

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF
TREE REMOVAL ZONES
WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Jack H. Ray and Susan M. Monk
1984

Midwest Archeological Center
Occasional Studies in Anthropology
Number 15

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Midwest Archeological Center

National Park Service

Lincoln, Nebraska

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Foreward

The archeological investigations reported here were initiated in response to National Park Service plans to remove exotic trees from Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The field investigations were conducted under the direction of Jack H. Ray, who prepared the majority of this report. The project benefited from the involvement of Susan M. Monk who contributed her knowledge about the archeological resources of the park to the preparation of this report. Ms. Monk identified historic artifacts and faunal remains from these investigations, contributed several sections to the text, and served as overall editor of the report. Hopefully, this report contributes to the growing data base relating to the archeology of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Mark J. Lynott
Supervisory Archeologist

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PROJECT GOALS AND SURVEY METHODS

Project Goals

The purpose of the archeological survey was the discovery and recording of archeological sites in four proposed areas to be affected by removal of "exotic" vegetation (i.e., osage orange and cedar trees) by heavy machinery. The survey was conducted in compliance with Federal legislation and Executive Order 11593, designed to protect and enhance archeological, historical, and architectural resources which might be adversely affected by projects supported by Federal funds or requiring Federal permits or licenses.

The major objective of the survey was related to the management need to know the location and number of archeological sites to be affected by the proposed tree removal activity. The survey was also designed to contribute to the expansion of the site inventory for the park, thereby increasing the data base pertaining to settlement patterns in the Wilson Creek Valley.

Survey Methods

The field work was conducted between November 21 and December 1, 1983 by the Midwest Archeological Center. The survey personnel consisted of Jack H. Ray, Field Supervisor, and John Northrip and Colleen Vaughn, Museum Aids.

The survey was designed to intensively examine the proposed tree removal zones (survey tracts) for evidence of archeological remains, while having as little adverse impact on archeological and other resources as possible. To accomplish this task, each survey tract was systematically

surveyed using a combination of surface survey and transect/close interval shovel test sampling methods.

Shovel tests averaging approximately 30 x 30 cm in diameter were dug to a depth of about 30 cm or into sterile subsoil to ascertain the presence or absence of cultural materials. Each shovel test was carefully troweled for artifacts and other evidence of prehistoric and/or historic activity. Careful surface inspection was conducted in bare spots, cut banks, tree uproots, and other disturbed areas exhibiting fair ground visibility. When shovel tests or surface inspection indicated a site location, additional shovel tests were placed in cardinal directions from the initial find to determine horizontal limits of the site. All positive and negative shovel tests as well as surface finds were plotted on a site sketch map.

All sites were recorded on the USGS 7.5' Republic Quadrangle. A sketch map was prepared for each site, showing relevant topographic and man-made features. Site boundaries were delineated by distribution of surface finds and positive shovel tests. Black and white photographs, using a 35 mm camera, were taken of each site. Prehistoric and historic artifacts encountered during the survey were collected and placed in bags clearly labelled as to provenience. The artifacts are presently curated at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Because the four survey tracts varied somewhat in size, configuration, and survey conditions (i.e., vegetation cover and ground visibility), the particular transect/interval shovel test sampling methods employed in each tract are discussed separately below.

Tract 1

Survey Tract 1 consisted of a narrow, one-half mile strip located along the north-south quarter section line in the NE 1/4 of section 35, Christian Co. (Figure 1). An open hay field with 0-20% ground visibility was located east of the quarter section line, and a wooded area with 0-5% ground visibility was located west of the quarter section line. Two transects spaced 5 m apart with shovel test intervals of 10 m were placed just east of the quarter section line. After completion of the two transects along the one-half mile quarter section line, two additional transects oriented northeast-southwest were placed either side of an abandoned segment of the old Wire Road between the quarter section line and the Steele Farm site, 23CN76. Each transect was located 15 m from the center of the old Wire Road, and each contained shovel test intervals of 10 m.

Tract 2

Survey Tract 2 was located along the crest and upper slopes of an east-west oriented interfluvium in the NE 1/4, of section 25, Greene County (Figure 1).

The entire tract was covered by early successional woods with 0-5% ground visibility; however, recent removal of small cedar trees had left many small (1 x 1 m) disturbed bare areas exhibiting 25-50% ground visibility along the crest and shoulders of the interfluvium. Five transects spaced 25 m apart with shovel test intervals of 25 m were located in the disturbed area on the crest and shoulders of the ridge, and four transects with 15 x 15 m shovel test intervals were located below the disturbed area on the ridge slopes.

Tract 3

Survey Tract 3, also located in Section 25, of Greene County, was subdivided into three areas. Tract 3A was situated in a small triangular footslope area north and west of Manley Branch and east of the abandoned Missouri-Pacific railroad track (Figure 1). All of Tract 3A was shovel tested in 10 x 10 m intervals.

Tract 3B was located on a ridge slope north of the Greene-Christian County line, south of an unnamed intermittent stream, east of the Missouri-Pacific railroad bed, and west of the park boundary (Figure 1). This entire area was shovel tested in 15 x 15 m intervals.

Tract 3C was located on the end of an interfluvium between Manley Branch to the north and an unnamed intermittent stream to the south, and between the Missouri-Pacific Railroad bed to the west and the park boundary to the east (Figure 1). All of Tract 3C was shovel tested in 15 x 15 m intervals.

Each of the three areas in Tract 3 was covered by early successional woods or mature woods exhibiting poor (0-5% ground visibility).

Tract 4

Survey Tract 4 consisted of a narrow strip (50 x 180 m) of land located on a ridge slope just west of the Missouri-Pacific railroad bed in the NW 1/4 of Section 25, in Greene County (Figure 1). Tract 4 was covered by an early successional osage orange grove with 0-5% ground visibility. The entire tract was shovel tested along transects 10-15 m apart with 10-15 m shovel test intervals.

SURVEY RESULTS

A total of five sites and eight isolated finds were discovered and recorded within the four survey tracts during the intensive shovel test/surface survey (Figure 2). Three sites and five isolated finds are prehistoric in nature, and two sites and three isolated finds are historic. Three sites and three isolated finds have been associated with a particular cultural period, but the remaining sites and isolated finds cannot be associated with a certain time period with available data.

In addition to the newly discovered sites, three previously recorded sites were revisited. Additional or supplemental data on each site is presented as a site up-date. Each site and isolated find encountered during the survey is described separately below according to survey tract.

Tract 1

Five isolated finds were located in Tract 1 and the Sharp/Steele House site, 23CN76, was briefly revisited.

Isolated Find, No. 1.

Two interior flakes from Burlington chert were found on a ridge slope approximately 80 m north of an unnamed intermittent branch of Terrell Creek (Figure 3). Both flakes (one found in a shovel test and the other in an adjacent bare area) were located in a hay field with approximately 0-20% ground visibility. Four shovel tests in cardinal directions 5 m from the flakes found no additional cultural material. The soil on the ridge slope was thin, silty, and cherty.

Isolated Find, No. 2.

One tested cobble (Burlington chert) was found on a ridge approximately 400 m south of the Greene-Christian County line (Figure 3). The modified cobble was found at the edge of a hay field with approximately 0-15% ground visibility. Four shovel tests around the cobble found no additional artifacts. The soil on the ridge was a brown silty loam containing residual chert.

Isolated Find, No. 3.

One interior flake knapped from Burlington chert was found on a ridge approximately 365 m south of the Greene-Christian County line (Figure 3). The flake was found at the border between a hay field and wooded area, which exhibited approximately 0-10% ground visibility. Ten shovel tests around the flake found no additional cultural material. The soil on the ridge was a brown silty loam containing residual chert.

Isolated Find, No. 4.

One piece of whiteware and one piece of bottle glass were found on a ridge approximately 350 m south of the Greene-Christian County line (Figure 3). The artifacts were found on the margin of a wooded area with approximately 0-10% ground visibility. Shovel tests around the finds recovered no additional artifacts. The two historic artifacts are probably associated with an unrecorded historic house site located approximately 130 m to the northwest.

Isolated Find, No. 5.

One piece of bottle glass was found on a ridge approximately 330 m south of the Greene-Christian County line (Figure 3). The glass fragment was found on the margin of a wooded area which exhibited approximately 0-10% ground visibility. Shovel tests around the find yielded no additional cultural material. This historic artifact, (like those at Isolated Find No. 4) is probably associated with an unrecorded historic house site located approximately 120 m west-northwest.

Sharpe/Steele House Site, 23CN76.

The Sharp/Steele House site, 23CN76, was revisited briefly at the completion of shovel testing Tract 1. Transects 3 and 4 in Tract 1, located 15 m either side of the old Wire Road, terminated at the Sharp/Steele House site, where one piece of a white glass lampshade fragment with rust colored paint was found in the last shovel test (Figure 3).

A cursory surface inspection of disturbed bare areas around recently cut tree stumps on site 23CN76 was also made, and the following artifacts were collected: four pieces of whiteware (cup and plate fragments), one window glass fragment and one thick aqua canning jar base fragment. One piece of mussel shell was also found which is probably associated with prehistoric site 23CN81, located a short distance to the east. No shovel testing was conducted at 23CN76.

Tract 2

One prehistoric site was discovered in survey tract 2.

Broken Langtry Site, 23GR636.

This prehistoric site is located along an east-west oriented interfluvium (1130-1220 ft. amsl) 200-600 m east of Wilson's Creek and 20-200 m north of Manley Branch (Figure 4). The site was discovered by a preliminary surface survey of disturbed bare areas in an early successional field, which generally exhibited 0-5% ground visibility. The soil on the ridge top is a brown silty loam containing residual Burlington Chert. Disturbances to the site include heavy machinery removal of cedar trees, and plowzone mixing to the depth of approximately 18-22 cm.

The site consists of a light scatter of chert artifacts along the top and upper slopes of the main ridge as well as down the gentle slope of a south oriented spur. Surface finds and limited shovel testing determined the site to be L-shaped with maximum dimensions of approximately 375 x 400 m. It should be noted, however, that only those portions of the ridge located within the park boundary were surveyed; a light scatter of artifacts probably continues along the top of the narrow interfluvium to the east of the park boundary. Artifacts were found in shovel tests to a depth of approximately 20 cm, but no subsurface features were detected.

A total of 30 artifacts were collected primarily from shovel tests which included one projectile point/knife, one biface fragment, one biface thinning flake, 23 interior flakes, three decortification flakes, and one piece of modified raw material. The projectile point/knife (Figure 4.5a) exhibits a contracting stem and slightly concave base and was identified as a Langtry stemmed point which has been associated with the Late Archaic period through the Woodland period (Chapman 1980:310; Goldberg and Roper 1983:47; Kay 1982:441, 548).

Although only 30 artifacts (recovered from shovel tests) are reported here, snowfall and ensuing inclement weather prevented the collection of approximately 75 additional artifacts (including 1 biface fragment) that were present in bare disturbed areas along the ridge top. Inclement weather also prevented the completion of shovel testing the lower portion of the south slope of the ridge; however, previous shovel testing in Tract 2 and Tract 3A enabled interpolation of site boundaries.

Of the 30 chert artifacts collected from 23GR363, 28 were made from locally available Burlington chert, and two (one interior flake and one decortification flake) were knapped from nonlocal Reeds Spring chert, the closest known source of which is located approximately 25 km south in the James River Valley.

Although interpretive data are limited, this site probably served as a temporary field camp and chert knapping station. Two flakes knapped from Reeds Spring chert indicates procurement and transportation of that chert from a source area approximately 25 km distant. Based on the Langtry stemmed projectile point/knife, site 23GR636 appears to have been occupied during the Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.) or Woodland (1000 B.C. - A.D. 900) period.

Tract 3A

One historic site was discovered in survey tract 3A.

Manley Mill Dam Site, 23GR637.

This historic site is located across Manley Branch and along the base of an adjacent ridge slope (1120-1130 ft. amsl), approximately 250-300 km WNW of Manley Cemetery (Figure 5). The site was discovered by

visual inspection of ground surfaces in a wooded area with approximately 0-10% ground visibility.

The site consists of a 1 x 20 m concrete dam across Manley Branch, and a rectangular (4.5 x 6 m) dry-laid limestone foundation inset into the ridge slope approximately 30 m west-northwest. The dam has the initials J.G. and the date 1938, Nov. 11 inscribed into it. Low, barely discernible earthen embankments are located on both sides of Manley branch upstream of the dam. A local resident claimed that the dam was originally part of a mill (possibly grist mill). If so, the foundation located to the west may be an associated storage facility. Shovel tests and surface finds around the foundation and 20 m to the west recovered one recent "Yellowstone" whisky bottle, one whiteware body fragment (unknown vessel), one white glass jar fragment, one wire spring, one green bottle glass base fragment, four pieces of wire and one wire tack. Fourteen rusted wire nails were recovered and consist of three 6d, one 7d, five 8d, one 9d, two 10d, one 16d and one 3d. Two strips of tin roofing were located to the east of the foundation and a paint bucket was located to the northwest of the foundation. Preliminary examination of the site indicates that site size is approximately 45 x 90 m; however, a chert rubble pile with broken glass on and around it, which may be associated with the site, is located about 30 m north of the limestone foundation in an unsurveyed area.

This site appears to be the location of a dam and possible mill with an associated outbuilding (storage facility?). The dam was constructed in 1938.

Tract 3B

One site and three isolated finds were discovered in survey tract 3B.

Natural Trap Sinkhole Site, 23GR640.

This site is located on a ridge slope (1160 ft. amsl) with a north aspect approximately 200 m SSW of Manley Cemetery, 210 m west of the park boundary, and 15 m north of the Greene-Christian County line (Figure 6). The site was discovered by surface observations in a wooded area. The soil on the surrounding ridge slope was thin and cherty. The site appears to be undisturbed.

The site consists of a small collapsed sinkhole with an opening approximately 1 x 1 m wide, a vertical shaft about 3 m deep, and a room 1.5 x 2.0 m wide at the bottom of the shaft, which has been plugged by chert and other debris. This sinkhole has acted as a natural trap for unwary fauna as evidenced by the remains of several dead animals, which included six box turtle carapaces, one domestic pig skull, one domestic sheep scapula, and one sheep femur. No cultural material was found in the sinkhole and four shovel tests around the entrance were all negative; however, the potential for artifacts in the fill at the bottom of the sinkhole is good, as well as potential pollen data and possibly Pleistocene fauna. The sinkhole is relatively dry with a small seep on the west side of the entrance.

There is presently no evidence of prehistoric or historic (including Civil War) activity at the site or other use of the sinkhole.

Isolated Find, No. 6.

One interior flake knapped from Burlington chert was found in a shovel test on a ridge slope (north aspect) 30 m north of the Greene-Christian County line and 90 m west of the park boundary (Figure 7). The isolated flake was found in a wooded area with 0-5% ground visibility. Four shovel tests in cardinal directions 5 m from the flake yielded no additional cultural material. The soil on the slope was thin, silty, and cherty.

Isolated Find, No. 7.

Several pieces of historic debris were found on a ridge slope in an area approximately 15 x 25 m adjacent to an abandoned segment of the Greene-Christian County line road, and approximately 60 m east of the Missouri-Pacific railroad bed (Figure 7). The historic artifacts included three whiteware cup fragments, two amber bottle glass fragments (patinated), three purple bottle glass (shoulder) fragments, one clear bottle glass body fragment, four light green bottle glass body fragments and two aqua bottle glass fragments (canning jars?). The historic scatter was located in a glade-like area (west aspect) containing limestone outcroppings and exhibiting 0-15% ground visibility. Shovel tests around the scatter found no subsurface deposits, and surface inspection found no evidence of a structure ever having been present at this location. The nature of the artifacts, the absence of structural features and subsurface deposits, and proximity to the old county line road suggest roadside litter or a small dump area, thus, the designation as an isolated find.

Isolated Find, No. 8.

Two decortification flakes knapped from Burlington chert were found in a shovel test on a truncated ridge slope (north aspect) above an unnamed intermittent branch (Figure 7). The two flakes were found in an early successional (brambles) area with 0-5% ground visibility. Ten shovel tests around the find yielded no additional artifacts. The soil on the slope was thin, silty, and cherty.

Tract 3C

One prehistoric site and one historic site were discovered, and one previously recorded historic site was revisited in survey tract 3C.

Anomalie Site, 23GR638.

This prehistoric site is located on the end of an east-west oriented interfluvial (1115-1190 ft. amsl), between Manley Branch 45 m to the north and an unnamed intermittent branch 45 m to the south, the confluence of which is 60 m to the west (Figure 8). The site was discovered by shovel testing in a wooded area with 0-5% ground visibility. Vegetation varied from mature woods on the east half of Tract 3C to early successional weeds, brambles, and saplings covering the west half of the tract. In addition to vegetative change across the tract, the soil on the west half differed from that on the east, suggesting differential land use. The west half of the tract contained a generally thin, silty, and highly cherty soil with no apparent plowzone, whereas the east half contained a well-developed soil with a brown silty plowzone to a depth of 22 cm followed by a yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil. Disturbances to the

site include construction of Manley Cemetery and plowzone mixing on the east half of the site, and soil erosion on the west half.

The site consists of a sparse to dense scatter of chert artifacts along the crest and upper slopes of the ridge. Shovel tests delimited site size to be approximately 130 x 330 m; however, a dense concentration of artifacts occurred in a 60 x 75 m area near the center of the site or 20-100 m west of Manley Cemetery. Artifacts were found in shovel tests to a depth of approximately 20-25 cm, but no subsurface features were found. A total of 197 artifacts were collected and included one biface distal end, 111 interior flakes, 70 decortification flakes, 11 pieces of shatter, and four tested cobbles. All 197 chipped stone artifacts were knapped from locally available Burlington chert.

Although interpretive data are limited, this site was probably a temporary field camp and chert knapping station. The fact that only one tool fragment was found and the rest of the artifacts represent primary and secondary flaking, suggests 23GR638 was primarily an initial reduction knapping site. However, more intensive investigations in the area of artifact concentration might yield diagnostic artifacts and other tools indicating a wider-range of cultural activity. Analysis of chipped stone raw material indicates procurement and use of locally available (Burlington) chert resources. Cultural affiliation of the site is unknown.

Sandstone Quarry Site, 23GR639.

This historic site is located on a south-facing ridge slope (1130 ft. amsl) approximately 80 m southwest of Manley Cemetery (Figure 9). The site was discovered by surface observations in a wooded area. The soil on the surrounding ridge slope was thin and extremely cherty. The

site does not appear to have been disturbed except for natural erosion and filling.

The site consists of a round sandstone quarry pit 4 x 4 m wide and approximately 50-75 cm deep with a 1 m wide spoil pile on the south side. The spoil pile on the south rim of the pit contains about 40% limestone rocks, 30% sandstone rocks, and 30% chert nodules. Sandstone boulders are embedded in the north wall of the pit, and other sandstone boulders outcrop 4 m west and 7 m north. Smaller residual sandstone boulders were also noted on the ridge crest 100 m to the north. This sandstone outcrop area is rather unusual in this region dominated by Burlington limestone; however, limited deposits of Pennsylvanian Channel Sandstone do occasionally occur in Greene County (Thomson 1978). These limited sources of sandstone were probably exploited by Euro-American settlers for use as foundation and/or chimney stone. Shovel tests in the center of the quarry pit recovered one piece of recent clear bottle glass.

This site is the location of an historic sandstone quarry pit probably excavated in the late 19th century or early 20th century for procurement of sandstone blocks.

Manley Cemetery Site, 23GR239

The Manley Cemetery site (23GR239), recorded by Robert T. Bray in 1975, was revisited during the survey of Tract 3C, and the following supplemental/up-date information was obtained.

The cemetery plot measures 20 m E-W x 30 m N-S and is bounded by a mesh fence topped with three strands of barbed wire. The cemetery was considerably overgrown with honeysuckle and small shrubs and saplings,

making the location and accurate recording of graves difficult. Nevertheless, there appeared to be five rows of grave markers with a total of 30 marked graves (Figure 10): Row 1 contained six graves; row 2 contained nine graves; row 3 contained six graves; row 4 contained four graves; and row 5 contained 5 graves. Although 30 grave markers were recorded, some may have been overlooked in the underbrush and others appeared to have been removed. According to Richard Hatcher (personal communication), Civil War casualties buried in this cemetery were removed in the late 1800's and taken to Springfield National Cemetery.

Of the 30 grave markers located, seven were cut stones with legible inscriptions, one was a cut and inscribed stone but was unlegible, and the rest were unmarked limestone slabs. Four family names represented in the cemetery include Black, Howe, Manley, and Prunty. The oldest dated stone was Caleb Manley who died in 1872 (stone erected in 1915). One stone recognized a Civil War veteran, D.C. Prunty, Co. K, 40th Mo. infantry, who died in 1895. For details of names, dates, and other inscriptions on the stones see figure 10.

Tract 4

There were no sites or isolated finds encountered in survey tract 4.

Edwards Cabin Site Revisited

Although not located within any of the four survey tracts above, the Edwards Cabin site, 23GR237, was revisited in route from Tract 1 to Tract 2 in an effort to delineate the historic house site, as well as define the boundaries of a substantial prehistoric component located

on the same terrace. Robert T. Bray recorded site 23Gr237 in November 1975, however, he reported only a log cabin site of undetermined size based on artifacts found in test excavations in 1967. The present investigation reveals the site is actually multicomponent, containing prehistoric as well as historic material.

Site 23GR237 is located on a north-south oriented terrace (1100 ft. amsl) on the west bank of Wilson's Creek 150-500 m north of the confluence of Shuyler Creek and Wilson's Creek. The field in which the terrace is located was plowed and exhibited excellent (90%) ground visibility. The soil was a medium-brown to reddish-brown silty loam. Disturbances to the site include road construction, plowzone mixing, periodic relic collecting by local collectors, as well as limited test excavations by Robert Bray in 1967. The present investigation at 23GR237 consisted solely of surface survey along 5 m interval transects to delimit site boundaries. The collection of prehistoric artifacts was limited to tools; however all historic artifacts found were collected. The prehistoric and historic components recorded at 23GR237 will be discussed separately.

The prehistoric component/chert artifact scatter ranged from sparse to dense, encompassing all of the terrace east of the park road, as well as peripheral areas at the base of the terrace, and a small area west of the park road (Figure 11). The maximum dimensions of the prehistoric lithic scatter are approximately 150 m E-W x 350 m N-S; however, the densest concentration of artifacts was confined to an area approximately 45 x 50 m located at the south end of the terrace. A moderate lithic scatter was found along the top of most of the rest of the terrace, and a sparse lithic scatter was present on the terrace slope and at the base of the terrace.

A total of 18 prehistoric artifacts were collected from 23GR237, which included nine general surface collected artifacts and nine piece plotted artifacts. The general surface artifacts consisted of one unidentifiable projectile point base fragment, six biface fragments, one interior flake, and one decortification flake. All nine artifacts were manufactured from local Burlington chert, except one biface distal end which was made from Reeds Spring chert. Three of the biface fragments and the projectile point fragment had been heat treated.

The piece plotted artifacts (Figure 11) included two projectile points, one T-drill (possibly reworked point) (Figure 4.5b), one bifacial end scraper (Figure 4.5c), two bifaces, one pitted stone/mano (Figure 4.5d), one sandstone mano fragment, and one decortification flake. One of the projectile points is an expanding stem Rice Side Notched (Figure 4.5e) which is associated with the Late Woodland period (Chapman 1980:311), and the other point, which is corner notched with a convex base (Figure 4.5f), resembles the Kings Corner Notched point type (Chapman 1980:309). Chapman (1980:309) associates the Kings Corner Notched with the Woodland period in general; however, Reeder (1982:88) suggests a Middle Woodland affiliation for this type based on a Kings Corner Notched component discovered at the Feeler site in Maries County.

Of the nine piece plotted artifacts, seven were manufactured from local Burlington chert; however, one biface and one decortification flake were made from Reeds Spring chert, the closest known source of which is located approximately 25 km south in the James River Valley. The Kings Corner Notched-like point and the bifacial end scraper had been heat treated.

Prehistorically, this site probably served as a seasonal field camp and knapping station. Although chert was predominantly procured from local Burlington sources, three Reeds Spring chert artifacts indicate procurement and transportation of some chert from another source area. The main lithic workshop area was apparently located at the south end of the site. Activities other than chert knapping include hunting and/or butchering, cutting and scraping, drilling of wood, bone, or stone, heat treatment of chert, and plant food processing. Based on the Rice Side Notched point and the corner notched point, site 23GR237 contains a Late Woodland component (A.D. 400-900) as well as a probable Middle Woodland component (500 B.C.-A.D.400).

The historic component/artifact scatter was generally light and confined to an area of approximately 50 x 90 m located on the north end of the terrace (Figure 11) in the vicinity of the Edwards cabin site as reported by Bray (1967:191). Bray excavated three exploratory trenches (all 3 feet wide by 50 feet long) on the terrace: two intersecting trenches were placed on the north end of the terrace and a third (control) trench was placed 250 feet south. Although Bray found no conclusive evidence for a structure (such as subsurface features, foundation stones, or a well), he concluded that a house site was probably located on the north end of the terrace since most of the historic artifacts he found (several pieces of china and a small quantity of crockery, nails, and glass) were concentrated at the intersection of the two trenches near the edge of the terrace (Bray 1967:191-192).

Summary

This report has discussed the results of survey aimed at discovering and recording archeological sites in four areas (tracts) to be affected by removal of exotic vegetation. All areas were systematically examined by means of controlled shovel tests and survey reconnaissance.

A total of five sites and eight isolated finds were recorded. Three sites and five isolated finds are prehistoric with the remaining two sites and three isolated finds historic. Added to these were three previously known sites that were revisited.

Tract one examination resulted in the discovery of five isolated finds and revisiting of 23CN76, the historic Steele farm.

One prehistoric site was discovered in tract two and assigned a site number of 23GR636 by the state of Missouri. Thirty artifacts were recovered from shovel tests and include lithic debris as well as a projectile point/knife, representative of the Late Archaic-Woodland time horizons. Based upon limited investigation, this site appears to have been a temporary field camp and chert knapping station.

The Manley Mill Dam site (23GR637), constructed in 1938, was discovered during examination of tract three A. This site is located about 250-300 m west northwest of the Manley cemetery and consists of a concrete dam across Manley branch and a rectangular dry-laid limestone foundation inset into the ridge slope. Shovel tests and surface collection yielded numerous early-mid 20th century artifacts.

Tract three B yielded one site and three isolated finds. A natural trap sinkhole (23GR640) was found about 15 m north of the Greene-Christian County line. This site consists of a small collapsed sinkhole partially

filled with fauna, chert and other debris. Potential for intact cultural deposits at the bottom of this sinkhole seem fairly high.

One prehistoric site and one historic site were discovered and one previously known historic site were revisited in tract three C. A prehistoric site (23GR638) was discovered and consists of a dense scatter of lithic debris, perhaps representing a temporary field camp and knapping station.

23GR639 was discovered and consists of a round sandstone quarry pit with a spoil pile on the south side. The Manley cemetery (23GR239) was revisited and examined for supplemental/up-date information.

Investigations in tract four resulted in no archeological sites of isolated finds being recovered.

Finally, the Edwards cabin site (23GR237) was revisited and upon examination reveals a multi-component site, containing prehistoric as well as historic remains.

In sum, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has been shown through numerous archeological examinations to contain a wide array of cultural resources, both in the form of historic remains for which the park was formed, along with numerous prehistoric locales.

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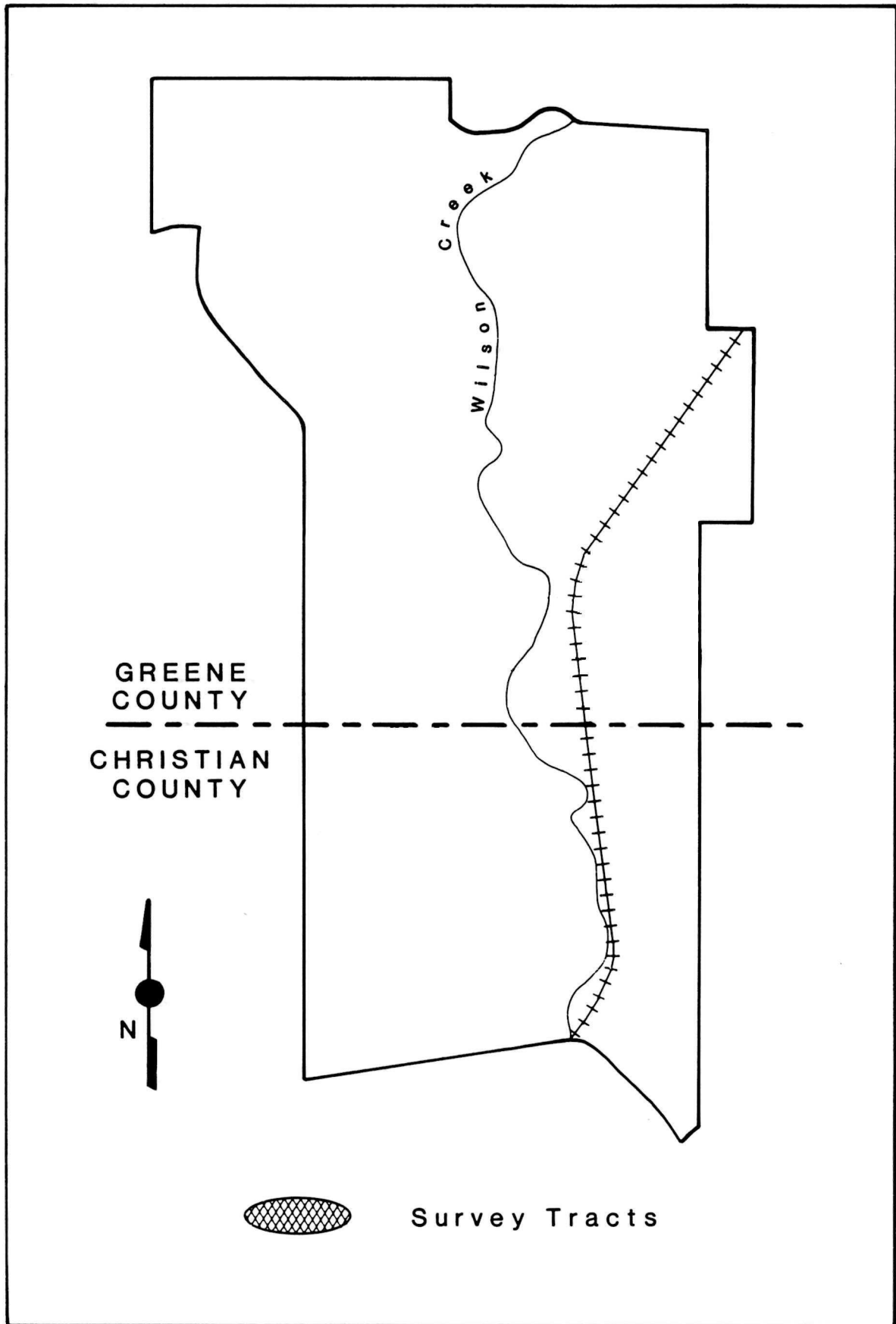


Figure 1. Location of survey tracts in Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

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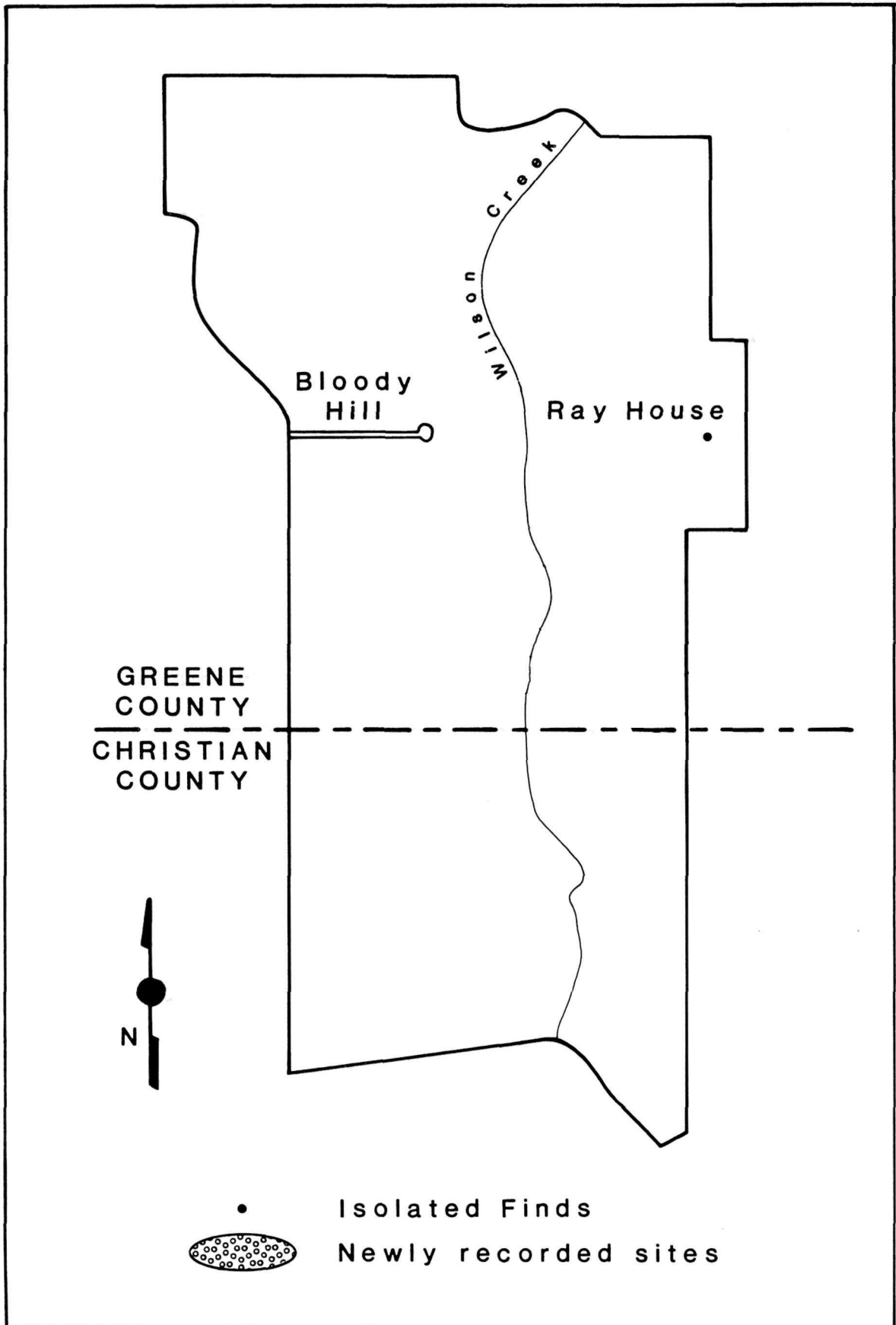


Figure 2. Location of newly recorded archeological sites and isolated finds.

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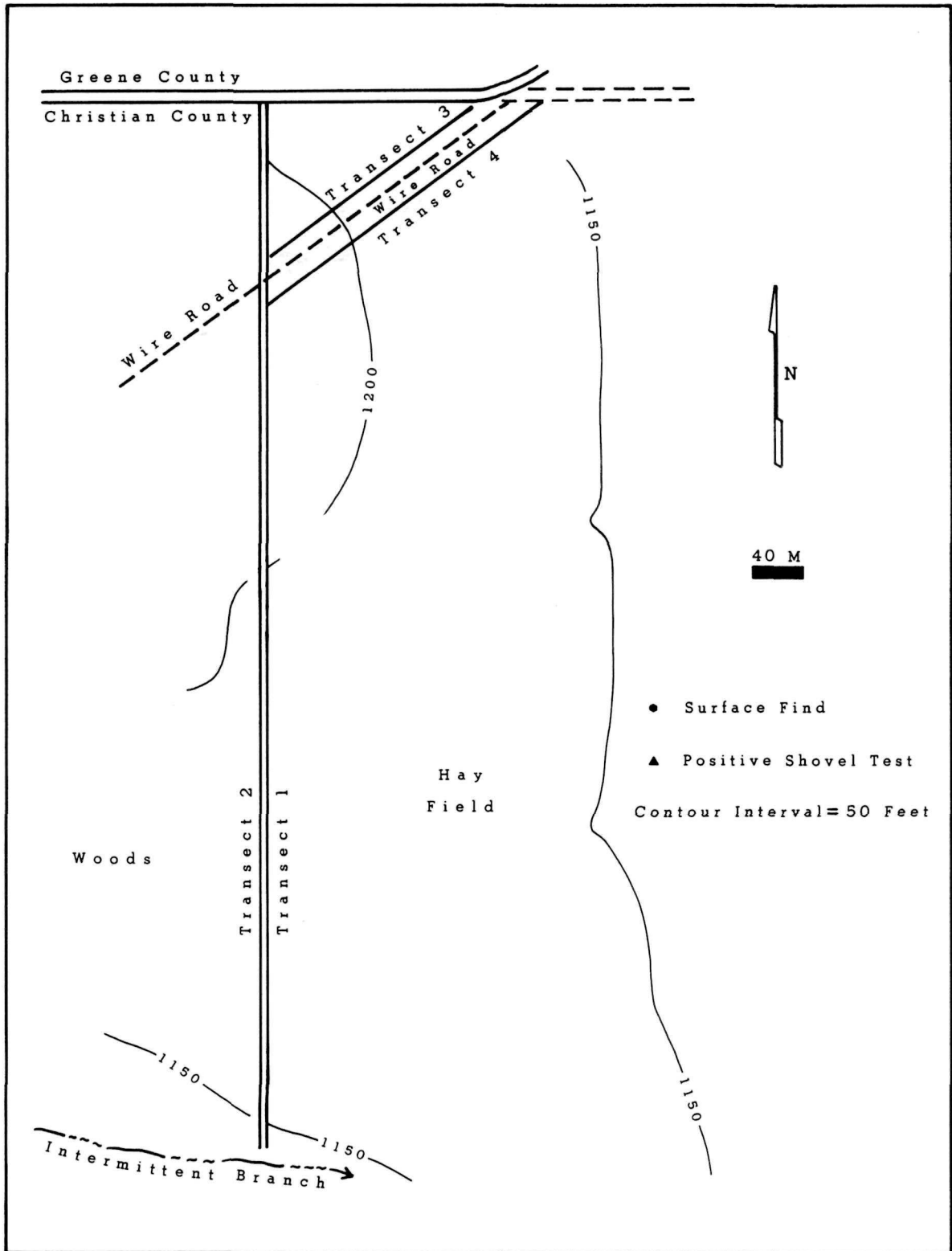


Figure 3. Location of Isolated Finds 1-5 along Survey Tract 1, and the Sharpe/Steele House site, 23CN76.

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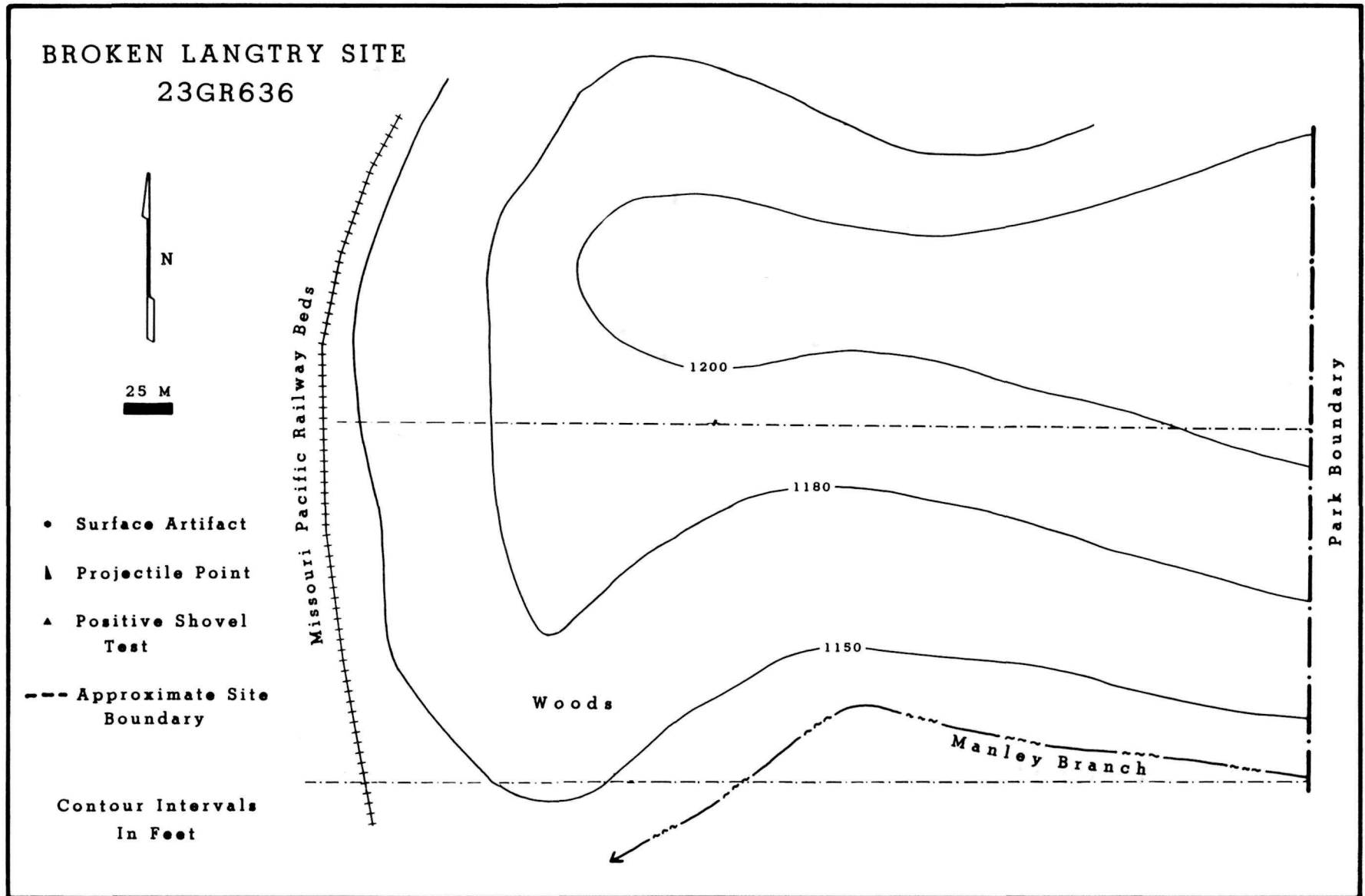


Figure 4. Field sketch of the Broken Langtry site, 23GR636.

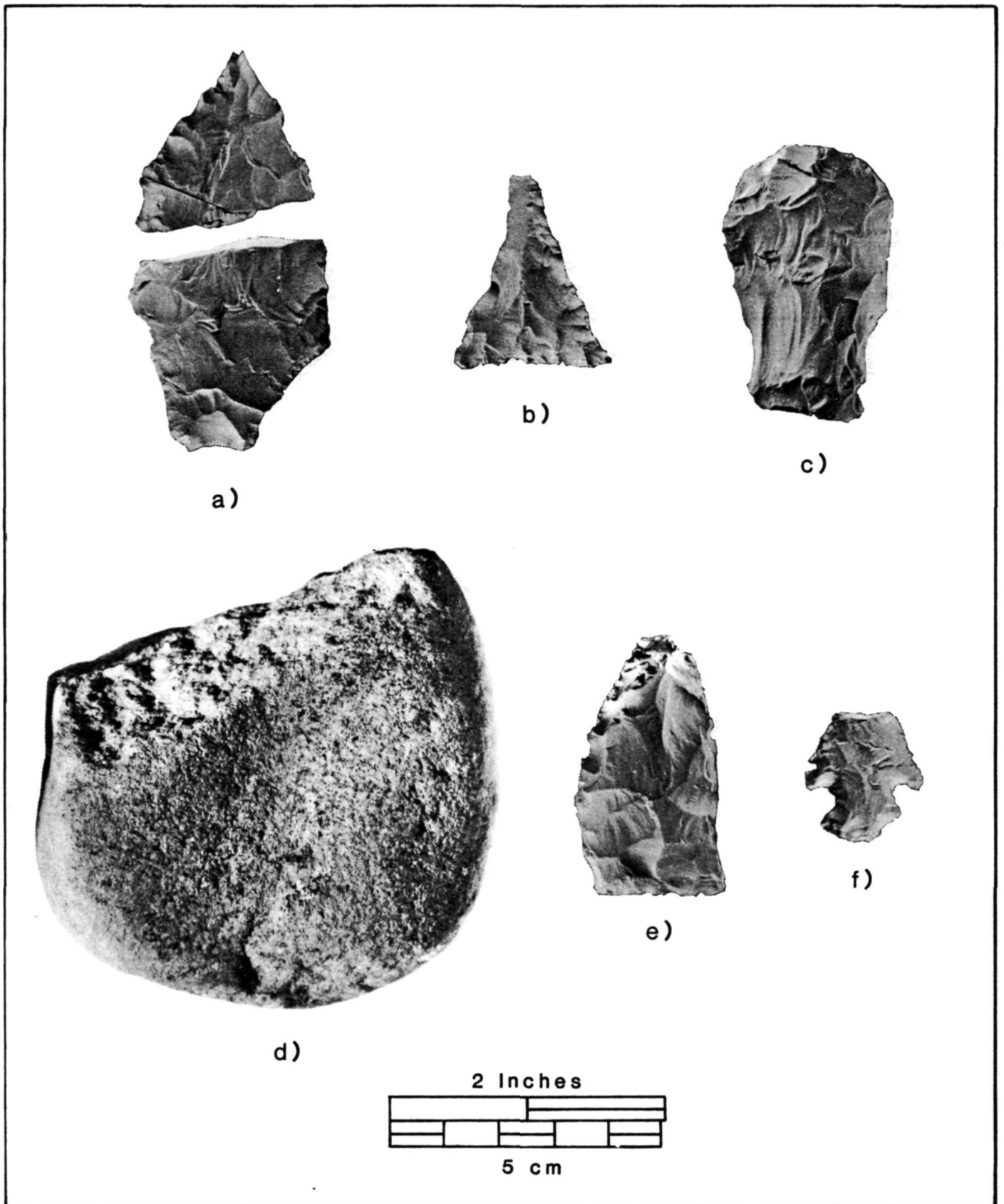


Figure 4.5 Prehistoric tools: a) Langtry stemmed projectile point/knife, 23GR636; b) T-drill (possibly reworked projectile point), 23GR237; c) bifacial end scraper, 23GR237; d) pitted stone/mano, 23GR237; e) Rice Side Notched projectile point/knife, 23GR237; f) Kings Corner Notched-like projectile point, 23GR237.

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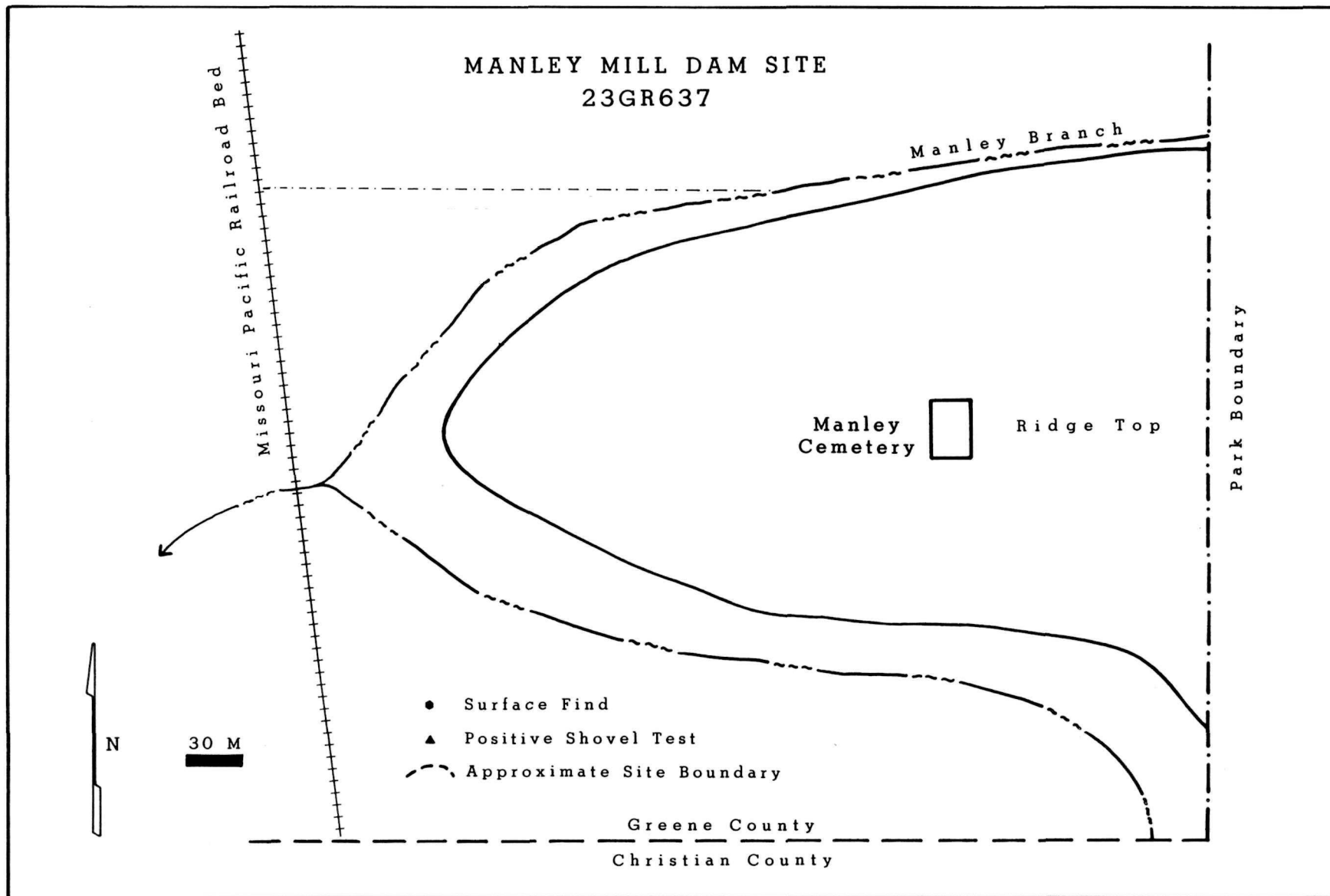


Figure 5. Field sketch map of the Manley Mill Dam site, 23GR637.

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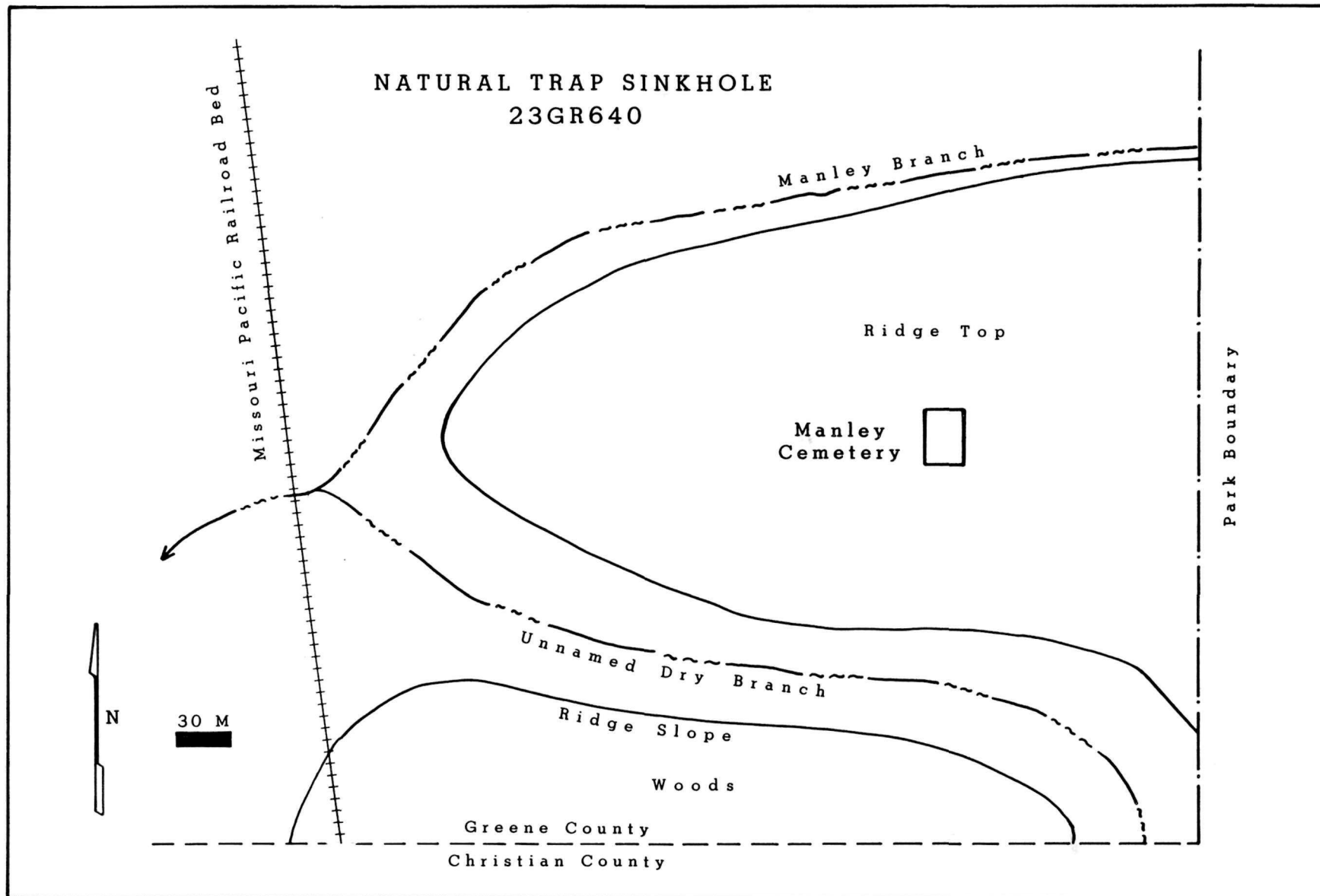


Figure 6. Field sketch map of the Natural Trap Sinkhole site, 23GR640.

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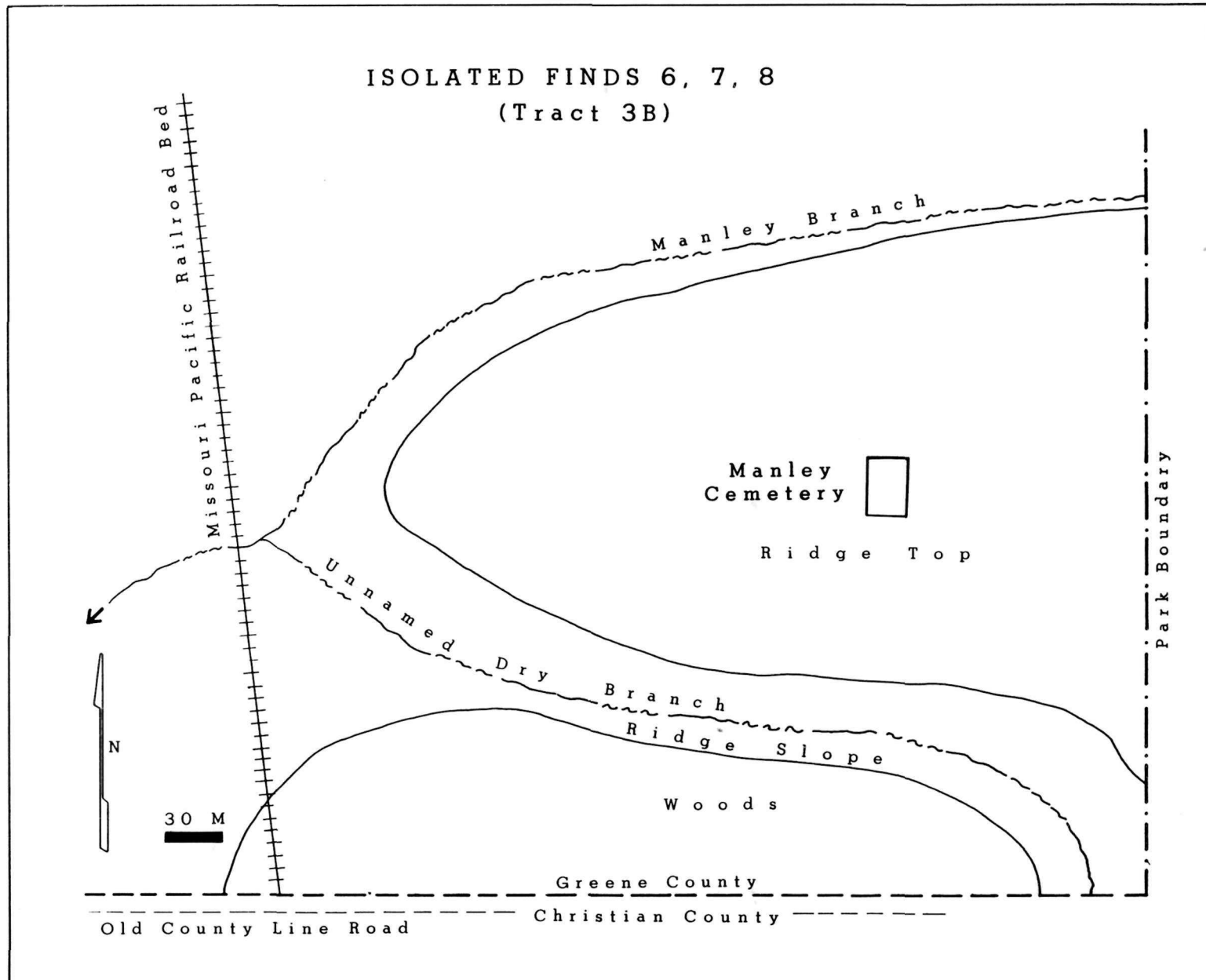


Figure 7. Location of Isolated Finds 6, 7, and 8 in Survey Tract 3B.

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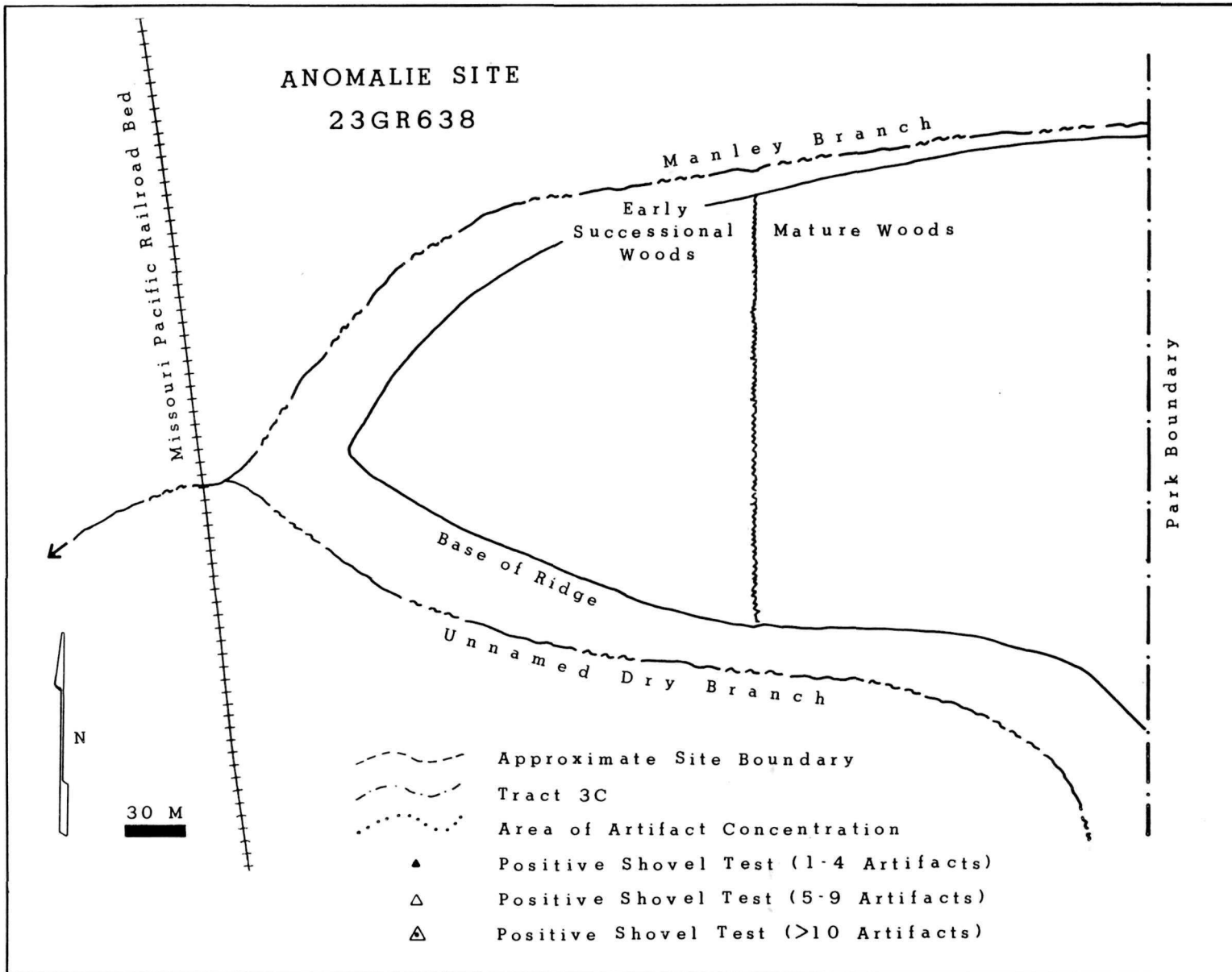


Figure 8. Field sketch map of the Anomalie site, 23GR638.

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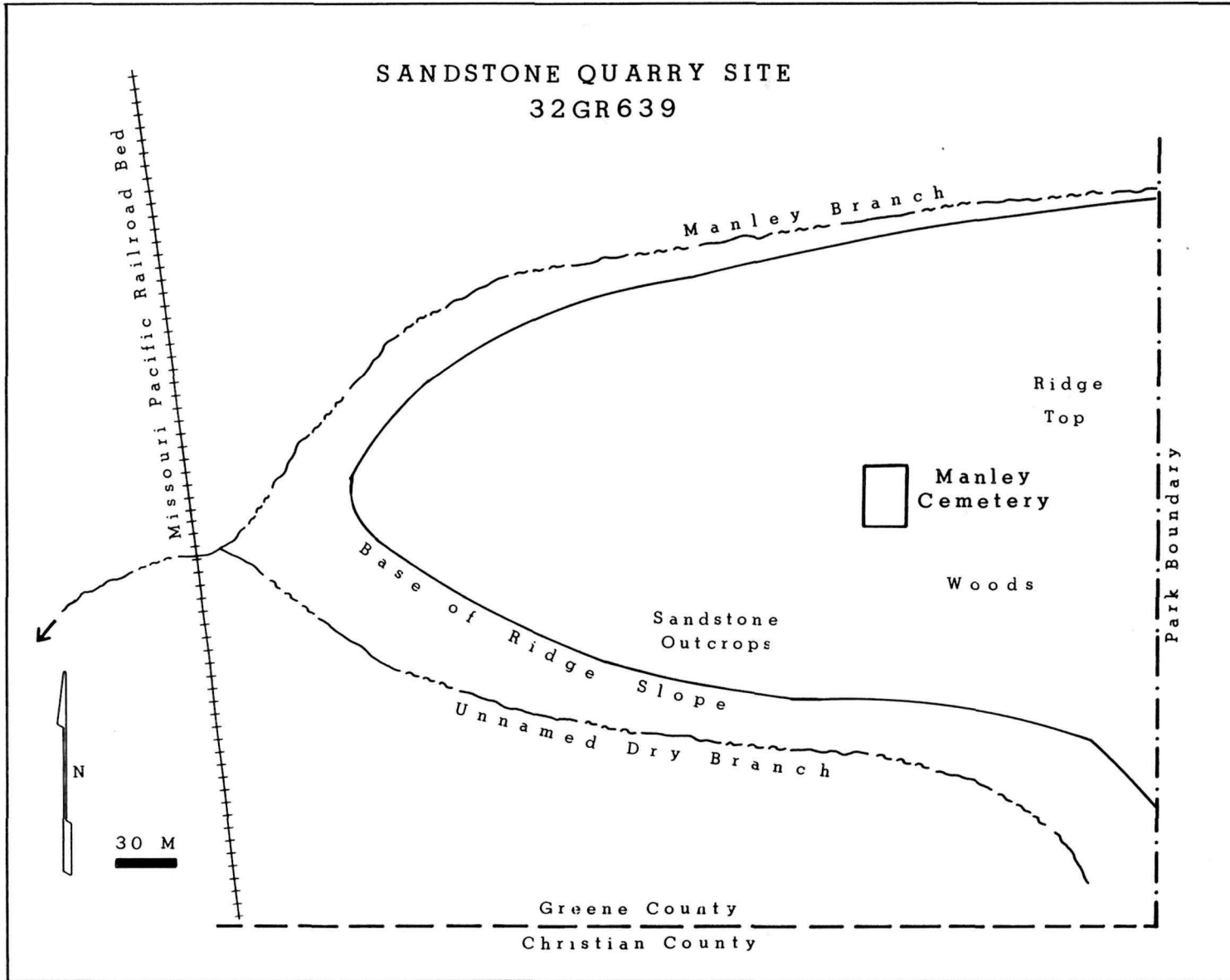
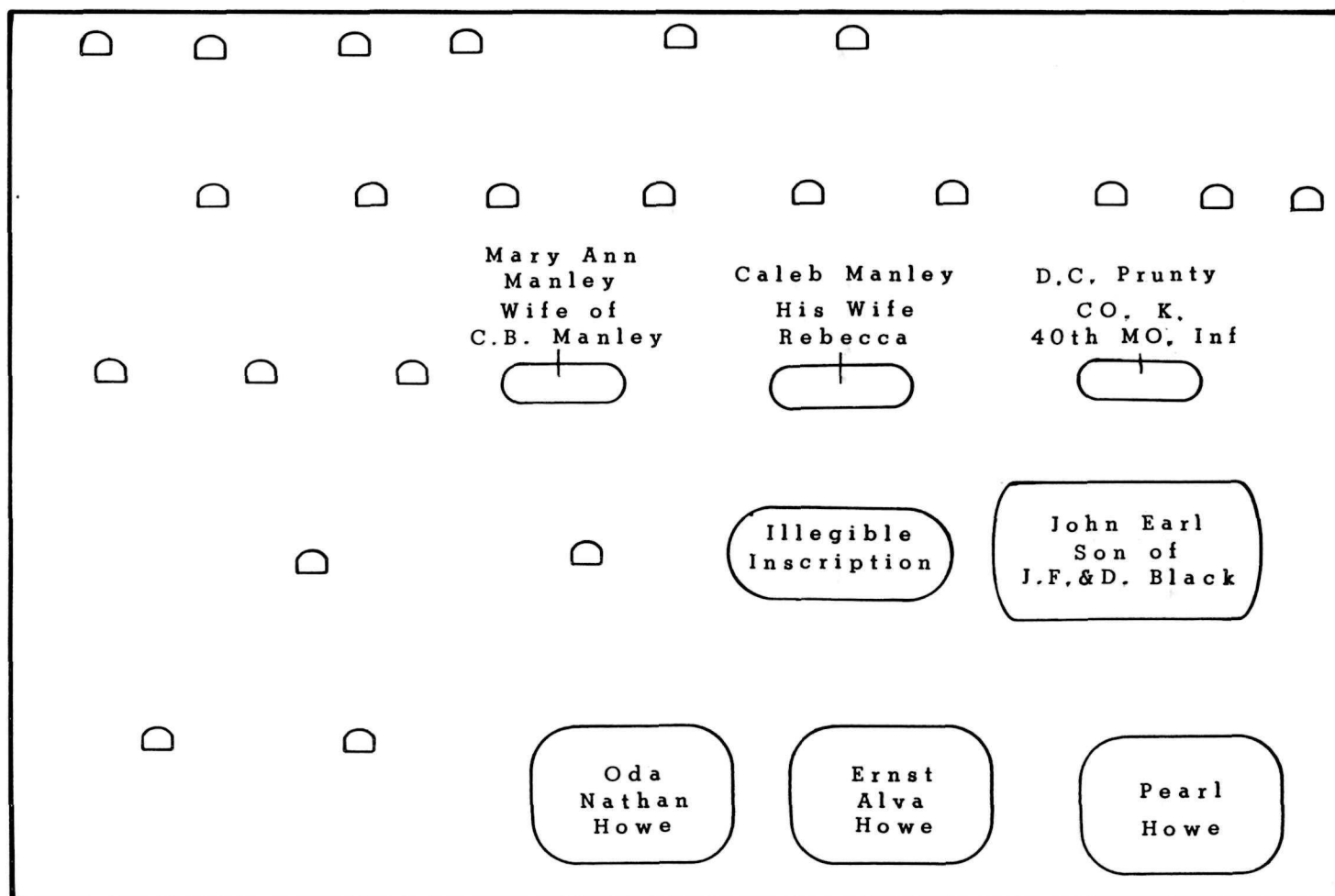


Figure 9. Field sketch map of the Sandstone Quarry site, 23GR639.

MANLEY CEMETERY

23GR239



Woven Wire Fence

33

☐ Unmarked Limestone Slabs



Figure 10. Plan view of Manley Cemetery, 23GR239.

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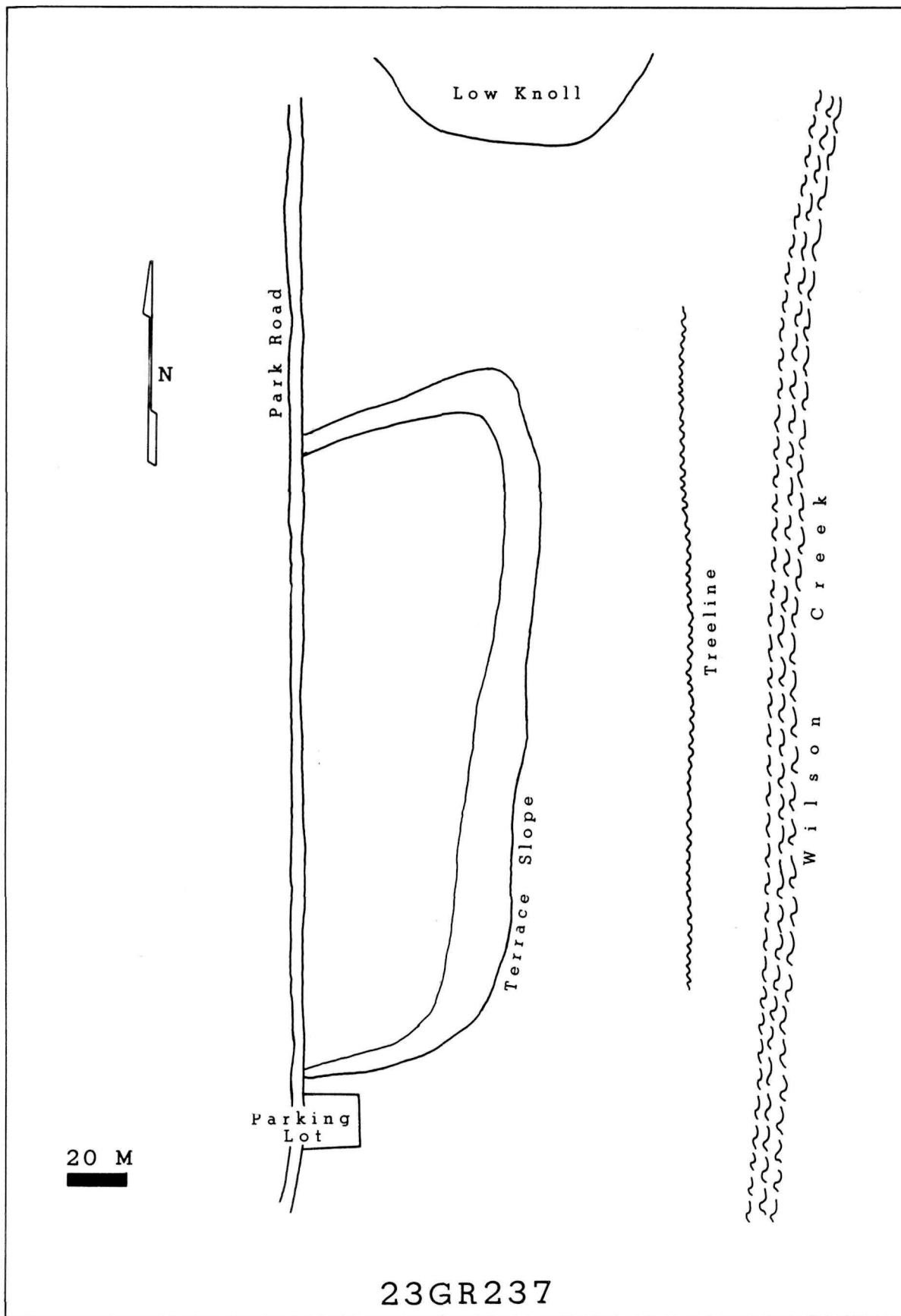


Figure 11. Field sketch map of prehistoric and historic components at site 23GR237.

