

**Mississippi Mound Trail, Southern Region:  
Phase 1 Investigations**

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## **Preface and Acknowledgments**

The Mississippi Mound Trail, once completed, promises to be an effective way of bringing archaeology to the public, a magnet for heritage tourism, and a wonderful vehicle for celebrating the state's American Indian heritage. We are very fortunate to have participated in the first phase of research designed to bring this trail to fruition. It was a rare opportunity to investigate an extraordinary array of mound sites, and the resulting maps have allowed us to see some of these sites in more detail than has been possible in a generation, since they were overgrown with trees.

The field work was initiated by Vincas P. Steponaitis, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., and Brett H. Riggs, who got the project up and running during the first weeks, and then continued by Erin Stevens Nelson, Megan C. Kassabaum, Claire Novotny, Andrius Valiunas, and Harvey Bagwell, who conducted the total station mapping. Back home in the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Steve Davis created the procedure for splicing total station data with existing NED and LiDAR coverage and Andy Valiunas produced the final maps. The report was written by Erin Nelson and Vin Steponaitis.

This work would not have been possible without the assistance and support of many other individuals. John O'Hear, Pam Lieb, David Abbott, Robert Benson, and Hank Holmes of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History were instrumental in planning the work, arranging the contract, and providing support while the mapping was in progress. Brigid Poole and Scott Ehrigott played key roles in ironing out the contract's language, and Lisa-Jean Michienzi capably handled administrative matters. Throughout the project, Mimi Miller, Trevor Brown, and Polly Rosenblatt provided logistical support and their usual good advice. Nancy Hungerford graciously allowed our crew to stay at the Natchez Children's Home, where we were wonderfully fed by Yolanda Morgan and helped in innumerable ways by Liz Dunham, Jenny Harrison, Stephen Washington, and Calvin Wactor. Our friends Smokye and Carol Frank, Robert and Kathy Prospere, Lee and Sherry Jones, Jim and Sharon Barnett, and Adam Gwin were always there to keep us out of trouble and in good cheer. And last, but not least, we are most grateful to all the landowners and land managers who gave access to their properties and allowed us to map the sites: Leigh Allen IV, Jim Barnett (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), Gene and Susie Bates, George and Linda Bates, Kenneth Carleton (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians), Jessica Crawford (The Archaeological Conservancy), Jenny Dooley, Ricky Dooley, Sonny Freeman, Tonette Harris, Lethal Joshua, Christina Smith (National Park Service), Sis Stowers, Rodger Smith, and Bobby Webb.

## Introduction

This report compiles information on 19 mound sites located in Issaquena, Warren, Hinds, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson counties, Mississippi. These sites were chosen for potential inclusion in the Mississippi Mound Trail (Southern Region), a driving trail for tourists undertaken jointly by the Mississippi Department of Transportation and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The first phase of this project, the results of which are reported herein, had two major objectives: (1) to visit and field-check sites in order to determine their suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail; and (2) to create topographic maps of each site using high resolution LiDAR data when available, and field mapping as necessary.

Before going into the field, we produced preliminary topographic maps of each site using available elevation data. These data came from a variety of sources, and with differing degrees of resolution. For about half the sites, high-resolution LiDAR allowed us to make excellent maps at the outset, which only had to be field-checked for accuracy. For the rest, our preliminary maps consisted of low-resolution data from the National Elevation Database (NED), which showed the general lay of the land but little else. These were the sites that had to be mapped more precisely in the field.

A crew of archaeologists from the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, undertook this fieldwork during the month of February, 2013. At each site that had to be mapped, we first established georeferenced datums using a Topcon GR-3 multi-frequency, GPS+ receiver. At least two, and usually three of these datums were marked with copper pipes, flush with the ground surface, and left at the site for future use. We mapped the mounds and immediately surrounding areas with three Leica total stations (models TCR-307, TC-407, and TS-02). This high-resolution point cloud was then “grafted” into the lower-resolution NED data, which covered a wider area, to produce the final map. More detailed descriptions of all these procedures, along with the LiDAR and NED data, the total station point clouds, the Surfer files used to produce the contour and relief maps, and all the resulting ArcGIS layers, can be found in the DVD accompanying this report.

In theory, the sites for which we had LiDAR should have required no additional mapping in the field. In practice, however, we found two cases in which mounds had accidentally been erased by the mathematical algorithms used to produce the “bare earth” data. We mapped these missing features — Mound 1 at Anna and Mound B at Pocahontas — with total stations and grafted them into the LiDAR using the procedures just described.

We created the final maps at the Research Laboratories of Archaeology after returning from the field. The contour and relief maps were produced using Surfer, and modern cultural features were digitized from aerial imagery in ArcGIS.

Two parallel, but different chronologies exist for our study area. For the Natchez Bluffs, south of Vicksburg, we employ the phases used by Brown (1985), Brain et al. (1995), and Steponaitis (1981, 2009). For the Lower Yazoo Basin, north of Vicksburg, we use the phase chronology developed by Phillips (1970) and Williams and Brain (1983).

This report is arranged in the form of a working document, which can be stored in a three-ring binder and to which new information can easily be added. It contains an entry for each of the sites investigated, including a review of previous archaeological work and interpretations, topographic and relief maps, an assessment of current site conditions, recommendations for further work, and a bibliography of relevant literature. Sites are organized by county, beginning with the northernmost and moving south.

	<b>Natchez Bluffs</b>	<b>Lower Yazoo</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Culture</b>
AD 1730	Natchez	Russell	Plaquemine / Mississippian
AD 1682	Emerald	Wasp Lake	
AD 1500	Foster	Lake George	
AD 1350	Anna	Winterville	
AD 1200	Gordon	Crippen Point	
AD 1100	Balmoral	Kings Crossing	Coles Creek
AD 1000	Ballina	Aden	
AD 850	Sundown	Bayland	
AD 750	Hamilton Ridge	Deasonville	
AD 400	Issaquena	Issaquena	Marksville
AD 200	Grand Gulf	Anderson Landing	
AD 1	Panther Lake	Tuscola	Tchefuncte
500 BC			

Ceramic phase chronologies for the Natchez Bluffs and Lower Yazoo Basin.

**Site Name:** Hardee (22 Is 502)

**Other:** 22-M-8 (LMS)

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3	N 3608170.950	E 701386.346
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 4	N 3608164.391	E 701388.344
	USGS benchmark	N 3608170.647	E 701398.681

**USGS Quad map:** Onward (15')  
Floweree (7.5')

**Site Description:** Hardee originally had three mounds, Mound A being the largest at 4 m in height. It is a rectangular platform mound and has a possible ramp on the north side. When surveyed in 1950, Mound B was in cultivation but was 1.5 m high. Mound C had been removed for road fill. Artifacts from Mound A indicate that the site dates to the Plaquemine period.

#### **History of Work:**

- In 1950 Warren B. Eames of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) mapped two mounds and a possible serpentine earthwork at the site. He was told by the landowner that a third mound had been removed for road fill. The landowner reported that excavations in Mound A were conducted in 1934 and that burials and pottery had been recovered.
- Philip Phillips (1970:474-475) examined the pottery recovered from Mound A and from Eames's survey and dated the mound to the Mayersville phase, which in the current chronology for the Lower Yazoo Basin is equivalent to the Winterville phase.
- In 2004 James Lauro conducted a number of shovel tests in advance of a fiber optic line. The only artifacts recovered were early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. At that time, Mound A was the only remaining mound—it looked fairly intact and had a house site with a well as well as a survey marker on its summit. A possible ramp is still discernible on the north side. Mound B had been completely reduced by cultivation. Eames's serpentine earthwork was thought to be part of a natural levee.

#### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State survey record.
- Report regarding mounds in Issaquena and Sharkey Counties (mentions a site with mounds in the general vicinity of Hardee).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Perry Aden collection (1934 sherds excavated from Mound A), donated to the LMS.
- William Chipman collection, donated to the LMS.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

Test excavations and/or coring should be conducted in this mound in order to confirm its date. The current dating is based on a collection of uncertain provenience, reportedly obtained from uncontrolled excavations in 1934.

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Lauro, James T.

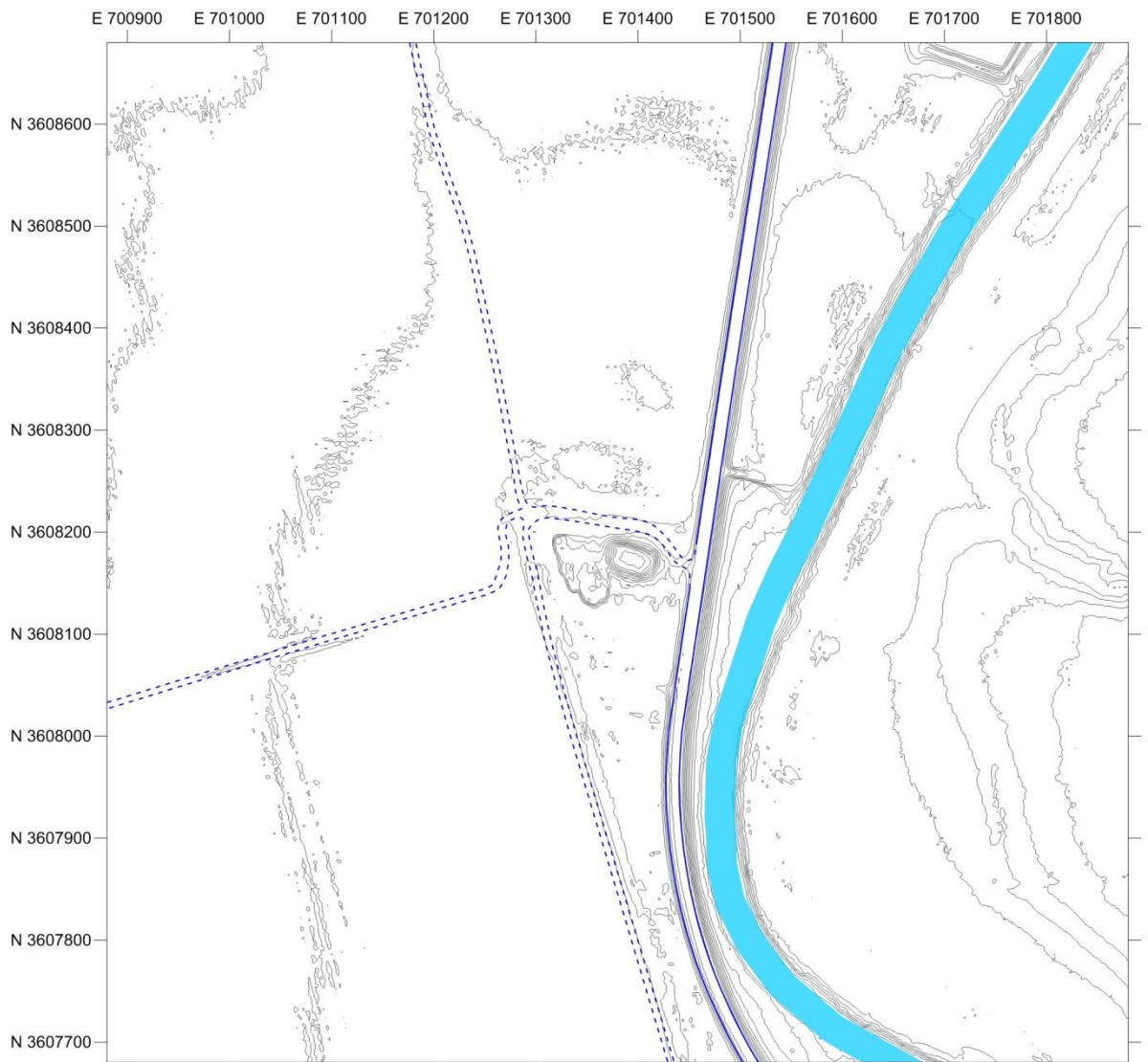
2004 Cultural Resource Investigations of Six Archaeological Sites Issaquena, Sharkey & Yazoo Counties, Mississippi. Report 04-296 on file, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

Phillips, Phillip

1970 *Archaeological Survey in the Lower Yazoo Basin, 1949-1955*. Papers 60. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

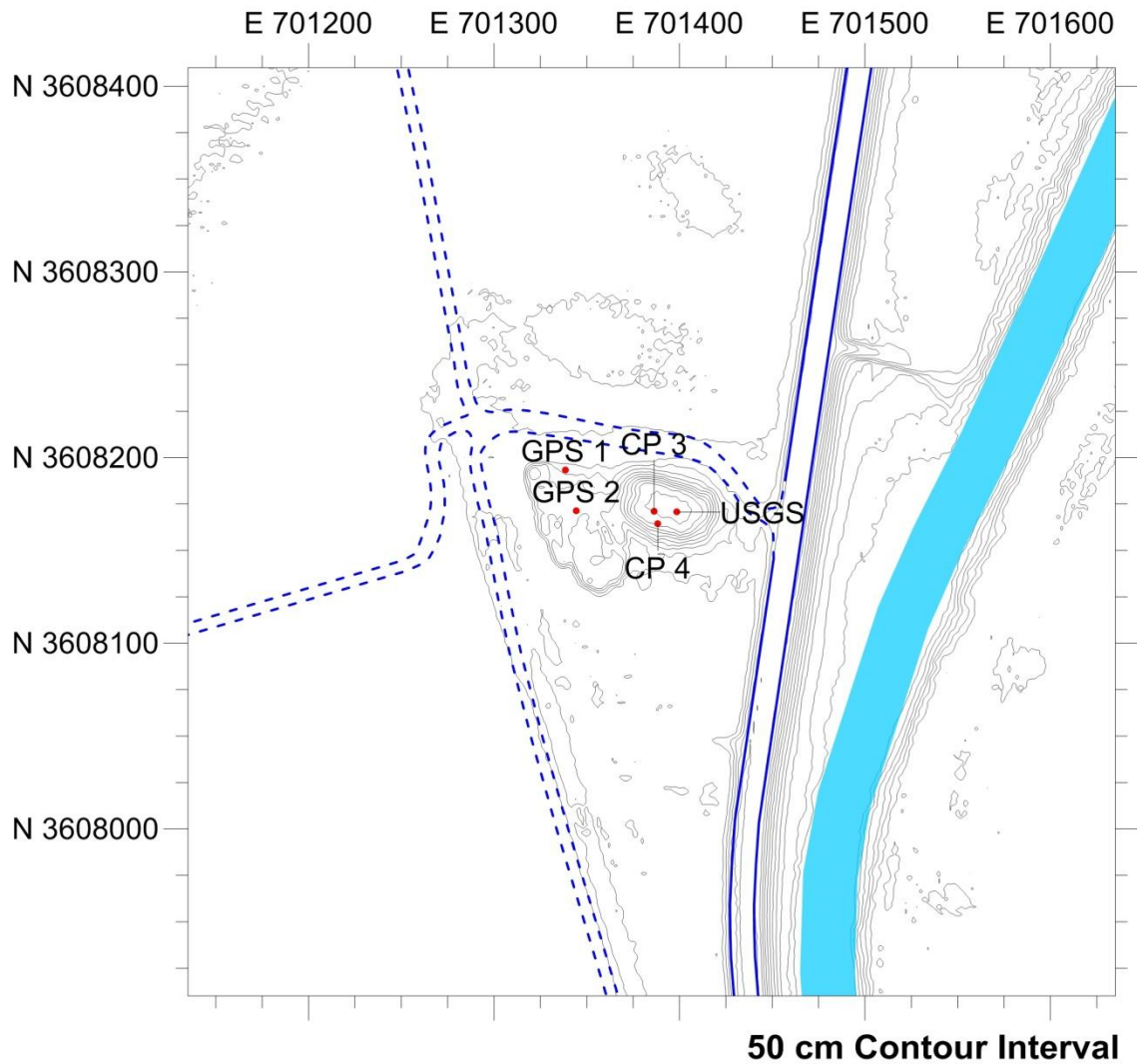
Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

2002 *LMS Archives Online*. <http://rla.unc.edu/archives/lms1/>.



**50 cm Contour Interval**

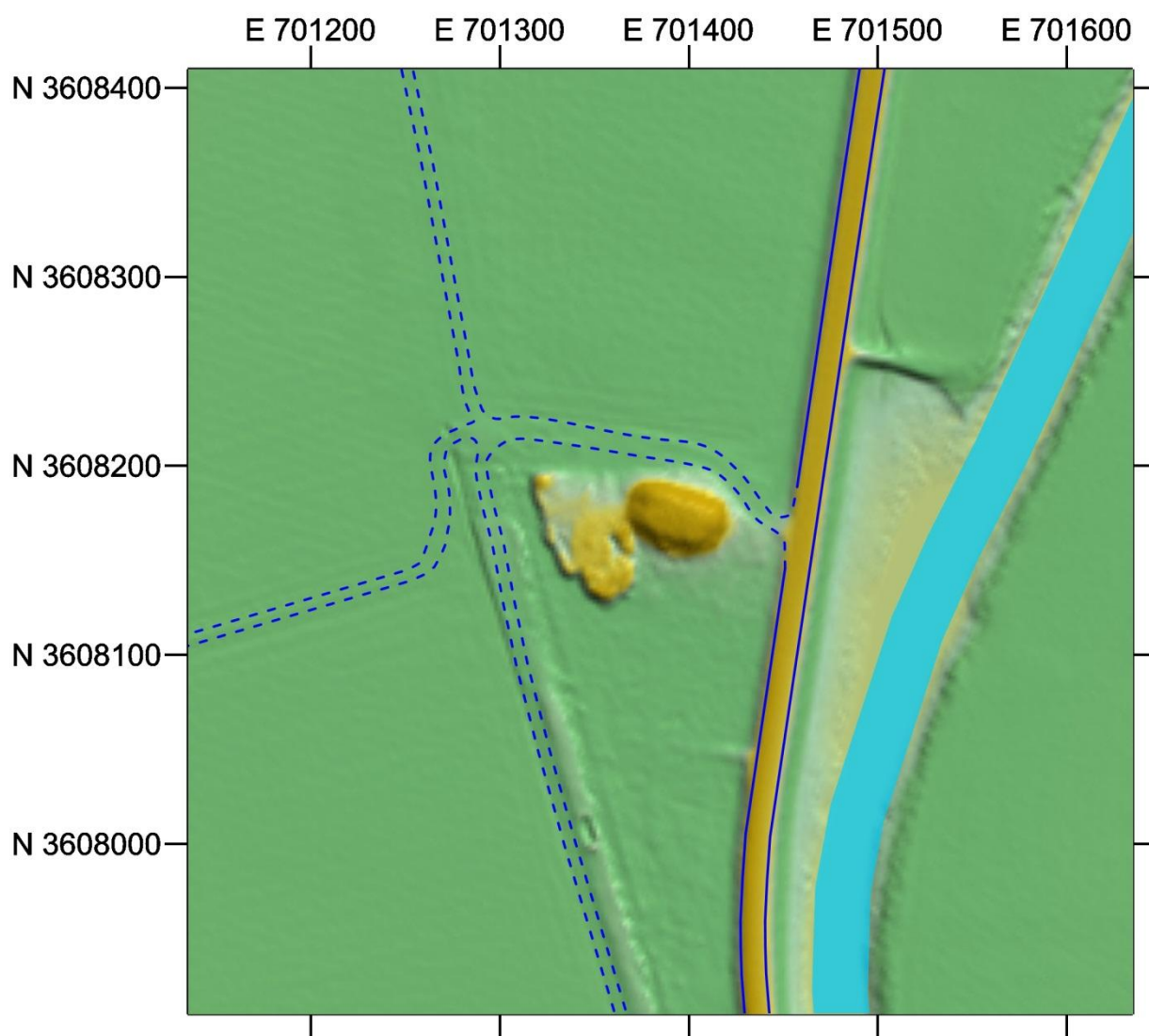
Hardee (22 Is 502). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



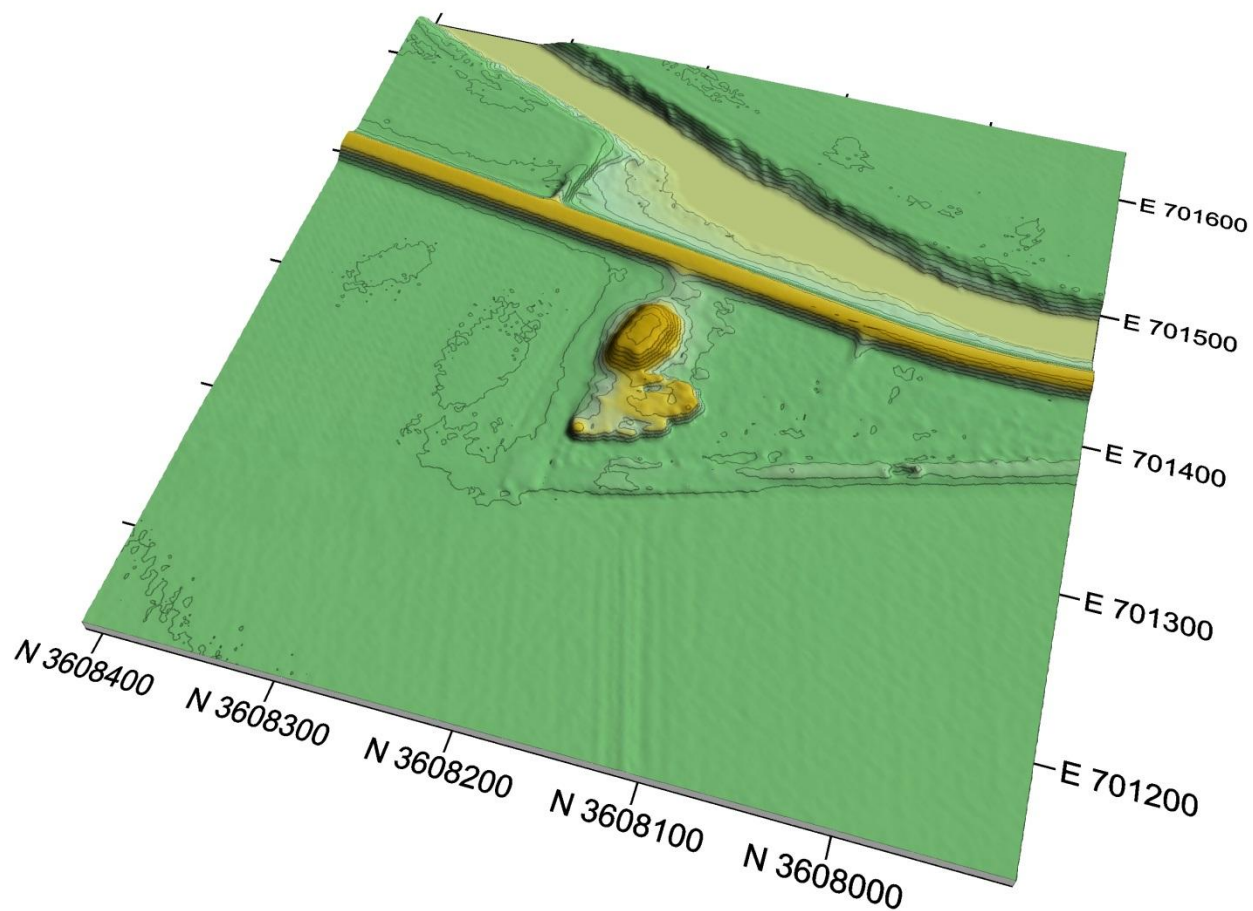
Point ID	X (Easting UTM)	Y (Northing UTM)	Z (Elevation)
GPS 1	701338.494	3608193.191	30.117
GPS 2	701344.433	3608171.247	31.130
CP 3	701386.346231	3608170.949725	34.200809
USGS	701398.680847	3608170.647094	34.351289
CP 4	701388.344049	3608164.390953	33.939051

Hardee (22 Is 502). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), U.S.G.S. benchmark (USGS), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Hardee (22 Is 502). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Hardee (22 Is 502). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).





Hardee (22 Is 502). Mound A. View southeast. February 2013.

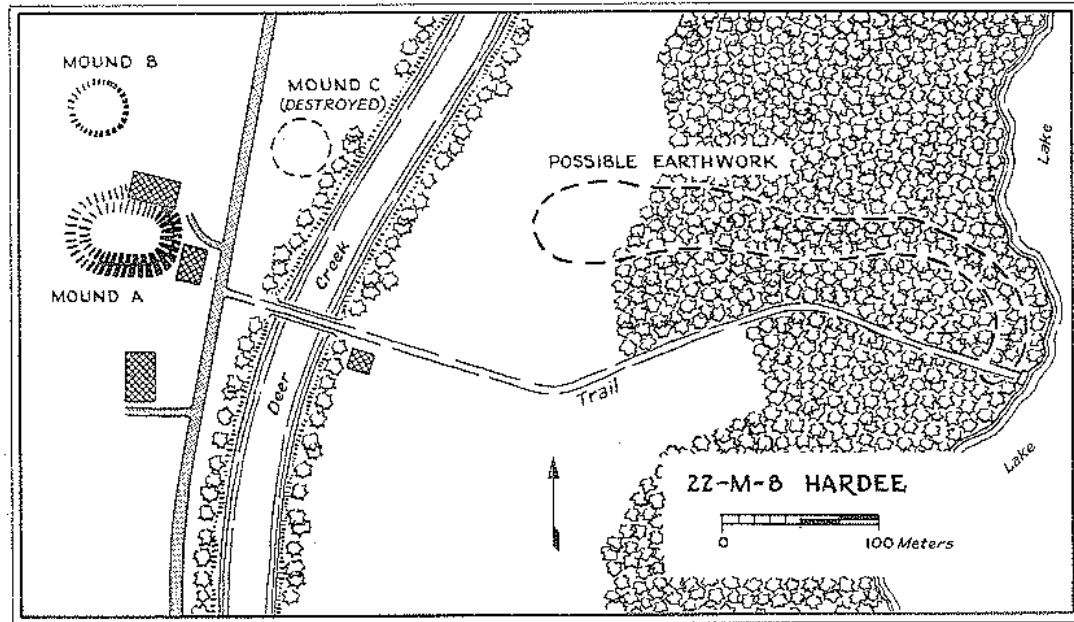


Hardee (22 Is 502). Mound A as seen from road. View west. February 2013.





Hardee (22 Is 502). Location of house foundation on Mound A, with Claire Novotny. View west. February 2013.



Hardee (22 Is 502). 1950 LMS (Eames) sketch map of Hardee. Phillips 1970, Fig. 208.

**Site Name:** Aden (22 Is 509)

**Other:** 22-M-3 (LMS)

**UTM Location:** N 3613100 E 702900  
(NAD 83; Zone 15)

**USGS Quad map:** Onward (15')  
Valley Park (7.5')

**Site Description:**

Aden has three mounds surrounding a “plaza,” the fourth side being open to Jeff Davis Bayou. Mound A is 3 m in height and rectangular. Phillips’s 1950 sketch map shows a house on the northern flank. Mound B is also rectangular and 3 m high. Mound C is 2 m in height but has been reduced by cultivation. The remains of a house were observed on its summit at the time of the first LMS visit in 1950. The Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) reports no evidence of a village occupation. Aden is the type site for the Coles Creek period Aden phase (AD 850-1000), although Phillips (1970:365-367) reports a strong early Issaquena component on Mound C, as well as a later Mississippi period component.

**History of Work:**

- Phillip Phillips of the LMS visited the site in 1950. He made a sketch map and got surface collections from mounds A and C (Phillips 1970:365-367).
- According to the LMS site files, Phillips visited the site again in 1954 and obtained additional surface samples from Mound C.
- National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1988.

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. At this time Mounds A and B were in cultivated fields but were covered in trees. Mound A was somewhat eroded on the north side near the house. Mound B looked quite damaged on the north, east, and south edges, and the southeast corner was nearly gone. Mound C was visible as a slight rise near the road and was in active cultivation.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi Archaeological Survey Record.
- NRPH nomination (containing a sketch map and photographs of mounds).

Mississippi State University:

- Human skull labeled “B # 1/73.”

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- LMS surface collections (1950 and 1954).
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

Test excavations and/or coring should be conducted in the mounds in order to confirm their construction date. Coring should also be done in the areas between the mounds to see if the

apparent absence of village occupation is due to alluviation, i.e., to see if middens are present but deeply buried by flood deposits.

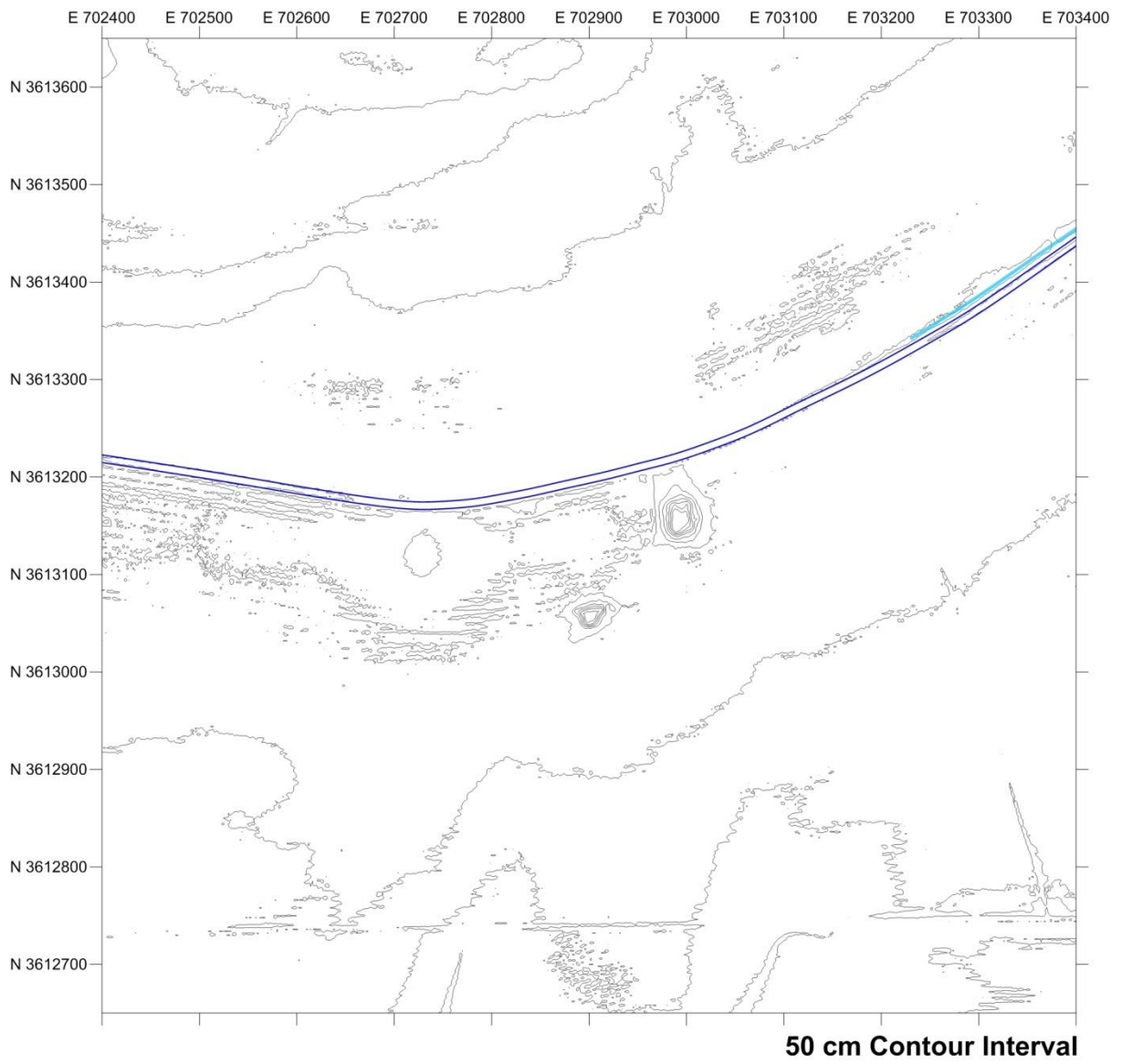
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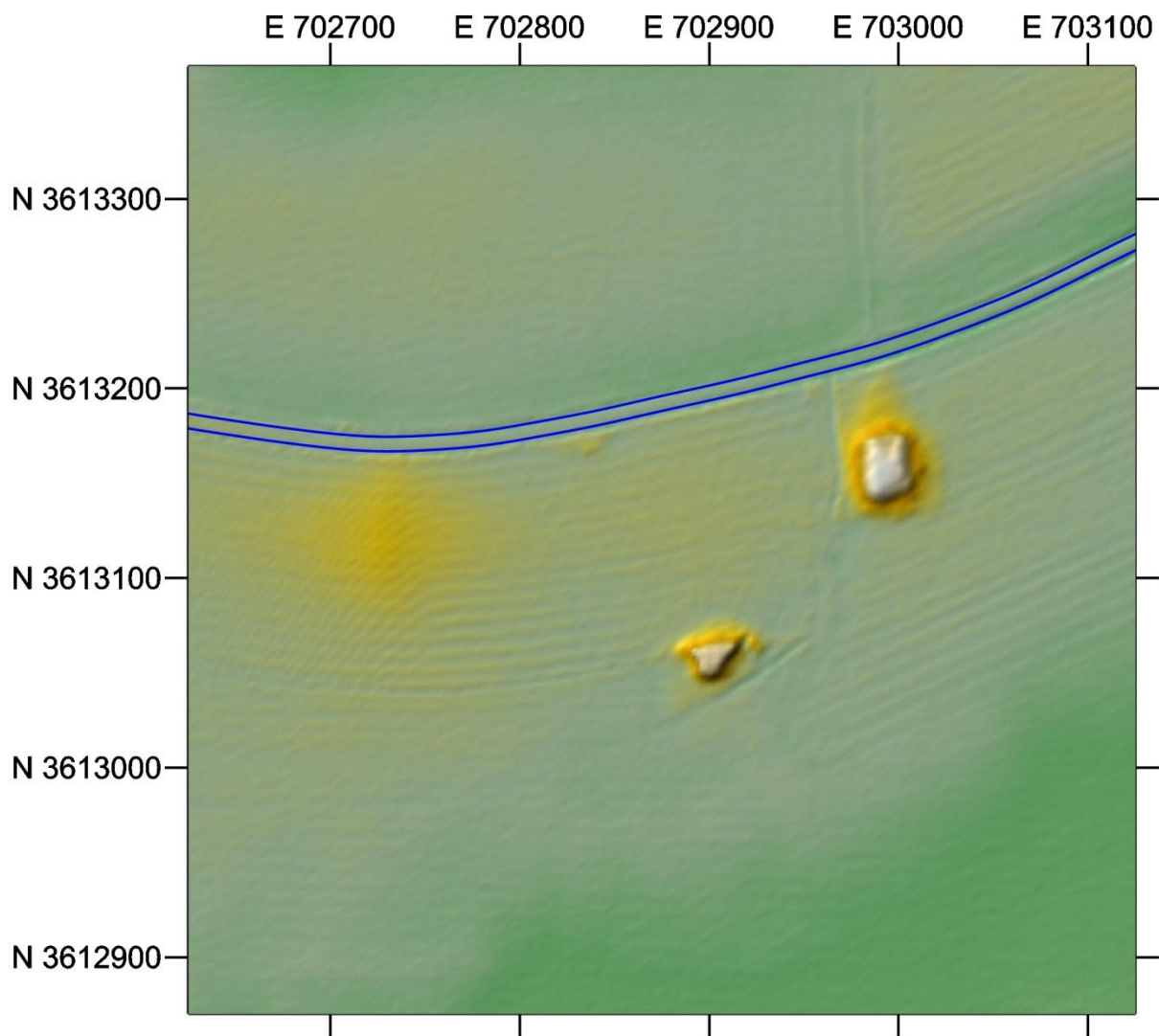
Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

2002 *LMS Archives Online*. <http://rla.unc.edu/archives/lms1/>.

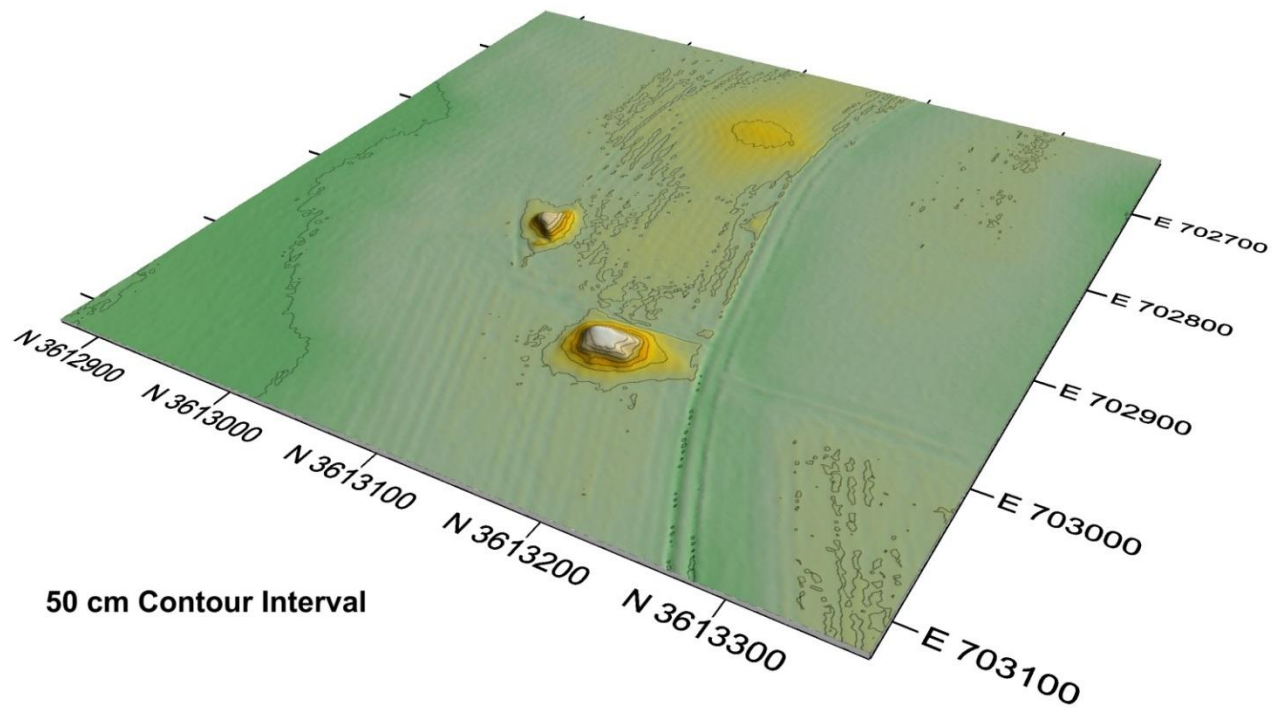


Aden (22 Is 509). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).





Aden (22 Is 509). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Aden (22 Is 509). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).



Aden (22 Is 509). Mound A from Valley Park Road. View south. February 2013.

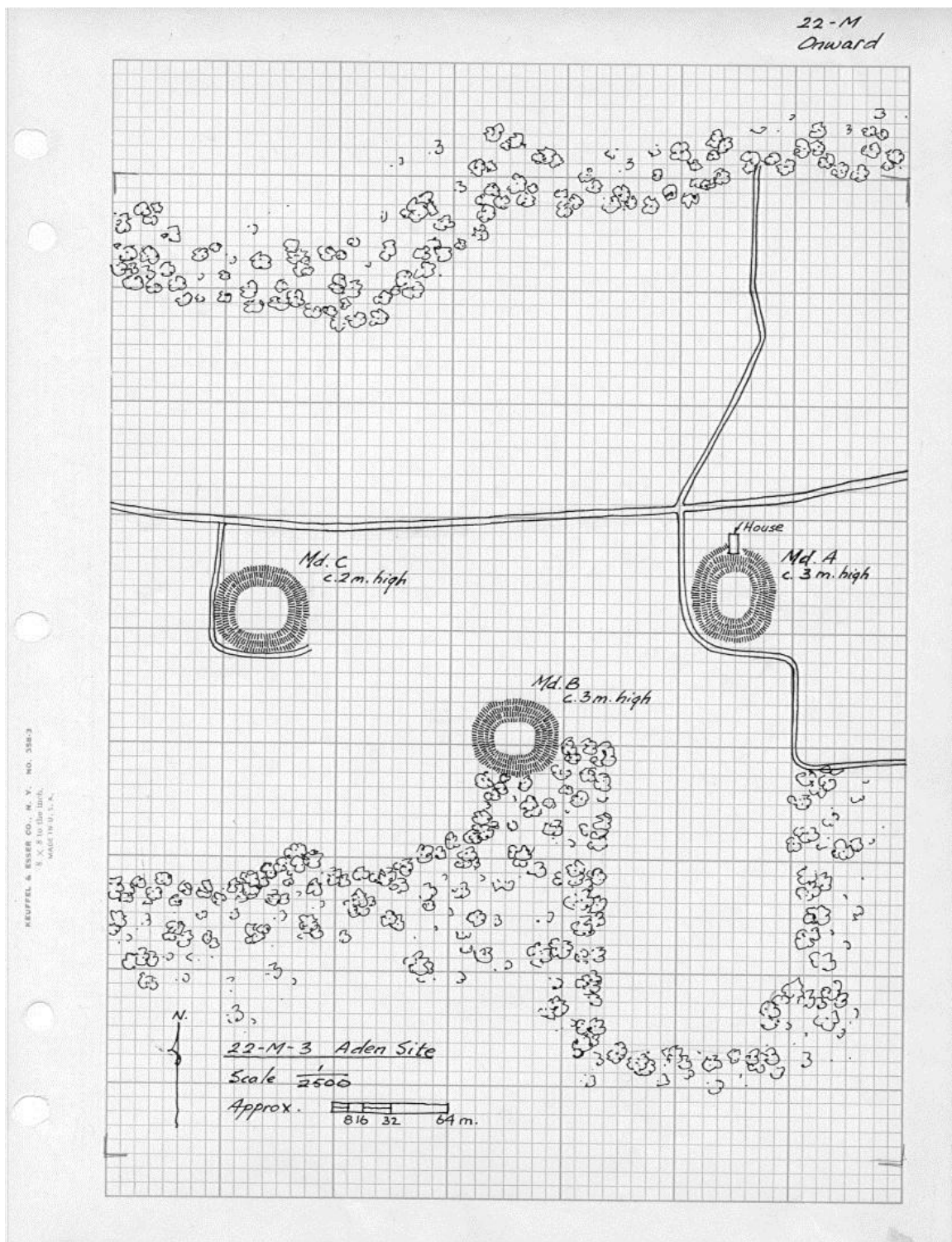


Aden (22 Is 509). Mound B. View southwest. February 2013.

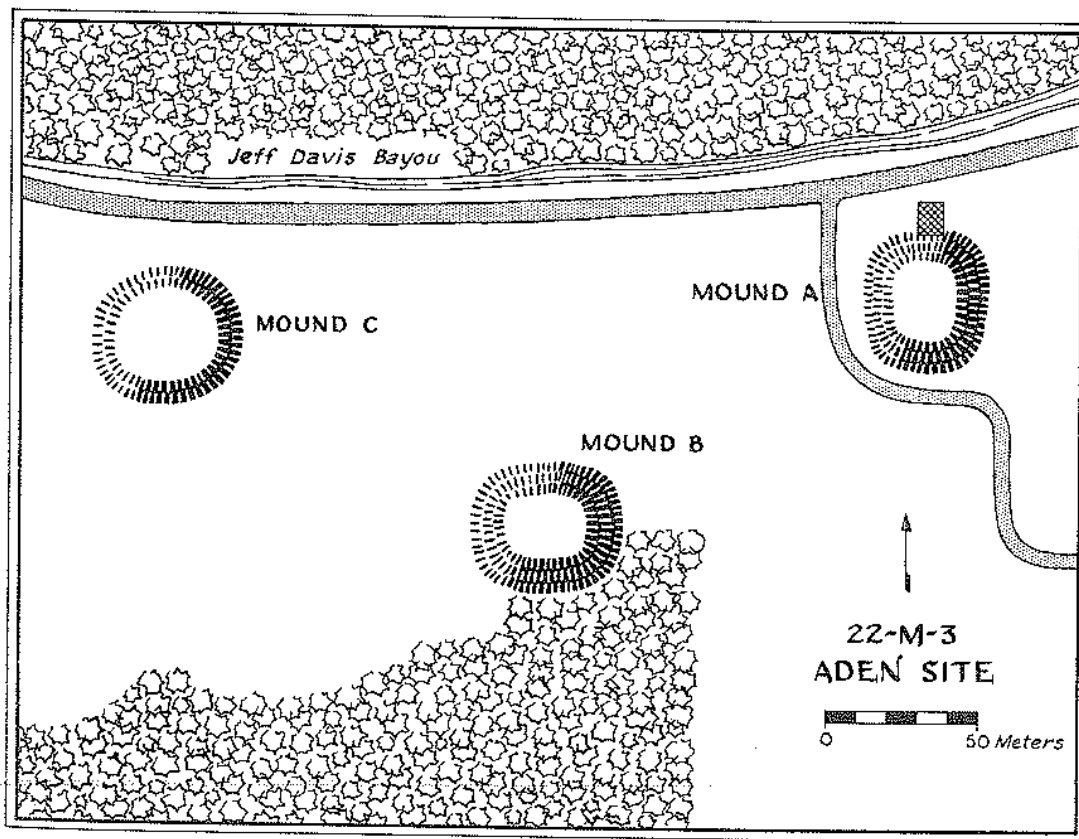




Aden (22 Is 509). Approaching Mound A from Valley Park Road. View east. February 2013.



Aden (22 Is 509). LMS (Phillips) sketch map 1950. LMS Archives Online (Steponaitis et al. 2002, site files: 22-M-3).



Aden (22 Is 509). LMS site map. Phillips 1970, Fig. 142.



Aden (22 Is 509). Aerial photo (undated). Labeled "22-M-3 Aden 16-87-14." LMS Archives Online (Steponaitis et al. 2002, site files:22-M-3).

**Site Name:** Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501)

**Other:** 22-M-5 (LMS)

**UTM Location:** N 3600700 E 708500  
(NAD83; Zone 15)

**USGS Quad map:** Onward (15')  
Floweree (7.5')

**Site Description:** Haynes Bluff originally consisted of one large and four smaller platform mounds surrounding a plaza. Mounds A and C remain, while Mounds B and D have been completely destroyed. There is a Coles Creek component at the site and occupation continued through the Winterville, Lake George, and Wasp Lake phases into the historic Russell phase. Major mound construction took place at the site well into the protohistoric period, if not later. Several burials with glass beads and other historic trade goods have been recovered.

**History of Work:**

- Haynes Bluff was recorded by B.L.C. Wailes in June of 1853 as having seven mounds, the largest 50 ft (15 m) in height (Brown 1998:174). The smaller ones were in cultivation. He noted that some of the mounds contain human remains. These figures disagree with later accounts, which put the mound count at four and the height of Mound A at 30 ft (9 m).
- Clarence B. Moore (1908:569-570) excavated at the site in 1907, finding shell-tempered ceramics and bone in the big mound and a burial with small glass beads in another.
- Calvin S. Brown (1926:56) of the Mississippi Geological Survey described celts, circular stones, points, and trade beads that had been found at the site.
- In 1929 James A. Ford and Moreau B. Chambers surveyed the site and conducted tests; Ford made an additional surface collection in 1932. In his 1936 publication he describes the big mound as 30 ft (9 m) in height and says that the three small mounds to the south were nearly obliterated by plowing. He equates the ceramic assemblage with the Tunica complex.
- In 1932 Carl Clausen (1935) dug trenches in several of the mounds, finding burials in Mound D, one of which contained glass beads (see Brain 1988:196-199).
- In 1950 Warren Eames of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) surveyed the site and collected artifacts from Mounds A, B, and D (Phillips 1970:430-433; Steponaitis et al. 2002). The ceramics collected span the Coles Creek to Late Mississippian periods. He noted a ramp on the south side of Mound A and some damage to the three other mounds.
- In 1967, construction by International Paper obliterated Mound B and severely damaged Mound D. Some material was salvaged by an amateur archaeologist, Ed Dean, and subsequently donated to the LMS. At this time, Jeffrey P. Brain noted evidence of Coles Creek and late Mississippian occupations in a railroad grade that cut through the site (Brain 1988: 200-201).
- In March of 1969 Dean and another amateur (Carroll Kelly) located a burial with aboriginal and European artifacts north of the mound as well as midden to the west of Mound A (Brain 1988: 201-203).



- Phillips (1970:430-433) reanalyzed the LMS collections, noting Aden, Mayersville, and Deer Creek phase components from Mound B and primarily Mayersville ceramics from Mound A.
- In 1974, Brain (1988:196-252) and the LMS excavated in the Mound A summit and base, in the area north of Mound B, on top of Mound C, and in the vicinity of Mound D, which was no longer there. Brain reports that major mound construction took place during the protohistoric and perhaps the historic period. Russell phase ceramics and historic burials are present on the Mound A summit and a Russell phase occupation was superseded by mound construction on Mound C. A trash pit and associated midden in the vicinity of Mound D dates to the early Russell phase.

### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. Mounds A and C are both clearly visible and there is a marker in front of Mound A. Mounds B and D are completely gone. Mound A is in good shape but has been damaged by an erosional ditch on the east corner. Mound C has been significantly damaged by railroad construction and is still eroding (Baca 1997). A bank branch now sits in the middle of the plaza.

### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record
- Photographs (17) in Chambers collection.
- Chambers catalog form.

Louisiana State University:

- Ford and Chambers collections (cat. nos. 430, 539, 906, 1156-57).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1950 LMS (Eames) collection.
- 1967 Dean collection.
- 1974 Brain collection and field notes.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

University of Mississippi:

- Brown's 1926 collections.

North Museum, Lancaster, Pennsylvania:

- Clausen's 1932 collection and original field notes.

Museum of Anthropological Archaeology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor:

- Photographs of Clausen's 1932 collection and copies of field notes.

### **Recommendations:**

Given the extensive previous excavations, no further work is recommended for the purposes of this project.

## **Bibliography:**

Baca, Keith A.

1997 Haynes Bluff Mound C Damage Report. Report 97-153 on file, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

Brown, Calvin

1926 *Archeology of Mississippi*. Mississippi Geological Survey, University, Mississippi.

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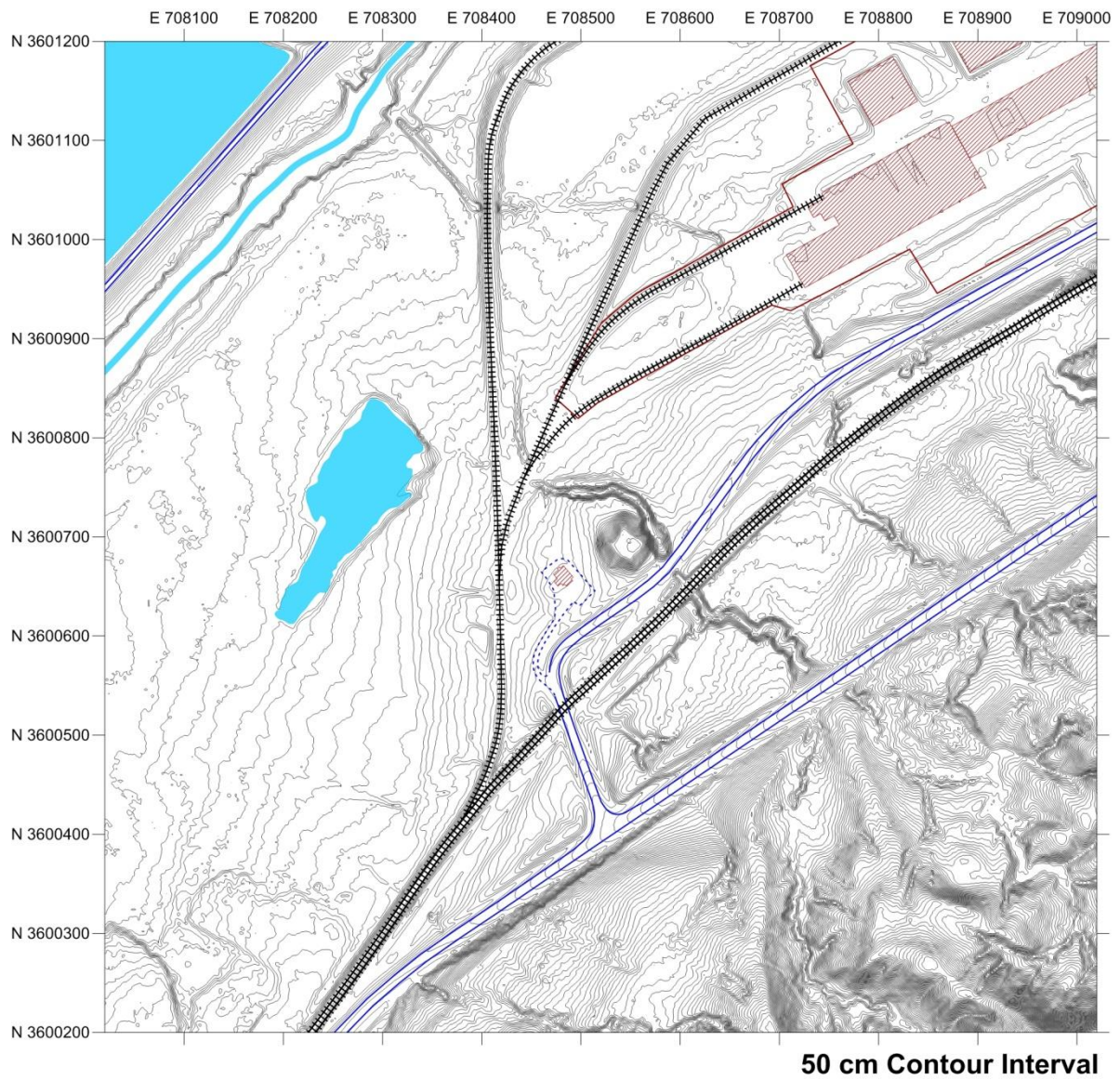
1908 Certain Mounds of Arkansas and Mississippi. *Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences* 13: 480-600.

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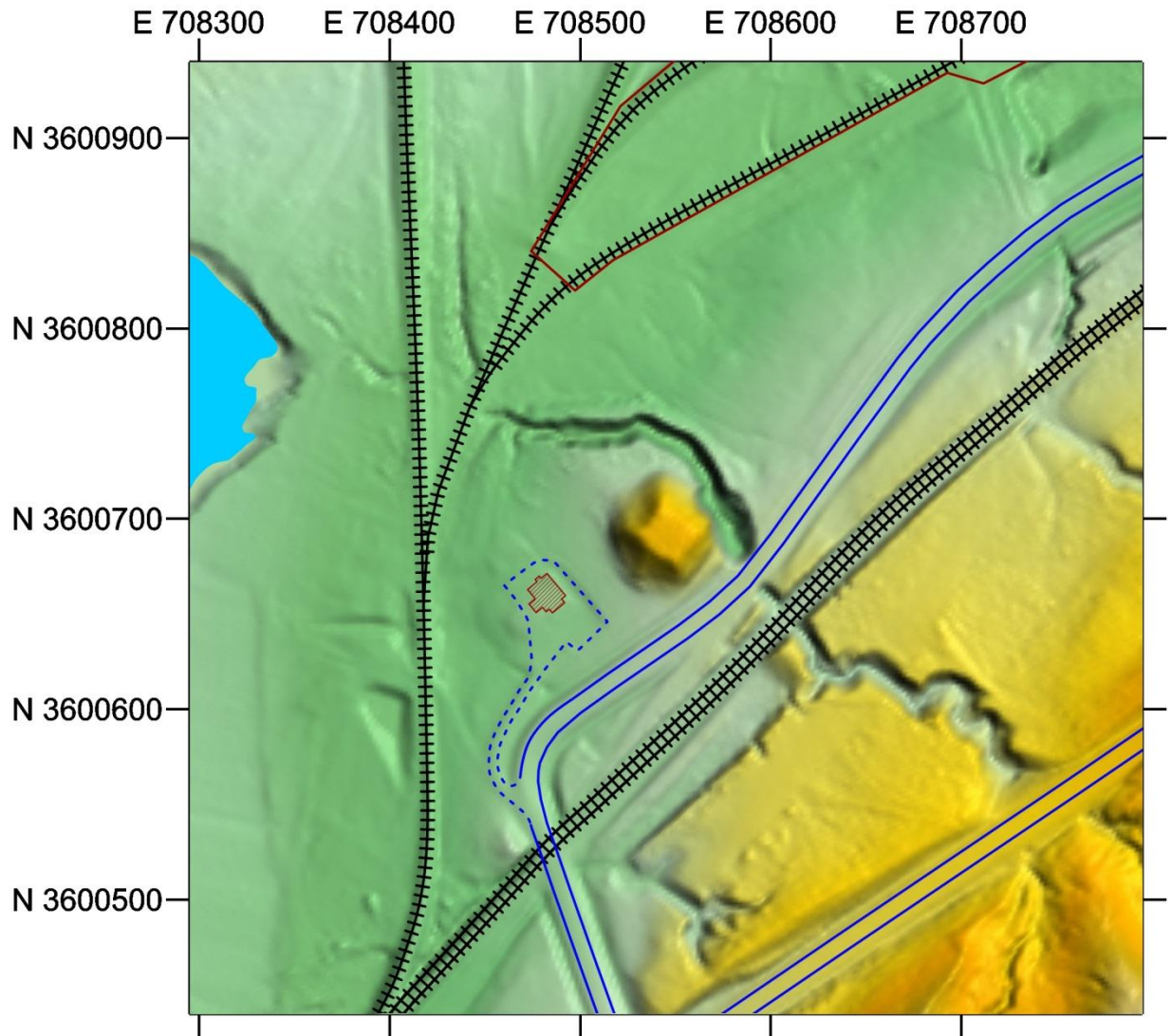
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Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

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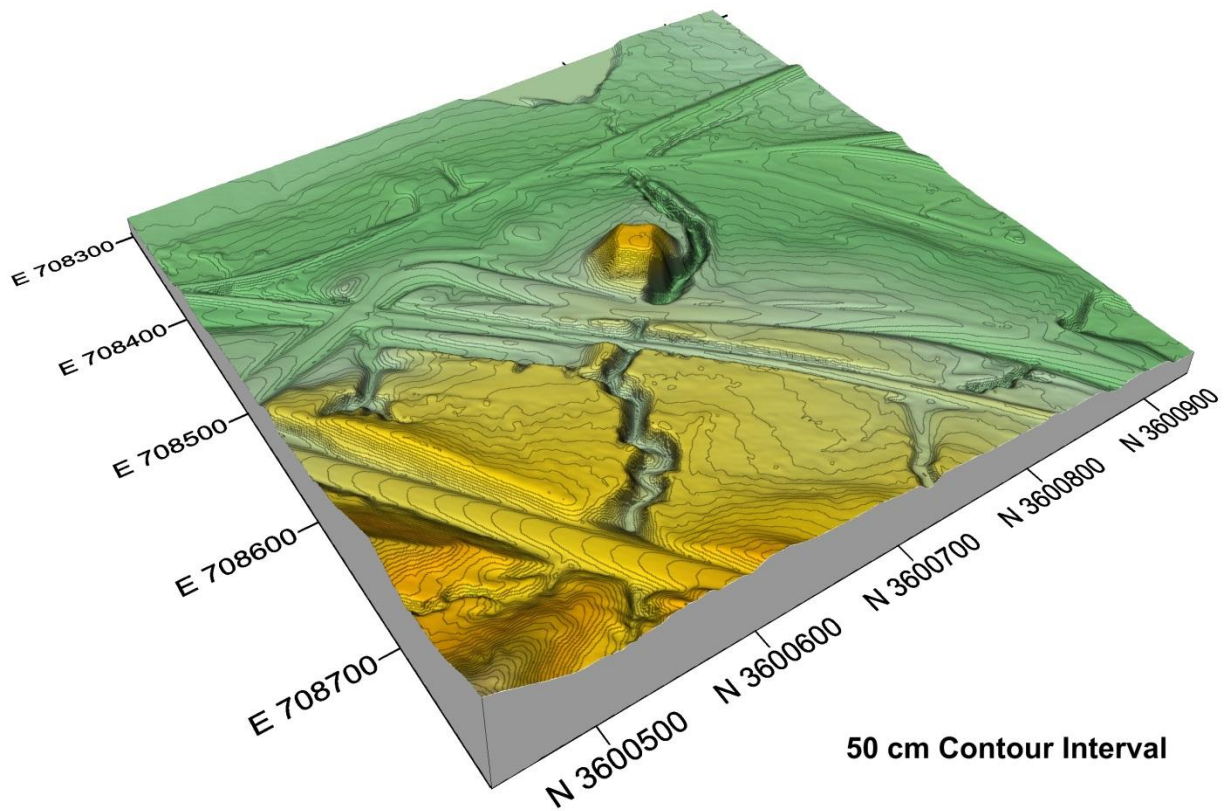


Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).





Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).



Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). Mound A. View northeast. February 2013.



Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). Mound A with historical marker. View northwest. February 2013.

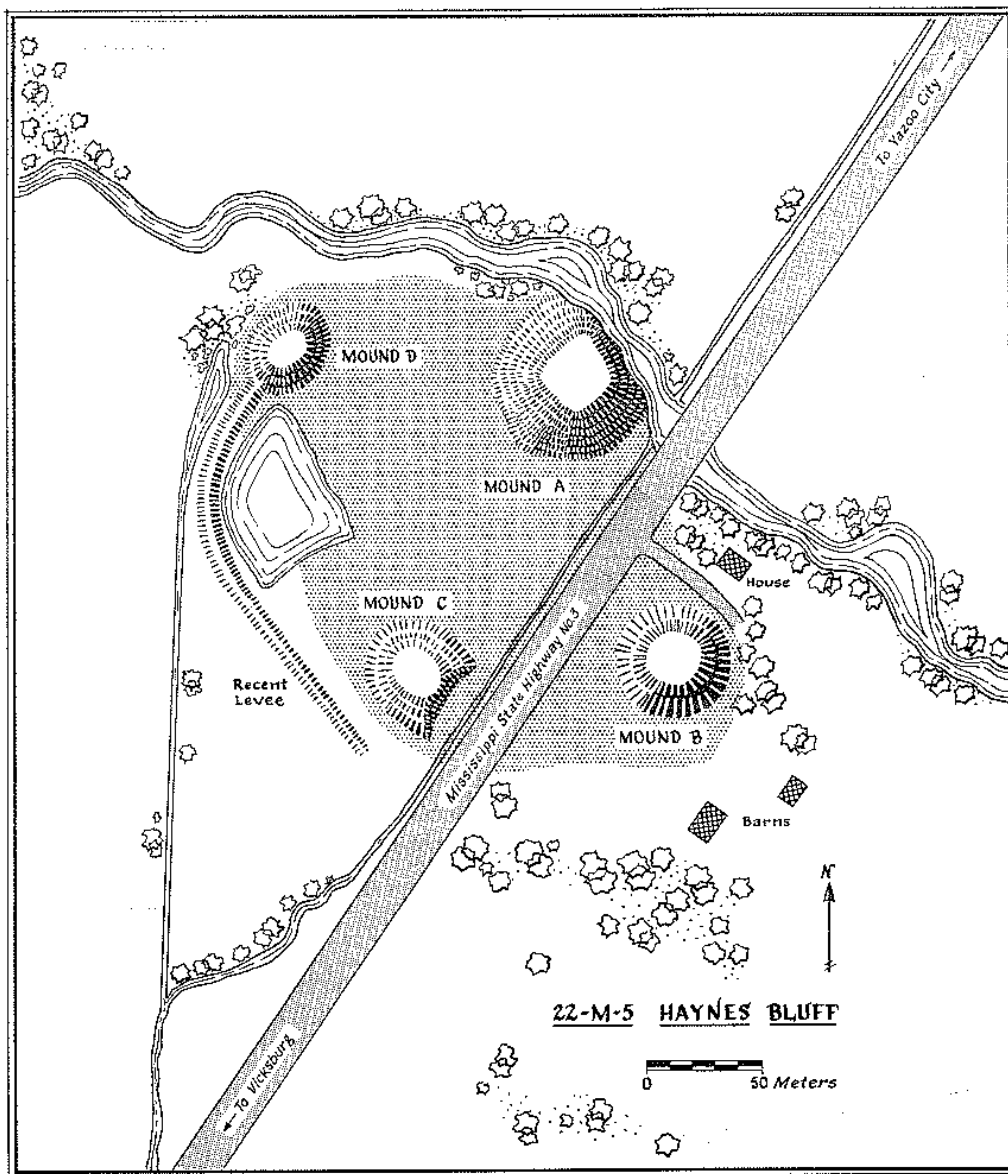




Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). Mound C. View southwest. February 2013.

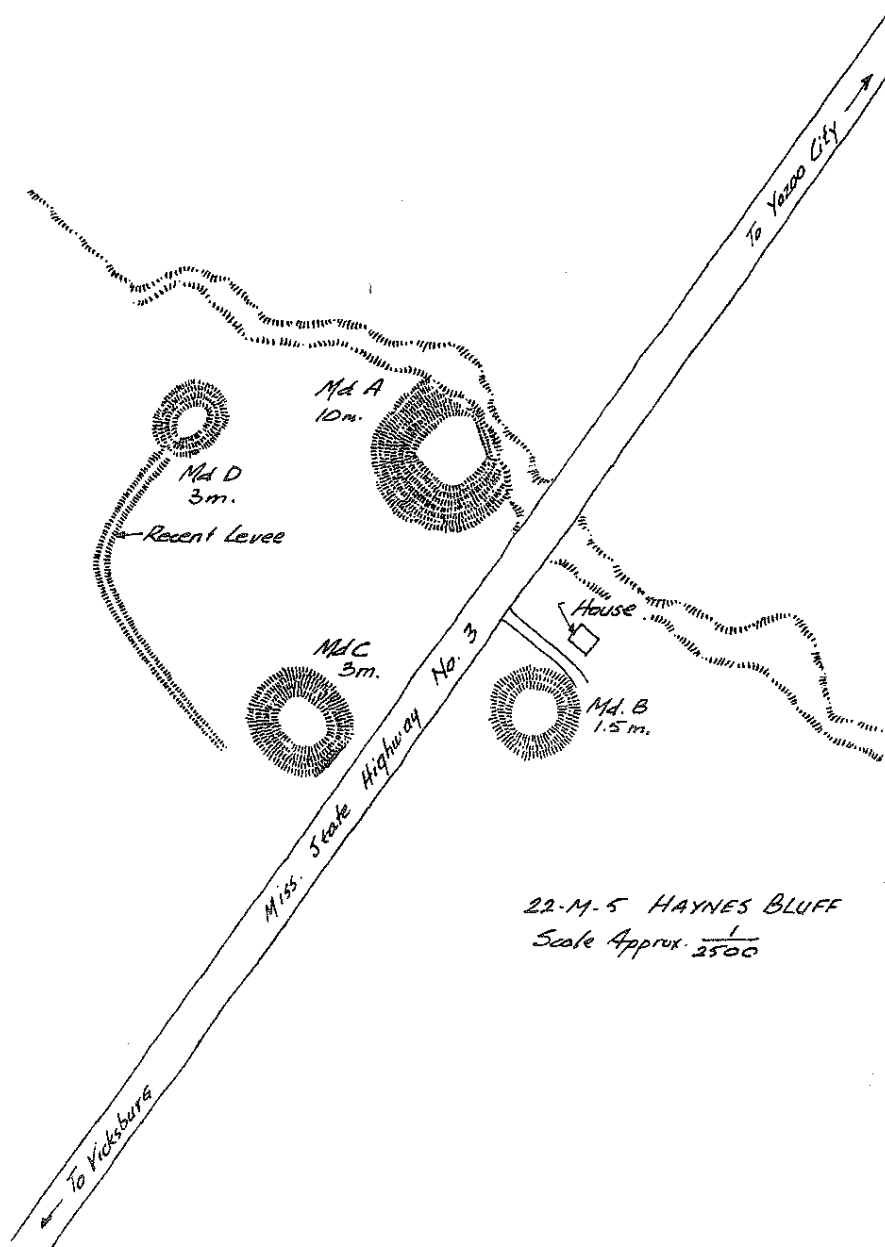


Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). Mound C as impacted by railroad. View north. February 2013.



Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). LMS site map. Phillips 1970, Fig. 178.





Haynes Bluff (22 Wr 501). Field sketch by Philip Phillips. Brain 1988, Fig. 161c.

**Site Name:** Dornbusch (22 Wr 510)

**Other:** 22-N-6 (LMS); 22 Wr 673 (associated village site)

**UTM Location:** GPS point 1 N 3603307.481 E 712376.992  
(NAD83; Zone 15) GPS point 2 N 3603308.878 E 712390.725

**USGS Quad map:** Mechanicsburg (15')  
Eldorado (7.5')

**Site Description:** Dornbusch consists of a single rectangular mound approximately 7 m high. (Phillips [1970:433] reports that it is 2 m high but as all other sources agree this is a typo). Shell tempered pottery indicates a Plaquemine age for the mound and glass beads reportedly found on the site indicate a historic component.

#### **History of Work:**

- James A Ford may have catalogued the site as Simrall in 1929.
- The LMS surveyed the site in 1950. They report fine, white laminated deposits in a road cut on the northeast side of the mound. The landowner said that burials with pots were recovered during the road cut, but the material could not be located (Phillips 1970:433-434).
- Philip Phillips (1970:434) reports that “a later survey party” found fragments of a shell-tempered jar that might be from an intrusive burial.
- In 1969 Jeffrey P. Brain noted in the LMS site file that glass beads had been found at the site.
- In 1983 MDOT investigated an area along the railroad tracks north of the mound in advance of a bridge replacement, but no material was recovered (Gray 1983).
- In 2008 a pipeline survey was conducted by Deep East Texas Archaeological Consultants. They noted that a human interment and a shell midden had previously been found eroding out of a creek bank at the Cornhouse Creek site (22 Wr 673/674), approximately 300 m north of the mound (Galan 2008:52-54; also see Mississippi state card for Cornhouse Creek sites). Whether these features are contemporary with the mound is unknown.

#### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited Dornbusch during February 2013 to assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The mound is in trees but is clearly visible from the road. They made note of erosion on the west corner of the mound and a possible ramp on the east side.

#### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State site record.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- LMS collections.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

Louisiana State University:

- Ford's 1929 "Simrall" collection (LSU cat. no. 904).

**Recommendations:**

Although Mississippi period pottery and glass beads have reportedly been found nearby, virtually no hard evidence exists as to when the mound itself was built. This earthwork should therefore be investigated with test excavations and coring to determine its date.

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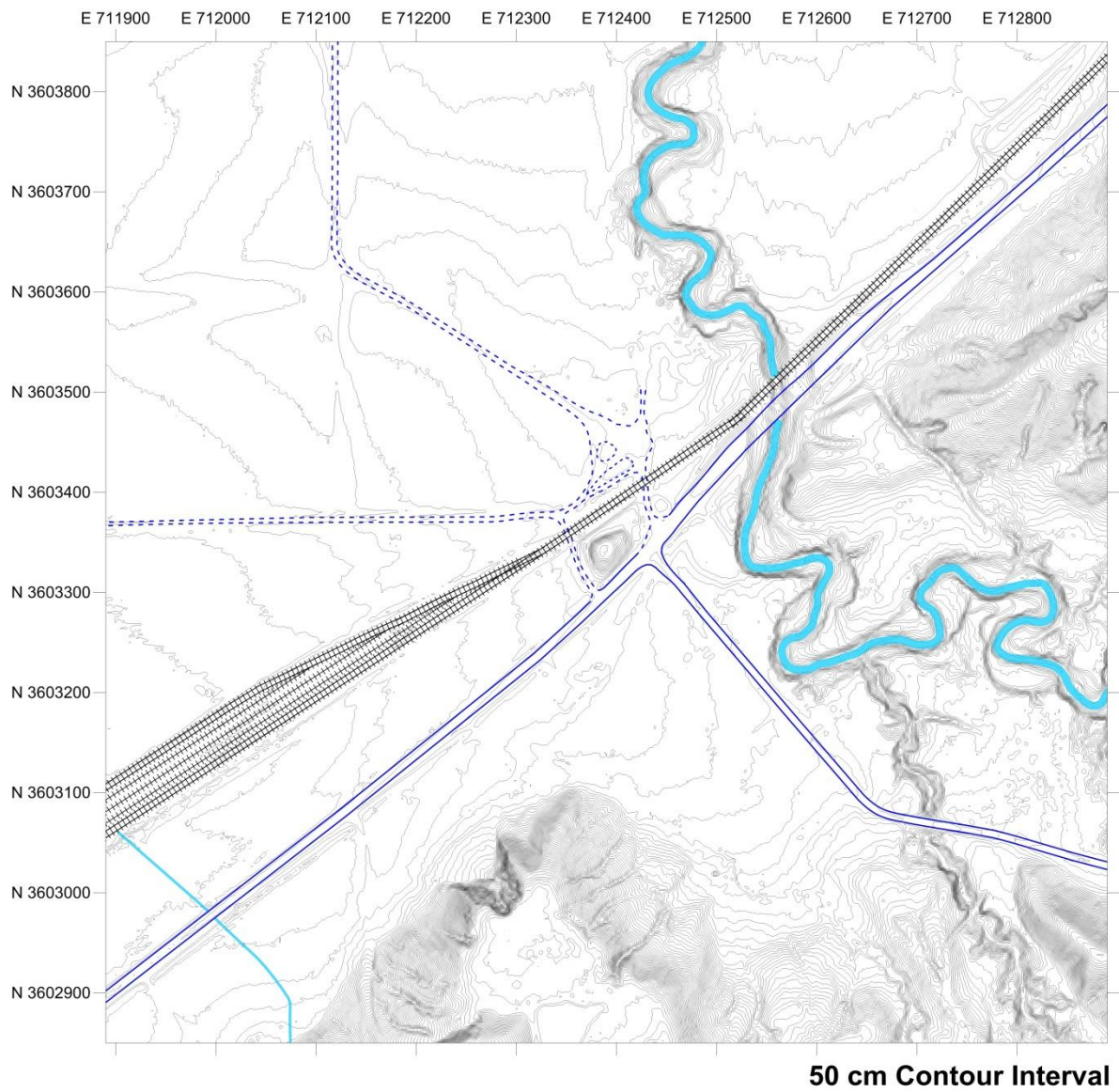
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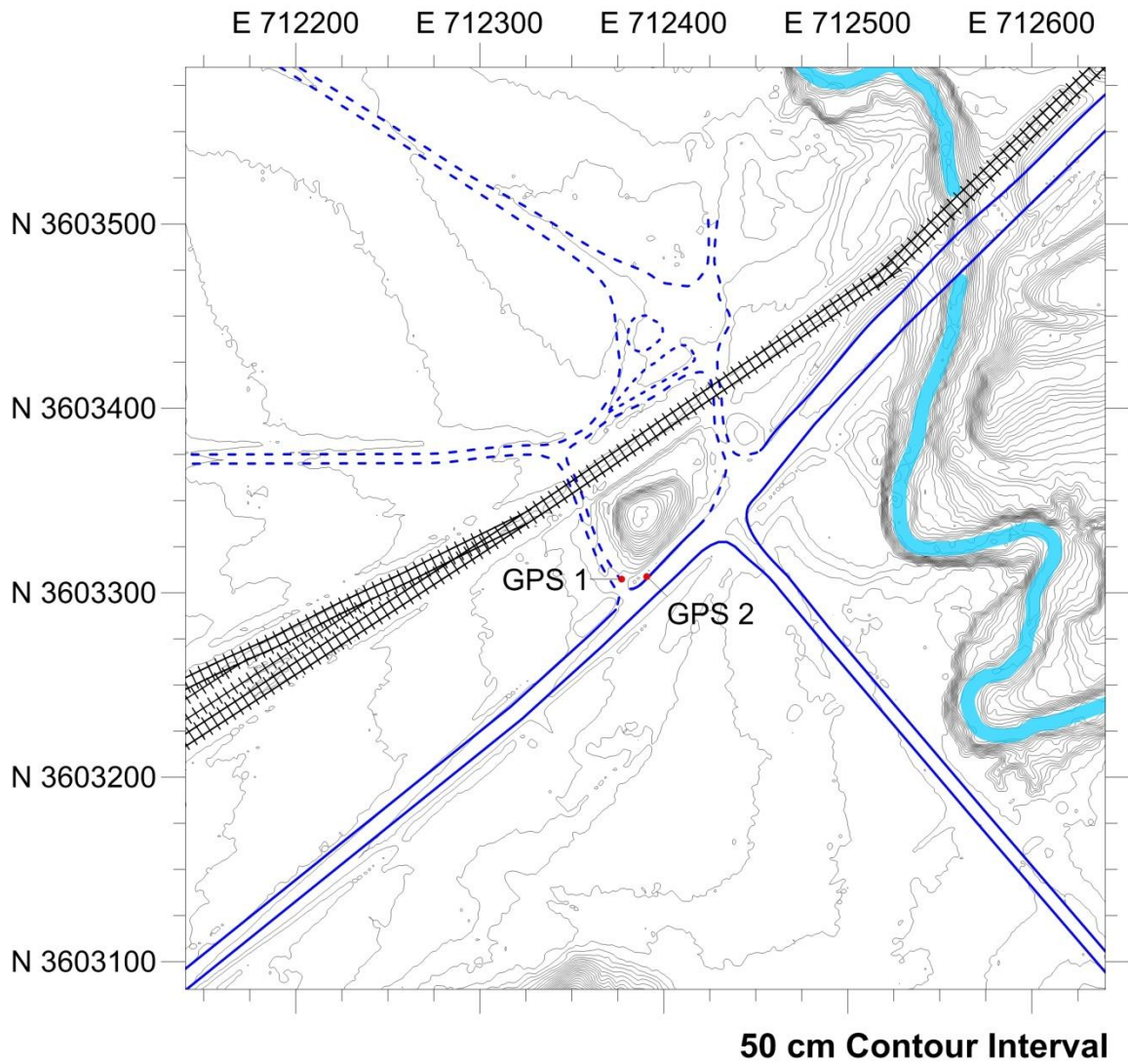
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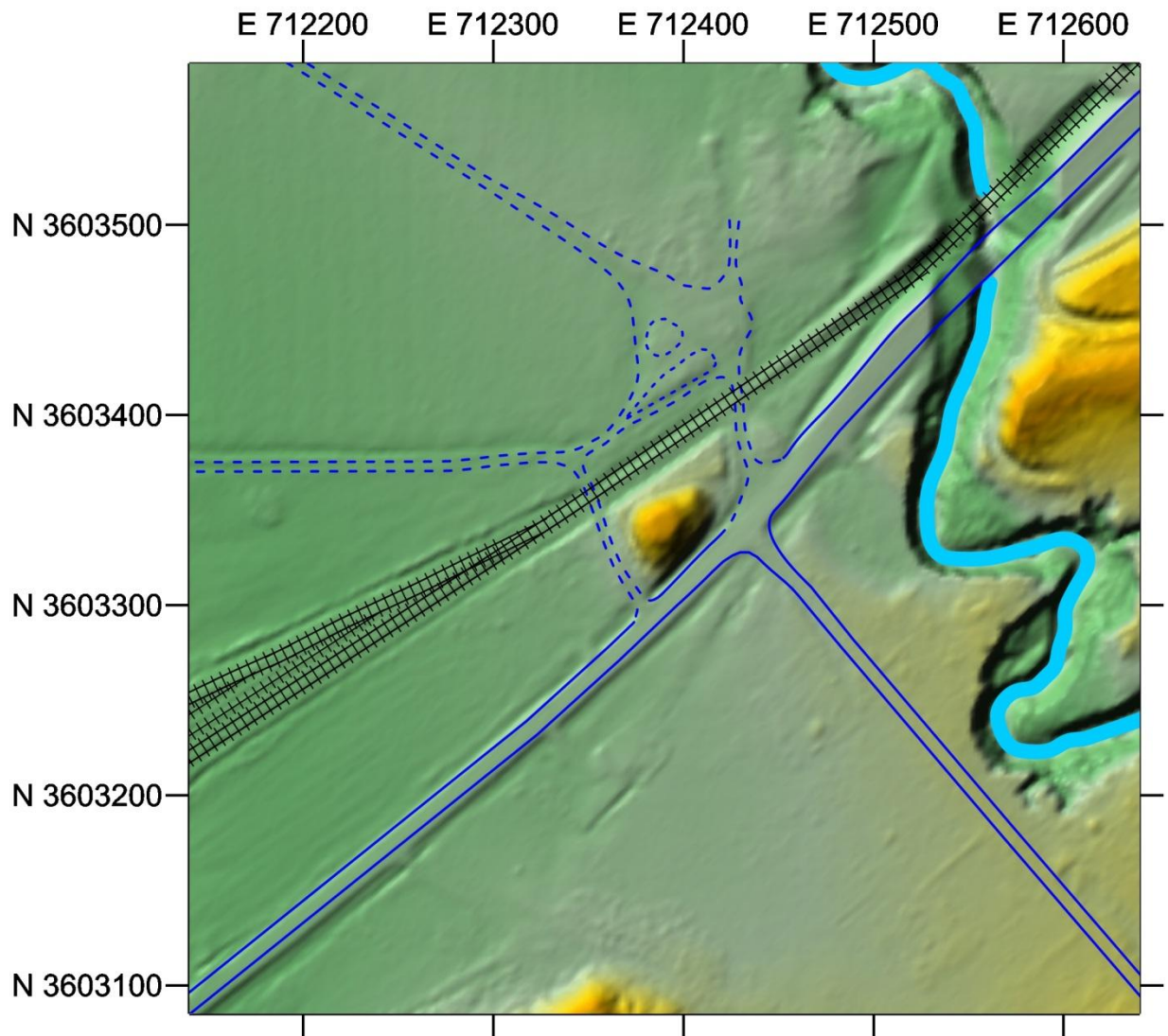
Dornbusch (22 Wr 510). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



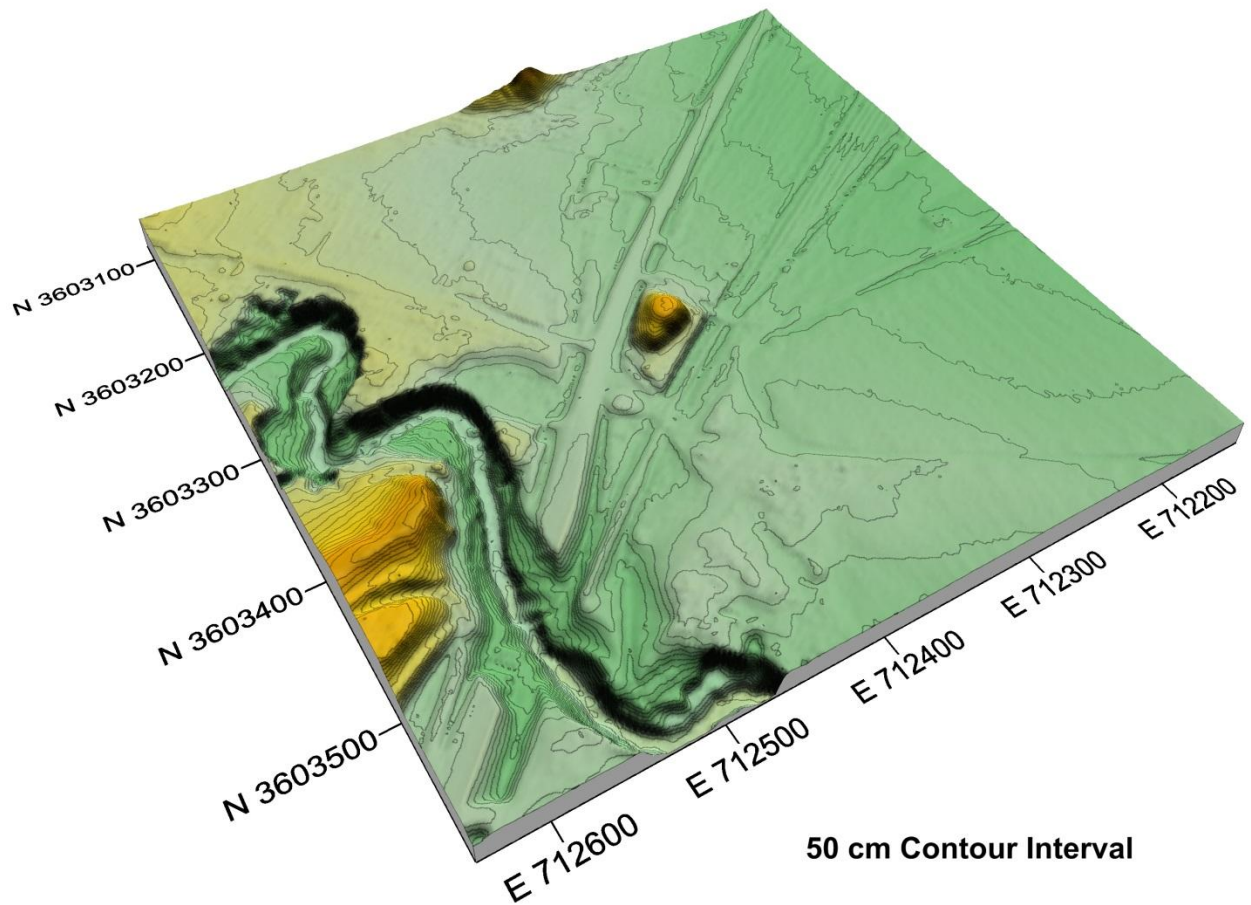
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GPS 1	712376.992	3603307.481	35.211
GPS 2	712390.725	3603308.878	34.948

Dornbusch (22 Wr 510). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Dornbusch (22 Wr 510). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Dornbusch (22 Wr 510). 2013 vertical relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).





Dornbusch (22 Wr 510). View north. February 2013.



Dornbusch (22 Wr 510). Erosion on mound. View north. February 2013.



**Site Name:** Pocahontas (22 Hi 500)

**Other:** 23-0-1 (LMS)

**UTM Location:** Md B: Copper pipe 3 N 3596246.193 E 755132.052  
(NAD83; Zone 15) Copper pipe 4 N 3596223.734 E 755144.795

Md A: N 3595705 E 754860

**USGS Quad map:** Jackson (15')  
Pocahontas (7.5')

**Site Description:** Pocahontas consists of two mounds and a village site with midden. Mound A is a platform mound, approximately 20 ft (6.1 m) tall, though it may originally have been taller. Mound B is a conical burial mound that may originally have been 9 ft (2.7 m) high. Mound A has been in cultivation and both mounds have been damaged by pothunting activity. Excavated materials indicate Coles Creek and Plaquemine occupation. Mound A is now part of a roadside park maintained by the Mississippi Department of Transportation.

#### **History of Work:**

- Brown (1926:29) described Mound A as 26-30 ft (8-9 m) in height and Mound B as circular, 9 ft (2.7 m) in height and disfigured by pothunters. He reports abundant pottery and human bones near Mound A.
- James A. Ford and Moreau B. Chambers of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey recorded the site in 1926. They partially excavated Mound B in 1926 and 1927, finding 6-8 human burials, a human effigy pipe, a copper-covered earspool and a celt (Chambers 1926-1927).
- Ford (1936:123-125) reported the dimensions of the two mounds and said that daub, sherds, flint, animal and human bone were scattered in the fields surrounding Mound A.
- Mound A was acquired by the Mississippi State Highway Department in 1956 and is now preserved as a roadside park.
- The Mississippi Archaeological Survey visited the site in 1969, reporting on its condition in the NRPH nominations for both mounds. Mound A was only 20 ft (6 m) tall at this time.
- In 1974 and 1975 Marc Rucker directed excavations south of Mound A for the Mississippi State Highway Department in advance of parking lot construction. He excavated part of a midden-filled borrow pit with material he interpreted as indicating a Lake George phase component (Rucker 1976; see also Jenkins 2001). Based on the ceramics illustrated in Rucker's report, we would assign the midden a date range of ca. AD 1000-1300 (Steponaitis 1991:219).
- In 1998 Keith Baca reported damage caused by pothunters on the top of Mound A (Baca 1998).
- Archaeologists from the Cobb Institute of Archaeology conducted geophysical survey, shovel tests, and test excavations in Mound A in 2004. Excavation on the southwestern slope of Mound A revealed a number of features, including midden-filled pits, layers of

ash, post holes, and human remains. The material suggests a Coles Creek through Plaquemine occupation (Rafferty et al. 2005).

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map Mound B with a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. Mound A is as described by others. Mound B is grown up in brush and trees but is visible from the cemetery road.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record.
- Separate NRPH nominations for Mound A and Mound B.
- Photographs of excavated materials.
- Photographs of Mounds A and B in 1969.
- Chambers's 1926-1927 field notes and excavated material.
- 1969 manuscript of Mississippi Archaeological Survey.
- Report and photographs of vandalism in 1998.
- Miscellaneous correspondence.

Mississippi Department of Transportation:

- 1974-1975 excavated material from Mound A.

Louisiana State University:

- Ford and Chambers's collection (LSU cat. nos. 5306, 559).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

Both mounds can be roughly dated based on existing collections, although the excavated pottery from Mound A comes from beside the mound (rather than in it) and the chronological position of the pottery from Mound B is somewhat ambiguous. If time and resources allow, coring could be conducted in Mounds A and B to determine (if possible) the number of stages of construction and to obtain charcoal for radiocarbon dating.

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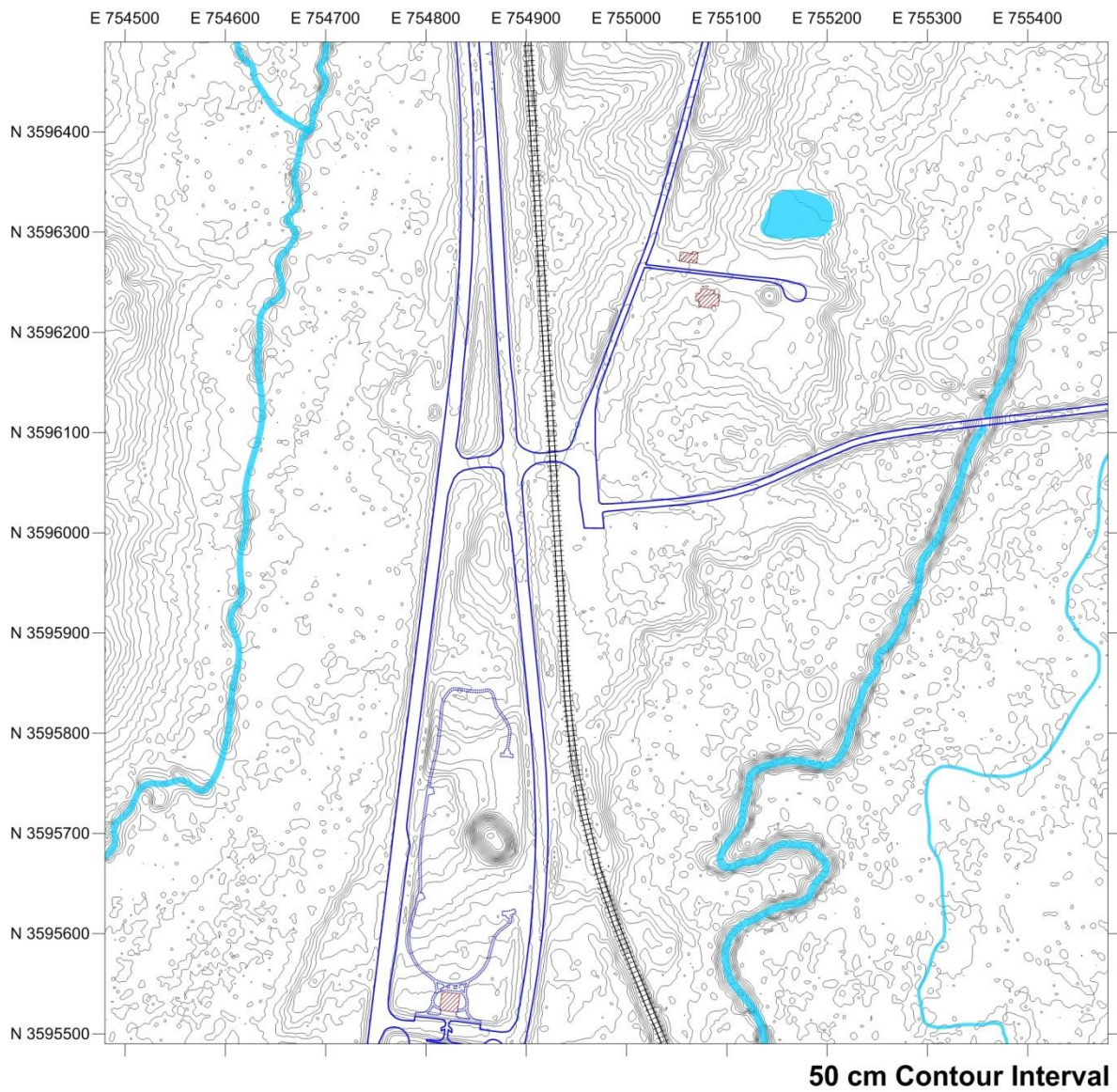
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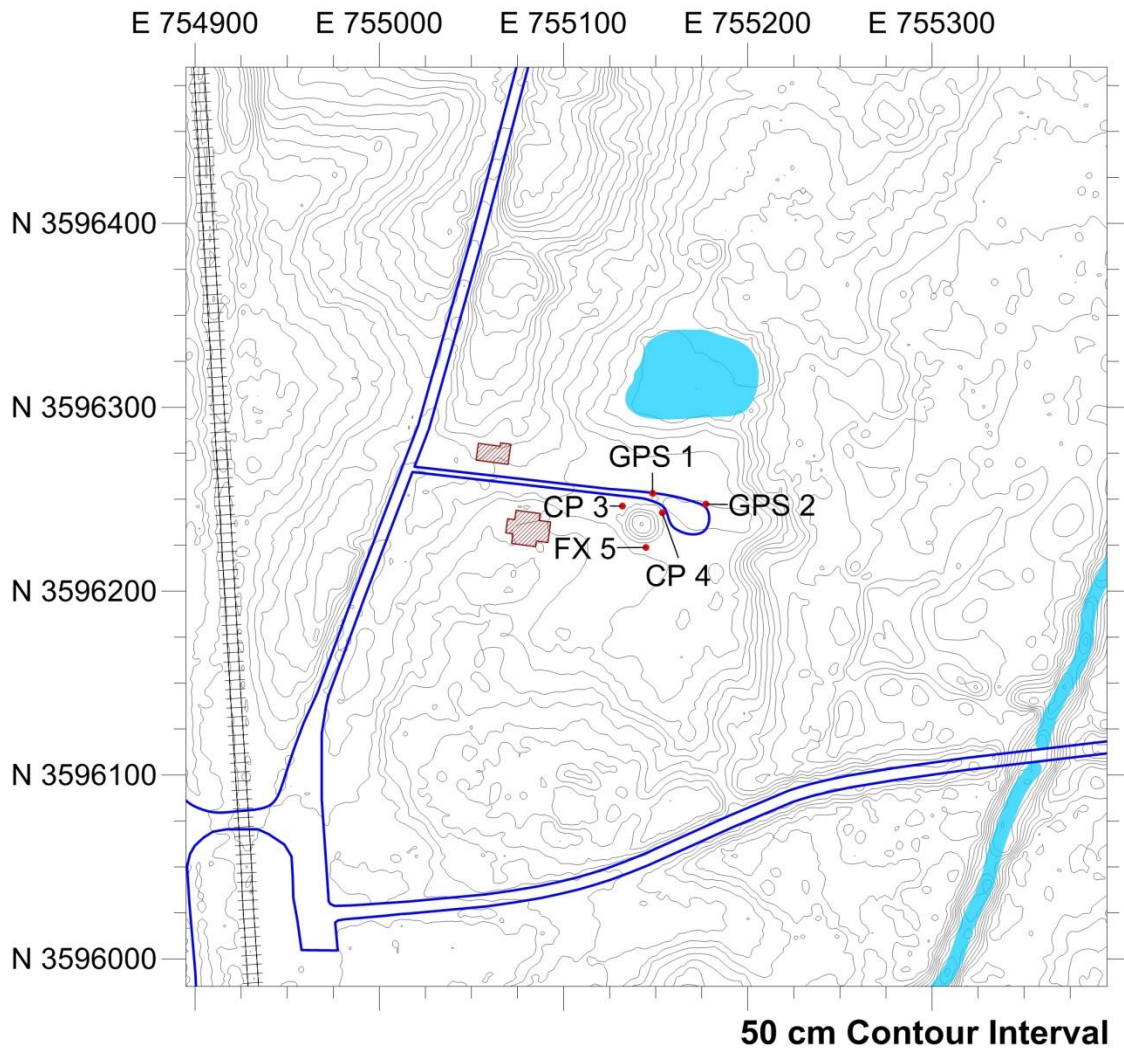
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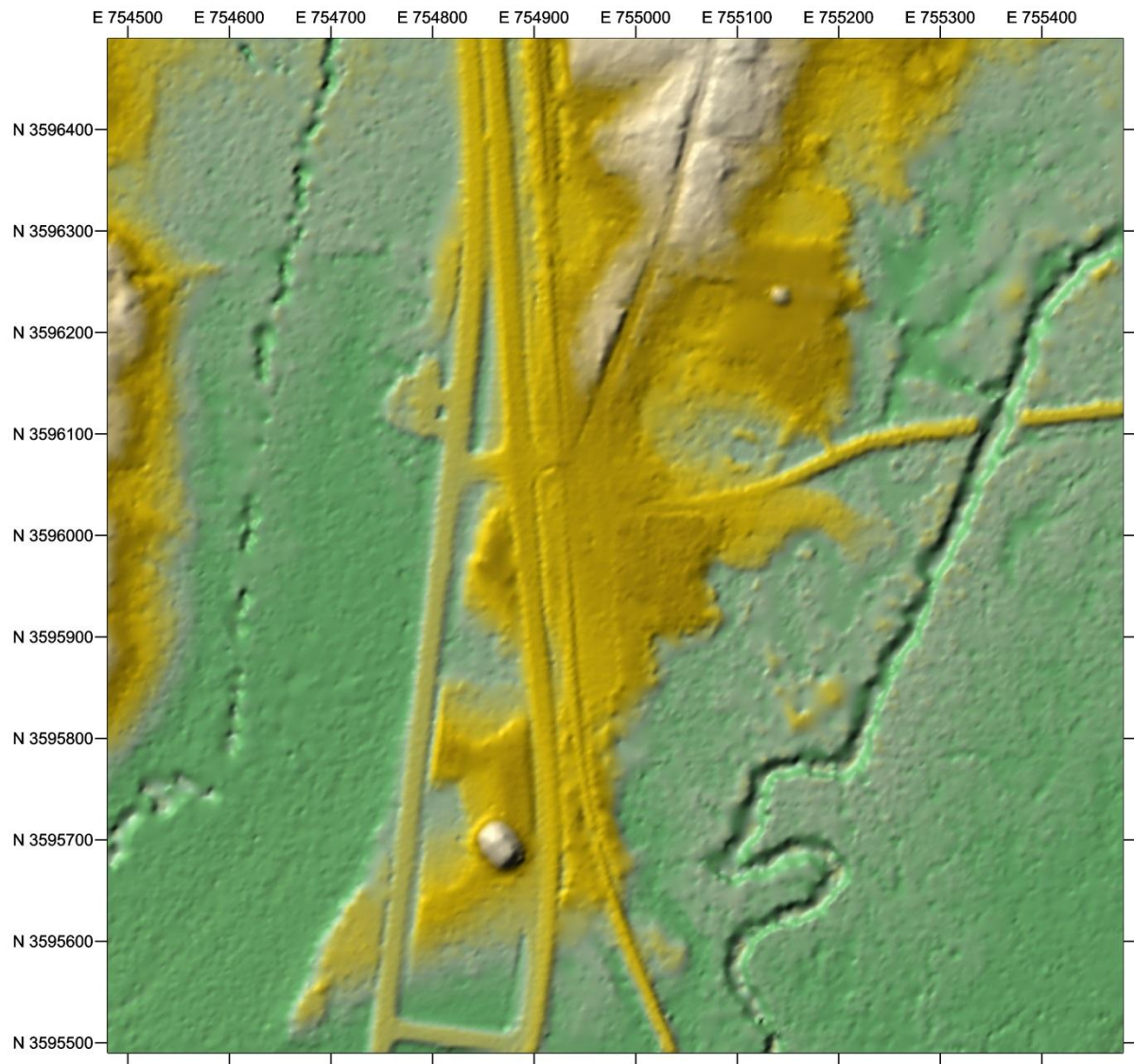
Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



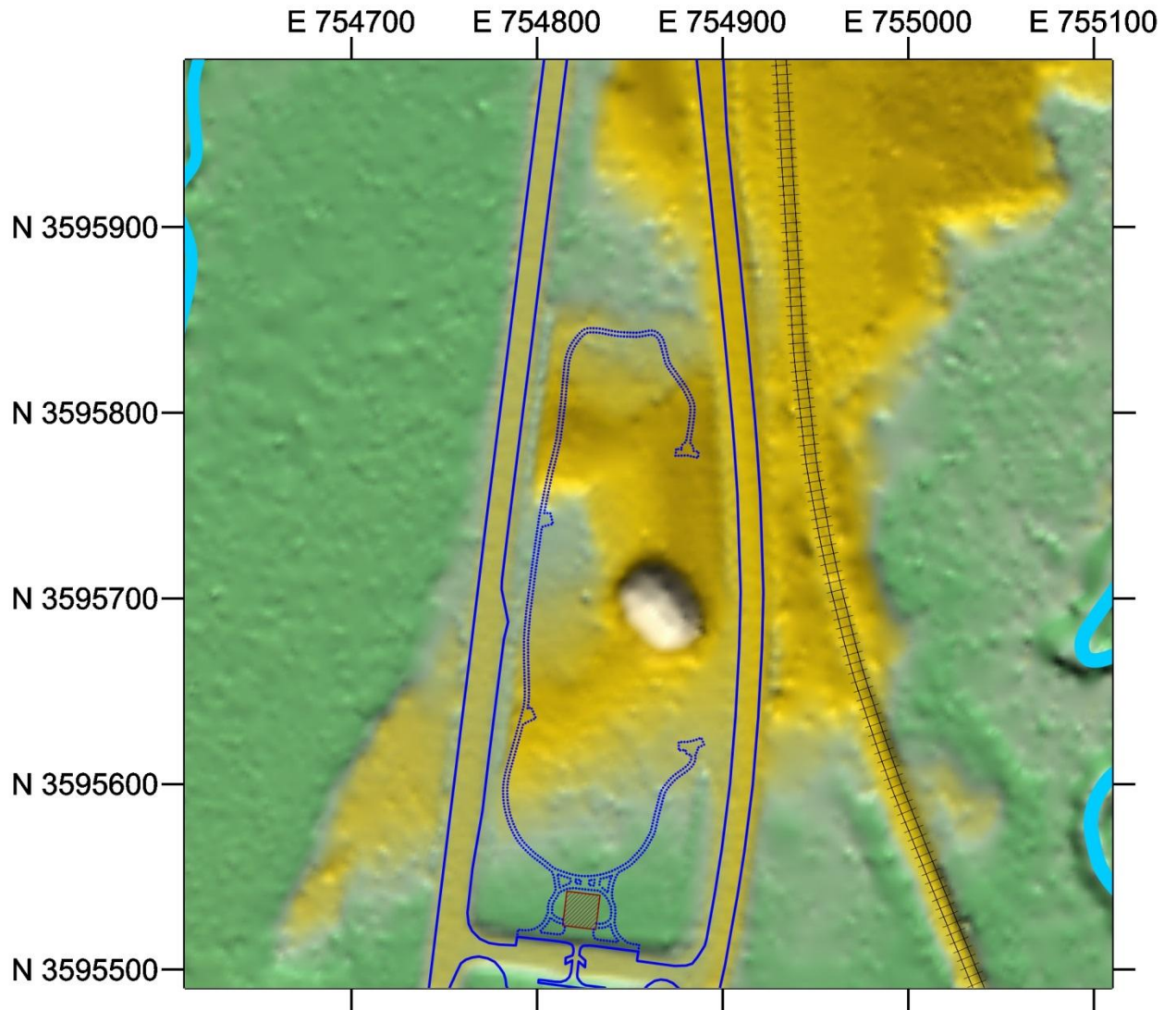
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GPS 2	755177.262	3596247.321	73.616
CP 3	755132.052	3596246.193	73.334
CP 4	755153.575	3596242.587	73.452
FX 5	755144.795	3596223.734	73.129

Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). 2013 contour map of Mound B with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.

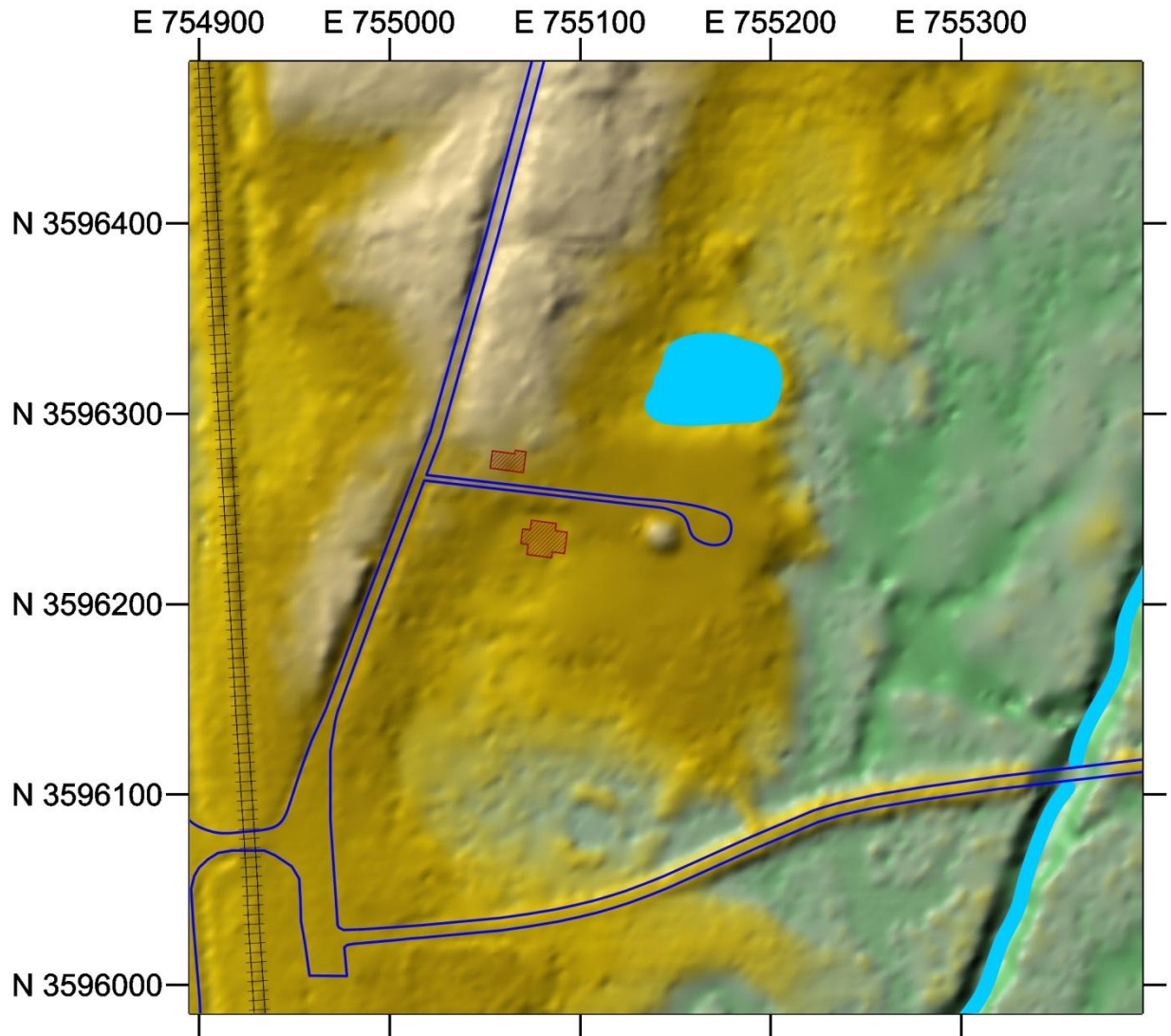




Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). 2013 vertical relief map (1000 x 1000 m)



Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). 2013 vertical relief map of Mound A with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). 2013 vertical relief map of Mound B with cultural features (500 x 500 m).





Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). Mound B. View east. February 2013.



Pocahontas (22 Hi 500). Mound B from cemetery. View south. February 2013.

**Site Name:** Windsor (22 Cb 508)

**Other:** 25-L-15 (LMS); 22 Cb 535; Freeland Mounds, Daniell Cemetery

<b>UTM Location:</b>	GPS point 1B	N 3536119.008	E 677311.733
(NAD83; Zone 15)	GPS point 2B	N 3536116.911	E 677324.395
	Copper pipe 3	N 3536080.950	E 677311.190
	Copper pipe 5	N 3535953.154	E 677065.201
	Copper pipe 6	N 3535978.418	E 677067.332
	Copper pipe 7	N 3535942.126	E 677069.677

**USGS Quad map:** St. Joseph (15')  
St. Joseph (7.5')

**Site Description:** Windsor consists of three (possibly four) truncated pyramidal mounds overlooking Bayou Pierre. Mound A is 10 m tall and has a well-preserved ramp on its eastern side. Mounds B and C are approximately 5 m tall—Mound C serves as a cemetery for the Freeland and Daniell families. The fourth possible mound (D) has been cultivated and is a rise approximately 1 m in height. Based on excavations in Mound A, the site was occupied primarily during the Plaquemine period Anna and Foster phases. There are also secondary occupations during the late Coles Creek Balmoral and Gordon phases. The top of Mound A also has a late-18<sup>th</sup>-century historic occupation.

#### **History of Work:**

- Major Samuel S. Forman reported in 1790 that a Colonel Bruin lived in a house atop a large mound “at Bayou Pierre” and had a barn on another nearby mound (Forman 1888:51-52). The Windsor Mounds overlook Bayou Pierre and the historic town of Bruinsburg, which makes it likely that the mounds Forman described were the ones at this site.
- The site was briefly described as the “Freeland mound group” in the Natchez Trace Parkway Survey (National Park Service 1941:140). It was said to have “two or three” mounds, one of which has the Freeland family cemetery on its summit.
- Windsor was visited by Jeffrey P. Brain and the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) in 1971. They recorded the height and condition of the four mounds and conducted test excavations on the summit and at the northwest base of Mound A, which had a lot of daub on the surface (Brain et al. 1995; Brown 1973:209). The unit atop Mound A produced a mixture of Indian and late-18<sup>th</sup>-century European artifacts, the latter probably associated with Colonel Bruin’s house. The Indian pottery suggests the mound was built and used during the Anna and Foster phases.
- The site was visited in 1972 by Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) archaeologists Samuel O. Brookes and Byron Inmon (Brookes and Inmon 1973:6-8).
- At the request of MDAH, the Mississippi Research and Development Center produced a plan for preserving the ruins of Windsor Plantation (Garbo 1974). This report included the first detailed topographic map of the mounds.
- Windsor was included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.



- In 1981 or 1982, James Barnett of MDAH visited the site and noted an encroaching gully, which had damaged the south corner of Mound C (J. Barnett, personal communication, 2013).

### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to assess Windsor's suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. They found the site much as described by the LMS. Mound C was in the same condition described by Barnett. That is, the gully has not caused additional discernable damage. Another gully is encroaching on the northwest corner of Mound A, which is the only mound visible from the road. There's a pull-off with signage marking a field road leading partway to Mound C.

### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record.
- National Register of Historic Places nomination.
- Freeland Burial Ground genealogy, 1977.
- 1974 sketch map.
- Photographs and photograph cross-reference form.
- Miscellaneous correspondence.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).
- 1971 surface collections and excavated material; V-203, 204, 205, 206.

### **Recommendations:**

LMS investigations in 1971 recovered sufficient evidence for dating Mound A. Similar evidence should be obtained for Mounds B and C, either through test excavations or coring. Investigations should also be conducted to see if Mound D is a natural rise or an artificial construction; and, if the latter, when it was built.

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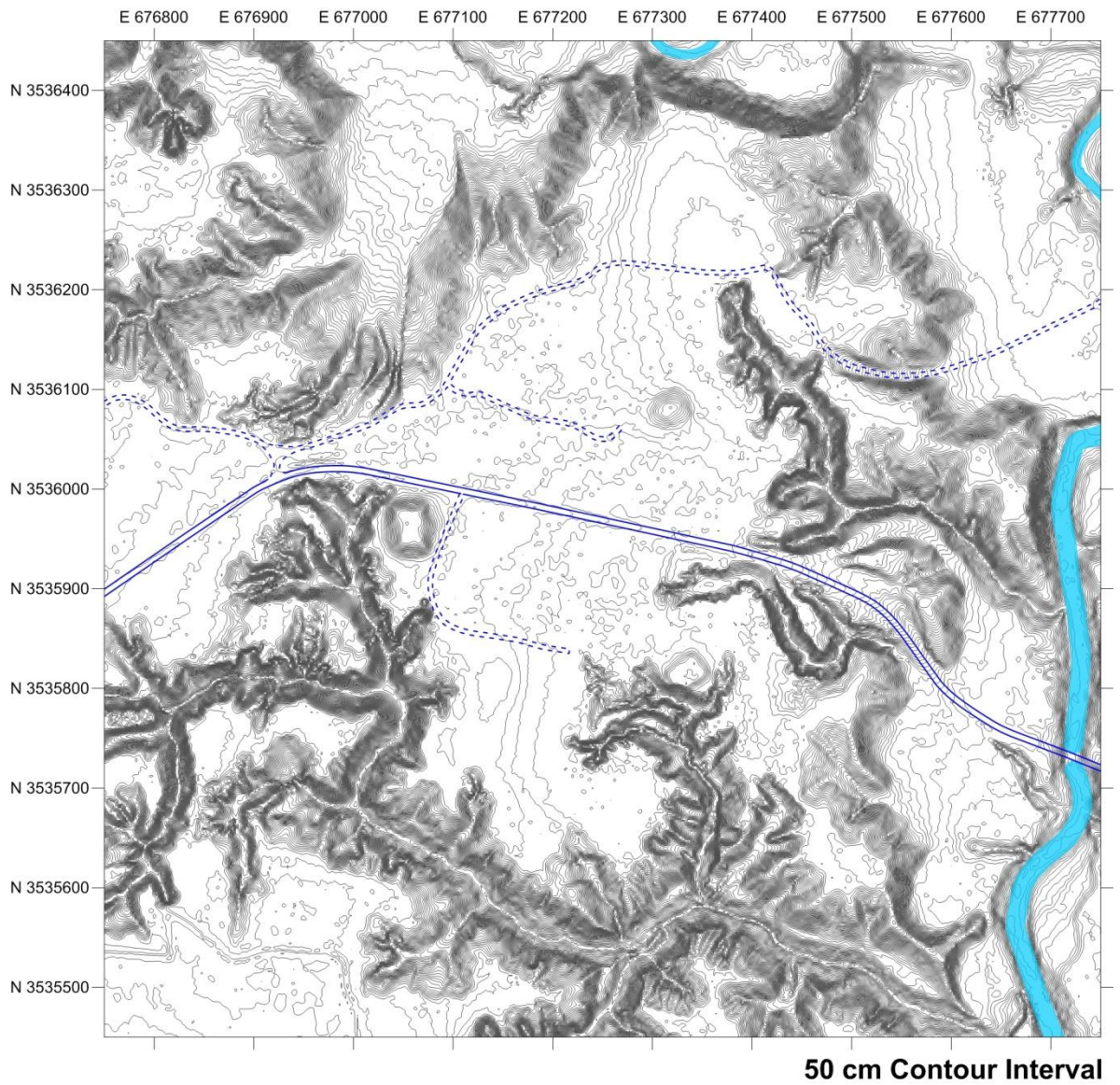
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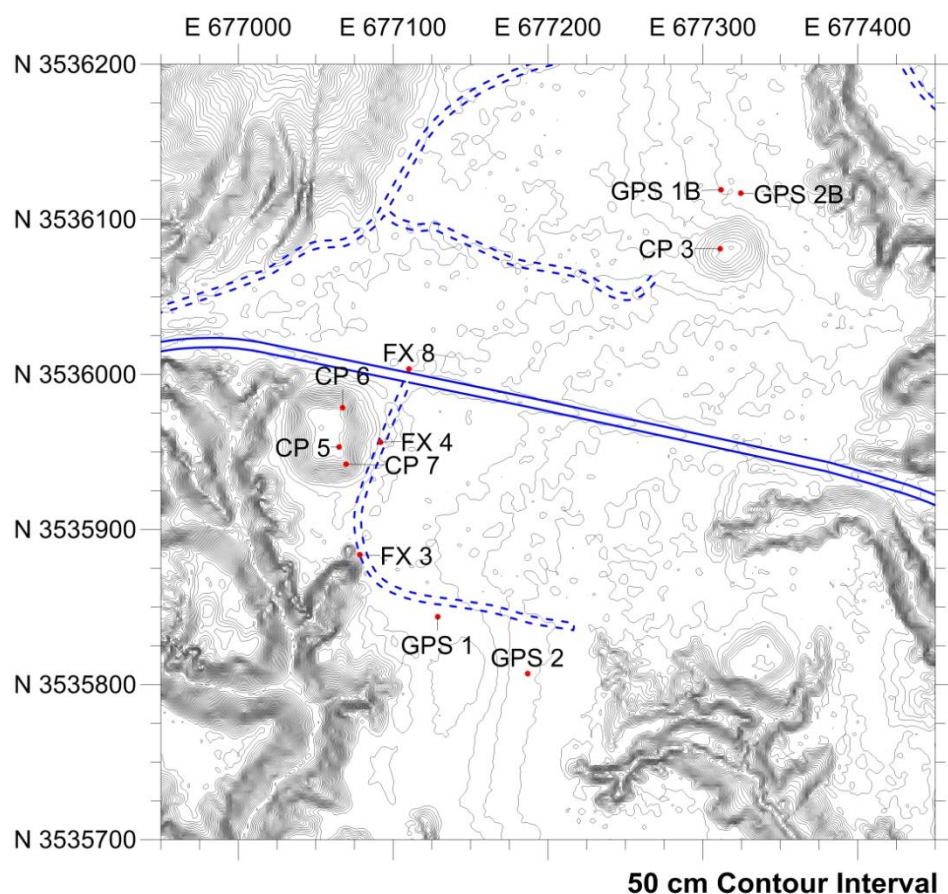
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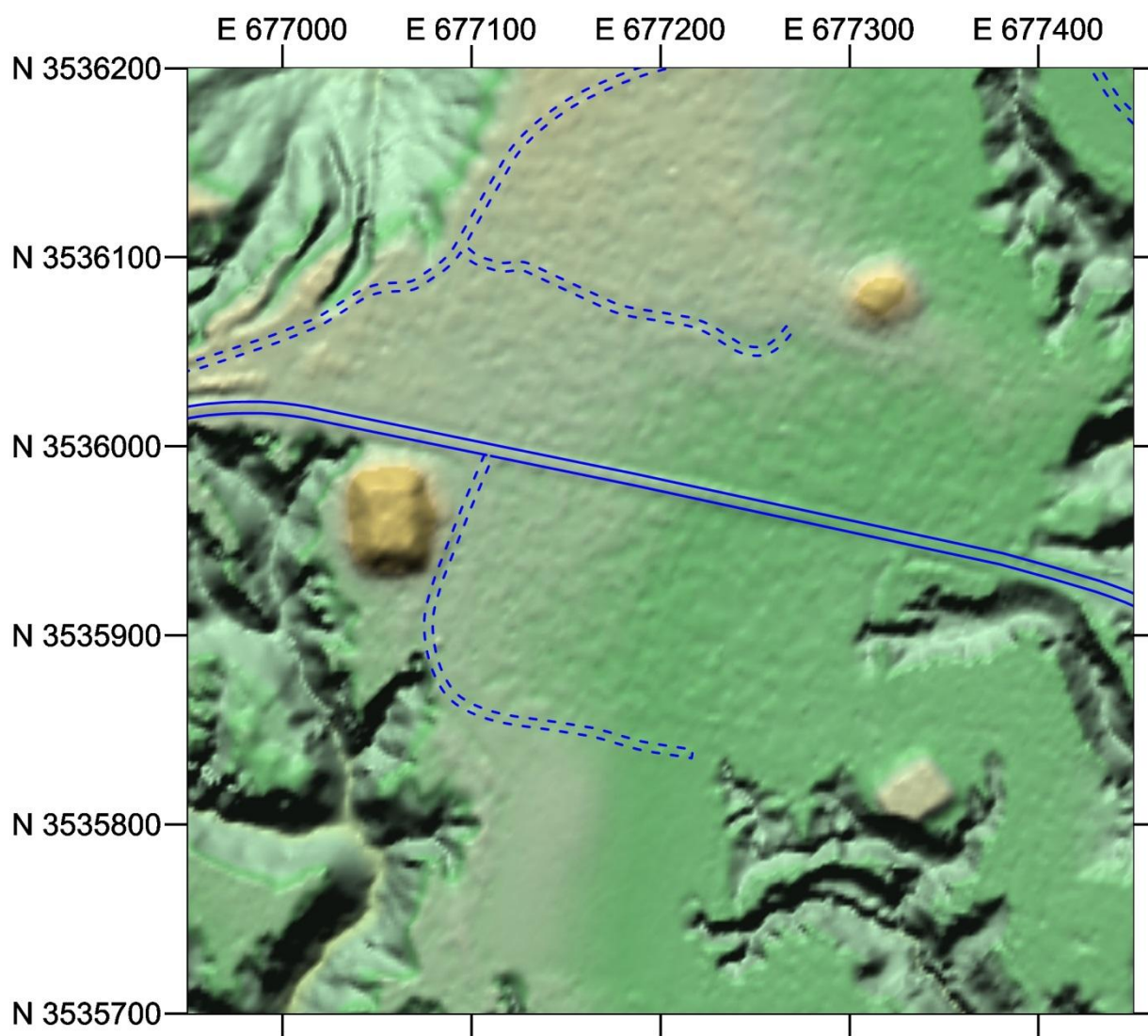
Windsor (22 Cb 508). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



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GPS 2	677186.755	3535806.961	51.990
GPS 1B	677311.733	3536119.008	52.440
GPS 2B	677324.395	3536116.911	52.217
CP 3	677311.189720	3536080.951711	57.599069
FX 3	677078.489510	3535883.656892	53.132570
FX 4	677091.799856	3535956.319588	53.615260
CP 5	677065.200620	3535953.154003	62.101493
CP 6	677067.332006	3535978.418279	61.788862
CP 7	677069.676824	3535942.125869	60.172714
FX 8	677110.309974	3536003.606507	53.247626

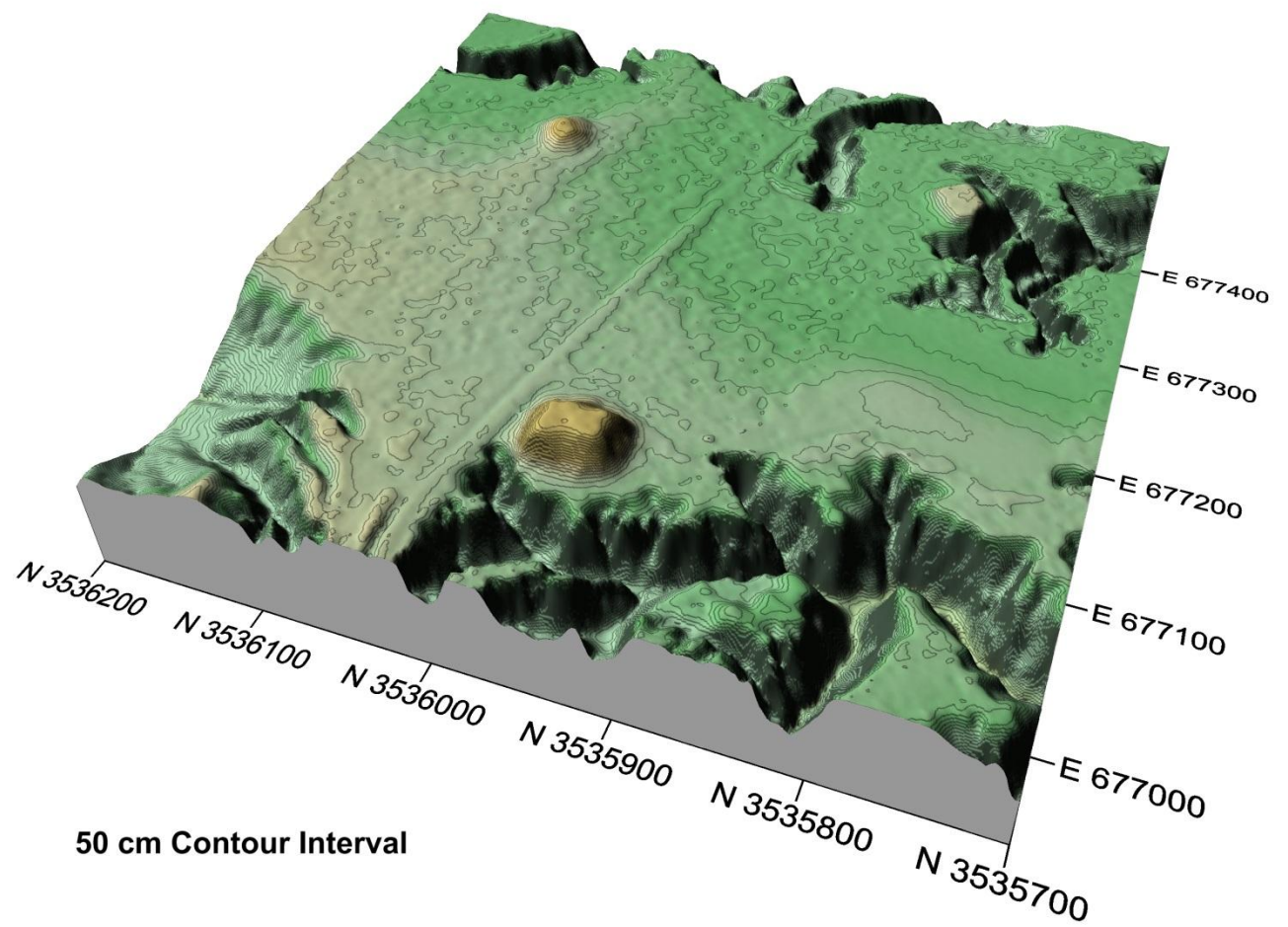
Windsor (22 Cb 508). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Windsor (22 Cb 508). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).





Windsor (22 Cb 508). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).





Windsor (22 Cb 508). Mound A from road. View southwest. February 2013.

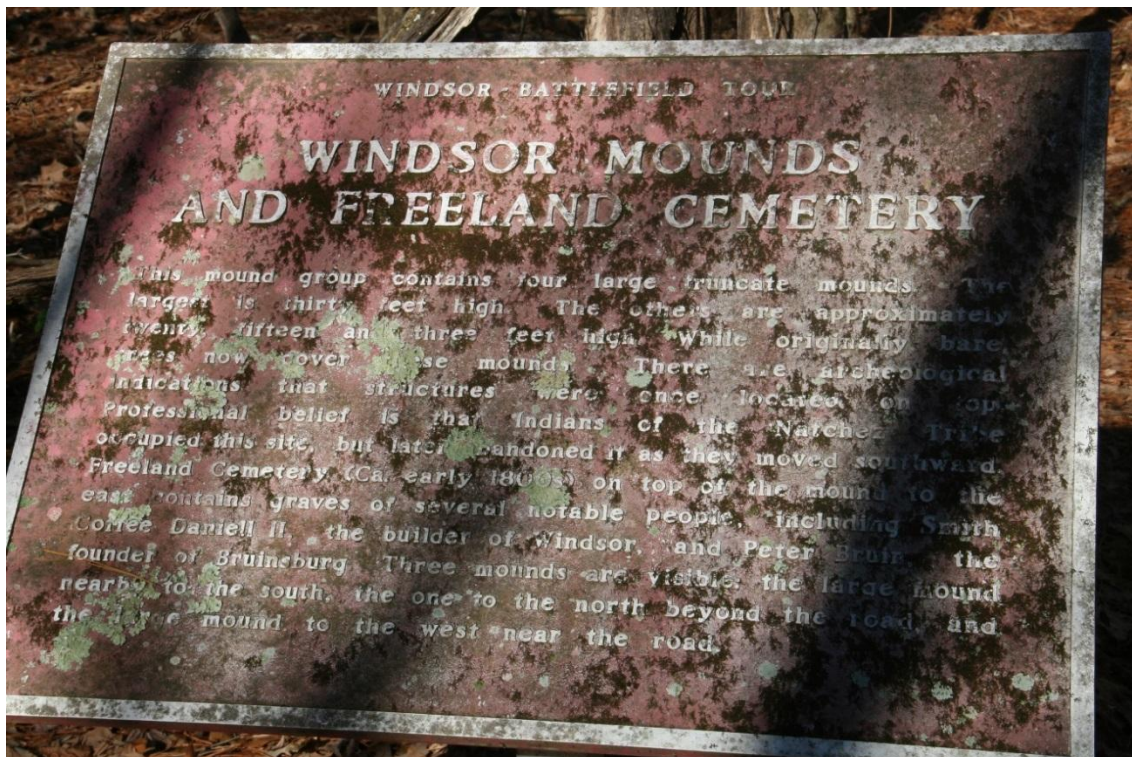


Windsor (22 Cb 508). Gully encroaching on Mound A. View south. February 2013.

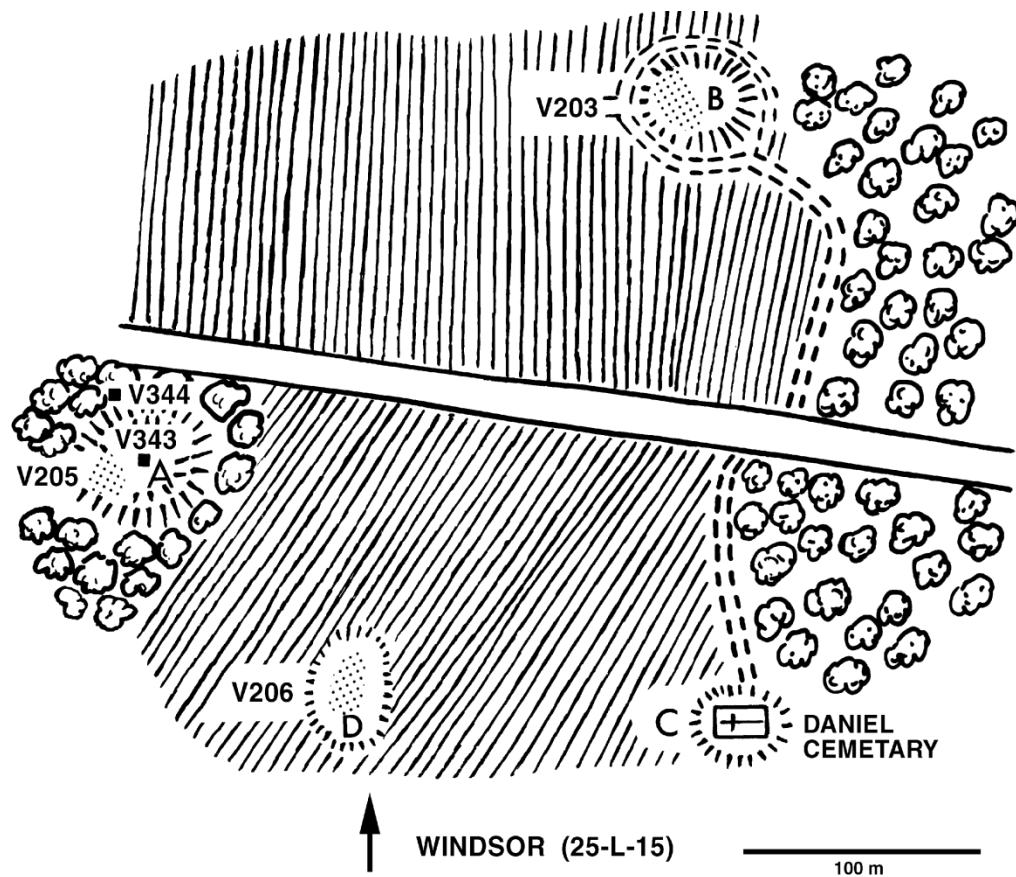




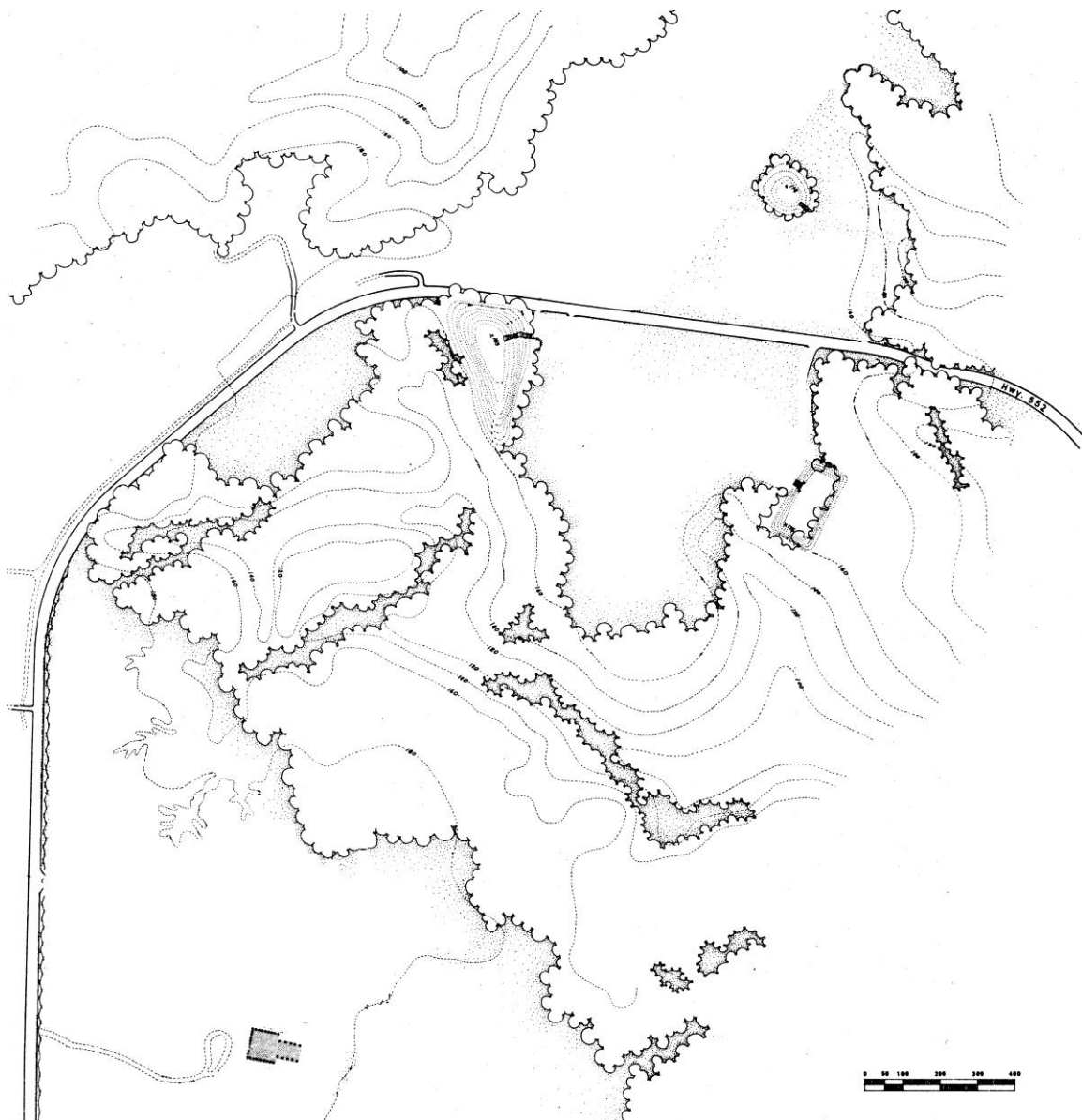
Windsor (22 Cb 508). Mound C, Freeland-Daniell cemetery. View southeast. February 2013.



Windsor (22 Cb 508). Current sign near Mound C pull-off.



Windsor (22 Cb 508). 1971 LMS sketch map showing surface collections and excavation locations. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 3.7.



Windsor (22 Cb 508). 1974 topographic map of Windsor. Adapted from Garbo 1974.



**Site Name:** Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534)

**Other:** 25-L-26 (LMS); 22 Cb 616; 22 Cb 518 possibly refers to Mound D; 22 Cb 548 and 22 Cb 797 are lithic scatters (possibly located in the vicinity of Mound D)

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3A:	N 3540219.774	E 688492.768
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 6A:	N 3540243.976	E 688497.671
	Copper pipe 7A:	N 3540230.855	E 688482.125
	Copper pipe 4D:	N 3539628.911	E 687982.131
	Copper pipe 5D:	N 3539619.585	E 687992.872
	Copper pipe 6D:	N 3539618.592	E 687984.403

**USGS Quad map:** St. Joseph (15')  
Widows Creek (7.5')

**Site Description:** Bayou Pierre consists of two extant mounds. Mound A is a rectangular platform mound located on a landform overlooking Bayou Pierre. It is approximately 5 m in height. Mound D is located 800 m southwest of Mound A. It is a small, pear-shaped mound on the bluff overlooking a tributary of Bayou Pierre. In 1852 B.L.C. Wailes mapped two additional mounds (B and C) 27 m north and 90 m northwest of Mound A respectively. Neither is visible today. LMS surface collections from 1971 indicate strong Balmoral and Anna phase components as well as minor Hamilton Ridge, Sundown, Ballina, and Gordon phase occupations. Brown (1973:214) and Brain et al. (1995) suggests that the mounds were probably constructed during the Anna phase. [There is considerable confusion in the available records regarding the number of mounds and their locations at Bayou Pierre. For the purposes of this report, the map sketched by B.L.C. Wailes is considered most accurate].

#### **History of Work:**

- B.L.C. Wailes mapped four mounds in 1852.
- The LMS surveyed and mapped the site in 1971
- Brookes and Inmon visited the site in 1973, noting Coles Creek pottery and pothunting activities on Mound A.
- In 1976 Robert D. Hyatt conducted archaeological survey and testing in advance of road construction immediately west of Mound A. Hyatt (1976) incorrectly believed that Mound C, directly in the new road's path, was a natural rise, which led to the mound's destruction when the road was built in 1978. The construction of this new road led to the abandonment of the old road just east of Mound A. Robert C. Wilson (1978) and James T. Lauro (1978) both reported erosion and construction-related ground disturbance in the remaining site area north of Mound A.
- Robert Thorne and Hugh Curry surveyed the site as part of a proposed road alignment in 2003. They conducted shovel tests but did not find evidence of a midden or of mounds other than Mound A.

#### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. Mound A is in trees but is clearly visible from Old Mill Road. The former roadbed of Old Mill Road has caused significant damage to the east corner of Mound A. There is also some erosion along the east flank and a small gully coming in from the old roadbed on the northeast side of the mound.

The summit appears to be intact, though Brookes and Inmon reported pothunting in 1973. Mound D is not visible from the road. Access is through a locked gate on Leigh Allen's property. A field road leads right up to the mound and has caused moderate damage to the north side. If Bayou Pierre were to be included in the Mississippi Mound Trail, it would need to be cleaned up. Gullies flanking Mound A have been used as trash dumps. The (recent) skeletons of several dogs have been dumped into the ditch. Additionally, there is so much metal on the site that magnetometer work would probably not be feasible.

### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State site record.
- Photographs taken by Robert C. Wilson, dated 1977.
- Physical description and site significance by Samuel O. Brookes (1977).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1971 LMS collections (V-201, 215, 216, 217, 229, 230).
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

### **Recommendations:**

Test excavations in Mounds A and D should be a high priority, an important question being whether the two are contemporary, i.e., whether Mound D should be regarded as part of the same site. Excavations should also be conducted in the area of Mound B to see if any intact deposits remain and, if so, when they date.

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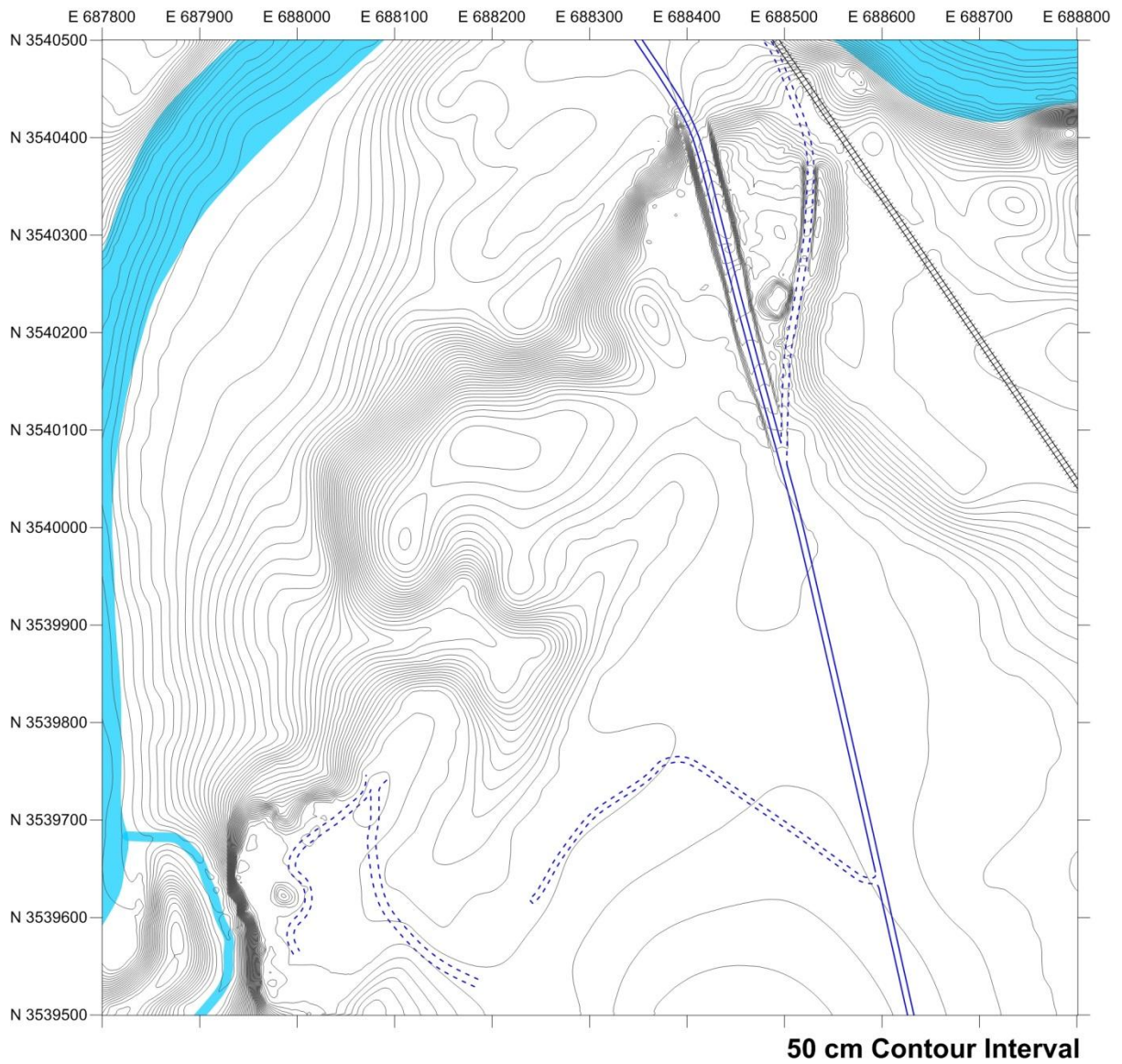
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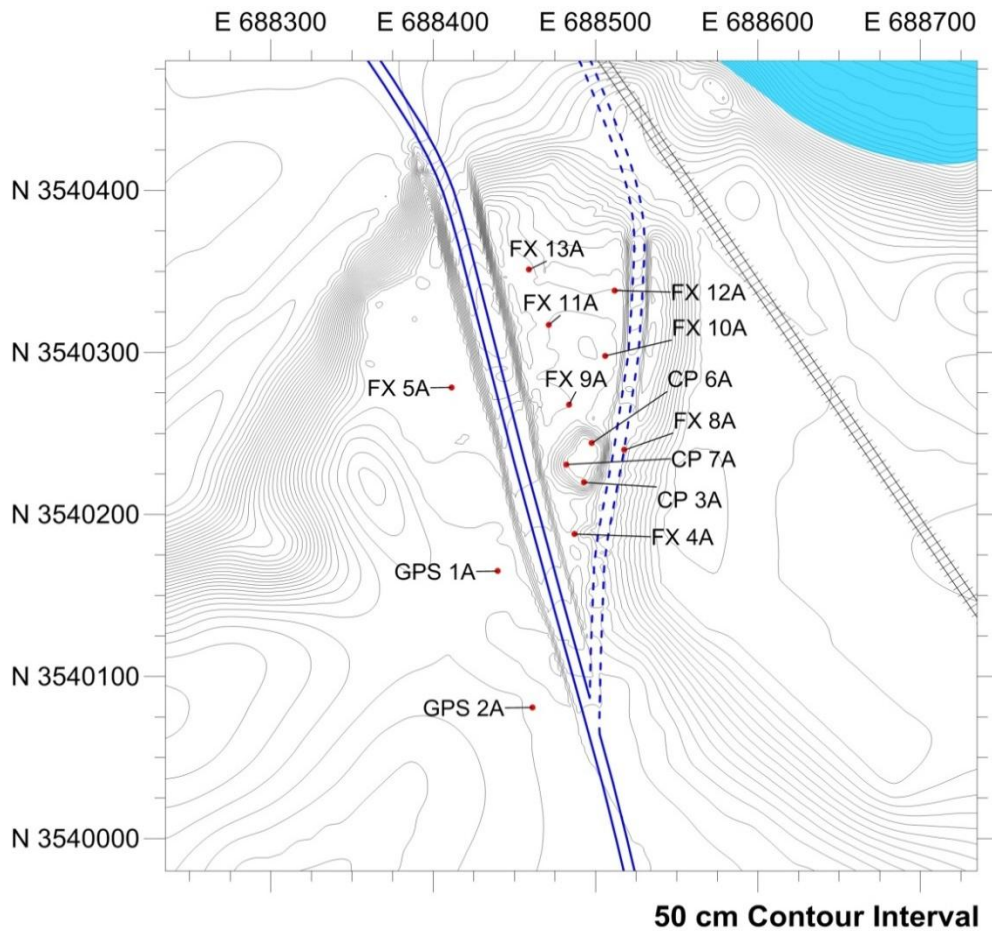
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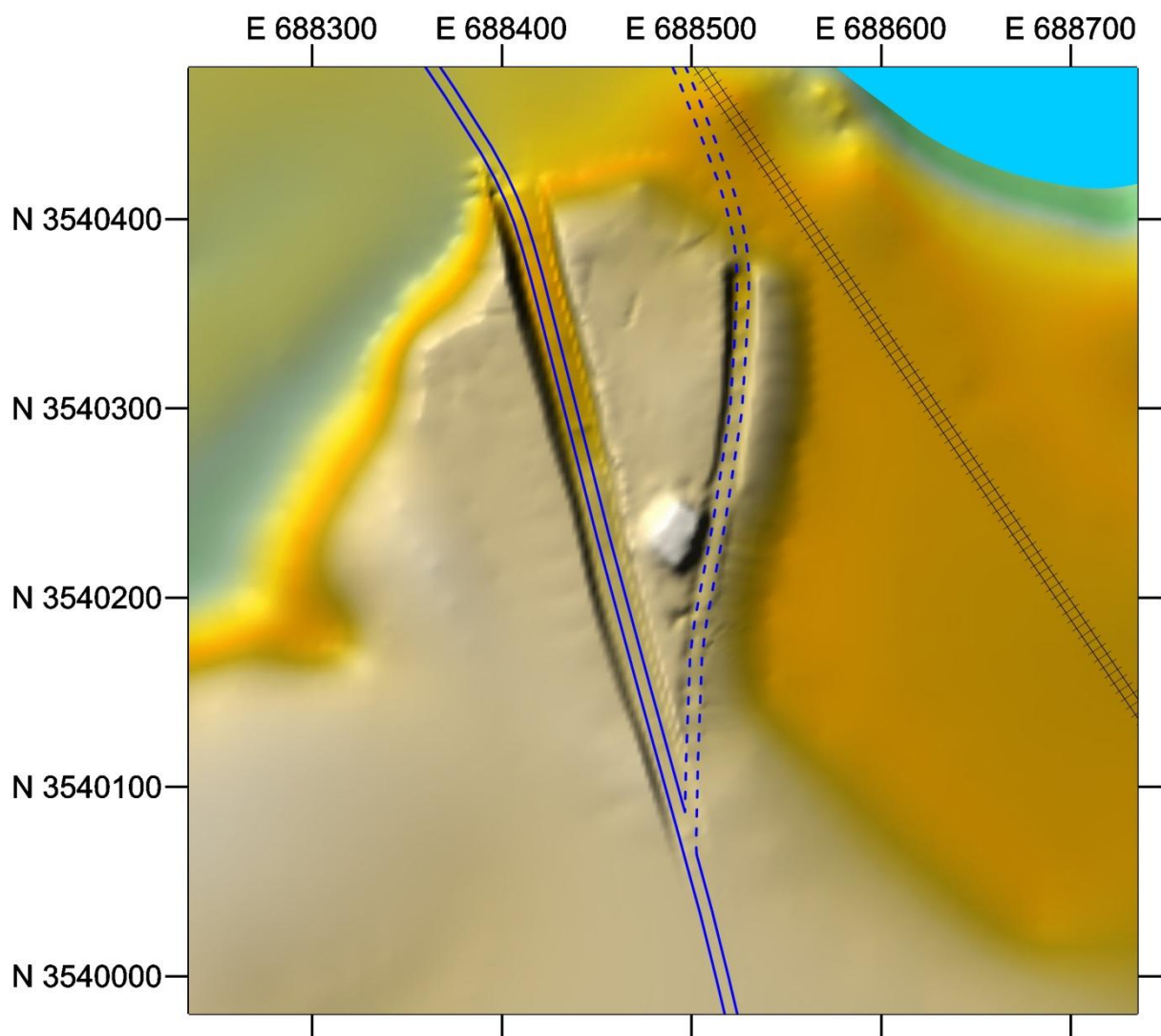
Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). 2013 contour map of Mounds A and D with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



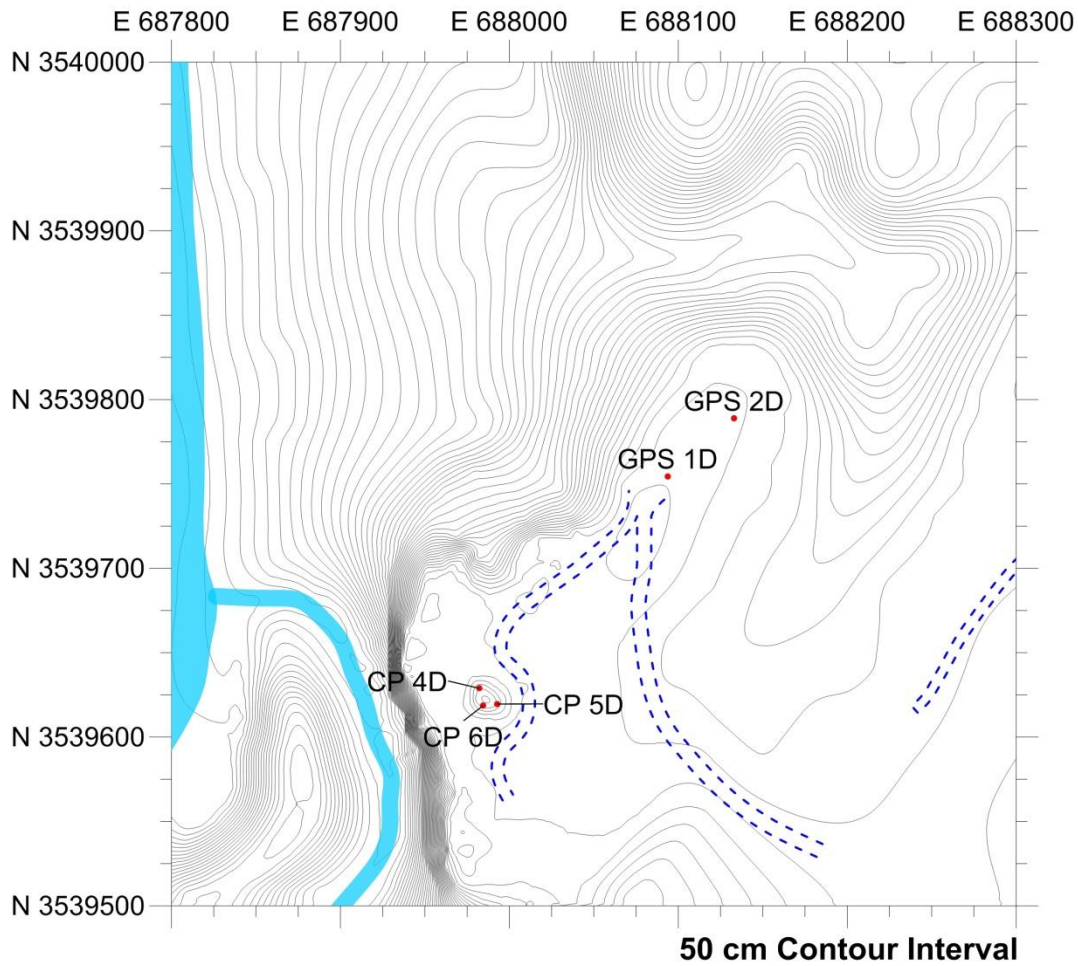


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GPS 2A	688461.055	3540080.840	37.599
CP 3A	688492.768	3540219.774	40.840
FX 4A	688486.959	3540187.894	36.942
FX 5A	688411.373	3540278.384	36.763
CP 6A	688497.671	3540243.976	41.083
CP 7A	688482.125	3540230.855	40.908
FX 8A	688517.725	3540239.800	35.225
FX 9A	688483.568	3540267.676	36.997
FX 10A	688505.845	3540297.850	37.333
FX 11A	688471.119	3540316.969	36.960
FX 12A	688511.848	3540338.171	36.419
FX 13A	688458.946	3540351.115	36.633

Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). 2013 contour map of Mound A with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.

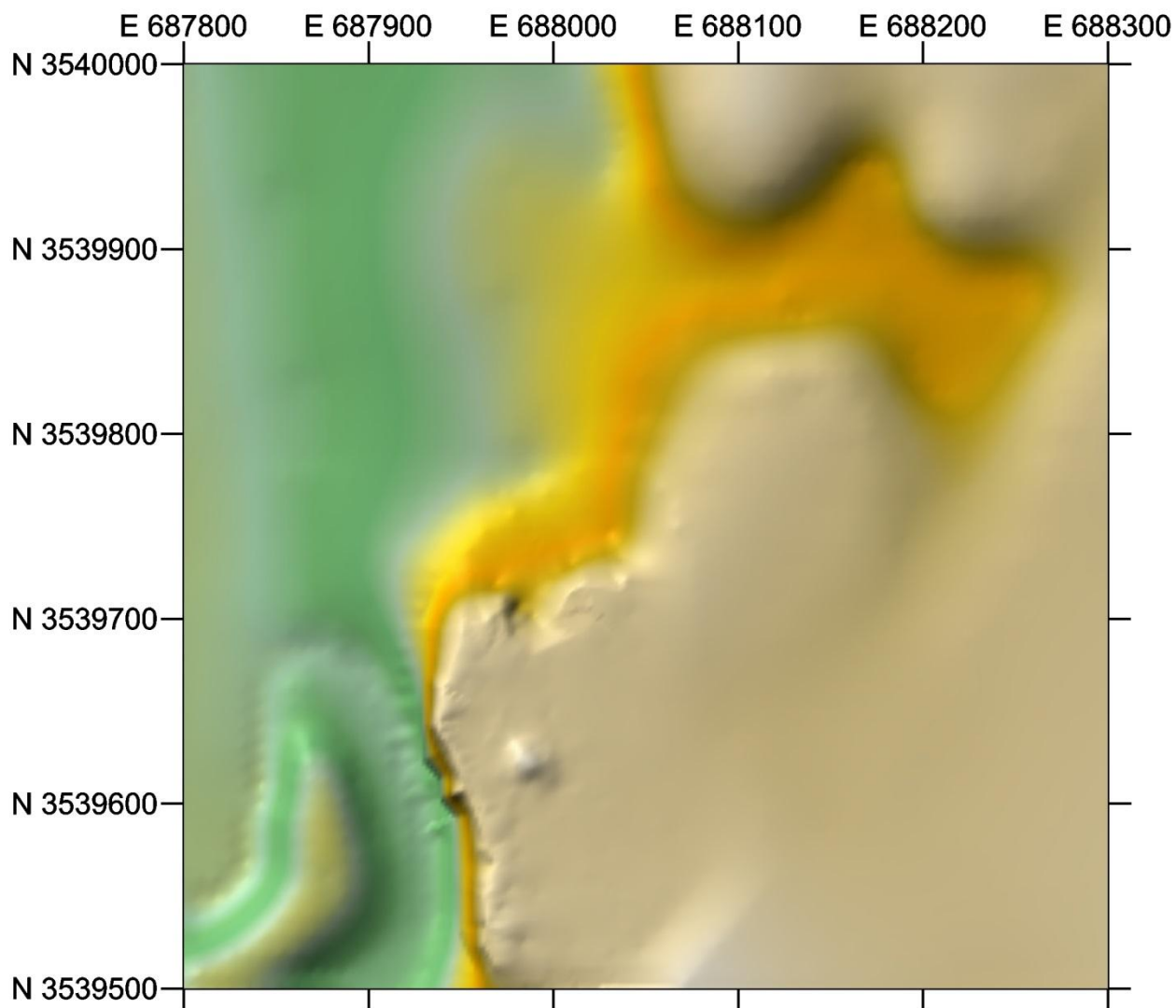


Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). 2013 vertical relief map of Mound A with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Point ID	X (Easting UTM)	Y (Northing UTM)	Z (Elevation)
GPS 1D	688093.794	3539754.453	37.321
GPS 2D	688132.992	3539788.757	37.248
CP 4D	687982.131	3539628.911	39.538
CP 5D	687992.872	3539619.585	39.482
CP 6D	687984.403	3539618.592	39.739

Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). 2013 contour map of Mound D with locations of GPS points and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). 2013 vertical relief map of Mound D (500 x 500 m).





Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). Mound A. View south. February 2013.



Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). Mound A showing road cut and erosional damage. View north-northwest. February 2013.

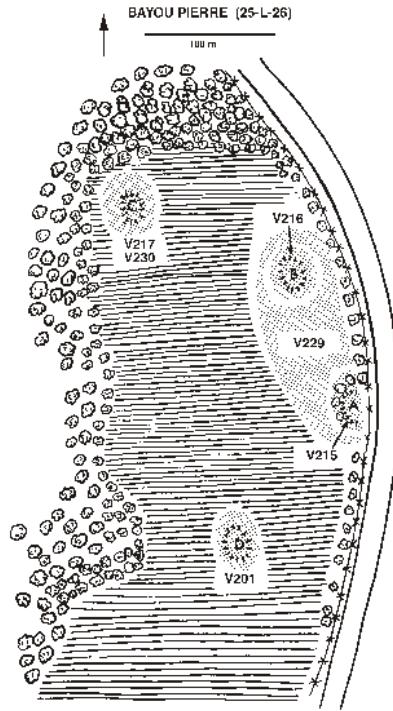




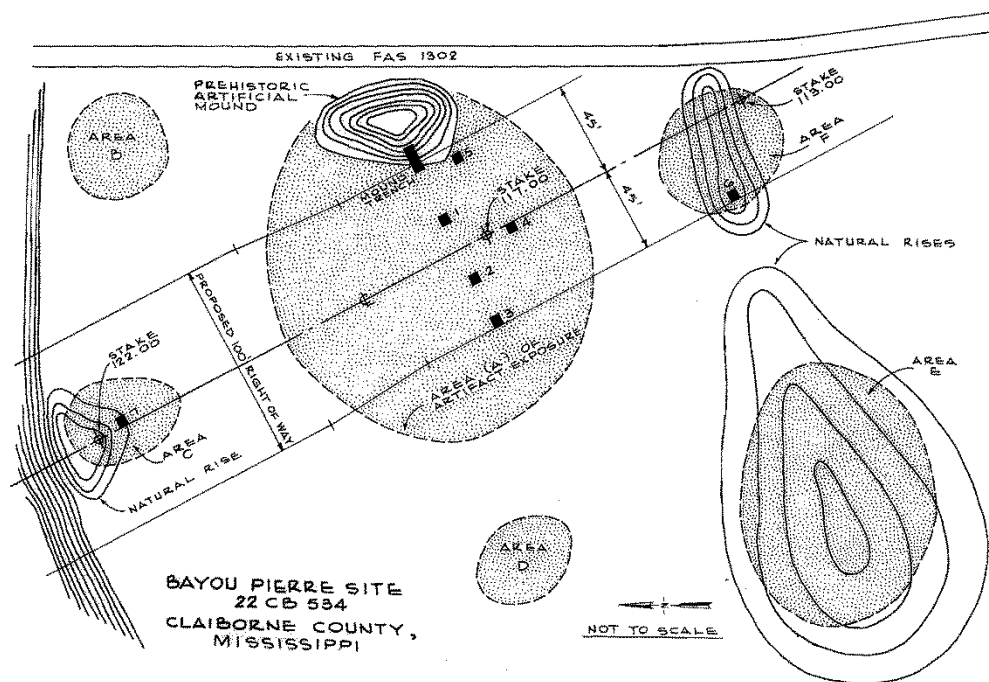
Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). Mound D. View north. February 2013.



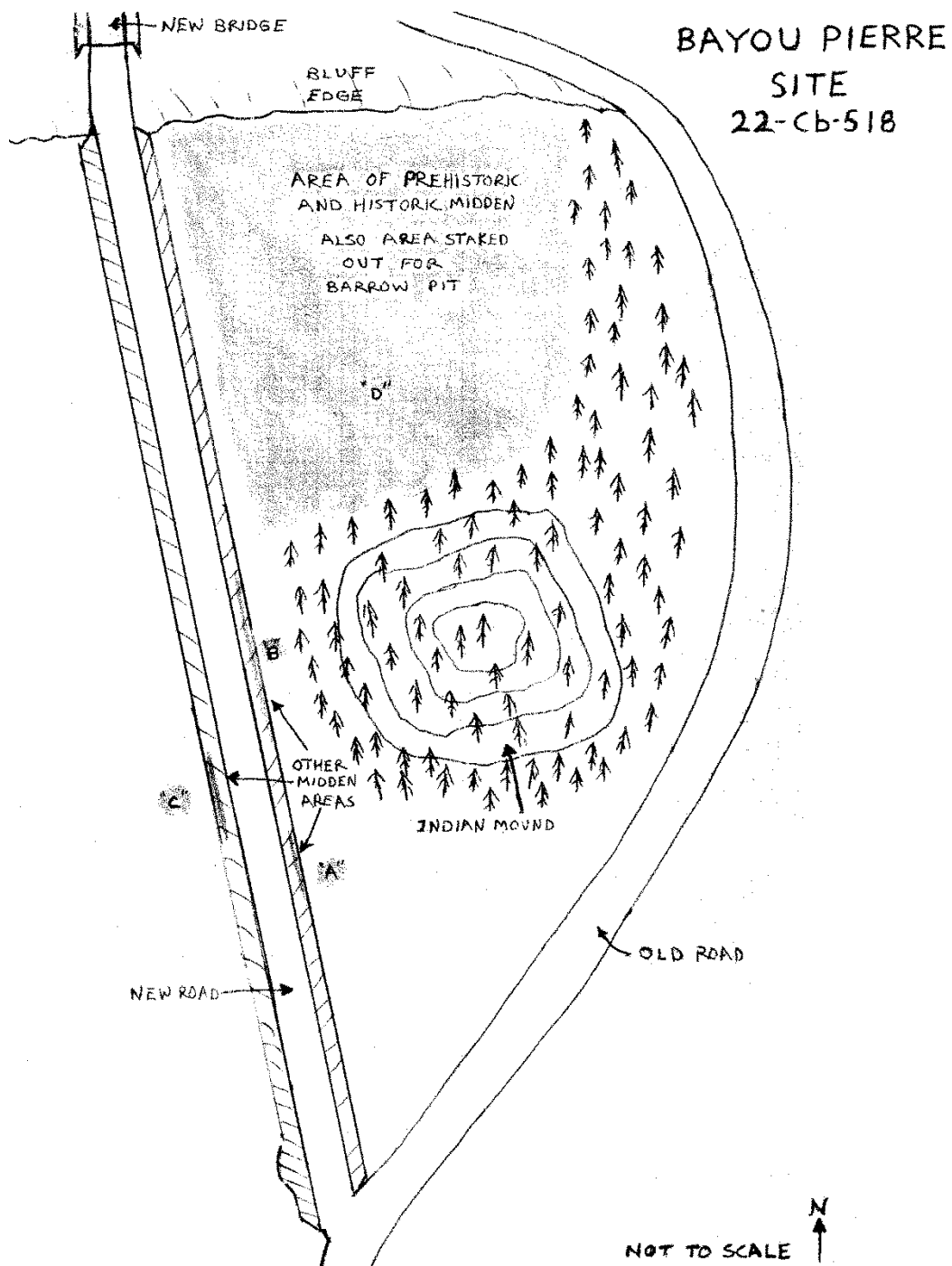
Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). Sketch map of the "Tioux group near Port Gibson" by Benjamin L. C. Wailes, 1852. Note the four mounds lettered A through D. Wailes 1852.



Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). 1971 LMS map (Brain et al. 1995).



Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). Sketch map made by highway archaeologists in 1976, showing the right-of-way for the proposed new road (Hyatt 1976:Fig. 2). Area B corresponds to Mound B and Area C, erroneously designated as a "natural rise," is Mound C.



Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534). Sketch map made by Robert Wilson (MDAH) in 1978, showing the construction-related disturbance north of Mound A (Wilson 1978).



**Site Name:** Mangum (22 Cb 584)

**Other:** 25-M-1 (LMS)

**UTM Location:** N 3541400 E 698400  
(NAD83; Zone 15)

**USGS Quad map:** Port Gibson (7.5')

**Site Description:** Mangum is a “hilltop cemetery,” consisting of a number of burial features in or near a natural knoll. Two repoussé copper plates and Plaquemine period ceramics (probably Gordon, Anna, and Foster phases) have been recovered from burials at the site.

**History of Work:**

- In 1936 Spurgeon P. Mangum found a repoussé copper plate on the chest of a human adult burial. He subsequently found a number of other burials nearby, and several ceramic pots, only one of which was preserved.
- In 1941 Albert Spaulding of the National Park Service visited the site and made a preliminary assessment. He described the site as an artificial mound with a prehistoric cemetery sitting atop a natural ridge, and compared it to Emerald (Spaulding 1941).
- John Cotter of the National Park Service conducted four test excavations in 1951, uncovering 13 additional human burials 40 ft northwest of the knoll (Cotter 1952). He noted that the pot found by Mangum was similar to those found at Anna.
- Charles F. Bohannon (1963) conducted excavations in 1963, uncovering 24 burials and a second copper plate.
- Brookes and Inmon (1973) reported that Mangum was not a mound but a natural knoll.
- R.C. Dailey (1974) analyzed Bohannon’s skeletal collection (68-70 individuals).
- Misty Penton (1995) wrote a University of Oregon M.A. thesis on the osteological collections from Mangum under the direction of R.C. Dailey.
- We understand that the skeletal materials and grave goods have been repatriated and reburied at the Mangum site.

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill visited the site in February of 2013 to assess site conditions and suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The site appears to be a natural bluff remnant but does have a small bump on the top, which could be cultural. There is a former walkway leading to the summit of the ridge that is now fenced off (though it could be an inadvertent invitation for visitors to climb the mound). The Natchez Trace Parkway does not have interpretive signage posted. Directional signage may also be needed as the exit from the parkway is shared with Grindstone Ford, and it is not clear that you have to continue past Grindstone Ford and drive back under the Parkway to see Mangum.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record.
- Photo cross-reference form.

- Correspondence regarding Mangum's NRPH nomination (apparently submitted and returned twice).

Southeast Archaeological Center:

- Bohannon's 1963 collections (now presumably repatriated).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

### **Recommendations:**

Given that this site is a natural hilltop, rather than a mound, and that it has a long history of previous investigations, no further testing is required.

### **Bibliography:**

Bohannon, Charles F.

1963 The Mangum Site: A Plaquemine Necropolis in Claiborne County. Manuscript on file, Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

Brookes, Samuel O., and Byron Inmon

1973 *Archaeological Survey of Claiborne County, Mississippi*. Mississippi Archaeological Survey Report 3. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

Cotter, John L.

1952 The Mangum Plate. *American Antiquity* 18: 65-68.

Dailey, R. C.

1974 Osteological Analysis of the Human Skeletal Remains from the Mangum Site, Natchez Trace Parkway. Manuscript on file, Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

Penton, Misty

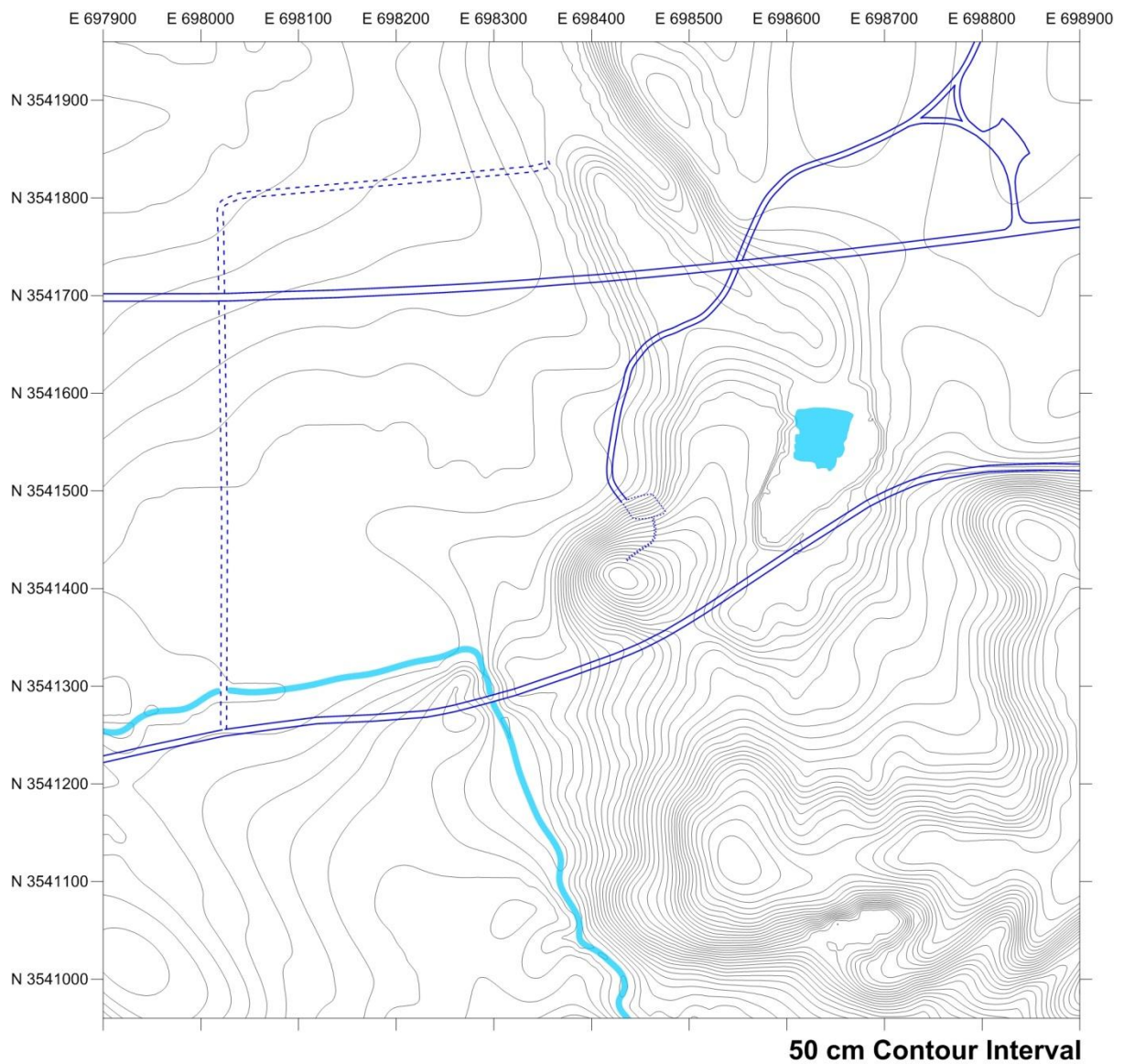
1995 Bioarchaeology and Subsistence in the Lower Mississippi Valley: Mangum Site, Mississippi. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Spaulding, Albert C.

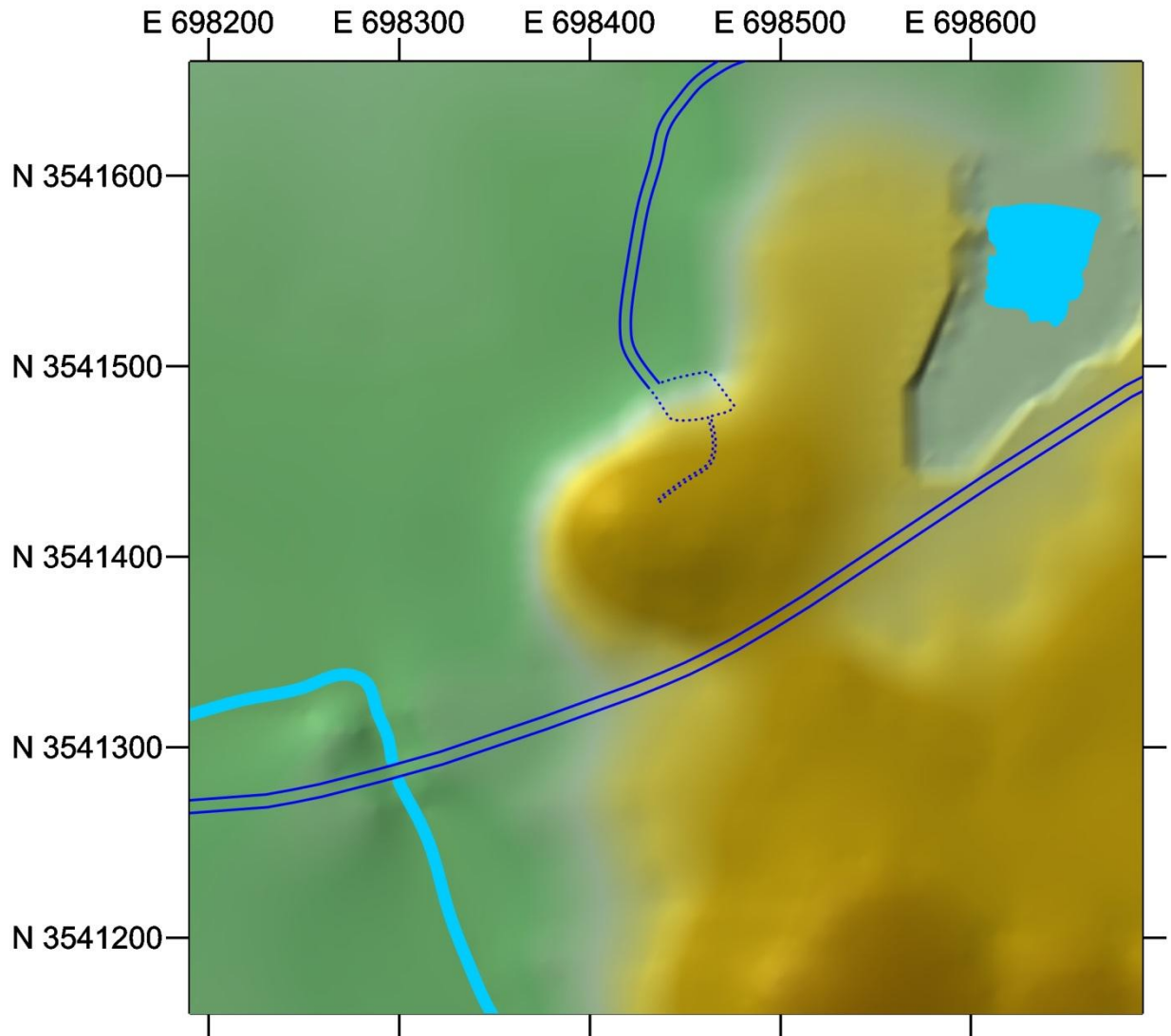
1941 Memorandum for Acting Superintendent Gardner. May 5, 1941. Manuscript on file, Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

2002 *LMS Archives Online*. <http://rla.unc.edu/archives/lms1/>.

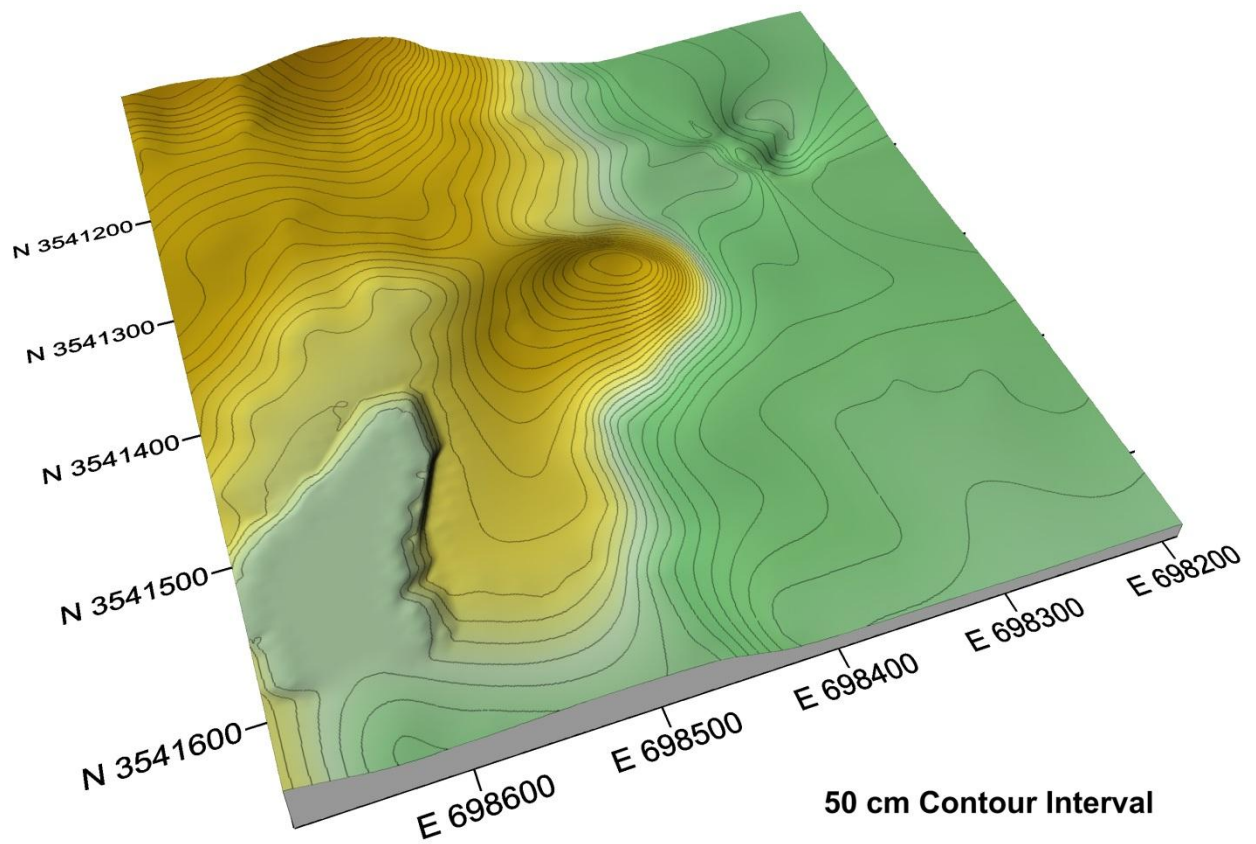


Mangum (22 Cb 584). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000).



Mangum (22 Cb 584). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).





Mangum (22 Cb 584). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m, 4x vertical exaggeration).



Mangum (22 Cb 584). View west. February 2013.



Mangum (22 Cb 584). View south. February 2013.





Mangum (22 Cb 584). Former path leading to top of ridge. View west. February 2013.

**Site Name:** Bates #1 (22 Je 514)

**Other:** 26-L-8 (LMS)

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3	N 3531387.042	E 666957.492
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 4	N 3531366.660	E 666950.571
	Copper pipe 5	N 3531962.815	E 666962.815

**USGS Quad map:** Fayette (15')  
Church Hill (7.5')

**Site Description:** Bates #1 has a single pyramidal mound, approximately 2 m high, with a possible ramp to the east. The only material recovered from the site is a handful of Addis Plain sherds, suggesting a probable Plaquemine association, though it is possibly older.

**History of Work:**

- Brain and the LMS mapped and surveyed the site in 1971, collecting a small number of Addis sherds (Brain et al. 1995; Brown 1973:240).
- Chip McGimsey and Joe Saunders cored the mound in 2009 on behalf of the Archaeological Conservancy. They found that the mound is 2 m in height and was built in a single episode. Weathering in the upper portions of the core suggest that it may be much older than Plaquemine.

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The mound is much the same as described by the LMS. It is not visible from a public road.

**Archival Materials:**

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1971 LMS collections (V-119).
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

As a high priority, test excavations should be conducted in this mound in order to determine its date and its relationship to Bates #2. Coring in 2009 suggested the possibility that this mound might have been built during the Archaic period, which adds to the importance of determining its true age and potentially including it on the Mound Trail.

**Bibliography:**

Archaeological Conservancy

2009 Soil Core Reveals Data about Bates Mound. *American Archaeology* 13(2): 50.

Brain, Jeffrey P., Ian W. Brown, and Vincas P. Steponaitis

1995 Archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs. Manuscript on file, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

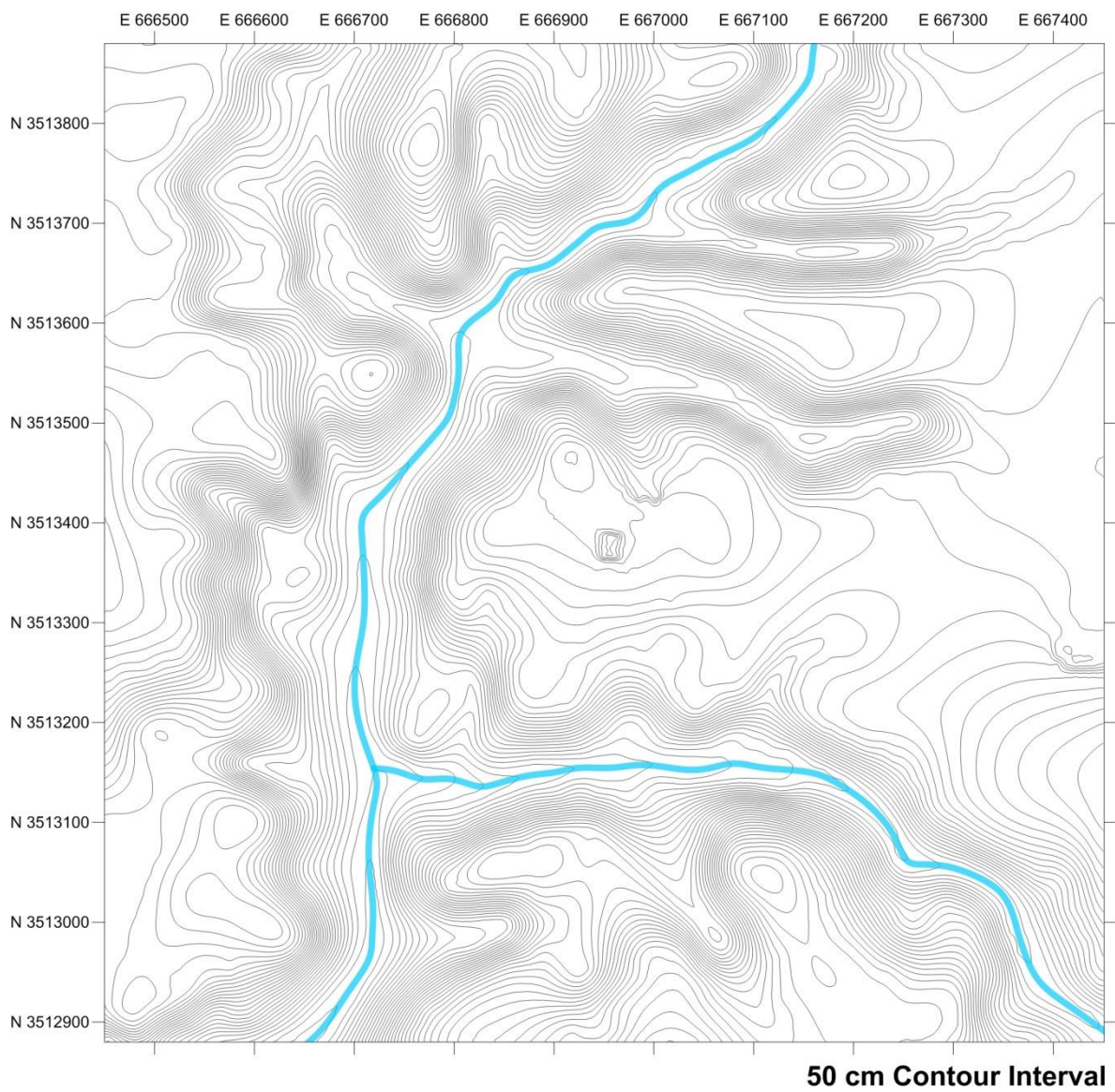


Brown, Ian W.

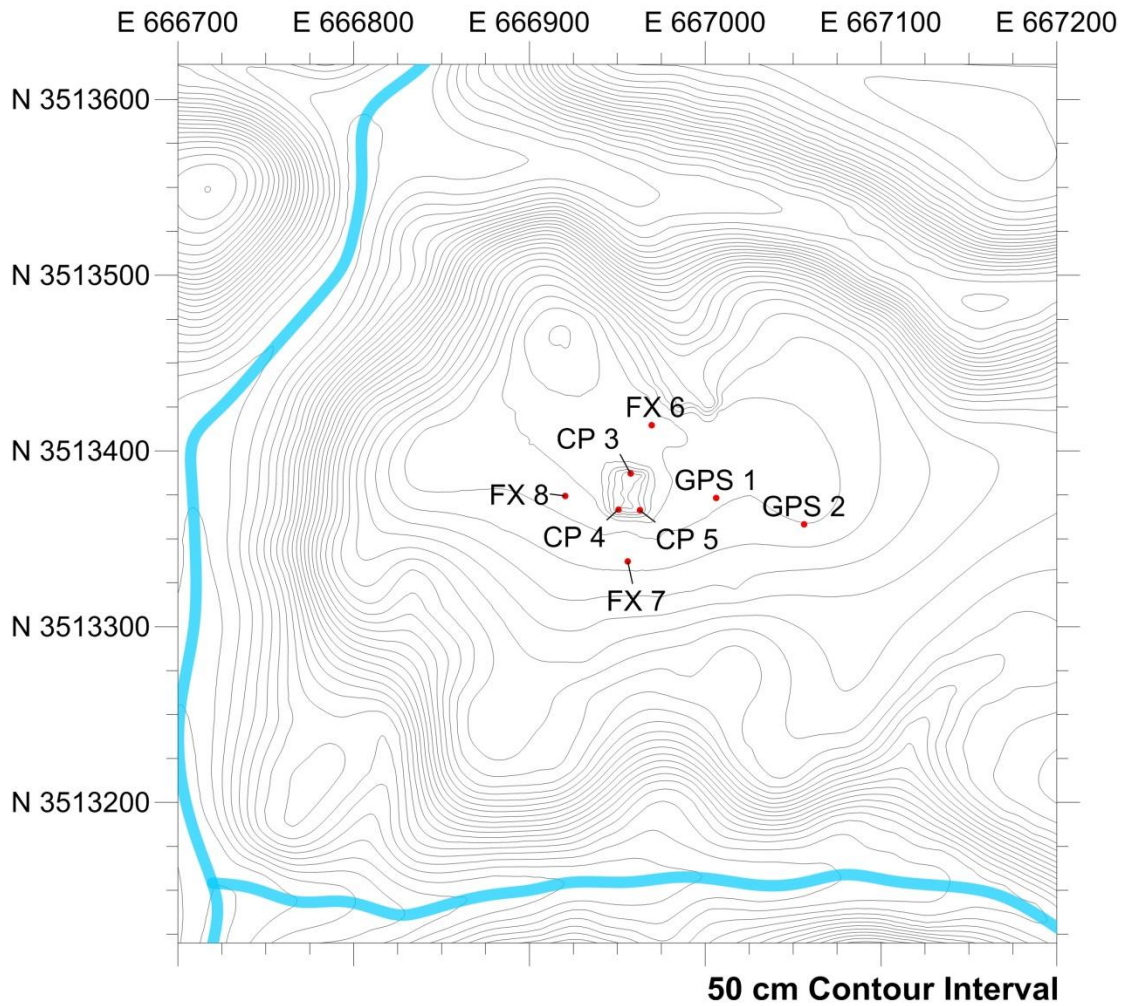
1973 Settlement in the Bluff Area of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Senior honors thesis,  
Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R.  
Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

2002 *LMS Archives Online*. <http://rla.unc.edu/archives/lms1/>.

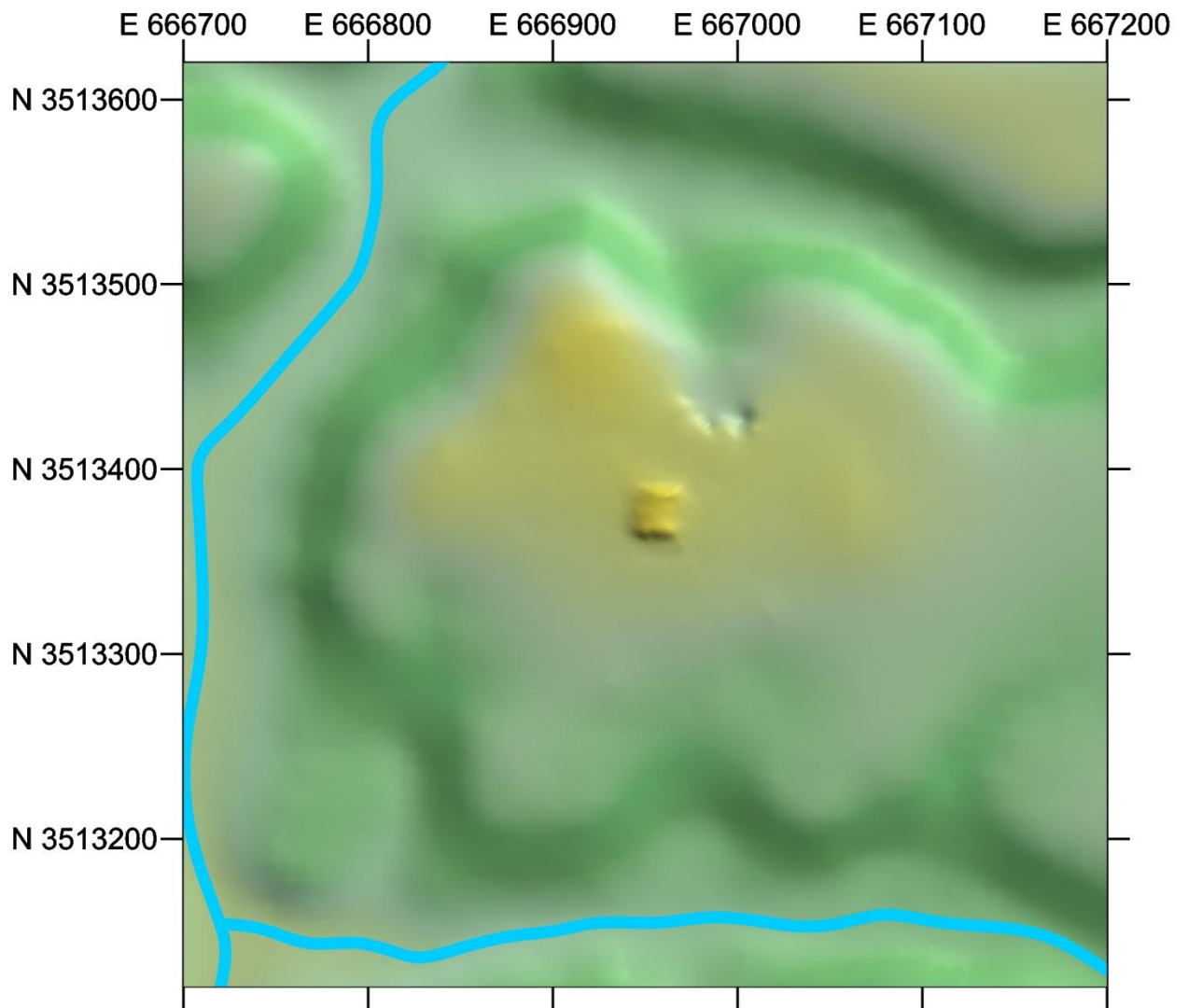


Bates #1 (22 Je 514). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



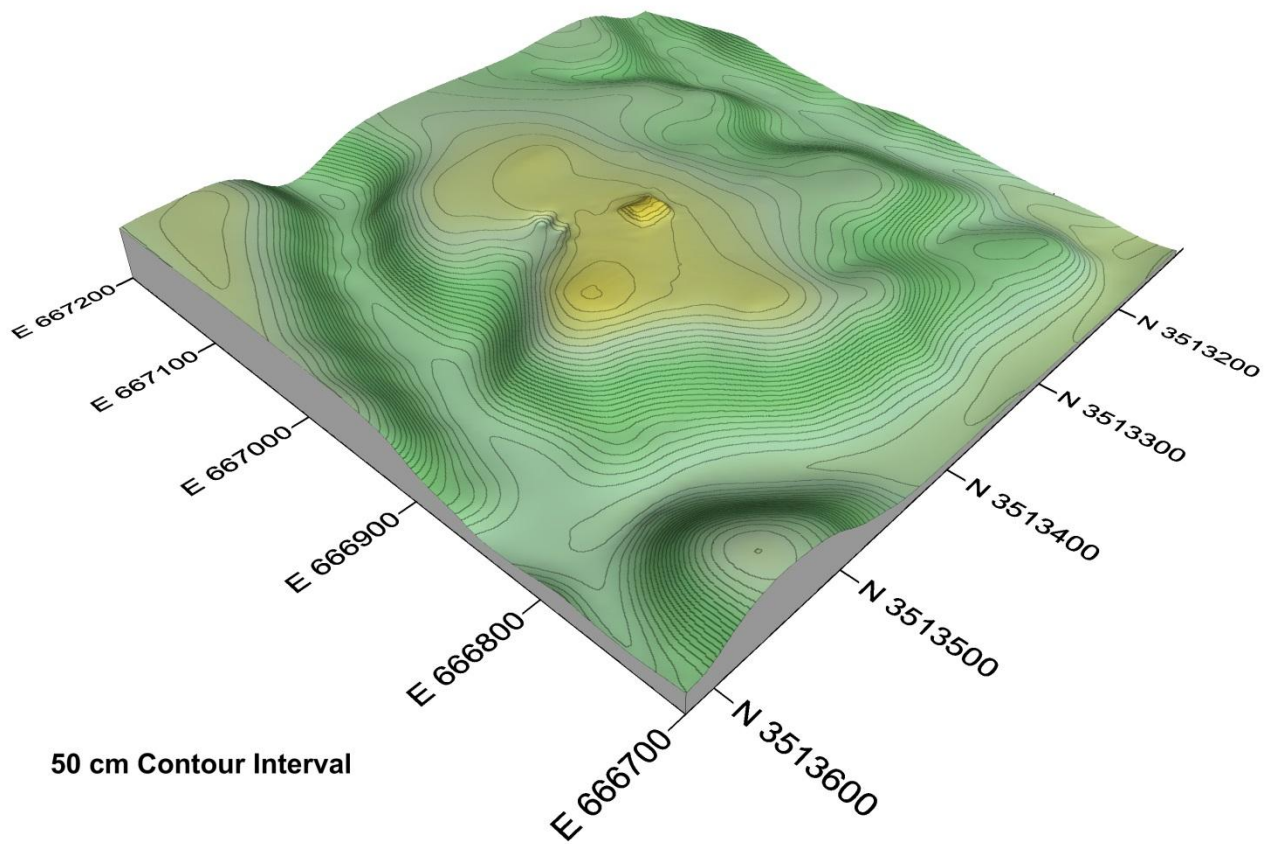
Point ID	X (Easting UTM)	Y (Northing UTM)	Z (Elevation)
GPS 1	667006.304	3513373.157	58.107
GPS 2	667056.201	3513358.178	57.761
CP 3	666957.492	3513387.042	60.715
CP 4	666950.571	3513366.660	60.338
CP 5	666962.815	3513366.200	60.092
FX 6	666969.521	3513414.704	58.548
FX 7	666955.925	3513337.047	57.663
FX 8	666920.359	3513374.434	58.275

Bates #1 (22 Je 514). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Bates #1 (22 Je 514). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m; 3x vertical exaggeration).





Bates #1 (22 Je 514). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).

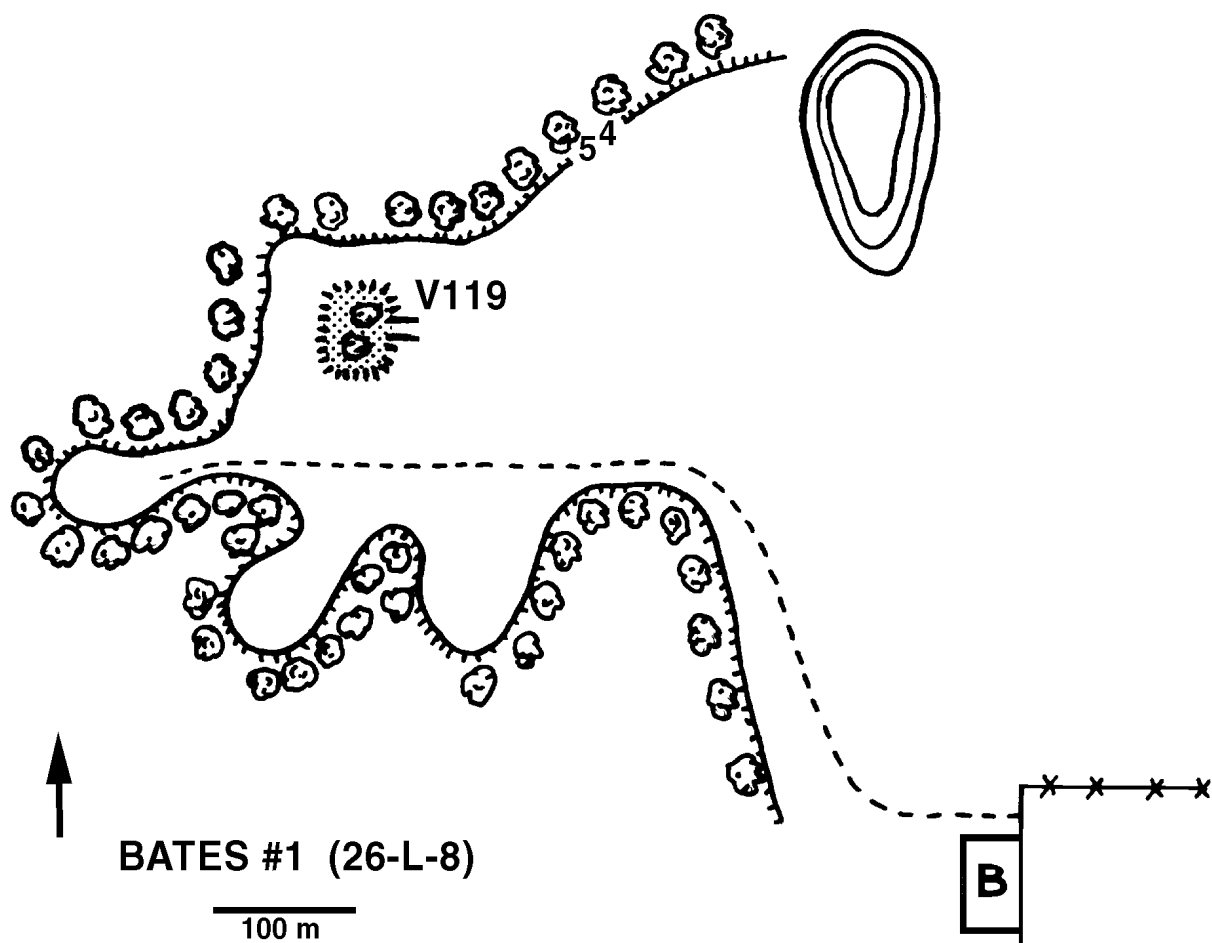


Bates #1 (22 Je 514). View east. February 2013.





Bates #1 (22 Je 514). Mapping the mound (with Claire Novotny). View east. February 2013.



Bates #1 (22 Je 514). 1971 LMS site map. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 2.47.





Bates #1 (22 Je 514). LMS 1971 photo. LMS Archives Online (Steponaitis et al. 2002, site files:26-L-8).

3/6/09 - Coring at Bates #1	3/10/09 - Bates #1
Sat PVC pipe @ North end of Summit.	Brenton compass reading from datum to Core #2
Brenton compass reading from datum to Core #1	189° E of Mag N
190° E of imag N	14.30 m
8.57 m	Top of core is approx 16 cm below line of datum stake (measured w/ string + line level)
Base of datum stake is approx 22 cm above level of field to the North.	
Top of core is approx 16 cm below the base of datum stake (measured w/ line level)	

Bates #1 (22 Je 514). 2009 V.P. Steponaitis coring field notes. Notes on file at Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**Site Name:** Bates #2 (22 Je 13)

**Other:** 26-L-9 (LMS)

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3	N 3514016.420	E 667531.542
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 4	N 3514024.399	E 667527.673
	Copper pipe 5	N 3514044.636	E 667517.916

**USGS Quad map:** Fayette (15')  
Church Hill (7.5')

**Site Description:** Bates #2 is a single conical mound approximately 2 m high. The Mississippi Survey record says its age is unknown, though Brown (1973:241) says it is “probably Issaquena phase” based on a small amount of material found in the field north of the mound.

**History of Work:**

- The LMS surveyed and mapped the site in 1971. They collected a small amount of material from the field north of the mound but nothing from the mound itself (Brain et al. 1995; Brown 1973:241).

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The mound is much as described by Brown (1973) and Brain, Brown, and Steponaitis (1995). It is in trees and is clearly visible from the road.

**Archival Materials:**

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- LMS collection from the field north of the mound.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

As a high priority, test excavations should be conducted in this mound in order to determine its date and its relationship to Bates #1. There currently exists no evidence on either the age or the function of this earthwork.

**Bibliography:**

Brown, Ian W.

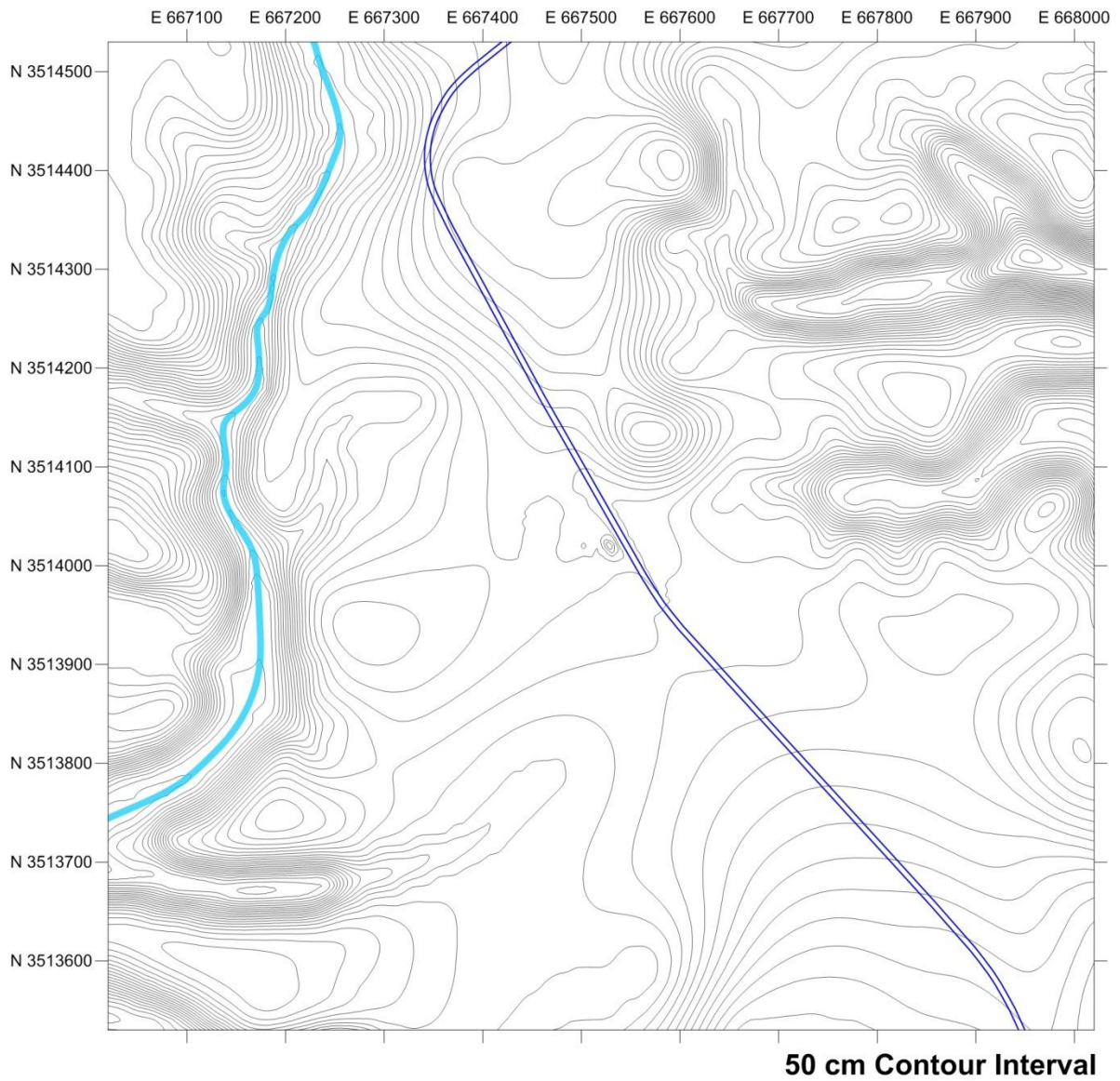
1973 Settlement in the Bluff Area of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Senior honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Brain, Jeffrey P., Ian W. Brown, and Vincas P. Steponaitis

1995 Archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs. Manuscript on file, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

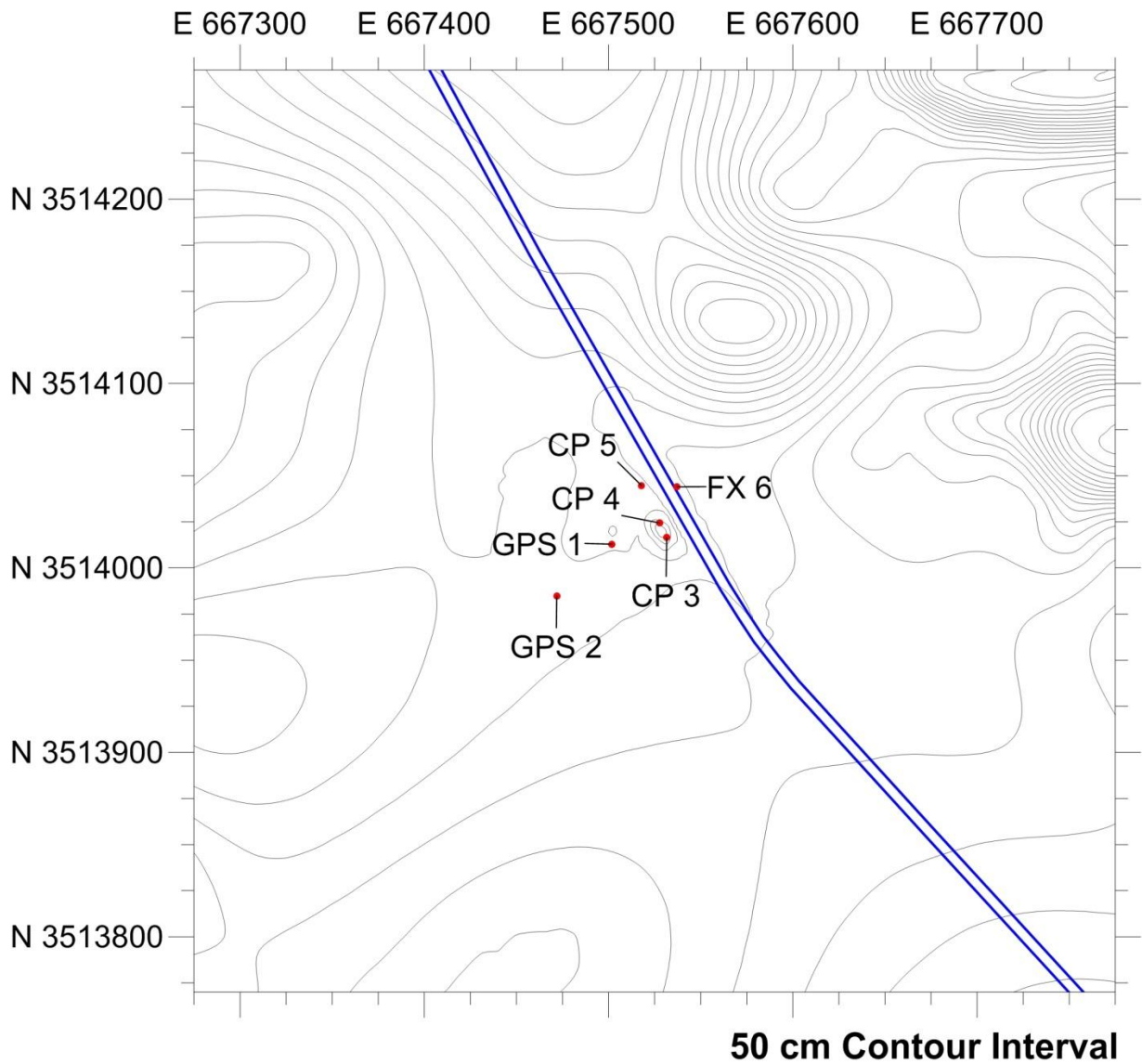
Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

2002 *LMS Archives Online*. <http://rla.unc.edu/archives/lms1/>.



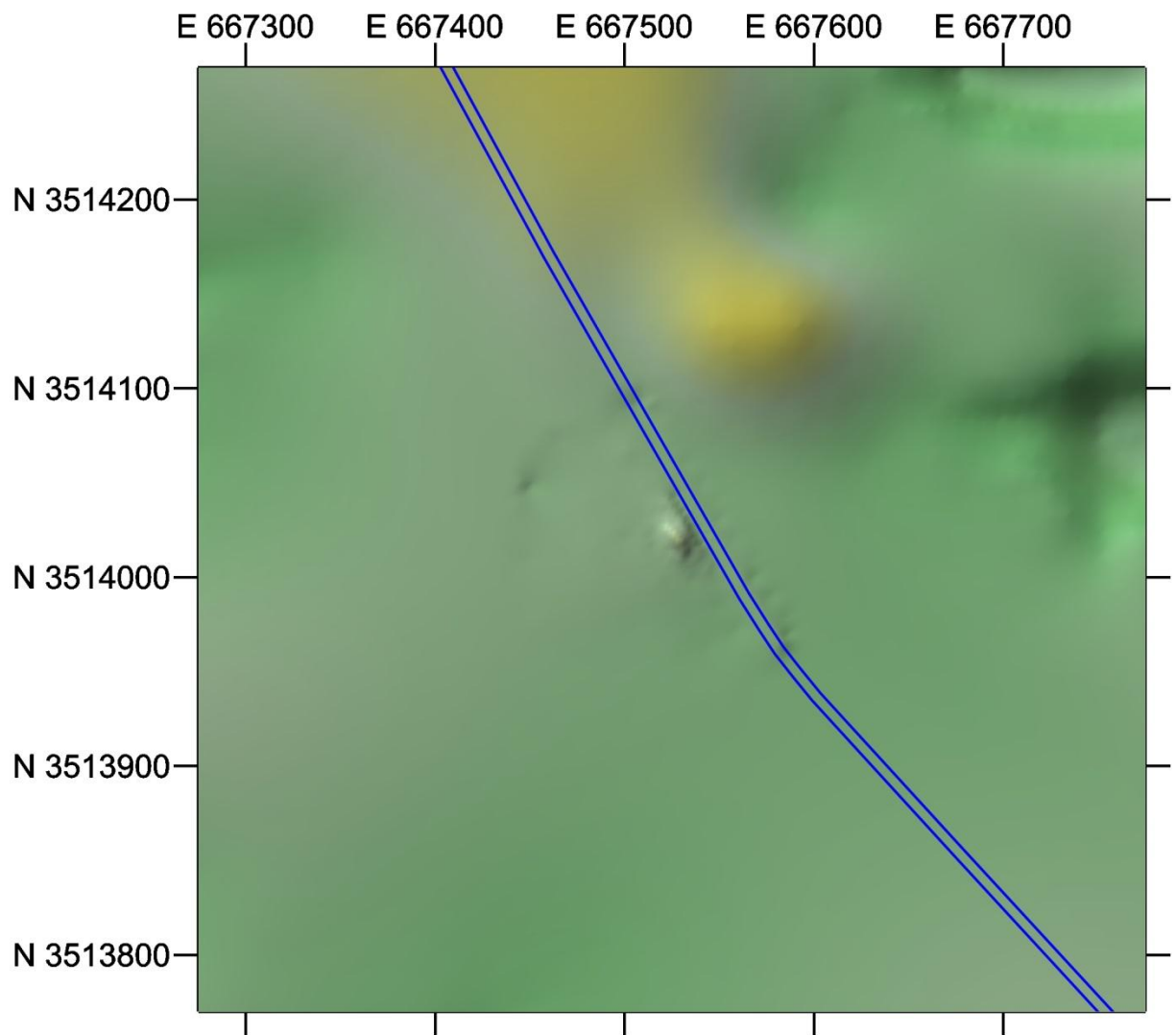
Bates #2 (22 Je 13). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



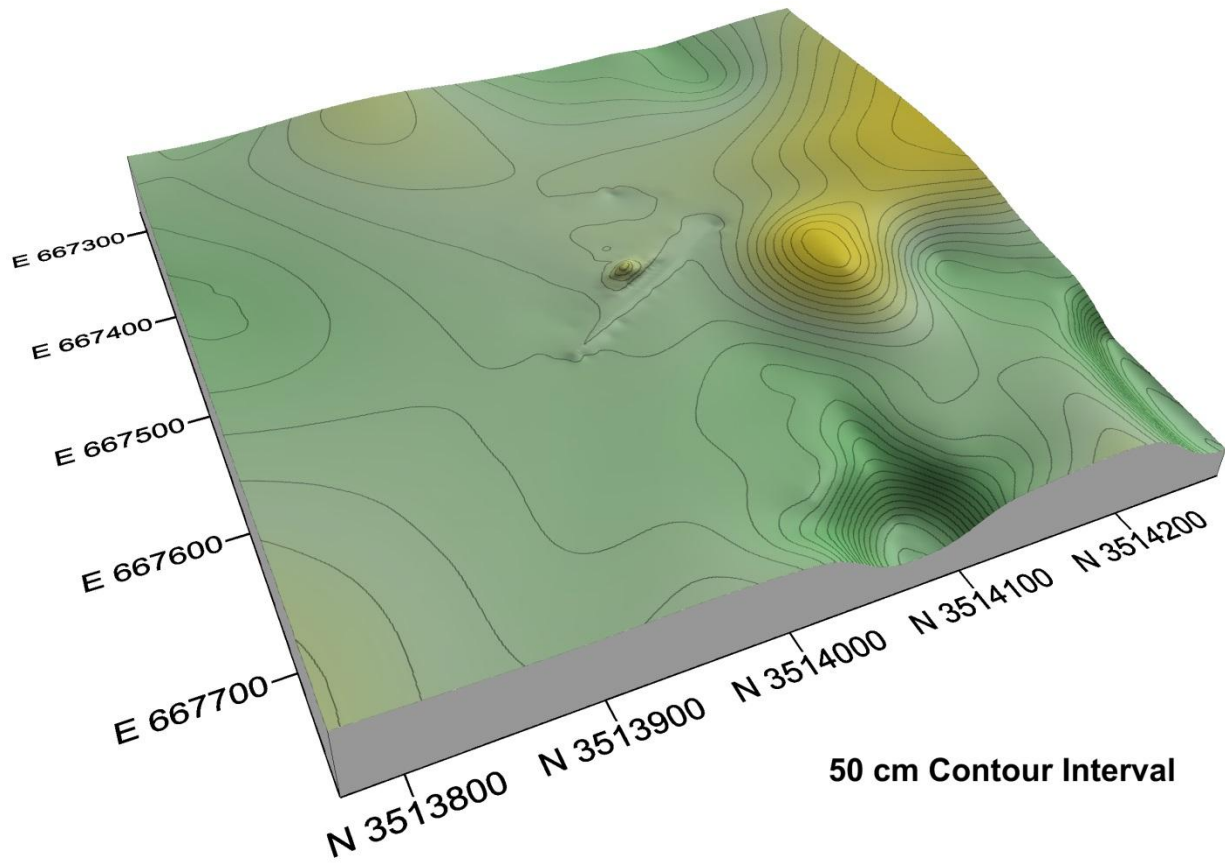


Point ID	X (Easting UTM)	Y (Northing UTM)	Z (Elevation)
GPS 1	667501.770	3514012.908	59.045
GPS 2	667471.867	3513984.762	58.899
CP 3	667531.542	3514016.420	60.392
CP 4	667527.673	3514024.399	60.196
CP 5	667517.916	3514044.636	59.274
FX 6	667537.158	3514044.008	58.577

Bates #2 (22 Je 13). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Bates #2 (22 Je 13). 2013 relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).



Bates #2 (22 Je13). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).



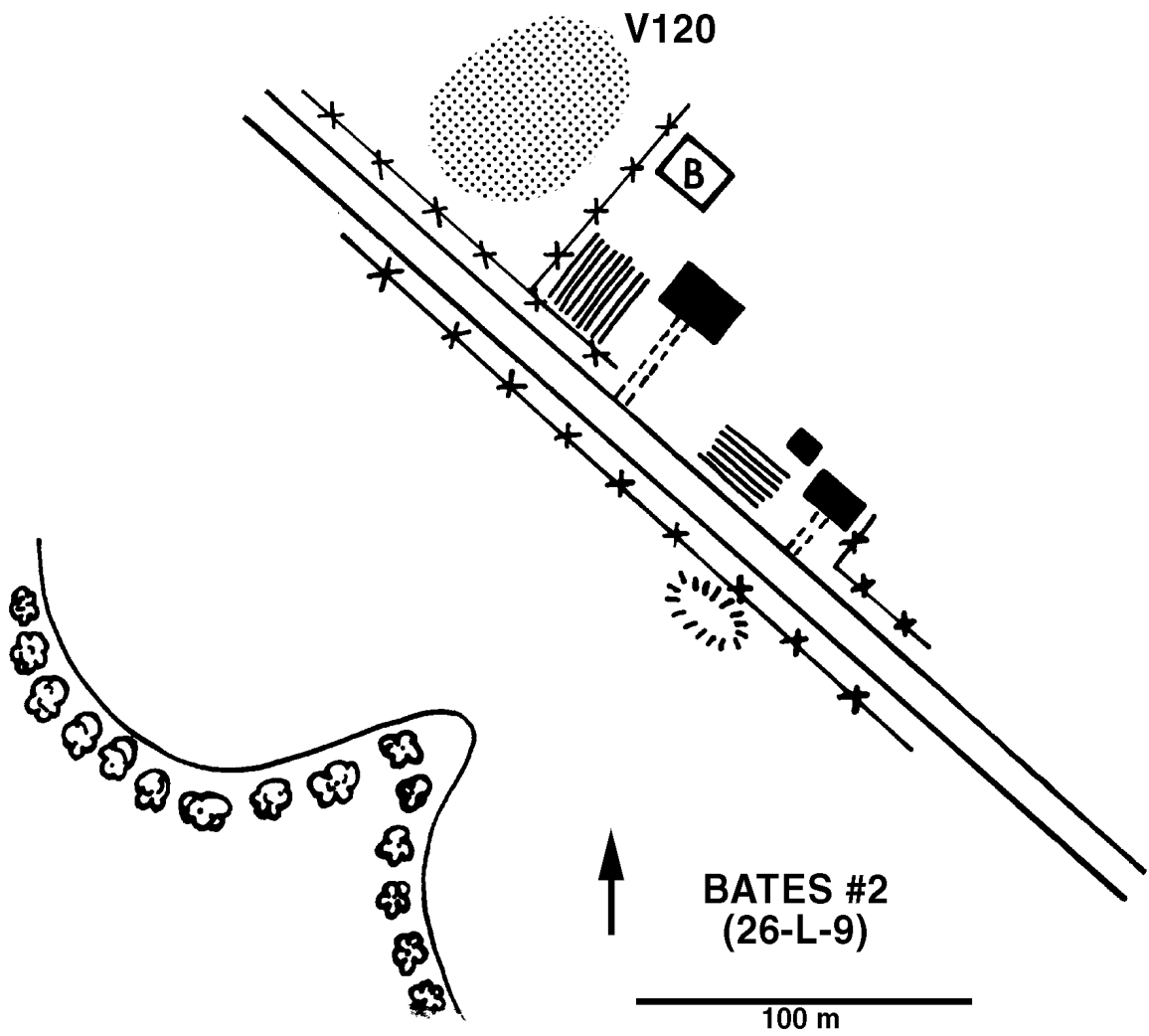


Bates #2 (22 Je 13). View northeast. February 2013.



Bates #2 (22 Je 13). View south. February 2013.





Bates #2 (22 Je 13). 1971 LMS sketch map. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 2.48.



Bates #2 (22 JE 13). 1971 LMS photograph. LMS Archives Online (Steponaitis et al. 2002, site files:26-L-9).

**Site Name:** Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517)

**Other:** 26-K-88 (LMS); 22 Je 9

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 6	N 3513274.490	E 664401.932
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 7	N 3513256.994	E 664400.150

**USGS Quad map:** Natchez (15')  
Pine Ridge (7.5')

**Site Description:** Pumpkin Lake consists of a single oval-shaped mound just under 3 m in height and some artifact scatters in the field immediately to the south. Its ceramic sequence is distinct from the nearby Coles Creek period Feltus site, dating primarily to the Issaquena phase, with minor Deasonville, Hamilton Ridge, and Ballina components. Later Emerald and Natchez phase components are also present, the latter indicated by an 18<sup>th</sup> century blue glass bead.

**History of Work:**

- Pumpkin Lake was originally designated by Jeffrey P. Brain and the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) in 1971, after determining that it was distinct from the nearby Feltus site. Brown (1973:237) describes the mound as irregular in shape, while Brain et al. (1995) say that it is oval in shape and sharply defined. The LMS crew placed a test excavation in the south flank of the mound, locating material spanning the Issaquena to Emerald phases, none of which, however, was *in situ*. It is unclear when the mound was constructed, but Brain et al. posit a primary occupation in the Issaquena phase.
- The site was partially mapped in March 2011 by a combined crew of students from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Mississippi State University.

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The site is as described by the LMS in 1971. The mound is visible across a field from Guidon Road.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1971 LMS collection and excavation records.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

As a high priority, test excavations should be conducted in this mound in order to determine its date. Previous excavations conducted by the LMS yielded ambiguous results, as they seem never to have reached undisturbed mound deposits.

**Bibliography:**

Brown, Ian W.

1973 Settlement in the Bluff Area of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Senior honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

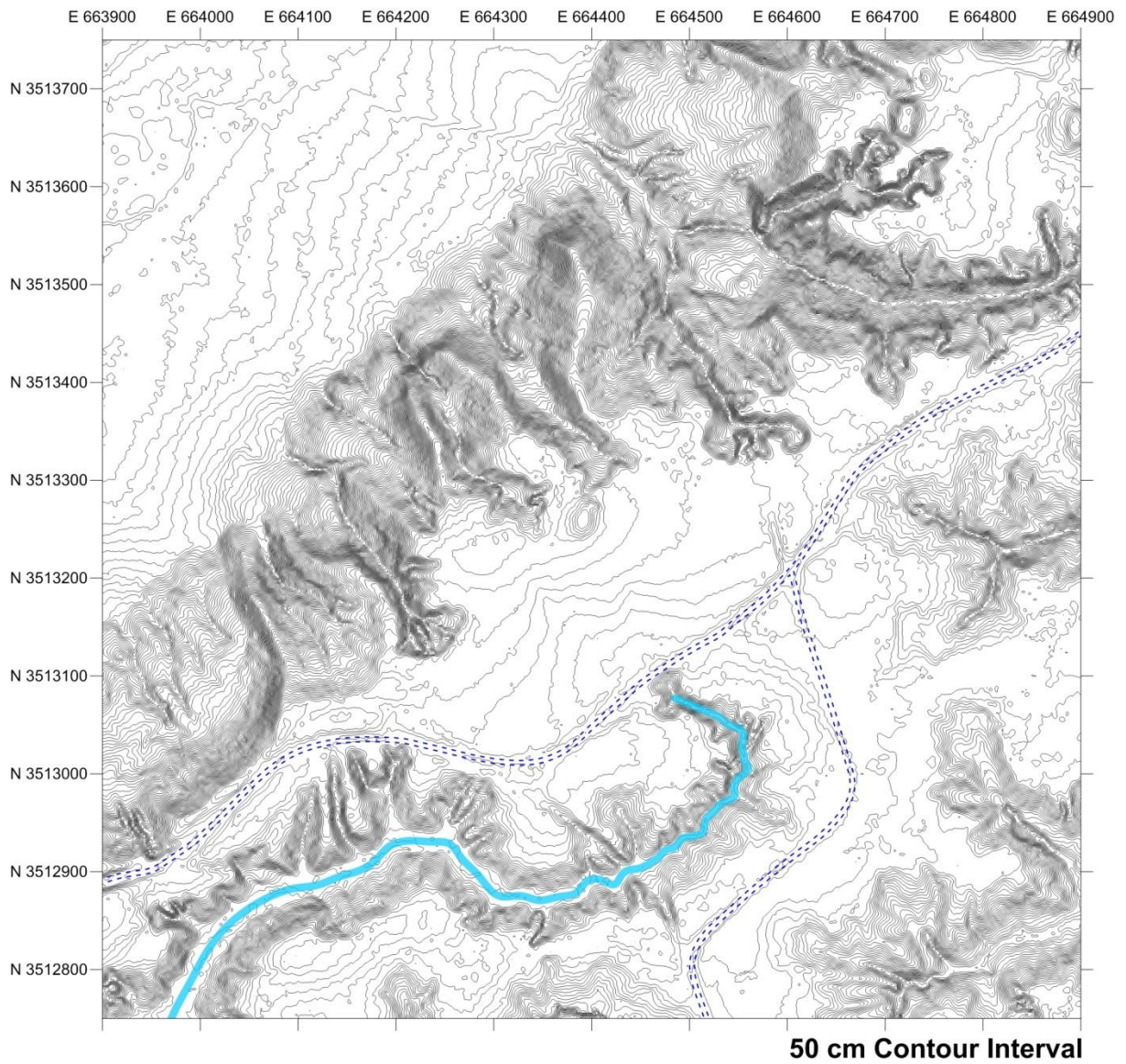
Brain, Jeffrey P., Ian W. Brown, and Vincas P. Steponaitis

1995 Archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs. Manuscript on file, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

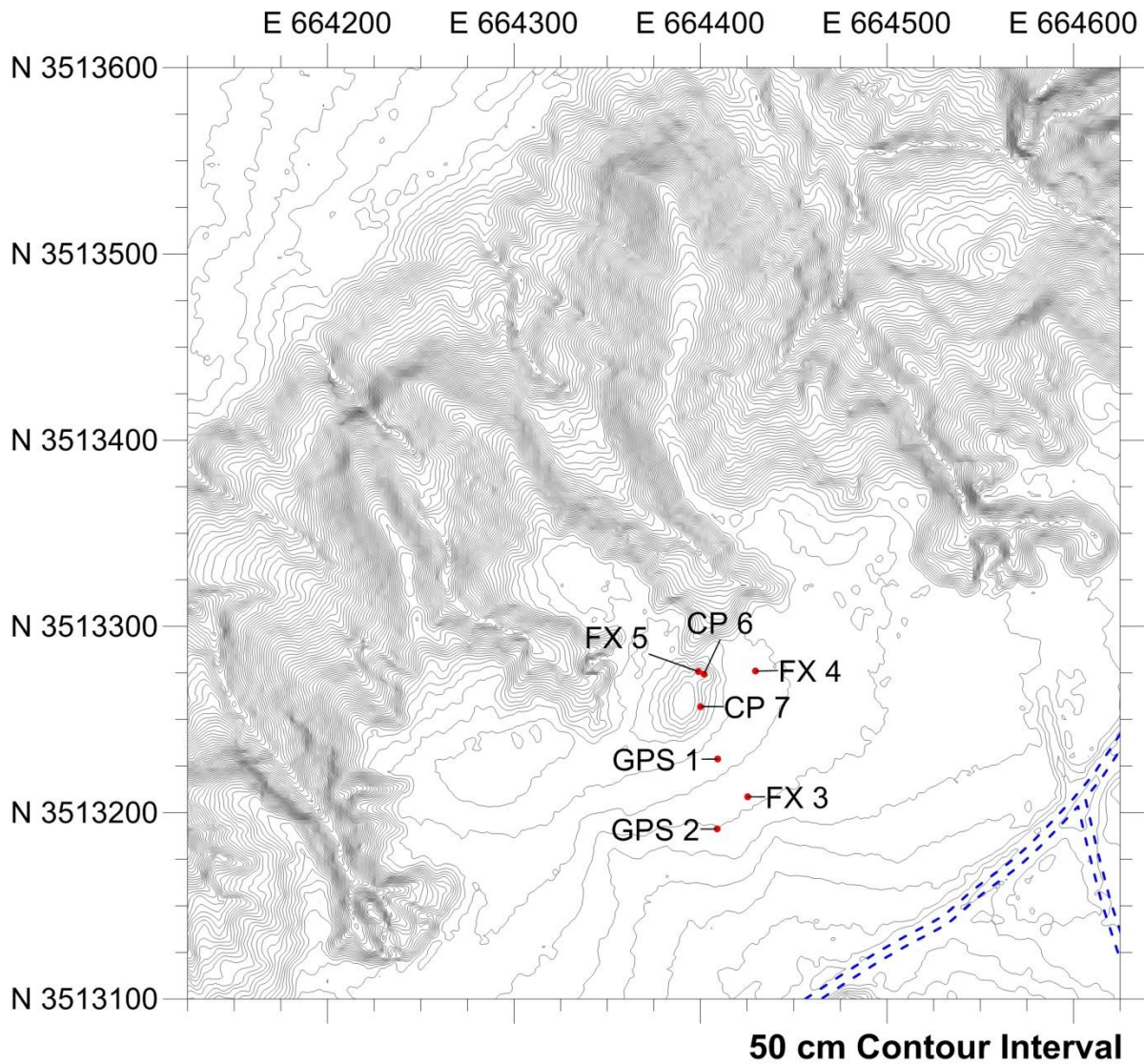
Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

2002 *LMS Archives Online*. <http://rla.unc.edu/archives/lms1/>.





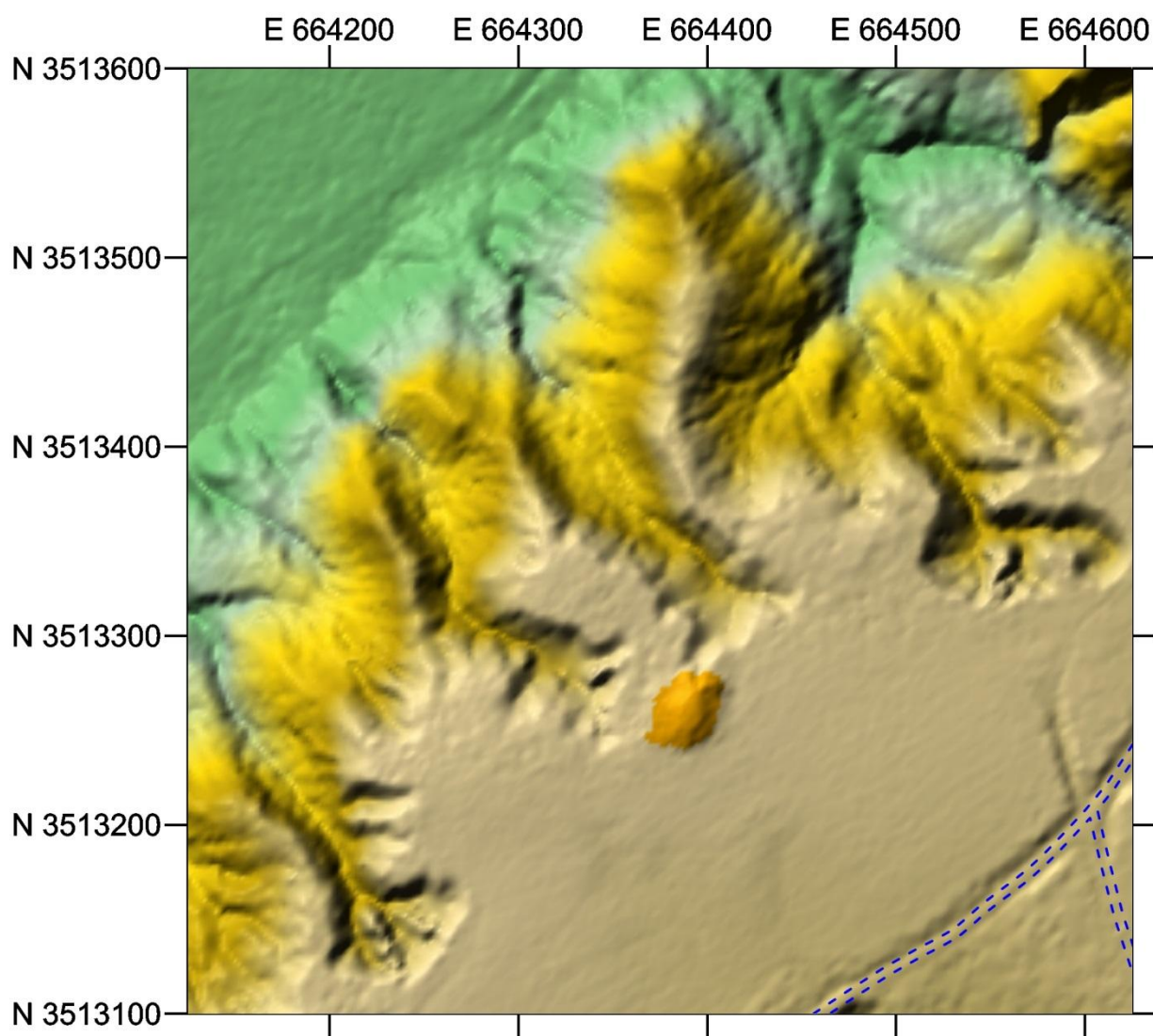
Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



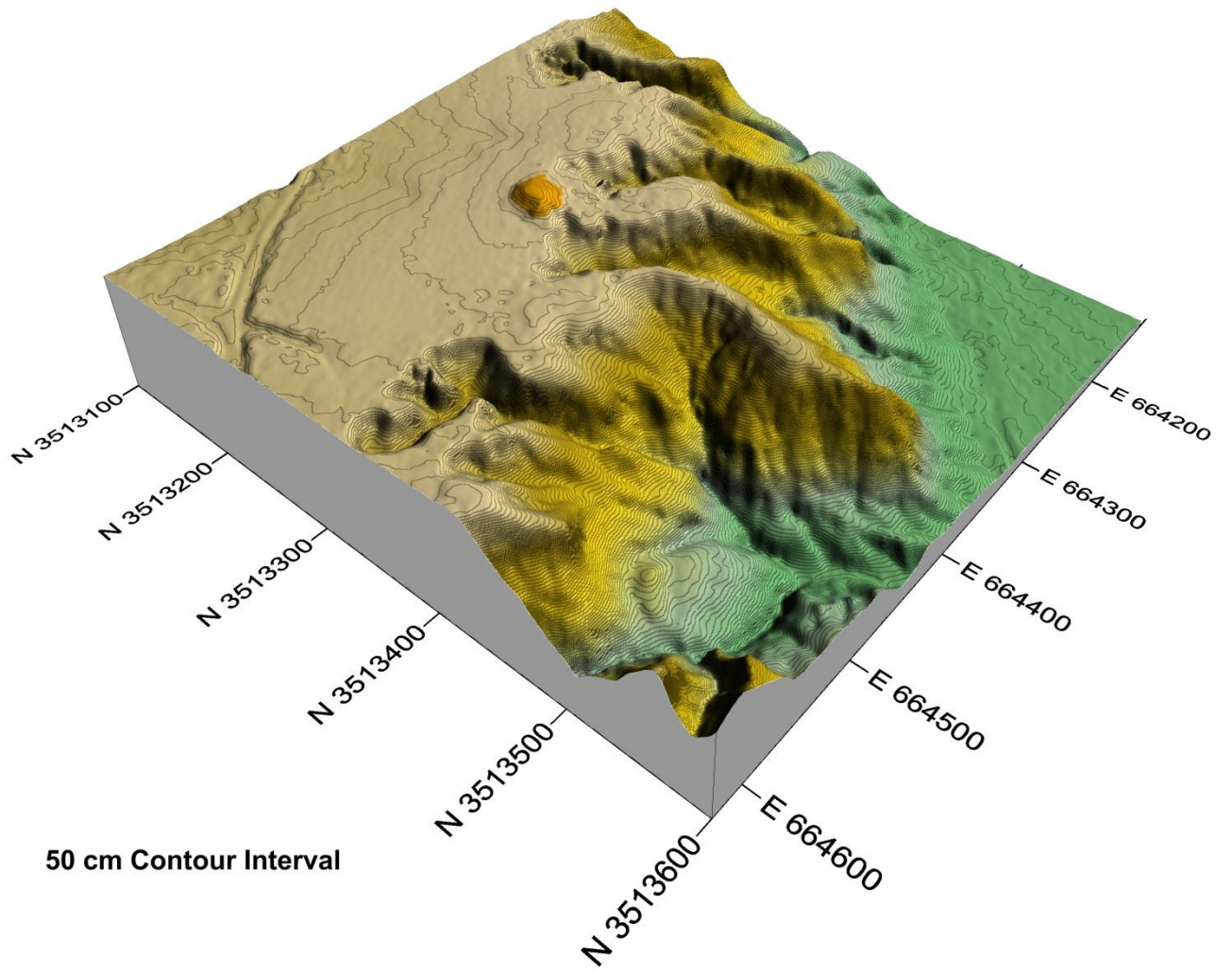
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GPS 2	664409.013	3513191.237	68.272
FX 3	664425.328	3513208.547	68.630
FX 4	664429.495	3513275.956	69.074
FX 5	664398.946	3513275.769	72.624
CP 6	664401.932	3513274.490	72.520
CP 7	664400.150	3513256.994	71.588

Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



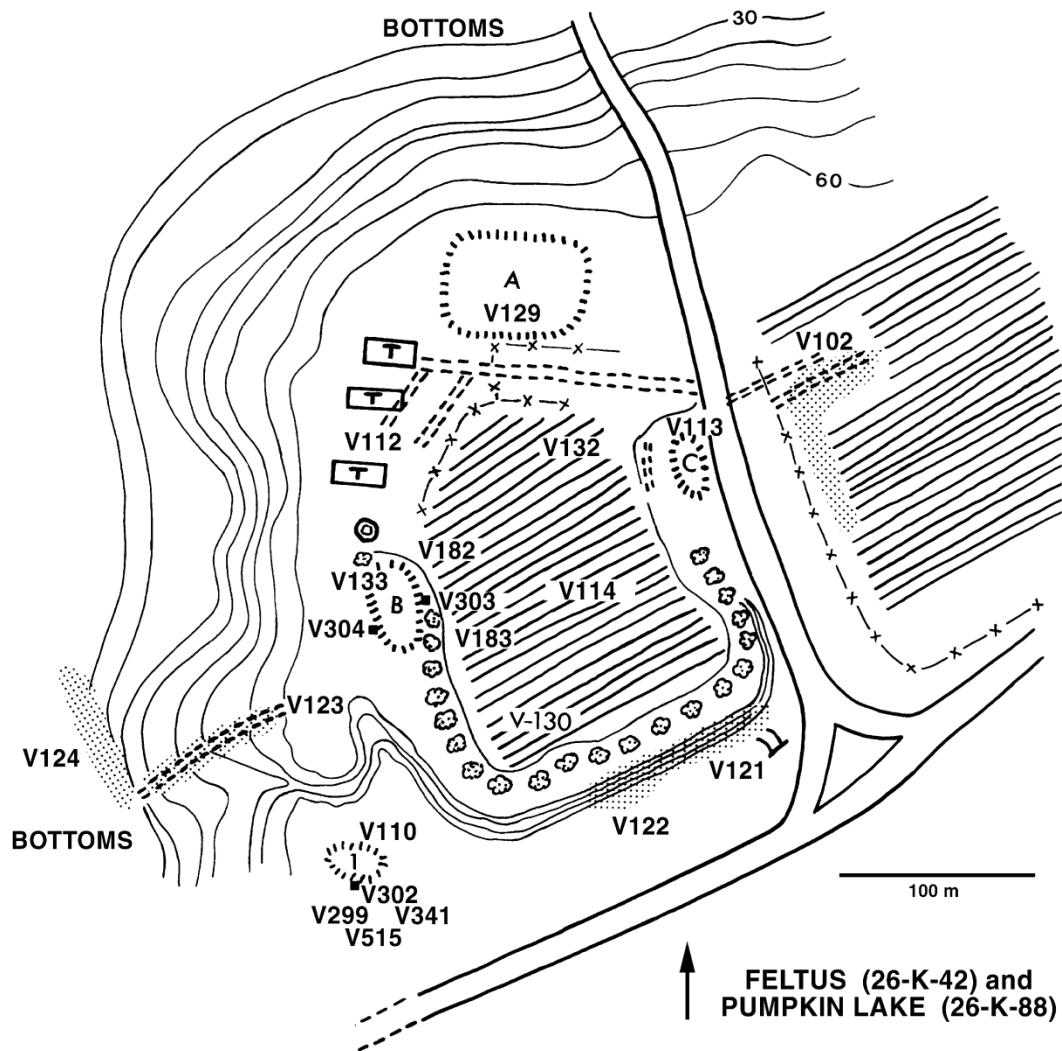


Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).





Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517). 1971 LMS map of Pumpkin Lake and Feltus sites. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 3.3.

**Site Name:** Mount Locust (22 Je 522)

**Other:** 26-L-5 (LMS); 22 Je 615 (Mount Locust Cemetery)

*\*Much work has been done focusing on Mount Locust as the Historic Uniontown Site. This report highlights the literature related to the prehistoric occupation, of which there is far less.*

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3	N 3507025.679	E 671381.081
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 4	N 3507033.325	E 671368.310
	Copper pipe 5	N 3507010.428	E 671371.869

**USGS Quad map:** Fayette (15')  
Church Hill (7.5')

**Site Description:** Mount Locust consists of two mounds. The first (Mound A) is a flat-topped rise approximately 2.5 m tall. The Mount Locust House, built in 1779, sits atop its summit. The second (Mound B) is located to the southwest of the first and is approximately 2 m tall. It is the location of the Chamberlain family cemetery, in continuous use since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A midden in the cemetery mound indicates an early Coles Creek (Sundown or Ballina phase) occupation. Ground-penetrating radar surveys and testing in the field southwest of the house mound may indicate an additional Anna phase component. Mount Locust was also the location of the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century hamlet of Uniontown.

#### **History of Work:**

- Working for the National Park Service (NPS), Albert C. Spaulding and Jesse D. Jennings conducted excavations in 1940 and 1941, in part to determine whether the Mount Locust House was located on top of an Indian mound. They concluded that it was probably a natural knoll, but acknowledged the possibility that the top 1-2 ft (30-60 cm) was an aboriginal construction. Spaulding (1941:36), who reported on these excavations, speculated that an oxidized red surface underneath clean loess fill may be a fired mound surface.
- Robert S. Neitzel and Gilman D. Parsons of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) collected the site in 1971, finding material scattered in the fields surrounding the plantation. The LMS site card references previous excavations by the NPS.
- In July of 1990, a crew from the Southeast Archaeological Center (SEAC), a unit of NPS, surface collected the slope of the Chamberlain Cemetery mound, finding Coles Creek period ceramics.
- In 1995 the NPS replaced the fence surrounding the Chamberlain Cemetery. Testing and monitoring by SEAC revealed a Coles Creek period midden within the mound.
- Around this time, Eric Chamberlain and Florence Echols Chamberlain, then both living, agreed to let SEAC excavate their intended grave plots within the Chamberlain Cemetery prior to their deaths. These excavations took place in February of 1996 and revealed more of the early Coles Creek (Sundown or Ballina phase) midden (Atkinson 1997). The excavator, James Atkinson, also determined that soil had been added to the top of the mound since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was unable to say conclusively whether the mound consisted mainly of a bluff remnant later used by Coles Creek people or whether it was an aboriginal construction, although in our opinion the stratigraphy strongly indicates the latter.

- In 2002 Charles Lawson (SEAC) identified a series of postholes while monitoring the construction of a handicap accessible walkway southwest of the inn. Plaquemine period pottery and lithics were associated (Lawson 2002).
- In 2003 SEAC conducted a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and limited testing in the field southwest of the Mount Locust Inn (Lawson 2003; Nickel 2003). The GPR survey identified one (maybe two) rectangular and five circular anomalies that Lawson (2003:7) suggests are probably American Indian structures. Test excavations revealed a pit feature, postholes, and daub presumably originating from Indian structures. Addis-type ceramics suggest an Anna phase occupation, though it could be earlier.

### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. As the site is a stop along the Natchez Trace Parkway, both mounds are easily accessible to visitors and both are well-maintained. The interpretive signage at Mount Locust addresses only 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century use of the site. There is no mention of the mounds.

### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1971 LMS collections (V-82)

Southeast Archaeological Center:

- 1990, 1995, and 1996 collections (accession nos. 1076 and 1190)

### **Recommendations:**

Atkinson's 1996 excavations confirmed (in our view) that the Chamberlain cemetery sits atop an aboriginal mound (Mound B). Coring should be conducted to confirm whether the rise beneath the Mount Locust House (Mound A) is also an aboriginal construction, and if so to determine its date.

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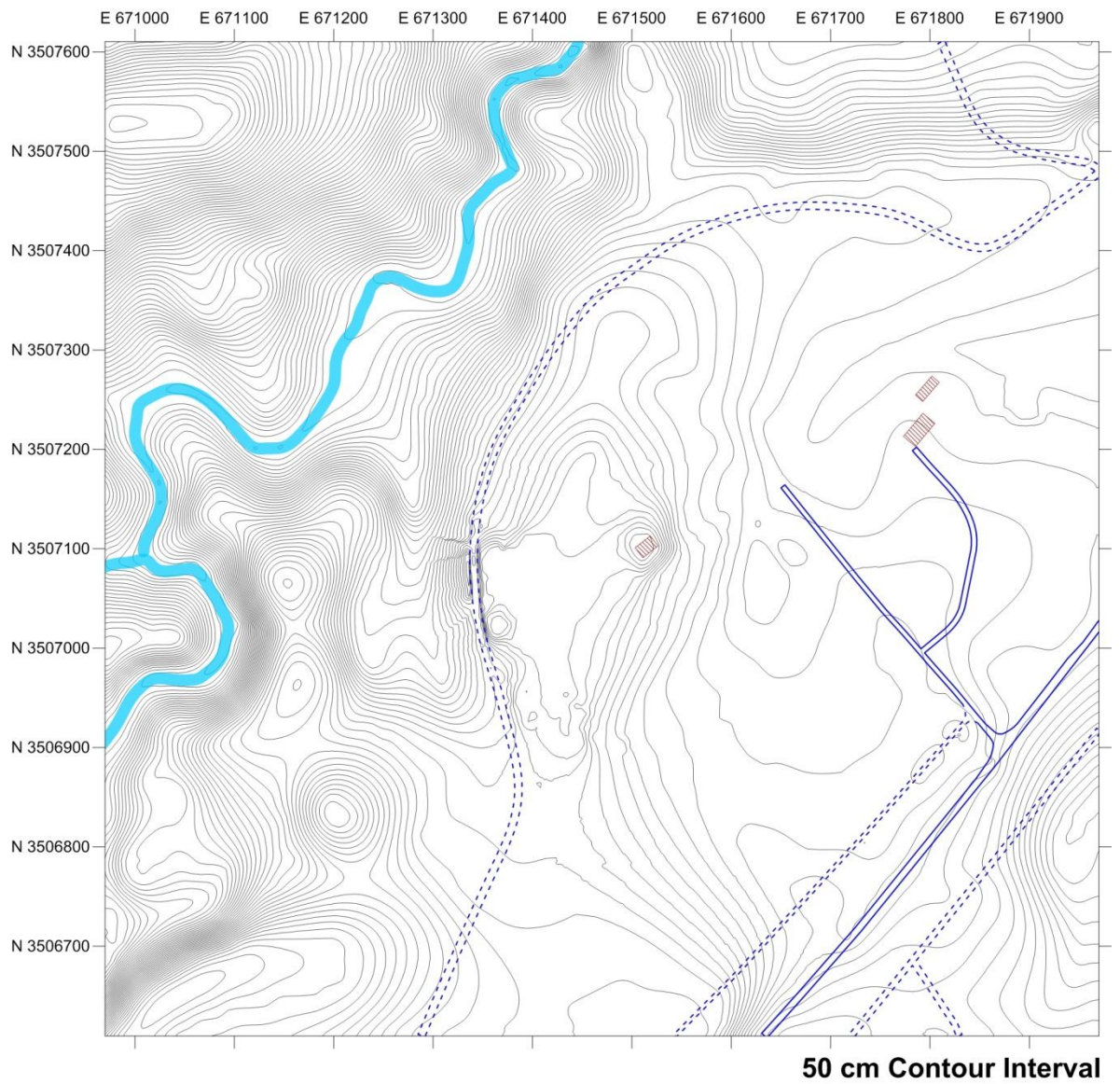
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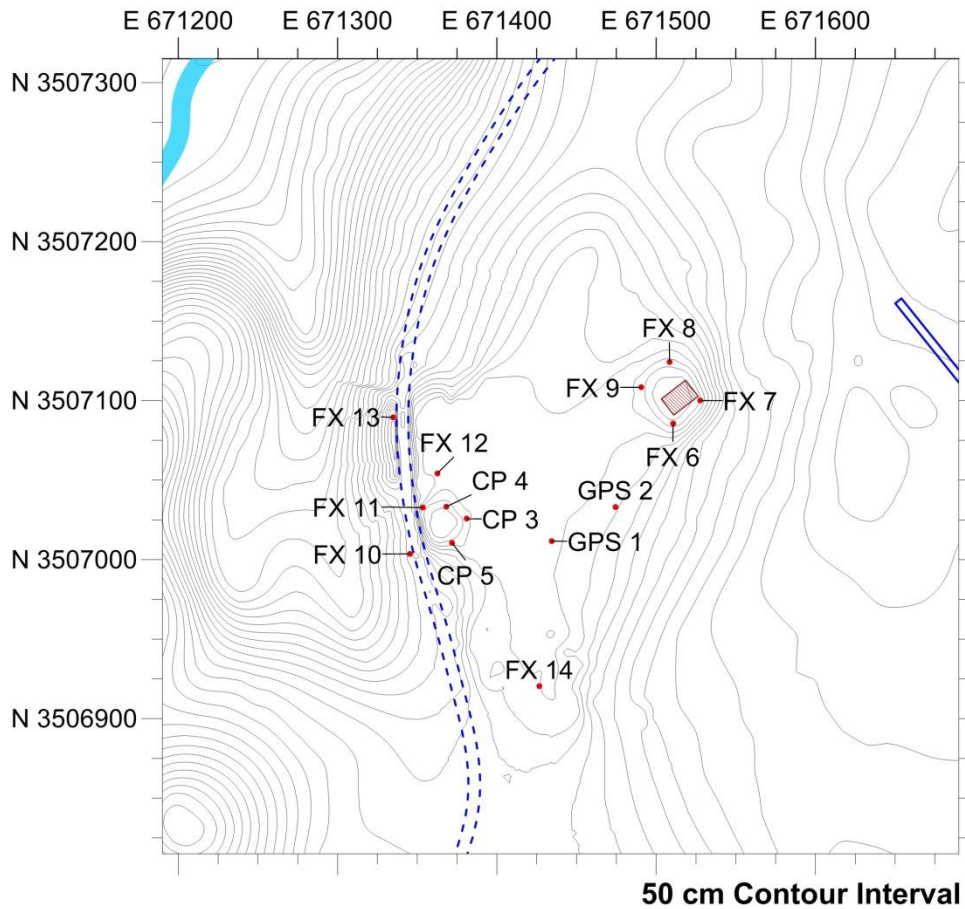
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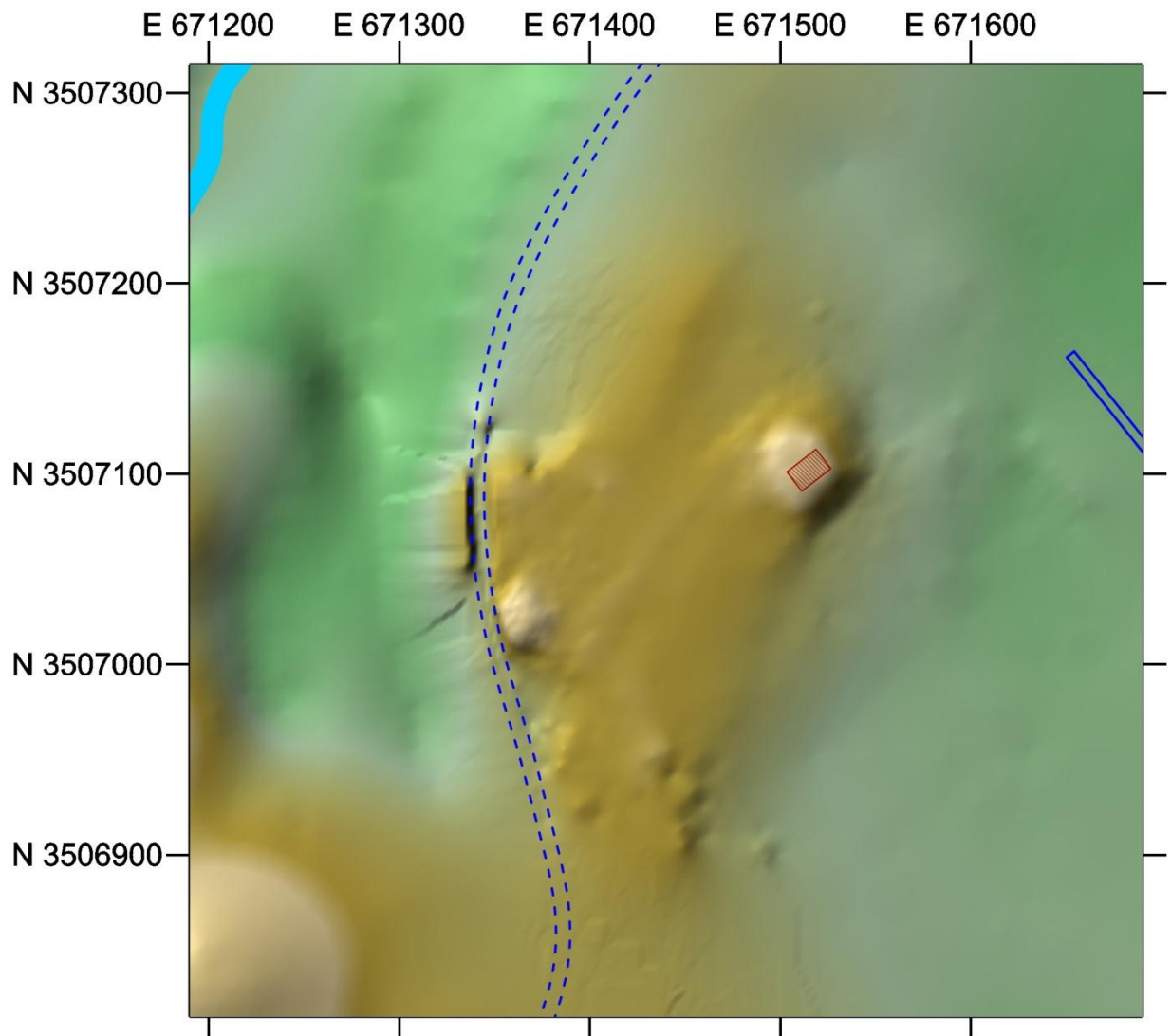


Mount Locust (22 Je 522). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).

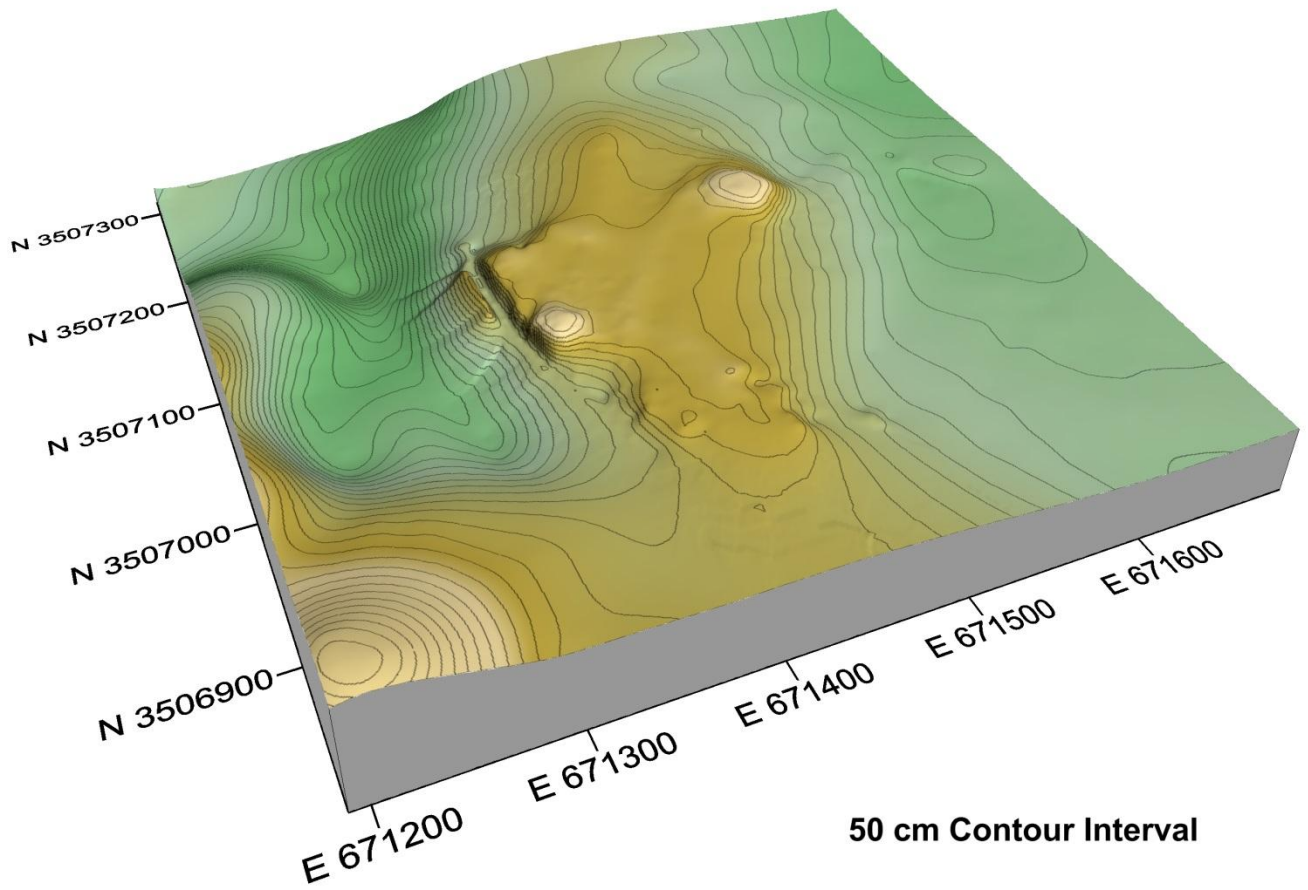


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CP 4	671368.310	3507033.325	56.871
CP 5	671371.869	3507010.428	56.215
FX 6	671510.612	3507085.623	56.779
FX 7	671527.796	3507100.011	56.460
FX 8	671508.395	3507124.114	56.240
FX 9	671490.666	3507108.384	56.247
FX 10	671345.370	3507003.587	52.910
FX 11	671353.520	3507032.747	56.164
FX 12	671362.615	3507054.237	55.606
FX 13	671334.977	3507089.452	55.521
FX 14	671426.675	3506920.311	55.525

Mount Locust (22 Je 522). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Mount Locust (22 Je 522). 2013 relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m; 3x vertical exaggeration).



Mount Locust (22 Je 522). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m; 3x vertical exaggeration).



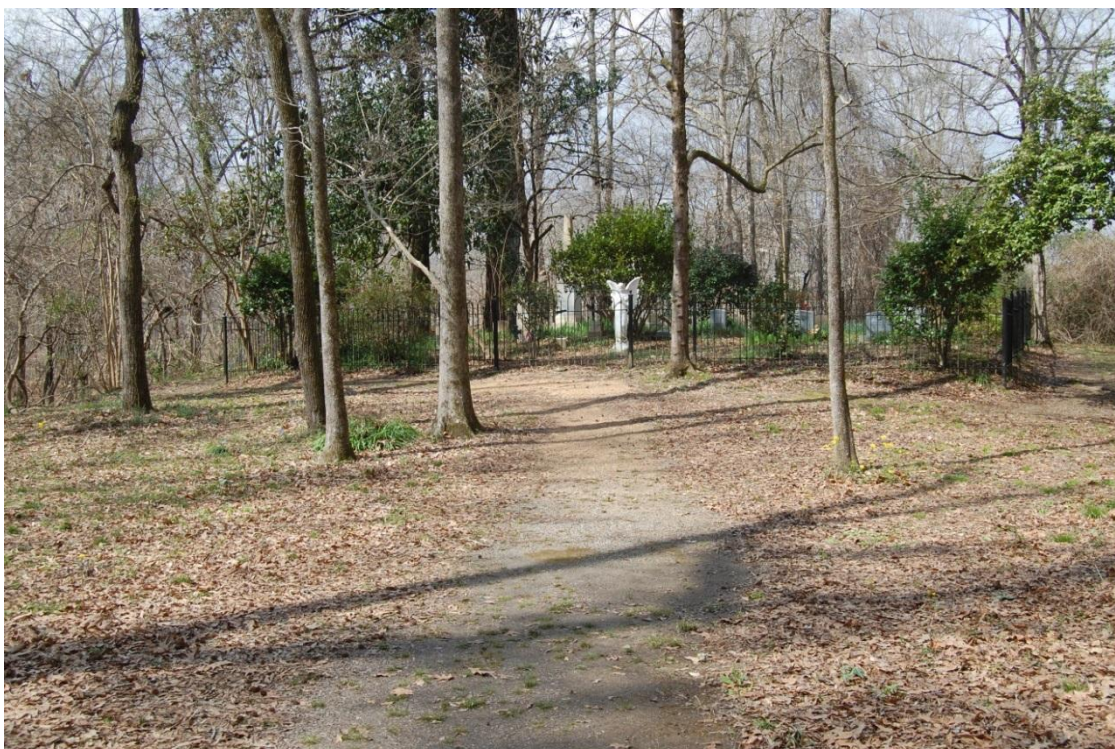


Mount Locust (22 Je 522). Mount Locust House Mound from parking area. View west. February 2013.

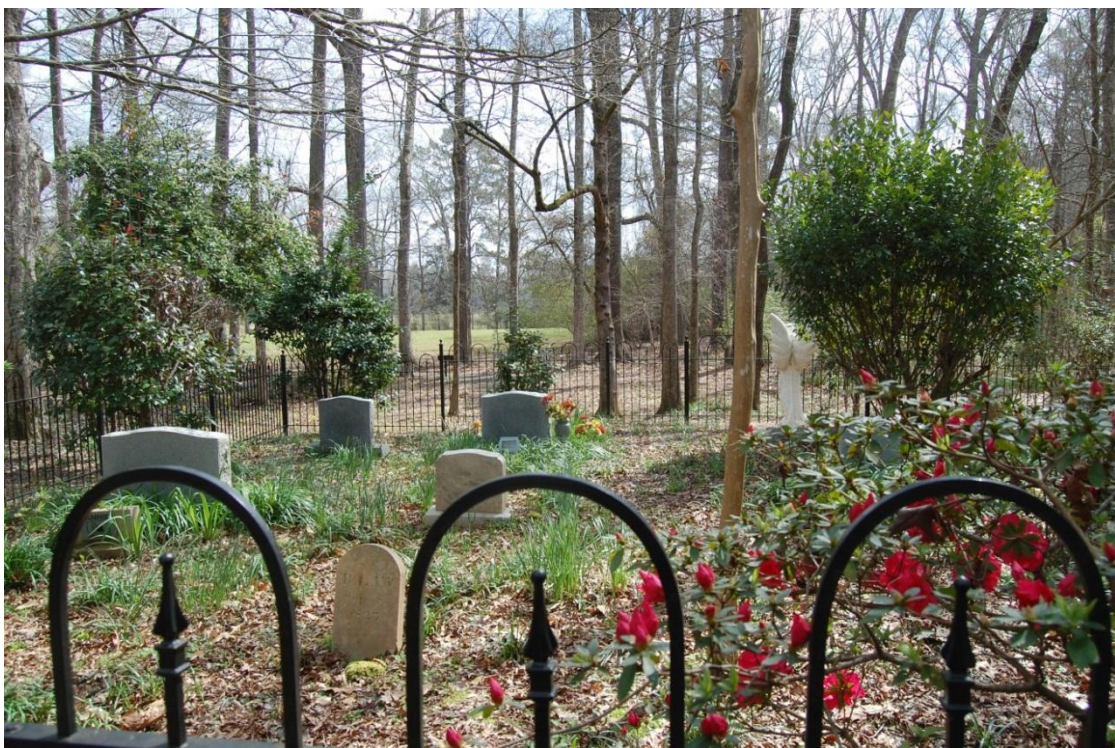


Mount Locust (22 Je 522). Mount Locust House Mound, with Andrius Valiunas. View west. February 2013.





Mount Locust (22 Je 522). Chamberlain Cemetery Mound. View northwest. February 2013.

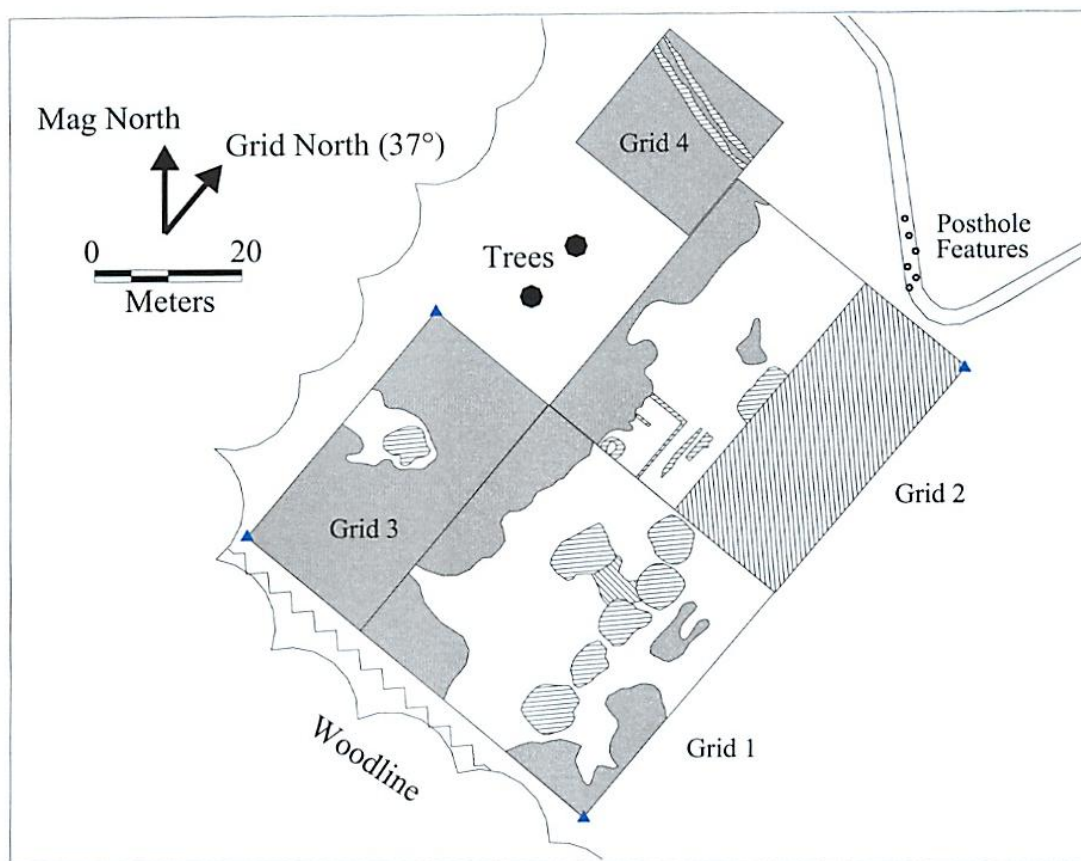


Mount Locust (22 Je 522). Chamberlain Cemetery Mound summit. View southeast. February 2013.





Mount Locust (22 Je 522). Chamberlain Cemetery Mound from access road. View north.  
February 2013.



Mount Locust (22 Je 522). Map showing location of GPR survey conducted by SEAC in 2003, including anomalies interpreted as Native American structures in Grids 1 and 2. Lawson 2003:8.



**Site Name:** Anna (22 Ad 500)

**Other:** 26-K-1 (LMS), 22 Ad 1; Voucherie, Robson, Stowers

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 5	N 3507812.745	E 656444.158
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 6	N 3507824.670	E 656432.686

**USGS Quad map:** Natchez (15')  
Pine Ridge (7')

**Site Description:** Anna has eight (possibly nine) mounds, six of which are arranged around a plaza on the edge of the bluff overlooking Anna's Bottom. The largest mound (Mound 3) is 16.4 m high and has a ramp facing east-southeast (oriented toward Mound 5). The site is primarily Plaquemine, with significant occupations during the Anna and Foster phases (Brain et al. 1995; Brain 1978:Table 12.3). Gordon phase ceramics are also well represented. There are minor components of the Panther Lake, Issaquena, and Balmoral phases. A single glass bead suggests an additional late (Natchez phase) component (Frank 1980).

#### **History of Work:**

- Benjamin L. C. Wailes visited the site in April of 1853, reporting nine (possibly ten mounds) as well as human remains (Brown 1998).
- Calvin Brown mapped four of the eight mounds (1926:40-42). He reported six mounds in total.
- Warren K. Moorehead (1932:162-163), together with Calvin Brown, conducted a surface survey and excavations in 1924. They discovered evidence of burned buildings and stratification in the mounds.
- The Mississippi State site card says that Chambers surveyed Anna in 1930.
- James A. Ford surface collected the site in 1931 and again in 1935. In his 1936 publication, he described four large pyramidal mounds and mentioned five other reported mounds that he did not visit. The largest mound was 50 ft (15 m) tall with a ramp on the east side. He also reported midden scattered on and around the mounds, including pottery related to the Tunica complex.
- J.D. Jennings visited the site in 1940 on behalf of the National Park Service. He noted that a silo trench had been dug into Mound 5 and that five whole vessels had been recovered by the landowner. He also said that Mound 3 had been significantly eroded by grazing and cultivation (Jennings 1940). He also drew a map of the site (Jennings and Wagner 1940; see below).
- The site was briefly described in a Work Projects Administration inventory of "outstanding" Indian mounds and sites in Mississippi (Work Projects Administration 1940:site 10). The description was largely based on Jennings's 1940 work.
- The site was briefly described in the Natchez Trace Parkway Survey (National Park Service 1941:140) as having "six mounds, one over 50 feet high."
- In 1947 Philip Phillips visited the site as part of the LMS, making a small collection and noting silo trenches in Mounds 1 and 5.
- On Phillips's recommendation, John L. Cotter excavated at the site in 1948 (1951a). He trenched into mound 5 at the south edge of the silo trench, finding a substantial basal

midden and four episodes of mound construction, three of which were capped with an occupational surface.

- Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1993.
- In 1997 Ian W. Brown directed excavations by the Gulf Coast Survey and the Alabama Museum of Natural History. These excavations focused on the summit of Mound 3 as well as an area north of Mound 4. They resulted in three Master's theses under his direction (Brown 1997; Beasley 1998; Downs 2004; Warhop 2004).
- Beasley (1998) reported on the Mound 4 Flats area, including a Foster phase feasting event as well as an Anna phase structure.
- Downs (2004) reported on two Anna phase rectangular wall trench houses on the summit of Mound 3.
- Warhop (2005) reported on a late Foster phase oval structure in the Mound 4 Flats with evidence of cooking and butchering areas.

#### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map Mound 1 (which did not show up in the LiDAR data) using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. All eight mounds are heavily forested. Mound 3 is visible on the south side of the road while driving southeast up onto the bluff from Anna's Bottom. Mound 6 is visible on the north side of the road from either direction. Mounds 4, 6, and 7 have sustained damage from road construction, while Mounds 1 and 5 have been damaged by silo trenches.

#### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Site record.
- Photographs of Mound A taken February 2004.

Louisiana State University:

- Catalog nos. 587, 396, 1108.
- Ford 1931, 1935 material.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Phillips 1947 collection.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

Natchez, Mississippi:

- Robert Prospere collection.

Alabama Museum of Natural History:

- Brown's 1997 collection.

Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC at Chapel Hill:

- Whole pot found in Mound 5 silo trench, 2007.

Southeast Archaeological Center (NPS):

- Cotter's 1948 collections.

**Recommendations:**

Coring should be conducted in Mounds 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8 to obtain evidence of constructional history and dating. None of these mounds have previously been excavated.

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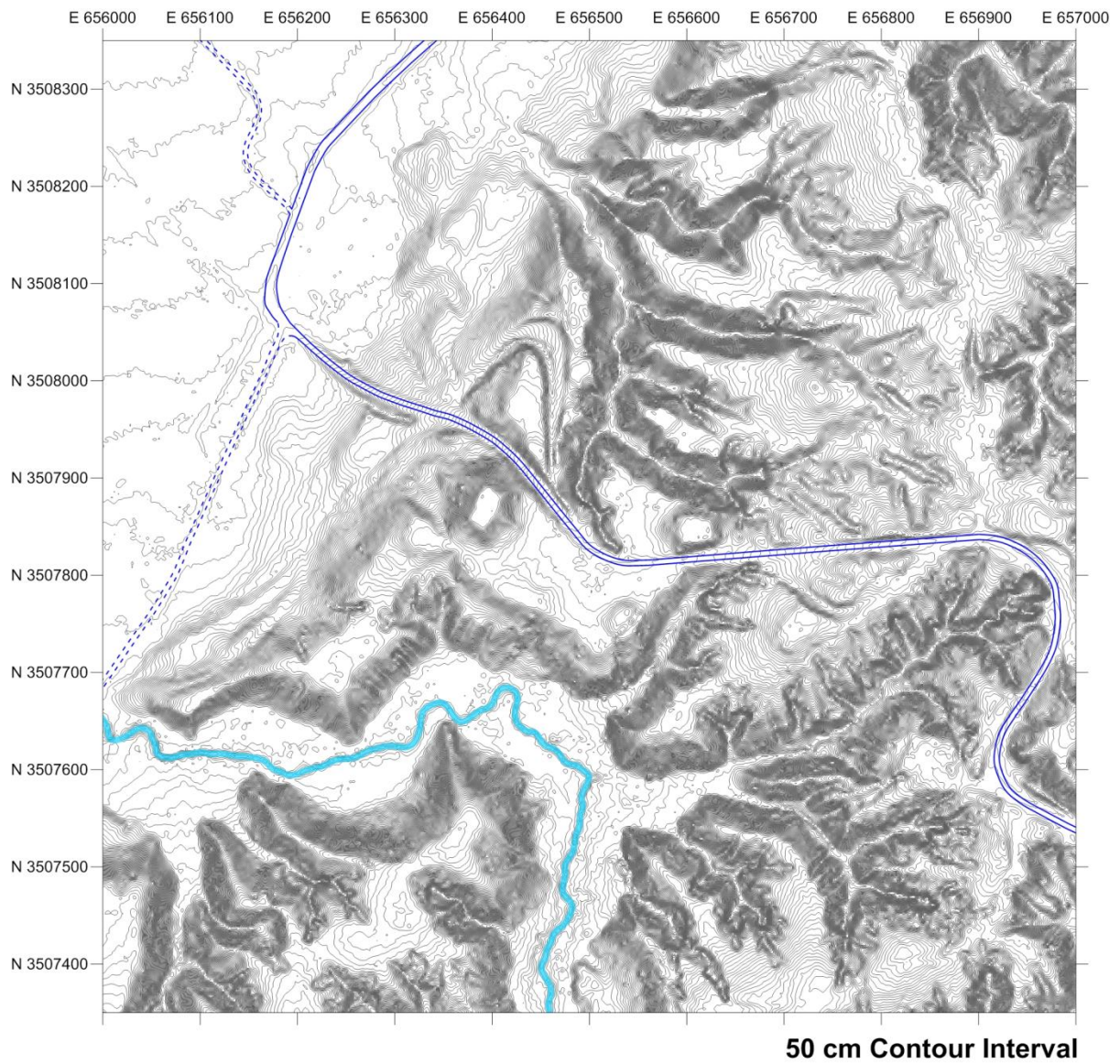
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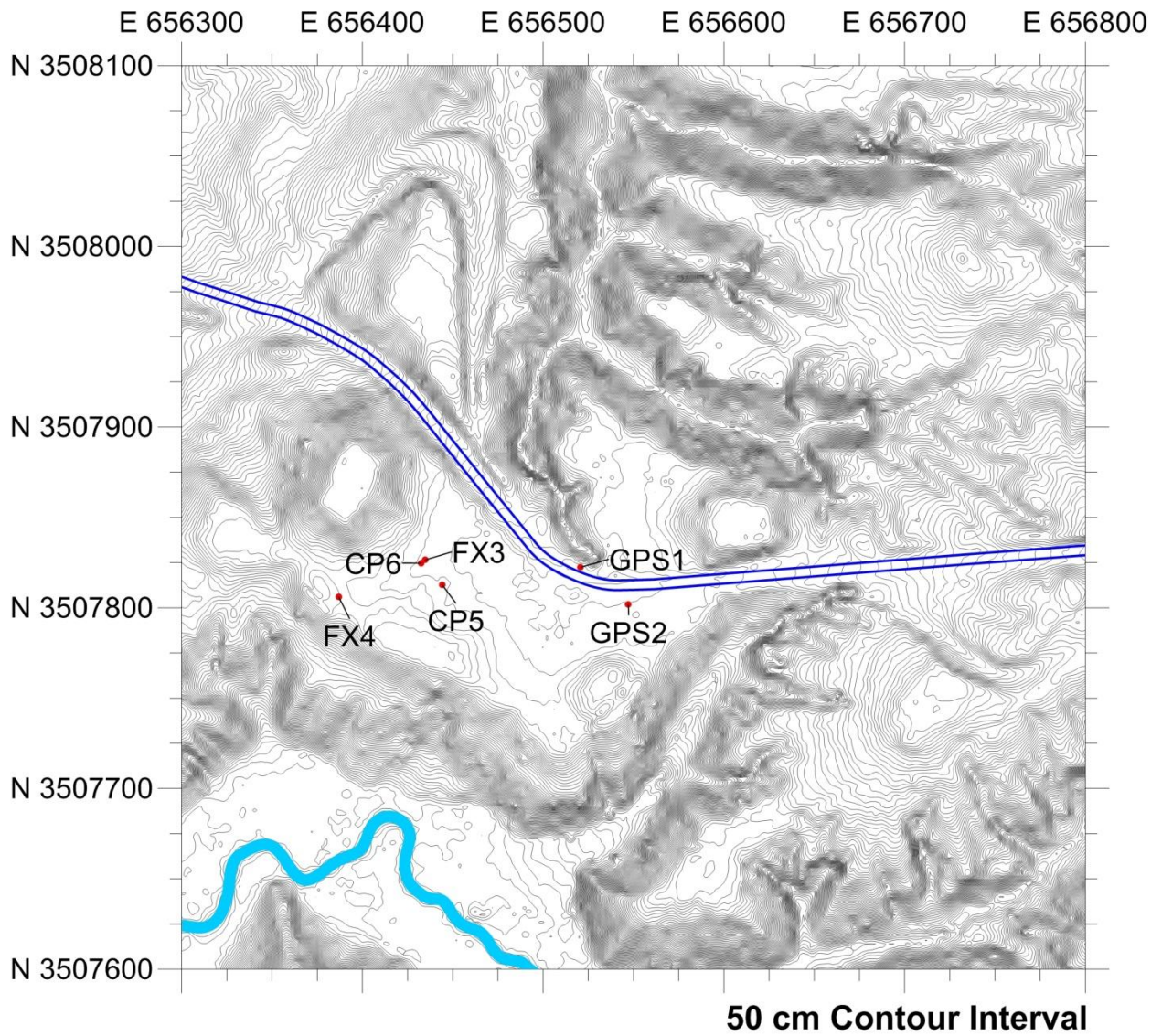
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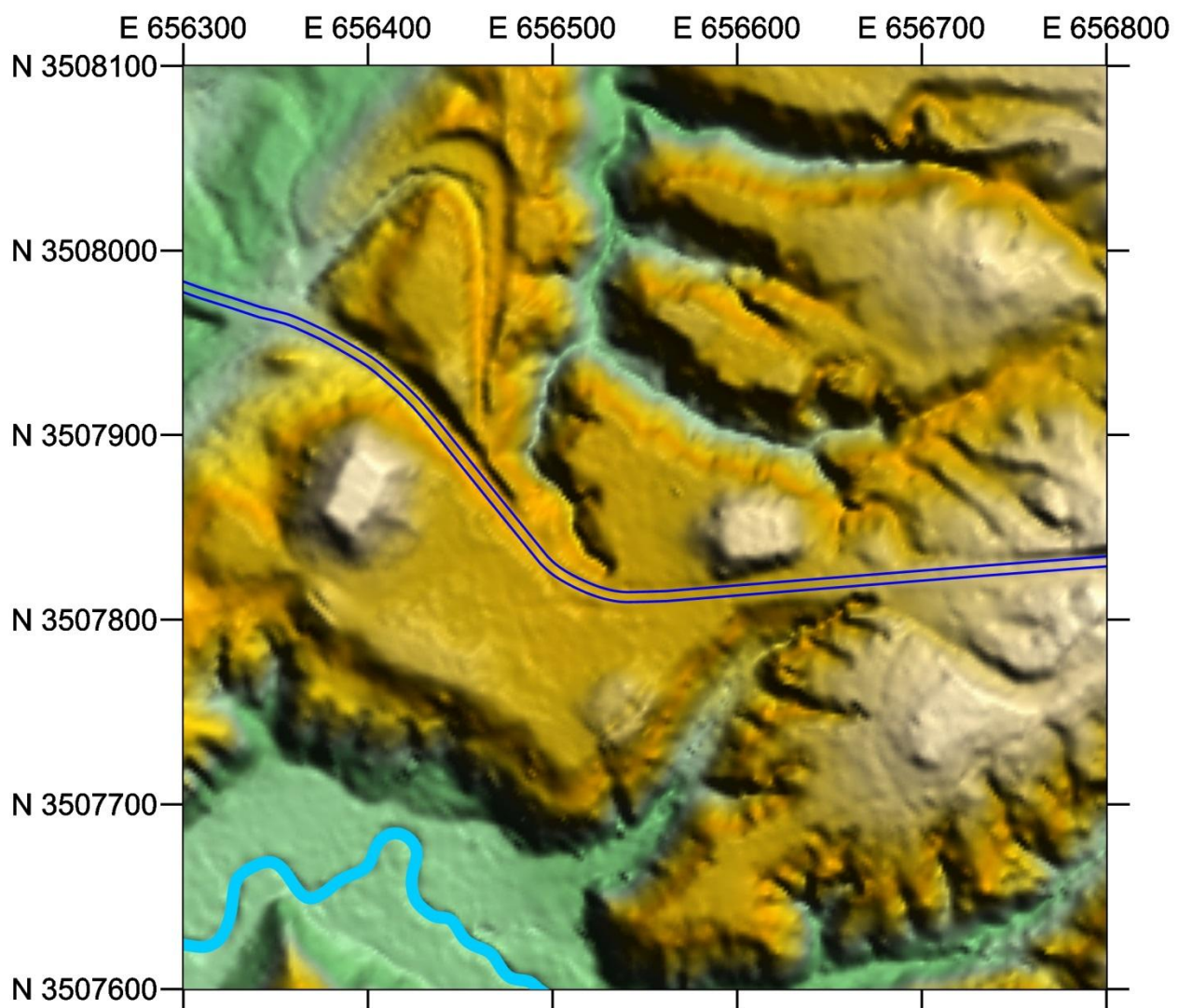
Anna (22 Ad 500). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



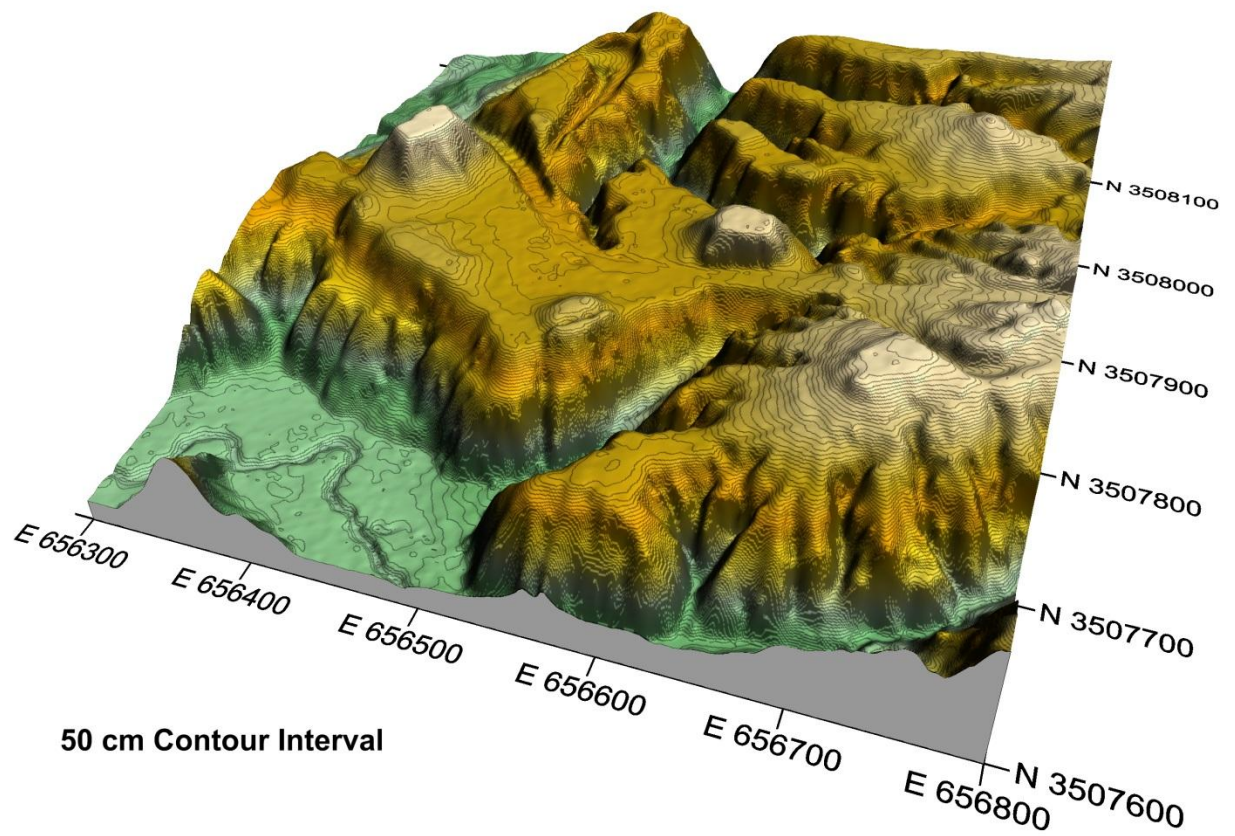
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GPS 2	656547.141	3507801.771	64.931
FX 3	656434.659	3507826.478	65.725
FX 4	656386.956	3507805.890	67.590
CP 5	656444.158	3507812.745	65.949
CP 6	656432.686	3507824.670	65.753

Anna (22 Ad 500). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Anna (22 Ad 500). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Anna (22 Ad 500). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).





Anna (22 Ad 500). Mound 6. View northwest. February 2013.



Anna (22 Ad 500). Mound 6. View north. February 2013.





Anna (22 Ad 500). Mound 3. View south-southeast. February 2013.

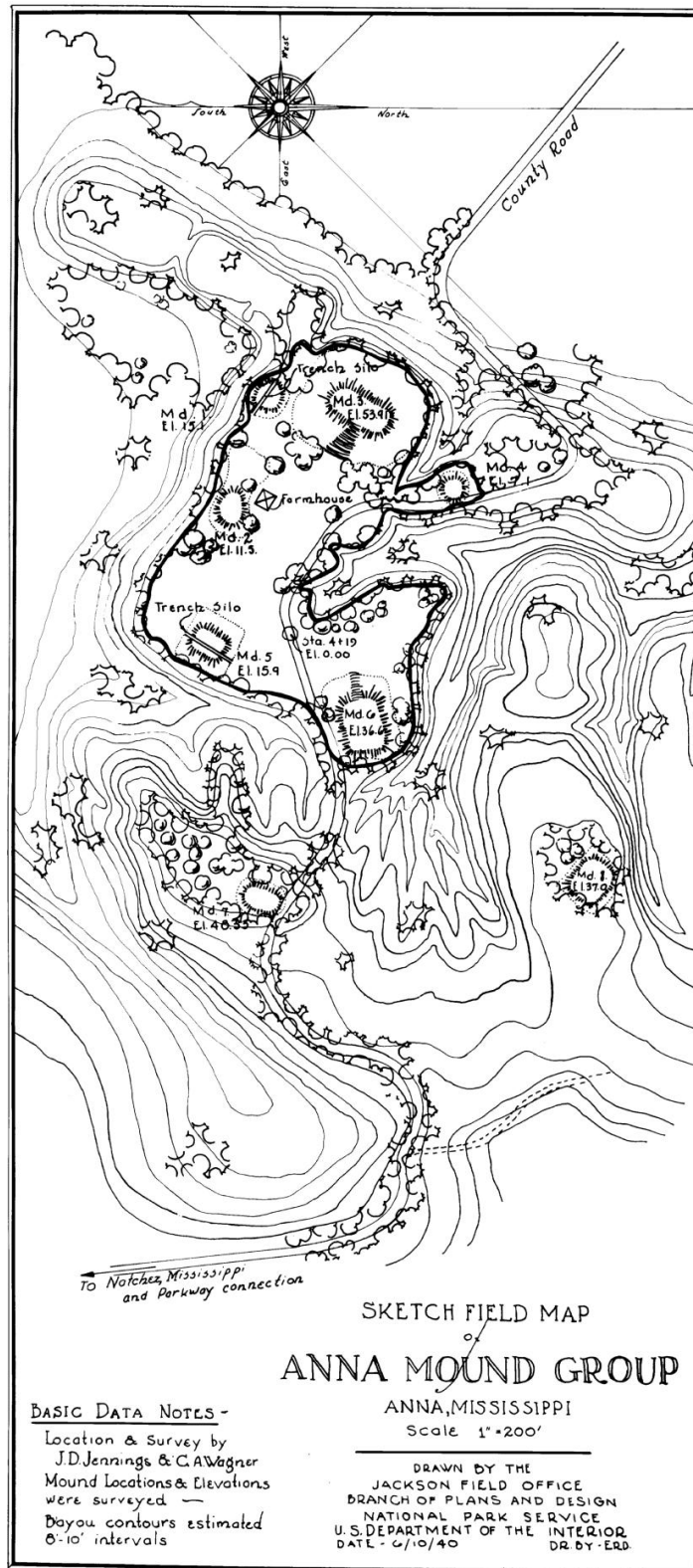


Anna (22 Ad 500). View from top of Mound 3 overlooking Anna's Bottom. View northwest. February 2013.





Anna (22 Ad 500). Silo trench in Mound 5 (with Erin Nelson). View southwest. February 2013.



Anna (22 Ad 500). Jennings and Wagner field map, 1940. Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, Tupelo, Mississippi.



**Site Name:** Fatherland (22 AD 501)

**Other:** 26-K-2 (LMS); Grand Village of the Natchez Indians; nearby sites 22 Ad 760, 22 Ad 591, 22 Ad 754

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe/GPS 1	N 3488759.577	E 653809.341
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe/GPS 2	N 3488735.132	E 653870.855

**USGS Quad map:** Natchez (15')  
Natchez (7.5')

**Site Description:** The Fatherland site has three mounds and a village and is located in the bottomland on the west side of St. Catherines Creek. Fatherland has been conclusively identified as the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians visited by Iberville in 1700. Mound A is a low mound that was severely eroded when first described in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Mounds B and C were described in late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century French accounts as the location of a chief's residence and temple respectively. Archaeological excavations of both mounds corroborate this. Mound B was built in four stages, each with associated structural remains. Mound C was also built in four stages, the last two of which supported structures; these stages also have burials and evidence of mortuary ritual. The site dates primarily to the Foster, Emerald and Natchez phases, with a minor Anna phase occupation (Brain et al. 1995; cf. Brain 1978:Table 12.3).

#### **History of Work:**

- Fatherland has long been identified as the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians, which played a prominent role in French Colonial accounts between 1682 and 1730 (for summaries of these accounts, see Swanton 1911; Albrecht 1944; Neitzel 1965; Brown 1978; Brown 1990; Lorenz 1997; Barnett 2002, 2007; Brain 1982; Galloway and Jackson 2004).
- Bernard Shipp visited the site and mentioned it in his book on *The Indian and Antiquities in America* (Shipp 1897:206). At the time of his visit (probably in the 1880s), Mound A had already been partially destroyed by St. Catherines Creek.
- In 1924 Warren K. Morehead described one mound at the site ("upon the land of Mrs. McKittrick and Mrs. Miner on St. Catherines Creek"). He excavated a trench through the center of the mound and augered in several locations (Moorehead 1924:3, 1932:160).
- The site was visited by James A. Ford, Moreau B. Chambers, and Henry B. Collins in the years from 1929 to 1931 (Ford 1936:59-65; Neitzel 1965:9). They noted three mounds as well as a village site on the east side of St. Catherine's Creek. The village site was represented by a midden, 6 in (15 cm) thick, visible in a road cut.
- In 1930 Chambers, working for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, excavated Mound C, locating 25 burials and associated grave goods, including European material. He also tested Mounds A and B but found no artifacts in either (Neitzel 1965).
- Ford (1936:59-65) described Mound A as a low mound almost completely eroded by St. Catherine's Creek; Mound B as a pyramidal platform mound, 7 ft (2 m) high; and Mound C as a burial mound, 4 ft (1.2 m) high, completely excavated by Chambers.
- The site was briefly described in the Natchez Trace Parkway Survey as consisting of three mounds (National Park Service 1941:139-140). A village site across St. Catherines Creek was said to have "largely eroded away."

- At around the same time, the site was also described in a Work Projects Administration inventory of “outstanding” Indian mounds and sites in Mississippi (Work Projects Administration 1940:site 12).
- From 1962 to 1964 Robert S. Neitzel conducted additional mound excavations on behalf of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Neitzel 1965). He found that Mound B was constructed in four stages, each with associated domestic structures. The last of these stages had European trade goods associated. Mound C was found to have supported a temple structure. Mound A, the smallest, was found to have a late occupation based on ceramics. Neitzel intended to excavate in the plaza but was prevented by approximately 6 ft (1.8 m) of colluvial overburden.
- After the site was acquired by the state, the mounds were restored to their previously reported dimensions and the colluvium covering the plaza was mechanically removed.
- In 1972 Neitzel conducted excavations in the plaza (Neitzel 1983). He uncovered four areas of domestic habitation near Mound B, each with superimposed buildings. The largest building was a single-set post structure that had been destroyed by burning. Neitzel (1983:131) describes this as “a large and imposing structure near the chief’s mound” and believes it to be “the residence of an important individual, such as the Tattooed Serpent or Flour Chief.” Neitzel dates the primary occupation of the Grand Village to the Foster, Emerald and Natchez phases, with a “transient” Anna phase occupation also represented.
- In 1983 a fifth occupation area was discovered as part of an erosional control project (Barnett 1984).

#### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to set permanent copper datums and to assess its current conditions. As a state park, the site is well maintained and accessible to visitors. There is a visitor’s center and museum on the premises, as well as interpretive signage throughout the site.

#### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record.
- National Register of Historic Places nomination.
- Chambers’s Mound C excavation material (according to Ford this material was partially destroyed by a fire).
- Material excavated by Neitzel.

Louisiana State University:

- Ford, Chambers, and Collins collection: LSU catalog nos. 429, 468, 586m, 842, 843, 1113, 1203, 5273-5285.

Grand Village of the Natchez Indians:

- Materials excavated by Chambers and Neitzel (on display).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Human effigy figure (cat. no. 79934). This object was found somewhere in Natchez before 1820, and is presumed to have come from Fatherland (Atwater 1820:215; Williams 1968:60-62).
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

Given the extensive work done previously, no further excavation is required.

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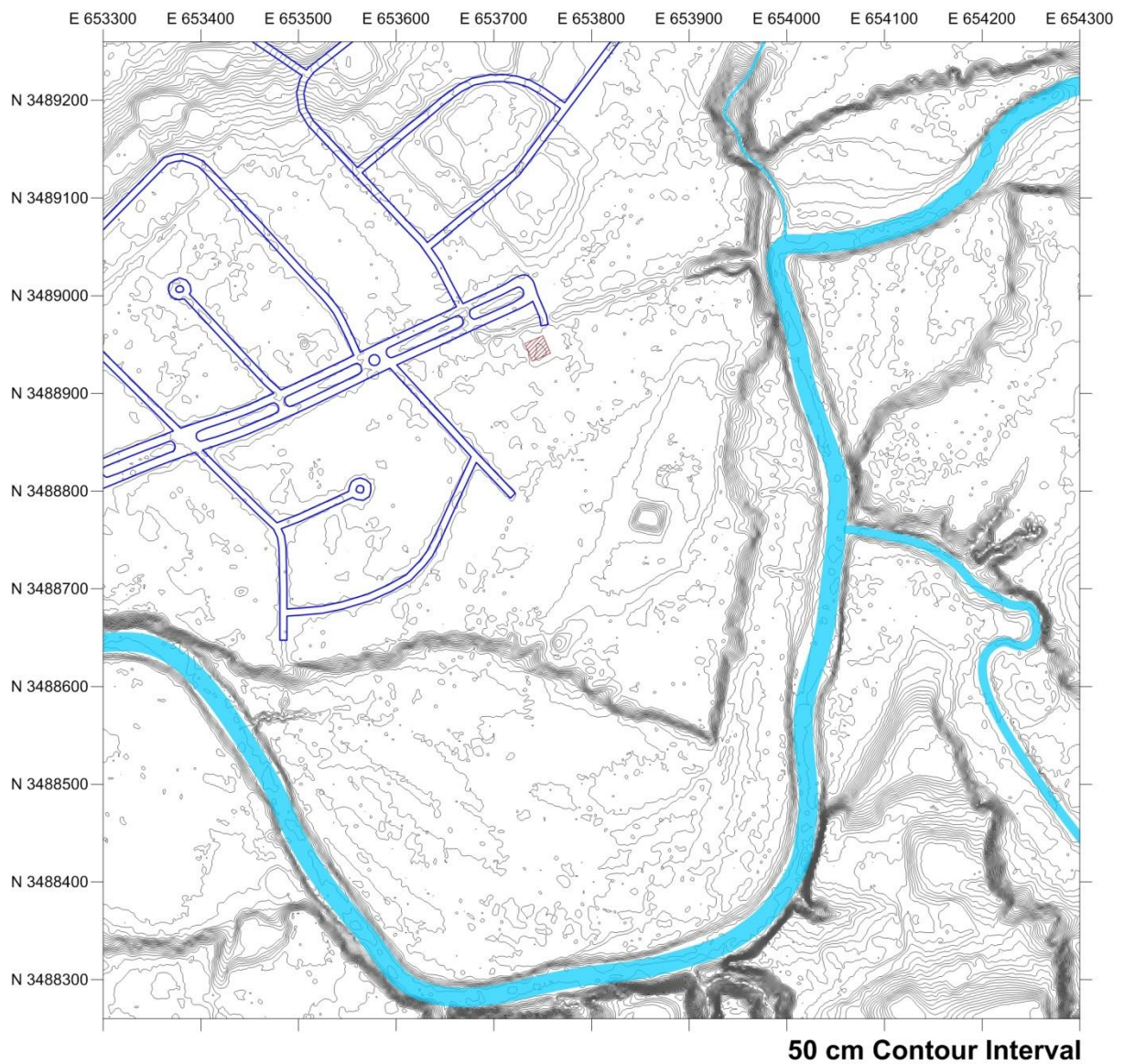


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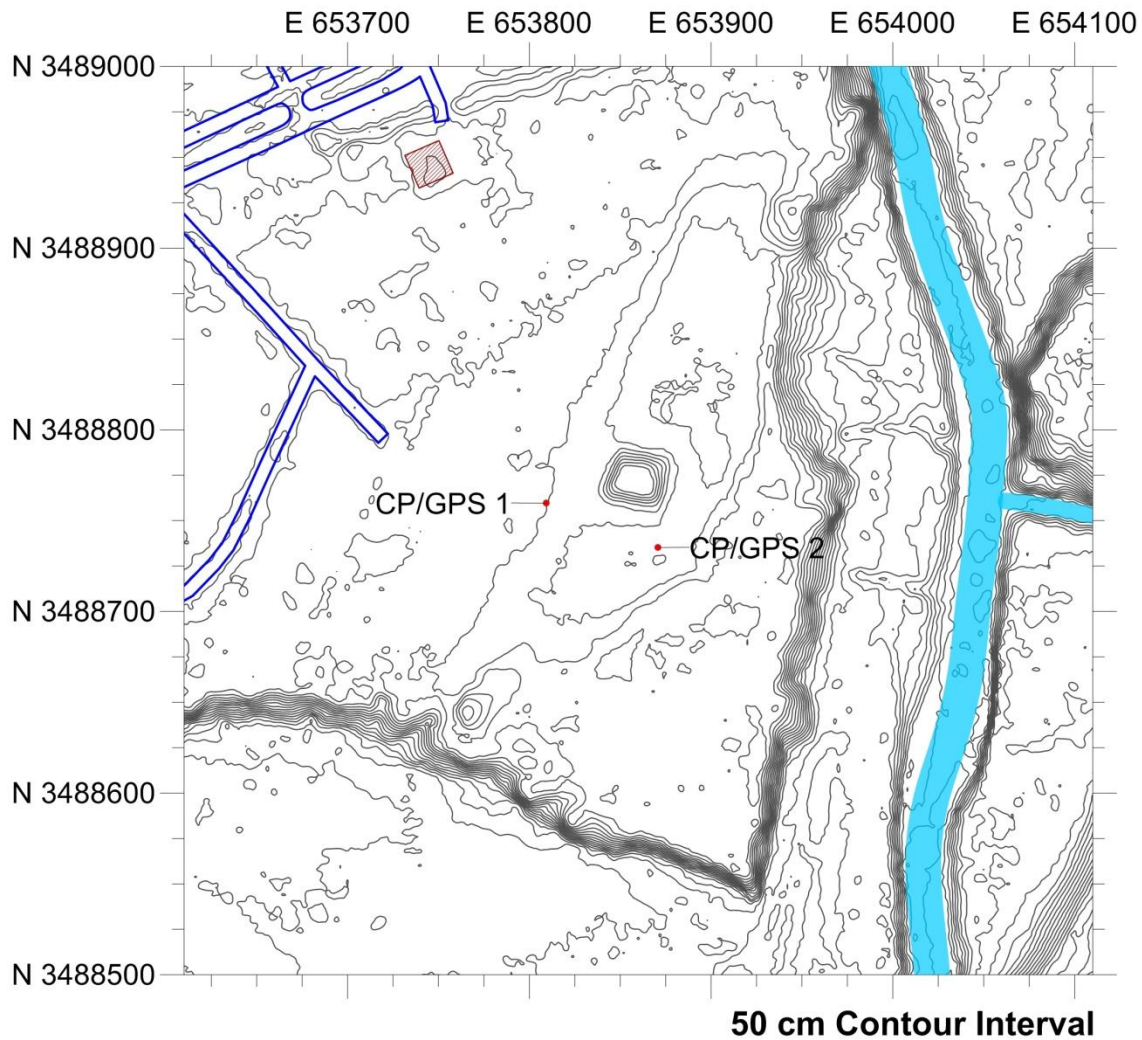
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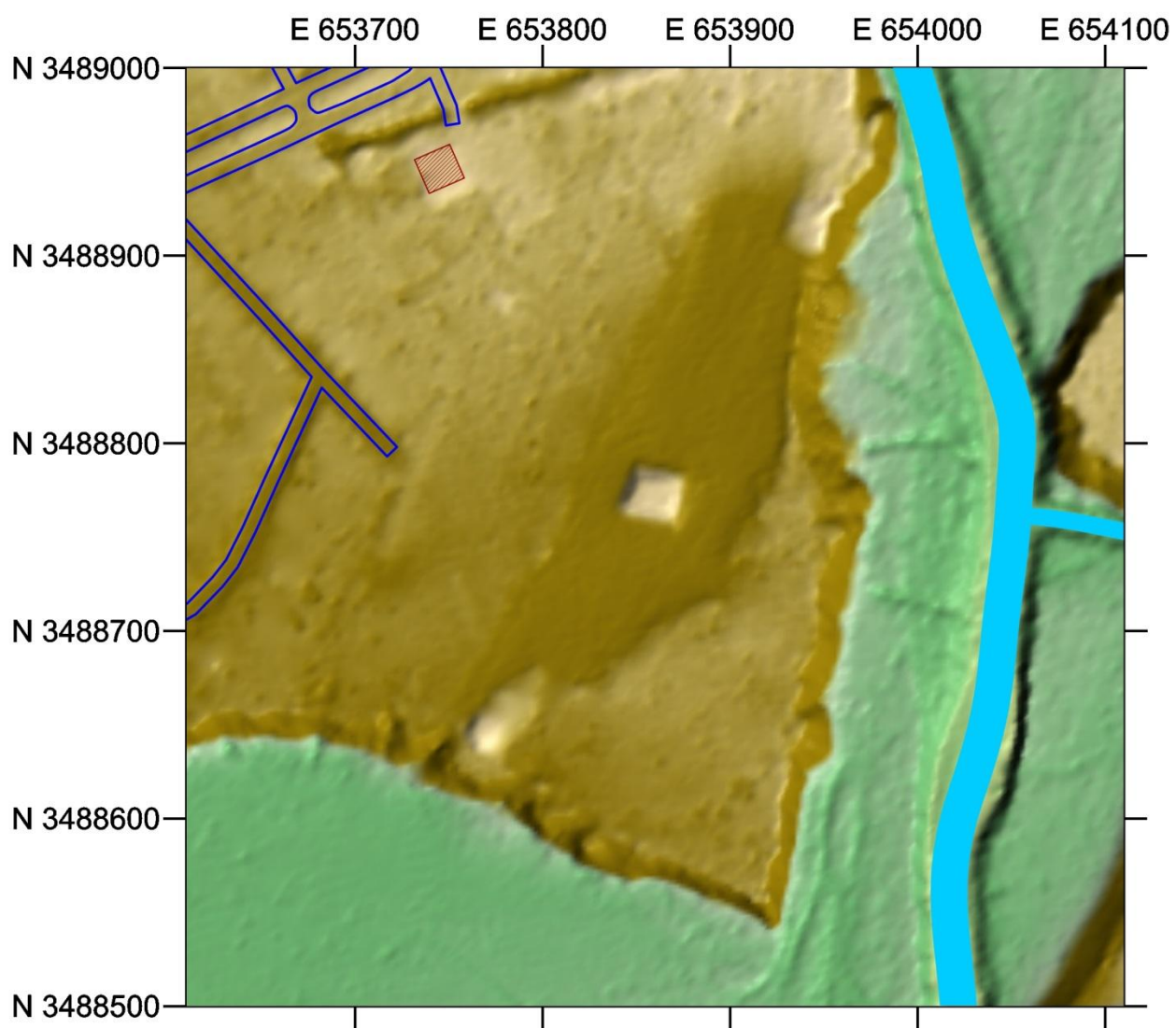


Fatherland (22 Ad 501). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



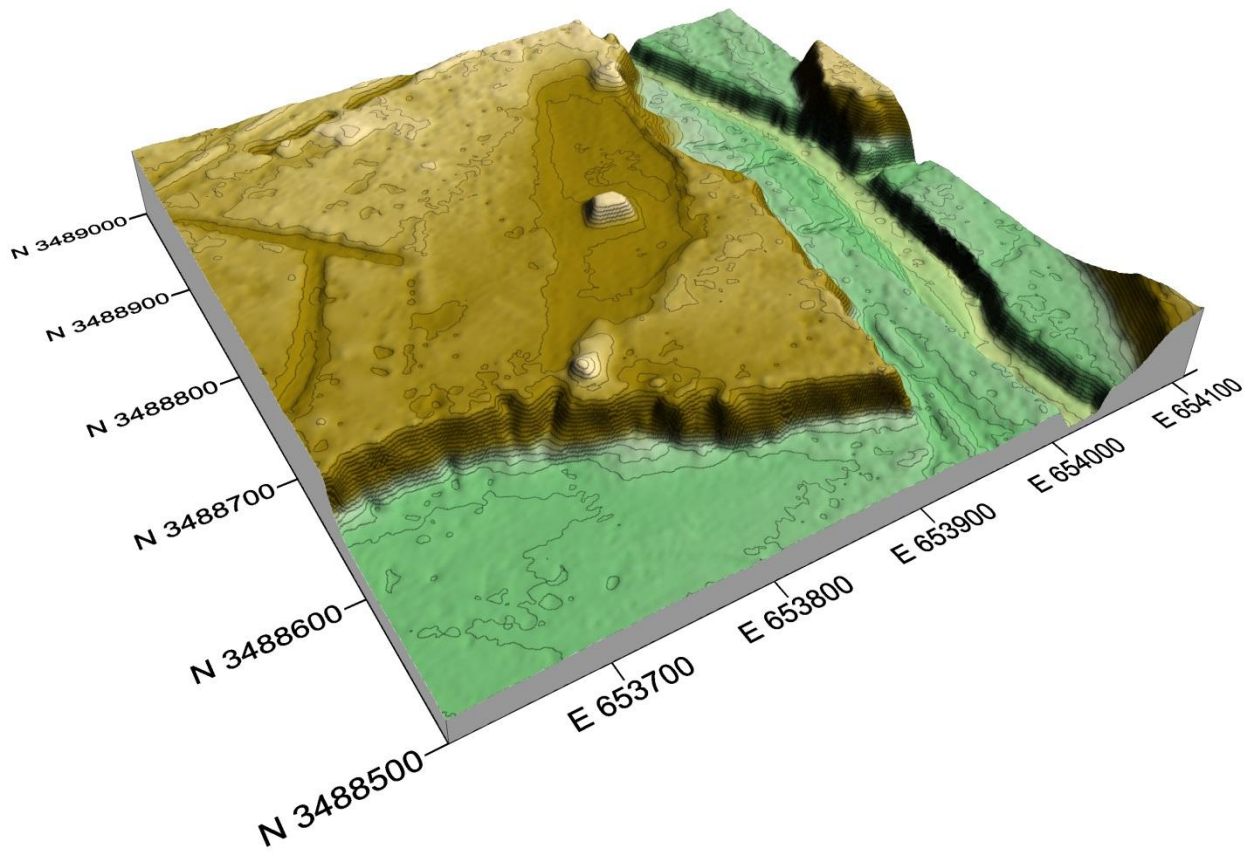
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CP/GPS 2	653870.855	3488735.132	31.592

Fatherland (22 Ad 501). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points marked with permanent copper datums (CP/GPS) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Fatherland (22 Ad 501). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).





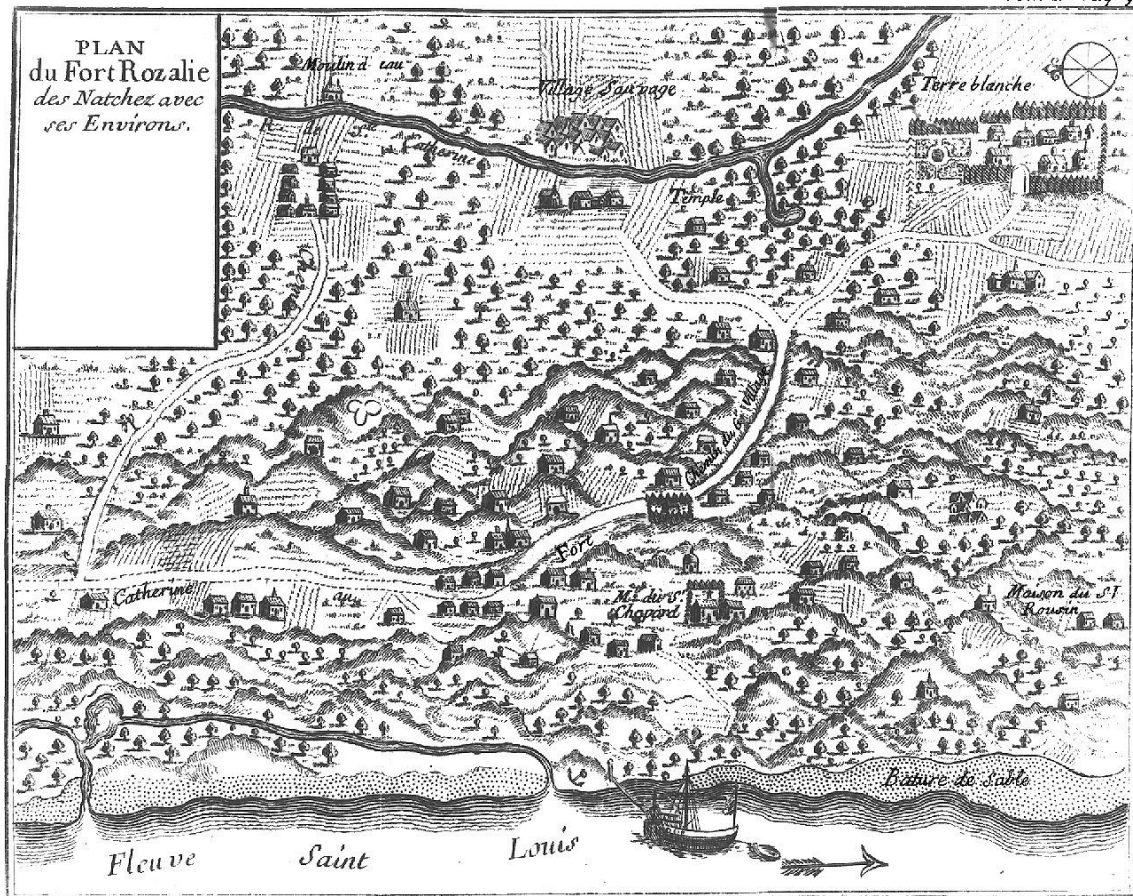
Fatherland (22 Ad 501). 2013 oblique relief map with 50 cm contours (500 x 500 m; 4x vertical exaggeration).



Fatherland (22 Ad 501). Mounds B and C. View SW. February 2013.



Fatherland (22 Ad 501). Mound A. View E. February 2013.



Fatherland (22 Ad 501). 1753 Dumont map of Fort Rosalie and environs showing the Grand Village of the Natchez. Dumont de Montigny 1753, vol. 2, facing p. 94.



**Site Name:** Foster (22 Ad 503)

**Other:** 26-K-3; 26-K-89 (LMS); Mount Pleasant

**UTM Location:** Copper pipe 6 N 3497378.720 E 658638.692  
(NAD83; Zone 15) Copper pipe 7 N 3497396.197 E 658591.728

**USGS Quad map:** Natchez (15')  
Washington (7.5')

**Site Description:** The Foster site is the type site for the Plaquemine period Foster phase. It consists of two mounds just over 200 m apart with a “village” or plaza between them. Mound A is a pyramidal platform mound. The original height of this mound is unknown—there has been a house on its summit since the 1790s, and it was modified/enlarged to accommodate a veranda in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Currently, it is approximately 3 m in height. Mound B is smaller and indeterminate in shape—its southern slope having been eroded by St. Catherine’s Creek. Excavations in Mound B revealed two episodes of mound construction and a submound midden with evidence of domestic occupation. Primary occupation occurred during the Plaquemine period Anna, Emerald, and Foster phases, though the midden beneath Mound B also contained ceramic material from the Tchula, Marksville, Baytown and Coles Creek periods.

**History of Work:**

- Described by Ingraham in 1835 as having a mound with a plantation house on the summit.
- Calvin Brown (1926) describes the site in much the same way as Ingraham.
- Warren K Moorehead visited the site in 1924, recording it as “Mount Pleasant” in his 1932 publication (Fig. 100).
- In 1930 Moreau B. Chambers and W.B. Myers surface collected around Mound A; James A. Ford (1936) described this collection as including Tunica and Natchez types.
- Jeffrey P. Brain and the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) surveyed the site in 1971 and excavated in 1971 and 1972. Their excavations in Mound A revealed only early 19<sup>th</sup> century fill, indicating an expansion of the mound related to the construction of a veranda. Their Mound B excavations revealed two stages of mound construction as well as an underlying midden. The results of the excavation were the subject of a Harvard senior honors thesis by Vincas P. Steponaitis (1974).
- Archaeologists Unlimited of Natchez, Mississippi conducted pedestrian survey and shovel testing in the field north of Foster Mounds, with negative results near the mound.

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The site is currently as described by the LMS and by Steponaitis (1974). Both mounds are visible from the road, though Mound B could easily be mistaken for a natural feature.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State survey record.
- Twelve photos in Chambers collection.



Lousiana State University:

- 1930 Chambers and Myers collection – LSU cat. nos. 977, 1109.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1971-72 LMS collections.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

Additional excavations or coring should be conducted in Mound A to gain better evidence on its constructional history and date.

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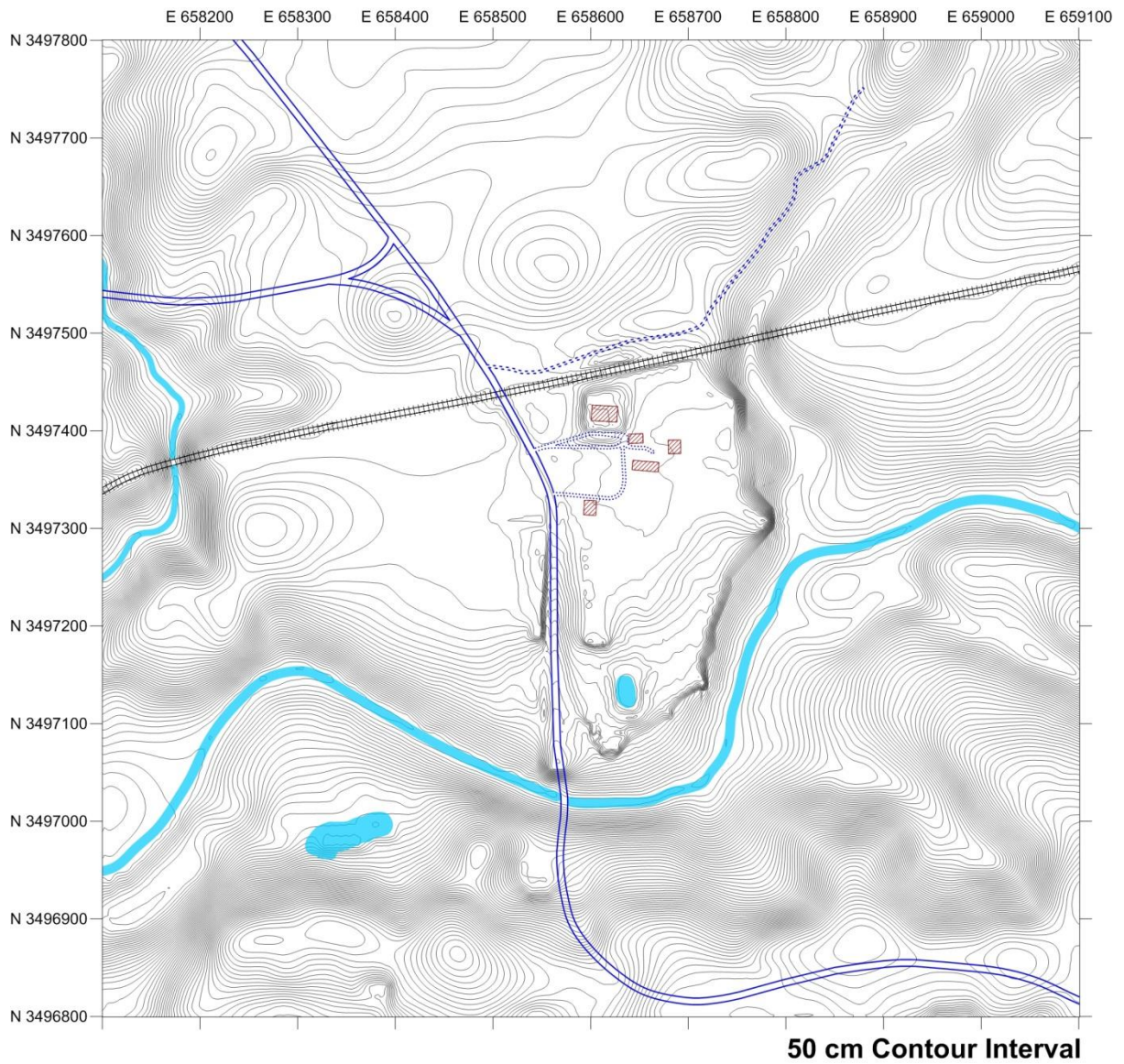
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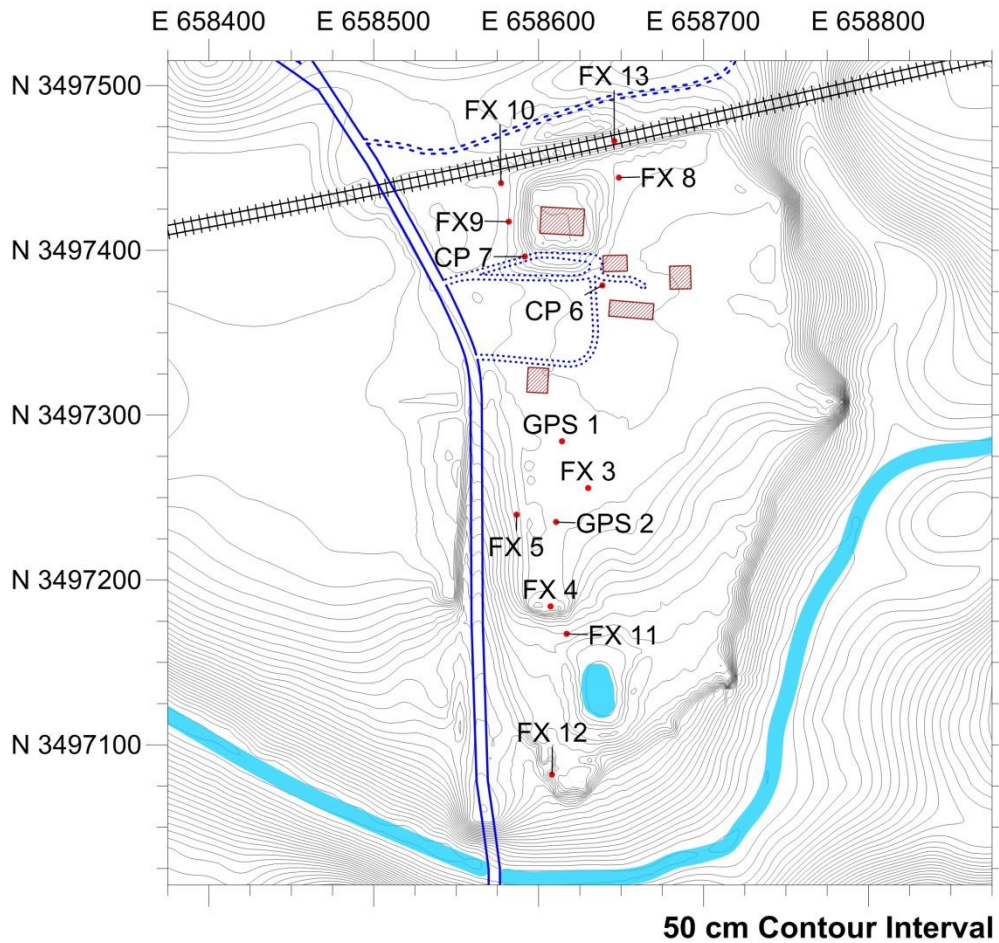
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Steponaitis, Vincas P., Stephen Williams, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Ian W. Brown, Tristram R. Kidder, and Melissa Salvanish (eds.)

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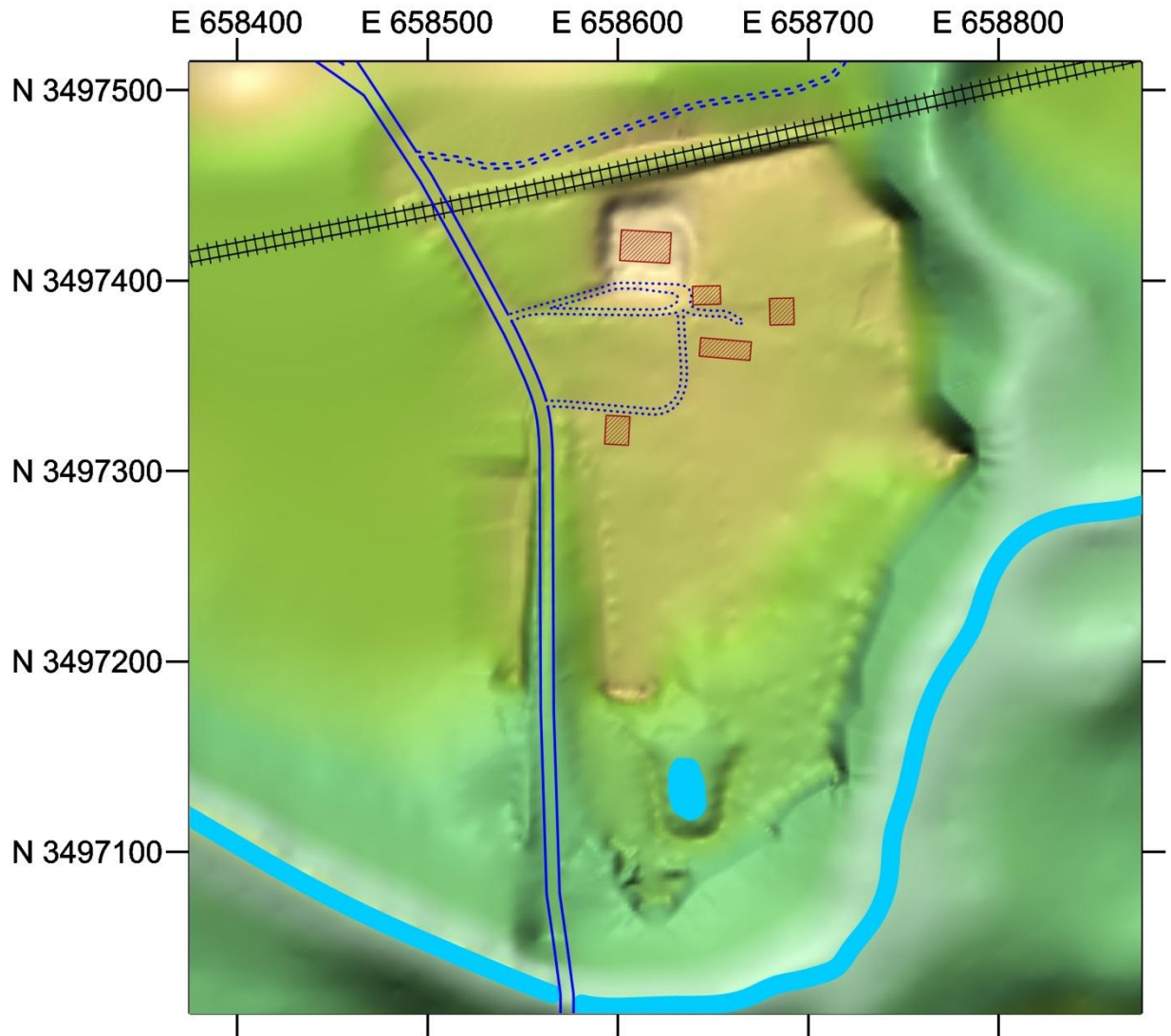
Foster (22 Ad 503). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



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FX 4	658607.259	3497183.880	57.780
FX 5	658586.596	3497239.581	56.232
CP 6	658638.692	3497378.720	57.774
CP 7	658591.728	3497396.197	58.731
FX 8	658648.595	3497444.176	58.359
FX 9	658581.967	3497417.380	57.045
FX 10	658577.109	3497440.706	56.718
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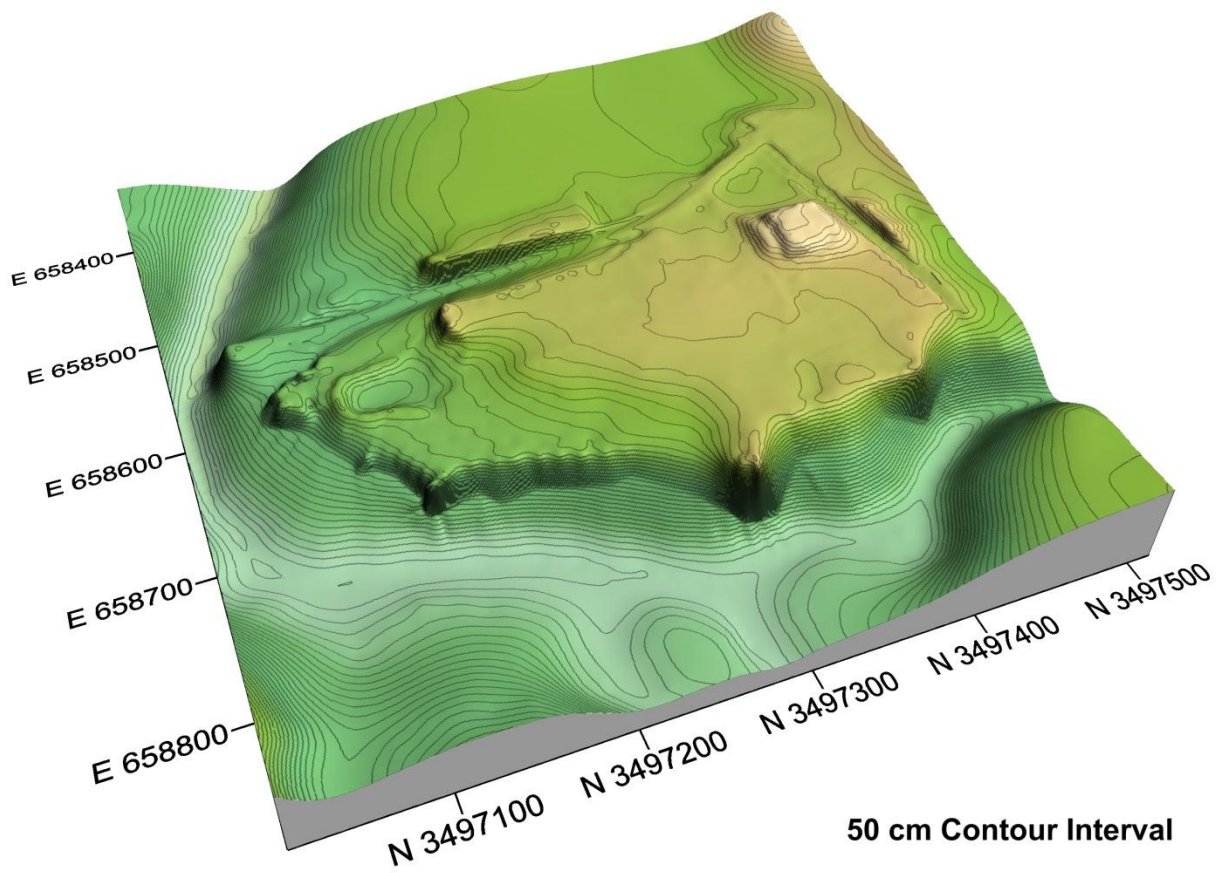
Foster (22 Ad 503). 2013 contour map with cultural features and GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and copper pipes (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Foster (22 Ad 503). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).





Foster (22 Ad 503). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).



Foster (22 Ad 503). Mound A. View north. February 2013.



Foster (22 Ad 503). Mound A. View east. February 2013.

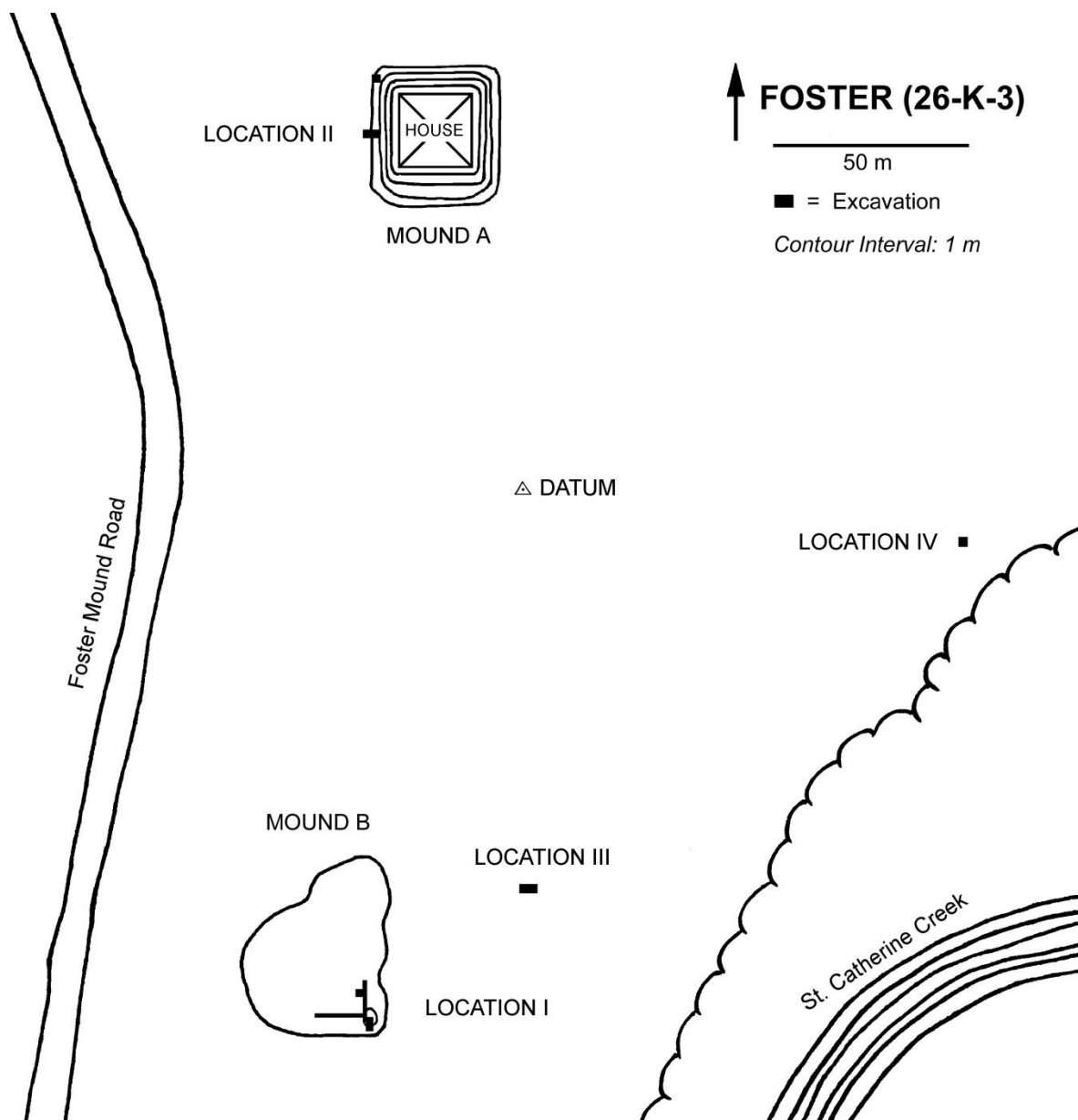




Foster (22 Ad 503). Mound B. View northeast. February 2013.



Foster (22 Ad 503). Mound B. View east-northeast. February 2013.



Foster (22 Ad 503). LMS site map with locations of 1972 excavations. Brian et al. 1995, Fig. 3.46; after Steponaitis 1974, Fig. 20.





Foster (22 Ad 503). 1972 photograph of Foster Mound A. View east. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 3.47.

**Site Name:** Emerald (22 Ad 504)

**Other:** 26-L-1 (LMS); Selzertown (or Selsertown); 22 Ad 1063 (across road)

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3	N 3501463.601	E 666312.150
(NAD83; Zone 15)	Copper pipe 5	N 3501381.717	E 666310.614
	Copper pipe 11	N 3501495.939	E 666191.299

**USGS Quad map:** Fayette (15')  
Church Hill (7.5')

**Site Description:** Emerald consists of a large platform with two extant secondary mounds at either end. Early reports indicate that there were six additional secondary mounds that have since been destroyed. According to Brain et al. (1995) there were four main occupations at Emerald separated by three stages of mound construction. The earliest is an Anna phase village on a naturally sloping ridge, followed by modification of the natural topography to create a broad platform. Midden on the first stage of this platform indicates a late Anna to Foster phase occupation with a series of associated burials and perhaps two secondary mounds. A second major stage of mound construction served as a base for an Emerald phase occupation, including midden deposits on and off the platform as well as two secondary mounds with buildings on their summits. The eastern secondary mound had associated domestic refuse while the western had ceremonial refuse. A final mound construction stage supported enlarged versions of the mounds on either end as well as six additional secondary mounds. The largest and westernmost mound was 12 m in height while the easternmost was 7-8 m high. Occupation of the site may have extended into the historic period (Natchez phase), though no historic artifacts have been found.

#### **History of Work:**

- Many early 19<sup>th</sup>-century observers visited the site prior to 1850 and left written accounts; some also conducted excavations there (e.g., Hall 1801:51; Brackenridge 1814:278; Ingraham 1835:vol. 2, 222-226; Monette 1838a; Monette 1838b:230-231; Forshey 1840; Forshey 1841; Bailey 1842; Bartlett 1848:8-9; Squire and Davis 1848:118; also see Cotter 1951b). Although there is some variation among the descriptions, they generally portray the site as a large platform surmounted by eight secondary mounds and surrounded by a ditch (Steponaitis 1974:22-28; Brain et al. 1995).
- Joseph Jones of New Orleans explored Emerald in the late 1880s. According to a contemporary newspaper account (Anonymous 1889), he “caused to be dug a trench 20 feet long and 20 feet deep,” in which he found charred logs, ashes, human bones and “a fragment of an old French burr millstone.” Thomas (1894:266) mentions that Jones’s excavations were placed on the western secondary mound.
- Cyrus Thomas (1894) reports that Edward Palmer visited the site in 1884 and that Middleton surveyed the site in 1887, describing four mounds on an elevated platform. Their surveys found pottery and burnt clay with cane impressions strewn about the platform (also see Jeter 1990:13-16).
- In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Vincent Perrault excavated several burials and 5 limestone pipes at base of eastern mound (Brown 1926:256-263).
- Calvin Brown visited the site in 1917, noting damage from cultivation and erosion. He recorded two secondary mounds (Brown 1926:36-40).

- In 1924 Warren K. Moorehead excavated in the platform near Perrault's earlier excavations at the base of the eastern mound and discovered a series of occupational middens separated by layers of fill (Moorehead 1932:161-162).
- The site was briefly described in a Work Projects Administration inventory of "outstanding" Indian mounds and sites in Mississippi (Work Projects Administration 1940:site 2).
- The Natchez Trace Parkway Survey briefly described this site as consisting of "only two mounds, situated upon a natural rectangular plateau-like elevation." (National Park Service 1941:140).
- In 1948 John Cotter excavated stratigraphic tests in the north and south flanks of the platform, as well as in the flat southwest of the platform. He discovered that the primary mound (i.e., "the plateau-like elevation" described above) was partly artificial. He proposed a Plaquemine date with Coles Creek influences (Cotter 1951a).
- The platform and secondary mounds were reconstructed by the National Park Service in 1955.
- In 1972, Jeffrey Brain and the LMS survey conducted magnetometer surveys and excavations in the west mound, the south slope of the east mound, the center of the platform, and the flat area southeast of the platform (see map attached below). They confirmed many of Cotter's conclusions, finding evidence of a basal midden followed by three distinct stages of mound construction with associated occupations (see site description above) (Brain 1972; Brain et al. 1995). The results of these excavations were the subject of a senior honors thesis by Vincas P. Steponaitis (1974).
- Emerald was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 and named a National Historic Landmark in 1989.
- MDOT archaeologists conducted a shovel test survey and surface collections in the vicinity in 2008 (Underwood et al. 2009).

### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. At this time the site appears as described by Brain et al. (1995). There appears to have been recent cattle grazing on the surface of the platform and the erosional gully in the south edge of the mound is still much in evidence. Additionally, there is a large hole in the top of the platform on the south edge about a third of the way from the pedestrian access towards the eastern mound. It is approximately 1 m wide and 1 m deep.

### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State Survey record.
- NRPH nomination.

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Material from 1972 LMS excavations.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

Southeastern Archaeological Center (NPS), Tallahassee:

- Cotter's 1948 collections.

Milwaukee Public Museum:

- Perrault pipes (cat. nos. 16,205-16, 209).

**Recommendations:**

Given the extensive work done previously, no further excavation or coring is required.

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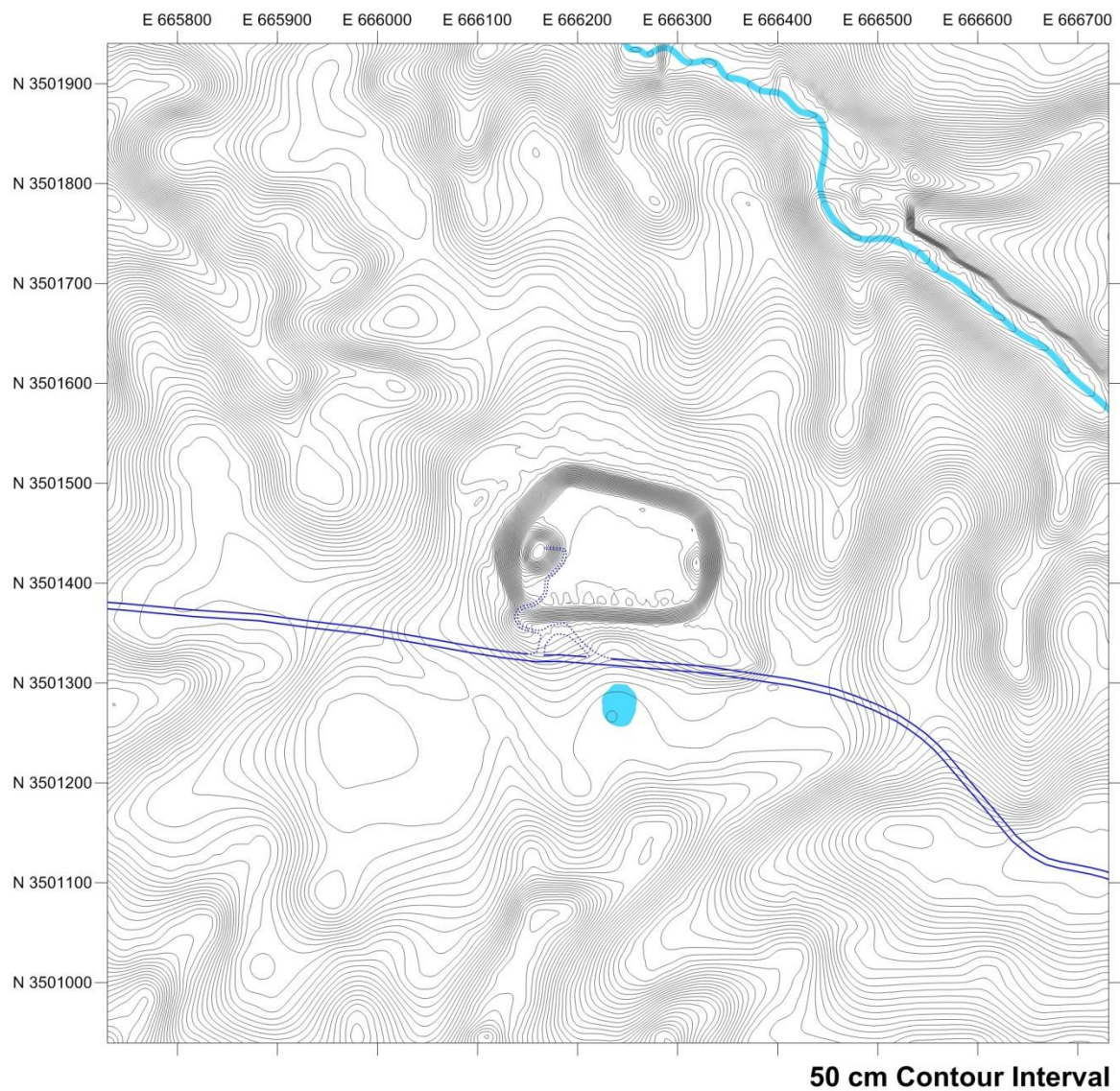
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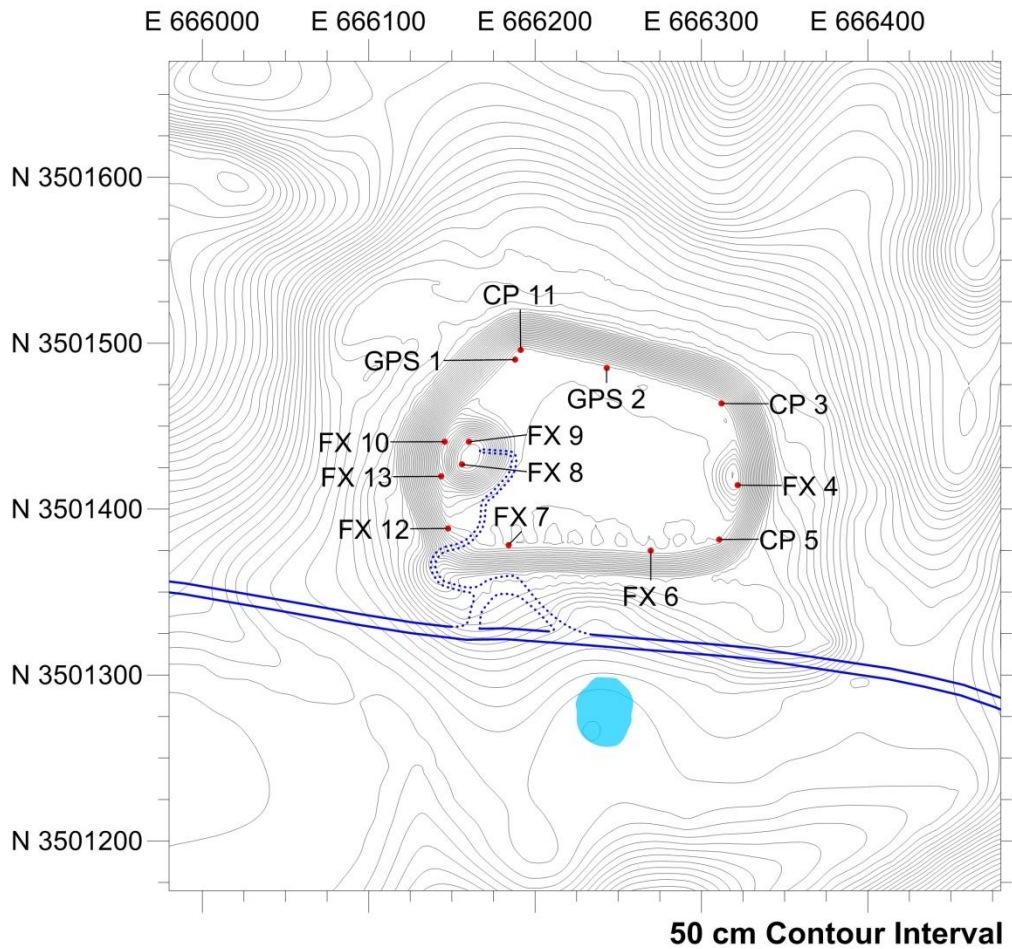
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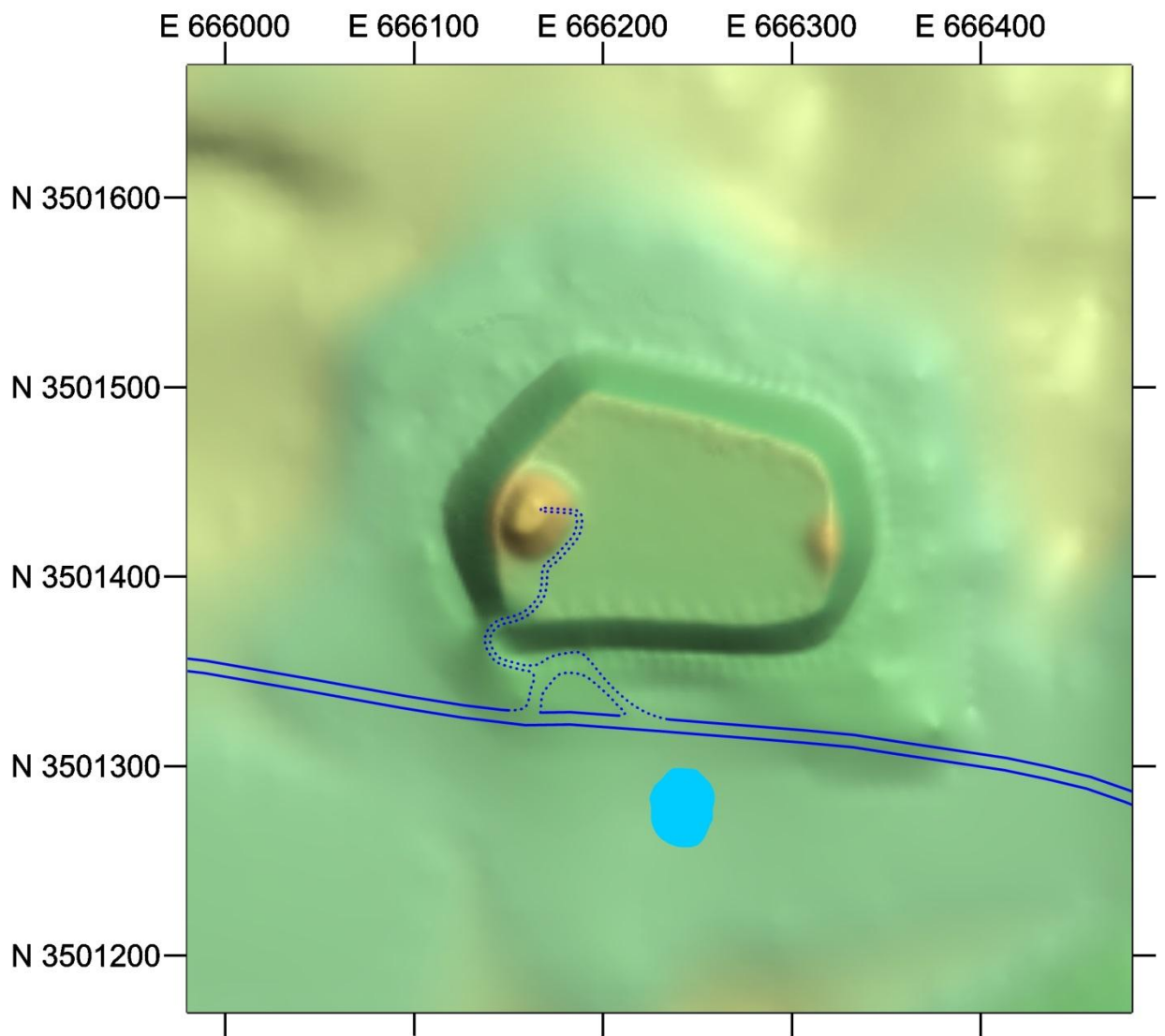
Emerald (22 Ad 504). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



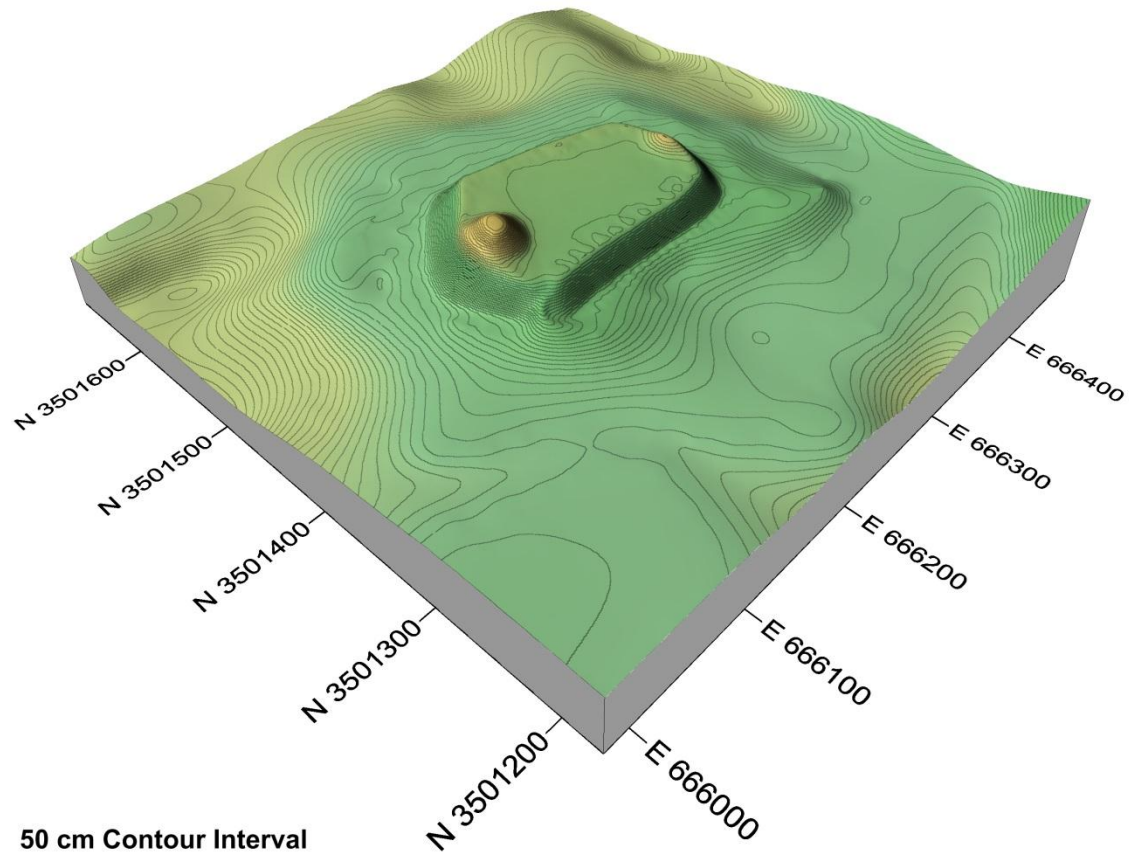
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FX 4	666321.803	3501414.403	121.197
CP 5	666310.614	3501381.717	118.095
FX 6	666269.581	3501375.071	117.906
FX 7	666184.027	3501378.318	117.997
FX 8	666155.955	3501426.907	126.578
FX 9	666160.169	3501440.518	126.369
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CP 11	666191.299	3501495.939	118.768
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FX 13	666143.555	3501419.721	121.105

Emerald (22 Ad 504). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX) and copper pipes (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Emerald (22 Ad 504). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Emerald (22 Ad 504). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).



Emerald (22 Ad 504). Westernmost secondary mound. View west. February 2013.



Emerald (22 Ad 504). Easternmost secondary mound. View east. February 2013.



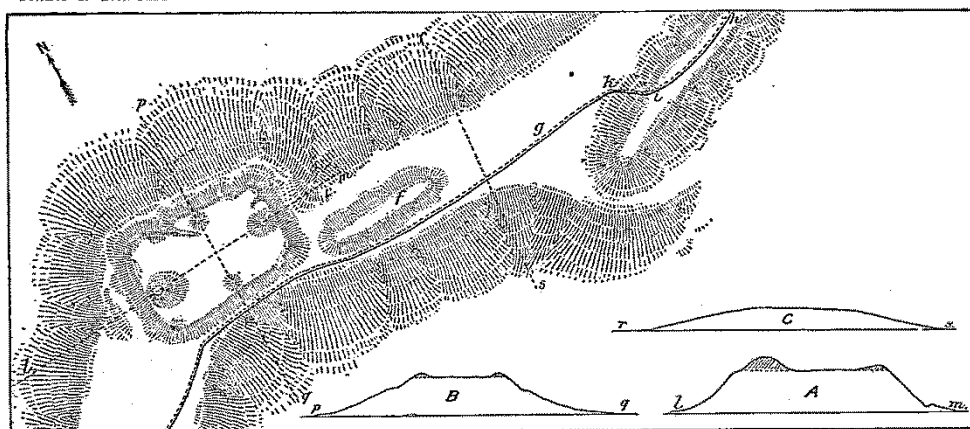


Emerald (22 Ad 504). Erosional gully in south flank of platform. View North. February 2013.

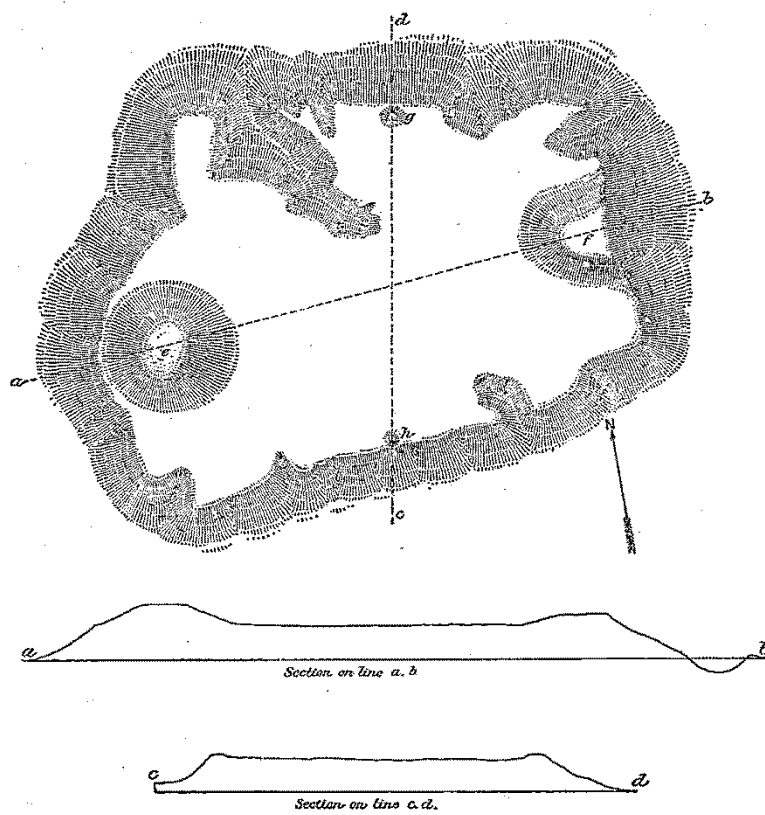




Emerald (22 Ad 504). Hole in top of platform. View southwest. February 2013.

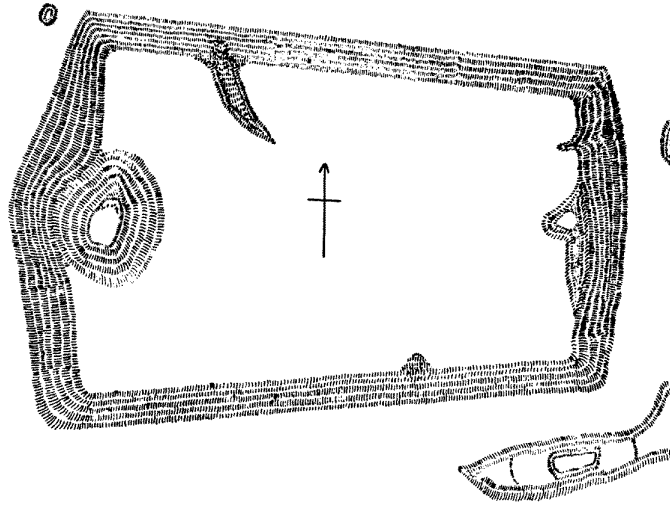


SELSERTOWN MOUND GROUP, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

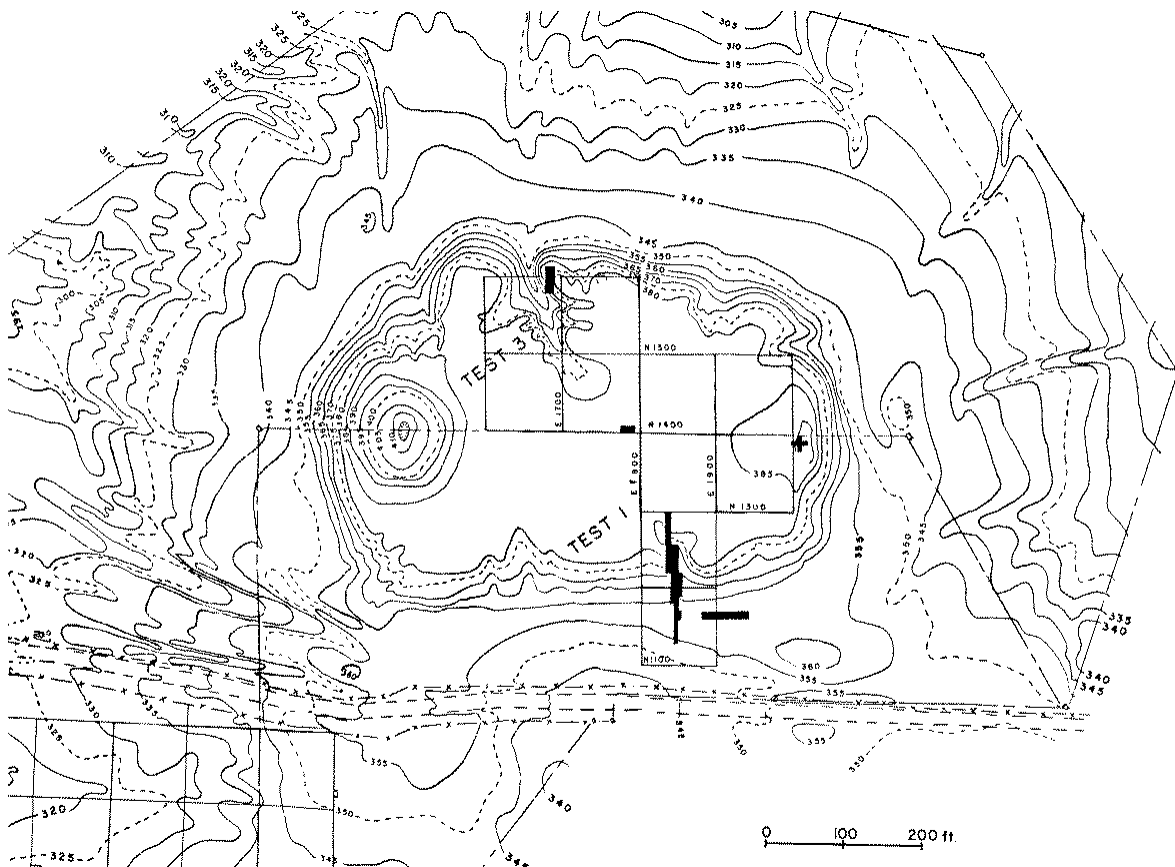


PLATFORM AND MOUNDS OF THE SELSERTOWN GROUP. \*

Emerald (22 Ad 504). Site map. Thomas 1894, Plate XIV.



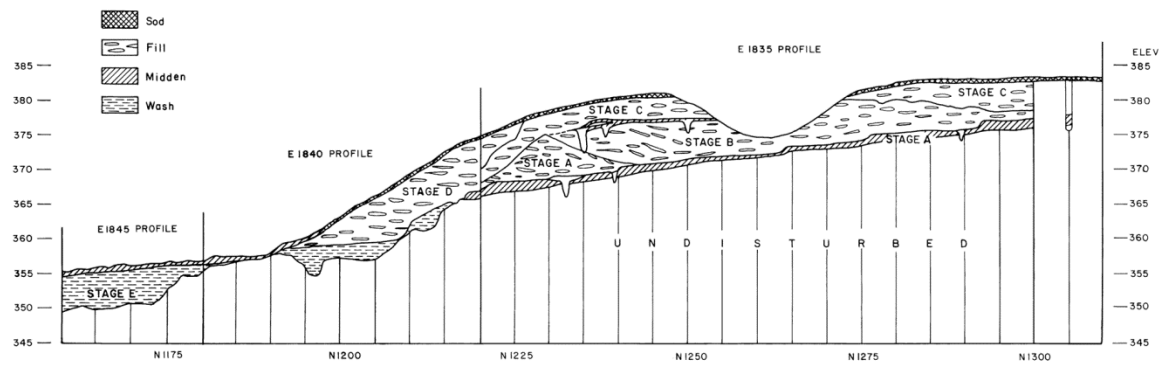
Emerald (22 Ad 504). Site map by Calvin Brown, 1917. Brown 1926, Fig. 7.



Emerald (22 Ad 504). Topographic map showing National Park Service excavations, 1948. After Cotter 1951b, Fig. 10.

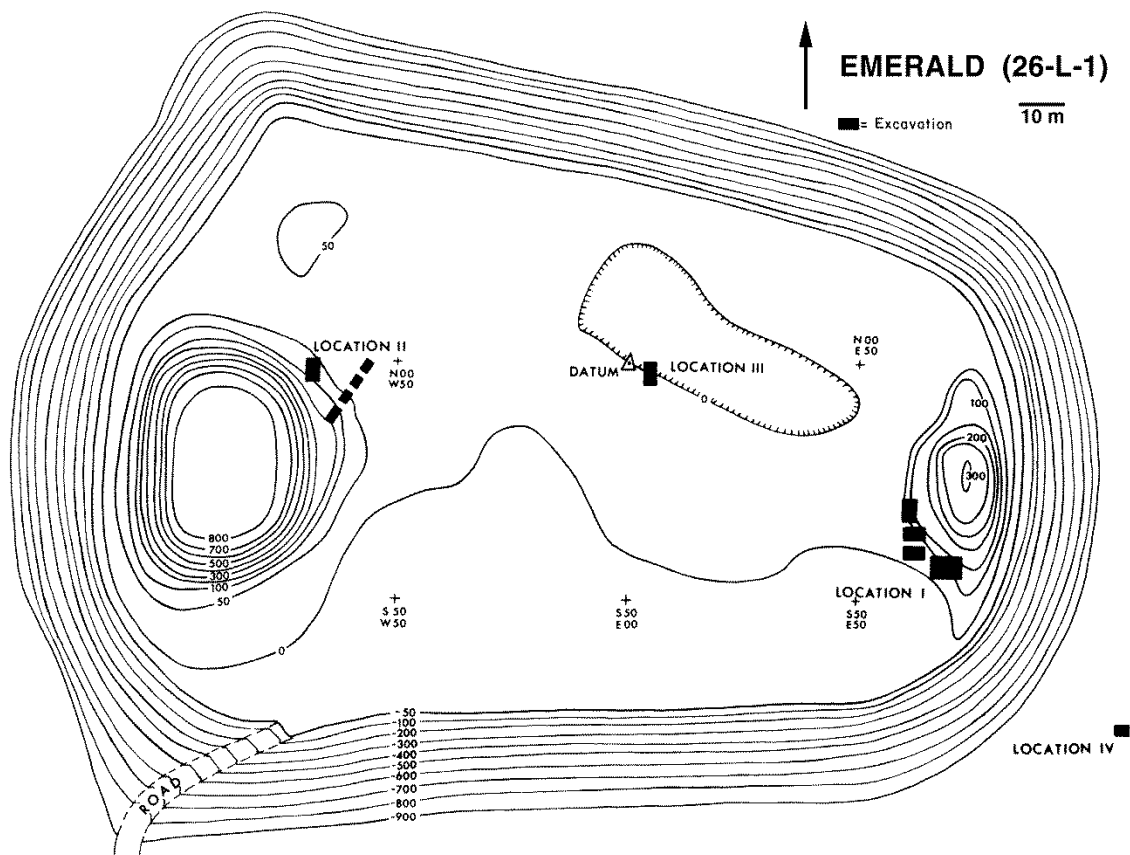


Emerald (22 Ad 504). 1948 Cotter excavation in south flank of platform. Cotter 1951, Fig. 15.



Emerald (22 Ad 504). Cross-section of Cotter's 1948 excavation on the south flank of Emerald Mound. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 3.24; after Cotter 1951, Fig. 11.





Emerald (22 Ad 504). Topographic map showing location of 1972 LMS excavations. Brain et al. Fig. 3.28; after Steponaitis 1974, Fig. 4.

**Site Name:** Greenwood (22 Ad 508)

**Other:** 26-K-4 (LMS); 22 Ad 777; Henderson; surrounding area is 22 Ad 423; 22 Ad 574

**UTM Location:** Copper pipe 3 N 3497068.616 E 657534.047  
(NAD83; Zone 15) Copper pipe 4 N 3497091.661 E 657542.575

**USGS Quad map:** Natchez (15')  
Washington (7.5')

**Site Description:** Greenwood, also known as Henderson, consists of a single low mound, less than 2 m in height and of indeterminate shape, though Brain et al. (1995) report that Ford originally recorded two mounds at the site. Surface collections in the surrounding field as well as excavations in the south flank of the remaining mound revealed few diagnostic artifacts, but the mound probably dates to the Coles Creek period Gordon phase or later. Brown (1973:218) reports a Ballina phase occupation.

**History of Work:**

- James A. Ford recorded two mounds at the site.
- Jeffrey P. Brain and the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) surveyed and excavated a unit on the south slope of the mound in 1972. They dug through 75 cm of mound fill that contained daub, fire cracked rock and Coles Creek period ceramics.

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. The site is much as described by the LMS in 1972. It stands in a pecan grove just south of a modern pond and is also in pasture. The mound is technically visible from the road but is at some distance and is therefore difficult to make out.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Mississippi State survey card.

Louisiana State University

- LSU cat. no. 1107 (presumably Ford's collection).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- 1972 LMS collection: V59, V577, V599, V652.
- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

**Recommendations:**

Excavations and/or coring should be conducted in the surviving mound to better determine its date. Coring and/or hand-augering should also be done in the possible mound remnants along the railroad bed to determine their origin and date.

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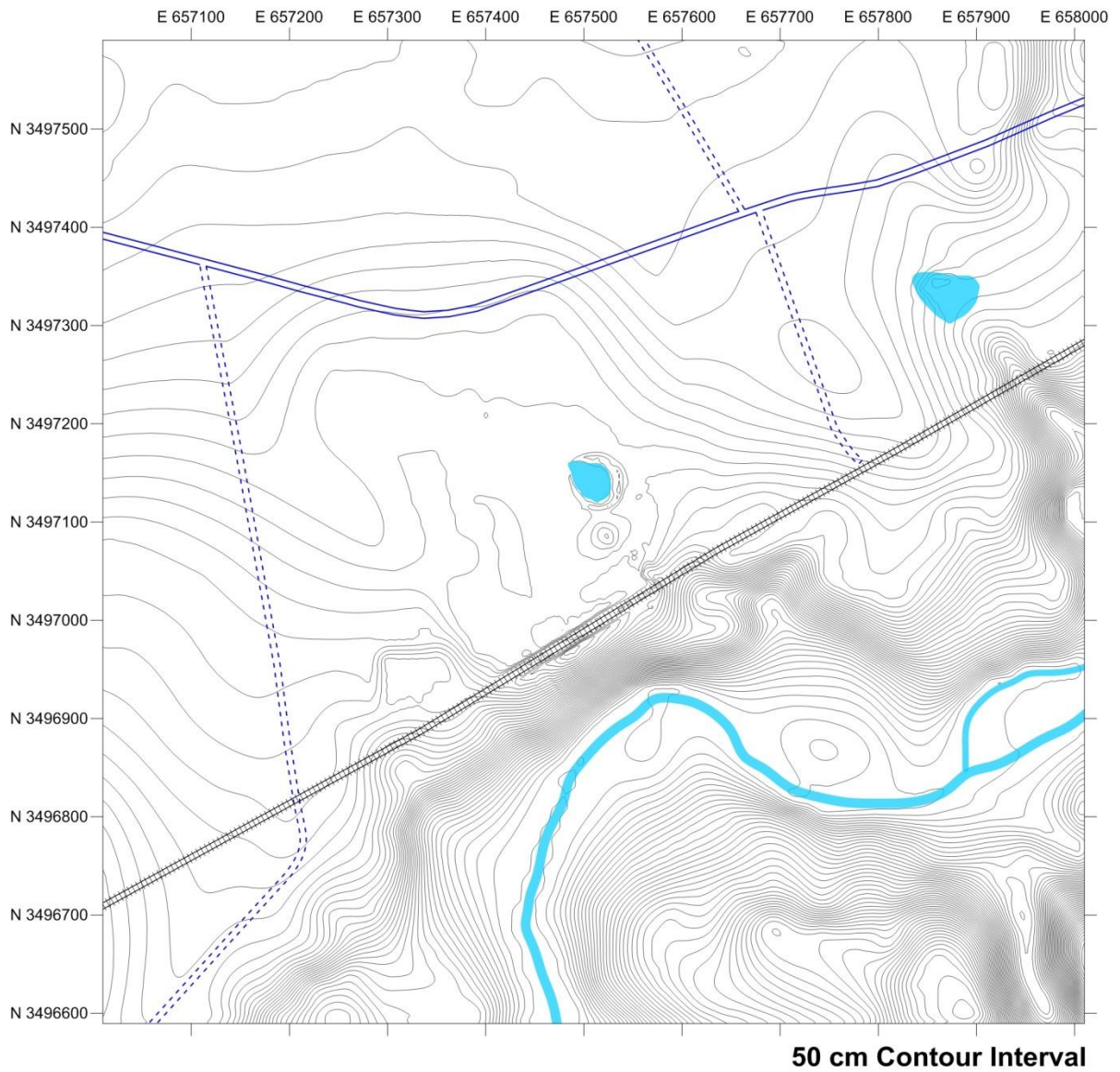
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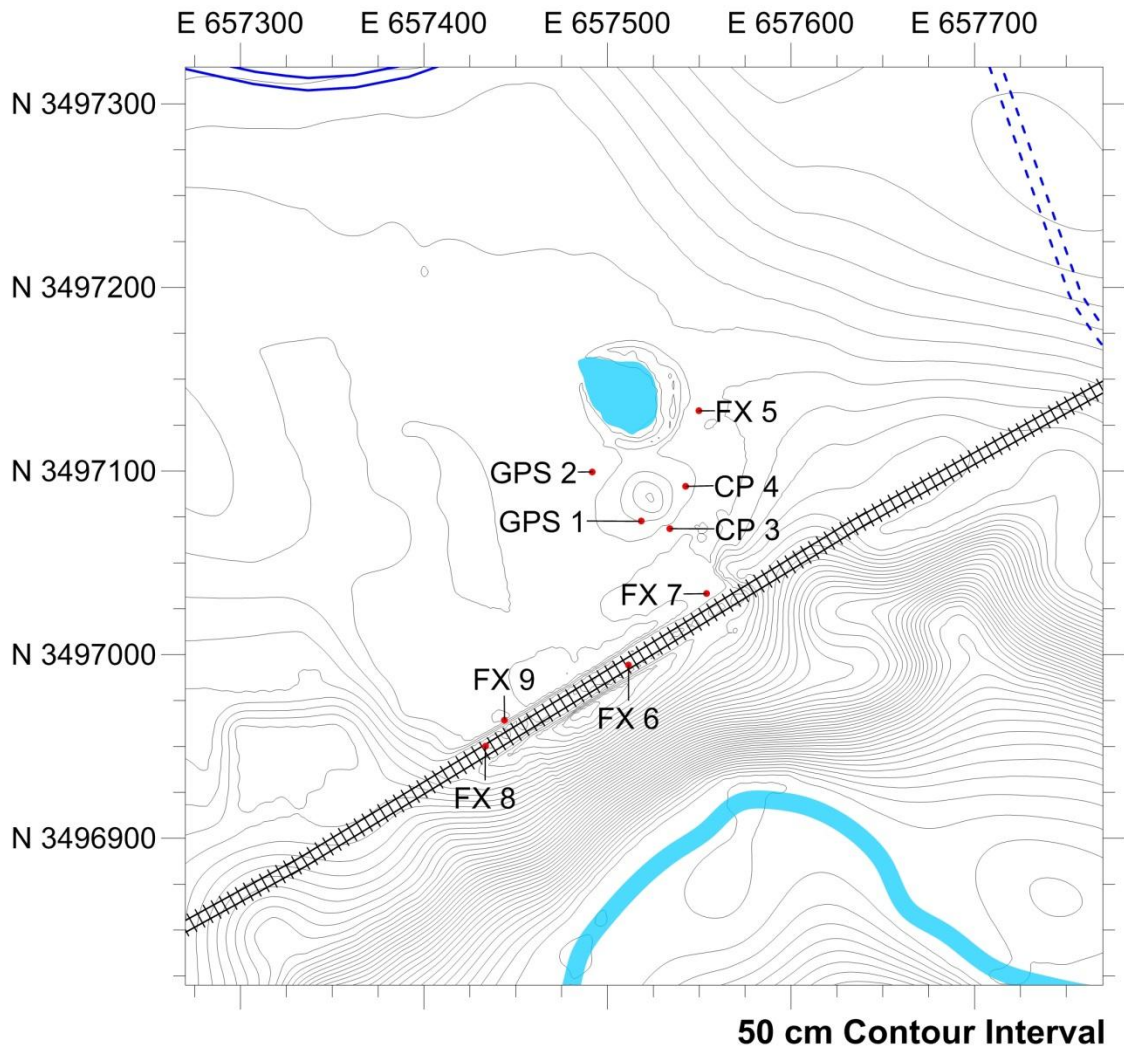
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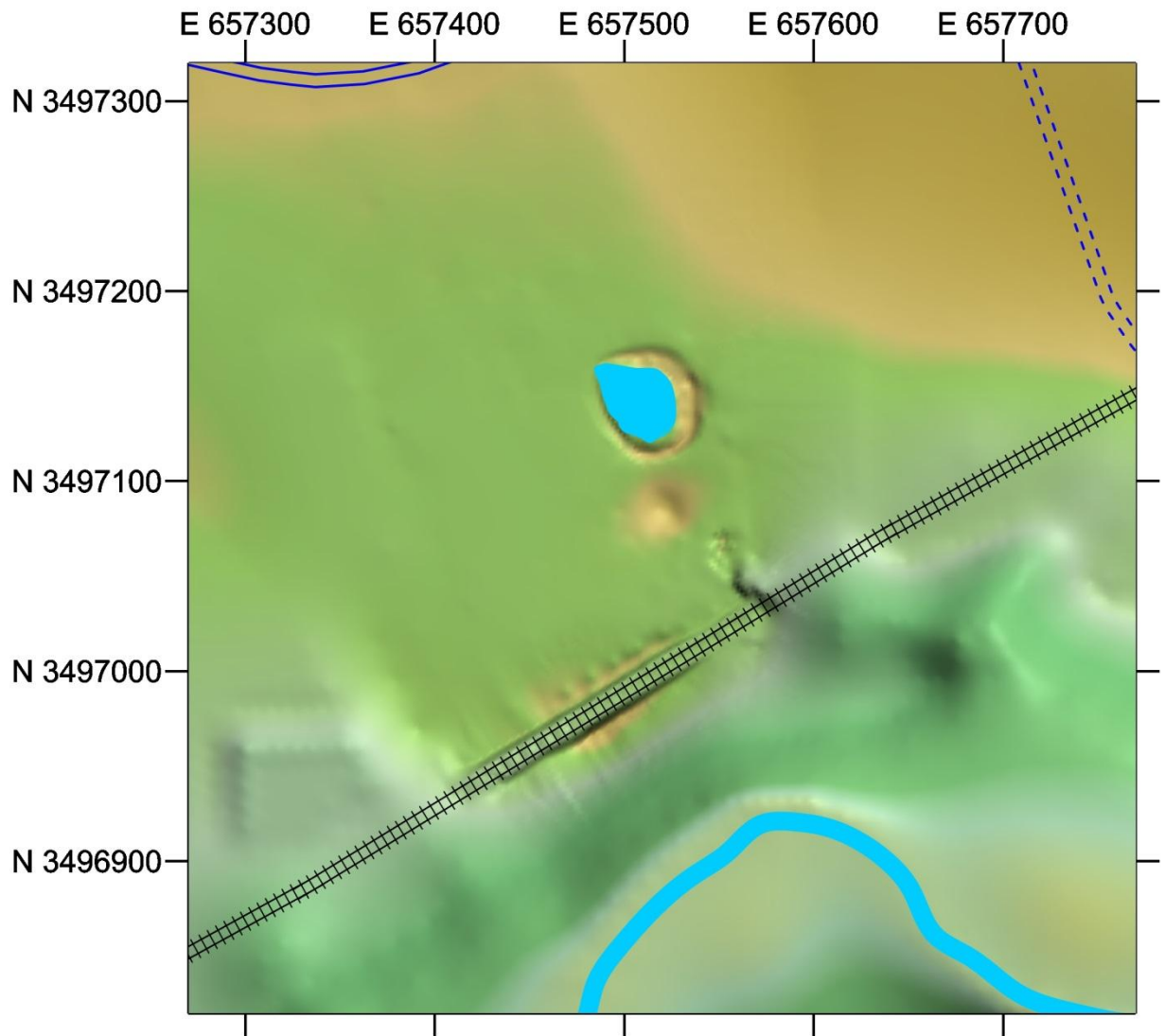
Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



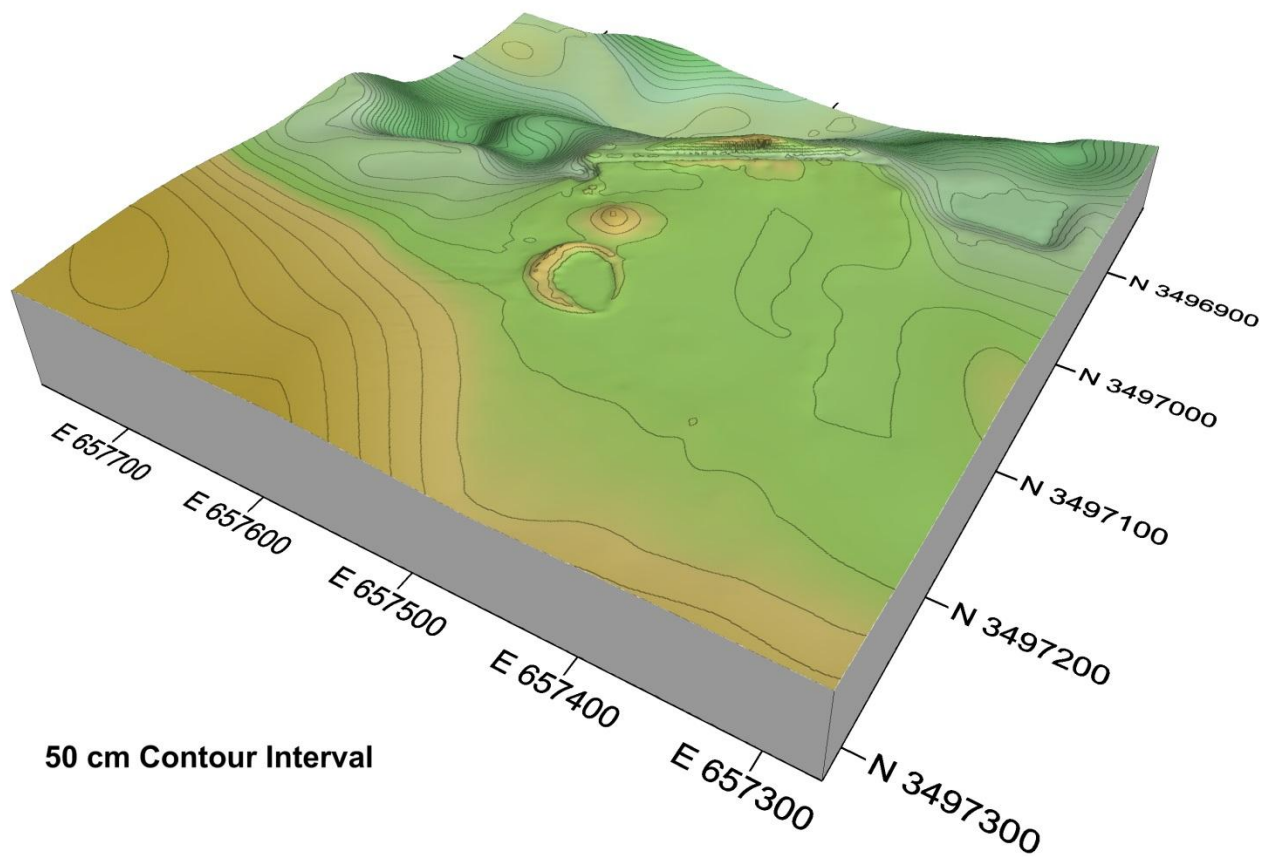


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CP 3	657534.047	3497068.616	56.888
CP 4	657542.575	3497091.661	57.193
FX 5	657549.824	3497132.778	56.671
FX 6	657511.460	3496994.291	55.925
FX 7	657553.906	3497033.198	56.648
FX 8	657433.425	3496950.076	55.157
FX 9	657443.904	3496964.322	57.119

Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). 2013 contour map with cultural features and GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and copper pipes (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).



Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m, 3x vertical exaggeration).





Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). Mound at Henderson. View south. February 2013.



Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). Mound at Henderson with pond to left. View southeast. February 2013.





Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). View of mound from road. View southeast. February 2013.



Greenwood (Henderson) (22 Ad 508). View of mound from across road. View southeast. February 2013.

**Site Name:** Lessley (22 Wk 504)

**Other:** 28-K-2 (LMS); 22 Wk 506; 22 Wk 8 (LSU)

**UTM Location:**  
(NAD83; Zone15)

Copper pipe 4	N 3448214.341	E 648638.150
Copper pipe 5	N 3448200.285	E 648655.529
Copper pipe 6	N 3448203.365	E 648630.139

**USGS Quad map:** Woodville (15')  
Lessley (7.5')

**Site Description:** The Lessley site consists of one large rectangular platform mound as well as two additional low mounds, one of which has largely been destroyed by an old road bed. The large mound has a family cemetery surrounded by an iron fence on its summit. There are additional unmarked graves located at the base of the mound on the northwest side. Surface collected artifacts from the Mound A area indicate a Plaquemine occupation.

**History of Work:**

- The site was identified and surface collections were made by Fred Kniffen of the Louisiana State University (LSU) Archaeological Survey in October of 1969.
- William Hony of Mississippi State University surveyed the area around Lessley in 1971, but did not find any artifacts (Hony 1971).

**Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. While only Mound A had previously been recorded, we suspected that another mound existed northeast of the main mound across the road, a suspicion that was strengthened as we collected a few sherds from the north edge of the road cut. This possible mound has been half destroyed by a road cut that completely bisects it. Additionally, we identified another possible low mound to the southwest of the first. The same roadbed that cut through the first mound (B) runs over the top of the second (C). Both possible mounds are approximately 1.5 m high but B is slightly larger in area. No artifacts were recovered from the second of the smaller mounds. All three mounds are visible from the road.

**Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

- Mississippi State Survey record.
- Louisiana Archaeological Survey site card and artifact inventory (copy).
- William Hony's field notes, 1971.
- Miscellaneous correspondence.
- Hony collection.

Louisiana State University

- Kniffen collection.
- Louisiana Archaeological Survey site card and artifact inventory (original).

**Recommendations:**

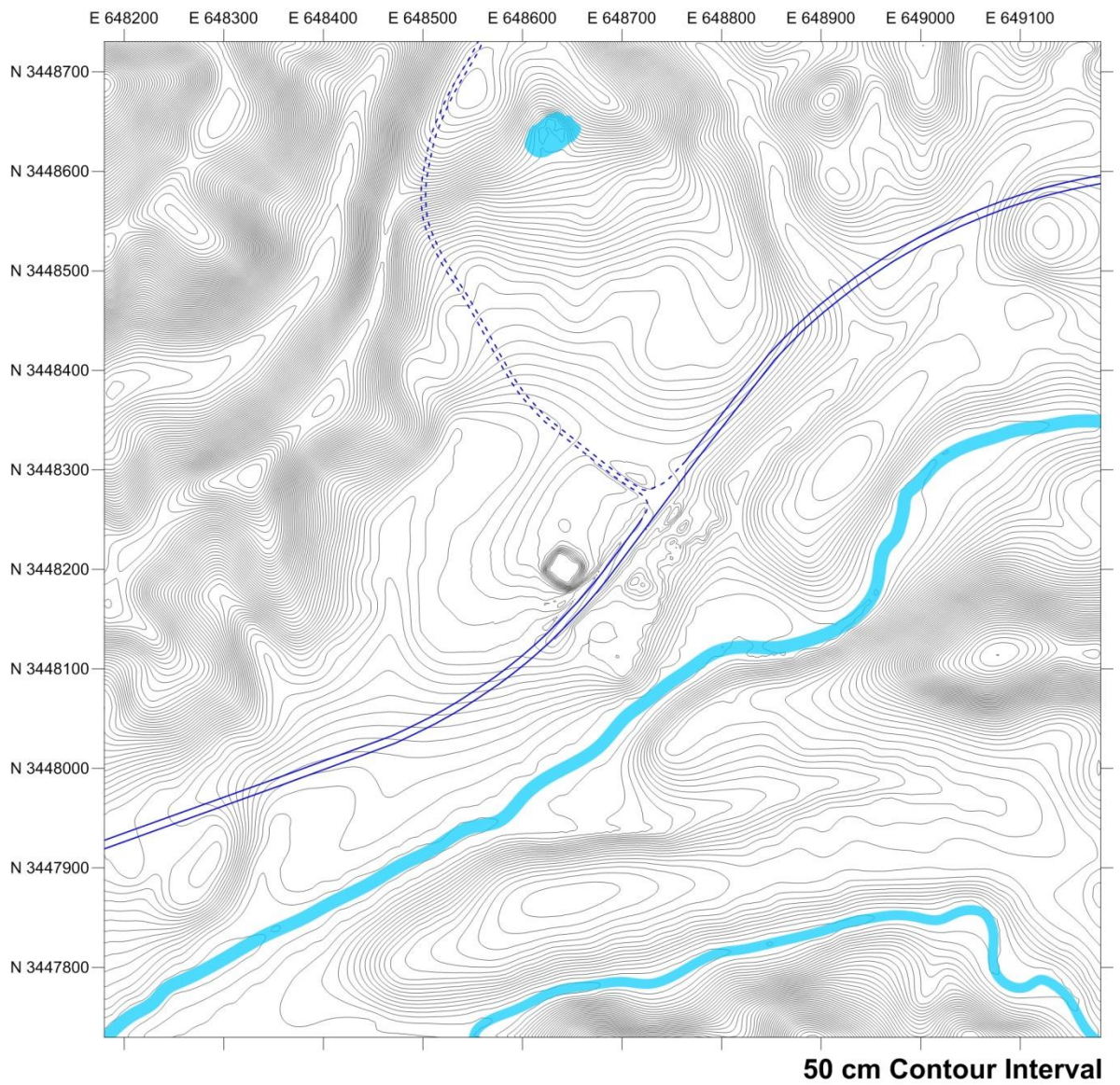
As a high priority, test excavations and/or coring should be conducted in the large mound to determine its constructional history and date. The smaller rises should be investigated to determine whether they are artificial mounds, and, if so, their dates.

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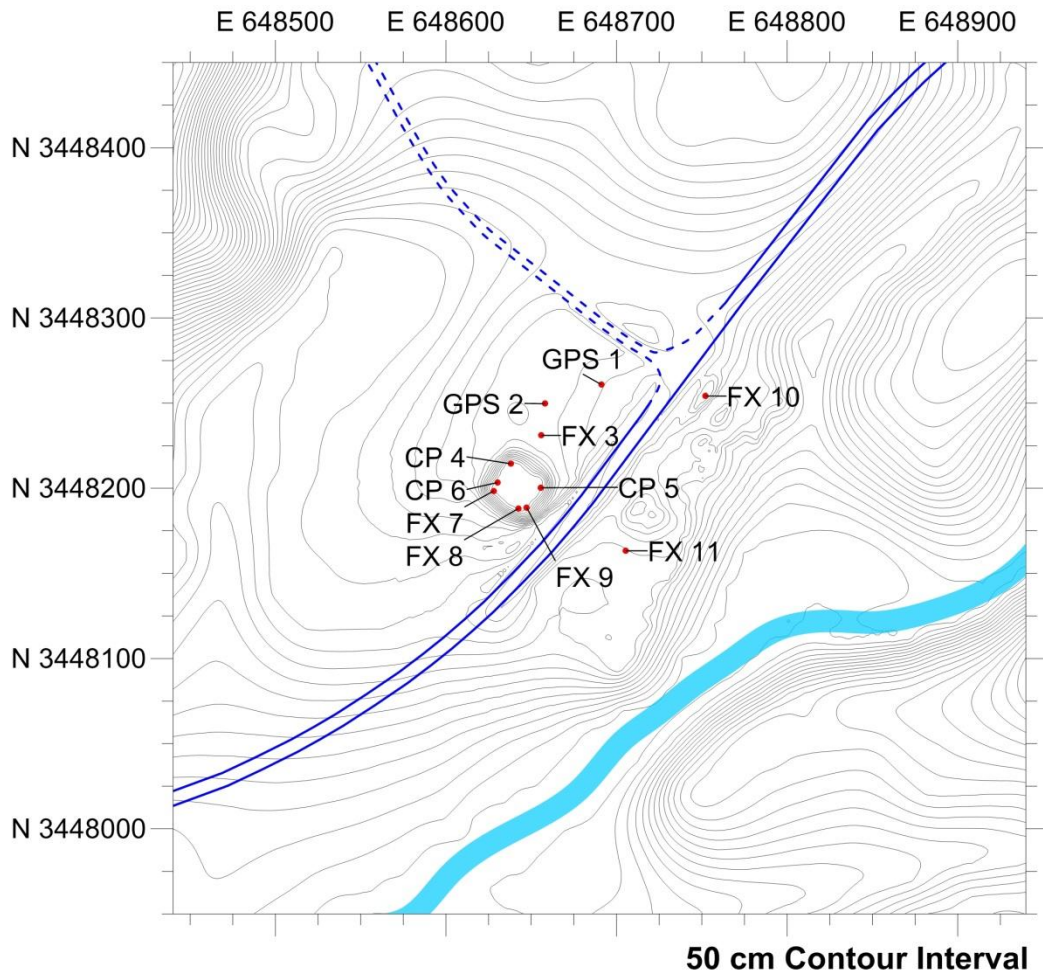
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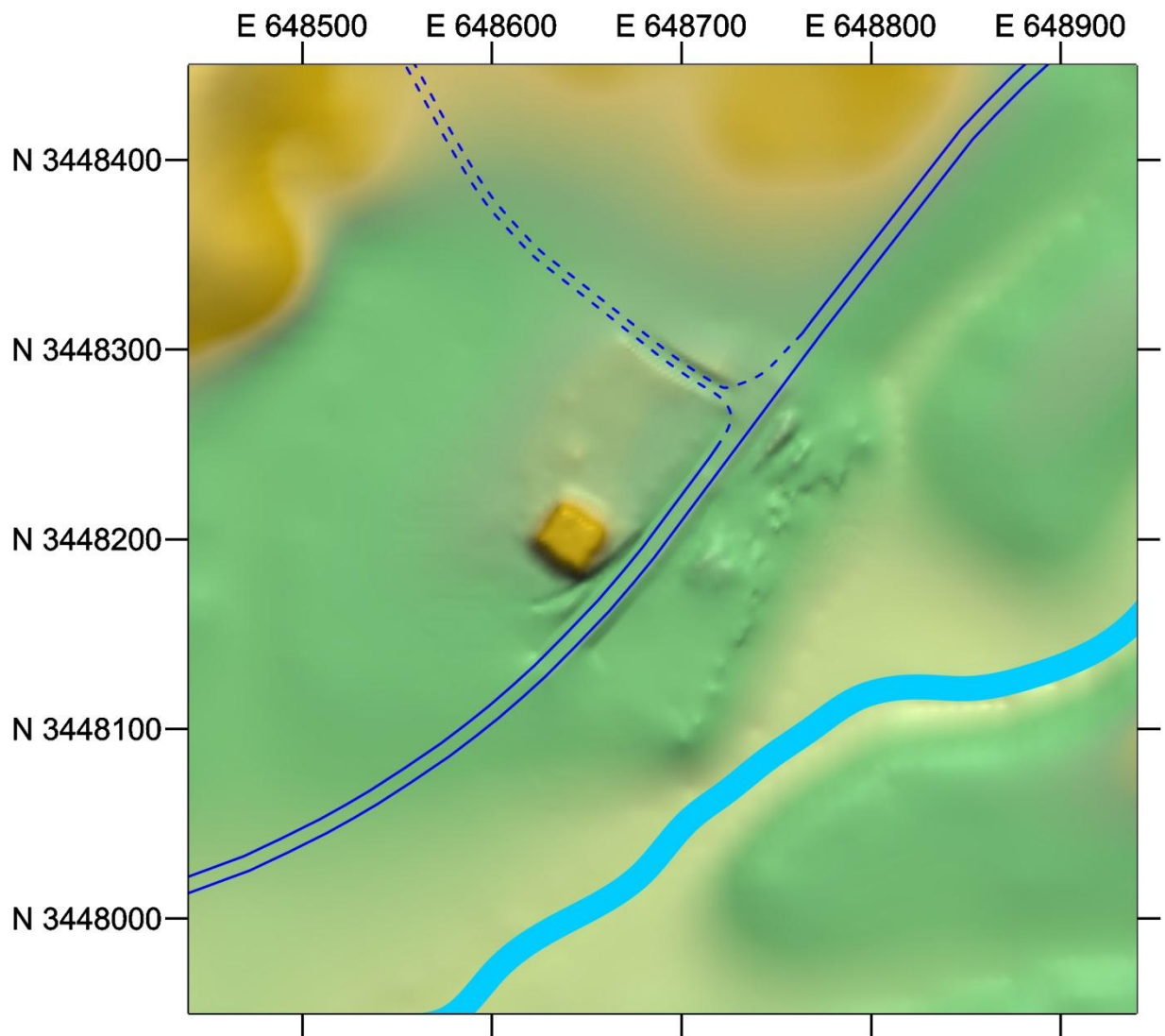
Lessley (22 Wk 504). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



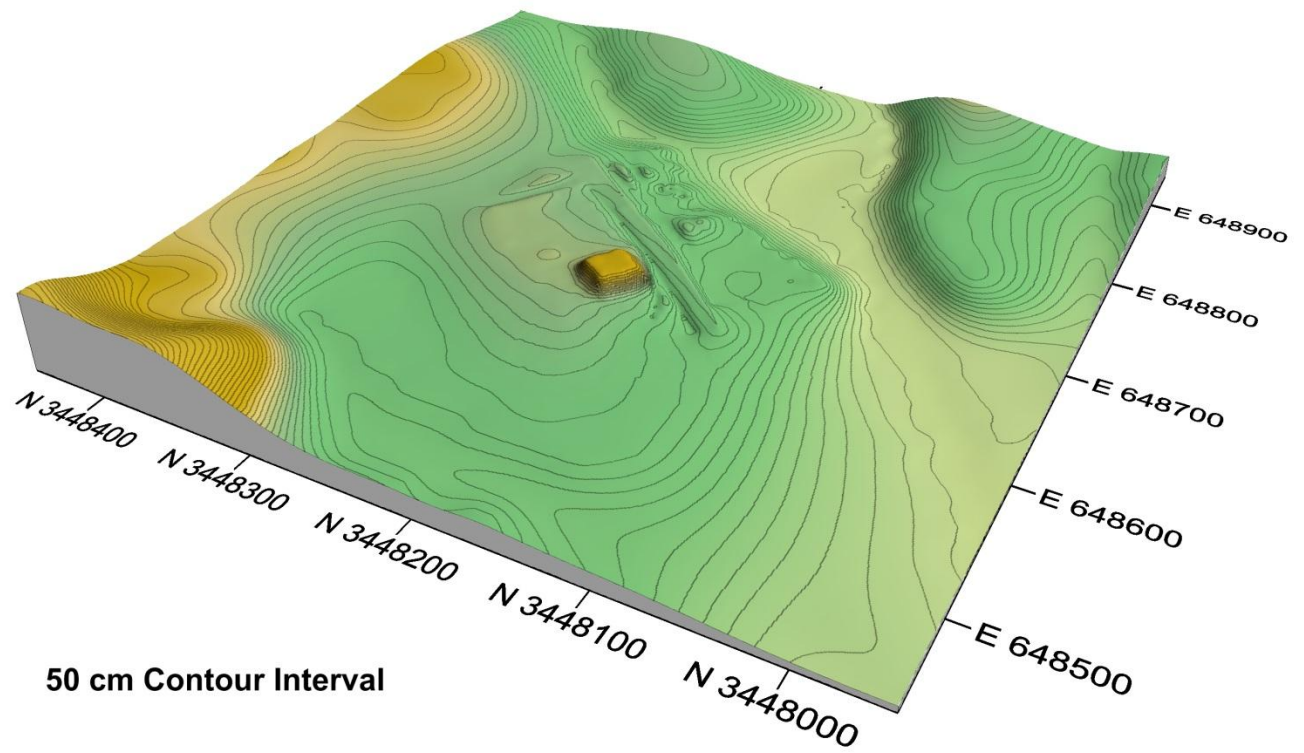


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CP 5	648655.529	3448200.285	44.216
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FX 7	648628.024	3448198.461	44.156
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FX 11	648705.498	3448163.246	35.957

Lessley (22 Wk 504). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.



Lessley (22 Wk 504). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Lessley (22 Wk 504). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).





Lessley (22 Wk 504). Mound A from the road. View northwest. February 2013.



Lessley (22 Wk 504). Mound A. View northeast. February 2013.





Lessley (22 Wk 504). Lessley family graveyard on the summit of Mound A. View southwest. February 2013.



Lessley (22 Wk 504). Northernmost of two small possible mounds (B), with Harvey Bagwell. View southeast. February 2013.





Lessley (22 Wk 504). Northernmost of two small possible mounds (B) showing road cut, with Erin Nelson. View southwest. February 2013.



Lessley (22 Wk 504). Southernmost of two small possible mounds (C). View south. February 2013.



Lessley (22 Wk 504). Southernmost of two small possible mounds (C). View south. February 2013.



**Site Name:** Smith Creek (22 Wk 526)  
**Other:** 28-J-3 (LMS), 22 Wk 511 (LSU)

<b>UTM Location:</b>	Copper pipe 3	N 3446067.023	E 641635.976
(NAD83; Zone15)	Copper pipe 4	N 3446077.909	E 641632.207
	Copper pipe 5	N 3446088.321	E 641633.525
	Copper pipe 16	N 3446136.830	E 641560.115
	Copper pipe 17	N 3446150.625	E 641551.836
	Copper pipe 18	N 3446151.819	E 641563.512
	Copper pipe 25	N 3446018.260	E 641458.649
	Copper pipe 26	N 3446011.544	E 641440.477
	Copper pipe 27	N 3446029.940	E 641434.748

**USGS Quad map:** Artonish (15')  
Lake Mary (7.5')

### **Site Description:**

The site consists of three mounds surrounding an open village or plaza area. Mound A is approximately 10 m high and to the west, located on the edge of the bluff. Mound B is to the north and is surrounded by a possible moat with a wide causeway to the south. Mound C is to the east at the edge of the plaza and abuts Smith Creek. Ford (1936:193) describes “a fairly profuse accumulation of midden debris not over 10 inches deep.” The site was occupied throughout the Coles Creek period (Sundown, Ballina, Balmoral, and Gordon phases), with minor Baytown (Hamilton Ridge phase) and Plaquemine (Anna phase) components.

### **History of Work:**

- Thomas Rodney described 9 mounds (five large and four small) in the area in his diary in 1804 (Harell 1945:114; Brain et al. 1995.).
- Fred B. Kniffen of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) visited the site in 1932. He reported that the owner had recently dug ramps in the side of Mound A. He collected artifacts from the field north of Mound A and from the midden area between Mounds B and C.
- James A. Ford surface collected the site in 1933 and again in 1937 and 1938. In his 1936 publication, he describes the site as a “typical and pure Coles Creek village” and gives the dimensions of Mounds A, B, and C. His collections are from around Mound A, between Mounds B and C, and from an 18 in (46 cm) midden exposed in a road cut that descends to the bluff 220 ft (67 m) east of Mound C. At this time, Mounds B and C were in cultivation. Mound C was being eroded by Smith Creek.
- Philip Phillips of the LMS mapped and surface collected the site in 1956 (Steponaitis et al. 2002).
- The southeast corner of Mound A was removed in 1960 when State Highway 24 was constructed.
- J. Ashley Sibley and the Louisiana Junior Archaeological Society dug four large pits and a trench in Mound B in the 1960s, exposing a number of burials (Ellis 1963, 1964). Their excavations were left open.



- Jeffrey P. Brain and the LMS visited the site again in 1971. They report that at least three skeletons were “strewn about” the surface of Mound B, presumably from Sibley’s excavations. They took a substantial collection from the eroded west side of Mound A and a smaller one from Mound C (Brain et al. 1995; Brown 1973:246).
- Later in the 1970s, Joseph “Wilkie” Collins excavated a 6 x 6 ft unit along the southern edge of the plaza (Boggess and Ensor 1993:27). He encountered a deep midden with postholes, one of which contained a bear phalange.
- In 1993 Elizabeth M. Boggess and Bradley E. Ensor conducted phase 1 and 2 investigations in advance of construction for the Fort Adams Volunteer Fire Department’s firehouse, which is located immediately south of the mounds (Boggess and Ensor 1993). They found a deflated scatter of Coles Creek pottery and stone artifacts which they interpret as a southerly extension of the main site.

### **Current Conditions:**

A team from the University of North Carolina visited during February 2013 to map the site using a total station and assess its suitability for inclusion on the Mississippi Mound Trail. At this time, all three mounds are clearly visible from Highway 24. Mound A is right on the edge of the road. It is highly vegetated but still clearly visible. The terraces cut when the road was built in 1960 are apparent. Mound B, a platform mound, is east of Highway 24. There is a slumped area on the south side where the Junior Archaeological League’s excavation trench was as well as a number of slumped areas on the summit that may be their summit excavation units. Mound C is at the east edge of the plaza on the edge of the terrace overlooking the floodplain of Smith Creek. It has the appearance of a ridge mound, that is, long and skinny. A good part of the mound has been eroded by Smith Creek—it is likely only half or so of the original mound. There is also a small ridge or rise just south of Mound C, also on the edge of the terrace, which could be an additional small mound.

### **Archival Materials:**

Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

- Four photographs of Sibley’s excavations in Mound B.
- Mississippi Archaeological Survey Record, 1970.
- Louisiana Archaeological Survey site card and artifact inventory (copy).
- National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1977 (with photographs of all three mounds).
- 1960 photograph of damage to southeast corner of Mound A.
- Miscellaneous correspondence.

Louisiana State University

- Kniffen collection (cat. nos. 249-257; 422-426; 1040; 5239).
- Louisiana Archaeological Survey site card and artifact inventory.

Northwestern State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches

- 1967 Sibley collection (to be transferred to MDAH).

Peabody Museum, Harvard University:

- Phillips’s “small sherd collection.”
- 1971 LMS collection.

- Site file, LMS Archives (Steponaitis et al. 2002).

### **Recommendations:**

As a high priority, test excavations and/or coring should be done in the mounds to gather evidence on their constructional histories and dates.

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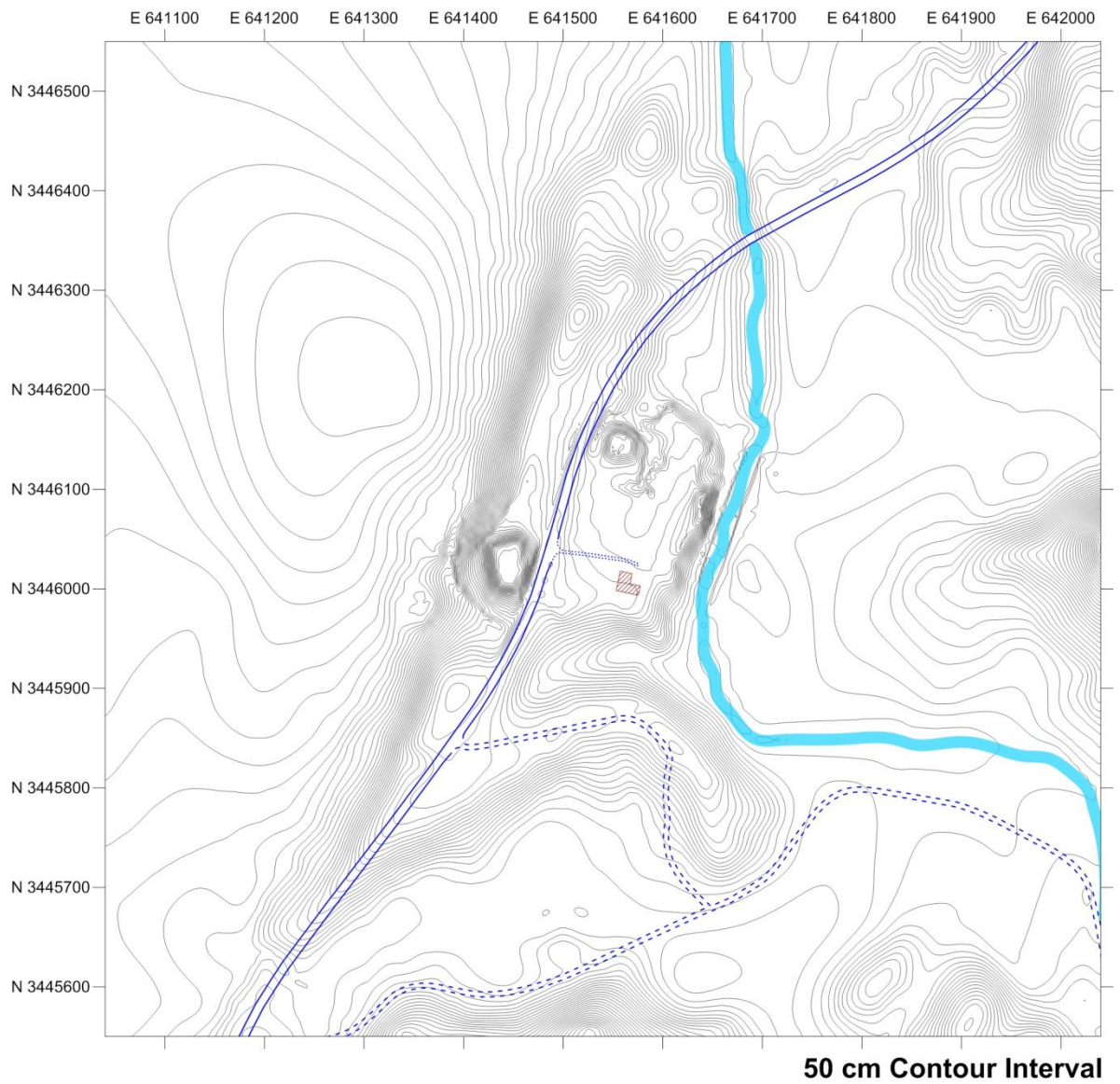
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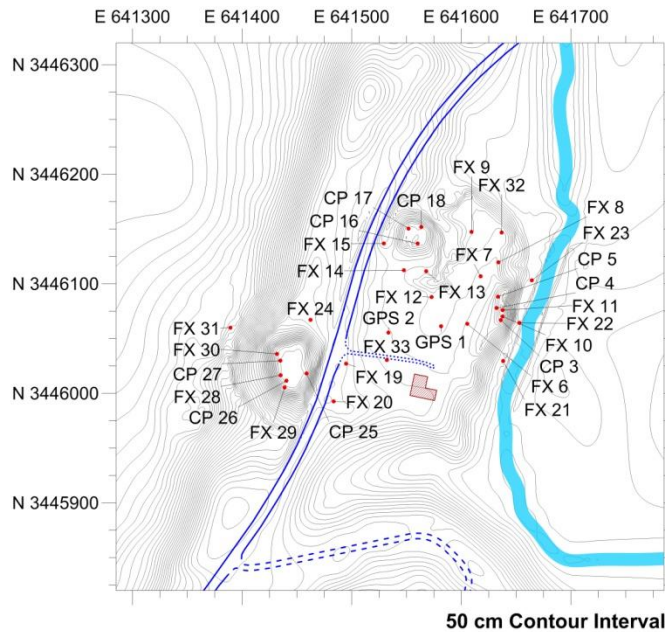
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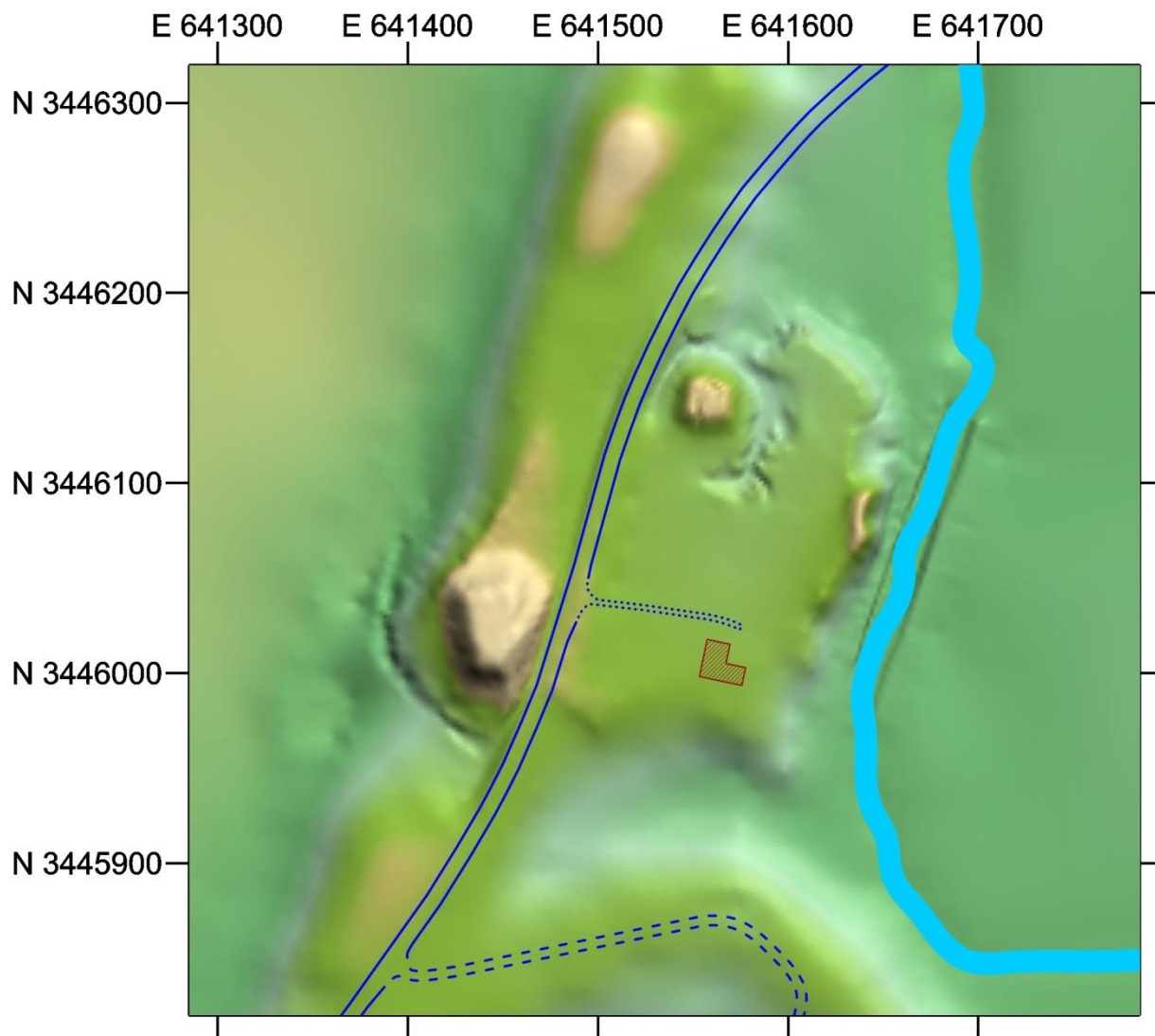
Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). 2013 contour map with cultural features (1000 x 1000 m).



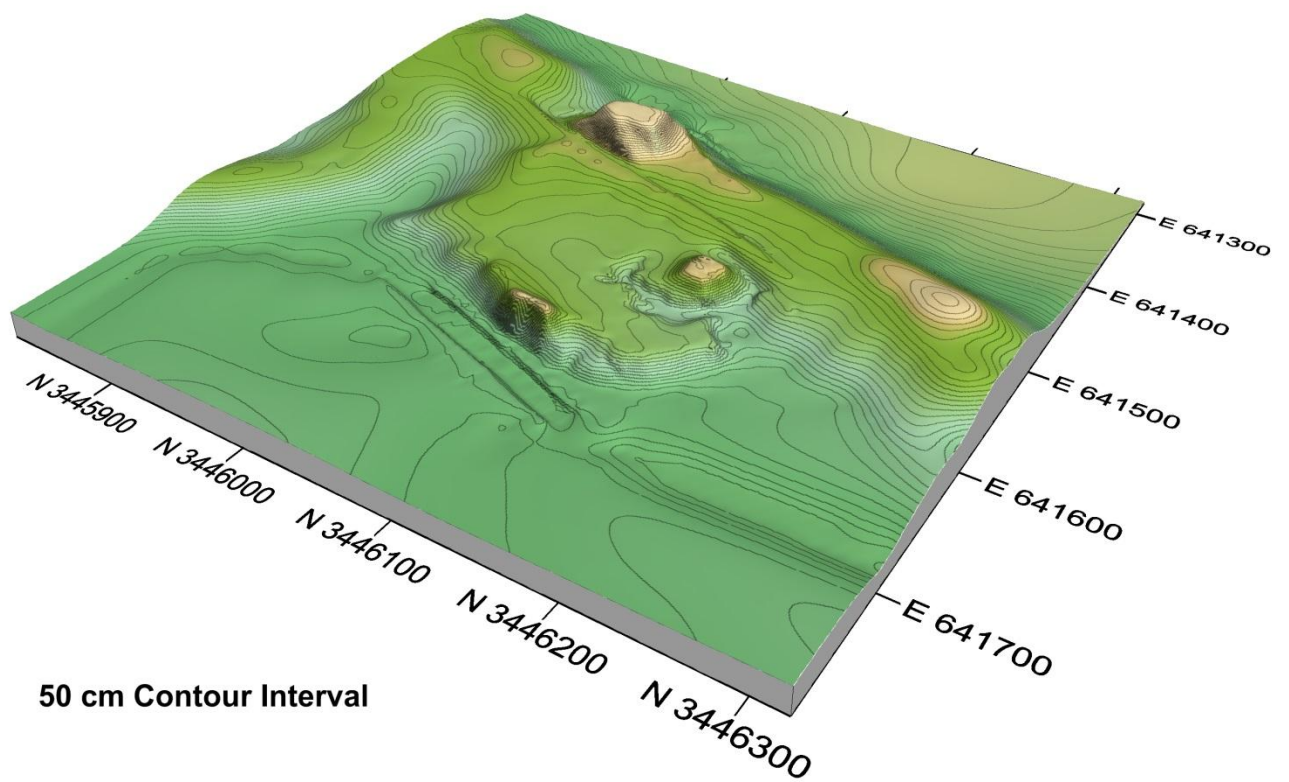
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FX 8	641633.722	3446119.552	28.477	CP 25	641458.649	3446018.260	40.126
FX 9	641609.434	3446147.355	27.449	CP 26	641440.477	3446011.544	40.741
FX 10	641637.561	3446070.325	32.657	CP 27	641434.748	3446029.940	40.452
FX 11	641637.790	3446076.035	32.944	FX 28	641435.267	3446016.596	40.586
FX 12	641572.867	3446087.947	28.430	FX 29	641438.822	3446005.371	40.357
FX 13	641567.885	3446111.508	28.200	FX 30	641431.783	3446036.134	40.024
FX 14	641547.617	3446112.325	28.659	FX 31	641389.296	3446059.999	18.713
FX 15	641529.469	3446136.855	28.087	FX 32	641636.903	3446146.979	28.152
CP 16	641560.114527	3446136.830038	32.411469	FX 33	641532.174295	3446030.392903	29.339195
CP 17	641551.836350	3446150.624617	32.424964				

Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). 2013 contour map with locations of GPS points (GPS), fixpoints (FX), and permanent copper datums (CP) (500 x 500 m). GPS points were established with a Topcon GR-3 using NAD83 and NAVD88 geographic datums.





Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). 2013 vertical relief map with cultural features (500 x 500 m).



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). 2013 oblique relief map with contours (500 x 500 m).





Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Mound A from plaza. View west. February 2013.



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Mound A showing terraces cut by 1960 roadway construction. View west. February 2013.





Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Mound A with V.P. Steponaitis pointing to mound surface visible in 1960 B&W photo. View west-southwest. February 2013.





Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Mound B with surrounding ditch. View northwest. February 2013.



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Plaza from top of Mound B showing slump from Sibley's 1967 trench. View south. February 2013.

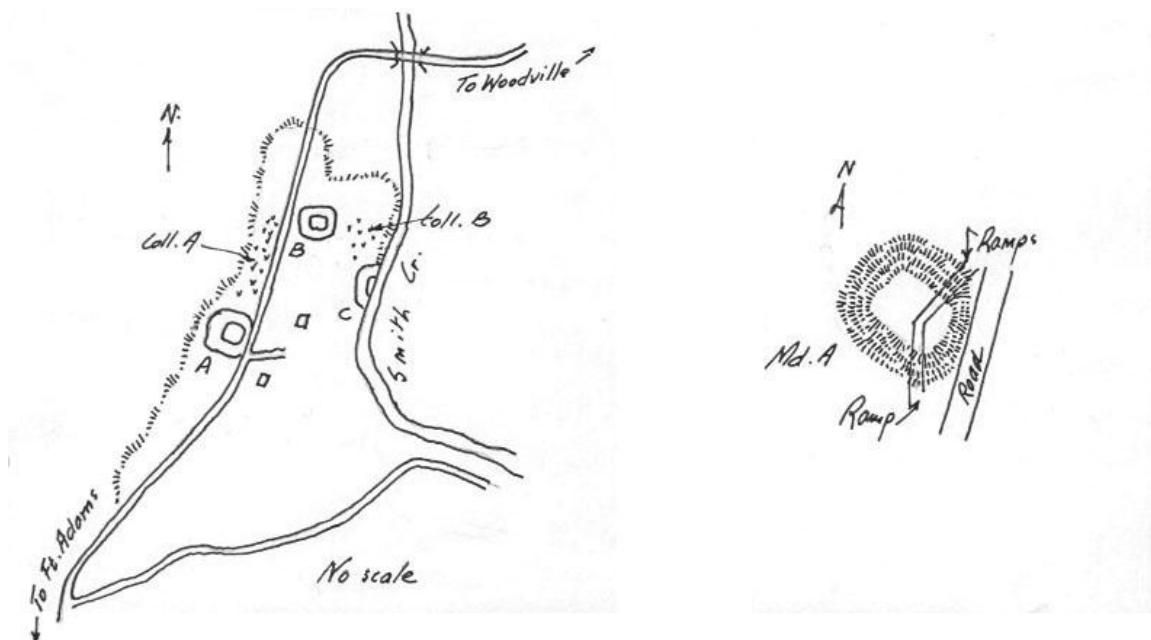




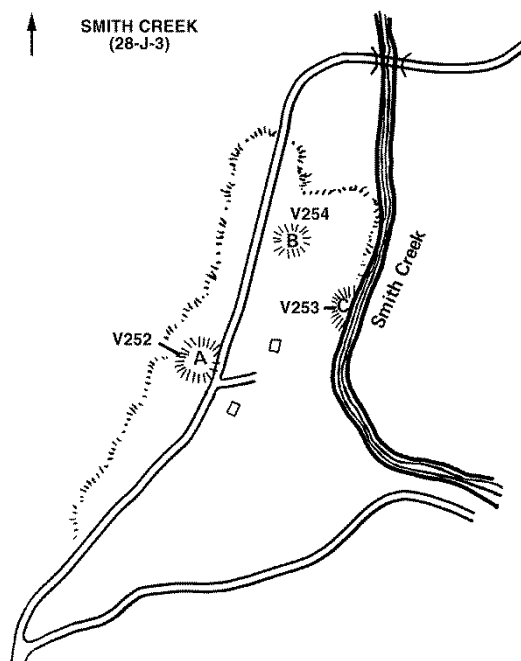
Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Mound C. View southeast. February 2013.



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Backside of Mound C from Smith Creek floodplain. View southwest. February 2013.



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). Sketch drawn by Philip Phillips, 1956; "ramps" on Mound A had been recently bulldozed by the landowner. LMS Archives Online (Steponaitis et al. 2002:site file, 28-J-3).



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). LMS sketch map showing collection areas, 1971. Brain et al. 1995, Fig. 2.58.





Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). 1960 photograph of road cut damage to Mound A. View west. Wilkinson County file, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.



Smith Creek (22 Wk 526). March 1970 photograph of Mound A taken by Joseph "Smokye" Frank of Natchez. View west. Image is a panorama of two separate pictures pasted together. (Courtesy of Joseph Frank).

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