

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
WILLTOWN BLUFF PLANTATION
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

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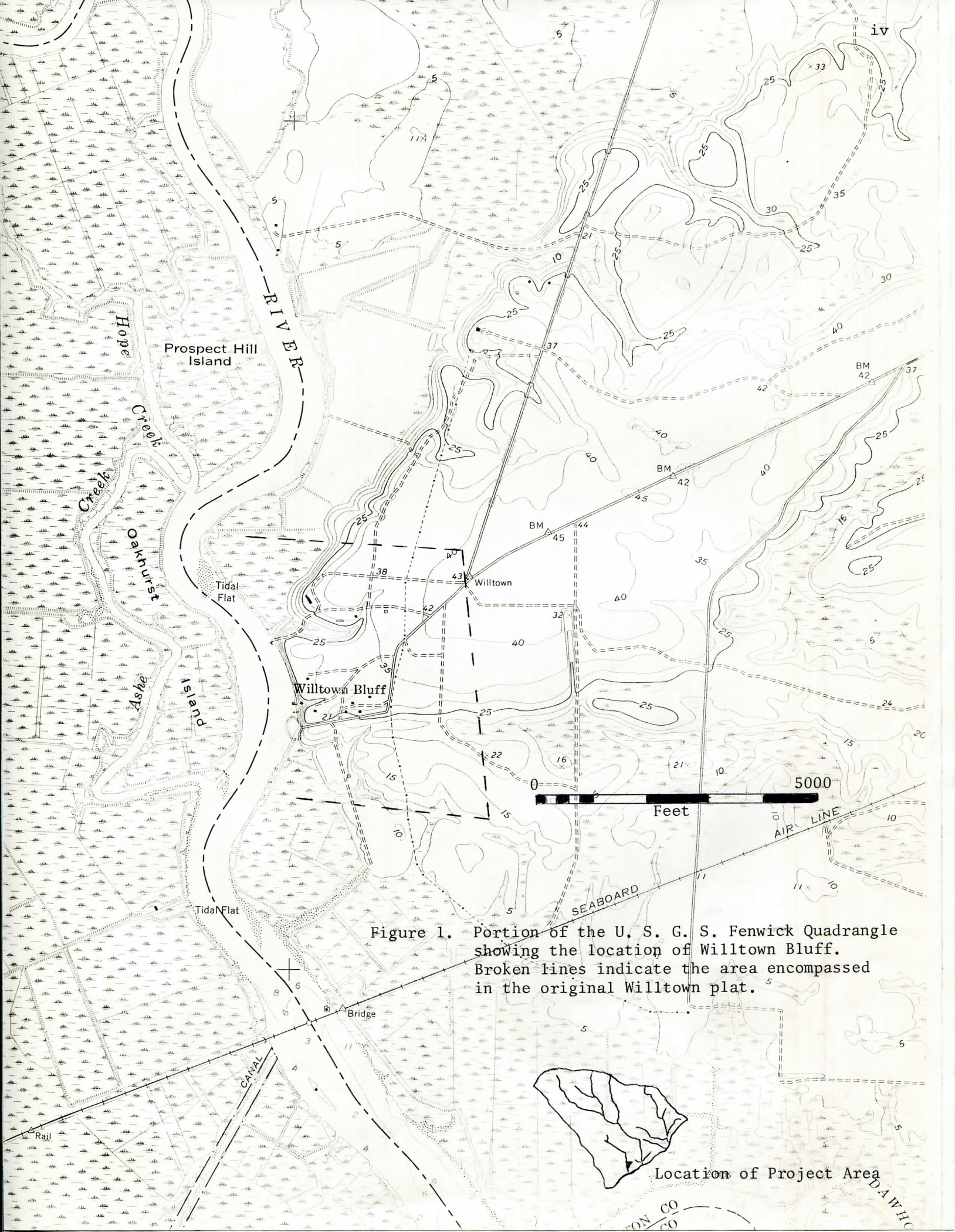


Figure 1. Portion of the U. S. G. S. Fenwick Quadrangle showing the location of Willtown Bluff. Broken lines indicate the area encompassed in the original Willtown plat.

Location of Project Area

INTRODUCTION

In April 1979, Mr. Hugh C. Lane and I discussed the problem of archaeological research on his plantation on Willtown Bluff on the South Edisto River in Charleston County, South Carolina. It is well-known that the plantation had been the site of the early eighteenth century town of New London or Willtown. The importance of the site was well established, and it had been placed on the National Register of Historic Sites. Mr. Lane was interested in the possibility of locating one of the houses from the town and having it excavated.

After some discussion we agreed that a review of the literature pertinent to the site and an archaeological survey of the area was the necessary first step. The information from the study of the documentary history and the analysis of the results of the archaeological survey would provide a data base for planning further research.

The present study is the result of this preliminary research. After checking the published information and the archival information available at the Charleston County Court House, the Probate Court, the Charleston County Library, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Charleston Library Society, and the Charleston Museum, we have been successful in correlating the modern map with the older plans of the town and plats of the plantation there in the nineteenth century. We have been able to establish the approximate location of some structures which stood in the town. The archaeological surface survey with a minimal amount of subsurface

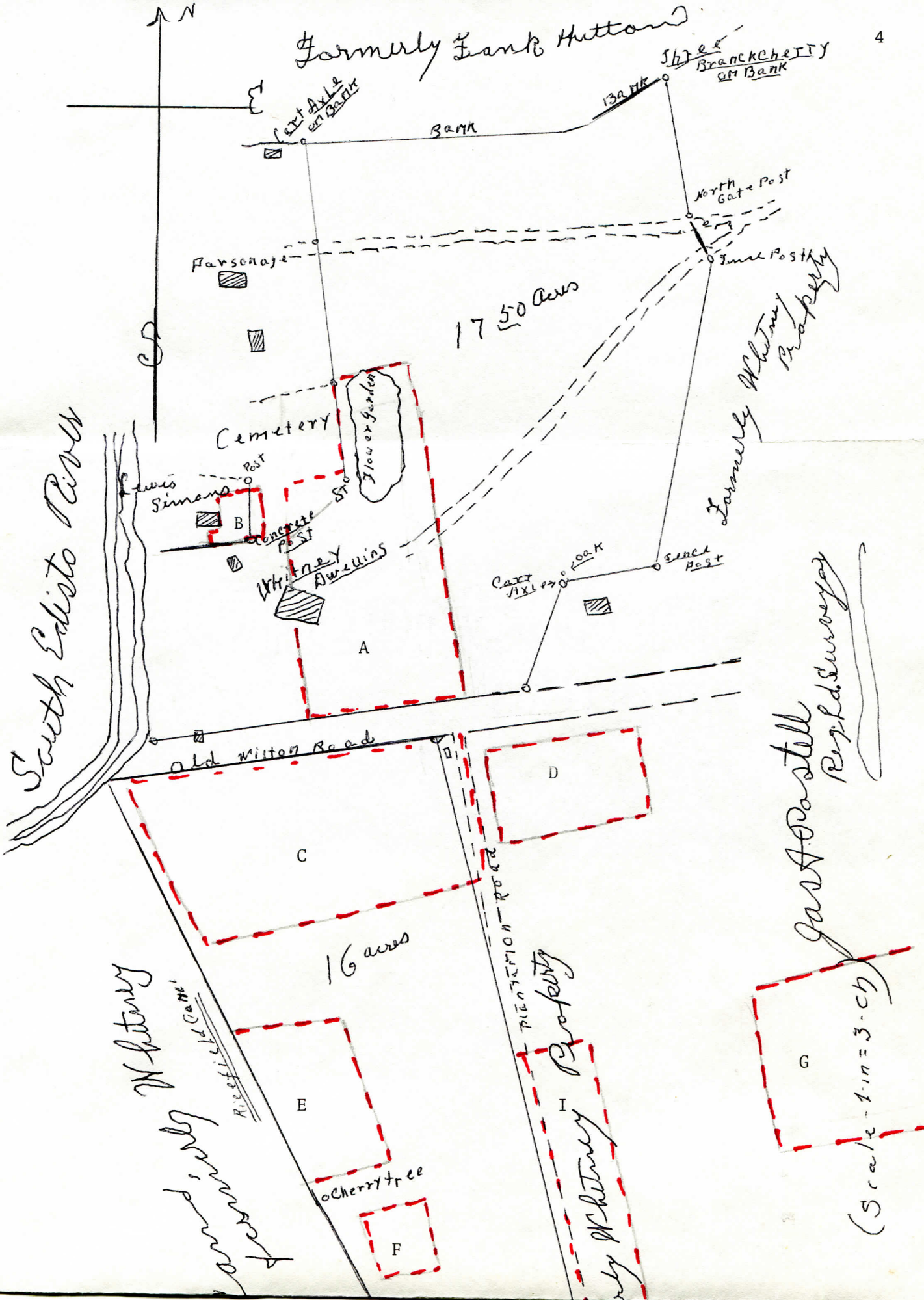
testing has provided information as to the possible location of eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation.

On the basis of this study we have made recommendations for the next step in the study of Willtown. We have also become aware of the important research potential in this area for a study of a settlement on this part of the Edisto River -- an area which is not well-known and is undisturbed in terms of modern development, so that the archaeological data base has not been disturbed as it has been in more populated parts of South Carolina. It is, indeed, a stimulating area of study, and we thank Mr. Lane for his interest and support. Mr. Lane not only funded the project by his contribution to the Charleston Museum, but also provided us with copies of documentary information he had concerning the town and the plantation.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the people who have worked with me on this project. Lynn Bustle and Elizabeth Thomas did an excellent job of searching for and checking documentary information on the site. Assisting me in the archaeological survey were Myrna Rowland, Eric Budd, Beverly Leichtman, Theresa Singleton and Elizabeth Thomas. Doris Dann was responsible for processing and cataloging the artifacts returned from the survey. I appreciate the help received from Rob Dunlap of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department in obtaining and interpreting the aerial photographs. Assistance with the illustrations in the report was provided by Charles Perrineau and Mary Jo Fetzner of the museum staff. I also wish to thank Mrs. Anita Moquin for typing the manuscript. I appreciate the cooperation of Dr. Robert L. Stevenson of the Institute of Anthropology & Archeology who made the inventory of artifacts obtained from the river at Willtown available to me.

Formerly Frank Hutton

Sheet Branchcherry on Bank



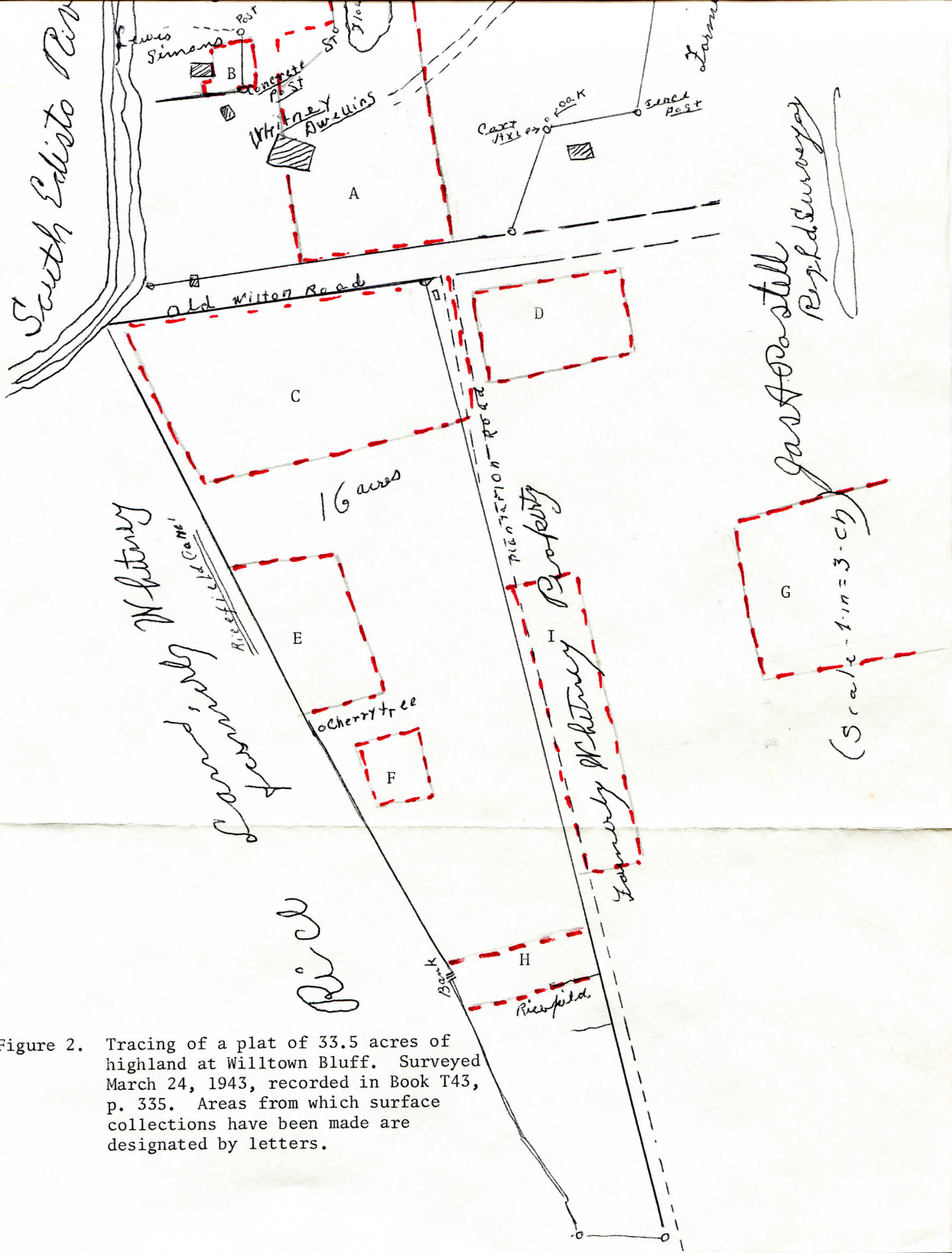


Figure 2. Tracing of a plat of 33.5 acres of highland at Willtown Bluff. Surveyed March 24, 1943, recorded in Book T43, p. 335. Areas from which surface collections have been made are designated by letters.



Figure 3. Photograph of the Lane yard showing the house and a portion of the Civil War fortifications.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site of the town of New London or Willtown is situated on a bluff twenty feet above the South Edisto or PonPon River. It is on the east side of a bend in the river (Figure 1). From the bluff one can see a considerable distance up and down stream, overlooking marsh and lowland to the south and north, as well as across the river to the west. The soil is sandy and the area well-drained.

The plantation owned by Mr. Hugh C. Lane includes much of the area laid out for the town, and many of the lots for owners can be identified. Mr. Lane's house (Figure 3) and several other houses and other buildings are situated on the north side of the Willtown road -- a dirt road leading to the boat landing. The road bed near the landing has been cut or worn down below the ground on either side (Figure 4). For the most part the area surrounding the houses is covered with lawn, although an area northeast of Lane's house contains a garden and the surface is exposed on the paths, between plants, and along the driveway. West and northwest of the Lane house are the remains of a Civil War fortification.

North of the Lane house is a cemetery area and one column (Figure 5) which remains standing from the church. North of this is a 4.6 acre piece of land owned by Mrs. Baumeister. On it is a house known as the Parsonage for it was originally built for that purpose. (Bull 1973).

South of Willtown road are several fields in pasture. The area is divided by a farm road running north and south. East of the road is a cattle feed yard, and a barn. West of the road are two grass covered fields, divi-



Figure 4.. Photograph of the Willtown Road looking toward the river.



Figure 5. Photograph of the remaining column of the Christ Church, Wilton Bluff, dedicated in 1836.

ded by a small stream. The bluff is not as high here as it is north of the Willtown road. West of these fields, below the bluff, are the remains of the old rice fields.

Mr. Lane indicated that before he owned the property, the lawn area south of his house was plowed and planted by the previous owner. He also indicated that when he cleared the pasture area south of the creek, south of the road he used a bulldozer and scraped much of the cover and some soil over the edge of the bank.

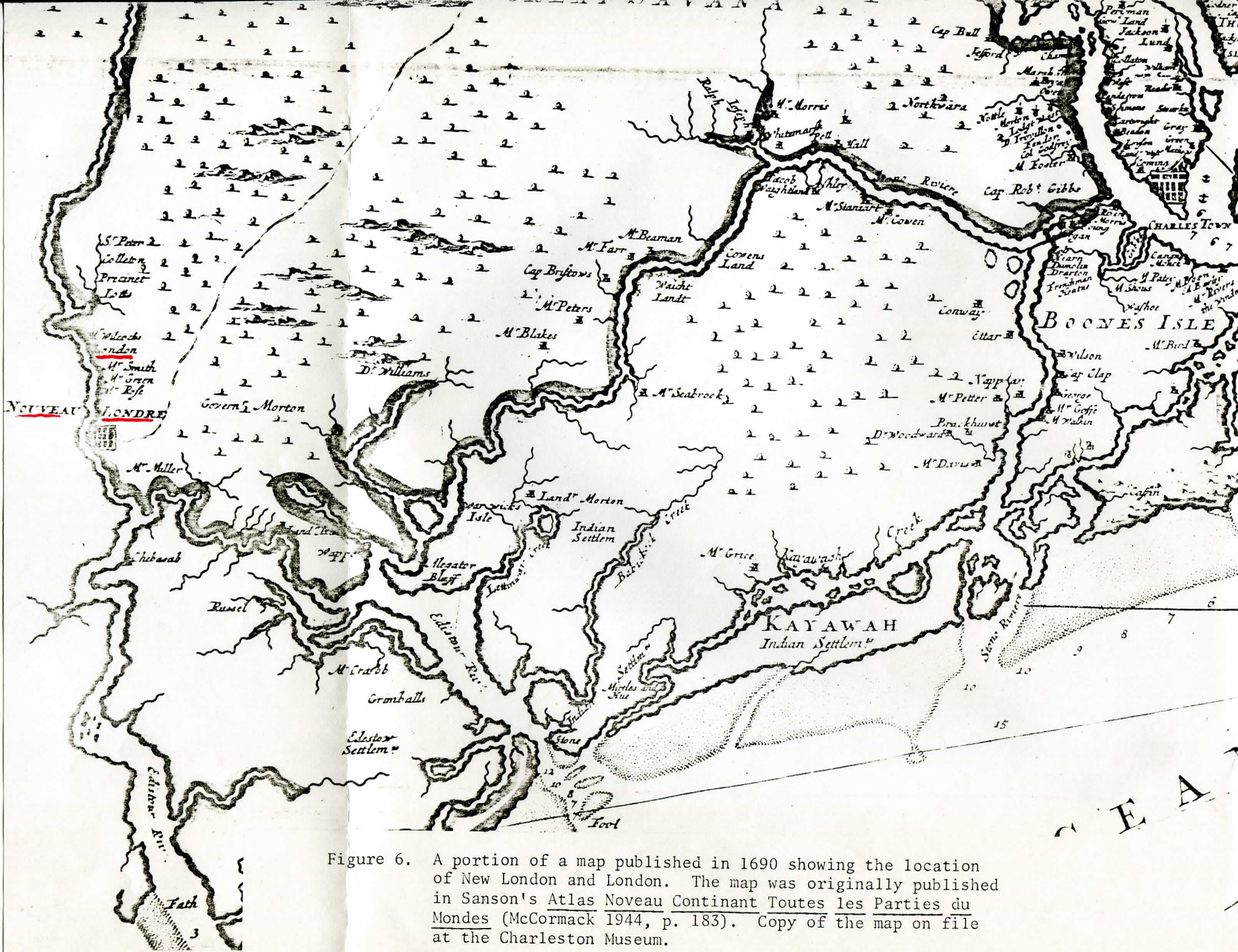


Figure 6. A portion of a map published in 1690 showing the location of New London and London. The map was originally published in Sanson's Atlas Nouveau Contenant Toutes les Parties du Mondes (McCormack 1944, p. 183). Copy of the map on file at the Charleston Museum.

HISTORY OF WILLTOWN

Willtown, or New London as it was sometimes known, dates back to the end of the seventeenth century. There are several early maps showing the location of New London. One published in 1695 was based on a survey in 1685 (South and Hartley 1980, pp. 2-3). Another very like it (Figure 6) appeared in Sonson's Atlas Nouveau Contenant Toutes les Parties du Mondes in 1690 (McCormack 1944, p. 183). Both of them attribute information to Maurice Matthews who was Surveyor General in Carolina from 1677 until 1684 (McCormack 1944, p. 183). A third, dated 1721, was based on a survey in 1715 (Figure 7). On all three maps a place identified as London is located just north of New London. In 1683 the Lords Proprietors, concerned that the people of both Berkeley and Colleton Counties be represented in Parliament, sent word that the elections were to be held in Charleston, in Berkeley County and London in Colleton County on the same day (McCrary 1897, p. 198; Smith 1909, p. 21). Although both Smith and McCrary indicated that London might be an earlier name for Willtown or New London, Smith (1909, p. 22) expressed some doubt because of a letter to Governor Blake dated December 20, 1697, in which the Lords Proprietors approved of the establishment of a new town and the selection of a new name for it, without specifying the location of the town or the name (emphasis is mine). There is evidence, therefore, that the original town of London may have been superceded by New London or Willtown at another location.

The name Willtown -- variously spelled Wiltown, Will Town, Wilton, Willton Town -- presumably was in honor of William III who ruled England

Figure 7. A portion of a map dated 1721, based on a survey of 1715, showing the location of London and New London. The map was published in the 1886 Yearbook of the City of Charleston, *St. Johns* p. 280.

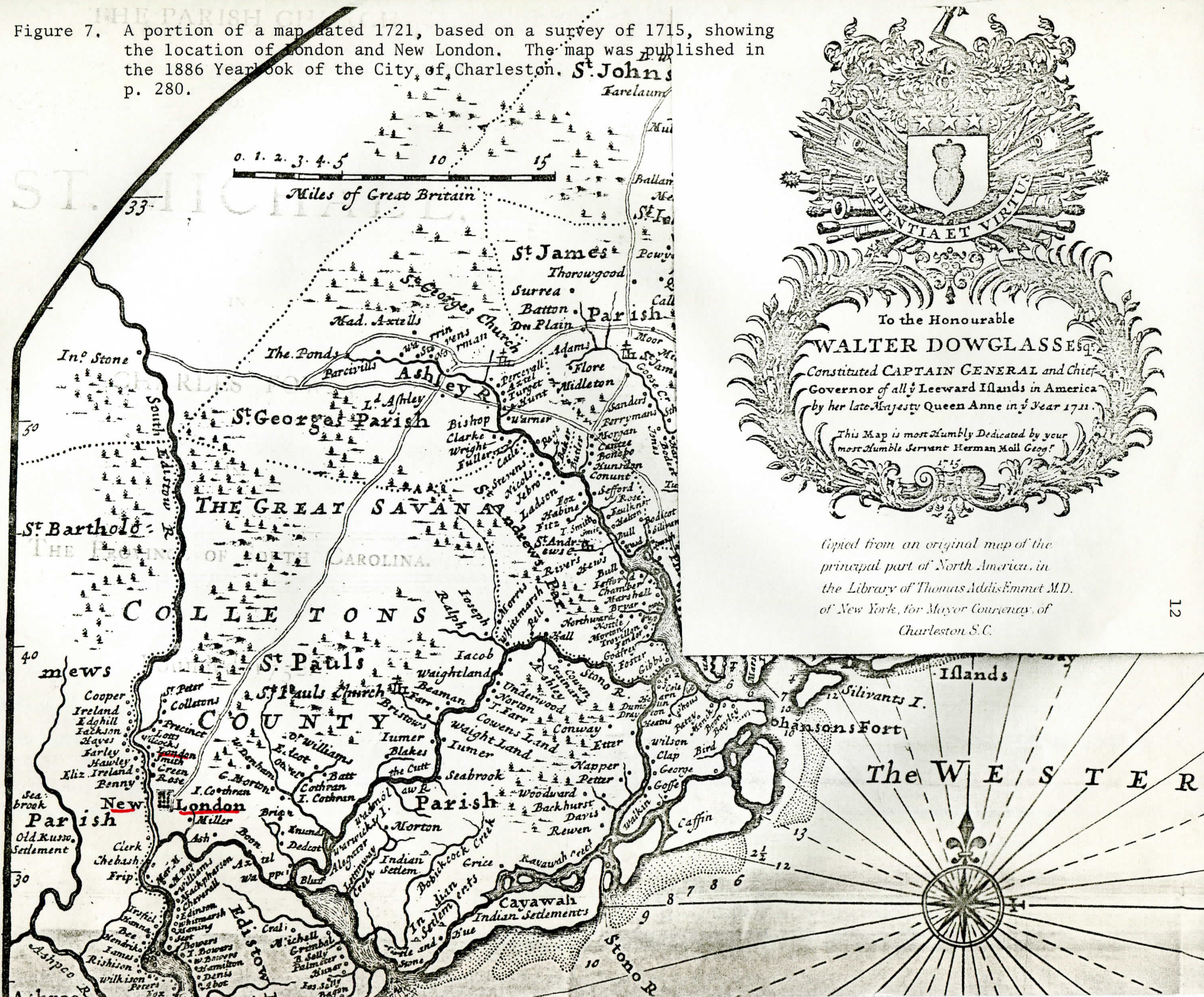




Figure 8. Map of the town of New London or Willtown from Smith, 1909, showing the town as planned. Lots for which grants were recorded are hatched.



 Grants recorded in Smith, 1909.
 Grants recorded in deeds

3x Pine

pine
partly overgrown
some - will & part
Hickory

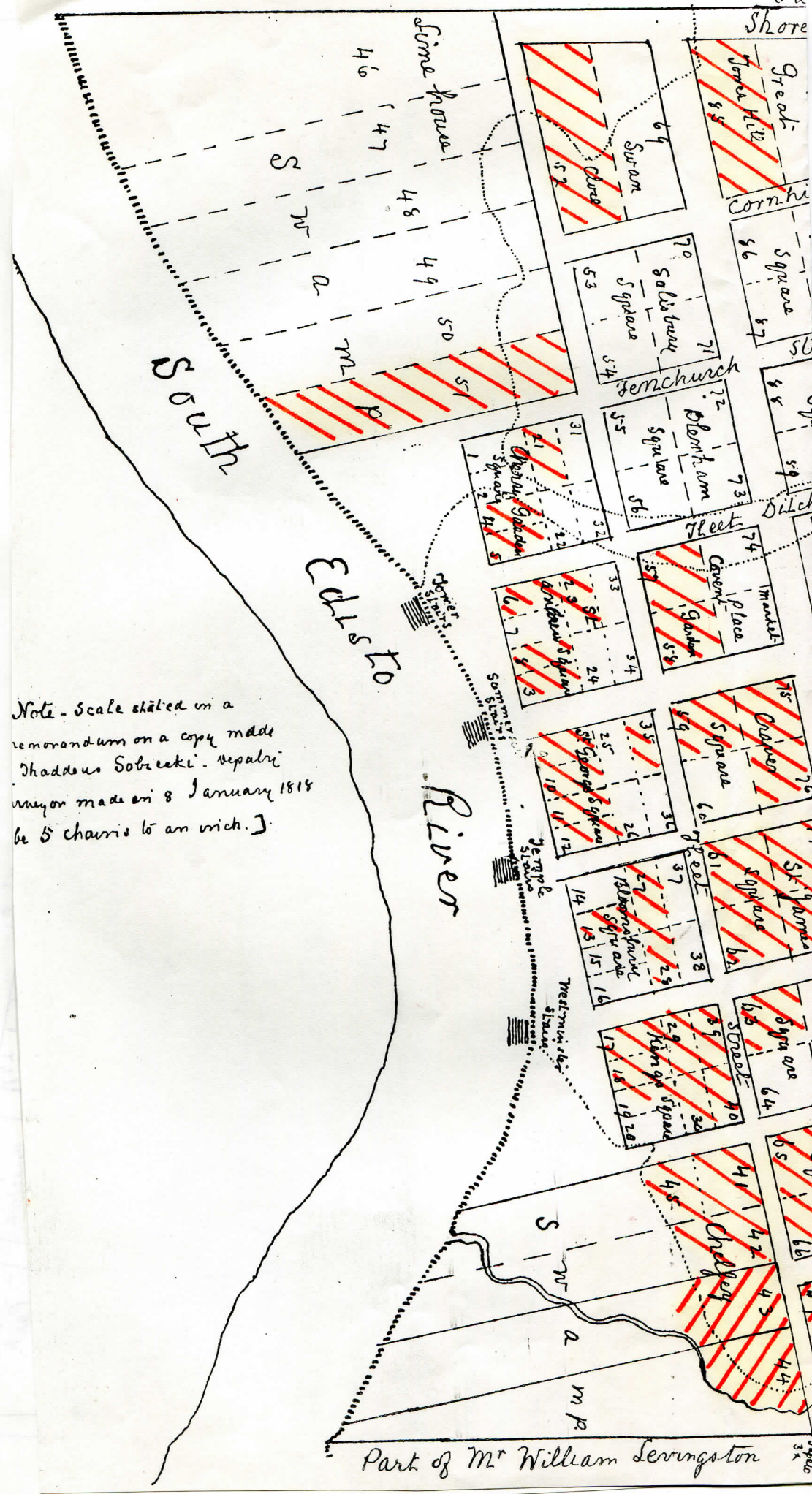
3x Water Oak

small Gum
 Pine
 3x Water Oak
 Red Oak
 Red Oak
 Small Oak
 Hickory
 and

THE TOWN OF ... MAP OF THE TOWN OF ... 1808 ...

-  Grants recorded in deeds
-  Grants recorded in deeds

Note - Scale stated in a memorandum on a copy made Thaddeus Sobieski - Sepalri mayor made on 8 January 1814 be 5 chairs to an inch.]



Shore
Great
Cornhill
Square
Denchurch
Fleet
Market Place
Oakover Square
St. James
Ogden
Chelwood

Part of Mr William Livingston

from 1689 to 1701 (Smith 1909, p. 24). One of the first references to that name was in a land grant in 1697 (Smith 1909, p. 31). A check of eighteenth century maps on file at the Charleston Library Society as well as various deeds and wills suggested that both names -- New London and Willtown -- continued to be used for the town until the middle part of the eighteenth century and that after that the name New London gradually faded from use, except by historians. The records of the Civil War refer to the town as Willstown (War of Rebellion Series I, Vol. 14, p. 340).

Smith published a plan (Figure 8) of Willtown or New London which he identified as a copy of an early nineteenth century copy of an older parchment map which was too faded to reproduce, however he verified it as an accurate reproduction (Smith 1909, p. 30). Lots 3 and 13 were granted to Joseph Morton in 1697 (Smith 1909, p. 31). Those lots are out of numerical order on the existing plat (Figure 8), and Smith (1909, p. 23) concluded that they referred to an earlier map of the town which no longer exists.

Smith lists 23 additional individuals to whom 51 lots were granted between 1714 and 1717:

	<u>Lot Number</u>
Axon, William	10
Bassett, John	10
Blake, Joseph	9
Boone, Joseph	11, 12, 93, 107, 108
Bourke, David	30, 39, 40
Bourke, Sarah	63
Brewton, Michael	35
Brown, John	5, 40
Bruce, Thomas	8, 41, 42, 45, 68
Bull, William	4
Cochran, James	6, 28, 57, 58, 78
Gibbes, Dennis	21, 92
Gibbon, William	27
Hart, Charles	28
Hepworth, Thomas	59, 75, 76
Livingston, William	18
Logan, George	19
Miller, Jonathan	23
Payne, Marmaduke	77, 78
Porter, Matthew	17

Scott, William	65, 66, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85
Sperry, William	51, 52, 61, 62, 98, 113, 114
Sedgwick, Robert	29

Four of the lots on the list appear to have been assigned to two different owners: Lot 10 to Axon in 1715 and Bassett in 1716; Lot 28 to Hart in 1714 and Cochran in 1718; Lot 40 to D. Bourke in 1714 and Brown in 1717; and Lot 78 to Cochran in 1715 and Payne in 1714 (Smith 1909, pp. 31-32).

The town plan (Figure 8) shows 250 lots. Many of those along the river front were laid out eight to a block. Most of the remainder were grouped four to a block. Each square block contained four acres, the streets were 66 feet wide. The blocks, or squares as they were called, were named for well-known places in London, i.e., Covent Garden, St. James, Lincoln's Inn, and most of the streets had their London counterparts as well -- no doubt to make the community seem more attractive to English settlers. There were four sets of stairs coinciding with four streets leading from the river up the bluff to the town.

Most of the lots for which there are recorded grants lie in the first two rows of blocks along the river. None of those identified are farther east than the third row. However, a four-acre plot for a school was set aside in the fifth row from the river and the square for the church and minister was in the third row. Lot 75 was designated as the market place.

Willtown must have been an active community in the early eighteenth century. According to Smith (1909, p. 24) the General Assembly directed commissioners to build a road to Willtown in 1703. In the General Statutes in 1712 there was mention of a road to the town and a "Ferry to Wilton" (Smith 1909, p. 25).

Elections for Colleton County were held there as early as 1702 (Salley 1926, pp. 170-71). In 1721 an act was passed establishing precinct courts of "Pleas, Assize and goal delivery" at several places outside of Charles Town including Willton Colleton County." (McCrary 1899, pp. 44-46). McCrary indicates that these courts were administered by people who did not have legal training, so their powers were limited. Although they were empowered to build a court house in 1722, none was constructed (McCrary 1899, pp. 44-46). Free schools were also established at Willtown and the other precincts at this time (McCrary 1899, p. 46).

The map at the Charleston Museum identified as a copy of a manuscript map in London dated 1720-21 used the unmistakable symbol of a fort to indicate New London (Figure 9). According to Ivers (1970, p. 75) a fort was built at Willtown during the Yemassee war to protect the village. He reported that a garrison was stationed there from April to August 1715, and from August 1715, until March 1716, forty scouts and scoutboats were based there (Ivers 1970, pp. 75-76). During the Apalachee Indian attack in July 1715, a number of plantations in St. Paul's Parish were burned, but when the Indians attacked the fort they were driven off (BPRO Vol. 6, p. 106, July 19, 1715; Crane 1956, p. 173; Ivers 1970, p. 75).

The community was also the scene of activity during the Stono Rebellion in September, 1739. A body of men, carrying arms as required by law, were attending the Presbyterian Church when warned of the uprising and proceeded to engage the rebellious slaves at a point about eight miles from the town (McCrary 1899, pp. 185-186).

The Edisto River area was settled by a number of English colonists who were Dissenters (McCrary 1897, p. 329). Howe (1870, p. 146) mentions

a letter written from Charleston and dated June 1, 1710, which stated that the Presbyterian Church at Wiltown was one of five in South Carolina at that time. The first pastor apparently was the Rev. Archibald Stobo who served the Independent Church of Charleston until he resigned in 1704 (Howe 1870, p. 145). The location and nature of the first church building are not known, but James Gilbertson left £ 50 for silver for the communion table at the Wiltown Presbyterian Meeting house in his will, proved November 23, 1720 (PC Vol. I, p. 49). William Sherriff, whose will was proved on November 11, 1725, left £ 100 to the Presbyterian Church (PC Vol. II, pp. 90-91). By 1728, the date of the first official records which still exist, the church was fully organized according to Howe (1870, pp. 186-187) with deacons and elders. There is a subscription list dated 1731 for building a new church, presumably the second one to be used by the congregation (Howe 1870, p. 202; Simmons 1960, p. 150). Archibald Stobo continued to be its pastor until his death in 1741 (Howe 1870, p. 252). Although there were times when it was vacant, the church lasted until a new one was built in 1767 about four miles away from Willtown bluff, in which they utilized the pews and pulpit from the older building on the bluff (Simmons 1960, pp. 150-151). The building on the bluff apparently remained standing, for Simmons believes that it was repaired when the 1767 building burned in 1807, and was reoccupied until another structure was built (Simmons 1960, p. 152).

In 1725, an act was passed for the Establishment of a Chapel of Ease of the Episcopalian Church at Willtown (Dalcho 1820, p. 354; Smith 1909, p. 29). Dalcho indicates that it was never built, even though £ 200 were appropriated for it. Later the money was recovered and used for the Chapel of Ease at Beach Hill (Dalcho 1820, p. 354).

a scale of 40 chains to an inch.

copied from original
 June 16th 1882

D Lewis Durrant
 Surveyor

Copied by me
 from plat in possession of Wm Winchell Esq
 May 18th 1887.

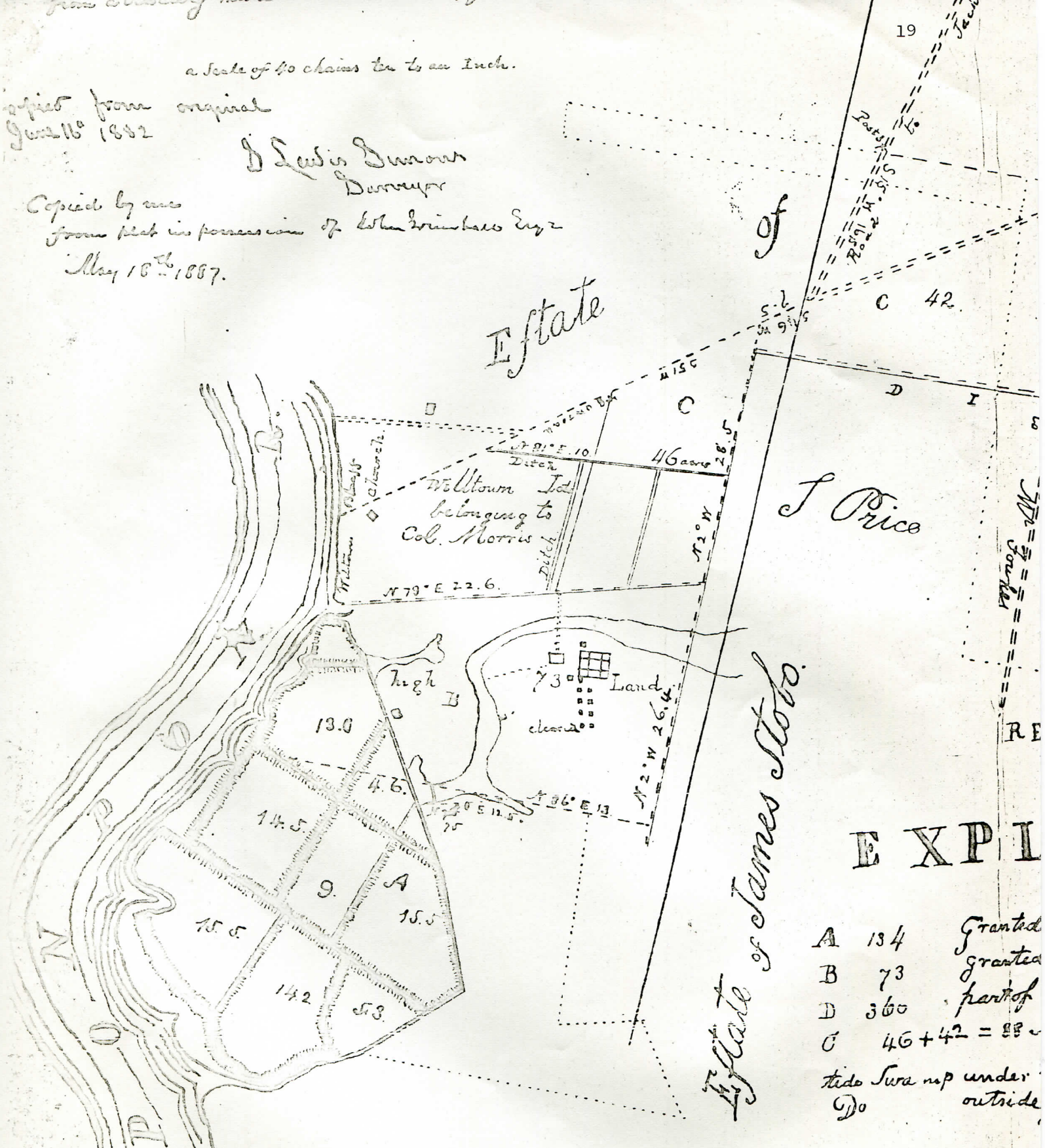
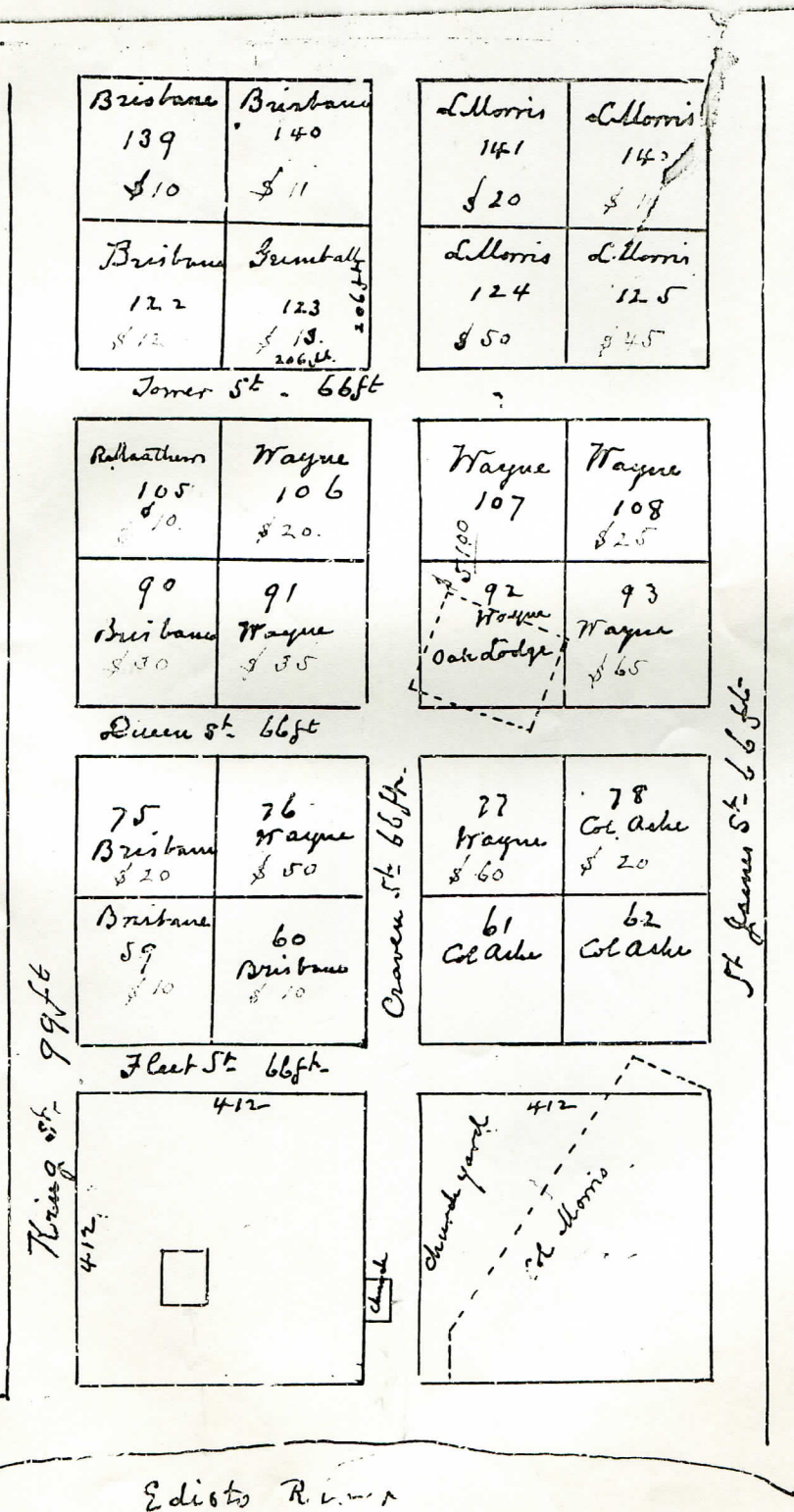


Figure 10: A portion of a map made by John Diamond, Surveyor, in 1794 and redrawn in 1887, showing the Willtown Bluff area. From RMCO McCrady Plat No. 1736.



Figure 11. Map made by Charles Parker, Surveyor, in 1849, copied in 1887, showing six blocks of Willtown. From RMC0 McCrady Plat No. 2502.



Copy of Plan made by Charles Parker Surveyor
March 1849

Sale made & closed May 1850

Copied by me from a sketch in the possession of Berkey Summerville
May 1887 W.B. Stewart C.E.

741#
WILLTOWN
COUNTY GEORGIA
PLAT 2502

It seems that Willtown must have achieved its zenith some time prior to 1750 and declined after that time. A map of the area dated 1794 shows the church and a building north of the church, a plantation settlement located south of the Willtown road, and another building along the edge of the rice fields south of the road (Figure 10).

The identity of six blocks on the north side of the road apparently was maintained until the middle of the nineteenth century, because they appear on maps dated 1849 and 1887 (Figure 11).

The actual size of the town -- that is, the population or number of houses -- is difficult to estimate on the basis of the available data. Smith quoted from a report found in Oldmixon's Carolina published in 1708 (Carroll, 1831, p. 453) that there were "about 80 houses" in the town, but he (Smith 1909, p. 24) doubted the accuracy of that estimate. Dalcho, writing in 1820 (p. 355) stated that "In the year 1740 Wiltown contained about eighty houses". Smith (1909, p. 27) felt that this was a quotation from the earlier report with a typographical error. Dalcho (1820, p. 355) indicated that there were 34 communicants of the Episcopalian Church near Willtown at that time. There are also lists of supporters of the Presbyterian Church (Simmons 1961, pp. 33-34, 46-47) and a list of individuals who owed money to William Sherriffs, planter, in 1725 (PC Vol. 59, pp. 429-432) and a local storekeeper, but no indication of how many of these people actually had houses in the town. There were a number of plantations in the area and those people who lived nearby probably used the town as an address and place of worship.

Although a chain of title has not been completed for each lot, there is some information on ownership of lots in the town:

- Lot 4: 1714 -- granted to William Bull (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- 1755 -- Will of William Bull written in 1750 and proved May 23, 1755, left lot in New London or Willtown to grandson Stephen (PC Vol. 7, pp. 339-343).
- Lot 6: 1714 -- granted to James Cochran (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- 1745 -- described as originally granted to James Cochran; along with plantation land in the area was left by Joseph Wilkinson, in his will written in 1733 and proved in 1745 (PC Vol. 5, p. 403), to Francis Wilkinson.
- 1745 -- J. Wilkinson was indebted to Sarah Wilkinson Middleton and Francis Wilkinson deeded land including Lot 6 to her (RMCO Book BB, pp. 289-293).
- 1765 -- Sarah Middleton died and in her will, written on June 8, 1765, proved October 1, 1765, left plantation land in Colleton County and two lots which she bought from Cousin Joseph Wilkinson and Robert Yonge "with all buildings thereon" to Edward Wilkinson (PC Vol. 10, p. 740).
- 1771 -- Will of Edward Wilkinson proved June 12, 1771, makes no mention of property at Willtown, lots not specified were left to son Joseph, his brother Morton Wilkinson was his executor (PC Vol. 14, pp. 63-66).
- 1794 -- indicated as part of estate of Morton Wilkinson on plat dated 1794 (Figure 7).
- 1876 -- Adam R. Deas sold Lot 6 to the AME Church for \$6.00 (RMCO Book B27, p. 547).
- Lot 13: 1697 -- granted to Joseph Morton (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- 1722 -- Will of Landgrave Jos. Morton leaves one half of estate to wife Sarah Morton, one half to son Joseph Morton; will written 1713, proved 1722 (PC Vol. 1, p. 1).
- Somehow property acquired by James Bullock and wife.
- 1732 -- James Bullock of Willtown and wife mortgage house and tenement -- dwelling of Bullock, Lot 13; two plantation tracts to John Hay, merchant of Charleston, twelve slaves, for £ 4000 current money (RMCO Book K, pp. 135-136).
- 1734 -- Bullock advertises three lots, 150 acres plantation land for sale (SC Gazette, March 16-23, 1733/34).

- Lot 17: 1714 -- Granted to Matthew Porter (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- 1718 -- Will of Matthew Porter leaves all real estate to wife Susanna Porter. Will written November 15, 1717, proved June 20, 1718 (PC Vol. 1, p. 98-99).
- Lot 18: 1715 -- Granted to William Livingston (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- 1723 -- William Livingston dies; reference in will suggests lot may have been left to son William (PC Vol. 1, p. 54).
- 1733 -- Lot 18 sold by James Rousham of Dorchester, carpenter, to John Postell, planter along with a lot in Dorchester with a dwelling and household goods for £ 1000. Recorded June 16, 1733 (RMCO Book L, p. 56).
- Lot 28: 1713 -- Granted to James Cochran (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- Lot 57: 1715 -- Granted to James Cochran (Smith 1909, p. 32).
- Lot 58: 1714 -- Granted to James Cochran (Smith 1909, p. 32).
- Lot 78: 1715 -- Granted to James Cochran (Smith 1909, p. 32).
- 1752 -- John Ash, legatee mentioned in will of James Cochran; Cochran divided land into four lots, one of which was to be chosen by Richard Ash at age 21. Ash selected the lot which included four lots in Willtown (numbers not specified) (PC Vol. 11, p. 198).
- Lot 35: 1715 -- granted to Col. Michael Brewton (Smith 1909, p. 31); no record of will for Brewton.
- 1743 -- Will of Miles Brewton leaves lot in Willtown, no number given, to grandson Robert Brewton (PC Vol.
- Lots 41 and 45:
- 1717 -- granted to Thomas Bruce (Smith 1909, p. 31).
- 1734 -- Henry Yonge bound to James Bullock, mortgages land to secure debt of £ 2000, plantation land and lots 41 and 45 included; transaction void if Yonge pays Bullock by November 3, 1737 (RMCO Book P, pp. 108-111).
- Lots 43 and 44: no record of grant in Smith (1909, p. 31).
- 1717 -- according to deed, lots granted to Captain Bruce by grant May 17, 1717 (RMCO Book I, p. 134).

Lots 65, 66:

1717 -- granted to Captain William Scott (Smith 1909, p. 32).

Lot 67: 1717 -- no record in Smith (1909; granted to Captain William Scott (RMCO Book I, p. 134).

Lot 68: 1717 -- granted to Captain Thomas Bruce (Smith 1909, p. 32; RMCO Book I, p. 134).

Lots 81, 82, 83, 84:

1717 -- granted to Captain William Scott (Smith 1909, p. 32); Bruce and Scott were partners, Bruce died before 1730 (RMCO Book I, p. 134).

Lots 43, 44, 65, 66, 67, 68, 81, 82, 83, 84:

1730 -- lots mortgaged to James Berrie of Boston, by William Scott, merchant of Charleston and wife Susannah (RMCO Book I, p. 134).

1731 -- Scott, merchant of Charleston, sold lots to James Smyth of Colleton County for £ 110 (RMCO Book I, pp. 383-387).

1731 -- James Smyth put lots and plantation land purchased from Robert Yonge in marriage settlement to wife, formerly Mary Cochran, daughter of Hugh Cochran. William Livingston and J. Cochran were trustees (PC Vol. 64, pp. 248-250).

---- Smyth must have died and wife married Livingston.

Lots 43, 44, 65, 66, 67, 81, 82, 83, 84:

1734 -- William Livingston and wife Mary (formerly Mary Cochran, daughter of Hugh Cochran) sell nine lots and some plantation land to Algernon Ash of Colleton County (RMCO Book M, pp. 230-234).

1766 -- Joseph Ash left lots and parts of lots in Willtown along with plantation land to nephew, Joseph Ash (PC Vol. 11, p. 198).

There are nine groups of lots for which some sequence of ownership can be traced between time of granting and the end of the eighteenth century. There are deeds or wills which specifically mention buildings or people living on three lots: Lot 13, described as having house and tenement (RMCO Book K, pp. 135-136) in mortgage dated 1732, and the two lots which Sarah Middleton left to Edward Wilkinson in 1765 (PC Vol. 10, p. 740) one of which must have been Lot 6.

William Elliott was granted 24 lots in Willtown in 1760, and after his death in 1765, his daughter Ann and son-in-law Lewis Morris inherited them (RMC Book H5, pp. 61-64). This must be the tract indicated on the 1794 map (Figure 11). There was no house on that land then. Another group of 15 lots were left to Richard and John Ash by John Ash, planter of Charleston in 1825 (PC Vol. 38, p. 453).

There are two advertisements in papers which mention houses: one is the ad in which Bullock offers three lots for sale, but does not indicate their numbers. We assume they are Lots 13, 41, and 45, since these are the lots he is known to have had:

To be sold Three town lotts at Willtown with about 150 acres of extraordinary good swamp rice land One of which lotts fronting the river is improved with a neat well-finished dwelling house lately built of 36 feet long by 16 wide with a Dutch roof and a _____ panelled door and window shutters and is divided into 4 handsome rooms 2 below and 2 above with a chimney and a closet to each and 2 other houses on the two sides of the yard of 20 x 12 each for a kitchen, store room and other offices and a pretty little garden pailed in of 100 sq. feet The other 2 lotts are likewise improved with a house of 28 x 18 and one of 24 x 12 both lately built and extremely fit and well situated for a Barn to the above land which lying along the river and adjoining the town line makes such a commodious and pleasant as well as a profitable settlement that nothing but a great want of money could make the owner part with it All to be sold I say by James Bullock. (SC Gazette, March 16-23, 1733/34)

The other is a simple mention of a dwelling for rent:

A large dwelling house at Willtown to be let. Enquire of Mr. John Dart in Chas. (SC Gazette June 9-16, 1733)

There is no indication in the advertisement if Dart is the owner or just the agent for the property. Dart was a partner in a Willtown store about that time (SC Gazette, August 18-25, 1733).

Figure 12. Portion of the map of the Colleton District in the 1825 Mills Atlas showing buildings at Willtown Bluff.



Newspapers and deeds also have provided some evidence of businesses in Willtown during the eighteenth century. James Bullock was a merchant, later identified as a planter at Willtown. His business interests led him to mortgage his property to John Herring of London in 1729 (PC Vol. 62, p. 70), Berrie of Boston in 1730 (RMCO Book I, p. 134), and James Crokat (PC Vol. 64, p. 63) and John Hay of Charleston in 1732 (RMCO Book K, pp. 137-140).

In August 1733, John Dart, Thomas Binford and James Smyth were partners in a store in Willtown. At that time Smyth transferred the deed to Dart (SC Gazette August 18-25, 1733). In 1736, Mr. Robert Gray had a store there and according to this advertisement, Dart was in business in Charleston. It was noted that the names of people still owing money to James Smith (deceased) and William Livingston were posted at Gray's store (SC Gazette April 10-17, 1736).

Gray died in 1743, apparently while still owning the store. His inventory (PC Vol. 71, pp. 175-183) contains a long list of cloth, caps, shoes, gloves, handkerchiefs, table linen, buckles, brushes, buttons, scissors, razors, some tools, guns, silver, pewter, tobacco pipes and some dishes. There were also domestic and personal equipment and several slaves.

In 1743-1746, Henry Yonge is identified as the storekeeper and James Wilkinson his partner. They were indebted to Othneal Beale, a merchant in Charleston, at that time (PC Vol. 75a, p. 195-197). Livingston apparently inherited James Smyth's business as he did his property, through his wife, the former Mary Cochran Smyth (see above).

Unfortunately there is no definite information on the location of the store in the town. Lots owned by Bruce and Scott and later Smyth and Liv-

ington were located on the south side of the town, what is today south of the Willtown Road, an area we have designated as Area E (Figure 2). No lot was recorded as owned by Gray who may have been a tenant on another's land.

Some men listed as owners of land in Willtown during the eighteenth century played important roles in the establishment of the country and the colony. Joseph Morton, the first grantee, inherited his title of Landgrave after his father, Landgrave Joseph Morton, died. He was a judge of the Court of the Admiralty in 1697 and Governor for a brief time in 1700 (Salley 1904, pp. 110-111). Joseph Blake was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Assembly (Cheves 1900, p. 158). James Cochran was elected to the Commons House of Assembly in 1707 and 1711 (Salley 1926, pp. 170-171). James Bullock and Stephen Bull were appointed Justices of the Peace in Colleton County in 1737 (Cheves 1900, p. 158). We have not ascertained if all of these men actually lived at Willtown. Some may have merely bought property in anticipation of living there or because they had plantation land in the area.

During the nineteenth century the Willtown Bluff area was part of privately owned plantation land. In 1820 (Bull 1973), Col. Lewis Morris built his white frame house on the property he had acquired earlier from his father-in-law (RMCO Book H5, pp. 61-64). A map of Colleton District included in the Mills Atlas in 1825 indicates a row of houses along either side of Willtown Road near the present landing (Figure 12). There are reports of a pineland village there at that time (Drayton 1802, p. 214) which may be what is indicated on the map.

In the 1830's the Episcopalians built a chapel on the bluff. The

structure known as Christ Church, Wilton Bluff was completed and dedicated on April 27, 1836 (*The Courier, Charleston, April 30, 1836*). It is reported to have been on the same spot as the earlier Presbyterian church, utilizing some of the same brick (Simmons 1960, p. 48; Thomas 1936, p. 3). Whether it was exactly on the spot, or in close proximity is an unresolved question. This church lasted until the latter part of the nineteenth century. The pews were removed and it was used as a commissary depot by the Confederate army during the Civil War. A column still remains standing from it (Figure 5). (Thomas 1957, p. 168)

The town of Willtown had been divided into privately owned plantation tracts by 1794 (Figure 10), but apparently part of the town retained some of its identity for a group of six blocks are still noted on maps dated 1849 and 1887 (Figure 11). Both came from the original plat by Parker. Although the lots within the block have been assigned to individual owners, we could not find records for those individuals owning the lots. They may have been lost with the Colleton County records during the Civil War. We do know that the Wayne indicated on the map was General William Wayne who married Lewis Morris's wife's sister, Sabina Ellyott. According to one report they were the leaders of society in the area at that time (Allen n.d., p. 11).

Most of the land at Willtown bluff was owned by Lewis Morris, who had served in the Revolution as a continental officer. According to the U.S. Census records in 1830, Morris's household consisted of three adult white males, one adult white female, and 306 slaves (U.S. Census, 1830, Colleton District, p. 448). By 1840 he had only 86 slaves on the property (U.S. Census, 1840, Colleton District, St. Paul's Parish, p. 205).

The rice mill at the south end of the plantation was built before 1825 by John Ash, who also built a storehouse and landing associated with it (PC Vol. 38, p. 435).

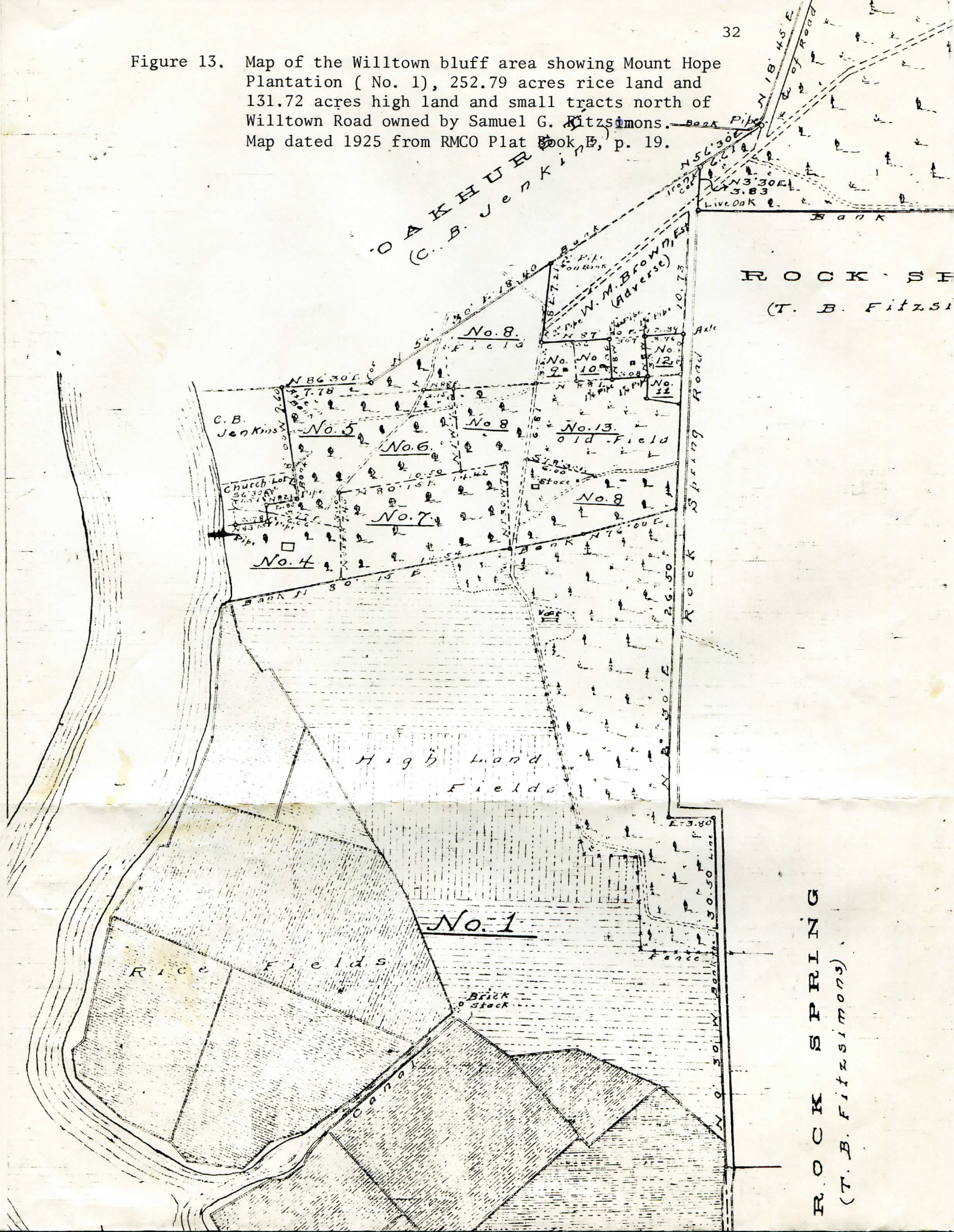
During the Civil War the area was occupied by Confederate forces who built the fort on the edge of the bluff. The fortification apparently had some action on April 29, 1862, when a Union party came up the river and were driven back with "two pieces of field artillery" according to Brigadier General N.C. Evans (War of the Rebellion Series I, Vol. 14, p. 13). A more extensive action took place on July 10, 1863, and was reported by Col. Thomas Higginson of the First Colored Infantry and Col. H.K. Aikin, Sixth Cavalry Commanding Second Military District Headquarters, Adams Run, South Carolina. The force of 250 men on the transport ENOCH DEAN and two smaller boats, the MILTON and JOHN ADAMS, came up the river under cover of fog. By 4:00 a.m. they were at Willtown and were fired on by the three-gun battery of the Chestnut Artillery there. They landed near the mill and moved toward the fort. The Confederate artillery abandoned their position by 7:00 a.m. and the Union forces took possession of the bluff.

Spikes had been placed across the river at Willtown and, as all three boats continued toward the object of their action -- the railroad bridge upstream -- the ENOCH DEAN and the MILTON ran aground. The DEAN worked free and was able to continue with the JOHN ADAMS until it ran aground again. The ADAMS continued until it was stopped by the Confederate forces. As the tide was falling, the DEAN and the ADAMS returned downstream. They could not free the MILTON, and it was burned after its crew was taken aboard the DEAN. As they retreated, the Union forces burned stores of rice and Mr. Morris's rice mill and they cut the dams of the rice fields. They

also removed six bales of best quality cotton. Union forces reported three men and one prisoner killed and one wounded. The Confederates reported two men wounded, one of whom was taken prisoner, and a courier missing. "120 to 130 Negroes" were taken on down the river soon after the beginning of the encounter (War of the Rebellion Series 1, Vol. 28, pp. 194-199).

Col. Lewis Morris died in 1863, and his plantation was inherited by his sons who sold it in 1871 (RMCO Book B27, pp. 282-286). The plantation passed through several hands in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The area north of the Willtown Road was divided into a number of small tracts (Figure 13) which were united in 1925 by Mr. Samuel G. Fitzsimons (RMCO Plat Book E, p. 19).

Figure 13. Map of the Willtown bluff area showing Mount Hope Plantation (No. 1), 252.79 acres rice land and 131.72 acres high land and small tracts north of Willtown Road owned by Samuel G. Fitzsimons. Map dated 1925 from RMCO Plat Book B, p. 19.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WILLTOWN BLUFF

The primary purpose of the archaeological survey of the Willtown Bluff Plantation was to obtain information on the location of buildings which were part of the eighteenth century community of Willtown or New London. Research began with an intensive review of the documentary information about the town. Records submitted as part of the application for the National Register of Historic Sites and other bibliographic information supplied by Mr. Hugh Lane were studied. The original records pertaining to the property at the Charleston County Register Mesne Conveyance Office were consulted. Additional information came from publications of the South Carolina Historical Society, contemporary accounts in newspapers, and other reference materials.

In order to learn more about the area, aerial photographs of the property were studied, and a large scale infra-red colored print of the area was obtained. Unfortunately none of the aerial photos of the area revealed additional information about the early village on the bluff.

When much of the documentary information was reviewed, visits were made to the property. Mr. Robert Allston took the author there one day in September 1979, and went over the area on which he had lived as a boy. On eight subsequent trips, the area of the bluff and also the river bank at low tide were walked. Although much of the area is in lawn or pasture, surface collections were obtained from the garden area near the present plantation house and from fields to the south across the road. On one trip a metal detector was employed in an effort to locate areas where

concentrations of metal might indicate subsurface features, but only scattered, isolated metal objects were detected. On a visit during the summer, one of the houses on the property was being remodeled and excavations for a gas line to the house were examined. Visits to the property took place in November and December 1979, and August and November 1980, so that the property was visited over a period of a year.

Some subsurface testing was done with a shovel, or more often a 3-inch soil auger. Tests were placed in three areas where there was some historic evidence of eighteenth century ownership of the land and where surface visibility was obscured by grass cover. Areas where surface visibility was better were not tested.

During the course of the survey, surface collections were made from several portions of the plantation which have been designated by different letters (Figure 2):

AREA A -- the area around the Lane house. It includes the driveway and garden where surface collections were made as well as the lawn south of the house and garden where some posthole testing was done at twenty-foot intervals along two axes (Figure 20).

AREA B -- a limited area around a smaller house which was being remodeled for Hugh Lane, Jr. Sherds were picked up in back of the house where a trench was dug for a gas line in the summer of 1980, and on the slope of the fortification just south and west of the house.

AREA C -- part of the field just south of the Willtown Road. In recent years this field has been plowed and some berry bushes are planted on the east side. Ground visibility is better than in most other areas, and a surface collection was recovered from the field.



Figure 14. Looking north across the pasture area south of the creek and south of Willtown road. Area E is at left side of photo.

AREA D -- a small field east of Area C, just south of the Willtown road. This field had been plowed just before our visit in November 1980. A small surface collection was obtained from it.

AREA E -- on the south side of a small creek which divides the pasture area south of the Willtown road. This area was plowed on the day of our visit in August 1980, and a few sherds were collected at that time. On our return in November more sherds were collected and brick fragments were noted on the site (Figure 14).

AREA F -- in the west central part of the large pasture area south of the creek. It is south of Area E. A structure was located in this area according to the 1794 map (Figure 10).

AREA G -- an area of pasture with pecan trees south of the road and east of the creek. Mr. Lane indicated that there was a nineteenth century settlement in this area. The grass ground cover was quite heavy. Scattered shovel tests under the trees in the western part of this area revealed only one iron nail and a potsherd.

AREA H -- the southernmost section of the pasture south of the Willtown road and east of the rice field. A line of shovel tests was put in at twenty-foot intervals across this field, but only one corroded piece of iron was found (Figure 15).

AREA I -- the pasture where the cattle were kept most of the time. It is south of the Willtown road and just east of the farm road which runs north and south. There is a barn on the south edge of this area. A line of posthole tests was put in at thirty-foot intervals parallel to the road, thirty feet east of the fence line. One Indian potsherd, a few brick fragments and a little iron were recovered.

At the far south side of the plantation, along the edge of the rice



Figure 15. Southernmost pasture area south of Willtown Road, designated Area H in the survey.

fields, and beyond the limit of the town of Willtown or New London, is a standing rice chimney from a rice mill (Figure 16). Near it are several trenches which have corroding iron in the walls which may be part of the mill complex. Just to the north in an area where some soil has recently been scraped up, was a cluster of old brick, suggesting the remains of a building. A surface collection was made from this area although it was beyond the limit of the town.

Subsurface testing in the pasture areas south of the road revealed brown sandy humus-stained soil to a depth of 0.7 to 1.1 feet, with lighter sterile soil below. The testing in the area of the yard, north of the road and south and east of the Lane's house was more productive. There sterile sandy soil was encountered at a depth of 1.5 to 2.0 feet below the surface, with artifacts occasionally found below 1.5-foot depth. A possible historic feature of small dimensions was located 80 feet north of the palmetto tree, near the driveway, where a cluster of brick, rubble, nails, and glass were encountered. All other tests produced only scattered artifacts.



Figure 16. Chimney from the rice mill at the south side of Willtown Bluff Plantation.

ARTIFACTS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

A total of 560 artifacts were recovered from the site and returned to the museum for cataloging. About half of the artifacts were potsherds, others were brick fragments, iron nails, smaller pieces of iron, clay pigeon fragments, and some glass. Appendix I lists all the artifacts recovered by provenience. Of all of the artifacts, the potsherds were the most useful in estimating the period of occupation of an area.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION:

Sixty-five of the 277 potsherds found on the site were aboriginal Indian in origin. Most were cordmarked (Figure 17e-i), smoothed-over cordmarked, or simple stamped (Figure 17k). One was check-stamped (Figure 17j). They belong to the Woodland tradition for the South Carolina low country, presenting an occupation dating from perhaps 500 B.C. to A.D. 500 (Anderson, Lee & Parler 1979, pp. 95-96). About one-third of the Indian pottery was found along the river bank at low tide, particularly along the northern end of the area investigated, west of the Parsonage. Mrs. Baumeister reported that her grandchildren have also found a number of Indian sherds in that area. Two other areas produced substantial quantities of Indian pottery. Twenty-one sherds were found in Area C, the field south of the road. Sixteen came from test holes in the Lane yard, south of the house. In this area they occurred as deep as 1.5 to 2.0 feet below the surface.

Other evidence of prehistoric Indian occupation included a scraper (Figure 17n) and a few flint chips. Mr. Allston's collection included two

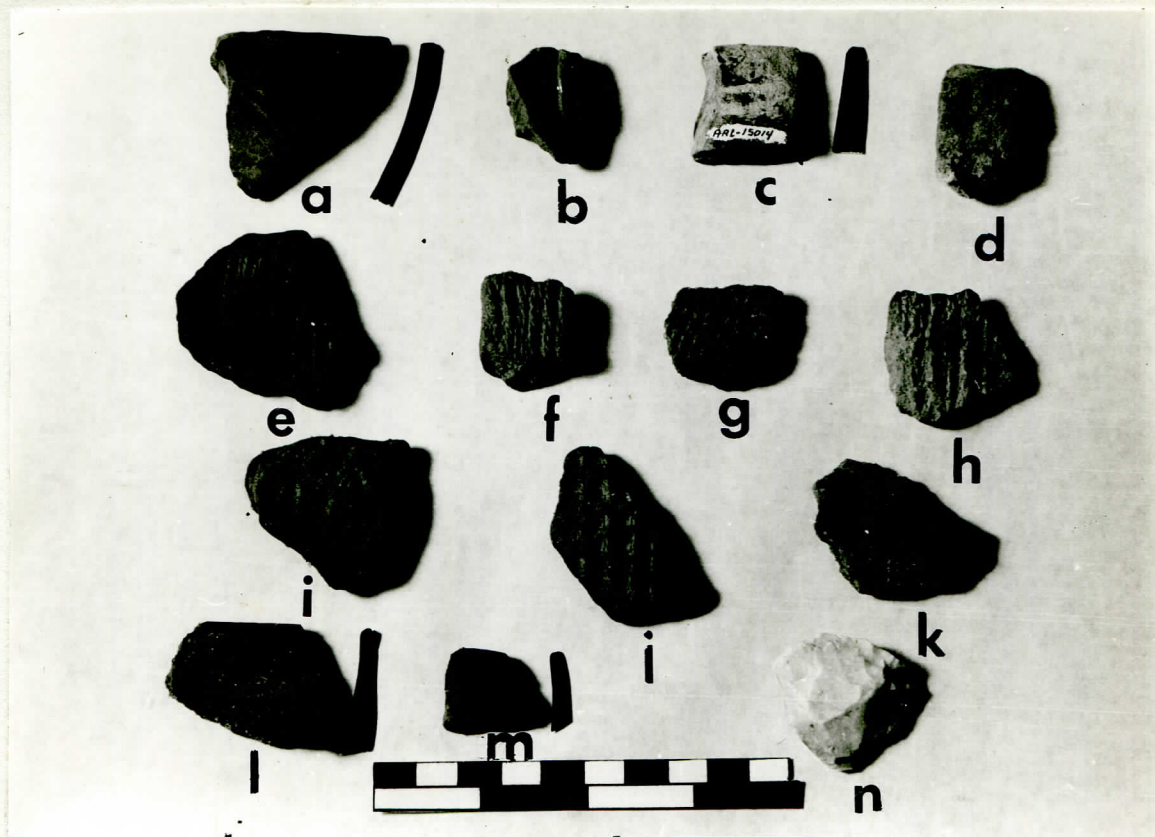


Figure 17. Indian and Colono-ware artifacts recovered from the survey at Willtown. a-d, Colono-ware potsherds; e-i, cordmarked potsherds; j, checked stamped potsherd; k, simple stamped potsherd; l,m, Woodland rim sherds; n, scraper. Scale in centimeters and inches.



Figure 18. Early eighteenth century potsherds from the survey. a,b, Westerwald sherds; c, North Devon Gravel Tempered sherd; d, e, Yellow Staffordshire Slipped Ware sherds; f, g, Delft sherds; h, White Saltglaze sherd; i, j, Chinese Export Ware sherds. Scale in inches and centimeters.

projectile points -- one large stemmed point with a contracting stem, and the other a side-notched point which is beveled and has some basal grinding. The points are associated with the Archaic period of prehistoric occupation in the Southeast (Anderson, Lee & Parler 1979, pp. 117-121).

There is evidence, therefore, of Archaic and Woodland Indian occupation of the Willtown bluff. The Woodland occupation appears to be widespread over the higher part of the bluff area. It is not surprising to find that this site with its natural advantages would have been as attractive to prehistoric inhabitants as to later historic people.

HISTORIC OCCUPATION:

The majority of artifacts found at Willtown provide evidence of the historic occupation. Collections of primarily English ceramics come from several areas. The potsherds recovered represent two periods of occupation. Dates are taken from South (1977, pp. 210-212):

- 1) The early to middle eighteenth century occupation is indicated by the following pottery types (Figure 18):

	<u>Mean Ceramic Date</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1713	1650-1775
Yellow Staffordshire Slipped Ware	1733	1670-1795
Chinese Export Ware	1730	1660-1800
White Salt Glaze Ware	1763	1720-1805
Westerwald Ware	1738	1700-1775
Plain Delft Sherds	1720	1640-1800
Decorated Delft Sherds	1750	1600-1802

- 2) The late eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century occupation is indicated by the following pottery types (Figure 19):

Cream Ware	1791	1762-1791
Plain Pearlware	1805	1780-1830
Transfer Printed Pearlware	1818	1795-1840
Shell-edged Pearlware	1805	1780-1830
Ironstone Ware	1857	1813-1900

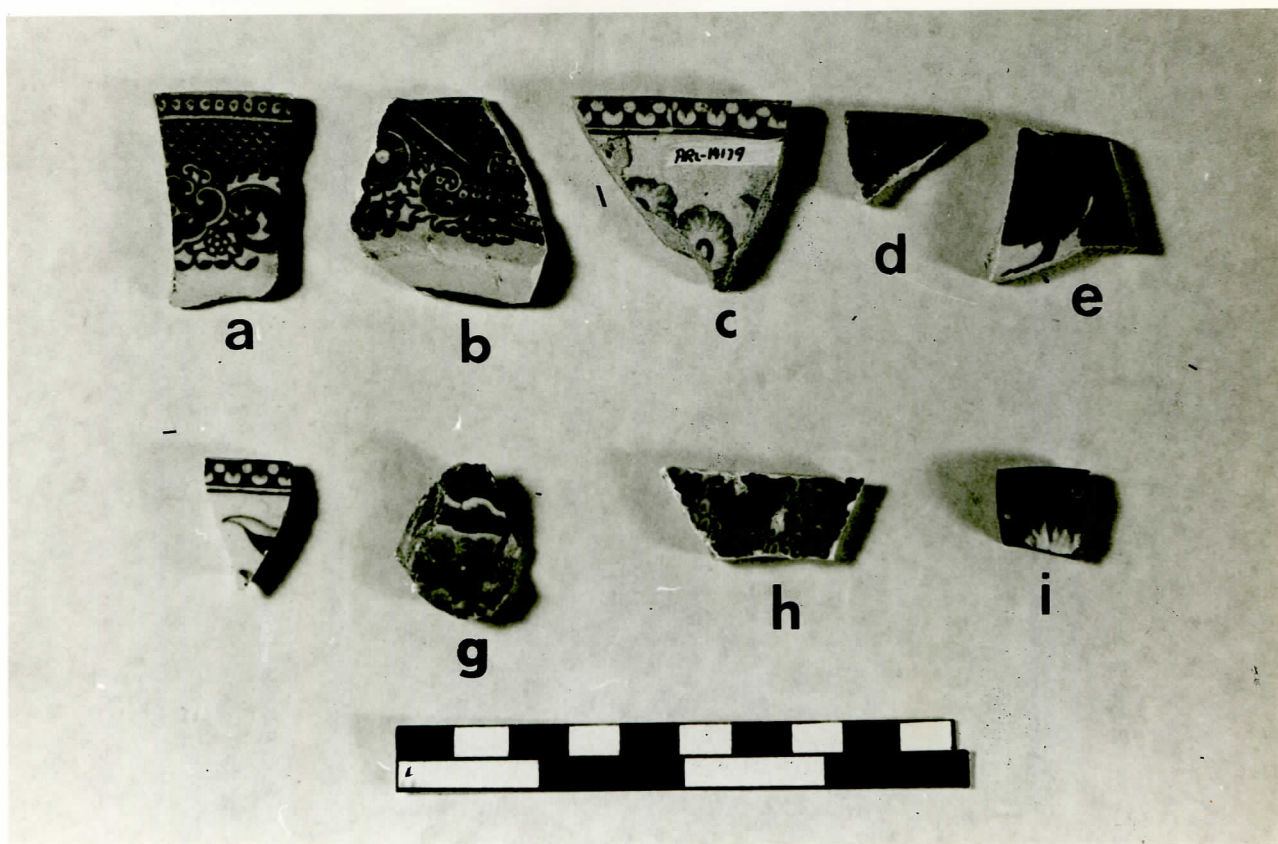


Figure 19. Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century potsherds from the survey. a, b, Blue and white Willow Ware pattern transfer printed sherds; c-h, Blue and white transfer printed pearlware sherds; j, Molded blue shell-edged sherd. Scale in inches and centimeters.

In addition, a few Colono-ware sherds were noted (Figure 17a-d). These are smooth or burnished, unglazed, low-fired sherds, similar in paste to pottery made by prehistoric Indian groups. This pottery was once believed to have been made by Indians for trade to European settlers, but recent research has suggested that it may also have been made by Black servants (Ferguson 1980, p. 14-15). Only a few sherds were present in the surface collections from Willtown, and the majority of them came from Area C -- the field south of the road.

The largest collection of historic pottery came from the area behind the Lane house -- in the garden area primarily. This area, of course, is where the surface is most visible, and it was also the area most frequently visited, as we parked the car there.

The second most productive area was Area C -- the berry field -- just south of the Willtown road. Visibility was better there than the other pasture areas.

Both the area of the Lane House (Area A) and Area C produced larger amounts of nineteenth century ceramics. The Lane house was built about 1820 (Bull 1973), and the Mills Atlas Map of Colleton District dated 1825 (Figure 12), shows houses along the north and south sides of the road at that time. The ceramic assemblage probably reflects this occupation. Mean ceramic dates for the Lane yard, Area A, and Area C were 1783.88 and 1794.19, respectively. Both dates are based on small sherd samples and both are a little earlier than the heaviest occupation, according to the historic evidence. Since our major interest was in early historic occupation, it is possible that the samples are skewed somewhat in that direction.

One small section of the Lane yard, the area to the north around the

Hugh Lane, Jr., house produced few sherds. All are eighteenth century types. The mean ceramic date based on twelve sherds is 1745.15. Most of these sherds were found on the slope of the fortification and therefore represent re-deposition from elsewhere at the site. It may be that some evidence of the early occupation may have been scraped up to make this Civil War fortification.

Another area south of the road -- Area E -- also produced eighteenth century ceramics. The mean ceramic date on fourteen sherds from this area is 1738. Eighteenth century ownership can be identified for this area and may be one of the most likely places to look for undisturbed evidence of the Willtown village.

Two other areas which are south of the road produced small collections of ceramics worth mentioning. Area D, a plowed field east of Area C, produced a few potsherds of nineteenth century types. It probably represents an extension of the nineteenth century occupation along the road shown on the Mills map (Figure 12). The other is a small section of the field south of the creek, Area F, which produced a few pearlware and white ware sherds. It is approximately the location of a building of some type on the 1794 map (Figure 10).

Another area which was of interest historically, although beyond the limit of the eighteenth century town is the area at the south of the plantation, near the chimney for the rice mill. Five potsherds were collected from the area adjacent to the chimney, most of them in the wooded area just south and east of the mill where there are some ditches which may have been part of the mill complex. Sherds are Chinese export ware, pearlware, ironstone, and stoneware -- evidence of the nineteenth century

occupation. Collected from the area were a number of badly corroded iron nails and iron fragments, and more lay exposed in the ditches. They are evidently part of the mill complex on the property which was built by Mr. Ash (PC Vol. 38, p. 435) and owned by Col. Morris in 1863 (RMC Book B27, pp. 282-286).

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The primary purpose of the archaeological and historical survey of the Willtown Bluff area was to locate the possible remains of houses associated with the early eighteenth century town. A comparison of the 1925 map (Figure 13), the aerial photo, and the 1849 map (Figure 11) with the original plat of Willtown (Figure 8) suggests that there has been some erosion of the bank from that area just north of the parsonage on down to the landing and south along the edge of the rice fields. Assuming the early map was reasonably accurate, the maximum erosion has been in the area of the present landing. The comparison of the maps suggests that all of the original blocks of Willtown remain on the bluff. None of that part of the town has gone -- only the area in front of the town along the river bank has been removed.

The Lane house is located on what was the eastern edge of Lot 15 and the northern section of Lot 28. The Episcopal Church was at the end of Craven Street. The parsonage was built on the eastern end of Lot 10 (Figure 20). The present Willtown Road appears to coincide with St. James Street. The Civil War fortification is located in the area of Lots 13, 14, and 15.

Small surface collections were picked up from several parts of the plantation. This is typical of many plantation sites along the rivers. Apparently much of the refuse at such locations was disposed of in the river. Some 348 pieces were obtained by divers from the river below the bluff, and are recorded at the Institute of Anthropology and Archeology

in Columbia. A review of the inventory suggests that perhaps twenty-five per cent can be assigned to the first half of the eighteenth century, the rest are later eighteenth, nineteenth century, and a few of more recent vintage (Copy of Inventory on file at Charleston Museum).

The largest surface collections, dating from the nineteenth century, came from the area of the Lane house and garden where the Morris house stands and the dependencies once stood (Area A), and just south of the Willtown road (Area C) where the Mills Atlas indicated several houses in 1825. Area A coincides with Lots 27, 28, 37, and 38. Area C with Lots 17, 18, 29, and 39 on the Willtown plat. The areas which were primarily eighteenth century are Area B, near Hugh Lane, Jr.'s house and Area E south of the creek. They correspond to Lot 14 and Lots 41 and 45, respectively. The presence of eighteenth century material in Areas A and C as well suggests there may have been structures there for which we have found no archival record so far.

Documentary information suggests that there were buildings at Willtown on Lot 13, which would be in the Lane front yard, and perhaps have been destroyed by the construction of the Civil War fort, Lots 41 and 45 south of the Willtown road and south of the creek, Lot 6 north of the parsonage and not on the Lane property, and perhaps somewhere in the area of Lots 43 and 44, 65 to 68, and 81 to 84, most of which is now covered by pasture.

There is also good evidence of an eighteenth century fort on the land, the location of which is not specified. Since it often happened that later fortifications were modifications of earlier ones, it is possible that the eighteenth century fort is on the same location as the nineteenth

century one. It may have been incorporated into it, or modified somewhat to create it.

The eighteenth century fort might have consisted of an earthen embankment surrounded by a moat, and perhaps with a stockade on top. It would have been small, perhaps 100 feet across. It is possible, therefore, that it might have been on part of Lot 14 -- a lot for which there is no evidence of ownership.

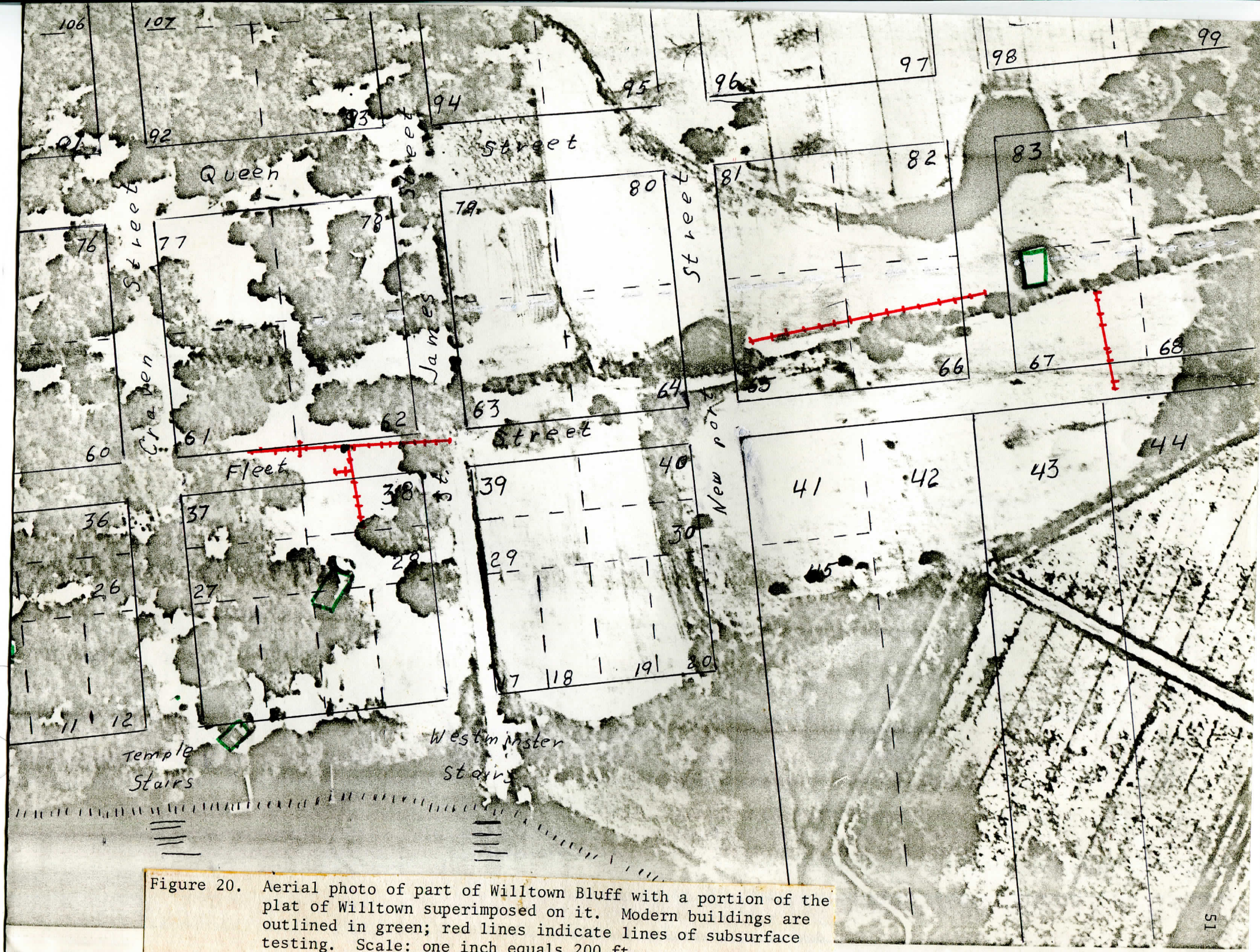


Figure 20. Aerial photo of part of Willtown Bluff with a portion of the plat of Willtown superimposed on it. Modern buildings are outlined in green; red lines indicate lines of subsurface testing. Scale: one inch equals 200 ft.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

There are many interesting research problems which could be investigated by future research at Willtown. Since there is evidence of a long sequence of both prehistoric and historic occupation in the Edisto River area, and little in-depth research has been conducted there, any research would make a contribution to knowledge. Because the primary interest in this research has been on the historic period, the following problems are suggested for further consideration:

1) The fortifications: With further research, we might be able to locate the eighteenth century fortification and learn more about this aspect of the earliest occupation of Willtown. We recommend a detailed contour map be made of the fort as it exists today, and some controlled testing to look for evidence of the eighteenth century fort, as well as to record the construction details of the nineteenth century defense.

2) The Willtown houses: Although Lot 13 on which the largest house recorded at Willtown was situated may have been disturbed by the construction of the later fortification, it is possible that the structure or its accompanying dependencies might be located with controlled testing. Once a contour map is completed, test trenches might uncover evidence of the buildings.

There is evidence of structures on Lots 41 and 45 south of the creek -- Area E. Perhaps if the area were plowed, disked, and then a controlled surface collection made from it, areas of high probability might be delineated. Test trenches based on this information would follow to establish the location and obtain information on the architectural details.

Testing in the field just south of the road -- Area C -- in all probability would locate evidence of nineteenth century houses and may also locate evidence of others which predate them. Test trenches could be put down in that area, located on the basis of present surface indications.

3) Late eighteenth, early nineteenth century settlement: The 1794 map indicates a settlement in the area south of the road where the pecan trees are today -- Area J. This was perhaps the area occupied by slave cabins and an overseer's house. We need to have more data about the nature of housing and occupation of plantation settlements. This one, which is relatively undisturbed, would be a very interesting research project. It has been suggested (Ferguson 1980) that part of the Colono-ware pottery found in eighteenth century historic sites might have been produced by Black potters. Recent research in upper Berkeley County has suggested that the slaves at that location produced a substantial portion of their own ceramic utensils. One question which would be of interest here is, "Did a similar situation occur in this settlement on the Edisto?" An approach to this problem might be to plow the area and surface collect it before any testing, in order to determine the most productive areas. Then test trenches and more extensive excavation could be employed to obtain information on the occupation.

4) Edisto River settlement patterns: Because the entire South Edisto River is still quite undisturbed as far as modern urban and suburban development are concerned, it is a valuable source of very useful information on both the eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation life.

The study of the Willtown Bluff plantation would be an important step in our understanding of plantation life in this region.

APPENDIX I

TABULATION OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE SURVEY

PROVENIENCES:

CERAMICS:

	A	sub- A surf.	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Rice Mill
Prehistoric Indian	1	15		16		4					
Colono-ware				7			2				
White porcelain	7			2	1	1	2				
Chinese export ware	17		1	3	1	4					2
Hard paste porcelain							3				
Brown stoneware	9			2							
Grey stoneware	1			6	2						1
Saltglaze stoneware				1							
Ironstone	1			2							1
Unglazed redware	1						1				
Pearlware - plain	1	2		7			2	1			1
" - transfer printed	10			11							
" - blue & green shell edge	1			3							
" - banded		1		3							
Whiteware	14				3		5				
Plain delft			2			1					
Decorated delft			1			2					
Westerwald			3			1					
Yellow Staffordshire	1	1			1	2					
White salt glaze			5			1					
North Devon gravel temp.				1							
Jackfield				1							
Redware				2							
Creamware				21		1					
Buff w/ buff glaze				3							
Unidentified green glaze				1							

Items found along the river bank at the bottom of the bluff at low tide:

Iron hinge	2
Glass candlestick	1
"Clay pigeon"	2
Shell mortar	6
Unidentified iron	1
Prehistoric Indian sherds	20
Salt glaze	1
White porcelain	5
Tan stoneware	1
Ironstone	2
Whiteware	3

Calculation of Mean Ceramic Dates for Willtown:

AREA B (Hugh Lane, Jr.)

Plain delft	2	-	1720	=3440
Decorated delft	1	-	1750	=1750
Salt glaze	5	-	1763	=8815
Westerwald	3	-	1738	=5214
Chinese export	1	-	1730	=1730
			<hr/>	
			20949	÷ 12 = 1745.75

AREA E (Field along rice field)

Decorated delft	2	-	1750	=3500
Staffordshire slip	2	-	1733	=3466
Delft apothecary jar	1	-	1665	=1665
Westerwald	1	-	1738	=1738
White porcelain	1	-	1770	=1770
Saltglaze	1	-	1763	=1763
Chinese export	4	-	1730	=6920
Creamware	1	-	1791	=1791
Plain delft	1	-	1720	=1720
			<hr/>	
			24333	÷ 14 = 1738

AREA A (Willtown Lane backyard)

White porcelain	7	-	1770	=12390
Chinese export	17	-	1730	=29410
English brown stoneware	9	-	1733	=15597
Ironstone	1	-	1857	=1857
Staffordshire slip	1	-	1733	=1733
Whiteware	14	-	1860	=26040
Plain pearlware	1	-	1805	=1805
Transfer print pearlware	10	-	1818	=18180
Shell-edge pearlware	1	-	1805	=1805
			<hr/>	
			108817	÷ 61 = 1783.88

AREA C (Lane - Berry Field)

White porcelain	2	-	1770	=3540
Chinese export	3	-	1730	=5190
Salt glaze	1	-	1763	=1763
Brown stoneware	2	-	1733	=3466
Ironstone	2	-	1857	=3714
Pearlware plain	7	-	1805	=12635
Transfer print pearlware	11	-	1818	=19998
Shell-edge pearlware	3	-	1805	=5415
Creamware	21	-	1791	=37611
Jackfield	1	-	1760	=1760
			<hr/>	
			95092	÷ 53 = 1794.19

* All dates are obtained from South 1977, pp. 210-212.

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BPRO British Public Record Office, volumes on microfilm at the
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