Archeological Overview and Assessment for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Greene and Christian Counties, Missouri



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Abstract

This archeological overview and assessment for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield describes the multiple episodes of archeological investigation that have occurred in the park since the 1960s. The report discusses the 50 recorded archeological sites in the park and their relation to the over 8,000 years of documented human use and occupation of the park lands. The assessment discusses what is known about the park's archeological resources, but makes particular note that the main archeological resource of the park, the physical evidence of the 1861 Battle of Wilson's Creek, is not fully recorded, documented, or studied. The overview and assessment concludes with a series of recommendations for future archeological investigations, including a parkwide inventory of the prehistoric resources and a metal-detecting inventory of the battlefield of Wilson's Creek.

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Introduction

The rolling hills of the Ozark uplands along Wilsons Creek were the scene of one of the earliest armed clashes of the American Civil War. On August 10, 1861, Union troops under the command of General Nathaniel Lyon were defeated in a hard-fought battle with Confederate forces led by Major General Sterling Price and General Ben McCulloch (Bearss 1960). Lyon was the first Union general officer killed in the war, and the battle was significant because it helped to determine whether the North or South would gain control of the state of Missouri.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Figure 1) is located in southwest Missouri about 180 miles southeast of Kansas City. The battlefield, located in Greene and Christian counties, includes the 1,752-acre site of the battle. The battle was commemorated when Congress passed a joint resolution on December 24, 1861; and Wilson's Creek was only one of six battles to receive this distinction during the war. The park was created by Public Law 86-434 on April 22, 1960, and renamed a National Battlefield on December 16, 1970 (Hazelwood 1999). The Civil War battle is the primary interpretative emphasis of the park. However, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield also contains a wealth of prehistoric information.

Within Greene and Christian Counties, Missouri, there are 1,593 (788 and 805, respectively) recorded archeological sites as of this writing, and 50 of those sites are found on Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Since the State Historic Preservation Office, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, in Jefferson City began keeping records, there have been 123 reports of archeological investigations filed for Greene County and 49 for Christian County. Seventeen of the 172 reports relate directly to work done on park lands.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Specific sites and features related to the 1861 battle are also listed and include: Ray House (Figure 2), Ray Spring House, Ray Cornfield (Figure 3), Gibson's Mill, Edwards Cabin, Sharp House, Sharp's Cornfield, Short Farmstead, T.B. Manley House, C.B. Manley House, Gwinn House, Manley Cemetery, Edgar Cemetery, Lyon Marker, Bloody Hill (Figure 4), the Sinkhole, Wire Road, and Sigel's artillery position (Figure 5). Objects included on the National Register listing include artifacts related to the battle that reside in the park collection.

There are 50 archeological sites recorded in the park. Just over one-half have a component that is prehistoric in age. Twenty-five sites derive from the historic occupation of the land, and most of those were occupied at the time of the Civil War Battle of Wilson's Creek. The battlefield itself has not been recorded as an archeological site. None of the recorded archeological sites are individually listed on the National Register, nor have they been formally evaluated for eligibility to the National Register.

Environment

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is on the east and west sides of the Wilsons Creek valley [nota bene: When referring to the park or battlefield, the preferred form is the possessive—Wilson's; when referring to the creek, the officially recognized form is Wilsons]. This region is characterized by a generally rolling topography with steep slopes associated with waterways. Physiographically, Wilsons Creek is on the Springfield Plateau, an undulating to rolling plain of the western Ozarks. The Springfield Plateau is bounded on the north and east by the Missouri and Mississippi River valleys and on the south by the edge of the Arkansas River valley. The Plateau extends west into northeast Oklahoma. This region has less relief and stream dissection than most other regions of the Ozarks (Sauer 1920:66). The western Ozarks are considered (McMillan 1976:21) to be on the Prairie Peninsula border, an area of ecological importance in prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns.

Bedrock of the Springfield Plateau is composed of sedimentary rock, mainly limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale. Very cherty limestone is abundant in the Wilsons Creek drainage (Hughes 1982:2). The most important mineral resource in the area (Hughes 1982:3) is the Burlington–Keokuk formation. It is a part of the Mississippian strata of predominately cherty limestone and is between the Pennsylvanian and Ordovician strata. Sinkholes and caves are common in this formation.

The main drainage system in the park is Wilsons Creek and its tributary, Skeggs Branch. At normal flow, Wilsons Creek is approximately 30 to 35 feet wide and five to six feet deep. A mile south of the park, the creek flows into the James River. Ground water consists of primary aquifers in limestone, dolomite, and sandstone formations (National Park Service 1976:11-10 – 11-12).

Annual precipitation in the Springfield area averages over 42 inches, with 41 inches occurring as rain and over one inch as snow. Usually 60 percent of the precipitation falls between the beginning of April and the end of September (Hughes 1982). The climate of Missouri is mid-continental, with temperature fluctuations of 40 degrees in winter and 54 degrees in summer (Chapman 1975:12). The average annual temperature is 56 degrees.

This region of the Ozarks is at the western limits of the eastern hardwood forest and is transitional into the westward savanna and prairie lands. The predominate forest taxon in the park is oak, occurring in several species including black, hickory, black jack, post, white, scarlet, and northern red oak. The forest is classified as part of the oak–hickory climax vegetation (National Park Service 1976:11-1).

The Springfield Plateau consists of at least three primary environmental zones including floodplain, open woodlands, and tall grass prairies (Steyermark 1959). Vegetation is variable in this area, depending to a great extent on slope and soil type (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1979). Springfield, on the average, has a growing season of 199 days, providing adequate time for most regional agricultural crops (National Park Service 1976:11-9). Most areas that are not wooded or in crops have a cover of grasses and legumes and are used as grazing land (Hughes 1982:3).

Bearss (1978) and Gremaud (1986) have both studied the historic records relating to the past vegetation of the battlefield. Using firsthand accounts of battle participants, residents, and early General Land Office survey records, they reconstructed the vegetative pattern of the park at the time of the battle. In 1861 the park was a mix of prairie grasses in savannah-like situations, woodland areas, and farm fields. With the exception of farm fields, the park has probably had a similar environment for at least 5,000 years, with minor changes in density of vegetation regimes that co-varied with climatic shifts.

In the past, the prairie and open woodlands were the home of large animals including bison, elk, wolf, and black bear. The wooded areas contained white-tailed deer, fox, squirrel, cottontail rabbit,

skunk, opossum, and woodchuck (Schwartz and Schwartz 1981:8). White-tailed deer was the staple meat item for many prehistoric inhabitants in this region (Parmalee 1965:24). The flood plains supported beaver, mink, muskrat, and otter (Sauer 1920:59). This area is not on any major flyway; so there is a limited abundance of waterfowl such as ducks and geese. Various songbirds and large hawks inhabit the park. Local fish include catfish, carp, buffalo, bass, sunfish, and sucker (Pflieger 1975). However, present-day pollution has greatly altered the natural habitats and densities of fish, reptile, and amphibian populations.

Regional Culture History

A brief overview of the regional culture history of southwestern Missouri will be provided in order to place the archeological resources of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in a spatial and temporal perspective. For detailed descriptions of this area see Chapman (1975, 1980), Douthit (1981), and O'Brien and Wood (1998). Essentially, the prehistoric human occupation of the lands in and around Wilson's Creek National Battlefield begins around 8,000 to 9,000 years ago (Flanders et al. 1981; Ray et al. 1984). Native Americans continued to use the lands until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Euroamerican settlers became the predominant land users. The prehistoric cultural sequence is divided into four general periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississipian, with several temporal subdivisions within each that correspond to changes in lifeways.

The earliest human occupation in Missouri is attributed to Paleoindians and has been described in detail elsewhere (Reagan et al. 1978; Chapman 1975). The Paleoindian period was from 14,000 to 10,000 years ago (Chapman 1975). The people of the Paleoindian period followed a hunting-pattern lifestyle that was dependent on now-extinct large mammals as a primary food source. The material culture of the period is characterized by a variety of lanceolate projectile point forms. Frequently the points are in association with the remains of extinct big game animals. For example, lanceolate spear points have been found in association with mastodon remains at Kimmswick, near St. Louis, Missouri (Graham et al. 1981). In the study area of southwestern Missouri, Paleoindian points are rare, and the few sites known tend to occur on uplands or on high terraces. Cooley and Fuller (1975:54) reported a Paleoindian Clovis point from Greene County, but no evidence of the Paleoindian period has been found within Wilson's Creek National Battlefield to date.

The transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic period probably coincided with the change in environmental and climatic conditions to conditions that are more similar to those that exist today. The culture complex associated with this transitional period is the Dalton complex (10,000-9,000 years ago [BP]). It has been identified throughout a great deal of the southeast (Goodyear 1982; Cooley and Fuller 1975:60; Price and Krakker 1975). It is likely that the Dalton lifestyle was simply an adaptation to warmer and drier climatic conditions. The people were probably organized into small extended-family bands that depended on hunting and gathering for their livelihood.

Artifacts attributed to the Dalton complex have been found at some locations within the park boundaries (Bray 1967a, 1975; Helm 1980; Lynott 1982; Lynott et al. 1982). Considerable testing in the Table Rock Lake area has provided data regarding the Dalton occupation in southwestern Missouri (Chapman 1975) and at John Paul Cave (Ray 1995, 1997), although most reported sites also contain an Early Archaic component. This Dalton complex is characterized by lanceolate or pentagonal projectile points with basal grinding and thinning, which were apparently used for hunting. Gravers, burins, drills, and adzes are also found that suggest woodworking. Bone needles, awls, snub-end scrapers, and flake knives indicate that animals were processed for meat and leather. The Dalton settlement system is characterized by a low number of sites in this region, which may be a result of low population density. However, the possibility that some site locales were subject to erosional destruction or are deeply buried makes population estimates suspect (Douthit 1981:51).

The next substage is the Early Archaic (9000-7000 BP), and the lifestyle continued to be focused on hunting and gathering. Small extended-family bands were probably the groups roaming the area of southwest Missouri and the Ozarks. Recent excavations at John Paul Cave in Christian County (Ray 1995, 1997) indicate that the cultural continuum in the Ozarks is marked by small bands following a hunting and gathering lifestyle, but also adapting to new technologies and to changes in climate through time.

The Early Archaic artifact assemblage includes Dalton Serrated projectile points as well as other chipped-stone projectiles identified as Rice Lobed, Rice Contracting-stemmed, Rice Lanceolate, Agate Basin Lanceolate, and Graham Cave Notched. Other identified artifacts surviving in the archeological record include snub-end and flake scrapers, ovoid scrapers, stemmed scrapers, choppers, and adzes of different forms. The entire assemblage is called the Rice complex, and is named for the Rice Rockshelter site where it was first found. The Rice complex Early Archaic and the Dalton complex overlap in time and space, and they apparently co-existed for some time. It is assumed the Rice complex and related tool assemblages gradually replaced the Dalton assemblage, probably reflecting the fact that the Native Americans were beginning to exploit a wider range of ecozones and floral and faunal resources than those used by the Dalton-complex people.

The Middle Archaic substage (7000–5000 BP) is less well understood, but it is represented by stemmed points, such as Jakie and Table Rock Stemmed, as well as grooved axes and celts. The time period is characterized by a climatic shift to somewhat drier conditions along the forest/prairie ecotone in southwest Missouri. Even though the Indians continued the hunting and gathering lifestyle, archeologists generally interpret the Middle Archaic artifacts as representing adaptations to a less favorable environment than seen in the earlier periods. Rodgers Shelter in west-central Missouri is an excellent source of settlement and subsistence data from this phase of the Archaic (McMillan 1976). This cultural adaptation utilized plants and animals from woodlands, prairie, and wetland ecozones. Diversity, rather than specialization, was the dominant economic exploitation theme (Chapman 1975:159).

In the Ozarks the Late Archaic (5000–3000 BP) is characterized by a ground-stone tool industry and a change in the style and material used in the making of projectile points (C. Price 1979). The tool assemblage is characterized by various projectile points including Stone Square-stemmed, Table Rock Stemmed, and Afton Corner-notched varieties. Other tool types are triangular-like bifaces, chipped-stone axes, drills, flake tools, flake knives, flake scrapers, hammerstones, handstones, and anvilstones. Representative sites are numerous and extensive. Adaptation to specific and a wider range of ecological zones and increased environmental exploitation are apparent in the diversified stone tool assemblages recovered from sites in southwestern Missouri (Helm et al. 1980:27). Recent analysis suggests that horticulture of squash and gourds fostered extensive occupation (King 1980; Jennings 1974) in the western Ozarks for much of the last 4,000 years (King 1980:225). Late Archaic groups were probably still organized into bands that followed a seasonal round, but there are suggestions that the social organization was becoming more complex.

The Woodland stage (3000–1100 BP) is generally characterized by the earliest appearance of pottery and bows and arrows, and is termed by Chapman (1980) the Prairie–Forest Potter tradition. However, Douthit (1981) describes Woodland ceramic sites as part of the Early James River complex. According to Douthit (1981:59), the major change from Archaic to Woodland times is of a technological nature (e.g., ceramic types) and not in the form of settlement and/or subsistence practices.

Early and Middle Woodland sites are scarce in the southwestern area of Missouri, and Late Woodland sites are only slightly more numerous. Changes throughout the Woodland period have never been fully defined in the southwestern Missouri Ozarks (Douthit 1981:56). Vehik (1978) suggests this is due in part to a subsistence base of hunting and gathering, rather than that of large-scale horticulture on the narrow floodplains and shallow soils. This area of the Ozarks did not have the resources to support population increases and an agricultural economy (Roper 1979), but even with its lower carrying capacity it maintained a stable hunting and gathering lifestyle that utilized only such trappings of the Woodland period as ceramics and bows and arrows to make life better.

In the Ozarks, the Woodland and Hopewellian periods are called the James River Ceramic complex. The diagnostic artifacts include pottery that is grit- or clay-tempered and has a body that is either smooth or cord-marked. Other hallmarks of the era are large stemmed projectile points/knives that have been

typed as Gary and Langtry and smaller triangular arrow points such as the Scallorn type, as well as full-grooved axes and celts.

The final prehistoric stage is termed Mississippian (1100-300 BP). It is represented by artifacts that include shell-tempered ceramics, Scallorn projectile points, side-notched, triangular, and ovate arrow points, and milling stones. Sites are often agricultural villages, characterized by civic-ceremonial centers. The culture had a complex socio-political organization (Chapman 1980).

The early Mississippian in southwest Missouri has been termed the Late James River Ceramic complex by Douthit (1981) and is defined as the village-farmer tradition. Evidence of the Middle and Late Mississippian period in southwestern Missouri is sparse. As with the Woodland period, Mississippian manifestations are poorly understood in the southwest region of Missouri. However, available information does not suggest an extensive change in settlement and subsistence practices from the earlier periods. This view is generally supported and emphasized by Benn and Ray (1996), who argue that the Woodland to Mississippian culture tradition evolution was much more a continuation of the hunting and gathering lifestyle than an adoption of the complex cultural trappings of the hierarchical Mississippian culture tradition.

The transition from prehistoric to historic is generally considered to occur at the time of the earliest contact by Europeans. In western Missouri, the early historic period is considered as the early 1700s. In this early historic period, the Osage and Missouri were the primary occupants of western Missouri, and the Osage resisted the pressure caused by the westward-expanding Europeans. To protect European endeavors, in 1789 the Spanish moved the Delaware and Shawnee into Missouri to confront the Osage. The Osage eventually moved west onto the Plains. The Delaware and Shawnee were given reservations in southwest Missouri. However, in the early 1800s they too were moved further west (Chapman 1959).

The earliest white settlers to the southwest area of Missouri are believed to have come from Kentucky, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina during the early to mid-1800s (St. Louis: Western Historical Company 1883:125–130). Greene County was organized in 1833, with the town of Springfield incorporated in 1838 (Ray 1999).

By 1860, the population of southwest Missouri was a mixture of immigrants from both the south and the north. However, the Civil War pitted neighbor against neighbor and relative against relative throughout the state. On August 10, 1861, the most significant battle of the war in western Missouri took place, the Battle at Wilson's Creek. Its significance lies in the facts that it was the second major battle of the Civil War, that it was second largest assembly of Union soldiers to ever fight a pitched battle up to that date, and that, largely as a result of the battle, Missourians had to make a decision whether they would stay in the Union or secede. Missouri did not secede, although the state was torn apart in bitter fighting for the remainder of the war. Bearss (1960) and Piston and Hatcher (2000) have described this battle in depth.

Briefly, the battle pitted a Union army commanded by Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon against a Confederate army commanded by Major General Sterling Price. The Union troops were composed of troops from Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, and several regular army units and three batteries of artillery. The Confederate forces were composed of the Missouri State Guard and a large contingent of Arkansas and Louisiana units under Generals Ben McCulloch and N. Bart Pearce.

The Confederates were camped southwest of Springfield on Wilsons Creek. The commanders were planning to engage Lyon's command in battle, defeat him, and gain Missouri for the Confederacy. Lyon and his Union command had a different idea, and on August 10, 1861, he led a surprise attack on the enemy camp. Despite inferior numbers, Lyon divided his command. He sent Colonel Franz Sigel on a swing to the south, to flank the Confederate right, and Lyon attacked the north end of the Confederate camp with the main body of his troops.

Lyon's early morning attack surprised the encamped Confederates. His attack from the north drove off the Confederate guard, and he was able to occupy the crest of a ridge that later became known as Bloody Hill. Lyon's advance was checked by the Pulaski Arkansas Artillery Battery, which gave the Confederates critical time to reform and organize a battle line. The battle raged for over five hours. One of the more significant elements in the fight was a Federal attack through John Ray's cornfield, near the Ray House. Confederate fire from the edge of the field halted and turned the Union advance in that area.

The southern attack by Sigel was initially successful, but lost momentum in the fields of Sharp's farm as it came under artillery fire. Sigel's attack collapsed and his men were routed. On Bloody Hill, Lyon was wounded twice and then killed leading a countercharge. Major Samuel Sturgis assumed command of the Union troops, but with ammunition running low, ordered a withdrawal to Springfield. The Union lost the battle and suffered over 1,300 casualties. The Confederate victory also saw significant losses of over 1,200 men. The battle was a Union loss, but it galvanized support in the state and at higher levels in the U.S. government for keeping Missouri in the Union. The Battle of Wilson's Creek was the beginning of a protracted, bitter, and bloody four years of civil war in Missouri.

Following the Civil War, southwest Missouri settled into a rural agrarian mode consisting of small farmsteads with homes scattered predominately along the drainage systems. Structures were usually log or plank and built by the owners or local craftsmen. By 1870, with the growth of railroads and sawmills, milled lumber became readily available and frame houses with clapboard siding became the norm for the region (Raferty 1970:223–300). About the beginning of the twentieth century and co-occurring with the development of a better road network, the rural settlement system shifted to homes situated along the roadways. Within the park there are about 25 recorded historic sites, mostly small farmsteads that correspond to the rural agrarian theme. Within the park is also the townsite of Wilson's Creek that began in the late nineteenth century and became defunct shortly after World War I.

Previous Archeological Investigations

Archeological investigations at Wilson's Creek began in the 1960s and have continued sporadically since. All of the investigations were conducted in response to specific management issues or in support of achieving compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The various projects that identified the 50 known sites are briefly discussed below, and the site listing is summarized in Table 1. Figure 6 shows the distribution of these known archeological sites within the park.

The first archeological study of the National Battlefield was conducted in 1966 and focused on the portion of the park in Greene County (Bray 1967a). The fieldwork included survey and excavation, primarily on features relating to the August 10, 1861, battle. Investigations on Bloody Hill were designed to locate and evaluate artifacts and features pertaining to the battle. A metal detector was used in an attempt to locate evidence of artillery placements. Only three items of definite battle origin were recovered due to previous surveys by collectors and dense vegetation that made the use of the metal detector difficult. The Union burial site, the sinkhole (23GR640) on the west side of Bloody Hill (where 34 Union soldiers had been buried and later, in 1867, exhumed for reburial in the Springfield National Cemetery), was excavated and restored. A few human skeletal elements, bullets, and a few buttons were recovered during the restoration of the sinkhole. The probable location of the Gwinn house (23GR235) was also located. Surface survey resulted in the location and subsequent excavations at the E.B. Short farmstead (23GR228), Gibson's house (23GR230), Gibson's Mill (23GR232), and two dams (23GR227, 231). Five prehistoric sites were located and recorded within five of the historic sites: the Gwinn site (23GR253), the Gibson House site (23GR251), the Gibson Mill site (23GR252), the E.B. Short site (23GR249), and the Short Spring site (23GR250).

Additional archeological investigations were conducted in the northern portion of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in 1967 (Bray 1967b). This study was a continuation of previous investigations and included further research at the Gibson house and Gibson's Mill. The Gibson house root cellar was excavated and defined. The creek-bed at the Gibson's Mill site was excavated, and millstones and other tools and equipment parts associated with the mill were recovered. The original route of a short section of the telegraph road was located, as was the location of the Edwards cabin site. Excavations of the prehistoric Short Spring site (23GR250) and the Headrace Crossing (23GR256) were largely unproductive. However, the 1967 investigations at the Short Spring site (23GR250) were significant because they represent the first excavation of a prehistoric site within the boundaries of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

The next archeological investigations were in 1974 when Bray (1975) conducted additional survey and testing, focusing on the southern half of the park, particularly the area within Christian County. Historic sites examined at this time included the Ray house (23GR233), the Sharp house(23CN76), the T.B. Manley house (23GR238), the C.B. Manley house (23GR255), the Manley Cemetery (23GR239), the town of Wilson's Creek (23GR243), and a well (23GR240) used as a burial site of soldiers following the battle. The work was primarily surface survey, with the exception of excavation at the suggested location of the Joseph Sharp farm. Bray was unable to definitively relocate the structure. There was evidence, however, of a later, turn-of-the-century structure, the Steele farm, in the investigated area. The 1974–1975 study of prehistoric sites was limited to surface survey. Subsurface testing was conducted at only one site (23GR248) and was limited to a single test pit. Bray's work was undertaken under authority of a contract (14-10-0232-1209) for 1966 and 1967 and by purchase order for 1974–1975 (PX6115-4-0141). The disposition of Bray's project notes, records, and photographs is not known; however, copies of the reports are on file in the park and at MWAC. The artifact collections from Bray's work are currently housed at the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) as Wilson's Creek (WICR) Accession No. 321 and MWAC Accession No. 428.

In 1978, Craig Cellar of the Midwest Archeological Center (Cellar 1978) conducted a brief survey of the area to be affected by the construction of the visitor center. Investigations included a walk-over survey that involved limited shovel testing. No cultural materials were located. Cellar also relocated several of the previously recorded historic and archeological features but was unable to relocate a portion of the old Wire Road near the twentieth-century quarry. Only a trip report was filed for this project.

Construction monitoring during sewer line construction at a nearby site (23GR250 - the Short Spring site) was conducted by Carolyn Helm of Southwest Missouri State University (Helm 1980). The construction revealed another prehistoric site (23GR431) not previously known, but most of this site was damaged or destroyed by the construction activity. Recovered were Early, Middle, and Late Archaic lithic materials and historic artifacts (Lynott 1982). The work was undertaken by Southwest Missouri State University under authority of purchase order PX6115-0-014B. The project records and artifacts are housed at MWAC as WICR Accession No. 276 and MWAC Accession No. 46.

Investigations in 1981 and 1982 were aimed at inventory and evaluation of the archeological resources along the route of a proposed Tour Road. Phase I archeological survey for the proposed Tour Road (Alternative A) was conducted by Jeffrey Richner of the Midwest Archeological Center in 1981 (Lynott et al. 1982:22–24). This reconnaissance survey, together with systematic shovel tests, located five prehistoric archeological sites along the southern extent of the roadway. Richner conducted shovel testing at 20-m intervals between the railroad grade and Wilsons Creek. He relocated site 23CN79 (Middle/Late Archaic lithic site) and excavated an additional 25 shovel tests to determine the extent of the site. Richner also recorded a historic site on the north side of 23CN79 and relocated site 23CN81 (a small upland lithic scatter), and, in addition, he conducted a limited survey of the townsite of Wilson's Creek (23GR243) with a single line of shovel tests. The shovel tests revealed the presence of historic artifacts and the locations of former structures.

In 1982, personnel from the Midwest Archeological Center returned to Wilson's Creek. They conducted subsurface testing of sites located along Tour Road Alternative A (Lynott et al. 1982) and initiated survey and site testing of other alternatives. The main objective of this study was the collection of data and the determination of significance of individual sites. The team located and recorded site 23CN700 (a small lithic scatter). They excavated four test pits at the Steele farm (The Steele family were later occupants of the Sharp farmstead [23CN76]), recovering historic artifacts (kitchen-related); and they excavated two test pits in the area of site 23CN81, recovering prehistoric artifacts (lithic debris and Early Archaic projectile points). Also excavated were five test pits at site 23CN79 where prehistoric chipped-stone debris, stone tools, and three Middle to Late Archaic dart points were recovered. It was recommended that Alternative C would have the least impact upon archeological resources at Wilson's Creek and would therefore most likely be the least expensive with regard to archeological mitigation. Project records are housed at MWAC as WICR Accession No. 278 and MWAC Accession No. 173.

Archeological survey and evaluation of the Phase II (northern) section of the proposed Tour Road were conducted in October 1983 by personnel of the Midwest Archeological Center under the direction of Susan Monk. This project located 10 areas of artifact concentration along the route: four were assigned Missouri state site numbers, with two others being previously known sites. All concentrations were further shovel tested. Test units measuring 1 x 1 m were excavated at four sites to determine site depth, content, and artifact density (Monk 1985a). Sites which appeared significant were scheduled for additional excavation in the spring of 1984. Monk recovered prehistoric artifacts that included materials from Archaic to Mississippian time horizons. She also recovered historic artifacts that were primarily twentieth-century farm and architectural items; however, one blue spongeware–decorated ceramic fragment indicated an early- to mid-nineteenth-century occupation. As a result of the finds, the Tour Road was moved approximately 30 feet north of the original proposed road.

Monk (1990) excavated eight archeological sites that were found along the proposed Tour Road right-of-way as part of the construction mitigation. Six of the eight excavated sites (23CN702, 23GR245,

23GR629, 23GR630, 23GR631, and 23GR632) are prehistoric, and two (23CN76 and 23CN81) are the reputed location of the nineteenth-century Sharp farm; however, no evidence of the Sharp farm was located. Both sites (23CN76 and 23CN81) contained historic artifacts pointing to the Steele family, with site 23CN81 containing a prehistoric lithic concentration as well. Project records and artifacts are housed at MWAC under WICR Accession No. 281 and MWAC Accession No. 204.

In 1982 and 1983, two periods of investigations took place at the Ray house. Construction-related activities necessitated archeological work, both inside and outside the house, and Mark Lynott excavated test units at the Ray House prior to preservation and stabilization construction (Hensley 1982). Evidence was found on the building's walls that a fireplace could have been located on the west wall. Further construction mitigation archeological work began with the March 1983 project, under the direction of Susan Monk of the Midwest Archeological Center. Work focused on testing along the outer foundation of the house, which was the initial management concern (Monk 1983, 1985b).

The second project, in November 1983 under the direction of Jack Ray of the Midwest Archeological Center, focused on testing inside the house, under floorboards, and in the fireplace between Rooms 3 and 4. The MWAC team also conducted a walk-over survey of the plowed fields along the side and in back of the house and found historic artifact concentrations in the south field area that may correspond with possible locations of outbuildings. The historic artifacts that were recovered span a time period from the mid-nineteenth century until the present day. Prehistoric lithic materials were found scattered in the field to the south and east of the house.

Jack H. Ray and Christopher H. Schoen carried out archeological excavations inside the Ray House to facilitate the stabilization and restoration of the house for its use as an interpretative facility in 1983 (Sudderth 1992). They mapped and excavated areas in Rooms 3 and 4 that were to be disturbed by the restoration construction. Jack Ray also excavated along the west and north walls of the cellar located beneath Rooms 1 and 2 and discovered the original "south entrance" to the cellar discussed in oral histories. Historic household artifacts were recovered. Project records and artifacts for these projects are housed at MWAC under WICR Accession Nos. 277, 279, and 282; and MWAC Accession Nos. 97, 175, and 221, respectively.

In 1988, David Austin and William Martin of the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department conducted a cultural resource inventory of the Route ZZ road under authority of an Archeological Resources Protection Act permit. A portion of the road passes through the park in the maintenance area. Austin and Martin (1988) recorded and tested site 23GN680, a historic homestead with some prehistoric lithic material also present. The site is known as the Short/McKeel farm. They recorded a light scatter of historic trash in their shovel tests and located a concrete-lined cistern. Austin and Martin (1988: 21–28) were able to determine that buildings related to the site were standing when the National Park Service took ownership of the land in 1960. The structures were razed at that time and during subsequent development of the maintenance facility.

Near the southern edge of the Short/McKeel site they also located a small projectile point fragment in a shovel test. The projectile point, although broken, appears to be a Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric type. No other prehistoric materials were found in the other shovel tests. The project records and artifacts are presumably housed with the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department. The project is recorded as WICR Accession No. 283 and MWAC Accession No. 279.

No further work was conducted in the park until it was visited by Mark Lynott, who examined the exposed cellars at the Gibson House (Lynott 1993), which had been excavated by the University of Missouri in 1966 but were never backfilled. He found that the stone walls were collapsing and saplings were growing up from the cellar floor. The holes were backfilled with clean fill material.

Vergil Noble surveyed the 200-x-100-ft area proposed for the construction of a new septic facility (Noble 1994). Shovel tests at 15-m intervals along three transects yielded chert flakes. These findings were consistent with the findings of excavations done in 1984 in the same general area. Noble discovered that the eastern edge of site 23GR245 overlapped the preferred construction location. He recommended stripping the plow zone prior to construction to determine if features were present. The following year (Noble 1995), archeological investigations related to a proposed development of a wastewater treatment plant were undertaken. The plow zone was stripped of overburden with heavy machinery in order to find undisturbed cultural features. Some chipped-stone flakes were seen but not collected, and no soil anomalies resulting from cultural activity were located. Project records are housed at MWAC under WICR Accession No. 336 and MWAC Accession No. 587.

The latest archeological investigation was conducted by David Hayes, from Buffalo National River, in the yard of the Ray House (Hayes 1999). During the spring of 1999, a relic collector was caught metal detecting at the Ray House. Hayes assisted the ensuing law enforcement investigation by documenting the damage to the site. He conducted limited test excavations to determine the manner and extent of damage to the subsurface resources. He recovered a variety of historic metal, glass, and ceramic materials, and also identified an archeological feature. Project records have not been cataloged as of September 1999.

During 1999, human skeletal elements located in the park's collections, and presumably found in or around the burial sinkhole (23GR234) on Bloody Hill, were analyzed (Willey et al. 1999) and documented. The analysis determined that parts of at least six individuals are present. The individuals represented appear for the most part to be young males, and there is some evidence of trauma on the bones that is consistent with Civil War or nineteenth-century type wounds.

In addition to the formal archeological investigations, relic collectors were active on the battlefield prior to its entering the National Park System. Although the number of collectors and the extent of their collections are unknown, there are two Wilson's Creek battlefield collections preserved in the General Sweeney Civil War Museum owned and operated by Dr. Thomas and Karen Sweeney. The collections were made by the late Fleet Kerr and the late Darrell Trogdon, both local collectors and residents.

Both collections are largely unprovenienced, but consist of hundreds of items. Among the relics observed in the collections at the General Sweeney Museum are various calibers of lead balls and bullets (.30, .54, .58, and .69 calibers), fragments of 6-lb and 12-lb cannon shell and case shot, canister balls, solid shot, and blacksmith-made bar shot. Also present are musket take-down tools, some type of check chain, a pot hanger for a campfire, a Model 1816 bayonet, and a musket lockplate. The park collections contain many of the same type bullets, cannonball fragments, bar shot, personal items, and accoutrement fragments.

The two relic collections and the park collection have little provenience information associated with them. However, Darrell Trogdon did make a rough sketch map of some of his finds (Figure 7). The map, drawn in ballpoint pen on a large scrap of Naugahyde, is part of the General Sweeney Museum collection and was made available for study through the kindness of Dr. Thomas Sweeney. The artifact find locations sketched by Trodgon include bullets, cannon shell fragments, and canister balls, as well as a few equipment items. The map is not precise but does give a general idea of the artifact types and distribution west of Wilsons Creek and north of Skeggs Branch to about the Gibson's Mill site.

Expected Archeological Resources

As was indicated previously, a search of the Missouri archeological site files produced records of 1,593 known prehistoric and historic sites in Greene and Christian Counties combined. Within the park there are 50 recorded archeological sites, about evenly divided between historic and prehistoric sites. Archeological investigations in the park began in the mid-1960s and have continued sporadically since then. Nearly all the archeological work has focused on locating and identifying houses and features that existed at the time of the battle or in response to park development needs (e.g., construction of the Tour Road). The 50 recorded archeological sites provide some idea of where other archeological resources might be found; however, the recording efforts to date are not the result of a systematic parkwide inventory, but have instead been management-driven actions. Thus the site distribution data is somewhat skewed, and may not reflect the entire range of archeological resources present within the park boundary. It is therefore necessary to project from the data available and from the larger body of Springfield Plateau archeological information to predict the types of cultural resources that may be expected to occur at Wilson's Creek.

Physiographic Considerations

The distribution of basic natural resources across the Ozark Plateau is a mosaic and therefore uneven, and Wilson's Creek reflects that diversity in microcosm. It is expected that the evidence of prehistoric and historic human occupation and use of the park will be similarly concentrated in certain locales and absent in others.

Water

Water resources in Wilson's Creek are Skeggs Branch, Wilsons Creek, and several springs. Most of the water resources are concentrated at the bottoms of the valleys, and it is near these locations that the majority of the prehistoric habitation sites should be expected.

Valley Bottoms and Stream Terraces

Prehistoric habitation sites and campsites are found on stream terraces throughout the Ozarks and the Springfield Plateau, and human occupation sites should likewise be expected to occur on terrace remnants along Wilsons Creek. To date, recorded prehistoric occupation sites appear to be ephemeral campsites or limited-use sites. However, the valley bottoms and lower stream terraces have good soils that could have supported limited horticulture and possibly small- to medium-sized habitation sites. Such habitation sites would typically be indicated by a relatively diverse array of artifact types, including chipped- and ground-stone tools, evidence of both tool manufacture and maintenance, features such as hearths and trash middens, and perhaps the remains of the actual habitation structures themselves. The latter might be indicated by scatters of charcoal, patterns of post molds, and perhaps by fragments of daub or burned clay.

Game resources in the valley bottoms would have included those species that typically require such cover, including deer, rabbits, fox, squirrel, and a variety of birds. Fish were probably taken from the streams during prehistoric times.

Ridgetops

The ridgetops and slopes associated with Wilson's Creek are easily accessible from the valley bottoms. Many have excellent viewsheds of the area, and could well have provided locations for

watching for game. The rocky soils found on the ridges probably exclude most of this physiographic type from the potential for agricultural development.

Prehistoric Site and Feature Types

Given what has been identified and investigated elsewhere in the Springfield Plateau, the following prehistoric archeological site types may be expected to occur within the park.

Task-Specific Sites

These types of archeological sites will reflect short-term episodes of use related to specific activities, and will include kill sites, where game was taken or hunted, and gathering sites, where specific plant resources were obtained and perhaps processed. The locations of task-specific sites are difficult to predict, although the currently recorded sites suggest that most will be found on terraces or ridgetops. The terrace sites appear to be associated with good access to water, and they are frequently associated with historic-period sites, suggesting that what was once a good camping or occupation site retained the same appeal in the more recent past as well. These prehistoric campsites frequently contain only very small quantities of preserved artifactual material. When identified, however, they help to more fully document the total range of human activity.

Habitation Sites

These site types will occur both as single components, reflecting one-time occupations, or as multiple components, reflecting locations that were periodically reoccupied, perhaps over the course of several thousand years. Habitation sites are usually characterized by a wider range of artifact types, midden or trash deposits, and features that together reflect a more substantial range of human activities. Large- and small-dimension lithic debitage, complete and fragmentary finished chipped-stone artifacts, and general trash including animal bone, broken ceramics, and charcoal are all to be expected. Hearth features, burned rock complexes, and post mold patterns indicating house structure remains may also be present at habitation sites. Some of the finished artifacts, particularly projectile points, and charcoal from structures and hearth features will enable some of these occupations to be placed in time. To date, none of these site types have been confirmed within the park boundaries.

The possibility of multiple-component habitation sites exists, and these may be found in areas where critical resources such as water were predictably available, the critical resources essentially driving the repeated occupation of the same locale. Habitation sites may thus be expected on well-developed terraces at streamside locales, but they may also occur in the vicinity of springs. Certainly, there are multicomponent sites, prehistoric camps with historic functions overlaying the earlier occupation, present in the park. Repeated occupations at multiple-component habitation sites will be reflected in increased quantities of debris from day-to-day activities. The repeated occupations may be directly superimposed atop one another, or they may be indicated by horizontal stratigraphy of features and artifacts that only minimally overlap.

Site Density

It is difficult to accurately estimate the density of archeological sites at Wilson's Creek in the absence of any systematic inventory efforts in the park. However, it seems likely that prehistoric habitation site density will be the greatest along Wilsons Creek and near spring locales. For those Woodland-period groups practicing rudimentary horticulture, arable land would have been confined to the valley bottoms.

The density of ridgetop sites in the park will probably be less than that of the streamside sites, and their physical dimensions will probably also be smaller. If ridgetop sites reflect limited activity functions, then they will likely have a limited artifactual diversity in regard to lithic sources and tool types.

Historic Euroamerican sites and features will be found in essentially all areas of the park. Gibson's Mill features a complex millrace, and other water control devices may be found elsewhere on Wilson's Creek. A number of homesteads/farmsteads are known to exist on park lands, and these sites will contain a variety of structures including farmhouses, root cellars, small barns or livestock sheds, and corn cribs, together with privies, cisterns, corrals, and associated trash deposits. The Wire Road is visible in a number of places, and other old roads are likely to be present as well.

The primary reason for the existence of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is the Civil War battle that was fought there. However, this is the least well documented archeological component within the park boundaries. The Ray House, as a feature of the battle, is partially studied; and the Union burial site of the Sinkhole was excavated and restored to its 1861 appearance. Many relics of the battle have been found by collectors and the park staff, but very little of that information is well provenienced or documented.

Site Ages

It is likely that artifacts diagnostic of all of the major prehistoric time periods will eventually be identified within the park, for information from adjacent areas suggests that the Springfield Plateau has seen intermittent occupation for ten millennia. However, the limited landforms in the park are not likely to contain evidence of the complete archeological record.

Prehistoric Sites

The Paleoindian occupation of the area of Wilson's Creek, from circa 12,000–8000 years BP, will most likely be indistinct. This is in part due to the small numbers of humans utilizing the area at that time.

Archaic-period occupations, particularly those dating to the Middle Archaic, are known in the park, albeit as isolated finds and limited occupation campsites. It is likely that Archaic-age sites are well distributed along the drainages in the park, but they may be obscured by later prehistoric or historic occupations. These sites are likely to be difficult to find and interpret, based on the occurrence and distribution of Archaic-age sites that have previously been found.

Post-Archaic occupations dating to the Woodland period are likely to be well represented in the park, as it is likely that this time period saw increased population numbers. General post-Archaic climatic stability has probably also contributed to preservation of these later cultural deposits.

Historic-Age Sites

Historic farming sites, a milling site, cemeteries, and a townsite are recorded. Other, more ephemeral homestead or farming sites are likely to be present, as well as unrecorded and undocumented features of the known sites. Extensive evidence of the battle is likely present in the form of bullets, accoutrements, and a variety of other artifacts over virtually the entire park lands.

Potential Threats to the Archeological Resources

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield exists to preserve, protect, and interpret the Civil War battle that occurred there in 1861. Given the spirit of preservation inherent in the park mandate, threats to archeological resources are not numerous. There are essentially two broad management actions that could affect the archeological resources: development of roads, trails, and visitor facilities; and vegetative manipulation. In addition another significant threat to the archeological resources is the illegal clandestine relic-collecting activities that appear to be on the increase in the park.

Development

The park General Management Plan that is currently undergoing revision may call for changing the power line corridors or undergrounding some power lines, for construction or alteration of parking lots, or for the development of new visitor trails. Each of these potentially ground-disturbing activities will require detailed coordination to ensure that unrecorded cultural features in the area may be identified and evaluated ahead of construction and that recorded sites are avoided or adequately mitigated.

Vegetative Manipulation

One of the park's current goals is to restore selected areas to their 1861 appearance, or at least establish a vegetation pattern in those areas that is consistent with the early 1860s. This goal requires expanding the current prescribed fire program and mechanical manipulation of some vegetation and trees. A Cultural Landscape Study was begun in the fall of 1999, and the result may recommend modifications to the current vegetation management plan. Regardless, the vegetation manipulation techniques are not likely to change significantly.

Mowing is unlikely to affect subsurface resources, but attention should be paid to any above-ground elements in order to protect them, as well as to the potential for causing increased erosion on some sites. Plowing to eliminate certain vegetation or to restore Ray's Cornfield has the potential for disturbing archeological features, sites, and in particular, artifacts related to the battle itself. Any mechanical ground-disturbing efforts should be reviewed for compliance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

A considerable amount of recent research, primarily in mountainous terrain, has been conducted on the effect of burning on archeological resources (Einiger 1990; Connor and Cannon 1991). Sayler et al. (1989) have addressed the effects of fire on sites and artifacts in more open prairie terrain. The general conclusion is that fast-moving fires with flame heights under 10 feet and which produce light ground char have a low potential to impact surface lithic materials. In any case, these fires have a very low probability of impacting artifacts and features that are buried deeper that two inches below the ground surface.

Vandalism

The recently investigated case of relic collecting in the park, as well as reports of other possible clandestine digging, suggests that vandalism of the park's archeological resources is increasing. The threats are real, and actual illegal digging and collecting are likely to increase as development outside the park boundaries eliminates or reduces traditional relic-collecting sites for local collectors. A parkwide archeological inventory will be particularly useful to law enforcement, as it will establish and document

current site condition. That baseline information can then be used to determine the extent of damage to a site if illegal activities do occur there. With the baseline site condition information, damage assessments are made easier and more accurate, thus making Archeological Resource Protection Act investigations more complete and hopefully easier to prosecute.

Management Recommendations

The recommendations for management of the Wilson's Creek archeological resources are relatively straightforward. Every reasonable effort should be made to complete an inventory of the park's prehistoric and historic archeological record.

Cultural Sites Inventory

The Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Cultural Sites Inventory has been begun at MWAC and will be completed in the near future. This document will provide further reference for relevant archeological literature for the area. The Cultural Sites Inventory will list the formally recorded sites, and will identify on U.S.G.S. base maps both their locations and the physical limits of the various individual archeological inventories that have taken place. The Wilson's Creek Cultural Sites Inventory will be maintained and periodically updated by Center staff as new projects are conducted or a parkwide inventory can be completed. One aspect of the Cultural Sites Inventory is the development of an archeological layer for the park's Geographical Information System database. This element was completed as part of this Overview and Assessment effort.

Park staff should become familiar with this Overview and Assessment and the Cultural Sites Inventory and integrate them into their cultural resource compliance process. They should routinely consult them as basic components of the Section 106 process prior to any undertaking that is not a programmatic exclusion as specified in the 1995 Servicewide Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and in Director's Order Number 28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline (National Park Service 1997). Staff should also understand that the archeological site location information contained in the Cultural Sites Inventory is not for public distribution, and has been exempted from the Freedom of Information Act.

Parkwide Archeological Inventory

The Midwest Region Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program Plan (Midwest Archeological Center 1999) identifies Wilson's Creek as a park needing a parkwide inventory. The parkwide inventory serves to meet a number of Government Performance and Reorganization Act requirements, as well as to achieve compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. A systematic, parkwide archeological inventory will provide detailed baseline data regarding the types of sites that are actually present in the park. These data would include specific site locations, identify the prehistoric and historic cultures and activities that are represented and the ages of the occupations, provide a current site condition assessment, and would cumulatively document the relative numbers of each type of site. A major focus of the inventory, per the park-defined needs, would be an inventory and metal detector survey to locate historic road networks, military camps, artillery positions, troop positions, and soldier burial sites, and to determine the location of the Ray House support structures, the location of the Sharp house, and the location of the Gwinn house, as well as the locations of other features associated with the 1861 Civil War battle.

Specific Needs for Future Parkwide Investigations

- Prepare archeological site forms for the Battlefield and the Wire Road.

- Develop a detailed assessment and identification of park Civil War archeological collections as baseline data representing the physical evidence of weapons and equipment actually used in the battle.

- Develop a detailed assessment and identification of General Sweeney Museum, Wilson's Creek–related archeological collections to develop additional baseline data set on weapons and equipment actually used in the battle.

- Develop a GIS-based map of Civil War–related archeological finds (utilize Darrell Trogdon map information in the General Sweeney Museum) as baseline information for future investigations.

- Develop a GIS map layer of Civil War soldier burial sites within the park based on Springfield National Cemetery disinterment records as a guide to future research on final troop disposition.

- Identify land ownership tracts through time and develop a GIS map layer to assist in locating potential historic-age buildings and features.

- Develop GIS base map of prehistoric and historic archeological sites and features using a photogrammetrically produced map as the basis.

- Develop a parkwide archeological inventory research design to guide future park inventory and National Register evaluations.

- Conduct parkwide archeological inventory to locate prehistoric and historic resources. The parkwide inventory should use shovel testing to locate and evaluate prehistoric resources, and metal detecting to identify the battle components. The result of the parkwide inventory will be a report and a GIS base map that includes the identification and evaluation of all archeological resources for the following purposes:

    1. Develop a more accurate interpretation of the 1861 battle using archeological data and physical evidence to contrast and compare against the documentary record.
    2. Define the full range of archeological resources in the park.
    3. Complete National Register recommendations for significant archeological resources.
    4. Identify sites or archeological locations that are important or sensitive and should be avoided by ground-disturbing management actions.
    5. Identify areas containing no archeological resources that can be excluded from future cultural compliance issues.
    6. Establish a baseline archeological condition assessment to meet GPRA goals (1a8 and 1b2A) for site condition and management.
    7. Establish baseline archeological site conditions that will aid law enforcement in assessing damage should unauthorized metal detecting, collecting, or digging occur on the park.

Conclusions

Collecting and analyzing the above information is essential to the determination of individual site significance at Wilson's Creek. Knowledge of site significance is in turn critical to making informed management decisions when even small-scale construction and/or development activities must be undertaken to provide visitor services such as new trails, enhance the viewshed through vegetative manipulation, and other activities. Given the extent of the battle and known features, such as the Ray House, over the entire landscape comprising Wilson's Creek, almost any ground-disturbance activity at any location in the park will technically constitute an undertaking, and park staff should routinely engage the Section 106 compliance process in order to seek concurrence from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer.

Many of the visitors from the immediate area are interested in archeology. One outcome of a parkwide inventory would be a more complete understanding of the prehistory and history of land use in the park through time. That history could be told in a variety of means to the visiting public. By focusing inventory efforts on the Civil War Battle of Wilson's Creek, new information on locations of campsites, battle lines, and the movement of troops during the battle may be forthcoming. The artifacts resulting from the inventory may very well aid in presenting a more complete picture of the battle to the visitor by presenting the physical evidence to them. In turn the data generated by the inventory can be used by park interpreters to enhance the site interpretation through a number of different methods (e.g., exhibits, personal presentations, brochures, and publications).

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Table 1. List of archeological sites recorded or known at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Site No.	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type
23CN76	Sharp House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23CN77		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23CN78		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23CN79		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23CN80		Prehistoric	Rockshelter/lithic scatter
23CN81		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23CN700		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23CN702		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR227	Gibson Mill Dam 1	Historic	Dam
23GR228	Short House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR230	Gibson House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR231	Gibson Mill Dam 2	Historic	Dam
23GR232	Gibson Mill	Historic	Mill
23GR233	Ray House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR234	Sinkhole	Historic	Civil War burial locale
23GR235	Gwinn House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR236	Winn House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR237	Edwards Cabin	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR238	Manley Cabin	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR239	Manley Cemetery	Historic	Cemetery
23GR240	Burial Well	Historic	Civil War burial locale
23GR241		Historic	Rock art locale
23GR242	Lyon Memorial	Historic	General Lyon memorial marker
23GR243	Wilson's Creek Town	Historic	Townsite
23GR244		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter

Table 1. Concluded.

Site No.	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type
23GR245		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR246		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR247		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR248		Prehistoric	Rockshelter/lithic scatter
23GR249	Short Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR250	Short Spring Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and midden
23GR251	Gibson House Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR252	Gibson Mill Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR253	Guinn House Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR254		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR255	Manley House	Historic	Farm house/complex
23GR256	Gibson Mill Headrace	Historic	Mill complex
23GR431		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/Mid-Late Archaic
23GR629		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR630		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/Late Archaic
23GR631		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR632		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR636		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR637	Manley Mill Dam	Historic	Dam circa 1938
23GR638		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
23GR639	Manley Quarry	Historic	Rock quarry
23GR640	Sinkhole/Natural Trap	Prehistoric	Natual sinkhole with fauna
23GR680	Short/McKeel Site	Historic	Farm house/complex
Not assigned	Wire Road	Historic	Historic road and telegraph line
Not assigned	Wilson’s Creek Battlefield	Historic	Civil War battle site

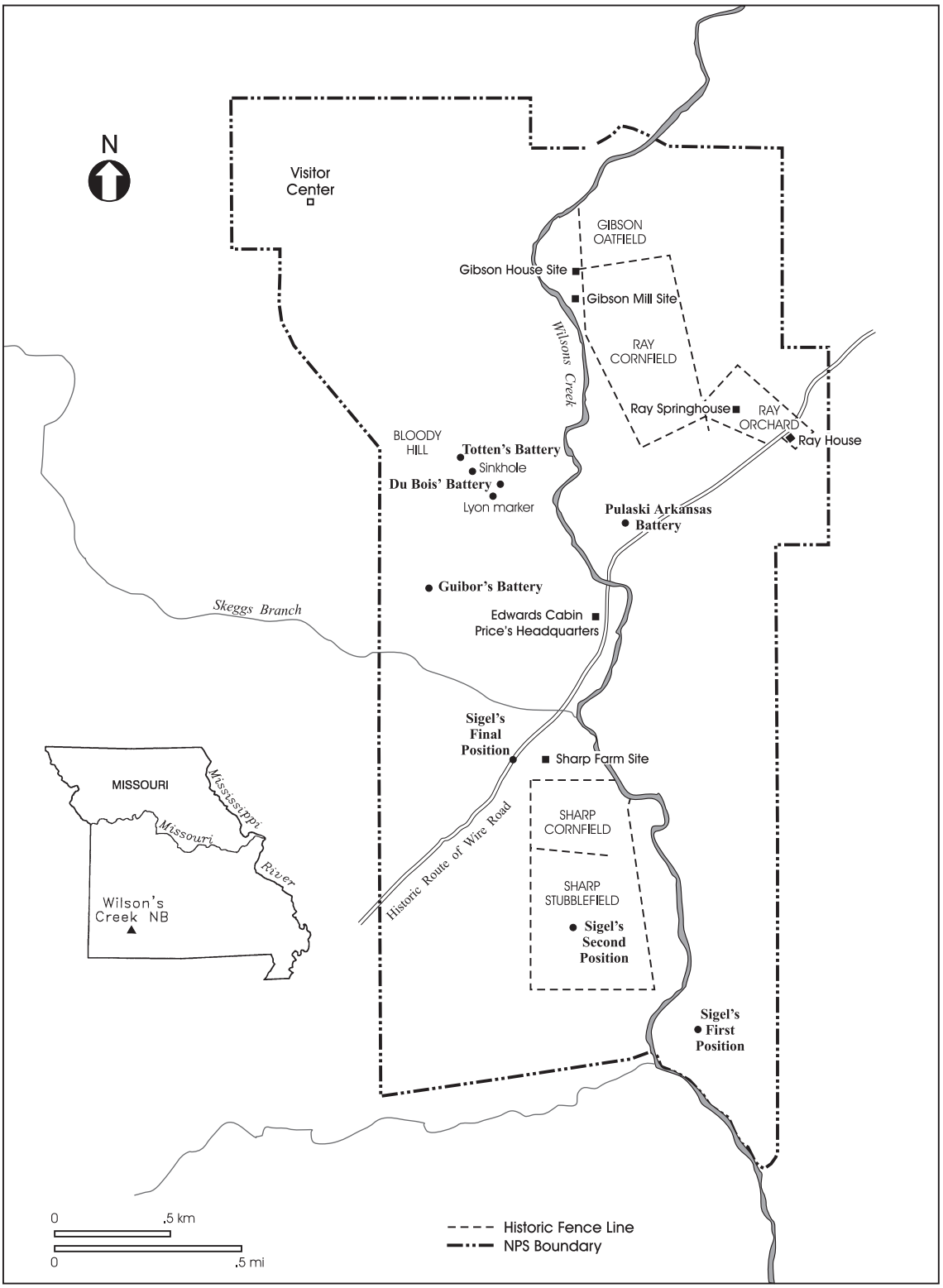


Figure 1. Location of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.



Figure 2. The Ray House played a prominent role in the battle and was the site of the Confederate field hospital.



Figure 3. The Ray Cornfield saw Confederate fire wither a Union advance.



Figure 4. Bloody Hill was the scene of some of the most intense fighting of the August 10, 1861, battle.



Figure 5. General Sigel's attack on the Confederate rear was halted near this location.

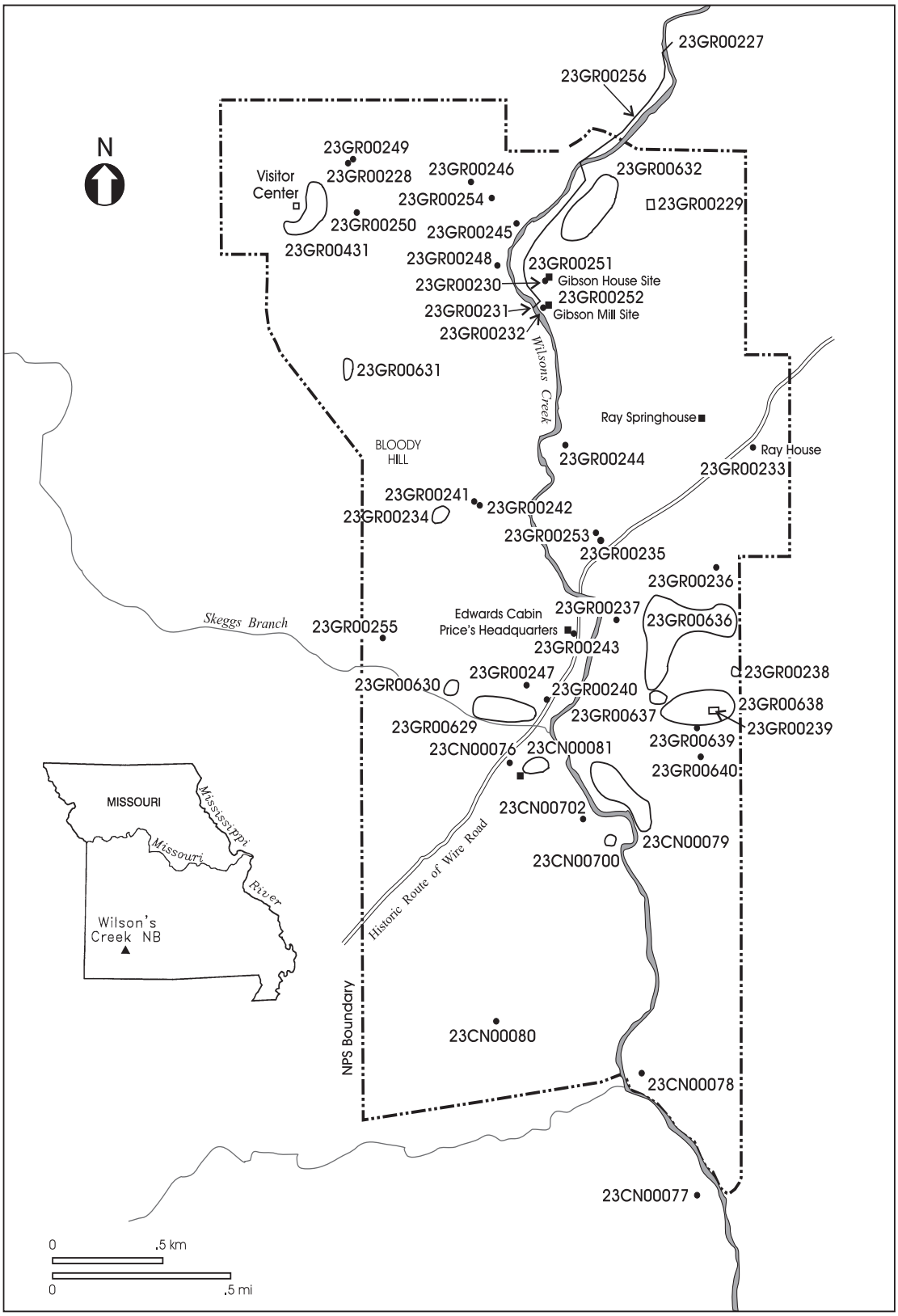


Figure 6. Known archeological sites at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

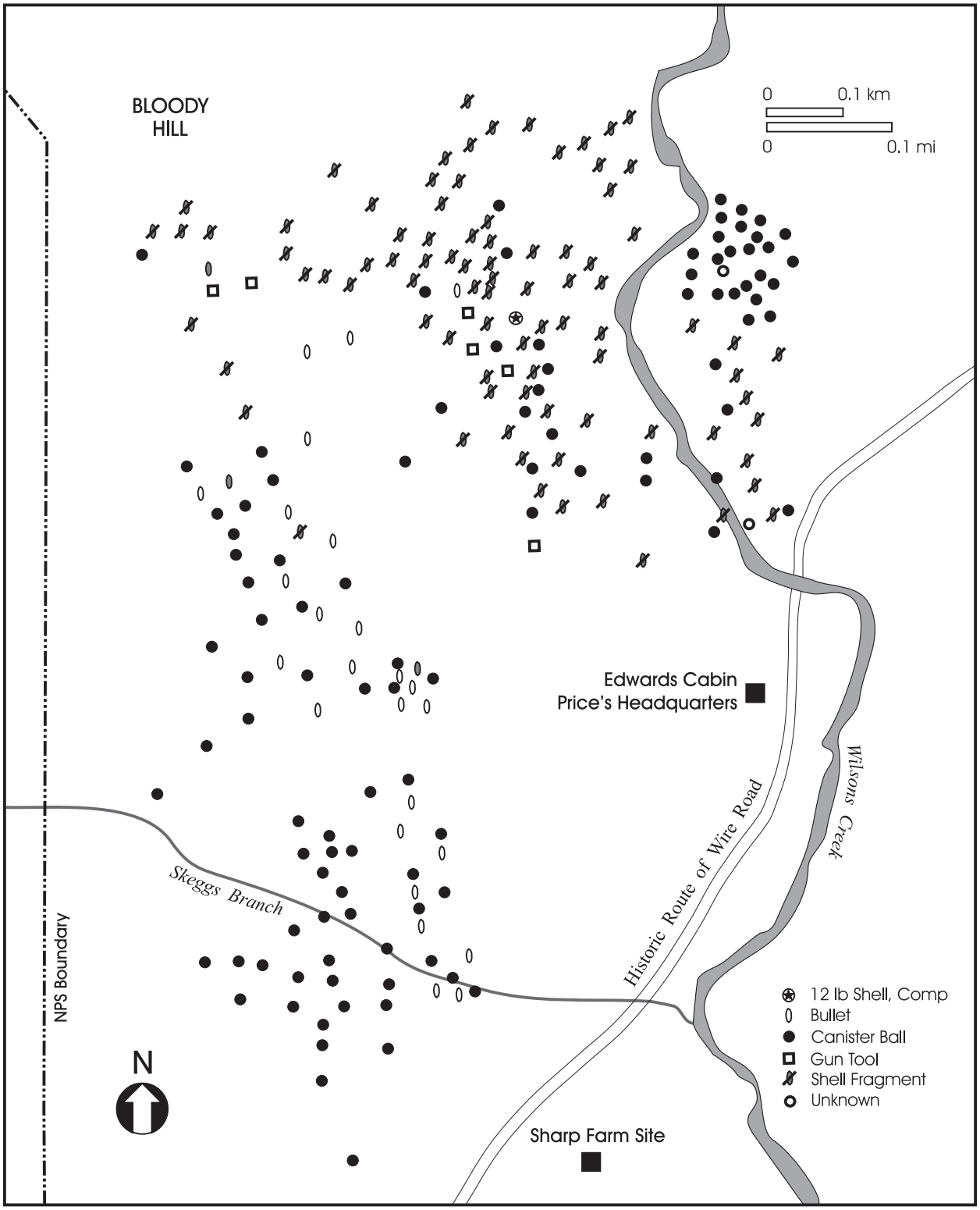


Figure 7. Darrell Trogdon's relic finds around Bloody Hill.