

PH 0507679

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 18 1977
DATE ENTERED 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
Mill Creek Site

AND/OR COMMON
22-Iw-510

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
[REDACTED] NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN [REDACTED] CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
STATE [REDACTED] VICINITY OF [REDACTED] COUNTY [REDACTED] CODE [REDACTED]

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEI
<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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGI
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANS
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mr. Waddell Pevey
STREET & NUMBER
P. O. Box 503
CITY, TOWN Monticello STATE Mississippi 34654
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Office of the Chancery Clerk
Lawrence County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
Broad and Washington Streets
CITY, TOWN Monticello STATE Mississippi 34654

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Statewide Survey of Archaeological Sites
DATE
March 18, 1977 and August 22, 1977
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Mill Creek Site (22-Iw-510) was first brought to the attention of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History by W. D. Clark of the Columbia, Mississippi, area, who had known about the site for several years. When the northwest section of the site was being cleared for agriculture, he contacted the Mississippi Department of Archives and History through the Marion County sheriff's office. The department then conducted surveys of the site area, once just after clearing, and again after the planting of bean fields.

The Mill Creek Site is a large Plaquemine/Mississippian village and ceremonial center of approximately [REDACTED] and consists of nine mounds. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mounds 1, 2, 3, and 4 are under cultivation in bean fields (Photographs 1 and 2). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] edge of Mound 4 (Map 2). Mounds 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are in the wooded area southeast of the fields.

Mound 1 is approximately 3-5 meters in diameter and 0.5 meter high. It probably represents a house mound. Mound 2, 3-5 meters in diameter and 1 meter high, may also represent a house site. The diameter of Mound 3 is 16 meters, with a height of between 2 and 2.5 meters. Mound 4 is smaller, about 8 meters in diameter and 1 meter high. Mound 5 lies in the lowest part of the site, along the 170-foot contour line at the edge of the former channel. It is 16 meters in diameter and about 3 meters tall. Mound 6 is now a ridge 5 meters wide from north to south and 24 meters long from east to west. Its height is approximately 1-1.5 meters, and it is situated between the 180- and 190-foot contour lines. Part of this mound may have been cut into when the dirt road was built from the bean fields down to the former channel area. Mound 7 is 18 meters in diameter and 1.5-2 meters high. Mound 8 is 28 meters long north to south and 19 meters wide east to west. It is 2-3 meters tall. Mound 9 is the largest of the mounds at the site and represents a temple mound. It stands approximately 9 meters high, and the area on the top is a square measuring approximately 25 meters to a side.

There has been some "testing" or "pot hunting" of the site in recent years, but no report of the activity has been filed with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Mound 5 has a 5-foot by 10-foot "test pit" in its center. Mound 7 has a 5-foot square in its eastern section. Mound 9 has a 5-foot by 5-foot pit dug into the northeast side; and one 5-foot square, one 10-foot square, and several smaller holes on top. In general, the site appears to be undisturbed except for the northwest section now in bean fields.

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

The Mill Creek Site is a large village and ceremonial center which was occupied during the Crippen Point, Mayersville, and Medora phases of the Plaquemine/Mississippian cultures during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1400) (Phillips 1970). Its significance lies not only in the fact that it remains largely undisturbed (except for the very recent clearing and cultivation in the northwest section), but also in its potential for the testing and development of various theories of prehistoric settlement patterns. The Central Place Theory suggested by Lafferty (1976) and the Spatial Efficiency Theory proposed by Steponaitis (1977) are two such models which could be applied at Mill Creek.

The Mill Creek Site could provide information necessary for developing a new model on which a better understanding of the settlement patterns of complex chiefdoms could be based. The new model could then be tested at the Winterville complex, approximately 150 miles northwest of the Mill Creek Site, and at the Moundville complex, approximately 180 miles to the northeast. Socio-political relations between these three major centers might even be observed and a more general model developed to provide a better understanding of such associations. Thus, the significance of the site is ultimately derived from its potential as a source of comparison and model-building.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Lafferty, Robert H.

1976 Kincaid and other Mississippian sites: a central place perspective. Paper read at the forty-first annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert C. Wilson, Survey Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

DATE

September 16, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

400 Jefferson Davis Boulevard

TELEPHONE

(601) 446-6502

CITY OR TOWN

Natchez

STATE

Mississippi 39120

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

Edward B. Williams

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

November 14, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST:

Walter W. Cole

DATE

6/9/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

6.5.78

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

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Phillips, Philip

1970 Archaeological survey in the Lower Yazoo Basin, Mississippi, 1949-1955. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Papers 60.

Steponaitis, Vincas P.

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