

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 5 1987

date entered

MAR 1 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic George Mound (22-Lw-591)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Forestry

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Jimmy George

street & number Post Office Box 554

city, town Monticello N/A vicinity of state Mississippi

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk
Lawrence County Courthouse

street & number Post Office Box 40

city, town Monticello state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Archaeological Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Feb. 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi 39205

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

[REDACTED]

The site was not listed in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History site file record when the president of the Pearl River Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association informed me of its presence in late January, 1986. I visited and recorded the mound with the owner, Mr. Jimmy George of Monticello, Mississippi, directly afterwards, made notes and soil augerings and recorded the site in the site file (M.D.A.H.).

The site consists of a small conical mound, approximately 8 feet high and 52 feet in diameter. As shown in the accompanying photograph made in February, 1986, the mound is covered over in trees and the field directly adjacent to the mound is grown up in head high weeds and sapling pine trees. The surrounding field has been cultivated until fairly recently and while in cultivation, the landowner never noticed any artifactual materials despite the fact that he knew the mound to be aboriginal in origin.

Evidently the village area is not directly adjacent to the mound; this is very often the case for burial mounds of the Early Woodland period. Several small potholes (2-3 feet in diameter, 2-3 feet deep) were found in the center of the mound; these had been filled in. No extremely large potholes have been dug into the mound; this is unusual for mounds in this part of the country, and argues for the overall, good condition of the mound. The landowner informs me that little was found in the potholes in the way of cultural material.

Three boreholes, utilizing a hand held 3" solid core bucket, were placed in three different places on the mound. The first was placed at the summit, toward the center, to a depth of 5½ feet. Soil removed revealed thin brownish clay soil to about 2 feet, followed by a light colored layer of brownish sandy/clay soil with charcoal specks and some dark discoloration to 3½ feet, followed by a layer of tan, sandy soil to 5½ feet. A second borehole placed one-half the way down on the south side of the mound was halted at two feet due to heavy roots. However, at approximately 1½' a broken ground celt was brought up in the auger. The third borehole exhibited stratigraphy very similar to borehole #1. Several flecks of bone have been recovered here prior to this testing. We feel sure we have a small burial mound, apparently in very good condition.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 400 - 1000 A.D. **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The George Mound has remained relatively undisturbed and intact since its construction sometime during the Woodland or Mississippi period. A small, conical burial mound, at first glance, is generally thought to date to the Middle Woodland period (perhaps Marksville); such was the case at the Grand Gulf Mound (Brookes, 1976) on the loess bluffs in Claiborne County. I thought this was the case at the George Mound, at first, until I became more familiar with a group of similar sized/shaped conical burial mounds excavated early in the twentieth century by James A. Ford and Moreau B. Chambers, then with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Ford, 1936). The Dupree, Gross, Smith, Chapman, and Pocahontas mounds

[REDACTED] apparently date much later in the prehistoric period; these sites are [REDACTED] period (post 1000 A.D.-1400 A.D.).

[REDACTED] However, the Grand Gulf Mound is Middle Woodland, approximately 600 years or so earlier than the Big Black Burial Mounds.

One of the primary objectives of excavation at the George Mound would be to determine which chronological position the site belongs in. Sensitive chronological indicators, in the form of ceramics, can be expected more than likely in a burial context. Other chronologically sensitive materials, in the form of lithics, lapidary items, perhaps pipes, have been recovered at mound sites in the Big Black drainage and elsewhere (Grand Gulf Mound) and can be expected at the George Mound. Once the cultural/chronological framework has been established, the burial situation can be further examined with attention being paid to evidences of social stratification and religious patterns (grave furniture) at this site. Ford (1936) notes the difference of amounts and quality of grave goods per individuals [REDACTED] sites and suggests this as evidence for social differentiation. I would also suggest comparisons of the George Mound excavation results with those of Grand Gulf and the Big Black sites to get a better perspective on areal studies of mound groups.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Brooks, Samuel O.

1976 The Grand Gulf Mound (22-Cb-22) salvage excavation of an Early Marksville burial mound. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report No. 1. Jackson, Mississippi

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Quadrangle scale

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the mound is its basal extremity or the point where the mound elevation abruptly rises from the surrounding land surface on all sites.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Lauro, Archaeologist

organization Mississippi Department of Archives and History date February, 1986

street & number Post Office Box 571 telephone 601-354-7326

city or town Jackson state Mississippi 39205

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Kenneth H. P. Pool*

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date January 12, 1987

For NPS use only

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

date *1/12/87*

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration