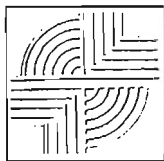
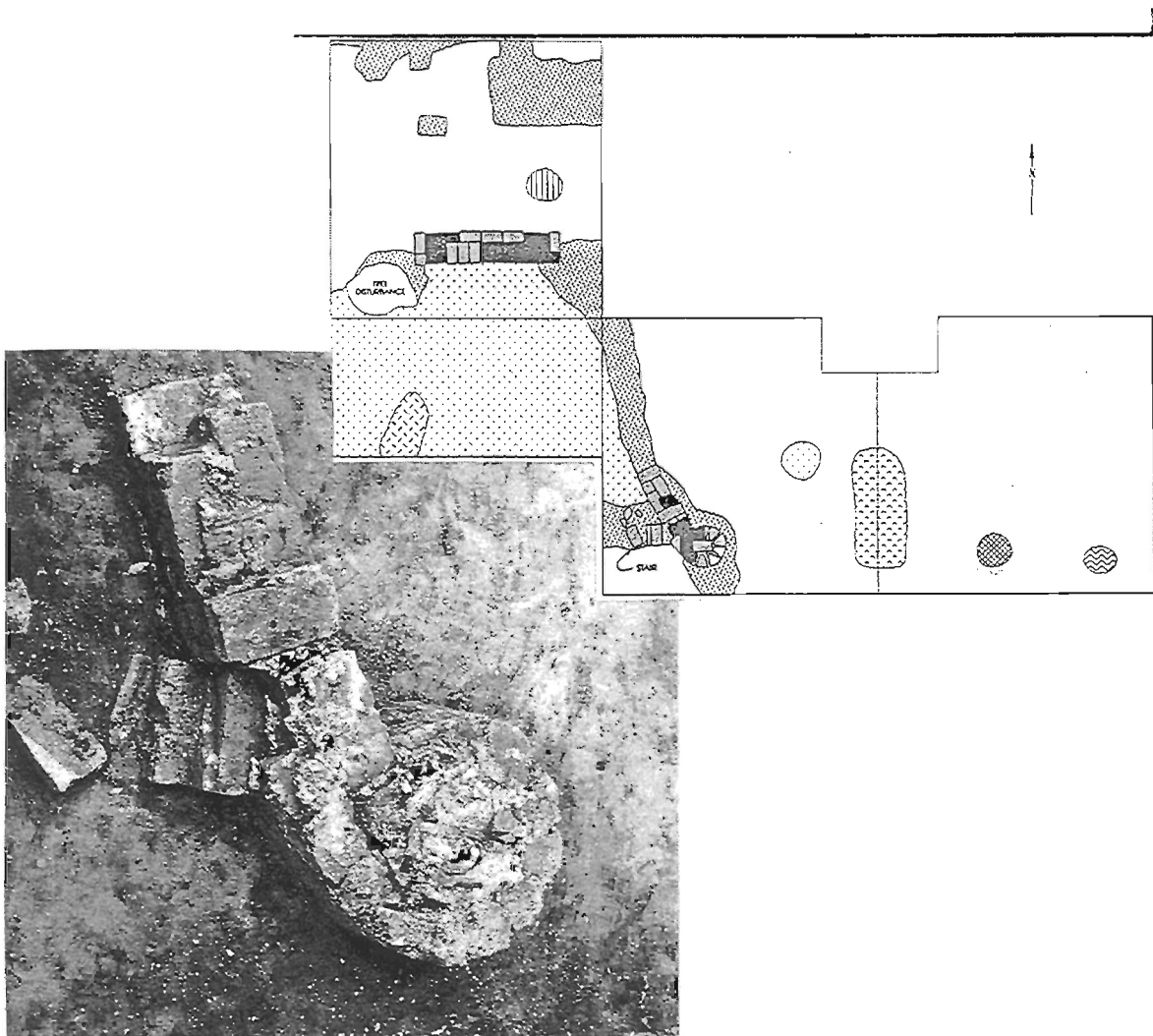


FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE STONE/BAYNARD MAIN HOUSE, HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



**FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE
STONE/BAYNARD MAIN HOUSE,
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA**

RESEARCH SERIES 47

Prepared for:
Friends of Stoney/Baynard Ruins
The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island

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No Suthern state can match South Carolina's ability to resist the claims of black people without becoming the object of national scorn.

-- Robert Coles

ABSTRACT

This report documents and describes the results of the fourth season of archaeological investigations at the Stoney/Baynard site, a late eighteenth – early nineteenth century plantation situated on the southern end of Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina. These investigations were conducted by Chicora Foundation for the Friends of Stoney/Baynard Ruins and The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island during late October 1995.

While previous investigations produced an overview of the plantation, explored the domestic slave quarters near the main house, and investigated the plantation's kitchen, this season of study begins to focus attention on the main house.

The interior of the main plantation house has received some limited previous archaeological study, although the structure has never been carefully examined by an architectural historian. The current work explored the eastern and southern yards in the hope of identifying architectural and landscape features useful in better understanding both the appearance and the setting of the mansion.

Investigations consisted of the excavation of 400 square feet on the eastern side of the house and 350 square feet on the southern (or front) side of the house. On the eastern side considerable disturbance, much of which appears to be modern, was found. Remnants of porch supports, however, were encountered about 9 feet from the house. In addition, the remains of a brick floor, largely robbed, were also recovered under the overhanging porch or piazza.

On the southern side, known to be the front of the house, the main entry stair support was found, as well as a porch support about 8 feet from the house. These architectural features help us better understand the appearance of the

Stoney/Baynard mansion. In addition, the excavations also revealed a previously unidentified sheet midden at the southeastern corner of the structure. The materials in this midden, dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, push occupation of the site back to as early as perhaps 1740. Whether this dates the construction of the standing mansion or some pre-existing structure is unknown.

The current season's archaeological studies reveal that there is still much not known about the Stoney/Baynard mansion. Future research should concentrate on combining archaeological and architectural studies of the main house with considerably more extensive archaeological investigation of the yard and surrounding landscape.

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As in past years, Mrs. George Plante has secured the funding, made local arrangements, identified volunteers, and overseen the development of the project. Without her constant interest and attention this research would be impossible. There are few individuals with this dedication and stamina and we are fortunate to have her working for the preservation of the Stoney/Baynard site.

Equal appreciation must, as always, be given to those who volunteered their time and energy to assist in the field work. These individuals represent a cross-section of the local population. They represent the public for which the effort to preserve and interpret the Stoney/Baynard ruins is being made. In their efforts they are striving to ensure that the community preserves its past for future generations. In particular we want to thank: Ann Alford, Arthur and Deby Anderson, Tucker Bates, Ann Beeler, Nanci Blackwood, Carol Blanchard, Mary Buckbee, Mimi Burdick, Jane Cannon, Lorraine Cloabella, Marjorie Conner, Ann Conner, Tom Culligan, Katlie Daraugh, Jerry Darnell, Ralph and Linda Davis, Vernell Dorner, Stan Duke, Simpson O'Brian Field, Linda Frosch, Barbara and Harold Gaebe, Jim Gasen, Ruth Glazer, Beverly Glazer, Carol Glazer, Kim Gorn, Tom Griffin, Wade Hamby, Peg Hamilton, Blake Hamilton, Britt Hamilton, Miriam Heelan, Nancy Hewitt, Von B. Von Hoffmann, Carol Isaacs, Carol Kachmann, John Keating, Jack and Joyce Keller,

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Of special note is the continued use of the Stoney/Baynard site for educational activities. This season we were fortunate to have Dr. Robert Dickensheets, who is the Department Chair of the Historic Preservation Program at the Savannah College of Art and Design, bring a class of graduate students to work at the site for a day. Programs such as this are essential in providing "real life" experience to students going into historic preservation. We want to thank Danille Bachant, Michael Collier, Andrea Emanuel, Robert Jones, Sybil Lay, and Margaret Martin for their interest and participation. At the other end of the spectrum, we were also pleased to have classes from Hilton Head Prep visit the site. The site also provided them with a learning laboratory, helping to illustrate the importance of archaeology and making history come alive.

We appreciate the efforts of those in the Sea Pines community who understand the unique treasure their community has inherited and who are interested in seeing it, and its secrets, made accessible to others. In particular, Mr. Paul Niehoff, with Sea Pines Security, has taken a particular interest in the ruins and we appreciate his efforts at protecting the site.

We also want to thank ESP Resort Rentals and Mr. Charlie Fraser for their efforts to secure us lodging during the project. In addition, Mr. William Frank Phillips was gracious enough to

provide us with the use of his condo for the project.

Finally, to all of those others who participate, offer an occasional kind word, or otherwise support the efforts, I want to offer my deepest appreciation.

INTRODUCTION

Background

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 known locally as "The Ruins" (Figure 1). The site consists of the massive tabby ruins of a main plantation house and three additional structures — a domestic slave house, a kitchen, and a structure thought to have been thrown together by Union forces which occupied the island during the Civil War (see Adams et al. 1995 for an overview of these additional structures). There is considerable archaeological and documentary evidence that this the location of

an eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation owned by James and John Stoney and later by William E. Baynard.

The ruins first came to the attention of the archaeological community in the late 1960s when the site was tested by Alan Calmes for the owner, Mr. Fred Hack. While no notes or other records of this work have been found, we understand that the collections are in the hands of Mr. Hack's family. The site was formally reported to the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in 1971, but received little further attention for nearly two decades. The ruins were green spaced as part of the Sea Pines development and are preserved as open land. This step, taken by Mr. Charles Fraser, has largely aided in preserving the integrity of the site. Although the associated field slave quarters were lost to the development of the Sea Pines golf course, the main house and surrounding land was kept intact and the ruins themselves were stabilized to some degree.

The site was first visited in 1990 at the request of Mrs. George Plante, who had taken on the massive task of preserving the site. She was interested in its history, its archaeology, as well as its architecture. She was concerned that numerous large trees threatened the ruins, that the use of metal detectors on the site was looting the archaeological remains, and that there was so little known about the site and its history. Over the following years Mrs. Plante succeeded in funding first a historical study of the site and then four seasons of archaeological research (counting the current study). In May of 1991 the entire site was briefly tested. In November 1992 the domestic slave quarters were explored. In November 1993 the plantation kitchen was excavated. This work has been fully reported by Adams and Trinkley (1991), Adams et al. (1995), and Trinkley (1991).

Working with Chicora Foundation, Mrs.

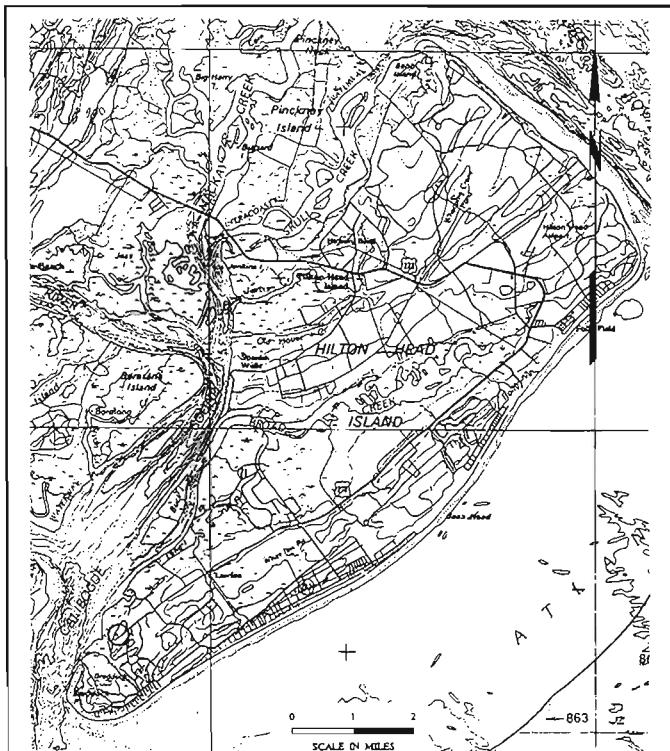


Figure 1. Hilton Head Island, showing the location of the Stoney/Baynard site (source: Beaufort 1:100,000 topographic map).

Plante placed the Stoney/Baynard site on the National Register of Historic Places in September 1993. She has also worked to stabilize some portions of the ruins, clear portions of the site of its dense undergrowth, and begin some preliminary architectural recording of the site. All of this has been accomplished through voluntary donations. A group, Friends of the Stoney/Baynard Ruins, operates through The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island to collect and disburse the funds necessary for the

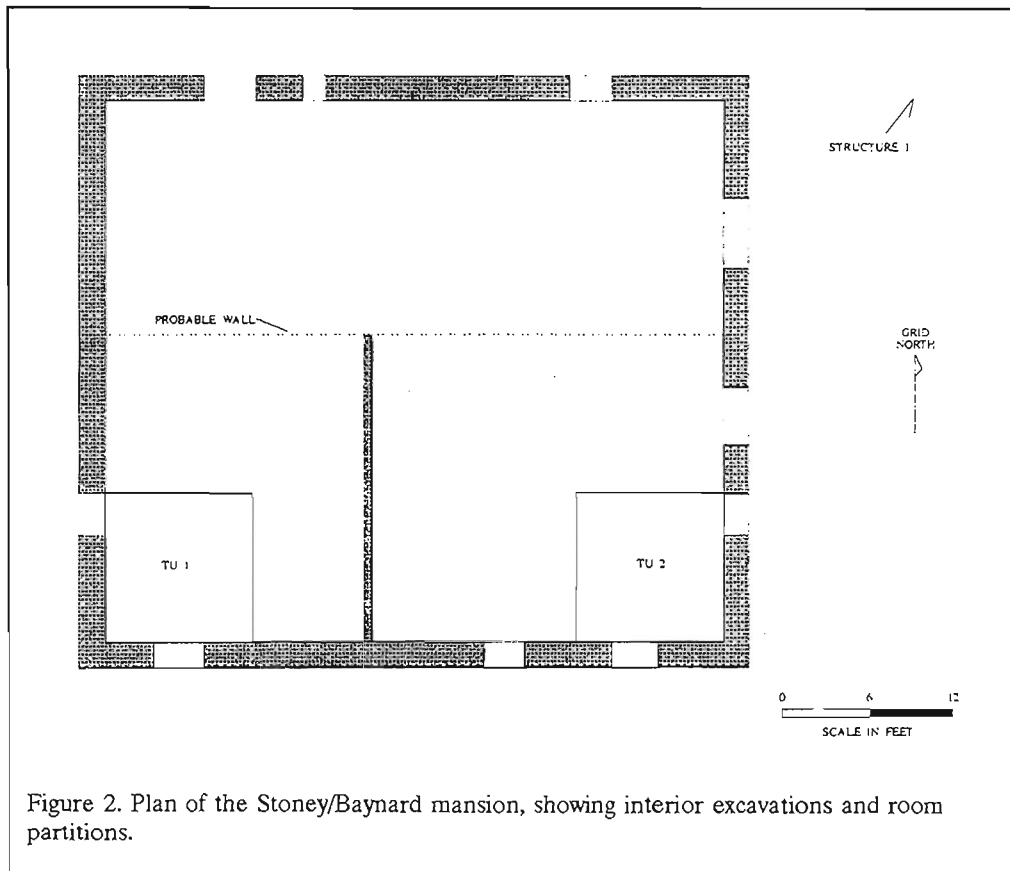
structure, oriented essentially north-south, measured 40 feet 6 inches by 46 feet 6½ inches. Historical research revealed that the structure faces south. Although there is much tabby rubble in the basement, it appears that this lowest floor was divided into at least three rooms (Figure 2). Two units had been excavated with the structure — one in the southeast corner and one in the southwest corner. These excavations had revealed that the structure burned, although it was vacant and that little architectural detailing was present. Historical

accounts reveal that it didn't burn until after the Civil War, sometime between August and December 1867, supporting the archaeological findings that the building had already been extensively dismantled and scavenged. The excavations also revealed that at least the southwest room had a thin mortar floor overlying a yellow sand fill.

These findings certainly helped to understand some aspects of the main house, but they didn't offer

much in the way of a reconstruction beneficial to the general public. There were still questions concerning what the mansion looked like, whether it had a piazza, and how it was designed. While the historical information was unequivocal, there were still doubts that the mansion faced south, since this was so strongly at odds with local legend.

We believed that investigations in the yard areas would help not only create a better



different projects. This is obviously a unique undertaking, supported by the local community, and it has been able to do things that are unrivaled elsewhere in the State.

The 1995 Investigations

The current work, conducted from October 23 through October 29, 1995, was designed to focus attention on the main house. Previous work consisted of determining that the

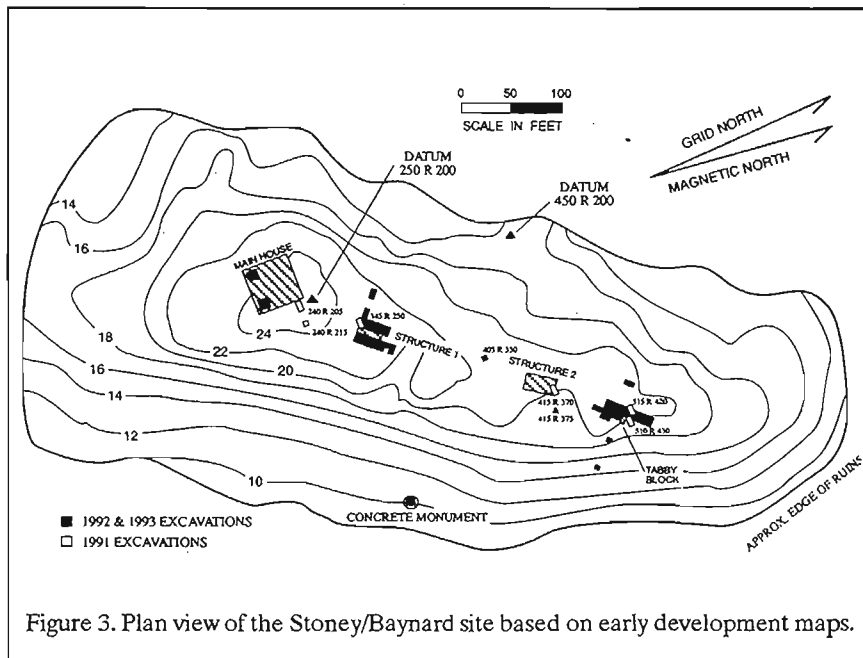


Figure 3. Plan view of the Stoney/Baynard site based on early development maps.

feet. Yet the current field season sought to begin the process. We first intended to look at activities and features in close proximity to the mansion. This, we hoped, would identify two important features — supports for the anticipated piazza and a stairway providing access to the main floor of the mansion. The results were far and beyond what we hoped for, providing not only this information but also revealing a brick walk or drain under the piazza as well as some very early materials in a sheet midden.

Natural Setting

understanding of the mansion, but could also address a range of significant archaeological questions. In particular, one goal was to better understand trash disposal around the main plantation yard. In a rural setting we anticipated that there would be a variety of options for trash disposal, although previous investigations at the Kiawah Vanderhorst mansion (Trinkley 1993:261) revealed some form of trash disposal in a yard area.

The natural setting of the Stoney/Baynard site has been described in detail by Adams et al. (1995:6-14). Rather repeating these previous accounts, it is perhaps more useful to focus on the micro-environment of the study area around the main house. By doing so, we may be able to identify some important clues to help us in understanding the landscape of the site and how the site design was viewed by the mansion's builders.

This was part of our effort to begin focusing attention on a landscape approach which sought to understand the mansion in the context of the larger plantation setting. Today it is difficult (almost impossible) to obtain a "feel" for the plantation since the area has so heavily grown up. Clearly, during the plantation's occupation the landscape — interpreted to include the natural vegetation, landscape plantings, the road system, fencing, and perhaps even the topography — was very different. Only by creating a better understanding of the original landscape is it possible to understand the impression the owners intended to convey of themselves and their plantation.

The overall site plan which has been used over the past four field seasons is one prepared during Sea Pines development several decades ago (Figure 3). It reveals that the site (meaning the mansion and associated support structures) is situated on a remnant dune ridge oriented northeast-southwest. The mansion is situated toward the southwest end of the ridge, seemingly just to the west of the highest point, thought to be about 24 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The other structures were scattered out to the northeast following the ridge topography, but at very different orientations than the mansion.

This, of course, is a goal which cannot be achieved with the excavation of only 750 square

The available plan reveals the ground falling away from the mansion relatively steeply to the north, east, and west. To the east and west elevations drop from 24 to 17 feet AMSL within 100 feet of the house. To the north elevations drop

somewhat more dramatically, from 24 to 15 feet AMSL. Only to the south is the topography seemingly more gentle, dropping from 24 to 21 feet AMSL in 100 feet. This alone should have served to support the southern elevation being the major entrance to the mansion.

The historic documents (briefly reviewed below, see also Adams et al. 1995:21) provide evidence of a fenced enclosure (about 250 feet on a side) surrounding the main house and the domestic slave quarters and enclosing an area of about 1.5 acres. The main island road is found southeast of the mansion, running northeast-southwest, and turning southeast at the mansion.

Clearly the Stoney/Baynard house was not designed to face the island road. Neither ease of access nor public appearance was the driving force of its location. Nor does the house face the nearby marsh or open water (Figure 4). This suggests that neither access to water or interest in impressing water travelers was paramount in the architect's mind.

Although it is tempting to suggest that the original builders were arbitrary, perhaps even capricious, in their efforts, this is likely not the case. It should be remembered that Hilton Head, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was an inhospitable place. Few whites lived on the island and travel to this remote sea island, even into the early twentieth century, was difficult. It does us well to remember that a proverb common in England during the eighteenth century was, "They who want to die quickly, go to Carolina" (Merrens and Terry 1984:548). Even into the Civil War, Hilton Head was renowned for its unhealthy climate, provoking Charlotte Forten to write, "yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent, and that, indeed the manufacture of coffins was the only business that was at all flourishing" in the area (Forten 1864:588).

During the hot summer months the prevailing winds for Hilton Head Island come from the south, south-southwest, and west-southwest. During the cold winter months the winds shift and come from the north-northeast, shifting gradually to the west and south-southwest

again in the spring (Landers 1970:Table 3). Climate, therefore, was the deciding factor in the construction of the Stoney/Baynard mansion. It faced the direction of the prevailing warm weather winds, allowing cross ventilation during the summer.

This is certainly not a new observation. Samuel Gaillard Stoney commented in his seminal *Plantations of the Carolina Low Country* that after the American Revolution there was an increasing emphasis on planning to allow cross ventilation and the piazza, which he notes originated in the West Indies, gradually evolved from little porches:

From the little porches at Mulberry [1714] and Brick House [1725], it passes through the more expanded ones at Fairfield [1730] and on the garden side of Harrietta [1797], and thence to the entrance porch on the other side of Harrietta and the portico at Lowndes' Grove [1803], both of which are nothing but piazzas slightly disguised by pediments. The straightforward piazza as used in Barbados and the Low Country may be noted on the house at Lewisfield [1774] and, later, on that at Somerset [1852]. As well adapted to the scheme of houses, you will find them at Dean Hall [1827] and at The

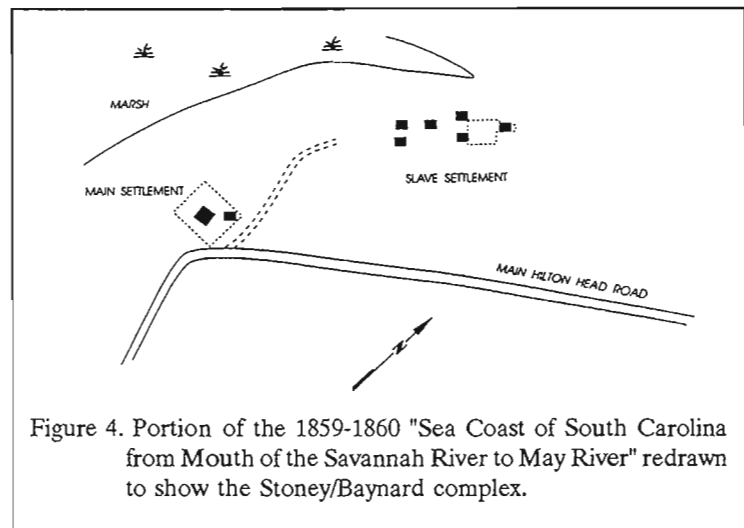


Figure 4. Portion of the 1859-1860 "Sea Coast of South Carolina from Mouth of the Savannah River to May River" redrawn to show the Stoney/Baynard complex.

Launch [1830], and at Tom Seabrook's [1740] you can see how they were only too often allowed to swarm over Low Country houses of all sorts with the exuberant inclusiveness of wild figs strangling jungle trees (Stoney 1989:46).

Although focusing on urban architecture, John Bartram observed in 1765 that:

The inhabitants of both Carolina and Georgia generally build piazzas on one or more sides of their houses which is very commodious in these hot climates. They screen off the violent scorching sunshine & draws the breeze finely (quoted in Lane 1984:116).

That it was the climate, not public perception, which directed the construction of the mansion might be held as a compliment to the good sense of its builders. It seems more likely, however, that Hilton Head was so remote that the mansion was conceived of for the comfort of its occupants, with little attention given over to the social consequences of the design.

Another factor which certainly affected the landscape of the Stoney/Baynard mansion were the soils. The site, situated as it is on a remnant dune ridge, is loose and sandy. This feature has been noted in the past, with the observation that trash around the domestic slave structure simply "sunk" into the sands. This, however, was likely common everywhere on the island. Charles Nordoff, reporting on his visit to Hilton Head Island in 1863 remarked that, "walking is impossible in these islands by reason of the soft sand" (Nordoff 1863:112). Another remarked that the island was a:

flat waste of dreary, dirty sand. The weeds have been killed by the frost (there is no grass here), and hold up prickly burrs to clutch my ankles as I walk (quoted in Walkley 1905:34).

Under these circumstances walkways must either have been made of brick or shell, or else simply did not exist. Similarly, it seems that while drainage from the house would have been more than adequate, it might also have resulted in considerable gullying of the loose sandy soils. The fenced yard may also be of special importance, designating private or landscaped space from that of the open range typical of plantations.

Curiously, most of the historical accounts focus on either the cultivated landscape or the forests of Hilton Head. The forests are seen as impenetrable swamps and jungles, dominated by cedars, pines, live oaks, and palmettos. Many of the accounts draw our attention to the degree the environment had already been affected by cultivation. The cultivated landscape is open and barren sand dominated by cotton, with occasional mentions made of orchards with lemons, limes, and other fruit trees.

There is almost no mention made of landscaping around the plantation houses. There are plats of plantations such as Bloody Point and Melrose on Hilton Head Island suggest elaborate gardens. A photograph of the Hopkinson plantation on nearby Edisto reveals the use of pines and a variety of low plantings to create a yard area physically separated from the rest of the plantation by a carefully constructed and maintained white board fence (Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Volume 21, page 1039).

Elsewhere, however, there seems to be a lack of such careful planning. Drayton's Fish Haul Plantation on Hilton Head, for example, reveals a barren sand yard with only a few small trees and bushes scattered around, perhaps to provide shade to the house (Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Volume 26, page 1282).

The degree to which planters forced their view onto the pre-existing natural environment seems to have varied tremendously. While it is perhaps associated with wealth (the view offered by Nordoff), it may also be the result of either location or frequency of use.

Historic Synopsis

The history of the Stoney/Baynard plantation has been most recently recounted in Adams et al. (1995:15-34) and there seems to be no need to repeat the details here. It is, however, useful to at least briefly mention some of the better documented and more significant historical events in the history of the plantation.

The history of the plantation is most often reported to begin in the last decade of the eighteenth century when it was apparently acquired by James and/or John Stoney. It has been suggested that the brothers were attempting to create a "cotton monopoly," purchasing large acreages to be operated by James Stoney (a planter on Hilton Head) with the cotton shipped to James Stoney (a factor and merchant in Charleston).

Prior to about 1790 the history of the plantation is little more than speculation. Most of the island (including what would become the Stoney/Baynard plantation) was part of the Bayley barony, which dates to 1698. By 1722 it was on the market, with Alexander Trench being the local representative of the Bayley's interests. The barony was seized by State after the Revolutionary War and sold at the Jacksonboro auctions in 1782. The accounts reveal that portions of the Stoney/Baynard tract had been leased by John Gambol and John Gray, but that the plantation was purchased by John Mark Verdier (a merchant and factor whose 1790 2-story house built on a tabby foundation still stands in Beaufort) and Thomas Ferguson (a merchant and planter with strong ties to St. Paul's Parish who at his death in 1786 owned at least 11,613 acres throughout the state). Eventually, however, the Bayley property was restored by the State to Benjamin Bayley, heir of John Bayley. Its eventual disposition to the Stoneys is poorly understood.

Regardless, the plantation was held by the Stoney's until John Stoney's death in 1838. After a series of legal entanglements resulting from significant debts, the property came to the Bank of Charleston, which in 1845 sold the 1,200 acre tract to William E. Baynard. Baynard died four years later, apparently passing the management of the plantation on to his son, Ephraim.

Our previous examination of the historic records suggests that the plantation, at least during the late antebellum, was a fairly average producer when compared to others on the island. It was neither exceptionally rich nor exceptionally poor.

Like many other plantations on the island, the Stoney/Baynard property was confiscated and held by the Federal government throughout the Civil War. It appears to have served as a post for sentries during much of the war, as well as home for a large number of African Americans. Sometime between August and December 1867 the house partially burned. Although burned, the house still served as a significant landmark, used as a backsight for surveying conducted on nearby Daufuskie. The property was eventually redeemed by the Baynard heirs in 1875.

Curation

The field notes, photographic materials, and artifacts from Chicora's investigations have been curated at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1995.1. The artifacts from the excavations have been cataloged as ARCH 3699 through ARCH 3732 using the institution's 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 Artifacts 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 standards of archival permanence.

EXCAVATIONS

Strategy and Methods

As discussed in Adams et al. (1995:35) several different methods for horizontal control have been used over the past field seasons at Stoney/Baynard. Originally, a modified Chicago 10-foot grid system was established with a magnetic north-south orientation. While this was appropriately compulsive, it failed to take into account the orientation of the different structures, so all of the test units were at an awkward angle to the tabby walls and various architectural features. Subsequent investigations have made it a practice to orient the grid system with the structure being examined and simply numbering the units sequentially by structure. Although there can be significant problems with such a system (forgetting, for example, to indicate structure as well as unit), it has worked admirably and allowed careful documentation of architectural features found on the site.

The current field investigations followed the same course, orienting the various units to corners of the main house (Figure 5). Along the east side of the mansion four 10-foot units, forming a 20 foot square block, were laid out with the northwest corner of the block corresponding with the northeast corner of the structure (Figure 6). Designated as Units 1-4 these were intended to help identify architectural features associated with the wall sockets thought to be piazza or porch joists. We anticipated that the 20-foot block would succeed in identifying a series of columns or supports, assuming that the joists ran from the tabby wall to a sill supported by tabby piers.

Along the south side of the mansion three 10-foot units and one 5 by 10-foot unit were laid out. These units used the southeast corner of the tabby as their datum or control point. The goal in these excavations was to determine if the piazza extended across the front of the structure and to examine the central area of the south facade for

evidence of the stairway ascending to a entranceway.

Given the reduced length of the field work (seven days) we did not anticipate that it would be possible to expand the investigations further eastward or southward to better understand related yard areas. However, the current work would provide some idea of artifact density surrounding the house and would help develop a research strategy for future yard work.

The study focused on the east elevation for two interrelated reasons. First, this was the only standing facade which allowed the identification of the joist sockets. The west elevation, which we presume to be a mirror image, is no longer standing and cannot provide this information. Second, because the west facade has collapsed, excavations in this area would first require the documentation and removal of large amounts of tabby — a task beyond the ability of the current field season.

As in past work, vertical control was maintained through the use of an elevation datum established at the 250R200 point of the 1991 magnetic north grid system. Elevations are expressed in feet above mean sea level (AMSL) as determined by reference to the established datum (23 feet AMSL). 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 excavations was screened through ¼-inch mesh using a mechanical screen and roller sifters. Units were troweled at the top of the subsoil, photographed using black and white print and color transparency film, and plotted. Excavation was by natural soil zones and soil samples were routinely collected. Features encountered during the field work were excavated at the discretion of the field director and feature

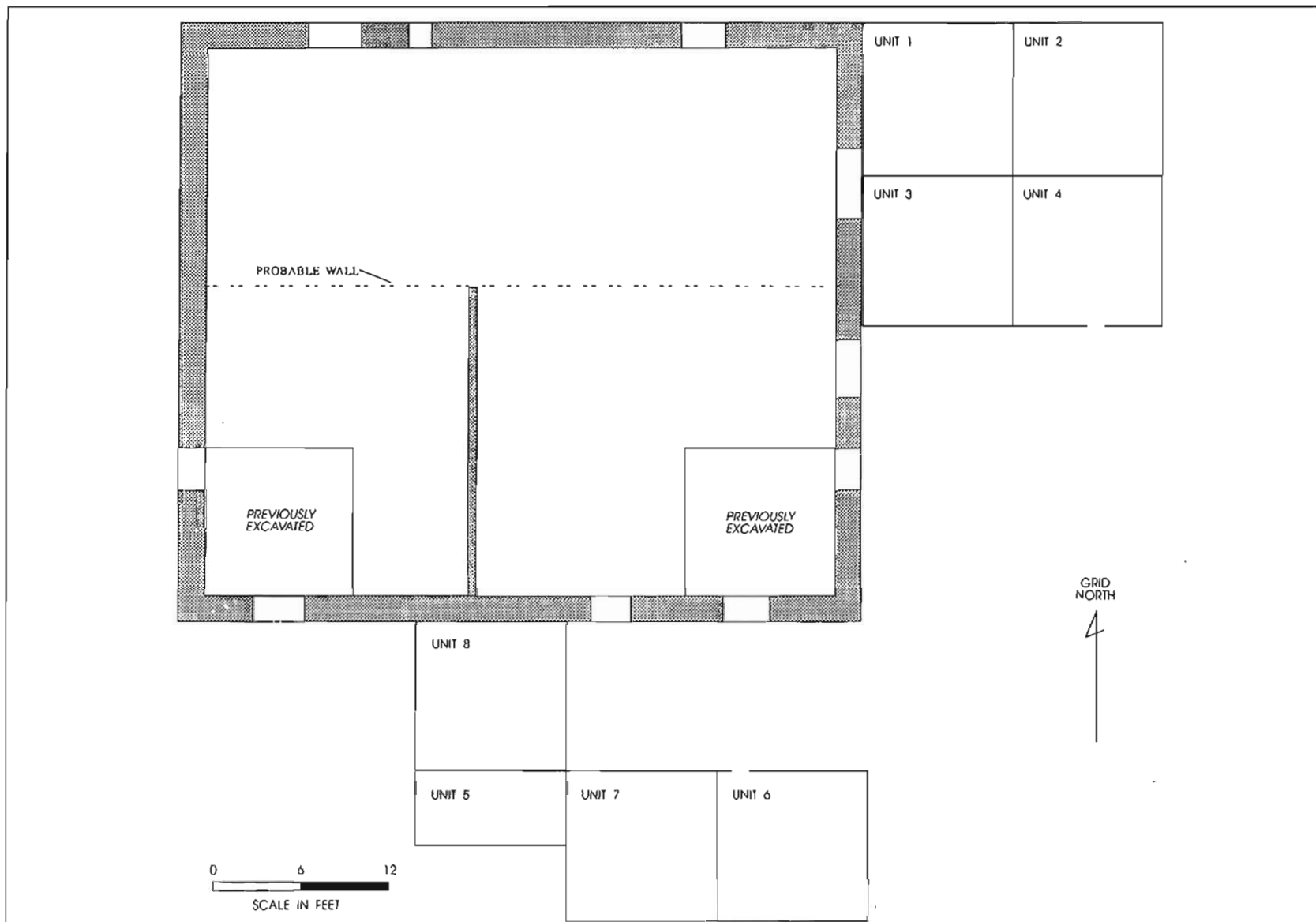


Figure 5. Block excavations and unit designations on the east and south facades of the main house.

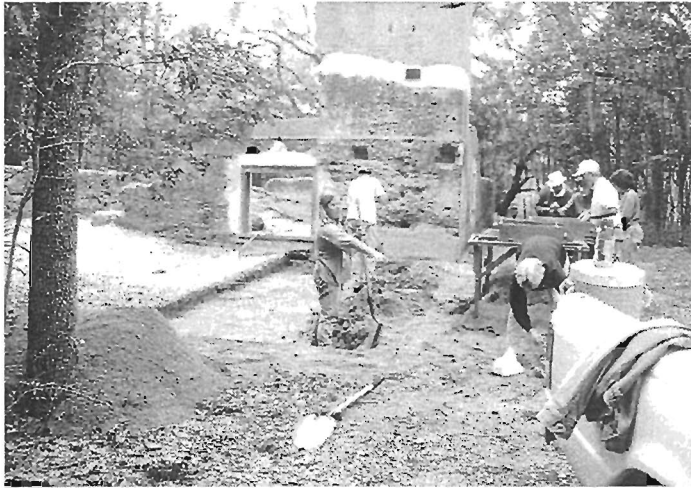


Figure 6. Excavations in Units 1 and 2 along the east side of the main house. In the background can be seen the joist sockets in the tabby wall for the porch thought to be located in this area.

numbers were assigned. Those not excavated were recorded in the plan views and await future investigation. The three features identified and excavated during this work are situated in the block on the eastern side of the main house.

East Side of the Main House (Units 1-4)

As in the past, stratigraphy at the site was relatively uniform. Along the eastern side of the main house (which had been tested by a 5 by 10 unit and a 5 by 5 square in 1991) Zone 1 was typically found to consist of very dark gray-brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam grading into a yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sand containing rubble and artifacts. At the base of this yellowish-brown sand was a brownish-yellow (10YR6/6) to yellow (10YR7/6) sand subsoil. In some areas, especially in the southwest quadrant of Unit 3, fairly large concentrations of tabby rubble were present in upper half of Zone 1. Where tabby was not present, Zone 1 was typically 0.6 to 0.8 foot in depth. The overlying tabby, in the southwest corner of Unit 3, was up to a foot in thickness.

As might be expected, the tabby rubble contained almost no artifacts and represents the collapse of the mansion walls outward (tabby typically "butterflies" outward in failure, resulting in large quantities deposited outside the mansion). Throughout the units there were considerable

amounts of rubble, with tabby concentrated along the southern edge of Unit 3 and fired brick being found primarily to the north in Unit 2.

The four units produced a total of 5,073 pounds of rubble, with 2,700 pounds or 53% coming from Unit 3 where the bulk of the tabby wall fall was found. While the quantity declines dramatically from Unit 3 eastward into Unit 4 (where only 608 pounds were found), the amount slightly increases from Unit 1 to Unit 2. It appears that there is fairly uniform distribution of the

remains. It is likely that the density of the rubble will decline at 30 to 40 feet from the structure, although additional excavations are necessary to verify this expectation.

Previous excavation of small test units on this side of the main house had produced what was interpreted to be a crushed shell pathway. The larger units opened during this work called into question this earlier interpretation. Although a lens (about 0.1 to 0.2 foot in thickness) of burned and crushed shell was encountered in Units 1 and 2, it failed to exhibit discrete boundaries. In areas there was also a very thin lens (0.05 to 0.1 foot) of yellow sand overlying the shell lens.

In order to accurately define and plot features the four units were taken to a uniform level with subsoil consistently revealed. While this removed some of the crushed shell lens, it also helped refine the shape of feature and distinguish it from an adjacent pocket of tabby rubble. At the base of Zone 1 three features were identified and excavated, while an additional three features were noted, photographed, and plotted, but not removed.

Feature 1, found in the northwest quadrant of Unit 1, was a oval pit measuring about 1.8 feet north-south by 2.5 feet east-west. It had been previously identified in testing, but was not

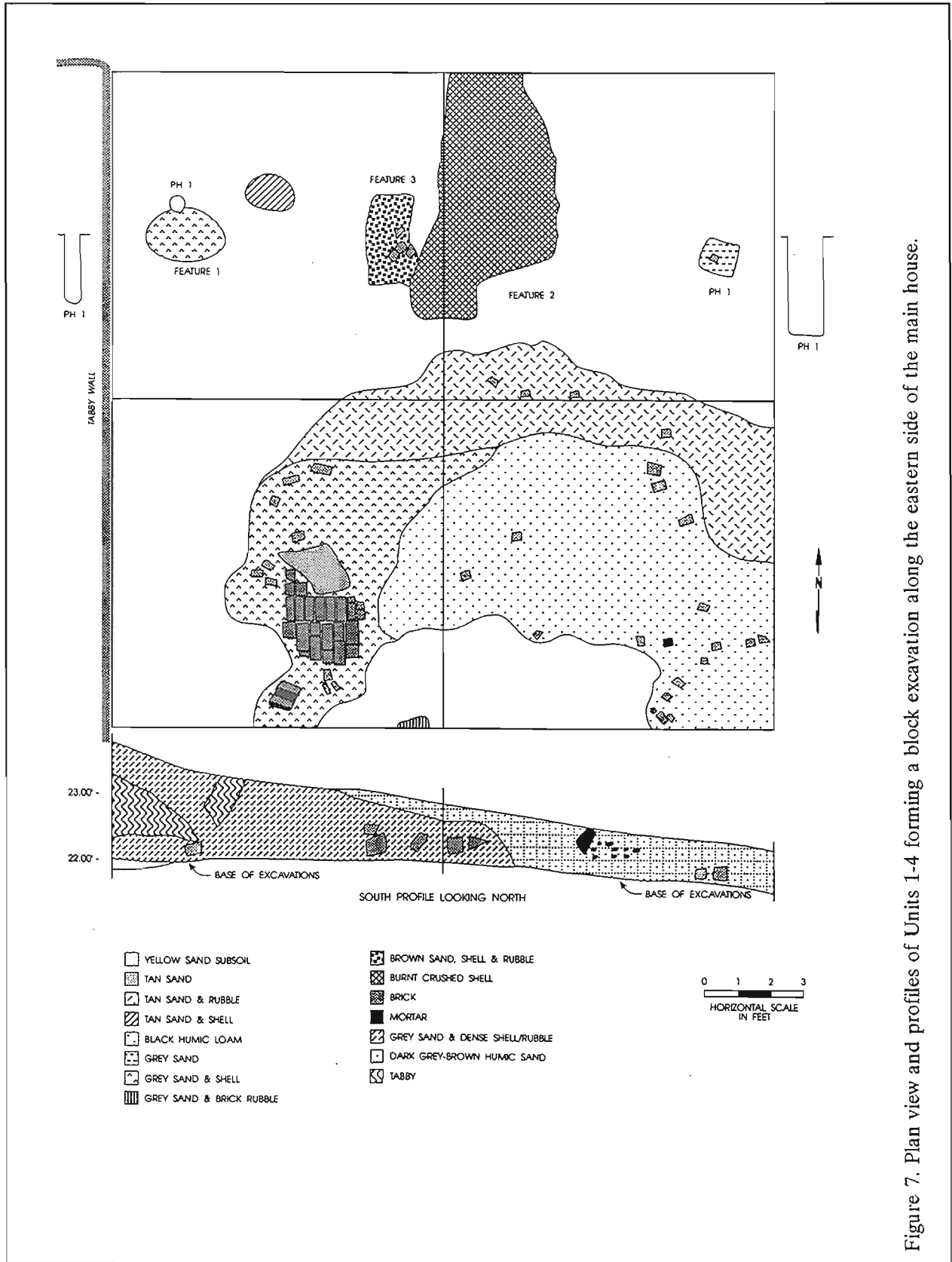


Figure 7. Plan view and profiles of Units 1-4 forming a block excavation along the eastern side of the main house.

excavated at that time. Thought to represent a military trash pit there was no reason to explore it. The feature was removed at this time in order to clear features from these units.

Feature 1 was 0.63 foot in depth (Figure 9) and consisted of brown sand and shell. It contained a total of 17 pounds of rubble (including a mix of both shell and mortar, although no tabby was present). The pit produced a small assortment of trash, including window glass, a broken hoe, a brass rod, and a small amount of fish bone. Also incorporated in the collection was a white metal regimental number "7." Our initial assessment that the feature represented a trash pit excavated by a military detachment seems accurate. The assortment of trash, including the regimental number, seems consistent with military policing activities.

Feature 2 was found primarily in the northwest quadrant of Unit 2, along the line with Unit 1 and extending northward out of the excavation block. The feature measured 7.5 feet north-south by about 3.7 feet east-west.

Upon excavation the feature was found to consist of between 0.1 and 0.2 foot of crushed and burned oyster shell (weighing a total of 150 pounds). The fragments ranged in size from about ¼-inch up to nearly intact shells, but most were from ½- to ¾-inches in diameter. While most were burned to a gray color and were relatively friable, some were not burned. No architectural debris (brick, plaster, or mortar) were found in the feature and artifacts, while present, were not common. The latest artifact, which provides a TPQ date for Feature 2, is blue transfer printed pearlware. This indicates that the feature had to be deposited after 1795. The presence of single examples of creamware and colono ware, both wrought and cut nails, coupled with the absence of whitewares (which have a beginning date of 1813) suggest that the feature was deposited no later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

None of the recovered materials were burned, indicating that they become mixed with the shell after it had been burned. Likewise, the soil under the feature was not burned, indicating that the feature was a secondary deposit — materials

which had been dumped (but not generated) in this area.

Feature 2 may represent abandoned building materials — shell winnowed from the lime used to produce mortar, perhaps. The material may have been left where it was discarded or alternatively may have been used to fill a shallow gully area.

Feature 3 was found along the east central edge of Unit 1 at the base of Zone 1. It blurred into Feature 2 and the distinction was not clear until Feature 2 had been totally removed (resulting in the possibility that some materials from Feature 3 were incorporated into Feature 2).

This feature measured 2.8 feet north-south by 1.4 feet east-west and formed a rectangle oriented with the structure. Upon excavation the feature produced fired brick fragments, mortar, shell, and burned shell, all mixed in a light tan sandy matrix. A total of 44 pounds of shell and rubble were removed. Artifacts were scarce, with the only dateable objects being two undecorated pearlware ceramics (providing a TPQ of 1780).

Feature 3 is interpreted to represent a robbed pier to support the eastern piazza or porch. It is found 9 feet from the east facade and in line with one of the joist sockets. It was only 0.55 foot in depth, suggesting that the porch supports were very shallowly placed.

Two post holes were identified in the block excavations. One was a very deep, but small circular post on the north edge of Feature 1. The other was a more substantial one-foot square post which was also deeply placed. This square post, along the eastern edge of Unit 2, was at a 45° angle to the structure.

Identified in the block excavations, but not removed, were three additional features. Encompassing most of Unit 4 and extending into Units 3 and 2 was a large amorphous black stain with abundant brick rubble. Although no function can be ascribed to this feature, it was not excavated because it produced rather large quantities of modern materials during troweling. At least portions of it appear to be the remains of



Figure 8. View of the block excavations on the east side of the mansion, looking to the southwest. Visible in this photograph is the standing tabby wall with the recently repaired opening, Feature 1-3, the brick flooring, and the amorphus black stain encompassing most of Unit 4.

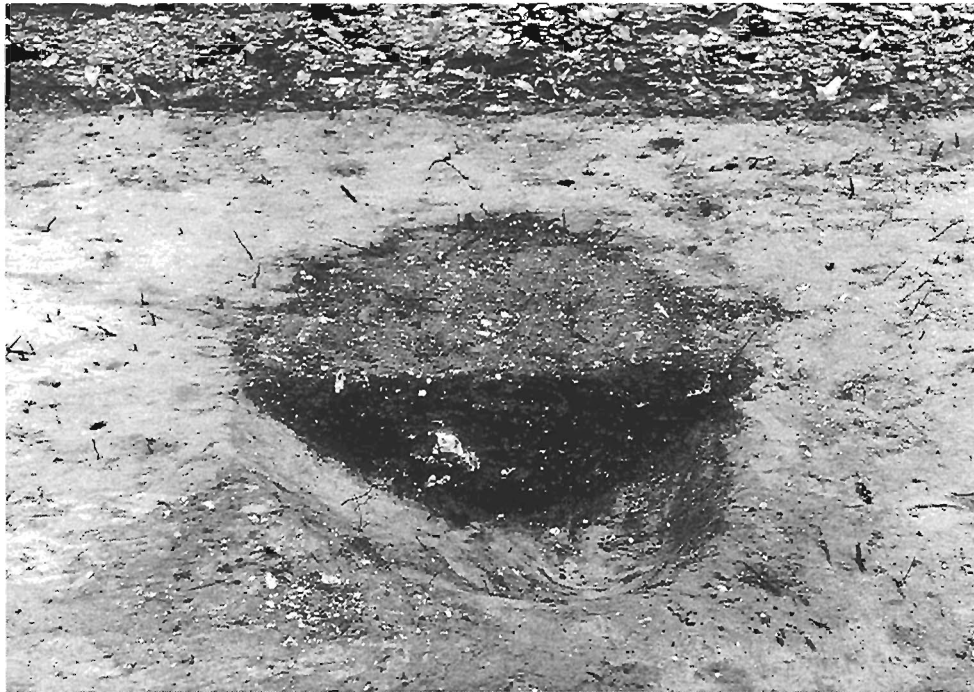


Figure 9. Feature 1, eastern half excavated, view to the west (tabby wall is in the background).

a looter's pit. Additional investigation is necessary, but was thought best only when additional area had been excavated and its extent was clear.

Unfortunately, this feature encompasses the area where at least some additional porch supports were anticipated. One possible support, however, was encountered in the southeast corner of Unit 3, extending southward into the profile. Although little of this feature was exposed, the fill, orientation, and size are consistent with Feature 3.

The other feature, encountered in the central portion of Unit 3, consists of the remains of a brick floor found on the western edge of the black stain (Figure 10). It seems likely that at least some, if not all, of the bricks found in the stain, are from this floor.

The feature, oriented with the structure, consists of a row of nine bricks laid as soldiers running east-west. To the south of this edging row were bricks laid in a running bond as sailors or pavers.

With the small amount left intact it can't be determined whether this represents flooring under the porch, some type of walkway, or possibly a remnant drainage. Unfortunately, one explanation is no better than the other. If the walk extended under the entire porch, it seems that some evidence of the brick work, or it being robbed, would have been found in Unit 1. It seems equally unlikely that if the brickwork extended to the north that the edging course would have been required. There is, however, no doorway to the west of this brickwork which would support its identification as a walkway. While it may represent a drainage, those which have been identified at other rural sites (such as at the Kiawah Shoolbred house) have the sailors sunken below the soldiers in order to channel the water. In addition, the example at Stoney/Baynard is essentially level and provides no fall away from the house.

Whatever the feature was originally, it has been extensively robbed — an activity which probably took place during or shortly after the plantation's occupation by Union troops (probably at about the same time other architectural details were being removed). In order to better understand this feature it will be necessary to open a considerably larger area in the hopes of finding additional paving which can help identify its function. In particular, areas south of the feature, under the tabby wall fall, and areas on the west side of the house, also under tabby fall wall, are the most likely candidates to have offered protection to the feature.

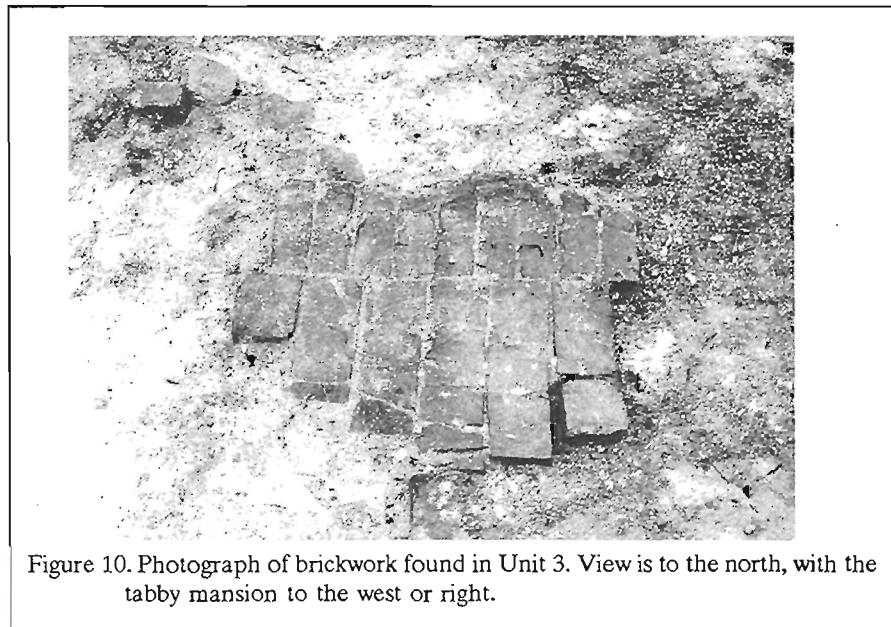
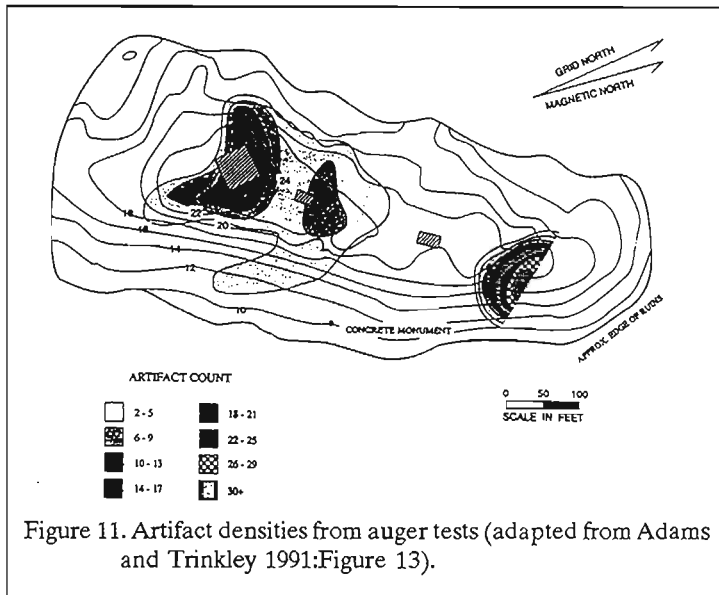


Figure 10. Photograph of brickwork found in Unit 3. View is to the north, with the tabby mansion to the west or right.

While the function of this brickwork cannot be immediately identified, it is nevertheless important in helping us to understand the development of soils around the mansion. The upper surface of the brick — at 22.28 feet AMSL — is assumed to have been at the original grade. Today this is at about the level of what is being called subsoil, meaning that little humus development was present when the mansion was built. If this is correct, then the basement floor level of the southwestern room, identified at 22.7 feet AMSL, was about 0.4 foot above the exterior grade, perhaps to encourage drainage away from the structure and prevent flooding during heavy



rains.

South Side of the Main House (Units 5-8)

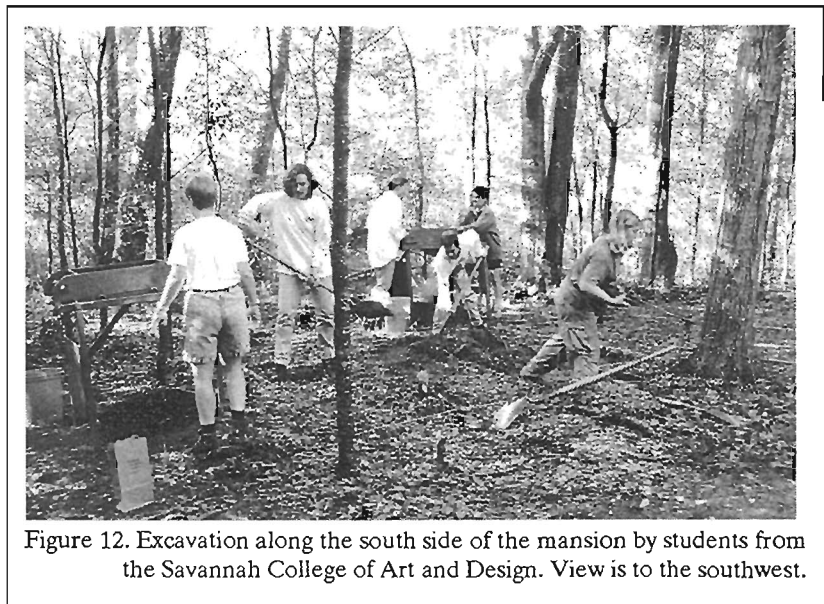
This was a portion of the site which had never been examined, outside of the auger tests conducted during the first season's investigations. These tests, at 50-foot intervals, revealed a crescent-shaped concentration of artifacts sweeping from the south elevation of the main house to the northwestern corner and beyond. A somewhat similar concentration of shell was noted, with the greatest densities found primarily from the northwest corner to about 75 feet to the north of the house (Adams et al. 1991:Figures 13 and 14; Figure 13 is reproduced here as Figure 11). These findings seemed anomalous, but lacking additional investigation little could be made of the results. We hoped that the additional work on the south side of the main house, in addition to the primary goals, might help us better understand the results of this initial auger survey and perhaps even focus future research around the main house.

The excavations on the

south face of the structure (Figure 12) revealed a stratigraphy similar to that discovered elsewhere on the site, although several units were distinctly different. Whereas virtually every other unit excavated at the site revealed brown A horizon soils overlying a yellow to tan to occasionally white sand, the eastern most units in this area revealed about 0.6 foot of dark brown humic sand (designated Zone 1) overlying a tan sand sheet midden varying from 0.25 to 0.45 foot in depth. At the base of this tan sand, termed Zone 2, was mottled tan and yellow sandy subsoil.

Zone 1, therefore, was essentially identical to that found elsewhere on the site, albeit slightly more shallow. Zone 2, however, was clearly distinct and, based on field observations, seemed to contain earlier ceramics in relatively large quantities. Zone 2 becomes thinner in the units moving to the west and seems to get thicker (and denser) toward the eastern slope. Zone 2, while termed a sheet midden, does not contain especially dark or greasy soils normally associated with true middens. Nevertheless, it is sufficiently distinct to warrant some notice.

In a few areas the two zones were separated by a thin, and spotty veneer of shell. Varying from about 0.05 to 0.1 foot in depth this



shell was impossible to remove as a distinct zone and was therefore taken off with Zone 1. Consequently, whatever mixing of proveniences may have occurred, the upper zone was made to appear younger than it might be — the lower zone was not "contaminated" with later materials. In partial consequence of this decision, Zone 1 contained 2562 pounds of shell, while Zone 2 contained only 326 pounds. This shell was primarily found in two discrete areas — in Unit 8 along the south wall of the main house and in Unit 7 about 10 feet from the house. These two concentrations are related more to the architectural features identified in these areas than they are to the thin midden encountered in Units 6 and 7.

The subsoil in this portion of the site is equally distinct from that found elsewhere. While previous excavations, especially around Structure 1 (the domestic slave house), found very loose and friable sands which were so thoroughly mixed that little or no true mottling was encountered, the soils at the southeast edge of the main house were heavily mottled. The mottling suggests that the activity in this area was not nearly as severe, or intensive, as elsewhere on the site.

The excavations incorporated one 5 by 10-foot unit (Unit 5) and three 10-foot units (Units 6-8) to form an L-shaped excavation clustered at the east and central face of the south elevation (Figures 13 and 14).

In addition to the midden identified as Zone 2, the excavations produced two architectural features of special importance to our interpretation of the main house. The first is the eastern stair support found in Unit 7 (Figure 15; see also Figure 13). This support might also be described as the eastern stringer for the stairs which flared out, ending in a circular detail which perhaps provided support for the newel post. This feature is also referred to as a "ramp." The first tread is still partially in place.

The stair support was constructed of mortar brick, not cast tabby, and was probably originally stuccoed. Given the damage to the stair support, which appears to have been robbed, it is impossible to determine if it was solid to the

handrail, or if it only provided a support for a wooden baluster system.

The second architectural feature is a mortar brick back support which when intact almost certainly served as a stair well header, marking both the extent of the porch and also the junction of the stairs with the porch. This wall is two bricks wide and 5.1 feet in length.

Although remaining as only two courses of bricks, it is assumed to have originally risen to the height of the porch, an estimated 5 feet above the current level. Assuming that the total rise measures just under 5 feet or about 70 inches, it is possible to determine the unit rise by dividing the total rise by the average permissible unit rise, typically 7-inches. This results in the stairs requiring 10 risers. By dividing the total rise by the number of risers, it is possible to calculate the unit rise, which in this case works out to the standard 7-inches. The unit run is calculated on the basis of a general rule that the sum of the unit run and the unit rise should be 17½-inches. Consequently, for the Stoney/Baynard stairs the unit run would be approximately 10½-inches.

It is now possible to calculate the total run of the stairs, which is obviously equal to the product of the unit run times the total number of treads in the stairway. Unfortunately, we don't know exactly how the stairs were anchored, so it is impossible to be as precise as we would like. Regardless, assuming 10 treads, the total run would be about 8.75 feet. The distance from the bottom stair to the back support, however, is 10.2 feet.

A total run of 10.2 feet suggests that the stairs had to ascend to a height of almost 8 feet, about 84 inches, resulting in 12 rises with a 7-inch unit rise and 10½-inches for the unit run. This scenario would result in a total run of 10.5 feet, much closer to that observed. Consequently, it seems likely that the porch was about 8 feet above the ground level, providing perhaps 7 feet of head clearance in the lower half story of the Stoney/Baynard mansion.

The stair support is 15.6 feet from the eastern corner and the back support is 24.3 feet from the same southeastern corner of the mansion.

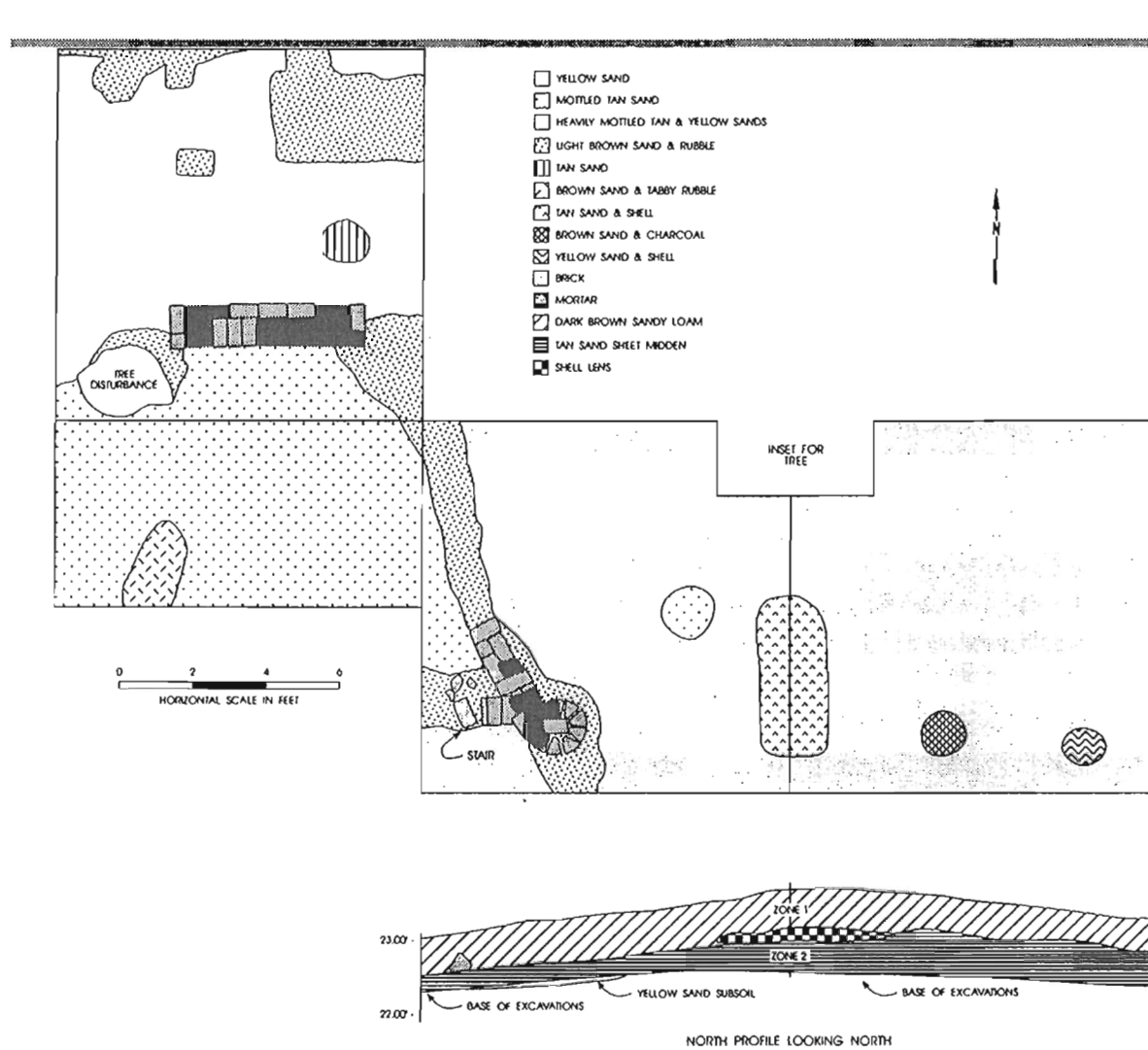


Figure 13. Plan view and profiles of excavations on the south side of the main house.

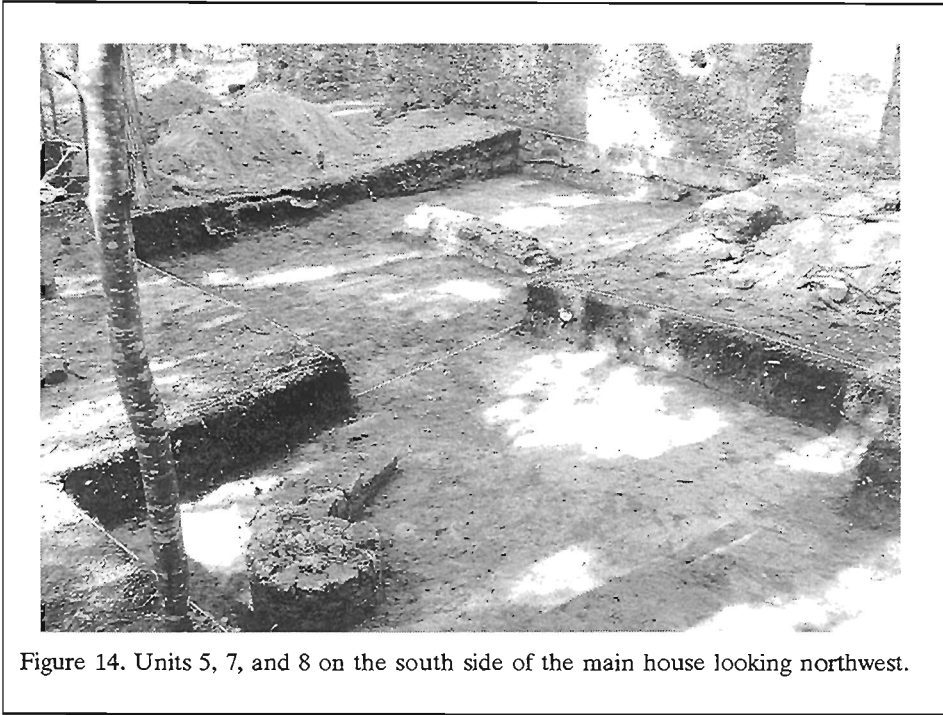


Figure 14. Units 5, 7, and 8 on the south side of the main house looking northwest.

(and possibly a forth covered by a smear of tan sand and shell) running from the southeast corner of Unit 6 behind the stairs to the center of Unit 7. The eastern two are 4 feet apart, while the distance between the central and western posts is 8 feet (suggesting that there may be a post covered by the intervening smear). While not excavated each post hole measures between 1.2 and 1.4 feet in diameter. The fill is tan sand and shell or brown sand and charcoal. If these are associated (and there is, at present,

These measurements reveal that the stairway was off-center, shifted about seven feet to the west. Examination of the south wall reveals the presence of a doorway just east of the stairs. Apparently the stairs were shifted to avoid blocking the doorway.

no conclusive proof that they are), they may be associated with a decorative fence perhaps separating the house access from the near yard and pathways under the overhanging porches.

Being slightly offset in this manner it isn't possible to use a simple mirror image to calculate the stairway width at the base or ground level. Instead it is necessary to establish a ratio between the measurements, which reveals that the stairs were minimally 15.3 feet and possibly as much as 19.9 feet in width at the ground level, narrowing to about 5.1 feet at the landing.

In addition to these architectural features there are at least three post holes

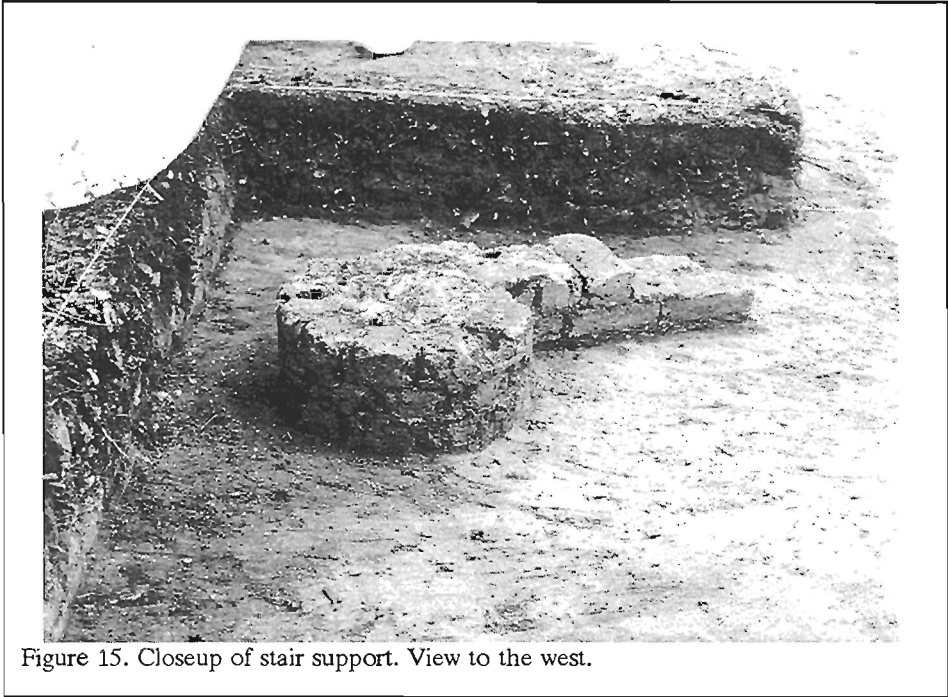


Figure 15. Closeup of stair support. View to the west.

Summary

Although the excavations have provided the first real understanding of how the main house appeared much is still left unanswered.

Porches

There is good evidence of a porch, about 9-feet in width, spanning the east facade of the mansion. Based on the presence of joist sockets on the north facade it seems likely that a porch spanned this elevation as well. Whether it is the same width as the porch on the east side is unknown at the present. There is currently no evidence of a porch on the west side of the mansion. On the south or front side of the mansion there is evidence for at least a landing at the top of the stairs, about 8 feet from the structure. Whether there is an associated porch spanning this elevation is, at present, unknown.

Although it is possible to speculate that the house was surrounded by a porch, this seems to have no match in extant plantation architecture, although there are clear parallels. Stoney (1989:63), for example, comments on how the porches on Edisto's Tom Seabrook house (ca. 1740) "completely overran" the architecture.

Consequently, additional work is necessary on the north side of the main house to determine if the porch runs the full length of this wall and if it is the same width as found on the east side. Likewise, excavations are necessary on the west side of the house to determine if a porch exists here at all. Finally, in terms of exploring the porch as an architectural feature, additional excavations are necessary on the south side of the mansion to determine if the porch runs the full width of the house, or if it exists only as a landing.

Excavations have also revealed the presence of either brick flooring, pathway, or drain under the porch. It has been heavily robbed and only additional excavation in other parts of the under-porch area will reveal its function and extent.

Stairway

The entrance stairway on the south elevation is rather better understood than the

porches and provides some evidence of a grand mansion. While it might be curious that it has been set off-center, this probably provides yet another piece of evidence that the construction was executed from simple plans by relatively untrained plantation carpenters.

Although the skill with which the plantation's builders put together the mansion should not be understated, it is also necessary to realize that "plantation carpenters" were not typically thought of as especially skilled. Dusinberre (1996:196) even suggests that the term "plantation carpenter" implied mediocrity. It is, therefore, not unexpected that the stairway would be built to "fit" the previously cast tabby.

The stairway bears a striking resemblance to that described by Stoney for the Lewisfield plantation house, built in 1774:

the principal rooms of the house are shaded by a piazza, which also gives a place to sit and taste the coolness coming up from the river, and this is connected with the ground by a broad flight of brick stairs whose ramps flare outward as they descend and end solid cylindrical newels, after the fashion of building in the West Indies (Stoney 1989:70).

If not in actual plan, then at least in concept the Lewisfield house parallels Stoney/Baynard in its use of a raised understory or basement of brick, a wide piazza, and its relatively square design. In fact, the photograph of Lewisfield (Stoney 1989:190) even shows landscaping in the area of the posited fence.

As the Stoney/Baynard mansion is prepared for interpretation it is appropriate to excavate the area of the west stair support and stabilize both supports or ramps. This would not only make the stairway more understandable to the public, but would also help to verify the calculations on the stairway width. Additional information might also be present to help address issues of design (was the ramp solid to the hand rail, or was it a foundation topped by wooden detailing).

The Sheet Midden

Apart from architectural information, these excavations have also revealed that at least in the southeast corner of the structure there is what appears to be a sheet midden "spilling" from the house downslope. These materials may represent trash deposited on the slope or allowed to erode downslope. As will be discussed in the following section, these materials suggest an earlier date for the mansion than previously considered.

Obviously, one of the primary questions this discovery raises is whether these materials can be associated with the standing structure or whether they may provide evidence of an earlier, and thus far undocumented, structure on the site. Additional excavations are critical to explore the extent and nature of this midden. These additional excavations will, of necessity, expand the yard area investigated extending the work to the south, as well as encompassing additional areas around the mansion.

Landscape Features

The current work provides relatively little information concerning landscape features. The shell pathway originally thought to be present on the east side of the house has been discredited, although it is perhaps replaced by the brick paving previously discussed.

Evidence of a possible fence (or perhaps even small plantings) has been encountered on the south elevation to the east of the stairs out to the corner of the mansion. Unfortunately, the excavations have not extended sufficiently far southward to allow exploration of the pathway up to the main stairs. Nor is there adequate information at this point to speculate on yard features or organization.

Although extensive yard excavations would likely not produce large artifact collections, they are nevertheless essential to our understanding of the mansion and its place in the plantation landscape. The current investigations suggest that tree disturbances are not common and can be readily identified. The proposed additional work, however, will require extensive thinning of the current vegetation on the site, with the removal of

virtually all trees under 3-inches in diameter and the extensive thinning of larger trees. A by-product of this work, of course, would be a more realistic vista allowing visitors to better feel the mansion's starkness on the plantation landscape.

ARTIFACTS

This section is intended to provide an overview of the material culture recovered from the current season's excavations at the Stoney/Baynard main house. These discussions are organized by block (i.e., east side of mansion, south side of mansion) and within those blocks by stratigraphic zone, if appropriate. A general overview of the recovered artifacts and their contribution toward architectural or feature reconstructions, and mean ceramic dating are provided for each block. Discussions concerning artifact pattern analysis and exploration of status indicators (including, where appropriate, Miller's indices) are provided separate from the block discussions since they are (in theory) appropriate to the entire mansion.

Laboratory Processing, Conservation, and Analysis

The cleaning of artifacts was conducted in Columbia, after the conclusion of the excavations. Cataloging and analysis of the specimens was conducted in November and early December 1995. Conservation treatments are currently being conducted by Chicora personnel at the Columbia laboratory.

Brass items, if they exhibit active bronze disease, are being 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 are removed with deionized water baths (until a chloride level of no greater than 1 ppm or 18 μ mhos/cm was achieved using a conductivity meter) and the items are dried in an acetone bath. The conserved cuprous items are then coated with a 20% solution (w/v) of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

Ferrous objects are being 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 is removed, the artifacts are wire brushed and placed in a series of deionized water soaks for the removal of soluble chlorides. When the artifacts test free of chlorides (at a level less than 0.1 ppm, or 2 μ mhos/cm), they are dewatered in acetone baths and are air dried for 24 hours. Afterwards, a series of phosphoric (10% v/v) and tannic (20% w/v) acid solutions are applied and the specimens are again allowed to air dry for 24 hours. They are finally coated with a 10% solution (w/v) of acryloid B-72 in toluene.

As previously discussed, the materials have been accepted for curation by The Hilton Head Museum as accession number 1995.2. Inclusive specimen numbers for the excavation collection are ARCH 3699 — 3732. The collection has been cataloged using this institution's accessioning practices. Specimens were packed in plastic bags and boxed. 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 also curated with this facility.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. The temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of the historic remains follow such authors as Cushion (1976), Godden (1964, 1985), Miller (1980, 1991), Noël Hume (1978), Norman-Wilcox (1965), Peirce (1988), Price (1979), South (1977), and Walton (1976). Glass artifacts were identified using sources such as Jones (1986), Jones and Sullivan (1985), McKearin and McKearin (1972), McNally (1982), Smith (1981), Vose (1975), and Warren (1970).

The analysis system used South's (1977) functional groups as an effort to subdivide historic assemblages into groups which could reflect

behavioral categories. Initially developed for eighteenth-century British colonial assemblages, this approach appears to be a reasonable choice for the Stoney/Baynard collection. Although criticized for problems in sample comparability (see, for example, Joseph 1989), even the system's detractors note that:

whatever 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).

The functional categories of Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Personal, Clothing, Arms, Tobacco, and Activities provide not only the range necessary for describing and characterizing most collections, but also allow typically consistent comparison with other collections.

Another important analytical technique used in this study is the minimum vessel count, as both an alternative to the more traditional count of ceramics and also as a prerequisite to the application of Miller's cost indices. The most common approach for the calculation of minimum number of vessels (MNV) is to lay out all of the ceramics from a particular analytic unit (such as an excavation block), grouping the sherds by ware, type, and variety (e.g., floral motif vs. pastoral). All possible mends are then made. Body sherds are, from this point on, considered residual and not further considered. Remaining rim sherds, which fail to provide mends, are examined for matches in design, rim form, colors, and other attributes which would indicate matches with previously defined vessels. Those which fail to match either mended vessels or other rims are counted as additional vessels. Where there were multiple proveniences from an excavation unit, all were combined for this analysis, using a minimum distinction method for the MNV, which tends to provide a relatively conservative count.

Although no cross mend analyses were conducted on the glass artifacts, these materials were examined in a similar fashion to the ceramics

to define minimum number of vessel counts, with the number of vessel bases in a given assemblage being used to define the MNV. Attempts were made to mend and match vessel bases in order to ensure the accuracy of the count. If a glass artifact exhibited a different color and/or form not represented by the counted bases, then it was designated a separate vessel or container.

Two methods were used to determine the occupation span of the various excavation units. The first method is South's (1977) mean ceramic dating approach. The other is his bracketing technique. This second method consists of creating a time line where the manufacturing span of the various ceramics are placed. The left bracket is placed by determining where at least half of the ceramic type bars touch. The right bracket is placed the same way, however, it is placed far enough to the right to at least touch the beginning of the latest type present (South 1977:214). We have chosen to alter South's bracketing technique slightly by placing the left bar at the earliest ending date when that ending date does not overlap with the rest of the ceramic type bars.

The observant reader will also note that both metric and English units of measurement have been used in the analysis. We recognize that this departure from consistency may be troubling, and may require some conversion back and forth. We have, however, tried to ensure an internal consistency. Where the artifact was likely described by its maker or user in English measurements, they have been retained. The only exception to this is when there has been extensive research on the artifact class which uses metric measures (one example being the work on English "wine" bottles by Olive Jones). When the maker or user of the object probably had no reason to refer to a specific measurement (such as the length or diameter of a pencil), we have used metric units.

In the following discussions, the first time a particular artifact type, or class, is encountered, it will be discussed in greater detail than it is when found in subsequent contexts. While this may cause some difficulty for those interested in only one particular block at the site, it will reduce the sheer volume of text and will make these discussion flow in a more readable fashion.

East Side of the Main House

The excavations in this block included Units 1 through 4 (as well as Features 1 through 3), totaling 400 square feet and 1040 cubic feet. The excavations produced a total of 3684 artifacts — 9.2 specimens per square foot or 3.5 artifacts per cubic foot.

Kitchen Group Artifacts

The 860 kitchen artifacts, which comprise 23.4% of the collection from this block, are dominated by glass ware (n=616, 71.6%). The container glass includes 132 fragments of black (in reflected light) glass, 29 of brown glass, seven green glass sherds, 175 pieces of clear glass, and 273 fragments of aqua glass (259 of which are badly melted).

The black glass includes three bases, two of which are 70 cm in diameter and one of which is 90 cm. Similar black glass bottles were most likely initially used for the storage and transport of alcoholic beverages, ranging from ale or stout to wine or champagne. Battie and Cottle (1991:104-105) note that during the eighteenth century the bottles became more cylindrical, presumably to facilitate storage and in the nineteenth century the introduction of a butterfly mold by Thomas Ricketts allowed mass production of these bottles. The result was a proliferation of cheap bottles, seen in the archaeological record during the mid-nineteenth century.

The brown glass fragments are exclusively associated with a partially reconstructible quart South Carolina Dispensary union flask. Using the system devised by Huggins (1971:67), this is an example of his type 350. It is characterized by a palmetto tree with eight normal fronds and one broken frond flanked by "S" and "C" and underneath the word "DISPENSARY." There is a circular mold scare on the base and Huggins notes that this bottle type is very rare.

The South Carolina Dispensary System, designed to encourage temperance by having the state produce and market alcohol, operated from 1891 until 1905. After this time the system was tried on local option for a short period of time

prior to the county lapsing into prohibition and bathtub gin.

The green glass sample is too small to provide any meaningful information and the clear glass failed to provide fragments suitable for even a minimum vessel count. The aqua glass, most of which was badly melted, revealed only one identifiable container. This container had a square base measuring 1¼-inches.

Not tabulated with the other kitchen container glass are 2289 fragments of modern glass, including seven brown beer bottles (likely Budwiser), one clear glass beer bottle (likely Miller), three bright green soda bottles (one Sprite and one ginger ale), and one clear soda bottle (Pepsi). It seems that the tabby ruins have been a favorite backstop for glass bottles.

The next most abundant specimens are the 227 fragments of ceramics (representing 26.4% of the Kitchen Group Artifacts). Of these the pearlwares are the most common (137 specimens or 60.3% of the ceramics). Pearlware, characterized by a cream colored paste and a blue to white glaze, was perfected by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 (Noël Hume 1978:128; Price 1979; South 1977:212). The most common types present in these collections is blue transfer printed, which accounts for 59.1% of the pearlware assemblage. Undecorated specimens are the next most common, followed by edged and blue hand painted.

Whitewares account for 42 specimens or 18.5% of the collection and creamwares represent only 9.3% of the assemblage. Creamwares, often called Queen's ware, was made with calcined flint to whiten, harden, and stabilize the body and was then covered with a lead-oxide based glaze. It was developed by Thomas Astbury between 1720 and 1740, and perfected by Josiah Wedgwood about 1760. It was intended to compete with Chinese porcelains and was replaced in the market by pearlware, a "whiter" version of earthenware (Cohen and Hess 1993; Godden 1985:37, 46). Whitewares, were dense, opaque white earthenwares with a clear alkaline glaze. While developed in England perhaps as early as 1810, Noël Hume (1978:130-131) suggests that they did

not begin replacing pearlwares until about 1820.

The creamwares consist almost exclusively of plain examples (one hand painted specimen was recovered). The whitewares show greater variation, although over half of the specimens are plain.

The collection includes 30 identifiable vessels. Present is one creamware vessel, a 4½-inch diameter polychrome hand painted bowl. Fifteen pearlware vessels were recognized, representing 50% of the minimum number of vessels. These include eight plates, ranging from 6-inches to 10-inches in diameter. Several of these match with materials found in the south block, indicating that refuse was rather widely scattered around the main house. Two bowls, one cup, two saucers, one sauce or gravy boat, and one lid to a serving vessel were also recovered. At least two blue transfer printed pearlwares were identified with the same motif, suggesting the presence of table settings at Stoney/Baynard. There were 11 whiteware vessels identified, including four plates, three bowls, and four cups. Also present was one hand painted overglaze Chinese porcelain plate with an 8-inch diameter, one Jackfield teapot, and gray salt glazed stoneware jug.

Table 1 reveals that the assemblage is heavily dominated by tablewares, with plates representing 65.2% of the tablewares and bowls

Shape	#	%
Tableware	23	76.7
Plates/saucers	15	65.2
Bowls	6	26.1
Serving	2	8.7
Tea and Coffeeware	6	20.0
Utilitarian	1	3.3

Table 2.
Mean Ceramic Date for Units 1-4

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	# (fi)	fi x xi
Overglaze enamelled porcelain	1660-1800	1730	6	10380
Underglaze blue porcelain	1660-1800	1730	4	6920
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	1	1738
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	2	3520
Decorated Delft	1600-1802	1750	2	3500
Plain Delft	1640-1800	1720	2	3440
Creamware, hand painted	1765-1810	1805	1	1805
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	20	35820
Pearlware, blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	2	3600
blue transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	81	147258
edged	1780-1830	1805	11	19855
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	43	77615
Whiteware, poly hand painted	1826-1870	1848	1	1848
blue transfer printed	1831-1865	1848	6	11088
non-blue transfer printed	1826-1875	1851	8	14808
annular	1830-1900	1866	2	3732
sponge	1836-1870	1853	1	1853
undecorated	1820→	1860	24	44640
			217	393420
				393,420 ÷ 217 ≈ 1812.9

accounting for only slightly more than a quarter. Tea and coffeewares represent about 20% of the identifiable vessels in the block excavation.

The mean ceramic date for the collection of about 1813 is calculated in Table 2. This table also provides information concerning manufacturing date range for the various ceramics. South's bracketing technique suggests that the occupation spanned about 1780 through perhaps as late as 1836. This parallels previous findings (see Adams et al. 1995:75) and continues to suggest that occupation at the mansion was drastically curtailed after the death of John Stoney in 1838.

Present in the collections are three fragments of colono ware pottery. One of the most recent overviews of this pottery is provided by Trinkley et al. (1995:198-224). Although efforts have been made to divide the pottery into wares produced by slaves (called Yaughan) and wares produced by Native Americans (called River Burnished), the typological attributes overlap and

of the Stoney/Baynard materials resemble the River Burnished wares, most of the material appears to bear greater resemblance to Yaughan and were likely made by the slaves on the Stoney/Baynard plantation.

Colono wares are typically found in very low quantities in Beaufort County and the Stoney/Baynard site is no exception. Previous work at the main house had failed to recover any Colono pottery and excavations at the kitchen had produced only two sherds (representing 0.001% of the kitchen artifacts and 0.002% of the ceramics). Only at Structure 1, the domestic slave quarters, have any noticeable amounts of Colono ware been found. There previous work has resulted in the recovery of 21 sherds representing 0.006% of the ceramics from that area or 0.004% of the kitchen artifacts (Adams et al. 1995:59).

Also included in the Kitchen Group Artifacts are four tableware items and 10 kitchenware specimens. The tablewares include one iron utensil handle fragment, two fragments of clear glass representing the rim of a leaded crystal tumbler, and one fragment of clear glass, likely from a tumbler body. The kitchenware items include nine tin can fragments and one can key. Although these may be modern intrusions, they have sufficient antiquity to possibly represent material deposited at the same time as the previously discussed dispensary bottle and are therefore included in these tabulations.

Architecture Group Artifacts

A total of 2711 architectural specimens (excluding plaster and brick samples) was recovered from the eastern side of the mansion, representing about 73.9% of the block's total assemblage.

The single largest category is that of nails, with 2318 recovered (representing 85.5% of the group). Also present are 391 fragments of window glass, one spike fragment, and one brass rod and washer.

Although one wire nail was recovered, it likely represents an intrusive item. The two dominant types found are hand wrought (n=70, or 3.0% of the recovered nails) and machine cut

(n=806, or 34.8% of the recovered nails). The remainder (n=1441) were unidentifiable.

The hand wrought nails, which range in size from 2d to 12d, may 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 rounded "rose head" (n=21) and "T-head" (n=35) examples are found.

"Modern" machine cut nails account for the majority of the identifiable collection, although only 368 (45.7%) are sufficiently intact to allow penny weight measures. These nails were first manufactured in the 1780s, but were slow to reach the South, not becoming widely available under the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Lounsbury (1994:107) suggests that the most widely available variety from the 1790s through the early 1820s were those whose heads were still hand forged (that is a machine cut nail with a hand applied head). After about 1815 machines capable of both cutting and heading the nails were introduced and hand forged heads gradually declined in popularity. It seems likely, however, that they were found in the rural South longer than the more urban areas. Of the machine cut nail collection from these block excavations, 95.6 (n=352) have hand forged heads. Only 16 nails, or 4.4%, are entirely machine produced.

This collection of nails suggests a construction and occupation range for the mansion very similar to that of the ceramics. The hand wrought nails suggests initial building sometime prior to 1800, while the entirely cut nails suggest some maintenance activities continuing into the 1830s. The clear dominance of cut nails with hand applied heads is consistent with the primarily construction episode occurring between 1790 and 1820.

Because different size nails served different self-limited functions, it is possible to use the relative frequencies of nail sizes¹ to indicate

¹ Nails were not only sold by shape, but also by size, the lengths being designated by *d* (pence). This nomenclature developed from the medieval English practice of describing the size according to the price per

building construction details. Table 3 lists nails by both penny weight sizes and the Standard Average European (SAE) size, as well as the function of various nail sizes. The table reveals that the clasp headed wrought nails (T-heads), normally used for moldings, are primarily found in larger sizes. This suggests perhaps larger, heavier moldings. It may also suggest their use in window and door fenestration. Rose headed nails are most commonly found in relatively small sizes, perhaps relating to their use to attach shingles (which, owing to the near absence of slate, must have been wooden). Relatively few wrought nails of either head style were recovered above 5d, the larger sizes most often associated with siding and framing. The machine cut nails, while found in sizes suggestive of shingle attachment and detail work, as well as sizes indicating heavy framing, are most commonly found in the 6d to 8d range. These nails were likely used to attach sheathing, strongly suggesting that at least portions of the Stoney/Baynard mansion were of frame construction.

The next most common Architecture Group artifact is that of flat glass (all of which appears to represent window glass), accounting for 14.4% of the group (n=391). Until the modern period window glass was either crown or cylinder, with crown glass dominating the eighteenth and early nineteenth century market. Regardless, it is usually difficult to distinguish the two unless certain, usually large, parts of the glass are present (Jones and Sullivan 1985:171). At Stoney/Baynard all of the fragments are small and 146 (37.3%) are melted, confirming the considerable damage to the structure by military use and finally burning. All of the unmelted glass, however, had a greenish tint, common to eighteenth and early nineteenth century specimens (Noël Hume 1978:233).

While not included in the architecture

thousand (Lounsbury 1994:239). Nelson (1968:2) provides the same interpretation, although the price was per hundred. Common sizes include 2d - 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, 30d, and 40d. It was not, however, until the late nineteenth century that penny weights were standardized.

Table 3.
Wrought and Cut Nails Recovered from Units 1-4

Penny Wt.	SAE	Wrought		Machine Cut	
		Rose	T	Hand	Machine
2d	1"	4		1	
3d	1¼"	8		29	
4d	1½"	3	1	22	
5d	1¾"	3		34	
Small timber, shingles		18	1	86	
%		94.7	5.3	100.0	
Combined %		33.9		23.4	
6d	2"			125	
7d	2¼"		10	24	
8d	2½"	1	9	22	1
Sheathing and siding		1	19	171	1
%		5.0	95.0	99.4	0.6
Combined %		35.7		46.7	
9d	2¾"	1	4	38	10
10d	3"	1	6	20	5
12d	3¼"		5	4	
Framing		2	15	62	15
%		11.8	88.2	80.5	19.5
Combined %		30.4		20.9	
16d	3½"			10	
20d	4"			2	
30d	4½"			6	
40d	5"			7	
50d	5½"			4	
60d	6"			4	
Heavy framing				33	
%				100.0	
Combined %				9.0	

tabulations, numerous fragments of plaster were recovered from the excavations at the east side of the structure. All appear to consist of two coats — a brown bottom or scratch coat overlain by a white finish coat. None exhibited any evidence pigment, although several revealed very sharp finish lines where the plaster met wood. One likely explanation is that at least some rooms in the mansion were panelled from midwall to the floor.

Also present were a number of fired bricks, apparently from both the pathway and also possibly from pillars supporting the porch. The specimens were all 9¼-inches in length, 4½-inches in width, and ranged from 2¼- to 2¾-inches in thickness. In addition, several thin paving bricks (not associated with the intact flooring or paving

found in Unit 3) were also recovered. One intact specimens measured 9 by 3¼ by 1¾ inches. A fragment revealed different measurements — 4½-inches in width and 2⅛-inches in thickness.

Furniture Group Artifacts

One only one furniture artifact was found in the collection from the eastern block excavations — a small brass escutcheon or keyhole surround with portions of the iron locking mechanism adhering to the reverse. The escutcheon, of cast brass, measures 36.5 mm in diameter and was attached using small brass rivets. This suggests that the item was on something other than wood, perhaps a tin box.

Arms Group Artifacts

Thirty one arms items were recovered from the excavations. These included one .22 calibre rim fired shell casing, seven "top hat" percussion caps, and 23 minie balls.

The minie balls fall into three general categories. One example of a .54 calibre Sharps rifle or carbine bullet was recovered, as were four examples of .69 calibre bullets likely intended for the .69 calibre weapons rifled early in the 1850s. These are often called U.S. Minie rifle .69 calibre, but are more properly identified as either Model 1822 Rifle Remington Maynard Alteration or U.S. Model 1842 Rifle Musket, Sighted (Coggins 1962:31; Woodhead 1991:33).

The majority of the specimens (n=14) are the common pattern U.S. .577/.58 calibre rifle-musket bullets. These might have been used in the 1861/63 Springfields, the 1853 Enfields, or any of several less common varieties.

There were also four additional minie balls which were either melted or cut, precluding identification.

Tobacco Group Artifacts

These block excavations produced 17 tobacco artifacts (representing 0.5% of the total assemblage), including 15 pipe stem fragments and three pipe bowl fragments.

The pipe stems include 14 kaolin examples including one with a bore diameter of 4/64-inch, nine with bore diameters of 5/64-inch, and four measuring 6/64-inch. Two of these are molded, although only one fragment is intact enough to be legible. Molded in this specimen is "LORILLARD'_ TOBACCO//_ CHAMBER.ST [NEW] YORK." The company was begun in 1760 by Pierre Lorillard, a French Huguenot, who set up shop on what was known as the High Road to Boston. The business continued through his widow, and later a variety of sons and other family relatives. An 1833 catalog for the company lists snuff, chewing tobaccos, and fine cut smoking tobacco (Romaine 1990:96). At least by 1876, P. Lorillard & Co. had their offices at 16, 18, and 20 Chambers Street in New York, with their factory in Jersey City, New Jersey. They were still listed only as manufacturers of "smoking and chewing tobaccos, and snuff" (Anonymous 1976 [1876]:153). Since the company appears to have never manufactured smoking accessories, such as pipes, this was perhaps an promotional give-away.

One additional example is of red clay which is also molded, although only "_SON, AYR" is present. The specimen has a bore diameter of 4/64-inch.

The three kaoline pipe bowls include two plain examples and one with vertical ribbing.

Clothing Group Artifacts

This category includes 12 buttons and one other clothing item, accounting for 0.4% of the total assemblage from the excavations on the east side of the mansion. The buttons, classified by South's (1964) types, include two Type 20 bone buttons, two Type 21 iron buttons, two Type 22 4-hole shell buttons, five Type 23 porcelain buttons (one of which is black), one Type 27 brass button, and one plastic button (which other than material falls into South's Type 23 category).

All of these with the exception of the plastic button and the Type 27 button have been dated by South to the first third of the nineteenth century. The Type 27 button is an Army General Services button which post-dates 1854 and is probably associated with the military occupation of Hilton Head Island.

The single other clothing related item is an iron scissor handle fragment.

Personal Group Artifacts

Four Personal Group Artifacts were recovered from the excavations. These include a slate pencil fragment, a brass watch gear, and two lengths of chain, probably from a watch chain.

The chain lengths are of special note. Both consist of four links to a section with each link being round and measuring 5.4 mm. One segment is 23.6 mm and the other is 45.6 mm. Similar "roll plate guard chain" is shown as late as 1895 in the Montgomery Ward catalog.

Activities Group Artifacts

This final artifact group includes a total of 47 specimens (or 0.8% of the total assemblage from the eastern side of the mansion). The category is broken down into a variety of classes — construction tools, farm tools, toys, fishing gear, storage items, stable and barn items, miscellaneous hardware, and a rather general class called simply, "other" (South 1977:96).

These excavations yielded one tool, an iron hoe fragment, measuring 10-inches in width and minimally 6-inches in height. Eight stable items were recovered, including seven spur fragments and one iron terret. The spur fragments represent two nearly intact English spurs. These were the regulation spurs of Union cavalry troops (Woodhead 1991:193; see also Russel and Erwin Manufacturing Company 1980 [1865]:102). The amount of damage is rather spectacular, but regardless it appears that they were discarded essentially together (where they were later excavated).

Nine hardware items were recovered, including three brass nails, one Phillips head screw, three flat wood screw fragments, one hex head bolt, and one bolt with nut. The brass nails are commonly found associated with shipbuilding and repair. Curiously they also seem to have been a favorite target for pilfering by slaves. Dusinberre notes that Charles Manigault warned his son at Gowrie on the Savannah River to "keep an eye to

the waste, and theft by negroes of those copper nails [which] cost more than their weight in Copper Money" (Dusinberre 1996:141).

The 12 "other" items include a flower pot fragment, a brass gear, four other fragments of brass items, one fragment of white metal, seven lead fragments (four of which were melted), two iron rod fragments, a piece of iron wire, and seven fragments of unidentifiable iron.

South Side of the Main House

The excavations in this block included Units 5 through 8, totaling 350 square feet. Units 6 and 7 were found to contain two zones, the upper (termed Zone 1) representing the same soil and types of materials found on the eastern side of the mansion and the lower (termed Zone 2) representing a sheet midden deposited on the side slope of the near yard. Zone 1 contained 299.5 cubic feet and produced 2311 artifacts — 6.6 specimens per square foot or 7.7 artifacts per cubic foot. The Zone 2 midden, which will be separately discussed, contained 298 cubic feet and produced 440 artifacts — approximately 1.5 artifacts per square foot or per cubic foot.

Zone 1 Deposits

Kitchen Group Artifacts

The 460 kitchen artifacts, which comprise 19.9% of the collection from Zone 1 of this block, are dominated by ceramics, with the 331 specimens representing nearly 72% of the kitchen group. Like with the collection from the eastern block, pearlwares are the most common, although here the 125 specimens account for only 37.8% of the ceramics. Again the most common types present in the collections is blue transfer printed, which accounts for 51.2% of the pearlware assemblage. Undecorated specimens are the next most common, again followed by edged and blue hand painted. The eastern and southern assemblages appear very similar.

Whitewares account for 49 specimens or 14.5% of the collection. Creamwares, which represented only 9.3% of the collection from the eastern block, account for 14.8% of the ceramics in

Zone 1 of the southern block.

The creamwares consist almost exclusively of plain examples (one annular specimen was recovered). Although over half of the specimens from the eastern block were plain, in the Zone 1 collection from the southern block the plain wares account for only a quarter of the collection. The most common whiteware motif is a blue transfer print.

The collection includes 55 identifiable vessels. Present are 12 creamware vessels, including five plates (ranging from 7- to 9-inches in diameter), three bowls (two measuring 3¾- and 5-inches in diameter), two cups, one 5-inch saucer, and one pitcher (represented only by a small spout). Twenty-two pearlware vessels were recognized, representing 40% of the minimum number of vessels. These include 12 plates, ranging from 6-inches to 9-inches in diameter. As previously mentioned, several of these match with materials found in the east block. Three bowls, ranging from 4½- to 7-inches in diameter, were recovered. One of these is a match to a specimen found in Zone 2, suggesting that the separation between the two zones is not perfect. Also recovered was one cup, four saucers, one teapot (represented by a lid), and one lid to a serving vessel. There were eight whiteware vessels identified, including three plates, two cups, two saucers, and one sauce or gravy boat.

Other identifiable vessels include one plate and one cup of white salt glazed stone, three cups and one saucer of scratch blue salt glazed stoneware, one saucer of blue hand painted Chinese porcelain, one bowl of hand painted overglazed white (possibly English) porcelain, one bowl and one pan of lead glazed slipware, one North Devon gravel tempered pan, one gray salt glazed stoneware jug and one ginger

Table 4.
Shape and Function of Ceramic
Vessels from Units 5 - 8

Shape	#	%
Tableware	41	74.5
Plates/saucers	30	73.2
Bowls	8	19.5
Serving	3	7.3
Tea and Coffeeware	10	18.2
Utilitarian	4	7.3

beer bottle.

Table 4 reveals that the assemblage is heavily dominated by tablewares, with plates representing 73.2% of the tablewares and bowls accounting for 19.5%. Bowls were slightly more common on the eastern side of the house, perhaps

Table 5.
Mean Ceramic Date for Units 5-8

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	# (fi)	fi x xi
Overglaze enamelled porcelain	1660-1800	1730	6	10380
Underglaze blue porcelain	1660-1800	1730	2	3460
Nottingham stoneware	1700-1810	1755	16	28080
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	2	3476
White SGSW	1740-1775	1758	4	7032
White SGSW, scratch blue	1744-1775	1760	6	10560
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	12	20796
Clouded wares	1740-1770	1755	8	14040
Decorated Delft	1600-1802	1750	3	5250
North Devon gravel tempered	1650-1775	1713	8	13704
Creamware, annular	1780-1815	1798	1	1798
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	57	102087
Pearlware, poly hand painted	1795-1815	1805	1	1805
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	10	18000
blue transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	64	116352
edged	1780-1830	1805	14	25270
annular	1790-1820	1805	7	12635
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	29	52345
Whiteware, blue edged	1826-1880	1853	1	1853
blue transfer printed	1831-1865	1848	22	40656
non-blue transfer printed	1826-1875	1851	14	25914
undecorated	1820→	1860	12	22320
			299	537813

537,813 ÷ 299 ≈ 1798.7

because of that area's proximity to the domestic slave structure. Tea and coffeewares represent a similar proportion of the collection in the south block excavations as they did along the east side of the main house. Utilitarian wares, however, are about twice as common in the southern block.

The mean ceramic date for the collection of about 1799 is calculated in Table 5. The mean date is slightly earlier than might be expected because of the imperfect differentiation between Zones 1 and 2. The white salt glazes stoneware, lead glazed slipware, and North Devon gravel tempered wares are almost certainly mixed from the lower sheet midden. This table also provides information concerning manufacturing date range for the various ceramics. South's bracketing technique suggests that the occupation spanned about 1790 through perhaps as late as 1831 — a range which is within a few years of that suggested by the collection from the east side of the mansion.

The kitchen artifacts also include 113 container glass fragments, which represent 24.6% of the kitchen group. Included are 90 fragments of "black" glass, although only one vessel is identifiable — a beer style base with a diameter of 115 mm. Jones (1986:Table 12) suggests this style of bottle likely dates from about 1750 to as late as 1810. Ten fragments of clear glass represent a single panel bottle. Other containers are represented by 10 fragments of aqua, one fragment of blue, and two fragments of green glass.

As with the excavations on the east side of the main house, modern glass was present but not included in the totals. On the south, perhaps since the walls are lower, there was less glass broken.

The Zone 1 excavations in the southern block produced nine colono ware sherds, one of which is a plain rim. These represent 1.9% of the kitchen assemblage and 2.7% of the ceramics from the excavations — considerably higher percentages than found elsewhere on the Stoney/Baynard site.

Also included in the kitchen group are five tableware and two kitchenware artifacts. The tableware items are all clear glass, representing three tumblers. The rim of one tumbler has a copper wheel engraved design. Individual strokes

formed by the wheels are observable. The design incorporates a wavy top line and cross hatching, likely with an associated floral motif similar to that illustrated by Jones and Sullivan (1985:Figure 38a). The kitchenware items are two can fragments, both too fragmentary to provide additional typological or dating information.

Architecture Group Artifacts

A total of 1668 architectural specimens (excluding stucco and brick samples) was recovered from Zone 1 on the southern side of the mansion, representing about 72.2% of the block's total assemblage. This very closely resembles the proportion of architectural material in the eastern block. This consistency, of course, is associated with the destruction of the Stoney/Baynard mansion.

The single largest category is that of nails, with 1078 recovered (representing 64.6% of the group). Also present are 588 fragments of window glass, representing considerably more of the architectural remains than from the eastern block. The only other architectural remains are two spikes. Noticeably absent are a broad range of building hardware — shutter hinges, shutter dogs, door hardware, lock boxes, and sliding bolts — all likely salvaged from the mansion prior to its burning and decay.

The two nail types found are hand wrought (n=72, or 6.8% of the recovered nails) and machine cut (n=402, or 37.2% of the recovered nails). The remainder (n=604) were unidentifiable.

The hand wrought nails, which range in size from 2d to 40d, may 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 rounded "rose head" (n=24) and "T-head" (n=37) examples are found.

"Modern" machine cut nails account for the majority of the identifiable collection, although only 212 (52.7%) are sufficiently intact to allow penny weight measures. The vast majority of the collection (94.8%, n=202) represent cut nails with

hand applied heads. Only 11 nails, representing 5.2% of the collection are entirely machine produced.

As in the case of the assemblage found on the eastern side of the mansion, this collection suggests a construction and occupation range for the mansion very similar to that of the ceramics. The hand wrought nails suggests initial building sometime prior to 1800, while the entirely cut nails suggest some maintenance activities continuing into the 1830s. The clear dominance of cut nails with hand applied heads is consistent with the primarily construction episode occurring between 1790 and 1820.

Because different size nails served different self-limited functions, it is possible to use the relative frequencies of nail sizes to indicate building construction details. Table 6 lists nails by both penny weight sizes and the Standard Average European (SAE) size, as well as the function of various nail sizes. The clasp (or T) headed wrought nails are again found primarily in the larger sizes. We are inclined to believe this may relate to the size of the architectural detailing being secured, suggesting extensive window and door fenestration. Rose headed wrought nails are found in a wide variety of sizes and are not, as they were in the eastern excavations, confined to the smaller sizes. This may reflect additional framing details on the south elevation, with the wrought nails used not simply for shingle and lathe attachment, but also for framing and siding. The cut nails again account for a relatively uniform percentage throughout the different size ranges, suggesting that they were uniformly available and used for the entire range of construction needs. The relative scarcity of heavy framing sizes (16d upward) suggests that the framing was largely pegged. This craft tradition extended at least into the first decade of the nineteenth century (if not longer) on the remote sea island plantations and is therefore consistent with the Stoney/Baynard's projected construction date of about 1790.

The next most common Architecture Group artifact is that of flat glass (all of which appears to represent window glass), accounting for 35.3% of the group (n=588). As previously

Table 6.
Wrought and Cut Nails Recovered from Units 5-8

Penny Wt.	SAE	Wrought		Machine Cut	
		Rose	T	Hand	Machine
2d	1"	2		1	
3d	1¼"	9	1	13	
4d	1½"	4	2	37	
5d	1¾"	1	2	10	
Small timber, shingles		16	5	61	
%		76.2	23.8	100.0	
Combined %		34.4		28.8	
6d	2"	1	3	59	
7d	2¼"	2	7	6	
8d	2½"		4	12	
Sheathing and siding		3	14	77	
%		17.6	82.4	100.0	
Combined %		27.9		36.3	
9d	2¾"		3	16	7
10d	3"	1	9	19	2
12d	3¼"		5	13	2
Framing		1	17	48	11
%		5.6	94.4	81.4	18.6
Combined %		29.5		27.8	
16d	3½"			10	
20d	4"	2	1	3	
30d	4½"	1			
40d	5"	1		1	
60d	6"			1	
Heavy framing		4	1	15	
%		80.0	20.0	100.0	
Combined %		8.2		7.1	

mentioned, glass is more common in the southern excavations than on the side, suggesting that windows were common and/or larger on the south elevation.

While not included in the architecture tabulations, several stucco fragments were encountered in these excavations. These appear to represent the calcareous cement used to protect the tabby foundations. Elsewhere intact stucco has been scored to imitate ashlar stonework. One of the recovered specimen still contains what appears to be a bright white lime used to accent the scoring in the tabby. While this practice was common, relatively little of the accent still remains on the standing walls.

Also present in the excavations were a large quantity of mortar bricks (sometimes called

tabby bricks) which were associated with the stairway support or ramp and the porch/back stairway support, both of which were exclusively constructed of this material.

Arms Group Artifacts

Seventy nine arms related artifacts were recovered in the Zone 1 excavations on the south side of the mansion. These included 75 bullets or casings, one gun part, and three flints. As might be imagined given the sites role in the Civil War, the bulk of these items date from the plantation's use by Union troops.

The gunflints include one honey-colored specimen and two of a dark brown flint. A review of research concerning gunflints is provided by Davis (1986). In general, however, both Emery (1979:37-48) and Noël Hume (1978:220) agree that English flints tend to be gray or black, while French flints tend to be brown or honey-colored, with the majority of flints found on colonial and early antebellum sites coming from France because of their superior quality. This appears to be the case at Stoney/Baynard.

The one item listed as a gun part is actually a fragment of a bullet extractor, a corkscrew-like device used to removed jammed shot or minie balls from the rifle or musket.

The most modern of the shot includes four .22 calibre rim fire shell casings. Also present were 32 "top hat" percussion caps and 13 lead shot (two of which are melted). The intact shot vary from .25 to .66 inch. Those from the smallest size to about .42 inch were likely buck and swan shot, now commonly used in hunting larger mammals, like deer. There are some sizes, such as a .32 inch shot which might have also been used in a pistol. Three specimens are larger than normally associated with buck or swan shot — .61, .64, and .65 inches. All are slightly small for the standard .69 calibre musket ball, although the .64 inch shot is only slightly smaller than the standard French infantry ball of the late eighteenth century. This specimen might have been intended to work with guns built on the Charleville pattern (Hamilton 1980:167).

Twenty-one of the specimens represent

what are commonly called minie balls. All are U.S. .577/.58 calibre rifle-musket shot of the common pattern. Also present is a .38 calibre and two .69 calibre bullets.

Tobacco Group Artifacts

There are 23 tobacco related items present in the Zone 1 excavations of the southern block. These include 17 kaolin pipe stems, five with bores of 4/64-inch and 12 with bores of 5/64-inch. One of the latter has molded in the stem, "MURRAY/GLASGOW." Pipe manufacturing was an old established industry in Glasgow, going back at least to the seventeenth century. A directory for the industry for the years 1845 to 1892 is provided by Wilson (1971:20-21). This lists Murray, at the Caledonian Pipe Works as active in 1845.

Also present are six kaolin pipe bowls, five of which are plain. One specimen is adorned with a molded federal eagle.

Clothing Group Artifacts

This category includes 28 buttons and one other clothing item, accounting for 1.2% of the total assemblage from the excavations in Zone 1 on the south side of the mansion. The buttons, classified by South's (1964) types, include one Type 9 brass button with a floral stamp, one Type 15 one-hole bone button, two Type 20 4-hole bone buttons, four Type 21 4-hole iron buttons, eight Type 23 4-hole white porcelain buttons, nine Type 23 brass buttons discussed below, and three buttons which could not be readily fit into South's typology.

The Type 9 and 15 buttons are generally thought to date from the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century. They may therefore represent materials more appropriately associated with Zone 2. The Type 20, 21, 22, and 23 buttons are all associated with the first quarter of the nineteenth century and are likely associated with the plantation.

Seven of the Type 23 buttons are General Services buttons post-dating 1854 (Albert 1969:39) and probably represent items lost by troops stationed at the mansion during the Civil War. One is an Army Infantry button, used from 1821 to

1902 by officers (Albert 1969:34). Although given a very long use date, this specimen was also likely deposited during the Civil War. The final button has on the front the Connecticut state seal and the words, "CONNECT./SIG. REIP." This button was used by Connecticut state troops throughout the Civil War (see Albert 1969:124-125).

The only other clothing item is a brass grommet which may have been used on a shoe.

Personal Group Artifacts

Four personal group artifacts are present in the collection, comprising 0.1% of the total assemblage. These materials include a pocket knife blade and a fragment of a silver-plated tube probably associated with a writing instrument such as a fountain pen.

Activity Group Artifacts

This final artifact group includes a total of 50 specimens (or 2.2% of the total assemblage from Zone 1 on the southern side of the mansion). As previously discussed, the category is broken down into a variety of classes, in this case fishing gear, storage, hardware, toys, military items, and other.

The four fishing items include an iron fish hook, measuring 2½-inches in length, two round lead fishing weights, and a fishing weight carved from a lead minie ball. The latter specimen may have been used by a soldier stationed at the plantation, or may have been used after the war by the island's black population.

Storage items include two fragments of strap metal, probably representing barrel or box bands. The single toy is a bone die measuring 9.8 mm square.

Hardware items include five brass nails, a brass nail fragment, two staples, one bolt fragment, two lead "washers" cut from minie balls, one machine screw, and 13 flat head screws.

The category of military items includes two stamped brass U.S. insignia, both company letters "B." Such letters, and numbers, were usually found on hats.

The category of "other" includes an unidentified white metal fragment, two lumps of melted lead, four lead fragments, one brass link, one iron wire fragment, one thin iron tube, four unidentifiable iron fragments, and three other miscellaneous items.

Zone 2 Deposits

Kitchen Group Artifacts

The 235 kitchen artifacts, which comprise 53.4% of the collection from Zone 2 of this block, are weakly dominated by ceramics, with the 140 specimens representing 59.6% of the kitchen group. Like elsewhere on the site, pearlwares are the most common of the earthenwares (comprising 21.4% of the ceramic collection), although in this collection the most common ceramic are the white salt glazed stone wares (comprising 22.9%). Nearly three-quarters of the collection is made up of the white salt glazed stonewares, clouded wares, creamwares, and pearlwares. In Zone 2 the six whitewares represent only 4.3% of the collection.

The introduction of the standard Staffordshire whitish salt-glazed stoneware is traditionally ascribed to John Astbury of Shelton who died in 1743. The ware quickly attracted wide attention since it could be molded into intricate forms or turned to produce very thin wares. Although the highest quality pieces were frequently decorated, most of the pieces imported to America were plain, relying on their shape or design for appeal. The scratch blue wares are a variation on the sgraffiato technique. A variety of designs, primarily simple floral patterns, were incised into the semi-soft unfired clay and blue pigment was then rubbed into the incisions. Most of the white salt glazed stoneware was produced before 1770, by which time it was being replaced by creamware (Godden 1985:35).

A considerable amount of cream-colored earthenware, what might otherwise be called creamware, was "enriched" with semi-translucent colored glazes during the late eighteenth century. What is often called tortoiseshell is decorated with mottled patterns of blue, green, and brown tints. While some patterns, attributed to Thomas

Whieldon, are called Whieldon wares, virtually every pottery of the period likely produced at some of these clouded wares (Godden 1985:38). Cohen and Hess (1993:77) note that the application of the pigments was often by sponge prior to the application of the lead glaze.

The collection includes 23 identifiable vessels. Present are two white salt glazed stoneware examples: one cup and one saucer. Also identified are six scratch blue examples, including four cups (one of which is matched to a specimen recovered in Zone 1) and two saucers. The clouded wares are represented by one bowl measuring 4½-inches in diameter and two teapots, one of which has cauliflower and fish scale molding. The creamware specimens include four plates ranging from 7- to 11-inches in diameter and one bowl. Two pearlware examples are also present — one undecorated cup and one blue edged plate having a 10-inch diameter.

Less common wares include two Chinese blue hand painted saucer, two lead glazed slipware bowls, and one lead glazed slipware pan measuring 11-inches in diameter.

Table 7 reveals that the assemblage is heavily dominated by tablewares, although slightly less so than was the case in Zone 1. Plates are still the most common form of tableware, although the absence of serving vessels helps to swell the proportion of bowls to 28.6% — higher than found in either Zone 1 on the south side of the mansion or in the eastern block excavations. Tea and coffeewares are also considerably higher than found elsewhere, comprising 34.8% of the assemblage. Utilitarian wares also decline from Zone 1.

The mean ceramic date for the collection of about 1774 is calculated in Table 8. This represents the earliest date encountered anywhere on the

Table 7.
Shape and Function of Ceramic Vessels from Zone 2 of Units 5 - 8

Shape	#	%
Tableware	14	60.9
Plates/saucers	10	71.4
Bowls	4	28.6
Serving	-	-
Tea and Coffeeware	8	34.8
Utilitarian	1	4.3

plantation and is, in fact, about 15 years earlier than the initial construction phase on the tabby mansion. The distinction between Zones 1 and 2 would have been even greater, and the date earlier, had there been no admixing of the two zones.

This table also provides information concerning manufacturing date range for the

Table 8.
Mean Ceramic Date for Units 5-8, Zone 2

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	# (fi)	fi x xi
Overglaze enamelled porcelain	1660-1800	1730	2	3460
Underglaze blue porcelain	1660-1800	1730	4	6920
Nottingham stoneware	1700-1810	1755	3	5265
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	1	1738
White SGSW	1740-1775	1758	4	7032
White SGSW, scratch blue	1744-1775	1760	28	49280
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	5	8665
Clouded wares	1740-1770	1755	20	35100
Decorated Delft	1600-1802	1750	3	5250
Plain Delft	1640-1800	1720	5	8600
North Devon	1650-1775	1713	1	1713
Creamware, annular	1780-1815	1798	1	1798
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	21	37611
Pearlware, blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	3	5400
blue transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	6	10908
edged	1780-1830	1805	3	5415
annular	1790-1820	1805	1	1805
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	17	30685
Whiteware, blue transfer printed	1831-1865	1848	1	1848
non-blue transfer printed	1826-1875	1851	1	1851
undecorated	1820→	1860	4	7440
			134	237784

$237,784 \div 134 \approx 1774.5$

various ceramics. South's bracketing technique suggests that the occupation may have begun as early as 1740 and continued perhaps as late as 1830. This late cut-off is entirely the result of the relatively minor whiteware inclusions. If they are ignored, the zone suggests an occupation span from as early as 1700 to only as late as 1800.

The kitchen artifacts also include 47 container glass fragments, representing 20.0% of the kitchen group. The most common remains are "black" glass, accounting for 40 of the 47 specimens. Also present are three green glass, two dark aqua glass fragments, and two aqua glass pieces. No vessel counts were possible for any of these materials.

The Zone 2 excavations in the southern block produced 44 colono ware sherds representing 18.5% of the kitchen group and 23.9% of the ceramics. The percentage of colono wares in this deposit parallel the percentage found in the mid-eighteenth century Broom Hall main plantation complex. If the Zone 2 deposits are as early as suggested, this would not be unexpected for a plantation in Charleston or Berkeley area. In the Beaufort area, where Colono wares are uncommon at best, this is a rather unexpected occurrence.

Also included in the kitchen group are four tableware specimens — all from plain tumblers. Based on the rim measurements it appears that two tumblers are present in the collection, one measuring 2½-inches and one measuring 3-inches in diameter. The two kitchenware items recovered from Zone 2 are both iron kettle fragments.

Architecture Group Artifacts

A total of 176 architectural specimens was recovered from Zone 2 on the southern side of the mansion, representing 40.0% of the block's total assemblage. This is a dramatic decline in the contribution that architectural remains have made in both the Zone 1 assemblage on the south side of the mansion and also in the assemblage on the eastern side of the ruins. The decline in architectural remains suggests that the midden is not

associated with the destruction of the mansion, consistent with its earlier date.

The single largest category, however, is that of nails, with 112 recovered (representing 63.6% of the group). Also present are 64 fragments of window glass, only four of which are melted. No other architectural materials are present.

The two nail types found are hand wrought (n=45, or 40.2% of the recovered nails) and machine cut (n=33, or 29.5% of the recovered nails). The remainder (n=34) were unidentifiable. This is the only assemblage identified on the site where wrought nails are more common than machine cut. In addition, among the cut nails, only one exhibits a machine cut head. The remainder all have hand applied heads. This assemblage strongly suggests construction activities prior to about 1800.

Although the collection is small, and comes from a zone of, thus far, indeterminate

Table 9.
Wrought and Cut Nails Recovered from Zone 2
of Units 5-8

Penny Wt.	SAE	Wrought		Machine Cut	
		Rose	T	Hand	Machine
2d	1"	1			
3d	1¼"	3	3		
4d	1½"		2	1	
5d	1¾"		3	2	
Small timber, shingles		4	8	3	
%		33.3	66.7	100.0	
Combined %		40.0		16.7	
6d	2"	1	1	10	
7d	2¼"		2		
8d	2½"		8		
Sheathing and siding		1	11	10	
%		8.3	91.7	100.0	
Combined %		40.0		55.5	
9d	2¾"		3	1	1
10d	3"		1	2	
12d	3¼"			1	
Framing			4	4	1
%			100.0	80.0	20.0
Combined %		13.3		27.8	
20d	4"	1	1		
Heavy framing		1	1		
%		50.0	50.0		
Combined %		6.7			

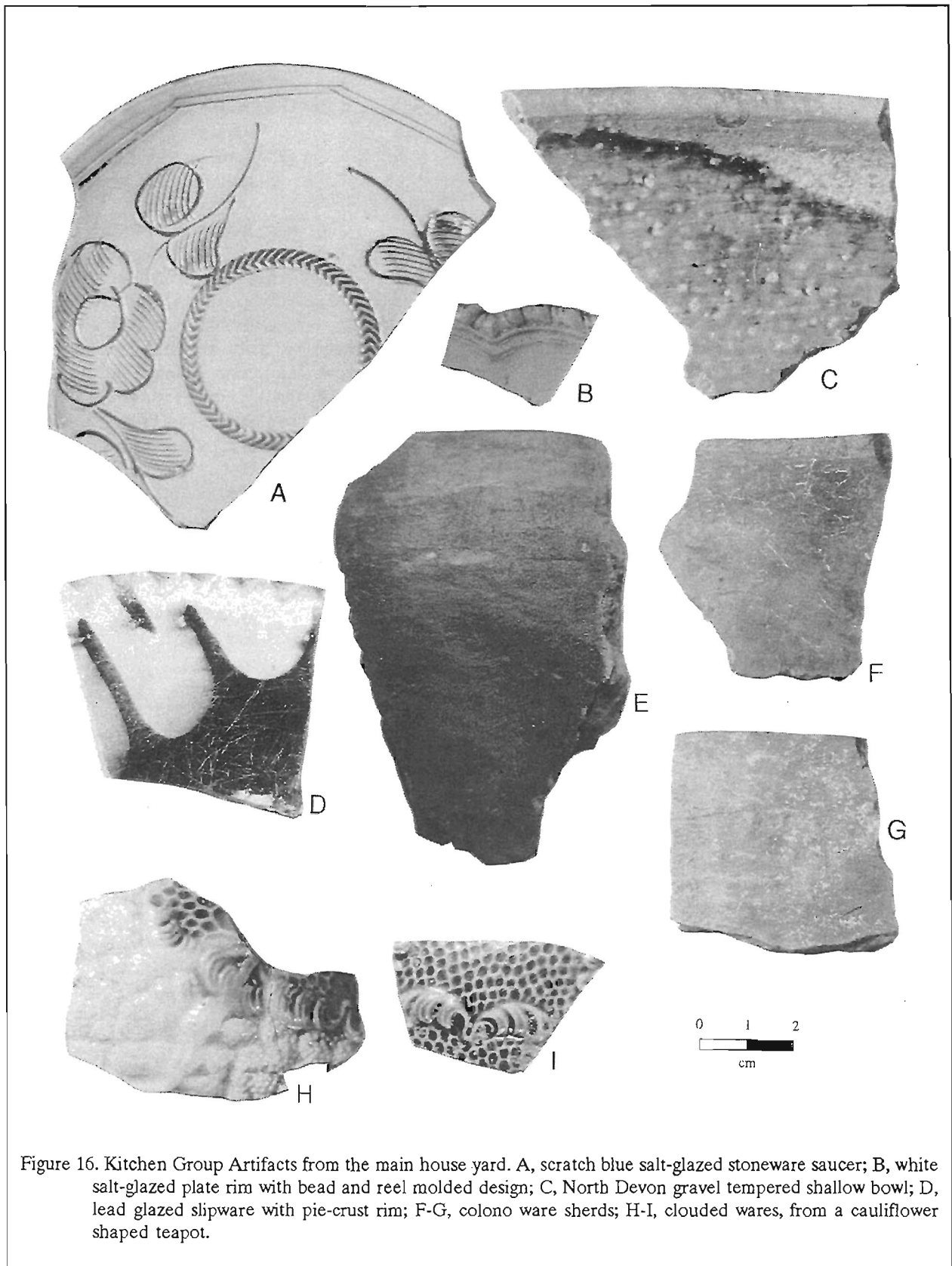


Figure 16. Kitchen Group Artifacts from the main house yard. A, scratch blue salt-glazed stoneware saucer; B, white salt-glazed plate rim with bead and reel molded design; C, North Devon gravel tempered shallow bowl; D, lead glazed slipware with pie-crust rim; F-G, colono ware sherds; H-I, clouded wares, from a cauliflower shaped teapot.

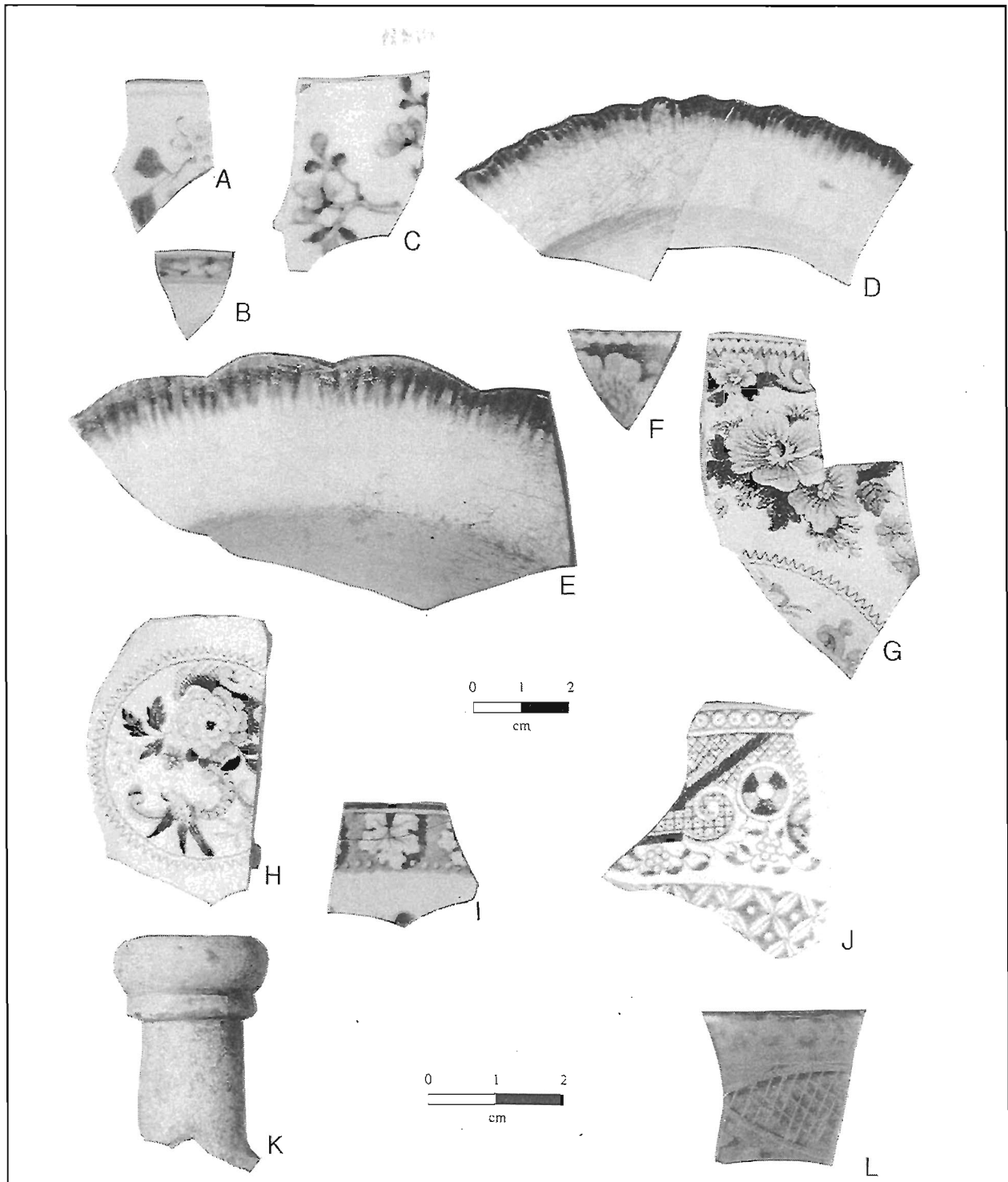


Figure 17. Kitchen Group Artifacts from the main house. A, hand painted overglazed Chinese porcelain; B-C, Canton Chinese export porcelains; D-E, blue shell edged pearlware plates; F, blue hand painted pearlware cup rim; G-H, brown transfer printed whiteware plate fragments; I, blue transfer printed pearlware bowl fragment; J, blue transfer printed whiteware lid fragment; K, green glass bottle with hand applied lip; L, copper wheel engraved glass tumbler fragment.

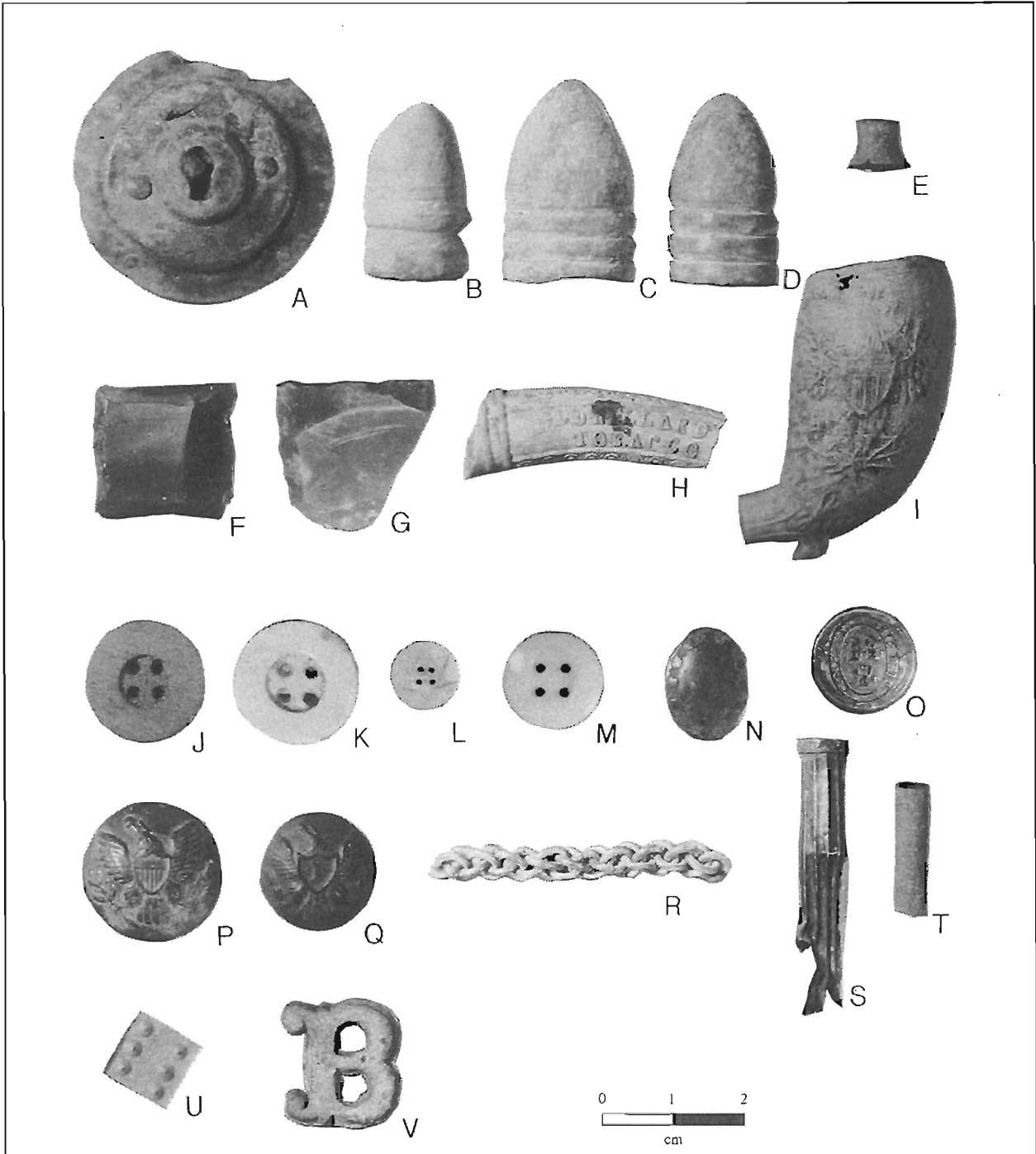


Figure 18. Furniture, Arms, Tobacco, Clothing, Personal, and Activities Group Artifacts from the main house. A, brass lock escutcheon; B, .577/58 cal. minie ball; C, .69 cal. minie ball; D, .54 cal. minie ball; E, unfired percussion cap; F, black gunflint; G, honey-colored gunflint; H, kaolin tobacco pipe stem advertising "Lomllard Tobacco"; I, kaolin pipe bowl; J, 4-hole bone button; K, 4-hole shell button; L, 4-hole shell button with scratched star design; M, porcelain button; N, brass cufflink; O, Connecticut regimental button; P, Union General Services button; Q, Union Infantry button; R, brass guard chain; S, silver writing utensil; T, slate pencil; U, bone die; V, Union military insignia, company letter "B."

origin, the wrought nails consist almost entirely of clasp (or T) head forms, suggesting detail work. Relatively few rose head nails are present, suggesting little framing or heavy construction. In contrast, the bulk of the cut nails represent those used in the application of siding, with relatively few larger, or small, examples.

Furniture Group Artifacts

Only one furniture related item was recovered — a cast brass hook measuring 1½-inches. Such items might be used to close cupboards or latch boxes.

Arms Group Artifacts

Seven arms related items are present in the collection, including three minie balls, three percussion caps, and one lead shot.

The three minie ball specimens represent U.S. .577/.58 calibre rifle-musket shot of the common pattern, while the one cast lead shot is .37 inches in diameter, typical of what would be considered buck or swan shot.

Tobacco Group Artifacts

There are 11 tobacco related items, comprising 2.5% of the assemblage, recovered from the Zone 2 excavations of the southern block. These include 8 kaolin pipe stems — four each with 4/64 and 5/64-inch bores. Also recovered from the excavations are three plain kaolin pipe bowls.

Clothing Group Artifacts

This category includes 3 buttons and two other clothing items, accounting for 1.1% of the total assemblage from the excavations in Zone 1 on the south side of the mansion. The buttons, classified by South's (1964) types, include one Type 19 5-hole bone button and two additional buttons which do not fit South's taxonomy.

Also present is a small iron buckle, measuring 5/8-inch by 7/8-inch and one brass straight pin measuring 1-inch in length.

Activity Group Artifacts

This final artifact group includes a total of 5 specimens (or 1.1% of the total assemblage from Zone 2 on the southern side of the mansion). These items include one round lead fishing weight, two brass nail fragments, and two unidentified brass objects.

Dating Synthesis

Information on the dating of each of the analytical groups has been previously provided. Ceramics from the east side of the mansion have been dated to 1813 and an occupation range from about 1780 to 1836 has been suggested. On the south side of the mansion Zone 1 deposits have been dated to 1799, with a very similar range of 1790 to 1831. If these two assemblages are combined, the ceramics yield a date of about 1805.

These materials closely resemble both the mean dates, and the occupation ranges, previously suggested for Stoney/Baynard. They are entirely consistent with a plantation development occurring during the ownership of James and John Stoney, terminating with the death of John Stoney in 1838. The results have been taken to suggest that the subsequent absentee owner, William Baynard, spent little time at the plantation and relatively little impact of his ownership can be seen in the archaeological record.

The Zone 2 deposits on the south side of the mansion, however, challenge this interpretation. This assemblage yields a mean date of 1775 and suggests an occupation beginning perhaps as early as 1740.

These remains suggest the possibility of either construction and occupation of the mansion beginning considerably earlier than anticipated or that an earlier structure was present, perhaps being demolished for the current mansion. Regrettably, beyond the ceramics there is relatively little evidence for an earlier occupation.

There is a third, and perhaps more appropriate explanation. The Zone 2 materials may represent discard associated with the mansion passing from Stoney to Baynard ownership. Instead of dumping the materials down a well, a seemingly

common practice as ownership changed, the materials may simply have been discarded off the front porch down the nearby slope. There is, in fact, some suggestion that this was a refuse area used for much of the plantation's history. The presence of architectural remains, suggests that as repairs were made debris were thrown down this same slope.

This explanation is consistent with the date ranges identified. It does not force an earlier construction date than the architectural remains suggest, and it has the additional benefit of not requiring the presence of an earlier structure (for which there is, at present, very little architectural or archaeological evidence).

Additional excavations in the yard area should be able to evaluate these different explanations and help resolve this issue.

Pattern Analysis

The various artifact patterns for the major proveniences of the Stoney/Baynard mansion are illustrated in Table 10. A range of previously defined artifact patterns are provided in Table 11 for comparative purposes.

The patterns from the east elevation and from Zone 1 of the south elevation tell us relatively little except that the planation suffered demolition — a fact readily apparent. In other words, the patterns are so influenced by the large quantity of architectural remains resulting from the

Table 10.
Artifact Patterns from the Stoney/Baynard mansion (numbers in percents)

Group	East Side	South Side	
		Z. 2	Z. 3
Kitchen	23.4	19.9	54.3
Architecture	73.9	72.2	40.0
Furniture	0.1	-	0.3
Arms	0.8	3.4	1.6
Tobacco	0.5	1.0	2.5
Clothing	0.4	1.2	1.1
Personal	0.1	0.1	-
Activities	0.8	2.2	1.1

Table 11.
Previously Published Artifact Patterns (numbers in percents)

	Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern ^a	Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern ^b	Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern ^c
Kitchen	51.8-65.0	70.9-84.2	20.0-25.8
Architecture	25.2-31.4	11.8-24.8	67.9-73.2
Furniture	0.2-0.6	0.1	0.0-0.1
Arms	0.1-0.3	0.1-0.3	0.0-0.2
Tobacco	1.9-13.9	2.4-5.4	0.3-9.7
Clothing	0.6-5.4	0.3-0.8	0.3-1.7
Personal	0.2-0.5	0.1	0.1-0.2
Activities	0.9-1.7	0.2-0.9	0.2-0.4

^aGarrow 1982
^bGarrow 1982
^cSingleton 1980

demolition that this single event masks all other information which might be present.

A very similar situation has been found at the Shoolbred mansion on Kiawah Island (Trinkley 1993:Table 45) where the architectural remains ranged from 62.5 to 87.1% and kitchen remains accounted for 10.2 to 33.1% of the assemblage. Here, too, excavation on top of a thoroughly demolished plantation resulted in an abundance of architectural material but little else. The Shoolbred mansion, like the Stoney/Baynard house, was abandoned by its owners immediately before the Civil War, looted by troops, and eventually burned.

The assemblage from Zone 2 at the southern block, however, reveals a pattern much more in keeping what might be expected. It strongly resembles the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern — representing domestic discard at British colonial sites.

Status and Lifestyle Observations

In the past archaeologists have used assemblage level studies to gain some indication of status. For example, Otto (1984:64-67) has explored the percentages of decorated ceramic types, finding that nineteenth century coastal Georgia slaves tended to use considerably more undecorated, banded, edged, and hand painted wares than the plantation owner, who tended to use transfer printed wares. Similarly Zierden and Grimes (1989:96) have observed that while porcelains are typically taken as indicators of status

Table 12.
Surface Decoration of Earthenwares
by % of MNV and sherds

Decoration	East Block		South Block		Combined	
	MNV	sherds	MNV	sherds	MNV	sherds
Cable/annular	5.2	1.8	3.3	6.7	4.1	4.5
Edged	31.6	9.8	40.0	12.0	36.7	11.1
Painted	15.8	3.6	10.0	9.3	12.2	6.9
Printed	47.4	84.8	46.7	72.0	47.0	77.5

in the eighteenth century, they were replaced by transfer printed wares in the early nineteenth century, with this decorative style at upper status urban townhouse sites typically accounting for around 22% of the ceramics.

Table 12 reveals the proportion of different designs on creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares in the three area (eastern block, southern block Zone 1, southern block Zone 2) based on both the minimum number of vessel counts and the number of sherds. The transfer printed wares account for around 47% of the collection using MNV data and 77.5% of the collection based on sherd counts. Compared to either Otto's original Cannon's Point data (Otto 1984:Table 3.13) or the previous research at Stoney/Baynard (Adams et al. 1995:Tables 23 and 24), the collection from around the main house is clearly of very high status. The transfer printed sherds account for 58.2% of the ceramics recovered from around the main house — far more than even found at high status nineteenth century urban townhouse sites. Since most of these ceramics were deposited during the tenure of the Stoneys it suggests that as long they used the mansion they lived in the style we might expect of the privileged planter class. Further, although there are some differences between the eastern and southern block collections they appear to be minor — the two yard areas seem to represent similar trash deposits.

Otto (1984) also explored the differences between the planter, overseer, and slave vessel forms, finding that, most notably, slaves used a much larger proportion of bowls while the planter's table was dominated by flatware. Tablewares account for almost three-quarters of the vessels

identified in the excavations around the Stoney/Baynard house. Table 13 summarizes vessel forms by block excavation, revealing that flatwares — plates and saucers — account for 65 to over 70% of the tableware collection. In contrast, bowls account for an average of 23.1% of the assemblage. Serving vessels account for about 6.4%. This is certainly consistent with the high status of the refuse disposed of around the main house.

While the proportions of tablewares, teawares, and utilitarian vessels at the main house is very similar to that at the kitchen locus, the plate/bowl distribution is more similar to that previously found at the domestic slave structure (see Adams et al. 1995:Tables 25 and 26). Since the kitchen was responsible for the preparation of

Table 13.
Vessel Forms by percent of MNV

	East	South	Combined
	Block	Block	
Tablewares	76.7	70.5	72.2
plates/saucers	65.2	72.7	70.5
bowls	26.1	21.8	23.1
serving	8.7	5.5	6.4
Tea/Coffeeware	20.0	23.1	22.2
Utilitarian	3.3	6.4	5.6

food for the planter when he was in residence, it seems reasonable that the refuse around the kitchen would include at least a small quantity of teawares and utilitarian wares. The prevalence of plate forms at the domestic slave structure has been previously interpreted to suggest the relatively higher status of these slaves, who adopted the same eating habits and vessel forms as were found on the master's table. Given these current data, the similarity may also be the result of mixing trash from the main house with that from the slave quarter.

Miller (1980, 1991) has suggested a technique for the analysis of ceramic collections to yield information on the economic value of the assemblage which, as Garrow notes, "theoretically

provides a means of roughly determining the economic position of the household that used and discarded the ceramics" (Garrow 1982:66). While this technique could have profound impact on archaeological research, revolutionizing our perception of economic status, it has not been embraced by all historic archaeologists, significantly reducing its usefulness in comparative studies. Further, it works best with sealed features representing short-term deposits — conditions which are difficult to identify and which probably occur relatively rarely, especially at rural plantation sites.

Nevertheless,

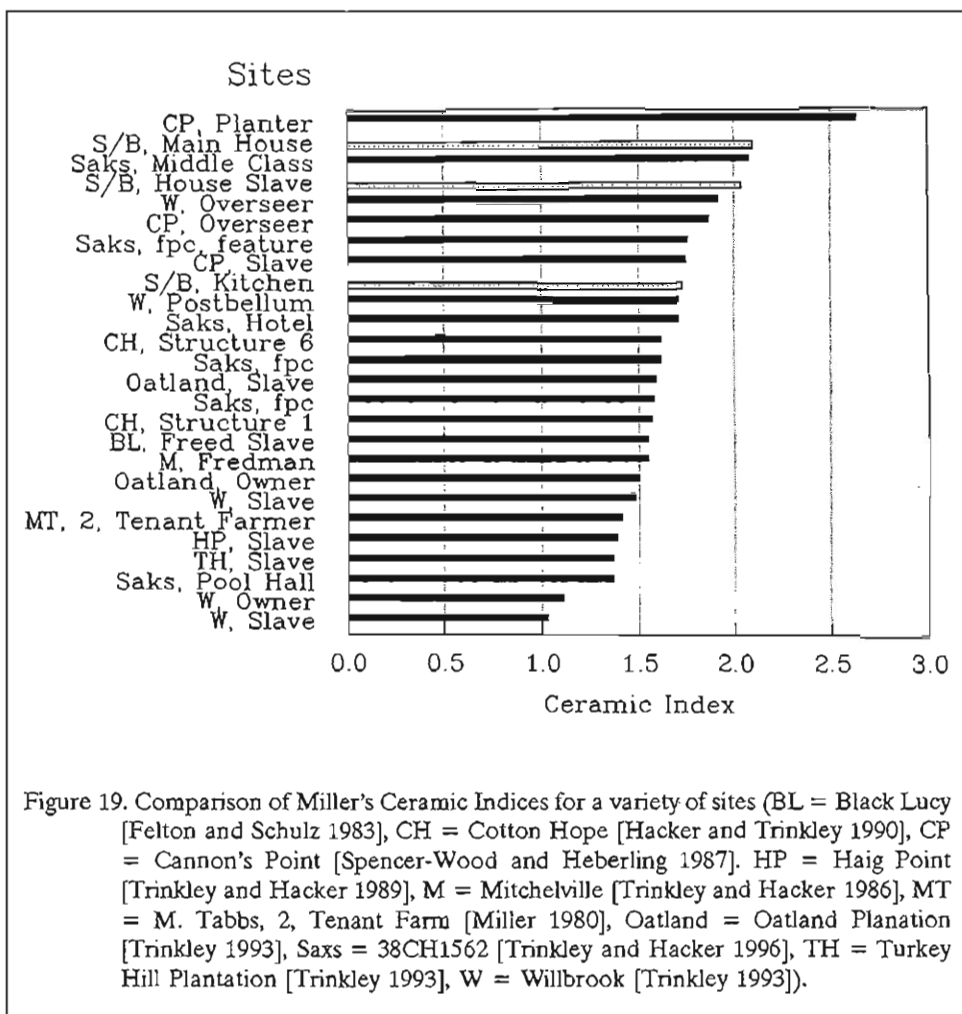


Figure 19. Comparison of Miller's Ceramic Indices for a variety of sites (BL = Black Lucy [Felton and Schulz 1983], CH = Cotton Hope [Hacker and Trinkley 1990], CP = Cannon's Point [Spencer-Wood and Heberling 1987], HP = Haig Point [Trinkley and Hacker 1989], M = Mitchelville [Trinkley and Hacker 1986], MT = M. Tabbs, 2, Tenant Farm [Miller 1980], Oatland = Oatland Plantation [Trinkley 1993], Saks = 38CH1562 [Trinkley and Hacker 1996], TH = Turkey Hill Plantation [Trinkley 1993], W = Willbrook [Trinkley 1993]).

	index value	#
Plates		
undecorated	1.00	14
edged	1.38	15
printed	3.33	8
Bowls		
undecorated	1.00	4
annular	1.60	2
painted	2.33	2
printed	3.14	5
Cups/Saucers		
undecorated	1.00	7
painted	1.60	5
printed	5.36	8
Ceramic Index	2.10	

the approach is worth using at Stoney/Baynard, even if it provides only an opportunity to explore the collection on an intra-assembly basis. The results are shown in Table 14. The average index for the main house area is 2.10. The index obtained for the nearby house slaves was 2.04, while the kitchen yielded a ceramic index of 1.73. While the main house clearly contains some of the most expensive, and highest status wares present on the site, there continues to be a strong tie between the mansion and the house used by the domestic slaves.

When the ceramic indices are compared to others from the South Carolina and Georgia area (Figure 19), the Stoney/Baynard collections rank relatively high. Although the main house did not produce an index as high as the Canon's Point planter, the difference is rather minimal and may

be the result of how the technique was applied. The Stoney/Baynard kitchen collection is equal to that of overseers at both Willbrook and Cannon's Point.

Summary

This examination of the artifacts recovered from the south and east yards of the main house has provided a broad range of information.

The recovered materials have helped better and more securely date the structure. These findings continue to strongly suggest that the mansion was built in the last decade of the eighteenth century and was most intensively used during the first three decades of the nineteenth century.

The artifacts have provided some additional insights into the construction and probable appearance of the main house. The mansion likely used pegged construction. Windows were more common, or larger, on the south elevation than on the east. There is evidence of rather elaborate molding and/or fenestration. There is also evidence of paneling in some of the rooms. The roof was most likely covered in wood shakes. And the mansion was clearly scavenged prior to its destruction by fire.

The artifact assemblage has helped us better understand the refuse disposal practices present on the plantation. There is evidence that trash at the end of the plantation's occupation by the Stoneys was thrown off the front porch, down a slope to the southeast of the mansion. The collection also reveals a rather intensive military occupation around the main house. The variety and quantity of military materials is nowhere else as great as it is around the main house, which must have been the focal point of the plantation.

Just as importantly, this collection has also provided perhaps the best insight into the owners of the mansion. While the mansion was surely not the most elaborate in the Beaufort area, nor were the Stoneys the most wealthy. Yet the collection is dominated by transfer printed ceramics and flatwares. Present are expensive gold plates chains and cufflinks. While the Stoney/Baynard mansion may not have been palatial, it was certainly

comfortable and well-equipped. Curiously missing from the collection, however, are remains which would indicate elaborate entertaining — leaded crystal goblets, crystal finger bowls, and special serving bowls. The absence of these artifacts may be telling us that the mansion, however comfortable it may have been, was isolated and outside the sphere of society. The collection may be telling us, once again, that Hilton Head was a relatively inhospitable island and one that was visited out of commercial need, not for pleasure.

The assemblage has also provided a rather unusual collection of colono wares. Making up an unexpectedly large percentage of the ceramic collection for a plantation this far south of Charleston, the materials may represent items brought to the mansion by John Stoney who, as a Charleston merchant, might have had more access to the ware.

FLORAL AND FAUNAL REMAINS

Ethnobotanical Remains

The excavations on the southern and eastern sides of the main house resulted in the recovery of 14 handpicked collections from ¼-inch dry screening. No flotation samples were taken since the few features investigated contained very light colored soil and the potential for the recovery of adequate material for analysis was unlikely.

Handpicked typically produce little information on subsistence since they often represent primarily wood charcoal large enough to be readily collected during either excavation or screening. Such handpicked samples are perhaps most useful for providing ecological and, at times, architectural information through examination of the wood species present. Such studies assume that charcoal from different species tends to burn, fragment, and be preserved similarly so that no species naturally produce smaller, or less common, pieces of charcoal and is less likely than others to be represented — an assumption that is dangerous at best. Such studies also assume that the charcoal was being collected in the same proportions by the site occupants as found in the archaeological record — likely, but very difficult to examine in any detail. An examination of wood species may also assume that the species present represent woods intentionally selected for use as fuel — probably the easiest assumption to accept if due care is used to exclude the results of nature fires. While this method probably gives a fair indication of the trees in the site area at the time of occupation, there are several factors which may bias any environmental reconstruction based solely on charcoal evidence, including selective gathering by site occupants (perhaps selecting better burning woods, while excluding others) and differential self-pruning of the trees (providing greater availability of some species other others). Smart and Hoffman (1988) provide an excellent review of environment interpretation using charcoal which should be consulted by those particularly interested in this

aspect of the study.

Procedures and Results

The handpicked samples were examined under low magnification with a sample of the wood charcoal identified, where possible, to the genus level, using comparative samples, Panshin and de Zeeuw (1970), and Koehler (1917). Wood charcoal samples were selected on the basis of sufficient size to allow the fragment to be broken in half, exposing a fresh transverse surface. A range of different sizes were examined in order to minimize bias resulting from differential preservation. The results of this analysis are shown in Table x as percentages.

Wood charcoal is the only material identified in the 14 samples (Table 15). Pine (*Pinus* spp.) is present in all 14, being the sole constituent in 11 (78.6%). Oak (*Quercus* spp.) is present in three samples, while an additional two samples also contain small quantities of an unidentifiable wood.

The collection is unusual, even among

Provenience	Pine	Oak	Unidentified
Unit 2, Zone 1	66.7	33.3	
troweling	66.7	33.3	
Unit 3, Zone 1	100.0		
Unit 4, Zone 1	100.0		
Unit 5, Zone 1	100.0		
Unit 6, Zone 1	83.3	16.7	
Zone 2	75.0	12.5	12.5
Unit 7, Zone 1	100.0		
Unit 8, Zone 1	100.0		
Feature 1, W ½	100.0		
Feature 1, E ½	100.0		
Feature 2	100.0		
Feature 3	100.0		

historic sites where relatively few food remains are found, in the prevalence of pine (or rather, perhaps, in the absence of other woods). The collection seems to be almost entirely representative of materials from the burned mansion.

Wood has been an essential ingredient in building construction, either as supporting columns or as load-bearing beams capable of spanning considerable distances. Wood's resistance to both compressional and tensile stresses separates it from both masonry and stone construction. Wood was also easily worked, making it ideal for a wide range of applications.

Just as wood and stone were equally essential in the successful creation of Gothic buildings, so too was it necessary to carefully combine timber and tabby in the construction of mansion like Stoney/Baynard. The two formed a partnership resulting from their fundamentally different nature and properties. The structural contribution of tabby was to resist compression. On the other hand, timber was indispensable in resisting tensile forces, and was used for long tie beam spans. Understanding this, of course, also helps to understand how tabby buildings fail when their timber spans are removed.

Lounsbury notes that one of the most common woods used was yellow pine, which:

became the principal building material in the colonial and early national periods. Pine, the most versatile of woods, was used in framing, flooring, weatherboards, shingles, wainscotting, and other interior woodwork (Lounsbury 1994:274).

Yellow pine was also called turpentine pine, hard pine, fat pine, heart pine, and pitch pine, and was most commonly the longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). The wood was heavy and hard, straight-grained, making it perfect for building and construction.

The materials recovered from Stoney/Baynard almost certainly represent wood used in construction. In fact, one sample in Unit 3 adjacent to the east side of the mansion consisted

of several lengths of nearly intact charred beams. The collected portions measured minimally 1½ by 3 inches, suggesting they may have represented fragments of either porch joists or possibly porch flooring.

Oak, in contrast, was a hardwood less commonly found suitable for long, straight timbers. Oak branches, roots, and trunks have furnished large, curved or angular members with exceptional strength suitable for ship timbers and arch construction. White oaks were also used for cooperage and, in buildings, for clapboards and shingles since it splits so easily. Red oaks, often less strong and softer than the white oaks, was often used for furniture and flooring because of its conspicuous rays or flecks (Lounsbury 1994:243).

Oak was also a favorite fire wood, providing a relatively hot fire. Oaks, for example, have a heat value estimated at about 86% that of coal, while pines have a heat value of only about 77% (Reynolds and Pierson 1942:Table 1). The choice of a wood for fuel, however, does not depend solely on its calorific power. Other factors may be equally, or even more, important. One study, for example, notes that while pines provides a quicker fire than oak, it is less steady and is consumed more quickly, often with considerable sparks, depending on its seasoning (Anonymous 1914:31).

Oaks, including live oaks and water oaks, were also favorites of plantation owners to create avenues and other landscape features. Thomas Chaplin, at Tombee on nearby St. Helena Island, mentions digging up oaks to later "set out" (Rosengarten 1987:399).

The small quantities of oak present in the collection may therefore come from either architectural, domestic, or fuel sources. Given the very small quantities it seems most likely that the material represents a fuel source. The most common oaks on the sea islands are the laural oak (*Quercus laurifolia*) and the live oak (*Q. virginiana*).

Faunal Materials

The faunal collection from around the main house at Stoney/Baynard consists of bone

elements and fragments weighing 700.65 gms. Material was recovered by dry-screening unit soil through ¼-inch mesh or screening feature soil through ⅛-inch mesh.

No detailed analysis of the collection has been undertaken since it represents a very small sample. It should, however, be combined with additional materials as the excavations in the yard area are expanded. Previous investigation of faunal materials from Stoney/Baynard (see Wilson 1995) clearly reveals the importance — and potential — of such studies.

The collection was briefly examined to provide information on the range of species. Mammals contributed the greatest amount of bone, 657.16 gm or 93.8% of that recovered. Identified

that the kitchen assemblage was likely that associated with the planter.

While faunal materials have not been found to be especially reflective of social status, the one difference between the elite and the common person (whether slave or freeman) was variety. The wealthy, it appears, were always able to access a greater range of foods.

One example of this may be the presence of fish. William Elliott, a notable Beaufort area planter, discusses drum fishing at length (Elliott 1994:110-116 [1846]). Although the fish were available every month of the year except December and January, April was the only month during which they could be taken by hook. During this month, when they spawned and came close to shore, planters would pack themselves into boats with friends and slaves and spend the day on the water seeing how many could be dispatched. They were among the largest of the fish available, being on average about three feet in length and weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Drum was also one of the few fish with any commercial value, often being given as a gift. Although it was distributed among the slaves, it seems to have had a special place on the planter's table, where it might be boiled, stewed, baked, or roasted.

	Main House	Domestic Slave	Kitchen
Mammal	93.8	86.1	91.9
Reptile	2.3	6.1	2.5
Fish	3.1	0.8	3.1
Bird	0.1	1.1	0.9
Unidentified	0.7	5.9	1.6

species include cow (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Based on bone weight the next most common material was fish, accounting for 21.36 gm or 3.1% of the collection. Identified species include drum (*Sciaenidae*) and catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.). Reptile remains, all turtle, represent 2.3% of the bone weight. The remainder of the collection (5.68 gm) is unidentified.

When this assemblage is compared to that from the domestic slave house and the kitchen (Table 16), it very strongly resembles the faunal materials found in the plantation kitchen in the proportion of mammals, reptiles, and fish present. It stands in contrast to the faunal assemblage at the domestic slave quarters, where reptiles and birds are more common and fish was apparently rarely available. This provides additional evidence

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of 1995 Research

The current project was far more successful at meeting the proposed goals than might have been anticipated. The intention was to turn our research focus on the main house. This is not to imply that research on other aspects of the plantation are complete — far from it. However, one of the strengths of the Stoney/Baynard project is that it allows research to explore a variety of topics, refining and refocusing research in the process. After investigations at the kitchen (Structure 3) and the domestic slave structure (Structure 1), it was time to obtain a larger sample of main house materials in order to better compare and contrast the findings elsewhere. It was also time to better understand the main house, both architecturally and culturally.

We hoped that the excavations would identify more securely the size and placement of porches on the mansion. We also expected the research to help us better interpret the mansion's entrance, known through historical research to face southward. While these goals are admittedly particularistic, they are nonetheless essential for further, and better, understanding the plantation landscape. The mansion was the intended focal point of the Stoney/Baynard plantation. It, better than any other single structure, reflected the perception the builder wished to give visitors and neighbors of this wealth, power, and authority. This can only be understood by understanding the layout and appearance of the mansion.

In addition, professional archaeologists must realize that the public is interested in simply knowing "what the plantation looked like." With popular literature still promoting the concept of white columns and grand mansions as the birthright of every "Southern planter" many visitors walk up the hill to Stoney/Baynard and are disappointed that there is no explanation of the plantation house, no reconstruction, no way for

them to better grasp how the mansion appeared to those visiting the site in 1840.

This research was intended to begin the long process of gathering the information necessary to allow us to develop a reconstruction of the mansion and its landscape.

Architectural Details

Our understanding of the mansion's architecture was extensively revised and refined. Previous historical research made us realize that the mansion's main entrance faced south. Our understanding of the prevailing winds suggests that this orientation was defined by comfort, not by power (except insofar as the ability to build at will was a sign of ultimate power on the plantation) or appearance. The mansion was designed to make its owner as comfortable as possible in a very inhospitable climate.

To this, the archaeological research revealed the presence of a 9-foot wood porch on the east elevation. Supported by rectangular brick columns measuring about 2 by 1 feet, this porch was elevated about 5½ feet above the ground level and extended at least along the east facade. Under this porch, on the east elevation, there was likely brick paving or perhaps just brick walkways. There was also a low entrance to the basement's northern room on this elevation. This doorway has, unfortunately, been improperly interpreted as a window opening which detracts from the intent of the original buildings. The archaeological research also revealed that this porch gave shelter to a variety of activities, at least during the plantation's use by federal troops after Hilton Head fell to the Union in 1862.

Archaeological research also revealed the original stairway, perhaps 15 to 20 feet in width at the ground, on the south elevation. The research also suggested that the stairway ramps might taper

to about 5 feet as they reached a porch. Whether this porch was a modest portico or ran across the south elevation as part of a wrap around porch is unknown. The posited narrowing of the stairs, however, suggests the mansion had only a single door, perhaps surrounded by side lights. This research also revealed that the builders found that where they had cast a doorway to the southeast corner basement room forced them to move the stairs off center. This slight modification, while probably not noticeable to the casual visitor, reveals the semi-skilled nature of plantation construction.

This research also revealed an abundance of nails. Careful examination of the collection reveals a probable construction period of perhaps 1790 to 1810. The collection also suggests heavy or elaborate molding and fenestration details and *frame* construction. This last observation, should it be necessary, again illustrates how the obvious is too often overlooked.

Stoney/Baynard is tabby. To those familiar with tabby construction this means four walls raised to equal height and supported by internal wood joists and a wood roof system. For years our research at Stoney/Baynard took this vision as a given. Yet the quantity of nails of a size typically used for siding suddenly called this into question. Dropping our preconceived vision and looking, instead, at the evidence it became quickly clear that while there was sufficient tabby to account for 1½-story tabby walls on the back, or north, side of the house, there was not sufficient tabby wall fall to account for 1½-story walls on all four sides.

The archaeological evidence (the nails), combined with our visual observations reveals that the Stoney/Baynard house consisted of a ½-story basement foundation of tabby on all four sides. This foundation likely extended about 5½-feet on all four sides, up to the joist sockets for the porch and the water table of the building. From the mid-section of the east and west walls northward tabby was apparently continued up another full story. Evidence of this still remains at the northeast corner of the building. From the mid-point of the east and west walls southward, however, the walls were apparently of frame construction, perhaps with clapboard siding.

There seems to be no architectural parallel for this construction. Yet we must remember that our sample of standing structures is very small and clearly biased for the highest architectural styles. And our sample of archaeological evidence from other plantations is so incomplete, poorly collected, and incoherently interpreted as to be meaningless. Archaeologists are rather poor at dealing with architectural evidence, rarely bothering to understand the meaning or importance of architectural artifacts or details. Stoney/Baynard offers yet another warning that such uncaring archaeological research is seriously compromising our ability to effectively interpret the past.

It is possible to speculate on why this architectural style was employed. Tabby is a sound, effective building material when certain conditions are met. One of these is that the walls should be only minimally perforated by openings. Consequently, it is difficult to build with tabby and incorporate expansive openings for ventilation. A portion of the Stoney/Baynard mansion may, therefore, have been framed to allow additional window openings, perhaps as French doorways to the piazza. There is some archaeological support for this interpretation since the quantity of window glass is significantly higher at the southeast corner of the structure than it is on the east wall adjacent to the 1½-story tabby construction.

The mansion, based on negative evidence (the absence of slate fragments) was likely roofed in wood shingles. The almost square size of the building (roughly 40 by 46) also suggests that it had a hipped roof. This might also allow garret rooms, further increasing the otherwise modest floor space of the mansion.

Landscape Archaeology

While the research greatly contributed to our understanding of the mansion's appearance, the excavations were not as extensive as we would have liked. It is, as a consequence, not possible to as fully explore landscape issues as it has been to survey architectural details.

Regardless, the current research discovered a sheet midden, just beyond the southeast edge of the porch, where the topography

naturally slopes downward. This sheet midden was found to contain a broad range of relatively early ceramics such as white salt glazed stonewares, creamwares, slip wares, and North Devon gravel tempered wares. One of the most convincing explanations for this midden is that it represents the debris resulting from the plantation's change in ownership from the Stoney's to William Baynard.

That the midden is so close to the main house, when there was so much space further removed (and less visible) is surprising. Yet it seems consistent with refuse disposal practices previously observed at both the kitchen and the domestic slave quarters where trash was deposited literally around the structure or just beyond the near yard area. This lack of tidiness and condition of squalor, of course, marked slavery. It occupied a good bit of Frances Kemble's observations of slavery at Bulter Island in Georgia and she, correctly, attributed it to morale and long hours of relentless field labor.

The lackadaisical policing of the main plantation yard suggests that the mansion was rarely visited by its owner or "key-keeper."¹ Why it was allowed to remain is not clear. Further investigations, however, may reveal that this portion of the yard was perhaps not visible, or was perhaps hidden by landscaping. Certainly the excavations suggest the possibility of some sort of fence or plantings between this midden and the stairway.

The excavations produced an assemblage which closely resembles, not unexpectedly, a colonial British domestic pattern. Yet what is interesting is the quantity of colono ware pottery — a form of slave produced earthenware — found in the early sheet midden. Such pottery was fairly common in the Charleston and Berkeley areas, but

¹ South Carolina law during the antebellum required a white man be present on every plantation, but this was a requirement that seems to have met with widespread, nominal compliance and many plantation owners paid the law only lip service. Charles Manigault, in 1859, explained that it was common "with a well trained & disposed gang, to get what is called a 'Key Keeper,' just to screne the law of having a white man on ones plantation" (quoted in Dusinger 1996:193).

has not been found in similar quantities at other low country Beaufort plantations. One explanation is that John Stoney, as a Charleston merchant, had greater access to the pottery than other low country planters.

The colono wares stand in stark contrast to the quantities of transfer printed ceramics present at the plantation. These expensive pearlware and whiteware ceramics, along with very high status hand painted overglaze decorated Chinese porcelains, provide convincing evidence that the Stoney's sought to make their visits to Hilton Head comfortable. Yet the assemblage lacks evidence typical of owners entertaining and socializing. There are relatively few wine bottles, no lead crystal stemware, no glass finger bowls, and no elaborate serving pieces. The assemblage suggests that the Stoney's sought to treat themselves in the style appropriate to their wealth and status in life, although they apparently had few opportunities to entertain others at their mansion. Stoney/Baynard, again, suggests owner comfort without the effort to impress others.

Management Issues

Gradually, season by season, the Stoney/Baynard Plantation is giving up more of its secrets and the complexity of a seemingly simple low country cotton plantation is becoming more obvious. Like any research project, the results of this study have applicability far beyond the confines of this one antebellum plantation. While many of these implications have been previously discussed by Adams et al. (1995) it is essential that their importance continue to be discussed. It is far too easy to ignore the lessons of Stoney/Baynard. To do so would be to endanger a series of very significant resources.

One lesson is that plantations are not monoliths. There is much diversity that is far too easy to overlook in the quest for synthesis and generalizations. Exploring one plantation and attempting to make it a model does an injustice to the data and forces stained comparisons. Only by exploring this diversity can plantations like Stoney/Baynard truly be understood.

Another lesson is that there can be many, equally successful, answers to the questions posed

by necessity. The architectural details at Stoney/Baynard are perhaps best described as strange — a half-tabby mansion, a kitchen built on a shotgun house plan, a domestic house with a raised tabby foundation but an earthfast floor. Yet they exist. Coaxed from the ground these findings are relatively clear and convincing. Yet most would be quickly dismissed for something easier to explain in a traditional "compliance" study limited by funding and (especially) time.

This is perhaps the third lesson. The research at Stoney/Baynard has been conducted with relatively limited funding. The four field seasons have been funded at levels substantially less than is found in many "data recovery" projects. Yet the quality, and quantity, of data coming from Stoney/Baynard rivals or exceeds that of legally mandated projects. By focusing on time — meaning multiple seasons of study and the use of volunteer labor — it has been possible to undertake more research and arrive at a much better understanding of the plantation than would otherwise be possible.

Future Research

While the progress made at Stoney/Baynard is exceptional, there are many unresolved questions and much work remains to be done. One of the long-range goals of the Stoney/Baynard research must be to explore this plantation in an intensity unimagined at other sites. This approach has so far resulted in a wide range of unexpected discoveries. Many of these would never have been possible with investigations conducted with less intensity and less care.

There is still much to be learned. At the main house there remain numerous questions concerning its architectural details and internal organization (about which virtually nothing is known). Was there a rear (i.e., northern) stairway? Did the porch wrap entirely around the house? What else can be determined about the exterior appearance of the house? Where were the mansion's fireplaces? Can the wall fall to the northwest of the mansion yield additional structural details?

At the domestic slave house there remain serious questions concerning its construction and

yard organization. At the kitchen there are still valid questions concerning associated refuse and special topics, such as additional pollen studies. Thus far almost nothing has been done to explore the military occupation of the plantation, or its occupation by freedmen after the Civil War.

In fact, for every question thus far asked, and tentatively answered, there are at least three more. Just as importantly, many of the "answered" questions still require additional confirmation.

What this means is that while each of the major "features" on the site has now been explored, if only briefly, it is essential that work continue. The one research goal which should tie all of the studies together is the concept of landscape.

How were the various structures related spatially to one another? How was access gained to the various structures? How were the yard areas organized? How was the main house spatially distinguished from the other structures? How was the main house accessed from the island's major road? What was the image the plantation owner sought to create in the mind of visitors — and in the mind of his slaves? Are there additional, perhaps more ephemeral, structures which have escaped notice?

Preservation Planning Issues

Considerable attention has been devoted to a variety of significant research questions at the Stoney/Baynard site, but it is also important to reflect on how this site may be preserved and how it may benefit the public.

The Stoney/Baynard site is an exceptional resource to the community. It offers the potential for heritage tourism, for use as a learning laboratory, and for use as a passive park. Each of these uses, however, requires (1) protection of the site, (2) development of the site, (3) promotion of the site, and (4) interpretation of the site.

Protection

By *protection* there are several issues which must be addressed. The site has historically been attractive to those with metal detectors and

shovels who wish to convert the public's history into private ownership. Such behavior is reprehensible and will destroy the site, making it worthless to the citizens of Hilton Head, Beaufort County, and South Carolina. The Town has passed an ordinance which makes it illegal to disturb archaeological sites, but there seems to have been little effort to enforce the law or explain its purpose to the public. Coupled with such an ordinance must be education of law enforcement officers and, just as importantly, education of the public.

An equally important aspect of protection is protection of the site from both natural and man induced deterioration. A number of efforts have been made up to this time, and many of them have been sound and well-reasoned. Trees growing in and immediately adjacent to the tabby ruins have been removed. Efforts have been made to limit public access to the tabby wall fall. Repair of tabby in serious failure has been undertaken.

Nevertheless, some efforts have not achieved the intended goals. For example an "experimental" capping on the domestic slave house foundation (Structure 1) is aesthetically stark, poorly documented, and likely to cause long-term damage. One of the most obvious flaws in repair efforts thus far can be seen in the opening on the east side of the main house. Here, without appropriate archaeological investigations or documentation of current conditions, a window was

"recreated." Although the tabby was eroded and seriously damaged above grade, the current archaeological study revealed a well defined, narrower and taller opening below grade (Figure 20). It is likely that removing the incorrect repair, reframing this opening, and repatching the tabby will be both costly and potentially dangerous to the historic fabric.

The site's very popularity also creates the potential for serious damage. An example of this is the damage being done to the tabby thresholds as pedestrian traffic continues to erode the tabby (Figure 21).

Protection, therefore also includes taking a new approach to site treatments. All treatments should go through careful, and comprehensive, review for appropriateness and potential reversibility. Treatments should also be undertaken only with sufficient before and after treatment documentation. Treatments must also explore correcting not only potential structural failure, but also damage caused by site use. A range of alternatives should be considered, including fencing the site to prevent access, appropriate signage, and passive barriers.

Development

Development includes a wide range of activities. The site should be selectively logged, both for protection of the tabby and also for interpretation and future archaeological research.

Trails must be established which are accessible to the disabled and which are appropriate for the nature of the soils. The site must receive more constant, and caring attention, from Sea Pines. Trails must be maintained. Trash must be collected. Ground cover must be established in the logged areas. Raised planting beds can perhaps be established and focused on native South Carolina low country plants.

We realize that many of these recommendations will be fiercely contested. Nevertheless, Stoney/Baynard must be dealt with as a very significant historical site, not

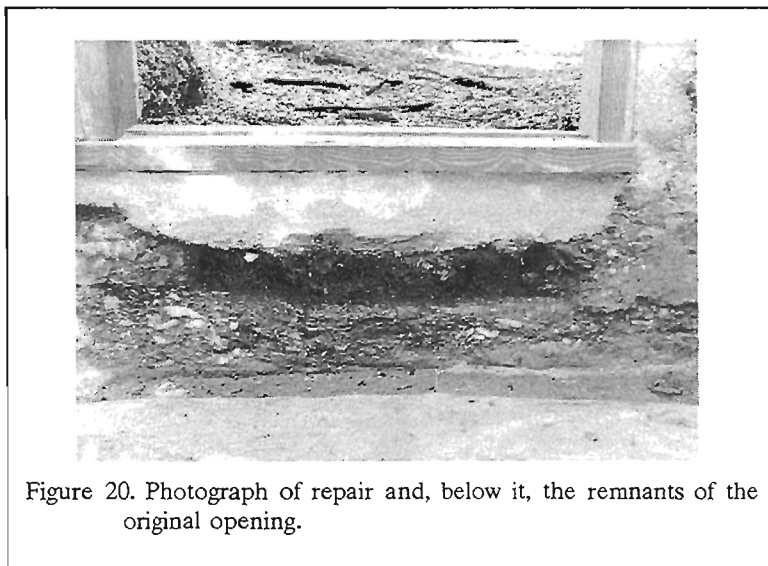


Figure 20. Photograph of repair and, below it, the remnants of the original opening.

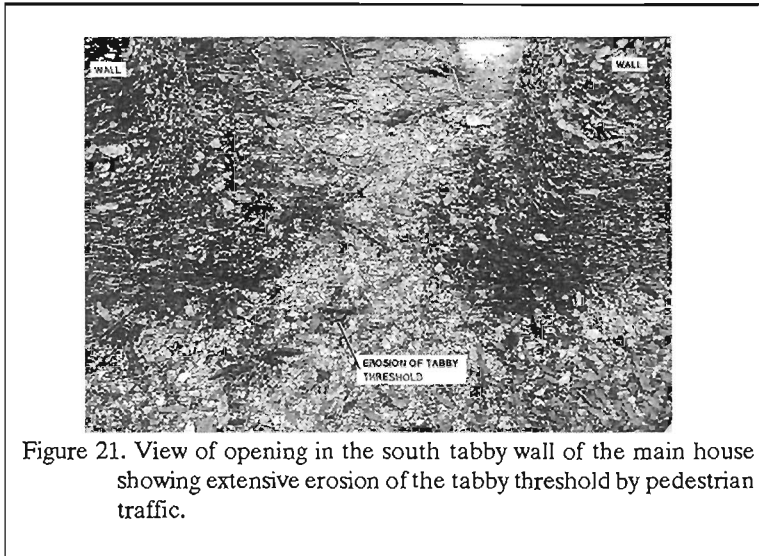


Figure 21. View of opening in the south tabby wall of the main house showing extensive erosion of the tabby threshold by pedestrian traffic.

simply as a local park or natural area. There are other parks. There are other natural areas. There is only *one* Stoney/Baynard ruin. All actions on site must be designed with the best interests of the site in mind.

Promotion

Promotion of the site must include not only acquainting the town, county, and state with these activities, but must also focus on attracting visitors. One approach we recommend is the development of a full color brochure for use at welcome centers and distribution by the local chamber of commerce. Promotion should also include integrating the site into history and science curricula at local middle and high schools.

This recommendation will be no less contested than our concerns for site development. Nevertheless a decision must be made whether Stoney/Baynard is a quaint ruin or a community resource. We hope that its importance elevates it far above that of a local antiquity and that it will be managed in a manner befitting its importance. Of equal importance is the realization that sites like Stoney/Baynard are *only* important if the information they contain is made available to the public. Hiding the site behind locked gates and establishing policies that hinder its use seriously, perhaps even fatally, undermine its importance, worth, and preservation efforts.

Interpretation

All of these activities, however, must be tied together through site *interpretation*. This can be accomplished through the use of site signage and development of curricula packages for the local schools.

A first step in a successful interpretation program is to understand what the program hopes to accomplish. In other words, exactly what are the goals of the interpretation?

At least one goal here should be to make the site understandable — and interesting — to the average visitor. The public is interested in what the site looked like, how it functioned, what it grew, who it was owned by, how they lived, and what happened to them and the plantation. These basic "who, what, when, where, and how" questions also provide the opportunity to acquaint the public with the reality and excitement of history.

The reality of this history, for example, is that the plantation — its buildings, its crops, its very landscape — was created and maintained by enslaved African Americans. The reality of plantation history is that the capitalism of the planters was based on forced labor and the valuation of human beings as property to be disposed of at will. This reality has shaped life in South Carolina far more profoundly than most whites, or blacks, wish to acknowledge.

The excitement of this history is that it involves real people — black and white — not merely the rich and famous. It avoids the pitfall of history being faceless names and meaningless dates. Stoney/Baynard is history that you can touch. Slave and master walked this ground, touched these walls. This is the "stuff" that makes history come alive.

Appropriate interpretation must foster proper use of the site and must develop advocates for the site. It must encourage public participation in the management of the site. It must, at the same time, provide recreation to the visitor while

heightening the visitor's awareness and understanding of the site. Ultimately, good site interpretation will inspire the public and add a new perspective to their lives. After years of interpretation at historic sites, museums, and parks, we know that there are certain common principles for success.

Everything at the site must be part of a unified whole. The visitor must receive one message, not a series of conflicting stories or unrelated concepts. This, of course, is why interpretation must be based on a unified theme. Only once you know what is important at the site are you in a position to develop appropriate, and successful, interpretative signage. We also realize that learning (and we are asking the public to learn something new) is best and most successful when it is closely associated with the real experience. It is always best to include concrete objects. It is also essential that the exhibits and signage are compatible with the site. The interpretation should enhance the on-site experience, not detract from it.

Finally, and in many respects most importantly, the best interpretation is short and concise. Too often historic sites attempt to stuff in every possible detail and fact about the site. Visitors become easily bored and tired. Most will not read more than a few lines — ignoring the long, tedious texts and complex messages. And virtually everyone is attracted to pictures over words. The goal must be to encourage interest, not bore the visitors.

We would recommend the use of perhaps four to ten panels in different parts of the site, although the exact number (and their placement) will depend entirely on the theme selected for the site and the decision concerning site use. More panels with good graphics and short text are preferred to fewer panels loaded with text. We also believe that it is essential to have braille signage.

In terms of the type of signage used, we have examined a broad range of sign types, including wood, metal-micro imaging, porcelain enamel, metal, and fiberglass embedment. Each has advantages and disadvantages. In general, we believe that the fiberglass embedded signs offer the greatest interpretative potential and flexibility. The

current cost of these signs is about \$2,000 to \$2,500 per sign. It is likely, however, that a variety of sign types will be appropriate for different purposes on-site. There will also need to be signs providing the direction of the path, indicating that the site is protected by law, restricting access to the tabby, identifying the various native plants, establishing the hours the site is open, and so forth.

The Future

Having explored the results and meaning of the current archaeological work, we have thought it appropriate to turn to the issue of how the site may be preserved and how it may benefit the public. We do not, however, wish to mislead. Given the limited funds, planning was not the primary goal of this study and this section offers only a broad overview of some of the major issues. In spite of the superficial coverage, this still offers an excellent "action plan," outlining essential issues and major hurdles. It may also offer The Hilton Head Museum and the Friends of Stoney/Baynard a place from which discussions on the site's future may begin.

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