

Lesson Four: Preservation of Mississippian Native American Sites

Objective: Students will determine if they are modern-day historic preservationists. Then, after analyzing primary source documents, they will be able to identify specific instances of preservation at Winterville Mounds.

Materials: *Am I A Preservationist?*; *The Women Behind Winterville*; Primary Source Document Collection (7 total); *Analyzing Primary Sources*.

Activity One: What is historic preservation?

1. Distribute *Am I A Preservationist?* to students and have them complete the worksheet.
2. Take a poll of the class to see who is a historic preservationist and what has qualified them as one.
3. Next, brainstorm as a class about important historical sites in your community and how to become involved.
4. If endangered, students can practice their persuasive letter writing skills to convince their local community leaders to help preserve the site.
5. If time allows, students can volunteer their time to help in the upkeep of the site. This could include performing yard or garden work, painting, cleaning, or any other site-specific project organized with the site staff.

Activity Two: Preservation and the Public

1. Distribute and read *The Women Behind Winterville*.
2. Break students into groups and give each group one document from the Primary Source Document Collection (there are seven documents total). Also give each group one *Analyzing Primary Sources* worksheet.
3. After students have analyzed their sources, share and discuss them as a class. Do these documents show that people today care about preservation? Why or why not?

Extension Activities:

Prehistoric Archaeology and Mississippi Traveling Trunk: Borrow the free *Prehistoric Archaeology and Mississippi Traveling Trunk* which shows how archaeologists use artifacts to reconstruct the day-to-day lives of Native Americans, who left records of their societies in the form of art, tools, archaeological structures, artifacts, etc. Artifacts—real and reproduction—in the trunk provide examples of things found in excavations of prehistoric settlements: an atlatl, antler billet, dart, ceramic bowl, clay cooking balls, and stone spear points and arrow points. An archaeologist's field box shows the tools used to unearth artifacts such as these.

See the following link for more information <http://mdah.state.ms.us/new/learn/classroom-materials/traveling-trunks/prehistoric-archaeology-and-mississippi-traveling-trunk/> or contact the Outreach Programs Coordinator at 601-576-6997.

Preserving Personal History: Ask students to interview a parent, grandparent, sibling, or other family member about an important family event such as a wedding, birth, or vacation, and write a one-paragraph summary of the event to share with the class. Or, have students locate a scrapbook or baby book at home to analyze and interpret as a historical artifact.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Am I A Preservationist?

Read the statements below to find out if you've helped preserve the buildings, sites, and stories of a community – your own or someone else's!

	YES	NO
I have taken a tour of a house museum or historic site.		
I have shopped in local stores on Main Street.		
I have volunteered at a historic site or museum.		
I have volunteered at a community event.		
I have stopped to appreciate great architecture.		
I have detoured from my planned route to follow historic site markers.		
I have written or called a lawmaker asking that they support legislation to save a historic site or building.		
I have researched or read materials about the history of my community.		
I have helped clean up or improve a historic site, historic home, community or park.		
I have informed authorities about the discovery of an archaeological site.		
I have visited the website of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to learn how I can help preserve my community's buildings, gardens, and history.		

Congratulations! If you've answered **YES** to any of these questions, you are a historic preservationist!

Visit the website for the National Trust for Historic Preservation to learn more at

<http://www.preservationnation.org/>

The Women Behind Winterville

A Desire to Preserve and Protect History:

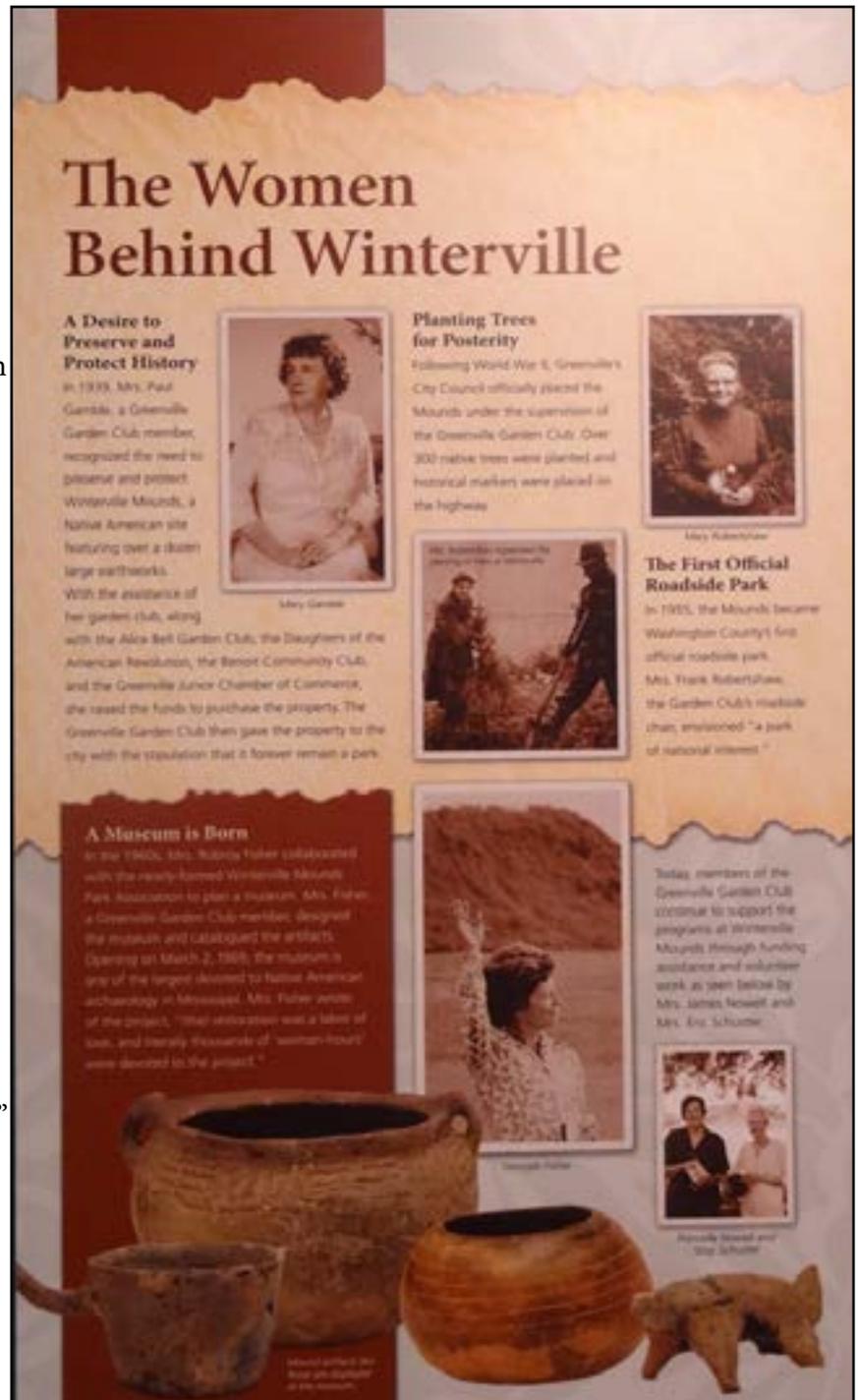
In 1939 Mrs. Paul Gamble, a Greenville Garden Club member, recognized the need to preserve and protect Winterville Mounds, a Native American site featuring over a dozen large earthworks. With the assistance of her garden club, along with the Alice Bell Garden Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Benoit Community Club, and the Greenville Junior Chamber of Commerce, she raised the funds to purchase the property. The Greenville Garden Club then gave the property to the city with the stipulation that it forever remain a park.

Planting Trees for Posterity: Following World War II, Greenville's City Council officially placed the mounds under the supervision of the Greenville Garden Club. Over 300 native trees were planted and historical markers were placed on the highway.

The First Official Roadside Park: In 1955, the Mounds became Washington County's first official roadside park. Mrs. Frank Robertshaw, the Garden Club's roadside chair, envisioned "a park of national interest."

A Museum is Born: In the 1960s, Mrs. Robroy Fisher collaborated with the newly formed Winterville Mounds Park Association to plan a museum. Mrs. Fisher, a Greenville Garden Club member, designed the museum and cataloged the artifacts. Opening on March 2, 1969, the museum is one of the largest devoted to Native American archaeology in Mississippi. Mrs. Fisher wrote of the project, "the restoration was a labor of love, and literally thousands of 'woman-hours' were devoted to the project."

Today, members of the Greenville Garden Club continue to support the programs at Winterville Mounds through funding assistance and volunteer work.



The women of the Greenville Garden Club are immortalized within the museum exhibit at Winterville Mounds. MDAH, Winterville Mounds.

Primary Source Document Collection (7 total)

Ancient City Near Greenville Being Restored As State Park

Mrs. R. D. Fisher

Five miles north of Greenville, Mississippi, lie the massive ruins of an ancient city . . . crumbled clay walls, temple platforms, and ceremonial plazas mark the aboriginal city now being restored as Winterville Mounds State Park.

Winterville Indian Mounds were built as a ceremonial center before the recording of history in America by a mysterious Indian people whom we know only as Temple Mound Builders, probably direct ancestors of such named, historic tribes as Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee. When DeSoto arrived in 1541, the Temple Mound cities which dot the Southeastern states and the central United States from Canada to the Gulf, were already hundreds of years old. DeSoto's chroniclers described these cities—palsaded, moated, and densely populated by an agriculturally skilled people. Chief buildings topped huge earthen pyramids, approached by ramps from the plazas below and guarded by armed warriors carrying feathered shields. Gifts of bargeloads of dried fish and persimmon bread were offered to the Spaniards by these highly organized and prosperous people.

After DeSoto's visit, nearly one hundred and thirty years

passed before another white man visited these same sites along the Mississippi River north of Natchez. These later French explorers found the

Temple Mound cities abandoned, the people gone, the culture lost. Only ragged remnants of scattered groups remained; banded together for rivalry and speaking different dialects, they managed a meager living.

What happened to destroy the Temple Mound Builders? Inter-tribal warfare? Disease in epidemic proportions? No one knows the causes. Many other questions about them remain unanswered so far, though it is known that their agricultural skill . . . the gardener's talent, was the basis for their civilization.

In all of man's history, no civilization has been developed until a reliable food supply is secured. When every day is occupied in searching for food, there is little time or energy for other pursuits, but when man plants seeds, nurtures and harvests them, he here grew on a corn foundation . . . Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, and Yucatan were possible because of their maize crops.

Temple Mound Builders also grew corn . . . along with beans, squash, artichokes, and the lovely water lily known as Monquapin or Monocanut (African lotus-Nelumbo lutea). Besides these and many other food crops, plants for fiber, building, dyes, etc., were carefully cultivated.

There are three types of mounds . . . one is the effigy mound, such as the uncoiling serpent at Hopewell, Ohio, the flying bird at Epps, Louisiana, the alligator mounds in coastal Gulf waters and many more. A more common type is the burial mound, usually conical in shape and representing a more primitive culture than the Temple Mound.

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The Leland Progress, September 29, 1966. IMDAH, Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of The Leland Progress.

The early Burial Mound cult merged with and was surpassed by the Temple Mound concept which is believed to have its roots in Yucatan. There, similar mounds faced with native stone repeat the patterns of cities built here of earth and wood.

Mounds were built by women carrying basket loads of dirt, and individual loads are visible within the mounds. There were no domestic animals to do such labor (or to be protected from floods as the popular misconception has it). As a mound was completed, rectangular, and flat-topped, an important temple or chief's house was constructed upon it. In time this house was ceremonially destroyed by fire, more earth heaped on, another building erected on top, etc., so that the mounds grew in successive layers over as much as eight hundred years of occupation. Often such ceremonial centers also had great earth walls, sacred dance plazas, ball fields, fish ponds, and fronted on a moving stream for canoe traffic just as modern cities require roadways.

Using materials available to them locally, the buildings were constructed of wattle and daub. Poles driven into the ground like fence posts, then interwoven with cane and plastered with clay formed windowless side walls. There was one low entrance door, a peaked roof thatched with grass or cornstalks and more mats, and one central hole for the smoke of cooking fires.

As archeology grows in scientific development and as active interest in Indian prehistory grows, specialized study of such sites is being done. One of the many problems met by scientists is site destruction. Hundreds of valuable locations and their bits of evidence have been lost to roadbeds, land leveling, plowing, and amateur mound-robbing.

While such wanton destruction has been widespread, in a very few cases valuable sites are now being saved by knowledgeable owners, park systems, or enlightened organizations.

For many years interest in the Winterville Mound site was so lacking that these great historical treasures were nearly lost to future generations as have been hundreds of others. However, a few farsighted and dedicated citizens, particularly Mrs. Paul Gamble and Mrs. Frank Robertshaw and the members of the Greenville Garden Club, assumed the difficult task of preservation. Beginning in 1939, their efforts spearheaded a fund-raising campaign to purchase the thirty-acre site and its twelve visible mounds. Joined by the Jaycees, other clubs, and individuals, the land was purchased and then deeded to the City of Greenville designated for park development. In 1960, the property was leased to the Mississippi Park System.

Development began in 1964 when Governor Paul Johnson's newly reorganized Park System approved a master plan drawn by Michael Baker, Co. and archeologically designated by Robert S. Neitzel, Chief Curator, Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Adjacent landowner Shelby Edwards donated nearly two acres needed to complete the plan's ball court and one portion of a mound. A local advisory committee was appointed by Park System directors and execution of the plan is now under way.

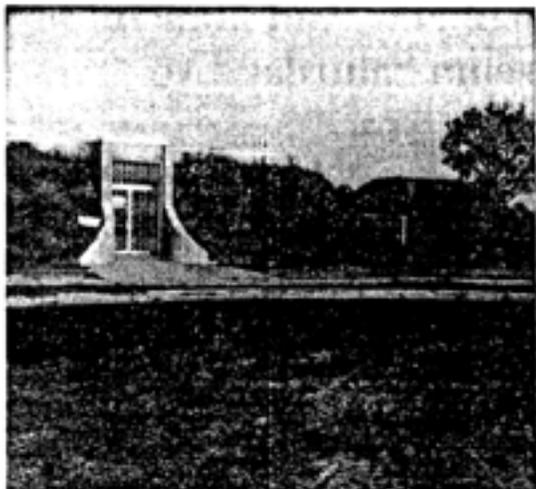
Several of the larger mounds, badly eroded and bearing intrusive growth have been reshaped to their original slopes, sod will be added, ramps rebuilt, and temples replaced. The long ago river is being dug again, and local garden clubs have been asked for their assistance in landscaping the grounds with plants known and used by the Indians of a thousand years ago. It is hoped that these groups will also find a valuable project in the researching and planting of a garden of plants of special interest.

With funds allocated by the

state, construction is almost complete on a unique, sky-lighted museum completely enclosed within an earthen mound and housing colorful exhibits, film room, reference library, superintendent's office and concession area. The museum itself was designed by Mark Lowery, talented former Fulbright scholar of Marks, Mississippi, who was named New Orleans architect of the year by Tulane University in 1964. Exhibits for the museum are under the direction of Dr. Stephen Williams, Harvard University's Department of Anthropology specialist in Southeastern Archeology, who is contributing his services as a gift to the museum.

Rare pipes, bottles, weapons and beads are being given by private collectors and many objects never before publicly displayed will join the tiny effigy owl and game stones in the museum. Contributions are being sought to equip the building with suitable exhibit cases, chairs, projection equipment, etc., according to Mr. G. A. Vanderford, Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the State Park System.

A full-time supervisor has been employed, a home on the site will be constructed for him, and when the museum with its surrounding landscaped park and gardens opens, it will testify to the foresight and perseverance of garden club members and others who have worked, and today continue working to preserve and restore this vestige of our American heritage.



WINTERVILLE MOUNDS MUSEUM
One of Mounds Shows at Right — Museum Is Dirt Covered



The Weekender

CLARION LEDGER/JACKSON DAILY N.
OCT. 29, 1967 3F

Leave Dem Bones Alone

By CARL McINTIRE
Sunday Editor

There they lay, those skeletons of at least six people. It looked like they had been tossed in atop one another in a careless manner.

The grave was only about six feet deep, not even that at one end, and the bones had been made brittle by the years.

Just the night before, someone had sneaked into the pit and had trampled over the bones, breaking a skull into many pieces.

It reads like a Hallowe'en story and since Tuesday is all hallow's eve, it is a fitting yarn for this season.

But this is no yarn. It is quite real — and also quite legal, except for the vandalism.

You can see it, too, if you hurry. The site is the Winterville Indian Mounds, just north of Greenville on Highway No. 1. The bones are those of "The Mississippians", as the Indians who built mounds along the Mississippi River have been called. They have been there for 10 these 600 years — give or take 100 years either way.

Beginning last June, Jeffrey Brain, a graduate student in anthropology at Yale, has been digging into the mounds. He was convinced that there had to be bones and other artifacts in the mounds despite the fact that Mississippians have long "known" that these were ceremonial mounds and not burial grounds.

He has dug into four mounds and is starting this week into another. In only one has he found anything, but that has been a pretty rich experience.

Bones of at least 25 of the ancient tribe of Indians have been found and with many of them there were bowls, pots and other items.

As Brain and his wife, Anne, do the meticulous digging around the skeletons, they don't mind if on-lookers watch. They are anxious, however, that visitors stay out of the grave and do not bother the site.

It was shortly before we arrived at the site Monday that the Brains discovered their "dig" had been visited during the night. Someone had sneaked in, crushed a skull and disturbed other bones. It was readily apparent that the uninvited visitors were only vandals for they took nothing, but ruined valuable scientific evidence.

As is always the case in archaeological excavations, the digging has been done quite carefully. When the bones had been found, the shovels were tossed away and a small kitchen knife, an ice pick and small paint brushes were the only tools used.

Taking out dirt by the half-a-teaspoonful at a time, the bones were uncovered. Naturally, it takes days unearthing and removing one skeleton.

Near the surface the Brains found their first skeletons. There were more the deeper they went. Now, at about the six foot level, they have reached a point where one skeleton is stretched out lengthwise but at least two others have been spotted under it, the bones touching. Nearby are other skeletons, or parts of them, so that in the open ditch the work goes on around six old Indians.

The digging will go on until winter weather causes the Brains to go inside and begin the minute task of classifying everything they have found.

Ultimately much of the material will find its way into the new museum that has been built at the State Park and will be opened, probably about Thanksgiving.

Brain is doing the work under a grant from Yale, Harvard, the National Science Foundation, the Mississippi Park System and the City of Greenville. It is part of his research for a doctor's degree. He'll be back at work in the spring and expects to continue until sometime in July.

Winterville park designated for closure

By NANCIE GOLKIN
OO-Y Staff Writer

As one of nine state parks designated to be closed, Winterville Mounds State Park could become as extinct as the prehistoric Indians that developed the site over 1,000 years ago.

However, state officials said the park in northern Washington County on Miss. 1 could remain open if a local government or private company is willing to take it over.

Otherwise the historical site will be shut down at the end of June. Winterville, one of the state's five historical parks, came under the budget-cutting knife during the recent legislative session and is scheduled for closure at the end of the fiscal year.

Under a bill passed by the

Legislature, all parks that cost Mississippi more than \$2 per visitor must be closed by June 30, the end of the state's fiscal year, a state spokesman said.

Also, according to Aubrey Rozzell, the director of the state Bureau of Recreation and Parks, Winterville is among more than a third of the state's 26 parks that fall into that financial category of state parks to be closed. The list includes all of the historical parks and four of the smaller recreational parks.

At an expense of about \$5 per visitor, Rozzell said, Winterville costs the state roughly \$45,000 a year to operate, generating around \$4,800 in revenues from its estimated 9,000 annual visitors.

"But state parks, and especially historical parks, weren't originated to make money," explained Rozzell.

critiquing the Legislature for the scheduled park closures.

"For some reason our state leaders are unaware of the purpose for creating these parks," Rozzell said, stressing the natural beauty and historical significance that some state parks offer to residents.

Winterville Mounds State Park is a historical landmark distinguished by three tall dirt mounds.

The mounds were built by agricultural Indians as bases for important buildings more than 1,000 years ago, and today the state park sports a museum, playground, picnic area and roadside park.

Hoping to save Winterville, Rozzell said, he plans to visit Greenville within the next couple of weeks to speak with local officials about taking over the park's operations. Initiated by a civic group many

years ago, the park was originally owned by the city of Greenville. Rozzell said the state once leased the property from the city, but it was later decided to the state with a reversion clause.

Rozzell is hoping Greenville will be willing to take the historical park back under its wings. "I spoke briefly with the recreation department in Greenville and am trying to make an appointment with the mayor of Greenville to talk to him about having the city take (Winterville Mounds) back over," Rozzell said.

If the city doesn't want to manage the park, then Rozzell said he would ask the county.

Going down a list of options, Rozzell said, "If the local governments don't want to accept (the job of running Winterville) then we

would try to get a private enterprise to lease it."

However, if the state can't find anybody to lease the historical facility, Rozzell said he would have "no recourse but to lock the gates," at Winterville and close it down.

Staying optimistic, Rozzell said state workers — such as the one part-time and two full-time employees at Winterville Mounds — don't need to panic about losing their jobs just yet.

"I told people not to begin worrying about their jobs until I meet with them personally and tell them what's going on," explained Rozzell. He said many state employees will continue to do their jobs but will be working for the governing bodies that assume their parks, instead of the state.

"I'm going to give state park employees plenty of notice (if they do

have to be terminated) and I am going to try to relocate and re-assign as many people as possible," he concluded.

Among the parks threatened by the legislative action are Florewood River Plantation at Greenwood and the Great River Road State Park at Rosedale. Leroy Percy State Park near Hollandale is not on the list.

Greenwood officials currently are negotiating with the state for the purchase of Florewood.

Great River Road is on the list because of the state is having to reimburse the federal government for its development and this causes state maintenance to exceed the \$2 per visitor amount set by the legislature. Rozzell said the state is responsible for the payback of the funds even if the park closes, so he expects something to be worked still.

The Delta Democrat Times, April 22, 1986. MDAH, Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of The Delta Democrat Times.

THIS CORNER

Mounds designated landmarks

Two sets of Indian mounds in Mississippi were named National Historic Landmarks this month by the U.S. Department of the Interior — the Anna site in Adams County and the Winterville site in Washington County.

The historic landmark designation is granted to sites that have national significance. These sites can give valuable information about prehistoric cultures from about the time of the 13th century, said Jim Barnett, director of the Historic Properties Division of the state Department of Archives and History.

The Anna site is on privately-owned land in north Adams County and is not open to the public. The Winterville site is a public park just north of Greenville on Mississippi 1.

The Clarion-Ledger, September 28, 1993. MDAH, Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of The Clarion-Ledger.



BILL JOHNSON Delta Democrat Times

Stairs climb the largest mound at Winterville Mounds State Park

Winterville Mounds site recognized as landmark

The Winterville Mounds site just north of Greenville on Miss. 1 has been named a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior, according to Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior.

It's an additional honor for the city-owned site, which has archeological significance as a Native American burial mound. Winterville is also a state landmark.

The area contributed to a better understanding of the chronology of prehistoric cultures in the Lower Mississippi River Valley, which was established as the site of the massive ceremonial mounds in the Yazoo Basin.

It has also been significant in understanding

the interaction between later historic cultures in the southeastern United States.

The National Historic Landmark program is administered by the National Park Service. Careful professional study and evaluation is performed in choosing which sites will be designated.

The recognition is the federal government's way of recognizing the national importance of historic properties and the efforts of their owners toward preservation.

The site will receive a certificate and a bronze plaque attesting to the significance of the property.

The Delta Democrat Times, October 8, 1993. MDAH, Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of The Delta Democrat Times.

Gardeners return to Winterville Mounds

The Greenville Garden Club's involvement with the park dates back to 1939 DDT 11-6-2001

FOR THE DELTA DEMOCRAT TIMES

Friday was an historical day at one of Washington County's most historical sites, the Winterville Mounds Park.

The Greenville Garden Club held its monthly meeting at Winterville Mounds and it was the first time the club has met there since the 1960s. Through the years, the Greenville Garden Club has maintained an interest in and provided assistance for the Winterville Mounds.

The club's involvement with the Mounds Park dates back to 1939 when the club, led by members Mrs. Paul Gamble and Mrs. Frank Robertshaw, successfully led a community effort to purchase the Winterville Mounds site and convey the property to the City of Greenville.

On Nov. 4, 1954, the Greenville City Council voted to give the Greenville Garden Club sole authority to beautify and develop the mounds as a recreational park, a task they pursued until Feb. 27, 1960, when the state of Mississippi leased the Mounds Park as part of the statewide park system.

In the 1960s, members of the Greenville Garden Club and the Winterville Mounds Association were instrumental in the construction, landscaping, and establishment of Winterville Mounds as a park and museum. Their continuous attention to the site, particularly by Mrs. Robroy Fisher, has ensured public support for the archaeological site and museum at Winterville.

Last year, the U.S. Department of Archives and History took over the administration of the park and hired Eleanor Schnabel as director. The park staff now includes archaeologist John Sullivan and historian Jan Taylor.

For Friday's meeting, the

Winterville staff presented a program and slide show to bring the membership up to date on the many activities that have been presented to school groups and others who visit the site.

Marion Sykes Alexander, president of the Greenville Garden Club, presented Winterville Mounds director Eleanor Schnabel a check for \$2,000 to support the cleanup and replanting of the river and entrance grounds. The money will also be used for improvement to the water well and pump which supplies water to the river behind the museum.

During the past year the Winterville Committee of the Greenville Garden Club has assisted the staff in preparing for programs at the mounds. In April, members of the Garden Club helped clean up the entrance circle, acted as hostesses and provided refreshments for the dedication of Winterville as a National Historic Landmark.

Other members are doing research on native plant material in preparation for the presentation of nature walks at the site.

The Greenville Garden Club is a member of the Garden Clubs of America.

For more information on Winterville Mounds, a site administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, please call (662) 334-4684.

The Delta Democrat Times, November 6, 2001. MDAH, Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of The Delta Democrat Times.

VAN R. BURNHAM, JR., M. D.
GENERAL PRACTICE
819-822 HOWLLIAMS BUILDING
CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI 38614
November 18, 1993

The Honorable Kirk Fordice
Governor, State of Mississippi
P. O. Box 139
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Dear Governor Fordice:

I am writing to request your assistance in petitioning the Mississippi Legislature for funds to address the neglect of the Winterville Mounds State Park, located near Greenville in Washington County. This facility, which is a potentially outstanding tourist attraction and which has recently been designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior, is seriously understaffed and underfunded by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

Although the Winterville Mounds comprise one of the largest and most impressive aboriginal mound groups in the southeastern United States, the support given this National Historic Landmark by the Mississippi Legislature falls far short of the levels that have long been provided to comparable archaeological parks in adjacent states (e.g., Toltec Mounds, Arkansas; Pinson Mounds, Tennessee; Moundville State Monuments, Alabama; Poverty Point State Commemorative Area, Louisiana; etc.). This disparity cannot help but reflect badly upon Mississippi's image in the eyes of out-of-state visitors, who may well conclude that vacations (and tourist dollars) are better spent in states where archaeological parks provide quality visitor facilities and interpretive services.

There is an urgent need for additional full-time staff members at Winterville. The park administrator, who does an outstanding job considering the handicap of his situation, must also function as maintenance man, security guard, and tour guide. He spends far too much time at routine tasks like grass cutting, with equipment so old repair parts are difficult to obtain.

The exhibits in the museum building are badly in need of upgrading by a professional design team. It is important that public museum displays meet high standards of scientific and historical accuracy, organizational layout, and visual design in order to involve the interest of tourists, thus maximizing their enjoyment. The Winterville park's exhibits, unfortunately, are, in some instances, amateurish, misleading, and quite frankly an embarrassment. The expenditure of sufficient funds for the installation of an attractive, professionally designed exhibit is, therefore, needed to supply the interested public with relevant information pertaining to this important archaeological site. In addition, the interpretive guide signs on the park grounds need to be rewritten by a professional archaeologist, repaired and reinstalled. Improvements to the walkways are also needed for the safety and convenience of tourists who wish to stroll among the various scenic mounds.

I have been advised that there is no expenditure on advertising to promote the park. Even without publicity, visitation there is between 20,000 and 30,000 per year. A well-organized promotional campaign could greatly increase visitation, directly benefitting the local economy.

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VAN R. BURNHAM, JR., M. D.
GENERAL PRACTICE
819-822 McWILLIAMS BUILDING
CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI 38614

The Honorable Kirk Fordice
November 18, 1993
Page Two

I have attempted in this brief letter to emphasize the importance of reversing the perennial neglect of what could be a crown jewel of the Mississippi state park system. The citizens of this state and nation deserve the full educational and recreational benefits that this unique prehistoric monument has to offer. Furthermore, judicious funding would allow the Mississippi Delta to benefit from the park's potential as a significant economic resource for heritage tourism, one of the nation's preeminent growth industries.

Sincerely,

Van R. Burnham, Jr. 

VRB/lr

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Analyzing Primary Sources Worksheet

Use the questions below to analyze and understand your primary source document.

1. Identify the following information:

Title of Source: _____

Author: _____

Date: _____

2. What is this source about? _____

3. Who (if any) experts are interviewed in this source? What information do they give the reader? _____

4. Does this source take a stance on being for or against the preservation of Winterville Mounds? What clues lead you to this decision? _____

5. Does this source show that people care about preservation? Why or why not? _____
