**Form 10-300**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM**

*(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)*

1. **NAME**

   **COMMON:**
   Adamson Mounds Site (38Kell)

   **AND/OR HISTORIC:**

2. **LOCATION**

   **STREET AND NUMBER:**

   **CITY OR TOWN:**

   **STATE:**

   South Carolina

   **CODE:**

   41

   **COUNTY:**

   Kershaw

   **CODE:**

   28

3. **CLASSIFICATION**

   **CATEGORY**

   (Check One)

   - District
   - Building
   - Site
   - Structure
   - Object

   **OWNERSHIP**

   - Public
   - Private
   - Both

   **PUBLIC ACQUISITION:**

   - In Process
   - Being Considered

   **STATUS**

   - Occupied
   - Unoccupied
   - Preservation work in progress

   **ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC**

   - Yes
   - Restricted
   - Unrestricted
   - No

   **PRESENT USE**

   (Check One or More as Appropriate)

   - Agricultural
   - Government
   - Park
   - Transportation
   - Other (Specify)

   - Commercial
   - Industrial
   - Private Residence
   - Religious

   - Educational
   - Military
   - Scientific

   - Entertainment
   - Museum

4. **OWNER OF PROPERTY**

   **OWNER'S NAME:**

   (Blank)

5. **LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

   **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:**

   Kershaw County Court House, Clerk’s Office

   **STREET AND NUMBER:**

   Broad Street

   **CITY OR TOWN:**

   Camden

   **STATE:**

   South Carolina

   **CODE:**

   41

6. **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

   **TITLE OF SURVEY:**

   South Carolina Survey of Historic Places

   **DATE OF SURVEY:**

   1969

   **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:**

   Department of Archives & History

   **STREET AND NUMBER:**

   1430 Senate Street

   **CITY OR TOWN:**

   Columbia

   **STATE:**

   South Carolina

   **CODE:**

   41
This is a prehistoric Indian village site containing one large temple mound, a smaller mound, possibly a third still smaller mound, and a burial area. It apparently served as a ceremonial center. It appears to be very little altered over the centuries and may be much as it was only a few decades after it was abandoned by the Indians, except as noted below.

Mound A, oriented NW-SE. It is about 35 feet high; its base is about 150 x 200'; its flat summit is 100' x 65'. Previous minor excavation has slightly disturbed portions of the northeast and northwest sides and a small area of the summit. A "ramp" appears to be slightly indicated on the east side. Preservation is excellent.

Mound B. It is circular, about 75 feet in diameter and about 10 feet high. It may have been 4 or 5 feet higher originally but excavation by persons unknown has left a 25' diameter hole 4' deep in the top. Despite this, the condition is good.

It is said that a third mound was once present but there seems to be little evidence of it now.

William Blanding in the 1820's reports that a ditch and/or embankment surrounded Mound A.

Fourteen burials are known to have been excavated from the site in an area. These are flexed adult interments in rectangular pits and infant urn burials. The pottery is generally of the Lamar series.
This is one of a series of sites of outstanding significance that extend through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Other related sites are Okmulgee, Irene, and Hollywood in Georgia; the late prehistoric component at Charles Towne, the Santee Mound, and the McDowell Mound in South Carolina; the Town Creek Site in North Carolina and others in all three states. It represents a widespread, late prehistoric Indian culture known by the names of Lamar or Irene, or Pee Dee and dates probably between A.D. 1400 and A.D. 1700.

This particular site is of extreme importance because of its central location in the geographic range of the culture, its exceptionally good state of preservation, and its potential for adding materially to the knowledge of this rather poorly known culture complex. An understanding of this late prehistoric site in this particular area should provide major insights into the protohistoric and historic cultures of the Carolina coastal area as well as the region along the fall line and their relations to the Georgia and North Carolina complexes of the period.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


2. George Stuart, 1967, "Protohistoric Mound Sites in the Wateree Valley," manuscript.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:  CODE: COUNTY:  CODE:
STATE:  CODE: COUNTY:  CODE:
STATE:  CODE: COUNTY:  CODE:
STATE:  CODE: COUNTY:  CODE:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Robert L. Stephenson, Director
ORGANIZATION: Institute of Archeology & Anthropology
STREET AND NUMBER: University of South Carolina
CITY OR TOWN: Columbia
STATE: South Carolina
CODE: 41

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 [Signature]
Title [Director, S.C. Department of Archives and History]
Date [5/19/70]

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

[Signature]
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Date [Jul. 16, 1970]

ATTEST:
[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register
Date [Jun. 23, 1970]