ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE STONEY/BAYNARD PLANTATION, HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE STONEY/BAYNARD PLANTATION, HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

RESEARCH SERIES 28

Prepared For:

The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina

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From the midst of the fountain of
delights rises something bitter that
chokes them all amongst the flowers.

--Lucretius

ABSTRACT

This study presents the results of archaeological survey and testing of the Stoney/Baynard Plantation (38BU58) by Chicora Foundation in May 1991. The history of this plantation has been previously published (Trinkley 1991a). The plantation is located on Hilton Head in Beaufort County, South Carolina. Above ground remains consist of the ruins of a tabby plantation house, two tabby foundations, and one tabby chimney block.

The goals of these investigations were to:

1) provide some preliminary archaeological investigations to document the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register as a significant archaeological resource of Hilton Head Island;

2) provide boundaries for the archaeological site;

3) provide information on the dispersion and density of archaeological remains across the site area;

4) provide small quantities of archaeological remains for dating purposes;

5) explore the diversity in the landscape at present only incompletely understood;

6) begin to integrate the site components into one, understandable complex; and

7) possibly isolate the presence of additional structures not indicated on available maps or visible on the ground surface.

As a result of these investigation, the four structures were tested which allowed a better understanding of the plantation complex as a whole. The archaeological data suggests that three of the four structures were built between 1790 and 1810 with the most intensive occupation occurring during the Stoney family tenure (circa 1790 to 1827). The fourth structure, marked by a tabby footing, probably represents Civil War military activities. The foundation appears to consist of robbed blocks of tabby from another structure, probably the footings of the building represented by the tabby chimney block. Auger testing revealed no other structures, but four shell middens were located on the tract.

The site exhibits excellent integrity based on the presence of

fragile features (eg. shell walkways) which can allow one to ask important questions about plantation landscaping. Also excavations yielded more faunal remains than expected, suggesting that the site has the potential of addressing questions about diet differences among planters, overseers, and the house slaves that frequented the plantation house. Questions about how the Union military used and altered main house complexes during their occupation of Hilton Head can also be addressed. Plantations such as Stoney/Baynard offer the potential of allowing a better understanding of the early nineteenth century cotton planters' response to economic pressures that reduced his rate of return, his per capita income, and his ability to mobilize capital; and how these pressures were reflected in everyday life through the architecture, ceramics, and diet.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Although the Stoney/Baynard or Braddock's Point Plantation has been known to preservationists, historians, and archaeologists for nearly three decades, it began to receive the attention it deserves only within the last two years. This new found attention and the current investigations are almost entirely to the vision and dedication of a single individual -- Jane Plante.

Without her drive and desire to see the history of Hilton Head Island preserved for future generations there is little, if any, doubt that the ruins would have continued to gradually succumb to the fates of vandalism and neglect.

Today there is a glimmer of hope -- and this project is the concrete expression of that hope. Through the efforts of Jane Plante we now know more about the history and archaeology of the site than ever before.

It is important to also recognize all of the citizens of Hilton Head who have rallied to the call and are today helping to save the plantation -- the Friends of the Stoney/Baynard Plantation. They share the vision of Jane Plante -- they want to ensure that in our rush into the twenty-first century we do not lose sight of our past.

We also want to thank the volunteers who worked so hard with us during the archaeological research:

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Without the assistance and dedication of these individuals we would have been able to learn much less about the site.

The Hilton Head Museum has worked with Jane Plante to ensure

the success of this research -- contributing their expertise, support, and facilities. The Museum has a vision for their community which is unique in South Carolina -- and which should be applauded by everyone on Hilton Head Island. We want to particularly thank Mike Taylor and Helen Cork for their support and encouragement.

The work at the Stoney/Baynard site also owes a tremendous debt to the Sea Pines Property Owners Association and particularly those property owners around the site who not only trusted our assurances that the work would not harm the property, but who also showed a tremendous amount of interest in the work, visiting with us and offering encouragement.

Sea Pines also generously provided access to the site and assistance establishing the site grid, clearing sections of the site, and conducting the auger tests. This donation of time and personal was very important and deserves the appreciation of everyone interested in the Stoney/Baynard ruins.

The Town of Hilton Head Island also provided support of the project, allowing the removal of undergrowth vegetation and permitting the archaeological investigations. Hilton Head remains the only municipality in South Carolina which has taken the steps to ensure that the archaeological and historical heritage receives the legal protection it deserves -- demonstrating the vision of the leaders and citizens in the community.

We want to thank Debi Hacker who reviewed this study. Such reviews are time consuming and represent an ultimate professional contribution to the discipline.

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The cover photo is from the Sunday, July 19, 1959 issue of *The Atlanta Journal/The Atlanta Constitution*.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Stoney/Baynard Plantation ruins were first reported to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in 1971, and were described simply as "the ruins of a tabby house and the foundations of three outbuildings" (38BU58 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). Little additional information was provided, although a brief note was made that "Alan Calmes tested the site a few years ago." Unfortunately, no records remain of Calmes' excavations, conducted under the auspices of Fred Hack, although some artifacts from the work are to be curated at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island. The identification of the site as the "Baynard Ruins" was apparently based on the name given the site on the USGS Bluffton topographic sheet (Figure 1), which most likely can be traced to oral accounts during the 1950s.

The site was visited by Chicora Foundation, Inc. in 1990, and historic documentation was conducted in December 1990 through January 1991 at the request of Mrs. George Plante, who is currently engaged in efforts to preserve the ruins. The results of the historical research (Trinkley 1991a) will be reviewed in the Historical Overview portion of this report.

The Stoney/Baynard ruins are situated on the southwestern end of Hilton Head Island within the modern confines of Sea Pines Plantation. The area is defined by Baynard Park Road and Plantation Drive and is shown on the Beaufort County, Hilton Head Tax Map 17. The site is composed of the massive tabby ruins of a main plantation house and three additional structures. There is limited archaeological and considerable documentary evidence that this is the location of an eighteenth and nineteenth plantation owned by James and John Stoney and later by William E. Baynard. It is judged to have a high degree of architectural and archaeological integrity, coupled with an excellent natural context.

The plantation complex consists of the main structure, measuring 40 feet 6 inches by 46 feet 6-1/2 inches feet and oriented essentially north-south, a tabby chimney pier measuring 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 7 inches, and two smaller outbuildings measuring 30 feet 3-1/2 inches by 13 feet and 26 feet 1-3/4 inches by 16 feet 6 inches (Brooker 1991). These latter three structural remains are oriented approximately N40°E.

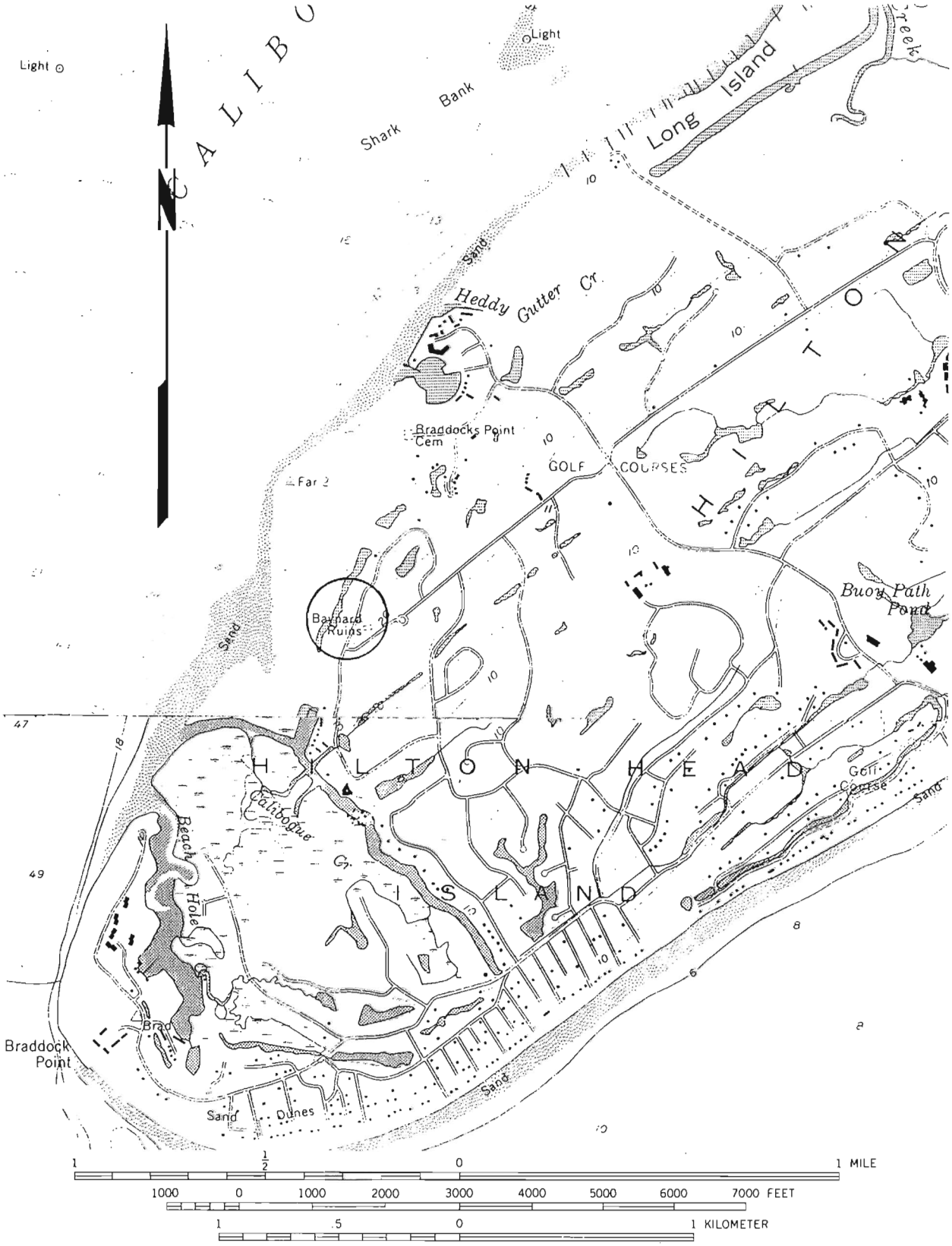

Figure 1. Area of Baynard Ruins on Hilton Head Island.

Topography falls off noticeably from the sandy ridge on which the settlement is located and it is likely that the main house was situated, at least partially, to take advantage of the breeze coming off Calibogue Sound to the north, if not to display the wealth of the owner (Figure 1). The main house is at an elevation of 24 to 25 feet MSL, with the other various structures at an elevation several feet lower. The entire site is found on well drained Wando Series soils (Stuck 1980:Map 105).

Today the site is a green spaced preserve within the Sea Pines development and is protected from the immediate threats of development. This step has largely succeeded in preserving the integrity of the site -- the topography and immediate natural surroundings have not been significantly altered (although, of course, the site would have originally been entirely cleared and intentionally landscaped). The ruins themselves, however, are not currently protected from the less obvious, but just as pervasive, effects of natural erosion and deterioration. There has been considerable collapse of the main structure's tabby walls and those still standing evidence some impairment (Colin Brooker, personal communication 1990).

The field work at Stoney/Baynard ruins (38BU58) was conducted from May 20 through May 29, 1991 by Michael Trinkley and Natalie Adams as well as a variable number of volunteers. A total of 328.5 person hours were devoted to the field work. In addition, initial field processing of specimens was performed at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island by volunteers. Conservation of archaeological specimens is currently in process at the Chicora Foundation laboratory in Columbia.

Significance

The Stoney/Baynard ruins are significant on a national level because of the nature of massive tabby building and the architectural features of this particular structural complex (Colin Brooker, personal communication 1991). The site is also significant, at least at a State level, as a representative of the plantation system, incorporating economic and social factors, which operated in eighteenth and nineteenth century South Carolina.

Tabby is a unique form of building construction which was probably introduced into the "New World" by Spain. It is found in a tightly constrained geographic area along the coast from northeastern Georgia to the Charleston area of South Carolina. There are relatively few such tabby structures known, and fewer still are standing, even as ruins. Tabby has a high degree of inherent vice and tends to deteriorate rapidly when it is not protected by a finish coat and a roof system. It is further placed at risk when the internal timber supports are absent. The Baynard ruins on Hilton Head are one of only three tabby complexes known to exist on the island and it is the only one representing a main

plantation house. The Stoney/Baynard ruin has the potential to answer a number of questions relating to the development, modification, and elaboration of traditional lowcountry architectural styles during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as the role tabby played in this process of architectural evolution.

Plantation archaeology, while certainly having roots which extend back into the 1930s (Singleton 1991), is a relatively new field of research in South Carolina. While the 1850 agricultural census lists 100 plantations in St. Luke's Parish with over 500 acres of land, archaeological investigations have been published for only five and these largely deal with only specific areas of each plantation (Brooker 1991; Grunden 1985; Trinkley 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1990b). Not only are historic period plantation sites a relatively unexplored aspect of South Carolina heritage, they are also a rare and fragile part of our cultural resources.

Of at least 20 plantations known to have existed on Hilton Head Island, at least six had been totally destroyed by 1987 and the others exhibited highly variable integrity (Trinkley 1987:52-54). The Baynard Ruins, therefore, take on specific significance since they are relatively well preserved, have some amount of collaborative historical documentation, and are expected to yield archaeological information concerning their architectural features, the late eighteenth and early nineteenth lifestyles of plantation owners, and the occupation of the site by Union forces during the Civil War.

Much of recent plantation archaeology has emphasized the investigation of slavery, cloaking itself in the idealism of Marxian theory examining power and racism on the plantation (see for example, Babson 1991 and Epperson 1991). While this approach may have merits and the examination of slave life is an extremely worthwhile undertaking, there has been a subtle inference that "main house" excavations are unnecessary or uninformative. Of course, some of the bias against "main house" or "upper status" archaeology is the result of asking very simplistic questions. As explained by Friedlander:

> it is already well known that the rich lived better than the poor. What is less well known is how everyday objects confirmed and reinforced relative positions and brought faraway decisions home to ordinary people (Friedlander 1991:109).

While there are many "particularistic" questions which may be addressed by research at the Stoney/Baynard ruins, such as what was the function of the three identified outbuildings, what evidence can be found regarding the dates of construction, what impact did military occupation have on the site, and what can archaeology contribute to the architectural reconstruction of the structures,

it is equally clear that there are other, broader questions which are essential to our understanding of plantation life. As Singleton observed:

> a more appropriate goal for plantation archaeology lies in understanding how a particular plantation society operated within an historical frame of reference. This goal will hopefully be realized in an approach that combines particularism and humanism with scientific analysis in order to understand the nature of plantation life and labor (Singleton 1991:77).

It is essential to view the research at the Baynard Ruins within the historical context which suggests that during the eighteenth century Stoney operated the plantation as an economic venture founded on incredible speculation while during the nineteenth century the plantation's economic framework appears to have been based on the operating techniques of an absentee owner with many other plantations. Tying these two owners and their styles together is the realization that both were confronted by economic realities, such as the fluctuation of cotton prices, over which they had virtually no control (Coclanis 1985).

The indicators of wealth and status which may, or may not, be found at this site must then be interpreted within the broader context of economic and social pressures. Perhaps as Friedlander would ask, how might the broken ceramics and discarded food bone found at the site, within the mind of the owner, have reinforced his position in plantation society?

Ancillary to these questions is an equally interesting topic -- the arrangement and use of space on the plantation. Architecture, both buildings and landscape, are often the lost artifacts of plantation research. The organization of Braddock's Point Plantation, ranging from the orientation of the structures to their location relative to each other, displays the mind-set of the owner. Each change in this organization may reflect a change in perception of the plantation, its function, and/or its prosperity.

Scope and Goals

The green spaced Stoney/Baynard ruins is recognized as a portion of an antebellum plantation on Hilton Head Island. This section of the plantation contains the home of the plantation owner and three above ground remains of outbuildings. Chicora designed a phased program of archaeological research to provide an understanding of the multi-dimensional nature of the Stoney/Baynard Plantation at the south end of Hilton Head Island.

This site of the main plantation settlement is the only tabby house built on Hilton Head, and is one of only a handful of such structures remaining in South Carolina today. The Stoney/Baynard

site offers a unique opportunity to view a significant portion of Southern plantation life on Hilton Head Island. While the associated slave settlement has been lost to development, it is very important that all aspects of plantation society be examined, including that of the owner.

It is from the perspective of the owner that much of the plantation world was built and, therefore, must be viewed by archaeologists today. The Stoney/Baynard site provides just such an opportunity.

In addition, there is a wealth of other questions surrounding the Stoney/Baynard Plantation.

The documentary history clearly reveals that the plantation was used during the Civil War. Yet, we know virtually nothing about the specifics of that use, or how its military occupation may have affected the landscape of the plantation.

There is evidence of three additional structures besides the main house. What do these structures represent, when were they constructed, and what function did they play in the attempt to modify the landscape? Even more fundamentally, what did they look like when they were standing and what can they tell us about the daily life on the plantation?

One of these three structures may represent a plantation house predating the main tabby structure. If so, it may be possible to see the wealth, prosperity, and influence of the owners grow not only through historic documents, but through the artifacts left behind and the nature of their architecture. More importantly, such a development, allowing us to better understand how the owner's perception of his own worth and value changed, will also allow us to understand the role material objects (such as ceramics) played in reinforcing these perceptions and values.

The goals of this first phase of archaeological research were to:

1) provide some preliminary archaeological investigations to document the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register as a significant archaeological resource of Hilton Head Island;

2) provide boundaries for the archaeological site;

3) provide information on the dispersion and density of archaeological remains across the site area;

4) provide small quantities of archaeological remains for dating purposes;

5) explore the diversity in the landscape at present only

incompletely understood;

6) begin to integrate the site components into one, understandable complex; and

7) possibly isolate the presence of additional structures not indicated on available maps or visible on the ground surface.

Curation

The field notes, photographic materials, and artifacts resulting from Chicora Foundation's investigations have been curated at the Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1991.2. The artifacts from the excavations at 38BU58 have been cataloged as ARCH 3075 through ARCH 3156 (using a lot provenience system). The artifacts have been cleaned and/or conserved as necessary, or are in the process of conservation. Further information on conservation practices may be found in the Artifact Analysis section of this report. All original records and duplicate copies were provided to the curatorial facility on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials were processed to archival permanence.

NATURAL SETTING

Physiographic Province

Beaufort County is located in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the south and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by St. Helena Sound, to the north and northeast by the Combahee River, to the west by Jasper and Colleton counties and portions of the New and Broad rivers. The mainland primarily consists of nearly level lowlands and low ridges. Elevations range from about sea level to slightly over 100 feet above mean sea level (MSL) (Mathews et al. 1980:134-135). Hilton Head is located between Port Royal Sound to the north and Daufuskie Island to the south. The island is separated from Daufuskie by Calibogue Sound and from the mainland by a narrow band of tidal marsh and Skull Creek. Between Hilton Head and the mainland are several smaller islands, including Pinckney and Jenkins Islands.

Hilton Head is about 11.5 miles in length and has a maximum width of 6.8 miles, incorporating just under 20,000 acres of highland and 2400 acres of marsh (Figure 2). Elevations range from sea level to 21 feet mean sea level (MSL) at the top of the highest natural beach ridges (Mathews et al. 1980).

Hilton Head is situated in the Sea Island section of South Carolina's Coastal Plain province. The coastal plain consists of the unconsolidated sands, clays, and soft limestones found from the fall line eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, an area of more than 20,000 square miles or about two-thirds of South Carolina (Cooke 1936:1-3). Elevations range from just above sea level on the coast to 600 feet MSL adjacent to the Piedmont province. The coastal plain is drained by three large through-flowing rivers -- the Pee Dee, Santee, and Savannah -- as well as by numerous smaller rivers and streams. On Hilton Head there are two major drainages, Broad Creek which flows almost due west into Calibogue Sound, and Jarvis Creek which empties into Mackay Creek just north of Broad Creek.

From Bull Bay southward, the coast is atypical of the northern coastline. The area is characterized by low-lying, sandy islands bordered by salt marsh. Brown (1975) classes these islands as either Beach Ridge or Transgressive, with the Transgressive barrier islands being straight, thin pockets of sand which are rapidly retreating landward with erosion rates of up to 1600 feet since 1939. The Beach Ridge barrier islands, however, are more common and consist of islands such as Kiawah and Hilton Head. They are characterized by a bulbous updrift (or northern) end.

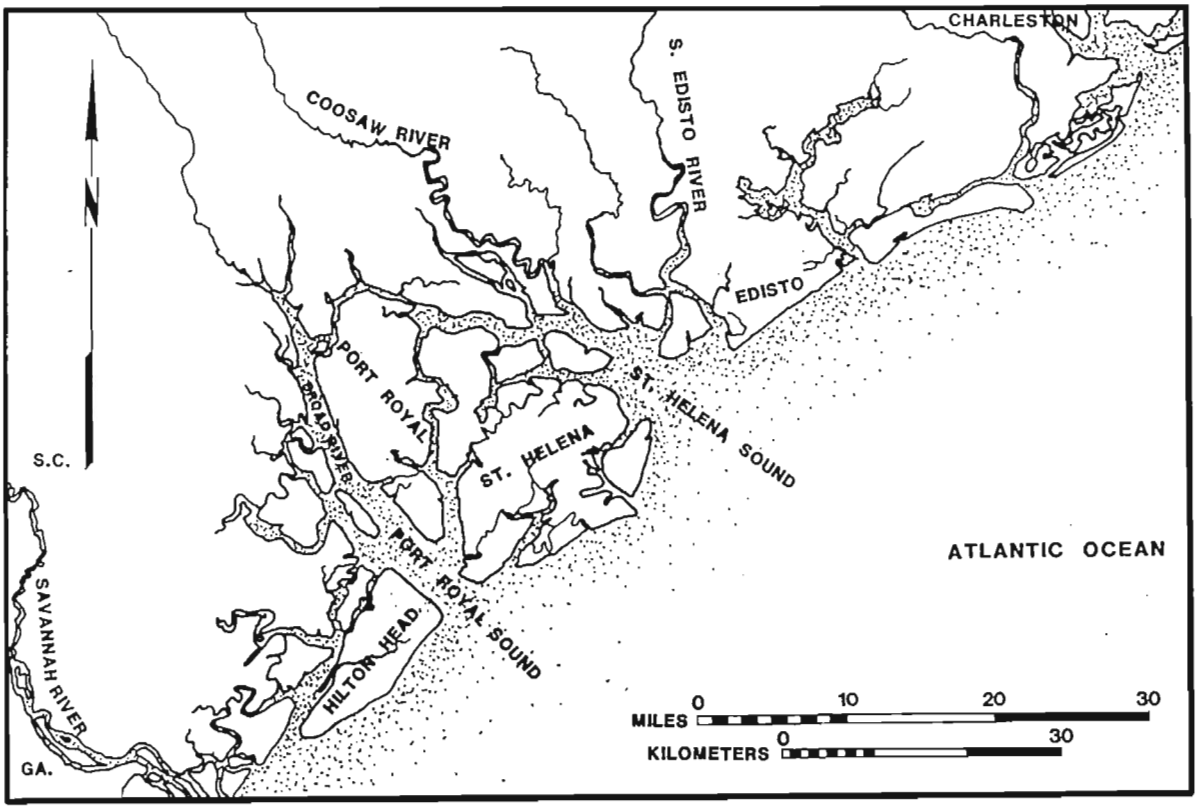

Figure 2. Hilton Head Island.

Kana (1984) discusses the coastal processes which result in the formation of barrier islands, noting that the system includes tidal inlets at each end of the barrier island with the central part of the island tending to be arcuate in shape while the ends tend to be broken. Hilton Head has the typical central bulge caused by sand wrapping around the tidal delta and then depositing midway down the island. Further, the south end has an accreting spit where sand is building out the shoreline. The central part of the island, however, has experienced a 25 year erosion trend averaging 3 to 10 feet a year (Kana 1984:11-12; see also U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1971). More recent work by Kana et al. (1986) confirms considerable shoreline reorientation.

Hilton Head, however, is also a different shape than most of the other islands since it has a Pleistocene core with a Holocene beach ridge fringe. To understand the significance of this situation, it is important to realize that technically the sea islands and the barrier islands are different from a historical perspective. The classic sea islands of colonial and antebellum fame (such as James, St. Helena, and Sapelo islands) are erosional remnants of coastal sand bodies deposited during the Pleistocene high sea level stands. They are crudely elongate, parallel to the present day shoreline, and rectangular in outline. Their topography

is characterized by gentle slopes, poorly defined ridges and swales, and elevations from 5 to 35 feet MSL. Typical barrier islands include Pawleys, Kiawah, and Hunting islands. Some islands, such as Hilton Head, Daufuskie, and St. Catherines, have an oceanward fringe of beach dune ridges which were constructed during the Holocene high sea level stands (Mathews et al. 1980:65-71; Ziegler 1959). Ziegler (1959:Figure 6) suggests that Hilton Head Island is composed of several sea or erosion remnant islands, joined together by recent Holocene deposits.

Site 38BU58 is situated on the northeast end of Hilton Head Island adjacent to Calibogue Sound. The site area consists of a relatively level sandy ridge with the topography dropping off in every direction. Several dirt paths can be found within the tract.

Climate

During the eighteenth century the Carolina lowcountry was described as a paradise, but by the middle of the century South Carolinians had begun to reappraise their environment, seeing the connection between malaria and the low-lying swamps (Merrens and Terry 1984:548). A proverb current in England was "They who want to die quickly, go to Carolina", and a German visitor told his readers that "Carolina is in the spring a paradise, in the summer a hell, and in the autumn a hospital" (quoted in Merrens and Terry 1984:549).

The Beaufort climate in the early nineteenth century was described as "one of the healthiest" (Mills 1826:377), although Thomas Chaplin's antebellum journal describing life at nearby Tombee Plantation on St. Helena Island presents an entirely different picture (Rosengarten 1987). In 1864 Charlotte Forten wrote that "yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent, and that, indeed the manufacture of coffins was the only business that was at all flourishing" (Forten 1864:588). By 1880, however, Henry Hammond wrote that "the sea islands enjoy in a high degree the equable climate peculiar to the islands generally" and that the seasonal variation in temperature "destroys the germs of disease, as of yellow fever and of numerous skin diseases that flourish in similar regions elsewhere" (Hammond 1884:472). Of course, Hammond also mentions that, "doubtless the prophylactic use of quinine has had something to do with the apparently increased healthfulness of this section" (Hammond 1884:474).

The major climatic controls of the area are the latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracks of migratory cyclones. Hilton Head's latitude of about 32°13'N places it on the edge of the balmy subtropical climate typical of Florida. As a result, there are relatively short, mild winters and long, warm, humid summers. The large amount of nearby warm ocean water surface produces a marine climate, which tends to moderate both the cold and hot weather. The Appalachian

Mountains, about 220 miles to the northwest, block shallow cold air masses from the northwest, moderating them before they reach the sea islands (Landers 1970:2-3; Mathews et al. 1980:46).

Maximum daily temperatures in the summer tend to be near or above 90°F and the minimum daily temperatures tend to be about 68°F. The summer water temperatures average 83°F. The abundant supply of warm, moist and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Winter has average daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 63°F and 38°F respectively. Precipitation is in the forms of rain associated with fronts and cyclones; snow is uncommon (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1-2).

The average yearly precipitation is 49.4 inches, with 34 inches occurring from April through October, the growing season for most sea island crops. Hilton Head Island has approximately 285 frost free days annually (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1; Landers 1970). This mild climate, as Hilliard (1984:13) notes, is largely responsible for the presence of many southern crops, such as cotton.

Hilliard also points out that "any description of climate in the South, however brief, would be incomplete without reference" to a meteorological event frequently identified with the region -- the tropical hurricane. Hurricanes occur in the late summer and early fall, the period critical to antebellum cane, cotton, and rice growers. These storms, however, are capricious in occurrence:

> [i]n such a case between the dread of pestilence in the city, of common fever in the country, and of an unexpected hurricane on the island, the inhabitants . . . are at the close of every warm season in a painful state of anxiety, not knowing what course to pursue, nor what is best to be done (Ramsay, quoted in Calhoun 1983:2).

The coastal area is a moderately high risk zone for tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 to 1972 (0.59 per year) (Mathews et al.1980:56). The last Category 5 hurricane to hit this area was the August 27, 1893 storm which had winds of 120 miles and hour and a storm tide of 17 to 19.5 feet. Over 1000 people in South Carolina were reported killed by this storm (Mathews et al. 1980:55). Other notable historic storms have occurred in 1700, 1752, 1804, 1813, and 1885.

Geology and Soils

The Sea Island coastal region is covered with sands and clays originally derived from the Appalachian Mountains and which are organized into coastal, fluvial, and aeolian deposits. These deposits were transported to the coast during the Quaternary period and were deposited on bedrock of the Mesozoic Era and Tertiary

period. These sedimentary bedrock formations are only occasionally exposed on the coast, although they frequently outcrop along the fall line (Mathews et al. 1980:2). The bedrock in the Beaufort area is below a level of at least 1640 feet (Smith 1933:21).

The Pleistocene sediments are organized into topographically distinct, but lithologically similar terraces parallel to the coast. The terraces have elevations ranging from 215 feet down to sea level. These terraces, representing previous sea floors, were apparently formed at high stands of the fluctuating, although falling, Atlantic Ocean and consist chiefly of sand and clay (Cooke 1936; Smith 1933:29). More recently, research by Colquhoun (1969) has refined the theory of formation processes, suggesting a more complex origin involving both erosional and depositional processes operating during marine transgressions and regression.

Cooke (1936) found that most of Hilton Head is part of the Pamplico terrace and formation, with a sea level about 25 feet above the present sea level. Colquhoun (1969), however, suggests that Hilton Head is more complex, representing the Princess Anne and Silver Bluff Pleistocene terraces with corresponding sea levels of from 20 to 3 feet.

Another aspect of Sea Island geology to be considered in these discussions is the fluctuation of sea level during the late Pleistocene and Holocene epochs. Prior to 15,000 B.C. there is evidence that a warming trend resulted in the gradual increase in Pleistocene sea levels (DePratter and Howard 1980). Work by Brooks et al. (1989) clearly indicates that there were a number of fluctuations during the Holocene. Their data suggest that as the first Stallings phase sites along the South Carolina coast were occupied about 2100 B.C. the sea level was about 3.9 feet lower than present. However, by 1600 B.C., when a number of Thom's Creek shell rings were occupied, the sea level had fallen to a level of about 7.2 feet lower than present levels. By the end of the Thom's Creek phase, about 900 B.C., the sea level had risen to a level 2.6 feet lower than present, but over 4.5 feet higher than when the shell rings were first occupied. Quitmyer (1985a) does not believe that the lower sea levels at 2100 B.C. would have greatly altered the estuarine environment, although drops of 10 feet would have reduced available tidal resources.

Data from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries suggest that the level is continuing to rise. Kurtz and Wagner (1957:8) report a 0.8 foot rise in Charleston, South Carolina sea levels from 1833 to 1903. Between 1940 and 1950 a sea level rise of 0.34 feet was again recorded at Charleston. These data, however, do not distinguish between sea level rise and land surface submergence.

Within the Sea Islands section of South Carolina the soils are Holocene and Pleistocene in age and were formed from materials that were deposited during the various stages of coastal submergence.

The formation of soils in the study area is affected by this parent material (primarily sands and clays), the temperate climate, the various soil organisms, topography, and time.

The mainland soils are Pleistocene in age and tend to have more distinct horizon development and diversity than the younger soils of the Sea Islands. Sandy to loamy soils predominate in the level to gently sloping mainland areas. The island soils are less diverse and less well developed, frequently lacking a well-defined B horizon. Organic matter is low and the soils tend to be acidic. The Holocene deposits typical of barrier islands and found as a fringe on some sea islands, consist almost entirely of quartz sand which exhibits little organic matter. Tidal marsh soils are Holocene in age and consist of fine sands, clay, and organic matter deposited over older Pleistocene sands. The soils are frequently covered by up to 2 feet of salt water during high tide. These organic soils usually have two distinct layers. The top few inches are subject to aeration as well as leaching and therefore are a dark brown color. The lower levels, however, consist of reduced compounds resulting from decomposition of organic compounds and are black. The pH of these marsh soils is neutral to slightly alkaline (Mathews et al. 1980:39-44). Historically, marsh soils have been used as compost or fertilizer for a variety of crops, including cotton (Hammond 1884:510) and Allston mentions that the sandy soil of the coastal region, "bears well the admixture of salt and marsh mud with the compost" (Allston 1854:13).

There are three main soil associations on Hilton Head. The Wando-Seabrook-Seewee association consists of excessively well drained to somewhat poorly drained sands found on the interior. The Fripp-Baratari association consists of excessively drained and poorly drained sands found along the Atlantic shore of the island. The Bohicket-Capers-Handsboro association consists of very poorly drained mineral and organic marsh soils (Stuck 1980).

The soils in the immediate vicinity of 38BU58 consist of excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in thick sandy Coastal Plain sediment (Stuck 1980:Map 105).

Floristics

Hilton Head today exhibits four major ecosystems: the coastal marine ecosystem where land has unobstructed access to the ocean, the maritime ecosystem which consists of the upland forest area of the island, the estuarine ecosystem of deep water tidal habitats, and the palustrine ecosystem which consists of essentially fresh water, non-tidal wetlands (Sandifer et al. 1980:7-9).

Mathews et al. (1980) suggest that the most significant ecosystem on Hilton Head is the maritime forest community. This maritime ecosystem is defined most simply as all upland areas located on barrier islands, limited on the ocean side by tidal

marshes. On sea islands the distinction between the maritime forest community and an upland ecosystem (essentially found on the mainland) becomes blurred. Sandifer et al. (1980:108-109) define four subsystems, including the sand spits and bars, dunes, transition shrub, and maritime forest. Of these, only the maritime forest subsystem is likely to have been significant to either the prehistoric or historic occupants and only it will be further discussed. While this subsystem is frequently characterized by the dominance of live oak and the presence of salt spray, these are less noticeable on the sea islands than they are on the narrower barrier islands (Sandifer et al. 1980:120).

The barrier islands may contain communities of oak-pine, oak-palmetto-pine, oak-magnolia, palmetto, or low oak woods. The sea islands, being more mesic or xeric, tend to evidence old field communities, pine-mixed hardwoods communities, pine forest communities, or mixed hardwood communities (Sandifer et al. 1980:120-121, 437).

Several areas of Hilton Head evidence upland mesic hardwood communities, also known as "oak-hickory forests" (Braun 1950). These forests contain significant quantities of mockernut hickories as well as pignut hickory. Other areas are more likely to be classified as Braun's (1950:284-289) pine or pine-oak forest. Wenger (1968) notes that the presence of loblolly and shortleaf pines is common on coastal plain sites where they are a significant sub-climax aspect of the plant succession toward a hardwood climax. Longleaf pine forests were likewise a common sight (Croker 1979).

Robert Mills, discussing Beaufort District in the early nineteenth century, stated:

> [b]esides a fine growth of pine, we have the cypress, red cedar, and live oak . . . white oak, red oak, and several other oaks, hickory, plum, palmetto, magnolia, poplar, beech, birch, ash, dogwood, black mulberry, etc. Of fruit trees we have the orange, sweet and sour, peach, nectarine, fig, cherry (Mills 1826:377).

He also cautions, however, that "[s]ome parts of the district are beginning already to experience a want of timber, even for common purposes" (Mills 1826:383) and suggests that at least 25% of a plantation's acreage should be reserved for woods. On Stoney/Baynard Plantation, it is reasonable that those areas of poorest drained soils were never exploited for cultivation, but were left in woods. These areas were probably not opened for cultivation until the twentieth century, after extensive late nineteenth and early twentieth century logging.

The estuarine ecosystem in the Hilton Head vicinity includes those areas of deep-water tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands. Salinity may range from 0.5 ppt at the head of an estuary

to 30 ppt where it comes in contact with the ocean. Estuarine systems are influenced by ocean tides, precipitation, fresh water runoff from the upland areas, evaporation, and wind. The tidal range for Hilton Head Island is 6.6 to 7.8 feet, indicative of an area swept by moderately strong tidal currents. The system may be subdivided into two major components: subtidal and intertidal (Sandifer et al. 1980:158-159). These estuarine systems are extremely important to our understanding of both prehistoric and historic occupation because they naturally contain such high biomass (Thompson 1972:9). The estuarine area contributes vascular flora used for basket making, as well as mammals, birds, fish (over 107 species), and shellfish.

The last environment to be briefly discussed is the freshwater palustrine ecosystem, which includes all wetland systems, such as swamps, bays, savannas, pocosins and creeks, where the salinities measure less than 0.5 ppt. The palustrine ecosystem is diverse, although not well studied (Sandifer et al. 1980:295). A number of forest types are found in the palustrine areas which attract a variety of terrestrial mammals. On Hilton Head the typical vegetation consists of red maple, swamp tupelo, sweet gum, red bay, cypress, and various hollies. Also found are wading birds and reptiles. It seems likely that these freshwater environs were of particular importance to the prehistoric occupants, but probably of limited importance to historic occupants (who tended to describe them in the nineteenth century as "impenetrable swamps").

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Previous Archaeological Studies

Hilton Head's historical sites have received surprising little detailed archaeological attention. The earliest record of archaeological investigations at a historic site on the island comes from the modest collections made from the Spanish Wells (38BU59/869/1163) and Baynard (38BU58/1161) plantation sites by Allen Calmes in the late 1960s. Regrettably, no notes, photographs, or other documentation survive from these investigations and the collections are, consequently, of little interpretative value.

In 1973 Stanley South conducted a four day project at the Indian Springs site (38BU24) on Hilton Head. Work at the site was limited to the excavation of a 2-foot wide trench bisecting the site north-south and east-west, with each axis a total of 100 feet in length. This work revealed 83 features, including both prehistoric pits, post holes, and a possible palisade line, as well as historic pits. The historic remains from the site date from the late eighteenth through early nineteenth century, based on South's preliminary observations (South 1973). No historic research has been conducted for this area, although it appears likely that the site is of the same general time frame as a portion of the Cotton Hope site. The Indian Springs site, however, was destroyed by development activities before any additional research was conducted.

No additional historical archaeology of substance was conducted on Hilton Head until the 1986 excavations at the Mitchelville site (38BU805) by Chicora Foundation. Mitchelville is a freedmen's village originally established by the Union army in 1862 (Trinkley 1986). Investigations at the site provide detailed documentation of the architectural and material culture remains of Hilton Head's black population into the late nineteenth century. The work is particularly useful for comparing and contrasting slave and freed lifeways. While additional investigations have been conducted at another portion of the Mitchelville site by Brockington and Associates in 1989, no published report of this work is currently available.

Limited test excavations at the Drayton Fish Hall Plantation slave row (38BU806) were conducted by Chicora in 1989 (Trinkley 1989a). The excavation of three 5-foot units and the architectural recordation of standing tabby chimneys provides the first published archaeological documentation of a slave settlement on Hilton Head Island. The artifact pattern analysis from this site closely

resembles that of nineteenth century coastal slave sites and, as expected, is distinct from the patterns discovered at the freedmen's site of Mitchelville.

An outlying slave settlement (38BU96) associated with the Scull (Skull) Creek Plantation was examined in 1989 (Trinkley 1990a), and revealed the changing role of the site through time. Originally as a domestic slave settlement, it became a focus of cottage or other specialized activities, and revealed the complexity of nineteenth century plantation settlements.

Although there is only limited comparative data available on Hilton Head Island, additional investigations have been conducted in the area, such as those at Haig Point Plantation on Daufuskie Island (Trinkley 1989b), Spring Island (Trinkley 1990b), and Dataw Island (Grunden 1985). The published work from Haig Point provides information on a late antebellum slave row. Additional research in progress incorporates a second antebellum slave row, a portion of the original plantation house, a colonial slave settlement, and a postbellum structure. Work at Spring Island is limited to test excavations at the main plantation complex, but includes data from the early nineteenth century. Grunden's analysis of data from Dataw includes an examination of ceramics at two antebellum slave settlements and a postbellum tenant site.

Two articles summarize the progress of plantation archaeology (Fairbanks 1984; Orser 1984; see also Joseph 1989 and Singleton 1990). Fairbanks emphasizes the slave archaeology conducted primarily on the Georgia coast by University of Florida researchers. These studies include Kingsley Plantation on Fort Georgia Island, Florida (Fairbanks 1974), Ryefield on Cumberland Island, Georgia (Asher and Fairbanks 1971), Cannon's Point, St. Simons Island, Georgia (Otto 1984), Hampton Plantation on Butler Island, Georgia (Singleton 1980), and the LeConte Plantation near Riceboro, Georgia (Hamilton 1980). Data from these projects have shed light on the socioeconomic status, diet, and housing of slaves. However, little has been learned about black ethnicity, burial practices, or creolization.

Orser's (1984) review is a critical evaluation of plantation archaeology, emphasizing three areas: plantation slavery, plantation social structures, and the value of cultural resource management studies. Several of his observations are significant to a complete understanding of recent plantation research. Orser notes that the work at Yaughan and Curriboo plantations in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Wheaton et al. 1983) addresses the process of slave acculturation as seen in the artifact patterns, architectural remains, and food preparation practices. Orser also contrasts the work of Otto (1984) and Sue Mullins-Moore (1981). Otto suggests that social status is observable in the archaeological record and notes that the archaeological remains of planter, overseer, and slave are all distinct. Mullins-Moore argues

that it is perhaps economic position which is being observed archaeologically, so that the material culture of a small planter may be similar to that of an overseer at a large, wealthy plantation. The conclusion from this comparison is, of course, that history, as reflected in archaeological data, is not simple.

The work at Yaughan and Curriboo is perhaps the most useful archaeological investigation at colonial period plantation sites in South Carolina (Wheaton et al. 1983), while Singleton's (1980) archaeological investigations at Butler Island and Otto's (1984) work from Cannon's Point remain the most useful comparative data from nineteenth century Georgia coastal plantations.

Previous Historical Commentary

Scholarly research concerning the historic resources of Hilton Head Island is scarce and of varying quality. This is partially the result of the poor state of historic documentation relating to Beaufort County since the records prior to 1861 were destroyed during the Civil War and those prior to 1890s were heavily damaged in a later fire. Consequently, colonial and antebellum records for the Beaufort District are difficult to locate and frequently incomplete. In spite of this, previous efforts at piecing together historical studies have demonstrated that through considerable effort the available documents can make a substantial contribution (see, for example, Trinkley 1990a).

One of the earliest discussions of the Baynard Ruins is that offered by Peeples (1970). He mentions that "James and John Stoney . . . owned . . . 1000-acre Braddock's Point" plantation (Peeples 1970:4-5). He reports:

> [j]ust south of Lawton's Calibogia Plantation was 1000-acre Braddock's Point Plantation, named for David Cutler Braddock, Captain of the Scout Boat maintained as a lookout against the Spaniards from 1740 until the 1763 Treaty of Paris. It belonged to the Stoney family until circa 1840 when it became the property of William Eddings Baynard who also purchased the handsome Davenport House [Savannah, Georgia]. . . . Local tradition recalls his poker-playing proclivity which is credited with winning for him the deed to Braddock's Point (Peeples 1970:12).

While not mentioned by name, it appears that Peeples believes the plantation was burned by Confederate forces after the fall of Hilton Head Island to Union troops, mentioning, "[t]he following night Captain Stephen Elliott burned fourteen Island plantation homes in a scorched-earth program" (Peeples 1970:14). Unfortunately, no citations are provided for these comments.

This history was essentially repeated, without citations, by

the Lowcountry Council of Governments:

> [t]wo-foot thick tabby foundation walls are all that remain of Braddock's Point Plantation House, built between 1800 and 1820 by James Stoney (1772-1827). William Edings Baynard (1800-1849) acquired the 1,000-acre plantation ca. 1840. Concurrently, he bought as a townhouse the Davenport House in Savannah. . . (Lowcountry Council of Governments (1979:87).

The Baynard Ruins were briefly mentioned by Lepionka (1982) as part of a rather superficial reconnaissance of tabby structures in the Beaufort, South Carolina area. No historic documentation was provided and it is unclear whether the site was actually visited during this investigation.

Historical Reconstruction and Context

Although British influence in the "New World" began as early as the fifteenth century with the Cabot voyages, the South Carolina coast did not attract any serious attention until King Charles II granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors in 1663 (Clowse 1971:1-7; Wallace 1951:23-24). Charles Town was not settled on the west bank of the Ashley River until 1670. Like other European powers, the English were lured to the "New World" for reasons other than the acquisition of land and promotion of cultivation. The Lords Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1729, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide greater wealth through the mercantile system (Clowse 1971).

Because of the Spanish threat, which destroyed Stuart's Town on Port Royal Island in 1684, and the inept policies of the Proprietors, the Beaufort area was slow to develop (Clowse 1971:158-159; Wallace 1951:41). Both John Stuart and Major Robert Daniel took possession of lands on St. Helena and Port Royal islands, and on August 16, 1698 Hilton Head was included as part of a 48,000 acre barony granted to John Bayley (Smith 1988:110-112). The town of Beaufort was founded in 1711, although structured settlement did not begin until 1717 and by 1720 there were few actual residents (John Milner Associates 1979:1).

Smith notes that the original John Bayley (also spelled Bayly, Bailey, and Baily) apparently never came to Carolina to take possession of his 14,000 acre Hilton Head Island barony. At his death the title, and the lands, passed to his son, also named John. The son, perhaps desiring to see at least some of the wealth inherent in the barony executed a power of attorney with Alexander Trench of Charles Town in 1722, empowering him to dispose of the lands (Smith 1988:110-111). Holmgren (1959:46-47) notes that Trench began to acquire title or use much of Bayley's property and several eighteenth century maps refer to Hilton Head as "Trench's Island" (see 1729 Francis Swaine's "Port Royal" map and 1777 J.F.W. Des

Barres' "Port Royal in South Carolina"; see Figure 3). Of course, the power of attorney signed by John Bayley did allow Trench to "take possession" of the lands in order to sell them (Smith 1988:111).

Braddock's name is attached to the area rather late. Both Mouzon in 1775 ("Accurate Map of North and South Carolina) and DeBrahm in 1780 ("Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia") refer to the southwestern tip of Hilton Head as "Callibogue Point." It is not until the nineteenth century when references to Braddock appear to occur (i.e., John Wilson's 1822 "Map of South Carolina"). David Cutler Braddock, a "mariner of England" is listed in the St. Helena's Parish Register as marrying Mary Lyford in 1742 and having a child, John Cutler, in October of the following year (Barnwell and Webber 1922:15-16). In December 1743 he was granted Lot 314 in Beaufort (Smith 1908:158). During the 1740s Braddock is also listed as the owner of two schooners out of Beaufort or Port Royal (Olsberg 1973:237, 255). While Braddock's local importance appears to have peaked during the first half of the eighteenth century, it was not until the nineteenth century that his name begins to be commonly associated with the vicinity of Baynard Plantation.

Whether Trench was successful in selling portions of Hilton Head is not clearly known, although it was not a good time to be investing in property. While peace was present at the regional level, the Proprietors continued to have disputes with the populace, primarily over the colony's economic stagnation and deterioration. In 1727 the colony's government virtually broke down when the Council and Commons were unable to agree on legislation to provide more bills of credit (Clowse 1971:238). This, coupled with the disastrous depression of 1728, brought the colony to the brink of mob violence. Clowse notes that the "initial step toward aiding South Carolina came when the proprietors were eliminated in 1729" (Clowse 1971:241).

The economy of South Carolina improved steadily from the 1730s with indigo assuming a major role in the agriculture of the region. The Revolutionary War, however, brought considerable economic hardship to the Beaufort planters. During the war the British occupied Charleston for over two and a half years (1780-1782) and a post was established in Beaufort to coordinate forays into the inland waterways (Federal Writer's Project 1938:7; Rowland 1978:289-291). Holmgren (1959:55-59) notes that on Hilton Head only skirmishes between the island Whigs and Tories from neighboring Daufuskie took place.

Smith (1988:112) reports that Trench died about 1731, but it is clear that a significant portion of the original barony on Hilton Head Island remained intact. The Bayley property on Hilton Head was seized by the State after the Revolutionary War and sold at an auction in Jacksonsburgh on August 15, 1782 (South Carolina

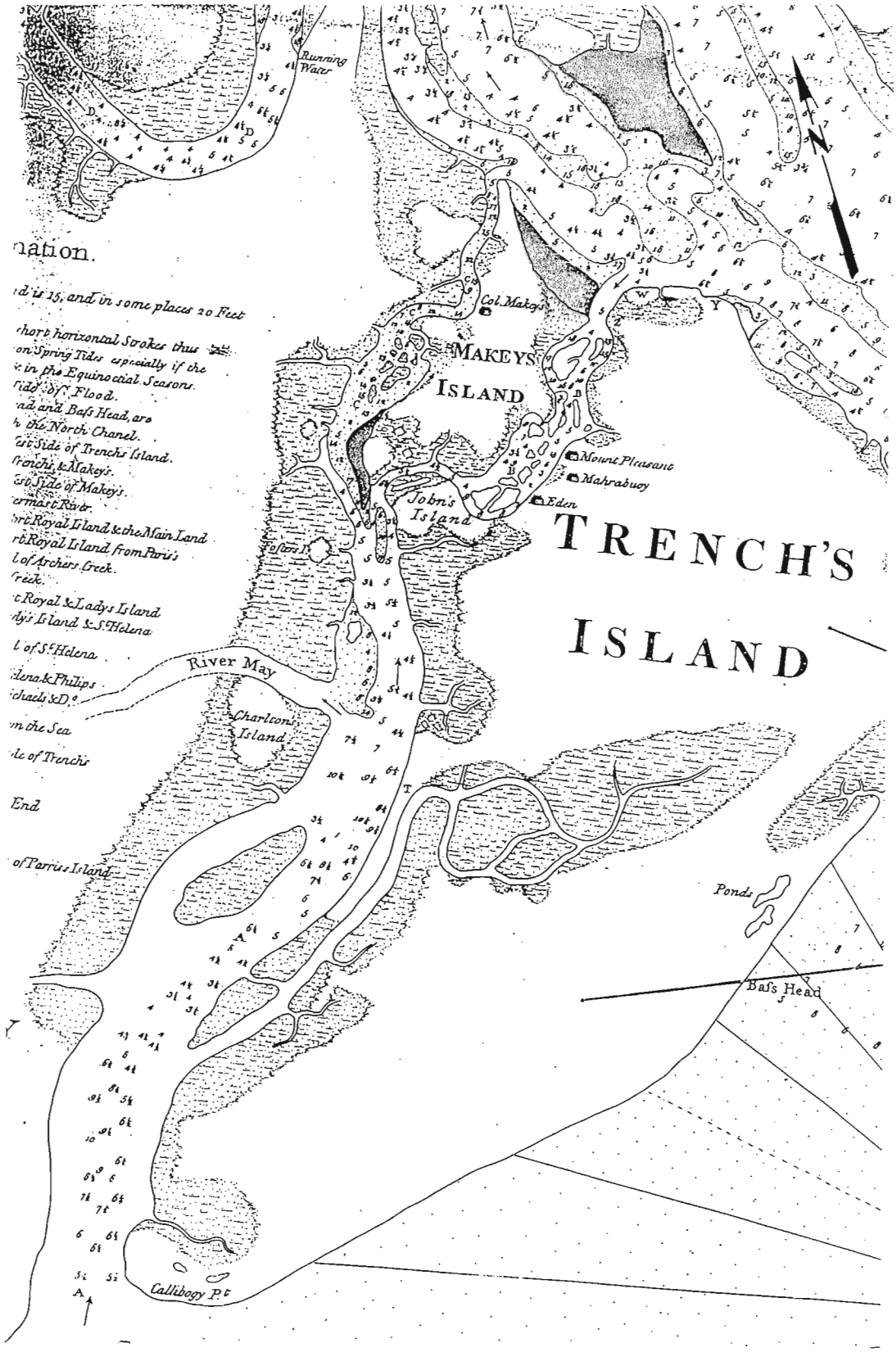

Figure 3. "A Plan of Port Royal in South Carolina" by John Gascoigne.

Department of Archives and History, Comptroller General, Commissioners of Forfeited Estates 1782-1783, Account Book). About this same time a map of the lands on Hilton Head was prepared to show the various lots set out (Figure 3; South Carolina Department of Archives and History, MC5-9).

The property eventually to be included as the Baynard Plantation incorporated three parcels, numbered 45 through 47, totaling 1,238 of the 14,924 acres. A series of notations on the reverse of the plat indicate that "lots" 45 and 47 were "formerly leased by John Gray," while "lot" 46 was "formerly leased by John Gambol." Both individuals were also lessee's of a number of tracts on Hilton Head, although it seems likely that this activity was more related to speculation than any agricultural activity.

The Jacksonsburgh sales resulted in lot 45 being purchased by Beaufort merchant John Mark Verdier and lots 46 and 47 being purchased by Thomas Ferguson. These properties, and the bulk of the Bayley barony on Hilton Head, however, were eventually restored by the State to Benjamin Bayley, heir of John Bayley, although disputes continued over an error made against the state in the redemption process (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Joint Committee Reports, 1794, Number 182).

The eventual disposition of the Bayley property is not clearly understood, although the Bluffton Historical Preservation Society suggests that the property was purchased about 1793 by Captain John Stoney, based on his obituary (Betsy Caldwell, personal communication 1991). By the early nineteenth century the property was owned by either James Stoney outright, or as a tenant-in-common with his brother, John Stoney (sons of Captain John Stoney). The few deeds available indicate that as early as 1811 John Stoney, a merchant in Charleston, and James Stoney, a planter on Hilton Head Island, were purchasing large tracts of land and slaves (Charleston RMC, DB O7, p. 71; C8, p. 365; C9, p. 179; C9, p. 185). The Braddocks Point property was passed to one, or both brothers as heirs of Captain John Stoney.

The legal documents remaining clearly indicate that the two brothers were equal partners in the venture (Charleston RMC, DB C9, p. 179), with each entitled to one moiety or a half-interest in the combined property and slaves. During this activity, the brothers purchased Bayley's lots 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, and 27, amounting to over 2500 acres, as well as close to 100 slaves.

The exact nature of the partnership is unknown, although it is likely that the brothers were engaging in land and slave speculation, perhaps with the ultimate goal of James Stoney operating the plantations and using his brother John to handle the factorage of the cotton. Regardless, some evidence has survived which suggests that this venture ended in disaster.

An 1838 Federal hydrographic map of Hilton Head is the earliest plat found of the Stoney/Baynard tract (Figure 4). This plat shows the mainhouse with a smaller structure just to the north. Further north, along the shore, is another building which could be an overseer's house or a utility building. To the east are what appears to be 22 slave houses in two rows with a structure at the east end which may be an overseer's or driver's house. These structures probably represent what could be seen from Calibogue Sound. Whether the map shows all the buildings or only the buildings visible from the water is unknown.

John Stoney died in November 1838. During the following several years a series of court cases evolved from the indebtedness of the estate and its inability to satisfy all of the creditors. According to testimony, John Stoney became engaged "to a very heavy extent in some commercial engagements and in consequence of the Bankruptcy of the Parties with whom he was connected a debt for a very heavy amount devolved upon him and for the discharge of which he was legally bound" (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Charleston Equity Bills, 1840, #85, Roll CH247). In an effort to repay the creditors, Stoney mortgaged virtually all of his real and personal property to the Bank of Charleston in 1837 for the amount of $400,000. Lands specifically on Hilton Head include Leamington and Calibogie plantations, as well as over 300 slaves.

Upon Stoney's death, his executors were unable to repay the mortgage to the Bank of Charleston or a number of additional debts, including one for over $19,000 owed to the Estate of Francis Dalcour. Stephen C. Tennant, Administrator of the Dalcour estate, then sued to obtain payment. The Master in Equity, Edward R. Laurens, sold several tracts, including Leamington and Shipyard plantations, between 1841 and 1846 in order to pay of the debts of the estate (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Charleston Equity Bills, 1840, #85, Roll CH247). Some of Stoney's property was purchased by the Bank of Charleston, while other parcels, such as Leamington and Shipyard, were sold to individuals.

After the initial sales the widow of John Stoney filed suit in circuit court alleging that her rights of dower were not protected in the sale of Stoney's estate and that she did not receive her one-third share of the property. The circuit court denied her petition, ordering the case dismissed, upon which Elizabeth Stoney appealed the case in February 1843. The Court of Appeals in Equity concurred with decree of the circuit court and the appeal was also dismissed (1 Richardson 275).

As previously mentioned, a clear understanding of the relationship between James and John Stoney is difficult. A connection between the heavy speculation in which the two brothers were involved during the early nineteenth century and the collapse of John Stoney's financial empire in the mid-nineteenth century is

ambiguous and circumstantial at best. This rise and fall, however, seems all too well tied to general economy of South Carolina. While the price of cotton in 1816 was as high as 30¢, it dropped to an average of 16¢ in 1821, and continued to fluctuate between 20 and 16¢ a pound during the 1830s (DeBow 1854:191; Wallace 1951:402; see also Kovacik and Mason 1985 for a discussion of the stagnation and decline of the Sea Island cotton industry). The fall in cotton prices had a dramatic effect on the economy of South Carolina and Wallace quotes a report of the Charleston City Council in 1828 which stated:

> Charleston . . . has for several years past retrograded with a rapidity unprecedented. Her landed estate has, within eight years, depreciated in value one-half. Industry and business talent driven by necessity, have sought employment elsewhere. Many of her houses are tenantless, and the grass grows uninterrupted in some of the chief business streets (quoted in Wallace 1951:448-449).

Rosen has expressed the situation in Charleston from the 1820s into the 1830s dramatically:

> the simplistic picture of the "Queen City of the South" painted by Charleston's antebellum boosters . . . was pretty but inaccurate. Charleston's golden era was coming to a close (Rosen 1982:75).

Peter Coclanis, exploring the rise and fall of the South Carolina Low Country's economy, remarks that its dependence on rice, indigo, and cotton

> left behind an unfortunate legacy: an economic structure characterized by disarticulation, distortion, and asymmetry, a poor, uneducated black majority, a desolate landscape and a forlorn and miserable history (Coclanis 1985:165).

Unfortunately, no deeds have been identified which document how or when Captain John Stoney or his son, James Stoney, acquired what was later to become Baynard Plantation. Some additional information, which yields even greater weight to the scenario, is provided by the deed for the tract from the Bank of Charleston to William E. Baynard.

On December 17, 1845 the Bank of Charleston sold William E. Baynard:

> [a]ll that plantation tract or piece of land on Hilton Head said to contain twelve hundred acres more or less Bounding to the North on lands now or late of Henry Bond to the East on the Atlantic Ocean to the South and South West by Calibogue or Tybee Sound as the same by deed

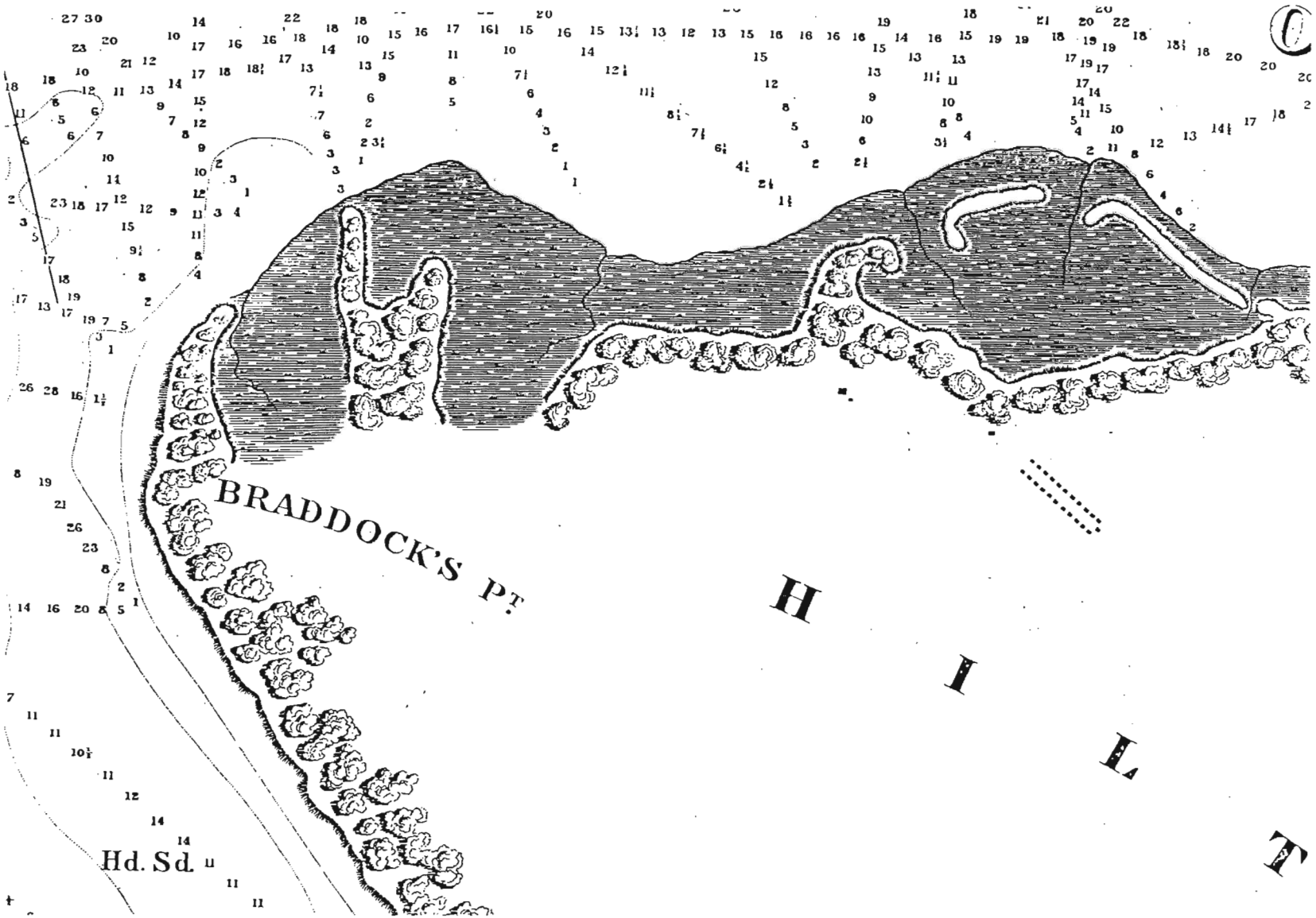

Figure 4. 1838 Federal Hydrographic Map of Stoney/Baynard area.

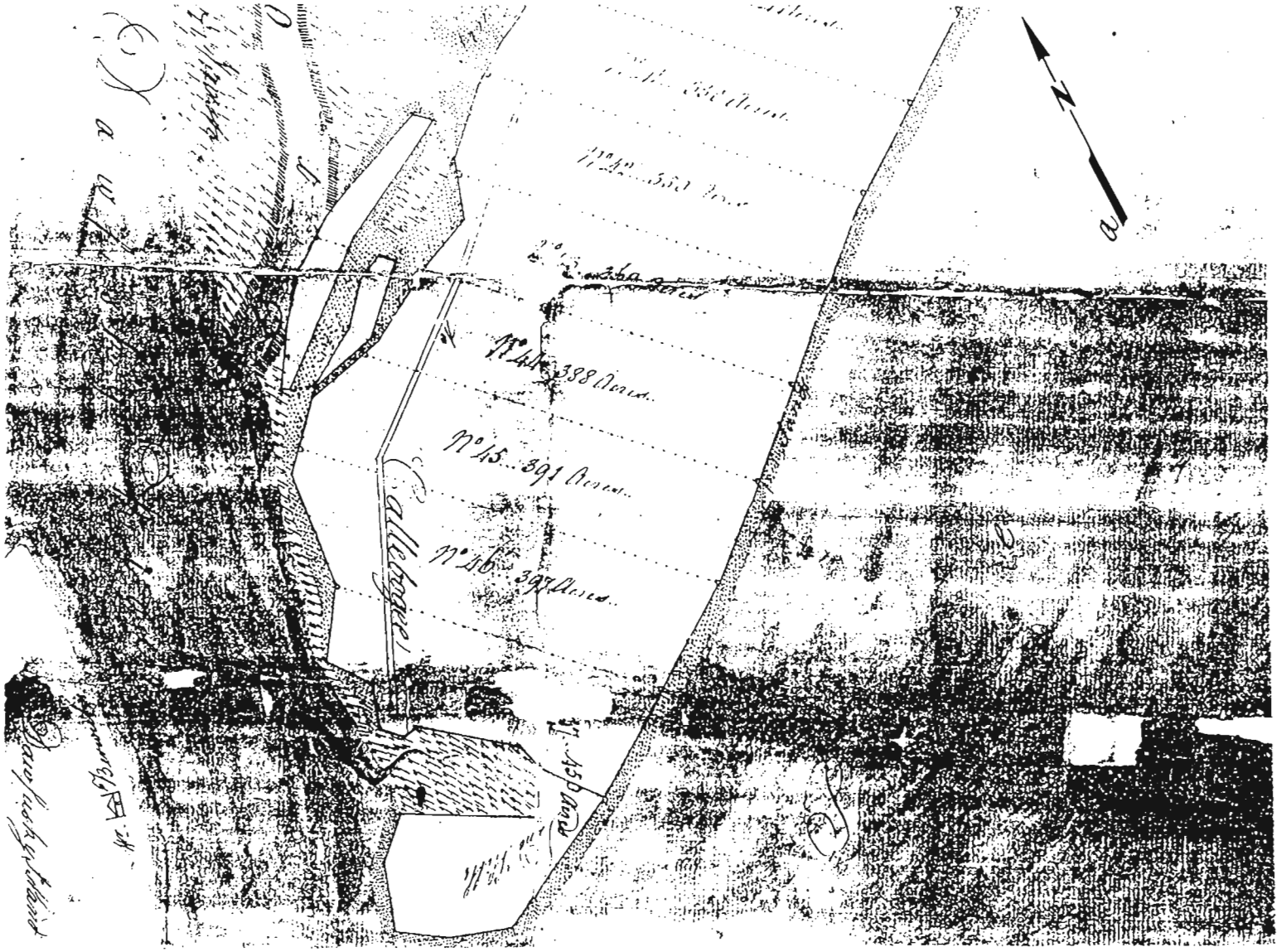

Figure 5. Bayley lots established on Hilton Head in the vicinity of the nineteenth century Baynard Plantation.

> bearing date the Twenty eighth day of February, which as in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty two by Edward Laurens Master in Equity was conveyed to the Bank of Charleston South Carolina (Charleston RMC DB 19, p. 442).

The Bank of Charleston, at the same time it purchased this tract, also purchased Foot Point Plantation (Charleston RMC DB T-11, p. 257). Reference to the original Court of Equity case confirms that the Master in Equity sold Foot Point Plantation, a detached tract of pine lands, Fording Island tract, Ferry Tract, and "Hilton Head" lands to The Bank of Charleston.

There is virtually no doubt that John Stoney, probably on the death of his brother James, acquired the plantation at the southwestern tip of Hilton Head Island and that the tract was a part of his estate sold to pay debts. James Stoney's gravestone confirms that he died prior to John:

> Sacred/To the Memory of/James Stoney,/who died at his late residence/on Hilton Head Island, St. Luke's Parish,/State of So. Carolina/on the 10th of February 1827/aged 54 years 10 months and 11 days (Little 1937:18).

The inscription also confirms that Stoney was living on Hilton Head in 1827. This indicates that a structure of some sort was present for Stoney's use at that date, just as his father's obituary of 1821 indicates that the structure existed six years earlier (Charleston City Gazette, October 19, 1821).

A rambling remembrance of Baynard history is provided by a 1926 letter in the collections of Mr. Robert Peeples. The letter, from Richard A. Ellis to B.E. Willingham mentions, "William E. Baynard lived on Edisto Island, where he had larg [sic] laned property; and he owned besides, the splendid Buckingham Plantation near Bluffton, S.C. and on Hilton Head Island." This suggests, probably correctly, that the Hilton Head property was considered an adjunct, but not the primary plantation for Baynard.

Baynard died four years after purchasing the tract from the Bank of Charleston in 1845 and this short period of ownership is relatively undocumented. The 1850 Agricultural Census for St. Luke's Parish fails to provide a listing for William E. Baynard or for the estate of William E. Baynard, although there are four listings for Baynard's son, Ephraim. One of these listings is for a 1200 acre tract, the acreage traditionally associated with Baynard's plantation; the others are for either much smaller tracts (600 and 800 acres) or much larger (1400 acres). It seems likely, therefore, that the plantation was inherited, or at least was being managed, by Ephraim.

The census reports a total value of $12,000, $2000 more than the property's purchase price in 1845. The plantation produced 36 bales of cotton, 1000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of peas, 1000 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 350 pounds of butter. The value of animals slaughtered was listed as $350, while the total value of livestock was $4,200. The livestock included five horses, one ass or mule, 40 milk cows, eight oxen, 95 head of cattle, and 70 pigs (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1850 Beaufort County Agricultural Census, Beaufort County, p. 164). In comparison with other, known, Hilton Head Island plantations, the Baynard Plantation appears to meet the norm -- clearly more wealthy than some, less wealthy than others.

Interpretation of the 1860 agricultural census is not as simple since of the three plantations listed for Ephraim Baynard none are 1200 acres. All of the plantations, however, again seem fairly typical, with the exception that no pigs are listed. Cotton production ranges from a low of 30 bales (on a tract of 900 acres) to a high of 60 bales (on a tract of 1300 acres) (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1860 Agricultural Census, Beaufort County, p. 281). Based on other, limited, documentary evidence, it is possible that the listing for 1300 acres may reflect the Baynard Plantation tract.

It is from this time period that the best plat of the Baynard Plantation has been identified. Prepared in 1859-1860, the "Sea Coast of South Carolina from Mouth of the Savannah River to May River" reveals two clear clusters of plantation activity (Figure 6). The first, situated about 200 feet north of the main island road, consists of two structures centered in a fenced yard area about 250 feet square. This complex is clearly the main house with some associated structure. A less substantial road is shown leaving the main island road and winding northward toward the second cluster of plantation buildings. This second plantation nucleus, consisting of 17 structures, is situated about 1200 feet north-northeast of the main house. It extends linearly for 1500 feet and consists of a cluster of seven structures to the southwest and 10 structures to the northeast. Associated with several of the southwestern structures, which are probably plantation support buildings, is a fenced area about 140 by 160 feet. The seemingly smaller structures to the northeast are interpreted to be the slave settlement for the plantation.

While relatively little about landscape features can be determined from the map, it does reveal a small area of dense woods separating the main plantation settlement from the utilitarian and slave structures, while there is evidence of only light vegetation between the house and the Calibogue Sound to the northwest and west. The main house complex is oriented north-south, while the second settlement is roughly oriented with the nearby marsh frontage. The drainage ditch which runs about east-southeast - north-northwest represents the division between Baynard's

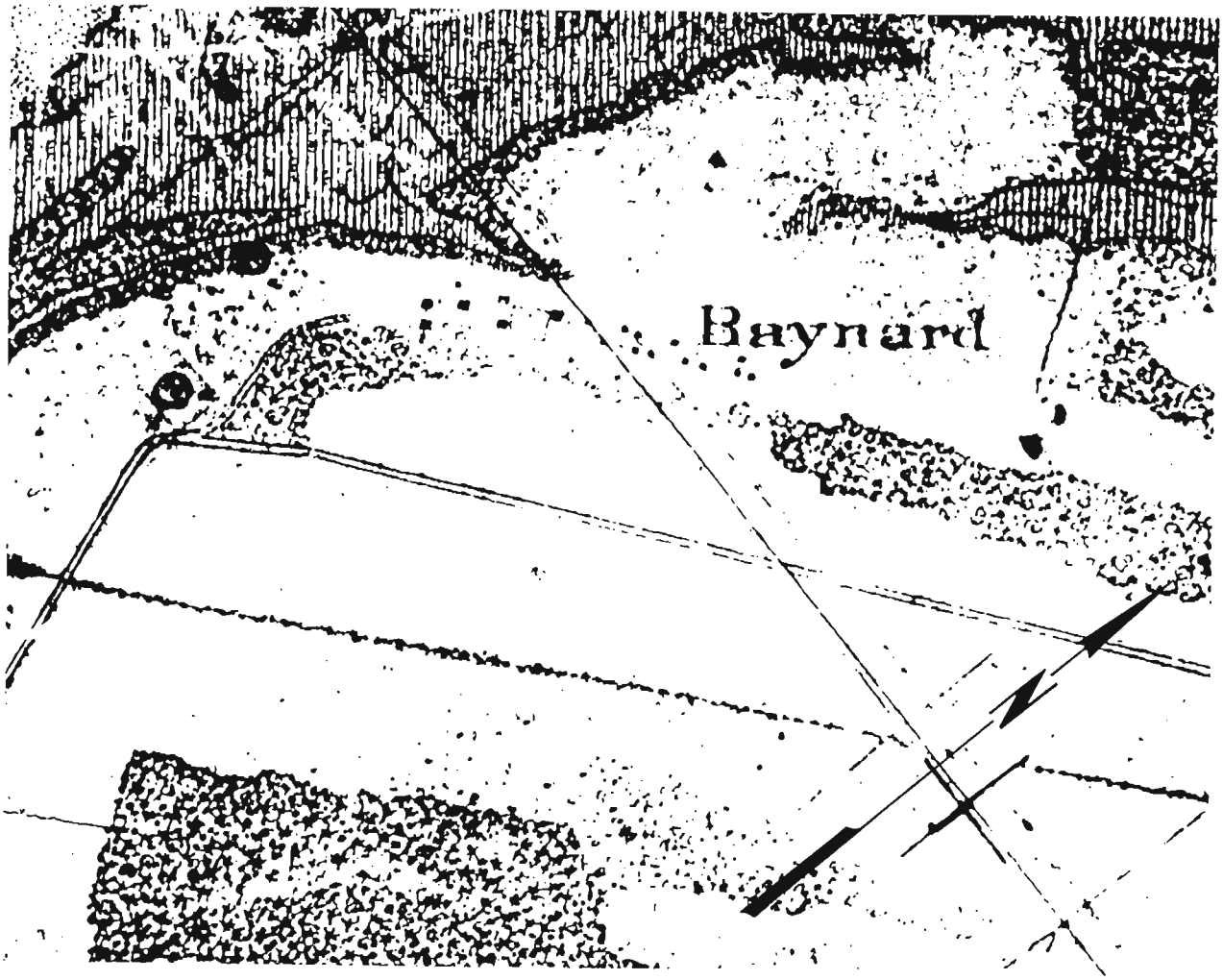

Figure 6. Baynard Plantation in 1859-1860.

plantation and that of Lawton to the east.

There are several similarities and differences in the 1838 Hydrographic map and the 1859-1860 plat of Stoney/Baynard, suggesting landscape changes during these twenty years: 1) the main house is present on both maps, but in 1859 the structure just north of the main house is no longer there; 2) slave settlements are present on both maps, but there is a difference in the number of structures. In 1838 there are 22 structures and a driver's house. By 1859 there are only ten structures; and 3) the 1859 plat provides more yard details (location of roads and wooded areas) than the 1838 plat, but this is because the 1838 plat is hydrographic and was probably more concerned with landmarks visible from the water. The 1859 plat is topographic and was more concerned with land features. In summary, it seems likely that the slave population declined. Their houses were not maintained or were torn down. The decline in the slave population is perhaps related to the economic decline of the plantation. It also

suggests that Baynard did not focus much time or energy on this property.

When Hilton Head fell to Union troops on November 7, 1861 the island had been deserted by its plantation owners, who also took with them many, but not all, of their Black slaves. The estate of William Baynard claimed losses of $112,850, including 129 slaves valued at $91,000, 150 bales of cotton valued at $15,000, 2000 bushels of corn valued at $1,600, 30,000 pounds of fodder valued at $300, 230 head of cattle valued at $2,300, one mule worth $150, five horses valued at $500, three boats valued at $700, one flat valued at $200, and the contents of the house, valued at $900 (South Carolina Historical Society, Abstract of Property in the State of South Carolina Lost by the Citizens thereof from the War, 34/309). Interestingly, there was no claim made for any structures on the plantation, perhaps because they were immovable property and not subject to immediate loss.

Almost immediately after the occupation of Hilton Head, the Union troops began their reconnaissance of the more distant parts of the island. Captain Q.A. Gillmore lead five companies of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers to Braddock's Point on November 10-11, remarking:

> we reached Lawton's plantation [immediately adjacent to Baynard Plantation] about midnight . . . . By road Lawton's place is nearly 4 miles from Braddock's Point. At 4 o'clock the march was resumed, and the column reached the point where the road strikes the beach just at the break of day, where another halt was ordered (Scott 1882:31-32).

Although Gillmore discusses the battery at Braddock's Point in some detail, he fails to mention the tabby house which the troops marched immediately past. Clearly in the early moments of the campaign Captain Gillmore was more concerned with military tactics than with the island's architectural heritage.

Shortly after the Union reconnaissance there is a mention in the Official Records of Confederate activities in the area. Captain Stephen Elliott and Colonel William Martin conducted raids in the Port Royal area to destroy cotton and other essential military and economic supplies. This may be the source for the speculation that Hilton Head plantation houses were burned by Confederate troops, although the only records identified placed this activity in the Port Royal and Beaufort areas, not on Hilton Head. Colonel Martin is also careful to state:

> we proceeded respectively to the waters around the island where the plantations lie and burned all the cotton, except where the quantity was too inconsiderable to destroy the building or where the owners were engaged in

> removing it. . . . Where the cotton was in the dwelling-houses, or its destruction involved the loss of valuable buildings, it was thrown out and rendered valueless (Scott 1882:38).

In fact, there is certain evidence that the house was standing in 1864, when Captain Alfred Marple wrote his wife:

> [t]hey are quartered in a large plantation House known as the Baynard property. Wild plums and dewberries are very abundant, and they have plenty of bird music . . . . I made a drawing of the House a quaint old building [the drawing does not accompany the letter] (South Caroliniana Library, Diary of Captain Alfred Marple, June 4, 1864).

While it may be hazardous to infer too much from this brief mention, it is curious that the structure is referred to as "quaint," rather than "grand" and that it is specifically called "old." This may suggest that the mansion, by 1864, was in deteriorating condition, due not only to the war, but also because of the long period of absentee ownership.

In another letter dated June 11, 1864 Marple mentions that there are 1300 acres of land in the Baynard Plantation. Eldridge indicates that military details were using the Baynard plantation house as early as February 1862 (Eldridge 1893:105).

After the Civil War Major M.R. Delany listed the Baynard property in his Monthly Reports of Lands from February 1867 through August 1867 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Monthly Reports for South Carolina). These tabulations reported 500 acres of cultivated land, 700 acres of woods, and 300 acres of cleared land. Mention is made of both "mansions and quarters," and the August 1867 Monthly Report indicates that the plantation had a population of 84 people.

The Treasury Department was almost immediately active in the land policies of the "Port Royal Experiment," with their actions directed by the Federal Tax Commissioners for Beaufort -- Dr. William H. Brisbane, Judge Abram D. Smith, and Judge William W. Wording. They were responsible for collecting South Carolina's share of a direct tax of twenty million dollars to support the war effort (the act for which was passed by Congress on June 7, 1862). McGuire notes that:

> [u]nder this law Federal tax commissioners proceeded to rebellious districts falling under Union control to assess real estate on local 1860 guidelines, adding a fifty percent penalty for disloyalty. Upon the failure of Confederate owners to pay both tax and penalty, land would be forfeited to the Federal Government and sold at

public auction. Elaborate redemption provisions were the act's most distinctive feature (McGuire 1985:23).

The tax commission faced a variety of challenges, not the least being an absence of tax maps and records for Beaufort District, but by November 25, 1862 they had fixed the taxes on Braddock's Point, one of 24 plantations recognized on the island (Figure 7). The plantation was "said to be or to have been owned by the Estate of William E. Baynard" and was thought to contain 1,000 acres (National Archives, RG 217, Records of the Beaufort, S.C. Tax District, Valuation Volume). When Baynard's heirs failed to come forward to claim the land and pay the taxes, penalty, costs, and interest of $155 on the plantation valued at $4,000, it was advertised for sale and purchased by the federal government for $845 (Secretary of the Treasury 1882:13).

The property was held by the federal government until August 2, 1875 when it was redeemed by the heirs of William E. Baynard. Described as the "Braddock Point Place, Bounded North and Northeast by Lawton Place, South east and South by Atlantic Ocean, West and North West by Calibogue Sound containing one thousand acres more or less always intending to conform to the original boundaries" excepting "about forty five acres on Braddock's Point at the South Western extremity of Hilton Head Island and on the Braddock's Point Place . . . which is reserved for Light House Property" (Beaufort County RMC DB 19, p. 441).

On September 23, 1893, Elizabeth D. Ulmer sued Joseph S. Baynard and the other heirs for partition of the redeemed estate and the case was heard by the Beaufort Circuit Court the following year. The tract was ordered to be sold by Thomas Martin, Master-in-Equity and on February 19, 1894 a deed was recorded selling the property to William P. Clyde for $4,683 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 19, p. 439). This deed describes the property as:

> Braddock's Point containing 1561 acres Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Calibogue Sound and River and lands late of Lawton known as "The Sisters Place," excepting the 23 acres reserved by the U.S. Government for Light House purposes, the shape, mets, and bounds . . . delineated on a plat made by S. Reed Stoney . . . dated February 3, 1894 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 19, p. 439).

This plat, however, cannot be located in the Beaufort County records and is presumed lost. Braddock's other plantation on the island, Spanish Wells, was sold as a result of this same court case (Beaufort County RMC DB 19, p. 438). The third Baynard plantation on Hilton Head Island, Muddy Creek, was not available for redemption by the Baynard heirs since it was sold to Richard M. Bell by the Direct Tax Commission (Secretary of the Treasury 1882:13).

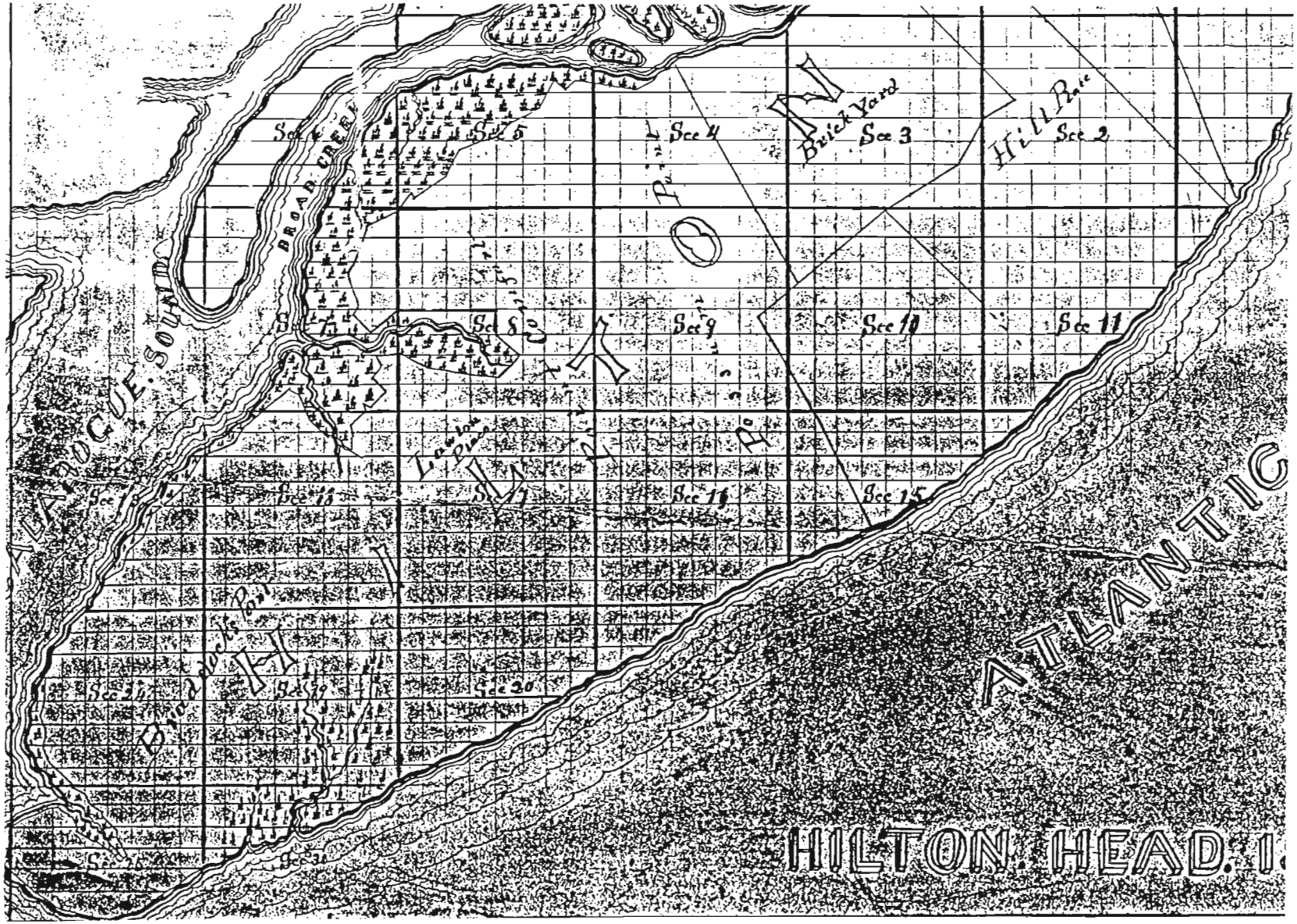

Figure 7. Hilton Head about 1864 (National Archives, RG 58, #15).

Clyde held the property until 1919 when it was sold to Roy A. Rainey as part of a 9,000 acre tract for a total of $10,000. The Baynard Plantation is contained within the first tract described, being "all that certain tract of land on the southern end of Hilton Head Island" (Beaufort RMC DB 37, p. 61). Roy Rainey held the property until 1931 when the entire 9,000 acre parcel was sold to Landon F. Thorne and Alfred L. Loomis for $180,000. A plat prepared by Richard G. Rhett in 1931 showing the land at the southwestern end of Hilton Head Island cannot be located, but an "exact copy of a portion" of this plat was filed in 1950 (Beaufort RMC, PB 7, p. 51) (Figure 8).

In 1950 Loomis and Thorne sold 8129 acres, including Braddock's Point or the Baynard Plantation to the Hilton Head Company for $450,000 (Beaufort RMC DB 70, p. 7). Eventually a large portion of this property arrived in the hands of the Sea Pines Plantation Company. The area of the Baynard Ruins is listed as PIN 550-17-1107 and is identified as 423.8 acres of open land (the Baynard Park being incorporated with a number of other small parcels of undeveloped land). Unfortunately, the deed for this open land could not be readily identified at the Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyances. Both the PIN deed book reference (DB 371, p. 1127) and a microfilm property card reference (DB 234 or 254, p. 1036) are incorrect.

Land use during the twentieth century is difficult to infer from the limited historical documentation. However, the Baynard plantation is shown essentially intact on the 1873 Coast Chart 155, "From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island, Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River" (Figure 9). It continues to be found on the 1890 and 1901 editions of the map. Although the Corps of Engineers was making corrections on the chart for each edition, it is unclear whether cultural features, such as the structures for the Stoney/Baynard Plantation, would have been deleted in a very timely fashion. Consequently, while it seems likely that the plantation was relatively intact when it was redeemed by the Baynard heirs, it is uncertain how long it remained in that condition.

Certainly by 1939 the plantation had all but vanished, since the 1945 edition of the Bluffton 15' topographic map, based on 1939 aerial photography, shows only the three northeastern most slave structures identified on the 1859-1860 map (Figure 9). The 1939 vegetation pattern suggests that the plantation was rapidly being overtaken by second growth woods.

Summary

The historical research for the Stoney/Baynard Ruins suggests that the plantation became an operating entity under the ownership of Captain John Stoney at least by the early nineteenth century. Previous owners or lessors of the property were likely engaged only in speculation. An approximate date for James Stoney acquiring the

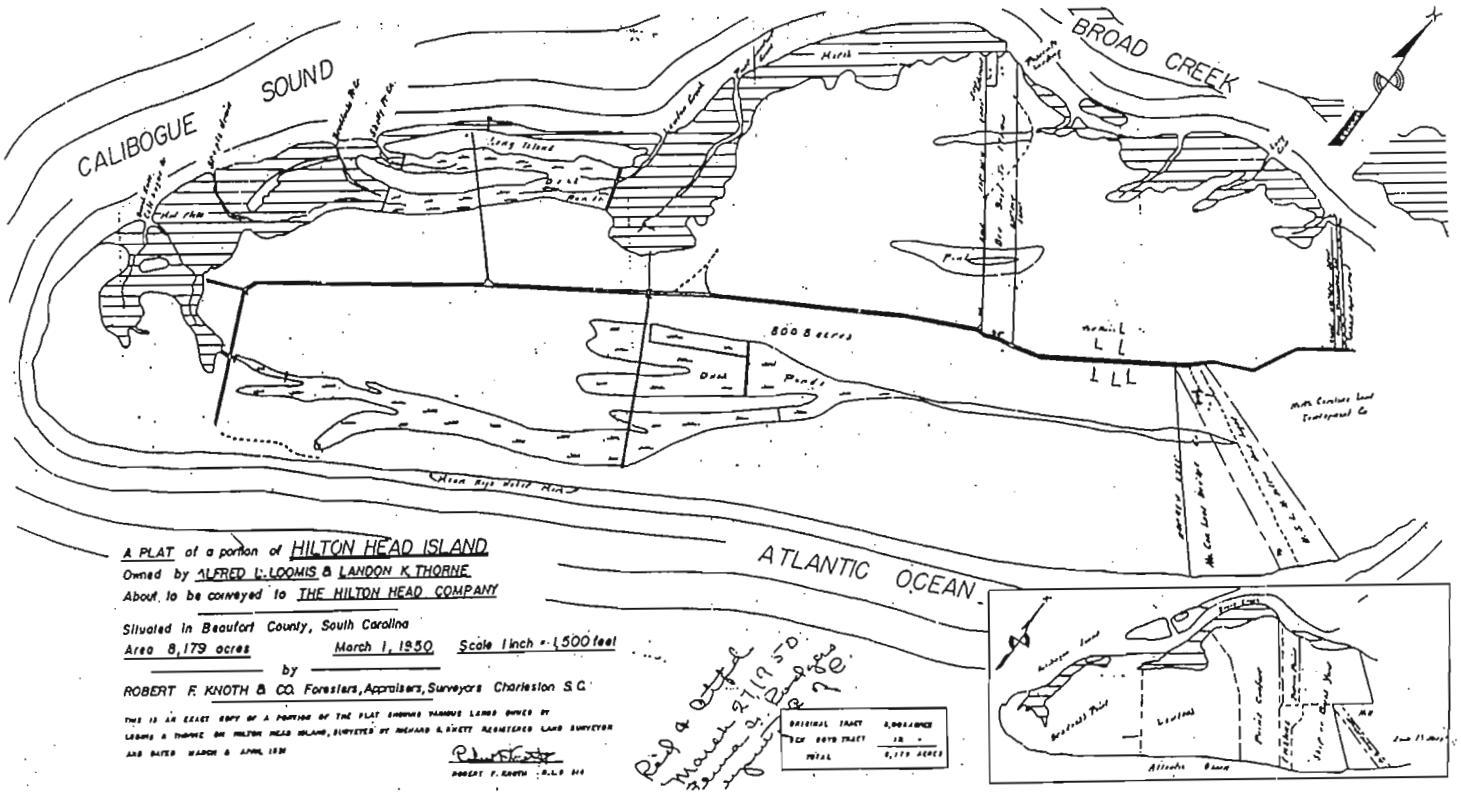

Figure 8. Copy of the 1931 plat showing Braddock's Point Plantation.

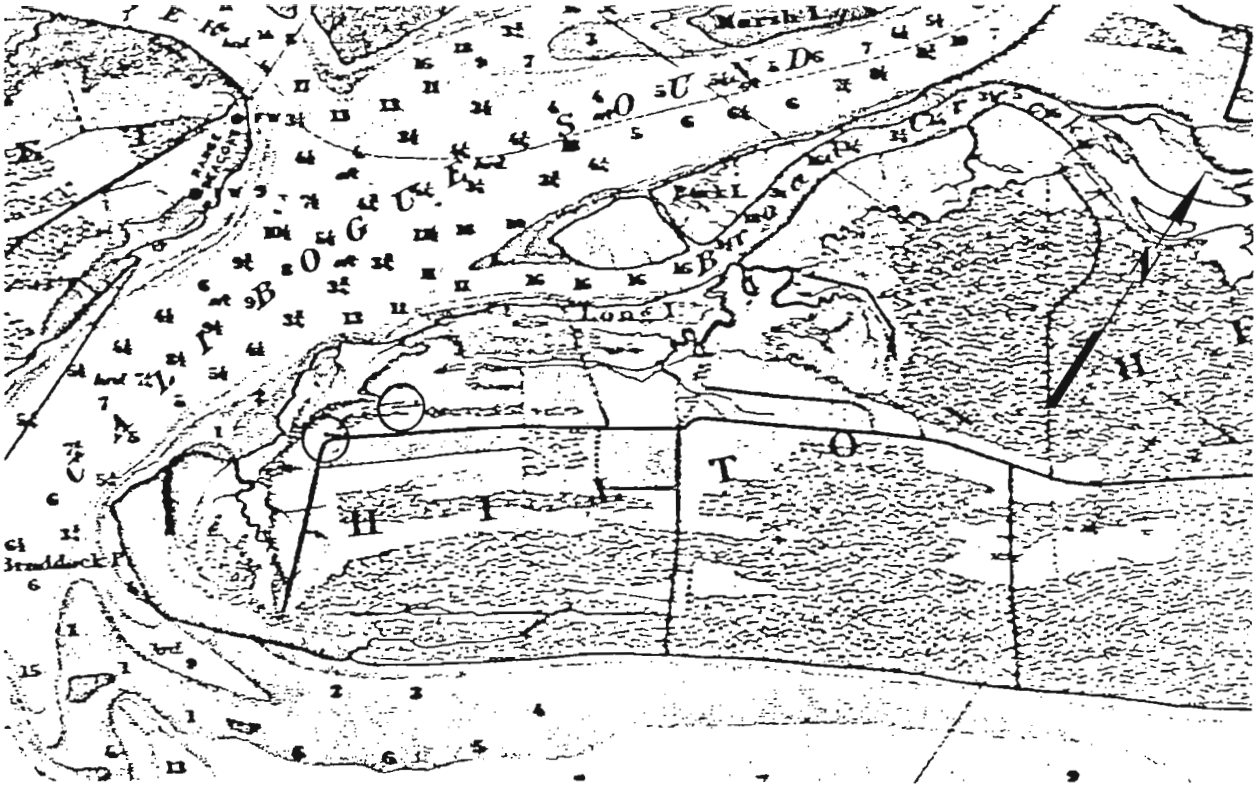

Figure 9. Hilton Head in 1873.

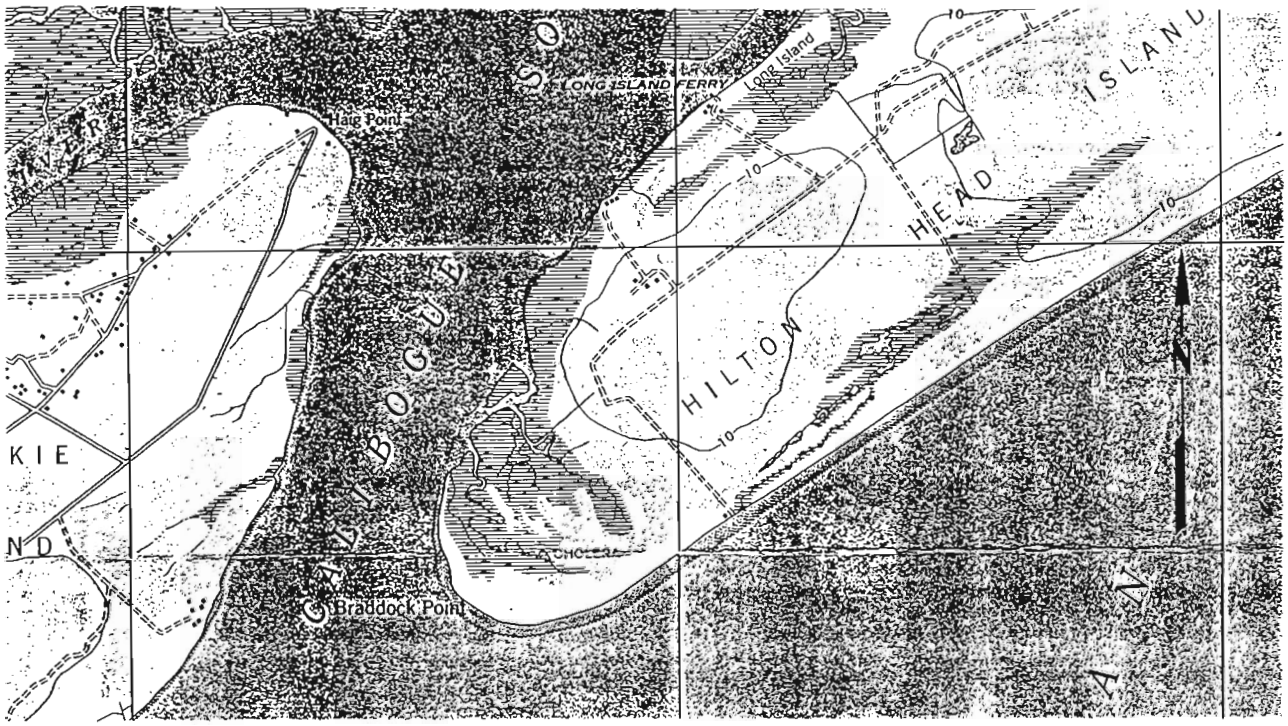

Figure 10. Hilton Head in 1945.

plantation is 1821 at his father's death. There is circumstantial evidence that a structure was built at the site by 1827, when James Stoney died. While the plantation continued under the ownership of John Stoney after the death of his brother James, it seems unlikely that he would have spent much time on Hilton Head. As an absentee owner, during a period of economic decline, it is possible that the plantation was as much of a drain on his resources as it was a viable, economic asset. It is unlikely that John Stoney made many improvements in the property between 1827 and 1837, and there was probably little incentive to make improvements to the plantation after his death given the severity of the legal problems surrounding the estate from 1837 to 1845.

Baynard held the property from 1845 to 1849, and while this was a period of expansionism for him, it seems doubtful that there was enough time to do more than make plans for the future of Braddock's Point. Baynard's plantation seat was on the Edisto, making it even less likely that he spent any appreciable time on Hilton Head. After William Baynard's death the property was managed by his son until Hilton Head fell to Union troops in 1861. As an absentee owner, or at least manager, of his father's plantations, it is unlikely that Ephraim Baynard would have made major changes in the plantation.

It seems likely that the tabby structures known as the Stoney/Baynard ruins were built sometime in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. They would have been occupied by James Stoney for perhaps as long as 25 years, after which it would have been at least 1845 before the house might have been used intensively, and then for only two years. This is not to imply that absentee owners, such as John Stoney or even Ephraim Baynard may not have used the mansion on occasion.

The house was used by Union troops throughout the Civil War and there is good evidence that it was standing as late as the 1870s. Sometime in the early twentieth century the house fell into ruin, although this process certainly began during the 1860s, if not before, and probably accelerated in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Today, the Stoney/Baynard Ruins are the only component of the plantation known to exist. The nineteenth century slave settlement has been destroyed by housing developments and the construction of the nearby golf course. The only vestige which remains of this settlement is the black cemetery associated with the plantation, recorded as archaeological site 38BU47.

EXCAVATIONS

Strategy and Methods

Limited excavation was conducted at 38BU58 in May 1991, including excavation of 61 auger tests throughout the two acre green spaced tract (Figure 11). This work allowed one identification of artifact densities and the location of site boundaries. The work also confirmed the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The first phase of these investigations involved an auger test survey at 50 foot intervals. These data would be used to generate computer density maps of the site in order to identify any other structures, trash deposits or activity areas within the tract as well as determine site boundaries.

After completion of the auger survey, Chicora Foundation planned to excavate two 5-foot units; one to be placed at the exterior edge of the tabby chimney, the other to be placed adjacent to the exterior of the main house on the south wall. The purpose of these two limited excavations were to recover artifacts anticipated to be closely associated with the structures. This work would allow a collection of materials adequate for more precise dating of occupation periods. In addition, the excavations would provide some limited architectural information, such as the depth of the foundations and whether the foundations step outward to provide additional load bearing strength. These data would assist in answering very simple technological questions.

Although it was proposed to excavate only 25 square feet at two of the structures (total 50 square feet), excavations included a total of 275 square feet at all four structures (Figure 12), since there were a number of volunteers assisting throughout the project. This provided us with a clearer understanding of building sequence and function.

Auger Testing

The auger test grid was oriented N7°E, established parallel to the main house. Grid north, therefore, is 7° off magnetic north. The grid was tied into two nearby permanent points in order to maintain long-term horizontal control over the site. Two metal caps placed in cement were established for this work.

The tract was marked out into 50-foot grid units for the auger survey, with each point numbered from south to north and from west

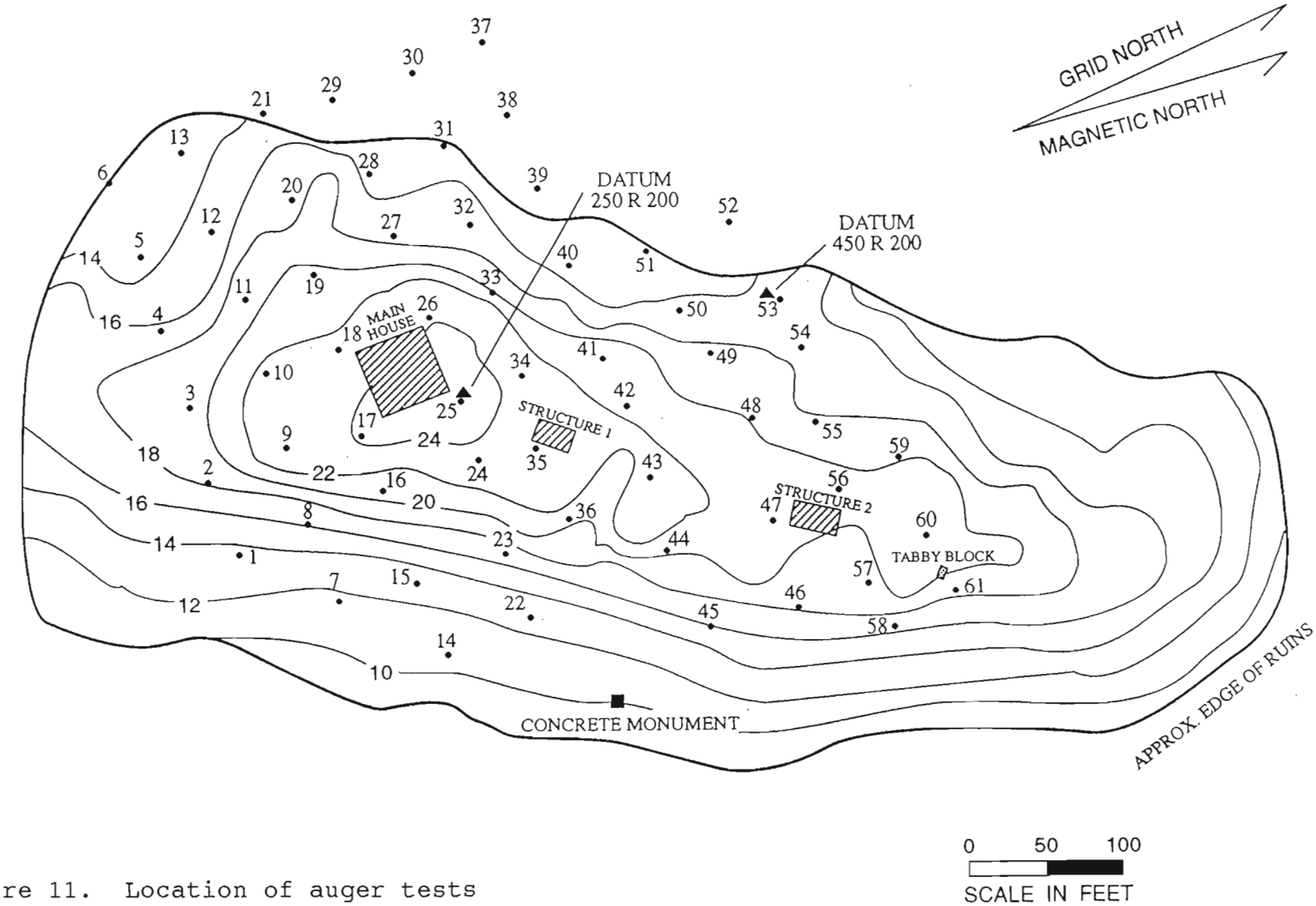

Figure 11. Location of auger tests

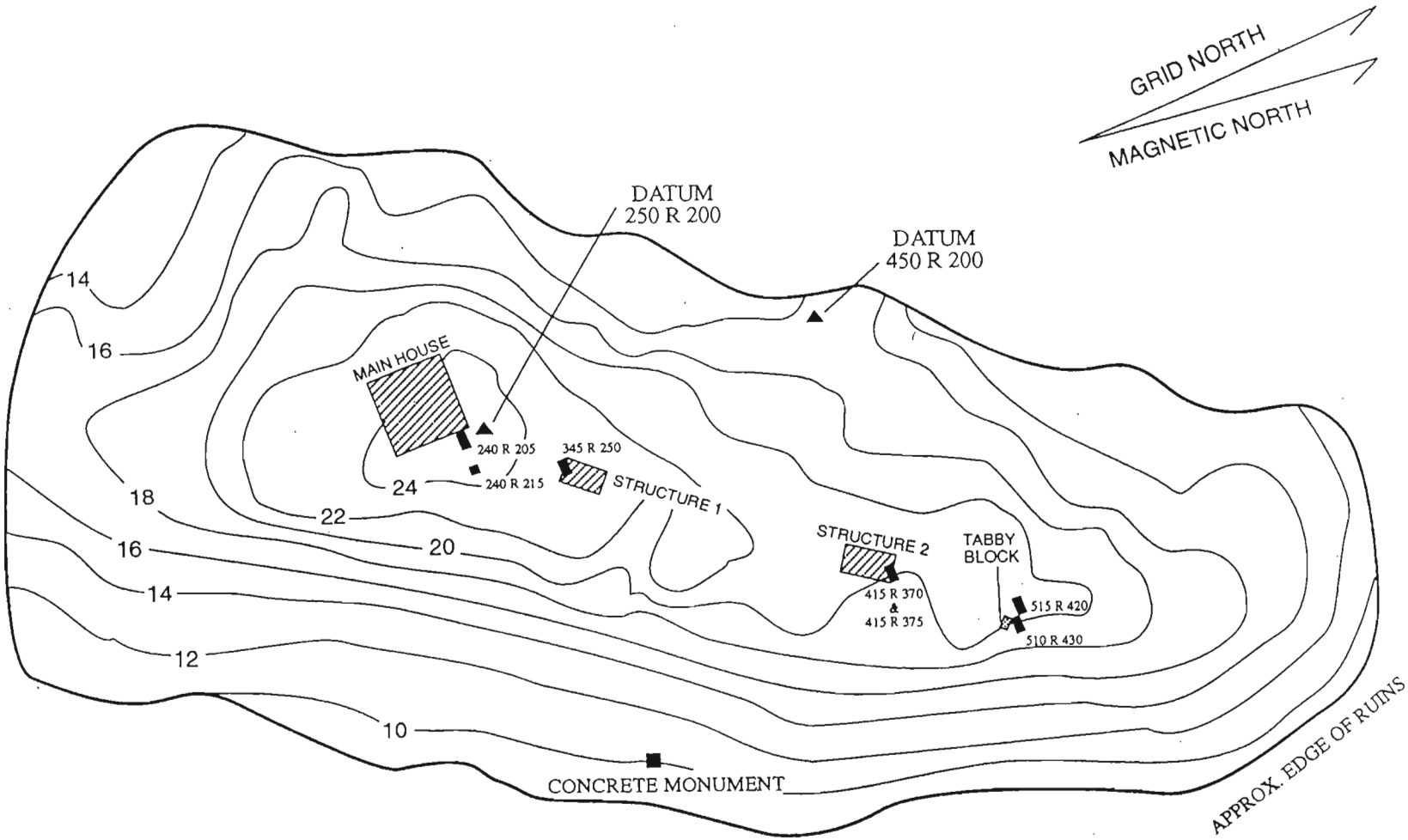

Figure 12. Location of excavation units.

to east. A total of 61 auger points were laid in over an area measuring 350 feet by 400 feet.

The auger testing was conducted with a two-person power auger equipped with a 10-inch bit. Each test was augered to a depth of 1.5 to 2.0 feet. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh and all remains, including brick, shell, mortar, and tabby, were collected. Measured profile drawings of all auger tests were collected and the tests were then backfilled.

Materials from these tests were sorted in the field laboratory, with brick, shell, tabby, and mortar weighed and discarded. The tabby, mortar, and brick weights were combined (since all three represent structural remains) and this information, as well as the tabulated artifact data, served as the basis for the density maps (Figures 13, 14, and 15).

Block Excavations

The previously established auger test grid served as the basis for the general site grid. A modified Chicago 10-foot grid was established, with each square designated by its southeast corner from a 250R200 point at the north east corner of the main house.

Vertical control at the site was maintained through the use of an elevation datum established at the 250R200 point. Elevations are expressed in feet above mean sea level (MSL) as determined by reference to the established datum (23 feet MSL marked by a metal marker at 250R200). This system allows widely separated areas of the site to be precisely compared and the vertical controls can be easily re-established in the future.

Soil from the block excavations was screened through 1/4-inch mesh using mechanical sifters and roller screens.

Units were troweled at the top of the subsoil, photographed in black and white and color, and plotted. Excavation was by natural soil zones and soil samples were routinely collected. At this phase of field work, features encountered were not excavated and, therefore, no feature numbers were assigned.

Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials were processed to archival standards. All original field notes, with archival copies, are curated at the Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1991.2. All specimens have been evaluated for conservation needs and have been treated prior to curation (this process is discussed in greater detail in a following section of this discussion).

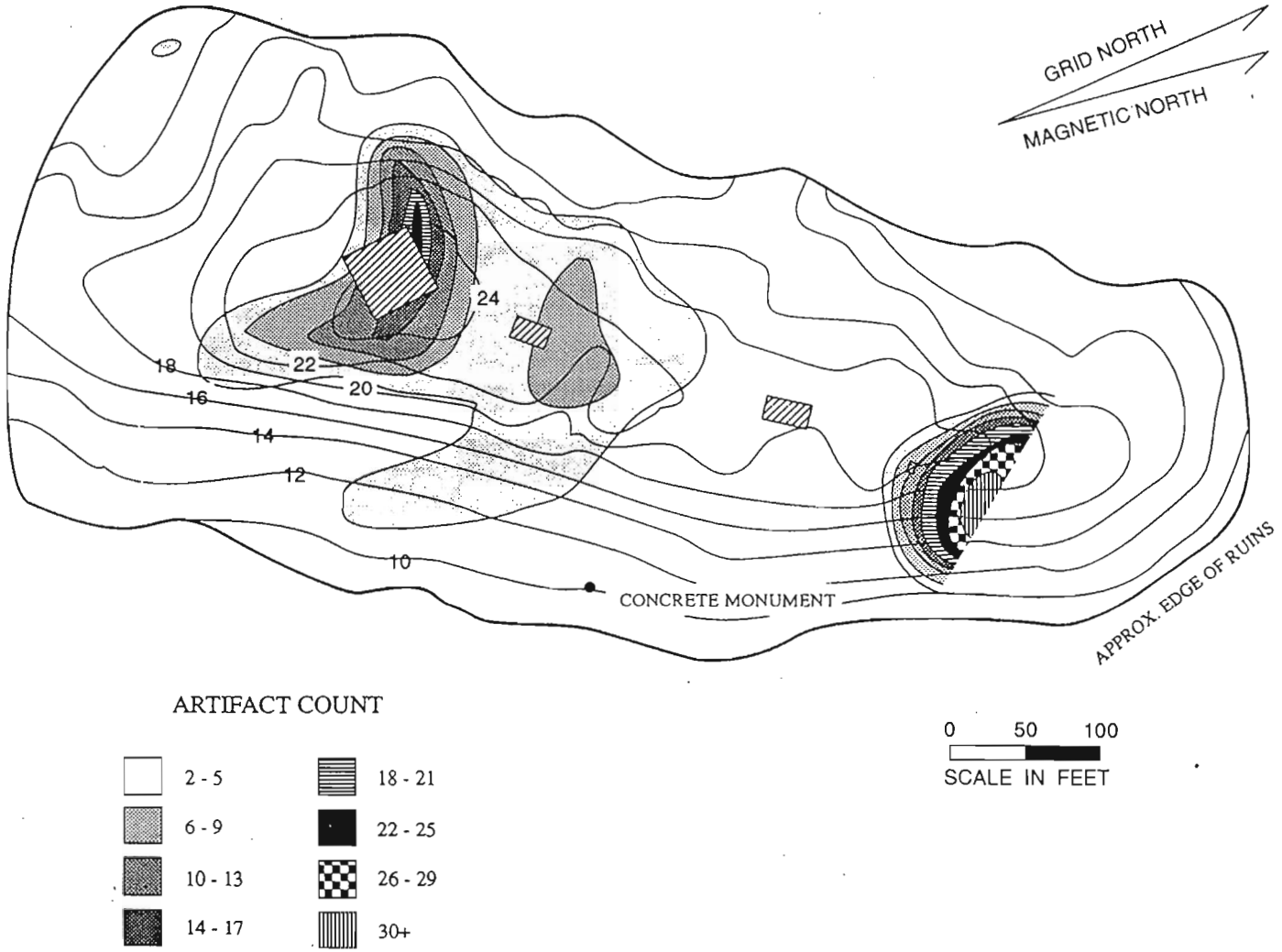

Figure 13. Artifact densities from auger tests.

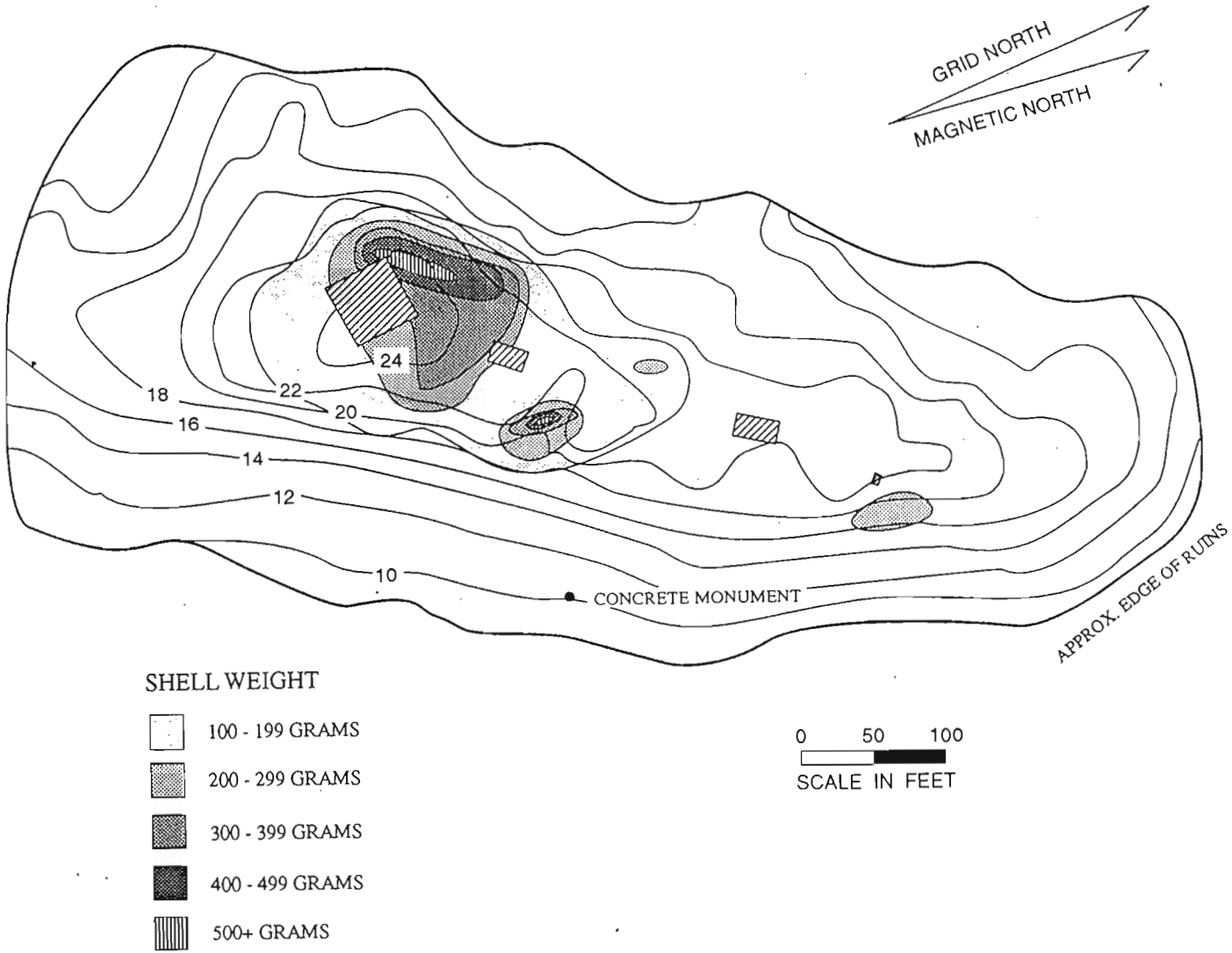

Figure 14. Shell densities from auger tests.

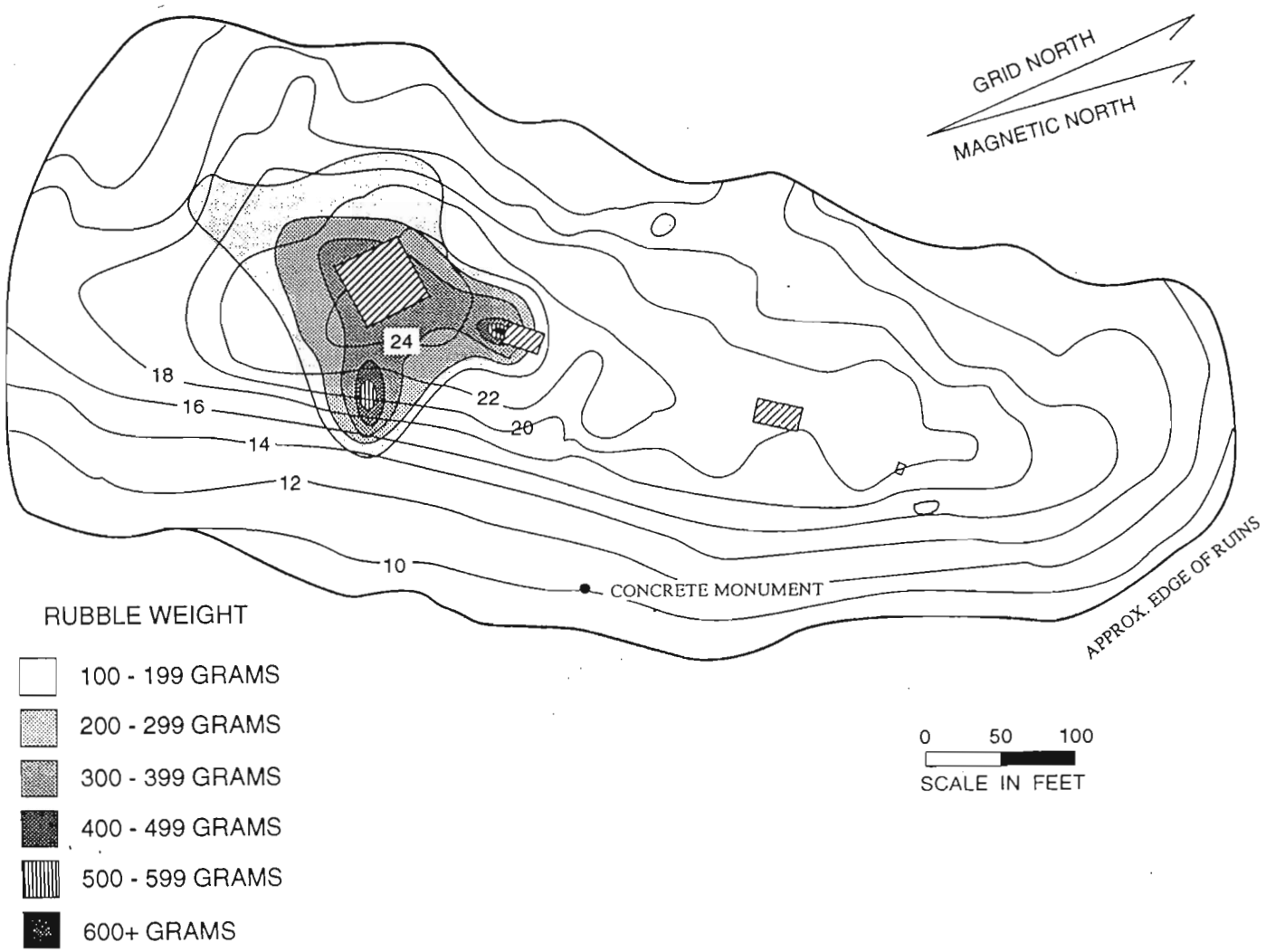

Figure 15. Rubble densities from auger tests.

Archaeological Remains

Stratigraphy at the site was relatively uniform. Typically only one zone, consisting of brown humic sand overlying a mottled tan to yellow sand subsoil, is found at the site. Zone 1 varied from about 0.4 to 1.0 feet in depth. The site has received only minimal disturbance (primarily sheet erosion) and does not appear to have been plowed. Zone 1 appears to be a mixture of the original humus soil at the site and more recent deposition. Mixing is probably the result of natural activities.

Occasionally the typical Zone 1 soils were underlain by a slightly lighter brown sand with oyster shell or reduced tabby. When possible, the upper level was designated Zone 1a and the lower level was designated Zone 1b.

Auger Tests

The auger tests revealed several areas at the Stoney/Baynard Plantation that were previously unrecognized. Although no additional structures were located during auger testing, four shell middens were located; one midden to the east of the main house, two middens between structures 1 and 2, and one to the east of the tabby block (Figure 14). In addition, they provided the basis for assigning site boundaries. Although this work identified the densest portion of the main house complex occupation, only the northern boundary was clearly determined. A light amount of artifacts continued to the south and west beyond the greenspaced boundaries, and a relatively dense deposit of artifacts continued to the east beyond the tabby chimney block (Figure 13).

Main House

Excavations in the main house area consisted of one 5 by 10 foot unit (240R205) and one 5 by 5 foot unit (240R215). Unit 240R205 was situated against the east wall of the main house and 240R215 was located five feet to the east of 240R205. In 240R205, the Zone 1a deposits were about 0.4 feet in depth and consisted of dark brown sand with tabby and brick rubble. Zone 1b was about 0.3 feet in depth and consisted of tan sand with decreasing amounts of rubble. In 240R215 the stratigraphy was more complex. The Zone 1a deposits were about 0.4 feet in depth and consisted of dark brown sand with tabby and brick rubble. Below this was a lens of yellow sand, varying from 0.01 to 0.1 feet which sealed a zone of gray sand and rubble below which was designated Zone 1b. Both units were taken to the yellow/tan subsoil which occurred at about 0.8 feet below ground surface.

Excavation in these units revealed several features (Figure 16). Although, at this level of investigation no features were excavated, some conclusions can be drawn about their function.

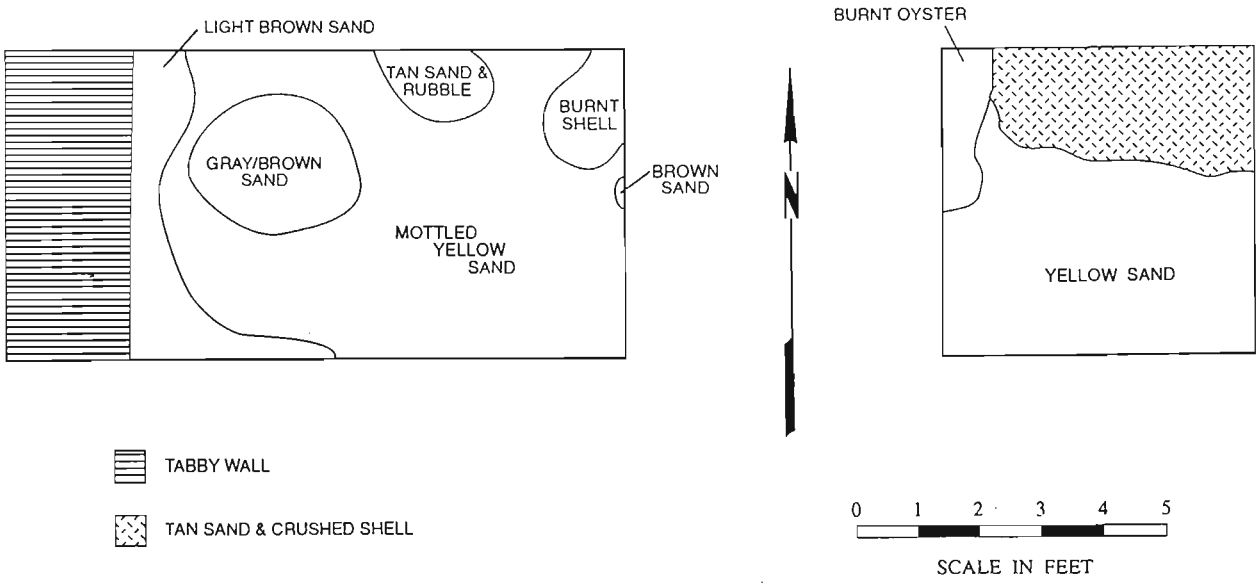

Figure 16. Excavation units at main house.

The east wall of 240R205 contained a portion of the main house tabby wall as well as the builder's trench parallelling the tabby wall which contained a medium brown sand. In the center of the unit was a circular feature measuring 2.7 by 2.3 feet and containing a gray/brown sand. The function of this feature is unknown, but trowelling uncovered several Civil War related artifacts, so the feature is probably related to the intense Union troop activities at Braddock's Point. In the north wall of the unit was a feature measuring 1.6 east-west and extending to the south 0.9 feet. It was characterized by tan sand with some tabby mortar. In the north east corner of the unit was an area of burned shell.

In unit 240R215 two features were identified at the base of Zone 1b. In the northern portion of the unit was an area of tan sand and crushed shell. Adjacent, in the northwestern corner of the unit was an area of burned oyster shell. Although it is premature to designate a function to these features containing shell or burned shell, it may be that they are part of a walkway leading to the main house. The areas around these units need to be further explored.

Structure 1

Excavation at structure 1 consisted of one 5 by 10 foot unit (345R250). This unit straddled the southern wall of the structure which allowed the collection to yield comparative information from both the inside and outside of the building. Interior and exterior areas were screened and bagged separately. Zone 1, on the exterior, was about 0.9 feet in depth and consisted of brown sand and rubble, while on the interior, Zone 1 was about 0.5 feet in depth and consisted of a relatively thin brown humus overlying tan

sand.

Several features were noted in this unit (Figure 17). First, was the tabby wall which ran southeast to north west the length of the unit. Straddling the wall was a tabby brick firebox measuring 6.5 feet southeast-northwest and 6.1 feet southwest-northeast. The interior northern corner has been robbed out. The fill of the exterior portion of the firebox consisted of burned sand and tabby mortar rubble. The fill of the interior portion of the firebox consisted of brown sand and tabby and red brick rubble. At the opposite end of the structure there is material which appears to be a mirror image of the feature found in this unit.

Excavation in the exterior of the structure revealed several features which, at this point, are not understood. At the base of zone 1, a brown sand with a light rubble layer was encountered at 1.1 feet below ground surface. The size of this feature is unknown, and future work may indicate that it could be defined as a sheet midden and designated as a zone. At the base of zone 1, in the northwestern corner of the unit, a circular feature containing light tan/gray sand with rubble was encountered. This feature is about 1.3 feet in diameter.

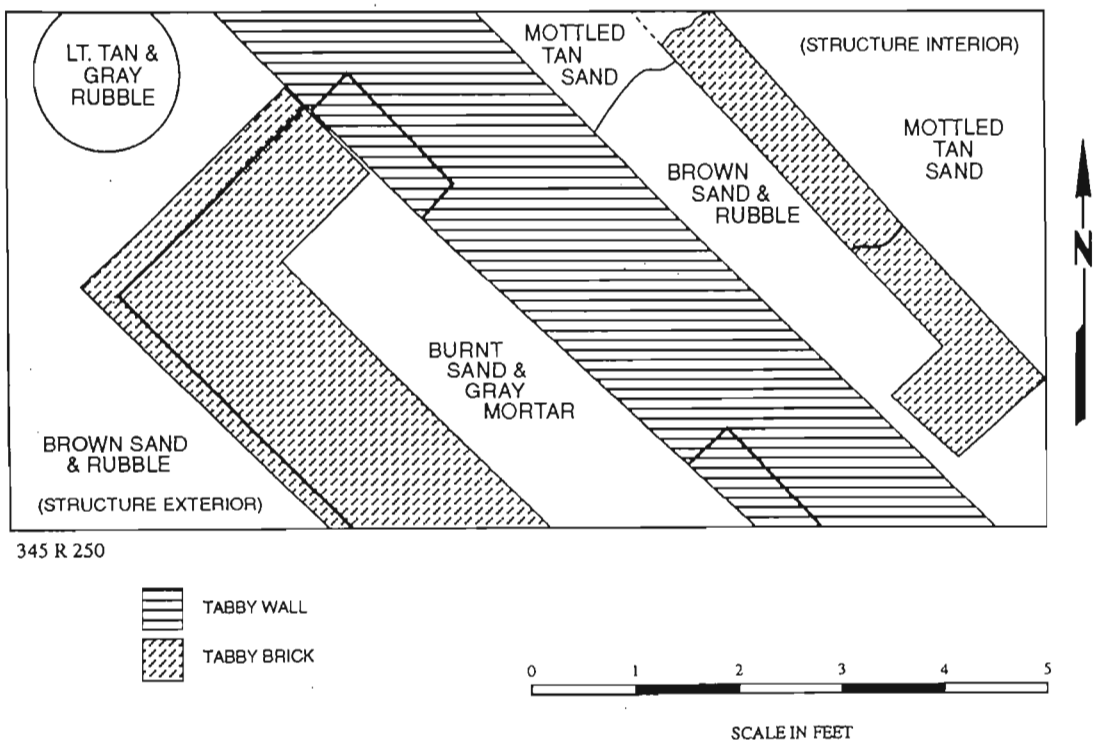

Figure 17. Excavation units at Structure 1.

Structure 2

Excavations at Structure 2 consisted of two 5 by 5 foot units (415R370 and 415R375). Unit 415R370 was located in the interior of the structure, and unit 415R375 continued to the east and straddled the north wall of the building. Zone 1 varied from 0.5 feet in the southern portion of the excavation to 0.8 in the northern portion. Both units were taken to the yellow/tan subsoil which occurred at the base of zone 1. Interior and exterior areas were screened and bagged separately.

The only feature noted in these excavations was the tabby wall which was visible before excavation. However, at the base of the unit it was clear that the wall was made up of sections of tabby blocks that were brought in from another structure.

It appears that the area where Structure 2 was erected was cleared out, the tabby blocks were laid down, and possibly, the interior of the structure was filled with yellow sand (Figures 18 and 19). Interestingly, very few artifacts (N=16) were recovered from these two units.

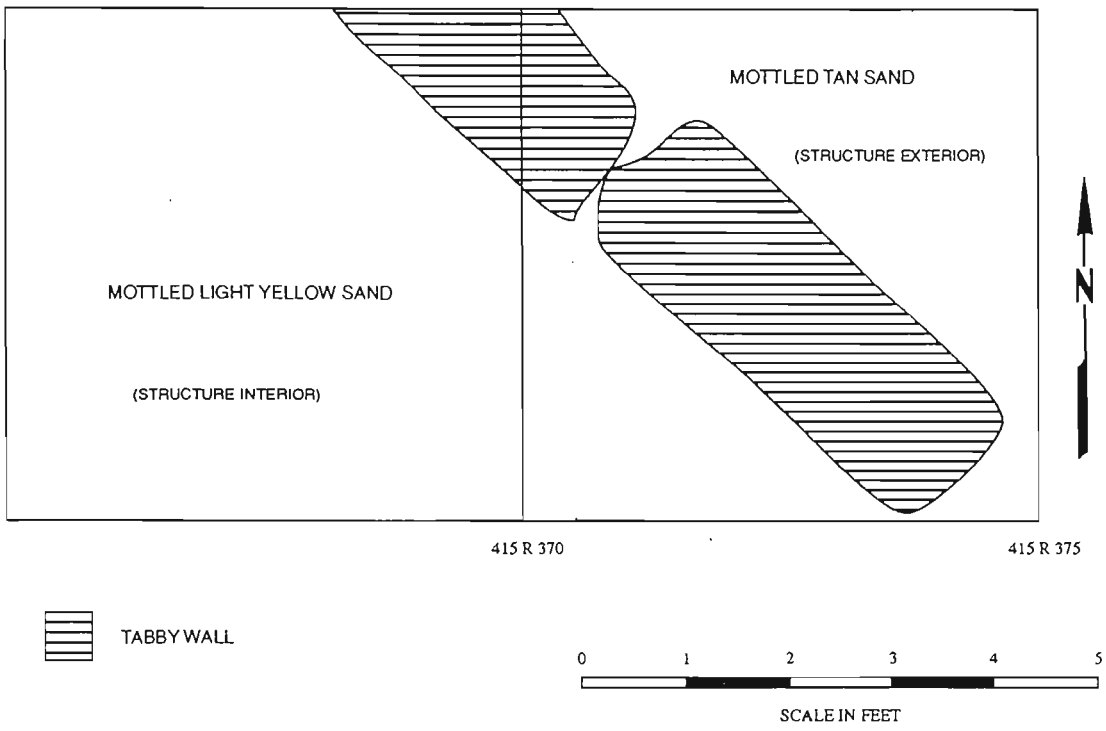

Figure 18. Excavation units at Structure 2.

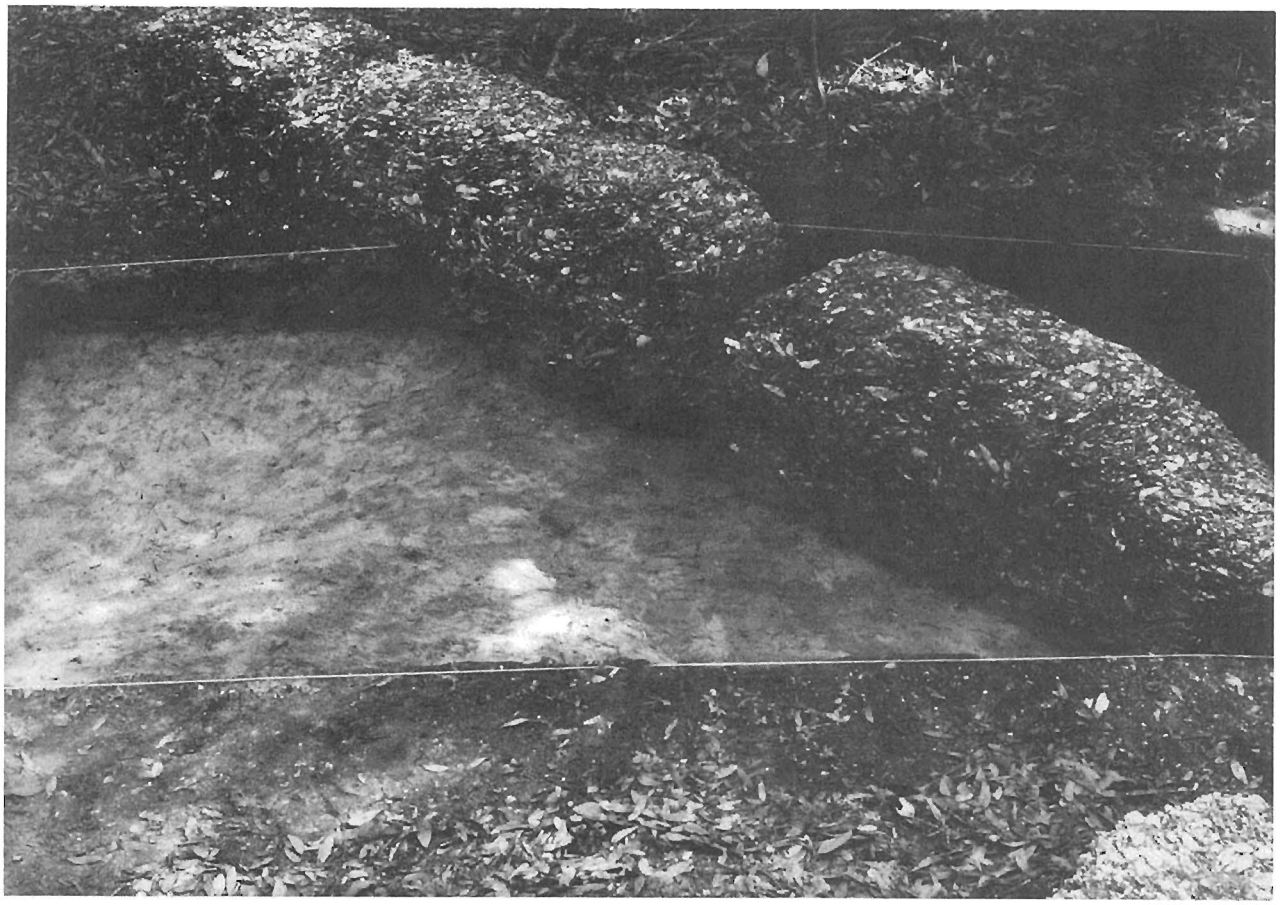

Figure 19. Base of Structure 2 tabby wall.

Tabby Block

Excavations at the tabby block consisted of two 5 by 10 foot units (510R430 and 515R420). Unit 510R430 was located at the north corner of the tabby block and unit 515R420 was located just to the north and west of 510R430 (Figure 20). Zone 1 was about 0.7 feet in depth and consisted of brown sandy loam with dense pockets of tabby brick rubble and shell. Both units were taken to the yellow/tan subsoil which occurred at the base of zone 1.

Features in 510R430 consisted of a portion of the tabby block, one posthole which intruded into the north wall of the unit, and an area of tan sand and shell in the central portion of the north wall. In addition, evidence for a shallow builder's trench around the tabby block was found. The chimney is not very deeply seated and the builder's trench just barely goes into the humus and does not penetrate the subsoil. The post feature is not in alignment with the tabby chimney and probably represents a fence post. In 515R430 several root stains were noted as well as areas with tan sand and shell. No structural post holes or tabby piers were found aligned with the beam seating on the interior face of this tabby chimney support to carry the ground sill for the structure. Excavations at Structure 2, however, revealed that this outline of

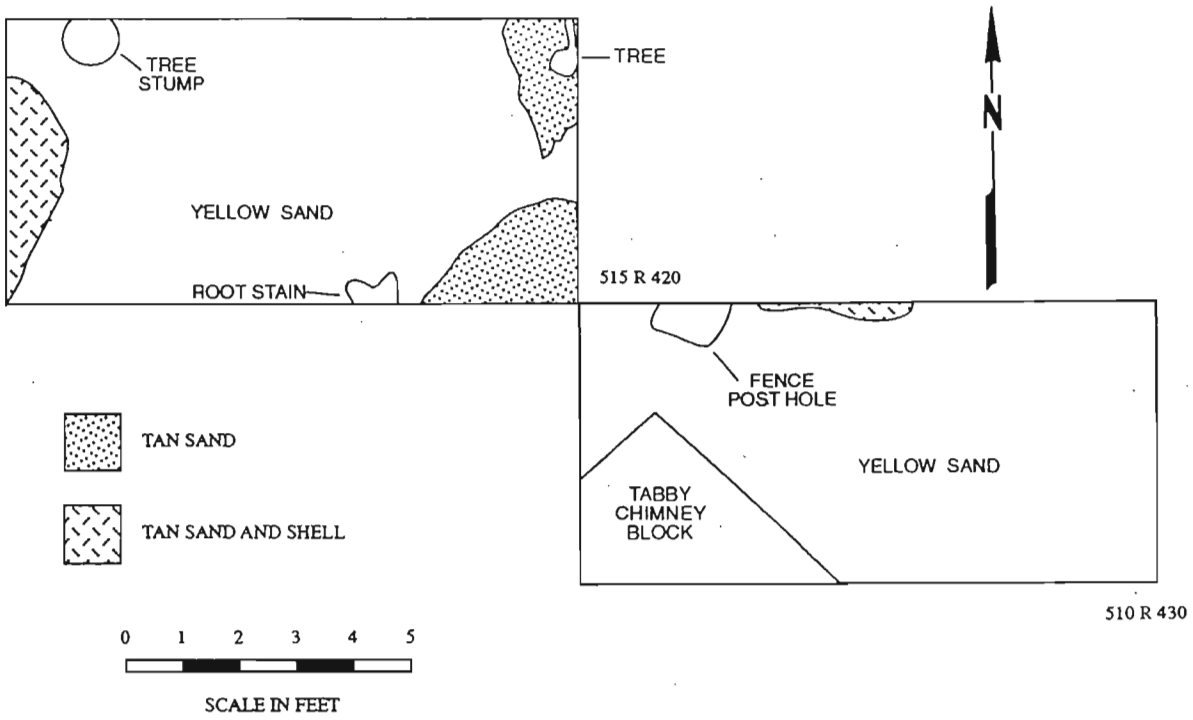

Figure 20. Excavation units at Tabby Block.

tabby was constructed using tabby blocks ranging in length from about 2 to 3 feet. These block average 1.5 to 1.6 feet in height, within the range necessary to support the sill plate for the Tabby Block Structure (1.3 feet). It seems likely that the cast tabby foundation blocks from the Tabby Block Structure were robbed to make the foundation for Structure 2.

Summary

The excavations at 38BU58 yielded a variety of archaeological remains. At the main house, evidence for a possible shell walkway

and Civil War related feature was uncovered. The tabby foundations, while deeply seated, do not step out or otherwise provide evidence that the structure was more than 1 1/2 stories in height.k The builder's trench, while not excavated, provides no clear suggestion of dense remains expected if this structure replaced an earlier plantation house. The quantity of fired brick (137 lbs.) suggests its use in nearby chimneys.

Excavations at Structure 1 revealed a fire box feature which appears to be identical to an above ground feature at the other end of the structure. The initial architectural/archaeological

evidence suggests a frame structure built on the tabby foundation. The presence of end chimneys suggests a double pen structure, perhaps for house servants. There is no evidence that this structure served as the kitchen for the main house.

Excavations at Structure 2 yielded few artifacts and indicated that the foundation may have been brought in from another structure, probably from the tabby block structure where no evidence for support posts or tabby piers were found. The most reasonable explanation for this "structure" is that it represents a series of tabby blocks moved into place during the military occupation of the site.

Excavations in the area of the tabby block indicate that the chimney base is seated just above the subsoil. This structure was probably frame, and was removed sometime prior to, or during, the Civil War.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Introduction

The auger tests and excavations at the Stoney/Baynard ruins (38BU58) have produced 2,714 historic period artifacts. All of these remains are attributable to those living at Stoney/Baynard Plantation or to the Civil War occupation of the area, with most of the remains associated with those living in the main house complex.

The investigations at 38BU58 revealed evidence of four shell middens and tested the four structures. We have chosen to discuss the remains in one section because of the relatively close proximity of the structures. Following the descriptive statements, we have dealt with the topics of dating, patterns, and status and in each case we offer these observations by structure as appropriate.

The previous excavation section provides a thorough discussion of the various blocks and features and should be consulted for detailed information. These data, however, are synthesized here for the convenience of those using this section.

Main House (75 square feet) - This area revealed a builder's trench for the main house and a possible shell walkway. Also, a possible Civil War related feature was identified. Artifacts dating from the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century were recovered.

Structure 1 (50 square feet) - This unit uncovered a tabby brick firebox associated with a structure dating from the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.

Structure 2 (50 square feet) - These excavations retrieved few artifacts and revealed that the foundation was made from sections of tabby brought in from another structure, probably the Tabby Block building discussed below.

Tabby Block (100 square feet) - This area revealed a shallow builder's trench for the tabby chimney base with no evidence of post or tabby pier supports. Artifacts dated from the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century.

Descriptions and Interpretations

The 2,714 historic artifacts from the 38BU58 excavations will be discussed using South's (1977) artifact groups (e.g., kitchen, architecture, etc.) since such an approach allows the quantification and discussion of artifacts in a broad functional

framework. Several modifications of South's original classificatory scheme, however, are worthy of mention. First, following the lead of Garrow (1982b:57-66), colono ceramics will be discussed with (and tabulated in) the Kitchen Artifact Group. In addition, because of the documented Civil War occupation of 38BU58, we have decided to include military buttons, percussion caps, and minie balls in the activities category. Although it is possible that other artifacts (such as ale bottle glass and some ceramics) were associated with the military occupation, these can not be clearly attributed to this component. While we recognize that moving these artifact types to another group may create a bias in the pattern analysis, we believe that the activities group most correctly describes the use of these artifacts. A detailed table of artifacts recovered from 38BU58 will be presented later in this chapter for the convenience of other researchers.

A large quantity of the historic artifacts from Stoney/Baynard Plantation have required some form of conservation by Chicora prior to curation by The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island. Ceramic and glass artifacts did not require stabilization after the initial washing; no reconstruction of artifacts was attempted at this stage.

Brass items, if they exhibited active bronze disease, were subjected to electrolytic reduction in a sodium carbonate solution with up to 4.5 volts for periods of up to 72 hours. Hand cleaning with soft brass brushes or fine-grade bronze wool followed the electrolysis. Afterwards, the surface chlorides were removed with deionized water baths and the items are dried in an acetone bath. The conserved cuprous items were coated with a 20% solution of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

Ferrous objects were treated in one of two ways. After the mechanical removal of gross encrustations, the artifacts were tested for sound metal by the use of a magnet. Items lacking sound metal were subjected to multiple baths of deionized water to remove chlorides. The baths were continued until a conductivity meter indicated a level of chlorides no greater than 1.0 ppm. The specimens were dewatered in acetone baths and given an application of 10% acryloid B-72 in toluene, not only to seal out moisture, but also to provide some additional strength. Items which contained sound metal were subjected to electrolytic reduction in a bath of sodium carbonate solution in currents no greater than 5 volts for a period of 5 to 20 days. When all visible corrosion was removed, the artifacts were wire brushed and placed in a series of deionized water baths, identical to those described above for the removal of chlorides. When the artifacts tested free of chlorides (at a level less than 0.1 ppm), they were dewatered in acetone baths and a series of phosphoric (10%) and tannic (20%) acid solutions were applied. The artifacts were air dried for 24 hours and coated with a 10% solution of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

As previously discussed, the materials have been accepted for curation by The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1991.2 and have been cataloged using that institution's accessioning practices (ARCH 3075 through ARCH 3156). Specimens were packed in plastic bags and boxed. All material will be delivered to the curatorial facility at the completion of the conservation treatments.

Kitchen Artifact Group

Excavations produced 904 Kitchen Group artifacts. These include 513 Euro-American ceramics (56.7% of the group total); 6 colono ceramics (0.7% of the group total); 372 glass container fragments (41.1% of the group total); one specimen of tableware (0.1% of the group total); and two specimen of kitchenware items (0.2% of the group total).

The ceramics include a variety of both eighteenth and nineteenth century wares (Figure 21). Those with mean ceramic dates (MCD) typical of the eighteenth century include seven underglazed blue Chinese porcelain and four overglazed Chinese porcelain (MCD 1730; South 1977: 210), one Westerwald stoneware (MCD 1738:South 1977:210), three examples of decorated delft (MCD 1750: South 1977: 211), and 88 specimens of creamware (South 1977:212).

The creamware is recognized by an off-white (cream colored) paste and a distinctive yellowish lead glaze which exhibits a greenish color where thickly puddled (Brown 1982:15-16; Norman-Wilcox 1965:139). Types identified include 24 examples of annular decoration (MCD 1798; South 1977:212), two examples of hand painted creamware (MCD 1805; South 1977:212), and 62 examples of plain creamware (MCD 1791; South 1977: 212).

The nineteenth century specimens include 167 examples of pearlware, 180 examples of whiteware, and one sherd of yellow ware. In addition, gray or brown salt-glazed stonewares account for 8 specimens. Red earthenwares, which have a very long temporal range (see, for example, Lasansky 1979:6), account for an additional 16 specimens and include clear, black, and brown lead glazed, as well as unglazed examples. A total of thirteen burned ceramics were recovered from the site and are not further classified.

Pearlware, characterized by a cream colored paste and a blue to white glaze, was perfected by Josiah Wedgewood in 1779 (Noel Hume 1970:128; Price 1979; South 1977:212). The most common type at Stoney/Baynard is blue transfer print (N=80) which has a mean ceramic date of 1818 (South 1977:212). Plain pearlwares include 39 examples (MCD 1805; South 1977:212). Other decorated pearlwares include one example of mocha pearlware (MCD 1848; South 1977:212),

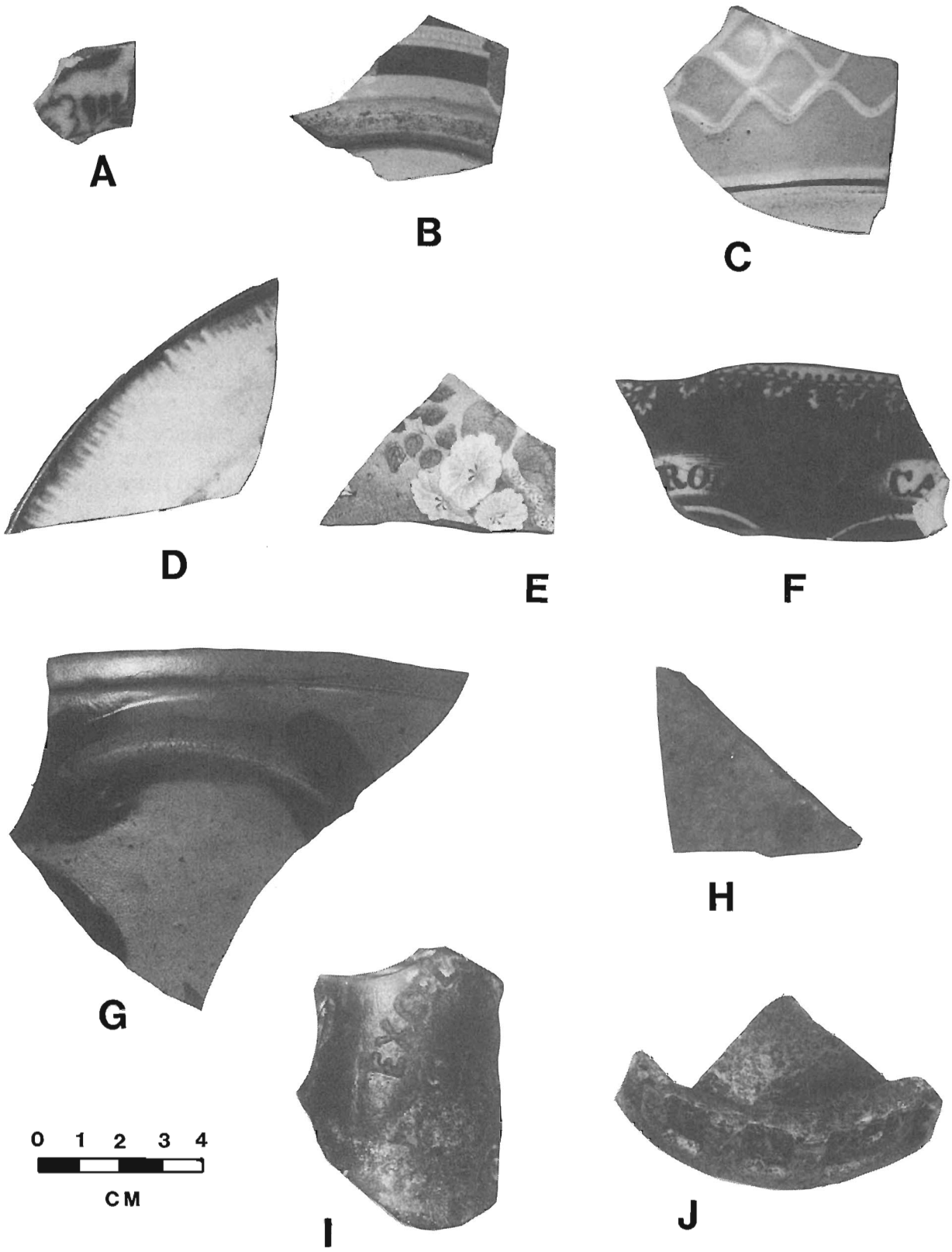

Figure 21. Ceramics and Glassware from 38BU58. A, delft; B, annular pearlware; C, annular whiteware; D, blue edged whiteware; E-F, transfer printed whiteware; G, gray salt-glazed stoneware; H, alkaline glazed stoneware; I-J, medicinal bottle fragments.

five specimens of polychrome hand painted pearlware (MCD 1805; South 1977:212), five specimens of blue hand painted pearlware (MCD 1800; South 1977:212), 21 specimens of edged pearlware (MCD 1805; South 1977:212), and 15 examples of annular pearlware (MCD 1805; South 1977:212).

The edged decorated wares include both the shell-edge motif and other molded designs typical of pearlwares, such as plumes (Price 1979:17). Both well and crudely painted edged pearlwares are found, which suggests that the wares cover a fairly long time range (see Brown 1982:18; Noel Hume 1970:131; Price 1979:18). The annular decorated fragments suggest an earlier date range because of the earthen color palette (Noel Hume 1970:131; Price 1979:18). The blue transfer printed pearlwares are found primarily in a dark cobalt blue, as are the hand painted specimens. The polychrome hand painted pearlware specimens exhibit earthen colors (Noel Hume 1970:128-129; Price 1979:20-21).

The largest category of ceramics form 38BU58 consists of whitewares (N=180). The difficulty distinguishing between whiteware and ironstone has been discussed by South (1974:247-248), who uses an "ironstone-whiteware" category, and Price (1979:11), who uses a "whiteware" category which includes ironstone. Both researchers point out that differentiating between whiteware and ironstone using vessel hardness (or degree of vitrification) is an uncertain or even invalid approach (cf. Worthy 1982). For the purposes of this study, whiteware will encompass both categories of ceramics. In general, however, there are very few examples of ceramics which might be potentially classified as "ironstone" at Stoney/Baynard.

Undecorated whiteware includes 79 specimens. Price notes that while undecorated whitewares "were probably introduced somewhat earlier [than decorated varieties], undecorated whiteware vessels were most common in the period following the Civil War" (Price 1979:22). It seems likely, therefore, than many of the fragments simply represent undecorated portions of decorated vessels.

Rather than using the broad category of "whiteware" for dating all specimens, regardless of decoration, we have chosen to use the dates offered by Bartovics (1978) and Orser et al. (1982). Plain whiteware has a Mean Ceramic Date of 1860 (South 1977:211). Other specimens include one green edged example (MCD 1828), 18 blue edged (MCD 1853), 11 polychrome hand painted examples (MCD 1848), 39 blue transfer printed (MCD 1848), 17 non-blue transfer printed examples (MCD 1851), and 15 annular wares (MCD 1866). No maker's marks were found.

Yellow ware, distinct from the yellow-glazed earthenwares of the eighteenth century, is a simple kitchen and table ware with a buff or yellow paste and a clear glaze (Ramsay 1947:7). It occurs both plain and with bands of white, blue, and black decoration.

One specimen was recovered from 38BU58 and the Mean Ceramic Date is 1853 (Bartovics 1978).

Two major categories of nineteenth century stonewares are present at Stoney/Baynard: alkaline glazed (N=11) and salt-glazed (N=8). The alkaline glazed stonewares are discussed by Burrison (1975) and Greer (1977, 1981). This glaze, distinctively Southern, was developed about 1810 in Edgefield District, South Carolina and spread into North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Texas. The glaze consists of an alkaline flux (such as wood ashes or slaked lime) combined with silica (such as clay, sand, or glass) and water. The colors range from cream to browns on oxidized vessels and from a pale yellow-green to deep olive on the vessels fired in a reducing atmosphere. The glaze, which is hard and durable, exhibits a variety of textures depending on firing conditions, temperatures, and preparation techniques.

Salt-glazing was introduced in England during the late 1600s, and only one example of eighteenth century salt-glazed ware (Westerwald) was recovered at Stoney/Baynard. The nineteenth century examples, however, are typically industrial, wheel-thrown pottery. A total of eight examples were recovered. The process and types of salt-glazed pottery are described by Greer (1981:180-192). The texture of salt-glazing may vary from a very fine salt texture with a thin glaze to a well-developed "orange-peel" texture to an extremely heavy salt texture with runs and agglutinations. Colors, reflecting impurities in the clay, include gray, beige, and brown.

The major types of pottery from Stoney/Baynard are summarized by Table 1.

Table 1.
Major Types of Pottery at Stoney/Baynard.

Delft	3	
Creamware	88	
Pearlware	167	
Whiteware	180	
Yellow ware	1	
Red ware	16	
Total earthenwares	455	93.6%
Westerwald	1	
Salt-glazed	5	
Alkaline-glazed	11	
Total stonewares	17	3.5%
Underglazed porcelain	9	
Overglazed porcelain	5	
Total porcelain	14	2.9%

Earthenwares are the most common, accounting for over 94% of the total collection. Stonewares are uncommon, typical of planter status occupations, although generally they are even more uncommon at lower status sites (see Otto 1984:Table 3.24). Although porcelain only accounts for 2% of the collection, the high amount of transfer-printed earthenwares suggests a high status occupation.

Each of the various loci, excepting Structure 2, have sufficient quantities of ceramics to warrant application of South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula (South 1977:217-218). The dates range from 1803 to 1830 (Table 2).

Salwen and Bridges (1977) have presented an alternative to South's bracketing technique (South 1977). Because South's method only uses ceramic types to determine approximate period of occupation, Salwen and Bridges (1977) argue that ceramic types which have high counts are poorly represented in the ceramic assemblage. They have recommended that the average beginning and ending dates of manufacture be calculated (using South's mean ceramic date formula) to arrive at a more realistic range of occupation. These are termed mean initial date (MID) and mean terminal date (MTD).

Since one of the research questions concerned the possibility that the tabby block structure may have been an earlier main house, the need for a clear understanding of temporal use of the different structures was important. To visually aid in determining intensity of structural use over time, a variation of another method of dating is used. This technique has been employed by Bartovics (1981) in his study of Daniel's Village. Bartovics advocates the calculation of probability distributions for ceramic types within an assemblage. Using this technique an approximation of the probability of a ceramic type contribution to the site's occupation is derived. This formula is expressed:

$$Pj/yr. = \frac{fj}{F \times Dj}$$ where

Pj = partial probability contribution
fj = number of sherds in type j
F = number of sherds in sample
Dj = duration in range of years

Table 3 presents mean ceramic dates (MCD), mean initial dates (MID) and mean terminal dates (MTD) along with ceramic contribution probability to the site's occupation.

This data presents some meaningful information. The auger tests yielded a mean ceramic date of 1803.6, the earliest mean date derived for the site. Using Salwen and Bridges (1977) formula, a span from 1770.6 through 1838.4 was obtained for site occupation. Bartovics' (1981) method suggests an occupation range of 1760 though 1850 with a peak between 1800 and 1810. Since this collection was obtained uniformly through the whole tract, it is

			Main House			Structure 1			Tabby Block			Augers
ceramic	Mean date (x i)	(f i)	f i x x i		(f i)	f i x x i		(f i)	f i x x i		(f i)	f i x x i
overglz. porc.	1730	2	3460					1	1730		2	3460
underglz. porc	1730	2	3460		3	5598		3	5190		1	1730
NA sgsw								4	7464		1	1888
Westerwald											1	1738
Decorated delft								3	5250			
annular cw	1798	2	3596		1	1798		20	35960		1	1798
hpcw								2	3610			
undec. cw	1791	6	10746		24	42984		23	41193		9	16119
mocha pw					1	1843		1	1843			
poly hppw					2	3610		3	5413			
blue hppw	1800	2	3600		2	3600		1	1800			
blue tppw	1818	30	54540		5	9090		43	78174		2	3636
edged pw	1805	3	5415		5	9025		10	18050		3	5415
annular pw	1805	2	3610		3	5415		10	18050			
undec. pw	1805	7	12635		3	5415		24	43320		5	9025
green edged ww								1	1828			
blue edged ww	1853	1	1853					17	31501			
poly hpww								11	20328			
blue tpww	1848	5	9240					31	57288		3	5544
non-blue tpww	1851	2	3702					15	27765			
annular ww					1	1866		14	26124			
undec. ww	1860	8	14880		6	11160		62	115320		3	5580
yellow ware								1	1853			
Total		72	130737		56	101404		300	549054		31	55911
			MCD=1815.8			MCD=1810.8			MCD-1830.8			MCD=1803.8
KEY												
cw=creamware pw=pearlware ww=whiteware			hp=handpainted tp=transfer printed poly=polychrome porc.=porcelain sgsw=salt glazed stoneware									

Table 2. Mean Ceramic Dates for Structures.

probable that this information gives the best temporal information of total site
occupation.

The mean ceramic date for the main house is 1815.8, with a span of occupation (using Salwen and Bridges 1977) of 1812.0 to 1847.2. Bartovics' (1981) method suggests an occupation range of 1780 to 1840 with a peak of occupation between 1810 and 1820. While Bartovics' method suggests an occupation of the main house around 1780, the other dates as well as the strong presence of pearlwares (61%) over creamwares (11%) seems to indicate an occupation of the main house around the first decade of the nineteenth century. The ending occupation in the 1840s is consistent with the death of Stoney and the following absentee ownership by Baynard.

At Structure 1 a mean date (South 1977) of 1810.8 was obtained with an occupational range (Salwen and Bridges 1977) of 1773.7 to 1832.9. Bartovics' method suggests an occupation of Structure 1 between 1780 to 1840 with a peak between 1790 and 1800. These dates correspond more closely to dates obtained with the auger tests. While, presently, it is impossible to know with certainty if this structure was built earlier than the main house, creamwares are the largest contributor to the ceramic assemblage (43%) while pearlwares contributed 37%.

Ceramics recovered at the tabby chimney block yielded a mean date (South 1977) of 1830.8 with an occupational range (Salwen and Bridges 1977) of 1793.5 to 1858.6. Bartovics' (1981) method suggests an occupation of 1780 to about or after 1840 with a peak between 1790 and 1800 and another peak between 1820 and 1830. The analyses suggests that the tabby block structure was occupied between 1790 up through the late antebellum period due to the strong presence of whitewares (50%). Interestingly, the earliest ceramics from the site come from these excavations. The two peaks shown through the Bartovics method suggest the possibility of two occupational phases.

The results of the various dating techniques, while appearing complex, are in surprising conformity with both the historical documentation and with each other. All of the mean ceramic dates fall within the ownership of the plantation by the Stoney family, and three of the four may be related specifically with the period of occupation by James Stoney. All of the peaks recognized by Bartovics' method also fall into the Stoney tenure. Likewise, none of the peaks occur more than a decade prior to Stoneys' purchase of the plantation, and none occur after James Stoney's death in 1827.

At the main house, Bartovics' method recognizes a peak during the last third of Stoney's tenure -- perhaps representing the period where sufficient return from investments was realized to begin the process of conspicuous consumption. This corresponds to

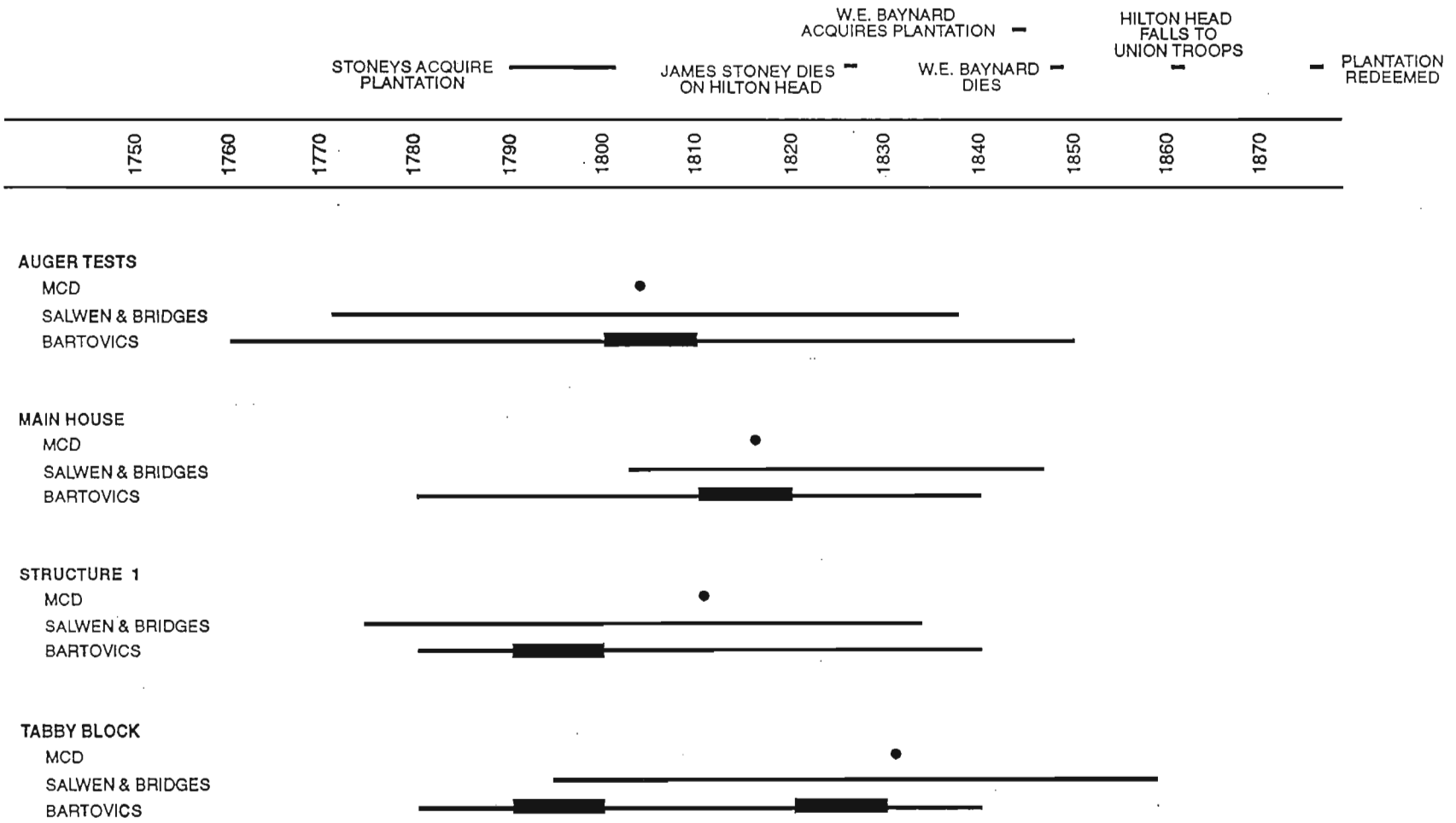

Table 3. Ceramic dating summary for 38BU58.

the terminal period of South Carolina's economic rise according to Coclanis (1987).

The peak during the 1790s at Structure 1 recognized by Bartovics' method may be explained by the tremendous activity taking place during this early period -- developing the plantation, building structures, and establishing the plantation order. Alternatively, since Structure 1 is thought to represent a slave dwelling, it may reflect a "time-lag" in ceramics given to the slaves.

The similar peak at the Tabby Block Structure may represent either the initial building activity, or a "time lag" in the ceramics used by the plantation overseer. The second peak in the 1820s may reflect increased activity at the plantation by an overseer before and immediately after James Stoney's death.

Of perhaps greatest interpretive importance is that all three dating techniques suggest intensive activities between 1790 and 1830, corresponding to the Stoney tenure. After 1830 there is very little indication of activity on the plantation.

Baynard, as an absentee owner, appears to have left little behind to document his presence. In a period of falling or low cotton prices, owners such as Baynard attempted to maximize their profits by purchasing additional tracts (expects to yield profits) and minimizing capital improvements (which would have reduced profits).

The sherds of Colono pottery bear special, if only brief, attention. The most cogent published discussion of these wares is provided by Wheaton et al. (1983:225-250), who suggest that the low-fired earthenwares were produced by black slaves for their own use. Pottery called River Burnished or Catawba is similar and was produced by Indians for sale or trade (see also Ferguson 1985). While there are a number of attributes separating the two wares, thickness and paste are of primary utility given the small specimens from Cotton Hope. The Colono sherds tend to be thicker and have a coarser paste than the Catawba or River Burnished pottery, which is very similar to the paste of modern or dated Catawba vessels.

Wheaton et al. (1983:225, 239) note that Colono pottery appears late in the seventeenth century, peaks in popularity (or at least abundance) during the eighteenth century, and appears to die out by about 1830. Research at the freedmen's village of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island, however, found evidence of Colono pottery occurring into the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Trinkley and Hacker 1986:232). At Stoney/Baynard the collection of 6 sherds are all typed as Colono. Given the isolated nature of Hilton Head Island, it would not be expected to find any real evidence of Indian trading on the island during the nineteenth

century.

The next collection to be considered in the Kitchen Artifact Group is the container glass. A total of 372 fragments were recovered, 285 (81.9%) of which are an olive green color (appearing black in reflected light), 35 (8.0%) are aqua, 34 (7.7%) are clear, with the remainder (2.4%) including brown and blue.

The "black" glass fragments are typical of wine or ale bottles. Bottle fragments with thicker walls, gentle lines, and kick ups are attributed to champagne, wine, or brandies, while those with thinner walls, pronounced shoulders, and flat bases are characteristic of stout or ale. Examples of both are found at the site, although it is impossible to exclude the bottles' use for other purposes after the original contents were consumed. Although a large number of fragments have been identified, the minimum vessel count is only five. One of these bottle fragments (Figure 21J) has an embossed "P" and exhibits a paneled, fluted, cylindrical body. This is likely a medicine bottle containing Swaim's Philad Panacea, promoted as "SWAIM'S PANACEA, For the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swelling, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility...and all Diseases Arising from Impurity of Blood." This concoction, made primarily of a syrup of sarsaparilla, was introduced in 1820. It was successful because of its palatability that others could not claim (Young 1962). This bottle was introduced in 1828 and is found in olive green and apple green. These bottles were made in a wooden mold and were 6 3/8 inches in height, 3 1/2 inches in diameter at the base, and had a capacity of about 24 ounces (Fike 1987; Wilson 1980). This type of bottle has been found in contexts as late as 1880 (Wilson 1980:130).

Two examples of gin or case bottles were found at Stoney/Baynard. Since the seventeenth century they were used to hold gin, their square shape being ideal for shipping inside wooden cases. One example was olive green while the other was dark amber. Neither exhibited pontil marks which suggests that they are later, rather than earlier, in date (Spillman 1983:68).

Two examples of aqua panel bottle were recovered. These bottles probably contained proprietary or "patent" medicines. While these concoctions frequently contained a high percentage of alcohol, Wilson notes that it would be a mistake to assume these preparations were primarily consumed for their alcohol content. He notes that nineteenth century living conditions were such that there were a "plethora of fevers and aches" to which proprietary medicines were routinely applied (Wilson 1981:39). That these "medicines" were frequently used as intended is evidenced by Cramp (1911, 1921, 1936). The examples found at Stoney/Baynard were not lettered, suggesting that they predate 1867 (Lorrain 1968:40).

The remainder of the glass collection consists of one aqua

cylindrical bottle, one cobalt blue square bottle, and one cobalt blue cylindrical bottle exhibiting embossed letters "EXCELS/SAV" (Figure 21I). While no specific reference to this type of bottle was found, it was probably manufactured by Excelsior Chemical Company and was, therefore, some type of tonic (Fike 1983:123).

Table 4.
Glass Containers Recovered from Stoney/Baynard.

Black wine/ale bottles	4
Black cylindric medicine bottle	1
Aqua panel bottles	2
Brown/Olive Green case bottles	2
Unidentified aqua cylindrical bottle	1
Unidentified cobalt blue case bottle	1
Unidentified cobalt blue cylindrical bottle	1

Only two drinking containers were recovered at Stoney/Baynard. One vessel was a plain clear glass tumbler. The other vessel represents stemmed glass ware. No portion of the body was recovered, and the stem was a plain, clear variety.

Two kettle fragments were collected from excavations. Both specimens are from bulbous pot forms, indicative of vessels "to be suspended over an open fire for cooking by boiling and simmering" (Woodhead 1981:6). The specimens are body sections; no evidence of feet, handles, or lugs were identified. No evidence of shallower case iron pots used in baking were recovered.

Only one iron utensil handle fragment was recovered. It most likely represents a spoon and fork. This item represents common, iron utensils of mass production which were inexpensively available.

A surprisingly large amount of faunal remains were collected from the excavations at the Stoney/Baynard ruins. Approximately 64 ounces of animal bone revealed evidence that the occupants were eating fish, turtle, deer, and cow (with the remains providing evidence of butchering practices).

Architectural Artifact Group

Excavations at Stoney/Baynard produced 1708 Architectural Group artifacts. These remains include primarily nails (N=1551 or 91.9% of the group total). Other remains include 131 fragments of window glass, four construction hardware items, and 22 spike fragments. Not included in the totals, but briefly discussed in this section, are examples of tabby, tabby bricks, and fired clay bricks.

Three types of nails have been recovered from 38BU58 -- hand

wrought (N=133 or 10.6% of recovered nails), machine cut nails (N=421 or 33.7% of recovered nails), and wire nails (N=2 or 0.2% of recovered nails). The remainder are unidentifiable. The hand wrought specimens which range in size from 2d to 10d, date from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, with the peak popularity during the eighteenth century (Nelson 1968). The shanks are rectangular in cross-section and both round "rose head" and "T head" examples are found. While these two head patterns did serve different functions, it seems likely that they were used interchangeably at Stoney/Baynard.

"Modern" machine cut nails account for the majority of the identifiable collections, although only 136 are sufficiently intact to allow penny weight measures. These nails were first manufactured in the late 1830s and have uniform heads and shanks with burrs on the edges (Nelson 1968:7; Priess 1971:33-34).

Because different size nails served different self-limiting functions, it is possible to use the relative frequencies of nails sizes to indicate building construction details. Nails were early designated by their penny weight, which compared the weight of a nail to that of a silver penny. Gradually the term came to designate length rather than weight, but the equivalence varied over time and it was not until the 1890s that penny weights were thoroughly standardized (Orser et al. 1982:675). To avoid confusion, Table 5 lists both the penny weight size and the Standard Average European (SAE) size for the nails which were sufficiently complete for analysis. Nails recovered from all four structures as well as the auger tests are presented below. Although Structure 2 produced few nails, it is presented since their sparsity is important to structural interpretation.

The collection of nails from the main house show that the majority were small nails used from roofing and finishing purposes as well as a number for sheathing, but very few for framing. Of the 68 intact nails recovered 44 or 64.7% were identified as wrought. The absence of framing nails suggests pegged construction techniques used in association with the tabby architecture. This is consistent with a late eighteenth century construction for the house.

Structure 1 yielded no intact wrought nails. The intact cut nails clustered in size between 7d and 12d which would have been used for sheathing and light framing. Since it is probable that the tabby foundation held a framed superstructure which would require nails for heavy framing, it is possible that the location of the excavation unit on top of the firebox and inside the structure did not allow for a representative collection of architectural artifacts.

Table 5.
Intact Nails from 38BU58.

		Main House		Structure 1		Tabby Block		Augers	
Penny Weight	SAE	Wrought	Cut	Wrought	Cut	Wrought	Cut	Wrought	Cut
3d	1 1/4"	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
4d	1 1/2"	6	4	0	3	13	3	0	1
5d	1 3/4"	10	8	0	0	4	22	0	2
6d	2"	7	8	0	0	2	25	0	2
7d	2 1/4"	3	0	0	2	1	11	0	0
8d	2 1/2"	4	1	0	1	2	17	0	0
9d	2 3/4"	2	1	0	0	1	6	0	0
10d	3"	2	2	0	3	3	5	0	1
12d	3 1/4"	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
16d	3 1/2"	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
20d	4"	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
30d	4 1/2"	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
40d	5"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50d	5 1/2"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60d	6"	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

	Main House		Structure 1		Tabby Block		Augers	
Function	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
small timber, shingles 2-5d	36	55.9	3	30	48	31.6	3	37.5
sheathing, siding (6-8d)	23	33.8	3	30	58	38.2	2	25
framing (9-12d)	7	10.3	4	40	18	11.8	2	25
heavy framing (16-60d)	0	0	0	0	28	18.4	1	12.5

Excavations at Structure 2 yielded only two intact nails. As was stated earlier, it appears that the foundation was brought in from another structure, probably from the tabby chimney block. In this case, the foundation was probably built in the mid nineteenth century and could be related to military activities associated with the Union occupation of Hilton Head. Since few artifacts were recovered in the excavation of this structure, which yielded only two nails, it is possible that the foundation was built to hold a large tent to allow for a floor surface above the ground level. Figure 22 shows a tent structure to the right of a house which has been raised off the ground.

Excavations in the vicinity of the tabby chimney block yielded 152 intact nails, 21% of which are wrought. The wrought nails are almost exclusively roofing and sheathing nails (2d to 9d), while the cut nails range from roofing up to heavy framing (4d to 60d). The large amount of cut nails fits with the 1831 mean ceramic date achieved from the Euro-American ceramic collection. Because of the relatively high amount of heavy framing nails, this structure was probably fairly substantial.

Previous work in the region (see, for example, Trinkley and Hacker 1986:241-242 and Michie 1987:120-130) has attempted to use window glass thickness to determine the mean construction dates. The major shortcoming of this technique is that the regression

formulae have a number of correction factors (for a detailed discussion see Adams 1980 and Orser et al. 1982). Recent studies by Jones and Sullivan (1985) have cast doubt on the validity of this dating technique. They comment that, "the very nature of window glass suggests that one should take great pains to avoid using it for dating except under special circumstances" (Jones and Sullivan 1985:172). Based on this advise and the generally poor results obtained in previous studies, no effort has been made to date the recovered window glass from Stoney/Baynard.

Four construction hardware items were recovered during excavation. These include two pointed brass wood screws, one iron wood screw, and one brass construction tack.

The 22 spike fragments recovered from the site are fragments found primarily from the tabby chimney block area (N=19) while the remainder were from the main house area. Apparently, the structure associated with the tabby chimney block was fairly substantial.

Examples of fired brick, plaster and tabby mortar were collected. The tabby and red clay brick measured 9" x 4 1/2" x 2" in size. The plaster with attached tabby mortar found in the units at the main house exhibited lath impressions.

Furniture Artifact Group

Two furniture items were recovered from the excavations at Stoney/Baynard, both were brass upholstery tacks. One was found in the main house excavations while the other was recovered from structure 1.

Arms Artifact Group

No arms related artifacts were recovered in the excavations at Stoney/Baynard, although a number of Civil War items were found. As mentioned previously, Civil War related arms have been placed in the Activities group and will be discussed in that section.

Clothing Artifact Group

Recovered from the excavations at Stoney/Baynard are 12 clothing items, including eleven buttons and one iron buckle (Figure 23A-J).

Buttons from Stoney/Baynard include seven specimens which may be placed in South's button taxonomy (South 1964), one military button which will be discussed in the activities group section, and four which cannot be assigned to any of South's classifications.

The non-military buttons are detailed in Table 6. Only Type 11 is likely to be associated with the eighteenth century occupation of the site. Interestingly, this button was found in

Figure 22. Photo taken in the 1860s on Hilton Head showing military activities, including a tent on a raised platform.

the tabby chimney block excavations which yielded a later mean date than the rest of the site.

Table 6
Buttons Recovered from Stoney/Baynard

Type	Description	#	Other (measurements in cms)
11	pewter, one piece	1	1.8
19	5-hole bone	1	1.2
23	4-hole white porcelain	2	1.3, 1.3
27	brass, machine embossed loose eye	1	0.9
31	brass, machine embossed one piece drilled eye	2	1.4, 1.7
--	2-hole shell	1	1.0
--	bone button fragment	1	---
--	brass, domed 2 piece with iron fill	1	1.9
--	4-hole shell	1	1.2

The bone buttons (type 19) account for two specimens (20%), metal buttons (types 11, 27, and 31) account for four specimens (40%), porcelain buttons (type 23) account for two specimens (20%), and shell buttons account for two specimens (20%). While all were mass produced and inexpensive, they probably served different functions. The porcelain and shell buttons tend to be found on shirts and undergarments, while the metal and bone buttons would be found on pants and other clothes.

The porcelain style is known as "small chinas" or "Prosser" buttons, after the inventor Richard Prosser (Peacock 1972:98). The style dates from the nineteenth century and Luscomb (1967:183) notes that most were between 3/8 and 3/4 of an inch. Both examples from Stoney/Baynard are the common white variety. None of the brass or pewter buttons exhibit maker's marks.

The remaining clothing item was an iron buckle fragment which was probably used with a belt. However, Stone (1974:25) cautions that such functional assessments are largely subjective and the items may have been harness or spur buckles.

Personal Artifact Group

The personal artifact group contains only two specimens, including one bone three row toothbrush head and one pocket knife "bolster" (Figure 23K-L). The pocket knife bolster is brass with an embossed floral design. Because of its form, it is likely a man's knife as women's knives are generally thinner and more tapered at the end (see Montgomery and Ward and Co. 1895).

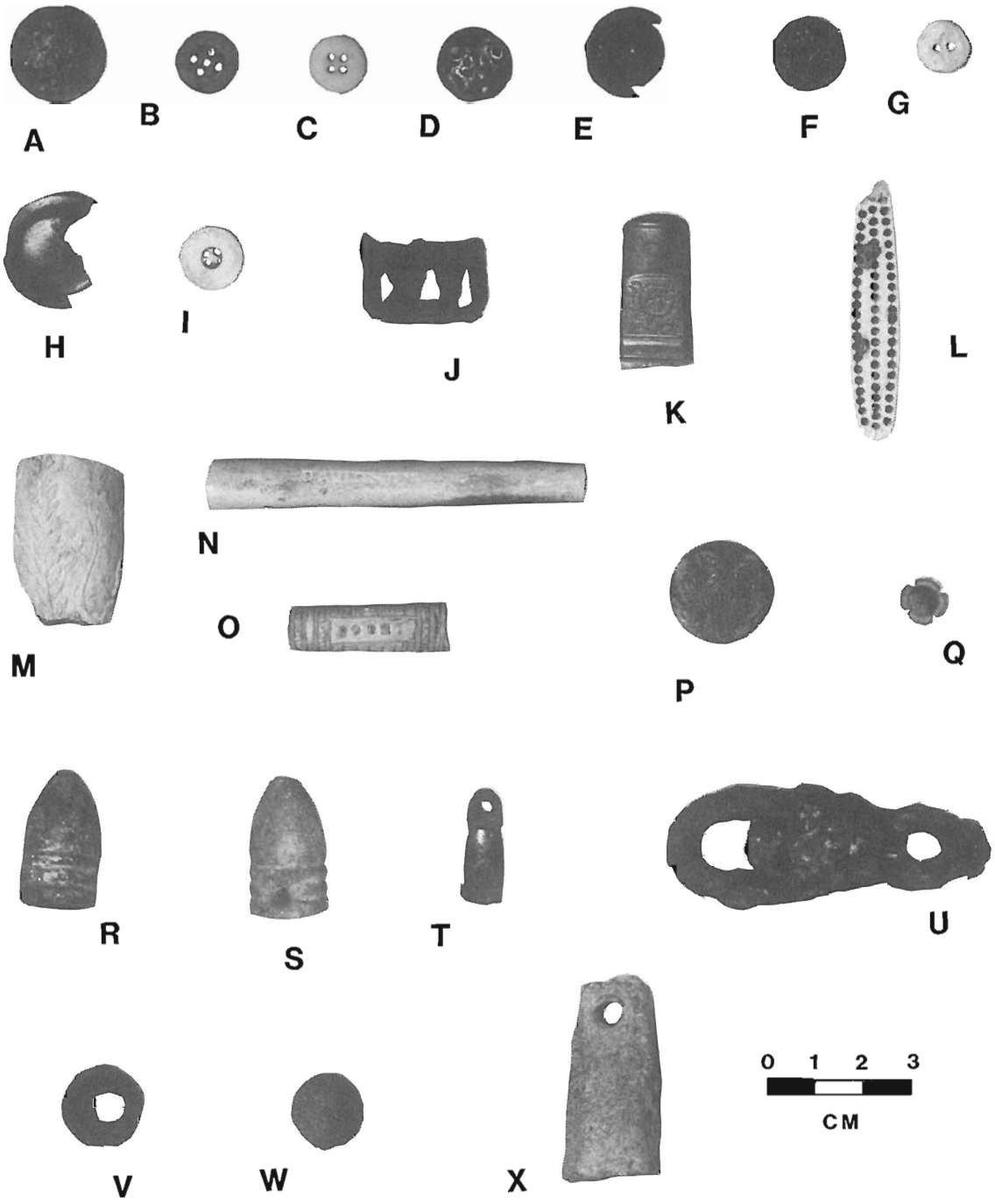

Figure 23. Clothing, Personal, Tobacco and Activities items from 38BU58. A, type 11 pewter button; B, type 19 bone button; C, type 23 white porcelain button; D, type 27 brass button; E-F, type 31 brass button; G, 2-hole shell button; H, brass domed 2 piece button with iron fill; I, 4-hole shell button; J, iron buckle; K, brass pocket knife bolster; L, bone three row toothbrush head; M, leaf motif pipe bowl; N, "DAVIDSON" pipe stem; O, "DORNI" pipe stem; P, standard issue Union military button; Q, brass percussion cap; R-S, U.S. rifle-musket bullets, one carved; T, unidentified brass item; U, iron lariat swivel; V, lead shot sinker; W, clay marble; X, lead weight.

Tobacco Artifact Group

The tobacco category includes 68 items, including six pipe bowls and 62 pipe stems. All but one were manufactured from ball or kaolin clay.

All of the few pipe bowls which were relatively intact are of the Irish style made in standard molds. Two of the six bowls were plain (33), while the remainder were decorated. Decorative motifs identified include ribs (17%) and simple leaves (3; 50%), and none bear the same motif.

Unfortunately, very limited work has been conducted which provides temporal indicators, although pipestems provide some additional information. Two of the 60 specimens evidenced molded maker's marks, including one example of "DAVIDSON" and one example of "DORNI" (with the N printed backwards) with "I._. PR___" on the opposite side (Figure 23N-O). Davidson bought out his employer, Murray, in 1862 (Humphrey 1969:15) and produced pipes until the 1880s. Peter Dorni was a French pipemaker in the mid nineteenth century (ca.1850-80) whose products were widely exported and widely plagiarized. The stem which exhibits heavy ribbing is typical and is generally characterized by a relatively upright Dutch-style bowl. Although the lettering on the reverse of the stem is unclear and sloppy, it is probably I.G. PRENSE indicating that this Dorni pipe is probably an imitation by a little known firm in Germany (Walker 1977:296).

Also identified in the collections were one glazed kaolin pipe stem and one pipe stem made of terra cotta. Both were undecorated and unmarked.

Activities Artifact Group

As mentioned previously, Civil War related artifacts such as military buttons and minie balls were placed in the activities artifact group, because of their probable association with military activities and not with the operation of Stoney/Baynard plantation.

The activities category includes 21 items. The majority of these are characterized as Civil War related items. These include ten U.S. rifle-musket bullets (Figure 23R-S), three brass percussion caps (Figure 23Q), one iron canteen stopper without cork, and one brass general issue Union button (Figure 23P). None of the ten bullets had been fired. One bullet was partially melted and another exhibited a hole drilled into the base. Bullets were often carved by soldiers, probably out of boredom (Phillips 1980; Braley 1987). The military button exhibited the maker's mark "WATERBURY SCOVILLE MFG CO." on the back. This name began to be stamped on buttons in 1849. The general issue button which contains a spread eagle and lined shield design was adopted in 1854 for

enlisted troops and continued to be used until 1902.

The remainder of the activities artifacts include five specimens. Examples of fishing equipment (N=1), stable/barn hardware (N=1), toys (N=1), and other (N=3). Fishing equipment includes one lead shot sinker (Figure 23V). Stable/Barn hardware includes a lariat swivel (Figure 23U) which generally connects two chains, one of which tethers a farm animal. The toy is a fragment of a clay marble (Figure 23W). The other activities artifacts are one unidentified brass item (Figure 23T), one lead weight (Figure 23X), and one iron bar.

Dating Synthesis

The previous discussions have indicated that a number of artifacts may provide temporally sensitive information with which to date the various structures at Stoney/Baynard. Ceramics, in particular, have been shown to be useful for obtaining occupation dates (Bartovics 1981; Salwen and Bridges 1977; South 1977). Other artifacts, while useful in dating, are often not found in sufficient numbers to provide confidence in their associations. Some artifacts are useful for providing terminus post quem (TPQ) dates, or a date after which the assemblage was deposited. Most artifacts, however, provide only a general time frame, such as "typical of the nineteenth century."

The ceramic dates have been previously considered in Tables 2 and 3, with the site yielding mean dates in the early nineteenth century. The main house yielded a mean date of 1815.8. Of the 72 ceramics recovered 42 (61%) are pearlwares and only eight (11%) are creamwares, suggesting a beginning occupation of around 1800. Structure 1 yielded a mean date of 1810.8. Of the 56 ceramics recovered 25 (43%) are creamwares and 21 (37.5%) are pearlwares. As mentioned previously, the stronger presence of creamwares here as opposed to the main house may be due to status differences and not to differences in construction date although this can not be ruled out. Structure 2 did not yield enough ceramics to allow for the application of dating formulas. The tabby chimney block yielded a mean date of 1830.8. Of the 300 datable ceramics recovered, 48 (15%) were creamwares, 92 (31%) were pearlwares, and 150 (50%) were whitewares. This structure is perplexing. While it yielded a late mean date, it contained some of the earliest artifacts recovered from the site. Also, the ceramic probability contribution plot shows two peaks. This may indicate that there were two phases of occupation at the tabby chimney block.

Comparison of this ceramic dating synthesis to other artifacts identified at Stoney/Baynard indicates a high level of agreement. Hand wrought nails account for 10.6% of the collection and cut nails account for 33.7% which also suggests turn of the century construction of the plantation. Other artifacts (such as buttons and pipe stems) indicate a strong 19th century presence with very

few items suggesting eighteenth century occupation.

Previous studies (see, for example, Trinkley 1990:56-57) have shown that differing orientation of buildings often reveals changing settlement pattern over time or different building episodes. At Stoney/Baynard Plantation, the main house is oriented N7°E whereas the remainder of the structures are oriented approximately N40°E which could suggest that the other structures were built earlier or later than the main house. Artifactual evidence seems to suggest that all structures were built at approximately the same time. It is quite possible that the main house was built at an orientation which would allow maximum visibility from Calibogue Sound. As a matter of fact, surveyors on Daufuskie Island were using Baynard's chimney as a backsight in the late 1860s (Field Notes for survey, St. Lukes and St. Helena, RG 58, National Archives). The other structures were apparently oriented with the narrow ridge on which the settlement is located (Figure 11).

Pattern Analysis

Up to this point we have used South's artifact groups and classes as simply a convenient and logical means of ordering data, clearly recognizing that other methods are available (e.g., Sprague 1981). In this section we will use these functional categories for an "artifact pattern analysis" developed by South (1977) who believes that the patterns identified in the archaeological record will reflect cultural processes and will assist in delimiting distinct site types. South has succinctly stated that, "we can have no science without pattern recognition, and pattern cannot be refined without quantification" (South 1977:25). The recognition of patterns in historical archaeology is not an end in itself, but rather should be one of a series of techniques useful for comparing different sites with the ultimate goal of distinguishing cultural processes at work in the archaeological record (South 1988).

There can be no denying that the technique has problems (see, for example, Joseph 1989), some of which are very serious, but no more effective technique than South's has been proposed. While a number of factors influence the construction of the pattern, Joseph states:

> [w]hatever its flaws, the value of artifact patterning lies in the fact that it is a universally recognized method for organizing large collections of artifactual data in a manner which can be easily understood and which can be used for comparative purposes (Joseph 1989:65).

Even at this level of a fairly simple, heuristic device, pattern analysis have revealed five, and possible seven, "archaeological signatures" -- the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b; Jackson 1986:75-76; South 1977), the Revised

Frontier Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b; South 1977), the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b; Wheaton et al. 1983), the Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern (Singleton 1980; Zierden and Calhoun 1983), and the Public Interaction Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982b), as well as the less developed and tested Tenant/Yeoman Artifact Pattern (Drucker et al. 1984) and the Washington Civic Center Pattern (Garrow 1982b) which Cheek et al. (1983:90) suggest might be better termed a "Nineteenth Century White Urban Pattern." Several of these patterns are summarized in Table 7. A careful inspection of these patterns surprisingly reveals no overlap in the major categories of Kitchen and Architecture, which suggests that these two categories are particularly sensitive indicators of either site function (including intra-site functional differences) or "cultural differences" (see Cheek et al. 1983:90; Garrow 1982a:4; Joseph 1989:60; South 1977"146-154).

Table 8 presents the artifact patterns for the main house, Structure 1, the tabby chimney block, the auger tests, as well as for the site as a whole. Structure 2 did not yield enough artifacts to develop a pattern analysis. A comparison of tables 6 and 7 reveal that the artifact pattern yielded by the auger tests fits the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern. However, excavations in the area of structures exhibit an inflated architectural group. This clearly points out how field methodology can strongly affect artifact patterning and how one site can display more than one pattern. Nevertheless, excavations around the structures at 38BU58 exhibit artifact patterns which correspond to patterns exhibited by other 19th century plantation owner sites that are actually widely varying (see Trinkley 1991b). Nonetheless, all three structures exhibit very similar patterns suggesting that all three served as living quarters.

Status Considerations

Although there were not enough recognizable vessel forms from each of the structures to apply Miller's (1980; 1991) technique for the economic value of an assemblage, some rough conclusions can be made based on percentages of decorated ceramic types (Table 9). Otto (1984:64-67) found that at Cannon's Point the slaves tended to use considerably more banded, edged, and hand painted wares than the plantation owner, who tended to use transfer printed wares. The overseer appears to have been intermediate on this scale, although the proportions of decorative motifs were generally more similar to the slaves than the owner. Part of the explanation, of course, involves the less expensive cost of annular, edged, and undecorated wares compared to the transfer printed wares. While transfer printed specimens were present in the slave assemblage at Cannon's Point, they represent a variety of patterns and Otto (1984:66) suggests that either the planter purchased mixed lots of ceramics for slave use, or the slaves themselves occasionally made such purchases. An additional, often advanced, explanation,

Artifact Group	Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern[a]	Revised Frontier Artifact Pattern[b]	Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern[c]	Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern[d]	Piedmont Tenant/ Yeoman Artifact Pattern[e]
Kitchen	51.8 - 65.0%	35.5 - 43.8%	70.9 - 84.2%	20.0 - 25.8%	45.6% (40.0 - 61.2%)
Architectural	25.2 - 31.4%	41.6 - 43.0%	11.8 - 24.8%	67.9 - 73.2%	50.0% (35.8 - 56.3%)
Furniture	0.2 - 0.6%	0.1 - 1.3%	0.1%	0.0 - 0.1%	0.4%
Arms	0.1 - 0.3%	1.4 - 8.9%	0.1 - 0.3%	0.0 - 0.2%	-
Clothing	0.6 - 5.4%	0.3 - 1.6%	0.3 - 0.8%	0.3 - 1.7%	1.8%
Personal	0.2 - 0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1 - 0.2%	0.4%
Tobacco	1.9 - 13.9%	1.3 - 14.0%	2.4 - 5.4%	0.3 - 9.7%	-
Activities	0.9 - 1.7%	0.5 - 5.4%	0.2 - 0.9%	0.2 - 0.4%	1.8%

Sources:

[a] Garrow 1982b
[b] Garrow 1982b
[c] Garrow 1982
[d] Singleton 1980
[e] Drucker et al, 1984:5-47 (no range was provided, but has been partially reconstructed for the Kitchen and Architecture Groups)

Table 7. Published artifact patterns.

	Main House	Structure 1	Structure 2	Tabby Block	Augers	Combined
Kitchen						
Euro-American Ceramics	77	66	1	334	35	
Colonoware	1	0	0	2	3	
Glass	109	7	2	225	29	
Tableware	0	0	0	1	0	
Kitchenware	0	0	0	2	0	
Total Kitchen	187	73	3	564	67	
Kitchen %	30.3	33.3	not calculated	33	55.8	33.3
Architecture						
Window Glass	76	4	1	47	3	
Nails						
Wrought	73	2	2	58	1	
Cut	83	44	5	286	28	
Wire	0	1	0	1	0	
UID	202	77	5	718	17	
Construction Hardware	3	1	0	0	0	
Spikes	3	0	0	19	0	
Total Architecture	440	127	13	1082	46	
Architecture %	67.8	57.9	not calculated	63.3	38.3	63
Furniture	0	1	0	1	0	
Furniture %	0	0.4	not calculated	0.05	0	0.07
Arms	0	0	0	0	0	
Arms %	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco						
Bowls	0	0	0	5	0	
Stems	1	9	1	46	2	
Total tobacco	1	9	1	51	2	
Tobacco %	0.2	4.1	not calculated	3	1.7	2.3
Clothing						
Buttons	0	4	0	6	0	
Buckles	0	0	0	1	0	
Total Clothing	0	4	0	7	0	
Clothing %	0	1.8	not calculated	0.4	0.8	0.4
Personal						
Toothbrush	1	0	0	0	0	
Pocket Knife	0	0	0	0	1	
Total Personal	1	0	0	0	1	
Personal %	0.2	0	not calculated	0	0.8	0.07
Activities						
U.S. rifle-musket bullets	6	3	0	1	1	
percussion caps	2	0	0	0	1	
canteen stopper	1	0	0	0	0	
Gen. Issue Union military button	1	0	0	0	0	
fishing equipment	0	0	0	0	1	
toys	0	1	0	0	0	
stable/barn hardware	0	0	0	1	0	
other	2	0	0	2	0	
Total Activities	10	4	0	4	3	
Activities %	1.5	2.3	not calculated	0.2	2.5	0.8

Table 8. Artifact patterns from 38BU58.

Table 9.
Ceramic Decorative Types from 38BU58.

	Main House		Structure 1		Tabby Block	
Type	#	%	#	%	#	%
Undecorated	21	30.9	33	62.4	109	37.7
Annular	4	5.9	5	9.4	44	15.2
Mocha	0	0	1	1.9	1	0.3
Edged	4	5.9	5	9.4	28	9.7
Hand Painted	2	2.9	4	7.5	17	5.9
Transfer Printed	37	54.4	5	9.4	89	30.8

involves the use by slaves of discarded ceramics from the main house.

Table 9 reveals that 14.7% of the cream colored ceramics at the main house are annular, mocha, edged, or hand painted, compared to 28.2% at Structure 1 and 30.8% at the tabby chimney block. Transfer printed ceramics consist of 54.4% of the collection at the main house, compared to 9.4% at Structure 1 and 30.8% at the tabby chimney block. This pattern strongly suggests a status hierarchy where the main house represents the plantation owner's home, Structure 1 may represent house slaves' quarters, and the tabby chimney block may represent an overseer's house.

SUMMARY AND SYNTHESIS

Site 38BU58 was originally thought to contain two phases of building based on the different structural orientations and the presence of what appeared to be an earlier plantation main house. These investigations have largely refuted that earlier theory and it appears likely, based on the convergence of evidence that all of the structures were built within a decade of each other.

The analysis of the various ceramics and artifact dating techniques has been previously discussed at length (see pages 58 to 62 and pages 72 to 73). It seems hardly necessary to repeat the results except to mention that several scenarios may explain the observed information.

There is little doubt that the main plantation building of tabby was built by Stoney sometime between 1790 and 1810, with intense occupation immediately following its completion. The structure was 1 1/2 stories in height, possibly with a garret above. While massive, it fails to compare with the elaborate structures built at Dataw, Callawassie, Spring, or Daufuskie Islands. In fact, at some levels it more closely resembles the first main house built on Daufuskie during the same general time period.

The absence of a kitchen structure on the site argues convincingly that the Stoney mansion incorporated a kitchen area on the ground floor. This may be a more common approach than has been realized, especially on the isolated Sea Islands where elaborate entertaining was the exception rather than the rule.

The structure was oriented north-south and although the current archaeology has provided no further information on the building's facades, it has provided some evidence of path construction using crushed and burned shell, probably packed to form a firm surface. That evidence of such yard activities may exist makes the investigation of the "cultural landscape" an even more pressing issue.

The auger survey also provides information concerning this issue, revealing several middens not far removed from the main house. Whether these middens were hidden from view, or were perhaps created during the owner's absence and lack of control is not known. Regardless, they emphasize the importance of a more thorough examination of the main yard area.

The artifacts of the main house are essentially typical of what archaeologists have come to expect of a planter's residence.

Ceramics are dominated by transfer printed and similarly costly decorative styles. Also indicative of planter status was stemmed glassware, gin and wine bottles.

Ignoring the orientation of the main house, Structure 1, about 70 feet to the northeast, follows the orientation of the sand ridge on which the settlement is located. There is evidence that this double pen frame structure with end chimneys was built about the same time as, or perhaps earlier than, the main house. While several explanations for the seemingly earlier date are possible, it is likely that this represents a time lag resulting from the slaves' use of cast off main house wares.

Representing housing for at most two families, the structure is at odds with the perception of wealth the term "plantation" conjures up. Of rather rustic design with only minimal use of tabby, and very poor workmanship evidenced in the chimney, it appears that little care was devoted to the construction of the structure. And even less attention was given to the structure's visual relationship to the main house. The two seem to stand in contrast --tabby and frame-- clearly revealing the dichotomy between master and slave, but failing to evidence any re-enforcement of the owner's desire to reveal his wealth to visitors who would be exposed, even momentarily, to the sight of the servants' quarters. Like the modest main house, the servants' quarters stand in contrast to other plantations such as Spring Island, where the quarters were constructed to exhibit the wealth, power, and influence of the owner.

To the northeast, about 300 feet from the main house, lies a tabby chimney block, the only remaining visible evidence of the third structure of the Stoney/Baynard Plantation. The dwelling was probably occupied by the plantation's white overseer, based on the artifacts recovered and the nature of the standing remains.

This frame structure, raised about 2 feet off the ground, is "typical" of overseers' dwellings. Probably one story in height, it too was situated to take advantage of the natural ridge. Located close enough to keep watch over the main house, the servants' quarters were located closer still, emphasizing the dependence of the white master on these black bondspersons not only for economic profitability, but also for more immediate daily comforts and convenience.

The artifacts from the overseer's structure reveal his middling status -- clearly far above that of the black slave, but well below that of the owner. The earlier ceramics present at this location may represent heirloom pieces brought by the overseer's family, or may reflect that even they were not above accepting the discards of the main house. The two peaks observed in the ceramic types are at times which reflect the activities essential to the establishment of the plantation and latter, after the death of

James Stoney, an increased reliance on the overseer's authority for daily plantation administration.

The last building termed Structure 2, situated midway between Structure 1 and the Tabby Block on the sand ridge is an anomaly, exhibiting no real indications of occupation. Even the architectural evidence suggest that it was an opportunistic feature, built of tabby blocks which probably supported the overseer's house in an earlier period.

The "unusual" construction technique coupled with a dearth of refuse more than slightly suggests a military origin. Confronted with the duty at a remote plantation providing perhaps ten or so habitable rooms (eight in the main house and two in the servants' quarters) may have been an adequate reason for erecting additional quarters. That Union soldiers frequently raised their tents off the ground is well documented by numerous photographs. It is therefore less odd than might be originally thought to find robbed foundation piers used to support a wood floor and covered over by a tent.

Of course, this presupposes that the overseer's house was no longer standing, or at least was thought to be uninhabitable by the 1860s. This, however, does not seem to stretch the credible.

After James Stoney's death in 1827 and his brother's economic collapse in the 1840s, it is likely that the plantation, built at least 40 years earlier, was somewhat worn by 1845 when purchased by Baynard. And just as clearly, as an absentee owner struggling to maintain his own status in society, Baynard probably saw little reason to renovate a plantation at the far reaches of his holdings. It is likely that even less interest in making capital expenditures at the plantation was shown by Baynard's heirs on the eve of the Civil War.

Like others studied in the Beaufort area, the Braddocks Point Plantation reveals much about the "mentalite" (using Coclanis' term) of the Stoney and later Baynard families.

Purchased at the turn of the century in a period of flush and speculation, the Hilton Head experience seems in a strange way to parallel the economic expansion of the mid-eighteenth century. Unable to control labor costs or (to some degree) capital because of the forces of the world market, individuals like Stoney sought to control the one variable within their reach -- land. By purchasing more and more property they hoped to ensure success in cotton -- a land intensive commodity.

Only with the perspective of hind-sight can it be seen that Stoney's efforts were doomed from the beginning. It is ironic that the market forces Stoney hoped would make him rich were the same forces that would eventually ruin his brother and cost the Stoney

family the plantation. For while vast fortunes were made, they rode on an unstable foundation of long-term debt (see Coclanis 1989:104, 131-133).

But even with the demise of the Stoney fortunes another South Carolina cotton legend had already fallen into the same downward spiral. Baynard, owning a number of Low Country plantations, was facing the exact same economic forces which sent the Hilton Head Plantation into the hands of the Bank of Charleston. Baynard, in a manner reminiscent of Stoney before him, responded to the steady economic decline of the Low Country by investing more wealth in land, attempting to produce more cotton, selling at lower prices. With the serious decline of South Carolina per capita wealth (see Coclanis 1989:125-128) Baynard, or his heirs after him, had little reason to make capital improvements at the Hilton Head plantation. What wealth there was to spare was used exclusively to maintain the facade of aristocracy, now little more than a hollow shell.

As Coclanis has stated,

> just as the market was largely responsible for the low country's rise, it was largely responsible for the area's later decline as well. For its siren song lured the area into a pattern of economic and social development which was conducive to economic growth under one limited set of conditions -- great external demand for plantation staples produced in the low country -- but which would thwart progressive economic adjustments if these conditions ever changed, that is to say, if external demand for low-country staples ever faltered. And as we have seen, external demand did indeed falter. It is possible, of course, that in the low country, a fragile ecological area with limited economic possibilities, development was doomed from the start. But by establishing an economy whose health was dependent almost entirely upon the vagaries of international demand for commodities, the hegemonists, in effect, sealed the low country's fate (Coclanis 1989:157).

This economic back drop allows not only a better understanding of Hilton Head's history, but also of the archaeological record. Far from making archaeology the proverbial "hand maiden" of history, this understanding begins to free archaeology to look at truly important questions, framing them in a context conducive to a clearer understanding of the past.

In a general way the data from the Stoney/Baynard site clearly reflects the history of the Low Country. If the parallels seem vague, it is only because research at the site has just begun and the questions we are asking require much more study.

Plantations like Stoney/Baynard offer the potential to see how

the planter aristocracy chose to buttress their world and display their wealth. The plantation also offers the potential to examine the results of the gradual, but certain, decline of the aristocracy beginning in the early nineteenth century -- to understand the planter's response to outside pressures reducing his rate of return, reducing his per capita income, and reducing his ability to mobilize capital.

Yes, the wealthy did live better than the poor, but even the wealthy were limited in their choices and these limitations increased through the early nineteenth century. Frozen in time, the Stoney/Baynard plantation offers the potential to study the choices made by Stoney before the collapse of his economic empire, whether these choices are seen in the architecture, the ceramics used at his table, or the cultural landscape he created around himself.

Viewed from the dry texts of history, the Stoneys and Baynards represent little more than insignificant actors in a play whose final set was foretold by the first scene. Viewed from the perspective of archaeological research they become real people, still caught in the same play, but exercising options that archaeologists have the opportunity to examine.

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