, and rabbit, is certainly evident, but positive evidence of this is lacking. The only food remains that suggest environmental utilization and the use of domesticates is relected in the grape and maypop seeds, and the animal remains of cow, pig, and chicken.

These observations indicate that, during and after the economic depression of the 1930s, the servants were being maintained within the Ensor-Keenan cultural system on an economic level that allowed the purchase of commercial food resources. A back-up system in the form of available flora and fauna was apparently seldom utilized.

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1880 *Microfilm on file with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.*



ENSOR-KEENAN ESTATE

SCALE : 1" = 100' 0"



FIGURE 5: Cash garbage pit.

An inclusion of Tuscaloosa clay in the northern edge of the pit suggested it had been placed within an old privy, but an extension of the trench in the basal portion determined that the clay was a natural anomaly in the soil. The trench demonstrated that the disturbance was singular and that no other disturbances were associated.

The artifacts do not indicate usage prior to 1930. Plastic items are conspicuously absent; however, shattered light bulbs and fuses suggest a relatively recent time period. The majority of artifacts are tin cans, broken dishes, glasses, cups, platters, Milk of Magnesia bottles, soft drink (Pepsi, Coca Cola, and Royal Crown) bottles, small medicine bottles (Bayer aspirin), selzer bottles, ketchup bottles, mustard and pickle jars, fruit jars, and milk jars. Perhaps, the best chronological indicator is the milk jars. Because these jars were sealed with paper caps, they would have little utility in a cultural system of curation involving perishable commodities. The jars could not be sealed effectively for the preservation of other liquid foods. At least two separate milk bottles with enamel identifications are from Columbia Dairies and Central Dairies. A search through the city directories in the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina provided a temporal framework for the existence of these dairies. Columbia Dairy appears in 1929 and continues until 1950, and Central Dairy begins in 1935 and is apparently out of business after 1951. Therefore, these milk bottles, although displaced from the garbage pit, provide a temporal range of about 20 and 15 years, respectively. Several fragments of mantles from

around the concrete, apparently to elevate the immediate topography to the level of the concrete.



FIGURE 8: Privy walls showing fill between wooden insert and walls of original excavation.

There are no indications of the structural enclosure that had been on top of the privy. A linear series of 1/2-inch bolts occur along the periphery of the slab that anchored the structure. These bolts, which are set in the concrete, retain washers and square-head nuts and provide a distance of exactly two inches from the base of the washer to the top of the concrete. This would indicate that the wooden structure was composed of 2 x 4's at the base. Although the seat opening measures 16 x 26 inches, there are no indications of attachments for the seat.

The age of this privy poses an interesting question: by whom was it utilized? The Rogers family moved to the home after 1945, and immediately thereafter, indoor plumbing was installed. This privy may have been constructed for the Rogers' use until satisfactory accommodations were placed in the house. This would certainly explain the brief use of the privy.

Cash Privy #2

During the investigation of the Cash Privy #1, a small depression located a few feet to the south was tested by excavating a narrow slot trench in an east/west direction. The trench disclosed the presence of cultural materials and disturbed soils, suggesting the presence of another

privy. The excavation was enlarged and subsequently the horizontal profile of a second privy was outlined to a depth of 12 inches (Fig. 9).



FIGURE 9: The limits of Cash Privy #2.

Excavation in the upper layer determined the presence of a well developed humus layer that overlay dark soils and cultural materials. Immediately below this layer was backfill in the form of red clay, quartz cobble, and occasional granite gravel. This continued to a depth of approximately 18 inches below ground surface, occasionally mixed with gray soil and cultural materials. At a depth of about 30 inches, the red clay fill disappeared and dark gray soil mixed with lime appeared. This continued to a depth of 60 inches and terminated on original red Tusculosa soil (Fig. 10).

At a depth of 12 inches excavation control was begun by removing the soil in levels of 6 inches by using a trowel and shovel and sifting the contents through a screen of 1/4-inch hardware cloth. This method was employed throughout the excavation.

Cultural materials occurred throughout the privy. With increased depth, the amount of materials diminished considerably. Samples of lime were included with bagged material from the privy. These materials and their vertical positions in Cash Privy #2 are listed as follows:

0" - 12":

Central Dairies milk bottle (1935-1951), small dairy cream bottle, kerosene lamp base, fragment of terra cotta drain tile, unidentifiable screw top bottle, fragments of coal, blue Mason jar fragment (1920-1937), fragmented dessert dish, fragmented glass serving dish, small fragments of glass jars (3), whiteware cup fragments (2);

was excavated in 6-inch levels using the same methods employed at the other privy locations. Cultural materials were relatively dense in the disturbance area and the upper portion of the gray soil (Figs. 14, 15). However, with increasing depth the amount of material diminished.



FIGURE 15: Cultural materials at the 36-inch level in Harrison Privy #2.

Privy technology was the same, evidenced by the use of a wooden insert and the clay fill between the walls and the insert. Initial privy construction involved excavating a 48-inch square to a depth of about 4 feet, 6 inches below the surface. Although there were no indications of the upper structure, the presence of scattered red clay at the surface suggested that the excavated clay was involved in elevating the immediate topography, compacting and filling the base of the structure (Fig. 14) in a manner similar to those with the concrete covers (Figs. 7, 13).

The age of the privy is provided by milk bottles and some circular Ball Mason jars. Small homeopathic medicine bottles also suggest an earlier time period. An Allyson Dairies milk bottle provides an exceptionally tight parameter of time: the City Directories of Columbia indicate this specific dairy existed only in 1928. Immediately below the 30- to 30-inch level the base of a milk bottle associated with Columbia Dairies (1929-1950) provides corroborative evidence. In the 36- to 42-inch level, blue quart Ball and Perfect Mason jars appear. These jars "were produced in flint and Ball blue through the 1920s and 1930s until the blue was phased out in 1937 with all other blue glass" (Brantley 1975: 59). While there is potential for the jars being purchased anytime between the dates provided above, and while canning jars are curated within a cultural system longer than milk bottles because of their intended use, the presence of these jars in associated levels



FIGURE 12: Concrete cover and foundation of Harrison Privy #1.

Several soft drink bottles and jars were noted within the disconformity, and probing determined that these materials were resting on the basal Tuscaloosa clay. This lower unit, subsequently, was removed as a single unit with trowel and shovel. The contents were sifted through a screen constructed of 1/4-inch hardware cloth.

The concrete fragments at the zone of disconformity (Fig. 13) were deposited as the result of destroying the elevated seat support. This support was not cast separately, but rather it was included in the construction of the concrete cover. This technology is different in comparison with the cover over the Cash #1 privy. Another technological variation includes the small hole that may have served as a vent. Similar, however, is the occurrence of 1/2-inch bolts set in concrete to anchor the wooden structure. The linear dimensions, washers and square nuts are also very similar, and the distance from the base of the washers to the top of the concrete are 2 inches, suggesting the use of 2 x 4's in constructing the framework.

Below ground technology is virtually the same. It involved the excavation of a 4 x 4 foot square to a depth of about 4 feet, 6 inches below the old ground surface and then inserting a wooden insert. The void between the insert and the privy wall was filled with excavated clay, and the concrete cover was placed on the compacted soil and wooden insert. The completed privy yielded a final dimension of 60 inches from the top of the cover to the base of the pit (Fig. 13).

The privy was used briefly, and the cultural materials suggest an occupation during the mid-1940s. It probably terminated with the installation of



FIGURE 3: The Ensor-Keenan house viewed from the south.



FIGURE 4: The Ensor-Keenan barn viewed from the southeast.

SUBJECT

ENSOR - Keenen Project

DAT

Nov.
1981

TECHNICAL DATA

102



103



104



105



98



99



100



101



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92



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86



SUBJECT

ENSOR - KECNAN Project

DAT

Nov.
1981

TECHNICAL DATA



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SUBJECT

ENSOR - KENNAN Project

DAT Nov.
1981

TECHNICAL DATA

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13



14



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10



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2



3



4



5



SUBJECT

ENSOR - Keenen Project

Nov.
1981

TECHNICAL DATA

70



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80



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72



73



74



75



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63



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66



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