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## Archeological Investigations at the Colonial Settlement of Long Bluff (38DA5), Darlington County, South Carolina

Kenneth E. Lewis

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## **Archeological Investigations at the Colonial Settlement of Long Bluff (38DA5), Darlington County, South Carolina**

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ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE  
COLONIAL SETTLEMENT OF LONG BLUFF (38DA5),  
DARLINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

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Prepared by the  
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## INTRODUCTION

The investigation of the Long Bluff Site (38DA5) on the Pee Dee River in Darlington County, South Carolina involved the archeological excavation of portions of the presumed site of an eighteenth century courthouse town (Figs. 1 and 2). Because of the historical significance of the town in the development of the South Carolina piedmont frontier, much local interest has been focused upon Long Bluff, yet its precise location has never been determined. Chiefly for this reason three goals were assigned to the archeological research. They are: (1) to determine the location of the settlement at Long Bluff; (2) to locate, if possible, the public buildings there, principally the courthouse and jail; and (3) to provide descriptive information as to the physical appearance of these and other structures at the Long Bluff Site.

Although these essentially descriptive goals assumed precedence in the overall research design it is also desirable that the investigations be tied to goals of a more explanatory nature which may be encompassed within a broader framework of anthropological method and theory. The basic theoretical assumptions here are: (1) that culture may be viewed as the adaptive mechanism of human populations to their natural and social environments, (2) that culture itself is organized as a system characterized by complex interrelationships of human and non-human components, (3) that particular aspects of culture may be more closely

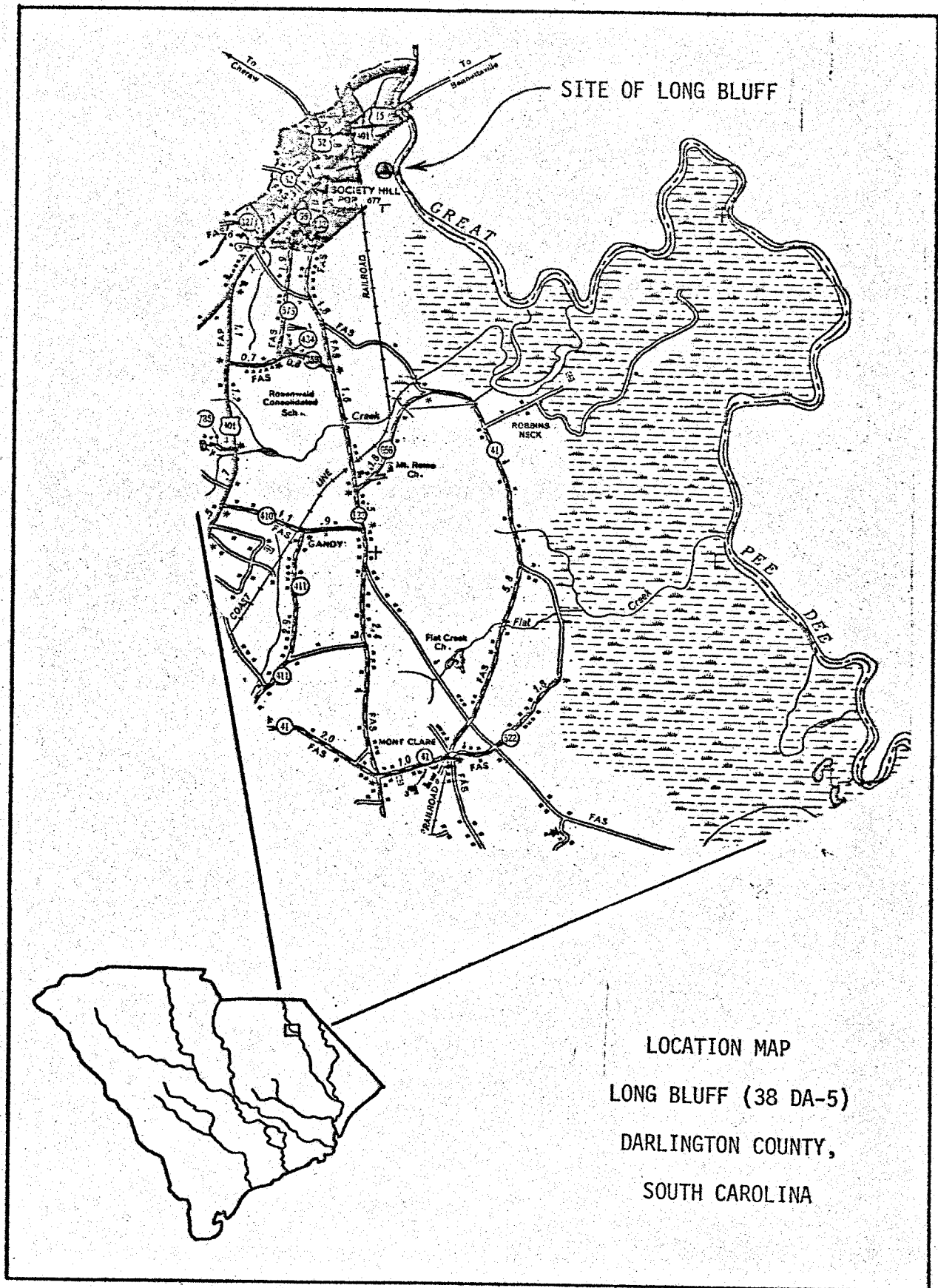


FIGURE 1



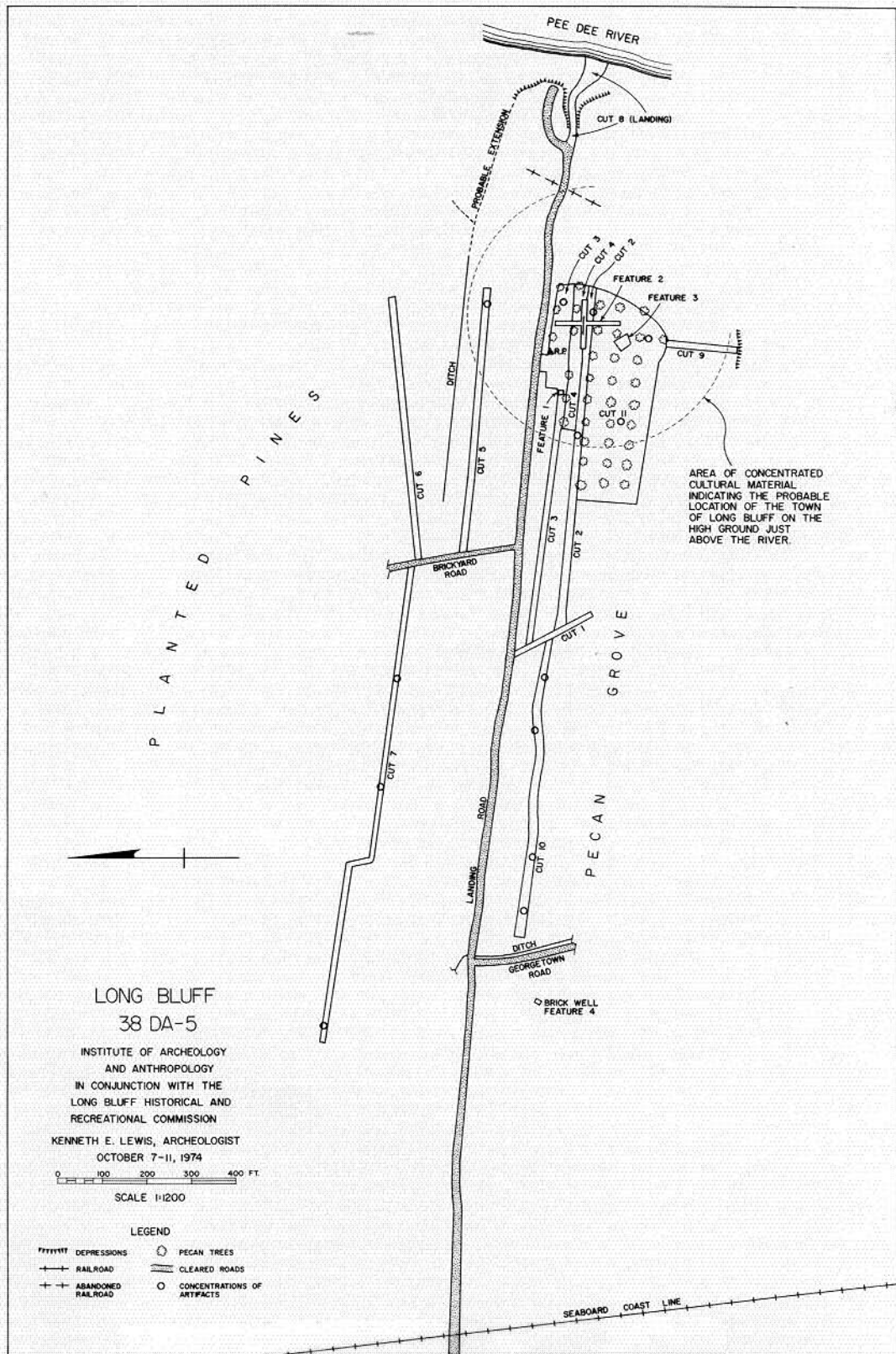


FIGURE 2

Site Map, Long Bluff (38DA5)

defined and studied as subsystems within the total sociocultural system, (4) that both the systemic and subsystemic organization of culture is patterned or structured in a recognizable manner; and (5) that this patterning is reflected in the archeological record left behind by past societies.

Methodologically, this research was designed to attempt to accomplish the following: (1) the construction of a generalized descriptive and explanatory model of a frontier courthouse town utilizing documentary, ethnographic, and archeological analogy; (2) the definition of the characteristics of this model in terms of the systemic variables in the culture of eighteenth century England and colonial North America; (3) the setting forth of a series of hypotheses embodying these characteristics (from each hypothesis a number of test implications must be drawn which predict the types of archeological evidence necessary to confirm or deny them); and finally, (4) the carrying out of field excavations and analysis of the archeological data. This work may result in either the confirmation of the hypotheses or may lead to the construction of more pertinent hypotheses by which to explain these or other data.

This approach is particularly significant with regard to Long Bluff in that it will enable the data collected to be incorporated within a larger explanatory framework. It must be emphasized that, at present, the scope of this project is limited only to the initial phase of research which in this case involves the location of features at the assumed site of the settlement. In order to facilitate the testing of more complex hypotheses it will be necessary to conduct a more extensive sampling of archeological materials from any structures located in this

initial phase. The framework outlined here should greatly aid in the examination of such data in terms of questions concerning the nature of frontier life and culture.

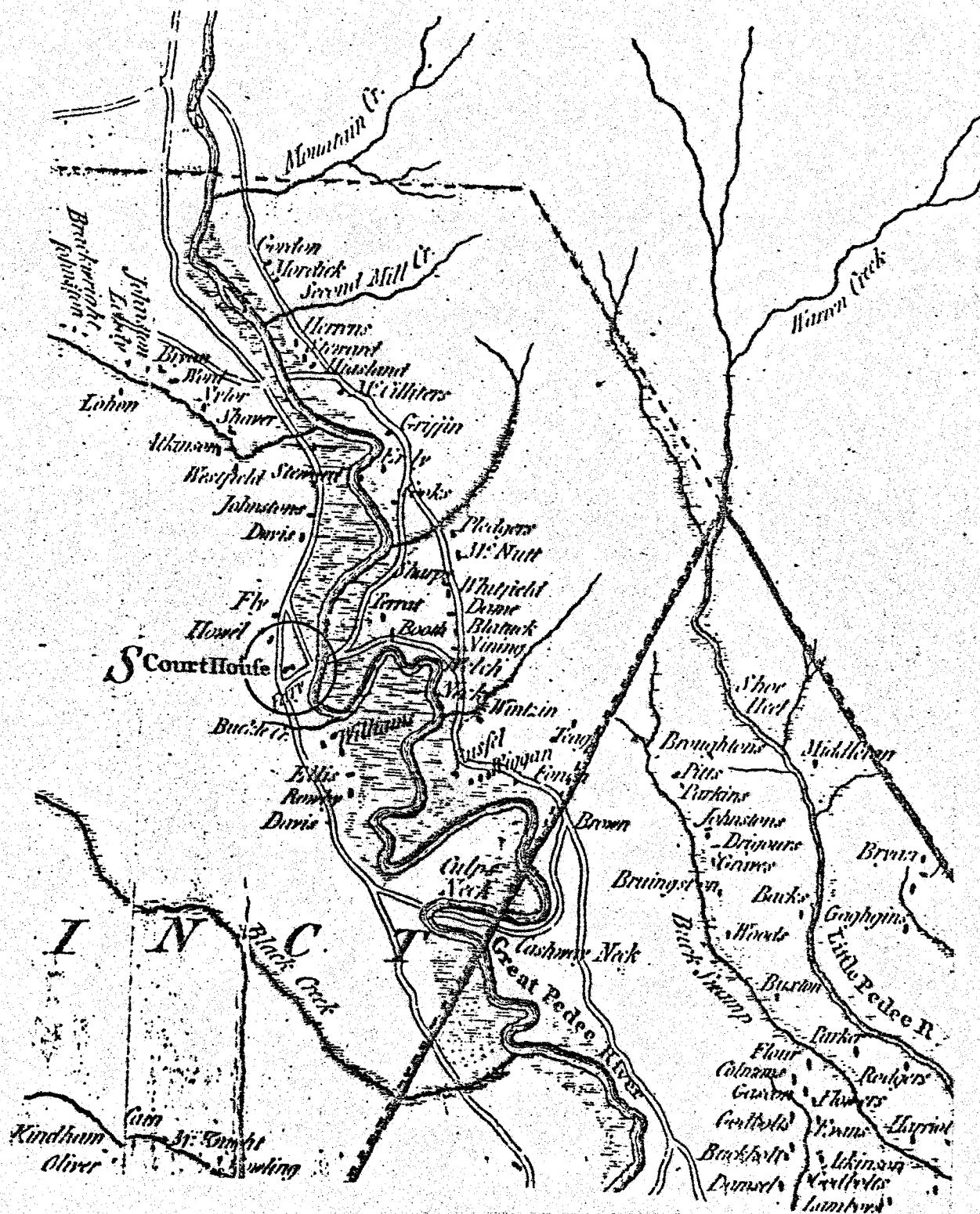
#### HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The settlement of Long Bluff was established by Welsh immigrants who had received a grant of land along the Pee Dee River in the 1730's. Moving south along the piedmont from Pennsylvania they first settled on the low-lying east bank of the river, but by 1748 they had occupied the higher bluffs on the other side of the river as well. A community later developed there along the road which paralleled the river north from Georgetown on the coast to Cheraw Hill. The settlement took its name from the "long bluff" upon which it was situated (Gregg 1867: 118). Long Bluff gained prominence in 1769 when the South Carolina Circuit Court Act of that year established the settlement as the political focus of the Cheraws District and the site of the district courthouse and jail. The courthouse building was completed the following year and law courts were held there from 1772 until 1791 when the court was moved to Darlington to the south. Equity courts continued to be held at Long Bluff until 1824.

The position of Long Bluff as a focus of activity within the old Cheraws District was always tenuous and many factors seem to have continually worked against its achieving a paramount role in the affairs of the area. Its location below the Fall Line seems to have prevented it from becoming a regional center of overland trade. That role was assumed by Cheraw Hill, a settlement upriver from Long Bluff which also served as the religious center of St. David's parish, an ecclesias-

tical unit, the boundaries of which were contiguous with those of the Cheraws District. The political status of Long Bluff was sharply affected by the American Revolution which interrupted the holding of court there from 1778 to 1782 and resulted in a brief British military occupation of the town in 1780. During this time a stockade was constructed and utilized with the existing jail to hold prisoners. In 1785 the jurisdiction of the Cheraws District was divided among three county courts; however, Long Bluff or Greeneville continued to be the seat of the Equity Circuit for Cheraws until the courthouse was finally closed in 1824. By that time, the settlement at Long Bluff had been abandoned, the population having removed to the hills west of the bluff (Wilkins 1974).

Long Bluff was a late eighteenth and early nineteenth century site of relatively short duration. Subsequent to its abandonment much of the bluff on which the town lay was cultivated for over a century. At present no trace of the settlement is visible above ground and its assumed site is known chiefly through local tradition. Documentary evidence concerning the location of the town has been found in the McIver plat (Wilkins 1974), but evidence concerning the precise location of structures within the town is lacking. A road (forming the base of a triangle formed by three roads) leading to a ferry or landing on the river is shown on several early maps of the area spanning a fifty-year period. The Mills map of 1820 is the first to show the Welsh Neck Church on this ferry road as a landmark. Evidence of a road at the Long Bluff Site, leading from a landing on the river westward to the Welsh Neck Church, is suggestive of this ferry road shown on these early maps (Fig. 3), although their scale is small and many of the geographical features are very general. Despite similar and possibly newer roads farther south on the bluff, exploratory archeological work must be centered upon the traditional location, the bluff adjacent to the landing road.



THE MOUZON MAP OF 1775 SHOWING THE  
LOCATION OF THE LONG BLUFF COURTHOUSE

FIGURE 3

As the archeological work at Long Bluff essentially consisted of a sub-surface survey of selected locations along the west bank of the Pee Dee River in search of sites of eighteenth and nineteenth century occupations, the identification of such sites was a major goal of this research. The location of sites on the bluff would certainly allow one to pinpoint the location of a nucleated settlement if one existed here. In the case of a scattered settlement pattern, as early maps suggest, it would at least demonstrate the occupation of a part of the bluff.

Crucial to the realization of the first goal is the establishment of a chronological framework for the site based upon the analysis of the recovered artifacts. As the historic span of occupation is known, it is possible to predict that if the archeological site is that of Long Bluff it will exhibit a date similar to the historic date. Various types of artifacts, particularly ceramics, are amenable to an accurate temporal analysis and the examination of these items at Long Bluff would seem to provide the key to the identification of the town.

The second and third goals of identifying and describing particular structures are somewhat more elusive due to the heavily wooded condition of much of the site and the probable light construction (wood, frame, log, etc.) of the buildings. The absence of documentary evidence further complicates this situation and together with the above factors served to hinder the location and investigation of particular structures.

In addition to these particular goals associated with the location of Long Bluff, several problems of a more general nature may be addressed in work subsequent to the initial explorations. As Long Bluff represents a frontier courthouse town of a particular period in time it should be

possible to view it as typical of a class of similar settlements which were adaptations to like cultural and natural stimuli. In dealing with a courthouse town it may be appropriate to orient research here in terms of a model designed to deal with organization and variation in a political subsystem. This subsystem is intended to encompass those processes relating to the regulation of functioning of components within the larger sociocultural system. Critical factors on a frontier would very likely include the maintenance of internal order, defense, and the organization of administrative activities (Trigger 1974: 96).

Several general hypotheses may be formulated based upon the assumed role of Long Bluff as a political center and a general knowledge of the roles of settlements within a frontier region. The first is related to the assumption that the functions of a political center are inherently tied to communication in a frontier area. A center of political activity would hypothetically be located along routes giving access to that portion of the frontier which it served. If, as apparently was the case in the establishment of Long Bluff, the political focus of the frontier area was located apart from the economic and religious center, it would not be likely to have duplicated their functions. For this reason one would not expect to find structures associated with economic or religious activities on a large scale (i.e. churches, storehouses, market areas, or other exchange or redistributive facilities). Thirdly, the absence of these types of activities may have resulted in the establishment of a settlement pattern perhaps less consolidated than that found at those frontier towns incorporating a wider range of functions. In any case the pattern should exhibit a density greater than that of the surrounding countryside. Fourthly, those structures whose functions were predominantly political in nature should be

distinguishable in the archeological record by a comparative absence of evidence for other activities such as those associated with domestic, manufacturing, exchange, religious, and other structures. It is also possible that items indicative of high social or political status will be associated with a center of political activity. The classification of such items may be made easily through the use of historical analogy based upon documentary and other evidence pertaining to the period.

The extent to which any of these questions could be answered was, of course, contingent upon the nature of the archeological data uncovered. As the investigations were primarily exploratory and were confined to a limited area, the data might have been sufficient to determine nothing more than the absence of a settlement on this site. However, as evidence of historic occupation was found it may be possible at a later time to examine the data in terms of some, if not all, of the above problems.

#### RESEARCH STRATEGY

In order to best approach the goals of this project the research was to be carried out in the following manner. The present investigation was intended primarily as an initial exploratory project and was designed to allow the investigator access to the greatest amount of potential information. Due to the absence of surface features and the disturbed nature of the surface soil resulting from continuous cultivation of the land, the use of extensive stripping techniques was deemed necessary to remove portions of the plow zone in order to reveal any subsurface evidence of historic human occupations. This step was to be necessarily preceded by one in which test pits were excavated to determine the depth of the plow zone as well as any other significant stratigraphic information. It was also desirable at this time to extend



the depth of the test pits below the level of any historic occupation zone in order to test for previous prehistoric occupations on the bluff. If any concentrations of cultural material were located during the testing, the distribution of this material could be used as a guide for the larger exploratory operation.

The exploratory phase was to consist of the removal of the plow zone over wide sections of the suspected location of the site by heavy equipment, in this case a road grader. In addition to the grader the "gang schnitt" (shovel-cleaning) technique was to be used to clearly expose the scraped surface and locate potential features on the surface below the plow zone. Because of the heavy undergrowth and the density of the pine forest on many parts of the bluff large scale machine stripping would be confined for the most part to the area of a pecan grove which is located astride the old road leading to the river. This grove includes the traditional site of the courthouse and town. In order to make the most efficient use of the grader the plan of strips removed would conform to the regular grid pattern of the planted trees. All preliminary cuts were to be made parallel to the road with perpendicular cuts made to expose the areas between them. If features were uncovered during the preliminary stripping, the excavations could then be broadened or altered at these points to more clearly expose the features. In addition to the machine, hand stripping by shovel could be carried out in locations where it is not feasible to use the grader. These hand operations would be designed primarily to examine partially exposed features in their entirety.

Due to the limited scope and exploratory nature of the investigations at Long Bluff it was not anticipated that any features would be

intensively studied. For this reason it may be possible only to approach some of the goals outlined in this proposal. The extent to which it is possible to investigate these goals is, of course, contingent upon locating evidence of structural and other remains of the Long Bluff settlement. Such features, if found, would be marked and mapped and associated surface material from each collected for analysis. This would allow at least some spatial segregation of archeological materials and perhaps the preliminary functional assignment of individual units within the site.

#### FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Long Bluff Site is situated east of Society Hill, South Carolina on a bluff overlooking the west bank of the Pee Dee River (Fig. 1). At the time of the archeological excavations it was covered with planted pines, an old pecan grove, and mixed forest near the river. Much of the site was covered with dense undergrowth and secondary vegetation which hampered both the survey and excavation of portions of the site. Since the pecan grove offered the greatest amount of open area the most extensive work was conducted here. Excavations were also undertaken in other areas of the bluff where practical (Fig. 2).

In order to deal with the deeply plowed soil zone which overlay the entire site, heavy road grading machinery was used to strip off the disturbed soil (Fig. 4). This technique will, when properly controlled, reveal archeological features for examination. Test pits were excavated in conjunction with the heavy equipment stripping in order to determine precisely the level of the plowed soil zone and the depth of the layers of human occupation. Testing revealed a plowed soil



FIGURE 4. Use of machinery in stripping off the disturbed layer of soil.



FIGURE 5. Finished cut after the removal of disturbed soil and prior to shovel cleaning by hand.

approximately 6-8 inches deep on all parts of the site (Fig. 5). Using machinery provided by Darlington County, a series of eleven exploratory cuts were made to sample the larger part of the Long Bluff Site. Four parallel cuts, 30 feet wide, one diagonal cut, and one expanded cut, were made in the area of the pecan grove, while five narrower exploratory cuts 20 feet wide were made through the pine forest to the north, south, east, and west of the pecan grove (Fig. 2). For each of these the machinery was supervised so that only the plow zone was removed and any underlying in situ materials exposed. Concentrations of artifacts were noted and areas, where their density suggested structure locations, were shoveled clear to expose archeological features in the undisturbed soil (Fig. 6). Although the entire area of the site was not excavated, using this technique it was possible to determine the limits of a historic occupation with a minimum of disturbance to the site itself or to the land upon which it lies. As archeology is inherently a destructive process, the preservation of data and property not relating directly to the immediate problem under consideration was of paramount importance.

One area (Feature 4) which exhibited surface debris was excavated by shovel to determine the nature of any structures there. As the excavations here were principally of an exploratory nature only preliminary clearing of this feature was carried out.

#### THE PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The excavations at Long Bluff revealed that extensive deep plowing over the entire area investigated has completely disturbed the historical zone of occupation. Plow scars, often running in several directions were commonly observed extending through the historical zone well into



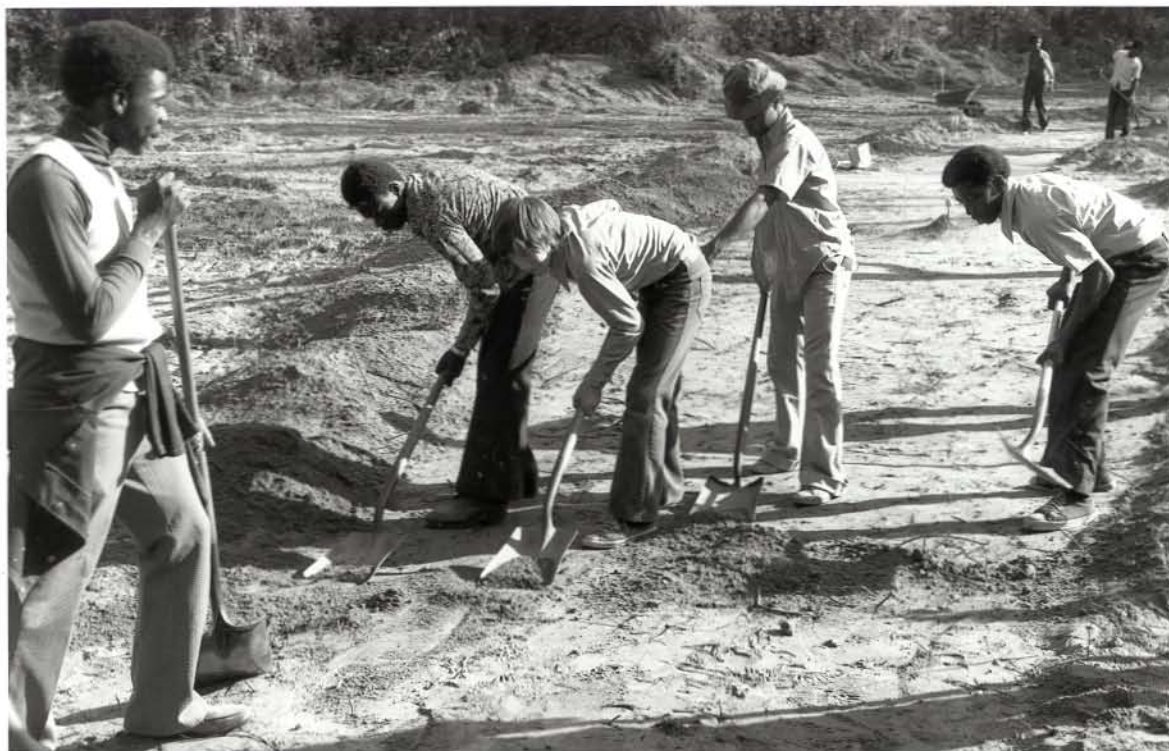


FIGURE 6. Use of "schnitting" or shovel-cleaning technique to expose potential archeological features.



FIGURE 7. View of extensive excavations at Feature 2, looking southeast.

the sterile soil beneath. Consequently, structural remains would not be expected to have remained intact, except those areas below the plowed soil zone. Historical documents relating to Long Bluff (Gregg 1867: 457 and Wilkins 1974) and historical analogy with contemporaneous frontier settlements (Carrillo 1972) suggest that most of the structures would have been of frame or log construction utilizing brick only for chimneys or foundation supports. Such construction methods would normally leave minimal remains in the archeological record, especially if the ground had been extensively disturbed subsequent to their occupation as was the case at Long Bluff. For these reasons the preserved structural remains at Long Bluff would be expected to have been reduced to scattered concentrations of material. Brick rubble, most likely the remains of chimneys, was the chief criterion for designating probable structure locations. By plotting the locations of these concentrations and analyzing their contents, it was hoped to distinguish a pattern of settlement at Long Bluff, the limits of the occupation, and perhaps the nature of the activities carried out there.

Seventeen separate concentrations of cultural material together with brick debris were found. These are illustrated in Figure 2. With the exception of Feature 4, which will be discussed later, none of these concentrations revealed any structural patterning. Three of these (labelled Features 1, 2, and 3), however, did show a very dense concentration of brick as well as a lesser amount of other building items such as nails and mortar. They may be assumed to represent structures on this basis, but their size, shape, extent, and precise nature is not discernible. The remaining concentration probably represent structure locations also, but their identification as such must remain tenuous.

Feature 1 consisted of a consolidated mass of brick rubble about eight feet long and ten inches wide in a roughly linear form possibly

associated with remnants of a footing ditch. The presence of wood ash here suggests a fireplace may have been situated nearby. Feature 2 was a narrow, straight, linear, depression approximately a foot in width running 50 feet in an east-west direction. It may represent the remains of a drainage or property boundary ditch. A cluster of brick rubble and other artifacts occurred near its eastern end and extended to the south. Extended hand clearing was made in an attempt to determine the size and form of Feature 2 (Fig. 7), but no further structural evidence was found. Its orientation parallel to the road running through the center of the site to the river suggests an association with this road. Feature 3 consisted of a sizable number of brick fragments concentrated within a small area no larger than 6 feet in diameter. No pattern was apparent among the fragments, however, but their presence does suggest a structure at this location.

Feature 4, unlike the others, was situated near the Georgetown Road near the western extremity of the area investigated. It was characterized by a small pile of loose brick on the surface and a shallow hole which had apparently been recently dug and the brick thrown out. This feature was cleared by shovel, revealing a circular dark stain about 11 feet in diameter which contrasted markedly with the surrounding tan soil. The association of this stain, caused by the intrusion of a different type of soil into a circular hole, with the presence of brick in a roughly circular pattern 3 1/2 feet in diameter indicates that this feature is probably a filled well. The larger hole represents what appears to be a shallow pit into which the well was excavated. No artifacts were associated with this feature and it was not investigated further at this time.

Although historic artifacts were found over a wide area of the site most were concentrated in the easternmost section of it (Fig. 2). This would seem to indicate that the greater concentration was in the area near the river. To determine northern and southern boundaries for the settlement, exploratory cuts were excavated to investigate the frequency of artifacts in these directions. These revealed an absence of artifacts north of a ditch running parallel to the east-west road. The age of the ditch cannot be determined, but it may represent a drainage ditch of the early historic period. In any event, it appears to mark the edge of concentrated settlement along the river. A northern limit at about this point is also indicated by a ravine which extends from the ditch to the river. A similar ravine 200 feet south of the pecan grove would seem to mark the southern edge of the settlement.

The eastern boundary of the site adjacent to the Pee Dee River was not explored extensively due to the thickness of the vegetation, but as this area lay between the most dense area of historic occupation and the river, it may be safely included within the early settlement. One exploratory cut (Cut 8) was made to expose a feature believed to be the old landing. Clearing the heavy undergrowth from this depression revealed an incline leading from a sharp curve in the site road at the top of the bluff to the river bank. The grade of the landing approach had been deliberately lessened by slightly angling the bed of the inclined road.

The limits of the town to the west are much more difficult to determine. Concentrations of artifacts occurred in those cuts made to the west of the main cluster of material in the east end of the pecan grove, about 300 feet from the river, but these appear only sporadically.



Their pattern (Fig. 2) is indicative of scattered structures, possibly farms, peripheral to the more nucleated settlement closer to the river. This scattered settlement pattern is a common characteristic of frontier towns in general (Leyburn 1935) and was noted in the excavations conducted at Pinckneyville, South Carolina, a courthouse town whose function and time of occupation coincide with that of Long Bluff (Carrillo 1972).

As very little structural evidence remained, information concerning the settlement must be primarily based upon an analysis of the artifacts recovered. The preponderance of ceramics and nearly total absence of other kinds of cultural material suggests that many of the assumed structures had a domestic function. This is not to imply that structures used for other purposes were not present here, but rather that the extremely disturbed condition of the site has obliterated so many kinds of potential data that it is impossible to distinguish the functions of particular archeological features, and tenuous even to designate them as individual structures. It is assumed, however, that those concentrations of artifacts containing brick debris in all probability represent the remains of buildings with brick chimneys. No evidence of either the courthouse, jail, or accompanying stockade was found.

Perhaps the most direct type of archeological evidence that would identify this site as the town of Long Bluff is that which would indicate the span of time during which the site was occupied. Through historical documents (Wilkins 1974) we know that Long Bluff was in existence roughly from the early 1770's to about 1824, and that the median date of its occupation would be 1797. If we compare the use time spans of the artifacts recovered from the site with the range of dates for Long Bluff, it

may be assumed that a coincidence of the two will identify the settlement as Long Bluff or at least a contemporary site presumably affiliated with it.

Several types of artifacts may be used for this purpose with different degrees of accuracy. Perhaps the most precise dates are yielded by ceramics. A number of types of historic ceramics have been defined, each of which increases or decreases in popularity through time. By measuring the popularity of the different types through time, median dates for each have been calculated. Further, it is possible to arrive at a mean date for an archeological site containing a number of ceramic types by considering the frequency of occurrence of fragments of each type. Utilizing the statistical technique developed by South (1972), a mean date for the site of Long Bluff as a whole is calculated to be 1800. (For the derivation of this date see Appendix A.) This date deviates from the median historic date of the occupation of Long Bluff by only three years.

The date ranges of other artifacts from the site also reflect a late eighteenth-early nineteenth century period of occupation. The wrought iron nails, recovered in small numbers from most of the concentrations, are indicative of this period, for nails of this type were in common use during the eighteenth century and were not replaced by cut nails until around 1830 (Noel Hume 1969: 253). Both "rose headed", general purpose nails, and T-headed nails used in flooring were recovered. Both globular and square-sided dark glass blown bottle fragments were common at Long Bluff. These types were produced throughout this period (Noel Hume 1969: 70). The indistinct sand-tipped pontil mark found on the bottle base sherds is characteristic of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Jones 1971: 69). Other

metal fragments, such as a file handle, pocket knife, ox shoe, and iron kettle fragments were common at this time but were utilized over such a long period that they can provide no more than a rough date for the site.

None of the other artifacts found at the site suggest a date later than the second quarter of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, those artifacts which can be closely dated indicate an occupation of this site within the period during which Long Bluff existed as a court-house town.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Extensive excavations at the assumed site of the town of Long Bluff revealed the remains of a settlement which was occupied during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The settlement was situated along a road leading west from a landing on the Pee Dee River and seems to have been most dense on the bluff up to a point 300 feet from the river. This area is delimited on two sides by ravines and a drainage ditch. A scattered settlement pattern seems to characterize the west end of the site and seems to extend as far as the Georgetown Road. No specialized functions may be assigned to any of the probable building locations due to the extremely disturbed condition of the soil and the courthouse and jail could not be identified. As the site is close to the area indicated by documentary sources to be that of Long Bluff and the dates of the settlement's occupation correspond to that of the historical town, it is likely that the site investigated is that of Long Bluff. Based upon the archeological evidence it is recommended that the Commission purchase the 50 acre tract upon which the site is situated as an historical park containing the site of the historic town of Long Bluff.

The disturbed condition of the Long Bluff Site and the consequently poor condition of the archeological remains would seem to preclude the possibility of further identifying the site or structures within it, particularly the courthouse and jail. Further excavations here would serve only to establish a more complete settlement pattern distribution. It is also possible that other features may be uncovered, but it is doubtful whether their interpretive value would be substantial. It is chiefly for this reason that the present excavations were intended to expose only representative portions of the site rather than its entirety. At this time it is not believed that further archeological excavations will result in meaningful descriptive data concerning the Long Bluff Site.

The erection of interpretive displays and the whole or partial reconstruction of structures based upon archeological evidence is precluded by condition of the site. For this reason it will be possible to do little more than designate an area of the general occupation of the town. If desired the probable locations of individual structures might be indicated, but to be complete this would entail the extensive excavation of a greater portion of the bluff. Such work, however, might be accomplished in small stages if the site area were cleared and its topography preserved. In any event, archeological excavations should precede any construction work at Long Bluff, especially roads, buildings, boat ramps, trash disposal areas, and anything else that would affect areas of surface containing potential archeological remains, however disturbed the latter might be.

In addition to the consideration of the present site, the Commission should continue a general investigation of other potential historical sites in the Long Bluff area. Such an investigation should

include first a thorough documentary search in the local area. Subsequent to the initiation of the archeological investigations, which were based upon documentary research (Wilkins 1974) using primarily public archives, potentially significant private sources, particularly family papers, have come to the investigator's attention. In order to properly utilize such sources, it is recommended that such information be requested and recorded by the Commission or an appointed historical researcher and assembled as a supplement to the admittedly meager public documents already available. Solicitation of such information by newspaper advertisement or interview might yield much useful information from private sources.

In addition, a ground survey of potential locations of historic sites in the Long Bluff area should be conducted in conjunction with any future archeological work. It may be assumed that the dispersed settlement pattern observed at Long Bluff continues over other parts of the bluff. Indeed, the town of Long Bluff itself may have encompassed a sizable area of such dispersed settlement.

Although no direct evidence of the courthouse and jail was found in the present excavations, it is not impossible that the site of these structures is elsewhere. These structures are not shown to be associated with a settlement on early maps of the region (Cook 1773; Mouzon 1775; Stuart 1780) (Fig. 3) and further investigation may indicate a different location for these structures.

Even though the site excavated appears to represent the historic town of Long Bluff, it would seem to be in the best interests of those concerned with the recording and preservation of the history of this segment of South Carolina's past to continue the investigations begun here to ensure a complete consideration of the Long Bluff question.

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## APPENDIX A

### Application of the Mean Ceramic Date Formula

The following formula developed by South (1972) is designed to derive the mean manufacture date for the group of colonial English ceramic types from a historic site by taking into consideration the frequency of occurrence of fragments of the types. Where the mean ceramic date, Y, is expressed:

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}$$

Where:

$X_i$  = the median date of manufacture of each ceramic type.

$f_i$  = the frequency of each ceramic type.

$n$  = the number of ceramic types in the sample.

#### Long Bluff, South Carolina, (38DA5)

<u>Type Description</u>	<u>Type Number</u>	<u>Type Median (<math>x_i</math>)</u>	<u>Sherd Count (<math>f_i</math>)</u>	<u>Product (<math>x_i \cdot f_i</math>)</u>
Whiteware	2	1860	16	29,760
Direct-stenciled pearlware	4	1830	1	1,830
Finger-painted pearlware	8	1805	2	3,610
Transfer-printed pearlware	11	1818	65	118,170
Underglazed polychrome pearlware	12	1805	42	75,810
Lighter yellow creamware	15	1798	353	634,694
Annular creamware	14	1798	4	7,192

<u>Type Description</u>	<u>Type Number</u>	<u>Type Median (<math>x_i</math>)</u>	<u>Sherd Count (<math>f_i</math>)</u>	<u>Product (<math>x_i \cdot f_i</math>)</u>
Annular pearlware	13	1805	1	1,805
White stoneware	16	1753	8	14,024
Hand-painted pearlware	17	1800	18	32,400
Edged pearlware	19	1805	41	74,005
Undecorated pearlware	20	1805	114	205,770
Debased Rouen faience	21	1788	2	3,576
Scratch blue stoneware	24	1780	1	1,780
Deeper yellow creamware	25	1771	4	7,084
Jackfield ware	29	1760	8	14,080
English porcelain	31	1770	4	7,080
Clouded creamware	36	1775	1	1,775
Decorated delft	49	1750	10	17,500
Westerwald stoneware	44	1738	10	17,380
Leadglazed slipware	56	1733	5	8,665
			<u>710</u>	<u>1,277,990</u>

$$\frac{x_i \cdot f_i}{f_i} = \frac{1277990}{710} = 1799.99 = 1800$$

Historic dates	1770 - 1824
Historic Median date	1797
Mean Ceramic Date	1800



# APPENDIX B

## Provenience of Artifacts

### GENERAL SURFACE

Earthenware	136
Stoneware	7
Porcelain	4
Pipe bowls	2
Pipe stems	4(5/64")
Case bottle glass fragments	3
Wine bottle frag.	6
Clear glass fragments	1
Blue glass fragment	8
Ox shoe	1

### SURFACE OF LANDING ROAD

Earthenware	16
Stoneware	5
Porcelain	1
Pipe stem fragments	3(6/64")
Wine bottle fragments	2

#### Cut 1

Earthenware	4
Stoneware	1
Wine bottle fragments	3
Wrought nails	1

#### Cut 2 (south half)

Earthenware	32
Stoneware	1
Porcelain	1
Case bottle fragments	3
Wine bottle fragments	7
Clear glass fragments	2
Window glass	9

#### Cut 2 (north half)

Earthenware	12
Stoneware	6
Pipe bowl fragments	1
Wine bottle fragments	13
Window glass	4

#### Cut 3

Earthenware	12
Wine bottle fragments	1
Milk glass fragments	1
Clear glass fragments	1

#### Cut 4

Earthenware	120
Stoneware	10
Porcelain	1
Pipe stem fragments	3(5/64") 2(4/64")
Wine bottle fragments	20
Window glass	15
Misc. bottle glass fragments	8
Wrought nails	1

#### Cut 5

Earthenware	14
Stoneware	2

#### Cut 7

Earthenware	30
Stoneware	2
Porcelain	1
Clear glass fragments	1

Cut 7

Earthenware	30
Stoneware	2
Porcelain	1
Clear glass fragments	1

Cut 8

Earthenware	1
Stoneware	2
Porcelain	1
Pipe bowl fragments	1
Clear glass fragments	1
Wrought nails	2

Cut 9

Earthenware	2
Misc. glass fragments	2

Cut 10

Earthenware	2
Wine bottle fragments	1

Cut 11

Earthenware	9
Stoneware	1

Feature 1

Earthenware	127
Stoneware	14
Porcelain	2
Pipe stem fragments	2(5/64")
Window glass	39
Clear glass fragments	5
Case bottle fragments	5
Green glass fragments	13
Goblet stem	1
Amber glass fragments	1

Wine bottle fragments	55
Wrought nails	5
Pocket knife	1
Unidentified bone fragment	1

Feature 2

Earthenware	
Stoneware	33
Porcelain	1
Pipestem fragments	2(4/64")
Clear glass fragments	12
Green glass fragments	44
Wine bottle fragments	190
Glass mug fragments	9
Window glass	2

Feature 3

Earthenware	26
Stoneware	4
Porcelain	2
Pipe bowl fragments	1
Clear glass fragments	2
Window glass	2
Wine bottle fragments	11

## APPENDIX C

The accompanying figure is a map of the lands of the former L. E. Carrigan estate within which the area of the archeological investigations took place. It is divided into three tracts which the Long Bluff Historical and Recerational Commission is considering purchasing in connection with the preservation of the site of Long Bluff. It will be noted that although all of the areas excavated, including the well adjacent to the old Georgetown road lie within Tract 1, it is possible other sites of early habitation may exist elsewhere.

# SOCIETY HILL

