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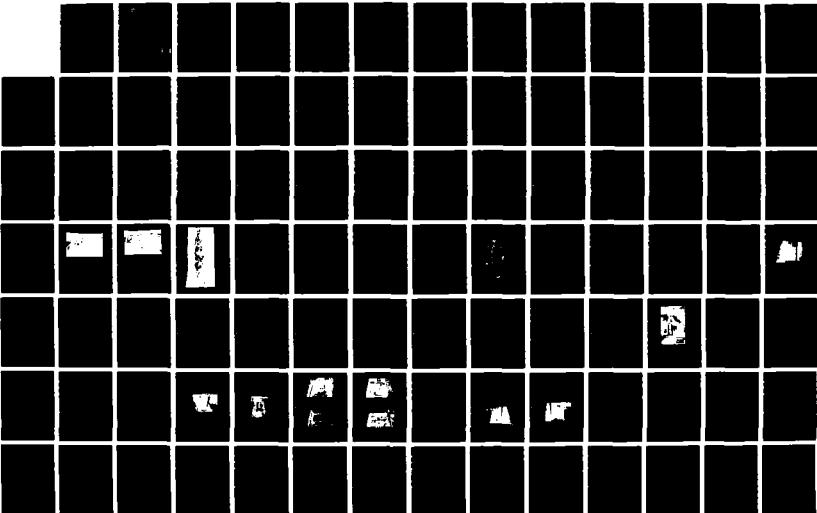
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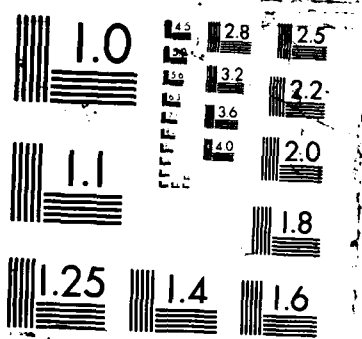
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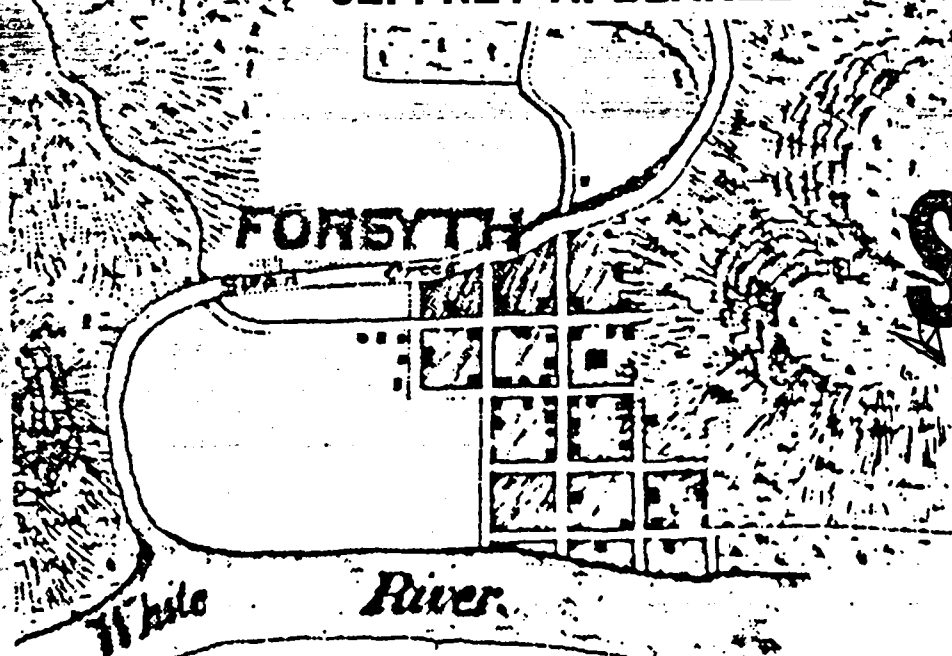
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ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
INVESTIGATIONS OLD FORSYTH SITE
(23TA41)
TANEY COUNTY, MISSOURI

BY
W. J. BENNETT, JR.
AND
JEFFREY A. BLAKELY



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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

A program of site evaluation was carried out at the site of Old Forsyth, 23TA41 Taney County, Missouri. The goal of the effort was to provide information regarding the site's historical context and to document the nature of the archeological deposits at the site in support of a nomination of the site to the National Register of Historic Places. The site, which is presently within the US Army Corps of Engineers Public Use Area, Shadow Rock Park, has been extensively modified since its original settlement in the early decades of the 19th century. Situated at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River.

Forsyth was a major commercial site for the development of southwest Missouri prior to the Civil War and became the county seat for Taney County in 1845. It was the location of several skirmishes during the Civil War and destroyed as part of a Federal operation in 1863. The town was rebuilt shortly after the Civil War and reestablished itself as an important political and economic center within southwest Missouri. The town was removed in the 1950's when Bull Shoals Lake was created. The site contained an extensive prehistoric Archaic component in addition to materials related to its occupation in the 19th and 20th centuries.

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ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS REPORT NO. 66

Archeological and Historical Investigations
at the
Old Forsyth Site
(23TA41)
Taney County, Missouri

by
W. J. Bennett, Jr.
and
Jeffrey A. Blakely

Report Submitted
to the
US Army Corps of Engineers
Little Rock District
Little Rock, Arkansas

1987

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ABSTRACT

A program of site evaluation was carried out at the site of Old Forsyth, 23TA041, Taney County, Missouri. The goal of the effort was to provide information regarding the site's historical context and to document the nature of the archeological deposits present at the site in support of a nomination of the site to the National Register of Historic Places. The site, which is presently within the US Army Corps of Engineers Public Use Area, Shadow Rock Park, has been extensively modified since its original settlement in the early decades of the 19th century. Situated at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River, Forsyth was a major commercial site for the development of southwest Missouri prior to the Civil War and became the county seat for Taney County in 1845. It was the location of several skirmishes during the Civil War and destroyed as part of a Federal operation in 1863. The town was rebuilt shortly after the Civil War and reestablished itself as an important political and economic center within southwest Missouri. The town was removed in the 1950's when Bull Shoals Lake was created. The site contained an extensive prehistoric (Archaic) component in addition to materials related to its occupation in the 19th and 20th centuries.

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Archeological and Historical Investigations
at the
Old Forsyth Site
(23TA41)
Taney County, Missouri

INTRODUCTION

Project Authorization

Under the authority of and in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-515), and other authorities the United States Army Engineer District, Little Rock contracted with Archeological Assessments, Inc., Nashville, Arkansas, to conduct investigations at Site 23TA41, Old Forsyth, to determine its possible eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Work was authorized by Contract DACW03-86-D-0068, Order No. 6.

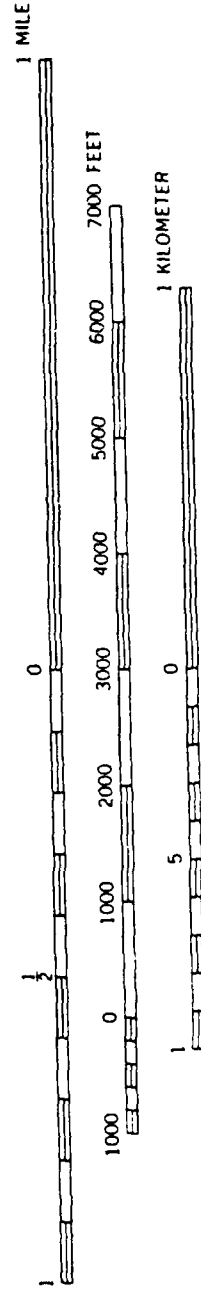
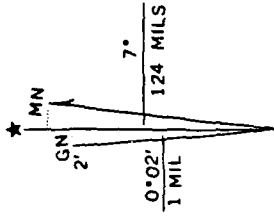
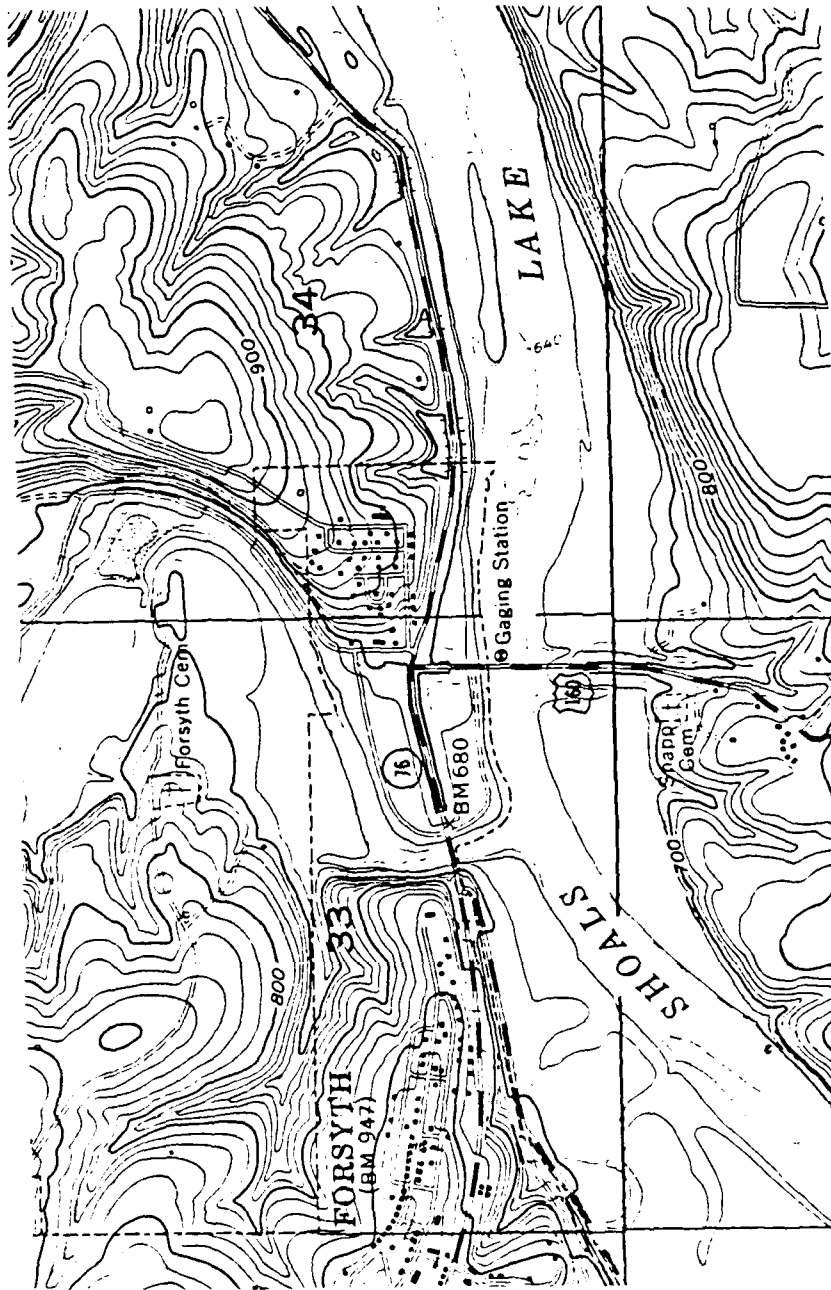
Project Area Location

Old Forsyth, 23TA41, is situated in Shadow Rock Park, a public use area managed by the US Army Engineering District, Little Rock, as part of its oversight of Bull Shoals Lake. Portions of the park have been leased to the City of Forsyth and it contains a variety of playground facilities, tennis and basketball courts, a baseball field, rodeo grounds, and camping facilities. It is in Section 33, Township 24N, Range 20W of Taney County, Missouri, at the confluence of Swan Creek and the White River (Figure 1).

Project Orientation and Goals

The goal of this effort was to conduct investigations to assist in the determination of eligibility of Old Forsyth for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Previous investigations at Old Forsyth resulted in a determination by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer on 22 March 1980 that this site was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Keeper of the National Register concurred with this judgment on 30 June 1980. However, additional coordination with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer in April 1986, revealed that certain difficulties needed to be resolved before the Old Forsyth nomination could go forward. These problems concerned justification of boundaries of the site, integrity of the site as it relates to the land use/impact to the site, adequate testing and artifactual data to substantiate the significance of the site, and the potential for the site to yield important insights into the historic contexts it represents.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

Figure 1. Old Forsyth Location Map. Shadow Rock Park located east of Swan Creek.

The purpose of this project is to insure that the Old Forsyth nomination resolves these problems and addresses the following six areas identified by the Missouri Historic Preservation Program in a letter dated 18 April 1986. These areas include:

- a. That, in the nomination form, all significant features are identified and documented;
- b. That reasons grouped resources are nominated together and are clear;
- c. That integrity is adequately assessed according to National Register Standards;
- d. That all areas of significance checked in section 8 of the nomination forms are specifically addressed and justified in the statements of significance;
- e. That an adequate historic context is established; and
- f. That appropriate National Register criteria are identified and applied.

Of these 6 items, items a, b, d, and f relate to the completion of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form and, therefore, are not addressed explicitly in this report. Items c, investigations into the site's integrity, and e, the establishment of an adequate historic context, are addressed in detail in this report.

Acknowledgments

This report is the result of considerable efforts by a number of persons. W. J. Bennett, Jr., served as principal investigator and final editor for the report. Jeffrey A. Blakely, assisted by Brauna Hartzell, provided the documentary research and wrote the historical context portion of the report. Eleanor L. Blakely provided researcher assistance on materials gathered from the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Materials were processed in the Archeological Assessments laboratory under the direction of Anne Frances Gettys who also wrote the description of the prehistoric materials. The identification of the Euro-American artifacts was done principally by Leslie Raymer who conducted the research about the nails and window glass. The site drawings which appear in this report were prepared using the AutoCad drafting system. Wayne Taylor created many of the dBase II data base management files used in the report. Mary Bennett served as administrative director for the project.

Timely and valuable assistance was given by Jerry Gideon and other members of the White River Valley Historical Society. Finally, we gratefully acknowledge the assistance and support provided to the project by Robert Dunn, Little Rock District archeologist.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Systematic archeological investigations appear to have begun in the area in November of 1946 with a week-long survey of sites conducted by the Missouri Archaeological Society and the Missouri Resources Museum in connection with the creation of Bull Shoals Lake. The effort was directed by Carl Chapman with Leonard F. Haslag serving as field director. Although the team was headquartered in Forsyth it was apparently not recorded at that time as an archeological site. However, Haslag's report did contain this intriguing reference: "Mr. Ira Booth of Forsyth, Missouri, unearthed a burial mound while engaged in construction work on the bank of Swan Creek just out of Forsyth. History has it that the Delaware Indians had a village side (sic) in the region. Silver ornaments and clothes of European manufacture were found with the burial. Braids of hair held by a silver ring were still in a good state of preservation" (Haslag 1946: 5,6). This reference is repeated in Spears, Myer and Davis (1975: 70). Turner and Purrington (1980: 42) reports that, "In the 1920s a historic Indian burial was discovered when an addition was being made to the "ice house" in Forsyth. This building was located near the northwest edge of the site ... Otto Kenyon is reported to have found the burial and associated artifacts. Doug Manke, a local attorney, viewed the excavated materials and recalls that there was a red stick, approximately 8 inches long, that would make a mark, probably ochre, a metal disk with a hole through it, a pocket knife and well preserved bones and skull." It is not clear if these are the same burial or refer to two different incidents.

The definition of the site of Old Forsyth as an archeological site appears first to have been made in 1953 on an Archaeological Survey of Missouri Survey Sheet filled out by a C. Turner of Springfield. At that time it was designated as 23TA41 on the basis of chipped stone tools reported at the site after the houses had been moved. A subsequent Archaeological Survey of Missouri form was completed in 1980 by Betty Jane Turner as part of the investigations at the site by the Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.

The site, as 23TA41, is referenced in the shoreline survey of Bull Shoals Lake conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1979 (Novick and Cantley 1979). There is, however, no indication that these investigators visited this site.

Systematic archeological investigations were first conducted at Old Forsyth by the Center for Archaeological Research in 1980 in connection with a survey of a proposed route by Empire District Electric Company (Turner and Purrington 1980). At that time a pedestrian survey of portions of the site was conducted and several test pits were excavated. As a result of the archeological and documentary investigations conducted at that time Old Forsyth was deemed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper as of 30 June 1980. Materials related to the

prehistoric use of the site as well as Euro-American artifacts and features, some judged to date to the mid-19th Century or Civil War period were reported. It was largely on the basis of possible Civil War remains that the request for determination of eligibility was formulated.

Additional archeological investigations were conducted at the site in 1984 to evaluate impacts from the proposed construction at several power pole anchors and a buried cable by the Continental Telephone Company of Missouri (Benn 1984). During these investigations 10 shovel tests and 1 test unit were excavated at the site. This effort also recovered prehistoric and Euro-American artifacts and documented distinctions within the Euro-American cultural layers. At least one area of severe site disturbance, the rodeo arena, was documented.

REGIONAL CULTURE-HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The record of human occupation of this portion of the Missouri Ozarks extends back in time for at least 12,000 - 15,000 years. The following pages present a summarized account of the general contemporary understanding of the basic elements in this history of occupation. Table 1 illustrates the general chronological framework used in this study.

Table 1. Chronological Framework

A.D. 1700-present	Historic
A.D. 900-1700	Late Ceramic (Mississippi)
A.D. 1-A.D. 900	Early Ceramic (Woodland)
3000 B.C.-1 B.C.	Late Archaic
5000 B.C.-3000 B.C.	Middle Archaic
7000 B.C.-5000 B.C.	Early Archaic
8000 B.C.-7000 B.C.	Dalton
12,000 B.C.-8000 B.C.	Paleo-Indian
+12,000 B.C.	Early Man

This presentation draws directly, in large measure verbatim, upon Bennett and Ray (1986) which in turn followed the sequence developed by Chapman (1975, 1980) for the prehistoric occupation of the area. There are a number of other regional summaries which can be recommended. These include Chapman *et al* (1960), Spears, Myer, and Davis (1975), and Douthit *et al* 1979. Marshall (1958), a study of projectile point variations through time, is still an important resource. Price's study of the historic period ceramics of the Ozark Border region to the east is also an important resource (Price 1979). Accounts of recent archeological work in the area can be found in Bennett and Ray (1986) for Table Rock Lake and Novick and Cantley (1979) for Bull Shoals Lake.

Pre-Euro-American occupation

Early Man. For most of its history of human occupation the region was home to groups of Native Americans who for thousands of years practiced a generalized hunting and gathering economy. At present there is no direct evidence for occupation of the region prior to the Paleo-Indian Period. However, some evidence suggesting such occupation has been recovered from the Shriver site in northwestern Missouri, where a Paleo-Indian occupation surface was underlain by predominately unifacial tools suggesting an earlier and, perhaps, culturally distinct occupation (Reagan *et al* 1978).

Paleo-Indian (ca. 12,000-8,000 B.C.). Paleo-Indians were hunters and gatherers whose lifestyle was, at least initially, adapted to the late Pleistocene environment. During this period the spruce-dominated forest of the late glacial episode was changing to one dominated by deciduous trees and prairie. Pleistocene megafauna (e.g. elephants, sloth, camel, horse) had not yet become extinct. Small bands of hunters are thought to have exploited now extinct big game as well as modern, smaller fauna. The relative scarcity of Paleo-Indian remains suggests that they had a small, dispersed population and were not sedentary. However, it is quite possible that much of the evidence relating to this period has been removed from the archeological record by erosion or masked by alluvium.

Diagnostic artifacts of this period include burins, graters, specialized cutting and scraping tools, and fluted projectile points such as Clovis and Folsom (Chapman 1975: 60-69). At least 43 Paleo-Indian sites have been reported from the White River basin (Spears, Myer and Davis 1975: 5).

Dalton (8000-7000 B.C.). This period has been considered both a transitional stage between the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods (Chapman 1975: 29, 95) and as part of the Early Archaic period (Morse 1971; Price and Krakker 1975). The Dalton adaptation was to the warmer and drier post-Pleistocene environment and to the changing floral and faunal resources characteristic of the Holocene. Considerable modeling of the Dalton manifestation has been undertaken in northeastern Arkansas in the Mississippi Valley and adjacent Ozark Escarpment. Investigations of the intense Dalton occupation of this locality (Morse 1971, 1975a, 1975b; Goodyear 1975; Schiffer 1975a, 1975b) have resulted in a model of Dalton settlement patterns, consisting of a base camp and outlying resource procurement camps located within small territories. Morse also suggests common Dalton lithic tools include the Dalton lanceolate projectile point and its reworked variants, Dalton serrated, as well as the snub-ended (end) scraper and burinated forms. In addition, the Dalton tool kit seems to have included a variety of woodworking tools such as adzes, spokeshaves, and steep-edged scrapers. The presence of diagnostic Dalton artifacts throughout the larger White River Valley suggests that many parts of the region were occupied during the Dalton period (Chapman 1975: 98).

Early Archaic (7000-5000 B.C.). During this period, human occupants of southwestern Missouri continued to be hunters and gatherers organized into small bands (Chapman 1975: 49). In the White River drainage the Early Archaic artifact assemblage has been termed the Rice complex, named for the Rice shelter "type" site in Stone County (Bray 1956; Chapman 1975: 129). The Rice complex includes the following projectile point/knives: Dalton Serrated, Rice Lobed, Rice Contracting Stemmed, Rice Lanceolate, Agate Basin Lanceolate, and Graham Cave Notched. Other associated artifacts range from end, ovoid, and stemmed scrapers to choppers, adzes, and pitted anvil stones.

As noted above, Dalton and Early Archaic artifacts often occur together, perhaps indicating that types diagnostic of both periods were made at the same time. It has been suggested (Ahler 1971; Joyer and Roper n.d.) that lanceolate points represent different tool functions than notched points; thus, typological differences may be indicative of technical functions rather than cultural affiliations. The typological and cultural details of the Early Archaic Period remain to be elucidated, although sites of this period are fairly common. Early Archaic components are represented in rock shelter and open sites in Table Rock Reservoir (Chapman 1956, 1960).

Middle Archaic (5000-3000 B.C.). This cultural period coincides with the Hypsithermal, a drier climatic period which caused an eastward shift of grasslands along the forest-prairie ecotone in Southwest Missouri (McMillan and Wood 1976: 240; King and Allen 1977). Human subsistence strategies during the Middle Archaic Period are interpreted as adaptations to the changing, less favorable (drier) environment (Chapman 1975: 158; McMillan and Wood 1976: 240; Joyer and Roper n.d.: 10-11). While continuing a hunting and gathering strategy, people of this period are conjectured to have exploited a wider range of resources that featured more prairie and edge species, such as small mammals and rabbits, and a mixed inventory of aquatics (McMillan 1976: 225; Purrington 1971: 9-15). The White River tool complex has been identified with the Middle Archaic Period in Table Rock Reservoir (Chapman 1960, 1975: 159-171). Diagnostic artifacts in this complex include Big Sandy Notched (or White River Archaic), Jakie Stemmed, Rice Lobed, and Stone Square Stemmed projectile points. The full-grooved axe and celt also came into use (Chapman 1975: 158), but other ground stone processing tools are not common (McMillan 1976: 225). Middle Archaic sites are found in many different riverine and upland contexts (Cooley and Fuller 1975: 6; Joyer and Roper n.d.; Scholtz 1968: 55), which is evidence that has been interpreted to mean that man was seeking more varied resources. The notion that Middle Archaic sites may be more visible because of their depositional context (i.e. geomorphologically) has not yet been explored as an alternative to the aforementioned cultural explanation.

Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.). This period, spanning part of the late Hypsithermal (ca. 3000-2000 B.C.), was a time of climatic amelioration (i.e. wetter) relative to the drying maximum of about 4000 B.C. Some investigators (Chapman 1975: 185; Douthit 1981: 54) have suggested that there might have been a population migration into the Ozark Highlands away from Central Missouri and Northeast Oklahoma. Whether or not this occurred, there appears to have been an overall population increase during the Late Archaic, as evidenced by the larger numbers of sites and greater densities of materials (Chapman 1975; Joyer and Roper n.d.; Purrington 1971; Morse 1975b: 191). Hunting and gathering continued to be the dominant mode of production. Late Archaic sites present considerable diversity and density of materials, perhaps indicating differences in base camps versus collecting/hunting loci. Base camps are especially distinguished from sites of the previous culture periods by their increased densities and diversity of materials (e.g. McMillan 1976: 226; Purrington

1971; Joyer and Roper n.d.; Roper 1978). Also characteristic of the Late Archaic is a return to intensive use of white-tailed deer (McMillan 1976: 226), aquatic resources (Klippel *et al* 1978), and an intensive exploitation of plants, especially nuts (e.g. McMillan 1976; Chomko 1978; King 1980). Cultigens (bottle gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria*; squash, *Cucurbita pepo*) make their appearance as well at Phillips Spring, about 100 miles north of Galena (Chomko 1978; King 1980). Elsewhere in the Ozarks (Fuller 1975: 15-45; Douthit 1981: 515) a dichotomous settlement pattern of large, permanent base camps on terraces and extractive loci in the uplands has been proposed for Late Archaic cultures. This model is based on the proposition that sites were situated where wild resources could be gathered, hunted, and fished from prescribed territories with the least effort--the "minimax" model (Price and Krakker 1975; Klinger 1978). This model ostensibly allows for population packing of hunters and gatherers. The tool assemblages usually associated with base camps are a diverse array, sometimes termed the "James River complex" (Chapman 1975: 186). Diagnostic projectile points in this complex include Stone Square Stemmed, Smith Basal Notched, Table Rock Stemmed, Afton Corner Notched, Langtry, and Gary. Other tools common to this assemblage are flake knives, scrapers of various forms, chert core hammerstones, manos, anvilstones, axes, trianguloid bifaces, and drills.

Woodland/Early Ceramic (1000 B.C.-A.D. 900). This time period is often divided into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and part of the Late Woodland periods outside the Ozarks, but these distinctions have not found utility in the Ozark Highlands (Chapman 1960: 1160; Roper 1979). Current evidence indicates that Late Archaic tool technology and other traits continued to be used during the Early Ceramic Period. Typical Early Ceramic point types include Kings Corner Notched, Rice Side Notched, Table Rock Pointed Stemmed, Langtry, Gary, Snyder affines, and Steuben affines. Modifications typically associated with Woodland culture were gradually introduced beginning about A.D. 400. The most significant of these modifications was the introduction of the bow and arrow, as indicated by the presence of small notched points (e.g. Scallorn, Table Rock Corner Notched, Jakie Notched), ellipticals or leaf-shaped points (e.g. White River elliptical), and notched and unnotched triangular points (e.g. Cahokia). The shifts in point sizes and styles probably reflect the transition from the use of darts to the bow and arrow. The bow and arrow are not necessarily a weapon of greater effectiveness or killing range (relative to a spear or dart), but it is a weapon that increases the efficiency of the lone hunter. Another technology which appears early in the Ozark Woodland sequence (but late relative to other parts of the Midwest) is the ceramic vessel. Grit-tempered (and occasionally grog-tempered), conoidal pots with cord-roughened exterior surfaces probably were produced by A.D. 1. Often, early ceramics are decorated with various combinations of stamping, embossing, and punctating. A third artifact that is characteristic of the Early Ceramic Period is the burial mound or rock burial cairn (Wood 1967). Many investigators seem to agree (McMillan 1976; Chapman 1975; Purrington 1971; Roper 1978; Douthit 1981)

that the population increased during the Early Ceramic Period. Settlement patterns probably consisted of small hamlets as base camps (see Pangborn, Trawick, and Wood 1971) and small hunting and resource extractive sites scattered throughout the floodplains, rock shelters, and uplands of the Ozarks. It is not incorrect to generalize that the basic Archaic productive pattern continued to be pursued during the Ceramic periods without significant increases in the utilization of cultigens; however, more intensive social interaction made the Woodland mode of production different from that of Late Archaic. During the time when Kansas City Hopewell (Johnson 1979) and the Cooper phase (of Northeast Oklahoma; Purrington 1971) were in progress, Hopewell influence in the Ozark Highlands seems to have been sporadic. For instance, Hopewell materials in Southwest Missouri include occasional objects in Fristoe complex graves (Wood 1967), Cooper Zoned Stamped pottery and a reel-shaped gorget in Table Rock Reservoir (Chapman 1980: 25), and a clay platform pipe from Christian County (Cooley and Fuller 1975: 76). Some of these represent long-distance trade, but it is clear that all of the objects were deposited in "everyday" contexts and not in status graves. Exotic materials in the Ozark Highlands are indicative of social interaction at a regional level, but they are not necessarily indicative of the Hopewell cult.

Mississippian/Late Ceramic (A.D. 900-1700). Archeological evidence for this time period presents an interesting situation of culture contact between people we identify with Woodland traits, as outlined above, and village horticulturalists, i.e. the Mississippians. Outside the Ozarks of southwestern Missouri the familiar Mississippian cultures were the Caddoans of the Oklahoma-Texas-Arkansas border vicinity (Wyckoff 1980) and the Steed-Kisker manifestations in the vicinity of Kansas City (Wedel 1943). The best known Mississippian manifestation within the western Ozarks is the Loftin phase (Chapman 1980: 143; Wood 1983). This manifestation is named for the Loftin site located at the confluence of the James and White Rivers. Loftin was a Mississippian ceremonial center possibly established by Caddoan colonists (Chapman 1960: 323; Wood and Marshall 1960: 326; Henning 1960: 366). How influential this Mississippian intrusion was is uncertain, owing to the paucity of archeological evidence. Investigations on the upper James River (Fuller 1975) have revealed sites dating A.D. 1200 (23GR303, 23WB60) and containing typical Woodland artifacts such as limestone-tempered pottery and notched and elliptical projectile points. Other sites in that vicinity (23WB49, 23GR10a, 23GR303) have produced Cahokia Notched, Maud, and Reed (latter two are Caddoan) points (Fuller 1975; Fuller 1981). Excavations in an earthen mound at 23GR46 (Douthit 1981: 364) revealed fragments of a hooded-effigy water bottle, a typical shell-tempered, Mississippian ceramic type. Similar amalgamated or contemporaneous Woodland and Mississippian artifact forms have been recorded by Purrington (1971) for the Delaware B phase in Northeast Oklahoma and by several investigators (Chapman 1980: 150-151) for the Stockton, Fristoe, and Bolivia complexes in counties to the north and northeast of Table Rock Lake.

Limited evidence suggests that the Late Ceramic people of southwestern Missouri had a limited horticultural system and that their lifestyle was still that of the semi-sedentary hunter and gatherer. Bray (1956:73) suggested that "A farming economy with attendant surpluses seems to have been practically nonattainable under aboriginal conditions in the Table Rock Area." The alternative interpretation is that the late prehistoric occupations of bluff shelters and small upland sites in the west central Ozarks represent limited activity sites of Caddoan and/or Mississippian peoples. Much additional work needs to be done to determine the identity of the occupants of the various site types in the region and the relationships between these sites.

The problem of Mississippian occupation of the region is currently receiving intense study involving investigations at several mound sites in Arkansas (Fritz 1986; Sabo 1986; Kay 1986) and the production of a new synthesis of the problem (Brown 1984).

Historic Period Background

The following historical sketch of the White River Hills region of southwest Missouri is adapted from Benn (1982: 26-29) and Harris and Reuter-Hart (1983: 35-39).

When European explorers and Euro-Americans arrived in Southwest Missouri, the Osage Indians were the indigenous residents. The Osage claimed all of the land west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and south of the Missouri River to the Arkansas River (Mathews 1961: 88; Boyd 1975: 21). It is not known how long the Osage tribe had inhabited this territory. By 1800 the Osage in Missouri were in the southwest quadrant of the state (Meyer 1970: 20). Prior to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the Osage had difficulties protecting their region from other tribes, especially the Kickapoo, who had established small villages along the Osage River (Gibson 1963: 92). A treaty with the Osage in 1808 allowed the United States government to move displaced eastern tribes into Osage territory. Weslager described this situation:

. . . the Osage continued to hunt on these lands and regarded with animosity any trespass of alien Indians on their hunting grounds. The Osage position was that they had sold their lands to the United States, but not the beaver, bear, deer, buffalo, and other animals living on the lands, because the animals were needed for their survival. To make matters worse, the government also moved the Shawnee, Piankashaw, Kickapoo, Arkansas, Cherokee, Creek, Peoria, Wea, and other tribes into this same territory. This was not done purposely to antagonize the Osage, but it made a confrontation inevitable between them and the newcomers (Weslager 1972: 364-365).

Archeological evidence of Osage Indian presence in Southwest Missouri has proved to be illusive. Chapman (1960: 1169-70) reports that it was not possible in most instances to separate late Mississippi, proto-historic, and historic components in the Table Rock Reservoir. He does suggest that distinctive artifacts from the proto-historic period (A.D. 1400-1700) include Jakie Notched, Table Rock Corner Notched, elliptical and triangular projectile points in addition to Neosho Punctate and Woodward Plain (shell-tempered) pottery. In Barry County the site in McDowell Cave (Adams 1958: 194-5) yielded Mississippian artifacts mixed with historic trade goods which Adams interpreted as an Osage occupation.

The Osage were forcibly removed from Southwest Missouri during the winter of 1836-37 (Holcombe 1883: 179-82). This episode is loosely termed the "Osage War."

Small bands of Delaware and Kickapoo Indians moved into Missouri soon after the Spanish obtained the land from the French in 1762. The Spanish had invited the eastern tribes to locate on the west bank of the Mississippi River to act as a buffer against western expansion of the American frontier and help contain the Osage to the west (Ingenthron 1970:111). Regarding the resettlement of the Kickapoos, Gibson (1963: 91) states: "The government's removal of the Kickapoos to the Osage River country, under the auspices of the treaties of Edwardsville and Fort Harrison (1819), simply made official a movement which had been under way for nearly a century." A Kickapoo village of 100 "wigwams" is recorded in the vicinity of Springfield in 1824 (Escott 1878: 25; Holcombe 1883: 126). In 1818 the Treaty of St. Mary's assigned the portion of Southwest Missouri around Stone County to the Delaware Indians, and in 1821-22 as many as 2100 Delaware arrived on the banks of the James River north of Stone County (Ingenthron 1970: 114). Escott (1878: 15-19) indicates that the principal Delaware town was on the right (west) bank of the James River in northwest Christian County. The Delaware tribe moved to land near Kansas City in 1830. Mr. Jack Howard recalled his grandfather's descriptions of the Delaware and their village:

. . . the Delawares in their camp near Springfield lived for the most part in log cabins constructed similar to the ones occupied by white men. Most of the cabins had puncheon floors and fireplaces, but few were built directly on the ground with dirt floors and a hole in the center of the roof to allow smoke to escape from fire burning in the center of the floor. Still others. . . preferred a small rounded hut manufactured from tree limbs, brush, cedar boughs and covered with grass and hides from animals. . . The Delawares decorated their clothing with bead work, small metal balls, bits of glass, and other trinkets obtained from white traders. Some of the Lenapes. . . had strings of beads which appeared to be bone or shell,

but the majority of the men and women wore colorful glass beads. The Delawares in their village on James River used metal tools, such as hoes, axes, guns and cast iron kettles, in which they cooked their corn, beans and meat into a type of thick stew (Melton 1977: 9-8).

One of the earliest written descriptions of Southwest Missouri was that by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (Park 1955) who explored the region in the winter of 1818-19. Schoolcraft encountered several trappers and hunters, one of them being James Yochem. Yochem arrived as early as 1790 (Campbell 1874: 609) and settled at the mouth of the James River in Stone County (Goodspeed 1894: 383). Joseph Philabert, an early trader, was in and out of Stone County and eventually established a trading post at the confluence of the James and White Rivers where there was a Delaware village (Stone County Newspaper Centennial Edition 1951). Philabert's home and second trading post were investigated by Marshall during the Table Rock archeological investigations (Marshall 1960: 987). The first major influx of Euro-American settlers occurred between 1820 and 1860, but the rate of settlement was slow at first due to the Indian presence (Collins 1971: 50-51; Ingenthron 1970: 121).

One of the best documented migrations into the White River country is that of the Pettijohn family. Escott (1878: 12-15) describes the difficult voyage, via waterways, of the Pettijohns and other families in 1818 from Ohio to the middle reaches of the James River near Springfield, Missouri. As this small group of early settlers moved up the White River they saw settlements at the mouth of the North Fork in Arkansas. These families settled on the White River farther upstream, and made frequent excursions up the tributaries and back into the hills during 1820 and 1821.

The White River was a travel route for the earliest traders and settlers who used flatboats, canoes, and keelboats. Supplies were unloaded at river towns for distribution into the Ozarks and north to Springfield. The upper White River seemed to resist steamboat travel above the Arkansas border because there were fluctuations in the flow and shallow shoals. After the dredging of Elbow Shoal, the river became navigable and in 1858 steamboats plied upstream as far as the mouth of the James River. Steamboat travel and commerce were an important part of the economy until the onset of the Civil War, at which time activity above the Arkansas border was limited to transporting reinforcements for Confederate forces.

At the onset of the Civil War, the inhabitants of the White River Valley were torn between their ties of origin, family, and friendship with the South and their loyalty to the Union. Slavery was not an issue with area residents since few families in the rugged White River Hills owned slaves. However, sympathies appeared to lean toward the Confederate cause.

Most of the populace left the White River Valley during the last two years of the war. Lawlessness reigned in the region for over two decades, but

despite the turmoil some exiles returned and rebuilt homes and farmsteads. A vigilante organization, the Bald Knobbers, was formed in an attempt to return law and order to the region. The public supported this attempt by electing some Bald Knobbers to public office in 1884.

When Missouri became a state in 1821, the study area was a part of Wayne County. In 1831, Wayne County was fragmented to form several new counties, with some areas left in an unorganized territory that was placed under the jurisdiction of Crawford County. Greene County came into existence in 1833 and took over the jurisdiction of the unorganized territory until 1837, when the territory became Taney County. In 1851, the present Stone County was created out of the western portion of Taney County and a part of eastern Barry County. When Barry County was formed in 1835, it was comprised of all the territory known now as Newton, Lawrence, Jasper, Barry, McDonald, Barton, and Dade counties and part of Cedar County.

With the construction of Lake Taneycomo, then Norfolk Lake, and more recently the development of Bull Shoals, Table Rock and Beaver lakes on the White River, a new dimension was added to the basically rural economy of the area. The Powersite Dam was completed in 1912 thus creating Lake Taneycomo (Rafferty 1980: 206). The recreational potential of the lake was evident. Branson, lying within a bend of Lake Taneycomo, grew rapidly as a resort town (Edom and Edom 1983: 152). Development of the Shepherd of the Hills Farm may have begun as early as 1910 (Rafferty 1980: 215) whereas the commercialization of Marvel Cave, which lies below Silver Dollar City had begun in 1894 (Rafferty 1980: 216). The theme park Silver Dollar City opened in 1960 (Rafferty 1980: 216). Recreation and tourism continue to be crucial to the area's economy.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

Methodology

This summarization of the history of Old Forsyth is based in large measure on the work of Ingenthron (1980, 1983). These two volumes provide an overview of the history of Forsyth and Taney County since European settlement. Research into the history of Taney County is complicated by the fact that few county records predate 1890. Action of the Civil War (Ingenthron 1983: 124) and a fire of 19 December, 1885 (Taney County, Missouri, County Court, 1885: 1) destroyed these important local records. As a result, other less immediate and less specific primary sources had to be used to a greater extent in this study than would otherwise have been the case. Ingenthron collected most of this information. Therefore, much of the research in this study ultimately is based on his work. Wherever possible the original sources have been used in preference to Ingenthron, but for those cases where Ingenthron makes specific statements and provides no authority, Ingenthron is used as the source. Ingenthron is also used for general historical discussions.

The following study of Forsyth extends from the initial settlement of the site through the Civil War. For this period various United States Federal Censuses, newspapers, Civil War diaries, United States Federal Land Records, and the Official Record of the Civil War were used extensively. A second study undertaken as part of this report was the preparation of a town plan showing the location of all known buildings. This plan was prepared in order to give the excavators as much structural information as possible before the locations of test pits were determined. This latter work was based on the Forsyth plat map of 1890, highway department surveys, Army Corps of Engineers maps, and a Civil War map.

Pre-European Settlement Activities in the Vicinity of the Old Forsyth Site

The original town of Forsyth, now called Old Forsyth, was located on the northeast side of the confluence of the White River and Swan Creek. Its precise location would be the 42.50 acres which lie between Swan Creek, the White River and the section line between Sections 33 and 34 in Township 24 North of the Base Line and Range 20 West of the 5th Principal Meridian. In terms of political divisions, Old Forsyth is located in the center of Taney County, Missouri. The town proper was founded in the mid-1830's and was platted in 1845, but the record of European contact and settlement of the immediate region goes back to the 17th century.

Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle took possession of the Greater Mississippi valley in 1682 for the King of France. Much of this region remained unexplored at the time, but it included the White River valley. During the next 80 years exploration of the White River occurred and it is thought that

explorers passed by the site of Old Forsyth and reached as far as McDonald and Barry Counties, Missouri (Ingenthron 1983: 2-3). The Treaty of Fontainebleau ceded this land from France to Spain on 3 December, 1762. The Treaty of Ildefonso returned European ownership of this land from Spain to France, and subsequently the land was sold to the United States, possession of which occurred on 10 March, 1804 (Ingenthron 1983: 4). No records were found which suggested any European activities in the region of Old Forsyth during this time.

The acquisition of Louisiana in 1804 provided the United States with Federal title to the land, land which, in fact, belonged to and was inhabited by the Osage Indians. Actual Federal title to all of the land "between the Missouri River and the Arkansas River lying east of a line running due south from Fort Osage to the Arkansas River" was acquired by treaty with the Osage Indians in November 1808 (Ingenthron 1980: 60; 1983: 4-5). This act sparked the European settlement of the region and provided a necessity for civil government.

Initial European Settlement

The civil government of the region that eventually was to become Taney County, Missouri, passed through various manifestations prior to any substantial European occupation of the area and the erection of Taney County:

1804-1812	New Madrid District, Territory of Louisiana being attached to the Territory of Indiana
1812-1815	New Madrid County, Territory of Missouri
1815-1818	Lawrence County, Territory of Missouri
1818-1821	Wayne County, Territory of Missouri
1821-1831	Wayne County, State of Missouri
1831-1833	Crawford County, State of Missouri
1833-1837	Greene County, State of Missouri
1837-	Taney County, State of Missouri

The quarter century from the Osage Treaty of 1808 to the erection of Greene County in 1833 saw a dramatic change in the Indian population of the land that was to become Taney County. First, the Osage abandoned their land in accordance with the treaty. Soon bands of Delaware, Shawnee, Peoria, Lenapes, Algonquin, Weas, Piankashaws, and Miami Indians inhabited the area (Ingenthron 1983: 6-11; Melton 1977). At this same time European settlers also began to arrive in or pass through the immediate vicinity of what became Old Forsyth and some documentation of occupation began.

The earliest specific reference to occupation at the mouth of Swan Creek is noted by Ingenthron who lists a reported Delaware village at this location in 1806 (Ingenthron 1983: 505). In 1818 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft and Levi

Pettibone explored some of Swan Creek during their explorations along the White River. At a location just downstream from Swan Creek, at Beaver Creek, they noted James Fisher and William Holt were in the process of constructing cabins at that time while along Swan Creek itself they noted three abandoned Osage hunting camps (Schoolcraft 1955: 92-133). On the same trip, Schoolcraft described the natural vegetation of the region.

"Along its banks (ed., James River) are found extensive bodies of choicest land, covered by a large growth of forest trees and cane, and interspersed with prairies. Oak, maple, white and black walnut, elm, mulberry, hackberry, and sycamore are common trees, and attain a very large size" (Schoolcraft 1955: 111).

On 10 February 1821, William H. Ashley was commissioned by the Federal Land Office to set various boundaries in the general region of Taney County. In November of that year he surveyed the region 8 miles north of the confluence of Swan Creek and the White River (United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Plat Books 1844, p. 17). This work served as the basis for all later surveys of the region and is probably closely related to the 1827 Bounty Land Map of southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas which shows an Indian village on the northwest side of the confluence of Swan Creek and the White River (Boundaries of Military Bounty Lands 1827). This village is listed as being on Delaware lands, but its exact tribal identification and location are unknown. The present author is unsure of the ultimate source for the information regarding the location of this village.

Some time prior to 1827 a trading post was erected at the confluence of Swan Creek and the White River for in that year the ownership of the trading post appears to have passed from a Mr. Laramie to William Gilliss (Melton 1977: 10). William Gilliss had settled on the James Fork, about 13 miles south of what was to become Springfield, in the summer of 1822 and had opened a trading post, which became known as Delaware Town. He appears to have migrated to this region at the same time as groups of Delaware and Shawnee moved there from Indiana. Later Weas, Peoria, and Piankeshaw groups moved to the region around Swan Creek when they left the area of Kaskaskia, and Gilliss shared a close relationship with these groups. His trading posts at Delaware Town and Swan Creek appear to have prospered until 1831 when he helped some of these same Indian groups move to the region around Kansas City. Gilliss appears to have moved at the same time. The Weas, Piankeshaw, and Peoria appear to have left the area by 1829 (Melton 1977).

During the years 1827 through 1829 Europeans associated with the Swan Creek Trading Post included Joseph Philibert, William Myers, Basila Boyer, and, of course Gilliss. The exact location of the trading post at the confluence of Swan Creek and the White River is not known, but probably it was located at or near the town of Old Forsyth. The merchandise sold at this trading post can be suggested from bills of sale for supplies brought to Delaware Town and Swan Creek from Saint Louis and Saint Genevieve. These include many types of cloth, shawls, handkerchiefs, needles, rifles, saddles,

bridles, rifle powder, rifle flints, lead, knives, beads, glass beads, bells, tin cups, tin pans, brass kettles, feathers, tomahawks, blankets, ribbon, socks, shirts, scissors, combs, brooches, hat bands, ear wheels, pad locks, brass nails, towels, coffee, sugar, flour, cloves, allspice, nutmeg, and cinnamon (Melton 1977: 17-19).

An undated source of material is the recorded find of an Indian burial mound which was exposed earlier in the 20th century during construction along Swan Creek, probably the Forsyth ice house. In 1946 Ira Booth of Forsyth reported this mound and claimed that it had contained both European and Indian artifacts, a report apparently confirmed by Doug Manke in 1980. This report was noted by Haslag (Haslag 1946: 5-6; Spears, Myers, and Davis 1975: 70; Turner and Purrington 1980: 41-42, 83-85; Benn 1984: 27) and it provides clear evidence of Indian occupation on the Old Forsyth town site, possibly at the time of Gilliss's Swan Creek Trading Post.

In a new study of Ozark history, Kathleen Van Buskirk listed the following heads of families as residents of this region prior to 1830: Aaron Anderson, John Cross, John James, Jarrod B. Huffman, Samuel Martin, John Pettijohn, George Wells, Levi Wooley, Joseph Philibert, several Yoachums, and several Pattersons. By 1832 she noted the existence of the trading post at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River, now probably belonging to John Shannon, and the coming of Jesse Jennings to the region (Van Buskirk 1986: 44).

In 1832, just prior to the establishment of Greene County, further survey work established the township and range corners, in particular those for Township 24 North and Range 20 West--the township and range in which Forsyth was to be located. No mention of human settlement in the region of Old Forsyth was noted (United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Field Notes 1832).

Greene County, Missouri, was created out of Crawford County in 1833. The first court of Greene County met in Springfield starting on 11 March 1833. On that date it ordered a road be laid out "from Springfield to the junction of the little north-fork of White river" (Greene County, Missouri, Circuit Court Record: 11 March, 1833). The very next day this order was amended for the road to run "from Springfield to the mouth of Swan Creek, of White river" (Greene County, Missouri, Circuit Court Record: 12 March, 1833). This record makes no note of settlement at the junction of Swan Creek and the White River, but one may surmise that some interest was met by this change. When the route of this road was changed, two of the three commissioners in charge of the road also were changed. Those in charge of the revised road were Thomas Patterson, George Yoakum, and Jeremiah Pearson, with only Jeremiah Pearson continuing from the prior order (Greene County, Missouri, Circuit Court Record: 11 and 12 March, 1833). Ingenthron claimed that a Solomon Yocum lived near the junction of Swan Creek and the White River at that time (Ingenthron 1983: 201-202) and certainly the Shannon Trading Post was in existence. It is likely that their interests were

served by the road. It is also likely that James Oliver lived on the projected path of the Swan Creek road about 1 mile north of its junction with the White River. By the late 1830's he operated a grist and lumber mill and he too may have had a vested interest in this road (Ingenthron 1983: 169-70; United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Field Notes 1843: 51-52).

Creation and Early Years of Taney County

Also in March of 1833 the future county of Taney was incorporated within White Township of Greene County (Greene County, Missouri, Circuit Court Record: 11 and 12 March, 1833). Soon a move to create a county out of this township began and in 1835 the creation of Taney County was proposed (Ingenthron 1983: 13). This proposal was enacted in 1837 (Laws of Missouri (Counties) 1841: 50-52). The first session of the Taney County Court met on 22 February, 1837 at the house of Josiah F. Danforth on land that eventually became part of the Old Forsyth town site (Ingenthron 1983: 23). Various county offices were filled at that time by William Archer, John Pettijohn, Jr., John Wray, John H. Glover, Henry K. Archer, John H. Miller, Jesse Jennings, James Oliver, and James Bartlett (Ingenthron 1983: 23). Some of these men are known to have lived in and around Forsyth at later dates (see Population Schedules 1840, 1850, 1860; Appendices 4 and 6; Ingenthron 1983: 501-504).

Almost immediately a debate broke out over the eventual site for the permanent seat of justice for Taney County. Two sites were proposed, the junction of Swan Creek and the White River, and the mouth of Bull Creek at the White River. Log courthouses were built at both sites and it was not until 1845 that the Swan Creek site (by then a small town called Forsyth) was determined to be the permanent seat of justice (Ingenthron 1983: 23-29). This log courthouse at Forsyth was located on the banks of Swan Creek and, according to Ingenthron, was located about 150 yards west of the 1855 and 1890 courthouses (see Figure 6 for the location of these latter courthouses and the hypothetical location of the early log courthouse) (Ingenthron 1983: 51). It is reported that in 1844 this courthouse was flooded by Swan Creek (Ingenthron 1983: 31). It is also likely that this structure stood until 1863 (Ingenthron 1983: 37).

The first Post Office in Taney County was established by John W. Hancock on 13 September, 1837 at the confluence of the White River and Swan Creek. He named the site Forsyth in honor of John Forsyth who served as Secretary of State at that time (Ingenthron 1983: 26, 468). Subsequent postmasters in the early 1840's included John D. Shannon, John H. Miller, Joseph C. Page, Thomas M. Johnston, and John W. Danforth (Ingenthron 1983: 468).

The size of Forsyth by 1840 can only be conjectured. The town had not achieved the prominence of separate listing in the Federal Census of that year and its inhabitants are listed with all other inhabitants of Swan

Township, Taney County. Six hundred sixty-nine people, including 13 slaves, are listed in Swan Township. Of the 200 adult males for whom occupations are given, 196 were engaged in agriculture, 2 in manufacturing, and 2 in learned professions. In addition, no schools were present in the township (Population Schedules 1840; Ingenthron 1983: 501-504). The dispersion of people thought by the present author to be residents of Forsyth and of those with town or village occupations throughout the township precluded an attempt to suggest residents for the town in 1840. Of the 4 adult males in Swan Township not involved in agriculture, one 20-30 year-old male resided at the home of Thomas Johnson and was involved in a learned profession, one resided at the home of Cornelius Terrel and was involved in a learned profession, one resided at the home of Henry McLaughlin and was involved in manufacturing, and the fourth was William Oliver who ran a mill one mile north of Forsyth (Population Schedules 1840; Ingenthron 1983: 504; United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Field Notes 1843: 51-52; United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Plat Books 1844: p. 17).

Further Federal Land survey occurred in 1843 within Taney County. At this time William Shields established section and quarter section boundaries in the vicinity of Forsyth (United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Field Notes 1843; United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Plat Books 1844: 17). This work provided the first map which located the town of Forsyth as well as the mill of James and William Oliver one mile north of town. In his notes Shields described the mill as being both a sawing and grinding mill (United States Surveyor General, Missouri: Field Notes 1843: 51-52). Shields noted that one of his survey stakes was placed on the coffer dam. Unfortunately the present writer could find no description of Forsyth in Shields's notes.

At about the same time as this part of Missouri was platted, the Descriptive and Statistical Gazetteer of the United States of America described Forsyth as containing a courthouse and a few dwellings (Appendix 2; Haskel and Smith 1845:217). This is the earliest known published description of the town, probably describing how it looked between 1840 and 1843.

The Plat of Forsyth

Soon after the seat of justice was permanently established in Forsyth, land was donated to the county for the town, and a plat was established. Ingenthron described these events.

"After the newly elected site commissioners chose the Swan Creek site for the permanent seat of justice, John W. Danforth, one of four brothers who had settled near the Danforth Spring 6 miles east of Springfield, took an active interest in the location for a new merchandising endeavor. In the spring of 1843, he acquired the post office at Forsyth and is believed to have purchased the David Shannon trading post. By 1845, he had obtained title to the land upon which the town was later built. In November of that year, he and his wife Priscella donated and deeded 50 acres of land to Taney County for the purposes of establishing a county seat. The land was accepted by the county court. It was surveyed, and the town of Forsyth was platted by the county surveyor and duly recorded in the official land records of the county" (Ingenthron 1983: 29).

Ingenthron did not provide the sources for this account, but an advertisement in the Jefferson City Inquirer on October 2, 1845 suggests the general accuracy of the account. Ingenthron's absolute dates can be questioned, however. The advertisement was dated October 2, 1845 and it announced the sale of town lots in Forsyth on November 24, 1845. The advertiser was "James Stallcup, Commissioner of the seat of justice of Taney Co., Mo." (Stallcup 1845; Appendix 3). This suggests that the land was donated earlier than November, 1845. In any case, by November, 1845, Forsyth was the county seat and a platted town.

The official title to the land as recorded in the General Land Office yields a slightly different account. The title Danforth held to the land in 1845 appears to have been possession, for the official United States Patent to the land was dated only 3 August, 1848, three years after the platting of Forsyth. At that time John W. Danforth obtained title to the 118.88 acres of land in the Southeast quarter of Section 33 which is North of the White River (Taney County, Missouri, Deeds 1913: Vol. 22 p. 213).

The original plat map of Forsyth was destroyed prior to 1886 in one of the two courthouse fires. In 1890, M. M. Richardson, Taney County Surveyor, was ordered to re-establish the plat of Forsyth so that it was as close to the original 1845 plat as possible. His plat map (Taney County, Missouri, Plat Book 3 1890: 16) survives (Figure 6) and the resemblance of this plat to an 1862 map of Forsyth (Figure 5) is considerable (Bennett 1966: 21; Ingenthron 1983: 52).

The same advertisement from the Jefferson City Inquirer on October 2, 1845 suggests the path of growth which the town planners had devised for the city, a trading center on the White River which was to serve as the main

mercantile supplier for Springfield. This dream is also evident in the Taney County seal of ca. 1850 which depicts a riverboat. This seal predates the coming of steamboats to Taney County and must indicate the fervent desire of the inhabitants for commerce (Ingenthron 1983: 57). This desire was fulfilled. An \$8000 appropriation from the Missouri legislature allowed the construction of a shipping channel through Elbow Shoal (at the Missouri-Arkansas border) in 1851, and in 1852 steamboat traffic and commerce reached Forsyth (Ingenthron 1983: 56-60). It is suggested that the completion of this shipping channel ensured the commercial success of Forsyth in the pre-railroad era. The successful mercantile aspects of Forsyth assured the wealth of such Forsyth merchants as John W. Danforth (Ingenthron 1983: 75) and John L. C. Huddleston (Ingenthron 1983: 77) by the mid-1850's.

The 1850 United States Federal Census provided much more complete personal information about American citizens of that year than did the earlier censuses. This census listed all inhabitants by name and age, and provided occupation, birthplace, and real estate holdings for each individual. Other schedules listed all agricultural and industrial commodities for each farm or industrial installation. Unfortunately, Forsyth still lacked the size to be listed separately on the census, but it appears to have been the first unit enumerated in Swan Township. Although it is not possible to be definite, it is likely that Forsyth of 1850 had 19 residential dwellings of which 18 were occupied. If this analysis is correct the free population numbered 81 (Population Schedules 1850: 677-78). The following individuals are listed with their occupations and they are believed to represent the adult working population who lived in Forsyth in the year 1850:

J.W. Danforth	Clerk of Court
J.P. Vance	Merchant
J.H. Berry	Merchant Clerk
L.P. Ayres	Merchant
D. Gunlin	Merchant Clerk
T.D. Caldwell	Lawyer
R.S. McKinney	Farmer
S.T. Haggard	Farmer
T. Layton	Grocery Merchant
W.C. Berry	
A.S. Layton	Doctor
D.T. Wood	Farmer
P. Hicks	Carpenter
J. Ray	Carpenter
T. Ray	Carpenter
B.F. Ivy	
D. Ratcliffe	Grocery Merchant
H. Ratcliffe	Inn Keeper
W.G. Milliken	Deputy Sheriff
I. Story	Blacksmith
I. Fowler	
H. Ogle	Carpenter

None of the supposed inhabitants of Forsyth are listed on the Industrial Schedules of the 1850 Federal Census. Ten industrialists are listed in Swan Township, 8 ran water-powered "flower" mills, one ran a horse-powered carding machine, and the final individual ran a water-powered "flower" mill and a straw-fired distillery (Industrial Schedules 1850: 317). Although none of the Forsyth residents were listed on the Industrial Schedules (e.g., blacksmiths were usually included), 10 probable Forsyth residents were included on the Agricultural Schedules of the 1850 Federal Census (Agricultural Schedules 1850: 523-24). This indicates that they engaged in agriculture as well as ran their businesses in Forsyth (Appendix 5).

1855 Courthouse and Civil War City Plan

By 1855 it had become apparent that the log courthouse near Swan Creek was inadequate to serve the needs of Taney County. On March 3rd of that year the Missouri Legislature empowered Taney County to borrow money sufficient to construct a new courthouse (Laws of Missouri 1855: 475-76). Soon construction began on a new, three-story high, brick courthouse. Reputedly this structure was 50 feet square and its construction was supervised by Larkin W. Selsor (Missouri Civil War Reenactors Association 1986: 6). Ingenthron indicated that probably the bricks were locally made and cemented together with local lime mortar (Ingenthron 1983: 31). Fortunately Bennett's map of Forsyth from the Civil War located that courthouse (Bennett 1966: 21; Ingenthron 1983: 52) at the same location as the later 1890 courthouse, which was demolished in 1950 (Figure 7). Contemporary accounts of this structure suggested that it was an impressive structure. Civil War correspondent Franc Wilkie wrote, "The courthouse, a fine three-story brick building stood in the center of town" (Wilkie 1861b: 91); and soldier Benjamin McIntyre wrote, "The courthouse is a fine building however and an ornament to any town" (Tilley 1963: 106).

The only other records which describe Forsyth or events in Forsyth during the 1850's are records listing the Postmasters of Forsyth. John W. Danforth served as Postmaster from the mid-1840's until 1856 when he was replaced by William C. Berry who in turn was replaced by H. C. Snapp in 1861. Postal service in Forsyth was discontinued in 1863 (Ingenthron 1983: 468).

Two other records survive which describe Forsyth in 1860. The first is the 1860 United States Federal Census and the second is a city directory for that same year. In the Population Schedules of Swan Township, the Town of Forsyth is noted and for the first time it is possible to determine the population and size of the town with certainty. Eighty-eight free people were enumerated within the limits of Forsyth. This represented 19 residences which were occupied; two of which were empty and two of which served as businesses (Population Schedules 1860: 871-74; Appendix 6). The same census listed three slaveholders in town, owning a total of ten slaves (Ingenthron 1983: 73).

The following people who had listed occupations were enumerated on the 1860 census:

William Berry, Sr.	Clerk of Court
Robert Dunlap	Farmer
Elijah Majors	Merchant
Columbus McClure	Clerk in Store
Jacob Grider	Blacksmith
William Chenoweth	M.D.
Levi Boswell	Painter
John Hogan	Grocer
Samuel Hagar	Merchant
Jacob Nave	Druggist
James Huddleston	Merchant
Harcclus Ogle	Carpenter
James Sanders	Grocer
Mary Farmer	
Thomas Anderson	Merchant
Allocious Thompson	Farmer
Benjamin McKinney	Tanner
John Vance	Retired Merchant
William Wilson	M.D.
John Moss	Clerk in Store
Artus Eslake	Farmer

The Industrial Schedules for the same year list no industries in Forsyth proper, but list two industrial activities which have Forsyth Post Office addresses. George Gipson ran a water-powered distillery and had four employees, and John Williamson operated a water-powered grist mill and had two employees (Industrial Schedules 1860: 2). Again, many of the town residents were listed on the Agricultural Schedules (Agricultural Schedules 1860; see Appendix 7). Schedule 6 of the census listed the county as having one Grammar School which employed three teachers and had 525 students, but its location was not given. In addition the average yield for crops was given for the county: 15 bushels per acre for wheat, 40 for corn, 20 for rye, and 15 for oats (Schedule 6 1860).

The second source which described Forsyth in 1860 was the Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory for that year. It described the town as follows:

"Forsyth

"The County seat of Taney County, Swan Township, situated on White River, 300 miles from St. Louis, and 225 from Jefferson City. The Post Office has been established 20 years. The town contains one Blacksmith, one drug store, three general stores, one hotel, and two physicians. Uncultivated land may be had for \$2 per acre, and cultivated land for \$10. The river is navigable to this point, and

nothing but capital is required to do a heavy business in mercantile trade. Population 100" (Missouri State Gazetteer 1860).

It also listed the following professions for people who ran businesses in Forsyth (Missouri State Gazetteer 1860):

Wm. C. Berry	Postmaster and Planter
W.H. Chenoweth	Physician and Surgeon
Forsyth Hotel	R.S. McKinney, proprietor
James H. Huddleston	General Store
Maynard and Majors	General Store
Jacob Nave	Druggist
Shoat and Griden	Blacksmiths
J.P. Vance	General Store
W.R. Wilson	Physician and Surgeon

Civil War

The Civil War divided the loyalties of the inhabitants of Taney County. Langley and Ingenthron listed those soldiers for whom they could find a record, both Union and Confederate causes were represented (Langley 1963; Ingenthron 1983: 479-80). This division, even within family, led to unsettled life in and around Forsyth during and after the Civil War. Bushwacking and vigilanteism were common. In general, Forsyth was in Confederate hands for most of 1861 and 1862 before it fell permanently into Federal hands in 1863. Forsyth was involved in four campaigns during the Civil War, and it is from records of these campaigns that a picture of Forsyth in the early 1860's emerges (Ingenthron 1983: 71-85).

At the outbreak of the Civil War Confederate militia seized control of Forsyth. Apparently Forsyth was used as a staging ground for Confederate military action during the spring and summer of 1861 (Ingenthron 1980: 62). By mid-July the Federal army understood Forsyth to be a staging ground and base for Confederate raiders. The New York Times of 30 July, 1861 reported,

"Forsyth has been noted for some time as being the rendezvous of some four hundred Secessionists, who drilled there, and made it the basis of a series of predatory operations upon the property of Union men living in the vicinity. They were said to be fortified in the Court-house, and, by the character of the town, to an extent that would enable them to resist a much superior force. This fact or report, together with the one that they had plenty of arms, provisions, &c., determined Gen. LYON to break them up" (Galway 1861c: 1).

At the same time The New York Herald of 31 July, 1861 reported that Forsyth was the base for 800 to 1000 Rebels and that additional reinforcements were expected imminently via steamship from the Mississippi and White Rivers (Anonymous 1861b: 1).

In mid-July 1861, Federal Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sweeney was ordered to proceed from Springfield, Missouri to Forsyth and disperse the Confederate troops at that site and, apparently, to capture whatever supplies were available. On 20 July he departed Springfield with about 1200 troops at his command, these troops consisted of Companies C and D of the U. S. Dragoons under Captain David S. Stanley, one artillery section of Captain James Totten's Battery under Lieutenant George O. Sokalski, 500 troops of the First Iowa Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel William H. Merritt, one company of the Mounted Kansas Volunteers under Captain Wood, and the Second Kansas Infantry under Colonel Robert B. Mitchell. These troops were joined by about 80 Taney and Christian County Home Guard members under the command of Captain Charles Galloway (Ingenthron 1980: 62; Galway 1861c: 1; Anonymous 1861b: 1).

A complete description of this campaign is found in Ingenthron (1980: 61-73). The following study draws heavily on the official account of General Sweeney (Official Records 1881: 44-45), contemporary news accounts (Wilkie 1861a, 1861b, 1861c; Galway 1861a, 1861b, 1861c; Anonymous 1861a, 1861b, 1861c), diaries published by various of the soldiers (Dornbusch 1961, 1962; Ware 1907: 229-43; Osborne 1952-53: 110-13; Stanley 1917: 70-72; and DuBois 1966: 454-56), and memoirs (Hoenshel and Hoenshel 1975: 24-26).

To summarize, these reports indicate that about 150 Confederate troops and sympathizers held the town at the approach of General Sweeney's command on 22 July, 1861. When the Confederate militia became aware of the Federal advance they abandoned the town, mostly swimming across the White River, but some establishing sniper positions. The advance troops of Federal cavalry took possession of the town. Some, apparently less disciplined troops--possibly looters--and news correspondent Wilkie went to investigate the courthouse. At about that time the artillery section arrived and, not knowing that the town had been taken, they fired on the courthouse; three rounds in total were fired and all hit the courthouse sending the Federals inside scattering. At that time the mistake was noted and the artillery turned its attention to snipers. This secured the town. The next day after confiscating military supplies for the army and after looters had completed their task, the troops returned to Springfield. In total, 5 Confederates were killed (including their reputed leader Captain Jackson) and 13 injured. The Federals lost two horses and had two or three wounded soldiers. Reporter Wilkie was also wounded (Wilkie 1861b, 1861c; Anonymous 1861a, 1861b). For interesting accounts of this see Wilkie (1861b) and Ingenthron (1980: 61-73).

Some details about the town, the courthouse and its contents, and extant businesses and other structures are provided by the various accounts of the battle. Reporter Wilkie was one of the first into town. He reported hiding behind a log house during sniping. After that he wrote, "The Court House--a fine three story brick--stood in the center of town, and leading my horse into a Blacksmith shop, I tied it and walked into the Court House" (Wilkie 1861b). Then he described the courthouse as being filled with various

military supplies. Wilkie, by the fact that he was in the courthouse during the shelling, also provided a vivid account of that event, the three cannon balls crashing through the brick walls as well as the wooden floors and stairways. He described benches and rifles on the first floor and clothing and supplies on the upper stories. He also noted the confiscation of large quantities of clothing, blankets, rifles, swords, and lead (Wilkie 1861b). Stanley described coats, pants, shoes--all kinds of clothing stored in the courthouse (Stanley 1917: 70-72). General Sweeney recorded arms, munitions, flour, meal, sugar, salt, clothing, cloth, boots, shoes, hats, camp equipment, muleshoes, and horseshoes as being confiscated (Official Record 1881: 44-45). He also noted that about two tons of lead were recovered from the town well where the Confederates had dumped it (Official Record 1881: 45). Osborne listed groceries, provisions, clothing, bullets, lead, tobacco, and old guns being confiscated (Osborne 1952-3: 113). Ware noted rebel hats, socks, woolen shirts, boots, cloth, some blouses, pants, sugar, molasses, lead, salt, muleshoes, and horseshoes being confiscated (Ware 1907: 240-41). The anonymous reporter for The New York Herald claimed that 27 guns were seized in the courthouse and that two tons of lead were recovered from the well (Anonymous 1861b: 8). In total Galway and the reporter for the Saint Louis Missouri Democrat claimed that between \$18,000 and \$20,000 of equipment were confiscated by the army (Galway 1861b; Anonymous 1861c).

Vincent Osborne reported spending the night after the battle camped out on the floor of a house which was largely barren. He noted, "A library was in the house, mostly filled with law books. Excepting a few bedsteads, there was no furniture in the house" (Osborne 1952-3: 112).

Looting of the town brought to light a cache of liquor, largely Port, which was enjoyed by many until an officer appeared (Osborne 1952-3: 112-13). Ware saw large silk bandana handkerchiefs (Ware 1907: 240), and he obtained some molasses for personal use (Ware 1907: 241). He noted that almost all of the contents of the drug store had been carted off, but he did take from what was left, "a very ornamental box labelled 'Jaynes' Carminative Balsam'," which held about 6 pint bottles and which he used to relieve his feet (Ware 1907: 241).

The two-tons of lead which were recovered from Forsyth had been found dumped into the bottom of the town well(s). It is unclear if this was one well (Galway 1861b; Anonymous 1861b, 1861c) or many wells (Anonymous 1861a). Wilkie reported "a large quantity of lead which was fished out from a well into which it had been thrown by Secessionists just before leaving" (Wilkie 1861b). The reporter for the Saint Louis Missouri Democrat noted that "two tons of lead have been found this morning in a well near the Court House" (Anonymous 1861c), and the reporter for The New York Herald reported its having been found in a well (Anonymous 1861b: 8).

In the morning of 23 July, 1861, the Federal troops under the command of General Sweeney left Forsyth and started their march back toward

Springfield. On the march back to Springfield, Wilkie reported that a majority of the local women smoked and chewed tobacco, many smoking a short, corn-cob pipe (Wilkie 1861b). Soon after their departure Forsyth was re-occupied by Confederate troops and sympathizers (Ingenthron 1980: 72). The town appears to have remained in Confederate hands until the spring of 1862.

Soon after the Battle of Pea Ridge, Federal Brigadier General Samuel Curtis led his troops from the vicinity of Cassville, Missouri to Batesville, Arkansas. On 10 April, 1862 General Curtis arrived in Forsyth with an advance guard. Soon the entire command of Curtis arrived at Forsyth, a unit so large that every available spot in Forsyth was occupied as well as surrounding locations which were suitable for making camp. After being resupplied from Springfield, General Curtis and his command left Forsyth on 18 April, 1862 (Ingenthron 1980: 172-77; Official Record 1883: 664, 679, 791). At that time he left the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Missouri Volunteers under the command of Major Wright at Forsyth. On 9 June this Battalion and some Forsyth residents who supported the Federal army moved on to Springfield (Boswell 1966: 19-20).

During this visit to Forsyth, General Curtis's troops (the Army of Southwest Missouri) probably numbered about 14,000 men (Boswell 1966: 19) and included the 2nd Iowa Volunteers, 4th Iowa Infantry, 9th Iowa Regiment, 3rd Missouri Volunteers, 5th Missouri Volunteers, Phelps Missouri Regiment, 3rd Illinois Cavalry, 36th Illinois Infantry, 1st Iowa Regiment, 24th Missouri Infantry, and other units. It also was accompanied by Lyman O. Bennett, cartographer, who drew plans of many of the towns encountered on this march (Bennett 1966). His drawing of Forsyth (Figure 5) is the only town plan which pre-dates 1890 (Ingenthron 1983: 52). As was noted earlier, this plan matched the 1890 plat map very well.

Ingenthron believed that Confederate troops and sympathizers abandoned Forsyth as General Curtis approached and that they reoccupied the town when he departed (Ingenthron 1980: 172). Further action between Confederate and Federal forces occurred near Forsyth in early August, 1862. Colonel Robert R. Lawther's Confederate Missouri Partisan Rangers raided a Federal camp at Ozark, Missouri, which was occupied by the 14th Missouri Cavalry Militia, commanded by Captain Milton Burch. Burch withstood the raid and followed the retiring Confederate troops south toward Forsyth. After Lawther's troops crossed the White River at Forsyth and established a camp two miles south of town, the Federal troops circled to the east and made a surprise attack on the Confederate Camp on 3 August, 1862. The Confederate force scattered and Burch took the war spoils back to Ozark (Ingenthron 1980: 216-19; Official Record 1902: 195-201). Later Federal troops passed near Forsyth on 7-8 August (Official Record 1902: 222-23), and again on 14-17 August when the Illinois 37th and the Missouri 14th Cavalry under Colonel Myron S. Barnes went through town (Official Record 1902: 234-35).

Again it seems that possession of Forsyth reverted to Confederate

sympathizers when an active Federal presence was lacking. Marmaduke's raid towards Springfield in early January, 1863 appears to have provided the impetus for the Federal army to hold and fortify Forsyth. The forces of General Francis J. Herron under Colonel James O. Gower arrived across the White River from Forsyth on 19 January, 1863. This force consisted of the 14th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, 8th Missouri Militia, 1st Iowa Cavalry, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, 94th Illinois, 20th Wisconsin, 19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, 1st Missouri Cavalry, and other forces. By 27 January the entire force had crossed the river, but such a force overwhelmed the town and soon the 20th Wisconsin, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, the 94th Illinois, and most other units moved elsewhere leaving only Companies B and M of the 19th Iowa Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Kent to control the town.

Diaries and official reports provide some indication of how Forsyth appeared in early 1863. Edward Gee Miller of the 20th Wisconsin crossed the White River on the evening of 22 January. At that time he quartered in the courthouse. He reported that he and his colleagues burned "Missouri Reports from the Clerk's office" as fuel (Lenke 1960: 13). Once the entire force was across the river, Miller's group moved their camp across Swan Creek. Miller noted, "Forsyth contained but 17 dwelling houses and they were all deserted. Our stay here was particularly tiresome" (Lenke 1960: 13). Miller and the 20th Wisconsin left Forsyth on 16 February.

Charles Lothrop of the 1st Iowa Cavalry crossed to Forsyth on 24 January. He described the town.

"Forsyth in antebellum days was a small, well built town, doing a thriving business. White river, at a high stage of water, is navigable to this place, which made it quite an important shipping point. It is now entirely deserted, and the vicinity infested with guerillas and desperadoes" (Lothrop 1890: 100).

Benjamin F. McIntyre of the 19th Iowa crossed the White River on 26 January and stayed in or near town until 22 April. On 26 January he noted, "Forsyth is the county seat of Taney Co and in its palmy days of glory and greatness could boast of not more than half a dozen respectable buildings. The courthouse is a fine building however and an ornament to any town. On our arrival there was not a single inhabitant in the place to dispute our possession of it" (Tilley 1963: 105-06). Upon arrival he camped on a high hill one mile east of town (Tilley 1963: 106). On 10 February he noted, "Yet we lost more by death at this camp than any we were ever before in--Our graveyard is swelling in its proportions" (Tilley 1963: 110-11). On the 11th he described, "Short distances from us are three different graveyards containing over 100 men. These were some of Curtis' command who died from wounds and disease at this place during his sojourn in this vicinity" (Tilley 1963: 111). On 11 March a soldier died and "His grave will be near the bank of the White river where several others have been buried and where they will rest until the reveille of the resurrection morn" (Tilley 1963:

122).

On 12 February the 1st Missouri Light Artillery left Forsyth and on 16 February the 94th Illinois and the 20th Wisconsin left, so on the next day the 19th Iowa moved into town, filling every house with the remaining soldiers tenting along White River and Swan Creek (Tilley 1963: 111-13). Apparently this left only the 19th Iowa and some of the 1st Iowa Cavalry in town. On 28 February the entire force was mustered, one company at a time, inside of the courthouse (Tilley 1963: 115-16).

Apparently non-military supplies were available in town, for on 13 February "Order from Gen Gower (acting) gave orders today to clean out all whiskey shops or Sutlers who were selling liquor. His orders were fulfilled to the letter and for once the Streets of Forsyth ran with whiskey" (Tilley 1963: 111). Later on 16 February, McIntyre noted that butter was selling for 40 cents per pound and that sausage ran 15 cents (Tilley 1963: 112). On 8 and 11 March, McIntyre noted people selling and bartering socks, pies, milk, butter, and eggs for salt, sugar, and coffee (Tilley 1963: 121).

Starting in early March, 1863, and lasting until mid-April, 1863, the commanders of the Federal forces started to perceive imminent danger to the troops in Forsyth. It was thought that General Marmaduke might lead another raid and destroy Forsyth (Official Record 1888: 156, 167-68, 182-83, 189-90, 200-202, 205-207, 209-10, 216-17). This led to orders to prepare more secure defenses at Forsyth.

From the first arrival of Federal troops in January, a ferry had been in use taking supplies back and forth across the White River. A new ferry, which had been launched on 26 February, broke up on 1 March killing some soldiers (Tilley 1963: 115-18; Official Record 1888: 144). A blockhouse at Forsyth was ordered on 5 March (Tilley 1963: 119). By 10 March major construction was underway within Forsyth.

"A fine day--the stockade around the courthouse is progressing. The excavation is nearly completed and will soon be ready for timber.

"I do not think stockading a large brick house very secure & shall try in case of an attack to be upon the outside. Our forage train brought in three yoke of oxen with them which is just what is needed for hauling timber" (Tilley 1963: 121).

On 12 March McIntyre recorded further work on the courthouse ditch,

"I noticed several fine young men from Keokuk in the ditch at the courthouse today. They were handling a Shovel and pick Irish fashion and did not seem to feel very bad over it. But rather think it would have been a hard job if instead of Forsyth Keokuk would have been the scene of action" (Tilley 1963: 122).

Evidently fear of attack ran high, McIntyre wished for "houitzer" for protection on 15 March (Tilley 1963: 124), and on the 17th 150

reinforcements arrived; part of the 13th Kansas Infantry and part of the 3rd Indiana Battery (Tilley 1963: 124-25), but on the 21st the battery left as did the 13th Kansas the day after (Tilley 1963: 126-27). At the same time the camp was almost being run over with refugee women and children. On 18 March McIntyre claimed that over 100 refugee women and children inhabited one building in town (Tilley 1963: 125).

Worry of imminent attack culminated on 25 March.

"And through this entire day our boys have worked with a will--throwing up rifle pits and building breastworks and fortification. Every log house in town has been torn down, the timber being used for works for protection....

"Our rifle pits extend from Swan creek to the east along White river under the management of Capt. Roderick Co "K" is now complete and our force can withstand a charge from vastly superior numbers.

"The fort commenced by Capt Taylor opposite the ferry landing is not yet finished but will be a strong position for infantry.

"At 10 pm our Soldiers desisted from their labors and turned into their bunks satisfied with the days work expecting at any time to be called to arms (Tilley 1963: 129).

Work continued on the 27th when, "More works of protection are being thrown up in the NW of the place on Swan Creek near our headquarters" (Tilley 1963: 130). Apparently a small "fort" was completed on 31 March, for Co "E" moved into it on that day (Tilley 1963: 132). Ingenthron thought that this "fort" was located on the south side of White river at the ferry (Ingenthron 1983: 121). On 8 April, Colonel Weer arrived and assumed command of Forsyth with the purpose of repelling the expected Confederate advance (Official Record 1888: 206; Tilley 1963: 135). Troops with Weer included parts of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, the 9th Wisconsin, the 6th Kansas, the 9th Kansas, and the 3rd Indian.

Military events elsewhere caused Forsyth to lose its strategic importance. On 19 April orders were issued to prepare for departure and this act occurred on the 22nd (Tilley 1963: 139-40; Official Record 1888: 228, 234). Lieutenant Huff reported, "Left Forsyth early this morning. Soon after leaving a number of troops who remained behind fired the town and every building was destroyed. The forts and the ferryboats were all destroyed" (Ingenthron 1983: 124). This act brought to an end Forsyth's part in the Civil War.

In 1867 a former Forsyth resident returned to the town and later (about 1880) described Forsyth of 1866-67.

"On the 11th day of March following (ed., 1867) I landed back to the old stamping ground (Taney Co) but did not return quite to the town until September during the summer previous there had been a few buildings erected by some of the old citizens who had returned to view

the charred remains, though intact nothing save the brick wall of the old Court House, had escaped the firey vengeance of both Northern and Southern Army's it was then that pale faces, and soldiers worn bodies were to be seen viewing their once happy homes, it was at that time a sad and lonely county, and while contemplating upon all of the horrors, the sight of Refugees were constantly in range who had fled from Arkansas and farther south and west, and continued for days, weeks, and months, returning from whence they came" (Boswell 1966: 21-22).

Aftermath

Ingenthron described the history of Old Forsyth from 22 April, 1863 until 1950 (Ingenthron 1983: 34-51). The current study has concentrated on Civil War and pre-Civil War events. Apparently the town after 1863 was replatted according to the original 1845 plat. Unfortunately the courthouse burned down, again, on 19 December, 1885 (Taney County, Missouri, Court Records 1885: 1). This loss of records occasioned the town to be platted once again in 1890 by M. M. Richardson, again on the original design (Taney County Plat Book: 1890). It is this plat and the map of Bennett that can be used to try to reestablish the appearance of Forsyth as it existed between 1845 and 1863.

It is reported that the burned out shell of the 1855 courthouse was the only structure left in town after 22 April, 1863 (see Boswell above). It appears that this structure was made servicable and that it functioned until the 1885 fire, after which it was torn down and the old bricks were sold for scrap (Taney County, Missouri, Court Records 1886: 11). In 1890 a new courthouse was built at least partially on the foundations of the 1855 courthouse in courthouse square. This new courthouse was built of quarried stone and was 40 feet by 50 feet in size with a 10 foot by 12 foot tower on the front. The construction of this building was overseen by L. W. Selsor, apparently the same L. W. Selsor who oversaw the construction of the 1855 courthouse (Missouri Civil War Reenactors Association 1986: 6). Hence the general location of the earlier structure is preserved. In 1911 an addition was constructed onto the back (north) of the 1890 structure. This work was carefully done in the style of the 1890 structure. This latter courthouse was demolished in 1951. Therefore, no Pre-Civil War structure survived 1863 except for the 1855 courthouse which was destroyed and demolished in 1885/86.

SITE PLAN OVERVIEW

As part of the investigation of Old Forsyth an attempt was made to determine the location of previous structures at the town and to plot areas of documented later disturbance. This activity was carried out in September and October 1986 and the results were available in planning the location of excavation units during the field investigations.

The effort used the following sources. The base map was composed from Richardson's 1890 Plat Map and the 1948-63 US Army Corps of Engineers Final Ownership map. Onto this base the following information was added: our best estimation of the location of Civil War structures from the cartographic map made during the Civil War, the location of known 20th Century structures based on Missouri State Highway Commission Maps from the construction of Highway 76, the location of the present Shadow Rock Park roads and contours based on the US Army Corps of Engineers map of the park (1974, revised 1980), and the location of previous archeological investigations (Turner and Purrington 1980; Benn 1984).

These sources of information were integrated through the use of the AutoCad computer graphics program by Brauna Hartzell. This enabled us to produce a series of overlay maps to illustrate the relative positions of many of the features important within the site including streets, buildings, highways, borrow pits, as well as archeological excavation units. As the reader might imagine there was some considerable difficulty in matching exactly this number of drawings done over nearly a century, none of which used the same bench mark and one, the Civil War Cartographer's map, for which no scale was given. While we have a great deal of confidence that the maps are generally accurate it is quite likely that the placement of the Civil War Period buildings may be off perhaps as much as a meter in any particular spot.

The drawings included in the following sequence of figures are products of this effort and are offered to give readers a sense of how the site has changed through time. This sequence begins with 3 photographs. Figures 2 and 3 are contemporary photographs taken of Shadow Rock Park from Shadow Rock in October, 1986. Figure 4 is a view of Forsyth from approximately the same vantage point taken in the early 1900's. Additional photographs of Forsyth can be seen in Edom and Edom (1983). Figure 5 is a reproduction of the Civil War cartographer's map. Figure 6 places the Civil War structures onto the 1890 plat and illustrates our best estimate of the Civil War gun emplacements and the conjectured location of the 1845 court house. Figure 7 shows the 1890 plat, the Civil War Period structures, and structures known to have been present in the 1950's. While we are confident that the 1950's structures shown in this figure are accurately plotted it is also clear that not all the then-extant structure locations have been noted. Figure 8 plots the highway construction over the 1890 plat. Figure 9 is the official recreation map of Shadow Rock Park. Figure 10 overlays the roads and contours of Shadow Rock Park onto the 1890 plat.



Figure 2. Shadow Rock Park.



Figure 3. Shadow Rock Park.

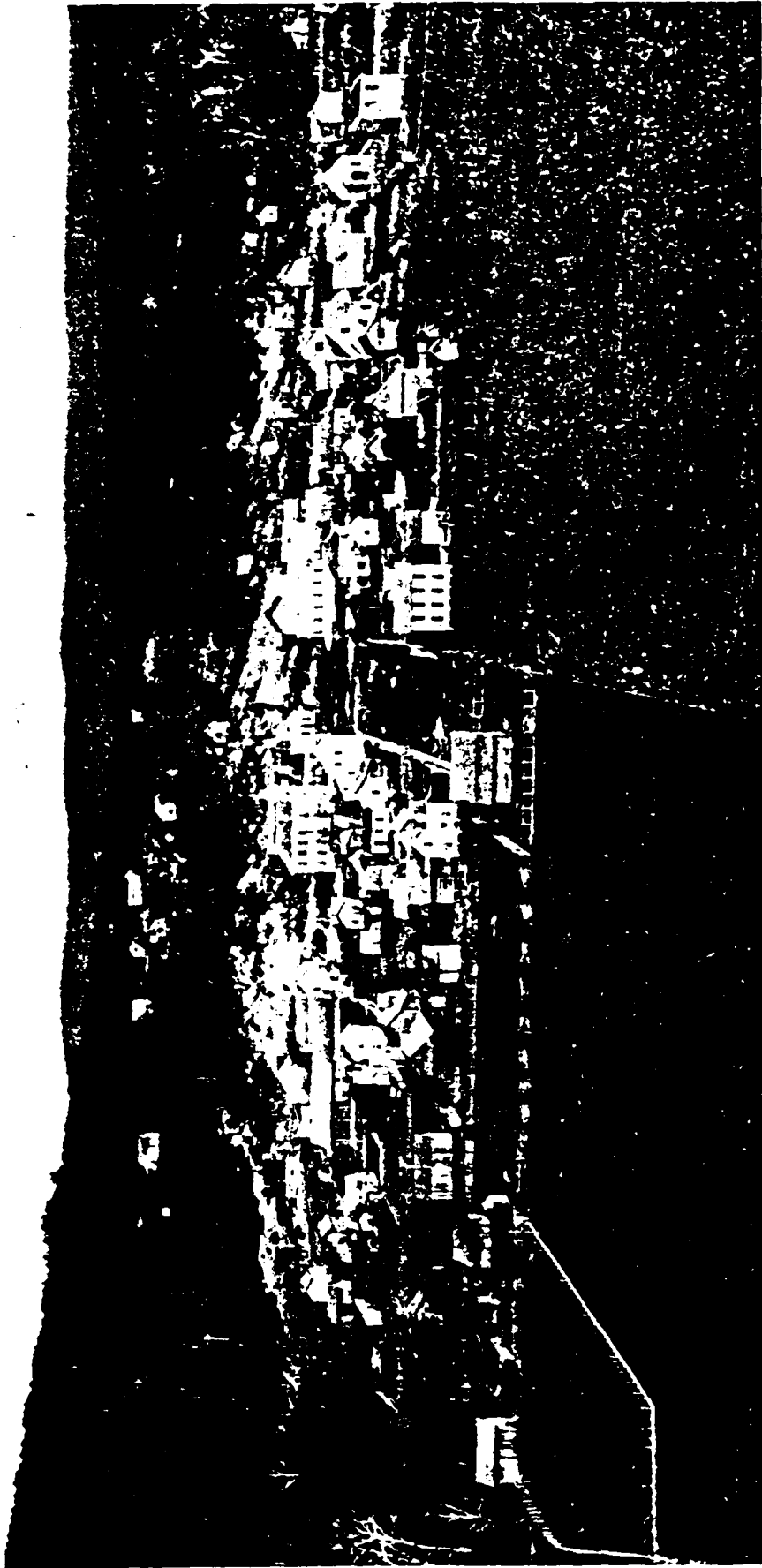


Figure 4. Early Twentieth Century Forsyth
(Edom and Edom 1983: 25)

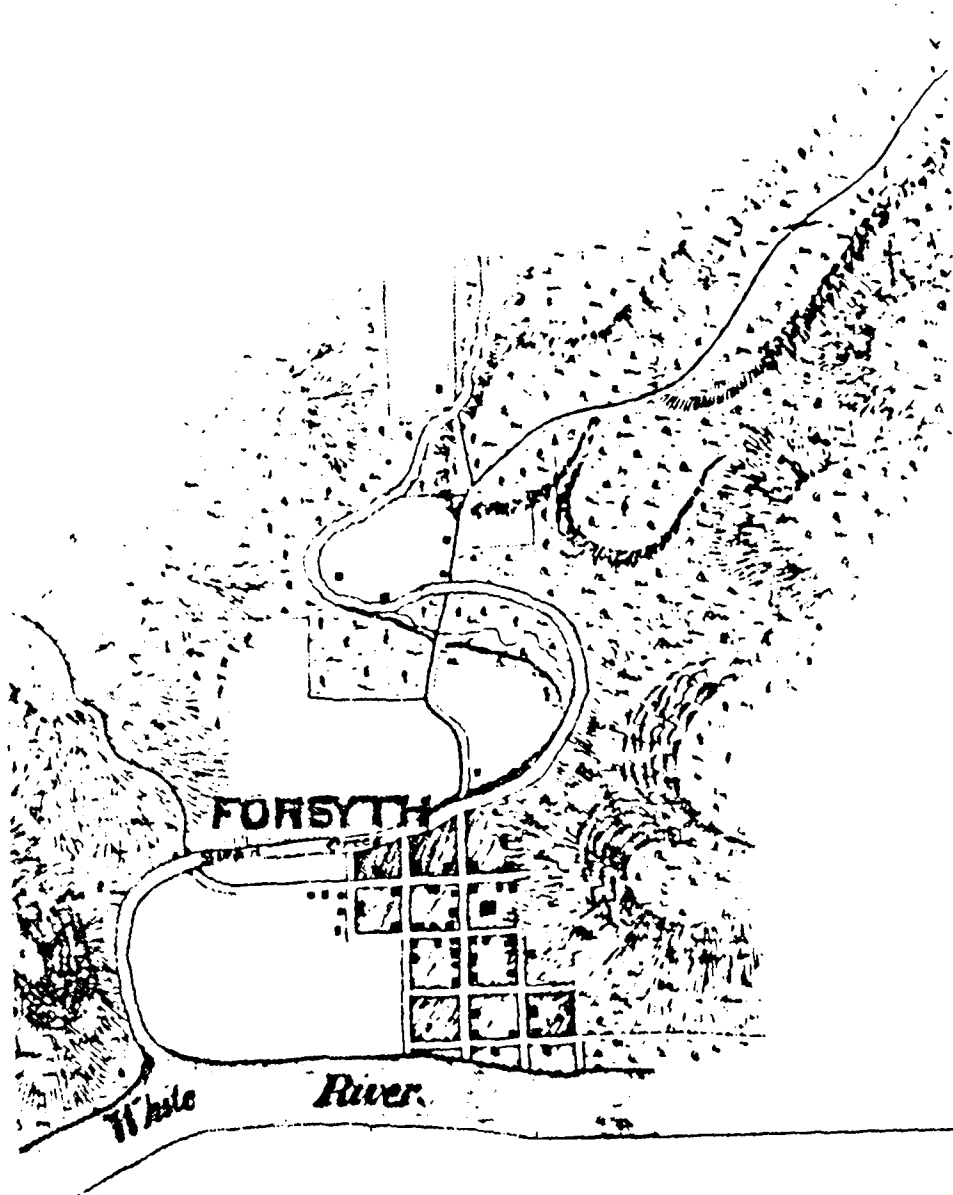



Figure 5. Civil War Cartographer's Map

MAP LEGEND

Color Coding
 Black = Base Map - 1899 Plat
 Red = 1862 Map Structures

Scale =  100 feet


 N

Figure 6. 1890 Plat and Civil War Period Structures

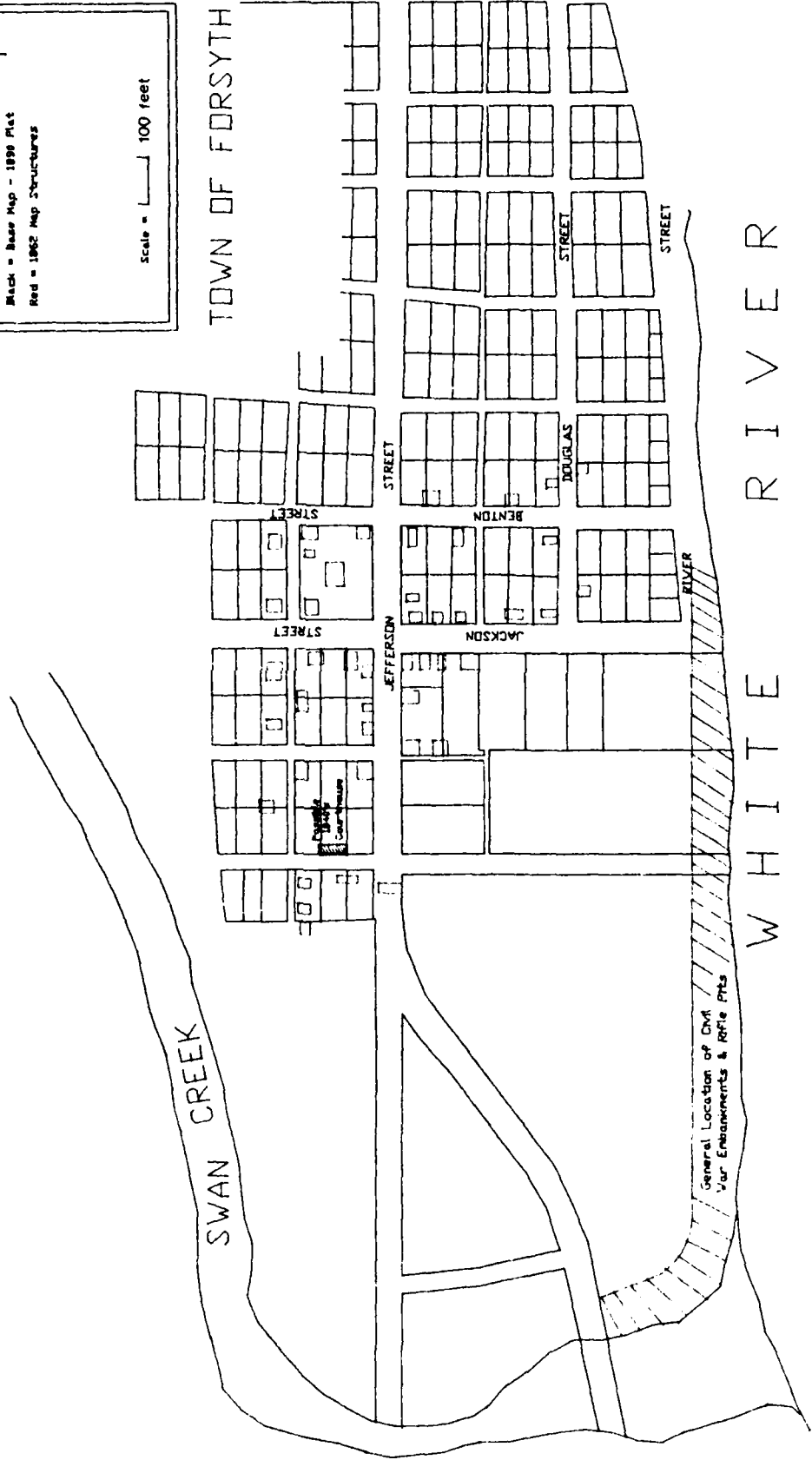
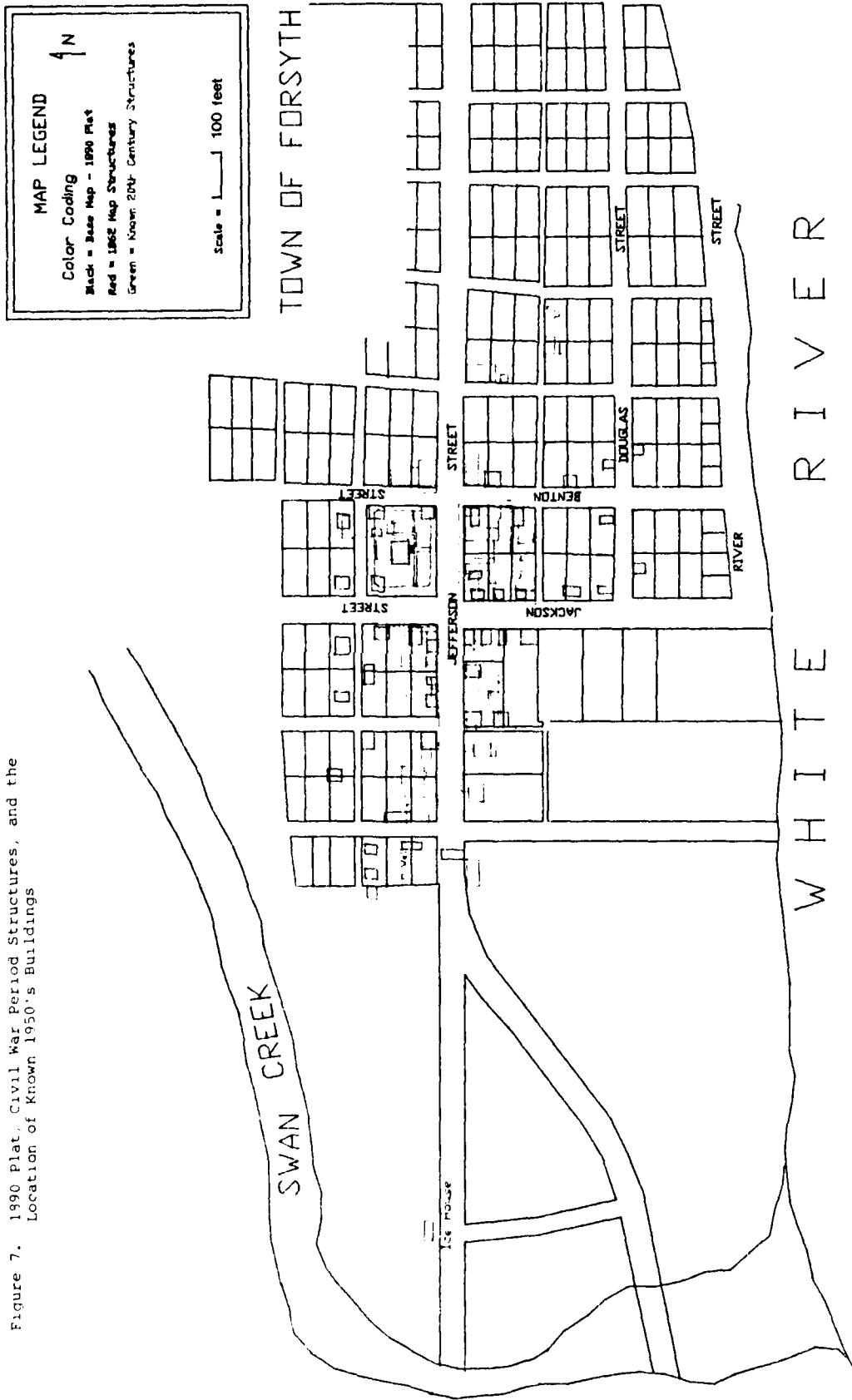


Figure 7. 1990 Plat, Civil War Period Structures, and the Location of Known 1950's Buildings



MAP LEGEND

↑ N

Color Coding
 Black = Base Map - 1990 Plat
 --- = Contour Lines

Scale = 1" = 100 feet

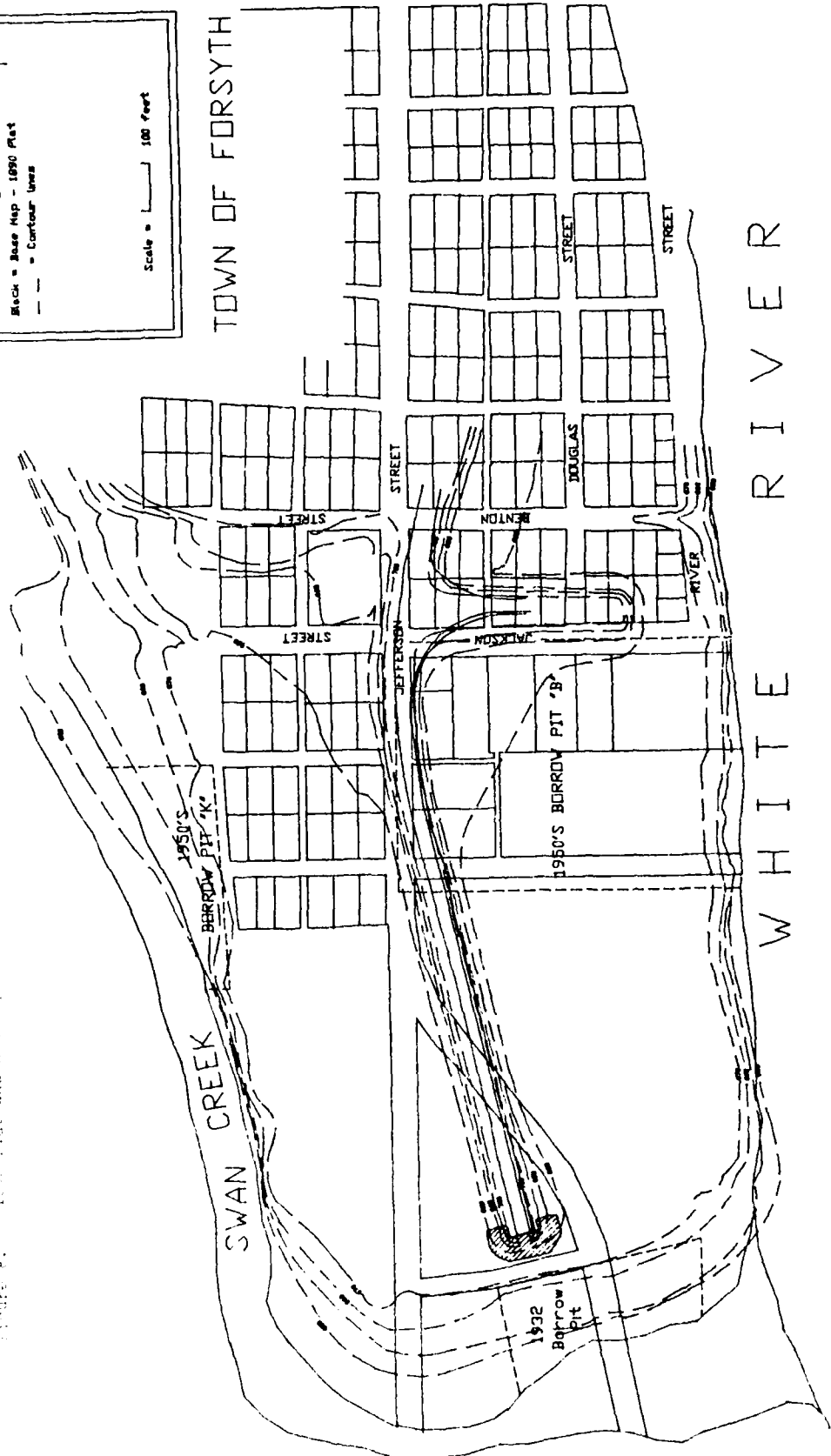
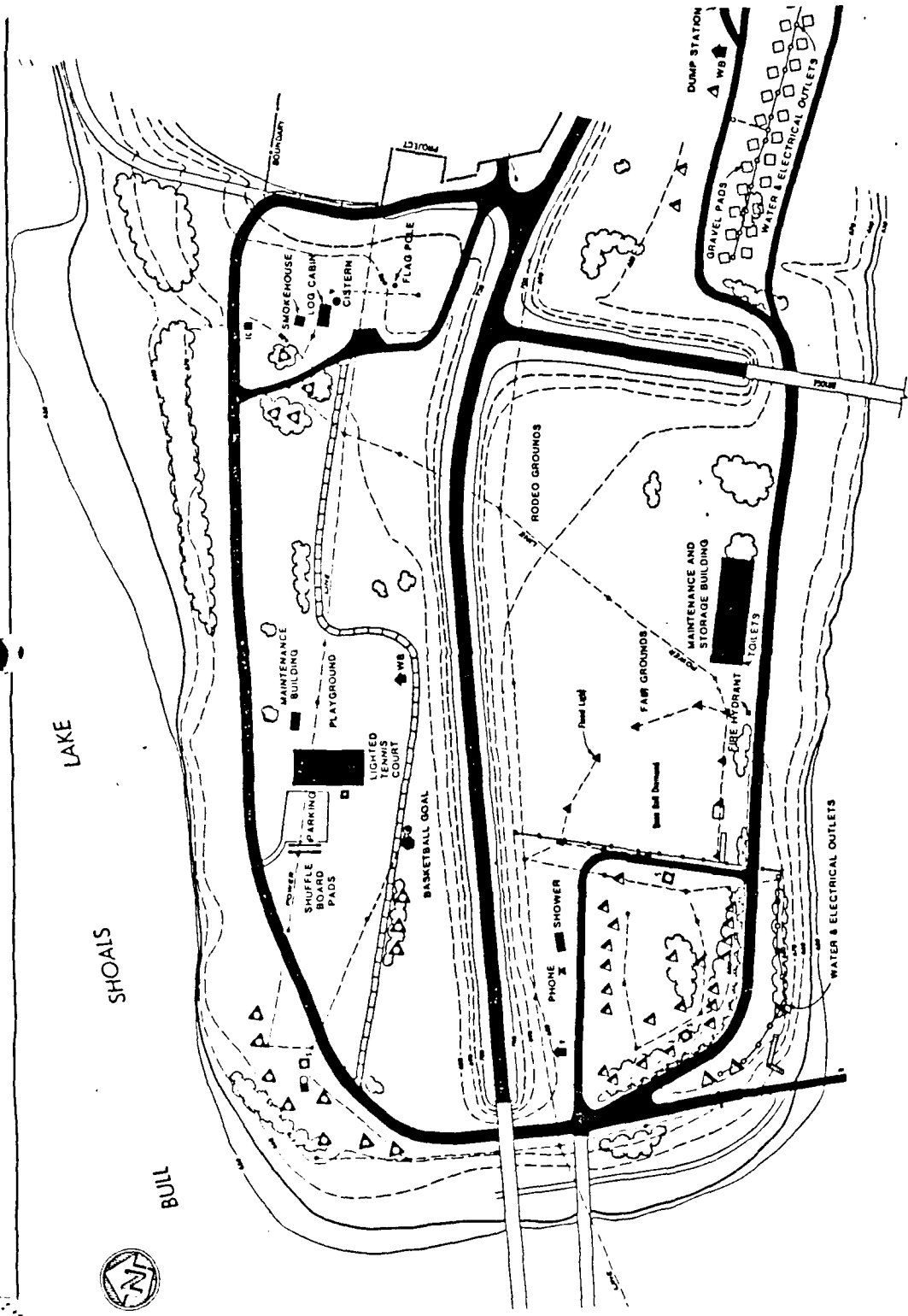


Figure 2. 1991 Plat and Highway Construction.



WHITE RIVER WATERSHED WHITE RIVER, ARK. AND MO.
 UPDATED MASTER PLAN
 BULL SHOALS LAKE
 SHADOW ROCK
 PARK



U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK
 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, APR. 1974
 REVISED JULY 1980

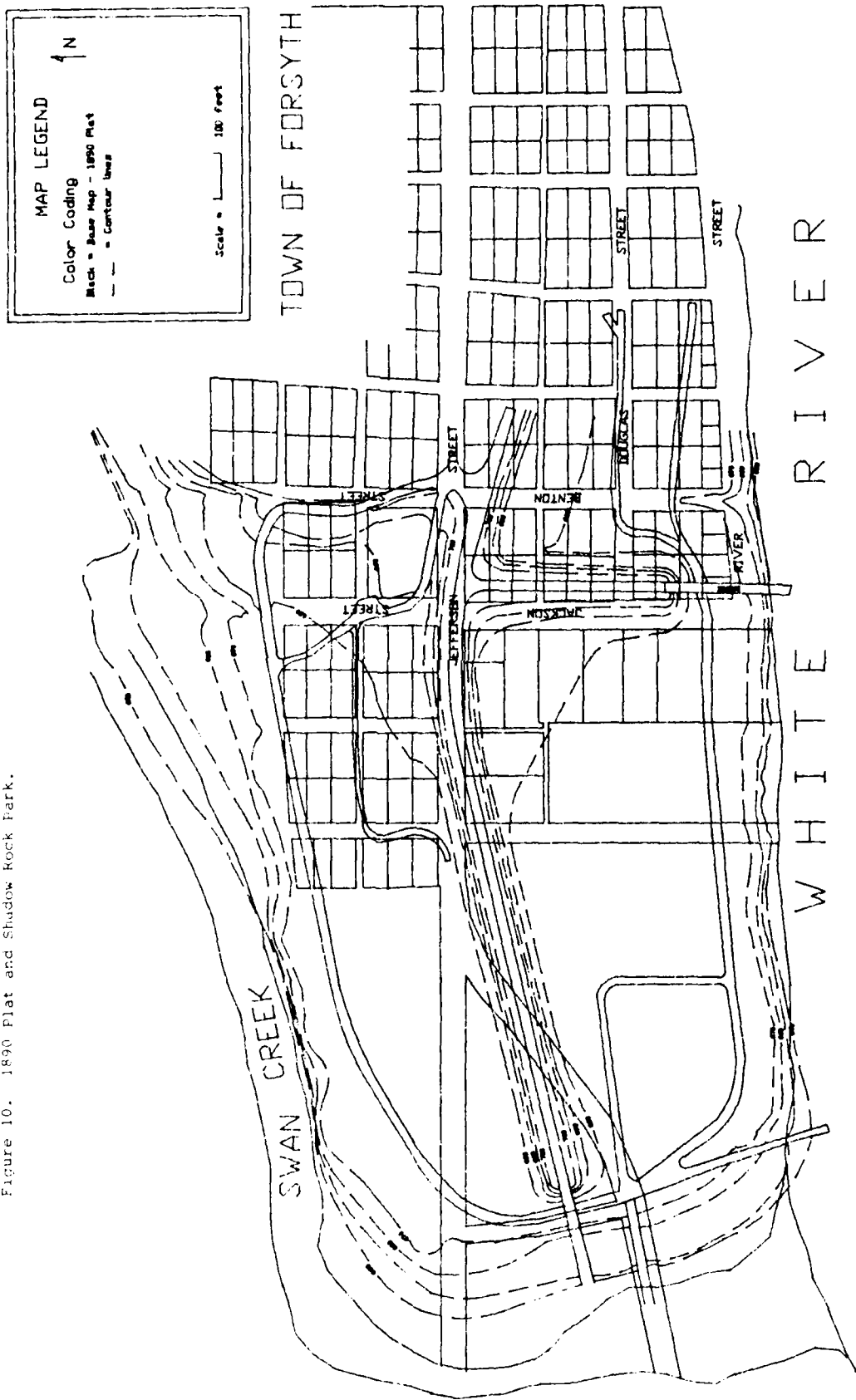
NOTE: THIS AREA LICENSED TO
 CITY OF FORSYTH, MISSISSIPPI

NOTE: THIS AREA IS LOCATED IN SECTIONS 33 & 34
 T. 24 N. R. 25 W. UNIT CO. 240

LAKE SHOALS

Figure 9. Map of Shadow Rock Park

Figure 10. 1890 Plat and Shadow Rock Park.



FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Field investigations were carried out at Old Forsyth from 13 - 17 October 1986. W. J. Bennett, Jr. directed the field work, assisted by Jack Ray, John Northcutt, and Jeffrey Blakely. Other crew members included Mary Bennett, John Northrip, Robert Abbott, and Brauna Hartzell. James Hoelscher served as consulting soil scientist.

The goal of these investigations was to document the nature of the cultural deposits at the site and to gather a sample of artifacts. More specifically, the effort concentrated on identifying possible cultural deposits which could be securely placed in the mid-19th Century.

General Strategy

As indicated above, prior to field work extensive documentary and cartographic research had resulted in a series of overlay maps onto which we had plotted the best estimates possible for the locations of the various structures and impacts known to be at the site. Prior to the placement of excavation units other than the perimeter profiles an attempt was made to plot, on the ground, the major streets and intersections north and west of the courthouse square. This was done using a tape and transit with the northeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Jackson streets as the point of reference. Street corners were marked with stakes or, in the cases of paved areas, small painted spots. The resultant "plat" matched very well with the remnants of Jefferson Street which are still visible in the park.

With this information as a basis, a general strategy was developed by which no excavation would be undertaken in those portions of the site known to have been heavily disturbed such as areas designated as borrow pits and intensely developed portions of the park. Various options were discussed at the site with the former Mayor of Forsyth, Jerry Gideon, whose knowledge of the location of various places in the town prior to its removal was an invaluable asset to the project. The subsequent field investigations were designed to concentrate on areas of the site where previous excavation had indicated some likelihood of positive results and in areas not previously investigated for which known impacts were thought to be not as severe.

Using these guidelines excavation was undertaken in five different areas of the site;

- (1) Along the edges of the site at the edge of the landform;
- (2) In the southeastern portion of the site, east of Highway 76, where previous excavations had recovered mid-19th century artifacts;

- (3) Within the courthouse square along the foundation lines of the 1890 courthouse which was thought also to be the foundation line of the 1855 courthouse and within the confines of a Civil War Period structure;
- (4) A large area of the park west of the courthouse square which had been the site of both business and residential structures; and,
- (5) At the western end of the site near the Ice House where the Historic Period Indian burial had been reported.

Excavations were not conducted in the area of the site south and west of Highway 76 where extensive modification had taken place. Nor was excavation attempted in the northwestern portion of the site beyond the limits of the 1890 Plat Map. This area seems to have always been used for cultivation or pasture and no structures were built in this area according to all the available cartographic, photographic, and oral historical information. For this reason significant cultural deposits were thought unlikely to be present.

Figure 11 is a plan of the site showing the placement of archeological excavation units in reference to the 1890 Plat Map and the location of the known Civil War Period structures.

Finally, it should be noted that while field investigations were limited almost exclusively to the site of Old Forsyth itself approximately 4 hours were spent in a surface walk-over and bank-line examination of the field north of Swan Creek. This area outside of the site boundaries, from which numerous prehistoric cultural materials have been recovered, has been subjected to numerous impacts related to its cultivation. Moreover, this area has been subjected to frequent flooding with the result that even fairly recent cultural materials are likely to be buried beneath alluvial deposits ranging from a few centimeters to more than a meter.

Site Stratigraphy (Figures 12, 13, 14)

One of the main goals was to document the natural stratigraphy of the site. We attempted to meet this goal by the excavation of 5 units along the edge of the site where it was hoped that the occupational and constructional impacts had been minimal. Figure 11 illustrates the location of Profiles 1 - 4. Profile 5 was excavated on the White River side to the east of the camp ground and does not appear in our site plan.

Two of the 5 units, Profiles 1 and 4, were judged to have been dug into areas where a natural stratigraphic sequence was still in place. Profiles 2, 3, and 5 were judged to have been artificially truncated or disturbed.

Profile 1 (Figures 12 and 13) contained a thick silt loam A horizon within which 2 divisions could be identified. This horizon overlay a

Figure 11. 1890 Plat, Civil War Period Structures, and Archeological Excavations

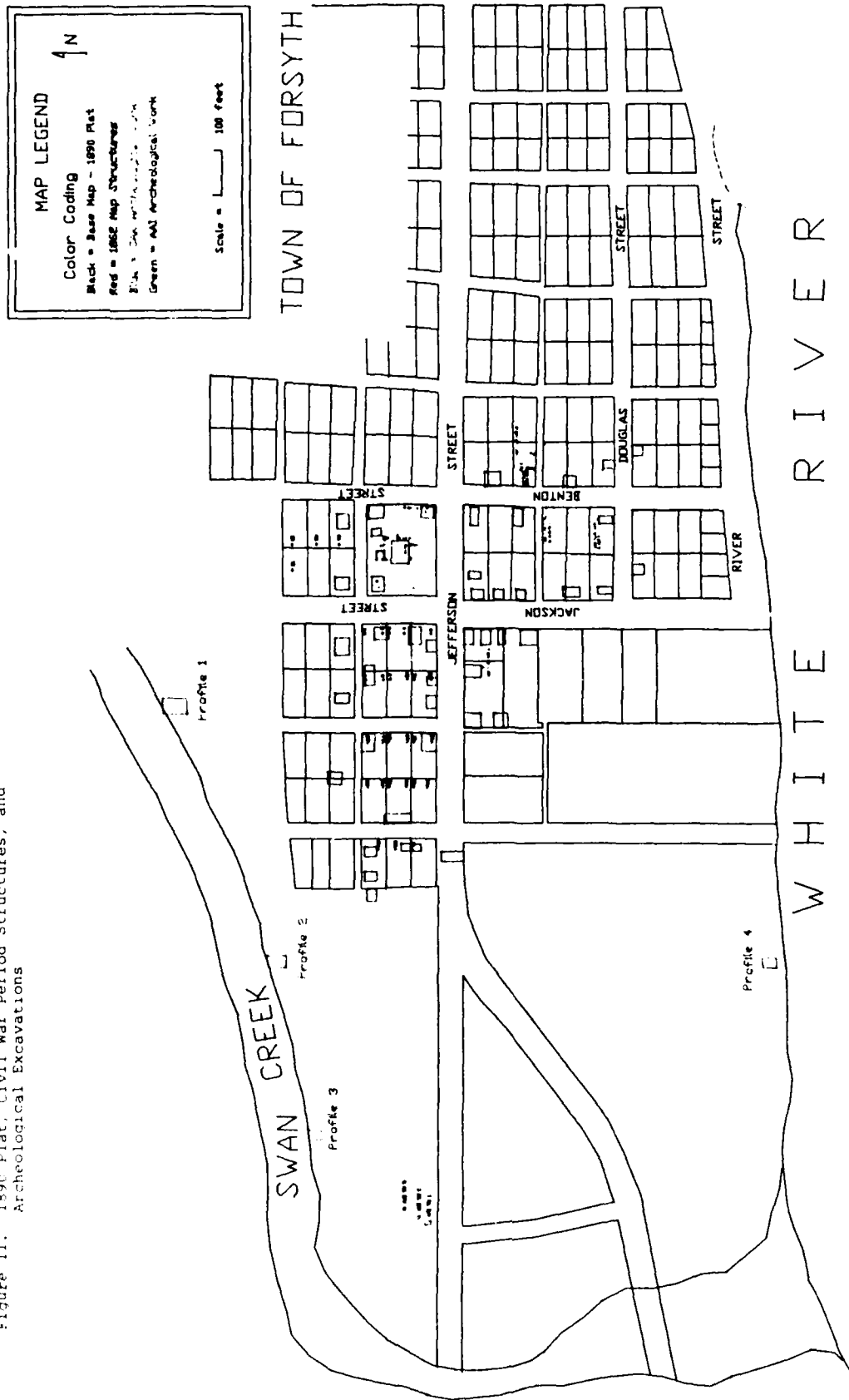
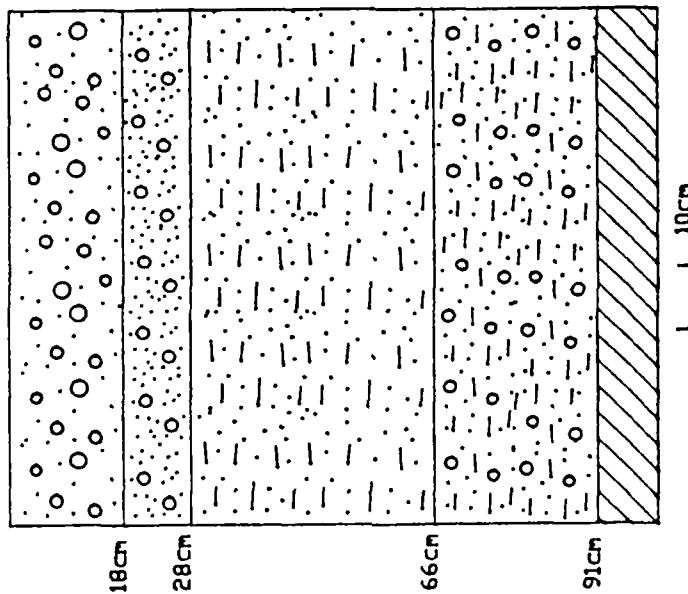




Figure 12. Profile 1

Site 23TA041 Soil Profile 1 Description

- Ap11 0-18cm. Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; common fine pores; less than .1% coarse fragments; slightly acid (pH 6.5); gradual smooth boundary.
- Ap12 18-28cm. Dark brown (10YR4/3) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; common fine pores; less than .1% coarse fragments; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear smooth boundary.
- B21t 28-66cm. Reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam; strong moderate subangular blocky structure; firm; patchy, distinct films on ped; few fine roots; few fine pores; less than .1% coarse fragments; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear smooth boundary.
- II? 66-91cm. Reddish brown (5YR4/3) silty clay; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles; very firm; complete distinct films on ped; common fine roots; common fine pores; gravel lens noted; neutral (pH 7.0).



Ap11

Ap12

B21t

II ?

Undesignated

Figure 13. Profile 1

Site 23TA041 Soil Profile 4 Description

- Ap11 0-18cm. Dark brown (10YR4/3) very fine sandy loam; few medium distinct brown (10YR5/3) mottles; strong moderate granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots; common fine and medium pores; chert fragments 1% by volume; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.
- Ap12 18-49cm. Dark brown (10YR4/3) very fine sandy loam; strong moderate granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; common fine and medium pores; very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) organic stain present, few iron-manganese concretions, no flakes observed; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear wavy boundary.
- B21 49-83cm. Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) heavy very fine sandy loam; common medium distinct pale brown (10YR6/3) mottles; weak moderate subangular blocky structure; friable; few faint patchy films on peds; few fine and medium roots; few fine and medium pores; weak argillie, less than .1% flint chips observed, few iron-manganese concretions; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear smooth boundary.
- B22t 83-110cm. Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) light sandy clay loam; common medium distinct brown (10YR5/3) mottles; moderate subangular blocky structure; friable; few thin patchy distinct films on peds; few fine roots; few fine pores; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear smooth boundary.
- IIB23t 110-126cm. Reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay (?); common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR6/2) mottles; strong moderate subangular blocky structure; very firm; patchy distinct films on peds; few fine roots; few fine pores.

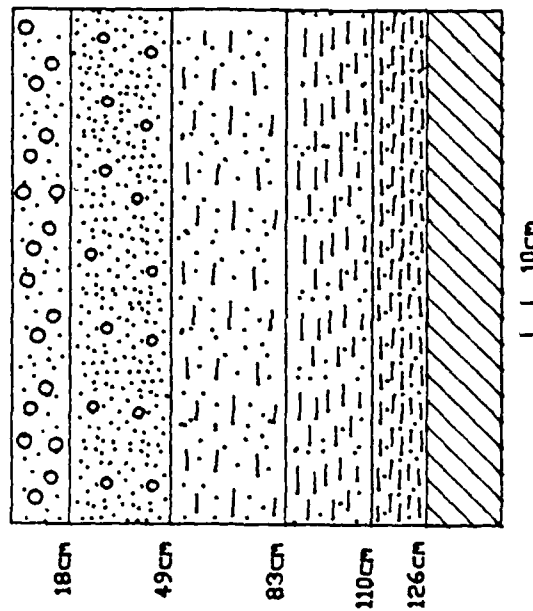


Figure 14. Profile 4

well-developed silty clay loam B horizon which extended to a depth of 66cm. Below 66cm to a depth of nearly 1 m was a horizon of reddish brown silty clay which seems to be best interpreted as a different depositional sediment although it is possible that it represents simply a lower sub-unit of the B horizon (B23).

Profile 4 (Figure 14) was dug to a depth of 1.26 m. Here the A horizon was composed of a very fine sandy loam extending to a depth of 49 cm. The B horizon was well developed in its lower member, a sandy clay loam B22t, which ended at approximately 1.1 m. The lowest unit observed, a silty clay IIB23t, was definitely from another, earlier alluvial deposition. There was no buried A horizon observed at this contact, however.

These stratigraphic probes gave us some insight into the natural stratigraphy of the site. It seems clear that approximately the upper 1 m of the site consisted of a single soil developed within an extensive alluvial deposit. The development of the B horizon in this soil indicated that the deposit within which it had developed had been in place at least several thousand years. The unit upon which this sediment had been deposited was thought to be considerably older but no estimate of the age of either deposit was formulated. However, prehistoric cultural materials within the upper unit suggested that humans were present on the landform, perhaps as it was developing, and we cannot rule out entirely the possibility of human use of the upper portion of the lower unit although no clear evidence of a buried A horizon was observed at the contact between these 2 depositional units.

The difference in the texture of the A horizons of the 2 profiles, sandier on the White River side, was to be expected given the site's setting where the coarser White River sediments settled in periods of overbank flooding.

These profiles were successful in allowing us to identify the B horizon of the upper unit as a silty clay loam or very fine sandy clay loam of reddish brown (5YR4/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR5/4) when they were penetrated in excavation units elsewhere on the site.

Southeastern Portion of the Site (Figure 15)

Even though the southeastern portion of the site had been heavily impacted by the construction and use of the park, previous test excavations had recovered mid-19th Century artifacts and evidence for possible mid-19th Century features in this area (Turner and Purrington 1980; Benn 1984).

Excavations in 1980 had been conducted west of Benton Street in an area now occupied by a power line. This consisted of the excavation of 7 test units measuring 1 x 1m to varying depths. Units 1 and 3 were placed some 30m south of units 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (Turner and Purrington 1980: 58). Test Unit 1 was dug to a depth of 46cm. The upper 15cm or so of this unit consisted of a disturbed soil and thin gravel layer. Below this was a rather homogeneous soil layer characterized as a dark brown alluvium with specks of charcoal. In unit 3 an undisturbed B horizon seems to have been reached at approximately 50cm deep. Above this was a series of mixed deposits including a gravel lens or layer from about 15 - 25cm below the surface.

Test Unit 2 produced a thick layer of charcoal from 30 - 50cm below surface between two debris filled layers containing significant amounts of 19th century trash. It seems as if Unit 2 reached an undisturbed B horizon at about 70 - 75cm which covered a layer of densely packed pebbles and cobbles which, augering indicated rested upon a layer of silty clay to a depth of at least 160cm. Investigators suggested that the charcoal layer might represent destruction of a structure during the Civil War disturbances at the site.

Other possible evidence of such a disturbance was found in Test Unit 4 where a pile of rubble, possibly a part of a foundation or wall was encountered at approximately 70cm below the surface. This appeared to be resting upon undisturbed soil although one intrusive element was noticed.

Test Unit 3 encountered a gravel layer at the 15cm level and appeared to be down into a undisturbed B horizon at 50cm deep. Test units 6 and 7 were placed in areas where a sidewalk had to be removed. These units do not seem to have reached undisturbed deposits at 60cm deep.

In 1984 another set of test excavations was conducted in this area of the site by the Center for Archaeological Research. This consisted of a series of shovel tests and the excavation of 1 test unit (1 x 1m); Test Unit 10. During the excavations of the shovel tests "Foundation stones and concrete pieces were revealed at 30-40cm depth in shovel-tests 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. Since the stones appeared to form an alignment of a possible building, Test Unit #10 was excavated between Shovel Tests 4 and 5 to expose the foundation. When cleared, an east-west trending foundation line was revealed along the course of the proposed buried cable and in line with a building wall shown on the Civil War town map. The foundation consisted of an irregular line of chert nodules and limestone pieces set in coarse

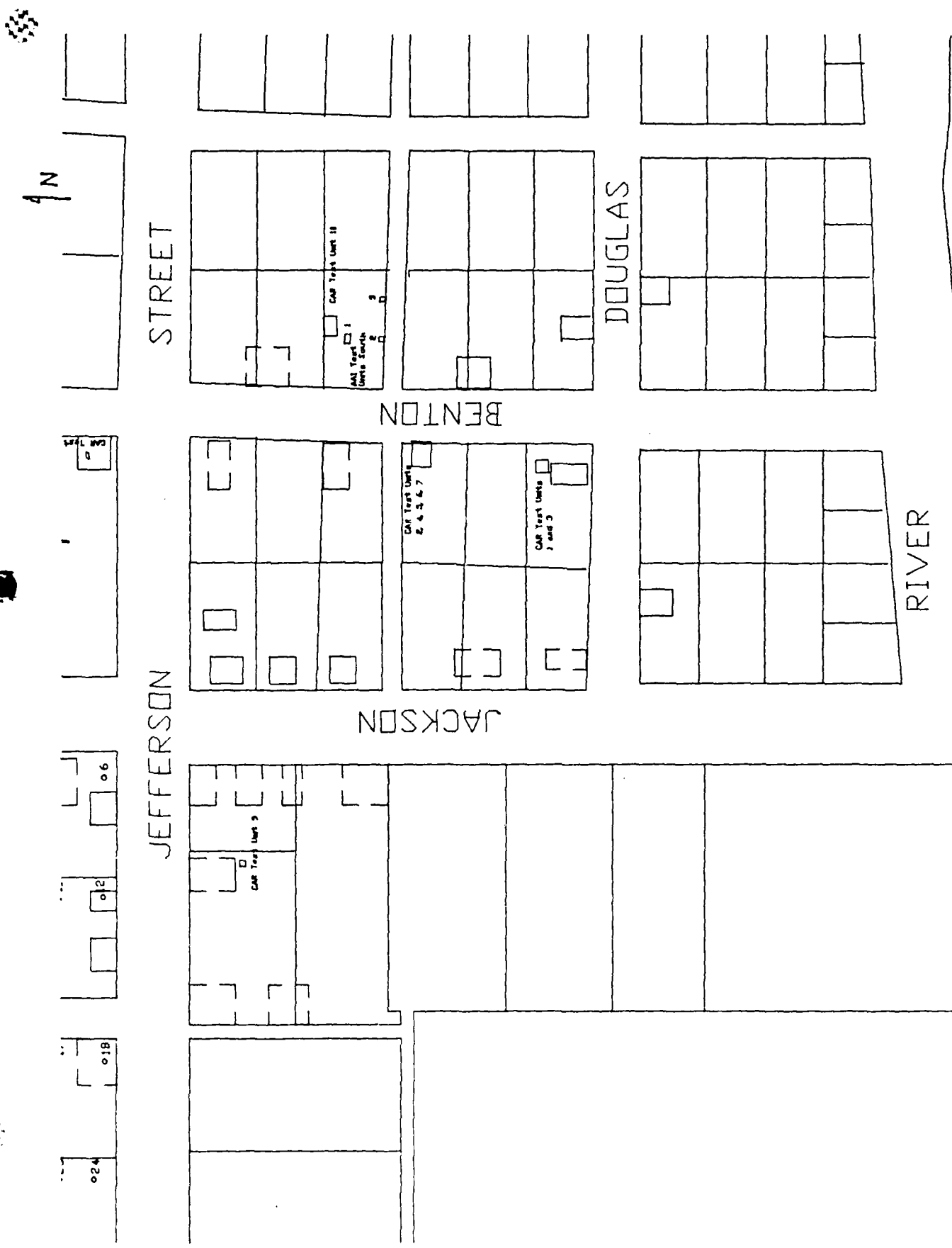


Figure 15. Location of Southeastern Section Excavation Units

concrete over cherty gravel. Other isolated chert rocks were found on the structure floor near the foundation line. A burned log or board beam rested on the foundation and perpendicular (north-south) to it. The test unit had been positioned along the inside wall of the foundation so that the interior floor of the building was exposed. This floor appeared to have been burned reddish in color. Overlying the floor was 6 - 10cm of dark gray brown fill containing large amounts of window glass and other historic debris. ... Beneath the historic floor the soil was devoid of cultural materials, except for an occasional prehistoric chert flake" (Benn 1984: 41,42).

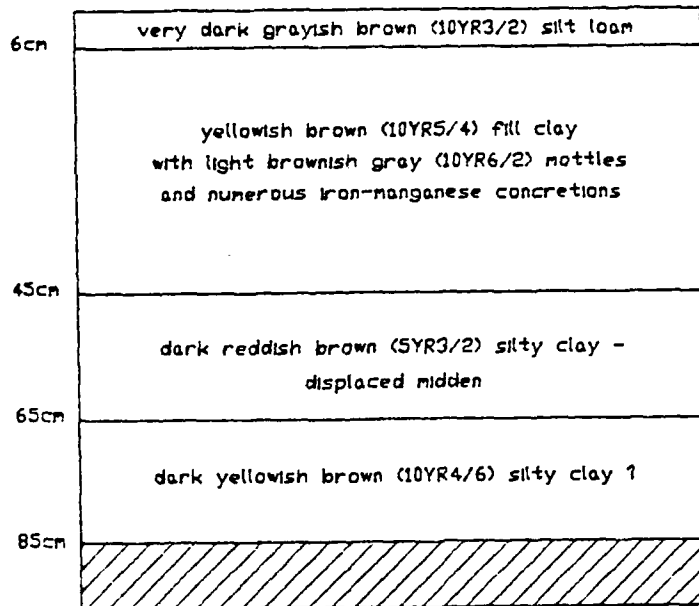
The layers observed in the profile of Test Unit 10 are described as follows (Benn 1984: 42):

0-30cm	A1anthr	dark brown (10YR3/1), silty loam gravel, unstructured and disturbed, carbon flecks and historic debris, abrupt boundary
30-37cm		foundation, footings, structure fill
37-44cm	A2anthr	dark brown (10YR3/2), silt loam, unstructured and disturbed, historic debris throughout, abrupt boundary
+44cm	B2	yellowish red (7.5YR5/4), silt loam, weak medium subangular blocky, manganese mottles.

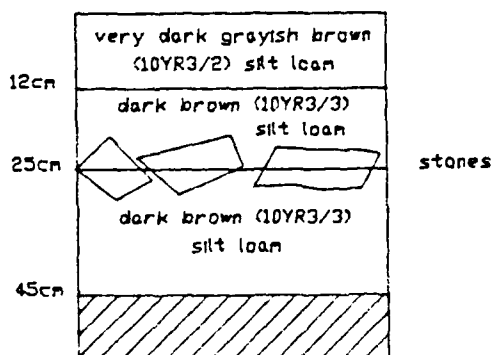
Three test units were placed in this portion of the site during the 1986 field work; Test Units 1 South, 2 South, and 3 South (Figure 16). An attempt was made to locate these units as close as possible to Test Unit 10 of the 1984 excavations, although we could not be entirely certain of its exact location.

Test Unit 1 South was a 1m x 2m unit placed at the end of the highway embankment. The top 45cm or so of the unit was judged to consist of highway fill and was shoveled through without screening. This consisted of a 6cm deep dark loamy root zone and fill material, a yellowish brown clay with numerous light brownish gray mottles and iron-manganese concretions which was obviously out of place. Below this from 45 - 65cm was a very dark anthrosoil rich in Euro-American artifacts and it was thought that a deposit similar to that reported in the area in 1984 had been reached. However, the extremely sharp boundary between this layer and the underlying B horizon made it clear that this layer was displaced. There was no organic staining from the anthrosoil into the B horizon and there were no Euro-American artifacts recovered below 65cm. We concluded that this anthrosoil or large portions of it had been deposited there during recent earth disturbing activities.

Test Unit 1 South
East Wall



Test Unit 2 South
South Wall



Test Unit 3 South
North Wall

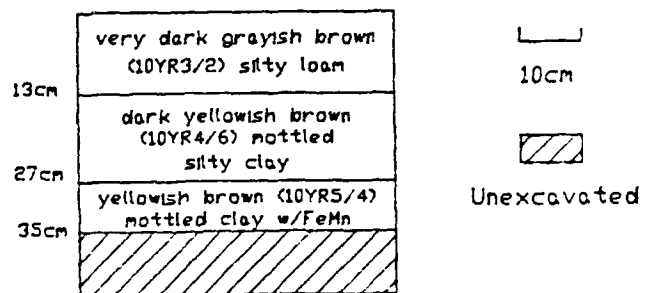


Figure 16. Test Units 1 South, 2 South, 3 South: Profiles

Two additional test units, Test Units 2 South and 3 South, were excavated to the south of Test Unit 1 South. Neither of these units encountered the dark midden seen in Test Unit 1 South. In Test Unit 2 South, however, a line of limestone cobble slabs were encountered in the south wall at approximately the 22 - 30cm level. Above this stone line we could distinguish two divisions in the profile. The upper unit, we believe, resulted from recent landscaping activities and is comparable to the thinner humus and root zone seen in Test Unit 1 South. This covered an artifact-rich zone above the stones. Below the stone line the profile indicated that, although the color was darker, we had likely penetrated the B horizon at about the 35cm level. A similar profile was encountered in Test Unit 3 South but without the line of stones. Here, however, the lower B horizon was encountered at about 25cm below the present ground surface.

While a few bits of prehistoric lithic debris were recovered from these units the great preponderance of materials were from the Euro-American use of the site (Table 2). These consisted of building materials such as brick fragments, roof tiles, nails, and window glass, as well as ceramic, metal, and glass container fragments. Small pieces of burned bone were also recovered. In general, the recovered materials for which we could form an estimate of age can be placed within the later half of the 19th century although several items including the shell-edge and transfer ware ceramics were in use in the early and middle portions of that century as well. Of these materials, those recovered from the displaced midden excavated in Test Unit 1 South cluster most tightly and, with the exception of the wire nail, can all be dated to the Civil War Period or shortly after.

Table 2. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3, South.

Test Unit 1, South

Level	Number	Description
00-40	1	stoneware base? sherd, Albany glaze
00-40	1	square-cut nail
00-40	1	mammal bone fragment
40-50	1	Bristol glazed stoneware sherd
40-50	6	burned plain whiteware sherds
40-50	1	plain whiteware sherd
40-50	1	burned semiporcelain whiteware
40-50	1	clear plate glass fragment
40-50	1	clear bottle/jar fragment
40-50	1	clear bottle/jar fragment
40-50	1	purpled clear bottle/jar frag
40-50	1	clear glass rim sherd, cup?
40-50	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
40-50	1	burned aquamarine glass frag
40-50	1	clear bottle frag, lip & neck
40-50	1	unid clear container fragment
40-50	1	iron staple
40-50	1	iron spring
40-50	6	square-cut nails
40-50	4	unidentifiable iron frags
40-50	3	mammal bone fragments
50-60	1	plain white porcelain sherd
50-60	2	burned plain whiteware sherds
50-60	6	plain whiteware sherds
50-60	1	brown transfer ware, monochrome
50-60	1	aquamarine bottle base, embossed
50-60	2	aquamarine bottle/jar frags
50-60	1	clear unid container fragment
50-60	1	purpled clear bottle frag, embossed
50-60	1	purpled clear bottle base
50-60	1	purpled clear pressed glass frag
50-60	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
50-60	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
50-60	1	unid clear glass fragment
50-60	1	wire nail
50-60	1	square-cut nail
50-60	3	square-cut (?) nails
50-60	6	unid badly oxidized nails
50-60	3	unid sheet metal frags
50-60	9	unid bone fragments
50-60	2	burned bone fragments
50-60	2	mammal bone fragments
50-60	1	badly weathered brick fragment
50-60	1	slate frag (roof tile)
60-70	6	plain whiteware sherds
60-70	2	shell-edged whiteware sherds
60-70	1	sponge-decorated whiteware sherd
60-70	2	gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
60-70	1	Albany-glazed stoneware sherd
60-70	1	red transfer whiteware sherd
60-70	1	olive-green bottle/jar frag
60-70	1	clear unid container glass frag
60-70	2	clear unid container fragments
60-70	4	aquamarine unid container frags
60-70	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
60-70	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
60-70	1	burned aqua. plate glass frag
60-70	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
60-70	2	square-cut nails
60-70	1	square-cut (?) nail
60-70	2	unidentifiable nails
60-70	1	unid oxidized iron frag
60-70	9	zinc canning jar lid frag
60-70	1	mammal tooth
60-70	5	burned bone fragments
60-70	10	unid bone fragments

Table 2. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3, South. (continued)

Test Unit 2, South

Level	Number	Description
00-15	1	plain whiteware sherd
00-15	1	pearlware? shd w/molded design
00-15	1	aquamarine unid container frag
00-15	1	clear glass bottle frag
00-15	1	aquamarine window pane frag
00-15	1	purpled clear bottle lip frag
00-15	1	unid clear glass fragment
00-15	2	wire nails
00-15	3	square-cut nails
00-15	2	unidentifiable nails
00-15	1	steel can (?) fragment
00-15	4	brick fragments
15-25	2	burned unid stoneware rim sherds
15-25	1	burned earthenware sherd, red paste
15-25	1	earthenware sherd, yellow paste
15-25	1	sponge-decorated? sherd, blue design
15-25	1	clear bottle/jar base frag
15-25	1	unid aquamarine glass frag
15-25	1	bottle neck & lip, mold blown
15-25	4	wire nails w/aluminum washer
15-25	2	square-cut nails
15-25	1	wire nail
15-25	1	wire (?) nail
15-25	1	wire nail
15-25	2	wire (?) nails
15-25	9	unidentifiable nails
15-25	15	unid oxidized iron frags
15-25	1	concrete (?) fragment
15-25	3	burned bone fragments
15-25	2	brick fragments
15-25	2	brick fragments
25-35	2	burned plain whiteware sherds
25-35	3	plain whiteware sherds
25-35	1	sponge-decorated rim sherd, blue
25-35	1	unid glazed earthenware frag
25-35	2	aquamarine window glass frags
25-35	1	aquamarine plate glass frag
25-35	1	wire nail
25-35	1	wire (?) nail
25-35	1	square-cut nail
25-35	1	square-cut (?) nail
25-35	3	unidentifiable nails
25-35	2	mammal bone fragments
25-35	2	badly weathered brick frag
35-45	2	plain whiteware sherds
35-45	1	burned glazed earthenware frag
35-45	1	green transfer wave rim sherd
35-45	1	unid aquamarine container frag
35-45	1	burned aqua. window glass frag
35-45	1	unid clear glass frag
35-45	1	aquamarine window glass frag
35-45	2	aquamarine window glass frags
35-45	1	brick fragment

Test Unit 3, South

Level	Number	Description
00-15	1	shell-edged whiteware, blue edge
00-15	2	plain whiteware sherds
00-15	1	sponge-decorated whiteware, red
00-15	1	purpled clear bottle/jar frag
00-15	1	unid clear container fragment
00-15	1	aquamarine window pane frag
00-15	1	light blue unid container frag
00-15	1	aquamarine unid container frag
00-15	1	clear glass window pane frag
00-15	2	square-cut nail
00-15	3	unidentifiable nails
15-25	1	unidentifiable nail
15-25	1	aluminum washer
15-25	6	unid oxidized iron frags
15-25	2	bone fragments
15-25	5	badly weathered brick frag

Excavations in the Courthouse Square (Figures 17, 18)

Documentary, cartographic, and oral historical investigations had given us a considerable amount of information about the courthouse square. We knew that it had been the site of the Civil War Period courthouse (built in 1855 and finally destroyed in 1885) and the Civil War Cartographer's map also indicated that other structures were in existence on the square at that time. It was also reported that after the torn-down shell of the 1855 courthouse had been removed that the 1890 courthouse was built in the same spot. The other buildings, which we presume were destroyed during the Federal occupation, do not seem to have been reconstructed. Thus about 1900 the courthouse was likely to have been the only structure on the square. In 1911 an extension of the courthouse was added to the existing structure which made the north end of the courthouse flush with the street. Later on public rest rooms were added to the southeast corner of the square. Early in the 20th Century the square contained numerous large trees which were subsequently removed. Sidewalks were also added to the square in the 20th century (Figure 19).

A single 1 x 1m test unit, Test Unit #8, had previously been excavated in the courthouse square area during the 1984 Center for Archaeological Research investigations (Figure 18). The unit was placed in an area where a Civil War Period building was plotted. This unit encountered "four layers of historic sediments and disturbances overlying lower B horizon subsoil" (Benn 1984: 40). It was judged that the uppermost layer, a dark brown silt loam with gravel layer, was of relatively recent origin. The second layer consisted primarily of gravel and it was suggested that this had been placed as a base for street or sidewalk construction. The lower 2 anthrosoils were thought to represent earlier historic period disturbances and earth moving. No materials earlier than the late 19th century were recovered from this area.

The 1986 excavations divided the courthouse square into large 5 x 5m blocks using the existing streets and curbing as the northern, western, and southern boundaries. The eastern boundary was estimated by taping off the platted area of the square from the western side. These blocks were numbered consecutively from the northwest corner. The 25 units within the blocks were also numbered consecutively from the northwest corner of each block. In choosing locations for the test units, it was necessary to consider that many areas had been impacted by a variety of 20th century additions to the area. This included the installation of a public rest room with sidewalks, the sidewalks in front of and leading up to the courthouse (Figure 19). Further, a series of monuments had been erected on the site since the removal of the courthouse. These consisted of a number of stone markers, a large, circular water fountain and shrub display, a commemorative metal marker, flag pole, and a line of small trees (Figure 20).

In all, 8 units of excavation were placed in the courthouse square; Block 1, Unit 10 (B1, U10); Block 4, Unit 22; Block 6, Unit 25; Block 7, Unit 21; Block 26, Units 4, 5, and 9; and, Block 27, Unit 21.



Figure 17. 1890 Court House
(Edom and Edom 1983: 48,
copied with permission)

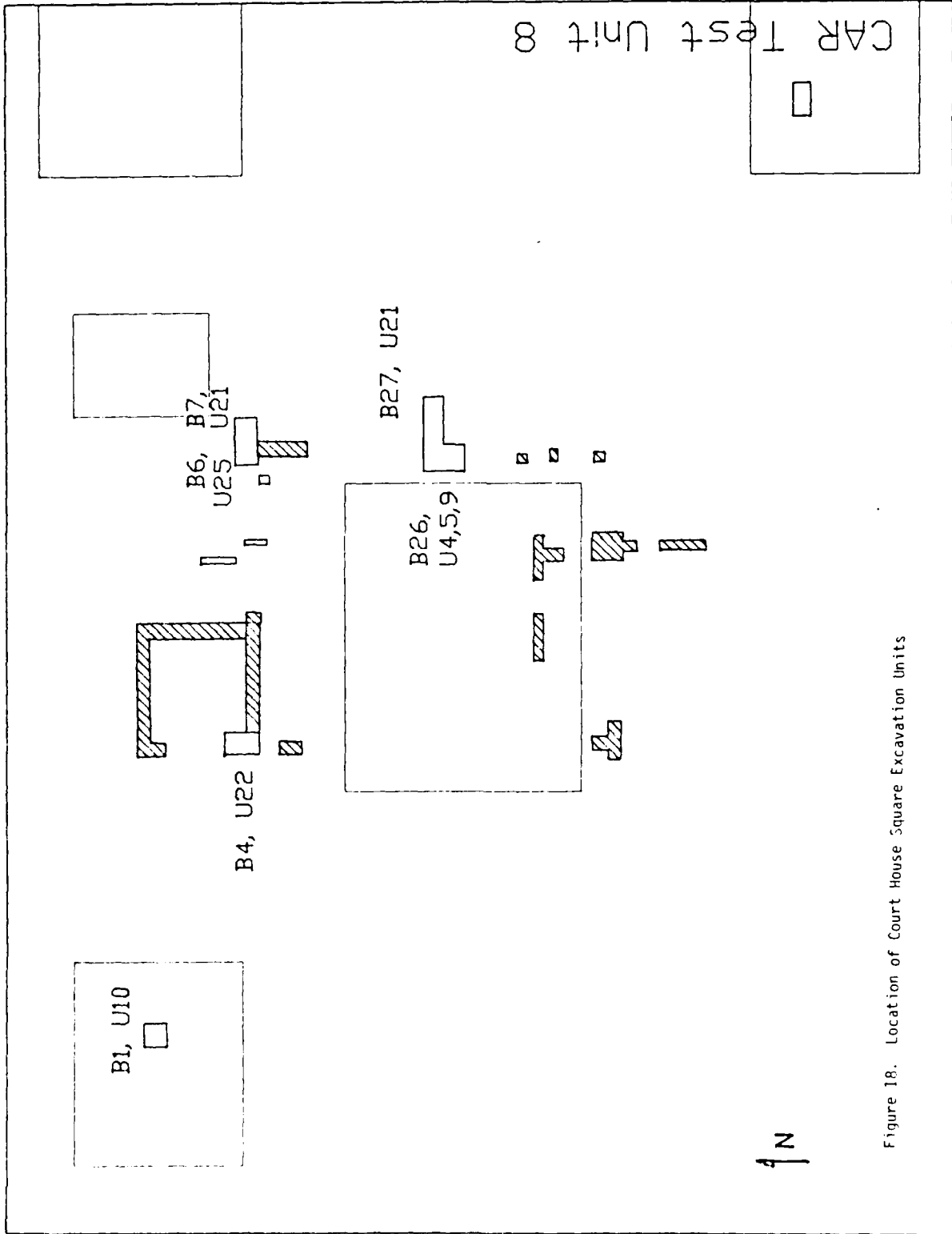


Figure 18. Location of Court House Square Excavation Units

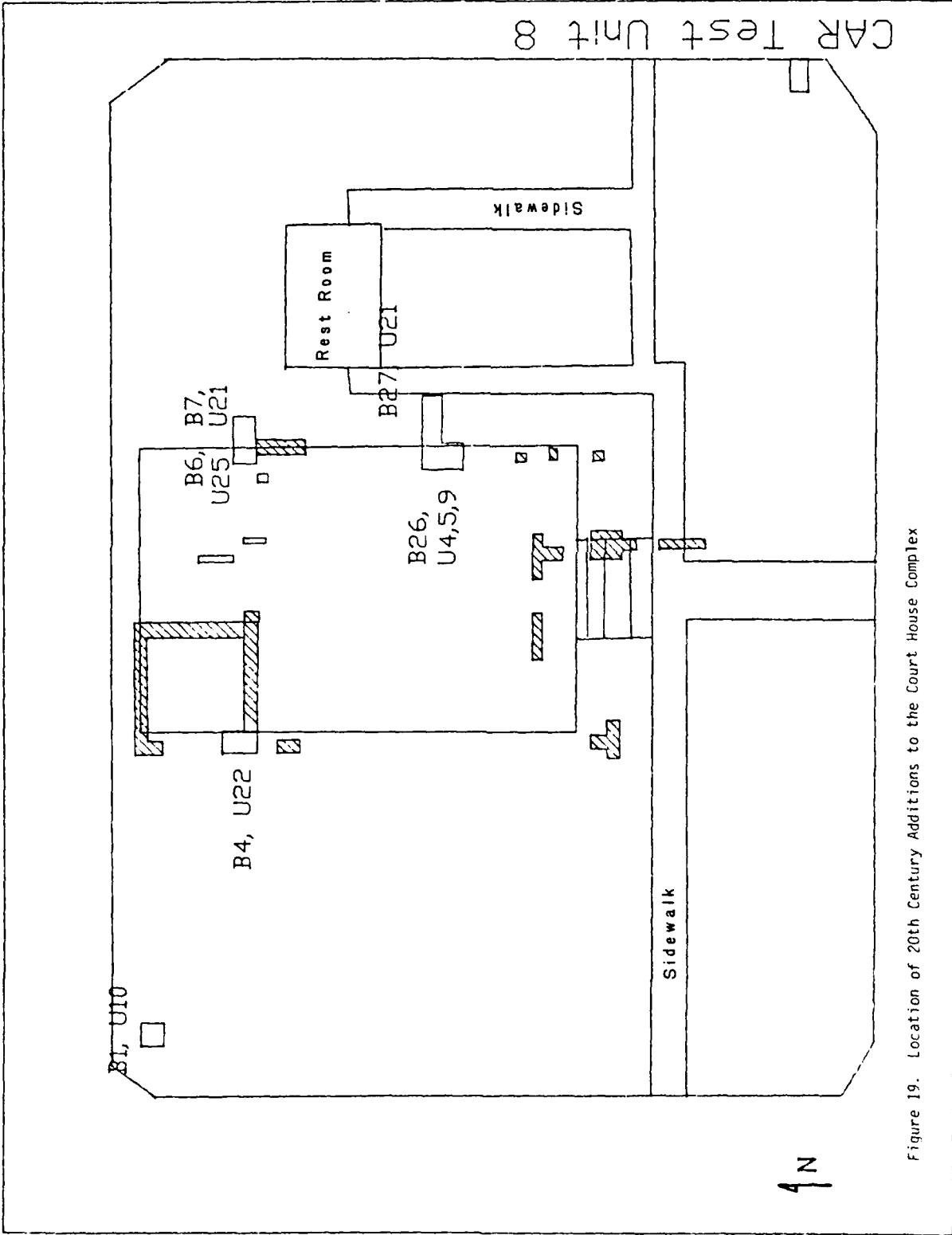


Figure 19. Location of 20th Century Additions to the Court House Complex

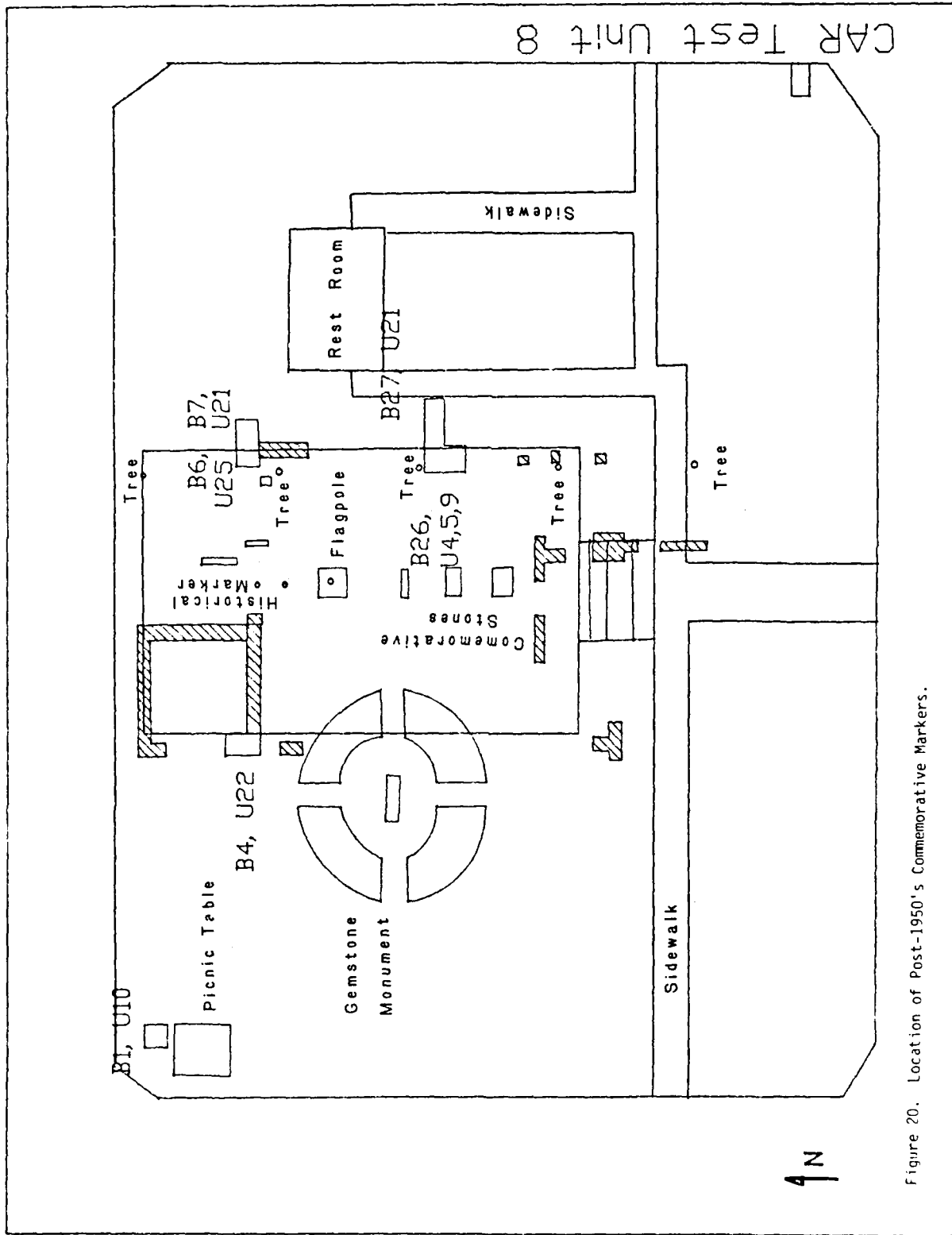


Figure 20. Location of Post-1950's Commemorative Markers.

An attempt was made to determine if there was any relatively undisturbed area within or near the square which could be investigated for evidence of the Federal stockade. As all the area outside the square had been rebuilt and the streets paved this only left the square itself as a possibility for Civil War Period remains such as the stockade. Given this situation, it was decided to explore the northwest corner of the square, Block 1, Unit 10 (Figure 21), in order to determine if there were any remains in the area of a second Civil War Period Structure. Excavation here revealed an Ap horizon extending to a depth of 18cm with considerable amounts of gravel. This covered a transition AB horizon to a depth of 36cm which overlay a very well developed B horizon with large amounts of iron-manganese concretions. The presence of the iron-manganese concretions in such large numbers strongly suggested that the top of this profile had been artificially truncated. No indication of the Civil War Period structure or its use was recovered. It seems clear that this portion of the square had been rather drastically altered.

Elsewhere on the courthouse square excavation efforts were directed toward investigating the possibility of extant Civil War Period deposits related to the courthouse construction or early use. To this end, several 1 x 1m units were placed in areas where presumed foundation stones were observed on the surface. Since tradition had it that the 1890 courthouse had been built on the same spot at the 1855 courthouse we hoped that some evidence of this earlier structure could be found.

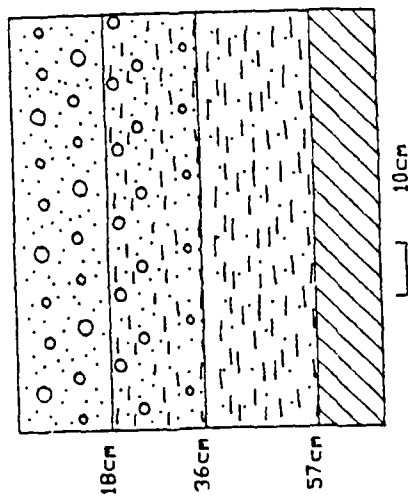
Excavation in Block 4, Unit 22 was undertaken at the spot at the northwest edge of the original end of the 1890 courthouse. The 1911 courthouse extension had gone beyond this line and so it was hoped that evidence of the corner of the 1890 and perhaps 1855 courthouse could be found. However, excavation indicated that this portion of the area had also been greatly modified. As shown in the photograph (Figure 22) the foundation for the extension wall was placed on a thick bed of stones and cement. It is our judgment that all of this area was cleared to subsoil for the installation of this base.

Excavations at the original northeast corner of the courthouse met a more complex situation. A unit, Block 7, Unit 21, was excavated outside of the presumed east foundation wall. The west profile of this unit revealed the presence of the base of a flue box which had been added along with the 1911 addition still remaining in the foundation. This feature was further exposed in Block 6, Unit 25 (Figure 23). Just east of the wall edge we encountered a ditch (Figure 24) into which a north-south pipe had been placed (Figure 25). We believe that this is the water-line for the restroom structure constructed on the southeast corner of the square in the early 20th century.

Excavation in Blocks 26 and 27, however, may have recovered the foundation of the 1855 building. Here we found a much wider foundation of dressed limestone and a considerable amount of brick and stone rubble (Figures 26,

Site 23TA041 Block 1, Unit 10 (North Wall)
Soil Profile Descriptions

- Ap 0-18cm. Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; common fine and medium pores; 3-5% coarse fragments; mildly alkaline (pH 7.5); gradual smooth boundary.
- AB 18-36cm. Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) heavy silt loam; strong moderate subangular blocky structure; firm; patchy distinct films on peds; few fine and medium roots; common fine pores; less than 1% by volume coarse fragments; neutral (pH 7.0); clear smooth boundary.
- B22t 36-57cm. Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) heavy silt loam; common medium distinct pale brown (10YR6/3) mottles; strong moderate subangular blocky structure; firm; patchy distinct films on peds; few fine roots; few fine pores; 5% iron-manganese concretions, less than .1% chert fragments; moderately alkaline (pH 8.5).



Unexcavated

Figure 21. Block 1, Unit 10: Profile

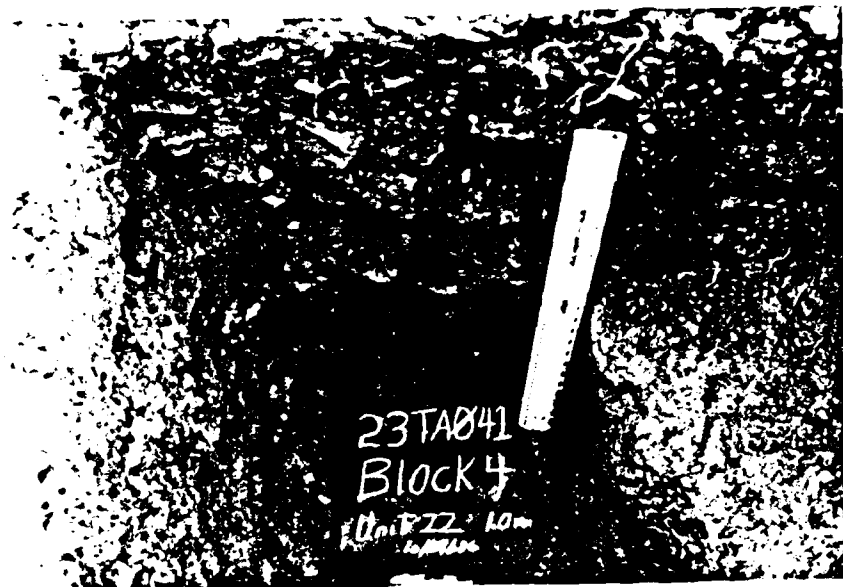


Figure 22. Foundation of 1911 Extension to the Court House: Block 4, Unit 12



Figure 23. Flue Box footing: Block 6, Unit 25

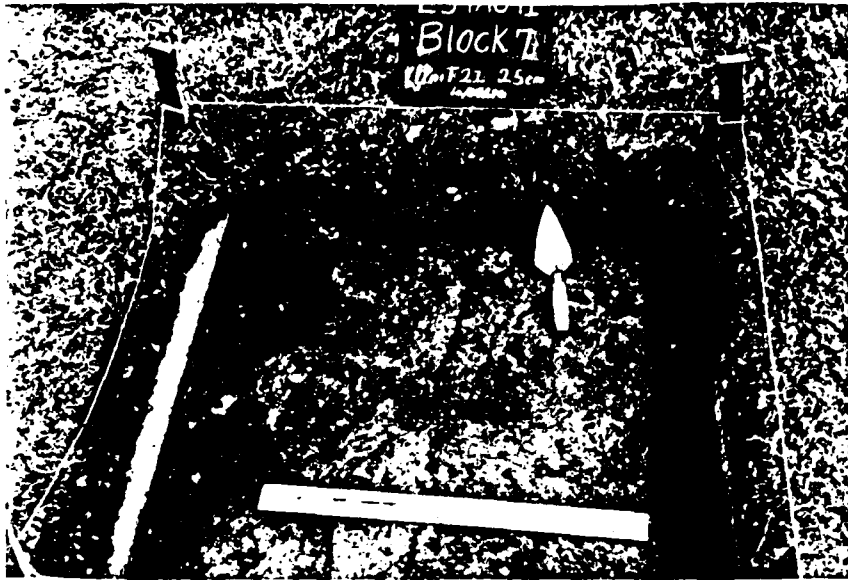


Figure 24. Upper level of water line ditch: Block 7, Unit 21

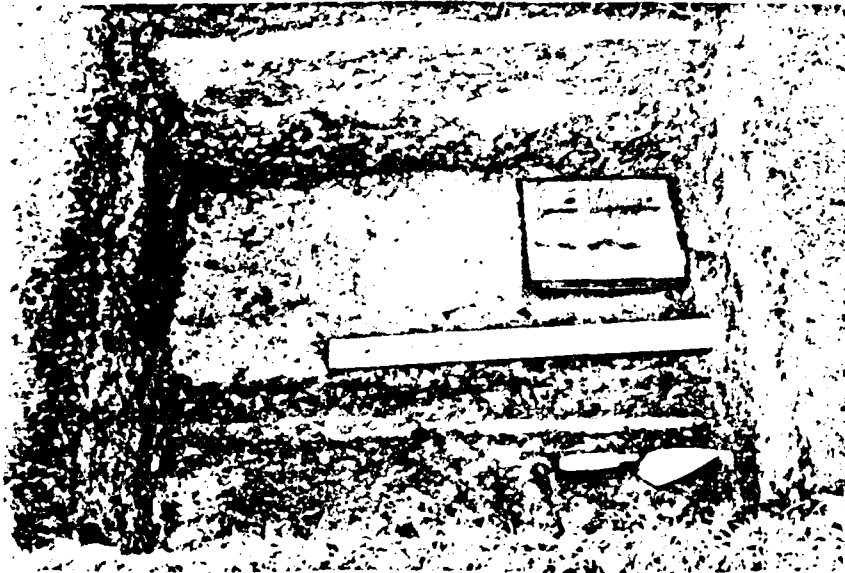


Figure 25. Rest Room complex water line: Block 7, Unit 21

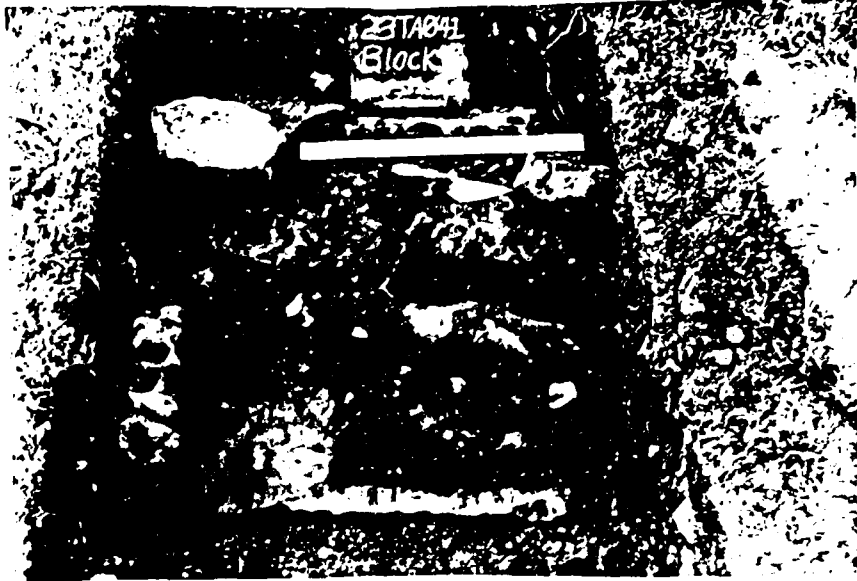


Figure 26. Top of Double Foundation: Block 26, Unit 5



Figure 27. Rubble inside the Double Foundation: Block 26, Unit 9

27). Basically 5 different soil units were observed in the soil profiles outside of the wall structure (Figures 28, 29); the lowest being the sterile B horizon marked by the numerous iron-manganese concretions. The upper 4 units consisted of a thin, 4/5cm thick, root or humus zone which lay directly upon a silt loam mixed with numerous gravels. These upper units we believe represent landscaping efforts after the destruction of the courthouse and the development of the park. Both of these lower units contained large amounts of building rubble with lots of brick. The upper layer can be seen inside the wall as coequal with a trench which we believe to be the foundation trench for the 1890 courthouse wall which is our interpretation of the profile inside of the wall (Figure 30). If this is the case then the lower unit would relate to the mid-19th century structure.

While, as expected, numerous Euro-American artifacts, particularly building materials such as brick, glass, and nails, were recovered from the excavation in the courthouse square (Table 3). However, no materials which could be dated securely to the mid-19th Century were recovered from this area.

In summary, the 1986 excavations on the courthouse square revealed a considerable amount of construction disturbance which was to be expected, given our knowledge of the site. However, the soil profiles along the eastern courthouse foundation seemed to accord well with that documented during the 1984 work. Combined, this evidence indicates that it is possible to delineate several different deposits dating to the 19th and 20th century use of the site within the square.

North Section

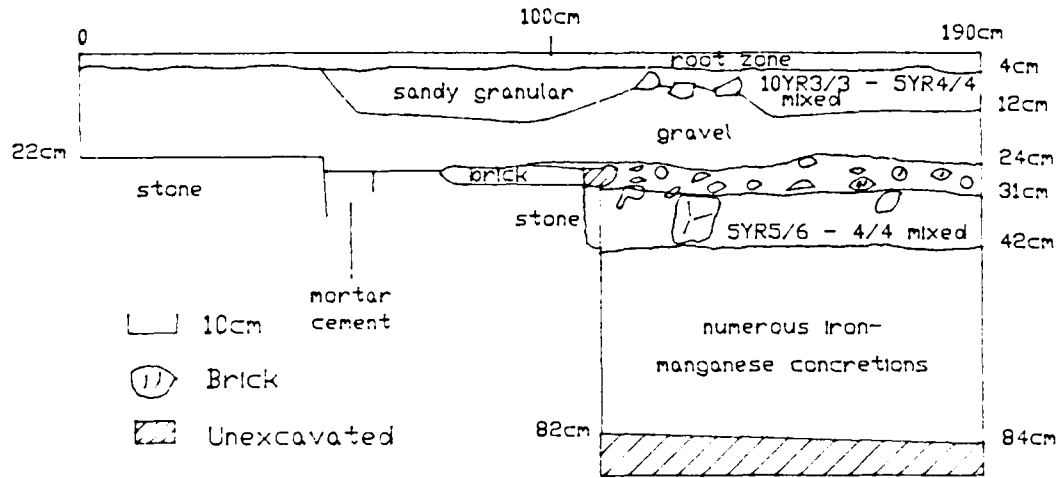


Figure 28. Block 27, Unit 1: North Profile and Photograph

South Section

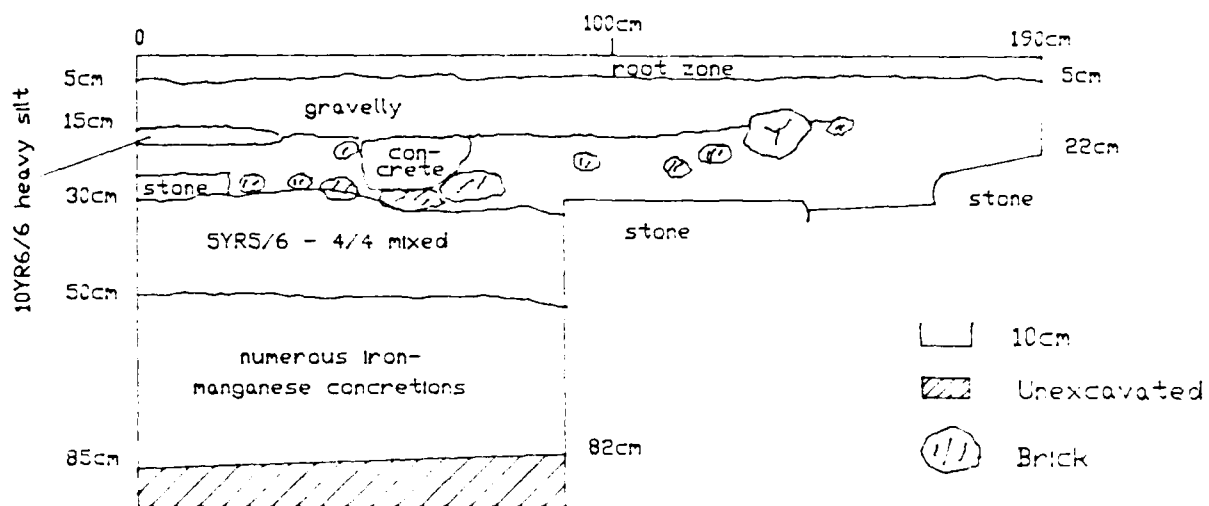


Figure 29. Block 27, Unit 1: South Profile and Photograph

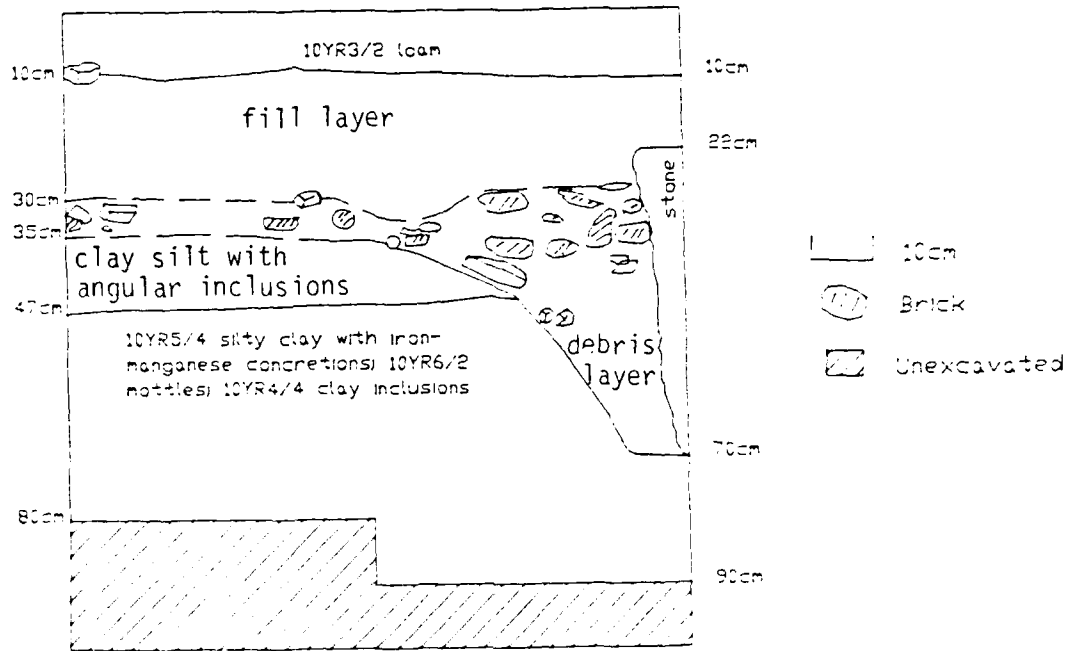


Figure 30. Block 26, Unit 9: Foundation Trench Profile.

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.

Block 1, Unit 10

Level	Number	Description
00-15	11	burned plain whiteware sherds
00-15	4	plain whiteware sherds, 1 rim
00-15	2	burned plain whiteware rim sherd
00-15	1	plain yellowware rim sherd
00-15	1	blue transferware, monochrome
00-15	1	purpled clear container frag
00-15	1	bright green bottle/jar frag
00-15	1	cobalt blue container fragment
00-15	3	brown bottle/jar fragments
00-15	1	burned brown container frag
00-15	6	brown container fragments
00-15	1	brown container frag, stipled
00-15	1	brown bottle/jar base fragment
00-15	3	clear mold-blown bottle/jar frags
00-15	4	clear bottle lip fragments
00-15	1	bottle lip fragment
00-15	3	clear embossed bottle/jar frags
00-15	1	clear container fragment
00-15	19	clear container fragments
00-15	18	unid clear glass fragments
00-15	1	unid aquamarine glass fragment
00-15	3	aquamarine container fragments
00-15	18	clear window pane fragments
00-15	1	unid plate glass fragment
00-15	2	aquamarine window pane frags
00-15	8	crown-type bottle caps
00-15	1	sardine can key
00-15	2	oxidized steel buttons
00-15	6	unid oxidized iron frags
00-15	1	oxidized wire fragment
00-15	1	aluminum wire fragment
00-15	3	unidentifiable nails (?)
00-15	13	square-cut nails
00-15	1	brick fragment
00-15	5	brick fragments
00-15	1	concrete fragment
00-15	7	unid plastic fragments
14-25	1	burned plain whiteware sherd
14-25	2	clear window pane fragments
14-25	1	unid aquamarine glass fragment
14-25	1	wood charcoal
14-25	1	brick fragment
15-25	9	plain whiteware sherds, 2 rim
15-25	2	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	1	burned clear container frag
15-25	4	clear container fragments
15-25	1	clear embossed bottle/jar frag
15-25	6	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	4	clear window pane fragments
15-25	3	square-cut nails
15-25	2	unidentifiable nails (?)
15-25	1	crown-type bottle cap
15-25	1	heavy bolt
15-25	4	unid oxidized sheet metal
15-25	6	brick fragments
25-40	1	plain whiteware sherd

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.
(continued)

Block 4, Unit 22

Level	Number	Description
00-15	1	plain whiteware sherd
00-15	7	aquamarine window pane frags
00-15	10	clear window pane fragments
03-15	1	clear container fragment
00-15	3	square-cut nails
00-15	1	crown-type bottle cap
00-15	1	fishing swivel
00-15	13	brick fragments
15-25	3	plain whiteware sherds
15-25	1	plain whiteware w/maker's mark
15-25	42	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	24	clear window pane fragments
15-25	4	olive green container frags
15-25	2	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	2	burned aqua. container frags
15-25	3	unid clear glass fragments
15-25	3	clear container fragments
15-25	7	unidentifiable nails
15-25	3	square-cut nails
15-25	1	wire nail
15-25	2	square-cut nails
15-25	3	unid oxidized iron frags
15-25	1	slate fragment
15-25	37	brick fragments
15-25	2	concrete fragments
25-35	4	plain whiteware sherds
25-35	2	olive green container frags
25-35	4	burned aqua. container frags
25-35	3	aquamarine container frags
25-35	2	burned brown container frags
25-35	1	unid clear glass fragment
25-35	14	clear window pane fragments
25-35	37	aquamarine window pane frags
25-35	31	unidentifiable nails
25-35	16	square-cut nails
25-35	26	unid oxidized iron frags
25-35	3	square-cut nails
25-35	1	woodscrew
25-35	27	brick fragments
25-35	10	concrete fragments
25-35	20	brick fragments
25-35	43	asbestos roof shingle frags
bulk	1	clear container fragment
bulk	1	unidentifiable nail

Block 6, Unit 25

Level	Number	Description
00-10	1	olive green unid glass frag
00-10	2	brown bottle/jar fragments
00-10	5	unid clear glass fragments
00-10	4	clear container fragments
00-10	7	clear container fragments
00-10	1	screw-cap bottle/jar fragment
00-10	2	aquamarine window pane frags
00-10	13	clear window pane fragments
00-10	1	wire nail
00-10	2	square-cut nails
00-10	3	wire nails
00-10	2	unidentifiable nails
00-10	1	brick fragment

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.
(continued)

Block 7, Unit 21

Level	Number	Description
00-15	1	clear window pane fragment
00-15	5	clear container fragments
00-15	2	brown bottle/jar fragments
00-15	1	burned brown container frag
00-15	1	wire nail
00-15	1	square-cut nail
00-15	4	wire (?) nails
00-15	16	unidentifiable nails
00-15	1	unid oxidized iron disk
00-15	4	unid large iron plate frags
00-15	4	brick fragments
00-15	7	slate fragments
00-15	2	wood charcoal
00-15	1	whole brick (20 x 9 cm)
15-25	1	clear window pane fragment
15-25	1	aquamarine window pane frag
15-25	1	clear window pane fragment
15-25	1	unid aquamarine glass fragment
15-25	2	aquamarine bottle neck frags
15-25	1	burned olive green fragments
15-25	2	clear window pane fragments
15-25	1	square-cut (?) nail
15-25	3	unidentifiable nails
15-25	19	unidentifiable nails
15-25	1	unidentifiable nail
15-25	1	square-cut (?) nail
15-25	4	brick fragments
15-25	2	brick fragments
15-25	1	brick fragment
25-35	4	clear bottle lip frags,(join)
25-35	1	olive green bottle/jar frag
25-35	1	burned aquamarine glass frag
25-35	6	clear window pane fragments
25-35	5	aquamarine window pane frags
25-35	1	dark green container fragment
25-35	1	burned aqua. bottle/jar frag
25-35	1	brown container fragment
25-35	2	clear container fragments
25-35	3	clear window pane fragments
25-35	4	aquamarine window pane frags
25-35	2	unidentifiable nails
25-35	1	square-cut nail
25-35	2	square-cut nails
25-35	2	square-cut (?) nails
25-35	5	unidentifiable nails
25-35	1	charred nutshell (?)
34-45	2	brick fragments
35-45	4	blue transferware, monochrome
35-45	1	aquamarine bottle/jar fragment
35-45	1	lt. green container fragment
35-45	2	aqua. embossed container frags
35-45	5	clear window pane fragments
35-45	5	aquamarine window pane frags
35-45	1	clear window pane fragment
35-45	1	aquamarine window pane frag
35-45	1	clear bottle/jar fragment
35-45	1	unidentifiable nail
42	3	aquamarine window pane frags
45-55	1	clear window pane fragment
45-55	1	clear bottle/jar base fragment
45-55	1	aquamarine window pane frag
45-55	4	unidentifiable nails

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.
(continued)

Block 26, Unit 4

Level	Number	Description
15-25	1	plain porcelain sherd
15-25	1	plain whiteware sherd
15-25	2	mold-blown clr bottle/jar frag
15-25	2	clear container fragments
15-25	2	unid clear glass fragments
15-25	1	brown bottle/jar fragment
15-25	1	aquamarine bottle/jar fragment
15-25	16	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	4	clear window pane fragments
15-25	1	clear container fragment
15-25	4	square-cut nails
15-25	2	wire nails
15-25	2	unidentifiable nails
15-25	1	aluminum screw bottle cap
15-25	2	mussel shells
15-25	1	brick fragment
25-35	1	clear bottle/jar frag, embossed
25-35	1	clear window pane fragment
25-35	5	aquamarine window pane frags
25-35	1	square-cut nail
25-35	5	brick fragments

Block 26, Unit 5

Level	Number	Description
15-25	2	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	2	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	4	clear container fragments
15-25	2	clear container fragments
15-25	1	clear container fragment
15-25	8	unid clear glass fragments
15-25	8	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	17	clear container fragments
15-25	2	burned clear container frags
15-25	1	burned clear container frag
15-25	2	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	3	aquamarine bottle/jar frags
15-25	4	burned aquamarine glass frags
15-25	1	unid aquamarine glass frag
15-25	3	purpled clear container frags
15-25	1	light green bottle/jar frag
15-25	2	olive green bottle/jar frags
15-25	2	mold-blown bottle/jar frags
15-25	1	brown embossed container frag
15-25	2	clear bottle frag, rippled pattern
15-25	1	clear bottle/jar rim fragment
15-25	1	clear bottle lip w/crown close
15-25	2	lt. turquoise bottle/jar base
15-25	1	clear embossed container frag
15-25	1	embossed clear bottle/jar frag
15-25	1	embossed clear bottle/jar frag
15-25	76	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	81	clear window pane fragments
15-25	2	wire nails
15-25	14	square-cut nails
15-25	4	square-cut (?) nails
15-25	30	unidentifiable nails
15-25	9	unid oxidized iron frags
15-25	1	copper wire fragment
15-25	9	brick fragments
15-25	1	concrete fragment
15-25	11	roof shingle fragments
15-25	1	plastic button
15-25	1	shell button

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.
(continued)

Block 26, Unit 9

Level	Number	Description
00-15	1	plain whiteware sherd
00-15	2	aquamarine window pane frags
00-15	2	clear window pane fragments
00-15	2	brown bottle/jar fragments
00-15	1	clear bottle/jar base fragment
00-15	1	clear container fragment
00-15	3	square-cut nails
00-15	1	square-cut (?) nail
00-15	1	unidentifiable nail
00-15	1	oxidized steel washer
00-15	1	unid oxidized iron frag
00-15	1	square-cut nail
15-24	2	plain porcelain body sherds
15-24	8	aquamarine window pane frags
15-24	4	clear window pane fragments
15-24	1	burned bottle neck & lip frag
15-24	1	clear screw-top jar rim frag
15-24	2	clear container fragments
15-24	1	clear container fragment
15-24	4	brown bottle/jar base frags
15-24	1	brown bottle/jar base fragment
15-24	1	clear embossed bottle/jar frag
15-24	1	clear embossed bottle/jar frag
15-24	2	clear embossed bottle/jar frags
15-24	5	square-cut nails
15-24	3	square-cut (?) nails
15-24	1	wire nail
15-24	1	unidentifiable nail
15-24	2	unid graphite objects
15-24	1	brick fragment
15-24	26	asbestos roof shingle frags
15-24	1	plastic button
15-24	2	mussel shells
24-35	1	yellowish glazed stoneware sherd
24-35	1	burned opaque marble fragment
24-35	1	burned unid glass fragment
24-35	1	clear container fragment
24-35	1	amber container fragment
24-35	1	clear container fragment
24-35	2	clear window pane fragments
24-35	1	aquamarine window pane frag
24-35	1	aquamarine container rim frag
24-35	2	square-cut nails
24-35	1	unidentifiable nail
24-35	3	asbestos roof shingle frags

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.
(continued)

Block 27, Unit 1

Level	Number	Description
05-15	1	brown bottle/jar glass frag
05-15	3	clear unid container frag
05-15	4	clear window pane frags
05-15	3	aquamarine window pane frags
05-15	5	asbestos roof shingle frags
05-15	5	brick fragments
05-15	3	concrete fragments
15-25	2	clear unid container fragments
15-25	1	clear unid container fragment
15-25	5	clear window pane fragments
15-25	5	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	1	unidentifiable nail
15-25	2	unidentified mammal bones
15-25	5	brick fragments
35-45	1	salt-glazed stoneware sherd
35-45	18	aquamarine window pane frags
35-45	3	clear window pane fragments
35-45	2	clear container fragments
35-45	1	mold-blown bottle/jar fragment
35-45	1	aquamarine window pane frag
35-45	8	brick fragments
35-45	1	glazed brick fragment
45-55	1	aquamarine window pane frag
45-55	1	brick fragment
55-65	1	brick fragment

Block 27, Unit 1, North half

Level	Number	Description
15-25	31	clear window pane frags
15-25	10	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	1	clear bottle fragment
15-25	5	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	1	clear bottle/jar fragment
15-25	6	clear unid container fragments
15-25	1	clear unid glass fragment
15-25	1	burned aqua. container frag
15-25	1	milk-glass canning jar lid frag
15-25	3	brown bottle/jar fragments
15-25	2	unidentifiable nails
15-25	1	square-cut (?) nail
15-25	2	wire nails
15-25	1	brick fragment
25-35	1	plain whiteware sherd
25-35	1	blue transfer whiteware sherd
25-35	1	Albany-glazed stoneware sherd
25-35	89	aquamarine window pane frags
25-35	19	clear window pane fragments
25-35	4	aquamarine bottle/jar frags
25-35	2	aquamarine bottle/jar frags
25-35	1	burnd aquamarine container frag
25-35	3	clear container fragments
25-35	2	very thin clear container frags
25-35	3	purpled clear container frags
25-35	3	olive green bottle/jar frags
25-35	2	olive green container frags
25-35	1	milk glass canning jar lid frag
25-35	1	aquamarine jar base fragment
25-35	1	aqua. jar base frag, embossed
25-35	1	embossed clear bottle/jar frag
25-35	1	burned unid clear glass frag
25-35	28	unidentifiable nails
25-35	8	square-cut nails
25-35	1	square-cut (?) nails
25-35	1	L-headed square-cut nail
25-35	3	wire nails
25-35	4	square-cut nails
25-35	4	unid oxidized iron frags
25-35	3	brick fragments
25-35	1	glazed brick fragment
25-35	1	concrete (?) fragment

Table 3. Euro-American Historic Artifacts Recovered from Courthouse Square.
(continued)

Block 27, Unit 1, South half

Level	Number	Description
05-15	2	unid oxidized steel disks
05-15	1	wire nail
05-15	1	square-cut nail
05-15	1	small I-beam fragment
15-25	1	clear bottle/jar base fragment
15-25	1	clear bottle/jar frag, embossed
15-25	1	burned brown glass fragment
15-25	3	brown bottle/jar fragments
15-25	1	clear embossed bottle/jar base
15-25	5	clear bottle/jar fragments
15-25	3	clear unid container fragments
15-25	35	clear window pane fragments
15-25	11	aquamarine window pane frags
15-25	5	wire nails
15-25	1	wire (?) nail
15-25	1	unid iron wire fragment
15-25	1	unid iron fitting, brass end
15-25	3	asbestos roof shingle frags
15-25	1	concrete fragment
15-25	13	brick fragments
15-25	1	concrete (?) fragment
25-35	2	plain whiteware sherds
25-35	1	plain whiteware base sherd (cup)
25-35	40	aquamarine window pane frags
25-35	17	clear window pane fragments
25-35	1	purpled clear bottle neck frag
25-35	4	purpled clear container frag
25-35	10	clear container fragments
25-35	1	clear container fragment
25-35	1	opaque white container frag
25-35	13	clear bottle frags, same vessel
25-35	1	clear bottle/jar lip fragment
25-35	1	clear cup? rim fragment
25-35	4	clear container fragments
25-35	1	aquamarine container fragment
25-35	1	aquamarine bottle neck, burned?
25-35	1	aquamarine jar base, embossed
25-35	1	aqua. jar base frag, + (58-91)
25-35	4	unid clear fragments
25-35	3	unid clear fragments
25-35	4	square-cut nails
25-35	2	wire nails
25-35	3	square-cut (?) nails
25-35	15	unidentifiable nails

Town West of the Courthouse (Figure 31)

Documentary, cartographic, and oral historical sources indicated that the several blocks west of the courthouse had been used extensively since the mid-19th century as a place for both residences and businesses. In order to determine the nature of the deposits in this area a program of systematic shovel testing was conducted. A grid was established which we believed approximated the streets on the 1890 Plat and 31 shovel tests were placed within this grid.

The shovel tests measured approximately 30/40cm in diameter and all but 1 was dug into the B horizon. All matrix from these tests was sifted through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. The profile of each of these units was recorded in general terms (Table 4).

Shovel Tests 1 through 24 were placed in the two city blocks west of the courthouse square, that is the blocks bounded by Jackson, Jefferson, Grant, and Lincoln Streets. A total of 12 lots were platted in these blocks and 2 shovel tests were placed in each lot (Figure 31). These units were placed in a consistent grid over the blocks except where existing concrete structures or roads made this impossible. The shovel tests are located 5m west of each lot boundary at 14 and 44 feet south of the north lot border. Shovel test 5 was assigned a number but was not excavated because of its location within the park pavillion.

Shovel Tests 25, 26, and 27 were located 15m west of Grant Street on a north-south line. These units are 10, 20, and 30m south of the southern limit of Lincoln Street.

Shovel tests 28 through 31 were located north of the courthouse square on a north-south line 100 feet east of the western edge of the lots bordering Jackson Street. These units were excavated at 25, 75, and 125 feet north of the northern edge of Lincoln Street. Shovel test 31 was excavated 50 feet west of Shovel Test 30. This was done so that all lots in the block bounded by Jackson, Swan, Benton, and Lincoln Streets would contain 1 shovel test unit. The 2 lots not tested are presently covered by concrete and structures.

All 31 shovel tests reached the B horizon except for Shovel Test 31 which encountered large blocks of broken concrete 10cm below the surface. The blocks were too large to excavate in a shovel test unit. Also they appeared to be over very loose soil (possibly a hole) and the possibility of this unit being over a collapsed septic tank was raised.

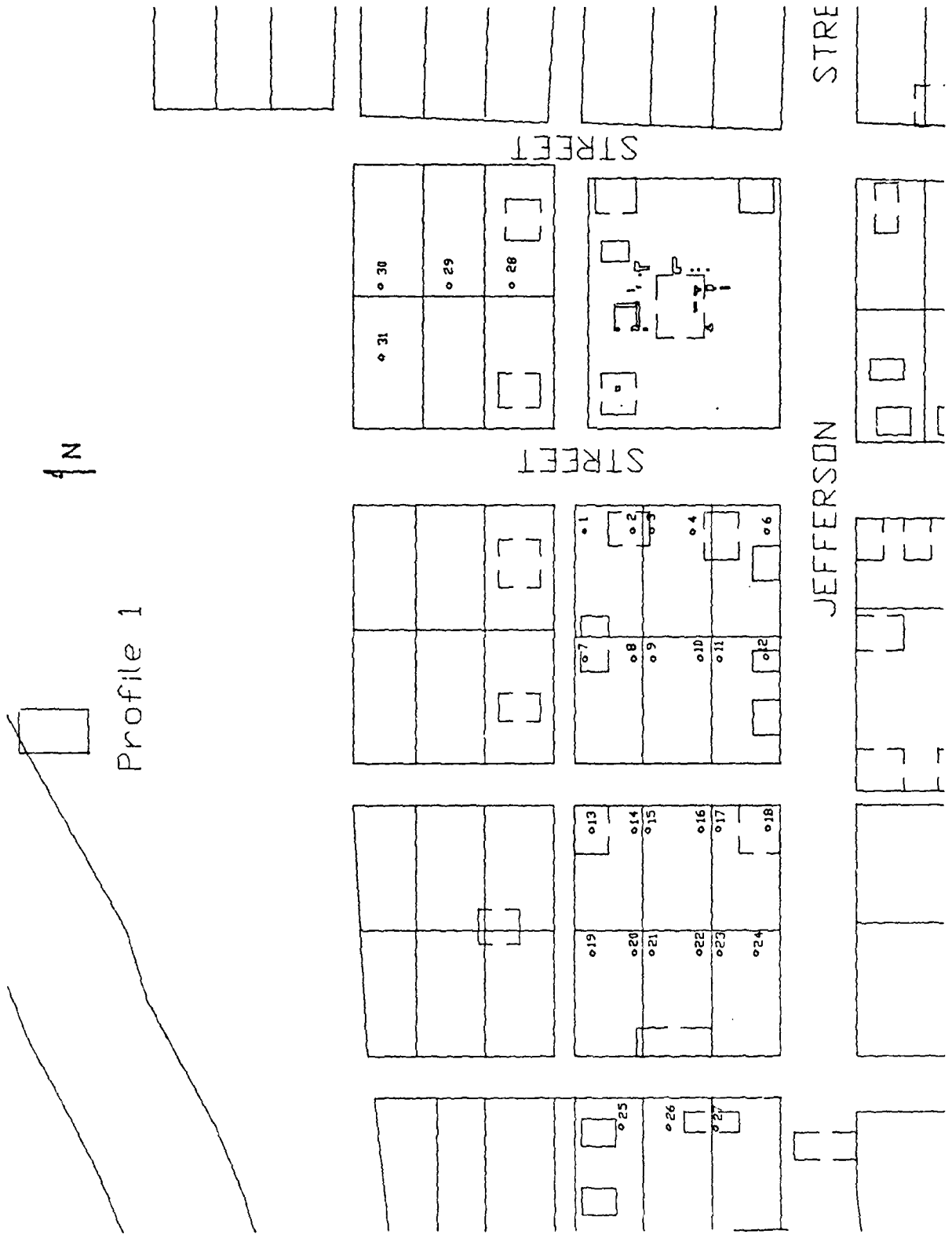


Figure 31. Location of Shovel Tests

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.

Shovel Test 1	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-20	gravel layer
20-33	mixed A/B soil
33-35+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 1	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
3	clear bottle frags, joinable
2	unid rusted iron frags
1	square-cut(?) nail
1	wire nail
1	wire (?) nail
1	unid nail

Shovel Test 2	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-37	B21 horizon
37+	natural gravel layer

SHOVEL TEST 2	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain whiteware rim sherd
1	dark blue bottle glass
1	clear window pane fragment
1	lt. green window? glass frag
1	unid fired clay fragment

Shovel Test 3	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-15	topsoil
15-47	B21 horizon
47-50+	natural gravel layer

Shovel Test 4	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-15	topsoil
15-40	mixed A/B soil
40-44+	B21 horizon (charcoal and chalk present)

SHOVEL TEST 4	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2	plain whiteware sherds
2	brown bottle/jar fragment
1	burned dark-green glass frag
2	aquamarine window pane fragmnt
1	aqua. bottle neck w/applied lip
2	square-cut nails
5	square-cut (?) nails
8	unidentified nails
21	unid oxidized iron frags

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 6

Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-16	topsoil
16-43+	B23 horizon

Shovel Test 7

Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-25	mixed A/B soil
25-83	B21 horizon
83-85+	B22 (?) horizon (gravel and clay present)

SHOVEL TEST 7

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain white porcelain rim shrd
1	plain white porcelain bdy shrd
1	plain whiteware sherd
1	earthenware bdy shrd w/red glz
1	banded 'lusterware' rim sherd
1	aqua. milk bottle? rim frag
1	clr bottle neck w/applied lip
1	aquamarine bottle neck frag
1	aquamarine bottle fragment
2	aquamarine bottle/jar frags
1	aquamarine plate glass frag
1	clear window pane fragment
1	purpled clear bottle fragment
2	unid oxidized sheet metal
1	wire nail
1	square-cut (?) nail
2	unidentifiable nails

Shovel Test 8

Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-34	mixed A/B soil
34-43+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 8

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
3	plain whiteware body sherds
1	plain whiteware rim sherd
1	clear window glass fragment
1	aquamarine window glass frag
2	clear bottle/jar fragments
1	clear bottle/jar base fragment
1	aquamarine bottle/jar fragment
1	aquamarine jar frag, embossed
2	wire nails
2	square-cut nails
1	unid oxidized nail
2	unid badly oxidized nails
1	twisted wire fragment
1	unid oxidized iron frag
1	oxidized sheet metal frag
1	oxidized metal can frag
1	red coarse brick fragment
1	mussel shell fragment

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 9		SHOVEL TEST 9	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0-10	topsoil	1	plain whiteware sherd
10-40	mixed A/B soil	1	clear window glass fragment
40-50+	B21 horizon	1	clear window glass fragment
		1	aquamarine window glass frag
		1	aquamarine window glass frag
		2	aquamarine bottle/jar fragment
		1	aquamarine bottle base
		1	light blue glass fragment
		1	dark green plate glass frag
		3	clear bottle/jar fragments
		1	purpled clear glass rim frag
		1	clr bottle frg w/red&ylw label
		1	clear frag, oil lamp cover rim
		1	clear screw-top jar rim
		2	wire nails
		3	square-cut nails
		2	unidentifiable nails
		6	unidentifiable nails
		1	burned bone fragment

Shovel Test 10		SHOVEL TEST 10	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0-10	topsoil	1	burned plain whiteware sherd
10-37	mixed A/B soil	1	burned plain whiteware rim shd
37-43+	B21 horizon	3	plain whiteware sherds
		1	plain yellow-ware sherd
		1	brown bottle jar fragment
		1	clear window glass fragment
		1	clear window glass fragment
		1	aquamarine window glass frag
		1	wire nail
		10	square-cut nails
		1	rusted metal fragment
		1	iron mule (?) shoe
		3	large mammal bone frags

Shovel Test 11		SHOVEL TEST 11	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0-13	topsoil	1	clear bottle/jar frag, embosse
13-23	mixed A/B soil	1	clear bottle/jar frag, embossed
23-38+	B21 horizon	1	unidentifiable nail
		11	bone fragments

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 12		SHOVEL TEST 12	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0-10	topsoil	1	clear window fragment
10-20+	B23 horizon	1	clear bottle/jar fragment
		1	wire nail
		1	square-cut nail

Shovel Test 13		SHOVEL TEST 13	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0-10	topsoil	2	plain whiteware sherds (plate)
10-40	gravel and large concrete blocks	2	unid opaque white glass frag
		2	milk glass canning jar lid frg
40-80	B21 horizon mixed with some charcoal and FeMn	1	clear bottle/jar? frag
		1	canning jar? frag, "D" present
		2	wire (?) nails
		1	square-cut (?) nail
		7	unidentifiable nails
		1	badly oxidized bolt
		1	box knife
		6	unid oxidized metal frags
		1	shell (?) fragment
		1	roof shingle (?) fragment

Shovel Test 14		SHOVEL TEST 14	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0-10	topsoil	1	plain whiteware base shd (cup)
10-30	gravel layer	1	screw-top canning? jar frag
30-50	mixed A/B soil	2	brown bottle/jar fragments
50-73	B21 horizon with some charcoal flecks	1	clear bottle/jar frg, embossed
		1	clear container base, jar/bowl
		1	aquamarine bottle? fragment
73-80+	B21 horizon with small FeMn flecks, infrequent	4	unid clear container fragments
		2	clear plate frags, embossed
		1	aquamarine window glass frag
		1	aquamarine window glass frag
		1	melted aquamarine plate glass
		2	square-cut nails
		1	wire nail
		1	wire (?) nail
		2	wire nails
		4	unidentifiable nails
		1	unid large iron fragment
		2	oxidized wire fragment
		7	unid badly oxidized metal

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 15	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-15	topsoil
15-30	gravel layer
30-50	mixed A/B soil
50-55+	B21 horizon with small FeMn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 15	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	clear container fragment
1	clear window glass fragment
1	wire (?) nail
1	large mammal bone

Shovel Test 16	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-15	gravel layer
15-30	mixed A/B soil
30-79	mixed A/B21 soil
79-80+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 16	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain whiteware sherd
1	brown bottle/jar fragment
1	clear bottle/jar fragment
1	unid oxidized metal frag
1	unid metal fragment
1	square-cut nail

Shovel Test 17	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-12	B22 horizon (?)
12-30	mixed A/B soil
30-58	mixed B21/A soil
58-61+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 17	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain whiteware body sherd
1	aquamarine bottle/jar fragment
1	wire nail
1	unidentifiable nail

Shovel Test 18	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-13	topsoil
13-42	mixed A/B21 soil
42-48+	B21 horizon with small FeMn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 18	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	clear window pane fragment
1	aquamarine window pane frag
1	aquamarine container fragment
1	clear container fragment
4	roof shingle (?) frags

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 19	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0- 8	topsoil
8-15	gravel layer
15-30	mixed A/B21 soil
30-43+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 19	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	burned plain whiteware bdy shd
1	aquamarine container fragment
1	green bottle glass fragment
2	square-cut nails
2	square-cut (?) nails
2	unidentifiable nails

Shovel Test 20	
Depth (cm).	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-25	mixed A/B soil
25-30+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 20	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	burned plain whiteware bdy shd
2	unid clear container fragment
5	unid oxidized metal frags
1	rusted wire (?) fragment
1	wire nail
1	unidentifiable nail

Shovel Test 21	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-12	topsoil
12-30	mixed A/B soil
30-43+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 21	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain whiteware sherd
1	plain whiteware sherd (plate)
1	clear window glass fragment
3	unid clear glass fragments
1	aquamarine bottle/jar frag
1	clear bottle/jar fragment
1	burned, clear bottle/jar frag
1	lead fishing weight
4	wire nails
2	unidentifiable nails

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 22	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0- 5	topsoil
5-10	gravel layer
10-20	A horizon
20-40	mixed A/B21 soil
40-53+	B21 horizon with Fe/Mn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 22	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
4	plain whiteware sherds
1	plain whiteware sherd (cup)
1	plain whiteware rim sherd
2	repousse whiteware rim sherd
2	plain whiteware w/maker's mark
1	green-glazed earthenware w/mark
1	clear window glass fragment
1	clear glass marble
1	clear glass bottle base
1	lt. aquamarine bottle fragment
1	unid clear glass fragment
11	wire nails
2	wire (?) nails
2	unidentifiable nails
1	bolt (5.30 cm long)
1	clothes pin metal spring
1	unidentifiable metal frag
1	metal end of pencil (?)
1	brass-pltd ornamentl disk
1	lrg mammal bone, leg part

Shovel Test 23	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0- 5	topsoil
5-28	mixed A/B soil
28-51+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 23	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain whiteware rim shd (bowl)
2	plain whiteware bdy shds (cup)
1	plain white porcelain base shd
1	aquamarine screw-cap jar frag
2	aquamarine bottle/jar frag
2	unid clear container fragment
1	unid lt. green glass fragment
1	wire nail
1	wire (?) nail
3	unid oxidized metal frag
1	copper wire bundle
1	unid crushed aluminum (?)

Shovel Test 24	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-10	topsoil
10-30	mixed A/B soil with building stones present
30+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 24	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
3	burned plain whiteware frags
1	clear container fragment
3	purpled bottle frags, lip&neck
2	wire nails
2	wire (?) nails
1	wire nails
1	unidentifiable nail
2	unid oxidized metal frags
1	unid lrg mammal bone frag

Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 25	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0- 8	topsoil
8-25	mixed A/B soil
25-30+	B21 horizon with FeMn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 25	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	clear container fragment
1	square-cut nail (broken?)
1	brick fragment

Shovel Test 26	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0- 5	topsoil
5-15	mixed A/B soil
15-28+	B21 horizon with FeMn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 26	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2	unid oxidized iron frags

Shovel Test 27	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0- 6	topsoil
6- 8	in situ painted stone floor
8-12	mixed A/B soil
12+	B21 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 27	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	clear screw-cap jar rim frag
1	square-cut nail
1	concrete fragment
1	brick or tile fragment
1	brick (?) fragment

Shovel Test 28	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-12	topsoil
12-35	mixed A/B soil
35-37+	B21 horizon with numerous FeMn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 28	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	plain white ceramic
1	broken ceramic
2	broken ceramic
1	clear glass
1	clear glass
4	clear glass
1	clear glass
1	clear glass
2	clear glass

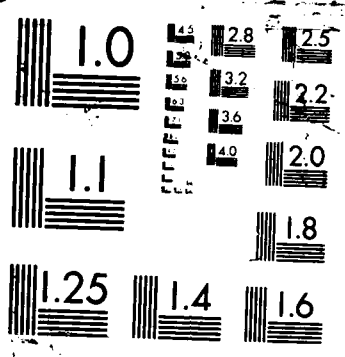


Table 4. Shovel Tests: Euro-American Artifacts and Stratigraphy.
(continued)

Shovel Test 29	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-12	topsoil
12-45	mixed A/B soil
45-53+	B21 horizon with small FeMn flecks

SHOVEL TEST 29	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	white porcelain sherd, glazed
1	clear bottle frag, mold blown
3	square-cut nails
1	square-cut (?) nail
2	unid oxidized iron frags
1	unid oxidized iron frag
2	brick fragments
1	brick frag w/mortar adher
1	mammal leg bone, burned?
5	mammal bone fragments
1	tooth, herbivore molar

Shovel Test 30	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
0-12	topsoil with gravel
12-28	B21 (?) horizon
28-34+	B23 horizon

SHOVEL TEST 30	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	aquamarine screw-top jar frag
1	clear window glass fragment
1	square-cut (?) nail
1	burned (?) bone fragment

Shovel Test 31	
Depth (cm)	Soil Description
	No profile taken - rock and concrete encountered

SHOVEL TEST 31	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	aquamarine window pane frag
1	clear window pane fragment
1	clear window pane fragment
2	brown bottle glass fragments
1	aquamarine bottle/jar fragment
1	clear bottle lip & part neck
3	wire nails
1	oxidized steel can base
1	oxidized snap closure
5	unid oxidized iron frags
7	oxidized steel wire frags
2	automobile tire fragments

The Ice House Locality (Figure 32)

Three test units were placed in the vicinity of the Ice House, primarily to look for evidence related to the use of the Ice House itself which served as a focal point for leisure time activities (Figure 33) and to check for evidence related to the reported Historic Period Indian burial from this area.

Ice House Test Unit 1 was a narrow trench, .5 x 2m, set at a right angle to the concrete footing which marked the southeast corner of the Ice House. The profile of this unit (Figure 34) revealed a silt loam horizon to a depth of 20cm. The well-developed B horizon was composed of an upper and lower unit and was devoid of Euro-American Period artifacts although some prehistoric artifacts were recovered here. Two other small, .5 x .5m, probes were located in this area. In both of these the A horizon extended to approximately 20cm with evidence of the gravel thought to have been used when the park was landscaped in Ice House Test Unit 2. The B horizons in these units were also well-developed and very few Euro-American artifacts were recovered below the A horizon in either unit (Table 5).

Local informants, present during excavation, told us that when the Ice House was removed that a considerable amount of heavy equipment work was done at this location. We strongly suspect that the soil layers related to the use of the Ice House have been removed. No evidence to suggest the presence of additional grave locations was recovered.

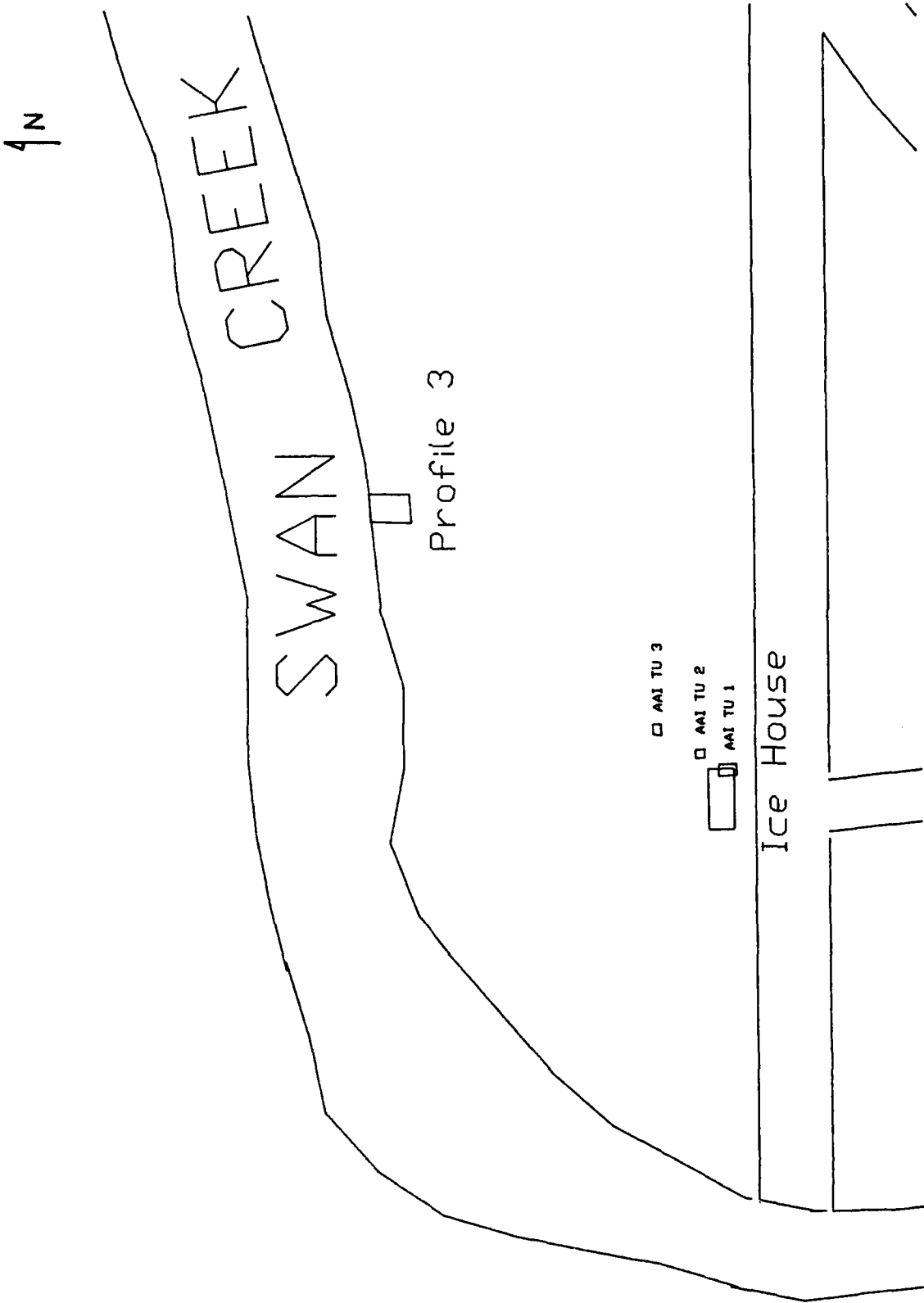


Figure 32. Location of Ice House Area Test Units

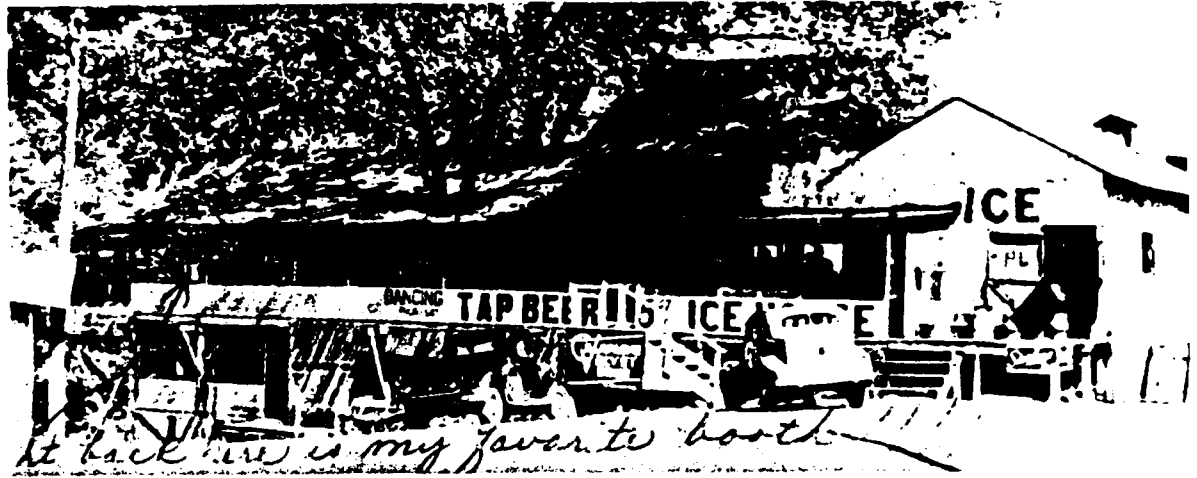
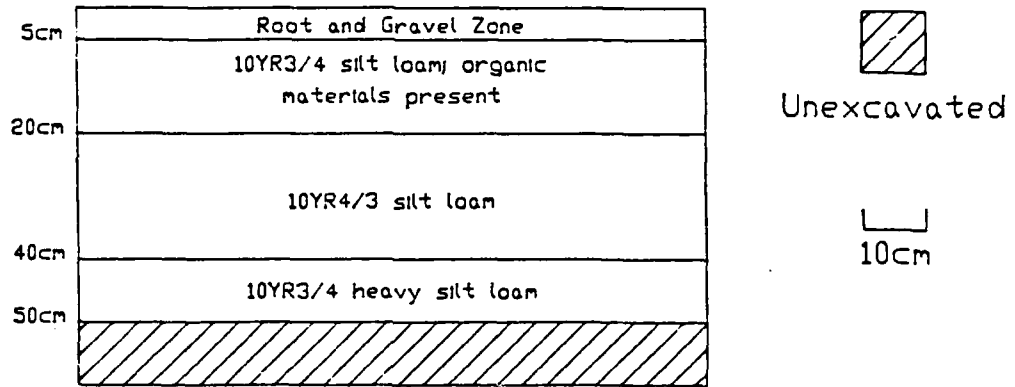
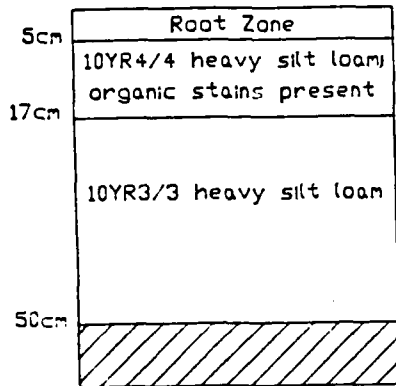


Figure 33. Photographs of the Ice House
(Edom and Edom 1983: 35)

Ice House Test Unit 1
East Wall



Ice House Test Unit 3
North Wall



Ice House Test Unit 2
North Wall

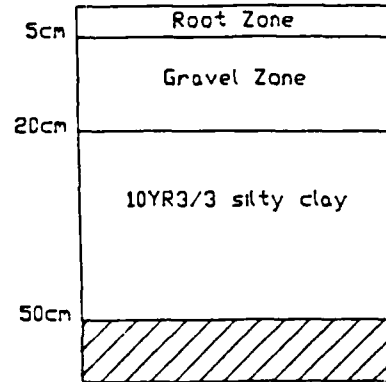


Figure 34. Ice House Units, 1, 2, 3: Profiles

Table 5. Euro-American Artifacts Recovered from Icehouse Test Units 1, 2, and 3.

Icehouse Test Unit 1

Level	Number	Description
00-20	1	white porcelain, part of toy?
00-20	5	unid clear container fragments
00-20	1	unid clear glass fragment
00-20	1	clear glass container frag
00-20	2	bright green bottle fragments
00-20	5	brown bottle glass fragments
00-20	4	clear bottle/jar glass frags
00-20	1	steel can rim fragment
00-20	1	wire nail
00-20	1	unidentifiable iron frag
15-25	3	clear window pane fragments
20-30	1	unid clear glass fragment
20-30	1	brown bottle glass fragment
20-30	1	unidentifiable nail
20-30	3	mussel shell fragments
20-30	1	concrete/mortar fragment
30-40	1	brown container glass fragment
30-40	1	brown container glass fragment
30-40	1	small caliber bullet casing
30-40	2	asbestos roof shingle frag
30-40	2	mussel shell fragments

Icehouse Test Unit 2

Level	Number	Description
00-25	1	clear glass bottle/jar frag
00-25	1	clear glass bottle rim frag
00-25	4	brown glass bottle fragments
00-25	1	brown bottle base frag, embossed
00-25	1	brown bottle neck & lip
00-25	1	unidentifiable lead frag
00-25	2	brick fragments

Icehouse Test Unit 3

Level	Number	Description
00-15	20	brown bottle/jar glass frags
00-15	4	brown bottle/jar base frags
00-15	7	clear bottle/jar fragments
00-15	5	clear container fragments
00-15	1	clear container fragment
00-15	1	burned bright green unid frag
00-15	1	burned brown glass fragment
00-15	1	burned aquamarine? fragment
00-15	1	unid brown glass fragment
00-15	4	unidentifiable nails
00-15	2	wire (?) nails
15-25	1	unid clear glass container frag
15-25	2	unidentifiable nails
15-25	2	brick fragments
25-35	3	brown bottle/jar fragments
25-35	1	clear bottle/jar fragment
25-35	1	clear unid container fragment
25-35	1	brown bottle/jar base fragment
35-45	1	brown bottle/jar base fragment

EURO-AMERICAN ARTIFACTS

Chronology

During the course of the 1986 excavations numerous artifacts from the 19th and 20th century occupation of the site were recovered. Listings of these items have been given with their provenience discussions (Tables 2 - 5). In this section an attempt is made to consider the chronological range of these materials. Table 6 presents a summary of those Euro-American artifacts for which we were able to formulate chronological estimates. Dates which are underlined in Table 6 are those which we believe, generally following Derven (1977), are the most likely period of use for the items described. Figures 35 - 37 illustrate a number of these diagnostic materials. Our discussion of the Euro-American artifacts concludes with a consideration of the nails and window glass recovered from the site.

TABLE 6. CHRONOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSTIC MATERIALS

Description	Date Range	Reference
'Purple'd' clear glass	Pre-1915	Wallis 1983:121
bottles with applied lips, made by a semi-automatic bottle machine	1880-1913 1889-ca. 1926	Newman 1970:72 Miller and Sullivan 1981:16
bottle machine (Figure 35a,c,d)		
Clear glass bottle fragment with applied lip (Probably mold-blown)	1850-1913 Post ca. 1850	Newman 1970:74 Lorrain 1968:40
Machine-made screw-top jar rim, non-ground	Post-1881	Wallis 1984:159 Toulouse 1977:103
Mold-blown bottle neck with applied lip (probably a two-piece mold, possibly blown in a semi-automatic bottle machine (Figure 35b)	1840-1913	Newman 1970:72,74

TABLE 6. CHRONOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSTIC MATERIALS (continued)

Description	Date Range	Reference
Brown, embossed bottle base made in an automatic or semi-automatic bottle machine. Embossed label on base: BALL.	semi-automatic: 1889-ca.1926	Miller and Sullivan 1981:16
	automatic: 1904-present	Miller and Sullivan 1981:16
	semi-automatic: 1880-1913	Newman 1970:72-73
	automatic:1903-present Date from makers mark Post-1893	Newman 1970:73 Toulouse 1971
Brown bottle neck and lip made in an automatic bottle machine	1920-present	Newman 1970:72
	1904-present	Miller and Sullivan 1981:16
Clear, embossed bottle/jar base (has an Owens ring) made in an automatic bottle machine	1903-present	Newman 1970:73
	1903-present	Miller and Sullivan 1981:16
Aquamarine bottle neck with a hand-finished lip. Bottle is mold-blown.	1840-1913	Newman 1970:74
Aquamarine jar base embossed with 'Sanford' Made by Sanford Mfg. Co. (Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.)	1902-1964	Toulouse 1977:71
Clear bottle lip with probable crown-type closure. Made in an automatic bottle machine	1920-present	Newman 1970:72
	1903-present	Miller and Sullivan 1981:16
Clear container embossed with '189'	possible date: 189?	
Zinc canning lids	Patented 1858	Lorrain 1968:40
Milk glass lid liner	Glass lid under zinc cap patented 1869	Toulouse 1977:135

TABLE 6. CHRONOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSTIC MATERIALS (continued)

Description	Date Range	Reference
Plain whiteware (numerous examples)	1813-present	Derven 1980:139
	<u>1850-1900</u>	
	ca. 1850-1890	Price 1979:30-33
Repousse (relief- molded) whiteware	1820-1900+	Derven 1980:135
	<u>1860-1900</u>	
	1830-1845+	Price 1979:30-33
Plain yellow-ware	1820+ - 1930	Derven 1980:139
	<u>1860-1900</u>	
Repousse' (relief- molded) pearlware (?)	1780-1840	Derven 1980:139
	<u>1800-1840</u>	
	1810-1830	Price 1979:30-33
Blue shell-edged whiteware	1830+ - 1860	Derven 1980:123,129
	1830-1860	Price 1979:30-33
Banded luster decorated whiteware rim sherd (handpainted), overglaze	1820-1900+	Derven 1980:132
	1850-1890	Maiewski and O'Brien 1984:116
		Wallis 1984:132-136
Blue (monochrome) trans- fer-printed whiteware	1780-present	Derven 1980:138
	<u>1800-1860+</u>	
	1825+ - 1860+	Price 1979:30-33
Blue (monochrome) trans- fer-printed whiteware (part of maker's mark present)	1790-present	Derven 1980:138
	<u>1800-1860+</u>	
	1825+ - 1860+	Price 1979:30-33
Brown (monochrome) trans- fer-printed whiteware	1780-present	Derven 1980:138
	<u>1800-1860+</u>	
	1825+ - 1870+	Price 1979:30-33
Red (monochrome) trans- fer-printed whiteware	1780-present	Derven 1980:138
	<u>1800-1860+</u>	
	1825+ - 1870+	Price 1979:30-33
Green (monochrome) trans- fer-printed whiteware rim sherd	1780-present	Derven 1980:138
	<u>1800-1860+</u>	
	1825+ - 1870+	Price 1979:30-33

TABLE 6. CHRONOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSTIC MATERIALS (continued)

Description	Date Range	Reference
Red Sponge-decorated whiteware (Figure 36b)	1830-1900+ <u>1850-1890</u> 1835-1870	Derven 1980:136 Price 1979:30-33
Purple-blue Sponge- decorated whiteware	1830-1900+ <u>1850-1890</u> 1835-1870	Derven 1980:136 Price 1979:30-33
Salt-glazed stoneware	1800-1880+ <u>pre-1840</u>	Derven 1980:140
Albany-slipped (opaque dark brown) stoneware	ca.1830-ca.1910	Derven 1980:123
Bristol-glazed (opaque tan) stoneware	1835-present	Derven 1980:142
Brass-plated disk made by Sears and Roebuck, Chicago, Illinois	Post-1893	Schroeder 1971
Steel can rim fragments	Post-1818	Rock 1984:101
Crown-type bottle cap fragments	Patented 1892	Lorrain 1968:42
Wire nails	1850-present <u>1890-present</u>	Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:54-55
Square-cut nails (Figure 37)	1790-present (rare after 1900) <u>1850-1890</u>	Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:46-50, 54-55
Square-cut nails (machine-made heads)	1830-present (rare after 1900) <u>1850-1890</u>	Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:51, 54-55
L-headed square-cut nail (Figure 37g)	1800-1850's	Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:46, 51, 54-55

TABLE 6. CHRONOLOGICALLY DIAGNOSTIC MATERIALS (continued)

Description	Date Range	Reference
Plastic button	1900-present	Lees 1977:78 Quotes Newberger 1944:2
Shell button	Post-1866	Lees 1977:78 Quotes Newberger 1944:2
British (?) gunflint If British, earliest ref. date is about 1780. Can still be bought today. (Figure 37j)	1780-Present	Sudbury 1976:35 Quotes Witthoft 1966:34-36

As Table 6 shows there are relatively few different items present which could be securely dated to the early or middle portions of the 19th century. Those items which we feel are most likely to be survivors of that period of the site's use are the various forms of decorated whiteware and the L-headed square nail. The British gun flint is also a good candidate for a Civil War Period artifact but we cannot be certain of this. The majority of materials recovered in the 1986 excavations fall within the mid to late 19th century with a number of materials in use during the first half of the 20th century. In general terms, this chronological range accords very well with that present in the materials recovered during the 1980 and 1984 excavations (Turner and Purrington 1980; Benn 1984). Table 7 presents the chronological range of materials in a somewhat more graphic format.

In considering the distribution of those items of possible early or middle 19th century use we find that they come almost entirely from the excavations at the southeastern portion of the site. It was also in this area that the Center for Archaeological Research investigations recovered similar materials. Investigations at the Ice House area recovered no ceramics. While a number of ceramics were recovered from the shovel testing west of the courthouse square only 1 of these items was clearly early; a piece of banded lusterware. Three pieces of decorated whiteware were recovered from the courthouse square. Table 8 illustrates the distribution of recovered ceramics.

To summarize, we can say that while artifacts from the early and mid-19th Century were recovered they make up a rather small percentage of the total inventory at the site and seem to have had a rather restricted distribution across the 1986 excavation units.

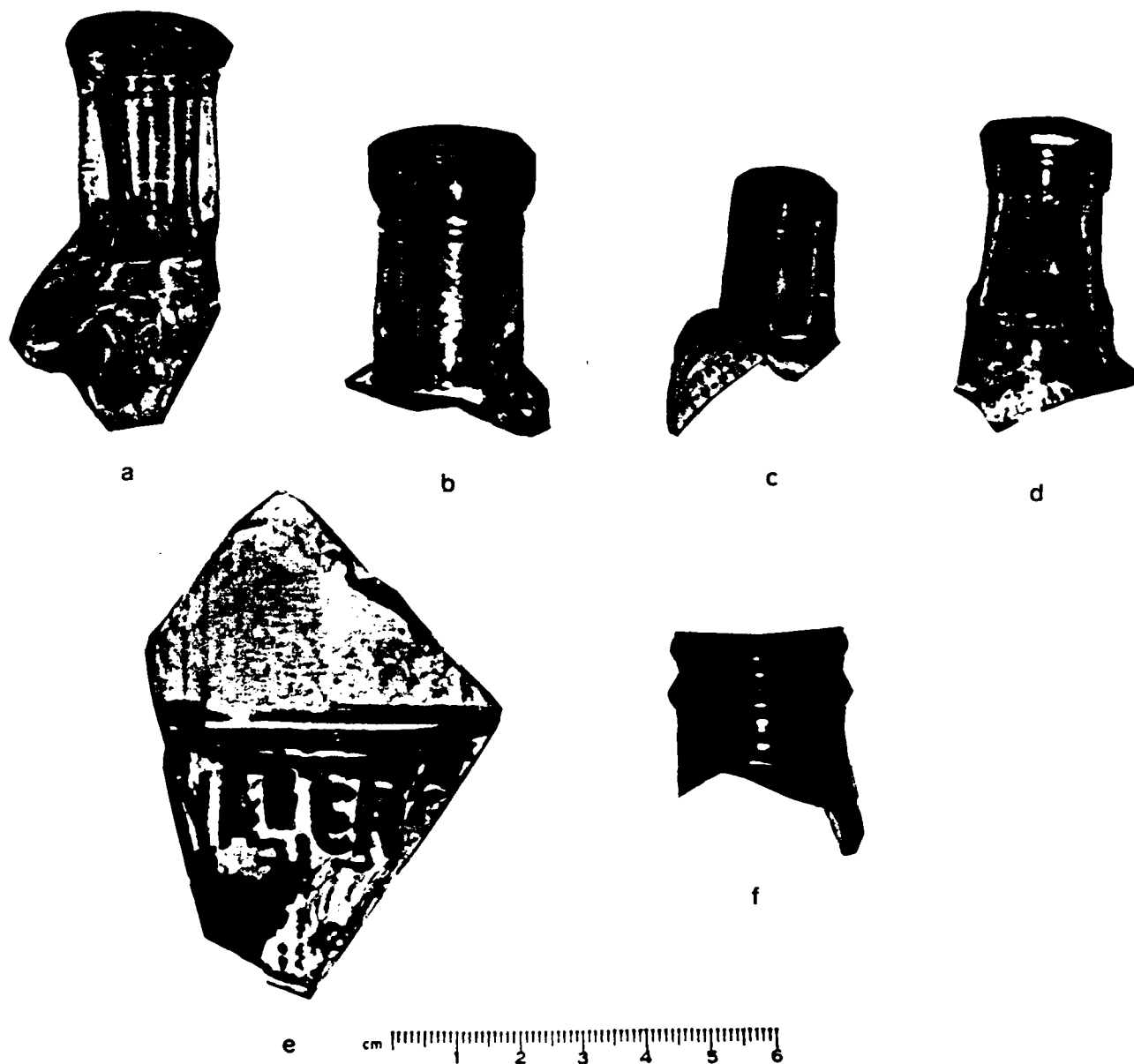


Figure 35. Glass Artifacts. a- conjoinable pieces from a slightly purpled bottle neck with an applied lip; b- mold-blown bottle neck with applied lip; c- aquamarine bottle neck with an applied lip; d- bottle neck with applied lip; e- clear glass bottle fragment with red and yellow painted label; f- brown bottle neck and lip made in an automatic bottle machine. a- Shovel test 24; b- Test Unit 2, south, 15-25cm; c- Shovel test 4; d- Shovel test 7; e- Shovel test 9; f- Test Unit 2, Icehouse, 00-25cm.

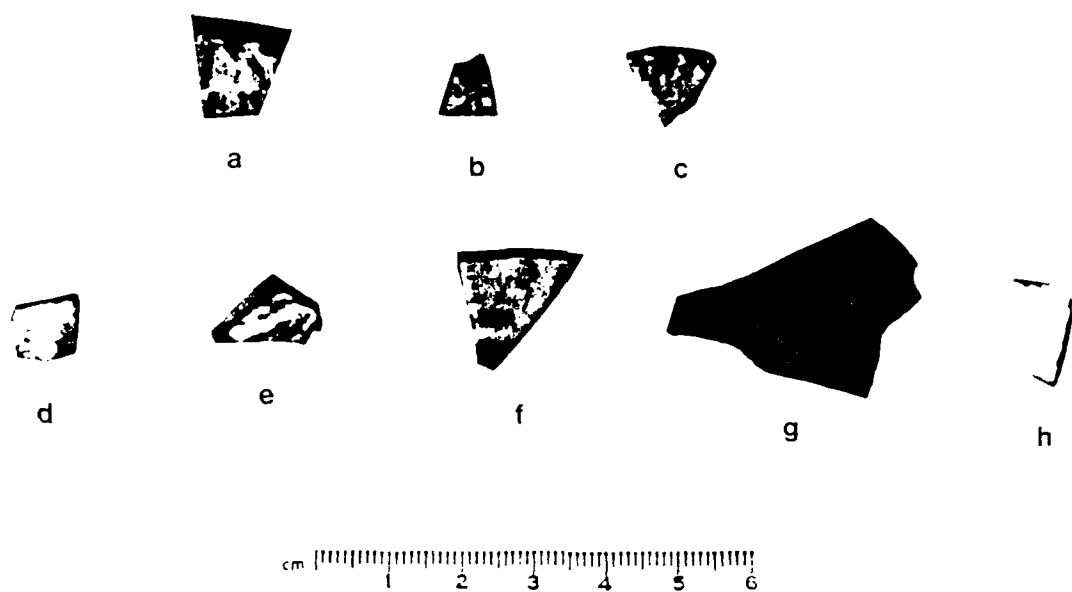


Figure 36. Ceramic Artifacts. a- blue shell-edged whiteware; b- red sponge-decorated whiteware; c- blue shell-edged whiteware; d,e,h- blue (monochrome) transfer-printed whiteware with part of maker's mark; f- plain whiteware; g- blue (monochrome) transfer-printed whiteware.
 a- Test Unit 1, south, 3-70cm; b,e- Test Unit 3, south, 00-15cm; d,e,h- Block 7, Unit 21, 35-45cm; f- Block 4, Unit 22, 15-25cm; g- Block 1, Unit 10, 00-15cm.



Figure 37. Metal Artifacts. a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h - square nails; i- unidentified iron fitting with ornamental brass end; j- gun flint.
 a,d- Block 26, Unit 5, 15-25cm; b- Block 7, Unit 21, 25-35cm; c- Block 4, Unit 22, 00-15cm; e- Test Unit 2, south, 00-15cm; f- Test Unit 2, south, 15-25cm; g- Block 27, Unit 1, 25-35cm; h,j- Block 26, Unit 4, 15-25cm; i- Block 27, Unit 1, 15-25cm.

Table 7. Chronological Range of Euro-American Artifacts

pre-1800	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	post-1920
	-	monochrome transfer printed whiteware	-					
	-----	relief molded pearlware?	---					
			-----	plain whiteware	-----			
			-	blue shell-				
				edged				
				whiteware				
			-	sponge-decorated whiteware	-			
			--	banded luster ware	--			
			-	relief molded whiteware	-			
			-----	yellowware	-----			
			-----	steel can rims	-----			
		-	salt glazed stoneware	-				
			--	Albany Slipped stoneware	--			
			-----	Bristol glazed stoneware	-----			
		?	-----	purpled glass	----			
					-	mold-blown applied-		
						lip bottle		
						-	machine-made screw top jar	----
	-----	gun flint	-----	?				
		-	L-headed square nail	-				
	-----	square cut nails	-----					
			--	square cut nails with	--			
				machine-made heads				
					----	wire nails	-----	
					----	zinc canning lid	-----	
						-	milk glass lid liner	----

Table 8. Distribution of Euro-American Ceramics

Provenience	Level	Number	Description
Shovel Test 2		1	plain whiteware rim sherd
Shovel Test 4		2	plain whiteware sherds
Shovel Test 7		1	plain whiteware sherd
		1	plain white porcelain rim sherd
		1	plain white porcelain body sherd
		1	earthenware body sherd with red glaze
		1	banded 'lusterware' rim sherd
Shovel Test 8		3	plain whiteware body sherds
		1	plain whiteware rim sherd
Shovel Test 9		1	plain whiteware sherd
Shovel Test 10		1	burned plain whiteware sherd
		1	burned plain whiteware rim sherd
		3	plain whiteware sherds
		1	plain yellow-ware sherd
Shovel Test 13		2	plain whiteware sherds (plate)
Shovel Test 14		1	plain whiteware base sherd (cup)
Shovel Test 16		1	plain whiteware sherd
Shovel Test 17		1	plain whiteware body sherd
Shovel Test 19		1	burned plain whiteware body sherd
Shovel Test 20		1	burned plain whiteware body sherd
Shovel Test 21		1	plain whiteware sherd
		1	plain whiteware sherd (plate)
Shovel Test 22		4	plain whiteware sherds
		1	plain whiteware sherd (cup)
		1	plain whiteware rim sherd
		2	repousse whiteware rim sherd
		2	plain whiteware with maker's mark
		1	green-glazed earthenware with mark
Shovel Test 23		1	plain whiteware rim sherd (bowl)
		2	plain whiteware body sherds (cup)
		1	plain white porcelain base sherd
Shovel Test 24		3	burned plain whiteware fragments
Shovel Test 28		1	plain whiteware base sherd
Shovel Test 29		1	white porcelain sherd, glazed

Table 8. Distribution of Euro-American Ceramics (cont'd)

Provenience	Level	Number	Description
Test Unit 1, South	00-40	1	stoneware base? sherd, Albany glazed
	40-50	1	Bristol glazed stoneware sherd
	40-50	6	burned plain whiteware sherds
	40-50	1	plain whiteware sherd
	40-50	1	burned semiporcelain whiteware
	50-60	1	plain white porcelain sherd
	50-60	2	burned plain whiteware sherds
	50-60	6	plain whiteware sherds
	50-60	1	brown transfer ware, monochrome
	60-70	6	plain whiteware sherds
	60-70	2	shell-edged whiteware sherds
	60-70	1	sponge-decorated whiteware sherd
	60-70	2	gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
	60-70	1	Albany-glazed stoneware sherd
	60-70	1	red transfer whiteware sherd
Test Unit 2, South	00-15	1	plain whiteware sherd
	00-15	1	pearlware? sherd with molded design
	15-25	2	burned unidentified stoneware rim sherds
	15-25	1	burned earthenware sherd, red paste
	15-25	1	earthenware sherd, yellow paste
	15-25	1	sponge-decorated? sherd, blue design
	25-35	2	burned plain whiteware sherds
	25-35	3	plain whiteware sherds
	25-35	1	sponge-decorated rim sherd, blue
	25-35	1	unidentified glazed earthenware fragment
	35-45	2	plain whiteware sherds
	35-45	1	burned glazed earthenware fragment
	35-45	1	green transfer wave rim sherd
Test Unit 3, South	00-15	1	shell-edged whiteware, blue edge
	00-15	2	plain whiteware sherds
	00-15	1	sponge-decorated whiteware, red

Table 8. Distribution of Euro-American Ceramics (cont'd)

Provenience	Level	Number	Description
Block 1, Unit 10	00-15	11	burned plain whiteware sherds
	00-15	4	plain whiteware sherds, 1 rim
	00-15	2	burned plain whiteware rim sherd
	00-15	1	plain yellowware rim sherd
	00-15	1	blue transferware, monochrome
	14-25	1	burned plain whiteware sherd
	15-25	9	plain whiteware sherds, 2 rim
	25-40	1	plain whiteware sherd
Block 4, Unit 22	00-15	1	plain whiteware sherd
	15-25	3	plain whiteware sherds
	15-25	1	plain whiteware with maker's mark
	25-35	4	plain whiteware sherds
Block 7, Unit 21	35-45	4	blue transferware, monochrome
Block 26, Unit 4	15-25	1	plain porcelain sherd
	15-25	1	plain whiteware sherd
Block 26, Unit 9	00-15	1	plain whiteware sherd
	15-24	2	plain porcelain body sherds
	24-35	1	yellowish glazed stoneware sherd
Block 27, Unit 1	25-35	3	plain whiteware sherds
	25-35	1	blue transfer whiteware sherd
	25-35	1	Albany-glazed stoneware sherd
	25-35	1	plain whiteware base sherd (cup)
	35-45	1	salt-glazed stoneware sherd

Nails (Figure 37a-h)

Several hundred nails and nail fragments were recovered during the 1986 excavations. We began our analysis of these materials by classifying all the identifiable nails as either square-cut or wire types. Unfortunately, many nails in the sample were too badly oxidized to identify with any certainty. Heavily oxidized specimens were tabulated and excluded from further analysis. From the recovered inventory we were able to identify 133 square-cut nails and 95 wire nails.

The total length and shaft length of all whole, straight or slightly bent nails was calculated. Severely bent and broken nails were not measured. All measured nails were also assigned a pennyweight, so that this sample can easily be compared with nails recovered from other Historic Period sites. These data are presented in Table 9 (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:56; Richards and Conover Hardware Co. 1931:341; Walker 1971:69). Nails that fell between two standard weights were assigned to the one to which they were closest.

TABLE 9. Length of Standard Nail Sizes

Pennyweight	Inches	Centimeters
2 d.	1 --- in.	2.54 cm
3 d.	1 1/4 in.	3.18 cm
4 d.	1 1/2 in.	3.81 cm
5 d.	1 3/4 in.	4.45 cm
6 d.	2 --- in.	5.08 cm
7 d.	2 1/4 in.	5.72 cm
8 d.	2 1/2 in.	6.35 cm
9 d.	2 3/4 in.	6.99 cm
10 d.	3 --- in.	7.62 cm
12 d.	3 1/4 in.	8.26 cm
16 d.	3 1/2 in.	8.89 cm
20 d.	4 --- in.	10.16 cm
30 d.	4 1/2 in.	11.43 cm

Square-cut nails. Machine-made square-cut nails were first made in the United States in 1790. Until 1825, most nails were cut in a hand-cranked machine and headed by hand-driven hammer blows. After 1825, water-powered nail-cutting machines came into wide-spread use and provided an effective method of both cutting and heading nails in the same machine. By 1830, the thick, uniform heads of machine-headed nails were easily distinguishable from earlier hand-driven heads and pre-1825 machine-made heads. Square-cut nails were most popular between 1850 and 1888. After 1890, square-cut nails in the United States were almost completely replaced by wire nails, though they were still produced for special purposes (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:44-48).

The 133 square-cut nails identified varied in overall length from 2.20 cm to 10.35 cm and in shaft length from 2.10 to 10.00 cm. Of this group, 37 of the nails had machine-made heads and clearly dated after 1830. Other nails appeared to have machined heads, but were too badly oxidized for definite identification. One nail was an L-headed 16d. nail (Figure 37g). Fontana and Greenleaf (1962) state that this type of nail was in common use from 1800-1850's.

Two fine-blued nails were identified. These nails were used "almost exclusively in wood lath work." (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:58). Bluing was the result of heating the nails to sterilize them, since lathers commonly worked with nails in their mouths. One of these nails was a 3d. nail and the other was a 4d. nail.

Fontana and Greenleaf (1962:57) and Walker (1971:73-74) assigned general nail functions based upon pennyweight. This study used modern pennyweight designations for describing length. These standards were in use by 1897. Prior to this date, standard pennyweight designations were somewhat variable, as shown by S.D. Kimbark's Illustrated catalogue of 1876 (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:55-56; Walker 1971:69).

Over half of the square-cut nails at Old Forsyth were 3d. and 4d. nails, which were apparently most commonly used for shingling. 5d. nails were commonly used for finishing work and ornamentation. Customarily, 6d. nails were used for clapboarding and finishing and 8d. nails for flooring and finishing. Often 10d. nails were used to nail wooden floors, while 16d. and larger nails were used for heavy framing.

Table 10 presents the metric data associated with the recovered square nails from the 1986 excavations.

Table 10. Square-cut Nails: Length (in cm)

Provenience	Total Length	Shaft Length	Pennyweight
Shovel Test 4	2.80	2.33	2d.
	3.95	3.55	4d.
	3.80	----	d.
Shovel Test 8	6.55	6.31	8d.
Shovel Test 9	3.88	3.66	4d.
	3.31	3.13	3d.
Shovel Test 10	6.53	6.35	8d.
	3.90	3.80	4d.
	6.25	6.10	8d.
	3.97	3.72	4d.
	----	3.70	4d.
Shovel Test 12	5.40	5.10	6d.
Shovel Test 14	4.12	3.90	4d.
	5.37	5.20	6d.
Shovel Test 19	3.84	----	d.
	3.95	3.75	4d.
	4.25	----	d.
Test Unit 1 South 0 - 40cm	9.60	9.15	16d.
Test Unit 1 South 40 - 50cm	4.79	4.60	5d.
	5.42	----	d.
	3.25	3.00	3d.
Test Unit 2 South 0 - 15cm	7.69	7.42	10d.
	7.80	7.35	10d.
Test Unit 2 South 15 - 25cm	4.62	4.35	5d.
	6.34	6.10	8d.
Test Unit 2 South 25 - 35cm	3.92	3.62	4d.

Table 10. Square-cut Nails: Length (in cm)
(continued)

Provenience	Total Length	Shaft Length	Pennyweight
Block 1, Unit 10	3.95	3.80	4d.
0 - 15cm	4.16	----	d.
Block 1, Unit 10	5.40	5.10	6d.
15 - 25cm	3.20	3.00	3d.
Block 4, Unit 22	5.24	4.95	6d.
0 - 15cm	5.06	4.86	6d.
Block 4, Unit 22	3.98	3.82	4d.
15 - 25cm			
Block 4, Unit 22	7.95	7.60	12d.
25 - 35cm	7.95	----	d.
	3.40	3.15	3d.
Block 7, Unit 21	3.84	3.66	4d.
25 - 35cm			
Block 26, Unit 4	10.3	10.00	20d.
15 - 25cm	4.67	4.37	5d.
	3.05	2.85	kn.d.
	2.20	2.10	kn.d.
Block 26, Unit 4	3.18	3.06	3d.
25 - 35cm			
Block 26, Unit 5	3.05	2.93	3d.
15 - 25cm	5.40	5.20	6d.
	6.40	6.10	8d.
	3.20	3.00	3d.
	3.25	3.14	3d.
	3.24	3.07	3d.
	3.95	3.73	4d.
Block 26, Unit 9	3.78	3.62	4d.
0 - 15cm	3.87	----	d.
Block 26, Unit 9	4.00	3.75	4d.
15 - 24cm			
Block 26, Unit 9	5.05	4.80	6d.
24 - 35cm			

Table 10. Square-cut Nails: Length (in cm)
(continued)

Provenience	Total Length	Shaft Length	Pennyweight
Block 27, Unit 1 15 - 25cm	3.16	3.00	3d.
Block 27, Unit 1 25 - 35cm	6.50	6.25	8d.
	5.20	4.96	6d.
	5.73	5.50	7d.
	3.93	3.70	4d.
	6.70	6.45	8d.
	6.70	6.50	8d.
	6.50	----	d.
	6.30	6.12	8d.
	5.05	4.84	6d.
	3.21	3.00	3d.
	3.22	3.01	3d.
	10.3	----	d.
	7.74	----	d.
	10.0	9.40	16d.
	3.24	3.08	3d.

Wire Nails. Wire nail production began in the United States after 1850. The industry was slow to grow until 1879, when manufacturers successfully used American-made steel wire to make wire nails. Between 1879 and 1888, wire nail production grew until it made up 20% of total domestic nail production. By 1895, wire nails made up 75% of the total American output, and almost completely replaced the square-cut nail industry.

Out of the recovered materials we were able to identify 95 wire nails. They varied in overall length from 2.10 to 9.00 cm, and in shaft length from 1.80 to 8.75 cm. The same general functions can be assigned to square-cut nails. Four wire nails were identified as roofers nails. Each of these nails had a large washer attached to its head.

Table 11 presents the metric data associated with the wire nails recovered by the 1986 excavations.

Table 11. Wire Nails: Length (in cm)

Provenience	Total Length	Shaft Length	Pennyweight
Shovel Test 1	5.07	4.85	6d.
	4.29	4.14	4d.
Shovel Test 7	4.39	4.26	5d.
Shovel Test 8	4.82	4.65	5d.
Shovel Test 9	5.28	5.06	6d.
Shovel Test 10	5.53	5.30	6d.
Shovel Test 12	6.45	6.20	8d.
Shovel Test 13	7.28	----	d.
Shovel Test 14	2.80	2.67	2d.
	6.50	6.30	8d.
Shovel Test 15	6.36	6.16	8d.
Shovel Test 17	4.02	3.83	4d.
Shovel Test 20	3.28	3.18	3d.
Shovel Test 21	2.10	1.80	kn.d.
	4.10	3.95	4d.
Shovel Test 22	6.52	6.32	8d.
	3.37	3.24	3d.
	3.30	3.10	3d.
	3.74	3.63	8d.
	5.00	----	d.
	5.25	----	d.
Shovel Test 23	9.00	8.75	16d.
	6.80	6.50	8d.
Shovel Test 24	6.50	6.35	8d.
	5.20	5.00	6d.
	3.95	----	d.
Shovel Test 31	6.30	6.09	8d.

Table 11. Wire Nails: Length (in cm)
(continued)

Provenience	Total Length	Shaft Length	Pennyweight
Test Unit 2 South 0 - 15cm	3.24	3.18	3d.
Test Unit 2 South 15 - 25cm	4.36	----	d.
	4.52	----	d.
	4.60	----	d.
	4.33	4.13	4d.
	6.59	6.38	8d.
	6.36	6.16	8d.
Block 1, Unit 10 0 - 15cm	3.00	2.90	3d.
	3.23	3.03	3d.
	6.65	6.40	8d.
	6.63	6.48	8d.
	6.66	6.44	8d.
	6.74	6.50	8d.
	5.33	5.20	6d.
Block 26, Unit 5 15 - 25cm	4.95	4.80	6d.
Block 26, Unit 9 15 - 24cm	3.57	3.47	3d.
Block 26, Unit 25 0 - 10cm	3.85	3.70	4d.
Block 27, Unit 1 5 - 15cm	6.17	5.92	7d.
Block 27, Unit 1 15 - 25cm	5.38	5.22	6d.
	5.02	4.82	6d.
	4.50	4.36	5d.
	5.30	5.13	6d.
	3.24	3.14	3d.
	5.42	5.27	6d.
Block 27, Unit 1 15 - 25cm	5.40	----	d.
Block 27, Unit 1 25 - 35cm	4.80	4.75	6d.
	6.66	6.46	8d.

Glass Window Panes

Several hundred fragments of window glass were recovered during the 1986 test excavations at Old Forsyth. All of the fragments were plate glass ranging from clear to aquamarine in color. Many of the fragments were patinated, which was especially true of the aquamarine glass fragments.

Window Glass Thickness as a Chronological Marker. Several recent studies of Historic Period window glass have suggested that changes in pane thickness over time can be used to form approximate estimates for the ages of historic sites (Lees 1977:116-120; Walker 1971:74-78; Wallis 1980; Wallis 1984:120, 184-186). These studies argue that window panes have become progressively thicker through time.

Walker (1971:77-78) compared window pane fragments from the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas (ca. 1841 - 1863) with those from a number of early to mid-19th Century historic sites in the United States and developed a rough chronology for dating window glass by thickness.

He found that 82% of the window panes from the Arkansas Post Bank measured 1.2 mm thick. These figures suggest that mid 19th century sites (pre-Civil War?) will evidence a preponderance of window glass 1.6 mm or thinner.

From his literature review, Walker concluded that glass measuring .8 mm or less only occurs on sites occupied between 1820 and 1840 and 1.2 mm glass was present only on sites built or occupied before 1845, while window-panes 1.6 mm thick occurred in buildings constructed just after 1845. This suggests that all window panes less than 1.5 mm thick date prior to 1845.

We tested Walker's conclusions by briefly examining the analysis of window panes recovered from the North Parade Ground structures and rock concentrations at Fort Washita (Lewis 1975:46, 93) and the recent excavations of the 1824 barracks at Fort Towson (Gettys and Cheek 1984:82). Both forts were located in southeastern Oklahoma in the vicinity of the Red River.

The main occupation of Fort Washita was from 1842-1865. The North Parade Ground structures were built in 1842 and burned in 1856. Fort Towson was in use from 1824 to the end of the Civil War but the 1824 barracks was torn down in the mid-1840's. If Walker's dating of glass thickness is correct, most of the glass at Fort Washita should be 1.6 mm or thinner, while there would be a high percentage of pane fragments in the 1824 barracks at Fort Towson 1.2 mm or thinner.

From the reported examples, 26% of the window glass fragments from Fort Washita structures examined measured 1.3 -1.6 mm thick. This range matches Walker's suggestion for mid-19th Century buildings and coincides with percentages of window glass from the contemporary Arkansas Post Bank.

At Fort Towson, 53% of the structural plate glass from the 1824 barracks measured 1.2 mm or thinner, while 91% was 1.6 mm or thinner. These percentages seem to add support to Walker's conclusions.

In his study of the late 19th century Oklahoma town of Old Hardesty (ca. 1886-1906), Lees (1977:116-120) found that the bulk of the 3250 window pane fragments (85%) recovered measured 2.0 mm or thicker. At this site 72% of the pieces measured 2.0 mm thick. Only 14% of the panes were 2.5 mm or thicker, suggesting that the bulk of window glass in late 19th century buildings will measure around 2.0 mm thick.

The presence of a small amount (15%) of 1.5 mm or thinner plate glass fragments caused Lees to question Walker's assertion that all 1.5 mm glass dates prior to 1845.

Wallis (1984:212, 183-186) recently examined window pane fragments from the Cow Creek site and other historic sites in Okfuskee County, Oklahoma, and surface collections from the LostDuck Creek Watershed in western Kay County, Oklahoma (Wallis 1980). The Cow Creek site dated from the early 1900's to the 1930's, while the other examined sites (30f33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42) all dated to the post-Statehood Period (post-1907), ranging in age from the early to the mid-19th Century. The LostDuck Creek Watershed sites also dated to this period.

In this study 60-75% of the window pane fragments from each of these sites measured 2.5 mm in thickness or greater, suggesting that the bulk of glass on sites from the first half of the 19th century will be 2.5 mm thick or greater.

These studies suggest that window glass on 19th and 20th century historic sites can be used successfully to form an approximate estimate of the dates of occupation of a given site. Walker's (1971) analysis implies that sites with a high percentage of 1.6 mm or thinner window panes date prior to ca. 1850. Lees' (1977) study indicates sites occupied from ca. 1880-1905 will have a high percentage of 2.0 mm thick pane fragments. Finally, Wallis' (1980, 1984) study suggests the bulk of window glass on early to mid-20th century sites will be 2.5 mm or thicker.

Window Glass from Old Forsyth. While we recognize that the studies discussed above did not take into consideration the variations in pane thickness which may have resulted from the manufacturing processes or the places of origin, we thought it would be interesting to see if the pane thicknesses recovered from the 1986 excavations at Old Forsyth would match that expected, given its known period of occupation.

Because of the very large number of items in this artifact category not every bit of window glass was measured. Rather samples were chosen from individual proveniences and up to 35 fragments of glass from each provenience

were measured for thickness using a vernier caliper. Window glass fragments less than one centimeter in their greatest dimension were not measured.

In all, 408 pane fragments ranging from 1.2 mm to 7.2 mm in thickness were measured. Fifty-nine percent of the pieces were aquamarine, and 41% were clear. The thicknesses of 349 of the 408 measured fragments ranged from 1.5 mm - 2.9 mm (85% of all measured glass). Only 3% of the panes were less than 1.5 mm thick, while 11% of the glass was 3.0 mm to 7.2 mm thick.

Based on the studies cited above, we analyzed window glass at Old Forsyth using the chronological scheme presented in Table 12. For our purposes we added the division 1.7 mm - 1.9 mm to those previously discussed. This range of thicknesses was separated from the 2.0 mm - 2.4 mm range, since the documentary evidence indicates much window glass of 2.0 mm thickness probably dates to the late nineteenth century. Hence, we chose to segregate the 1.7 mm - 1.9 mm thickness category to see if it demonstrated a significant pattern of distribution.

Table 12. Window Pane Thickness and Chronology

Glass Thickness	Relative Date
1.6 mm or less	Pre-ca. 1850
1.7 mm-1.9 mm	Unknown
2.0 mm-2.4 mm	ca. 1880-1905
2.5 mm or more	Post-1905

The use of frequencies of window pane fragments as a dating tool at Old Forsyth was complicated by the long period of occupation of the town (ca. 1830-1950). The distribution of window glass was plotted in three ways to determine if there were any meaningful pattern present at the site.

First, the total measured window pane population (N=408) was examined in order to study the overall frequencies of various thicknesses of window glass. Within this population, 13.7% of the fragments measured less than 1.7mm (most from 1.2mm to 1.6mm) in thickness, 26.5% of the glass was 1.7 mm to 1.9 mm thick, while 40% ranged from 2.0 mm to 2.4 mm thick and 29% of the panes were 2.5 mm or thicker.

Although glass ranging from 2.0 mm to 2.4 mm thick was the most abundant, the percentages in each tentative date range category were rather evenly distributed, making date-range inferences based on ratios of various thicknesses of glass difficult. However, 69% of the measured window pane

fragments were 2.0 mm or thicker, suggesting that deposits from which these materials were recovered at the site tend to date to the late 19th and 20th centuries. This agrees with the overall date range which could be established for the other chronologically diagnostic materials recovered from the site during the 1986 excavations. The minor presence of window glass less than 1.6 mm thick implied that some pre-Civil War structural remains may be present.

Next we attempted to determine if there were any easily recognizable pattern to the horizontal distribution of glass with these various thicknesses (Table 13). This was done only on a presence or absence basis and no attempt was made to calculate percentages. Table 13 illustrates that, with the exception of the Shovel Tests, the distribution of the various thickness sizes across the site is virtually identical for each category.

Table 13. Horizontal Distribution of Window Glass Panes

< 1.6mm	1.7-1.9mm	2.0-2.4mm	> 2.4mm
Shovel Test 2	Shovel Test 14	Shovel Test 2	Shovel Test 4
Shovel Test 7	Shovel Test 31	Shovel Test 8	Shovel Test 7
Shovel Test 9		Shovel Test 10	Shovel Test 9
Shovel Test 18		Shovel Test 12	Shovel Test 14
		Shovel Test 14	Shovel Test 22
		Shovel Test 15	Shovel Test 28
		Shovel Test 21	Shovel Test 30
		Shovel Test 28	Shovel Test 31
		Shovel Test 31	
Test Unit 1, S	Test Unit 1, S	Test Unit 1, S	Test Unit 1, S
Test Unit 2, S	Test Unit 2, S	Test Unit 2, S	Test Unit 3, S
		Test Unit 3, S	
Block 1, Unit 10	Block 1, Unit 10	Block 1, Unit 10	Block 1, Unit 10
Block 4, Unit 22	Block 4, Unit 22	Block 4, Unit 22	Block 4, Unit 22
	Block 6, Unit 25	Block 6, Unit 25	Block 6, Unit 25
Block 7, Unit 21	Block 7, Unit 21	Block 7, Unit 21	Block 7, Unit 21
Block 26, Unit 1	Block 26, Unit 1	Block 26, Unit 1	Block 26, Unit 1
Block 26, Unit 4	Block 26, Unit 4	Block 26, Unit 4	Block 26, Unit 4
Block 26, Unit 5	Block 26, Unit 5	Block 26, Unit 5	Block 26, Unit 5
	Block 26, Unit 9	Block 26, Unit 9	Block 26, Unit 9
Block 27, Unit 1	Block 27, Unit 1	Block 27, Unit 1	Block 27, Unit 1

Finally, we examined the distribution of the various thickness categories at two particular locations where we thought there was the highest chance of early deposits; the lower levels of the units in Blocks 26 and 27 and in the displaced midden zone of Test Unit 1, South. Table 14 shows that while these units contain several examples of the thinner window glass, examples of glass 2.0mm or thicker are also present. In short, the results of this study are inconclusive.

Table 14. Distribution of Window Glass Panes in Selected Proveniences

Provenience	< 1.7mm	1.7-1.9mm	2.0-2.4mm	> 2.4mm
Test Unit 1, South displaced midden	2	1	2	1
Block 26, Unit 1 25-35cm	2	2		2
Block 26, Unit 9 24-35cm		2		1
Block 27, Unit 1 25-35cm	19	16	15	
35-45cm	3	13	5	2
45-55cm			1	

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Materials recovered by the 1986 excavations consisted entirely of discarded lithic tools and lithic waste. Eight large points were found; these represent four named types (see Table 15). Langtry Stemmed points (Figure 38a) may have been used into Mississippian times, but the other three types (Stone Square Stemmed [Figure 38d], Table Rock Stemmed [Figure 38b,c,g,j], and Gary Stemmed) are found in Middle Archaic through Woodland contexts. All four types are common to the Late Archaic Period.

Jefferson City chert is the most common lithic type among tools and flakes. From identifiable cortex, both stream and outcrop (quarry) sources were used. Outcrop cortex is more common on tools; flake debris shows an equal number of stream cortex and outcrop cortex examples (although most flakes had no cortex at all). Among other lithic types, stream cortex is more common.

Core-flake manufacture was carried on here, using Jefferson City chert and quartz as preferred materials. One core, several possible core fragments, and tested pebbles were found. Three stone hammers made of Jefferson City quartzite and sandstone were found. Two of these are also manos used presumably in food preparation, but all three could have been used in stone working.

Biface use is inferred from rounded, scarred edges on several fragments and broken items. Broken bifaces without use damage and/or with sinuous, irregular edges are interpreted as tool production failures. "Biface thinning flakes" (flakes with faceted and/or worn platforms and dorsal scars from at least two directions in addition to the flake's fracture direction) also indicate tool manufacture and/or resharpening.

Four of the eight large points are complete or nearly complete; possibly these were discarded here because they were being replaced. Two others were apparently broken during use, manufacture, or resharpening.

Heat treatment (inferred from contrasting glossy and dull flake scars) was recognized on very few flakes and on only two artifacts. Heat fracture is very common, but does not necessarily indicate use of fire during prehistoric occupation(s).

Incidental damage (scarred edges) occurs very often on both artifacts and flakes. For this reason, very few modified flakes or tools defined on the basis of edge damage (such as scrapers) were identified. Both incidental damage and heat fracture could be expected on a site with such intensive use during historic and recent times.

Table 15. Dart Points

Description	Date Range	Reference
Gary Stemmed	Late Archaic-Woodland	Chapman 1980:308
Stone Square Stemmed (?)	5000-1000 B.C. Middle to Late Archaic	Chapman 1975:257
Stone Square Stemmed	5000-1000 B.C. Middle to Late Archaic	Chapman 1975:257
Langtry Stemmed	Late Archaic-Woodland, possibly Early Missis- sippian	Chapman 1980:310
Table Rock Stemmed	3000-1000 B.C. Late Archaic	Chapman 1975:258

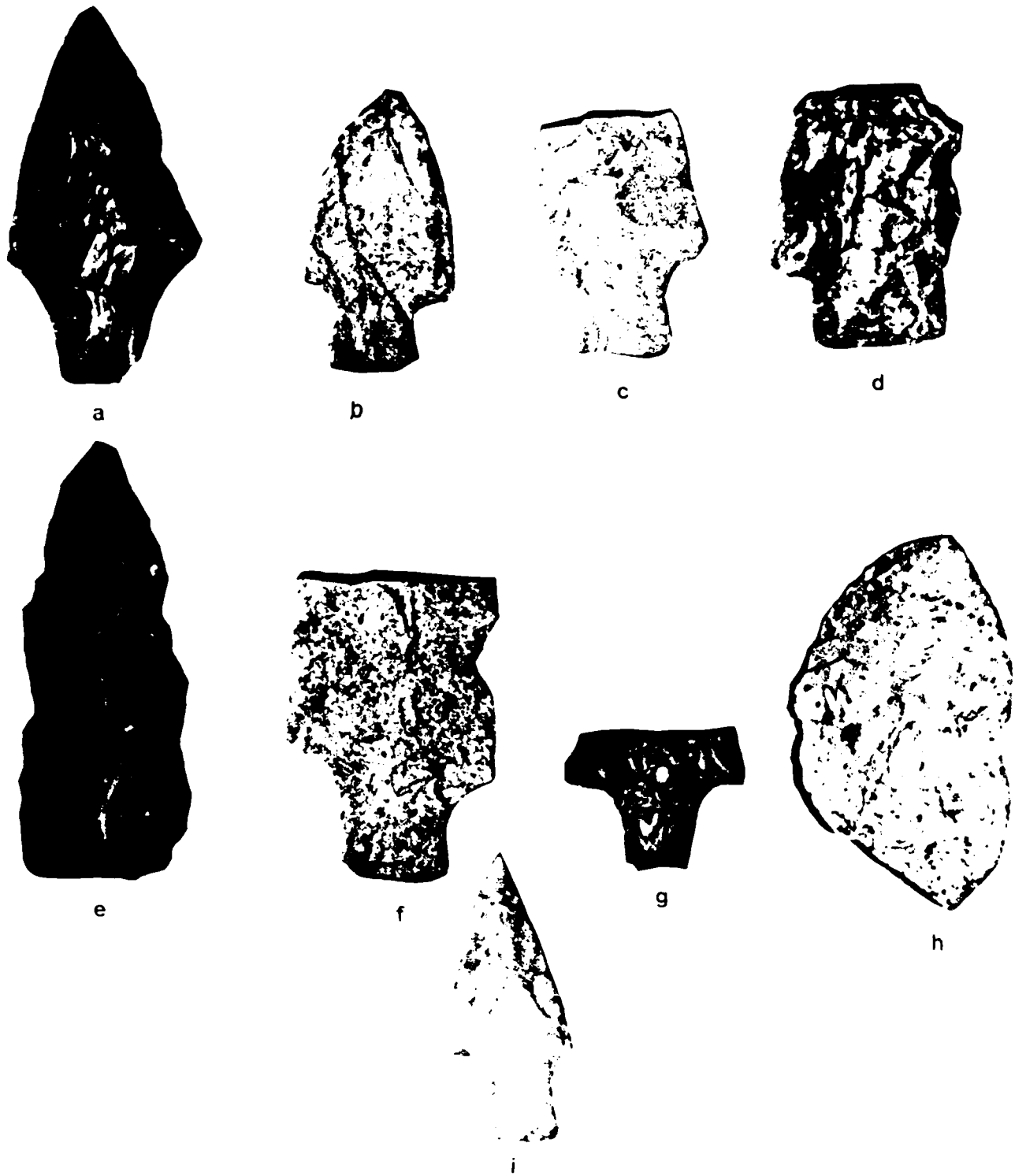


Figure 38. Lithic Artifacts. a- Langtry Stemmed point; b,c,g,i- Table Rock Stemmed points; d- Stone Square Stemmed point; e-thick narrow resharpended biface; f- Stone Square Stemmed point; h- ovate biface.

a,b,c,d- Surface, shoreline, White River side; e,f- Profile #1; g- Block 1, Unit 10, 25-40cm; h- Block 7, Unit 21, 35-45cm; i- Test Unit 1, Icehouse, 13-23cm.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As indicated above on page 3 the primary goal of this effort was to provide documentation on two aspects of the site of Old Forsyth: its historical context and integrity.

Historical Context

Research into a wide variety of primary and secondary documentary sources has enabled us to establish the vital role played by the site of Old Forsyth in the Euro-American settlement of this region. Further, we know that the site was extensively used by prehistoric occupants of the region as witnessed by the abundance of prehistoric materials collected at the site.

We have established that as early as 1806 the site was also associated with the settlement of removed Native American groups, primarily the Delaware, and that prior to 1827 a trading post was established at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River. It continued to be active until 1831. The initial post office for Taney County was established here in 1837 and Forsyth became the seat of justice for the county in 1845 from land donated by John W. Danforth. By 1850 we estimate that 18 of the 19 residential dwellings known to be in Forsyth were occupied and the town included merchants, lawyers, farmers, doctors, carpenters, as well as a blacksmith, an innkeeper, and a deputy sheriff. In 1855 an imposing courthouse structure was erected on a new courthouse square which dominated the town for the remainder of its history.

During the Civil War Forsyth was initially held by the Confederate militia who used it as a staging ground for Confederate action during the first half of 1861. It is estimated that it served as the base for 800 to 1,000 Confederate troops at this time. In July 1861, the Confederate hold on Forsyth was temporarily broken by a raid led by Thomas W. Sweeney for which various contemporary accounts exist. Forsyth, however, did not pass entirely into Federal control until it was occupied by forces under the command of Colonel James O. Gower in January, 1863. This occupation turned Forsyth into a Federal garrison involving the destruction of numerous buildings and the erection of a military stockade around the courthouse. The Federal forces left Forsyth on April 22, 1863, and, in leaving, put the town to the torch.

During the post-Civil War recovery Forsyth became again the political and economic center of the region. A new courthouse was completed in 1890 and by the turn of the century economic activity largely centered around its importance as a shipping facility on the White River had resumed.

Integrity

Test excavations at the site indicate that while there has been extensive modification to the site intact deposits related to the mid to late 19th Century life of the town can still be detected. Such deposits have been documented in two areas: the southeastern portion of the town and the courthouse square.

Test excavations conducted by 3 different sets of investigators within the southeastern portion of the town (pp. 50 - 56) clearly show the presence of intact deposits in the form of buried structural remains and midden deposits which are associated with the mid to late 19th Century occupation of the site.

Excavations within the courthouse square (pp. 57 - 78) were able to document several phases of building associated with this important aspect of the town's life. This included foundations thought presently to date to the construction of the original courthouse in 1855, its reconstruction in 1890, and subsequent additions made during the 20th Century.

Thus, while it is clear that Old Forsyth has undergone a considerable amount of adverse impact from a variety of agencies, fragments of its archeological record seem to have survived intact.

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APPENDIX 1

Scope of Work

Supplemental Scope of Work for Delivery Order 6
Contract No. DACW03-86-D-0068

Nomination of the Old Forsyth Archeological Site (23TA41) to the National Register of Historic Places.

1. Introduction. Reference section C, paragraph 1, of contract DACW03-86-D-0068. Unless otherwise stated, all contractual requirements remain in effect. Pursuant to section 110 (a) (2) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Little Rock District is prepared to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) all eligible properties of historic and cultural significance. The Old Forsyth site was determined eligible for the NRHP by the Missouri SHPO on 22 March 1980. The Keeper of the National Register concurred on 30 June 1980. In July 1985, the Chairman of the Steamboat Landing Committee and former Mayor of Forsyth, Mr. Jerry Gideon, requested that Little Rock District nominate the Steamboat Tie-up to the NRHP. Following coordination with the Missouri SHPO and the Keeper of the National Register, it was determined that the Tie-up should be considered an integral part of Old Forsyth and that the nomination of the entire site would be a more appropriate course of action. Additional coordination with the Missouri SHPO in April 1986, revealed that certain difficulties needed to be resolved before the Old Forsyth site's nomination could go forward. These problems concern justification of boundaries of the site, integrity of the site as it relates to the land use/impact to the site, adequate testing and artifactual data to substantiate the significance of the site, and the potential for the site to yield important insights into the historic contexts it represents. The purpose of this project is to insure that the Old Forsyth nomination resolves these problems and addresses the following six areas identified by the Missouri Historic Preservation Program in a letter dated 18 April 1986. These areas include:

- a. That, in the nomination form, all significant features are identified and documented;
- b. That reasons grouped resources are nominated together and are clear;
- c. That integrity is adequately assessed according to National Register Standards;
- d. That all areas of significance checked in section 8 of the nomination forms are specifically addressed and justified in the statements of significance;

e. That an adequate historic context is established; and

f. That appropriate National Register criteria are identified and applied.

2. Authority. Reference contract scope of work, paragraph 2.

3. Contractor Responsibilities. Reference contract scope of work, paragraph 3.

4. Services to be Provided by the Contractor. Reference contract scope of work, paragraphs 4a-f. For the purpose of this delivery order the contractor shall specifically provide the following items:

a. Intensive literature search regarding the history of Old Forsyth and the archeological components believed to be present on the site. Archives of Taney County, the State of Missouri, the Little Rock District Corps of Engineers, the White River Valley Historical Association, and other local depositories will be investigated as necessary.

b. Cartographic and photographic inventory. An inventory will be prepared and selected maps and photographs reproduced in the final report and nomination form which are particularly significant for the understanding of the long history of the site from prehistoric times to the recent past.

c. Testing to determine areal extent, stratigraphic integrity, and the extent of disturbance to the cultural deposits which are present. Subsurface investigations will take the form of hand-excavated test units, borings, and the scraping and cutting of banks along Swan Creek and Bull Shoals Lake. Backhoes, mechanical scrapers, ditch-witches, and other mechanized heavy equipment will not be used in order to prevent unnecessary disturbance to the site. Test unit size will range from 0.5m square to a maximum of 2.0m square. A minimum of six 1m x 1m squares (or equivalent) and a maximum of ten 1m x 1m squares (or equivalent) will be excavated. The placement of test units will be closely coordinated with the Little Rock District Archeologist. All test units will be backfilled and resodded upon the completion of field work. All requirements for fieldwork and analysis as discussed in paragraphs 4b and 4c of the contract SCW remain in effect.

d. Prepare nomination form and accompanying documents. On the basis of the literature search, Cartographic/photographic inventory, and testing a nomination form for Federal properties (blue form) will be completed along with 25 copies of the final report. The draft report will be reviewed by the Missouri Historic Preservation Program and by the Little Rock District Archeologist. The completed nomination form will be submitted to the Little Rock District who will forward to the Missouri SHPO for his signature. The SHPO's signature will mark the completion of this part of the contract.

e. Preparation of a brief nontechnical summary of the history of Old Forsyth (section 6.c.6 of the contract SOW). The summary should be designed with the general public in mind and suitable for use in an interpretive brochure.

5. Special Conditions. Reference paragraphs 5a-j in contract SOW. Paragraphs 5a-f remain in effect. Little Rock District will coordinate with the Mayor of Forsyth and other individuals and agencies to provide the contractor with access to the site (reference para. 5h). The contractor will prepare a supplement to the Missouri State Site Form upon completion of fieldwork and analysis (reference para. 5i). Paragraph 5i remains in effect as written.

6. Presentation of Findings. Reference paragraphs 6a-e. The contractor will provide a completed National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Federal agencies (blue form) along with all pertinent photographs, maps, and supplementary documents. He will also provide 25 copies of the approved final report following the review of the draft report by the Little Rock District Archeologist and the Chief, Review and Compliance, Parks and Historic Preservation Division, Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Finally, the contractor will prepare a brief nontechnical summary of the history of Old Forsyth suitable for use in an interpretive brochure. The contractor will not be responsible for the production of this brochure.

7. Schedule of Services. The contractor will begin the literature and review and Cartographic/photographic inventory upon receipt of the delivery order (estimated date, 15 September 1986). Field work will be completed by 31 October 1986. A draft report and draft nomination form will be submitted by 1 January 1987. A final report and final nomination form, together with the final nontechnical summary, will be submitted by 1 March 1987.

APPENDIX 2

from Daniel Haskel and J. Calvin,
A Complete Descriptive and Statistical Gazetteer
of the United States of America,
Sherman & Smith, New York, New York, 1845, p. 217.

FORSYTH, p-v. (ed., postal village), capital of Taney co., Mo., 201 (ed., miles) s. Jefferson city, 1,118 (ed., miles from) W. (ed., Washington). Situated on the E. side of White r., at the entrance of Swan cr. It contains a courthouse and a few dwellings.

Copies by Jeffrey A. Blakely
at the
Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives
Washington, Arkansas 71862
6 June, 1987

APPENDIX 3

Jefferson City Inquirer,
Volume 7 No. 27, October 2, 1845, page 3, column 2

NOTICE

A SALE of the town lots of FORSYTH, the permanent seat of justice of Taney county, Missouri, will take place on Monday, the 24th day of November next, during the session of the circuit court.

FORSYTH is situated on the north bank of White river, immediately below the mouth of Swan creek, and for beauty of location, regularity of climate, and romantic scenery, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any situation on the river.

White river is considered one of the handsomest streams in the whole southwest, and is destined at no distant period to become the channel through which will flow the whole commerce of southwest Missouri. It is believed by well informed men, that with a small expense it could be made navigable for small steamboats, at least half the year, and for boats of a larger class, several months. The last legislature passed an act permanently locating the seat of justice at this place, and there will be no danger of its being removed, any thing its foul slanderers may say to the contrary, notwithstanding. Commercial men would do well to turn their attention to this point, (being but about 40 miles from Springfield,) for it is believed to be the best opening for men of capital and enterprise of any in southwest Missouri. Terms made known on the day of the sale.

JAMES STALLCUP, Commissioner
of the seat of justice of Taney Co., Mo.
Forsyth, Mo., Oct. 2, 1845--er wis

Copied by Jeffrey A. Blakely
and Brauna J. Hartzell
at the
State Historical Society of Missouri
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201
23 September, 1986

APPENDIX 4

1850 United States Federal Census

Swan Township, Taney County, Missouri

20 August, 1850, pp. 677-79

House 1, Family 1			
Danforth, J.W.	45 M W Clerk of Court	\$2000	Ten
P.A.	32 F W		Va
Lunley, B.	12 M W school		Mo
Vance, J.P.	30 M W Merchant	\$280	Ten
Berry, J.H.	26 M W Merchant Clerk	\$30	Va
House 2, Family 2			
Ayres, L.P.	26 M W Merchant		Md
F.A.	23 F W		Va
M.E.I.	2 F W		Mo
Gunlin, D.	22 M W Merchant Clerk		Ky
Murphy, D.	14 M W school		Mo
House 3, Family 3			
Caldwell, T.D.	26 M W Lawyer	\$500	Va
M.	20 F W		England
T.H.	3 M W		Wisc
M.E.	4/12 F W		Mo
Hames, F.C.	10 F W		Wisc
House 4, Family 4			
McKinney, R.S.	38 M W Farmer	\$400	Va
Ann	36 F W		Ten
B.	10 M W school		Ten
T.S.	7 M W school		Tenn
M.C.	5 F W school		Mo
J.V.	1 M W		Mo
House 5, Family 5			
Haggard, T.	27 M W Farmer	\$300	TN
N.A.	21 F W can not read or write		TN
M.T.	3 F W		Mo
M.A.	1 F W		Mo
House 6, Family 6			
Layton, T.	66 M W Grocery Merchant	\$600	Va
S.	58 F W		Va
Sanford, S.T.	11 F W school		Mississ
Sanford, A.	9 F W school		Mississ

House 7, Family 7			
Berry, W.C.	29 M W		Va
E.D.	30 F W		Va
E.E.	4 F W school		Mo
House 8, Family 8			
Layton, A.S.	37 M W Doctor	\$1900	Va
E.	35 F W		Va
L.S.	14 M W school		Va
L.S.	12 M W		Missi
T.S.	10 M W school		Missi
A.S.	7 M W school		Mo
A.M.	5 F W school		Mo
A.E.	3 F W		Mo
E.H.	1 F W		Mo
House 9, Family 9			
Wood, D.T.	36 M W Farmer	\$500	Ky
R.	33 F W		Ohio
M.	8 M W		Mo
L.M.	7 M W		Mo
G.W.	5 M W		Mo
T.B.	3 M W		Mo
P.	1/12 F W		Mo
House 10, Family 10			
Hicks, P.	41 M W Carpenter (can not read or write)		N C
M.A.	23 F W (can not read or write)		N C
R.	2 M W		Ill
W.B.	8/12 M		Ill
House 11, Family 11			
Ray, J.	62 M Carpenter	\$45	Merriland
E.	61 F		Merriland
J.	27 M Carpenter		Mo
J.A.	19 F		Mo
W.	7/12 F		Mo
House 12, Family 12			
Ivy, B.F.	32 M	\$25	TN
S.M.	34 F		TN
House 13, Family 13			
Ratliffe, D.	60 M Grocery Merchant		Va
K.	32 F		Ala
E.	6 F school		Mo

House 14, Family 14

Ratcliffe, H.	42 M	Inn Keeper	\$600	Ky
I.	38 F			Va
Z.	20 F			Ky
N.	18 F	school		Ky
W.	16 M	school		Va
D.	12 M	school		Mo
D.	9 M	school		Mo
S.A.	4 F	school		Mo
B.D.	3 F			Mo

House 15, Family 15

Milliken, W.G.	39 M	Depu Sheriff	\$700	Ky
M.S.	29 F			Ky
W.	9 M	School		Mo
F.	7 M			Mo

House 16, Family 16

Story, I.	23 M	Blacksmith		TN
E.	22 F			Illinois

House 17

House 18, Family 18

Fowler, I.	22 M			Indiana
	(can not read or write)			
M.	25 F			TN
	(can not read or write)			

House 19, Family 19

Ogle, H.	32 M	Carpenter		TN
	(can not read or write)			
M.K.	19 F			TN
	(can not read or write)			

The following listings are for families which are not thought to have been part of Forsyth but contain occupants whose occupation might indicate work in Forsyth.

House 24, Family 24

Brown, A.C.	48 M	Preacher	\$500	N.C.
E.	47 F			Ky
S.	16 F	School		Ill
J.	17 M	School and Farmer		Ill
M.J.	11 F	School		Ill

House 37, Family 37				
Read, A. H.	32 M	Gunsmith	\$400	Tenn
J.	32 F			Tenn
W.	12 M	School		Mo
E.A.	10 F	School		Mo
S.E.	8 F	School		Mo
C.	6 F	School		Mo
G. G.	4 M			Mo
J. W.	4/12 M			Mo
House 38, Family 38				
Layton, J. M.	30 M	Sheriff	\$300	Va
M. E.	24 F			Va
S.	9 M	School		Va
J.	7 M	School		Mo
M. J.	5 F			Mo
W. F.	3 M			Mo
Stevens, S.	30 F			Ky
House 41, Family 41				
Wheler, A.	43 M	Lawyer	\$3000	Va
E.	16 F			Mo
House 50, Family 50				
Caldwell, W. C.	27 M	Docter		Va
M. A.	19 F			Ky
S. M.	6/12 M			Mo
House 69, Family 69				
Maynard, W. D.	39 M	Docter	\$700	Ky
M. A.	19 F			Mo
S.	15 F			Ky
M.	11 M	School		Tenn
C. M.	5/12 F			Mo
House 84, Family 84				
Stallings, J.E.	61 M	Boatsman	\$100	Geo
M. H.	39 F			Tenn
S. M.	12 F	School		Mississ
B.	10 F	School		Mo
M. E.	7 F	School		Ark
T. B.	5 M	School		Ark
A.	2 M			Ark
House 117, Family 117				
Wheler, J.	61 M	Parson	\$200	Va
S.	62 F			Va
H.W.	30 M	Farmer		Tenn
S.	20 F			Tenn

House 137, Family 137

Cox, J. W.	31 M	Docter	----	Va
S.	28 F			Va
J.	9 M			Va
E.	7 F			Va
N. V.	4 F			Va
J. W.	3 M			Mo
M. C.	1 F			Mo

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APPENDIX 5

1850 United States Federal Census Agricultural Schedules

Taney County Missouri

Swan Township, pp. 523-24

1. J.W. Danforth 70 acres improved land, 300 acres unimproved land, \$1300 farm value, \$35 implements, 5 horses, 1 ass, 10 cows, 4 oxen, 8 cattle, 10 sheep, 50 swine (animals valued at \$310), 800 bushels corn, 100 bushels oats, 30 pounds wool, 30 bushels Irish potatoes, 25 bushels sweet potatoes, and \$80 value of slaughtered animals.
2. J.D. Caldwell 15 acres improved land, 25 acres unimproved land, \$500 farm value, 2 horses, 1 cow, 3 oxen, 3 other cattle (animals valued at \$238), 50 pounds wool, 3 bushels peas and beans, 20 bushels Irish potatoes, 30 bushels sweet potatoes, 130 pounds butter, 200 tons hay, 400 pounds flax, and \$40 of slaughtered animals.
3. S.J. Ayres 3 horses, 1 cow, 1 other cow (animals valued at \$157), 20 pounds wool, 3 bushels peas and beans, 10 bushels Irish potatoes, 100 pounds butter, and \$60 of slaughtered animals.
4. R.S. McKinney 30 acres improved land, 50 acres unimproved land, farm value \$400, \$15 implement, 5 horses, 4 cows, 4 oxen, 10 other cattle, 34 sheep, 30 swine (animals valued at \$316), 300 bushels corn, 100 bushels oats, 10 bushels Irish potatoes, 50 pounds butter, and \$60 of slaughtered animals.
5. J. Haggard 14 acres improved land, 26 acres unimproved land, farm value \$300, \$10 implements, 2 horses, 3 cows, 6 other cattle, 24 sheep, 37 swine (animals valued at \$200), 400 bushels corn, 18 pounds wool, 5 bushels peas and beans, 14 bushels Irish potatoes, 30 bushels sweet potatoes, 30 pounds butter, and \$60 of slaughtered animals.
6. W.C. Berry 1 horse, 5 cows, 2 other cattle (animals valued at \$107), 30 pounds butter, and \$60 of slaughtered animals.
7. A.S. Layton 20 horses, 5 cows, 15 cattle, 20 swine (animals valued at \$1710), 240 bushels oats, 30 pounds butter, and \$25 of slaughtered animals.

8. I.P. Wood 25 acres improved land, 15 acres unimproved land, farm value \$1500, \$10 implements, 2 horses, 1 ass, 3 cows, 5 other cattle, 9 sheep, 20 swine (animals valued at \$173), 15 bushels wheat, 400 bushels corn, 120 bushels oats, 30 pounds butter, and \$15 of slaughtered animals.
9. H. Ratcliffe 18 acres improved land, 22 acres unimproved land, farm value \$600, \$15 implements, 1 horse, 3 asses, 4 cows, 15 other cattle, 25 swine (animals valued at \$279), 300 bushels corn, 400 bushels oats, 20 pounds wool, 3 bushels peas and beans, 15 bushels Irish potatoes, 10 pounds sweet potatoes, 30 pounds butter, 100 pounds maple sugar, and \$36 slaughtered animals.
10. E.W. Milliken 15 acres improved land, 25 acres unimproved land, farm value \$450, \$11 implements, 1 horse, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 2 other cattle, 15 swine (animals valued at \$150), 400 bushels corn, 100 bushels oats, 15 pounds wool, 15 bushels Irish potatoes, 40 pounds butter, 73 pounds maple sugar, and \$40 of slaughtered animals.

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23 September, 1986

APPENDIX 6

1860 United States Federal Census

Swan Township, Taney County, Missouri

Town of Forsyth, pp. 871-73

12-13 July, 1860

House 93, Family 95						
Berry, William, Sr.	39	M	Clerk of Court	\$2500	\$1750	Va
Eliza	41	F				Va
Ellen	13	F	attended school			Mo
Eveline	8	F	attended school			Mo
William, Jr.	4	M				Mo
Martha	1	F				Mo
House 94, Family 96						
Dunlap, Robert	40	M	Farmer	----	\$100	Tenn
Lavina	35	F				Ark
Edward	18	M				Ark
Mary	15	F				Ark
Eliza	13	F				Ark
Henry	10	M				Ark
John	9	M				Ark
George	4	M				Mo
Bagley, Lucretia	14	F				Ark
House 95, Family 97						
Majors, Elijah	34	M	Merchant	\$2300	\$8520	Mo
Lucinda	36	F	can not read or write			Ky
Mary	12	F	school			Mo
Susan	10	F	school			Mo
Eliza	8	F	school			Mo
Benjamin	6	M				Mo
Rebecca	4	F				Mo
McClure, Columbus	34	M	Clerk in Store	----	\$800	N C
House 96, Family 98						
Grider, Jacob	45	M	Blacksmith	\$30	\$200	Ky
Nancey	38	F				Ky
Henry	14	M	school			Mo
William	12	M	school			Mo
Della	10	F	school			Mo
Mary	7	F	school			Ark
Phebe	4	F	school			Mo
Jacob	2/12	M				Mo

House 96, Family 98	continued				
Chenoweth, William	26 M M.D.	----	\$60		Oh
House 97, Family 99					
Boswell, Levi	19 M Painter	----	\$50		Mo
Lucretia	23 F				Ten
Mary	1 F				Mo
House 98, Family 100					
Hogan, John	26 M Grocer	----	\$400		Ten
Luisa	20 F				Ind
House 99					
House 100, Family 101					
Hagar, Samuel	36 M Merchant	----	\$4000		Md
Adaline	28 F				Ky
Allis	12 F school				Ky
Charles	8 M school				Mo
Nora	4 F				Mo
Molly	2 F				Mo
House 102	Grocery				
House 103, Family 102					
Nave, Jacob	45 M Druggist	\$200	\$795		Ten
	can not read or write				
Telitha	27 F				Ten
Jacob, Jr.	1 M				Mo
House 104, Family 103					
Huddleston, James	24 M Merchant	\$300	\$4093		Ten
Martha	25 F				Va
Ida	1 F				Mo
House 105	Store				
House 106, Family 104					
Ogle, Hareklus	42 M Carpenter	---	\$117		Ten
Susan	28 F				Ten
Nancey	6 F school				Mo
Elizabeth	3 F				Mo
John	1 M				Mo

House 107, Family 105					
Sanders, James	40 M Grocer	\$1800	\$350		Ky
Jane	18 F				Mo
Mary	10 F				Mo
Anna(?)	7 F school				Mo
James	7/12 M				Mo
Curtis, Lucasy	11 F				N C
House 108, Family 106					
Farmer, Mary	38 F				Va
Leopold	19 M				Mo
Willis	13 M				Mo
Alfred	7 M				Mo
Robert	1 M				Mo
House 109, Family 107	Store				
Anderson, Thomas	24 M Merchant	\$1750	\$1500		Ky
House 110, Family 108	Hotel				
Thompson, Allocious	37 M Farmer	\$1500	\$1346		Ten
Emily	21 F				Ten
Moss, John	23 M Clerk in Store				Ten
House 111, Family 109					
McKinny, Benjamin	21 M Tanner	-----	\$4370		Ten
(married within the year)					
John	10 M school				Mo
Sarah	6 F school				Mo
House 112, Family 110					
Vance, John	40 M Retired Merchant	\$3612	\$740		Ten
House 113, Family 111					
Wilson, William	37 M M.D.	\$500	\$1604		Ky
Martha	23 (or 29) F				Ky
Joseph	10 M school				Ky
Alice	7 F school				Mo
Earnest	3 M				Mo
House 114, Family 112					
Eslake, Arlus	46 M Farmer	-----	\$207		Ky
(married within the year)					
Lela	45 F				Ten
(married within the year)					
Lavina	23 F				Ind
David	19 M Farm hand				Mo
Susan	16 F				Mo
John	14 M				Mo
Beeden	12 F				Mo

Biddy	11 F			Mo
Catherine	8 F			Mo
Ruth	4 F			Ark

Other Residents of Swan Township who had occupations which might be associated with the Town of Forsyth, but who did not reside in town.

House 89, Family 91					
Wheeler, John	71 M Meth. Clergyman	\$201		Va	
Susan	71 F			Va	
House 137, Family 135					
Frisbey, James	28 M Teacher in Common School ----	\$251		Tenn	
Sarah	24 F			Tenn	
Robert	1 M			Mo	
House 187, Family 186					
Potter, Solomon	33 M M.D.	-----	\$575	Tenn	
Caroline	30 F			Ky	
James	7 M school			Mo	
John	5 M			Mo	
Marian	2 M			Mo	
Babb, John	35 M			Ky	
House 192, Family 191					
Betts, John	42 M Merchant	\$300	\$210	Ohio	
Ellen	35 F			Ohio	
Oliva	16 F			Ind	
John	10 M			Ind	
Charles	8 M			Ind	
Ennis	5 M			Ind	
William	2 M				
Seneca	6/12 M			Mo	
House 235, Family 233					
Maynard, William	49 M M.D.	\$1450	\$8554	Ky	
Ruth	30 F			N. C.	
Martin	21 M			Tenn	
Sarah	26 F			Ky	
Caroline	6 F			Mo	
Washington	3 M			Mo	
Malinda	3/12 F			Mo	
Waren, George	23 M Farmer			Ky	

House 247, Family 245
Adams, Charles

	55 M	Clergyman, Christian Order	\$2000	\$1970	Tenn
		(married within the year)			
Martha	24 F			Mo	
		(married within the year)			
Missouri	3 F			Mo	
Ruisa	1 F			Mo	

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Columbia, Missouri 65201
23 September, 1986

APPENDIX 7

1860 United States Federal Census Agricultural Schedules

Taney County Missouri

Forsyth, Swan Township

1. William Berry 4 horses, 8 milk cows, 8 oxen, 7 cattle, 22 swine (animals valued at \$1038), 200 pounds butter, value of slaughtered animals \$75.
2. Robert Dunlap 10 pounds butter, value of slaughtered animals \$50.
3. Elijah Majors 60 acres improved land, 180 acres unimproved land, farm value \$2300, \$125 implements, 5 horses, 14 asses or mules, 10 milk cows, 20 oxen, 20 other cattle, 10 swine (animals valued at \$3093), 75 bushels wheat, 30 bushels sweet potatoes, 100 pounds butter, 3 tons hay.
4. Jacob Grider
5. Levi Boswell
6. William Chenoweth 1 horse, 60 bushels wheat.
7. Samuel Hagar 1 cow, 15 bushels wheat.
8. Jacob Nare 2 horses, 1 milk cow, 1 other cow, 11 swine, 295 bushels wheat.
9. James Huddleston 40 acres unimproved land valued at \$200, 8 horses, 1 ass or mule, 4 milk cows, 3 oxen, 3 other cattle, 16 swine, 693 bushels wheat.
10. Hareklus Ogle 1 milk cow, 1 other cow, 17 bushels wheat.
11. James Sanders 1 milk cow, 12 swine, 28 bushels wheat.
12. Alloicious Thompson 24 acres improved land, 12 acres unimproved land, farm value \$1300, \$146 implements, 100 bushels wheat.
13. Benjamin McKinney \$150 implements, 4 horses, 1 milk cow, 6 oxen, 3 other cattle, 682 bushels wheat, 45 bushels rye, 200 bushels corn, 20 bushels Irish potatoes, 8 tons hay, value of slaughtered animals \$28.

14. John Vance 2 horses, 20 milk cows, 30 other cattle (animals valued \$20), 620 bushels wheat, value of slaughtered animals \$175.
15. William Wilson 1 horse, 9 milk cows, 16 other cattle, 309 bushels wheat.
16. Orthro Eslake \$3 implements, 1 horse, 1 milk cow, 2 oxen (animals valued at \$16), 174 bushels wheat, 30 bushels corn, 2000 pounds tobacco.

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23 September, 1986

APPENDIX 8

The Dubuque Herald
Saturday morning, July 27, 1861, Page 2

Army Correspondence -- No. 28

Springfield, Mo., July 19, 1861

. . . . Saturday. -- This morning an expedition has been ordered against some point south of this, and for the purpose 2000 men have been detailed, who, as I write, are filing past the "Bailey House". Among the 2000 are the Governor Greys, F. J. Herron; Iowa City Company, Lieut. Graham, commanding; Davenport Guards, Capt. Mentz; Burlington Zonaves, Lieut. Abercrombie, commanding, Jackson Guards, Capt. Gotteshall; Mt. Pleasant Greys, Capt. Wise -- in all 500 -- all of whom will be recognized as Iowa Companies. We are going southward some distance -- how far I know not, and I am thus equally in the dark as to the purpose of the mission -- however it probably has something to do with breaking up a Secessionist camp reported to be in that direction. We have also along 200 Regular Cavalry, and Captain Totten's Battery of four pieces. If we don't have a fight, we shall at least have the excitement of a march and the exploration of new scenes, and the possible acquaintance of the rankest secessionists in Missouri.

The news of Captain Matthies, of Burlington being appointed Lieutenant Colonel, was received at once with pleasure and regret -- pleasure that the choice had fallen upon so fine a soldier and so perfect a gentleman, and regret that the 1st Iowa Regiment will be deprived of the services of an officer so able and popular. He leaves to-morrow for Burlington and will carry an order for the immediate appearance at this point of the 5th and 6th Iowa Regiments, if they are ready for action. From this it will be seen, as well as from the past, that Iowa is doing her share towards subduing secession in Missouri.

Several companies, including Capt. Conrad's, left for St. Louis to-day, accompanied by a long train of wagons. The latter are designed to return with supplies.

But I must get upon my mule, and as for the present

Au Revoir
WILKIE

Copied by Brauna J. Hartzell
from a XEROX copy made at
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15 October, 1986

APPENDIX 9

The New York Times
Tuesday, July 30, 1861, Page 1

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

Rebels Dispersed at Forsythe

Forsythe, Mo., Sunday, July 28.

Gen. SWEENEY'S command, which left Springfield on Saturday last, arrived here to-day and dispersed a band of one hundred and fifty rebels stationed here, and took possession of the town. Five of the rebels were killed and several wounded. Three of our men were slightly wounded, but none killed. The first and second stories of the Court-house here were filled with blankets, provisions, camp equipage, etc., which, together with two tons of lead found in a well and other articles secreted in different parts of the town, in all valued between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars, fell into our hands. Mr. WILKEY, correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, was slightly wounded.

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Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923
11 September, 1986

APPENDIX 10

The Saint Louis, Missouri Democrat
Tuesday, July 30, 1861, Page 2

EXPEDITION INTO TANEY COUNTY

Gen. Sweeny Surprises 150 Rebels, and Drives them to the Bush -- Five Rebels Killed, Eighteen Wounded -- Three U.S. Troopers Wounded -- None Killed -- Capture of Provisions, Lead, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Forsyth, Taney Co., July 23, 1861

We left Springfield for this place on Saturday last, for the purpose of breaking up a band of rebels who were using the court house at this place for their headquarters. Our force consisted of five companies of the Iowa First, under Lieut. Col. Merritt, the Kansas Second Regiment, six hundred strong, companies C and D, of regular cavalry, under Capt. D. S. Stanley and Lieut. M. J. Kelly, one section of Capt. Totten's battery, under Lieut. G. O. Sokalski, and the regular recruits recently under Capt. Sweeny. Gen. Sweeny commanded the expedition, and contributed greatly to its success.

Saturday afternoon we made seven miles, camping on James Fork. Sunday it rained terribly nearly all day; but, no matter, we marched, making about ten miles, passing the town of Ozark on the way, where a quantity of boots and shoes -- all there were in town -- were bought for the men, whose leather had been completely worn out by the rough and jagged rocks over which we had passed. This was the country which Lieut. Governor Reynolds said no army could penetrate, but the indomitable perseverance of our troops seems capable of penetrating adamant itself if an enemy could thereby be met.

Monday morning, wet and weary, the troops took another start. Twenty-eight miles to Forsyth, over a road worse, if anything, than the one already traveled. We forded Bull Blue and Swan Creeks several times apiece, our road, for some distance, being along the low bottom land.

Ten miles from Springfield, Thomas Baker set out his table and gave refreshments to every weary soldier who asked, without money, and without price.

When within a few miles of here, Capt. Wood, of the Kansas cavalry, with fifteen men, chased five of the enemy's pickets, capturing two of them, with their horses. The others escaped, one or two reaching town, and giving the alarm. Evidently, a visit from us had been anticipated for some time. Every preparation possible had been made to provide for a hasty retreat. Defence was but little thought of. When we entered the town, not a woman or child remained, and the men were scampering to the hills just as fast as possible. One was shot while crossing the river. Four were killed on the side of the bluffs by cannister from the artillery, or minie balls from the

muskets of the Iowa and Kansas volunteers. Captain Stanley, who was the first to enter town, had a fine horse shot from under him and killed. Two other horses were wounded on our side. Seven, in all, were captured from the enemy. Two tons of lead have been found this morning in a well near the Court House. The first and second stories of the Court House contained blankets, provisions, clothing, camp equipage, &c., which, together with that found elsewhere in town secreted, would amount to \$18,000 or \$20,000.

Three of our men were slightly wounded. Their names were Martin, Casey and Wilthorne -- all of the regular cavalry. Lieutenant Kelly, with Company C, pursued the enemy up the hill, northeast of the town, driving them over the bluff, where the artillery reached them with cannister.

The infantry marched the last two miles on the run, all [anxious ?] to participate in the firing which the cavalry had opened with the enemy. The latter were commanded by John Price and Maj. Franklin. Captain Jackson, a relative of Ellsworth's murderer, was among the killed. He fell pierced with seven balls. Captain Wyatt was in command of one of their companies. Valuable correspondence was secured, giving information of the plans of the enemy.

To-day we shall start on our return to Springfield and march about ten miles, camping near our friend Baker's, who treated us so generously yesterday. He will lose nothing by his liberality.

I cannot close without mentioning Major Mills as forward in pursuit of the enemy, at whom he got several shots, and Mr Spencer, who has rendered the reporters every accommodation.

By the misunderstanding of an order one solid shot and two spherical case 12-pounder shells, were fired into the court house, and Mr. Wilkey, correspondent for the Dubuque Herald and New York Times, knocked over and slightly wounded.

B.

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at the
State Historical Society of Missouri
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201
23 September, 1936

APPENDIX 11

The New York Herald
Wednesday, July 31, 1861
Vol. 26, No. 210, Page 1 and 8

Occupation of Forsythe, Missouri
Our Forsythe Correspondence

The March from Springfield to Forsythe - The Rebels Baffled - Union Cavalry Surprise the Town - Successful Charge of Infantry Up the Hill - The Rebels Run - Occupation of Forsythe.

Forsythe, Taney Co., Mo., July 23, 1861

On Saturday morning last Brigadier General Sweeny, commanding in Southwestern Missouri, received orders from Major General Lyon to proceed with a proper force to Forsythe, a small town on the White River, and within twelve miles of the Arkansas line. It had been ascertained that a rebel force of from eight hundred to one thousand men had gathered at that point and were daily expecting reinforcements from Arkansas and Tennessee, Forsythe being at the head of navigation of White river, and accessible by steamboat from the Mississippi at the present stage of water. General Sweeny, on receiving orders, at once made selection of Companies C and D of First cavalry, under command of Captain B. S. Stanley; one section of Captain Totten's battery, under Lieutenant Sokalski; one company of Kansas mounted men, Captain Wood; five hundred men of the Iowa First regiment, Col. Merritt, and five hundred of the Kansas Second, Colonel Mitchell. A squad of eighty Home Guards accompanied this expedition, joining it some ten miles from its starting point. The whole left Springfield about noon on Saturday and took up its line of march for Forsythe, fifty miles distant. On breaking up camp on the morning of the 22d, we were twenty-eight miles from the place of our destination, a heavy rain, which fell on the 21st and continued through the day, having made our previous marches very short. The road, with the exception of seven miles of prairie near Springfield, passes the entire distance among the Ozark Mountains, and is in many places exceedingly rough. After our noon halt, twelve miles from Forsythe, General Sweeny sent forward the entire force of mounted men to a small hamlet within three miles of the town, where the enemy was said to have a mounted picket of fifty men. These advanced, and with them your correspondent, but no picket could be found. Captain Wood, with ten men, went along the road to reconnoitre, while an orderly was sent back to General Sweeny for further commands. In a short time he returned, bringing orders for the cavalry force to advance upon Forsythe, and if an enemy were found there, to hold him in check till the artillery and infantry could come up. Captain Stanley gave the word to move forward, and we advanced at a gentle trot, meeting about two miles from town four of Captain Wood's men, with two pickets of

the rebels, captured within a mile of Forsythe. The pace was then quickened to a gallop until we reached a small stream called Swan Creek, which skirts the town on the north and west. Forsythe is situated in a romantic glen upwards of a mile in length and about three fourths of a mile in width. On the south side flows White river. Swan Creek strikes the town lines at the northeast corner, and after flowing along the northern and western boundaries, falls into the first-mentioned stream. On all sides bluffs, from one to four hundred feet in height push themselves abruptly from the edge of the town site, some of them precipitous and others with a regular but steep ascent to the summit. The road from Springfield enters on the northern side of the town, crossing Swan Creek and winding for some twenty rods directly under the edge of a high cliff and opening into Forsythe in the rear of the Court House. It was supposed -- correctly as the sequel proved -- that the rebels had posted men along the cliff who would be able greatly to trouble our troops passing beneath, and be themselves but little exposed. Accordingly Captain Stanley turned from the road before reaching the cliff, and passed through a small copse of oaks, entering a corn field, where the corn, some twelve feet in height, completely screened his men from view. Our distance from the cliff was some thirty rods, too far for the guns of the rebels to have any effect provided we had been in sight. Passing through this cornfield it was necessary to recross the creek. At the ford the bank which we descended was so steep that our horses did not attempt to walk to reach the waters edge, but planted their feet firmly in position and slid down upon the moist clayey soil, with all the grace of a schoolboy enjoying his winter holiday on his favorite coasting track. On the opposite side was a level ground plat of sufficient width to form the cavalry in line. This was the work of the moment. The advance was sounded, and the whole column of regular cavalry made a dash into town at full gallop, entering by the Springfield road, while Captain Wood, with his Kansas rangers swept around to the right and joined Captain Stanley near the Court House. The village was completely deserted, all the inhabitants, anticipating trouble, having moved away some days since. Fire was opened upon us from the bluff, on the northeast and from the south bank of White river, the stream being about a hundred yards in width. The most rapid firing was from across the river, and the cavalry made for the northern shore, dismounting and advancing on foot. A row of bushes skirting either bank concealed both bodies of combatants, but the firing was rapid, and several of the enemy were seen to fall. In about ten minutes orders were given to cease, as the rebel fire had been silenced.

The firing from the bluff on the northeast was still kept up, and Captain Stanley, leaving Captain Wood's Kansas men in possession of the town, ordered a charge up the hill, a rocky acclivity quite difficult of ascent, and some three hundred feet high. About half way from base to summit commences a grove of scrub oaks which crest the hill and cover the bluffs to the rear. In this grove and beyond, by the side of the road, the enemy were posted, but a brisk fire from our men, who again advanced on foot, speedily dislodged them. At the same time the artillery, which had come up and taken position to the right of the before mentioned cornfield, opened fire upon those posted near the road. Not relishing Lieutenant Sokalski's grape and

canister, the roadside rebels beat a retreat, and soon were seen flying --
Over the hills and far away

Two shells were then thrown into the court house, under the belief that the enemy were there in position. The infantry advanced into town in regular line of battle, but found only their own friends. About this time the last of the rebels were seen on the opposite shore of White river, making good time towards the timber.

At the time our firing by the river took place the main column was nearly two miles away. Hearing the reports of the carbines General Sweeney ordered the artillery to a run, intending to come up at the usual pace with the infantry. The latter had been marching all day over a bad road, and many of the men were footsore; but on listening to the firing every man forgot his blisters and lameness, and with a loud cheer the ranks instantly closed up, and the whole column advanced at the double quick, keeping equal pace with the artillery. After arms were stacked in the public square not a man appeared to be weary in the least degree. All seemed as fresh as at the commencement of the march.

On the side of the Union forces privates Martin, Wilthorne and Corsey, of Company D, First cavalry, were wounded -- none fatally. Two horses were killed and one wounded. Captain Stanley's horse was shot under him at the time of the firing by the river.

The rebels are reported to have five killed and thirteen wounded; among the former, Capt. Jackson, commander of the rebel company. Seven of their horses were captured. They had 150 men in action.

At the time the shells were fired into the court house several of our men were inside the building. None were injured, with the exception of F. B. Wilkie, correspondent of the Dubuque Herald, who was hit on the head by a piece of brick, the sharp edge just breaking the skin. The party made a speedy exit from the hall.

Gen. Sweeney has displayed much tact and ability of management of the expedition thus far. He has been ably assisted by his principal staff officer, Maj. James K. Mills. The march has been into a rough and partially settled region, where the rebel leaders have prophesied that an army could not be sent. A considerable amount of provisions and ammunition was taken. Twenty-seven guns were seized in the court house. Two tons of lead were thrown into a well by the rebels, but it was speedily brought to light.

We move to-day back to Springfield.

EVENING, 23D, 12 MILES FROM FORSYTHE

About two miles this side of town an ambushed party of rebels fired upon our men, but at too great a distance to have any effect. A shell and a canister shot from our six pounder scattered the rebels. Like the bad boy in the play, they have not been heard of since.

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from a XEROX copy made at
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Madison, Wisconsin 53706
1 November, 1986

APPENDIX 12

The New York Times
Wednesday, July 31, 1861, Page 8

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

Our Springfield Correspondence

Gen. Sweeney's Dispersion of the Rebels at Forsythe -- Another Foot-Race --
Property Found in the Court-House

Springfield, Mo., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Last Saturday, 1,200 men were detailed under Gen. SWEENEY, to break up a secession camp, located at Forsythe -- a point about fifty miles south of this, and situated at or near the foot of the Ozark Mountains. Monday at starting, we were thirty miles from Forsythe, having only made twenty miles in the two days previous, owing to heavy rains and the consequent almost impassable character of the mountain roads. However, the day was cool, and the men pushed forward with a vigor that brought them to their destination at 2 P.M. of the same day.

Our command was composed of Companies C and D, Dragoons, under Capt. STANLEY, a section of Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery, under charge of Lieut. SOKALSKI, five hundred of the First Iowa Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MERRITT, and a balance made up of mounted Kansas Volunteers, under Capt. WOOD, and Second Kansas Infantry, under Col. MITCHELL.

Forsythe has been noted for some time as being the rendezvous of some four hundred Secessionists, who drilled there, and made it the basis of a series of predatory operations upon the property of Union men living in the vicinity. They were said to be fortified in the Court-house, and, by the character of the town, to an extent that would enable them to resist a much superior force. This fact or report, together with the one that they had plenty of arms, provisions, &c., determined Gen. LYON to break them up.

About three miles this side, ten men went forward to make a reconnoissance. A mile or so ahead they ran against one of the enemy's pickets -- one of whom they captured, but the other two escaped, and probably gave the alarm in the town. Companies C and D, under Capt. STANLEY, and the Kansas Mounted Volunteers, under Capt. WOOD, were ordered to charge immediately on the town, while the rest were directed to follow up in double-quick.

The town is situated at the confluence of Swan Creek and White River, which protect it on its northwest and southwest sides, while to the east it is guarded by an almost inaccessible bluff, heavily timbered. The approach of the troops was from the north side -- the Dragoons were to attack indirectly in front, the Kansas men to proceed to their right, and while some mounted Home Guards were detailed to the right of these, the Artillery

was to take position a half mile or so from town on an eminence, supported on either side by the infantry. These dispositions made, the order "Forward" was given, and for the three miles the cavalry proceeded on a tremendous gallop, forded Swan Creek, and then taking intervals, dashed straight on the town. We were a little too late, but just in time to see about 150 Secessionists break from all parts of the town, ford White River and gain the woods beyond, or rush up the steep bluffs, where they disappeared in the timber. The party that forded White River took position among the trees and opened a sharp fire on the United States troops, but a hundred shots or so from the Sharpe's rifles of the Dragoons sent them flying towards the Arkansas border. Scarcely had they left, when the party which sought the shelter of the bluffs opened fire upon us, but Capt. STANLEY and Lieut. M. J. KELLEY, of Company C, dashed off with some fifty Dragoons, when they fled and were seen no more.

About this time the Artillery came up and opened on the Court-house, which at the time was occupied by several of our own men, including the reporter of the Dubuque Times. Three shells were fired into it before the mistake was discovered. Fortunately, no one but the reporter was injured, and he only slightly by being struck by a splinter in the back of the head. The artillery then turned its attention to the bluffs, and sent three charges of grape into a party of Secessionists, who were evidently taking French leave of the section. They scattered all but three or four, who remained -- and probably will remain there till removed by their friends.

In the Court-house were found blankets, rifles, provisions and clothing in large quantities. A large quantity of lead was recovered from a well into which it had been thrown, and, in addition, several horses and one or two prisoners were captured.

Our loss was slight. Privates WILTHORNE and MARTIN, Company D, Dragoons, were wounded slightly, and another man had a ball sent through his shoulder, and Capt. STANLEY'S horse was shot under him, and two other horses were slightly wounded. The Secessionists lost five killed and ten wounded -- among them was said to be Capt. JACKSON.

The command camped in the town Monday night, and Tuesday at noon commenced their march homewards, and will probably reach here by noon to-morrow.

At Yellville, on the Arkansas border, there is said to be 1,000 Secessionists, and at Camp Walken, in the northwestern part of the State, 10,000, whose design is to retake Springfield, and from here march on St. Louis.

GALWAY.

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Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923
11 September, 1986

APPENDIX 13

The Dubuque Herald
Thursday morning, August 1, 1861, Page 2

Army Correspondence --- No. 28.

Springfield, Mo., July 24, 1861

In my last, dated last Saturday, I spoke of an expedition southwards, and as I have just returned, I can give you full particulars. The command was under General Sweeney, and was composed of 1200 men -- 500 of whom were the 1st Iowa Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Merritt, Companies C and D U.S. Dragoons, Captain Stanley and Lieut. M. J. Kelly, one company of mounted volunteers from Kansas under Captain Wood, some of Captain Totten's Battery under Lieut. Sokalski. We had ten days' rations and left with a view to break up a secession camp at Forsyth, 56 miles south of here on the south side of the Ozark Mountains.

We left here about noon, and as the day was intensely hot, and many of the men had marched 11 miles before reaching Springfield the soldiers gave out by scores, -- several among whom was Lieut. Marvin of Company D had sunstrokes -- the dust was suffocating, and after marching seven miles, we camped on both sides of James Fork of White River. That night it rained as if the Indian Ocean had been upset on us -- the thunder roared through the mountain tops, as if ten thousand devils were howling from each peak, while the whole sky seemed for hours one incessant blaze of white ghastly flame. I generally enjoy quiet "family" thunder showers, but this was considerably too much of what generally may be considered a good thing, especially in the country. A hard shell Baptist Church saved a majority of the men for protection -- a hundred or so got in the covered bridge of the River, and a squad of reporters, enjoyed the hospitalities of the roof and fireside of an ardent secessionists in the vicinity who rejoiced in the euphonic designation of Abner Dabbs.

The next morning -- Sunday -- it still rained only a good deal harder, as if the Atlantic had been emptied into our Indian Ocean shower. We made fifteen miles that day, and halted, when for the first time since the night before the rain "let up". That night I staid with an old fellow of 53 named James Varnyn, who owns a fine farm, and "heaps" of niggers right in the mountains. He had 12 children by his first wife, and now has another wife of 22 -- who lately rejoiced the frosty headed sire by presenting him with a couple of "tip top" first-class babies. The much boasted of feat, of Sarah, isn't so much ahead after all.

From this point to Forsyth it is 30 miles, along which on Monday our men pushed on with alacrity. The road lay down the mountains -- now, winding along a stupendous edge, now skirting a ravine of dizzy depths, running up almost perpendicular ascents for miles, or crossing mountain torrents, or I ran between vast heights along the rocky channels of the dried-up streams.

At 2 P. M. we had reached a point four miles from Forsyth where the cavalry halted to allow the infantry and artillery to come up. I rode half a mile and stopped at the house of an old woman, who asked which side I was on. I told her Price's (Price was the leader or one of them of the secession forces at Forsyth) when she said it was all right, and a few minutes after said that three men on foot, just before passed on a run towards Forsyth. I communicated this to Capt. Wood, who just then came up, and he instantly sent ten mounted men ahead to catch the fellows if possible. Not doubting they would give the alarm, Gen. Sweeney ordered the column to advance. Companies C and D of dragoons under Capt. Stanley took the lead, or rather followed the reporters of the New York Herald, Dubuque Herald, and the St. Louis Democrat, who spurred on in advance. After the dragoons came the mounted volunteers, then the artillery and infantry.

We started on a walk, and a half mile ahead, met two of the ten men coming back at the top of their horses speed. One of them led a horse upon which was strapped a young Missourian, while close behind came the other with a cocked revolver in one hand. They halted a moment -- this fellow was one of the three advanced pickets of the enemy -- the other two had escaped and probably were in town ere this. The word was passed back to Gen. Sweeney and in about five minutes came the orders to advance. The road was down a steep ridge that terminated only at the town. Away we went -- first a trot then a gallop, till the hills shook with the thundering tread of the squadron of five hundred horsemen, dashing in column down the rocky descent. -- The stones and gravel flew, and so did we, and in next to no time, we rounded a bend in the road that brought us a full sight of the town.

Thinking the Regulars might be aggrieved if the reporters kept ahead, I suggested to my quill-driving comrades that we should fall in behind them -- give them the first chance at the glory -- and the bullets. This was consented to, Company C and D went ahead, Capt. Wood advanced to the right of the Regulars, and then straight through a piece of timber, down through a cornfield, we charged at them. Swan Creek ran between us and the town, and a long time was spent in getting over, as the banks were thirty feet down and steep, and the water breast high. However companies C and D got across first, and formed on the other side, each man cocked his Sharpe's rifle and revolver, and then with a tremendous cheer the men dug their spurs into their horses, and broke through the town.

From Swan Creek the land rises gently for three hundred yards to the centre of the village, and then slopes away gradually for a like distance to White River, which runs along the south side of the place. As the squadron reached this ridge, they caught sight of the coat tails of 150 of the cavalry as they disappeared in a woods lying some two hundred yards from the further bank of the river. The squadron galloped on towards the bank -- I followed some six yards behind, congratulating myself as I saw the chivalry "putting" for the timber that a battle was'nt so dangerous after all. Just then tw-r-r-r-r went a bullet straight from the direction I was going and close by my head, and the next instant it was tw-r-r-r-r tw-r-r-r-r tw-r-r-r-r, as if the whole air had suddenly become alive with invincible snakes or reptiles with peculiar hissing propensities. I drove in the spurs, and put a substantial log house between myself and the bullets,

satisfied to lose the beauty of the same providing I could avoid the necessity of meeting some of the leaden devils that were diving through the air, as if vicious in their tendencies.

Off went the Dragoons from the horses, and as the Infantry advanced up to the bank and commenced a rapid fire upon the enemy, who secured somewhat by the trees were letting drive at us vigorously from the other side. Seventy-five or a hundred shots seemed sufficient for them, and they quit firing. I was standing on the north side of the log house -- the enemy was on the south side of the river, to the east was a tremendous bluff. I was just congratulating myself upon my taste in selecting a house apparently so bullet-proof, when, whiz came a shower of bullets from the bluff. Here was a pretty fix! If I went round the house to get out of this fire I should be exposed to the other, and there was no particular choice as to being shot at the gable end or in front of the house that stood near -- a dilemma with neither more preferable. Down went Capt. Stanley's horse shot through the lungs, another went tearing around with a bullet in its a leg, a third eat up some wildcapers as a ball ploughed through its nose. And the men, too, seemed uncomfortable -- one fellow did some tall swearing over a bullet hole that appeared "clean" through the calf of his leg, another making wry faces over a similar orifice that suddenly went through his shoulders -- a third unbuttoned his coat to find a half inch furrow ploughed straight across his chest. And I -- well I expected it in the leg, head, back, arms, chest, somewhere every second, and -- I confess -- just wished myself out of town, say a couple of miles. For about two minutes the bullets came spattering into the fences and tearing up the ground when Capt. Stanley gave the word charge. The bugle rang out a few shrill notes, and the next instant Capt. Stanley, at the head of Co. D, and Lieut. Kelly leading Co. C, breasted the bluff, and rolled up it like a hurricane. Chivalry immediately betook itself to its heels, and "broke" for deeper timber, which, thank Heaven, was the last seen of them from that direction.

The Court House -- a fine three story brick -- stood in the centre of the town, and leading my horse into a blacksmith shop, I tied it, and walked into the Court House. The lower story was filled with benches and rifles, which the secessionists had abandoned in their ho: (sic) haste. Accompanied by Capt. Callaway of the Home Guards and a Kansas Sergeant, we proceeded to the upper floor, which was filled with clothing. The Sergeant seated himself at a table, the Captain and I entered into a small-talk conversation -- when -- whang! -- For a second I thought the bluff had tipped over on the Court House -- next that the Comet had collided with mother earth, but finally concluded that somebody had sent a shell through the Court House. Through the dim media of flying brick and mortar I perceived the Captain bolting for the door -- the Sergeant was getting himself unmixed from the bricks in whose embraces he had rolled on the floor. Another second and we were doing "tall traveling" after Captain Callaway, only pausing the briefest part of a second to notice an immense opening in the wall through which had broke the shell, passing between the Captain and myself, at about the hight of our knees, and then tearing on, had smashed through the partition beyond. Down stairs forty steps at a leap for all I, but not more than half down -- myself in the rear -- when again another tremendous whang,

and something tore through just over my head, tearing things all to splinters, and sending me without further effort on my part to the bottom of the stairway. I got up, and dizzily staggered on and reached the door just as another shell tore through the lower story making kindling of a score of benches and burying itself in the south wall without exploding. I found a severe wound on the back of my head from which the blood ran in streams, and for the moment supposed myself killed, as I felt so weak and unsteady -- a mistake, however, as the writing of this letter (with a very sore head though) some thirty-six hours after will abundantly demonstrate.

But to return. About the time I entered the Court House the Artillery came up to a point in the road that overlooked the town, and Gen. Sweeney gave orders to have the pieces brought to bear on the town. This was misunderstood by Lieut. Sokalski, who supposed it was to fire on the town. Instantly he unlimbered his twelve pounder and sent three shells into the Court House before the mistake was discovered. Just then a body of Secessionists made their appearance on the bluffs, and commenced a fire on the battery, which was flanked on the left by the Gov. Greys, under Capt. F. J. Herron and the Davenport Rifles, under Capt. Mentz. Lieutenant Sokalski immediately put his 12-pounder to a better use than firing shells at a Reporter by sending three charges of grape into the enemy, all of whom but four or five left instanter and have not since been visible. The four or five that staid, stay there yet if their friends have not carried them away.

And thus ended the "battle" of Forsyth -- or a "skirmish", or "affair", as the case may be. The Greys and Davenport Rifles were under fire for a few minutes, and stood the initiation with perfect composure. The men were all anxious for a fight, for when the word was passed back to the Infantry to hurry up, they struck into double-quick and ran a distance of over three miles, notwithstanding that they had already traveled twenty-seven long and tedious miles the same day. Two men, one of whom was a corporal, from some Iowa Companies, were away behind among the wagons when the head of the column began the attack. They were both lame, and could scarcely hobble along when word came back of the fighting in front -- they tried to run and broke down, and just when they passed an old, half-starved mule tied by a halter to the bushes. In a trice both were on her bare back, and next instant were going down the column at as tremendous a gallop as their indifferent steed could be induced to afford at the suggestion of a well-plied cudgel and rope's end. In the sick wagon were a dozen or more men, completely used up -- word came back that they were fighting ahead, and in a second half of them were out and on a dead run for the scene of the conflict. These and a dozen other similar instances which I might relate, will serve to show the spirit of our men, and their anxiety for the fight.

The result of our victory was the capture of two prisoners, and a large amount of clothing, blankets, rifles, swords, and a quantity of lead which was fished from a well into which it had been thrown by the Secessionists just before leaving.

The operation is important as it breaks up a force of 400 men, who have been drilling for weeks at that place under Captains Price and Jackson, and who have created much disturbance in a large extent of country by their operation. If Gen. Sweeney had only made a detour with his cavalry and

surrounded the town, he would have captured every soul -- why he did not I am unable to state. I apprehend that Gen. Lyon will press for information on this point at an early opportunity.

The command remained till Tuesday noon, and then set out on its return, and will probably reach here by noon to-morrow. I left there at 3 P. M. yesterday, and came through to Springfield in six hours -- bringing the intelligence of the skirmish.

The trip is not one of great interest -- the road is wholly through a mountainous country -- the houses are far between -- the inhabitants generally of a class but little above intelligent dogs -- the married women mostly smoke, and a respectable minority chew tobacco, while five-sixths of the most interesting young ladies I saw were either smoking a short corn-cob pipe or nursing a baby -- either operation being sufficient to destroy all the romance connected with a gentle Miss of sweet sixteen or thereabouts.

We lost two horses and had three men (without including myself) slightly wounded -- the enemy lost five killed and thirteen wounded -- among the former was supposed to be Capt. Jackson, their leader.

WILKIE.

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Madison, Wisconsin 53706
15 October, 1986

APPENDIX 14

The Dubuque Herald
Sunday Morning, August 4, 1861, Page 2

Army Correspondence --- No. 28.

Springfield, Mo., July 29, 1861

In my last I left our command on its way hither from Forsyth, having accomplished the object of the journey to that point. They reached home with no further adventure of interest than being fired upon from an ambuscade, while passing up a deep valley a few miles this side of Forsyth. The shots were fortunately all too high and none of our men were wounded; while the well-directed fire of our troops in return, placed three of the enemy hors du combat.

Upon our return we were delighted to welcome Quarter-Master Guelich of the 1st Iowa Regiment, who came here direct from Hannibal, bringing with him the mail that had accumulated at that place, and at Keokuk after our departure. The mail contained Heralds up to the 15th and Times up to the 26th of June, and a vigorous thumbing did these sheets get, till every particle of their contents, advertisements and all, was committed to memory. The same arrival brought us letters up to June 22d, and you can well imagine the avidity with which their contents were devoured. A majority of us had not heard a single word from home since we left Keokuk; and doubly welcome came these white-winged messengers laden with assurances of the health of those we "left behind", and filled with that delicious news-gossip of things and places at home. Old were they, but more precious to the travel-worn soldiers than aught else, save perhaps the actual presence, and clasping of the dear hands of those who wrote them. Do, good people at home, write! write! write! -- the men can stand in comparative comfort and indifference, the bare feet, dirty rags, insufficient food, and laborious duties of a soldier's life -- it is only the long, dreary wastes of your Silence, that utterly discourage them, and whose survey gives them heart and soul-sickness. Write anything, but write often.

Rumors are abundant as to the force and movements of the Secessionists gathering in the Southwest and upon the Arkansas line. I saw a man who had just made his escape from Arkansas, and he assured me that about 1,000 men were gathered at Yellville and not less than 10,000 at Camp Walker, Ark., who propose to effect a junction with a view to operations upon this place. It is believed all through Arkansas that Jackson with an immensely superior force, put to rout Seigel at Carthage, and hence they have not a doubt as to their ability to march straight through to St. Louis taking Springfield in their route. As in all other portions of the South, each Arkansas man armed with a flint-lock musket, a revolver and Bowie-knife, believes himself a match for any three, or at a pinch seven of the d---d Dutch and Yankee Abolitionists.

The latest intelligence from the direction of Camp Walker shows quite conclusively that this insane idea of the Secessionists, is being carried into effect. It is not certain that the main body is advancing upon us -- although this is believed by many -- yet there is no doubt of the fact that detached parties are slowly advancing in considerable force with a view to operate upon Springfield. At any moment there may be a fight and a severe one. Thanks to the red Tapeism we are just now in the worst possible condition for a conflict. Our entire available force does not exceed 6,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery. For the last fortnight the men have lived on half rations and hence have no stomach for a fight. One or two, sometimes three crackers two cups of coffee with a moderate supply of beef or salt pork, make up a day's food -- frequently even this is cut down to one half. Sometimes there is sugar, vinegar, pepper rice and beans, but still more frequently none. Potatoes, green corn and in short vegetables of all kinds are never given out -- if the men buy them for private use at farm houses they have them -- otherwise not. . . .

WILKIE.

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