

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

Brunswick Town Historic District

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Old Brunswick, Fort Anderson, Brunswick Town State Historic Site

2 LOCATION

East of State Route 133 and just south of Orton Plantation on
Old River Road

CITY, TOWN

Southport

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

37

COUNTY

Brunswick

CODE

019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural
Resources

STREET & NUMBER

109 E. Jones Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

— VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina 27611

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Brunswick County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Southport

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

State of North Carolina
Division of Archives and History HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

DATE

September 19, 1969

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Sites Section
Division of Archives and History, Dept. of Cultural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Boundary Justification

The Brunswick Town District includes roughly 120 acres on the west bank of the Cape Fear River ten miles north of Southport. Boundaries of the district as established contain historic properties directly related to the occupation of Brunswick or to Fort Anderson, including all the land owned by the state of North Carolina, Department of Cultural Resources, and in addition, that portion of the river extending from the northern and southern boundaries to the Intercoastal Waterway. The legal location of the property is as follows:

"Beginning at an iron pipe, said pipe being located due West 200 feet from the Northwest corner of the ruins of Old St. Philips Church at 'Brunswick' in Brunswick County; running from said beginning point N 18° 00' W. 1677 feet to a point 100 feet Eastward of the road leading from Orton Gardens to the South Gate of Orton Plantation and Gardens; thence N. 11° 00' E. parallel with and 100 feet Eastward of said road 1086.4 feet to a point; thence due East 497.15 feet to a point, said point being located due North 500 feet from Northeast corner of the monument at Russelboro; thence continuing the same course East to the Western shore line of Cape Fear River; thence Southward, down and along the Western shore line of Cape Fear River 4000 feet more or less to the mouth of Millinor's Branch; thence Westward up the center of Millinor's Branch to a point located 1250 feet more or less, due South of the hereinbefore described point of beginning; thence due North 1250 feet more or less to the beginning.

The same being a portion of the land or lands owned by J. L. Sprunt et al in Brunswick County, North Carolina, and being generally known as Orton Plantation and containing 119.75 acres more or less. . . ."

This property outline includes St. Philips Church and the colonial cemetery. It also includes a portion of the Cape Fear River and associated mud flats from the northern and southern boundaries directly east to where the channel deepens or to the Intercoastal Waterway. From the northeasternmost point on the shore this line extends approximately 1,500 feet to the east and from the southeasternmost shore it extends 1,000 feet to the east. See item 10 for UTM references.

Present Appearance

The Brunswick Town State Historic Site combines a nice balance between a quiet, beautiful natural setting in woods along the Cape Fear River and a place where the imagination is carefully guided but encouraged to freely envision life during the colonial or Civil War occupations at the site. Once a visitor has heard the fourteen minute history of Brunswick depicted in slides and then wanders for several minutes through the museum display area, he or she is ready for the actual archeological tour of the property.

Immediately adjacent to the museum is St. Philips Church and the associated graves of a few of the prominent Brunswick Town residents. The church itself is the most complete structure on the site with entire walls remaining.

From the church, visitors walk through a small embankment belonging to Battery B of Fort Anderson and are then presented with at least two choices of routes through the

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park. One path travels directly to the Brunswick Pond where the nature trail is emphasized and the other path leads down Cross Street to Front Street.

During the colonial occupation there was a swamp caused by springs which drained into the Cape Fear River in the town. Across this swamp the colonists built a causeway for "Front Street." This causeway blocked drainage of the swamp and created the pond known today as Brunswick Pond. Cottontails, cypress, and other water plants flourish in the pond; dogwoods, bay, yaupon, myrtle, magnolia, and holly trees line its banks, producing a beautiful natural setting for the ruins in the historic district. Trail marker signs identify various species of plants and describe how they may have been used by the colonists.

On the walk down Cross Street one can view the McCorkall-Fergus or the Hepburn-Reanolds ruin and read the archeological trail displays (which in some cases include conjectural drawings of the structures or other information about the ruins). These house and building foundations, like all other excavated areas, are protected by green wooden slat fences.

At the intersection of Cross Street and Front Street, the Nathaniel Moore and the Judge Maurice Moore ruins are exposed for public view. Both of these houses were built on high ground overlooking the Cape Fear River and between large Spanish moss-covered trees. Also, on or near Front Street are the Public House and Tailor shop, the Jobson Leach and the James Espy ruin. Ballast stones and mortar only a few feet high mark the foundations. An occasional tree was left standing in the middle of the excavation unit.

By walking down Front Street you pass Brunswick Pond, a small stagnant body of water surrounded by cypress trees and dense water related vegetation. After passing the pond, it is possible to climb Battery A and B of Fort Anderson and continue walking on top of these earthen mounds in the direction of Russellborough. The batteries at this end of the park are much more monumental than the portion of batteries near the museum. These are nearly thirty feet high in places. On the walk to Russellborough, the visitor passes the Richard Quince ruin, crosses a swampland in several places, and generally walks on the edge of the woods without losing sight of the Cape Fear River. The Russellborough ruins are prominently located on high land facing the river. The foundations of the house and the kitchen area exposed for public view. The impressive house ruin is larger than the other exposed ruins at Brunswick. After viewing Russellborough the visitor may return to the park museum area via a paved road or walk back along the path by the river.

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Archeological Investigations

The majority of land now included in the Brunswick Town State Historic Site was donated to the state in 1958 by Mr. J. Lawrence Sprunt, owner of Orton Plantation. At the same time, St. Philips Church (which had been maintained through the years by the Colonial Dames of America) was given to the state by the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern North Carolina.

The first objective of archeological research at the site was to locate all building foundations such as public building, shops, and homes, etc. In 1958 Dr. E. Lawrence Lee, Jr., a professor of history at the Citadel in Wilmington, (who was instrumental in acquiring the property for the state) began the task of clearing the 100 year undergrowth and locating foundations belonging to Brunswick Town and then correlating these with structures drawn on the Sauthier Map (1769 map, copy enclosed). In July of that same year, Mr. Stanley South, an historical archeologist, was added to the project. South established the permanent grid system over the site which was utilized in subsequent archeological excavations.

Foundations of 65 structures were found by Lee and South in the first few months of work at Brunswick. Excavation of about 25 of these structures, some of which are related to the Old Town of Brunswick and some related to a later occupation of Fort Anderson, continued for almost a decade (1958-1968). Mr. Stanley South has been the only archeologist to conduct excavations at this site to date. The history of the town and fort as preserved in the Colonial record of North Carolina along with the analysis of the archeological data have resulted in a vivid reconstruction of the events and lifestyles of the inhabitants at Brunswick. Analysis and report writing of some of these collections is continuing.

In addition to land research, a limited amount of underwater research has been accomplished. South, in the 1960s, systematically searched a portion of the mud flats in the Cape Fear River finding artifacts representing all occupations at the site. After nearly losing a shrimp boat, his attempts were stalled in hopes of obtaining funds and better equipment for such an industrious project. A magnetometer survey was undertaken by the Underwater Archeological Research Unit in the summer of 1975. Several anomalies were located at that time but positive identification of these has not been accomplished in followup studies. Historically, it is known that the Spanish sloop Fortuna exploded, burned, and sank in the Spanish raids at Brunswick in 1748. Much that was on board was recovered by colonists but the cannons and other objects are believed to have remained on the vessel. The exact location of this ship is not presently known but is believed to be directly off the coast of Brunswick.

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An archeological inventory follows.² Several copies of the Newsletter of the Brunswick County Historical Society have been attached to supply additional information concerning archeological and historical data found at Brunswick and Fort Anderson. In addition, a map and photographs of the area are enclosed.

Archeological Inventory

S 1 St. Philips Church. Excavated 1966.

Construction of the church began in 1754 but due to insufficient funds and unfortunate events such as lightning striking resulting in collapse of the roof, the church was not completed until 1768. When the British burned Brunswick in 1776, St. Philip's Church was partially destroyed. During the Civil War the massive brick walls of St. Philips's were incorporated into the Confederate earthworks of Fort St. Philips, later named Fort Anderson. Today the walls of the church which are 33 inches thick remain standing on a base measuring 54' X 78'. Inside the walls is the grave of Royal Governor Arthur Dobbs. Several other prominent citizens of Brunswick are buried in the associated graveyard. A detailed report of this excavation is being prepared by Mr. Stanley South.

S 2 Roger Moore House. Excavated 1959.

Archeological evidence indicates that this house was used as a dwelling and burned in 1776. Excavation shows that two structures stood on Lot 75 from 1731 to 1776. The larger building was the main dwelling house, a wooden structure measuring 22 x 30 feet. Two brick footings indicate that a porch was added later to the original structure. A smaller building, ten feet square, located to the south of the main dwelling, rested on a mortared stone underpinning. It was also a dwelling but did not burn in 1776.

S 3 Brick pile with some mortared in place. Undeveloped.

S 4 Group of ballast stone lying on surface and some underground. Undeveloped.

S 5 Pile of brick and stone near a spring of water at edge of swamp. Undeveloped.

S 6 Pile of loose brick on a mortared brick block. Undeveloped.

S 7 Hepburn Reanolds. Excavated 1959.

An analysis of excavated materials indicates that the house must have been occupied between the years of 1730 and 1776. This ruin is one of the most

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impressive found at Brunswick. A stone partition divides the basement into two rooms, a kitchen which opens onto a brick patio extending the entire length of the structure, and a second room with a cobblestone floor, possibly a storage cellar. Mortared column footings and an outside chimney indicate that the house had a second floor and a porch extending from it. Archeological evidence suggests that this house, like many others in the town, was deserted before the British raid on Brunswick in 1776. At the end of the Revolution, this lot was among the Loyalist property confiscated by the new state of North Carolina.

- S 8 James Espy Ruin. Excavated 1967.
Smokehouse. Excavated 1967.

Before excavation was begun, the remains of the stone foundation wall for the house could be seen standing a few feet high, revealing that after the house was burned during the Revolution the owner made no attempt to level or improve this lot for resale. During archeological investigation, brick footings supported by stone foundation columns were revealed along the front of the house, apparently used to support a porch as was typical of Brunswick Town homes. Like most houses in the town, the Espy dwelling on Lot 31 had already been deserted when it burned in 1776.

- S 9 Leach-Jobson Ruins. Excavated 1967.

When excavated, the foundation was discovered to consist of two rooms with no passage between them. The north room, which opens into the street, was probably at one time a store or other public facility while the south room had a sunken entranceway facing a private lot at the rear of the building. A large interior brick chimney and fireplace indicate that this south room once served as the kitchen of the house.

- S 10 Nath Moore's Front. Excavated 1958.

When excavation was begun in 1958, the site of Nath Moore's front was the first to be excavated. It was discovered that large amounts of trash had been dumped into the open foundation after the house was in ruins. In one corner a small brick platform had been constructed and numerous fires built there, probably used for laundering by some occupant of the town after the Revolution.

Archeological evidence indicates that this was one of the finer homes in Brunswick. The basement was divided into two rooms, one with a brick floor

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and the second with a wooden floor still intact at the time of excavation. Stone column supports were located to the south and east, indicating that a porch may have extended on these sides at the second floor level. Two buttresses extending into the east room appear to have been supports for a second floor fireplace and inside chimney. The absence of furniture, hardware, and other household artifacts indicates that this house was also abandoned before it was burned.

S 11 Maurice Moore House. Excavated 1962.

Artifacts recovered from this site indicate that these buildings were occupied throughout the period of Brunswick's history and thus were already in use when Judge Moore acquired the property. The estate on Lot 28 may have been first developed by Judge Moore's uncle, Roger Moore, of Orton. Information obtained from archeological investigation suggests that this house was of the West Indies type with a porch across the front (a style represented in a number of homes at Brunswick). In the excavated foundation brick steps were located which led to a hallway opening into two cellar rooms, one with a fireplace. The remains of a burned pine floor in the cellar suggest that this house also was burned in 1776 as the records indicate. During the Civil War, Confederate soldiers at Fort Anderson used the cellar hole of this house as a rifle pit. In 1865, when the federal navy bombarded the fort, several explosive shells hit inside and around the ruins of this house.

S 12 Moore's Well. Excavated 1959.

This brick-lined well on Lot 28 is situated on the estate of Judge Maurice Moore at the rear of the foundation designated as S 11. Prior to excavation this well was open to a depth of eight feet, and during excavation it was found to be fifteen feet deep. Tipping posts discovered at the bottom were once used to catch the bottom of wooden buckets and tip them down into the water.

In 1966, restoration of this well was completed under the sponsorship of the 11th District Women's Clubs of North Carolina. Bricks salvaged from foundation ruins were used to rebuild the well above ground level.

S 13 Public House Wall. Excavated 1960.

The wall around Lot 27 provided the key to correlating the Sauthier map of 1769 with the located ruins. Using the curved section of this wall shown by Sauthier as a point of orientation, it was possible to establish the correspondence of this map and the reconstructed town lot plan with the features located in the

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preliminary archeological investigation of the town site. During excavation the remains of brick steps were located in this semi-circular portion of the wall which provided access between the lot and Front or Bay Street. The brick rubble associated with the wall may suggest that the wall was constructed of brick above the ballast stone foundation. It was built across the east end of Lot 27, extending part of the way along both sides of the lot. The southern section of the wall extends back to join the Public House and forms part of the foundation of that structure.

S 14 Public House Well. Excavated 1960.

Located in the southwest corner of Lot 27, this brick-lined well was found standing open and containing eight feet of water. After excavation, this well was restored to a height of 40 inches above ground level.

S 15 Moore Kitchen. Excavated 1959.

Located thirty feet behind the house (on Lot 28 on the estate of Judge Maurice Moore) this kitchen was probably constructed of wood and had a large stone chimney thirteen feet wide with a brick oven attached to the chimney corner. Behind the kitchen was the formal garden where herbs and vegetables were grown.

S 16 Large pile of loose brick on stone chimney base. Undeveloped.

S 17 Stone and brick foundation, depression in ground near east edge of foundation outline. Undeveloped.

S 18 McCorkall-Fergus. Excavated 1959.

Archeological data shows that this structure was not destroyed by fire. Instead, it appears that this house was torn down and the lumber salvaged a relatively short time after it was built. Archeological evidence also indicates a very short span of occupation for this house. It is probable, therefore, that this house was one of the structures destroyed in Brunswick by the tremendous hurricane of September 1769. Apparently the building was so badly damaged that it was torn down to salvage the lumber and the foundation leveled to improve the resale value; however, the records disclose no further sale of this property.

S 19 Wright-Lord. Undeveloped.

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S 20 Maurice Moore Smokehouse. Excavated 1959.

On Lot 28 between the dwelling and kitchen, the remains of a smokehouse were located. This structure, approximately ten feet square in size, had a ballast stone foundation. Excavations revealed a layer of ashes on the original ground or floor level. At a distance of about ten feet from the smokehouse a brick firebox was discovered, connected by a brick lined ditch through which the smoke passed into the smokehouse. This made it possible to keep the fire burning without having to enter the smokehouse itself. No other smokehouse of this type has been found at any other colonial site in this country.

S 21 Stone foundation: corners uncovered. Undeveloped.

S 22 Concentration of brick on surface; a rammed earth type foundation. Undeveloped.

S 23 Mortared stone chimney base with stone and brick rubble. Undeveloped.

S 24 Existence of a brick floor under surface indicated by probing. Undeveloped.

S 25 Public House. Excavated 1960.

Along the southern section of the wall around town Lot 27 excavation revealed the ruins of a rectangular structure approximately 18 by 70 feet. This building was divided into six rooms with a hearth in the center of each partition wall so that a single chimney served two hearths. This arrangement of the rooms in a long row has led to the identification of this structure as an inn or public house. The discovery of numerous sewing articles in five of the rooms suggests that at one time it may also have been used as a tailor's shop. The structure was probably a one-story brick building resting on the ballast stone foundation. The three fireplaces were decorated with delft tiles, fragments of which were recovered from the ruin. Each room had an entrance facing the lot and a window at the back of each room, facing south. The structure may have been built as a "publick house" before 1732 and was occupied as late as 1775. It burned, probably along with many other buildings in the town, during the British raid of 1775/6.

S 26 Corners of a mortared stone foundation measuring 18 x 25 feet. Undeveloped.

S 27 Leach-Jobson Wall. Excavated 1967.

S 28 Edward Scott. Undeveloped.

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- N 1 Jones-Price Ruin. Excavated 1959. Undeveloped.
- N 2 Two piles of brick and rocks. Undeveloped.
- N 3 Brick pile. Undeveloped.
- N 4 Newman Kitchen. Excavated 1959.

On Lot 77 archeological investigation revealed a mortared stone ruin which proved to be the foundation of a kitchen measuring 13 x 18 feet with a circle of mortared stones attached to the chimney. This structure was probably made of wood above the stone foundation and excavation indicates that an oven was attached to the southwest corner of the chimney, enclosed by the extension of the west foundation wall and accessible from inside the kitchen. The floor was made of hard-packed soil combined with ashes from the fireplace. The stone circle added at the south end of the structure was not part of the foundation and appears to have been an enclosure for a tree or shrub. Constructed before 1769 when the Sautier map was drawn, this building apparently escaped burning in 1776, and artifacts recovered indicate its having been in use through the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

- N 5 Chimney base of rock and brick; house foundation appears to have been destroyed by Fort Anderson construction. Undeveloped.
- N 6 Edward Moseley; curved sections of a foundation standing several feet above ground. Undeveloped.
- N 7 Courthouse (1765). Excavated 1964.

When excavation was begun in 1958, the location of the courthouse site was of particular interest because of its historical significance. Archeological investigation of the area shown by Sautier revealed the foundation of a structure 25 feet square, slightly larger than the minimum required. A partition wall at the east end of the ruin probably served as a division between the officials' chambers and the public courtroom. Heating for the building was provided by a fireplace on the west side. When this ruin was correlated with the reconstructed town lot plan and the Sauthier map, it was discovered that the structure was actually on the south central edge of Lot 78, whereas Sauthier indicated it in the same position on Lot 79, just one lot to the north. Since no ruin was found on Lot 79, it is quite certain that the Sauthier map was in error. In addition, the fact that Lots 78 and 79 were never sold to private individuals, although the property on both sides was, suggests that Lots 78 and 79 are those originally designated for the courthouse.

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- N 8 Brick and rock concentration; colonial material associated with the brick and rock. Undeveloped.
- N 9 Pile of stone, some mortared in place. Undeveloped.
- N 10 Mortared stones that appear to be the base of a chimney. Undeveloped.
- N 11 Loose brick and stone. Undeveloped.
- N 12 Loose rock and brick. Undeveloped.
- N 13 Scattered brick and rock on surface. Undeveloped.
- N 14 Richard Quince. Excavated 1968.

The ruins of both of Quince's houses, located on adjacent lots, have been located and the foundation on Lot 40 excavated. The house and store on Lot 41 was a frame structure resting on mortared stone footings. On Lot 40 excavation revealed a stone foundation wall that extended above the basement to the first floor level. The ruins of a kitchen on Lot 40 have not been excavated.

- N 15 Quince Kitchen.
- N 16 Group of loose stone in place at northeast corner of Battery B at base of mound. Undeveloped.
- N 17 Pile of brick and a pile of stones with a depression line a ditch between them. Undeveloped.
- N 18 Barracks Chimney. Ft. Anderson. Excavated 1959.

The chimney base excavated on this site was identified as part of the ruins of the Fort Anderson barracks. It was constructed of ballast stone and brick salvaged by the Confederates from the ruins of Brunswick Town and was mortared with clay from a large pit near Battery B rather than with the shell-lime mortar used in the foundations of the Colonial period. Artifacts from this ruin date from the mid-nineteenth century, thus coinciding with the construction of Fort Anderson in 1862. The presence of exploded shell fragments in the ruin indicate that the building may have been struck during the bombardment of Fort Anderson in 1865. Possibly the building burned at this time, but the fact that few artifacts were found in the ashes suggests that it was

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- unoccupied at the time it was destroyed. Excavation also revealed the outline of cut nails in the ash layer from which a conjectural outline of the original building could be made. More than fifty of these chimneys have been found in the earthworks of the fort.
- N 19 Stone foundation covered almost entirely by earthworks of Fort Anderson; foundation measures 10 x 24 feet and has had the north wall blown out of position by an explosion; is partly covered by the mound designated on the map of Fort Anderson as a powder magazine. Undeveloped.
- N 20 Brick foundation with chimney on northwest corner, measuring eight feet wide.
- N 21 Brick oven, Prospect Hall. Excavated 1959. Undeveloped.
- N 22 Gaol site. Excavated 1959.
- N 23 Small squares dug into the west arm of the Fort Anderson magazine. A small section of mortared brick wall or footing was found along with a quantity of midden, mocha ware, etc. Undeveloped.
- N 24 Mortared column supports that appear to be the diagonal supports for the building; other supports not located. Loose stone and brick concentrated in the area. Undeveloped.
- N 25 Prospect Hall. Excavated 1959. Undeveloped.
- N 26 Wooten-Marnan Lot. Excavated 1959. Undeveloped.
- N 27
- N 28 Outline of a colonial pit containing iron, china, glass, bone, etc. Undeveloped.
- N 29 Four mortared brick column supports. Undeveloped.
- N 30 A profile trench was cut into the northwestern-most corner of the mound of Battery A and the colonial level was found. Midden material, brick, mortar, glass, pipes, etc. indicate that a house may have stood close by. Undeveloped.
- N 31 A profile was cut into the mound of Fort Anderson, and a quantity of colonial artifacts was found along with rubble, bricks, etc.; no mortared brick or stone was found, but the rubble indicates that a building was not far away. Undeveloped.

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- N 32 A mortared stone wall section was found by digging a profile into the side of the Fort Anderson mound. Colonial china was encountered along with rubble, etc., from a building. Undeveloped.
- N 33 Stone chimney base revealed by cutting a profile into the side of the Fort Anderson mound. Undeveloped.
- N 34 Three mortared supports for pillars for a house were found by cutting into the side of Fort Anderson. Twenty feet to the east, on the opposite side of the mound, another profile revealed another column support. Undeveloped.
- N 35 Mortared stone wall section or column support revealed by a profile trench. Undeveloped.
- N 36 A group of loose stones and brick bats found slightly below the surface. Undeveloped.
- N 37 Concentration of loose stones. Undeveloped.
- N 38 Test pit revealed colonial mortar, china, bricks, etc. Undeveloped.
- N 39 Test pit dug into Fort Anderson yielded brick, bone, mortar, metal, china, glass, etc. from the colonial period. Undeveloped.
- N 40 Brick bat floor along with a quantity of colonial china, mortar, etc. Undeveloped.
- N 41 Newman-Taylor House. Excavated 1961.

A mortared stone foundation located under Fort Anderson fill. The house measured 24 x 32 feet and had two rooms or porches added after the Sauthier map was drawn.

- N 50 Russellborough House.

The fact that Russellborough was not deserted before its destruction made it one of Brunswick Town's most important ruins from an archeological point of view. Excavation revealed a foundation 56 x 65 feet, including a brick foundation wall for a ten foot wide porch on all four sides. Using the data derived from archeological investigation in addition to what is known of similar houses of the period and a detailed description of the house given by Tryon in a letter dated 1765, it was possible to determine much about the appearance of the house. A frame structure, the house consisted of two

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stories and a ground level cellar. This cellar was divided into three rooms, the floors of which were made of Dutch bricks laid on edge. One room was found to have served as both a dairy and wine cellar. The presence of numerous whole bottles and a large quantity of bottle fragments is evidence of the fine liquors and wines stored there. In this room, too, a brick-lined well was discovered and found to contain a large iron hoop with hooks, once used for lowering bottles into the well for cooling. Another significant discovery was an arched brick-lined tunnel extending from the cellar and beneath the porch of the house toward the river. This tunnel, apparently a sewage and kitchen waste disposal system, proved to be the repository of many eighteenth century artifacts.

N 51 Russellborough Kitchen.

Forty feet north of the main foundation ruin, the brick and stone foundation of a building 32 by 52 feet was discovered and identified as the kitchen shown on the Sauthier map of 1769. It was probably built by Governor Tryon who wrote to a friend shortly after moving to Russellborough that he planned to build "a good kitchen . . . for forty pounds sterling of 30F x 40F." Excavation revealed that the kitchen on this site was divided into three rooms, the cooking and baking area, servants' quarters, and a storage room. The foundation of a bake oven was found attached to a seven-foot wide fireplace. Although the kitchen itself yielded few artifacts, a large pit located a short distance to the east of the foundation ruin contained an unusually large quantity of broken dishes and bottles.

Site Intrusions

Brunswick Town has remained relatively undisturbed through the years which is one reason the site has been amenable to the testing of innovative archeological hypotheses. There are large areas of the site which remain to be investigated. Since these archeological resources are located in a State Park, they are protected from the destructive forces related to development, and relatively safe from the amateur or hobby collector.

Destructive forces at the site have included natural events such as the striking of lightning, which destroyed St. Philips Church roof in 1760, erosion, root intrusion, high tides, hurricanes, etc. Historical events, such as the burning of the entire town by the British in 1776, have also contributed to changes in the site. In addition, when Fort Anderson was constructed, some of the old city ruins of Brunswick were destroyed and/or buried under Battery A or B. Artillery bombardment of the fort in 1865 also damaged the site.

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Excavations ended in 1967, and since then much attention and been given to the caretaking of the exposed ruins which the public is encouraged to view. Protection of the batteries has required that established paths and walkways be maintained and limited because "short cut" paths had resulted in uncontrolled erosion. Construction of parking areas, visitor center, equipment building, picnic spots, and bridges, although land altering, have facilitated visitation by the public and resulted in the dissemination of much historical and archeological information concerning the integrity of the site. In addition, existing structures such as St. Philips Church and the ballast stone foundations have been stabilized.

Underwater cultural resources have been protected ever since a court injunction from the attorney general's office restrained a diving operation off the Brunswick shore in the middle 1960s. State legislation protecting underwater resources was forthcoming. Dredge activities in the channel have probably altered the floor of the river but archeological resources remain intact in the shallower parts of the river nearest to the shoreline.

FOOTNOTES

¹Deed of Land Sales, December 22, 1952.

²Most of these descriptions are taken from the Brunswick Town State Historic Site Master Plan, 1970 as prepared by William G. Faulk, Jr., historic site manager in cooperation with Kathryn E. Carson.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1726-1865

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historical Summary

For two centuries before permanent settlement, Europeans explored the mouth of the Cape Fear River. In 1524 Verrazzano sailed into the area and sent Frances I of France the first description of the Cape Fear River and its environs. Verrazzano was followed by Spanish explorers in 1526 and later by New England settlers who arrived in 1662 but departed rather abruptly leaving warnings for others to avoid the area. In 1663 Charles II of England granted the Carolinas to the eight lord proprietors and in the following year a group of Englishmen from Barbados settled along the Cape Fear naming their town Charleston and the county Clarendon. This was abandoned in 1667 and there followed a period when the region was plagued by pirates among whom were Stede Bonnet and Edward Teach (Blackbeard) in 1715.¹

Maurice Moore, the first member of his family in North Carolina, settled in the colony about 1719. He later founded Brunswick Town in 1725 as a real estate venture when he "caused a plot or plan containing 360 acres of land to be admeasured and laid out in lots, which 360 acres is but part of a larger tract or parcel of land containing 1500 held by patent thereof. . . ." ² Roger Moore, brother of Maurice Moore, added 40 acres of land "to make the said town more regular."³ Maurice Moore also set aside plots of land for a church, courthouse, grave yard, market place, and other public buildings. The terms of settlement in the new town were that a house should be built on each lot sold within eight months.

Some of the people who permanently settled in this region were sons or daughters of Barbadian planters who originally came to Charleston or settled above the city on Goose Creek. These families, who had moved north, established a plantation community based on land and trade just as their forefathers had done.⁴

In 1729 the assembly passed an act which directed that the "Courts and Elections of County and Church, Court House and Gaol of New Hanover County and St. James Parish to be held and built at a place called Brunswick."⁵ Five years later on November 2, 1734, Governor Gabriel Johnston, in the presence of the council, took his oath of office at the courthouse in Brunswick.

In 1745 the assembly passed a bill to organize town government and to settle and secure the titles to the land.⁶ This was necessary due to the slow growth of the town. The bill vested possession of the soil in a board of commissioners of which

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Richard Quince and William Dry II were principal members.⁷ These two men were instrumental in the establishment of the town and its development.

There is no accurate record of how many buildings were erected, though the owners of over fifty can be identified.⁸ There was a "Front Street," sometimes called "Street on the Bay," and "Second Street," and there were other connecting streets which were not named but described.⁹

On September 3, 1748, a Spanish ship sailed up the Cape Fear River to Brunswick Town and began plundering the town. The inhabitants fled in fear. It took 67 townspeople, led by William Dry II, to recapture the town.¹⁰ The full extent of the damage to Brunswick is not known but the colony did arm for war.

Among the most prominent residents of the town were William Dry II and III, Judge Maurice Moore, Nathaniel Moore, Captain Stephen Parker Newman, Justice Alfred Moore, Cornelius Harnett, Captain Moore, William H. Hill, and Richard Quince. William Dry III, Richard Quince, and James Moore probably had the greatest effect on the town and the historical events which occurred there.

William Dry II was married to Rebecca Moore, the sister of Nathaniel and Maurice. Nathaniel Moore's interest in Cape Fear probably influenced Dry's interest in North Carolina land. William Dry II was primarily a merchant in Brunswick, but he also served as justice of the peace and as captain of the militia until his death in 1766. His son, William III, followed him as captain of the militia in 1748 and led the attack on the Spanish invaders that same year. In 1754 William Dry III was promoted to colonel of the militia. In 1760 he became charter alderman of Wilmington and also began a two-year term in the assembly. In 1761 he began serving as collector of customs and in 1764 he became a member of the council and remained in that post until he was suspended in July 1775 by Governor Martin on grounds of disloyalty to the crown. He was obviously an outspoken man, as Janet Schaw, a Scottish traveler writing in 1774 reported, "Mr. Dry, the collector of customs . . . talks treason by the hour."¹¹ His actual participation in the Revolution remains to be known. He was married to Mary Jane Rhett, a member of the rich and powerful family of South Carolina. When Governor Tryon sold Castle Tryon (known as Russellborough at Brunswick Town) and moved to New Bern, Dry purchased the estate and renamed it Bellfont. In 1781 he died and was buried in St. Philips Churchyard.

Dry's close friend and business associate was Richard Quince, who was a native of Ramsgate, England. He was one of the leading traders and merchants of the colony of North Carolina, and he had a store in Brunswick Town called Richard Quince and Sons, which later became Park Quince and Company. Quince was a commissioner of the town of Brunswick, chairman of the inferior court of pleas and quarter sessions of Brunswick County, a warden of St. Philips Church, judge of the vice-admiralty,

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justice of the peace, member of the Wilmington Committee of Safety and the Sons of Liberty. He was active in revolutionary activities and Janet Schaw wrote that as a Brunswick Town merchant he was "the first in consequence," and she added "He is deeply engaged in the new system of politicks. . . ."12

Another leader at Brunswick, but only an occasional resident, was James Moore. He was the grandson of Governor James Moore of South Carolina and the son of Maurice Moore and Widow Swann. James Moore was justice of the peace in 1759 and colonel of the militia by 1765. In 1771 he was placed in charge of Tryon's artillery at the Battle of Alamance. Miss Janet Schaw reports that Moore was a man she was "compelled at once to dread and esteem. He is a man of a free property and a most unblemished character, has amiable manners; and a virtuous life has gained him the love of everybody, and his popularity is such that I am assured he will have more followers than any other man in the province." She dreaded his leadership in the Revolutionary movement: "If this man commands be assured, he will find his enemies work."13 Moore did become major general of the militia and he led with brilliance and distinction. Brunswick produced leaders, and it was a town that had a large influence far beyond its small population.

It has been said that except as a port of entry, clearance, and a residence for sea captains, merchants, and shop keepers that the town was never conspicuous. However, research on the history of Brunswick reveals that it was one of the most outstanding and influential towns in the colony. For example, in 1765 at Russellborough a group of citizens led by Cornelius Hargett surrounded the home of Governor Tryon protesting the Stamp Act and placed the governor under house arrest. The use of arms by this group was one of the first incidents of armed resistance to British authority in America.14

In 1769 Claude Joseph Sauthier, a Strasbourg born surveyor, was commissioned by Governor William Tryon to map the borough towns in the colony.15 His map of Brunswick Town shows about 35 houses, and about 70 other out-buildings such as kitchens, warehouses, and stores.16 The most prominent structure in the town was St. Philips Church which was located on its own square. Some of the brick walls of this structure dating from 1752 remain standing. Another important structure was Russellborough, an estate of fifty acres joining the town to the north. It was named for its first owner, Captain John Russell of the H.M.S. Scorpion. This estate was later purchased by Governor Authur Dobbs who renamed it Castle Dobbs and lived there until his death in 1765, when he was buried in St. Philips Church. After Dobbs's death, Governor Tryon purchased the estate and renamed it Castle Tryon. He lived there until 1770 when he moved his capitol to New Bern.17 The Sauthier map (enclosed) depicts Russellborough as possessing a formal avenue and gardens. Brunswick likewise had a number of public houses; Roger's Tavern and the combined Public House and Tailor shop are just a few.18

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In April 1733 a rival community was begun about 15 miles upstream from Brunswick. The leaders in Brunswick opposed Governor Gabriel Johnston's efforts to develop Newton (later named Wilmington) because they already had heavy investments in buildings and land at Brunswick. They also still hoped to draw lucrative trade and large profits as well as develop Brunswick into a great city.¹⁹ The Brunswick men continually agitated Governor Johnston and accordingly he gave greater support to Wilmington. However, Wilmington's rapid advance to the position of largest town in the province was due less to the governor's support than to the natural advantage of its location. Brunswick was too near the mouth of the river, and as a port too open to the sea. It was exposed to storms, and the attack of pirates made it dangerous as a mooring ground for rafts of lumber and naval stores. It had no adequate back-country as an area of supply, and was not easily accessible from the north. The river at Brunswick was too wide for easy and rapid ferriage, and in general the town was too remote from the other main thoroughfares of the province. The result was that Brunswick steadily declined, while Wilmington grew, and by 1775 Janet Schaw described Brunswick as but a poor place "with few scattered houses on the edge of a wood."²⁰

As the Revolution drew near, Brunswick citizens feared a British attack and many moved to Wilmington where it was safer. The Virginia Gazette on January 13, 1776, reported " . . . it is expected (the British) have burnt down one small place called Brunswick. . . ." The same newspaper in April reported that "Captain Collett (British) had committed diverse acts of piracy and robbery. Among others he set fire to the elegant house of Col. Dry . . . (Bellfont), destroying therein all the valuable furniture, liquors, etc. . . ." and finally "The town of Brunswick is totally deserted and the enemy frequently land in small parties, to pillage and carry off negroes. . . ."²¹ Only a few people are reported to have lived in Brunswick after the Revolution. In 1842 Frederick J. Hill, who owned Orton Plantation, bought the entire town from the state for \$4.25.²²

In April, 1861, plans were developed for construction of a fort on the site of Brunswick Town for protecting the Lower Cape Fear from federal attack by sea. On March 25, 1862, work began. The earth works which were built damaged some of the ruins of the past occupation. The fort was initially named Fort St. Phillip, but later renamed Fort Anderson. After the fall of Fort Fisher on January 15, 1865, Fort Anderson was the sole defense of the Lower Cape Fear. On February 19, 1865, after a long and hard fought battle the confederate fort was evacuated. It has remained relatively untouched until archeological investigations were begun in 1957.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina, The History of a Southern State (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973).

²North Carolina State Records, Vol. XXIII, p. 239.

³Ibid.

⁴Janet Schaw, Journal of Lady of Quality, Evangeline Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews (editors), 1922.

⁵Pennsylvania Gazette, May 6-13, 1731, also quoted from Schaw's Journal.

⁶Acts of Assembly, 1745.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Evangeline Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, editors. Journal of Lady of Quality, 1922. Appendices p. 278.

⁹Stanley South, Colonial Brunswick 1726-1776, State Department of Cultural Resources, Archeology Branch.

¹⁰Evangeline Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, editors. Journal of Lady of Quality, 1922. Appendices p. 278.

¹¹Janet Schaw, Journal of Lady of Quality, Evangeline Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, editors, 1922.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Stanley A. South, "A Crisis at Brunswicktown" Newsletter. Brunswick County Historical Society, Vol. V, No 4, November 1965.

¹⁵Evangeline Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, editors. Journal of Lady of Quality, 1922. Appendices p. 278.

¹⁶Bulletin, Lower Cape Fear Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 5, February 1959. p. 3.

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¹⁷Newsletter. Brunswick County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 2, May 1966.

¹⁸Evangeline Walker Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, editors, Journal of Lady of Quality, 1922, Appendices, p. 279.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Janet Schaw, Journal of Lady of Quality, Evangeline Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, editors, 1922. p. 145.

²¹The Virginia Gazette, January 13, 1776.

²²Chronicles of Cape Fear, also in Colonial Brunswick 1726-1776 by Stanley South, on file in the Department of Cultural Resources.

Archeological and Historical Significance

Two major archeological approaches have been utilized on data from Brunswick Town which have increased the significance of the proposed district. Stanley South reminds us that traditionally historical archeology in America has been oriented to site specific goals such as locating architectural features, recovering and describing artifacts associated with architecture, and correlating archeological and historical data.¹ The archeological remains at Brunswick are amenable such particularistic type site research and have been utilized to verify events of the past. However, the second and major approach which lends archeological and historical significance to the Brunswick Historic District has been the use of the data to isolate patterns of behavior reflected in the archeological record and to begin to understand processes responsible for these regularities. Cultural material from Brunswick Town has been amenable to research related to search for patterns on the intra and intersite level to explore such things as site function, chronology structure, as well as behavior variables, status, trade routes, ethnicity, settlement patterns, and lastly to study environmental variables.² As archeologists begin to study these regularities or laws of human behavior, and the explanatory processes responsible for such laws, and when they realize the variable control advantage to be gained through scientific use of historical and archeological data sets, then this emphasis is destined to change the face of historical archeology.³

The data base lends itself to innovative and important research because of several factors concerned with the physical nature of the Brunswick District. First, a

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considerable portion of the archeological context remains intact at Brunswick Town. Rough estimates are that between 80 and 90 percent of the known structures at Brunswick have not been excavated. Secondly, it has been established from previous excavations that the archeological context has remained undisturbed since abandonment, and ever since Brunswick Town was established as a state historic site, the site has remained protected from destruction related to unscientific collecting and excavating and to urban or commercial construction. Therefore, it is expected that structures remaining exist in a similarly "in tact" condition. Lastly, the archeological excavations have been conducted by only one principal investigator, Mr. Stanley South, who has exhibited high standards of control in excavation. Because of good control over excavations, the data collected can be used to test an unlimited variety and quantity of hypotheses related to human behavior.

There is good documentation of the historical events such as dates of fires, hurricanes, and site abandonment at Brunswick and archeological data has been used to verify events of the past. For example, during excavation of the cellar rooms at Russellborough, whole wine bottles were discovered along with a special five foot well and a well hoop utilized for chilling several bottles of wine simultaneously. This rather lavish wine cooler would support remarks by Josiah Quincy who said that the mansion was justly called "the house of universal hospitality."⁴ In addition, excavations have supplied information which in many cases was not historically reported. For example, the archeological data has been utilized to reconstruct houses and public buildings. There are no known descriptions of how the houses and structures of Brunswick appeared in the eighteenth century, but by combining the foundation plan as revealed through excavations and information on similar houses of this period at other locations, conceptual drawings have been compiled.

The approach to the understanding of the patterns or formation processes of the archeological record at Brunswick has resulted in the development of regularities specifically related to cultural material and human behavior of the British colonial system. Three of these patterns as developed and applied to Brunswick data are (1) the Brunswick Pattern of refuse disposal, (2) the Carolina Pattern of artifactual relationships, and (3) the mean ceramic data formula. These patterns were then compared on the intra site level to establish predictable data ranges which could be tested to see if they were applicable at other sites. Due to differing cultural processes in the British-American system, the archeological patterning is expected to be different from the German-American, the French-American patterns, etc.

The Brunswick pattern of refuse, which has been used as a model for over a decade, basically states that secondary refuse is discarded adjacent to dwellings especially near doorways or in depressions in the street.⁵ The pattern demonstrates the refuse disposal system of British Americans during the eighteenth century. The

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utility of distribution studies is in the potential to better interpret the relationships between site structure, context, and function. For example, to quote from South:

The Brunswick Pattern of refuse disposal is seen specifically in the distribution of ceramic fragments around the Public House-Tailor Shop ruin. The concentration of ceramic fragments in two areas to the rear of the structure reveals the location of a doorway as well as a major refuse disposal areas at the rear corner of the building. These midden deposits resulted from occupants throwing refuse outside a rear door, and behind the building from the direction of the front yard. The contrast between the slight amount of refuse around the front entrance and the concentration at the rear is a characteristic of the Brunswick Pattern.

Most secondary refuse artifacts will reveal this same Brunswick Pattern whereas any primary refuse classes will vary from this dispersion. The importance of frequency variability in the distribution of different classes of artifacts is seen when pins and beads are examined. The high concentration of these inside the structure as primary refuse, with few in the secondary refuse behind the ruin reflects the fact that these artifacts were not discarded, but were lost accidentally inside five of the six rooms, having fallen through the cracks in the floorboards (Schiffer 1972:161).⁶ The virtual absence of these artifacts in the sixth room reveals that a different function was involved here, probably that of an office or merchandizing room. These pins and beads, plus a similar concentration of other tailoring objects inside the rooms, suggests this ruin functioned as a tailor shop. This, plus documentation that the owner of this lot once operated a public house, plus the architectural plan revealing a number of small rooms in a row, resulted in a public house-tailor shop interpretation for this structure.⁷

The Carolina Artifact pattern was developed by examining the frequency variation of eight artifact groups from Brunswick Town and four other ruins of British colonial origin in the Carolinas.⁸ A percentage range and mean of the following artifact groups: kitchen, architecture, arms, furniture, clothing, personal, tobacco pipes, and activities were determined on all five sites, and the resulting pattern constitutes the Carolina Pattern. This pattern has been tested at sites outside the Carolina areas and a similar pattern was found.⁹ Questions remain to be answered as to what types of sites and why sites fall into the predicted range of the Carolina Pattern. The type of sites so far include those which are both domestic and military in nature, British-colonial in origin, and important in the mainstream of a colonial cultural system.¹⁰ Explanation of why the patterns exist is related

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to questions concerned with cultural process in the British colonial system such as questions related to the logistics of the British distributive system, the British expansion policy, the discouragement and encouragement of colonial manufacture and self sufficiency, etc.¹¹

Artifactual patterning reflecting the occupation period during which the archeological sample accumulated, was examined by means of the formula concept of pattern recognition.¹² In the case of Brunswick material, a mean ceramic date formula was applied to ceramics from the Hepburn-Reonalds ruin (S7). Historic records revealed that the structure was probably standing in 1734 and was burned in 1776. The mean historic date is 1755. The computed mean ceramic date was 1758.4, only 3.4 years from the historic date. The formula then appears to be a valid tool for archeologists to interpret the occupation period represented by cultural material from British Colonial America. Explanation of the regularity of the pattern is expressed in terms of the processes of culture such as hypotheses relating to the time required for the spread of cultural material, and relating to distribution processes at work within the British American colonial cultural system as reflected in expansion policy and colonization goals.

The protected and preserved portions of the archeological record remaining at Brunswick Town are extremely valuable to archeologists then, because they are the testing ground for hypotheses related to patterns of behavior represented in the archeological record. This portion of Brunswick Town can be used to "cross-check" archeological interpretations because events which occurred at Brunswick are well documented. As patterns and processes are tested and better understood, causal behavioral variables responsible for the archeological record are delineated. With the additional variable control possible through historical documentation such archeological behavioral patterns may begin to take on the formal aspect of laws.¹³ As this level is reached, archeologists can direct research and explain processes responsible for such laws, one important goal of archeology. The significance and importance of Brunswick to archeological theory building is unlimited, but at this time is so closely related to the theoretical background and direction of just a few historical archeologists that it is proposed that the Brunswick Town Historic District be preserved as an "archeological laboratory" with monitoring of research and preservation activities to be continued by Stanley South or persons with similar theoretical interests.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Stanley A. South, "Pattern Recognition in Historical Archeology," American Antiquity, special issue. In press (1978).

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴Stanley A. South, "A Wine Cooler In the Cellar at Russellborough" Newsletter, Brunswick County Historical Society, Vol. VII, No. 4, November 1967.

⁵Stanley A. South, Method and Theory in Historical Archeology. Academic Press, Inc.:NY

⁶Michael B. Schiffer "Archaeological Context and Systematic Context. American Antiquity 37(2):156-165.

⁷Stanley A. South, "Pattern recognition in Historic Archeology" American Antiquity special issue. In press (1978).

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 120 and a portion of Cape Fear River
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	2	2,8	5,4	10	3,7	7,1	0	9	0	B	1,8	2	2,8	5,1	5	3,7	6,9	78,0
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING						ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING		
C	1,8	2	2,7	8,4	10	3,7	6,9	7	60		D	1,8	2	2,7	7,2	0	3,7	7,1	04,0
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING						ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see item #7 for further details).

This district includes the property owned by the state called Brunswick Town (State Historic Site) as shown on the Carolina Beach 7.5 SGS Quadrangle Map. The property is located on the east bank of the Cape Fear River approximately ten miles north of Southport. It is bounded by Orton Plantation on the north, the Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, on the south, and Old River Road on the west. It includes a portion of the Cape Fear River from the property's northern and southern boundary lines extended eastward to the Intercoastal Waterway.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Researched by John Flowers III and Carol S. Spears
 Description and Significance by Carol S. Spears, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

Archeology Branch, Division of Archives and History

DATE

January 11, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

109 E. Jones Street

TELEPHONE

(919) 733-2508, 733-7342

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina 27611

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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South, Stanley

1958 to present Reports of excavations on deposit with Department of Cultural
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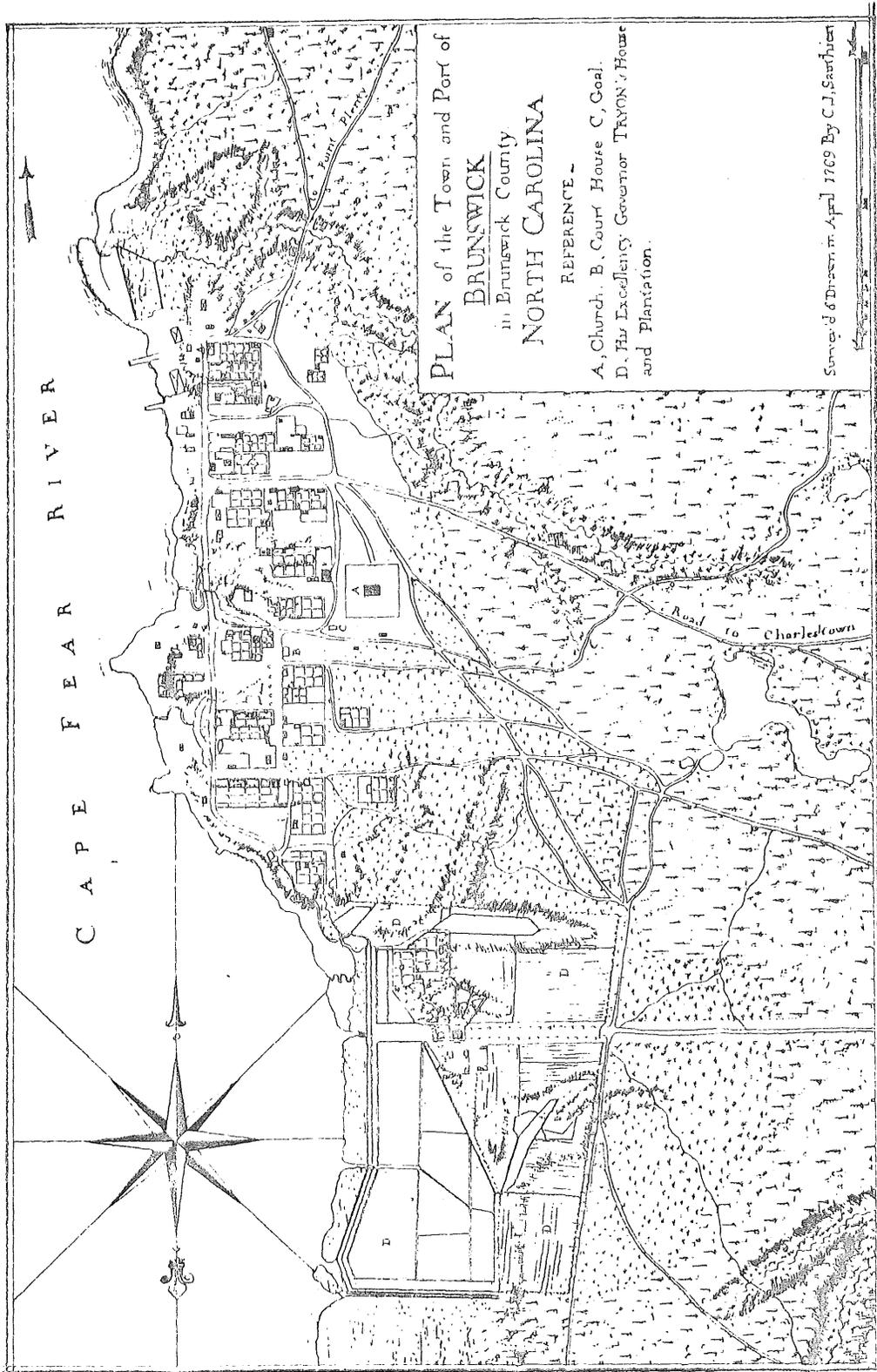
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Surveyed & Drawn in April 1769 By C.J. Sauthier

The 1769 map of Brunswick Town, N.C.

