The Dorchester Waterfront: An Avocational Underwater Archaeological Report

Drew Ruddy
Steve Howard

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The Dorchester Waterfront

An Avocational Underwater Archaeological Report

By Drew Ruddy and Steve Howard

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The South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project
Acknowledgements

Many persons have been exceptionally supportive in helping the Dorchester Waterfront documentation report come together. We would like to acknowledge those who have taken the time, expertise, and interest to assist two avocationals with their efforts in putting together information to help document this important site and story of South Carolina’s history.

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Our archaeological guardian angel who has been with our South Carolina Documentation Project at every step is Carl Steen. Carl has validated our belief that much can be learned by studying the collections and information that can be provided by avocationals. We greatly appreciate all his contributions by helping us ensure accuracy in our work and in aiding us as we try to bring our documentation work to ever more professional levels.

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We would also like to thank and acknowledge all the divers and collectors who have allowed us to view and photograph their collections over the years and have assisted in our endeavors to record the history of South Carolina as told by those who study its heritage on the bottom of its waterways.

Abbreviations Used in this Report

SCPRT – South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
SCIAA – South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
SCADP – South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project

The South Carolina Site Designation for the Dorchester Underwater Site:
38DR3
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Introduction

S.C.U.B.A. (Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus)

At the start of the year 1943, horrendous conflict continued in the Guadalcanal Campaign in the Pacific. Russian and German armies slugged out a frigid and bloody winter on the frozen grounds of Stalingrad. The tanks of Montgomery, Patton, and Rommel executed brilliant strategies in the sands of North Africa, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower was appointed commander in chief of allied forces in the European theater. In spite of the dynamics of a world in chaos, two men stood on the banks of the Marne River outside of Paris. One prepared to slip into the cold waters to test their experimental concept of a demand regulating breathing device for supplying air to a free-swimming diver. Emile Gagnan, an engineer for the Air Liquide corporation had developed a regulating valve that allowed automobiles to run on cooking fuel, as gasoline was so lacking in availability during the war. When approached by the young Jacques Cousteau about the technological hurdles for regulating the air to a diver, he produced his off-the-shelf device. With minor modification, the regulating device was connected to a compressed air tank. The younger man slipped into and beneath the waters carrying his air supply with him. The initial dive produced poor results as the breathing was adequate only in the horizontal position, but non-existent otherwise. After brief brainstorming, they were able to modify the device, and it was subsequently patented as a successful on-demand underwater breathing regulator. Jacques Cousteau and Emile Gagnan had ushered in a new age of underwater freedom and the “Aqualung was born” (DuTemple 2000: 36 - 37).

After the war, SCUBA began being marketed and a new sport was created. Divers in the Mediterranean were hunting fish and discovering shipwrecks. The fifties saw free swimming SCUBA gaining popularity. In 1951, Skin Diver Magazine hit the newsstands. “By 1955, 25,000 Aqualung s had been sold throughout the world, eight out of ten in California” (Dugan 1956: 224).

Jacques Cousteau organized one of the earliest underwater archaeological excavations utilizing SCUBA in 1952. His team dived a large Roman merchant ship in 130 feet of water off Grand Congloue’, France, which was thought to have sunk about 200 BC. Airlifts were used to remove overburden, and this project saw one of the first trials of underwater television. About eight thousand amphorae and about six thousand black Campanian table wares were recovered. Incidents of airlifts becoming clogged with pottery and divers clearing it by smashing the ancient ceramic vessels with a hammer were reported. It became the norm for divers to dig large holes allowing artifacts to tumble in with no regard for stratigraphy or context on the wreck. Upon the completion of work on the wreck after thousands of dives, no official report was ever published. Thus, the early approach to underwater archaeology was not much more than a treasure hunt.
Fredrick Dumas, one of Cousteau’s longtime colleagues, continued his quest to dive on shipwrecks in the Mediterranean. He “had learned from the debacle at Grand Congloue’. I realized too late that persistent digging of tunnels and vaguely defined trenches could only lead to confusion. He now advised archaeologists on how to excavate underwater to get the most information in the least time. What was needed was a systematic search pattern with probes, or corers on soft silt, to delimit the area of the hulk and its cargo. Then once the superficial artifacts had been mapped and removed, the site could be systematically dredged” (Norton 1999: 232).

In 1959, Dumas partnered on a project in Turkey with American Peter Throckmorton. They dived a Bronze-Age cargo ship, at that time the oldest known shipwreck to have been located. Participating in the endeavor as conservator was Joan du Plat Taylor, a librarian at the London University School of Archaeology. Throckmorton was to later say of her that “she made honest men out of enthusiastic pirates.” Diving with the group was Honor Frost, who, together with Taylor and Dumas, recorded some of the earliest systemized analysis of submerged wreck sites. Also joining the work in Turkey with Throckmorton was George F. Bass, a graduate student in classical archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania. Bass was determined to excavate underwater as much as possible with as much precision and care as a land archaeologist. He introduced the concept of triangulation to measure a site, the artifacts, and the hull. He employed stereographic photography and rigid approaches to mapping and drawing the archaeological site. He would ultimately be given the title of “Father of Nautical Archaeology” (Norton 1999: 233 – 263).

In the Americas, the 1950s witnessed Edwin Link pairing with Florida Keys diver Art McKee and catching the desire to search and recover sunken antiquities. Link and his group made some of the first exploratory dives in the sunken city of Port Royal, Jamaica. Kip Wagner discovered sunken Spanish galleons along the Florida coast and his Real 8 salvage company brought the recovery of sunken treasure into the consciousness and imaginations of the American public. One of his salvage colleagues, Mel Fisher, invented the “mailbox,” a method of using a vessel’s propeller wash to blow holes in the ocean floor, uncovering and exposing artifacts. Interestingly, during the 1960s, one of the more respectable publications of the day, National Geographic magazine, featured articles on both the projects of the nouveau-archaeologists in the Mediterranean and the treasure salvors with an air of equal interest and credibility. Discussions of how to approach an underwater archaeological project and the ethics of managing cultural resources were realistically a decade or more in the future. In short, SCUBA became available to the general public twenty or thirty years prior to the emergence of underwater archaeology as a recognized science.

Such was the milieu when the first divers submerged beneath the tannic-acid-stained waters of the Ashley River and touched the bricks and ballast rocks lining the marl bottom, deposited as the remnants of a once-existent colonial village. These were among the very first South
Carolina SCUBA divers. They were the first to recover artifacts from a culturally significant site. At this time, there was no law in South Carolina governing the management of underwater cultural resources. There was no Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. There was no State Archaeologist. There was no State Underwater Archaeologist. Most of these divers entered the water without the benefit of a training course. Some had diving tanks made from fire extinguisher bottles. These were diving pioneers.

Latecomers among the Dorchester diving pioneers are the authors (Steve Howard and Drew Ruddy) of this avocational report. Beginning diving in 1967, we learned the basics of dark water diving and artifact recovery beneath these Ashley River waters. Howard participated in the SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston project in 1974. Ruddy volunteered during the SCIAA 1976 Dorchester project. As partners in the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project, we recognize that after more than fifty years of avocational artifact collecting in South Carolina, there are many valuable stories to be recorded. The artifacts themselves are silent bits of data which can help enhance our awareness the people who lived in this small village on the colonial South Carolina frontier. It is our hope that by exploring the history of the Dorchester settlement and recording many of the artifacts still available for examination some of the information contained within these pages may be of interest to professional archaeologists and South Carolina history enthusiasts of the future.
Section I

Dorchester – A Brief History
Dorchester – A Brief History

Dorchester, England

August 6, 1613, started as an average day at the beginning of the corn harvest season in Dorchester, England. This modest town of about two thousand inhabitants was noted for large flocks of sheep and prosperous fields in the surrounding countryside. Most of the town’s laborers were hard at work harvesting outside the town when a conflagration began. About two o’clock in the afternoon, a local chandler was melting tallow for the manufacture of candles when his fire got away. An alarm was raised but precious time was lost as much of the town’s workforce was recalled from the fields to fight the flames. Of major concern was the forty barrels of gunpowder stored in the Shire Hall which presented the possibility of an unprecedented explosion. Town’s people worked to wrap the barrels in wet sheets and roll them out of the path of the flames. Prisoners held in the town goal were released to join in the firefighting efforts with some later receiving pardons for their heroic contributions. Rural neighbors, seeing the flames, came to the aid of the Dorchester community, and eventually the flames and embers ceased but not without the destruction of about half the town buildings; about 170 in number (Hansen 1987: 15 -16; Underdown 1992: 1 - 5).

Although Dorset County was largely rural and agricultural in the early 1600s, Dorchester was among the more prosperous towns in southwest England. It served as the county seat of government and a regional market town. As a center for trade, it attracted many craftsmen and tradesmen with its large market for weavers producing cloth and woolen goods. Utilizing the port of Weymouth, seaborne trade was regularly conducted with France and other European countries. At the time of the great fire, a resident of emerging influence in the town was the Reverend John White, rector of Holy Trinity Parish. White was assigned to the Dorchester parish in November 1605, the same week of the uncovering of the Guy Fawkes plot to blow up Parliament. At about thirty-years-of-age, he had just completed studies at New College, Oxford. Although Cambridge was much better known for the influence of reformation theology, New College at Oxford, from which White had earned his degree, was heavily influenced by the Calvinist thought of the day. At this point in time, the Puritan movement focused on reform within the Church of England, and White took a rather moderate stand toward reducing the Arminian influence on the English religion (Underdown 1992: 24 - 26).

In the decade following the great fire, Dorchester experienced the pains of rebuilding and economic recovery. During this era of new growth and rising from the ashes, many members of the town, influenced by the preaching of White and his associates, came to believe that the fire had been a sign from God to reform. Within a decade, Dorchester was becoming one of the “most Puritan towns in England.” In the early years of the reign of James I, a vast migration of
the population, moving toward the villages and cities and away from unavailable opportunity in
the rural countryside, was in motion. The growing numbers of disenfranchised and unemployed
were contributing to a noticeable “crisis of order.” The major need for laborers and craftsmen
to rebuild the Dorchester community put people to work, and during the periods following the
fire unemployment and indigence was virtually unknown (Underdown 1992: 90 – 120; WEB
resource 1: John White).

One of the iconic histories of American colonization is the 1620 landing of the Pilgrims
(Separatists) at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Less emphasis has been placed on the ventures of
John White and associate investors/promoters who formed the Dorchester Company of
Adventurers. In the 1620s, the church pulpit was a major source of dissemination of news and
conveyance of communications regarding community and national affairs. White apparently
wielded influence in both the spiritual as well as social and economic realms of the community
(WEB Resource 2: Reverend John White). He and his associates formed a venture involving
investors in southern and western England that contracted the vessel Fellowship to voyage to
the New England coast in 1623 to engage in commercial fishing. The fishing venture proved to
be an economic failure, but fourteen men were left to form a support base at Cape Ann (later
Gloucester), Massachusetts. The next five years saw the Dorchester Company of Adventurers
continuing to send out fishing ventures only to lose money each season. Each year’s expedition
saw an expansion of the planter/settlers at the Cape Ann and subsequent Salem,
Massachusetts, land holdings. The settlers began to send fox, otter, muskquash (muskrat), and
beaver furs to England on returning ships. As the idea of supplying European markets with cargos of fish was proving to be an economic failure, the concept of settlement and plantations in New England was looking promising (Ackerman 1929: 3 – 4; Hansen 1987: 16 – 23; WEB Resource 1: John White).

The first quarter of the seventeenth century in England saw the religious dynamics of the country being formed by the policies of King James I. He ordered and promoted the 1611 translation and publication of the Bible. Although influenced in his early years by the Calvinist theology of Scotland, he promoted an Arminian leaning within the Church of England. James believed highly in the concept of the divine right of the monarchy. He also supported the hierarchical approach of the English Church, believing that without bishops, there would be no king. Moderate non-separatist, reform-minded ministers like White were tolerated and the Puritan leanings in Dorchester where not deemed to greatly threaten the religious or social order if they honored the major structure and authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Hansen 1987: 1 - 12).

Upon the death of King James I in 1625, a significant shift was underway with the accession of his son, Charles I, to the throne. Charles took the concept of the king's divine right to a more intense level. Shortly after taking the throne in 1626, he began his conflicts with Parliament, which would, in the years to come, lead to civil war and ultimately the loss of his life. The king's archbishop, William Laud, followed the royal direction of further developing the English church in a hierarchical, Arminian path by publishing the Book of Common Prayer. The gulf between the spirituality of the king and his Puritan reformer subjects was rapidly widening (Hansen 1987: 1 - 12).

By the late 1620s, the original Dorchester Company of Adventurers of John White and his partners failed as a successful fishing venture. In spite of the setbacks, a secondary benefit of establishing a foothold and some familiarity with the New England coast had occurred. The potential of New England as a location for colonization and profit was spreading among business entrepreneurs in London and other towns. White joined with an expanding number of investors and the new Massachusetts Bay Company was formed (Bailyn 2012: 407 – 409; WEB Resource 1: John White).

The number of potential volunteers to sail to New England grew exponentially with the concern over the discomfort of having to conform to the king’s religious direction. During the late 1620s, the economic climate had taken a downturn and many were unlanded and out of work. The American wilderness held the promise of success to a population with little opportunity at home.
The Great Migration

The land arrangements and logistics for launching the first sailing of the Great Migration to New England came together in 1630. Eleven ships left various English ports carrying passengers for a settlement on the northern shores of North America. Although John White was a major figure in the whole settlement scheme, he had one particular ship of passengers which most represented the Dorchester township. They traveled on the *Mary and John*. Unlike many other settlement ventures to new lands by which a group of strangers met to form a community in their new environs, the Dorchester group, organized by White, was actually a formed and designated church that functioned as an existing community in England. This Dorchester church was destined to set up their new life together on the other side of the Atlantic (Ackerman 1924: 5; Bailyn 2012: 407 – 409; Hansen 1987: 28 - 34).

One destination for the first Great Migration was the settlement of Salem, Massachusetts, which had been forming over the previous few years. White learned prior to the sailing of the *Mary and John* that this community was exhibiting strong separatist leanings. Rather than exposing his community to the dynamics of others who were potentially making a break with the English church, White instead had the *Mary and John* deliver its passengers to a site on the south side of Massachusetts Bay. Their new settlement was called Dorchester after its sponsoring township in England. Their initial religious leanings were Puritan, but not separatist (Hansen 1987: 28 – 34; WEB Resource 1: John White; WEB Resource 2: Reverend John White).

A version of the 1616 John Smith map of New England with a later addition showing the location of the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts.
The initial 1630 Great Migration fleet consisted of eleven ships carrying those of a Puritan persuasion who settled a number of small townships along the Massachusetts coast. The concept of the towns, resembling those of the English countryside, allowed for the centering of religious, political, and economic interests. Home sites in the towns provided proximity to the church, whose attendance was required by all. Participation in town meetings and involvement in community decisions and political affairs was an early suggestion as to what would become an American form of democratic governance (Cole-Klein lecture).

Over the course of the ten-year period between 1630 and 1640, the Great Migration continued to transport more than twenty thousand settlers to New England. In addition, large numbers of the English, often as family units, migrated to Ireland, the Rhineland, and the Netherlands, as well as to Virginia and the Caribbean islands of Barbados, Nevis, and St. Kitts. The largest numbers of reform-oriented English groups left from East Anglia and the southern and western parts of England. Community and family connections that were distributed to new areas of settlement would prove over time to encourage networking that would contribute to economic advantage when trade routes were established and enhanced (Cole-Klein lecture).

The great wave of immigration to North America and the Caribbean slowed rather abruptly with the outbreak of the English Civil War in 1642. Many of the dedicated Puritans of England stayed to participate on the side of the Parliamentary forces. Over the ensuing decades, England saw the regicide of King Charles I, the rise of Oliver Cromwell and his Parliamentary forces, and the subsequent Interregnum. John White aligned with the Parliamentarians but was able to maintain his status as a moderate reformer, non-separatist, member of the official English Church until his death in 1648. Interestingly, a few decades later, two of his grandsons, John and Charles Wesley, became leaders in the Methodist movement (Ackerman 1924: 6).

Members of the Dorchester township along with Puritans from some of the other communities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony participated in a westward expansion to settle land along the Connecticut River in the mid-1630s. At first this settlement was also called Dorchester but in a short time was renamed Windsor. It provided the New England settlers with more fertile soil than was found along the coastal areas as well as opportunities for trade with the Native Americans. Connecticut also provided land for expansion as the Great Migration brought increasing numbers to the American shores (Andrews, Vol. II, 1936:71-82; Hansen 1987: 66-71).
The Carolina Colony

While England and the British Isles experienced the major disruption of war and political turmoil, the colonies in New England, Virginia, and the Caribbean evolved as towns, plantations, farms, and developing economic entities. Shipping and trade accompanied the continued expansion and populating of the American world. Some of the first English settlers began to populate the islands of Barbados and Nevis about 1625; the same time frame that the Dorchester Company of Adventures had experimented with fishing and settling in New England. By the end of the English Civil War and the return of Charles II to the throne, sugar cane had become the king crop of these English Caribbean islands (Lewis – Barbados, www.carolana.com; Bass – Poole 2009: 3; Taylor 2001: 205-211).

The year 1670 saw the extension of the English presence on the eastern coast with the settlement of colonists in Carolina. Some of the first Carolina newcomers were migrating from the crowded island of Barbados. The new colony in Carolina, it was hoped, would provide an opportunity for those who were unable to have land and success in Barbados. The Carolina colony was also a potential site for raising livestock and farm produce to feed the Caribbean population who were dedicating most of the land and efforts to the production of the money-making sugar industry (Bass – Poole 2009: 3; Taylor 2001: 223).
Anthony Ashley Copper, Lord Palatine of the eight Carolina Lords Proprietors, played a major role in shaping the political and religious dynamics of the new English colonization efforts. His secretary and philosophical advisor, John Locke, collaborated with him as they developed the Fundamental Constitution for the Carolina Colony. From the outset of the planning for the Carolina settlement, religious toleration and acceptance was designed into the governing philosophy (Beck 2002: 163; Edgar 1998: 41-46).

“...the natives who...are utterly strangers to Christianity, whose idolatry, ignorance, or mistake gives us no right to expel or use them ill; and those who remove from other parts to plant there will unavoidably be of different opinions concerning matters of religion, the liberty whereof they will expect to have allowed them...and also that Jews, heathens, and other dissenters from the purity of Christian religion may not be scared and kept at a distance from it...therefore, any seven or more persons agreeing in any religion, shall constitute a church or profession, to which they shall give some name, to distinguish it from others.”

(the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina: Article 97: John Locke).

The English Civil War had been years of brutality and strife with religious ideation and dynamics playing a major role in the divisions. Following the restoration of Charles II to the throne, the Act of Uniformity was passed in 1662, which required all ministers to receive an official episcopal ordination. All others, including the sects that professed a Calvinist theology, were labeled as dissenters. The days of the moderate Puritans wishing to reform the Anglican religion from within had passed (Morrill 1984: 330-347).

The initial intent of the first Puritan settlers at Dorchester, Mass., of maintaining the connection with the Church of England while practicing their reformed faith, was also gone. In 1648, the prominent Dorchester minister Richard Mather played a major role in the establishment of the congregational system. His Cambridge Platform of Discipline helped define their New England style of reform, and many of the former Dorchester Puritans were now Congregationalists (Hansen 1987: 55-60).

Although the Fundamental Constitutions of the Carolinas were never officially ratified in the colony, the 1680s witnessed Calvinist dissenters from England and Scotland as well Huguenots from France immigrating into the fledgling Carolina colony (Edgar 1998: 41-46).

The final thirty years of the seventeenth century saw most of the growth of the South Carolina colony centered within a core area of thirty miles from Charleston. This included the Cooper-Wando river systems, the Stono-Edisto systems, and the Ashley River. In addition to settlement on the Charleston peninsula, the Cooper-Wando, which included Goose Creek, saw land grants to many Barbadian immigrants. Grants in the Stono-Edisto region were given largely to dissenters. This included New London (Willtown) on the South Edisto. Huguenot immigrants
settled in the French Quarter Creek (Cooper River) vicinity as well as Jamestown on the Santee River. Outside the thirty-mile core settlement pattern, immigrants were considered to be in a dangerous frontier region. This was evidenced when the ill-fated Stuart Town was sacked and burned by the Spanish in 1686 (Edelson 2006: 126-141).

Lord Ashley Cooper demonstrated a very colorful and convoluted history and career path. He was born in Dorset County in southern England in 1621, about thirty-five miles from Dorchester. His childhood tutor had strong Puritan leanings. His higher education years at Exeter College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn were sites immersed in the Calvinist and Puritan teaching of the era. At the outbreak of the English Civil War, Ashley Cooper aligned with the Royalist army, and after their victory at the Battle of Roundway Down in July 1643, he was appointed to the commission that negotiated the surrender of Puritan Dorchester. Dorchester agreed to the surrender on the conditions that the town would not be plundered. Royalist Prince Rupert violated the terms and raided the property of the citizens, including the home of the Reverend John White, whose library was confiscated. This action caused much dissention between Ashley Cooper and Prince Rupert (Ferris 1983).

Anthony Ashley Cooper
First Earl of Shaftsbury

National Portrait Gallery, London
The year 1644 saw Ashley Cooper change sides and join the Parliamentarian cause. During the years of the war and Protectorate, he served in various governmental positions. In spite of the time spent supporting the parliamentarian government, he had leanings toward the restoration of the king by 1660. He was appointed as one of twelve representatives to travel to The Hague to negotiate the return of Charles II to reign as king (Ferris 1983).

Being in the favor of the newly restored King Charles, Ashley Cooper was raised in status to the House of Lords. He was appointed as Chancellor of the Exchequer and became one of the eight Proprietors of the Carolina colony. In 1672, Ashley Cooper became the Lord Chancellor of England. Over the next ten years, Ashley Cooper wielded much political influence and was involved in intrigue as he opposed any possibility of a Catholic James II gaining the throne. He was accused of treason and ultimately left England for exile in Holland, dying shortly after his arrival in Amsterdam in 1683 (Durant 1963: 277-290).

In addition to all the time and effort spent in the complicated politics of seventeenth-century England, Ashley Cooper did have a strong interest in the possibilities of the Caribbean and North American colonial world. In 1646, he invested in a plantation in Barbados. He became a member of the Bahamas Company of Adventures in 1672. At the founding of the Carolina colony and initiation of settlement, the Ashley Seigniory of twelve thousand acres was established at the head of the Ashley River as his plantation and center of trade. The Cussoe Indians had been occupying the land of the settlement, and it has been recorded as having been purchased from them with “cloth, beads, other goods and manufactures” (Smith 1988 [1910]: 76-91). The management of the Saint Giles Plantation site fell to Andrew Percival, and the production of barrel staves and livestock were part of the economic endeavors (Salley 1897/2000: 439-445). A chief part of the income from the plantation was trade with the Native Americans. The chief architect of the early Indian trade working for Ashley Cooper was Dr. Henry Woodward. The doctor, possibly born in Barbados, had ventured to Carolina in 1666 on the Sanford expedition of exploration. He stayed in the Port Royal area of Carolina as the expedition sailed and, living with a tribe of coastal Native Americans, learned much about their language, customs, and culture (Salley 1897/2000: 78-79). He was captured by the Spanish and lived in Saint Augustine for about a year where he observed a great deal about the Spanish approach to the Indian trade. The English buccaneer Robert Searle attacked Saint Augustine in 1668, liberating Woodward, who eventually made it back to Barbados. Sailing on the first ships from Barbados to settle in the Carolina territory in 1670, Woodward immigrated and became one of the prominent first English Carolinians (McIntosh 2009: 11-15; Salley – Woodward 1911: 127-134; Smith 1988 [1910]: 76-91; Wallace 1951: 29; Weir 1983: 52).

A grant of eighteen hundred acres was made in 1675 to John Smith on the upper Ashley across the river from the Ashley Seigniory and near the site of Saint Giles Plantation belonging to Lord
Ashley Cooper. Smith reportedly entered Carolina in 1675 with his family and was a friend of Ashley Cooper. This land grant was later to be encompassed as part of the Colonial Dorchester town. Smith was designated as a Cassique and served in the Grand Council. Whether Smith actually settled and built on this site is not verified (Smith 1988 [1910]: 76-91).

Three men of note who promoted dissenter immigration and who would be the progenitors of influential South Carolina families were Joseph Morton, Joseph Blake, and Daniel Axtell. They were said to have been responsible for five hundred persons coming into the fledgling colony in one month (Clowse 1971: 74; Childs 1940: 210-212, 245). Landgrave Daniel Axtell left England following the major family dishonor of his father, also Daniel Axtell, having been convicted and executed as a regicide. The senior Daniel Axtell had been the officer of the guard at the mock trial of Charles I and supported his conviction for treason. He was an officer of major significance in the Parliamentary army of Oliver Cromwell. Upon the restoration of Charles II, he was executed by hanging and subsequently drawn and quartered (Axtell 1886:68).

Landgrave Daniel Axtell, previously a London merchant, began his life in South Carolina under amiable circumstances. He received grants near the upper Ashley River which would become a
plantation of beauty and significance called Newington. Upon his death, his estate passed to his son Holland Axtell and ultimately to his wife, Lady Rebecca Axtell (Smith 1905: 212-213).

Soon after arriving in the Carolina colony, Landgrave Joseph Morton served as governor from 1682 to 1684 and again from 1685 to 1686. Young Joseph Blake married Morton’s daughter Deborah. Upon her death, he married Elizabeth Axtell, the daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Axtell. Both Morton and Blake had grants near the Stono River south of Charlestown. Through his marriage into the Axtell family, Blake became associated with holdings in the Ashley River vicinity. He served as the South Carolina governor in the 1690s and became a Lord Proprietor in 1696. He filled the proprietorship originally held by Sir John Berkeley (Smith 1905: 212-215).

The Ashley River system saw significant grants to both Anglican and dissenter immigrants. Andrew Percival, previously mentioned as manager for the Ashley Seigniory, received a grant further up the Ashley River which would become the Ponds Plantation. William Norman was granted land about three miles upriver from the area that would become the Dorchester settlement in 1684 (Smith 1988 [1910]: 76-91).

Immigrants from Barbados and elsewhere receiving Ashley River grants during this period would be the progenitors of significant South Carolina families. Waring, Bull, Baker, Drayton, Middleton, and Izard are just a few (Edgar 1998: 48).

An early Carolina immigrant with ties to Dorchester, Mass., was John Maverick. Sailing to the new settlement in 1671 on the John and Thomas from his home in Barbados, Maverick became a member of the Parliament of the Carolina colony. According to research by historian Ann Natalie Hanson, he was the son of Nathaniel Maverick who had immigrated to Barbados in 1656 and was probably the grandson of John Maverick, one of the first Puritan ministers in Dorchester, Mass., having come to New England on the Mary and John in 1630 (Hansen 1987: 95-96).

**Migration from Massachusetts**

Although history does not provide in-depth documentation regarding the decision for a migration from Dorchester, Massachusetts, to South Carolina, the project evolved in the 1690s. The most detailed account of the event is provided by the journal of the elder Pratt. As in the case of the Dorchester migration from England to Massachusetts in 1630, the church community was “gathered” prior to the move. The primary motivation for the migration was said to have been a desire to be a missionary community in the new Carolina colony. As William Norman was listed as one of the members of the newly formed congregation in
Massachusetts, but had been granted land on the Ashley River since the 1680s, one can assume he played a significant role in the suggestion for the venture. Included in the group of immigrants was the nephew of Lady Rebecca Axtell of Newington. Her possible influence in encouraging the migration is unknown. The question of the Maverick family relationship and influence is also unanswered (Beck 2002: 165-166; Hansen 1987: 95-97; Smith 1905: 65).

Elder Pratt described the sailing from Boston harbor in December 1695 as a quite harrowing experience, having encountered a storm of significance which could have sunk the vessel if not for the skill of the seamen. He records the arrival in Charlestown as being accompanied by the fanfare of a “salute of about nine guns which was more than usual.” Accompanied by Increase Sumner, Pratt traveled up the Ashley to the home of William Norman. At the request of Lady Axtell, they visited Newington and met neighbors settled in the area. All strongly encouraged them to obtain land and settle on the upper Ashley (Beck 2002: 165-166; Hansen 1987: 97-98; Smith 1905: 68-69).

Reverend Lord and associates meanwhile had traveled via the Stono River to the home of Landgrave Joseph Morton, the son of the previous Governor Morton. Lieutenant Governor Joseph Blake and Morton took the prospective settlers to New London on the Edisto River and strongly encouraged consideration of the New England group to locate at that site. Elder Pratt recounts how he and Increase Sumner joined Mr. Lord at the Morton home, and they in secluded discussion decided on the available land on the Ashley River (Hansen 1987: 97 -98; Smith 1905: 69). At this time in the Carolina colony political evolution, a strong state of party factualism had developed. Many of the Barbadian immigrants, joined by some Huguenots and other settlers of the Anglican church, were known as “the Goose Creek men.” They had strong political influence in the colony’s government, which opposed the instructions and interests of the Lords Proprietors. The dissenters composed a proprietary party that offered opposition to the “Goose Creek men” faction. Governor Blake and Landgrave Morton were leaders of the dissenter faction and had much political investment in encouraging the Dorchester church group to settle in Carolina and add numbers and influence to their party (Beck 2002: 165-166; Edgar1998: 89-98).

The land designated for the site of the new Dorchester settlement included the grant previously made to John Smith. He was deceased by 1682 when his widow married Arthur Middleton of the Oaks Plantation in Goose Creek and then later Ralph Izard. Smith’s grant had evidentially been negated and was available in 1696. Representing the Dorchester church, John Stevens secured the eighteen-hundred-acre Smith property on July 7, 1696. A short time later, Stevens secured an additional grant of bordering property consisting of 2,250 acres. The Dorchester church property then bordered the land of William Norman (Bell 1995: 2; Smith 1905: 63-64).
The village of Dorchester was set up as a trading town and consisted of 116 lots of about one-quarter acre each. Site development allowed for common land and streets. A total of 123 acres were set aside for the establishment of a mill. Land outside of the village was designed for farm lots. These consisted of seventy-eight parcels of land of forty-five to fifty acres each. In his journal, Elder William Pratt described the process by which the church allowed God to guide the distribution of the town and farm lands by drawing lots. Apparently, some outsiders not members of the New England group, were included. Elder Pratt includes that “there was love and unity and peace in what was acted” (Beck 2002: 168-170; Bell 1995: 2; Hansen 1987: 100; Smith 1905: 71).

After the acquisition of the land on the Ashley, settlement began. Although the numbers are uncertain, there is evidence that between 140 and 158 New Englanders migrated in 1697. Some of the early immigrants were Elder William Pratt, his wife Elizabeth and daughter Thankful. Increase Sumner and his brother Samuel came with their wives and families. Peter O’Kelly brought his wife and six children (Smith 1905: 70). Other persons immigrating and receiving lots were John Stevens, William Adams, Michael Bacon, John Simmons, Abraham Gorton, Jonathan Clarke, Thomas Osgood, Job Chamberlin, Aaron Way Sr., Aaron Way Jr., William Way, Moses Way, and Samuel Way. The Reverend Joseph Lord served as pastor until 1720 when he departed for Massachusetts (Smith 1905: 73-75). Daniel Axtell who came down from Sudbury, Massachusetts, was the nephew of Lady Axtell. Apparently with the support of Lady Axtell, he set up a sawmill, tar, and turpentine business. He married Thankful Pratt (Smith 1905: 77).

Documentation of what families settled on or built businesses on their town lots in the village is sparse. Evidence suggests that the main focus was placed on settling the farm lots and setting up households on the larger acreage. This might account for the location of the Congregational church being built about two miles from the Dorchester village, which may in fact have been a more central location for many in the congregation (Beck 2002: 171-174; Smith 1905: 77).

In addition to the immediate growth of the area, owing to the New England immigrants, land grants were forthcoming, and the surrounding Ashley river area was thriving. The small village of Dorchester was the perfect location for a center of trade at the dawning of the eighteenth century. Although far from being a deep-water port, Dorchester village offered an ideal location for the coastal traders and the periaguas of the day to transport products and goods to and from Charlestown (Smith 1905: 71).

Additional settlers associated with the Congregation church community in the first quarter of the eighteenth century were Robert Miller, John Hill, Thomas Satur, Peter Savey, Joseph Brunson, John Hawks, David Batcheler, John Kitchen, Thomas Graves, Robert Winn, Stephen Dowse, and Isaac Brunson (Smith 1905: 75).
Carolina settlers who were not connected with the Congregational community also acquired lots in the village. Ralph Izard had a lot prior to 1708 and Daniel Chastaigner prior to 1712. Two owners of large tracts of land outside the Dorchester grant who conducted business through Dorchester village were Gershom Hawkes and Robert Fenwicke (Smith 1905: 78). Their land encompassed all of what is now the town of Summerville, which was not included in the Dorchester acreage. The eighteenth century saw growth and enhancement of the plantation enterprises on the upper Ashley. Dorchester village was the obvious point of shipping for many who did not have water access. The Indian trading paths that led inland saw the transport of large quantities of trade goods which were exchanged for the valued deerskins (Braund 1993: 28-29).

**Neighboring Plantations**

Some of the land grants and homesteads established in the upper Ashley River area are presented to identify some of the people and settlements that existed prior to the migration of the New Englanders. Property changed hands during the eighteenth century on several of these estates along with the names of various owners. This brief description basically demonstrates the names of some of the prominent people who were neighbors of the Dorchester settlers.

**Newington and Mount Boone** – One of the largest property holders and person of influence in the upper Ashley River area at the time of the arrival of the Dorchester settlers was Lady Rebecca Axtell. She owned the estate established by Landgrave Daniel Axtell, who she survived. Lady Axtell divided her lands in 1711, leaving Newington to one daughter, Lady Elizabeth Blake. During the eighteenth century, Newington remained in the Blake family. The name Blake is associated with Lots 2 and 52 on the 1742 plat of the Village of Dorchester. Mount Boone Plantation was given by her to her other daughter, Ann Boone. During the eighteenth century, the property was owned by members of the Izard and Middleton families. The name Middleton is associated with Lot 57 in the 1742 plot of the Village of Dorchester (Smith 1905: 82; Smith 1988 [1919]: 211-220).
The Ponds or Weston

This two-thousand-acre grant was made to Andrew Percival in 1682. He was a relative of Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper and a representative in South Carolina for the establishment and operation of his Ashley Seigniory (St. Giles Plantation). Percival returned to London and died around the time of the migration from New England of the Dorchester Congregationalists. However, the plantation continued through the eighteenth century (Smith 1988 [1919]:226-29).

Warings or Oliphonts and Warings Cypress

Situated on the upper Ashley River, above the land of William Norman, are lands originally associated with the Waring family. Benjamin Waring first received a warrant for land circa 1684. The name Waring is associated with Lots 6 and 98 on the 1742 plot of the village of Dorchester (Smith 1905: 82; Smith 1988 [1919]: 222-226, 231-234).
Fair Spring

This is the original land grant of William Norman who participated in the formation of the New England church congregation that migrated to South Carolina. Mr. Norman may have played a significant role in requesting that the Dorchester Congregationalist migrate to Carolina and settle on the Ashley River site (Smith 1988 [1919]: 120-123).
The Izard Family

A prominent land-holding family associated with properties on the Ashley River and Goose Creek were the Izards. Major holdings of members of the Izard family were the Camp Plantation near Ashley Ferry, Cedar Grove on the Ashley, and the Elms Plantation near Goose Creek (now the site of Charleston Southern University). Large holdings in the early-eighteenth century were near Wassamassaw Swamp on the upper Ashley above Dorchester.

The Colby Tract - 500 acres
Izard’s Cow Pen – 5,720 acres
Joseph Izard’s – 1,474 acres

An Act of March 1737 allowed for the laying out of a road from Izard’s Cow Pen to Dorchester. Although this was probably a working plantation rather than a homestead for Walter Izard, his will of 1750 indicates seventy-six slaves living there. At various times, members of the Izard family had ownership of other upper Ashley River lands (Smith 1988 [1919]: 238 -143).

The 1742 Plat drawing of the Village of Dorchester by Samuel Stevens indicates that Lot Numbers 17 and 18 are owned by a member of the Izard family.
Oak Forest, Tranquil Hill and Eagles

Just to the east and down river from the Dorchester Village, three properties bordered the Congregationalist settlement. Oak Forest, Eagles, and Tranquil Acres were plantations established by grants that predated the Dorchester settlement. Robert Smith, an associate of Lord Ashley Cooper, received the grant for the bluff along the river about a mile below the grant of John Smith, which would become the Dorchester Village location (now Kings Grant subdivision). In 1682, the Oak Forest acreage was transferred to Andrew Percival of the Ponds Plantation who was the overseer for Lord Ashley Cooper’s St. Giles Plantation. Different owners inhabited the plantation during the first half of the eighteenth century. Alexander Wright, through his marriage to Elizabeth Izard, acquired the plantation in 1774. He was the son of Sir James Wright, governor of Georgia.

The Eagles was a grant to Landgrave Thomas Smith in 1693. Gabriel Glaser, a bricklayer, acquired the land in 1694, and his family were neighbors to the Dorchester Congregationalists upon their arrival.

The Tranquil Hill property was acquired by a grant to Edward Jones, a cooper, in 1694. The plantation was owned by Col. Charlesworth Glover, an Indian trader in the early-eighteenth century. Just prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the plantation became property of Richard Waring.
The Yamassee War

Turmoil erupted in the Carolina Colony in 1715 with the outbreak of the Yamassee War. Most of the killing and destruction occurred south of Charlestown near the Edisto and Stono river settlements. Dorchester escaped attack but the Catabwa tribe aligned with the Yamassee were repelled in a skirmish near the Ponds Plantation, just up the Ashley, by Col. George Chicken and the Goose Creek militia (Crane 1929: 172; Oatis 2004: 136-139; Heitzler 2012: 82-87; Smith 1905: 79). The uprising was faced primarily by South Carolina militia units raised to meet the crisis. Help was petitioned from other colonies, but one of the only responses was a provision of arms sent from Massachusetts. Next to no support was provided by the Lords Proprietors. Carolinians feared for their lives and much property was destroyed. It is estimated that about six percent of the white population lost their lives in the uprising. In the years following this major clash with the Native Americans, opposition to the proprietary government was exacerbated and, in 1719, the Lords Proprietors were overthrown. It would be ten years before the details were worked out and South Carolina became a Royal colony but the governing tides had dramatically changed. It can be surmised that as the dynamics and focus of the government shifted after the demise of the proprietors, some of the tensions that had previously existed between the Goose Creek faction and the dissenters were fading (Edgar 1998: 98-102).

Growth and Expansion

During the opening decades of the eighteenth century and the first years of the Dorchester settlement, the Carolina colony was developing a reasonably stable economy. A report to the Proprietors was dispatched in 1708 by Governor Nathaniel Johnson and his council reporting on the overall status of the colony. The population in the colony was reported as 9,950 persons, including indentured servants, African and Native American slaves. Exports to England were reported to be rice, pitch, tar, buck and doe skins, and furs, including beaver, otter, wildcat, and raccoon. In addition, some silk export is noted as well as white oak staves. Exports to British islands include “staves, hoops and shingles, beef, pork, rice, pitch, tar, green wax, candles made of myrtle berries, tallow and tallow candles, butter, English and Indian peas, and sometimes a small quantity of tanned leather.”

In addition, they report trade with the colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. To these colonies, the trade exports include “Indian slaves, light deer skins dressed, some tanned leather, pitch, tar, and a small quantity of rice” (Rivers 1856: 321-234).

In the first decades of the Carolina colony, the deerskin trade was among the major export commodities with an average of more than fifty-three thousand skins sold per year. The trade
was disrupted during the Yamasssee uprising but resumed in the decades that followed (Weir 1983: 143).

The naval stores industry was a major source of income during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In 1717, forty-four thousand barrels of tar and pitch were exported, but in the following few years the market was saturated. In 1724, Parliament removed the bounty on naval stores, which the colonists had been receiving, and the bottom fell out of the market (Weir 1983: 44).

As the eighteenth century progressed into its first decades, it was becoming a reality that South Carolina had found its money making staple crop to be rice. The earliest reference to rice being cultivated in South Carolina attributes Henry Woodward as planting some seed from Madagascar given to him by a visiting ship captain prior to 1685. Another account describes a London merchant with the Dutch East India Company as having provided some rice seed to Carolinian Thomas Marsh, who brought it to the colony for trial. However rice happened to be introduced, it was soon noted that it grew with success in the Carolina climate and soil. Account books indicate that Lady Rebecca Axtell exported 3,261 pounds of rice from her Newington plantation in 1701. The accounts for 1702 show six thousand pounds exported. Technology was being put into action to cultivate rice in the inland swamps and much upper Ashley land was being developed for this purpose. Technology by which water control for the rice fields was managed by the tidal flow system was apparently being introduced by as early as 1737. By 1750, rice exported from South Carolina is estimated at about twenty-seven thousand pounds (Bell 1995: 6; Porcher – Judd 2014: 15-18, 60-61).

The large Ashley Seigniory, across the river from Dorchester, was held by the descendents of Lord Ashley Cooper until its sale in 1717 to Samuel Wragg. Over the course of the eighteenth century, three thousand acres of the original seignory was sold to Jacob Satur. Another parcel of three thousand acres was sold to Alexander Skene who immigrated from Barbados (Smith 1988 [1910]: 76-91).

A trade partnership was established in the 1720s between Dorchester merchant Thomas Satur and Jacob Satur of London. Charlestown partners were Eleazer Allen and William Rhett Jr. Gillson Clapp was also listed as a Dorchester merchant (Smith 1905: 79). An Act of 1723 established weekly market days in Dorchester. Trade fairs were established in the spring and fall that were designed to promote economic growth (Bell 1995: 8-9).

In the village, the first street running parallel to the river was called Bay Street. The main street running perpendicular to the river was George Street. Two crib-style wharfs were established on the waterfront. Richard Baker, a merchant with property on Lot 8 of the village, owned the
upriver wharf. Richard Stone had a storehouse on Lot 9, which was near the down river public wharf (Judd: Wharf Report/Smith 1905: 79).

The Church Act of 1706 established the Anglican parishes in the Carolina Lowcountry with Dorchester being in Saint Andrews Parish. Saint Andrews Church was located miles down the Ashley River on the opposite bank. Many of the non-dissenter community in proximity to Dorchester found it to be more convenient to attend services in the Congregational church. Sufficient support was gained for the establishment of Saint George’s Anglican Parish to serve the upper Ashley in 1717. The parish church, constructed on lot 99 and 100 in Dorchester village, was completed in 1720. The Reverend Francis Varnod presided at Saint George parish from 1723 until 1736. Upon his arrival, Varnod describes the village as being sparsely settled with only six families residing there. In 1728, he conducted a census of persons living in the parish boundaries and reported 287 dissenters and 260 Anglicans. Of course, these numbers do not reflect the African slave population. A 1720 estimate of 536 slaves is given while in 1726, the number of Africans was said to be 1,300 (Beck 2002: 171-172; Bell 1995: 3-7; Smith 1905: 80).

A generation after the Congregationalist migration, the original grants were deemed to be insufficient for the growing population. Ninety-five acres were procured by the Congregational church on the opposite side of the Ashley River. In 1737, the community expanded to the new lands known as “Beech Hill.” A second church was built at the site and along with the Dorchester church was served by Reverend Osgood (Beck 2002: 176; Bell 1995: 12; Smith 1905: 79-81).
With the resulting diminishment of the Native American population in the coastal areas following the Yamassee War, only small groups were living in the lowcountry near the white settlers. The Ittewans, Cussoes, Winyaws, Cape Fears, and St. Hellenas were some of the small tribes who coexisted with the settlers. In the 1720s, Dorchester was on the edge of the South Carolina frontier. In 1724, Reverand Varnod, pastor of St. George's Church at Dorchester, wrote that “settlement ended and the Indians began about 15 miles above his church.” Forts garrisoned with guards were placed along the expanding frontier in such places as Port Royal, Savannah town, Fort Moore (Augusta), Congarees, and Ninety Six. Trading centers grew up in conjunction with these outposts. Dorchester, even thought it was on a trading path leading inland to Fort Moore, was no longer the edge of the colonial frontier (Meriweather 1940: 10-15).

The 1730s ushered in a dramatic shift to the frontier boundaries with the institution of the Township scheme promoted by Governor Robert Johnson. His administration worked to establish a ring of towns girding the Charlestown Lowcountry and to attract more white settlers to the colony. This plan, it was hoped, would balance the numbers of white settlers to the black slave population, which was now the majority. It was also a desire to install a growing militia buffer between the settlements of the Native Americans and the expanding plantation and economic centers closer to the coast. By 1732, the plan was well underway with the establishment of Purrysburgh, Orangeburg, Amelia, Williamsburg, Saxe-Gotha, New Windsor, Kingston, Queensborough, and Fredricksburg (Crane 1929: 292-294; Elliott and Elliott 2002: 79-92; Wallace 1951: 146-149; Weir 1983: 111-112).
1742 drawing of the Dorchester Village by Samuel Stevens.
During the years of development and thriving of the Dorchester village and center of trade, various names are associated with lots. The 1742 map of Dorchester Village by Samuel Stevens lists the following:

Lot 1: Holmes – The building place
Lot 2: Blake -- The building place
Lot 3: Stevens
Lot 5: Way
Lot 6: Waring (one building on site)
Lot 7: Miller (one building on site)
Lot 8: Baker – merchant (owned the upper wharf) (three buildings on site)
Lot 9: Stone – had storehouse near waterfront wharf (one building on site)
Lot 10: Cattell (three buildings on site)
Lot 11: Charnock
Lot 12: Charnock
Lot 13: owned by the Congregational church: later was the site of the construction of the fort
Lot 14: White (two buildings on site)
Lot 15: Houghton (one building on site and one building partially shared with Lot 14)
Lot 16: Boone
Lot 17: Izard
Lot 18: Izard
Lot 20: Dorsey
Lot 27: Stevens
Lot 30: Langley
Lot 33: Ministry
Lot 41: Roberts
Lot 44: Ministry
Lot 52: Blake (four buildings)
Lot 53: Sumner
Lot 55: Castaign
Lot 56: Rev. A. Garden
Lot 57: Middleton
Lot 72: Moody
Lot 73: Fisher
Lot 74: Vanuelson - tanner
Lot 75: Vanuelson
Lot 76: Vanuelson
Lot 77: Vanuelson
Lot 78: Rousham - carpenter
Lot 95: Roberts
Lot 96: Baker
Lot: 97 Baker
Lot 98: Waring
Lot 99: Saint George parish
Lot 100: Saint George Parish
Lot 108: Davidson - physician
Lot 109: Davidson
Lot 112: Ministry

A three-acre market place was shown for public use and a fifty-acre commons was west of the town.

In 1744, the noted Great Awakening traveling evangelical minister George Whitefield preached to a filled congregation at the White Meeting House. Noted for his overt criticisms of Whitefield was the Reverend Alexander Garden, rector of Saint Phillips Anglican congregation in Charlestown. Lot No. 56 in Dorchester Village is shown to be owned by Rev. A. Garden on the 1742 plat by Stevens (Smith 1905: 92; Wallace 1951: 211).

Migration to Georgia

The Congregationalist community of Dorchester and Beech Hill noted a desire for change in the 1750s. Wanting to continue as a cohesive congregation, but recognizing a lack of available land on which to expand, they acquired a grant of 31,950 acres in the newly established colony of Georgia (Beck 2002: 176; Hansen 1987: 102-106; Bell 1995: 13; Smith 1905: 81). The rice industry was proving to be the major Carolina money maker. The Congregational group recognized that they could profit handsomely by cultivating Georgia swamp land. The idea of procuring the land had to wait while the slavery issue was decided in the new colony. The fledgling colony of Georgia passed a 1734 Act forbidding the importation or use of negro slaves. There was much concern that being in such close proximity to Saint Augustine, the Spanish may incite rebellion of the slaves against white owners. After more than a decade of struggles to develop the colony’s economy without a slave labor force, the Act was repealed and slavery became legal in Georgia. This opened the door for the South Carolinians who were slave
holders to proceed with their move. The move to Georgia was done in stages. The families of Benjamin Baker and Samuel Bacon made the move in late 1752. Families migrated individually or in small groups in the ensuing years with some of the last recorded in the move to arrive in 1771. The Reverend John Osgood arrived in 1754 at which time the Congregational church in Georgia was established (Taylor 2001: 241-243).

The articles of agreement creating the new church community was signed by:

Josiah Osgood Jr., William Graves, John Baker, William Quarterman, John Bacon, Thomas Bacon, Benjamin Baker, Benjamin Andrew, Parmenas Way, Audley Maxwell, John Winn Sr., John Winn Jr., John Stacy, John Stevens, and two identified by surname only, Quarterman and Stevens.
### FIRST GRANT, JULY 11, 1752.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Stevens, Sr.</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Baker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parmenas Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Lupton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. John Osgood</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Stevens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Spencer</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Baker</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Osgood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Girardeau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Burnley</td>
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<td>James Way</td>
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<td>Edward Way</td>
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<td>Joseph Bacon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Bacon</td>
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<td>John Norman</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Way</td>
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<td>Richard Woodcraft</td>
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<td>John Mitchell</td>
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<td>Sarah Mitchell</td>
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<td>John Edwards</td>
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<td>John Elliott</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barock Norman</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Daniel Slade</td>
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<td>John Winn</td>
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<td>Samuel Bacon</td>
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<td>Edward Sumner</td>
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<td>Andrew Way</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Way</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Graves</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Norman</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stewart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel James</td>
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<td>Robert Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Echols</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jno. Quarterman</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Russ</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Lupton</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Baker</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Stevens, Jr.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Oswald</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Weston</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Clark</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Glebe</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,700 Acres</strong></td>
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### SECOND GRANT, AUGUST 6, 1752.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Dunning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Dunning</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Graves</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer Goulding</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Massey</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Stephens, Jr.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Bradwell</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Bradwell</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Christie</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Dowse</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Simmons</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Goulding</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Baker</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Chapman</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Baker</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca Quarterman</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Stevens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Stevens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Bacon, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jno. Wheeler</td>
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<td>Thomas Way, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Shave</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Churchill</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Way</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Cannon</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Winn</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Gorton</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,650 Acres</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

(Stacey 1899: 18-19)
Records indicate that these initial grants represent seventy-one families: 280 white persons, 536 black persons – a total of 816 in all. Whether some families were from places other than the Dorchester and Beech Hill settlements and whether all who received grants made the move is uncertain (Stacey 1899: 19-20).

A list of South Carolinians who held lots in the new town of Sunbury (underlined are names common to original known Dorchester settlers):


(Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons, Arranged in Cyclopedic Form Transcribed by Kristen Bisanz)

As the nearest port of call was Savannah, a new market town was drawn up and Sunbury was developed as their center for trade and shipping in 1758.

Of interest in the subsequent history of the Revolutionary War in Georgia is the profile of Lyman Hall. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and became the first governor of Georgia after the war. Hall was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1724. Educated at Yale, he practiced as a minister, taught school, and became a physician. Migrating to South Carolina in 1757, he spent a year residing in Dorchester and then ultimately made the move to Georgia. His role in the Revolution and birth of the nation was significant. As a leader in the new state of Georgia, one of his accomplishments was the promotion of the school which would become the University of Georgia (Hansen 1987: 113-114).
Plat showing the lots in the town of Sunbury, Georgia: circa 1758

Sheftall 2008: 111
Construction of the Fort

During the time frame of the Congregationalist migration to Georgia, the village of Dorchester saw the construction of one of its most notable features—a fort. The French and Indian War had erupted and Royal Governor Henry Lyttelton was concern about the possibility of a seaborne French invasion of Charlestown. In January 1757, he made the request of the Commons House of Assembly to authorize funds to construct a magazine outside Charlestown for the storage of powder and munitions. He was concerned that if the town were captured, resources would not exist to provide a counter defense. The House responded with an appropriation of £5000 for the project to be undertaken in the village of Dorchester. Tabby construction was decided upon and William Gordon, a Charlestown bricklayer and contractor, supervised the work which was done by slave labor. It was built on a European design with rectangular walls and projecting half bastions on each corner. The work was completed over a two-year period. Fortunately, the French and Indian War was resolved without an attack on Charlestown, but the facility now existed to house munitions outside the town should the need arise (Bell 1995: 17; Bell 2002-2009: 1-20).
A sketch of the footprint of the fort by Rev. John Johnson.

(Smith 1905: 36)
The Dorchester Free School Supported by Prominent Ashley River Plantation Owners

As early as 1724, an Act was passed that established a free school in the village of Dorchester. Records for the operation of the school during its first decades are sparse, but in 1758 the school commission appropriates funds for the construction of brick buildings for the school and living quarters for the instructor. Prominent Ashley-River-area plantation owners serving on the school commission in 1734 were members of the Waring, Izard, Blake, Wright, Cattle, and Williams families. Of special mention was Arthur Middleton of the Oaks Plantation in Goose Creek. The Middleton family came to the Carolina colony from Barbados in the 1670s. Arthur’s father Edward received the Goose Creek grant and with his death in 1685, his properties passed to his wife and young son. By 1700, Arthur was one of the early experimenters with inland rice technology. By 1720, he owned about five thousand acres and one hundred slaves. Being very active in the politics and government of the colony, Middleton served at varying intervals in the Commons House of Assembly. He filled roles as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Banks, Free Schools, and Public Libraries. Upon the departure for England of Royal Governor Francis Nicholson in 1724, Arthur Middleton served as Acting Governor of the Carolina colony until the arrival of Governor Robert Johnson in 1729 (Crane 1929: 246-249; Rivers 1874: 24-39; Smith 1905: 93-95; Wallace 1951: 131-140; Weir 1987: 109-110).

The Free School commission of 1756 lists names that included prominent members of the Waring, Izard, Blake, and Ainslie families. Daniel Blake was the current owner of Newington Plantation. The president of the commission was Henry Middleton, son of Arthur. Henry Middleton inherited the Oaks Plantation but established his main residence on the land holdings of his first wife, Mary Williams, on the Ashley River. This plantation estate was known as Middleton Place. He became one of the largest planters in Carolina with lands of about five thousand acres, owning about eight hundred slaves. Henry Middleton represented South Carolina during the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia but was initially opposed to a break from the governance of the crown. His son Arthur, however, took the opposite stance during the Second Continental Congress and became a signer of the Declaration of Independence. With the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Henry Middleton served South Carolina in various capacities, including president of the Provincial Congress, a member of the Council of Safety, and as a state senator. Upon the capture of Charlestown by the British in 1780, Henry Middleton recapitulated and offered his allegiance to King George III (Smith 1905: 93-95; Wallace 1951: 254, 297).

The Free School operated until 1817 when the location of public education was transferred to the Village of Summerville (Smith 1905: 93-95).
1794 Map of South Carolina illustrating major roadways. Dorchester is strategically located at the junction of major paths leading to settlements both inland and to the south.
Dorchester in the Revolution

South Carolina sent delegates to the First Continental Congress in the fall of 1774 as the colonies headed for conflict with England. In Charlestown, a Committee of 99 representatives was formed of artisans, merchants, and planters, which became a de facto government replacing the Royal Assembly. A decision was made by the colonists to secure arms and munitions. In April 1775, sixteen hundred pounds of powder, eight hundred muskets and two hundred cutlasses were clandestinely confiscated from the powder magazine and State House (Edgar 1998: 222). News of the conflicts at Lexington and Concord reached Charlestown in May. In July, The Council of Safety ordered that the village of Dorchester be surveyed and a plan designed to make it an armed post. Dorchester was to provide a site of retreat and reformation in case of an attack on Charlestown. It was also to serve its original purpose of providing a powder and munitions magazine and a place of safe keeping for records. Colonel William Moultrie ordered Captain Francis Marion, commanding two companies of the Second South Carolina Regiment, to proceed to Dorchester. In his memoir, Moultrie writes:

“The magazine at Dorchester being now completed: on the 7th of October, I ordered a subaltern guard to attend Capt. Cochran, on board a schooner, to escort 10,000 pounds of powder to Dorchester and to see it safely lodged in the magazine under militia guard.

It was thought prudent to send a part of our ammunition, ordinance, stores and public records to be lodged at Dorchester, and to build fortifications round that town; commissioners were appointed to see the work executed, which was completed in November. On the 27th October, I ordered a detachment of colony troops to take post there as a guard to the powder, etc. that were lodged there, and to remain till they were relieved by two companies of rangers.”

(Moultrie 1805: 97).
Work was begun to enhance the fortifications, which were to include the Anglican church. Lt. Col. Owen Roberts of the First South Carolina Regiment was ordered in November 1775 to join in the work to prepare Dorchester for conflict (Bell 1995: 19 -20; Smith 1905: 91).

The infamous Battle of Sullivan’s Island occurred in June 1776 during which Col. Moultrie’s command defeated and turned around the British fleet in Charlestown. With the British departure and a period of temporary calm in the Lowcountry, the urgent strategic role of Dorchester diminished.

1778 - May

William Moultrie (now General) encamped his army at Dorchester (Smith 1905: 83).

1779 - May

General Moultrie reformed his army at Dorchester while enroute to meet the British attack on Charlestown under the command of British General Prevost (Smith 1905: 83).
1780 – February

The British commanding officer, Sir Henry Clinton, commenced his siege of Charlestown. General Moultrie ordered the construction of an earthen redoubt at Bacons Bridge to prevent British crossing the river from the south (Smith 1905: 83-84).

1780 - April - May

The Siege of Charlestown began on April 1 and lasted until General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered the city on May 12. General Moultrie and his army were heavily involved with the defense of the city, and the village of Dorchester and its approaches were left virtually unguarded. Dorchester, at the head of the Ashley River, and Moncks Corner, at the source of the Cooper River, now became sites of strategic importance. Sir Henry Clinton knew that British control of these two waterways and access to the peninsula around the rivers was important to prevent the potential for supply and reinforcements to the besieged army as well as blocking possible escape routes. On April 13, Lt. Allaire, a Loyalist officer serving under Major Patrick Ferguson, led his mounted troop up the south side of the Ashley, crossed the river at Bacon’s Bridge, and reported passing through the village of Dorchester. He gives the description of “a small village, containing about 40 houses with a church” (Bell 1995: 20; Smith 1905: 84; Sherman 2011). No resistance was encountered, and the British were later able to easily occupy the site. Allaire continued his march to the Middleton plantation in Goose Creek where he rendezvoused with the British cavalry officer Banastre Tarleton. The next day, April 14, their combined troops proceeded to Moncks Corner where they initiated the surprise night attack on the command of General Isaac Huger. The American troops were scattered in a confused effort to escape through the swamps with their lives. The Cooper River headwaters and roadways were under British control. In this raid, the British captured about fifty wagons loaded with munitions and supplies and about four hundred horses (Buchanan 1997: 60-63; Ripley 1983: 50-53; Sherman 2011: 134; Southron 1853: 122-123).

May 12, 1780, saw the fall of Charlestown with the surrender of the city by General Lincoln. More than six thousand soldiers and sailors were reported to have surrendered along with the loss of about four hundred pieces of artillery and five warships and smaller supply vessels. The British controlled the harbor and all the Charlestown infrastructure (Ripley 1983: 62-64).

Following the fall of Charlestown, the British manned the fort and village of Dorchester as well as Moncks Corner. Earthen redoubts were constructed at Fort Fairlawn (Moncks Corner) and about one-third mile from Dorchester village in the approximate location of the modern junction of Dorchester and Ladson Roads (Smith 1905: 84).
July 14, 1781

British commander Lord Francis Rawdon and Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger began a withdrawal of British troops from Ninety Six in late June 1781. As they moved their armies toward Orangeburg and ultimately Charlestown, American General Nathaniel Greene placed Thomas Sumter in command of one thousand to eleven hundred men to disrupt communications, to attack garrisons in Moncks Corner and Dorchester, and to harass the retreating British troops. It would become known as the “Dog Days Expedition.” Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion, by different routes, headed in the direction of Moncks Corner. Col. Henry Hampton was dispatched to secure the bridge at Four Hole Swamp, and Col. Wade Hampton was ordered to the Goose Creek Bridge. Lt. Col. Henry “Light Horse Harry” Lee and his legion were to take on the British garrison at Dorchester. Upon arrival at Dorchester on the fourteenth, Lee found the force to be minimal. Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart had reduced the normal complement by taking some of the troops into his command. Shortly before, a mutiny amongst the troops had erupted and some were killed and wounded. Lee was able to capture a significant number of horses and four wagons, one loaded with ammunition (Bell 1995: 21; Parker 2009: 168; Ripley 1983: 184-185; Smith 1905: 84).
December 1, 1781

Much happened in the fall of 1781. In South Carolina, the fierce battle at Eutaw Springs in September had left the British and American participants badly bruised and reduced in numbers. Gen. George Washington’s army had defeated Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in October. The British were convalescing troops from the Eutaw Springs conflict at the Colleton Castle in Moncks Corner and at Dorchester. British forces were drawing ever closer to Charlestown. After a period of encampment at the High Hills of Santee, General Greene mobilized the main force of his army in the direction of Round O. The South Carolina House of Assembly had not met since the fall of Charlestown, and Governor Rutledge was virtually conducting a one-man government. The Assembly was to meet in Jacksonboro, and Greene was to station his army in the area to ensure safety of the delegates. While enroute, Greene decided to take a reduced force (“flying army”) to launch a surprise attack on Dorchester. It consisted of about two hundred light troops of the Maryland and Virginia line and two hundred cavalry. Included in the number were Lee’s Legion and Lt. Col. Wade Hampton’s South Carolina State cavalry. The British were forewarned of the approach of the Americans by Loyalists who uncovered the troop movement. The British were stationed at the Dorchester fort as well as the earthen redoubt about one-half mile away. Their force numbered about four hundred infantry and some Loyalist militia. About 150 South Carolina provincials were still recovering from the fight at Eutaw Springs and were garrisoned at the plantation of James Wright about two miles from Dorchester. Although the exact location of the conflict is not know, Wade Hampton’s contingent met with a mounted troop of about fifty Loyalists. Casualties were significant with eight to ten killed and fifteen to twenty wounded. An additional group of South Carolina Royalist dragoons came out and engaged in a brief cavalry engagement before retreating. The British were apparently under the impression that Greene’s entire army was approaching. Under the cover of darkness, the British garrison evacuated the Dorchester post and headed to the Quarter House, closer to Charlestown. Leaving with such haste, the British burned military supplies they were unable to take and were said to have thrown two cannon into the river. Entering Dorchester the next day, Greene was satisfied that the post was evacuated and the troops had been driven closer to Charlestown. He recovered two cannon. His complement then mobilized to rejoin the forces in Round O (Baxley 2015:10-15; Bell 1995: 21; Parker 2009: 168-169; Ripley 1983: 210-211; Smith 1905: 84-85).

Although an exact date is not reported, at some time in the aftermath of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, British troops were gathered at the Old White Congregational Meeting House to recover from the conflict. During this stay, the interior of the brick church was burned (Parker 2009: 169; Smith 1905: 92; Baxley 2016: 30 - 40).
In the early months of 1782, the roads, plantations, and lands near Dorchester village were the scene of skirmishes and limited action between Loyalist and Continental cavalry patrols. The British operated from the Quarter House direction and the Americans from the west side of the Ashley River across Bacon’s Bridge (Bell 1995: 21).

**January 14, 1782**

A small skirmish occurred near Dorchester when a troop of mounted Loyalists surprised a group from Baylor’s 3rd Continental Regiment. Lt. John Kelty and seven dragoons were captured (Parker 2009: 169).

**April 21, 1782**

Serving under General Greene were Pennsylvania and Maryland Continental troops sent to South Carolina after the Battle of Yorktown. Morale was running low among many of these soldiers who were war weary from service in Virginia and the north. Their commanding officer, General St. Clair, with a note of empathy noted, “Can soldiers be expected to do their duty, clothed in rags and fed on rice?” With opposing troops serving in such close proximity, an incident occurred in which two Pennsylvania sergeants were approached by the British and offered a bribe to set up the dynamics by which General Greene and other American officers would be captured on the Dorchester causeway. The wife of one of the men exposed the plot and the plan was foiled. The two sergeants and four other soldiers were arrested. Twelve additional Pennsylvanian troops deserted to the British (Parker 2009: 169).

**April 23, 1782**

In follow up to the mutiny incident, an American cavalry patrol was sent into the Dorchester area to search for conspirators involved in the plot to capture General Greene. Mounted Loyalists under Capt. George Dawkins were encountered near Dorchester Creek, just outside the village. As action began between the two units, another British contingent dismounted and fired at the Americans with a surprise ambush. The American patrol was routed with three or four killed or wounded. Nine men and fifteen horses were captured (Parker 2009: 169; Ripley 1983: 237).

**May 28, 1782**

An incident of interest occurred in May 1782 at Fair Spring Plantation. This location, a few miles above Dorchester village, had originally been land granted to William Norman in the 1680s. During the Revolution, it was the plantation residence of Ralph Izard Jr., who served under Continental General Isaac Huger. In a typical incident of the time, the American was being sought by a small group of South Carolina Loyalists who heard that he had come home to
visit. Captain George Dawkins and his group of about thirty men interrogated Mrs. Izard and searched the house. Ralph Izard was hiding in a clothes press and went undetected. Upon their departure, Izard alerted Lt. Col. John Laurens who was just across the Ashley River. The American cavalry troop immediately responded and a skirmish incurred with the Loyalists. The Americans captured an officer and seven dragoons (Parker 2009: 169; Smith 1905: 85).
The Demise of the Village of Dorchester

As would be expected, the ownership of much of the Dorchester village property and farm lots changed hands with the exodus of the Congregationalist families during their move to Georgia. After the Revolutionary War, dynamics of economic and settlement patterns had greatly changed since the early colonial days. The Ashley River was no longer considered a major tributary of transportation, and Dorchester was no longer on the edge of the core settlement frontier. South Carolina had towns developing all across the new state, and the frontier was beyond the mountains far to the west. In 1788, Methodist Episcopal Bishop Francis Asbury, noted for his evangelization during the Second Great Awakening, visited Dorchester village and recorded his observations. “There are the remains of what appears to have once been a considerable town: there are the ruins of an elegant church, and the vestiges of several well-built houses.” Very little inhabitance or activity remained. A tile kiln operated within the walls of the fort for a brief period around the turn of the century (Bell 1995: 22; Smith 1905: 86; Walker 1910: 4).

During the nineteenth century, lands that had been the sites of Dorchester Village and many of the farm lots were absorbed into various plantations.

Dorchester Plantation

During the first decades of the nineteenth century, much of the land comprising the village of Dorchester was acquired by Charles Benjamin Ladson. He added additional acreage amounting to 618 acres. This property became known as Dorchester Plantation. The rail stop in this area became known as Ladson Station, and the road running from Dorchester toward Goose Creek was called Ladson Road (Smith 1988 [1919]: 206-207).
Oak Grove Plantation

After the Revolution, Charlestown building contractor Peter Horlbeck acquired several of the Dorchester farm lots amounting to 350 acres. Over time additional Dorchester lots were added to total 557 acres (Smith 1988 [1919]: 208-209).

Priors Tavern

This property was originally the farm lots of the Reverend Joseph Lord. Upon his return to Massachusetts in 1721, it was transferred to the Osgood family. The Reverend John Osgood migrated with the church to Georgia and the property was sold. Seth Prior established a tavern which he kept for several years until the development of Summerville and the dwindling of activity in the Dorchester area put him out of business (Smith 1988[1919]: 209).
The Origins of Summerville

The early 1800s saw a few plantation families establishing summer properties about five miles away in the thick pine stands away from the river. The summer months were considered to be more appealing in an environment deemed to be less impacted by mosquitoes and the effects of the tidal marsh lands. Mr. John Gadsden, writing in a 1901/02 newspaper account of the early settlement of Summerville, reported that “well known planters of the Parishes of St. George and St. Paul between 1785 and 1800 made Summerville their place of residence in the summer. The residences were not pretentious, more in the nature of summer camps, and they lived more or less in a ‘marooning fashion’. The village was deserted in the winter, and the character of the occupation remained thus until 1830 or 1835.” Mr. Gadsden stated that a list of homes in Summerville in 1828 numbered twenty-three (Walker 1910: 6-7).

The South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company purchased a tract of land adjacent to the Summerville settlement in 1831 and began to lay track. The first train between Charleston and Summerville began to run only in the summer months in 1848. The train service began to run year round in 1858 after yellow fever impacted Charleston and the health implications of the pine forest community gained popularity (Walker 1910: 7).

The Village of Summerville was incorporated in 1847 with one of the main motivating factors being to place a municipal ordinance against the removal of pine trees (Smith 1905: 87-88; Walker 1910: 6-9).

The White Congregational Meeting House and St. George’s Church at Dorchester were badly damaged by the British occupation during the Revolutionary War. The White Meeting House was repaired in 1794, and services continued to be held both there and the Beech Hill Congregational church until the mid-nineteenth century. Construction began on a summer church in the Village of Summerville in 1831. The church was chartered as the Summerville Presbyterian Church in 1859. The White Meeting House at Dorchester was badly damaged in the 1886 earthquake. The Beech Hill church building deteriorated with time and neither building exists today (Smith 1905: 92).

St. George’s church in Dorchester Village received some renovation after the Revolution and was used for services for a brief period. As Dorchester diminished as a community, the village of Summerville grew. The Rev. Philip Gadsden of St. Paul’s Church, Stono, began to hold services in the pine village during the summer of 1829. A church building was constructed in 1832. The congregation was incorporated as a chapel of ease community under St. Paul’s parish, Stono, in 1855. The present-day church replaced the original in 1857, and the congregation became an independent parish in 1866 (Smith 1905: 88-90).
Over the years, bricks were removed from St. George’s church as well as from homes in the village of Dorchester. The bell tower remains in Colonial Dorchester State Park and, along with the fort, are the only surviving remains of the once thriving eighteenth-century town.
St. George’s Church
Bell Tower
Dorchester

St. Paul’s Church
Summerville
(stpaulssummerville.org)

St. George’s Church
Dorchester
1835
Section II

A History of Diving and Underwater Archaeology at Dorchester
As the decade of the 1950s was drawing to a close, the abandoned walls of Fort Dorchester and St. George’s bell tower remained shrouded in the shade of the moss-covered, wild-tree growth. The nation, after the sudden awareness of Sputnik circling overhead, had begun to turn its eyes toward space. Charleston was gearing up with anticipation for the commemoration of the approaching Centennial of the Civil War, which had erupted in her harbor a century earlier. One man, however, had fixed his thoughts on the all-but-forgotten settlement on the upper Ashley River. Dr. Lawrence Lee, an associate professor of history at the Citadel, had been canvassing the parameters of the tabby walls of the fort. Kicking about the brick rubble, Dr. Lee was no stranger to the foundations of colonial period house foundations. Hailing from Wilmington, North Carolina, he had directed archaeological excavations at Brunswick Town State Historical Site on the Cape Fear River during the summer of 1958. Lee began his working career as a certified public accountant but discovered after a brief period that he heard antiquity’s beckoning call. He received both his Masters and PhD. Degree in History from the University of North Carolina. The position of assistant professor of history at the Citadel brought him to the South Carolina Lowcountry where he encountered the forgotten remains of Dorchester (Groth, 1960).

After spending several years researching Brunswick Town and spending a season excavating its buried history, Lee immediately recognized the potential that he found in the ruins of Dorchester. In February 1959, Dr. Lee was invited as guest speaker to expound on local history at a meeting of Charleston’s Chapter of Colonial Dames. Prior to World War II, Mrs. S. Lewis Simons advocated for the ruins of the fort and church tower and was able to save them from demolition by a timber firm. The Colonial Dames then assumed responsibility for clearing the area about the fort and church for many years. When it became difficult to coordinate the labor for the maintenance, the Protestant Episcopal Diocese assumed

A History of Diving and Underwater Archaeology at Dorchester

A Man with a Vision .... Dr. Lawrence Lee
responsibility for the church grounds, but the fort was allowed to become overgrown. During his presentation to the Colonial Dames, Dr. Lee shared his developing vision for the Dorchester settlement, suggesting the possibility of it being designated as a South Carolina State Park. The following day, the Charleston News and Courier ran an article placing his ideas in print, and it seemed that his vision was an idea whose time had come. The appropriate persons rallied around the concept of developing Dorchester as an historic site, and in February 1960 a contract was signed that provided a twenty-year lease to the SC State Commission of Forestry by The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company for two hundred dollars a year. Support and contributions were forthcoming from the National Society of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of Colonial Wars in SC, the Society of Colonial Wars in SC, the Dorchester Legislative Delegation, and private individuals (Neilsen).

The Spring of 1960 found Dr. Lee in possession of an appropriation of three thousand dollars from the S.C. General Assembly with which to do some site clearance and preliminary archaeological excavation. Labor was procured from a local prison work force, and removal of growth commenced in the area of the fort and some of the house foundations. In his possession, Dr. Lee had an early map which depicted the location of town plots. He hoped that by being able to positively locate the first few house foundations, he would have the key to being able to survey the rest of the town properties.

**The First Dorchester Divers**

The year 1957 saw the premier of the now iconic television program Sea Hunt. The weekly adventures of the SCUBA diving hero, played by Lloyd Bridges, brought the concept of free swimming, underwater exploration into American consciousness. By 1960, the local dark waters probably did not seem inviting to many, and the idea of hobby SCUBA diving had not yet reached South Carolina. Charleston, however, was fortunate to have members of the world’s premier diving entity, the United States Navy, stationed in her very harbor. Having read the account of British soldiers jettisoning field cannon into the Ashley River during their 1781 retreat from Fort Dorchester during the Revolution, Dr. Lee called for assistance from the U.S. Navy to serve as his
underwater reconnaissance team. April 1960 saw a nine-man dive crew from E.O.D. (explosive ordinance disposal) Unit 2, under the command of Lt. jg. J.F. Kortan, arrive on site with their fifty-foot dive craft. They devoted two weeks to conducting a bottom survey during which a rope was stretched across the river and an organized search was mounted in hopes of locating the pilings from the eighteenth-century bridge as well as the cannon. Information from this project is virtually non-existent, but a newspaper clipping from the Charleston News and Courier (April 25, 1960) indicates a wheel having been recovered measuring nine inches in diameter and weighing about twenty pounds. No mention was made of any other discoveries. Whether the Navy divers were directed to recover glass, ceramic, or metal artifacts is not known, but it seems likely that if any finds of this nature were made, the press would have made note.

The First SCUBA comes to South Carolina

Recreational SCUBA diving and what may be called avocational underwater artifact collecting probably first came to South Carolina by the mid-1960s. No dive shops are known to have existed in South Carolina at that time, but a corner of the National Welders Supply shop in Charleston Heights carried a limited number of US Divers gear items. They did not have a compressor to fill tanks, but a supply truck would make trips from the main facility in Columbia, bringing air storage flasks that renewed the volume in their cascade system for filling tanks. A couple of the first intrepid SCUBA pioneers had small compressors. William H. “Bill” Kohler was the first NAUI instructor giving diving lessons at the Charleston YMCA by 1965.

The Year 1965 saw the National Geographic magazine publication of the salvage of Spanish gold from the 1715 plate fleet shipwrecks along the Florida coast. The idea of finding sunken treasures and touching history was coming of age in the American South. Dorchester was the first destination for the Charlestonians. During the years 1964 and 1965, various diving pioneers slipped beneath the Ashley and began the practice of dark water collecting. Without the ability to examine logs or interview all the participants, the dates and exact provenance of the artifacts collected are basically lost, but some clues exist as to the many artifacts which were recovered.

A Charleston News and Courier article dated September 30, 1966, described the collection efforts of a ten-person SCUBA club called the Amberjacks. They reported having been a diving club for about two years at the time and had recently completed four weekends of diving efforts in the Ashley at Dorchester collecting artifacts. The article described a visit to the Charleston Museum for a conference with the director, E. Milby Burton, and his assistant John Miller.
The group was said to have had five large boxes of material which included an apparent fragmented GR (George Rex) Rhenishware mug. A ball clay pipe dated by the museum staff as circa 1710 was mentioned. The newspaper photograph shows John Miller of the museum holding two bottles with broken necks which appear to date to the early-to-mid-eighteenth century. Diver Danny Williams is holding an onion-type bottle of the similar time period. Diver Tommy Browning is shown holding a bottle that appears to date a bit later in the eighteenth century.

The article reported that the leader of the Amberjack club was William Lynch, an employee of the Lockheed-Georgia Company. Diver David Cupka was described as a student at the College of Charleston. Other members of the Amberjack group were Donnie Beckham, Tommy Browning, Danny Williams, Bob Doar, John Cunningham, and John Berg. Several of the group members were friends while students at Hanahan High School. Lynch hypothesizes that in the early days of SCUBA diving, the club concept was prominent because many of the pioneer divers were not formally trained in a nationally sanctioned course. In many cases, a club member would give a prospective diver a few minutes of instruction on the workings of the equipment on the bank and together they would submerge together. The neophytes would depend on the others with more experience to help keep them safe and to “show them the ropes.”
William (Bill) Lynch recounts that a majority of the Amberjack dives were conducted in proximity to the Veronee boat landing where artifact finds were prolific. Bob Doar recounts his first dive at the Dorchester site (circa 1964) during which he recovered a colonial-era, dark green glass bottle. He surfaced with the find placing it in his vehicle. While making a second dive, he recovered a second colonial-vintage bottle, only to find upon surfacing that the first had been broken by children at play at the boat landing.

Dark green glass bottle (circa 1725–1750, a ball clay smoking pipe and a brick recovered in proximity to the Veronee boat landing. The small yellow clay bricks were a common find by the early Dorchester divers and were referred to as “Dutch Bricks.”

(photo courtesy of Bob Doar)

Glass and ceramic artifacts recovered in proximity to the Veronee boat landing. Examples displayed include eighteenth-century Westerwald stoneware, slipware, Delft, etc. (photo courtesy of Bob Doar)
One of the most active and enthusiastic avocational divers of the Amberjack dive club was the late John Berg. An employee of the Charleston Naval Shipyard, Berg spent many hours diving South Carolina river sites as well as digging for artifacts in the Charleston area. In 1976, Berg donated several boxes of artifacts to the Charleston Museum which are described as being from the Dorchester site. Bill Lynch recounts that the Amberjacks for a while used a water pump and jet nozzle to excavate in the Veronee boat landing area. The Charleston Museum artifacts were photographed and studied by SCIAA archaeologist Ashley Deming and archaeological technician Carl Naylor and SC Artifacts Documentation Project representative Drew Ruddy (See appendix 3).

*Dorchester Divers* – Two local divers who scouted the Ashley River bottom during the mid-1960s actually identified themselves for a time as “Dorchester Divers.” Robert D. Densler Jr. and Julian Muckenfuss were employees of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company in North Charleston and did some on-the-side, light salvage and recovery work. Densler became one of the all-time patriarchs of Lowcountry SCUBA diving and was affectionately called Capt’n Bob. It was he who discovered the Mepkin Abbey Vessel in the Cooper River in the summer of 1970. Probably for about the first ten years of SCUBA diving in South Carolina, the focus of almost all collectors was historic material. Almost no one had interest in collecting sharks’ teeth or fossils. Capt’n Bob Densler was one of the original divers who began diving the rich fossil beds of the lower Cooper River in the mid-1970s.

*Julian Muckenfuss and Capt’n Bob Densler 1970*
While near the fort at Dorchester, Julian Muckenfuss encountered random ballast rocks littering the bottom. Attached to one rock was an indiscernible conglomerate. Breaking a piece from the mass, he brought it to the surface to find that it was the wooden stock and butt plate of a flintlock pistol. After repeated failed attempts to relocate the ballast rock, the dried remains of the grip are all that survive today.

**Stock and butt plate of a flintlock pistol.**
Markings in the wood indicate the former location of a brass inlay.

**Mallet Bottle**  
Circa: 1725-1750  
Recovered from the Dorchester Site by Bob Densler.
The most prolific diver/collector of early Dorchester diving was Lee Spence of Sullivan’s Island. While attending Moultrie High School, he became acquainted with other young divers belonging to the Charleston Aqua-Raiders dive club. Ronnie Reneau and Vic Heyward from East of the Cooper and students from St. Andrew’s High School founded this club of young diving enthusiasts. Included in the West of the Ashley group were Jim Batey, Rick Colter, and Eric Zolner. In 1967, additional teenage members included Steve Howard, Rick Rogers, William Hunt, Casey Herbert, Jack Kurtz, Chris Fecu, Craig Bennett, and Drew Ruddy.
Spence, a precocious young student of history, was not interested in the social aspects of a dive club but instead devoted much time to historical research and the investigation of archaeological sites. Partnering with attorney George Campsen and shrimper Wally Schaffer of the Isle of Palms, Spence researched and located the shipwrecks of the sunken Civil War blockade runners *Georgiana, Mary Bowers, and Constance* within a mile of the Isle of Palms beach. While applying for salvage rights to excavate these sites, the group known as “Shipwrecks, Inc.,” became heavily influential in the passage of the first South Carolina underwater antiquities act. While a teenaged student at the Baptist College of Charleston (now Charleston Southern University), Spence was invited to present a paper at the Historic Site Archaeology Conference at the University of Tennessee on the topic of “Salvaging the Cargo of the *Mary Bowers*.”

While not interested in participating in dive club activities, Spence recruited members of the Aqua-Raiders to be dive partners on his archaeological diving endeavors. During the mid-1960s, one of his prime dive locations was the Dorchester waterfront. On one such occasion, Spence was accompanied by Jim Batey who, in proximity to the Dorchester colonial wharf area, recovered an eighteenth-century pewter measure (tankard). In the side of the measure was a distinct hole which gave rise to the fantasy of its being shot with a musket. In the late 1960s,
Batey and Spence met with Dr. Ivor Noel Hume, representing Colonial Williamsburg which purchased the artifact and have since completed its restoration and placed it on display in their Virginia museum. Included in the sale of the pewter measure to Colonial Williamsburg was a decorative eighteenth-century pewter spoon from the Dorchester site. The Williamsburg Foundation has completed restoration of this artifact for museum display.

Diver Jim Batey holding the pewter measure which he recovered in proximity to the Dorchester wharf site in the mid-1960s.

(Photo from the SCIAA files.)

Dorchester pewter measure prior to sale to Colonial Williamsburg and restoration.

(Photo from the SCIAA files.)
Dorchester pewter measure after restoration by Colonial Williamsburg.

(Photo C1969 - 454)

Photo courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Touch mark on the base of the Dorchester pewter measure.

(Photo C1969 - 101)

Photo courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Batey/Spence pewter spoon prior to restoration by Colonial Williamsburg.

(Photo C1969 - 218)

Photo courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
Decorative relief on the bowl of the Batey/Spence pewter spoon.

(Photo C1969 - 219)
Photo courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Detail of the decorative relief on the bowl of the Batey/Spence pewter spoon.

(Photo C1969 - 103)
Photo courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Decorative relief on the handle of the Batey/Spence pewter spoon.

(Photo C1969 - 220)
Photo courtesy of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
Spence termed the area in proximity to the upper wharf (Baker’s Wharf) and the lower wharf, “the deep hole.” The steep marl sides and increase of about five feet of river depth gives the marked impression to the diver in poor visibility of being in a hole. A donation of 541 artifacts from the “deep hole” site was made to SCIAA and is under their curation (please see Appendix 1).

A second group of 619 Dorchester artifacts was loaned to SCIAA by Spence and was studied, catalogued and returned. This collection was not available for photography for this report. (please see Appendix 2).
A photo of diver Rick Rogers (circa: 1968) with artifacts from the collection of Lee Spence. The seven dark green glass bottles dating from about 1700 to 1750 and the eighteenth-century slipware plate were recovered from the Dorchester waterfront. The whiteware plates, mug, and cups were recovered from the Georgiana/Mary Bowers Civil War shipwreck site. Dark green glass mallet style bottle (circa: 1740-1760) recovered in the 1960s at Dorchester by diver Jim Batey and donated to the Charleston Museum.
September 1968 saw the arrival of Dr. Robert Stephenson to South Carolina to take the reins of the newly formed South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. His predecessor, Dr. William Edwards, had been working on preliminary efforts to get the agency off the ground, but it was Stephenson who did much to create the organization. Starting with an assistant state archaeologist and a secretary, Stephenson set in motion many of the policies and dynamics of the Institute. Stanley South joined the South Carolina team in 1969 and was involved with major archaeological excavation and assessment at the Charlestown Site, where preparations were underway for construction of the Charlestown Landing Park and the 1970 Charlestown Tricentennial. Instead of taking an attitude of keeping all avocationals and collectors hands off cultural resources, Dr. Stephenson instituted a policy of dialogue and mutual sharing of ideas and information. “There are many people who collect arrowheads and other historic objects. They are all people of sincere and determined interest. [Source ?]

In 1969, the South Carolina State Legislature passed the first underwater antiquities act allowing for recovery of submerged artifacts with a state-issued permit, dispensed by the Office of the State Archaeologist. Lee Spence and his partners Schaffer and Campsen secured the rights to work on the blockade runners Georgiana and Mary Bowers with permit number 1. Batey and Ruddy were issued permit number 3 to work the Willtown Bluff colonial site in the Edisto River. Members of the Amberjack and Aqua-Raider dive clubs were following life in various directions, and the activities of the clubs at Dorchester ceased.
SCIAA Excavations at Fort Dorchester – 1972 & 1973
During the summers of 1972 and 1973, archaeological teams of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology conducted excavations lead by Richard Carrillo. The first season was a preliminary look at the architectural features inside of the fort. They trenched in the areas of the walls and bastions and took a cursory look at the powder magazine. In 1973, the team spent two months doing more in-depth exploration of the powder magazine, the bastions, the east and south interior areas, the north wall, the cellar ruins, as well as trenching in proximity to the church tower in search of a palisade ditch. A much better understanding of the fort architecture and usage was gained. One prominent artifact uncovered was a Porto Bello commemorative medallion depicting the 1739 Battle of Porto Bello in Panama.
(Carrillo – 1976)
Excavation of Fort Dorchester led by Ricahed F. Carrillo.

(SCIAA photos)
Excavation of Fort Dorchester led by Ricahed F. Carrillo.

(SCIAA photos.)

Porto Bello Commemorative Medallion

(SCIAA photos.)
Scuba Charleston

At the start of the 1970s, Charleston diving instructor Jim Maranville started a dive club, Scuba Charleston, to promote diving and to support his graduate diving students in their new hobby. At the time, many of the new Charleston divers would travel to northern Florida to dive in the clear water of the freshwater springs. Over the first couple of years of the club’s growing popularity, members were introduced to dark water South Carolina river diving and the monthly club dives centered more and more around artifact collecting. By the time Alan Albright came to work in South Carolina as the first State Underwater Archaeologist in 1973, a number of Lowcountry divers were comfortable combing the black water rivers. Since Dorchester had been known for its yield of cultural artifacts in the 1960s, Albright solicited the Scuba Charleston dive club to provide volunteer services for an organized survey on May 19, 1974.

Field notes for the survey were recorded by club member Bill Alge as follows:

Beginning at the north east property line, the river bank was paced off and anchored buoys placed at 150 ft. intervals. This resulted in ten general areas as indicated on the map. Buddy teams were placed in each area for surface scanning and light digging. A portion of area No. 4 was worked for approximately three hours using a hydraulic dredge.

Members of the Scuba Charleston dive club gathered at Dorchester in May 1974 to assist State Underwater Archaeologist Alan Albright with a survey of the underwater waterfront.

(SCIAA photo)
All items found were turned over to the dive master and placed in containers with numbers corresponding to the area numbers shown on the map.

Area No. 7 was checked thoroughly for possible underwater wharf structure, but none was found.

The opposite bank was inspected for bridge structure but none was found. However, what appears to be a very old road bed was found as shown on the map. This indicates that the bridge may not have been as shown on the map.

An old boat wreck may be seen on the opposite bank at low tide. This wreck appears to be approximately 80 feet long.

List of dive team members covering 150 ft. interval sections of the river as indicated on the survey map:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Number</th>
<th>Diver # 1</th>
<th>Diver # 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td>Mel Monte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td>Mel Monte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td>Mel Monte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Skip Vanderlief</td>
<td>Jimmy Lape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bill Ripley</td>
<td>Dave Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thayer Arthur</td>
<td>Mary Ellen Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bill Ripley</td>
<td>Cleon Lowery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dave Johnson</td>
<td>Pete Pfotenauer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Dave Johnson</td>
<td>Pete Pfotenauer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jack Williamson</td>
<td>Elaine Dixon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scuba Charleston dive club members surveying at 150 foot intervals along the Dorchester Park waterfront.  
(SCIAA photo)
The field notes don’t reflect the date of a second Scuba Charleston dive, but records show that measurements of the two crib wharfs were taken and sketches were made. Additional dredging was conducted in the previously measured search areas. Participants on the second day of work included Ralph Wilbanks, Steve Howard, Bill Ripley, Richard Leya, Paul Rader, Dave Clark, Gene Hauser, Bailey Jones, Norm Bussier, and Jim Zaccagnini.

All artifacts recovered were given to SCIAA along with sketches and field notes. Due to the large number of artifacts recovered by the 1960s divers, Alan Albright and the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism placed the Dorchester waterfront off limits to recreational divers until further assessment could be conducted.

**SCIAA Underwater Excavation at Fort Dorchester – 1976**

Ralph L. Wilbanks joined the SCIAA underwater staff as a diver and archaeological technician in 1975. That year, Albright and Wilbanks conducted SCIAA’s first underwater excavation at the Bluff Plantation in the Combahee River. The summer of 1976 saw the small team accomplish the Herculean feat of raising the colonial Browns Ferry Vessel from the bottom of the Black River above Georgetown. By December 1976, they were set to return to the Dorchester waterfront. The Dorchester Project was conducted between December 13 and December 24, 1976. Overall project management belonged to Alan Albright and the onsite supervisor was Ralph Wilbanks. SCIAA archaeologist Newell Wright assisted and diver Jim Reed was appointed a SCIAA consulting staff member for the duration of the project. Volunteer divers included Michael Kutch, Hillary Hoffman, Skip Vonderlief, Ginny Gallop, Guy Carpenter, Bill Alge, Bob Densler, Jim Hutchinson, Drew Ruddy, and seven US Navy divers stationed aboard the USS Sierra. The SCPRT ranger assisting during the project was Danny Odem.

In Albright’s proposal for the project, he states that “since the early 1960s the sport of skin diving in South Carolina has been increasingly turning toward the recovery of artifacts from the river system and coastal areas of the State. Divers in pursuing their underwater sport have
designated certain areas of high artifact concentrations as ‘hot spots’ and one of those leading
the list is the Ashley River off the fort and town of Old Dorchester within the South Carolina
Department of Parks, Recreation and tourism’s park area” . . . “In 1968 with the passage of a
state law regulating the recovery of historic and prehistoric objects from state waters, it was
decided to restrict underwater archaeological activities in the Ashley River off Dorchester to
professional underwater archaeologists on the staff of the Institute of Archaeology and
Anthropology.”

Albright describes “the purpose of the project will be to conduct a systematic underwater
archaeological survey and recovery operation in the Ashley River adjacent to Dorchester fort
and town to determine if any useable historic information remains to be uncovered such as
artifacts, vessel remains, or other man-made structures. In the event that artifact
concentrations or man-made structures are found too large to be properly handled by this
operation, long range plans can then be made for their recovery. If the survey and recovery
operation proves that further work is unnecessary then we will know that the site is
archaeologically clean.”

Ralph Wilbanks and Alan Albright preparing for a dive.
(SCIAA photo)
At the outset of the project, a camping trailer was set up to serve as a project base station. The December weather and water temperature was cold and the trailer helped provide some environmental protection for the divers. A low-pressure, high-volume industrial compressor was borrowed from the Charleston Naval Shipyard to provide a source of air to operate the airlift (underwater dredge).

Project divers Mike Kutch, Hillary Hoffman, and Jim Reed.

(SCIAA photo)

SCIAA operations trailer.

(SCIAA photo)
The project began by taking depth readings and bottom substrate assessments across the river at eighteen locations along the PRT property waterfront. Holes were excavated in the river bottom starting with hole number 2 downriver and ending with hole number 12 upriver. Each hole was spaced approximately one hundred feet from the previous location. Each excavation site was recorded using a transit on the bank.

Map indicating the locations of the eighteen transecting lines where river profile data was recorded as well as the sites of the twelve excavation holes. (SCIAA photo)
Chart recording eighteen river-crossing profiles.

(SCIAA photo)
Exhaust plume from the airlift while conducting an underwater excavation.

(SCIIA photo)

Jim Reed sighting in an excavation hole location

(SCIIA photo)

Hillary Hoffman and Drew Ruddy examining artifacts after surfacing from a dive.

(SCIIA photo)
Boston Whaler diving support boat.

(SCIAA photo)

Diver working along the Dorchester waterfront.

(SCIAA photo)

Ralph Wilbanks and Skip Vonderlief along the banks of the Ashley River.

(SCIAA photo)
Section III
Dorchester Wharfs
Section III - Dorchester Wharfs

Wharf Construction

The two wharfs on the Dorchester waterfront are approximately 175 feet apart. They are situated at a location with a naturally occurring deep slough in the marl bottom, allowing moored vessels a slightly deeper draft at low tide. The depth in this area is four to six feet deeper than much of the river along the waterfront. The wharfs were built in a crib-construction style typically used in eighteenth-century South Carolina. Hewn logs were buried in the bank, extending out into the waterway. Notched logs were pinned into the out runners, creating a framework for the wharf resembling log cabin construction.

Wharf illustration with a typical crib style construction. It would be quite probable to expect that a wooded boom davit would be installed to assist in loading cargo.

(All drawings by William R. Judd)

Model by: Ashley Chapman
The corners for the outboard most foundation log running parallel to the river were anchored to the marl substrate by a wooden stub. Subsequent logs added to the foundation timbers were pinned with wooden dowels.
Measurements of the wharfs were taken and sketches were made during the 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston dives as well as the 1976 SCIAA excavation. The most accurate illustrations were produced by industrial archaeological specialist and illustrator William Robert “Billy” Judd in March 1985 (see illustrations used in this report). It will be noted that significant structural members remain on both wharfs but much of the cribbing and fill has deteriorated over the decades. The river bottom adjacent to each wharf is covered with copious quantities of ballast rocks and bricks that had been the probable wharf-fill materials.
Side Scan Sonar shots of the river bottom adjacent to the upper and lower wharfs. Large quantities of ballast rocks and bricks can be seen lining the river bottom. These areas of random rubble were major collection sites for cultural artifact material.

Typical ballast rocks used as a fill material in crib style wharf construction.  Photo: SCADP
Baker’s Wharf

Baker’s Wharf

Photos taken near the wharfs showing the Ashley River during a periodic flood stage. Such episodes produced swift currents, placing the wharf structures in jeopardy. Action from boat wakes and human interaction were also of potential threat to the survival of the wharfs.

(photos: SCPRT)

A team under the direction of SCPRT archaeologist Donnie Barker searching for dislodged components of Baker’s Wharf in March 1993. The divers were from the SC Department of Natural Resources, and archaeological project consultant services were provided by W.R. “Billy” Judd.

(photos: SCPRT)
SCPRT archaeologist Donnie Barker consults with industrial archaeological specialist W.R. “Billy” Judd and a DNR diver as a lost structural member is recovered for restoration at Baker’s Wharf.

(photos: SCPRT)


(photo: SCPRT)
March 1996 photo showing sand bags in place to curb bank erosion. The cross timber restored in 1993 remains in place.

(photo: SCPRT)

February 2011 photo showing that the 1993 stabilization work remains intact.

(photo: SCPRT)
October 2015 photo revealing that the cross timber restored in 1993 is again missing. Restored out runners show evidence of becoming loosened and dislodged.

(photo: SCPRT)

Current condition of Baker’s Wharf as viewed from the river.

(photos: SCADP)
Lower Wharf


SCPRT archaeologist Donnie Barker and industrial archaeological specialist Billy Judd examining the lower wharf on the Dorchester waterfront, February 1992

(photo: SCPRT)
Current condition of the lower wharf.

Significant deterioration may be noted since the 1985 illustrations.

(photos: SCADP)
Industrial archaeological specialist Billy Judd discussing crib wharf construction with SCPRT archaeologist Larry James.

(photo: SCADP)
Section IV
South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project
2016 Underwater Assessment
Underwater Survey Description

Three days of evaluation were spent in the field for the preparation of this report. On April 25, 2016, Darrell Taylor and Drew Ruddy conducted an underwater survey to assess the current status of the river bottom conditions along the Dorchester waterfront. An underwater swim began at the mouth of the creek above Fort Dorchester and proceeded downriver past the Dorchester Outboard Motor Club. Notes were made regarding the bottom topography, types and concentration of overburden, as well as the presence of cultural material.

On June 23, 2016, a remote sensing survey was conducted by Ralph Wilbanks, Steve Howard, Darrell Taylor, and Drew Ruddy. The twenty-five-foot Parker survey vessel “Divercity,” owned and operated by Ralph Wilbanks of Diversified Wilbanks, was used to tow a Geometerics 882 magnetometer and a Klein Systems 3900 side scan sonar to document the dynamics of the Dorchester waterfront. A depth sounding profile was recorded on a Raymarine fathometer system. Information was processed using a HYPAC 2016 data processing system.
Ralph Wilbanks, Steve Howard and Darrell Taylor preparing the survey vessel *Divercity* for launch on June 23, 2016.

Klein Systems 3900 Side Scan Sonar

Geometrics 882 Magnetometer
Contract marine archaeologist
Ralph L. Wilbanks

Ralph Wilbanks recording side scan sonar data.

Towing the Geometrics 882 magnetometer along the Dorchester waterfront.
The remote sensing survey was conducted on an incoming tide approximately one-and-a-half to two hours prior to high tide. The depths recorded on the fathometer survey are relative but do not reflect the values for mean high or mean low water. The tide zone in the area is approximately five feet and a marked difference is noted on the banks between high and low tides.

Of particular note is the deep area in front of the two eighteenth-century wharf sites. The depth averages from three to six feet deeper than the mean depths in most of the rest of the waterfront. In the 1960s, diver Lee Spence coined this area “the deep hole.” Because of the dramatic marl slopes descending from the wharf remains, the diver experiences the sensation of dropping into a hole although the overall difference in depth is minimal. It is in this area near the wharfs that much cultural material was recovered by avocational and SCIAA divers.
Dorchester waterfront shortly before high tide.

The Dorchester waterfront at low tide. The exposed marl banks demonstrate a marked difference in the river landscape between high and low water.
The area in front of the two 18th century wharfs averages 3 to six feet deeper than much of the rest of the river. The sloping marl sharply angling down from the wharfs gives the impression of descending into a deep hole.

Possible location of the 18th century bridge.
Magnetometer profile from the creek above the fort to the upper eighteenth-century wharf area.
Magnetometer profile from the upper eighteenth-century wharf area to Dorchester Creek. No anomalies of note.
The Magnetometer Survey

Magnetometer recordings were made using the Geometrics 882 system on 10-gamma and 100-gamma ranges. Small anomalies were noted, which are beyond the scope of this project to ground truth. Whether they may indicate modern debris or cultural material is not known and may be of interest for a future study. It can be said with certainty that no large iron objects with the signature of a cannon, for instance, were noted as being underwater along the Dorchester waterfront.

The Side Scan Sonar Survey

The side scan sonar images were created using a Klein Systems 3900 unit. The primary cultural structures recorded were the upper eighteenth-century wharf (Baker’s Wharf) and the lower eighteenth-century wharf. It was hoped that evidence of the eighteenth-century bridge would be revealed but no pilings or otherwise existing structure could be identified. Other items noted included logs and bottom contour features.

The site was visited on June 29, 2016, by Steve Howard and Drew Ruddy to ground truth side scan targets and to finalize an assessment of conditions at the two crib wharfs along the Dorchester waterfront.

During the process of underwater assessment, notes were made on the cultural artifacts that were encountered. In the stretches of river between the areas noted as sections 3 through 6, brick rubble and much fragmented roofing tile were found. The roofing tile may have come from houses, but it is suspected that the large quantities of broken pieces may be wasters from the roofing tile manufacturing business that was conducted in the fort following the American Revolutionary War.

One piece of colonoware and eighteenth-century dark green bottle glass were noted near the lower wharf area. A fragment of hand-painted delft, a sherd of eighteenth-century Rhenishware, and a fragment of a stoneware jug were noted near area 9. A partial base of an early-eighteenth-century onion bottle and a fragment of nineteenth-century stoneware were noted in area 10. These artifacts were left in situ.
Site 1.  32°56.814’N / 080°10.307’W  (32.946889°N / 080.171778°W)
(32° 56’ 48.8”N / 080° 10’ 18.40”W).
Logs and heavy sand overburden.  Soft mud on the sides of the river.

Site 2.  32° 56. 815’N / 080° 10. 256’W     (32.946944°N    /    080.171111°W)
(32° 56’ 48.898”N / 080° 10’ 15.996”W).
Some random ballast rocks and hard marl bottom.  Mud on both sides of the river.
Site 3. 32° 56.795’N / 080° 10.233’W (32.946667°N / 080.170556°W)  
(32° 56’ 47.669”N / 080° 10’ 14.002”W).

Site 4. 32° 56.787’N / 080° 10.224’N (32.946389°N / 080°170278°W)  
(32° 56’ 47.22”N / 080° 10’ 13.44”W).
Brick and broken roofing tile.
Site 5.  32° 56.771’N / 080° 10.154’W  (32.946111° N / 080.169167°W)  
(32° 56’ 47.22”N / 080° 10’ 13.44”W).  
Hard marl bottom with much brick and broken roofing tile on Dorchester side.

Site 6.  32° 56.794’N / 080° 10.122’W  (32.946667° N / 080.168611°W)  
(32° 56’ 47.638”N / 080° 10’ 0.732”W).  
Sand across most of river; hard marl on outside of curve; much brick rubble and broken roofing tile on the Dorchester side.

Site 7.  32° 56.854’N / 080° 10.122’W  (32.9475° N / 080.168611°W)  
(32° 56’ 51”N / 080° 10’ 7.32”W  
Deep hole adjacent to the upper eighteenth-century wharf; major concentration of ballast rocks.
Ballast rocks covering the bottom in “the deep hole” area adjacent to the upper and lower wharfs.
Site 8.  32° 56.864’N / 080° 10.108’N  (32.947778°N / 080.1683333°W)
        (32° 56’ 51.839”N / 080° 10’ 6.478”W).
Area of the lower wharf. Much ballast rock on the bottom and extending most of the distance
across the river from the wharf. One fragment of colonoware and of eighteenth-century dark
green glass bottle located amongst the ballast rock were left in situ.

Site 9.  32° 56.887’N / 080° 10.068’W  (32.948056 °N / 080.167778°W)
        (32° 56’ 53.218”N / 080° 10’ 4.001”W).
The river bottom has a fairly extensive debris spread covering the hard marl bottom. Along this
stretch of river was noted a fragment of hand-painted delft, a sherd of eighteenth-century
Rhenishware, and a fragment of stoneware jug which were left in situ.
Site 10.  32° 56.898’N / 080° 10.022’W  (32.948333°N / 080.166944°W)  
(32° 56’ 53.999”N / 080° 10’ 1.319”W).

This area was adjacent to a private dwelling and boat landing on the bank. Patches of debris fields were lining the bottom with increasing areas of sand cover across most of the river. One fragment of nineteenth-century stoneware and a partial base of an early-eighteenth-century onion bottle were noted and left in situ.

Site 11  32° 56.924’N / 080° 10.029W  (32.9487333°N / 080.16715°W)  
(32° 56’ 55.44”N / 080° 10’ 1.74”W).

The area in front of and downstream of the Dorchester boat club was found to be fairly sanded in with no evidence of cultural material noted above the overburden.
Section V
Dorchester Waterfront Artifact Analysis
Section V
Dorchester Waterfront Artifact Analysis

Artifact Analysis Overview

A major goal of this study was to record and study artifact material recovered over the years from the river bottom along the Dorchester waterfront. To accomplish this task, efforts have been made to access as much data as possible from the following sources:

1. Avocational diver collections
2. The 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston Dive Club Survey
3. The 1976 SCIAA Excavations and Survey
4. Artifacts in curation with SCPRT
5. 2016 Reinterpretation Survey

Information gathered for this assessment includes field notes, verbal interviews, and photographs from a variety of avocational and professional sources. Collections in curation of the Charleston Museum, SCIAA, SCPRT, and private individuals have been photographed and studied.

Information accessed regarding the avocational milieu:

- The D’Arce/Spence collection: Consisting of 541 artifacts collected in the 1960s by diver Lee Spence and donated to SCIAA. An original study of this collection is recorded as having been done by archaeologist Stanley South and Maryjane Gardner in 1970. The collection was reviewed and photographed for this report by the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project in 2016. (please see appendix #1).

- The Spence collection (unphotographed): Includes 619 artifacts loaned to SCIAA by diver Lee Spence, studied and catalogued by SCIAA representatives Karen Lindsay and Maryjane Gardner in 1970. After study, the collection was returned and was not available for photography at the time of this report (please see appendix #2).

- The John Berg collection: A total of 1,006 artifacts donated to the Charleston Museum by the late John Berg. Mr. Berg was associated with the Amberjack SCUBA club in the 1960s and was among the very early divers at the Dorchester site. This collection was studied and photographed by SCIAA staff members Ashley Deming and Carl Naylor in conjunction with the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project. The validity of the information in this collection may be somewhat in question as the provenance of areas of collection is beyond our ability to ascertain. It is included as a reference in this report as it may provide future researchers with additional information of overall artifact typology reported to have come from the Dorchester waterfront (please see Appendix #3).
• The Bob Doar/William Lynch collection: artifacts collected by Amberjack SCUBA club divers in the 1960s (please see Appendix #24).

• Personal Interviews with early avocational divers:
  ▪ Jim Batey
  ▪ Julian Muckenfuss
  ▪ William (Bill) Lynch
  ▪ Bob Doar
  ▪ John Cunningham
  ▪ David Cupka

• Personal recollections of Steve Howard and Drew Ruddy of the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project who were members of the 1960s Charleston Aqua Raiders SCUBA club and 1960s avocational divers at Dorchester.

The 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston Dive Club underwater survey:

Alan Albright joined the staff of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in 1973 to initiate and organize its first underwater archaeological component. In May 1974, he enlisted the volunteer services of the then very active SCUBA Charleston Dive Club to survey and record the dynamics of the Dorchester waterfront. As much collection had been done by the avocational divers of the 1960s at Dorchester, SCIAA had placed a ban on any collecting at the site in the early 1970s until a more detailed assessment of the area could be made. In reviewing the field notes from this survey, it appears that the SCUBA Charleston survey was conducted over what was apparently two volunteer weekend dives. The May 19, 1974, notes are well documented. The handwritten notes from the second day of diving describe the activities and names of divers involved, but the date and name of the recorder cannot be discerned. Further complicating matters is the apparent curation of 1974 collections with 1976 SCIAA project material making it a bit difficult to definitively identify the 1974 material. This fact is probably of little consequence as the general provenance is known for purposes of site interpretation but slightly confuses the chronology of collection.

• Artifacts assumed to be from the 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston Survey in curation by SCIAA were photographed and studied by the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project in 2016. For purposes of this report, data and conclusions of the 1974 artifacts will be combined with the 1976 collected material. It is believed that identifying the exact date of collection will be of minor consequence in the overall data analysis.
The categories in SCIAA curation believed to be the 1974 material are:

- Bridge – (6 artifacts) – (1974?)
- Wharf Area 1 – (51 artifacts) – (1974?)
- 1st Dock – (2 artifacts) – (1974?)
- Upstream Dock – (11 artifacts) – (1974?)
- Downstream – (17 artifacts) - (1974?)

The 1976 SCIAA underwater survey:

The 1976 SCIAA underwater survey was supervised by State Underwater Archaeologist Alan Albright and field archaeologist Ralph Wilbanks. Artifacts in SCIAA curation from this project are as follows:

- Excavation #2. – (16 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.
- Excavation #3. – (5 artifacts) – (curation sheet not signed).
- Excavation #4a. – (230 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analysts Prakash Pau and Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.
- Excavation #4b. – (23 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.
- Excavation #5. – (20 artifacts) - (curation sheet not signed).
- Excavation #6. – (21 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.
- Excavation #7. – (72 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.
- Excavation #8. – (34 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.
• Excavation #9. – (67 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.

• Excavation #10. – (4 artifacts) - (curation sheet not signed).

• Excavation #11. – (50 artifacts) - (curation sheet not signed).


• Area 18 – (11 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA associate Paul C. Johnson 1976.

• Downstream Dock – (322 artifacts) - Studied and catalogued by SCIAA research analyst Maryjane G. Rhett, 1977.

Each of these collections was photographed and studied by the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project in 2016.

The Fort Dorchester riverfront section:

The section of river starting at the mouth of the creek above Fort Dorchester and extending down river approximately six hundred feet will be identified as the Fort Dorchester riverfront section. This portion of the river was examined for cultural material and bottom dynamics during the 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston and 1976 SCIAA surveys. It was reexamined during the 2016 evaluation. In these three episodes of archaeological surface collection, no significant artifact material was noted or recovered. Concentrations of brick and fragmented roofing tile were prevalent, but no other artifacts are recorded in this section by either of the three survey projects.

The 1973 excavation of Fort Dorchester uncovered large quantities of fragmented roofing tile material in the powder magazine as well as the northeast and southwest bastions of the fort. Evidence suggests that the powder magazine was the site of the main tile kiln and that a smaller kiln may have been constructed in the southwest bastion. The report on the 1973 archaeological work records a reference in the minutes of the United Independent Congregational Church of Dorchester and Beech Hill, in the Parishes of St. George and St. Paul, September 2, 1799, stating:

...it appears by the Plan of Dorchester that Lot No. 13 (whereupon a fort has been erected and magazine thereon, now in the possession of John Carr and Isaac Walter by them converted into a Tile-yard of Manufactory) ... Carrillo, 1976, pages 45 – 48).
Brick rubble and fragmented roofing tile along this stretch

A typical collection of fragmented roofing tile.
The Bridge section:

The section of the river encompassing the bend of the river, extending approximately three hundred feet, is designated as the Bridge section. Documentation reports an eighteenth-century bridge as having crossed the river in this area. The roadbed descending to the river from Dorchester and the overgrown roadbed on the south side of the river would almost positively suggest that the bridge crossed at this location. Examination by divers in 1974 and 1976 did not reveal any indication of remnants of surviving structure. Side scan remote sensing in 2016 also failed to reveal any indication of the bridge location.

During the 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston project, some excavation with a hydraulic dredge was conducted. In 1976, an airlift was employed to excavate project dredge sites numbers 9, 10, and 11 in this section (For photos of material studied from these excavations, please see Appendix #4).

Some fossils as well as random artifacts, including glass, roofing tile fragments, and brick, were recovered. For purposes of dating the cultural material from this section, fifteen artifacts will be considered:

(Please see appendix for artifact photos)

- Dark green bottle bases/neck – circa: 1700 – 1800 4
- Wine glass stems: eighteenth century 2
- Westerwald sherd: eighteenth century 1
• Dark green bottle bases – circa: 1800 – 1850  3
• Pearlware  2
• Whiteware  1
• Stoneware – nineteenth century  2

The Intermediate section: (Stretch of river between the bridge section and the wharf section)

A section of the river spanning approximately 450 feet from the bridge section to the commencement of the wharf section is designated as the intermediate section. The 1974 SCIAA/SCUBA Charleston survey did not record significant cultural material as having been recovered in this area. Excavation numbers 6, 7, and 8 were performed in this section during the 1976 SCIAA investigation. For purposes of dating the cultural material from this section, seventy-four artifacts will be considered:

(Please see appendix numbers 17, 18, and 19 for artifact photos)

• Dark green bottle bases – circa: 1700 – 1750  4
• Dark green bottle bases – circa: 1725 – 1775  4
• Dark green bottle bases – circa: 1775 – 1825  5
• Dark green bottle bases – circa: 1800 – 1850  4
• Dark green case base – circa: 1775 – 1825  1
• Dark green bottle neck – circa: 1750 – 1800  1
- Dark green bottle neck – circa: 1775 – 1825 1
- Dark green bottle neck – circa: 1825 – 1850 2
- Light green bottle neck – circa: 1830 – 1900 1
- Wine glass stems: eighteenth century 2
- Westerwald sherd: eighteenth century 1
- Pearlware 2
- Creamware 4
- Colonoware 6
- Alkaline-glazed earthenware 1
- Porcelain 1
- Slipware 2
- Stoneware 7
- Native American Pottery (fiber tempered, simple stamped and chord marked) 3

Additional artifacts from this section included random roofing tile sherds, and bottle glass. Some fossil material was also recovered.
The section of the riverfront that has yielded the highest concentration of artifacts with an identified provenance is the wharf section. This area features the remains of two crib wharfs spaced approximately 175 feet apart. The bottom topography features a deeper depth on the Dorchester side of the river, allowing for a more suitable moorage for vessels adjacent to the wharfs than anywhere else along the waterfront. In spite of the overall shallow depth of the river, the rather dramatic downward slope from the bank to the river bottom adjacent to the wharfs gives a diver the impression of dropping into a deep hole. In the 1960s, diver Lee Spence coined the term “the deep hole” to describe this location.

The D’Arce/Spence Collection from “the Deep Hole.”

The SCIAA D’Arce/Spence collection from “the deep hole” contains the following artifacts which may be used for dating purposes: (please see Appendix #1).

- Dark Green Bottle Necks/Bases 1700 – 1775 = 7
- Dark Green Bottle Necks/Bases 1800 – 1850 = 5
SCIAA 1976 Excavation in the Wharf Section:

Artifacts in SCIAA curation that are from the Wharf Section are designated as:

- Excavation #5 (appendix #16 )
- Excavation #4a (appendix #14 )
- Excavation #4b (appendix #15 )
- Wharf area 1 (appendix #5 )
- 1st Dock (appendix #6 )
- Upstream Dock (appendix #7 )

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<td>Glazed Stoneware</td>
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<td>Brown/Gray Stoneware</td>
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<td>Delft</td>
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Datable artifacts from the 4a, 4b, 5, wharf area 1, 1st dock, upstream dock, and downstream dock sections:

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<td>Buckleyware</td>
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<td>Nottingham</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamware</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown/Gray Stoneware</td>
<td>07</td>
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Datable artifacts from underwater surface collection

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<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775 – 1825</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Bottle Necks</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1700 – 1775</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775 – 1825</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Glass Case Neck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighteenth century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Glass Bottle neck</td>
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<td>1875 – 1925</td>
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<td>Eighteenth-century snuff bottle</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteenth-century clear bottle neck</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine Glass Stem</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteenth century</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter Spoons</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westerwald/Rhenishware</td>
<td>03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slipware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delf</td>
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<td>Lead Glazed Earthenware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whiteware</td>
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SCIAA 1976 Excavation in the Downstream Section:

Artifacts in SCIAA curation which are from the Downstream Section are designated as:

- Excavation #2 (appendix #12)
- Excavation #3 (appendix #13)
- Downstream (appendix #8)

Datable artifacts from the 2, 3, and downstream sections:

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<td>Dark Green Bottle Bases</td>
<td>1775-1825</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very few artifacts were recovered in the Downstream Section during the SCIAA Projects as this was not a focus area of the work. The area in front of the private boat landing was an area dived with success by 1960s avocational divers. Four known eighteenth-century onion bottles were recovered near the private landing. This area appears to correspond with “the Building Place” as designated on the 1742 town plat. It was thought that ship building activities were conducted at this location (see photos below).
Bottle recovered in the 1960s by Bob Doar

Bottle recovered in 1968 by Drew Ruddy
This artifact is current in the Old Exchange and Provost Dungeon Museum, Charleston, S.C.

The downstream section of the Dorchester waterfront. Significant eighteenth-century material was recovered in this area by 1960s avocational divers. It is probable that the “Building Place” identified on the 1742 plot drawing of the town is located here. This would be the site of town Lots #1 and #2 and the location of a boat construction yard.
Downriver section of the Dorchester waterfront. This is an area of significant artifact recovery by 1960s divers. Possibly the site of the “Building Place.”

Photo taken looking up river on the Dorchester waterfront from just above the mouth of Boshoo Creek.

The Building Place

Vessels Known to have been built at Dorchester:

Nancy – 30 tons
Live Oak – 20 tons
House Carpenter - 6 Tons

(Bell 1995: 8)
Artifact Analysis Conclusions

Excessive surface collecting of submerged artifacts was conducted in the 1960s by avocational divers. Two of the most prolific collectors were Lee Spence and John Berg. Mr. Berg donated a large collection of artifacts to the Charleston Museum prior to his death, which are identified as having been recovered from the Ashley River at Dorchester. In an interview with William Lynch, Berg’s diving partner, some collecting was performed using a jet pump and nozzle to excavate the bottom. This is an illegal practice today but this was done prior to the existence of a South Carolina underwater antiquities law or an Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. According to Mr. Lynch, to the best of his recollection after more than fifty years, most of their finds were near the private boat landing, which this report identifies as possibly being the site of “the Building Place.” As Mr. Berg is not able to verify the provenance of this collection, the photographs are included in the appendix but no scientific conclusions are drawn from the artifacts (Please see Appendix #3).

The analysis of artifacts in the Lee Spence unphotographed collection is included in this report as appendix #2. This collection was on loan at one time to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and a listing and classification was conducted. The artifacts were no longer available for photography and study at the time of preparing this report. As the provenance of the areas of recovery cannot be verified, the general information of artifact types are included but no further scientific conclusions are drawn from the data.

The collection that was donated to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology by Lee Spence as the Spence/D’Arce collection was available for photography and study. All artifacts are identified as having been recovered in “the deep hole,” which is the area adjacent to the two wharfs. This collection is deemed to have a recognizable provenance and is believed to be valid as reliable data (Please see Appendix #1).

It should be noted that the authors of this report (Howard and Ruddy) began diving at the Dorchester site in 1967. At that time, surface finds were very hard to discover. As demonstrated by the large numbers of artifacts identified in the Berg and Spence collections, as well as other material recovered by other divers of the mid-60s, quite a bit of collecting activity was conducted. During the 1974 SCIAA/Scuba Charleston and the 1976 SCIAA projects, very little material was recovered by surface collecting. A cursory look at the Berg and Spence documentation discloses that a large majority of the artifacts are glass. Berg (733) and Spence (275 & 103). It can be noted that in the subsequent SCIAA work, bottles and their parts were at a minimum. A category from the SCIAA work is identified as Surface and was apparently the random discoveries (248 artifacts) of the various divers. No definite conclusions can be drawn as to provenance. The 1976 project employed an airlift to excavate, allowing heavier and buried artifacts to be uncovered. It must be noted that in the analysis of the locations that were worked, some areas produced very little material. The most prolific site was the lower wharf.

It is reasonable to expect that Mr. Berg, Mr. Spence, and other divers had additional finds that are not part of the information now available for this report.
Included with this report is a series of appendices designed to help future researchers have access to the collections of artifacts that were available for this study. It was beyond the scope of this report to do an indepth dating and typing analysis of all artifacts. The time that collections were available for photography was limited. The goal was to do a photographic inventory. Therefore, this report does not profess to put forth a conclusive scientific dating analysis. The following graph is meant to suggest trends with artifacts deemed to be distinctively eighteenth-century material.
Ceramics and bottle glass that is deemed to be Revolutionary War and Eighteenth Century is represented in our study samples, indicating some continued activity along the Dorchester waterfront.

Creamware 96 artifacts
Whiteware 28 artifacts
Ironstone 36 artifacts
Dark green bottle glass deemed to be Revolutionary War or later 21 artifacts

The study samples have a very small identified showing of Colonoware or Native American pottery:
Colonoware 6 artifacts
Native American Pottery 15 artifacts

No Native American projectile points or other stone objects are identified in any of the avocational or SCIAA collections.

Artifacts from the Dorchester Waterfront and Vicinity

38DR3- 15-15
Westerwald Mug
Recovered from Wharf area 1

38DR3- 378/381
Slipware candle stick base
Recovered from “the deep hole”
Spence/D’Arce collection
Conglomerate with pewter spoon.

Assorted Spoons

Photographs courtesy of SCIAA
Button of the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot. This group entered Charlestown in 1781 to engage in the British southern campaign. The regiment fought in the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

38DR3-31-116
Key Hole Plate

38Dr3-31-108
or
38DR3-31-115
Recovered from the Downstream dock

Gunflint and musket balls

Photographs courtesy of SCIAA
The black and white photographs are of artifacts recovered by an avocational diver of the 1970s and recorded by SCIAA archaeologist Ralph Wilbanks. They were reported to have come from an area up the Ashley River which would have coincided with Dorchester farm lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. This property was acquired in 1785 by Charleston building contractor Peter Horlbeck. In 1807 it was conveyed to Thomas Baas and was known as Oak Grove.

**Assorted Native American projectile points**

**1700 - 1725**
Dark Green Glass Onion Bottles

**Dark Green Glass Bottle Seals**

**Assorted Spoons**

Photographs courtesy of SCIAA
Assorted Nineteenth-century bottles

Small free-blown bottle

Assorted Clay pipe bowls

Gunflint, trigger guard, and spigot

Photographs courtesy of SCIAA
British Halfpenny Coin
George II (old head)
1740
Beech Hill

British Halfpenny Coin
George II (young head)
1736
Beech Hill

Coin
1747
Portuguese 10 Reis
Beech Hill

Roman Coin
Emperor Constantine
Minted in London
310 – 325 A.D.
Beech Hill

Coins recovered from the Beech Hill settlement area by an avocational metal detector collector.
Section VI

Conclusion
Conclusion

The Dorchester story is a fascinating but scarcely remembered segment of the history of the Carolina Lowcountry and America. It includes a story of a major conflagration that tried to destroy a market town in southern England in the early years of the reign of King James I. Another chapter records a great migration of Calvinist leaning families traveling in mass to the pristine New England coast to set up townships closely resembling those they left behind. The story goes on to involve the ambitious designs of a plantation class from the tiny island of Barbados and a group of English aristocrats after the Glorious Restoration of Charles II to establish an English settlement on the eastern American coast. English subjects sailed into Charlestown harbor in 1670 and a fledgling colony was born. Just over 25 years later, a newly formed church group from New England sailed into the same harbor to bring the Gospel to the Carolina frontier. The village of Dorchester was established about 30 miles up the Ashley River from Charlestown, on the very edge of settlement. The eighteenth century witnessed a Yamassee Indian uprising that threatened the very survival of the colony. It saw the emergence of wealth with the development of a plantation society built largely on the backs of an African slave population. The frontier was pushed ever westward with the expansion of the Indian trade and encroachment on the Indian lands. In a remarkable twist of history, in the mid-century virtually the whole Congregationalist community deserted their farms and village to move in mass to new lands in the developing colony of Georgia. Dorchester served the purposes of both the occupying British army as well as the partisan Americans during the war of the Revolution. With the dawn of the nineteenth century, Dorchester slowly sank into decay as the Town of Summerville became a reality.

A second chapter in the Dorchester story began as the ruins of the all-but-forgotten village, lost in the woods on the upper Ashley, became an interest of Dr. Lawrence Lee. With watchful eyes, he observed the divers from E.O.D. Team Two decended beneath the tannic-stained waters of the Ashley and initiate the first underwater exploration of the Dorchester waterfront. Within the next five years, some of the very first South Carolina SCUBA divers collected mementos of the forgotten village from the river bottom. Bits and pieces of the trash and refuse of the early Carolina settlers went into their collection bags to be taken home and remembered again. This was a time when there were no dive shops in South Carolina. No colleges or universities in the world offered programs in nautical or underwater archaeology. In fact some of the very pioneers involved in the excavation of underwaer wrecks and cultural sites were questioned as to their legitimacy by some in the classical academic community. South Carolina had not yet established an Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and an underwater archaeological component would be about another ten years in the future.
Diving and archaeological technology of the 1960s was primitive at best. Some of the divers entered the water using air tanks constructed from surplus carbon dioxide bottles. There were no home computers with Excel spread sheets or digital cameras. Information, if recorded at all, was done with a pencil and paper or with a ribbon typewriter. There was no GPS or internet technology. Only groups like the US Navy and M.I.T. had the resources to experiment with sonar, and remote sensing for archaeological purposes would be years in the future.

South Carolina enacted the underwater division of the Instutue of Archaeology and Anthroplogy in the mid-1970s with the two-man team of Alan Albright and Ralph Wilbanks. With a shoestring budget and willing volunteers, they got the ball rolling and accomplished some very commendable projects in the pioneer field of underwater archaeology. South Carolina was one of the only states in the Union that took a hands-on approach to working with avocational divers and collectors and to derive an expanding pool knowledge of her submerged cultural resources.

The authors of this report (Steve Howard and Drew Ruddy) made our first dark water river dives along the Dorchester waterfront in the Ashley river in 1967. At the time, the cost to fill an air tank at the local welding shop was one dollar. Gasoline was less than thirty cents a gallon. Often, resources had to be pooled just to make the thirty-mile trek from Charleston to Dorchester for our underwater endeavors. Over the ensuing 50 years much has happened in the world of archaeology. South Carolina has had world class finds and accomplishments. We now live in a digital, computer, and satellite age. These resources for surveying a site and recording finds were not even considered in the imagination five decades ago.

Over the years, we have witnessed an evolution in the development of archaeology as a science and underwater archaeology in particular as a legitimized field. In the early years there was often a defensive stance taken between the academic professionals and the pot hunters or treasure hunters. With the passage of time, it appears that in many circles, dialogue between professionals and avocationals has greatly improved, and there has been a growing appreciation of the contribution which can be made by non-professionals. Archaeologists in agencies are often restricted by budgeting concerns or dependence on grants that may not always be forthcoming when needed. The avocational diving and collecting community in South Carolina has blossomed over the years, and many dollars of personal resources have been expended in the exploration of State waterways. Through the Maritime Research Division of SCIAA (managers of the Hobby Diving Licensing Program), the professional archaeologists have been able to draw on the self-funded time and discoveries of the avocational diving community. By allowing the collection of surface finds without excavation or lifing tools, sites can be explored with light disturbance but without heavy distruction of wrecks or buried strata.
The authors (Howard and Ruddy) have had the privilege of much comradery and friendship among the archaeological and avocational diving community over the years. We recognized almost twenty years ago that with the budgetary limitations experienced by many in the professional archaeological field, there were data recording opportunities that were being missed simply due to lack of funds and time. We recognized that we may be able to aid the academic professionals by serving as a link between the archaeologists and avocational diving community. We established what we dubbed the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project. We began by photographing artifact collections and trying to preserve the provenance of the finds in a manner we hope would be of use to the professionals as well as those who may someday inherit the collections.

With the passing of some of our early diving friends, we recognized that the stories and memories of the pioneer divers and collectors themselves were an important part of South Carolina history that warranted preservation. We realized that with their loss, the information they carried in their memories would be gone forever if not properly documented. We began to conduct video recorded interviews capturing the recollections of the experiences of discovery beneath the South Carolina waterways for the access of future researchers.

We (the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project) have been haunted for many years over the somewhat unfinished story of the Dorchester Waterfront underwater site. Artifact collections from the endeavors of early avocational divers as well as some of the first SCIAA underwater field work had not been thoroughly examined. Many of the pioneers of the early years were still around to recount memories. We recognized that this documentation endeavor would involve the cooperation of the professionals at SCPRT, SCIAA, the Charleston Museum, and several other academic experts included in this report. We are honored that all the experts whom we approached extended their time, support, and shared expertise in assisting two avocationals to enact this project. We humbly recognize that the overall design and format of this documentation falls dramatically short of a true academic archaeological report, but we hope that these pages may in some small way help preserve the story of the underwater site at the village of Dorchester. A story that may have otherwise have faded into history without the mention it deserves.
Appendix

It is not customary in an archeological report to include photographs of all the artifacts recovered from an investigated site. Due to the extreme inconvenience caused to the curators of large artifact collections to make material available for study, the South Carolina Artifact Documentation Project has decided to provide in the appendix section that follows a collection of the artifact photographs used in this report. Owing to the generosity of Sharon Pekrul of SCIAA, Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum, and Mary Milkulla of the Colonial Dorchester Historic Site, we are able to provide a large representative sample of cultural materials recovered from the Dorchester underwater site. We hope that the following section will aid researchers of the future to have ready access to the artifacts housed in the respective study collections.
Appendix 1

D’Arce/Spence Collection
38DR3- Deep Hole Site

Total (n – 541)

Glass = 103
Ceramics = 156
Stoneware = 123
Pottery = 143
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 16

Dark Green Bottle Glass = 82
Dark Green Bottle Necks = 5
Dark Green Bottle Bases = 8
Clear Bottle Glass = 2
Window Glass = 5
Glass Bead = 1
Creamware = 65
Ironstone = 36
Blue Edged = 3
Transfer Print = 6
Pearlware = 10
Whiteware = 21
Porcelain = 9
Banded Ware = 5
Rockingham = 1

White Stoneware = 57
Westerwald/Rhenishware = 48
Glazed Stoneware = 2
Brown/Gray Stoneware = 16
Slipware = 39
Delft = 74
Lead-Glazed Earthenware = 4
Native American Pottery = 15
Polychrome-Painted White Earthenware = 3
Yellow-Glazed Earthenware = 4
Black/Light Green Earthenware = 1
Plaster Fragments = 4
Iron Fragments = 2
Clay Pipe Fragments = 6
Sharks Tooth = 1
Gunflint = 1
Pewter Spoon = 1
Brass Belt Buckle = 1
Delftware Sherd 38DR3-15

Delftware Basal Sherd

Delftware Basal Sherd 38DR3-22

Delftware Basal Sherd 38DR3-17
Delftware Sherb

Delftware Basal Sherd

Delftware Basal Sherd

38DR3-12

Delftware Basal Sherds
Delftware Basal Sherd
38DR3-20

Delftware Rim Sherd
38DR3-30

Delftware Rim Sherd
38DR3-31

Delftware Rim Sherd
38DR3-32
Delftware Handle Sherd
38DR3-24

Delftware Body Sherds
38DR3-33 to 52

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd
38DR3-55

Delftware Sherd
Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

Delftware Sherd

38DR3-66

38DR3-69

38DR3-76
English White Salt-Glazed Stoneware
Lid
38DR3-79

English White Salt-Glazed Stoneware
Plate
Dot. Diaper and Basket Pattern

English White Salt-Glazed Stoneware
Plate
English White Salt-Glazed Stoneware Plate
Bead and Reel Pattern

Westerwald/Rhenishware Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware
Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

158
Westerwald/Rhenishware
Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware
Handles
38DR3-132

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware

160
Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed
Stoneware
Mug Rim Sherd

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed
Stoneware
Chamber Pot Rim Sherd

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed
Stoneware
Mug Rim Sherd

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed
Stoneware
Mug Rim Sherd

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue/Grey/Purple
Stoneware
Vessel Rim Sherd
Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue/Grey/Purple
Stoneware
Vessel Rim Sherd

Creamware
Plate
Royal Pattern
38DR3-182

Westerwald/Rhenishware
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed
Stoneware
Mug Rim Sherd

Creamware
Plate
Feather-edged Pattern
38DR3-183
Creamware Plate
Royal Pattern
38DR3-223

Creamware Plate
Feather-edged Pattern
38DR3-218

Creamware Plate
38DR3-221
Ironstone Bowl
James Edwards
Dalehall Pottery
Burslem, Staffordshire, England
Circa: 1842 – 1854
38DR3-240
Ironstone Plate
Thomas Goodfellow II
Pheonix Pottery
Tunstall England
Circa: 1823 – 1859
38DR3-242

Ironstone Sherds

Transfer-Print Ironstone
Pearlware Pot Rim

38DR3-268

Shell-Edged Plate Sherds

Transfer-Print Sherds
Earthenware Tile Fragments
38DR3-269 to 277

Transfer-Print Base
38DR3-254

Transfer-Print Sherd

Prearlware Base
38DR3-256

Flow Blue Transfer-Print Sherd

Earthenware Tile Fragments
38DR3-269 to 277
Blue & Grey Salt-Glazed Stoneware Fragments
38DR3-280 to 295

Bristol-Glaze Fragments
38DR3-278 to 279

Whiteware Cup
38DR3-297

Whiteware Plate
Ironstone Plate
John Edwards Co.
Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, England
Circa: 1880 – 1900
38DR3-304

Whiteware Plate
38DR3-307

Whiteware Base
**Combed-Slipware Base**
Circa: 1675-1770
38DR3-320

**Slipware Jug**
Circa: 1675-1770
38DR3-316

**Slipware Sherds**
Circa: 1675-1770

**Whiteware Handle**
38DR3-301
Manganese-Mottled Ware Base
Circa: 1680 - 1780
38DR3-319

Roof-Tile Fragments
38DR3-321 to 326

Manganese-Mottled Ware Base
Circa: 1680 - 1780

Manganese-Mottled Ware
Circa: 1680 - 1780
38DR3-327
**Combed Yellow Slipware**
- **Base**
- **Circa:** 1675 - 1770
- **38DR3-351**

**Lead-Glazed Redware**
- **38DR3-329 to 332**

**Native American Pottery**
- **38DR3-333 to 347**

**Native American Pottery**
- **Pot Rim**
- **Curvilinear Complicated Stamped**
Combed Yellow Slipware
Circa: 1675 - 1770
38DR3-348 to 354

Banded Annular-Ware Bowl
Circa: 1785 - 1840
38DR3-364

Porcelain
38DR3-357 to 361

Banded Annular-Ware
Circa: 1785 - 1840
38DR3-365 - 366
Banded Annular-Ware Mug
Circa: 1785 - 1840
38DR3-362 - 363

Yellow Slipware Bases
Between 38DR3-368 to

Yellow Slipware Body Sherds
Between 38DR3-368 to 386

Rockingham-Glazed Fragment
Circa: 1840 - 1900
38DR3-388
Twentieth-Century Whiteware

Yellowware Base
38DR3-391

Yellowware Rim
38DR3-389

Twentiety-Century Whiteware

Twentieth-Century Whiteware

Yellowware38DR3-392
Green-Glazed Creamware
38DR3-396

Blue Hand-Painted
Whiteware

Polychrome Hand-Painted Whiteware

Polychrome Hand-Painted Whiteware Base
Pearlware Basal Fragment 38DR3-404

Black Earthenware (Glazed) Handle Fragment 38DR3-403

Porcelain 38DR3-405

Porcelain 38DR3-406 & 408

Ball Clay Pipe Stems 38DR3-413 to 417
Spoon Bowl  
Circa: 1740 – 1810  
38DR3-410

Sharks Tooth  
38DR3-412

Blue Glass Bead  
38DR3-419

Dark Green Glass Bottle Fragments  
38DR3-423

Iron Spike  
38DR3-420
Iron Object
38DR3-421

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1800 – 1850
38DR3-424

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 – 1775
38DR3-425

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 – 1775
38DR3-427

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 – 1775
38DR3-428

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 – 1775
38DR3-429
Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1750

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725 - 1775

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1750
Dark Green Glass Bottle
Mallet Style
Circa: 1730 to 1760

38DR3-489
Appendix 2

Spence Collection
Unphotographed
38DR3x

Total (n – 619)

Glass = 275
Ceramics = 54
Stoneware = 128
Pottery = 90
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 72
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Bottle Bases</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Bottle Necks</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Bottle Glass</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Glass Bottles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut Glass</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine Glass Stems/Bases</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Bottle Glass</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamware/Pearlware/Whiteware</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazed Stoneware</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Stoneware</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown/ Gray Stoneware</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald/Rhenishware</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slipware = 9
Colonoware = 11
Delft = 8
Unglazed Earthenware = 12

Lead-Glazed Earthenware = 36
Green-Glazed Earthenware = 2
Black-Glazed Earthenware = 12

Clay Pipe Stems = 32
Roofing Tile = 27
Wood = 1
Bone = 2

Sharks Teeth = 3
Lead = 1
Iron/Metal = 4
Cork = 2
Appendix 3
John Berg Collection
Charleston Museum

John Berg was a pioneer South Carolina diver who was among the earliest avocational artifact collectors at the Dorchester fort and town site on the upper Ashley River. In 1975, artifacts from his collection were donated to the Charleston Museum. The following analysis reflect the artifacts in boxes 2 – 13 of this collection.

Total (n – 1006)

Glass = 733
Ceramics = 204
Pottery = 47
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 22
Glass

- Dark Green Bottle Bases = 206
- Dark Green Bottle Necks = 10
- Dark Green Bottle Glass = 409
- Stemware = 17
- Light Green Glass = 7
- Cobalt Glass = 3
- Clear Glass = 46
- Glass Tumblers = 16
- Aqua Glass = 20
- Amber Glass = 7

Ceramics

- Stoneware = 22
- Ironstone = 3
- Redware = 54
- Earthenware = 23
- Pearlware = 11
- Creamware = 25
- Delft = 5
- Slipware = 6
- Yellowware = 1
- Whiteware = 5
- Porcelain = 4
Pottery

Native American and Colonoware

Plain (not otherwise specified) = 42
Burnished = 1
Punctate = 1
Simple Stamped = 1
Fabric/Cord Impressed = 1
Colonoware = 1

Metal/Iron = 13
Rock/Brick/Flint = 7
Clay Pipe Stems = 2
John Berg Artifacts
Box 2

ARL-114 - Gray salt-glazed stoneware jug

Albany-slip interior

ARL-114 - Ironstone pedestal

Base stamped in rectangular box with words “PORCELAIN...?” the rest too faint to read
Group 1-ARL-114

Redware with Albany-slip interior
Redware with lead-glazed interior
Salt-glazed stoneware basal sherd
Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd
Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
Redware with Alkaline-glaze sherd

Unglazed-earthenware sherd
Blue shell-edged pearlware shed
Creamware sherd
Ironstone basal sherd
Delft, no markings or decoration
Group 2- ARL-114

Alkaline-glazed stoneware sherd
2- Unglazed earthenware sherds
2- unglazed redware sherds
Brick shard glazed on one side
2- Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherds
Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd with Albany slip interior
Slip-glazed earthenware sherd
Creamware sherd
Group 3- ARL-114

3- Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd with Albany-slip interior, possibly came from the same pot.
Unglazed redware sherd
Redware basal sherd with green-tinted slip glaze
Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
Creamware sherd
Group 4- ARL-114

Redware with green slip interior
Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
White salt-glazed stoneware basal sherd
Whiteware basal sherd
Red combed slipware sherd
2- Creamware sherds
Creamware plate rim sherd
Creamware rim sherd
Group 5- ARL-114

Combed slipware rim sherd
Redware sherd
2- Unglazed stoneware sherds
Unglazed redware sherd
Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd
Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd, broken section where handle used to be
Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
Creamware basal sherd
2- Creamware sherds
Creamware plate rim sherd
Whiteware sherd
Redware sherd with greenish slip interior
Group 6- ARL-114

Iron piece, broken into two pieces
Combed slipware sherd
Delft with blue leaf hand painted decoration
Salt-glazed stoneware sherd
3- Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds
Salt-glazed stoneware basal sherd
Delft basal shard, white glaze, most glaze missing
White salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd
Stoneware sherd with combined Albany and Alkaline slip glaze
Brown salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd
Redware slip-glaze rim sherd
2- Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds with Albany slip interior
Creamware rim sherd
Pearlware rim sherd with Asian motif, blue transfer print
Group 7- ARL-114

6- Unglazed redware sherds
Redware sherd with Albany-slip interior
Redware rim sherd with lead glaze
Gray salt-glazed stoneware basal sherd
4- Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds
Pearlware bowl sherd
Redware sherd with yellow trailed slipware design
Group 8- ARL-114

4- Unglazed redware sherds
Redware rim sherd with lead glaze
Redware sherd with lead-glazed interior

3- Unglazed stoneware sherds
Gray salt-glazed stoneware basal sherd
Porcelain sherd, hand-painted Chinese Export Porcelain
Pearlware cup basal sherd
Whiteware sherd

Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd
4- Creamware sherds
“Apple-glazed” redware sherd
Highfired, lead-glazed redware with white slip interior
Stoneware sherd with Albany/Alkaline glaze interior
Green shell-edged pearlware sherd
ARL-115

Cobalt blue cut-glass stemware

Clear cut-glass stemware: possible sugar or ice cream dishes
Group 1-ARL-145

5-. Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1750 - 1825

Group 2-ARL-145

6-. Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825
Group 3-ARL-145

- Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
- Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
- Circa: 1775 - 1825

Group 4-ARL-145

- 2 Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
- Circa: 1725 - 1775

Group 5-ARL-145

- Amber bottle basal shard
- Aqua bottle shard
- Creamware basal sherd
*Group 1-ARL-115*

2- Clear glass cup/tumbler bases with ridged pattern

Clear glass cup/tumbler base

*Group 6-ARL-145*

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Basal Shards

Circa: 1800 - 1825

John Berg Artifacts
Box 4
Group 2-ARL-115

2- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases

Circa: 1700 - 1750

Group 3-ARL-115

2- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Group 4-ARL-115

2. Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases

Circa: 1725 - 1775

Group 5-ARL-115

5. Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases

Circa: 1775 - 1825
Group 6-ARL-115

3- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1800 - 1850

Group 7-ARL-115

3-Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1800 - 1850
**Group 8-ARL-115**

Free-blown aqua-glass bottle base

3- Dark green glass bottle shards

**Group 9-ARL-115**

17- Dark green glass bottle shards
Mid-nineteenth-century dark green glass bottle neck

**Group 10-ARL-115**

Dark green glass case bottle basal shard
4- Dark green glass bottle base shards
7- Dark green glass shards
2- Clear glass bases
2- Aqua glass shards
Clear glass shard
ARL-115

Clear glass wineglass stem

ARL-115

Dark green glass basal shard
Group 11-ARL115

19- Dark green glass shards
4- clear glass shards (one is broken in two)
1- clear glass neck shard with purpling (pre-1920)
1- dark aqua shard

Group 12-ARL-115

10- Dark green glass shards

Group 1-ARL-145

2- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1700 - 1750

John Berg Artifacts
Box 5
**Group 2-ARL-145**

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases  
Circa: 1750 - 1825

**Group 3-ARL-145**

6- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases  
Circa: 1800 - 1850
Group 4-ARL-145

Dark green glass case bottle base

Dark green glass bottle base shard

Dark green glass bottle shard

ARL-145

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1840 - 1870

Base Embossed:

H. HEYE
BREMEN
Group 5-ARL-145/146

4- Dark green glass bottle basal shards
6- Dark green glass shards
Clear glass base
Alkaline-glaze stoneware rim sherd (ARL-146)

Group 6-ARL-145

9- Dark green glass bottle shards
Clear glass water glass base
Group 1-ARL-145

2 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1700 - 1750

Group 2-ARL-145

3 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1750 - 1825
Group 3-ARL-145
5- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825

Group 4-ARL-145
5- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825
Group 1-ARL-145

1725-1750 - dark green glass bottle neck
1750-1800 - dark green glass bottle neck
1775-1825 - dark green glass bottle neck

Group 2-ARL-145

6- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825

Group 5-ARL-145

Mid-nineteenth-century dark green glass bottle base

18- Dark green glass shards
Clear glass base
11- Clear glass shards
Aqua glass shard

John Berg Artifacts
Box 7
Group 3-ARL-145

5 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825

Group 4-ARL-145

6 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1800 - 1850

Group 5-ARL-145

4 - Dark green glass bottle basal shards

Amber glass bottle neck shard

8 - Dark green glass shards

Aqua glass shard

Early Nineteenth-century dark green glass bottle neck
**Group 1-ARL-115**

3- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases  
Circa: 1700 - 1750

**Group 2-ARL-115**

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases  
Circa: 1750 - 1825
Group 3-ARL-115

2- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases (made into ashtrays by the collector.)

5- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1800 - 1850

Group 4-ARL-115

Dark green glass case bottle base (evidence of attempt to cut the bottle--another ashtray attempt?)

Mid-nineteenth-century dark green bottle base

2- Clear glass water glass bases
ARL-115
Large Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck

ARL-115
Clear glass wine glass stem shard

Group 5-ARL-115
2- Clear glass bases
Group 6-ARL-115

3- Aqua glass shards
29- Dark green glass shards

Group 7-ARL-115

Clear glass cup basal shard with ridged pattern
33- Dark green glass shards
3- Clear glass shards
Amber glass shard
3- Aqua glass shards
Clear glass bottle top shard with purpling (pre-1920)
Group 1-ARL-115

5- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1700 - 1800

Group 2-ARL-115

5- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1800 - 1850
Group 3-ARL-115

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1750 - 1825

Group 4-ARL-115

6-Late-eighteenth/early-nineteenth century dark green glass bottle bases
Group 5-ARL-115
Mid-nineteenth-century dark green glass bottle base
6-Dark green glass bottle shards

Group 6-ARL-115
2-Early-nineteenth-century dark green glass bottle bases
4-Dark green glass bottle shards
Group 7-ARL-115
12-Dark green glass bottle shards

Group 8-ARL-118
2-Unidentifiable cast iron pieces
Group 9-ARL-118
Broken iron object pieces
Metal ring

Group 10-ARL-117/116
4-flint rock
Unspecified rock
Plain Native American (NA) pottery sherd (ARL-116)
Group 11-ARL116/117/118/147

ARL-116
26 plain NA pottery sherds
Punctate sherd
3-iron pieces

ARL-117
Flint rock

ARL-118
Iron piece

ARL-147
Rock
Plain NA pottery sherd

Group 12-ARL-116/147

ARL-116
8-plain NA pottery sherds
Simple stamped NA pottery sherd
Fabric/cord impressed NA pottery rim sherd
4-plain NA pottery rim sherds
Burnished NA pottery rim sherd

ARL-147
Plain NA pottery sherd
Group 13-ARL-147
Colonoware bowl rim sherd
Group 14-ARL-147

Plain NA bowl sherd
John Berg Artifacts
Box 10

*Group 1-ARL-145*
- 17-dark green glass shards
- Amber glass shard
- 2-aqua glass shards
- 5-clear glass shards

*Group 2-ARL-145*
- 5-clear glass shards
- 28-dark green glass shards
- 2-dark green case bottle shards
Group 3-ARL-145

3-clear glass wine glass stems/bases

1-aqua glass base
Group 4-ARL-145

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825
Group 5-ARL-145

4- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1725 - 1800
Group 6-ARL-145

3- Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825

ARL-145

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 - 1775
Group 8-ARL-145/146

21-dark green glass bottle shards
Aqua glass shard
2-Clear glass shards
Green shell-edged pearlware

Group 9-ARL-145

3-clear glass wine glass stem shards
Group 10-ARL-145/146

9-dark green glass shards

Aqua glass pane shard

Clear drinking glass (ARL-146)

Pearlware sherd (ARL-146)
Group 1-ARL-115

4 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1700 1750
Group 2-ARL-115

4 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases  
Circa: 1750 - 1825

Group 3-ARL-115

5 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases  
Circa: 1775 - 1850
Group 4-ARL-115

3 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1825
Mid-to-late-nineteenth-century green glass bottle neck

Group 5-ARL-115

41-dark green glass shards
Aqua glass window pane shard
Clear glass shard
Amber glass shard
2-cobalt blue glass shards
Clear neck shard (Jo-Jo flask?)
**Group 6-ARL-115**

- Aqua glass pane
- Clear glass bottle shard
- 45-dark green glass shards

**Group 7-ARL-115**

- 34- Dark green glass shards
- Clear glass shard
- 6- Light green glass shards
- Aqua glass pane shard
- Light green glass base- FB

Small Light Green Bottle Base
Group 8-ARL-115
2- clear but frosted glass shards
2-clear glass tumbler bases
Clear glass base
Aqua glass tumbler base

Group 9-ARL-115
4-clear glass wine glass stem
Clear glass wine glass base
Clear glass ointment bottle basal section
Clear glass disc
Group 1-ARL-145

4 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1750 - 1825

Group 2-ARL-145

5 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1850
**Group 3-ARL-145**

5 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
Circa: 1775 - 1850

**Group 4-ARL-145**

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725 - 1775

13-dark green glass shards
Amber glass shard
Clear glass shard
Roofing slate fragment
Group 5-ARL-145
2 - Dark Green Glass Bottle Bases
5 - dark green glass shards
Aqua glass pane shard
Clear glass base

Group 6-ARL-145
Cobalt blue basal shard
Clear glass tumbler basal shard
Clear glass shard
3 - Dark green glass bottle basal shards
4 - dark green glass shards

Group 7-ARL-145
Clear water glass base
Clear glass wine glass base
John Berg Artifacts
Box 13

**ARL-114**

Coarse unglazed earthenware sherd

**ARL-114**

Salt-glazed stoneware jug neck with Albany-slip interior

---

**Group 8-ARL-145**

17 - Dark green glass bottle shards
Dark green glass case bottle base shard
Amber glass bimal bottle neck
Green glass shard
ARL-114
Redware basal sherd

ARL-114
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware rim sherd
**ARL-114**

Ironstone chamber pot rim sherd

**ARL-114**

Redware sherd

**ARL-114**

Redware roofing tile sherd
**Group 1-ARL-114**

3-unglazed earthenware sherds

Unglazed redware sherd

2-creamware sherds

**Group 2-ARL-114**

2-delft sherds (one missing glaze)

3-slip-glazed redware sherds

2-brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds

2-unglazed redware sherds

4-grey salt-glazed stoneware sherds

Whiteware bowl sherd

Pearlware sherd

Pearlware handle sherd with floral transfer print
**Group 4-ARL-114**

- 2-unglazed redware sherds
- 2-unglazed earthenware sherds
- Slip-glazed earthenware sherd
- 2-Salt-glazed stoneware sherds
- Stoneware sherd with Bristol glaze and ferruginous dip
- Alkaline glazed redware sherd
- Redware rim sherd with Albany gaze interior
- North Devon gravel tempered earthenware sherd
- Whiteware sherd
- Creamware sherd
- Pipe stem

**Group 3-ARL-114**

- Redware tile sherd with mortar
- 2-brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds
- Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd with Albany slip interior
- Slip-glazed redware rim sherd
- Lead-glazed redware basal sherd
- Lead-glazed redware sherd
- 2-unglazed earthenware sherds
- Hand painted porcelain sherd
- Porcelain sherd
- Whiteware sherd
- 3-creamware sherds
- Pipe stem
Group 5-ARL-114

- Lead-glazed redware sherd
- Slip-glazed redware sherd
- Slip-glazed gravel tempered rim sherd
- 3-unglazed earthenware sherds
- Stoneware basal sherd
- Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd with incising
- Creamware rim sherd
- Pearlware sherd
Group 6-ARL-114

2-brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds
Unglazed earthenware sherd
Gray salt-glazed stoneware basal sherd
Creamware sherd
Pearlware basal sherd
Lead-glazed redware sherd
Alkaline-glazed redware sherd
Slip-glazed earthenware rim sherd
Yellowware basal sherd
2-combed slipware rim sherds
Porcelain sherd
Chinese export porcelain basal sherd
3-delft sherds

Group 6-ARL-145

Cobalt blue basal sherd
Clear glass tumbler basal sherd

Group 7-ARL

Clear glass sherd
3-late-eighteenth-century dark green glass basal shards
4-dark green glass shards
**Group 8-ARL-114**

- Unglazed earthenware sherd
- 4-brown salt-glazed stoneware sherds
- Westerwald basal sherd
- Gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
French-Glazed Earthenware

Dark Green Glass Fragments
Appendix 4

Dorchester Project (1976)
Bridge Area
38DR3-16

Glass \((n = 6)\)

- Dark Green Bottle Neck = 1
- Dark Green Bottle Bases = 6

Dorchester Project (1976)
38DR3-16
Bridge Area

Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1830

38DR3-16 1
Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-16 2

Bottle Base
Circa: 1750 - 1800
38DR3-16 3

Bottle Base
Circa: 1725 - 1775
38DR3-16 4

Bottle Neck
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-16 6

Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1830
38DR3-16 5
Appendix 5

Dorchester Project (1976)
Wharf Area 1
38DR3-15

Artifacts (n = 51)
Glass     = 6
Pottery   = 7
Ceramics  = 5
Miscellaneous = 33
Glass (n = 6)

Dark Green Bottle Necks = 2
Dark Green Bottle Base = 1
Dark Green Glass Fragments = 2
Victorian Vase Glass = 1

Pottery/Ceramics

Colonoware = 6
Earthenware = 1
Stoneware = 1
Westerwald = 2
Creamware = 2

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Chert Cores = 3
Roofing Tile = 28
Wood/Sheave = 1
Iron = 1
Wharf Area 1

Colonoware Pottery
38DR3-15 8 to 10

Chert
38DR3-15 7

Chert
38DR3-15 6

Tile Fragment
38DR3-15 11
Pottery
possible colonoware
38DR3-15 12

Plate
38DR3-15 19

Stoneware sherd
38DR3-15 13

Creamware
38DR3-15 20

Stoneware Jug Sherds
38DR3-15 14
Westerwald Sherd
38DR3-15 16

Wooden Sheave
38DR3-15 17

Unidentified Iron
38DR3-15 21

Tile Fragments
38DR3-15 18
Appendix 6

Dorchester Project (1976)
First Dock
38DR3-32

Total \((n - 2)\)

Bricks = 2
Appendix 7

Dorchester Project (1976)
Upstream Dock
38DR3-33

Total (n – 11)

- Dark Green Bottle Bases = 2
- Lead Glazed Earthenware = 2
- Delft = 1
- Pearlware = 2
- Creamware = 1
- White Salt-Glazed Stoneware = 1
- Gray Stoneware = 2
Dorchester Project (1976)
Upstream Dock
38DR3-33

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1725
38DR3-33  1

Lead-Glazed Red Earthenware
Sherd
38DR3-33  3

Lead-Glazed Red Earthenware
Sherd
38DR3-33  4

Delft Sherd
38DR3-33  5
Blue Shell-Edged Pearlware Plate
38DR3-33 6

Creamware Rim Sherd
38DR3-33 7

Stoneware Jug Sherd
38DR3-33 10

Dark Green Glass
Fragment
38DR3-33 2

White Salt-Glazed
Stoneware Sherd
38DR3-33 8

Gray Salt-Glazed
Stoneware Sherd
38DR3-33 9
Appendix 8

Dorchester Project (1976)
Downstream
38DR3-17

Artifacts \( (n = 17) \)

- Glass = 5
- Ceramics = 10
- Miscellaneous = 2

![Diagram of artifacts distribution]

- Lead-Glazed Red Earthenware = 3
- Salt-Glazed Stoneware = 10
- Westerwald = 1
- Porcelain = 1
- Yellow Slipware = 1
- Creamware = 2

![Diagram of ceramic types distribution]
Dorchester Project (1976)
38DR3-17
Downstream

Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1825
38DR3-17 1

Bottle Base
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-17 2

Bottle Base
Circa: 1750 - 1825
38DR3-17 3

Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1725
38DR3-17 4

Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1725
38DR3-17 5
Salt-Glazed Stoneware
38DR3-17  8

Creamware
38DR3-17  12

Tile Fragments
38DR3-17  6

Westerwald Stoneware
Circa: 1725 - 1775
38DR3-17  9

Lead-Glazed Redware
38DR3-17  7

Porcelain
38DR3-17  10

Slipware
Circa: 1700 - 1800
38DR3-17  11
Appendix 9
Dorchester Project (1976)
Downstream Dock
38DR3-31

Total (n – 322)

Glass = 123
Stoneware = 49
Pottery = 34
Ceramics = 54
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 62
Dark Green Bottle Bases = 16
Dark Green Bottle Necks = 4
Dark Green Bottle Glass = 75
Case Bottle Neck = 1
Case bottle Glass = 5
Brown Bottle Neck = 1
Wine Glass Stems = 3
Glass Mortar = 1
Clear Glass Bottle Bases = 4
Clear Glass Bottle Glass = 6
Window Glass = 6
Light Green Bottle Glass = 1
Brown/Gray Stoneware = 30
Westerwald/Rhenishware = 12
White Salt-Glazed Stoneware = 34

Delft = 9
Lead-Glazed Earthenware = 14
Slipware = 9
Miscellaneous Pot Sherds = 2

Creamware = 24
Pearlware = 13
Nottingham = 1
Porcelain = 15
Basaltware = 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Stems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pewter Spoons</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Slug</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal Disc</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Hinge for Ruler</td>
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<td>Brass Ornaments</td>
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<td>Buckle</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Buttons</td>
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<td>Musket Balls</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Iron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roofing Tile</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint Core</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fossils</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharks Teeth</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannon Ball</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Pie Chart](image.png)
Dorchester Project (1976)
Downstream Dock
38DR3-31

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-31 1

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1725
38DR3-31 2

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1725
38DR3-31 3

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-31 4
Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-31 5

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-31 6

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-31 7

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1725
38DR3-31 8

Dark Green Glass Case Bottle Neck
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-31 9
Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 - 1775
38DR3-31 11

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1725 - 1775
38DR3-31 12

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-31 13

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1750 - 1800
38DR3-31 14

Brown Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1875 - 1925
38DR3-31 16
Wine Glass Stems
38DR3-31 18 - 20

Clear Glass Bases
38DR3-31 22 - 23

Clear Glass Bases
38DR3-31 24 - 25

Clear Glass Fragments
38DR3-31 27

Unspecified Pottery Sherds
38DR3-31 30

Yellow Slipware Sherd
38DR3-31 32
Combed Yellow Slipware
38DR3-31  31

Combed Yellow Slipware
38DR3-31  33

Pewter Spoon Handle
38DR3-31  100

Pewter Spoon Bowl
38DR3-31  101
Pewter Spoon Handle
38DR3-31 103

Lead Slug
38DR3-31 104

Disc – Possible Coin
38DR3-31 105

Possible Metal Lid
38DR3-31 106
Flat Glass Fragments 38DR3-31 28
Light Green Glass Fragment 38DR3-31 29
Iron Fragments 38DR3-31 128
Metal Rod 38DR3-31 114
Encrusted Iron 38DR3-31 121
Encrusted Iron 38DR3-31 122
Encrusted Iron 38DR3-31 123
Flint Core 38DR3-31 124
Grooved Tile Fragment 38DR3-31 126
Fossilized Shell 38DR3-31 123
Brick Fragment 38DR3-31 128
Sharks Teeth 38DR3-31 130
Artifacts from the Downstream Dock Site which were not photographed.

26. Clear glass bottle fragments (no. 4)
34. Marbleized slipware rim
35. Marbleized slipware rim
36. Marbleized slipware rim
37. Marbleized slipware rim
38. Green lead-glazed earthenware rim sherd
39. Green lead-glazed earthenware sherds (no. 30)
40. Green lead-glazed earthenware base sherd
41. unglazed rim sherd (possibly Delft)
42. Delft rim sherd
43. Delft rim sherd
45. Delft sherds (no. 3)
47. Delft foot ring & base
49. Green-edged creamware rim sherd
50. Blue-edged creamware rim sherd
51. Engine-turned creamware sherd
52 – 58 creamware rim sherds
59. creamware sherds (No. 16)
60. Blue-edged pearlware rim sherd
61 – 63. Pearlware rim sherds
64. Pearlware sherds (no. 70)
65. possible transfer-printed Pearlware sherd
66. Finger-painted Pearlware sherd
67. possible Nottingham base
68. White salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd
69. White salt-glazed stoneware sherds (no. 6)
70. Overglazed enamel porcelain rim sherd
71. Hand-painted porcelain sherds (no. 2)
72. Hand-painted porcelain base sherd
73. Porcelain foot ring & base
75. Possible alkaline-glazed stoneware sherd
76. Possible alkaline-glazed stoneware sherd
77. Possible burned porcelain
78. Brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd
79. White earthenware rim sherd
80. White earthenware rim sherd
82. Decorated brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd
84. Brown – gray salt-glazed stoneware sherds (no.20)
85. Gray salt-glazed stoneware base
87. Westerwald chamber pot rim
89. Westerwald mug rim
90. Westerwald sherds (no. 5)
92. Westerwald base
93. Westerwald base
94. salt-glazed stoneware base sherds (no. 2)
95. Glazed jug sherd
96. pipe stems (no. 6)
97. Pewter spoon
98. Pewter spoon (half of bowl with handle)
99. Pewter spoon (half of bowl with handle)
Appendix 10

Dorchester Project (1976)
Surface
38DR3-1

Total (n – 248)

Glass = 65
Stoneware = 40
Pottery = 23
Ceramics = 29
Miscellaneous = 91
Case Bottle Glass = 1
Clear Bottle Glass = 4
Clear Bottle Neck = 1
Window Glass = 7
Dark Green Bottle Glass = 41
Clear Bottle Bases = 2
Light Green Bottle Glass = 1
Dark Green Bottle Necks = 2
Wine Glass Stems = 3
Blue Bottle Glass = 1
Clear Glass Bottles = 2
Miscellaneous Stoneware = 37
Westerwald/Rhenishware = 3

Miscellaneous Pottery = 3
Delft = 4
Earthenware = 13
Slipware = 3

Porcelain = 5
Creamware = 12
Whiteware = 3
Pearlware = 9
Cork = 2
Stone = 3
Bricks = 2
Bone = 1
Fossils = 2
Roofing Tile = 66
Pipe Stems = 5
Flint = 1
Wood/Metal = 1
Ball/Marble = 1
Miscellaneous Metal = 7
Westerwald/Rhenishware (Chamber Pot) 38DR3-1180

Creamware Plate (Feather-edged Pattern) 38DR3-1182

Metal Tool 38DR3-1181

Clear bottle glass 38DR3-1184

Case bottle glass 38DR3-1183

Window glass 38DR3-1186
Dark green bottle base
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-1187

Dark green bottle base
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-1188

Dark green bottle base
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-1189

Dark green bottle base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-1190

Dark green bottle base
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-1191

Dark green bottle base
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-1192
Dark green bottle base  
Circa: 1775 - 1825  
38DR3-1193

Clear glass bottle base  
Circa: 1700 - 1750  
38DR3-1197

Light green bottle base  
38DR3-98

Dark green bottle glass  
38DR3-1199

Cork  
38DR3-1201

Dark green bottle base  
Circa: 1775 - 1825  
38DR3-1194

Dark green bottle base  
38DR3-1196

30 pieces  
Cork  
38DR3-1201

Dark green bottle neck  
Circa: 1700 - 1775  
38DR3-1202
Dispensary fragment
Circa: 1900
38DR3-1206

Clear green bottle base
Circa: 1900 - 1750
38DR3-207

Wine glass stem
Circa: 38DR3-1204

Wine glass stem
Circa: 38DR3-1204

Stemmed glass base
38DR3-1203

Clear bottle glass
38DR3-1208

Clear glass jug neck
38DR3-1209

Blue glass fragment
38DR3-1210

Twentieth-century milk bottle
38DR3-1211

Gray stoneware
38DR3-1215

Westerwald fragments
38DR3-1212
Delft jar base
38DR3-1223

Slipware cup fragment
38DR3-1220

Slipware fragments
38DR3-12

Stoneware base fragment
38DR3-1216

Stoneware base fragment
38DR3-1217
Brown stoneware base fragment 38DR3-1218

Alkaline-glazed stoneware jug fragment 38DR3-1219

Lead-glazed earthenware base fragment

Lead-glazed earthenware base fragment
Blue shell-edged pearlware

Delft fragments 38DR3-1227

Dutch Brick 38DR3-1236

Alkaline-glazed stoneware 38DR3-1224

Whiteware plate fragments 38DR3-1228
Lead-glazed earthenware fragment 38DR3-1229

Plain pottery - 3 fragments 38DR3-1231

Pearlware - 3 fragments 38DR3-1232

Fossilized Shell 38DR3-1239

Grooved tile fragment 38DR3-1240

Fossilized Shell 38DR3-1239

Creamware - 5 fragments 38DR3-1243

Creamware - 2 fragments 38DR3-1241
Banded Pearlware 38DR3-1234 - 1235

Hand-painted porcelain 38DR3-1246

Whiteware Plate 5 fragments 38DR3-1237

Creamware - 5 fragments 38DR3-1247

Unfired stoneware 38DR3-1250

Stoneware 38DR3-1249

Incised stoneware 38DR3-1248
Alkaline-glazed stoneware 38DR3-1251
Pipe stems - 4 38DR3-1252
White salt-glazed stoneware 38DR3-1254 / 1255
Pipe bowl stoneware 38DR3-1256

Porcelain - 2 38DR3-1257 / 1258
Pebbles 38DR3-1261
Brown salt-glazed stoneware (19 pieces) 38DR3-1259

Tile fragments 38DR3-1260
Cork 38DR3-1262
Misc. Iron 38DR3-1265
Misc. Iron 38DR3-1266

Misc. Iron 38DR3-1267

Misc Iron 38DR3-1268

Misc. pewter 38DR3-1269

Marl ball 38DR3-1263

Unidentified wood and metal object

Twentieth-century milk bottle 38DR3-1264
Appendix 11

Dorchester Project (1976)
Area 18
38DR3-18

Total \((n - 11)\)

- Roofing Tile = 6
- Dark Green Bottle Base = 1
- Mortar Fragments = 4
Tile Fragments
38DR3-18 1

Mortar
38DR3-18 3

Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1825
38DR3-18 2

Dorchester Project (1976)
Area 18
38DR3-18
Appendix 12

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #2
38DR3-19

Total Artifacts (n = 16)

- Dark Green Bottle Glass = 3
- Ceramics = 6
- Miscellaneous = 11

Roofing Tile = 6
Flat Tile = 1
Metal = 2
Stone = 1
Fossil Shell = 1
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 2
38DR3-19

Combed Slipware
Circa: 1700 - 1800
38DR3-19 1

Pearlware Sherd
38DR3-19 2

Dark Green Bottle Glass
38DR3-19 3

Tile Fragments
38DR3-19 4

Tile Fragment
38DR3-19 5

Unidentified Metal Object
38DR3-19 6

Rock
38DR3-19 7
Appendix 13

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #3
38DR3-20

Total (n – 5)

Roofing Tile = 3
Colonoware = 1
Plaster Fragment = 1

Tile Fragments
38DR3-20  1

Smooth Pottery Shard
38DR3-20  2

Plaster Fragment
38DR3-20  3
Appendix 14

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #4a
38DR3-22

Total (n = 230)

Glass = 65
Stoneware = 55
Ceramics = 17
Pottery = 51
Miscellaneous = 42

Brown Bottle Glass = 1
Window Glass = 9
Clear Glass Bottle Fragments = 2
Clear Glass Bottle Neck = 1
Clear Glass Bottle Base = 1
Dark Green Snuff Bottle = 1
Dark Green Bottle Glass = 40
Dark Green Bottle Necks = 4
Dark Green Bottle Bases = 6
Brown/Gray Stoneware = 20
Westerwald/Rhenishware = 13
White Stoneware = 22

Agateware = 1
Nottingham = 1
Buckley = 1
Jackfield = 1
Pearlware/Whiteware = 1
Porcelain = 11
Faience = 1

Colonoware = 6
Slipware = 16
Earthenware = 10
Delft = 19
Conglomerate = 1
Pewter Spoon = 1
Musket Ball = 1
Stone = 1
Brick = 1
Fossils = 4
Roofing Tile = 1
Pipe Stems = 32

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 4a
38DR3-22

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1825
38DR3-22  1

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-22  2

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725 - 1775
38DR3-22  3

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-22  5
Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1775 - 1825
38DR3-22 4

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1750 - 1800
38DR3-22 6

Dark Green Glass Bottle Necks
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-22 7 & 8

Dark Green Glass Bottle Rims
Circa: 1700 - 1750
38DR3-22 9 & 10

White Stoneware Basal Sherd
38DR3-22 21

White Stoneware Plate Sherds
38DR3-22 23

White Stoneware Bowl Sherds
38DR3-22 22
White Salt-glazed Stoneware Plate Sherds

White Stoneware Rim Sherd
38DR3-22 25

Delft Chamber Pot Rim Sherd
38DR3-22 27

Monochrome Delft Rim Sherd
38DR3-22 28

Monochrome Delft Rim Sherd
38DR3-22 29
Westerwald Mug Sherds 38DR3-22 39

Westerwald Mug Handle 38DR3-22 40

Westerwald Rim Sherds 38DR3-22 37

Westerwald Rim Sherds 38DR3-22 38

Delft Bowl Basal Sherds 38DR3-22 34

Faience Bowl Basal Sherd 38DR3-22 36
Colonoware Sherds
38DR3-22  82

Fossilized Disc
38DR3-22  85

Fossilized Vertebrae
38DR3-22  88

Fossilized Vertebrae
38DR3-22  86

Bottle Neck
38DR3-22  93

Fossilized Bone Fragment
38DR3-22  87

Pipe Stem Fragments
38DR3-22  18

Pipe Fragment
38DR3-22  20

Pipe Fragment
38DR3-22  19
Dark Green Glass Snuff Bottle
Eighteenth Century
38DR3-22 94
Appendix 15

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #4b
38DR3-30

Total (n = 23)

Glass = 1
Ceramics/Pottery = 7
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 15
Brown Stoneware = 1
Delft = 1
Lead-Glazed Earthenware = 1
Pearlware = 1
Slipware = 1
Porcelain = 1
White Stoneware = 1
Case Bottle Glass = 1

Rock = 1
Oyster Shell = 2
Brick = 3
Bone = 3
Roofing Tile = 5
Clay Pipe Fragment = 1
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 4b
38DR3-30

White Salt-Glazed Stoneware Sherd 38DR3-30  2

Hand-Painted Porcelain Rim Sherd 38DR3-30  3

Dotted Yellow Slipware Rim Sherd 38DR3-30  4

Agateware Basal Sherd 38DR3-30  5

Delft Rim Sherd 38DR3-30  7

Dark Green Glass Case Bottle Fragment 38DR3-30  1

Lead-Glazed Red Earthenware Sherd 38DR3-30  6
Appendix 16

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #5
38DR3-23

Total (n – 20)

Fossil = 1
Cinder = 1
Brick = 4
Roofing Tile = 14
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 5
38DR3-23

Tile Fragments
38DR3-20 1

Smooth Pottery Sherd
38DR3-20 2

Plaster Fragment
38DR3-20 3
Appendix 17

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #6
38DR3-24

Total (n – 21)

- Fossils = 6
- Roofing Tile = 13
- Dark Green Bottle Glass = 1
- Milk Glass = 4
- Brown Stoneware = 1
- Native American Pottery = 2
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 6
38DR3-24

Simple-Stamped Pottery
38DR3-24 1

Fiber-Tempered Pottery
38DR3-24 2

Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware Sherds
38DR3-24 3

Milk-Glass Fragments
38DR3-24 4

Dark Green Bottle Glass
38DR3-24 5

Fossil Bone
38DR3-24 7

Roofing Tile Sherds
38DR3-24 6
Appendix 18

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #7
38DR3-25

Total (n – 72)

Glass = 33
Pottery = 8
Ceramics = 5
Stoneware = 8
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 18
Dark Green Bottle Bases = 16
Dark Green Bottle Necks = 8
Dark Green Bottle Glass = 10
Light Green Bottle Neck = 8
Light Green Bottle Glass = 1
Case Bottle Base = 1

Colonoware = 6
North Devon Gravel-Tempered = 1
Earthenware = 1

Creamware = 3
Pearlware = 1
Porcelain = 1
Westerwald/Rhenishware = 2
Miscellaneous Stoneware = 6

Fossils = 2
Sharks Teeth = 5
Roofing Tile = 10
Cork = 1
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 7
38DR3-25

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725-1775
38DR3-25  1

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800-1825
38DR3-25  2

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700-1750
38DR3-25  3

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700-1750
38DR3-25  4

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725-1775
38DR3-25  5

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700-1750
38DR3-25  6

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700-1750
38DR3-25  7
Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800-1850
38DR3-25  8

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1700-1750
38DR3-25  9

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725-1775
38DR3-25 10

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800-1850
38DR3-25 11

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725-1775
38DR3-25 12

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1775-1825
38DR3-25 13

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1775-1825
38DR3-25 14

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1775-1825
38DR3-25 15
Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1825-1850
38DR3-25 16

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1750-1800
38DR3-25 17

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1775-1825
38DR3-25 18

Light Green Glass Demijohn Bottle Neck
Circa: 1830-1900
38DR3-25 20

Dark Green Glass Bottle Neck
Circa: 1800-1850
38DR3-25 19

Dark Green Glass Case Bottle Base
Circa: 1775-1825
38DR3-25 21

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1725-1750
38DR3-25 23
Westerwald Chamber Pot Rim Fragment 38DR3-25 35

Bottle Cork 38DR3-25 40

Fossil Whale Spinal Disc 38DR3-25 37

Fossilized Sharks Teeth 38DR3-25 38

Fossilized Tooth 38DR3-25 39

Colonoware Sherds 38DR3-25 25

Roofing Tile Fragments 38DR3-25 37
Appendix 19

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #8
38DR3-26

Total (n – 34)

- Wine Glass Stems = 3
- Dark Green Bottle Glass = 3
- Native American Pottery = 4
- Slipware = 1
- Creamware = 3
- Pearlware = 1
- Metal Object = 1
- Roofing Tile = 11
- Rocks = 2
- Fossils/Bone = 4
- Sharks Teeth = 3
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 8
38DR3-26

Wine Glass Stem
38DR3-26 1

Wine Glass Stem
38DR3-26 3

Dark Green Bottle
Glass Fragments
38DR3-26 4

Native American
Pottery
Chord Marked
38DR3-26 5

Yellow Slipware
Sherd
38DR3-26 7

Slipware Sherd
38DR3-26 6

Creamware Plate Sherds
38DR3-26 8 - 9
Pearlware Plate Sherd
38DR3-26 10

Fossil Whale Spinal Disc
38DR3-26 14

Encrusted Metal Object
38DR3-26 11

Roofing Tile Fragments
38DR3-26 12

Rocks
38DR3-26 13

Miscellaneous Bones
38DR3-26 15

Sharks Tooth
38DR3-26 16
Appendix 20

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #9
38DR3-27

Total (n – 67)

Glass = 23
Ceramics/Pottery = 5
Miscellaneous Artifacts = 39
Wine Glass Stem = 1
Dark Green Bottle Base = 1
Dark Green Bottle Glass = 9
Light Green Bottle Glass = 4
Clear Bottle Glass = 7
Brown Bottle Glass = 1

Stoneware = 1
Earthenware = 1
Whiteware = 1
Westerwald = 1
Pearlware = 1

Fossil Snail = 1
Sharks Tooth = 1
Fossil Tooth = 1
Fossil/Bone = 7
Roofing Tile = 25
Rock = 1
Flint Core = 1
Pipe Stems = 1
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 9
38DR3-27

Dark Green Glass Bottle Base
Circa: 1800 - 1850
38DR3-27 2

Wine Glass Stems
38DR3-27 1

Brown Glass Bitters Bottle Fragment
38DR3-27 6

Banded Finger-Painted Pearlware Rim
38DR3-27 9

Westerwald Sherd
38DR3-27 10

Fossilized Snail Fossil
38DR3-27 18

Whiteware Bowl Sherd
38DR3-27 11
Earthenware Base
38DR3-27 12

Fossilized Tooth
38DR3-27 16

Dark Green Bottle Glass
38DR3-27 3

Clear Bottle Glass
38DR3-27 5

Light Green Bottle Glass
38DR3-27 4

Worked Flint
38DR3-27 8

Ball Clay Pipe Stems
38DR3-27

Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware
38DR3-27 13

Fossilized Bone
38DR3-27 15

Fossilized Sharks Tooth
38DR3-27 17
Appendix 21

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #10
38DR3-28

Total \((n - 4)\)

- Case Bottle Glass = 2
- Roofing Tile = 2
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 10
38DR3-28

Dark Green Bottle Glass
38DR3-28 1

Tile Fragments
38DR3-28 2
Appendix 22

Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole #11
38DR3-29

Total (n = 50)

Roofing Tile = 45
Brick = 1
Bone = 2
Pearlware = 1
Gray Stoneware = 1
Dorchester Project (1976)
Hole 11
38DR3-29

Gray Salt-Glazed Jug Sherd
38DR3-29 1

Pearlware Plate Base
38DR3-29 2

Bones
38DR3-29 3

Brick
38DR3-29 4

Roofing Tile
45 Pieces
38DR3-29 5
Appendix 23
SCIAA Artifacts on Loan to SCPRT (1977)

38DR3- 1-1253
Gunflint –
1976 Surface collection
Musket Balls (x2)
38DR3-22-91 – hole #4A
38DR3-31-118 – Downstream dock

38DR3- 15-15
Westerwald Mug
Recovered from Wharf area 1

38DR3- 22-24
White Salt-glazed Stoneware Plate Rim
Recovered from hole 4a

38DR3- Conglomerate with pewter spoon.
38DR3- 31-116
Key Hole Plate

Decorative Plate
38Dr3-31-108
or
38DR3-31-115
Recovered from the
Downstream dock

38DR3- 378 / 381
Slipware candle stick base
Recovered from “the deep hole”
Spence/D’Arce collection

38DR3- 22 - 66
Slipware cup fragment
Recovered from hole #4a.

38DR3- 26 - 2
Wine glass stem
Recovered from hole #8
38DR3- 31-46
Delft – polychrome
Recovered from the Downstream dock.

38DR3-31-74
Basaltware - Recovered from the Downstream dock

38DR3-22-48
Porcelain
Recovered from the hole # 4a.

38DR3-25
Delft – Blue
Recovered from the “deep hole”
Spence/D’Arce collection.

38DR3-31-81
Ballermine Jug/with face
Recovered from the Downstream dock

38DR3-31-44
Delft – Blue - Recovered from the Downstream dock.

38DR3- 1 – 1225
Slip-decorated stoneware
Recovered from Surface recoveries
38DR3- 31 – 83
Stoneware jug neck
Recovered from the Downstream dock

38DR3- 31 - 88
Westerwald rim
Recovered from downstream dock.

38DR3-
Conglomerate with pin.

38DR3- 25 – 26
North Devon gravel-tempered rim
Recovered from hole #8
38DR3- 31 – 107
Hinge for folding ruler
Recovered from the Downstream dock

Buttons
38DR3- 31-110
&
38DR3-31-111
Recovered from the downstream dock

38DR3- 438
Dark green glass bottle
Recovered from “the deep hole”
Spence/D’Arce collection
Dark green glass bottle
Circa: 1800 - 1825
In the South Carolina Parks and Recreation Collection at Colonial Dorchester State Park. Provenance is uncertain.
Dark green glass bottle

Circa: 1775 - 1820

in the South Carolina Parks and Recreation Collection at Colonial Dorchester State Park. Provenance is uncertain but barnacle markings in the glass indicate that it was recovered from underwater.
Appendix 24

The following artifacts were recovered from the Dorchester waterfront by members of the Amberjacks Diving Club in the 1960s. They were donated to the Colonial Dorchester State Park by Bill Lynch in September 2016.
Dark green glass bottle bases

Whiteware base
Westerwald base

Stoneware base
Flow blue decorative pattern

Westerwald sherd

Porcelain sherd
Nottingham stoneware sherd

Slipware sherd
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