

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 5 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 Chubb Hollow Siteother names/site number 23CT104

2. Location

street & number Ozark National Scenic Riverway (OZAR)☒ not for publicationcity, town Van Buren☒ vicinitystate Missouricode MOcounty Cartercode 203zip code 63965

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

11

Noncontributing

 buildings 3 sites structures objects 3 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register N/A

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.

Edmund Beards

Signature of certifying official

11/29/89
DateChief, Landman, 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.

G. Tracy Mehan III, Director,

Signature of commenting or other official

7/24/89
DateDepartment of Natural Resources, and State Historic Preservation Officer

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:)John J. Knoel11/18/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Processing Site

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION

Outdoor recreation

NATIONAL PARK

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 Chubb Hollow site, 23CT104, represents a significant intact, multicomponent site with late Archaic to Emergent Mississippian occupations.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Site 23CT104 is a deeply stratified site with intact subsurface features. The primary function of the site appears to be resource extraction/processing.

Resource Count

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

Noncontributing Resources:

site.

Environmental Description

The Eastern Ozark Highlands is a land of rugged topography. Streams flow swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky divides. Springs are abundant in this part of the Current River drainage. Big Spring, the largest spring in Missouri,

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

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)

Prehistoric--archeology

Period of Significance

3000 B.C. - 500 B.C.

750 A.D. - 1000 A.D.

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

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 Chubb Hollow Site (23CT104) is significant as one of only a few multicomponent sites in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways with an unmixed Archaic component. The site contains a dense concentration of lithics and has a possible structure indicated by a basin shaped feature containing fragments of daub and charcoal. Lithic chronology and the presence of artifacts to a depth greater than one meter indicate many short occupations at the site over a long time period. The site has the potential to provide information about changes in lithic technology over time and contribute to our knowledge of the little understood Archaic component in the Ozark Highlands.

Specific Dates

Projectile point typology was utilized to determine the site's cultural affiliations since no ceramics were recovered. Projectile point forms indicate the site is multicomponent with at least a Late Archaic/Early Woodland (3,000 B.C. to 500 B.C.) occupation and a Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian (750 A.D. to 1000 A.D.) occupation. The lack of ceramics would indicate the major occupation of the site is within the Late Archaic/Early Woodland temporal setting. The Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian occupation is represented by three small projectile point fragments. These are from the upper 0-10 centimeters of toe slope portion of the site. The 1985 testing at 23CT104 indicates that the cultural deposit is quite deep (70-100 centimeters) [REDACTED]. The site was initially occupied during the Late Archaic and intermittently until the Emergent Mississippian period. Apparently, the site served as a temporary

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chapman, Carl H.

1975 The Archaeology of Missouri, I. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

De Vore, Steven LeRoy

1986 Archeological investigations associated with the federal land highway program, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 1985. Ms. on file at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

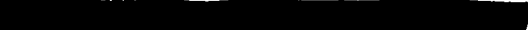
Midwest Archeological Center

Ozark National Scenic Riverway

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .76 acre

UTM References

A 
Zone Easting Northing

C 

B 
Zone Easting Northing

D 

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Site 23CT104 is bounded 

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification



☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathie Masters/Archeologist

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[REDACTED]

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

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

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

Cultural ChronologyLate Archaic Period

The Late Archaic stage in the eastern Ozarks is described as a period of population expansion with considerable diversification in resource exploitation. A shift in the settlement-subsistence system during this substage is indicated. Heavy shellfish exploitation has been interpreted. Sites are located on terraces of major rivers, sites located on levees, ridge slopes and ridge tops overlooking major stream valleys (C. Price 1979:46). The Late Archaic is characterized by many forms of broad corner notched or stemmed dart points, such as Afton and Smith (Chapman 1975). During this time period a refined ground stone industry appeared and there was a widespread use of quartzite in the manufacture of chipped stone tools (Klinger et

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al. 1989:23). Ground stone tools include manos, axes, and bannerstones, plummets, and beads.

Woodland Period

During the Woodland period ceramics and burial mounds appear. Conical and flat bottomed vessels are found in association with burial mounds (1000 B.C.). Horticulture and large exchange networks, as well as a continuation of the adaptive practices, developed in the Archaic period. Stratified Woodland sites have not been found in the Ozarks and there is a shortage of radiocarbon dates for this period. Large and small projectile points are indicative of atlatl and bow and arrow use. In the Ozark Highlands the Woodland culture is primarily known as the Meramec Springs Focus. Ceramics are shell tempered with plain or cordmarked surfaces.

Woodland settlement patterns in the eastern Ozarks are very poorly understood (Lynott 1982). Sites are mainly shelters, but open village sites on terraces adjacent to streams also exist. Small villages and limited activity loci are recognizable. Special activity sites are located near exploited resources and represent short term occupations. These sites are more permanent than Archaic base camps and have localized middens and some subsurface pits. There are no known houses.

During the Early Woodland (1000 B.C. - 200 B.C.) the first ceramics and burial mounds occur. Little is known about this period in southeast Missouri. The Middle Woodland (200 B.C. - A.D. 400) is associated with the Hopewell culture. This was a well developed mortuary cult with mounds and exotic offerings. The Late Woodland (A.D. 400 - A.D. 800) was characterized by a more diverse pattern of local subsistence and technological adaptations including the bow and arrow.

Projectile points are generally small from the Late Woodland and larger dart point forms from the Early or Middle Woodland periods.

Mississippian Period

The Mississippian period may extend from as early as A.D. 600 to A.D. 1350. This period is characterized by the development of maize agriculture, shell tempered ceramics,

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complex social-political organization, and a settlement system based on ceremonial centers and/or sedentary villages. This period appears to represent a specific adaptive pattern within the meander belt of the Central Mississippi Valley.

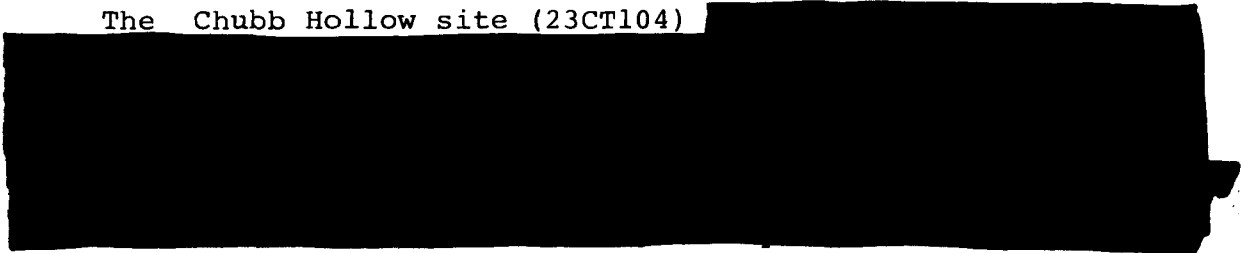
There is a growing body of evidence that additional Mississippian adaptations existed in a wide range of environmental settings.

A Developmental Mississippian stage (A.D. 600 - A.D. 1000) with shell tempered ceramics and small projectile points with expanding stems or corner notching has been discovered in the eastern Ozark Highlands. This stage has been called the Naylor Phase in the eastern Ozarks of southeast Missouri (Price and Price et al. 1975). Three types of sites have been recognized: temple mound ceremonial centers, small villages or hamlets on terraces of major rivers in the eastern Ozarks, and special activity sites close to resources.

The Expansion Mississippian stage or the Powers Phase has been identified (J. Price 1978; Price and Griffin 1979) in the Western Lowlands and Ozark border of southeast Missouri. This substage is characterized by stratified settlement systems with civic ceremonial centers, large, and small villages. The Powers phase seems to represent a colonization effort by Mississippian people during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. There is little evidence of earlier Mississippian occupation and nearly all Powers phase sites show evidence of being abandoned and burned between A.D. 1320 and A.D. 1350 (Price and Price et al. 1975:60). Thus, the sites were occupied only a brief time and lack extensive middens and superimposed houses which are usually associated with prolonged village habitation. The significance of the Powers Phase to Mississippian occupation of the eastern Ozarks is unclear.

Physical Description

The Chubb Hollow site (23CT104)



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Survey 1968). Most of the cultural material is concentrated on

[REDACTED]

Recordation

The site is originally known from the 1972 University of Missouri archeological investigations (Garrison et al. 1976:41-51) which were conducted in part to determine the impact of

[REDACTED]

portion of the Riverways. Five 1-x 1-meter excavation units and subsurface tests with post-hole diggers, were excavated. The University of Missouri crew utilized a Random Transverse procedure for the placement of the post-holes and the excavation units (Garrison et al. 1976:21). Both the excavation units and the post-hole tests were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels with the soil matrix screened through 1/4" hardware mesh. Post-hole tests were excavated to more than one meter while one excavation unit was completely excavated to 50 or 60 centimeters BS with post-hole tests in the center of each unit conducted to a depth of more than one meter. Cultural material was detected in the post-hole tests from the surface to a depth of one meter or greater.

Analyses of the recovered cultural material indicates the aboriginal occupation extends from the Late Archaic period to historic times (Garrison et al. 1976:51). Chipped stone tools from the site include contracting stemmed, lobed, corner-notched, and small triangular projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, notches, and unifacial tools. Groundstone tools, present in the cultural debris, are sandstone abraders, a retouched cobble, and a hammerstone. The high percentages of flakes and shatter, interpreted as primary refuse, indicate tool modification and/or manufacture was practiced at the site (Garrison et al. 1976:50). Although no faunal or floral remains are present in the 1972 material, it is apparent from the variety of lithic forms and functional interpretations that diversified subsistence strategies were utilized for resource exploitation. Historic camping and/or recreational artifacts are also present, i.e. bottle glass fragments, "coke" bottle caps, "pop-tops," coins, and plastic utensils (Garrison et al. 1976:49-50).

The Chubb Hollow site (23CT104) was also investigated by the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in 1981 during a park-wide

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survey of existing development areas (Lynott 1981a). The site was investigated by systematic pedestrian survey and shovel testing by the MWAC field crew. The soil matrix from each test was troweled to determine the presence of cultural material. The 1981 Midwest Archeological Center investigations indicated that the site was primarily [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This additional delineation of the site also suggested the site was smaller than previously described by the University of Missouri.

In June of 1985 investigations at the Chubb Hollow site were conducted in response [REDACTED] a crew from the Midwest Archeological Center. Testing activities during this field season were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Test excavations consisted of four 1 x 1 meter excavation units and one 1 x .5 meter excavation unit. Each unit was excavated in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels by shovel skimming. The soil matrix was screened through 1/4" hardware mesh. An additional series of shovel tests were placed in the [REDACTED]

The artifactual material from the two excavation units and the shovel tests [REDACTED] indicated the presence of a very light scatter of lithic debitage in the immediate vicinity [REDACTED] No diagnostic materials were recovered from this area. There was also no indication of any subsurface features in the immediate [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] testing was also conducted with the intent of collecting data which could be utilized in the interpretation of the temporal and functional position of the site within the regional chronology and research design. A single unit (XU-2) was excavated to a depth of 135 centimeters below the surface. The excavation of the unit was discontinued when lithic contact with decomposing dolomitic residuum was encountered. Artifactual material was concentrated in the upper 75 centimeters of the unit although cultural material was found at a depth of more than one meter. The remaining two units (XU-1, XU-3) contained the only cultural feature (Feature A) identified at the site (See Figures 4 and 5).

Feature A appeared to be a shallow, circular basin. The feature, first exposed in XU-1, [REDACTED]

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XU-1 through the north half of XU-3. Feature A was approximately 158 centimeters in diameter. Due to the density of cultural and natural material in the feature, the feature fill was saved for flotation. This depression may have served as a hearth or roasting pit.

Site stratigraphy consists of three distinct zones. The upper zone is composed of a dark grayish brown silt loam extending to a depth of 6-8 centimeters below the surface. The zone contains decomposing dolomite pebbles and cobbles intermixed with cultural material. Zone II is a yellowish-brown silt loam which varies in thickness from 26-28 centimeters. Decomposing dolomite and a high density of cultural material is present in Zone II. Beneath Zone II, Zone III is composed of a brown silty clay loam with yellowish-red mottles and extends to a depth of 56 to 66 centimeters. There is less cultural material in this level. The fourth zone (Zone IV) extends to 74-96 centimeters below the surface. It is a yellowish-red silty clay loam with a few faint yellowish-red mottles. Some cultural material is present; however, it is not nearly as dense as the preceding zone. The amount of decomposing dolomite is increasing. The final zone is composed of a red silty clay loam with a high density of decomposing dolomitic residuum at the base of the excavation from 130 to 135 centimeters below the surface. Cultural material apparently extends to a depth of approximately one meter; however, most of the material present is less than 75 centimeters below the surface. The density of prehistoric artifacts per cubic meter at the Chubb Hollow site is 529 artifacts (DeVore 1986:93).

Following is a table which gives artifact densities for the three most productive units, 1, 2, and 3. These were located on the highest elevation of the toe slope. Test Units 1 and 3 were excavated together and contained Feature A. Test Unit 2 was the deep unit. Test Unit 4 densities are provided for contrast.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Table 1. Artifact densities of Units 1, 2, 3, and 4.

<u>Unit #1</u>	<u>Chert</u> <u>NDS</u>	<u>Quartzite</u> <u>NDS</u>	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Flakes</u>	<u>Debitage</u>
Level 1 (0-10)	11	1	13	180	192
Level 2 (10-20)	29	0	10	19	48
Level 3 (20-30)	54	4	18	36	94
Level 4 (30-40)	25	2	13	43	70
Level 5 (40-50)	22	3	4	33	58
Feature A			56	17	

<u>Unit #2</u>	<u>Chert</u> <u>NDS</u>	<u>Quartzite</u> <u>NDS</u>	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Flakes</u>	<u>Debitage</u>
Level 1 (0-10)	0	0	9	145	145
Level 2 (10-20)	10	1	1	36	47
Level 3 (20-30)	15	1	2	24	40
Level 4 (30-40)	20	2	2	21	43
Level 5 (40-50)	0	0	0	6	6
Level 6 (50-60)	0	0	0	11	11
Level 7 (60-100)	31	1	5	5	37
Level 8 (100-130)		FCR? NDS			
Level 9 (130-135)		Decomposing dolomite			

<u>Unit #3</u>	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Flakes</u>	<u>Debitage</u>
Level 1 (0-10)	40	321	321

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<u>Unit #4</u>	<u>Chert</u> <u>NDS</u>	<u>Quartzite</u> <u>NDS</u>	<u>Tools</u>	<u>Flakes</u>	<u>Debitage</u>
Level 1 (0-10)	5	1		3	9
Level 2 (10-20)	0	0		6	6
Level 3 (20-30)	5	0		4	9
Level 4 (30-40)	8	0		4	12
Level 5 (40-50)					

Artifacts, recovered from the Chubb Hollow site (23CT104) during the 1985 field season, consist primarily of prehistoric lithic tools and debitage. Some daub and charcoal is also present in the flotation material and a small amount of historic/modern material was also recovered.

Lithic artifacts from 23CT104 are composed of chipped stone and ground stone tools, flakes, proximal flakes, non-diagnostic shatter, cores, and fire-cracked rock. The historic material represents camping and picnic activities at the site. Some of this material [REDACTED]

Chipped stone tools consist of bifacial and unifacial tools. Bifacial chert blanks, preforms, bifaces and biface fragments, bifacial tips, projectile points and/or hafted cutting tools, unifacial end scrapers and sidescrapers, spokeshaves, gravers, perforators, retouched flakes, and utilized flakes.

Seven projectile points were recovered including a corner-notched point, a stemmed point, an expanding stemmed base point, and two side-notched points. These points were diagnostic for Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Emergent Mississippian occupations.

A total of three ground stone tools are represented in the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Chubb Hollow site. These include a hard sandstone hammerstone, a pitted sandstone cobble, and a ground sandstone cobble. The ground cobble may represent a mano. A single hammerstone exhibits a pitted surface at one end.

Fire-cracked rock, miscellaneous rock, charcoal, and daub are included in this category of material recovered from 23CT104.

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Tables 2 through 6 are also provided to document lithic artifact density, and distribution of raw materials, lithic debitage, diagnostic flakes, chipped stone tools, and ground stone tools.

Historic artifacts, most of which represent modern camping or picnic activities, include: bottle glass, metal, rubber, plastic, and paper. Most of the historic material is from the upper 5 centimeters [redacted] while historic material from [redacted] extends as deep as 20 to 30 centimeters below the surface.

The high frequency of debitage indicates that tool modification and manufacture occurred at the site. The tools indicate a variety of activities related to food processing and procurement in addition to manufacturing activities.

The 1985 testing at 23CT104 indicates that the prehistoric cultural deposit is quite deep (70-100 centimeters) [redacted]

[redacted] The site appears to have been occupied initially during the Late Archaic and then intermittently into the Emergent Mississippian period. The site is intact and relatively undisturbed with a high density of prehistoric artifacts. Apparently, the site served as a temporary camp and resource extraction and processing station.

Disturbances

Minor disturbances, [redacted]

[redacted] These constitute only minor disturbances to the site. [redacted] where the feature was discovered is undisturbed.

Area Excavated

The Chubb Hollow site [redacted] is approximately 3096 square meters. A total of nine 1 x 1 meter units and one 1 x .5 meter unit were excavated at the site. This amounts to considerably less than 1% of the total site area.

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Data Limitations

Limitations at the Chubb Hollow site include the absence of floral and faunal material for analysis. Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates are also lacking. The very limited testing done at the site could help to explain these limitations. Additional testing could provide charcoal or bone for testing.

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camp and resource extraction station. Modern material indicates utilization of the area for picnics and/or camping.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

1. Lithic technology. The Chubb Hollow site (23CT104) has the potential to contribute to the understanding of modification and manufacture of lithic tools in the Ozark region. Lithics are dense at the site with considerable primary refuse and the presence of lithic artifacts in various stages of manufacture. Blanks, preforms, and finished tools, as well as large amounts of debitage are represented in the lithic assemblage. This type of analysis could be very useful in research into the transition between groups from the Late Archaic through the Emergent Mississippian in tool function and manufacture. Table 1 in the description section shows that tools and the by-products of tool manufacture are present to depths of over one meter. Debitage and tools are present in all levels of Unit 1.

The only similar and comparable site in the vicinity of the Chubb Hollow site is the Pulltite site. This single component Late Archaic site is [REDACTED] the Ozark National Scenic Riverway. This site is also believed to represent a special use extractive campsite. The artifact assemblage is primarily lithics and the prehistoric artifact density is 534 artifacts per cubic meter compared to 529 artifacts per cubic meter for Chubb Hollow.

The site could also perhaps be compared with the Akers Ferry site, a multicomponent site approximately [REDACTED] Pulltite site. This is a deeply stratified site with components ranging from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods through the Mississippian. The Chubb Hollow and Pulltite camps could be compared to the Akers Ferry site to develop an understanding of regional settlement patterns. The Akers Ferry site has additional classes of artifacts represented, including ceramics, and ethnobotanical remains.

2. Subsistence. The site has the potential to yield subsistence information. The wide variety of lithic artifacts present at the site indicates a variety of subsistence strategies were utilized. Food processing and procurement activities can be suggested by different classes of lithics. Projectile points are indicative

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of procurement activities (hunting); bifaces and biface fragments suggest possible cutting, sawing, and cleaving; and unifacial tools can indicate scraping, cutting, shaving, scoring, and perforating. Pitted cobbles and a mano suggest striking, crushing, and grinding activities. The presence of these lithics provide evidence that the site likely represents a resource extracactive camp.

The absence of floral and faunal material at the Chubb Hollow site does not necessarily mean they are not present there. Only five units were excavated, and only three of those were on the top of the toe slope. The potential still exists for recovering these artifact classes from the site. Activities indicated by the tool assemblage include: cutting, sawing, cleaving, scraping, shaving, scoring, and perforating.

3. Settlement patterns and site function. The Chubb Hollow site represents a small Late Archaic/Early Woodland riverbank site. This type of site is unusual in the region and is comparable in artifact assemblage and abundance of lithics to the Pulltite Site, another Late Archaic/Early Woodland site. The Chubb Hollow site has the advantage of the presence of features with the potential of yielding others. The recovery of some fragments of daub and the presence of a roasting pit or hearth feature suggest the possibility of a dwelling at the Chubb Hollow site. Soil conditions may not be conducive at this site for preservation of fragile floral materials which may also be expected to occur in or near a dwelling. No structures have been discovered at the Pulltite site, so if a dwelling is confirmed at Chubb Hollow, a new dimension would be added to the existing knowledge of these short term camps.

The Chubb Hollow site has the potential to yield information about site function and settlement patterns. The site clearly does not represent a permanent village, but evidence indicates that the site has been used intermittently over a long period of prehistoric time for some type of short term activities. These activities appear to be associated with some form of resource extraction, such as food procurement, or with tool modification or manufacture.

The Chubb Hollow site could ultimately answer questions about the type of dwelling occupied by Late Archaic/Early Woodland individuals at such short term sites, the type of special use sites utilized during this period by groups in the region, and changes in lithic technology and tool types which

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occurred from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland through the Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian periods.

4. Site integrity. While some areas of the site have experienced disturbances by development and use [REDACTED] undisturbed subsurface features (i.e. Feature A) still exist, and buried cultural materials can be found as deep as one meter. The Archaic and Woodland components are unmixed, providing considerable potential to yield information on both of these components. In Test Unit 2 debitage is very scarce and tools are absent in levels 5 and 6, but are then well represented in level 7 with a dense concentration of debitage and 5 tools. This would indicate a discrete unmixed level at this depth.

5. Stratigraphy. Excavation Unit 2 and several post holes excavated by Garrison et al. (1976) at the Chubb Hollow site indicate cultural material present at a depth of one meter and below (See Table 1). Deeply stratified sites with components extending from the Late Archaic to the Emergent Mississippian are rare in the Ozarks and can provide needed information regarding cultural changes in the region.

6. Late Archaic component. The Late Archaic component is indicated at the site by several projectile points. The lithic evidence indicates a primary function of the site as a Late Archaic/Early Woodland resource extraction camp. The site has the potential to yield information about lithic artifact assemblages and typologies. This additional data could then be used to understand tool manufacturing methods during the period, and provide insight into the types of tools used for hunting and food processing. The depth of the deposits at the site add to its research potential for the study of Archaic lifeways in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

7. Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian component. The concept of Emergent Mississippian occupation in the Eastern Ozarks was presented through James Price's definition of the Naylor phase (Price et al. 1975) and is an expression of the great cultural diversity of the Mississippian culture of the Central Mississippi River Valley. While the concept of Emergent Mississippian occupation in the Eastern Ozarks is now well grounded in a growing data base, added evidence is necessary for a better understanding of the period.

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The Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian component is represented by three small projectile point fragments. These are from the upper 0-10 centimeters of toe slope portion of the site. The site was apparently initially occupied during the Late Archaic and then intermittently until the Emergent Mississippian period most likely serving as a temporary camp and resource extraction station. The site has the potential to provide information through cultural material and additional features to help answer questions about Emergent Mississippian subsistence and settlement patterns.

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a



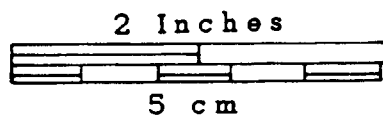
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c



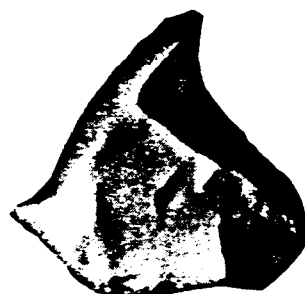
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h

Selected Artifacts, 23CT104, 1985. A,B:Blanks, C,D:Bifacial Tips, E:End Scraper, F:Steeply Retouched Flake, and G,H:Gravers. (Devore 1986:75)



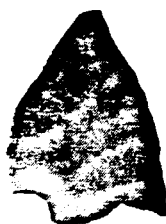
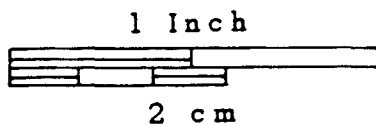
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Projectile Points, 23CT104, 1985. A,B: Late Archaic/Early Woodland Points, C: Hafted Knife, and D-F: Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian Point Fragments. (Devore 1986:77)