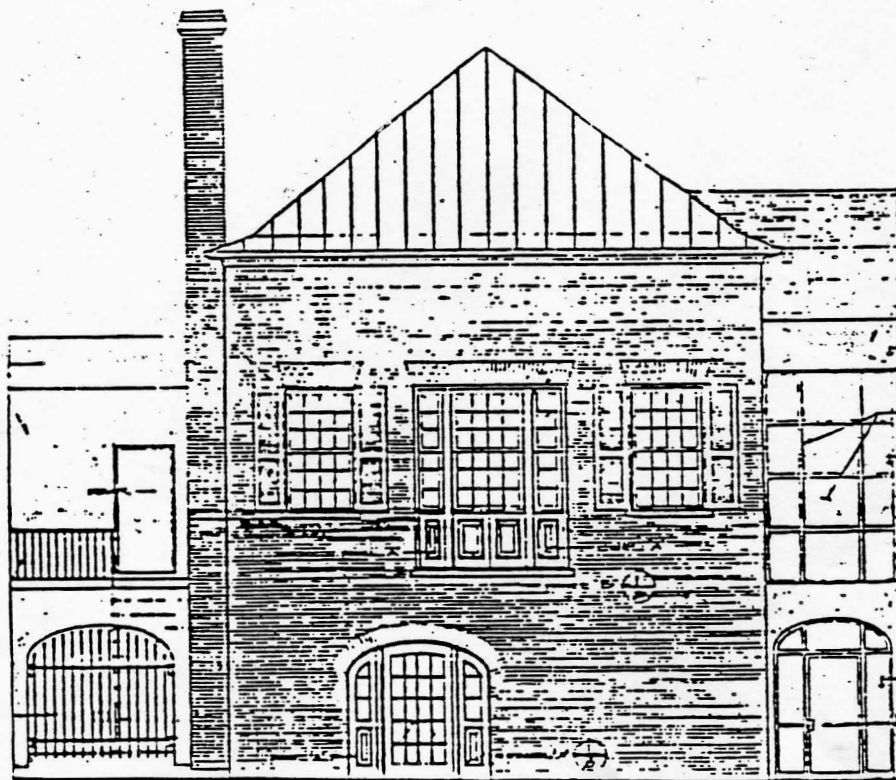


Archaeological Excavations at McCrady's Longroom



By
Martha Zierden
Elizabeth Reitz
Michael Trinkley
Elizabeth Paysinger

The Charleston Museum
Archaeological Contributions 3

December 1982

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT

McCRADY'S LONGROOM

by

Martha A. Zierden

Elizabeth J. Reitz

Michael B. Trinkley

Elizabeth A. Paysinger

The Charleston Museum

Archaeological Contributions 3

December 1982

Prepared for Preservation Consultants, Charleston, South Carolina

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The McCrady's Longroom project was initiated at the request of, and funded by, Preservation Consultants. The developers faced no federal mandates and the initiation of the project was strictly voluntary. To find such interest and enthusiasm is rare indeed. We are extremely grateful to Mr. Julian V. Brandt, Ms. Lynn Hanlin and Ms. Thayer Boswell for their interest and support, and hope that other developers in the Charleston area will follow their fine example.

Special mention should be made of the wonderful cooperation of the demolition crew during the fieldwork phase of the project. Archaeologists and construction workers on the same site, especially one as small as the Longroom, often become the bane of each others' existence. Therefore, the patience, friendliness and interest of Mr. James Skinner and his crew was a most welcome change. We would like to thank Mr. Skinner, his crew, and Parker Construction Company for making our stay a pleasant one. We look forward to working with Parker Construction in the future.

Excavations continued through the Labor Day weekend on a voluntary basis. On these days, several archaeologists volunteered their time and energy towards completing the excavations. We thank Dr. Michael Trinkley, Ms. Trisha Logan, and Mr. Carl Steen for making the dull drive from Columbia and spending a holiday weekend working with us.

During the analysis phase, ethnobotanical analysis was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, and faunal analysis was conducted by Dr. Elizabeth Reitz of the University of Georgia. We are grateful to these individuals for their time and interest.

Finally, we would like to thank the staff of the Charleston Museum for their cooperation and use of their facilities. Special thanks go to Mr. W. E. Freeman, Interim Director, for his continued interest and support.

The completion of this project is testament to the interest and enthusiasm of the above individuals. Despite our debts to them, the authors assume full responsibility for any errors contained herein.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
List of Figures	v
List of Tables	v
Chapter I: Introduction	1
Chapter II: Historical Background	5
Chapter III: Excavation Procedures	11
Chapter IV: Analysis of the Assemblage	35
Chapter V: Summary and Conclusions	54
Appendix I: Vertebrate Fauna from McCrady's Tavern and Longroom, Charleston, South Carolina, by Elizabeth J. Reitz	62
Appendix II: Ethnobotanical Analysis of Specimens from McCrady's Longroom and Tavern, Charleston, S.C., by Michael B. Trinkley	101
Appendix III: Tavern Life at McCrady's Longroom, by Elizabeth A. Paysinger	110

List of Figures

1) Charleston, South Carolina, showing location of McCrady's Longroom Site	2
2) 1801 Plat of McCrady's Tavern and Longroom	8
3) McCrady's Longroom Site	12
4) Test Pit I, South and West Profiles	16
5) Test Pit I, West Profile	17
6) Location of features dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries	23
7) Brick features associated with the Longroom	25
8) Location of Longroom features	26
9) Location of Tavern features	29
10) Reconstructed European Ceramics	40
11) Reconstructed European Ceramics	41
12) Ceramic artifacts	42
13) Decorative glassware	44
14) Toys and Personal Adornment Items	46
15) Arms and Activities Items	47

List of Tables

1) Provenience Guide by Temporal Periods	33
2) Quantification of the McCrady's Longroom Assemblage	37
3) Comparison of Tavern and Longroom Assemblages to the Carolina Artifact Pattern	50

INTRODUCTION

In early September 1982 the staff of the Charleston Museum conducted limited archaeological investigations in the courtyard of McCrady's Longroom in Charleston, South Carolina. The project was initiated at the request of, and funded by, Preservation Consultants, who are currently restoring the structure.

McCrady's Longroom is located within the oldest section of downtown Charleston (Figure 1), just off East Bay Street on Unity Alley. The property was occupied by the second decade of the eighteenth century. Edward McCrady began operating a tavern on East Bay Street in the 1770's, and soon built a longroom on Unity Alley behind the tavern. He operated both businesses until his death in 1801. The Longroom continued to function as a tavern throughout the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century the structure was used as a printing shop and was subsequently abandoned.

In 1971 permission to demolish the longroom was sought from the Board of Architectural Review, under the assumption that the building was a twentieth century warehouse. Local preservationists discovered the building's true identity and pushed for its restoration. The structure is currently being restored, appropriately, as a restaurant.

The structure is being restored as accurately as possible. Through the archaeological investigations the developers hoped to learn additional architectural details of the structure, specifically

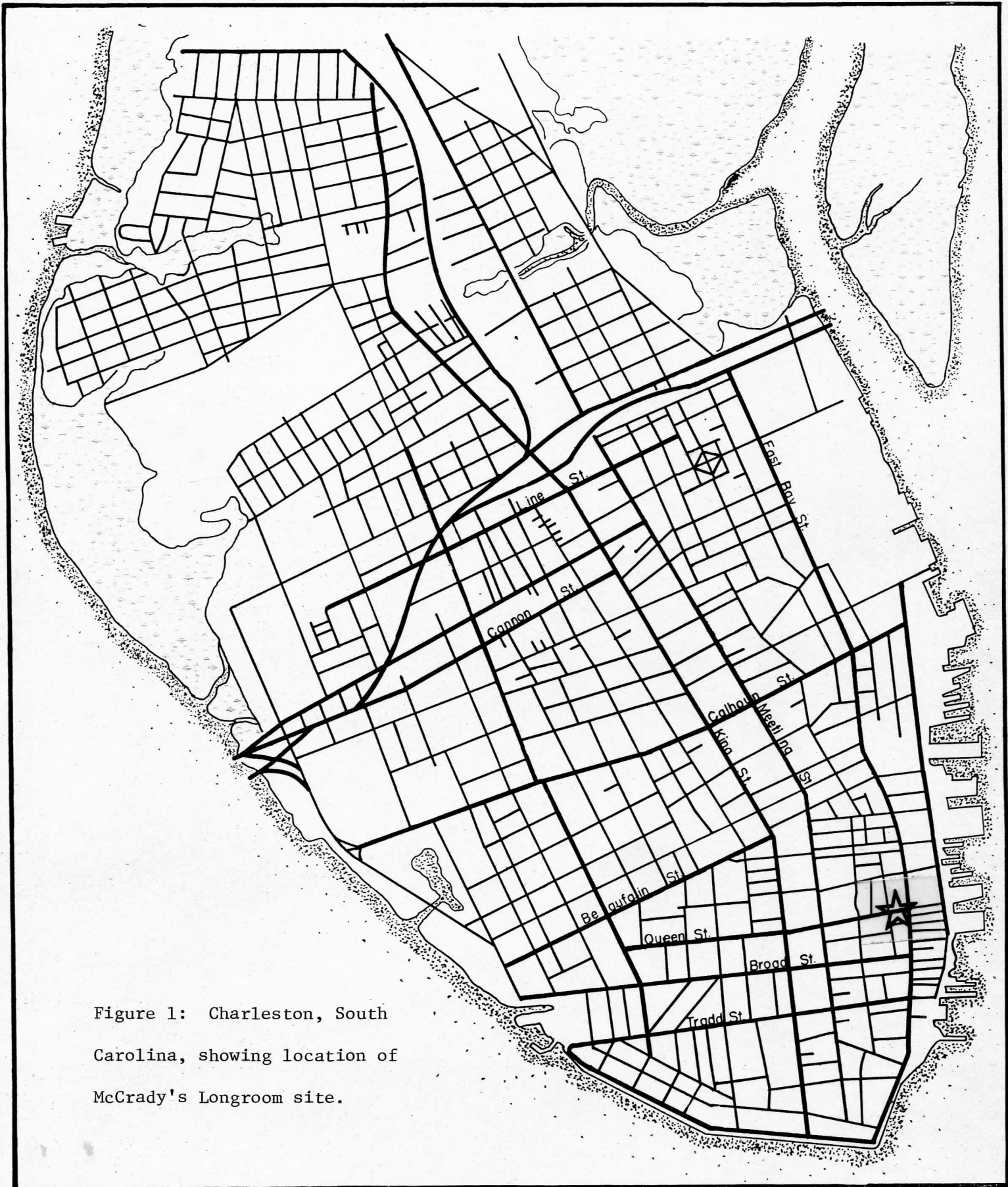


Figure 1: Charleston, South Carolina, showing location of McCrady's Longroom site.

the type of floor original to the building. The developers also hoped to obtain details of daily life and activities at the longroom which would be used to interpret the structure to the public.

At the request of the developer, excavations were confined to the courtyard and the foyer in front of the stairs (see Figure 3). Excavations were later conducted in the interior of the structure by Kenneth Lewis and James Scurry of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in Columbia. Their work is the subject of a separate report (Lewis 1982) and will not be discussed here.

Excavation of three test units in the courtyard revealed a complex stratigraphy, with deposits ranging from the early eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. Although excavations were limited, they were adequate to assess the integrity of this portion of the site, to recover details of daily activities at the structure, and to address specific research questions.

Archaeological research focused on the changing role of the Longroom site in Charleston's history and development. Specifically, a comparison was made between the McCrady's Tavern assemblage, which predates the Longroom, and the Longroom assemblage. Artifactual as well as faunal and ethnobotanical data were utilized in the research. Research focused on two specific, though interrelated, areas:

- 1) Definition of a combined commercial/domestic assemblage in an urban area as opposed to a totally domestic occupation. This question has been addressed by other researchers (Honerkamp 1980; Honerkamp Council and Will 1982; Zierden and Paysinger n.d.), and remains a problem.

2) Comparison of the socioeconomic status of tavern and longroom clientele as reflected in the archaeological record. It was expected that the socioeconomic status of the longroom clientele would be higher than that of the tavern clientele. In addition, Edward McCrady's status is expected to increase as his business profited.

Chapter IV contains the results of these investigations and a description of materials recovered. The historical background of the site is discussed in Chapter II. Chapter III discusses excavation procedures and proveniences encountered. The project is summarized and results are discussed in Chapter V. The report also contains three appendices. These include faunal analysis by Elizabeth Reitz, ethnobotanical analysis by Michael Trinkley and a description of tavern activities by Elizabeth Paysinger.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

McCrary's Longroom is located on Unity Alley, just off East Bay Street, and is within the area of original settlement in 1680. It is located not only within the boundaries of the original Grand Modell (the area below Beaufain Street), but is within the original walls of the city (roughly Cumberland, Meeting, Water and East Bay Streets). In accordance with the Grand Modell, the lot at the corner of East Bay Street and Unity Alley was designated Lot 19. The lot was originally granted to Jonathan Amory, a merchant, by the Proprietary Government in 1698. Amory was a wealthy Charleston merchant during the early colonial period, and his landholdings in the city were extensive (Newspaper files, Charleston Museum). During this period, property was often obtained by merchants for purely speculative purposes; there is no record of any improvements to Lot 19 at this time.

In 1723 half of this lot was conveyed to Eleazer Allen, who, like Amory, was a merchant (RMCO C: 171). At this time the property was occupied, but not by the landowner, as the deed mentions structures, specifically tenements, occupied at that time by Alice Hoy, a widow. Eleazer Allen sold his property to James Crockatt in 1732 (RMCO K: 215). At this time the property was occupied by another tenant, Bastian Hugo, indicating that Eleazer Allen was also an absentee landlord.

At the time that James Crockatt purchased the property he was a leader of the rising merchant class (Rogers 1980: 13). He was a prominent businessman and owned a vast amount of property in the city.

Among his many business ventures was an active involvement in the Indian trade. In the 1760's James Crockatt became South Carolina's agent to England. He sold most of his Charleston properties, and thereafter spent most of his time in England. The Unity Alley property was among those that Crockatt sold. In 1767 the lot was purchased by William Parker (RMCO F-3). Crockatt obviously continued the trend of renting the property; at this time the tenement on the lot was occupied by Agnes Scott, a milliner (Newspaper files, Charleston Museum).

The colonial land use history of this property follows the pattern suggested by Calhoun Paysinger and Zierden (1982). In their study of commercial activity in colonial Charleston (1732-1770), these authors demonstrated that the commercial core of the city centered on the East Bay Street-Wharf area, including Unity Alley. Furthermore, they noted a trend toward multiple land use, rental and subletting of property, movement of population, and a concentration of large blocks of property in the hands of wealthy merchants. The colonial land use history of the longroom property clearly conforms to this trend. This will be discussed further in Chapter V.

Following the occupation of the East Bay Street structure by Edward McCrady, the land use of the site changed somewhat. McCrady began operating a tavern at the site sometime in the 1770's and purchased the property in 1778 (RMCO Y-5: 509-511). McCrady's tavern business was evidently successful, for ten years later he purchased adjoining properties on Unity Alley (RMCO O-5: 301-306; RMCO A-6: 130) and began constructing a longroom (Figure 2).

Figure 2:

"A Plan of a Lot of land in the City of Charleston, lying on the West side of East Bay Street and North side of Unity Alley in Ward No. 2 - With the Buildings and other improvements thereon, Belonging to John McCrady, Esq. from a survey take in October 1800 by Joseph Purcell".

(RMCO G-7: 387)

Records in book G. No. 7
 page 387 the 5th day of May
 1801 & Examined by
John M. Rawell
 Register

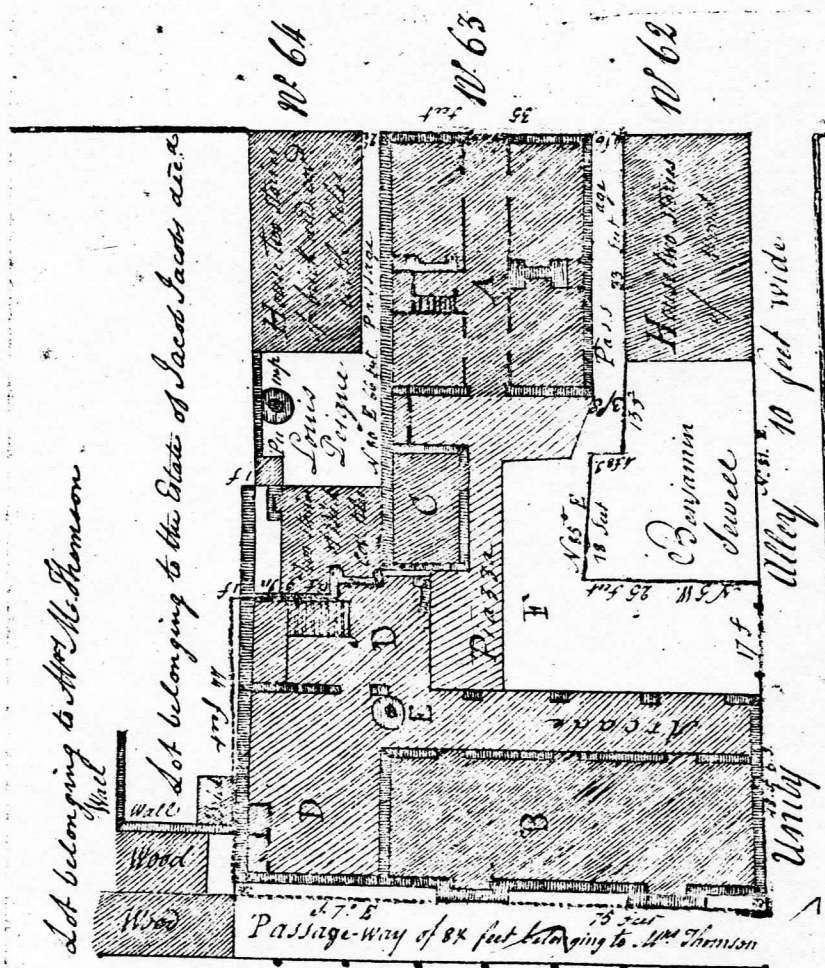
Scale of Feet 20 pt. Inch

Corde Street 50 feet

J. L. L. A. N.

of a lot of land in the City of
 Charleston, lying on the West side of
 East Bay Street and North side of Unity Alley,
 in Ward No. 2 Geo. — With the Buildings and
 other improvements thereon, Belonging to John
 M. Cady Esq. for a survey taken in October 1800
 by John M. Rawell

East Bay Street 66 feet



Explanation

A House on East Bay Street, three stories high, with Garrets & attics
 of brick & covered with Slate.

B Kitchen with a long spacious room over it, of brick &
 covered with Slate

C Store room with pantry &c

D An Attic, representing part of the said long room, with Stairs, Lobby &c

E A well of water with a pump.

F Third floor with brick.

The houses of the lot are shown by being colored yellow.

Lot belonging to Mrs. M. Thomson

Lot belonging to the Estate of Isaac Sacks etc.

No. 64

No. 63

No. 62

Alley 10 feet wide



The completed Longroom served a somewhat different function than McCrady's Tavern, which continued to function as a source of meals and lodging. Longrooms were traditionally used for special, festive occasions, and functioned as banquet halls, conference rooms, ballrooms and theaters. McCrady's Longroom was the scene of concerts, caucus and plays, which were often attended by the leaders of Charleston politics and society (Brandt n.d.). The most famous event in the longroom's history occurred in 1791 during George Washington's Southern Tour. While in Charleston, Washington was entertained by the Society of the Cincinnati with a dinner at McCrady's Longroom. The event was described by Washington himself as "a very sumptuous dinner", and by all accounts the affair was very grand (Salley 1932: 17).

Edward McCrady died in 1801 and his son, John, sold the property after probate. Throughout the nineteenth century the property changed hands several times, but apparently continued to function as a tavern - type establishment. Charles Snowden acquired the property from John McCrady, but soon lost it. A Mr. Brisbane acquired the property in a sheriff's sale in 1806, and the property became known as Eude's Tavern, suggesting that once again the property was occupied and operated by someone other than the owner. Jacob Barrett acquired the property in 1834, and sold it to Thomas Baker in 1854 (Brandt n.d.). At this time the tavern was known as the French Coffeeshouse. Baker retained the property until 1884, when he lost it in a court settlement.

For the duration of the nineteenth century the structure served as a warehouse (Sanborn 1884). It continued unoccupied until 1913. By this time both the retail commercial and domestic cores had moved from the East Bay - Broad Street core to the King Street - Meeting Street corridors, and to the more fashionable subdivisions on the neck. The early twentieth century saw ownership and function of the property change once again. Daggett Printing Company acquired the property in 1913, and the longroom was used as a print shop during the early twentieth century. This is in keeping with the general land use trends of the area; combined residential-commercial use of the East Bay Street-Waterfront area had changed to a commercial-wholesale-storage use (see Sanborn 1884; 1902).

By the mid-twentieth century the structure was abandoned, as were many structures in the area. In 1971 permission was sought from the Board of Architectural Review for demolition of the longroom structure, as it was mistakenly believed to be a twentieth century warehouse. Local preservationists discovered the true identity of the structure and mounted a campaign to have the building saved and restored. At this time the longroom was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

McCrary's Longroom is currently being restored to its original condition and appearance by Preservation Consultants and, in keeping with the original function of the structure, will be used as a restaurant. This restoration is but a part of an ongoing trend toward revitalization and restoration of the waterfront area by the City of Charleston, in an attempt to make the area more attractive to both residents and visitors.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURES

McCrary's Longroom is a brick structure of English bond construction. It fronts on Unity Alley, measuring 75 feet north-south and 25 feet east-west. Two fireplaces are located in the west wall while the east wall is a series of arched openings. The first floor was a single room and was used as a kitchen. The second story was the longroom, which was used for meetings and banquets as well as recitals, plays, operas, etc. At the northern end of the longroom is a stage, with a third floor loft which was reputedly used as a dwelling for McCrary's slaves.

The second and third floors are reached by a stairwell located in the foyer, just east of the structure's northern end. McCrary's Longroom was originally connected by a ground level passageway and a second story piazza to McCrary's Tavern on East Bay Street (Figures 2 and 3). The open east wall of the longroom, the foyer, and the backs of the structures on East Bay Street enclose a small courtyard, which opens onto Unity Alley. The courtyard measures roughly 16 feet by 46 feet and has retained these dimensions since construction of the longroom (RMC0 C-7: 387; Sanborn 1884).

As indicated by the previous description, area available for archaeological excavation was extremely limited. All of the areas surrounding the exterior of the building are covered with structures or paving, and are not owned by the developer. Excavations, then, were confined to the courtyard and foyer area.

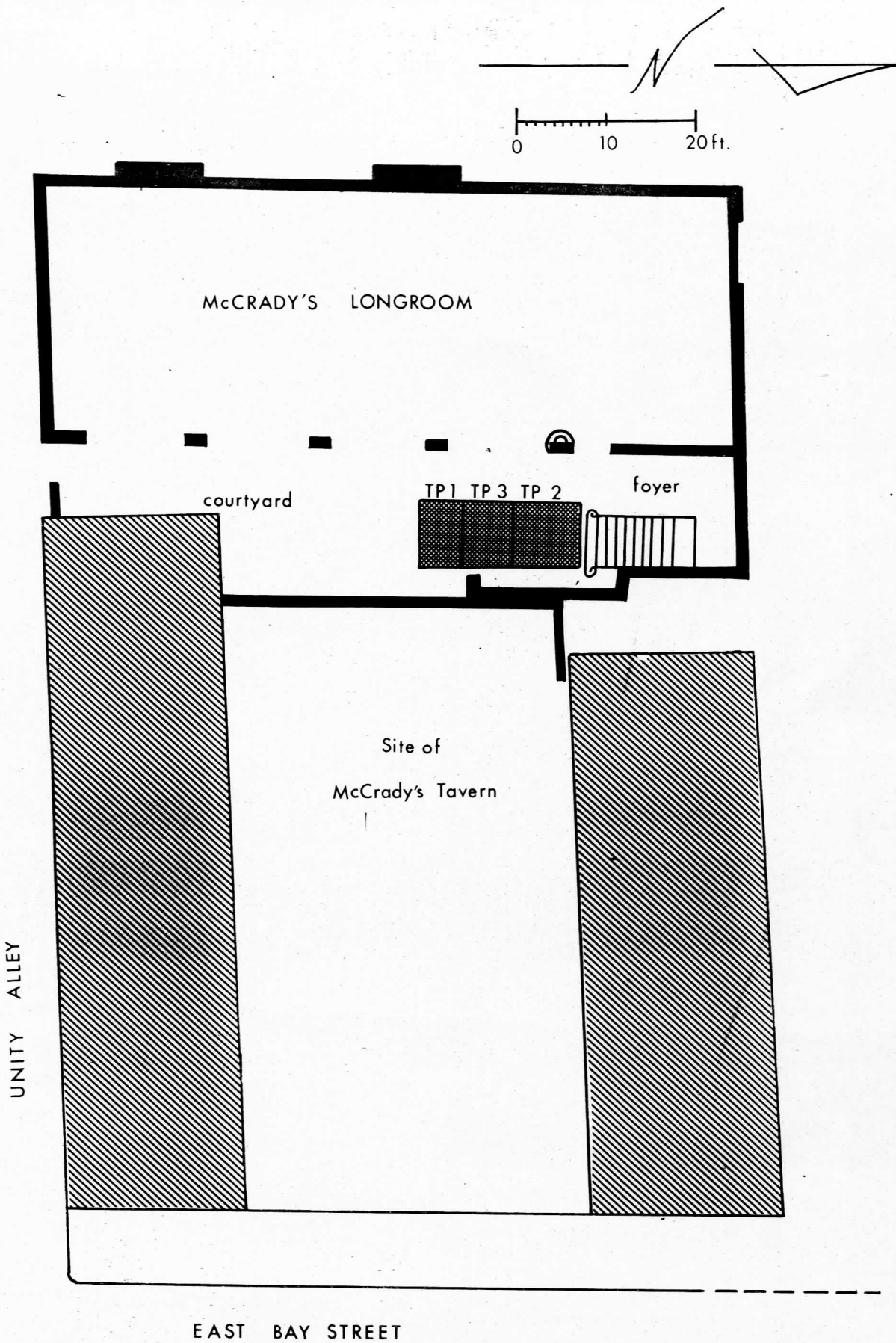


Figure 3: McCrady's Longroom Site, showing location of excavation units.

Because of the limited nature of the excavation, no grid was established; instead, test pits were located in relation to existing landmarks, parallel to the back wall of the East Bay Street structures (Figure 3). Vertical control was maintained with the use of a level. Initially, all elevations were taken in reference to the ground surface at the southwest corner of Test Pit I. This point was then tied into a known point in the courtyard for which an absolute elevation above mean sea level was known. From this, an arbitrary datum plane was established at 17 feet above mean sea level. All subsequent measurements were taken from this level.

All materials were hand excavated using shovel or trowel, and materials were dry-screened using $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardware cloth. All brick features encountered were left in place, and excavations continued only in the areas not covered by these features.

It was expected that the courtyard area would contain some refuse associated with activities of the longroom, unlike the interior of the longroom itself, which would have been kept clean (Lewis 1982: 10-14) while used as a kitchen. Excavation units were also located in an attempt to locate backlot elements associated with the East Bay Street tavern. Most of the activities associated with daily life in colonial America took place behind the structure. When historical archaeology began to shift in focus from reconstruction of structures to reconstruction of past lifeways (Deagan 1982), excavations began also to shift to the back yard area where the byproducts of all aspects of past behavior were found most frequently (Fairbanks 1977).

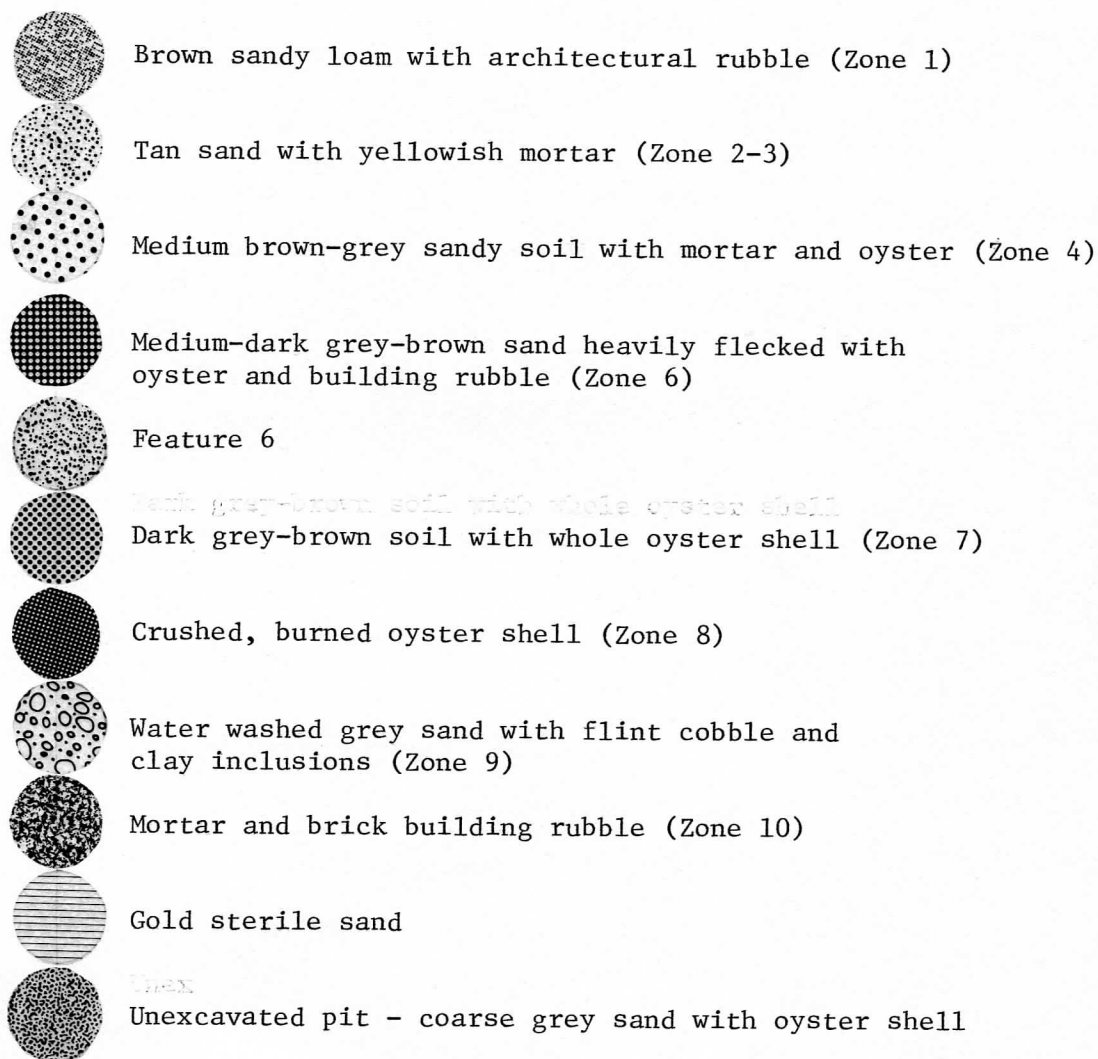
Test Pit I was located in the northern portion of the courtyard. This unit was oriented with the long axis east-west, and measured 5.0 ft. by 7.5 ft. The southwest corner is 7.5 ft. south of the foyer wall and 10.5 ft. west of the back of the East Bay Street structure. Test Pit II was placed north of Test Pit I, inside the foyer of the longroom. This unit measured 7.5 ft. by 7.5 ft., with the southwest corner of the square 10.5 ft. north of the southwest corner of Test Pit I. Test Pit III consisted of the area between Test Pits I and II and measures 7.5 ft by 5.5 ft. The three units together comprise a single excavation unit measuring 7.5 ft by 18.0 ft. These units thus sampled both the courtyard and the foyer area of the longroom.

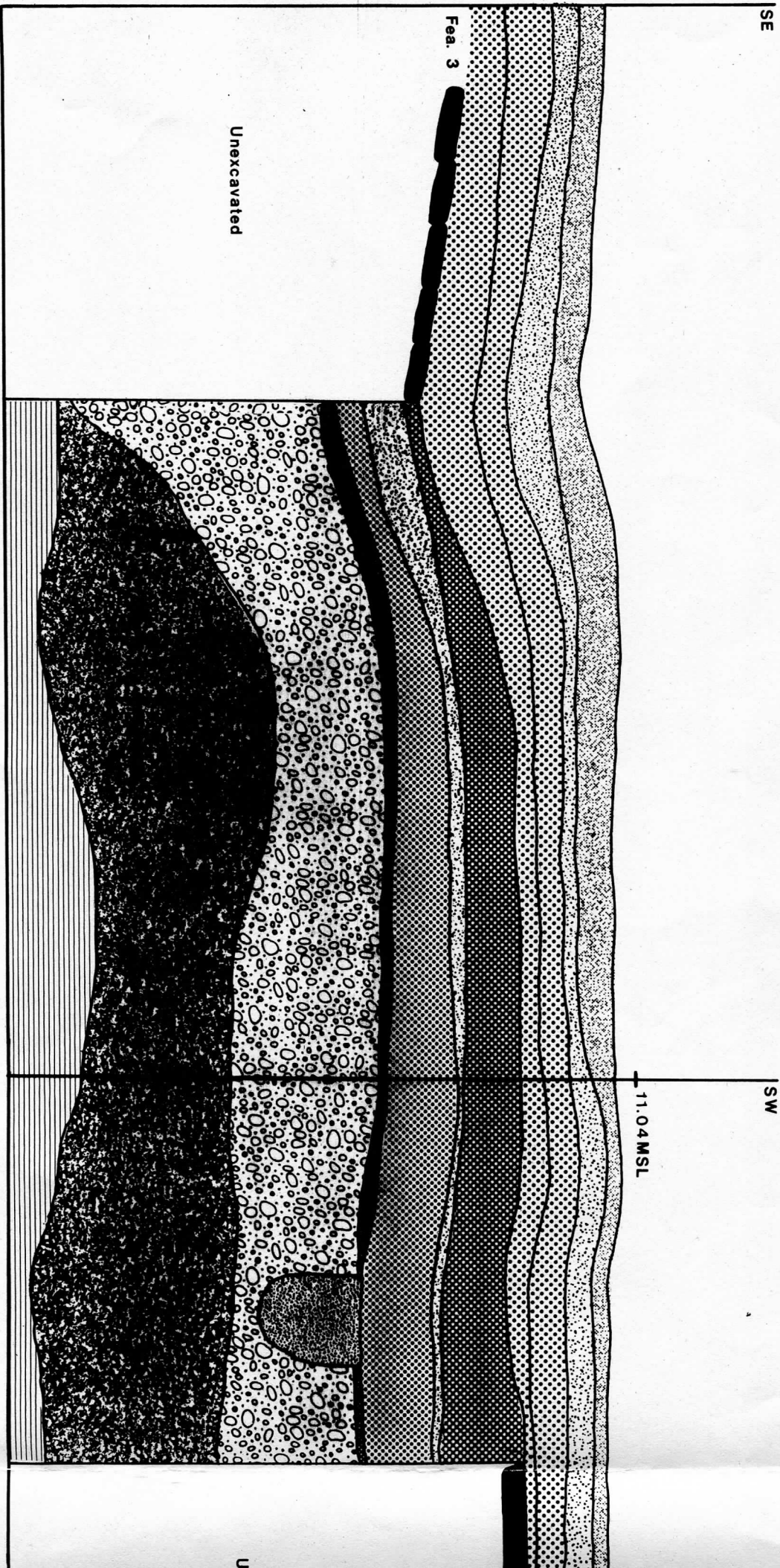
General Stratigraphy

Excavation of Test Pit I revealed a complex stratigraphy marked by numerous sheet deposits, ranging in depth from .1 ft. to 1.3 ft. These in turn were intruded by a number of features. Unless obliterated by features, the zones were contiguous throughout the three excavation units. A representative sample of the site stratigraphy is shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Zone 1 was a brown sandy loam containing earlier materials mixed with modern demolition debris, ranging in depth from .1 to .3 feet. Zone 1 is a twentieth century deposit. At the base of Zone 1 in Test Pit II was encountered a deposit of badly corroded iron fragments. It is suspected that this deposit is associated with the print shop.

Figure 4: Test Pit 1, South and West Profiles





SE

Fea. 3

Unexcavated

SW

11.04MSL

U

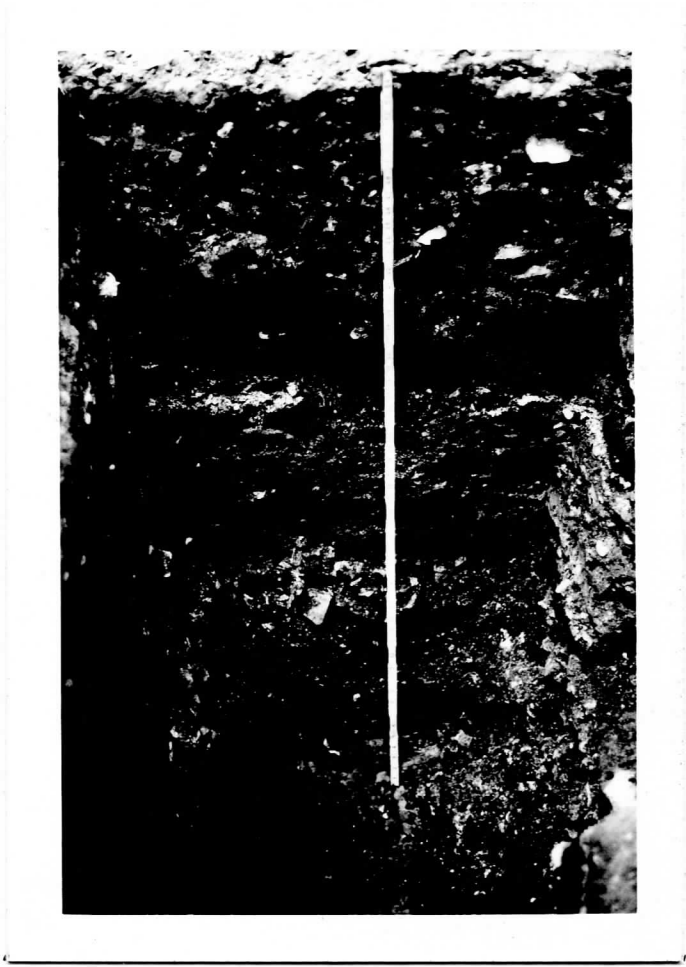


Figure 5: Test Pit I, West Profile.

Zone 1 overlies Zone 2-3, which is a tan sand with lenses of yellow mortar. The lenses of mortar were initially misleading, suggesting that the mortar and sand were separate zones. Subsequent examination of the profile suggested that the mortar and sand were a single deposit, for clarity's sake labeled Zone 2-3. At the base of Zone 2-3 was a concentration of roof slate. According to local informants (James Skinner, personal communication), the roof was blown off the longroom in the nineteenth century. The slate probably represents debris from that event. Zone 2-3 has a TPQ of 1844 provided by a slave tag in Test Pit III, and dates to the mid-nineteenth century.

Directly beneath Zone 2-3 was Zone 4, a midden deposit of medium gray-brown sandy loam with mortar, charcoal and shell. The midden has a TPQ of 1780 (pearlware) and is associated with the longroom activities. Zone 4 ranged in depth from .2 ft to .4 ft., and was directly above brick features original to the longroom, which will be discussed later.

Directly beneath the brick features was another midden deposit, consisting of dark grey-brown sand heavily flecked with oyster shell and building rubble. Zone 6 has a TPQ of 1760 (creamware) and probably represents redeposited midden used as a foundation for the brick features. This zone, in turn, overlies a thin (.05') lens of crushed mortar, labeled Feature 6. Neither of these deposits were encountered in Test Pits II and III: thus the interpretation of Zone 6 is probably correct and it is inappropriately named. Feature 6 and Zone 6 represent activities associated with the construction of the brick features.

Directly beneath Feature 6 was another midden zone deposit of dark grey-brown sand with whole oyster shell, with an average depth of .5 ft. Zone 7 has a TPQ of 1760 (creamware) and is associated with McCrady's Tavern. Zone 7 is directly above Zone 8, a thin (.1') lens of burned, crushed oyster shell. This oyster shell lens evidently represents a living surface, as several features, principally postmolds, initiated at the top of this zone. Zone 8 and the associated features are also associated with the East Bay Street tavern of Edward McCrady.

Directly beneath Zone 8 was a thick (1.1') zone of water-washed sand. The sand lenses ranged from grey to orange and the deposit was heavily flecked with small flint cobbles. The deposit has a TPQ of 1740 (White Saltglaze Stoneware). The behavior resulting in this deposit is unclear. The author is tempted to suggest that this waterbourne deposit is the result of the destructive powers of the major hurricane of 1752. Extensive archaeological evidence of this storm was noted by Elaine Herold at the Exchange Building (Herold 1981). The flint cobbles, as discarded ballast, were often dumped into the harbor from the wharves. The proximity of the longroom site to the waterfront and to the Exchange suggests that the sandy deposit may indeed be the result of this storm. Lewis noted a very thin lens of waterbourne material in his interior excavations (Lewis 1982). The difference in depth of the two waterwashed deposits may be due to the fact that the original ground level appears to be a foot higher than in the courtyard (Lewis 1982: 9), this limiting the extent of the washing.

Zone 9 overlies a 1.2 ft. deposit of architectural rubble, mixed with grey sand. The top portion of the deposit consisted of crushed mortar and brick, grading to whole brick at the base of the level. Although the zone has a TPQ of 1740 based on a single sherd of White Saltglaze Stoneware (Noel Hume 1969:115), it is suspected that this zone was actually deposited at the beginning of the eighteenth century, prior to 1740. Directly beneath Zone 10, gold sterile sand was encountered. Sterile soil was 4.2 ft. below surface, or 6.84 ft. MSL.

In summary, seven zones were recorded in the excavation units. These range in date of deposition from the early eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century. The zones are listed in Table 1 and are shown in Figures 4 and 5. Intruding into these zones were a number of features, which will be discussed in the following section.

Features

During the excavations features were numbered consecutively as they were encountered and excavated. In order to clarify interpretation, the features will be discussed here in terms of their association and date of deposition. Archaeological proveniences at the site are divided into five temporal periods; nineteenth and twentieth centuries, postdating McCrady's ownership of the property, those associated with the Revolutionary and Federal periods of McCrady's Longroom; those backlot elements associated with McCrady's East Bay Street tavern, predating the

longroom, and pre-tavern, associated with the early occupation of the East Bay Street property by a series of middle-class merchants. All proveniences were dated on the basis of Terminus Post Quem and stratigraphic position.

Post-Longroom

These include features associated with the nineteenth century use of the structure as a tavern and the early twentieth century use of the structure as a print shop (Figure 6).

Three trash deposits date to the mid nineteenth century and are associated with Zone 2, discussed in the previous section. Feature 9 is a refuse pit with a matrix of medium grey-brown sand. The feature initiated at the top of Zone 2 and continued .3 ft below the brick floor, Feature 12. It does not appear to be a primary deposit, but rather represents refuse which may have collected in an area of the floor where brick was missing. Feature 13 seems to be a similar type deposit; the feature was of medium grey sand and contained a quantity of bottle glass broken in situ. Many of the glass fragments are characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century, and molded bottle glass provided a TPQ of 1810 (Lorraine 1968).

A third feature, Feature 19, was encountered in the northwest corner of Test Pit II. Due to disturbance and the smearing of deposits in the upper levels in this area, it was difficult to determine the point of initiation for the feature. Below Feature 12, the brick floor, however, it was easily discerned as an intrusive feature of grey and yellow mottled sandy loam with

architectural rubble. Feature 19 has a TPQ of 1780 (pearlware).

Four features were encountered which are associated with the early twentieth century occupation of the structure as a print shop. Two brick pillars are located in the foyer of the longroom. Their form and point of initiation suggest that they are not associated with other, earlier brick features. Informants suggest that a heavy piece of printing equipment rested in this area (James Skinner, personal communication); it is quite possible that these pillars served as support for this equipment. Feature 10 was located adjacent to the stairs and is a small pillar, four bricks wide, mortared to the brick floor, Feature 12. Feature 16 is a more substantial feature, adjacent to the wall of the foyer. This feature is of small, flat bricks set in lime mortar. A builders trench was encountered on the south side of the feature. Although the builders trench, Feature 18, has a TPQ of 1760 (creamware), the stratigraphic position of the feature suggests a later date of construction. The early materials in Feature 18 are most likely the result of redeposited soils.

A builders trench was encountered on all sides of Feature 10. Feature 11 has a TPQ of 1830 (ironstone) and contains no early materials. These four features, plus zone 1 in Test Pit II, are the only deposits from the print shop period encountered during excavations.

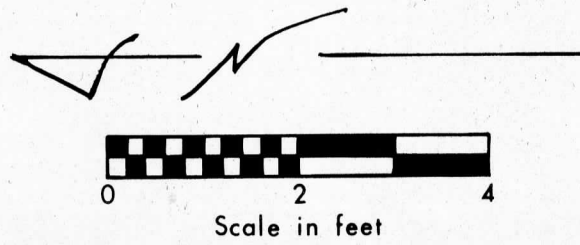
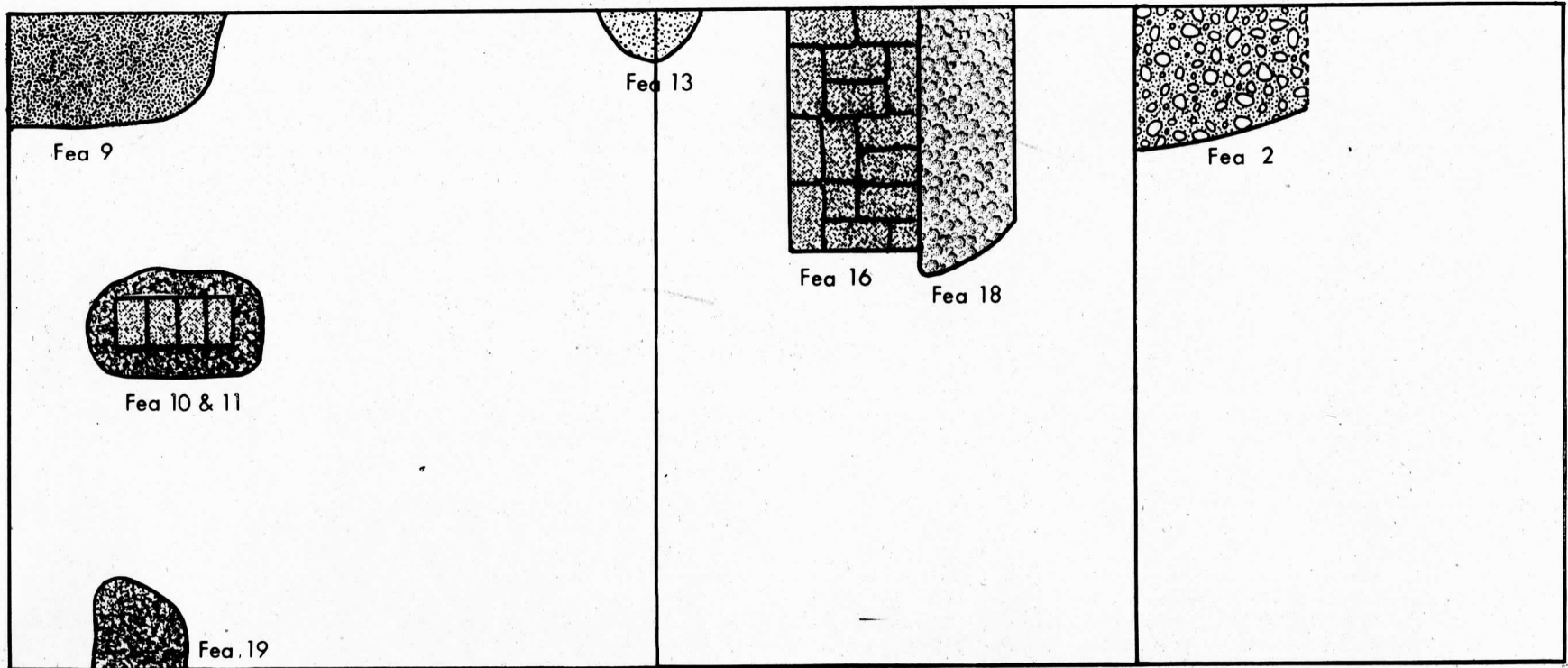


Figure 6: Location of features dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Longroom

Of prime interest to the developer are the brick floor features, associated with the longroom itself. Two features were encountered in Test Pit I, and were designated Features 3 and 4. Feature 3 was located in the southeast portion of Test Pit I and consists of a brick walkway of running bond, edged in perpendicular stretcher bricks (Figures 7 and 8). The walkway runs east to west, and a portion of it has been removed. A second brick feature was encountered at the same level in the northwest portion of the square. The nature of this feature was unclear until zones 1 through 4 were removed from Test Pits II and III.

Within the foyer area (inside the original wall of the longroom) Feature 12 was encountered. This consisted of a brick floor laid in running bond, with the long axis of the brick running north to south. The floor was quite uneven, and portions of it were damaged or missing. Based on the dates of deposition for the levels below and above, Feature 12 dates to the construction of the longroom. The foyer in front of the stairwell was evidently paved in laid brick. Although the southern portion of this floor was badly deteriorated, it is evident that the floor continued to the wall of the foyer, but did not continue into the courtyard.

Two and one half feet east of the west wall of Test Pit II the brick pattern changes abruptly, and the bricks are laid in a running bond perpendicular to Feature 12 for one course. This brick feature thus forms a walkway connecting to the bricks in



a)



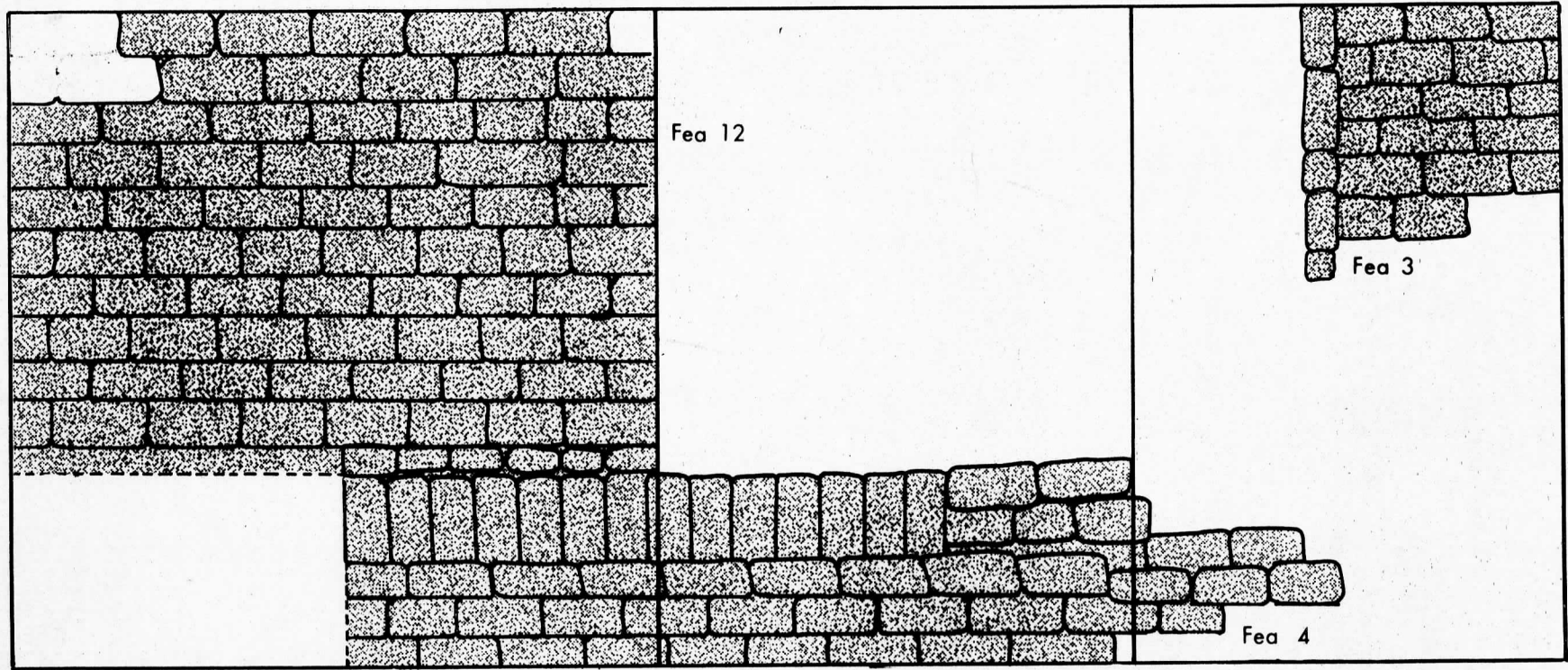
b)



Figure 7: Brick features associated with the longroom.

a) Features 3 & 4, brick walkways

b) Feature 12, brick floor in foyer



Scale in feet

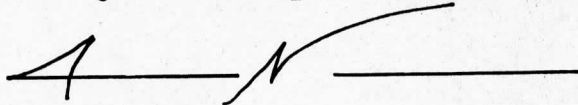
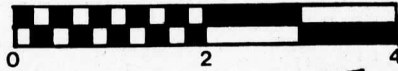


Figure 8: Location of features associated with the Longroom

Test Pit I originally designated Feature 4. The eastern edge of Feature 4 is in line with the original center of the staircase.

The combined evidence of Features 3, 4, and 12 suggest that the floor of the foyer of the longroom consisted of paved red brick laid in running bond. Features 3 and 4 may best be interpreted as a walkway leading to the longroom from the rear of the tavern. The location of Feature 4 is not inconsistent with the possible location of a doorway. Furthermore, Feature 3 is clearly in line with the back of McCrady's Tavern property, according to the 1801 plat of the structures (see Figure 2). Test Pit 1 lies within the area enclosed by the piazza that connected the tavern with the longroom; thus the interpretation of Feature 3 as a walkway from the tavern to the longroom follows logically from the documentary evidence. The same plat also indicates that the entire courtyard was paved with brick, but this area was not investigated archaeologically.

Tavern

Directly beneath the longroom were soil deposits, probably laid down to provide a level surface for the paved brick. These deposits were labeled Zone 6, Level 1, and Feature 14. All three features had a TPQ of 1760 (creamware), and were deposited in 1778, when the longroom was constructed. The lack of pearlwares and the large percentage of creamware in the ceramic assemblage in these proveniences support this date of deposition.

Directly beneath these soil deposits a brick feature was encountered. This feature consists of a brick walkway 2.8 ft. wide. The walkway runs diagonal to the walls of the longroom and the East Bay Street structures. It consists of running bond edged by a single row of stretcher bricks (and thus is similar in construction to Feature 4). Due to the limited nature of the excavations it was difficult to determine the extent or purpose of the feature (Figure 9). It appears to be a walkway from the rear of the tavern, across the back yard of the property, possibly to a gate at the rear of the property. This interpretation remains tenuous at best, based on the limited visibility at the site. The date of deposition of Feature 14 above and Zone 7 below suggest that the walkway was laid in the mid-1770's.

As discussed in the previous section, Zones 7 and 8 are associated with McCrady's Tavern. Zone 7 was deposited in the 1770's and Zone 8 was deposited in the 1760's. Several features initiated at the top of Zone 8, indicating that the crushed oyster shell served as a living surface. These features include two small pits, Features 23 and 7, and four post molds, Features 21, 22, 8 and an unnamed, unexcavated feature (Figure 9; see Figures 4 and 5). The presence of creamware in Zone 8 and a TPQ of 1740 for Zone 9 beneath suggests that Zone 8 and the associated features date to the 1760's. These features are the result of backyard activities at McCrady's tavern. Feature 7 and the unexcavated postmold were composed of coarse grey sand with crushed oyster and mortar. Features 8 and 21-23 were a dark grey-brown sandy loam.

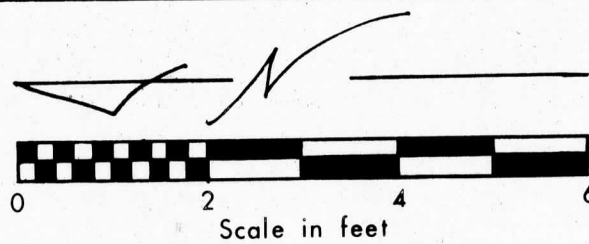
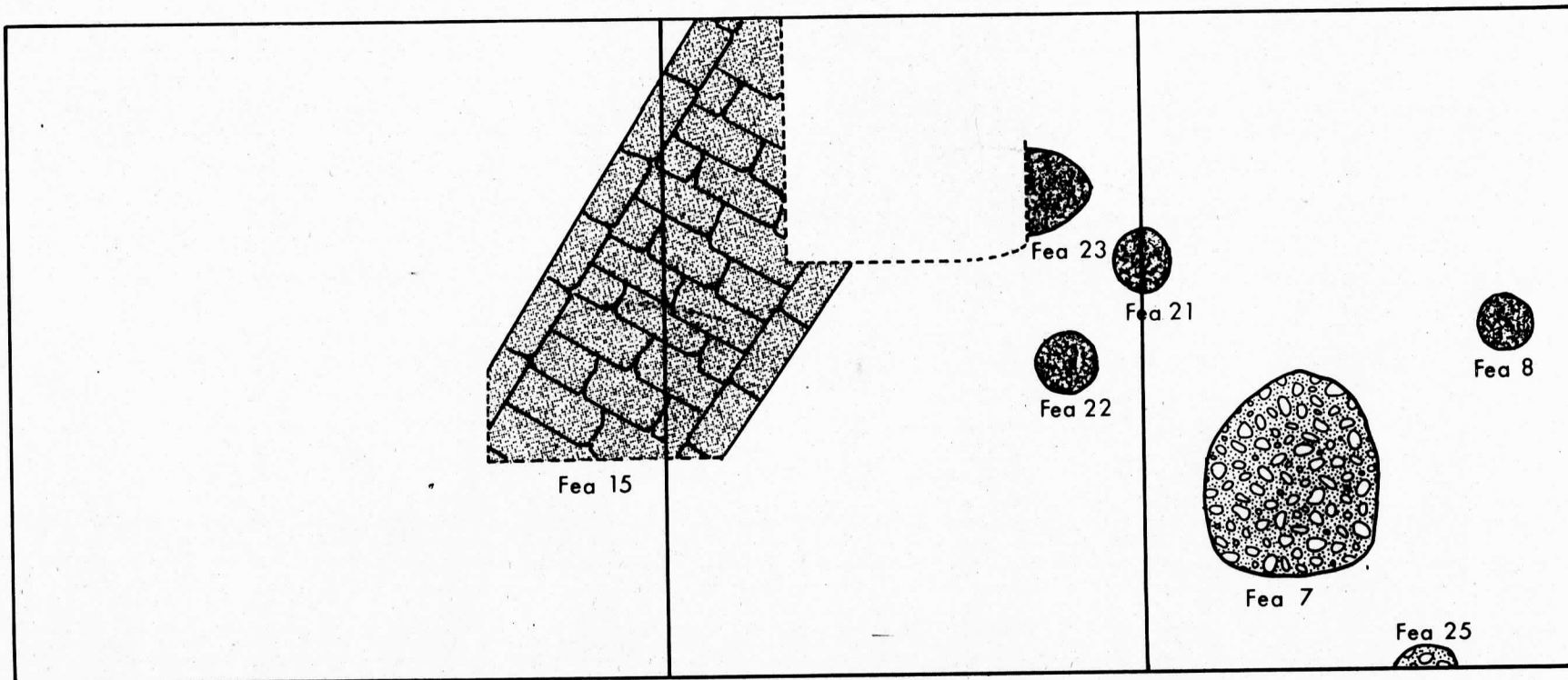


Figure 9: Location of features associated with McCrady's Tavern

One last feature will be mentioned in this section, although its temporal affiliation is uncertain. Feature 20 is a brick trough, composed of a base of stretcher bricks two wide, flanked by stretcher bricks on edge, forming the walls of the feature. The feature runs in a northeast-southwest direction. Only two feet of the feature were exposed, making it extremely difficult to determine the function or temporal affiliation of the feature. Stratigraphically, it appears to predate the longroom, although the presence of a mid-nineteenth century trash pit, Feature 19, adjacent to the trough made recovery of associated artifacts impossible. It is tentatively suggested that the trough is associated with the brick well beneath the load-bearing column (seen in Figure 3), possibly after its conversion to a cistern. The use of elaborate drainways to funnel rainwater to cisterns is quite common in Charleston. This phenomenon is discussed in length by Honerkamp Council and Will (1982) for the Charleston Center site. This interpretation of Feature 20 remains tenuous, due to its limited visibility.

Pre-Tavern

Although extensive sheet deposits were encountered which predate McCrady's occupation of the East Bay Street tavern, no features were located which were associated with these occupations.

In summary, features were encountered during the excavation ranging in date of deposition from the mid eighteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. For the purpose of this study, the zones

and associated features were grouped into five temporal periods.

These are summarized in Table 2.

Twentieth century use of the structure is represented by a sheet deposit in the foyer and two brick pillars and their builders trenches. These pillars may have supported printing machinery located in this area.

Mid to late nineteenth century occupation of the site is evident in a sheet deposit, Zone 2-3, and four small trash deposits. Two of these, Features 9 and 13, appear to be secondary refuse which collected in depressions in the brick floor. Two other trash deposits, Features 2 and 19, are more substantial and may reflect deliberate refuse disposal.

The deposits associated with the longroom construction and operation by Edward McCrady include a sheet deposit, Zone 4, and a brick floor and walkway complex. Also associated with the longroom are fill deposits which served as foundations for the brick features.

Relatively extensive backlot deposits associated with McCrady's Tavern were recovered. These include two sheet deposits, four postmolds and two small pits. Although no structural configuration was evident, the features suggest extensive use of the yard area behind the tavern.

Early eighteenth century occupation of the lot is indicated by two deep zone deposits. No intact features dating to this period were encountered. The waterwashed level may be the result of the storm tides of the 1752 hurricane. The source of the underlying rubble zone is unknown.

Although proveniences were excavated and analyzed for all periods of site occupation, research focused primarily on the period of McCrady's ownership of the property. It is the period in which the developer is most interested, and for which the majority of archaeological proveniences were recovered. It is also the period for which the most archival information is available. The results of this resesarch will be discussed in the next section.

Table 1

Provenience Guide by Temporal Periods

FS#	Provenience	TPQ	Date of Deposition	Comments
Twentieth Century Print Shop				
38	T.P. III, Fea. 18	1760 Creamware	early 20th cent.	
17	T.P. II, Fea. 11	1830 Ironstone	"	
16	T.P. II, Zone 1	1780 Pearlware	"	
Nineteenth Century Tavern				
2	T.P. I, Zone 2-3	porcelain button	mid-19th cent.	
21	T.P. II, Fea 9	cork?	"	
23	T.P. II, Fea 13	coke bottle	"	disturbed
22	T.P. III, Zone 2-3	slave tag, 1844	"	
18	T.P. II, Zone 2	molded glass, 1810	"	
6	T.P. I, Fea 2	1760 creamware	"	
Longroom				
3	T.P. I, Zone 4	1780 pearlware	1780's	
19	T.P. II, Zone 4	1780 pearlware	"	
4	T.P. I, Fea 1	1760 creamware	"	
5	T.P. I, Zone 5	1760 creamware	"	part of Zone 4
20	T.P. II, Fea 12	1780 pearlware	"	
43	T.P. II, Zone 5	1780 pearlware	"	
Tavern				
7	T.P. I, Zone 6	1760 creamware	1770's	
24	T.P. III, Fea 14	"	"	
25	T.P. III, Level 1	"	"	foundation for
27	T.P. III, Level 1	"	"	Fea. 12
28	T.P. III, Level 2	"	"	"
8	T.P. I, Fea 6	1765 Debased S.B.	"	
9	T.P. I, Fea 5	1760 creamware	"	
10	T.P. I, Zone 7	"	"	
29	T.P. III, Fea 17	--	"	
33	T.P. III, Zone 7	"	"	
41	T.P. III, Zone 7	"	"	
11	T.P. I, Fea 8, Zone 8	"	"	
37	T.P. III, Zone 8	1670 slipware	"	
36	T.P. III, Fea 23	1670 slipware	"	
35	T.P. III, Fea 22	1670 porcelain	"	
12	T.P. I, Fea 8	1670 slipware	"	

Table 1, cont.

FS#	Provenience	TPQ	Date of Deposition	Comments
Colonial				
13	T.P. I, Zone 9	1740 WSGS	1750's	
31	T.P. III, Zone 9	1740 WSGS	"	
32	T.P. III, Zone 9	1670 slipware	"	
42	T.P. III, Fea 24	1670 porcelain	1750's ?	
14	T.P. I, Zone 10	1740 WSGS	1720's	disturbed
15	T.P. I, Zone 10a	1740 WSGS	"	"

ANALYSIS OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Following excavation, materials were taken to the laboratory where they were cleaned, identified and catalogued. A date of deposition was assigned to each provenience based on the principal of Terminus Post Quem (the initial date of manufacture for the latest dating item in the provenience) and stratigraphic association. Proveniences were then divided into the five temporal associations discussed in the previous chapter. The assemblages were organized into functional artifact categories, based on South's model for the Carolina and Frontier artifact patterns (South 1977).

Under this method, artifacts are organized into different types, groups, and classes, based on their function. Quantification of these type-group-classes results in the elucidation of a pattern, or recognized regularity, in the archaeological assemblage, which, in turn, is assumed to represent behavioral patterns of the population being studied. Once the normal variation of a pattern has been established, aberrancies in an assemblage can be examined in terms of special or unusual behaviors. South's technique of quantification and pattern recognition has been widely adapted by historical archaeologists (e.g. Deagan 1982a; South 1977b; Honerkamp 1980; Honerkamp Council and Will 1982) and, when used in a processual framework (Lewis 1976; Deagan 1982b) has the potential for providing important anthropological interpretations

of historic sites. In addition, South's categories is an extremely useful heuristic device in that it allows complete quantification of the assemblage, and thus allows direct intersite comparison. Quantification of the site assemblages is shown in Table 2.

Description of the Assemblage

It can be generally stated that the artifactual assemblage recovered from McCrady's Longroom is composed principally of the materials common to British Colonial sites (cf. Noel Hume 1969). This section contains a brief discussion of the more unusual materials.

Ceramics: The majority of ceramics recovered were of British manufacture or distribution. The majority of ceramic sherds were too small to identify vessel form; however, a few partially reconstructible tablewares were recovered from Tavern or Longroom contexts. These include a Debased Scratch Blue stoneware saucer (Figure 10), an Oriental Porcelain tea cup (Figure 10), and an Astbury Ware tea cup (Figure 11). A portion of a bellarmine was also recovered (Figure 11).

Two unusual ceramic types were recovered from the Longroom excavations. One was a rim sherd of Spanish majolica. The type is uncertain, but it most closely resembles San Augustin Blue on White (Goggin 1968). Based on paste and glaze characteristics, it most certainly is an eighteenth century majolica (Figure 12). The most likely source for this ware was the privateering activity

Table 2

Quantification of the McCrady's Longroom Assemblages

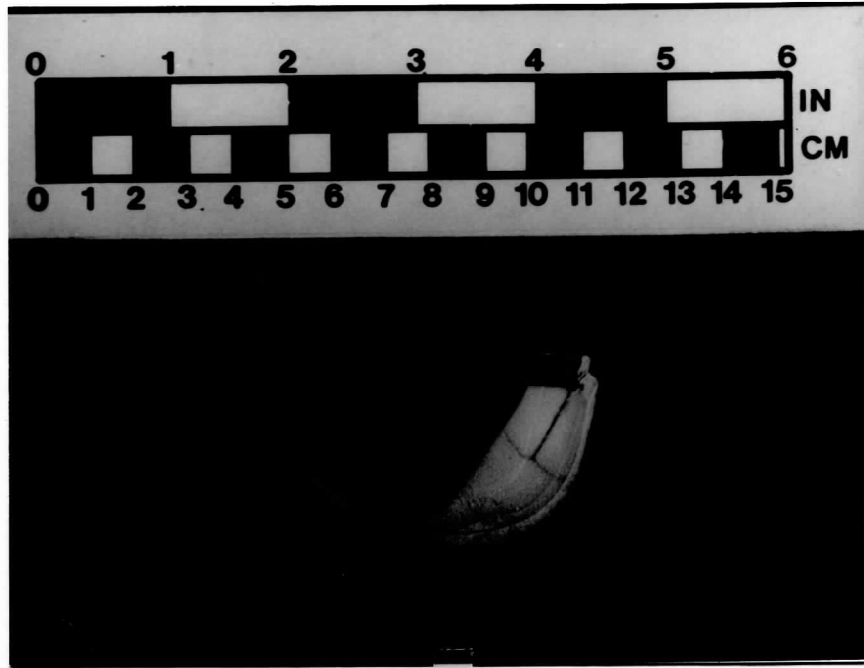
	Colonial		Tavern		Longroom		19th Cent.		20th Cent.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ceramics										
Delft, plain	2	2.35	55	7.39	18	7.08	8	14.03	1	5.88
Delft, poly	1	1.17	8	1.07	5	1.96	2	3.5		
Delft, b/w	9	10.58	69	9.27	44	17.32	4	7.01		
Majolica, b/w	1	1.17								
Tortoise shell glaze earthenware	6	7.05	5	.67	1	.39				
Slipware, combed & trailed	20	23.52	137	18.41	48	18.89	8	14.03	2	11.76
Slipware, metripolitan			6	.80						
Slipware, wrotham			3	.4						
Slipware, marbled					1	.39				
North Devon gravel-tempered ware			7	.94	3	1.18				
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	12	14.11	63	8.46	9	3.54	1	1.75	1	5.88
Astbury ware	1	1.17	3	.4						
Jackfield	1	1.17	8	1.07						
Colono ware	7	8.23	31	4.16	8	3.14	1	1.75	1	5.88
Brown Saltglaze Stoneware			8	1.07	6	2.36				
Bellarmino			1	.13	4	1.57				
Westerwald	2	2.35	11	1.47	3	1.18				
White Saltglaze Stoneware	11	12.94	104	13.9	15	5.9	2	3.5		
Debased Scratch Blue			1	.13						
Nottingham			11	1.47	1	.39				
Elers ware			1	.13						
Misc. stoneware										
Oriental porcelain, b/w	12	14.11	76	10.21	29	11.41	9	15.78	3	17.0
Oriental porcelain, overglaze			9	1.2	1	.39				
Creamware, plain			86	11.55	39	15.35	11	19.29	4	23.52
Creamware, feather edge			14	1.88	5	1.96				
Creamware, o.g. hand painted			6	.8						
Whieldon ware			16	2.15	1	.39				
Pearlware, plain					8	3.14	3	5.26		
Pearlware, hand painted							5	8.77		

Table 2, cont.

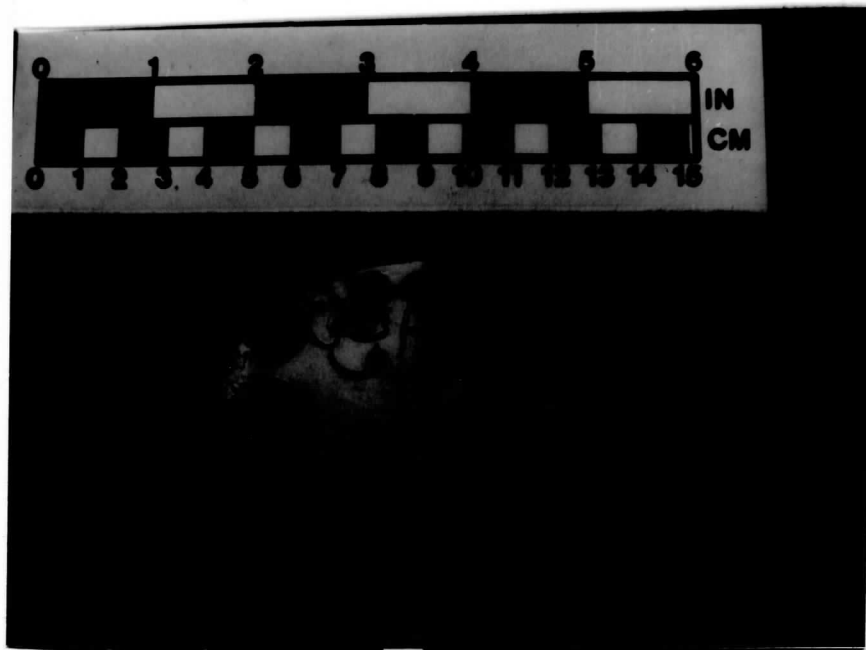
	Colonial		Tavern		Longroom		19th Cent.		20th Cent.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pearlware, annular							1	1.75	2	11.76
Pearlware, transfer print							1	1.75		
Pearlware, shell edge					2	.78				
Ironstone									3	17.6
Glass										
olive green glass					96		152		30	
clear bottle glass	24		177		32		216		33	
glass tableware	4		12		2		8		4	
Misc. Kitchen	1		1		2					
iron pot				2						
cutlery			1		1				1	
Architectural										
window glass	3		27		9		32		21	
nails	21		331		156				9	
nail frags									53	
roof slate	1		7		31		133		8	
hook, latch			1		1		41			
hinge			1		3					
stake			7		3					
lock plate			2		1					
Furniture					1		1		2	
Arms										
sword tip			1							
gunflint	1		1							
musket ball					2					
Clothing										
porcelain button							1			
glass bead			1		1					
brass button			3		1					
buckle			1							
shoe leather					2					

Table 2, cont.

	Colonial		Tavern		Longroom		19th Cent.		20th Cent.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Personal										
Toy-marble					1		1		1	
fan slat					1					
Tobacco pipe	92		144		80		49		8	
Activities										
coal clinkers							4			
slave tag							1			
storage-barrel strap	1		7						2	
printing									1	



a)

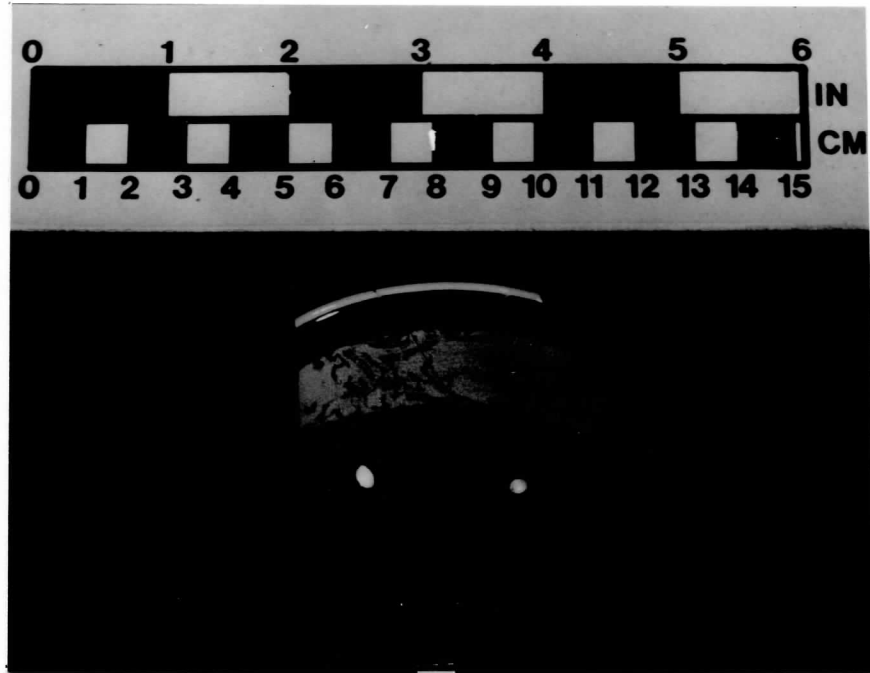


b)

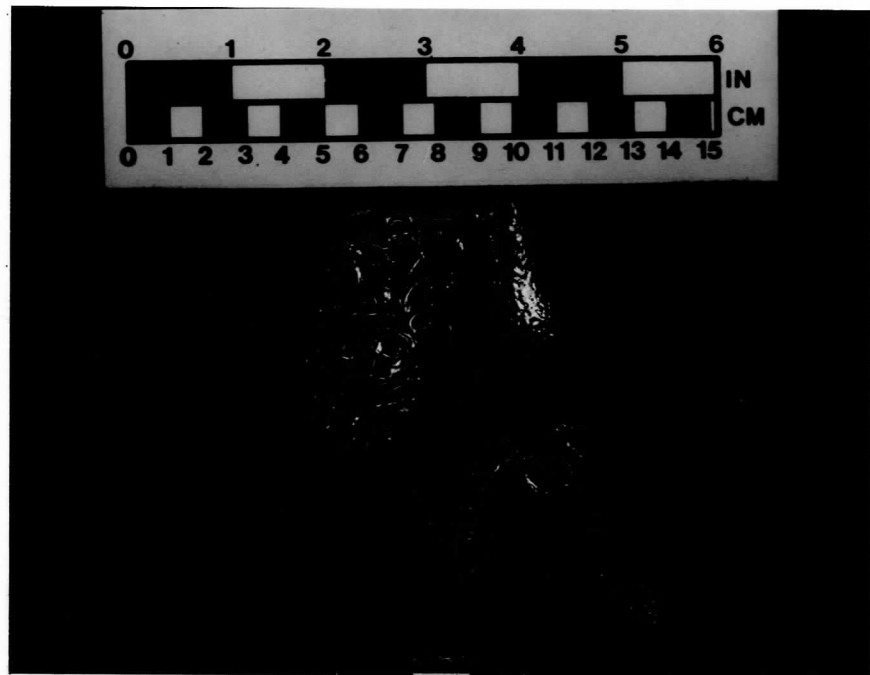
Figure 10: Reconstructed European ceramics.

a) Oriental porcelain tea cup

b) Debased Scratch Blue saucer



a)

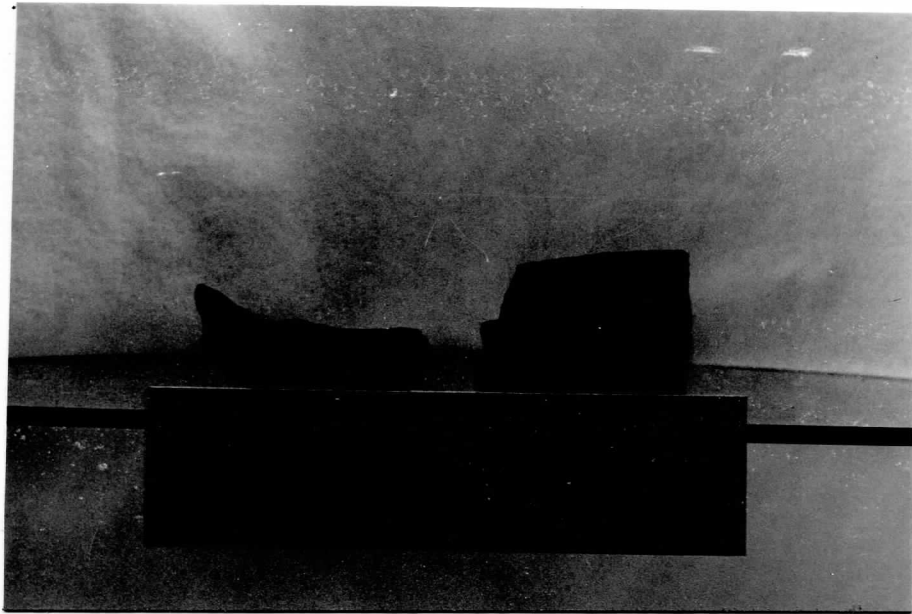


b)

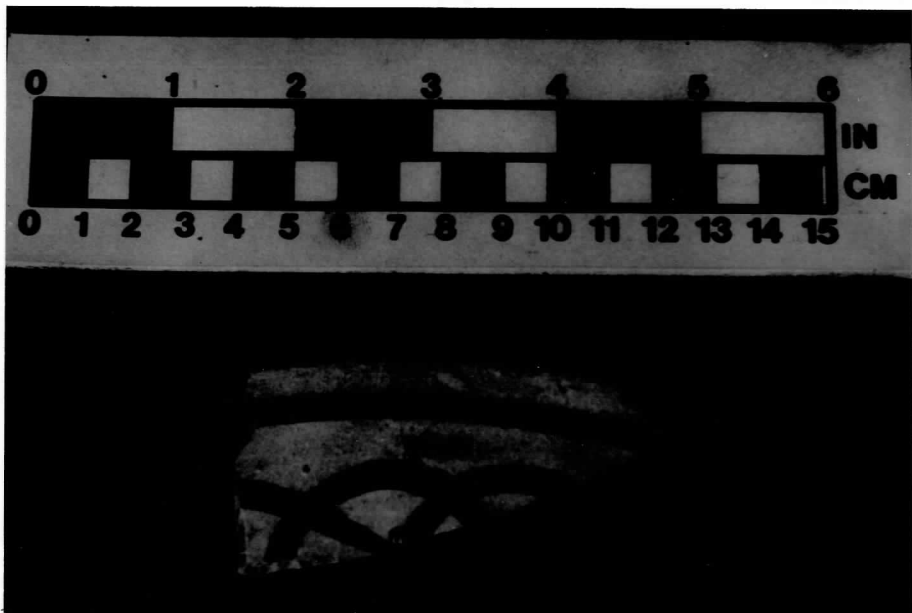
Figure 11: Reconstructed European ceramics.

a) Astbury ware tea cup

b) Bellarmine neck



a)



b)

Figure 12: Ceramics from McCrady's Longroom

a) Colono ware fragments

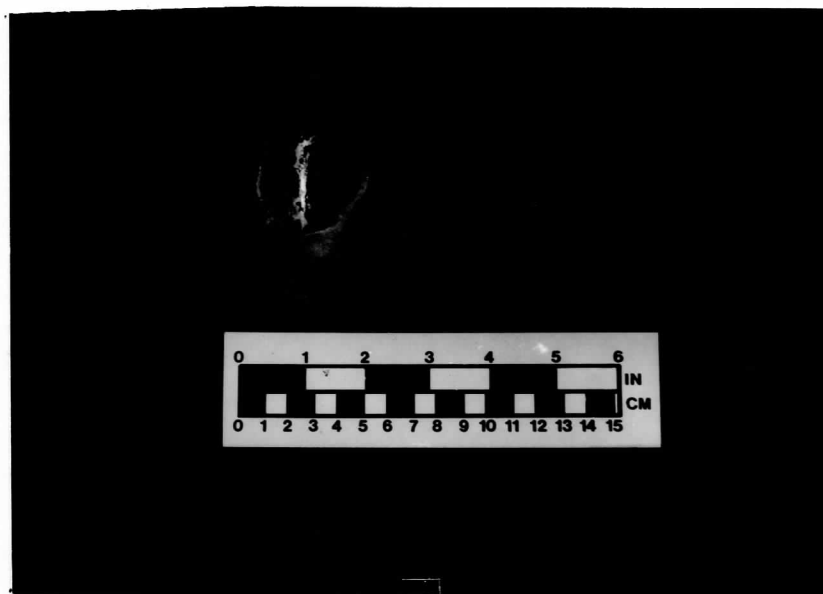
b) Eighteenth century Spanish majolica

prevalent in the early eighteenth century (Newspaper files, Charleston Museum; Hughson 1894).

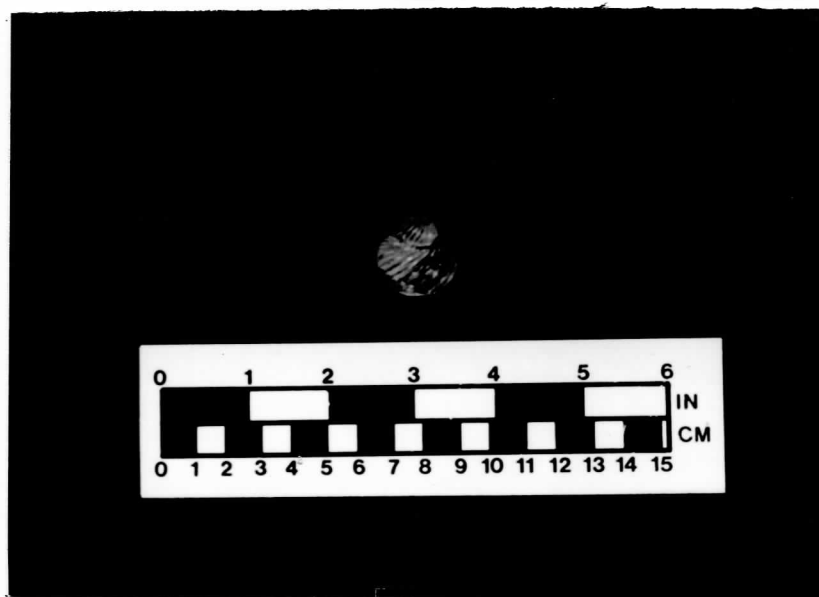
Another ceramic type not of British origin is Colono ware. This locally made, unglazed, low-fired earthenware has recently been the subject of much study in South Carolina (Drucker and Anthony 1979; Anthony 1979; Ferguson 1980). Recently, archaeologists have suggested that this ware, instead of being obtained through Indian trade, may have manufactured by black slaves. The ware has been recovered primarily on plantation slave sites of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and was thought to be primarily a rural phenomenon. Several examples of Colono ware have been recovered from sites in Charleston, however (Herold 1981a, 1981b; Honerkamp Council and Will 1982; Zierden and Paysinger n.d.), suggesting that the ware was a significant, if minor, element in the Charleston household. Although this information does not provide any conclusive evidence for the origin of the ware, it does suggest a more widespread use of it. Colono ware comprised 8% of the colonial ceramic assemblage, 5% of the Tavern assemblage and 3% of the Longroom assemblage. Colono ware fragments from the site are shown in Figure 12.

Glass: Three decorative glassware items were recovered from the site. These include a hand molded, twisted clear glass finial and two goblet bowls (Figure 13).

Personal Adornment: Several interesting items of personal adornment were recovered at McCrady's Longroom. These include a pair of cuff links, a clothing buckle, and glass beads.



a)



b)

Figure 13: Decorative glassware from McCrady's Longroom.

a) goblet bowls

b) glass finial

The cufflinks were of brass. They were octagonal, with an engraved floral design. The buckle was brass, and was undecorated (Figure 14). Both beads were tube beads of blue glass with red and white stripes (Figure 14). All four artifacts are associated with the tavern or longroom.

Arms: Arms were represented by two musket balls and a gun flint (Figure 15). The gunflint was of honey colored flint, and was of the spall variety.

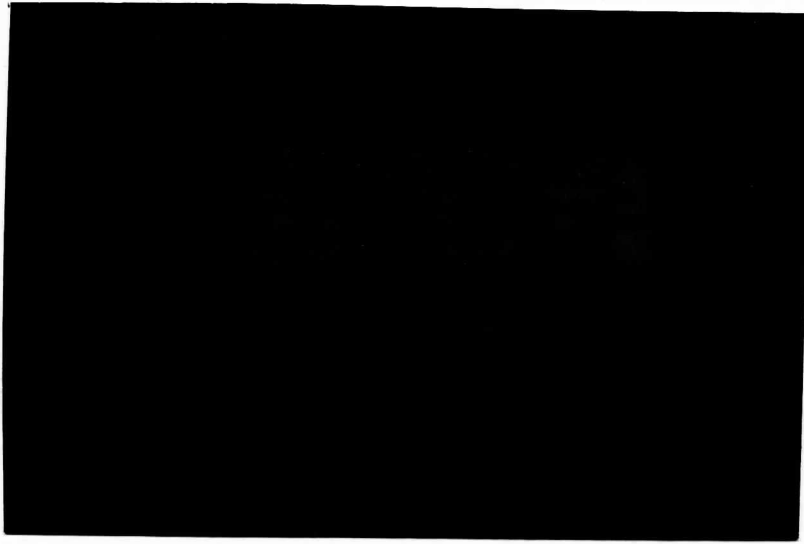
Activities: Activity-related artifacts include toys and a slave tag. The toy group consists of two clay marbles. One is standard sized, and the other is somewhat larger and may be classified as a "shooter" (Figure 14).

Slave tags are artifacts directly related to urban slavery and the regulation of black labor in the urban setting. Owners had to pay a tax on slave property, and the slave tag was worn by the slave. At one point in time free blacks were also required to wear tags or badges. A slave tag was recovered from a nineteenth century provenience at McCrady's Longroom. It dates to 1844 and was owned by a servant (Figure 15). A study of slave tags is in progress by Theresa Singleton (1983).

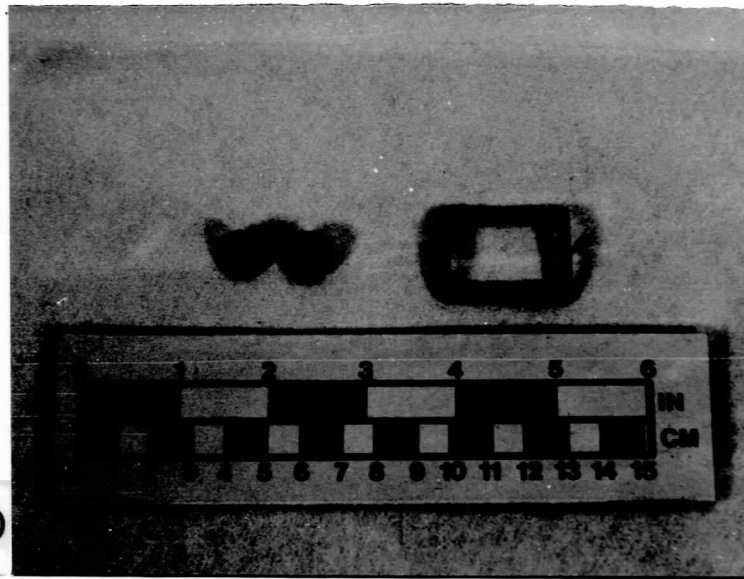
Site Function

Based on archaeological (Honerkamp Council and Will 1982) and historical evidence (Calhoun Paysinger and Zierden 1982), a model has been proposed for land use patterning of the commercial core of Charleston during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

a)



b)



c)

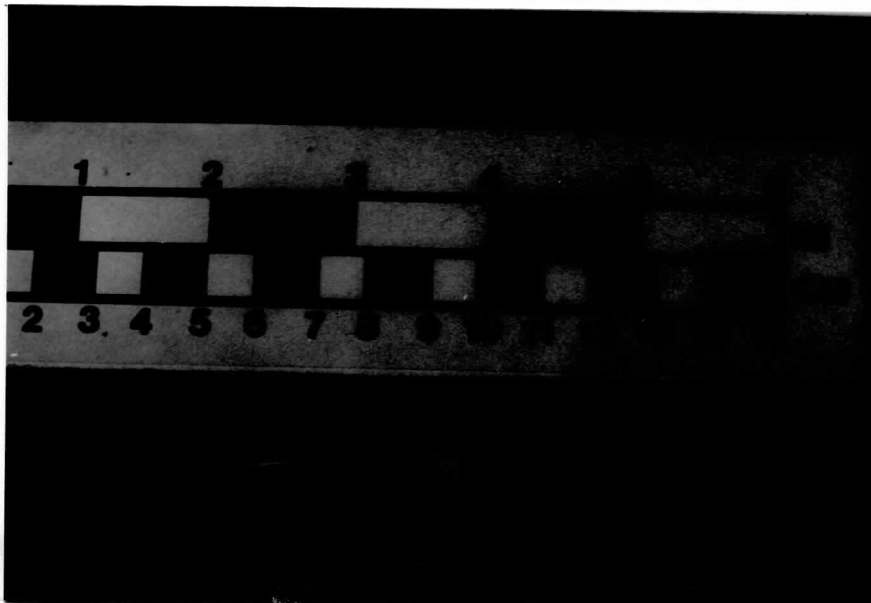
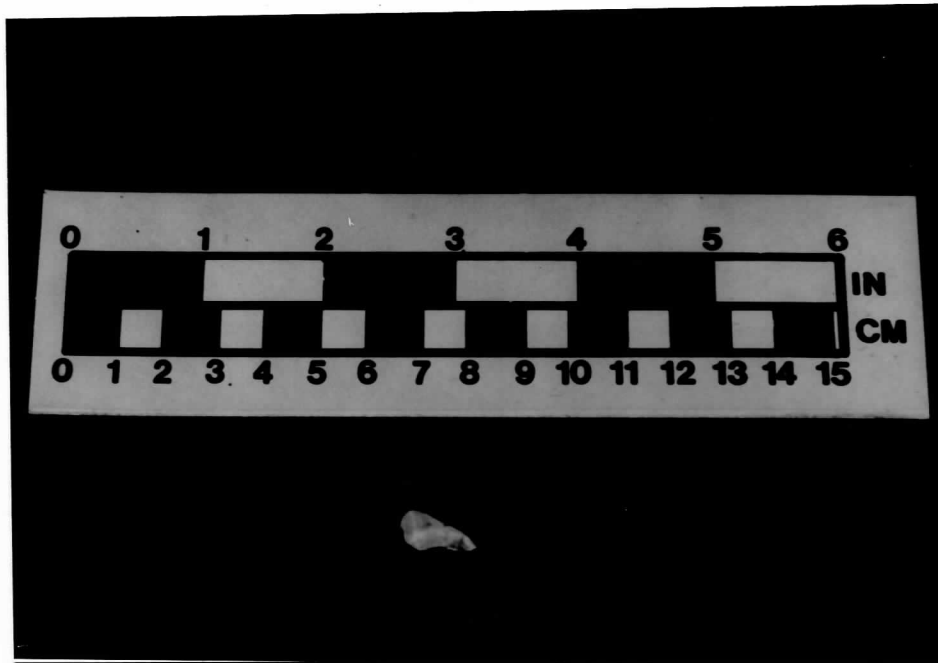


Figure 14: Toys and personal adornment items.

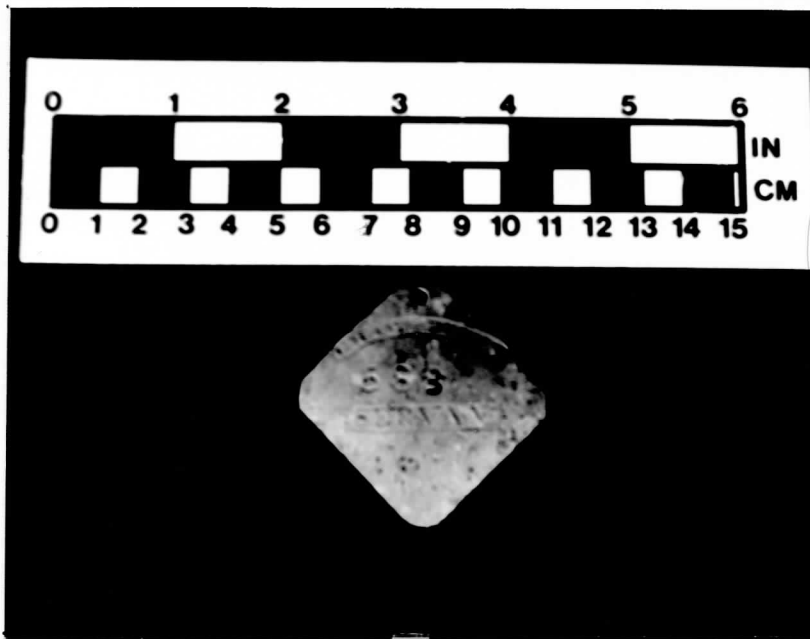
a) clay marbles

b) brass cuff link, brass buckle

c) glass tube beads



a)



b)

Figure 15: Arms and activity items

a) gunflint, spall variety

b) slave tag, "servant, 1844"

Elements include maximal use of real estate, frontage of the structure directly on the street, narrow, contiguous, linear arrangement of properties and structures, extensive reuse of backlot elements as trash repositories, and a dual function as a residential and commercial facility. Businesses were located on the first floor of the structure with residences above (Rogers 1980; Zierden and Calhoun 1982).

Delineating this dual function has been a focus of recent archaeological investigation in Charleston and elsewhere, most recently at the Charleston Center site. These authors suggested that commercial activity is likely to be poorly represented in the archaeological record; instead the archaeological record at such an urban site would be composed almost exclusively of refuse generated from domestic activity (Honerkamp Council and Will 1982). By contrast, Honerkamp (1980) suggested that sites characterized by combined craft-domestic activity would generate at least some byproducts indicative of site function.

Honerkamp Council and Will noted very little direct archaeological evidence of commercial activity at the Charleston Center Site. However, during monitoring and salvage operations at the same site, archaeologists noted the presence of at least some commercially-related materials (Zierden and Paysinger n.d.). Assemblages containing commercially-related materials were recovered exclusively from a particular type of feature - the privy. Many archaeologists have suggested that privy fill is the result of a different type of behavior than other secondary refuse deposits.

In a recent study at Middleton Place, Lewis and Haskell (1981) suggested that the privy deposit was the result of abandonment of the property, and subsequent clean-up. It is suspected that the deposition of refuse in privies in Charleston is the result of the same type of behavior. Some of the privy deposits at the Charleston Center site appear to be the result of clean-up after the devastating 1838 fire (Elaine Herold, personal communication), while others seem to represent clean-up after a property changed occupants (Zierden and Paysinger n.d.). Thus, the inclusion of commercially related materials in the archaeological record seems to be the result of abandonment type behavior. This research is incomplete, however, and quantification of the presence of commercial artifacts is not available. Thus, the above suggestions are far from conclusive.

The McCrady's assemblage was examined for evidence of the commercial function of the site. Up until the twentieth century the property functioned as both a residence and a business. Based on Honerkamp's (1980) example, the assemblage was compared to the mean percentages of the Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1977), in an attempt to note aberrancies from the basic domestic assemblage. The Tavern and Longroom assemblages were compared to the Carolina Artifact Pattern (Table 3). A point to remember here is that the commercial function of the tavern/longroom was essentially domestic in nature, providing both services and goods. Therefore the McCrady's assemblage was expected to be "more domestic" than the Carolina pattern. Table 3 suggests that this was indeed the

Table 3

Comparison of the Tavern and Longroom Assemblages
to the Carolina Artifact Pattern

Artifact class	Tavern	Longroom	Carolina pattern
Kitchen	64.06%	61.97%	63.10%
Architecture	25.19%	26.53%	25.50%
Furniture	.00%	.12%	.20%
Arms	.13%	.25%	.50%
Clothing	.32%	.50%	3.00%
Personal	.00%	.12%	.20%
Tobacco Pipe	9.60%	10.37%	5.80%
Activities	.25%	.25%	1.70%

case case. The domestic assemblages were comparable to the Carolina Artifact Pattern, with the exception of low percentages for two non-kitchen domestic categories, personal and clothing. The main aberrancy was the high percentage of tobacco pipes. This is not unexpected, given the nature of the site. As suggested by Honerkamp Council and Will, the activities group did not reflect the commercial nature of the site. Thus the unique commercial function of the site was reflected in the kitchen group, and most strongly in the tobacco pipe group. Given the special nature of the site, however, it is unlikely that this information will be useful in delimiting the commercial function of other sites in Charleston; however, it is important to note that the commercial aspect of dual function sites may be reflected in different artifact categories.

An additional problem becomes apparent when examining the twentieth century assemblage in terms of site function. The twentieth century occupation was totally commercial; although the domestic portion of the assemblage is greatly reduced, it still accounts for close to 50% of the assemblage. This suggests that the majority of the domestic artifacts are present as the result of redeposition of earlier materials by later activities at the site (cf. Schiffer 1972; 1977). Although this site formation process has long been recognized by historical archaeologists, only recently have archaeologists attempted to assess the effect of this process on archaeological patterning (Honerkamp and Fairbanks 1982). Recently, South's Mean Ceramic Date formula (South 1972), based on the horizon concept, has been used to isolate redeposited ceramics (Zierden 1981). In

order for archaeological research on urban sites to advance, researchers will have to refine their methodology for isolating redeposited materials.

Socioeconomic Status of Clientele

In examining the Tavern and Longroom period assemblages, research focused on a comparison of the socioeconomic status of the clientele as reflected in the archaeological record. It was expected that by its very purpose, the longroom would attract a more elite clientele than would the tavern. Therefore the longroom assemblage was expected to contain more items reflecting high social status (Binford 1972). Likewise, it was expected that this status difference would be reflected in the faunal assemblage.

Comparison of the two assemblages showed some trends toward a higher status for the longroom customers, although there were no obvious differences. One reason for this lack of definition is that the tavern and the longroom functioned simultaneously; therefore deposits dating to the longroom probably contain refuse from both the tavern and the longroom, considerably reducing the differences between the two assemblages.

Some tendencies toward a greater quantity of high status items were noted for the longroom assemblage. The longroom assemblage contained a higher percentage of decorative glassware, .25% as compared to .06% for the tavern. It also contained a slightly higher percentage of the green bottle glass traditionally associated with alcoholic beverages, 12.45% and 11.87%, respectively. In

terms of ceramics, there was a greater percentage of tableware to utilitarian wares, 66.46% vs. 33.54% and 63.29% vs. 36.71%, respectively. Oriental porcelain decreased from Tavern to Longroom, probably as a function of time rather than status. Instead, Oriental Porcelain and White Saltglaze Stoneware were replaced by Creamware.

In her analysis of the faunal assemblage, Reitz has suggested a tendency toward a greater reflection of high status in the Longroom assemblage. More domestic species were used at the longroom than at the tavern. This is reflected in the increased presence of pig, cow, and chicken, and the substantial decrease in venison and fish. This suggests that the expensive domestic meats could be afforded more often by the longroom clientele, who preferred beef to fish or venison. The presence of sawed bones may confirm the longroom's more elegant meals, as sawing indicated individual portions of meat. Mutton, which is rare in eighteenth century faunal collections, also suggests a more elite clientele.

In general, a slight trend towards a higher status for longroom clientele was noted. The similarity of the two assemblages may be due to the small sample size, redeposition of earlier materials, or a combination of tavern and longroom refuse in the Longroom assemblage. The trends noted should serve as a basis for further study of such sites in urban sites.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The limited archaeological investigations in the courtyard of McCrady's Longroom were successful in meeting several goals simultaneously. First, the project contributed architectural information for the accurate restoration of the longroom. Specifically, the project provided information on the type of floor original to the longroom. Secondly, the project aided in the reconstruction of daily life at the longroom. For this, a combination of artifactual, faunal and ethnobotanical data was utilized, as well as information from other research and from unprovenienced materials recovered from the longroom during construction activity. Finally, the longroom data were used to address research questions of current interest in historical archaeology.

During excavations several brick features were encountered which are original to the longroom. These include a brick floor of running bond in the foyer and evidence of brick sidewalks in the courtyard. It appears that the brick walkways ran from the rear of McCrady's Tavern to the foyer entrance of McCrady's Longroom. Information from these features, as well as the portion of brick floor encountered in the interior (Lewis 1982) will aid in the accurate restoration of the longroom.

Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that the longroom supported an elite clientele. A high percentage of domestic fauna, especially beef, suggests that the patrons

preferred domestic fauna. The presence of sawed bone and a higher percentage of caprines also suggests a high status clientele. A high percentage of pipestems suggests that tobacco smoking was a common habit at longroom functions. Sets of the new creamware china and a quantity of decorative glass tableware suggest elegant table settings.

Though small, the sample from McCrady's Longroom was adequate to address questions pertinent to current archaeological research. The first concerns site function. Recently, a model was proposed for land use patterning in the commercial core of Charleston during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Elements include maximal use of real estate, a dual, residential/commercial function, frontage of the structure directly on the street, narrow, contiguous, linear arrangement of properties, and extensive reuse of backlot elements as trash repositories (Honerkamp Council and Will 1982). Based on historical and archaeological research at the longroom site, and on general archival research for the city (Zierden and Calhoun 1982; Calhoun Paysinger and Zierden 1982), certain elements may be added to the model for the colonial period. These include multiple land use, often by different individuals or families, rental and subletting of properties, intracity population movement, and a concentration of large blocs of property in the hands of wealthy merchants. This is not to say that every site within the commercial core of the colonial city will reflect all of these trends; rather the model is proposed merely to suggest general trends in land use to aid future research in Charleston.

Recognizing the dual (residential and commercial) function of such sites in the archaeological record has been a problem in recent urban investigations, and, while some evidence for the commercial activities of the site were noted in the assemblage, a solution to this question seems no nearer. Evidence of commercial activity at McCrady's was seen in a higher percentage in the kitchen artifact group and in the tobacco pipe group. However, the unique commercial function of this site (i.e., goods and services identical to certain domestic activities), makes this trend somewhat of an anomaly. Nonetheless, the data do support the suggestion that commercial activity is unlikely to be reflected in the activities group (Honerkamp Council and Will 1982), and that, depending on the nature of the commercial activity, commercial activity may be reflected in a variety of artifact categories.

The second research question addresses the issue of status and the archaeological record. It was expected that, as a result of the differing functions of the two structures, the longroom would attract a more elite clientele than the tavern. It was also expected that as his business prospered, Edward McCrady's socioeconomic status would increase. Therefore, the assemblages from the tavern and longroom periods were compared for differences in the sociotechnic subassemblage (Binford 1972). The hypothesis was only weakly supported by the data. Although some general trends toward a greater percentage of high status indicators were seen in the longroom

assemblage, the differences were not great. There are several possible explanations for this, but most logical seems to be that the longroom assemblage actually contains secondary refuse from both the tavern and the longroom, which were operating simultaneously. A combination of materials from the two structures would considerably weaken a comparison between the two. Although archaeological

Although archaeological research at McCrady's Longroom did not result in any significant advances in urban archaeological studies, the investigation did contribute to a broader understanding of urban processes in colonial Charleston. The project also provided information which will facilitate a more accurate interpretation of Charleston's heritage for the general public, which is an important part of any archaeological investigation in Charleston. An appreciation of it is essential to the maintenance of Charleston's unique heritage.

REFERENCES CITED

- Anthony, Ronald
1979 Descriptive Analysis and Replication of Historic Earthenware:
Colono Wares from Spiers Landing Site, Berkeley County, SC.
Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers 13: 253-268.
- Binford, Lewis
1972 Archaeology as Anthropology.
in Contemporary Archaeology, edited by Mark Leone, Southern
Illinois University Press; Carbondale.
- Brandt, Julian V.
n.d. Historical Background: The Longroom.
Report on file, Preservation Consultants, Charleston, SC.
- Calhoun, Jeanne, Elizabeth Paysinger and Martha Zierden
1982 A Survey of Economic Activity in Charleston, 1732-1770.
Report Submitted to the South Carolina Department of
Archives and History; Columbia.
- Deagan, Kathleen
1982a Avenues of Inquiry in Historical Archaeology.
in Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, vol. 5,
edited by Michael Schiffer, pp. 151-178, Academic Press;
New York.

1982b The Historical Archaeology of Eighteenth Century Spanish
St. Augustine.
Academic Press; New York (in press).
- Drucker, Lesley and Ronald Anthony
1979 The Spiers Landing Site: Archaeological Investigations in
Berkeley County, South Carolina.
Report Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior.
- Fairbanks, Charles
1977 Backyard Archaeology as Research Strategy.
Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers 11(2): 133-139.
- Ferguson, Leland
1980 Looking for the "Afro" in Colono-Indian Pottery.
in Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America,
edited by Robert Schuyler, pp. 14-28, Baywood Publishing
Company; Farmingdale.
- Goggin, John
1968 Spanish Majolica in the New World.
Yale University Publications in Anthropology, no. 72.

Herold, Elaine

1981a Historical Archaeological Report on the Meeting Street Office Building Site, Charleston, South Carolina.
Report on File, the Charleston Museum.

1981b Archaeological Research at the Exchange Building, Charleston South Carolina.
Report on file, the Charleston Museum.

Honerkamp, Nicholas

1980 Frontier Process in Eighteenth Century Colonial Georgia: An Archaeological Approach.
Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Honerkamp, Nicholas and Charles Fairbanks

1982 Definition of Site Formation Processes in Urban Contexts. Paper presented at the 1982 Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology; Asheville.

Honerkamp, Nicholas, R. Bruce Council and M. Elizabeth Will

1982 An Archaeological Assessment of the Charleston Convention Center Site, Charleston, South Carolina.
Report Submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Lewis, Kenneth

1976 Camden: A Frontier Town.
Anthropological Studies 2, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology; Columbia.

1982 Archaeological Investigations in the Interior of McCrady's Longroom, 38Ch559, Charleston, South Carolina.
Report submitted to Preservation Consultants; Charleston.

Lewis, Kenneth and Helen Haskell

1981 The Middleton Place Privy: A Study of Discard Behavior and the Archaeological Record.
Research Manuscript Series no. 174; Institute of Archeology and Anthropology; Columbia.

Lorraine, Dessamae

1968 An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century Glass.
Historical Archaeology 2: 35-44.

Noel Hume, Ivor

1969 A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America.
Alfred A. Knopf; New York.

- Rogers, George
 1980 Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys.
 University of South Carolina Press; Columbia.
- Salley, A.S.
 1932 President Washington's Tour through South Carolina
 in 1791.
 The State Company; Columbia.
- Sanborn Map and Publishing Company
 1884 Fire Insurance Map of Charleston, South Carolina.
 Microfilm on file, Charleston Library Society.
- Schiffer, Michael
 1972 Archaeological Context and Systemic Context.
 American Antiquity 37: 156-165.
- 1977 Toward a Unified Science of the Cultural Past.
 in Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, edited
 by Stanley South, pp. 13-40, Academic Press; New York.
- Singleton, Theresa
 n.d. Artifactual Evidence for Social Control of Black Labor
 in Charleston.
 in preparation.
- Skinner, James
 1982 Personal Communication.
 Parker Construction Company; Charleston.
- South, Stanley
 1972 Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in
 Historical Archaeology.
 Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers 6: 71-106.
- 1977a Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology.
 Academic Press, New York
- 1977b Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology (editor).
 Academic Press; New York.
- Zierden, Martha
 1981 The Archaeology of the Nineteenth Century Second Spanish
 Period in St. Augustine, Florida: Examination of a Peninsulare
 Household.
 Masters Thesis, Florida State University.
- Zierden, Martha and Jeanne Calhoun
 1982 An Archaeological Research Design for the City of Charleston,
 South Carolina.
 Paper presented at the 1982 Society for Historical Archaeology
 Conference; Philadelphia.

Zierden, Martha and Elizabeth Paysinger
n.d. Excavations at the Charleston Center Site.
notes on file, the Charleston Museum.

Zierden

APPENDIX I

Vertebrate Fauna from McCrady's Tavern and
Longroom, Charleston, South Carolina

Elizabeth J. Reitz
Department of Anthropology
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
December, 1982

Abstract

Vertebrate remains from Charleston, South Carolina were excavated by Martha Zierden in 1982. These materials are from McCrady's Tavern and Longroom, being renovated for use as a restaurant. The site was first used as a dining facility in the eighteenth century. Three temporal periods were identified archaeologically: a small deposit pre-dating McCrady's Tavern; deposits associated with McCrady's Tavern (1778-1788) and deposits from McCrady's Longroom (1788-1801). A total of 39 individuals were identified from the collection, which included 920 bones weighing 4,804 gm. The faunal assemblage is similar to that reported from Colonial Williamsburg and dissimilar to those from sites at Savannah, St. Simon's Island, and elsewhere in Charleston. Differences among these sites, as well as between the two main components at McCrady's may be due to socio-economic status, a rural/urban continuum, or a private/public contrast.

McCrady's Tavern and Longroom are located in Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston was founded in 1670 as part of the British colonial efforts in North America. In the early eighteenth century, a house was built on East Bay Street, near the Cooper River wharves. The house was purchased by Edward McCrady in 1778. He remodeled it for use as a tavern. From 1778 until 1788 McCrady operated the tavern, which was frequented by leaders in the American Revolution. In 1788, McCrady added a Longroom to his tavern. The Longroom served as a banquet hall, conference room, ball room, and theater. President George Washington was entertained in the Longroom in May of 1791. In 1801 McCrady died, but the buildings continued to be used as a dining facility of some type until the late nineteenth century.

As an urban, eighteenth century public eating establishment, probably frequented by influential and perhaps financially well-to-do patrons, McCrady can provide useful information about the lives of these people. Documentary sources and previous archaeological research provide some background information from which the foodways of this group

of people can be hypothesized, but analysis of archaeological evidence tests those hypotheses and yields information with which to refine them. In this way the depth and texture of life in Charleston is understood.

DOCUMENTATION OF FOODWAYS

Documents of the eighteenth and nineteenth century provide some information on the foodways of the colonial and antebellum South. Based on her work at Williamsburg and other sites in colonial Virginia, Audrey Noël Hume suggests that the most popular meat in Virginia was beef (1978). Some of this beef was raised locally, but a surprising amount was imported from England. All parts of the carcass were consumed, including calf's feet, calf's head, beef hearts, oxtails, kidneys, and liver. Use of these items was apparently a matter of taste rather than of social status (Noël Hume 1978:14-15). Pork, both fresh and preserved, was also popular. As with cattle, the head, liver, tongue, ears, feet, and other parts of the carcass were consumed in addition to the flesh. Mutton was less popular than either pork or beef and goats were rarely eaten. According to Noël Hume, chickens were commonly eaten (1978); however Sam Hilliard suggests that chickens were a semi-luxury item (1972:46). Hilliard also indicates that mutton may have been commonly used among affluent members of society (1972:46).

Wild game was regularly consumed. Mammals eaten included deer, beaver, otter, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, bear, and opossum. Large numbers of wild birds, including herons, bitterns, snipes, curlews, doves, quail, song birds, ducks, geese, and turkeys were consumed. Fish and shell fish were not used frequently at Williamsburg, but were at coastal locations. These species included sturgeon, gar, flounder, herring, shad, rock bass,

eels, catfish, perch, crabs, shrimp, clams, oysters, and muscles.

Turtles were popular in Williamsburg (Noël Hume 1978). Hilliard mentions that turtle soup and turtle steaks were part of a sumptuous meal served in Charleston in the 1800's (1972:89). The use of wild foods generally cannot be underrated (Hilliard 1972; Booth 1971). For example, some colonists considered raccoons to be the equal of lamb in flavor (Weeden 1890) while others thought that opossums were even better than raccoons (Hilliard 1972). Others considered bobcat flesh sweeter than veal (Booth 1971).

Variety was apparently highly valued at a good table (Carson 1968). For example, it was thought that there should never be two dishes of the same meat served at a dinner. For a dozen diners, nine dishes at each of two courses was thought appropriate. At a victory ball celebrating the Battle of Culloden, 100 different dishes were served by Governor William Gooch (Carson 1968). Providing such variety must have been a challenge for eighteenth century cooks.

One problem faced in providing diversity was that there were few ways to keep food from spoiling prior to the days of refrigeration. Meat either had to be eaten fresh, or it had to be preserved in some fashion. The most common method of preserving meat was to cure it in salt (Carter 1968; Booth 1971). The curing process consists of placing meat in a solution of salt and water, perhaps with spices. This is referred to as brine curing. Dry curing is accomplished by rubbing a salt mixture into each portion at frequent intervals. Both processes require about two weeks, during which time the meat should be stored in a cool, dry place. Afterwards the meat may be smoked. In the eighteenth

century only pork was regularly salted and smoked, and then only in the fall and winter. Pork lends itself to curing more readily than does beef due to its high fat content, which keeps the meat from hardening (Tomhave 1925:275). Mutton was rarely ever cured.

Bones were often left in the pieces of meat being cured. These bones might include cranial and feet bones of pigs (Poplin 1982; Schmid 1982). Cured beef may not have included metapodials or phalanges (Wijngaarden - Bakker 1982). If the meat was not smoked the presence of bones would have enhanced spoilage, if only because the piece of meat was too thick for adequate penetration of brine through muscle and bone. Such pieces are pumped with brine today. However, complaints of tainted meats by colonists were frequent, lending support to the possibility that at least some bone was left in cured meat even when it was not smoked. There were several other ways to preserve meats. Among the most common alternatives was potting (Carter 1968; Booth 1971).

Solutions to the problem of preservation have produced additional problems in interpretation. For example, salt was an important ingredient in preservation but much of the salt available in North America was of inferior quality. It would not produce a good cure. This may explain why salted beef was imported from England. The preservation of fish renders fish almost invisible in the archaeological record. Most salted fish were shipped without heads and with most of the vertebra removed. It can be assumed that all fish found archaeologically were obtained fresh. However, when fish are absent or rare archaeologically it does not necessarily mean that fish were rarely consumed. It also appears that while some bones were included in preserved meats, it was commonly present

only in smoked meats. Such bones probably quickly decomposed once discarded. Since more pork than beef was preserved, pork may be under-represented in the archaeological record. Preservation also introduces a terminological problem. The term "bacon" once referred to smoked meat in general, not just boneless side-meat, and "ham" could refer to sides, forequarters, or hindquarters (Noël Hume 1978; Hilliard 1972:191). Interpretation of the documents and of the archaeological record is thus made more complex by the use of preservation techniques.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very little is known archaeologically of foodways of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Excavations at the Thomas Hird site, Ft. Frederica, St. Simons Island, Georgia, have produced a faunal assemblage of largely wild fauna (Reitz and Honerkamp 1983). Domestic animals, including chickens, contributed only 20% of the individuals and 78% of the biomass (See page 9 for a discussion of biomass). Cattle were more abundant in the collection than pigs. Caprines (sheep or goat) were almost absent. Wild terrestrial animals included opossum, rabbit, squirrel, bear, raccoon, bobcat, deer, turkeys, and box turtles. These contributed 17% of the individuals and 17% of the biomass. Deer alone contributed 7% of the individuals and 15% of the biomass. Wild birds, including five species of herons, 10 species of ducks, four species of snipe, several rails, doves, and bob-whites, contributed little biomass, but 21% of the individuals. Turtles, particularly the diamond-back terrapin, contributed 3% of the individuals, but little biomass. Fish, including sharks, rays, gar, sea catfishes, bluefish, sheepshead, drums, mullet, and flounder, contributed 37% of the individuals and 4% of the

biomass. Although Thomas Hird was a successful member of his community, Ft. Frederica itself was a small, rural outpost occupied between 1736 and the 1750's. The assemblage from the Hird lot probably reflects rural affluence.

Data from an urban situation are provided by excavations at the Telfair site in Savannah, Georgia. Telfair was excavated by Nicholas Honerkamp in 1982 and analysis is still in progress. It is apparent, however, that the diversity found at the rural Hird lot is not present at the Telfair site, nor were wild animals used as extensively at Telfair. Telfair's wild fauna includes opossum, rabbit, squirrel, deer, turkey, pond turtles, gar, bowfin, freshwater catfish, rock bass, big-mouth bass, drums, and mullets. Interestingly, this is one of the few historic collections with shad. Domestic fauna includes cows and pigs, as well as several caprine individuals, chickens, and a rock dove. The reduction in marine fishes is probably a reflection of Savannah's location several miles inland from the coast. The Telfair site, however, is not contemporaneous with the Thomas Hird lot since the materials from Telfair were deposited primarily in the early 1800's. The faunal deposits are probably domestic refuse from a household or households of unexceptional socioeconomic status.

Excavations have also been done in Charleston, at the Charleston Convention Center. These faunal materials were probably deposited in the late eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century. The faunal collection is also quite different from that of Ft. Frederica (Reitz 1981). Domestic mammals included only 34% of the individuals, but 87% of the biomass. Wild terrestrial fauna, including opossum, squirrels, raccoons,

deer, turkey, and box turtles contributed 10% of the individuals and 5% of the biomass. Domestic birds, primarily chickens but also including muscovy duck and domestic pigeons, contributed 25% of the individuals and 3% of the biomass. Wild birds were almost absent from the collection including only Canada geese and a snowy egret. Turtles, both freshwater and sea turtles, contributed 5% of the individuals and 3% of the biomass. No diamond-back terrapins were identified. Fishes including sea catfishes, sea bass, blue fish, sheepshead, drums, mullet, and flounder, contributed 11% of the individuals, but less than 1% of the biomass. Caprines were a small portion of the collection (2% of the individuals) while pigs (14% of the individuals) were less abundant in the collection than cattle (18% of the individuals). Deer were 7% of the individuals and 5% of the biomass. Chickens contributed 21% of the individuals. The Convention Center data probably date to the early nineteenth century rather than to the eighteenth century as do the McCrady deposits, however they do provide a sample to compare with the McCrady collection since they are both urban samples, from the same town.

The archaeological data in many ways confirms what is found in the documents. People in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century did consume large amounts of wild foods, beef, and pork. Based upon the archaeological evidence use of sheep and goats was rare, but chickens were regularly consumed. Analysis of the archaeological evidence also suggests that there was a sharp rural/urban dichotomy in the use of wild resources. Urban dwellers apparently relied more heavily upon domestic livestock. There may also be a socio-economic basis to the differences between Telfair and the Convention Center. Examination of the McCrady

collection provides an opportunity to explore this possibility further.

METHODS

The vertebrate faunal materials examined in this study were excavated from the site of McCrady's Longroom in 1982 by Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum. The collection was recovered during excavations in the arcade immediately adjacent to the Longroom building. A 1/4-inch shaker screen was used in recovery of the artifacts. Three temporal proveniences were identified. The first of these predates (1767-1778) the use of the area as a tavern (Appendix A). The largest volume of materials dated to the use of the area by McCrady as a tavern, between 1778 and 1788. The third group of artifacts were associated with McCrady's Longroom built after 1788. There was no evidence that any of the artifacts were deposited in the 1800's. The faunal materials were excavated primarily from zone deposits, post molds, and trash pits.

The vertebrate faunal collection was examined using standard zooarchaeological methods. They were identified by Cathy Brown using the comparative skeletal collection of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Bones of all taxa were weighed and counted in order to determine relative abundance of the species identified. Notes were made of modifications to the bones and the elements identified in order to discuss butchering techniques. Measurements were taken of all elements where possible following the guidelines established by Angela von den Driesch (1976). These measurements assist in determining the original size of the animals used at McCrady's. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) were determined by paired elements and age. MNI is based upon the observation that most animals are symmetrical. They have

only one left humerus, for example. If there are two left humeri in the faunal collection, then there must have been two animals present. MNI is a standard measure of abundance in zooarchaeological analysis. In calculating MNI the field specimens associated with the three time periods were analyzed as separate observations.

Although MNI is the standard zooarchaeological quantification medium, the measure has several problems. MNI is an index which emphasizes small species over large ones. A faunal collection may have 10 individuals of catfish and only one deer, based on MNI. It seems unlikely that the catfish contributed more meat than did the deer, however. Further, MNI is based upon the assumption that the entire animal was utilized at the site. This ignores a basic fact of human behavior: exchange or trade. Particularly at historic sites it is quite possible that no live animals actually were ever at the site. It is possible that all of the bones recovered were from salted, smoked, or fresh butcher meat. Careful examination of the elements identified and butchering marks may provide information about this problem.

In addition to MNI, bone count, and bone weight, an estimate of biomass provides information on the quantity of meat supplied by the identified species. In some cases the original live weight of the animal can also be estimated. The predictions are based upon the allometric principle that the proportions of body mass, skeletal mass, and skeletal dimensions change with increasing size. This scale effect results from a need to compensate for weakness in the basic structural materials, in this case, bone. The relationship between body weight and skeletal weight is described by the allometric equation

$$Y = aX^b$$

(Simpson et al. 1960:397). Many biological phenomena show allometry in accordance with this law (Gould 1966, 1971). In this equation \underline{X} is the skeletal weight or a linear dimension of the bones, \underline{Y} is the quantity of meat or the total live weight, \underline{b} is the constant of allometry (the slope of the line), and \underline{a} is the \underline{Y} -intercept for a log-log plot using the method of least squares regression and the best fit line (Casteel 1978; Wing and Brown 1979; Reitz 1982; Reitz and Cordier 1982). A given quantity of bone or a specific skeletal dimension represents a predictable amount of tissue due to the effects of allometric growth. Values for \underline{a} and \underline{b} are obtained from calculations based upon data at the Florida State Museum, University of Florida. The allometric formulae used here are presented in Table 1.

Allometry is used to predict two distinct values. One of these is kilograms of meat represented by kilograms of bone where \underline{X} is archaeological bone weight. This is a conservative estimate of biomass determined from the faunal materials actually recovered from the site. (The term "biomass" is used to refer to the results of this calculation.) Biomass reflects the probability that only certain portions of the animal were used at the site. This would be the case where salted meats or butcher meat was consumed. On the other hand, when \underline{X} is a linear measurement of a skeletal dimension defined by von den Driesch (1976), scaling predicts the total live weight of the animal. The total live weight estimate is used to assess the size of colonial and American livestock. It does not imply that the entire animal was consumed at McCrady's Tavern or Longroom. At the moment allometric formulae are available only for the mammalian astragalus (Fig. 1).

Both MNI and biomass calculations are subject to sample size bias. In samples of less than 200 individuals or 1400 bones, the sample is undoubtedly too small for reliable interpretations (Grayson 1979; Wing and Brown 1979). With small samples the species list is too short, and the abundance of one species in relationship to others is probably somewhat inaccurate. It is not possible to determine the nature or extent of the bias, or correct for it, until the sample is made larger through additional work.

The age of the species identified was estimated by observing the degree of epiphysial fusion for selected elements. When animals are young their bones are not fully formed. Along the area of growth the shaft and the end of the bone, or epiphysis, are not fused. When growth is complete the shaft and epiphysis fuse. Elements fuse in a regular temporal sequence (Silver 1963; Schmid 1972; Gilbert 1980), although environmental factors influence the actual age at which fusion is complete. Fusion rates can be grouped into four general categories. Bones identified were noted as either fused or unfused in the age category where fusion normally occurs. This is most successful for unfused bones which fuse in the first year or so of life, and for fused bones which complete growth at three or four years of age. Intermediate bones are more difficult to interpret. An element which fuses before or at 18 months of age and is found fused archaeologically, could be from an animal which died immediately after fusion was complete or many years later. The ambiguity inherent in age groupings is reduced somewhat by recording each element under the oldest category possible. Although this method has drawbacks, it does provide a rough indication of husbandry techniques. For instance,

the presence of very old cattle or sheep may indicate dairy or wool industries, while mostly young animals may suggest use of animals primarily for meat.

As a further step in analysis, the species identified were summarized into faunal categories. Domestic mammals include pig (Sus scrofa), cattle (Bos taurus), and caprines. Caprines include sheep and goat. These animals are difficult to separate from one another from their bones, hence they are identified as either sheep or goats and referred to as "caprines". Domestic birds include chickens (Gallus gallus) and muscovy duck (Cairina moschata). These birds, like the domestic mammals, are not native to North America and were introduced here after European contact. Wild birds include the shoveler (Anas clypeata), Canada goose (Branta canadensis), and turkey (Meleagris gallopavo). Both the Canada goose and the turkey are native North American birds which were found wild by early colonists. Eventually both birds were domesticated. By the mid-1800's there were standards of excellence for both as poultry breeds (American Poultry Association 1874; Johnson and Brown 1903). Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) were the only wild mammals. Marine resources included the sea turtle (Cheloniidae) as well as shark (Carcharhinidae), sea catfishes (Ariidae, Ariopsis felis), sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus), black drum (Pogonias cromis), and red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus). The commensal species identified was the rat (Rattus spp.). Since this animal lives in close association with human residences it is assumed that the individuals identified from McCrady's are commensal with the deposits rather than food items.

RESULTS

Although the sample is very small (39 individuals and 920 bone fragments) it conforms in many respects to similar, larger collections from urban sites in Charleston (Reitz 1981) and Savannah (Reitz 1983). Results of identification and analysis of fauna which predates McCrady's Tavern are found in Table 2. Data for McCrady's Tavern are presented in Table 3 and data from McCrady's Longroom in Table 4. Data from all components are combined in Table 5. The data are summarized in Table 6. The majority of the individuals and biomass were domestic mammals. Although cattle and pigs were equally abundant as individuals, cattle provided almost twice the numbers of bones and much more biomass than did pigs. Marine resources were not extensively used, nor were wild birds abundant in the collection. Deer were used to a limited extent. Deer were more important at McCrady's Tavern than at McCrady's Longroom. Use of marine resources was restricted to large estuarine drums and to a few sea catfishes and sheepshead. No diamond-back terrapin (Malaclemys terrapin) were identified. Sea turtles were exploited to some extent. Commensal rats were present in the collection as expected. Differences between the Tavern and Longroom seem to be associated with an increase in use of pork, beef, chickens, and wild birds at the Longroom combined with a decrease in the use of venison, and marine resources. Of the 24 taxa identified from McCrady's, 20 were found in the Tavern deposits and 16 in the Longroom deposits.

Invertebrates were also identified in the collection. These were not quantified, however. Invertebrates included conchs (Melongenidae) and crabs. Both stone crabs and blue crabs were identified. Oysters (Crassostrea virginica) and clams (Mercenaria spp.) were also identified.

Distribution of elements from McCrady's Tavern and Longroom are tabulated in Table 7. In this table, head elements included teeth and mandible fragments: forequarters included the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna; forefeet included metacarpals and carpals; hindquarters the femur, patella, and tibia; hindfeet the metatarsal and tarsals; and feet the bones which could not be assigned to one of the other feet categories (Fig. 1). "Feet" bones are primarily phalanges. No ribs or vertebrae could be identified to species although both were present in the Ud. Mammal category. Phalanges constituted a substantial portion of the collection, as did teeth. Analysis of these data suggests that quarters of beef and pork were purchased which included feet. Alternatively feet were purchased specifically for consumption as were heads and/or mandibles for the tongue and brains. No evidence of oxtail soup was found, however, Two deer skull fragments from McCrady's Tavern indicate that the entire skull and possibly the entire deer carcass was brought to the Tavern. Perhaps deer's head was eaten like calf's head. Pig and cow forequarters appear to have been as commonly used as hindquarters at both McCrady's Tavern and Longroom. Deer and caprine hindquarters were more commonly used than forequarters.

Modifications to the bones included gnawing, cleaver cuts, small knife cuts, and sawing (Table 8). Although gnawing was not overly common in the collection these marks indicate that trash was not immediately buried after being discarded. Some bones lay exposed for enough time for rodents and carnivores to gnaw on them somewhat. It is assumed here that the carnivore was a dog although other animals such as foxes or wolves could have been involved as well. So few bones were burned that

roasting almost certainly was not a major cooking method. Where roasting was commonly practiced much of the bone is usually burned. The most common modifications were cut marks. These marks were light nicks and scratches along the surface of the bones. Such marks usually are the result of removing meat from bone. This may happen before or after cooking. In the case of the birds, both cuts were found on the coracoid (Fig. 2). This is a bone most likely to be cut while carving the bird or deboning it. Hack marks are those which might have been caused by cleaver blows. This modification is also rare. In combination with the types of bone fragments identified it might be inferred that bones were not chopped up for marrow extraction. The most interesting of the bone modification is the sawing of bone found from the Longroom (FS # 19 & 43). Sawing is not thought to have been common until the 1800's (Deetz 1977); however, there has been the suspicion that sawed bones may be found in high status contexts prior to the 1800's. Sawing of bone implies that cuts of meat were prepared for individual consumption.

Age at death was determined by the degree of epiphyseal fusion (Table 9). There is very little evidence that adult mammals were consumed. Two pig bones, possibly representing two pig individuals, were probably from suckling pigs. This is based upon an unfused proximal phalanx and a mandible fragment which had the deciduous third premolar and no first molar. This pattern of tooth eruption is found before six months. Both of these young pigs were found in Tavern deposits. Two calves were less than 18 months old when slaughtered. One of these was associated with Tavern deposits and the other with Longroom deposits. Deer were generally young although one fully adult individual was consumed at the Tavern. The caprines were also sub-adults at death. All of the birds were adults at death.

Very little evidence for sex is available in the archaeological record. For birds two indicators are available. The first of these is the presence or absence of a spur on the tarsometatarsus. The second of these is the presence of medullary deposits on the bones of female chickens. Medullary deposits are a source of calcium for females while laying eggs (Rick 1975). While the absence of medullary bone is not informative, the presence of medullary bone indicates consumption of laying hens. No spurs or medullary bone were identified from the McCrady's deposits.

Bone measurements are one way to estimate the size of the animals utilized at the site (Tables 10,11,12). The problem with the method is that it has been so recently applied to European colonial sites that few measurements are available for comparison. When the measurements from McCrady's are compared with those from Charleston Center, of a somewhat later time period, it appears that these earlier animals are somewhat smaller than later ones. This is particularly true for chickens. One bone could be used in an allometric formulae. This was a cow astragalus from McCrady's Tavern. This cow may have been about 352 kg in weight, which is smaller than the cattle at Ft. Frederica a few years earlier, but in keeping with documentary accounts of the size of Early American cattle (Rouse 1977). These cattle may be slightly larger than contemporary cattle in England, however (Maltby 1976).

INTERPRETATION

The faunal assemblage from McCrady's Tavern and Longroom provides evidence of an urban eating establishment's menu. Pork and beef figured prominently on the McCrady menu both when the building was a tavern and

later when it was a more elegant Longroom. Domestic animals were slightly more important on the menu than were wild resources. Among those wild resources, venison was the most regularly consumed. The variety of wild mammals anticipated from eighteenth century deposits was not found at McCrady's. Wild birds were used more extensively at McCrady's than at the Convention Center, but the variety of birds anticipated was not found at either place. Marine resources were consumed frequently at McCrady's, and included animals not widely consumed today such as sharks and sea catfishes. The bone elements identified suggest that cuts of meat such as calf's head and calf's feet were also eaten. Sawed bones may confirm the Longroom's more elegant clientele. Roasts, however, were not common.

When the Tavern collection is compared with that from the Longroom a few differences are noted. More domestic species were used at the Longroom than at the Tavern. This is reflected in the increased presence of pig, cow, and chicken bones from the Longroom deposits. Use of caprines did not increase from the Tavern to the Longroom. Use of venison and fish declined substantially from the Tavern period to that of the Longroom. This suggests that chickens and other domestic foods were too expensive to be ordered often by the Tavern's patrons, but could be afforded by the Longroom clientele, who regularly preferred to eat beef rather than fish or venison.

Several aspects are of interest when the McCrady's faunal assemblage is compared with the Charleston Center faunal collection. It is interesting to note that domestic animals were used in similar proportions at both locations. Chickens, however, were substantially more common at the Convention Center than at McCrady's, while caprines and deer were more

commonly used at McCrady's than at the Convention Center. Marine resources and wild birds were used in similar proportions at both sites, and the species consumed were identical. One other interesting point is that deer were the only wild mammals consumed at McCrady's while opossums, squirrels, and raccoons were used at the Convention Center site in addition to deer.

One further contrast can be offered, that is between McCrady's and the Thomas Hird site. The Hird site collection and that of McCrady's have very little in common. It is apparent that some factor is responsible for the contrast. One possible reason for the difference could be socio-economic status. However the more reasonable explanation is a rural/urban contrast. McCrady's collection is different from Hird's, but so are the Savannah-Telfair collection and the Charleston Convention Center collection. Rural populations of whatever wealth apparently consumed more wild foods than urban populations. Extensive use of wild resources by rural people may have been a matter of choice-taking advantage of nature's available bounty-which urbanities might have envied. It may also have been required by poor trade networks which made domestic food supplies difficult to obtain in rural areas. When Hird lived at Frederica, the Georgia coast was at the edge of colonial society on the frontier with Spanish Florida. Hird may have been forced to be more self-sufficient than urbanites.

Differences among the urban collections may be explained either as a public/private contrast or a socio-economic one. Both the Telfair and Convention Center collections come from urban areas which combined commercial activities with residential areas. As far as is known, neither

of the deposits from these sites are from public eating establishments. It can be assumed that public dining facilities or taverns served different foods from those served at home. At this point in time it can only be suggested that the Convention Center/McCrady differences may be those of domestic residential foodways contrasted to public activities. Public houses may have served a more restricted menu than that offered at a private home. They may also have served more mutton than at a private home and fewer chickens. Seafood may have been consumed in both settings to a similar extent.

Alternatively the Convention Center--McCrady differences may be attributable to socio-economic differences. The assumption is being made here that McCrady's clientele were more affluent than the people who lived where the Convention Center is now located. If that was the case, then caprines in fact may have been consumed by wealthy individuals as suggested by Hilliard. However, chickens were not necessarily luxury items. Wild animals, except for deer, were not favored by the patrons of McCrady's. Seafood was appreciated by McCrady's affluent clients, but the most popular item for consumption was beef, followed by pork. If the pork was primarily from salted meat and the beef from fresh meat, then it appears that McCrady's served more fresh meat than was consumed at private dwellings or by less affluent households.

SUMMARY

Analysis of the animal remains from McCrady's Tavern and Longroom indicate several things about late eighteenth century foodways. It appears that McCrady's patrons preferred beef to pork or venison. While they ate

chickens, mutton seems to have been more favored. Other than seafood and venison, few wild foods were consumed. Geese, ducks, and turkeys were eaten, but not often. Unusual foods such as shark, sea catfish, calf's head, and calf's feet were apparently on the menu. Roasts were not commonly used. Some meat was served as individual portions cut out of the carcass using a saw. McCrady's Longroom client's may have been somewhat more affluent than the Tavern patrons in that they ordered less seafood, chickens, and venison than did the Longroom clientele. Longroom clientele preferred beef, which was not so commonly ordered by people at the Tavern.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Preservation Consultants, Inc. for funding this analysis; Martha Zierden for providing the faunal collection for study; and Cathy Brown for her assistance in identification and analysis.

REFERENCES CITED

- American Poultry Association
1874 American standard of excellence.
- Booth, Sally S.
1971 Hung, strung, and potted: A history of eating in colonial America. Potter, New York.
- Carson, Jane
1968 Colonial Virginia cookery. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Casteel, R.W.
1978 Faunal assemblages and the "Wiegemethode" or weight method. Journal of Field Archaeology 5(1):71-77.
- Deetz, James
1977 In small things forgotten: The archaeology of early American life. Anchor Books, New York.
- Gilbert, B. Miles
1980 Mammalian osteology. Modern Printing Co., Laramie.
- Gould, S.J.
1971 Geometric similarity in allometric growth: A contribution to the problem of scaling in the evolution of size. The American Naturalist 105(942):113-137.
- Grayson, Donald K.
1979 On the quantification of vertebrate archaeofauna. In Advances in archaeological method and theory, Vol. 2, edited by M.B. Schiffer, pp. 199-237. Academic Press, New York.
- Hilliard, Sam B.
1972 Hogmeat and hoeecake: Food supply in the Old South, 1840-1860. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.
- Johnson, Willis G. and G.O. Brown, eds.
1903 The poultry book. Doubleday, Page, and Co., New York.
- Maltby, Mark
1976 The animal bones from Exeter, 1971-1975. Faunal Studies on Urban Sites, Exeter Archaeological Reports 2. University of Sheffield, England.
- Noël Hume, Audrey
1978 Food. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Va.

- Poplin, Francois
 1982 Le Probleme de la Conservation et du Transport des Viandes dans le Passe: la Contribution des Epaves de Navires. Paper presented at the Fourth International Council for Archaeology, London.
- Reitz, Elizabeth J.
 1981 Vertebrate remains from the Charleston Center Site, South Carolina. MS on file, Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia.
 1982 Application of allometry in zooarchaeology. Paper presented at the 39th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Memphis, Tennessee.
 1983 Vertebrate Fauna from Telfair, Savannah, Georgia. MS on file, Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia.
- Reitz, E.J. and D. Cordier
 1982 Use of allometry in zooarchaeological analysis. Paper presented to the Fourth International Council for Archaeozoology, London.
- Reitz, E.J. and N. Honerkamp
 1983 British colonial subsistence strategy on the southeastern coastal plain. Historical Archaeology 17(2).
- Rick, Ann M.
 1975 Bird Medullary Bone: A seasonal dating technique for faunal analysis. Canadian Archaeological Association Bulletin No. 7, pp. 183-190.
- Rouse, John E.
 1977 The Criollo. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Schmid, Elizabeth
 1972 Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists. Elsevier Publishing, Amsterdam.
 1982 Two archaeological miscellanies. Paper presented at the Fourth International Council for Archaeozoology, London.
- Silver, I.A.
 1963 The ageing of domestic animals. In Science in archaeology, edited by D. Brothwell and E. Higgs, pp. 250-268. Praeger, New York.
- Simpson, George G., A. Roe, and R.C. Lewontin
 1960 Quantitative zoology. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Co.
- Tomhave, William H.
 1925 Meats and meat products. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

Weeden, William B.

1890 Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789.
Houghton-Mifflin, New York.

Wijngaarden-Bakker, Louise H. Van

1982 Faunal analysis and historical record. Paper presented at
the Fourth International Council for Archaeozoology, London.

Wing, Elizabeth S. and A. Brown

1979 Paleonutrition: method and theory in pre-historic foodways.
Academic Press, New York.

von den Driesch, A.

1976 A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites. Peabody Museum Bulletin No. 1.

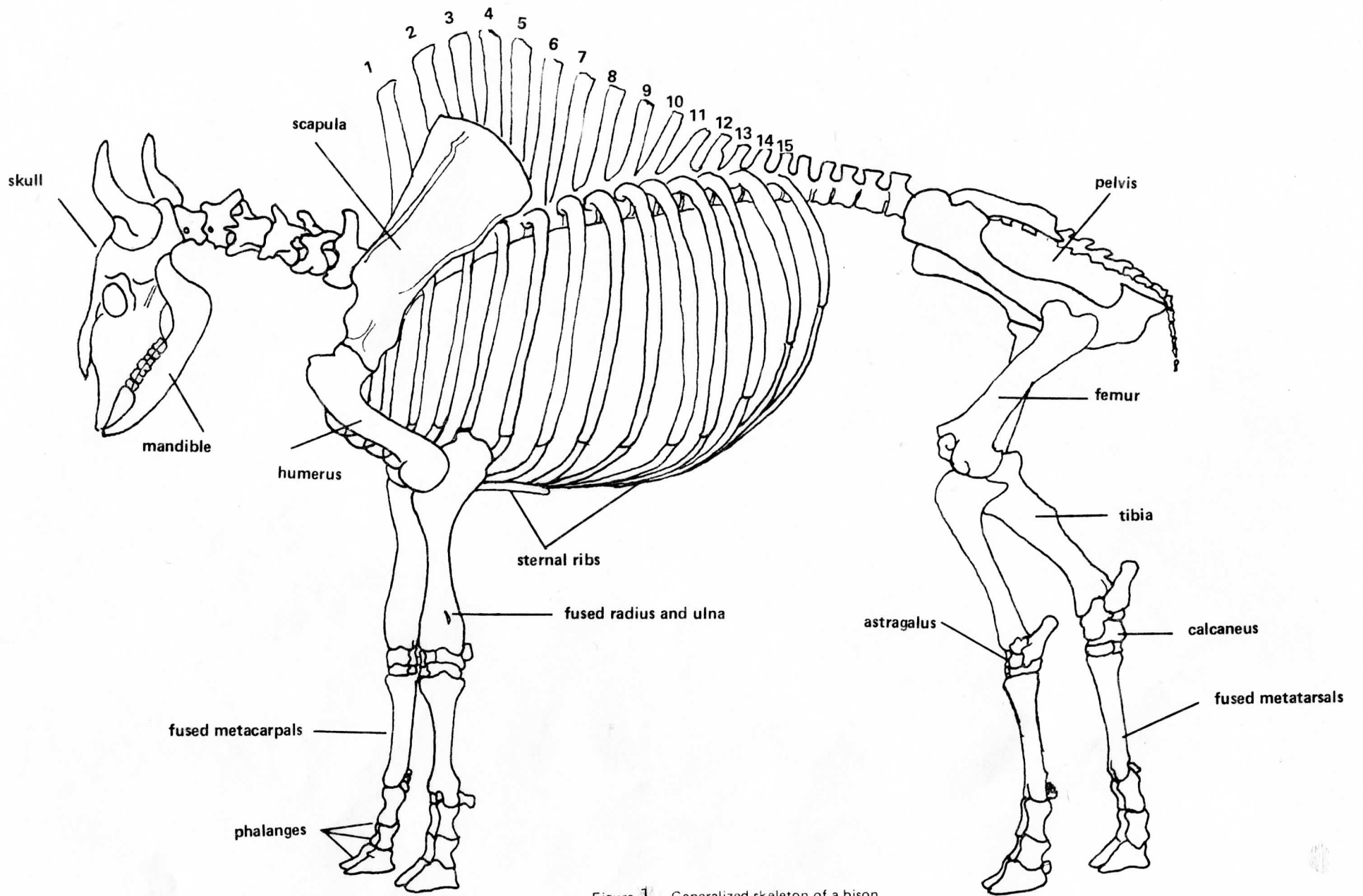


Figure 1. Generalized skeleton of a bison.

Figure 2. THE OSTEOLOGY OF THE WILD TURKEY

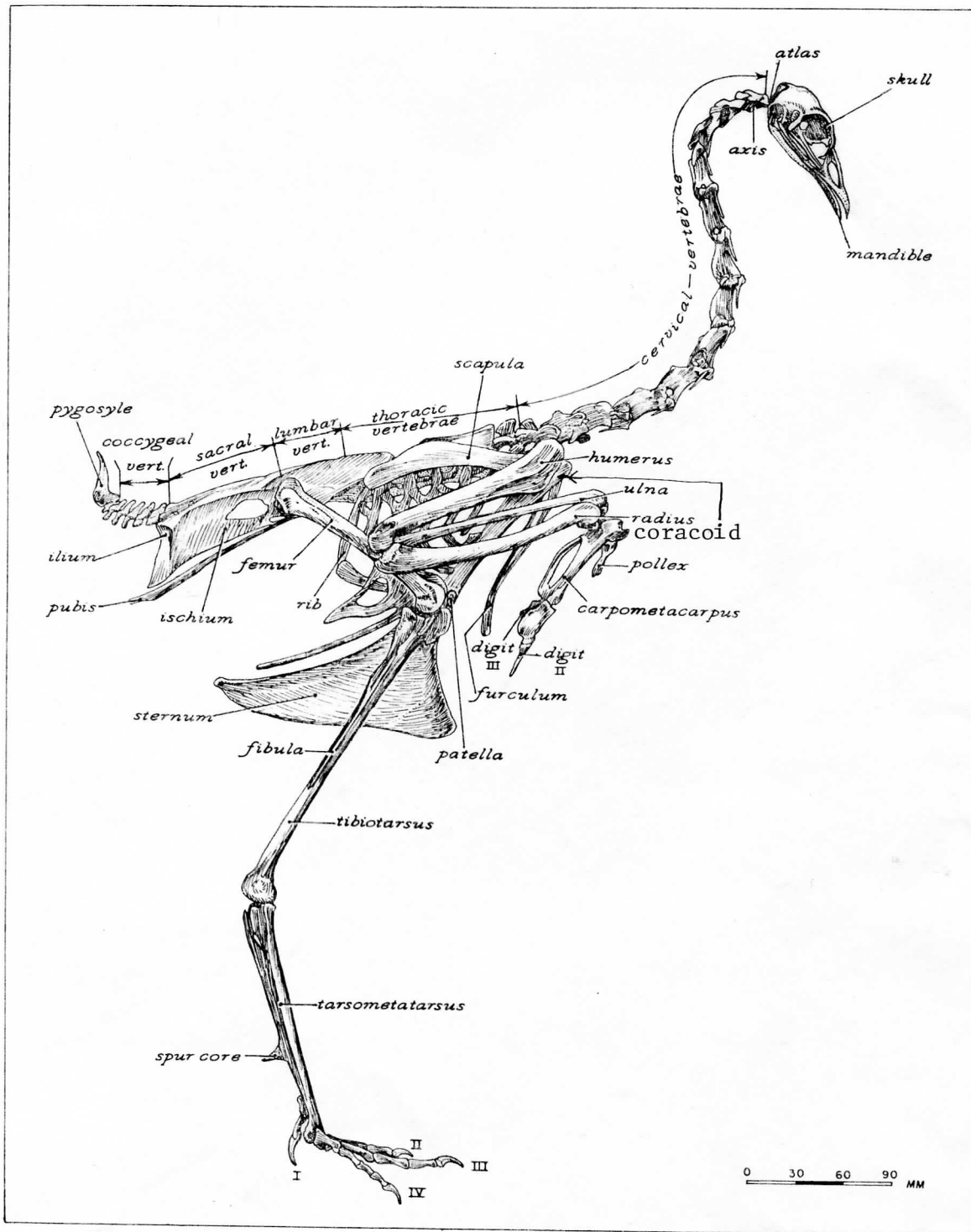


Table 1. Allometric Constants Used in Calculating Biomass

Taxa	N	Slope (b)	log a	r^2
Mammal	97	0.90	1.12	0.94
Bird	307	0.91	1.04	0.97
Turtle	26	0.67	0.51	0.55
Snake	26	1.01	1.17	0.97
Chondrichthyes	17	0.86	1.68	0.85
Osteichthyes	393	0.81	0.90	0.80
Non-Perciformes	119	0.79	0.85	0.88
Siluriformes	36	0.95	1.15	0.87
Pleuronectiformes	21	0.89	1.09	0.95
Perciformes	274	0.83	0.93	0.76
Serranidae	18	1.08	1.51	0.85
Sparidae	22	0.92	0.96	0.98
Sciaenidae	99	0.74	0.81	0.78
Mammal (GLI)*	6	2.78	-2.48	0.99

*(von den Driesch 1976)

Table 2. Species List: pre-Tavern

	Count	MNI*		Weight gms	Biomass kg
		#	%		
Ud. Mammal	16			176.07	2.76
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	1	1		6.1	0.13
Pig					
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	2	1		57.26	1.00
Deer					
<u>Bos taurus</u>	2	1		74.62	1.28
Cow					
<u>Gallus gallus</u>	1	1		3.27	0.06
Chicken					
<u>Carcharhinidae</u>	1	1		0.3	0.05
Requiem shark					
Ud. Bone	<u>20</u>	—		<u>6.24</u>	<u>--</u>
	43	5		323.86	5.28

*Minimum Number of Individuals

Table 3. Species List: McCrady's Tavern

	Count	MNI*		Weight gms	Biomass kg
		#	%		
Ud Mammal	292			1505.66	19.05
<u>Rattus spp.</u>	1	1	5.3	0.96	0.03
Rat					
Artiodactyl	3			10.09	0.21
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	13	3	15.8	79.63	1.35
Pig					
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	10	2	10.5	131.76	2.13
Deer					
<u>Bos taurus</u>	29	3	15.8	735.79	10.00
Cow					
Caprine	4	1	5.3	67.49	1.17
Sheep/goat					
Ud Bird	19			27.14	0.41
<u>Anas spp.</u>	1	1	5.3	0.56	0.01
Duck					
<u>Anas clypeata</u>					
Shoveler					
<u>Branta canadensis</u>	1	1	5.3	1.22	0.02
Canada goose					
<u>Cairina moschata</u>					
Muscovy duck					
<u>Gallus gallus</u>	5	2	10.5	3.35	0.06
Chicken					
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	2	1	5.3	8.2	0.14
Turkey					
Ud Turtle	4			6.29	0.11
Cheloniidae	1	1	5.3	9.86	0.15
Sea turtle					
Carcharhinidae					
Requiem sharks					
Ud Fish	27			22.78	0.37
Ariidae	2			0.39	0.008
Sea catfishes					
<u>Ariopsis felis</u>	1	1	5.3	0.75	0.02
Hardhead catfish					
<u>Bagre marinus</u>	1	1	5.3	2.61	0.05
Gafftopsail					
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>					
Sheepshead					
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>	3	1	5.3	8.79	0.19
Black drum					
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>					
Red drum					
Ud Bone	212			61.66	
Total	631	19		2684.98	35.478
*Crab	13			9.43	

*(total ct. and total wt. excludes crab)

*Minimum Number of Individuals

Table 4. Species List: McCrady's Longroom

	Count	MNI*		Weight gms	Biomass kg
		#	%		
Ud Mammal	161	1	6.7	1148.92	14.94
<u>Rattus</u> spp.	2	1	6.7	0.85	0.02
Rat					
Artiodactyl					
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	9	2	13.3	48.37	0.86
Pig					
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	1	1	6.7	31.0	0.58
Deer					
<u>Bos taurus</u>	11	2	13.3	463.42	6.60
Cow					
Caprine	5	1	6.7	39.01	0.71
Sheep/goat					
Ud Bird	19			30.85	0.46
<u>Anas</u> spp.	1			0.91	0.02
Duck					
<u>Anas clypeata</u>	2	1	6.7	1.6	0.03
Shoveler					
<u>Branta canadensis</u>	1	1	6.7	1.19	0.02
Canada goose					
<u>Cairina moschata</u>	1	1	6.7	0.41	0.009
Muscovy duck					
<u>Gallus gallus</u>	3	2	13.3	5.03	0.09
Chicken					
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	1	1	6.7	2.03	0.04
Turkey					
Ud Turtle					
Cheloniidae					
Sea turtle					
Carcharhinidae					
Requiem shark					
Ud Fish	6			5.02	0.11
Ariidae					
Sea catfishes					
<u>Ariopsis felis</u>					
Hardhead catfish					
<u>Bagre marinus</u>					
Gafftopsail					
<u>Archosargus probatocephalus</u>	1	1	6.7	2.61	0.04
Sheepshead					
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>					
Black drum					
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>	1	1	6.7	1.86	0.06
Red drum					
Ud Bone	21			12.52	
Total	246	15		1795.54	24.589
*Crab	1			2.21	

*(total ct. and total wt. excludes crab)

*Minimum Number of Individuals

Table 5. Species List: McCrady's Combined

	Count	MNI*		Weight gms	Biomass	
		#	%		kg	%
Ud Mammal	469			2830.65	36.75	56.3
<u>Rattus spp.</u>	3	2	5.1	1.81	0.05	0.08
Rat						
<u>Artiodactyl</u>	3			10.09	0.21	0.3
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	23	6	15.4	134.1	2.34	3.6
Pig						
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	13	4	10.3	220.02	3.71	5.7
Deer						
<u>Bos taurus</u>	42	6	15.4	1273.83	17.88	27.4
Cow						
Caprine	9	2	5.1	106.5	1.88	2.9
Sheep/goat						
Ud Bird	38			57.99	0.87	1.3
<u>Anas spp.</u>	2	1	2.6	1.47	0.03	0.05
Duck						
<u>Anas clypeata</u>	2	1	2.6	1.6	0.03	0.05
Shoveler						
<u>Branta canadensis</u>	2	2	5.1	2.41	0.04	0.06
Canada goose						
<u>Cairina moschata</u>	1	1	2.6	0.41	0.009	0.01
Muscovy duck						
<u>Gallus gallus</u>	9	5	12.8	11.65	0.21	0.3
Chicken						
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	3	2	5.1	10.23	0.18	0.3
Turkey						
Ud Turtle	4			6.29	0.11	0.2
Cheloniidae	1	1	2.6	9.86	0.15	0.2
Sea turtle						
Carcharhinidae	1	1	2.6	0.3	0.05	0.08
Requiem shark						
Ud Fish	33			27.8	0.48	0.7
Ariidae	2			0.39	0.008	0.01
Sea catfishes						
<u>Ariopsis felis</u>	1	1	2.6	0.75	0.02	0.03
Hardhead catfish						
<u>Bagre marinus</u>	1	1	2.6	2.61	0.05	0.08
Gafftopsail						
<u>Archosargus probatophalus</u>	1	1	2.6	2.61	0.04	0.06
Sheepshead						
<u>Pogonias cromis</u>	3	1	2.6	8.79	0.19	0.3
Black drum						
<u>Sciaenops ocellatus</u>	1	1	2.6	1.86	0.06	0.09
Red drum						
Ud Bone	253			80.42		
Total	920	39		4804.4	65.347	
Crab	114			11.64		

*Minimum Number of Individuals

Table 6. McCrady's: Summary of Faunal Categories

<u>McCrady's Tavern</u>				
	<u>MNI</u>		<u>Biomass</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>kg</u>	<u>%</u>
Domestic Mammals	7	36.8	12.52	81.7
Domestic Birds	2	10.5	0.06	0.4
Wild Birds	3	15.8	0.17	1.1
Deer	2	10.5	2.13	13.9
Marine Resources	4	21.1	0.41	2.7
Commensal Species	<u>1</u>	5.3	<u>0.03</u>	0.2
Total	<u>19</u>		<u>15.32</u>	

<u>McCrady's Longroom</u>				
	<u>MNI</u>		<u>Biomass</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>kg</u>	<u>%</u>
Domestic Mammals	5	33.3	8.17	90.2
Domestic Birds	3	20.0	0.099	1.1
Wild Birds	3	20.0	0.09	1.0
Deer	1	6.7	0.58	6.4
Marine Resources	2	13.3	0.1	1.1
Commensal Species	<u>1</u>	6.7	<u>0.02</u>	0.2
Total	<u>15</u>		<u>9.059</u>	

<u>McCrady's Combined</u>				
	<u>MNI</u>		<u>Biomass</u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>kg</u>	<u>%</u>
Domestic Mammals	14	35.9	22.10	82.1
Domestic Birds	6	15.4	0.219	0.8
Wild Birds	6	15.4	0.28	1.0
Deer	4	10.3	3.71	13.8
Marine Resources	7	18.0	0.56	2.1
Commensal Species	<u>2</u>	5.1	<u>0.05</u>	0.2
Total	<u>39</u>		<u>26.919</u>	

Table 7. McCrady's: Element Distribution

<u>McCrady's Tavern</u>						
	Pig	Deer	Cow	Caprine	Total	%
Head	2	4	11	2	19	34.0
Forequarters		2		1	3	5.4
Forefeet	1		5		6	10.7
Hindquarters	1	2	1		4	7.1
Hindfeet		2	4		6	10.7
Feet	<u>9</u>	<u> </u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32.1</u>
Total	13	10	29	4	56	

<u>McCrady's Longroom</u>						
	Pig	Deer	Cow	Caprine	Total	%
Head	1		4	2	7	27
Forequarters			2		2	8
Forefeet	1			1	2	8
Hindquarters		1			1	4
Hindfeet	2		3	2	7	27
Feet	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	9	1	11	5	26	

Table 8. McCrady's: Bone Modifications

<u>McCrady's Tavern</u>						
	Cut	Hacked	Rodent gnawed	Dog gnawed	Burned	
Ud Mammal	33		14	2		
Deer	1	1	1	1		
Cow	1	4		1		
Sheep/Goat			1			
Turkey	1					
Ud Bone						$\frac{2}{2}$
Total	$\overline{36}$	$\overline{5}$	$\overline{16}$	$\overline{3}$		$\overline{2}$

<u>McCrady's Longroom</u>						
	Cut	Hacked	Rodent gnawed	Dog gnawed	Sawed	Burned
Ud Mammal	7		5	3	12	1
Pig	2	1				
Cow	1			1		
Ud Bird				1		
Canada goose	$\frac{1}{11}$					
Total	$\overline{11}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{5}$	$\overline{5}$	$\overline{12}$	$\overline{1}$

<u>McCrady's Combined</u>						
	Cut	Hacked	Rodent gnawed	Dog gnawed	Sawed	Burned
Ud Mammal	41		21	5	12	1
Pig	2	1				
Deer	1	1	1			
Cow	2	4		2		
Sheep/Goat			1			
Ud Bird				1		
Canada goose	1					
Turkey	1					
Ud Bone						$\frac{2}{3}$
Total	$\overline{48}$	$\overline{6}$	$\overline{23}$	$\overline{8}$	$\overline{12}$	$\overline{3}$

Table 9. McCrady's: Ages of Three Species Based on Fusion of Elements

<u>Pig</u>	
Age Group	# of Elements
Less than 2 years old	2
At least 2 years old	7
One to 2 years or older	7
3 years of age or older	
Total	<u>16</u>

<u>Deer</u>	
Age Group	# of Elements
Less than 1 year old	3
More than 1 year old	4
Less than 2 to 3 years old	3
3 years of age or older	<u>1</u>
Total	8

<u>Cow</u>	
Age Group	# of Elements
Less than 1.5 years old	2
At least 1.5 years old	11
Less than 3 to 4 years old	4
3.5 years of age or older	
Total	<u>17</u>

<u>Caprine</u>	
Age Group	# of Elements
Less than 16 months	
At least 28 months	2
Less than 3 years old	2
3.5 years of age or older	
Total	<u>4</u>

Table 10. Pre-Tavern Bone Measurements

		<u>Deer</u>
Metatarsal	Bp 21.9 mm	

		<u>Cow</u>
Metacarpal	Bp 46.1 mm	

		<u>Chicken</u>
Femur	Bd 14.4 mm	

Table 11. McCrady's Tavern: Bone Measurements*

<u>Deer</u>		
Tibia	Bd 27.7 mm	
Astragalus	GLI 28.8 mm	GLM 27.5 mm
Metatarsus	Bp 26.1 mm	

<u>Cow</u>		
Metacarpal	Bp 45.8 mm	
Astragalus	GLI 64.3 mm	GLM 59.1 mm
Metatarsal	Bp 49.3 mm	
Phalanx, prox.	Bp 30.1 mm	Bd 29.6 mm
Phalanx, med.	Bp 29.9 mm	Bd 24.9 mm
Phalanx	Bp 28.1 mm	Bd 23.6 mm
	32.7 mm	29.7 mm
	28.9 mm	23.4 mm

<u>Canada Goose</u>		
Ulna, p.	Bp 14.2 mm	

<u>Chicken</u>		
Coracoid	BF 11.1 mm	
	11.1 mm	
Scapula	Dic 13.2 mm	
	12.9 mm	

*following von den Driesch (1976)

Table 12. McCrady's Longroom: Bone Measurements*

<u>Deer</u>		
Tibia	Bp 29.3 mm	
<u>Cow</u>		
Phalanx	Bp 32.5 mm	Bd 31.7 mm
<u>Goat/Sheep</u>		
Metatarsal	Bp 20.7 mm	
<u>Shoveler</u>		
Coracoid	GL 55.4 mm	
Scapula	Dic 10.6 mm	
<u>Chicken</u>		
Tibiotarsus	Bd 10.8 mm 12.4 mm	Dd 10.6 mm 12.8 mm
Humerus	Bd 14.6 mm	

*following von den Driesch (1976)

Appendix A: Field Specimen Numbers Examined from McCrady's

pre-Tavern:

13
31

Longroom:

2
3
5
6
19
22
43

Tavern:

7
9
10
11
24
26
27
29
30
33
35
36

APPENDIX II

Ethnobotanical Analysis of Specimens from McCrady's
Tavern and Longroom, City of Charleston, South Carolina

Michael B. Trinkley
S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation

Introduction

These ethnobotanical remains were collected in September 1982 by Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum from the eighteenth century site of McCrady's Tavern located in downtown Charleston, South Carolina. While additional archaeological information concerning the site is available in the preceding primary report, it is important to briefly describe the contexts from which these specimens were collected. Four proveniences, containing one or more samples, were provided for analysis. The pre-tavern assemblage dates at least from 1730 until 1767 and is associated with the merchants who occupied the East Bay Street property. This collection consists of three specimens, from archaeological zones. The tavern assemblage dates from the 1770's until 1788 and is composed of backlot elements from McCrady's Tavern. Five specimens were provided for analysis, including material from two levels, two archaeological zones, and a trash pit originating at the tavern floor. The longroom assemblage consists of deposits dating to the period of longroom activity, 1788 to 1801. Only one sample, from an archaeological zone, was collected. The final provenience, also consisting of one sample, comes from a nineteenth century context.

All of these specimens had been hand picked during the excavations and the bulk were thoroughly carbonized, hence their preservation. Several items, as noted below, were not carbonized; however, their archaeological context suggests that they are part of the McCrady assemblage and are not accidental inclusions. In addition, two flotation samples, both floated from about 1 gallon

of soil, were provided for analysis. One sample is from Feature 8, while the other is a general sample from Test Pit III, level 1, which dates to the tavern occupation. Both samples are small (0.62 g and 7.31 g respectively) and provide little additional ethnobotanical information.

Procedures and Results

All material was examined under low magnification (7x to 30x) and identified, where possible, to the species level using comparative samples and Panshin and de Zeew (1970). Wood charcoal specimens were broken in half to expose a fresh transverse surface. Noncarbonized wood samples were harder to identify because of the damage to the cellular structure which results from decay and/or rot. Food and food remains were not broken, but were identified on the basis of gross morphological features.

The results of the analysis of the handpicked specimens are shown in Table 1, which is organized by the proveniences previously discussed. The single food remain identified was a noncarbonized peach pit (Prunus persica) from the longroom provenience. The most common wood species identified was pine (Pinus spp.) with three specimens from the pre-tavern assemblage tentatively identified as longleaf pine (Pinus palustris). The only other wood identified to the genus level is a specimen of oak (Quercus sp.) from a tavern provenience.

The two floated samples were similarly examined under low magnification to identify carbonized foods and food remains if present and to sort out carbonized wood. Individual specimens

	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	<i>Pinus palustris</i> (?)	<i>Pinus sp.</i> (?)	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	softwood	unidentified	resin/root	<i>Prunus persica</i>	other
<u>Pre-Tavern</u>									
FS 13, TP 1, Z9		X				X			X (no observable cell structure)
FS 14, TP 1, Z10		X							
FS 42, TP 3, Fea. 24		X							
<u>Tavern</u>									
FS 11, TP 1, Fea. 7			X						
FS 27, TP 3, A, L1						X	X		
FS 28, TP 3, A, L2							X		
FS 33, TP 3, A, Z7			X						
FS 37, TP 3, A, Z8									
<u>Longroom</u>									
FS 19, TP 2, Z4									
<u>Nineteenth Century</u>									
FS 38, TP 3, A, Fea. 8									X

Table 1. Ethnobotanical remains from McCrady's Tavern by provenience.

	Unidentified		<i>Quercus sp.</i>		<i>Nyssa sp.</i>		<i>Pinus sp.</i>		<i>Liquidambar sp.</i>		cordage		animal bone		Total (in g)
	g	%	g	%	g	%	g	%	g	%	g	%	g	%	
TP1, Fea. 8	0.50	80.6	0.07	11.3	0.05	8.1									0.62
TP3, Area A, Level 1	5.50	75.2	0.85	11.6	0.33	4.5	0.22	3.0	0.26	3.6	t		0.15	2.1	7.31

t = less than 0.01 g

Table 2. Results of the analysis of the flotation samples from McCrady's Tavern.

of wood charcoal which were large enough (usually at least 0.5 cm in diameter) were identified to the genus level and quantified by weight. The smaller peices are placed in an unidentified category (Table 2).

Feature 8 produced only small identifiable quantities of oak (Quercus sp.) and tupelo (Nyssa sp.). The sample from Test Pit III, however, contained small quantities of pine (Pinus sp.), oak (Quercus sp.), tupelo (Nyssa sp.), and sweetgum (probably Liquidambar styraciflua). The Test Pit III sample also contained 0.15 g of animal bone and three small pieces (length 2 to 4 mm, diameter 0.5 mm) of what has tentatively been identified as carbonized cordage fragments.

Discussion

While it is tempting to suggest that there was an increase in the diversity of woods from the pre-tavern to the tavern levels, the size of the sample precludes such a conclusion. It is noticeable, however, that pine charcoal dominates through each of the four proveniences. Longleaf pine was abundant in the colonial period (Croker 1979; Lees 1980) and was a significant source of navel stores and building materials. Croker (1979: 34) and Panshin and de Zeeuw (1970: 456-457) indicate that because of the high resin content of the heartwood (10 to 25%) longleaf pine is resistant to rot and insect damage. In addition, the longleaf pine has considerable structural strength. The samples from McCrady's Tavern, however, cannot be identified as structural members and might simply represent debris from kindling or firewood.

The peach has a long history in the New World, probably being introduced to the Indians by the early European settlers or the early Spanish explorers. Peach pits are identified from historic Indian sites in North Carolina (Wilson 1977: 22). Lawson (1967: 115) notes that "(w)e have a great many sorts of this Fruit, which all thrive to Admiration, Peach-Trees coming to Perfection (with us) as easily as Weeds." The peaches were made into "Peach-Bread", "made into a Quiddony" (a thick fruit jelly), and "barbacu'd", as well as dried (Lawson 1967: 24,35). It is probable that Carolina plantations grew a variety of fruits, including the peach (see for example Noel Hume 1963: 205). It is also reasonable that this one food was used in McCrady's Tavern, either as a food outright, or incorporated into a cordial or liqueur.

In both flotation samples the unidentifiable wood dominates, although oak is the predominant identifiable wood species. The presence of tupelo and sweetgum suggests exploitation of the river bottom forests surrounding Charles Town in the eighteenth century. No carbonized foods or food remains were identified from these samples, although in an urban setting, such as a tavern, it is probable that both regulated cooking conditions and frequent cleaning of fire place and cooking areas may greatly reduce the potential for recovering food remains.

Attempts at comparison of the ethnobotanical remains from McCrady's Tavern with plant remains from other historic sites in the South Carolina coastal area would be in vain, even if the McCrady sample was sufficiently large. Only one other detailed report on ethnobotanical remains from a historic context

is readily available and it concerns a very late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century house site of a lower socio-economic status (Trinkley 1978). From this report, conducted for Drucker and Anthony (1979), peach pits were identified, as was pine (probably longleaf pine). Additional food remains were identified from the flotation samples. The collection of ethnobotanical samples should be commonly incorporated in urban archaeology research designs and these remains, preferably collected from organically rich archaeological features by flotation, should be subjected to the same analytic techniques as prehistoric remains. The failure to do so is incompatible with the promise of recent urban archaeology (see Dickens 1982) and historical archaeology in general (see South 1977: 16-17).

References Cited

- Crocker, Thomas C., Jr.
1979 Longleaf Pine: the Longleaf Pine Story.
Journal of Forest History 23(1): 32-43.
- Dickens, Roy S. (editor)
1982 Archaeology of Urban America: the Search for Pattern
and Process.
Academic Press; New York.
- Drucker, Lesley M. and Ronald W. Anthony
1979 The Spiers Landing Site: Archaeological Investigations
in Berkeley County, South Carolina.
Report on file, National Park Service, Department of the
Interior, Atlanta.
- Lawson, John
1967 A New Voyage to Carolina (edited by Hugh Talmage Lefler).
University of North Carolina Press; Chapel Hill.
- Lees, William
1980 Old and In the Way: Archaeological Investigations at
Limerick Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina.
Research Manuscript Series 157, Institute of Archeology
and Anthropology; Columbia.
- Noel Hume, Ivor
1963 Here Lies Virginia: an Archaeologist's View of Colonial
Life and History.
Alfred A. Knopf; New York.
- Panshin, A.J. and Carl de Zeeuw
1970 Textbook of Wood Technology (vol. 1).
McGraw-Hill; New York.
- South, Stanley
1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology.
Academic Press; New York.
- Trinkley, Michael
1978 Paleoethnobotanical Remains from Spiers Landing,
38Bk160.
Ms. on file, South Carolina Department of Highways and
Public Transportation; Columbia.
- Wilson, Jack H., Jr.
1977 Feature Fill, Plant Utilization and Disposal among the
Historic Sara Indians.
Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

APPENDIX III

Tavern Life at McCrady's Longroom

Charleston, South Carolina

Elizabeth A. Paysinger
The Charleston Museum

"James Nielson, tavern keeper at the old fortune of war, in Union Street, returns thanks to the gentlemen that have used his house and hopes for a continuance of their favors, and gives notice that he is now provided with the best liquors, a very good billiard table, &c. Gentlemen may also have good lodging and board there" (South Carolina Gazette November 1, 1759).

One of the most flourishing urban institutions in the late eighteenth century was the tavern. Here the town folk came daily to eat, drink, and hear the latest news, as illustrated by the above advertisement. The tavern was a focus for business, social, and recreational life. As social life in urban centers became more organized, the number of public houses increased and a marked improvement in the quality of food and drink, the elegance and convenience of the furnishings, and the reliability of service took place. Competition invited the tavernkeeper to provide beds, food and service of superior quality. Fairly steady and dependable patronage encouraged him to introduce innovations and improvements into his business, as public regulation tended to curb the abuses of public libation. The cost of setting up an urban tavern, the expense of license fees and equipment, made it a business enterprise of some magnitude, attracting mainly those with capital and social standing. The varied patronage of town populations fostered the existence of many types of public houses answerable to the needs and purses of nearly everyone.

The distinction between taverns and longrooms is not always made. They are often classed together as public houses, a function they certainly both fulfilled. Longrooms, however, appear to be an outgrowth of taverns. They tended to cater to a more specialized audience, fulfilling an even more vital role in the social lives

of the townspeople. Indeed, town life revolved around these places where business and pleasure joined. They became meeting places for local clubs where men of similar interests could congregate. Guests were often provided with live entertainment in the form of shows and exhibits. A vital social and recreational role, formerly found only at church, assumed public prominence as longrooms developed.

Edward McCrady operated a tavern in Charleston on East Bay Street from the early 1770's until 1778, at which time the longroom at 2 Unity Alley was added. The City Directory of 1786 lists "McCrady's" as hosting the monthly meetings of several masonic lodges and various societies, such as the agricultural society, the St. Celia Society and the St. Patrick's Society. McCrady died in 1801 but the property remained an operative tavern throughout the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century the property was converted into a printing company, and fell into disuse in the mid-twentieth century. Believed to be a warehouse it was scheduled to be demolished in 1971. Upon realizing its historical significance it was saved and is now being restored as a restaurant.

Following the completion of archaeological excavations, a number of artifacts were recovered from the site by workers during construction activities. These were subsequently delivered to the Charleston Museum staff to aid in interpretation of the site. The unprovenienced materials, in addition to data from archival research, archaeological research, and secondary sources on decorative arts, history and archaeology, provide information on daily life at McCrady's Longroom

The majority of these artifacts were recovered from what appears to be two privys located within the northwest corner of the longroom. This interior privy can be viewed as an attribute of urban land use; Edward McCrady's property extended only to the tavern, the longroom, and a small courtyard which connected the two, and was virtually enclosed by other businesses and residences. Although the longroom functioned as a commercial gathering place, the services it rendered were domestic. The artifact assemblage can be divided into two broad categories: artifacts associated with food preparation, serving, and consumption, and artifacts of a more personal nature, items lost or discarded by customers to the longroom. Within these categories are several sub-assemblages; bottles, table glassware, eating utensils, ceramics, and miscellaneous specialty items. Due to the redepositional nature of the privy, the artifacts recovered span the entire occupation of the site. Those discussed, however, are the artifacts contemporary to the tavern/longroom occupation.

The majority of the bottles recovered were free blown eighteenth century alcoholic beverage bottles of quart capacity. Commonly called wine bottles, they were used for spirits in general and could contain ales, stouts, porters or wine. They were probably made to order by colonists and imported for sale by merchants or individuals in large quantities at a time, and later reused by decanting beverages from hogsheads or tierces. The English wine bottle is characterized by thick, sturdy walls for safe sea transport and by dark green glass which protected the contents from

the effects of sunlight. The bottles recovered from the longroom are types common to the period 1730 to 1790, being cylindrical in shape with a slightly rounded shoulder and a long, slender neck with cork closure. One exceptional bottle recovered from the privy was a French wine bottle with extremely thin, clear glass walls and an embossed seal which reads "Huile Doire, Bordeaux, Surfine Clarifíee" (Figure 1). The practice of affixing identifying glass seals to wine bottles developed in the mid-seventeenth century. Most of the early seals identified the owner of the bottle, whether an individual or a tavern. Beginning in the early eighteenth century the product and/or manufacturer was presented on the seal. French bottles continued to have the seals of the growers throughout the nineteenth century. Due to the delicate nature of the walls of this particular bottle, perhaps it was carried back from Europe by an individual since large scale sea transport of such a fragile item seems impractical.

Pharmaceutical bottles have been manufactured in England from the late sixteenth century on and are a common find at colonial sites. Four eighteenth century medicinal vials were recovered from the longroom. They are free blown, clear or light green glass and are cylindrical or tapered in shape with flange lip finishes (Figure 2). In former times, as well as now, man was plagued with aches and pains of the body and mind. These small bottles contained the essences of nature or the concoctions of man and were billed as curing a wide range of ailments; anything from hysteria to the gout and on to universally everything.

Another predominant bottle type recovered was the London Square (Figure 2). Square in shape, as the name implies, the corners of this bottle are chamfered and the neck is short and straight with a plain lip or flange. Mustard has long been used as a seasoning for foodstuffs. The contents of the squares would have been mustard flour, the result of grinding the seed of the mustard plant. A condiment was prepared with the flour by adding salt, vinegar, and water.

There was a marked absence of stoneware mugs and pitchers. This sturdy tableware is often present at tavern sites. The exception to this was the presence of at least two bellarmines (Figure 3). Bellarmines are rhenish stoneware bottles or "jugs" that are decorated on the neck with human faces and are salt glazed, giving them a brown mottled appearance. They were manufactured in the late sixteenth and the entire seventeenth century. Their presence in this assemblage indicates that they were being reused, most likely as a portable container. The absence of stoneware, and the predominance of table glassware and "wine" bottles is indicative of the high status of McCrady's clientele.

The table glassware (Figures 4 and 5) recovered spans the period of 1780 to 1820. There were several styles of tumbler recovered, the most common being plain clear glass, flaring from the base. One example of this type has an etched floral rim band. One heavily ribbed tumbler was also present. The majority of the glassware, however, was composed of stemware. Four syllabub glasses were present with conical feet, drawn stems, and wide, flaring bowls.

One molded compote stem was recovered. Most of the stemware was wine glasses with bell shaped bowls, drawn stems, and folded, conical feet. Admittedly, the glassware was heavy-tavern, but its presence in such quantities is indicative of a certain polish and style absent from lower class taverns of the period.

Several eating utensils (Figure 6) were recovered. There were three copper spoons, one of which has the remainder of the tin wash which gave it a silvery appearance. The spoons have spatula ends and egg shaped bowls with two small projections above the bowl - a feature which first occurred in the first three quarters of the eighteenth century, disappeared, and then reappeared in the nineteenth century. A fork and knife were also recovered. Forks first appeared as a luxury item in sixteenth century Italy and slowly spread and became an indispensable tool of etiquette. The one recovered from the longroom is three tined, made of iron, and connected to a bone handle by small rivets. The knife has an iron blade and a curved bone handle of the pistol grip style.

Three eighteenth century ceramic categories were present in the assemblage; various slipwares, delftware and white saltglaze stoneware. The ceramic types most common, however, were creamware and pearlware. These were European wares imported and sold as individual pieces or in matched sets. American ceramics, well into the eighteenth century, were vastly inferior to imported wares and so did not find a market beyond the area of manufacture where they had the advantage of cheapness and availability. Creamware or Queen's Ware was the most popular ceramic of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. It is a refined earthenware with

a creamy paste and a clear lead glaze with a greenish cast. The creamware recovered from the longroom was comprised of serving vessels such as bowls, soup dishes, and plates, and most were embellished with the scalloped edge of the royal pattern (Figure 7). In 1779, Josiah Wedgwood introduced another refined earthenware, pearlware, which grew in popularity. It was introduced as an improved creamware. It has a pearly white appearance due to a small amount of cobalt oxide that is added to the lead glaze and is somewhat similar to the Chinese porcelains which were so popular at the time. The pearlware found at the longroom (Figure 8) includes tableware vessels decorated with double blue rim stripes or with the blue or green shell edge motif. The edge decoration is a molded and painted border which is usually confined to flat vessel forms such as plates and platters. Shell edge decorated pearlware was in production and available in America by 1780.

The menu of the longroom, as interpreted by faunal analysis, suggests innovative service and delivery of a quality product which, in turn, is indicative of an effort to attract a certain social strata as clientele. The most abundantly served food at the longroom was beef, followed by mutton. Both of these were often extravagances, as prices fluctuated due to the product availability, and also the instability of currency values at the time. Individual servings of meat were just appearing at the time, replacing huge communal roasts which had formerly been the most common cut of meat served in public house. Evidence of the practice is present in the longroom faunal assemblage. The domestic nature

of beef and mutton provided variety to the home menu which was often largely comprised of wildlife resources. Of course, local wildlife was utilized, as was only practical, at the longroom. Venison, duck, and fish, crab, oyster and turtle remains were recovered. The seafood was often presented in the forms of soups and stews; turtles were even imported to England as a fashionable delicacy.

The presence of tobacco pipes in the longroom assemblage is certainly to be expected. Tobacco, a native American plant which conquered the world between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has since been consumed with fervor. Tobacco, as a narcotic, serves to calm, and its use at the longroom, in an atmosphere of relaxation, is indicative of the ongoing social function of the premises. Those pipes recovered are of a type common throughout the eighteenth century, having smooth finished bowls with heels, and stems with narrow bore diameters.

Several small, personal items were recovered during longroom reconstruction. They were apparently discarded or lost by guests of the longroom. These items include a wig curler, an eyeglass lense, two watch parts, several gaming pieces, and a gun flint. The wig curler is made of kaolin clay and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. The cinched middle extends to flat, bulbous ends. The function of the curlers were the same as rollers of today, and they were used at home as well as at wigshops. Basically, the wig curls were rolled in strips of damp paper around the curler and tied on with rags. When the whole wig was dressed it was then baked in an oven much like contemporary women bake their hair styles under dryers in beauty salons.

The eye glass lense is oval in shape and is basically a magnifying glass, apparently intended to be used by a far sighted individual. The fact that two watch parts were recovered is not at all surprising; there was an abundance of jewelers and watchmakers in Charleston by the early eighteenth century, as illustrated by the following random Gazette advertisement:

"In Elliot's Street, Charlestown, over against Mr. Bedon's Street, all Gentlemen, Ladies, or others may be furnished with the best London Maine-Springs for watches, inside chains, silver chains of the best sorts, fine polish'd glasses, pennants, keys, the cheapest yet sold, and best keep for gold watches, also new watches by Thomas Goodman, watchmaker." (SCG Jan 1, 1737).

The parts appear to belong to a man's pocket watch and include an elaborately engraved brass front with visible cogs and wheels on the back and a brass backing with a cut out inspection port.

One known gaming piece was recovered, an ivory domino. The presence of screws through the body suggests that the ivory front was connected to a backing of some sort, possibly a piece of ebony. Two other ivory artifacts were recovered, the function of which are uncertain. One, a flat elongated oval, may have been a counter of some sort or possibly a part of a manicure set. The other artifact is an elaborately carved object which could have served as a gaming piece on a board game. It stands upright, although its base is carved with an asterick design and is slightly convex. Other possibilities of its function would be a seal or a handle to an unknown object.

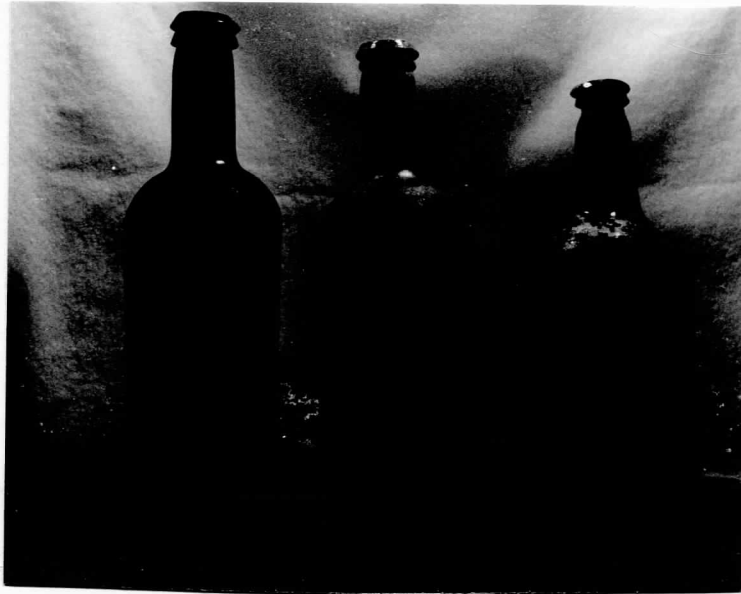
The gunflint that was recovered was honey brown and of the prismatic type. Gun flints were used on guns with flint locks, which was the predominant firing mechanism on eighteenth century

firearms. Flint locks were found on a variety of weapons, including muskets, pistols, shotguns, rifles, or even on an occasional cannon. Very simplistically, the flint was held in the hammer of the gun by screws and, as the hammer fell downward the flint scraped hot metal shavings off of the frizzen and into the powder pan, igniting the main charge. Failure of the priming charge in the pan to ignite the main propelling charge in the barrel was known as "a flash in the pan".

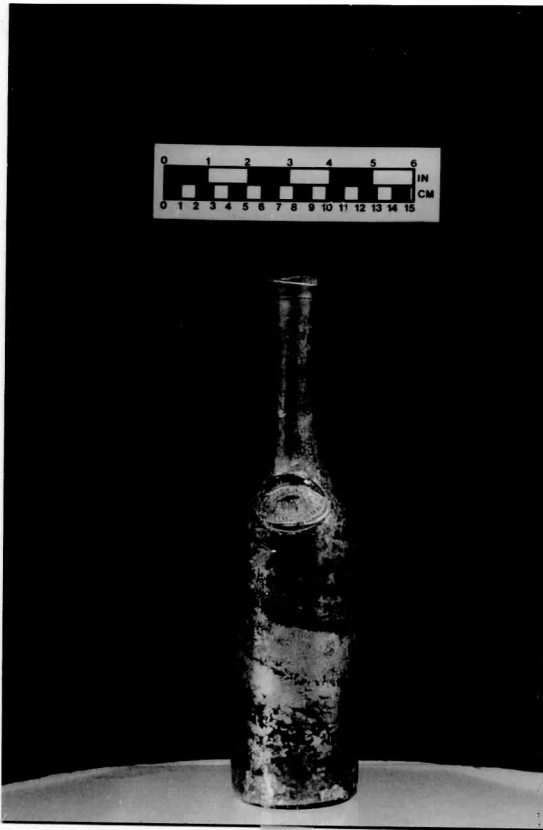
As an urban institution, the longroom became a gathering place and center for many social and recreational activities. Its importance should not be underrated. Colonial society as a whole was undergoing a transition. Physical survival certainly was a supreme goal, but gone was the rough edge of the total wilderness frontier. Public leisure time activities were, for the first time, an urban reality, effectively realized in the entertainments provided by longrooms.

References Cited

- Braudel, Fernand
1979 *The Structures of Everyday Life: The Limits of the Possible*,
vol. 1.
Harper and Row; New York.
- Bridenbaugh, Carl
1938 *Cities in the Wilderness: The First Century of Urban Life
in America*.
Alfred A. Knopf; New York.
- Charleston City Directory
1786 *City of Charleston*
on file, Charleston Library Society.
- Lewis, Kenneth and Helen Haskell
1981 *The Middleton Place Privy: A Study of Discard Behavior and
the Archaeological Record*.
Research Manuscript Series 174, Institute of Archeology and
Anthropology; Columbia.
- McCrary, Edward
1969 *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution 1775-1780/*
Russel and Russel; New York.
- McKearin, Helen and Kenneth Wilson
1978 *American Bottles and Flasks and their Ancestry*.
Crown Publishers, Inc.; New York.
- Noel Hume, Ivor
1978 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*.
Alfred A. Knopf; New York.



a)

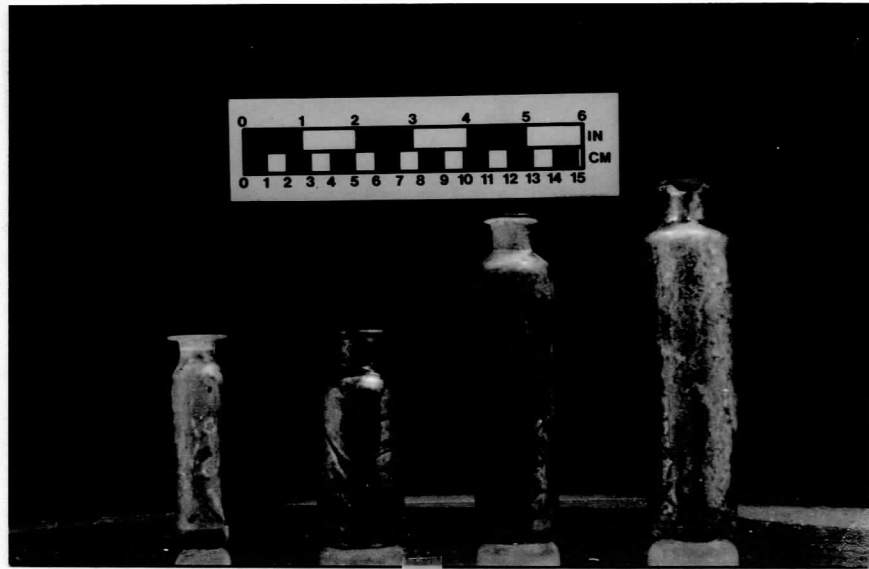


b)

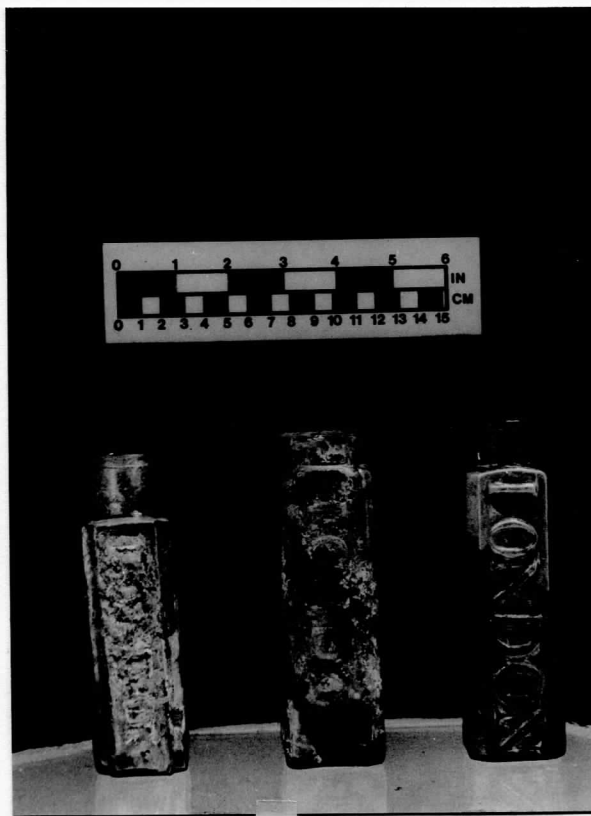
Figure 1

a) Alcoholic beverage bottles

b) French wine bottle



a)



b)

Figure 2

a) Pharmaceutical vials

b) London Squares

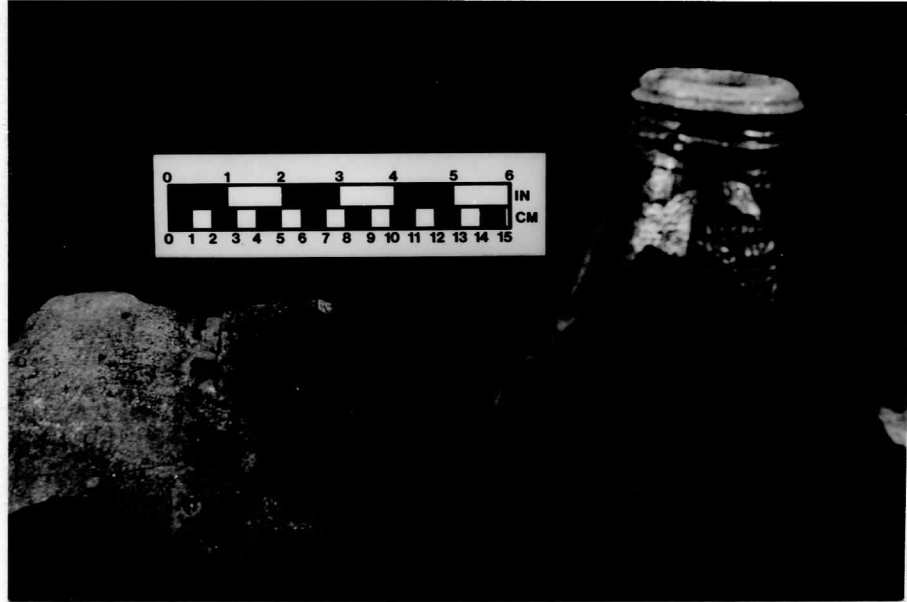
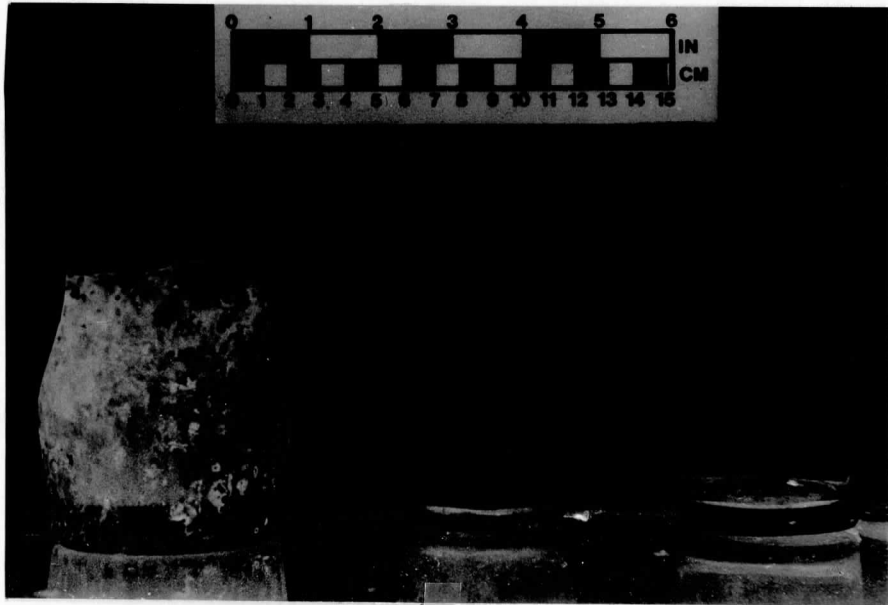
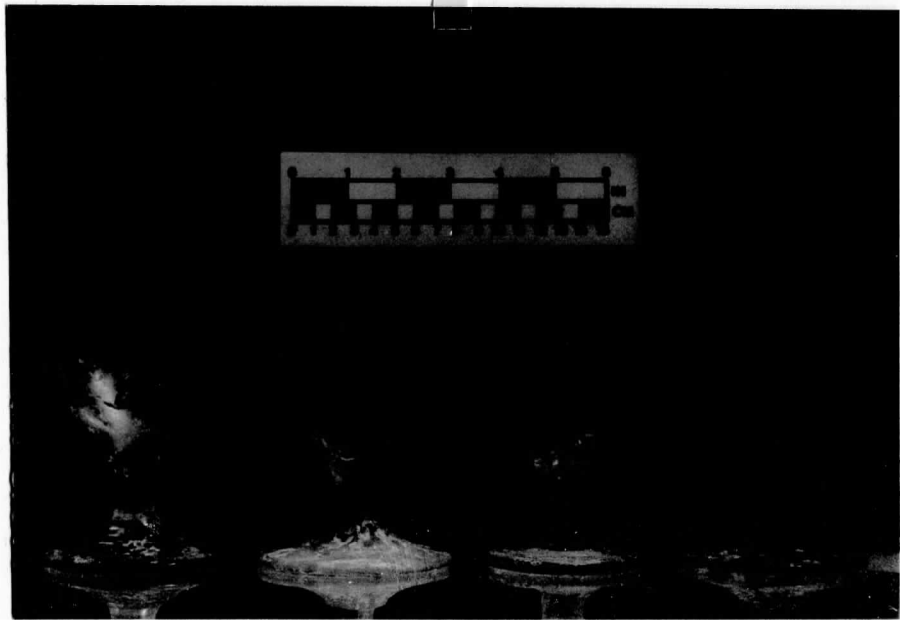


Figure 3
Bellarmine jug showing fragment
of face on neck portion



a)



b)



c)

Figure 4

Miscellaneous table glassware:
tumblers, syllabub glasses, compote

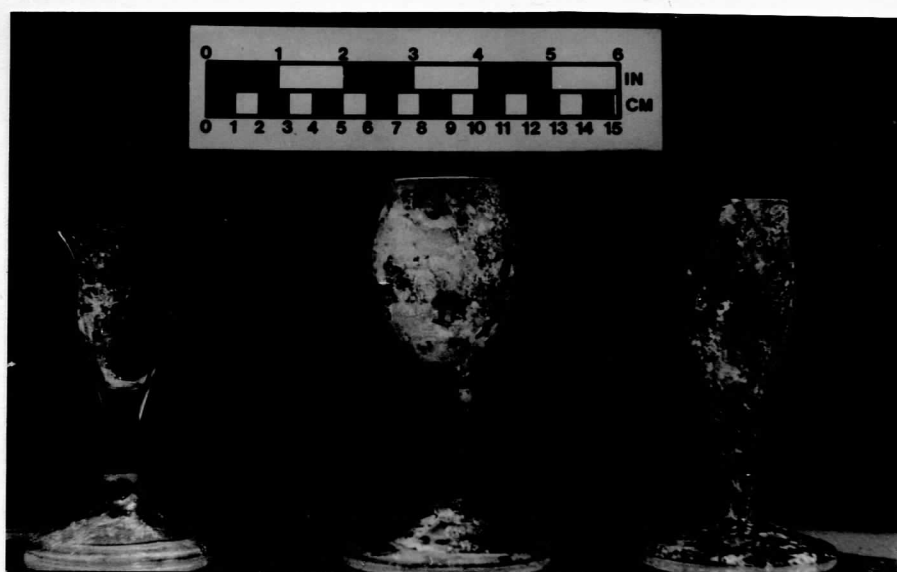
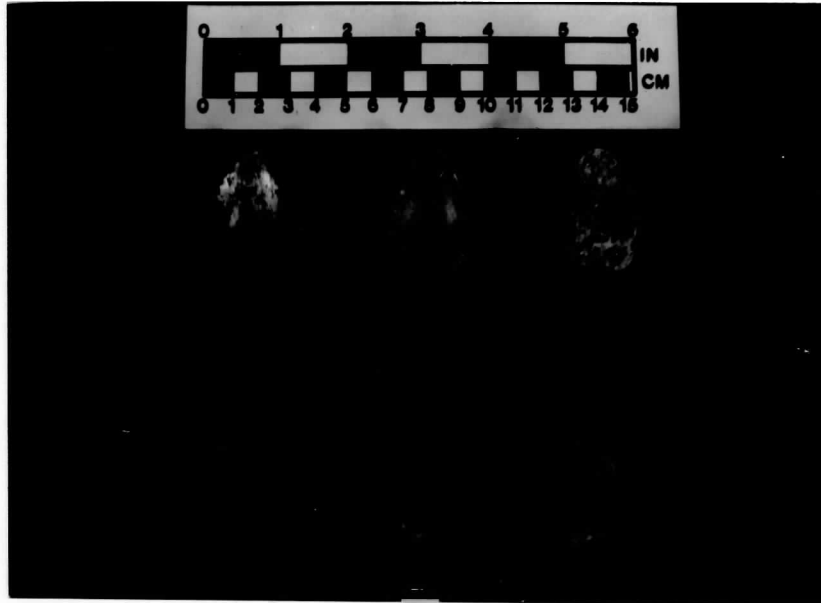
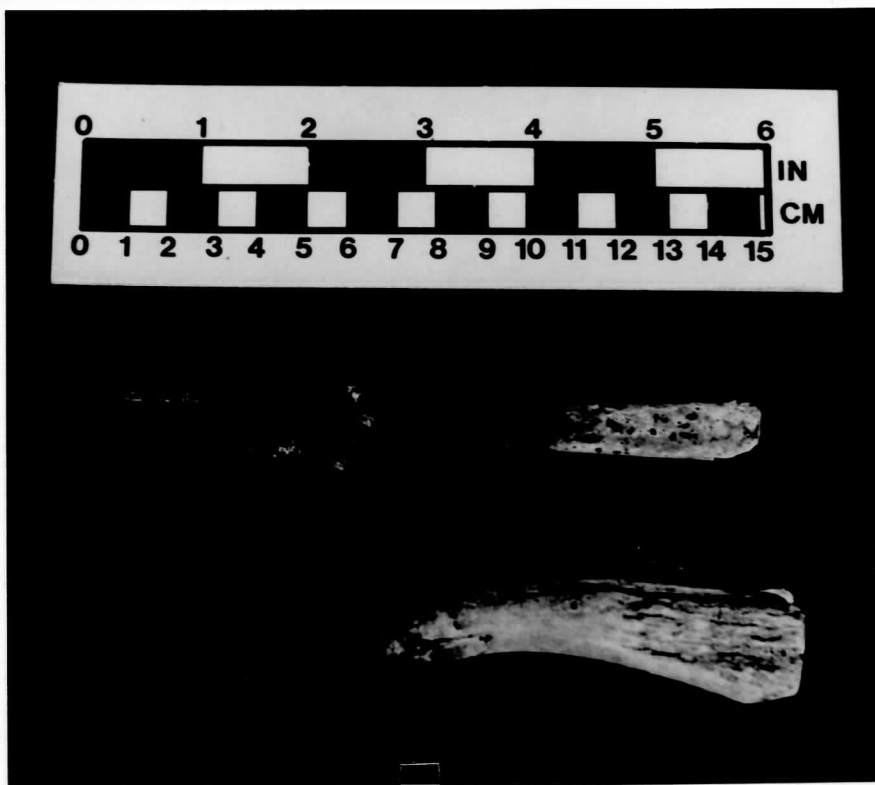


Figure 5
Miscellaneous stemware



a)

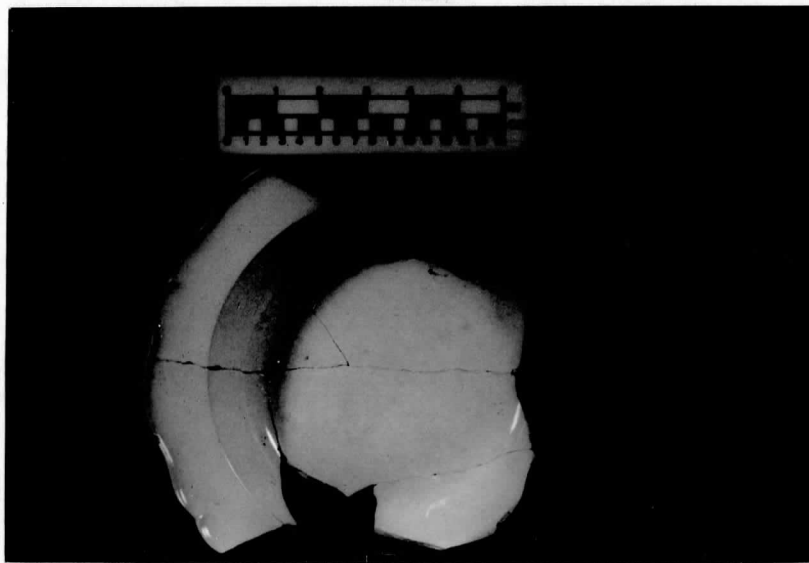


b)

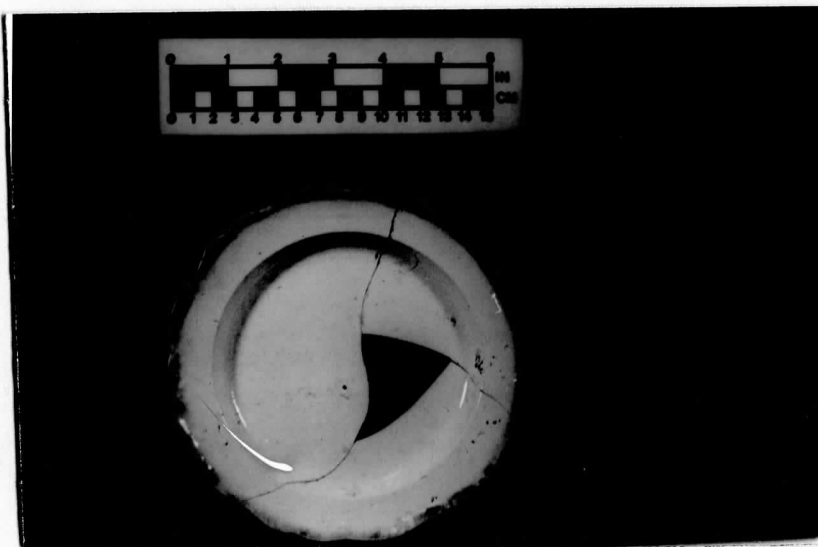
Figure 6

a) spoons

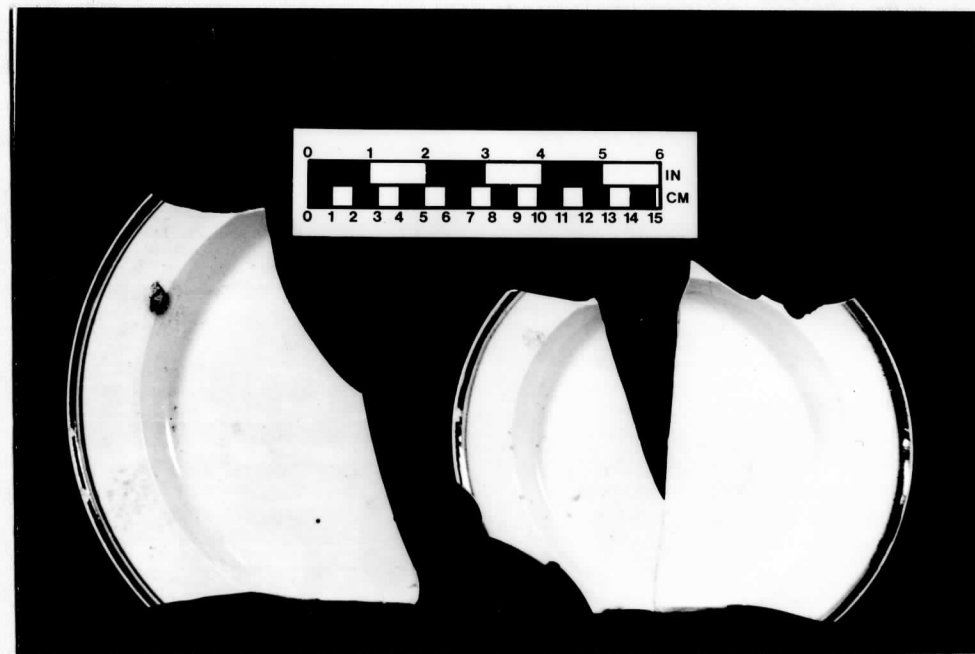
b) fork and knife



a)



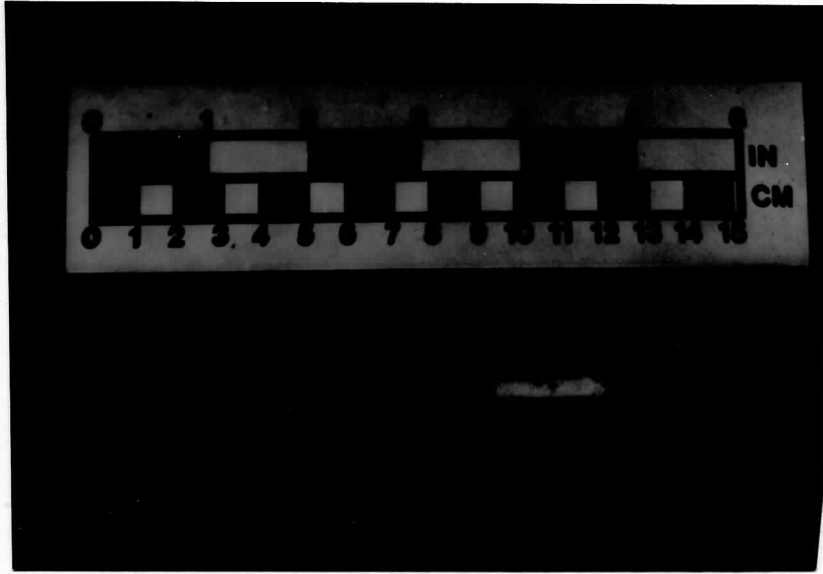
b)



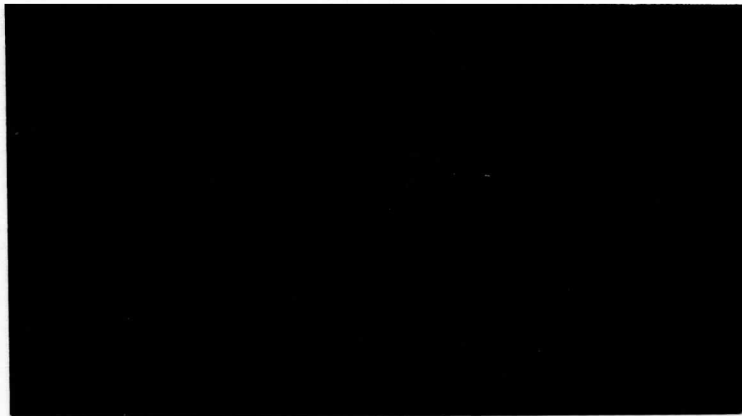
c)

Figure 7

- a) Royal pattern creamware soup plate
- b) Green Shell edge soup plate
- c) Handpainted pearlware plates



a)



b)

Figure 8

a) Eye glass lense, wig curler

b) gaming pieces