Deep Water and High Ground: Seventeenth Century Low Country Settlement

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DEEP WATER AND HIGH GROUND:
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LOW COUNTRY SETTLEMENT

by

Stanley South
and
Michael Hartley

Research Manuscript Series 166

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Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1980
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DEEP WATER AND HIGH GROUND: SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LOW COUNTRY SETTLEMENT

Introduction

When the leaders of the Port Royal Expedition of 1670 chose to settle the first English colony in South Carolina on the Ashley River rather than at Port Royal, they selected the high ground of a peninsula which touched the deep water channel of the access creek to the site (Chevis 1897: South 1971). The Spanish settling their fledgling capitol city of Spanish Florida at Santa Elena in Port Royal Sound over one hundred years before, in 1566, had chosen a very similar site where the high ground met the deep water channel of the access stream to the site (Hoffman 1978; South 1979). Both sites provided bow-on fire from the high ground against any enemy ships trying to reach the secure footing of the settlement. The deep water channel was the inter-continental highway of the settlement period and to place a settlement away from this highway to the world was unthinkable.

At Jamestown, in Virginia, the first fort and settlement was placed on high ground adjacent to the deep water channel of the river, and subsequent erosion removed much of the early settlement site, according to those who have interpreted the site to the visiting public. These three early settlement sites in the Southeast, Santa Elena, Jamestown, and Charles Towne, also were characterized by having low marshy ground lying between the high-ground of the settlement site and the mainland, which served as a protective barrier against possible Indian attack from that direction. Thus, the early settlements were protected by a fort, and in the case of Santa Elena and Charles Towne by a marsh and creek, forcing any enemy vessel into a bow-on position of vulnerability in approaching the fort and town site. The location of these important sites in the early history of this nation, therefore, was no accident, but rather, represented a well thought-out strategy for defense as well as easy access to the shipping channels of the world. One would think that similar considerations would have been important to any settler planting on the shores of a potentially hostile land, and that deep water and high ground would be major considerations of a settlement strategy on such frontiers.

Given the above considerations it follows that those individuals seeking settlement sites who would be most likely to acquire the sought-after deep water and high ground sites would be those of higher status and financial
ability to develop such land and landing locations. I sug‐
gested, in 1975, that this association of deep water, high
ground, and status might well be a major consideration in
the development of continental frontier settlement such as
that represented by American's Southeast (South 1977: 189).
Such settlement would likely center around a major entrepot
(Lewis 1977: 151-201) with individuals seeking the deep
water and high ground sites as a cluster of plantations on
rivers and streams convenient to the major settlement center.
Charleston, South Carolina, which grew out of the original
Charles Towne settlement of 1670, is an excellent example of
such a situation.

The Thornton-Morden Map of 1695 and
The Maurice Mathews Map of 1685

A map published in 1695 (Fig. 1), and dedicated to John
Thornton and Robert Morden is based on a map surveyed around
1685 by Maurice Mathews (Cumming 1962: 162, 166). This document
locates over 250 plantations or settlers' sites within fifteen
years of the first landing at Charles Towne in 1670, and thus
is a valuable record of settlement pattern in the Charleston
area as of 1685 (Cumming 1962: 162, 166). This map offers an
opportunity to test the ideas of deep water, high ground and
status outlined above as critical variables in site location
during the first years of colonization, reflecting the need
for transportation, access to goods, shipping of products,
and access to land suitable for crop production, as well as
being defensible against potential enemies by land and sea.*

The Research Proposal

Given the need to examine the settlement pattern of the
first settlers to the Southeast and the excellent opportu‐
nity to test these ideas provided by the 1685/1695 maps, a
"Preliminary Plan for a Research Proposal for Submission as
a Grant Request" was written on September 9, 1975 (South
1975). It was not until August 1978, however, that "A Pilot
Study for the Location of Certain Seventeenth Century Sites
in Charleston County South Carolina," was written and submitted
to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for
possible funding through National Historic Preservation Act
resources (South 1978). A memorandum of agreement was
signed in September 1979 allowing the pilot project to begin
April 1, 1980, with a report due September 30, 1980. The

*These maps are referred to as the 1685/1695 map except
when specific reference to the 1695 map is indicated.
FIGURE 1: The area of the 1695 Thornton-Morden Map of interest in the pilot study (Caroliniana Library).
proposal outlined the goals and suggested a survey to correlate the Mathews and Thornton-Morden Map with modern United States Coast and Geodetic Survey maps, first to locate the sites on paper and then to visit the sites between the Stono River and the North Edisto River, to determine the extent to which seventeenth century sites could be located.

The Research Design

Only a portion of the 1685/1695 maps was used in outlining the proposal for the project because a major goal of the pilot program was to determine whether methods and techniques used in the survey would be productive of positive results. If the pilot project proved productive it was anticipated that further proposals might be outlined to expand the survey. The research design for the study was oriented toward developing methods for locating seventeenth century sites shown on the 1685/1695 maps.

An assumption was that the 1685/1695 maps were reasonably accurate documents revealing site locations. This faith in the accuracy of the 1685/1695 maps came from a comparison with modern Geodetic Survey maps which revealed a remarkable similarity of river systems and their tributary streams. Apparently Maurice Mathews had done far more than simply draw a sketch map of the Charleston settlement area in 1685. Being a surveyor, Mathews had produced a remarkably accurate map of the area involved, and refinements were made before the Thornton-Morden Map of 1695 was published.

One question of importance was whether the symbols shown beside names on the map were indeed placed accurately enough to allow a pinpointing of actual occupation sites by reference to the maps of 1685/1695. Some names had no house symbol shown, which could indicate that a large tract of land was involved in that area for that individual. Simply placing the name of the property owner on the creek in some cases might well have been sufficient. In so doing, however, the pinpointing of sites of seventeenth century occupations would likely be a chancy proposition because such sites might have been located anywhere along the stream where the name was written on the map. In cases where a general site location was indicated by a name only, then, the position of the name was taken as a clue to the location of a possible site, realizing full well that such designations make the location of a specific occupation ruin like looking for a needle in a haystack (Fig. 2).
FIGURE 2: A tracing from the 1695 Thornton-Morden Map showing the sites indicated by a house symbol and those with a name only.
By using the sites with house symbols as a beginning test it was thought that the degree of accuracy of the symbols could be assessed, and from the location of such sites in relation to elevation, topography, marshlands, high ground, deep water channel, etc. a model would be in hand for use in locating the more generally indicated sites on the map. Using this approach it was anticipated that some predictability could be achieved for locating sites not specifically pinpointed on the map.

Testing the direct historical approach through the use of the 1685/1695 maps as research tools was a major goal of the project. Therefore, simply locating seventeenth century fragments of broken pottery on a site located by means of the 1685/1695 maps would be sufficient verification of the validity of the maps as a locational device for such sites. No statistical manipulation of the data was anticipated beyond the simple presence and absence of seventeenth century data as an indicator of the utility of the 1685/1695 maps. The degree to which seventeenth century sites were found to be located on deep water and high ground in a patterned manner would be the degree to which the hypothesis regarding site location would be verified.

The correlation between social status and the pattern of sites discovered would depend on considerable research in archival records for clues to status levels of the individuals whose occupation sites are indicated on the 1685/1695 maps. This project is outside the scope of this research design. However, some clues to status are available and will be referred to as applicable.

A primary result of the project is to document information on the location of the seventeenth century sites. Therefore, this report consists mainly of verbal summaries of each site and the data found relating to seventeenth century occupation (Appendix). Some eighteenth and nineteenth century data are mentioned as they are deemed pertinent to the seventeenth century, but the goal is not the recording of these sites of later occupation. The following table lists the sites on the Stono River and North and South Edisto Rivers of interest in the present study.
The steps in the research procedure are outlined as follows:

1. Background research on sites involved in the study area.
2. Drafting of maps of the research area using Geodetic survey data and pinpointing potential site locations.
3. Field visits to pinpointed site locations to search for surface indications of seventeenth century occupation, study the lay of the land, draw sketch maps, make verbal observations, and talk to local informants and landowners.
4. Analysis of the data, artifacts, synthesis of results, drafting of maps illustrating results, etc.
5. Writing the conclusions, synthesis, and recommendations for further work based on results of the pilot study, as well as evaluation of the results of the methods used.

Methods

Site Data Recording

Because of the specifically focused nature of the project many of the data required for the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology's Site Inventory Record are irrelevant to the goals of this project. General information as to the USGS Quadrangle map on which the site is to be found, landowners when known, relationship to other sites, and relevance of the site to the sought-for site as indicated on the 1695 map were all indicated on the Site Inventory Record as a part of the permanent record of the survey.

The major record of each site is the verbal commentary made at the time of the visit, in which the relationship of the site to the site shown on the map is discussed. The second basic type of data is the artifact inventory seen on the site, which is of primary value through the ceramic types present (Appendix). Because no quantitative analysis was undertaken as a part of the research design, the presence of artifact or ceramic classes or types was used instead. These data allow the fixing of general temporal information within relatively short intervals of time in some cases, a sensitivity deemed adequate for the present study where the major goal is the identification of seventeenth century sites, not those following after that time. The verbal commentary and the listing of artifact classes and types for each site from which data were collected form a major part of this report and have been included in the Appendix.

When a specific site was being sought (as is always the case in this study), the name of that site as indicated on the 1685/1695 maps is used as the site name. This name is used for one or more sites that may be found in the area.
indicated on the map. If the site is limited to a specific high ground point beside the deep water channel of a creek, for instance, and seventeenth century objects are found on the surface of a road or field, then there is an excellent chance that the site found is that indicated on the map.

In cases where a more general designation, consisting simply of a name written on the map in the area of a creek, several high points of ground may well touch the deep water channel in that area, thus the pinpointing of the site is not so easy. In such cases the sites are designated, for example, as "Napper East," "Napper West," or simply as "Napper," depending on the relationships involved. This allows several sites in the area shown on the 1685/1695 maps as "Napper" to be assigned site names.

This system has been very successfully applied at the site of Santa Elena on Parris Island, where various areas of the same large site have been designated through the use of a capital letter attached to the site number. Thus, site 38BU162A, 38BU162B, and 38BU162C are all areas of the same 38BU162 site, but for analytical purposes the site areas must be separated.

The same system was used in this survey, with the verbal site name being designated as "Napper North," etc., and the site number being accompanied by a letter designation to separate it from other nearby sites that are also physically related to the Napper site, but may well be different functional areas of a working plantation at one time. This system allows for a maximum of flexibility in the search for large occupational complexes, such as plantations with their many structures and large areas of land.

In the case of the site indicated on the 1685/1695 maps as "Governor Morton," no symbol for a structure was used, and thus a huge tract of land may well have been indicated. We realized that this did not allow us to pinpoint the site as was possible in some instances where a specific symbol was used. Our search for Governor Morton, therefore, resulted in some sites we called "Governor Morton South" on the south side of Toogoodoo Creek (38CH483). Later, after talking with local informants who had used a land plat showing Governor Morton's land on the north side of Toogoodoo Creek, and who had found what appeared to be a seventeenth century cellar hole on the site, we assigned two sites on the north side of Toogoodoo Creek (both related to the Morton family) as "Governor Morton North" (38CH238). This was a case where local informants had more specific information than we were able to abstract from the 1685/1695 maps (Fig. 3).
FIGURE 3: Informant located sites 38CH238A (17th & 18th c.) and 38CH238B (18th & 19th c.) at "Governor" Morton North. Note the modern road to Area B in alignment with the site at Area A that may have been an avenue to the historic structures.
The approach used was to photocopy specific areas of the USGS map where one or more of the seventeenth century sites were thought to be, as indicated by the 1685/1695 map. A circle was then drawn on each of these site maps to focus attention on the area where our search would be carried out (Fig. 4). Once the site was found a more detailed map was drawn (Fig. 5). In some cases a very strong indication of the location of the sites was deduced from the terrain, the 1685/1695 map, and a close correlation with the USGS map (Figs. 6, 7, 8).

A word should be said about approaching private land in order to conduct the pilot study. Posted land presented a barrier which was sometimes overcome by inquiring at the nearest house as to the owner, and obtaining permission to walk on the land. In all cases inquiry was made at the nearest point to the site so that a visit to the landowner or manager could be made and permission obtained. Advance permission could not be obtained from such owners because we did not know who owned the land inside each of the circles which were the targets of our pilot study (Fig. 4).

In addition to the verbal commentary and artifact inventory records of each site a photograph was taken of most sites and a sketch map was made to show specific on-site relationships of value in relocating the site in the future. These data, the photograph and sketch map, form the third and fourth basic type of data collection carried out in the field work phase of the study. Examples of site photographs are seen in Figs. 9-14 and site drawing examples are shown in Fig. 5.

Artifact Data Recording

The primary data of interest in this project were those identifying the occupation of a site during the seventeenth century. The presence of ceramics of the seventeenth century was considered the best indicator of such occupation. Pottery types considered important in this regard were Bellarmine type stoneware jug fragments, dating from ca. 1620 to 1700 (Noel Hume 1970: 55-57; South 1977: 210), North Devon gravel tempered ware (Noel Hume 1970: 104-105; 133; South 1977: 211; Watkins 1960), dating from ca. 1650 to ca. 1775, Combed Yellow Slipware dating from ca. 1670 to 1795, (Noel Hume 1970: 107, 134-136; South 1977: 211), and Delft, dating from ca. 1600 to 1802. Delft, having such a wide range of use, is relatively non-diagnostic, given the small fragments usually seen on surface surveys.

The recording of artifacts from each site was done by artifact type or class, with frequency of occurrence in this
FIGURE 4: A section of the USGS map with the search area for "Mr. Blakes" on the 1695 map encircled. Such search maps were made for each of the 1695 site areas.
The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archeological features and means of access.

**Map Key**

**Figure 5:** Example of the specific site maps drawn for each site located in the pilot study.
FIGURE 6: Example of the specific correlation of the 1695 map with the USGS map. The site can be pinpointed in spite of the fact that it could not be visited and observed during the pilot project.
FIGURE 7: An example of the technique used to match the 1695 map showing a house site, "Land'r Morton," and the USGS map of the same area. Note that although no artifacts were recovered due to local conditions the site location is known from the map correlation.
FIGURE 8: Sites on the Stono River at the eastern edge of the pilot study. Note the correspondence with the 1695 map of the same area.
FIGURE 9: Site of "George" A, showing oystershell midden in the road, tomato field containing part of the site and the Stono River in the background.

FIGURE 10: Area of "Mr. Blakes" A, showing the marsh and Wadmalaw Sound in the background.
FIGURE 11: Civil War earthwork at "Wilson" B, with Michael O. Hartley (standing) and Robert South (seated).

FIGURE 12: Tombstone in cemetery adjacent to "Mr. Davis" B. This graveyard ties this site to "Dr. Woodward" across the creek.
FIGURE 13: Tabby ruin at water's edge at the "Grimballs" site. Archeologist Michael O. Hartley stands beside the ruin.

FIGURE 14: The North Edisto river and beach at the water's edge at "Grimballs" A.
case not being considered as a variable for the purpose of this study. The inventory of artifacts from each site, therefore, is not a fragment inventory but an indicator of what types and classes of artifacts are present. This method was adequate to determine the general temporal framework represented by the artifacts.

When no artifacts were present but the site was positively located from the terrain in relation to the 1685/1695 maps, then in some instances a site number was assigned. In cases where the site could not be positively located and pinpointed from artifacts no site number was assigned. These "sites" are shown on the 1685/1695 maps and may well be located at the site visited during the survey, but assigning a number was reserved until a later time when more specific location of the occupation area could be determined. For this reason the sites dealt with in this study are arranged alphabetically rather than by site number. Those not yet assigned a specific site number are given the 38CH00 designation, which is specific to Charleston County, South Carolina.

Artifact Analysis

The analysis of artifacts has been limited to pottery because that is the major class of artifact represented in the collections from the survey. Nine pottery types manufactured from the seventeenth through the nineteenth century were selected for analysis as diagnostic of occupation periods represented at the sites. The pottery types indicative of late seventeenth and early eighteenth century occupation are Bellarmine, North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, Combed Yellow Slipware, Delft, and Westerwald (South 1977: 210-212). White Salt-glazed Stoneware reflects an occupation after ca. 1720, and its absence on a site when no later types are present suggests an occupation ending prior to its introduction in 1720. The same is true of Creamware, which dates from ca. 1762. Its absence and that of later types suggests an occupation ending prior to that date. Ironstone-whiteware is a similar indicator for nineteenth century occupation, with a beginning date around 1820 (South 1977: 210-212).

The presence of a set of seventeenth century pottery types suggests occupation in the seventeenth century. Sometimes occupation continued into the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century as indicated by presence of the diagnostic types from those periods. Other sites revealed that they were occupied at two different times, in the seventeenth century and later in the nineteenth century. These were determined by the absence of mid eighteenth century pottery types, such as White Salt-glazed Stoneware (suggesting an occupation ending prior to 1720) and Creamware (suggesting an occupation ending prior to 1762).
Without the absence of such types, however, a continuous occupation was inferred.

The presence and absence of pottery types is seen in Table 2, where the types are arranged in chronological order from left to right. The diagonal line from the upper left to lower right reveals the temporal occupation of the sites as reflected in the presence and absence of pottery types of progressively later time periods of manufacture. If we used the presence of Bellarmine jug fragments as an indicator of seventeenth century occupation we would find that only eight sites would be used. If, however, we also included North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, we see that nine more sites are included in the seventeenth century group. Including Combed Yellow Slipware adds eleven more sites. However, because Combed Yellow Slipware in association with pottery types of the latter eighteenth century is an often seen phenomenon due to the long manufacture range of the type, we cannot use Combed Yellow Slipware alone as an indicator of seventeenth century occupation. The data in Table 2, therefore, suggest that the first seventeen sites are those that can be said to have been occupied in the seventeenth century as indicated by the survey data. Other sites were apparently occupied in the mid-eighteenth century and yet others in the late eighteenth and early to mid nineteenth century, with still others extending into the twentieth century. These latter sites were located but have not been included in the analysis since this most recent period is of far less interest to the goals of the project than the seventeenth and eighteenth century data.

Using the mean of the median manufacture dates for the total number of pottery types present on each site we can derive a "mean ceramic date" for each site. When two occupations are represented by the pottery types as indicated by the absence of White Salt-glazed Stoneware or Creamware, we are able to determine a terminus ad quem, or final limiting point in time for the occupation of the site as revealed by the types dating prior to that time. In such cases we can also derive a mean ceramic date for the second occupation of the site. When continuous occupations are involved covering some two hundred years, a single mean ceramic date can be determined.

The mean ceramic dates we have derived are the mean of the median manufacture date for the pottery types involved. However, it has been found that such a date roughly follows the known occupation median date for the site, particularly when quantitative data are used (South 1977: 201-237). In this case, however, we have used only the presence and absence of pottery types to arrive at a date which is a general indicator of the occupation median date (South 1977: 226-230).
### TABLE 2

PRESENCE OF SOME POTTERY TYPES ON THE SURVEY SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No. 38CH</th>
<th>Site No. 38CH</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>&quot;Joseph&quot; C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>481C</td>
<td>&quot;Walkin&quot; C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>472B</td>
<td>&quot;Mr Petter&quot; B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>470B</td>
<td>&quot;Napper&quot; B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483B</td>
<td>&quot;Gov Morton&quot; South B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>466B</td>
<td>&quot;Mr Davis&quot; B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470F</td>
<td>&quot;Napper&quot; F</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;Mr Davis&quot; A</td>
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<tr>
<td>473A</td>
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<td>&quot;Russell&quot; A</td>
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</tr>
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<td>&quot;New London&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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*part of Elaine Herold Collection, Charleston Museum.*
### TABLE 3

**MEAN CERAMIC DATES FOR POTTERY TYPES (DERIVED FROM MEDIAN MANUFACTURE DATES), FROM THE SURVEY SITES (SOUTH 1977: 210-212)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No. 38CH</th>
<th>Mean Date for 17th c. Occupation</th>
<th>Terminus Ad Quem</th>
<th>Mean Date for Continuous Occupation &amp; 18th c. sites</th>
<th>Mean Date for Second Occupation &amp; 19 c. sites</th>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>1719.4 (1762) **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463B Gov Morton South B</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1733.0 (one sherd)</td>
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<td>464D Cap Clap D</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>483C Gov Morton South C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>473B Mr Ettar B</td>
<td>1825.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1825.5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*detemined by absence of white salt-glazed stoneware

**determined by absence of creamware

***1750 Delft date used
Using the method of deriving mean dates from the median manufacture date for each pottery type, we arrive at the dates seen in Table 3. From these data we can see that the first twenty sites are likely seventeenth century sites as revealed by the pottery types present, expanding our presence and absence list of seventeen sites by three. Eighteenth and nineteenth century sites are also indicated by the use of the mean ceramic date method.

If more extensive samples from the sites were available through sample squares or excavation, we might well find that some of the eighteenth century sites would indeed reveal seventeenth century materials. However, the purpose of this pilot project was to determine if a simple surface survey approach would yield data reflecting seventeenth century occupation, and twenty such sites were indeed located through artifact remains.

In addition to these twenty sites, others were geographically located due to the association of deep water with high ground, thus permitting the location of the site to be pinpointed. In the absence of artifacts, however, such sites were not assigned numbers. The relationship of deep water and high ground is dealt with in the next section.

Deep Water and High Ground

One of the hypotheses to be tested by this pilot study was whether seventeenth century settlement by Europeans was on sites located at what today would seem to be the logical place, i.e., at the spot where high ground met the deep water channel of rivers and streams (South 1977: 189). By high ground we mean those elevations above the five foot contour above mean high water, and by deep water we mean navigable streams having at least three feet of water at mean low water. Most of the sites located in the survey are within 100 feet of such deep water landing (Table 4). Some, however, such as those to the northwest of the site of New London, have a wide, very low ground area between the high ridge and the river, and it is thought these people made use of the deep water access available at New London, later known as Willtown (Smith 1909: 20-32). The seventeenth century site at Walkin C also may not have been on a deep water channel, however, a canal leading to the site today may well have been a deep water creek three hundred years ago, allowing this site also to fit the pervasive pattern of deep water access to occupation sites located on high ground.

No seventeenth century sites were found on low ground, i.e., below the five foot contour, and most were divided between the five and the ten foot elevation (Table 4). This demonstration of the importance of deep water and high ground simply reveals the obvious, because early settlers were interested in access to the highways of the period, the
streams and river channels by which they communicated with their neighbors and the world. No study has previously demonstrated this fact, however.

The access to deep water and the use of water as the major route of communication with neighbors resulted in residences and plantations being grouped in clusters forming interacting communities with kinship ties still seen in the area today. The 1685/1695 maps reveal several of these clusters of dwellings on both sides of a river (Fig. 1). Today we see the river as a barrier to communication from one side to the other, but since river traffic was the major means of communication in the seventeenth century the river became a connective link for people living on both sides. Therefore, clusters of settlements grew up with the river between as a major connecting link. These clusters or communities made use of the sought-after high ground for plantations with access to the transportation, communication, and shipping lanes afforded by the deep water channels of streams and rivers. Examples of the relationship of deep water and high ground can be seen in Figures 15-17.

**Analytical Summary**

The seventeenth century site survey project, using the 1685/1695 Thornton-Morden Map as a locational guide, was successful in locating twenty sites on which seventeenth century artifacts were found. Fifteen of these sites are among the fifty shown on the 1695 map, thus 30% of the sites listed on the Thornton-Morden Map revealed 17th century artifact data. The additional five sites are cases where more than one seventeenth century site was found on a plantation.

The location of the fifty sites is seen on the original Thornton-Morden Map (Fig. 1). The location of those on which seventeenth century data were recovered is seen in Fig. 18.

A strong settlement pattern was demonstrated which involved high ground suitable for agriculture adjacent to access to deep water streams and rivers, a proposition set forth first in 1975 (South 1977: 189). The strength of this pattern, as demonstrated by this study, reveals the importance of these variables to the first English settlers in South Carolina. Given the need for access to the waterways in the earliest period of exploration and settlement of a new land, and given the need to cultivate high, rich lands for subsistence and commercial purposes, it is likely that such a settlement pattern would occur wherever exploitation of new lands took place.
FIGURE 15: The "Grimballs" site showing the importance of high ground and access to a deep water landing.
FIGURE 16: The "Russell" site, illustrating the important relationship between seventeenth century sites, high ground and deep water access.
FIGURE 17: Examples of the location of sites "Mr Davis," "Dr. Woodward," and "Brackhurst" and two additional eighteenth century sites. Note the importance of deep water and high ground.
FIGURE 18: The pilot study area showing the location of seventeenth century sites (round dots) and eighteenth and nineteenth century sites (square dots) determined by the presence of artifacts.
Notes on Status and Function

It is interesting to note that after three hundred years many of the sites are still serving as domestic dwelling sites, surrounded by grassy lawns, a function they served originally. Also, the use of the high ground adjacent to the residences for agricultural purposes by the seventeenth century settlers is replicated today on the same sites by huge fields of corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., operated on a large scale characteristic of modern agri-business corporations.

The seventeenth century sites shown on the 1695 map include such people as "Dr. Woodward", "Gov. Morton," "Cap Clap," "Landgrave Morton," "Landgrave Axtel," and "Sir Peter Colleton," who are obviously individuals of upper social status. Detailed research on the other names would, no doubt, reveal others falling into the upper social level of the period. It is interesting to note that at the present time the properties at the landing sites are still in the hands of affluent individuals. Large tracts of farmland are operated as agri-businesses through the use of migrant labor, large machines, etc. A major difference is that transportation of the produce to the market is by trucks on highways rather than by the waterways once so important in relation to such high, level ground.

We have found that family ties are strongly woven among the low country plantations where the sites for which we have searched are located. Some of these ties extend into the past for three hundred years, as we found with Governor Morton and Dr. Woodward, whose descendants still live in the area. An anthropological or sociological study designed to elicit such information might well establish the fact that many of the seventeenth century families have descendants still working the same land today.

Some place names have survived, such as "Russel Creek" in the area where "Russell" was shown on the 1695 map, and the "Grimball" site is still known by that name today by local informants. An interesting possible survival is seen in what today is known as "White Point," which is located where the seventeenth century map showed "Wappo." We suspect that the local pronunciation of "Wappo" was misunderstood along the way as a pronunciation for "White Point," and thus "Wappo" may well have evolved to "White Point." Discovery of such connections with the seventeenth century families and sites would be far richer if a sociological or anthropological study were designed to accompany an archeological survey such as we have conducted.

The survival of place names and family names from the seventeenth century period in the area is reflective of
the continuity of land use through time which characterizes the area. The fringes of the area are being encroached upon by industrialization and the need for land as the Charleston area becomes more densely populated. The core of the area, however, remains an agricultural system with deep roots in the past system of which the modern version is a descendant. We see the variables of land use, upper status control of land, close family ties, and close community ties within river and creek systems as important factors insuring that the power remains within the same hands. Close family and community relationships are seen as status enforcing mechanisms which serve to keep the land, and thus the economic base, within the control of the power center (South 1977: 41).

A variable of recent interest in status studies of seventeenth and eighteenth century sites is Colono-ware, thought to be made by black slaves (Ferguson 1978: 68). Twelve sites located in this study contained such ware (Table 2). When quantitative studies are made on sites located in this survey Colono-ware will be a major attribute for use in functional and status questions.

An artifact that might reflect an upper class status (Stone 1970: 73) is Chinese export porcelain. Twenty sites in the survey area contained Chinese export porcelain (Table 2). It is interesting to note that these sites are evenly divided between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, reflecting an interest in porcelain throughout this time period by those able to afford it, and a continued use by high status individuals through time.

Recommendations and Project Assessment

This pilot study was directed at assessing the seventeenth century site resources in the Stono/Edisto River area as revealed on the 1685 Maurice Mathews Map and the 1695 Thornton-Morden Map. Thirty percent of the sites were found to contain seventeenth century material, primarily in the form of pottery. A strong settlement pattern based on the nexus of deep water and high ground was demonstrated for these sites thought to be primarily those of high status individuals, it being highly unlikely that the mapmaker, Maurice Mathews, would have bothered to record the site locations of slaves, indentured servants, fisherman, poor whites, widows, hunters, trappers, or prostitutes, even if he knew the location of their dwellings.

As the project developed it became apparent that further survey of areas shown on the 1685/1695 maps, beyond that covered in the present study, would need to be built on a much broader base than was the case in this study. A
settlement pattern study of this archeological nature must be approached from the widest possible perspective to elicit the most information. Before this study began we suggested that perhaps these seventeenth century sites were being destroyed by industrialization, population increases, etc. However, what we have found is that the geographic area remains remarkably untouched by modern progress, though inroads are now beginning to be made in the fringe areas of the study area south of Charleston.

This being the case, other findings of this study take on a different perspective than would be the case if site destruction were the pattern rather than the exception. We have found that there is a very fascinating cultural subsystem in operation in this geographic area, having roots deeply buried in the seventeenth century. Continuity of land use, continuity of family ties, continuity of focus of wealth, continuity of land ownership, and continuity of economic resources being exploited by high status individuals provide an opportunity to study this cultural system not only from an archeological perspective, but from an anthropological and sociological one as well. Of particular use to such a study are the valuable informants located during the survey.

Given this insight to the area, we recommend that future research projects be multidisciplinary in nature, focusing on the specific sites as seen on the synchronic 1685/1695 map, but with the diachronic goal of studying not only the continuation of occupation found on many of these sites through time, but the interlocking fabric of family and community relationships characterizing the area. Such a study would require the services of a social-cultural anthropologist, an historical geographer, an archeologist, and an historian. Input, at least, from these disciplines would certainly be required for a high quality broad study, if the services of all these discipline specialists could not be obtained.

If the scope of further projects were limited to a strictly archeological perspective, then the basic method used here would be excellent for the first phase of such a project. However, a follow-up phase is needed in which a sampling scheme is carried out to pinpoint further the location of the seventeenth century ruins below the surface of the ground. We have noticed that the seventeenth century artifacts are few and far between, even on sites known to have abundant seventeenth century data below the surface. Such a site is Governor Morton North A located in this study (Fig. 3).

At this site a collector of relics used a plat of the property, dated 1697, to locate the ruin of a structure identified as the property of Governor Morton. A trench was
dug and a wealth of artifacts of the seventeenth century was found in what appeared to be a cellar hole (Figs. 19-20). It is recommended that this site be examined in greater detail under the direction of professional archeologists. This would allow a detailed look at the potential such seventeenth century sites have for producing data of archeological and historical value. The landowner is agreeable to such a project's being undertaken. A point to be made here is that even at a site where seventeenth century debris is found in some quantity below the surface, the surface indications are scanty compared to such dwelling sites of the eighteenth century period, due to the relative scarcity of ceramics in use in the seventeenth century.

Another type of project that should be undertaken as a next phase of seventeenth century site study in this area is a sampling scheme using three foot squares such as that used to discover the site of the Spanish city of Santa Elena (South 1979). This would allow the specific location of seventeenth century sites to be determined. Before such a scheme is carried out, however, sites on which seventeenth century refuse has been found should be evaluated and specific ones chosen from among the twenty found in this survey. These sites could then be sampled and artifact density profiles plotted to determine where the next phase of excavation should be carried out, that of excavation of an archeological ruin representing occupation in the seventeenth century. Such a project can be constructed using the data from the twenty sites located in this study having seventeenth century artifacts present.

There are a few instances, however, where a site is known with such a degree of specificity that, although no artifacts were recovered during the survey, the correlation of the 1695 map and the present terrain is so positive that a sampling scheme such as that described here could be effectively employed. Such a positive correlation is seen at the Landgrave Morton site where there is little doubt as to the location of the site shown on the seventeenth century map. This correlation is shown in Figure 7.

Our recommendations from this survey are not directed at further survey of the nature of the present one, but rather at a sampling scheme carried out on several of the seventeenth century sites with the goal of locating specific ruins. Once these are located, specific archeological projects should be undertaken to excavate such ruins. When this is done the virtual absence of data from seventeenth century occupation of the coastal area of South Carolina by pioneer first families will be eliminated.

The project has demonstrated that, using the methods employed here, at least a third of the sites shown on the map
FIGURE 19: Mr. J.H. Boineau, President of St. Paul's Parish Historical Society, who located the "Governor Morton" North A site. Midden is visible among the plants on the site.

FIGURE 20: Ceramics excavated from the "Governor Morton" North A site by Mr. Hugh Allston. Diagnostic seventeenth century types are present.
can be located by the presence of seventeenth century artifacts. The next step is a more specific pinpointing of the ruined structure areas for these occupations. The following step would be the intensive excavation phase of archeology designed to retrieve archeological data of the type now absent from the inventory of sites in South Carolina. Through the use of documents such as the Mathews/Thornton-Morden Maps of 1685/1695 and land plats, specific tracts of land can be pinpointed for surveying, as was done in this study. A search of the archival records for land plats and grant records would, no doubt, in some instances, locate specific tracts allowing pinpointing of occupation sites in the manner demonstrated at the Governor Morton North site. Such an approach was outside the scope of the present pilot study, however.

The next step is to generate funding for more focused sampling of the sites discovered in this pilot study, followed by intensive archeological investigation. These data lying beneath the surface of the ground are as rare and valuable as our most important documents in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia.
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Watkins, C. Malcolm
APPENDIX

Alphabetical Listing of Sites by Name Containing General Remarks and the Artifact Inventory as Revealed in the "Pilot Study for the Location of Certain Seventeenth Century Sites in Charleston County, South Carolina."
ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF THE SITES IN THE PILOT STUDY

1. Ashley
2. Axtel
3. Mr. Beamar
4. Mr. Blakes
5. Brackhurst
6. Cap Bristows
7. Chebasah
8. Cap. Clap
9. St Peter Colleton Precinct Lotts
10. Conway
11. Mr. Cowen
12. Mr. Crabb
13. Mr. Davis
14. Edestow Settlements (Edisto Is.)
15. Ettar
16. Mr. Farr
17. George
18. Mr. Goffe
19. Mr. Green
20. Mr. Grice
21. Grimballs
22. Hall
23. Indian Settlement (Kiawah Is.)
24. Indian Settlement (Seabrook Is.)
25. Indian Settlement (Wadmalaw Is.)
26. Joseph
27. Mr. Miller
28. Mr. Morris
29. Governer Morton
30. Land Morton
31. Napper
32. New London
33. Pell
34. Mr. Peters
35. Mr. Petter
36. Ralph
37. Mr. Rose
38. Russell
39. Mr. Seabrook
40. Mr. Smith
41. Mr. Staniard
42. Stone
43. Jacob Waightland
44. Mr. Walkin
45. Wappo
46. Whitemarsh
47. Mr. Wilcocks London
48. Dr. Williams
49. Wilson
50. Dr. Woodward

39
Ashley

For a discussion of the "Ashley" site, refer to "Jacob Waightland" site on page 87.
"Landr Axtel" or Landgrave Axtel's place is shown on the 1695 map on the northwest corner of a loop in the Dawho River. This loop is easily recognized on the Adams Run USGS map. High ground touches along the channel of Dawho River along the north side of the loop. At an old fish factory at the east side of the loop we talked with Mr. Teston and took a photograph of a wooden hulled vessel which he had purchased in 1928 and at that time was said to be 110 years old, supposedly having been built in 1818. It had been sunk for 25 years at the time he bought it. He raised it, repaired it and converted it from steam to diesel. Three shrimp boats confiscated by the U.S. Treasury Dept. are tied up at the fish factory dock.

We went down the westernmost road to the loop and found a house trailer and a modular home recently placed there. The high ground along this loop between these trailers and the fish factory is a prime location for Landgrave Axtel's property.

To the west of a creek or gut at the very last point where high ground touches the loop of the river an old house place was seen, abandoned. The channel here is 27 feet deep, and this is the spot on the 1695 map where Axtel's name was written. The high ground back of the farm house extends to the north to extensive fields of corn recently sold by Mr. Simons, according to Mr. Teston. "No Trespassing" signs, mucky, rain-soaked fields and grassy cover prevent looking for artifacts at this time but the lay of the land is such that we feel that this tract is the site of "Landr Axtel" of 1695, being the place where the house symbol is shown.

This site verifies the importance of high ground and deep water channel as major factors in the settlement pattern of the seventeenth century Europeans in this area (as have a number of similar sites). The depth of the river here is from 14 to 27 ft. Until the Federal agents cracked down this was a major marijuana off-loading point according to one informant, high ground and deep water being major considerations in that business.

No artifacts were recovered.
The terrain was examined between "Point Pleasant" & "Magnolia". There was no sign of 17th century material in the roadway. Heavy undergrowth and woods preclude complete examination. I was accompanied by Preston Hipp, the son of the owner.

The Seaboard Airline Railroad which appears on the USGS has been pulled up, but the causeway on which it was constructed still remains. As a part of the process of construction of this railroad, deep borrow pits parallel it, and this construction has resulted in substantial disturbance to the area of possible location of the "Mr. Beamar" site. Other potential sites are in the woods. The area has been used as a dumping ground and Preston Hipp told me that before his father acquired the property, rubble from the destruction of a school was dumped along the railroad and river. This material clutters the area and masks the possible occurrence of 17th century materials. The 17th century material is frequently difficult to find under the best collection conditions.
"Mr. Blakes" is seen on the 1695 map above a creek extending to the north above the river channel and bending to the east. This creek can be seen on the current Wadmalaw Island Quadrangle as an unnamed creek contained in Wadmalaw Sound, flowing through the word "Wadmalaw." "Mr. Blake" is shown some distance above (North of) the bend to the east of this creek and it is the first high ground above this bend which we selected as the potential site. Mr. Boineau had reached this same conclusion in his work.

On inspection of the site a collection of artifacts was made which revealed two periods of occupation. There are sherds of 17th century delft and a large earthenware pan fragment which is similar to North Devon Gravel Tempered ware of the 17th century, embossed white saltglazed stoneware, etc. showing a mid 18th century component.

A second component is revealed in ceramics of a mid to late 19th century occupation. The location of the site in terms of the 1695 map correlates, and there are artifacts to indicate a possible 17th century occupation, making this a good possibility for "Mr. Blake." An avenue can be seen on the USGS map indicating the time depth of the site as well, still visible though not used for its full length.

Artifact Inventory

17th to mid 18th century and a later mid to late 19th century occupation is represented

Collected by Hartley and J.H. Boineau

bottle neck (late 19th century)
burnished Indian pottery
colono-ware
Delft with insect motif (17th/early 18th century?)
Oriental porcelain
Jackfield
embossed white saltglazed stoneware plate
Westerwald stoneware
creamware
brown saltglazed stoneware
green edged whiteware
coarse large pan frag. similar to N. Devon G.T. Ware
transfer printed pearlware
yellowware
Bols bottle fragment
clear glass dish fragment (late 19th century)
mowing scythe whetstone
From the 1695 map in comparison with the current USGS map we are able to correlate the present day loop in Abbaapoola Creek with that shown on the 1695 map. "Brackhurst" is shown on the 1695 map as being back from the creek to the north rather than directly on the creek. The 10' contour just to the north of this bend occurs at the place where "Brackhurst" should be located and as evidence from other sites shows a tendency to locate on these high ridges, this is a likely location for the "Brackhurst" occupation area. This area has farm sheds, an excavated pond and a growing cornfield on it at the present time. This 10' contour needs to be checked further.

The later sites, as appears also to be a tendency, are not necessarily located on the ridges, but can be found in lower areas, closer to water, with 20th century sites frequently found on the creek. This is the case with the two late sites at Brackhurst, since they are close to the creek or on the slope from the 10' contour.

**Artifact Inventory**

**Area A**

early 19th century

- grey stoneware
- Yellowware
- Albany slip stoneware
- alkaline glazed stoneware
- ironstone-whiteware
- Chinese porcelain
- wine bottle glass fragments
- brown saltglazed stoneware
- cistercan ware
- bols bottle fragments
- felspathic glaze ginger beer bottle
- slipware
- lead glazed red earthenware
- Westerwald
- degenerate scratch blue saltglazed stoneware
- pearlware
- creamware
- flow blue transfer printed ware
- pink ware
- brass button, plain w/ "DOUBLE QUALITY"
- tobacco pipestem
- Indian, carved paddle stamped
- corncob impressed Indian pottery
On the 1695 map "Cap Bristows" is located on a small creek on the Stono River west bank, just below a sharp bend to the south. The house symbol is shown immediately on the creek on a loop to the east. An examination of the current USGS map reveals a creek in the same position located in Church flats, with a 10' contour oval between the creek and the Stono. This is thought to be a desirable place for a location dependent on water-borne transportation and communication. An examination of the site itself reveals a substantial creek on the west of the 10' contour and the Stono on the east. The creek is much deeper and wider than indicated on the USGS and is eroding the 10' contour, having produced an 8' to 10' bluff. A short distance (appro. 500') to the north, also on high ground, a definite North Devon Gravel Tempered sherd was found, as well as two fragmentary yellow slipware sherds. The first area was assigned "Area A" designation and the second "Area B." Area B is not so apparently located on the creek as Area A. It is the site of 19th century occupation as well, in the form of an earthwork fort circa 1860-1865. Mrs. Boone, owner of this property, has a photograph of a painting of this fort done from a perspective across the river by a Confederate soldier. This painting shows a large encampment on the site. Beside the fort we are able to observe footings of a structure which apparently predates the fort. No structure appears in the painting at that place. As the footings lie in grass, no artifacts directly associated with this ruin were collected, but a collection in the roadway less than 100' to the south revealed ceramics of the 19th century. "Cap Bristow" was apparently located somewhere between this point and the 10' contour to the south, substantiated by the NDGT & yellow slipware.
Cap. Bristows Artifact Inventory 38CH489

Area A
brick fragments
matt black glass shoe button (late 19th/20th)
tobacco pipe fragments
ironstone whiteware
small piece of lead
copper staple or burned iron

Cap. Bristows
Area B
North Devon Gravel Tempered ware
combed yellow slipware
creamware
pearlware
green edged whiteware
transfer printed pearlware
annular whiteware
green edged whiteware
"Finger painted" annular ware
yellowware
feldspatic glazed ginger beer bottle
Indian cordmarked
round black glass shoe button (early 19th cen.)
copper furniture tack head
wine bottle glass
iron latch fragment
tobacco pipe stems
The means of access to the "Chebasah" site by land is unknown. By correlation between the 1695 map and the current Fenwick Quadrangle presentation "Chebasah" appears to have been on what is now called "Jehossee" Island on the east side of the South Edisto River. Structures and roadways are shown on the USGS but no road is shown crossing the marsh to this island, and the location of "Chebasah" is not confirmed.
A. This site is a Civil War earthworks fort about 20 feet high with gun emplacements facing south.

B. Oystershell midden scatter around the edge of cornfields along the tree line.

C. A gut with a flowing stream separates area B from area D.

D. Oystershell midden scatter from a house site.

The location of "Cap: Clap" on the 1695 map is shown as between "Wilson" and "George" on the east bank of the Stono River. The most likely location for this property is that shown on the USGS map identified as "Carolina Skyways Landing Field," which is now a large cornfield. This was surveyed on May 13, 1980 and 4 areas of occupation were located all along the edge of the tree line on the north and west side of the field. The occupation appears to be from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. No 17th century ceramics were found. The 17th century site may well be located in the woods outside the limits of the field where visibility was best.

Area A was located on the north edge of the field not far west of the point at which the Stono River Road makes a 45° turn to the east. This area is a Civil War fort of earthworks which shows on the USGS map as an oval elevation. This fort stands 20' above the surrounding terrain.

Area B is in the cornfield at the northwest corner along the tree line.

Area C is a deep gut at the west edge of the field shown on USGS map, which has a flowing spring (Area B extends almost to the gut).

Area D is located to the south of the gut, where a shell scatter and early 19th century ceramics reveal an occupation site. It is thought that additional survey of this large field will be necessary under ideal conditions before location of Cap: Clap's residence site could be achieved. (The reason these midden concentrations could be seen along the edge of the field was that plowing had been recently done in the interior of the field, erasing evidence of occupation in the field itself, thus the location of sites around the edge of the field may be a function of the condition of the field at the time of the survey.

Note: November 10, 1698. A notation in the Records of the Court of Ordinary makes reference to a house in Charleston, a tract of land near Bermudas Town and a lot in Charles Towne formerly belonging to Clapp (Will of Mary Cross, widow). This is Capt. John Clapp.
A  no artifacts

B  oystershell midden
    transfer printed pearlware
    blue edged pearlware,
    brick fragments
    creamware
    polychrome painted pearlware
    white porcelain
    scrapers of flint
    blue painted pearlware
    trailed slipware
    glazed redware
    yellowware
    white saltglazed stoneware
    oriental porcelain
    colono-ware,
    combed yellow slipware
    delft
    brown stoneware

ca. late 18th - early 19th c.

C  no artifacts

D  annular creamware
    alkaline glazed stoneware
    annular pearlware
    blue edged pearlware
    blue transfer printed ware
    pipestem
    polychrome painted pearlware
    blue painted pearlware

ca. 1800 - 1860s
Sir Peter Colleton's Precinct Lotts 38CH200

Fenwick Quad

"Peter Colleton's Precinct Lotts" are shown on the east side of a creek extending off to the northeast from a loop on the Edisto River. This distinctive loop allows us to identify the lots as being on Penny Creek (Fenwick Quad.), west of Adams Run. High ground touches Penny Creek at the present landing (10' contour) and from near the roots of a large live oak tree beside the landing a piece of combed yellow slipware was found. Peter Colleton's lots were probably laid out on the high ground on both sides of State Road 1448. The precise location indicated on the 1695 map and confirmation offered by the 1695 period sherd, reveals that this is the location of the area of the "Lotts." The area was once farmed by several black families now living here but economic conditions have forced them to give up farming and thus their fields are grown up in weeds and briars and the forests are again taking over the high ground along this ridge.

Artifact Inventory

combed yellow slipware 17th/18th century
The 1695 map shows "Mr. Crabb" to the south of Steamboat and Westbank Creeks. The most likely location for Mr. Crabb would be at the point where the 10' high contour touches the deep water of Steamboat Creek just east of Steamboat Landing (public landing at CH162). A series of residences are located on the high bank near the creek and the surface of the ground is not visible where the 17th century site would likely have been. A small amount of shell midden was seen along the access roads but no early artifacts were seen.

Further to the east just south of the word "westbank" on the Edisto Island USGS Quadrangle high ground touches a branch of Westbank Creek. The farm access roads along the 15' contour and the point of high ground to the west of these roads were examined with no early materials seen, though several middens of 19th century occupations were observed. No material was collected. We suspect that the most likely site for Mr. Crabb would be on Steamboat Creek between CH162 and CH82.

A day or two after our visit to the Steamboat Landing area a large shipment of marijuana on a large shrimp boat was confiscated at Steamboat Landing where the deep water channel and high ground came together to offer a good spot for off-loading cargo.

Artifact Inventory

no artifacts
"Mr. Davis" is shown just to the southwest of a sharp bend in Abbapoola Creek as identified from the USGS map and the 1695 map. The high ground touches the channel of Abbapoola Creek on this peninsula on both sides of the peninsula making this an ideal occupation site. The house owned by Mr. Gorden Hay is shown on the USGS map and to the west a small oval 10' elevation appears. This location is in a recently planted field where a midden was found around a telephone pole. The midden material dates from the 17th century through the late 19th century and since the map so clearly reveals the position of the Davis place in relation to the creek loop the discovery of 17th century North Devon Gravel Tempered ware strongly suggests this site is the Davis house site.

Area B

About midway between "Mr. Davis" (38CH466A) and "Dr. Woodward" (38CH 467), as seen on the 1695 map, is presently located the home of Mrs. S.L. Hay (Solomon Legare Hay) shown on the USGS map on a high point of ground touching a southeasterly extending loop in Abbapoola Creek, having a depth of 6'. This site (38CH466B), although outside the specific area of the Davis property, is reported here because it was no doubt part of either the Davis or Woodward property in the seventeenth century.

In talking with Mrs. S.L. Hay it was discovered that two tombstones were to be seen to the east of her house in a clump of trees about 100 yards from the house in the edge of the cornfield. She says they are the graves of Caleb Lloyd and someone named Boone. She states that she has heard they are the grandchildren of Henry Woodward. An examination of the grove of trees revealed a reddish sandstone 18th century type of tombstone, half buried beneath the mold of time. Photographs were taken before and after cleaning as much as possible of the tombstone and it was found to be the marker of Ester, wife of Caleb Lloyd, who died Jan. 16, 1763, at the age of 20. Probing to the east revealed another slab beneath the surface but this was not uncovered. A vertically standing slab of what appeared to be a footstone was also present. A survey of the obvious shell midden to the southeast of Mrs. Hay's house is the cornfield revealed North Devon Gravel Tempered ware, lead glazed earthenware, combed yellow slipware, etc., likely from the late 17th and early 18th century. Fiber tempered pottery sherds were found in association with the shell midden around the tombstones. If the tombstones are those of relatives of Henry Woodward this land may well have been part of his tract.
Area A  17th - 19th c.

North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware
plain Indian pottery
colono-ware
whiteware
floral painted whiteware
transfer printed whiteware
yellowware
Westerwald
Delft
bottle glass
pipestems
pipebowl fragment with impressed "D"
White saltglazed stoneware
brown stoneware fragment
Projectile point fragment
Albany slip stoneware

* Mrs. E. Gordon Hay has requested that these data be returned to her. This has been done as of August 12, 1980, so these objects are missing from the collection of survey data.

Area B  17th - 20th century

ironstone-whiteware
yellowware
bottle glass
pipestems
bols bottle fragments with "WUH..."
combed yellow slipware
Albany slipped stoneware
milk glass
blue edged whiteware
blue painted whiteware
Nottingham ware
Westerwald ware
Jackfield ware
transfer printed whiteware
copper fragment
Clay pigeon fragment
Delft
Chinese porcelain
alkaline glazed stoneware
annular whiteware
sand tempered Thom's Creek Simple Stamped
lead glazed earthenware
creamware
black glass button
medicine bottle glass
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware
cut anil
whiteware with mark "Porcelaine De ...John Edwa..."
Stallings Plain fiber-tempered ware
"finger painted" whiteware
The 1695 map indicates "Edistow Settlemt," which we assume to be a settlement of Edisto Indians between the upper reach of what is apparently Store Creek and Ocella Creek. The Edisto Island Quadrant of the USGS map reveals a 15' high ridge running east/west on the north side of Store Creek and Ocella Creek, just north of the community of Edisto Island at Trinity Church and Zion Church (CH107 & CH86). The road east of Trinity Church indicates the area as grown up and surveying for Indian remains here is difficult due to lack of visibility. To the west of Zion Church, however, a dirt access road runs on the north slope of the ridge to an excellent deep water channel on Store Creek at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sam. Signs of Indian occupation in oystershell midden were seen all along this road. This area is thought to be highly desirable and a likely site for the Edisto settlement of the 1695 map because of its close proximity to the deep water of Store Creek and to the adjacent marshes where subsistence resources would have been available.

Another likely spot for the Edisto settlement, though not matching the map location as well, is the high ground adjacent to Store Creek on the south side. This land is said to be owned by Dr. Belser of Charleston. Another good location would be north of Store Creek just south of Edisto Church. This location places the site more on Store Creek than between the two creeks and is thus some distance from the designated 1695 map location for the site.

We have designated all the material found on access road between Mrs. Sam's house and Zion Church as Area A.

Artifact Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ironstone/whiteware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pearlware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overglaze enameled porcelain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annular whiteware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flow blue transfer printed whiteware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellowware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creamware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine bottle neck fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco pipe fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray salt glazed stoneware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of artifacts are from Indian occupation:

Cape Fear cordmarked
simple stamped
plain
red painted (plain) 17th c.?
check stamp (red painted) 17th c.?

Based on the lack of definitive pottery types, we cannot say that these are the remains of the "Edisto Settlement."
On the 1695 map "Ettar" appears inland west of a bend of the Stono to the north. A 15' ridge occurs at this approximate location, as can be seen on the Legareville Quadrangle, USGS, identified as "Miller Hill". In the dirt roadway which crosses "Miller Hill" at the approximate location of the "Ettar" site several brick footings appear, with 18th century ceramics in association, designated Area A. At this location, along with other materials, a sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered ware was recovered, supporting the possibility of 17th century occupation and the likelihood of "Ettar" having been located here.

Artifact Inventory 38CH473
17th cent.
North Devon Gravel Tempered ware
White salt glazed stoneware
Oriental, Chinese porcelain
white porcelain
ironstone/whiteware
grey stoneware
greenware
transfer printed whiteware
tobacco pipe fragments
unglazed

19th cent.
The probable location of the "Mr. Farr" site according to the 1695 map and correlation with the current USGS map is on the north side of the Stono River at the bend to the east, just north of "Church Flats". At present, a house stands on the best location, marked by a sign reading "The Kelleys" and "Megnolia". I walked the drive to this house to ask permission to search the grounds for archeological remains, but in the absence of the owner and the fact that the property is posted, I did not remain after determining no one was at home. No photos were taken. As I walked the road leading to the house I collected artifacts in the road. This location in the road is given "Mr. Farr" Area A designation.

Artifact Inventory 38CH488

18th/20th Cent.

Mr. Farr Area A
trailed slipware
faience
Chinese porcelain
creamware
white salt glaze stoneware
pearlware
tobacco pipestem fragments
ceramic tile fragment (20th cent.)
copper staple (20th cent.)
cut nails
panel bottle fragments (20th cent.)
glass bottle fragments
The area designated as the George site extends from the gut north of the North Windmill, south to the gut north of South Windmill. This designation conveniently divides the high ground touching the deep water channel of the Stono River into two halves. The north half (The George site or North Windmill site) is thought to be the tract designated on the 1695 map as belonging to "George." At present two houses are located on this site, the home of Mrs. Raymond F. Grimbball being to the north and the house belonging to Mrs. Adele Fischer being on the southern half of the George site.

A likely location for the 17th century occupation by George was found at the right angle turn of the access road just east of Mrs. Grimbball’s home in a field currently in tomatoes. Seventeenth century North Devon Gravel Tempered ware, a fragment of Delft, possibly some slipped earthenware, and a Bellarmine jug fragment provide evidence for this interpretation. A cornfield east of the Fischer structure produced no evidence of occupation except at the north end at the angle of the access road and has been included in Area A.

Artifact Inventory

George 17th - 19th century

- Nottingham stoneware
- white saltglazed stoneware
- North Devon Gravel Tempered ware
- Buckley ware
- Bellarmine jug fragment
- Oriental porcelain
- combed yellow slipware
- slip-dipped white saltglazed stoneware
- creamware
- pearlware
- Wedgwood's cauliflower creamware (green)
- Delft (17th c.?)
- alkaline glazed stoneware
- blue edged whiteware
- wrought nails
- feldspathic glazed stoneware
- ironstone-whiteware
- Albany slipped ware
- trailed slipware (17th c.?)
- beer bottle (20th c.)
- painted colono-ware
- scratch-blue saltglazed stoneware
- dark lead glazed earthenware (17th c.?)
- thin red lead-glazed earthenware
- case bottle fragments
- wine bottle fragments
- blown glass tumbler fragment
- pipestem
- panel bottle neck
- amber glass bottle fragment
- copper cut nail
- Westerwald stoneware
"Mr. Goffe" is located north of the marsh of an unnamed creek north of Holland Island Creek at the Stono River extending north to a gut south of Mrs. Fischer's place. Four houses are located between South Windmill and the gut. The South Windmill site is owned by Mrs. Wyman Frampton (Francis). The entire area west of the access road is in grass around these structures and any 17th century remains of Mr. Goffe's place shown on the 1695 map would have to be found through a sampling survey.

The area east of the access road is a large field of corn which was surface surveyed with only the north end showing any sign of occupation (Area A), and this being late 19th century as indicated by yellowware, ironstone-whiteware, etc. Delft, a large gunflint, creamware, and a case bottle fragment possibly indicate an early 19th century occupation as well. No recommendation is made here for further search for 17th century remains at this time. The high ground adjacent to the deep water channel is an ideal site for the location of "Mr. Goffe."

Mr. Goffe

Artifact Inventory 19th c.

blue edged pearlware
Delft
case bottle
creamware
yellowware
ironstone-whiteware
large gunflint
annular whiteware
After contacting Mr. W. L. Limehouse for obtaining permission to examine the "Mullet Hall" (current name) property, I met him at his packing shed on upper Johns Island and followed him to Mullet Hall on lower Johns Island, just above the Kiawah River. I examined the area which I believed corresponded with the 1695 map. This was realized to be questionable as the 1695 map presentation of the Kiawah River area raises many questions in terms of lack of correlation with present day maps. I observed no 17th century materials in the drives and open ground surrounding "Mullet Hall". Mr. Limehouse, who grew up at this place and in Charleston, says that the presentation of the creeks on the north side of the Kiawah River on the 1695 map is not correct. It is certainly difficult to come to terms with the two presentations, the 1695 map and the present USGS. The Kiawah River on the 1695 map does not appear to be correct for present day comparison in the position of islands or creeks. In Mr. Limehouse's company I observed land on "Bryons" Creek, east of Mullet Hall Creek, where a house ruin was shown me (Area A). At present nothing relating to a 17th century ruin has been observed. It is possible that the site lies still further east on property belonging to Mr. Berry, on Bryans Creek.

Artifact Inventory 38CH487

mid-late 19th cent.
yellowware
pearlware
ironstone/whiteware
transfer printed whiteware
blue edged whiteware
blue painted pearlware
creamware
white porcelain
annular whiteware
green edged whiteware
flow blue transfer printed ware (late 19th cen.)
Chinese porcelain
transfer printed pearlware
annular ironstone/whiteware
blue and grey stoneware (19th cen.)
Buckley type ware (19th cen.)
green edged whiteware
transfer printed whiteware
cut glass dish fragment
panel bottle base frag. (mid 19th), neck frag.
wine bottle base
Colono ware
tobacco pipe stem fragment
"Grimballs" on the 1695 map is apparently referring to the peninsula of high ground touching the edge of the North Edisto River to the north of an unnamed creek north of Ocella Creek at the mouth of the North Edisto River. This peninsula is designated "Point of Pines" on the USGS map. The site is traditionally known as the location of "Grimballs," a rare case of the surviving association of a 1695 map name with the site.

A tabby ruin is located at the end of the access road at the edge of a sandy beach at the shore of the river. This ruin is surrounded by midden of oystershell and clam in the fields nearby. Association with mid 19th century ironstone/whiteware, creamware, pearlware, etc. from the mid 19th century suggests that the ruin dates from this period also.

The Mills Atlas Map of 1820 indicates a "Fort" at this location. The survey of the fields to the south of the ruin revealed more material of the early to mid 19th century as did the fields to the north 200' from the ruin. This has been designated at Area A, i.e. the area around the tabby ruin.

About 1000' north of Area A at the edge of the live oak grove bordering the shore an oystershell midden was found containing cordmarked Indian pottery, ironstone/whiteware and creamware probably of the early 19th century. This is designated Area B, and is located on the 10' contour of the ridge.

About 700' north of Area B at the edge of a large field adjacent to the oak grove an oystershell midden was found just to the north of the 10' contour ridge. Pottery here dates from the early 18th century and is the earliest material yet found on the Grimball site, suggesting that Grimball's plantation was located on this northern edge of high ground. This was identified as Area C. Tree root remains on the sandy beach in front of the ruin and along the shoreline indicates that the river is eroding some of the earlier sites located on the shoreline. The live oak buffer between the fields and the river to the northeast of Area C offer ground for testing for additional sites of the late 17th century and early 18th century such as Grimballs.

The Tabby ruin at "Grimball A"

The wall is 1.5' thick. A corner is standing measuring 4' on the north side and 3.5' on the west side. It is 9.5' high. A piece of combed yellow shipware is included in the tabby wall. The wall has sill holes .45 X .1' and .4 X .1'. A sunken depression and other clues suggest that other underground remains are present. The ruin is protected by a grove of trees.

The fact that Mills mentions this in the early 19th century as a fort could suggest that this dates from the 18th century, probably late during that period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area A</td>
<td>Around the tabby ruin in the fields adjacent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area B</td>
<td>1000' north of Area A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area C</td>
<td>700' north of Area B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area D</td>
<td>Oystershell midden both sides of the access road, one-half the distance between Area A and a tenant house, where the road crosses the oval 10' contour shown on the USGS Rockville Quadrangle. The site represents an occupation from the first half of the 19th century, probably to the Civil War period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area E</td>
<td>Located on the 10' contour on the access road to Point of Pines on both sides of the road in the fields east of an occupied tenant house on USGS Rockville Quadrangle. Oystershell midden is visible and is apparently the result of Indian occupation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area F</td>
<td>Located on the southern edge of the peninsula called on the USGS Rockville Quadrangle &quot;Point of Pines&quot; at the intersection of the North Edisto and the unnamed creek and marsh to the south. A ridge with middens occurs along an east/west axis containing oystershell and artifacts of both Indian and European occupations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Artifact Inventory

Grimballs Area A  late 18th early 19th c.

ironstone-whiteware
creamware
pearlware
Canton porcelain
combed yellow slipware
tobacco pipestem
medicine bottle glass
General Services Eagle Button with "SCOVILL MFG. CO. WATERBURY"
mowing scythe sandstone whetstone

Area B

ironstone-whiteware
creamware
Cape Fear Cordmarked (Indian pottery)

Area C  17th/18th century

lead glazed redware (17th c.?)
brown saltglazed stoneware
17th century faience (?)
combed yellow slipware
red painted Indian pottery
white saltglazed stoneware
wine bottle fragments
medicine bottle fragments
whiteware
glass pitcher handle fragment
tobacco pipestem
Indian pottery fragments

Area D  mid 19th century

chipped stone projectile point (Thelma type)
Cape Fear cordmarked
mid 19th century wine bottle fragments
porcelain button
ironstone/whiteware
blue edged whiteware
feldspathic glazed ginger beer bottle
pearlware
transfer printed whiteware
combed yellow slipware
Grimball Area E   Indian and 19th c.   38CH202

Cape Fear cordmarked
Deptford
flint chips
Hanover fabric impressed
plain
fiber-tempered plain (Stallings)

ironstone-whiteware
mid 19th century panel bottle fragment
transfer printed whiteware
mocha yellowware
willow pattern transfer printed whiteware
blue painted whiteware
cistercan ware
gray and brown salt glazed stoneware
Albany slipped stoneware

Grimball Area F   late 18th / early 19th century

wine bottle fragment
Westerwald
creamware
brown saltglazed stoneware
wine glass fragments
refined red lead glazed earthenware

blue transfer printed whiteware
felspathic glazed ginger beer bottle neck
clear medicine bottle fragment
The site of "Mr. Miller" lies well away from the public road system on private roads. The land owner could not be reached to obtain permission so the potential site location was not examined. This site is very vaguely located on the 1695 map, but appears to lie approximately a mile north of the intersection of the South Edisto and Dawho Rivers.
Mr. Morris  Ravenel Quad.  38CH486

The most likely areas for "Mr. Morris" is on a body south of a small creek or beneath a 21' spoil pile at a phosphate mine north of the same small creek and canal which flows west into Rantowles Creek. "Mr. Morris" appears in this area above a fork in the creek on the 1695 map. The area south of the small creek is in abandoned fields of head-high weeds and brambles. No determination of the archeological materials present here can be made. Any site at the phosphate mine has been destroyed.
This location presents a methodological problem in terms of the 1695 Thornton-Morden map. If the data presented on the map is accepted then the location of Gov. Morton would be to the west of this location of the site. "Dr. Williams" would be located where we now have "Governor Morton" located.

Mr. J. H. Boineau, President of St. Paul's Parish Historical Society, located this site using a plat held at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston dated 1697 which re-established an earlier grant to Joseph Morton. Mr. Boineau, in turn, had been directed to the plat by Mrs. Slann Legare Simmons. The plat shows a house site at the point which has been designated "Governor Morton" North 38CH238A, confirmed by various kinds of archeological information.

Mr. Boineau introduced me to Mr. Hugh Allston, a direct descendent of Governor Morton and Secretary of St. Paul's Parish Historical Society. Mr. Allston recovered a silver teaspoon from this site while excavating a large copper kettle. I was shown this spoon at Mr. Boineau's office and observed the significant initials "JFM", for John and Florence Morton, members of the Governor's family. Mr. Allston also has a number of ceramic and metal artifacts from the site and an excavation diary or log which records these objects. A copy of that log is included in IAA site records. We borrowed ceramic materials from Mr. Allston which we itemized by type, photographed and returned. These were 17th/early 18th cent. ceramics.

A smaller silver spoon also exists, found by a Mr. Prentiss, who farmed the land on which the Morton site lies. Mr. Prentiss gave the small spoon to Mrs. Slann Simmons and pointed out the Governor Morton North A site as the place where that spoon was found.

The plat which Mrs. Simmons directed Mr. Boineau to shows the house oriented a certain number of degrees off North. Mr. Allston, an engineer, reports that when he observed footings during his excavations they were in the same orientation to North as the house shown on the plat. The plat also shows a palisade surrounding the house and Mr. Allston reports observing musket balls and other lead balls concentrating where he thinks the palisade should be.

Both Mr. Boineau and Mr. Allston report that prior to excavations on the site and recent subsoiling as part of agricultural proceedings there was no readily observable sign of the ruin on the surface, in the form of building materials or other artifacts. This points up the problem of identifying 17th century sites from surface collection. There is little clutter on the site from activities later than the 17th/early 18th century occupation.
There is a later house site north of the Area A site, pointed out by Mr. Boineau and identified by him as a later Morton house. This midden was collected also, and has been designated "Governor Morton" North B.
The "Governor Morton North B" area lies at the crossroads near the A area which is to the south approximately 1/2 mile. This site was also pointed out by Mr. Boineau, who identified the area as the location of the Morton family after the A area was abandoned. The ruin is much later, showing artifacts from early to late 19th century.

The current road S-10-636 on the north side of the crossroad bisects the site and is very straight. Boineau suggests that this road ties on the old avenue to the house. He also suggests that if the avenue were extended on the same line to the south of the crossroads it would be in position to have been the avenue for the "Governor Morton North A" area. Both sites have accessibility to Toogoodoo Creek on the south and Swinton Creek on the east.
Governor Morton North A  late 17th, early 18c.  38CH238

Materials collected 7/1/80 by Hartley and J.H. Boineau

white saltglazed stoneware mug fragment (slip dipped?)
Fulham stoneware
4 hole brass button "V & O. Paris" or "V & G Paris" on face
bone fragments
tobacco pipe fragments
wine bottle fragments
glazed coarse red earthenware
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware
Delft
Westerwald stoneware
dotted yellow slipware
blue bead with three red & white stripes, glass
faceted, domed button face
Oriental porcelain
handle from Fulham mug?
stemmed glass fragment
fluted blown tumbler fragment, glass
fragment of base of a wine glass
soft drink bottle glass fragment
brown glazed slipped earthenware
plain Indian pottery
burnished Indian pottery

Governor Morton North A from the collection of Mr. Hugh Allston
Box 104A, Yorges Island, SC (The Allston-Maguire Co. Ltd.
2041 Wappoo Drive, Box 787, Charleston, SC 29402, phone: 803-723-2515).

combed yellow slipware
dotted yellow slipware
white slip on black background, dotted slipware
Oriental porcelain (splotchy blue flowers, poorly executed)
overglaze enameled porcelain, finely executed
Delft with broad blue bands, annular rings, crazed glaze, wide
brush strokes
Westerwald - cobalt and manganese, rococo and annular rings
blue streaked glass fragment with white glass lip
very thin green glass ware, globular form
vial type medicine bottles

(These are assumed to be contextual association of Allston's excavation of Gov. Morton's place.)
Artifacts Inventory
Governor Morton North B  early/late 19th c.  38CH238

Materials collected 7/1/1980 by Hartley and J.H. Boineau

Creamware
Royal pattern creamware
flow blue transfer printed pearlware (1810-1820)
transfer printed whiteware (1820-1840)
glazed red earthenware
combed yellow slipware
trailed slipware
brown and gray saltglazed stoneware
Oriental porcelain
blue painted pearlware
white porcelain (19th century type)
ironstone/whiteware
alkaline glazed stoneware
degenerate scratch blue (early 19th century)
tobacco pipe stems
plain Indian pottery
feldspathic glaze ginger beer bottle fragment
brown beer bottle fragment
panel bottle
On the 1695 map "Govern^r Morton" is shown at the head of Toogoodoo Creek as seen on the Adams Run Quadrangle. The identification of the location is made by counting the north loops of the creek, two of which are shown on the 1695 map prior to the words "Govern^r Morton." This places "Govern^r Morton" on the high ground touching Toogoodoo Creek as a likely site. On Mr. Harleston's land and the adjacent land of Dr. Bob Bentley, is a likely location meeting the requirements. Mr. Harleston states that his land is the last high ground on the navigable channel of Toogoodoo Creek. It is the navigable channel that appears to be indicated on the 1695 map, a major means of 17th century transportation and communication. Mr. Harleston lives at present in a house trailer but plans to build a house soon on the site. To the west of his trailer a high point of ground was pointed out as the site of a Jenkins house ruin, (Area B).

To the east, across a little gut on Dr. Bentley's land, where there is a wharf, there is no dwelling, but tabby ruins were pointed out and early 19th century material was recovered. This is Area A.

One hundred yards to the west of Area B, in the edge of a field, was found a 19th century midden described as Area C.

The tabby ruin in area A is a small one, probably a cistern. Area B has early 18th and 19th century materials. Mr. Harleston directed us to the land of Mr. Barnwell to the east at the 2nd southern loop in Toogoodoo Creek (which would also have been Gov. Morton's land) where the 15' contour touches the deep water channel of the creek. This site, with its high bluff, is an excellent one for Gov. Morton to have chosen.

There is suitable ground for Gov. Morton's site on the north side of the Toogoodoo to the east of the north loop in the creek just east of Barrelville. This land is grown up in pasture and trees and is barred with a fence and gate. No one was found who could give access to this property and it was not examined. This property is north of the Toogoodoo, opposite Harleston's.
Governor Morton South Artifact Inventory 38CH 483

**Governor Morton South Area A** 18th and early 19th c.
- combed yellow slipware
- white saltglazed stoneware
- creamware
- green edged pearlware
- tobacco pipe fragments
- ironstone-whiteware
- plain Indian pottery
- wine bottle fragments

**Governor Morton South Area B** late 18th early 19th c.
- Bellarmine type saltglazed stoneware
- creamware
- pearlware
- ironstone-whiteware
- cistercan type ware
- degenerate scratch blue creamware
- plain Indian pottery

**Governor Morton South Area C** 19th c.
- ironstone-whiteware
- panel bottle neck
- lead glazed earthenware
- nail
- plain Indian pottery
- brown saltglazed stoneware
- tobacco pipe with molded "D"
The current house site of "Selkirk Plantation" as it is now called is on or very near the site of "Landr Morton" as shown on the 1695 map. There is a strong correlation between the bend of the "Lettinway Creek" south of "Landr Morton" on the 1695 map and "Selkirk Plantation" house site, which appears on the USGS. The 1695 map shows its house symbol somewhat more to the east, more on the neck of the 10' contour ridge. The present owner, Mrs. Anne Wallen, who constructed the present house, believes the current house is the 4th structure on that site based on her observation of two foundations beneath a third structure, which was moved to another site on the plantation to make way for the present house.

Troweling away humus at the base of a large oak tree revealed plaster and brick rubble from a destroyed structure. This was a short distance north of the current house, within 100'. No materials relating to any 17th or 18th century occupation was apparent due to thick lawn. The unpaved roadway was observed and no abundance of ceramics was seen; only an occasional 19th century fragment (not collected).

The site can be identified as that which appears on the 1695 map as "Landr Morton" based on map correlations, but no artifactual evidence pertaining to a 17th century occupation was observed. This is definitely on a good channel. It is significant that this creek is identified as "Lettinway Creek" on the 1695 map.
The 1695 map shows a creek at the location of the present day "Hut Creek" as seen on the Legareville USGS Quadrangle. Two sites are shown on the 1695 map, "Mr. Petter" and "Napper" one on either side of the creek, but the creek is shown flowing from the north rather than from the south and west as present day maps show it. The site under discussion lies on the north side of Hut Creek in the position that the easternmost site on the 1695 map holds, assuming that the direction of flow shown on that map is in error. While a small creek flows into Hut Creek from the north the possibility of desirable 17th century locations are fewer on that small creek than on Hut Creek.

Our feeling is that the "Napper" site lies on the north side of Hut Creek, probably on this 15' terrace and the 38CH470F area containing 17th century ceramics and 18th and 19th century objects as well, is a prime candidate for the "Napper" location.

The 38CH470E area is an early 18th century midden with possible late 17th century ceramics. The midden extending to the northeast from these two areas and the driveway contains 19th century materials with no evidence of 17th century occupation, but 470B to the north of the present house contained possible 17th century materials as well as 18th and 19th century artifacts. 470D is primarily an Indian occupation area and 470C a 19th century occupation. "Mr. Petter" should be found across Hut Creek to the south on the rise on that side
Napper Artifact Inventory 38CH470

Area A no artifacts

Area B 17th c. - 19th c.
plain Indian pottery
wine bottle fragment (18th c.)
wine bottle fragment (19th c.)
Bellarmine stoneware fragment
combed yellow slipware
Westerwald
Delft
tobacco pipestems

polychrome painted stenciled whiteware (1840s)
annular yellow ware (1860s)
ironstone-whiteware (1860s)

Area C mid 19th c.
wine bottle fragments (19th c.)
felspathic glazed ginger beer bottle
white porcelain teacup frag.
blue edged whiteware

Area D
plain Indian pottery
brick fragment

Area E 17th c. and early 18th c. plus 19th c.

Delft (17th c.?)
limestone whetstone
white saltglazed stoneware
glazed red earthenware
combed yellow slipware
18th c. candy dish frag.
Delft (18th c.)
Oriental porcelain
greenish glazed earthenware frag.
tobacco pipestems
manganese glazed cream paste mug frag. (18th c.)
19th c. salt glazed stoneware
alkaline glazed stoneware
Colono-ware
simple stamped (carved paddle) Indian pewter spoon
strike-a-light-flint (amber)
ironstone-whiteware
Napper  17th c. and 1770s occupation  38CH470

Area F

feather-edged creamware
Colono-ware
Indian
white saltglazed stoneware plate frags.
Westerwald
combed yellow slipware
faience
marbled slipware
incised Colono-ware
North Devon Gravel Tempered ware
lead glazed earthenware
embossed transfer printed whiteware
unglazed redware
polychrome painted pearlware
brown saltglazed stoneware (18th c.)
blue edged whiteware
a greenish glazed earthenware (18th c.)
manganese glazed redware
agateware
wine glass frag.
Oriental porcelain
transfer printed whiteware
blue transfer printed ware (mid 19th c.)
brass finial for a wooden dowel
scratch blue saltglazed stoneware
tobacco pipe stems
trailed slipware
green edged pearlware
Chinese export porcelain
annular whiteware
Jackfield
cut nails
flow blue stencilled ware (late 19th c.)
wine bottle frags.
The Napper East site is located on the east side of a small creek entering Hut Creek. It is a less likely location for the "Napper" site than on the west side of this small creek due to the fact that the west side borders on the deep water channel of Hut Creek and a long high ridge lies just beside Hut Creek on that side.

A nineteenth century house and outbuildings and house trailer and a 20th century house are on the Napper East site. Brick footings and columns are lying near the trailer from a house ruin. Ironstone, pearlware, etc. are in the road, revealing a nineteenth century occupation, (not kept).

This high terrace beside a fairly good landing is a part of the pattern we have seen on most sites we have examined. The area around the house is in grass, and a survey of the cornfield adjacent to the houses was made with signs of a late 19th century tenant house being seen in annular yellowware, etc. (not kept).

Artifact Inventory

none kept (19th c.)
"New London," a town, is shown on the north bank of the South Edisto River on the 1695 map. This site is well known as "Willtown," and various diving projects into the river here have been undertaken. A proposal to sample and locate the site specifically has been written by Stanley South some years ago but no funding has been forthcoming as yet. This site deserves major archeological research.

It is located on a high bluff adjacent to a deep water channel of the river. During the Civil War a series of earthworks were constructed along the river to protect this high ground and deep water channel. Details of the data available on the site can be seen in the "Willtown/New London" file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, and in the "Willtown Bluff" file (Site 38CH58).

No artifacts were collected in this survey.

**New London Suburbs** ("Mr. Rose," "Mr. Green," "Mr. Smith," and "Mr. Wilcocks London")

Just north of "New London" on the 1695 map,"Mr. Smith", "Mr. Green" and "Mr. Rose" are located, as well as "Mr. Wilcocks London." These sites are located on the east bank of the South Edisto River. The Fenwick Quadrangle of the USGS map reveals a high ridge from 25 to 45' high extending toward the northeast away from the point where it touches the deep water channel of the river at "New London," or "Willtown." Low lying fields that were once rice fields lie between this ridge and the river. The 17th century dwellings may well have been in these low fields, less than 5' in elevation. Because of the low ground and wet weather we did not survey these old rice fields. Rice growing activity would likely have obliterated most of the 17th century site data if they were indeed located in these low fields (an unlikely spot given the pattern we have seen for other sites of the period).

We suspect that the row of land tracts we are dealing with here extended up this high ridge including a section of marsh with each tract with the dwellings located on the high ridge. Major access to the Edisto River transportation system was likely at Willtown Bluff for all the landowners on the ridge to the northeast. A public landing is still located at the edge of the high ground of the site at the river's edge. To look for the 17th century sites in the woods along the ridge is a difficult task because of dense woods and undergrowth obscuring the ground surface. A survey for seventeenth century sites along this ridge would have to be designed around a sampling scheme.

We feel that the major archeological value for the settlement along the ridge behind New London will be best served through a testing along the ridge behind Willtown Bluff and subsequent exploratory excavation with eventual excavation of the house and other remains in New London, located at Willtown Bluff. A proposal has been written by S. South for such a project in cooperation with the present owner and Institute diving work is and has been done at the site.
We talked with Mrs. Suzanne Merck at the Prospect Hill Plantation house located near the north end of the Willtown Bluff ridge about 1 mile from Willtown Bluff. She provided information about her plantation site, citing documentation to 1811 and referring to earlier materials (see field notebook). She mentioned that she thought she had seen the name "Rose" on a title transfer concerning nearby Mantigault lands. If she is correct then this is an additional surviving 17th century name held by a local informant. Mrs. Merck is most helpful and is highly informed. She is a valuable resource.
On the 1695 map "Mr. Peters" appears with a house symbol at the western end of a small creek below a major bend in the Stono River. A current creek is seen on the USGS Wadmalaw Island Quadrangle in the same position at the "Williams" bench mark.

At the position shown for "Mr. Peters" on the 1695 map the USGS map shows a 15' terrace near the unnamed creek and the Stono marsh, on the west side of ponds formed by the damming of this unnamed creek. This terrace would be highly suitable for a 17th century occupation given the pattern we have seen of deep water and high ground. Due to the wooded nature of the terrace it was not possible to observe the ground for the occurrence of artifacts, but a bricked well of some age was pointed out by Mr. Wallace Stacy, caretaker of the current Dixie Plantation which occupies this site. While this well does not likely relate to the 17th century site it is of sufficient age to indicate an occupation which predates the 20th century footings which lie across the road. A group of large oaks on the rise may also indicate a house site.

Artifact Inventory

no artifacts
Mr. Petter Legareville Quad. 38CH472

The 1695 map shows a creek at the location of present day "Hut Creek" as seen on the Legareville USGS Quadrangle. Two sites are shown on either side of the creek presented on the 1695 map, "Mr. Napper" and "Mr. Petter," but the creek is shown flowing from the north rather than from the south and west, as present day maps show it. We assume that this orientation is in error on the 1695 map, which, if true, would place "Mr. Petter" on the south side of "Hut Creek." A good 17th century occupation has been discovered on the north side of Hut Creek which is a strong candidate for "Mr. Napper" and there is desirable high ground on the south side for a 17th occupation, so it is here that we search for the "Mr. Petter" site, on the ridge between Hut Creek and Abbapoola Creek.

Artifact Inventory 38CH472
late 18th - early 19th to mid-19th

Mr. Petter Area A
yellowware
green edged whiteware
ironstone/whiteware
creamware
Westerwald
Jackfield
slipped redware
annular whiteware
pearlware
blue edged white ware
white salt glazed stoneware
red lead glazed earthenware
Colono ware
Oriental porcelain
pressed glass
wine bottle fragments
tobacco pipe stem
cut nail

Note: Absence of transfer printed ware suggesting low status household
Mr. Petter Area B

French type gunspall
strike - A - light flint (?)
combed yellow slipware
Bellarmine
Delft
Ironstone/whiteware
westerwald
19th cent. wine bottle
18th cent. wine bottle
strap hinge fragment

mid 18th century and 19th century

Mr. Petter Area C

combed yellow slipware
green edged pearlware
blue painted pearlware
creamware
ironstone whiteware
Westerwald
transfer printed whiteware
manganese dotted yellowware
Chinese porcelain
delft
tobacco pipe stem fragment
wine glass fragment

late 18th/19th century
The "Ralph" site is only generally located on the 1695 map on a branch of what is now the Wallace River (Ravenel Quad, (USGS) a location now lying in woods with no access road. Several high points of land in the general location are suitable for the location of the site, but the area is not presently amenable to a surface search for materials and the site has not been archeologically pinpointed.
The name "Russell" is written on the 1695 map just north of "Russel" (sic) Creek on the Edisto Island Quadrangle on what is now Little Edisto Island. The positioning of this site on the north side of Russel Creek is made possible by a correlation of the "Y" forking creek extending south at Steamboat Landing as seen on the Edisto Island Quad. as well as the 1695 map. Since no pinpointing by a house symbol is indicated on the 1695 map, we feel that the site should be located where high ground touches Russel Creek (based on the pattern we have seen). The high ground in this case is a uniform 5' contour which touches Russel Creek where several houses stand today and lawn prevents the observation of any 17th century materials (also woods). On the easternmost tip of the Little Edisto Island group the 5' contour touches Russel Creek. This is a very convenient point with water 6' to 20' deep in the creek. The site has several trailers, a house and cement public toilet built recently to accommodate visitors to a group of picnic tables under shelters (ramada/cabana). This campground is out of business. About 100' from the dock in the road, small fragments of 18th century pottery and a French type gunflint were found. A single sherd of 17th century North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware provides evidence of the use of this landing site in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Artifact Inventory

North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware late 17th century, 18th c., and 20th c. represented
combed yellow slipware
white saltglazed stoneware
Westerwald stoneware
Oriental porcelain
creamware
blue painted pearlware
blue edged pearlware
tobacco pipestems
"D" shaped, spall type waxy chert gunflint, French
French wine bottle fragment
sand tempered plain Indian sherd
copper ferrule
clay pigeon fragment
South Carolina Dispensary bottle fragment
"Mr. Seabrook" Wadmalaw Island Quad. 38CH00

The road into this potential site was closed off with a fence and locked gate. Although a residence is visible, no one appeared to be present and access could not be gained. This is potentially a valuable archeological site, and should be kept in mind for future work. The best correlation between the 1695 map and current presentations placed the "Mr. Seabrook" site on a bend of "New Cut" (Wadmalaw Is. USGS Quad) approximately 2500' south of the intersection of that channel with the Stono on a 10' contour.
The terms "Indian Settlm't", "Mirtles and Hue" and "Stone" all appear on what is now called "Seabrook Island" (Rockville Quad, USGS). The "Stone" site appears to lie south of a creek called "Privateer Creek" on the Rockville Quad, possibly on "Privateer Point", but is not shown with a house symbol and cannot be pinpointed. The two remaining areas are even more general in location. Seabrook Island has undergone substantial development in recent years as a resort and the remainder of the island is in forest and undergrowth. Due to these conditions the location of these sites remains speculative and unknown. Problems also exist in lack of correlation between the 1695 map presentation of this area of the Kiawah River and present depictions (see "Mr. Grice" also.)
On the 1695 map the sites of "Jacob Waightland", "Ashley", "Mr. Staniard", "Mr. Cowen", and "Conway" lie on the south side of the Stono River, moving east from the present Limehouse bridge. There is almost continuous residential occupation, homes and lawns, in the likely locations for the sites listed above. There are two or three fields under cultivation which are now thickly grown up in soybeans, obscuring the ground. These could be checked at a future time, but the more desirable sites are used for human habitation at present. Several driveways were observed, but with no evidence of 17th century material seen. As the location of the house sites shown on the 1695 map for this stretch of the river is still general in terms of current map information, much more open area is required to locate the remains of these early structures or a time consuming subsurface sampling scheme. Consequently, these sites are not archeologically located at present.
The location of "Mr. Walkin" on the 1695 map is shown to the east of the westerly bend of the Stono River and north of Hut Creek, as identified on the James Island USGS Quadrangle. As the majority of this area is marshland, one penninsula of high ground south of an unnamed creek (which is south of South Windmill) provides the logical location of the site.

This penninsula was surveyed on May 13, 1980, and areas A, B, C, and D were located. Areas A and B were located just south of the unnamed creek and marsh as well as a cut canal and near the access road to the east where the penninsula joins the main body of the island.

Area A is a late 18th early 19th century area from the predominant artifacts but contains some combed and trailed yellow slipware.

Area B appears earlier than A, containing a greater occurrence of 18th century ceramics.

Area C contains 18th and early 19th century material with the significant exception of North Devon Gravel Tempered ware occurring on the site. This evidence of 17th century occupation combined with the 1695 map and the USGS map, reveals that Area C is a likely location for "Mr. Walkin," the penninsula being the only ground available at that position.

Area D lies at the western tip of the penninsula and contains late 19th century ceramics which were not collected.

The Walkin site is in generally low ground which has been ditched about every 100' for drainage. The occupation sites are recognized by the presence of oystershell midden except for Area D. The area was walked and surveyed for surface materials with no success except in association with oystershell concentrations (with the exception of Area D). A large ditch or canal separates area D from the marsh to the west and south. This area is apparently the one shown on the 1695 map and marked "Walkin." This is especially verified by the presence of North Devon Gravel Tempered ware in Area C as well as combed yellow slipware, which could be the remains of the Walkin occupation. The presence of 18th century ceramics in Area C suggests that it is the most likely of the four areas to be the Walkin site.
Mr. Walkin  Artifact Inventory  38CH461

Area A  late 18th - early 19th c.
oystershell midden
pearlware (blue and green edged)
Jackfield
combed yellow slipware
trailed slipware
white pipestems
brown saltglazed stoneware
Colono-ware
brick fragments
whiteware
wine bottle (18th c.)

Area B  mid 18th century
oystershell midden
Delft
pearlware
red unglazed stoneware (sprigged)
creamware
trailed slipware
unglazed Delft
transfer printed pearlware
red painted Colono-ware
redware
Jackfield
black glass wine bottle

Area C  late 17th - early 18th c.
sadiron
iron spike
iron bolt w/nut
bone fragments
Buckley ware
wine glass base
saltglazed stoneware (17th c.)
red basaltes (unglazed red stoneware)
brown stoneware
Westerwald
Delft
combed yellow slipware
North Devon Gravel Tempered ware
lead glazed earthenware (redware)
blue transfer printed pearlware
annular creamware
trailed slipware
ironstone-whiteware
white saltglazed stoneware
slip dipped white s.g. stoneware
white porcelain
Jackfield
Colono-ware
lusterware
Bellarmin type stoneware
(Note: no Oriental porcelain)

Area D  (not collected)
yellowware
whiteware
(late 19th c.)
The "Wappo" site is shown on the 1695 map at the junction of Tom Point Creek with the Wadmalaw River. This is pinpointed by Park Island in Tom Point Creek which is also shown in the exact configuration on the 1695 map. This places the "Wappo" site at White Point Landing (Adam's Run Quad), the point where the 5' contour touches the river. Large fields of cucumbers presently lie on the peninsula west of White Point landing. Wet road conditions and roads no longer existing prevented us from reaching White Point Landing, but this is undoubtedly the site of "Wappo". We speculate that when the USGS map-makers or others were asking local natives, blacks, as to the name of this point, they said "Wa Po" which became translated as "White Point". If this is indeed the case, this site would join "Grimball" and "Russell" as having a surviving place name as shown on the 1695 map. No photograph was taken.
The small island north of Limehouse Bridge over Stono shows heavy use through the present, both industrially and residentially. Johns Island railroad station lies on this island, and there is now and has been much activity and disturbance related to the railroad. An overpass is being completed across the railroad on the island at the time of this writing. Many people have houses on the island, and the north side of the Stone River adjacent to the island is extensively used for residences and associated lawns. Many docks extend from this neighborhood area into the river for private use. The unpaved roadways on this small island where 17th century material might be observed show recent depositions of gravel and construction rubble uniformly.

The 1695 map shows three sites which are likely located on this island, "Whitemarsh", "Pell", and "Hall", but an examination of those areas of the island available for scrutiny revealed no evidence of 17th century material, and location of these sites, given the condition of the island, will be very difficult.
Dr. Williams  Adams Run  Wadmalaw Island  38CH00

On the 1695 map "Dr. Williams" is located on the west side of the westernmost branch of the headwaters of Lower Toogoodoo Creek. The 1695 map does not show a house symbol for "Dr. Williams" and we are left with a general idea of location. As has been seen in the location of the "Governor Morton" site, this general 1695 map location poses methodological problems in the sole use of this map for locational purposes.

Mr. J.H. Boineau, who provided us with the knowledge of the location of "Governor Morton" has grant information pertaining to "Dr. Williams" as well, which, if correct, shows the location of that grant much further to the west, above Wadmalaw Sound entirely away from lower Toogoodoo, and on the east side of Oyster Creek.

The USGS data for this area is on Wadmalaw Island Quad. Mr. Boineau feels that the area marked "Rivers" on this Quad. above Wadmalaw River and Sound and east of Oyster Creek is the location and further documentary information may confirm this. Archeologically, the "Rivers" area would not be desirable as it is bound by mud flats and marsh. Access to deep water could possibly be gained through Oyster Creek, if Dr. Williams held land along that channel, but at present the location and even a place to look for remains is uncertain.
Using the 1695 map as a guide the residence of "Wilson" is shown at the point on the Stono River where it takes a northwesterly turn. The similar location on the USGS map reveals that Wilson's place should be north of the gut which is north of the "Carolina Skyways Landing Field" on the USGS map, a field now in corn. Although no gut was shown on the 1695 map at this location this is thought to be the most likely location. A truck farm is located on the site today, owned by Mr. Aycock and managed by Percy Hills. In the southernmost field on this peninsula on the highest part of the ridge just north of the woods a concentration of ceramics from the 18th and early 19th centuries was recovered. This area, designated Area A, was visited on May 13th when it had just been planted in corn and again on June 11, 1980 when the corn was 7' tall in the field around Area A, but only knee high over the midden area. This suggests a connection between the ruin and the soil, causing the corn to grow less well over the site, possibly as a result of burning of a structure which once stood here, since burned sherds and melted glass were seen. No 17th century ware was recovered, though the area of the ruin extends into the woods where irregularities and depressions indicate more ruins.

Area B

South of Area A, on the tip of the peninsula, on the literal edge of the Stono River, a large Civil War fort was discovered consisting of earthworks 15' high. The Wilson place would be ideally situated on the high ground of Area A and the 18th century evidence of occupation may be on the Wilson site. Exploded shell fragments were seen.

Wilson Artifact Inventory

**Area A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>late 18th to early 19th c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ironstone-whiteware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combed yellow slipware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pearlware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polychrome painted pearlware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue painted pearlware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue transfer printed pearlware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mocha/yellowware combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oriental porcelain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white saltglazed stoneware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red lead glazed earthenware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trailed slipware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creamware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer printed whiteware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delft tile fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manganese glazed redware</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19th c. brown stoneware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blue edged pearlware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer printed pearlware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco pipe stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown &amp; gray s.g. stoneware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burned glass and ceramics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pink whiteware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain Indian pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline glazed ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early 19th c. transfer p. w. Oriental porcelain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red transfer p. whiteware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine bottle fragments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The location of the "Dr. Woodward" occupation as seen on the 1695 map locates the site at or near the present Gene Walpole house site. In a comparison of bends on the USGS map of Abbatapooa Creek and the 1695 map an emerging pattern for 17th century and early 18th century sites appears to be seen on high points near deep water landings, but back from the creek where the ridges occur. The 10' contour north of Gene Walpoles is the only such high point occurring here. 4,500' to the west of this high point is the end of the wide body of Abbatapooa Channel. The Snipes Bluff area is the highest point of barge traffic on the creek within memory of current occupants of the creek area. No rise of 10' or more occurs near the creek west of Gene Walpole's the terrain being 5' high flat areas. The interest in rice which Woodward is known to have had also points to this area, as this 10' high point is within 1000' to the south of a field suitable for rice cultivation and reported by Gene Walpole to have been used for that purpose. Remains of canals for water control can be seen in the area. The channel at this point has enough water to handle barge traffic, being 3' at low tide.

The artifacts from Area B indicate a 17th or 18th century site, including Bellarmine, greenish glazed earthenware (17th c.?), trailed slipware, trailed slipware as well as late materials.

Area A

Area A is a shell midden, dense in the center and becoming lighter in concentration on the gringes, occurring in both a field and a road and extending into grass and woods on the west side of the road. A linear brick footing 10' to 12' long can be observed in the road. Ceramics from late 18th and early 19th century is seen, along with evidence of fire on the 10' contour.

Area B

Area B lies on the 10' contour a few hundred feet east of area A. It is not contained in a heavy midden as is A, with only occasional pieces of shell occurring. Early 18th century ceramics, as well as black bottle glass fragments and pipestems are found. No North Devon Gravel Tempered ware was seen. The site is in a plowed bean field.

Area C

Area C is the Freer cemetery on the edge of the 10' contour.
Area A

Oriental porcelain
Westerwald creamware
blue edged pearlware
blue edged whiteware
blue transfer printed whiteware
overglazed enamelled porcelain
ironstone-whiteware yellowware
Rockingham/Bennington ware
blue and green edged whiteware
feather edged creamware
blue painted whiteware
blue transfer printed whiteware
saltglazed stoneware
iron pot fragments
button of white brass

Area B

17th c. or 18th c.
harness buckle
battered black bottle glass
complicated stamped Indian pottery
Colono-ware or Indian
Bellarmine type saltglazed stoneware
black glazed cream paste ware
greenish glazed earthenware (17th c.)
tailed slipware (17th c.)
combed yellow slipware, dotted yellow
Delft (18th c.)
Archaic period bifacially chipped stone blade fragment
tobacco pipestems
brick bat
Delft (17th c.)
overglazed enameled porcelain
Westerwald stoneware
Cordmarked Indian pottery (Wilmington Ware Group)
Oriental porcelain
blue painted pearlware
white saltglazed stoneware
ironstone-whiteware (annular)
These areas were observed on the advice of Gene Walpoole who pointed out the ruin of a brick house (Area A) while Hartley was obtaining permission to search for the "Dr. Woodward" site. This is an 18th century early 19th century ruin immediately beside the creek but above the easily navigable stretch of Abbapoola and 1500' below the present bridge. An earlier occupation area was observed on June 12 (Area B) in the tomato field to the west of the brick house ruin, also above the easily navigable section. This is an 18th century midden. We think from the 1695 map and the USGS map that "Dr. Woodward" was located on the wider channel of Abbapoola Creek before it contracts into the smaller creek that exists at this point. Since these sites are contiguous to that higher ground area and may lie on what was Dr. Woodward's land, we are calling them "Woodward West."

Artifact Inventory

Dr. Woodward West 18th and 19th c. 38CH468

Area A

- creamware
- pearlware
- blue painted pearlware
- "finger painted" pearlware
- polychrome painted pearlware
- mocha creamware
- lead glazed earthenware
- Oriental porcelain
- Colono-ware
- 19th century slipware
- tobacco pipestem fragments
- white saltglazed stoneware
- combed yellow slipware
- Bellarmine type brown saltglazed stoneware
- Delft (18th c.)
- trailed slipware
- ironstone-whiteware
- blue and green edged whiteware
- transfer printed pearlware
- yellowware
- 19th c. bottle glass
- 19th c. brown stoneware
- white porcelain button

Area B late 18th to 20th c.

- 19th c. cobalt blue stoneware
- soft drink bottle
- doll body, porcelain
- yellowware
- Westerwald
- creamware with impressed "T"
- ironstone-whiteware
- wine decanter frag.
- blue transfer printed whiteware
- Oriental porcelain
- 18th c. bottle glass
- brown salt g. stoneware