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JUN 9 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ingomar Mound

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

ZIP CODE

COUNTY

CODE

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Melvin Birchfield

STREET & NUMBER

Route 1

CITY, TOWN

New Albany

VICINITY OF

STATE

Mississippi 38652

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Chancery Clerk
Union County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 847

CITY, TOWN

New Albany

STATE

Mississippi 38652

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Statewide Survey of Archaeological Sites

DATE

1935

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

CITY, TOWN

Jackson

STATE

Mississippi 39205

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Ingomar Mound, late Mississippi Period temple mound

only surviving remnant of an archaeological site of fourteen mounds originally described in 1890-91 by Cyrus Thomas of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Thomas, who excavated eight of the mounds, reported that twelve central mounds were surrounded by a rectangular earth embankment 2 feet high and 10 feet wide at the base.

In 1935, the site was visited by Moreau B. Chambers of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, who found seven mounds still in existence. Chambers made notes, drew a map, and made a collection from the site. In a 1937 "Selected List of Significant Archaeological Sites" compiled by the department, the site was recommended for "careful investigation and preservation." Chambers's collection was destroyed in a fire, and the first volume of his field journal has been lost. The second volume of his field journal does have a brief description of the ceramic collection.

Today the site consists of a single, rectangular, flat-topped mound approximately 25-28 feet high, 250 feet long, and 150 feet wide at the base, and about 125 feet long and 90 feet wide on top. The mound is fenced off and covered with grass and trees. Although in the past it has been subjected to cultivation, erosion, and vandalism, it now appears to be stable and is protected by the landowner. The area around the mound is utilized for cotton cultivation, with the exception of the south side, which is in pasture.

Since 1935, the site has been visited by several professional archaeologists, but only surface collections have been made. Examination of these collections has revealed artifacts of the Woodland Period as well as the Mississippi Period. Except for the one remaining mound, the land has been leveled by a previous owner, and there is no physical evidence of the embankment, the ditch, or any of the other mounds.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ingomar Mound is the sole remaining feature of a large ceremonial center of the late Mississippi Period of cultural development. A temple mound, it represents a type rarely found in the northeast section of Mississippi. It is also significant because of its potential for the testing of aboriginal settlement pattern hypotheses, such as the system environments theory of Clay (1976) and the spatial efficiency theory of Steponaitis (1977), and for the development of new theories and models.

Since the artifacts recovered from the surface of the site indicate the possibility of successive occupations by people of the Woodland Period and the Mississippi Period or of contemporary occupations by different cultural groups, excavation could yield data relating to aboriginal interaction. Spanish artifacts excavated from the site in the late nineteenth century by Cyrus Thomas suggest that further testing could also produce data pertaining to the contact of prehistoric people with Europeans. Finally, the site should be preserved as a visual reminder of the achievements of the people who inhabited Mississippi in prehistoric times.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Clay, R. Berle
1976 Tactics, strategy, and operations: The Mississippi system responds to its environment. Mid-Continental Journal of Archaeology, Vol. 1, No. 2.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [REDACTED]
UTM REFERENCES

[REDACTED]
C ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
John A. Howell, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER
P. O. Box 571

CITY OR TOWN
Jackson

DATE
January 4, 1978

TELEPHONE
(601) 354-6218

STATE
Mississippi 39205

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE _____ LOCAL _____

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Elmer B. Hilliard*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE February 3, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION *[Signature]* DATE 6/9/78

ATTEST: *Walter H. Cole* KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE 6.5.78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Rowland, Dunbar and Moreau B. Chambers

1937 A selected list of significant archaeological sites in the various counties of Mississippi. Typed manuscript. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Record Group 31, No. 220.

Steponaitis, Vincas P.

1977 Locational theory and complex chiefdoms: a Mississippian example. Paper read at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans. Forthcoming in Bruce Smith, ed., Mississippian settlement patterns, Academic Press, New York.

Thomas, Cyrus

1894 Report on the mound explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology. In Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1890-1891. Washington, D.C.