

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 28 1986

date entered

MAY 1 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Anderson Mound (22 WK 561)

and/or common same as above

2. Location

[REDACTED]

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: WOODED

4. Owner of Property

name Ms. Swanson Anderson

street & number Rt. 1, Box 175

city, town Woodville

vicinity of

state Mississippi

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk
Wilkinson County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Woodville

state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Buffalo River Archaeological

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984

federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Dept. of Archives & History

city, town Jackson

state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

What is thought to be the Anderson mound was listed by Rowland and Chambers (1937) [REDACTED]

This one excepted, other sites in this list were rated as to their "relative scientific importance." No other information was given, and up until 1984 the above data was the complete record of this site in the state site files.

During February, 1984, the Miss.Dept. of Archives & History conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey [REDACTED]

The Anderson mound was discovered [REDACTED] the site was visited on February 10, and the site file was updated with new information.

The site consists of a small, dome-shaped mound 9 feet (2.74m) high and 78 feet (23.77m) in diameter. As shown in the accompanying photograph, made during the 1984 visit, it is covered with small to medium sized trees, along with some underbrush, vines, and grass. For size comparison, a person is shown standing at the south edge of the mound slope. [REDACTED]

A large pothole measuring 12 feet (3.66m) in diameter and a minimum of 6 feet (1.83m) deep was found in the center of the top of the mound. According to Ms. Anderson, this hole was already in place when the Andersons bought the land in 1903. The volume of earth removed from this pit represents a minimum of about 3% of the total mound volume. This does not include any portion of the pit that was dug below its present 6 foot depth and then filled in. No attempt was made to clean out this pothole to determine its original extent since excavation was not part of the survey plan. There is no presently known record of what, if anything, was found in the pit or who dug it, but the mound has not been tampered with since 1903.

In order to determine if this mound was indeed a man-made structure, a borehole was placed about half way up the north side in an area not likely disturbed by the pothole. Soil removed showed the following results: 0-1½ feet (0-45.7 cm) gray clay; 1½-2½ feet (45.7-68.6 cm) yellow clay; 2½-5 feet (68.6-152.4 cm) gray clay; 5+ feet (152.4+ cm) grayish-white clay. The length of the auger prevented deeper boring. The various colors of clay indicate loading, and the construction of the mound of clay soil on a sandy alluvium terrace indicates transport of the clay soil from elsewhere by human endeavor. Thus, there is no doubt that this is a small burial mound. Its physiographic situation, its structural context, its physical appearance, and its known history all strongly suggest this.

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 checked="" 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Marksville Period **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Except for the pothole on top, the Anderson Mound has apparently remained intact and undisturbed since its construction. It thus provides a potentially valuable site for future studies of burial customs within a particular cultural framework. It is reasonable to assume that the use of the mound was limited to a relatively short time span, adding the possible dimensions of a short-term cultural activity pattern by a certain group of people. Further study could yield important information not only on socio-religious activities, but on social organization and status stratification within the group as well. Areal study and inter-site comparisons with other such mounds could yield data on social interaction among various groups within a limited area and time space or aspects of culture change over a longer period of time. Such small burial mounds are often restricted to a short-term, one group, single component framework. The Grand Gulf Mound, [redacted] which was larger than Anderson, was found to have been constructed in several stages, indicating extended use through time, and its artifact contents suggested participation in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and mortuary practices (Brookes 1976:15). Parallels can be seen between Grand Gulf and other Marksville burial mounds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but certain variances in ceramic styles are also apparent (Brookes 1976:15), suggesting an Early Marksville phase different from Phillips' (1970) Point Lake phase [redacted]. Future investigation of the Anderson Mound could shed new light on this problem. Like many other burial mounds in Mississippi, there was no apparent associated village site in the Anderson Mound vicinity. A survey of the open areas around the mound showed no concentration of cultural remains, although nearby wooded areas and grass cover may have hidden small campsites. The village occupied by the builders of the mound must have been some distance removed, a characteristic of other similar mounds, such as Grand Gulf previously mentioned, and the Great White Mound and Baker's Creek Mound (Thorne 1968) further to the north in Grenada County, to name a few. In none of the above cases has a coeval village been located. Anderson fits this pattern and thus becomes another case in point whereby future studies are needed to determine the settlement system of these people and how that system relates to patterns of mound construction and use both locally and elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

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Continuation sheet Bibliographical Ref.

Item number 9.

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Brookes, Samuel O.

1976 The Grand Gulf Mound (22-Cb-522) salvage excavation of an Early Marksville burial mound. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report No. 4. Jackson, Mississippi.

Phillips, Philip

1970 Archaeological survey [redacted] Mississippi, 1949-1955. Papers of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Vol. 60, Parts 1 & 2. Cambridge, Mass.

Rowland, Dunbar and Moreau B. Chambers

1937 A selected list of significant archaeological sites in the various counties of Mississippi, with approximate locations of all sites named. Ms. on file, Mississippi Department of Archives and History [redacted]

Thorne, Robert M. (ed.)

1968 Archaeological excavation [redacted]. Anthropological Papers of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Mississippi. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4. University, Mississippi.