

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

OCT 31 1988

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 Cary Site

other names/site number 22-Sh-507 (21-M-5)

2. Location

[REDACTED]

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
_____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
<u>1</u>	_____ 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 n/a

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
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

October 24, 1988
Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

12/14/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

funerary/mound

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 Cary Site (22-Sh-507) is a rectangular platform mound

[redacted] This area comprises the Mississippi Alluvial Plain Physiographic Province in the west central portion of the State of Mississippi. The Cary Site was recorded by Phillips (1970) in 1950 at which time the site consisted of a group of four mounds ranging from 3.5' to 22' in height; today only one mound remains. According to a local informant, Mound D has been washed [redacted] Mound B was used for road fill, and Mound C was cleared away to construct a residence. Mound A is approximately 18-20' in height and occupies approximately 1/4 acre at the base; the top is flat and the shape is rectangular.

Surface survey, shovel testing, and solid core augerings adjacent to, and in the general vicinity of the mound, revealed no cultural materials or midden; the area around the mound is a small subdivision today. It is quite possible that midden existed at one time but such is no longer the case.

Several relic collectors' pot holes are located in the flanks and on the surface of Mound A, however, these are small and have disturbed little of the mound proper. Over the last several years, children have driven up and down [redacted] flanks on all terrain vehicles causing a rut of from 1-1/2-3' in depth extending from the bottom to the top of the mound. These ruts may have compromised as much as 5-10% of the mound proper, however, the present landowner has initiated a program to prevent these youth from doing this. If successful, this should put a halt to the defacing of these sides of the mound.

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
A.D. 1200 - 1450

Significant Dates
n/a

Cultural Affiliation
Mississippian

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 Cary Site (22-Sh-507) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. This site is capable of yielding information important in understanding the prehistory of the [redacted] in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain Physiographic Province. As late as 1950 a total of four mounds were present at the site, however, three have been destroyed by nature and man leaving only the largest, rectangular Mound A. This is unfortunate as Phillips (1970:43) points out the late Mississippian assemblages at Rolling Fork Mounds and the Cary Site vary considerably from the large Mississippian centers [redacted]. The potential for defining and establishing a new phase in the lower drainage based on work at Cary (and the Rolling Fork Mounds) is real despite the fact that three of the four mounds once present no longer exist.

[redacted] the site is situated in a rather advantageous environmental position. Natural resources are abundant and considering the drainage patterns, water transportation would have been relatively easy. Large, rectangular platform (substructural) mounds at the Lake George Site [redacted] (Williams and Brain, 1983) revealed construction in stages, burials of various forms, and architectural remains of specialized structures. Similar types of archaeological situations probably exist at the Cary Site as well.

Excavations at Cary should be geared to recovering this type of data and stratigraphically controlled data (ceramics) should be compared to collections from the late Mississippian sites in the upper drainage. To date (based on a small sample of sherds from the surface of the site) significant differences in the makeup of the paste on sherds from Cary have been noted (Phillips 1970:473) when compared with other Mississippi sherds. The paste at Cary has particles of shell that are outnumbered by a variety of other inclusions of unidentified materials. If architectural data is located it should be compared with the Lake George excavations (Williams and Brain, 1983). Morgan (1987) points out the

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Morgan, David T.
n.d. The Post-Archaic Prehistory [redacted]. Manuscript in preparation for inclusion in the Comprehensive State Planning Document for the State of Mississippi.

Phillips, Philip
1970 Archaeological Survey [redacted] 1949-1955. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 60.

Williams, Stephen and Jeffrey P. Brain
1983 Excavations at the Lake George Site [redacted] Mississippi 1958-1960. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 74.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, Jackson, Mississippi

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property [redacted]

UTM References

[redacted]

Zone Easting Northing

C

B

Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[redacted]

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the site is restricted solely to the mound proper. [redacted]

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Lauro/Archoelgist

organization Mississippi Department of Archives and History date July, 1988

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cary Site, Sharkey County, Mississippi
Section number 8 Page 1

lack of radiocarbon dates for the Mississippian Period [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. The potential for recovering organic materials that might
be used for radiocarbon dating is real and would help considerably on
getting an absolute chronological handle on the late prehistoric period
[REDACTED].