

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Round Spring Archeological District

other names/site number 23SH109, 23SH19

2. Location

street & number NPS, Ozark National Scenic Riverways

☒ not for publication

city, town Eminence

☐ vicinity

state Missouri

code MO

county Shannon

code 203

zip code 65446

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

2

2

Noncontributing

2 buildings

sites

4 structures

objects

6 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official

12/9/92
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY--graves/burials

DOMESTIC--camp (temporary habitation site)

DOMESTIC--single dwelling (residence)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE--manufacturing facility

DOMESTIC--multiple dwelling (cave) (mill)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION--outdoor recreation (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 Round Spring Archeological District is composed of three archeological sites, one with both prehistoric and historic components (21SH19), and one with only a prehistoric component (23SH109). Site designations 23SH73 and 23SH70 have been assigned to portions of the Round Spring site and 23SH160 has been assigned to the historic mill remains. These sites are

Shannon County, Missouri. The Round Spring site, 23SH19, is represents an intensive prehistoric habitation and mortuary locus, as well as the location of two possible historic grist mills, an associated early to mid-nineteenth century domestic habitation, the possible site of a historic lime kiln, and a late nineteenth century farmstead. 23SH109, also included in the district, is a cave containing prehistoric archeological deposits (Figure 2).

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There are two contributing archeological sites, the Round Spring site (23SH19) and (23SH109).

Noncontributing Resources: There are 6 noncontributing structures at the site. These include:

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)

ARCHEOLOGY--Prehistoric

ARCHEOLOGY--Historic, Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

700 B.C. - 1250 A.D.

1820 - 1875

Significant Dates

N/A

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian,

Historic Euro-American

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 Statement

The Round Spring Archeological District is significant because the two archeological sites within its bounds, which contain both prehistoric and historic cultural materials, have yielded and have additional potential to yield information important to understanding both aboriginal and Euro-American adaptation to the Ozark landscape. The archeological research potential is significant for the study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records, as well as the study of domestic households and mill sites of nineteenth century Euro-Americans who occupied the region. The theme for the district is based upon man's changing use of the Ozark landscape through time. The Round Spring Archeological District contains two prehistoric archeological sites each having the inherent potential to yield significant data on prehistoric populations and their activities. The two sites together span a time period from circa 7000 B.C. to A.D. 1250.

Historic components of the Round Spring site, 23SH19, include the archeological remains of an early nineteenth century domestic dwelling with subsurface features, archeological and documentary evidence of 2 mills, and documentary evidence of a late nineteenth century Ozark farmstead complex. Taken together these components reflect in microcosm 19th Euro-American settlement and subsistence strategies throughout [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition, the 1990 investigations provided evidence for the possible existence of a historic lime kiln in designated Area A (1990) [REDACTED]. There are no contributing structures still standing at these sites.

☐ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Aley, Thomas J.

- 1980 Cave Management Investigations on the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri.
Manuscript on file, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Van Buren, Missouri.
- 1981 Cave Management Investigations on the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri.
Manuscript on file, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Van Buren, Missouri.

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:

Southwest Missouri State University
NPS/Midwest Archeological Center-Lincoln

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 35 acres

UTM References

A _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

E _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Justification

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathie Masters/Archeologist

organization Midwest Archeological Center/NPS

street & number 100 Centennial Mall, North

city or town Lincoln

date 5/21/91

telephone 402-437-5392

state Nebraska zip code 68508-3873

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Environmental Description

This part of the eastern Ozarks is a land of rugged topography with clear spring-fed streams flowing swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky interfluvies or divides. Present day vegetation consists of oak, hickory, and pine overstory with dogwood and various other small trees and shrubs as understory.

[REDACTED] Records indicate that the flow of Round Spring varies greatly, but averaged 26,000,000 gallons per day during a 16 year period (Vineyard and Feder 1974).

The climate in the eastern Ozarks is continental with hot summers and mild winters. Daily high temperatures average approximately 85 degrees in the summer and 40 degrees in the winter (Sauer 1920). Annual precipitation is about 43-44 inches and falls mainly as rain in the spring and 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.

Soils within the area range from silty loams, sands and gravels [REDACTED] to dark red clay and chert outcrops on valley slopes. Ridgetops are covered with large outcropping slabs and boulders of dolomite. Precipitous rocky bluffs adjacent to streams are common in the region.

The soils on the hillside to the east and northeast of Round Spring are comprised of loams and clay loams. The upper portions of the soil profile consists of brown loam, which extends about 35 cm below surface. Below this the clay content of the matrix increases and soil color becomes lighter. At the base of the [REDACTED], the soil is a deep sandy loam. These strata contain relatively little organic matter and are slightly acidic. On the basis of topography, it seems likely that soils on the terrace are alluvial in nature, while those on the hillside are colluvial in origin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Cultural Chronology

The scenic values which make Round Spring so attractive to contemporary residents and visitors have apparently existed for thousands of years. Archeological investigations, which began in the late 1940s, have provided evidence that people have been visiting the spring for as much as 10,000 years.

The Archaic Period

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

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

Little is known about the Middle Archaic Period in the Ozarks (5,000 B.C.-3,000 B.C.), but by the Late Archaic (3,000 B.C. - 500 B.C.) projectile point styles had changed, a refined ground stone tool industry had emerged, there was heavy exploitation of shellfish, and there was widespread use of quartzite for stone tools. Numerous and extensive sites on terraces, ridge slopes, and ridge tops reflect population expansion during this period. Evidence of major occupations and short term camps have been discovered in the region. Some of these short term camps probably represent resource processing or procurement stations.

The Woodland Period

Evidence of Woodland occupation has been discovered at many sites in the Ozarks. The Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 800) is marked by the appearance of pottery, horticulture, and the use

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

of cultigens such as maize, rock cairn burials, and a more diverse pattern of subsistence, including the use of the bow and arrow. Sand tempered Barnes complex and limestone tempered Meramec Springs Focus ceramics have been associated with the Woodland Period. Early to Middle Woodland occupations in the region are generally relatively dispersed and short term. Middens resulting from these occupations are usually thin and restricted to the plowzone.

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

Emergent Mississippian Period

Mississippian-like complexes have been recognized in the Eastern Ozarks and are regarded as Emergent Mississippian (Williams 1954). This substage was first radiocarbon dated at the Story Mount 1, Hoecake site (23MI8), Cairo Lowland, where a red filmed, recurved rim of shell tempered pottery was found directly associated with Woodland tradition log tomb burials dated at 730 A.D. (Williams 1954). Sites [REDACTED] where Emergent Mississippian components have been documented include: the Owls Bend site, 23SH10 (Lynott et al. 1984), the Gooseneck site, 23CT54 (Lynott 1982, 1989), the Culpepper site, 23SH14/55 (J. Price 1985), the Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11 (J. Price 1986), the Akers Ferry site, 23SH23 (Lynott 1989), and the Granite Quarry Cave sites, 23CT36 (J. Price 1986).

A wide distribution of Emergent Mississippian sites dating from 700 A.D. to 1000 A.D. in Southeast Missouri is marked by the presence of shell tempered Varney Red filmed pottery with inverted rims and lacking in decoration and appendages, small stemmed corner notched arrow points, evidence of horticulture, and the location of villages or hamlets on river terraces with special activity sites located near resources. Sedentary villages were occupied year round with hunting, gathering, and horticultural activities resulting in the accumulation of large midden areas of refuse material. A wall trench Mississippian house was discovered at the Shawnee Creek site, 23SH23. Recovery of large jars probably indicate food storage of gathered plants or wild cultigens like little barley, goosefoot, sumpweed, or maygrass.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Historic Period

Euro-Americans began settling [REDACTED] probably as early as the very late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Settlement began to expand and populations increased by about the second or third decades of the nineteenth century. Most of these settlers in the area now within the Riverways were of Scotch-Irish background. As early as the nineteenth century, [REDACTED] was an agriculturally based frontier. Settlement was generally in the form of small family farmsteads scattered along [REDACTED]

The most numerous sites associated with this period are farmsteads and residences such as the Isaac Kelley site, 23CT111, a possible plantation; the Culpepper site 23SH14/55, a farmstead; the Phillips Bay Mill habitation area, 23CT235, and Old Eminence, 23SH104, a political center. In addition to the farmsteads, a number of other kinds of early frontier sites have been reported and are archeologically documented in the park. Mill sites, both grist and saw mills, are among the most numerous of these. Although grist and saw mills may have served somewhat different functions in the community, the same mill often was used both to grind grain and saw lumber. The mill at Round Spring, as well as the one at Blue Spring, likely dates to this period. They probably both pre-date ca. 1870 (Price et al. 1987).

Physical Description

The Round Spring Archeological District [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Water produced by the spring is cold and clear and watercress, as well as many other aquatic species of plantlife, grow in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

branch.

[REDACTED] A late nineteenth century photograph of Round Spring illustrates mature forests around it (Gallaher 1900).

[REDACTED]

The 1981 test excavations at Round Spring showed that the area has been intensively used during both the prehistoric and historic periods. Archeological remains cover in excess of 17,000 square meters.

[REDACTED]

Prehistoric artifacts are present across this entire area. Early to mid-nineteenth century remains are present [REDACTED]. Test Units 5 and 6 produced evidence of domestic activities. These remains probably represent a cabin associated with one or both of the historic mills [REDACTED]. Scattered remains of the mills are still visible in the [REDACTED]. A later nineteenth century farmstead is documented [REDACTED] on an 1876 map of Round Spring, but has never been investigated (Williams 1876:157).

Recordation

Both sites within the district have been known to collectors of prehistoric artifacts for many years. The archeological site [REDACTED] 23SH19, (Figure 2), was recorded several decades ago; [REDACTED] 23SH109, (Figure 2), was only recently recorded with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri. The earliest recordation of sites within the district was done in 1876 (Williams 1876:157) when a map was made of Round Spring [REDACTED] showing the farmstead complex with associated fences [REDACTED] where the water flows from the grotto (Williams 1876:157) (see Figure 3).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

Also shown on the 1876 map are an old and a new mill. An associated mill dam is also illustrated on the map (Figure 3). Apparently, a flume ran from the dam to an overshot wheel on a the "old mill" which, according to the 1876 map, [REDACTED]

This is the only written record of these historic features, but evidence of the "old mill" is preserved [REDACTED]. During episodes of low water, the base of the mill dam can be seen [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figures 2 and 3). Large wooden timbers lie on the bottom of the spring branch representing cribbing for the foundation of the mill dam. A portion of the dam remains intact [REDACTED]

On the site today archeological remains of the mill are [REDACTED] pile of stones embedded in earth. This feature probably represents the foundation of the original mill. [REDACTED]

The 1876 map (Williams 1876:157) also illustrates another mill structure [REDACTED] from the "old mill" and is labeled "new mill" (Figure 3). It was connected to the [REDACTED] and presumably drew its power source from the dam upstream. No obvious archeological remains of this mill are present today.

Also illustrated on the 1876 map is an historic farmstead complex including a dwelling and associated outbuildings and fences [REDACTED] (Williams 1876:157). Presumably, this area contains subsurface archeological remains of this complex. It has not been surveyed in detail or archeologically tested.

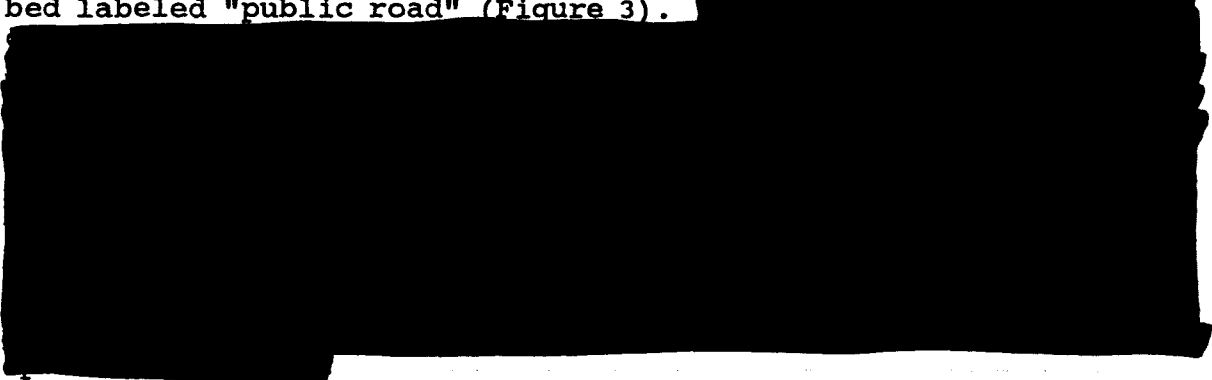
An 1863 journal written by a Union Army soldier describes

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

Round Spring and Round Spring Cavern, along with the Deathridge Store at Old Eminence. The absence of any description of mills along Round Spring Branch may indicate that neither were standing at that time. It is believed that at least one mill was burned during the Civil War.

The nearby old county seat of Eminence was burned during the War (Price 1981:25). Although no record has been found of the destruction of the town by organized units during the Civil War, there is a strong local tradition that it was destroyed by fire during that conflict; most individuals attribute the burning to guerrilla bands (The Current Wave 1941; Adair 1914; Springfield Daily News 1966). Dix (1977:2), however, reported that a Union army patrol was responsible for the destruction. That the burning occurred sometime after the spring of 1863 is evidenced by Elliott (1902:34) and the Records of the War of the Rebellion (I, 22:313). The mills located at Round Spring might also have been vulnerable to an attack.

Another archeological feature illustrated on the 1876 map and yet evident on the ground surface at the site is an old road bed labeled "public road" (Figure 3).



Circa 1948 an aboriginal burial was unearthed [redacted] after Manuel Banks, State Park Superintendent, discovered human bones [redacted] (Anonymous 1948). Leo Anderson reported to the Archaeological Survey of Missouri that a prehistoric burial had been exposed by erosion [redacted]. The supine burial was oriented with the head [redacted] and was badly fragmented. A series of mussel shells were laid around the skull to form a crescent, and a bifacial preform and shell tempered elbow pipe were found laying against the skull. The pipe has a face incised on the bowl with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

a weeping eye motif (Banks 1978:33).

In 1959 workers [redacted] discovered a cache of eight flint preforms (Haslag 1959) which are probably Woodland in origin. A subsequent visit to the site by a team of University of Missouri archeologists under the direction of Carl Chapman resulted in the discovery of a second human skeleton [redacted]. Excavation of the burial revealed that it was fully extended and had been interred with part of a shell tempered ceramic vessel. The interment was oriented east-west, with the head to the west. The University of Missouri team also collected a Dalton point from [redacted].

Artifacts recovered during excavations near the burial were described by Wyatt (1959) and included five dart points (one corner notched, two stemmed), and limestone tempered, shell tempered, grit tempered, sand tempered, and clay tempered pottery. Shell tempered and limestone tempered sherds were in direct association with the burial. Hematite fragments, limestone tempered pottery, cut nails, and a projectile point made from a cut nail were recovered in the area of the biface cache (Wyatt 1959). The iron nails and the projectile point were collected from a small ash filled pit about 11 inches below surface in the area of the [redacted].

In June 1964 Alan Banks reported to the University of Missouri that erosion had exposed yet another human burial at Round Spring. Subsequent excavations produced evidence that this fully extended prone interment was of a subadult individual. Artifacts associated with the burial include: four chert projectile points, an end scraper, two barrel-shaped limestone beads, a bone sliver awl, and a triangular chert biface (Bray 1964). The beads were found in the neck area of the individual and appear to have been interred as ornaments. Since the burial had been dug into midden fill, the remaining artifacts were not believed to be directly associated with the individual.

In 1966 an additional human burial was excavated [redacted] by James E. Price and Wayne Shields. The above burials were discovered when they were partially exposed [redacted] following heavy precipitation. No grave goods were found with the burial, but excavations near the burial produced a dart point, an end scraper, a blade, several

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

limestone tempered potsherds, and a lump of burned limestone. A substantial number of chipped stone tools and debris, and shell and limestone tempered ceramics were collected from the surface of the eroded area.

Additional archeological investigations were initiated at the site in 1972 when test excavations were conducted [REDACTED] by the University of Missouri, American Archaeology Division (Garrison, Tippitt, Weakly, and Graham 1976). Two six-foot square test units were excavated [REDACTED]. A total of 4043 specimens of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials were recovered. Straight-stemmed, contracting-stemmed, corner-notched, and fragmentary projectile points were recovered, as well as elongated bifaces and biface fragments. A retouched flake and a burin were also recovered. Groundstone artifacts recovered from the site included a maul, abraders, and a hammerstone. Four ceramic sherds of clay tempered plain ware and animal bone were also recovered. These materials have been described in Garrison, et al. 1976, but maps of the features and the location of the test pits are not available.

One of the test units encountered a trash pit filled with early 19th century cultural remains. The pit was 33 cm deep and contained domestic refuse including: pearlware and creamware ceramic sherds, bottle glass fragments, cut nails, English gun flints, and a tortoise shell comb tooth. A site designation of 23SH70 was assigned to the historic component at that time.

In 1978 the National Reservoir Inundation Study Team visited Round Spring and Alley Spring for the purpose of conducting tests on the effect of inundation on artifacts (Carrell, May, and Garrison 1980). The diving team explored [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a small room was discovered, which contained 2 historic wagon wheels, probably from the nineteenth century.

[REDACTED]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

The team recovered five Maramec Springs cordmarked ceramic sherds, animal bones, flakes, cores, biface fragments, an adze, and a corner notched projectile point from the grotto (Carrell, May, and Garrison 1980). Several chert flakes were collected of which six exhibited utilization modification (Carrell, May, and Garrison 1980:37). Two chert bifaces were also collected [REDACTED]. The corner-notched point or knife probably dates to the Late Woodland substage (circa A.D. 400-900). Five pottery sherds were recovered representing one or more conical-bottomed limestone tempered, cordmarked, Woodland vessels typical of Meramec Spring wares which exhibited utilization modification (Ibid:37)

A map was prepared [REDACTED] (Figure 4) illustrating the locations of the materials collected. Human occupation [REDACTED] during this substage must have taken place when the water level in the spring was lower or there was a living surface above the water level [REDACTED] which has subsequently been eroded away. Also, there is a possibility that the materials recovered from [REDACTED] were not the product of habitation, but resulted from refuse being thrown [REDACTED] by prehistoric Woodland people.

1981 Excavation

In 1981 Dr. Mark Lynott of the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, conducted test excavations [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in the same area previously tested by Garrison et al. (Lynott 1981). These investigations were designed to develop a base map of the site and to evaluate the condition, content, and potential significance of the site.

A total of nine test units and 78 shovel tests were excavated during a two-week period. Shovel testing focused [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 1a). Tests revealed that archeological remains are present [REDACTED]

Shovel testing was also conducted in the area designated as site 23SH70 by Garrison et al. (1976). A continuous scatter of prehistoric artifacts occurs [REDACTED]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

[REDACTED] The early to mid-nineteenth century component identified by Garrison et al. (1976) as 23SH70 is confined to the area [REDACTED]

The Round Spring site consists of several subareas. These subareas include: a prehistoric midden area, a large solution cavity [REDACTED] the spring basin, Round Spring grotto, the spring branch, [REDACTED]

Prehistoric midden area:

Test units one, two, three, four, and nine were excavated in the area [REDACTED] (Figure 1a), designated Area A (photos 4, 5, and 6). This area has been extensively eroded by floods, and the upper 30 cm of these units appear to have been truncated and redeposited at some time in the past (Lynott 1991). It was this overflow phenomenon that exposed both Woodland and Mississippian burials in the midden during the past four decades. Although the area has been subjected to considerable erosion, a significant quantity of the midden remains intact.

This area consists of an organically stained soil containing an abundance of bifacial lithic artifacts, debitage, firecracked rocks, ceramics, and animal bones resulting from intensive occupation throughout most of the prehistoric human experience in the region. The upper stratum contains abundant trail gravel and historic artifacts in association with prehistoric artifacts. Below the disturbed zone, there is a rich organic midden horizon extending to a depth of ca. 110 cm below surface (Lynott 1981). This midden contains materials relating to the Archaic, Woodland, and Emergent Mississippian occupations of the site. Woodland occupation appears to have been very intense [REDACTED] evidenced by abundant limestone tempered Meramec Spring wares. Four radiocarbon and six thermoluminescence dates for the chronometric samples from this area of the site indicate that the Woodland and Mississippian occupation took place between circa A.D. 700 and A.D. 1250.

[REDACTED] (Figure 2) (Photos 9, 11, 12, and 13) . It is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12

approximately 2.25 meters wide at the opening. It is 1.8 meters in height and extends 2.70 meters deep. Three large fall rocks lie to the west, or in front, of the shelter.

A single .5 x .5 test unit, unit 8, was excavated at the dripline of the shelter (Figure 3). The fill within the shelter was similar in composition and content to the midden deposit found [redacted] and indicated intensive occupation during the Woodland and Mississippian stages, probably post A.D. 500 (Lynott 1981, 1991).

The test unit was excavated to a depth of 82 cm below surface. The upper 65 cm was a dark silty soil containing cobble-sized limestone tempered ceramics, faunal material, and firecracked rocks. At a depth of 65 cm below surface a stratum of tan silty loam was encountered in a portion of the test unit. Underlying and adjacent to this stratum, extending to a depth of 78 cm, was a stratum of very dark soil containing an abundance of charcoal, animal bones, and limestone tempered ceramics. Beneath this stratum lay tan silt loam soil containing some sand, presumably an undisturbed pre-occupation surface.

Deposits in the shelter appear to be undisturbed, retaining their archeological integrity.

[redacted]

Both prehistoric and historic archeological materials occur [redacted]

this area in 1959 a cache of eight chert bifaces was discovered (Haslag 1959: 7-8). They are probably Woodland in origin.

In 1972 archeologists of the University of Missouri, American Archaeology Division conducted subsurface archeological investigations [redacted]

[redacted] (Garrison, Tippitt, Weakly, and Graham 1976: 26). One test unit was excavated to a depth of .6 feet and the other to 1.2 feet. Each unit was 6 feet x 6 feet in size. A total of 4043 specimens of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials were recovered. Artifacts include straight-stemmed, contracting-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points, as well as point fragments, elongated bifaces and biface fragments. A retouched flake and a burin were also present. Groundstone artifacts recovered include a maul, abraders, and a hammerstone. Prehistoric ceramics consist of four sherds of clay tempered plain ware (Ibid.:32). Thirteen pieces of animal bone were recovered, demonstrating that such

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

materials are preserved in this area of the site.

Fortuitously, one of the test units encountered an historic pit filled with cultural materials. It was 33 cm in depth and contained domestic refuse (Ibid.:35) including 146 earthenware sherds of which the most common was plain pearlware. Painted and transfer-printed pearlware was also present as were two varieties of shell-edged pearlware. Five sherds of creamware were also recovered (Ibid.:36). Fragments of glass bottles, 28 common-cut nails, a folded sheet of lead, two English gun flints, and a tortoise shell comb tooth were also recovered from the feature (Ibid.:36). These excavations demonstrate that significant deposits of both prehistoric and early nineteenth century historic cultural materials lie in a subsurface context in the site.

In May, 1981, investigations were continued in this area of the site by Dr. Mark Lynott and a field crew from the Midwest Archeological Center (Lynott 1991). A series of shovel tests were excavated across the ridge which yielded prehistoric materials. Historic artifacts were found to be concentrated in one area. Two 1 x 1 meter and one 1 x 2 meter test units were excavated in this area in the general vicinity of the University of Missouri test excavations conducted in 1972.

Test units 5 and 6 were positioned in an area where data from shovel testing indicated habitation debris from early to mid nineteenth century (Figure 1b) (Photo 1 and 2). This area has been disturbed by construction of an asphalt road and other activities relating to the State Park. While historic artifacts are abundant in the upper 30 cm of these units, prehistoric artifacts extend to at least 50 cm below surface in this area. Test Unit 5 yielded a mixture of prehistoric and historic cultural materials to a depth of 30 cm below surface, but from 30 to 50 cm only prehistoric materials were found. The soil below 30 cm was lighter in color and more compact than the darker historic zone above. This unit yielded cut nails, historic ceramics, debitage, a shell tempered Mississippian sherd, a biface, and two projectile point fragments.

Test Unit 6 was excavated to a depth of 60 cm below surface. It yielded historic cultural materials mixed with prehistoric specimens to a depth of 30 cm below which only prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. This unit exhibited stratigraphy similar to the unit described above. It produced historic ceramics, bottle and lamp chimney glass, cut nails, window glass, flakes, a projectile point, and two possible manos.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14

Test unit 7 was [REDACTED]

The unit was 1 x 2 m in size.

Abundant prehistoric and historic artifacts in mixed contexts are present to a depth of circa 40 cm below surface. At this point a large pit containing burned limestone slabs, charcoal, historic, and prehistoric artifacts was encountered. The feature extended into the north and east walls of the test unit, and appeared to be rectangular in shape (Figure 7). Burned limestone slabs lined the south and west sides of the pit, which measured 90 cm E-W, and 60 cm N-S. The feature extended to about 70 cm below surface, where an abrupt and flat bottom to the pit was encountered (Figure 1a) (Photo 3).

The pit fill contained both prehistoric and historic remains. Historic materials included burned cut nails, lamp chimney glass, bottle glass, a coil of copper wire, and ceramics. Prehistoric cultural materials included flakes and biface fragments. A projectile point base was recovered from the floor of the feature. At a depth of 45 cm below surface the feature became quite rectilinear. Function of this historic feature is unknown. It may have served as an historic substructure cellar pit. It appeared to have been a historic pit dug through a relatively rich prehistoric deposit.

Area Excavated

Nine test units and approximately 78 shovel tests were excavated at the Round Spring site, 23SH19. Test unit 8 was 50 x 50 cm, and the rest were 1 x 1 m.

Disturbances

The area adjacent [REDACTED]

The upper 30 cm of units 1, 2, 3, and 4 appear to have been truncated and redeposited at some time in the past. The upper stratum in all of these units contained abundant trail gravel and historic artifacts in associations with prehistoric artifacts. Below the disturbed zone in this area, there is a rich, undisturbed organic midden horizon. The 1981 test excavations produced evidence that the archeological deposit [REDACTED]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15

[REDACTED]

At numerous times in the past, following heavy rainfall, the sinkhole basin has filled with water and overflowed across the midden, scouring the area (Photo 7). It was this phenomenon that exposed both Woodland and Mississippian burials in the midden during the past four decades (Anonymous 1948; Haslag 1959; Wyatt 1959; Bray 1964).

Test Units 5 and 6 were located in an area which has been extensively disturbed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 23SH19:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have been discussed earlier in the recordation section.

Site 23SH73

This site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site designation was assigned by Garrison in 1972 and it consists of the area [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the archeological deposits. The legal description is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shannon County, Missouri. Two excavation units were tested to 30 and 40 centimeters respectively. Post-hole tests extended these depths to 1 meter in both units. Sixty-five lithic items were recovered from the excavation units. These include projectile points, biface, flakes and debris.

One specimen is a typical Scallorn point, made on a plano-convex flake. The second point is heavily reworked with only remnant bands. A projectile point fragment is an "Afton-like" corner-notched point. It is biconvex in transverse cross section and has shallow primary flake scars. It has been heat treated.

One item is a fragment of an elongate, thin biface. It is biconvex and has retouch across the end. The other fragment is a remnant of an ovate, thin biface. Heat-treatment is not evident. The flake scars are the heavy primary type.

The site is limited to those areas [REDACTED]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

[REDACTED]

The artifacts, particularly the two diagnostic projectile points, indicate a Middle-Late Woodland occupation of the site. No comprehensive analysis was made due to a small amount of data.

1990 Visit

The site was visited again in July of 1990 by James E. Price, Craig Stubblefield, and Mark Lynott to select an area [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The investigations were concentrated in two areas designated Area A and Area B (Figure 8). This is the area designated by Garrison et al. as site 23SH73. Area A and Area B designated by Price et al. 1990 should not be confused with Area A and Area B designated by Lynott 1981. Price Area A is located [REDACTED]

Investigations in Area A

In Area A a transect line was established on a north/south axis. Another line extending on an east/west axis was oriented 90 degrees to the first on the south side of the study area. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated on these transects (Figure 9).

Tests 1, 2, and 3 excavated north of the datum yielded major evidence of both prehistoric and historic occupations. The entire area [REDACTED] datum contains buried archeological deposits.

Test excavations on the transect south and west of the datum (Figure 9) yielded less archeological materials. No historic artifacts were recovered. Toward the west an area of packed gravel was encountered and no cultural materials were found in the westernmost shovel test. This area may have been disturbed by an [REDACTED] There are only sparse buried archeological deposits there.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Historic Component

There is a buried historic component in Area A covered with over 50 cm of culturally sterile alluvium. Test 2 yielded four pieces of furnace or kiln slag which may have been associated with a lime kiln reported in the area. This kiln has never been located. [REDACTED]

Test 3 yielded a cut nail and a small piece of sheet iron. The area definitely contains an early historic component which is probably associated with a historic mill which once stood nearby in the spring branch or some other commercial activity in the area such as lime production.

Prehistoric Component

Flakes and firecracked rocks recovered from the tests indicate that Area A also contains a buried prehistoric component. Only one potentially diagnostic prehistoric artifact was recovered, however. It is the midsection of what appears to be a Middle Archaic projectile point/knife made of white chert.

Investigations in Area B

A north/south transect was established and two shovel tests were excavated (Figure 10). The southernmost test encountered cherty clay which was difficult to excavate. The other unit was excavated much deeper and exposed a buried prehistoric component. Six chert flakes were recovered.

Recommendations

Area Excavated

A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated in the 1990 investigations. Two excavation units were put in by Garrison in 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 18Disturbances

The presence of an area of packed gravel on the western end of Area A may indicate previous disturbance of this area by [REDACTED]. Other minor disturbances in Area A include [REDACTED]. These have not affected subsurface deposits.

[REDACTED] 23SH109

Attention was also directed to another site in the district in 1980 and 1981 by Dr. Mark Lynott (Lynott 1986). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It consists of a small cave which penetrates a [REDACTED] (Figures 1 and 2) (Photo 10). The mouth of the cave is approximately 5 meters wide and 1.4 meters long. Immediately behind the drip line of the cave is a narrow, triangular-shaped room, which tapers from 5 meters wide at the mouth to approximately 2 meters wide at the back (Figure 5). The cave passage becomes a crawl space approximately 16 meters from the cave mouth. No exploration of the cave beyond the front room has been conducted by archeologists.

The cave was shown to James E. Price in 1959 by Alan Banks of Eminence, Missouri. In 1979 the site was revisited by James E. Price and Cynthia R. Price, archeologists of the University of Missouri, American Archaeology Division. The cave was again visited in May, 1980 by Dr. Mark Lynott, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska (Lynott & Monk 1986:2). Mr. Alan Banks had recovered a small collection of lithic and ceramic artifacts from the surface of the site, and a surface inspection of the site in 1980 confirmed that archeological remains are present in the cave.

Testing to determine the depth, context, and content of the archeological deposits was initiated with the excavation of a 50 x 50 cm test unit (Figure 5). The test unit was situated immediately inside the drip line, along the south wall of the cave and was excavated to a depth of 70 cm below surface in 10-cm arbitrary levels. This test revealed that archeological remains, including well-preserved vertebrate faunal elements, are present

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

in the cave.

Additional testing was conducted at the site in March, 1981 for the purpose of collecting a more extensive sample of archeological remains from the cave. This testing episode consisted of the excavation of a 1 x 2 meter unit located approximately 2 meters inside the drip line of the cave (Figure 5) (Photo 10). Deposits were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels and soil removed was sifted through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Soil samples were saved for waterscreening. Numerous dolomite fall rocks were encountered throughout the deposit, making excavation very difficult.

Excavation revealed that cultural remains extend to a depth of 90 cm below surface. Four distinct strata were identified extending from 18 to 25 cm below surface. Beneath this depth is a rich organic loam layer that varies in thickness from 10 cm. to more than 20 cm. Below this midden stratum is a mottled gray-brown clay loam.

Three features were discovered in the excavation (Lynott & Monk 1986:4-5). Feature 1 is a circular pit with a round bottom that was bisected by the excavation unit (Figure 6). It is approximately 70 cm in diameter and extends approximately 30 cm below the level at which it first became visible at the base of the midden stratum. It was lined with rocks.

Feature 2 is a lens-shaped soil discoloration that was truncated by the excavation of Feature 1. It may have resulted from bioturbation.

Feature 3 is another pit that was originally dug from some point within the midden stratum (Lynott & Monk 1986:5). Only a small segment of the feature was present within the southeast corner of the test unit. It appears to be a large shallow pit that extends approximately 16 cm below the midden stratum. Soil color in the feature is only slightly darker than the mottled gray-brown clay loam matrix in which it occurs.

A total of 1566 lithic artifacts were recovered from initial surface examination and subsurface testing. Non-diagnostic shatter or angular chert fragments are the most common. Lithic flakes are abundant in the deposits. Only two cores were recovered. Most of the flakes resulted from biface manufacture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20

Chipped stone tools recovered from the site in 1981 consist of eight fragmentary projectile points, six biface fragments, a unifacial scraper, one hafted bifacial scraper, and three unifacially retouched flakes (Lynott and Monk 1986:7). Four of the projectile points are represented by blade fragments, all of which appear to be fragments of large dart points. The remaining three projectile points are also parts of large dart points, but are less fragmentary. One specimen, collected from Level 3, has a straight stem with a convex base. Two large dart point bases were collected from Level 5. Both are corner-notched specimens. The bifaces collected in 1981 are all fragments, ranging from roughly shaped and irregular to finely chipped and symmetrical. A thumbnail size unifacial scraper, with retouch around one third of the flake margin, was collected in level seven. The hafted bifacial scraper is a large corner-notched projectile point that appears to have been reshaped into a scraper. The retouched pieces are small chert flakes that have been marginally retouched.

Mr. Alan Banks' surface collection from the site contains both shell tempered and limestone tempered ceramics as well as a small side-notched arrowpoint (Lynott & Monk 1986:8).

Abundant vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from [redacted] and a detailed analysis of them was conducted (Monk & Ryder 1982). A total of 157 vertebrate specimens larger than 1/4 inch size were identified. Mammals comprised almost 70% of the total, the remainder being bird, fish, reptile, and amphibian specimens.

The most unusual taxon present in the [redacted] faunal assemblage is a porcupine. The distributional range of this taxon no longer extends into southern Missouri but, during the Pleistocene porcupines occurred in Missouri and Arkansas (Hazard 1982:110).

Data collected during the 1981 testing program, integrated with the site data supplied by Mr. Alan Banks, indicates that [redacted] was occupied during the Woodland and Mississippian stages. Projectile points and ceramics collected from the cave are generally similar to those recovered from 23SH19, the Round Spring site. Thermoluminescence and radiocarbon dates from deposits containing similar materials at the Round Spring site fall between ca. A.D. 700 and A.D. 1250 (Lynott & Monk 1986:13) (Table 1).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Prehistoric people who occupied [REDACTED] exploited a wide range of faunal resources. Deer, rabbit, racoon, beaver, and other mammals were major components of their diet. Also, birds, reptiles, and fish were exploited.

Excavational and analytical data suggest that [REDACTED] was employed intermittently as a temporary camp over a period of several centuries. Certainly the proximity of the site to the Round Spring site cannot be overlooked. The density of habitation debris at Round Spring indicates that it was intensively occupied, and available data suggest that the majority of that occupation was contemporaneous with the intermittent use [REDACTED]. It appears probable that [REDACTED] represents a short term campsite for a portion of the group that occupied the area around Round Spring. It is unclear if the use [REDACTED] was related to specific activities or part of a seasonal dispersion of the population.

Area Excavated

One 50 by 50 cm test unit was excavated in 1980. In 1981 a one by two meter unit was excavated. A total of two and one fourth square meters have been excavated at the Limestone Cave site.

Disturbances

The cave is undisturbed.

Total Area Excavated in Round Spring Archeological District

The following excavation has been carried out within the Round Spring Archeological District.

- 1948 burial
- 1959 burial
- 1964 burial
- 1966 burial
- (2) 6 x 6 meter squares (1972)
- (1) 50 x 50 cm square (1980) Lime kiln cave

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 22

- (8) 1 x 1 meter squares (1981)
- (1) 50 x 50 cm square (1981) 23SH19
- (1) 1 x 2 m square (1981) Lime kiln cave
- 78 shovel tests (1981)
- 10 shovel tests (1990)

The total area of the Round Spring Archeological District is approximately 171,160 square meters or approximately 35 acres. Of this area, approximately 20 square meters have been excavated. This is a very small percentage of the total site area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

The district contains a multiplicity of landforms and geological features with diverse natural resource areas ranging from a large spring and riverine environments to a cave and ridge slope environments.

Within this relatively small area surrounding a large Ozark spring and bisected by a large Ozark river, past human populations carried out a broad array of subsistence, industrial, and mortuary activities. The district contains, within a relatively small area, sites functionally representative of most of the prehistoric cultures that occupied the southeastern Ozark region. Within the site inventory are loci which were employed as campsites, base camps, limited activity sites, and mortuary areas. Use of the landforms and geological features changed through time as prehistoric and historic cultures changed their subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, and socio-religious activities.

Specific Dates - Prehistoric Component

Dalton - Early Archaic

Evidence indicates that people of the Dalton culture were the first humans to visit Round Spring. This is documented by a Dalton projectile point collected from the surface in 1959 (Haslag 1959) and the base of another Dalton point collected from one of the 1981 test units. Based upon dating of Dalton points throughout the southeastern United States, it is likely that the Round Spring site was occupied as early as 8500 B.C. (Goodyear 1974, Morse and Morse 1983).

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic period, 5000 B.C. - 3000 B.C., is documented by a single side-notched dart point, similar to Big Sandy and Kneberg types (Chapman 1975).

Late Archaic

Diagnostic points associated with the Late Archaic substage are relatively numerous at Round Spring. A wide range of large basal notched, corner notched points, as well as straight and expanding stem forms, is present. Many of these tools are of white

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

quartzite, which is characteristic of the Late Archaic substage in [REDACTED] (Price, Price, and Saucier 1987).

Woodland/Emergent Mississippian

The Woodland and Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian periods were dated by four radiocarbon and six thermoluminescence dates. Diagnostic artifacts such as stone tools and ceramics were also used to identify and date these substages.

Human bone and charcoal from the Mississippian burials near the sinkhole were selected for radiocarbon testing. Two samples collected by Leo Anderson (TX-4093) in 1948, and Carl Chapman (TX-4094) in 1959 were tested. They were believed to be about the same age, but Anderson's sample yielded a date of only 300 years B.P. It was then decided to test two more samples to see if they would be consistent with earlier findings. A charcoal sample (Beta-3193) from the 1959 materials and another sample of 1948 bone were tested. The charcoal sample tested modern, but the bone was more consistent with what was expected for a Mississippian burial. Both burials are associated with the Mississippian culture, and have produced dates between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1250 (see Table 1)

A total of six thermoluminescence samples were submitted to the Center for Archaeometry, Washington University for testing (see Table 1). Four samples of limestone tempered ceramics characteristic of the Maramec Springs (Woodland) culture were dated and yielded ages ranging from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1070. Two samples of shell tempered ceramics, characteristic of the Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian cultures yielded dates of A.D. 810 and A.D. 890. On the basis of the six samples submitted for thermoluminescence dating, the age differences between the limestone and shell tempered wares is not significant. The general contemporaneity of shell tempered and limestone tempered ceramics has been recorded at several other sites in [REDACTED] most notably the Owls Bend site, 23SH10, and Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11.

The radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates at Round Spring indicate that both Maramec Springs and Emergent Mississippian people were occupying the area around the spring on an intermittent basis during the period between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1100. Then about A.D. 1200, a number of people associated with the Mississippian culture were interred in the same area which had been used as a habitation area by Woodland and Emergent Mississippian peoples.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Table 1. Chronometric dates from the Round Spring Site, 23SH19

<u>Radiocarbon Date</u>	<u>ID #</u>	<u>Context</u>
A.D. 1050 +/-50	Beta-5468	Bone samples from
A.D. 1200 +/-90	Beta-3194	Maramec Springs burial
A.D. 1650 +/-80	Tx-4093	Bone sample from
A.D. 1240 +/-150	Tx-4094	Mississippian burial

<u>Thermoluminescence</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>ID #</u>	<u>Sample</u>
A.D. 780 +/-140	WU-TL-112e	Limestone tempered sherd
A.D. 810 +/-160	WU-TL-112f	Shell tempered sherd
A.D. 890 +/-140	WU-TL-112g	Shell tempered sherd
A.D. 1070 +/-100	WU-TL-112h	Limestone tempered sherd
A.D. 700 +/-200	WU-TL-112i	Limestone tempered sherd
A.D. 700 +/-300	WU-TL-112j	Limestone tempered sherd

Specific Dates - Historic Component

The historic component of the site consists of evidence of an early to mid-nineteenth century farmstead, a later nineteenth century farmstead, two historic mills, and a possible location of a historic lime kiln. The farmstead was probably occupied sometime between circa 1830 to 1860.

Ceramics

The ceramics recovered from the site are nearly all refined earthenware. Most of the sherds are plain whiteware, suggesting a date after circa 1830. By comparing the assemblage from the site to the chronology proposed by Cynthia R. Price (1979:31) it appears likely that the majority of activity associated with the ceramics occurred during the period between 1830 and 1850.

Nails

The presence of only cut nails from the vicinity of Test Units 5 and 6 suggests a date for the farmstead prior to the 1870s. A somewhat later historic structure is indicated near Test Unit 7 by the presence of wire nails.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Window Glass

The proposed historic date range of from circa 1830 to 1860 was also supported by window glass data. The mean thickness of 1.59 mm for window glass at the site is consistent with the dates suggested by the earthenware ceramics and cut nails.

Historic documentation

Some of the historic components are also illustrated on an 1876 map prepared for a report on the geological resources of Shannon County. The map shows the location of two mills on the spring branch, one labeled "new mill" and the other "old mill". Since no reference was made to the mills in an 1863 soldier's journal, neither may have been standing at that time. The "old mill" may have been built before the Civil War and the "new mill" after. The 1876 map also shows the location of a farmstead at the site. This farmstead, yet untested, is believed to have been occupied in the late nineteenth century.

Significance of Specific Areas Within the District

Each site component within the district is significant in its potential to yield information important in understanding past human activities in the region. Taken as a whole, the sites represent in microcosm changes in man's use of the natural environment throughout the prehistoric and early historic past for the broader southeastern Ozark region. Each of the sites within the district can substantively contribute to the theme of man's changing use of the Ozark environment. The following is a statement of significance for each site and site subarea within the district:

Round Spring Site, 23SH19:

1. Prehistoric midden extending [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

This area of the site contains abundant evidence of Woodland and Emergent Mississippian occupation. Systematic study of these stratified deposits can yield data on the cultural sequence at the spring, changing exploitation of faunal and floral resources in the prehistoric past, and mortuary and human osteological data from the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

Woodland and Emergent Mississippian populations.

2. [REDACTED]

This small shelter contains abundant evidence of Woodland and Emergent Mississippian occupation. Its deposits have the potential to reveal changes in artifact types and faunal and floral resources exploitation from circa A.D. 800 - A.D. 1250. Faunal preservation is particularly good in this shelter.

3. [REDACTED]

This area contains two wooden wagon wheels which have the potential to yield information on wagon types and manufacturing techniques employed in the region in the nineteenth century.

4. [REDACTED]

This flooded area has the potential to generate data on Woodland exploitation of [REDACTED] and whether or not [REDACTED] was dry or flooded at the time Woodland artifacts were deposited in it.

5. [REDACTED]

This area of the site has great potential to produce data significant to an understanding of nineteenth century mill and mill dam construction in the region. Also adjacent to the branch is evidence of an early to mid-nineteenth century farmstead believed to be contemporaneous with the mill/s, and a later nineteenth century farmstead located [REDACTED]. These two farm complexes have the potential to yield data on changes in farmstead layout, structure function, and subsistence in the southeastern Ozarks during the 19th century.

6. [REDACTED]

This intensively occupied area has the potential to yield significant data on human occupation of the area from circa 7000 B.C. to A.D. 1860. Cultural materials from the area reflect occupation from Early Archaic through Historic. Archeological evidence is present which may indicate an early 19th century cabin with associated subsurface features. This component has the potential to yield data on the material culture of nineteenth century Euro-American pioneers, the origins of trade goods, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

subsistence of these people. Also, an historic road crosses the ridge which can yield data on transportation routes through the southeastern Ozarks region.

[REDACTED]

Testing of this site has indicated that 90 cm of prehistoric archeological deposits are present representing Woodland and Emergent Mississippian occupation of the cave. Faunal remains are extremely abundant in this site providing evidence of the species of animals exploited and changes in exploitation through time. The site has the potential to yield data on changing adaptation to the region from circa A.D. 800-1250 and the nature of cave and shelter habitation during this period of time. It also has the potential to yield mortuary data since Woodland burials are often found in such loci in the Ozarks.

Significance of the Round Spring Archeological District

From the standpoint of culture history, the Round Spring Archeological District is significant because it contains evidence pertaining to the Dalton, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian, and nineteenth century Euro-American occupations of [REDACTED]. The information contained within the remaining site deposits can contribute to a better understanding of these stages of the archeological record. The sites contain valuable data on subsistence practices reflected in vertebrate faunal remains and macrobotanical remains. Also of significance is the Emergent Mississippian cemetery which has been recorded [REDACTED]. Human remains offer the opportunity to collect data on population demography, health, and nutrition. The presence of an early nineteenth century farmstead and mill at the site provides the opportunity to study early efforts at industry, as well as homesteading in the region.

Round Spring is clearly one of the more significant archeological sites in Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The proximity of significant archeological remains to a scenic natural feature offers an excellent opportunity to interpret the archeology [REDACTED]. Since visitors are already visiting this archeological site, Round Spring offers a significant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

opportunity for public education and interpretation of the
archeology of [REDACTED]

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

1. Intermittent occupation for over 7000 years. Evidence exists for human occupation at the Round Spring Archeological District for at least 7000 years. Prehistoric groups visited Round Spring from the Archaic throughout the Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Periods. Later, Historic Euro-Americans also occupied the District. During this long span of time, occupants used the land in a variety of ways. Some prehistoric groups established temporary camps, while others settled in more permanent base camps. Still others buried their dead or participated in special activities at different locations within the district. During the historic period the site was utilized for mill operations and farming activities. There is evidence that two historic mills, a mill dam, and a farmstead and other associated structures were once present at the site.

The Round Spring District is a good example of continuous settlement of one area from prehistoric into historic times. The site can be used to address the research question of site location choice and land use for a variety of human activities. Only a few sites in the Ozarks can provide such evidence of long term occupation. The Phillips Bay Mill (23CT235) site, Old Eminence Site (23SH104), the Isaac Kelley Site (23CT111), and the Culpepper-Pummil Site (23SH14/55) are National Register sites with both historic and prehistoric components. These sites could contribute to research on site selection criteria for habitation, resource procurement or processing, burial, farming, or industry in the Ozark setting. They also could be used to discuss changing land uses of a small area within Ozark National Scenic Riverways during both the prehistoric and historic time periods.

2. Prehistoric lithic technology. The prehistoric component at the Round Spring site includes lithic materials with the potential to yield information relevant to the study of lithic technology. Chipped stone tools and debris represent the most abundant artifact class found at the Round Spring site. A total of 1,131 flakes, 799 proximal flakes, and 4,133 pieces of non-diagnostic shatter was collected during the 1981 investigations. These materials are made primarily from local cherts, but 1.1 percent is from white quartzite. Chipped stone tools and debris occur across the entire extent of the Round Spring site, but are most numerous in the area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

[REDACTED]

The diagnostic chipped stone debris (flakes and proximal flakes) are dominated by the later stages of core/biface reduction sequence. With over 80 percent of the flakes and proximal flakes lacking any dorsal cortex, the lithic debris indicates that the primary stages of the lithic reduction sequence were being conducted elsewhere. Much of the stone tool manufacture activity carried out at Round Spring involved the final stages of stone tool production. The relatively limited number of cores, and the dominance of single platform and tested cobble types indicates that the primary stage of stone tool production was not a primary activity at Round Spring.

Stone tools and debris recovered at Round Spring are characteristic of the final stages of stone tool manufacture. The possibility exists of undisturbed features below the plowzone. Lithic materials could be recovered from these which could provide additional data on stone tool manufacture. Research questions on lithic technology, lithic sources, hunting strategies, and resource procurement and processing in the Eastern Ozarks could be addressed.

The manufacturing techniques represented at the Round Spring site can also be compared to the lithic evidence at [REDACTED]. Most of the lithic material at [REDACTED] was non-diagnostic shatter, with few finished tools being recovered. This, along with other evidence, suggests a temporary camp occupied intermittently over a long period of time. Lithic comparison between the Round Spring site and [REDACTED] is one way of studying these sites' relationship to each other and to the rest of the Eastern Ozark region.

3. Prehistoric Subsistence. Faunal material is well preserved at [REDACTED]

A total of 219 vertebrate remains were identified from the 1981 investigations, with 70% of them being mammals. Deer remains were the most numerous, but a wide range of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and fish were represented. Porcupine was the most interesting mammal recovered because it hasn't been native to the area since the Pleistocene. The broad diversity of animals exploited reflects the broad diversity of animals present in the eastern Ozarks, and serves to explain the stability of the prehistoric adaptive patterns in this region.

Faunal material was also recovered from the Round Spring site, with most material collected from the test units [REDACTED]. Again, a wide range of vertebrate animal forms were exploited. The character of prehistoric Eastern Ozark subsistence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

strategies appears to be linked to exploitation of a wide range of plants and animals. Most of the animals identified at the Round Spring [redacted] represent aquatic or river bottom dwelling creatures like deer, raccoon, etc. The faunal materials at these sites can provide data to address questions of subsistence at rivering in the Eastern Ozarks.

Macrobotanical materials are also preserved at the site. A scan of these materials indicates that the sample is comprised entirely of charred nut hulls and wood charcoal. No charred seeds were observed. The high frequency of charred nut hulls is consistent with other sites [redacted]. Nuts were clearly an important food item and have been found, preservation conditions permitting, in association with all habitation sites in the region.

4. Rockshelter and Cave occupation. In studies of changes in patterns of human adaptation through time, one aspect has been the relationship of human settlement patterns to geomorphological landforms. Archeological remains from [redacted] have the potential to contribute significantly to research concerning site type, length of occupation, and site activities at prehistoric cave and rockshelter sites in the Eastern Ozarks.

The majority of archeological survey within [redacted] has been in response to cultural resource management needs. Surveys have focused [redacted] (Garrison et al. 1976; Lynott 1981) [redacted] (Price et al. 1983, 1984). Survey of substantial areas of the surrounding Mark Twain National Forest have provided data on the number of distribution of archeological sites in the uplands and interfluvial areas of [redacted] (e.g. Perttula et al. 1982). This research has produced an ample and growing data base on human adaptations in the eastern Ozarks, but the research has been clearly biased toward the recognition and study of open sites. Very little research has been directed toward the study of archeological remains in caves and rockshelters in this area since Gerard Fowke (1922) published a summary of his archeological research in central Missouri caves.

This bias in the study of archeological remains at Ozark National Scenic Riverways has been recognized, and testing data from several caves with archeological remains is clearly needed to reveal the nature of past human utilization of these landforms. Potential archeological cave deposits have been identified through inventory of caves within Ozark National Scenic Riverways (Aley 1980, 1981) and through interviews conducted with amateur archeologists and artifact collectors (Price et al. 1983, 1984).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10

Data [REDACTED] can contribute to research of this kind.

5. Late Archaic component. On the basis of projectile points collected from the site, it appears that human activities at Round Spring increased considerably during the Late Archaic substage. Testing has yet to reveal any features from this period, so the nature of Late Archaic activities at Round Spring remains unclear. Much of the habitation debris immediately below the midden stratum around the rim of the sinkhole relates to the Late Archaic substage, and the site clearly contains significant data about Late Archaic life in [REDACTED].

Numerous large basal notched and corner notched points, as well as straight and expanding stem forms are present. Particularly notable among these is the frequent use of white quartzite, rather than chert. The Late Archaic substage in [REDACTED] is characterized by the relatively high frequency of white quartzite in the manufacture of stone tools (Price, Price, and Saucier 1987).

The materials from Round Spring could contribute to comparative regional studies of Late Archaic subsistence, settlement patterns, and lithic technology. The Pulltite site, 23SH94, the Akers Ferry site, 23SH23, and the Chubb Hollow site, 23CT104 are all important National Register sites which contain subsurface Late Archaic components.

The Chubb Hollow site is a single component Late Archaic site believed to represent a special use extractive campsite. There is a high density of lithic materials. The lithic density is also very high at the Pulltite site. These sites can also be compared to the Akers Ferry site, a deeply stratified, multicomponent site with components ranging from Late Archaic/Early Woodland through the Mississippian. The Chubb Hollow and Pulltite camps could be compared to Akers Ferry and the Late Archaic materials at the Round Spring site to develop an understanding of regional settlement patterns, lithic artifact assemblages and typologies, and tool manufacturing techniques.

6. Woodland/Emergent Mississippian midden. Below a disturbed zone of approximately 30 cm, there is a rich organic midden horizon. The black loamy matrix extends to varying depths and contains a rich archeological assemblage relating to the Maramec Springs and Emergent Mississippian occupations of the site. The 1981 test excavations produced evidence that the archeological deposit on the [REDACTED] is quite deep. The midden stratum extends from about 40 cm to nearly 70 cm below surface. It is likely that erosion resulting from major floods has truncated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

the midden in most areas [REDACTED] The remaining midden deposit has the potential to contribute additional data about occupation of the Round Spring site by Woodland and Emergent Mississippian people.

During the Woodland stage, Round Spring was occupied intensively by people associated with the Maramec Spring culture. The intensity of the occupation during this period is documented by the presence of extensive artifacts and a dark midden stratum. Most of the vertebrate remains from the site are probably related to either the Maramec Spring occupation or the Emergent Mississippian occupation. Despite the intensity of the Maramec Springs use of the Round Spring, it does not appear that habitation at the site was permanent.

Beginning sometime between A.D. 700 and A.D. 900, Emergent Mississippian people began visiting Round Spring. Evidence of Emergent Mississippian occupation occurs in the form of arrow points and shell-tempered ceramics. During this period and continuing until perhaps A.D. 1200, Round Spring was apparently utilized by both Maramec Springs and Emergent Mississippian groups. The presence of limestone-tempered and shell-tempered ceramics mixed throughout the midden stratum near the spring documents the temporal overlap of these two groups at Round Spring. It is unlikely that either group used the site as a permanent settlement.

Data from the Round Spring midden could be compared to data from the midden at Akers Ferry. While Round Spring is believed to be a temporary camp occupied intensively and intermittently over time, the midden at Akers Ferry is believed to be the result of a permanent Woodland village with an associated burial complex (cairns). Comparison of these two sites could provide information on the similarities and differences in these two different settlement patterns during the Woodland Period.

7. Mixed Woodland/Emergent Mississippian midden materials.

Data from the Round Spring midden could also be used to address the question of coeval occupation by Woodland and Emergent Mississippian groups at Eastern Ozark sites. Mixed Woodland/Emergent Mississippian materials (Maramec Springs limestone tempered and Emergent Mississippian shell-tempered ceramic sherds) have also been observed at the Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11.

It has not been demonstrated when Maramec Springs ware was first produced, but it likely began in the first two centuries B.C. It probably continued to be the standard ware in the Central Ozark Dome region until as late as ca. A.D. 1200-1300. It is presently

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12

undetermined with certainty how late in time Meramec ceramics were manufactured in the region. Possibly Mississippian peoples who occupied the Round Spring site procured limestone tempered wares from neighboring peoples who constructed them.

It is possible that these wares were used simultaneously on the site and entered the archeological context together at the same time. Evidence indicates that while Mississippian populations were exploiting [REDACTED] "Woodland" people constructing limestone tempered ceramics continued to occupy [REDACTED] and that trade may have been established between these populations.

8. Mississippian mortuary component. The Round Spring site is significant as the site of a number of Emergent Mississippian/Mississippian burials. Four burials have eroded from the area near the spring as a result of flood water overflowing the sinkhole (Haslag 1959; Bray 1964; Henning 1966). These episodes of limited research provide evidence documenting that Round Spring was used as a cemetery during the period between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1300.

Some of the burials contained grave goods, which included lithic projectile points, scraper, bone tool, limestone beads, shell tempered and limestone tempered ceramics. One burial had a series of mussel shells laid around the skull of the individual to form a crescent, and a bifacial preform and shell tempered elbow pipe laying against the skull. The elbow pipe has a face incised on the bowl with a weeping eye motif (Banks 1978:33)

Available radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates from Round Spring provide evidence that both Meramec Springs and Emergent Mississippian people were occupying the area around the spring on an intermittent basis during the period between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1100. Then about A.D. 1200, a number of people associated with the Mississippian culture were interred in the same area which had been used as a habitation area by Woodland and Emergent Mississippian peoples. The radiocarbon dates from the human burials excavated by the University of Missouri (Haslag 1959, Henning 1966) represent some of the last prehistoric dates recorded in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The last prehistoric occupation of Round Spring occurred about A.D. 1300. This coincides with a widespread abandonment of [REDACTED] by Emergent Mississippian people and the appearance of major Mississippian civic ceremonial centers in the Mississippi River alluvial valley to the southeast.

Human remains offer the opportunity to collect data on population demography, health, social structure, mortuary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

practices, and nutrition. Paleopathological examination and analysis of skeletal remains can give insights about health, longevity, burial practices, subsistence activities, environmental stress, and malnutrition. Strontium tests and stable carbon isotope studies on human bone give percentages of meat and vegetable components in the diet and the type of vegetable food staple consumed. Examination of Harris Lines in the long bones, dental hypoplasia, caries, and various disease conditions can be important in determining stresses placed on the human body by the environment and provide information on how successfully adapted the individual was to a particular area.

9. 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 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]. The presence of a possible early to mid-nineteenth century farmstead in the Round Spring District is a significant contribution to research on agricultural economic systems operating in the region.

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 to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 14

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 the Round Spring site have demonstrated the presence of early to mid nineteenth century historic materials from the 1981 excavations. These artifacts, as well as those reported by Garrison (1976) provide data useful to addressing questions of subsistence, economics, and trade. While this area has been disturbed to some degree by construction of roads and other State Park activities, historic artifacts are abundant in the top 30 cm of soil.

Early settlement of the Eastern Ozarks was characterized by semi-nucleated hunter and agricultural settlements (C. Price and J. Price 1979). Population growth of the Ozark interior was slow until the mid-nineteenth century. Eastern Ozark settlements, made up largely by small scale farmers, were united by waterways and overland roads.

The farms and mills at Round Spring were probably part of an open neighborhood community which included the courthouse and jail at Old Eminence, Paulding Sawmill, the T.S. Jacoby Iron Banks, Deatherage Farm and other small family farms, and a connecting system of country roads. The nature of the terrain in this part of the Ozarks, as well as the nature of the American frontier cultural system, precluded largely nucleated settlement. Settlement density was low and the settlement pattern composed of dispersed farms, occupying the discontinuous tracts of agricultural soils scattered along the valley.

Each of these sites fulfilled a function in the community. The farms were the family centers, with the political center located at Old Eminence and the Deatherage Store serving the economic and social needs of the people. There is evidence to suggest that the store may have also provided a blacksmith shop. Lumber for building could be cut or purchased from the sawmill, and grain ground at the Round Spring grist mill. The community was spread over approximately five miles and was connected by a system of country roads and waterways. Round Spring is significant because of its role within this typical Eastern Ozark open neighborhood community.

10. Historic grist mill industry in the Eastern Ozarks. While little remains of the historic mills at Round Spring, archeology has the potential to yield addition information on early grist mill operations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

The Gibson grist mill at Wilson's Creek Battlefield was discovered in 1966 from only a few broken bricks, odd and ends of trash, and a suspicious small mound at the side of the creek. Closer examination revealed large hewn timbers in the stream during low water and the remains of an open trench headrace. A house site was discovered near the site of the Gibson mill [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]. The mills at Round Spring are probably associated with the farmstead [REDACTED].

A root cellar feature discovered at the Gibson house was quite similar to one associated with the farmstead near the Round Spring mills.

Grist mills and other mills played a tremendously important role in the early days of settlement in the U.S. Eric Sloane said, "There were few more important cogs in the mechanics of American business than the millers and their mills. The village mill was always the link between farmer and industry." Usually built on streams to use water power, mills often determined the locations of roads and trails. Almost literally, "all roads led to the mill." Towns grew up around these early mills.

The three most popular water mill designs were the undershot, overshot, and breast designs. The overshot wheel was likely to be found where there was flat or rolling country and the rate of fall was slight. Such wheels required the use of a dam to raise water to the desired height. Both the Gibson mill and the mills at Round Spring utilized the overshot wheel and dam system.

Basic operation of a grist mill of this type involved a horizontal shaft running from the wheel hub inward which contacted a vertical spindle on which the stones were mounted. The spindle then turned freely in a lower stone which was stationary. Both stones were enclosed in a circular box called a vat. The vat had an opening or hopper at the top to receive the grain and another at the bottom to eject the meal or flour into a wooden chute called a shoe. The ground grain was often received from the shoe into metal cups. A cylinder of silk or metal screen then sorted the grain into fine, seconds, and bran.

Mills were especially susceptible to flood and fire. The Gibson Mill at Wilson's Creek and the Round Spring mills all burned.

11. Historic lime kiln industry in the Eastern Ozarks. Evidence for the existence of a historic lime kiln in the Round Spring Archeological District adds to the significance of the site. The long suspected presence of a lime kiln at the site is alluded to [REDACTED]. Discovery of fragments of furnace or kiln slag in unit 2 of the 1990 investigations of Area A north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

[REDACTED] provide further evidence of the possible existence of such a kiln.

Slacked lime used in making mortar and cement is produced by burning wood and limestone together in subsurface kilns. These kilns are often dug into the slope of a hill so that a vertical chimney structure with stone on one side remains below the surface with a draft at the bottom (Price, personal communication 1991). The soil on the back side becomes so hot, it is fired red 15-20 cm back from the chimney. The fire is so hot the kiln becomes lined with a green glass glaze. Lime kilns have been identified in Ripley County, Missouri and at Arrow Rock, Missouri. Families sometimes constructed a lime kiln to provide for their masonry needs beginning around the 1850s (Price, *ibid*).

During archeological investigations in 1990, a suspicious projection of stone and soil was observed by James Price approximately halfway between the spring branch and the parking lot in Area A. This feature may be the remains of the lime kiln rumored to have operated in this vicinity. It was in this area that fragments of furnace slag, limestone, and charcoal were observed in shovel tests.

Integrity

The integrity of the Round Spring Archeological District is good. While a portion of the site in [REDACTED] has been impacted by flooding and resultant erosion, and the area of historic concentration has been disturbed by construction, abundant prehistoric and historic materials, including intact subsurface features spanning a long period of time, are present over a large area of the district.

A significant quantity of the midden remains intact. Test excavations [REDACTED] conducted by Lynott indicated that prehistoric cultural materials extend to a depth of 110 cm below surface (Lynott 1981) representing Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian occupations with stratigraphic integrity. Woodland occupation appears to have been very intense [REDACTED] evidenced by abundant limestone tempered Maramec Spring wares.

Evidence of the "old mill" is preserved [REDACTED] During episodes of low water, the base of the mill dam can be seen [REDACTED]

The area of the Round Spring Archeological District has been

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 17

intensively utilized during both the historic and prehistoric periods. Shovel testing revealed that archeological remains are present along [REDACTED]. Archeological remains cover more than 17,000 square meters from [REDACTED]

Prehistoric artifacts are present across this entire area. Early to mid-nineteenth century remains are concentrated along the [REDACTED] where the remains of at least one, and possibly two mills are present. Other historic remains from that time period are also present in the area adjacent to 1981 Test Units 5 and 6, where evidence of domestic activities has been collected. Historic remains from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries are likely present at several places within the site.

Much of the site remains undisturbed with the potential to provide important information about the changing lifeways in the Eastern Ozarks. The site has produced an abundance of prehistoric and historic artifacts and intact subsurface features.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Anonymous

- 1947 Archaeology in our State parks. Missouri Archaeological Society Newsletter, No. 19.

Banks, Alan

- 1978 Indians of the Upper Current River. Private Printing, Eminence, Missouri.

Bray, Robert T.

- 1964 Report on excavation of Indian skeleton, Round Springs State Park. Report on file. Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia.

- 1967 Archeological Survey and Excavations at Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, Missouri. University of Missouri, Columbia.

Brown, Lenard E.

- 1969 History basic data, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Dent, Shannon, and Carter Counties, Missouri. Report issued by the National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Carrell, T.L., J.A. May, and E.G. Garrison

- 1980 National reservoir inundation study research at Round Spring and Alley Spring, Ozark National Scenic Riverways National Park Service, Southwest Cultural Resources Center.

Chapman, Carl H.

- 1975 The Archaeology of Missouri, I. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.
- 1980 The Archaeology of Missouri, II. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Denman, David

- 1978 Agriculture, diet, and economic status: subsistence strategies 1850-1870 Ripley County, Missouri, with particularistic analysis of the Widow Harris cabin site. Manuscript on file with the Center for Archeological Research, Southeast Field Station, Southwest Missouri State University.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Fowke, Gerald

- 1922 Archeological Investigations. Smithsonian Institute
Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 76, Washington.

Gallaher, Jno

- 1900 Preliminary report on the structural and economic
geology of Missouri. Bureau of Geology and Mines,
Jefferson City.

Garrison, Ervan G., V. Ann Tippitt, Ward F. Weakly, & John
Graham

- 1976 Archaeological investigations of the Ozark National
Scenic Riverways Park. Final report submitted to the
National Park Service in fulfillment of Purchase Order
NPS 2-920-P2-0068, University of Missouri.

Goodyear, Albert C.

- 1974 The Brand Site: A Techno-functional Study of a Dalton
Site in Northeast Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological
Survey. Research Series, No. 7. Fayetteville.

Haslag, Leonard

- 1959 Recent archaeological discoveries - Missouri State Parks.
Missouri Archeological Society Newsletter, No. 132,
pp. 7-9.

Hazard, Evan

- 1982 The mammals of Minnesota. University of Minnesota
Press.

Henning, Dale R.

- 1966 Letter report to Mr. Lee Fine, Director of Parks,
Missouri State Parks Board. On file, Missouri Depart-
ment of Natural Resources, Jefferson City.

Lewis, Kenneth

- 1984 The American Frontier, An Archaeological Study of
Settlement Pattern and Process. Academic Press, New
York.

Lynott, Mark L.

- 1981 Fieldnotes & excavations forms from test excavations
on 23SH19, the Round Spring site, in Shannon County,
Missouri. On file, Midwest Archeological Center,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

-
- 1982 An Evaluation of Three Archeological Sites in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Manuscript on file at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 1989 An Archeological Evaluation of the Gooseneck and Owls Bend sites: Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Southeast Missouri. Midwest Archeological Center Occasional Studies in Anthropology. No. 23. Midwest Archeological Center/NPS, Lincoln, NE_
- 1991 Round Spring Archeology, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Southeast Missouri. Manuscript on file at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Lynott, Mark J., Susan M. Monk, and James E. Price
1984 The Owls Bend Site, 23SH10: An Emergent Mississippian Occupation in the Eastern Ozarks. Missouri Archaeological Quarterly 1(1):12-14, 20.
- Lynott, Mark J., and Susan M. Monk
1986 Archeological investigations at Limekiln Cave, 23SH109, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Southeast Missouri. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Monk, Susan M., and Therese C. Rhyder
1982 Unmodified and modified vertebrate remains recovered from the Lepold, Round Springs, and Limekiln sites. Report on file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Morse, Dan F., and Phyllis A. Morse
1983 Archaeology of the Central Mississippi Valley. Academic Press, New York.
- Orchard, Charles L. and Marjory
1977 The Chiltons
- Perttula, Timothy K., James E. Price, Carolyn "Jeep" Helm, and Rike Reuter-Hart
1982 A Cultural Resources Survey of Forest Tracts in the Poplar Bluff, Salem, Van Buren, Ava, Rolla, Winona, and Fredericktown Districts, Performed for the USDA. Manuscript on file, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

Price, Cynthia R.

- 1979 19th Century Ceramics in the Eastern Border Region.
Monograph Series, Number 1, Center for Archaeological
Research, Southwest Missouri State University,
Springfield.

- 1985 Frontier Settlement in the Current River Drainage:
Variation in Organizational Patterning. Paper presented
at meetings of the Southern Anthropological Society,
1985.

Price, James E.

- 1985 Excavations at Prehistoric Period Sites. In
Archeological Investigations in the Ozark National
Scenic Riverways, 1983-1984, by James E. Price, Cynthia
R. Price, and Roger Saucier. Report submitted to the
National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center.
- 1986 Test excavations at the Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11. In:
Archeological investigations in the Ozark National Scenic
Riverways, 1984-1985, p. 36-62. Assembled by James E.
Price and Cynthia R. Price. Report submitted to the NPS
Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Price, Cynthia R., and James E. Price

- 1981 Investigation of settlement and subsistence systems in
Ozark Border region of southeast Missouri during the
first half of the 19th century: The Widow Harris Cabin
Project. Ethnohistory 28(3).

Price, James E., Cynthia R. Price, Roger Saucier, Timothy Perttula

- 1983 Archaeological investigations in the Ozark National
Scenic Riverways, 1981-1982. Manuscript on file at the
Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Price, James E., Cynthia R. Price, Roger Saucier, Paul Delcourt,
Hazel Delcourt, and Newman Smith

- 1984 Archaeological Investigations in the Ozark National
Scenic Riverways, 1982-1983. Manuscript on file, Midwest
Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Price, James E., Cynthia R. Price, and Roger T. Saucier

- 1987 Archaeological Investigations in the Ozark National
Scenic Riverways, 1984-1986. Manuscript on file, Center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University.

Sauer, Carl O.

1920 The Geography of the Ozark Highland of Missouri.
University of Chicago Press.

Vineyard, Jerry D. and Gerald L. Feder

1974 Springs of Missouri. Missouri Geological Survey and
Water Resources, Jefferson City.

Williams, Charles P.

1876 Industrial report on lead, zinc, and iron together
with notes on Shannon County and its copper deposits.
Geological Survey of Missouri, Jefferson City.

Williams, Steve

1954 An Archaeological Study of the Mississippian Culture in
Southeast Missouri. Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University.
University Microfilm, Ann Arbor.

Wyatt, R.

1959 Round Springs cultural material. Report on file,
Archaeological Survey of Missouri, University of
Missouri, Columbia.