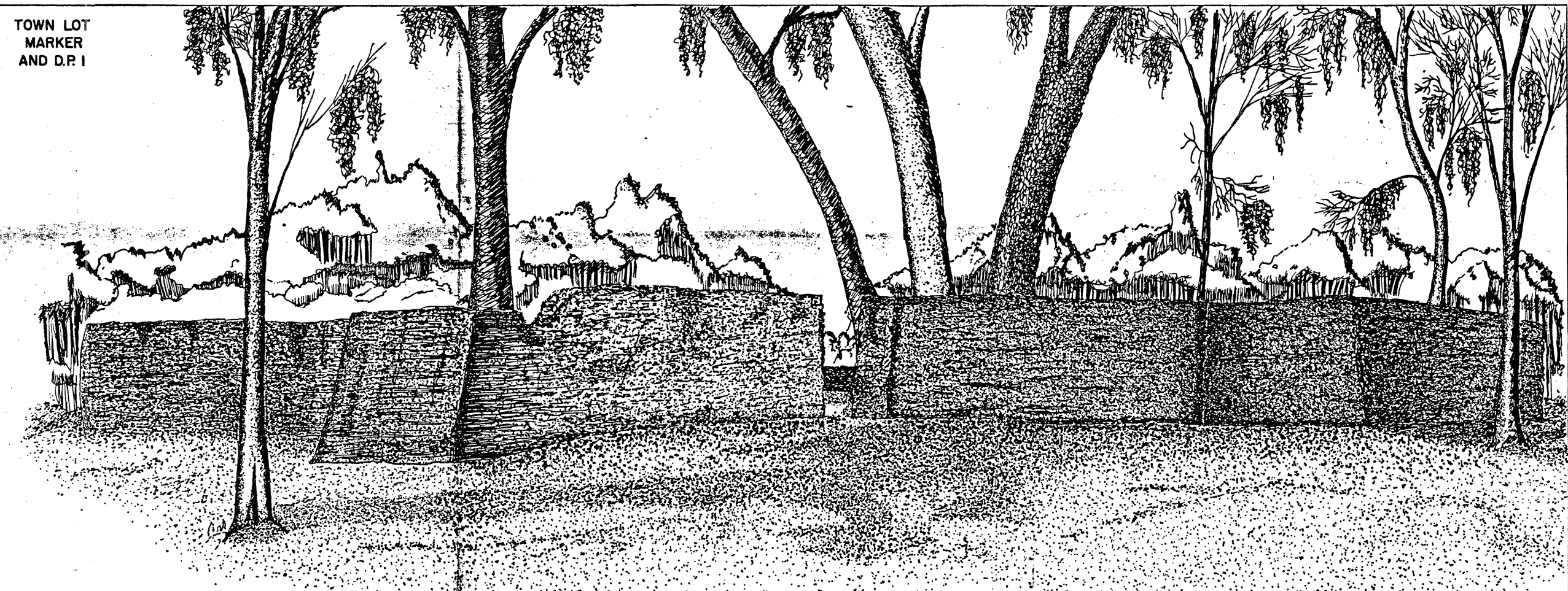
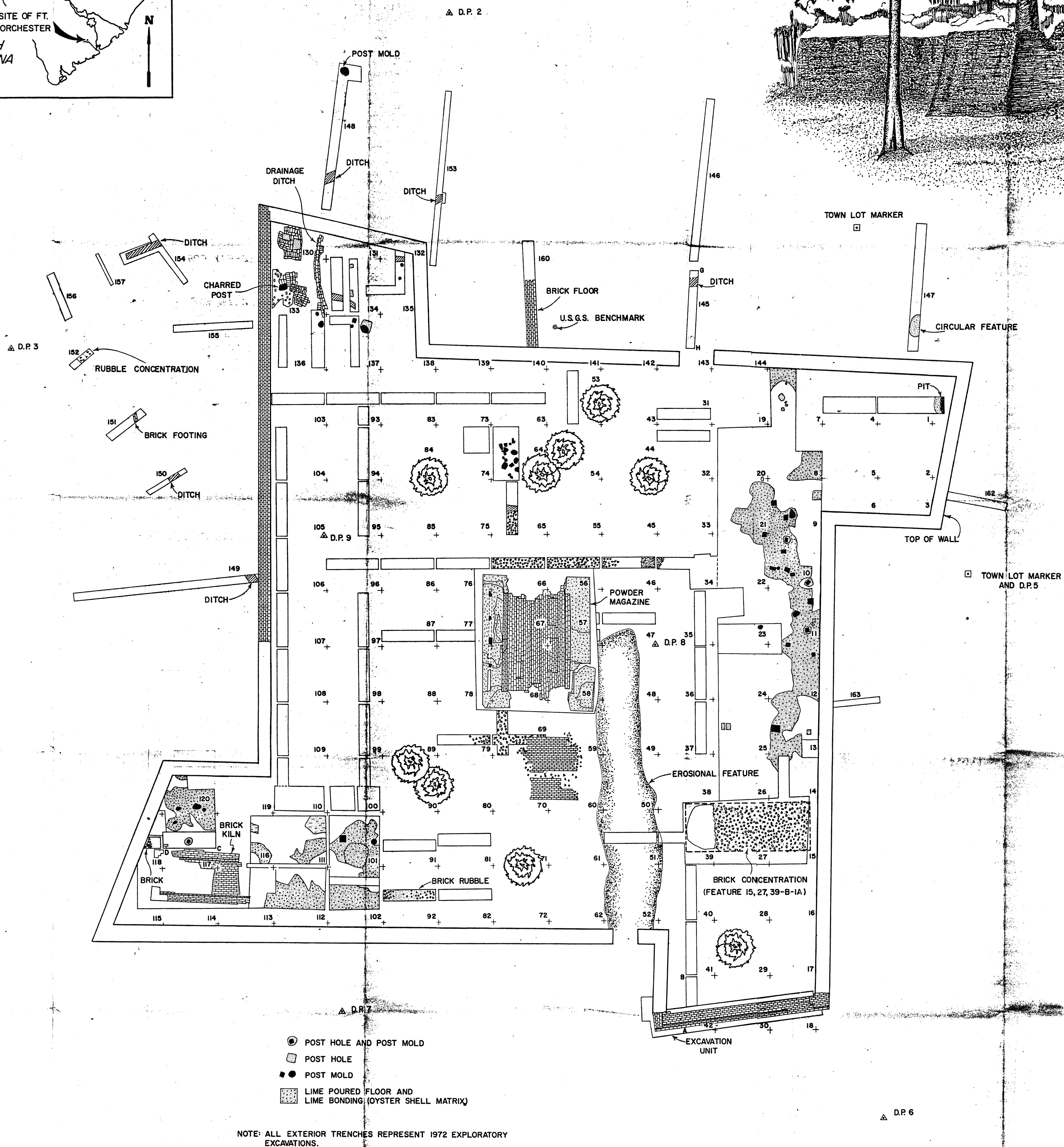
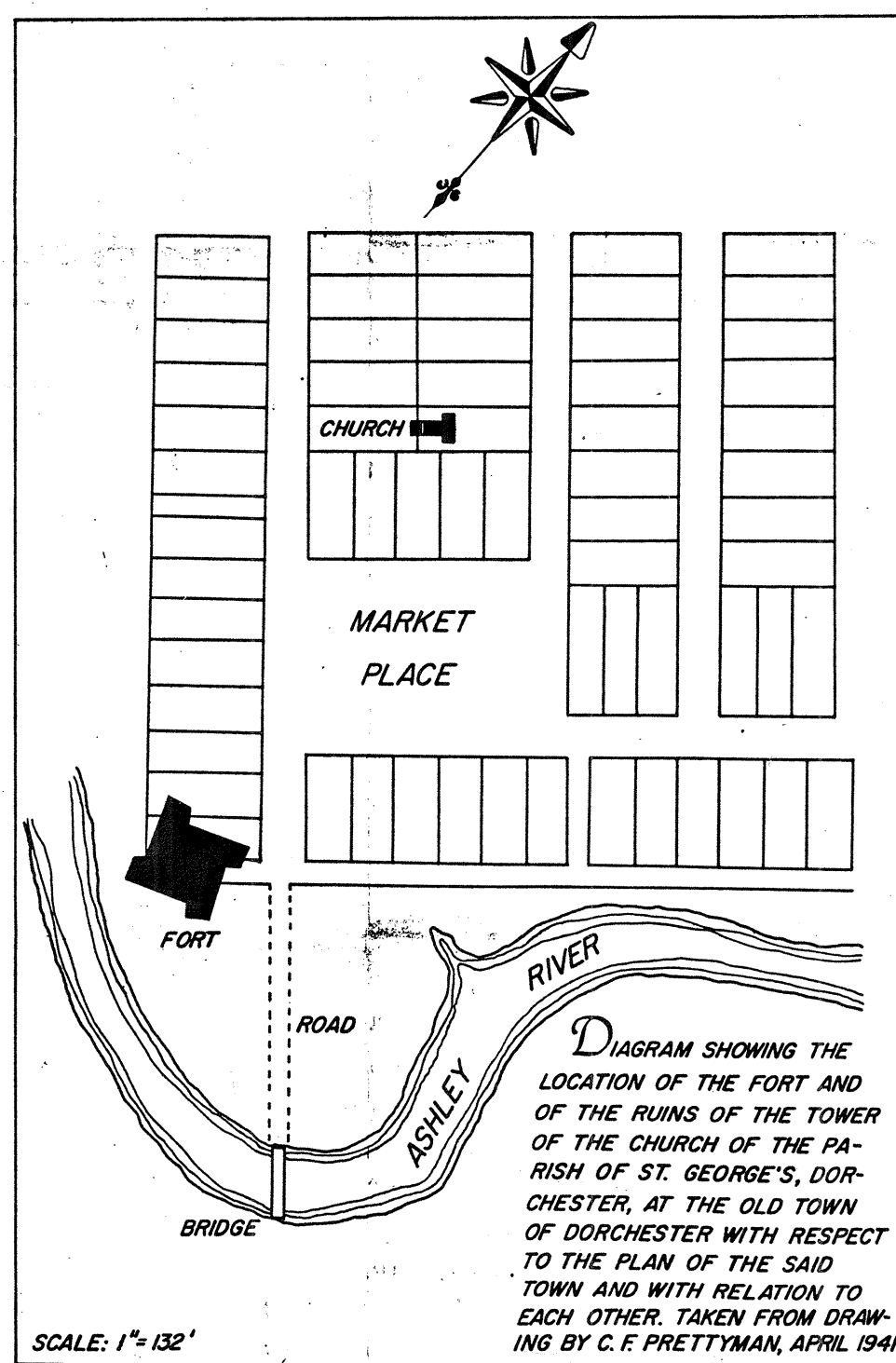
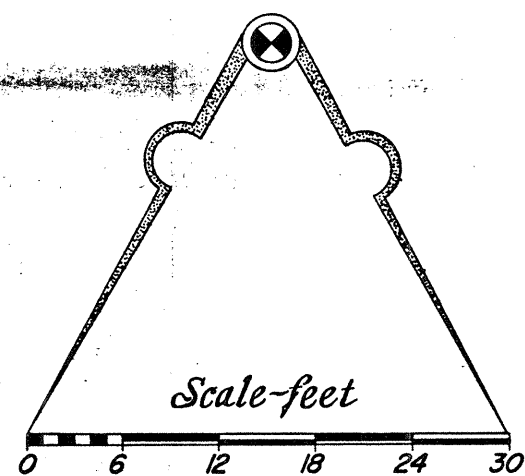


ORDERS ISSUED BY FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DATED JULY 3, 1775—  
 “RESOLVED, THAT MR. DRAYTON, MR. BREWTON, MR. A. MIDDLETON, AND MR. HEYWARD [COMMISSIONERS ON THE COUNCIL] BE A COMMITTEE TO SURVEY THE VILLAGE OF DORCHESTER, AND REPORT A PLAN AND ESTIMATE FOR MAKING IT AN ARMED POST.”

(COLLECTIONS 1858: VOL. 2)



FORT DORCHESTER

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR WILLIAM LYTTELTON TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF FORTIFICATIONS DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1757.....

GENTLEMEN:  
 I DO HEREBY AUTHORIZE & DIRECT YOU TO PROCEED FORTHWITH TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO CONSTRUCT A POWDER MAGAZINE IN THE VILLAGE OF DORCHESTER TO BE PROPERLY INCLOSED & STRENGTHEND THE (ILLEGIBLE) TO SECURE IT AGAINST AN ENEMY AND TO THAT END YOU ARE TO CAUSE PLANS TO BE PREPARED WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENCE WHICH MAY ATTEND THE EXECUTION OF THE SAME TO BE LAID BEFORE ME. I AM...

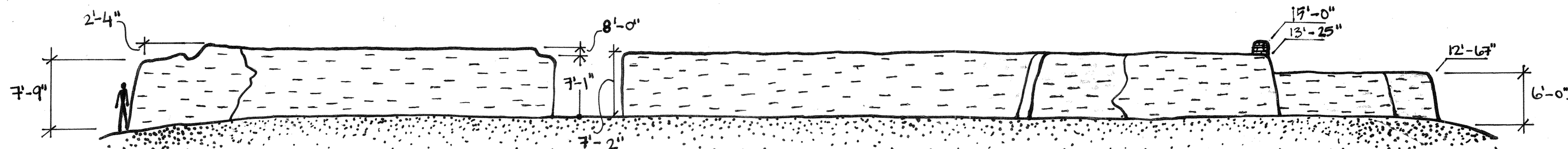
GENTLEMEN  
 YOUR MOST HUMBLE SERV.  
 WILL<sup>M</sup> HENRY LYTTELTON.  
 (JOURNAL 1755-70)

FORT DORCHESTER  
 38DR 4  
 1757-1781

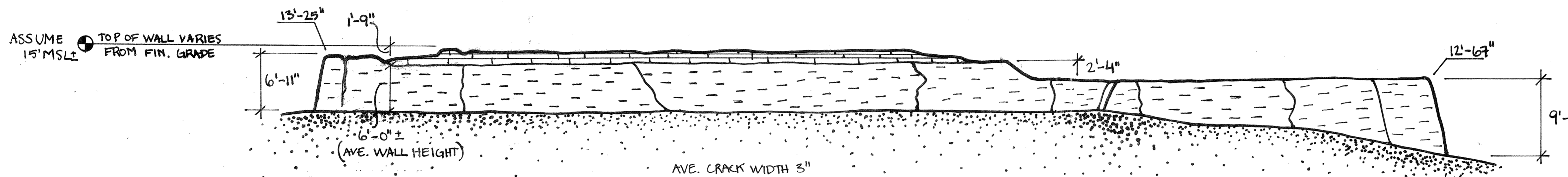
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
 S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM  
 RICHARD CARRILLO, ARCHEOLOGIST  
 APRIL 3-MAY 19, 1972



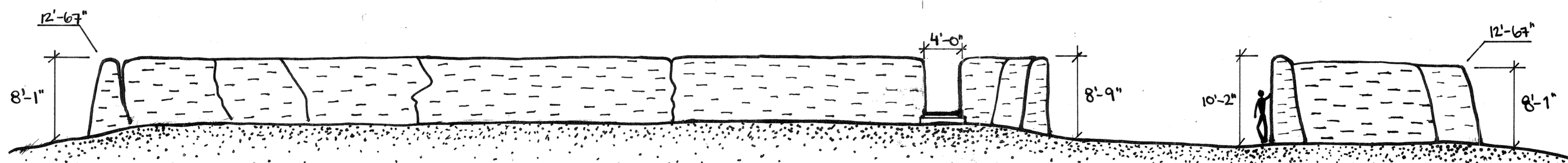
NORTH ELEVATION



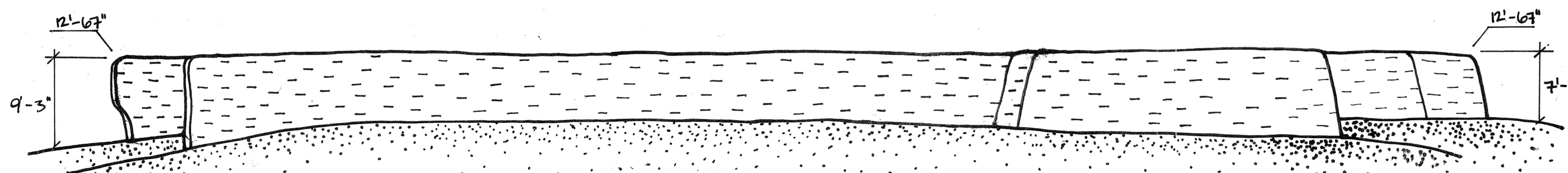
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION






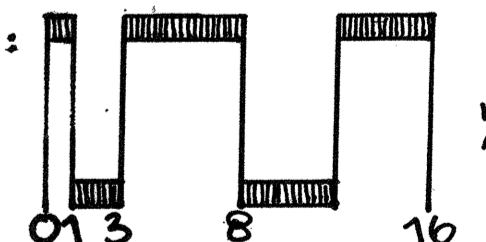
EAST ELEVATION



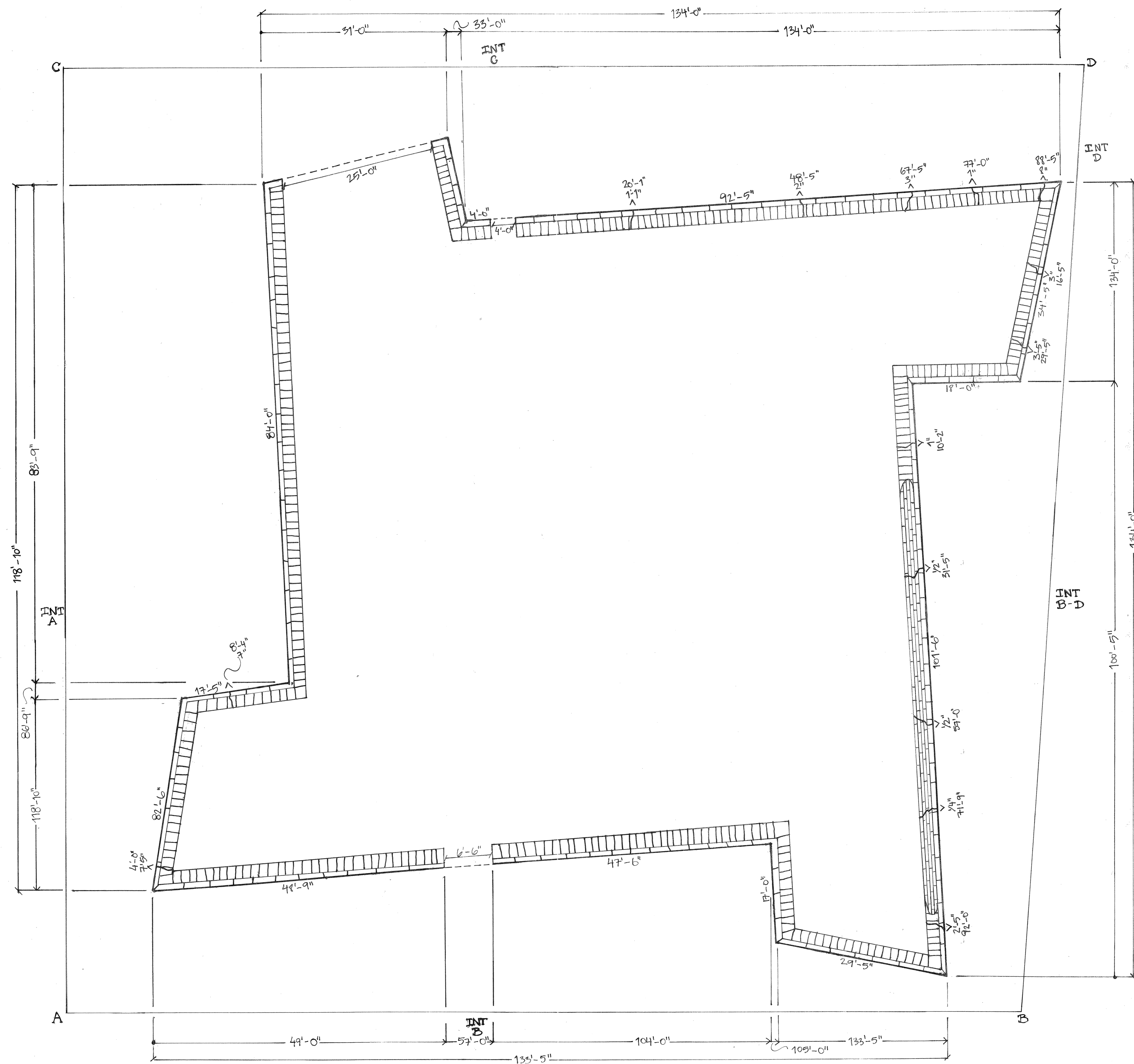
Notes

- Width of walls was measured at top and bottom of both entrances.
- Average wall batter +/- 8".
- Average width of walls: top +/- 2'-1", bottom +/- 2'-9".
- Average width of cracks +/- 3".
- Western wall is topped with deteriorating brick. Purpose unknown.
- Walls composed of tabby: a porous substance made with lime, sand, water, and crushed up oyster shells.
- Due to limited technology, average wall height could vary +/- 1'.
- Differences in slope are shown by separate ground levels.
- Differences in wall height are shown by shifting elevations on single plain.

LEGEND :  BRICK  
 TABBY  
 GROUND

SCALE :  1/8" = 1'-0"

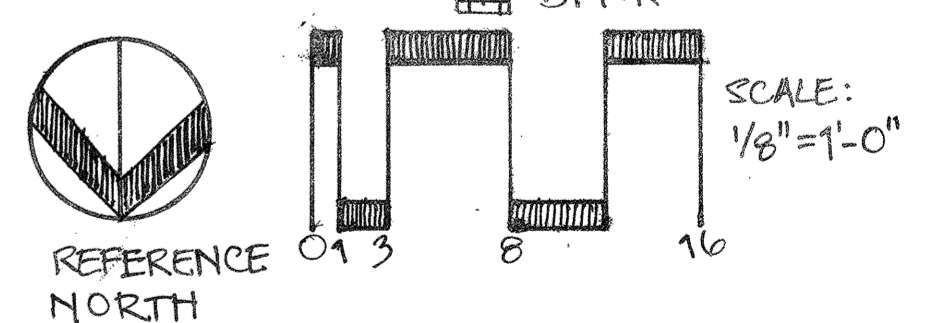
JAMES L. WARD COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 209-FALL 2010 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		DRAWING TITLE: <b>COLONIAL FORT DORCHESTER</b> Ashley River, South Carolina	
ASSIGNMENT NO. 1		DRAWING PREPARED BY: (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL) Johanna Szokman, Taylor Fort, Callie Boatgoff, Robert Query	
DATE 11-12-10	SCALE 1/8"	SHEET 1	
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



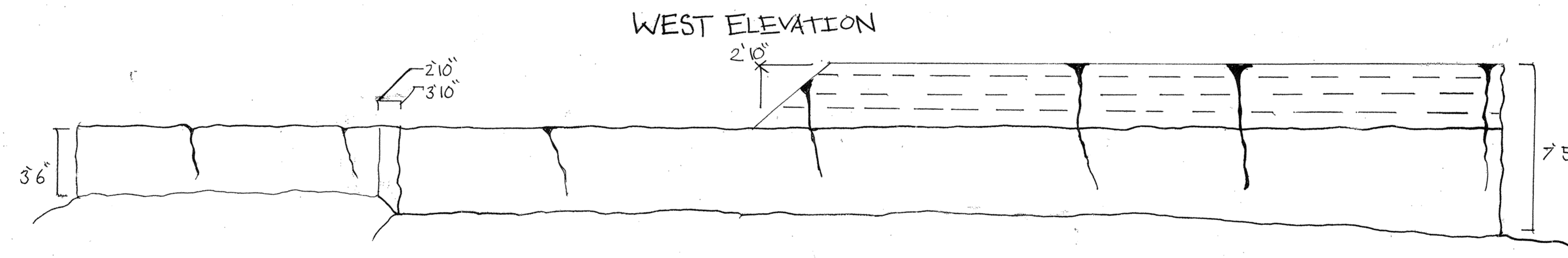
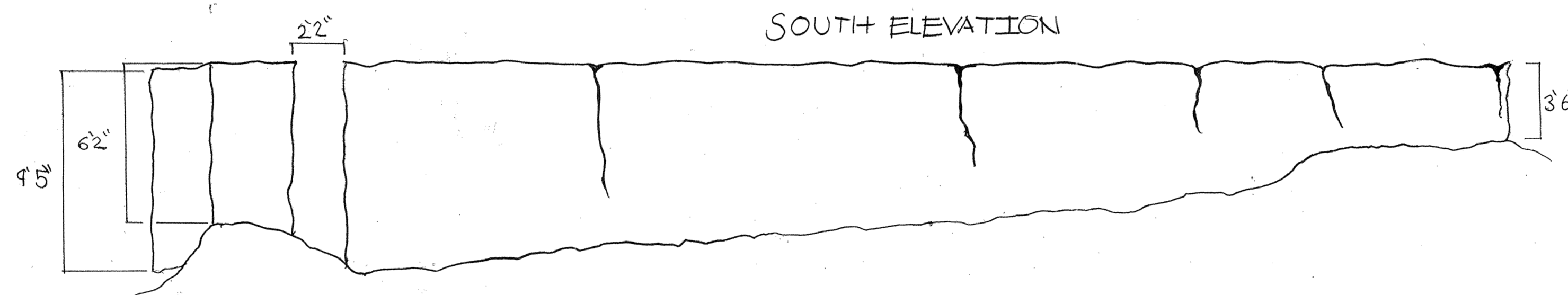
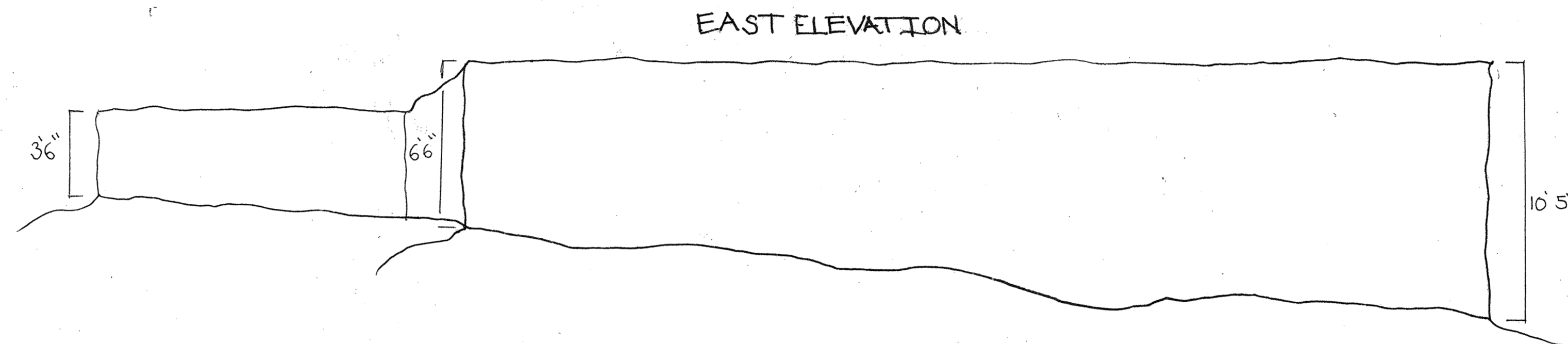
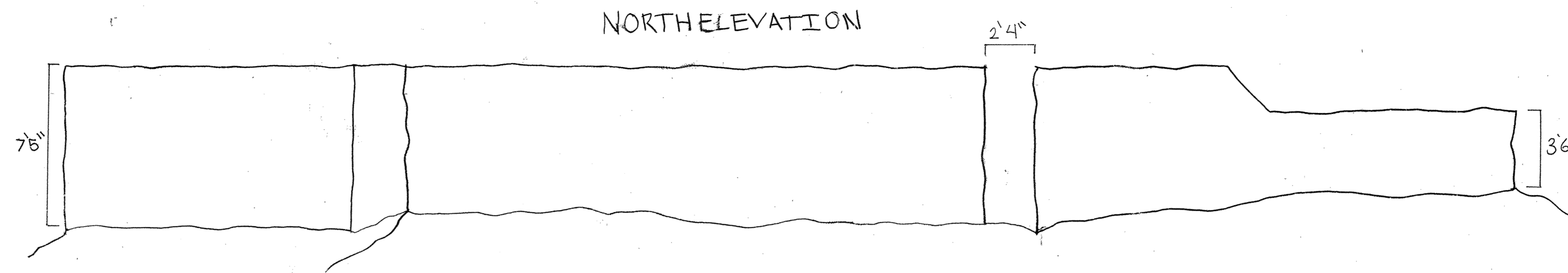
**Notes**

- All reference points taken from total station have margin of error due to slope.
- Measurements shift due to erosion.
- Points A, C, and D are affected by slope causing variation on running dimensions.
- Corners are estimated due to weathering around the bases.
- Erosion causes walls to deteriorate significantly, making it difficult to determine corner points.

**LEGEND:**  
 TAPER OF WALL  
 WALL WIDTH  
 OPENING  
 CRACK / WIDTH  
 BRICK

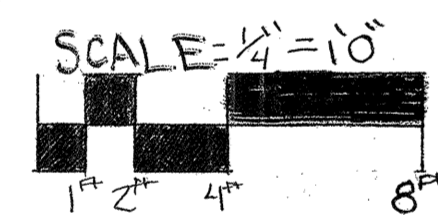


JAMES L. WARD COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299- FALL 2010 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		<b>COLONIAL FORT DORCHESTER</b> Ashley River, South Carolina DRAWING TITLE: <b>FLOOR PLAN</b>	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 1 DATE: 11-12-10	DRAWING PREPARED BY: (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL) Johanna Szotkman, Taylor Fort, Callie Badgett, Robert Query	SCALE: 1/8"	SHEET: 1
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



**LEGEND**

- = Tabbly
- = BRICK



**NOTES**

- The average width of the cracks was 3 in.
- The WEST ELEVATION is topped with deteriorating brick
- Due to limited technology and inconsistent topography, wall heights may differ around 6 inches

JAMES L. WARD  COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299- FALL 2010  HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COLONIAL FORT DORCHESTER</b> Ashley River, South Carolina</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DRAWING TITLE:</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">INTERIOR PLAN DRAWING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL) JONATHAN CHRISTINA, SCOTT, MIRANDA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCALE: 1/4" = 10"</p>		
ASSIGNMENT NO. 1 DATE: 10/7/10	SHEET		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



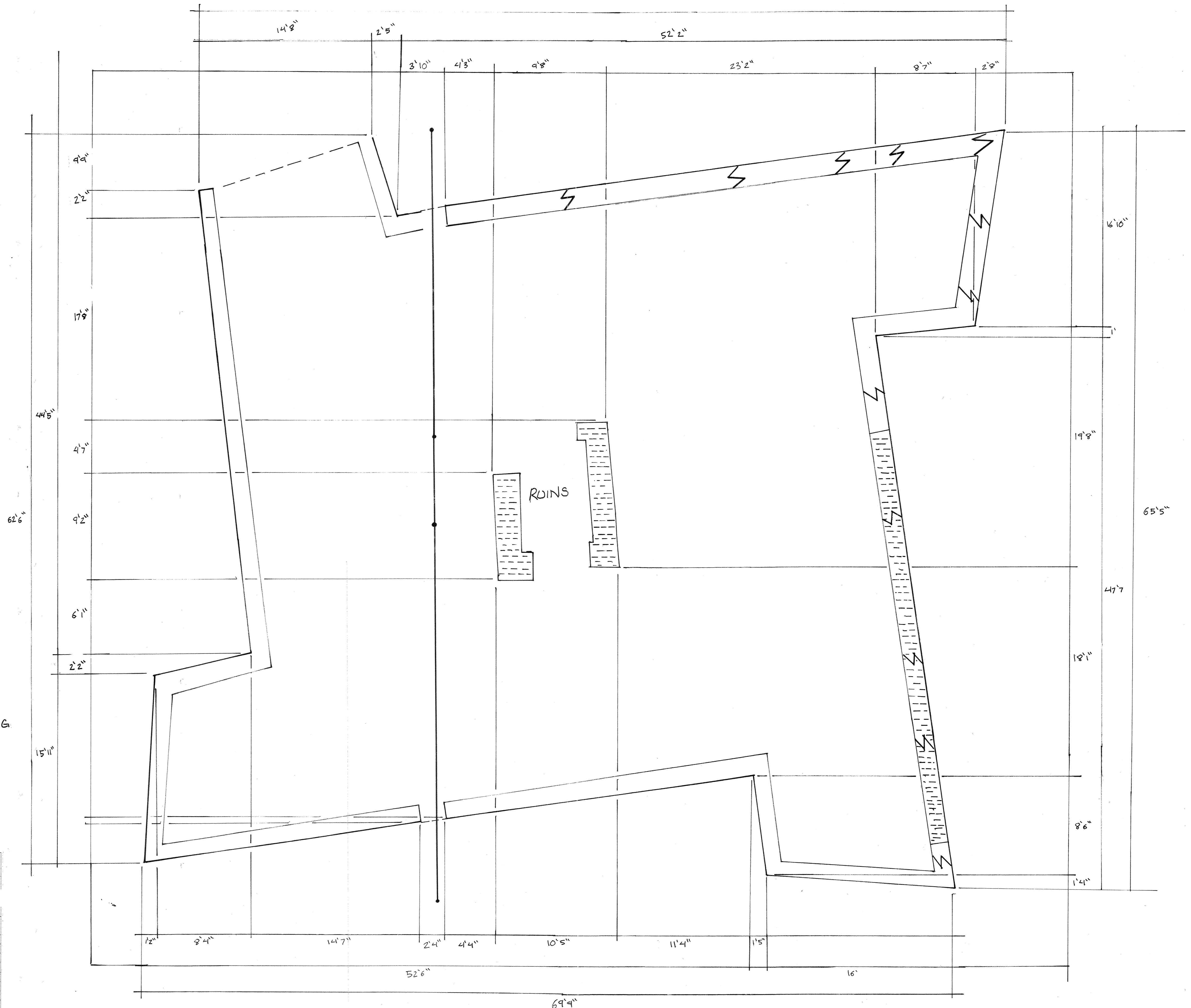
**NOTES**

- Team triangulated  
Measurements From  
Interior control line  
- Angles are not 90° +  
are dimensioned in 2  
directions onto a  
square reference line



SCALE: 1/4" = 10'

LEGEND: = BRICK  
 = CRACK  
 = WALL OPENING



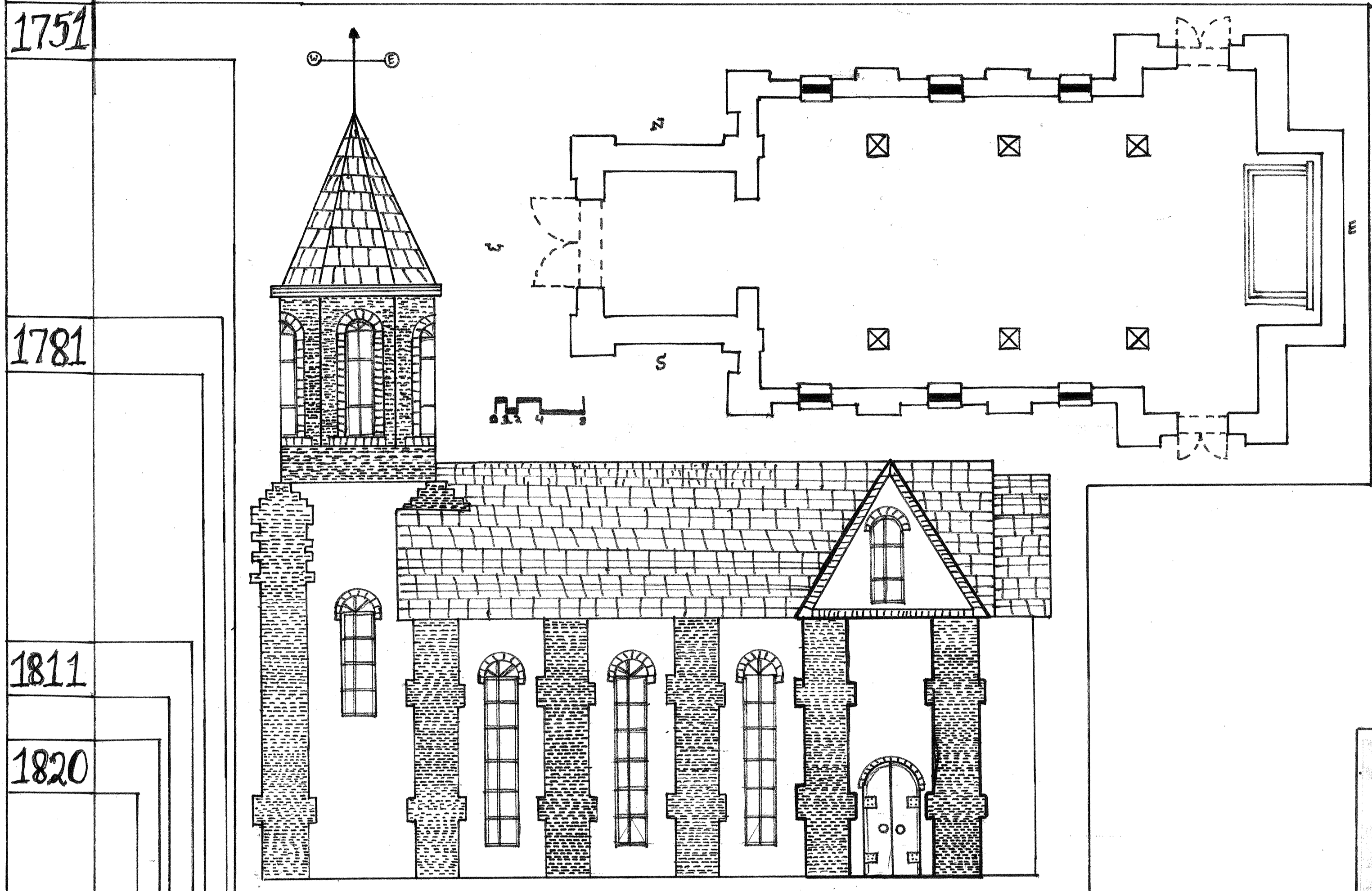
JAMES L. WARD		<b>COLONIAL FORT DORCHESTER</b>	
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 399- FALL, 2010		Ashley River, South Carolina	
HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		DRAWING TITLE: <b>INTERIOR PLAN DRAWING</b>	
ASSIGNMENT NO: 1	DRAWING PREPARED BY: TEAM/INDIVIDUAL JONATHAN CHRISTINA, SCOTT, MIRANDA	SCALE: 1/4" = 10'	
DATE: 10/7/10	SHEET		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED



# Timeline of Saint George's Church At Colonial Fort Dorchester

**1719** "Construction of a small brick church began in August of 1719 and was substantially completed in a year. The sanctuary measured fifty feet long by thirty feet wide. A chancel projected fifteen feet by five feet from one of its walls" [3].

**1733** "An act of 1733 dictated the existing sanctuary be repaired and enlarged and new pews be installed" [4]. "The dimensions of the original brick sanctuary are known but its subsequent enlargement is not. It may be that the renovated church was cruciform in plan, for visitors to the site in the 1850s and 1970s remarked that scavengers had dug a cross-shaped trench behind the church tower to remove foundation bricks" [10].

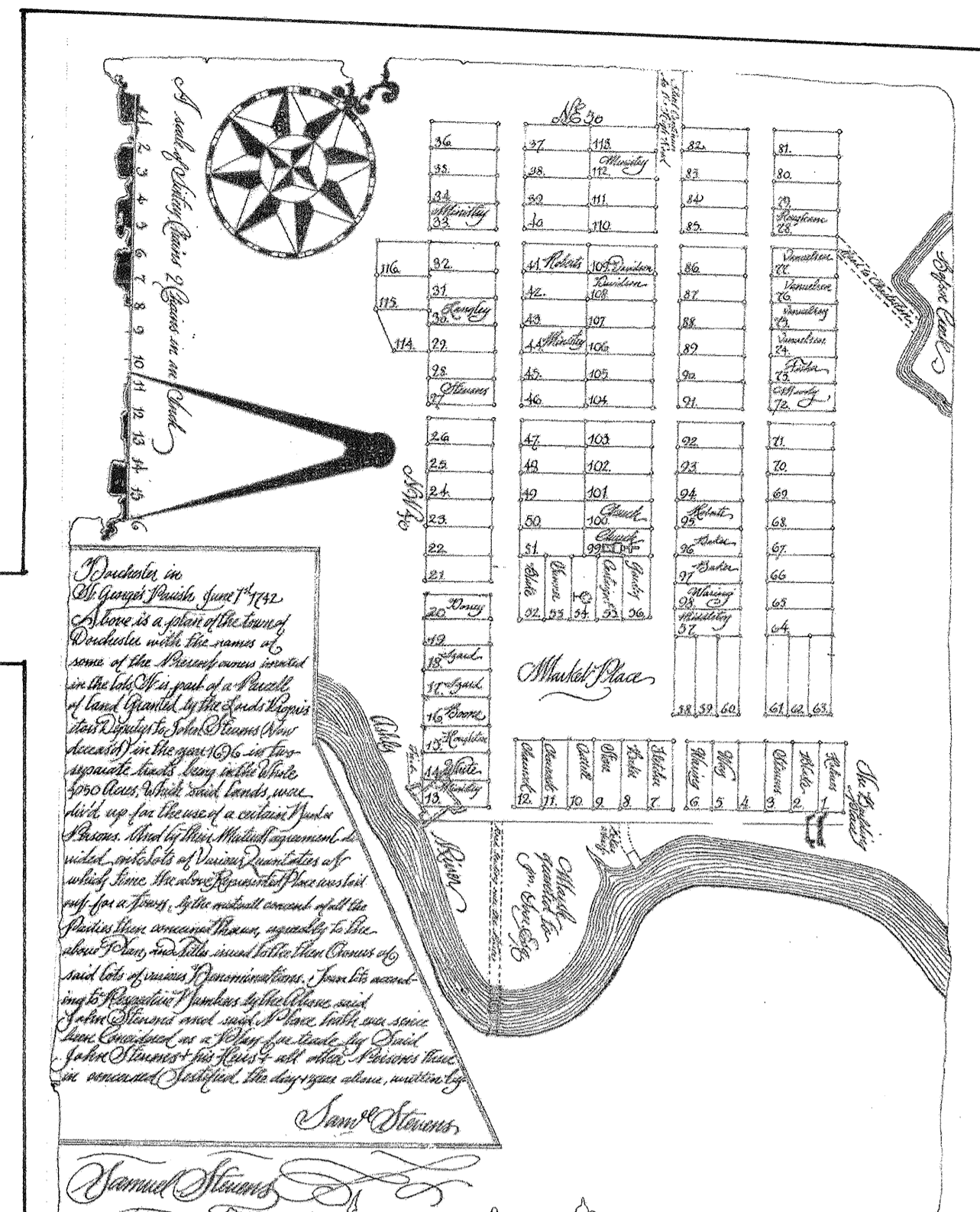


**1751** "They added a large stylish steeple to their church in 1751" [13]. "The absence of clay roofing tiles suggested that wooden shingles covered the building" [13]. This is merely one possible representation of the church's plan and elevation at its full construction. This is the south side elevation drawn to 1/8"= 1'-0"

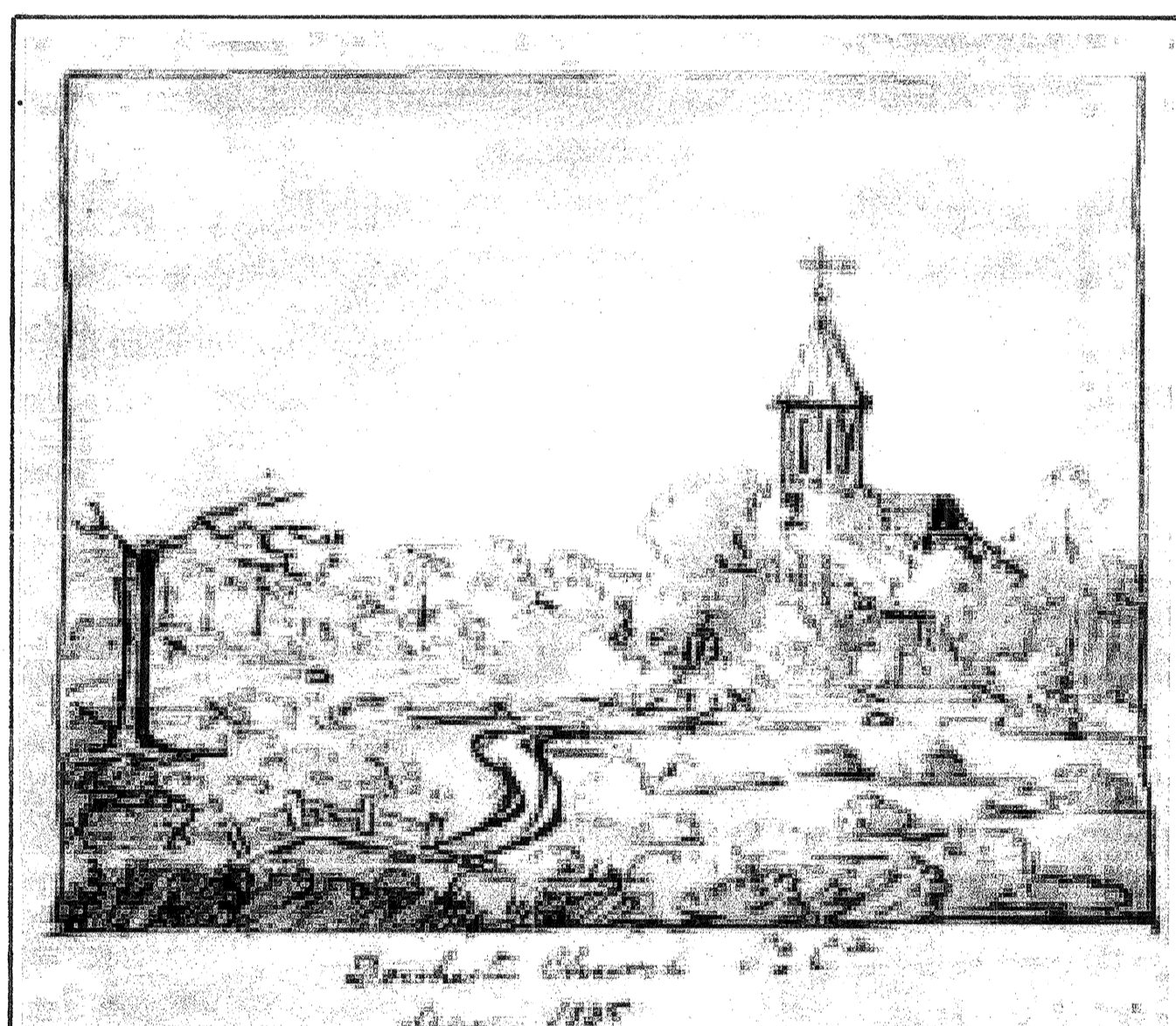
By November of 1781, the British had burned St. George's Church.

The church was repaired by Episcopalians in 1811.

The church was abandoned.



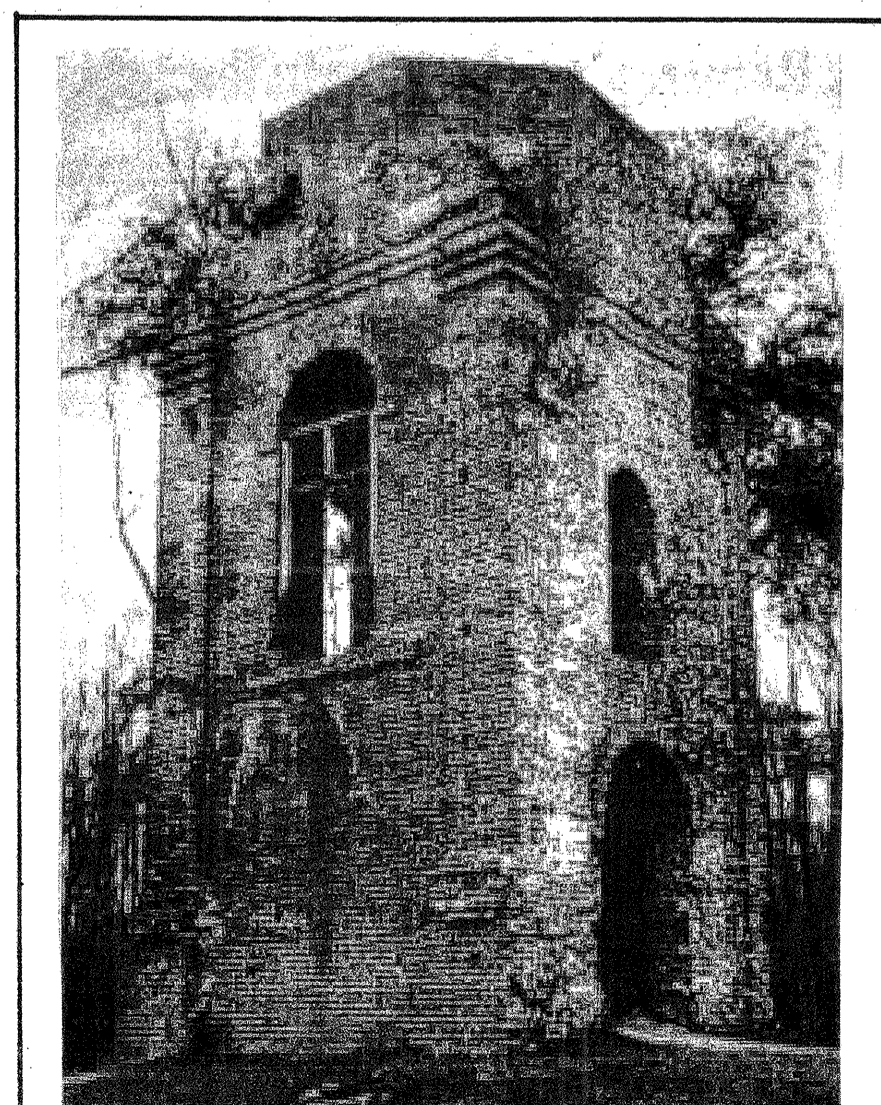
This plan was drawn by Samuel Stevens in 1742. In lot 99, it is shown that the church had a cruciform plan.



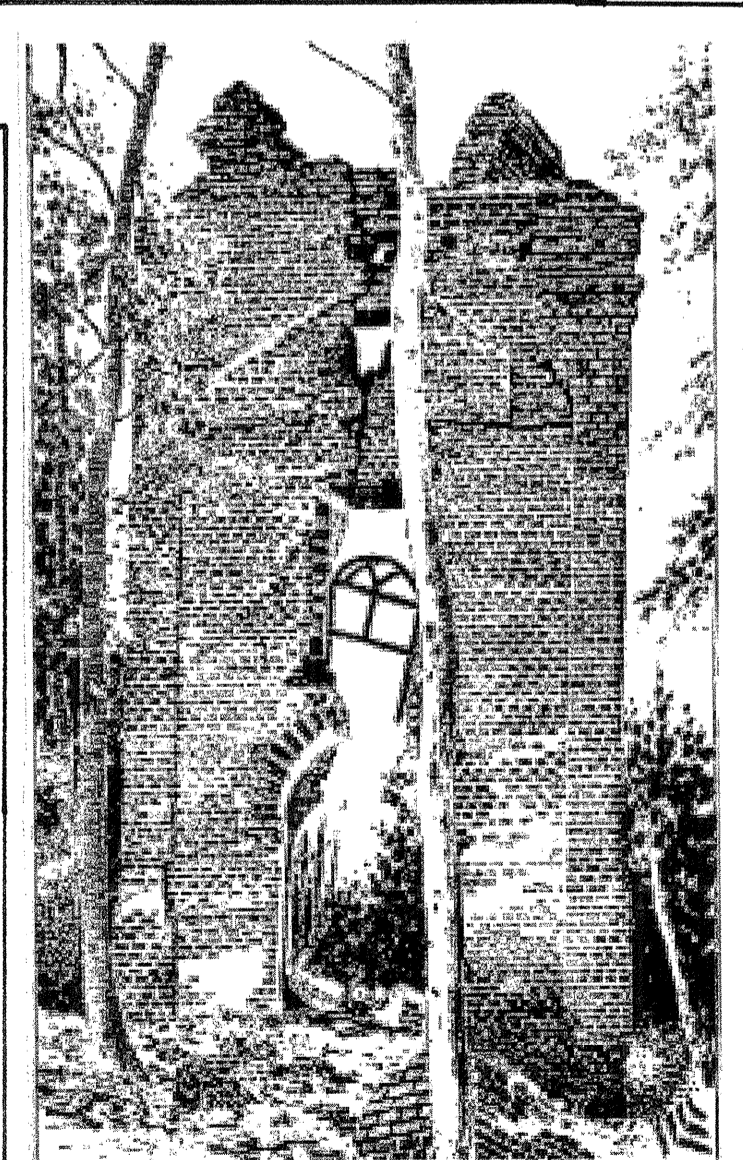
This is the earliest known illustration of St. George's Church, drawn in May 1835. From this we can see the steeple and bell tower windows.

**1875**

**1886**



In spite of extensive research, much about Dorchester remains unknown. More information will be uncovered, however, as historical and archaeological investigations continue. The tower of St. George's Church has survived war, fire, scavengers, and an earthquake. It still stands in the center of what was once the village of Dorchester



The Earthquake of 1886 split the tower and toppled most of its octagonal cap.



Taken in the 1870s, this photograph shows that by this time scavengers and fire had left only the bell tower.

Poster created by Andrew Marcus

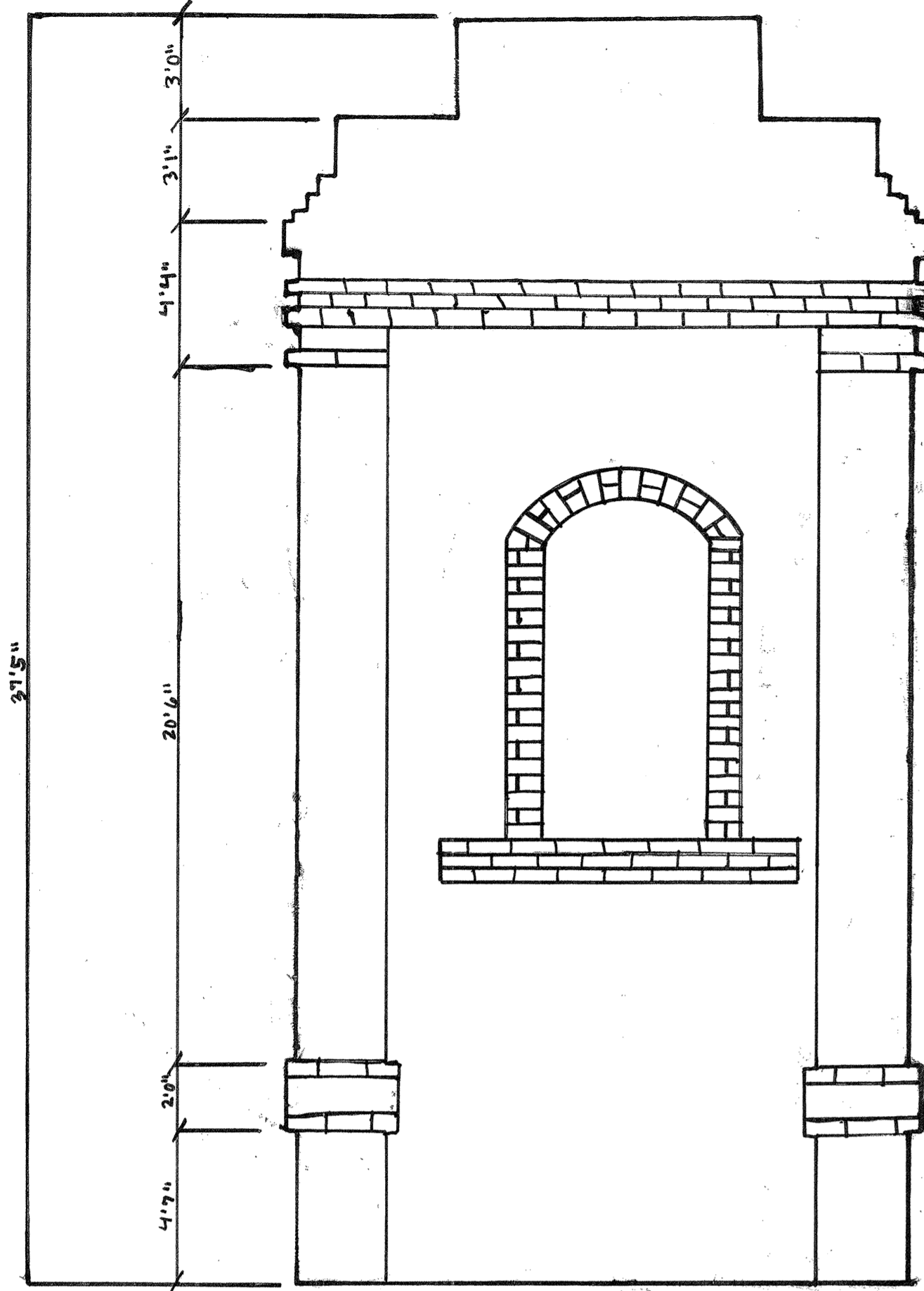
**2010**

Information and illustrations for this poster were obtained from the Visitors Guide to Colonial Fort Dorchester

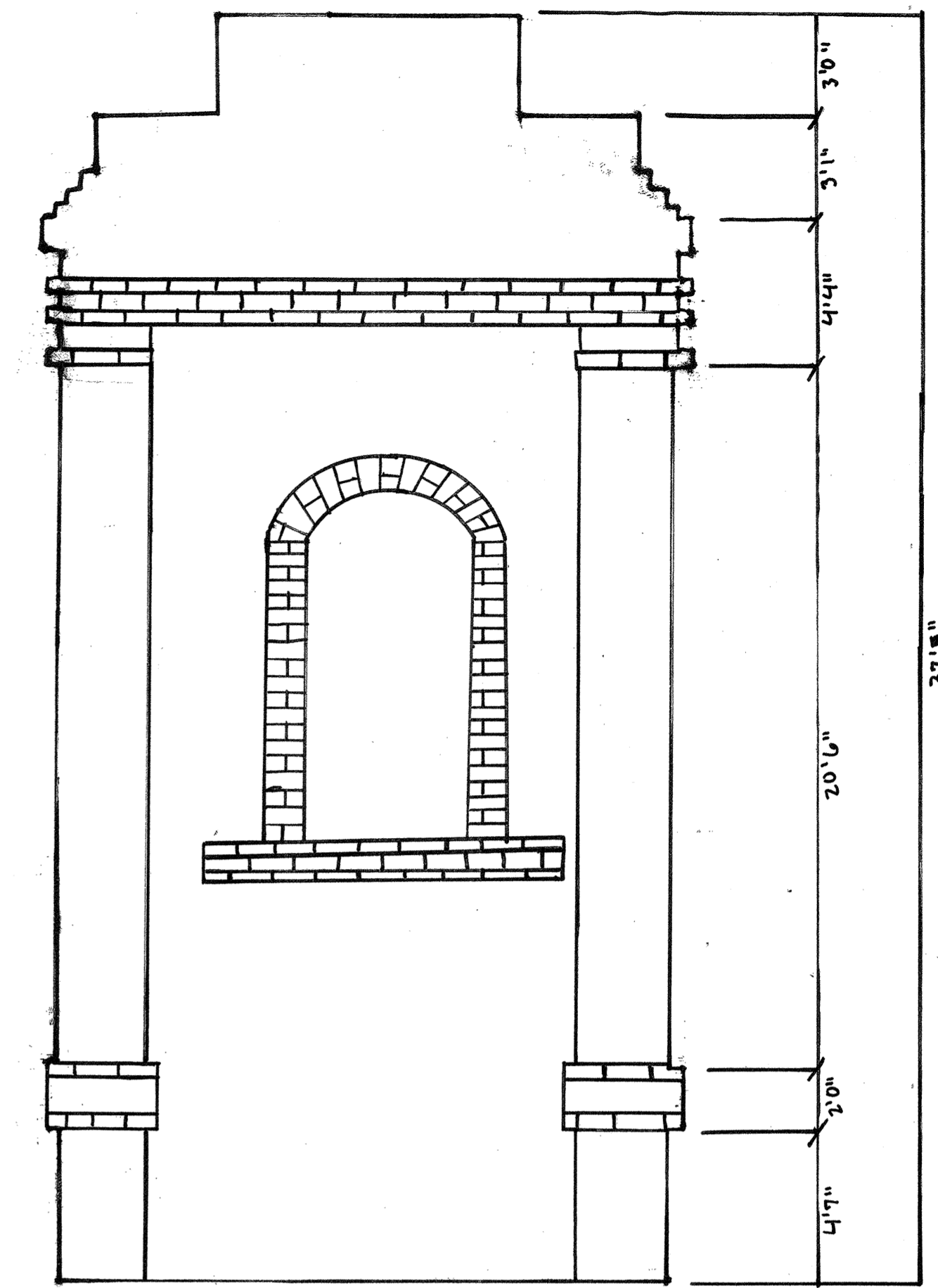


# Colonial Fort Dorchester

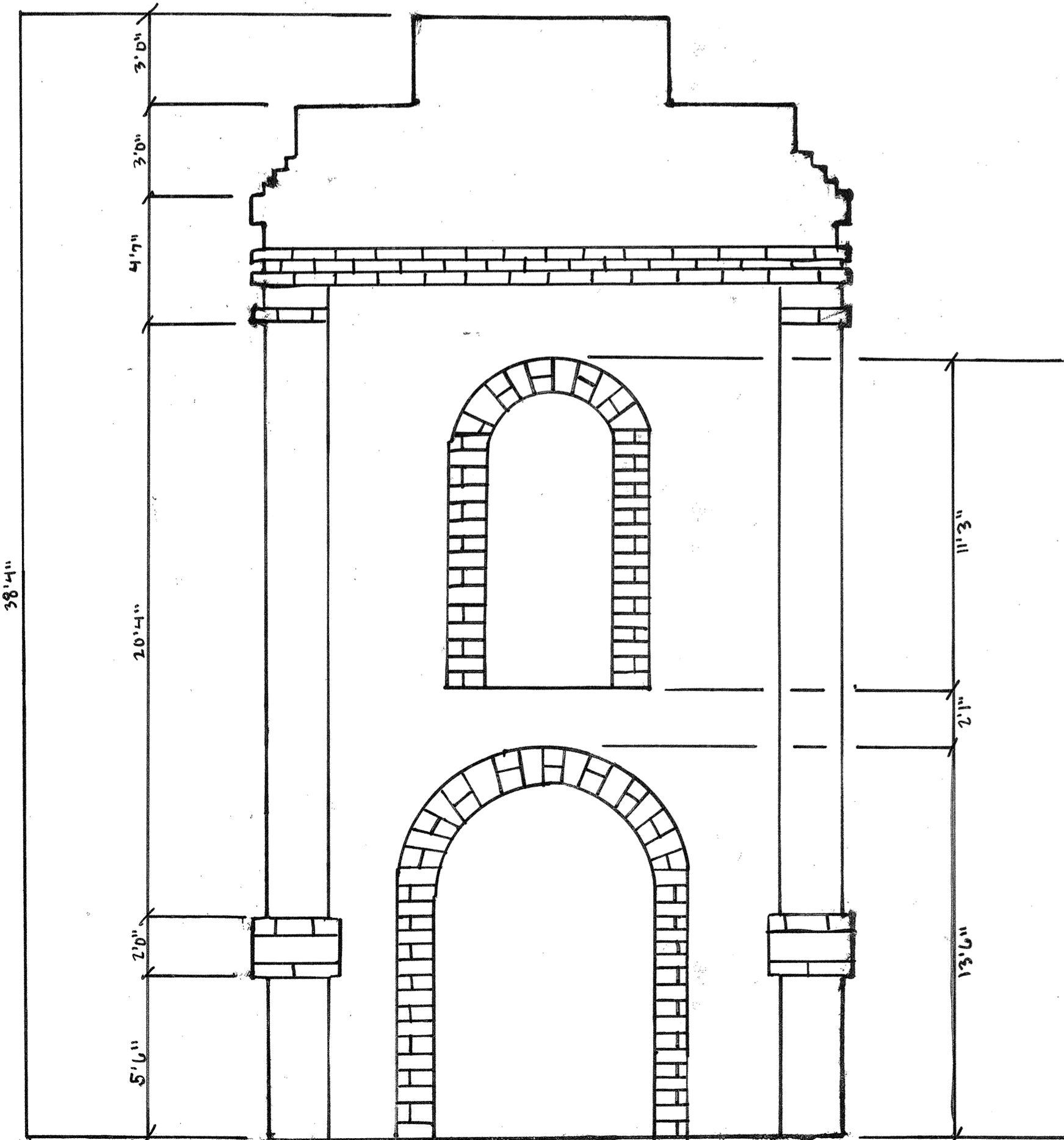
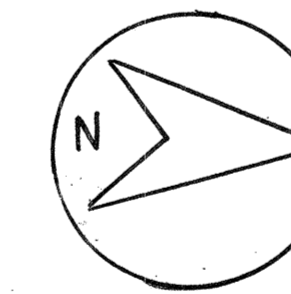
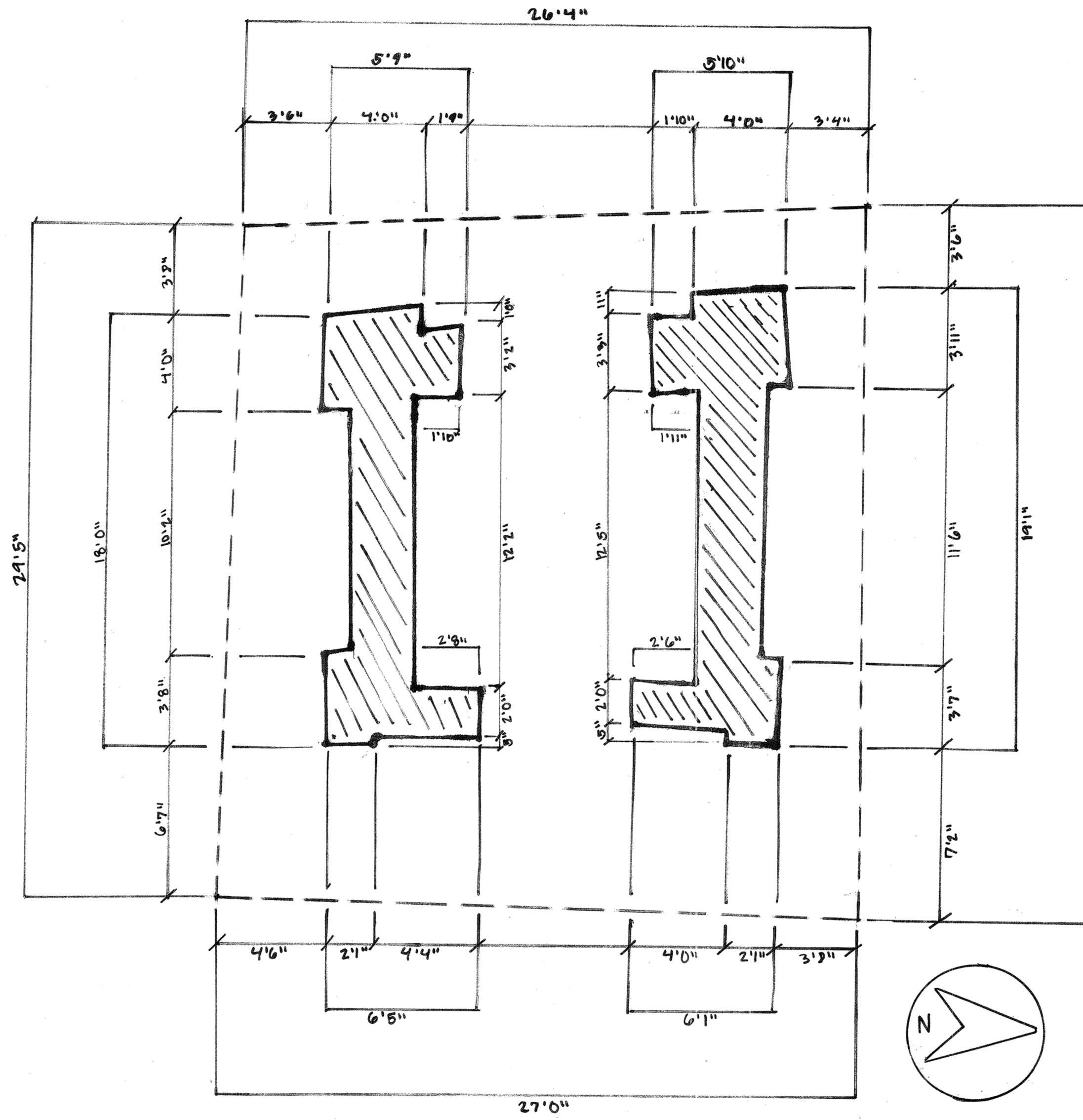
## Bell Tower



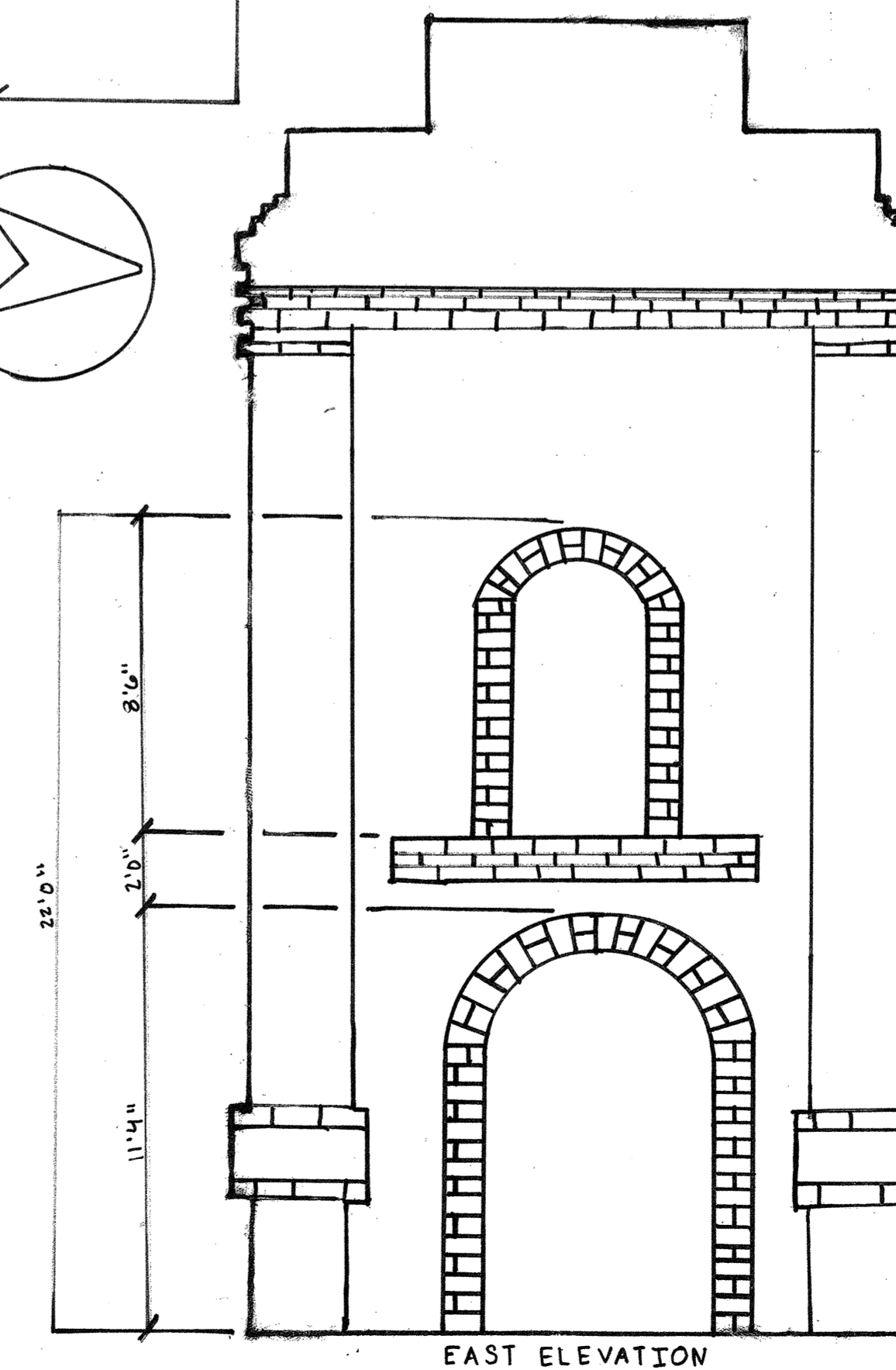
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



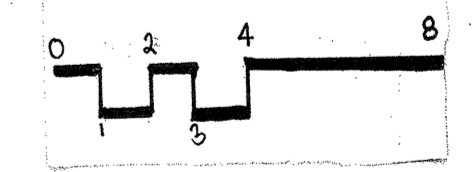
EAST ELEVATION

### Notes:

1. Plan is oriented with North arrow in the bottom right corner.
2. Does not include South Window structural support.
3. The bell tower is built on an incline, so the various sides have different measurements.
4. Bricks laid differently, creates different length measurements.
5. Drawings do not show demolished bricks or cracking

### Legend:

- Brick
- Grid line

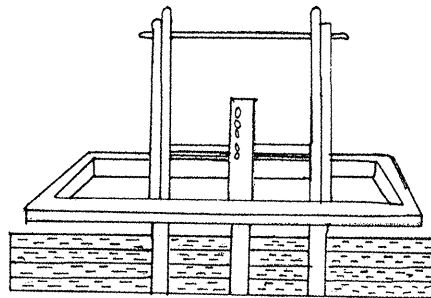


1/4" = 1'-0"

JAMES L. WARD COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 399-FALL 2010 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		<b>COLONIAL FORT DORCHESTER</b> Ashley River, South Carolina DRAWING TITLE:	
ASSIGNMENT NO: DATE: <b>Nov. 12, 2010</b>		DRAWING PREPARED BY (TEAM/INDIVIDUAL): <b>Randi Stephens, Alex Davies, Andrew Marcus                  Richard Duncan, Nora Harris, Allison Ross-Spang</b> SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"	
REV	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS	DATE

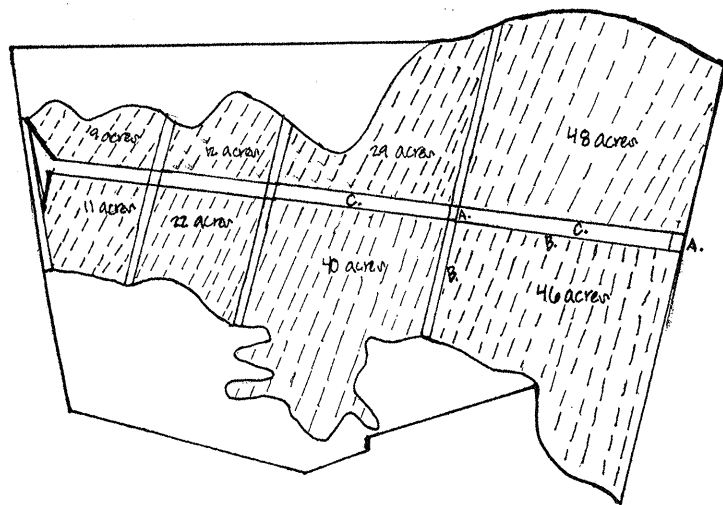
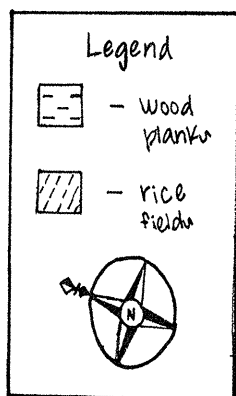
# Inland Rice Cultivation

The South Carolina colonists, who founded the colony in 1670, realized in 1700 that rice grew well in the Lowcountry's swampy land. The economy prospered after this discovery with its high prices in England. The actual cultivation of the product turned out to be harder than the planters realized. Specialized slaves were soon imported from the traditional rice-growing region of West Africa or "Rice Africa" after the South Carolinian planters had many failures.<sup>1</sup> The actual process of cultivating the rice involves clearing out tidal swamps near coastal rivers. These fields were plowed and harrowed before being planted.<sup>2</sup> With the use of canals, dikes, and small floodgates (trunks), the fields are flooded and drained three times during growing season with the high and low tides. At harvest, the rice is cut, processed, threshed and sold.<sup>3</sup> Each slave was given their own specific task to complete.<sup>4</sup> Women were often the ones to handle the rice seeds in the early stages with choosing and milling (separating the seed from the bran) the seeds. The use of men at these first stages was greeted with disaster and unsellable rice.<sup>5</sup> By mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, 3 or 4 acres of rice could be cultivated by a slave.<sup>6</sup>



A. Trunks (Small Floodgates)

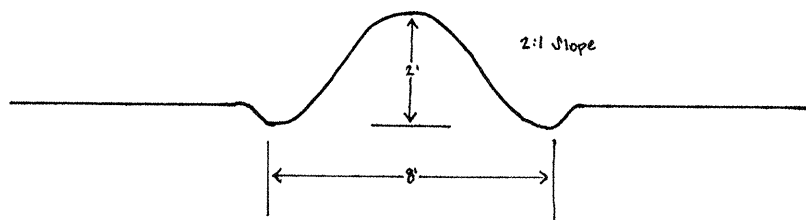
## Mount Pleasant Rice



Plantation

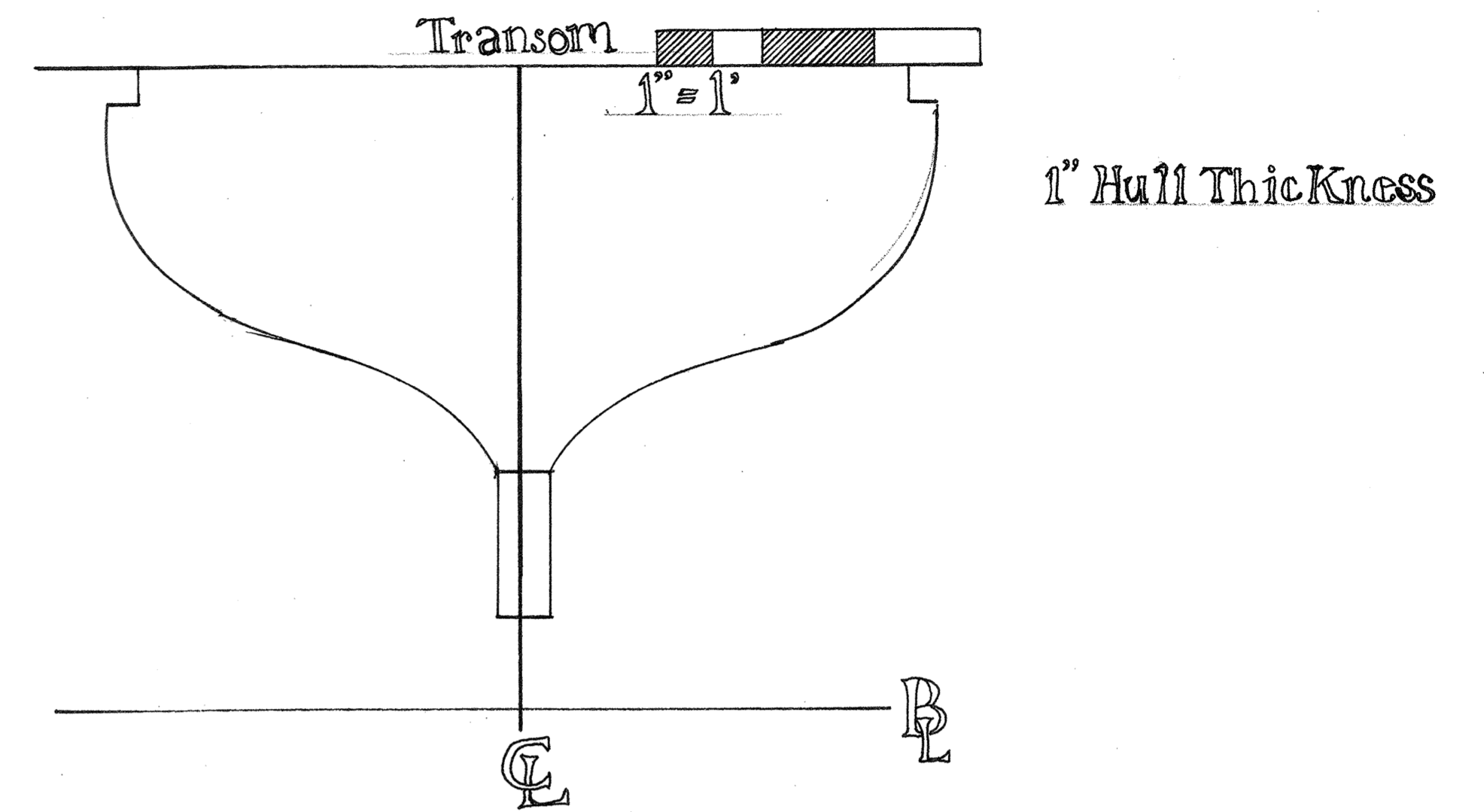
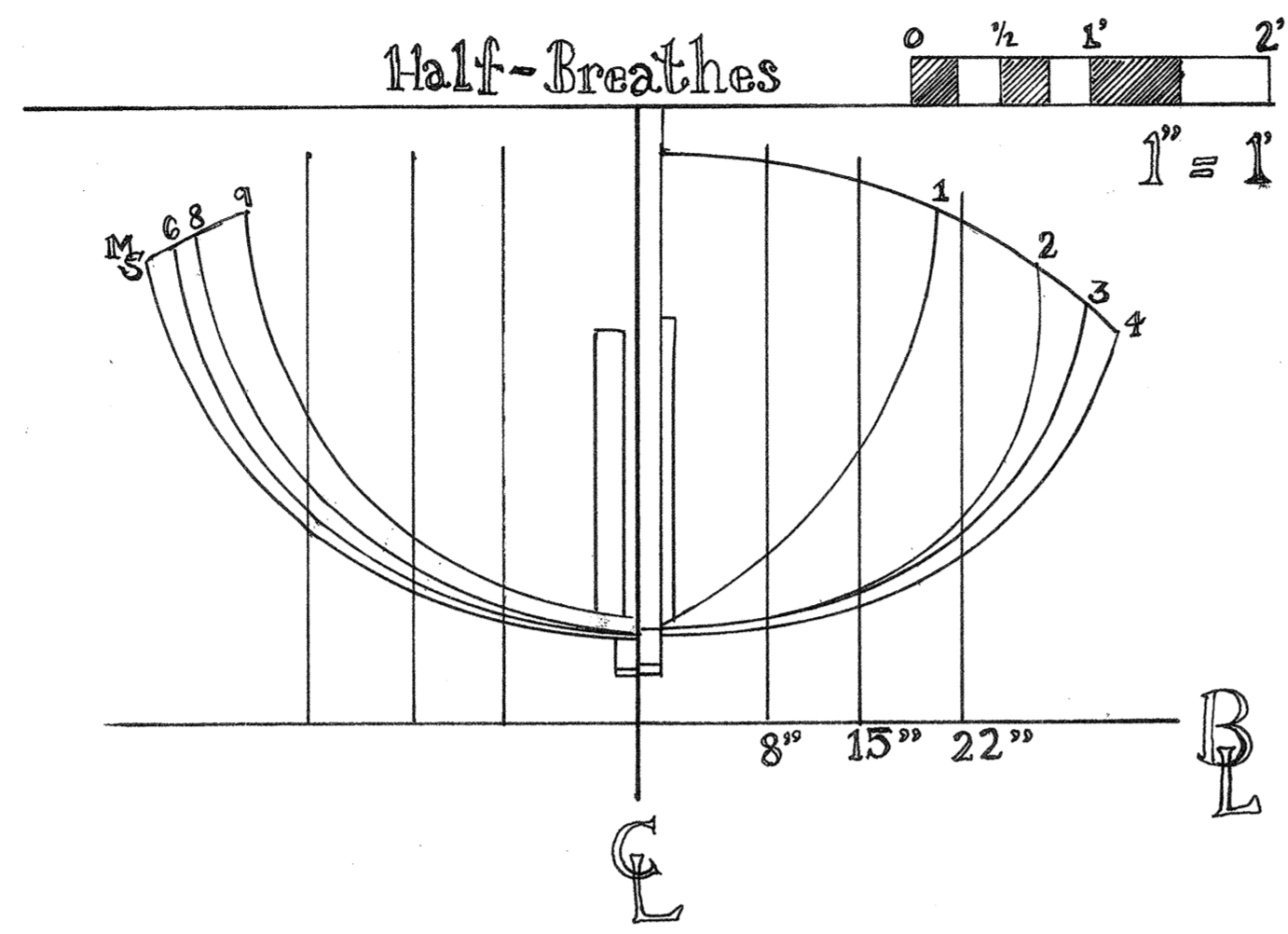
C. Canals

B. Dikes



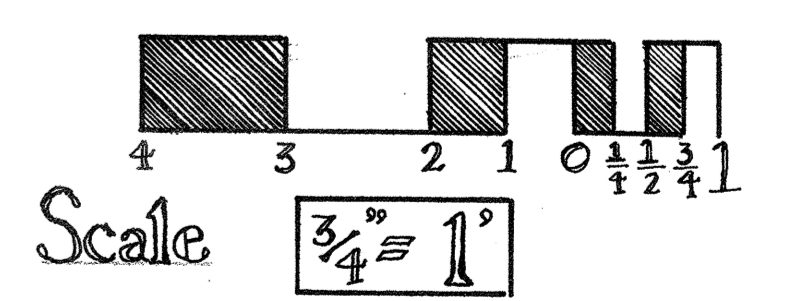
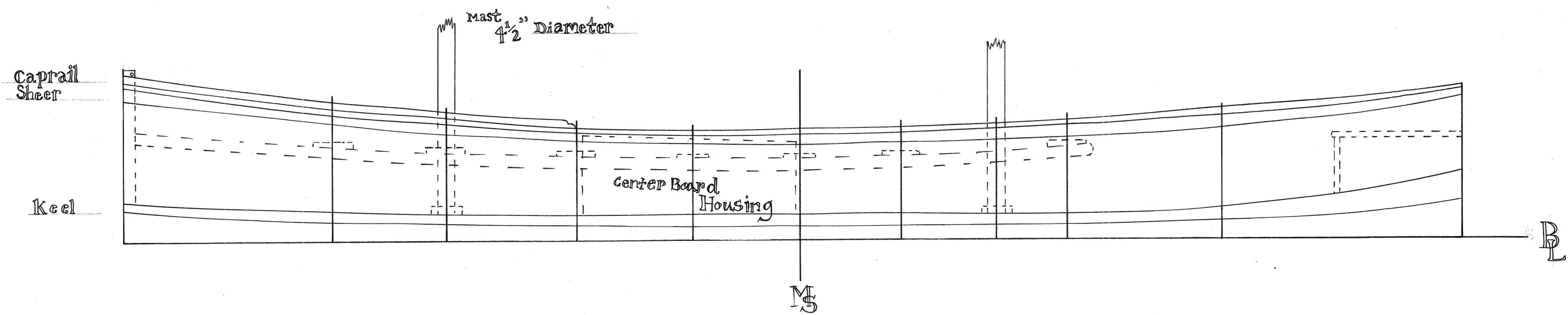
JAMES L. WARD		COLONIAL FORT DORCHESTER Ashley River, South Carolina	
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON ARTH 299- FALL 2010		DRAWN BY: A. K.	
HISTORIC PRESERVATION & COMMUNITY PLANNING		Rice Plantation Detail	
ASSIGNMENT NO.		DRAWING PREPARED BY: A. K.	
DATE: 11/9/10		SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED





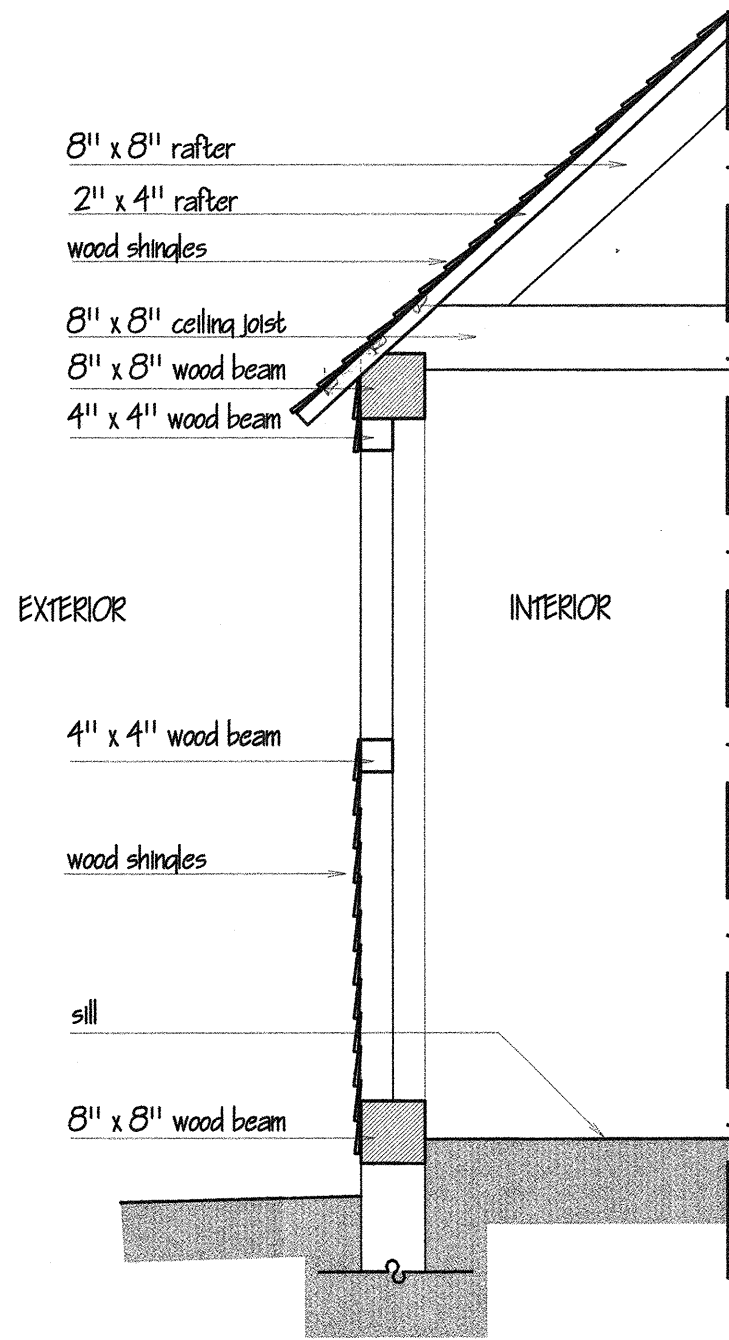
**NOTES**

1. Measurements were taken from an existing relic, "Bessie", which resides at the Charleston museum. The "Bessie" was resting on three blocks spaced evenly beneath its hull. Due to this a baseline had to be created from which measurements could be taken. The drawings have been created by joining curves associated with measurements.
2. Boat hull is a modified dugout, being constructed of a single tree trunk hollowed out but fit with ribs, a stem, seats, a center board housing, and a keel and skeg.
3. Transom was carved out of trunk and therefore open end grain. The aft seat made the interior of the transom inaccessible for measurement.
4. Station 6's and 7's dimensions were identical and thus are both represented by 6 in half breath.

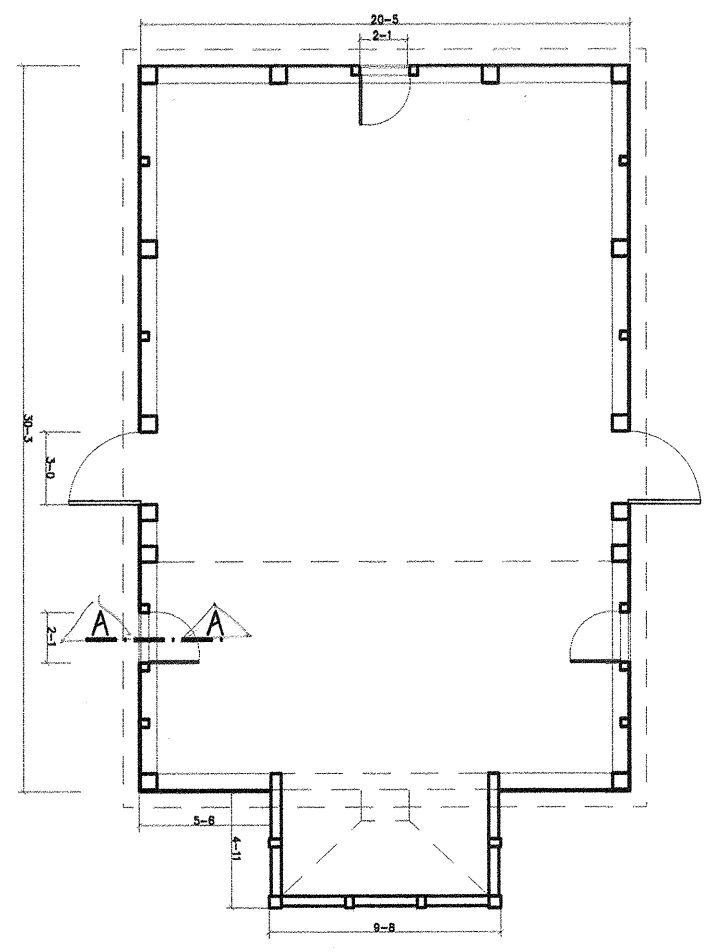


Produced by: Wren Ferrero & Will Weaver  
 The "Bessie" - property of: The Charleston Museum  
 May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010

COMMON HOUSE  
 DETAIL OF WALL / ROOF SECTION



SECTION A-A  
 scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

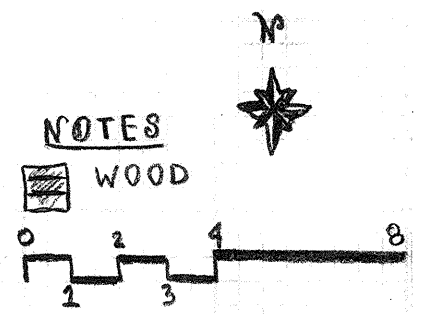
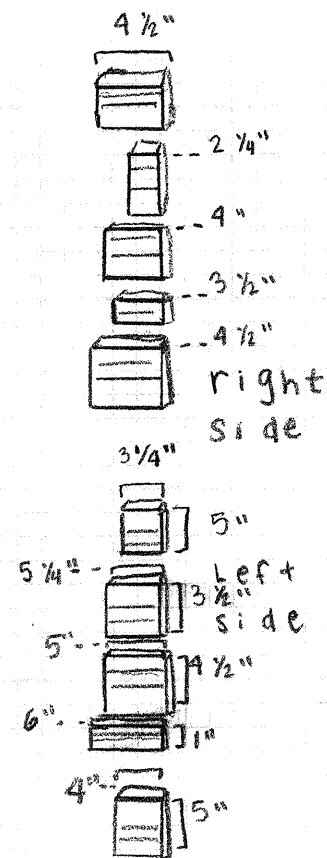
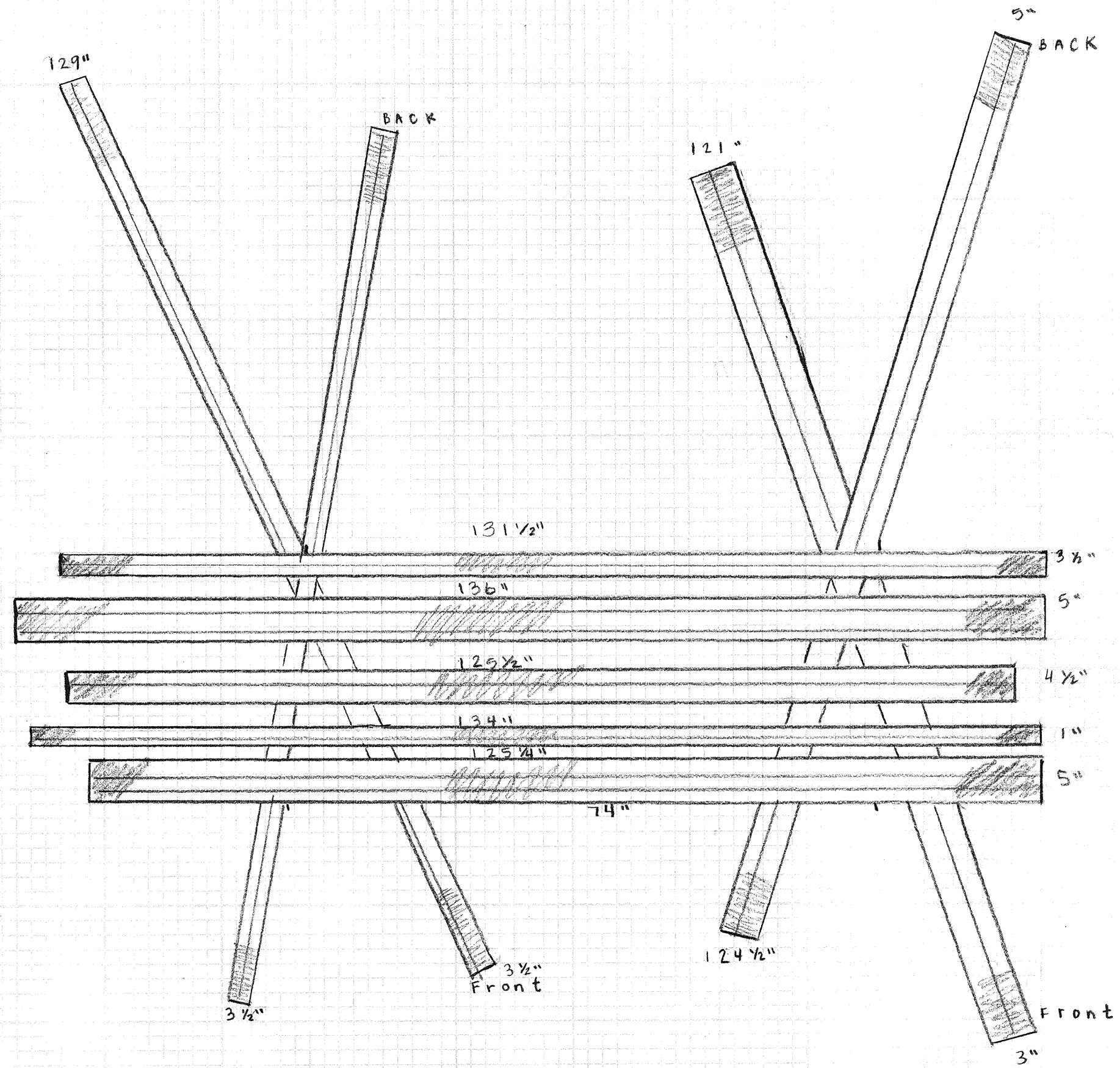


PLAN  
 scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

CHARLES TOWNE LANDING  
 JOHANNA SZTOKMAN  
 HPCP 299 COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON  
 10 DECEMBER 2010



# Zig-Zag

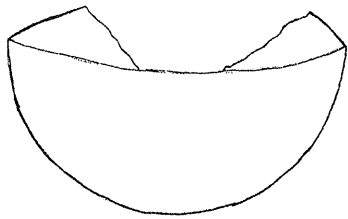


NOTES  
 WOOD  
 1/4" SCALE = 1' 0"  
 Zig-zag Fence  
 RANDI STEPHENS  
 HDCP 299 FALL 10  
 Prof. WARD 12-9-10  
 FINAL DETAIL

# Colono Ware: Common Forms in the Low Country

## Hemispherical bowl

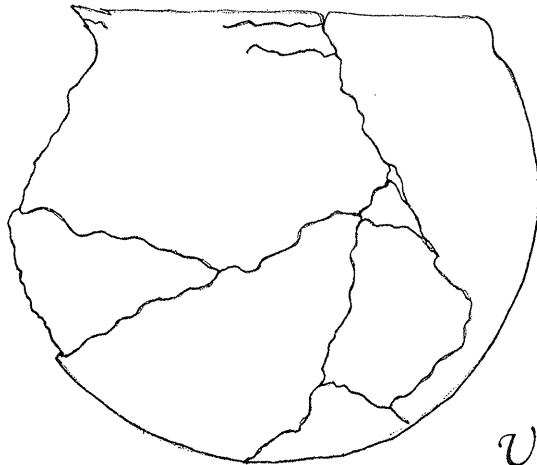
Also known as an inflicted Bowl. This comes in small, Large, curved, straight, and The bases on this bowl Differs from ring to flat base.



## Most two common types:

## Globular Jars

These bowls differ in What you may see them Look like also some have Handles, some are fluked.



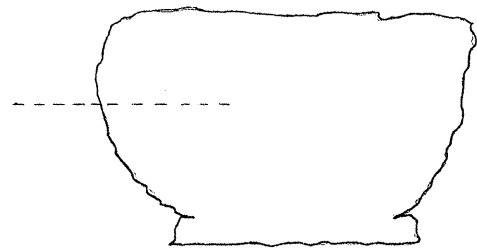
## Market ware

These were colono ware that Were for sale to make a Profit. They would copy European style ceramics.

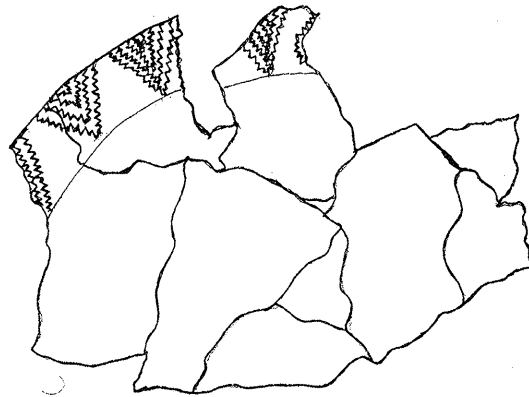
## There are two classes of colono ware:

## Utilitarian ware

This ware was tempered With shells to make it more Durable and sustainable. These were used for Everyday use.

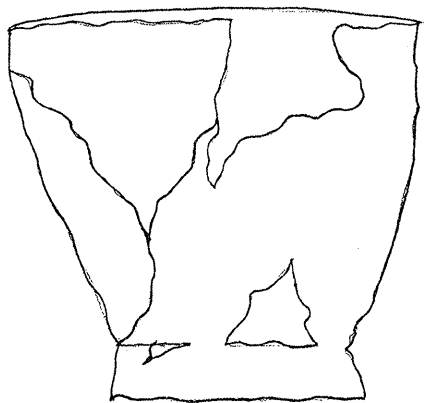


British inspired ring base bowl



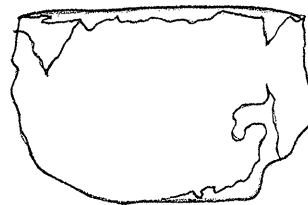
Shallow bowl

That has been pressed with an conk Around the edges to give the pattern you see.



British inspired globular ring base bowl

Fort Dorchesters colono ware that has been found is a colono utilitarian bowl. Like the drawing above just without the pattern. All of the pottery that was made was made over a open hearth. The clay was found while working in the fields. This pottery was not just a commodity to the slaves but also a piece of home. This pottery allowed them to share their culture with the Native Americans as well everyone (even us) who came upon it.



Utilitarian bowl its use is still unknown