

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

DEC 11 1992

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Two Rivers Site

other names/site number 23SH101

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Eminence/Ozark National Scenic Riverways

vicinity

state Missouri

code MO

county Shannon

code 203

zip code 65066

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
	<u>5</u> sites
	<u>5</u> structures
	<u>9</u> objects
	<u>9</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Edward [Signature]

Date 12/9/92

State or Federal agency and bureau Chief Hydrologist, National Park Service

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signed by MO-SHPD 25 Oct. 1991 on previous submittal

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Janet E. [Signature]

Date of Action 1-23-93

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Ed. Reardon  
Signature of certifying official

11/9/92  
Date

Chief Historian, National Park Service  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Clair L. Blackhall  
Signature of commenting or other official

25 Oct. 91  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC--camp (temporary habitation site)  
DOMESTIC--single dwelling (residence)  
PROCESSING--processing site (toolmaking site)  
COMMERCE--department store (general store)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
RECREATION--outdoor recreation (park)  
COMMERCE--department store (general store)

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls \_\_\_\_\_

roof \_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The Two Rivers site, 23SH101, is a multicomponent archeological site [redacted] i, within the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. (See Eminence U.S.G.S. quadrangle map) The site contains Paleo-Indian, Dalton, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, and Emergent Mississippian prehistoric components. Historic Euro-American components are also present. Site integrity is generally excellent, and portions of the site contain subsurface features. Area B features include several unique mounded gravel structures and a post mold that has been C14 dated to the Late Archaic period. The Two Rivers site is also the only site within [redacted] where a fluted Clovis point fragment and a fluted Clovis scraper have been recovered from a controlled excavation.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource which is a prehistoric archeological site.

Noncontributing Resources: There are 9 noncontributing Resources: [redacted]

### 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

ARCHEOLOGY--Prehistoric

Pre-8000 B.C. to  
A.D. 1000

Cultural Affiliation

Paleo

Archaic

Woodland

Emergent Mississippian

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

#### Summary

The Two Rivers Site (23SH101) is significant as the only site within [redacted] where a fluted Clovis point has been recovered in a controlled archeological excavation. It is believed to be the only site in North America where a fluted scraper has been recovered (Frison and Stanford 1982; Frison and Bradley 1980; Judge 1973; Newman and Salwen 1977). Besides the Akers Ferry site, 23SH23, the Two Rivers site is the only site within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways with a buried Early Archaic Dalton component. In addition, the site has a Late Archaic component with dateable features. Portions of the site (Area B) contain a complete cultural sequence from Paleo-Indian through, Early Middle and Late Archaic, Woodland, and Emergent Mississippian periods.

#### Specific Dates

The following general prehistoric cultural sequence for the Eastern Ozark Highland is used throughout this nomination (after C. Price, J. Price, and Spears 1982:42,73).

Paleo-Indian	Pre-8000 B.C.
Early Archaic	8000 - 5000 B.C.
Middle Archaic	5000 - 3000 B.C.
Late Archaic	3000 - 500 B.C.
Woodland	500 B.C. - ?
Late Woodland	750 B.C. - 900 B.C.
Emergent Mississippian	A.D. 600 - A.D. 1000

Diagnostic stone tools were used primarily to determine the site's temporal affiliations. No ceramics were recovered.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Biggs, Robert W., James Stoutamire and Rain Vehik  
1970 The Walter Site--A Fluted Point Manifestation in North Central Missouri. Missouri Archaeological Society Memoir No. 8. Columbia Missouri.

Chapman, Carl H.  
1975 The Archaeology of Missouri, II. University of Missouri Press. Columbia.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Midwest Archeological Center/ NPS  
100 Centennial Mall, N. Lincoln, NE 68508

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References

A | \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

C | \_\_\_\_\_

E | \_\_\_\_\_

B | \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

D | \_\_\_\_\_

F | \_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet Fork and

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Cathie L. Masters/Archeologist

organization Midwest Archeological Center/NPS date 8/8/91

street & number 100 Centennial Mall, North telephone 402-437-5392

city or town Lincoln state Nebraska zip code 68508-3873

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Environmental Description

The Two Rivers site is located within the Eastern Ozark Highlands region of southeast Missouri. It is a land of rugged topography with streams flowing swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky divides. Valleys are deep with narrow and continuous ridge systems (Fig. 1). Springs are abundant in this part of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the area would have provided a wide range of resources for human consumption and use. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] region experiences mild winters.

The upper 51 centimeters of soil at the Two Rivers site is silty loam with lower layers consisting of gravelly loam. Soils are moderately well-drained with limestone, dolomite or colluvium parent material. Bottomland and terrace soils are suitable for agriculture and restricted in extent to discontinuous tracts in the valley (C. Price 1981). Broad expanses of arable land in the [REDACTED] (C. Price 1986).

During the Pleistocene to Holocene climatic transition there was an apparent shift from boreal to temperate vegetation in this part of the Ozarks (Delcourt et al. 1984). A sequence of immigration and establishment of temperate tree taxa during the Holocene has been documented. Forest dominants began with spruce and oak, followed by ash, hornbeam and oak, then by oak and hickory, and finally by oak and shortleaf pine. Typical vegetation in this natural community is a mesic, mixed-deciduous forest with tall closed-tree canopies having tall well-developed understory in undisturbed areas. Ground cover is characteristically dense with mixed herbaceous plants. Dominant plants include northern red oak, white oak, sugar maple, and basswood.

Fauna available for exploitation by early occupants of the Two Rivers site included: opossum, fox, deer, bear, wolf, mountain lion, squirrel, bobcat, mussels, raccoon, otter, beaver, muskrat, mink, rabbit, woodchuck badger, and various birds, including waterfowl, turkey, and passenger pigeon, turtles, and fish.

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The Ozark National Scenic Riverways has a continental climate characterized by frequent and sometimes extreme weather changes. The summers are often hot and humid, and the winters can have very cold periods. Precipitation averages more than 45.5 inches and is uniform throughout the year, although spring is the wettest season and autumn is the driest. Snowfall is usually less than 7 inches and severe weather with hail, lightening and strong winds occurs almost every year in the area.

## Cultural Chronology

### Paleo-Indian Period

This period (Pre-8000 B.C.) provides the earliest evidence of human habitation of [REDACTED]. The cultural adaptations which occurred at this time developed during the terminal portion of the Late Pleistocene. Subsistence strategies included some hunting of Pleistocene herd mammals and a gradually developing emphasis on smaller mammalian forms. Social groups probably consisted of small nomadic bands or family groups. Campsites were probably very small, with little evidence remaining today. The distribution of fluted points is the best information currently available concerning the extent of Paleo-Indian occupations in Ozark National Scenic Riverways and in the state of Missouri. Before the discoveries at Two Rivers, only one of four known Clovis specimens from the Ozark National Scenic Riverways had provenience data and there have been no specimens of the Folsom complex documented (C. Price 1983). James Price (1987) has suggested that the Paleo-Indian occupation [REDACTED] was extremely limited.

### The Archaic Period

The Archaic Period (8,000 B.C. to 500 B.C.) is generally divided into Early, Middle, and Late components. This was a time of climatic and environmental change in the Ozark region, resulting in a shift from big game hunting during the Paleo-Indian Period to a greater dependence on deer and other resources. The Dalton complex, with associated Dalton points, adzes, and scrapers, is recognized as the earliest Archaic culture in the area.

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Bands of Archaic people probably followed a system of seasonal movements, hunting and gathering available resources. The availability of resources could determine the size of groups which could be supported at any one time of the year. It has been suggested that bands most likely grouped together in base camps in protected areas during the winter and spring when deer tend to congregate. Then, in the summer, when resources are more dispersed, groups separated into smaller units.

Little is known about the Middle Archaic Period in the Ozarks (5,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.), but by the Late Archaic (3,000 B.C. to 500 B.C.) projectile point styles had changed, a refined ground stone tool industry had emerged, shellfish had been heavily exploited, and quartzite had been added to materials used for stone tools.

Numerous and extensive sites on terraces, ridge slopes and ridge tops reflect population expansion during the Archaic period. Evidence of major occupations and short term camps have been discovered in the region. Some of these short term camps probably represent resource processing or procurement stations.

#### The Woodland Period

Evidence of Woodland occupation has been discovered at many sites in the Ozarks. The Woodland Period (500 B.C. to A.D. 900) is marked by the appearance of pottery, rock cairn burials, and a more diverse pattern of subsistence, including the use of the bow and arrow. Sand tempered Barnes complex and limestone tempered Meramec Springs Focus ceramics have been associated with the Woodland Period. Early to Middle Woodland occupations in the region are generally relatively dispersed and short term. Middens resulting from these occupations are usually thin and restricted to the plowzone. Substantial Woodland middens are present, however, at the Akers Ferry and Round Spring sites.

Evidence of the Meramec Springs Focus has been found in rock shelters and in large open village sites next to streams. Villages appear to be more permanent than Archaic camps, but dwellings have not yet been identified. Plain or cordmarked ceramics and both small contracting stemmed, stemmed, and shallow side-notched projectile points and larger dart points are represented.



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## Emergent Mississippian Period

Mississippian-like complexes have been recognized in the Eastern Ozarks and are regarded as Emergent Mississippian (Williams 1954). This substage was first radiocarbon dated at the Story Mound 1, Hoecake site (23MI8), Cairo Lowland, where a red filmed, recurved rim of shell tempered pottery was found directly associated with typically Woodland tradition log tomb burials dated at 730 A.D. (Williams 1954). Sites within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, where Emergent Mississippian components have been documented, include: the Owls Bend site (23SH10) (Lynott et al. 1984), the Mouth of Rocky site (23SH141) (J. Price 1984), the Gooseneck site (23CT54) (Lynott 1982, 1989), the Culpepper site (23SH14/55) (J. Price 1985), the Shawnee Creek site (23SH11) (J. Price 1986; Lynott 1989), the Akers Ferry Archeological District, the Round Spring Archeological District, and Granite Quarry Cave site (23CT36) (J. Price 1986).

A wide distribution of Emergent Mississippian sites dating from 700 A.D. to 1000 A.D. in Southeast Missouri are marked by the strong presence of shell-tempered Varney red-filmed pottery with inverted rims which are lacking in decoration and appendages. Also present are small, stemmed, corner-notched arrow points. There is evidence of horticulture with villages or hamlets located on river terraces. Sedentary villages were occupied year round with hunting, gathering, and horticultural activities resulting in the accumulation of large midden areas of refuse material. Special activity sites were located near resources. Recovery of large jars probably indicate food storage of gathered plants or wild cultigens like little barley, goosefoot, sumpweed, or maygrass.

## Historic Component

The historic component of the Two Rivers site, while it is quite extensive and diverse, is not being nominated at this time. As yet the integrity and extent of this component of the property is largely unknown. There is evidence to indicate continuous historic occupation of the site since the 1830s. Two historic components are apparently represented.

The first includes a period from the 1830s to the 1860s determined by the presence of diagnostic historic ceramics and evidence on the 1841 Government Land Office plat map. The map

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reveals the presence of a historic road which [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Klinger and Kandare 1987:6). The presence of a cellar pit and white ironstone ceramics provide evidence of a second historic component in the late nineteenth century. In addition, indications of a pre-Civil War blacksmith shop were present in the southeast corner of the proposed leach field. This shop was believed to have been in operation prior to the Civil War. No evidence of Civil War skirmishes have been detected during investigations at the site. Evidence of twentieth century use of the site was found everywhere.

An interview with Mrs. Bertha Russell, who once lived on the property, revealed the presence of two historic wells. One is in a field and the other was located [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was the cellar of a store that had been there before the Hunts and Russells occupied the land.

Bertha Hunt married a carpenter whose last name was Russell in 1925. In 1927 the Russell's bought the property and built a house in the middle of what is now the campgrounds. The wood framed one-story house was built on piers of concrete and rock, had three bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen, and front and back porches. All of the tall box elders that now shade [REDACTED] were planted by Bertha Hunt. At the edge of the yard, in what is [REDACTED] they had built a smokehouse and cellar where hogs were butchered and meat was stored. Their privy was [REDACTED]

She and her husband built six tourist cabins [REDACTED] All were constructed on pylon foundations of stacked rocks. Two of the cabins overlooked [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Half were wood frame structures and the others were two and three-room log cabins. The first of the log cabins was built in 1935. A three-room log cabin stood to the north and just outside the proposed leach field area (Area A) in the vicinity of test unit 4. Starting at the ditch near the present store, two log cabins and two frame cabins were spaced evenly along the bench. The Russells built their largest cabin, a duplex with two bedrooms on each side, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It had a long porch with a shared kitchen and

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living room. The last cabin was [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

In 1935 the Russells also built a log structure in the [REDACTED] This structure served the Jacks Fork Community as a store and post office and Mrs. Russell served as the postmaster for 10 years. The Russells rented john boats and furnished float trips for tourists from Jacks Fork to Van Buren, as well as day trips from Round Spring to Jacks Fork and from Eminence to Jacks Fork. Her husband built his own motor and john boats and always had a john boat tied up on either side of the river as a ferry service for local customers. All the buildings constructed by the Russells were torn down and removed soon after the property was acquired by the National Park Service.

Physical Description

The Two Rivers site (23SH101) is located in the Eastern Ozarks in Shannon County, Missouri, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The site covers an area at least 100 m x 500 m and ranges [REDACTED] (U.S.G.S. Geological Survey 1965). The legal description of the Two Rivers site is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Two Rivers site contains both historic and prehistoric components.

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The Two Rivers site was recorded by Dr. Mark Lynott of the Midwest Archeological Center in 1979 (Archeological Survey of Missouri site form). Lynott noted a prehistoric and an historic component at 23SH101. Cultural affiliation was at that time unknown.

In 1986, 1987, and 1988 archeological investigations were conducted by Historic Preservation Associates (HPA) and University of Missouri American Archeology Division (UMAAD) under contract to the National Park Service/Midwest Archeological Center.

1986 Investigations

Archeological investigations in areas to be disturbed by a [REDACTED] (Area A) were conducted by HPA/UMAAD at Two Rivers in August and early September 1986. Controlled surface collections were made and five 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated. A private artifact collection of surface finds from the site was also reviewed. Archaic, Woodland, and Historic Period components were documented in the relatively deep deposits [REDACTED]. Some deposits were shallow and somewhat disturbed [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] The site was considered eligible for the National Register and monitoring of the proposed construction by a professional archeologist was recommended, along with complete avoidance of the portion of the site in [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

One test unit was excavated at [REDACTED] (Fig. 2). Twenty-six posthole tests were also excavated, 8 along [REDACTED] (Area B) (Fig. 3). Historic and prehistoric deposits were discovered during the testing program. An historic stratum was found to overlay the prehistoric strata by 20 to 30 cm. The test unit [REDACTED] contained cultural material only in the first 10 centimeters, and this consisted of 3 pieces of shatter, 3 flakes and a piece of glass.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A fragment of transfer printed whiteware was collected from the surface of the [REDACTED]. Eight posthole tests were excavated [REDACTED]. The shallow and gravelly nature of the soils [REDACTED] prohibited deep posthole testing. All eight postholes contained prehistoric lithic flakes and shatter. One dart point fragment was also collected.

[REDACTED]

Four 1 x 1 m test units (numbers 1, 3, 4, and 5) were excavated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A controlled surface collection of the area was conducted along six east-west transects spaced about 3 m apart. Prehistoric artifacts collected include two cores, flakes, shatter, five bifaces, and an adze.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with a building shown next to the field (Klinger and Kandare 1987:6). Test Units 3 and 5 were [REDACTED] with Test Unit 4 placed [REDACTED]. Each unit contained numerous flakes, but there were very few biface fragments and other tools. Historic material was recovered in all units along with small amounts of charcoal in the upper levels.

Test Unit 1 was located in the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Historic artifacts were restricted to the topsoil and included clear, green, and amber bottle glass, whiteware, earthenware, cut nails, forged metal, miscellaneous metal, slag, mortar, cinders, charcoal, and animal bone. Lithic debitage and broken tools were recovered in levels one through eleven (0-110 cm). This material includes a hammerstone/anvilstone, flakes, shatter, biface fragments,

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firecracked rock, and two projectile point fragments. The projectile point fragments include one side-notched dart point fragment and one tip fragment. No prehistoric or historic features were observed.

Test Unit 3 was positioned [REDACTED] Historic artifacts in this test unit were restricted to Levels 1 and 2 and suggest domestic activities. Items included colorless bottle glass, colorless window glass, plain whiteware, blue shell edge whiteware, earthenware, nut fragment, charcoal and bone fragments. Prehistoric artifacts were found as deep as 65 cm at which point the gravel was encountered. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered and no cultural features were observed. Flakes, shatter, fire-cracked rock, biface fragments, and one tested cobble were recovered.

Test Unit 4 was situated [REDACTED] During excavation, a disturbance within the northern part of the unit was observed. At a depth of 40 cm to 50 cm was encountered a 4+ inch metal pipe in the extreme northern part of the unit. Historic artifacts recovered included colorless and amber bottle glass, plain whiteware, earthenware, colorless window glass, forged iron hammer head, aluminum and miscellaneous metal fragments, nut fragments, mortar, charcoal, bone, rubber, and plastic. Lithic artifacts included five cores, flakes, a biface fragment, and a basal fragment of one straight stemmed dart point.

Test Unit 5 was located in [REDACTED]. The three natural strata in this unit were unlike those in other parts of [REDACTED] Historic artifacts constituted less than 1% of the assemblage and were restricted to the first three levels in the upper part of the topsoil. Lithic artifacts were found in the topsoil and fragipan but were absent in the gravely stratum and included flakes, shatter, one biface fragment, and one tested cobble.

[REDACTED]

Posthole testing in 1986 concentrated on a proposed,

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alternate, 20 m x 40 m [REDACTED]

Twelve tests were placed in a 10 m grid over [REDACTED] and 6 more were excavated at 10 m intervals along [REDACTED]. All but 4 tests (numbers 10, 11, 12, and 16) were positive. The positive tests are [REDACTED].

Tests 17 and 18 contained artifacts to 40 cm and Tests 9, 13, 14 and 20 yielded materials to 60 cm. The deepest deposits in this part of the site are located in the [REDACTED]. Cultural deposits elsewhere are shallow or entirely absent.

Existing Collections

HPA was able to obtain a collection of lithic artifacts from a private collector. Most artifacts were found near [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] Other items were found on the surface of the [REDACTED].

The collection includes 13 dart points, 4 bifaces, a modified flake, and an interior flake. One of the dart points is a Dalton Serrated type with a parallel, pointed-eared base, a parallel-edged blade with beveled edges, and an acute distal end. It is fluted on both sides. The collection also contains three Rice Side Notched points, a Gary or Burkett Stemmed point, two Rice Lobed points, an Agate Basin Lanceolate point, a Dalton scraper with a burin spall, and two unidentified points. These diagnostic tools indicate that the site may have been recurrently occupied beginning in the Early Archaic Period up to and including the Middle Woodland period with most of the activity occurring during the Early and Middle Archaic periods.

Another collector found a Rice side-notched point [REDACTED].

1987-1988 InvestigationsArea B

Field methods in Area B included a controlled collection of surface artifacts and the excavation of 70 posthole tests, three

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1 m x 2 m test units, a 1 m x 12 m trench, and a 4 m x 4 m block (Fig. 4).

Area B is located in the [REDACTED]

Only 15 artifacts (all prehistoric) were found on the surface of Area B. The low density of artifacts observed and collected in this area was due in part to the poor ground surface visibility.

Seventy posthole tests were excavated in Area B with four excavated around the [REDACTED] 18 at five meter intervals around the perimeter of the proposed project area and 48 at three meter intervals inside [REDACTED]. All but three of the posthole tests were positive. The positive tests produced 563 prehistoric artifacts, only two of which are historic. Material was recovered as deep as 80 cm below surface.

A moderate to dense lithic scatter appears to be distributed almost uniformly across the area based on an average of eight artifacts per positive posthole test. Ninety-six percent of the posthole tests yielded positive results.

#### Area B Test Units

One test unit measuring 1 m x 2 meters was excavated in each of the four quadrants of Area B (map). Some 1,816 artifacts were recovered in these units. Four of these artifacts were historic.

#### Area B Trench

The trench measured 12 m north-south by 1 m east-west. At either end of the trench a 2 m north-south x 1 m east-west test unit was excavated in 10 cm levels below the plowzone. Between these two units was a series of eight 1 x 1 m test units (Fig. 6). A total of 4,889 artifacts were recovered from the trench including five historic artifacts.

#### Area B Block



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Based on the results of the posthole testing, test unit, and trench excavations, a large block excavation in the southeast part of the project area was opened in an attempt to uncover occupation features or separate cultural strata (Fig. 6). The area immediately adjacent to (east and south) test unit 64N/33E was chosen because of the depth of deposit that this unit displayed, and because vegetative cover and slightly higher elevation presented the best conditions for finding undisturbed deposits. Although posthole test 64N/33E produced evidence of relatively deep cultural deposits, posthole test 62N/34E and the 1986 posthole test #19 were not as promising. A 4 x 4 m block excavation in this area centered on posthole test 62N/34E, just to the south of posthole test #19.

The block was divided into 14 one meter square test units. The plowzone was removed as one level in each unit and additional level excavations then proceeded by natural strata. The four units in the center of the block were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels. The block yielded a total of 7,826 artifacts including 26 historic items. The depth of the deposit varied, but reached 160 cm in 62N/35E. The data indicate a moderate to dense lithic scatter and deep cultural deposits.

**Area B Artifacts**

Investigations in Area B resulted in the recovery of 15,193 artifacts, including 15,120 prehistoric and 73 historic items. Except for a small quantity of charcoal and ash, all of the prehistoric artifacts are lithics.

Among the prehistoric artifacts are four arrow points, 36 dart points, 279 bifacial tools, 27 flake tools and two unifacial scrapers. These include complete and fragmentary specimens. No prehistoric pottery was found.

**Dart Points**

A Paleo-Indian period Clovis point fragment (Fig. 5:V) was recovered from the block at 64N/36E within a natural stratum 50 to 120 centimeters below surface. It is fluted in cross section and is missing both its distal end and its hafting area. The point is made from a very dark gray chert exotic to the region. The chert is similar to certain chert outcrops in Alabama. Both J. Price and

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Alan Banks consider the specimen to be a Clovis/fluted point.

An Early Archaic Dalton Serrated point (Fig. 5:S), an untyped Early Archaic basal point fragment (Fig. 5:H), and a fragmentary point similar to a Early/Middle Archaic Rice Lobed (Fig. 5:K) were also recovered.

Three of the dart points recovered in Area B suggest the presence of a Middle Archaic component in this part of the site. The first specimen consists of a basal fragment of a Jakie point (Fig. 5:DD). The second is a Jakie Stemmed point fragment (Fig. 5:J) with an expanded rounded base. The third is a Middle Archaic side-notched dart point similar to Graham Cave side-notched and Big Sandy points (Fig. 5:CC).

A pink orthoquartzite square-stemmed point, a type popular through the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods, was also recovered in the block excavation. Chapman (1975:257) suggests a Middle - Late Archaic Period date of 5000 B.C. to about 1000 B.C. for this point type.

Of the 21 diagnostic dart points recovered in Area B, 38% are diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period. Five of these dart points are Table Rock stemmed (Fig. 5:A,F,R), one is a Smith basal-notched (Fig. 5:P), and two are untyped but are considered by J. Price to be similar in appearance to other points associated with Late Archaic components in the Eastern Ozarks. All of the Late Archaic dart points were found no deeper than 50 cm below surface.

Four dart points recovered in Area B represent point types that were used throughout the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. One is a Gary-Stemmed and the others are untyped.

Two Kings corner-notched points (Fig. 5:B) were recovered in Area B. The name of the point was suggested by Richard A. Marshall for the Kings River in Missouri and Arkansas. According to Chapman, points of this type have been found elsewhere in Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma associated with the Woodland Period, although they appeared in the Archaic Period and may have continued into Mississippian times.

Thirteen dart points that are too fragmentary to type, and/or do not fit within any diagnostic category, were also recovered in Area B.

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## Arrow Points

Four arrow points were recovered at Two Rivers with three found in Area B and one found in Area C (Fig. 5:X,Z,W). All are untyped. Similar arrow points have been recovered on numerous sites [REDACTED] J. Price and C. Price suggest that the majority of these points are associated with the Emergent Mississippian while the remainder date to the Late Woodland Period.

## Other Tools

Among the other tools recovered is a fragment of a fluted end scraper (Fig. 5:V). It is likely that this tool is also of Paleo-Indian association. A snub-nosed end scraper (Fig. 5:I) was recovered from the surface of the road just below the high bench in the vicinity of Area B. Another scraper made out of a modified piece of fire-cracked rock was also recovered. The only drill fragment (Fig. 5:T) found at the site consists of an incomplete midsection.

Among the preforms recovered at the site is one made of quartzite (Fig. 5:AA). This could indicate a Late Archaic affiliation, since quartzite use increases during this time period within the project area.

## Area B Prehistoric Features

Seven prehistoric features were documented during the 1987-1988 investigations at the Two Rivers site, 23SH101 (Figure 6). All were found in the block excavation in Area B. Other soil anomalies were excavated at the site. All anomalies were treated as cultural features.

## Feature 1

Feature 1 was a soil discoloration first noted at 60 cm below surface in test unit 62N/34E. The feature was elliptical-shaped in plan view and in cross section somewhat pointed. The feature extended to a depth of 85 cm and contained 50 artifacts including flakes, fire-cracked rock, and shatter. Although no culturally diagnostic artifacts were found throughout the matrix, the

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quartzite and rhyolite artifacts found in the feature may indicate that the feature served as a Late Archaic storage pit.

## Feature 2

Feature 2 was a postmold detected at 90 cm below surface in test unit 63N/35E as an amorphous stain containing some charcoal. In cross section the feature was long and narrow with parallel sides converging to a point where it terminated at 120 cm. This feature yielded 55 artifacts including flakes, fire cracked rock and shatter. Although no culturally diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the feature, charcoal was recovered. Charcoal from Feature 2 yielded an uncorrected radiocarbon date of 2670 +/-60 years BP or 720 B.C. (Beta-25755). This date indicates that the feature is associated with the terminal Late Archaic Period.

## Feature 3

Feature 3 was a small concentration of ash in the block excavation 63N/35E noticeable at 82 cm below surface and extending to 86 cm. It was circular in plan view and only 2.5 cm in diameter. The circular concentration extended straight down before terminating abruptly in a slightly rounded base. Thirty nine artifacts were recovered from this unit and consisted of lithic debitage. The function of the feature is unknown.

## Feature 4

Feature 4 was first visible at 40 cm below surface in test unit 64N/33E (later expanded into the block excavation). The feature was circular in shape with a 30 cm diameter. It was basin shaped and yielded charcoal, one dart point fragment, flakes, fire-cracked rock and shatter. The point fragment suggests a possible date in the Archaic or Woodland periods. A Gary-like point was found in the same unit. The presence of charcoal and a nearby tiny piece of burned clay suggests that Feature 4 may have been a hearth.

## Feature 5

Feature 5 is an area of mounded gravel observed in the southwest part of test unit 64N/33E and the northern part of test unit 62N/33E beginning at about 40 cm below surface and continuing

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to about 110 cm. It was first thought that the mounded gravel represented the remains of an ancient tree fall (cradle knoll), but was later determined to be a cultural feature. It is suggested by Klinger (1989) that they may have served as some sort of primitive windbreak.

Two additional features (Features 6 and 7) were uncovered in the block excavation and one of these (Feature 6) was observed to be overlaying some of the soil that in other parts of the site overlaid the the graveliferous silt loam.

## Feature 6

Feature 6 represents another mounded gravel feature that was first encountered at about 60 cm below surface and extended to 90 cm in the south wall and 130 cm in the north wall of the block excavation. The feature extended into four units and contained a total of 102 artifacts including two biface fragments of chert and one of rhyolite, flakes, fire-cracked rock, and shatter. None of these are culturally or temporally diagnostic.

## Feature 7

Feature 7 is an area of mounded gravel observed in test unit 61N/36E and part of 62N/36E beginning at about 50 cm below surface and ending about 100 cm. The south wall profile of the block excavation shows the abrupt slope of the west side of the mound while the east wall profile shows a stepped appearance. The area of mounded gravel was circular in the block.

## Historic Artifacts

The 73 historic artifacts recovered in Area B include one cinder, ten pieces of colorless bottle glass, one piece of earthenware, one piece of fiberglass, two pieces of green bottle glass, 15 pieces of miscellaneous metal, one piece of milk glass, one piece of mortar, one cut nail, 14 pieces of plain whiteware, three pieces of plastic, one piece of purple tinted bottle glass, one cartridge case and 20 pieces of colorless window glass.

## Area C

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## Area C Posthole Tests

The third alternative location for [REDACTED] (Area C) is a linear-shaped area measuring about 290 meters northwest-southeast x 60 meters northeast that is situated about [REDACTED]. It was covered by a secondary growth of timber. Twenty-nine posthole tests were excavated in a 30 m grid across Area C. Thirteen of the postholes contained artifacts. Only one unit produced both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Two produced only historic materials. Ten tests yielded prehistoric artifacts. The remaining 16 posthole tests were culturally sterile. More than half of the positive tests were in the northwest part of Area C.

## Area C Test Units

Four test units were excavated in Area C (A-D) (Figure 9). Although placement of the units was arbitrary, each was spaced far enough apart to give adequate coverage along the entire linear project area. Only 49 artifacts including 21 prehistoric and 28 historic were recovered in the Area C test units. Test unit B was culturally sterile.

## Area C Artifacts

A total of 65 artifacts was recovered in Area C posthole tests and test units including 34 prehistoric and 31 historic specimens. Prehistoric artifacts include an Emergent Mississippian arrow point fragment, three cores, 14 flakes, and 16 pieces of shatter.

## Area C Features

No features were observed in any of the Area C excavations. A rock-filled, stone-lined well was observed in this area. No artifacts were found associated with the well. The well appears to have been constructed around 1900 and may be the well that was used by Mrs. Russell and her family in the early part of this century. It may also correspond to the small shadow appearing in the open field in this area on the 1955 aerial photo.

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Final Leachfield Location

Ultimately the decision was made to construct [REDACTED]. Here the archeological deposits are quite shallow and exhibit considerable modern disturbance. The only portion of this area which has the potential to produce significant data appears to be the extreme southeast corner. Construction was confined to an area as far westward as possible to avoid impacting this area.

Construction of [REDACTED] was monitored by James E. Price on April 12, 1988. All soil displaced by the backhoe was carefully examined for archeological materials.

Disturbances

The most recent impact on Area B has been [REDACTED]. Soil compaction in the plowzone in the grassy area [REDACTED] with the looseness of the plowzone soil observed in the wooded portion of Area B. The stepped appearance of the lower portion of the project area combined with the degree of soil compaction and absence of a plowzone in the northwest corner of Area B suggests the possible presence of a former roadbed.

Area Excavated

The area of 23SH101 is approximately 17,604 square meters. A total of 51 square meters has been excavated in test units, shovel tests, and posthole tests, amounting to less than 1% of the total site area.

Data Limitations

Except for a small quantity of charcoal and ash, all of the prehistoric artifacts consist of lithics. No faunal or floral materials or ceramics have been recovered from the Two Rivers site. Tools recovered in Area B indicate that cutting/cleaving, hunting/butchering and scraping were major activities conducted at the site. Other activities represented include drilling, perforating, wood and bone working, hide preparation and plant processing. Although the majority of these activities evidence use of faunal resources, without faunal remains, it is difficult to determine resource selection, seasonality, scheduling and the

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settlement cycle. Recovery of prehistoric ceramics would also be helpful in interpretation of the Woodland and Emergent Mississippian components.



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Projectile point forms recovered during excavation and from amateur collections indicate the site is multicomponent with occupations from the Paleo-Indian Period through the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, Woodland, and Emergent Mississippian periods.

There were no diagnostic prehistoric artifacts in Area A, although artifacts from a private collection indicate possible Early Archaic through Early Woodland and possibly Middle Woodland occupations. Most of the prehistoric activity appears to have occurred during the Early and Middle Archaic periods.

Area B appears to have been occupied occasionally throughout the Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. Diagnostic lithics suggest that the area may have been used at various times by small groups of people beginning with the Paleo-Indian and ending sometime during the Emergent Mississippi Period. The large number of Late Archaic diagnostic items seems to indicate that the major occupation of the site occurred during this period. The Feature 2 post mold yielded a radiocarbon date of 720 B.C. (Beta-25755) that is within the Late Archaic time frame.

Only a light distribution of prehistoric artifacts was found in Area C suggesting that only a limited number of activities occurred there in the past. An Emergent Mississippi arrow point was the only diagnostic artifact found in this area.

An extremely low density of historic artifacts was recovered in Area B with a light distribution in Area C, suggesting that a limited range of historic activities took place here in the past. While the historic component(s) of the site holds definite potential to contribute to our knowledge of the history of the area, the low density of historic material does not warrant nomination at this time.

#### Site Integrity

Integrity of the deposits in Area A ranges from poor to very good. The integrity of the deposits in Area B ranges from poor to excellent with the integrity of the cultural deposits below the plowzone in the southeast part of Area B excellent. The Area B block excavation revealed deep, intact cultural deposits with in situ features. Cultural deposits in Area C were shallow and, for the most part, appear to be restricted to the plowzone. Since the

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area is located on the same landform as Area B, there is a possibility that there may be localized, deep, intact, deposits that were not revealed in the 1986-1988 investigations because of the limited nature of the testing.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

1. Evidence of Paleo-Indian Occupation. A considerable effort has been made to identify the distribution of fluted point finds in Missouri on a county by county basis. As a result, the distribution of fluted points is the best information we currently have for the extent of Paleo-Indian occupations in the state (Wright 1987:C-2-1). Few fluted points have been found in the Eastern Ozarks. Until 1975 (Chapman 1975), Shannon County and the surrounding counties of Reynolds, Dent, Texas and Howell had not yielded fluted specimens.

The Clovis point fragment found in the block excavation and a fragment of a fluted end scraper found in 76N/33E are important discoveries both in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and in the Eastern Ozarks as a whole. The Paleo-Indian artifacts found at Two Rivers represents the first time tools dating to this period have been found in controlled excavations in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Kandare (1989) states in his final report on the Two Rivers site, "We are unaware of any tool similar to the fluted end scraper as ever being found either in Missouri (Chapman 1975:60-94; Reagan 1981; Biggs, Stoutamire and Vehik 1970; Shippee 1964) or elsewhere in North America (Frison and Stanford 1982; Frison and Bradley 1980; Judge 1973; Newman and Salwen 1977). The scraper was found in the disturbed plowzone context. The Clovis point fragment was recovered from the layer above the graveliferous soil stratum. These data provide new clues to the Paleo-Indian occupation of the area.

2. Long distance prehistoric travel. The fact that the Clovis point fragment is made from an exotic chert from Alabama suggests long distance travel and exchange. In 1928 W.E. Myer (1928:735) pointed out that there was far more travel among the Indians in the Eastern Woodlands than is usually supposed. Myer notes that Indians making trips covering 1,000 to 2,000 miles (1,609 km - 3,218 km) were reported by several early historic travelers. The journey from Alabama to Two Rivers could only be accomplished by crossing the Mississippi River by using watercraft. The river would not have been a barrier but rather would have served as an

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avenue of travel as it was in later prehistoric times (Kandare 1983), 1986).

The discovery of the Paleo point made of exotic material from a source [REDACTED] may be enough to suggest that long distance watercraft travel may have been conducted at a much earlier date than was considered in the model proposed by Kandare (1983) that the dugout canoe was introduced at the terminal end of the Paleo-Indian Period. The discovery lends support to Chapman's thought that long distance watercraft use was as old as the first wave of people coming to America (1975:37). Chapman (1975) reported that the results of the fluted point survey showed a concentration of Clovis Fluted points along the main stems of both the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers near their junction (like Two Rivers). The presence of Paleo-Indian sites along rivers and river junctions may suggest early use of watercraft.

3. Presence of a buried Dalton component. While Dalton artifacts are relatively scarce in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, as compared to the Ozark Foothills and Mississippi Alluvial Valley to the east (J. Price and Krakker 1975), they are present in sufficient quantities to conclude that people occupied the region during the Early Archaic. Most evidence of this is in the form of Dalton projectile points, adzes, and scrapers.

The Dalton point found in the block excavation suggests a buried Dalton component. The presence of a Dalton occupation at 23SH101 was first established by surface evidence. Prior to the 1986-1988 excavations the only reported discovery of Dalton material in controlled excavations within the Current and Jacks Fork Valleys occurred at Akers Ferry where NPS investigators recovered a complete Dalton point along with four Dalton point fragments (Lynott 1990). The presence of a Dalton component at the Two Rivers site provides additional proof that Dalton occupations took place in the area and provides a database for research into this early period in Ozark prehistory.

4. Presence of a Late Archaic component. The Late Archaic component at the Two Rivers site is significant because of the presence of a dated post mold feature, and the absence of large concentrations of rhyolite and quartzite artifacts. A major research objective has been determining the nature and extent of Late Archaic occupations in the region. Since a Late Archaic

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component is present at 23SH101, it was anticipated that materials of this substage would be recovered. Feature 2 (post mold) yielded a radiocarbon date of 720 B.C. (Beta-25755) suggesting that the Late Archaic occupation may have occurred toward the terminal end of this substage. The presence of this feature could indicate the remains of a Late Archaic dwelling or some other type of structure. Recovery of this type of information about such an early prehistoric period is very rare in the Eastern Ozarks.

Research focused on the lithic resources used during the Late Archaic have indicated extensive use of orthoquartzite and rhyolite. (Perttula 1984) The Late Archaic component at Two Rivers, however, shows little use of these two materials. Less than 2% of the lithic material recovered in Area B was made of rhyolite and slightly over 3% was made of quartzite. No artifacts made of rhyolite or quartzite were found in Area C. Few tools were made of either, and the only diagnostic tool that was recovered was a Stone square-stemmed point found in the block excavation. If Perttula (1984) is correct about rhyolite and quartzite being associated with Late Archaic components, then it would be expected that the vertical distribution of rhyolite would be discontinuous throughout the vertical profile and concentrated between 40 cm and 100 cm. This interval was chosen because a Gary point was recovered in Test Unit 64N/33E at the top of the post mold. The point was recovered 95 cm below the surface.

The material did not, however, prove to be concentrated at any particular level, but was consistent throughout the vertical scale. This suggests that either rhyolite and quartzite use is not as culturally diagnostic as was thought, or that the rhyolite and quartzite artifacts found at the greater depths represent artifacts that are out of context.

5. Mounded gravel features. Features 5, 6, and 7 represent areas of culturally modified mounds of gravel in the block excavation. These features may date to the Paleo-Indian period based on the depths at which these features appear. None of the early sites on record have produced similar structural evidence dating to this period.

The stratum designated a graveliferous silt loam that was encountered in the test excavations which appears to be a former active floodplain surface. The size range and angularity of the gravels do not appear to have been derived from erosion of the

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[REDACTED] That would be the only other potential source of such materials.

Although the surface of the gravel layer in the trench and in other test units is what would be expected [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the appreciable and extraordinary relief of the surface as exposed in the block excavation is unexplainable in terms of natural fluvial processes. Suggested natural causes such as tree uprooting are unlikely. Geomorphological analysis of these unique areas of mounded gravel negated the possibility that they were formed naturally. For a more detailed explanation of the cultural origin of these features see Klinger et al. 1989:70-71. If these features do represent cultural activities by Paleo-Indians the documentation of these unique mounds could contribute some important new information about the little understood lifeways of these people. The only suggested function of these features is as some type of primitive windbreak.

6. Lithic technology. Almost all of the artifacts recovered at the Two Rivers site were lithics. The types of tools, their distribution across the site, and the techniques of lithic manufacture were documented for the areas of the site under investigation. The density and variety of lithic debitage recovered in Area A suggest that stone tool manufacture was the primary activity and that lithic activities were focused on maintenance/refurbishing rather than primary manufacture.

Area B reflected an almost even horizontal distribution of prehistoric material across the area. The density and variety of lithic debitage suggests that knapping was a major activity. Evidence of primary reduction dominates the area with evidence of secondary manufacture virtually absent. Tools recovered in Area B indicate that cutting/cleaving, hunting/butchering and scraping were major activities conducted in the area. Other activities suggested by the lithics recovered include drilling, perforating, wood and bone working, hide preparation and plant processing.

The fact that the Two Rivers site is deeply stratified with diagnostic stone tools representing multiple components provides a great deal of potential for research into the transition between groups from the Paleo through the Emergent Mississippian periods in tool function and manufacture. The site is comparable to the Akers Ferry site, 23SH23, a multicomponent site with deeply

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stratified deposits. Comparisons could also be made to the Pulltite site, 23SH94, and the Chubb Hollow site, 23CT104, both of which have Late Archaic components with artifact assemblages which are primarily lithics and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

7. Settlement patterning. Area A appears to have functioned as a limited activity location. The absence of midden deposits, storage pits, pottery and structural evidence along with a low to moderate density of lithic material suggest short term ephemeral use. This area may have functioned as a recurrently used rest area and/or campsite, or as a summer-fall base camp occupied by either nuclear family units or aggregates of nuclear families.

Area B reflected an almost even horizontal distribution of prehistoric material across the area. The amount of material and types of diagnostic artifacts recovered in Area B suggests that this part of the site was favored throughout most of prehistory. The presence of features suggests a more than ephemeral prehistoric use of this locus. Seven cultural features including a postmold, two pits or small hearths, a concentration of ash and three areas of mounded gravel were identified in the block excavation. The postmold and the mounded gravel features (windbreak?) may imply some degree of permanence in the prehistoric occupation. Area B probably functioned as a summer-fall base camp that was occupied by either nuclear family units or aggregates of nuclear families who used the landform as a base to among other things, harvest local animal resources and reduce locally available chert. The low density of prehistoric artifacts recovered in Area C suggests that this part of the site was the scene of very limited unknown specialized activities.

Given the proximity to navigable water, the ruggedness of the surrounding terrain, its location at the confluence of two waterways and the fact that indirect evidence of canoe use is present in the southeast as early as Dalton times, it is possible that the site was occupied by prehistoric canoeists. The site has the potential to provide additional data for answering questions of early navigation, types of settlement, sedentism, dwelling structures, and settlement function.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number: 92001750**

**Date Listed: 1-23-93**

**Property Name: Two Rivers Site**

**County: Shannon**

**State: Missouri**

**Multiple Name**

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**This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.**

*Janet E. Townsend*  
**Signature of the Keeper**

1-23-93  
**Date of Action**

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

The nomination is amended to remove "commerce" as a historic function because the general store noted does not date to the Period of Significance documented for this prehistoric site.

These changes were made in consultation with Jim Richner, Archeologist, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

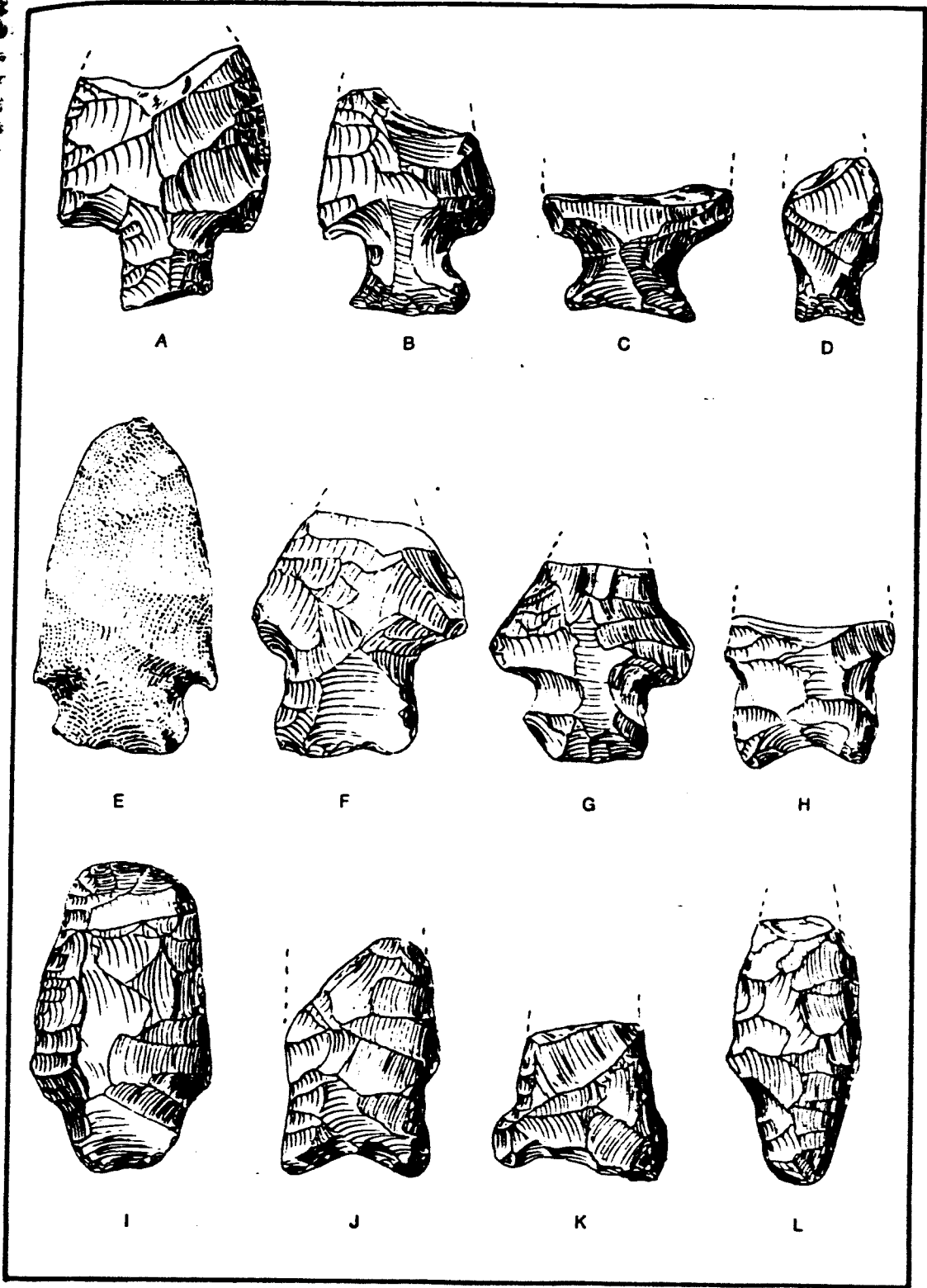


Figure 5. Lithic tools recovered in Areas B and C at 23SH101.  
(Taken from Klinger et al. 1989:57-58)

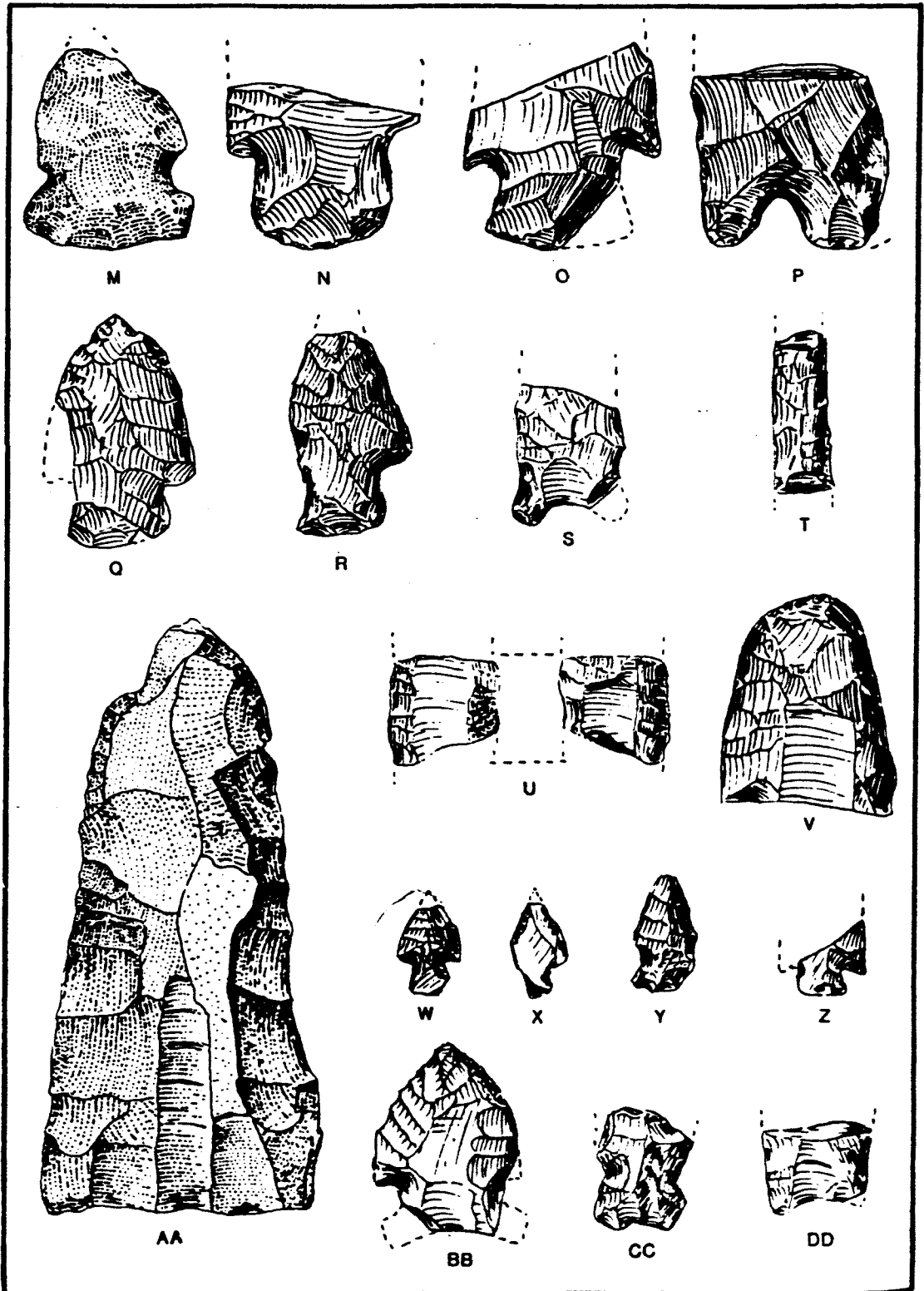


Figure 5 (continued. (Taken from Klinger et al. 1989:57-58)