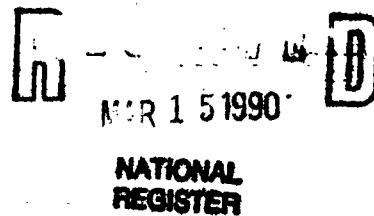


United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Shawnee Creek Site

other names/site number 23SH11

2. Location

street & number

☒ not for publication

city, town Eminence, Missouri/Ozark National Scenic Riverways

☒ vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Shannon code 203 zip code 65066

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

1

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

0

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official Claire F. Blackwell

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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)

DOMESTIC/village site

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Agricultural field

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 Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11, is a multicomponent archeological site

The site contains a Woodland/ Mississippian component. The existence of a remnant of a Mississippian wall trench provides evidence that Mississippian structures can be found in the highland interior of the southeastern Missouri Ozark region. Subsurface features were present within this structure demonstrating site integrity beneath the plowzone.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource which is a prehistoric archeological site. (See Map 3)

Noncontributing Resources: There is one noncontributing structure at the site.

Environmental Description

This part of the Eastern Ozarks is a land of rugged topography with streams flowing swiftly through deeply dissected valleys separated by steep and rocky divides. Springs are abundant in this part. The site is in a field which in recent years has been employed for fescue hay production.

Soil on the site is free of natural stones and consists of a silty loam overlying clay.

☒ See continuation sheet

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

Period of Significance

A.D. 870-A.D. 1380

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic

Woodland

Mississippian

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement

Archeological research on the Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11, has indicated the site's significance in understanding and explaining both the development of the Mississippian lifeway and the relationship of two prehistoric cultures in the Ozark Highlands of southeast Missouri. The discovery of a lowered-floor Mississippian wall trench structure deep in the highland interior of the southeast Missouri Ozarks provides significant evidence that sedentary Mississippian development reached the stream valleys of the Ozark Highland. The fact that Mississippian and Woodland ceramics were in physical contact with each other is significant because it provides evidence of a possible blending or coexistence of cultures at the site.

Specific Dates

Three independent chronometric methods were employed to date the Mississippian structure. Charcoal from burned architectural elements were submitted to Beta Analytic, Coral Gables, Florida, for radiocarbon dating. The two carbon samples submitted for radiocarbon dating yielded dates of 860+/-110 B.P. or A.D. 1090 uncorrected (Beta 14140) and 570 +/- 70 B.P. or A.D. 1380 uncorrected (Beta 14473).

Thermoluminescence samples run on shell tempered sherds from the structure floor yielded dates of 950 +/- 150 B.P. or A.D. 1000 (Alpha 2374) and 1080 +/- 130 or A.D. 870.

Cubes of bright orange fire hardened clay were extracted from archeomagnetic dating from the fire hearth and submitted to Colorado State University, Archaeomagnetic Laboratory, Fort

☒ See continuation sheet

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Record #

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Van
Buren, MO and Midwest Archeological Cent
Lincoln, NE

Acreage of property 2.7 acres

A [REDACTED]

Zone Easting Northing

C [REDACTED]

B   

☐ See continuation sheet

[REDACTED]

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries of this nomination include a 2.7 acre parcel. Boundaries were determined by excavation, surface survey, and proton magnetometer survey. [REDACTED]

* See continuation sheet.

city or town Lincoln

state Nebraska

zip code 68508-387

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

Cultural Context

The Archaic Period

The Archaic Period (8,000 B.C. to 500 B.C.) 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 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 by some that bands most likely grouped together in larger base camps in protected areas during the winter and spring when deer tend to clump together in sheltered areas. Then, in the summer, when resources are more dispersed, groups separated into smaller units. Isolated finds of Archaic tools, such as those recovered by collectors at the Shawnee Creek site, may represent some of these small hunting camp sites.

Little is known about the Middle Archaic Period in the Ozarks, but by the Late Archaic (3,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.) projectile point styles had changed, maize had been introduced, a refined ground stone tool industry had emerged, there was heavy exploitation of shellfish, and 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.

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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, agriculture, the use 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 and are regarded as Emergent Mississippian (Williams 1954). This substage was first radiocarbon dated at the Story Mount 1, Hoecake site (23MI8), Cairo Lowland (Marshall n.d.) where a red filmed, recurved rim of shell tempered pottery was found directly associated with typically Woodland tradition log tomb burials dated at 730 A.D. (Williams 1974).

Several Emergent Mississippian phases have been identified. The Hayti Phase has been defined by Marshall (1965) as the Emergent Mississippian stage in the Little River Lowlands. Emergent Mississippian occupation in the Eastern Ozark region was presented through James Price's definition of the Naylor Phase (Price et al. 1975), and in the Central Mississippi Valley the Big Lake phase of the Emergent Mississippian has become apparent through the research of Dan and Phyllis Morse at the Zebree site (1981).

Mississippian Varney red filmed pottery found at many Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri was described by Steve Williams (1954) from the Old Varney River site, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] There are two major vessel forms. One is a large diameter bowl or pan that is red slipped and carefully smoothed on the interior. The other is a medium to large high necked deep globular jar with recurved, appendageless rim that is also red slipped.

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A wide distribution of Emergent Mississippian sites dating from 700 A.D. to 1000 A.D. in Southeast Missouri are marked by the strong 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. Recovery of large jars probably indicate food storage of gathered plants or wild cultigens like little barley, goosefoot, sumpweed, or maygrass.

The Naylor Phase of the Emergent Mississippian period appears to have had its beginning along the Ozark escarpment and in the lowlands to the east. The Gooseneck site is the type site of this phase and contains typical Emergent Mississippian artifacts and a very large post mold feature possibly indicating some kind of fortification system.

The Powers phase is the only fully developed Mississippian complex in the Missouri Ozarks and is located largely in the Western Lowlands between the Little Black and Black Rivers in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas immediately adjacent to the Ozark escarpment ca. A.D. 1275 to 1320. These settlements consisted of major civic ceremonial centers, villages, hamlets, and limited activity sites. It was a short lived manifestation lasting only 50 years, after which time settlements were burned and abandoned. The houses exhibit wall trench construction in the core (inner wall).

Physical Description

The Shawnee Creek site (23SH11) [REDACTED]

(See Map 3) The

site is in a field. It is managed by the park as an "open field" and is seeded with a perennial grass (fescue) which is hayed once a year in the early summer. The field is annually fertilized and occasionally limed without disturbance to the site. It is [REDACTED]

the site. The areal extent of the site is approximately 11,000

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square meters [REDACTED]

Recordation

Subsurface archeological investigations have taken place on the site on three occasions. (See Map 2) Test excavations were conducted on the site on June 12, 13, and 14, 1985, under the direction of Dr. James E. Price and Cynthia R. Price as part of a 5-year study of the prehistory and history of Ozark National Scenic Riverways. This investigation revealed a burned walltrench Mississippian structure, Feature 1. (J. Price and C. Price, 1985:40-62) (Map 2 and Map 4). The structure had a lowered floor, ie., it had been constructed in a shallow basin excavated by the builders. Wall trenches were excavated inside the margins of the basin. A large postmold discovered in the excavation demonstrated that the structure had internal support posts that assisted in holding up the superstructure. Fragments of charred wooden architectural elements lay on the structure floor. A burned clay firehearth was discovered in the southeastern quarter of the structure. Large shell tempered pottery sherds lay on the surface of the hearth and a green granite celt was found in the extreme southeastern corner of the structure basin. Both shell tempered Mississippi Plain and limestone tempered Meramec Spring ceramics were discovered in direct contact on the structure floor. The excavations also produced small chert arrow points, cores, bifaces, and an abundance of firecracked rocks and debitage.

In November 1985 a crew from the Midwest Center returned to collect magnetic survey data from the site in general. They also collected archeomagnetic samples from the hearth in Structure 1. Ten samples were sent for dating to the Archeomagnetic Laboratory, Colorado State University.

Additional investigations were conducted on the site by the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center under the direction of Dr. Mark Lynott on June 2-6, 1986, to expose magnetic anomalies discovered on the site through a proton magnetometer survey conducted by the Midwest Archeological Center staff on November 4, 1985. (See map 3, A1 through A5) These investigations revealed 3 previously unknown features (map 3). Feature 1 was a burned soil area [REDACTED]

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[redacted] Feature 2 was a large refuse-filled pit approximately 2 meters in diameter and 49 centimeters in depth [redacted]

[redacted] Feature 3 was a smaller refuse-filled pit 80 centimeters in diameter and 59 centimeters deep [redacted]

[redacted] Both pits had vertical walls and flat bottoms and were quite similar to those discovered on the Emergent Mississippian Shell Lake site, 23WE627, [redacted] (J. Price and C. Price 1984). C-14 analysis of wood charcoal from Feature 2 resulted in a date of A.D. 1072 +/- 40 (Beta-17800) which indicates the contemporaneity of pits with the burned structure. Thermoluminescence, radiocarbon, and archeomagnetic testing indicate that this structure burned sometime during the 11th century A.D. (See #8 Specific Dates) Both refuse pits contained an abundance of cultural materials consisting of both shell tempered Mississippi Plain ware and limestone tempered Meramec Spring ware, small arrowpoints, firecracked rocks, debitage, a fragment of a greenstone spud, and other lithic artifacts. Preservation of faunal materials in the features was poor but an abundance of ethnobotanical materials were recovered.

In September the Midwest crew again returned to the site to complete the 1986 excavation project. At this time a series of 10 archeomagnetic samples were collected and submitted to the Archeomagnetic Laboratory for dating.

The material culture assemblage recovered from the pits and burned structure is Emergent Mississippian in origin with the exception of the limestone tempered Meramec Spring ceramics. The latter having been traditionally classified as Late Woodland. Shell tempered wares recovered from the site represent large globular jars with no appendages. The Meramec Spring wares represent typical cordmarked and plain Woodland jars. Sherds recovered from the burned structure are illustrated in Figure 2.

Numerous small arrow points were recovered from the site in addition to bifaces and cores (Figure 3). Numerous firecracked rocks and flakes were also recovered in addition to a complete pecked and ground green granite celt recovered from the floor of the structure (Figure 4).

Test excavations on the Shawnee Creek site, 23SH11, fortuitously encountered the remains of a burned, lowered-floor Mississippian walltrench structure and associated refuse pits. (Map 4, Figure 1) The structure is quite similar to typical

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Middle Mississippian structure types found throughout the Central Mississippian Alluvial Valley and bares many affinities with burned structures of the Powers Phase in the Western Lowland of southeast Missouri near the Ozark Border (J. Price and Griffin 1979). The material culture assemblage recovered from the Mississippian features is typical of late Emergent Mississippian manifestations along the Ozark Border [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Although the sample is relatively small, sufficient evidence exists to state that the assemblage probably antedates the Powers Phase which existed ca. A.D. 1300-1400. It is possible that the limestone tempered Meramec Spring wares found in the structure are coeval with the shell tempered wares, and that both wares were used simultaneously on the site and entered the archeological context at the same time.

Area Excavated

The area of 23SH11 is 11,000 square meters. A total of 45 square meters was excavated in test units, amounting to less than 1% of the site area.

Disturbances

The site has been truncated [REDACTED] [REDACTED] probably resulting in some loss of the site area. Cultivation of the field had been carried on over the years and agricultural activities had disturbed the soil within 2-4 cm of the structure floor. In certain areas plowscars were evident in the floor and hearth of the feature. The plowzone above the feature contained bits of charcoal, sherds, and burned clay, presumably removed from the structure floor through agricultural activities. Such practices impacted on the archeological integrity of the feature. The original depth of the structure basin could not be determined, but the floor was clearly discernible.

The soil erodes easily and there appears to have been [REDACTED] [REDACTED] The soil surface in [REDACTED] is considerably higher in elevation than that in the field where the main portion of the site occurs.

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Data Limitations

Bone preservation on the site is poor at best. No animal bones were encountered in the plowzone and only small pieces of badly burned and calcined bone fragments were recovered from the disturbed structure fill. Even so, a faunal report was done on the existing bone sample (Bozell 1987) and comparisons drawn to other sites in the area.

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Collins, Colorado, for archaeomagnetic dating. The archeomagnetic dates yielded by the burned hearth samples could date either A.D. 1025-1075 or A.D. 1225-1325 on the southwestern curve. Although the dates generated by different chronometric techniques span a considerable time range, it is probable that the structure burned sometime in the 11th century A.D.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

Cultural resources can be evaluated for several types of significance under Criterion D of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation.

1. Settlement Patterns. The discovery of the lowered-floor Mississippian wall trench structure unequivocally demonstrates that fully developed Mississippian architecture was constructed deep in the stream valleys of the Ozark Highland. This indicates that sedentary Mississippian settlement occurred there. This fills a hiatus in knowledge concerning the nature of Mississippian occupation after the Owls Bend (Lynott, Monk, and J. Price 1984), Mouth of Rocky (J. Price 1984) and Gooseneck (Lynott 1982) sites, which were occupied (ca. A.D. 500 to 1050); and before the Powers Phase (J. Price and Griffin 1979), a short period beginning in the late thirteenth century and abandoned ca. A.D. 1350 (Lynott 1981).

The Shawnee site demonstrates a continuity in Mississippian occupation for at least 600 years in [REDACTED]. It now seems highly probable that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] contain other examples of Mississippian villages or hamlets with architecture. Data generated by the site and its high potential for producing additional data, indicate that the Shawnee Creek site is pivotal for understanding Mississippian settlement and subsistence in the Ozark Highland.

It was previously thought that no Mississippian sites existed in that region. Preliminary research on the site has demonstrated that prehistoric populations [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] shared in the development and ascension of the Mississippian lifeway with those populations in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley, the so called heartland of Mississippian origins.

The structure at Shawnee Creek is very similar to typical Middle Mississippian structure types throughout the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley and bears many affinities with burned structures of the Powers Phase in the Western Lowland of

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southeast Missouri near the Ozark border (J. Price 1969, Price and Griffin 1979). The Shawnee Creek structure, as well as some Powers Phase structures had hearths located in the southeast quadrant. The Shawnee structure also contained carbonized architectural elements found on the floor that were similar to those found at other Powers Phase sites. Refuse pits containing the same material culture assemblage as the structure, and presumably dating to the same time, have nearly vertical walls and flat bottoms like those discovered at the Shell Lake site (23WE-627). and associated with ceramics of the Varney Tradition (Price and Price 1984).

The lithic assemblage appears to predate the Powers Phase. Small arrow points recovered bear characteristics which are more typically Emergent Mississippian than later Powers Phase. Several specimens are predominantly unifacially flaked and are quite small compared to predominantly bifacially flaked larger specimens found on Powers Phase sites. Arrowpoints from 23SH11 closely resemble those recovered from Gooseneck (23SH54), the Owls Bend site (23SH10), and the Mouth of Rocky site (23SH141).

The rugged Ozark Highland was not isolated from cultural developments that were taking place in the last 1000 years of prehistory; instead prehistoric populations there were highly involved in the technology and subsistence modes that were to dominate southeastern North America in the late prehistoric period.

2. Association of populations from two cultural areas.

The Shawnee Creek site has the potential to address the question of association and possible coexistence of Woodland and Mississippian populations in the southeastern Ozarks. Archeological investigations have revealed the association of populations from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It seems likely that the limestone tempered Meramec Spring wares found in the structure and pits on the Shawnee Creek site are coeval with the shell tempered wares. One limestone sherd was found directly on the structure floor and others were recovered from refuse pits. While these Meramec Spring cordmarked sherds may date earlier than the Mississippian structure and were simply introduced into the feature as the structure basin filled through natural processes subsequent to abandonment, this is unlikely because recent excavation of refuse pits on the site by the National Park Service archeologists and these investigators revealed a quantity

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of both shell tempered and limestone tempered wares occurring together. Since some of the shell tempered wares also contain ground limestone it is probable that the Meramec Spring wares are contemporaneous with the Mississippian occupation and simply represent trade vessels [redacted]

[redacted] where the Meramec Spring wares are common.

Meramec Spring wares are typically assigned to Middle and Late Woodland substages. It has not been demonstrated when this ware first began to be 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 undetermined with certainty how late in time Meramec ceramics were manufactured in the region. In the excavations on the Shawnee Creek site sherds of both cordmarked limestone tempered paste and shell tempered paste were recovered in physical contact with each other. Possibly, the Mississippian peoples who occupied the Shawnee Creek site procured limestone tempered wares from neighboring peoples who constructed them. It is probable that these wares were used simultaneously on the site and entered the archeological context together at the same time. This evidence indicates that while Mississippian populations were exploiting [redacted] "Woodland" peoples constructing limestone tempered ceramics continued to occupy [redacted] and that possibly trade was established between these populations.

3. Paleoethnobotanical evidence. Samples from external features (possibly storage pits) near the Mississippian house were recovered for analysis at the Shawnee Creek site. Seeds of eight taxa were present, 79% being from Maygrass and goosefoot, native cultigens. In addition, two cupules and three kernel fragments of zea maize were identified. The carbonized nutshell assemblage is dominated by hickory, acorn, black walnut and hazelnut. These materials have the potential to indicate a possible year-round occupation of the site, and to suggest uses of plants in a number of different ways. It has been pointed out by Voight (1987) that in most instances, goosefoot and maygrass, two cultigens recovered at the site have higher nutritive values than do most animal foods. The paleoethnobotanical remains have the potential to further document the use of native and domestic cultigens at Late Woodland/Early Mississippian sites and lead to a better understanding of the importance of each in the Ozark region.

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Integrity. While some disturbance has been determined as a result of agricultural activities, considerable integrity has been demonstrated during archeological excavation. Subsurface features have proved to be intact. Part of the site has been truncated by a road, which has undoubtedly destroyed a portion of it. However, the site is on a large terrace which could easily contain the remains of other Mississippian structures. Since the terrace is blanketed with artifacts this seems plausible.

The Mississippian structure was detected at the base of the plowzone. Even through agricultural activities were detectable within 2-4 centimeters of the house floor, the outline of the structure was obvious. Portions of two wall trenches were uncovered on the northern and southern margins of the structure basin representing the dimensions of the original structure. The northern trench was excellently preserved and its dark soil contrasted well with the yellow subsoil (see photographs). A post mold was also clearly discernible which still contained pieces of wood charcoal and wood that had not been totally consumed by fire. This probably represented a large internal post that assisted in holding up the roof. A radiocarbon sample was recovered from the post. The floor of the structure was also clearly discernible as a compact mottled soil lying above a yellow subsoil. Sherds lying on the house floor were used for thermoluminescence dating. Also, a greenstone celt was discovered in situ on the structure floor demonstrating that some artifacts still remain undisturbed within the structure.

Even though it is true that the plowzone of the terrace has been disturbed by farming activities, it is also true that the Mississippian structure was clearly discernible and contained intact features and in situ artifacts. This site has the unique ability to fill a niche in the cultural chronology of the Ozark National Scenic Riverway and the Ozark region. The discovery of the remains of a Mississippian structure marks the first discovery of a feature of this kind in the Current River region of the southeastern Ozarks.

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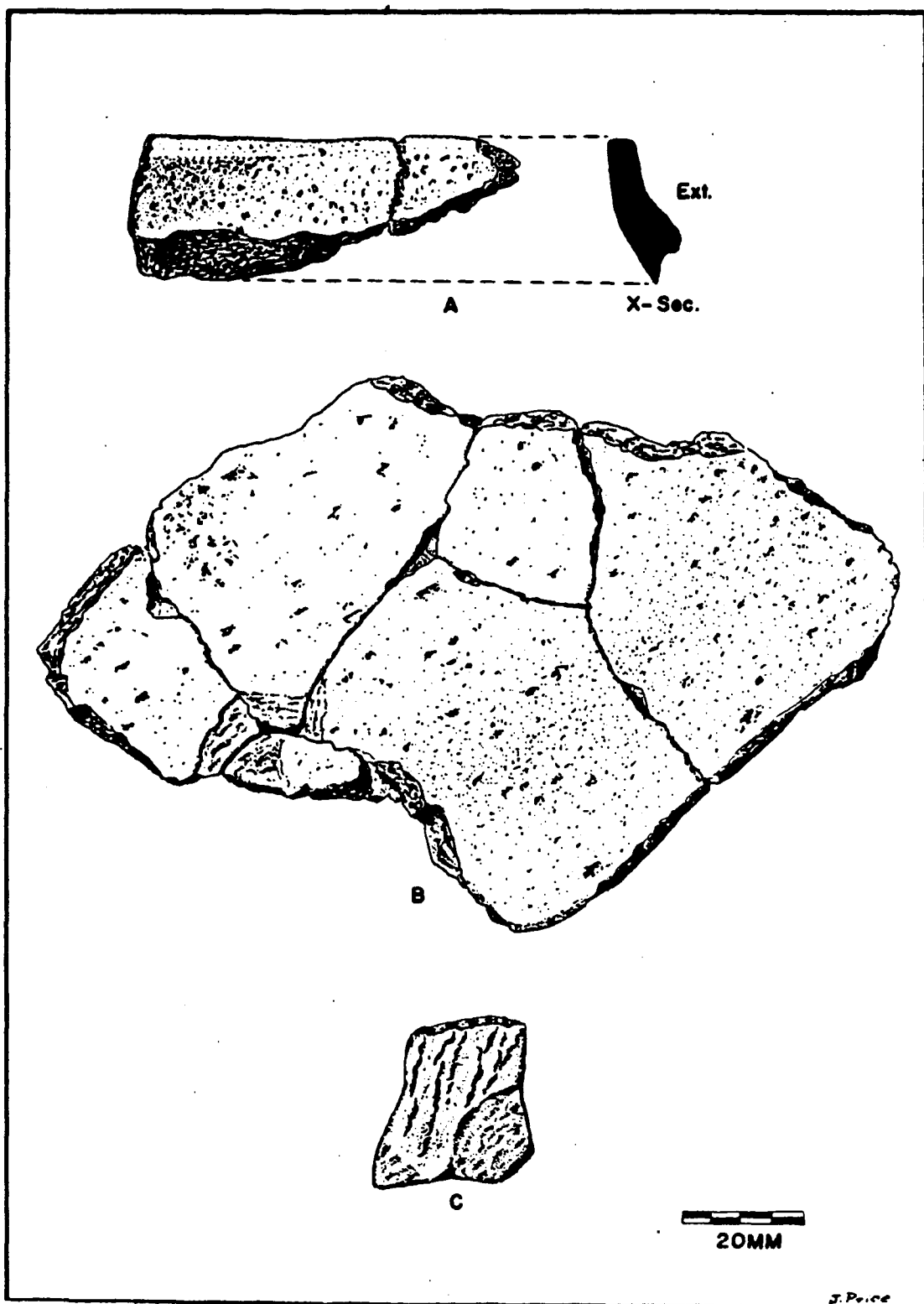
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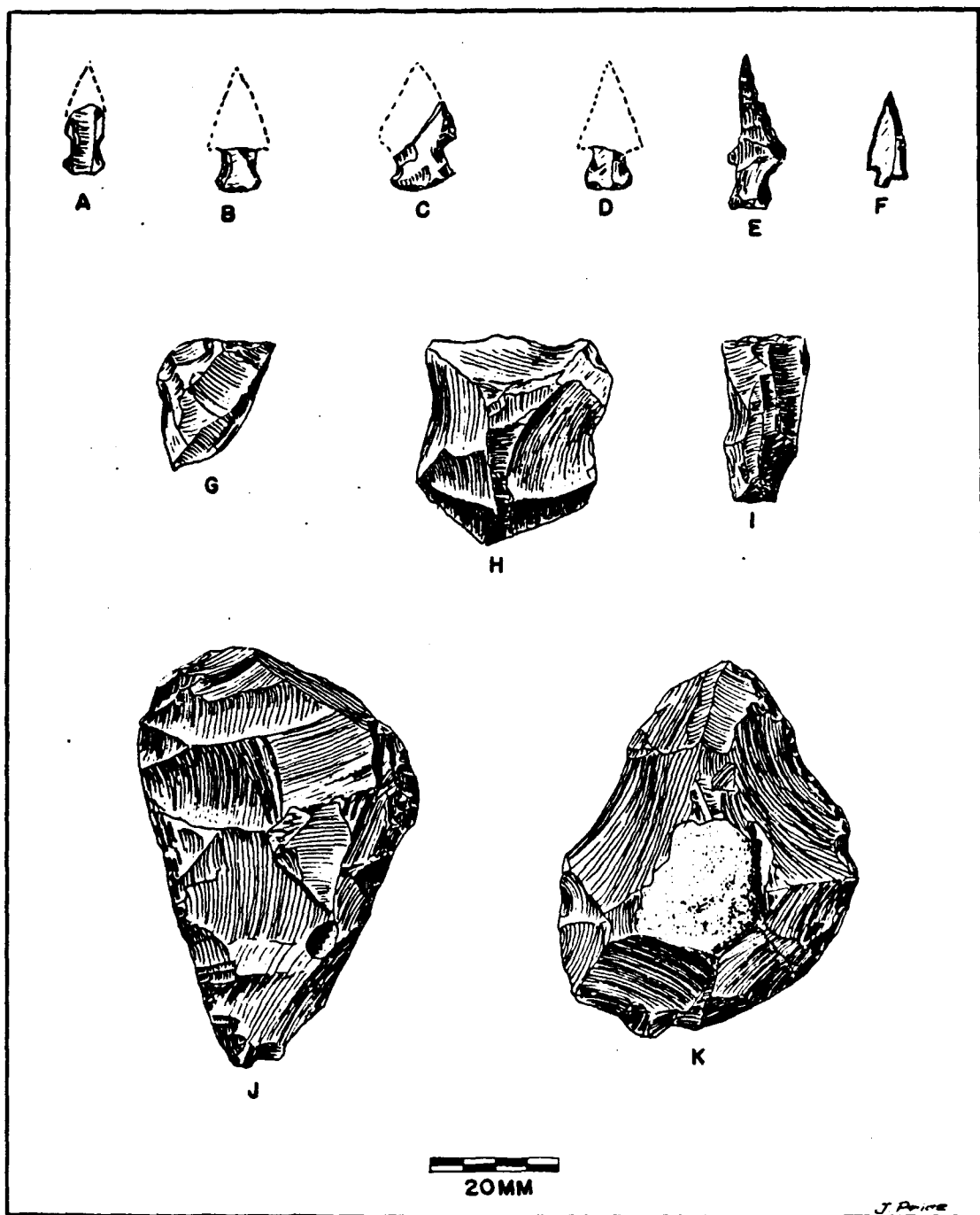
Ceramic sherds recovered from the burned structure, Shawnee Creek Site, 23SH11.

A. Shell tempered jar rinsherd

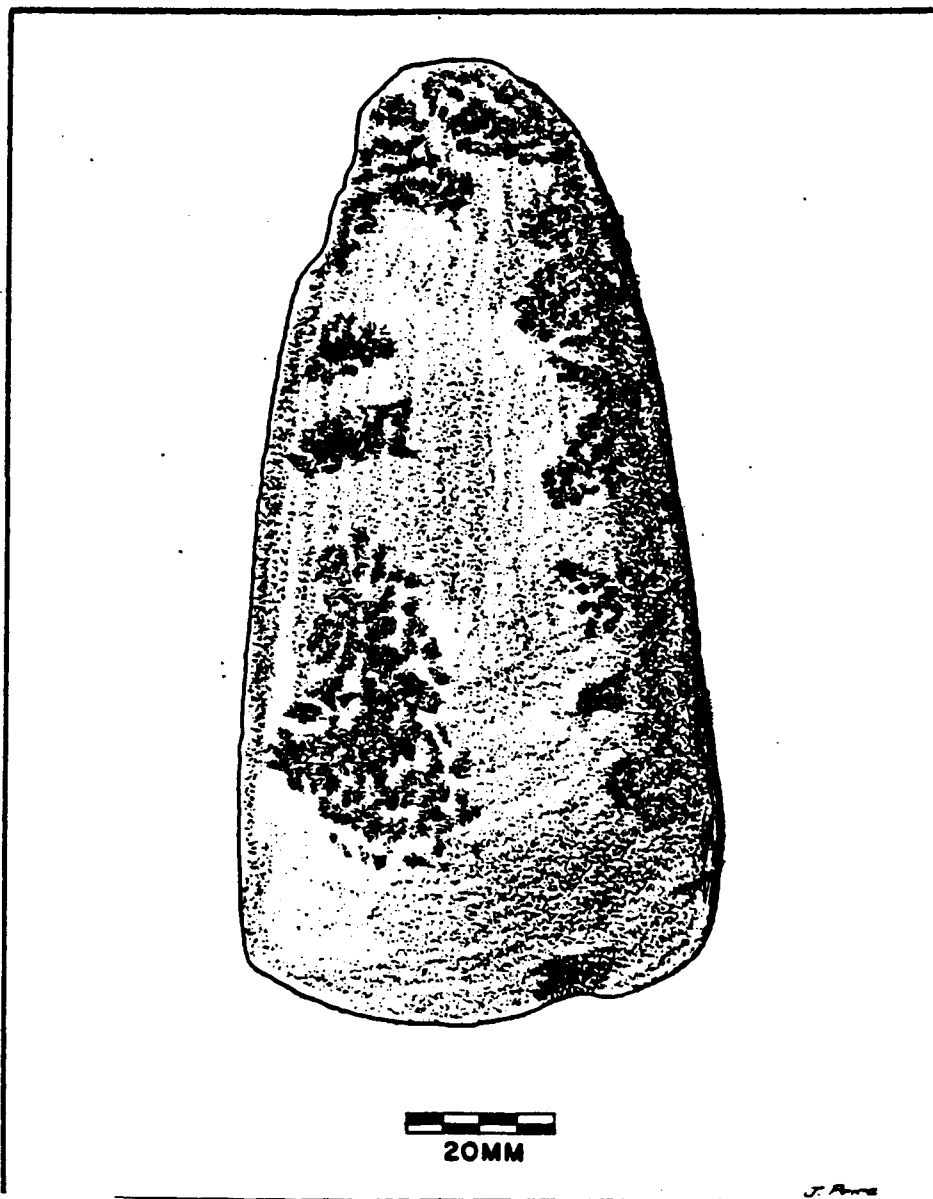
B. Large shell tempered bodysherd

C. Maramec Spring Cord marked bodysherd

(From Price 1986:49 Figure 2)



Lithic artifacts recovered from the Shawnee Creek Site, 23SH11.
 Top row: arrowpoints Middle row and bottom row: bifaces and cores
 (From Price 1986:52 Figure 3)



Green granite celt recovered from floor of burned structure,
Shawnee Creek Site, 23SH11. (From Price 1986:55) Figure 4