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STATE:	Mississippi
COUNTY:	Monroe
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE:	JUL 5 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Inzer Site

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
[REDACTED]

CITY OR TOWN: [REDACTED] CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: [REDACTED]

STATE: [REDACTED] CODE: [REDACTED] COUNTY: [REDACTED] CODE: [REDACTED]

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mr. Luke Inzer

STREET AND NUMBER:
101 North Fourth Street

CITY OR TOWN: Amory STATE: Mississippi CODE: 38821

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Monroe County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Aberdeen STATE: Mississippi CODE: 39730

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

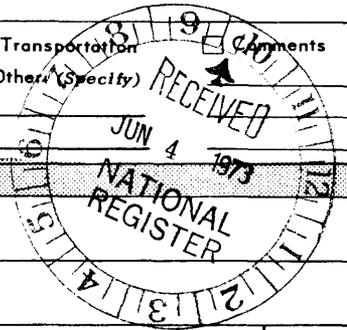
TITLE OF SURVEY: Works Progress Administration, Parkway, and Recreation Study for Miss: Archaeological Survey [REDACTED]

DATE OF SURVEY: [REDACTED] 940 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
Post Office Box 571

CITY OR TOWN: Jackson STATE: Mississippi CODE: 39205



STATE: Mississippi

COUNTY: Monroe

ENTRY NUMBER: JUL 5 1973

DATE: [REDACTED]

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The earliest known description of the Inzer Site was made in 1903 by George J. Leftwich, whose account was accompanied by a plat of the site and surrounding area by George S. Tindall. The three main features were a temple mound which was in the approximate center of a circular "breastworks," another main feature, and a small round mound composed largely of mussel shells with some human bones situated just within the "breastwork." Approximately 460 yards of an earthen embankment interpreted by Leftwich as a breastwork was clearly visible at that time, although no mention was made concerning its height and thickness.

The temple mound was said to be about fifty yards square and eight feet high. A depression from which the mound fill may have come was reported to lie

At present, there is no sign of the earthen embankment. Years of cultivation have evidently spread it over the surrounding fields. There is some evidence of the approximate former location of the shell mound in the presence of widely scattered mussel shells in part of the site. The temple mound too has been altered through erosion since 1903. although it retains most of its bulk and is still roughly square in outline.

Leftwich evidently regarded the earthen embankment as the remains of the French fort built by Bienville in 1736, although its circular outline is not in keeping with other French forts of that day. The size of the remains would seem to present another obstacle in that Bienville cut only 600 piles for construction of the fort. This number would certainly not effectively surround the structure outlined on the Tindall plat, and evidence of the location of the Bienville fort at the Inzer site is presently lacking.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

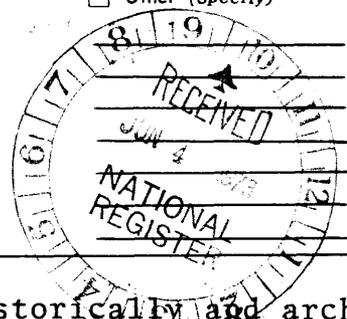
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1736, 1752

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Inzer site is important both historically and archaeologically. Surface collections indicate aboriginal occupation there ranging from approximately 500 B. C. until after white contact. The midden appears to have substantial depth in places and would probably yield useful information on the cultural sequence and cultural ecology of several centuries of prehistory if preserved and scientifically excavated.

The physical aspects of the site which first drew the attention of modern scholars are a temple mound, probably of Mississippian origin, and a lengthy earthen embankment. The mound appears to be centered within the area enclosed by the embankment and may have been functionally related. Local legends say that the mound was the site of a French fort built by Bienville in 1736.

It is a matter of record that Bienville constructed a fort in the vicinity in 1736 although the exact location has not yet been established. Bienville, the civil and military governor of Louisiana, led an expedition against the Chickasaw Indians in that year. He arrived in May at the last portage [redacted]

"This portage--is situated on a fine bluff ten leagues from the village of the Chickasaw Indians"

Here the French force of 600 men met an allied force of 600-700 Choctaw Indians. They remained for two days plotting strategy against the Chickasaw and constructing a fort. Approximately 600 large poles the size of a man's thigh were cut for this purpose. From the newly constructed fort, the French set out for the Chickasaw village and were subsequently defeated at the village of Ackia. They returned to this "portage" on May 29 and departed [redacted].

The same fortification was used in 1752 by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Bienville's successor who led another expedition

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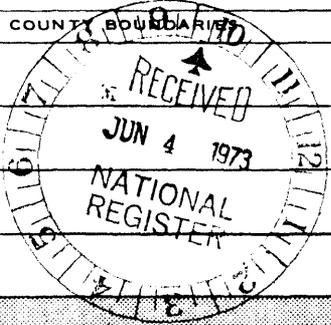
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gayarre, Charles.
1903. History of Louisiana. The French Dominion. New Orleans, p. 64.

Halber, H. S.
1902. "Bernard Romans Map of 1772," Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. Oxford, Mississippi, Vol. VI.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]				
NE	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]				
SE	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]				
SW	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]				
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:		CODE		



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Samuel O. McGahey, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION: Mississippi Department of Archives and History DATE: May 29, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
Post Office Box 571

CITY OR TOWN: Jackson STATE: Mississippi CODE: 39205 28

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name R. A. McLemore

Title Director, Miss. Dept. of Archives and History

Date May 29, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Robert M. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/5/73

ATTEST:

Madeline
Keeper of The National Register

Date July 5, 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS