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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 31 1979
DATE ENTERED AUG 3 1979

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
~~The~~ Evy Kirkley Site (38CT25)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
[redacted]
X NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
McBee
X VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
#5

STATE
South Carolina
CODE
045
COUNTY
Chesterfield
CODE
025

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

[redacted]

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Chesterfield County Courthouse, Tax Assessor's Office

STREET & NUMBER
Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Chesterfield
STATE
South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
A Basic Inventory of Archeological Sites in South Carolina

DATE
1977
__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
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Context

The Evy Kirkley site, 38CT25, was recorded by Charles Cantley, Andrea Novick, and Jim Sexton, of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, on May 4, 1977. [redacted] its owner Mr. T. Evy Kirkley. Later that summer, Mr. Kirkley gave his permission to test the site. This work was carried out by John Cable, Charles Cantley, and Jim Sexton, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Based on the artifacts recovered from the 40 test pits in combination with SYMAP, a computer program developed by the Harvard Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis, several discreet lithic components were recognized at the site. All of the components are structured spatially across the site. All components present are those defined by Joffre Coe (1964) in his classic study of the Doerschuk and Hardaway Sites. The earliest occupation at 38CT25 is the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain (ca. 4000 B.C.). Also represented is Middle Archaic Guilford. The Late Archaic (c. 2000 B.C.) occupation is reflected by the presence of Savannah River artifacts. Finally, the latest cultural period, represented by Yadkin cord marked and fabric impressed pottery sherds, is Early Woodland (ca. 500 A.D.).

Boundary Justification

The site defined by the distribution of cultural debris [redacted] e

Environment

The Evy Kirkley site (38CT25) [redacted] K. Today the site is covered with grass, weeds and moss, the secondary growth from agricultural land use (Photos 1 and 2). [redacted] s [redacted]. Geologically the site lies on the Fall Line, where the crystalline basement rocks are overlain by unconsolidated coastal sediments (sundeluis 1970; Overstreet and Bell 1965). Specifically, the site is found in the "Carolina Slate Belt" (Butler and Ragland 1969), one of the six geological belts recorded in South Carolina. The slate belt bedrock would have been an ideal source of lithic raw material for prehistoric peoples in the area because it is composed of argillite, mudstone, siltstone, quartzite, conglomerate, limestone, pnyllite, graywacke, tuff, breccia, rhyolite and basalt (Butler and Ragland 1969: 701; Sundeluis 1970: 457-362). Sandy soil is typical of this region and 38CT25 is in a sandy area. The top six inches of soil, the plow zone, is a dark brown as a result of organic breakdowns, the deeper soil is yellow, almost all sand with very little organic content.

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

The Evy Kirkley site is a well preserved, multi-component prehistoric site on the ecologically rich "Fall Line." Here the site's location in the slate belt is important. Prior to this survey, only six sites had been recorded in Chesterfield County; however, the discovery of this site in particular led to the identification of new lithic raw materials that were utilized by prehistoric peoples. Additionally the use of the SYMAP computer graphics program along with standard analysis has shown that there is spatial patterning of artifact types across the site.

Significance of the Evy Kirkley site may be based on several factors (Cable and Cantley, in press). The first is integrity. Information about prehistoric diet is still well preseved and includes animal bone, shell, and macro-fossil remains. Futher work,along with floatation and pollen analysis, would reveal a clearer picture. Carbon samples recovered from a hearth associated with the Yadkin ceramics are large enough to submit for Carbon-14 dates.

The integrity of the horizontal and vertical patterning at the site is also high. Lateral displacement of artifacts, typical of sites found on agricultural land, is virtually absent. The intact hearth, along with discrete clusters of artifacts, attests to this fact.

Integrity as well as clarity (Glassow 1977) is best illustrated by the SYMAPS (Photos 4 and 5). SYMAP is a computer mapping technique that was developed by the Harvard Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis. This program requires that the data be collected from randomly selected points. The SYMAP program illustrates the distribution of data as a horizontal cross-section through the site. This may be thought of as a synchronic view, or a moment in the time of occupation of the site. Illustrated here are the distributions of green volcanic slate debitage (Photo 4), a typical slate belt rock that was not identified prior to this research, and the white quartz debitage, which is common throughout Piedmont and Fall Line archeological sites. The green volcanic slate, or argillite, was identified by Stuckey and Conrad (1958: 28-29) and Conley (1962: 5-6). It is light green in color, although fresh breaks are often dark gray. It is fine grained, has a chalky feel, and exhibits platey cleavage. At most sites the volcanic slate is associated with Savannah River projectile points, representing the Late Archaic period. The dark spots on the SYMAP illustrate the locations of relatively high concentrations of slate. Photograph 5 illustrates the distribution of white quartz flakes at the site, which occur in different places than the slate concentrations. Although white quartz tools from most cultural periods can be found, the quartz here represents a Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain component. The white color of the quartz is a result of abundant water bubbles and "is derived almost exclusively from hydro-thermal veins" (Blatt, et al. 1972: 276-277). Quartz occurs as cobbles in the basal units of Coastal Plain formations (Colquhoun 1965) and as float

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [redacted]

UTM REFERENCES

A [redacted]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B [redacted]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

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: Lee Novick, Laboratory Technician

ORGANIZATION: Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

DATE: March 13, 1979

STREET & NUMBER: University of South Carolina

TELEPHONE: (803) 777-4180

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia

STATE: South Carolina

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 5/23/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE 8.3.79

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~ KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Carol Shull for

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

DATE 8/3/79

GPO 892-453

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Archeological Investigations

As noted above, the site was tested by John Cable, Charles Cantley, and Jim Sexton of the Institute of Archeology and Anthroplogy staff. Forty small test pits were dug to depths of 60 centimeters. After field observations and analysis of material from the test pits, it became apparent that Early Woodland, and Middle and Late Archaic components were present. These test excavations and surface collections were conducted [redacted] conducted by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology as part of a contract agreement with the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Instrusions and Data Limitations

Although the site is in a fallow field, the SYMAPs, (Cantley in Cable and Cantley, in press) have shown that the site has suffered very little damage from plowing. For example, Roper (1976) discusses lateral displacement of artifacts due to plowing. She argues (1976: 372) that in the past, archeologists were sometimes leary of using cultural material recovered from agricultural fields. Her data from the Airport site near Springfield, Illinois, however, showed a lateral displacement of less than two meters (Roper 1976: 374). Excavation and SYMAPs of 38CT25 indicate virtually no displacement. Fragments obviously from the same vessel were found together, as if the pot had broken in place (Photo 3). In addition to the horizontal integrity of the site, there is vertical integrity. The presence of a hearth with charcoal as well as that of faunal remains suggest that the site has experienced very little erosion. Consequently, the only intrusion [redacted]

in Piedmont soils (Camp, et al. 1962: 6). During fieldwork, quartz cobbles were observed on the terraces. The uniform crystalline structure of this quartz made it an excellent choice for prehistoric chipped stone tool manufacture.

The Woodland Component is represented by the Yadkin cord marked, Yadkin fabric impressed, and checked stamped body sherds. Coe (1964: 30) defined Yadkin ceramics as being tempered with crushed quartz. The sherds from 38CT25 exhibit quartz and grog temper. Additionally, one stemmed Woodland projectile point made of felsic tuff was recovered. Felsic tuff is another diagnostic slate belt rock composed of a fine grained matrix with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar. Again, this is the first time felsic tuff had been identified in South Carolina artifact assemblages which allows for the distributional study of this raw material in other areas.

Because of extensive erosion resulting from 18th century agricultural techniques, few archeological sites along the "Fall Line" between piedmont and coastal plain retain the integrity of the Evy Kirkley site. The opportunity, then, to learn about food procurement and about the internal structure of sites in this environmental setting seems particularly good here. Moreover, the discovery of the use of raw materials previously unknown in South Carolina artifacts assemblages should contribute significantly to our understanding of the procurement and distribution patterns of particular raw materials in the area and, perhaps, to some understanding of even broader patterns in the movement of material goods.

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