Geophysical Evidence Bearing on the Community Plan at a Mississippian Mound Site, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

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The Lyn’s Bluff Site (22OK2362):
Lyn’s Bluff is a Mississippian mound and village site located in Oktibbeha County, northeastern Mississippi. The site is on a bluff above Little Creek, it is situated on the Ten Mile Creek, part of the Saline Group that forms the Black Prairie physiographic province. Much of the area surrounding the site has been eroded, exposing the chalk bedrock in many places.

The site is ca. 90 ha. One constructed mounded area is located in the eastern section. It is from the southern (31.5 m) high on the site of 1874 (Galvano, 2000: 41). The mound area of the eastern portion of the site has been divided by A.D. 1300-1400 (Peacock and Hodge 2003)

Community Plan: Changing Views:
This site was one of the major episodes of Mississippian urbanism in Mississippi. The mound complex of Mississippi, which dates from 1000 to 1550 in the region, is the subject of this discussion. The site was a part of the region called the Mississippi Valley, which includes the Golden Age and the Wooden Age.

Manuelli Model:
Based on excavations, field observations, and a fieldrien profile, Manuelli saw the Lyn’s Bluff Site as being composed of two parts. The eastern area, including the constructed mound, was excavated in a village setting with 16 house locations marked by mounds. A large plaza is located in the west of the site, marked by a mound. The site was divided to be composed of 10 to 15 house groups. The site was divided to the east of the site, and the eastern part was divided into 10 to 15 house groups. The site was divided to the west of the site, marked by a mound. The site was divided to the west of the site, marked by a mound. The site was divided to the west of the site, marked by a mound.

New Findings: Western Site Area
In 2003, the northwestern house mound in the eastern area was excavated by Tom James, a student graduate from LSU. We dug in 1 x 1 m excavation units into the top of the mound, and the layers were divided into three zones. Three of the house mounds contained no artifacts in layer I, while six were found in layer II. These house mounds contained no artifacts in layer I, while six were found in layer II. These house mounds contained no artifacts in layer I, while six were found in layer II. These house mounds contained no artifacts in layer I, while six were found in layer II. These house mounds contained no artifacts in layer I, while six were found in layer II. These house mounds contained no artifacts in layer I, while six were found in layer II.

New Findings: Eastern Site Area
Geophysical survey, conducted with GeoScan FM 38 and 50 (Fogg) and gradiometers, has covered 1 and 1/4 ha, somewhat less than half of the open eastern side. The site was located by Joe Jahn and a crew from the University of Mississippi in 2004 and continued by Kevin McMahon, a student graduate from LSU, during the 2003 field season.

Methods:
Gradiometer transects were completed in 20 x 20 m grids, with the readings done using parallel lines at 9.5 m apart. Four readings were taken per side rising to each face. The MOC grids were surveyed east to west, while the CM grids were done north to south. There was no significant difference in the images produced by the two geophones.

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