

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DEC 21 1987

DATE ENTERED FEB 3 1988

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONSRECEIVED
FEB 13 1987

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Culpepper-Pummil Site

AND/OR COMMON

23SH-14/55

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

X NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Alley Spring

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

08

STATE

Missouri

CODE

23

COUNTY

Shannon

CODE

209

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☒ MUSEUM
☒ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebraska

STREET & NUMBER

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Van Buren, Missouri

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE
63989

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Shannon County Courthouse

Office of Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Eminence

STATE
Missouri 65066

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Archeological Survey of Missouri

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Archeological Survey of Missouri, University of Missouri

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

Missouri

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE 1/23/87

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

The Culpepper-Pummil site, 23SH14/55, is a multicomponent site [REDACTED].

The site is in Shannon County and is within the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Culpepper-Pummil represents a significant multicomponent site which contains intact archeological cultural remains of a mid-nineteenth century occupation and at least six sub areas of prehistoric occupation (Map 2) with diagnostic materials ranging from Early Archaic through Mississippian cultural stages.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource. This is a multi-component prehistoric and historic archeological site.

Noncontributing Resources: There are no noncontributing resources.

Environmental Description

This part of the Eastern Ozarks is a land of rugged topography with streams flowing swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky divides. Springs are abundant in this part of [REDACTED]. Soils at the site are very sandy.

The natural vegetation of the eastern Ozark region is oak-hickory forest, which includes areas of mixed deciduous-coniferous and pure coniferous vegetation.

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.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
☒ PREHISTORIC	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ PAINTING	
☐ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☒ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES Early Archaic-Mississippian c.a. (10,000 B.P. 1400 A.D.)
(Price et al., 1983) Historic 1830s-1870s A.D. N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Culpepper-Pummil site represents a significant multicomponent site with intact prehistoric and historic components. Cultural resources at the site can be evaluated for exploration/settlement significance under Criterion D of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. Historically, the site can make a valuable contribution to the research on frontier settlement in the Eastern Ozarks as an example of a small farmstead. This area was principally an agriculturally based frontier during the first part of the nineteenth century in which the small farmstead was the most numerous basic unit. The site, because of the relatively undisturbed nature of deposits below the plowzone, good preservation of faunal materials, patterning of artifacts across the site, and the potential for the material culture from the site to yield information on socio-economic status, trade, and length of occupation, has the potential to provide information about the nature of frontier settlement and adaptation in the Eastern Ozarks. The site attains prehistoric significance from evidence of a rich Middle Archaic and Early Woodland occupations. The presence of a sheet midden is significant because of its rare occurrence among upper Current River drainage sites; and in indicating probably a millennia of occupation at the Culpepper-Pummil site.

Specific Dates

The historic occupation is a family farmstead, which began ca. 1830s to 1840s and lasted until ca. 1860s to 1870s. This is substantiated by the archeological materials at the site. A low rate of pearlware (1%) in relation to whiteware (94%) suggests an initial date after ca. 1830. There is an absence of creamware and nearly all nails are machine cut. The end date is less clear. Earthenware is characteristic of ca. 1830s to 1860s and the bottles represent a time period from the early to mid-nineteenth century (vials and scroll flask) up to the twentieth century. It is believed that the domestic occupation ended ca. 1860s to 1870s. There is an absence of variety and a lack of quantity of domestic artifacts after 1870. It is not unusual for farming to continue in the region after domestic occupation has ceased with the dwellings being used as storage facilities.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 35 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C [REDACTED]

D [REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
NA	NA	NA	NA
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
NA	NA	NA	NA

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cathie Masters

ORGANIZATION Midwest Archeological Center

DATE

National Park Service

10/16/85

STREET & NUMBER Federal Building, Room 474

TELEPHONE

100 Centennial Mall, North

402-471-5392

CITY OR TOWN

Lincoln

STATE

Nebraska 68508-3873

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X

NO

NONE

Wayne E. Grier

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

John J. Knaul

TITLE

Chief Historian

DATE

Sept. 16, 1987

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

John J. Knaul

DATE

2/3/88

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Survey of Archaeological Sites in Ozark National Scenic Riverways
1980, 1982 Federal
National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

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Physical Description

The Culpepper-Pummil site is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A prehistoric midden which yielded significant numbers of Middle Archaic (Graham Cave Side Notched Points) lithics, lies along the [REDACTED] Map 2). Concentrations of prehistoric materials occur in sub-areas B,C,D, and E as well. There is a light scatter of material over [REDACTED] The [REDACTED]

The entire field, including [REDACTED] is currently in row-crop cultivation under the Ozark National Scenic Riverways agricultural permit program. The lower floodplain is overgrown in saplings and brush. There are no above ground structural remains or cultural features visible at the site. There is a nineteenth to twentieth century family cemetery, the Culpepper Cemetery, 23SH168, [REDACTED] This was probably associated with the original historic occupation at the site.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this nomination include a 35-acre parcel.

[REDACTED] This property is located within the Ozark National Scenic Riverway and is owned by the National Park Service.

Recordation

The site is well known to local artifact collectors and a substantial collection of prehistoric materials has been taken from the surface of the site in past years. The major collection of material was documented and photographed for the National Park

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Service, Midwest Archeological Center, in 1982 (J. Price and C. Price, et al., 1983). Although the site has been known to collectors of prehistoric material for a number of years, the historic component was not reported until the site was visited by the National Park Service-Midwest Archeological Center in 1980 (Lynott 1981). In 1982 the site was revisited by J. Price and C. Price and surface collections were obtained and the entire site was mapped. The historic locus was defined and designated as site sub area B. In 1984 the site was once again visited by J. Price and C. Price and controlled surface collections were made at the historic locus and limited testing carried out at the historic locus and prehistoric midden (C. Price 1985; J. Price 1985). Prior to excavation, the site was gridded in 10-meter blocks, [REDACTED]. A controlled surface collection was obtained from each block. Artifacts extended a short distance south of the gridded area and collections were obtained from here also. All historic and only diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were collected. The collections were analyzed by content and by artifact density. Excavations were begun in the block with the highest density of artifacts. Since the objective of the investigations was identification of subsurface features, midden deposits, and structural loci, 1/2-meter units were the basic excavation units. When a subsurface feature was encountered, excavations were expanded. The plowzone depth averaged 20 to 24 cm, but extended to 28 to 30 cm in two units. Surface collections were obtained from 32 complete 10-meter blocks and three partial blocks near the edge of the terrace. Twenty-one 1/2-meter units, two 1-meter units, and approximately 1/3 of a large feature (Feature 2) were excavated.

Feature 1 was a dark stain visible at the base of the plowzone. The density of nails was higher than in other units excavated nearby, and gravel and rock were noted in the fill. The stain is linear in shape and 34 cm in width. The nature or function of this feature is not clear.

Feature 2 is located near the center of the historic locus in Area B. A dark soil stain and high density of artifacts were evident at the base of the plowzone and excavations were expanded to define the feature boundaries. Approximately 1/4 to 1/3 of the feature was then excavated. Feature 2 is a rectangular basin shaped subsurface pit. Cultural deposits extend to a depth of about 40 cm below the plowzone, or 65 cm below the ground surface

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in the pit. Two cultural levels below the plowzone are distinguishable in the pit fill. The uppermost level is very dark in color with a high charcoal content and a high density of cultural material. The lower level is much lighter in color with stream gravel in all units excavated. A prehistoric sandstone mortar was lying flat on the floor of the pit in one unit. A variety of artifacts were present in both levels. The assemblage is similar throughout the fill and is domestic in nature. Many of the items were broken in large pieces, (i.e. ceramic vessels and bottles) and a complete shoe was discarded in the pit. Notable in the assemblage are the very small items, pins, hook-and-eye, and seed beads, which were not found in the excavations elsewhere on the site. This feature is similar in size, shape, and depth to features on two other frontier farm sites in the area, the Widow Harris Site and the C. Woodard Site. Both contained the same kind of artifacts as Feature 2. The Widow Harris feature was under the central breezeway of a two crib cabin; the structure locus at the Woodard site has not been determined, but is believed to represent a storage facility located beneath or adjacent to a dwelling.

A wide range of cultural materials was recovered from the site. These included: structural materials (nails, window glass, brick fragments, and building hardware), household materials (ceramics, earthenware, and cooking implements), and personal items (clothing, toys, tools, and buttons). Of the 1370 sherds recovered 1289 (94%) were whiteware, and only 1% was pearlware. Sixty-one percent of these sherds was undecorated and 39% was decorated using the transfer print method. 76 pieces of coarse earthenware and stoneware and 469 pieces of bottle glass were obtained from the site. The only agricultural implement recovered was a plowshare point. A harness, horseshoe nails, and other animal artifacts were also recovered.

There is evidence for one structure at the site and possibly two others. The greatest concentration of structural materials was in and adjacent to Feature 2. Artifacts recovered indicate a domestic dwelling of log construction. There is a dense concentration of very small items in relation to large items. Two other possible structural loci were present: one to the northeast of the dwelling locus and one to the south or southeast. The northeast loci is Feature 1 and both are believed to have been outbuildings.

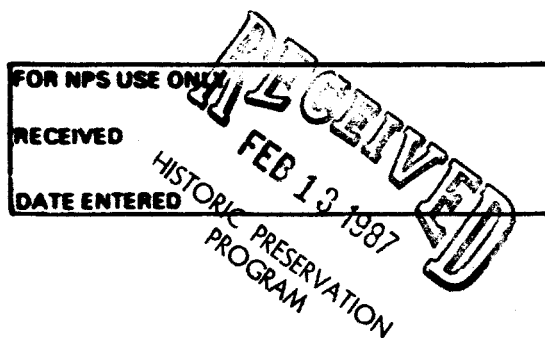
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Area Excavated

The area of 23SH14/55 is 211,702 square meters. A total of 18.5 square meters was excavated, amounting to less than 1% of the site area.

Disturbances

Disturbance at the Culpepper-Pummil site has largely been due to plowing. Exploitation of the site by artifact collectors has been confined to the surface.

Data Limitations

The historic component lacks contemporary graphic illustrations of any of the structures. None of these structures are visible on the surface. The prehistoric components lack absolute dates.

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During the 1840s, the family of Richard Smith occupied the site

[REDACTED] It is not known who lived at the site after about 1850. The archaeological evidence indicates an occupation after that date. The 1841 GLO plat shows extensive improved fields associated with the farmstead, lying in what is now the floodplain. There is no evidence for slavery or for more than one dwelling area. Other activity areas are also not indicated by the evidence.

The prehistoric components were dated by diagnostic artifacts and indicate occupations dating from the Early Archaic through Mississippian cultural stages.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

1. Frontier exploration and settlement. The Eastern Ozark region was principally an agriculturally based frontier during the first part of the nineteenth century in which the agricultural establishment was the basic unit of settlement. There is some evidence to indicate that cultural adaptations in [REDACTED] may have been different. Studies suggest that different economic systems dominated the two areas, and archeological survey and excavation in past years suggest that two organizational forms were present in the two parts of the valley (Lewis 1984).

Documentary research suggests that the agricultural establishments ranged in size from small family farmsteads of a few acres through small plantations of more than 100 acres that utilized slavery. Small family farmsteads, like the Culpepper Site, were by far the most numerous (Denman 1978; C. Price 1985a; C. Price and J. Price 1981). Because they are the most numerous, archeological information from the farmsteads will be critical to understanding frontier settlement in the Eastern Ozarks, especially since there have been no small farmstead sites investigated along [REDACTED] or in the park to date.

Variables affecting the different forms of settlement and organizational structure, include subsistence practices, economic systems, and trade networks. These in turn are thought to have been influenced by the geographic location and topography of the two parts of the valley (C. Price 1985a). Archeological data needed for such studies include subsistence information, access

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to trade goods as reflected in the assemblages on different sites, and the duration of occupation on the sites (reflecting high or low mobility of the population). The test excavations at Culpepper have demonstrated that the classes of data needed to address such research questions are obtainable. Subsistence remains are well preserved and despite cultivation over a number of years, the data producing potential of the site has not been significantly impaired. Relatively undisturbed deposits are present below the plowzone, faunal materials are well preserved, and the patterning of artifacts across the site has not been completely altered.

2. Prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns. A number of research questions can be addressed with data from the prehistoric components at the site. The data are relevant to studies of prehistoric settlement patterns and systems in the [REDACTED]. The settlement patterns in this area appear somewhat different than those in [REDACTED] where midden sites are common. [REDACTED] midden sites are rare. There are several acres of the site exhibiting evidence of intensive occupation. The Culpepper Site was occupied over most of the prehistoric past and contains a midden area. The site has potential for providing subsistence and settlement information.

3. Middle Archaic and Early Woodland diagnostic material. The site contains evidence of rich Middle Archaic and Early Woodland occupations. The site has produced a greater number of Graham Side-notched points (Middle Archaic) and contracting stemmed Gary-like points (Early Woodland) than any other site yet found [REDACTED]. Very little is known about either sub-stage in the area. This site will be important in understanding these two important manifestations. (J. Price 1983).

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Federal Census Records, Population Schedules, Wayne County, Missouri, 1830, and Shannon County, Missouri, 1840, 1850, and 1860. On file with the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

General Land Office Survey Plat

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Price, Cynthia R.

- 1985a Frontier Settlement in the Current River Drainage:
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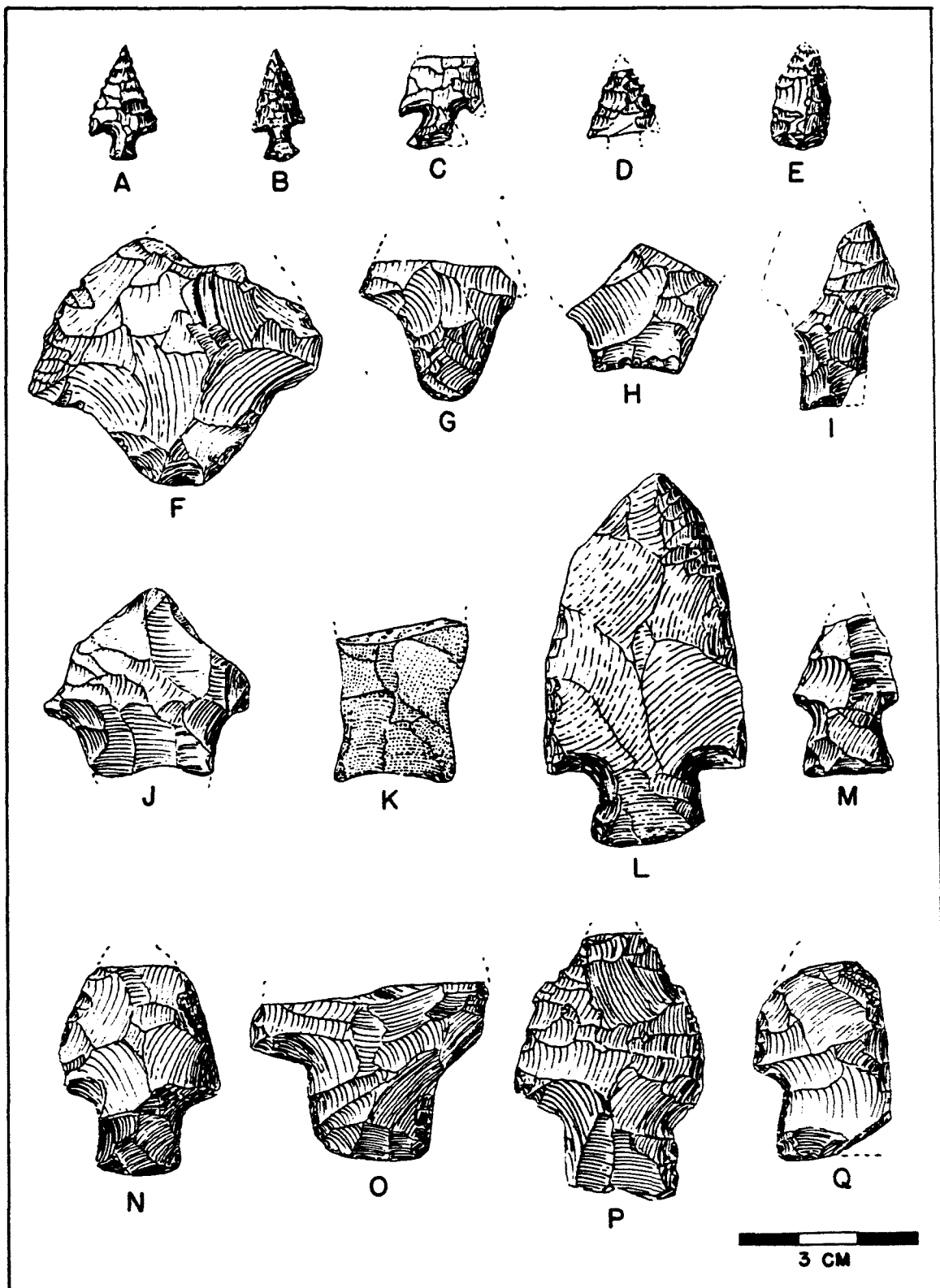
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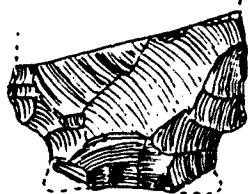
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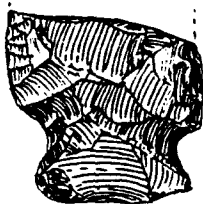


Bifacial artifacts from the Culpepper site, 23SH-14/55, Area B.

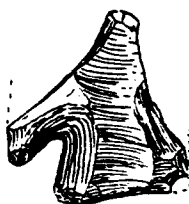
(From Price et al. 1985:164 Figure 2-6)



A



B



C



D



E



F



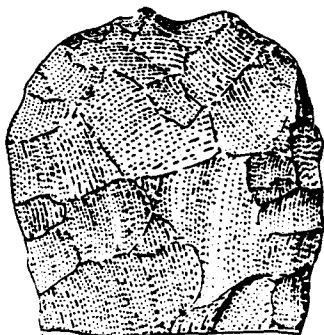
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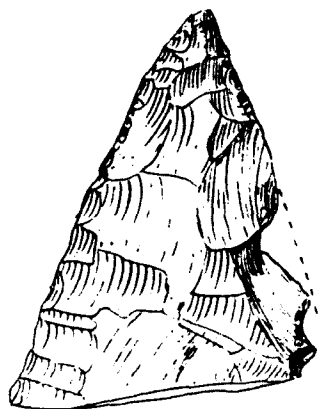
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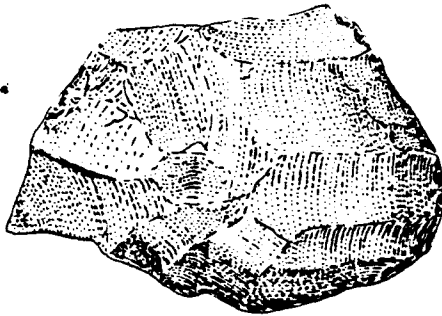
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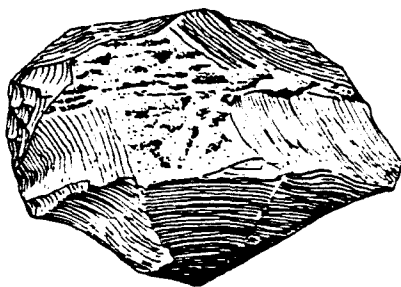
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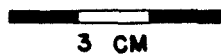
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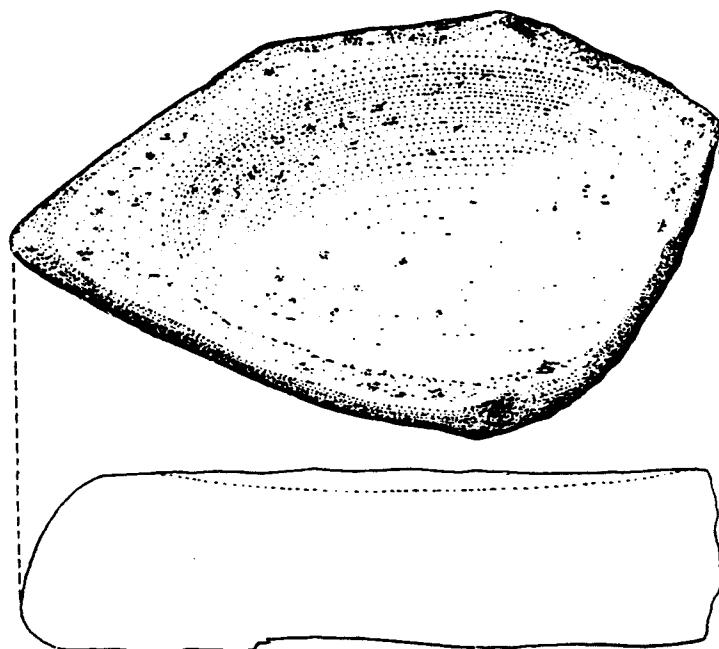
M



3 CM

Bifacial artifacts and cores from the Culpepper site,
23SH-14/55, Area B.

(From Price et al. 1985:167 Figure 2-7)



A

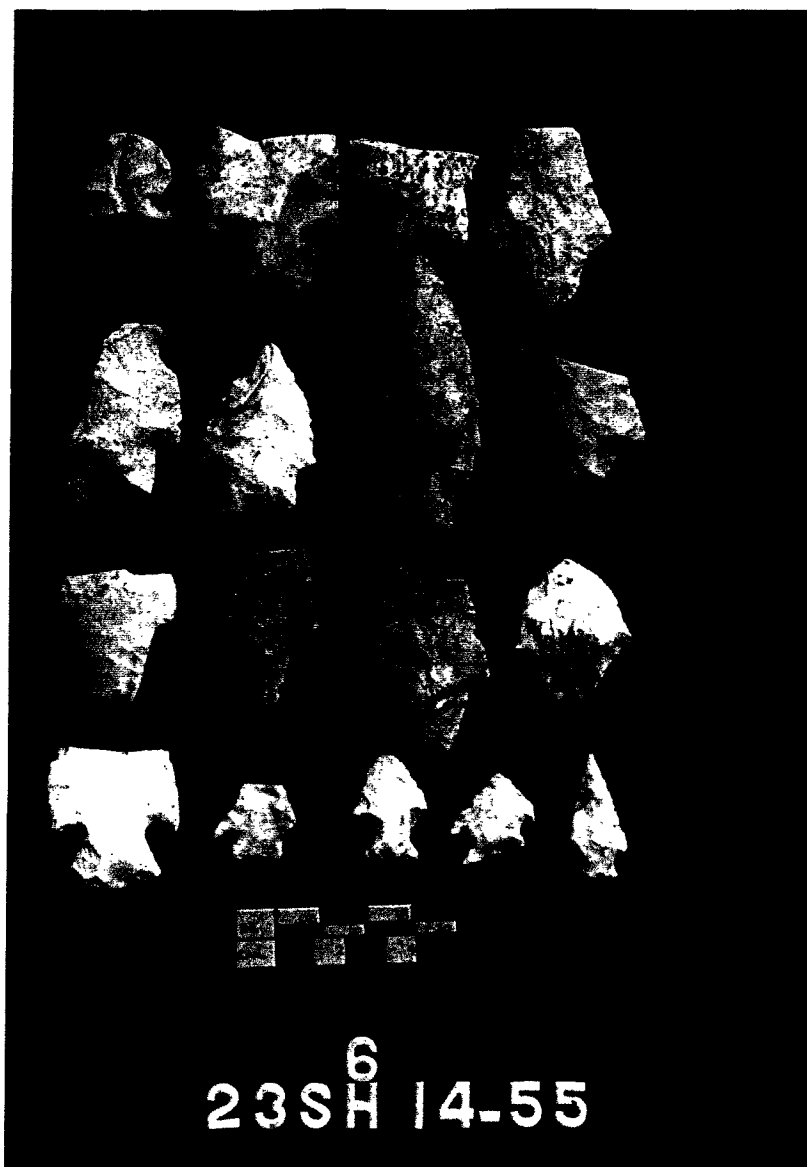


B



Stone mortar and mano from the Culpepper site,
23SH-14/55, Area B.

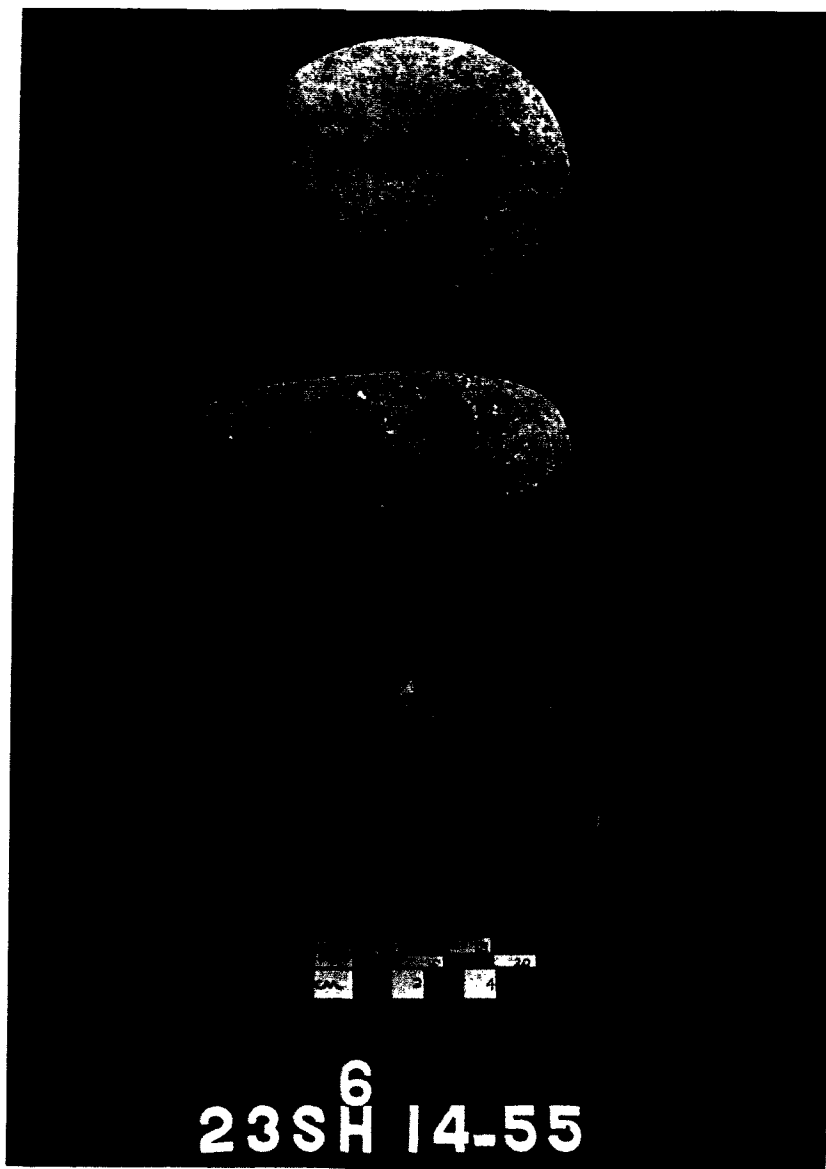
(From Price et al. 1985:169 Figure 2-8)



3. Lithic artifacts from 23SH14/55. #3 of 7

Culpepper-Pummil Site
Shannon County, Missouri

Photographer: James Price (Southwest Missouri State University)
Negatives: Midwest Archeological Center
Number: 1199N (OZAR)
1982 (May)

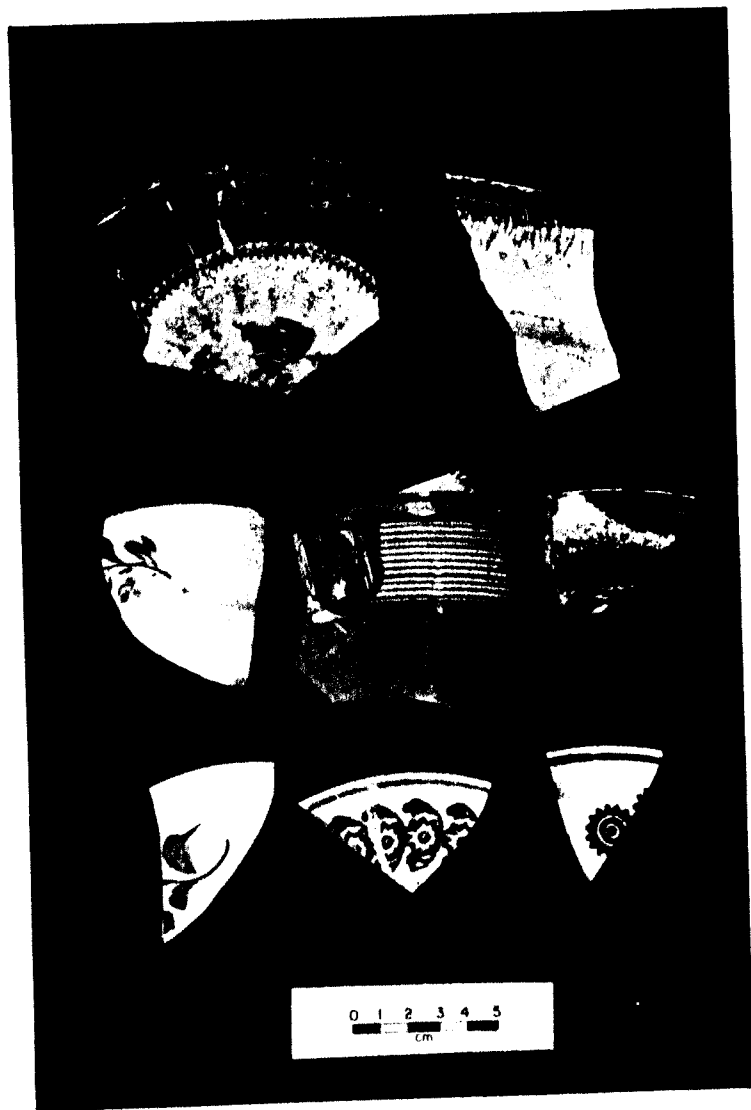


4. Ground stone artifacts from 23SH14/55. #4 of 7

Culpepper-Pummil Site
Shannon County, Missouri

Photographer: James Price (Southwest Missouri State University)
Negatives: Midwest Archeological Center
Number: 1197 (OZAR)
1982 (May)

(From Price et al. 1985:32 Figure 1-5 & 1-6)



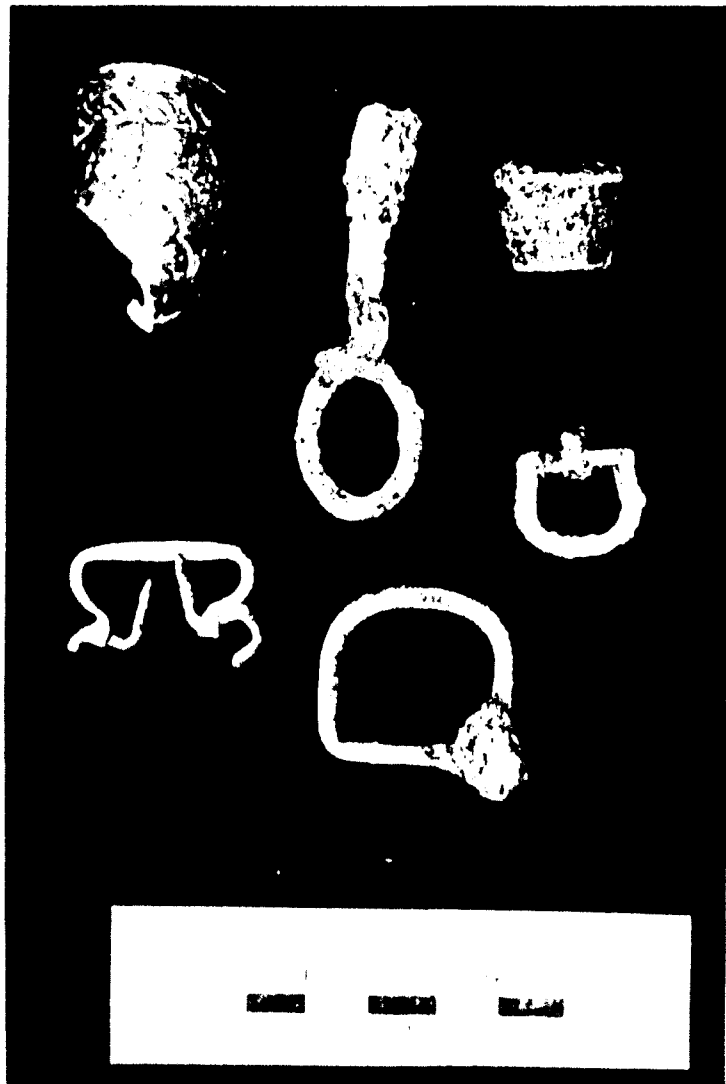
Selected earthenware sherds, Feature 2,
23SH-14/55, Area B.



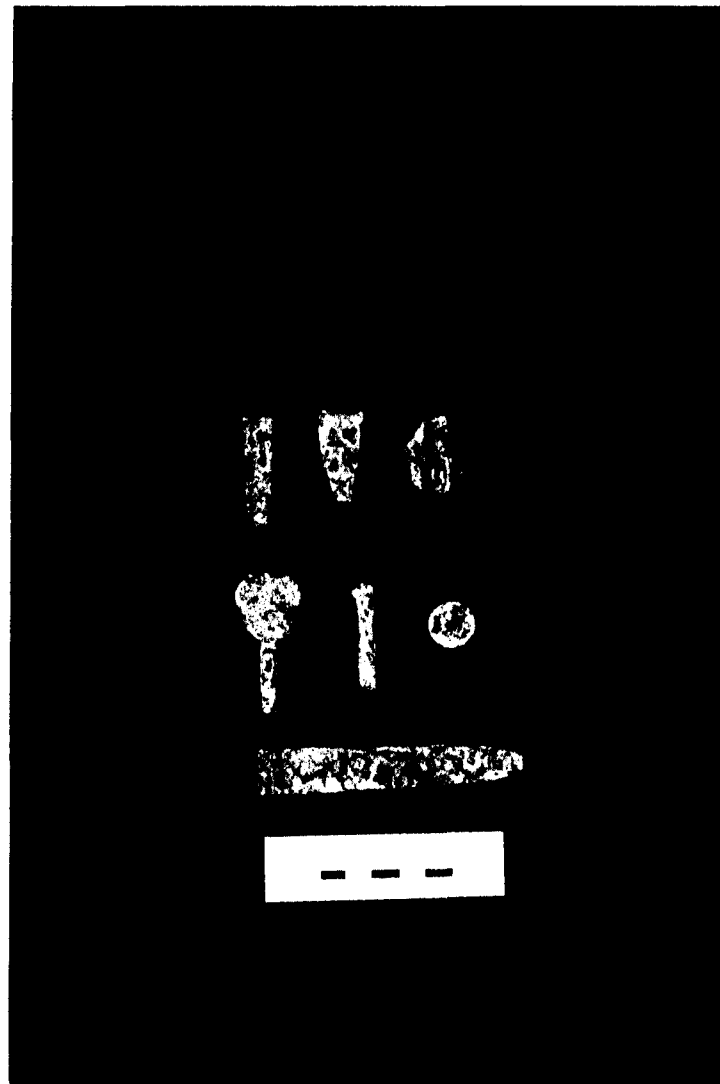
Selected bottle fragments, Feature 2,
23SH-14/55, Area B.



Selected kitchen artifacts, 23SH-14/55, Area B.
(From Price et al. 1985:35 Figure 1-8)



Selected artifacts, 23SH-14/55,
Area B.



Selected artifacts, 23SH-14/55,
Area B.

(From Price et al. 1985:37 Figures 1-9 & 1-10)