

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 21 1987
DATE ENTERED FEB 4 1988SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Pulltite Site 23SH94

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Eminence

☒ VICINITY OF Eminence, Missouri 08

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Shannon

CODE

03

☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**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)

Ozark National Scenic Riverways

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 490

CITY, TOWN

Van Buren

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63989

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, Shannon County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Eminence, Missouri 65066

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

An Evaluation of Three Archeological Sites in the Ozark National Scenic Riverway

DATE

1982

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Midwest Archeological Center

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln

STATE

Nebraska 68508

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE 01/08/87

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

The Pulltite archeological site, 23SH94, is in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The site represents a significant addition to the data base concerning short term Late Archaic settlement patterns in the Ozark Highland region of Missouri. Although partially disturbed by previous road construction in the Pulltite campground, the majority of the site is apparently intact. The limited diversity of stone tool forms suggests that the site was utilized as a resource procurement or processing station, rather than a base camp.

Resource Count

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

Noncontributing Resource: There are three noncontributing structures at the site. [REDACTED]

Environmental Description

The area is characterized by steep hills, narrow ridges, and deep valleys. Much of the relief is a result of local geologic conditions. Formations of sandstone and chert-bearing dolomites comprise most of the exposed bedrock. These chert sources are very abundant and so widespread that chert availability would not have been a consideration for prehistoric settlement. Regional karst topography in the large dolomite formations results in numerous springs, sinks, and caverns. The combination of dry caves and year round availability of clean water from the numerous springs may have been a factor in prehistoric settlement patterns.

Vegetation on the uplands, hillslopes, and ridges is variable with a range of oak and hickory nut trees being most common. The floodplain and terraces of the Current River have communities of sugar maple and butternut hickory along with shrubs and grasses. These communities would have contributed to prehistoric subsistence patterns.

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

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☒ PREHISTORIC	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION	
☐ 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 Late Archaic/Woodland ca. (2000 B.C.-600 A.D.) (Price et al. 1983) BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

Cultural resources can be evaluated for several types of significance under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The Pulltite site represents a significant single component Late Archaic/Woodland site. This is a restricted use site and will contribute to research into Late Archaic/Woodland lithic utilization and processing patterns. Excavation reveals 23SH94 to be largely intact with little evidence of major disturbance.

Specific Dates

The Late Archaic/Woodland dates of occupation are based on diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered from the site. Approximate dates of ca. 2000 B.C. to 600 A.D. for Late Archaic/Woodland were taken from the cultural chronology in Price, et al., (1983:257).

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

1. Subsistence and settlement patterns. A single component and restricted use site such as 23SH94 is significant in contributing to our knowledge of subsistence and settlement during the Archaic/Woodland periods. Research questions focusing on the functional relationships between sites are of prime interest when looking at settlement patterning. The lithic inventory thus far collected indicates further research at the site will contribute to our understanding of Late Archaic/Woodland lithic utilization and processing functions associated with limited use sites such as 23SH94.

2. Developing a data base. The present surveys are intended to evaluate proposed construction zones and as a consequence add to the current knowledge of the archeology of the area. This knowledge is vital and must be collected prior to the construction of a regional research design. Significance, therefore, cannot be measured relative to a regional or local research design, but must be evaluated as to the potential site

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .62

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D [REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[REDACTED]

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Steve DeVore and Cathie Masters, Archeologists

ORGANIZATION

Midwest Archeological Center-National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

Federal Building, Rm. 474, 100 Centennial Mall, North

CITY OR TOWN

Lincoln

DATE

10/28/86

TELEPHONE

(402) 471-5392

STATE

Nebraska 68508

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X

NO

NONE

Wayne E. Cross

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 James B. ...

TITLE

Chay H. ...

DATE

Sept - 15, 1987

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

John J. ...

DATE

2/4/88

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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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 winter months. The area enjoys 190-200 frost free days in an average year, permitting dry land cultivation.

Physical Description

The Pulltite site, 23SH94, [REDACTED]

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this nomination include a 2.4-acre parcel. Boundaries were determined by a series of 29 shovel test excavations done in 1978 and thirteen 1 x 1-meter units and three 2 x .5 meter units excavated in 1985. These were used to delineate the areal extent of artifacts. [REDACTED]

The other boundaries were drawn to include the cultural material exposed by the shovel tests and test units. The property is located within the Ozark National Scenic Riverway and is owned by the National Park Service.

Recordation

The site was located as a result of a 1978 survey of potential construction projects in the park by the Midwest Archeological Center. The areas examined were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shovel tests were done in areas that would allow determination of the areal extent of artifacts (Lynott 1982:71). Using information from the shovel testing, three areas were selected for further evaluative testing. Three 1 x 1-meter test pits provided additional data on

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site stratigraphy and site integrity. Wall profiles indicated artifact concentrations in the upper two loam layers with the third loam layer largely sterile. The presence of a plowzone was not demonstrated but is a possibility. Fieldwork indicates the site to be shallow but not badly disturbed.

Artifacts recovered are largely chipped stone tools and debris. This material plus artifacts from surface collections by a local amateur archeologist provide enough information to propose a probable period of occupation. Two corner notched projectile points from the excavation are indicative of Late Archaic or Woodland periods. An Afton-like point from the surface collection at 23SH94 is generally considered to be associated with the Late Archaic period (Chapman 1972:39). A probable Late Archaic/Woodland time frame is indicated by these diagnostic remains.

Preliminary lithic analysis allows some general statements regarding site function. The lack of cortex on a majority of the diagnostic debris, the low frequency of primary flakes, and cortex platforms indicate that initial lithic procurement, selection, and shaping did not occur at 23SH94. The limited diversity of stone tool forms, the presence of projectile points, bifaces, and retouched pieces and the absence of drills, scrapers, and notches indicate a limited range of activities present at the site and its probable use as a resource procurement or processing station rather than a base camp. Faunal and floral remains were not present in the limited cultural remains.

In 1985 excavation and mitigation activities were carried out at 23SH94 by the National Park Service in response to proposed modification of the campground road and addition of parking facilities. Thirteen 1 x 1-meter and three 2 x 5 meters were excavated. The 1985 excavations indicated the site

[REDACTED] No subsurface features were reported and artifacts recovered were primarily chipped stone tools and lithic debitage. Some historic material has also been collected, but is primarily camping refuse. The recovered artifacts indicate that food procurement and processing, as well as tool manufacture occurred at the site.

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Area Excavated

The site area of 23SH94 is 9500 square meters. A total of 29 shovel tests amounting to approximately 29 square feet (9 square meters), 16 1 x 1-meter test units, and 3 2 x .5-meter test units was excavated. This 28-square-meter excavated area represents less than 1% of the total area of the site.

Disturbances

Disturbance at the Pulltite site has been minimal. The site

approximately 8% of the site destroyed from these intrusions. The site has not been plowed and with these listed exceptions, the archeological deposits remain undisturbed.

Data Limitations

The site can not be absolutely dated by radiocarbon or thermoluminescence due to a lack of charcoal, faunal remains, hearths, and pottery. Diagnostic lithic artifacts allow a general period of occupancy to be suggested, although precise cultural components cannot be assigned.

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contribution to a developing data base.

3. Site integrity. The site integrity of 23SH94 also contributes to its significance in the Upper Current River drainage. Excavation reveals 23SH94 to be largely intact with little evidence of major disturbance. Much of [REDACTED] has been used in historic times for agricultural purposes because of a lack of arable land on the slopes and uplands. This cultivation of these landforms, previously exploited quite extensively by prehistoric populations, results in sites being disturbed and mixed to some extent. 23SH94 seems to be an exception to this trend.

Additional Significance

Prior to the acquisition of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways properties in 1964, archeology in [REDACTED] received only cursory attention from professional fieldworkers. This lack of areal inquiry reflects the bias of past studies which were interested in larger, more "exciting" or exotic sites. With the development of a more balanced view of the range of cultural resources, once marginal areas like the [REDACTED] are now coming under professional scrutiny. Fortunately, amateur archeological investigations prior to the 1960s partially filled this void in the data base and have provided considerable background information for present professional studies.

Preservation of the data base is highly significant. Any future research designs will be dependent on the quality of the resource base. On a regional level much of the data base is being lost through private development. If a representative sample of sites is to be preserved, the cultural resources under National Park Service jurisdiction should be given high priority. If significant archeological resources cannot be preserved in the National Parks then there is little chance for them to be preserved elsewhere (Lynott 1982). Therefore, 23SH94 should be preserved and protected under National Park stewardship as the most viable alternative to the destruction of a corresponding portion of the data base through private development.

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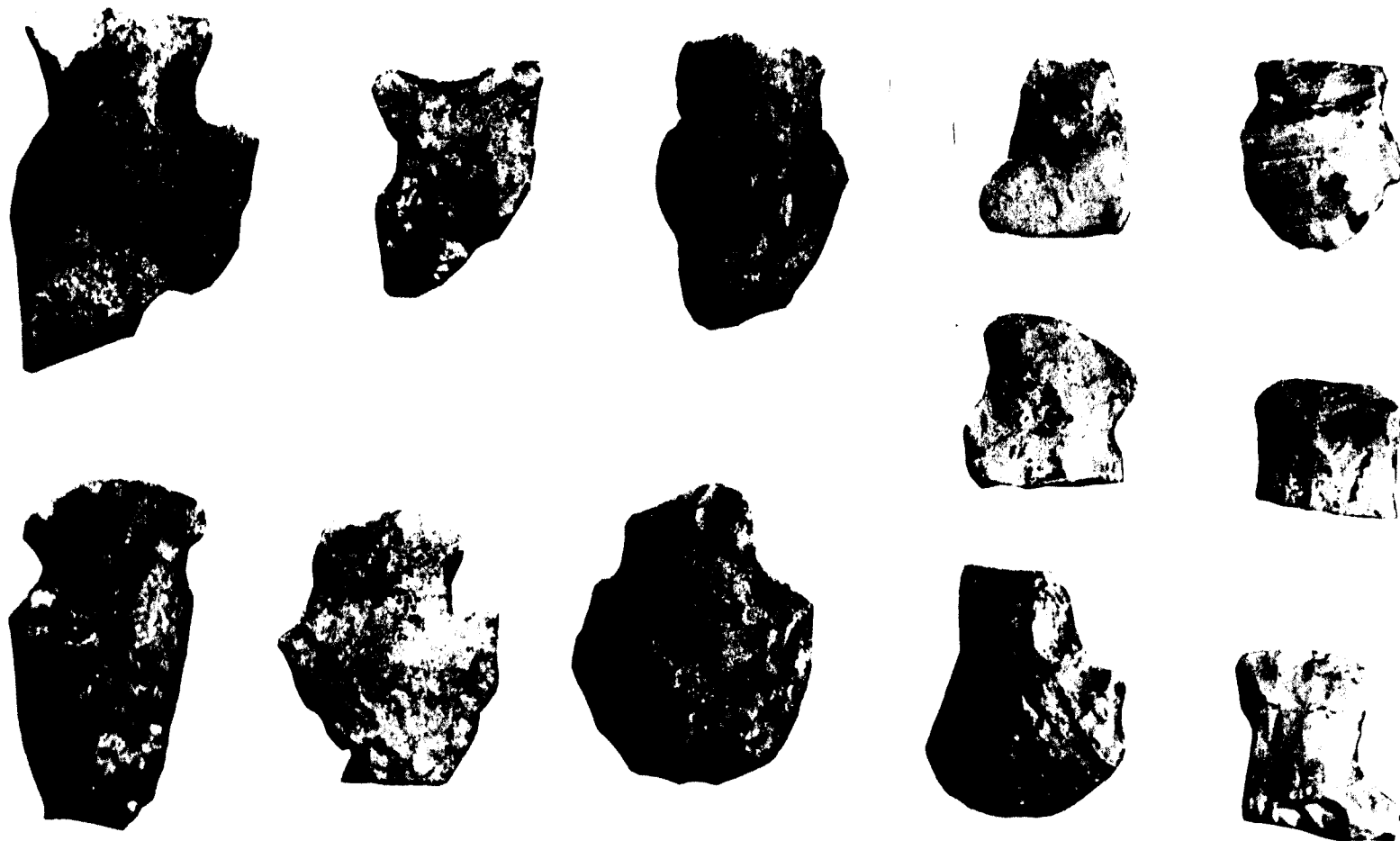
DATE ENTERED

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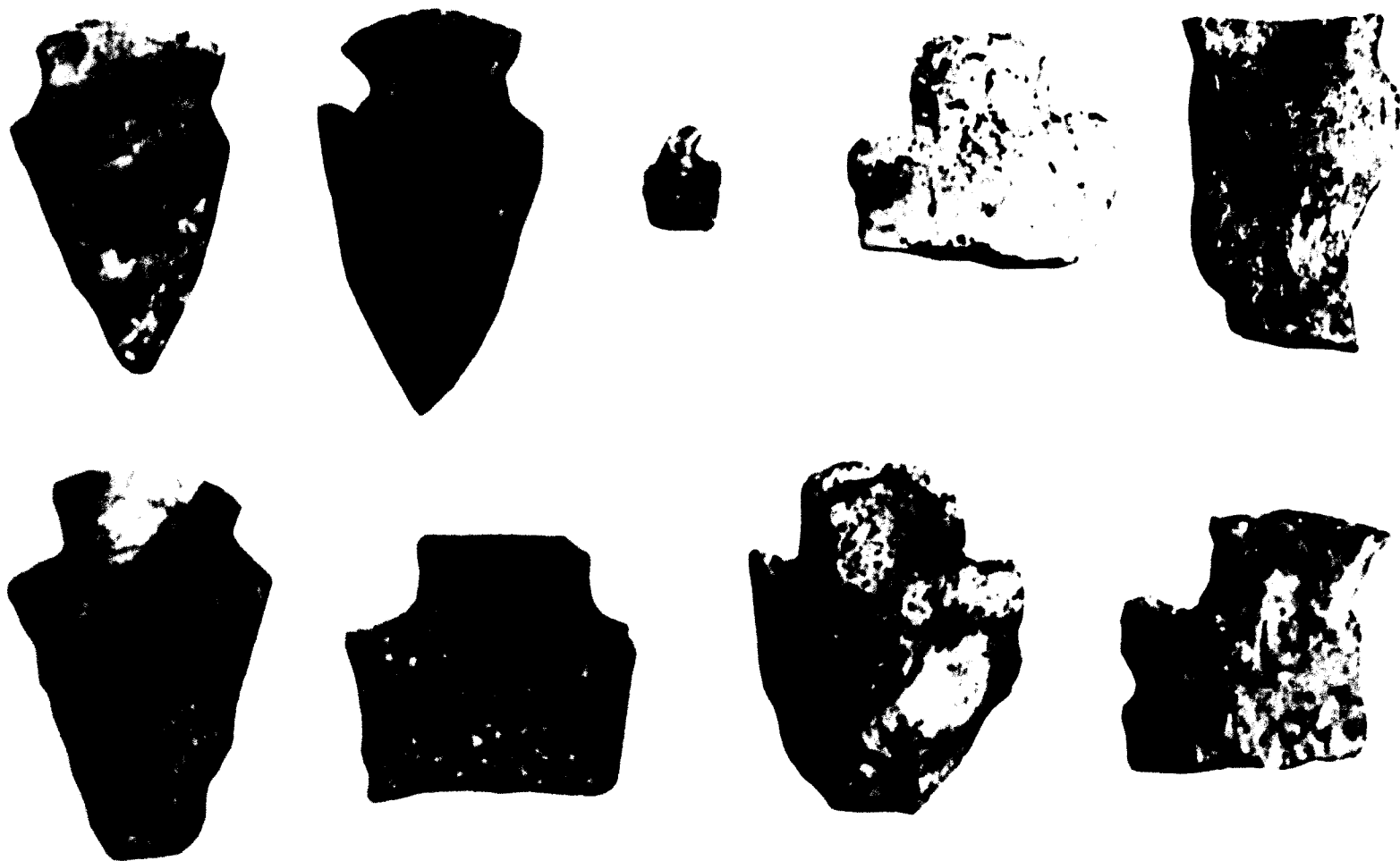
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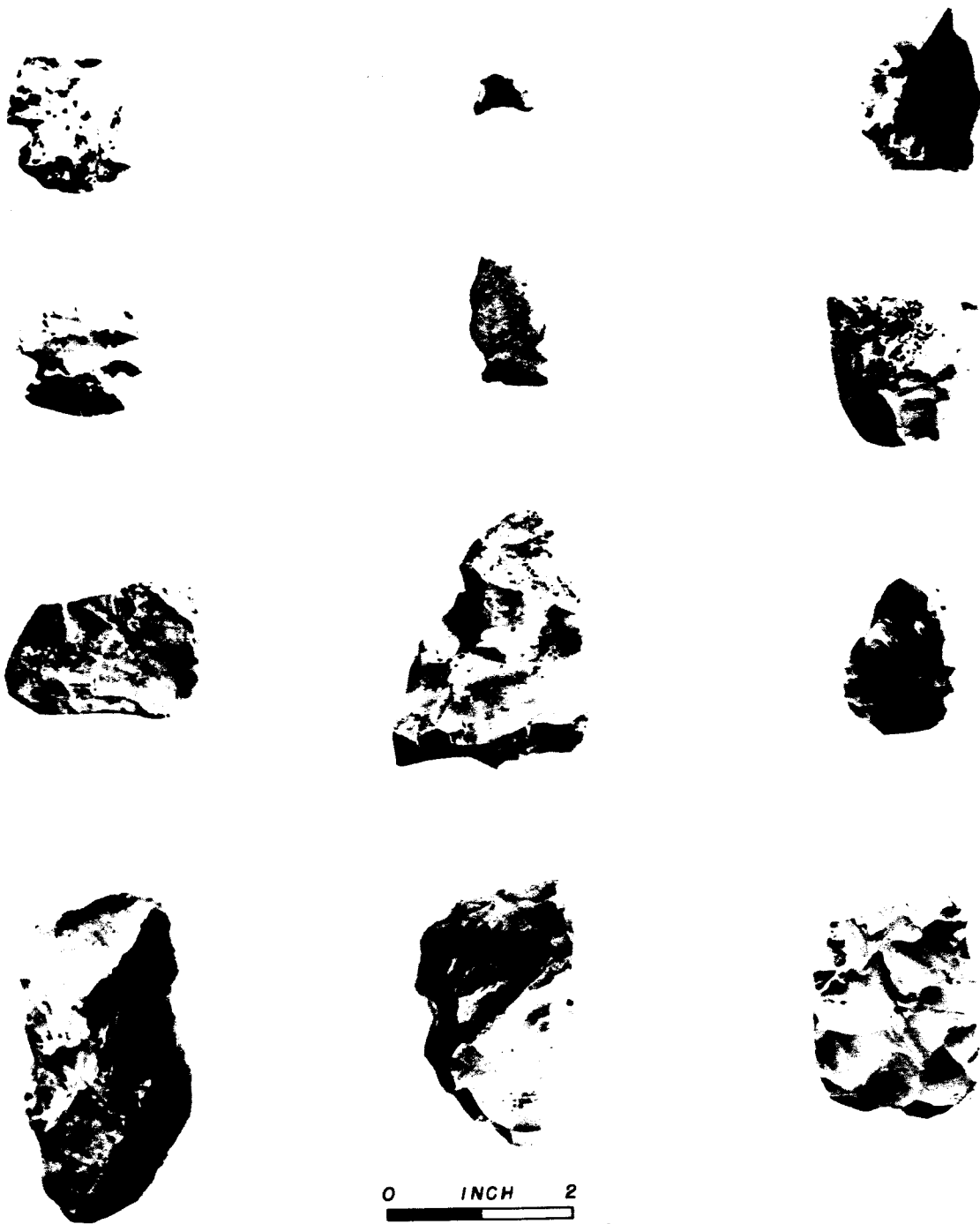
2 cm

Pullite Projectile Points
(From Lynott 1982)

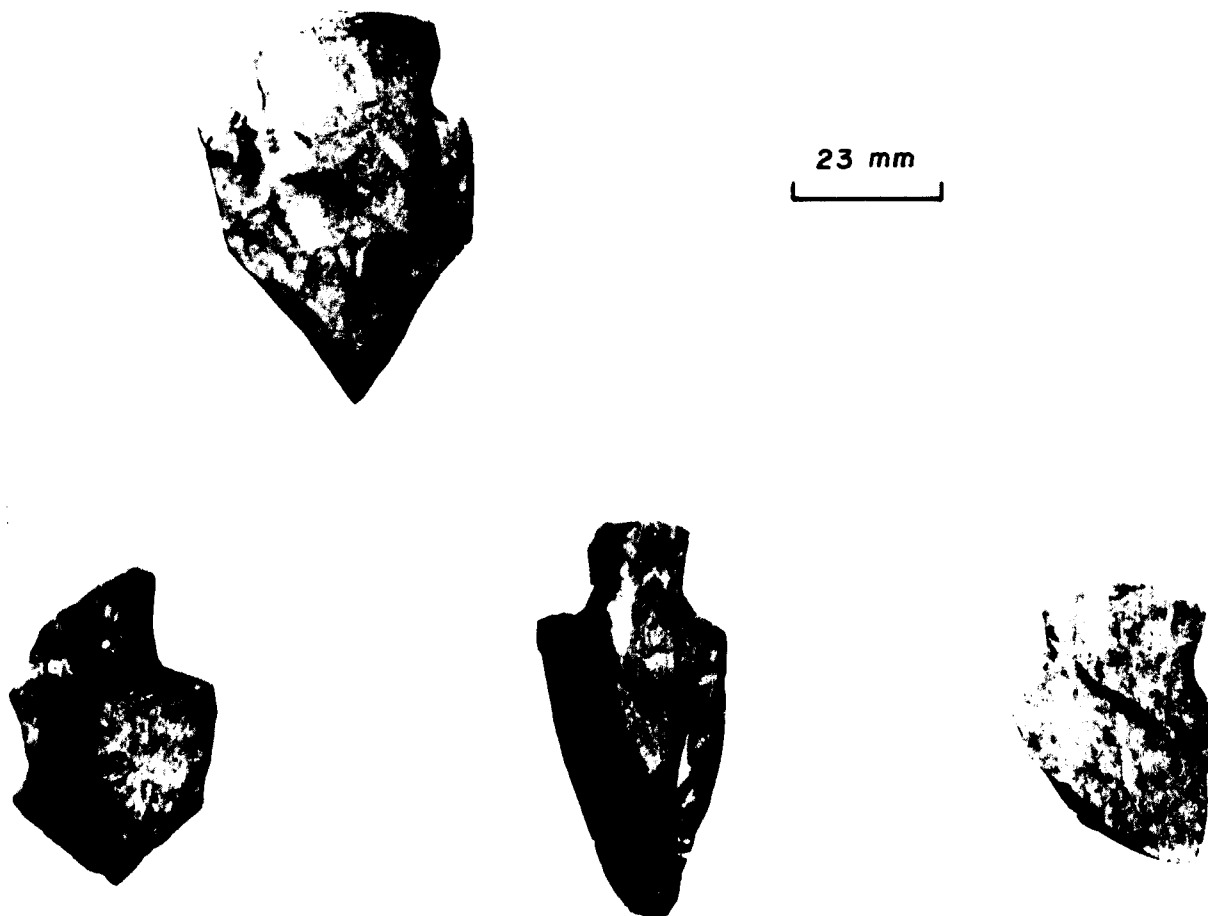


22 mm

Pullite Projectile Points
(Condit 1982)



Chipped Stone Tools, 23SH94
(From Lynott 1982)



Pulltite Projectile Points

(From Lynott 1982)