s.c	. District #1 - Rep. Mend	del Davis	Theme 1. The Original Inhabitants					
		DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR IONAL PARK SERVICE		South Carolina	a			
	INVENTOR	ISTER OF HISTORIC PLAC Y - NOMINATION FORM	ES	OUNTY Beaufort FOR NPS US	E ONLY DATE			
		- complete applicable section	s)		AUG 1 4 19	n		
	COMMON:		REA	ENEL				
	Little Barnwell Is	aland (38BU23)	OT SEP	13 1972				
	AND/OR HISTORIC:			TIONAL TW				
	2. LOCATION		100 RE	GISTER A				
	STREET AND NUMBER: N	O Port Royal						
	On southeast side	of Little Barnwell Isla	and overly	gallie Whele P	rench			
	Port Rega	C rules,						
	STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	······	cor			
	South Carolina 3. CLASSIFICATION	45	Beaufor	<u>t</u>	013			
S	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	<u>. 8 </u>	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE			
z	(Check One)			514103	TO THE PUBL	IC		
0	Li solicing	Public Public Acquisitio Private		Occupied	Yes:			
-		x	onsidered	X Unoccupied Preservation work	Unrestricted	4		
F				in progress	X No			
0	PRESENT USE (Check One or Mo	ore as Appropriate)		·····				
רב אם י	Agricultural Gov	vernment 🗌 Park ustrial 🗍 Private Residenc		•	Comments			
	Educational Mili			Other (Specify) Unoccupied				
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z	4. OWNER OF PROPERTY						ភ	
_	Clarendon Farms, I	Inc.	Υ. ¹	ter ter er		,	TATE	
ш	STREET AND NUMBER:						1	
S М	% Joseph Inglert ,	Dayton Newspapers, Inc.	STATE:		CODE			
•••	Dayton		Ohio					
	5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCR							
	Beaufort County Co						2	
	STREET AND NUMBER:							
	CITY OR TOWN:		STATE		CODE			
	Beaufort		South	Carolina	45			
	6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS	,			m		
	S.C. Preliminary S	Survey of Historic Place	es		P			
	DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY REC	Federal	X State	County	Local		ORI	
		f Archives and History				NUMBE	FOR NPS USE	
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	1430 Senate Street	t, P.O. Box 11,188 Capi	tol Stati	on	CODE		ONLY	
	Columbia			. Carolina	45	DA		
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7. DESCRIPTION	۰. من المن المن المن المن المن المن المن ال							
	1			(Chec	k One)			
	🗌 Excellent 🛛 🕅 Good		📋 🗋 Foir 🚺 De		eriorated 🔲 Ruins		Unexposed	
CONDITION	(Check One)				(Check One)			
	🗌 Alter	ed	👿 Unaltered			Moved	🔀 Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

38BU23 consists of two shell and earth mounds located on the eastern side of Little Barnwell Island overlooking Whale Branch. The larger of the two mounds is elliptical in outline measuring 150 feet north - south and 100 feet east - west. The altitude of the mound varies from 11 feet on the north to 14 feet on the south. Excavations conducted in the late 19th century have demonstrated that this mound once served as the base for a temple or ceremonial building. In the lower levels of the mound the remains of a very well preserved building were uncovered. Judging from the height of the standing walk, 4 feet, 3 inches, the structure was undoubtedly purposely covered by the Indians. Impressions from the rafters indicate that the roof was probably gabled and thatched with bark or palmetto.

The practice of purposely destroying a temple, adding a fresh cap of clay or earth, and then constructing a new building on the mound summit was widespread in the Southeast. Usually the old buildings were burned or torn down. Little Barnwell Island is the only known situation where the structure was covered with earth while still standing. In one of the later construction stages of the large mound, post holes were again encountered, but the building had been destroyed prior to the addition of the last cap of earth.

The smaller mound is located 100 feet south of the large mound. The basal diameter is about 50 feet with a height of three feet. The mound was constructed of various alternating lenses of sand, clay, and oyster shell. Judging from Moore's description of the excavation, it appears that a subterranean tomb containing creamated human remains was encountered in the center of the mound.

Today both mounds are in good condition with the exception of the areas excavated in 1898. The smaller mound is being slowly eroded by the waters of Whale Branch.



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PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
X Pre-Columbian	🗌 16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known)		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	iate)	
Abor iginal	🔲 Education	Political	🔲 Urban Planning
🕅 Prehistoric	Engineering	Religian/Phi-	Other (Specify)
[] Historic	Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	- <u></u>
Communications	Military	Theater	·····
Conservation	Music	Transportation	- <u></u>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The mound on Little Barnwell Island has produced one of the most unique architectural features ever excavated from a prehistoric site in the Southeastern United States. While excavating the mound in 1898 C. B. Moore uncovered a remarkably well preserved building near the base of the large mound. The structure which was covered by five to nine feet of fill was quadrilateral in shape measuring 40 feet, two inches on the northern side, 41 feet, 9 inches on the southern side, 35 feet, 7 inches on the east and 36 feet, 9 inches along the western wall. The corners of the structure were rounded with an entrance and anteroom facing east.

In most cases when prehistoric structures are unearthed, usually only traces of the foundations remain. Very seldom will the remains of the actual building be preserved. What is exceptional about the site is the state or preservation of the building walls and indication of such perishable architectural features as roof and wall supports. The wattle and daub walls of the building measured four feet, three inches in height with traces of the posts which supported the wall still remaining. Along the top of the wall semi-circular depressions two to four inches in diameter probably supported the roof rafters.

In addition to the building, Moore found the remains of slender corncobs in one of the post holes. On the floor of the structure a central fire place, made of clay, and a burial were uncovered.

Based on a comparative analysis of pottery, from the site, the mounds and building were probably constructed during the late Savannah II Period ca. A.D. 1500. Future excavations will undoubtedly uncover additional data which will lead to an even better understanding of the prehistory of the South Carolina coast.



9.	MAJOR BIB	IOGRAPHICAL	REFERENCES

	oore, Clarence B. 98 "Certain Ab Journal of Vol. XI, pp	the Academ	y of Na	of atı	the Co ural So	east of lences	5 South 3 of Ph	Caroli iladel _I	lna", Dhia		
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10. GEOG	RAPHICAL DATA				s di d		en e	- 34	1997 2017		
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