

Form 10-300
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina	
COUNTY: Beaufort	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER AUG 1	DATE 1979

1. NAME

COMMON:

Hasell Point Site (38BU20)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Port Royal vic.

STATE:

South Carolina

CODE:

45

COUNTY:

Beaufort

CODE:

013

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Site Unoc- cupied
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

Beaufort County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Beaufort

STATE:

South Carolina

CODE:

45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

S.C. Preliminary Survey of Historic Places

DATE OF SURVEY:

1969

 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

S.C. Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:

1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11, 188 Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN:

Columbia

STATE:

South Carolina

CODE:

45

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

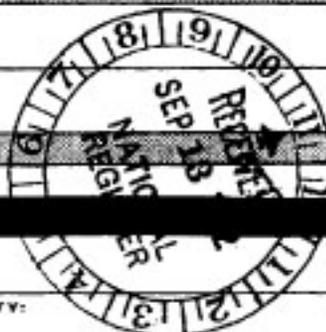
STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY



2-15-79

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

In contrast to the later Irene Period in which mounds served as the base for a temple, the mound on Hasell Point was constructed for burial purposes only. Judging from C. B. Moore's excavations at the site the mound is constructed of alternating lenses of oyster shell and tan sand. While Moore's description of his excavations is unclear it appears that the Indians first dug a central pit into the subsoil. This pit was three feet, eight inches deep and contained calcined and burned human remains. Other smaller burial pits may have been dug into the subsoil at this time. A central deposit of loosely packed oyster shell, 15 feet in diameter and one foot thick was then placed over the burial pit. This stratum derived from the village midden contained broken fragments of pottery. Clean tan sand was then placed over the shell. After the addition of the sand, the mound had a diameter of 20 feet and stood four feet seven inches in height. As the sand was added to the mound additional burials were made into the fill.

Moore excavated a total of six burials from the site. The distribution of the graves is unclear since he mentions that outlying burials were present. It would appear that at least four of the six burials came from the mound. Grave offerings were not included with the burials but fragments of pottery from the oyster shell midden indicates that the mound was constructed during the Wilmington Period ca. A.D. 500.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Judging from the size of the trees the mound appears to have escaped the plow. Another mound [REDACTED] was not so fortunate.

Moore states that over half of the mound was dug but the author could not find evidence of his excavation. The possibility remains that the old excavation was back-filled. Several small pits possibly dating from the late nineteenth century were found scattered over the mound surface. It is unlikely that they were dug by Moore. Nevertheless, at least half of the site remains undisturbed.



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) ca. A.D. 500

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Our present knowledge of the Wilmington Period is based on limited excavation in a few burial mounds dating from this period. Much of this work was done prior to the introduction of modern archeological technique and methods. While C. B. Moore was one of the early pioneers in American archeology his main concern was with artifacts and not the people who made them. To date, not a single Wilmington village has ever been excavated or studied in detail.

The Hasell Point site offers excellent possibilities for the recovery of scientific data pertinent to this period. The undisturbed portion of the burial mound can be expected to yield valuable data on mortuary practices and social organization. In addition, pottery from the oyster shell midden may help to clarify questions concerning the origin of the culture. During this time span several changes were taking place along the South Carolina - Georgia coast. The Wilmington Period ceramics indicate that new ideas or a new population moved into the coastal area from someplace in the north or northwest. Analysis of the skeletal material may help to clarify these questions. Burial mounds were also introduced for the first time during this period.

The oyster shell midden at the base of the mound and Moore's mention of scattered shell (probably village midden) indicates that a village may be in the vicinity. If this is the case, then the site may provide information on the day-to-day activities of the people, and the overall settlement pattern and community planning. The Hasell Point mound and village may prove to be a key site in our understanding of the origin and development of Wilmington.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Moore, Clarence B.
 1898 "Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Coast of South Carolina,"
Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
 Vol. XI, pp. 152-162.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	
NE	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	
SE	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	
SW	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: [REDACTED]

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Carolina		Beaufort	
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Thomas M. Ryan

ORGANIZATION: Institute of Archeology and Anthropology DATE: June 22, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
University of South Carolina

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Charles E. Lee
 Charles E. Lee

Title Director of S.C. Department of Archives and History

Date Sept. 6, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 8/14/73

ATTEST:
[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 8 8 73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS