

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88000230

Date Listed: 4/6/88

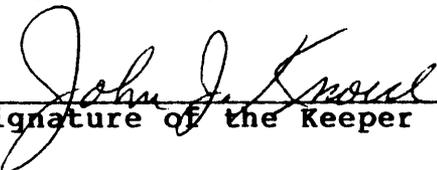
McLean Site (22HO513)
Property Name

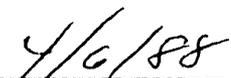
Leflore
County

Mississippi
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination: =====

Item 3. Classification
Number of Contributing resources
1 site
1 structure

Number of Noncontributing resources
1 site (19th and 20th cemetery)

Item 6. Historic Function or Use
Delete "Agricultural field"; add "Village"

Item 10. Geographical Data
Acreage of property 

----- DISTRIBUTION: -----

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

FEB 22 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name McLean Site

other names/site number 22-Lf-513

2. Location

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Kenneth H. P. Pool
Signature of certifying official

2/17/88
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Mississippi Department of
State or Federal agency and bureau Archives and History

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

John J. Knowl

4/16/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agricultural field

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The McLean Site (22-Lf-513)

[REDACTED]

The site consists of a 5-6 acre village site and Late Mississippian Period (1550-1650 A.D.) substructural mound built atop an older Deasonville Phase (400-600 A.D.) shell midden. The Mississippian Period mound is approximately 12' high and at the base measures approximately 150'x70' [REDACTED] a late 19th mid 20th century family plot cemetery (Loggins Cemetery). The family plot is small and occupies less than 1/3 of the surface of the apex of the mound. The village midden is characterized by a dark, greasy midden soil, circular in configuration and rich in heavy amounts of ceramics, shell and lithic materials. Soil augerings by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in the summer of 1987 reveal the black earth midden extends from the surface to depths of 10-18" below the present ground surface. Soil augerings were placed throughout the 6 acre village site and were brought to depths of 5' below the surface. Extensive surface collections were made by the Lower Mississippi Survey (Phillips, 1970) indicating strong Late Woodland and Late Mississippian affiliations and suggest the site could produce valuable information on the Mississippian Period occupations [REDACTED]

Deasonville phase ceramic markers recovered from McLean include Mulberry Creek Cord marked var. Edwards, Coles Creek Incised var. Hunt, and Larto Red var. Larto. Wasp Lake phase markers include Leland Incised var. Dabney, and the painted types, Old Town, red var. Beaverdam, Nodena Red and White var. unspecified. Heavy amounts of pulverized shell litter the surface along with heavy amounts of lithic waste debris. Projectile points of the Collins type are good lithic markers for the Deasonville occupation and these have been recovered at the McLean Site in significant numbers.

The site is situated atop a natural levee most likely deposited when [REDACTED] Lake was an active [REDACTED] channel. Some time in the early- to middle-twentieth century a portion of the mound was removed for borrow purposes and some erosion probably also occurred. However, most of the mound was not affected by the dirt excavated for borrow purposes. The site has been in cultivation for a number of years

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although the mound is not cultivated. Some damage through cultivation of the village site has probably occurred but in all likelihood sub plowzone features could very well exist. The blackness and greasiness of the midden exposed on the surface argues for a rather intensive occupation of the site. The small family cemetery plot has not done considerable damage to the mound. In fact, the presence of a Christian cemetery atop an aboriginally constructed mound deters farmers and developers who might normally be inclined to level the mound for additional agricultural land or to fill in some low spots.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Prehistoric archaeology

Period of Significance

Late Woodland
Late Mississippian

Significant Dates

400-600 A.D.
1550-1650 A.D.

Cultural Affiliation

Deasonville Phase (400-600 A.D.)
Wasp Lake Phase (1550-1650 A.D.)

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The McLean Site, 22-Lf-513, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as the site contains information important in the area of prehistoric archaeology. The initial Late Woodland occupation (Deasonville phase, 400-600 A.D.) consists of a good selection of diagnostic artifacts most likely in relation to the black earthen/shell midden. We are approaching the northern most extension of Deasonville up the Yazoo River at McLean and considering the presence of a rich cultural midden at the site, it is likely the questions relative to Deasonville subsistence and settlement patterns could be answered through scientific excavations. It would be wise to water screen the black midden through graduated mesh screen in an attempt to pick up any floral remains and small fragments of faunal remains that would normally fall through 1/4" mesh screens. Further it would be wise to excavate in 5cm levels rather than the normal 10cm levels, as it may be possible to pick up ceramic stratification within the midden.

The Wasp Lake Phase (1550-1650 A.D.) component at McLean is responsible for the construction of the substructural mound built atop the midden which appears to date primarily to the Deasonville culture. The mound appears to be in a good state of preservation and in all likelihood was probably built in several stages with each stage of construction being stratigraphically seperable from the other. Excavations in the mound could provide information that would be valuable in understanding cultural processes operative [redacted] at this point in time. Excavations should be geared to recognizing and recovering all classes of information relative to the actual construction techniques of the mound and attempt to determine how many stages of construction occurred. The presence of charred structural remains (temple?) are more than likely to be present and could provide valuable architectural data relative to elite or religious structures. Burials may be present in one form or another,

See continuation sheet

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and by scientific excavation of such features much could be learned about burial practices and perhaps social customs surrounding such things during the Wasp Lake Phase.

Finally, attention should be paid to that part of the site that lies directly beneath the base of the substructural mound. At the Shellwood Site (22-Yz-600) [REDACTED] there is a similar situation where there is an earthen mound built atop an earlier Deasonville Phase midden and at the bottom is an especially black, totally undisturbed midden. The midden in this very localized position has never been plowed into by agricultural implements as the earthen mound directly above it acts as a shield against this type of damage.

