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Archeological Excavations at Pinckneyville, Site of Pinckney District, 1791-1800

Richard F. Carrillo

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ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT PINCKNEYVILLE,
SITE OF PINCKNEY DISTRICT, 1791-1800.

by

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Prepared by the
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AUGUST, 1972

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INTRODUCTION

Pinckneyville was established by an act of the South Carolina Legislature in 1791 to serve as a judicial district seat for the present counties of Chester, Spartanburg, Union, and York (McCord 1840:262). It was named, presumably, for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a member of the prominent Pinckney family of Charleston (Walker 1916:17). The site where Pinckney District was located represents an historic area of local and state importance.

In 1970, the Union County Historical Society established a special commission to investigate the various possibilities that would best present the importance of the site of Pinckneyville to the people of South Carolina.

On January 15, 1971, efforts initiated by Janson Cox, Assistant to the Director, History and Historic Interpretation, Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission, resulted in an application to the State Local Assistance Program for a grant to study the interpretation feasibility of Pinckneyville. An official agreement was entered into by the Union County Historical Society and the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism on May 15, 1971, by which the Commission would act as advisor to the Society. It was thought desirable that, to initially attain proper assessment of the site potential, archeological research be conducted.

An agreement, effective October 25, 1971, between the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and the Union County Historical Commission was made. The agreement stipulated that

archeological and historical research would be conducted by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, consisting basically of exploratory excavation to locate streets, structures, and other subsurface features in an effort to determine as much about the town plan as possible. Apparently, a town plat once existed but it has never been found. On the basis of the archeological investigations, plans could be formulated and a decision made for the interpretation of the site as to whether a major archeological excavation would be feasible or desirable in the future. The historical research would entail searching out available documents in the State Archives, as well as in county and local repositories.

Before the archeological aspect of the proposal was initiated, a careful analysis of available records, newspaper accounts, etc., was made in an effort to obtain information valuable to the archeological phase.

The actual archeological research was conducted by the writer from November 15 to December 19 with the assistance of Jesse Robison, Crew Chief, and several part-time students from the University of South Carolina, Union Regional Campus.

The time from January 4 to March 31 was spent at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. During this period, with the assistance of Institute staff members, considerable time was devoted to archival document search in Columbia and research in the county courthouses of Chester, Spartanburg, Union, and York. This was followed by incorporating the historical and archeological research, analyzing the excavated material, and preparing this report.

The goals outlined in the research proposal were achieved. The exploratory excavations revealed remains of architectural as well as subsurface features possibly representing wells, privies, etc. A considerable quantity of artifacts was recovered representing a time span from the late eighteenth into the twentieth century. The relationships between the subsurface architectural features and artifact content are discussed in detail in their appropriate sections.

A plan (Figure 1) showing the area where archeological research was conducted is contained in an envelope in the back cover of this report. This plan shows relationships between the archeologically derived features and the present standing structures, including archeologically derived interpretations. Reference is made to this within the archeological section.

Acknowledgments

The site of Pinckneyville was excavated because of the foresight of a few individuals who were willing to take the initiative and realize the importance of archeology in a situation such as confronted the Union County Historical Society.

I wish to thank Dr. H. L. Sutherland, President, and the members of the Union County Historical Society who contributed their time and effort to this project. Special thanks are extended to Mr. Robert G. Fant, Chairman of the Union County Historical Commission, and Mr. Claude E. Sparks, Treasurer of the Society, who were always available and ready to cooperate whenever their services were required. Mr. Sparks has for many years concerned himself with researching the available records in the Union County Courthouse and supplied vital information

during the course of the excavations, as well as during the time this report was being prepared.

The staff members of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism of South Carolina, especially Janson Cox, Assistant to the Director, History and Historic Interpretation, deserve high recognition for their awareness of the essential importance of archeological research in assuring proper interpretation of historic sites.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina; John D. Combes, Assistant Director; Stanley South, Staff Archeologist, and the rest of the staff of the Institute are acknowledged and thanked for providing the manpower, facilities and especially the technical assistance for the completion of this report.

Jesse Robison, Crew Chief, and the students from the University of South Carolina, Union Regional Campus; David L. Sloan, Dallas L. Nelson, Chris M. Nance, Sidney L. Lawson, Fred G. Vanderford, Jeffrey S. Dover, and Guy T. Comer, all of whom comprised the crew, are thanked for their enduring work provided during the course of the excavation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although research had been conducted and attempts made at presenting the history of Pinckneyville, no effort had ever been made to fully develop the potential of the historic record. The recent search for historical data indicated that documentation pertinent to the site of Pinckneyville is scarce. Most of the information previously available was traced to primary sources, and some new data were retrieved. An attempt has been made to properly order the historic record in a sequential manner in an effort to present a clear and adequately documented record of the history of Pinckneyville.

Prior to the year 1768, in the Province of South Carolina, all criminal cases and all circuit actions which exceeded the value of twenty pounds were tried in the City of Charlestown. This action was quite disruptive, requiring persons throughout the Province to travel to Charlestown to attend as parties, jurors, or witnesses. The Provost Marshall was charged with executing warrants, summonses, etc., throughout the Province, and in many cases the monetary expenditures were more than half the amount of actual debt settlements. This undoubtedly wrought discouraging effects upon the plaintiffs and prosecutors and grief to the defendants. The most discouraging aspect of this procedure to the Province was that hardships which its citizens were forced to endure were preventing numbers of people from becoming residents (McCord 1840: 197-8).

An Act (No. 980) was introduced by the General Assembly of the Province of South Carolina on April 12, 1768, which stipulated that facilitation to justice could reap great benefits for the Province and

everyone concerned. If individual justice could be obtained with greater expediency and less expense, people would be induced to settle and improve many valuable tracts of land in the Province suitable for cultivation. This, in turn, would contribute considerably to the Crown and help toward the cost of government. As a result, Great Britain and the Province would undergo a trade increase which would be to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Province (McCord 1840: 198).

The resulting action brought about an establishing of circuit courts at:

...Orangeburg and at Camden, lately called Pine Tree Hill,...at Ninety-Six and at the Cheraws,...at Georgetown...and at the town of Beaufort...(McCord 1840: 198).

Although the circuit courts did help to a certain extent, all writs and other processes which were to be tried in the circuit courts were still under the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in Charlestown. Many citizens found this process to be grievous and oppressive. In 1789, several years after the Revolution, the circuit courts were given original and final jurisdiction over judicial matters in their districts (McCord 1840: 253).

On February 19, 1791, the General Assembly of South Carolina, in an Act (No. 1491) which amended the previous acts for the establishment and regulation of circuit courts throughout the state, added two more districts--Washington and Pinckney. Six commissioners were appointed for Pinckney District: Colonel Edward Lacey, Colonel William Farr, James Martin, Colonel William Bratton, Baylis Earle, Esq., and William Farr, Esq. Their duties were:

...to agree for and superintend the building of gaols and court houses..., and for the purchase of land in such places, for the immediate erection

of the said buildings, as the majority of the respective commissioners shall see most fit and convenient in each district,...(McCord 1840: 264).

A letter on December 16, 1791, written by the commissioners and signed by William Smith, William Bratton, Edward Lacey and James Martin stated:

The Commifsioners appointed to fix the place for holding Courts, and Erecting a Courthouse and Jaol in pinckney district--Agreeable to an act pafsed the Nineteenth February last, Report that the Courthouse & Jaol in pinckney district--be built on the West Side broad River, Near the Confluence of broad and pacolet Rivers, Not Exceeding three miles from the Said forks of broad & pacolet Rivers--and not to exceed One mile from broad River--in a village to be fixed on by the Commifsioners on the East side of Broad River, and to be called by the Name of Hendersonburgh--(Correspondence--Commissioners 1791).

This letter tends to indicate that by December of 1791, the Commission had decided on a location for the site of the courthouse and jail. Also, it indicates that the structures would be built on the west side, but later states on the east side of Broad River, probably the result of an oversight.

The first court session was held Monday, April 2, 1792, with the commissioners apparently having decided to name the town Pinckneyville.

At a Court of Common pleas holden at Pinckneyville siteuat on the South west side of Broad River near the mouth of Pacolet River being the place fixed on by the Commissioners as a site for the Court House & Gaol in and for the District of Pinckney on Monday the second day of April in the Year of our Lord... (York County 1786-1838: 341-2).

The above mentioned infers three possibilities: the courthouse and possibly a jail were built; or they were in the process of being built; or the court was held in a temporary place.

On Thursday, April 5, the court met, but the Broad and Pacolet

Rivers were at flood stage and were rendered impassable from heavy rains. The judge, solicitor, clerk and the jurors were not present. The Court adjourned on Saturday, April 7, until November 1.

The period from the date of adjournment in April, until November when the court was reconvened, is one in which changes appear to have occurred. Documentary evidence indicates that the initial location for the site of Pinckneyville was not suitable.

In April the village was subjected to a flood as is evidenced by The National Gazette of Philadelphia in the May 12, 1792, issue. [The original account was not obtainable, and the quotation herewith presented was derived from an article in the Union Daily Times.]:

...A new town in South Carolina has begun to be erected early in April last at the confluence of Broad River and Pacolet River, to be called Pinckneyville from a respectable family in that state.

Scarcely had the name, however, been officially conferred upon the infant city, when a tremendous freshet poured down upon the two rivers from previous heavy rains, and overflowed all that had been done, all in promiscuous ruin; thus disappointing the expectations and labours of the founders.

The Commissioners, we hear have since agreed to change the location for Pinckneyville, to a pleasant, romantic and more elevated situation further up on the banks of the Broad River, not far distant from the confluence before mentioned, and nearly in the center of the most desirable counties in the world, the back part of South Carolina...(Spears 1967: 4).

The flood undoubtedly caused the commissioners to reconsider their location for the courthouse and jail but, as mentioned before, no evidence can be presented regarding the construction status of the courthouse and jail at the initial site.

It is unclear from whom the commissioners acquired the first site for the town, but the second location chosen was on land belonging to

James Bankhead of Chester County (Chester County 1791: 186-187). As a result, the following agreement was entered into on April 30, 1792, between the Commissioners and James Bankhead:

A memorandum an Agreement mad & concluded on by James Bankhead of the One part and the Commifisioners appointed to fix the plan & Erect the Court House & Jail in Pinckney district of the other part Witnefsth that the said James Bankhead doth on his part Covinant to And with the said Commifisioners to make good & sufficient Titles in simple to Two acres of Land lying East of his spring on the Ridge for to Erect the said Court House and Jail on & for the Use of the said District of Pinckney forever also to Lay off a Quantity of Lotts round the same in suitable Lotts which he is to Sell to the Citizens the Quantity of Land so laid off not to be lefs than Forty acres And the said Lotts to be Sold at the price which the majority of the Commifisioners shall set on them & not more than Two Lotts to be Sold to any person without the Consent of the Commes[commissioners] or such person or persons that a Majority of the said Commifisioners shall appoint to Superintend the sail of the same and the money arising from the sail of the said Lotts to be the Use of him the said Bankhead & the Lotts sold when the Commifisioners shall think proper to dispose of them & under their direction & make Titles to the purchasers of the said Lotts when the purchase money is paid & all Citizens of the s^d [said] Village & others either pafsingers or persons having business at said Town or Village shall have firs Priviledge to & from the Spring & make Use of the said Water to their own use without any hinderance of him the said Bankhead or any other person claiming under him the said Bankhead the Titles of said Two Acres to be made when a majority of the said Commifisioners shall require them & this to be Void when the Majority of the Commifisioners shall take other sufficient writings to secure the aboye mentioned Contract Witnefs my hand this 30^h day of April 1792

James Bankhead
(Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book I: 513)

On August 13, 1792, a letter written by the Commissioners to the governor stated:

We the Commifisioners appointed to convey on the public buildings for Pinckney District --

Do report to your Excellency that we have fixed in a a proper place for said buildings, in Union County about 3/4 of a mile below the mouth of [Pacolet] River, and about the same distance from the west branch of Broad River -- The Courthouse will be fully sufficient to hold Court in in ten days from this date, and the gaol is going on very rapidly -- The situation of the Courthouse we think very elegant, its on a beautiful high dry Ridge, and very good water convenient -- ... (Correspondence--Commissioners 1792).

On December 21, 1792, Act No. 1551 was passed to:

...ascertain the Names by which the Village where- in the District Courts are held in Pinckney and Washington Districts, shall be known in Law; and to provide Uniform Seals for the several District Courts throughout the State; and to exempt the persons therein specified from Toll and Ferriage (Cooper 1839: 210).

The preamble to the above act reads as follows:

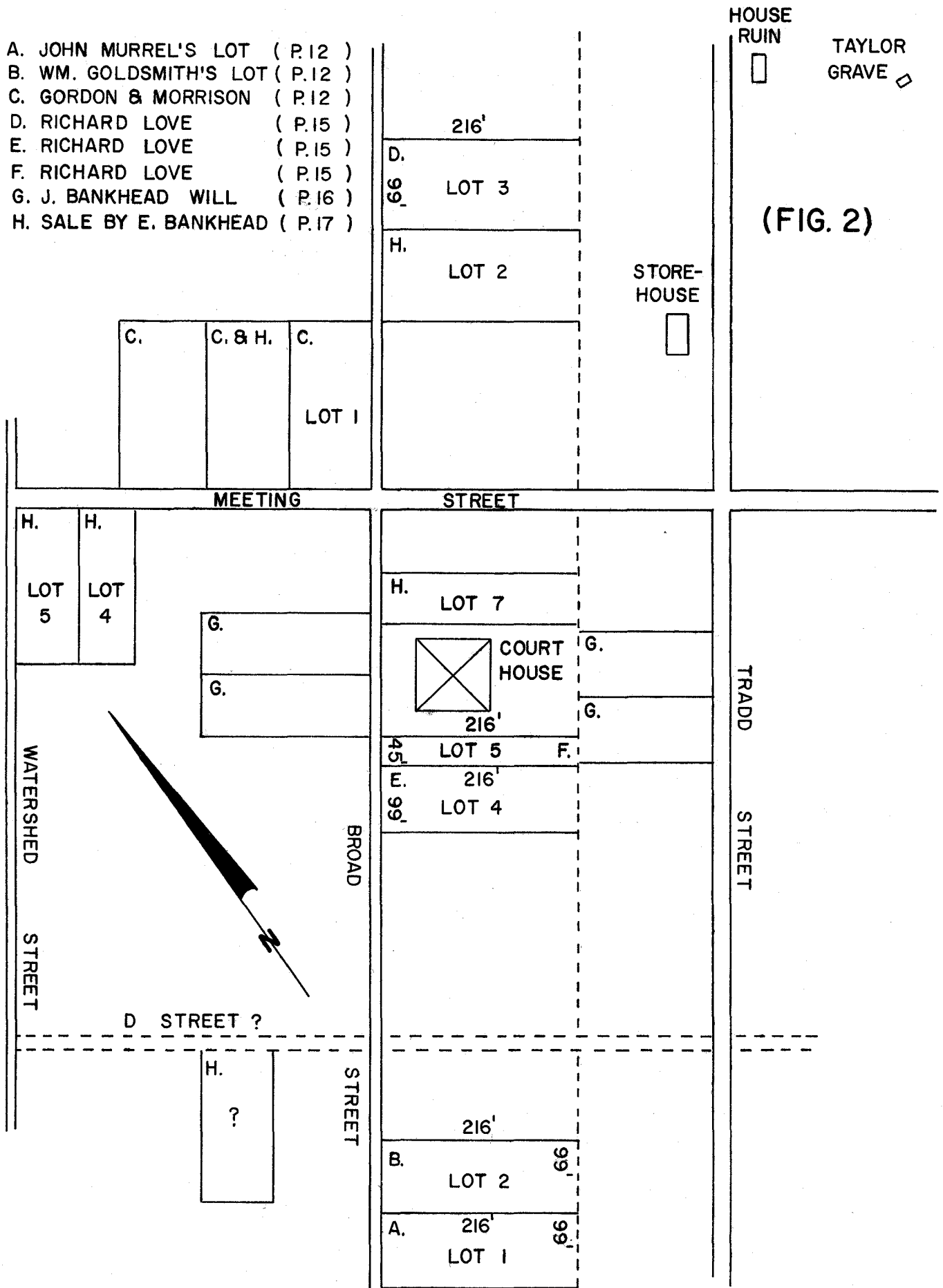
WHEREAS, it is necessary that the places where the District Courts are held in Pinckney and Wash- ington District, should be known in law by certain names.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the place or village on the south-west side of Broad River, a little below, and within one mile of the mouth of Pacolet River, being the situation whereon the gaol and court house of the said District have been built, by the direction of the commissioners appointed for that purpose, shall be called Pinckneyville, and by that name shall always be known in law;... (Cooper 1839: 210).

The location of the new town was surveyed and a plat made. There is reference to a plat in several of the deeds, but to date, none has been recovered. A conjectured plat was made abstracting information ob- tained from sparse documentation (Figure 2). The deed records also lead one to believe that although 40 acres were purportedly layed out

CONJECTURED PARTIAL PLAT AND STREET LOCATIONS OF PINCKNEYVILLE AS OBTAINED AND INTERPRETED FROM DEED RECORDS

- A. JOHN MURREL'S LOT (P.12)
- B. WM. GOLDSMITH'S LOT (P.12)
- C. GORDON & MORRISON (P.12)
- D. RICHARD LOVE (P.15)
- E. RICHARD LOVE (P.15)
- F. RICHARD LOVE (P.15)
- G. J. BANKHEAD WILL (P.16)
- H. SALE BY E. BANKHEAD (P.17)



(FIG. 2)

for the town, only a few lots were sold during the time from 1792-1800 when Pinckneyville served as a district.

The first sale of property in Pinckneyville appears to have been made on November 25, 1792, to John Murrell for the sum of four (i.e. transcript is somewhat illegible, but resembles four) pounds. It also seems that John Murrell was already living on the property as evidenced by the following in reference to:

...lott or parcel of land situate and being in the Village of Pinckneyville and hath such courses form & marks as a plate thereof represents... known in the place of said Village by No. One on the So. Square, being the lott whereon the said John Murrell has made improvements. built & known & considered as the said J^{no} Murrells tenement... (Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book D, 1792: 307-308).

The deed record shows that no further property was sold in Pinckneyville until November 6, 1794, when William Goldsmith, for nine pounds, 16 shillings purchased a:

...Lott of Land lying in the Village of Pinckneyville at Pinckney Court House in the district aforesaid containing Six pole in front of Broad Street and fourteen Poles back on the South Square known by the number [two] as appears by the the plate of said Village --... (Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book D, 1792: 306-307).

The following reference to the sale of land in the town occurred on May 1, 1795, when two merchants, George Gordon and Alexander Morrison, purchased a lot of land:

...in the Town of Pinckneyville, Capital of Pinckney Distrist ... known in the plan or plate of forenamed town by that of Lott No. One N^owest side of Broad Street and corner of Meeting street bounded on the south and on the west by two lots now in the pofsefsion of James Bankhead, the front of Lot No. One extends along Broad street thirteen Roods [rods], and six and Half Roods deep on meeting Street (more or lefs, ...) (Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book D: 108).

By 1794, the town of Pinckneyville seems to have been experiencing a slow growth in population. It appears that during this period when court was held, in the months of April and November, many people were present in the town, although the number of permanent residents seems to have been limited (York County 1786-1838: 341-342). There is a possibility that persons were residing on lots in the town without having purchased them, as was the case with John Murrell.

On December 17, 1794, a letter was written, presumably to the Governor, regarding a committee appointed to inquire and report on:

...the Surplus of the money voted February 19th 1791 for building the Court House & Gaol in Pinckney district -- Report that they have examined the Treasury office find that the whole sum voted being £1500 has been drawn out of the Treasury -- that the Contract for completing the sd Buildings was made for £1300 -- consequently there must be a balance of £200 -- in the hands of the Commifsioners for which they are accountable --

Herefore [illegible] that the commifsioners of the [illegible -- resulting] at Columbia be directed & required to call upon the commifsioners aforesaid to account for the balance aforesaid & to report to the Legislature at their next meeting the result thereof (Correspondence--Commissioners 1794).

The above letter serves as an indicator of the sum of money required to construct the courthouse and jail. In a letter of a later date, the cost of the construction of the jail is noted as having been approximately £700, with the apparent cost of the courthouse at £600.

Three years after the construction of the courthouse and jail, there was discontentment shown with the construction of the jail. A letter was written in Pinckneyville on April 1, 1795, the first day of court, to the Governor by Aedanus Burke, Circuit Judge, voicing a strong complaint regarding the construction of the jail. The copy of the letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir,

Col. Bratton, the new Sheriff who entered on his office this morning in Court has made a report that on Thursday night last (the 26th March) the jail was broke, and three men under the accusation of stealing horses made their escape by breaking a hole thro the brickwork. This is the third time that such escapes have been made by breaking the prison; an enterprize of so easy execution, that there is no sort of difficulty nor risk, and since the building of it, ther is but one, sole, instance of any one being confined in it, that did not make his escape, and he did not think it worth his trouble, being put in for some trifling matter. -- Thus, as far as the want of a jail to confine mali-factors renders a county lawlefs, this District may be said to be so far without law. I have just come from surveying the jail -- provided this prison was strong, the Vaults of the Bastile were a place of charity and compafsion in comparison to this -- It is thirteen feet long and twelve wide. with only one small grated window, ten inches high and nine inches wide, and upwards of five feet above the floor. The miserable wretch whose destiny it is to lodge there, is without light enough to read, chilled and suffocated with cold, and with damp and foul air in winter, and difsolved with scorching heats in the warm weather. As to execution and finish of the work, it is the most faithlefs, unworkmanlike and bungling: an [illegible] sample it is, how a very good, Republican people will sometimes spend the public money. not one piece of the wood was seasoned, all newly cut, and of course that which is in the brick work is dry-rotten, and the plank is all so shrunk, that I can thrust my hand between in every place. The public, in short, had better that the money was thrown into broad river, for there they would not have suffered, but one imposition. --

The source of all this, I take it to be owing, that a plan or design was not made by some such man as an inspector of public works and pofsefsed of skill and experience to combine convenience and security, as well as decency, if not ornament to a public building -- This jail is an Example of it, it cost about 700£. a farmer here afsures me that he will build a better one for thirty Dollars ... (Correspondence--Burke 1795).

Certain details mentioned in the above letter will be discussed in the Architectural section.

From November 1794 until December 1797, there were no recorded land sales in Pinckneyville. Between the dates of December 27 through 29, Richard Love purchased 2-1/2 lots. The first agreement was made with James Bankhead in which he agreed to:

...sell and convey and convey for £40 sterling unto Richard Love a Lott of Land lying in Pinckneyville Number four on the East side of Broad Street six poles in front & fourteen back ... (Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book K, 1797: 12).

The following day James Bankhead did:

...confirm unto the said Richard Love for £ sterling ... one half Lott of Land in the Village of Pinckneyville Known by Number five East side of Broad Street situate fourteen Poles back and three in front of said Street the aforesaid half Lott to be next to the Court House -- ... (Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book K, 1797: 13).

The above mention of the courthouse is the only available source which presents a clue to the site of the courthouse (See Figure 2).

The last sale of land was concluded for £50 on December 28 for:

...a Certain Lott of Land lying in Pinckneyville Number 3 the East side of Broad Street on the N.W. corner of the Town it is 6 poles in front & 14 back...(Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book K, 1797: 13-14).

The evidence present and obtained from the deed record indicates that only 5-1/2 lots of land were sold during the period 1792-1800.

On December 21, 1798, the General Assembly passed Act No. 1706 which established a uniform and more convenient system of justice.

Enactment XI states:

...That from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, the several courts of general sessions of the peace, oyer and terminer, assize and general gaol delivery, and of common please, now established and held in this State, shall be, and the same are hereby, forever abolished; and that all suits, appears and indictments, then depending in any of

the said courts, ... shall be transferred in manner following, that is to say: when any district shall contain two or more of the districts established by this Act, the suits, appeals and indictments, depending in the respective superior courts of law of such district, shall be transferred to the new district established by this Act, within such district, wherein the defendant or appellee resides ... And all the said suits and indictments shall be continued proceeded on and determined in the respective courts to which they shall be transferred, as aforesaid; and all records of the said superior courts hereby abolished, shall be transferred to the nearest district established by this Act, there to be kept and continued (McCord 1840: 287-8).

And so ended the short-lived Pinckney District, a year later, to be replaced by:

...one other district, to be named Union district, to comprehend the county of that name according to its present limits; ... (McCord 1840: 284).

Although the judicial districts were relocated to individual counties, with the Pinckney District judicial matters being transferred to Union, Pinckneyville continued to survive as a town. The town did not experience any major growth and appeared to stabilize.

Further information on the property and buildings in Pinckneyville is attributed to the will of James Bankhead in which he willed his possessions:

...and also four lots of Land in Pinckney-ville to her & to her heirs & assigns forever the said Lots to of Them N.W. side of Trade Street and near the Court House The other two lots on Broad Street Between the court House and Pacolate River opposite The Public Buildings -- ...with The House and Lot in Pinckney-ville and two lots between The said House ... Also I leave all the rest of my lots in Pinckney-ville to be disposed... (Will Book A 1799: 85-86).

Ten years later, Elizabeth, the wife of James Bankhead, sold some of the land willed to her by her husband to Thomas C. Taylor. On April

7, 1809, she sold:

...nine lots in the Village of Pinckneyville described in the plat of said village in the following orders, viz: One Lot No. 5, Tradd Street 1D., No. 5, south side of D, One lot No. 2, north side of Meeting Street, 1D, No. 4, south side of Meeting Street. One Lot No. 5, corner of Watershed and Meeting Streets, One Lot No. 7, more or less on east side of Broad Street, One lot No. 2 east side of Broad Street, One Lot No. 3, east side of Broad Street... (Court Records, 1810).

Seven days later on April 14 Thomas Taylor sold to Amos Davis for five hundred dollars:

...a lot of land in the town of Pinckneyville lying below the old gaol on the west side of the road that leads to the ferry on Broad river adjoining McMahan's Field on Pacolet the lot running fifty feet in front on the road aforesaid and eighty feet back from the said road also to the house and lot in Pinckneyville adjoining the gaol the said house having been given by the legislator to Elizabeth Bankhead and by her sold to Thomas C. Taylor The land adjoining the said house on the East and twentyseven feet from the end of the said house and six feet on the south side of the said house from the house to extend in a straight line twentyseven feet Easternly below the said house and westernly to the street for the public land of the state has my claim lying within the bound aforesaid... (Common Pleas, Box T, No. 177-230, pkg. 193-198).

Between 1800 and 1813 the property owned by the state was left unattended. On December 18, 1813, the General Assembly in Act No. 2040, Enactments XXXI and XXXII, stated:

...That George Plexico, Capt. William Palmer and Isaac J. Foster be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners to appraise and value the public land in Pinckneyville, whereon the court house and gaol were erected; part of which land is enclosed or occupied by Daniel McMahan, part by Thomas C. Taylor, and part by Amos Davis, Esquire; and that each of the aforesaid persons shall have the part of land by them enclosed or occupied at by them, upon their first paying into the Treasury of this State the valuation which shall be made by the commissioners aforesaid;

which valuation shall be made without any regard to the improvements on the said lands.

...That in case the said Daniel McMahan, Thomas C. Taylor, Amos Davis, or either of them, shall refuse to receive the said land at the valuation aforesaid, that then the sheriff of Union district for the time being shall sell, in separate and distinct lots, the parts of land enclosed or occupied by the persons aforesaid, on some public sale day, giving the notice now required by law in sales of land; and that he to make and execute titles for the same to the purchaser or purchasers... (Cooper 1839: 710-11).

No direct evidence that the three men purchased the public land was found; but based on tradition, Daniel McMahan was thought to have bought the courthouse and fitted it out as a residence.

In a deed dated February 18, 1878, it's stated that Mary McMahan, daughter of Daniel McMahan, sold land to B. F. Foster. The deed reads as follows:

...I Mary M. McMahan of Grenville C H ... for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ...Do Grant, bargain, sell and release unto the said B. F. Foster all that lot and tract of land in and around Pinckneyville in the State aforesaid and County of Union in which I formerly resided and consisting of the original tract on which Daniel McMahan Sr died unsold at the time of his death and of divers lots and parts of lots of lands adjoining the original tract purchased by D. F. McMahan ... the whole containing about two hundred acres more or less, and bounded by lands of B. F. Foster, J. C. Farrar, Pacolet and Broad River.

I hereby preserve to myself all minerals on the above described plantation with a right to work the same... (Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book C-25, 1878: 160).

Tradition again places a gold mine below the old storehouse.

The documented history of Pinckneyville fades after the period of 1878. Although the site of Pinckneyville continued to be occupied up into the 1940's, emphasis has been placed on the history of the town when its period of activity was at its greatest, specifically the period

from its inception in 1791 to 1800, when the town ceased to function as a district. Some events which occurred after 1800 were included from the limited number of historical documents available.

There are many stories and traditions relative to the site of Pinckneyville, and a limited use of these was made. For the purpose of this presentation, it was necessary to try to present the history of Pinckneyville from strictly historical documentation. The oral traditions of Pinckneyville have been handed down from generation to generation and will continue. These play an important role because the historical record is, in many cases, comprised of legal documents which fail to capture the vital portion of human social interaction comprising the events of day-to-day human activity. Some of these oral traditions have been recorded to complement the historically documented record. Together they reveal the story of Pinckneyville.

DESCRIPTION OF PINCKNEYVILLE SITE

The site of Pinckneyville is situated approximately sixteen miles northeast from the city of Union which serves as the county seat of Union County. The present site of Pinckneyville can be described in terms essentially similar to those expressed by the commissioners who chose this site for the location of the courthouse and jail for Pinckney District. It is located approximately 1/4 of a mile south of Pacolet River, and 3/4 of a mile east from the confluence of Broad and Pacolet Rivers (Figure 3). The topography of the site is relatively flat, extending from the extreme northeast area of the site and due south, encompassing an area west to southeast with a slight slope tending toward the northwest. A short distance below this area, a spring is evident, presumably the same one referred to by the commissioners. Along the eastern portion of the site, there is a relatively sharp erosional dropoff in the topography leading to the floodplain of Broad River below.

Near the northeastern area of the site, a remnant of an old road exists, which can be traced to Broad River. This is the road which is shown in Mills Atlas (Figure 3), and referred to as the Ferry Road. Northeast of the present Union County Historical Society's property the road is heavily eroded. A section of the road can be seen in the present archeological base map (Figure 1). The road leading into the site from Union parallels the original road south of the site.

A complete standing brick structure known as the "storehouse" is located on the site (Figure 4). A portion of another brick structure, represented by the south wall is known as the jail (Figure 5). The "storehouse"

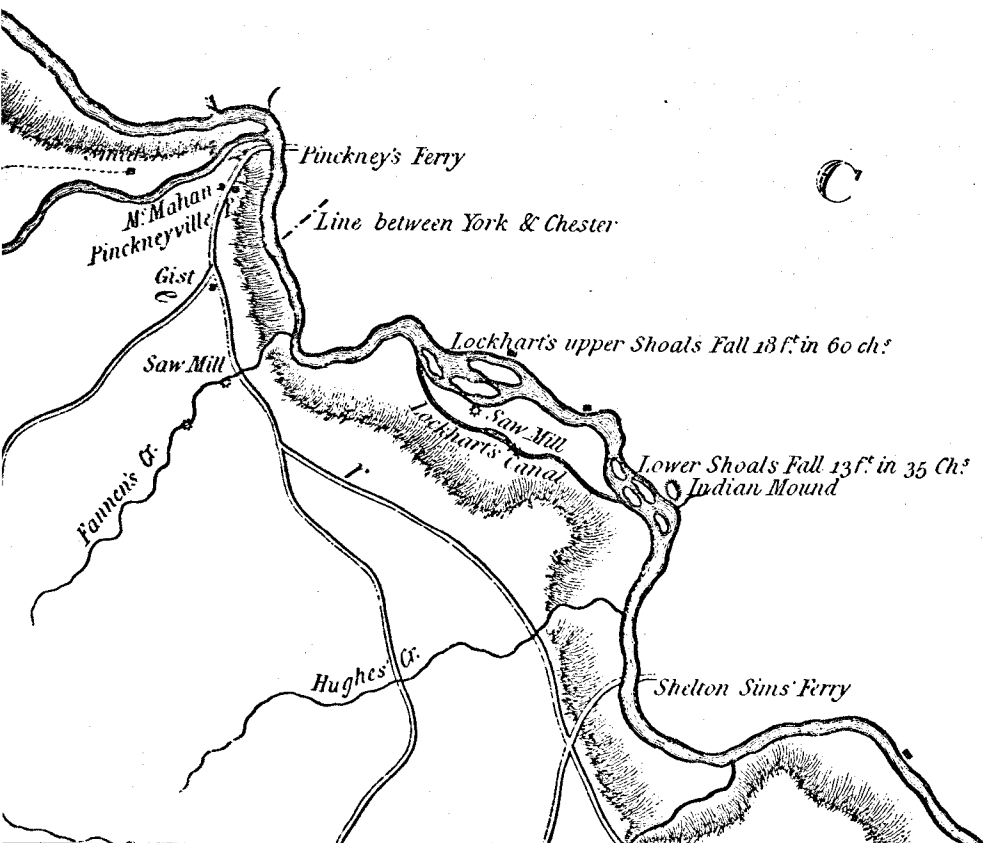
UNION DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA;

SURVEYED by R. THOMPSON,

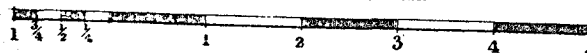
1820.

IMPROVED FOR MILLS' ATLAS

1825.



Scale 2 Miles to an Inch.



Eng^d by H.S. Tanner & Assistants.

Figure 3 (Mills 1965)



FIGURE 4

Brick "storehouse". View to the northwest.



is located on the west side of the present road. The partial structure is on the east side of the old road approximately 180 feet northeast from the "storehouse" building. East of this structure is a grave in which Thomas C. Taylor is buried.

A portion of the site is in a clear, grassy area, and it is in this area that the structures are located. A portion of the land surrounding the grassed area consists of pine trees planted approximately 10 to 15 years ago by Continental Can Corporation. Part of this property has been deeded to the Union County Historical Society, and the grave is located in this area.

Approximately 70 feet northeast of the "storehouse" is a large granite monument, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1936 (Figure 6). This is supposedly the location of the site of the Pinckney District Courthouse. The monument is encompassed on two sides by a three-sided low brick wall. A brick sidewalk extends from the monument to the brick structure. The paved road leading to the site loops approximately 40 feet from the monument.



FIGURE 6

Granite monument erected by Daughters of the American Revolution in 1936. View to the east.



ARCHEOLOGY AT PINCKNEYVILLE

The archeological excavations at Pinckneyville were primarily of an exploratory nature. The purpose was to locate street plans, building locations and subsurface features in an effort to ascertain as much of the town plan as possible. The archeological technique employed was slot trenching (Figure 7). This method allows for narrow trenches of varying lengths to be excavated throughout a site, which is an expedient means of exploratory excavation. Once an archeological feature is located, the area of excavation can be expanded to encompass the complete feature. A transit and tape were used to obtain measurements and to construct a site plan incorporating areas of excavation, features, existing buildings, etc. (Figure 1). An arbitrary elevation of 100 feet, from which all elevations were based, was assigned to the northeast corner of the "storehouse".

A total of 32 units were excavated, but not all produced archeological features. The units discussed in this report are those in which subsurface architectural and other features were detected. A complete list of the units excavated and artifacts found is located in the appendix.

The excavation was initiated with a trench (Unit 2) east of and paralleling the old road. At the northeast end of the trench a circular feature (2A), four feet in diameter, was found at 0.5 feet directly beneath the plow zone. The fill consisted of stone and brick rubble. The artifacts found within the fill were primarily ceramic sherd fragments. Cut nails and bottle glass were also recovered. The ceramics are represented by several plain creamware sherds, various types of pearlware sherds, ironstone and white earthenware sherd fragments.

Unit 4, located about 23 feet from the Taylor grave, produced a circular feature (4A), four feet in diameter and 0.5 feet below the surface consisting of brick rubble. Among the broken brick, fragments of creamware ceramic bowl were recovered (Figure 8-H). This feature represents a well, privy or cistern. The fact that a ceramic fragment of this type was found in the feature may indicate that it was filled in the early years of occupation at Pinckneyville (See Artifact Discussion).

Approximately 65 feet south from the southwest end of Unit 2, a rectangular brick feature was located. This feature (6A) has dimensions of 2.0' by 6.0', possibly representing a chimney base and that a house was possibly located in this area. Subsequent adjacent excavations failed to produce further related evidence, suggesting that the structures were of frame construction utilizing stone for foundations. This is indicated by some older structures, standing and collapsed, located in the vicinity. It is probable that these stones were removed. Another factor destroying evidence of structures is plowing, and entire site has experienced considerable plowing over the years. Therefore, it seems that the only remains which have withstood the wrath of time and the plow have been the bricks comprising the chimney base.

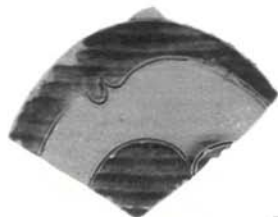
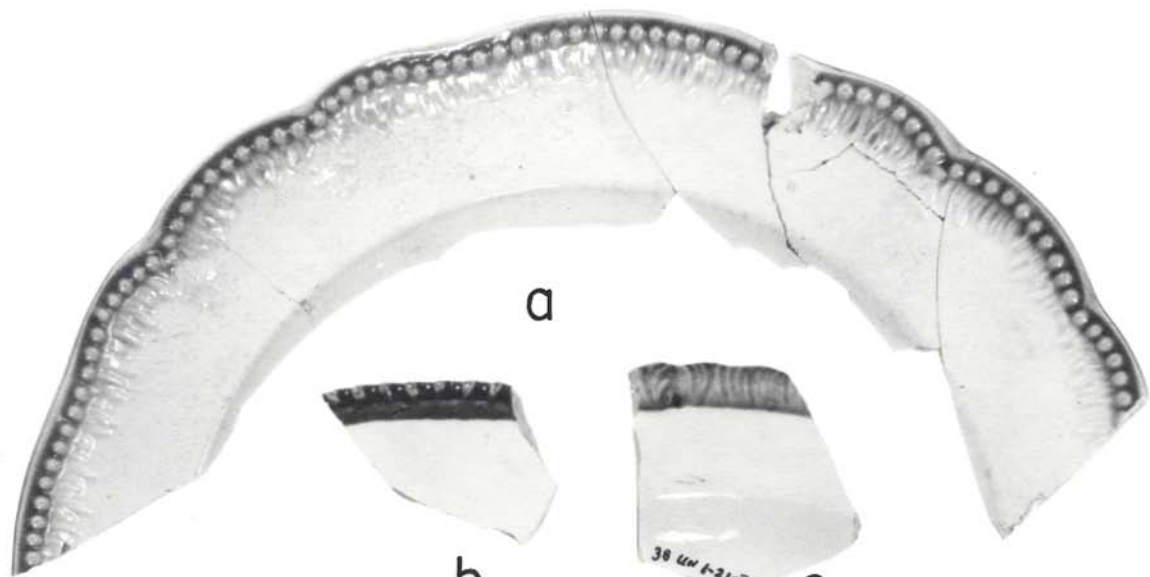
Unit 9, located parallel and east of Unit 2, produced a quantity of charcoal in the form of a small beam or board 0.5' below the surface. The artifacts recovered in this unit are similar to those previously discussed for Unit 2. In addition, a considerable quantity of slate, presumably used for roofing, was found. Excavation Units 14 and 23 failed to reveal a continuation of this feature.

Unit 3 was excavated to cross section and retrieve a profile of the old road. Although no discernible road profile was obtained, the trench

Figure 8

Ceramics Recovered at Pinckneyville

- a. Green edged pearlware ca. 1780-1830 (38UN1-21A-1)
- b. Blue edged pearlware ca. 1780-1830 (38UN1-21A-2)
- c. Blue edged pearlware ca. 1780-1830 (38UN1-21-3)
- d. Blue hand-painted pearlware ca. 1780-1820 (38UN1-21A-4)
- e. Westerwald blue & gray incised salt glazed ca. 1700-1775 (38UN1-10-7)
- f. Blue willow transfer-printed pearlware ca. 1795-1840 (38UN1-21-4)
- g. Alkaline glazed stoneware ca. 1810-present (38UN1-5-2)
- h. Creamware bowl base section ca. 1775-1820 (38UN1-4A-1)



was continued. At the extreme northwest end, evidence of intense burning represented by charcoal and burned earth was detected.

Units 10 and 17 were excavated to define the limits of burning, producing a rectangle 10.0' by 16.0'. The northwest edge of the disturbance was broken by an irrigation ditch. A considerable quantity of artifacts, consisting mainly of pearlware, with some creamware, stoneware, and porcelain, were found in the burned portions located in Units 10 and 17. This feature may be representative of a small structure.

Since the archeological exploration of the above mentioned areas produced substantial evidence of disturbance, Unit 13 was extended toward the southeast, perpendicular to Unit 10 and parallel to Unit 2. The south wall of Unit 2 touched upon a linear alignment of stone. The limits of the stone concentration were completely exposed and resulted in a stone-filled cellar (Figure 9). The cellar (Feature 13A) measured 10.0' square, and was not excavated. The artifacts recovered from among the stones consist of pearlware, white earthenware, cut nails and bottle glass.

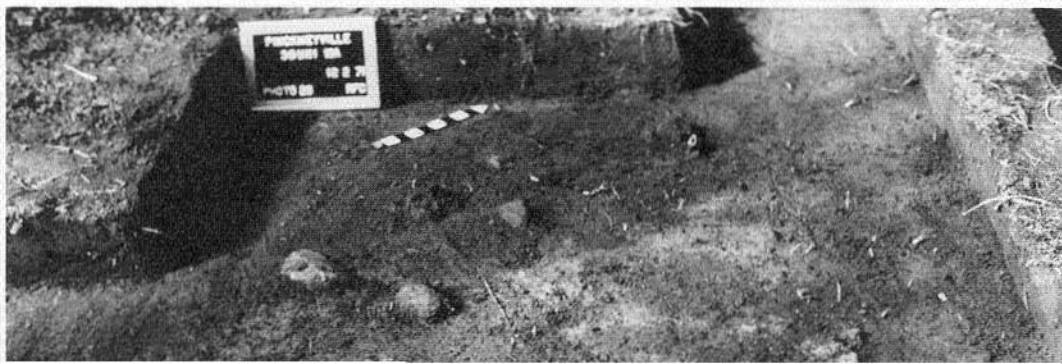
Exploratory Unit 16 was excavated on the east side of the road in the heavily forested pine tree area, and within it, slight evidence of what later were found to be two circular features (19A and 22A), was detected (Figure 1).

Unit 19 was excavated adjacent to and south of Unit 16 (Figure 10). This resulted in a circular feature (19A) with partial brick and stone fill with a diameter ranging between 4.0' and 6.0'. Creamware and white earthenware ceramic fragments were found, including a wrought and several cut nails. A small postmold and a small circular, brick-filled concentration were located south of the feature.



FIGURE 9

Feature 13A. Stone-filled cellar. View to the north.



A similar but smaller feature (22A) was located north of Feature 19A. Feature 22A was four feet in diameter. This feature contained pearlware sherds, bottle glass and cut nails.

A second brick concentration was located in Unit 20, northeast of Unit 3 and the D.A.R. monument. Feature 20A is similar to Feature 6A in outline, but larger, measuring 4.0' by 10.0'. It is in parallel alignment to the chimney of the brick building. In this feature a number of miscellaneous iron items were recovered, including square cut and wire drawn nails. Also found were several types of bottle glass fragments, and a small quantity of ceramics.

Approximately 20 feet northwest of Feature 4A, another rectangular brick-filled feature (21A) was recovered, oriented in a northeast-southwest direction. This feature contained pearlware and white earthenware ceramics, and has dimensions of 2.0' by 4.0'.

Units 25 and 31, located 66 feet southwest of Units 2 and 19, respectively, revealed circular features similar to those encountered in Units 2, 19 and 22. The artifacts recovered from these features are similar to those found in previously mentioned units.

The partially erect building located east of the old road has been traditionally referred to as the jail of Pinckney District (Figure 5). It is said that the prisoners were lowered down into cells. In a newspaper article written by Vera Smith Spears, with reference to the jail, she states:

The Jail at Pinckneyville was sturdily built, although a small building ... The space between the fireplace and the walls were planked up and used as dungeons. The criminals were lowered from the top. Most of the jails during this period were small, one room buildings and some had a

hole in the floor through which, prisoners were lowered into the floor or dungeon underneath. It is said that at this time when one referred to being put in jail, the expression was 'Put in the jug.' (Spears 1967: 4).

The northeastern half of the structure was subjected to a detailed investigation in an effort to determine whether the so-called "dungeons" actually existed, and to see if this was actually the jail. The interior of the building was completely covered with rubble, making it impossible to determine its length before excavation. Unit 26 was begun several feet northeast of the presumed location of the northeast wall and excavated toward that wall. Thirteen feet from the northeast end of Unit 26, the northeast wall was found (Figure 11). At this point, the foundation consisted of the initial course of bricks some of which had been removed. No bricks were present in the northwest corner. A large circular postmold, 1.50' in diameter, was located at the extreme interior corner. Along the interior of the west wall a trace of the builder's trench was present. A large stone was found wedged into the northwest side of the fireplace. This served the purpose of reinforcing the fireplace from the weight of the chimney.

The exterior dimensions of the fireplace were 5.6' by 3.0' with an interior depth of 3.0'. These dimensions correlate closely with those of the fireplace in the structure referred to as a storeroom. The fireplace was partially collapsed and tilted toward the interior. This was probably a result of the inward collapse of the walls. When the east wall collapsed, it remained, for the most part, intact. The mortar and bricks were intact except where they had previously been removed (Figure 12).



FIGURE 11

Northeast corner of structure in Unit 26A. Note circular postmold at interior corner. View to the north.



Portions of the collapsed wall were taken out in order to facilitate excavation in the interior portion of the structure. At a depth of approximately 1.5' from the top of the interior rubble, a stack of three stones was found near the west wall adjacent to the builder's trench and two large postmolds were revealed. These two postmolds, the postmold in the northwest corner, and the stack of three stones suggest probable floor supports. The stone footing is .20' lower than the highest portion of the fireplace, the difference probably representing floor planking.

Along the northeast side of the structure, the builder's trench contained two large stones in addition to smaller rock and brick rubble. A considerable amount of rock intermingled with brick was found between the fireplace and the northeast corner. The foundation wall along the southeast was in a good state of preservation. The artifacts recovered from within the interior consist of several types of ceramic fragments, bottle and window glass, and square cut iron nails. No evidence was found suggesting the existence of dungeons, nor even that this structure represents the jail (See Architectural section).

Unit 27 was excavated between the D.A.R. monument and the brick "storehouse". Evidence of a slight disturbance was detected adjacent to the monument, seeming to extend beneath it. An adjacent unit (30) was excavated, but no further trace of the disturbance was found. This area was disturbed when the monument was erected.

After considerable probing, the final unit (32) was excavated to find the exact location of a structure referred to as a hotel, situated opposite the "storehouse". Although photographic evidence is available showing a building with two chimneys in this area, no archeological evi-

dence for such a building was found. Even though subsurface evidence for it was not found, the general location of the structure is known from the photograph.

A subsequent one-day excavation was conducted at a later date by the writer and Stanley South. The investigation took place in the area northwest, of the partially standing structure. Evidence of two cellars was found. The entire outline of the smaller cellar was determinable. Its dimensions are 17.0' by 19.0'. This cellar had a row of burned brick, ashes, and dust in a portion of the north side. The western limits of the larger structure had been destroyed, but the north-south dimension is 25.0'.

The cellars represent additional evidence of structural locations, possibly used as domiciliarys.

INTERPRETATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

The results of the archeology conducted at the site of Pinckneyville illustrate that considerable disturbance has occurred over the years, and that a considerable portion of otherwise retrievable evidence, in the area excavated, has succumbed to the plow. Some features did escape and from these we are able to present an archeological interpretation of a portion of the site of Pinckneyville.

As was shown by deeds noted in the historical section, Pinckneyville never attained the population envisioned. Although 40 acres were layed out for the town, only a few were utilized.

The archeological investigation was conducted within the confines of the property owned by the Union County Historical Commission and obtained by the Commission because it had been assumed that within this area lay the sites of the courthouse and jail. A cohesive, historic record was not available prior to excavation, and therefore the premise for the archeological research conducted was based on the dictates of local tradition and limited historical documentation.

The archeological results obtained at the site of Pinckneyville indicate that a few buildings, presumably dwellings, were located in the area excavated. Three rectangular brick features (6A, 20A and 21A) are indicative of destroyed fireplace chimneybases. Two are approximately equal in size, while the third is considerably larger. The larger feature is in alignment with the fireplace chimney of the "storehouse". The artifacts recovered from Features 20A and 21A indicate that these structures were built in the early years of the town. The circular brick-filled feature (4A), probably represents a well or privy. The

ceramic bowl fragments found among the brick indicate that Feature 4A is possibly associated with the Pinckney District period.

The five features (2A, 19A, 22A, 25A, and 31A) found on the east side of the road tend to indicate that a rather large structure was situated in this location. Four of the features (21A, 19A, 25A and 31A) form a rectangle 44.0' by 66.0'.

In an area approximately 80.0' northwest of the D.A.R. monument, two neighboring features were located. A dark, burned area was found in Units 3, 10 and 17. The outline, 10.0' by 16.0', appears to be rectangular, representing a small structure which burned. Within this feature a considerable number of artifacts was recovered, the ceramics indicating an occupation in the early 1800's. A few feet southeast of the above disturbance, Feature 13A was found, consisting of a 10.0' square stone-filled cellar. The artifacts found among the stones are primarily ceramics and glass.

Detailed archeology was conducted on the partially standing structure which through the years has been referred to as "the old jail". Research was restricted to the southeast half since it was this portion of the structure which was supposed to have had dungeons. The archeological investigations failed to reveal any evidence of dungeons. The fireplace was revealed as was evidence of posts and three stones in horizontal alignment, all probably used in supporting the floor. The northwest corner of the structure had been obliterated. The fireplace was slumped, possibly as a result of the massive weight of the east wall collapsing into the interior. The artifacts found were varied, with the ceramics representing a long occupation period.

ARTIFACT DISCUSSION

A total of 1,944 artifacts were recovered during the course of the excavation (Appendix A). Artifacts represent a very significant aspect of an archeological investigation because they act as indicators of specific temporal periods. Their importance is especially enhanced when found in meaningful archeological contexts, i.e. cellars, trash dumps, wells, privies, etc.

The artifacts recovered during the excavation are represented primarily by ceramic sherd fragments (Figure 8), and including a considerable quantity of bottle and window glass and iron, the most numerous being nails, were recovered. A few unique artifacts were also found (Figure 13).

Ceramics

The total number of ceramic sherd fragments found is 960 (49%) with the collection being comprised of several types. The two types which would have been used during the Pinckney District period are creamware and pearlware (See Figure 8). Ninety-one (.048%) fragments of creamware and 292 (.15%) fragments of pearlware were recovered.

Creamware is a ceramic type that was produced by Josiah Wedgwood ca. 1759 and underwent varying technical changes until its extinction in the early 1800's (Noël Hume 1970:126). The style of creamware found at Pinckneyville was probably produced after ca. 1785 based on its lighter coloration.

A large number of ceramics constitute a type which is known as pearlware. This type was also made by Josiah Wedgwood about 1779 and

Figure 13

Artifacts From General Excavation

- a. horseshoe (38UN1-10-22)
- b. axe head (38UN1-26A-17)
- c. bone button (38UN1-26-14)
- d. brass jew's harp (38UN1-6A-12)
- e. whetstone (38UN1-26A-9)
- f. knife with wooden handle (38UN1-26B-25)



a



b



c



d



e

lasted through ca. 1820. Some forms continued to be made until ca. 1835. Pearlware can be recognized by a bluish coloring appearing in the foot-ring crevices and around handles (Noël Hume 1970: 128-29).

Ceramics, to date, represent the most important type of artifact which is found on an historic site. This is based on the hypothesis that they, as everything else, undergo typological and stylistic change through time. This can be attributed to social pressure, cultural and social preferences, conditions, etc. (Dunnell 1970: 309). In most cases, it is possible to determine from historical sources, the dates when specific types of European ceramics were manufactured and first introduced into North America. By use of a method devised by Stanley South (1971:MS), Archeologist of the Institute staff, the ceramics found in archeological contexts can be used to arrive at dates which closely approximate the actual dates for the beginning and abandoning of a site.

A ceramic analysis was conducted on ceramic types found in features certain to have been filled in the early years of Pinckneyville (4A & 21A). The ceramics were typed, based on specified, established criteria and dated accordingly (South 1971:MS). They were found to have a date range between ca. 1775-ca. 1840 (Noël Hume 1970:126-32) South 1971:MS). Quantities were derived for each specific sherd type, and a mean date obtained, based on beginning and ending manufacture dates. With the use of mathematical computations, a mean ceramic date of 1807.50 was derived for the ceramics found in Features 4A and 21A. Using the ceramic date of 1808, and the earliest documented date for Pinckneyville of 1792, we are able to interpret that these features represent an occupation dating 1792 to 1824. Of course, it is known that the actual

occupation of the site continued up into the second quarter of the twentieth century, but these features represent the early years of the town, from 1792 to 1824.

Other types of ceramics encountered consisted of glazed earthenwares, white, yellow, etc., 384 (19%) and alkaline glazed stoneware 134 (.068%). The earthenwares date after ca. 1820 and continued to be manufactured up into the 1900's (South 1971:MS). Alkaline glazed stoneware is believed to have been initially manufactured in the early nineteenth century and appears to be unique to the south (Greer 1970: 155-170). This type of ware continues to be manufactured today.

Glass

A total number of 415 (21%) glass fragments were found during the excavation. Of these 323 (16%) were bottle glass, and 92 (.047%) flat glass. The bottle glass consists of fragments some which may possibly date from the early years of Pinckneyville and includes types present throughout the entire occupation of the site. No datable complete or fragments of bottles were found.

Iron

A total of 367 (18%) of iron items and fragments were recovered. The most numerous quantity of items consists of nails. Of these, a higher quantity (141) of machine cut nails are present when compared to wrought (1) or round nails (69).

Wrought nails were the type of nail used up until ca. 1790 when machine cut nails were introduced (Dollar 1967:13). Machine cut nails were used extensively until ca. 1890 when wire nails began to predominate (Fontana, Greenleaf 1962:54-55).

The iron items found include both whole or fragments of; horseshoes (9), cast iron pots (5), hinges (5), spikes (8), wire (7), chain (2), and 119 miscellaneous objects.

Brass and Copper

Twelve (.0015%) items of brass and copper were found. They are represented by a .22 calibre cartridge case, shot gun shell (3), ferrel, decorative ornament (2), jew's harp, and four miscellaneous fragments.

Slate

One hundred and fifty-two (.078%) slate fragments were recovered. These presumably represent remnants of roofing material.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

The two buildings discussed in this section have been mentioned throughout the previous sections of this report. These are the structures referred to as the "storehouse" and "the old jail" (Figures 4 & 5).

The complete storehouse consists of a brick building situated on a northeast-southwest axis on the west side of the old road (Figure 1). The dimensions of the structure are 32.70' by 22.20'. The chimney is situated on the northeast end. The southwest side has an enclosed entrance leading down into a basement, which at present is flooded.

This structure is believed to have served as a store which was owned and operated by Daniel McMahan. As mentioned before, Daniel McMahan was one of the individuals to whom the public land at Pinckneyville was offered for sale in 1813. There is no documentation supporting his buying the land, but tradition tells us that he bought the courthouse and used it as a residence.

The map of Union County shown in Mill's Atlas (Figure 3) designates a structure, belonging to Daniel McMahan, located on the west side of the ferry road. The structure shown is believed to represent the "storehouse." In the Summons and Process Court Records of Union County, a summon notice (256-108-2) reveals charges brought against Thomas C. Taylor by Daniel McMahan for thirty dollars for indebtedness. A leger copy is included which notes items purchased by Thomas Taylor consisting of groceries, skillet, handkerchief, calico, salt, butter molds, knife, etc., all typical of items stocked in a store. Other records show that similar charges were brought against other defendants for essentially

identical reasons. The above serves as strong evidence to support the position that the present standing structure is the store which was owned and operated by Daniel McMahan.

On the east side of the old road and approximately 180' northeast from the storehouse is located the partially erect structure referred to as "the old jail". The dimensions of the structure are 16.40' by 24.40'.

The reason for this structure having been referred to as a jail is believed to be the result of the misinterpretation of oral tradition. Historic documentation and archeology indicate that this building was not a jail.

In a newspaper article of November 24, 1916, the story of Pinckneyville was presented. The description of the above structure was given as follows:

...The jail is rather interesting. The brick wall of the room is eighteen inches thick and the size of the room is fourteen feet by twenty. It is plastered inside and has two windows and two doors. The shutters and doors are double planked and thick with nails well clinched. There is a chimney at one end of the room, and the two spaces between the fireplace and the walls were planked up and used as dungeons. These two dark cells would be small closets if they had doors. They measure two feet by four feet. It is said the criminals were lowered from the top (Newspaper - Walker 1916:18).

The article interprets the enclosed portion between the fireplace and walls as cells. This would have entailed detained persons to be raised and lowered over to the other side; a rather awkward and unwarranted procedure.

The 1916 article prompted a more recent article published on April 8, 1967, to elaborate further on the cell aspect to the point of intimating that the jail was equipped with underground dungeons. The text of

the article relating to the jail is essentially identical to the 1916 account with the following exception:

...The space between the fireplace and the walls were planked up and used as dungeons. The criminals were lowered from the top. Most of the jails during this period, were small, one room buildings and some of them had a hole in the floor through which prisoners were lowered into the floor or dungeon underneath... (Spears 1967: 4).

Archeological investigations of the entire northeast half of the structure failed to reveal any evidence of underground dungeons.

In the historic record are found two references which denote another structure as the jail. A letter, previously noted in the historic section (p. 14), written to the Governor by Circuit Judge Aedanus Burke, describes the jail as being:

...thirteen feet long and twelve wide. with only one small grated window, ten inches high and nine inches wide, and upwards of five feet above the floor (Correspondence: Burke 1795).

The dimensions of the present structure are 16.40' by 24.40', almost twice as large as the jail described in the above quotation.

A reference to a land sale by Thomas C. Taylor to Amos Davis was recorded in the files of the Court of Common Pleas, Union County in which the jail is mentioned:

...a lot of land in the town of Pinckneyville lying below the old gaol on the west side of the road that leads to the ferry on Broad river adjoining McMahans Field on Pacolet the lot running fifty feet in front on the road aforesaid and eighty feet back from the said road also the house and lot in Pinckneyville adjoining the gaol the said house having been given by the legislator to Elisabeth Bankhead and by her sold to Thomas C. Taylor ... (Miscellaneous 1809, Box T-177-230, Pkg. 193).

As can be seen in the above reference, the jail is situated on the

west side of the road. The present structure is on the east side.

The historic and archeological evidence clearly indicates that this structure was not a jail. As was seen in the above mentioned references, neither the dimensions nor location of this structure can be attributed to the documented jail. Instead, this structure is believed to have been a dwelling.

HISTORICAL-ARCHEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS

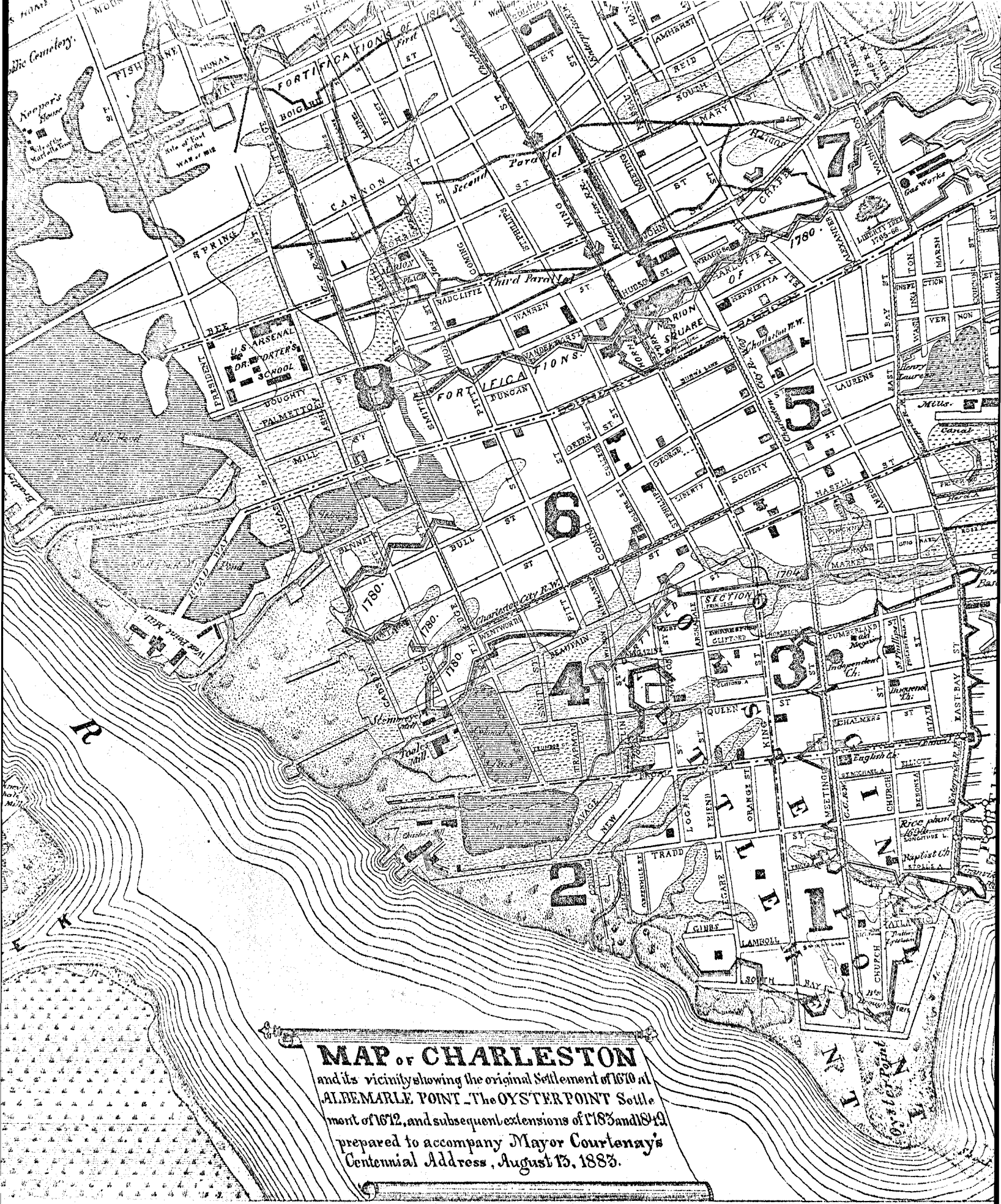
The following interpretations have been made with regard to establishing street locations, thereby providing relative relationship between the courthouse site and the area subjected to archeological investigation.

The results of this investigation suggests that the old ferry road represents the remains of Tradd Street. The streets: Broad, Tradd, and Meeting, correspond in name and relationship with those in Charleston (Figures 2 & 14). The area on which the two presently standing structures are located, and now owned by the Union County Historical Society, was once a portion of the northeastern section of the town.

The deed records point out that most of the town lots were six poles by fourteen poles in area, or 99' by 231'. Since the lots were of these dimensions, an assumption can be made that a distance of 231', but more probably one of 462', more or less, existed between streets. If the old road is assumed to be Tradd Street and a direct line of 231', or 462', is extended from the old road towards the west, the areas encompassed by these dimensions are located on the flat portions of the ridge. It is one of these areas that Broad Street was located.

In the Record of Judgement Proceedings of Union County there is reference to a suit filed by Thomas C. Taylor against Daniel McMahan in which:

...Daniel McMahan was attached to answer to Thomas C. Taylor in a plea wherefore with force and arms he the said Daniel did break and into a certain close or that of land of him the Said Thomas situate lying and being in the Village of Pinckney known in the plat of the said village by Number three on Traid [Tradd] Street and his grafs thereon lately growing by walking on the same did tread down and



consume his rye thereon also lately growing did tread down and consume and his rye thereon also lately growing did tread down and consume and his timber and trees there lately being growing did cut down and destroy and other wrongs and enormities ... with force and arms (towit) guns, swords, sticks, staves and clubs did break and enter into a certain close or lot of land ... (Judgement Proceedings, No. 11-193-2, 1812).

Although the above quotation further serves to confirm that a constant feud existed between Daniel McMahan and Thomas Taylor, the important factor of immediate concern is the reference to "Traid" (Tradd) Street. As has been previously mentioned, the grave located approximately 120 feet east of the road is that of Thomas C. Taylor.

Based on the above information, it can be assumed that Thomas C. Taylor was buried on his own property. Therefore, since his property was adjacent to Tradd Street, the remains of the old ferry road represent Tradd Street.

The portion of land owned by the Union County Historical Society is a portion of what was once the northeastern section of the town. It has also been suggested that Broad Street was located west of Tradd Street and this is evidenced by the following reference:

...a Certain Lott of Land lying in Pinckneyville
Number 3 the East side of Broad Street on the N.W.
corner of the Town it is 6 poles in front and 14 back...
(Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, Book K, 1797:13-14).

Archeologically, evidence of structures and associated features was found, but there was no evidence found which denotes that the sites of the courthouse and jail were located within the limits of the property presently owned by the Union County Historical Society.

Historically, and topographically, all evidence indicates that the area where the courthouse was located lies west of the present property

belonging to the Union County Historical Society. It is in this area that Broad Street, and the courthouse were situated, and the place demonstrated as being the central area of habitation and activity.

SUMMARY

Through the use of history and archeology a clearer understanding of the site of Pinckneyville has been made possible.

Historically, an effort has been made to properly order the historic record to present a documented picture of the history of Pinckneyville. Archeologically, architectural features were located, enabling relationships to be established with existing structures, and to allow for a better understanding of these relationships and their applicability to the entire site. In the process we have added to our understanding of the important role the site of Pinckneyville played in the long and arduous process of achieving a fair and equitable judicial system capable of meeting the needs of the people of South Carolina.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For interpretive purposes, the site owned by the Union County Historical Society represents the most important remains of what was once an integral part of the town of Pinckneyville. From this location, an interpretive design can be manifested capable of incorporating the entire concept of the town of Pinckneyville and asserting its relative importance within the framework of South Carolina history.

Upon conferring with Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director; John D. Combes, Assistant Director; Stanley South, Archeologist; and Janson Cox, Assistant to the Director, History and Historic Interpretation, Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, a general tentative plan was decided upon which, for the present, appears to be the most feasible. The recommendation is presented herewith as follows:

1. The storehouse building should be completely stabilized to prevent further deterioration. Since a partition exists in the building, a portion of this structure can be converted into a museum which would incorporate displays and pertinent information regarding the site. The other portion can be utilized as an office for a museum attendant.
2. The structure referred to as "the old jail" should be stabilized immediately to prevent the collapse of the present standing wall. If adequately protected, the interior of the structure could be exposed to permit the visitor to see the interior of a type of residence in the town.
3. A self-guided tour path should be constructed, starting at the storehouse, which would encompass the grave and the old house ruin. The path should be positioned to pass through areas where architectural features (house sites) were found to be located archeologically. These areas could be designated with interpretive signs.
4. A pamphlet should be made depicting a short description and story of Pinckneyville. This same pamphlet could be used in conjunction with the self-guiding tour, presenting historical, archeological and environmental information.
5. A proper environmental setting and appearance can be effected by removing all fencing within the site and subjecting the site to proper and constant caretaking.
6. To further accommodate the visitor by not only making his visit interesting, but also worthwhile, picnic and associated facilities should be installed.
7. If further knowledge is thought to be required as to revealing further structural locations, etc., further archeological research is strongly recommended, especially if the present property is expanded.

The above recommendations comprise what are considered to be the most feasible plans to date. They are general in nature to allow for flexibility. If desired, the Institute will provide more detailed suggestions to facilitate the above recommendations. It is hoped that from these will emerge a definite and suitable plan for further research, development, and interpretation of this historic site.

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APPENDIX A

Unit 1*--SURFACE

White earthenware	1
Iron fence finial	1
Miscellaneous iron	1

Unit 2

Roofing slate	1
Sewer tile	1
Creamware	5
Pearlware	4
Earthenware	26
Stoneware	4
Square cut nails	2
Iron wire	2
Bottle glass	7
Flat glass	3

Feature 2A

Roofing slate	2
Sewer tile	1
Creamware	17
Pearlware	31
Earthenware	27
Stoneware	12
Porcelain	1
Ironstone	7
Iron spike	1
Iron horseshoe	1
Square cut nails	10
Cast iron pot	1
Bottle glass	21
Flat glass	5
Unidentifiable iron fragment	1

Unit 3

Roofing slate	14
Sewer tiles	3
Creamware	2
Pearlware	18
Earthenware	4
Stoneware	19
Ironstone	1
Porcelain	1
Square cut nails	11

Round nails	14
Iron subsoiler blade	1
Iron horseshoes	3
Iron wires	3
Iron handle	1
Iron rivets	3
Cast iron pot fragments	3
Iron decorative device	1
Miscellaneous iron objects	9
Brass ferrel	1
Bottle glass	39
Flat glass	2
Iron knife blade	1
Iron knife handle	1

Unit 4

Creamware	1
Pearlware	12
Earthenware	7
Stoneware	1
Square cut nail	1
Bottle glass	2

Feature 4A

Creamware	12
Pearlware	9
Earthenware	3
Square cut nails	6
Bottle glass fragments	6

Unit 5

Roofing slate	1
Pearlware	5
Stoneware	2
Square cut nail	1
Flat glass	1

Unit 6

Roofing slate	5
Pearlware	10
Stoneware	9
Earthenware	21

* (38UN-1, 38UN1-2, etc.)

Ironstone	1	Unit 10	
Brick fragment	1		
Square cut nails	15	Roofing slate	10
Iron spikes	2	Creamware	14
Iron bolts	2	Pearlware	27
Miscellaneous iron objects	9	Earthenware	34
Decorative brass object	1	Stoneware	6
Bottle glass	29	Ironstone	3
Flat glass	3	Porcelain	13
Feature 6A		Iron horseshoes	2
		Square cut nails	3
Roofing slate	7	Miscellaneous iron	3
Pearlware	1	Bottle glass	22
Earthenware	9	Miscellaneous bone fragments	4
Stoneware	1	Unit 11	
Square cut nails	6		
Miscellaneous iron objects	5	Roofing slate	1
Brass Jews Harp	1	Creamware	1
Bottle glass	10	Pearlware	2
Flat glass	1	Earthenware	10
Unit 7		Stoneware	3
		Ironstone	1
Creamware	1	Porcelain	1
Pearlware	2	Square cut nails	2
Earthenware	5	Iron bolt	1
Stoneware	3	Iron hinge	1
Square cut nails	4	Miscellaneous iron	2
Bottle glass	3	Bottle glass	5
Unit 8		Unit 12	
Pearlware	1	Roofing slate	2
Earthenware	4	Sewer tile	1
Stoneware	1	Creamware	1
Porcelain	1	Pearlware	2
Square cut nails	4	Earthenware	3
Round nails	2	Stoneware	3
Miscellaneous iron object	1	Iron hinges	2
Bottle glass	1	Square cut nails	3
Flat glass	1	Round nails	2
Unit 9		Leather shoe tongue	1
		Bottle glass	6
Roofing slate	23	Unit 13	
Sewer tile	1		
Creamware	2	Roofing slate	16
Pearlware	18	Sewer tile	1
Earthenware	3	Creamware	4
Stoneware	7	Pearlware	25
Ironstone	4	Earthenware	47
Miscellaneous iron	3	Stoneware	9
Round nails	2	Ironstone	3
		Porcelain	2
		Square cut nails	4

Round nails	2	Bottle glass	3
Iron Unidentifiable	1	Flat glass	1
Miscellaneous brass object	1		
Bone fragments	3	Unit 18	
Bottle glass	35		
Feature 13A		Pearlware	1
		Earthenware	3
		Porcelain	4
Roofing slate	1	Stoneware	1
Pearlware	2	Bottle glass	2
Earthenware	6		
Stoneware	1	Unit 19	
Porcelain	1		
Square cut nails	3	Roofing slate	1
Miscellaneous iron object	1	Creamware	4
Bottle glass	9	Pearlware	14
Unit 14		Earthenware	7
		Stoneware	5
Creamware	1	Square cut nails	4
Earthenware	1	Miscellaneous iron objects	2
Square cut nail	1	Miscellaneous brass	2
Bottle glass	3	Bottle fragments	5
Unit 15		Feature 19A	
Roofing slate	11	Creamware	4
Creamware	2	Earthenware	1
Pearlware	3	Wrought iron nail	1
Earthenware	11	Square cut nails	3
Stoneware	5	Bottle glass	4
Porcelain	1	Bone fragments	2
Square cut nail	1	Projectile point	1
Miscellaneous iron objects	2	Unit 20	
Unit 16			
		Roofing slate	1
Roofing slate	1	Earthenware	1
Creamware	3	Stoneware	4
Pearlware	5	Porcelain	1
Earthenware	12	Iron horseshoe	1
Stoneware	2	Iron plate fragments	5
Square cut nail	1	Miscellaneous iron object	10
Miscellaneous iron objects	2	Square cut nails	3
Bottle glass	7	Round nails	3
Unit 17		Bottle glass fragments	20
		Flat glass fragments	4
Roofing slate	3	Unit 21	
Creamware	1		
Pearlware	5	Roofing slate	1
Earthenware	8	Pearlware	18
Porcelain	1	Earthenware	17
Stoneware	3	Stoneware	2
		Iron hinge	1
		Bottle glass fragments	5

Feature 21A

Pearlware 25
 Earthenware 2
 Bottle glass fragment 1

Unit 22

Creamware 4
 Pearlware 5
 Earthenware 3
 Bottle glass fragments 4

Feature 22A

Pearlware 9
 Earthenware 1
 Bottle glass fragments 2
 Square cut nails 3

Unit 23

Roofing slate 2
 Pearlware 1

Unit 24

Creamware 3
 Pearlware 6
 Earthenware 1
 Iron horseshoe 1
 Square cut nail 1
 Miscellaneous iron object 1
 Bottle glass fragments 5

Unit 25

Roofing slate 2
 Creamware 2
 Pearlware 6
 Earthenware 10
 Stoneware 8
 Square cut nails 3
 Round nail 1
 Miscellaneous iron objects 2
 Waffle iron 1
 Bottle glass fragments 15

Unit 26

Roofing slate 1
 Creamware 2
 Pearlware 3
 Earthenware 3

Stoneware 3
 Porcelain 1
 Leather shoe fragments 3
 Stone shell 1
 Flat glass 7
 Bottle glass 16
 Bone button 1
 Bone fragments 3
 Square cut nails 6
 Round nails 8
 Miscellaneous iron object 7
 Iron buckle 1
 Brass spring 1

Feature 26A

Roofing slate 2
 Creamware 1
 Pearlware 6
 Earthenware 11
 Stoneware 2
 Square cut nails 24
 Round nails 13
 Miscellaneous iron objects 15
 Table knife fragment 1
 Iron needle 1
 Iron axe blade 1
 Iron cultivator blade 1
 Brass shotgun shell 1
 Bone fragments 6
 Leather shoe facing 1
 Flat glass fragments 25
 Bottle glass fragments 22

Feature 26B

Roofing slate 2
 Earthenware 6
 Porcelain 7
 Stoneware 1
 English gun flint 1
 Square cut nails 7
 Round nails 10
 Iron spike 1
 Iron chain 1
 Iron knife 1
 Miscellaneous iron objects 13
 Brass shotgun shells 2
 Brass decorative chain 1
 Bone fragment 1
 Leather shoe fragments 3
 Flat glass fragments 8
 Bottle glass fragments 13

Unit 27

Roofing slate	23
Pearlware	3
Stoneware	6
Earthenware	26
Porcelain	2
Square cut nails	8
Round nails	10
Wire fragments	2
Iron spike	1
Iron hinge	1
Miscellaneous iron objects	8
Brass shotgun shell	1
Leather shoe fragment	1
Bottle glass fragments	13
Flat glass fragments	16

Cast iron pot fragment	1
Stone shell	1
Bottle glass fragments	3

Unit 32

Roofing slate	10
Creamware	3
Pearlware	1
Earthenware	5
Horseshoe fragment	1
Round nail	1
Miscellaneous iron objects	2
Bottle glass fragments	2
Flat glass fragments	5

Unit 28

Earthenware	5
Stoneware	5
Square cut nail	1
Bottle glass fragment	1

Unit 29

Pearlware	1
Earthenware	5
Bottle glass fragment	1

Unit 30

Roofing slate	4
Pearlware	3
Earthenware	16
Stoneware	1
Square cut nail	1
Round nail	1
Miscellaneous iron objects	2
Bottle glass fragments	10
Flat glass fragments	8

Unit 31

Roofing slate	6
Creamware	1
Pearlware	13
Earthenware	21
Stoneware	5
Porcelain	2
Round nail	1
Iron fork	1