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# An intensive archaeological survey of Mansfield Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina

James L. Michie

Christopher C. Boyle

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RESEARCH PAPERS

of the

WACCAMAW CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES  
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY  
CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

**AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MANSFIELD  
PLANTATION, GEORGETOWN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

by

**James L. Michie**

with a contribution by

**Christopher C. Boyle**

PUBLISHED BY THE WACCAMAW CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES,  
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# AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MANSFIELD PLANTATION, GEORGETOWN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

James L. Michie

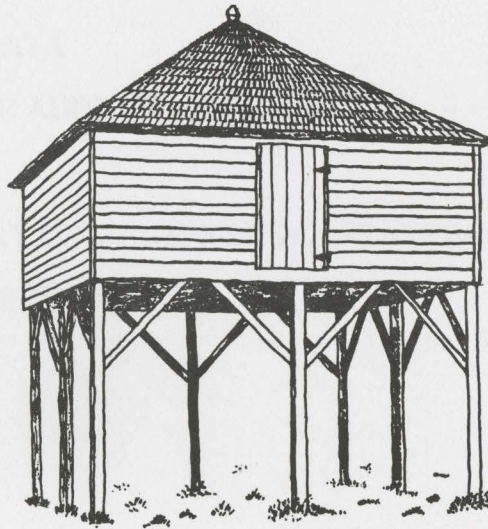
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Christopher C. Boyle



The Mansfield Winnowing House, ca. 1840s

Waccamaw Center for Cultural and Historical Studies

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Our field crew, composed of Susan McMillan, Chris Boyle, Adam Doubleday, and Matt Talbert worked five days a week for three weeks and managed, beyond their fieldwork, to clean and prepare the artifacts for analysis. I appreciate their tenacious interest in the project and their dedication for a timely completion. After the fieldwork Susan McMillan worked for five weeks in the laboratory analyzing artifacts, computing mean ceramic dates, working with density interpolations, and preparing the artifacts for storage. Her devotion and timely completion of all the work is remembered with appreciation.

In addition to his fieldwork, Chris Boyle conducted a great deal of archival research concerning the history of Mansfield plantation. He has just finished a graduate degree in history at Winthrop University and served an internship with me as part of his graduate studies. His thorough report of Mansfield's history is included in this manuscript. I feel a deep sense of indebtedness and appreciation for all of his good work.

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## INTRODUCTION

Mansfield plantation was acquired as a tract of land in the early part of the eighteenth century but was not converted into a working plantation, presumably, until the 1750s. During its colonial and antebellum occupancy, the plantation produced rice in the adjacent bottomlands of the Black River.

During the succeeding decades following emancipation, the plantation has remained remarkably intact. Many of the eighteenth century structures have since disappeared but portions of the nineteenth century components exist, although altered since the 1930s. The central portion of the main house was constructed in the eighteenth century, and the two additions, one on each side, were constructed during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively. Other structures associated with the managerial complex have been altered with basements, heating systems, and the application of brick veneer. The main house itself was raised for the excavation of a basement. Afterwards, the builders replaced the brick piers with a continuous brick foundation, altered the appearance of chimneys, and later replaced the exterior siding and windows. In the process of altering the main house, the builders also added a matching addition to the southeast side which provided symmetry.

The existing slave cabins and the chapel have also been modified to include, among a variety of changes, porches, additions, glazed windows, sheetrock interiors and partitions, new chimney designs, and the replacement of shingle siding. The winnowing house is perhaps the most unaltered structure, and the rice mill existed until the 1980s when it was destroyed by fire. The chimney of the rice mill still stands and much of the machinery still lies where it fell.

Enhancing the plantation are impressive avenues and rows of mature live oaks along the dirt road leading through the nineteenth century slave cabins toward the main house, the road to the winnowing house, and other areas immediately associated with the managerial complex. According to local tradition these oaks were planted in the 1840s during the Parker ownership. Other large live oaks unassociated with planted avenues and rows appear to be natural growths.

The nineteenth century plantation component is well represented. The new owners, who began to occupy the plantation in 1995, are both historians and have a considerable interest in its rich and varied past. It was through this interest that I was asked to conduct an intensive archaeological survey of the plantation complex to locate houses and service buildings of the eighteenth century, in addition to the earlier slave settlement. Beyond this, we also wanted to find the nineteenth century overseer's house and other temporally associated structures, and confirm the location of other nineteenth century slave houses that have since disappeared.

This manuscript, then, is a report of our findings, architecturally and archaeologically, and it includes a recommendation for additional research.

## AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Mansfield plantation is located in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina a few miles north of the port city of Georgetown near the confluence of the Black and the Pee Dee Rivers and east of Highway 701 (Figure 1). The waters that presently inundate the old rice fields flow from the Black River.

Soils associated with the rice fields are known as Levy silty clay loam, and are described by Stuckey (1982:12) as "nearly level soil in low backwater areas and marshes adjacent to rivers. The areas commonly are very long and wide and are several hundred acres in size." The old fields at Mansfield are flooded daily by tidally induced water from Winyah Bay and it was for this reason that fluctuating levels could be impounded and used for the cultivation of rice. Although rice has not been grown at Mansfield for nearly a century as a cash crop, the barge canal and other flood canals are easily visible.

The uplands contiguous with the rice fields are generally composed of Chisolm sand, described as "well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soil on uplands and stream terraces on the lower Coastal Plain." (Stuckey 1982:13). At a depth of some 25 to 58 inches the sandy surface rests on a yellowish sandy clay loam. The soil is moderately permeable and available water capacity is low to medium. The water table is relatively shallow, varying from 3.5 to 5 feet below surface in winter and spring.

Areas to the southwest of the property are composed primarily of Yauhannah loamy fine sand. This soil is moderately well drained, nearly level, and occupies broad flat areas. Permeability is moderate, available water capacity is medium, and the water table is shallow, generally 1.5 to 2.5 feet below the surface in winter and spring (Stuckey 1982:9). Personal observations during the survey have shown a tendency for water to remain on or near the surface for extended periods of time.

Uplands associated with the northeast portion of the land, which contain the plantation nucleus, form a bulbous upland peninsula that extends out into the rice fields. Along the southeast edge is a dense tupelo swamp formed by upland drainage, and towards the southwest the land is dissected by several small streams that drain the nearly level topography.

The land is relatively low and exists below the 20 foot contour shown on other areas of the USGS map of GEORGETOWN NORTH, SC. Topographic relief is small and virtually insignificant, varying only several feet over an area encompassing several hundred acres.

Vegetation in the rice fields seems to be dominated by cattails (*Typha* spp.), while interior drainage systems support large communities of water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) and occasional cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The uplands are varied, giving support to forests of pine (*pinus* spp.) with subcanopies of emerging hardwoods, and forests of mixed hardwoods which are generally dominated by oaks (*Quercus* spp.) with smaller numbers of hickory (*Carya* spp.), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*) and various other environmentally related species. Understories contain a large number of waxmyrtles (*Myrica cerifera*), lesser amounts of redbay (*Persea borbonia*), and yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*). Compared to other rice producing areas in Georgetown County the vegetation of Mansfield is quite similar, and all are reminiscent of a plant succession moving towards what Quaterman and Keever (1962) describe as a southern mixed hardwood forest.

Portions of the uplands immediately associated with the plantation complex are relatively open and were cultivated during recent ownerships. Now that cultivation has terminated, fallowed fields generally support various wild grasses and weeds. In the vicinity of the main house the yards support planted grass.

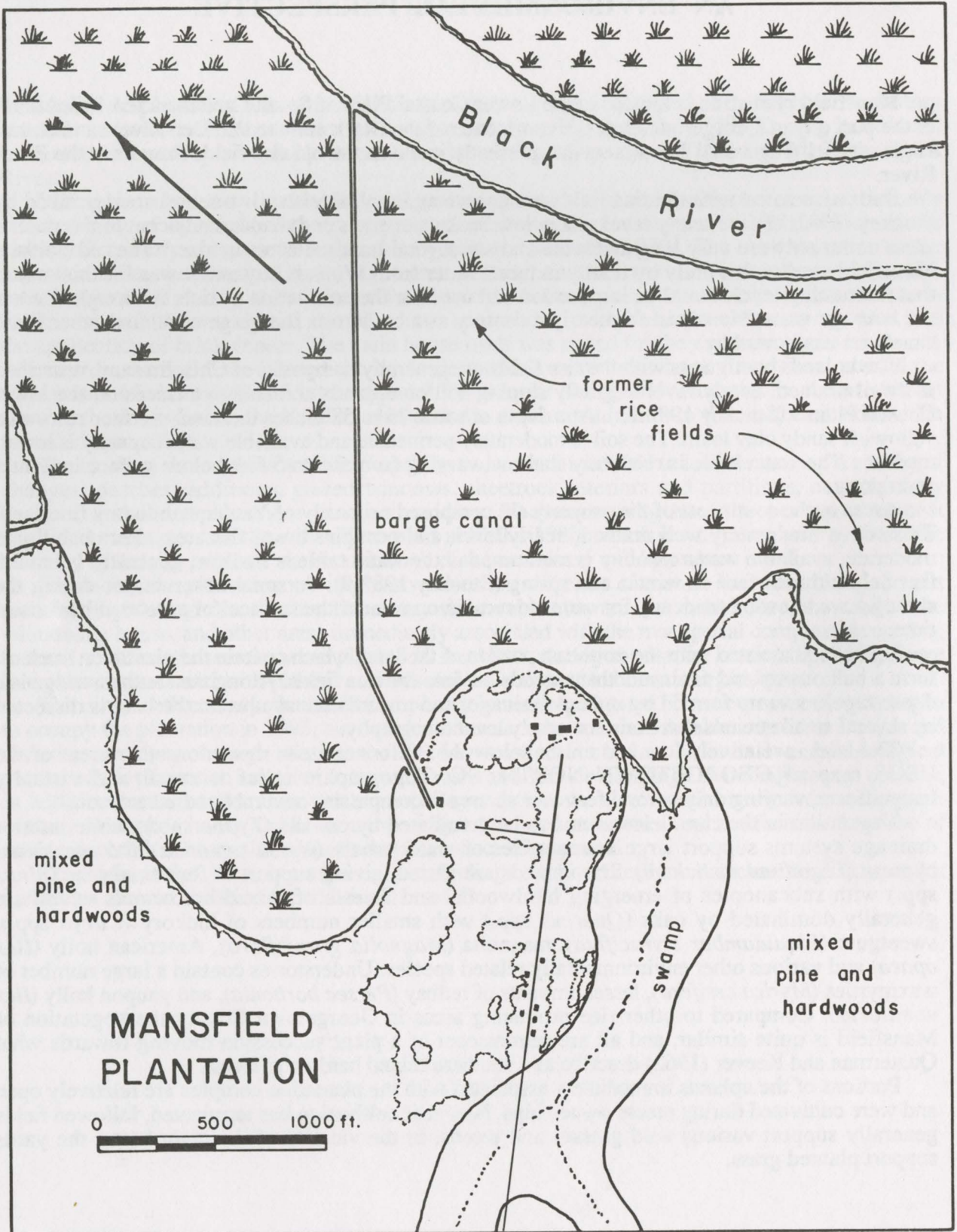


Figure 1. Mansfield Plantation and Local Environments

# THE ARCHITECTURE OF MANSFIELD

## Introduction

Mansfield represents the most architecturally intact plantation in Georgetown County. The planter's house, kitchen, schoolhouse, winnowing house, six nineteenth slave cabins, and a slave chapel still remain, albeit in various states of modification. The rice mill was also present until the 1980s when it burned and was destroyed.

Modification of structures and the construction of new ones seem to have occurred throughout various ownerships. Significant alteration to houses and service buildings relates mainly to the ownership of Col. Robert L. Montgomery who purchased the plantation in 1931. During his tenure, Montgomery modified practically every building on the property and constructed several more which includes servants' quarters, sheds, a laundry house, a guest house, and a large barn for horses and equipment.

Whenever Montgomery altered a structure in the vicinity of the planter's complex he made extensive use of nineteenth century brick. This brick is easily identifiable by its purplish brown color and dark inclusions of impurities that may be either phosphate or manganese. Similar bricks are found throughout the region and are seen in structures that date from the late eighteenth century and through most of the nineteenth century. While some of these bricks may have been recycled from various structures on the plantation, their extensive utilization would exceed early twentieth century availability. Therefore, Montgomery must have acquired the bricks from sources other than Mansfield, perhaps neighboring plantations.

## The Planter's House

The house was modified extensively by Montgomery to include a new addition to the south, a basement, a change in chimney designs, a kitchen, several bathrooms, and an overall change in interior decorative details which includes altered fireplaces and the application of Georgian motifs to the ceiling cornice and door surrounds. Interior doors are paneled and are secured by brass rim locks. Prior to Montgomery's extensive work, the house is shown in a pre-1930 photograph resting on brick piers with a singular addition to the north.

A tour through the attic and basement of this structure reveals numerous additions and changes since its initial construction in either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The central part of the house is the oldest and measures about 38 feet square, being composed of four rooms. Two of the four rooms - those at the back of the house - have domed ceilings. The narrow winding stairs to the attic and a small cabinet set into the wall all contain hand-wrought nails; the hinges on the cabinet are iron HL types and are attached with hand-wrought nails. The domed ceilings, seen from above, are formed by thin, narrow split lathing held in place by hand-wrought nails. The ceiling was later dropped several inches by using metal lathing mesh and plaster. The rafters of the gabled attic were cut with a pit saw, evidenced by variably angled saw marks, and are joined at the top by mortice and tenon joints held together by wooden pins. Purlins are represented by wide saw-cut boards which were probably added by Montgomery to accept the tiled roof. There are no indications anywhere of previous dormers - the rafters, placed at about two foot intervals, are intact.

The northern addition seen from the attic is slightly different. The rafters were cut with a mill saw which is reflected in broad vertical saw marks, and joined at the top with mortise and tenon joints and wooden pins. Horizontal braces are notched into the rafters and are attached with late machine-cut nails. The presence of late machine-cut nails, which became available to builders in the 1830s, would suggest that Dr. Francis Parker was responsible for its construction. The southern addition, which gives bilateral symmetry to the house, was added by Montgomery in the 1930s.

The rafters were cut with a circular saw and joined at the top with a ridge board and the horizontal braces are attached with wire nails. In each section vertical braces extend from the rafters to the floor joists which provide support for the heavy tiled roof.

The attic also reveals that the original chimneys were removed, presumably by Montgomery, and rebuilt with 20th century red brick up to the roof line. Recycled nineteenth century brick was then placed on the new brick, extended through the roof, and the chimney tops were covered in a brick arch to prevent rain from entering the chimney. Not only were the chimneys rebuilt but the fireplaces were also modified with nineteenth century brick and beaded joints.

The basement was added for the installation of a coal-fired furnace and a system of steam radiators, bathroom and kitchen plumbing, refrigeration units, storage, and a laundry facility. Construction evidence clearly reveals that the house was raised for the excavation of the basement which extends about five feet into the soil. The floor is concrete and the load-bearing walls are made from the same type bricks used in the lower chimney reconstruction. At several locations one can see the above grade foundation of recycled nineteenth century brick mortared on top of the new brick.

Exterior modifications include the replacement of window frames, sashes and associated trim; the application of beaded clapboard, a ceramic tile roof on the front, tar shingles on the back, Georgian pediments and pilasters around the entrance doors; a brick facade extending on either side the front entrance, a continuous brick foundation, brick steps at each entrance, and extensive brick walks, all of nineteenth century brick. Cornices are typically Georgian with dentils and the narrow brick facade, chimneys, and the continuous foundation are all laid in a pattern of running bond - a pattern of the twentieth century. Excepting the brick walks, which are not set in cement, deeply beaded mortar joints are common throughout.

The main entrance doors are paneled and have all appearances of being original. Each is made from cypress and they are secured by a large and yet functional brass rim lock which is probably original.

The present location of the main house may not have been its original location. The survey generally failed to find any eighteenth or nineteenth artifacts within 25 feet of the house, which is remarkable given its age. The absence of materials may relate to the excavation and the possibility that the excavators created a slope around the basement opening to prevent the collapse of vertical walls. But if this is true, how then do we explain the near absence of artifacts at a distance greater than 50 feet? Clearly, the house was moved neither by Tuttle nor Montgomery because the 1912 property map (see Boyle, Appendix I) shows it in its present position.

Exactly who constructed the central portion of the house is unknown. Considerations may be given to anyone from Susannah Man to John Man Taylor, the Harvard graduate who returned to Mansfield in 1803, to the life of a rice planter. Although hand-wrought nails were being replaced in 1803 by early machine-cut nails, it would not be unusual to find a commercial abundance or for the plantation blacksmith to continue utilizing his skills with the forge and anvil.

#### Guest House #1 (The Antebellum Kitchen)

The photograph taken prior to Montgomery's extensive renovations shows the old kitchen in its present location with clapboard siding, glazed windows, and resting on brick piers. The structure, which now measures 33.5 by 21.5 feet, has experienced considerable modifications.

The attic was converted into living quarters for some of the Montgomery's servants. As a result construction techniques are not visible. The basement extends about five feet into the soil but does not extend horizontally to the edge of the structure, nor does it interfere with the foundation for the central chimney. Functionally, the basement allowed for the storage of coal, the plumbing system for bathrooms, and electrical systems. The old brick piers still remain in their original position but with the addition of new red brick which leveled the structure when it was lowered onto its altered foundations. Other foundations, composed of similar red brick, are not only a load-bearing

foundation for the house, but provides support for a veneer of nineteenth century brick that covers the building.

Flooring joists viewed from the basement show variation in size and suggest a former structural application. Several of the joists are hand-hewn, some are saw-cut, and others exhibit numerous mortise joints from an earlier use.

The brick veneer is laid in a pattern of a running bond and the mortar joints are deeply beaded. At each gabled end of the structure the veneer extends about a foot above the roof line and forms French colonial styled parapets. At window openings are keystones and sills of brick. The front roof has ceramic tile while the rear roof is covered in tin. Georgian pediments and pilasters surround the entrances. The larger windows on the first floor have standard sashes with six panes of glass each. A small casement window in the center of the front first floor, and two pairs of windows at each side of the gables on the second story have small diamond shaped panes suggesting a Postmedieval English architectural style. The central chimney has been rebuilt and redesigned with recycled bricks to include an arch of bricks over the top.

At the rear of the house, access to the second floor is gained by a pair of opposing circular staircases built of nineteenth century brick with wrought iron hand railings.

The interior of the house has also been modified to include the addition of bathrooms on the first and second floors, the reduction of the original fireplaces to accommodate the use of coal, and cornice trim and dentils at the ceilings. As previously mentioned, the attic was converted into small apartments.

Ceramics and nails from contiguous provenience units around the structure indicate that it was built in the nineteenth century. In addition to the provenience units, the excavation of two larger units, three feet square and taken to depths below one foot, revealed a similar set of temporal information and a relatively high number of animal bones. A unit placed at the rear of the structure exhibited numerous nineteenth century brick fragments and on the surface of the former A horizon, buried now below a foot of fill dirt, is a rough, sloping slab of portland cement, representing excess mortar discarded by the brick masons. Portions of the original A horizon around the edges of the cement contain nineteenth century materials.

### Guest House #2

This structure was built during Montgomery's ownership and it reflects the architectural renovations of the old kitchen. As such it has a basement for plumbing and electrical utilities, brick veneer and parapets, Georgian pediments and pilasters at each entrance, a ceramic tile roof, similar windows, and opposing circular brick stairs at the rear. The structure is slightly larger and measures 44.5 by 25.0 feet.

In front of the house there is a broad terrace of nineteenth century bricks laid in a pattern of a fan. In the center of the fan there is a small circular goldfish pool.

### The Antebellum Schoolhouse

The schoolhouse was built during the Parker ownership (see Boyle, Appendix I) for the education of his children. A photograph taken before twentieth century restoration shows that it had a full width porch, that it was originally built on brick piers, covered in clapboard, and had glazed windows.

A basement was added by Montgomery for plumbing and electrical utilities, the sides were covered with nineteenth century brick veneer, which includes a continuous brick foundation, and the mortar joints were deeply beaded. Lintels above the windows are formed with brick keystones and the sills are brick. Ceramic tile was placed on the roof, and the ends of the narrow porch were partially enclosed with arches as a continuation of the old brick veneer. Four equally spaced square columns support the front of the porch. The two entrances at the front have small semi-circular fan

lights above the doors while the frame details are rather simple. The original windows have been replaced, and the chimney was reconstructed to include an arch of brick over the top,

Although the interior was not viewed, the exterior exhibits a typical Georgian cornice with dentils. Excepting the small addition at the rear, the house measures 36.3 by 21.2 feet.

### The Rice Mill

The rice mill, formerly represented by a building and a large detached chimney, was probably built in the 1840s under the ownership of Dr. Francis Parker. The structure which contained the machinery is depicted by Vlach (1993:131) in a 1977 photograph taken by Charles N. Bayless. The mill, which accidentally burned in the 1980s, was a medium sized, two story, rectangular, wooden framed building covered in clapboard. The chimney, located several feet from the mill, is eight feet square at the base and tapers gradually to about five feet. Its overall height is in the range of about 40 feet. The bricks are typically nineteenth century, although somewhat lighter in color than those used by Montgomery, and are laid in a pattern of American bond, i.e., a repetitive pattern of a row of headers and five rows of stretchers. The mortar joints are deteriorating, perhaps due to a poor grade of mortar, but in areas where there is less deterioration the joints appear smooth and flush, indicating that decorative joints were not important.

### The Winnowing House

The winnowing house is the least altered structure on the property and was probably built during the Parker ownership in the 1840s. The sides are covered in irregular widths of clapboard and the pyramidal roof is covered in wooden shingles. It measures about 23 feet square and the floor is elevated about 15 feet above the ground on large wooden pilings. In the center of the floor is an opening about two feet square. The processed rice, when poured through the opening, allowed the rice kernels and the lighter chaff to be separated by the wind.

Originally, exterior stairs provided access to the structure, but the stairs have been removed.

### The Slave Cabins

The slave cabins were also constructed during the Parker ownership in the 1840s. If the 1912 property plat is correct (see Boyle, Appendix I) there were originally 11 cabins and a chapel. Each cabin has been altered to include a number of changes. All of them now have front porches with roofs, rear additions, glazed windows, interior walls and ceilings covered with sheetrock, bathroom facilities, kitchens, and a variety of doors that are not antebellum. Pintles and strap hinges for the original doors and shutters were removed during renovation. The roofs are covered by tar shingles. While small pier foundations of old brick seem original, chimneys have been altered to match those at the management complex. The average size of the cabins is about 21.0 by 40.0 feet.

Attending the side of each addition is a chimney-like structure made of brick. The structures are about three feet square, rise to a tapering height of about ten feet, and have a hinged steel door. Plumbing pipes enter and exit the brick enclosures, and are accompanied by a single line of copper tubing surely intended for natural gas. These unusual structures probably functioned as enclosures for 20th century hot water heaters.

Slave cabins of Georgetown County, especially those associated with the Black, Pee Dee, and Waccamaw Rivers, exemplified either by those that still survive or by old photographs and drawings, are represented by clapboard siding and generally a single, end-gabled chimney. Those at Mansfield are different because the siding in every instance is shingles and the chimneys are centrally located to provide a fireplace for each side of the house. By the fact that there are separate

entry doors for each side of the houses, and chimneys with opposing fireplaces, separate families probably occupied alternate sides.

The siding shingles are attached with wire nails, and for that reason we originally thought that Montgomery had removed the clapboard and recreated the details to satisfy his architectural preference. At various cabins we removed portions of the sheetrock and found, to our surprise, that the original siding boards, horizontally placed edge to edge, were where the 1840s carpenters had initially nailed them to hand-hewn studs. Many were perforated by numerous small, square holes created by cut nails. At a few locations where later additions joined the original structure we found remnants of original shingles held in place by late machine-cut nails, and noted also the presence of late machine-cut nails used to attach the larger siding boards. Also, in every instance where sheetrock was removed, the interior of cabins had been painted with whitewash. Occasionally, the whitewash was covered with fragments of old newspapers dating from 1906 to the 1930s - an attempt to reduce the flow of cold air into the house.

At one of the cabins the collapsed ceiling showed the roof construction of the rear addition which covered a large portion of the original roof. There, still nailed to the original rafters, and highly preserved, is the old cabin roof constructed of rough-cut purlins and wooden shingles.

Following emancipation, the cabins were variously occupied until 1990.

### The Slave Chapel

Like many of the other nineteenth structures at Mansfield, the slave chapel was probably built during the Parker ownership. The structure is a one room building approximating the size of the cabins. Renovations include the addition of a front entry porch and roof, glazed windows, the removal of pintles and strap hinges, tar roofing shingles, a small steeple with asbestos siding, and a plastered interior with saw-cut lathing strips and wire nails. Many of the original clapboards still remain, but at several locations the old boards were removed and replaced with beaded clapboard similar to those seen on the planter's house. The two doors, one on the front and the other on the rear, are postbellum and may have been added during the Montgomery ownership. Along the northeast side of the chapel there is a large iron bell elevated on a scaffold made from saw-cut timbers and held together with braces and large wire nails; the scaffold rests on a base of four small piers made of concrete.

Excepting the plastered interior walls, the remaining wall studs, floor, and exposed roofing rafters seem to be original. Spanning the width are three, hand-hewn timbers, equally spaced, intended to prevent the walls from spreading when the gable roof was added. These timbers have tenons cut in each end and fit into morticed joints at the top of the wall sills. A slightly elevated podium at one end of the chapel supports a pulpit, and formerly, chairs for the choir. The podium and the pulpit are twentieth century additions.



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS

## Introduction

During the past three decades plantation archaeology has matured from a particularistic interest in artifacts to a variable discipline that seeks among differential avenues of method and theory, the understanding of lifeways and the explanation of culture process. The acquisition of archaeological knowledge necessarily begins with an inquiry that seeks to understand the temporal and spatial nature of the archaeological record, i.e., when it was occupied and where it is positioned relative to regions and environmental conditions, and should then proceed to more substantive theoretical positions that explain the meaning and cultural significance of recovered data. As South (1977) has pointed out, one of the first objectives of interpretation is the recognition of pattern.

Research naturally proceeds in phases that begin with archival research and then moves to field surveys designed to corroborate the literature or otherwise reveal unknown patterns of settlement and site location. Central to these objectives is the formulation and testing of specific hypotheses designed not only to guide current research efforts, but to provide information for future researchers who have an opportunity to confirm, reject, or alter previous interpretations and pattern recognition.

Historical research prior to this survey revealed that Mansfield plantation was known in terms of its agricultural and cultural significance, ownership, and dates of ownership, but was lacking in reference to specific locational data of earlier occupations. Although property boundaries are not poorly understood, there are no extant documents that depict the location or arrangement of plantation structures during the eighteenth century. In the absence of this information our survey developed three major objectives: 1) the spatial delineation and structure of the plantation, 2) the temporal element of sites, and 3) the function of those sites.

## Settlement Pattern

Plantations were agricultural factories that existed on the edge of the world economy and arose in response to social needs and the potential for large economic profits that could be gained from the mass production of crops. As such, their spatial structure reflected, for the sake of efficiency, an overall need to maximize production and minimize cost (Lewis 1985:35-37). According to Mintz (1959:43), plantations were capitalistic agricultural systems that employed unfree laborers whose collective efforts were directed at controlled crop production. Merle Prunty (1955:460) provides a further definition by noting six necessary and interdependent qualifications: 1) a large landholding relative to smaller family farms, 2) distinct divisions between labor and management, 3) specialized agricultural production, 4) location in a circumscribed area with a plantation tradition, 5) a distinct settlement pattern that indicates a centralized control of cultivating power, and 6) a relatively large input of cultivating power. These basic elements seem to stand on their own, but Orser (1984:2) feels that we need further definition in order to satisfy the needs of anthropologists by inserting that distinct divisions between labor and management should be recognized as those between blacks and whites, the free and the unfree.

These nucleated settlements consisted of the planter's house which was located at the center of activities, with slave quarters and service buildings in close proximity to the planter. The slave quarters were often grouped in compact, opposing rows in a rectangular square, and the driver's residence was either the first house in the row, or detached from the others, indicating a division in status. The overseer's residence was generally located closer to the planter (Prunty 1955; Lewis 1985:37-38).

During the eighteenth century it was not unusual for larger and more formal plantations to exhibit strict Georgian symmetry in terms of house and service building location whereas the main

house was flanked by dependencies. During the latter part of the century the dependencies shifted from a flanked position to one in alignment with the front of the house. Slave housing was also in close proximity to both the main house and the area for which labor was employed (Lewis 1985:38).

Typically, houses and other buildings were not located adjacent to major roads, but were placed at the end of branch roads. Settlement complex tended to be centered around the earliest cleared lands and in the immediate vicinity of agricultural activities.

Plantations, then, may be seen as an interdependent nucleated settlement located on a large tract of land. Although slavery is not a necessary element, there were distinct divisions of labor and a collective effort on the part of management to maximize the production of crop specialties. The planter's house is located at the center of activities with slave quarters and service buildings strategically positioned.

### Localized Patterns of Settlement

In the project area, plantation settlement pattern basically conforms to the above model, excepting a few differences. Along the east side of the Waccamaw River, several miles east of Mansfield, plantation boundaries extended in a straight line from the river to the saltwater marsh or ocean which allowed rice production along the western edge and summer retreats to the east. Along the Black and Pee Dee Rivers, however, property boundaries are neither straight nor parallel but appear with irregular shapes. Based on a study of local land plats (SCDAH, McCrady Plats), plantation complexes were situated on the edge of the uplands contiguous with the rice fields and surrounded by cleared lands that were used for pasture and subsistence cultivation. The planter's residence and the industrial complex of barns and threshing mills were constructed in a strategic position that provided immediate access to barge canals, boat slips, and navigable waterways for both the planter and his annual harvest of rice. Slave cabins were not necessarily positioned near the rice fields, but tended to be located inland from the planter and spatially associated with upland crop production. The houses of overseers were generally positioned between the planter and the slave community. This basic pattern of housing and service building locations is not confined to any specific rice producing area of the county but is often seen at the plantations along the Black, Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw Rivers.

### Predictions

Given the recognition of regional and local settlement patterns, our predictions followed thus: 1) that the plantation nucleus, throughout differential ownership, would be located on the northeast edge of the property on the bulbous peninsula, 2) the houses of planters would be located within the nucleus and positioned strategically on the edge of the uplands overlooking the rice fields, 3) slave cabins would be located southwest of the planter, positioned on well-drained land, 4) that the overseer would have lived between the planter and slave community towards the southwest, and 5) these basic patterns would have remained static during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

## SURVEY METHODS

### Sampling Considerations

That structural components of Mansfield plantation existed within the area to be sampled is without question. The nineteenth century component is, for the most part, architecturally visible, and the portions of the eighteenth century should be confined to a relatively small area associated with the present complex and the small area of the bulbous peninsula. What is not known, however, is the overall location of earlier settlement structures and the temporal/spatial relationship among sites. To effectively discover sites of variable form and function, questions concerning bias and precision become extremely important.

In order to test our predictions we are forced to consider the consequences of bias, i.e., that sites will be located only within specific areas. If we reduce our survey to areas that call forth human intuition, then we are at a loss if nothing is found. Rather than approach the area with such feelings of settlement location, our research was designed to cover the bulbous peninsula and areas immediately to the southwest leading towards the nineteenth century slave cabins. This strategy, then, embraces the settlement model outlined earlier.

Precision and selection of a sampling design is critical for a number of reasons. First of all, the design has to be capable of identifying a large number of variable-sized sites. Secondly, the survey must be able to collect artifacts sufficient for data conversion; and thirdly, the cost of sampling must be held within reasonable limits of time and budgets. Central to these considerations is the size, density, and difference between target and sampled populations. Given that these are historic sites occupied sometime during the last two centuries, and not a collection of prehistoric sites with a greater inherent bias in artifact preservation, we assumed that the target population, that is, the presence of cultural materials at the time of occupation, is only slightly altered. The spatial extent of a site is dependent on form and function, and while there are no known syntheses regarding this subject, experience has indicated that the debris from domestic occupations (planters, overseers, and slaves) is often scattered across areas greater than 100 feet, and generally diversified (Michie 1990).

The vegetational environment at Mansfield, although variable, is relatively open over a broad area and therefore easily accessible to survey strategies. While a variety of sampling procedures are available to the archaeologist, especially in open areas, the elements of time and energy become important when a large area has to be covered. Considering the options, we decided the most expedient strategy involved stratified alignments.

### Methods

Two permanent datum points were placed at a convenient location in the protected grassy area of the traffic circle near the main house which allowed us to locate and reference all of our work. The datum points are separated by 50 feet and are concrete with stainless steel pins placed in the center of each. From these two points we were able to place impermanent datums towards the southwest in the area of the nineteenth century cabins.

The direction of base line and transects were established with a transit. Wooden stakes along the base line were placed at 25 foot (7.6 m) intervals to correspond with the center of the avenue of oaks which established individual transect location and each was given an identifying number (e.g. T-1, T-2, T-3, etc.). At each stake perpendicular transects were established and stakes were then placed at 25 foot (7.6 m) intervals and each was given a consecutive number identifying both transect number and specific location along the transect (e.g. T1-1, T1-2, T1-3, etc). Stakes on either side of the base line were identified as either north or south providing specific directional locations (e.g., T1-1N or T1-1S).

The size of test units was determined by single and double widths of a shovel blade, resulting in provenience units approximately one by two foot (30.4 x 60.8 cm). The depth of each provenience was taken to about 18 inches (46 cm) - a depth sufficient to pass through the dark A horizon and sufficiently penetrate the yellowish sand in the B horizon. The upper zone contained the majority of artifacts and was generally 9 to 12 inches (23.4-30.4 cm) thick. Seldom did historic artifacts penetrate the lower horizon. If this horizon failed to appear, the excavation was extended until historic artifacts were no longer present. Soil was sifted through 1/4 inch hardware cloth by means of a two-person, hand-held screen; the artifacts were placed in doubled paper bags labeled with provenience designations, dates, and names of excavators.

In order to reduce laboratory time, the bulk of artifacts were washed in the field during rainy days. Analysis was conducted in the laboratory, and data from each provenience, relative to functional artifact groups (South 1977:95-96), i.e., kitchen, architecture, furniture, arms, clothing, personal, tobacco, and activities, were entered on printed forms. Ceramic data were entered separately on forms designed to record the diversity of porcelain, stoneware, and earthenware, as indicated by South (1977:210-212). After analysis, artifacts were placed in labeled plastic bags for storage and curation with the owners.

Survey activities were photographed, in addition to standing structures, landscapes, environmental features, and other relevant cultural and non-cultural features. Photography included the use of both black and white and color slide film.

Concomitant with the above methods, we maintained a daily journal of field notes, and a map of provenience locations and field progress.

# RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

## Introduction

During the allotted period of three weeks the survey succeeded in its objectives. We excavated 482 provenience units and then three larger units for a better understanding of two specific areas - an effort sufficient to reveal managerial components and slave settlements of the eighteenth century and to show the former location of other nineteenth century slave houses. Because of the plantation's linear size and spatial extent, we have separated it into Area I and Area II for the purpose of site description and the presentation of data and maps (Figures 2 and 3). Area I is located northeast of the road leading to the winnowing house and is clearly associated with eighteenth century slave quarters and other structures associated with the nineteenth century plantation management. Area II is located southwest of the winnowing house road and includes the presumed location of the nineteenth century overseer's house and the temporally related slave quarters.

The location and distribution of subsurface sites, as well as extant buildings, conforms to our earlier expectations of settlement pattern. As I predicted, the eighteenth century planter's house would be positioned near the existing main house in a strategic position providing close access to the barge canal, and that slave quarters would be located inland from the main house. Also, the location of each structure was positioned on elevated, well-drained soils. We also predicted that the nineteenth century overseer would be located between the main house and the nineteenth century slave quarters. Although it is difficult to assign function to the presumed overseer's site, the virtue of its isolated position between the planter and the slave community is highly suggestive. The survey, then, verifies patterns of settlement that have been noted on other local plantations.

During the past decades much has been written about colonial and antebellum ceramics and their usefulness in determining time and space, as well as social and economic function within the plantation system. Ivor Noel Hume (1970) was the first archaeologist to define a wide range of European ceramics found at American historic sites, providing both description and temporal brackets of manufacture. In order to use Noel Hume's dates more effectively in dealing with the broad range of time, Stanley South (1977) devised mean ceramic dating which provides the archaeologist with greater accuracy and means of quantifying occupational dates. In addition to refining dating methods, he also provided an equally important tool known as pattern recognition. In the latter, South (1977) separates artifacts into eight functional categories - kitchen, architecture, furniture, arms, clothing, personal, tobacco, and activities - which gives the researcher a separate list of artifacts for both discussion, comparative analysis, and interpretation. Following these advancements, the work of John Solomon Otto (1977, 1984) has shown that variations in the form and decoration of refined earthenwares provides a relative indication of social and economic status in regard to planters, overseers, and slaves. In the wake of Otto's initial work, George Miller's (1980) extensive research into ceramic classification and economic scaling provided another means of determining social and economic status. The concept of status was later brought into question by Charles Orser (1988) who argued that status is vague and difficult to define, and a meaningless term when applied to cultural materials. Instead of using status, Orser suggests that plantation artifacts are more of a reflection of economics and power.

Colono Ware, a reflection of an African ceramic technology, is found throughout the plantation in varied contexts. It occurs with both eighteenth and nineteenth occupations, and is found with higher frequency at the residences of slaves. Leland Ferguson (1992), who has become the leading spokesperson in Colono Ware studies, argues that this ceramic type has a greater association with the eighteenth century and began to decline rapidly after the beginning of the nineteenth century. While there is certainly evidence to support his contention, I have noted that it occurs with impressive frequency in sites later than 1825, and continues well into the middle of the nineteenth century (Michie 1990:114). Continuity may be related to a number of complex social and economic

variables that may include group cohesion fostered by larger numbers of slaves, social and economic systems that fail to provide an adequate amount of European ceramics, or, quite simply, a resistance to acculturation.

At Mansfield, Colono Ware occurs at practically every site from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, which includes the presumed home and kitchen of Susannah Man, and with variable frequency in sites associated with slave housing.

### Area I - Site Description

#### Eighteenth Century Sites

Cultural materials from the eighteenth century are found widely scattered southwest of the existing planter's house (Figure 2). At four separate locations there are discrete clusters of hand-wrought nails, European ceramics, Colono Ware, and other artifacts which indicate the former presence of domestic structures. Without documentary evidence, of course, there are inherent difficulties with assigning function to each site. But, as the descriptions indicate, there are suggestions that provide variable interpretations. I feel comfortable with the interpretation of eighteenth century slave house locations, but less comfortable with the interpretation of Susannah Man's house and kitchen. These latter sites exist within an area known to represent nineteenth century plantation management, and because the survey covered the entire area of the bulbous peninsula without finding any additional eighteenth century buildings, these two sites must be associated with earlier management.

Occupational continuity into the nineteenth century is expressed at each of the sites and is recognized primarily by ceramics, especially pearlware and whiteware (see Tables 1-5, Appendix II). When these sites were abandoned and removed is unknown, but historical tradition suggests that significant changes occurred on the plantation during the ownership of Dr. Francis Parker, which began in 1841 (see Boyle, Appendix I). The only existing eighteenth century structure on the plantation is the central portion of the planter's house.

38GE462-A This site exists about 100 feet southwest of the existing planter's residence and lies within the area of our concrete datum points (Figure 2). The horizontal distribution of ceramics and hand-wrought nails shows a scatter occupying an area roughly 75 feet in diameter. While form and function is still unclear, the quality and quantity of cultural materials suggest that it may be the initial planter's residence of the 1750s - a residence built for and occupied by Susannah Man. This suggestion is based on an artifact comparison with other temporally related sites and a mean ceramic date of 1785.31. The site yielded a much higher incidence of hand-wrought nails and European ceramics. With the presence of pearlware and whiteware there is a clear continuity into the nineteenth century (Table 1, Appendix II). Beyond the artifacts, the very location of the site also argues for an association with the planter. Waterman (1945:17) has pointed out that during the eighteenth century it was not unusual for the arrangement of structures to conform to a basic Georgian symmetry whereas the main house was flanked by dependencies and slave cabins were commonly arranged in rows often facing one side of the main house (Lewis 1985:38).

The excavation of a three by six foot unit in the center of the distribution showed a dark sandy soil extending to a depth of about one foot and a highly mottled juncture with the B horizon composed of a tannish-yellow sand (Figures 2 and 3). The artifacts occurred in the dark soil. Ceramics produced a mean date of 1768.59 and were mixed with nails, Colono Ware, and other materials (Table 2, Appendix II), including chunks of reddish brick and small pieces of shell-based mortar. There were no indications of intrusive features or remnants of footings.

38GE462-B Located northwest of the existing planter's residence is another tight cluster of cultural materials represented primarily by hand-wrought nails, European ceramics, and scatters of Colono Ware (Figure 2). The site is situated about 100 feet from the aforementioned site that may

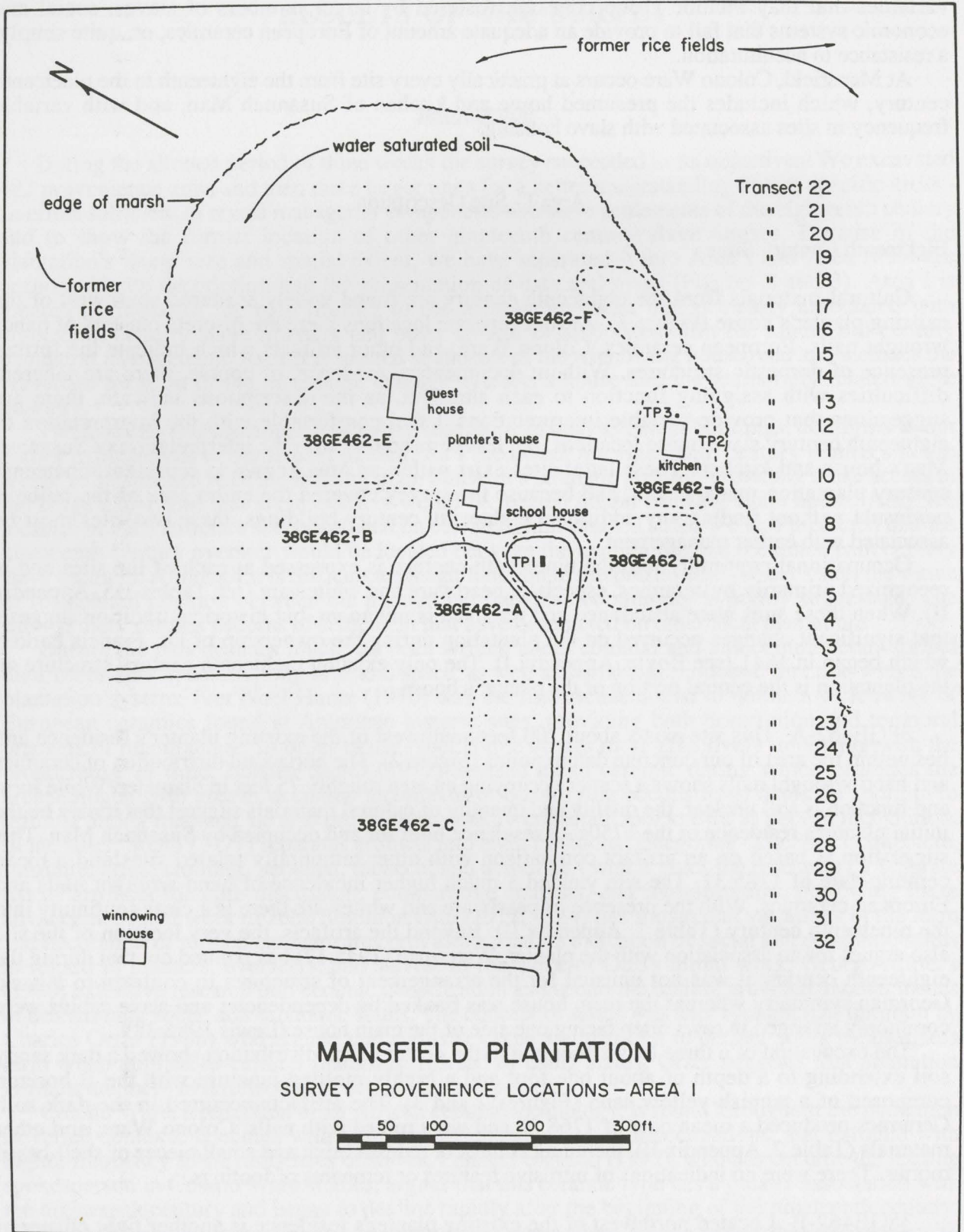


Figure 2. Area I, Survey Provenience Units and Associated Historic Sites

have been occupied by Susannah Man. Again, form and function are indeterminable, but its spatial association with 38GE462-A and a mean ceramic date of 1794.18 imply a temporal relationship and therefore a relationship with the plantation nucleus. The oval scatter of cultural materials covers an area about 100 feet wide and 125 feet long. Considering a limited range of domestic functions the site may have served as the kitchen.

Soil profiles in provenience units show a dark A horizon extending about a foot and resting on a yellowish B horizon. Small fragments of brick and mortar were also recovered from the dark soil.

38GE462-C Located about 225 feet southwest of the existing planter's house is a linear cluster of artifacts composed primarily of hand-wrought nails, European ceramics, and Colono Ware (Figure 2). The cluster is about 75 feet wide and extends towards the southwest, parallel with the entrance road, for a distance of about 250 feet. The dark A horizon, which contains the majority of artifacts, extends to a depth of about a foot before terminating on a mottled B horizon of yellowish sand. While the architectural forms are unknown the site surely represents a portion of the eighteenth century slave quarters. This interpretation is based on an extensive continuity and linear distribution of cultural materials and a relatively high incidence of Colono Ware. European ceramics are also present and range temporally from the eighteenth century into the nineteenth century (Table 4, Appendix II). The mean ceramic date for the site is 1768.96.

Significantly, the area is partially covered by an avenue of live oaks that leads to the planter's house. The large trees are mature, ranging from about three to four feet in diameter, and were planted in the middle of the nineteenth century under Parker's ownership. If historical tradition is correct, then these trees were planted after the earlier cabins were removed.

38GE462-D About 75 feet south of the existing planter's house is another oval cluster of eighteenth century materials represented primarily by European ceramics (Figure 2). Hand-wrought nails, Colono Ware, and other items are present, although in limited numbers (Table 5, Appendix II). The cluster is about 75 wide, 100 feet long, and artifacts occur primarily in the dark A horizon which is about one foot deep. Nails and other building materials are relatively low in number; ceramics indicate a mean date of 1786.14 (Table 5, Appendix II).

### Nineteenth Century Sites

These sites are generally recognized by three separate characteristics: 1) ceramics and building materials commonly associated with the nineteenth century, 2) a spatial disassociation with sites that extend to the eighteenth century, and 3) structures noted on the 1912 map (see Boyle, Appendix I).

38GE462-E This site represents a light scatter of artifacts about 50 feet northwest of Guest House #2 (Figure 2), and is temporally recognized by a small incidence of machine-cut nails and nineteenth century ceramics (see Table 6, Appendix II). With a mean ceramic date of 1816.44, the scatter covers an area about 100 feet by 125 feet and occurs in the A horizon to a depth of about one foot. The site is noted on the 1912 map and represents an unidentified structure.

38GE462-F Located about 125 east of the existing planter's house and about 100 feet east northeast of the kitchen (Guest House #1) is another oval cluster of nineteenth century artifacts (Figure 2) yielding a mean ceramic date of 1855.21 (Table 7, Appendix II). The cluster, about a foot deep, occupies an area about 75 feet wide and 125 feet long, and exists near the edge of the peninsula overlooking the former rice fields. The site is also noted on the 1912 map as an unidentified structure. Function is unclear, but it was not unusual for milk houses to be located near kitchens and adjacent to the rice fields. At The Oaks plantation on the Waccamaw River, the remains of a milk house presently exist on the sloping edge of the uplands and immediately



contiguous with the old rice fields (Michie 1995:11-12). Such locations next to rice fields provided a cool environment and a high water table which allowed for the retention of impounded water.

**38GE462-G** This site represents what is traditionally known as the old kitchen. Covered now in brick veneer and recognized as a guest house, the structure is associated with nineteenth century artifacts that were found in practically all of the closely occurring provenience units. The scatter is about 75 feet wide and 125 feet long, and extends about one foot into the soil, generally in the dark A horizon (Figure 2).

The site has a high number of late machine-cut nails, nineteenth century ceramics, and yielded a high number of animal bones (n=23) relative to the other sites. The mean ceramic date is 1844.13 (Table 8, Appendix II).

Provenience units southwest of the structure indicated subsurface disturbances and landscaping during the twentieth century. These disturbances are monitored by the presence of occasionally mixed and mottled soil, brick fragments, and large chunks of mortar. In one unit we found the edge of a cement slab buried about eight inches deep and pieces of painted boards. The edge of the slab also had several layers of thick paint.

Two larger units, each a 3 feet square, were excavated - one at the rear and the other at the northeast side of the structure (Figures 2 and 3). The former yielded architectural and landscaping information, in addition to a variety of artifacts. This unit produced mottled soil, recycled nineteenth century brick fragments, and a variety of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts to a depth of 14 inches (Table 9, Appendix II). At this depth we encountered an irregular slab of mortar (Level 1). The mortar shows no indications of having served as a foundation, and hence, was probably discarded by the brick masons. The slab, which varies in thickness, penetrates the original A horizon to a depth of about four to five inches (Figure 3). By removing available portions of this old soil horizon we were able to confirm the presence of additional nineteenth century materials (Level 2). Since the 1930s addition of brick veneer and other architectural changes, the rear of the structure was landscaped by adding soils thoroughly mixed with localized debris.

Level 1 yielded a mean ceramic date of 1821.75 and Level 2 yielded a comparable date of 1823.60 (Table 9, Appendix II). While twentieth century materials were present in the form of wire nails, recycled nineteenth century bricks, mortar, and a manganese bottle fragment, ceramics were generally represented by whitewares and pearlwares. Animal bone (n=14) was also present.

The latter unit, Test Pit 3, was excavated to a depth of one foot without finding any additional evidence of filling or landscaping. Several inches below the surface in the corner of the unit we encountered a six inch cast iron drainage pipe that leads from the main house to the old rice fields. Here, the A horizon is 12 inches deep and terminates on a highly bioturbated B horizon composed of tannish-yellow sand (Figure 3).

The test pit yielded animal bone (n=18), a high incidence of late machine-cut nails (n=62), and a ceramic assemblage generally associated with the first half of the nineteenth century, i.e., many whitewares and pearlwares. The ceramics produced a mean date of 1836.77 (Table 10, Appendix II).

The data from the provenience units and the two test pits provides evidence for a structure that was built during the first half of the nineteenth century. Small amounts of creamware and an increase in pearlware would seem to suggest a construction date during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but a high incidence of late machine-cut nails, paired with an increase in whitewares, argues for the second quarter of the century.

A significant increase in animal bone, relative to other sites, and the detached location of the site from the planter's house, supports oral history's assertion that the structure formerly served as a kitchen.

**38GE462-H** Time would not allow the removal of provenience units from this site, but its spatial position, about midway between the planter's house and the nineteenth century slave cabins (Figure 4), argues that it was the overseer's house site. The site was noted during a walkover of

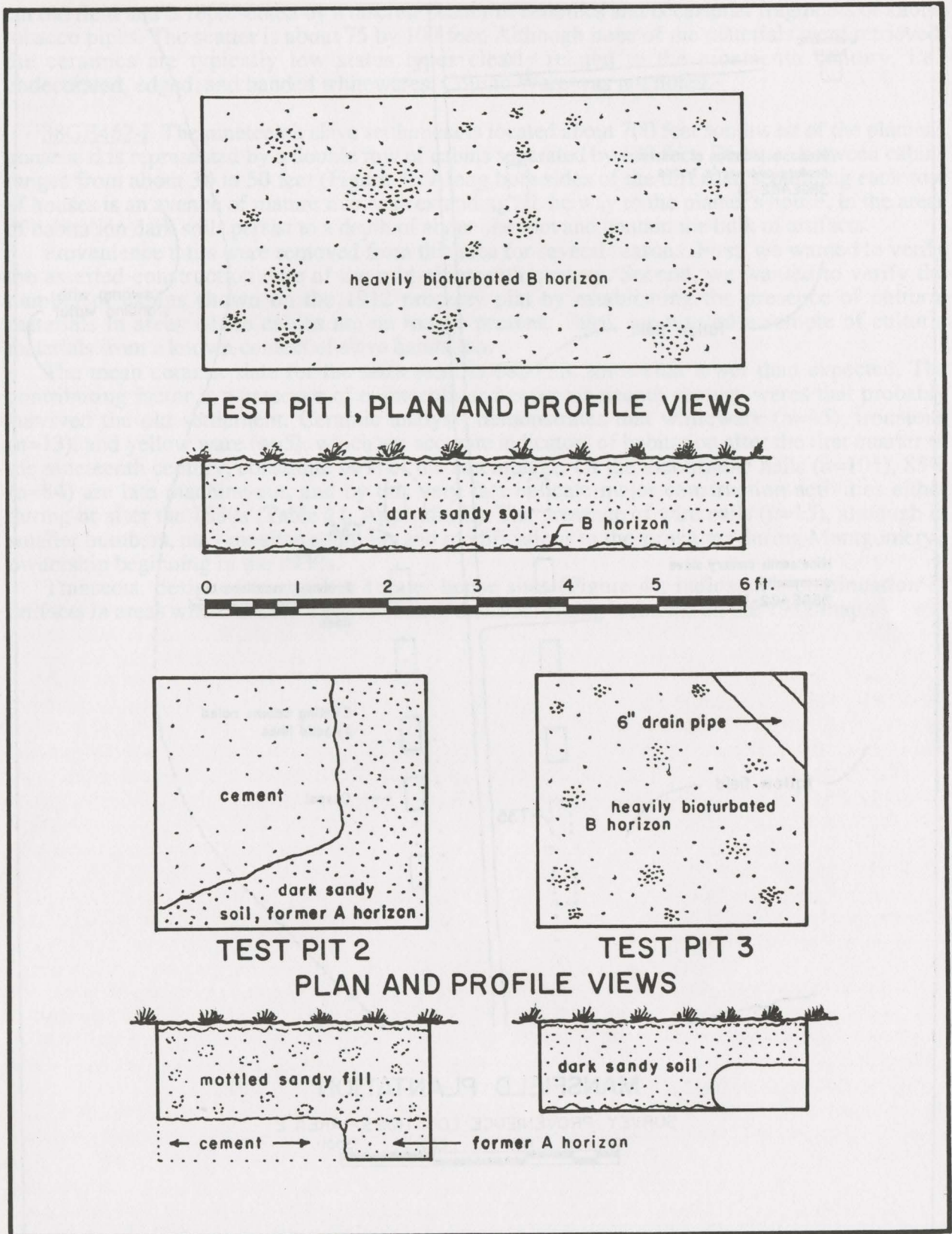


Figure 3. Test Units Associated with 38GE462-A and 38GE462-G

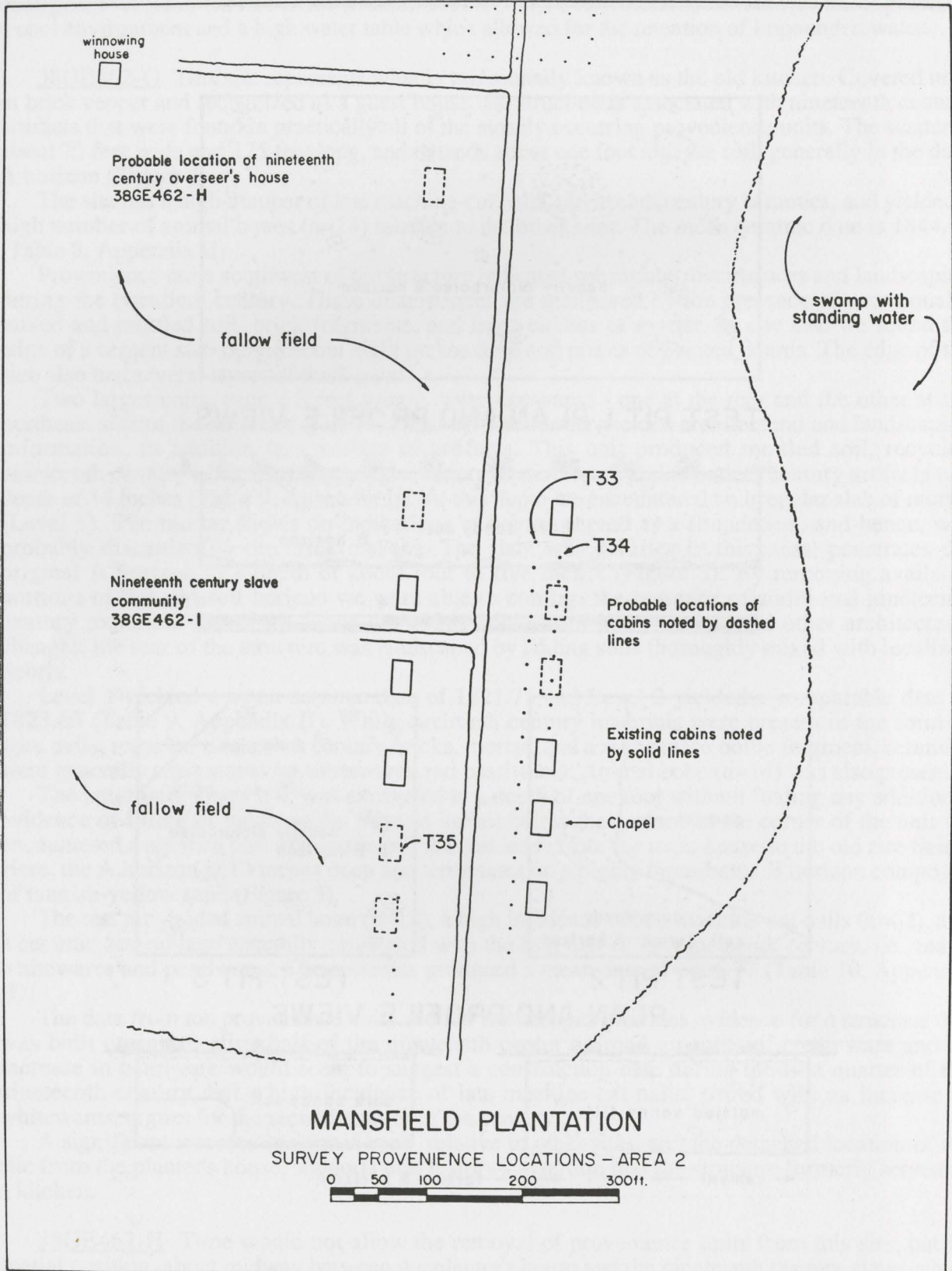


Figure 4. Area II, Survey Provenience Units and Associated Historic Sites

an old field and is represented by a discrete scatter of ceramics and occasional fragments of kaolin tobacco pipes. The scatter is about 75 by 100 feet. Although none of the materials were retrieved, the ceramics are typically low status types clearly related to the nineteenth century, i.e., undecorated, edged, and banded whitewares. Colono Ware was not noted.

38GE462-I The nineteenth slave settlement is located about 700 feet southwest of the planter's house and is represented by a double row of cabins separated by 130 feet. Distance between cabins ranges from about 30 to 50 feet (Figure 4). Along both sides of the dirt road separating each row of houses is an avenue of mature live oaks extending all the way to the planter's house. In the areas of habitation dark soils persist to a depth of about one foot and contain the bulk of artifacts.

Provenience units were removed from this area for several reasons. First, we wanted to verify the asserted construction date of the mid-nineteenth century. Second, we wanted to verify the number of cabins shown on the 1912 property plat by establishing the presence of cultural materials in areas where cabins are no longer present. Third, we wanted a sample of cultural materials from a known context of slave habitation.

The mean ceramic date for the settlement is 1834.53, somewhat lower than expected. The contributing factor is a presence of eighteenth and early nineteenth century wares that probably survived the old settlement. Ceramic analysis demonstrates that whiteware (n=45), ironstone (n=13), and yellow ware (n=5), which are accurate indicators of habitation after the first quarter of the nineteenth century, constitute 55% of the assemblage. Of the identifiable nails (n=101), 83% (n=84) are late machine-cut, and by this very fact indicate major construction activities either during or after the 1830s (Table 11, Appendix II). The presence of wire nails (n=15), although in smaller numbers, may monitor additions and modifications to the structures during Montgomery's ownership beginning in the 1930s.

Transects, designed to monitor former house sites (Figure 4), indicated a continuation of artifacts in areas where houses were indicated, thus confirming locations on the 1912 map.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

### Eighteenth Century

Mansfield was initially acquired by John Green in 1718, and was then sold by his heirs in 1750 to James Coachman, a man who was probably a land speculator. Coachman retained the land for four years and then sold it to Susannah Man, a widow of Dr. John Man, formerly of Georgetown. History tells us that Susannah moved to the property in 1754, but it tells us nothing about form and function of the early plantation before, during, or immediately after her tenure. Clearly, the Greens were established on the Black River in the early part of the eighteenth century and there seems to have been at least two with the name of John. The first had a creek named for him which later became the Parish line in 1734, and the other resided at Vauxhall plantation in the 1830s (Rogers 1970:3, 280). John Green's Creek is located on the south side of the Black River and far to the north of Mansfield, while Vauxhall is also some distance away. James Coachman, who was involved in buying and selling land, lived in Charleston. Given this information, we presently presume that Susannah Man was the first European occupant of Mansfield and probably constructed the first house while conducting the laborious process of converting the uplands and swamps into a rice plantation.

All of the sites are clustered in the center of the bulbous peninsula and are situated in close proximity forming a pattern of Georgian symmetry. Such symmetry conforms to general settlement patterns of the eighteenth century (Lewis 1985).

The site represented by 38GE462-A may have been the original house site of Susannah Man. This assertion is based on the presence of eighteenth century artifacts and the fact that it lies in the center of other sites in an arrangement of Georgian symmetry. In other words, the site is flanked to the left and right by other domestic sites that may have functioned as a kitchen (38GE462-B) and perhaps the quarters of a servant (38GE462-D). Directly in front of the house site are eighteenth century slave cabins (38GE462-C) which also conform to the arrangement (Lewis 1985:38). All four of these sites show occupational continuity into the nineteenth century, and each was probably removed during the ownership of Dr. Francis Parker who acquired the plantation in 1841 and built the existing slave settlement.

Oddly enough, there are hardly any indications of social and economic affluence seen on the plantation. Chinese porcelain is generally regarded as a reliable indicator during the eighteenth century (Adams and Boling 1989:76). For example, the house site of Joseph Allston at The Oaks plantation, which was later occupied briefly by his grandson, Joseph Alston, who became a South Carolina governor, and his wife Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr, showed that 27% of the eighteenth century ceramics were Chinese porcelains (Michie 1994:58). At 38GE462-A only four Chinese porcelains were found in contrast to 34 eighteenth century stonewares and earthenwares, yielding a value of only 11% (Tables 1 and 2, Appendix II).

Continued occupation of the site into the nineteenth century, demonstrated by the presence of pearlwares and whitewares, fails to show any significant increase in status. In terms of social and economic indicators of status, John Otto (1977:108) predicted that planter's house sites should exhibit a high incidence of transfer-printed flatwares, forming about 80% of the total tableware. Oddly enough, this site has not produced a single transfer-printed sherd, although residency continued into the nineteenth century. What we have are cheaper ceramics (Miller 1980, 1991) represented by undecorated whiteware (n=8), undecorated pearlware (n=11), edged pearlware (n=2), blue hand-painted pearlware (n=3), and polychrome hand-painted whiteware (n=1) (see Tables 1 and 2, Appendix II). Were this site not situated in front of the eighteenth century slave cabins and not flanked on either side by what are considered dependencies, it would be classified as an overseer's house site or a slave cabin where there are increased numbers of inexpensive ceramics (see Otto 1977: 107-108).

Beyond the use of ceramics, Otto (1984) argues that alcoholic beverage containers reflect levels of status. Specifically, Otto (1984:168) argues that planters consumed more distilled spirits than brewed spirits, and that differences in contents are revealed in bottle shape and color of glass. Darker and olive green cylindrical bottle fragments indicate brewed spirits in the form of beer, porter, and ale. Lighter colored cylindrical glass indicates wines while case bottle fragments indicate gin. Based on this information slave occupations should exhibit a high incidence of dark to olive green cylindrical bottle fragments, and the planter's house should exhibit lighter green cylindrical bottles and pieces of case bottles. The majority of bottle fragments recovered from 38GE462-A are dark and olive green (n=24) indicating the consumption of brewed beverages. Only one lighter green cylindrical fragment was recovered.

The two sites, 38GE462-B and 38GE462-D, which flank the previously mentioned site, have both produced similar ceramic information, with the exception of a single transfer-printed sherd (see Tables 3 and 5, Appendix II). Alcoholic beverage bottles are also similar. If these sites are associated with plantation management, then either the planters were not especially successful, they resided elsewhere leaving lower status management to occupy their house, or they were frugal with the acquisition of ceramics and beverages.

The eighteenth century slave settlement, 38GE462-C, reflects a wide variety of European ceramics continuing from the eighteenth into the nineteenth century. While there was an opportunity for slaves to purchase their own ceramics through a complex of informal economies (Wood 1995), it was not unusual for planters to supply their own labor force with tablewares (Otto 1977). After the beginning of the nineteenth century, when pearlwares and whitewares were available, planters often purchased inexpensive ceramics for distribution. Based on data obtained from excavations on Cannon's Point plantation, Otto (1977:108) hypothesized that banded, edged, and undecorated sherds should comprise about 70% of the total sherds, and transfer-printed should comprise less than 25%. While Otto's study was based on a ceramic assemblage dating from 1794 to 1860, its application to a plantation with a substantially earlier genesis should be used with caution, especially when the cabins were apparently removed by the 1840s. Given this potential bias there is, however, a basic pattern corresponding with Otto's expectations. Of the 36 pearlwares and whitewares, only four have higher cost values: a transfer-printed whiteware, a Chinoserie pearlware, a blue hand-painted pearlware, and an underglazed polychrome hand-painted pearlware (Miller 1980, 1991). The remaining 32 are represented by banded, edged, and undecorated wares (Table 4, Appendix II).

Bottle fragments representing alcoholic beverages are consistent with Otto's expectation of slave sites. A total of 74 fragments were recovered representing both dark and olive green cylindrical containers (Table 4, Appendix II).

### Nineteenth Century

Following the Man/Taylor ownership we see significant changes in the overall spatial organization of the plantation as a result of Dr. Francis Parker who assumed ownership in 1840. But while changes in spatial organization include the relocation of the slave settlement and the construction of additional buildings, there is little change in the quality and quantity of artifacts. Symmetry is noted only in the arrangement of slave cabins - an equal number on each side of the entrance road and the main house located in a commanding position facing the road. Service and domestic building are placed behind the main house, and the slave cabins, unlike the eighteenth century, are positioned a great distance away from the planter. The winnowing house and the rice mill are placed to the northeast immediately adjacent to the barge canal.

Sites 38GE462-E and 38GE462-F exist northeast of the planter's house and are represented by light scatters of cultural materials from the nineteenth century. With these locations near the planter both are probably service or domestic buildings, but there are no indications of form or function. Each site has yielded a high number of pearlware and whiteware, and excepting a single transfer-printed sherd from 38GE462-F, the remainder are inexpensive wares and suggest lower status.

Additionally, alcoholic beverage bottle fragments are all cylindrical with colors of dark and olive green (Tables 6 and 7, Appendix II). Similarly, the old kitchen site, 38GE462-G, fails to provide us with any expression of status, except for nine transfer-printed sherds from the combined data of provenience units and two test pits (Tables 8, 9, and 10, Appendix II).

Data from the recent slave settlement, 38GE462-I complements the other sites in terms of artifact quality. The site, although yielding ceramics from the eighteenth century like Westerwald and lead glazed slipware - wares probably brought from the old settlement - is dominated by 73 pearlwares and whitewares, forming 64%. Many are edged, banded, and undecorated. Among this number are three transfer-printed sherds. Following Otto's (1984:168) prediction, alcoholic beverage bottles total a high incidence of dark and olive green and a single fragment of light green. A single piece of a case bottle was also recovered.

### Significance of Colono Ware and River Burnished Pottery

#### Colono Ware

Colono Ware, thoroughly discussed by Ferguson (1992), is an African ceramic technology brought to America by slaves. It was generally made from local clay, exists often without decoration, and often made in the form of medium-sized bowls, cups, and small pitchers; tempering agents are variable. Beyond these general statements slaves sometimes copied various forms of European ceramics and added decorative motifs. Made from coils of clay and often smoothed or burnished, the ceramic is wood-fired either on the surface of the ground or in shallow pits. Firing changes the color of the paste to dark brown or black and often produces a cloudy mottled surface of black, dark gray, and brown depending on oxidation. Temporally, Colono Ware appears with the introduction of slaves to America and continues to be made until the middle of the nineteenth century when it becomes infrequent. Functionally, the ceramic serves as cooking utensils, vessels for eating, and sometimes an implement for spiritual uses.

At Mansfield the majority of Colono Ware fragments were small, and because of this we could not contribute any information to form or possible function. The only exception to this regards a single piece from 38GE462-B in the form of a wine bottle neck. The fragments were also without decoration, and dark on both the interior and exterior. Temper was not visibly noted in any of the specimens.

The frequency of Colono Ware compared to European ceramics varied at each site from .07% at the old kitchen to 43% at the suspected house site of Susannah Man. Unquestionably, this ceramic type occurs with greater frequency at eighteenth century sites and less at nineteenth century sites, which confirms Ferguson's (1992:107) statement about declining numbers by the middle of the nineteenth century. During this time, frequency varies from .07% at the old kitchen to 15% at 38GE462-E, a site of unknown function. The slave settlement, expected to have higher percentages, yielded only 16 Colono Wares compared to 114 European ceramics, an incidence of only 12%. At 38GE462-E, another site of unknown function, Colono Wares were absent.

Varied frequencies of Colono Wares across the plantation alert us to the fact that regardless of status, the ceramic figures prominently into the lifeways of all participants. During the eighteenth century the ceramic assemblage at three domestic houses, all currently thought to represent management, retained an impressive frequency. Such numbers encourage us to believe that there was not only a dependency on slaves for labor, but perhaps a dependency on them for specific ceramics. If these ceramics were being acquired directly from their slaves, such acquisition may have formed greater social interactions and contributed to an informal economy (Wood 1995).

#### River Burnished Ware

Plantation archaeology in South Carolina during the beginning of the 1980s recognized the presence of a crude ceramic somewhat different from Colono Ware. Made from local clays,

tempered with small particles of sand, decorated often with facets on the rims, occasionally painted with black and red lines and dots, and made in the form of straight-sided unrestricted bowls or globular jars, the ceramic has been termed either Catawba pottery (Wheaton *et al.* 1983) or River Burnished pottery (Ferguson 1989). Although much has been written about it, both of the cited sources are encouraged to believe that these ceramics were brought to the coastal areas by native Americans, presumably Catawba, and sold or traded to urban centers and plantations during the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. According to Ferguson (personal communication) our discovery of River Burnished pottery at Mansfield is the most northern known occurrence yet reported.

This pottery type was found at 38GE462-A (n=3), 38GE462-B (n=2), 38GE462-C (n=2), and 38GE462-I (n=2). At each site the fragments of pottery are too small to determine vessel shape or size. Each sherd, however, exhibits a burnished surface with occasional scratch marks and a distinctive application of black paint in what appears to represent either portions of a large dot or a floral design. Red paint was not observed.



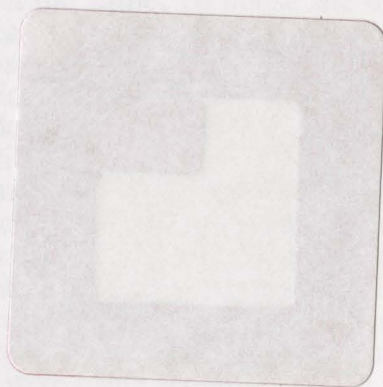
## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Thus, the initial survey of Mansfield plantation revealed a great deal of information about its colonial and antebellum past. We have learned more about its history by searching through archival records, and we have learned something about the existing architecture. We have verified the existence of an eighteenth century component and we know something about its spatial organization. We learned more about the existence of previously unknown structures in the nineteenth century and have verified general settlement patterns common to the rice producing plantations of Georgetown County. Our analyses have shown us that there is little indication of economic affluence at any time during its occupation, that Colono Wares are found at practically every site, and that the distribution of River Burnished pottery now extends north into Georgetown County. In addition, we suspect that the planter's house may have been moved to its present locality.

But while we have learned something, we have generated many additional questions. We have located four eighteenth sites previously unknown. Yet, despite this knowledge, we actually know little or nothing about form and function. The identification of the slave settlement seems accurate given its size and distribution of artifacts, but we need to expand the survey to determine its spatial dimensions more accurately. Also, portions of the settlement need to be thoroughly investigated to determine, among many avenues of research, architectural style. Other house sites also have the same potential to reveal architectural information, and footing arrangements at the suspected house site of Susannah Man, 38GE462-A, could dimensionally correlate with the central portion of the present planter's house and thus corroborate our suspicions of former location.

Similarly, the same could be said for the recently discovered nineteenth century structures found northeast of the planter's house. While a few of these are light scatters of cultural materials, 38GE462-F, located about 100 feet northeast of the old kitchen, exhibits a density of artifacts and may, by virtue of its location, represent a milk house. If this is true, then evidence of a subterranean feature and brick foundations may be present.

I would also recommend a broader look at the nineteenth century slave settlement, especially in areas where cabins are no longer present. A large systematic sample of one of these sites could add substantially to our understanding of slave life and freedmen who occupied the site until well after emancipation.



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SCDARH South Carolina Department of Archives and History

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## APPENDIX I

### THE HISTORY OF MANSFIELD PLANTATION

by

Christopher C. Boyle

Bowered in its reticent grove of massive live-oaks, there stands the ancient Southern Colonial home, beautiful, wistful, almost like some dreamy fair memory of days long gone. It is the kind of place that tourists hope to see, and relic hunters, and lovers of the antique and the picturesque. They go and they come, these modern visitors, but they seldom apprehend the real secrets of so vast and charming and silent an abode.

Archibald Rutledge<sup>1</sup>

To many people, the culture of the antebellum South brings to mind a romantic but bygone era in American history. Movies such as *Gone With The Wind*, *North and South* and *The Blue and the Gray* have enhanced and often misconstrued this vision. In the Hollywood myth, plantations are depicted as year round residences with spacious and extravagant manor homes: Mansfield on the Black River does not fit this stereotype.

In comparison to other Georgetown rice plantations, the house at Mansfield is a simple structure without imposing columns like Litchfield on the Waccamaw River or a large piazza like Chicora Wood on the Pee Dee River. Though lacking in lavishness and in popularity with tourists, the estate is perhaps the most complete plantation in the county. Shaded by an extensive avenue of live-oaks, the entrance to the plantation displays six antebellum slave cabins and a slave chapel. The chapel, similar in size to the cabins, is one of only thirteen built in the district.<sup>2</sup> A nineteenth century winnowing house, the last standing in Georgetown County, and an antebellum schoolhouse and kitchen also add charm to the grounds and provide guests with one of the most complete plantation experiences in the South Carolina Lowcountry.

Most visitors do not realize that the estate is one of the oldest settlements on the Black River. On August 18, 1710, John Green began to petition for a land grant of 500 hundred acres in what was earlier known as Craven County.<sup>3</sup> In 1718, the colonial government granted Green the original plantation tract, 500 hundred acres, for five shillings.<sup>4</sup> At the time, the area was a wilderness, and a trading post for Indian trade operated less than fifteen miles north of Green's property.<sup>5</sup> In 1750, John Green died. In his will he instructed his wife Elizabeth to sell the

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<sup>1</sup>Augustine T. Smythe and others, The Carolina Low-Country, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1931), 149.

<sup>2</sup>Reverend Alexander Glennie Parish Diary 1832-1859, South Carolina Historical Society, 34 - 247.

<sup>3</sup>A. S. Salley, Jr., ed., Warrants for land in South Carolina 1672 - 1711, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press 1973), 659.

<sup>4</sup>"History of Mansfield," Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>5</sup>William L. McDowell, Jr., ed., Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade: September 20, 1710-August 29, 1718, (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives & History, 1955), 137, 145, 192, 202, 209, 265.

property and divide the revenue between herself and their three children.<sup>6</sup> In March 1754, James Coachman, Esquire, of St. James in Goose Creek Parish, purchased the estate, adding it to his collection of plantations.<sup>7</sup> Coachman was a large land speculator and probably never lived on his new estate although he owned two plantations on the Black River.<sup>8</sup>

In 1756, Coachman sold the estate to Mrs. Susannah Man, widow of John Man, the Prince Frederick Parish planter, physician and land speculator. She formally named the plantation Mansfield in memory of her husband.<sup>9</sup> By 1750, the development of tidal flooding made rice planting in George Town very profitable and planters scrambled to purchase swamp land.<sup>10</sup> In 1770, Mrs. Man purchased an additional tract of 400 acres between the Black and Pee Dee Rivers to add to her rice empire.<sup>11</sup> During February 1775, on the eve of the American Revolution, Mrs. Man sold sixty barrels of rice to Wragg and Smith Company in George Town.<sup>12</sup>

Susannah and John had married on April 7, 1743; Susannah gave birth to two daughters over the course of their eleven year marriage.<sup>13</sup> Born November 30, 1745, Susannah, the elder daughter, married James Cassels, a planter of Winyah and Charles Town, in 1769.<sup>14</sup> During the American Revolution, Cassels was a Colonel in the British Army, and often entertained other English officers at Mansfield. It is probable that because of Cassels' allegiance to England, his relations with Christopher Gadsden, the fiery, hot-headed American patriot who lived next door at Beneventum plantation, deteriorated. After the war, Cassels fled via east Florida to England and died in Leith, Scotland, on March 20, 1798.<sup>15</sup>

On May 12, 1748, the younger daughter, Mary Man was born.<sup>16</sup> She lived with her mother at the family estate until 1772 when she purchased three lots on Front and Queen Streets in George Town. The following year, Mrs. Man followed her daughter's lead and purchased an adjoining lot.<sup>17</sup> Although six miles from the plantation, Mary rode out daily to oversee the production of rice and other crops at Mansfield.<sup>18</sup> In 1785, Mary married the George Town merchant Archibald Taylor, and over the next sixteen years bore him two children: John Man and Anna Maria. On

<sup>6</sup>Caroline T. Moore, ed., Abstracts of wills of the State of South Carolina: 1740-1760, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Company, 1964), 128.

<sup>7</sup>Clara A. Langley, ed., South Carolina Deed Abstracts vol. iv: 1767-1773, (Easley: Southern Historical Press. Inc., 1984), 126-27.

<sup>8</sup>Clara A. Langley, ed., South Carolina Deed Abstracts vol. iii: 1755-1767, (Easley: Southern Historical Press. Inc., 1984), 37, 63-64, 75.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 11.

<sup>10</sup>George C. Roger, Jr. The History of Georgetown County, (Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 1970), 29.

<sup>11</sup>Langley, South Carolina Deed Abstract vol. iv: 1767-1773, 134.

<sup>12</sup>Susannah Man, February 18, 1775 South Caroliniana Library, collection #2438.

<sup>13</sup>Elizabeth Waties Allston Pringle, The Register Book for the Parish Prince Frederick Winyah, (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1916), 53.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, 23.

<sup>15</sup>Robert Stansbury Lambert, South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987), 120, 229-30, 261, 265-266. Brent H. Holcomb, Marriage, Death, and Estate Notices From Georgetown, South Carolina Newspapers: 1791 - 1861, Easley: South Carolina, 1979), 5.

<sup>16</sup>Pringle, 25.

<sup>17</sup>"History of Mansfield," Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*

June 8, 1801, Mary died while on vacation in Boston, and her mother died two years later leaving the estate to her 15 year old grandson, John Man Taylor.<sup>19</sup>

He studied at Harvard where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1803 and his master's degree in 1806.<sup>20</sup> Unlike his mother and grandmother, Taylor was not an absentee land owner. Unmarried, but often visited by friends, he lived alone at Mansfield with his 125 slaves.<sup>21</sup> Taylor was an effective manager of his labor force, and often leased his slaves to other planters when work at Mansfield was completed.<sup>22</sup>

Besides being a scholar and planter, Taylor was an Episcopal vestryman at Prince George Winyah Church and a member of the Georgetown Library and the Winyah Indigo Society.<sup>23</sup> A philanthropist and strong proponent of education, Taylor once donated 1000 books from his personal library to the Georgetown Library Society.<sup>24</sup> His epitaph claims that Taylor was, "Formed by nature and prepared by education to adorn the councils of his country." That may have been true, but when he ran for the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1812 he was defeated.<sup>25</sup> When John Man Taylor died at sixty-three years old on December 19, 1823, the ownership of Mansfield passed to his sister Anna.<sup>26</sup>

Anna Maria Man married Josias Allston in 1804 when she was only seventeen and became a widow by her twentieth birthday.<sup>27</sup> In November 1816, she married Reverend Maurice Harvey Lance, Rector of Prince George Winyah, and bore him several children, two of whom lived to maturity, Mary, born in 1818 and Esther Jane in 1822.<sup>28</sup> Both daughters married young, but well.

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<sup>19</sup>Holcomb, Marriage, Death, and Estate Notices From Georgetown, South Carolina Newspapers: 1791-1861, 20. South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 31, (Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1930), 205. Archibald Taylor did not gain title to the land upon his wife's death because her mother legally owned the property. Taylor died on May 22, 1821.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid.

<sup>21</sup>Third Federal Population Census, South Carolina Archives draw 1, reel 7. "Journal Of General Peter Horry," South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 42, (Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1941) 8, 189.

<sup>22</sup>Read-Lance family papers, South Caroliniana Library, collection #10367.

<sup>23</sup>Author Unknown, Rectors, Wardens and Vestry of Prince George Winyah: 1721-1971, (Publisher Unknown), 2. "The Georgetown Library Society," South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 25, (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1924), 97. Author Unknown, A Short History of the Winyah Indigo Society of Georgetown, South Carolina: 1755-1950, (Publisher Unknown), 37.

<sup>24</sup>"The Georgetown Library Society," South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 25, 100.

<sup>25</sup>Louise R. Johnson and Julia Rosa, Prince George Winyah: Inscriptions from the Churchyard 1773-1932, (Publisher Unknown), 22. "Journal of General Peter Horry," South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 42, 189.

<sup>26</sup>"Journal of Peter Horry," South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 42, 22. "History of Mansfield," Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>27</sup>"History of Mansfield," Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941. Johnson and Rosa, Prince George Winyah: Inscriptions from the Churchyard 1773 - 1932, 39.

<sup>28</sup>Johnson and Rosa, Prince George Winyah: Inscriptions from the Churchyard 1773 - 1932, 22. Holcomb, Marriage, Death, and Estate Notices From Georgetown, South Carolina Newspapers 1791 - 1861, 40. Author Unknown, Rectors, Wardens and Vestry: Prince George, Winyah 1721 - 1971, 1. Rev. Lance served as Rector of Prince George Winyah from 1815 to 1827.

Mary married Dr. Francis S. Parker of Goose Creek, a graduate of the College of Charleston and Charleston Medical College, and Esther Jane wedded John Harleston Read II.<sup>29</sup>

By the 1840s, rice planting in Georgetown became extremely profitable. It was so lucrative that Dr. Parker, Mary's husband, gave up the medical profession to become a planter. He purchased Wedgefield plantation on the Black River in 1840, but traded the estate to his mother-in-law a year later for Mansfield.<sup>30</sup> Later, Parker added Willowbank and Greenwich plantations to his holdings, but Mansfield remained the seat of his personal rice empire.<sup>31</sup>

Because the land on the Black River has a lower lever of clay and a higher level of humus (decomposed leaf matter) than land on the Waccamaw and Pee Dee Rivers, it was considered inferior for rice production. However, Parker was able to improve his yield through scientific experiments which allowed Mansfield to reach its agricultural potential.<sup>32</sup> A member of the Planters Club on the Pee Dee and the Winyah and All Saints Agricultural Society, Parker took the advice of his fellow society members and began planting Golden, Big Grain rice and experimented with different manures.<sup>33</sup> First he tried fertilizing with rice straw and chaff, but found that guano (bat dung) produced better results.<sup>34</sup>

In 1850, at age 35, the physician who had turned planter harvested 375,000 pounds of rice and became the fourth largest grower on the Black River. A decade later, Parker harvested 1,440,000 pounds, the second highest yield on the river.<sup>35</sup> Three things account for Parker's increase in rice production. He purchased two additional plantations; he increased his slave population from 122 in 1850 to 221 in 1860; and he employed a traveling overseer to monitor the performances of his resident overseers at his three plantations.<sup>36</sup>

After procuring Mansfield, Parker added another wing to the manor house and a schoolhouse to accommodate his family's growing needs.<sup>37</sup> Shortly before the American Civil War broke out, Parker gave up his home in Charleston and moved with his wife and nine children to Mansfield.<sup>38</sup> On December 20, 1860, Parker, a spokesman for the State's Rights movement, signed the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession representing Prince George Winyah Parish.<sup>39</sup> During the Civil

<sup>29</sup>“History of Mansfield”, Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Dr. Francis S. Parker Plantation Records: 1846-1862. South Caroliniana Library collection # 1608.

<sup>32</sup>“Analysis of Rice Straw, Chaff, & C.” Supplement to the Proceedings of The State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, (Columbia: Summer and Carroll Pub., 1847), 25-27.

<sup>33</sup>James Ritchie Sparkman Papers, The Secretary's Records of the Planters Club on the Pee Dee, Southern Historical Collection, collection #2732, vol. 2. Robert F. W. Allston Papers, Minutes Book of the Winyah and All Saints Agricultural Society, South Carolina Historical Society, collection # 34-161.

<sup>34</sup>“Diary of John Berkley Gimball,” South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 56, (Charleston: South Carolina Historical Magazine), 23, 95.

<sup>35</sup>South Carolina Historical Magazine vol. 43, (Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1942), 21-22.

<sup>36</sup>Francis S. Parker Plantation Record, South Caroliniana Library, collection #1608. Sixth Federal Population Census 1850, South Carolina Archives, draw 1, reel 33. Seventh Federal Population Census 1860, South Carolina Archives, draw 1, reel 48.

<sup>37</sup>“History of Mansfield,” Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>38</sup>Seventh Federal Population Census 1860.

<sup>39</sup>Charles H. Lesser, Relic of The Lost Cause: The Story of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession, (Columbia: The South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1990), 21-26.



War he served as a vestryman at Prince George Winyah Church, and as the Provost Marshal of Georgetown, a position that gave him the authority to punish belligerent slaves.

At the end of the great war the planters and former slaves were encouraged by Federal authority to establish work contracts. Some freedmen remained docile while others roamed the countryside ravaging plantations and other symbols of oppression. Elizabeth Blyth Weston recorded the actions of one marauding band on the Black River:

The Pyratts went at once to Georgetown leaving everything [,] Toney not having a change of clothes for her infant and I hear has not a servant. Her house was given up to the Negroes at once. Mr. H. A. Middleton was ordered to G[eorge] T[own] and buildings burned[,] a faithful Negro got him a change of clothes which he hung on a stick across his shoulder. Mr. Gaillard offered him a horse which he refused[.] I hear he was met by the enemy who took his hat and clothes from him. Dr. Parker went off at once and his place destroyed [Greenwich]....I hear Mr. Wwm. Trappier is in prison...The George Fords were burnt out some time ago and lost almost everything.<sup>40</sup>

After the war Parker had difficulty repairing Mansfield and obtaining quality labor. On September 12, 1867 he died at Pineland, his summer home near Georgetown.<sup>41</sup>

The war and the years that followed put a tremendous strain on the family. In 1861, Parker's oldest son, John, was killed at Dumfries, Virginia, and his next eldest son, Frank, relocated to Mobile, Alabama, when the war ended. Arthur married Emma Iazard Middleton and moved to the Sampit River, while James and Rutledge remained at home and helped run the family plantation.<sup>42</sup>

In 1868, Parker's widow signed the deed to Mansfield over to her sons: Arthur, James and Rutledge.<sup>43</sup> In 1880, Mrs. Parker, James, Rutledge and his wife, Shalott, and their three children all lived at Mansfield.<sup>44</sup> After his brothers died Arthur became the sole proprietor of the estate.<sup>45</sup>

By the 1880s, South Carolina began to lose its dominance in the rice industry. New machinery that failed in Georgetown's boggy soil worked well in the prairie rice culture states of Texas and Arkansas.<sup>46</sup> Other problems such as hurricanes, violent storms and freshets, as well as strained race relations and labor shortages caused the Low Country rice culture to collapse.<sup>47</sup> By 1912, when most of Georgetown's rice lands lay fallow, Arthur Parker passed away. The surviving members of the family hired E. N. Beaty and N. L. Smith to survey the estate. Later that year they

<sup>40</sup>James Harold Easterby, The South Carolina Rice Plantation as Revealed in the Papers of Robert F. W. Allston, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1945), 208-09.

<sup>41</sup>Rogers, History of Georgetown County, 429. Johnson and Rosa, Prince George Winyah: Inscriptions from the Churchyard 1773 - 1932, 40.

<sup>42</sup>"History of Mansfield," Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>43</sup>Deed Book B, 65. Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina.

<sup>44</sup>Ninth Federal Population Census 1880, South Caroliniana Archives, draw 1.

<sup>45</sup>Johnson and Rosa, Prince George Winyah: Inscriptions from the Churchyard 1773-1932, 37, 40. Deed Book K, 339-42. Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina.

<sup>46</sup>Pete Daniel, Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco and Rice Cultures since 1880, (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1985), 46-48.

<sup>47</sup>Dennis Lawson, No Heir to Take Its Place: The Story of Rice in Georgetown County, South Carolina, (Georgetown: The Rice Museum, 1972), 25.

sold it to Charles W. Tuttle of Auburn, New York, for \$8,500.<sup>48</sup> Tuttle turned the property into a hunting club and used the manor house as a winter residence.<sup>49</sup>

On February 12, 1931, Tuttle sold Mansfield to Colonel Robert L. and Charlotte Hope Binney Tyler Montgomery of Androssan, Pennsylvania, for \$30,000.<sup>50</sup> Shortly after their purchase, the Montgomerys began restoring and modernizing the plantation. They added a basement to three structures, brick veneered the schoolhouse and kitchen, and converted the latter into guest quarters. Concomitant with these activities they also constructed an additional guest house. Montgomery also replaced the wooden shingles on the antebellum slave cabins and added additional structures, similar in design to the antebellum buildings. The Montgomerys also added brick bridges to the access road, a horse stable, and a landing strip and hangar for their personal airplane.

The Montgomerys not only restored the look of the plantation to their satisfaction, but brought some of the New Deal to Georgetown by reviving the production of rice. Beginning in 1939, Col. Montgomery hired additional help to produce a model crop which the Montgomerys, their friends and employees consumed. In 1943, due to wartime shortage of labor, Mansfield cultivated its last rice crop. Afterwards, Montgomery created a lake, which has become a haven for wild game, by impounding portions of the rice fields located behind the main house.<sup>51</sup>

Colonel Montgomery died in January 1949, and Mrs. Montgomery passed away on June 6, 1970. On October 28, 1970, R. Alexander Montgomery and Robert Montgomery Scott, the executors of Mrs. Montgomery's will, sold the plantation to Wilbur Stevenson Smith of Columbia, South Carolina.<sup>52</sup> Smith, who used Mansfield as a summer residence, grew soybeans, corn, beans, and rye.<sup>53</sup> He died in 1990, and conveyed the estate to his daughter Sarah.<sup>54</sup>

Mansfield is currently the home of Jim and Sarah (Sally) Smith Cahalan who have a deep interest in historic preservation. Their goals, beyond the use of a bed and breakfast resort, is continual preservation and stabilization of the existing plantation and its structures.

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<sup>48</sup>Deed Book E-1, 308-09, Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina. Plat Book D, 11, Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina.

<sup>49</sup>"History of Mansfield," Georgetown Times, March 28, 1941.

<sup>50</sup>Deed Book L-2, 47, Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina.

<sup>51</sup>Alberta Morel Lachicotte, Georgetown Rice Plantations, (Columbia: The State Commercial Printing Co., 1955), 82-84.

<sup>52</sup>Deed Book 94, 363-68, Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina.

<sup>53</sup>Farm Service Agency Report, A. S. C. S. 578, Clemson University Extension Service, Georgetown, South Carolina, 1983-88.

<sup>54</sup>Deed Book 621, 326-29, Courthouse, Georgetown, South Carolina.

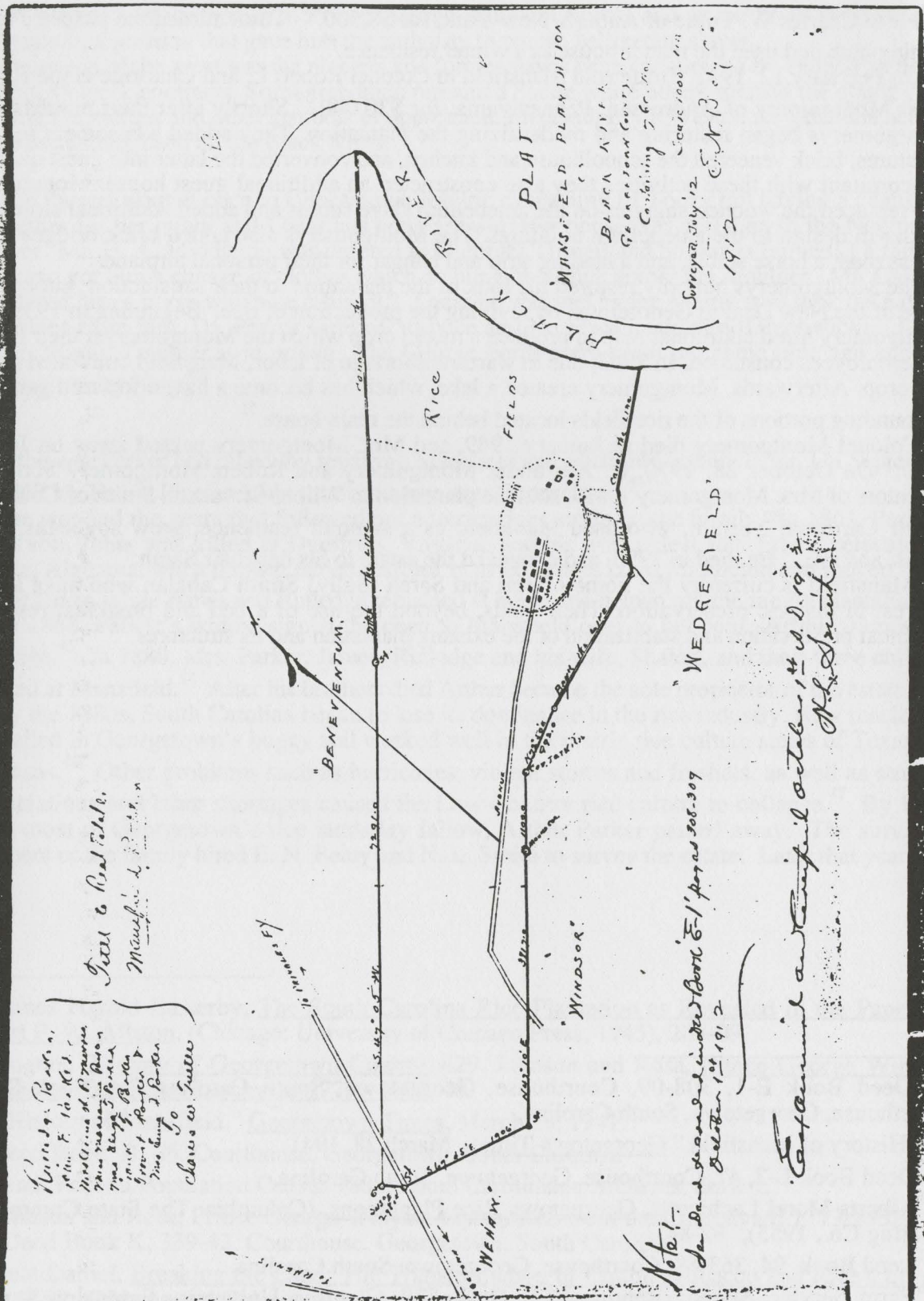


Figure 5. 1912 Map of Mansfield Plantation Prepared for Charles W. Tuttle

## APPENDIX II

### ARTIFACT INVENTORY

**TABLE 1**  
**38GE462-A**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

Ceramic Type	Number	Date Range	Mean Date	Product
<b>Porcelain:</b>				
Underglaze blue Chinese	2	1660-1800	1730	3460
Thin, undecorated white	1	0	0	0
<b>Stoneware:</b>				
British brown	1	1690-1775	1733	1733
White salt glazed plates	1	1740-1775	1758	1758
White salt glazed	3	1720-1805	1763	5289
Undecorated ironstone wht.	1	1813-1900	1857	1857
<b>Earthenware:</b>				
Lead glazed slipware	11	1670-1795	1733	19063
Unidentified crude	1	0	0	0
Creamware	9	1762-1820	1791	16119
Creamware, Bartlam's	1	1765-1785	1775	1775
Pearlware, blue hand-ptd.	3	1780-1820	1800	5400
Pearlware, blue edge	1	1780-1830	1805	1805
Pearlware, undecorated	3	1780-1830	1805	5415
Whiteware, undecorated	7	1820-1900+	1860	13020
Whiteware, polychrome h-p	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Redware, lead glazed	3	0	0	0
Redware, unglazed	1	0	0	0
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Calcined	2	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	1	0	0	0
		44 w/dates		78554
		52 total		

**Mean Ceramic Date = 1785.31**

<b>Colono Ware:</b>				
Plain sherds	39	0	0	0
Decorated, river burnished	4	0	0	0

**Wine Bottles:**  
 Dark green-9; olive green-15, light green-1

**Other Bottles:**  
 Clear-7; green-2; light green-1

**Tumblers:**  
 Clear-1

**Pharmaceutical Bottles:**  
 Amber-1

**Glassware:**  
 Clear leaded, pressed-1; clear leaded-2; thin, light green

**Miscellaneous Glasswares:**  
 Calcined lump, light green-1; calcined lump, clear-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bones-20

Architecture Group

Nails:

Hand-wrought-13; Late machine-cut-5; unidentifiable/deteriorated-15; squared shafts-6

Construction Hardware:

Nut and bolt-1

Flat Glass:

Thin, light green-4

Arms Group

Lead Shot:

Spherical, unimpacted-1

Clothing Group

Buttons:

Flat brass with soldered eye-1

Tobacco Group

Tobacco Pipes:

Kaolin bowls, plain-2; kaolin stems, plain-1

Activities Group

Strike-A-Light:

European flint-1

Unclassifiable Group

Deteriorated iron fragments-1

**TABLE 2**  
**38GE462-A**  
**(DATA FROM TEST PIT 1)**

Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
<u>Porcelain:</u>				
Overglazed enamelled Chinese	1	1660-1800	1730	1730
<u>Stoneware:</u>				
British brown	1	1690-1775	1733	1733
Westerwald	1	1700-1775	1738	1738
White salt glazed	1	1720-1805	1763	1763
<u>Earthenware:</u>				
Lead glazed slipware	9	1670-1795	1733	15597
North Devon gravel tempered	1	1650-1775	1713	1713
Creamware	3	1762-1820	1791	5373
Pearlware, blue edge	1	1780-1830	1805	1805
Pearlware, undecorated	8	1780-1830	1805	14440
Whiteware, undecorated	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Redware, lead glazed	1	0	0	0
Redware, black glazed	2	0	0	0
Redware, slip glazed	1	0	0	0
	27 w/dates			477521
	31 total			

## Mean Ceramic Date = 1768.59

Colono Ware:  
Undecorated 21 0 0 0

## Wine Bottles:

Dark green-2

## Other Bottles:

Clear-3; light green-2

## Miscellaneous Glasswares:

Opaque blue, calcined-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-13

Architecture Group

## Nails:

Hand-wrought-8; early machine-cut-2; late machine-cut-2; unidentified/deteriorated-19

## Flat Glass:

Light green, thin-4

Furniture Group

## Furniture Hardware:

Brass tacks-1

Clothing Group

Clear, leaded glass oval disc, with embossed design-1

Tobacco Group

## Tobacco Pipes:

Kaolin bowls, plain-1; kaolin stems, plain-4

Unclassifiable Group

Unidentifiable, deteriorated iron fragments-6

**TABLE 3**  
**38GE462-B**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

Ceramic Type	Number	Date Range	Mean Date	Product
Porcelain:				
Underglazed blue Chinese	2	1660-1800	1730	3460
Stoneware:				
Nottingham	1	1700-1810	1755	1755
Westerwald	3	1700-1775	1738	5214
White salt glazed plates	1	1740-1775	1758	1758
White salt glazed	1	1720-1805	1763	1763
Undecorated ironstone whiteware	1	1813-1900	1857	1857
Gray salt glazed	1	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	3	0	0	0
Earthenware:				
Lead glazed slipware	4	1670-1795	1733	6932
Delft, blue undecorated	1	1600-1802	1750	1750
Delft, without enamel	1	1600-1802	1750	1750

North Devon gravel tempered	1	1650-1775	1713	1713
Creamware	6	1762-1820	1791	10746
Creamware, Bartlam's	1	1765-1785	1775	1775
Pearlware, Mocha	1	1795-1890	1843	1843
Pearlware, blue hand-painted	2	1780-1820	1800	3600
Pearlware, blue edge	2	1780-1830	1805	3610
Pearlware, green edge	1	1780-1830	1805	1805
Pearlware, undecorated	10	1780-1830	1805	18050
Whiteware, undecorated	8	1820-1900+	1860	14880
Whiteware, banded	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
	48 w/dates			86121
	52 total			

Mean Ceramic Date = 1794.18

Colono Ware:

Undecorated	19	0	0	0
Undecorated bottle neck	1	0	0	0
Decorated, river burnished	2	0	0	0
	22 total			

Wine Bottles:

Dark green-6; olive green-11;

Other Bottles:

Clear-10; light green-4; green-1; manganese-1

Pharmaceutical Bottles:

Manganese-1; clear-1

Miscellaneous Glasswares:

Manganese-1

Architecture Group

Nails:

Hand-wrought-18; late machine-cut-10; wire-3; unidentifiable-12; squared shafts-17

Flat Glass:

Thin, light green-4

Clothing Group

Buttons:

Flat brass with soldered eye-1

Tobacco Group

Tobacco Pipes:

Kaolin bowls, plain-2; kaolin stems, plain-2

Unclassifiable Group

Small deteriorated iron fragments-2

TABLE 4  
38GE462-C  
(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)

Kitchen Group

Ceramic Type	Number	Date Range	Mean Date	Product
Porcelain:				
Overglazed enamelled Chinese	2	1660-1800	1730	3460

Thin, undecorated white	1	0	0	0
Stoneware:				
Nottingham	1	1700-1810	1755	1755
Westerwald	3	1700-1775	1738	5214
White salt glazed plates	1	1740-1775	1758	1758
White salt glazed	1	1720-1805	1763	1763
Unidentifiable salt glazes	7	0	0	0
Earthenware:				
Lead glazed slipware	12	1670-1795	1733	20796
Delft, decorated	3	1600-1802	1750	5250
Delft, plain white	1	1640-1800	1720	1720
Delft, undecorated blue	1	1600-1802	1750	1750
Delft, without enamel	1	1600-1802	1750	1750
Creamware	17	1762-1820	1791	30447
Creamware, Bartlam's	1	1765-1785	1775	1775
Pearlware, underglaze poly.	1	1795-1815	1805	1805
Pearlware, banded	3	1790-1820	1805	5415
Pearlware, blue hand-painted	1	1780-1820	1800	1800
Pearlware, blue edge	3	1780-1830	1805	5415
Pearlware, green edge	2	1780-1830	1805	3610
Pearlware, undecorated	9	1780-1830	1805	16245
Pearlware, Chinoiserie	1	1780-1815	1798	1798
Whiteware, undecorated	15	1820-1900+	1860	27900
Whiteware, transfer printed	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Redware, black glazed	1	0	0	0
Redware, unglazed	1	0	0	0
Redware, lead glazed	5	0	0	0
81 w/dates				143286
95 total				

Mean Ceramic Date = 1768.96

Colono Ware:				
Undecorated	64	0	0	0
Decorated, river burnished	2	0	0	0
66 total				

Wine Bottles:

Dark green-27; olive green-47

Other Bottles:

Light green-4; clear-10; manganese-1; green-2; amber-2

Pharmaceutical Bottles:

Manganese-1; light green-1

Glassware:

Clear leaded-1

Miscellaneous Glassware:

Light green, thin-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-9

Architecture Group

Nails:

Hand-wrought-18; late machine-cut-4; wire-3; unidentifiable/deteriorated-25; shafts-8

Spikes:

Varied sizes-5

Flat Glass:

Light green, thin-3; clear-1

Construction Hardware:



3/4" square nut

Personal Group

Keys:

Deteriorated iron key fragment-1

Tobacco Group

Tobacco Pipes:

Kaolin bowls, plain-7; kaolin pipe stems, plain-5

Unclassifiable Group

Flakes of iron-3; deteriorated iron chunks-4, deteriorated iron fragment-2; bent wire fragments-1; unidentified cast iron object-1

**TABLE 5**  
**38GE462-D**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

Ceramic Type	Number	Date Range	Mean Date	Product
<b>Porcelain:</b>				
Thin undecorated white	2	0	0	0
<b>Stoneware:</b>				
Nottingham	1	1700-1810	1755	1755
British brown	1	1690-1775	1733	1733
Westerwald	3	1700-1775	1738	5214
White salt glazed	1	1720-1805	1763	1763
Undecorated ironstone wht.	1	1813-1900	1857	1857
Unidentified slat glazed	1	0	0	0
<b>Earthenware:</b>				
Lead glazed slipware	5	1670-1795	1733	8665
Delft, undecorated blue	1	1600-1802	1750	1750
Delft, no enamel	1	1600-1802	1750	1750
Bennington	2	0	0	0
Creamware	2	1762-1820	1791	3582
Pearlware, polychrome h-p	1	1795-1815	1805	1805
Pearlware, blue hand-ptd.	1	1780-1820	1800	1800
Pearlware, blue edge	1	1780-1830	1805	1805
Pearlware, blue trans-ptd.	1	1795-1840	1818	1818
Pearlware, undecorated	3	1780-1830	1805	5415
Whiteware, undecorated	5	1820-1900+	1860	9300
Redware, black glazed	1	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	1	0	0	0
	28 w/dates			50012
	35 total			

**Mean Ceramic Date = 1786.14**

**Colono Ware:**

Undecorated 12 0 0 0

**Wine Bottles:**

Dark green-9; olive green-3; light green-1

**Other Bottles:**

Clear-4; green-2; amber-1, light green-3

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-6

Architecture Group

Nails:

Hand-wrought-2; Late machine-cut-4; Unidentifiable/deteriorated-7; squared shafts-3

Flat Glass:

Light green, thin-7

Unclassifiable Group

Deteriorated iron fragments-1; Lump of lead-1; Flat brass rectangle w/rounded corners-1

**TABLE 6**  
**38GE462-E**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
<u>Porcelain:</u>				
Overglazed enamelled Chinese	1	1660-1800	1730	1730
Undecorated, thick and white	1	0	0	0
<u>Stoneware:</u>				
Gray salt glazed	1	0	0	0
<u>Earthenware:</u>				
Creamware	3	1762-1820	1791	5373
Pearlware, polychrome h-p	1	1795-1815	1805	1805
Whiteware, undecorated	3	1820-1900+	1860	5580
Whiteware, banded	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
	9 w/dates			16348
	11 total			

**Mean Ceramic Date = 1816.44**Colono Ware:

Undecorated 2 0 0 0

Wine Bottles:

Dark green-2; olive green-3

Other Bottles:

Clear-4; light green-1

Miscellaneous Glasswares:

Clear, thin-6

Architecture Group

Nails:

Early machine-cut-1; late machine-cut 4; wire-5; deteriorated/unidentifiable-4; squared shafts-5

Flat Glass:

Light green, thin-1

Door Lock Parts:

Iron door latch bars, small-2

Arms Group

12 gauge brass shotgun shell base-1

Personal Group

Keys:

Complete iron key-1

Unclassifiable Group

Deteriorated iron flakes-33; square iron bracket with centered hole-1

**TABLE 7**  
**38GE462-F**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
Stoneware:				
Undecorated ironstone wht.	4	1813-1900	1857	7428
Earthenware:				
Pearlware, polychrome h-p.	1	1795-1815	1805	1805
Whiteware, undecorated	7	1820-1900+	1860	13020
Whiteware, banded	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, transfer-printed	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Yellow ware	1	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	1	0	0	0
	14 w/dates			25973
	16 total			

Mean Ceramic Date = 1855.21

Wine Bottles:

  Dark green-10; olive green-4

Other Bottles:

  Clear-6; green-10; light green-6

Pharmaceutical Bottles:

  Light green-2

Glassware:

  Miscellaneous glassware - Clear, thin-4; opaque white, thin-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-1

Architecture Group

Nails:

  Early machine cut-1; Late machine cut-3; unidentifiable/deteriorated-5, squared shafts-2

Flat Glass:

  Light green, thin-9; clear-3

Miscellaneous Materials:

  Porcelain light fixture-1; large staple-1

Unclassifiable Group

Deteriorated iron fragments-3

**TABLE 8**  
**38GE462-G**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
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Porcelain:				
Overglaze blue Chinese	1	1660-1800	1730	1730
Thin, undecorated white	1	0	0	0
Undecorated, thick and white	3	0	0	0
Stoneware:				
Westerwald	1	1700-1775	1738	1738
Undecorated ironstone wht.	11	1813-1900	1857	20427
Unidentifiable	1	0	0	0
Earthenware:				
Creamware	1	1762-1820	1791	1791
Overglazed enamelled h-p.	1	1765-1810	1788	1788
Pearlware, finger painted	1	1790-1820	1805	1805
Pearlware, blue hand painted	2	1780-1820	1800	3600
Pearlware, blue trans-ptd.	1	1795-1840	1818	1818
Pearlware, undecorated	1	1780-1830	1805	1805
Whiteware, undecorated	18	1820-1900+	1860	33480
Whiteware, banded	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, blue transfer-ptd.	5	1820-1900+	1860	9300
Yellow ware	2	0	0	0
Redware, lead glazed	1	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	1	0	0	0
	44 w/dates			81142
	53			

Mean Ceramic date = 1844.13

Colono Ware:				
Undecorated	4	0	0	0

Wine Bottles:

Dark green-25; olive green-20; light green-4

Other Bottles:

Light green-10; clear-4; very light green-1; manganese-2; green-3

Pharmaceutical Bottles:

light green-3; green-3; clear-1; manganese-1

Glasswares:

Clear leaded-1; clear, thin-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone fragments-23

Architecture Group

Nails:

Hand-wrought-2; early machine-cut-4; late machine-cut-60; wire-8; deteriorated, unidentifiable-26; squared shafts-34

Flat Glass:

Light green, thin-17

Construction Hardware:

Flat head pointed screw-1; iron staple-1

Personal Group

Writing slates-3; porcelain bisque doll-1

Tobacco Group

Tobacco Pipes:

Kaolin bowls, plain-1; kaolin stems, plain-1

Unclassifiable Group

Unidentifiable, deteriorated iron fragments-7

**TABLE 9**  
**38GE462-G**  
**(DATA FROM TEST PIT 2)**  
**Level 1, 0"-14"**

Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
<u>Earthenwares:</u>				
Creamware	1	1762-1820	1791	1791
Creamware, banded	1	1780-1815	1798	1798
Pearlware, finger-painted	1	1790-1820	1805	1805
Pearlware, blue hand-painted	2	1780-1820	1800	3600
Whiteware, undecorated	2	1820-1900+	1860	3720
Whiteware, green trans-ptd.	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Redware, black glazed	1	0	0	0
	8 w/dates			14574
	9 total			

Mean Ceramic Date = 1821.75

Wine Bottles:

Dark green-3; olive green-4; light green-1

Other Bottles:

Clear-3; amber-1; manganese-1; light green-3

Pharmaceutical Bottles:

Light green-1

Miscellaneous Glasswares:

Clear-1, bright apple green-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-11

Architecture GroupNails:

Hand-wrought-1; Late machine-cut-17; wire nails-18, square shafts-4; unidentifiable/deter.-10

Flat grass:

Light green-19; clear-2

Screws:

Blunt-tip, flat-head-1

Clothing GroupGlass Beads:

Dark blue, elongated-1

Other:

Brass shoe grommet-1

Personal Group

Writing slate fragments-4

Tin band for pencil eraser-1

Tobacco GroupTobacco Pipes:

Kaolin stem, plain-1

Activities Group

Toy wheel fragments, iron-2

Unclassifiable Group

Unidentifiable, deteriorated small iron fragments-1

**Level 2, 14"-18"**Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
<u>Earthenwares:</u>				
Lead glazed slipware	1	1670-1795	1733	1733
Pearlware, undecorated	1	1780-1830	1805	1805
Whiteware, undecorated	2	1820-1900+	1860	3720
Whiteware, blue trans-ptd.	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
	5 w/dates			9118
	5 total			

**Mean Ceramic Date = 1823.60**

Wine Bottles:

Dark green-2; olive green-2; light green-2

Other Bottles:

Clear-3; manganese-1; light green-2; green-1

Glasswares:

Leaded clear glass-1; clear, embossed-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-3

Architecture Group

Nails:

Late machine-cut-3; wire nails-9; squared shafts-4; unidentifiable/deteriorated-6

Flat Glass:

Light green, thin-6

Clothing Group

Buckles:

Oval brass with double connected rings-1; small iron-2

Buttons:

Iron, four hole-1

Unclassifiable Group

Unidentifiable/deteriorated iron fragment-1

**TABLE 10**  
**38GE462-G**  
**(DATA FROM TEST PIT 3)**

Kitchen Group

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Mean Date</u>	<u>Product</u>
<u>Porcelain:</u>				

White, undecorated, thin	1	0	0	0
<b>Stoneware:</b>				
Ironstone whiteware, undec.	2	1813-1900	1857	3714
Tan salt glaz. with Albany slip	1	0	0	0
Brown salt glazed	1	0	0	0
Gray, lead glazed	1	0	0	0
<b>Earthenwares:</b>				
Creamware	1	1762-1820	1791	1791
Creamware, overglazed h-p.	1	1765-1810	1788	1788
Pearlware, finger-painted	1	1790-1820	1805	1805
Pearlware, banded	5	1790-1820	1805	9025
Pearlware, undecorated	3	1780-1830	1805	5415
Whiteware, undecorated	9	1820-1900+	1860	16740
Whiteware, sepia trans-ptd.	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, banded	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, blue edge	1	1860-1890	1875	1875
Whiteware, polychrome h-p.	2	1860-1900+	1860	3720
	27 w/dates			49593
	31 total			

Mean Ceramic Date = 1836.77

**Wine Bottles:**

Dark green-8; olive green-9; light green-2

**Other Bottles:**

Clear-6; green-4; light green-8

**Glassware:**

Leaded glass-1

**Miscellaneous Glasswares:**

Opaque light green-1; opaque blue-2; blue-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-18

Architecture Group

**Nails:**

Hand-wrought-1; early machine-cut-4; late machine-cut-62; wire-6; squared shafts-14; uniden./ deteriorated-3

**Flat Glass:**

Light green-24

**Construction Hardware:**

Pintle-1

Arms Group

**Lead Shot:**

Spherical, impacted-1

Personal Group

**Personal Items:**

Bone toothbrush fragment-1

**Other:**

Brass umbrella tip-1

Unclassifiable Group

Deteriorated iron fragment-1

**TABLE 11**  
**38GE462-I**  
**(DATA FROM PROVENIENCE UNITS)**

Kitchen Group

Ceramic Type	Number	Date Range	Mean Date	Product
<b>Porcelain:</b>				
White, undecorated	5	0	0	0
White, undecorated, thick	1	0	0	0
<b>Stoneware:</b>				
Westerwald	2	1700-1775	1738	3476
Ironstone whiteware, undec.	13	1813-1900	1857	24141
Black basalt, lid figurine	1	1750-1820	1785	1785
Alkaline glazed	1	0	0	0
Gray, lead glazed	1	0	0	0
<b>Earthenware:</b>				
Lead glazed slipware	1	1670-1795	1733	1733
Creamware	5	1762-1820	1791	8955
Creamware, banded	1	1780-1815	1798	1798
Pearlware, finger painted	6	1790-1820	1805	10830
Pearlware, polychrome h-p.	3	1795-1815	1805	5415
Pearlware, blue hand-ptd.	5	1780-1820	1800	9000
Pearlware, blue edge, type A	1	1775-1800	1787	1787
Pearlware, green edge, type B	1	1810-1835	1822	1822
Pearlware, blue transfer-ptd.	1	1795-1840	1818	1818
Pearlware, undecorated	11	1780-1830	1805	19855
Whiteware, undecorated	30	1820-1900+	1860	55800
Whiteware, banded	7	1820-1900+	1860	13020
Whiteware, blue edge, type C	2	1830-1860	1845	3690
Whiteware, blue edge, type D	2	1860-1890	1875	3750
Whiteware, blue edge,	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, blue willow	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, green trans-ptd.	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Whiteware, black trans-ptd.	1	1820-1900+	1860	1860
Yellow ware	3	0	0	0
Yellow ware, banded	2	0	0	0
Redware, lead glazed	2	0	0	0
Redware, black glazed	1	0	0	0
Unidentified, calcined	2	0	0	0
	96 w/dates			176115
	114 total			

**Mean Ceramic Date = 1834.53**

**Colono Ware:**

Undecorated	16	0	0	0
River burnished	2	0	0	0
	18 total			

**Wine Bottles:**

Dark green-38; olive green-19; light green-1

**Case Bottles:**

Dark green-1

**Other Bottles:**

Clear-82; light green-29; amber-20; manganese; green-5; bright green-4; cobalt blue-1

**Pharmaceutical Bottles:**

Clear-1; light green-1; manganese-1;



## Glasswares:

Clear-6; manganese-2

## Miscellaneous Glasswares:

Yellow-1; white-1

## Kitchenware:

Cast iron pot suspension hook-1

Bone Group

Unidentified bone-11

Architecture Group

## Nails:

Hand-wrought-1; early machine-cut-1; late machine-cut-84; wire-15; squared shafts-53;  
unidentified/deteriorated-72

## Other nails:

Large staples-1

## Flat Glass:

Light green-17; clear-21

Clothing Group

## Buttons:

Iron, dish-shaped, four hole-1

## Other:

Brass shoe grommet-1

Tobacco Group

## Tobacco Pipes:

Kaolin bowls, plain-3; vertical ribbed bowls-1; unidentifiable decoration-1; kaolin stems-5

Activities Group

## Toys:

Opaque glass marble-1; bisque doll part-1

## Storage Items:

Barrel bands-1

## Miscellaneous Hardware:

Lock washer-1

## Fishing Gear:

Lead fishing weight-1

## Farm Tools:

Iron plow pieces-2

## Miscellaneous Hardware:

Chain fragments-1

Unclassifiable Group

Iron fragments, deteriorated-46; wire fragments-1







