NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. Aug. 2002) (Expires 12-31-2005)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property
==========
historic name Van Winkle's Mill

other names/site number 3BE413

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2. Location
==========
street & number 21392 East Highway 12 not for publication ____
city or town Rogers vicinity _X_
state Arkansas code AR county Benton code 007
zip code 72756
==========
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this __X_ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property __X_ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally _X_ statewide ___ locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____ _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification
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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
___ private
___ public-local
_X_ public-State
_X_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
___ building(s)
___ district
_X_ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__0__	__0__	buildings
__1__	__0__	sites
__0__	__0__	structures
__0__	__0__	objects
__1__	__0__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __0__

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A_____
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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Domestic	Institutional Housing
Commerce/Trade	Business
Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Landscape	Park

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
roof N/A
walls N/A
other N/A

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_X__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

____ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_X__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Archeology: Historic Non-Aboriginal
Commerce
Ethnic Heritage: Dutch
Ethnic Heritage: African American
Industry

Period of Significance c. 1850-1890

Significant Dates c. 1850-1890

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Peter M. Van Winkle

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American: Dutch
African American

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
___ State Historic Preservation Office
_X_ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Arkansas Archeological Survey_____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property ~126 acres___

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	414088	4017323	3	15	414100	4017320
2	15	414040	4017240	4	15	414160	4017300

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
==========
name/title_Katherine Cleek, Research Assistant_____

organization_Arkansas Archeological Survey_____ date_01-27-2006_____

street & number_2475 N. Hatch Ave_____ telephone_479-575-3556__

city or town_Fayetteville_____ state_AR_ zip code _72704___

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name Hobbs State Park-Conservation Area, Division of State Parks, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

street & number One Capitol Mall telephone 479-789-2380/1-888-287-2757

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

name United States Army, Corps of Engineers: Little Rock District

street & number P.O. Box 867 telephone

city or town state AR zip code 72203

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires 12-31-2005)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Van Winkle's Mill site (3BE413) is located in a hollow enclosing Little Clifty Creek at Hobbs State Park-Conservation Area near Rogers, in Benton County, Arkansas. A section of the northern portion of the site is owned by the Army Corps of Engineers. This site's period of significance is from approximately 1850 to 1890 when Peter M. Van Winkle operated a series of grist and sawmills at this location. Archeologically, the site consists of the remnants of the Van Winkle's family home, the mill, a blacksmith's shop, and workers and slaves' quarters. None of these structures remain standing. The site currently has a half-mile loop walking trail with interpretive signs at the features mentioned above. This site has been extensively tested through both geophysical and traditional means. Intermittent excavations were conducted from October of 1997 until October of 2005. It has been the subject of two University of Arkansas archeological field schools during the summers of 2001 and 2005.

The Van Winkle site has 33 identified archeological features, five of which (3, 8, 23, 28, 29) are not related to the period of significance. Feature numbers 25-26 were not used. The features will be described based on the activities performed there and/or the people who occupied them. First the features associated with the residential areas of the hollow will be described and then the features associated with the commercial/industrial areas of the property. Finally, I will describe the noncontributing features.

Residential Features

Three categories of people lived at the site of Van Winkle's Mill during its period of significance: the Van Winkle family, enslaved African American laborers, and wage laborers who worked at the mill (who may have been either white or African American). The features associated with these groups of people consist of the remains of their homes, a stone wall, springs, and a garden. These features will be described in numerical order with the exception of the second Van Winkle House.

Feature #1 is the garden terrace. This was a formal garden constructed as an artificially raised surface. The garden itself is nestled into the bluff behind it and it faces southeast. The front has a stone retaining wall and approximately seven steps up onto the garden level. Some of the stones in the wall were robbed from it after the period of significance. It is roughly rectangular in shape and approximately 24 m long and 16 m wide (Hilliard 2000:15-30).

Feature #2 is the stone spring house which was known historically as the Van Winkle Spring or the Van Winkle Hollow Spring. This spring is located in the bluff on the eastern side of the hollow, above Little Clifty Creek. The spring house was constructed around this natural spring during the historic period to protect its potable water source from contamination and to provide cold storage for perishable food items. The remains of the spring house consist of rough cut sandstone walls positioned parallel to each other and perpendicular to the bluff face, an iron plate against the bluff face which serves as a retaining

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CONTINUATION SHEET

wall and roof support, and a concrete floor. The springhouse roof was still partially intact in 1985. Silt from periodic flooding was removed by archeologists with both shovels and a small backhoe. This uncovered a low curved rock wall which extends out from the west side of the structure, it was likely meant to keep the creek's floodwaters from contaminating the spring and to channel the spring water into the creek. The spring house structure is at present approximately 2.3 m high, 3.4 m wide, and 7.5 m long at its longest point(Hilliard 2000:15-30).

Features numbered 4, 14, and 15 are related to the second Van Winkle House. Feature #4 is the house foundation of the second Van Winkle family home (Hilliard 2000:15-30). This feature number was originally recorded as the foundation of the chimney but was later used to encompass the whole house. The chimney's foundation survived the razing of the home in the 1960s and is still *in situ*. It belongs to the house that was reconstructed in the early 1870s after the first Van Winkle home had been burned during the Civil War. The chimney foundation is constructed of limestone and is 75 cm by 58.5 cm in size. Within the house itself two 2 m by 2 m noncontiguous units were excavated. The first unit was in the area of this chimney fall and was excavated to 30 cm below surface (cmbs) and the second was in a depression and was excavated to 10 cmbs. Feature #14 is a yard retaining wall for the Van Winkle home (Hilliard 2000:15-30). It is made of native stone and is located on the southwestern side of the house to act as a retaining wall because the second Van Winkle house was built on an artificially elevated surface. The wall serves to support this raised surface. Feature #15 is a brick concentration (Hilliard 2000:15-30). These bricks are located southeast of the Van Winkle House on the slope leading to the creek. They are handmade indicating that they are early, and this feature has been interpreted as either chimney fall or a pier support for the additions to the house. These bricks are scattered in an area of approximately 4m by 3m in size.

Feature #9 was originally recorded as two limestone chimney falls; this definition was later revised to be the workers' quarters (Brandon and Davidson 2000:31-56; Brandon 2004:158-162, 234-240). The worker's quarters were excavated in 1999 with a total of six 1 m by 2 m units and three 1 m by 1 m units. This feature was excavated to the lowest level of the deposits, at about 30 cm. A continuous limestone foundation and a limestone firebox were uncovered. The ceramics found at this feature consist mainly of whiteware with more minor amounts of ironstone, stoneware, yellowware and porcelain. This feature contains a very high concentration of children's toys including: porcelain doll parts, a cast iron cap pistol fragment, a porcelain marble, an alphabet plate, and Bakelite or hard black rubber finger rings. The structure was occupied after the Civil War and abandoned by approximately 1900, but the location or the structure may have been occupied at an earlier date. This structure was approximately 19 m by 9 m in size.

Feature #10 is a spring box about 35 m west of Feature 9 (Hilliard 2000:15-30).

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It is semi-enclosed with stones, with no other alterations, and is adjacent to both the spring and creek.

Feature #16 is a small depression that is 3m by 3m in size and 0.5m in depth (Hilliard 2000:15-30). It is located in an area that is thought to have been an old barnyard; it is interpreted as the results of animal rooting and more specifically pig wallowing. It may or may not date to the period of significance.

Feature #24 is the 1850s era house that was burned, leaving a midden-like feature (Hilliard 2000:15-30). The midden is 5 cm thick; this feature was discovered as a stratigraphic layer in a backhoe trench below 65-70 cm of overburden. It is the remains of the first Van Winkle house that was burned during the Civil War.

Feature #27 is a dump dating from the late 1800s to the 1920s (Brandon and Davidson 2003b:24-31). Materials coming from the dump include ironstone, whiteware, porcelain, bottle glass (one fragment with a hand applied lip), and window glass.

Feature #33 is the possible slave quarters (Brandon 2004:180-182, 231-233, 241-245). This feature was first discovered by 11 shovel tests and more carefully defined with geophysical surveying. In 2001, seven 1 by 2 m test units were excavated into this feature. This feature is ephemeral and difficult to define. No *in situ* pier support or foundation was found. It also did not have a hearth or chimney, and little window glass was found (indicating that the structure was likely windowless or had no pane glass). The artifacts are predominately antebellum; in particular no wire nails were found. This suggests that no one lived there after the Civil War. These factors, along with the location of the structure, led Brandon (2004:232) to interpret the structure as a possible slave quarter. There are also indications that the structure was burned. There is a lot of glass slag and there are many annealed nails; several other structures were also known to be burned at the mill during the Civil War. Artifacts related to both personal and household use were found in low amounts indicating that the residents of the structure led a rather Spartan lifestyle. It may be approximately 10 m by 10 m in size.

3BE652 is known as the Van Winkle Cemetery and it is in close proximity to the site. Despite oral history from the family about there being a cemetery on this property for the burial of slaves and free laborers it is unclear if this is it (Davidson and Hilliard 2000:57-59). The cemetery in its most recent documentation consists of natural limestone placed upright in two parallel lines (potential headers and footers) and aligned east-west as most Christian graves are. The stones are not marked with any inscriptions and they were definitely moved to the location by humans because there are no other large pieces of limestone on the hill. In 1999 a test trench was excavated to a depth of 30 cm in between the lines of stones and no evidence of either skeletal

materials, coffin remains, or grave shafts were found. The use of a soil profile to determine the existence of a grave shaft was hampered by the rocky colluvial soil and the leaching of organics into the soil. It remains inconclusive that this portion of Van Winkle's property was a cemetery. If indeed it is a cemetery it is unlikely that members of the Van Winkle family were buried here; other options would be mill workers (including their family members), or less likely, pioneers to the area from the 1830s before Van Winkle owned the property.

Features 1, 2, 4, 14, 15, 16, 24, and 27 are associated with the Van Winkle family. Features 9 and 10 are associated with the worker's quarters. Feature 33 is the probable slave quarters. The residential areas of the site include features that the people living there needed to survive both physically and socially, these ideas enforced either through perception or imposition.

Commercial/Industrial Features

The following descriptions are of the features that are related to the activities of the Van Winkle Mill both industrially and commercially. These features and their arrangement on the landscape of the hollow contributed to the efficiency of how the mill functioned, how it was perceived by the people

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who came into contact with it, and archeological understanding of how sawmills work.

Feature #5 is the flywheel support for the steam-powered mill (Hilliard 2000:15-30). The two foundation walls are parallel to each other, heavily built of stone, and set deeply into the ground. There are large metal bolts driven into the top courses of stone. Between the two foundation walls is the flywheel trench which is five meters long and about 2-3 m in width. This feature is positioned perpendicularly to Little Clifty Creek.

Feature #6 is a cistern. It is a large circular depression lined with stones. The top courses of stone have threaded bolts driven into them (Hilliard 2000:15-30). This was originally interpreted as the support for the mill stack shown in an historic photograph of the mill complex but further research and excavation has revealed that it is a cistern used to fill and discharge the boilers (Valentino personal communication February 16, 2006; Brandon and Davidson 2003:56-57). It is approximately 1.5 m in diameter.

Feature #11 is a rock wall located northeast of the mill (Hilliard 2000:15-30). It is about 15m in length and 1.5 m in height; it runs parallel to the creek and may have served as a retaining wall.

Feature #12 is a mill pond (Hilliard 2000:15-30). Though it is currently filled with wetland vegetation; this is an artificially constructed feature. It is an L-shaped depression that covers about a 0.14 acres, and is about 2 m in depth. The exact purpose of this pond is unknown but it may have served as a fire precaution, or as a water source for the boiler or livestock.

Feature #13 is the flywheel trench just east of the flywheel support (Valentino 2006b). It extends from the west side of the creek for about 45 feet (east-west) and is about 15 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

Features numbered 19, 20, 21, and 22 are road segments. Feature # 19 is a remnant of the Van Winkle Road that passes between the former Van Winkle Home and the raised garden (Hilliard 2000:15-30) (Jerry Hilliard personal communication March 16, 2006). This remnant originally was part of a road that ran from Van Winkle's Mill to the community of Springdale. During the Civil War General Van Dorn retreated down this road after the Battle of Pea Ridge and camped at the mill on March 8, 1862, according to the Official Record (McLean 1862:193). This road goes from the Van Winkle Mill to the Missouri line in the north and War Eagle to the south (Jerry Hilliard personal communication March 16, 2006). Feature #20 is a road segment that branches off from the Van Winkle road and leads to the mill site itself. It is either a service road for the mill or an access road to the twentieth century portable mill or the creek (Hilliard 2000:15-30). Feature #21 is a road segment to the west of feature 9 and also adjacent to the creek (Hilliard 2000:15-30). It may be another remnant of the Van Winkle road mentioned above that headed south to

Fayetteville (Jerry Hilliard personal communication March 16, 2006). Feature #22 is a road segment or trace east of feature 9; it runs northeast-southwest and may join the main road to the northeast but the vegetation was too dense to determine during previous fieldwork (Hilliard 2000:15-30).

Feature #30 is an artifact concentration consisting mainly of a pile of stacked bricks and scrap iron (Brandon and Davidson 2003b:24-31; Brandon, Davidson and Tennant 2003:40-52). Also found in this feature were a couple of cartridges, a blob top soda bottle, iron bar stock and blacksmith related items.

Feature #31 is the blacksmith's shop (Brandon and Davidson 2003b:24-31; Brandon, Davidson and Tennant 2003:40-52; Valentino 2006a). When first tested it was found to have a high concentration of metal artifacts and few domestic artifacts, a high coal concentration, and a concentration of limestone rubble which was thought (and later confirmed) to be the forge box. The forge box is about 8 sq m in size, constructed of limestone slabs and mortar that were used to even out the top of it. Above this were about four courses of bricks, which were found collapsed. The inside of the forge box was lined with sand. The foundation consists of a double course of limestone to the west of the forge box. Between 2000 and 2005, 23 excavation units were placed in the blacksmith shop. All but five of these units were 2 m by 1 m, three were 1 m by 1 m, one was 2 m by 2 m, and one was irregular. The blacksmith shop was nearly completely excavated. The stratigraphy of this feature shows the change between charcoal use in the forge and coal; this switch occurs after the Civil War during which the blacksmith shop was burned to the ground. The units were excavated to approximately 20-30 cm below the surface. Many of the artifacts found consisted of tools or other material related to shoeing horses, wagon

construction, and blacksmithing (including hammerscale and various forms of slag) (Valentino 2006a:8-14). Other artifact classes include nails from the building itself, bricks, window glass, ceramics, bottle glass, buttons, and tin cans. The blacksmith shop is about 9 m by 7-9 m in size.

Feature #32 is a possible livestock enclosure or barn (Brandon, Davidson and Tennant 2003:40-52). This feature was found mainly by metal detector survey and it consists of a flat area with many mule shoe fragments, cut nails, and a lack of domestic refuse. It is thought to be a "large-scale pen for mules" because the mill is known to have used and owned mule teams for timbering. (Brandon and Davidson 2003a:31).

Feature #34 is the blacksmith shop's spring (Brandon 2004:149). This has no cultural modification.

Feature #35 is a large bowl shaped depression; one 1 m by 2 m test unit was excavated into the center of it in October of 2005. Among other things recovered was a stack of glass window panes; these are interpreted as being leftover from the window sash factory, which was part of the mill operation, when the mill closed.

These mill related features have enlightened the study of sawmilling during the mid to late 1800s in Arkansas, a little studied time period of an under-researched industry in this area.

Noncontributing Features

The following features are either clearly not used during the period of significance or their purpose is not currently known.

Feature #3 is a privy. It was likely built in 1944 and used until 1960 because modern bricks and concrete were used, but its construction also incorporated recycled handmade bricks and native stone (Hilliard 2000:15-30).

Feature #7 was a concrete slab crossing over Little Clifty Creek from one side of the road to the other (Hilliard 2000:15-30). It was a low water bridge or a ford in the creek. This feature is no longer extant, having been destroyed during the construction of a new bridge for the walking loop.

Feature #8 is a building foundation lined with iron plate supports (Hilliard 2000:15-30). This feature consists of a 10 m by 10 m sized depression that is 1.5 m deep and has a thick layer of iron sheeting on the north and south sides of the depression. One 1 m by 2 m test unit was excavated into this feature during the 2001 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, field school and all the artifacts dated to the twentieth century. Its function is unknown.

Feature #17 is a fenceline southeast of the bluff (Hilliard 2000:15-30). The fence once created a small enclosure for what are currently unknown activities. This may or may not date to the period when Vernon West (the most recent

private resident) occupied the property.

Feature #18 is a fenceline that is adjacent to the east side of the main road (Hilliard 2000:15-30). It is composed of barbed wire. This feature may or may not date to the period when Vernon West occupied the property in the mid 1900s.

Feature #23 was a small outbuilding to the southwest of the garden terrace (Hilliard 2000:15-30). This feature was only noted in an historic photo, not archaeologically. Its function is unknown.

Feature #28 is a dump dating from the 1940s to 1960s (Brandon and Davidson 2003b:24-31). Surface collections of this feature found a great deal of machine made brick, stoneware, post-prohibition-era machine-made bottle fragments and a railroad spike.

Feature #29 is the location of a gasoline powered portable mill that operated from 1944 to 1960. Vernon West operated this mill and it is the last known utilization of the site for lumber milling purposes (Brandon and Davidson 2003b:24-31). It consists of a 5m long by 3m wide oblong pit that is about 50-75cm in depth, located next to a surface scatter of items related to the

portable gasoline powered saw mill.

While these features may be significant to the post-Van Winkle occupation of the site they are not significant to the period of significance for this nomination.

Field Work and Research

The Van Winkle's Mill site (3BE413) was first recorded archeologically in 1984 by Michael and Barbara Swanda, then of Archeological Assessments, Inc., in Nashville, Arkansas. They noted the house location and the spring house but not any of the mill components. In 1985 it was visited by employees of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Jerry Hilliard, John Riggs, and Kathryn King, who photographed the springhouse and a modern brick privy, and noted that the house site was densely overgrown. In 1997 a mapping and testing project was initiated by Mark Clippenger, the park interpreter for what was then Beaver Lake State Park. The park, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and the Anthropology Department of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, cooperated on this project (Brandon, Davidson, and Hilliard 2000). This testing program was spearheaded by Jerry Hilliard and lasted from 1997-1999; the first 24 features listed above were recorded during this period and those that were excavated are noted above. In 2000, a three year project was initiated between the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Little Rock District of the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism to conduct a cultural resources survey of all the resources in the project area. Employees of the Arkansas Archeological Survey were to test and conduct an assessment of the resources identified during this survey. In addition to this a geophysical survey program was conducted in the mill complex area, ground-proofing the

anomalies it discovered. In the summer of 2001, Jamie Brandon and James Davidson in collaboration with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, directed an archeological field school at the site. This field school focused its attention on Feature 9 (the potential worker's quarters), the possible slave quarters (feature 33), and the mill's boiler platform. In the summer of 2005 a second field school was conducted at the site, through the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, by Alicia Valentino. Her excavations focused on the blacksmith shop and the mill area. In October of 2005, four backhoe trenches were placed in the mill complex area, a unit was excavated into feature #35, and a geophysical survey was conducted in the garden terrace. The Van Winkle's Mill site has been impacted by fire during its period of significance, flooding, and the salvage of materials for recycling into other structures and uses, the dynamiting of its flywheel for scrap during World War I, and the bulldozing of the second Van Winkle House. Despite these activities the features at this site are relatively undisturbed and can tell us a great deal about lumber milling activities and industrial slavery in the Arkansas Ozarks from 1850-1890.

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Van Winkle's Mill is located within Hobbs State Park-Conservation Area in

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Benton County, Arkansas. There are 33 known features relating to lumber milling, blacksmithing, the lives of ante and post bellum African American industrial workers, and the life of Peter Van Winkle and his family.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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In the 1850s Peter Marselis Van Winkle constructed a gristmill and sawmill in what is now known as Van Hollow (Hicks 1990). This location is currently part of the Hobbs State Park-Conservation Area, in Benton County, Arkansas. The Van Winkle's first began lumber production in the region around 1850 several miles away from this location. The Van Winkle Mill ceased operation in 1890, eight years after the death of Peter Van Winkle in 1882. Within this period, it ceased operation during the Civil War because the Van Winkle family fled to Texas as confederate sympathizers when then tide turned towards the Union side in Northwest Arkansas. During the war period the mill, the Van Winkle home, and many of the structures in the hollow were burned. When Van Winkle returned to the site after the Civil War he rebuilt his mill to be better than it had been before. The history of the mill, its owners, and its workers can be seen as a microcosm of the impacts and changes that this period, encompassing both pre-and post-Civil War eras, had on the lives of people in Northwest Arkansas. This is not the stereotypical plantation south, although Van Winkle did own slaves who worked in his mill. The Van Winkle Mill (3BE413) is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criteria A, B, and D. Van Winkle's Mill and its workers are associated with the broad trends of history in the state of Arkansas. These broad trends include the following: lumber milling, slavery in the upland south, the Civil War in the Ozarks, Reconstruction in the Ozarks, freedmen and industrial labor, industry and commerce in the Ozarks. Because of his influence and participation in these broad trends, Peter Van Winkle is a significant person in the history of Arkansas, particularly in the Northwestern region of the state and was even called the "Lumber King of Northwest Arkansas" at the time (Hicks 1990). Excavations of several of the structures in Van Hollow and ongoing studies, have yielded and will continue to yield considerable information on the

function of this mill, its relationship to the history of the region, and the lives of the workers and owners of the mill.

Criterion B

Peter Van Winkle was born in New York City in 1814, a member of the sixth generation of the Van Winkle family since it had emigrated from Holland to what is now the New York region in 1619 (Hicks 1990). Somewhere between 1818 and 1819 his family moved to Franklin County, Illinois. When he was about 21, in 1835, he bought land in Washington County, Arkansas that then also incorporated all of Benton County (Ferguson and Atkinson 1966:30). In 1837 he married his first wife Ellenora Wilcoxen who presumably died soon afterwards. In 1840 he married Temperance (Tempy) Miller. Together they had a total of 12 children, nine of whom survived to adulthood. Their children are Ann, Mary, Calvin, George Washington, Ellen, Emily, Norman, Lucy, Jefferson Davis, Robert Lee, William Wallace, and Peter Marselis, Jr. Peter Van Winkle was a farmer prior to becoming a lumber mill owner, but he is noted to have natural skills as a mechanic, and by 1850 the US census reports him to be a wagon maker. According to the family stories presented in Hicks (1990:17), he was apparently rather inventive, designing springs for the wagons of miners headed to the Gold Rush in California and adapting plows to be pulled by multiple yokes of oxen. In

about 1851 he was paying taxes in the War Eagle region of what is now Benton County. At about this time he began his lumber milling first using multiple yokes of oxen. According to Hicks he later switched to horses, and then switched to steam in about 1856 and moved his operation to the site being nominated. Van Winkle also ran a ferry across the White River for both his customers and the public. At this point he owned tracts of land in Benton County, Carroll County, Washington County, Madison County, and in the state of Missouri in all totaling about 7,000 acres. According to tax records in 1861 he owned twelve slaves over the age of five years old. The family left Arkansas in about 1862 after the region had been successfully occupied by Union troops (the Van Winkles were Confederates). They moved to Dekalb, Texas for the duration of the War. During this time two of their children died, their home and mill were burned to the ground, and money they had secreted away was stolen. Van Winkle and his family moved back to Arkansas by about 1866 and they rebuilt their home and mill. In 1880, he opened multistory hotel, the Van Winkle Hotel in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Peter Van Winkle died suddenly on February 10, 1882, of a heart attack or stroke in Rogers, Arkansas. His family got a special funeral coach and engine on the Frisco Railroad sent from St Louis to Rogers to bring his body to Fayetteville for the funeral.

Criterion A

The Timber Industry. The first Van Winkle mill was constructed in the early 1850s; it was a portable one operated first with oxen and then horse, several miles from the mill being nominated. By 1856 he had built his first steam-powered mill in its current location (Brandon 2000). Besides owning the mill, Peter Van Winkle, like many sawmill operators, also owned the land he used to provide timber and several other mills in the region. Lumber milling in this

region tends to be a vertically integrated industry. Bowers says that based on the probate records for the mill the majority of production was of pine lumber. The lands owned by Van Winkle had a majority of pine trees growing on them even prior to his ownership, based on Government Land Office records (GLO) (2003:62). Van Winkle utilized many species of trees in his lumber mill but focused his production on Arkansas Short-leaf pine because it was a particularly marketable product both within and outside Arkansas (Bowers 2003:52; Smith 1986:207-208). It was even trademarked in the early 1900s because of its high quality compared to other southern pines, even those of this same species grown elsewhere (Smith 1986:207-208).

Since the mill complex had been burned during the war when the Van Winkles returned to the hollow they rebuilt their mill with new technology. An important part of the rebuilding of the mill was the replacement of the mill machinery, which was sourced from the east coast (Hicks 1990). The boilers were shipped from the coast to St. Louis by rail, down the Mississippi by boat to the Arkansas River, up it to Van Buren and overland from there to the mill. The flywheel was shipped by rail from St. Louis to Rolla, Missouri, and then brought overland. Both of these overland treks were apparently difficult and described in epic terms (Hicks 1990:25).

Van Winkle lumber was important in the development of the Northwest

Arkansas region and particularly during Reconstruction, because many buildings had been burned down during the war. The first building at the University of Arkansas, now known as Old Main, incorporated lumber from Van Winkle's Mill. When it was flourishing after the war the mill supplied lumber to build the Bentonville Courthouse, mine props in Joplin, Missouri, homes in Caney, Kansas, and many public buildings and homes in Northwest Arkansas (Hicks 1990).

The Van Winkle Mill was among the first wave of the lumber industry in the state of Arkansas. Larger sawmills eventually came to employ about a thousand people each by the mid 1900s, compared to the Van Winkle Mill prior to the Civil War which had about 30 workers including slaves (Brandon 2000:5-14). While the Van Winkle Mill was family owned, later mills had a more corporate business model that operated on a much larger scale than this mill. The later mills had the capacity to build and rebuild temporary railroad spurs and own freight cars and locomotives for the transport of logs from distant timber camps to their mill (Smith 1986). These more recent lumber companies also built sizable company towns for their employees and their families, complete with segregated neighborhoods, schools, churches, barbershops, and in later times even movie theaters. There is no indication that the Van Winkle's Mill operated on this type of a scale but his mill seems to show the beginnings of this trend. Van Winkle provided or allowed at least some of his workers housing at the mill site, schooling for some of the children who lived at the mill (Hicks 1990:19), and he likely influenced the placement of the Van Winkle Road which was regionally important, and went through the mill's property. At the time he was operating his mill Peter Van Winkle operated one of the largest mills in Northwest Arkansas and some of his practices likely influenced the operation, land owning practices, and community nature of the later mills.

Slavery. The Van Winkle family owned slaves prior to the Civil War and after the war some of their former slaves continued to work for them. They owned at least 13 slaves and possibly as many as 18 (Hicks 1990; Brandon 2000:5-14). Some of the adults did work at the mill and others probably worked in more domestic contexts. This was industrial slavery rather than the more typical agriculturally based slavery. Regionally, slavery in the upland south manifested itself differently than the stereotypical image of slavery on a cotton plantation. In general, Ozark landholdings were smaller and more diversified as far as the types of crops grown; this resulted in the need for less labor and enslaved laborers. This means that the number of slaves that the Van Winkle family owned was regionally a relatively large number. In the 1860 slave schedule for the US Census, Brandon figures that at least six of the unnamed males may have been old enough to have been working at the mill, the youngest being 13 years of age.

At least two of Van Winkle's former slaves and their families, Aaron Anderson Van Winkle and Perry Van Winkle, stayed on to work for him after the Civil War and will be discussed further on in this text (Hicks 1990; Brandon 2000:5-14). Being mill owners, the Van Winkles did not use their slaves for agricultural labor, instead they used their labor to operate the mill. In their description of the landscape at Van Winkle's Mill, Brandon and Davidson say that the mill

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was run in a somewhat similar fashion to the plantation model described by Charles Aiken (1998). However Aiken's classification scheme separates plantations from other forms of farming. Plantations have high capitalization, one commercial crop is emphasized (in this case pine), the sizes of the land owned and the labor force are large enough to reach economies of scale, the labor force includes the entire household not just the head of the household, and plantations have a nucleated settlement pattern often run out of an office (Brandon and Davidson 2005:122-123).

The Civil War Period. Peter Van Winkle had Confederate sympathies, which is not surprising since he owned slaves. He also lived in a region where several important although lesser known Civil War battles were fought, in particular at Pea Ridge, in Benton County, and Prairie Grove in Washington County. In 1861 he received a $20,920 contract to mill the lumber for and construct Confederate barracks and stables in Cross Hollows, Arkansas (Hicks 1990; Brandon 2000:11). He never collected this money, and in 1862 when the Union gained control of the region, he, most of his family, and his slaves fled to Bowie County, Texas, where they lived until 1866, after the war had ended. In his family life his sympathies with the Confederate cause are also clear, naming the two children born during the war, Jefferson Davis Van Winkle and Robert E. Lee Van Winkle, respectively. The effects of the war were also clearly felt by the Van Winkle family both personally and economically. Two of the Van Winkle children died during this period: their son Calvin died (or was killed) in the same region as their mill; perhaps in one of the nearby battles, and their daughter Lucy died while they were living in Texas. Their home and livelihood, the mill, was burned down, and some of their slaves left the family as well and the ones who stayed now had to be paid.

Reconstruction. Then there was the instability of the immediately post war period, Reconstruction. Despite his troubles, Van Winkle was industrially in a good place and physically in a very central location. He was able to capitalize on the opportunities provided during the period of Reconstruction, because that literally was what it consisted of, rebuilding the homes, businesses, public buildings, and adding new ones to improve upon the life that had been before (Hicks 1990). Luckily for him this is where Van Winkle was easily able to contribute to his region. He owned more than one lumber mill (the one described was his main mill) in the region, and he owned a great deal of land to provide timber for his mills. Lumber was an essential part of rebuilding after the war.

Mill Workers. The mill itself came into its fruition after being rebuilt in about 1870. Brandon (2000:9-14) uses census records to try to figure out which local residents actually worked at the mill though 30 people apparently did. In the years before the War most of the people who lived in the region surrounding the mill were farmers and to the census enumerators identified themselves as such, but some of these people likely also worked for the mill in off seasons when they were not farming and would account for some twenty

unknown mill-workers. Later after the War more people identified themselves as mill-workers in the census. There seems to be a shift in the perception of industrial/wage labor in regards to the mill after the War.

One of the few mill laborers we know about through census data and obituaries is Aaron Anderson Van Winkle, a former slave of Peter Van Winkle and after the war a free laborer at the mill. He potentially lived at either or both feature 9 and feature 33. Aaron Van Winkle is noted in Hicks (1990:52; Brandon 2000:5-14) to have been Peter Van Winkle's manservant at least during the period he was enslaved. He worked for the family until the death of Peter in 1882 and was apparently very well thought of in both the white and the African American communities in Northwest Arkansas. His funeral was well attended by both whites and African American residents and obituaries were published in two white newspapers. In the *Benton County Democrat* it says that he was an engineer (Hicks 1990). In the 1870 and 1880 censuses he is noted to be married to Jane (or Janie), be a turner at the mill and by 1880 have nine children between the ages of seven and twenty. His father also lived with them. The other African American laborer we know about was also a former slave of the Van Winkle family, Perry Van Winkle. He worked as a teamster for the mill after the Civil War and continued work at the mill up until sometime between 1870 and 1880. He was married to a woman named Agnes and also had nine children. Peter Van Winkle's employment and enslavement of these two men and other African American workers in his sawmill set a precedent for the use of African American wage laborers in Arkansas sawmills. In the early to mid-1900s, a period when the lumber industry truly became a force in this region, many of the industrial sawmills employed a sizable minority of African American workers. These workers mainly worked at stacking cut lumber prior to its shipping, but earned the same and worked along with whites doing the same job.

Lumber company towns, in particular Rosboro, Mauldin, and Forester, all originally owned by T. W. Rosborough's Caddo River Lumber Company, employed enough African American workers to construct segregated neighborhoods within these towns for African American laborers and their families complete with schools, churches, and a "barrel house" (Bar/social club)(Smith 1986).

Criterion D

As a research location the Van Winkle's Mill site has been the focus of several different topics of historical study conducted by archaeologists in addition to excavation reports on the site. One master's thesis, by Robin Bowers (2003), and two dissertations by Jamie Brandon (2004) and Alicia Valentino (in progress) have looked in depth at various aspects of the mill, its landscape, and the people who worked and lived at the site. Bowers'(2003) work looked at the mill itself, particularly the types of equipment being used, and also perhaps more usefully looks at the land ownership and land use practices of Peter Van Winkle and his family. Of particular importance is her discussion of the Van Winkle's method of selecting timber to harvest. Brandon's (2004) study looks at the stereotyping of Ozark residents as backward white hillbillies, how this perception came to be accepted in American popular culture and among Ozark residents themselves. In particular, he discusses the

erasure of slavery, the African American experience in the Ozarks, and Ozark industrialism, using the examples of Peter Van Winkle and Aaron Anderson Van Winkle specifically and others more generally. He incorporates data from features 9 and 33 into these discussions. Brandon also looks at the results of the public education program set up to teach local school children about life at the mill, slavery in the Ozarks, and timber harvesting, which tries to debunk the stereotypes about the history and cultural memory of Ozark lifeways. Valentino's (n.d.) work is looking at the how the mill landscape functioned, its technology, its context in the region socially among its laborers and consumers, and its location in the region. This work is intended to create an interpretation of the role of the Van Winkle Mill in the development of the region from an industrial archeological perspective.

While approximately 161 sawmill sites have been recorded archeologically in Arkansas, none have been as extensively excavated and few as thoroughly studied as this one. Two other mills in Arkansas have been excavated, the Carson Sawmill (3SA175) and the Quads site (3MI409) (Klinger et al 1989; Penman et al 2004). Neither of these mills has been as thoroughly excavated or interpreted as the Van Winkle Mill, the Quad site relying mostly on three backhoe trenches, and at the Carson Sawmill site two excavation units (of approximately 1 m by 1 m)and 30 shovel tests of which three were positive. There are no known examples of excavated mills in the Ozarks other than the Van Winkle Mill. The Carson Sawmill is in central Arkansas, and the Quads site is in extreme southwestern Arkansas. The Caddo River Lumber Company's industrial town of Mauldin (3MN1601) has been extensively documented archaeologically (including surface collections) and historically but has not been excavated (Gannon et al 1999:D-58-D-65; Memory and Gannon 1996:A-1-A-14; Smith 1986) . Little study of the history and archaeology of the timber industry in Arkansas

in general and in the mountainous regions of Arkansas in particular has at this point been conducted. The exceptions would be the three studies on Van Winkle's Mill mentioned above and Kenneth Smith's (1986) work, *Sawmill: The Story of the Cutting of the Last Great Virgin Forest East of the Rockies*, which talks about the lumber industry in the Ouachitas from the early to mid 1900s and was manufacturing lumber at a much larger and intense scale than the Van Winkle Mill. While there are sawmills on the National Register of Historic Places there are only approximately fourteen known, with four being in Arkansas. None of the four sawmills on the National Register in Arkansas are archeological and only one of the others sounds like it may be (Ralph Wilcox personal communication, March 13, 2006). Sawmills on the National Register in Arkansas are the Brewer's Mill in Stone County, Doniphan Lumber Mill and Company in White County, Pyeatte Mill Site in Washington County, and Three States Lumber Company Mill Powerhouse in Mississippi County. These sawmills all date to the early 1900s, whereas the Van Winkle Mill dates to the last half of the 1800s a period in which the timber industry is little documented in Arkansas.

The Van Winkle's Mill site is has been well preserved by the passage of time. Despite flooding, explosion, burning, and bulldozing, most of the features excavated have been found to contain intact deposits. The spring

house (2), second Van Winkle House (4), flywheel support (5), cistern (6), the iron-lined foundation (8), worker's quarters (9), 1850s Van Winkle house (24), the blacksmith shop scrap pile (30) blacksmith shop (31), possible slave quarters (33), and large depression (35) have been at least partially excavated, mostly by hand but some also via heavy equipment and have, with the exception of the second Van Winkle House, proven to have relatively intact and undisturbed deposits (Brandon, Davidson, and Hilliard 2000; Brandon and Davidson 2003; Brandon 2004). The second Van Winkle House met its demise with a bulldozer in the 1960s and other than its *in situ* chimney foundation is disturbed. The Van Winkle site retains its integrity. The site and the foundations of its structures have not been removed from their original locations. The remnants of the design of the mill structures and organization of the site on the landscape are still visible. The setting of the site is still a tree-filled hollow enclosing Little Clifty Creek and an industrial landscape; it has not been much disturbed by the addition of a walking loop and an adjacent highway. The materials used to construct the stone foundations of the mill complex and residential structures and the care that went into their construction are still evident. The mill and hollow have recently been re-associated with the Van Winkle Family and their impact on the region of Northwest Arkansas.

Conclusion

The Van Winkle Mill was first constructed in approximately 1856 and was utilized until 1890. This sawmill, through the lives of its owners, workers, industry, and history was a microcosm of an understudied lifeway, peoples, and industry in Arkansas, and in particular the Northwestern region of the state. Van Winkle's Mill has generated research on the immediately pre and post-Civil

War periods in Arkansas, industry, industrialists, industrial slavery, and industrial wage laborers in the Ozarks, the African American experience in the Ozarks, and the hillbilly stereotype. The history and archaeology of the timber industry has been little studied in Arkansas and the Van Winkle Mill has likely generated more published and gray literature than any other single mill in the state. The references listed below on the Van Winkle Mill are the only known studies of any sawmill from the mid to late 1800s, and of mills of this smaller and less intense scale. The site has been extensively tested and excavated, revealing mainly intact deposits with few disturbed ones. The two other sawmills known to have been tested had only a few backhoe trenches and test units excavated. The Van Winkle site has at least three structures that have had from half to nearly full excavations completed. Besides this the site's documentary history has been extensively used collaboratively with the archaeological data to provide a relatively detailed history of the site and its occupants. With the exception of Kenneth Smith's (1986) historical work on Arkansas sawmills in the first half of the twentieth century, there is no other comparable work to those on the Van Winkle Mill, and there is no other work on the sawmills of the mid to late 1800s in Arkansas.

The Van Winkle Sawmill is being nominated at the state level to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. The Van Winkle

Mill is associated with the broad trends of history in Arkansas having both enslaved and wage laborers, operating before the Civil War and during Reconstruction when it helped to rebuild the Northwestern region of the State, and being an example of industry in the Ozarks and South. Peter Van Winkle as an Ozark industrialist, a major force in the early lumber industry in Arkansas, and especially as a supplier of an essential material for rebuilding the state's infrastructure during Reconstruction, was an important figure in the post-Civil War period in Northwest Arkansas. The Van Winkle Mill has yielded and will potentially continue to yield important data on this site and the people who owned and worked there from both the archeological record and historical record.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Van Winkle Mill are as follows; to the east and west the top of the bluff line, to the north the normal pool level of Beaver Lake according to the War Eagle quad at an elevation of 1120 ft above sea level, and to the South 350 m south of Highway 12.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected because they encompass the whole site of 3BE413. As far as is currently known no other related resources lie outside of these boundaries.