

PH0662712

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED FEB 10 1978  
DATE ENTERED DEC 6 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

Spivey Site

AND/OR COMMON

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

**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"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Dr. Richard H. Lillie

STREET & NUMBER

811 East Wisconsin Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Milwaukee

VICINITY OF

STATE

Wisconsin 53202

**3 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Chancery Clerk  
Tallahatchie County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box H

CITY, TOWN

Charleston

STATE

Mississippi 38921

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Panola Quitman Floodway Survey, West Levee

DATE

1977

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District

CITY, TOWN

Vicksburg

STATE

Mississippi 39180

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Spivey Site was located during a survey [REDACTED] conducted by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for the United States Army Corps of Engineers. A preliminary search of the literature revealed no recorded sites in the area, which is, for the most part, low and swampy as a result of borrow pit excavation for earlier levee construction. Intensive examination on foot revealed the low area to be devoid of any cultural components, but one elevated area [REDACTED] yielded a large number of prehistoric artifacts. This area, [REDACTED], comprises the site itself, which covers less than two acres. The boundary of the site is considered to be the outer limits of the surface distribution of artifacts. No other cultural resources were discovered during the survey.

Three periods of prehistoric occupation are indicated by artifacts recovered from the surface of the Spivey Site. The earliest occupation, indicated by several sherds of fiber-tempered Wheeler Series pottery, occurred during the Transitional Archaic-Woodland Period (1500-500 B.C.). Twenty-two sherds of the sandy-textured wares characteristic of the Tallahatchie drainage point to a second occupation during the Twin Lakes Phase of the Marksville Period (A.D. 1-200). Finally, a number of clay-tempered ceramics of the Coahoma Phase of the Baytown Period (A.D. 400-800) are present. Frequent flooding of the area in the past may have made the site an undesirable location during certain periods, and thus may explain the gaps between its occupations.

Also recovered from the site were many lithic artifacts, most of local gravel chert but a few of sandstone. The gravel chert probably came from a sand bar along the Tallahatchie River, and sandstone is easily available [REDACTED]. The diversity and number of tools indicate that flint working was a major activity. Plant food processing and woodworking were also carried out. No hunting gear was found.

Relatively protected by its swampy environment, the Spivey Site has been under cultivation only for about fifteen years and has not been subjected to chisel plowing, subsoiling, or land leveling. [REDACTED]

In addition to the surface collections made during the survey, several bore holes were made with a hand auger at irregular intervals over the site. In some of these holes, midden was just over two feet deep.

# 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 Spivey Site, which has yielded surface material representative of three different prehistoric periods, is a good site for the study of cultural change and of interaction among aboriginal peoples. Protected until recently from agricultural intrusion by its swampy environment, the site, [REDACTED] is in relatively pristine condition. Bore holes indicate a fairly undisturbed midden deposit of at least two feet. The lithic assemblage from the site offers data for the study of prehistoric tool making and activity patterns, and certain features suggest potential information concerning prehistoric architectural development.

The Wheeler component, the earliest at the site, is probably an import from the northeast Mississippi/Alabama area. Wheeler ceramics are only rarely found in the Yazoo Basin. Toth (1975) has theorized that throughout much of the prehistory of [REDACTED] served as a highway for cultural exchange between peoples in east and west Mississippi.

The second occupation at Spivey occurred between A.D. 1 and A.D. 200, during the Twin Lakes Phase of the Marksville Period. Ceramics from this phase, found only along the Tallahatchie drainage, are an interesting blend of the clay-tempered wares [REDACTED] sand-tempered wares of northeast Mississippi. Such ceramics are what would be expected if Toth's hypothesis concerning trade routes during the Marksville Period is valid.

Evidence from the final occupation at Spivey indicates that, in ceramics at least, the influence [REDACTED] had overshadowed the cultures of northeast Mississippi. Knowledge of the Coahoma Phase of the Baytown Period (A.D. 400-800) is very limited, and a study of ceramic complex from the Spivey Site could help to determine the extent of east-west culture contact along [REDACTED] rivers and its influence on prehistoric cultures.

The quantity and variety of lithics at the Spivey Site suggest tremendous potential for a correlation of ceramic types and stone tool types. Lithic reduction systems could be studied and analyzed, and activities involving stone tools could be defined and studied

Finally, the Spivey Site is made important by a handful of clay daub pieces with cane impressions. Such material is associated with wattle and daub structures, which are known to have existed [REDACTED] only during the Mississippi Period (after A.D. 1000). Mississippian occupation [REDACTED] is scant, and no other evidence from Spivey, either lithic or ceramic, indicates Mississippian presence there. The Spivey Site may hold a key to the first appearance of this type of architecture [REDACTED].

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Toth, Alan

1975 Hopewellian contact in the Clarksdale region. Manuscript on file,  
Carnegie Public Library, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED]  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

D [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the site is the outer limits of the surface distribution of artifacts.

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

Samuel O. Brookes, Field Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

DATE

December 13, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 36

TELEPHONE

(601) 624-2550

CITY OR TOWN

Clarksdale

STATE

Mississippi 38614

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

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. Hilliard*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

February 7, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

*Charles A. Adams*  
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST: *Jann H. Gibson*

DATE

12-6-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12/4/18

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

