THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF DATAW ISLAND

Section 2 of 4

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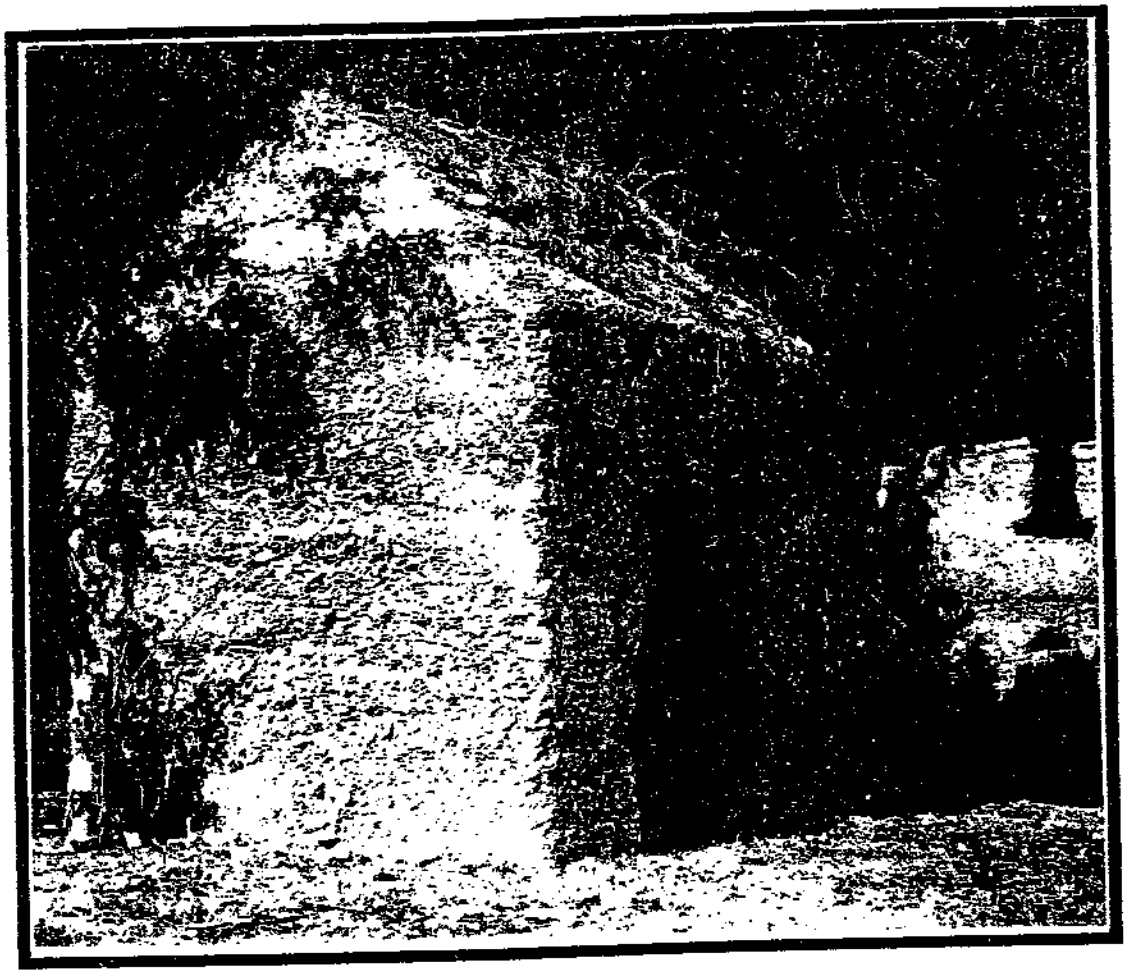

BROCKINGTON AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ATLANTA CHARLESTON

1993

The Historical Development of Dataw Island

Note: The complete original document comprises nearly 600 pages of print. It is divided into the following four sections for manageability.

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The is Section 2

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF

DATAW ISLAND

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SAMS PLANTATION COMPLEX

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

CHAPTER IV

B.B. SAMS PLANTATION COMPLEX (38BU581)

The Sams Plantation Complex consists of the tabby ruins of the main house, the chapel, cemetery, and at least eleven outbuildings. The main house appears to have been constructed prior to the 1783 purchase of the island by William Sams (Lepionka 1988). Preliminary identification of the structures was based on the memoir of James Julius Sams (n.d.). The architectural history of the main house, outbuildings, chapel, and cemetery at 38BU581 are discussed in Chapters VIII-X. A description of the archaeological investigations at 38BU581 follows.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 38BU581 is located in the south central portion of the island approximately 0.25 miles west of Jenkins Creek (Figure 2). The elevation of the site is approximately 20 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) on excessively well drained Wando Fine Sand. The site measures approximately 450 ft north-south by 900 ft east-west (Lepionka 1988). Figure 8 illustrates the plan of the site as recorded by Drucker (1982).

Vegetation at the site now consists of hardwoods, palmetto, and cedar. Undergrowth at the site was cleared as a part of stabilization of the tabby ruins. At one time, the island road cut through the site. This road was re-routed as a part of the tabby stabilization program (Lepionka 1983).

The initial delineation of the site resulted in the identification of eight separate structures identified by letters A-H (Drucker 1982:23). Review of Julius James Sams Memoir (Sams n.d.) permitted possible functional interpretations of these structures; Lepionka (1988:108-117) utilized a combination of these historical names and the letter designations originally assigned by Drucker (1982). The historical names do not appear to be entirely accurate and thus suggest interpretations of the former structures that are incorrect. In addition, a number of additional structures were identified by Lepionka (1988) once intensive investigations of the site were undertaken. Thus, a less suggestive nomenclature for the structures at 38BU581 was developed during the architectural investigations at the site. This nomenclature will be utilized throughout this report. Table 6 summarizes the three sets of designations employed to describe the structures at 38BU581. Note that the re-analysis of artifacts at 38BU581 was initiated prior to the finalization of the present nomenclature. Most proveniences within the site are identified by the designations assigned by Lepionka (1988) during his excavations. Separate headings have been placed in the artifact inventories included in Appendix I indicating the structure designations following the nomenclature employed in the body of the report.

The main house at 38BU581 was originally designated Structure C (Drucker 1982:24). The main house was located near the north center of the site (Figure 8). The

Figure 8. Plan View of Site 38BU581 (Sams Plantation Complex).

Table 6. Nomenclatures for the Structures in B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

STRUCTURE	LEPIONKA	DRUCKER
Main House	Main House	Structure C
Middle House	Central House/Central Porch	
East Wing	East Wing	
West Wing	West Wing	
South-East Porch	East Porch	
South-West Porch	West Porch	
Link	Central Hall/Atrium	
Structure I	Kitchen I/Structure F	Structure F
Structure II	Behind Kitchen	Structure F
Structure III	Kitchen II	Structure F
Structure IV	Structure D1	Structure D
Structure V	Structure D2	Structure D
Structure VI	Structure D3	Structure D
Structure VII	Structure D4	Structure D
Structure VIII	Blade House/Dairy Complex	Structure B
East Room	Blade House	
West Room A	Dairy Long Room	
West Room B	Dairy Short Room	
Structure IX	Stables	Structure A
Structure X	Structure E	Structure E
Structure XI	Cotton House	Structure H
Chapel/Cemetery	Chapel/Cemetery	Structure G

house apparently fronted in a southerly direction, toward Jenkins Creek. This structure consists of at least six separate components. Various names were applied to these components before and during the excavations. The nomenclature employed during these investigations includes:

Middle House (Lepionka's 1988 Central House and Central Porch).

East Wing.

West Wing.

South-East Porch (Lepionka's 1988 East Porch).

South-West Porch (Lepionka's 1988 West Porch).

Link (Lepionka's 1988 Central Hall and Atrium).

Figure 9 provides a schematic representation indicating the location of each component of the main house.

Each of these components is represented by collapsed tabby walls or foundations. The Middle House retains external chimney bases on its east and west facades. Chimney bases remain in the interior of the east and west wings. Remains of the porches and the links are present as footings for columns or piers that supported these upper story portions of the structure. These components are discussed in more detail below.

A tabby wall enclosed an area to the south and east of the main house (Figure 8). This enclosed area has generally been described as a garden, although no indication of historic landscaping was noted in the excavations at 38BU581. A number of structures were attached to the garden wall, presumably in support of the daily activities of the main house. These structures are discussed in detail below.

The southwest corner of the garden enclosure contains the remains of three separate structures (Figure 8). These structures were originally defined as Structure F (Drucker 1982) and/or Kitchen(s) (Lepionka 1988). The foundations of two structures (Kitchen and Kitchen II following Lepionka 1988) were visible prior to the data recovery excavations initiated in 1983. A third possible structure was encountered in excavation units between the two kitchens. These former buildings have been defined as Structures I (Lepionka's 1988 Kitchen/Structure F), II (Lepionka's 1988 "Behind Kitchen"), and III (Lepionka's 1988 Kitchen II).

The southeast corner of the garden enclosure has three small structures attached to the east wall and a fourth structure attached to the south wall (Figure 8). These structures, represented by tabby foundations and chimney bases, probably represent slave residences. These buildings are identified as Structures IV, V, VI, and VII following the garden wall from north to south and west, and correspond to Lepionka's (1988) Structures D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively.

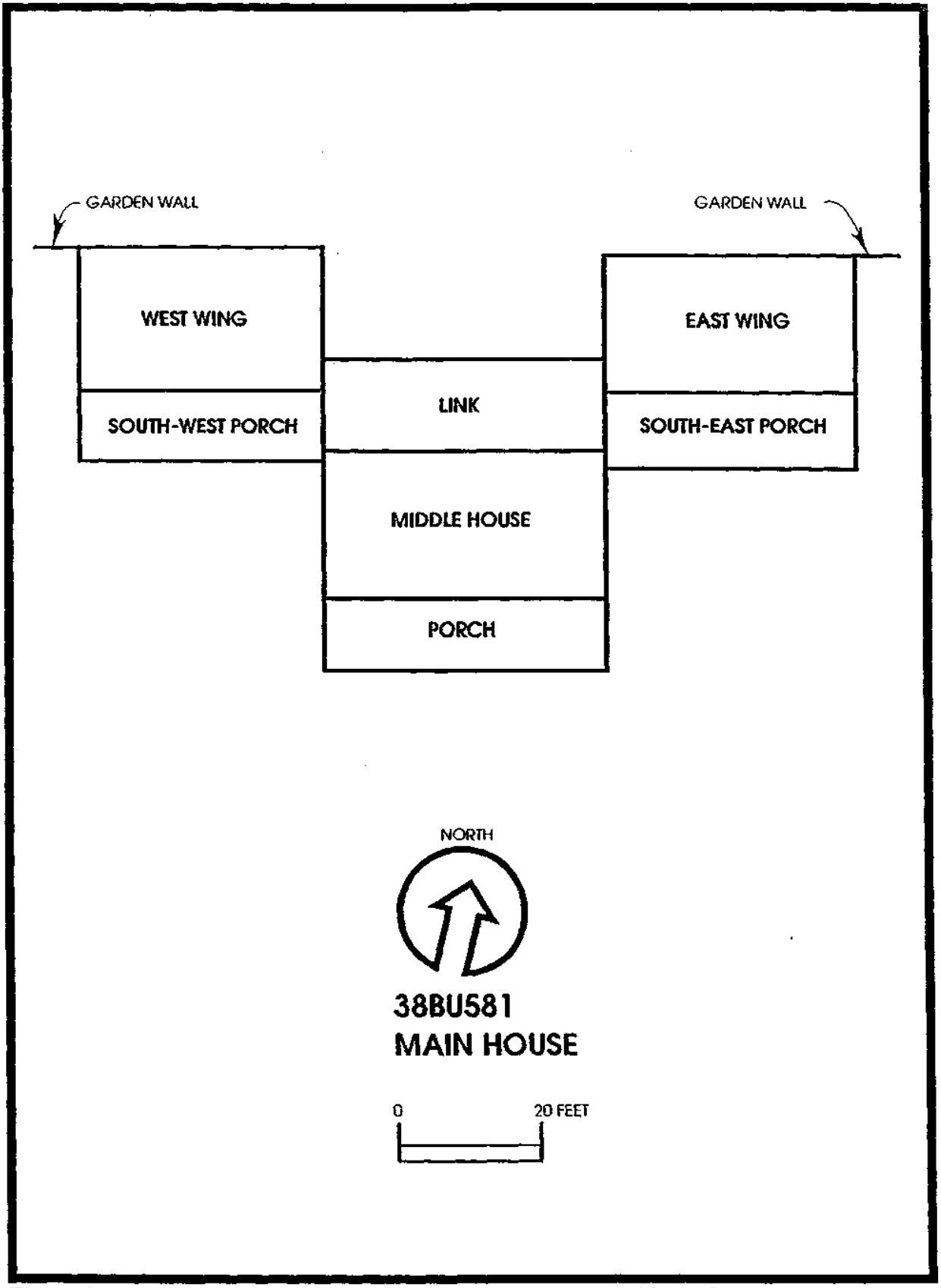


Figure 9. Components of the B.B. Sams Main House at 38BU581.

Two structures were located to the north and east of the main house. A partially intact tabby structure lies immediately north of the east wing (Figure 8). The western room of this structure retains its roof; the eastern two rooms are partially collapsed. Originally, this building was identified as Structure B (Drucker (1982:24). Lepionka (1988) defined it as the "blade house" (western roofed room) and "dairy" (eastern rooms). This building is now identified as Structure VIII, possessing a Western Room (Lepionka's 1988 "Blade House") and Eastern Rooms A and B (Lepionka's "Long" and "Short" Rooms, respectively).

A large, rectangular tabby foundation is present north and east of the main house (Figure 8). This foundation was originally defined as Structure A (Drucker 1982:24). Lepionka (1988) defined it as the "Stables." This structure is currently defined as Structure IX.

Structure X is a rectangular tabby foundation with an attached chimney base located to the east of the southeast corner of the garden enclosure (Figure 8). This structure is parallel to Structure VI and possesses features and dimensions similar to Structures IV, V, and VI. This structure was defined by Drucker (1982) and Lepionka (1988) as Structure E.

Another large tabby foundation is present to the east of the main house complex (Figure 8). Defined as Structure H by Drucker (1982:24), Lepionka (1988) refers to this building as the "cotton barn." This building is defined as Structure XI during the present discussions.

The Sams family cemetery is located to the north and east of the main house complex (Figure 8). This cemetery is enclosed by a tabby wall. A small structure was located in the southeast corner of the enclosure. This structure was identified by J.J. Sams (n.d.) as the "chapel." This nomenclature was been retained by Drucker (1982) and Lepionka (1988) and in the present discussions as well.

All of these structures make up the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex. Various components of this complex may have been built prior to the Sams acquisition of Dataw Island, during William Sams ownership, and following B.B. Sams inheritance of the southern half of the island. Most, however, appear to date from the latter occupation. Excavations were conducted at most of these components between 1983 and 1987. Descriptions of the these excavations are presented below for each component. Methods, results, and artifacts recovered are described for each component. A summary of the artifacts recovered from the entire site concludes Chapter IV.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU581- METHODS

The intensity of data recovery investigations at each component of the B.B. Sams Plantation complex varied from near complete excavations to the collection of artifacts exposed during surface-disturbing landscaping activities. At least 4,640.85 ft^2/431.37 m^2 of the surface of the site was excavated in 132 separate units. Some unit locations could not

be reconstructed from the field notes. Artifacts recovered from non-locatable units were omitted from analyses or descriptions of particular components or rooms but have been included in overall summaries of remains for larger components and the site as a whole. In the following discussions, the numeric provenience designations assigned to each unit during the reanalysis of the recovered remains are employed to identify individual excavation areas.

The excavations at 38BU581 proceeded in natural or cultural horizons for the most part. In many instances, this involved two separate excavation levels, namely, an upper A horizon and a lower B or C horizon. Some units were removed as a single level. In other units, particularly those in the West Wing, two to four levels were recognized. Elevations were recorded for the top and bottom of all excavation levels with respect to an established elevation datum. All removed fill was screened through 6.35 mm hardware cloth except for five units adjacent to the East Wing and South-East Porch intended to expose possible porch supports along the east facade of the main house and two exploratory units (one in the South-West Porch and one in the Link- see Figure 10).

Plan views were prepared for some units; however, these drawings were not always done to scale. Similarly, profiles were prepared for some units but not others. Review of excavation level records for particular units and large scale maps of the site prepared by Dr. Larry Lepionka and Colin Brooker during the excavations provided additional detail to the kinds of deposits encountered during the excavations. These details have been included in illustrations where sufficient information permitted their reconstruction. Otherwise, such features are described in as much detail as possible from the field notes.

Artifacts recovered from each unit were identified immediately after the excavations by type or class where possible. Reanalysis of the recovered artifacts during 1993 was undertaken to insure the accuracy of the previous identifications and to add additional identifications and as much detail as possible. Table 7 lists the sources utilized during the analyses. Most artifact types were cataloged within excavation proveniences. However, some classes of artifacts (primarily glass, metal, and bone) were combined within larger excavation areas (e.g., rooms of the main house, all rooms of particular components, etc.). Thus, the use of these classes of artifacts in discussions of artifact distributions was impossible. These types/classes of artifacts were employed in assemblage summaries, but no detailed analyses of these kinds of artifacts were attempted.

The scope and results of the activities conducted at each component of 38BU581 are summarized below. Descriptions of the features/deposits encountered in each component are summarized. A brief summary of the artifacts associated with each component concludes each section. Limited interpretations of the age and function of each component also are presented. More detailed discussions of these interpretations are presented in Chapter XI.

Table 7. Analytical Sources Utilized During the 1993 Artifact Identifications.

MATERIAL CLASS	SOURCE(S)
Beads	Karklins (1989)
Bottles	Askey (1981) Baldwin (1973) Colcleaser (1965) Fike (1987) Huggins (1971) Jones and Sullivan (1985) McKearin and McKearin (1948) McKearin and Wilson (1978) Munsey (1970) Parks and Pasvantis (1978) Spillman (1982, 1983) Switzer (1974) Toulouse and Toulouse (1972) Wilson (1981)
Buttons	Lamm et al. (1970) Olsen (1963) Peacock (1978) South (1964)
Ceramics	Barker and Halfpenny (1990) Brown (1982) Burrison (1983) Carlson (1983) Copeland (1982) Cushion (1972) Deagan (1987) DeBolt (1988) Gates and Ormerod (1982) Godden (1964) Goggin (1968) Ketchum (1983) Kovel and Kovel (1953, 1986) Kybalova (1989) Lister and Lister (1982) Miller (1980) Noel Hume (1970) Price (1979) Sempill (1947) South (1977) Wetherbee (1985) Worthy (1982)
Colonoware	Anthony (1986) Ferguson (1985, 1989, 1992) Garrow and Wheaton (1989) Poplin and Scardaville (1991)
Medical Bottles and Implements	Dammann (1983)
Nail Technology and Dating	Mercer (1976) Nelson (1968)
Tobacco Pipes	Davey (1983) Sudbury (1986)
Civil War	Harris (1987) McKee and Mason (n.d.) Phillips (n.d., 1980)

NOTE: Sources represent the typologies most commonly applied.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU581- RESULTS

As noted above, 38BU581 contains the remains of 14 separate structures. These include the main house, the garden wall, the chapel/cemetery, and 11 ancillary structures. The results of the investigations conducted at or near each of these structures follows.

MAIN HOUSE

Excavation of the main house of the B.B. Sams Plantation complex resulted in the removal of 2,275.35 ft^2/211.5 m^2 of the surface of the site in and around the extant tabby walls/foundations in 71 separate rectangular units. Figure 10 displays the locations of all excavation units in and around the main house at 38BU581. Table 8 lists the excavation units identified in the main house. Unit sizes varied depending on the shape of the component of the main house under investigations, the nature of particular features that units were intended to expose, and the amount of time available to excavators during a field episode. These units were not located with respect to a site grid *per se*. Rather, they oriented with respect to the extant tabby walls/foundations and located within particular rooms or with respect to particular walls of the former structure. The results of the excavations are discussed with respect to each of the six major rooms of the main house (Middle House, West Wing, East Wing, South-West Porch, South-East Porch, and Link).

Middle House. The Middle House apparently represents the oldest portion of the main house, possibly having been built prior to 1783. The extant tabby walls define an enclosure approximately 38.38 ft by 20.25 ft. This structure appears to have possessed three bays in its original ground level floor, as evidenced by a central doorway and windows to either side on both the north and south facades. Alterations to the structure by B.B. Sams in the 1820s may have added an additional story above the original ground level room(s). Chimneys were attached to the east and west facades, with the western chimney made of brick and the eastern one made of tabby. Both chimneys appear to have served fireplaces on the upper (first floor) level. J.J. Sams (n.d.) recounts that the ground floor of the Middle House was divided into two "cellars." No evidence of such a partition was encountered in the excavations. Further details of the architectural components are present in Chapter VIII.

The Middle House includes both the Lepionka's (1988) "Central House" and "Central Porch." Excavation in this room included six units (containing 208.25 ft^2/19.36 m^2) inside the tabby walls/foundations and in eight units (containing 151 ft^2/14.04 m^2) to the south of the southern tabby wall of the structure (Figure 10). An additional 36 ft^2/3.35 m^2 of the site surface was excavated around the chimney base on the western wall of the Middle House. These units were included in the Middle House although they actually lie in the yard area south of the South-West Porch.

Excavation inside the Middle House generally encountered four or five distinct cultural/natural horizons. Figure 11 presents a profile from Unit 33 that illustrates the

common stratigraphy encountered throughout the Middle House. The uppermost horizon consisted of gray sand with dense concentrations of roots. This horizon extended from the ground surface to 0.1-0.4 ft below surface. This undoubtedly represents an A horizon that has developed on the site since its abandonment. A dense lens of tabby brick and mortar was present beneath the A horizon, extending 0.4-1.2 ft below the ground surface. This represents the collapsed tabby walls of the former structure. This rubble horizon also formed after the abandonment of the former structure.

A lens of charred wood and ash was present beneath the rubble. This lens extended 1.2-1.7 ft beneath the ground surface. This horizon represents the wooden flooring, supports, and partitions that existed within the former Middle House. The dense nature of this horizon suggests that a catastrophic fire destroyed the interior of the Middle House. This fire occurred after the abandonment of the house by the Sams family in 1861, and most likely in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Lepionka (1988:113) reports that the structure was said to have been occupied by former slaves for a few years before it burned.

A horizon of gray powdery sand/ash was present beneath the burned horizon. This horizon extended 1.7-2.5 ft below the surface. This soil represents the ground surface beneath the floor of the former Middle House prior to its burning. This soil is defined as a buried A horizon (Ab) despite the probable derivation of its organic materials from refuse from the Middle House or the decomposition of the wooden components of the former structure rather than normal pedological processes.

A very yellow or golden sand C horizon was present beneath the Ab horizon. This soil represents the subsoil usually encountered throughout the site area containing the main house. This sand extends 2.5-3.2+ ft below the ground surface.

Unfortunately, these horizons do not correspond to the excavation levels in most units. The horizons were recognized in profiles rather than during the excavations. Thus, it is difficult to separate the artifacts from most proveniences into pre-fire and post-fire deposits. It is interesting to note that most of the level records indicate that few artifacts were recovered from the rubble horizon. This suggests that the site, or at least this portion of the site, was not occupied or utilized for refuse disposal following the burning of the structure.

It is also interesting to note that the burned level was not observed in Unit 32, in the center of the Middle House. A possible explanation for this difference may reflect how the former structure was consumed by fire and collapsed. The center of the Middle House probably would have possessed the greatest amounts of oxygen. Thus, the intensity of the fire may have been greater in the center of the structure, resulting in the more complete combustion of the wooden elements above Unit 32. In addition, the fire may have consumed the center of the floors more rapidly. If the center of the floor joists were consumed before their ends, the remaining portions of the floors would have collapsed toward the walls. Thus, greater amounts of wood may have burned adjacent to the walls than in the center of the room.

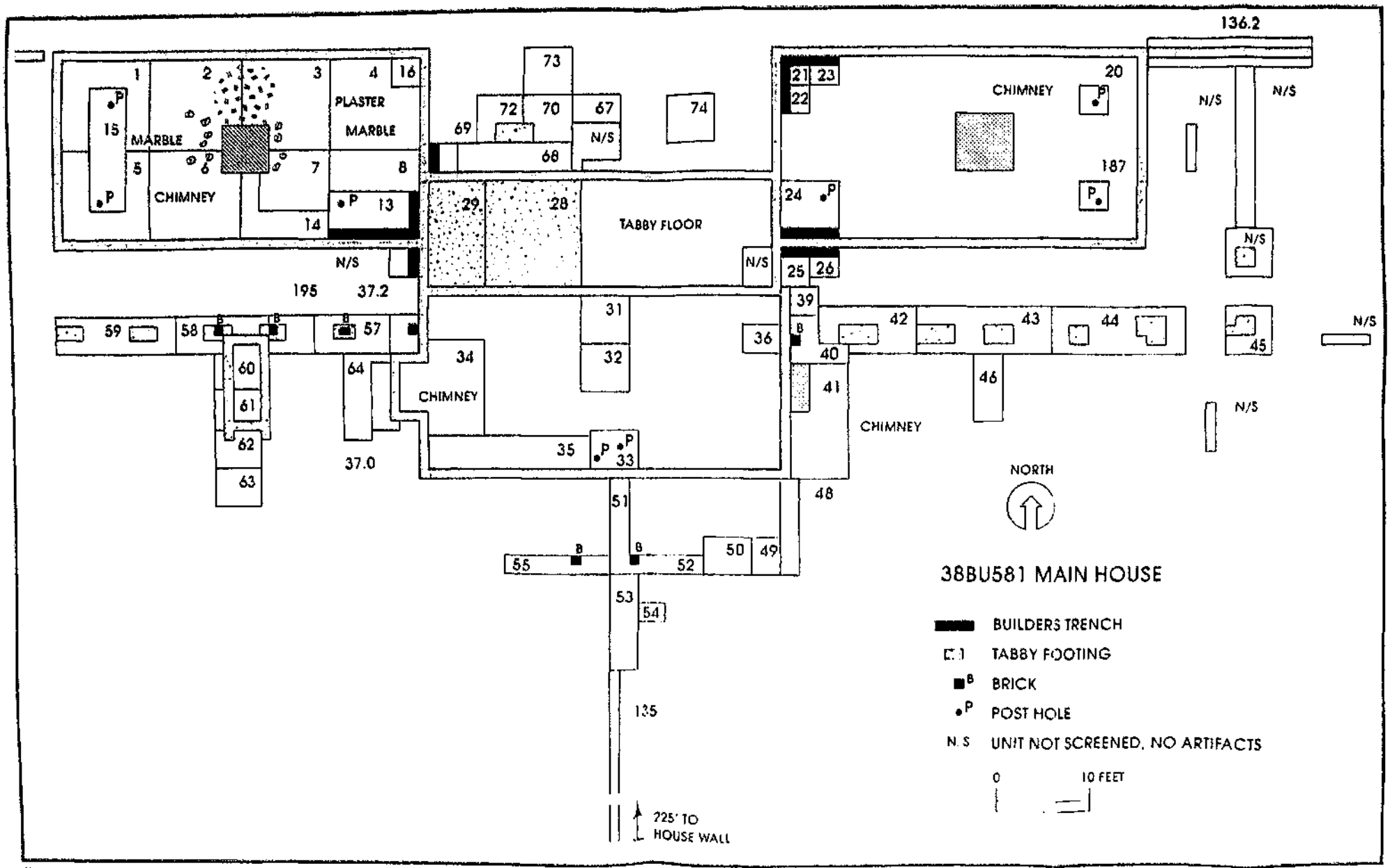


Figure 10 Excavation Units in and near the Main House at 38BU581.

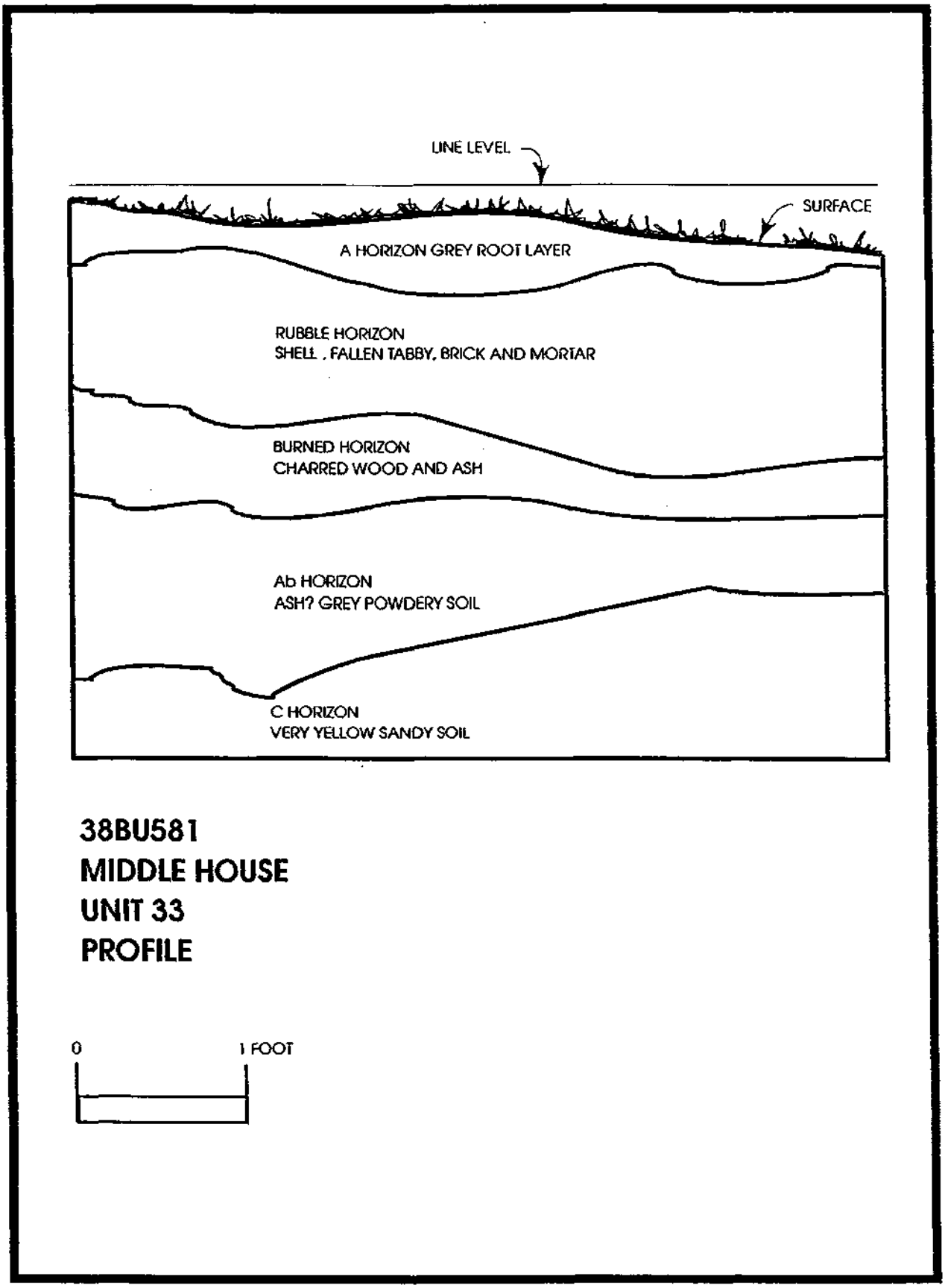


Figure 11. Profile of Unit 33 in the Middle House at 38BU581.

Table 8. Excavation Units in the Main House at 38BU581.

Provenience	Field Unit	Area (sqft)	Size		
MIDDLE HOUSE					
31	1	25.00	5x5	Interior	
32	2	25.00	5x5		
33	4	25.00	5x5		
34	5	60.00	6x10		
35	6	61.25	3.5x17.5	6	Units
36	7	12.00	3x4	208.25	Area
				West Chimney	
37.0,37.1	1	21.00	3x7	2	Units
37.2	2	15.00	3x5	36.00	Area
48	1	20.00	2x10	Exterior	
49	2	12.00	3x4		
50	3	20.00	4x5		
51	4	25.00	2.5x 10		
52	5	16.00	2x8		
53	6	30.00	3x10		
54	7	6.00	3x2	8	Units
55	8	22.00	2x11	151.00	Area
MIDDLE				16	Total Units
HOUSE				395.25	Total Area
EAST WING					
20	1	9.00	3x3		
187	2	9.00	3x3		
21	3	9.00	3x3		
22	4	9.00	3x3		
23	5	9.00	3x3		
24	6	25.00	5x5		
25	9	12.00	3x4	8	Total Units
26	10	9.00	3x3	91.00	Total Area
EAST PORCH					
39	1	9.00	3x3		
40	2	21.00	5x6-		
41	3	69.00	-		
42	4	50.00	5x10		
43	5	70.00	5x14		
44	6	70.00	5x14		
45	7	25.00	5x5		
46	8	21.00	3x7		
		3.50	1x3.5		
		4.50	1x4.5		
		4.50	1x4.5		
		18.10	4.25x4.25	13	Total Units
		42.00	2x21	407.60	Total Area

Table 8. Excavation Units in the Main House at 38BU581 (Continued).

Provenience	Field Unit	Area (sqft)	Size		
WEST WING					
13	1(83)	50.00	5x10		
14	3(83)	38.25	5x7-		
15	4(83)	52.00	4x13?		
16	5(83)	9.00	3x3		
1	1(85)	74.00	10x10-		
2	2(85)	89.50	10x10-		
3	3(85)	89.50	10x10-		
4	4(85)	91.00	10x10-		
5	5(85)	74.00	10x10-		
6	6(85)	89.50	10x10-		
7	7(85)	37.00	10x10-	12	Total Units
8	8(85)	45.00	10x10-	738.75	Total Area
SOUTH-WEST PORCH					
57	2	32.00	4x8		
195	3	18.00	4x4.5		
58	4	40.00	4x10		
59	5	52.00	4x13		
60	6	20.00	4x5		
61	7	20.00	4x5		
62	8	20.00	4x5		
63	9	20.00	4x5		
64	10	33.75	3.5x9	10	Total Units
		9.00	3x3	264.75	Total Area
LINK					
28	3	107.50	10x10.75	Hall	
29	4	64.50	6x10.75	3	Units
	?	12.00	3x4	184.00	Area
66	1	12.00	3x4	Atrium	
	2	22.00	5x5-		
67	3	15.00	3x5		
68	4	36.00	3x12		
69	5	9.00	3x3		
70	6	25.00	5x5		
72	7	25.00	5x5		
73	9	25.00	5x5	9	Units
74	10	25.00	5x5	194.00	Area
LINK				12	Total Units
				378.00	Total Area
MAIN HOUSE				71	Total Units
				2275.35	Total Area

Unit Sizes from Level Records or Excavation Plan; some units overlap resulting in reduced areas as indicated by - following their dimensions. West Wing (#) indicates year excavated.

Two features were encountered during the excavations inside the Middle House. Two postholes were present in Unit 33, adjacent to the southern doorway of the structure. These postholes presumably held posts for the scaffolding necessary to support the tabby walls during construction.

Excavations to the south of the Middle House attempted to delineate a porch that extended along the southern facade of the former structure. Features associated with this porch included the base of at least three brick columns in Units 48, 49, 50, and 55. A portion of tabby wall also was present in Unit 50. The precise locations of these features cannot be reconstructed from the field notes. A cruciform foundation interpreted as the base for stairs leading to the first floor of the Middle House was present in Unit 51. This support was located approximately in the center of the south facade of the Middle House.

Excavations around the western chimney encountered a brick footing for the South-West Porch built against the western wall of the Middle House (Unit 37.2). No evidence of a builder's trench or scaffolding postmolds was mentioned in the field notes for the excavations around the chimney. Pieces of marble, probably representing a facing around the first floor fireplace, were present in the rubble horizon on the inside of the Middle House adjacent to the western chimney.

Artifacts recovered from the Middle House were initially separated from inside (Lepionka's 1988 "Central House") and outside (Lepionka's "Central Porch") the structure. A total of 2,572 historic artifacts were recovered from the excavations inside the Middle House, excluding brick, bone, and oyster. These artifacts included 699 Kitchen Group remains, 1,802 Architecture Group remains, 15 Clothing Group remains, 18 Tobacco Group remains, 3 Furniture Group remains, and 35 Activities Group remains. The relative frequencies of these classes of artifacts are displayed in Table 9.

Frequency distributions of the remains recovered from the Middle House display a wide variation from South's (1977:95-96) Carolina Artifact Pattern, the expected pattern for most plantation sites in the Low Country. There is a high frequency (70.1 per cent) of Architectural Group remains from inside the Middle House (Table 9). Thus, the frequencies are much more similar to South's (1977:145) Frontier Pattern. The location of the excavation units inside the Middle House may have contributed to the high incidence of Architectural Group artifacts recovered. South (1977:111) reported more equal frequencies of Kitchen and Architectural Group artifacts from inside the Public House-Tailor Shop at Brunswick than from the excavations outside the structure. Similarly, Poplin and Brockington (1988:111-112) noted a similar concentration of Architectural Group artifacts from excavation units within former slave/tenant cabins at Midway Plantation (38GE362). It should be noted as well that the total contribution of these two groups of artifacts represents 97.3 per cent of all remains recovered from inside the Middle House. This high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern ($Mean_{Kitchen+Architectural}$= 88.6 per cent) than in the Frontier Pattern ($Mean_{Kitchen+Architectural}$= 79.6 per cent, South 1977:146). Thus, the variation in this assemblage may be more a reflection of location of the units with respect to the former structure than with some behavioral variation from the expected Carolina Artifact Pattern.

Table 9. Artifact Class Frequencies for the Middle House (after South 1977:95-96).

	HOUSE COUNT	%	PORCH COUNT	%	TOTAL COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP						
Ceramics	186		391		577	
Liquor bottle glass	366		129		495	
Other bottle glass	128		405		533	
Table glass	13				13	
Colonoware	2				2	
Utensils	2		2		4	
Metal Pots			1		1	
Stove parts	1		1		2	
Other	1		3		4	
TOTAL	699	27.2%	932	44.7%	1631	35.0%
BONE (in g)	1181.7		150.2		1331.9	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP						
Window glass	123		228		351	
Wrought nails			8		8	
Cut nails	1240		324		1564	
Wire nails			7		7	
Unidentified square nails	293		508		801	
Unidentified nails	141		8		149	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	5		5		10	
Roofing Slate			3		3	
TOTAL	1802	70.1%	1091	52.3%	2893	62.1%
MARBLE (in g)	28135.2				28135.2	
BRICK (in g)	2480.7				2480.7	
FURNITURE GROUP						
Clock parts	1				1	
Caster	1				1	
Brass finial	1				1	
TOTAL	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
ARMS GROUP						
TOTAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CLOTHING GROUP						
Buttons or Beads	8		8		16	
Buckle			1		1	
Shoe parts	2				2	
Fasteners	5				5	
TOTAL	15	0.6%	9	0.4%	24	0.5%
PERSONAL GROUP						
TOTAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP						
Pipe bowl	4		2		6	
Pipe stems	14		25		39	
TOTAL	18	0.7%	27	1.3%	45	1.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP						
Fasteners	5		12		17	
Hardware	7		13		20	
Storage container	20				20	
Toys	2				2	
Horse bridle part			1		1	
Metal tools			1		1	
Farm tools	1				1	
TOTAL	35	1.4%	27	1.3%	62	1.3%
TOTAL (w/o Bone, Oyster, & Brick)	2572	100.0%	2086	100.0%	4658	100.0%

Distributions of artifacts recovered from the porch area south of the Middle House (i.e., outside the structure) display higher frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts (44.7 per cent) and lower frequencies of Architectural Group artifacts (52.3 per cent) than the interior Middle House assemblage. Again, however, the percentages of the classes of artifacts in the assemblage is closer to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern than his Carolina Pattern. Once again, these two classes of artifacts constitute 97 per cent of the entire assemblage, suggesting a greater similarity to the Carolina Pattern than the Frontier Pattern. Comparisons of the percentages in the total assemblage from the Middle House and the ranges of the Carolina and Frontier Patterns are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Comparison of Middle House Relative Artifact Frequencies with South's (1977) Carolina and Frontier Patterns.

ARTIFACT GROUP	MIDDLE HOUSE	CAROLINA PATTERN*	FRONTIER PATTERN*
KITCHEN	35.0	51.8 -69.2	22.7 -34.5
ARCHITECTURAL	62.1	19.7 -31.4	43.0 -57.5
Sum K+A	97.1	88.6†	79.6†
FURNITURE	0.1	0.1 - 0.6	0.1 - 0.3
ARMS	0.0	0.1 - 1.2	1.4 - 8.4
CLOTHING	0.5	0.6 - 5.4	0.3 - 3.8
PERSONAL	0.0	0.1 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.4
TOBACCO PIPES	1.0	1.8 -13.9	1.9 -14.0
ACTIVITIES	1.3	0.9 - 2.7	0.7 - 6.4

*Range of Expected Values †Mean of Observed Values

Examination of Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD- after South 1977:210-212) for the interior and exterior Middle House assemblages provide some support for the interpretations of the age of this portion of the B.B. Sams main house. The ceramics recovered from the interior of the Middle House (n= 141 dateable sherds) produced a date of 1830.1 (see Appendix III). The MCD represents an approximate median date of the occupation of a site/structure. A more accurate estimate of this median can be obtained using Carlson's (1983) refinement of the MCD calculation formulae, where ceramic types

with limited manufacture ranges are given more "weight" in the date calculation than types with wide manufacture ranges. This calculation produced a date of 1823.4 for the interior of the Middle House (see Appendix III). These dates appear fairly accurate given that historical data suggest that the occupation at 38BU581 began in the 1760s and continued until the 1860s (median= 1810). A slightly later median date could be expected as well since the structure was renovated extensively by B.B. Sams in the 1820s. This may have resulted in the removal of many of the older refuse deposits that may have been present in the Middle House prior to the renovation.

The MCDs produced by ceramics from the exterior Middle House (i.e., its porch- n= 317 dateable sherds) suggest a later median. An initial date of 1849.5 was generated from the ceramics recovered from the exterior excavation units; a date of 1841.8 is obtained using Carlson's (1983) calculations (see Appendix III). These dates fit nicely with the construction history of this portion of the Middle House (i.e., constructed in 1820s and abandoned in the 1860s).

If the two assemblages are combined (n= 458 dateable sherds), initial and refined dates of 1843.5 and 1835.4 are generated, respectively (See Appendix III). The larger number of sherds recovered from the exterior of the Middle House provide a greater contribution to the date calculation, and therefore increase the median occupation date for the entire assemblage. However, this date probably reflects quite accurately the median of the final occupation of the B.B. Sams house in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Examination of the ceramic types recovered from the Middle House provide some support to this interpretation. The most frequently occurring ceramic types are pearlwares and whitewares (n= 61 and 250, respectively), representing 68 per cent of the all ceramics. Only a few mid-eighteenth century ceramic types are present, including Chinese porcelains, slipwares, and a variety of stonewares, with limited numbers of these types recovered (n= 12/2.6 per cent of all ceramics). Late eighteenth century creamwares account for an additional 8.9 per cent (n= 41) of all ceramics recovered. Thus, the Middle House area appears to have been "cleaned" of refuse related to its pre-1800s occupations for the most part or there was little deposition of refuse in this portion of the site during its eighteenth century use. The latter interpretation may be valid given that this area probably represented the front of the main house. Refuse disposal may have been more common to the sides or rear of the initial structure (i.e., to the north, east or west) than to its front.

Other kinds of artifacts recovered from the Middle House (Table 9) included limited amounts of Furniture, Clothing, and Tobacco Pipe Group remains. A single clock part represents the most interesting of these artifacts. No Arms or Personal Group artifacts were recovered. A variety of Activities Group artifacts were recovered. These artifacts appear to represent refuse related to both the actual occupation of the structure (e.g., fasteners, toys, etc.) and items discarded into the ruins after its abandonment (e.g., horse bridle part, farm tools).

The relative sparsity of Furniture, Clothing, and Personal artifacts may reflect less intensive use of this portion of the structure as living area. According to J.J. Sams (n.d.), the Middle House "attic" was used for the storage of seed corn on one occasion. The first

floor possessed two rooms defined as the "girls's room" and the "big bed-room." B.B. Sams' "chamber" and a "parlor" were located in the West Wing while the westernmost room of the East Wing was a "drawing room." No mention of the function of the easternmost room in the East Wing was made. The "big bed-room" may have served as a guest room; presumably the "girls' room" served as a bedroom for the sisters of J.J. Sams. Given that this house served as the country home of the B.B. Sams family, extensive amounts of furnishings may not have been present, and only a small amount of personal clothing or accoutrements may have been stored in the Middle House rooms. It also should be remembered that Dataw Island was abandoned by its owners in late 1861. They may have removed most of the furniture, clothing, and other personal items to prevent their seizure by the invading Federal army.

East Wing. The East Wing of the main house at 38BU581 is a 38.75 ft by 20.75 ft tabby enclosure, reportedly built by B.B. Sams in the mid-1820s. As with the Middle House, this wing possessed a ground floor "cellar," a first floor occupied by living areas, and an attic. The East Wing is presumed to have possessed two rooms in its first floor level, with the westernmost room identified by J.J. Sams (n.d.) as a "drawing room." This room also was reported to be the most finished room in the whole house, possessing wooden paneling and extensive painting (Sams n.d.). At the time of discovery, the eastern and western walls of this structure were standing at their original height. The northern and southern walls were partially collapsed. A large chimney base was present near the center of the East Wing. Presumably, it possessed openings in the two rooms on the first floor.

Excavations in the East Wing were undertaken in eight separate units, containing 91 ft^2/8.46 m^2. Two units (Units 20 and 187) were excavated in the eastern end of the wing (Figure 10). Three units (Units 21-23) were excavated in the northwest corner of the wing. Unit 24 was excavated in the southwest corner of the enclosure. Two additional units (Units 25 and 26) were excavated outside the tabby walls that define the East Wing, technically within the South-East Porch. However, since all metal, glass, and bone from the East Wing were combined into a single analytical provenience, artifacts from these units were included in the assemblage associated with the East Wing. The size of the excavation units and their field proveniences are listed in Table 8.

Similar horizons were encountered in the East Wing as described for the interior of the Middle House, with the exception of the A horizon. This horizon may have been much shallower in the East Wing and not distinguishable from the Rubble horizon. A Burned horizon was present beneath the rubble. A dark gray Ab horizon was present beneath Burned horizon, with a yellow/gold sand C horizon present beneath the Ab horizon. Builder's trenches encountered in all of the units along the walls of the East Wing originally were excavated into the C horizon. It should be noted that the builder's trenches encountered in the East Wing were excavated during the data recovery investigations. However, the artifacts recovered from them were not separated from the other artifacts recovered from the adjoining excavation level(s).

Two additional features were encountered besides the builder's trenches along the north, west, and south (interior and exterior) walls. These features consisted of postholes

near the eastern end of the wing (in Units 20 and 187). Similar postholes were encountered in the West Wing. These postholes appear to represent supports for scaffolding used during the construction of the tabby walls.

Artifacts recovered from the East Wing (n= 1,477) included all artifact groups except Personal items, excluding brick. The kinds and frequencies of the recovered artifacts are summarized in Table 11.

The distributions of the classes of artifacts among groups (after South 1977:95-96) display similarities to those described for the Middle House. High frequencies of Architectural Group artifacts (61.3 per cent) with lesser amounts of Kitchen Group artifacts (36.2 per cent). Although not within the expected ranges for South's (1977) Carolina Pattern, the relative frequency of both groups in the complete artifact assemblage is 97.5 per cent. This suggests an association with the Carolina Pattern despite the variation in actual relative frequencies. Presumably, the high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts may reflect the excavation within or beneath the actual structure of the East Wing.

Dateable ceramics (n= 141) recovered from the East Wing produced a MCD (after South 1977:210-212) of 1820.3; using Carlson's (1983) formulae a date of 1817.8 is obtained (see Appendix III). Neither is an accurate estimate of the median occupation date of the East Wing. It is known to have been constructed during the mid-1820s. J.J. Sams (n.d.) describes no earlier structures adjacent to the Middle House. Thus, both of the date calculations are being influenced by older ceramic types that are present in the East Wing. As in the Middle House, small numbers of eighteenth century ceramics were present (24 creamwares= 24/17 per cent, other types= 12/8.5 per cent). These types may represent refuse from the earlier Sams or pre-Sams occupations at 38BU581. They may have been present in the builder's trenches or in the Ab horizon beneath the floor of the East Wing. If so, the MCD is estimating the median of the continuous occupation of the site rather than the known occupation of the East Wing proper. Alternatively, the older ceramic types may represent items that were curated within the ceramic assemblage possessed by the B.B. Sams family. These ceramics remained in use in their systemic context (after Schiffer 1972) long after their period of manufacture. Thus, a small number of extreme median manufacture dates may be influencing the MCD calculation. This will be especially true if Carlson's (1983) formulae are employed and the earlier types have shorter manufacturing ranges than the types contemporary to the known occupation at 38BU581. Undoubtedly, this factor resulted in the reduction of the MCD for the East Wing from 1820.3 to 1817.8. If one eliminated these types from the MCD calculation, a better estimate of the actual median occupation date of the East Wing may be obtained. Calculation of a MCD using the revised ceramic assemblage (n= 105 dateable sherds) produced a date of 1837 or 1828, using Carlson's (1983) formulae. The unrefined MCD is closer to the actual median occupation of the East Wing (circa 1843?).

Other kinds of artifacts recovered from the East Wing possess relative frequencies that conform with South's (1977) Carolina Pattern. As in the Middle House, no Furniture Group artifacts were recovered. Whether this reflects the absence of interior furnishings in this wing or is an effect of the small sample of excavated area within the East Wing is unclear. The former supposition would be very weak given that the East Wing "drawing

Table 11. Artifact Frequencies from the East Wing of 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	374	
Liquor bottle glass	84	
Other bottle glass	73	
Table glass	1	
Metal pans	1	
Utensils	2	
TOTAL	535	36.2%
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	150	
Agate door knob	1	
Wrought nails	1	
Cut nail	144	
Wire nails	1	
Unidentified square nails	547	
Unidentified nails	53	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	9	
TOTAL	906	61.3%
MORTAR (in g)	19920.4	
BRICK (in g)	1925.6	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	5	
TOTAL	5	0.3%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	2	
Pipe stems	8	
TOTAL	10	0.7%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Gun flint	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	19	
Iron gear	1	
TOTAL	20	1.4%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1477	100.0%

room" was described by J.J. Sams (n.d.) as the most "finished" room in the house. Presumably, it would have been furnished in a style to match its interior paneling and painting. Possibly, these furnishings were removed when the Sams family abandoned Dataw or were salvaged by later residents prior to the fire.

South-East Porch. A raised porch apparently extended along the south facade of the East Wing, similar to the porch that extended in front of the Middle House. This "room" of the structure is discussed separately from the East Wing since excavation units were focused on delineating the line of supports that stood at the south edge of the porch structure. The porch apparently was supported by brick piers and columns and presumably accessed by a brick stairway near the center of the south facade of the East Wing. The porch extended along the entire length of the East Wing and was approximately 9.75 ft wide.

Thirteen separate units were excavated in the South-East Porch (Figure 10), containing a total of 407.6 ft^2/37.89 m^2 of the surface of the site (Table 8). Most units contained three excavation horizons (identified as Levels A, B, and C). Units 39 and 40 encountered a brick pier adjacent to the east wall of the Middle House; this represented the footing for westernmost support of the South-East Porch. Additional tabby foundations for other porch support columns were encountered in Units 42, 43, and 44. A possible column foundation also was encountered in Unit 45 beyond the eastern end of the East Wing. Evidence of additional footings along the east of the structure in line with this possible feature was encountered in a single unit 3-8 ft south of Unit 45. No evidence of a stair footing was encountered in Unit 46, excavated to the south of the line of porch column foundations. J.J. Sams (n.d.) describes the structure as having symmetrical porches on each wing that were accessed by central stairways. Possibly, his memory is in error since no evidence of such a stair was encountered adjacent to the South-East Porch. The two easternmost foundations may represent the footings for a stair that accessed the South-East Porch from eastern end since additional footings were not encountered along the eastern facade of the wing as would be expected had the porch "wrapped around" the east facade of the structure.

Artifacts recovered from the South-East Porch excavations (n= 2,525) include all classes of artifacts. As noted for the other "rooms" of the main house, extremely high frequencies of Architectural Group artifacts were recovered (n= 1,531/60.6 per cent) from the South-East Porch. With the exception of the Kitchen Group artifacts (n= 886/35.1 per cent), the other classes of remains occur in frequencies within the range of South's (1977) Carolina Pattern. The total relative frequency of Kitchen and Architectural Group artifacts (n= 2,417/95.7 per cent) also are comparable to the Carolina Pattern. Table 12 provides a summary of the relative frequencies of all artifacts recovered from the South-East Porch.

Ceramics recovered from the South-East Porch (n= 418 dateable sherds) produced a MCD of 1832.6, or 1829.5 using Carlson's (1983) formulae. As noted for the rooms discussed above, the eighteenth century ceramic types that pre-date the construction of the porch serve to reduce the MCD, suggesting a median occupation closer to its initial construction date than the true median of the existence of the South-East Porch. The

Table 12. Artifact frequencies from the South-East Porch at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	458	
Liquor bottle glass	198	
Other bottle glass	219	
Tableware	8	
Utensils	1	
Metal pots	2	
TOTAL	886	35.1%
BONE (in g)	272.4	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	465	
Wrought nails	12	
Cut nail	1029	
Unidentified square nails	9	
Unidentified nails	10	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	6	
TOTAL	1531	60.6%
MARBLE (in g)	16.5	
BRICK (in g)	2.4	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	22	
Snap	1	
TOTAL	23	0.9%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Bobby pin	1	
TOTAL	1	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	13	
Pipe stems	27	
TOTAL	40	1.6%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Hardware	3	
TOTAL	3	0.1%
ARMS GROUP		
Gun flint	1	
TOTAL	1	0.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	22	
Metal tools	2	
Wagon parts	5	
Anchor	1	
Storage container parts	10	
TOTAL	40	1.6%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	2525	100.0%

relative frequency of eighteenth century types in the South-East Porch assemblage also is higher than in the Middle House but slightly less than in the East Wing. These types represented 21.5 per cent (n= 90) of all dateable sherds from the South-East Porch. The East Wing ceramic assemblage contained 25.5 per cent (n= 36) eighteenth century types, while the Middle House assemblage contained 11.6 per cent (n= 53) of these types. These frequencies and their implications will be discussed in more detail below.

West Wing. The West Wing of the main house at 38BU581 was a tabby structure approximately 38.92 ft by 20.67 ft. This structure was nearly identical to the east wing. It also possessed a central chimney with fireplaces that opened on two rooms at the first floor level. The easternmost room was described by J.J. Sams (n.d.) as a "parlor;" the westernmost room was the chamber of his father, B.B. Sams.

Excavations in the West Wing were undertaken in two separate phases. During 1983, four units were excavated in the West Wing, containing approximately 149.25 ft^2/13.88 m^2. The remainder of the interior of the West Wing was excavated in 1985 in eight separate units; these units contained approximately 589.5 ft^2/54.79 m^2. The size of these units and their date of excavation are indicated in Table 8.

Excavation horizons similar to those observed in the Middle House were encountered in the West Wing except for some sand that was deposited between the Rubble horizon and the Burned horizon. Figure 12 displays the profile of the west wall of Unit 3. Possibly, this sand was deposited into the West Wing immediately after the fire suppress smoldering timbers. Alternatively, it may have been deposited after the burning of the structure by squatters who used this portion of the former main house.

Features encountered two postholes in Unit 15 and another posthole in Unit 13 (Figure 10). All of these posts are assumed to represent scaffolding for the construction of the tabby walls of the West Wing. A builder's trench also was present along the south and east walls of the West Wing in Unit 13 (Figure 10). Unit 13 also contained a concentration of burned beans that extended from the Rubble horizon through the underlying Burned and Ab horizons. This must represent an occupation within the West Wing that occurred after the fire but before most of the walls had collapsed to form the Rubble horizon. A dense scatter of marble fragments also were present on the east and west sides of the chimney base. Presumably, these fragments represent facing stones that surrounded the fireplaces on the first floor.

Artifacts recovered from the West Wing (n= 10,036) display similar distributions to those recovered from the other rooms described above except a higher frequency of Architectural Group artifacts were present (87.2 per cent/n= 8,752). The sum of the Kitchen and Architectural Groups represent 99.3 per cent of all artifacts recovered. The frequencies of the other classes of artifacts are very low (0.0 or 0.01 per cent) due to the high frequency of Architecture and Kitchen Groups but comparable in actual counts to the numbers of similar artifacts recovered from other rooms in the main house. Table 13 displays the distributions of artifacts recovered from the West Wing by group (following South 1977:95-96).

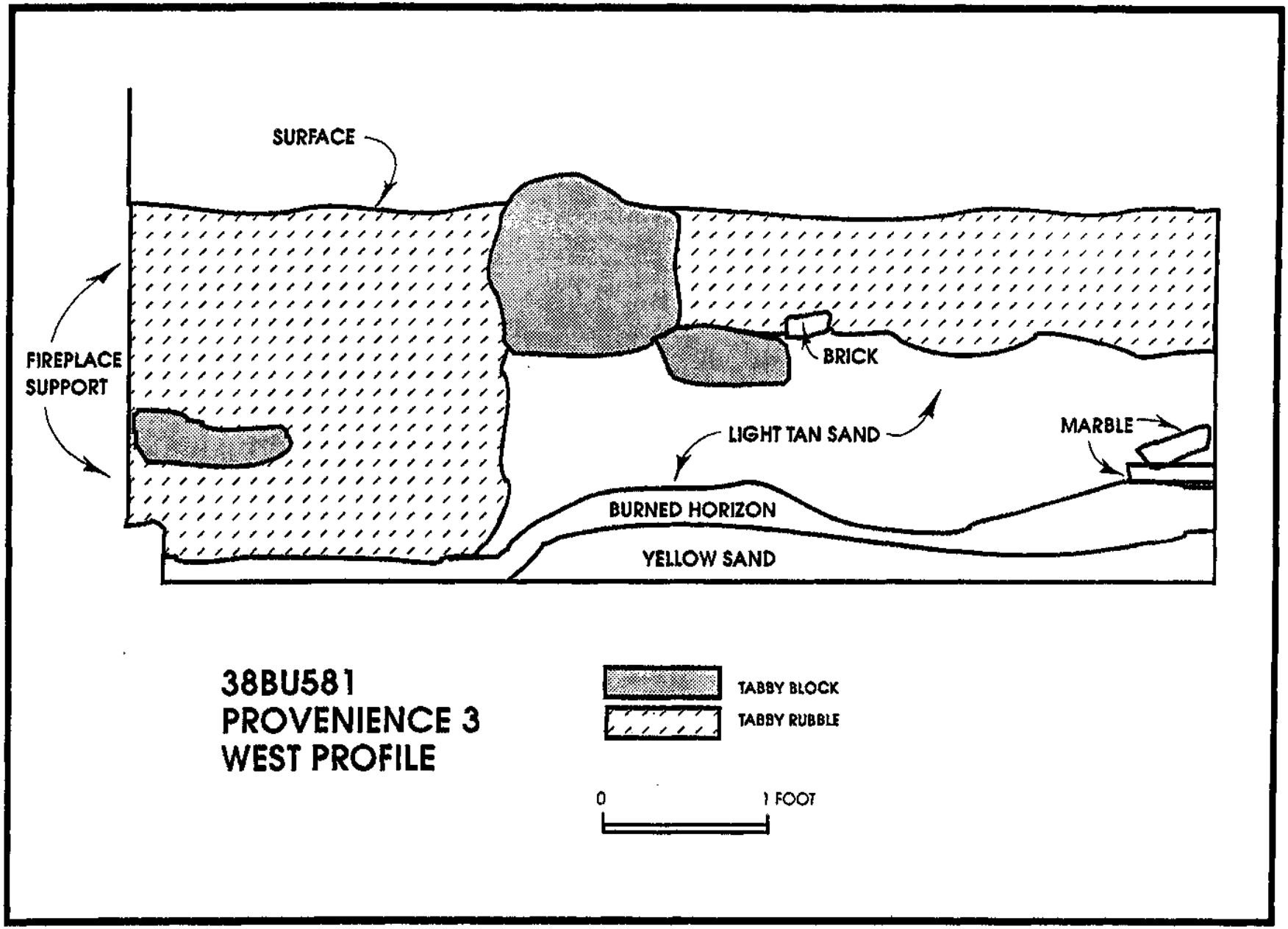


Figure 12. Profile of the West Wall of Unit 3 in the West Wing of the Main House at 38BU581.

Ceramics recovered from the West Wing (n= 186 dateable sherds) produced a MCD of 1816.8, or 1815.0 using Carlson's (1983) formulae (see Appendix III). Eighteenth century ceramic types comprise 21.5 per cent of all dateable ceramics recovered from the West Wing. This frequency is comparable to those recovered from the East Wing and South-East Porch and higher than the Middle House.

South-West Porch. A porch similar to that described above for the East Wing extended from the south facade of the West Wing. The porch was apparently supported by six piers made of brick. Tabby foundations supported the brick piers. The piers apparently were built in a cruciform shape. A rectangular tabby foundation or footing extended southward from the porch. This foundation presumably supported the brick stairs that provided access to the porch, as described by J.J. Sams.

Excavation of the South-West Porch included the removal of 10 separate units, containing 264.75 ft^2/24.6 m^2. These units were placed along the line of piers to the south of the West Wing and southward from the piers in line with the stair foundation (Figure 10). Piers were encountered in Units 57, 58, 59, and 197. The stair foundation was encountered in Units 58, 60, and 61 (Figure 10). A builder's trench was encountered along the west exterior wall of the Link, in the northeast corner of the South-West Porch (Figure 10).

Artifacts recovered from the South-West Porch (n= 1,508) displayed similar frequencies to those recovered from the other rooms of the main house. Architectural Group artifacts occurred in the highest frequency (69.9 per cent/n= 1,054), followed by Kitchen Group artifacts (27.5 per cent/n= 415). The sum of these groups represented 97.4 per cent of all artifacts, well within the range suggested for the Carolina Pattern (after South 1977:111). No Furniture or Personal Group artifacts were recovered from the South-West Porch. Arms, Clothing, and Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts accounted for 0.1 per cent, 0.5 per cent, and 0.7 per cent of all artifacts, respectively. The remaining 1.3 per cent of all artifacts were associated with the Activities Group, including various fasteners and hardware and one metal tool. Table 14 summarizes the frequencies of artifacts recovered from the South-West Porch.

Dateable ceramics (n= 124) recovered from the South-West Porch produced a MCD of 1828.7, or 1826.0 using Carlson's (1983) formulae. As in the other rooms, this date is much earlier than would be expected for a median occupation date given the known dates of construction and abandonment for the South-West Porch. Interestingly, lower frequencies of eighteenth century ceramics (16.1 per cent/n= 20) were present in the South-West Porch than in the other rooms discussed above except for the Middle House. Whether this reflects eighteenth century refuse disposal patterns or the frequency of these types in the Sams ceramic assemblage utilized in and adjacent to the South-West Porch is unknown. It is interesting to note as well that the South-West Porch possesses the lowest frequency of artifacts recovered from any room in the main house and the lowest density of artifacts per m^2 of excavated area (61.3 artifacts/m^2). Whether this reflects refuse disposal patterns or actual use of these portions of the main house will be discussed further below.

Table 13. Artifact Frequencies from the West Wing of the Main House at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	253	
Liquor bottle glass	806	
Other bottle glass	142	
Table glass	6	
Metal pans	1	
Stove parts	1	
Utensils	3	
TOTAL	1212	12.1%
BONE (in g)	1012.9	
OYSTER (in g)	93.1	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	597	
Chimney glass	3	
Glass door knob	1	
Wrought nails	330	
Cut nail	2738	
Wire nails	2	
Unidentified square nails	3509	
Unidentified nails	1551	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	16	
Roofing slate	3	
Ceramic tile	2	
TOTAL	8752	87.2%
MARBLE (in g)	17106.3	
BRICK (in g)	17860.4	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	10	
TOTAL	10	0.1%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Keys	1	
Rings	1	
TOTAL	2	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	2	
Pipe stems	13	
TOTAL	15	0.1%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Knobs and pulls	1	
Other	1	
TOTAL	2	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	2	
TOTAL	2	0.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	39	
Hardware	2	
TOTAL	41	0.4%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	10036	100.0%

Table 14. Artifact Frequencies from the South-West Porch of the Main House at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	138	
Stove tile	5	
Liquor bottle glass	140	
Other bottle glass	131	
Utensils	1	
TOTAL	415	27.5%
BONE (in g)	231.9	
OYSTER (in g)		
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	192	
Wrought nails	2	
Cut nail	294	
Unidentified square nails	535	
Unidentified nails	27	
Roofing slate	1	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	3	
TOTAL	1054	69.9%
MORTAR (in g)	614.3	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	2	
Hooks, buckles	5	
TOTAL	7	0.5%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	1	
Pipe stems	10	
TOTAL	11	0.7%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
Gun flint	1	
TOTAL	2	0.1%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	10	
Hardware	8	
Metal tools	1	
TOTAL	19	1.3%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1508	100.0%

The Link. The Middle House, East Wing, and West Wing were connected by rectangular tabby structure defined as the "Link." The Link apparently contained an enclosed hall adjacent to the north facade of the Middle House, providing access to the South-East and South-West Porches and the Middle House. The enclosure was approximately 13.25 ft wide at the first floor level and 10.5 ft wide at the ground level. A brick stair provided access to the Link from the north (Sams n.d.).

Archaeological investigations of the Link included the excavation of three units, containing 184 ft^2/17.11 m^2, in the enclosed hall and nine units outside the enclosure, containing 194 ft^2/18.03 m^2. These areas were defined as the "Central Hall" and "Atrium" by Lepionka (1988). The size of these units is summarized in Table 8.

Excavations in the interior of the Link encountered a poured tabby floor beneath the A and Rubble horizons observed in the other portions of the main house. No units were extended through this floor to determine whether builder's trenches or other construction related features were present. Excavations in the exterior portion of the Link encountered a builder's trench in Unit 69 adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing (Figure 10) and a single rectangular tabby foundation in Unit 72. This foundation may have supported a column for an external porch; however, evidence of similar supports on the opposite side of the Link was not encountered. Collapsed brick columns were encountered in the Rubble horizon in the exterior units near the center of the Link, providing evidence of the former stair and its supports.

Artifacts recovered from the Link (n= 3,214) displayed similar frequencies to those recovered from the other rooms of the main house. Overall, Architectural Group artifacts accounted for 80.9 per cent (n= 2,599) of all recovered artifacts. Kitchen Group artifacts accounted for 16.6 per cent (n= 532) of all recovered artifacts. Table 15 displays the frequencies of artifacts by group recovered from the Link. Interestingly, Architectural Group artifacts represented a higher percentage of the assemblage of artifacts recovered from exterior units than from interior units (85.5 per cent/1,159 artifacts vs. 77.5 per cent/1,440 artifacts, respectively). Interior portions of the Middle House and the East and West Wings all displayed higher frequencies of Architectural Group artifacts than their adjacent exterior components/rooms. The vast majority of these artifacts from the exterior Link consist of nails (n= 1,124). Perhaps this supports the supposition that a wooden frame porch was present on the north facade of the Link. It is also possible that the wooden portions of the Link collapsed northward, resulting in the deposition of more nails in the exterior of the Link than in the other rooms. Possibly, the uppermost wooden components of the main house collapsed to the north resulting in the deposition of higher frequencies of Architectural Group artifacts on this side of the house. Unfortunately, excavations were not undertaken in the yard areas immediately adjacent to the north facades of the East and West Wings. The results of such excavations would provide the data necessary to address this supposition.

Ceramics recovered from the Link (n= 175 dateable sherds) produced a MCD of 1818.8, or 1815.8 if Carlson's (1983) formulae are employed. As noted for the other rooms, this date precedes the historic median occupation date of the Link. Since this probably represents the rear of the original house at 38BU581, one could expect higher frequencies

Table 15. Artifact Frequencies for the Link of the Main House at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	INTERIOR		EXTERIOR		TOTAL	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP						
Ceramics	21		192		192	
Liquor bottle glass	5		76		76	
Other bottle glass	158		77		77	
Colonoware			1		1	
Utensils	2				0	
TOTAL	186	13.7%	346	18.6%	346	10.8%
BONE (in g)	70		292.8		292.8	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP						
Window glass	34		555		555	
Wrought nails			31		31	
Cut nail	589		537		537	
Unidentified square nails	535		311		311	
Wire nails			3		3	
Unidentified nails			1		1	
Door handle			1		1	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	1		1		1	
TOTAL	1159	85.5%	1440	77.5%	1440	44.8%
MORTAR (in g)	10.4				0	
BRICK (in g)			44.4		44.4	
FURNITURE GROUP						
Brass tack			2		2	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
ARMS GROUP						
Ammo			3		3	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	3	0.1%
CLOTHING GROUP						
Button, buckles, pins	1		11		11	
TOTAL	1	0.1%	11	0.6%	11	0.3%
PERSONAL GROUP						
Pencil			1		1	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
TOBACCO GROUP						
Pipe bowl			2		2	
Pipe stems	3		17		17	
TOTAL	3	0.2%	19	1.0%	19	0.6%
ACTIVITIES GROUP						
Fasteners	1		32		32	
Hardware	2		2		2	
Storage container parts	4				0	
Toys			1		1	
Farm tools			1		1	
TOTAL	7	0.5%	36	1.9%	36	1.1%
TOTAL (w/o Bone, Oyster, & Brick)	1356	100.0%	1858	100.0%	3214	57.9%

of eighteenth century ceramics. Indeed, types dating from this period account for only 26.9 per cent of all dateable ceramics recovered. This is the highest relative frequency of any room of the main house. It should be noted as well that the vast majority of the ceramics associated with the Link were recovered from the exterior excavation units (193 of 214 total sherds/168 of 175 total dateable sherds). Thus, artifacts from this room probably reflect cultural deposits that were present before the renovations of the main house by B.B. Sams in the 1820s more than they reflect its subsequent occupation(s). Thus, a median date for the entire occupation of the site is actually described by the MCD for the Link.

Other classes of artifacts recovered from the Link compare favorably with South's (1977:111) Carolina Artifact Pattern. Small frequencies of all groups were recovered from the interior of the Link; very small numbers of Clothing, Tobacco Pipe, and Activities Group artifacts were recovered from the exterior excavation units (Table 15). As noted for the other rooms of the main house, the sum of Kitchen and Architectural Group artifacts represents 97.5 per cent of all artifacts recovered. Again, this compares favorably with the expected frequencies normally associated with South's (1977:111) Carolina Pattern.

Discussion. Excavations in the main house at 38BU581 provide the opportunity to examine three aspects of occupation(s) in this portion of the 38BU581. These include the date and mode of construction of the tabby structure, refuse disposal patterns by the pre-renovation occupants of the main house area, and refuse disposal patterns of the post-renovation occupants of the main house. Each of these aspects will be discussed below.

Two types of archaeological features associated with the expansion of the tabby structure were identified. These features included builder's trenches and postholes for the scaffolding used to hold the tabby forms (boards or panels that confined and supported the liquid tabby before it hardens). It would appear that footing trenches were excavated into sterile subsoil where the tabby walls of the main house were to be constructed. Once these footings were prepared, scaffolding was erected along the walls and forms set up to support the liquid tabby. Then, the tabby was poured into the forms. Additional segments were adjoined as each section dried sufficiently to support its own weight. More detailed discussions of these procedures are presented in Chapter X.

As noted above, historical evidence suggests that at least two episodes of construction occurred at the main house of 38BU581. The Middle House, or a portion thereof, was built prior to the 1820s, either by William Sams or one of his predecessors. Then, in the 1820s, the Middle House was renovated and the other rooms described above (East and West Wings, South-East and South-West Porches, and the Link) were added by B.B. Sams. A date of 1826 is generally accepted for this renovation since J.J. Sams was born on this date, and, although he indicates that his father performed the renovations, but his memoirs (n.d.) do not describe the renovations in detail. Such details would be expected if the renovations had been ongoing during his memorable childhood. Unfortunately, artifacts associated with the construction features cannot be identified positively. On some occasions, the features do not appear to have been archaeologically excavated. Thus, no artifacts were recovered from them. On other occasions, the features were excavated, but the field notes suggest that all artifacts recovered from the features were placed in the general level bags of the

excavation units. Undoubtedly, some excavated features contained no artifacts. Thus, other approaches to the possible dating of the individual rooms of the main house had to be undertaken.

As described for each room, MCDs were calculated using the dateable ceramic sherds recovered from each level. The calculations of these dates are displayed in Appendix III. Table 16 summarizes these dates. Given the known date of construction (ca. 1826) and abandonment of the main house (1861), an expected median occupation date of 1843.5 can be calculated. Review of Table 16 and the above discussions indicates that only one of the MCDs produced a date approaching this expected value. Ceramics from the Middle House produced a date of 1843/1835 (South/Carlson). Interestingly, the ceramics from the exterior units produced a later MCD (1849/1841) than the interior units (1830/1823- see Table 16). The remainder of the rooms of the main house possess MCDs that approximate the median occupation date of the site (ca. 1760-1870?= 1815).

Table 16. Mean Ceramic Dates for All Rooms of the Main House at 38BU581.

ROOM	MCD (South 1977) n	MCD (South 1977) Date	MCD (Carlson 1983) n	MCD (Carlson 1983) Date
Middle House				
Interior	141	1830.1	141	1823.4
Exterior	317	1849.5	311	1841.8
Total	458	1843.5	452	1835.4
East Wing	141	1820.3	141	1817.8
West Wing	186	1816.8	186	1815.0
South-East Porch	418	1832.6	416	1829.5
South-West Porch	124	1828.7	124	1826.0
Link				
Interior	8	1817.6	8	1819.2
Exterior	167	1808.0	167	1815.6
Total	175	1818.8	175	1815.8
Total	1500	1830.9	1492	1824.8

As noted above, almost every room of the main house with the exception of the Middle House probably was constructed on top of cultural deposits associated with the pre-B.B. Sams renovations of the structure. The Middle House also should have contained

artifacts from these earlier occupations. However, it was apparently cleaned out with the interior ground surface lowered to accommodate the construction of higher and thicker walls. Such an activity would be expected to remove most of the artifacts associated with earlier occupations that may have been present. Presumably, these earlier deposits would have been dug up and scattered to the sides of the main house or hauled away. If scattered to the sides, one would expect earlier dates from the surrounding rooms. This appears to be the case with the exception of the Middle House porch. Ceramics from this portion of the Middle House produced a later date than the interior of the Middle House (Table 16). Possibly, this reflects refuse disposal patterns during the eighteenth century occupation of the Middle House and during the B.B. Sams occupation.

The frequency of ceramic types associated with four temporal periods and the number of sherds associated with each period was examined in an effort to examine the distribution of artifacts further. The dateable types of ceramics recovered from the main house were divided into four temporal classes based on their median manufacture dates. These classes included: eighteenth century types, early nineteenth century types, mid-nineteenth century types, and late nineteenth century types. All ceramic types with median manufacture dates prior to 1800 are defined as eighteenth centuries ceramics. This included Chinese porcelains, buffwares, creamwares, delftware, dateable redwares, and a variety of stonewares. All types with median manufacture dates between 1800 and 1825 are defined as early nineteenth century ceramics; this group contained just pearlwares. Types with median manufactures dates between 1826 and 1870 are defined as mid-nineteenth century ceramics. This group included whitewares, some stonewares, and Bennington/Rockingham. Ceramic types with median manufacture dates after 1870 are defined as late nineteenth century wares. These types included ironstone and yellowware. The relative frequencies of eighteenth century ceramics in each room were employed to describe the evidence of the earlier deposits in that portion of the site. It should be noted as well that the eighteenth century types may represent relic pieces in the B.B. Sa ceramic inventory that were curated in the main house or that were being used for f preparation or food storage vessels in the kitchens or slave residences rather than evid e of truly earlier occupations. Examination of the vessel types will be necessary to address this possibility. These data will be discussed further below. For now, the earlier ceramics are assumed to represent refuse related to earlier occupations in or near the main house.

Table 17 summarizes the frequencies of eighteenth century ceramics in each room of the main house. The Middle House displays the lowest frequency of these types (11.6 per cent/n= 53). The South-West Porch displays the next lowest frequency (16.1 per cent/n= 20). The other rooms all display frequencies of 21-26 per cent (See Table 17). If the interior and exterior components of the Middle House are separated, notable differences are evident. The interior Middle House ceramic assemblage possessed 26.2 per cent (n= 37 of 141) eighteenth century ceramics while only 5.0 per cent (n= 16 of 317) of the exterior ceramic assemblage was represented by these ceramic types.

As noted above, this is assumed to reflect refuse disposal during the eighteen century to the sides and rear (north) of the Middle House rather than to its front (sou facade). A marked increase in mid- and late nineteenth century sherds in the exterior portion of the Middle House suggest that refuse disposal patterns during the later years of

Table 17. The Frequency of Eighteenth Century Ceramic Types in the Main House at 38BU581.

	MIDDLE HOUSE		EAST WING		WEST WING		EAST PORCH		WEST PORCH		LINK		TOTAL	
CERAMIC TYPES	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PORCELAINS	5	1.1	2	1.4	2	1.1	3	0.7	1	0.8	3	1.7	16	1.1
BUFFWARES	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.3
CREAMWARES	41	8.9	24	17.0	33	17.7	71	17.0	15	12.1	35	20.0	219	14.6
DELFTWARES	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
REDWARES	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
STONEWARES	4	0.9	8	5.7	5	2.7	13	3.1	3	2.4	9	5.2	42	2.8
TOTAL	53	11.6	36	25.5	42	21.5	88	21.1	20	16.1	47	26.9	286	19.0

the Sams occupation or during the 1860s and 1870s changed to include the south facade as an acceptable disposal area. The Link was separated into its interior and exterior components to determine whether complementary patterns of refuse disposal were evident. Unfortunately, few ceramics were recovered from the interior of the Link. The interior of the Link contained only eight dateable sherds; 25 per cent (n= 2) represented eighteenth century wares. Ceramics from the exterior Link units included 27.5 per cent (n= 46 of 167) eighteenth century sherds. This would appear to support the interpretation that more refuse was deposited to the rear and sides of the main house during its early occupations than during its later occupation(s).

The frequency of the types within these temporal categories within each room is used as a measure of the diversity of the assemblage associated with that period. A total of 46 dateable types were identified within all rooms of the main house. Eighteenth century types accounted for 49 per cent (n= 24 of 49) of all dateable types. Early nineteenth century ceramics represent 16.3 per cent (n= 8) of all types. Mid-nineteenth century types account for 22.4 per cent (n= 11) of all types. Late nineteenth century ceramics constitute the remaining 12.2 per cent (n= 6) of all types identified in the main house. The number of types associated with each temporal group within a specific room represents a measure of diversity associated with the ceramic assemblage from that period. Thus, as the number of types from a particular period approaches the total number of types from that period, an assemblage is assumed to possess a greater diversity. Table 18 provides an estimate of the diversity of types associated with the eighteenth century, the early nineteenth century, the mid-nineteenth century, and the late nineteenth century. Note that the number of types represented in the entire main house is not the sum of types in each room. A single type may have been present in all rooms; however, this type represents only a single occurrence within the main house, not six separate types.

Table 18. Estimate of the Diversity of Ceramic Types Associated with Temporal Periods from the Main House at 38BU581.

	MIDDLE HOUSE		EAST WING		WEST WING		EAST PORCH		WEST PORCH		LINK		ALL ROOMS	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
18th Century	10	33.3	9	37.5	9	36.0	15	45.5	4	21.1	12	42.9	24	49.0
Early 19th Century	8	26.7	7	29.2	6	24.0	7	21.2	7	36.8	7	25.0	8	16.3
Mid 19th Century	8	26.7	6	25.0	7	28.0	7	21.2	5	26.3	5	17.9	11	22.4
Late 19th Century	4	13.3	2	8.3	3	12.0	4	12.1	3	15.8	4	14.3	6	12.2
TOTAL/% ALL	30	61.2	24	49.0	25	51.0	33	67.3	19	38.8	28	57.1	49	

The diversity of eighteenth century types also should suggest which portions of the site possess actual eighteenth century refuse deposits. It is assumed that the use of a particular portion of the site during the eighteenth century would provide the opportunity for a greater variety of ceramic types to be deposited into archaeological deposits. If the eighteenth century ceramics were being curated in the ceramic assemblage of the site occupants, only a limited number of types would be expected to be present. Examination of the variety of eighteenth century types in each room reveals that these types represent 21.1-45.5 per cent of the types present in each room (South-West Porch and South-East Porch, respectively). The Link displays an equivalent high diversity of eighteenth century types as the South-East Porch. The remaining three rooms display relatively high diversity indicators as well. If the interior and exterior components of the Middle House and the Link are separated, they display similar assemblages with 21.7 per cent of all ceramic types from the Middle House porch representing eighteenth century ceramics, 35 per cent of the Middle House interior types representing eighteenth century ceramic types, 28.6 per cent of all types from the interior of the Link representing eighteenth century types, and 42.9 per cent of all types recovered from the exterior of the Link representing eighteenth century wares. Thus, the interpretation of eighteenth century refuse disposal to the sides and rear of the original Middle House is supported by the distribution of the variety of eighteenth century ceramic types.

Examination of the kinds of nails associated with each room of the main house also was undertaken. Presumably, the earliest component of the main house (the Middle House interior built before the 1820s) would have contained primarily hand wrought nails. Later additions and renovations would be expected to contain primarily cut hands. It is quite possible that all of the eighteenth century wooden superstructure and elements of the Middle House were replaced during the renovations. If so, the numbers of wrought nails in each room would be expected to be the same. Further, the numbers of wire nails may indicate which portions of the main house were occupied during the late nineteenth century,

prior to its razing. Table 19 summarizes the frequencies of identifiable nail types in each room of the main house.

Table 19. The Frequencies of Nails by Types Recovered from the Main House at 38BU581.

	WROUGHT NAILS		CUT NAILS		WIRE NAILS		
ROOM	n	%	n	%	n	%	TOTAL
Middle House- Interior	0	0.0	1240	100.0	0	0.0	1240
Exterior	8	2.4	324	97.6	0	0.0	332
Total	8	0.5	1564	99.5	0	0.0	1572
East Wing	1	0.7	144	98.6	1	0.7	146
West Wing	330	10.6	2783	89.3	2	<0.1	3115
South-East Porch	12	1.1	1029	98.0	9	0.9	1050
South-West Porch	2	0.7	294	99.3	0	0.0	296
Link- Interior	31	5.4	537	94.1	3	0.5	571
Exterior	0	0.0	589	100.0	0	0.0	589
Total	31	2.6	1126	97.1	3	0.3	1160
TOTAL	**384**	**5.2**	**6940**	**94.6**	**15**	**0.2**	**7339**

Wrought nails occur most frequently in the West Wing, where 10.6 per cent of all identifiable nails were hand made. The Link interior and the Middle House exterior display the next highest frequencies of wrought nails (5.4 and 24. per cent, respectively). No wrought nails were recovered from the interior of the Middle House or the exterior of the Link. This suggests that the associations of nails with a particular room of the main house cannot be employed to determine the relative age of the structures. Their distributions may reflect eighteenth century refuse disposal patterns, as noted for eighteenth century ceramics. Thus, the areas immediately adjacent to the earliest known structure at 38BU581 (Middle House interior) possess the highest frequencies of wrought nails, with the exception of the East Wing and South-East Porch. This distribution appears in contrast to the distributions of ceramics noted above (i.e., to the north and east of the Middle House). Possibly, it reflects the manner in which the original Middle House was torn down prior to its renovation in the 1820s.

Wire nails were recovered in very small numbers from all rooms except the Middle House and the South-West Porch. The low frequencies of these types of nails suggest that the structure must have been destroyed prior to 1890, when use of this type of nail became

widespread in the United States. Thus, destruction of the main house had to occur between its abandonment by the Sams family in the 1860s and 1890. The presence of wire nails may indicate use of early examples of this type or artifacts related to post-destruction occupations.

The density of artifacts associated with each room of the main house also was estimated to examine artifact distributions and refuse disposal patterns in more detail. Artifact densities were expressed in terms of numbers of artifacts per square meter of excavated surface. All Architectural Group artifacts have been eliminated from these tabulations in an effort to eliminate bias in the artifact sampling techniques that may result from the location of excavation units within the rooms, and the effect of the partial excavation of most rooms and the complete excavation of the West Wing. Table 20 presents a summary of the density of artifacts per room.

The highest density of total artifacts occurs in the East Wing (174.59 artifacts/m^2), followed by the West Wing (146.15 artifacts/m^2), and the Middle House (126.75 artifacts/m^2). The South-East and South-West Porches display the lowest densities of artifacts (66.64 and 61.30 artifacts/m^2, respectively). The exterior portion of the Link displayed a similar density of artifacts (75.21/m^2); however, the exterior of the Middle House displays a density comparable to the West Wing (148.57 artifacts/m^2). This suggests that refuse disposal or artifact deposition occurred most frequently to either side of the Middle House and to the rear of the entire structure.

As noted above, the density of <u>all</u> artifacts potentially could be affected by the presence of window glass and other architectural remains that may not have been distributed throughout the rooms of the main house in equal densities. Also, excavation units were not placed in the same portions of each room. Thus, architectural debris would not have been collected from the same portions of each room. The possible effects of the Architectural Group artifacts was mitigated by deleting these artifacts from the inventory of each room and recalculating the density estimates. This assumes that activities that generated the deposition of the other classes of artifacts within the main house occurred in similar frequencies in each room. The East Wing still possesses the highest density of non-Architectural Group artifacts in the main house, followed by the Middle House. The other rooms display fairly equal densities of artifacts. The dramatic reduction of the density of artifacts in the West Wing when Architerual Group remains are omitted is particularly interesting. The total excavation of this room permits the density estimate to reflect the actual number of artifacts that were present in the room. All of the other rooms were merely sampled at varying sample fractions. It is assumed that the non-Architectural Group frequencies are representative of the artifact assemblages in each room.

These densities suggest that artifact deposition/refuse disposal was greatest to the east side of or within the Middle House. Interestingly, the South-East Porch displays the next highest density of non-Architectural Group artifacts followed by the interior of the Link. This may suggest that the East Wing was not reoccupied after the Sams abandonment of 38BU581. Alternatively, this area may have witnessed extensive refuse disposal prior to the renovation of the main house.

Table 20. Artifact Densities in the Main House at 38BU581.

ROOM	AREA EXCAVATED (in m^2)	18TH CENTURY CERAMICS n	18TH CENTURY CERAMICS /m^2	Non-Architectural ARTIFACTS n	Non-Architectural ARTIFACTS /m^2	TOTAL ARTIFACTS n	TOTAL ARTIFACTS /m^2
Middle House-Interior	22.71	37	1.63	770	33.91	2572	113.25
Exterior	14.04	16	1.14	995	70.87	2086	148.57
Total	36.75	53	1.44	1765	48.03	4658	126.75
East Wing	8.46	36	4.26	571	67.49	1477	174.59
West Wing	68.67	42	0.61	1284	18.70	10036	146.15
South-East Porch	37.89	88	2.32	994	26.23	2525	66.64
South-West Porch	24.06	20	0.83	454	18.87	1508	61.30
Link- Interior	17.11	2	1.93	418	24.43	1858	108.59
Exterior	18.03	45	2.50	197	10.93	1356	75.21
Total	35.14	47	1.34	615	17.50	3214	91.46
TOTAL	**211.50**	**670**	**3.17**	**5683**	**26.87**	**23418**	**110.72**

In order to examine the latter explanation, the density of eighteenth century ceramic types within each room also was examined. As noted above, these artifacts are assumed to represent the pre-B.B. Sams occupation of the main house. The highest densities of eighteenth century ceramics again are found in the East Wing, followed by the South-East Porch and the Middle House. The exterior of the Link also displays a density comparable to the South-East Porch. These distributions support the interpretations provided above concerning the frequency and diversity of eighteenth century ceramics in the main house. That is, artifact deposition (presumably through refuse disposal) occurred to the east and rear of the Middle House, the principal (if not only) structure present prior to the 1820s.

An estimate of the Minimum Number of Vessels present (MNVs) were undertaken to provide further insight into the nature of ceramic assemblage in use in the main house, and for comparisons to other structures at 38BU581 and other sites in the region. Nineteen types of vessels were identified (after Miller 1991). These included:

Unknown Plate	flat vessel of unknown dimension.
Dish	flat vessel/plate with diameter >10 in.
Table Plate	plate with 10 in diameter.
Supper Plate	plate with 9 in diameter.
Twiffler Plate	plate with 8 in diameter.
Muffin Plate	plate with 3-7 in diameter.
Teacup.	

Cup/Bowl	small and hollow, size/shape indeterminable.
Bowl.	
Teapot.	
Colander	perforated vessel fragment.
Hollowware	deep vessel.
Chamberpot.	
Bottle.	
Storage Vessel.	
Mug.	
Jug.	
Milk Pan.	
Unidentifiable.	

Sixteen different ceramic types or wares were identified as well. These "types" reflect decorative processes/styles, paste types, and temporal types. Some commonly employed technological types were combined (e.g., creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares in the first seven types) to reflect the "role" these ceramics should have played in their "systemic context" (after Schiffer 1978). This serves to mask the earlier occupation(s) of the site. However, the preponderance of pearlwares and whitewares in the ceramic assemblage suggests that the B.B. Sams occupation of the main house for overshadows artifacts associated with the earlier or later occupations and these types display some overlap in manufacture ranges. Ironstones were left as a separate type since they do possess a very late date of manufacture. The sixteen ceramic types included:

CC (cream colored) wares	undecorated cream, pearl, and whiteware.
Shell edged wares	includes cream, pearl, and whiteware.
Painted wares	includes cream, pearl, and whiteware.
Enameled wares	primarily hand painted creamware.
Sponged wares	primarily whiteware.
Printed wares	includes cream, pearl, and whiteware.
Flow printed wares	whitewares only.
Dipped wares	annular, Mocha, and finger painted decorations on cream, pearl, or whiteware.
Ironstone	includes all decorative techniques.
Porcelains	includes all porcelains.
Redwares	includes all red bodied earthenwares.
Stonewares	includes all stonewares.
Delftwares.	
Buffwares	includes all buff bodied earthenwares (e.g., slipwares).
Yellowware.	
Decaled wares	includes all types with decal decorations except ironstone.

All ceramic sherds from each room of the main house were identified as a single vessel through the comparison of decorative colors, decorative motifs or scenes, implied vessel

shapes, sherd thickness, and cross-mending. Initially, all sherds of a single type (e.g., shell edged pearlware, slipware, transfer printed whiteware) were assumed to represent a single vessel. Variations in the decorations then were employed to separate these larger collections of sherds into individual vessels. Appendix IV provides summaries of the MNV calculated for each room of the main house; Appendix V lists each individual vessel identified through this analysis for the main house at 38BU581. Note that these numbers cannot be employed to estimate the total number of vessels actually in the ceramic assemblage(s) employed in the main house during its actual occupation. Corrections for co-occurrence of individual vessels would be necessary to determine whether a particular vessel has been counted in the Middle House as well as the East Wing.

The vessel types also have been sorted into tablewares and utilitarian wares. The former types represent food service dishes while the latter represent vessels used in the preparation/storage of food or other commodities. Tablewares include all plates, dishes, teacups, teapots, bowls, and cup/bowls. The remaining types are utilitarian wares except for unidentifiable vessels. Unidentifiable forms may represent decorative items (e.g., vases, figurines) or small fragments that provide no clue as to the original vessel shape. The tablewares plus the hollowware type also have been sorted into hollow vessels and flat vessels. These kinds of food service dishes may have implications for the ethnicity of the former residents of particular structures. These vessel classes will be more important when discussing the ancillary structures associated with the main house and slave villages represented at the other four sites under investigation. Comparisons of vessel classes (tablewares, utilitarian wares, flatwares, hollowwares) will be employed to examine the interpreted function and status of particular rooms and structures.

Table 21 provides a summary of the MNV analysis for the entire main house (all rooms combined). Similar tabulations for each room are presented in Appendix IV. Table 22 lists the distributions of these vessels among tablewares vs. utilitarian wares and flatwares vs. hollowwares. Overall, the main house displays a high frequency of tablewares compared to utilitarian wares, with tablewares representing 90.8 per cent (n= 481) of all identifiable vessels. Each individual room displays similar frequencies, varying ±6.0 per cent from this figure (Table 22). The Middle House displays the highest frequency of tablewares (96.0 per cent/n= 145) while the West Wing displays the lowest frequency (84.4 per cent/n= 76). Such high frequencies of tablewares would be expected in a high status residential structure like a plantation main house. More utilitarian vessels would be expected in kitchens and outbuildings.

Comparisons of flatwares to hollowwares display greater variation. Overall, 59.1 per cent (n= 285) of the non-utilitarian vessels represent flatwares; the remaining 40.9 per cent (n= 197) are hollowwares. Frequencies per room vary considerably around this overall value (±10 per cent). The highest frequency of flatwares occurs in the Link (70.2 per cent/n= 33), followed closely by the South-East Porch (66.9 per cent/n= 79). The West Wing again displays the lowest frequency of tablewares (50.0 per cent/n= 38). Ferguson (1992:) has suggested African Americans probably utilized hollowwares in higher frequency for food service due to the use of bowls in food consumption in most West African societies. The continuation of foodways that included stews, soups, or other dishes that are more easily distributed in bowls would have provided a strong connection to the former

Table 21. Minimum Vessels by Types Identified in the Main House at 38BU581 (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES																
	Unknown Plate	Dish	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Cup/bowl	Bowl	Teapot	Hollowware	Chamberpot	Bottle	Storage	Mug	Jug	Unident.
CC ware	86	1	4		4	8	9	16	18	1		2		1			64
Shell edge	48			2	3			2	2								2
Painted	5					1	7	20	5	1							35
Enameled																	1
Sponged																	0
Printed	44				1	2	4	23	13	1							66
Flow Printed																	1
Dipped								5	7		1						9
Ironstone	41		1	9	3	8	4	3	11							2	5
Porcelain	7					2	3	23	5	1							32
Redware														7			6
Stoneware	2							1		1		1	3	17	2		21
Delft																	2
Buffware									1					4			2
Yellowware	3								8			2		7			7
Decaled							1										
TOTAL	236	1	5	11	11	21	28	93	70	5	1	5	3	36	2	2	253

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	783	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	481	90.8%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	49	9.2%

Table 22. Summary of Distributions of Vessels by Classes in the Main House at 38BU581.

	TABLE		UTIL.			FLAT		HOLLOW		
ROOM	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total
Middle House	145	96.0	6	4.0	151	82	56.6	63	43.4	145
East Wing	46	86.8	7	13.2	53	26	56.5	20	43.5	46
West Wing	76	84.4	14	15.6	91	38	50.0	38	50.0	76
South-East Porch	117	92.1	10	7.9	117	79	66.9	39	33.1	118
South-West Porch	50	89.3	6	10.7	56	30	60.0	20	40.0	50
Link	47	88.7	6	11.3	53	33	70.2	14	29.8	47
Total	**481**	**90.8**	**49**	**9.2**	**530**	**285**	**59.1**	**197**	**40.9**	**482**

culture(s) of the African slaves. Similarly, lower economic status has been inferred from higher frequencies of hollowwares for food service due to the widespread use of more economical dishes, such as stews and soups by Deetz (1973), Graffam (1981), Otto (1984), Singer (1980), and Worthy (1982), among others.

The frequency differences in flatwares and hollowwares observed within the main house may reflect the amount of variation within a single plantation house. It is unlikely that slaves resided in a portion of the West Wing, thus accounting for the higher incidence of hollowwares, especially since this room was described as B.B. Sams chambers (Sams n.d.). Possibly, this room was occupied by slaves or former slaves after the Sams abandoned Dataw Island. Further comparisons to other plantation houses, the slaves residences at 38BU581 and its associated sites, and other slave residences in the region will be necessary to address these distributions more fully. These comparisons are presented in more detail below. However, a brief review of the frequencies of flatwares and hollowwares at a number of plantation main houses suggests that the frequencies observed in the main house at 38BU581 are within the range of frequencies estimated for similar structures in the region. The sites included in these comparisons represent reports that contained data from which these frequencies could be estimated. These sites included 38BU1289 near Pocataligo in Beaufort County (Kennedy and Roberts 1993), Lesesne Plantation (38BK202) on Daniel Island (Zierden et al. 1986), Elfe Plantation (38BK207) on Daniel Island (Trinkley 1985), Willbrook and Oatland Plantations (38GE292 and 38GE294) on Waccamaw Neck (Trinkley 1993), and Sinclair and Pike's Bluff Plantations on St. Simon's Island in Georgia (Moore 1985). These sites were employed due to the presence of information sufficient to generate relative frequency estimates of tablewares/utilitarian wares and flatwares/hollowwares. Ideally, these sites should all date from the same general time period as the principal occupation at 38BU581 (1820s-1860s), produced similar commodities, and been owned by families of equivalent economic status. Unfortunately, all of these parameters cannot be met. The comparisons must be considered in light of these possible sources of variation.

Table 23 presents brief summaries of the date, function, and status parameters of each site. The locations of artifact samples from each site also summarized in Table 23.

Table 23. Summary of Plantation Main Houses Employed for Comparisons to the Main House at 38BU581.

SITE	DATE	FUNCTION	SIZE/STATUS	SAMPLE LOCATION
38BU581	1830	Sea Is. Cotton	Large/High?	at House
38BU1289	1791	Rice, cotton	Small/Moderate	at House
38BK202	late 18 cen.	Rice, cotton	Large/High	in Yard
38BK207	1751	Rice, cotton	Moderate/Low	in Yard
38CH321	1818	Mixed	Small/Moderate	in Yard
38GE292	1759/1850	Rice	Large/High	in Yard
38GE294	1828/1843	Rice	Large/High	at House
Sinclair	1820s-1860s	Sea Is. Cotton	Moderate/Low-moderate	Middens (yard?)
Pike's Bluff	1820s-1860s	Sea Is. Cotton	Small/Low-moderate	at House and in Middens

Size reflects number of slaves/acres (small= <20 slaves or ≤200 ac, moderate= 20-100 slaves, large= >100 slaves)

The frequencies of tablewares vs. utilitarian wares at the 38BU581 main house, summarized in Table 24, certainly compare favorably to those from similar sites in the region. Most plantation main house ceramic assemblages possess greater than 83 per cent tablewares; only 38BK202 displays a lower value. It should be noted that Locus 1 of 38BK202 was defined as near the plantation main house; evidence of the actual structure was not encountered. Thus, the ceramics recovered may represent yard refuse or be associated with particular outbuildings. Similar frequencies of "refined" and "coarse" wares were noted by Adams and Boling (1989) for Sea Island cotton plantations on the Georgia coast, particularly for plantations that had greater than 50 slaves in residence.

Similar differences in the relative frequency of flatwares and hollowwares was not apparent (Table 24). The frequency of flatwares in and around main houses varies considerably, from 25 per cent at 38GE292 to 80.4 per cent at 38GE294; most display values greater than 50 per cent (4 of 7). Flatware vessels at 38BU581 represent 59.1 of all tablewares. The variation may reflect the size of artifact assemblages and the relative economic status of the plantations in questions. The artifact assemblage from Willbrook (38GE292) contained only eight vessels that were included in the frequency estimates (Trinkley 1993:93). Thus, the sample from this site may not be truly representative of the main house as a whole. Pike's Bluff Plantation (Moore 1985:146) represented a small cotton plantation that operated for only a short period of time (approximately 30 years).

Table 24. Frequencies of Vessel Classes at Plantation Main Houses in Coastal South Carolina and Georgia.

SITE	TABLEWARE	UTILITARIAN	FLATWARE	HOLLOWWARE
38BU581	90.8	9.2	59.1	40.9
38BU1289	97.8*	1.1*	36.8	63.2
38BK202†	58.9*	41.1*	-	-
38BK207‡	92.6*	7.4*	60.0	40.0
38CH321+	87.3*	12.7*	80.4	19.6
38GE292	83.3	16.7	25.0	75.0
38GE294	98.2	1.8	62.4	37.6
Sinclair	-	-	55.9	44.1
Pike's Bluff	-	-	35.2	64.8

*Estimate based on sherds only †Does not include Colonowares +Creamware, pearlware, and whiteware only
‡Creamware, pearlware, porcelain, delft, and molded salt glazed tableware only

38BU1289-Kennedy and Roberts 1993:138
38BK207 and 38CH321-Trinkley 1985:62
Sinclair and Pike's Bluff- Moore 1985:153

38BK202-Zierden et al. 1986:7-13
38GE292 and 38GE294-Trinkley 1993:174-175

The low estimates from this site may reflect the economic status of its owners as small planters compared to the wealthier owners of the other plantations included in Table 23. The Stony Creek plantation house (38BU1289) was associated with a fairly small landholding that was occupied by renters or operated by overseers rather than its principal owners (Kennedy and Roberts 1993). It also appears to have possessed few female residents throughout its principal occupations (ca. 1790-1810). Relative economic status and/or the male oriented household may be affecting the relative frequency of flatwares among the main house assemblage from 38BU1289.

Both of these sets of data suggest that the main house at 38BU581 was furnished with ceramics usually associated with high status occupations. The frequencies of tablewares and flatwares are higher than those observed at most of the plantation main houses included in this analysis. This supports the interpretation of the high economic status of the B.B. Sams household in the region presented in Chapter III.

In summary, the main house at 38BU581 contains artifacts that date primarily from its mid-nineteenth century occupation by the B.B. Sams family. Ceramic dates could not be generated that permit the delineation of specific building episodes. Artifact distributions around the main house support the interpretation of an earlier structure at or near B.B. Sams' Middle House (built ca. 1826). Eighteenth century ceramics and nails are distributed to the sides and rear of the Middle House in higher frequencies than within the Middle House suggesting refuse disposal away from the front of the presumed eighteenth century

structure (i.e., the south facade of the Middle House). Artifact densities generally support this interpretation and suggest that deposition occurred most heavily to the east side of the present Middle House. The relative frequencies of the functional classes and forms of ceramic vessels suggest that the main house at 38BU581 is similar to other plantation main houses in coastal South Carolina and Georgia. The vessel assemblage from 38BU581 contains higher percentages of tablewares and flatwares than most other plantation main houses in the region, suggesting a fairly high economic status for 38BU581. Further implications and interpretation of relative economic status will be discussed in Chapter XI.

STRUCTURES I, II, AND III

Structures I, II, and III are located in the southwest corner of the walled enclosure at 38BU581 (Figure 8). Two of these structures (I and III) were interpreted as kitchens (or possible kitchen) by Lepionka (1988). Both share one or more walls with the garden wall. Structure II is a small tabby depression between Structures I and III, inside the garden wall. Given the similar presumed function of this portion of 38BU581, these structures are discussed as a single component of the site. Excavations at each structure are described below with artifact summaries provided. Comparisons between the buildings and to similar structures on other sites follow the excavation summaries.

Structure I. Structure I was originally defined as the Kitchen or Structure F by Lepionka (1988). It is located on the interior of the west wall of the garden enclosure, near the southwest corner of the compound. Structure I measures approximately 22 ft north-south by 16 ft east-west. An external chimney is located along the south wall of the structure. The chimney measures approximately 5 ft north-south by 9 ft east-west. The chimney stands approximately 20 ft high. Figure 13 illustrates the excavation plan of Structures I, II, and III.

At least four units were excavated in and around Structure I. The location of four of these units is shown in Figure 13. Unit 111 was excavated in or around Structure I. However, the location of this unit remains unknown. Additional artifacts were inventoried under several other provenience numbers. These artifacts are listed in Appendix I as Proveniences 112-114, 183, 198, 199, 200, and 201. As the exact location of these proveniences is unknown, these artifacts are included in analyses of artifacts from Structure I but are not be discussed in detail in the text.

Unit 106 was located inside the chimney of Structure I (Figure 13). This presumably represented the fireplace of the kitchen. This unit was excavated in three levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded eight historic sherds. These sherds included two creamware sherds, four whiteware sherds, and one each of pearlware and redware. One lead shot also was recovered from Level B. Level C yielded two ironstone sherds and one kaolin pipestem fragment (Appendix I).

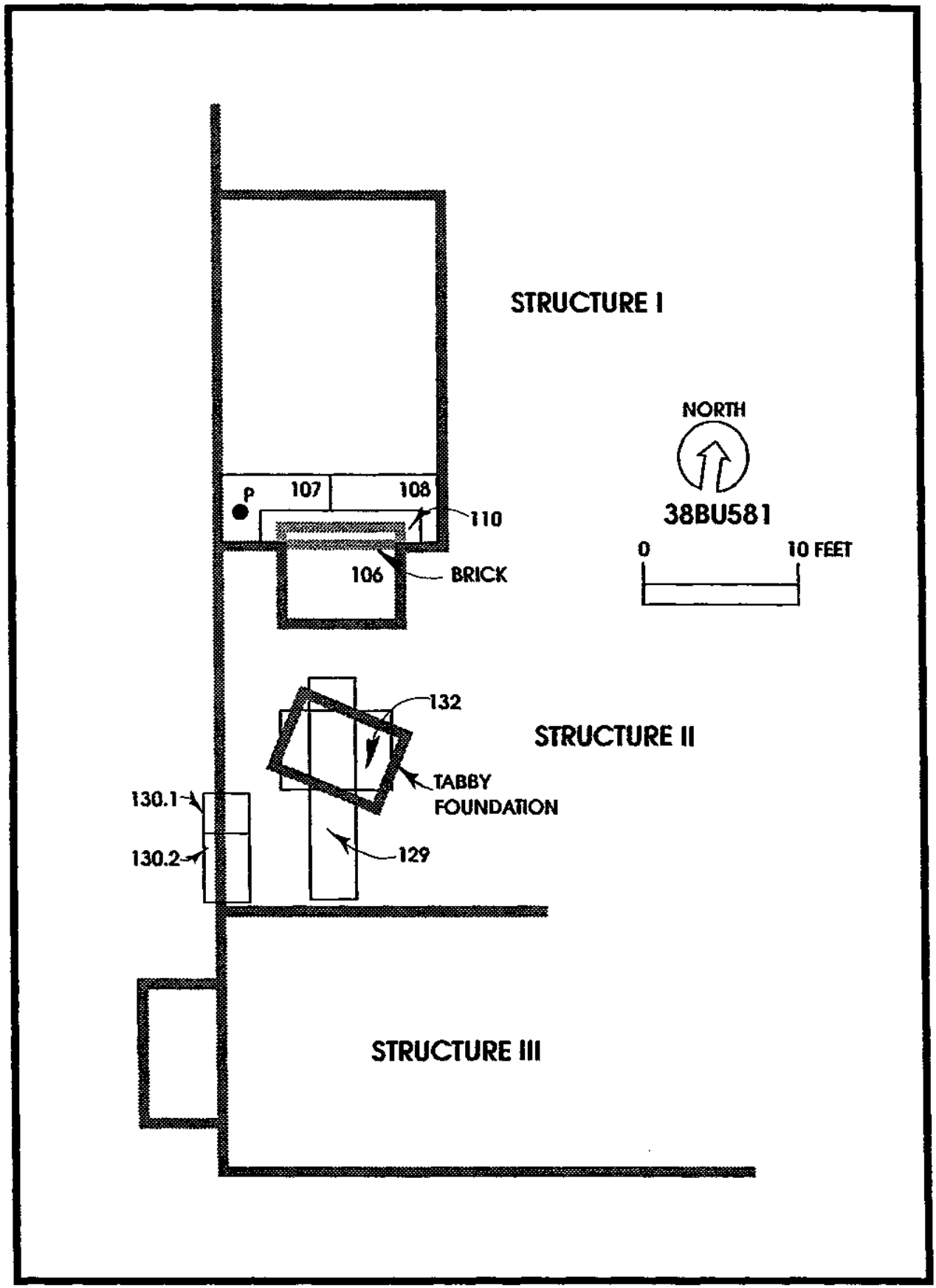


Figure 13. The Excavation Plan of Structures I, II, and III at 38BU581.

Unit 107 was located in the southwestern corner of Structure I (Figure 13). This unit was excavated in three levels. Level A yielded three whiteware sherds, one ironstone sherd, and one burnt sherd. One kaolin pipestem fragment also was recovered. Level B yielded eight creamware sherds, three porcelain sherds, one stoneware sherd, six burnt sherds, and five kaolin pipestem fragments. Level C yielded two redware sherds and one each of slipware and stoneware; one kaolin pipestem and one shell button also were recovered.

Unit 108 was located in the southeastern portion of Structure I (Figure 13). This unit was excavated in two levels. The artifacts recovered from this unit were assigned three different proveniences for each level. The proveniences for the first level are "Level A", "Level A west," and "Level A east." The reason for these separate proveniences is unknown. For all of Level A, 81 historic sherds were recovered. Creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone occurred in approximately equal amounts and account for 64 of the sherds recovered. Eight burnt sherds were recovered, as well as eight porcelain sherds and one Jackfield sherd. Level B yielded 24 historic sherds. Creamware was the dominant sherd type (n= 8). Four sherds each of pearlware, slipware, and porcelain were recovered, as well as two whiteware, two stoneware, one redware, and one buffware sherd.

Unit 111 was placed in the vicinity of Structure I. The exact location of this unit, however, is unknown. Unit 111 was excavated as a single level. Seventy-eight historic sherds were recovered from Unit 111. The historic sherds include 38 pearlware, 21 creamware, 13 whiteware, and 6 porcelain sherds. Other artifacts recovered from Unit 4 include one kitchen stove tile, one bone button, one metal button, numerous nails, and various unidentifiable metal fragments.

Provenience 110 represents a unit excavated around the hearth (termed "lintel"). Two creamware sherds and one each of porcelain, whiteware and stoneware were recovered from this provenience.

The remaining artifacts recovered from Structure I include 14 separate proveniences. The location and the size of these units is unknown. Historic sherds recovered from these proveniences include 58 historic sherds. These sherds include pearlware (n= 16), creamware (n= 5), whiteware (n= 5), slipware (n= 6), stoneware (n= 2), delft (n= 3), buffware (n= 2), earthenware (n= 1), ironstone (n= 1), Colonoware (n= 15), and 2 unidentified sherds. Other artifacts include hand wrought nails (n= 70), 705 unidentifiable nails, various bottle glass fragments and unidentifiable metal fragments.

A total of 1,615 artifacts were recovered from Structure I. Artifacts of the Architecture Group account for 64.7 per cent of the total artifacts recovered. Table 25 lists the artifact frequency distributions for Structure I. The Kitchen Group artifacts account for 29.1 per cent of the total. The high frequency of Architecture Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern than the expected Carolina Pattern. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 93.8 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. The location of all units excavated at Structure I is unknown. At least four units were excavated inside the walls of the structure. This may account for the high frequency of Architecture Group items. Thus, the variation in the assemblage may be a

Table 25. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure I (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	255	
Liquor bottle glass	151	
Other bottle glass	61	
Stove tile	1	
Utensils	2	
TOTAL	470	29.1%
BONE (in g)	726.4	
OYSTER (in g)		
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	149	
Wrought nails	70	
Cut nail	19	
Wire nails	5	
Unidentified square nails	424	
Unidentified nails	376	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	2	
TOTAL	1045	64.7%
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	11	
Buckle	1	
TOTAL	12	0.7%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	5	
Pipe stems	34	
TOTAL	39	2.4%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	2	
Gun flint	2	
TOTAL	4	0.2%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	5	
Hardware	3	
Storage container parts	37	
TOTAL	45	2.8%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1615	100.0%

function of the location of the excavation units, rather than a behavioral variation from the expected Carolina Pattern.

A MNV Analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from Structure I following Miller (1991). A total of 140 vessels were identified. Table 26 lists the MNVs for Structure I. Seventy-seven vessels were identified as tablewares, accounting for 87.5 per cent of the total identifiable vessels. The number of plain and shell edged tablewares was slightly higher than that for decorated tablewares, with the exception of bowls. Eleven vessels were identified as utilitarian, accounting for 12.5 per cent of the identifiable vessels. An additional 52 vessels were unidentifiable with regards to type. These relative frequencies are comparable to those observed in the main house. Similarly, the relative frequencies of flatwares and hollowwares in the Structure I assemblage is comparable to the main house, with 61.0 per cent (n= 47) and 39.0 per cent (n= 30) respectively. One would expect some similarities in these frequencies if Structure I served as the planter's kitchen. These similarities and expectations are discussed further below.

A MCD of 1812.8/1815.6 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983) was derived for Structure I (Appendix III). This date is earlier than the known construction date of the garden wall complex (ca. 1826), but is consistent with dates produced by ceramics from the other structures at 38BU581. Eighteenth century refuse from the earlier occupation of this portion of the site could account for the earlier date. Alternatively, the use of ceramic types in Structure I that were older than those in the main house could account for the earlier date. Interestingly, eighteenth century ceramics represent 40.8 per cent of all sherds recovered from Structure I. This is over twice the frequency observed in the main house as a whole. As noted for the rooms of the main house, the MCD appears to represent a median occupation date for the entire site rather than a median date for Structure I. This will be discussed further below.

Structure II. Structure II is located just to the south of Structure I (Figure 8). Structure II measures approximately 6 ft north-south by 7 ft east-west. The structure is irregularly shaped, although more or less rectangular. The structure extends approximately 3 ft below the ground surface at present. The initial excavation of the structure revealed tabby rubble and fallen plaster in the interior. Beneath the tabby rubble was an "oval tabby feature with curved surfaces." The structure was interpreted as a possible cistern at that point in the excavations. Subsequent excavation revealed a layer of lime at the base of the second tabby wall pour, overlying more tabby rubble. Beneath this layer of tabby rubble was a second layer of lime, overlying a burned layer. It remains unclear how deep the excavations into this structure extended. Consequently, very little data is available to help determine unequivocally the function of this structure.

Two units excavated in and around Structure II could be located with accuracy. Unit 129 was a 14 ft by 3 ft trench. Unit 132 was a 7 ft by 5 ft unit which intrudes into Unit 129 (Figure 13). Provenience 126 has artifacts from Structures II and III combined. Unit 127 was described as kitchen midden, and is assumed to be associated with Structure II. Unit 128 was a trench apparently excavated at Structure II; its location or size could not be determined. Units 130.1, 130.2, and 131 are trenches near Structure II. Unit 130.1

Table 26. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in Structure I (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES																
	Unknown	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Cup/bowl	Bowl	Teapot	Colander	Chamberpot	Bottle	Storage	Mug	Jug	Milk Pan	Unident.
CC ware	18		1	2		1	3	2								4
Shell edge	7	2	1													
Painted						1	2									7
Printed	10	1	1	1	2	4	5		1					1.		14
Flow Printed					1											
Dipped												3				2
Ironstone				1						1						2
Porcelain	2				2		3				1					5
Redware															1	3
Stoneware					3								1			3
Delft																1
Buffware							1						2			10
Decaled																1
TOTAL	37	3	3	4	8	6	14	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	52

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	140	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	77	87.5%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	11	12.5%

measured approximately 3 ft by 3 ft, and was located along a wall extending south from Structure I (Figure 13). Unit 130.2 measured approximately 4 ft by 3 ft, and was located immediately south of 130.1. The location and size of Unit 131 remains unknown. A surface collection (Provenience 133) recovered from "Behind Kitchen" also was assumed to be related to Structure II.

Unit 129 was apparently excavated as a single level. Artifacts recovered from this unit include 92 historic sherds. The historic sherds include 32 pearlware, 23 creamware, 10 whiteware, seven slipware, two each of Chinese porcelain, redware, and earthenware, one each of Westerwald, stoneware, and delft, and eight burned sherds. Other artifacts from this unit include 12 kaolin pipestems, two brass shoe eyelets, and a brass hook and eye fastener.

Unit 132, which intrudes into Unit 129, also was excavated as single level. Historic sherds recovered from this unit include five creamware, five pearlware, three whiteware, and one each of porcelain, Colonoware, and burned sherd. A single lead shot represents the only other artifact recovered from this unit.

All other proveniences from Structure II (including Provenience 126 which combines material from Structures II and III) yielded 219 historic sherds. The historic ceramics included 113 pearlware, 41 creamware, 35 whiteware, eight porcelain, five stoneware, four slipware, three ironstone, two delft, one yellowware, and seven burned sherds. Other artifacts from these proveniences included numerous bottle glass fragments, nails, bone fragments, one iron axle guide, one iron lock, kaolin pipestem fragments, and unidentified metals.

A total of 1,039 artifacts were recovered from proveniences associated with Structure II. Table 27 lists the artifact frequency distributions for Structure II. Artifacts representing the Architecture Group account for 58.4 per cent of the total artifacts recovered. The Kitchen Group artifacts account for 35.7 per cent of the total. All other groups account for less than four per cent each. The high frequency of Architecture Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern than the expected Carolina Pattern. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 93.8 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. The location of all units excavated at Structure II is unknown. At least two large units were excavated inside the walls of the structure. These two units represent the nearly complete excavation of the structure. That is, the remaining units could not have all been located inside the structure. Therefore, the high frequency of Architecture Group items cannot be accounted for due to placement of units inside the structure. However, Structure II is situated very close to Structures I and III. Structure I lies approximately four feet to the north of Structure II; Structure III lies approximately seven feet to the south. Therefore, the placement of any units around Structure II would surely result in the recovery of architectural debris from Structures I and III. Thus, the variation in the assemblage may be a function of the location of the excavation units, rather than a behavioral variation from the expected Carolina Pattern.

Table 27. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure II (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	368	
Colonoware	2	
Stove parts	1	
TOTAL	371	35.7%
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Wrought nails	1	
Cut nail	123	
Unidentified square nails	450	
Unidentified nails	33	
TOTAL	607	58.4%
BRICK (in g)	0.4	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	7	
Other fasteners	6	
TOTAL	13	1.3%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	5	
Pipe stems	36	
TOTAL	41	3.9%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	4	
Metal tools	2	
TOTAL	6	0.6%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1039	100.0%

A MCD of 1802.9/1808.7 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983) was derived for Structure II (Appendix III). Eighteenth century ceramics represent a higher percentage of the artifacts recovered from Structure II (34.9 per cent) than observed in the main house. This may relate to the presence of older refuse deposits in this portion of the site or the use of older ceramic types in outlying portions of 38BU581.

Structure II is too small to represent a residence. Presumably, it represents some facility related to Structures I or III or to the earlier occupation of this portion of 38BU581. Its orientation is different from all of the other structures at the site, suggesting that it predates or postdates the major building episode undertaken by B.B. Sams in the 1820s. The high frequency of eighteenth century ceramics and the early MCD suggest an earlier association rather than a later one. This structure may represent an oven. The presence of a burned horizon near the base of the subsurface tabby walls may support this interpretation. Other uses cannot be ruled out however. Additional discussion of the function of Structure II is presented below.

Structure III. Structure III is located to the south of Structures I and II (Figure 8). This structure is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the enclosed area. The structure appears to measure approximately 17 ft north-south by as much as 20 ft east-west, with the garden wall forming its northern wall. Little more is known about Structure III. No determination or suggestion of the function of Structure III has been advanced to date.

Level records for Structure III indicate that a trench was excavated along the south wall of the structure. No data were available regarding the size of the trench or its precise location along the south wall. The level records do indicate that a tabby floor was encountered. This tabby floor continued eastward, and connected with a second wall. As Figure 13 illustrates, three partial walls (presently exposed above the ground surface) extend in a northern direction from the south wall of the garden enclosure. Which of these three walls was encountered during the excavation of Structure III remains unknown.

Artifacts recovered from Structure III included 222 historic sherds. These sherds included 70 pearlware, 51 whiteware, 36 ironstone, 22 creamware, 13 porcelain, 13 stoneware, seven burned sherds, and one each of earthenware and Colonoware. Other artifacts recovered from Structure III included four kaolin pipestems, two porcelain buttons, two metal lock plates, one hoe fragment, an one metal button. Artifacts assigned to Provenience 126 include items from Structures II and III. These items were discussed above.

A total of 973 artifacts were recovered from Structure III. Table 28 lists the artifact frequency distributions for Structure III. The Kitchen Group accounts for 49.4 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Structure III. The Architecture Group accounts for 48.8 per cent. The percentage of Kitchen Group items is slightly below that expected for the Carolina Pattern, but much higher than that expected for the Frontier Pattern. The percentage of Architecture Group items is slightly below that expected for the Frontier Pattern, but much higher than expected for the Carolina Pattern. With no data available regarding the location of excavation units around Structure III, it is difficult to offer

Table 28. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure III (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	221	
Liquor bottle glass	187	
Other bottle glass	71	
Table glass	1	
Colonoware	1	
TOTAL	481	49.4%
BONE (in g)	2781.8	
OYSTER (in g)		
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	233	
Cut nail	45	
Wire nails	1	
Unidentified square nails	166	
Unidentified nails	26	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	4	
TOTAL	475	48.8%
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	4	
TOTAL	4	0.4%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Pencil lead	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe stems	5	
TOTAL	5	0.5%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	4	
Storage container parts	1	
Farm tools	1	
Hardware	1	
TOTAL	7	0.7%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	973	100.0%

suggestions which might explain the pattern observed. It is possible that because of the location of Structure III in relation to Structures I and II, that the artifacts attributed to Structure III represent a mixing of artifacts from all three structures.

A MCD of 1826.3/1824.6 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983) was derived for Structure III (Appendix III). This date is comparable to dates derived from other structures at 38BU581. Interestingly, the relative frequency of eighteenth century ceramics (16.3 per cent) is similar to that observed in the main house. Presumably, this date reflects the median occupation date of the site more than the median occupation date of Structure III.

A MNV analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from Structure II following Miller (1991). A total of 92 vessels were identified. Table 29 lists the MNVs identified from Structure II. Forty-eight vessels were identified as tableware items, accounting for 82.8 per cent of the total identifiable vessels. Ten vessels were identified as utilitarian, accounting for 17.2 per cent of the identifiable vessels. The type of 34 additional vessels could not be identified. Flatwares represented 72.1 per cent of all tablewares from Structure III, with hollowwares accounting for 27.9 per cent of all tablewares. The frequency of flatwares is much higher than those observed in any other room of the main house or Structure I.

Discussion. Initial interpretations of Structures I, II, and III suggested that these buildings served as the kitchen for the main house at 38BU581. There location with respect to the main house is comparable to the locations of kitchens at other plantations in the region. It is interesting to note that all of the outbuildings at 38BU581 are located between the main house and the landing on Jenkins Creek, presumably to the front of the main house. Ancillary structures often were set to one side or behind plantation main houses rather than in front of them. However, access to 38BU581 may changed from the Jenkins Creek landing to a road from the interior of the island by the time the walled enclosure was built. Thus, the south facade of the main house may have become the rear of the structure following B.B. Sams renovations in the 1820s. Structures I and III appear to have been built at this time; Structure II may predate B.B. Sams ownership/occupation of the site.

The relative frequency distributions of artifacts recovered from Structures I, II, and III were compared to those from the main house to determine whether differences in the kinds and quantities of artifacts could be identified. Comparisons between these frequencies and known plantation kitchens also were undertaken. The density of faunal remains from the main house and the presumed kitchen(s) also was employed in these comparisons. Comparisons of vessel forms and relative economic value also were undertaken in order to identify further differences and similarities between the main house and Structures I, II, and III. All of these data were employed to define the function(s) of these three structures. Examination of the dateable artifacts from the structures also was undertaken to highlight further the occupation history of 38BU581.

Frequency distributions among artifact classes displayed variations between the main house and Structures I, II, and III. These distributions are summarized in Table 30. Structures I, II, and III all display higher frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts than

Table 29. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in Structure III (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES														
	Unknown	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Bowl	Colander	Hollowware	Chamberpot	Bottle	Storage	Mug	Unident.	
CC ware	10		1	1			5	1		1				12	
Shell edge	2	2	1		2										
Painted							3							1	
Printed	9	1		2	1		2							8	
Dipped									3				1	3	
Ironstone	1	1				1	2								
Porcelain							1							7	
Redware														1	
Stoneware											1	3		2	
TOTAL	22	4	2	3	3	1	13	1	3	1	1	3	1	34	

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	92	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	48	82.8%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	10	17.2%

observed in the main house (29.1/35.7/49.4 per cent, respectively). Concomitantly, Structures I, II, and III display lower frequencies of Architectural Group artifacts. Relative frequencies of the other classes are fairly similar with the exception of Furniture Group artifacts; none were recovered from Structures I, II, and III.

Table 30. Comparison of Artifact Frequency Distributions from the Main House and Structures I, II, and III at 38BU581.

ARTIFACT	MAIN HOUSE		STRUCTURE I		STRUCTURE II		STRUCTURE III	
GROUP	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kitchen	5211	22.25	470	29.10	371	35.71	481	49.43
Architecture	17735	75.73	1045	64.71	607	58.42	475	48.82
Furniture	10	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arms	9	0.04	4	0.25	1	0.09	0	0.00
Clothing	81	0.35	12	0.74	13	1.25	4	0.41
Personal	4	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01
Tobacco	143	0.61	39	2.41	41	3.95	5	0.51
Activities	225	0.96	45	2.79	6	0.58	7	0.72
TOTAL	23418	100.00	1615	100.00	1039	100.00	973	100.00

The apparent lack of Furniture Group artifacts from a kitchen could be expected. Presumably, furniture within a kitchen would be limited to chairs and tables, with cabinets or chests for vessel storage possibly present. Residential structures would be expected to contain chairs, tables, beds, clothing chests, vessel storage chests as well as other articles. Furniture also would be expected in higher densities (i.e., more articles per room) in a residential structure than in a kitchen.

Ceramic vessel functional types and forms also were compared between the main house and Structures I and III. MNV analyses were not undertaken for sherds recovered from Structure II. It was anticipated that higher frequencies of utilitarian wares and hollowwares would be present in Structures I and III if they served as kitchens. Table 31 summarizes these data.

Examination of the frequencies of table/utilitarian wares and flat/hollowwares are ambiguous. The main house does display a higher frequency of tablewares to utilitarian wares. However, Structures I and III possess higher frequencies of flatwares than the main house.

Table 31. Comparison of Ceramic Status Indicators at the Main House and Structures I and III at 38BU581.

	MAIN HOUSE		STRUCTURE I		STRUCTURE III	
INDICATOR	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tableware	481	90.8	77	87.5	48	82.8
Utilitarian	49	9.2	11	12.5	10	17.2
Flatware	285	59.1	47	61.0	44	72.1
Hollowware	197	40.9	30	39.0	17	27.9
High Cost	168	45.2	35	48.6	19	44.2
Low Cost	204	54.8	37	51.4	24	55.8
Teaware	33	6.9	10	13.0	1	1.7
Other	448	93.1	67	87.0	57	98.3
Porcelain	41	9.3	13	9.3	8	8.7

Ceramic status indicators were compared between the main house and Structures I and III as well. These indicators included comparisons of high cost to low cost types (defined by decorative technique), percentage of teawares in the identifiable vessel assemblage, and percentage of porcelain vessels in the entire vessel assemblage. High/low cost ceramic types were defined on the basis of decorative technique. Only CC wares, shell edged, painted, enameled, sponged, transfer printed, flow printed, dipped, and porcelain tableware vessels were included in this analysis. Porcelain, painted, enameled, transfer printed, and flow printed types vessels were defined as **HIGH** cost vessels; CC ware, shell edged, sponged, and dipped types were defined as **LOW** cost vessels. Tablewares were further subdivided into teawares (teacups and teapots) and other types. These data are summarized in Table 31 as well.

It was anticipated that the main house would display higher relative frequencies of high cost vessel types, teawares, and porcelain vessels, reflecting its occupation during use by members of B.B. Sams family, the residents of highest socioeconomic standing on the plantation. While the kitchen(s) would be expected to possess some of the same types, their functional role and use primarily by slaves could result in lower frequencies of higher cost vessels, teawares, and porcelain. Fairly equal frequencies of high cost vessels were present in the main house, Structure I, and Structure III (approximately 45-48 per cent- Table 31). Interestingly, Structure I displayed the highest frequencies of teawares (13.0 per cent), followed by the main house (6.9 per cent) and Structure III (1.7 per cent). In fact Structure III possessed only a single teacup; both the main house and Structure I possessed more than one teapot (n= 5 and 2, respectively). Possibly, teawares were maintained in the kitchen and delivered to the main house when tea was served. The apparent lack of teapots in Structure III suggests that this structure may have been used differently than Structure I.

Equal percentages of porcelain were observed in all structures, although Structure III again displayed slightly fewer porcelain vessels than the main house or Structure I.

The density of faunal remains recovered from the main house and Structures I, II, and III also were compared. Again, it was anticipated that areas used for food preparation would display higher frequencies of food refuse (faunal remains) than areas used primarily for food consumption. Densities of these remains are summarized in Table 32. Examination of the density of faunal remains suggests that Structure I displays the highest density of faunal remains recovered from any structure (115.3 g/m^2- Table 32). Structures IV and VIII displayed the next highest density with 88.91 g/m^2 and 69.05 g/m^2, respectively. The main house, Structure VI, and Structure X displayed densities between 15.19 g/m^2 and 30.21 g/m^2. Structures VII, III, IX, and the units excavated along the garden wall displayed the lowest densities of faunal remains with densities between 10.87 and 2.29 g/m^2.

Table 32. Density of Faunal Remains Recovered from All Structures at 38BU581.

STRUCTURE	AREA (in m^2)	WEIGHT (in g)	DENSITY (in g/m^2)
Main House	211.5	3211.9	15.19
Structure I	6.3	726.4	115.30
Structure II	8.1	0.0	0.00
Structure III*	13.7	116.1	8.47
Structure IV	20.7	1840.5	88.91
Structure V	6.7	132.1	19.72
Structure VI	5.0	90.5	18.1
Structure VII	31.2	339.1	10.87
Structure VIII	25.1	1733.1	69.05
Structure IX	2.5	14.4	5.76
Structure X	17.5	528.7	30.21
Garden	91.9	210.8	2.29

*Estimated Minimum Excavated Area based on dimensions of exposed walls and 3 ft trenches; does not include Provenience 127 (Kitchen Midden- exact location unknown).

The suspected kitchen (Structure I) does display the highest density of faunal remains. Structure III displays a much lower density of presumed food refuse. Comparison to the other structures around the garden enclosure suggest that the density observed in Structure III may be similar to that observed for the presumed slave residences along the east wall of the compound (Structures IV-VI), with the exception of Structure IV. These structures also display a great deal of variation (18.10-88.91 g/m^2- Table 32). A χ^2

comparison of these values suggests that there is a statistically significant difference between the densities estimated for Structure I and Structures III, V, and VI, and between the densities in Structure IV and Structures III, V, and VI. There is no statistically significant difference between the densities estimated for Structures I and IV, and between those estimated for Structures III, V, and VI. These comparisons are summarized in Table 33.

This suggests that Structures I and IV display relatively equal high densities of faunal remains while Structures III, V, and VI display relatively equal low densities of faunal remains. Thus, higher animal processing/consumption may have occurred in Structures I and IV than the other structures along the garden enclosure. This suggests that the function of Structures I and III are different. If these structures possess different functions and Structure I is a kitchen, then Structure III must have possessed a different function. Additional support of this interpretation was sought by examining the size of the chimneys associated with Structures I, III, IV, V, and VI. Poplin (1989:146) noted that chimneys in kitchens at True Blue Plantation (38GE372) and at Limerick Plantation (38BK223) occupied approximately 22 and 10 per cent of the floor space of these structures, respectively (data from 38BK223 after Lees 1980); chimneys in slave residences generally occupied less than 10 per cent of the floor space of these structures. Structures I and III possessed large chimneys (or chimney bases). These structures contain approximately 13.7 per cent (48.4 ft^2 of 352.6 ft^2) and 18.4 per cent (62.5 ft^2 of 340 ft^2) of these structures, respectively. The chimney bases associated with Structures VI, V, and VI are smaller, occupying approximately 28 ft^2 and approximately 9.9 per cent of the floor space of Structure IV and 12.8 per cent of the floor space of Structures V and VI. These percentages are greater than expected for slave residences; however, most of the data reported by Poplin (1989:146) represent eighteenth century slave residences. The 38BU581 possible slave residences were built in the 1820s. Thus, while the relative floor space of kitchen chimneys is ambiguous, other data from Structures I and III suggest that these structures possessed different functions.

Possibly, these structures served as kitchens during different temporal periods. MCDs from Structures I and III displayed an approximately 12 year difference (MCD_I= 1812.8 and MCD_{III}= 1824.3. As displayed in Table 34, the relative frequencies of eighteenth century ceramics also was higher in Structure I (40.8 per cent of all sherds) than Structure III (16.3 per cent of all sherds). Structure I also displayed more eighteenth century types than Structure III (12/4, respectively). This supports the interpretation of a possible earlier occupation. However, principal occupation ranges for these structures, illustrated in Figure 14, suggest that the structures were in use during the same period (ca. 1765/1775-1845), with the occupation of Structure I initiating earlier than that of Structure III. This suggests that the buildings were occupied at roughly the same time. Therefore, the interpretation of Structure I as a kitchen and Structure III with a different functional role appears valid.

The frequency of nail types in Structures I and III also was compared to determine whether Structure I appeared to have an older construction date. A total of 94 identifiable nails were recovered from Structure I; Structure III produced 46 identifiable nails. The distributions of these nails by type are displayed in Table 35. Structure I produced predominantly wrought nails (70/74.5 per cent) while no wrought nails were recovered from

Table 33. χ^2 Comparisons of the Density of Faunal Remains in Structures I, III, IV, V, and VI.

Sample Contingency Table for Faunal Remains in Structures I, III, IV, V, and VI.

	Observed Values			Expected Values	
	Area	Weight	Total	Area	Weight
Structure I	6.3	726.4	729.7	17.0	715.7
Structure III	13.7	116.1	129.8	3.0	126.8
Total	20.0	842.5	842.5		

$$ExpectedValue=(RowTotal*ColumnTotal)/TotalTotal$$

χ^2 Values

STRUCTURE	I	III	IV	V	VI
I	-	45.756	**0.325**	12.499	12.021
III		-	63.718	**3.135**	**2.045**
IV			-	13.192	11.916
V				-	**0.020**

$$\chi^2=\sum (ObservedValue-ExpectedValue)^2/(ExpectedValue)$$

$\chi^2 < 3.841$ (Critical Value with $\alpha = 0.05$ and 1 degree of freedom)

indicates no statistically significant difference in density of faunal remains.

$$DegreesofFreedom=(NumberofRows-1)(NumberofColumns-1)$$

H_0: There is no statistically significant difference between the density of faunal remains in Structures I, III, IV, V, VI. This implies that similar activities/patterns of refuse disposal occurred in each structure.

H_1 There is a statistically significant difference between the density of faunal remains in Structures I, III, IV, V, and VI. This implies that different activities/patterns of refuse disposal occurred in each structure.

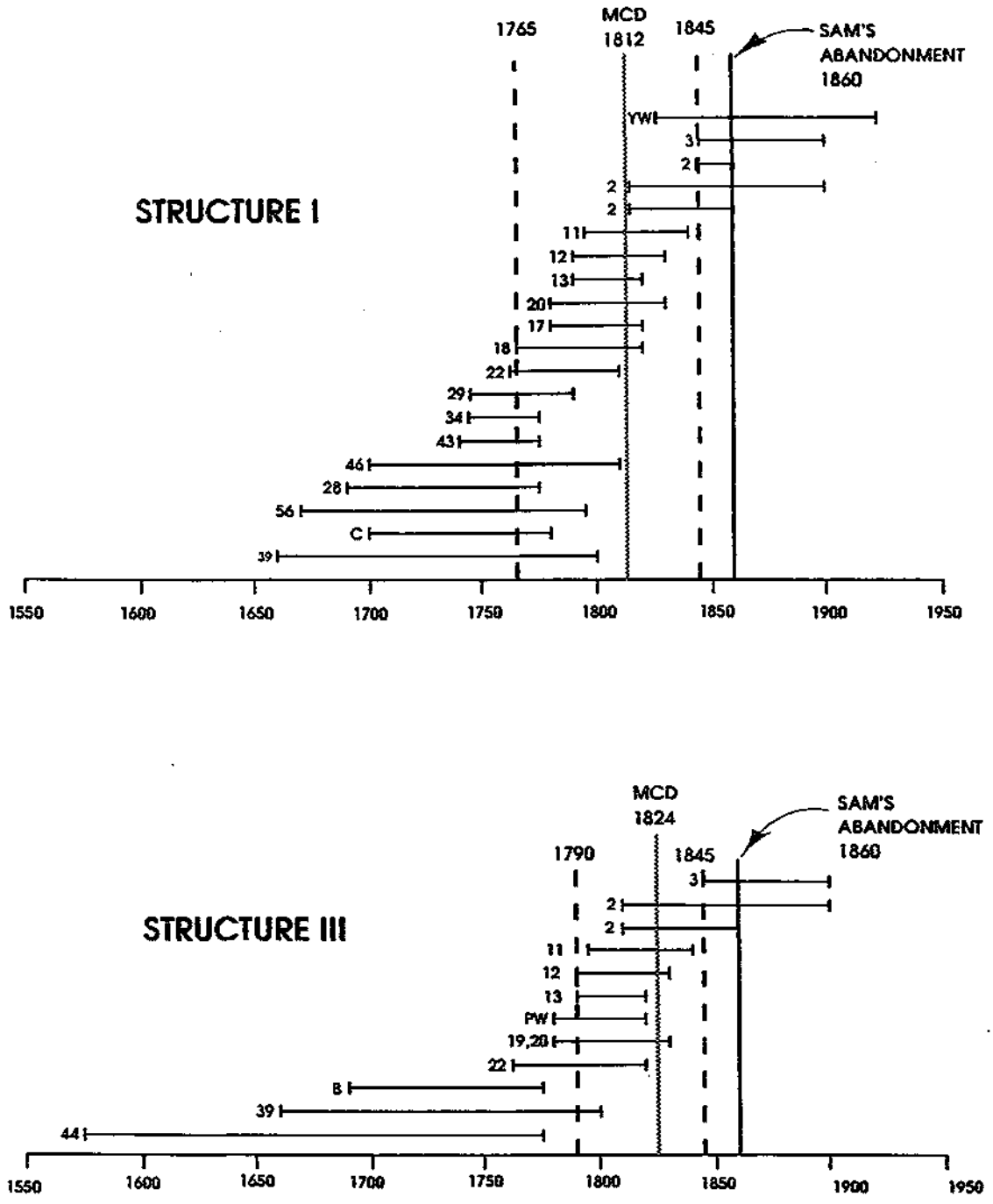
All χ^2 values < 3.841 indicate no statistically significant difference (bold above); H_0 accepted.

All χ^2 values > 3.841 indicate a statistically significant difference; H_1 accepted.

Table 34. Frequency of Ceramics and Ceramic Types by Temporal Period for All Structures at 38BU581.

	Eighteenth Century Ceramics				Early Nineteenth Century Ceramics				Mid-Nineteenth Century Ceramics				Late Nineteenth Century Ceramics			
	Frequency		# of Types		Frequency		# of Types		Frequency		# of Types		Frequency		# of Types	
Structure	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Main House	287	19.1	24	68.5	415	27.7	8	88.9	499	33.3	11	73.3	299	19.9	6	100.0
Structure I	86	40.8	12	34.3	60	28.4	6	75.0	39	18.5	5	33.3	26	12.3	3	50.0
Structure II	119	34.9	15	42.9	165	48.4	7	87.5	53	15.5	7	46.7	4	1.2	2	33.3
Structure III	32	16.3	4	11.4	75	38.3	6	75.0	53	27.0	5	33.3	36	18.4	3	50.0
Structure IV	78	13.9	12	34.3	212	37.7	7	87.5	160	28.5	9	60.0	112	19.9	4	66.7
Structure V	66	17.6	10	28.6	152	40.4	8	88.9	134	35.6	9	60.0	24	6.4	3	50.0
Structure VI	53	19.8	9	25.7	145	54.1	8	88.9	54	20.1	7	46.7	16	6.0	2	33.3
Structure VII	35	29.7	11	31.4	54	45.8	6	75.0	27	22.9	6	40.0	2	1.7	1	16.7
Structure VIII	123	33.0	16	45.7	162	43.6	7	87.5	64	17.2	7	46.7	23	6.2	5	83.3
Structure X	13	5.8	5	14.3	49	21.8	6	75.0	125	55.6	9	60.0	38	16.8	2	33.3

Note % of Types is based on the total number of types identified with a temporal period over the entire site. These total numbers of types are:
Eighteenth Century = 35 types Early Nineteenth Century = 9 types Mid-Nineteenth Century = 15 types Late Nineteenth Century = 6 types



#= type after South (1977:210-212); B= brown salt glazed gray stoneware; C= Chinese over/underglaze painted porcelain.

Figure 14. Occupation Ranges of Structures I and III (after South 1977:214-216).

Structure III. Structure III contained predominantly cut nails (45/97.8 per cent). Both structures contained small numbers of wire nails (5/5.3 per cent and 1/2.2 per cent, respectively). This suggests that Structure I was built before Structure III, or contained furniture or other woodwork that predated the construction of Structure III. Given the ceramic data, the latter assumption may be more valid.

Table 35. Frequencies of Nails Recovered from Structures I and III at 38BU581.

TYPE	n	%	n	%
Wrought	70	74.5	0	0.0
Cut	19	20.2	45	97.8
Wire	5	5.3	1	2.2
Total	94	100.0	46	100.0

Comparisons of various attributes associated with artifact assemblages from known kitchens at other sites were undertaken to provide further support for the functional interpretation of Structure I. These data are summarized in Table 36. Artifact frequency distributions by group (following South 1977:95-96) suggest that Structure I at 38BU581 displays significantly fewer Kitchen Group artifacts than recovered from kitchens at Long Point Plantation (38CH321- Poplin and Scardaville 1991), True Blue Plantation (38GE372- Poplin 1989), Willbrook Plantation (38GE292- Trinkley 1987), and Cannon's Point Plantation (after Moore 1985:149). Architectural Group artifacts occurred more frequently at 38BU581 than the other sites. The relative frequencies of the other groups displayed similar frequencies. Interestingly, no Furniture Group artifacts were recovered from three of the five kitchens. This may support the assumption outlined above concerning the relative sparsity of furniture in kitchens when compared to residential structures. This possibility will be discussed in more detail below.

Ceramic vessel functional and status indicators from selected kitchen assemblages also were compared. Sites were selected on the basis of reported data that could be compared to that generated during the analysis of artifacts from 38BU581. These data are summarized in Table 37. Kitchen assemblages from five other sites in South Carolina all contained a higher frequency of utilitarian vessels than Structure I at 38BU581 with values between 39 and 66 per cent. Structure I only contained 12.5 per cent utilitarian vessels. Kitchens from five plantations in coastal Georgia displayed similar frequencies of flatwares and hollowwares as identified in Structure I at 38BU581. Estimates of the relative cost of the ceramic types represented could be calculated for four sites. These values vary from 12 per cent at Long Point Plantation (38CH321) to 74.9 per cent at Cannon's Point Plantation. Three of these sites (King's Bay and the two Cherry Point kitchens) displayed

Table 36. Artifact Frequency Distributions from Selected Kitchens.

ARTIFACT	38BU581	38CH321	38GE372	38GE292	Cannon's Point*
GROUP	%	%	%	%	%
Kitchen	29.10	64.59	70.50	48.40	67.24
Architecture	64.71	29.17	24.70	46.90	31.19
Furniture	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.30	0.00
Arms	0.25	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.03
Clothing	0.74	0.51	0.40	0.80	0.78
Personal	0.00	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.03
Tobacco	2.41	4.97	2.50	6.30	0.70
Activities	2.79	0.64	0.60	1.7	0.03

38CH321- Poplin and Scardaville 1991
38GE292- Trinkley 1987
38GE372- Poplin 1989
Cannon's Point- Moore 1985

similar frequencies of teawares; Cannon's Point and Harmony Hall displayed noticeably higher frequencies of these specialized vessels. The percentage of porcelain was fairly equal in the South Carolina plantation kitchens and at Harmony Hall. The other Georgia plantation kitchens displayed noticeably smaller percentages of porcelain vessels.

These data appear ambiguous in interpreting the function of Structure I. Perhaps, they reflect more the relative economic status of the plantation owner than the function of the structures they represent. The relative wealth and comparisons of plantations of varying size will be discussed further below.

STRUCTURES IV-VII

Structures IV, V, VI, and VII are located along the east wall and southeast corner of the garden enclosure at 38BU581 (Figure 8). The eastern garden wall forms the western walls of Structures IV, V, and VI. The southern wall of the enclosure forms the northern wall of Structure VII. Lepionka (1988) interpreted these Structures as slave residences, built during the 1820s renovation of the main house complex. Presumably, these structures housed slaves who served the plantation main house rather than worked the fields of B.B. Sams' plantation.

Structure IV. Structure IV is located to the southeast of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house, approximately 25 ft from northeast corner of the garden enclosure; the garden wall forms the western wall of Structure IV. Four units (Units 148, 149, 150, 151) were

Table 37. Ceramic Vessel Functional and Status Indicators from Selected Kitchens.

	38BU581	38CH321	38CH241-3	38CH241-1	38DR16	38GE372	Cannon's Point	King's Bay	Cherry Pt E	Cherry Pt W	Harmony Hall
INDICATOR	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tableware	87.5	42.0	61.0	65.0	34.0	46.0	-	-	-	-	-
Utilitarian	12.5	55.0	39.0	35.0	66.0	54.0	-	-	-	-	-
Flatware	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	54.4	54.9	47.9	50.1	45.1
Hollowware	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	45.6	45.1	52.1	49.9	54.9
High Cost	48.6	12.0	-	-	-	45.9	74.9	-	-	-	-
Low Cost	51.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Teaware	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	34.0	11.5	12.2	17.9	26.6
Other	87.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.5	87.8	82.1	73.4
Porcelain	9.3	6.0	-	-	-	7.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	0.9	6.2

38CH321- Poplin and Scardaville 1991
38GE372- Poplin 1989
Cannon's Point/King's Bay/Cherry Point/Harmony Hall- Adams and Boling 1989

38CH241- Lewis and Haskell 1980
38DR16- Lewis and Hardesty 1979

excavated in Structure IV. Figure 15 displays a plan of the excavations in Structures IV and V. Artifacts were recovered from two additional proveniences (152 and 152.1) in and around Structure IV during surface cleaning. All soil within the units was recorded as a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand overlying a subsoil of 10YR5/2 grayish brown sand.

Unit 148 was excavated in the northwest corner of the structure (Figure 14). The unit measured approximately 5 ft by 7 ft. Groundcover was leaf mold and oak shrubs. A dense root mat lay just beneath the surface. Artifacts (n= 66) included bone fragments, ceramics, and glass. Ceramics recovered included pearlware, redware, stoneware, porcelain, and whiteware (Appendix I).

Unit 149 was excavated in the southern portion of Structure IV (Figure 14). It measured 5 ft by 10 ft. Artifacts (n= 188) included bone, brick, nails, hardware, buttons, ceramics, Colonoware, and pipe stems. Ceramics included creamware, yellowware, pearlware, porcelain, and whiteware.

Unit 150 was excavated on the eastern side of the structure (Figure 14). The unit measured approximately 7 ft by 20 ft, and was excavated in two levels. A surface collection (Provenience 150.0) yielded 50 artifacts. These artifacts consisted of metal fragments, nails, bottle glass, Wilmington Cord Marked sherd, historic sherds, and flat glass. Level A (Provenience 150.1) contained the highest frequency of artifacts in the unit. Artifacts (n= 158) included ceramics, tile, flat glass, bottle glass, nails, hardware, and iron fragments. Ceramics in Level A included whiteware, creamware, pearlware, stoneware, and ironstone. Artifacts from Level B (Provenience 150.2) included prehistoric ceramic sherds, pipe stems, bottle glass, tile, and historic ceramics. Historic ceramics included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and stoneware.

Unit 151 was excavated in the western portion of the structure (Figure 14). It measured approximately 5 ft by 15 ft, and was excavated in two levels (A and B). Level A (Proveneince 151.0) produced 44 artifacts. These included historic ceramics, bone, flat glass, and bottle glass fragments. Level B (Provenience 151.2) yielded 69 artifacts consisting of bottle glass, flat glass, historic ceramics, miscellaneous metal, nails, and Colonoware. Historic ceramics recovered from Unit 151 in both levels included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, porcelain, and stoneware.

Artifacts also were collected from the surface between Structures IV and V (Proveniences 152.0 and 152.1). These artifacts included prehistoric ceramic sherds, historic ceramics, buttons, pipe stems, and miscellaneous metal fragments. Historic ceramics included creamware, pearlware, porcelain, redware, whiteware, and stoneware.

Datable sherds (n= 655) were used to calculate a MCD of 1827.4/1825.3 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983) for Structure IV (Appendix III). Pearlware (n= 211) was the most frequent historic ceramic. Whiteware (n= 149) was the second most frequent ceramic. Ironstone (n= 105), porcelain (n= 59), creamware (n= 56), stoneware (n= 28), yellowware (n= 7), Colonoware (n= 6), and buffware (n= 3) represented the remainder of ceramics in the assemblage.

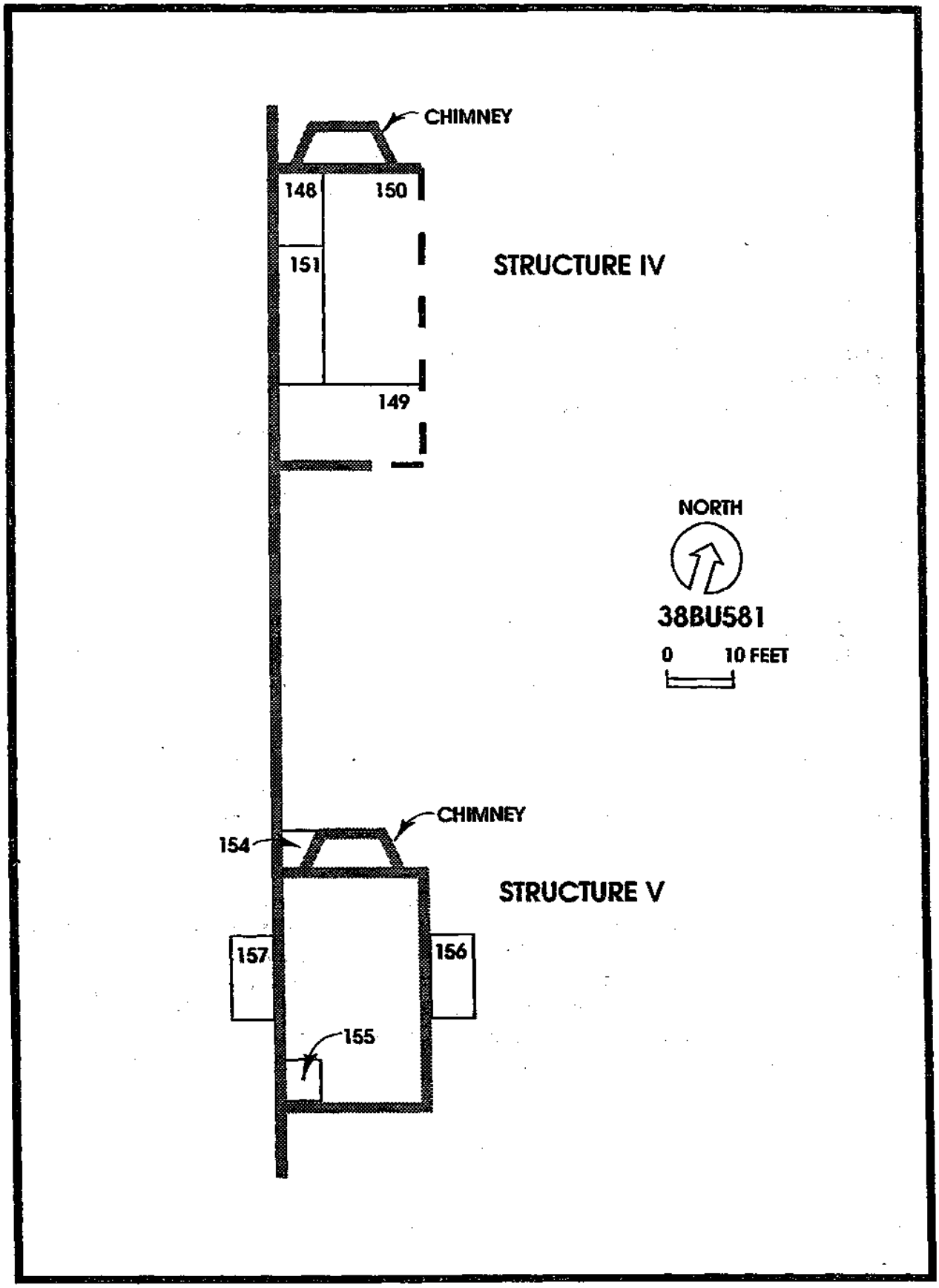


Figure 15. Plan View of Structures IV and V at 38BU581.

The Kitchen Group represented the highest artifact frequency at 84.6 per cent. The Architectural Group at 8.7 per cent. The remainder of artifacts recovered represented less than two per cent of the remaining groups. Table 38 summarizes the artifact frequency distributions from Structure IV. These frequencies compare favorably with the Carolina Slave Pattern defined by Garrow (1982- see discussion below).

A MNV analysis for Structure IV yielded 144 individual vessels. Of these, 87.8 per cent (n= 79) represented tablewares and 12.2 per cent (n= 11) represented utilitarian vessels. An additional 42 vessels were unidentifiable as to type. Table 39 lists the MNVs for Structure IV. This distribution compares favorably with the main house and Structures I, II, and III. The frequency of flatwares is noticeably higher in Structure IV than any of the buildings discussed above, representing 83.5 per cent of all tablewares and hollowwares (n= 66). Conversely, the frequency of low cost wares is noticeably higher in Structure IV (representing 67.9 per cent of the specific types) and porcelain vessels (representing 5.6 per cent of all vessels) than in the buildings discussed above. The frequency of teawares is quite high (10.1 per cent of all tablewares), falling between the main house and Structure I. These frequencies fit well with an idealized ceramic assemblage expected to be associated with a slave occupation. The implications of these distributions will be discussed further below.

Structure V. Structure V is located to the east of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house (Figure 8). This structure lies approximately 29 ft south of Structure IV (Figure 8). As with Structure IV, a chimney is located on the north wall of Structure V.

The structure consists of four tabby foundation walls which were at or below the ground surface prior to excavation. The long axis of the structure parallels the garden wall and measures approximately 18 ft; the garden wall forms the western wall of Structure V. The short axis of Structure V measures approximately 11 ft. The chimney base on the north wall measures approximately 3 ft by 7 ft.

In an attempt to define the walls of the structure, the interior was excavated as a single unit until all walls were visible. The soil removed from the structure while defining the walls was screened as a single unit. The artifacts recovered during the cleaning of the walls were included with the artifacts recovered during the cleaning of Structure VI. Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered during the cleaning of the walls of these two structures. Once the dimensions of the structure were clearly defined, excavation proceeded in more tightly controlled excavation units. Figure 15 illustrates a plan of the excavations in Structure V.

One 3 ft by 2 ft unit (Unit 154) was excavated just outside the north wall of the structure (Figure 15). One 3 ft by 3 ft unit (Unit 155) was excavated in the southwest corner of the structure. Two 3 ft by 6 ft units (Units 156 and 157) were excavated just outside the eastern and western walls of the structure.

Table 38. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure IV (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	651	
Liquor bottle glass	176	
Other bottle glass	64	
Table glass	18	
Colonoware	6	
Metal pans	5	
Stove parts	1	
Utensils	1	
TOTAL	922	84.6%
BONE (in g)	1840.5	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	51	
Cut nail	36	
Unidentified square nails	3	
Roofing slate	2	
Building stone	1	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	2	
TOTAL	95	8.7%
BRICK (in g)	2142.7	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	8	
Hooks, buckles	3	
TOTAL	11	1.0%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Mirror	1	
Jewelry	1	
TOTAL	2	0.2%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	2	
Pipe stems	16	
TOTAL	18	1.7%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Hardware	3	
TOTAL	3	0.3%
ARMS GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	4	
Storage container parts	24	
Hardware	6	
Toys	1	
Farm tools	1	
Stable related	3	
TOTAL	39	3.6%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1090	100.0%

Table 39. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in Structure IV (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES												
	Unknown	Dish	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Bowl	Teapot	Chamberpot	Bottle	Storage	Unident.
CC ware	14		2	3	2	1		2		3			15
Shell edge	10			1		1							2
Painted	2						1						7
Printed	10		2			1		1					15
Flow Printed							1		1				
Dipped													2
Ironstone	5	2	1	1		6	1	1					5
Porcelain	1					1	4						2
Redware													1
Stoneware								1			1	7	1
Buffware													3
Yellowware													1
TOTAL	42	2	5	5	2	10	7	5	1	3	1	7	54

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	144	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	79	87.8%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	11	12.2%

Unit 154, a 3 ft by 2 ft unit, was located just north of the northern wall of the structure. This unit was excavated as single level. Eighteen historic sherds were recovered from Unit 1. Seven pearlware sherds were identified along with three creamware, four whiteware, one brown glazed earthenware, and one burned sherd. Other artifacts included one kaolin pipestem and one metal snap. Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered from Structure V.

Unit 155, a 3 ft by 3 ft unit, was located in the interior of the structure, in its southwest corner (Figure 15). Unit 155 was excavated as a single level. Three historic ceramic sherds were recovered from this unit (see Appendix I). The sherds included one each of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Other artifacts included four brass picture hanging hooks, one brass bell, three porcelain buttons, and two kaolin pipestems.

Unit 156, a 3 ft by 6 ft unit, was located outside the structure adjacent to the east wall (Figure 15). Unit 156 was excavated as a single level. Nine historic sherds were recovered from Unit 156. The sherds include five pearlware and one each of creamware, porcelain, and whiteware. One burned sherd and one shell button also were recovered.

Unit 157, a 3 ft by 6 ft unit, was located outside the structure adjacent to the west wall (Figure 15). Unit 157 was excavated as a single level. Nineteen historic sherds were recovered from Unit 157. The sherds include seven pearlware, three creamware, three Chinese porcelain, one gilt decorated porcelain, one undecorated porcelain, one slipware, one stoneware, one whiteware, and one burned sherd. Additionally, three porcelain buttons, one brass button, and one brass bushing were recovered.

A total of 525 artifacts were recovered from Structure V. The Kitchen Group artifacts account for 82.7 per cent of the total artifacts recovered. The second most prominent group was the Clothing Group (7.6 per cent). The Architecture Group represents 3.8 percent of the total artifacts recovered. The Tobacco Group represents 3.4 per cent. All other groups represent less than two per cent. Again, these frequencies compare favorably with the Carolina Slave Patter defined by Garrow (1982- see below). Table 40 lists the artifact frequency distributions for Structure V.

The very low frequency of Architecture Group artifacts suggests that the wooden superstructure of this structure may have been dismantled and removed after abandonment. Alternatively, this structure may have required less hardware (e.g., nails, spikes, etc.) to bind its wooden superstructure and possessed fewer windows than larger buildings at 38BU581. If dismantled, Structure V may have been utilized for refuse disposal from other portions of the site or from other areas on the island following its abandonment. The few burned ceramics may support this contention, as the burning of the main house has been documented. No concrete evidence to suggest that Structure V was burned has been uncovered.

Ceramics recovered from Structure V produced a MCD of 1824.3/1823.4 (South 1977/Carlson 1983- see Appendix III). This date is consistent with dates derived for the remainder of the structures at 38BU581.

Table 40. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure V (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	411	
Liquor bottle glass	9	
Other bottle glass	13	
Colonoware	1	
TOTAL	434	82.7%
BONE (in g)	132.1	
SHELL (in g)	12.5	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	4	
Cut nail	14	
Roofing slate	1	
Hinge	1	
TOTAL	20	3.8%
BRICK (in g)	9.9	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	38	
Hooks, buckles	2	
TOTAL	40	7.6%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	4	
Whole pipe	1	
Pipe stems	13	
TOTAL	18	3.4%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Brass picture hook	4	
TOTAL	4	0.8%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	2	
TOTAL	2	0.4%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	4	
Hardware	2	
Bell	1	
TOTAL	7	1.3%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	525	100.0%

A MNV analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from Structure V following Miller (1991). A total of 81 vessels were identified. Table 41 lists the MNVs for Structure V. Forty-eight vessels were identified as tableware items, accounting for 85.7 per cent of the total identified vessels. The number of plain and shell edged tablewares was slightly higher than that for decorated tablewares, with the exception of bowls. Eight vessels were identified as utilitarian, accounting for 14.3 per cent of the identified vessels. Twenty-five vessels were unidentified with regards to type. The frequencies of table and utilitarian wares were comparable to those identified in the buildings discussed above.

The frequencies of flatwares and hollowwares were fairly equal in Structure V, representing 51.0 per cent and 49.0 per cent of all tablewares, respectively. The frequency of flatwares appears lower than those identified for the other structures with the exception of the main house. Similarly, fewer high cost ceramic types (36.4 per cent of the selected types) and fewer porcelain vessels (4.9 per cent of all vessels) are present in Structure V than in the previously discussed buildings. Approximately 10.4 per cent of all tablewares can be defined as teawares. This frequency is similar to those observed in Structure IV.

Structure VI. Structure VI is located to the east of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house (Figure 8). This structure is the southernmost of the structures identified as possible slave quarters by Lepionka (1988) along the eastern wall of the garden enclosure.

The structure consists of four tabby foundation walls which were at or below the ground surface prior to excavation. Structure VI measures approximately 18 ft by 12 ft. A chimney base, the same size as that identified on Structure V, lies on the north wall of Structure VI.

In an attempt to define the walls of the structure, the interior was excavated as a single unit until all walls were visible. The soil removed from the structure while defining the walls was screened as a single unit. The artifacts recovered during the cleaning of the walls were included with the artifacts recovered during the cleaning of Structure V. Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered during the cleaning of the walls of these two structures. Once the dimensions of the structure were clearly defined, excavation proceeded in more tightly controlled excavation units. Figure 16 illustrates the plan of the excavations in Structure VI.

Three 3 ft by 6 ft units (Units 161, 162, and 163) were excavated around Structure VI (Figure 16). Unit 161 was located outside the structure along the east wall. Unit 1 was excavated as a single level. Thirty-nine historic sherds were recovered from Unit 161. Fourteen creamware sherds were recovered along with 13 pearlware, seven whiteware, two redware, one stoneware, and one burned sherd. Additionally, one kaolin pipestem and one brass button were recovered. Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered from Structure VI.

Unit 162 was located outside the structure along the south wall. Unit 162 was excavated as a single level. Seventeen historic sherds were recovered from Unit 162. Eleven pearlware sherds were recovered. Additionally, two whiteware sherds, two Colonoware sherds, one creamware, and one redware sherd were recovered. No other

Table 41. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in Structure V (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES											
	Unknown	Dish	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Bowl	Teapot	Hollowware	Chamberpot	Storage	Unident.
CC ware	5		1	2		2	2	1		1		3
Shell edge	4	1	1									
Painted						1	2					3
Printed	4				4	1	2					13
Flow Printed				1								
Dipped							7		1			
Ironstone	1						1					
Porcelain	1											3
Redware							1					1
Stoneware											4	1
Delft	1											
Buffware												1
Yellowware							2		2			
TOTAL	16	1	2	3	4	4	17	1	3	1	4	25

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	81	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	48	85.7%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	8	14.3%

Figure 16. Excavation Plan of Structures VI and VII at 38BU581.

historic artifacts were recovered from Unit 162.

Unit 163 was located outside the structure along the west wall. Unit 163 was excavated as a single level. Thirty-eight historic sherds were recovered from Unit 163. Sherds recovered include 18 pearlware sherds, eight Colonoware sherds, five whiteware sherds, and two American slipware sherds. Other ceramics include one each of Chinese porcelain, stoneware, creamware, redware, and unidentified burned sherd.

A total of 316 artifacts were recovered from Structure VI. The Kitchen Group accounts for 93.7 per cent of the total artifacts recovered. Table 42 lists the artifact frequency distributions for Structure V. The Tobacco Group accounts for 3.2 per cent. All other groups contributed less than two per cent. As will be discussed further below, these frequencies compare favorably with those recovered from Structures IV and V, and the Carolina Slave Pattern defined by Garrow (1982).

As noted for Structure V, the very low frequency of Architecture Group artifacts suggests that this structure may have been dismantled and removed after abandonment, or possessed fewer Architectural Group artifacts than other buildings at 38BU581 (see Structure V above). As noted for Structure V, dismantling Structure VI also would opens the possibility for refuse disposal from other portions of the site or from other areas on the island following its abandonment.

Dateable ceramics recovered from Structure VI produced a MCD of 1816.3/1815.1 (South 1977/Carlson 1983- see Appendix III). This date is consistent with dates derived for the remainder of the structures 38BU581, although slightly earlier than those produced by ceramics recovered from Structures IV and V.

A MNV analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from Structure VI following Miller (1991). Table 43 lists the MNVs identified from Structure VI. A total of 112 vessels were identified. Forty-seven vessels were identified as tableware items, accounting for 79.7 per cent of the total identified vessels. The number of plain and shell edged tablewares was slightly higher than that for decorated tablewares. Twelve vessels were identified as utilitarian, accounting for 20.3 per cent of the identified vessels. Fifty-three vessels were unidentified with regards to type. These frequencies compare favorably to those produced for the structures at 38BU581 discussed above.

Flatwares accounted for 73.2 per cent of all selected vessel forms in Structure VI. This is similar to the frequencies observed in the other structures. The frequency of high cost types is slightly higher in Structure VI than in Structures IV and V, and compares favorably with the frequencies observed in the main house and Structures I and III. Interestingly, teawares account for only 2.1 per cent of all tablewares in Structure VI. Only Structure III contained fewer such vessel types. Structure VI also produced the lowest frequency (1.8 per cent) and fewest number (n= 2) of identifiable porcelain vessels of any structure analyzed at 38BU581. The implications of these frequencies will be discussed further below.

Table 42. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure VI (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	281	
Liquor bottle glass	1	
Colonoware	14	
TOTAL	296	93.7%
BONE (in g)	90.5	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Hook, hinge	2	
TOTAL	2	0.6%
BRICK (in g)	7.9	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	6	
TOTAL	6	1.9%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	1	
Pipe stems	9	
TOTAL	10	3.2%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	2	
TOTAL	2	0.6%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	316	100.0%

Table 43. Minimum Vessel Analysis for Structure VI (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES								
	Unknown	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Bowl	Teapot	Hollowware	Chamberpot	Storage	Unident.
CC ware	17		1				1		5
Shell edge	3	3							
Painted				1					9
Printed	15	1	1	2	1				27
Flow Printed									1
Dipped				1		9			6
Porcelain				1					1
Redware									1
Stoneware								1	2
Yellowware							1		1
TOTAL	35	4	2	5	1	9	2	1	53

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	112	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	47	79.7%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	12	20.3%

Structure VII. Structure VII is located to the east of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house (Figure 8). This structure is situated along the south wall of the garden, in the southeast corner of the enclosure to the west of Structure VI. Structure VII was identified as a possible slave quarters by Lepionka (1988).

The structure consists of four tabby foundation walls which were at or below the ground surface prior to excavation. The south garden wall forms the north wall of Structure VII. Structure VII measures approximately 30 ft by 13 ft, with its long axis parallel to the garden wall.

In an attempt to define the walls of the structure, the interior was excavated as a single unit until all walls were visible. The soil removed from the structure while defining the walls was screened as a single unit. Artifacts recovered during the cleaning of Structure VII were inventoried as single unit.

Eight units were excavated inside the walls of Structure VII. Each unit measured approximately 6 ft by 7.5 ft. Unit 254 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded nine historic sherds. The historic sherds include two pearlware sherds, two ironstone sherds, and one each of slipware, creamware, porcelain, stoneware, an whiteware. Other artifacts include one kaolin pipe bowl fragment, three bottle glass fragments, four machine cut square nails, glazed brick fragments, and bone fragments. Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered from Structure VII.

Unit 255 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded 61 historic sherds. The historic sherds include eight creamware sherds, nine pearlware sherds, eight whiteware sherds, and one each of porcelain, stoneware, redware, and Colonoware. Other artifacts included one brass belt buckle, bottle glass fragments, and nails.

Unit 256 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded 19 historic sherds. The historic sherds include eight pearlware, six whiteware, four creamware, and one gilt decorated porcelain sherd. Dark olive green and clear bottle glass fragments were also recovered.

Unit 164 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded eight historic sherds. The historic sherds include six pearlware and two creamware sherds. Other artifacts recovered from Unit 4 include bone and brick fragments, nails, and bottle glass.

Unit 165 was excavated in four levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Levels A or B. Level C yielded one pearlware sherd. Other artifacts recovered from Unit 5 include brick fragments, nails, and bottle glass. Level D yielded 21 historic sherds. The historic sherds include 12 pearlware, three stoneware, three whiteware, one Chinese porcelain, and two Colonoware sherds. Other artifacts recovered from Level D include bone and brick fragments, nails, and bottle glass.

Unit 166 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded nine historic sherds. The historic sherds include two creamware, three pearlware, two whiteware, one redware, and one Colonoware sherd. Other artifacts recovered from Unit 6 include kaolin pipestem and pipe bowl fragments, one hoe fragment, and various nails.

Unit 167 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. Level B yielded eleven historic sherds. The historic sherds include one stoneware, four creamware, three pearlware, and one whiteware sherd. Other artifacts recovered from Unit 7 include one porcelain button, one barrel band, nails, and bottle glass.

Unit 168 was excavated in two levels. No artifacts were inventoried for Level A. No historic sherds were recovered from Unit 8. Artifacts recovered include bone and brick fragments, nails, and one iron stove tool (burner plate lifter).

A total of 2,025 artifacts were recovered from Structure VII. The Architecture Group accounts for 65.0 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Structure VII. The Kitchen Group accounts for 31.7 per cent of the total artifacts. Table 44 lists the artifact frequency distributions for Structure VII. The high frequency of Architecture Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern than the expected Carolina Pattern. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 96.7 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. All units excavated at Structure VII were located inside the walls of the structure. This may account for the high frequency of Architecture group items. Thus, the variation in the assemblage may be a function of the location of the excavation units, rather than a behavioral variation from the expected Carolina Pattern. These distributions are comparable to those identified for the main house and Structures I, II, and III above.

Dateable ceramics recovered from Structure VII produced a MCD of 1810.8/1809.8 (South 1977/Carlson 1983- see Appendix III). This date is slightly earlier than those observed at other structures, but fairly consistent with dates derived for the remainder of the structures at 38BU581. Structure VII displayed the fourth highest relative frequency of eighteenth century ceramic types; only Structures I, II, and VIII contained higher frequencies of these early types (Table 34).

A MNV analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from Structure VII following Miller (1991). Table 45 lists the MNVs identified from Structure VII. A total of 77 vessels were identified. Forty vessels were identified as tableware items, accounting for 93.0 per cent of the total identified vessels. The number of plain and shell edged tablewares was slightly higher than that for decorated tablewares. Three vessels were identified as utilitarian, accounting for 7.0 per cent of the identified vessels. Thirty-four vessels were unidentified with regards to type. Interestingly, Structure VII displays the highest frequency of tablewares to utilitarian wares of any structure at 38BU581. Flatwares accounted for 87.5 per cent of all tablewares and hollowwares; this is also the highest frequency observed at any structure at 38BU581. Low cost ceramic types were more common, representing 60.5 per cent of the decorated types. Porcelain vessels accounted for 6.4 per cent of all vessels,

Table 44. Artifact Class Frequencies for Structure VII (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	127	
Liquor bottle glass	302	
Other bottle glass	200	
Colonoware	4	
Metal pans	3	
Stove parts	1	
Utensils	4	
TOTAL	641	31.7%
BONE (in g)	339.1	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	111	
Wrought nails	12	
Cut nail	785	
Wire nails	7	
Unidentified square nails	337	
Unidentified nails	58	
Tile	1	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	5	
TOTAL	1316	65.0%
BRICK (in g)	7520.8	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	2	
Hooks, buckles	2	
TOTAL	4	0.2%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Pocket knife	1	
TOTAL	1	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	2	
Pipe stems	1	
TOTAL	3	0.1%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	27	
Storage container parts	15	
Hardware	13	
Metal tools	1	
Farm tools	4	
TOTAL	60	3.0%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	2025	100.0%

Table 45. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in Structure VII (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES									
	Unknown	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Cup/bowl	Bowl	Chamberpot	Storage	Unident.
CC ware	13	1					3	1	1	9
Shell edge	4		1	1						1
Painted										5
Printed	9			1		1				10
Dipped									1	1
Ironstone							1			
Porcelain	2			1	1					1
Redware										1
Stoneware	1									4
Buffware										2
TOTAL	29	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	2	34

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	77	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	40	93.0%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	3	7.0%

while no teawares were recovered from Structure VII.

No evidence of a chimney was observed associated with Structure VII. The domestic slave quarters (Structures IV, V, and VI) are aligned along the eastern garden wall. Structure VII, aligned along the south wall, i.e., away from the other presumed slave quarters, raises questions regarding the function of this structure. Kitchen Group artifacts represented 84.6 per cent, 82.7 per cent, and 93.7 per cent for Structures IV, V, and VI respectively. Kitchen Group artifacts represented 31.7 per cent of the total artifacts for Structure VII. As discussed above, the high percentage of Architecture Group artifacts from Structure VII may be a function of unit location, i.e., inside the walls of the structure, rather than a behavioral deviation from the expected artifact pattern. However, all of the units excavated at Structures IV were with inside the building. Therefore, the difference seen in the artifact frequencies by groups between Structures IV, V, and VI and Structure VII may reflect different functions. Structure VII may represent the remains of a storage shed or work area, as opposed to a residential structure. Alternatively, it may represent a communal living area, like a barracks, while Structures VI, V, and VI represent single family residences. These differences are discussed in more detail below.

Discussion. Structures IV, V, VI, and VII have been conjected to represent slave residences, presumably occupied by highly skilled slaves or those who worked in the kitchen (Structure I) and main house at 38BU581. Differences in artifact frequency distributions, vessel forms and functions and ceramic temporal/status indicators all suggest that these structures are different from the main house and Structure I. Variations in these data between Structures IV, V, VI, and VII also suggest that some functional differences may exist between Structure VII and the other three slave residences. The differences between the possible slave residences and the other structures at 38BU581 will be discussed in more detail, followed by discussions of the differences between Structure VII and the other buildings along the east side of the garden enclosure. Comparisons to slave assemblages from other sites in the region then will be undertaken to examine further the interpretation of the function of Structures IV, V, VI, and VII.

As noted above, the frequencies of Kitchen Group and Architectural Group artifacts in Structures IV, V, and VI display a marked difference from those observed in the other structures. Table 46 summarizes these data for all of the structures at 38BU581. Structures IV, V, and VI display high frequencies Kitchen Group artifacts. Only the artifacts recovered from excavations adjacent to the garden wall display frequencies approaching those observed in Structures IV, V, and VI. These high frequencies also are similar to those noted for Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern. This pattern, plus South's (1977) Carolina Pattern are summarized in Table 47.

The frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts among all of the structures at 38BU581 suggests that the buildings can be separated into 6 clusters. Figure 17 displays the relative frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts for each structure, in an ascending order. These apparent clusters include Structure IX, the main house, Structures I/VII/II/X, Structures III/VIII, the garden wall, and Structures IV/V/VI. The relative frequency between these groups is 9-14 percentage points. Differences within each group are 8-9 percentage points.

Table 46. Artifact Class Frequency Distributions for All Structures at 38BU581.

	Main House		Struct. I		Struct. II		Struct. III		Struct. IV		Struct. V		Struct. VI		Struct. VII		Struct. VIII		Struct. IX		Structure X		Garden	
GROUP	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kitchen	5211	22.3	470	29.1	371	35.7	481	49.4	922	84.6	434	82.7	296	93.7	641	31.7	1305	57.6	18	8.3	507	37.0	866	71.9
Architecture	17735	75.7	1045	64.7	607	58.4	475	48.8	95	8.7	20	3.8	2	0.6	1316	65.0	855	37.7	185	85.6	778	56.8	274	22.7
Furniture	10	<0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Arms	9	<0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	1	0.5	3	0.2	1	0.1
Clothing	81	0.4	12	0.7	13	1.3	4	0.4	11	1.0	40	7.6	6	1.9	4	0.2	18	0.8	1	0.5	23	1.7	9	0.7
Personal	4	<0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<0.1	2	0.1	2	0.9	1	0.1	1	0.1
Tobacco	143	0.6	39	2.4	41	4.0	5	0.5	18	1.7	18	3.4	10	3.2	3	0.1	28	1.2	0	0.0	14	1.0	31	2.6
Activities	225	1.0	45	2.8	6	0.6	7	0.7	39	3.6	7	1.3	2	0.6	60	3.0	53	2.3	9	4.2	42	3.1	23	1.9
TOTAL	23418		1615		1039		973		1090		525		316		2025		2266		216		1369		1205	

Figure 17. Graphic Summary of Kitchen Group Artifact Frequencies from All Structures at 38BU581.

Table 47. Artifact Frequency Distributions for Possible Slave Residences at 38BU581.

ARTIFACT	Struc. IV	Struc. V	Struc. VI	Struc. VII	Carolina Slave	Carolina
GROUP	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kitchen	84.6	82.7	93.7	31.7	77.6	62.8
Architecture	8.7	3.8	0.6	65.0	18.3	24.0
Furniture	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Arms	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Clothing	0.4	7.6	1.9	0.2	0.6	3.0
Personal	0.2	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.1	0.2
Tobacco	1.7	3.4	3.2	0.1	3.9	7.5
Activities	3.6	1.3	0.6	3.0	0.6	1.9

Carolina Slave Pattern- Garrow 1982 Carolina Pattern- South 1977

χ^2 comparisons of the density of Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from each structure were undertaken to determine whether these clusters display statistically significant differences between their Kitchen Group artifact frequencies. The density of Kitchen Group artifacts is employed because the χ^2 statistic requires real frequencies, not relative frequencies, and high relative frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts from a particular structure implies that the density of these kinds of artifacts are higher. This also may help to alleviate or illuminate variations between structures that result from small sample sizes. The results of these comparisons are presented in Table 48.

Examination of the results of these comparisons suggests that only three pairs of structures display differences in the number of Kitchen Group artifacts that cannot be defined as statistically significant at a 95 per cent confidence interval. Structures I and VII possess similar frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts. Structures II and X possess similar frequencies as well. Finally, Structures IV and V display similar frequencies. While these comparisons appear to contradict the visual data displayed in Figure 17, the χ^2 values of other "members" of the clusters are noticeably smaller (i.e., less than 23) than values between "non-member" structures. Thus, the lack of significant relationships may be more an effect of the χ^2 distribution than actual differences.

The density of faunal remains from Structures IV, V, VI, and VII are quite similar, with the exception of Structure IV. This larger structure produced 88.91 g/m^2 of excavated area; the other three structures produced only 10.87-19.72 g/m^2. Thus, Structure IV is similar to Structure I (the kitchen- 115.3 g/m^2) while the other three are more similar to the main house (15.19 g/m^2). Note that Structure VII, the only possible residence without a chimney, displayed the lowest density of faunal remains for structures attached to the enclosed garden area with the exception of Structure II.

Table 48. χ^2 Comparisons of Kitchen Group and Other Artifacts Recovered from All Structures at 38BU581.

χ^2 Values

Structure	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Garden
Main House	40.408	102.254	385.826	2156.991	1040.167	892.488	93.034	1362.722	24.065	159.252	1517.631
I	-	12.743	107.995	802.072	465.922	460.396	**2.760**	308.356	42.038	21.170	506.228
II		-	38.782	532.931	307.905	325.714	5.100	136.48	62.650	**0.449**	294.903
III			-	291.976	158.418	194.947	88.721	18.305	122.606	35.859	114.801
IV				-	**0.971**	17.451	794.162	240.279	519.682	563.731	53.801
V					-	20.850	444.913	114.127	355.437	316.086	22.834
VI						-	437.948	153.245	386.320	330.141	66.003
VII							-	290.248	51.136	10.562	490.848
VIII								-	192.225	144.247	68.447
IX									-	69.377	314.499
X										-	312.438

$$\chi^2 = \sum (ObservedValue - ExpectedValue)^2 / (ExpectedValue)$$

χ^2 Critical Value = 3.841 with α = 0.05 and 1 degree of freedom)

$$DegreesofFreedom = (NumberofRows - 1)(NumberofColumns - 1)$$

H_0: There is no statisically significant difference between the frequencies of Kitchen/Other Group artifacts in all structures.

H_1: There is a statistically significant difference between the frequencies of Kitchen/Other Group artifacts in all structures.

All χ^2 values < 3.841 indicate no statistically significant difference (bold above); H_0 accepted.

All χ^2 values > 3.841 indicate a statistically significant difference; H_1 accepted.

Ceramic vessel status indicators were employed to compare these structures as well. As above, the frequencies of table/utilitarian wares, flat/hollowwares, high/low cost wares, teawares, porcelains, and Colonowares were employed to examine the artifact assemblages from each structure in more detail. These data are summarized in Table 49. If Structures IV, V, VI, and VII represent slave residences, they could be expected to display different frequencies of the functional and status indicators. Namely, the slave residences would be expected to display more equal frequencies of table and utilitarian wares since food preparation and food consumption presumably occurred in these structures; frequencies similar to the kitchen (Structure I) may be more evident. Generally, slave vessel assemblages are expected to possess higher frequencies of hollowwares (cups, bowls, etc.) than flatwares (plates, saucers, etc.) if residual African foodways were pursued by the former residents. Indicators of lower status would be expected from the slave residences, including reduced frequencies of high cost decorations, teawares, and porcelains. Conversely, late eighteen/early nineteenth century slave occupations could be expected to possess higher frequencies of Colonowares (slave made earthenwares).

Examination of the data presented in Table 49 indicates that all of the presumed slave structures, with the exception of Structure VII, display frequencies of tablewares slightly less than the main house (main house= 90.8 per cent, others= 79.7-87.8 per cent). Structure VII possesses 93 per cent tablewares. Note that Structure III possessed 82.8 per cent tablewares, a frequency more similar to the presumed residences.

The frequencies of flatwares are noticeably higher in all of the presumed residences, with the exception of Structure V, than either the kitchen (Structure I) or the main house. These distributions do not conform with the expectations outlined above. However, the structures along the garden enclosure at 38BU581 presumably were constructed in the 1820s. It is possible that the slaves who occupied these structures had fully acculturated by this time, having adopted more European foodways similar to their owners.

All of the possible residen structures (III-VII) display lower frequencies of low cost decorative types than were re vered from the main house and Structure I, with the exception of Structure VI. The frequency of teawares is extremely low in three of the possible residences; however, Structures IV and V possess approximately 10 per cent teawares, a frequency at the median between Structure I (13.0 per cent) and the main house (6.9 per cent). The percentage of porcelain vessels in the assemblages from the possible residential structures (1.8-8.7 per cent) also is less than that recovered from the main house or Structure I (9.3 per cent). Thus, the ceramic status indicators suggest that the main house and kitchen at 38BU581 display higher economic status than Structures II, IV, V, VI, and VII. This would be expected if the latter structures represent slave residences.

The frequencies of Colonowares associated with all of the structures at 38BU581 is extremely low. Presumably, this reflects the early-mid nineteenth century occupation(s) represented at most of the structures. One still could expect higher frequencies of these cruder earthenwares at structures occupied or utilized by slaves than observed in the main house or other outbuildings. Three structures (I, east room of VIII, and IX) contained no Colonowares. The main house and Structure V possessed less than 0.2 per cent Colonowares. Structures III, IV, VIII-west room, X (n= 2/0.7 per cent), and the garden

Table 49. Ceramic Vessel Functional and Status Indicators for All Structures at 38BU581.

	Main House		Structure I		Structure III		Structure IV		Structure V		Structure VI		Structure VII		Structure VIII West Room		Structure VIII East Room	
INDICATOR	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tableware	481	90.8	77	87.5	48	82.8	79	87.8	48	85.7	47	79.7	40	93.0	35	83.3	57	83.8
Utilitarian	49	9.2	11	12.5	10	17.2	11	12.2	8	14.3	12	20.3	3	7.0	7	16.7	11	16.2
Flatware	285	59.1	47	61.0	44	72.1	66	83.5	26	51.0	41	73.2	35	87.5	24	66.7	25	45.9
Hollowware	197	40.9	30	39.0	17	27.9	13	16.5	25	49.0	15	26.8	5	12.5	12	33.3	32	56.1
High Cost	168	45.2	35	48.6	19	44.2	25	32.1	16	36.4	22	46.1	15	39.5	11	31.7	17	34.7
Low Cost	204	54.8	37	51.4	24	55.8	53	67.9	28	63.6	25	53.9	23	60.5	24	68.6	32	65.3
Teaware	33	6.9	10	13.0	1	1.7	8	10.1	5	10.4	1	2.1	0	0	0	0	2	3.5
Other	448	93.1	67	87.0	57	98.3	71	89.9	43	89.6	46	97.9	40	100	35	100	55	96.5
Porcelain	41	9.3	13	9.3	8	8.7	8	5.6	4	4.9	2	1.8	5	6.4	4	6.7	5	4.1
Colonoware	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	6	0.9	1	0.2	14	4.7	4	3.1	0	0.0	2	0.7

wall (n= 6/1.0 per cent) possessed 0.5-1.0 per cent Colonowares. Structures VI and VII possessed 3.1 and 4.7 per cent, respectively. In general, these frequencies support the expectations outlined above. With the exception of Structure I, all of the possible slave residences/use areas display frequencies of Colonoware less than the main house. These differences are quite large with the exception of Structure V. Two of the other outbuildings (Structures VIII-east room and IX) contained no Colonowares. Thus, the distributions of Colonowares support the interpretation of Structures IV, V, VI, and VII as probable slave residences. Structure III also displays a similar frequency of these ceramics suggesting that it may represent a former residence as well.

Other kinds of artifacts that may reflect residences and/or slave occupations include furniture hardware, personal items, and tobacco pipe fragments. Generally, slave residences possess few Furniture Group artifacts since most slave residences were furnished with only a limited amount of furniture. Structures IV and V produced small numbers of these remains, comparable to those recovered from the main house (Table 46). Structures VI and VII produced none of these artifacts. Personal Group items occur in extremely low frequencies in Structures IV and VII; Structures V and VI produced none. Tobacco pipe fragments occur in fairly high frequencies in Structures IV, V, and VI (1.7-3.4 per cent); Structure VII produced only three pipe fragments, representing 0.1 per cent of all artifacts. Given that the interior of Structure VII was completely excavated, the lack of tobacco pipe fragments is quite surprising.

Chamberpots also were identified in Structures IV, V, VI, and VII. Presumably, all residences would have possessed one or more of these vessels. Chamberpots were recovered from the main house and Structures I and III as well. Only Structure VIII (a possible dairy- see below) contained no fragments of vessels that could be identified as a chamberpot. Unfortunately, an MNV analysis was not undertaken for Structure X, another possible residential structure at 38BU581 (see below).

The lack of a chimney also argues against the use of Structure VII as a residence. Fireplaces were generally employed to heat a structure in the winter time and to prepare small meals for the residents. Structures IV, V, and VI (as well as Structures I, III, X, and the main house) all possess chimneys. It seems unlikely that Structure VII, apparently built at the same time as all of the others, would not have been provided with a chimney if its use as a residence was intended. However, one iron stove part was recovered from Structure VII. Perhaps, this piece of equipment served to heat the structure and as a cooking facility for the residents. Interestingly, Structure IV also produced stove parts as did Structure X and the main house.

Possibly, Structure VII served as a communal residence or barracks for unmarried slaves who worked in or near the main house. Food preparation for the residents of Structure VII may have occurred in the kitchen that served the main house or in Structure IV. Structure IV displayed a very high frequency of faunal remains that was not significantly different from the density of remains recovered from Structure I (the kitchen). The density of faunal remains in Structure IV was significantly higher than the densities in either Structure V or VI. This suggests that more food preparation and/or consumption occurred in Structure IV or that it served as a refuse disposal area for food preparation and

consumption in other portions of the site. The frequencies of ceramic types by temporal period (Table 34) would suggest that Structure IV was probably occupied at the same time as the other possible slave residences. However, it may have been occupied longer than the other three since it displays the highest frequency of late nineteenth century ceramic types. Thus, the higher density of faunal remains may reflect its longer use.

These data all suggest that Structures IV, V, VI, and VII, as well as Structure III, probably represent some different functional class than the other structures at 38BU581. Use as slave residences is the most likely function, given the similarities of the artifact assemblages from these three structures with those from other slave sites in the region. Table 50 summarizes these distributions for sites throughout South Carolina and Georgia. It should be noted that the Georgia slave residences display lower frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts (and higher frequencies of Architectural Group remains) than slave sites from South Carolina that were used to defined the Carolina Slave Pattern by Garrow (1982). Joseph (1989) has argued that these differences represent temporal variation since most of the South Carolina sites dated from the eighteenth century earth-fast dwellings while the Georgia sites were nineteenth century frame residences. It is interesting to note that the presumed slave residences at 38BU581 also date from the nineteenth century (like the Georgia sites) but display Kitchen Group artifact frequencies more similar to the Carolina Slave Pattern. Residences at 38BU581 were tabby with frame roofs. These variations will be discussed further in Chapter V below.

The size of the possible slave residences at 38BU581 also compare favorably with those from other slave residences in the region. Ferguson (1992:144-145) presents an excellent summary of eighteenth century slave quarters from Kingsmill, Virginia, and selected sites in South Carolina. These data plus the dimensions of possible slave residences at 38BU581 and other sites in the region are summarized in Table 50. Review of these data suggest that Structures IV, V, and VI contained areas comparable to most slave residences throughout the region. Early eighteenth century structures tended to be slightly smaller, presumably a reflection of more cruder construction (log, post or trench, or earthfast). Otto (1984) and Ferguson (1992), among others, have suggested that slave residences of this size also reflect West African building styles. It is interesting to note as well that Structures IV, V, and VI are approximately the same size as the two structures at 38GE363. These frame slave residences were probably built after 1834, when Midway Plantation was created in a subdivision of the larger Caledonia Plantation (Poplin and Brockington 1988). The structures highlighted in Table 50 represent double "pen" or multi-family dwellings. In general, these structures possess larger areas. Structure VII, a possible communal residence, is slightly smaller than these structures but is larger than all but one of the other South Carolina examples. Structure III is slightly larger than the single family dwellings but smaller than the multi-family ones. Also note that the brick structures in Virginia are larger than the earthfast structures; these latter structures are more similar to the post, post/trench, and log houses of South Carolina. Thus, Structures III, IV, V, VI, and VIII at 38BU581 possess areas similar to those noted for slave residences throughout the region, further supporting their interpretation as slave residences.

Artifact frequency distributions generated for Structures IV, V, VI, and VII were compared to those from slave sites in the region as well. Data employed for these

Table 50. Dimensions of Selected Slave Residences.

SITE	TYPE	DATE	AREA	SITE	TYPE	DATE	AREA
38BU581- III	Tabby	1820-1860+	340	38BK76- K	Trench	1750-1800	263
38BU581- IV	Tabby	1820-1860+	284	38BK76- L	Trench	1788	155
38BU581- V	Tabby	1820-1860+	219	38BK76- B1	Trench	1788	216
38BU581- VI	Tabby	1820-1860+	218	38BK76- B2	Post	1750-1800	324
38BU581- VII	Tabby	1820-1860+	409	**38BK245- B**	Trench	1750-1800	280
38BU880	Post	1780-1820	321	**38BK245- D**	Trench	1750-1800	270
38BU96	Log	1770?-1800?	224	38BK245- E	Trench	1750-1800	150
38BU634	Log?	1820-1850	233	38BK38	Post	1786-1825	392
38BU647- 2	Post	?	236	38GE363- 1	Frame	1830-1890	280
38BU647- 9	Post	?	412	38GE363- 2	Frame	1830-1870	270
38BU647- 14	Post	?	349	Friendfield*	Frame	1800?-1950	199
38CH917- 2	Post	1768	320	38GE294- B	Frame	1800-1860	392
38BK160	Post	1775-1830	310	38GE297- 1	Post	1800-1860	216
38BK75- B1	Post	?-1810	138	GEORGIA*	All Types	1800-1860	288
38BK75- B2	Post/Trench	1790	130	Bray[V]	Earthfast	1740-1781	144
38BK76- C	Trench	1790	247	Littletown 1[V]	Earthfast	1750-1781	192
38BK76- D1	Trench	1750-1800	149	Littletown 2[V]	Earthfast	1750-1781	225
38BK76- D2	Trench	1750-1800	179	**Kingsmill 1[V]**	Brick	1760-1781	792
38BK76- M	Post	1750-1800	149	Kingsmill 2[V]	Brick	?-1781	560
38BK76- E	Trench	1750-1800	149	Hampton Bay[V]	Earthfast	1750-1781	840
38BK76- F	Trench	1750-1800	222	North[V]	Brick	1775-1781	400
38BK76- G	Trench	1750-1800	142	MARYLAND*	Log/Frame	1700s-1800s	225
38BK76- A	Trench	1773	124				

AREA in ft^2 *Mean values estimated from one or more structures **Bold** indicates double occupancy

38BU880- Kennedy et al. 1993
38BU647- Kennedy 1993
38BK75/76/245- Wheaton et al. 1983
GEORGIA- Otto 1975

38BU96- Trinkley 1990
38CH917- Brockington et al. 1993
38GE294/297- Trinkley 1993
V= Kingsmill, Virginia- Kelso 1984

38BU694- Trinkley 1989
38BK38- Adams 1990
38GE363- Poplin and Brockington 1988
Maryland- McDaniel 1982

comparisons are presented in Table 51. As noted above, the possible slave residences at 38BU581 all display artifact frequency distributions similar to Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern, with the exception of Structure VII. Structure III and Structure X are included in these tables as well since they also may represent residential structures, possibly occupied by slaves or other plantation personnel. These comparisons include sites from Hilton Head Island (38BU869- Jones et al. 1991; 38BU880- Kennedy et al. 1993; 38BU96- Trinkley 1990), Daufuskie Island (38BU165- Kennedy et al. n.d.; 38BU634- Trinkley 1989),

Table 51. Artifact Frequency Distributions from Selected Slave Sites.

SLAVE RESIDENCES AT 38BU581

	Struct. III		Struct. IV		Struct. V		Struct. VI		Struct. VII		Structure X	
GROUP	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kitchen	481	49.4	922	84.6	434	82.7	296	93.7	641	31.7	507	37.0
Architecture	475	48.8	95	8.7	20	3.8	2	0.6	1316	65.0	778	56.8
Furniture	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Arms	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Clothing	4	0.4	11	1.0	40	7.6	6	1.9	4	0.2	23	1.7
Personal	1	<0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	<0.1	1	0.1
Tobacco	5	0.5	18	1.7	18	3.4	10	3.2	3	0.1	14	1.0
Activities	7	0.7	39	3.6	7	1.3	2	0.6	60	3.0	42	3.1
TOTAL	973		1090		525		316		2025		1369	

SLAVE SITES IN COASTAL GEORGIA

	Georgia Slave	Cannon's Point		Jones		Sinclair		Butlers Island		Kingsley	
GROUP	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kitchen	24.3	2771	25.8	1740	29.2	550	22.2	1325	20.0	1385	25.7
Architecture	70.8	7631	70.8	3915	65.9	1875	75.5	4494	67.9	3950	73.2
Furniture	<0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	00	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arms	0.1	8	0.1	20	0.3	1	<0.1	15	0.2	10	0.2
Clothing	1.0	112	1.1	76	1.3	16	0.6	111	1.7	18	0.3
Personal	0.1	12	0.1	11	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1
Tobacco	3.3	178	1.7	151	2.5	29	1.2	642	9.7	15	0.3
Activities	0.3	25	0.2	31	0.5	8	0.3	26	0.4	12	0.2
TOTAL		10737		5944		2481		6618		5395	

SLAVE SITES IN COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA

	38BU869- Locus C		38BU880		38BU165	Cotton Hope	38BU634	38GE291		38GE294		38GE297		38GE340		Carolina Slave
GROUP	n	%	n	%	%	%	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Kitchen	3977	61.4	4737	68.5	68.6	69.7	31.5	1878	75.4	6565	51.4	5554	38.0	4719	84.7	77.6
Architecture	2071	32.7	1618	23.4	28.0	23.3	61.3	450	18.1	5496	43.1	7854	53.8	636	11.4	18.3
Furniture	18	0.3	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2	<0.1	5	<0.1	14	0.1	0	0.0	0.1
Arms	27	0.4	8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	<0.1	8	<0.1	23	0.2	3	0.1	0.2
Clothing	73	1.1	68	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	11	0.5	41	0.4	217	1.5	24	0.4	0.6
Personal	14	0.2	7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1	<0.1	5	<0.1	45	0.3	4	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	221	3.4	362	5.2	2.2	3.8	3.2	119	4.8	422	3.3	571	3.9	119	2.1	3.9
Activities	*78	1.2	100	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.5	30	1.2	227	1.8	321	2.2	69	1.2	0.6
TOTAL	6479		6906					2490		12769		14599		5574		

*Includes military artifacts (buttons, insignia, canteen, etc.)

Georgia Slave Pattern- Singleton 1980:216
38BU869- Jones et al. 1991:57
Cotton Hope- Trinkley 1990:91

Carolina Slave Pattern- Garrow 1982:67
38BU880- Kennedy et al. 1993:70
38BU634- Trinkley 1989:165

Georgia Slave Sites- Moore 1985:149
38BU165- Kennedy et al. (n.d.)
38GE291/294/297/340- Trinkley 1993

Waccamaw Neck (38GE291, 38GE294, 38GE297, 38GE340- Trinkley 1993), and St. Simons Island and vicinity in Georgia (Cannon's Point, Jones, Sinclair, Butler's Island, and Kingsley Plantations- Moore 1985). Most South Carolina slave sites display high frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts (greater than 60 per cent), as summarized in Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern. Most Georgia sites display Kitchen Group artifact frequencies less than 30 per cent, as summarized in Singleton' (1980:216) Georgia Slave Pattern. Structures VII and X at 38BU581 display lower frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts, with values approaching the Georgia sites. One of the Daufuskie Island sites (38BU634) and one of the Waccamaw Neck sites (38GE297) also display Kitchen Group artifact frequencies that approach the Georgia Slave Pattern. Structure III and the Oatland Plantation slave residence (38GE294) displays a nearly equal frequency of Kitchen and Architecture Group artifacts. Although lower than most South Carolina slave sites, these frequencies appear more similar to the Carolina Slave Pattern than the Georgia Slave Pattern.

As noted above, Joseph (1989) has argued that the differences in these patterns may reflect temporal differences in the slave assemblages analyzed in South Carolina and Georgia. The organization of labor and the manner in which labor was employed in agricultural practices changed from the late eighteenth to the early to mid-nineteenth centuries. Thus, these patterns cannot be expected to be similar. It is interesting to note, however, that the 38BU581 slave residences date from a period that is approximately the same as most of the Georgia sites. All represent Sea Island cotton plantations as well. Presumably, agricultural practices pursued by the Georgia planters would have been employed by their contemporary counterparts in South Carolina. The dramatic differences suggest that another interpretation is necessary.

Moore (1985) and Adams and Boling (1989) noted that variation in artifact assemblages and ceramic assemblages also may reflect the relative economic standing of the plantation represented. Planters (and by extension, their plantations) were defined as small, medium, or large based on the number of slaves present. This criterion should be a fairly accurate estimate for the relative wealth of the plantation owner if all of the plantations under consideration were producing the same cash crop. It is necessary to note that rice plantations generally utilized larger numbers of slaves since the preparation of fields and management of the crop was much more labor intensive than the production of dry land crops, such as cotton or foodstuffs. Ceramic vessel functional and status indicators were compiled for slave sites throughout the region in an effort to address the variations in artifact frequencies further. These data are summarized in Table 52.

Generally, South Carolina slave sites possess high frequencies of Colonowares, particularly if they date from or prior to the early nineteenth century. The frequencies reported for 38BK75, 38BK76, and 38BK245 evidence the high frequency of these ceramics in mid-eighteenth century sites (see Wheaton et al. 1983). Interestingly, all of the sites from the lower Sea Islands of South Carolina (i.e., 38BU880 and 38BU869 on Hilton Head and the 38BU581 structures) display extremely low frequencies of these slave made ceramics. It should be noted that 38BU869 and the 38BU581 residences probably represent mid-nineteenth century occupations. The structure at 38BU880 was occupied from the 1780s to about 1820. Presumably, Colonowares would have been fairly common at this time and do appear on contemporary sites to the north (e.g., 38GE291, 38GE294, 38GE297, and

Table 52. Ceramic Vessel Form and Status Indicators for Selected Slave Sites.

	SLAVE RESIDENCES AT 38BU581										SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVE SITES						
	Structure III		Structure IV		Structure V		Structure VI		Structure VII		38BU880		38BU869 Locus C	38GE291	38GE294	38GE297	38GE340
Indicator	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tableware	48	82.8	79	87.8	48	85.7	47	79.7	40	93.0	303	81.7	94.4	96.2	99.1	95.8	91.8
Utilitarian	10	17.2	11	12.2	8	14.3	12	20.3	3	7.0	68	18.3	5.6	3.8	0.9	4.2	8.2
Flatware	44	72.1	66	83.5	26	51.0	41	73.2	35	87.5	-	49.7	72.7	50.0	65.3	31.8	60.0
Hollowware	17	27.9	13	16.5	25	49.0	15	26.8	5	12.5	-	50.3	27.3	50.0	34.7	68.2	40.0
High Cost	19	44.2	25	32.1	16	36.4	22	46.1	15	39.5	-	-	-	0.0	23.4	20.9	36.8
Low Cost	24	55.8	53	67.9	28	63.6	25	53.9	23	60.5	-	-	-	100.0	76.6	79.1	63.2
Teaware	1	1.7	8	10.1	5	10.4	1	2.1	0	0	-	-	13.9	19.2	12.3	3.7	10.2
Other	57	98.3	71	89.9	43	89.6	46	97.9	40	100	-	-	86.1	80.8	87.7	96.3	89.8
Porcelain	8	8.7	8	5.6	4	4.9	2	1.8	5	6.4	-	2.6	3.2	5.4	0.9	0.0	0.9
Colonoware	1	0.5	6	0.9	1	0.2	14	4.7	4	3.1	-	6.7	2.8	81.3	33.4	50.6	83.8

	SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVE SITES				GEORGIA SLAVE SITES						
	38BK75	38BK76-A	38BK76-B	38BK245	Cherry Point	Harmony Hall	Kings Bay	Cannon's Point	Sinclair	Butler's Island	Jones
Indicator	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tableware	94.0	58.0	77.0	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilitarian	6.0	42.0	23.0	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flatware	-	-	-	-	39.3	51.4	48.1	36.4	28.6	26.1	19.0
Hollowware	-	-	-	-	60.7	48.6	51.9	63.6	71.4	73.9	81.0
High Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.8	29.5	13.8	11.7
Low Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.2	70.5	86.2	88.3
Teaware	-	-	-	-	17.9	12.8	11.5	24.3	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	82.1	87.2	88.5	75.7	-	-	-
Porcelain	-	-	-	-	0.0	4.2	3.9	1.5	-	-	-
Colonoware	66.0	89.0	89.0	88.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

38BU869- Jones et al. 1989
38BU880- Kennedy et al. 1993
38GE291/294/297/340- Trinkley 1993
38BK75/76/245- Wheaton et al. 1983
Cherry Point/Harmony Hall/Kings Bay-
Adams and Boling 1989
Cannon's Point- Otto 1984
Sinclair/Butler Island/Jones-
Moore 1985

38GE340). Joyner (1984) has argued that the Waccamaw Neck represented a fairly cohesive African American community that developed its own "African" culture within the many rice plantations that occupied the region. Thus, the occurrence of higher frequencies of Colonowares at later dates may reflect a reduced acculturation or "creolization" (after Ferguson 1992) of African lifeways than is evidenced on the Sea Islands of Beaufort County. Unfortunately, these data were not available for the Georgia Sea Island sites, permitting further comparisons between these adjacent regions.

Examination of the other ceramic functional and status indicators for slave sites in the region reveals that most possessed high frequencies of tablewares as opposed to utilitarian wares. Slave sites in South Carolina generally possessed more than 80 per cent tablewares in their ceramic vessel assemblages (Table 52). Possibly, this indicates that most slave residences in South Carolina were occupied by family units who prepared and consumed most of their meals in their quarters.

It has been conjected that flatwares should constitute a reduced percentage of most slave assemblages if African foodways have been retained, or as a reflection of the lower economic standing of the slaves as compared to their owners. This pattern is readily apparent in the Georgia slave sites where the frequencies of flatwares range from 19.0-51.4 per cent (Table 52). Only four of the eleven South Carolina slave sites or possible residences (Structure V at 38BU581, 38BU880, 38GE291 and 38GE297) display similar frequencies of tablewares. The remainder display frequencies that range from 60.0-87.5 per cent. Quite possibly, this reflects the acculturation of the African slaves, as evidenced by the adoption of more European foodways. The near equal frequencies of flatwares and hollowwares evidenced at the Waccamaw Neck sites, combined with the high frequencies of Colonowares, supports this supposition. Thus, the lower frequencies of flatwares in the Dataw Island slave residences and 38BU869 on Hilton Head suggest that the slaves of these plantations may have abandoned their African foodways by the mid-nineteenth century.

Relatively low frequencies of high cost ceramic types also are evidenced at most of the slave sites examined. Only Structures III and VI at 38BU581 displayed frequencies greater than 40 per cent. Three structures at 38BU581 also displayed low frequencies of teawares; all of the other slave sites with sufficient data displayed frequencies greater than 10 per cent, with the exception of 38GE297. These frequencies again may be related to the relative wealth or status of the owners of the plantations examined. More discussion of this possibility will be presented below.

The percentage of porcelain vessels or sherds in ceramic assemblages from the presumed slave structures at 38BU581 also are higher than most slave sites in the region. Data from four Georgia sites revealed frequencies less than 4.2 per cent; the six South Carolina slave sites displayed frequencies less than 3.2 per cent, with the exception of 38GE291 (5.4 per cent). Structures III, IV, V, and VII had 4.9-8.7 per cent porcelain vessels in their ceramic assemblages. Only Structure VI (1.8 per cent) possessed a frequency similar to other slave sites in the region. This variation may reflect the later temporal setting of the 38BU581 slave residences rather than a higher economic standing for the slaves of the Sams Plantation. Porcelains become more common through the nineteenth century, as European and American manufacturers produced greater and greater

quantities of this ceramic. However, the relative wealth of the Sams family also may be reflected in the higher frequencies of porcelains among the slave assemblages. This possibility will be discussed further below.

In summary, Structures IV, V, and VI along the east wall of the garden enclosure at 38BU581 represent single family slave dwellings. The artifact assemblages from these structures and the approximate size are similar to these attributes from other slave sites in the region. There are some differences, e.g., the higher frequency of porcelains and high cost ceramic decorative types. These differences may reflect the relative wealth or economic status of the Sams family. This possibility will be discussed in more detail below and in subsequent chapters. Structure VII appears to represent a slightly different residential structure. Possibly, it functioned as a communal residence for unmarried slaves who worked in the main house or nearby ancillary structures. Structure III, discussed with the kitchen above, also may represent a residential structure. Its differences from Structure I (the kitchen) suggest that it served some other function. All appear to have been occupied during the same period (i.e., early to mid-nineteenth century). All or several may have continued to be used as residences after the Sams family abandoned Dataw Island in the 1860s.

THE GARDEN WALL

A tabby wall encloses the main house and outbuildings at 38BU581. The wall extends eastward from the northeast corner of the East Wing of the main house and then turns south, forming the eastern wall of the complex. The eastern wall also forms one wall of Structures IV, V, and VI. The wall extends westward from Structures VI and VII, forming the south edge of the enclosure. The wall then turns north and forms the western wall of the complex. The western wall also forms one wall of Structures I and III. North of Structure I, the wall turns back to the east and rejoins the main house at the northwest corner of the West Wing (Figure 8). The wall encloses a total area of approximately 235 ft by 130 ft. The wall has been loosely referred to as the "yard wall" or "garden wall", although no features were observed inside the wall to indicate definitively an ornamental or formal garden. The "garden" or "yard" is discussed in detail in Chapter IX, including the possible date of construction, European influences on the style, and local utilitarian priorities which also influenced the style and mode of construction.

The reporting of results of the excavations in and around the yard is more problematic than for excavations in and adjacent to the structures due to the lack of precise locations of all yard or garden wall units. In total, 11 units were excavated in and around the garden wall. Units 136.2 and 136.3 were excavated along the north garden wall, between the main house and the northeast corner of the enclosure. Units 136.0 and 136.1 were excavated along the south wall, between the western end of Structure VII and the poorly defined eastern end of Structure III. All of these units were approximately 3 ft wide, and centered on the garden wall such that approximately 1 ft of surface was excavated to the inside and outside of the tabby structure. Unit 135, a 1 ft wide trench, extended southward from the porch of the Middle House for approximately 225 ft. The locations of the six

additional units associated with the garden wall could not be determined, although four 3 ft by 3 ft excavations were placed in the yard near the kitchen (Structure I).

Excavations along the garden wall (Units 136.0-136.3) were designed to expose this structure. Descriptions of the footings, builder's trenches, or other features encountered in these excavations were not included on the unit level records. Excavation units in the yard encountered no features that were noted on the unit level records.

A total of 1,205 artifacts were recovered from the garden wall and yard excavations. Kitchen Group artifacts represented 71.9 per cent (n= 866) of the total artifacts recovered from garden proveniences. The Architecture Group accounts for 22.7 per cent (n= 274) of the total. All other groups account for less than three per cent each. The Kitchen Group and the Architecture Group (individually and collectively) fit well into the expected Carolina Pattern. In units excavated in and adjacent to the structures at 38BU581, the Kitchen and Architecture Groups (taken individually) appear to fit better with the Frontier Pattern. Taken collectively, these groups fit the expected Carolina Pattern. It has been suggested that the peculiar artifact patterns observed in the structures may reflect the location of a unit, rather than a deviation from the expected pattern, i.e., the majority of units were located within structures, therefore yielding a higher frequency of Architecture Group items. For the most part, the garden units were placed away from the structures. As such, the expected Carolina Pattern observed in the garden units supports the above contention. As such, these units may provide a better characterization of the artifact assemblage associated with 38BU581 as a whole. Presumably, artifacts recovered from these units represent refuse from throughout the site not just those artifacts that were associated with or discarded within a particular structure. The distributions of artifacts within the defined groups is summarized in Table 53.

A total of 627 historic sherds were recovered from the yard excavations. These sherds include 193 pearlware, 129 ironstone, 102 whiteware, 90 creamware, 40 porcelain, 29 burned/unidentified, 24 stoneware, six Colonoware, five buffware, five yellowware, three redware, and one delft sherd(s). A MCD of 1828.4/1814.9 (South 1977/Carlson 1983) was derived from the dateable ceramics (n= 545) recovered from the garden. This date is consistent with dates derived for the structures at 38BU581. As noted above, it provides a better median date for the occupation of the site than for the period of the known use of the enclosed garden area after 1826.

As noted above, it is unknown whether the enclosed area served as a formal garden or as a work area separated from the open fields and pastures of the remainder of the plantation. No features or artifacts were encountered that would suggest that specific plants or configurations of plants were grown within the enclosure. Similarly, specific activity areas within the enclosure were not identifiable from the artifacts recovered. Thus, the function of this structure at 38BU581 cannot be determined from the archaeological information gathered to date. Further interpretation of its use and role is presented in Chapter IX.

Table 53. Artifact Class Frequencies for Garden Excavations at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	621	
Liquor bottle glass	133	
Other bottle glass	103	
Colonoware	6	
Utensils	3	
TOTAL	866	71.9%
BONE (in g)	210.8	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	80	
Wrought nails	8	
Cut nails	49	
Unidentified square nails	28	
Unidentified nails	107	
Hardware	1	
Ceramic tile	1	
TOTAL	274	22.7%
BRICK (in g)	88.9	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	7	
Buckles	2	
TOTAL	9	0.7%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Pillbox	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	11	
Pipe stems	20	
TOTAL	31	2.6%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Storage container parts	4	
horse bridle part	1	
Hardware	7	
Fasteners	11	
TOTAL	23	1.9%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1205	100.0%

STRUCTURE VIII

Structure VIII is located to the north of the East Wing of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house (Figure 8). It consists of two principal rooms: a western room and an eastern room, subdivided into two separate rooms (designated A and B) by an interior wall. The West Room measures 12 ft by 15 ft; East Room A is 10 ft by 20 ft, and East Room B is 10 ft by 10 ft. The West Room, an addition to the east section (see Chapter IX below), is covered with a tabby gable roof. East Rooms A and B are unroofed at present. Figure 18 displays a plan view of Structure VIII with the locations of excavation units and recorded features indicated. Lepionka (1988), following the J.J. Sams memoirs, defined these structures as the "bladehouse" (West Room) and "dairy" (East Rooms A and B).

West Room of Structure VIII. Two 3 ft by 3 ft units (Units 98 and 99) were excavated adjacent to the exterior of the south wall of the west room (Figure 18). A trench measuring 1.5 ft by 6 ft was placed in the doorway; artifacts associated with this unit were not identifiable in the collection. Three 3 ft by 11 ft units were placed in the interior of the west room (Units 100, 101, and 103).

Units 98 and 99 were excavated in order to measure the depth of the door sill. Two levels (A and B) were dug. Level A consisted of dark brown sandy soil mottled with shell fragments and tabby mortar. Artifacts recovered consisted of nails, ceramics, and bone. Level B consisted of a light tan sandy brown soil. Artifacts included metal fragments, glass, and prehistoric ceramics. A builder's trench stain was observed at the base of Level B in the eastern unit (Figure 18). The builder's trench measured 2.75 ft by 1.55 ft.

A 1.5 ft by 6 ft trench placed in the doorway was excavated to locate the door sill. Artifacts reportedly recovered from this unit included ceramics, metal fragments, bone, and glass. The sill was exposed but appeared uneven and in poor shape.

The interior of the west room was excavated in three 3 ft by 11 ft units (Units 100, 101, and 103). Surface fill was removed to expose the floor of the structure. The floor consisted of tabby mortar. Post support holes and double wall construction was evident; no plan views of these features were prepared at the time of excavation. A large rectangular depression located in the center of the structure also was constructed with tabby mortar (Provenience 102). Artifacts from the fill contained glass, ceramics, bone, and metal objects.

Kitchen Group artifacts (ceramics= 137 and bottle glass= 3) represented the highest frequency of artifacts (92.7 per cent). Ceramics recovered consisted of porcelain, creamware, pearlware, dot and trailed slipware, redware, stoneware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, colonoware, and burnt/unidentified sherds. No prehistoric material was recovered. Table 54 lists all artifacts recovered from Structure VIII.

A MCD of 1804.4/1780.3 (South 1977/Carlson 1983) was calculated for the West Room (Appendix III). A MCD of 1800.9/1765.9 (South 1977/Carlson 1983) was calculated for the two units dug on the exterior of the West Room (Appendix III). Presumably, the

Figure 18. Plan of the Excavations at Structure VIII at 38BU581.

Table 54. Artifact Class Frequencies from Structure VIII at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	WEST ROOM		EAST ROOM A		EAST ROOM B		TOTAL	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP								
Ceramics	137		229		50		416	
Liquor bottle glass	3		835				838	
Other bottle glass			43				43	
Table glass			2				2	
Colonoware			2				2	
Utensils			4				4	
TOTAL	140	92.7%	1115	54.2%	50	87.7%	1305	58.3%
BONE (in g)			1733.1				1733.1	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP								
window glass			221				221	
Wrought nails			38				38	
Cut nail			195				195	
Wire nails			1				1	
Unidentified square nails			204				204	
Unidentified nails			191				191	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook			5				5	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	855	41.5%	0	0.0%	855	38.2%
FURNITURE GROUP								
Other	1						1	
TOTAL	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
ARMS GROUP								
Ammo							3	
Gun flint	1		3				1	
TOTAL	1	0.7%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
CLOTHING GROUP								
Buttons or Beads	1		8		2		11	
Thimble, scissors			3				3	
Buckle			4				4	
TOTAL	1	0.7%	15	0.7%	2	3.5%	18	0.8%
PERSONAL GROUP								
Keys					1		1	
Pill box	1						1	
TOTAL	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	2	0.1%
TOBACCO GROUP								
Pipe bowl			1		1		2	
Pipe stems	5		18		3		26	
TOTAL	5	3.3%	19	0.9%	4	7.0%	2	0.1%
ACTIVITIES GROUP								
Fasteners	2		14				16	
Farm tools			1				1	
Iron tire fragments			34				34	
Miscellaneous hardware			2				2	
TOTAL	2	1.3%	51	2.5%	0	0.0%	53	2.4%
TOTAL (w/o Bone)	151	100.0%	2058	100.0%	57	100.0%	2240	100.0%

ceramics recovered from the exterior units contained sherds from the builder's trench encountered in Unit 99. One piece of scratch brown stoneware (manufactured between 1720-1730) was recovered from the exterior units. This single sherd probably affected the date calculation, resulting the extremely early MCD for this structure and the exterior units. A MCD of 1804.7/1804.3 (South 1977/Carlson 1983) was calculated with the scratch brown sherd omitted from the ceramic assemblage (Appendix III). This latter date seems more appropriate given the nature of the remainder of the ceramic assemblage from the West Room of Structure VIII. The scratch brown stoneware sherd may represent refuse from an earlier occupation at 38BU581, or a relic vessel maintained in the inventory employed at 38BU581 into the Sams occupation. Interestingly, one additional sherd of scratch brown was recovered from the interior of the West Room. It is unknown whether this sherd was recovered from fill associated with the later occupation of the West Room or from one of the post features described in the excavation records.

A MNV analysis (following Miller 1991) also was undertaken for the West Room of Structure VIII. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 55 and Appendix IV. The majority of the identifiable vessels recovered were tablewares (n= 35/83.3 per cent-Tables 49 and 55). The remaining identifiable vessels were utilitarian wares, either hollowware or storage vessels. The tablewares appear to be dominated by flatwares (n= 24/68.6 per cent); however, the dimensions of most of the flat vessels could not be determined from the sherds recovered (Table 55). The eleven identifiable vessels included eight cups/bowls and three bowls. High cost vessels accounted for 31.4 per cent of all tablewares (n= 11). No identifiable teawares were recovered from the West Room of Structure VIII (Table 49). However, some of the cup/bowls may represent teacups. Porcelains accounted for 6.7 per cent (n= 4) of the entire vessel assemblage (Table 49). No Colonowares were recovered from Structure VIII (Table 49).

The West Room displays the second lowest frequency of tablewares from any structure analyzed at 38BU581 (Table 49). Flatware frequencies also are quite low. The frequency of high cost decorative types is the lowest of any structure at 38BU581. All of these data suggest that the West Room of Structure VIII possesses a more utilitarian than residential use. As suggested by J.J. Sams memoirs, it would appear to represent a storage facility. The presence of a solid tabby floor with a circular depression would suggest use as a cold storage area. Water could be placed in the depression. Vessels filled with materials that need to be kept below air temperature would then be placed in the depression to permit the evaporation of the water to cool the vessels and there contents. This possible function is discussed further below and in Chapter IX.

<u>East Rooms A and B</u>. Eleven units were excavated in the 10 ft by 20 ft East Room A of Structure VIII (Figure 18). A 3 ft by 10 ft trench (Unit 96) was excavated adjacent to the west wall. Six 3 ft by 3 ft units (Units 78, 79/80/104, 81/84, 85, 88, and 93), a 3 ft by 5 ft unit (Unit 86), and three 3 ft by 4 ft units (Units 77, 94, and 188) were placed in East Room A. Each unit was excavated in two levels (A and B). Level A consisted of a dark brown sandy root zone overlying Level B a tan sand.

Table 55. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in the West Room of Structure VIII (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	Unknown	Cup/bowl	Bowl	Hollowware	Storage	Unident.
CC ware	7	2	1			8
Shell edge	12					
Painted	3	2				1
Printed	2	1				3
Dipped			1	1		1
Ironstone			1			
Porcelain		3				1
Stoneware					6	2
Buffware						1
Yellowware						1
TOTAL	24	8	3	1	6	18

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	60	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	35	83.3%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	7	16.7%

Three 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in the 10 ft by 10 ft East Room B. Unit 95 was placed in the northeast corner of East Room B; Units 91 and 92 were excavated in the southwest and southeast corners, respectively (Figure 18). Level A in all three units consisted of tabby rubble and a dark brown root zone. Artifacts recovered included nails, metal fragments, ceramics, bone, and pipe stems. Level B consisted of a brown sandy soil. Unit 91 had a concentration of ash in the center of the unit.

A builder's trench was noted in Unit 79. The trench contained a dense layer of oyster shell and glass. Unit 96 also encountered a builder's trench at the south wall of the unit. Artifacts recovered consisted of bottle necks and glass. A builder's trench was present in Unit 93 as well as adjacent to the internal wall separating East Rooms A and B. This feature yielded loose whole oyster shell, nails, bones, glass, ceramics, and a bone button. A builder's trench was encountered in Unit 91, but this feature did not have the same concentration of oyster shell as the similar features present in East Room A. Other units in East Room B failed to encounter any additional features.

East Rooms A and B yielded 2,115 artifacts in Levels A and B. Artifacts recovered included porcelain, black basalt, pearlware, Westerwold stoneware, creamware, whiteware, white salt glazed stoneware, buttons, a pipe stem, and a brass military eagle button. Ceramics in the assemblage generated a MCD of 1804.0/1802.7 (South 1977/Carlson 1983-Appendix III). The highest frequency of artifacts recorded was in the Kitchen Group (55.1 per cent); this also represents the higest frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from any structure at 38BU581 with the exception of the slave residences at Structures IV, V, and VI. Table 54 summarizes the artifacts recovered from East Rooms A and B of Structure VIII.

Comparison of the artifacts from East Rooms A and B are probably limited by the small sample recovered from East Room B. However, no Architectural, Furniture, Arms, or Activity Group artifacts were recovered from East Room B. Ceramic types recovered from East Rooms A and B display some interesting differences. Both contain approximately equal percentages of eighteenth century wares. However, these sherds represent 14 different types in East Room A compared to only four types in East Room B. Early nineteenth century types constitute a higher frequency of all ceramics in East Room A than in East Room B. Again, more types are represented in East Room A than in East Room B. Conversely, mid- and late nineteenth century types are more common in East Room B, although East Room A still displays more types from each period. These data are summarized in Table 56. This suggests that East Room A may have been utilized longer than East Room B. Possibly, the interior partition was built after the exterior walls. East Room B may have been cleaned out and then used again. This renovation may have occurred when the West Room was added to Structure VIII (see Chapter IX for further discussion of the construction history of Structure VIII). MCDs for East Rooms A and B also suggest that Room A possessed an older ceramic assemblage than Room B. Ceramics from East Room A produced a date of 1801.9/1800.4 (South 1977/Carlson 1983); ceramics from East Room B produced a date of 1813.5/1814.4 (South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III).

Table 56. The Frequency of Ceramic Types by Temporal Periods Recovered from East Rooms A and B in Structure VIII.

	East Room A			East Room B		
	n	%	Types	n	%	Types
Eighteenth Century	83	37.7	14	18	38.3	4
Early Nineteenth Century	79	35.9	6	10	21.3	4
Mid-Nineteenth Century	45	20.5	6	14	29.8	4
Late Nineteenth Century	14	6.4	2	5	10.6	1
Total	220			47		

The results of an MNV analysis (after Miller 1991) for East Rooms A and B. are displayed in Table 57 and Appendix IV. As noted for the West Room of Structure VIII, East Rooms A and B contained approximately 83.8 per cent tablewares (n= 57), a frequency that is lower than any other structure at 38BU581 except Structure III (Tables 49 and 57). Most of these tablewares are bowls or cup/bowls (n= 30); 26 plates, one teacup, and one teapot also were identified. In total, hollowwares constitute 56.1 per cent of tablewares. This is the highest frequency of any structure at 38BU581. The utilitarian vessels identifed in East Rooms A and B include nine storage vessels and two jugs. High cost types represent 34.7 per cent of all tablewares (Table 49). Again, only the West Room and Structure IV display a lower frequency of high cost types. Teawares constitue only 3.5 per cent of the tablewares in East Rooms A and B (Table 49); most structures possessed higher frequencies of these vessels. Porcelain vessles accounted for 4.1 per cent of all vessels identified in East Rooms A and B (Table 49). Two Colonoware sherds were recovered from East Rooms A and B, constituting 0.7 per cent of all sherds recovered (Table 49).

These data conform well with expectations for a non-residence at 38BU581. Most of the vessels identified within East Rooms A and B represent bowls or storage vessels. The assemblage displays more low cost ceramic types, suggesting a more utilitarian use of the vessel assemblage than evidenced at other structures. The kinds of vessels recovered from East Rooms A and B could be used in a dairy, the function suggested for this structure by J.J. Sams. Presumably, a dairy would be used to process milk and milk products to make butter and other commodities. The presence of an adjacent cold storage facility would provide further support to this interpretation. Unfortunately, no other artifacts were recovered that would support this interpretation.

Discussion. As noted above, Structure VIII was described historically as a "bladehouse" (a grain storage facility) and a "dairy." Artifacts recovered from Structure VIII support the function of this structure as a non-residence. The depression in the tabby floor in the West Room of Structure VIII would suggest that this room may have been used as a cold storage facility. Lepionka (1988) noted that J.J. Sams (n.d.) recounted sliding down

Table 57. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in East Rooms A and B in Structure VIII (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	Unknown	Table Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Cup/bowl	Bowl	Teapot	Storage	Jug	Unident.
CC ware	8	2		1	7	6				21
Shell edge	6		1							4
Painted	1				1	2				3
Printed	3	1			2	4			1	13
Dipped					1					4
Ironstone		2			3					1
Porcelain	1				2					2
Stoneware						1	1	8	1	2
Buffware						1				
Yellowware								1		3
TOTAL	19	5	1	1	16	14	1	9	2	53

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	121	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	57	83.8%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	11	16.2%

stacks of corn stalks in the "bladehouse" but that the West Room of Structure VIII seemed to small to permit such activities. Perhaps Sams (n.d.) confused the West Room of Structure VIII with another building at 38BU581. The nature of the vessels recovered from the East Rooms of Structure VIII could have been used in a dairy, where milk and milk products would be collected and processed. Unfortunately, few examples of dairies have been excavated on antebellum plantations in the Southeast. Wayne and Dickinson (1990:10-12-10-33) describes a small brick structure that was identified as a "dairy" on an 1828 plat of Wando Plantation (38CH1081). This structure was noticeably smaller than Structure VIII; it measured aproximately 10 ft by 10 ft. It did possess a brick floor that appeared to be have been constructed on top of an earlier crushed shell floor. Both floors sloped to the center of the structure. Artifacts recovered from the Wando Plantation "dairy" displayed frequencies similar to Structure VIII. These frequencies are summarized in Table 58.

Table 58. Comparison of Artifact and Ceramic Assemblages from Structure VIII with the Wando Plantation (38CH1081) Dairy (after Wayne and Dickinson 1990).

	STRUCTURE VIII	DAIRY- 38CH1081
Kitchen	57.6	58.2
Architecture	37.7	38.7
Furniture	<0.1	<0.1
Arms	0.2	0.1
Clothing	0.8	0.5
Personal	0.1	<0.1
Tobacco	1.2	1.7
Activities	2.3	0.8
High Cost	33.3	31.6
Low Cost	66.7	68.4
Porcelain	4.1	2.5
Colonoware	0.5	24.8

Unfortunately, vessel forms were not identified from the ceramics recovered by Wayne and Dickinson (1990). However, there was a high frequency of Colonoware sherds (n= 145/24.8 per cent of all sherds). This is interesting given that the dateable ceramics from the dairy at 38CH1081 produced an MCD of 1818, slightly later than the date generated by all ceramics recovered from Structure VIII (1804.1/1794.3 after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III). The types of creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares were reviewed in an effort to assess the percentage of higher cost types recovered from the

Wando Plantation "dairy." Transfer printed and hand painted types accounted for 31.6 per cent of all creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares (n= 750) recovered. This frequency is very similar to that noted for Structure VIII. Porcelain sherds accounted for 2.5 per cent of ceramics recovered. As noted for Structure VIII, no other artifacts suggestive of a "dairy" were recovered from the Wando Plantation structure.

Interpretation of Structure VIII as a dairy products processing and storage facility is supported by the ceramics recovered from the West and East Rooms. Comparison to a known dairy at an antebellum plantation in Charleston County (38CH1081) displays similarities to the artifact and ceramics assemblages from Structure VIII at 38BU581. Thus, the reported use of this building is supported by the artifacts associated with it and specific architectural features (e.g., a tabby floor and depression) within the West Room.

STRUCTURE IX

Structure IX is located to the east of Structure VIII, and to the north of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house (Figure 8). A 1982 survey (Drucker 1982) identified Structure IX as a component of the plantation complex. Identification of the structure as a stable was based on the J.J. Sams (n.d.) memoir. The 1982 survey recommended the plantation complex as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no excavation was conducted at Structure IX.

Structure IX is detached from the courtyard wall system. The structure consists of a set of piers, defining a rectangle approximately 30 ft by 21 ft. They probably supported a wooden superstructure. Lepionka (1988) excavated three 3 ft by 3 ft units. No field notes were available from the excavations; however, 216 artifacts were recovered from three units. Artifacts consisted of ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, nails, hardware, harmonica parts, metal tools, and farm tools. Due to the low freguency of ceramics (n= 18), a MCD was not obtained for the site. The Architecture Group represented 85.6 per cent of the artifacts. The Kitchen Group was 8.3 per cent of the total artifacts. Activities Group, consisting of nine farm tools and hardware represented 4.2 per cent of total artifacts. Table 59 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Structure IX.

This structure was interpreted as a stable by Lepionka (1988), following J.J. Sams (n.d.). The artifacts recoverd from Structure IX suggest that it served some utilitarian function rather than a residence. The low frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts (Table 59) and faunal remains (Table 32) support this interpretation. The presence of tools also supports the use of this building as a support facility for agricultural activities that occurred on the B.B. Sams Plantation. Possibly, this function was the stabling of draught animals or riding horses.

STRUCTURE X

Structure X is located to the southeast of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house (Figure 8). Four units were excavated in Structure X. Unit 175 was placed in the entrance

Table 59. Artifact Class Frequencies from Structure IX at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	8	
Liquor bottle glass	7	
Other bottle glass	3	
TOTAL	18	8.3%
BONE (in g)	14.4	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	1	
Cut nail	103	
Wrought nails	4	
Unidentified square nails	67	
Unidentified nails	8	
Hinge	2	
TOTAL	185	85.6%
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buckle	1	
TOTAL	1	0.5%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Harmonica parts	2	
TOTAL	2	0.9%
TOBACCO GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
TOTAL	1	0.5%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Metal tools	2	
Hardware	5	
Farm tools	2	
TOTAL	9	4.2%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	216	100.0%

of the structure on its north facade. A unit was excavated in the fireplace of the chimney on the south facade of the structure, and two additional units were placed in the interior. Exact placement of these units could not reconstructed, although the entire interior was excavated to the top of the extant tabby walls. Similar approaches were employed in the excavations of Structures IV, V, and VI described above.

Provenience 175, located in the entrance of Structure X, yielded two large spikes, other nails, ceramics, and glass. All artifacts were recovered from Level A. No measurements for this unit were recorded in the field notes. A unit placed in the fireplace located a row of red brick along the back and side walls. Few artifacts were recovered; no description of any features associated with the fireplace were recorded.

Three episodes of excavation were conducted in the interior of Structure X. In October 1983, the walls of Structure X were cleaned and defined. In November 1983, the interior of the building was taken down to the base of foundation walls. All soil was screened as one unit. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Historic material included stoneware, whiteware, yellowware, pearlware, buttons, pipe stems, a gun flint, thimble, a brass tack, and cobalt blue glass. Prehistoric sherds included six Deptford check stamped sherds. In December 1983, the interior excavation was continued. Soil was removed from the sills and a clay floor. Artifacts recovered included metal objects, buttons, a strike-a-light, pearlware, whiteware, salt glazed stoneware, and porcelain.

Two 1 ft wide trenches were excavated to the north of Structure X to locate possible building foundations adjacent and parallel to Structures IV, V, VI, and X. No architectural features was encountered in either trench. Unit 177 was located 20 ft north of Structure X. It was oriented in a north-south direction, and measured 30 ft long. Artifacts recovered included pipe stems, ceramics, a bone domino, buttons, hardware, nails, bone, and kettle fragments (Appendix I). Unit 176 was placed at the northern end of Unit 177. It was oriented in an east/west direction, and measured 20 ft in length. No features were encountered. Artifacts recovered included pipe stems, ceramics, a spoon fragment, scissors, animal bone, and miscellaneous hardware (Appendix I). Thus, Structure X represents the only identified structure adjacent to the southeast corner of garden enclosure.

A total of 1,369 artifacts were recovered from the excavations within Structure X. The highest frequency of artifacts recovered were included in the Architecture Group (56.8 per cent). The Kitchen Group (37.0 per cent) was the second highest frequency. Table 60 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Structure X. Provenience 178.0 was assigned to glass collected from all units within Structure X. A total of 289 sherds of glass also were recovered. This total included liquor bottles (n= 126), other bottle glass (n= 76), and window glass (n= 87). Artifacts from all other groups also were recovered from within Structure X.

Ceramics recovered from Structure X produced a MCD of 1842.1/1839.5 (South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III). This is the latest date calculated for any structure at 38BU581. Examination of the types of ceramics recovered from Structure X indicate that few eighteenth century types were represented (13 sherds/5.8 per cent of dateable sherds representing 5 types). In fact, four types were represented by single sherds. The largest

Table 60. Artifact Class Frequencies from Structure X at 38BU581 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	284	
Liquor bottle glass	126	
Other bottle glass	76	
Colonoware	2	
Metal pans	11	
Utensils	5	
Stove tile	2	
Stove parts	1	
TOTAL	507	37.0%
BONE (in g)	528.7	
OYSTER (in g)	0.1	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
window glass	87	
Wrought nails	2	
Cut nail	251	
Unidentified square nails	357	
Unidentified nails	80	
Hinge, lock, shutter hook	1	
TOTAL	778	56.8%
BRICK (in g)	7.4	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	21	
Thimble, scissors	2	
TOTAL	23	1.7%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Keys	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowl	4	
Pipe stems	10	
TOTAL	14	1.0%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Brass tack	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	2	
Gun parts	1	
TOTAL	3	0.2%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fasteners	18	
Domino	1	
Bale seals	2	
Strike-a-lite	1	
Farm tools	2	
Storage containers	7	
Miscellaneous hardware	11	
TOTAL	42	3.1%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	1369	100.0%

temporal group represented consisted of mid-nineteenth century whitewares (125 sherds/55.6 per cent of all dateable sherds from 9 different types). This is the highest frequency of these types observed at any structure at 38BU581. The frequency of late nineteenth century types also is quite high (38 sherds/16.8 per cent of dataebale sherds representing 2 types). Only the main house, Structure III and Structure IV produced comparable frequencies of these types. The frequencies of ceramic types by period are summarized in Table 34. Thus, Structure X appears to reflect an occupation that occurred only during the B.B. Sams occupation of 38BU581 or later. Graphic representation of the occupation span at Structure X, as illustrated in Figure 19, indicates a later beginning date for the interpretive period at Structure X than other structures (see Figure 14). Nail frequencies in Structure X also suggest that this structure was built and occupied later than others at the site, with only 0.8 per cent (n= 2) of identifiable nails being hand wrought. The remainder of the identifiable nails were machine cut (n= 251).

As noted in Table 46 above, the relative frequencies of artifacts by group are similar in Structure X to those noted for the possible and probable slave residences (Structures III-VII). A MNV analysis undertaken for Structure X, as presented in Table 61 and summarized in Table 49, indicates that the frequency of tablewares (87.3 per cent) and utilitarian wares (12.7 per cent) is similar to those displayed by the other residential structures at 38BU581 (Table 49). The frequency of tableware is slightly higher than the mean generated from the five probable slave residences (Structures III-VII- χ= 85.6 per cent) but less than the main house (90.8 per cent). With the exception of Structure V, Structure X displays the lowest frequency of flatwares at 38BU581 (Table 49). Interestingly, Structure X displays the highest frequency of high cost decorative types (51.9 per cent) of any structure; only Structure I (the kitchen) possesses a comparable frequency of high cost types (48. 6 per cent- Table 49). The relative frequency of teawares in Structure X is approximately 5.6 per cent, slightly lower than the main house but higher than three of the five probable slave residences (Structures III, VI, and VII- Table 49). Porcelain accounted for 2.8 per cent of all vessels identified, while Colonoware accounted for 0.7 per cent (n= 2) of all sherds recovered. These frequencies compare favorably with the slave residences associated with the walled enclosure (Table 49).

Lepionka (1988) suggested that Structure X may represent an overseer's residence. Ceramic status indicators recovered from Structure X suggest that it is similar to the slave residences discussed above. Interestingly, the Sams sketch map (Figure 4) indicates a "house" located to the northeast of the main house and garden enclosure, not to the southeast and further away than Structure X. This structure appears larger than several small structures indicated along the east of the garden enclosure (possibly Structures VI, V, and VI, and/or X). However, the sketch map was prepared from memory and J.J. Sams memory of the facilities at 38BU581 were not entirely accurate (e.g., the "bladehouse").

Comparisons to artifact assemblages associated with known overseer's residences in the region were undertaken to determine whether Structure X may indeed represent an overseer's house. Mean frequencies from the five structures presumed to represent slave residences (Structures III-VII) also were generated for comparison to Structure X. Comparisons of artifact distribution by group and ceramic function/status indicators are discussed below.

Figure 19. Graphic Representation of the Occupation Span of Structure X at 38BU581 (after South 1977:214-216).

Table 61. Minimum Vessels by Type Identified in Structure X (after Miller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	Unknown	Table Plate	Teacup	Cup/bowl	Bowl	Teapot	Bottle	Storage	Jug	Unident.
CC ware	12	1		4	3					1
Shell edge	6	1								
Painted		1		2	2					1
Sponged			1							
Printed	20		1	8	2	1				1
Flow Printed	1									
Dipped				5	1				2	1
Ironstone	4	1	1		4				1	1
Porcelain			1	2						
Redware										1
Stoneware							1	7	1	
Yellowware					4			1		
TOTAL	43	4	4	21	16	1	1	8	4	6

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	108	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	89	87.25%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	13	12.75%

Artifact assemblages associated with overseers have been demonstrated to suggest a level of economic status lower than plantation main houses but higher than most slave residences. Otto's (1984) examination of Cannon's Point Plantation in coastal Georgia provided the first indication of such a variation. Data generated from the artifacts associated with overseer's residences on Waccamaw Neck by Michie (1987) and Trinkley (1993) as well as from Cannon's Point Plantation (Moore 1985; Otto 1984) were compared to those from Structure X. These data are summarized in Table 62.

Artifact frequencies by group were examined initially. These distributions from Structure X appear quite similar to those from the Cannon's Point overseer's house. Most notably, the frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts are similar while the frequencies of Arms, Clothing, and Tobacco Group artifacts are higher than other groups. However, artifact frequencies associated with the overseer's houses on Wacammaw Neck display significant variation, both internally when considered as a group and between the other two sites. The frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts range from 11.1 to 84.4 per cent, representing 30 per cent less than or 100 per cent more than the frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts in Structures X or at Cannon's Point. Of the other three groups noted above, only Tobacco Group artifacts display higher frequencies. It should be noted however that counts of Furniture, Personal, and Activity Group artifacts were not generated by Michie (1987) and the frequencies shown for 38GE256 and 38GE263 were generated without inclusion of these types.

Comparisons to a cumulative ("mean") frequency displayed by the five probable slave residences at 38BU581 display slightly higher frequencies of Kitchen Group artifacts in the slave assemblage (Table 62). Both Clothing and Tobacco Group frequencies are higher in Structure X and the mean slave assemblage. Significant differences are apparent in the Furniture and Arms Group, with the slave assemblage displaying a higher frequency of tghe former and Structure X a higher frequency of the latter. Note that the Cannon's Point overseer's assemblage and all of the Waccamaw Neck sites also displayed relatively higher frequencies of Arms Group artifacts.

Michie (1987) also excavated a driver's house at Richmond Hill Plantation (38GE262). Drivers usually were the slaves who directed day to day activities of other members of the plantation work force. These slaves were given greater responsibilities and presumably afforded high status by the plantation owners. If so, artifact assemblages associated with driver's residences would be expected to display slightly higher economic standing than those of other slaves. Artifact frequencies from the dirver's house are more similar to those observed at Structure X or Cannon's Point, the omission of some groups notwithstanding.

Ceramic vessel functional and status indicators for these sites also were calculated and compared. As noted above and presented in Table 62, the frequency of tablewares in Structure X was slightly higher than the mean for the slave residences. The frequency of flatwares was significantly less than the mean slave assemblage. High cost ceramics were much higher than in the slave assemblage, and higher than any other structure analyzed at 38BU581. The frequencies of teawares was nearly equal. Porcelains accounted for only 2.8 per cent of identifiable vessels in Structure X while porcelain vessels represented 5.5 per

Table 62. Artifact Distributions and Ceramic Vessel Function/Status Indicators from Selected Overseer's Sites.

ARTIFACT FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

GROUP	Structure X %	38GE291 %	38GE256 %	38GE263 %	Cannon's Point %	38GE262† %	38BU581 Mean Slave %
Kitchen	37.0	84.4	44.3	11.1	41.6	25.4	56.3
Architecture	56.8	9.3	52.8	87.8	52.6	72.0	38.7
Furniture	0.1	<0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.2
Arms	0.2	<0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	<0.1
Clothing	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.3
Personal	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Tobacco	1.0	4.5	1.4	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.1
Activities	3.1	1.2	-	-	0.4	-	2.3

38GE291- Trinkley 1993

38GE256/262/263-Michie 1987

Cannon's Point- Moore 1985; Otto 1984

†Represents a driver's house not an overseer's

-Data not available

CERAMIC VESSEL FUNCTION AND STATUS INDICATORS

Indicator	Structure X %	38GE291 %	38GE256* %	38GE263* %	Cannon's Point %	38GE262†* %	38BU581 Mean Slave %
Tableware	87.3	89.7	-	-	69.0	-	85.6
Utilitarian	12.7	10.3	-	-	31.0	-	14.4
Flatware	52.8	42.1	-	-	46.7	-	74.9
Hollowware	47.2	57.9	-	-	53.3	-	26.1
High Cost	51.9	21.7	26.9	17.6	26.1	23.3	38.8
Low Cost	48.1	68.3	73.1	82.4	73.9	77.7	61.2
Teaware	5.6	16.8	-	-	35.0	-	5.4
Other	94.4	83.2	-	-	65.0	-	94.5
Porcelain	2.8	5.5	3.7	4.3	-	0.0	5.5
Colonoware	0.7	81.9	1.0	-	-	2.4	1.9

*Estimates derived from sherds and not vessel counts.

†Represents a driver's house not an overseer's

cent of the mean of the slave vessel assemblage. Colonowares were 2-3 times more common in the slave residences (Table 62).

Comparison to the other overseer's residences evidences similar frequencies of tablewares and flatwares. All of the overseer's residences and the driver's house (38GE262) however display lower frequencies of high cost decorative types than evidenced at Structure X or the mean slave assemblage from 38BU581. The frequency of teawares at the 38GE291 and Cannon's Point are significantly higher than in Structure X. The frequency of porcelains also is generally higher in the other overseer's houses.

These data are contradictory at best. High cost ceramic types are more common at Structure X while frequencies of teawares and porcelains are lower. If Structure X was occupied by an overseer, it should display values somewhere between the main house and the slave residences. Perhaps the lack of teawares and porcelains are related and reflect the behavior of the occupants of Structure X. That is, many porcelain vessels were teawares (i.e., teacups/teapots/dishes used in serving and taking tea in a social setting). If Structure X was occupied by an overseer, such social activities may not have been common within his residence. This may be especially true if the overseer was not married. Presumably, his meals would have been prepared in the kitchen (or a nearby slave residence, e.g., Structure IV?) and delivered to his house, or prepared in his house by a female slave. Such practices were common on many plantations (see Scarborough 1984:25). Structure X displayed a relatively high density of faunal remains (Table 32) suggesting that food preparation probably occurred in the structure. However, if no female actually resided in Structure X, social occasions that required the consumption of tea or coffee may not have occurred. Thus, teawares would not have been necessary. Such an interpretation can only be substantiated by detailed examination of plantation records to determine whether an overseer was present, and whether he was married. Such records have not been identified to date.

It should be noted that Structure X also produced one of the latest ceramic assemblages of any structure at 38BU581. This suggests that the residents had access to the most recently purchased vessels that were brought to the site. This may indicate a higher economic standing for the residents of Structure X than those who occupied Strucures III, IV, V, VI, and VII although specific indicators are comparable.

Thus, the artifact assemblage from Structure X may represent an occupation of higher economic standing than associated with the other slave residences at 38BU581 and other overseer's houses in the region. Presumably, such a higher economic standing reflects the social standing of the occupant(s) of Structure X. This occupant(s) may have been an overseer or a driver. The relatively high economic status attributed to Structure X, apparently higher than most overseer's houses in the region, may reflect the relative wealth of B.B. Sams when compared to other plantation owners. Further discussion of Sams economic standing in the region will be presented below.

STRUCTURE XI

Structure XI is located approximately 600 ft west of the main house complex at 38BU581 (Figure 8). This structure was originally defined as the "Cotton House," presumably serving as a barn or warehouse for the storage of cotton prior to its transport to market. Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface surrounding Structure XI, during landscaping activities conducted by ALCOA South Carolina, Inc. No excavations were undertaken within or adjacent to this structure.

Four artifacts were recovered from Structure XI. These included two blue transfer printed whiteware sherds, one hinge fragment, and one unidentified metal object. This limited artifact assemblage precludes any attempts to dicsuss the date of occupation or function of Structure XI.

Structure XI is defined by a square tabby foundation approximately 40 feet on a side. It possessed an internal partition seprating the structure into northern and southern rooms. This structure is slightly larger than Structure IX, also a storage building/barn or stable on the B.B. Sams Plantation. Michie (1987) excavated the rice barn at Richmond Hill Plantation on Waccamaw Neck (38GE260). This structure, also for the stoarge of the principal agricultural product of Richmond Hill, measured approximately 80 ft by 34 ft. This is much larger than Structure IX, although the Richmond Hill rice barn possessed a brick foundation that presumably supported a single story frame structure. Structure XI possessed a similar foundation, possibly surmounted by a frame structure. Thus, its interpretation as a warehouse or "Cotton House" may be supported by its general construction. Limited discussion of Structure XI also is presented in Chapter IX.

CHAPEL/CEMETERY

The Sams Family Cemetery is located to the northwest of the main house complex at 38BU581 (Figure 8). This cemetery is surrounded by a tabby wall approxzimately 4 ft high. This wall encloses an area approximately 80 ft by 70 ft. Inscribed headstones within the enclosure mark the graves of various Sams family members. A small structure was incorporated in the southeast corner of walled enclosure, representing the "chapel" described by J.J. Sams (n.d.). This building measured approximately 20 ft by 30 ft, with a small extension measuring approximately 12 ft by 10 ft on its east facade. This structure served as a family chapel and instructional area for the plantation's slaves (Sams n.d.). Further discussion of the function of the chapel is presented in Chapter IX.

No excavations were undertaken at or near the chapel. Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface during landscaping activities. These artifacts included one undecorated whiteware sherd, one blue transfer printed pearlware sherd (a handle fragment), four burned ceramic sherds, and one bottle made of light green glass.

This limited artifact assemblage provides little opportunity to discuss the function or age of occupation of the chapel. The earliest marked grave in the cemetery is William Sams (died 16 January 1798). Apparently, B.B. Sams built tombs for William Sams and Elizabeth

Hext Sams (died 1813), his parents, after he inherited 38BU581 from his father. THe actual construction of the chapel may have been quite earlier. A painting of the interior of the chapel displays a date of 1797. Possibly, this structure was built by William Sams, following his acquisition of Dataw in 1783. Archaeological data reqcovered to date can provide no evidence to support or contradict this interpretation. Thus, the history of the construction of the building and its architectural features are discussed in more detail in Chapter IX.

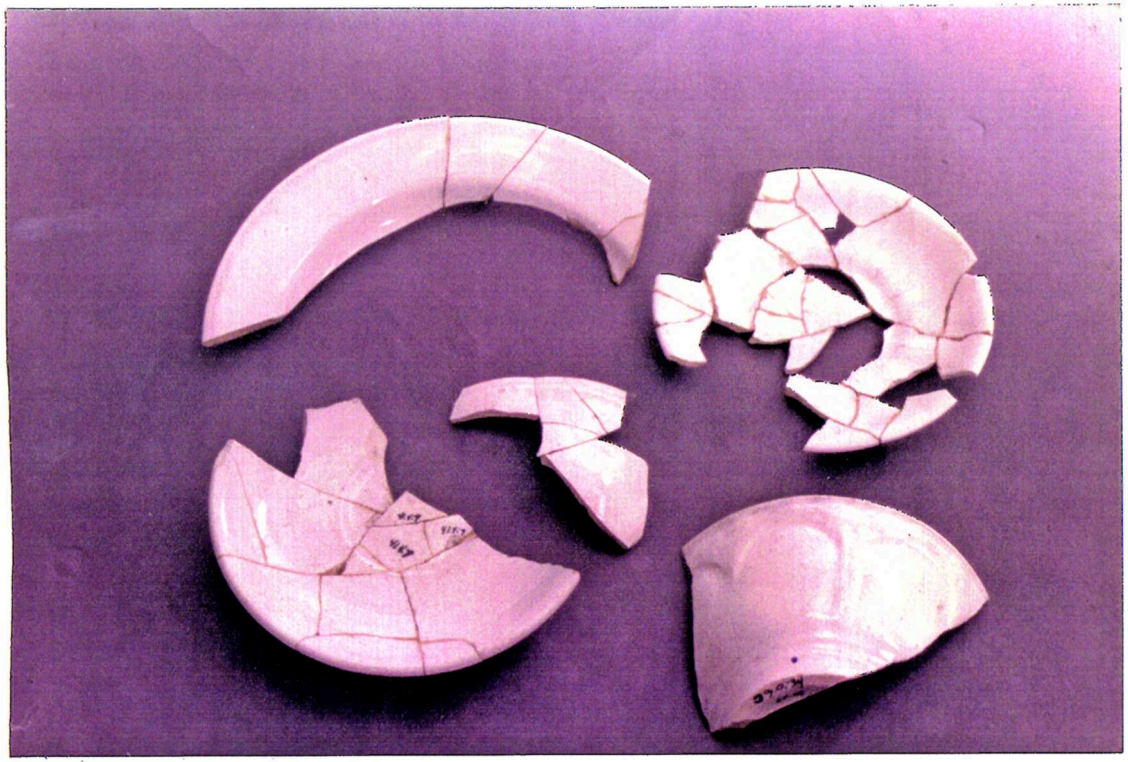
DISCUSSION

The B.B. Sams Plantation at 38BU581 has been discussed above with particular attention devoted to each component or structure examined during the data recovery investigations at the site. Comparisons to other structures at the site and to other sites of similar function throughout the region have been presented. Additional discussion of socioeconomic setting of the B.B. Sams Plantation is presented below to examine the relationships between the apparent wealth of the Sams family in the Beaufort area and the reflection of this wealth as evidenced at 38BU581. In addition, examination of the frequency of ceramic types and nail types are summarized in an effort to refine the occupation history of the site. A brief discussion of the faunal remains recovered from 38BU581 concludes Chapter IV.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE SAMS FAMILY

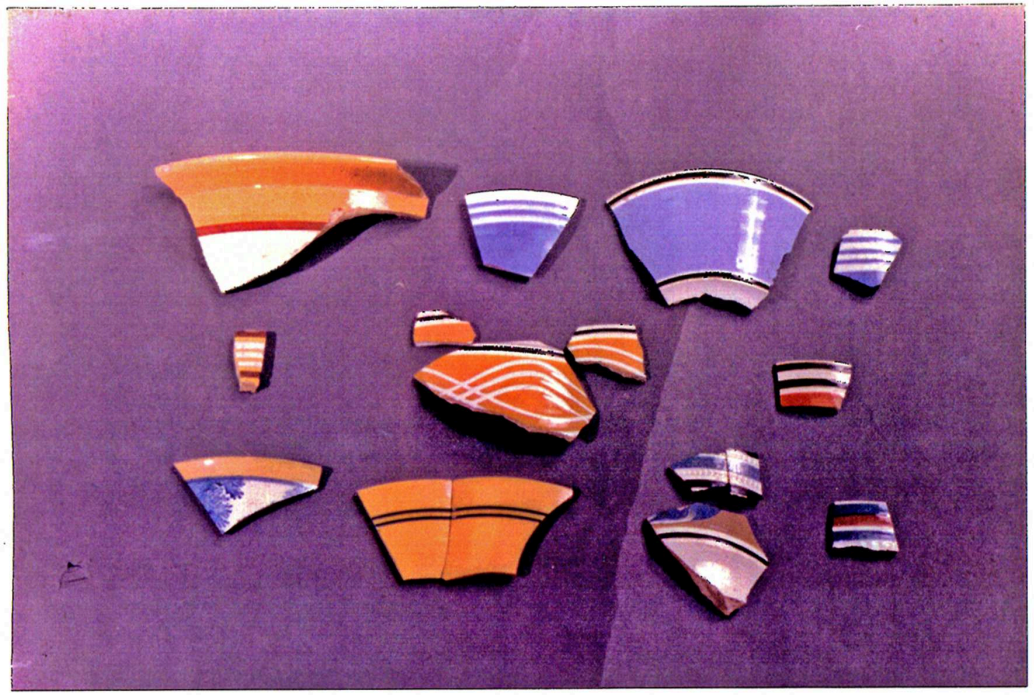
Ceramic type and vessel data have been employed to compare the economic status associated with particular historic sites, structures within sites, and classes of historic sites. Adams and Boling's (1989) discussion of a group of Georgia plantations is an excellent example of the use of these data. These data were employed above to discuss the function of the individual structures at 38BU581. A more detailed examination of these data are employed below to provide a more regional perspective of the Dataw Island Plantation of B.B. Sams.

First, a more detailed description of the ceramic assemblage recovered from 38BU581 is in order. The ceramics recovered from 38BU581 consisted entirely of sherds; no intact vessels were recovered although portions of vessels were reconstructed through the refitting of specific fragments. As noted in the description of Laboratory Methods presented above, all sherds were sorted into known types based on paste color and density, glaze type, and modes of decoration or manufacture. The manufacture dates of many of these types has been determined, permitting calculations of median occupation dates, occupation ranges, and other analyses requiring temporally sensitive data. In total, 65 datable ceramic types were identified in the ceramics recovered from 38BU581. These included 35 types with median manufacture dates prior to 1800, 9 types with median manufacture dates from 1800 to 1825, 15 types with median manufacture dates from 1826 to 1850, and 6 types with median manufacture dates after 1850. These general temporal classes were employed above to discuss the occupation history of particular structures. Figures 20-25 display examples of the ceramic types recovered from 38BU581.



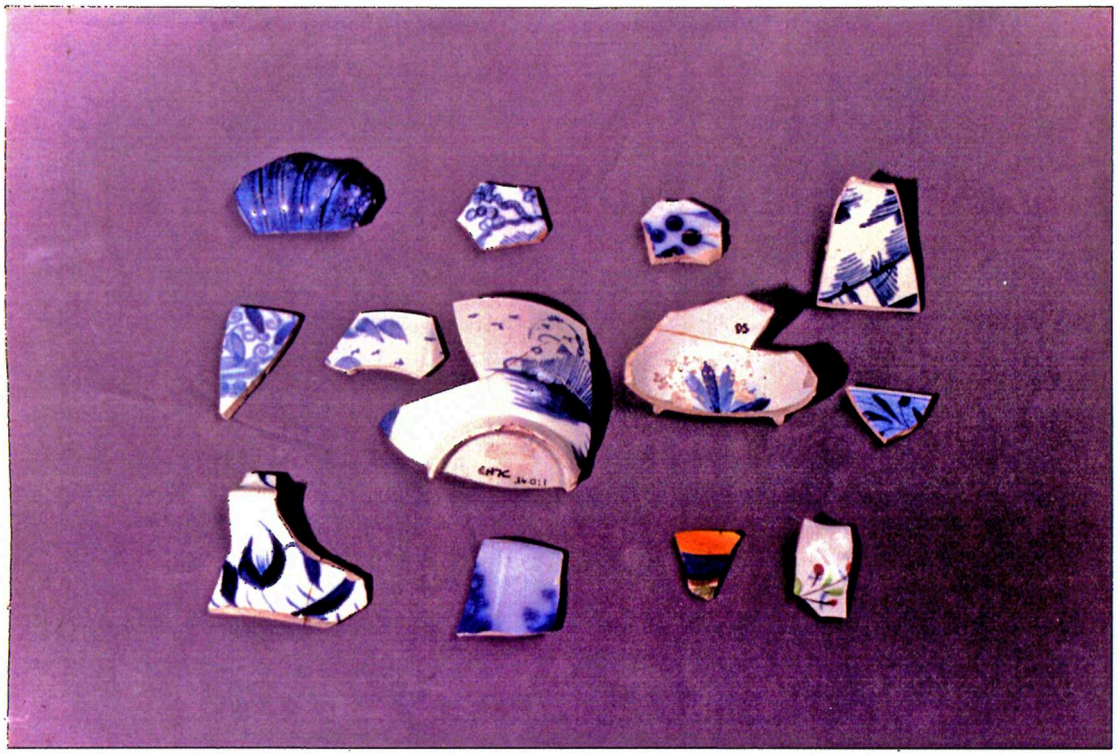
Top (Left to Right): Undecorated Ironstone (148.0:28); Undecorated Ironstone (148.0:28).
Middle: Undecorated Ironstone (40.0:5).
Bottom (Left to Right): Undecorated Ironstone (41.4:9); Undecorated Ironstone (39.0:34)

Figure 20. Undecorated (CC) Wares Bowls from 38BU581.



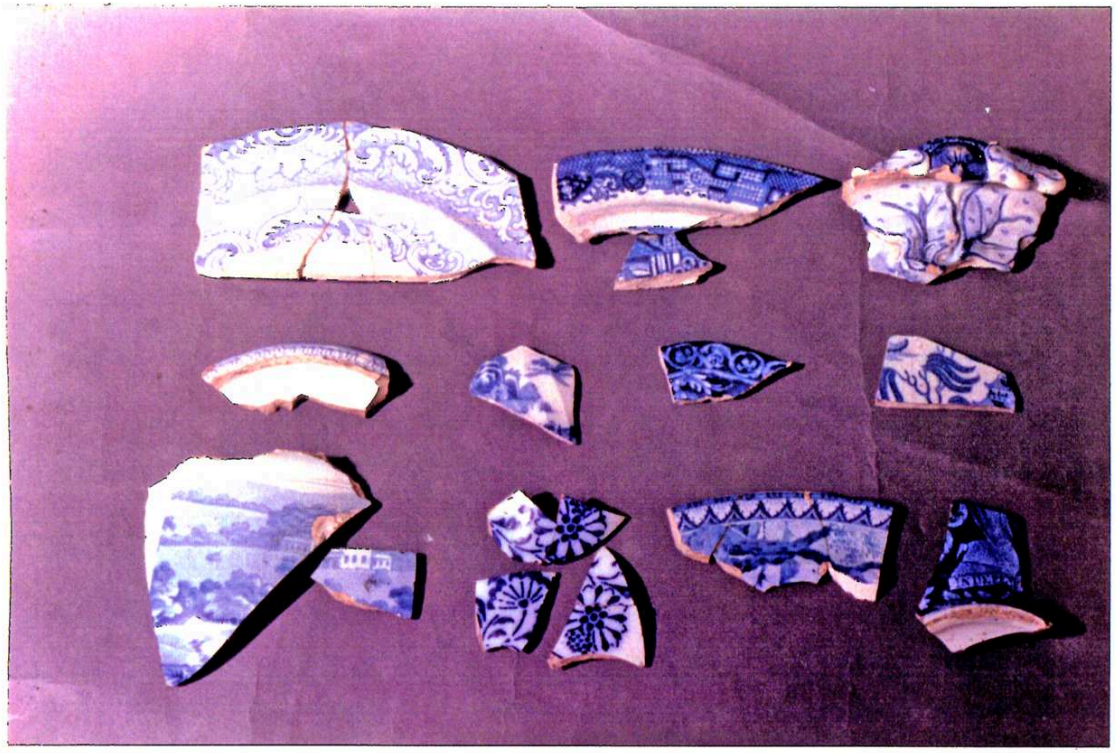
Top (Left to Right): Yellowware (40.0:3); Ironstone (55.1:4); Whiteware (39.0:39); Ironstone (153.0:35)
Middle (Left to Right): Yellowware (154.0:2); Whiteware (156.0:6); Whiteware (153.0:23 [2]); Pearlware (158.0:23); Pearlware (253.0:12).
Bottom (Left to Right): Yellowware (25.0:3); Yellowware (152.0:7); Pearlware (158.0:6); Pearlware (153.0:23).
[#] indicates number of pieces

Figure 21. Annular Wares Recovered from 38BU581.



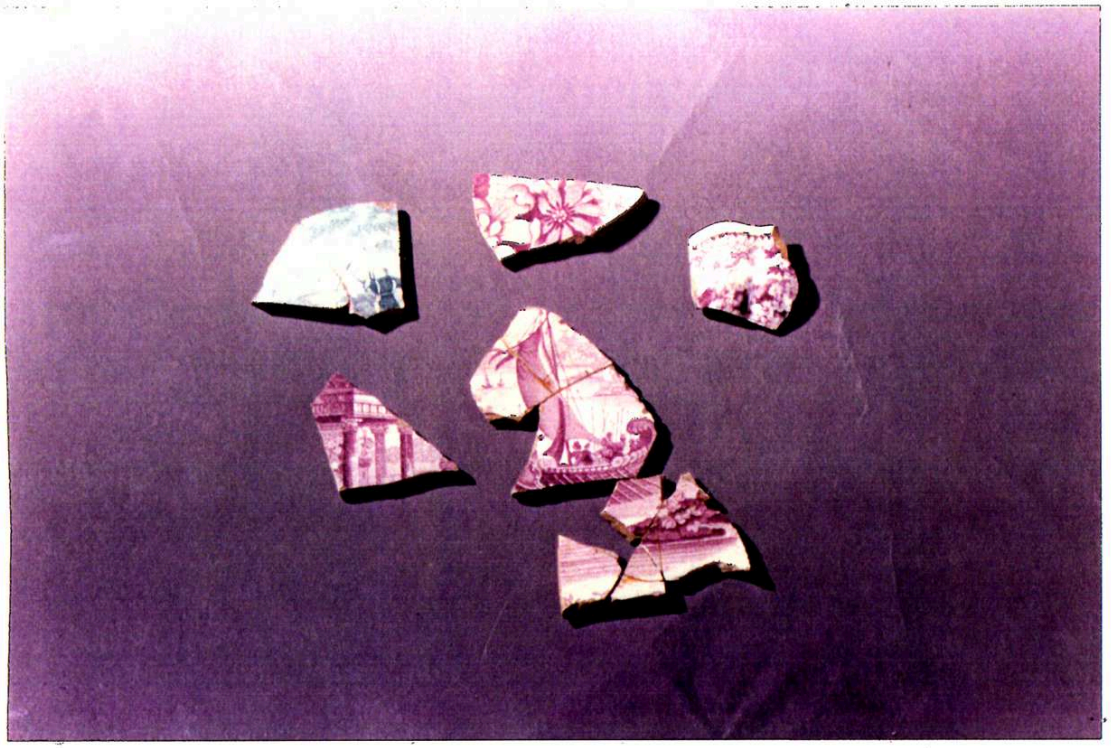
Top (Left to Right): Molded Blue (132.0:2); Blue (89.0:7); Blue (91.0:5); Blue (35.1:9).
Middle (Left to Right): Blue (109.0:9); Blue (36.0:1 [2]); Blue (158.0:51); Blue (21.1:5).
Bottom (Left to Right): Blue (39.0:19); Molded Blue (4.1:9); Polychrome (158.0:11); Polychrome (153.0:20).
[#] indicates number of pieces

Figure 22. Hand Painted Pearlwares Recovered from 38BU581.



Top (Left to Right): 148.0:15; 131.1:2 (2); 111.0:3 (Molded).
Middle (Left to Right): 163.0:12 (Whiteware); 5.0:4; 108.3:2; 130.0:9.
Bottom (Left to Right): 45.0:6; 50.0:10 (3); 147.0:9; 130.2:2.
(#) indicates number of pieces

Figure 23. Blue Transfer Printed Pearlwares Recovered from 38BU581.



Top (Left to Right): Green (32.0:5); Purple (135.0:12); Purple (95.0:7).
Bottom (Left to Right): Purple (158.0:29 [8]).
[#] indicates number of pieces

Figure 24. Polychrome Transfer Printed Whitewares Recovered from 38BU581.

Top (Left to Right): Westerwald (96.0:1 [3]); Westerwald (84.0:1); Rockingham (50.0:4 [2]); Rockingham (49.0:12 [3]); Rockingham (48.0:10); Salt Glazed (152.0:18); Salt Glazed (163.0:2); Salt Glazed (161.0:3).

Middle (Left to Right): Ginger Beer Bottle (177.0:9).

Bottom (Left to Right): Alkaline Glazed (122.0:6); Alkaline Glazed (117.0:1 [2]); Black Basalt (181.0:1 [2]); Black Basalt (85.1:5); Black Basalt (86.1:2); Ginger Beer Bottle (149.0:9); Ginger Beer Bottle (151.1:16).

[#] indicates number of pieces

Figure 25. Stonewares Recovered from 38BU581.

Miller (1980, 1991) has developed estimates for the relative costs of ceramic tablewares manufactured throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These estimates permit an investigator to calculate the relative cost of the ceramic vessels that were present at a particular site. Presumably, sites occupied by wealthier indiviudals/families will possess more expensive vessel types than those occupied by those of lower income or net monetary worth. Miller's (1980, 1991) cost estimates should be employed for vessel types within known time spans not to exceed 20 years in duration. Shorter periods of interpretation (e.g., 5 years or 10 years) will produce even better estimates since one is analyzing the purchase of specific vessels by an individual. Interpretive periods spanning more than 20 years may represent two or more families or generaitons of the same family, whose economic value may or may not be comparable. Thus, the MNV analyses described for most of the individual structures at 38BU581 above did not employ Miller's (1980, 1991) cost indices. Rather, vessel forms and general ware types were employed since the interpretive period of every structure could not be reduced to 20 years or less. However, efforts to define the occupations of 38BU581 by two or three generations of the Sams family can employ these indices and are outlined below. Comparisons of these temporal components of 38BU581 will help to illustrate the relative economic status of the Sams family as reflected on Dataw Island.

As described in Chapter III, William Sams acquired Dataw Island in 1783. Upon his death in 1798, the Island passed to his wife. Upon her death, the Island was subdivided between his three youngest sons, L.R. Sams, B.B. Sams, and E.H. Sams; L.R. and B.B. soon bought out their younger brother's interest. B.B. Sams owned and presumably resided at 38BU581 after 1813. Upon B.B. Sams death in 1855, 38BU581 was inherited by H.H. Sams and J.J. Sams. The site was abandoned by the Sams family in 1861.

Examination of the ceramic assemblage recovered from 38BU581 permits the tentative identification of these individual occupations or components of the site by the presence of particular ceramic types. Presumably, William Sams would have owned ceramic vessels of types being manufactured from the 1780s to the early 1800s. Tablewares of this period would have included white salt glazed stonewares, creamwares, and pearlwares. B.B. Sams, who owned and occupied the site during the 1820s-1850s, could be expected to have purchased pearlwares and whitewares as tablewares for his country estate. The ironstones may have been purchased by B.B. Sams, his heirs, or the tenants who resided at 38BU581 after the Sams abandonment of Dataw Island. Thus, each of these ceramic types can be associated with a particular owner/component of the site. Namely, all creamwares are assumed to be associated with William Sams tenure of 38BU581. All pearlwares whitewares are assumed to be associated with B.B. Sams ownership/occupation of the site. The ironstone vessels presumably were purchased by his sons or later occupants of the site. Although simplistic, this subdivision of the ceramic assemblage may provide insight into the relative wealth of the Sams family and the variation of their economic status through time.

Following Miller (1980, 1991), the relative cost of the vessels associated with the main house at 38BU581 was estimated employing cost indices. For this analysis, only plates and bowls were employed. While Miller (1980, 1991) provides cost indices for cups, the small fragments associated with most vessels from the 38BU581 assemblage prevented the identification of the attributes necessay to define specific types of cups. Therefore, these

vessels were omitted. The vast majority of plates also could not be assigned to a specific size category. Thus, this analysis is based on a very small number of vessels. While not ideal, the numbers of vessels employed are adequate to provide some assessment of the costs of the ceramics associated with each occupation of 38BU581.

The inventories of vessels associated with the main house displayed in Appendix IV were sorted into creamwares, pearlwares, whitewares, and ironstones for this analysis. Plates were sorted by size and decorative type. Six size classes were identified; these included: 10 inch, 10-9 inch, 8 inch, 7 inch, 6 inch, and 5 inch diameter plates. Plates of indeterminate diameter were defined as unknown. Decorative types included CC ware (undecorated), edge decorated, and transfer printed. Note that three hand painted whiteware plates were recovered from the main house; however, the size of these vessels could not be determined and they were not included in the present analysis. Bowls were sorted into decorative types within the four wares. These included CC ware (undecorated), dipped, painted, and transfer printed. Bowls of other types (e.g., molded) were described as "Other." The frequencies of the vessels within each of these types are summarized in Tables 63 and 64 for bowls and plates, respectively.

Table 63. CC Ware Indices for Bowls Recovered from the Main House at 38BU581 (after Miller 1980, 1991).

TYPE	CC Ware	Dipped	Painted	Printed	Other	Total
Creamware	9				1	10
Pearlware	7	10	23	35	3	78
Whiteware	7	4		2	1	14
Ironstone	11	–	–	–	4	15
Total	34	14	23	37	9	117
Indices ('80)	1.00	1.2	1.67	2.5		
Ironstone	2.00					
Indices ('91)	1.00	1.2	1.60	2.6		
White Granite	2.49					

Creamware Mean CC Index= 9*1.0 = 9.0÷9 = **1.0**

Pearl/Whiteware Mean CC Index$_{80}$= 14*1.0+14*1.2+23*1.67+37*2.5 = 14+16.8+36.80+96.2 = 163.80÷88 = **1.86**

Pearl/Whiteware Mean CC Index$_{91}$= 14*1.0+14*1.2+23*1.60+37*2.6 = 14+16.8+36.41+92.5 = 161.71÷88 = **1.84**

Ironstone Mean CC Index$_{80}$= 11*2.00 = 22.00÷11 = **2.00**

Ironstone Mean CC Index$_{91}$= 11*2.49 = 27.39÷11 = **2.49**

Table 64. CC Ware Indices for Plates Recovered from the Main House at 38BU581 (after Miller 1980, 1991).

	SIZE	10"	10-9"	8"	7"	6"	5"	Unknown	Total
	Creamware	1		3				30	34
	Pearlware							21	21
CC Ware	Whiteware	5		1	1	1	1	10	19
	Ironstone	2	8	2	3	2	-	37	54
	Total	8	8	6	4	3	1	98	128
	Indices ('80)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
	Ironstone	1.69	1.69	1.8	1.78	2.00			
	Indices ('91)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
	White Granite	3.09	3.09	2.0	1.93	1.98			
	Creamware							6	6
	Pearlware		1	3				30	34
Edged	Whiteware	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
	Total		2	3				38	43
	Indices ('80)		1.33	1.29					
	('91)		1.33	1.28					
	Creamware								
	Pearlware			1	1	1		29	32
Priated	Whiteware							12	12
	Ironstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total			1	1	1		42	45
	Indices ('80)			3.21	2.92	2.50			
	('91)			3.21	3.25	3.37 †			

*CC Index Value for 6" plate in 1861

†CC Index Value for 5" plate - no 6" plates listed

Creamware Mean CC Index= 4*1.0 = 4.0÷4 = **1.0**

Pearl/Whiteware Mean CC $Index_{80}$= 9*1.0+2*1.33+3*1.29+1*3.21+1*2.92+1*2.5 = 9+2.66+3.87+3.21+2.92+2.5 = 24.16÷17 = **1.42**

Pearl/Whiteware Mean CC $Index_{91}$= 9*1.0+2*1.33+3*1.28+1*3.21+1*3.25+1*3.37= 9+2.66+3.84+3.21+3.25+3.37= 25.33÷17 = **1.49**

Ironstone Mean CC $Index_{80}$= 10*1.69+2*1.8+3*1.78+2*2.00 = 10.69+3.6+5.34+4.0 = 23.63÷17 = **1.39**

Ironstone Mean CC $Index_{91}$= 10*3.09+2*2.0+3*1.93+2*1.98 = 30.9+4.0+5.79+3.96 = 44.65÷17 = **2.63**

The average cost indices of bowls and plates are shown at the bottom of Tables 63 and 64, respectively. The cost index is based on the cost of a particular decorative type/vessel size over the cost of an undecorated vessel of that size or shape at a particular time. The cost of undecorated vessels are assumed to be 1.0. The costs of other vessels are calculated in relation to this base price. The highest values generally approach 4.0. Indices are shown from Miller (1980), the original effort to create a scaling system, and from Miller (1991), a revised scaling system with earlier dates/types included. Indices are shown from both articles, even though the 1991 scales are considered more accurate, since most researchers have not yet begun employing the revised scale. Thus, data for comparison to 38BU581 will be expressed in terms of the 1980 scale. Comparisons of the 1980 indices and the 1991 indices will be discussed further below.

The creamware plates and bowls identified within the main house at 38BU581 are all undecorated (or CC wares) following Miller (1980). As noted above, all CC ware vessels (except ironstone) are assumed to possess a cost index of 1.0 at any time. Thus, the average cost index of creamware plates and bowls in the main house at 38BU581 is 1.0. This is the lowest value (i.e., lowest cost) of any vessel. The average costs of the pearlware/whiteware bowls and plates are 1.86 and 1.42, respectively, based on the indices for 1824. This is the closest date to B.B. Sams renovations of the main house at 38BU581. Presumably, he would have acquired some vessels to outfit his newly refurbished country home. These values are higher than those generated for the creamware vessels. The average cost indices for ironstone bowls and plates is 2.00 and 1.39, respectively, employing the indices for 1858. This year was used since it represented the earliest date at which this ceramic type could have arrived at the site. Index values for the ironstones are comparable to those generated by the pearlware/whitewares.

Literal interpretation of these data would suggest that William Sams purchased the least expensive ceramics possible for use in his Dataw Island home at 38BU581. Once B.B. Sams inherited 38BU581, he appears to have acquired ceramics with slightly higher values than those acquired by his father. The later occupants of the site (either H.H. and/or J.J. Sams or later squatters/tenants) continue to acquire vessels comparable in cost to those purchased by B.B. Sams. The latter interpretation is interesting, particularly if these ceramics represent vessels purchased by former slaves of the Sams Plantation who remained at 38BU581 after its abandonment by the Sams family. Such tenants or squatters would be expected to possess less disposable income than the earlier plantation owners. Perhaps the ironstones are not associated with a later occupation but represent a final acquisition of ceramic vessels by B.B. Sams for his Dataw Island estate.

The small number of identifiable plates in particular sizes may have affected the results of these analyses. The relative frequencies of decorative types among each of the four ware types were calculated based on sherd counts in an effort to determine whether significant information may have been lost in the analyses above that used only individual vessels. Note that employing only sherds does not account for cost variations between cups, plates of different sizes, and bowls at any given time. The sherd frequencies are summarized in Table 65.

Table 65. The Relative Frequencies of Decorative Types for Creamwares, Pearlwares, Whitewares, and Ironstones from the Main House at 38BU581.

	CC Wares		Edge/Molded		Dipped/Sponged		Painted		Printed		
TYPE	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	TOTAL
Creamware	202	92.2	9	4.2	3	1.4	4	1.8	1	0.4	219
Pearlware	98	23.6	72	17.3	23	5.5	70	16.9	152	36.6	415
Whiteware	346	72.1	17	3.5	18	3.8	19	4.0	80	16.7	480
Ironstone	239	94.8	7	2.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	4	1.6	252

Examination of these data confirm the interpretations outlined above based on identifiable vessels. That is, the late eighteenth century tablewares (creamwares) were predominantly undecorated and edge decorated. These types account for 96.4 per cent of all creamware sherds. Thus, the least expensive vessels and decorative types were acquired by the late eighteenth century residents of 38BU581.

Conversely, the pearlwares and whitewares possess noticeably lower frequencies of the less expensive decorative types. Undecorated and edge decorated types account fot 40.9 per cent and 75.6 per cent of these wares, respectively. Transfer printed sherds and hand painted sherds account for 53.5 per cent of the pearlwares and 20.7 per cent of the whitewares. Thus, the early and mid-nineteen century tablewares presumably represent more expensive acquisitions than the vessels procured during the late eighteenth or late nineteenth centuries. Similar to the creamwares, the ironstones also were predominantly undecorated or edge decorated, accounting for 97.6 per cent of all ironstone sherds. It should be noted that this type is expected to have few decorative variations since the vast majority of ironstones were undecorated. As noted above, the cost index value of these late nineteenth century ceramics were comparable to those generated for the pearlwares and whitewares.

It is probably unfair to assume that William Sams' ceramic inventory included only creamware vessels. Undoubtedly, some of the early pearlware vessels were acquired by William Sams prior to his death in 1798. In addition, his widow retained ownership of the property until 1813. She also may have purchsed some of the pearlware vessels represented in the artifacts recovered from the main house. Alternatively, William Sams may have supplied his Dataw Island home with the least expensive and simplest of ceramic vessels that he owned. William Sams owned other properties in the region prior to his acquisition of Dataw Island. He appears to have resided in an existing structure, the original Middle House, with few additions or alterations, with the possible exception of the chapel/cemetery (see Chapter IX). Quite possibly, William Sams possessed much more expensive ceramic vessels but kept them at his other residences. Such an occurrence was not uncommon among Low Country residents, particularly when they possessed town houses that were reasonably close to their plantations (cf. Poplin and Scardaville 1991; Zierden et al. 1986).

B.B. Sams appears to have brought more expensive ceramic vessels to the site. Since he was responsible for the extensive renovation of the main house and the construction of the garden wall and its associated structures, one could assume that he intended his residence at 38BU581 to display a portion of the wealth he possessed. From the census records summarized in Chapter III, it is known that B.B. Sams possessed other plantations besides Dataw Island. Presumably, one or more of his family's houses in Beaufort also were possessed by him. His extensive additions to the family home at 38BU581, including the tombs of his father and mother (see Chapter IX below) would suggest that he viewed Dataw Island as his family's principal country residence. This may account for the increase in more expensive ceramics that occur within the pearlwares and whitewares.

The presence of comparably priced types in the later tablewares (the ironstones) may reflect the actual economic status of the residents of the site at this time. It is assumed that former slaves of the plantation(s) on Dataw or nearby islands occupied 38BU581 after the Sams family abandoned Dataw in 1861. This occupation appears to have continued until the 1870s or 1880s, when the main house was destroyed by fire. These tenants or squatters would be expected to have possessed less disposable income than B.B. Sams. Thus, their tablewares should display a lower average cost than the former owner's of 38BU581. This interpretation of the late nineteenth century occupation of the site is not reflected well in the ceramics dating from this period. It appears more likely that the ironstones should be associated with the sons of B.B. Sams. H.H. and J.J. Sams inherited 38BU581 in 1855. This would have provided only about five years for either one or both to equip the plantation house as they saw fit. Undoubtedly, both viewed the Island and their family home in the same manner as their father. J.J. Sams memoirs (n.d.) provide such an impression. Thus, it would seem likely that these young gentlemen would have stocked their family home with vessels of similar expense as their father.

Comparisons of the ceramic assemblage to other planter's house in the region were undertaken in an effort to describe the relative economic standing of B.B. Sams beyond Dataw Island. Data derived from four other plantations in South Carolina and Georgia were utilized in these comparisons. These plantations include Willbrook (38GE292) and Oatland (38GE294) Plantations on Waccamaw Neck (Trinkley 1993), and Kings Bay and Cannon's Point Plantations in southeastern Georgia (Adams and Boling 1989). The average CC ware indices for plates and bowls from these sites were compared to those from 38BU581 in an effort to place B.B. Sams ceramic assemblage in a regional persepctive. The data employed in these comparisons are summarized in Table 66.

As noted above and based on the number of slaves owned, Kings Bay Plantation was occupied by a medium sized planter. Cannon's Point Plantation was operated by a large planter. Willbrook and Oatland Plantations should be considered large plantations. B.B. Sams Plantation (38BU581) should be considered a medium sized plantation. Adams and Boling (1989) illustrated how variation in the relative wealth of the plantation owners can affect the relative costs of the ceramic assemblages associated with their residences, as well as those of their slaves and others. Thus, one would expect 38BU581 to display similar average ceramic costs to those calculated for Kings Bay Plantation. It should be noted that these two plantations also produced similar crops on interior tidal river systems. The larger plantations would be expected to generate higher average cost values.

Table 66. Average CC Ware Indices for Selected Planter's Residences.

SITE	Date	Plates	Bowls	Mean
38BU581	1824	1.42	1.86	1.79[C]
Kings Bay	1814	1.67	1.63	1.68
Cannon's Point*	1814	2.79	1.22	2.61
Willbrook	1802/1814	-	1.15	-
Oatland	1836/1838[P] 1836/1855[B]	1.60	1.40	1.47

*Data derived from the planter's kitchen
DATE= Indices used to calculate averages
P= Plates
C= does not include cups
B= Bowls
Kings Bay/Cannon's Point- Adams and Boling (1989)
Willbrook/Oatland- Trinkley 1993

Examination of Table 66 reveals that 38BU581 and Kings Bay do display similar, though not equal, average values of plates and bowls. Interestingly, the Kings Bay assemblage displayed near equal values for its plates and bowls. Values calculated for 38BU581 vary above and below the Kings Bay values by approximately equal amounts. Mean average costs for all vessel types at these sites also are similar (38BU581= 1.79, Kings Bay= 1.68). Note however that the mean CC index value for 38BU581 does not include cups. The larger plantations do not conform to the expectations outlined above. Cannon's Point displays the highest values for plates at nearly twice the value estimated for 38BU581. Interestingly, the value for bowls is noticeably less than that at 38BU581. It should be noted however that the values for Cannon's Point are derived from the planter's kitchen and not his residence as is the case with the other sites. Thus, lower cost bowls may have been employed in the kitchen for food preparation activities, thus skewing the bowl values below those that may have been present in the Cannon's Point main house. The mean value of vessel types is nearly 50 per cent higher than those calculated for 38BU581 or Kings Bay. Oatland Plantation displays values slightly higher than 38BU581 for plates but lower for bowls. However, the mean value is lower than those calculated for 38BU581 or Kings Bay. Possibly, this reflects the location of Oatland (on Waccamaw Neck) or its principal corp (rice). Unfortunately, an insufficient number of vessels were identified at the Willbrook Plantation main house to permit more than a calculation of index values for bowls. This site produced the lowest value of the five, however, only six vessels were employed in the analysis. This undoubtedly affected the results of the index calculations (Trinkley 1993:172).

These comparisons suggest that B.B. Sams possessed ceramics of comparable cost to planters of similar status in coastal Georgia. He appears to have possessed ceramics of greater value than those acquired by the owners of two large plantations on Waccamaw Neck. Comparisons between these two regionally disparate plantations may not be totally appropriate, however, since different crops were produced at Dataw and in Georgetown County. Comparisons to sites in both areas will be necessary to characterize accurately the

ceramic assemblages that can be expected to occur on Sea Island cotton plantations such as 38BU581, and the rice plantations of Waccamaw Neck.

A brief comparison of the revised index values for the main house at 38BU581, following Miller (1991), with those employed above indicates that plates would appear slightly more expensive than estimated using the 1980 indices; bowls are slightly less expensive. The differences in the index values is quite small (±0.0.7/0.02, respectively). Thus, the interpretation of the relative economic status of B.B. Sams would appear to be fairly accurate, as reflected by the vessels employed. The greatest variation occurs between the index values calculated for the ironstones. Using the revised index values, the plates from the main house at 38BU581 produced an average value of 2.63, an 89 per cent increase. This index value is comparable to the plates associated with the Cannon's Point Plantation, although the Georgia site's vessels date from the early nineteenth century rather than the middle nineteenth century. Bowls produced an average value of 2.49, a 25 per cent increase over the value generated from the 1980 indices. This variation further highlights the difficulty of associating the ironstones from 38BU581 with any post-Sams occupants, unless these ceramics were widely available or acquired from the Sams residence after its abandonment.

A brief comparison of CC index values for vessels recovered from the slave residences (Structures IV-VI) and Structure X (a possible overseer's/driver's residence) also was attempted. Individual vessels were not identified as in the analysis above. Rather, a less accurate assessment was undertaken following Moore (1985). All tablewares were sorted into one of four categories (following Miller 1980) with each assigned a relative value. CC or undecorated wares were assigned a value of "1;" edge decorated, sponged, or dipped wares were assigned a value of "2;" hand painted wares were assigned a value of "3;" and, transfer printed vessels were assigned a value of "4." These data are summarized in Table 67.

Table 67. Frequencies of Relative Ceramic Values for the Main House, Slave Residences, and Structure X at 38BU581.

STRUCTURE	Main House		Structure IV		Structure V		Structure VI		Structure X	
TYPE	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
CC Ware	141	41.8	24	43.6	13	31.7	18	39.1	20	27.8
Edge/Dipped	69	20.5	12	21.8	13	31.7	7	15.2	14	19.4
Painted	39	11.6	3	5.5	3	7.3	1	2.2	5	6.9
Printed	88	26.1	16	29.1	12	29.3	20	43.5	33	45.8
Total	337		55		41		46		72	

Examination of the data in Table 67 suggests that lower cost ceramic types occurred in higher frequencies in the main house, Structure IV, and Structure V. In these structures, CC wares and edge/dipped tablewares accounted for 60-65 per cent of all tableware vessels identified. Structures VI and X displayed only 46-54 per cent of these lower cost types. The main house displayed higher frequencies of painted tablewares. However, transfer printed vessels occurred in higher relative frequencies in Structures VI and X (accounting for approximately 45 per cent in both assemblages) while the other structures possessed less than 30 per cent of these most expensive vessel types. These data suggest that the presumed slaves of B.B. Sams possessed ceramic vessels of similar cost to those possessed and utilized by their owner. Quite possibly, this reflects the overall wealth of the Sams family in the region. That is, they possessed enough disposable income in order to equip their slaves with ceramic vessels comparable to those purchased for their own use. Structure X appears to be quite different from the main house and the three slave residences examined. Again, it appears to possess a higher level of economic status than the slave residences, and possibly even higher status than the main house. The interpretation of this structure as an overseer's house may be supported by these additional data.

An additional assessment of the relative economic status of these structures was attempted employing the ironstone vessels recovered from each one. The main house house displayed the greatest numbers and variety of ironstone vessels (representing 16.6 per cent of all tablewares/n= 80), followed by Structure IV (21.5 per cent/n= 17), Structure X (11.2 per cent/n= 10), Structure V (4.2 per cent/n= 2), and Structure VI (0.0 per cent/n= 0). The vessel types and their average CC index values are displayed in Table 68.

CC index values for the ironstones from these structures possess very similar values (circa 2.5). Note that Structures V and X produced only identifiable bowls that could be used in the estimation. Once again, this suggests that all members of the plantation society possessed some of the most recently acquired ceramics that arrived at 38BU581. Possibly, the variety of these ceramics and their actual numbers reflect more the economic standing within social hierarchy than the actual wares possessed or utilized.

OCCUPATION HISTORY OF 38BU581

As discussed above, several structures at 38BU581 appear to incorporate older structures or activity areas within the site. Presumably, these areas were utilized for some time prior to B.B. Sams' renovation of the principal residential area in the 1820s. Most noteably, these areas include Structures I and VIII, particularly its East Room. A brief comparison of the MCDs from all structures and the frequencies of nail types is presented to illustrate further this apparent spatial patterning. The data employed in these discussion are displayed in Table 69.

As noted in the earlier discussions, Structures I (1812.8) and VIII (1804.1) produced the earliest MCDs, with the exception of Structure VII (1810.8). Structures I and VIII also produced the highest frequencies of wrought nails among all of the structures at 38BU581 (74.5 per cent and 16.2 per cent of all identifiable nails, respectively). Structure VII

Table 68. CC Index Values for Ironstones Recovered from the Main House and Selected Structures at 38BU581.

SIZE	<10"	10-9"	8"	3-7"	Cup	Bowl	Unknown	Total
Main House	1	9	3	8	4	14	41	80
Structure IV	2	1	1	6	1	1	5	17
Structure V						1	1	2
Structure VI								0
Structure X		1			1	4	4	10
Index Value	3.63	3.09	2.0	2.12*		2.49		

*CC Index Value for 6" plates

Main House Mean CC Index= 1*3.63+9*3.09+3*2.0+8*2.12+14*2.49 = 3.63+27.81+6.0+16.96+34.86 = 89.26÷35 = **2.55**

Structure IV Mean CC Index= 2*3.63+1*3.09+1*2.0+6*2.12+1*2.49 = 7.26+3.09+2.0+12.72+2.49 = 27.56÷11 = **2.51**

Structure V Mean CC Index= 1*2.49 = 2.49÷1 = **2.49**

Structure X Mean CC Index= 4*2.49 = 9.96÷4 = **2.49**

Table 69. MCDS and Nail Frequencies for All Structures at 38BU581.

		Wrought Nails		Machine Cut Nails		Wire Nails		Unident.
STRUCTURE	MCD	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Main House	1830.8	384	5.3	6895	94.6	13	0.2	8038
Structure I	1812.8	70	74.5	19	20.2	5	5.3	800
Structure III	1826.3	-	0.0	45	97.8	1	2.2	192
Structure IV	1827.4	-	0.0	36	100.0	-	0.0	3
Structure V	1824.3	-	0.0	14	100.0	-	0.0	-
Structure VI	1816.3	-		-		-		-
Structure VII	1810.8	12	1.5	785	97.6	7	0.9	395
Structure VIII	1804.1	38	16.2	195	83.3	1	0.4	395
Structure X	1842.1	2	0.8	251	99.2	-	0.0	437

%= Percentage of Identifiable Nail Types NOT All Nails

possessed only 1.5 per cent wrought nails, despite its complete excavation. Thus, its early MCD may be the result of "time lag" in its associated ceramic assemblage rather than its construction/use during the earlier occupations of the site. Structures I and VIII do possess sizable frequencies of wrought nails and eighteenth century ceramic types (see Table 34). Note that Structures I and VIII also possessed the greatest number of eighteenth century types (n= 12 and 16, respectively), other than the main house (n= 24). It should be noted that Structures IV and VII also produced equivalent numbers of eighteenth century types (n= 12 and 11, respectively).

These suggest that areas to the northeast of the main house and to the southwest of the main house were utilized during the earliest occupations of 38BU581. Presumably, a structure was present at or near the Middle House component of the main house as well. However, the extensive renovations and additions carried out by B.B. Sams in the 1820s probably resulted in the disruption or displacement of the artifact deposits associated with this earlier occupation.

FAUNAL REMAINS FROM 38BU581

A total of 2,618 fragments of bone were recovered as a result of the archaeological investigations conducted at 38BU581. These bone fragments weighed 12,625.5 g and represented a total of 55 individuals and 18 taxon (Table 70). Domesticated and wild animals are represented by the faunal assemblage which includes mammals, reptiles, birds, fish, and shellfish. Specific proveniences for much of the assemblage could not be reconstructed. Therefore, the faunal remains are discussed as a single large assemblage rather than examining remains recovered from particular portions of the site. The assemblage is characterized in terms of taxa present. A comparison of wild vs. domestic fauna follows the assemblage characterization. Butchering practices evident in marks on particular elements are discussed in the concluding section of Chapter IV.

Faunal Assemblage Characterization. The faunal assemblage was highly fragmented. The high mammal fragment count reflects the degree of bone fragmentation. Where possible, bone fragments were identified by element and taxon by comparing the archaeological samples to zoological specimens held at Brockington and Associates, Inc. Other factors such as side, degree of fusion, evidence of burning, and evidence of butchering, were also noted. Appendix II details the faunal identifications. The minimum number of individuals (i.e., MNI) was calculated for each taxon by examining the element distribution and determining the minimum number of individuals it would take to account for the assemblage.

Of the 18 taxon identified at 38BU581, 11 were represented by a single individual (Table 70). The larger mammal and small rodents were the exception. A total of four rats (*Rattus*), and an additional three small rodents (possibly rats) were identified in the assemblage. The rat remains were recovered from the interior and exterior of the Middle House, Structure I, Structure III, Structures IV-VII, and Structure VIII. There does not appear to be any concentration of rat remains and these small scavengers likely roamed

Table 70. Taxa Identified at 38BU581.

Common Name	Scientific Name	# of frags	Weight	MNI
Mammal	*Mammalia*	1989	8255.6	
Cow	*Bos taurus*	45	2387.6	3
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	54	653.7	5
Goat/Sheep	*Capra/Ovis*	37	300.0	1
Deer	*Odocoileus v.*	23	295.4	4
Raccoon	*Procyon l.*	6	26.5	2
Squirrel	*Scuirus sp.*	1	0.5	-
Fox Squirrel	*Scuirus niger*	1	0.2	1
Opossum	*Marsupialis v.*	5	4.9	1
Rabbit	*Sylvilagus sp.*	1	0.3	1
Rodent	*Rodentia*	6	2.2	3
Rat	*Rattus sp.*	21	6.6	4
Reptile	*Reptilia*	3	9.9	-
Turtle	*Testudines*	113	334.2	1
Snake	*Serpentes*	4	0.2	1
Frog	*Anura*	3	*	1
Bird	*Aves*	54	68.2	-
Chicken	*Gallus g.*	1	1.2	1
Turkey	*Meleagris g.*	6	7.1	1
Fish	*Osteichthyes*	76	141.5	-
Drum	*Sciaenidae*	3	2.9	1
Gar	*Lepisosteidae*	11	0.8	1
Crab	*Callinectes*	42	18.8	23
UD		13	107.1	-
TOTALS		2618	12625.5	55

Note all weights in grams

* = less than 0.1 g

throughout the structures and the associated outbuildings.

Cow, pig, deer, and raccoon were each represented by more than one individual. The raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) was represented by 2 right tibia, 1 right humerus, 2 left mandibles, and 1 right mandible. Two individuals would be necessary to account for the remains. The element distribution of the remaining taxon (i.e., cow, pig, and deer), are noted in Table 71.

Table 71. Distribution of Skeletal Elements for Major Taxa.

	LEFT		RIGHT
Bos taurus			
		3rd Phalange	2
		2nd Phalange*	9
		1st Phalange*	6
	1	Metacarpus	
	1	Metatarsus	1
		Metacarpals*	5
	1	Astragalus	2
	2	Calcaneum	
	1	Ulna	
		Tibia	3
		Humerus	2
	1	Pelvis	
		Scapula	2
		Mandible	1
		Maxilla	1
		Miscellaneous frags*	4
Total	7		38
Sus scrofa			
		1st Phalange*	14
		2nd Phalange*	10
	5	3rd Phalange	1
		Metacarpus	1
		Metacarpal*	1
		Astragalus	3
	1	Calcaneum	
		Ulna	1
	1	Radius	
	1	Tibia	
	1	Femur	
	1	Scapula	1
	1	Pelvis	1
	5	Mandible	3
	2	Maxilla	
Total	18		36
Capra/Ovis			
		1st Phalange*	1
		3rd Phalange*	1
	1	Metatarsus	
	1	Astragalus	
	1	Tibia	
		Humerus	1
	1	Femur	
		Vertebra*	10
		Ribs*	10
Total	4		23
Odocoileus v.			
		1st Phalange*	5
		2nd Phalange	2
	1	Metacarpus	
	3	Astragalus	2
		Calcaneum	1
	3	Tibia	2
		Femur	1
		Mandible	1
	1	Maxilla	
Total	9		14

Note * = side not determined

Three cows (*Bos taurus*) would be necessary to account for the cow assemblage. Of the 45 identified cow elements, 25 are toes and lower limbs (i.e., 55.5 per cent of the cow assemblage). Two head parts also were contained in the assemblage. The remainder of the assemblage comprises a variety of longbones (i.e., ulna, tibia, and humerus), and pelvis and shoulder parts. Therefore, although some elements were not identified (i.e., vertebra, ribs, femur, and radius), the cow skeleton is well represented.

The element distribution strongly suggests that cows were being slaughtered on site. The toes, lower limbs, and head parts combined, account for 60.0 per cent of the assemblage. These particular elements are usually discarded in the primary butchering process (i.e., the head and lower limbs are removed from the carcass). Specific butchering techniques will be discussed further in a later section.

Five individuals are represented in the pig (*Sus scrofa*) assemblage (Table 71). Again the toes, lower limbs, and head parts are well represented, accounting for 77.7 per cent of the pig assemblage. A similar distribution pattern to the cow is noted. Most elements are represented, with the exception of ribs, vertebra, and humerus. The pig skeleton is well represented and suggests that primary butchering was occurring on site.

One goat/sheep (*Capra/ovis*) would account for the caprine remains recovered from the site (Table 71). The skeleton is relatively well represented with the exception of head parts, shoulder and pelvis, and radius. The presence of toes, lower limbs, vertebra, and ribs strongly suggest that caprines also were being slaughtered on site.

Of the 23 elements identified as deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), 10 are toe bones, lower limbs, and head parts (i.e., 43.4 per cent of the deer assemblage). This suggests that deer were being hunted and brought back to the plantation house for butchering.

Domestic vs Wild. The identified taxon were divided into domesticates, wild, and commensal. The biomass for the wild and domestic groups was calculated following Adams (1985). Table 72 details the results.

Ten taxa of wild fauna (i.e., deer, raccoon, squirrel, opossum, rabbit, turtle, drum, gar, and crab) were identified at 38BU581. These species are believed to have contributed to the diet of the site inhabitants. All of the wild fauna identified are locally available. Their presence suggests that the site inhabitants hunted, trapped, and fished within the natural environment of Dataw Island. The wild fauna represent almost 30 per cent to the total meat weight (biomass) estimated for the faunal assemblage of 38BU851. Therefore, although domestic taxa dominated the diet of the inhabitants (i.e., 70.5 per cent of the total biomass), wild fauna were procured to add variety to the diet. Of the five domestic taxa identified, cow remains comprise approximately half of the total domestic fragment weight, indicating the dominance of beef in the diet.

Butchering Patterns. Following the slaughter and primary butchering of an animal, the carcass may be divided up in a number of ways. Butchering marks were examined to

Table 72. Relative Frequencies of Domestic, Wild, and Commensal Taxa.

	Fragments	Weight	Taxon Biomass	Total Biomass	% Total Biomass
DOMESTIC					
Cow	45	2387.6			
Pig	54	653.7			
Goat/Sheep	37	300.0	18381.1		
Chicken	1	1.2			
Turkey	6	7.1	102.8	18483.9	70.5
WILD					
Deer	23	295.4			
Raccoon	6	26.5			
Squirrel	1	0.5			
Fox Squirrel	1	0.2			
Opossum	5	4.9			
Rabbit	1	0.3	2803.1		
Turtle	113	334.3	972.2		
Drum	3	2.9	62.7		
Gar	11	0.8	4.6		
Crab	42	18.8	108.3	7726.2	29.4
COMMENSAL					
Rodent	6	2.2	-	-	
Rat	21	6.6	-	-	-
Snake	4	0.2	-	-	-
Frog	3	*	-	-	-

Note all weights in grams *=less than 0.1g

determine how this occurred at 38BU581. Table 73 summarizes this analysis.

As noted above, the faunal assemblage was highly fragmented. Many bones were broken up into small pieces, suggesting that the meat was cooked up in stews and soups. However, butchering marks evident on the cow elements suggest that other forms of meat preparation also were being used. Six of the metacarpals were chopped at the distal end. This type of processing is usually done to remove the toes during the primary butchering process. The chopped humeri and sawed tibia suggest that the carcass may have been quartered following the primary butchering process. One "steak" cut, a one inch sawed section of long bone, was identified in the assemblage.

Thus, the cow assemblage suggests that animals were butchered on site and beef was prepared and served in a variety of ways. The carcass was likely quartered; some of the larger elements suggest that beef may have been prepared as roasts. However, steak cuts

Table 73. Butchering Marks Identified at 38BU581.

TAXA	ELEMENT	NUMBER	TYPE OF MARK
Bos taurus	1st Phalange	3	Knife marks
	Metacarpus	4	Distal end chopped/knife marks
	Metatarsus	2	Distal end chopped/knife marks
	Astragalus	2	Chopped
	Astragalus	1	Knife marks
	Tibia	1	Knife marks
	Tibia	1	Sawed mid-shaft
	Ulna	1	Knife marks
	Humerus	1	Chopped mid-shaft/knife marks
	Pelvic fragment	2	Chopped
	Scapula	1	Proximal end chopped/knife marks
	Mandible	1	Sawed
	Longbone	1	1 inch steak cut sawed
Sus scrofa	Scapula	1	Knife marks
	Pelvic fragment	2	Chopped
	3rd Phalange		Knife marks
Capra/Ovis	Metatarsus	1	Knife marks at distal end
	Astragalus	1	Knife marks
	Femur	1	Knife marks
Odocoileus v.	Tibia	3	Knife marks at distal end
	Mandible	1	Knife marks
	femur	1	Knife marks

(at least one) also were prepared. Finally, the high fragment count provides evidence for the preparation of stews and soups.

Few butchering marks were noted on the pig, goat/sheep, and deer remains. This precluded the determination of specific methods of food preparation for this group of animals.

Summary. A total of 2,618 faunal fragments were recovered from 38BU581. Eighteen taxa were identified, representing domestic, wild, and commensal animals. Domestic animals appear to have dominated the diet of the site inhabitants, who enjoyed beef, pork, goat/sheep, chicken, and turkey. Cow remains dominated the domestic assemblage indicating a high beef intake. The element distribution of the domestic mammals strongly suggest that these animals were slaughtered and butchered on site. The limited butchering marks available from the cow remains further suggests that beef was prepared in a variety of ways (i.e., roasts, steak cuts, and soups/stews).

The site inhabitants apparently also took advantage of their natural surroundings, engaging in hunting, fishing, and trapping. The wild fauna contributed approximately 30 per cent of the meat consumed at 38BU581, thus providing variety to the inhabitants' diet.

Compared to other plantation sites in the region, 38BU581 displays a fairly high ratio of domestic to wild species. Comparisons to 38BU1289 (Kennedy and Roberts 1993), and Oatland Plantation main house (38GE294- Trinkley 1993), the Kings Bay planter's house (Reitz et al. 1985), and the Cannon's Point planter's kitchen (Otto 1984) were attempted. Comparisons involved examination of the domestic/wild ratios displayed in Table 74. If commensal species are ignored, the three South Carolina plantation main houses (38BU581, 38BU1289, and 38GE294) display similar ratios of domestic to wild individuals represented. The Georgia plantations (Kings Bay and Cannon's Point) display ratios substantially higher. Interestingly, slave sites in Beaufort County (including 38BU880 [Kennedy et al. 1993], 38BU869 [Jones et al. 1991], 38BU96 [Trinkley 1990], and 38BU634 [Trinkley 1989]) display domestic/wild ratios between 1:3.5 to 1:5 (Table 74). While higher than those noted for the three South Carolina main houses, all are substantially lower than the ratios calculated for the Georgia main houses. These data suggest that the South Carolina plantations had greater access to domestic species than the Georgia plantations.

Table 74. Comparisons of Domestic/Wild Ratios of Selected Plantation Sites.

	% INDIVIDUALS			% BIOMASS	
PLANTER'S SITES	**Domestic**	**Wild**	**RATIO**	**Domestic**	**Wild**
38BU581	23.9	76.1	1:3.2	70.5	29.5
38BU1289	25.0	75.0	1:3.0	-	-
38GE294	23.8	76.2	1:3.2	79.9	20.1
Kings Bay	13.0	87.0	1:6.7	-	-
Cannon's Point	9.5	90.5	1:9.5	-	-
SLAVE SITES					
38BU880	-	-	1:5.0	-	-
38BU869	-	-	1:3.5	-	-
38BU96	-	-	1:3.7	-	-
38BU634	-	-	1:4.8	-	-

38BU1289- Kennedy and Roberts 1993
Kings Bay- Reitz et al. 1985
38BU880- Kennedy et al. 1993
38BU96- Trinkley 1990
38GE294- Trinkley 1993
Cannon's Point- Otto 1984
38BU869- Jones et al. 1991
38BU634- Trinkley 1989

The similarity of the domestic/wild ratios of the three South Carolina main houses appears to ignore the size of the plantations. As noted above, 38BU581 and 38BU1289 probably represented medium sized plantations while 38GE294 was a large plantation. Thus, the diet of planters throughout the Low Country appears to be quite similar despite their relative wealth, as based on the number of slaves owned or present at particular sites.

Examination of the relative biomass associated with domestic and wild specis provides another comparison between plantation main houses in the region. As noted above (Table 72), approximately 70.5 per cent of the biomass estimated from faunal remains at 38BU581 are from domestic species. Comparatively, an estimated 79.9 per cent of the biomass estimated from the Oatland Plantation main house faunal assemblage was derived from domestic species. While noticeably higher, this variation may not be significant. Additional samples from other sites in the region will be required to assess these differences adequately.

CHAPTER V

THE B.B. SAMS PLANTATION SLAVE SETTLEMENTS

Three sites representing slave settlements associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation on Dataw Island (38BU581) have been identified. These sites include 38BU507, 38BU565, and 38BU496. Site 38BU507 probably represents a substantial settlement; as many as ten structures were conjectured to be present at this site. Site 38BU565 is located approximately 500 ft north of the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex at 38BU581. Although no structures were observed at this site, the artifact assemblage suggests that it was a slave village associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex. Site 38BU496 is located approximately 800 ft east of 38BU581. One tabby fireplace and an associated shell midden were observed at this site. The artifact assemblage suggests that this site was also a slave village associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex. No other structures were observed at 38BU496.

38BU507 - SLAVE VILLAGE

Site 38BU507 consists of the remains of an eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement and a multicomponent prehistoric site (Lepionka 1988). The prehistoric component will be discussed in a forthcoming report. The slave village is of interest for the present study due to its association with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex at 38BU581.

The site is located in the central portion of the island, approximately 400 ft west of 38BU581 (Figure 2). The slave village is at an elevation of approximately 20 ft AMSL. Soils on the site consist of Wando Fine Sands. The overall site dimensions are approximately 500 ft north-south by 1,000 ft east-west. The slave settlement occupies an area approximately 300 ft north-south by 500 ft east-west (Lepionka 1988). Figure 26 illustrates the plan view of the slave settlement.

Initially, 10 historic loci (indicated as A-I in Figure 26) were identified within the site by Drucker (1982). One locus, Locus X, was identified as a tabby structure. The remaining nine loci were interpreted as shell mounds derived from previously standing tabby structures (Drucker 1982). Historic artifacts recovered from the site tended to cluster around the 10 loci (Lepionka 1988).

Examination of the site in 1983 identified one tabby fireplace (Locus X), one subsurface tabby fireplace foundation (Locus VII), and several undisturbed middens (Lepionka 1988). Brick fragments located at other loci within the site were interpreted as remnants of previous structures. No evidence suggesting that the structures (as interpreted) were arranged in rows was recovered. However, both of the fireplaces were open to the west, and the midden accumulations appeared to be located to the south of the associated houses (Lepionka 1988).

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU507 - METHODS

During Drucker'S (1982) survey, ground surface visibility was determined to be 1-25 per cent. A sparse understory consisting primarily of deciduous leaf matter, young palmetto, and briers was observed. The methods utilized during the 1982 survey were gleaned from the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology Site Form. The site boundaries were determined by conducting two surface collections. The first involved a general collection of exposed surfaces across the site. Secondly, survey grid lines were established (oriented north-south) across the site. A systematic collection was made by plowing furrows across the site along the grid lines. The furrows were oriented north-south and spaced at 100 to 200 ft intervals. Each furrow extended 600 to 1,000 feet. The upturned soil from each furrow was inspected for artifacts. Concentrations of artifacts were recorded and plotted on a plan view map of the site (Figure 26). These concentrations (indicated as A-I) were interpreted as the remains of individual structures.

In 1983, the survey grid lines were re-established by Lepionka (1988). Test excavation units were placed along these grid lines at 50 to 100 ft intervals. The test excavation units measured approximately 1.5 ft by 1.5 ft, and were excavated 2-3 ft below the ground surface. The tests were excavated in natural levels. One to two test excavation units were also placed in each of the 10 loci identified. All soil from the test excavation units was sifted through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. Stratigraphic profiles were drawn for each unit.

Lepionka's (1988) excavations focused on extracting additional artifact samples, establishing the presence or absence of architectural features, and obtaining subsistence data. A systematic stratified sampling procedure was utilized. A 50 ft by 50 ft grid was established over the entire site. A series of 3 ft by 3 ft test excavation units was placed on alternating points across the grid. A total of 60 3 ft by 3 ft test units was excavated. Figure 27 shows the locations of the 3 ft by 3 ft test excavation units. Seven additional 2 ft by 2 ft test excavation units and 13 post hole test units were excavated south of the site to verify the site boundaries. Lepionka (1988) defined ten possible structures (indicated as Loci I-X in Figure 27) within the site. These loci correspond for the most part with those defined by Drucker (1982).

Maps of the density of historic domestic and architectural artifacts across the site, as well as total historic artifacts, were generated utilizing SYMAP by Mr. James D. Scurry. Figures 28, 29, and 30 illustrate artifact densities for domestic artifacts, architectural artifacts and total historic artifacts respectively. Artifact totals for SYMAP are listed as weights since some items, e.g., nails and window glass, were originally recorded as weights.

The density maps display a high concentration of all historic remains in the southwestern portion of the site; a less dense concentration occurs near the east central porion of the site (Figure 28). Architectural artifacts occur in one concentration near the southwest corner of the site (Figure 29). Non-Architectural artifacts occur in two concentrations. One is located in the southwest corner of the site, and the other concentration of equal density occurs in the east central portion of the site (Figure 30).

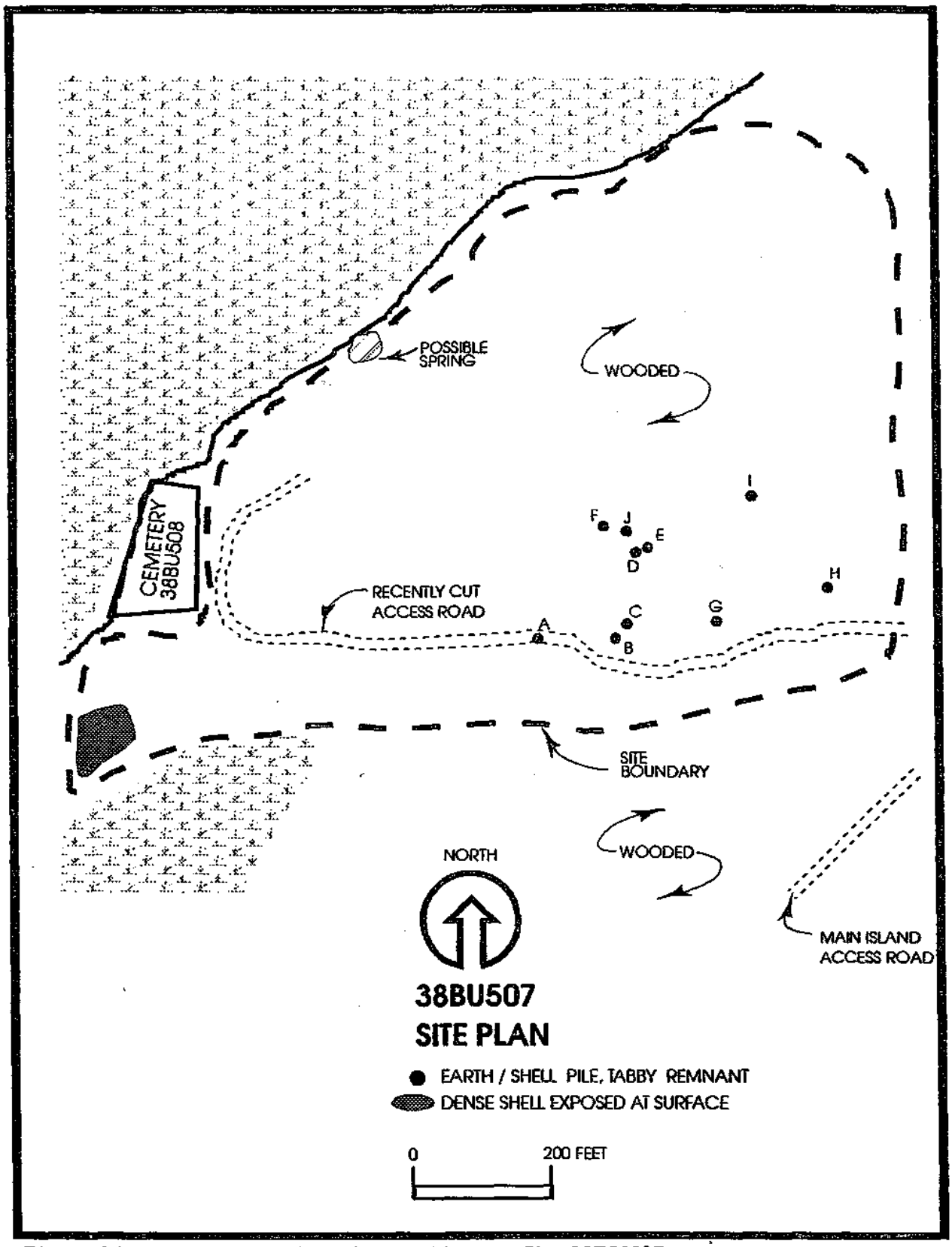


Figure 26. Plan View of the Slave Village at Site 38BU507.

Figure 27. Excavation Plan of Site 38BU507.

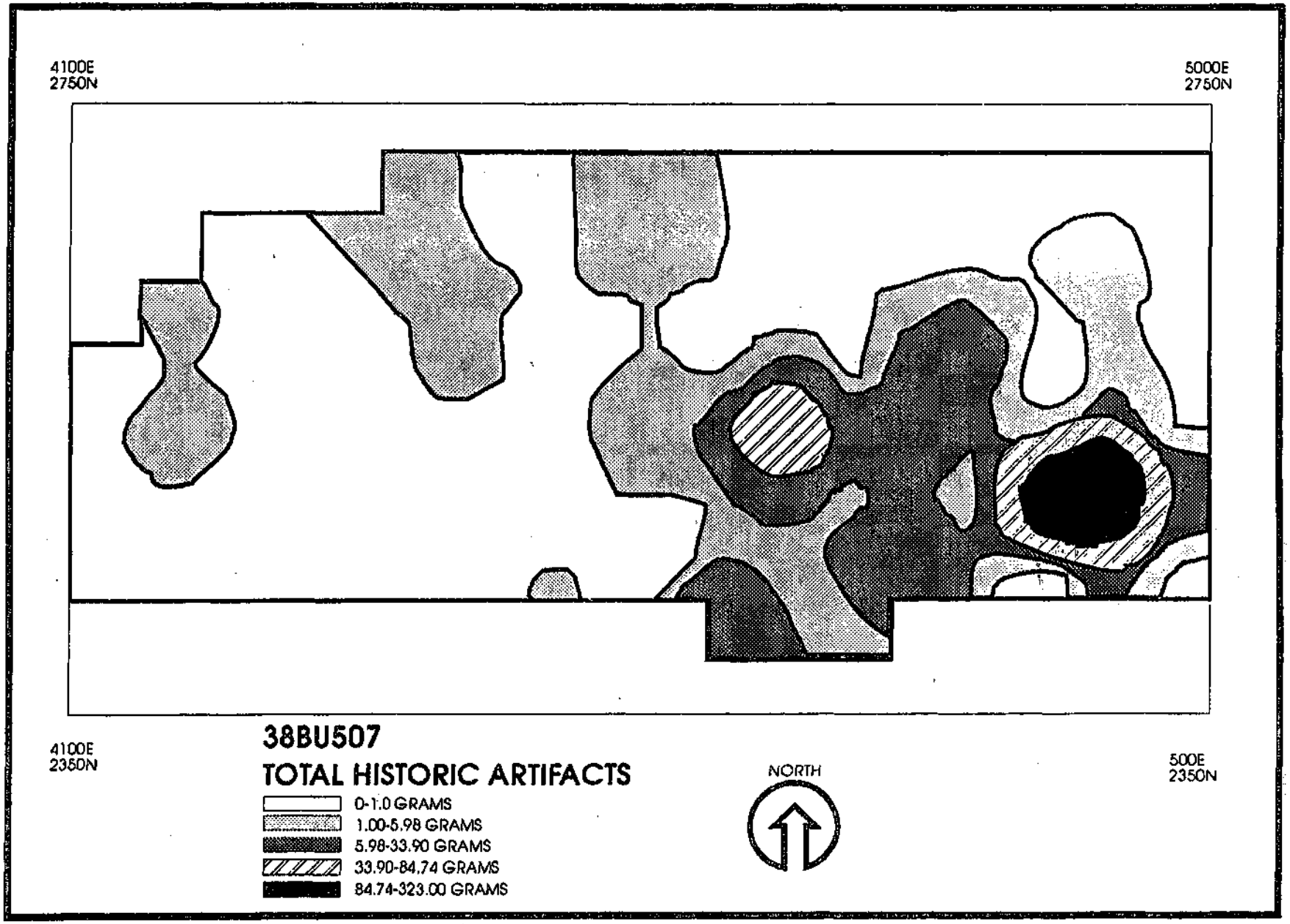


Figure 28. SYMAP Generated Map of the Density of All Historic Artifacts Recovered from 38BU507.

Figure 29. SYMAP Generated Map of the Density of Architectural Artifacts Recovered from 38BU507.

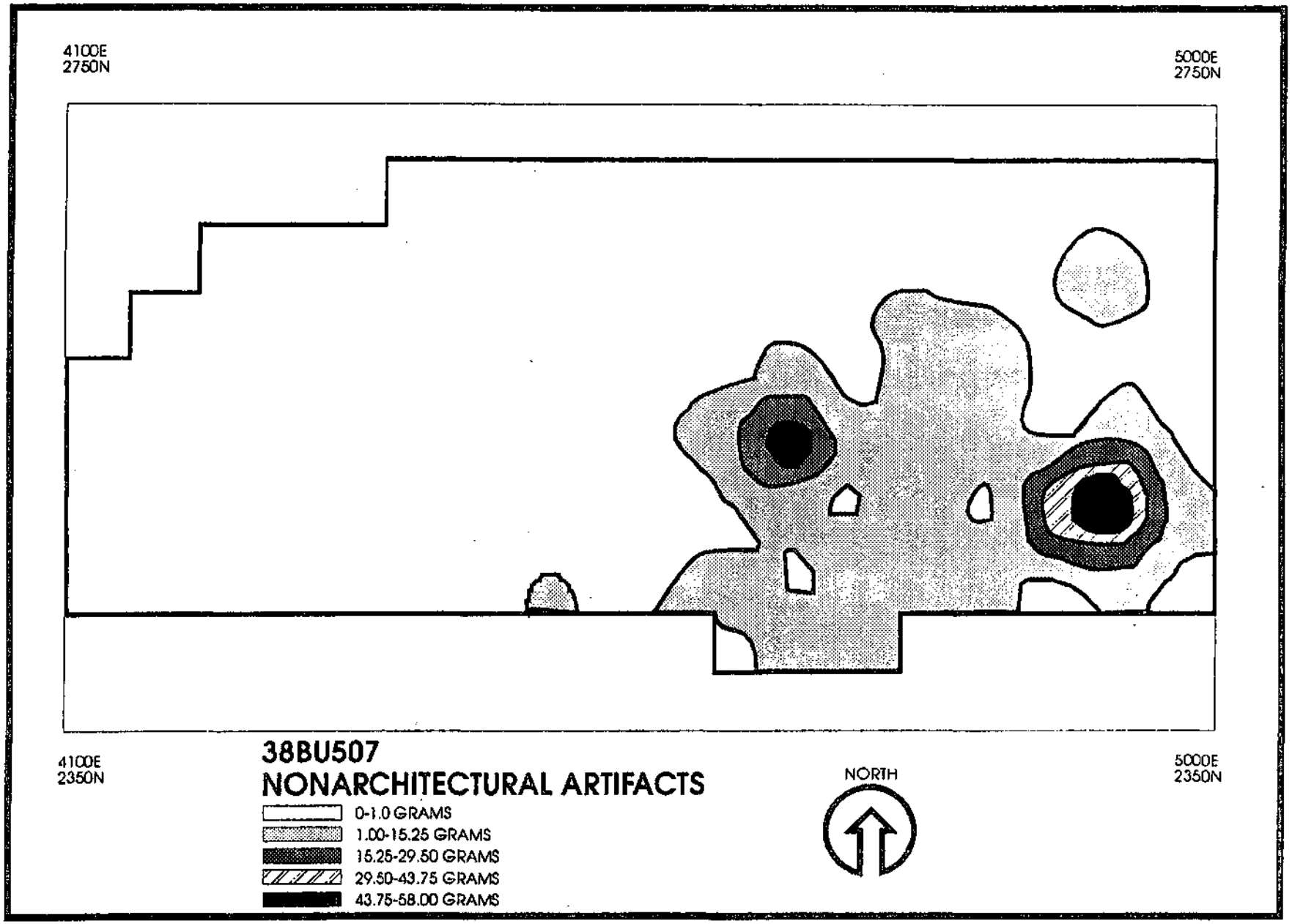


Figure 30. SYMAP Generated Map of the Density of Non-Architectural Artifacts Recovered from 38BU507.

These two concentrations correspond roughly to Lepionka's (1988) Loci IX-X (southwest corner) and Loci VII-VIII (east central area).

Additional test excavation units were placed in each of the 10 loci originally identified in the 1982 survey. Figure 27 shows the location of the 10 loci within 38BU507. (The location of the test units within each locus could not be determined from the field records. Therefore, to avoid inaccurate reporting of data, no test units are illustrated within the individual loci. Only the units excavated on grid coordinates are shown.) Two 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in Locus I. One 3 ft by 9 ft trench was excavated in Locus II. Four 3 ft by 3 ft units (forming a trench) were excavated in Locus III. An additional 3 ft by 3 ft unit was excavated just north of the four Locus III units. Coordinate numbers for this additional unit in the field records indicates that this unit was actually in Locus IV. Six 3 ft by 3 ft units (including the additional unit above) were placed in Locus IV. Four 3 ft by ft units were excavated in Locus V. Three 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in Locus VI. Six 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in Locus VII. One 4 ft by 5 ft unit and two 4 ft by 5 ft units were excavated in Locus VIII. One 2 ft by 9 ft trench and three 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in Locus IX. Sixteen 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in Locus X. All test units and trenches were excavated in natural levels. All soil from the test excavation units and trenches was sifted through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. Stratigraphic profiles were drawn for each unit and trench.

A trench was also excavated in the northwest portion of the site. The purpose of the trench was to investigate a prehistoric ditch-like feature.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU507 - RESULTS

The ditch-like feature in the northwest portion of the site proved to be prehistoric. The prehistoric components at the site are summarized in Jones et al. (1993) discussions of the prehistoric sites on Dataw Island. All but one of the loci at 38BU507 contained historic remains. Locus VII and Locus X were the only loci exhibiting structural remains. Artifacts recovered are described for each locus, to include artifact frequency distributions and MCDs (after South 1977).

Fifty-eight of the sixty 3 ft by 3 ft sample excavation units yielded artifacts. Thirty nine of these tests yielded prehistoric artifacts. Nineteen of these tests yielded historic artifacts. The artifacts recovered from these units include primarily whiteware sherds with some pearlware, redware, and stoneware. Various bottle glass fragments, window glass, pipe stems, nails, and hardware were also recovered. Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered from 38BU507. Four features were also encountered in these excavation units. The features will be discussed below. Nine of the ten loci investigated at the site yielded historic artifacts. Each locus is discussed individually below.

Locus I. Locus I, originally identified by Drucker (1982) as Locus A, is located in the south central portion of the site. This locus measures approximately 20 ft north-south

by 25 ft east-west (Figure 27). The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus I are unknown. Two 3 ft by 3 ft test excavation units were placed in Locus I.

Unit 1 (Provenience 1) was excavated in four natural levels. Level A consisted of a dark grayish tan loamy sand with dense shell. Level B exhibited a yellow to tan sand. The shell observed in Level A became very sparse, and disappeared at the base of level B (approximately 1.7 ft below surface). Levels C and D consisted of yellow sand. No artifacts were recovered from these levels. Unit 2 was not excavated. However, a sample column was removed from Unit 2. The size of the column and any analyses undertaken utilizing the column sample remain unknown.

A total of 51 artifacts was recovered from Locus I. Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from Locus I account for 64.7 per cent of the artifacts recovered from this locus. Table 75 lists the artifact frequency distributions for all loci at 38BU507. Kitchen Group artifacts include 11 ceramics (10 whiteware, one ironstone), 12 table glass fragments, 9 liquor bottle glass fragments, and 1 metal spoon. The Architectural Group (27.5 per cent of the total artifacts) includes seven cut nails and seven square nails. Two buttons, representing the Clothing Group were recovered (3.9 per cent of the total artifacts). No items of the Personal Group, Furniture Group, or the Arms Group were recovered. A single pipe stem (2 per cent of the total artifacts) represented the Tobacco Group. One metal spike (2 per cent of the total artifacts), representing the Activities Group was recovered. The frequency distribution of artifacts from Locus I fits into South's (1977) Carolina Pattern and approximates Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern. These are the expected patterns for plantation sites in the South Carolina Low Country.

Only one ironstone sherd and 10 whiteware sherds were recovered from Locus I. Accordingly, no MCD was calculated for Locus I. However, nails and glass recovered from Locus I are consistent with the early to mid-nineteenth century dates calculated for other loci at the site.

Locus II. Locus II is located in the south central portion of the site, approximately 15 ft north of Locus I (Figure 27). It does not appear to correspond with any of the loci identified by Drucker (1982), although it may have been incorporated in the initial Locus A. Locus II measures approximately 15 ft in diameter. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus II are unknown. One 3 ft by 9 ft trench (Provenience 2) was excavated across Locus II. The trench was excavated in two natural levels. Level A exhibited a dark gray to black loamy sand. Level B exhibited a dark gray sand mottled with light gray and yellow sand. A dense concentration of brick rubble was noted in Level B. However, no intact structural remains were noted. Time constraints precluded excavation of the trench beyond Level B.

A total 118 artifacts was recovered rom Locus II. Kitchen Group artifacts from Locus II represent 32.2 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Locus II. Kitchen Group artifacts include three ceramics (two whiteware sherds and one unidentified burnt fragment), eight liquor bottle glass fragments, and 27 fragments of unidentifiable glass (see Table 75). Artifacts of the Architectural Group make up 63.6 per cent of the total artifacts

Table 75. Artifact Class Frequencies for Each Locus at 38BU507 (after South 1977:95-96).

	LOCUS 1		LOCUS 2		LOCUS 3		LOCUS 4		LOCUS 5		LOCUS 6		LOCUS 7		LOCUS 9		LOCUS 10	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP																		
Ceramics	11		3		84		29		27		83		58		30		61	
Liquor bottle glass	9		8		46		13		12		40		27		47		49	
Other bottle glass	0		27		79		35		4		74		17		16		22	
Table glass	72		0		0		0		13		0		0		0		0	
Metal spoon	1		0		0		0		0		3		2		1		0	
Metal pots	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0	
Bottle cap	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
TOTAL	33	64.7%	38	32.2%	189	65.6%	79	20.9%	56	75.7%	201	36.9%	98	22.7%	94	11.9%	139	17.5%
ARCHITECTURE GROUP																		
Window glass	0		0		9		1		1		24		7		7		22	
Cut nails	7		32		44		126		5		184		31		225		341	
Unidentified square nail	7		31		23		92		9		102		43		316		178	
Unidentified nails	0		12		0		72		0		0		203		129		140	
Hinge	0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0	
Lock	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
TOTAL	14	27.5%	75	63.6%	72	25.0%	289	74.0%	15	20.3%	311	57.1%	286	66.2%	677	85.4%	730	78.8%
CLOTHING GROUP																		
Button, beads, snaps	3		9		11		2		0		6		12		5		13	
TOTAL	3	5.9%	9	4.2%	11	3.8%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%	12	2.8%	5	0.6%	13	1.4%
PERSONAL GROUP																		
Mirror	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
Keys	0		0		0		1		1		0		0		0		0	
Eye glass	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
Coin	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0	
Jewelry	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
Pencil	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		4	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	7	0.8%
TOBACCO GROUP																		
Pipe bowls	0		0		2		6		0		1		3		0		0	
Pipe stems	1		0		3		6		1		13		3		10		5	
TOTAL	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	12	3.1%	1	1.4%	14	2.8%	6	1.4%	10	1.2%	5	0.5%
FURNITURE GROUP																		
Castor	0		0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0	
Other	0		0		0		2		0		0		1		0		0	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP																		
Ammo	0		0		1		0		0		0		5		0		3	
TOTAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
ACTIVITIES GROUP																		
Fish hook	0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		1	
Barrel hoop	0		0		0		0		1		0		8		8		1	
Tin can	0		0		0		0		0		6		0		0		0	
Toy	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	
Padlock	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Lamp parts	0		0		1		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Bridle part	0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0	
Misc. hardware	0		0		8		0		0		0		0		0		3	
Misc. fasteners	1		0		0		3		0		7		13		2		9	
TOTAL	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	10	3.5%	3	0.8%	1	1.4%	13	2.4%	24	5.5%	7	0.8%	13	1.4%
TOTAL	51	100.0%	118	100.0%	288	100.0%	385	100.0%	74	100.0%	545	100.0%	432	100.0%	793	100.0%	930	100.0%

from Locus II. Architectural Group artifacts include 32 cut nails, 31 square nails, and 12 unidentifiable nails. The high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern or Singleton's (1980) Georgia Slave Pattern than the expected Carolina or Carolina Slave Patterns. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 95.8 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. This may suggest that although no structural remains were identified, the units excavated in Locus II may have been in close proximity to a former structure. Five buttons, representing the Clothing Group and accounting for 4.2 per cent of the total artifacts, also were recovered. No artifacts of the Personal, Tobacco, Furniture, Arms, or Activities Groups were recovered.

Only three whiteware sherds were recovered from Locus II. Accordingly, no MCD was calculated for Locus II. However, nails and glass recovered from Locus II are consistent with the early to mid-nineteenth century dates obtained for other loci at the site.

Locus III. Locus III is located in the south central portion of the site, approximately 100 ft east of Locus II (Figure 27). Locus III corresponds to Drucker's (982) Locus B. Locus III measures approximately 20 ft in diameter. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus III are unknown. Five 3 ft by 3 ft units were placed in Locus III. An additional 3 ft by 3 ft unit was excavated just north of the four Locus III units. Coordinates of this unit in the field records indicate that this unit was actually in Locus IV. This unit is discussed with the other Locus IV units below. The four units excavated in Locus III formed a trench.

No information exists to establish the location of Unit 1 (Provenience 3). Units 2 and 3 (Proveniences 4 and 5) were excavated in three levels following natural stratigraphy. Units 4 and 5 (Proveniences 6 and 7) were excavated in four natural levels. Level A in all units revealed a dark gray to black loamy sand with shell. Levels B and C consisted of light gray sand mottled with yellow and tan sand. Dense shell was noted in Level B of Units 1, 4, and 5, while shell was absent from Level B in Units 2 and 3. Dense shell was also present in Level C of Units 4 and 5. Level D was excavated in Units 4 and 5. Excavation in the remaining units was terminated at Level C. Soils in Level D consisted of light gray sand mottled with yellow and tan sand.

A total of 288 artifacts was recovered from Locus III. Kitchen Group artifacts recovered from Locus III represent 65.6 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Locus III. Kitchen Group artifacts include 64 ceramic sherds, 46 liquor bottle fragments, 79 unidentified bottle fragments, 110 g of bone, and 696.1 g of oyster shell. The ceramics recovered from Locus III were primarily whitewares, with minor amounts of stonewares and pearlwares (Table 75).

The Architecture Group at Locus III is represented by cut nails (n= 44), unidentifiable square nails (n= 23), five window glass fragments, and 366.5 g of brick fragments. The Architecture Group makes up 25 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Locus III. Eleven buttons represent the Clothing Group (3.8 per cent of the total). The Tobacco Group (1.7 per cent of the total) is represented by three pipe stems and two

pipe bowl fragments. One artifact from the Arms Group accounts for 0.3 per cent of the total. One padlock, one lamp part, and eight miscellaneous hardware items represent the Activities Group and account for 3.5 per cent of the total artifacts. No items representing the Personal or Furniture Groups were recovered. The frequency distribution of artifacts from Locus III fits into South's (1977) Carolina Pattern and approximates Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern.

A MCD of 1851.6/1835.5 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was derived for Locus III. This date falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

Locus IV. Locus IV is located in the south central portion of the site, approximately 20 ft north of Locus III (see Figure 27). Locus IV corresponds to Drucker's (982) Locus C. Locus IV measures approximately 10 ft north-south by 25 ft east-west. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus IV are unknown. Six 3 ft by 3 ft units (including the additional Locus III unit mentioned above) were placed in Locus IV. Unit 1 was excavated in two natural levels (Proveniences 8.0 and 8.1). Units 3 and 4 were excavated in three natural levels (Proveniences 10.0-10.2 and 11.0-11.2, respectively). Units 5 and 6 were excavated in one level (Proveniences 12.0 and 13.0). The location of Unit 2 could not be identified, although artifacts were recovered from Levels A and B (Proveniences 9.0 and 9.1).

Soils in Level A from all units consisted of a dark gray to black sandy loam. Level A averaged approximately 0.5 ft in depth. Level B (excavated in Units 1, 3, and 4) consisted of a tan sand mottled with dark gray loamy sand. Some ash was also observed in Level B. Level B averaged approximately 0.08 ft thick. Level C (excavated in Units 3 and 4) revealed a yellow sand mottled with gray sand. A rather dense concentration of shell was observed at the top of Level C. The shell density decreased with depth, and disappeared at the base of the level. Level C was approximately 0.5 ft thick.

A total of 385 artifacts was recovered from Locus IV. Kitchen Group artifacts accounted for 20.5 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Locus IV. Kitchen Group artifacts include 29 ceramic sherds (primarily whiteware), liquor bottle glass and unidentifiable bottle glass, bone, and oyster shell (Table 75).

The Architecture Group accounts for 74 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Locus IV. The Architecture Group is represented by 120 cut nails, 92 unidentifiable square nails, 72 nail unidentifiable fragments, and one window glass fragment. The high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts is very similar to Singleton's (1980) Georgia Slave Pattern than the expected Carolina or Carolina Slave Pattern (after South 1977 and Garrow 1982, respectively). The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 84.5 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. This may suggest that although no structural remains were identified, the units excavated in Locus IV may have been very close to a former structure. Six pipe bowls fragments and six pipe stems represent the Tobacco Group

and make up 3.1 per cent of the total artifacts. The Clothing, Personal, Furniture, Arms, and Activities Groups each account for less than 1 per cent of the total artifacts recovered. Although no structural features were observed, the artifact assemblage suggests that a structure may have been present.

A MCD of 1850.1/1845.1 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was calculated for the ceramics recovered from Locus IV. This date falls within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

Locus V. Locus V is located in the southeastern portion of the site (Figure 27). Locus V corresponds to Drucker's (982) Locus G. Locus V measures approximately 20 ft north-south by 25 ft east-west. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus V are unknown. Four 3 ft by 3 ft units (Proveniences 14, 15, 16, and 17) were excavated in Locus V. All units were excavated in three natural levels. Level A revealed a dark to black loamy sand with oyster shell and averaged approximately 0.5 ft in depth. Level B consisted of dark gray sand mottled with tan sand. Some oyster shell was observed in Level B. However, the density decreased with depth. The shell disappeared at the base of Level B. Level C consisted of tan sand.

A total of 74 artifacts was recovered from Locus V. The Kitchen Group accounts for 75.7 per cent of the artifacts recovered from Locus V. The Kitchen Group was represented by 27 ceramic sherds (primarily whiteware), liquor bottle glass fragments, and tableware glass fragments. Artifacts of the Architectural Group include nine unidentified square nails, five cut nails, and one window glass fragment. The Architectural Group accounts for 20.3 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from Locus V. The remaining artifact groups accounted for a total of 4.2 per cent of the total artifacts (Table 75). The frequency distribution of artifacts from Locus V fits into South's (1977) Carolina Pattern and Garrow's Carolina Slave Pattern.

Ceramic artifact frequencies from Locus V were sparse. Accordingly, no MCD was calculated for Locus V.

Locus VI. Locus VI is located in the central portion of the site approximately 50 ft northeast of Locus IV (Figure 27). Locus VI may correspond to Drucker's (982) Loci D or E. Locus VI measures approximately 10 ft north-south by 25 ft east-west. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus VI are unknown. Three 3 ft by 3 ft units (Proveniences 18, 19, and 20) were excavated in Locus VI. Units 1 and 2 were excavated in four natural levels. Unit 3 was excavated in two natural levels.

Level A consisted of dark gray to black loamy sand, with very small shell concentrations. Level A averaged approximately 0.5 ft in depth. Level B revealed a grayish sand mottled with yellow sand. Dense shell was observed in Level B. Level B averaged approximately 0.42 ft in depth. In Unit 3, the shell density decreased with depth and disappeared at the base of Level B. In Unit 1, the dense shell was observed throughout

Levels B and C. In Unit 2, the shell continued through Levels B, C and D. Level C (Units 1 and 2) consisted of grayish tan sand and averaged approximately seven inches in depth. Level D (Units 1 and 2) revealed a dark gray sand mottled with yellow sand and averaged approximately 0.5 ft in depth.

A total of 545 artifacts was recovered from Locus VI. The Kitchen and Architecture Groups account for the majority of the artifacts recovered (Table 75). The Architectural Group accounts for 57.1 per cent of the total, while the Kitchen Group makes up 36.9 per cent of the total. The Kitchen Group includes 83 ceramic sherds (primarily whiteware), liquor bottle glass fragments and four fragments of metal pots and utensils. The Architectural group includes cut nails, unidentified square nails, window glass, and one door hinge. The high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern than the Carolina Pattern or either of the slave patterns noted above. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 94.0 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina, Carolina Slave, and Georgia Slave Patterns. This may suggest that although no structural remains were identified, the units excavated in Locus VI may have been in close proximity to a former structure. The Clothing, Tobacco, and Activities Groups account for less than 3 per cent each. No items of the Personal, Furniture, or Arms Groups were recovered. Although no structural features were observed, the artifact assemblage suggests that a structure may have been present.

A MCD of 1843.1/1840.2 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was derived for Locus VI. This date falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

Locus VII. Locus VII is located in the central portion of the site approximately 50 ft north of Locus VI (Figure 27). Locus VII corresponds with Drucker's (1982) Locus F. Locus VII measures approximately 25 ft in diameter. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus VII are unknown. Eight 3 ft by 3 ft units (Units/Proveniences 21-28) were excavated in Locus VII.

In Unit 21, Level A consisted of a gray-brown clayey loam with some shell. Level A in Unit 21 revealed several partially articulated bricks and brick fragments, as well as small amounts of tabby. Two features were observed in Locus VII. The first feature was a chimney base encountered in Unit 22. The chimney base was represented by a course of articulated brick with tabby abutting to the east of the brick. Figure 31 illustrates the chimney base observed in Locus VII.

The chimney base protruded into the southwest corner of Unit 23 and the eastern portion of Unit 26. A second feature, a concentration of ash, was encountered to the west of the brick. This concentration of ash was assumed to represent a hearth. The ash-hearth was initially observed in Unit 21 and continued to the west into Unit 25 and to the north into the southeast portion of Unit 26. Hard packed clay was observed to the east of the chimney base. The locations of Units 27 and 28 in Locus VII could not be reconstructed.

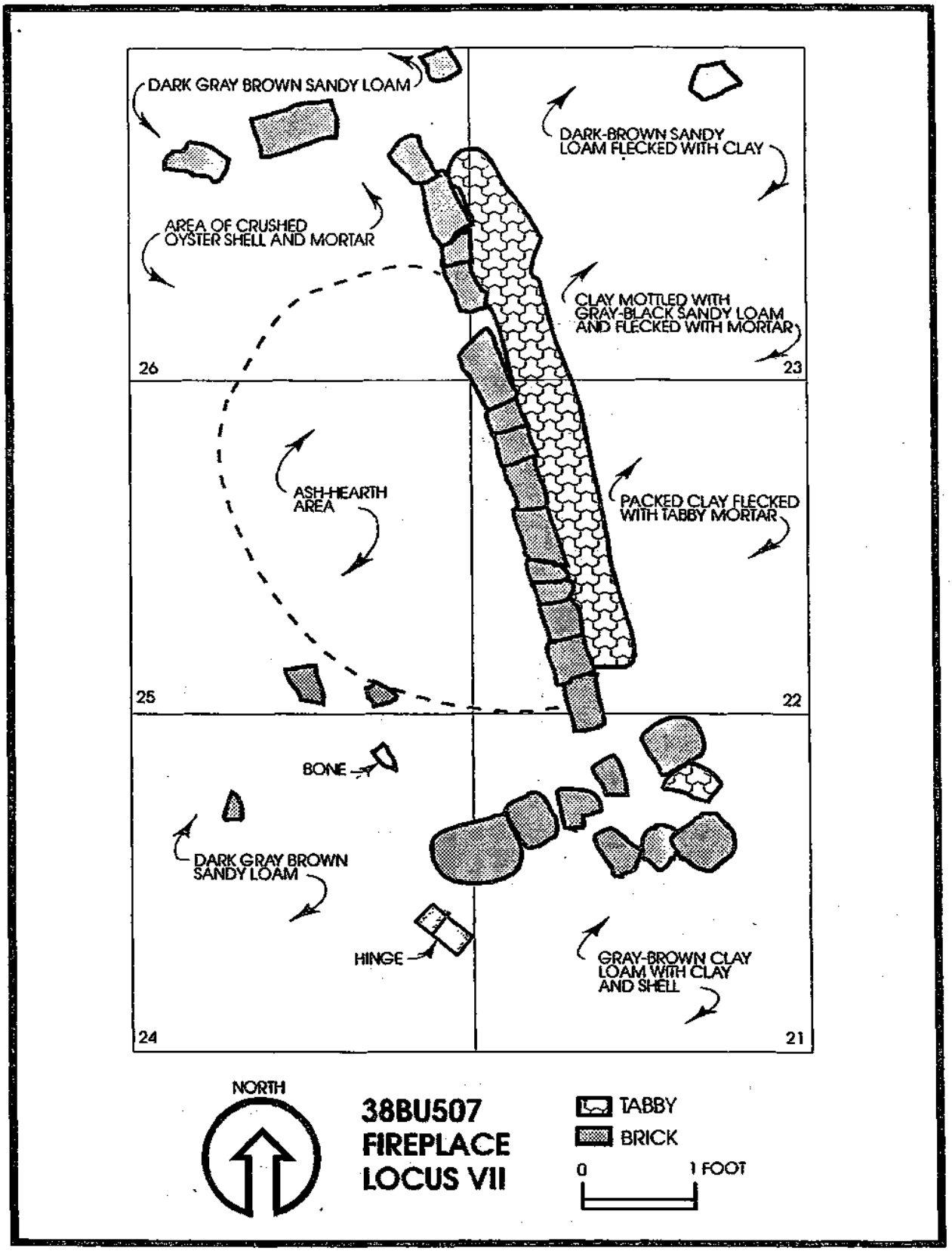


Figure 31. Plan View of the Fireplace, Locus VII.

The orientation of the chimney base and the ash-hearth area suggest that the living quarters of the structure were to the west of the chimney base, with house oriented east-west. No evidence was available to indicate the dimensions of the structure. Presumably, these structure were built of logs laid on the ground adjacent to the brick chimney base. Trinkley (1990) identified log structures with tabby chimney bases/fireplaces at 38BU96 on Hilton Head. Stains representing the former log walls were identified adjacent to the chimney bases.

A total of 432 artifacts was recovered from Locus VII. As in other loci at the site, the Kitchen and Architectural Groups account for the majority of artifacts recovered (see Table 75). The Kitchen Group represented 22.7 percent of the total artifacts. Artifacts of the Kitchen Group include 52 ceramic sherds (primarily whiteware), liquor bottle glass, and two metal utensils. The Architectural Group represented 66.2 per cent, and includes cut nails, unidentified square nails, unidentified nails, and window glass. The high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts is more similar to Singleton's (1980) Georgia Slave Pattern than the South's (1977) Carolina Pattern or Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 88.9 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. This may suggest that the units excavated in Locus VII may have been in close proximity to the former structure. The Activities Group accounts for 5.3 per cent of the total, while all other groups represented less than 3 per cent each.

A MCD of 1837.9/1832.3 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was derived for Locus VII. This date falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

Locus VIII. Locus VIII is located in the central portion of the site approximately 50 ft east of Locus VII (Figure 27). Locus VIII may correspond to Drucker's (1982) Loci E or J. Locus VIII measures approximately 25 ft in diameter. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus VIII are unknown. One 4 ft by 5 ft unit and two 5 ft by 5 ft units (Proveniences 29-34) were excavated in Locus VIII. No historic artifacts were recovered from Locus VIII. Locus VIII, as a prehistoric component of 38BU507, is discussed in Jones et al. 1993.

Locus IX. Locus IX is located along the eastern edge of the site (Figure 27). Locus IX corresponds with Drucker's (1982) Locus H. Locus IX measures approximately 25 ft north-south by 10 ft east-west. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus IX are unknown. Three 3 ft by 3 ft units (Proveniences 35, 36, and 37) and one 2 ft by 9 ft trench (Provenience 38) were excavated in Locus IX. Units 1, 2, and 3 were all excavated in four natural levels. The trench was excavated in two levels.

Soils in Level A (Units 1, 2 , and 3) consisted of grayish tan sand with moderate amounts of shell. Level A averaged approximately six inches in depth. Level B consisted of gray sand mottled with yellowish tan sand and averaged approximately six inches in

depth. Level C averaged approximately three inches in depth and consisted of a mottled gray sand and yellow sand. Level D revealed a yellow sand. Excavations were terminated at the base Level D, approximately 20 inches below the surface.

A total of 793 artifacts was recovered from Locus IX. The overwhelming majority of artifacts recovered (85.4 per cent) represented the Architectural Group. However, no structural features were encountered. Artifacts representing the Architectural Group include cut nails, unidentified square nails, unidentified nails, and window glass (see Table 507-1). Kitchen Group artifacts account for 11.9 per cent of the artifacts. Kitchen Group artifacts include 30 ceramic sherds (primarily whiteware), liquor bottle glass, and one metal utensil. The high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern or Singleton's Georgia Slave Pattern than the expected Carolina or Carolina Slave Pattern (after South 1977 and Garrow 1982, respectively). The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 85.4 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. This may suggest that although no structural remains were identified, the units excavated in Locus IX may have been in close proximity to a former structure. The Tobacco Group makes up 1.3 per cent of the artifacts, while the Clothing Group accounts for 0.6 per cent. No artifacts from the other groups were recovered. Although no structural features were observed, the artifact assemblage suggests that a structure may have been present.

A MCD of 1849.9/1842.9 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was derived for Locus IX. This date falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

Locus X. Locus X is located in the eastern portion of the site approximately 75 ft northwest of Locus IX (Figure 27). Locus X corresponds to Drucker's (1982) Locus I. Locus X measures approximately 25 ft north-south by 25 ft east-west. The criteria utilized to determine the size of Locus X are unknown. Sixteen 3 ft by 3 ft units (Units/Proveniences 39-54) were excavated in Locus X. Units 47 and 54 were excavated as a single level. Units 48, 50, 51, and 52 were excavated in two natural levels. Units 39-42, 44, 49, and 53 were excavated in three natural levels. Units 43 and 45 were excavated in four levels; Unit 46 was excavated in five levels.

Level A across all units consisted of dark gray to black loamy sand. Level A was 0.17-0.5 ft in depth. Level B revealed a gray to dark gray sandy loam and was 0.25-0.5 ft in depth. Level C consisted of a tan sand mottled with yellow sand is most units. In Units 43, 45, and 46, Level C the tan sand was mottled with gray loamy sand. Excavation continued in these three units. Excavation in all other units was terminated. No data was available from the field records regarding soils in Levels D and E.

The remains of a single structure were observed in Locus X. The structure was represented by the standing remains of a tabby chimney. Figure 32 illustrates the Tabby chimney base in Locus X. The chimney base measures approximately 6 ft by 3 ft. The long

axis of the chimney base was oriented northwest-southeast. The fireplace (and assumed living quarters) associated with the chimney appears to have been to the southwest of the chimney base. The remains of a tabby wall extended approximately 3 ft in a southeasterly direction from the chimney base.

A gray brown soil flecked with oyster shell extended to the west of the chimney base. This soil completely filled Units 40, 41, 42, and 50. In addition to the standing chimney, three other features were encountered. One possible posthole was observed in Unit 50 in the area of the gray brown soil. The post hole was situated to the south of the chimney base (Figure 32). A second possible posthole was uncovered in Unit 51. This possible posthole was located approximately 2 ft southeast of the posthole in Unit 50, and was situated outside the area of gray brown soil. A third possible posthole was located in Unit 43, approximately 2 ft northwest of the chimney base. The available data do not allow a definitive interpretation of these features as post holes. However, they may have held posts that were used to support the tabby chimney during its construction.

No evidence was available to indicate the dimensions of the structure. As noted for Locus VII, stains indicative of walls or foundations were not encountered. Presumably, a log structure was present adjacent to the tabby chimney, similar to those reported by Trinkley (1990) from 38BU96.

A total of 910 artifacts was recovered from Locus X. As in other loci at the site, the Kitchen and Architectural Groups account for the majority of artifacts recovered (see Table 75). The Kitchen Group represented 17.5 percent of the total artifacts. Kitchen Group artifacts include 87 ceramic sherds (primarily whiteware), and liquor and other bottle glass. The Architectural Group represented 78.0 per cent. The high frequency of Architectural Group artifacts is more similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern than the expected Carolina Pattern. The Kitchen and Architectural Groups combined, however, account for 95.5 per cent of the artifacts. The high percentage of these groups in the total assemblage is more common in the Carolina Pattern. Thus, the variation in the assemblage may be a function of the location of the excavation units, rather than a behavioral variation from the expected Carolina Pattern. Artifacts representing the Architectural Group include cut nails, unidentified square nails, unidentified nails, and window glass. All other groups represented less than two per cent each.

A MCD of 1850.2/1845.4 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was derived for Locus X. This date falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

Features encountered. Eight historic period features were recorded at 38BU507. Three features were located in Locus VII. All three of these features are a part of the structural remains in Locus VII and were discussed above. Four of the features were located in Locus X. These four features were associated with the standing chimney base in Locus X and were discussed above.

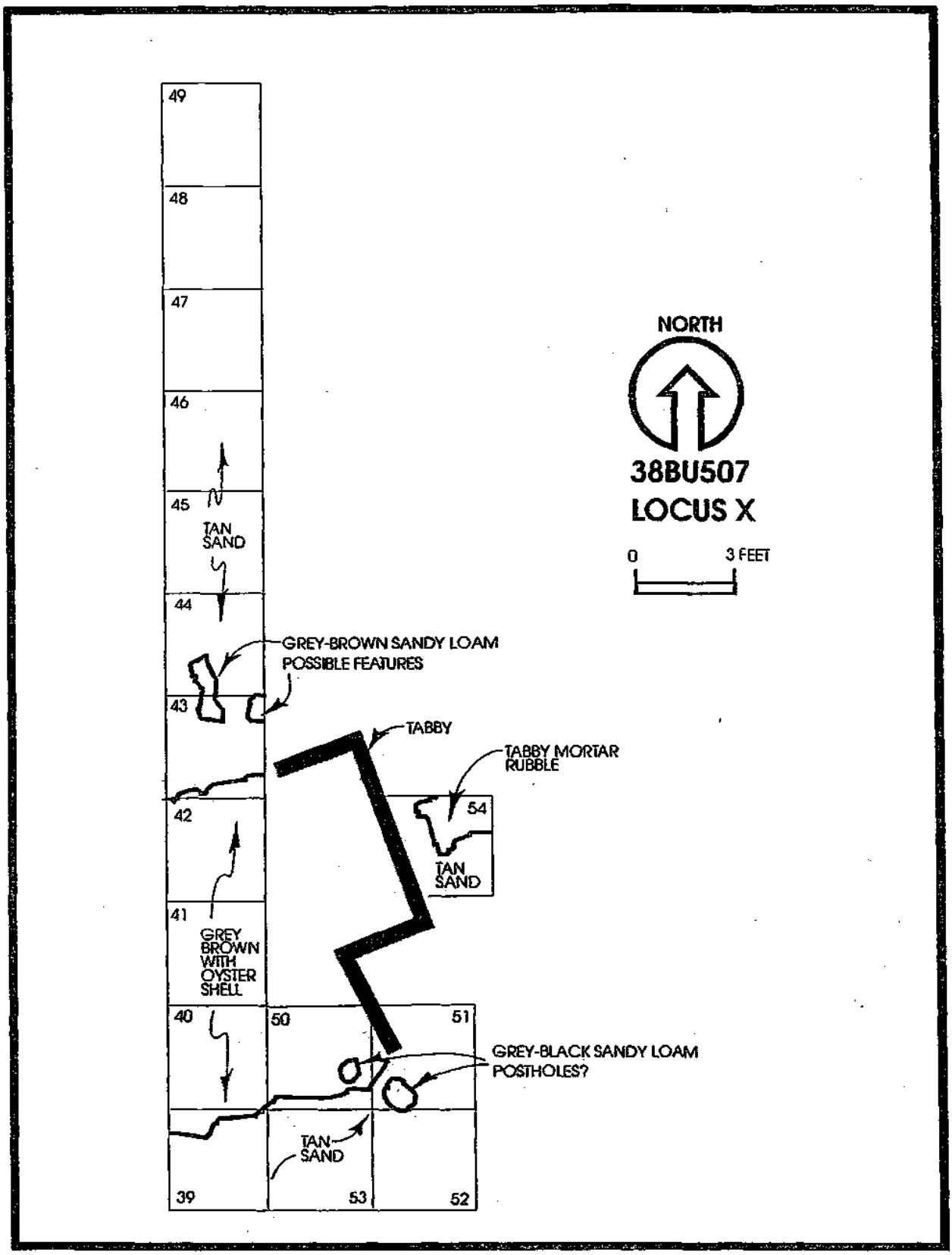


Figure 32. Plan View of the Fireplace, Locus X.

The remaining historic feature (Feature 1) was encountered in grid Test Unit 93. Unit 93 was located immediately north of Locus VIII (Figure 27). The feature was located in the southeast corner of Unit 93. It is described as a shallow pit measuring 1.2 ft north-south by 1 ft east-west. The top of the feature was encountered at approximately 1.2 ft below surface. The feature extended 1.3 ft below surface. Artifacts recovered from the pit include six unidentifiable square nails and eight miscellaneous metal fragments. The pit possibly represents the bottom of a posthole. It may have been associated with the structure in Locus VII, representing a fence post or other feature in the yard of the Locus VII structure.

The features observed at 38BU507 suggest that at least two structures were present. Artifacts recovered from nine of the ten loci at the site all represent refuse probably associated with domestic occupations. The proximity of the loci to each other also suggest that the remains of a single structure could be present in more than one loci. Thus, the total number of structures present at 38BU507 cannot be determined definitively from the available data. Given the distributions of historic artifacts recovered from the grid sample as displayed in Figures 28, 29, and 30, it is not unreasonable to assume that only two structures or clusters of structures were present.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

A total of 4,001 artifacts (excluding bone, shell, and brick) was recovered from 38BU507 as a whole. Table 76 lists the artifact frequency distributions for the entire site. The Kitchen Group contributed 25.7 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from the site. A total of 417 ceramic sherds were recovered. Approximately 75 per cent (n= 311) of the sherds were whiteware. Other ceramics recovered include stoneware (n= 21), porcelain (n= 21), pearlware (n= 17), ironstone (n= 17), yellowware (n= 7), redwares (n= 4), creamwares (n= 4), buffware (n= 1), and Delft (n= 1). The Architectural Group represented 68.6 per cent of the total artifacts for the site as a whole. Artifacts representing the Architectural Group include cut nails, unidentified square nails, unidentified nails, and window glass. All other groups represented less than two per cent each of the total artifacts from the site.

The frequencies of artifacts recovered from the entire site are quite similar to those outlined in Singleton's (1980) Georgia Slave Pattern. The similarity in the Georgia plantations around Kings Bay discussed in Chapter IV (Table 51) and B.B. Sams Plantation may account for the similar frequencies by group. The Georgia sites and 38BU507 also possess similar dates of occupation. These data appear to support Joseph's (1989) interpretation of the changes in the artifact frequency distributions associated with slave sites through time.

A MCD of 1843.7/1839.9 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III) was calculated for the site as a whole. The MCDs from the loci within the site range from 1832 to 1845. This date range falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU507 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex at 38BU581.

Table 76. Artifact Class Frequencies for 38BU507 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	417	
Liquor bottle glass	266	
Other bottle glass	310	
Tableware	25	
Metal pan	1	
Metal utensils	9	
Bottle cap	1	
TOTAL	1029	25.7%
BONE (in g)	1069.3	
Oyster (in g)	718.6	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	94	
Wrought nail	1	
Cut nails	1073	
Unidentified square nails	965	
Unidentified nails	611	
Hinge	1	
Lock	1	
TOTAL	2746	68.6%
CLOTHING GROUP		
Button, beads, snaps	62	
Scissors	1	
TOTAL	63	1.6%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Mirror	1	
Eye glass	1	
Jewelry	1	
Coins	1	
Jews Harp	1	
Pill box	1	
Keys	2	
Pencil	4	
TOTAL	12	0.3%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	12	
Pipe stems	48	
TOTAL	60	1.5%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Drawer pull	1	
Caster	1	
Other	2	
TOTAL	4	0.1%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	10	
TOTAL	10	0.2%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Fish hook	2	
Barrel hoop	15	
Toy	1	
Misc. hardware	3	
Misc. fasteners	49	
Lamp part	1	
Tin can	6	
TOTAL	77	1.9%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	4001	100.0%

A MNV analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from 38BU507 following Miller (1991). A total of 135 vessels was identified as to type. Table 77 lists the MNVs for 38BU507. Eighty-six vessels were identified as tableware items, accounting for 86 per cent of the total identifiable vessels. Fourteen vessels were identified as utilitarian, accounting for 14 per cent of the identifiable vessels. CC wares, shell edged wares, and dipped wares were considered to represent low cost items. Painted and printed wares, as well as porcelain were considered high cost items. Low cost items from 38BU507 account for 55 per cent of the tableware items, while high cost items account for 45 per cent. These figures are comparable to those derived from MNV analyses for the slave structures, as well at 38BU581. These similarities in low and high cost items suggest that the slaves occupying 38BU507 had ready access to the kinds of ceramics supplied by the Sams family to their slaves who lived adjacent to the main house.

Table 78 compares ceramic vessel form and status indicators derived for 38BU507 with the slave quarters and the main plantation house at 38BU581 as well as other slave sites in Georgia and South Carolina. Percentages of tableware items and utilitarian wares from all of the sites are comparable.

The percentage of flatware items is slightly higher for 38BU507, the slave quarters at 38BU581, the other Beaufort County sites, and the Georgetown County sites. The Georgia slave sites yielded a higher frequency of hollowwares (64.5 per cent). However, the main house at 38BU581 is comparable to the South Carolina slave sites.

Percentages of low cost items from the Georgetown County sites and the Georgia sites are similar and both offer higher percentages of low cost items than the slave quarters at 38BU581, 38BU507, and the other slave sites in Beaufort County. Low cost items recovered from the slave quarters at 38BU581 and from 38BU507 are comparable to the percentage of low cost items recovered from the main house at 38BU581.

Percentages of teaware and porcelain from all of the slave sites and the main house at 38BU581 are comparable. Colonoware represents a very small percentage of the total ceramics recovered from 38BU581, 38BU507, and the other Beaufort County slave sites. Colonoware recovered from the Georgetown County slave sites accounts for 62.3 per cent of the ceramics.

Few of the ceramic functional/status indicators in Table 78 are similar to those generated from slave sites in Georgia or other parts of South Carolina. The ceramic assemblages recovered from 38BU507, the slave quarters at 38BU581, the other Beaufort County sites, and at the main house at 38BU581 are all similar. The assemblages from Georgetown County and Georgia diverge from this and offer expected values in several categories. This variation at the Dataw Island sites may indicate that B.B. Sams possessed adequate resources and a desire to provide his slaves with ceramic vessels that were similar to those used in his home on the island. Such may not have been the case with planters in Georgia or on Waccamaw Neck. Undoubtedly, the relatively small number of slaves on B.B. Sams Plantation, when compared to the rice plantations of Waccamaw Neck, also would have permitted Sams to provide more for each slave family than the rice planters of Georgetown County for a lower percentage of his total income.

Table 77. Minimum Vessel Analysis for 38BU507 (after MIller 1991).

CERAMIC TYPE	VESSEL TYPES																
	Unknown Plate	Dish	Table Plate	Supper Plate	Twiffler Plate	Muffin Plate	Teacup	Lid	Bowl	Teapot	Colander	Chamberpot	Bottle	Storage	Mug	Jug	Unident.
CC ware	9	1		6		2	2		1	1		2					15
Shell edge	1	3	3	1	5	2											
Painted	2				2		4		4	1							4
Printed	4	1	1	1		3		2	2	2	2						5
Dipped									2					2			
Ironstone	3		1		4	1	1	1	1								4
Porcelain						1	1		1								1
Redware																	3
Stoneware													1	5			3
Buffware															1		
Yellowware									3							1	
TOTAL	19	5	5	8	11	9	8	3	14	4	2	2	1	7	1	1	35

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSELS	135	
TOTAL TABLEWARE	86	86.0%
TOTAL UTILITARIAN	14	14.0%

Note: Totals do not include unidentified vessel types

Table 78. Ceramic Vessel Forms and Status Indicators for Selected Slave Sites in South Carolina and Georgia.

	Slave Structures 38BU581		Main House 38BU581		38BU507		Beaufort Co. Slave Sites*	Georgetown Co. Slave Sites*	Georgia Slave Sites*
Indicator	n	%	n	%	n	%	%	%	%
Tableware	262	85.8	481	90.8	86	86.0	88.0	97.3	-
Utilitarian	44	14.2	49	9.2	14	14.0	12.0	2.7	-
Flatware	212	73.5	285	59.1	57	66.3	61.2	51.7	35.5
Hollowware	75	26.5	197	40.9	29	33.7	38.8	48.3	64.5
High Cost	97	39.7	168	45.2	32	45.0	-	20.3	22.7
Low Cost	153	60.3	204	54.8	39	55.0	-	79.7	77.3
Teaware	15	4.9	33	6.9	12	8.9	13.9	11.4	16.6
Other	257	95.1	448	93.1	123	91.1	86.1	88.6	83.4
Porcelain	27	5.5	41	9.3	3	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.4
Colonoware	26	1.9	3	0.1	0	0.0	4.75	62.3	-

* Percentages given are averages for selected sites (Adams and Boling 1989; Jones et al. 1989; Kennedy et al. 1993; Moore 1985; Otto 1984; Trinkley 1993).

The high frequencies of flat tablewares, fairly high cost ceramics, and the low frequency of Colonowares also suggest that the slaves who resided on B.B. Sams Plantation had accepted to a high degree the lifeways of their owner. Given the late occupation date associated with 38BU507 (1830s-1850s), such acculturation is not surprising. The fact that many other Beaufort County slave sites display similar patterns of ceramic vessel status indicators cannot be explained in this manner. Some of the other Beaufort County slave sites represent occupations during eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Slave populations during this period would have been increased through the purchase of recently delivered Africans as well as second+ generation slaves born in the New World.

Joyner (1984) has argued that Waccamaw Neck represented a distinct slave community that was able to develop its own creole cultural in the rice plantation economy of Georgetown County. The relative isolation of this area, the interrelations of the plantations, and the very large number of African slaves apparently created opportunities for extensive interactions between slaves on each plantation and on other plantations in the region. Thus, these sites display high frequencies of Colonowares well into the nineteenth century. Conversely, probably fewer than 300 slaves resided on Dataw Island at any one time given the census records for B.B. and L.R. Sams presented in Chapter III. Thus, only a small population was present within which social interactions could occur. Also, Dataw may not have been as isolated as Waccamaw Neck. Slaves may have had access to more free families in the region, including planters, small farmers, and free African-Americans. This access may have prompted many of the slaves to strive to develop lifeways more similar to their owners rather than develop their own creole subculture.

Other factors that may affect the rate of creolization may include the kinds of crops produced by plantations, how the workers were organized, and the conscious efforts of the plantation owners to acculturate their workers. It is interesting that Colonowares appear uncommon in the summaries of slave residences discussed from the Georgia coast. Presumably, this reflects the absence of these slave-made ceramics rather than their omission from the data presented. The great majority of the Georgia plantations discussed to date were Sea Island cotton plantations although rice was the principal product of several. Similarly, most Beaufort County plantations that have been investigated to date also produced Sea Island cotton as their principal crops. These plantations generally employed fewer slaves, thus providing a smaller social network for the African laborers and presumably a reduced opportunity to develop distinct African-American lifeways.

The use of task labor systems as opposed to gang labor systems also may contribute to the development or continuation of African lifeways. Slaves employed in task labor systems would have possessed greater opportunities to participate in decision making processes more frequently than gang laborers. This aspect of personal control may have engendered an effort to create a "personal" identity within the plantation society. Individuals who are constantly directed and highly supervised could be expected to develop lifeways more similar to those of their supervisors or more similar to those projected upon them by their supervisors.

The implication of lifeways appears to have been of great concern to most plantation owners in the South Carolina Low Country. Most planters provided educational training and religious tutorage to their slaves. This was often done despite laws forbidding such practices. Thus, the responsibility felt by most planters to provide for their slaves also engendered a desire to provide them a culture similar to the planter's.

38BU565 SLAVE VILLAGE

Site 38BU565 is a shell and artifact scatter representing a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century slave settlement associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex (38BU581). The site is located in the central portion of the island approximately 500 ft north of the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex (Figure 2). Site 38BU565 is situated at an elevation of approximately 20 AMSL. The site lies on Wando Fine Sand adjacent to the Tomotley soil zone which traverses the western edge of the island. Vegetation on the site consists of mature hardwood forest. The site measures approximately 300 ft north-south by 200 ft east-west (Lepionka 1988).

Drucker's (1982) survey located a shell mound reported to measure approximately 14 ft in diameter and rising two to three feet above grade. The shell mound was interpreted as the remains of a tabby structure. Subsequent testing in 1983 recovered no structural remains in or adjacent to the shell mound (Lepionka 1988). The testing (by Lepionka 1988) indicated that shell was relatively evenly distributed across the site. No subsurface features were recorded at the site. However, substantial artifacts were recovered. Although no

structural remains were observed, thee artifact assemblage suggested that the site was a slave village dating to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century (Lepionka 1988).

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU565- METHODS

The surface distribution of artifacts was employed by Drucker (1982) to define the limits of the site, approximately 255 ft north-south by 195 ft east-west. The site boundaries were determined by conducting two surface collections. The first involved a general collection of exposed surfaces across the site. Additionally, a systematic collection was made by plowing furrows across the site. The furrows were oriented north-south and spaced at 100 to 200 ft intervals. Each furrow extended 200 to 300 feet. The upturned soil from each furrow was inspected for artifacts. Concentrations of artifacts were recorded and plotted on a plan view map of the site.

The 1983 investigations of the site (Lepionka 1988) involved the testing of an area measuring 240 ft north-south by 180 ft east-west. It remains unclear how or why only this portion of the site was tested. A one per cent sampling program in a systematic stratified unaligned format (Lepionka 1988) was carried out. A 30 ft by 30 ft grid was established over the area to be tested. A series of 3 ft by 3 ft test excavation units was placed on alternating points across the grid. A total of 48 3 ft by 3 ft test units was excavated. Figure 33 shows the locations of the 3 ft by 3 ft test excavation units.

The test units were excavated to depths of 1.5 to 2 ft below surface. The tests were excavated in natural levels. All soil from the test excavation units was sifted through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. Stratigraphic profiles were drawn for each unit.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU565 - RESULTS

The majority of the test units were excavated in three natural levels. In general, Level A across the site revealed a dark gray to black loamy sand. Level A extended 0.17-0.67 ft below surface. Level B consisted of a grey to brown sand in the northern portion of the site. In the southern portion of the site, Level B revealed a yellowish brown sand mottled with yellow sand. Level B averaged approximately 0.5 ft in thickness. Level C revealed a yellow sand across the entire site. Level D was excavated in Units 19, 20, 23, 28, 30, 35-38, and 41. Level D consisted of a yellow sand and averaged approximately 0.5 ft in thickness. Level D was sterile in all units. Excavations around the shell heap suggested that the heap had been badly disturbed.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

A total of 879 artifacts was recovered from 38BU565. The overwhelming majority of the artifacts (88.1 per cent) represent the Kitchen Group. Table 79 lists the artifact frequency distributions for 38BU565. The Kitchen Group consisted primarily of ceramic sherds. The majority of the sherds recovered from 38BU565 were pearlwares (n= 151) and

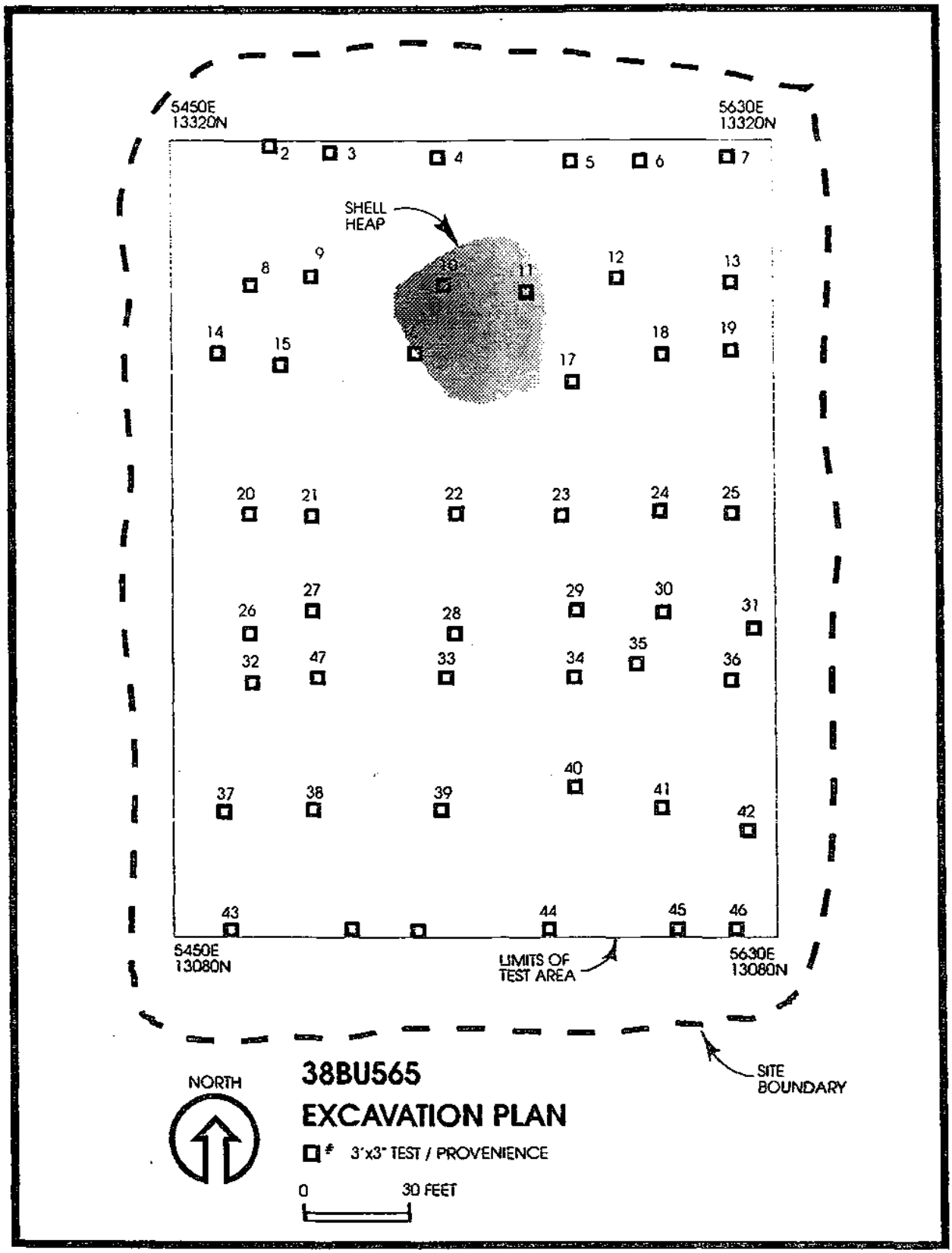


Figure 33. Excavation Plan of 38BU565.

Table 79. Artifact Class Frequencies for 38BU565 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	378	
Liquor bottle glass	327	
Other bottle glass	43	
Colonoware	23	
Kettle	2	
Utensils	1	
TOTAL	774	88.1%
BONE (in g)	1115	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	38	
Building stone	1	
Unidentified nails	2	
Roofing Slate	2	
Lock	1	
TOTAL	44	5.0%
BRICK (in g)		
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	19	
TOTAL	19	2.2%
PERSONAL GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	16	
Pipe stems	22	
TOTAL	38	4.3%
FURNITURE GROUP		
Brass tack	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
Gun flint	1	
TOTAL	2	0.2%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Lamp parts	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	879	100.0%

whitewares (n= 136). Appendix I lists the artifacts recovered from 38BU565. Twenty seven creamware sherds were present. Minor amounts of stoneware, porcelain, redware, buffware, yellowware, and ironstone were present. Twenty-three Colonoware sherds also were recovered. The Architecture Group accounted for 5.0 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from the site. The Architectural Group includes window glass, one building stone, nails, and two fragments of roofing slate. Twenty-two pipe stem fragments and 16 pipe bowl fragments represented the Tobacco Group, and contributed 4.3 per cent of the total artifacts recovered. All other groups accounted for less than three per cent of the total artifacts.

A MCD of 1822.1/1814.8 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983) was calculated for the site as a whole. Table 80 summarizes the ceramic assemblage recovered from 38BU565. This date range falls well within the occupation of Dataw Island by the B.B. Sams family, and supports the contention that 38BU565 was associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex.

The artifact frequencies from 38BU565 are similar to Garrow's (1982) Carolina Slave Pattern, although Kitchen Group artifacts occur in higher frequencies than anticipated. This similarity is interesting given the similarities of 38BU507 to Singleton's Georgia Pattern. The difference in the MCDs calculated for the two sites (1822/1814 for 38BU565 and 1843/1839 for 38BU507) may provide support to Joseph's (1989) arguments concerning the temporal variation in artifact frequencies associated with slave sites. Alternatively, the presence of extant architectural features at 38BU507 may have provided a greater opportunity to collect Architectural Group artifacts, thus creating frequency distributions similar to those at slave sites in coastal Georgia.

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The investigations conducted at 38BU565 resulted in the recovery of a small and highly fragmented faunal assemblage. A total of 734 fragments weighing 851.7 g were recovered. Appendix II details the identifications and Table 81 summarizes the taxa identified.

A total of 12 taxa was identified represented by 9 individuals. The majority of remains identified as mammal were derived from large domestic mammals such as pig and cow. Cow (*Bos taurus*) was represented by four identified elements (i.e., 1 second phalange, 1 metatarsus, 1 shaft fragment, and 1 ulna). One individual could account for these remains. The three pig (*Sus scrofa*) elements included 1 first phalange, 1 second phalange, and 1 third phalange. The two domestic mammals were represented by toes and/or lower limbs.

Two wild mammals also were represented. One maxilla fragment from an opossum (*Didelphis v.*) and one mandible and one femur from a small rodent (possibly a rat) were recovered. The remaining wild taxa included turtle (58 fragments), crab (2 fragments), gar (234 scales), and drum (23 fragments). In each case, a single individual could account for all fragments in the assemblage.

Table 80. Mean Ceramic dating for 38BU565 (after South 1977:210-212 with additional data from Brown 1982; Miller 1992).

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
PORCELAIN							
undecorated			8				
overglz. painted			3				
underglz. painted			8				
BUFFWARES							
undecorated slipware	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
combed/dot & trail	1670-1795	1733	1	1	1733	125	1
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	20	20	35820	58	20
green & yellow glaze	1759-1775	1767	1	1	1767	16	1
annular	1780-1815	1798	5	5	8990	35	5
Luster dec. on creamware	1790-1800	1795	1	1	1795	10	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	42	42	75810	50	42
blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	7	7	12600	40	7
annular	1790-1820	1805	31	31	55955	30	31
finger painted/dipped wares	1790-1820	1805	2	2	3610	30	2
shell edged	1780-1830	1805	15	15	27075	50	15
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	10	10	18100	40	10
mold decorated	1780-1830	1805	7	7	12635	50	7
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	35	35	63630	45	35
Mocha	1795-1830	1813	2	2	3626	35	2
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
Jackfield	1745-1790	1760	1	1	1760	45	1
lead glazed			2				
brown glazed			1				
clear glazed			1				
unidentified			1				
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz. gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	8	8	13864	85	8
gray salt glazed			2				
undetermined slt glz			1				
clear salt glazed			1				
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	53	53	98474	85	53
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	19	19	34922	45	19
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	6	6	11148	85	6
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	29	29	53302	45	29
spatter	1830-1871	1851	2	2	3702	41	2
annular	1815-1860	1838	27	27	49626	45	27
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	4	4	7492	55	4
YELLOWWARE	1827-1922	1875	6	6	11250	95	6
COLONOWARE			23				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			15				
TOTAL SHERDS			401				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				335	610419		335
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1822.146		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1818.808		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1814.779		

* Carlson 1963

Table 81. Taxa Identified at 38BU565.

Common Name	Taxon	# of Fragments	Weight	MNI
Mammal	*Mammalia*	337	557.8	-
Cow	*Bos taurus*	4	182.6	1
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	3	3.3	1
Opossum	*Didelphis v.*	1	2.7	1
Rodent	*Rodentia*	2	0.8	1
Turtle	*Testudines*	58	40.4	-
Bird	*Aves*	3	1.3	-
Turkey	*Meleagris g.*	2	1.6	1
Fish	*Osteichthyes*	57	37.0	1
Gar	*Lepisosteidae*	234	16.5	1
Drum	*Sciaenidae*	23	5.8	1
Crab	*Callinectes*	2	5.8	1
Unidentified		8	1.3	-
TOTALS		734	851.7	9

Table 82. Relative Frequency of Domestic, Wild, and Commensal Fauna from 38BU565.

		# of Fragments	Weight*	Biomass	% Total Biomass
DOMESTIC	Cow	4	182.6		
	Pig	3	3.3		
	Turkey	2	1.6	1796.2	88.0
WILD	Opossum	1	2.7		
	Gar	234	16.5		
	Drum	23	5.8		
	Crab	2	0.6	242.8	11.9
COMMENSAL	Rodent	2	0.8	-	-

* All weights in grams

Domestic vs. Wild. The biomass for each taxa was calculated following Adams (1985). The results of these estimations are detailed in Table 82. The domestic species probably contributed significantly to the diet of the inhabitants of the site. However, no butchering marks were noted on any of the elements identified. Therefore, no statements regarding the cuts of meat available to the inhabitants can be put forward.

38BU496 SLAVE RESIDENCE

Site 38BU496 is represented by a tabby fireplace and associated shell midden. The site is located approximately 800 ft east of the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex (38BU581), overlooking a tributary of Jenkins Creek (Figure 2). Soils on the site are somewhat poorly drained Sewee Fine Sand. The site is at an elevation of approximately 15 ft AMSL. Vegetation on the site consists of mature live oaks (Lepionka 1988).

The tabby fireplace measures approximately 3 ft by 6 ft. The walls stand approximately 7 ft high, and are about six inches thick. The shell midden measures approximately 20 ft north-south by 10 ft east-west and extends to a depth of approximately 1.5 ft. Artifacts recovered during the 1983 testing produced a MCD of 1860. The site was interpreted as a slave residence associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation Complex (Lepionka 1988). The Sams sketch map (Figure 5) indicated that a number of structures were present along this shore. Presumably, all were slave residences similar to the former structure at 38BU496. No evidence of the other structures was recovered during Drucker's (1982) survey of the island.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU496 - METHODS

Drucker (1982) identified the site as a possible nineteenth century tenant occupation with a tabby structural remnant and 25 ft by 30 ft shell midden. No testing was carried out. A whiteware sample, two stoneware sherds, and a brick fragment were collected from the surface. A pearlware sample and green bottle glass fragment were observed in the tabby matrix.

The 1984 testing of 38BU496 (Lepionka 1988) was conducted 29 June and 25 October 1984. Approximately 22 ft^2 were excavated during the field investigations. One 5.75 ft by 3.75 ft unit was excavated in the extant tabby chimney base. Three 3 ft by 3 ft units were excavated in the shell midden, located 12 ft south of the chimney base. Figure 34 displays a plan of the excavations at 38BU496.

Units were excavated in arbitrary horizons. Fill was removed to sterile subsoil. All soil removed from the excavation units was screened through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. Information concerning the nature of the soil and the cultural deposits within each unit was recorded. Standard unit level forms were employed to record the nature of the removed fill, the depth of the excavated level, and the nature of cultural deposits encountered in that elevation. Photographs were taken where illustrative. A bag list,

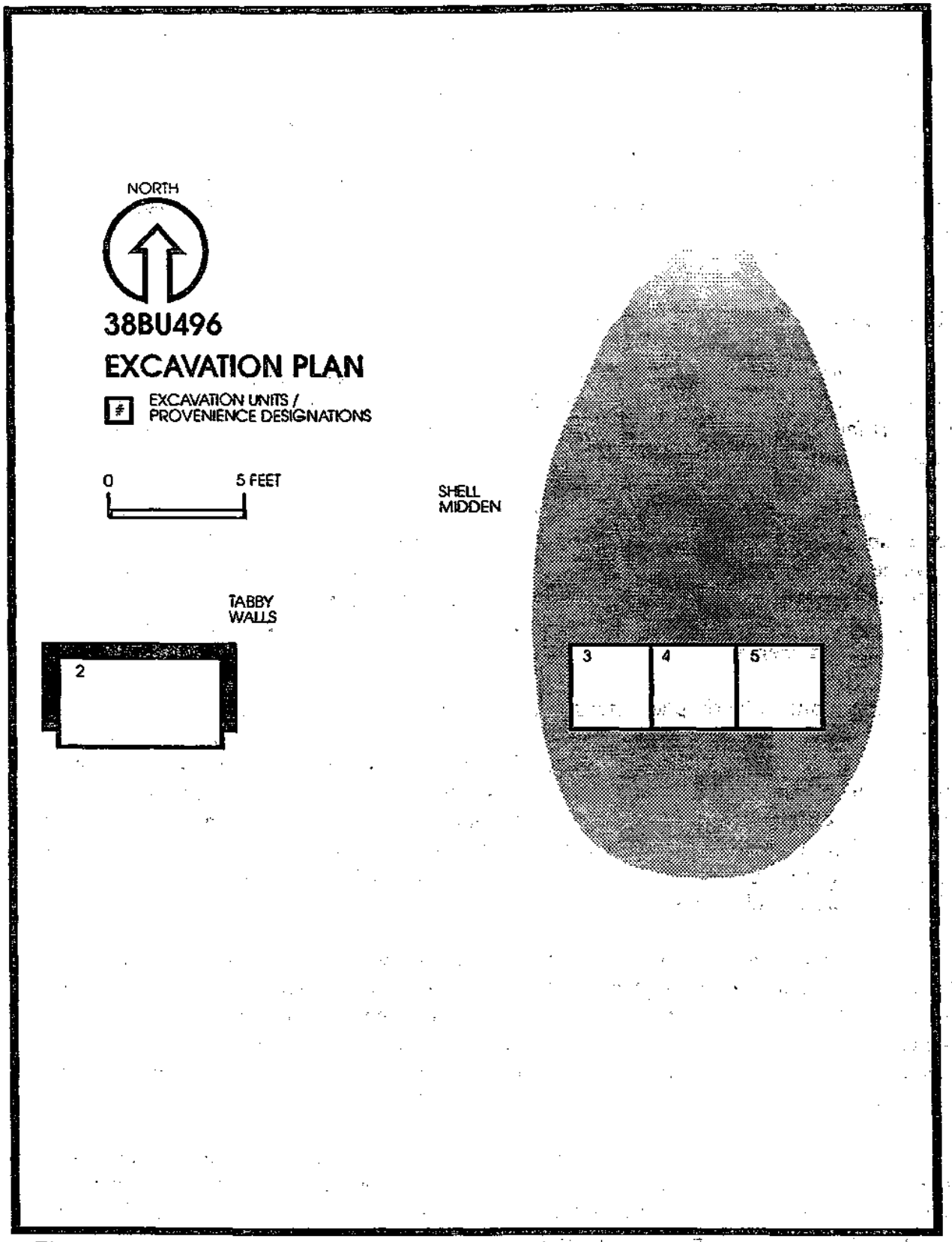


Figure 34. Plan View of the Excavations at 38BU496.

photography log and narrative field notes were maintained.

The shell midden measured 20 ft north south by 10 feet east west. The north axis of the midden roughly parallels the lateral walls of the fireplace. Maximum depth of shell was 1.5 ft. Three contiguous 3 ft by 3 ft units were placed in the southern portion of the shell midden (Figure 34). Two Levels (A and B) were dug in each unit. Level A consisted of a loose packed shell midden of primarily oyster shells. Level B consisted of a brown to light tan sand.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU496 - RESULTS

The general surface collection of 38BU496 (n= 45) consisted of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, porcelain buttons, a pipe stem, and burned ceramics. These artifacts were from an undefined area adjacent to the tabby fireplace and the shell midden.

Two levels (A and B) were excavated in the fireplace. Level A yielded tabby rubble and a small number of brick fragments. Six artifacts were recovered from Level A (Provenience 2.1). They included a kaolin pipe stem, pearlware, whiteware, a porcelain button, and a burned ceramic sample. Artifacts from Level B (Provenience 2.2) included a kaolin pipe stem, ironstone, whiteware, porcelain button, brass jewelry, and two Deptford simple stamped sherds.

The extant tabby fireplace measured 6.92 ft across the back on the exterior side. The extant lateral north wall measured 0.5 ft thick and the lateral south wall 0.58 ft thick. The interior of the fireplace measured 3 ft by 5.83 ft. An ash level was located in Level B. Beneath the ash level was a fired bright orange clay in the center back of the hearth. No tabby or brick sill was evident. However, a column of brick was found at the bottom of Level B. The north and south walls of the fireplace had wooden beam supports at the bottom of the tabby pour. The wooden beams extended 0.5 ft from the north wall and 0.5 ft from the south wall of the fireplace.

Approximately 27 ft^2 of the midden were excavated. All three units had two levels (A and B) consisting of loosely packed shell and a tan sand, respectively. Level A of Unit 3 yielded historic artifacts (n= 33) and one chert primary core reduction flake. The historic assemblage included pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, buttons, a candle holder, bone, and unidentified lead. Level B of Unit 3 yielded two Deptford simple stamped sherds and no historic artifacts.

Level A of Unit 4 yielded historic artifacts (n= 33) and one Little Bear Creek projectile point. The historic assemblage consisted of pearlware, ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, Astbury, buttons, a spoon handle, and a metal hook. Level B of Unit 4 yielded two Deptford linear simple stamped sherds.

Level A of Unit 5 yielded bone, nails, a metal spoon, pipe stems, whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, and a shell button. Level B of Unit 5 yielded one annular whiteware, and one Lesesne colonoware.

Artifacts recovered from 38BU496 (n= 655) included a general surface collection of the site, the fireplace excavation (Unit 2), and the midden excavation (Units 3, 4, and 5). The Architecture Group represented the highest frequency of artifacts (74.1 percent). The Kitchen Group (21.5 percent) was the secondmost frequent (Table 83). With the exception of the Clothing Group, all other artifact classes displayed minor frequencies or no examples. Fourteen buttons were recovered from 38BU496, representing 2.3 per cent of all artifacts recovered. Miscellaneous artifacts (n= 30) consisted of unidentified metal objects and one unidentified lead object. These frequencies are similar to Singleton's (1980) Georgia Slave Pattern.

Site 38BU496 yielded a MCD of 1844.7/1836.8 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Table 84). This date compares well with those calculated for the 38BU565 and the nine historic loci at 38BU507. As noted above, it is slightly later than MCDs calculated for the slave residences at 38BU581.

Prehistoric artifacts (n= 7) included a residual sherd, a reed punctate sherd, five simple stamped sherds, and a projectile point. None of these artifacts were associated with intact cultural deposits suggestive of features or prehistoric occupation horizons.

The similarity in artifact frequencies by group between 38BU496 and 38BU507 and Singleton's (1980) Georgia Slave Pattern is quite striking. As noted above, all of the sites represent mid-nineteenth century occupations primarily associated with cotton plantations on the Sea Islands. Both of the Dataw Island sites are associated with the same plantation. These data would appear to support Joseph's arguments concerning the temporal variation in slave artifact patterns. The differences noted for 38BU565 and its earlier MCD provides additional support for such an interpretation, particularly when its association with the B.B. Sams Plantation, like 38BU507 and 38BU496, is considered.

DISCUSSION

The three slave sites associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation have been described above in detail. Similarities in the kinds of artifacts recovered from the sites suggest that these sites served similar functions, namely as slave villages or residences. Differences in artifact frequencies and MCDs suggest that 38BU565 may have been occupied earlier than the other two sites. Comparisons of ceramic artifacts recovered from these sites, as well as those recovered from 38BU581, are presented below in an effort to support the possible occupation sequence of these sites. Comparisons between the relative cost of ceramics associated with the slave residences at 38BU581 and these three outlying sites also are presented to examine further the social relationships between the main house complex and the outlying settlements.

Table 83. Artifact Frequencies from 38BU496 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	130	
Colonoware	1	
Metal spoon	1	
TOTAL	132	21.5%
BONE (in g)	437.5	
OYSTER (in g)	19.8	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Cut nails	26	
Unidentified square nails	423	
Unidentified nails	6	
TOTAL	455	74.1%
BRICK (in g)		
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	14	
TOTAL	14	2.3%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Jewelry	1	
TOTAL	1	0.2%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe stems	7	
TOTAL	7	1.1%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Misc. hardware	3	
Misc. fasteners	2	
TOTAL	5	0.8%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	614	100.0%

Table 84. Mean Ceramic Date Calculation for 38BU496.

CERAMICS	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	TOTAL SHERDS	DATEABLE SHERDS	PRODUCT	RANGE	SHERDS W/ DATE RANGE
CREAMWARES							
undecorated	1762-1820	1791	1	1	1791	58	1
PEARLWARE							
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	4	4	7220	50	4
annular	1790-1820	1805	1	1	1805	30	1
polychrome hand painted	1790-1830	1810	2	2	3620	40	2
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	7	7	12726	45	7
REDWARES REFINED/UNREFINED							
Astburyware	1725-1750	1738	1	1	1738	25	1
STONEWARES							
brown slt. glz, gray bodied	1690-1775	1733	2	2	3466	85	2
WHITEWARES							
undecorated	1815-1900+	1858	36	36	66888	85	36
shell edged	1815-1860	1838	16	16	29408	45	16
hand painted	1815-1900+	1858	5	5	9290	85	5
trans. prntd. blue or brown	1815-1860	1838	10	10	18380	45	10
annular	1815-1860	1838	14	14	25732	45	14
IRONSTONE							
undecorated	1845-1900+	1873	20	20	37460	55	20
COLONOWARE			1				
BURNT/UNIDENTIFIED			11				
TOTAL SHERDS			131				
TOTAL DATEABLE SHERDS				119	219524		119
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/SOUTH					1844.739		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE*					1841.206		
MEAN CERAMIC DATE/RANGE SQUARE*					1836.757		

* Carlson 1983

The frequencies of ceramic sherds by temporal periods was estimated for each site. Eighteenth century types, early nineteenth century types, mid-nineteenth century types, and late nineteenth century types were defined as described in Chapter IV. The frequencies of sherds associated with each were calculated for all three of the outlying slave sites, the main house at 38BU581, and the three slave residences with chimneys (Structures IV, V, and VI) at 38BU581. The frequencies of these types are displayed in Table 85.

The main house at 38BU581 and the slave residences at 38BU581 display relatively equal percentages of ceramic associated with each temporal period, with early and mid-nineteenth century types representing 60-70 per cent of all sherds recovered. The three outlying slave settlements all display markedly different distributions. Sites 38BU507 and 38BU496 possess very few eighteenth century types. While these types occur in the fewest numbers at all sites, they occur nearly three types more often at 38BU581 than 38BU507 and 38BU496. Even 38BU565 displays nearly twice the number of eighteenth century ceramics as the other two sites.

The frequencies of early nineteenth century types also are quite low at 38BU507 and 38BU496. These types occur with similar frequencies in 38BU565 as the slave residences at 38BU581. Mid-nineteenth century types dominate the ceramic assemblages from both 38BU507 (representing 83.0 per cent of all ceramics) and 38BU496 (68.1 per cent of all sherds). These types occur in similar frequencies at 38BU565 as the early nineteenth century types.

Interestingly, late nineteenth century types occur most frequently at 38BU565. Frequencies comparable to eighteenth century types were recovered from 38BU507 while the late types represent the second most frequent ceramics from 38BU496.

These data suggest that 38BU565 probably was occupied at the same time as 38BU581. Occupation of the site apparently continued well after the abandonment of 38BU581 (circa 1860s-1870s). Occupation of 38BU507 appears to have focused on the mid-nineteenth century, probably between 1830 and 1860. Possibly, this settlement was constructed by B.B. Sams during his renovations of the family home. It is possible that 38BU507 was developed as a slave settlement to house additional laborers that B.B. Sams needed to construct the tabby structures at 38BU581. Presumably, a larger labor force was required than was usually directed towards capitol improvements. It is possible that B.B. Sams brought slaves from his plantations to assist in the building of the structures at 38BU581 or to work the agricultural fields of Dataw while the usual residents were busy constructing the Sams house and walled compound. This "new" settlement (38BU507) then may have been abandoned when the Sams family left Dataw Island in 1861. Initial occupation of 38BU496 appears to have started later than 38BU565 or 38BU581 but continued well after the main house was abandoned, though not as long as the occupation at 38BU565.

The creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares recovered from each of the three outlying settlements, the slave residences at 38BU581 (Structures IV, V, and VI), and the main house at 38BU581 were compared to determine whether particular decorative types were associated with the slave sites as a group or individually. Five decorative types were

Table 86. Frequencies of Decorative Types for Creamwares, Pearlwares, and Whitewares from the B.B. Sams Plantation Sites.

		CC WARE		EDGE DECORATED		ANNULAR/DIPPED		HAND PAINTED		TRANSFER PRINTED		
SITE		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	TOTAL
Main House	Creamware	202	92.2	9	4.2	3	1.4	4	1.8	1	0.5	219
	Pearlware	98	23.6	72	17.3	23	5.5	70	16.9	152	36.5	415
	Whiteware	346	72.1	17	3.5	18	3.8	19	4.0	80	16.7	480
	Total	646	58.0	98	8.8	44	3.9	93	8.3	233	20.9	1114
Structures IV-VI	Creamware	138	89.6	4	2.6	11	7.1	1	0.6		0.0	154
	Pearlware	156	30.7	129	25.4	35	6.9	34	6.7	154	30.3	508
	Whiteware	161	48.3	11	3.3	27	8.1	14	4.2	120	36.0	333
	Total	455	45.7	144	14.5	73	7.3	49	4.9	274	27.5	995
38BU507	Creamware	4	100.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	4
	Pearlware	7	41.2	4	23.5	5	29.4	1	5.9		0.0	17
	Whiteware	168	54.0	30	9.6	18	5.8	26	8.4	69	22.2	311
	Total	179	53.9	34	10.2	23	6.9	27	8.1	69	20.8	332
38BU565	Creamware	21	80.8		0.0	5	19.2		0.0		0.0	26
	Pearlware	42	29.2	15	10.4	35	24.3	17	11.8	35	24.3	144
	Whiteware	53	39.0	19	13.8	29	21.3	6	4.4	29	21.3	136
	Total	111	36.9	34	11.3	69	22.9	23	7.6	64	21.3	301
38BU496	Creamware	1	100.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1
	Pearlware	4	28.6		0.0	1	7.1	2	14.3	7	50.0	14
	Whiteware	36	44.4	16	19.8	14	17.3	5	6.2	10	12.3	81
	Total	41	42.7	16	16.7	15	15.6	7	7.3	17	17.7	96

defined. These included: CC wares (undecorated), edge decorated/molded wares, annular/dipped wares, hand painted wares, and transfer printed wares. The frequencies of sherds associated with each decorative type were calculated. These types also reflect the relative costs of vessels, with CC wares being the least expensive and transfer prints being the most expensive. These data are displayed in Table 86.

All of the slave sites (38BU507, 38BU565, 38BU496, and Structures IV-VI at 38BU581) possess higher frequencies of edge decorated and annular/dipped wares than the main house at 38BU581. The main house does possess the greatest frequencies of CC wares. Hand painted wares occur most frequently in the main house; however, the outlying slave settlements displayed frequencies only slightly lower than B.B. Sams residence. Interestingly, the slave residences at 38BU581 displayed the lowest frequencies of these more expensive types.

The frequencies of transfer prints are quite similar for the main house and the outlying slave settlements. Again, the slave residences at 38BU581 vary from the other sites, possessing the highest frequency of the most expensive types.

These data suggest that the outlying slave settlements on the B.B. Sams Plantation had access to many of the same ceramic vessel types that were utilized in the main house or were provided for the slave residents of Structures IV, V, and VI, immediately adjacent to the main house. This suggests that there was little socioeconomic distinction between the slaves that resided at 38BU581 and those that resided at 38BU507, 38BU565, and 38BU496. This apparent lack of distinction may have been more in the mind of B.B. Sams if he provided ceramic vessels to all of his slaves. If B.B. Sams' slaves were allowed to purchase their own ceramics, then Sams provided all of his slaves the opportunity to acquire similar amounts of disposable income. Otherwise, greater variation in the relative costs of the ceramics associated with the slave sites could be expected.

Table 85. Frequencies of Ceramics by Temporal Periods for B.B. Sams Plantation Sites.

	Eighteenth Century Types		Early Nineteenth Century Types		Mid-Nineteenth Century Types		Late Nineteenth Century Types	
Site	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Main House	287	19.1	415	27.7	499	33.3	299	19.9
Structures IV-VI	197	16.3	509	42.2	348	28.9	152	12.6
38BU507	23	6.1	17	4.5	312	83.0	24	6.4
38BU565	38	11.3	151	45.1	136	40.6	10	29.9
38BU496	4	3.4	14	11.8	81	68.1	20	16.8

CHAPTER VI

L.R. SAMS PLANTATION SLAVE RESIDENCE (38BU515)

Site 38BU515 is a tabby fireplace base and associated shell midden. The site is located along the north shore of the island adjacent to the present Dataw Marina (Figure 2). This site appears to have been utilized as a postbellum tenant house and mat be associated with the antebellum L.R. Sams Plantation. Approximately 60 per cent of the site was reported to lie in a plowed field to the south and east of the tabby fireplace base (Lepionka 1988). This portion of the site has been disturbed by agricultural activities. That portion of the site containing the fireplace base appeared to be relatively undisturbed. Maximum site size was estimated in 1983 as measuring approximately 400 ft along the shore and extending 250 ft inland. However, the undisturbed portion of the site was estimated to be 200 ft by 200 ft (Lepionka 1988). Figure 35 illustrates the plan view of site 38BU515.

Drucker's (1982) survey reported that the site was a scatter of shell in a plowed field, with an unidentified tabby remnant in the woods to the northwest of the field. The 1982 survey relied on surface occurrence of artifacts for site definition. In addition, small strips were plowed through vegetated areas to provide surface exposures.

Lepionka (1988) re-examined 38BU515 in 1983. This testing involved additional surface inspection. A series of 1 ft by 1 ft tests were excavated across the large field containing the eastern portion of the site as well (Figure 35). These tests apparently were employed to help define the limits of a number of sites in this portion of Dataw Island. Testing within the site boundaries involved the excavation of four 3 ft by 3 ft units. One unit was placed within the firebox of the tabby fireplace. Two of the other units were placed to the north and west of the fireplace near the edge of the Morgan River marsh; the third units was placed to the east of the fireplace, on the edge of the large field. A series of posthole tests were excavated at the site at this time as well in an effort to delineate the concentrations of artifacts and shell to the east of the fireplace. The 1983 work also revealed a sizable area of surface and subsurface shell scatter. Additionally, a concentration of tabby rubble was identified eroding from the shoreline to the east of the extant fireplace. This rubble was identified as the remains of an additional structure (Lepionka 1988).

Artifacts recovered from the site suggested a late nineteenth century occupation. However, Lepionka (1988) suggested that the tabby fireplace base and the tabby rubble to the northeast indicated an earlier occupation as well. This earlier occupation undoubtedly was associated with the L.R. Sams Plantation, established in 1813 when Dataw Island was subdivided between L.R. and B.B. Sams. The main house of L.R. Sams plantation is located north and east of 38BU515, in the marsh of the Morgan River (Figure 2). This structure probably represents the only remaining member of a line of structures that extended southeastward from L.R. Sams main house (see Figure 6). The main house and the other structures indicated on the 1872 map were probably destroyed in the hurricane

of 1893. Subsidence of the northern end of Dataw Island following this storm undoubtedly resulted in the location of 38BU514 within the modern-day marsh of the Morgan River.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU515 - METHODS

Additional field investigations were conducted at 38BU515 5-26 January 1993. A total of 64 m^2 was excavated on the undisturbed portion of the site. Ten 2 m by 2 m units were placed adjacent to the extant tabby ruins and extending outward in order to locate any features associated with the former structure (e.g. house piers, post molds, etc.). Five units were placed in the "yard" areas in order to sample remains away from the structure. Additionally, a 1 m by 4 m trench was excavated in the shell midden.

Initial field activities included establishment of a site grid. Grid points were established by transit and tape along a north/south transect parallel to the extant chimney base. Additional grid units were located at two meter intervals. Two meter by two meter units were triangulated from the established grid points along the north/south transect. All units were identified by the grid coordinate of their southwest corner, and assigned a unit number. The elevations of all marked grid points were recorded with transit and stadia rod to permit the construction of a topographic map of the site area. Elevations were determined from bench marks established by professional surveyors.

Units were excavated in natural stratigraphic horizons where discernable. Fill was removed to sterile subsoil. Strata exceeding 30 cm in thickness were excavated at arbitrary 10 cm arbitrary levels. All soil removed from the excavation units was screened through 0.25 inch/6.35 mm mesh hardware cloth. Information concerning the nature of the soil and the cultural deposits within each unit was recorded. Standard unit level forms were employed to record the nature of the removed fill, the depth of the excavated level, and the nature of remains encountered in that elevation. Plan views of the base of each level in each unit were drawn, and photographs were taken where illustrative. Profiles were drawn of at least one wall of each excavation block. Profiles of cultural deposits encountered during the excavation were also drawn to scale and photographed. A bag list, photography log and narrative field notes were maintained. Munsell terminology and USDA soil texture nomenclature were utilized in describing the soils.

Soil stains encountered were defined as features. All features were numbered sequentially as discovered. Features were drawn to scale in plan view upon discovery using hand held tapes, and photographed. Standard feature records were maintained. Feature excavation began with the removal of approximately one half of the associated fill to permit the inspection and recording of the feature profile. Features were drawn and photographed in profile prior to complete excavation. At least one half of each feature (or a 20 l sample, whichever was less) was collected for zooarchaeological and ethnobotanical flotation analysis. Flotation samples were not retained from natural features (e.g. trees), or those determined to represent certain post-depositional activities (e.g., plowing). Any remaining fill was processed through 6.35 mm hardware cloth. Two 50 cm by 50 cm column flotation samples (from southwest corner and northwest corner) were collected from the 1 m by 4

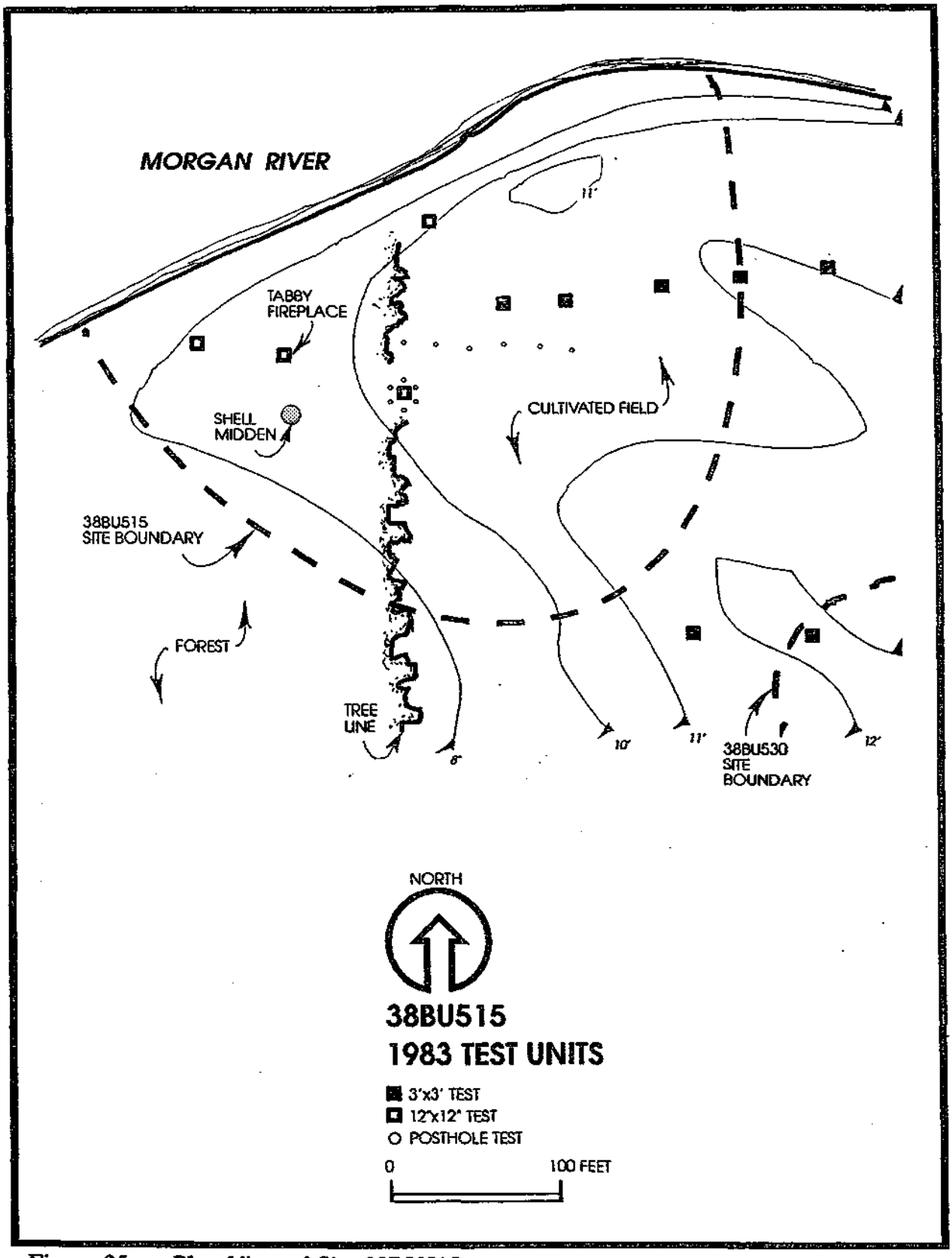


Figure 35. Plan View of Site 38BU515.

Figure 36. Plan View of the Data Recovery Excavations at 38BU515.

m trench placed in the shell midden. Surface and base elevations were initially recorded relative to unit data, then tied in to overall site elevations.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38BU515 - RESULTS

The topsoil (A Horizon) throughout the site was approximately 30 cm deep. Topsoil generally consisted of a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam, underlain by a 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown sand C Horizon. Figure 37 displays these horizons in the west profile of Units 6 (200 N/202 E), 1 (200 N/200 E), and 2 (202 N/200 E). NO evidence of plowscars was observed throughout the excavation units adjacent to the tabby fireplace.

The 1 m by 4 m trench (Unit 13- 193.5 N/200 E) was dug in the shell midden located approximately ten meters south of the extant tabby fireplace (Figure 36). A trench excavated during the initial survey (Lepionka 1988) was encountered at the east end of the trench. A clay cap covered the unexcavated portion of the midden, lensed with shell to the base of Level Two. Figures 38 displays the south profile of Unit 13. The majority of artifacts recovered in the shell midden were from the Architecture Group. Few early nineteenth century artifacts were recovered. Most artifacts from the midden date from the late nineteenth century.

FEATURES ENCOUNTERED

A total of 18 soil anomalies were designated as features. Of this total number of features, seven proved to be cultural in origin. The remaining features were natural disturbances. No architectural features associated with extant tabby chimney base were located; thus, the limits of the former structure could not be determined. Table 87 lists the features defined at 38BU515.

Feature 50/63 consisted of a linear band of grayish tan sand (Figure 36). Artifacts encountered included ceramics (n= 3), liquor bottle glass (n= 1), window glass (n= 2), unidentified nails (n= 3), and buttons (n= 3). Feature 50/63 extended across Units 1 and 7 (200 N/200 E), terminating in Unit 18 (202 N/196 E). Artifacts recovered from Feature 50/63 in Unit 18 included a pipestem and one historic ceramic sherd. Based on the location, orientation, and depth, it appears to be a dripline or a shallow drainage ditch dug along the south side of the structure. Similar features were noted by Brockington et al. (1985) at postbellum tenant houses in Charleston and Berkeley Counties.

Feature 56 consisted of a shallow pit containing nails and the remains of a single deer. This small irregular pit was located in Unit 15 (204 N/199 E), approximately 1 m west of the tabby fireplace. Presumably, this deposit represents refuse discarded behind the former structure by its nineteenth century inhabitants.

Feature 62 consisted of a small (10-12 cm) tabby scatter. Most likely it was part of the extant tabby chimney base that had fallen to its present location. It was located in Unit

Table 87. Features Encountered at 38BU515.

Feature	*Location*	*Type (comments)*
50/63	*200N/200E-202N/196E*	*Dripline or Drainage Ditch*
56	*200N-202E*	*Shallow Refuse Pit (deer bones/nails)*
57	*206N-200E*	*Redeposited Sheet Midden/Pit? (shell/bone/ceramics)*
58	*208N-200E*	*Redeposited Sheet Midden/Pit? (shell/bone/ceramics)*
59	*198N-200E*	*Redeposited Sheet Midden/Pit? (shell/bone/ceramics)*
60	*204N-200E*	*Redposited Sheet Midden/Pit? (shell/bone/ceramics)*
62	*198N-200E*	*Tabby Deposit (possible chimney fall)*

2 close to the east wall of the unit. The feature was hand troweled to sterile subsoil. No artifacts were recovered other than the tabby.

Features 57, 58, 59, and 60 consisted of irregularly shaped soil stains in the northern portion of the excavation area. They appear to represent circular deposits of midden or refuse possibly adjacent to the northwest corner of the former structure. The ground surface sloped away northward into the Morgan River marsh immediately north of Unit 14 (209 N/201 E). Possibly, these features represent refuse disposal areas adjacent to the former structure. Alternatively, they may represent reworked deposits that resulted from the 1893 hurricane. This storm apparently eroded much of the north end of the island. These deposits may represent the remains of the former structure at 38BU515 that were collected in the hurricane's storm and moved northward into the river. Descriptions of each individual stain follow.

Feature 57 was identified at the base of Level 1 (30 cm below surface) in Units 10 (208 N/200 E) and 14. It was a curving soil stain, measuring approximately 5 m in length and 0.3 m in width. The soil consisted of a dark brown 10YR4/1 sandy loam mottled with small charcoal fragments. The stain possessed well defined edges but was poorly defined in profile in the subsoil.

Feature 58 was located in Unit 14, immediately west of Feature 57. It consisted of a poorly defined trench(?) approximately 30 cm wide and 60 cm long. The top elevation was 31 cm below datum; the stain extended to 42 cm below datum. Feature fill consisted of a 10YR6/2 grayish fine sandy loam. A small amount of 10YR4/1 sand was mottled in the stain, probably from root intrusions. Artifacts recovered included a pipe stem, unidentified nails (n= 14), ceramics (n= 4), and 11.5 g brick. Flotation analysis yielded 160.0 g of heavy fraction residue and 7.4 g light fraction residue. The sample included 126.3 g of oyster shell, 10.1 g of bone, 7.5 g of mortar, and 11.5 g of brick.

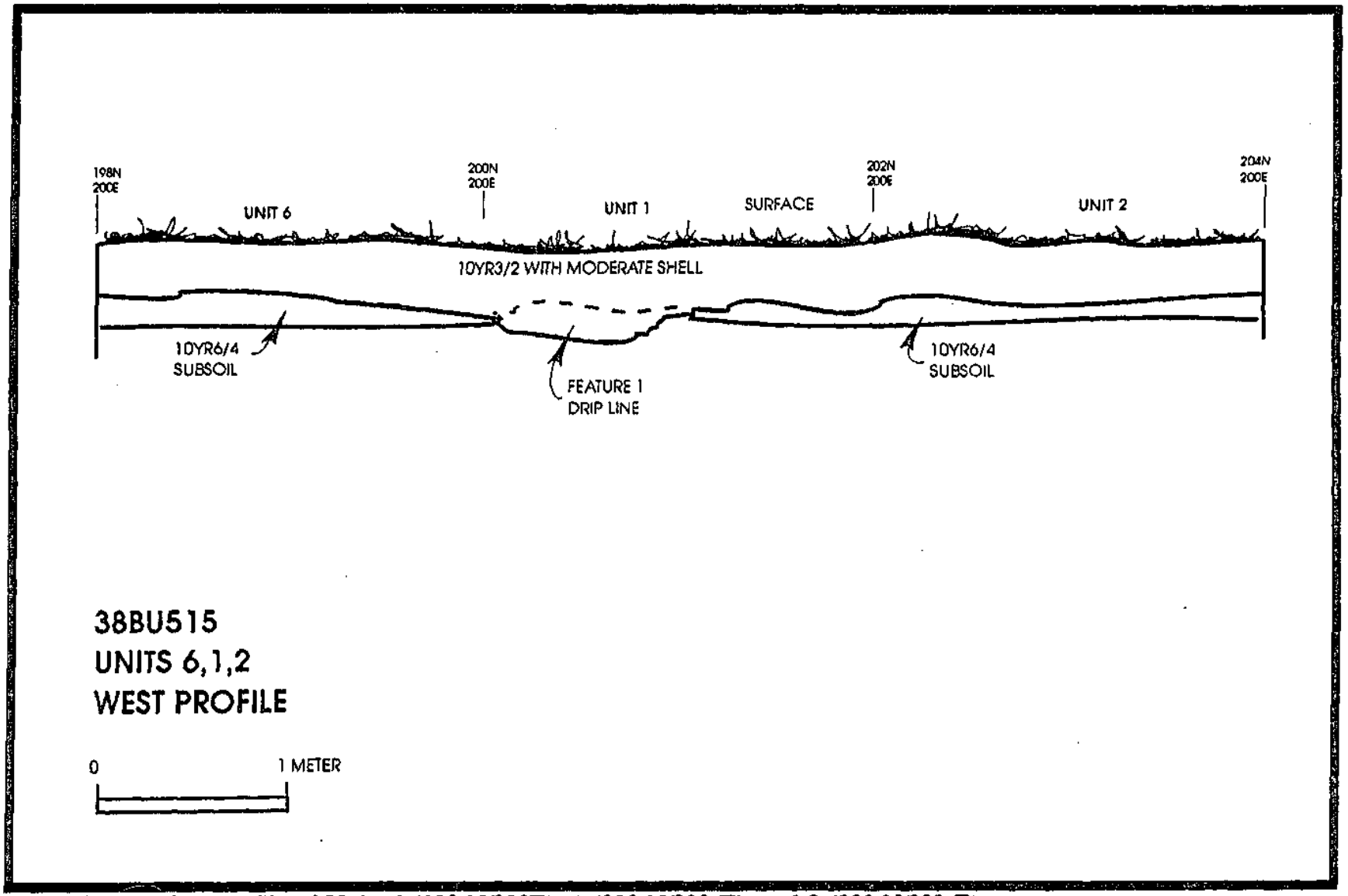


Figure 37. West Profile of Units 6 (198 N/200E), 1 (200 N/200 E), and 2 (202 N/200 E).

Figure 38. Profile of the South Wall of Unit 13 (193.5 N/200 E).

Feature 59 was identified at the base of Level 1 in Unit 14, immediately west of Feature 58 (Figure 36). It measured 55-60 cm across the surface. The elevation at the top of the feature was 32 cm below datum; the base of Feature 59 extended to 52-63 cm below datum. Feature fill consisted of a dark brown 10YR4/1 sand mottled with flecks of charcoal. Artifacts recovered from Feature 59 included ceramics, bottle glass, nails, and metal fragments. Ceramics in the assemblage yielded a MCD of 1839.5/1827.4 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III). A flotation sample taken from Feature 59 contained 49.0 g of brick, 79.1 g of faunal remains, 290.0 g of mortar, 2.4 g of clam shell, 1.3 g of other shell, 437.4 g of oyster shell, and 4.0 g of unidentifiable botanical remains.

Feature 60 was identified at the base of Level 1 in Unit 12, immediately south of Features 57 and 59 (Figure 36). At the base of Level 1, the stain appeared to be a rectangular post mold with a rebuild post. However, upon excavation the stain proved very shallow and possessed an irregular outline. Feature fill consisted of dark brown 10YR4/1 sand. Artifacts (n= 54) were scattered in the stain. Although the stain did not appear to be a post or pier, the high density of unidentified square nails (n= 42) suggests an architectural association. The entire stain was saved as a float sample. The flotation resulted in 4.6 g of faunal remains, 130.8 g of screen residue, 557.1 g of mortar, 12.7 g of unidentifiable botanical remains, 407.1 g of oyster shell, 8.0 g of clam shell, and 6.0 g of unidentified shell.

As noted above and displayed in Figure 36, these features appear to "swirled" together. It is nearly impossible to recreate a conscious human activity that could create such deposits. Initially, the stains were thought to be fill in a larger depression (e.g., a well or privy?). The proximity of the depression to the marsh edge argued against the placement of well. However, it should be noted that the marsh edge may have been much farther north during the nineteenth century. Again, the proximity of the features to the former structure would argue against their interpretation as a filled privy. Excavation of the features revealed their extremely shallow nature (10-15 cm in depth). Thus, there is no evidence that deeper excavation was present that was by the features encountered in Units 5, 10, 14, and 16. The interpretation of these features as sheet midden related to the former structure at 38BU515 that was reworked by the 1893 hurricane represents the most plausible explanation of their formation.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

A total of 5,510 artifacts (excluding bone, shell, and brick) was recovered from 38BU515. The Kitchen Group contributed 48.3 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from the site. The Architectural Group represented 46.9 per cent of the total artifacts for the site as a whole. Artifacts representing the Architectural Group include unidentified square nails (n=1162), cut nails (n=797) unidentified nails (n=338), and window glass (n=123), wrought nails (n=132), wire nails (n=15), roofing slate (n=10), hardware (n=4). The Clothing Group represented 0.9 per cent, the Personal Group represented 0.2 per cent, Tobacco Group constituted 2.0 per cent, the Arms Group accounted for 0.2 per cent, and Activities Group represented 1.4 per cent of all artifacts recovered from the site. Table 88 lists the artifact frequency distributions for the entire site.

Table 88. Artifact Class Frequencies for 38BU515 (after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	1693	
Liquor bottle glass	378	
Other bottle glass	571	
Table glass	11	
Colonoware	8	
Bottle cap	1	
Spoon	1	
Kettle	1	
TOTAL	2664	48.3%
BONE (in g)	1636.6	
OYSTER (in g)	10199.2	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	123	
Wrought nails	132	
Cut nails	797	
Wire nails	15	
Unidentified square nails	1162	
Unidentified nails	338	
Roofing Slate	10	
Lock, bolt	4	
Hinge	3	
TOTAL	2584	46.9%
BRICK (in g)	3638.1	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	49	
Buckle	1	
Shoe parts	1	
TOTAL	51	0.9%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Key	1	
Watch part, jewelry	6	
coins	2	
Harmonica part	1	
umbrella tip	1	
TOTAL	11	0.2%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	22	
Pipe stems	90	
TOTAL	112	2.0%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	6	
Gun flint	2	
Gun parts	1	
TOTAL	9	0.2%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Hardware	16	
Fasteners	58	
Storage container parts	4	
Fishing weight	1	
TOTAL	79	1.4%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	5510	100.0%

A total of 1,693 ceramic sherds was recovered. These sherds produced a MCD of 1844.5/1828.9 (South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III). Whiteware (n= 752) represented the highest frequency of ceramics for the site. Other ceramics recovered include stoneware (n= 54), porcelain (n= 134), pearlware (n= 305), ironstone (n= 251), yellowware (n= 10), redwares (n=1 3), creamwares (n= 46), buffware (n= 2), and Colonoware (n= 8).

A total of 787 artifacts (excluding bone, shell, and brick) was recovered from the shell midden of 38BU515 Unit 13). The Kitchen Group contributed 51.8 per cent of the total artifacts recovered from the site. The Architectural Group represented 46.7 per cent of the total artifact frequency for the shell midden. Other groups were represented by less than two per cent of the total number of artifacts. Table 89 lists the artifact frequency distributions for the entire site.

A total of 184 ceramic sherds was recovered from Unit 13. The MCD calculated for the sherds recovered from shell midden was 1838.1/1805.1 (after South 1977/Carlson 1983- Appendix III). Whiteware (n= 50) was the most abundant ceramic represented. Other ceramics recovered include pearlware (n= 41), ironstone (n= 35), porcelain (n= 13), creamware (n= 11) stoneware (n= 10), yellowware (n= 2) and Colonoware (n= 1).

Artifact frequencies recovered from 38BU515 are most similar to South's (1977) Frontier Pattern. However, the combined frequencies of Kitchen and Architecture Group artifacts is 95.2 per cent. This is well within the expected range of South's (1977) Carolina Pattern. Otherwise, the artifact frequencies are most similar to Drucker et al.'s (1984) Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman Farmer Pattern. The frequencies observed at 38BU515 and for this pattern area:

	38BU515	PIEDMONT TENANT
KITCHEN	48.3 %	45.6 %
ARCHITECTURE	46.9 %	50.0 %
FURNITURE	0.0 %	0.4 %
ARMS	0.2 %	-
CLOTHING	0.9 %	1.8 %
PERSONAL	0.2 %	0.4 %
TOBACCO	2.0 %	-
ACTIVITIES	1.4 %	1.8 %

Differences between the Piedmont Tenant Pattern and the frequencies calculated for 38BU515 include the presence of Arms Group and Tobacco Group artifacts. The presence of these groups in relatively high frequencies among the non-Kitchen/non-Architectural artifacts is more similar to the patterns usually associated with slave sites in coastal South Carolina (see above). The presence of a lengthy postbellum occupation at 38BU515 may be affecting these frequencies. Possibly, the relative isolation of Dataw Island through abandonment by its owners following the Civil War results in a combination of the expected Slave Patterns and the Tenant Pattern calculated for Piedmont farmers.

Table 89. Artifact Class Frequencies for the Shell Midden at 38BU515 (Unit 13- after South 1977:95-96).

	COUNT	%
KITCHEN GROUP		
Ceramics	184	
Liquor bottle glass	114	
Other bottle glass	108	
Colonoware	1	
Kettle	1	
TOTAL	408	51.8%
BONE (in g)	268.3	
OYSTER (in g)	8019.7	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Window glass	3	
Cut nails	40	
Wire nails	11	
Unidentified square nails	276	
Unidentified nails	28	
Roofing Slate	1	
Lock, bolt	1	
TOTAL	360	45.7%
BRICK (in g)	429.7	
CLOTHING GROUP		
Buttons or Beads	2	
TOTAL	2	0.3%
PERSONAL GROUP		
Watch part, jewelry	2	
TOTAL	2	0.3%
TOBACCO GROUP		
Pipe bowls	4	
Pipe stems	5	
TOTAL	9	1.1%
FURNITURE GROUP		
TOTAL	0	0.0%
ARMS GROUP		
Ammo	1	
TOTAL	1	0.1%
ACTIVITIES GROUP		
Hardware	5	
TOTAL	5	0.6%
TOTAL W/O BONE, OYSTER, & BRICK	787	100.0%

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The faunal assemblage recovered from 38BU515, was small and highly fragmented. A total of 399 fragments weighing 1,316.9 g were available for analysis. Appendix # details the identifications. Table 90 summarizes these data.

Table 90. Taxa Identified from 38BU515.

Common Name	Taxon	# of fragments	Weight	MNI
Mammal	*Mammalia*	346	902.4	-
Cow	*Bos taurus*	7	344.0	1
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	3	22.6	1
Goat/Sheep	*Capra/Ovis*	3	25.3	1
Fox Squirrel	*Sciurus niger*	1	0.2	1
Turtle	*Testudines*	15	7.7	-
Turkey	*Meleagris g.*	1	*	1
Fish	*Osteichthyes*	18	14.6	-
Gar	*Lepisosteidae*	2	*	1
Drum	*Sciaenidae*	1	0.1	1
Shark	*Chrondrichthyes*	1	*	1
UD		1	*	-
TOTALS		399	1316.9	8

*= less than 0.1 g

A total of eight individuals and 11 taxa were identified in the assemblage. Large domestic mammals dominated the assemblage. The majority of the fragments classed as Mammal, were derived from large mammals such as cow and pig. Only one element form a Fox Squirrel represented wild mammals.

One element was identified as Turkey. Fifteen elements were identified as Turtle. Three families of fish were identified (i.e., shark, drum, and gar). However, the majority of the fish remains were small, unidentifiable fragments (i.e., n= 18). No commensal species were identified in the assemblage.

Element distribution. A total of seven elements were identified as cow (*Bos taurus*). All seven elements represented toes and lower limbs (i.e., 2 first phalanges, 2 second

phalanges, 1 metatarsus, and 2 astragalus). The presence of these elements would suggest that butchering was occurring on site.

The three pig (*Sus scrofa*) elements included 1 first phalange, 1 third metacarpal, and 1 ulna. As with the cow, the lower limbs are represented. The same pattern is seen in the Goat/Sheep (*Capra/Ovis*) remains (i.e., 1 first phalange, 1 second phalange, and 1 metacarpal). One individual would account for each of these three domestic mammals.

Domestic vs. wild. The assemblage was divided into wild and domestic. The biomass of each taxon was calculated following Adams (1985). Table 91 details the results.

The domestic species, particularly the pig and cow, contributed significantly to the diet of the inhabitants of 38BU515. Wild species, such as turtles, squirrels, and fish, were procured to add variety to the diet. The procurement of wild species apparently was not necessary for subsistence.

Table 91. Relative Frequency of Wild and Domestic Taxa at 38BU515.

	Number of Fragments	Weight	Biomass	% Total Biomass
DOMESTIC				
Cow	7	344.0		
Pig	3	22.6		
Goat/Sheep	3	25.3		
Turkey	1	*	3239.4	95.8
WILD				
Fox Squirrel	1	0.2		
Turtle	15	7.7		
Gar	2	*		
Drum	1	0.1		
Shark	1	*	140.8	4.1

Note all weights in grams *= less than 0.1 g

Butchering. Only four identified elements displayed any butchering marks. A pig ulna was chopped across the proximal end. Two cow astragalus were also chopped, and one goat/sheep first phalange displayed knife marks. In addition, many of the large mammal fragments had been chopped. Very little can be said about butchering patterns or food preparation as a result of the very small assemblage. However, it may be safe to assume

that beef was consumed as stews and soups as reflected in the many small fragments of bone recovered.

DISCUSSION

Excavations at 38BU515 were designed to recover a sample of artifacts from a slave/tenant house associated with the former L.R. Sams Plantation on the north end of Dataw Island. This site appears to represent the only component of this former plantation that survived the hurricane of 1893 without eroding completely into the Morgan River marsh. Comparisons between the slave residences associated with B.B.Sams Plantation (38BU507, 38BU565, and 38BU496) will be attempted in an effort to explicate the socioeconomic relationships between the two brothers.

L.R. Sams inherited Dataw Island from his father, along with his brothers B.B. and E.H., in 1813. Soon after this date, L.R. and B.B. Sams bought out their younger brother's interest and divided the island equally between them. L.R. Sams took the northern portion of the island while B.B. Sams took the southern portion which included the family's home and the principal plantation facilities of the Sams' Dataw Island Plantation. Some time after 1813, L.R. Sams apparently built another plantation complex on the north end of the island. This complex included a main house with associated outbuildings and ancillary structures/activity areas. The hurricane of 1893 apparently destroyed most of the buildings associated with L.R. Sams Plantation Complex. The remains of the main house are present today in the marsh of the Morgan River to the northeast of 38BU515. Site 38BU515 appears to represent the only surviving component of a slave village that was associated with the L.R. Sams Plantation.

Thus, 38BU515 probably was occupied between 1813 and 1893. No references to early nineteenth century slave residences on the north end of the island have been identified to date. Thus, 38BU515 probably was established when L.R. Sams built his residence at 38BU514. Artifacts associated with the early to middle nineteenth centuries would be expected to be the most common types. Postbellum occupation of 38BU515 also can be expected. As noted in Chapter III, most of Dataw's residents after the Sams family left moved to the northern end of the island, onto lands now owned by William Irwin. Thus, 38BU515 may have been occupied from the 1860s through the 1890s. Presumably, the hurricane of 1893 destroyed the house and ended its occupation.

In effort to examine this hypothesized occupation, the frequencies of ceramic types by temporal periods (as described in Chapters IV and V) were calculated to assist in determining when 38BU515 was occupied. These frequencies are presented in Table 92. Similar frequencies calculated for 38BU581 main house, 38BU581 Structures IV-VI, 38BU507, 38BU565, and 38BU496 also are summarized for comparison.

Eighteenth century ceramics represent only 4.5 per cent of all sherds from 38BU515. The number of early nineteenth century ceramic sherds increases dramatically over the earlier period (to 21.2 per cent). The highest frequencies of ceramics are associated with

Table 92. Frequencies of Ceramics by Temporal Periods for B.B. Sams Plantation Sites and 38BU515.

	Eighteenth Century Types		Early Nineteenth Century Types		Mid-Nineteenth Century Types		Late Nineteenth Century Types	
Site	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Main House	287	19.1	415	27.7	499	33.3	299	19.9
Structures IV-VI	197	16.3	509	42.2	348	28.9	152	12.6
38BU507	23	6.1	17	4.5	312	83.0	24	6.4
38BU565	38	11.3	151	45.1	136	40.6	10	29.9
38BU496	4	3.4	14	11.8	81	68.1	20	16.8
38BU515	64	4.5	305	21.2	808	56.2	261	18.2

Table 93. Frequencies of Decorative Types for Creamwares, Pearlwares, and Whitewares from the B.B. Sams Plantation Sites and 38BU515.

		CC WARE		EDGE DECORATED		ANNULAR/DIPPED		HAND PAINTED		TRANSFER PRINTED		
SITE		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	TOTAL
Main House	Creamware	202	92.2	9	4.2	3	1.4	4	1.8	1	0.5	219
	Pearlware	98	23.6	72	17.3	23	5.5	70	16.9	152	36.5	415
	Whiteware	346	72.1	17	3.5	18	3.8	19	4.0	80	16.7	480
	Total	646	58.0	98	8.8	44	3.9	93	8.3	233	20.9	1114
Structures IV-VI	Creamware	138	89.6	4	2.6	11	7.1	1	0.6		0.0	154
	Pearlware	156	30.7	129	25.4	35	6.9	34	6.7	154	30.3	508
	Whiteware	161	48.3	11	3.3	27	8.1	14	4.2	120	36.0	333
	Total	455	45.7	144	14.5	73	7.3	49	4.9	274	27.5	995
38BU507	Creamware	4	100.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	4
	Pearlware	7	41.2	4	23.5	5	29.4	1	5.9		0.0	17
	Whiteware	168	54.0	30	9.6	18	5.8	26	8.4	69	22.2	311
	Total	179	53.9	34	10.2	23	6.9	27	8.1	69	20.8	332
38BU565	Creamware	21	80.8		0.0	5	19.2		0.0		0.0	26
	Pearlware	42	29.2	15	10.4	35	24.3	17	11.8	35	24.3	144
	Whiteware	53	39.0	19	13.8	29	21.3	6	4.4	29	21.3	136
	Total	111	36.9	34	11.3	69	22.9	23	7.6	64	21.3	301
38BU496	Creamware	1	100.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1
	Pearlware	4	28.6		0.0	1	7.1	2	14.3	7	50.0	14
	Whiteware	36	44.4	16	19.8	14	17.3	5	6.2	10	12.3	81
	Total	41	42.7	16	16.7	15	15.6	7	7.3	17	17.7	96
38BU5151	Creamware	38	82.6	3	6.5	3	6.5		0.0	2	4.3	46
	Pearlware	134	43.9	34	11.1	54	17.7	57	18.8	26	8.5	305
	Whiteware	557	74.3	17	2.5	120	16.0	39	5.2	15	2.0	750
	Total	729	66.3	54	4.9	177	16.1	96	8.7	43	3.9	1099

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY

Data recovery investigations at the B.B. Sams and L.R. Sams Plantation sites (38BU581, 38BU496, 38BU507, 38BU515, and 38BU565) were undertaken in an effort to document the historic development of Dataw Island as reflected in the architectural and archaeological artifacts that remain on the island. These investigations were initiated in 1983. Extensive excavations were conducted at the B.B. Sams Plantation Site (38BU581) over a five year period. Analysis of the recovered artifacts were conducted since that date until the spring of 1993.

As noted in Chapter I, this report attempts to address specific research issues appropriate for the kinds of data recovered from the Sams Plantations sites. Brief summaries of how these issues were approached follow.

The construction and settlement history of the B.B. Sams Plantation main house were documented through the analyses of architectural and archaeological data. The main house and the walled enclosure possessed two episodes of construction. The Middle House (or central rooms) of the main house apparently were built in the eighteenth century, possibly as early as 1760. At the latest, it may have been built by William Sams in the early 1780s after he acquired Dataw Island. Then, a major construction episode occurred, probably around 1826 under the direction of B.B. Sams. Variations in tabby construction techniques were noticeable but not significant, probably due to the nearly complete renovation of the Middle House in the 1820s. Artifact distributions within the rooms of the main house demonstrated that earlier deposits were present, particularly to the rear and east side of the Middle House. This distribution would be in keeping with refuse disposal patterns noted by South (1977) for eighteenth century houses in the region. Thus, B.B. Sams renovations of the main house and the surrounding areas disrupted and disturbed artifact deposits associated with the earlier occupations of 38BU581. Few late nineteenth century artifacts are present in the main house, supporting the historical accounts of the abandonment of the site in the 1860s and its destruction by fire soon thereafter.

Efforts to identify components within the artifacts recovered from the main house were not as successful as anticipated. However, analysis of relative ceramic costs among creamwares, pearlwares/whitewares, and ironstones indicated that the early to mid-nineteenth century occupation of the house (B.B. Sams) possessed the more expensive ceramic vessels than those employed by earlier residents (William Sams and others). The late nineteenth century types retain the relative costs of the early/mid-nineteenth century types.

Functional roles of each room or component of the main house could not be clearly defined. J.J. Sams' (n.d.) memoirs provide descriptions of how most of the rooms were employed. Artifactual evidence to support or refute these functions were ambiguous.

Diachronic changes in the occupation of the main house could not be interpreted from the artifacts recovered.

The functions of the attached outbuildings were documented fairly well by their associated artifact assemblages. A history of occupation suggests that the area around Structure I probably served as an eighteenth century activity area within the site. Structure IV also may have been used during the early occupation of the site. Structure I was interpreted as a kitchen as a result of historical accounts and the artifacts present. The other structures attached to the tabby enclosure appear to represent residences, presumably of slaves who served the main house or nearby plantation facilities. Structures IV and VII witnessed some variation from the other residences. Structure IV was slightly larger and possessed the highest density of faunal remains after Structure I (the kitchen). Possibly, Structure IV served as a food preparation area for Structure VII or other nearby residences. Structure VII possessed no chimney but possessed a similar artifact assemblage as the other residences along the tabby enclosure. Possibly, this structure served as a communal residence for unmarried male or female slaves.

The functions of other buildings at 38BU581 generally were supported by the artifacts recovered. Structure VIII was interpreted as a dairy or storage facility. Artifacts recovered from this structure display higher frequencies of utilitarian vessels. The West Room of this structure also was built before the adjoining East Rooms. Ceramics recovered from the rooms of Structure VIII support an eighteenth century construction date for the West Room. Structure X, similar in size and plan to the slave residences on the eastern wall of the enclosure, was suggested by Lepionka (1988) to represent an overseer's house. Ceramics recovered from Structure X display higher relative costs than those from any other structure. The ceramic assemblage from Structure X also displays the highest density of later ceramic types. These data support the interpretation of this structure as the residence of an individual of higher social standing than the slave residences. An overseer or driver would certainly fill such a role.

Comparisons between the slave residences at 38BU581 and its associated slave settlements (38BU496, 38BU507, and 38BU496) indicate few differences between the kinds of vessels and the relative cost of vessels associated with each. This suggests that all of B.B. Sams slaves had equal access to ceramic vessels and other commodities. The main house and kitchen do display greater diversity in ceramic and vessel types. However, socioeconomic indicators are fairly equal among all structures at 38BU581 and the outlying slave settlements. The occupation dates for the outlying settlements appear to vary, possibly in relation to B.B. Sams' renovations of the 38BU581 main house.

Comparisons between the L.R. Sams Plantation residence at 38BU515 and those associated with the B.B. Sams Plantation suggest that L.R. Sams' slaves possessed less expensive ceramic vessels than the slaves of his brother. The occupation period for 38BU515 appears to correspond well with the subdivision of Dataw Island by L.R. and B.B. Sams and the hurricane of 1893.

Artifact assemblages associated with the slave residences on Dataw Island possess few traits that are expected to be associated with African American sites. Vessel types are

nearly identical to those recovered from the main house and kitchen at 38BU581. The relative cost of vessels is also quite similar, and higher than many sites in the region. These data suggest that the slaves on Dataw Island had developed lifeways fairly similar to their owners, the Sams family, at least as these lifeways are reflected in the refuse from their former residences. The generally late date of occupation (1820s-1850s) for these sites may account for much of this apparent acculturation. The relative size of the slave population on Dataw Island also may have contributed to a rapid assimilation into Euro-American lifeways.

Finally, B.B. Sams would be described as a middle sized planter, based on his holdings on Dataw Island. However, ceramic vessel assemblages from his residences and his slave houses display fairly high relative costs. This suggests that Sams was willing to invest portions of his income in the material culture of his laborers and his country home. As noted above, L.R. Sams does not appear to have purchased vessels of equal value for his slaves as B.B. Sams. Perhaps this attests to the relative wealth of the two brothers beyond Dataw Island.

In closing, this report culminates over ten years of effort on the part of ALCOA South Carolina, Inc. to document the historic development of Dataw Island. This effort has involved innumerable individuals, all of whom provided information that contributed to the present report. Given the great length of time and the variation in personnel throughout the course of the project, the results of the analyses as presented herein provide an interpretation of the development of the island that could not be acquired through other sources. As such, this research provides a major contribution to the growing body of data concerning plantations in the South Carolina Low Country and beyond.