

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 21 1987
DATE ENTERED FEB -4 1988

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1987

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Isaac Kelley Site
AND/OR COMMON
23CT111 and 23CT1

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

CITY, TOWN

Hunter

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

08

STATE

Missouri

VICINITY OF

CODE
029

COUNTY

Carter

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE | PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> REUGIOUS |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: |

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

Ozark National Scenic Riverways

CITY, TOWN

Van Buren

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63989

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Van Buren, Missouri 68989

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Archeological Sites in Ozark National Scenic Riverways

DATE

1980

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service/Midwest Archeological Center
Federal Building, Room 474

CITY, TOWN

100 Centennial Mall, North
Lincoln

STATE

Nebraska 68508-3873

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 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | DATE <u>1/29/87</u> |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

The Isaac Kelley site, 23CT111, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The site represents a significant, intact, multicomponent site which contains archeological cultural materials from five areas of prehistoric occupations, as well as early to mid-nineteenth century and later nineteenth century components. It is one of the few plantations archeologically located in the Ozark region to date.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource which is an archeological site with both a historic and a prehistoric components.

Noncontributing Resources: There are twelve noncontributing resources. These include: [REDACTED]

Environmental Description

The Eastern Ozark Highlands is a land of rugged topography. Streams flow swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky divides. Springs are abundant in this part of [REDACTED]

Alluvial silt loam soils are present on valley land forms, in the bottoms, and on the terrace remnants (Scrivner, Baker, and Miller 1966; Garrison et al. 1976:4-5). These soils are well suited to agriculture. On the ridges, cherty clays and clay loams are present and make these areas unfit for cultivation. Hematite outcroppings are evident on the ridge near the site.

Native vegetation in the region is characterized by a variety of vegetational communities. Oak Barrens are present on the ridgetops, mixed Oak-Hickory-Pine stands on the ridgetops and slopes, and pure pine on the higher ridges (C. Price 1981). Hardwood floodplain forests and possibly also valley prairies were present in the large stream valleys. In 1821 a federal land

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| 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"/> SCULPTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1830s to 1860s BUILDER/ARCHITECT Isaac E. Kelley family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Summary Statement

The Isaac Kelley site represents a significant multicomponent site with intact prehistoric and historic components. Cultural resources at the site can be evaluated for significance under Criterion D of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. Historically, the site can make a valuable contribution to the research on frontier settlement in the Eastern Ozarks because of its possible plantation status. The site provides an opportunity, because of historical documentation, good primary context, and archeological data relating to socio-economic status, to better understand the distinction between agricultural establishments in this region. The site attains prehistoric significance through the presence of a possible Mississippian house. This can provide needed archeological data on the Emergent Mississippian in the Eastern Ozarks, and can provide data for comparison with Mississippian sites in the Mississippi River Valley.

Specific Dates

The site is the reported residence of Isaac Kelley from sometime during the first few decades of the 19th century until his death in 1837. Occupation continued at the site after that date, possibly by a son and his family. The ceramics indicate a date range of occupation of from ca. 1830 to the 1860s, both in the proportion of whiteware in the total assemblage (90%) and in the decorative types present. The presence of a small amount of pearlware (8%) and creamware (2%) does suggest a possible earlier occupation of the site prior to ca. 1830s. The presence of some pre-1830s nails also indicates this possibility. The window glass falls in the general 1820-1840 range. The end date for the domestic occupation in Area D probably falls ca. 1860s because of the near absence of sherds of thicker walled "Ironstone" vessels. Later activities at the site are indicated by clear and purple glass, glass with screw tops, and wire nails. Kelley's descendants continued to live on the site and to farm the terraces until well into the twentieth century; they lease the pasture from the National Park Service at the present time.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 137.13 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED]
C [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

E [REDACTED]
D [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cathie Masters

ORGANIZATION

Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service

DATE

8/15/85

STREET & NUMBER

Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall, North

TELEPHONE

(402) 471-5392

CITY OR TOWN

Lincoln

STATE

Nebraska 68508-3873

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Wayne E. Gross
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Edmund O'Search

TITLE

Chief Historian

DATE

Sept. 16, 1987

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

John A. Knoed
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

2/4/88

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

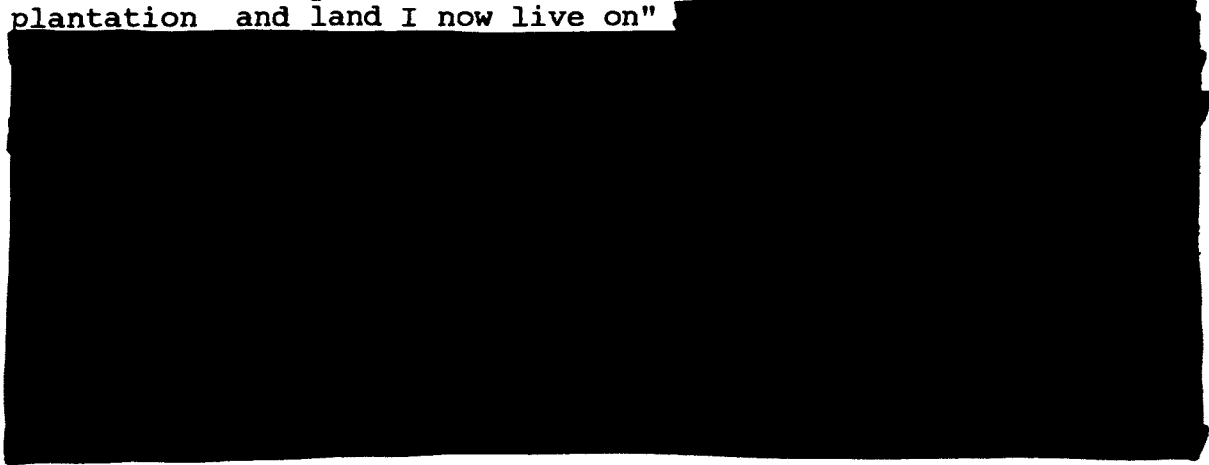
surveyor in the vicinity of the Kelley site reported the presence of hickory, pine, white oak, red oak, and black oak on the ridge slopes; oak, hackberry, and elm with an undergrowth of spicebush, paw paw, and cane on the terraces; and cane in the lower bottoms. (General Land Office survey notes, Section 13, T26N, R1E).

Faunal species were abundant and diverse in the region. Furs and deer skins were commercially valuable and were used in trade (Kenmore 1925). According to Shelford (1963) species present in the region include: white tailed deer, turkey, raccoon, and rabbit. Deforestation of the Ozarks region during the turn of the century from logging activities did have an effect on the flora and fauna, the extent of which has not been determined.

The climate of the eastern Ozarks is continental with hot summers and mild winters. Average daily high temperatures are about 85 degrees in the summer and 40 degrees in the winter (Sauer 1920). Most storms come from the northwest, particularly in winter. The Ozarks area is frequently subject to cyclones and anticyclones moving southeast across the Central Plains from the Rocky Mountains (Sauer 1920). Annual precipitation is about 43-44 inches (NPS n.d.) and falls mainly as rain in spring and early summer. Fall is usually dry, with sleet being common during the winter months. The area enjoys 190-200 frost free days in an average year.

Physical Description

The Isaac Kelley site is defined to include the original 137.13-acre tract of land as described in the land patent issued to Isaac Kelley in 1823 and noted in his will in 1834 as "the plantation and land I now live on"



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Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this nomination include a 137.13³ acre parcel. Boundaries were determined by the original land patent and include the tract of land on which Isaac Kelley resided in 1823. This area has been intensely surveyed with proton magnetometer and metal detector. It has also been shovel tested. This tract includes historic and prehistoric cultural material and includes an area 800 x 800 meters plus 92 x 92 meters of land on which the family cemetery is located. This property is located within the Ozark National Scenic Riverway and is owned by the National Park Service.

Recordation

The site is the reported residence of Isaac E. Kelley from sometime during the first few decades of the 19th century until his death in 1837. Occupation continued at the site after that date, possibly by a son and his family. Kelley's descendants continued to live on the site and to farm the terraces until well into the twentieth century; they lease the pasture from the National Park Service at the present time. Documentary research has indicated that a great quantity of information is available on the Kelley family (C. Price 1981).

The site was known to Mr. Leo Anderson, a local amateur archeologist, as early as the 1930s and 1940s. He reported a prehistoric site at the farm, designated site 23CT1, to the Archaeological Survey of Missouri probably prior to 1940 (the ASM site form is undated). A substantial collection of prehistoric artifacts was taken from the site during those years, and in 1979 that collection was documented and photographed (C. Price and J. Price 1980).

Professional archeological investigations have been recently carried out at the site. In 1981, preliminary testing was done in the area of the early to mid-nineteenth century occupation (Area D) by J. Price and C. Price of Southwest Missouri State University under NPS funding. A proton magnetometer survey was carried out in the same area by the NPS. The purposes of these investigations were to locate and assess the Isaac Kelley site

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through a literature search, to locate and record the farmstead through a survey, and to map the site. The spring was located and the site area surveyed intensely.

historical cultural materials were found. Some of these dated ca. 1830s. The entire field, including bottoms and terraces, was surveyed and shovel tested. No other surface indications of pre-late nineteenth/twentieth century occupation were found in the tract. The wooded slopes bordering the valley were not surveyed. Subsurface testing was carried out by James E. Price and Timothy K. Perttula in March 1981. Shovel tests in Area D began at

A concentration of historic cultural material was indicated along

A metal detector was also used in the survey. A series of five test units were excavated. One was 5 feet square and the rest were 2.5 feet square. Darker soil in the plowzone of some of the units and an increase in artifact density indicate the possible presence of a midden area. All cultural materials were limited to the plowzone (from 0.70 to 0.80 feet in depth) and were mixed.

In April, 1981, a magnetometer survey across the knoll in Area D was conducted by Dr. Mark Lynott to determine if any subsurface features were present. Additional shovel tests were

C) to try to locate additional areas of historic activity or occupation and better define the prehistoric components. No historic cultural materials were found. Prehistoric materials were recovered from Areas A, B, C, D, and E. These materials indicate a long period of prehistoric occupation/activity at the site from Late Archaic through Mississippian stages. A variety of kinds of artifacts were recovered including bifacially worked arrow points, flakes, fire cracked rock, and red filmed ceramic sherds. Area E appeared to have the densest concentration of material.

More extensive excavations were carried out in 1983 by J. Price and C. Price of Southwest Missouri State University working in cooperation with the University of Nebraska Field School under additional NPS funding. Immediate objectives were: to obtain a more precisely date the site occupation (particularly the initial occupation date); to assess the type of agricultural production

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mode used at the site; to better define the archeological correlates of plantation sites in this region; and to test the effectiveness of the magnetometer survey conducted in 1981. Excavations were carried out in Area D beginning in June 1983. Shovel testing was carried out [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shovel testing was also conducted in several locales outside the site tract to look for other loci of possible early to mid-nineteenth century activities. Twenty-seven 1 X 1 meter test units were excavated in Area D during the 1983 field work. Units were placed within Area D, with some being placed near what was believed to be structural loci; and some near Feature 1. Two were also placed near anomalous magnetic readings. Cultural materials appeared to concentrate in the southeastern part of Area D.

No cultural features which can be certainly associated with the early Kelley settlement are evident from surface indications.

[REDACTED] Three segments of now abandoned road beds have been observed in the site tract. Two have downcut trough-shaped beds and the other has an elevated bed. An abandoned house place which probably dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This house was reported to have been occupied by the Kelley family descendants. The Kelley cemetery is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is believed to be, in family tradition, the burial place of Isaac Kelley and his family.

The valley portion of the Isaac Kelley site was subdivided into smaller units and given letter designations (Figure 8). The greatest concentration of early historic cultural materials occur in Area D. More recent historic period material is present around the frame structures. Areas A, B, C, and E are areas of

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concentration of prehistoric cultural material. In 1983 excavations were carried out in Area D. Two features were discovered. Feature 1 was evident at the base of the plowzone as a dark stain and is apparently a Mississippian house of which only a small portion was excavated. Shell tempered sherds, arrow points, and preforms were present in the feature fill. A post mold was located, but the overall dimensions of the feature are unknown. Feature 2 is a small historic pit, which contained cultural material, including relatively large corn cobs and burned seeds.

Historic cultural materials recovered from the excavations at area D of the Isaac Kelley site represent a wide range of materials. Structural materials, such as brick fragments, daub and nails were recovered along with building hardware and window glass (261 pieces). Of the 843 pieces of refined earthenware, 90% is whiteware. 66% of the fragments are undecorated while 34% are decorated. Most of the decorated pieces are transfer prints. 179 fragments of coarse earthenware and stoneware were recovered and 758 pieces of bottle glass, 56% of which are small molten glass fragments. Household items (stove, lamp, and knob fragments) and personal (pipe, comb, marble, slate) and clothing (buttons, buckle, and corset fastener) items are represented. Agriculturally related materials are tool fragments, horse-shoe nails, harness hardware, scythe stone fragment; while gun parts, brass pieces, and a piece of worked bone are also present.

Prehistoric cultural materials, which were recovered from all units, span the time period from the Archaic through the Mississippian stages. Materials recovered include: bifaces, projectile points, flakes, cores, pottery, firecracked rock, and shatter. Pottery fragments are small and shell tempered. Well preserved floral and faunal remains were recovered and have as yet not been analyzed.

Area Excavated

The area of 23CT111 is approximately 72,464 square meters. A total of approximately 35 square meters were excavated as test units and shovel tests. This amounted to considerably less than one percent of the total site area.

Disturbances

Although the terraces have been plowed since the late 19th

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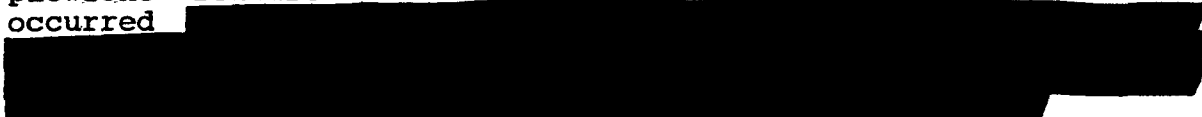
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century, they are now in permanent pasture. The cultural material has been mixed within the plowzone, but intact sub-plowzone features do exist (Feature 1). No disturbance has occurred



Data Limitations

No graphic representations of the 19th century structures are known. There is also a lack of absolute dates on the prehistoric components.

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Research Topics and Related Data Categories

The Isaac Kelley site can be evaluated for several types of significance. It can make contributions in the areas of historic, prehistoric, and exploration/settlement significance. The following research objectives suggested by C. Price (1981) could be used in the eventual formulation of a regional research design.

1. Agricultural settlement patterns in the Eastern Ozarks. During the first part of the nineteenth century, the unit of settlement was the agricultural establishment. Documentary research suggests that two kinds of agricultural establishments were present here (Denman 1978)--the small family owned and operated farms and what may probably be classified as small plantations engaged in production of a cash crop and employing slave labor (Mintz 1959). The separation between the two forms in this area, however, may not necessarily be distinct. Information is lacking about the plantation agricultural mode in Missouri, as there have been no archeological studies of plantations in the trans-Mississippian west (J. Price et al. 1984). Although there have been extensive excavations at small farmsteads in the Eastern Ozarks (J. Price and C. Price 1978, 1979), there have been no archeological investigations at the larger, possible plantation sites in the region. Archeological data must be obtained to compliment the documentary data to understand the distinction between the two forms of agricultural settlement (if a distinction is valid) and to form a base for comparison.

2. Socio-economic status in the Eastern Ozark region. Research has indicated that a great quantity of information is available on the Kelley family (C. Price 1981). The documentary data strongly suggest that Isaac Kelley lived on a plantation and used slave labor (Denman 1978; C. Price 1981; Federal Census Records, Agricultural Schedules, Ripley County, Missouri, 1850 and 1860). Family tradition holds that Isaac Kelley had slaves and that they are buried in the Kelley cemetery near the fence. Jacob, his father, was listed as holding slaves in the Cape Girardeau 1803 census. There are no slaves listed for Isaac, but other Kelley family members are listed as slaveholders in 1840. Family records indicate above average economic standing (Denman 1978; C. Price 1981b). The census records for 1850 indicate extensive land holdings and higher than average domestic animal holdings for Kelley family members. Day book entries, as well as family

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tradition, report additional commercial activities for the family: blacksmithing, distilling, and trading. These have not yet been identified archeologically. In comparison with other sites of known economic standing it would appear that these activities most likely took place at the Isaac Kelley site also. The Kelley site assemblage contained a high proportion of transfer printed decorated sherds. This would indicate a socio-economic status consistent with the ownership of a plantation.

3. Developing an agricultural model for the region. A model for distinguishing small farmsteads from plantations has been proposed by Denman (1978). This model defines the criteria for determining a plantation agricultural establishment as a focus on commercial production and the employment of slave labor. Models for recognizing the two agricultural modes in the region have also been proposed by C. Price (1981b) and K. Lewis (1977). Tentative expectations are summarized in Table 11. The Kelley site data is presently inadequate to fully assess site function. According to C. Price (1981) the archeological data indicate: 1) two structures with one being a dwelling; 2) no evidence for socio-economic status on the intra-site level has been found (i.e. owners and slaves), but data is yet too limited to assess this; 3) one general cluster of structures (Area D); and 4) artifacts relating principally to a domestic function.

The archeological evidence does not yet indicate the establishment of a plantation at the site. More structures would be necessary for domestic and storage needs and at least two contemporaneous domestic centers with differences in socio-economic status. The absence of this data may possibly indicate that a reassessment of the criteria for plantations versus small farmsteads in this region may be needed in light of the documentary record. Because the archeological record at the site is intact, and because of the available data on the family, the site will be valuable for future research into agricultural production modes in the region. The necessary data for testing is available at the Isaac Kelley site, even though it has been plowed. As demonstrated in J. Price, et al. (1984), artifact patterning associated with activity areas is evident. Sub-plowzone features are also present, and subsistence data are available. Understanding subsistence practices is necessary to understanding agricultural and other cultural adaptations. Studies of agricultural production modes in the Eastern Ozarks will also aid in understanding the cultural processes associated with frontier settlement in general.

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4. Faunal contribution to comparative subsistence studies. Faunal remains appear to be well preserved at the site and would be recoverable during further work. Gizzard stones are present, attesting to the presence of and/or processing of fowl such as chicken or turkey. These can provide a good research data base for subsistence data comparison studies.

5. Prehistoric Emergent Mississippian presence in the Eastern Ozarks. The site contains evidence of both extensive and intensive prehistoric occupations, from Archaic to Mississippian times. Although the data from the site would be significant with respect to a number of regionally defined research problems, perhaps the Mississippian component is of greatest interest in this region. Studies of the development of Mississippian culture in the Eastern Ozarks are actively underway (Lynott 1981). Present data suggest a very early development in the Eastern Ozarks of a shell-tempered pottery tradition and of what later is recognized as the Mississippian cultural complex (including mound building and complex socio-political and religious organization). Such developments are at least as early as, if not earlier, than in the Mississippi Valley to the east.

Materials from the period of Mississippian development, as well as from the later Mississippian expansion period, are represented in early collections from the Isaac Kelley site (C. Price and J. Price 1980). Archeological excavations in 1983 uncovered a sub-plowzone Mississippian house with associated early Mississippian materials (J. Price, et al., 1984). Data from sites such as this with undisturbed features will be crucial in understanding Mississippian development and settlement in this region. Besides providing information about community structure, it will provide a basis for comparison to the Mississippian sites in the Mississippi River Valley.

Additional Significance

Any new data coming from this site will have to be gained through excavation. Extensive documentation on 23CT111 has been done by Cynthia Price. Every scrap of evidence regarding the Isaac Kelley site has been researched in detail. The site itself now remains as the only resource data base to provide additional needed information.

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1978

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1850-1860

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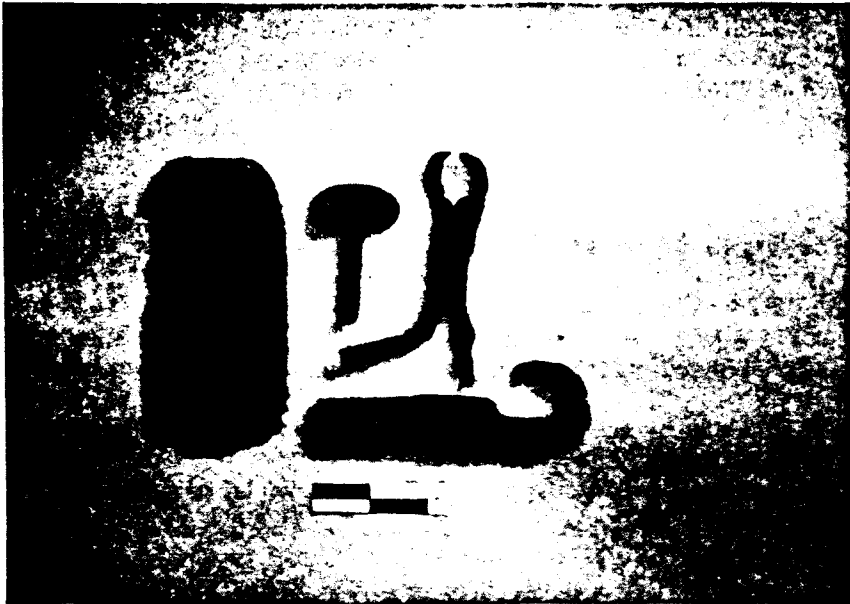
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