

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Fredrickson #2
other names/site number 22-Pa-821

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>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
<u>1</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. Paul June 24, 1988
Signature of certifying official 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 July 28, 1988

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Village

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agricultural

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 Fredrickson #2 Site (22-Pa-821) is a multi-component site of approximately two acres in size

The site has an Early, Middle, and Late Archaic component (8000 B.C.-500 B.C.), an Early and Middle Woodland component (500 B.C.- 400 A.D.), and a single shell tempered sherd from sometime in the Mississippi Period (1100 A.D.-circa 1400 A.D.). The site is long and narrow in width (800' 120'

and borders an old slough, probably an abandoned cut-off channel at the headwaters. The site has been in cultivation for only a few years and up until recently was heavily forested. While there is no evidence of any relic collectors digging at the site, it is possible that cultivation may have caused some limited damage to the archaeological record. This would be difficult to quantify without considerable excavations, however, considering the fact that the midden deposit extends from the present ground surface to a depth of over 2' and is exceptionally dark, greasy, with numerous cultural materials it would be safe to assume the site retains much of its original integrity.

The site was initially recorded by the Department of Archives and History (Connaway, unpublished manuscript) in 1987 under good survey conditions and visited again in 1988 for the purpose of digging additional auger holes, mapping, and further surface collections. The soil upon which the site is situated is very black and has a greasy feeling indicative of a rich, organic deposit. Further the surface of the site is densely covered in lithic debris to a degree not seen in many other sites in the State of Mississippi. A total of six solid auger holes were dug throughout the site proper and all revealed a rich, dark midden extending to depths of slightly over two feet; even the solid cores bring up lithic material indicating rather heavy concentrations subsurface of some of the same cultural material as noted on the surface of the site.

The land today is a private hunting club which is heavily posted and patrolled in order to discourage trespassers (especially hunters and relic collectors) and the present landowner is interested in keeping the site from being destroyed. These factors are responsible for the

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integrity of the site apparently being maintained. Most other land in [REDACTED] is unposted, open agricultural land and it is more difficult to keep the unscrupulous relic collectors from unauthorized, unscientific digging in these cases.

As previously mentioned, the surface of the site is densely covered in lithic waste and other types of artifactual materials. Archaic lithic materials include a single example of a Stillwell project point and thin well made biface preforms (most likely Early Archaic), one Denton, two Opossum Bayou, and one Cypress Creek projectile points along with a drilled flat pebble pendant (Middle Archaic), and eight narrow stemmed Ponchartrain-like projectile points. Numerous waste flakes (mostly non-utilized, some heat treated) cores, and thick biface preforms (some heat treated) all of local chert round out the lithic inventory at the Fredrickson #2 Site. Ceramics are very scarce; a total of fifteen sherds from the Early-Middle Period and one shell tempered Mississippian Period sherds were recovered indicating a very, very light Post Archaic occupation.

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)

Archaeology/prehistoric

Period of Significance

Early Archaic
Middle Archaic
Late Archaic

Significant Dates

8000 B.C.-5000 B.C.
5000-2000 B.C.
2000-500 B.C.

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic

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.

Fredrickson #2 (22-Pa-821) is a multi-component site with the bulk of the occupation occurring during the Middle-Late Archaic Period (5000 B.C.-500 B.C.). A single Early Archaic Stillwell projectile point (8000-6,000 B.C.), fifteen Early-Middle Woodland sherds (500 B.C.-400 A.D.), and a single shell tempered Mississippian sherd (1100 A.D.-1400 A.D.) were also recovered at Fredrickson #2 but these components are not considered as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The black earth midden and high densities of lithic waste flakes (both utilized and unutilized) are most likely the product of the Middle to Late Archaic occupation (5000 B.C. to 500 B.C.). This occupation which is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D. The site is likely to produce valuable information important in the area of prehistoric archaeology. Occupying an area of approximately two acres the site appears to be situated on a natural levee of fairly sandy loam stained near black by the aboriginal occupation/utilization. Extending to a depth of slightly more than two feet, the midden appears to have cultural material in dense amounts all the way to the bottom. All auger samples brought up lithic waste materials indicating the subsurface expression is much the same as what is exposed on the present ground surface.

While many more archaic sites [redacted] are known today than fifteen years ago primarily due to the efforts of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Connaway, 1977; Connaway, 1987) most of these are surface sites with little or no midden present. This makes the role of the Fredrickson #2 Site more important, because of its apparently well-preserved deposit, in understanding Middle-Late Archaic culture in the Northern Yazoo Basin floodplain. Excavations in the midden should be geared towards recovering any faunal and/or floral remains that may be preserved in the black earth midden. At the Denton Site in Quitman County large quantities of minute, burned mammalian bone fragments were found throughout the Middle Archaic black earth midden. Also floral remains (black walnut and butternut have been

See continuation sheet

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identified to date) were recovered and it is reasonable to assume that a similar situation concerning faunal and floral remains will be recovered at Fredrickson #2. Excavations should be geared to recovering this class of data and the results compared with the faunal/floral analysis at Denton. This would put us in a better position to begin to understand subsistence strategies and perhaps even settlement patterns during the Middle Archaic.

The same types of comparisons with Denton should be made involving the lithic inventory in the site collection to date, and any which would be recovered if test excavations are conducted at Fredrickson #2. One obvious difference between Denton and Fredrickson #2 lithic collections is the lack of a lapidary industry at Fredrickson #2 where to date only a single drilled flat pebble pendant has been recovered. This suggests some differences in functions/activities in the settlement patterns between the two sites during the Middle to Late Archaic in the Northern Yazoo Basin.

