Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

PHO 698 199

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RECEIVED FEB 26 1979
DATE ENTERED MAY 4 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Buyck's Bluff Archeological Site (38CL17) (preferred)

AND/OR COMMON
Pinckney Hill

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
[redacted]

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
St. Matthews

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2nd

STATE
South Carolina

CODE
045

COUNTY
Calhoun

CODE
017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mrs. Joy Carpenter

STREET & NUMBER
Post Office Box 174

CITY, TOWN
St. Matthews

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
South Carolina 29135

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Calhoun County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Railroad Avenue

CITY, TOWN
St. Matthews

STATE
South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Institute of Archeology Site Files

DATE
1972

__FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

CITY, TOWN
Columbia

STATE
South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In the summer of 1969, the Buyck's Bluff site (38CL17) was discovered by James L. Michie and William S. Fischer [redacted] criteria.

[redacted] rly

[redacted] sudden fall in elevation creates sharply contrasting environments over a short distance. The fringes of the bluff are forested, mainly with a mesic community of pines, but with a small incidence of oak and hickory. Oak and hickory become dominant as the bluff begins a sharp decent, with a hydric community, predominantly of sweetgum, emerging on the floodplain. The site's immediate environment, therefore, is quite diversified, supporting a varied faunal community which includes white-tailed deer, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, otter, cougar, various genera and species of small and large birds (including the bald eagle), and several types of reptiles.

Within the area of human occupation, surface collections have demonstrated an extensive period of habitation, beginning with Paleo-Indian (9,500 B.C.) and terminating with the Mississippian Period (800-1700 A.D.). Artifacts diagnostic of specific time periods are represented by a Suwannee point, which dates within the Paleo-Indian Period (Bullen 1975:55), Dalton points (8,000 B.C.), Taylor points, which are probably transitional from Dalton to Palmer and may date 7,500 B.C. (Michie 1966), Palmer points (6,000-8,000 B.C.), Kirk points (5,000-6,000 B.C.), Stanly points (5,000 B.C.), Morrow Mountain and Guilford points (4,000 B.C.), Savannah River Archaic points (2,000 B.C.), and a host of small triangular points that date from 1 A.D. onward to about 1700 A.D. These points would include types classified as Vincent, Yadkin, Clements, Caraway, and Pee Dee pentagonal. All of the mentioned points, excepting Suwannee and Taylor, have been described and arranged chronologically by Coe (1964). The ceramic types found include Thom's Creek punctuate,

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As it was mentioned in the "Description", the site contains a complete sequence of human occupation beginning with Paleo-Indian, continuing through the Archaic and Woodland Periods, and terminating with the Mississippian Period, thus spanning some ten thousand years. The lithic tool industry is diversified, with a wide variety of lithic raw materials being used, including fossiliferous chert from the base of the bluff. There is also diversification in the ceramics present. Additionally, the colluvial structure of the site has buried archeological materials to a depth of thirty-six inches, thus preserving undisturbed strata. Taken together, these aspects of the site lend it a high degree of significance.

As Stephenson (1975) has pointed out, the archeology of South Carolina is relatively unknown. Even at the level of basic understanding, little is known about such things as chronologies, projectile point assemblages, or related tool assemblages. The ceramic periods are also poorly understood. Although we are aware of the various lithic raw materials used in tool manufacture, we know little about the origin of these materials and the cultural processes by which they arrive at occupational sites and are distributed. Settlement patterns, subsistence patterns, social organization, intrasite patterning, and other questions of a high order of inquiry are all relatively unexamined.

The significance of Buyck's Bluff lies in its potential for answering some of these questions. Because of the extensive human occupation represented by its relatively deep stratigraphy, the site can especially be expected to yield important chronological information about the central Congaree River basin and, perhaps, on central South Carolina as a whole. Additionally, the lithic raw materials present may lend themselves to petrological studies which could determine their origins and shed light on prehistoric trade patterns, and on why different groups of people over time and space utilized different lithic materials. The site may also contain sufficiently preserved intrasite patterning to interpret such things as division of labor, processing activities, social organization, residence patterns, and population sizes.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA [redacted]

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [redacted]

UTM REFERENCES

A [redacted]
ZONE EASTING

B [redacted]
ZONE EASTING

C [redacted]

D [redacted]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[redacted]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
James L. Michie, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

DATE
December 27, 1978

STREET & NUMBER
University of South Carolina

TELEPHONE
(803/766-8171)

CITY OR TOWN
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ✓ STATE ____ LOCAL ____

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Charles E. Lee

TITLE

DATE 2/9/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[signature]

DATE 5/4/79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: Bill Kabovich

DATE May 3, 1979

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

GPO 892-453

Deptford, Cape Fear, and Mississippian, which have respective dates beginning approximately 3,500 years ago and terminating about the year 1700 A.D. (Trinkley 1976; South 1976). Thus, the artifacts recovered from surface collections suggest that the site had a continuous sequence of human occupation for nearly ten thousand years.

In addition to bifacially flaked points and ceramics, the site has also yielded unifacially flaked tools associated with the early Archaic tradition (Coe 1964), atlatl weights, ground stone celts, quartz hammerstones, grinding stones, utilized flakes, and lithic debitage which includes Coastal Plain chert, slate, silicified sandstone, and quartz. Two other types of chert present are a black opaque type and a gray translucent type.

Of parcicular interest is the fact that fossiliferous chert exposed as a natural formation at the base of the bluff adjacent to the river was used for tool manufacture as well as were cherts that were transported into the site from elsewhere.

During the spring of 1972, Messrs. Tommy Charles and James L. Michie, members of the Archeological Society of South Carolina Inc., conducted a testing program at Buyck's Bluff, resulting in the excavation of fourteen, five foot squares. The testing sought answers to the following questions: (1) what was the geological structure of the site, (2) did the site contain cultural stratigraphy, and if so, (3) how deeply did cultural material extend?

The exploratory tests yielded considerable material to a depth of about thirty-six inches. By removing the sandy soil in arbitrary six-inch levels and sifting it through one quarter inch screen, the excavation demonstrated that relatively recent cultural materials near the surface overlay the older materials. Although the soil structure failed to produce any visual stratigraphy, the buried cultural material suggested some sort of depositional process. Because of the higher elevations located towards the southwest, it is probable that sand washed onto the site through various erosive agents and that the deposition was colluvial.

Buyck's Bluff, then, has been occupied continuously for at least ten millennia. Furthermore, based on the diversified assemblages of tools and ceramics present, it would appear that human behavioral activities at the site were varied, though in general terms Buyck's Bluff probably served as a base camp through most of its occupation.

Presently, the site is still being cultivated annually, with corn, soybeans, and wheat constituting the major crops rotated yearly. As indicated from the excavated profiles, the plow zone is relatively shallow and consistent in depth, varying little from six to seven inches. It is not anticipated that continued cultivation will inflict much further damage on the site than it already has.

REFERENCES CITED

Bullen, Ripley P. 1975. A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points. Revised edition, Kendal Books.

Coe, Joffre Lanning. 1964. The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. American Philosophical Society. Transactions 54, Part 5.

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South, Stanley A. 1976. An Archeological Survey of Southeastern Coastal North Carolina. The Notebook, Volume 8, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Stephenson, Robert L. 1975. An Archeological Preservation Plan for South Carolina. Research Manuscript Series #84, Institute of Archeology and Anthroplogy, University of South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael B. 1976. A Typology of Thom's Creek Pottery for the Coast of South Carolina. M.A. Thesis, University of North Carolina.