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Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company
Kansas City, Missouri

A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Excess Tracts within the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Project Henry, St. Clair, and Bates Counties, Missouri

Contract No. DACW41-86-D-0024

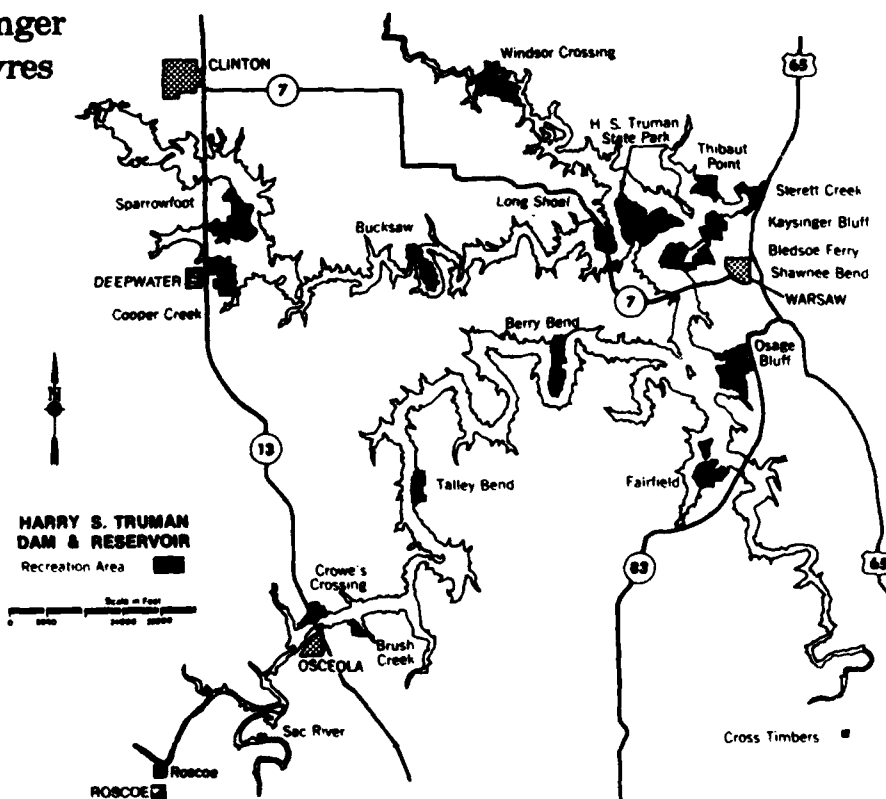
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By:
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Lawrence L. Ayres

1988

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TRUMAN EXCESS

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within the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Project
Henry, St. Clair, and Bates Counties, Missouri

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March 1988

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Historic Preservation Associates Reports 88-4

Report submitted to Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company
Kansas City, Missouri

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Truman Excess A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Excess Tracts within the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Project Henry, St. Clair, and Bates Counties, Missouri		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report 1986-1988
7. AUTHOR(s) Timothy C. Klinger Lawrence L. Ayres		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company P.O. Box 173 Kansas City, Missouri 64141		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW41-86-D-0024
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS US Army Engineering District, Kansas City 700 Federal Building, 601 E. 12th Street Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2896		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE 1988
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 64
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release, distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) archeology Henry County history St. Clair County survey excess lands Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir Bates County		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) An archeological/historical survey was conducted in 15 real estate tracts of land scheduled for excess at the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir project. Seven new historic and one previously recorded prehistoric site were examined. None of the sites meet the criteria for National Register of Historic Places eligibility.		

ABSTRACT

The investigations described in this report focus on a literature and background search and a field survey conducted in connection with the proposed exscessing of 15 real estate tracts in Bates, Henry and St. Clair Counties, Missouri by the Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. Of a total of eight cultural resource sites that were located during the field survey and records review, seven new historic sites were recorded and one previously recorded prehistoric site was investigated. Based on the information available on the seven new historic sites none can be considered significant in light of National Register of Historic Places criteria. The single prehistoric site does contain characteristics that suggest it may contain important information and additional testing is recommended to assess its significance.

The study performed herein by the contractor for the Corps of Engineers is called for in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665) as amended. Accomplishment of this work provides documentation evidencing compliance with Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" dated 13 May 1971, and Section 10 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Funds for this investigation and report were provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps may not necessarily agree with the contents of this report in its entirety. The report reflects the professional views of the contractor who is responsible for collection of the data, analysis, conclusions and recommendations.

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

On 20 December 1985, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. was awarded an indefinite delivery contract (Contract No. DACW41-86-D-0024) for various water resources planning tasks for the Kansas City District, Corps of Engineers (COE). Delivery Order No. 5 was for cultural resources work in excess tracts at the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir Project. This work was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to its passage. On 4 August 1986 Burns & McDonnell subcontracted the work under Delivery Order No. 5 to Historic Preservation Associates.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DATES OF INVESTIGATIONS

The Harry S. Truman excess tracts project area is located in the Grand and Osage River watersheds in parts of Bates, Henry and St. Clair counties, Missouri (Figure 1). The delivery order focuses on 1,434.84 acres in 15 separate real estate tracts ranging in size from 7.9 acres to 240 acres.

Background research for the project began in late 1986 upon receipt of the notice to proceed. The field work for the project was conducted from 6 January to 16 January 1987 and the final portions of the records review was conducted from 18 May to 20 May 1987.

PROJECT SPONSOR AND PARTICIPANTS

The Kansas City District, Corps of Engineers sponsored the work through Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Dale R. Trott served as Project Manager for Burns & McDonnell. An archeologist in the environmental section of the Kansas City District served as liaison for the project. The investigations were conducted by Historic Preservation Associates. Mr. Timothy C. Klinger served as Principal Investigator and Mr. Lawrence L. Ayres supervised the fieldwork. Mr. David B. Board assisted in the fieldwork and processed and analyzed the collections.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Before presenting descriptions of the individual tracts, a short description of the project area is warranted because such factors as topography, geology and vegetation had an effect on the nature and disposition of cultural resources within those areas and also because the same factors have a profound effect on our ability to locate and work at those sites.

The tracts that were surveyed during the project are located in the northern third of the Springfield Plateau (Bretz 1965:map plate). The area is also called the Osage Plains which are described by Vineyard (1967:4) as

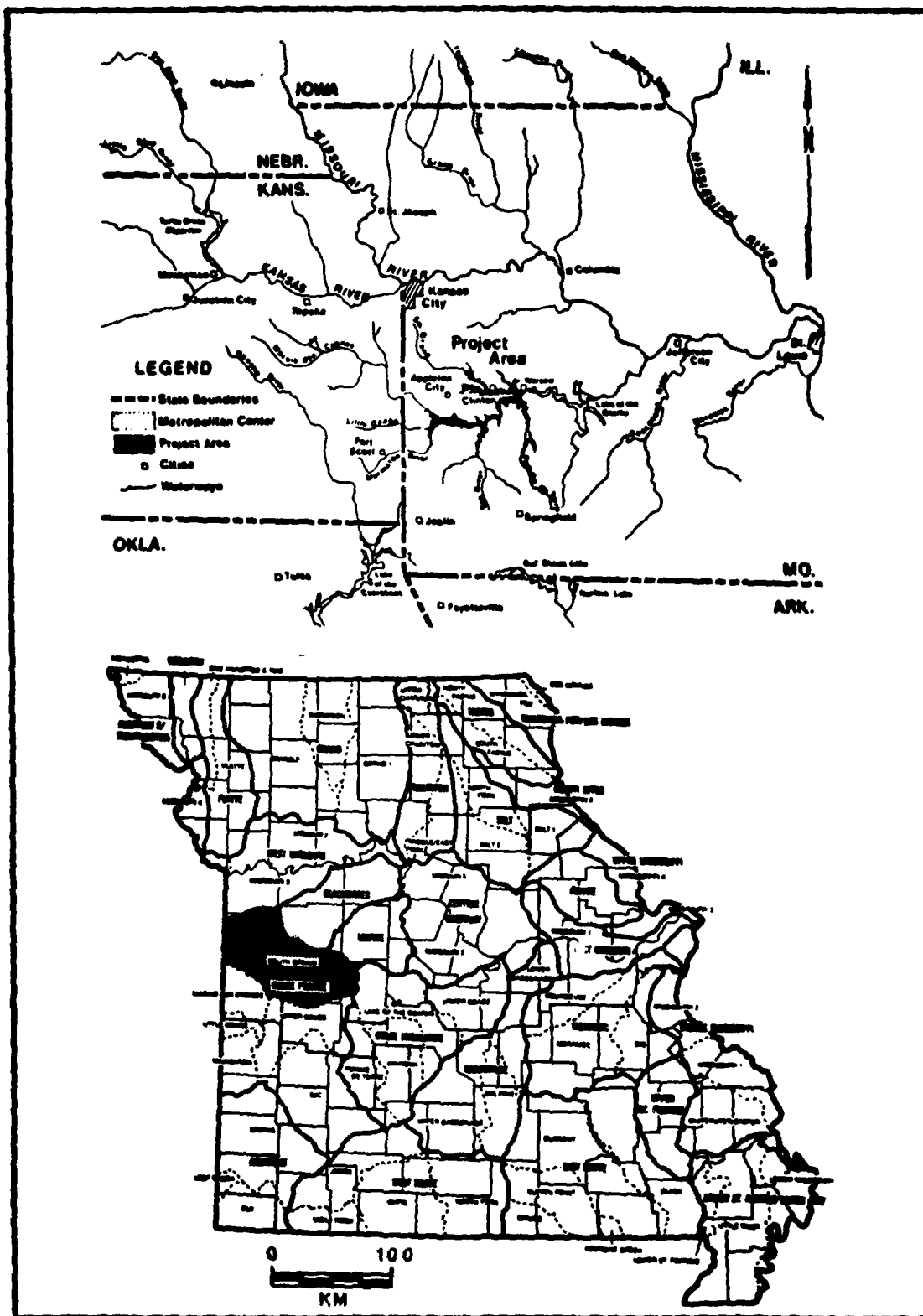


Figure 1. General Project Location, Management Units and Watersheds in Missouri

"rolling plains of low relief, carved on sedimentary rocks of Pennsylvanian age, that lie along the western border of the state south of the glaciated area."

Anderson's (1979) Geologic Map of Missouri indicates that the primary geologic formation exposed in this area is the Cherokee Group of the Desmoinesian Series that is found in the lower strata of the Pennsylvanian System. Small exposures of older deposits of the Kinderhookian Series from the base of the Mississippian System can also be found. The Cherokee Group is described as:

...Lower Pennsylvanian in age, [and] is the most common from this period. Cherts are common in the earlier Ordovician and Mississippian Formations (Branson 1944:270). The Cherokee group was named for outcrops that occur along the Neosho River in Kansas. Thickness of the formation varies from 75 to 100 feet. The formation may be characterized as interspersed beds of coal, shale, limestone, sandstone, and clay [Taylor et al. 1982:11-12].

The Compton and Northview formations of the Kinderhookian Series were also described:

The Compton limestone was named for outcrops east of Springfield in Webster County, along the James River. It is bluish colored limestone, ranging in thickness from 10 to 20 feet. Unlike the Chouteau, chert is not present.

The Northview sandstone outcrops continuously from Benton County south to Barry County on the Arkansas state line. The formation is composed of a yellow sandstone that may attain a thickness of 25 feet, and a gray to olive shale, that ranges in thickness from 25 to 80 feet. The sandstone is very resistant, often forming benches, terraces, or buttes (Branson 1944:194). Shales and argillaceous silt-stones compose the lower member of the formation. These vary in hardness, and upon weathering, a clay mud often forms. The Northview formation is common in the western portion of the reservoir area, particularly in St. Clair County [Taylor et al. 1982:11].

The combination of the natural weathering of geologic formations and alluviation has resulted in a variety of soils within the project area. The five main soil series found in the general location of this project include the Hartwell, Deepwater, Verdigris, Osage, Mandville and Quarles Series. Allgood and Persinger (1979:27,29) describe these series:

Hartwell is a deep, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess and shale residuum on ridges and side slopes. It has a silt loam surface soil overlying a slowly permeable clay subsoil. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

Deepwater is a deep, moderately well drained upland soil formed in loess and alluvium. It has a silt loam surface soil overlying a moderately permeable silty clay loam subsoil. Slopes range from 1 to 10 percent.

Verdigris is a moderately well drained, nearly level bottom land soil formed in alluvium. It has a silt loam surface soil

overlying a moderately permeable silt loam subsoil. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

Osage is a deep, poorly drained, nearly level bottom land soil formed in alluvium. It has a silty clay surface soil overlying a very slowly permeable silty clay subsoil. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

The Mandville series is described as a moderately deep, well drained soil formed from a shale residuum. The slopes range from two to 25 percent (Grogger and Persinger 1976:22). The Quarles series, is a deep, poorly drained, nearly level soil found on major stream terraces. Formed in alluvium, the dark-grayish brown to gray silt loam surface soil overlies a silty clay subsoil. The slow permeability of this soil, combined with slow run-off, often results in extended periods of wetness (Grogger and Persinger 1976:26-27).

Within the Cherokee Prairie, the dominant native vegetation was naturally tall grass prairie species such as Big and Little Bluestem, Indian Grass, Switch Grass, Prairie Dropseed, June Grass, Purple Top, Slough Grass, Canada and Virginia Wild Rye and various minor species (Allgood and Persinger 1979:61). The natural timbers found in the wooded areas were composed of oak-hickory forests located along slopes of the upland and elm-ash-cottonwood forests located along the major stream bottoms (Allgood and Persinger 1979:59).

Little of the native vegetation has withstood the effects of modern land use and is now primarily restricted to protected natural communities such as the Taberville Prairie or the Lichen Glade in St. Clair County (Nelson 1985:187-188). The primary modern land use within the project area has been for agricultural purposes, although the most destructive effects have occurred through the construction of highways and railroads.

Within the specific tracts involved in this project, an estimated 71% (1,019 acres) of the land has been used for agricultural purposes as indicated by cultivated fields of milo and soybeans and overgrown fields or pastures. In addition, an estimated 11% (158 acres) of the land has been disturbed through the construction of highways and railroads and their associated borrow pits. The remainder of the land (approximately 18% or 258 acres) is wooded (Table 1).

CULTURAL HISTORY

Syntheses of prehistoric and historic uses of the Osage Prairie and the region surrounding the Harry S. Truman Reservoir have been set out in several prior reports (LeeDecker et al. 1983:34-53; Miller 1983; Roper 1983a:15-38; Taylor et al. 1983:29-43; and Weston 1984:8-24). In addition to cultural resources investigations conducted for the Corps of Engineers, a number of surveys have been conducted for local communities and private industry (Cooley et al. 1976; Douthit 1980; Grantham 1980, 1981a, 1981b, 1984a, 1984b; McNerney 1979; and Ray and Benn 1985). While many cultural resources research programs have taken place in the area of Harry S. Truman Reservoir, the syntheses that have resulted have not expanded the general sequence of events beyond that which is similar to other areas of Missouri. Tables 2 and 3 present the general sequence of events in the region during prehistoric and historic times.

Table 1
Estimated amounts of vegetation within the project area

Tract No.	Cultivated Acres	Acres in Pasture or Overgrown	Wooded Acres	Disturbed Acres	Total Acres
12302A	180	18	0	0	198.20
12308A	75	30	10	5	120.00
12310A	30	0	2	10	42.20
13507 13510 13513	0	135	65	16	216.57
13516 13581	105	8	0	5	117.87
13611	0	35	0	19	53.76
13722	0	0	25	9	33.90
8029	100	90	50	0	240.00
8109	65	0	25	30	120.60
8410	0	31	20	0	51.54
9300	0	120	55	55	230.00
9601	0	2	0	8	10.00
TOTALS	555	469	252	157	1434.84
Percent	39%	33%	18%	11%	

Table 2
Prehistoric sequence for the Harry S. Truman excess property project area
(after LeeDecker et al 1983:36 and Chapman 1975:25-30)

Cultural Period	Cultural Phase	Date Range
Mississippi	Late Mississippi	AD 1450 - AD 1700
	Middle Mississippi	AD 1200 - AD 1450
	Early Mississippi	AD 900 - AD 1200
Woodland	Late Woodland	AD 400 - AD 900
	Middle Woodland	500 BC - AD 400
	Early Woodland	1000 BC - 500 BC
Archaic	Late Archaic	3000 BC - 1000 BC
	Middle Archaic	5000 BC - 3000 BC
	Early Archaic	7000 BC - 5000 BC
Dalton		8000 BC - 6000 BC
Paleo-Indian		12000 BC - 8000 BC

Table 3
General historic sequence represented in the area
(after Perttula, J. Price, Helm and Reuter-Hart 1982:122)

Group	Dates	Selected Artifact Associations and Cultural Traits
French, Spanish, Indians	1500-1700	temporary camps
Historic Indian	late 1700-1830s	temporary camps
Euro-American: trappers and traders		Euro-American dwellings
Anglo-European Americans		
Old Ozarks Frontier (Flanders 1979:150-205)	1830s-1860s	first settlements; isolated rural farmsteads, mills
Civil War	1860s	Civil War and near depopulation of some counties
New South Ozarks (Flanders 1979:216-282)	1860-1930s	development of towns; transportation network, especially railroad; change from subsistence to commercial farming

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED IN THE BST EXCESS PROJECT AREA

A considerable amount of archeological work has been completed as part of the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir project in recent years. Since 1975, at least 24 survey projects have been undertaken in addition to a number of testing and mitigation programs (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation). Five of these projects have crossed, or come into contact with, the tracts currently under investigation. These range from surveys using intuitive samples (as in the Stage I survey in 1975 by the University of Missouri [Roper 1983b]); to those using random or stratified samples (surveys conducted by the University of Missouri in 1976, Iroquois Research Institute in 1979 and Commonwealth Associates, Inc. in 1980 [Roper 1983b; LeeDecker et al. 1983; and Taylor et al. 1982]); and to intensive surveys of specific construction projects (as in the borrow pit and relocation area survey that was part of the Stage I survey by the University of Missouri in 1975 and the water supply survey by Environmental Systems Analysis in 1983-1984 [Roper 1975; and Weston 1984]).

University of Missouri

The earliest work was conducted by the University of Missouri as part of the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir project. Work that was accomplished between June 1975 and February 1976 was called Stage I, while Stage II was a "stratified random transect survey" that took place between March and December 1976 (Roper 1983b:2).

Stage I Survey

The purpose of the Stage I survey was:

. . . (1) to become familiar with the reservoir area and get an overview of its archeology, (2) to become familiar with the survey conditions to be encountered in the reservoir area, (3) to fulfill the terms of Purchase Orders DACW41-75-M-1854 and DACW41-75-M-2065 which specified surveys of borrow areas and relocations and of the Pomme de Terre River Valley, respectively, and (4) to gain the time necessary to design a less biased research strategy. . . [Roper 1983a:88].

The initial work involving the tracts under investigation was a survey of borrow pits and road relocations conducted by Roper in August and October 1975. The results of the work were summarized at the end of the report.

Survey of borrow areas and relocations of county roads, state roads, and railroads affected by construction of the Harry S. Truman Reservoir recorded 38 prehistoric sites, only 3 of which were previously known and reported to the Archaeological Survey of Missouri. . . many relocation project areas were not surveyable at the time of visit, usually because of heavy ground cover. Thus it is impossible to adequately assess whether the fact that no sites were recorded in these borrow areas is because none are present or whether they simply were not observed because of poor survey

conditions. It is therefore further recommended that these areas be visited at the time they are cleared, and/or that if possible, the archeologist be present at the time the areas are opened [Roper 1975:37-38].

Evidently, the "heavy ground cover" did have a great effect on the survey, as only 52 (37.1%) of the 140+1 survey areas indicated in Roper's report and project maps were investigated. Over 66 (47.1%) of the areas slated for survey were listed as "unsurveyable," while another 22 (15.7%) were not surveyed because the proposed relocation had already been completed (Roper 1975:39-44). There are no records that any of the "unsurveyable" areas were latter checked when opened, it appears that Roper's recommendations were not followed.

Eight of Roper's relocation survey areas came into contact with the tracts investigated during this project. Of these, four were surveyed with no sites found, two were unsurveyable, one was reached after construction work had already been completed and the last was not mentioned in Roper's report (although its location was indicated on the project map).

In addition to the survey described above and that which took place in the Poudre de Terre River Valley, Roper's Stage I included an "intensive survey of a 56-section area on the South Grand River and Deepwater Creek south of Clinton (Roper 1983a:89)." While the results were integrated into the data obtained from all of the Stage I surveys, the project maps indicate that two of these areas crossed or came close to the tracts currently under investigation.

Stage II Survey

Following Stage I, Roper began a Stage II survey in 1976 that:

...was designed to answer questions concerning differential use of the reservoir area over time and space. It employed a stratified random transect sampling design. Strata were each defined by a major stream or stream segment. Twenty-two such strata were defined within the reservoir.

Within each stratum, the transects were laid out running roughly perpendicular to the stream or stream segment defining the stratum. Transects were oriented either north-south or east-west, depending on the major orientation of the stream or a stream segment defining the stratum, but in either event were consistent within each stratum. The transects were each 1/8 mile wide, a measurement small enough to provide good areal coverage within the stratum and also a division of the township-range-section system which could be easily and accurately plotted on maps and followed in the field [Roper 1983b:3].

A 10% sample of total number of transects was chosen for the actual field work. Of the 476 sites recorded during the Stage II survey, none were located within 2 km of the tracts presently under consideration, although one

1. Several of the survey areas indicated on the project map were not listed in Roper's report, thus, the total number is unknown.

did come within approximately 500 m of one of the tracts (Roper 1983b:2; and Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

Iroquois Research Institute

The next investigation that took place in the immediate area of the current project was a survey of the 50 year flood easement lands by Iroquois Research Institute. The survey was to cover 15% of the land between 731 and 742 feet above mean sea level, which came to 9,000 acres. As this was land that the COE only held easements to rather than held in fee, Iroquois did no shovel testing and no artifacts were removed from the field (LeeDecker 1983:56). The results of this survey, as summarized in the abstract of the report were:

Thirty-four previously unrecorded sites were located during the field investigations, and there are currently 86 known sites in the study area. Although most sites could not be associated with a particular prehistoric period or culture, the majority of the identified components are associated with Archaic and Woodland cultures. A few late prehistoric components were located, but their association with either Mississippian or Plains Village cultures is uncertain. There is one protohistoric site in the area, an Osage Indian village which was later used by Europeans as a trading post.

Estimates of the total number of prehistoric sites likely to be present in the entire study area range from 275 to nearly 2,000. The reconnaissance data indicate that there are more sites per square mile in the Ozark Plateaus than in the Osage Plains [LeeDecker 1983:iii].

While none of the Iroquois survey areas crossed the boundaries of the tracts currently under investigation, they did survey five nearby areas. As a result, their investigation included sites in the general vicinity of two of the present project tracts.

Commonwealth Associates, Inc.

In 1980, Commonwealth Associates, Inc. received a contract to survey a 16% sample of lands between 706 and 731 feet above mean sea level, which comprise the 10 year flood pool. Only 60% of these lands are held by the COE in fee. The remaining 40% were still in private ownership for which the COE held easement rights (Taylor et al. 1982:45). The results of their work was summarized in the abstract to the report:

An archeological survey and reconnaissance of lands within the Ten-Year Floodpool of the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir was conducted by Commonwealth Associates, Inc., in the summer and fall of 1980. A total of 180 sites was located and recorded. Of these, 132 were located on lands owned by the government and were subject to intensive survey. The remaining 48 were located on easement lands, or those for which the Corps of Engineers had obtained perpetual flowage easements to permit periodic inundation...

A fifteen percent [16%] sample of the lands within the Ten-Year Floodpool was the required level of survey effort. For

the fee lands, a stratified random sampling strategy was used to choose 113 eighty-acre sample units which were then intensively surveyed. In the easement lands, the constraint against shovel testing made it necessary to choose lands in cultivation. After a reconnaissance to determine the amount of such land, it was determined a random sample was not possible. As a result, it was necessary to choose 46 parcels of land of different sizes in order to survey the necessary sampling fraction.

The resulting sample of sites was evaluated and compared to the results of previous surveys. It was found that our sample is broadly representative of the type and range of prehistoric resources present in the study area. On the basis of this sample and others, it is estimated that the population of sites within the Ten-Year Floodpool is between 900 and 1350 sites [Taylor et al. 1982:xiii].

The areas that were part of Commonwealth's 16% survey crossed the boundaries of six of the tracts currently being investigated and were within 500 m of four others. Two of the Commonwealth sites were recorded within the boundaries of the current real estate tracts but 10 others were recorded within a few hundred meters of these tracts.

Environmental Systems Analysis

The most recent nearby cultural resources survey was conducted by Environmental Systems Analysis for a water supply district in Henry County. The results of this work were summarized in the abstract of their report:

In late 1983 and early 1984, Environmental Systems Analysis, Inc. (ESA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey for proposed extensions to the Henry County, Missouri Public Water District No. 2. The project was sponsored by Farmers Home Administration in conjunction with Larkin and Associates Consulting Engineers. The area surveyed consisted of 14 separate 30 ft (9.1 m) wide easements for new waterlines totaling approximately 284,060 lineal ft (86,581 m) in Henry and St. Clair Counties and a 20 acres (8 hectare) proposed plant treatment site in rural Henry. A background and literature search determined the possibility that several previously recorded sites might be impacted by the proposed construction. The field survey recorded new prehistoric sites: 23HE920, 23HE921, 23HE922, 23HE923, 23HE924, 23HE925, 23HE926 [Weston 1984:ii].

RESEARCH METHODS

PRE-FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

A background search, including a literature review and a records check, was conducted for all survey areas designated in the delivery order to obtain information on known cultural resources in the area. These reviews were primarily completed prior to the field survey and included the records of the Missouri Archaeological Survey, the Department of Natural Resources (in connection with Contract No. DACW41-85-C-0050), the Kansas City District of

the Corps of Engineers and the Historic American Buildings Survey. The National Register of Historic Places was also examined to locate any significant cultural resources within the tracts. A review of the reports of previous investigations in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir area was conducted to provide information on the general types of resources found and to determine if previous surveys overlapped our survey tracts. The data assembled under Contract No. DACW41-85-C-0050 were especially useful (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

Another step of the records review was an examination of historic plat maps and the local histories of Bates, Henry, and St. Clair Counties to determine a general land ownership history for each of the tracts. This review also provided additional information on the approximate location of historic sites within the tracts. Records located in county court houses, libraries, museums and newspaper offices were also inspected. Local informants who had knowledge of the area and of the location of historic records were very helpful. However, as is common for most historic records, many variables have effected both the survival and accessibility of the historic plat maps. The result was variability in the degree of completeness of the historical record.

In addition to the real estate maps provided by the Kansas City District and the original plat maps located in county court houses, a variety of published plat maps (Brock and Co. 1928; Fitch 1914; Ogle and Co. 1903; Northwest Publishing Co. 1895a, 1895b; Warner and Foote 1877) were reviewed. A 1928 Henry County map and a ca. 1877 Bates County map that were missing their front pieces were also used.

FIELD WORK

The field methodology used during this project was consistent with procedures presented in the HPA research design and the Scope of Work. A pedestrian reconnaissance of sufficient intensity to identify potentially significant cultural resources was conducted in each of the survey tracts to locate, record and describe extant cultural resources in the form of prehistoric and historic sites. Shovel testing was employed where ground surface visibility was significantly obscured. The intensity of the surface reconnaissance varied in relationship with the degree of surface visibility, slope, disturbances and surface water. In general, land surfaces adjacent to permanent or intermittent water sources with slopes of less than 5% were surveyed in transects spaced 25 m - 50 m apart with shovel tests excavated at intervals of 25 m - 50 m. On surfaces adjacent to permanent or intermittent water sources with slopes between 6% and 15%, transect and shovel test intervals of 50 m - 100 m were used. On steeper slopes or dry relatively flat uplands, survey methods were restricted to visual examination with no shovel testing. Where employed, shovel tests were roughly 30 cm in diameter and 30 cm deep. The excavated matrix was carefully examined by hand and trowel to determine if cultural materials were present.

SITE RECORDING

Upon location of any new or previously recorded site a more intensive examination of the area was begun. Transects with intervals of 10 m or less were used to determine the horizontal distribution of artifacts or features. If ground surface visibility was less than 50%, shovel testing was also employed. A select collection of surface artifacts was recovered from

prehistoric sites for later analysis, but no collection was made at historic sites unless either a sizable distribution of cultural material or diagnostic material was present. All cultural material recovered from subsurface tests was retained for analysis. A sketch map of each site was prepared using a compass and pacing unless more accurate measurements were required, in which case a metric tape was used in lieu of pacing. Nearby landmarks were clearly indicated on the field maps to aid in relocating the site. Notes for each site were made to enable the completion of site forms and the site location was accurately plotted on a USGS topographic map of the area.

ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY METHODS

The artifacts collected in the course of the survey were processed for analysis on inclement days by the field team or in the HPA laboratory. Processing included washing, preliminary sorting and labeling necessary for analysis, preservation and curation. Methods of cleaning depended upon the nature of the material. Lithic specimens were scrubbed in water with a bristle brush. Prehistoric ceramics were carefully cleaned to assure that tooling or decorations were not damaged. Historic ceramics, metal, bricks and similar artifact classes were washed in water and scrubbed with bristle brushes.

Tools or other diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were assigned (if possible) to established types. All of the remaining lithic artifacts were analyzed in light of a reduction sequence including flakes of primary and secondary decortication, retouch and thinning flakes and various waste categories. This approach aided in the assessment of site type (e.g., base settlement/specialized activity areas) as well as in the identification of age and possible activities that may have taken place.

Specimens were cataloged using the Archaeological Survey of Missouri site number. Before specimens were analyzed they were labeled to avoid the loss of provenience. Diagnostic artifacts, such as bifacial tools and ceramics, were individually labeled. Other artifacts were placed in clearly labeled plastic bags. All archeological materials collected were placed in standard curation containers and each clearly labeled as to contents and ownership. All artifacts and related records will be curated with the University of Missouri, Columbia.

SURVEY TRACTS AND RESULTS

HENRY COUNTY

All of the tracts located in Henry County are centered around the town of Clinton, Missouri and are within the Grand River watershed. Previous investigations have crossed or come into contact with the boundaries of these tracts in four instances. No sites had been previously recorded within the tracts, although one tract was within the area of the probable location of a poorly plotted previously recorded site. The preliminary review of the records had noted the possibility of historic sites in four of the tracts.

Real Estate Tract 12302A

Tract 12302A is located southeast of the community of La Due (Figure 2). The tract contains 198.20 acres on the north bank of Deepwater Creek. At the

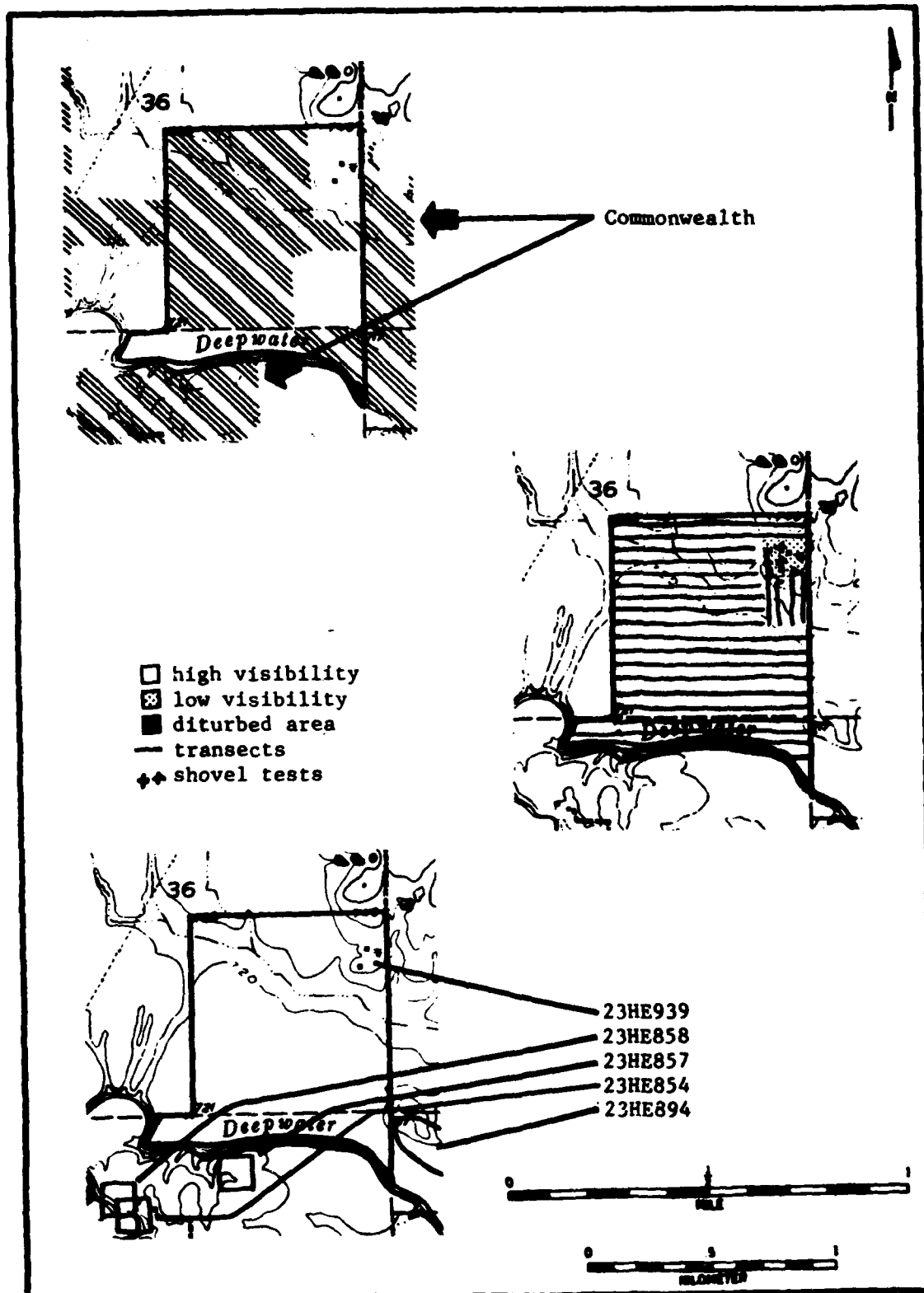


Figure 2. Tract 12302A - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

time of the survey, an estimated 180 acres were in cultivation and 18 acres were overgrown (Table 1).

The combination of the cultivated fields and recent flooding, while resulting in very muddy fields, provided excellent (80% - 90%) visibility. The cultivated areas were surveyed in transects spaced 50 m apart with occasional shovel testing. The overgrown area correlated with a terrace edge and slope that contained several bedrock outcrops. This area was surveyed in a series of random transects which, in combination with scattered shovel tests, were able to take advantage of the outcrops of bedrock and other spots of high visibility.

The review of historic plat maps indicates that this tract was unclaimed and listed as swamp on the original 1854 plat map. By the 1870s, it was listed under private ownership of Mary E. Adkins (Table 4). Following that time, the records indicate a variety of owners until the land was obtained by the COE.

Prior to our investigations, parts of this tract had been surveyed by Terrell Martin, in conjunction with the University of Missouri, and by Commonwealth Associates, Inc. Although both surveys produced negative results within the boundaries of tract 12302A, they did succeed in recording six sites within a few hundred meters of the tract (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

23HE854 is an unknown prehistoric site recorded in 1979 located within 500 m southwest of this tract (Figure 2). Information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri indicates that this is a light lithic scatter covering an area of about 4,000 m².

23HE857 is an unknown prehistoric site recorded in 1979 located within 300 m south of this tract (Figure 2). Information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri indicates that this is a light lithic scatter covering an area of about 10,000 m².

23HE858 is an unknown prehistoric site recorded in 1979 located within 500 m southwest of this tract (Figure 2). Information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri indicates that this is a light lithic scatter covering an area of about 9,000 m².

23HE892 is a Late Archaic-Woodland site that is located within 500 m east of this tract (although its distance from the tract prohibit its inclusion in Figure 2). This site was described as follows (Taylor et al. 1982:94):

...a lithic scatter found on the first terrace of Deepwater Creek. The site is situated 30m north of a small unnamed intermittent stream. Intensive inspection of the area revealed that the site was composed of two concentrations, each located on a small rise separated by the stream. Since the scatters were very sparse, a general surface collection was employed, one provenience being assigned to each of the concentrations. Flakes, cores, chunks, bifaces and a hafted biface were collected. Site size is estimated to be 200m by 100m.

The hafted biface was classified as a Category 331. In their discussion of this type, they note that these are similar to the Gary and the Standlee points, but that a positive identification is not possible due to the fact that these points have broken bases. These points occur with both Gary and Standlee points in closed contexts at the Cootie Site (23BE676)...Based on this it can only be said that the site was occupied either during the Late Archaic

Table 4
Record of ownership

Tract No.	Date of record	Owner on record
<u>Henry County</u>		
<u>12302A</u>		
	1974	Roy C. Fife et ux.
	1928	O. P. Larson and F. Batschelett
	1914	James Tayler, E. H. Turk, and W. H. Adkins
	1895	Mary James and Henry Tayler
	1877	Mary E. Adkins
	Original Plat	listed as swamp (1854)
<u>12308A</u>		
	1974	Ina Batschelett et ux.
	1928	G. W. Pumphrey and Mrs. Cartt
	1914	G. W. Pumphrey and R. F. Cartt
	1895	Isabell West and R. F. Cartt
	1877	S. Reed, E. West, and M. J. Linn
	Original Plat	William Davis (1856), John Parks (1839) and 40 acres as swamp (1854)
<u>12310A</u>		
	**	Paul Holly et ux.
	1928	H. B. Hollopeter
	1914	Godfrey Batschelett
	1895	E. L. Fahnestock
	1877	E. L. Fahnestock
	Original Plat	listed as swamp (1854)
<u>13507, 13510, 13513</u>		
	**	Raymond Gray et al., et ux., and Mable Consalus et al.
	1928	W. Russell, Brooks & Jacoby, and A. Brooks
	1914	George & Kate Russell and Annie W. Brooks
	1895	Richard Russell. W. H. Adkins, R. C. McBeth, and A. P. Frowein
	1877	R. C. McBeth, Brinkerhoff & Avery, W. H. McLane, J. J. Adkins, and W. H. Adkins
	Original Plat	listed as swamp (1854)
<u>13516, 13581</u>		
	**	Vernon B. Shroder et al.
	1928	G. A. Tayler
	1914	H. F. Tayler
	1895	Frank Tayler
	1877	A. L. Harrison
	Original Plat	Andrew L. Harrision (1856)

Table 4 (continued)

Tract No.	Date of record	Owner on record
13611	**	Ray F. Wilson
	1928	J. K. Glenn
	1914	Thomas F. Lindsay
	1895	N. A. Fields
	1877	N. A. Fields
	Original Plat	Nathan A. Fields (1839)
13722	**	Paul Bill Hale et ux.
	1914	S. B. Price
	1895	A. P. Frowein
	1877	G. W. Hancock or C. P. Ferris
	Original Plat	G. W. Walker and Pleasant Walker (1852)
<u>St. Clair County</u>		
8029	**	Ray T. Evans
	1903	Albert Chambers
	Original Plat	listed as swamp
8109	**	Samuel W. Howe et ux.
	1903	J. N. Chambers and Johnson Land Co.
	Original Plat	John Dade (1852) and swamp
8410	**	Troy Wilson et ux.
	1903	Benton Revis
	Original Plat	Andrew Anderson (1840)
<u>Bates County</u>		
9300	**	James L. Brock et al.
	1928	B. F. Trent and Trent & Nelson
	1895	M. A. Nolin, Stewart (estate), W. Baghy,
		G. B. Nichols, and Coal Co.
	ca. 1877	G. W. Price, M. A. Nolan, C. C. Bassett,
		J. W. Hall, E. G. Holt, and Eliza Wallace
	Original Plat	David Cade (1850), swamp (1850)
9601	**	J. W. Marquardt
	1928	Elmer Heyer
	1895	G. W. S.
	ca. 1877	J. S. Carr
	Original Plat	listed as swamp (1850)
**--no date, last owner listed on COE Real Estate tract maps		

23HE893 is an Early Archaic/Late Archaic-Woodland period site located within 500 m east of this tract and about 150 m north of 23HE892 (although due to its distance from the tract this site is not shown in Figure 2). It was described as:

...a lithic scatter found on the second terrace on Deepwater Creek in a planted agricultural field about 50m to the north of a small intermittent creek. After an intensive survey of the site area, it was decided that the scatter was extensive enough to require a transect sample. Two collection units were used to recover flakes, bifaces, cores, hafted bifaces and chunks. Site size was estimated to be 73m by 40m.

Two hafted bifaces were found to be diagnostic from this site. One was similar to Category 332 (Standlee), which occur in Late Archaic and Woodland assemblages. The other specimen was placed in Category 368 which has been assigned to the Early Archaic period...[Taylor et al. 1982:94].

23HE894 was classified as a Late Archaic/Woodland-Late Woodland site that was located immediately southeast of the tract boundaries (Figure 2). It was described as:

...a lithic scatter found in agricultural land on the floodplain of Deepwater Creek. The site is located on small knolls about 75 meters north of the creek. An intensive survey revealed that the site had three major concentrations. These major concentrations are the loci for almost all of the artifactual materials present on the site, there is very little between these areas. The three loci were each collected differently. Locus 1 had only one general surface collection done; Locus 2 was collected by means of the circular strategy; Locus 3 was sampled with the transect strategy with seven additional individual tools collected as well. Flakes, cores, chunks, hafted bifaces, bifaces and unifaces were collected from a total of sixteen provenience units. Site size is estimated to be 480m by 300m.

A total of seven hafted bifaces were collected from this site, of which one was too damaged to be categorized. Four specimens, which included one each from Category 332 (Standlee), Category 325 (Rice Side-notched), Category 306 and Category 309, indicate Late Archaic to Woodland period affiliations. Of the two remaining, one was assigned to Category 314, potentially diagnostic, and the other was assigned to Category 364, but was too damaged to be classified further...[Taylor et al. 1982:94].

The waterline survey conducted by Environmental Systems Analysis came within about 400 m of this tract but no sites were recorded closer than about 2 km away. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 12302A Results and Recommendations

An historic residence and two outbuildings are indicated on the 1953 USGS topographic map in the northeast portion of the tract. Visual

examination of the area resulted in the discovery of only a slab foundation measuring approximately 3 m x 10.5 m (23HE939; Figure 3). No other features were located in the area and only very recent trash (e.g., aluminum cans and plastic bottles) was observed in an area roughly 30 m x 60 m. Shovel tests and scrapes in the area produced no additional cultural materials.

All evidence seems to indicate that this site is an early to mid-twentieth century farmstead from which the buildings were probably removed after the tract was obtained by the COE. No evidence was observed that would suggest the presence of any subsurface features, such as a cellar, and the outcrops of bedrock would have made the construction of such features extremely difficult. Based on our preliminary review, this site does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this site.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the lack of any significant properties, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of this tract.

Real Estate Tract 12308A

Tract 12308A is a 120 acre tract located southwest of the community of La Due (Figure 4). Deepwater Creek crosses through the southwest corner of the tract and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad crosses the northwest corner. At the time of the survey, an estimated 75 acres of the tract was in cultivation, while approximately 40 acres were overgrown or wooded and five acres had been disturbed by the construction of the railroad (Table 1).

Due to recent rains and flooding, the cultivated fields were very muddy with standing water in the low spots but ground surface visibility was excellent (80% - 90%). The pedestrian survey was accomplished in transects spaced at 50 m intervals throughout the tract. Shovel tests were placed at 40 m - 50 m intervals along the transects within the areas of poor visibility. Animal trails along Deepwater Creek were also examined for signs of cultural activity.

The review of historic plat maps indicates that one 40 acre plot of this tract had been claimed as early as 1839 by John Parks. Another 40 acre plot was claimed in 1856 by William Davis while a third was still unclaimed and listed as swamp as of 1854 (Table 4). Following this time, the records indicate a variety of owners up to the time the land was obtained by the COE.

Prior to our investigations, a small part of this tract had been surveyed by the University of Missouri for the railroad relocation that was part of its Stage I project. Within the boundaries of this tract, the Stage I survey produced negative results (Roper 1975:44, Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation). Another area less 100 m northwest of this tract was surveyed by the University of Missouri as part of the Stage I project. The results of that survey were also negative (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

23HE276 is an unknown prehistoric site recorded in 1975 located within 500 m west of this tract (Figure 4). Information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri indicates that this is a small open site covering an area of about 100 m² and consists of a light lithic scatter. While the site location is indicated in Figure 4 within 200 m west of the tract the exact location is not definite.

During a survey just south of the tract, Commonwealth Associates, Inc. recorded 23HE912 about 150 m south of the tract and 23HE895 about 200 m

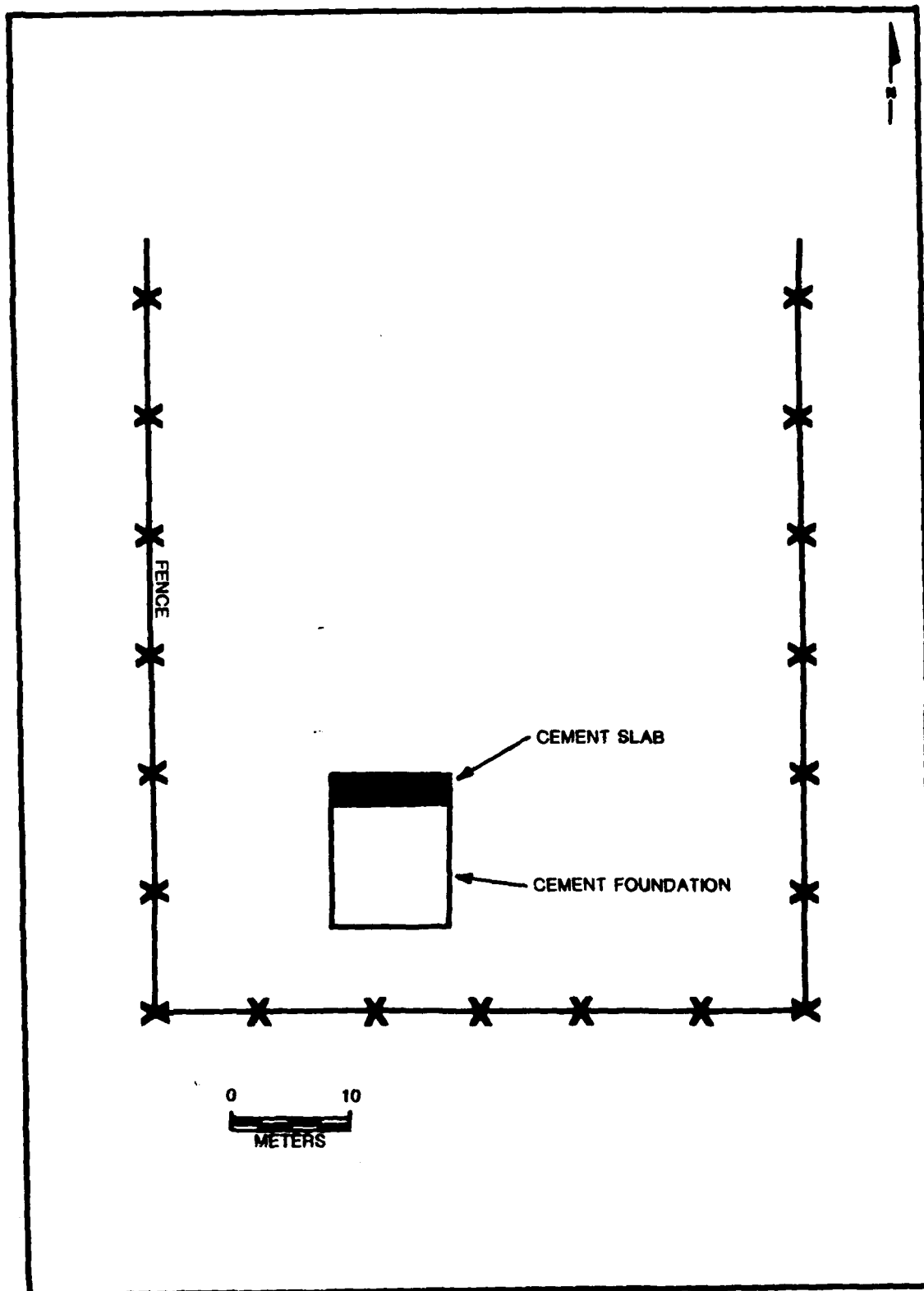


Figure 3. Site 23HE939 - Located in Tract 12302A

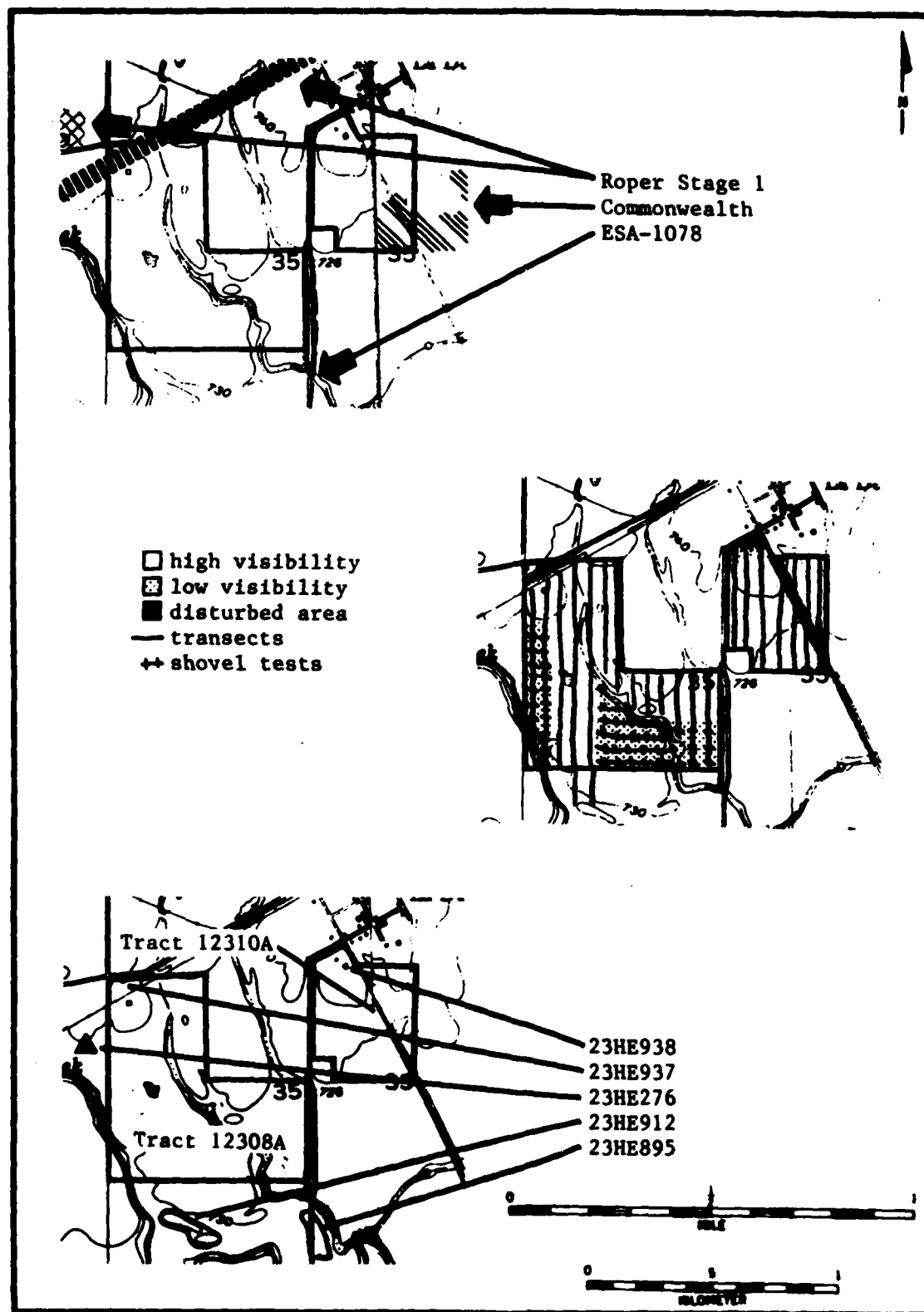


Figure 4. Tracts 12308A and 12310A - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

southeast of the tract on the opposite side of the road (Taylor et al. 1982:95, 98; Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation) (Figure 4).

23HE895 is an unidentified prehistoric site described as:

...a lithic scatter located on the floodplain of Deepwater Creek about 150m east of the confluence of Deepwater Creek and an unnamed intermittent. Surveyors were directed to this site, which is in a cultivated field, by the owner of this piece of easement property. After a survey to determine site extent and artifact density, it was decided to use a transect sampling strategy. A total of six collection units were placed along two transects. Flakes and chunks were found. Site size was estimated to be 180m by 80m [Taylor et al. 1982:95].

23HE912 is an unidentified prehistoric site described as:

...a lithic scatter located on two knolls on the floodplain of Deepwater Creek. The site is situated about 50m to the north of Deepwater Creek. Surveyors were directed to the site, which is in a cultivated field, by the owner who farms this piece of land. Acting on his information surveyors were able to walkover [sic] the field and locate all portions of the site. One transect, with two collection units, was employed to sample the site. Flakes, chunks and surface fire cracked rock was collected by the surveyors. Site size was estimated to be 150m by 50m [Taylor et al. 1982:98].

Part of the waterline survey conducted by ESA in 1983-1984 followed the road boarding this tract on the east. While no new sites were recorded, the survey crossed site 23HE895 described above. No diagnostics were recovered but, based on their investigation, ESA suggested that the site might be larger than previously believed due to burial by more recent alluvium (Weston 1984:51). ESA determined that this site was potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places but that it was possible to avoid additional impact by placing the waterline in the already disturbed road right-of-way (Weston 1984:63). No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 12308A

Results and Recommendations

The 1953 USGS topographic map shows an historic residence and one outbuilding in the northwest corner of the tract and one outbuilding is shown just south of the railroad. Visual examination of this area resulted in the location of a cellar depression, an outhouse, a root cellar and a large concrete slab foundation within an area 25 m x 50 m (recorded as 23HE937) (Figure 5). A variety of recent historic debris was scattered throughout the site but was concentrated along the road to the north and the railroad to the south. No evidence of the outbuilding, shown south of the railroad, could be located.

All evidence indicates that this site is an early to mid twentieth century farmstead from which the buildings were probably removed after the tract was obtained by the COE. Within the site, other non-related trash (e.g., recent roadside litter) has been deposited, making it difficult to determine which artifacts were originally associated with the residence.

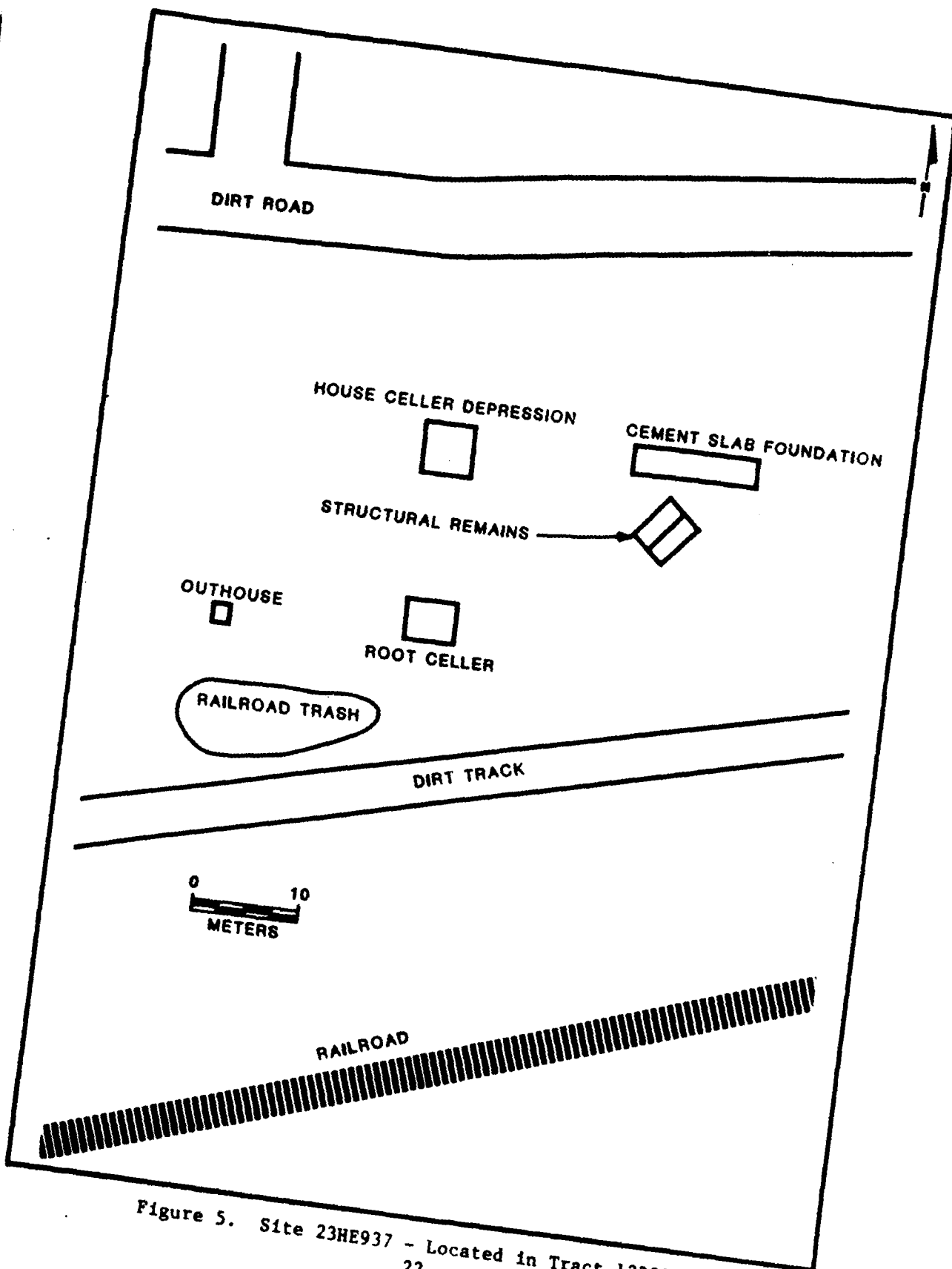


Figure 5. Site 23HE937 - Located in Tract 12308A

Significant impacts have affected the quality of this site (e.g., the construction of the railroad and the trash dumping). Based on our preliminary review, this site does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

In order to determine exactly how close 23HE912 came to the current project area, two transects were extended south until the site was located. The present topographic plot appears accurate and the site is well out of the boundaries of tract 12308A. In addition, no evidence was found to suggest that 23HE276 lay within the boundaries of tract 12308A.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any cultural activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the absence of any significant properties, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of this tract.

Real Estate Tract 12310A

Tract 12310A is a relatively small (42.40 acre) parcel located just south of the community of La Due (Figure 4). The nearest permanent source of water is Deepwater Creek, which is located approximately 800 m to the southwest. At the time of the survey, an estimated 30 acres of the tract was in cultivation, four acres were wooded and the remaining eight acres have been disturbed in the construction of a highway that crosses the tract (Table 1).

Recent rains resulted in the cultivated field being very muddy but also provided excellent (80% - 90%) surface visibility. The pedestrian survey was accomplished in transects spaced at 50 m intervals in all but the wooded portion. Within that small area, a single meandering transect was walked that took advantage of all spots of higher visibility and allowed shovel tests to be placed throughout the area.

On the original 1854 plat map of the area this tract is listed as swamp (Table 4). By the 1870s the plat maps show the had been claimed by an E. L. Fahnestock and later records indicate a variety of owners until the tract was obtained by the COE.

Prior to our investigations, a small part of this tract had been surveyed by Environmental Systems Analysis as part of a separate project. Within the boundaries of this tract, that survey produced negative results (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation). During the borrow and relocation survey that was part of the University of Missouri Stage I project, the county road cutting through this tract was indicated on the project map for survey but no record was made as to its status (Roper 1975). During the survey of the 10 year flood pool, one of the Commonwealth survey areas crossed the boundaries of 12310 and, while no sites were located within the tract, 23HE895 was recorded approximately 600 m to the south (see the discussion of tract 12308).

During the survey conducted by ESA, the road bordering this tract on the west was surveyed for a Henry County waterline. That survey did not result in the location of any new sites (see the discussion of tract 12308 for their revisit to 23HE895).

As a result of these previous investigations, no sites had been recorded within this tract prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 12310A

Results and Recommendations

The 1953 USGS topographic map of this area shows an historic residence with one outbuilding in the northwest portion of this tract. Visual examination of this area resulted in the location of a well and the remains of a structure or filled-in cellar depression in a 15 m x 65 m area (recorded as 23HE938) (Figure 6). The only artifacts observed were a crushed metal bucket and some fragments of building tile near the well. The area around and between the two features has been under cultivation, apparently for an extended period of time, thereby impacting any potential intact deposits that might have remained. Based on our preliminary review, this site does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the absence of any significant properties, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of this tract.

Real Estate Tracts

13507, 13510 and 13513

Tract numbers 13507, 13510, and 13513 are adjacent to each other and are logically considered as one group (Figure 7). With a combined acreage of 216.57 acres, these tracts are located approximately 6.5 km west of Clinton. The southwestern edge of the tract borders the Grand River. An old field road or river access road crosses the southern portion of the tract but no indication of any bridges or river crossings was observed. At the time of the survey, almost the entire area was covered with water due to the poorly drained Quarles series soils located here. An additional factor affecting ground surface visibility was a recent light snow fall. There was an estimated 135 acres of overgrown fields or pasture, 65 acres of woods and 16 acres that had been disturbed during the construction of the highway (Table 1).

In spite of poor ground surface visibility throughout this survey area, the transect interval was extended to 75 m to 100 m because of the tendency of this soil to be water covered for extended periods of time resulting in a much lower potential for sites. Shovel tests were excavated at 50 m to 75 m intervals and all rises were carefully inspected. The banks of Grand River and of the intermittent streams running through the survey area were also examined.

The review of the historic plat maps indicate that this area was listed as swamp on the original 1854 plat (Table 4). It had all been claimed by the 1870s. Following that time the records indicate a variety of owners until the land was obtained by the COE. No evidence was located that would indicate that any of the previous owners had built any structures on the land within these tracts.

Prior to our work, a small portion of this area had been previously investigated during the borrow and relocation survey by the University of Missouri. The state highway bordering these tracts on the southeast was to have been surveyed but was not due to "unsurveyable" conditions (Roper 1975:39). During the Stage II survey by the University of Missouri one of the survey transects came within approximately 500 m of these tracts. While no

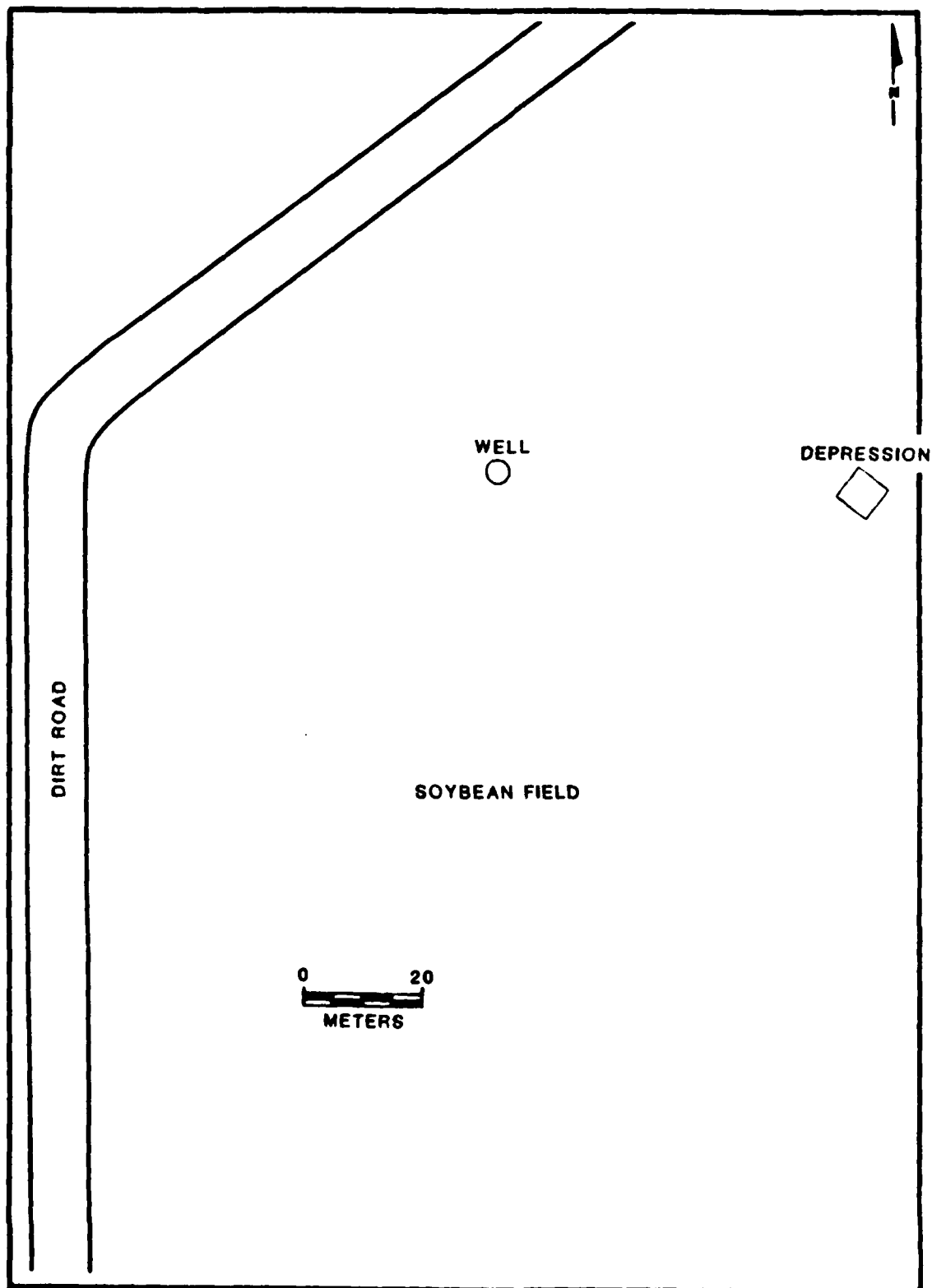


Figure 6. Site 23HE938 - Located in Tract 12310A

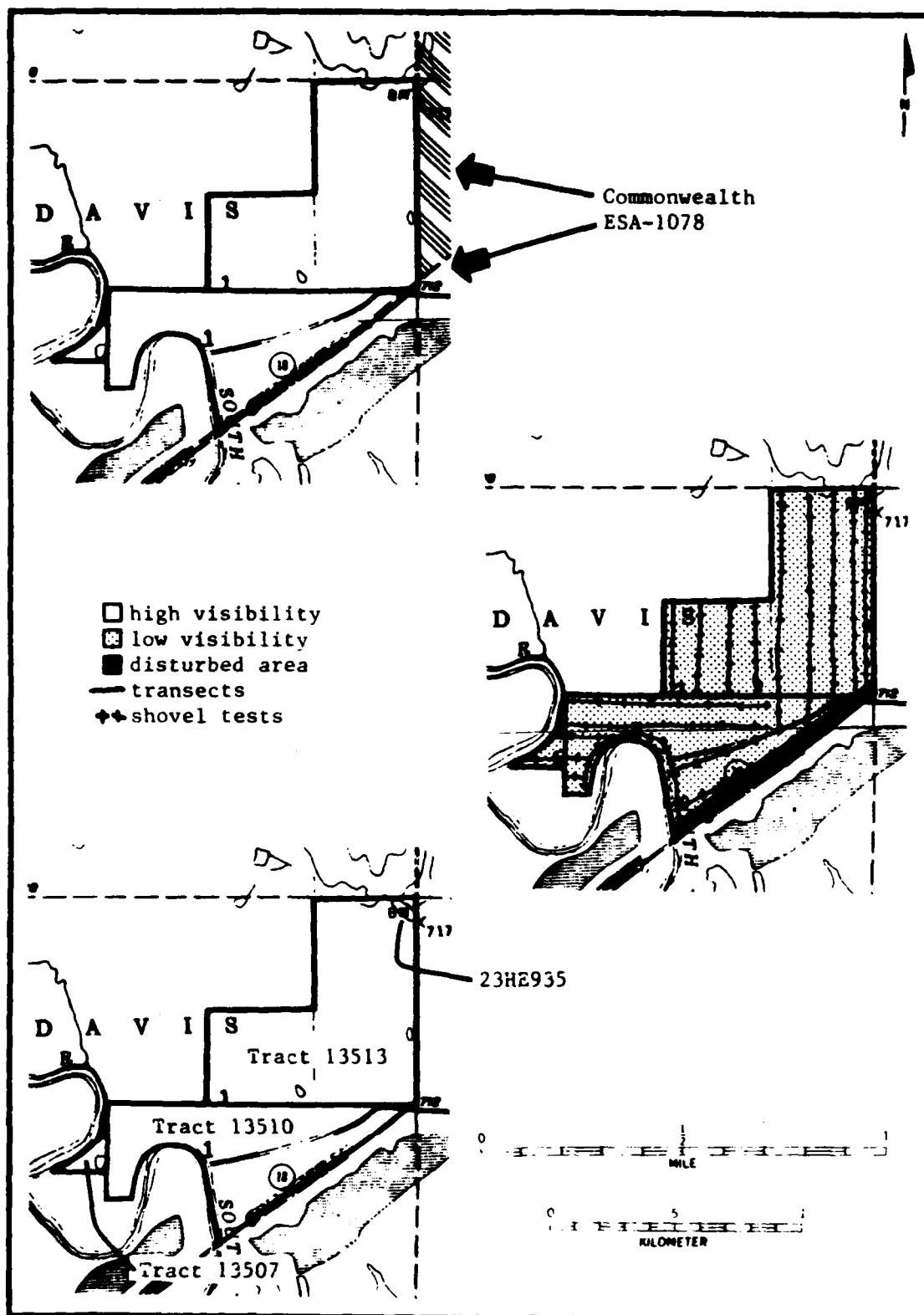


Figure 7. Tracts 13507, 13510 and 13513 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

sites were recorded within that transect, two of the out-of-transect sites (23HE542 and 23HE543) were recorded about 800 m southwest of this group of tracts.² These sites were discovered on the edge of a high terrace on the side of the South Grand River opposite the tracts we investigated (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

One area of the 10 year flood pool survey by Commonwealth was located just east of the boundaries of this group of tracts. While that survey did not cross our boundaries it did result in the location of one site (23HE910) within about 500 m of these tracts.²

23HE910 is a prehistoric site described as:

...a lithic scatter located on the floodplain of Fields Creek. The site [is] situated on a small knoll in the middle of cultivated agricultural fields. The site has been impacted by the bulldozing of a house structure nearby. Collection of the site was done by dividing the site into four quadrants. A total surface collection was employed for each quadrant. Flakes were the only artifacts recovered. Many historic artifacts were present in association with the home site. Site size was estimated to be 100m by 100m. No diagnostics were found [Taylor et al. 1982:97].

During ESA's survey for the Henry County Water District one section of the survey corridor followed Missouri State Highway 18 along the southern border of this group of tracts. While no sites were found, ESA did make an additional inspection of 23HE542 and 23HE543, first recorded during the Stage II survey conducted by the University of Missouri. ESA determined that the two sites were actually a single large site that had been impacted by a large borrow pit placed in its center. ESA reported finding one Dalton-like point base and two others similar to the Graham Cave type, each of which would date to approximately 8000 B.C. to 5000 B.C. ESA also reported a fire pit exposed in the side of the borrow pit. The fire pit extended from near the surface to about 35.5 cm and contained 25 flakes and 200 fragments of fire-cracked rock. In spite of the heavy impact of the borrow pit, ESA determined that sufficient deposits remained for this site to be potentially eligible for the National Register (Weston 1984:55-59). ESA recommended that the additional impact to this site could be avoided by placing the 1.22 m deep trench in the highway right-of-way (Weston 1984:1 and 63).

As a result of these previous investigations no sites had been recorded within this tract prior to our survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tracts 13507, 13510 and 13513 Results and Recommendations

During the pedestrian survey of the area a section of an abandoned railroad bed of the Kansas City-Clinton-Springfield Railroad (23HE935) was found to cross the far northeast corner of tract 13513 (Figure 8). Only the remains of the raised railroad bed (stretching for at least 6 km) are depicted on the 1953 USGS topographic maps, as the railroad itself had already been removed by that time. No artifacts related to the railroad were observed

2. Because of their distance from the tract, these sites are not shown in Figure 7.

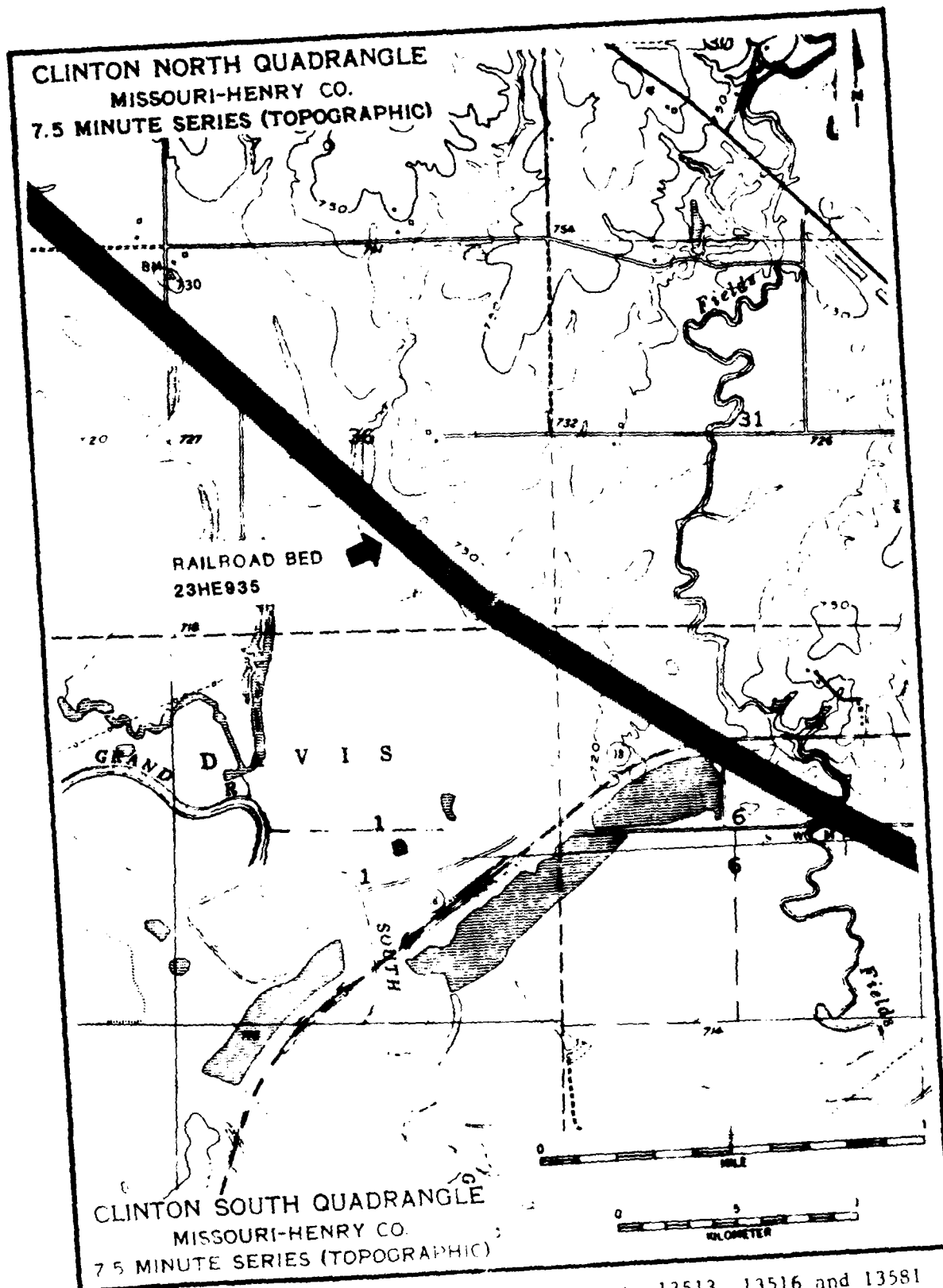


Figure 8. Site 23HE935 - Located in Tracts 13513, 13516 and 13581

other than a single rail spike. The railroad bed appeared to be composed of cut limestone fragments. An additional section of the railroad bed was observed crossing between tracts 13516 and 13581. Based on our preliminary review, this site does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this site.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the absence of any significant properties, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of tracts 13507, 13510 and 13513.

Real Estate Tracts 13516 and 13581

Tracts 13516 and 13581 are adjacent to each other and were surveyed as one unit with a combined area of 117.87 acres (Figure 9). The Grand River is located approximately 1.6 km southwest of these tracts but an intermittent stream flows through them. At the time of the survey the size of the area cultivated was estimated at 105 acres, eight acres were overgrown and the remaining five acres disturbed by the abandoned railroad mentioned above (Table 1).

With the recent rains the cultivated fields provided excellent visibility (80% - 90%), in spite of the muddy conditions. The pedestrian survey was accomplished in transects walked at 50 m intervals within the higher visibility areas. The survey of the overgrown area was covered in a series of transects at intervals varying between 5 m and 10 m with shovel tests excavated as required by poor surface visibility.

The review of historic plat maps indicate that this area was originally claimed in 1856 by Andrew L. Harrison (Table 4). Following that time, the intervening plat maps suggest that this area was owned by only two other families until it was obtained by the COE. The Kansas City-Clinton-Springfield Railroad is indicated in the area covered by these tracts in the 1895 plat map (Northwest Publishing Co. 1895) with the Winchell Siding indicated just west (within 300 m) of the tracts though due to its distance from the boundaries of the tract the siding could not be indicated in Figure 9.

Prior to our investigation part of these tracts had been surveyed by Commonwealth Associates as part of a separate project (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation). Within the boundaries of these tracts, that survey produced negative results.

Another small part of this area had become part of a different project when a structure located in the northwest corner of tract 13516 was recorded for the Historic American Buildings Survey on 22 June 1978. At that time the house was described as typifying:

...the larger farm home at the end of the nineteenth century with regionally popular, tall, narrow windows and the use of frieze boards. It is also interesting as an example of a structure enlarged through time to meet expanding needs.

The description of the house, which was built in about 1890, also indicates that it exhibited:

...horizontal beaded weatherboard, 40' X 40', two stories, hip roof, one interior brick chimney in original building and one inter

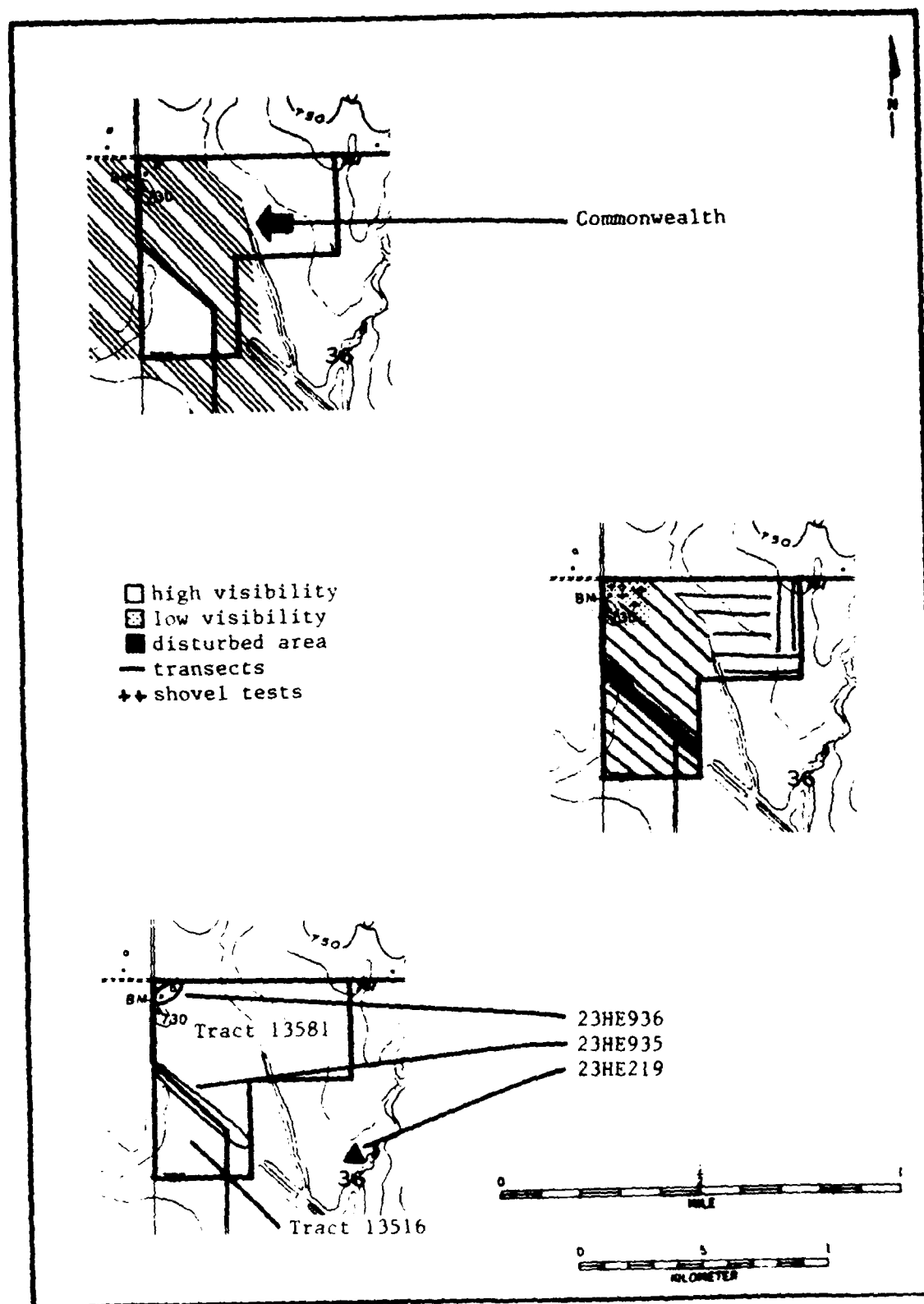


Figure 9. Tracts 13516 and 13581 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

brick chimney in later added wing, broad frieze board, tall, narrow, rectangular, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows, turned post supports on side porch: originally T-shape plan with later eastern addition. Unusually handsome Greek Revival interior woodwork with corner blocks.

At the time of the HABS survey, the condition of the house was listed as fair with the interior and exterior intact, though vacant. In spite of the fact that tract number 13516, on which the house stood, was on an easement at the time of the survey the danger of damage was listed as demolition by the Corps of Engineers. The house was still standing in 1981, following full acquisition of the property in fee, when it was noted that "though the windows have been stripped from the residence, the structure appear[s] to be in fair to good shape [Appendix B]." No other structures were indicated on any of the historic records that were available.

23HE219 is an unknown prehistoric site recorded in 1975 within 500 m south and east of this tract (shown in Figure 9). Information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri indicates that this is a small light lithic scatter covering an area of about 200 m² (Figure 9). The site is located within 500 m south and east of the tract but its exact location is not definite.

As a result of the previous investigations, no sites had been officially recorded within this tract prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tracts Results and Recommendations

The residence described above (23HE936) is shown on the 1953 USGS topographic map of the area in the northwest corner of the tracts, along with a single outbuilding. The bed of the Kansas City-Clinton-Springfield Railroad (23HE935) is also observable in the contour lines on the map between the two tracts (Figure 8). Upon visual inspection of the sites, the residence and outbuilding in tract 13516, were found to have been removed at some point since 1981. No features were detected in the estimated 50 m x 50 m area of the original farmstead and the only artifacts that were observed were a few bricks, two fragments of whiteware and a few fragments of clear bottle glass (Figure 10). Most of the section of the abandoned railroad bed has been used as a farm road and no features or artifacts were observed other than the bed itself (the Winchell Siding is indicated just west (within 300 m) of the tracts on the 1895 plat map, Northwest Publishing Co. 1895).

All evidence indicates that 23HE936 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead from which the buildings were removed after the tract was obtained by the COE. No evidence was observed that would indicate the presence of any subsurface features and no surface features remain. Based on our preliminary review, this site does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of these tracts. Based on the absence of any significant properties, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of tracts 13516 and 13581.

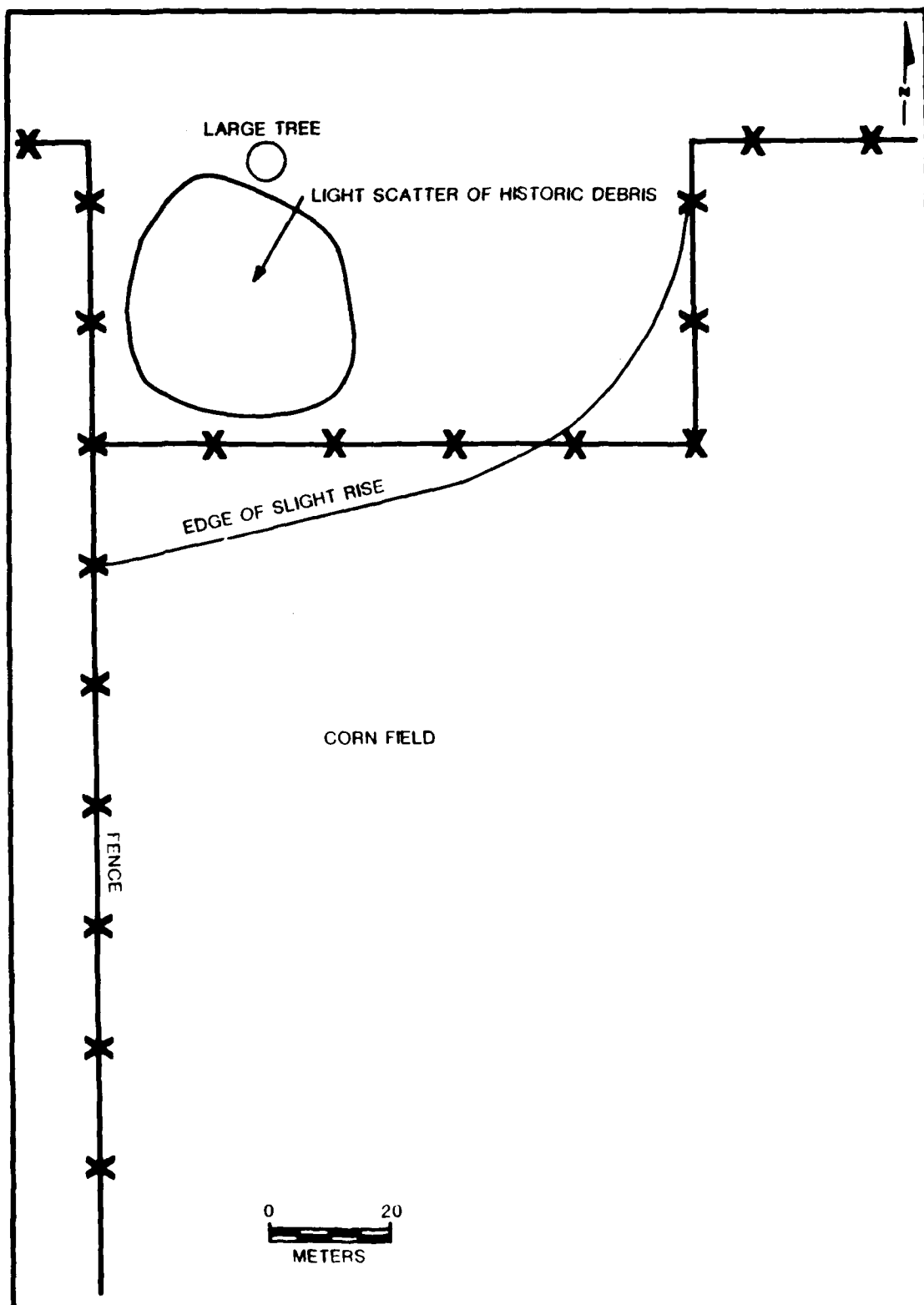


Figure 10. Site 23HE936 - Located in Tract 13581

Real Estate Tract 13611

Tract number 13611, of which only a portion containing 53.76 acres was to be surveyed, is located south of State Highway 7 (Figure 11). Several intermittent drainages, as well as Fields Creek, flow through the tract providing a permanent source of water. At the time of the survey an estimated 35 acres was overgrown with saplings and the remainder had been heavily disturbed by a large deep borrow pit and the construction of the highway (Table 1).

Due to recent rains, both the creek and the intermittent streams were running and all low areas including the borrow pit were flooded. The pedestrian survey was accomplished in transects spaced at 50 m intervals between the deeper channels of water. Due to the poor ground surface visibility, shovel tests were excavated at 50 m intervals along the transects. The banks of Fields Creek offered areas of higher visibility and were visually inspected.

The review of the historic plat maps indicate that the land included in this tract was originally claimed by Nathan A. Fields in 1839 (Table 4). Fields was still shown as the owner as late as the 1890s but, following that, a variety of owners are indicated until the tract was obtained by the COE. None of the historic records reviewed indicate any structures within the boundaries of this tract.

During Roper's 1975 borrow and relocation survey, the portion of state highway that borders this tract on the northeast was surveyed with negative results (Roper 1975:39). Across the highway was one of the areas surveyed by Iroquois in 1979. The closest site located by Iroquois was 23HE694, a small lithic scatter about 800 m east of the tract on the eastern terrace of Fields Creek.³ As only debitage, some utilized flakes and a non-diagnostic dart point basal fragment was observed during the survey, the site was not assigned to any cultural period (LeeDecker 1983:79).

As a result of previous investigations, no sites had been recorded within this tract prior to this survey with one possible exception. 23HE220 (Figure 11) was recorded with a general location centering around this tract. However, its exact location, based on the information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri, is still unknown. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 13611 Results and Recommendations

Prior to our field investigations our records review indicated that site 23HE220 was located in this general area. However, the legal description for the location of the site, on record with the Archeological Survey of Missouri, was inexact except within an approximate 40 acre area and the location in Figure 11 indicates only the general center of the probable local of the site. No indication of this site was found during the pedestrian survey. The terrace located west of the tract might be a possible location of the site.

Our investigations indicate that no evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the lack of any significant properties being identified during the survey or

3. Because of its distance from the tract, this site is not indicated in Figure 11.

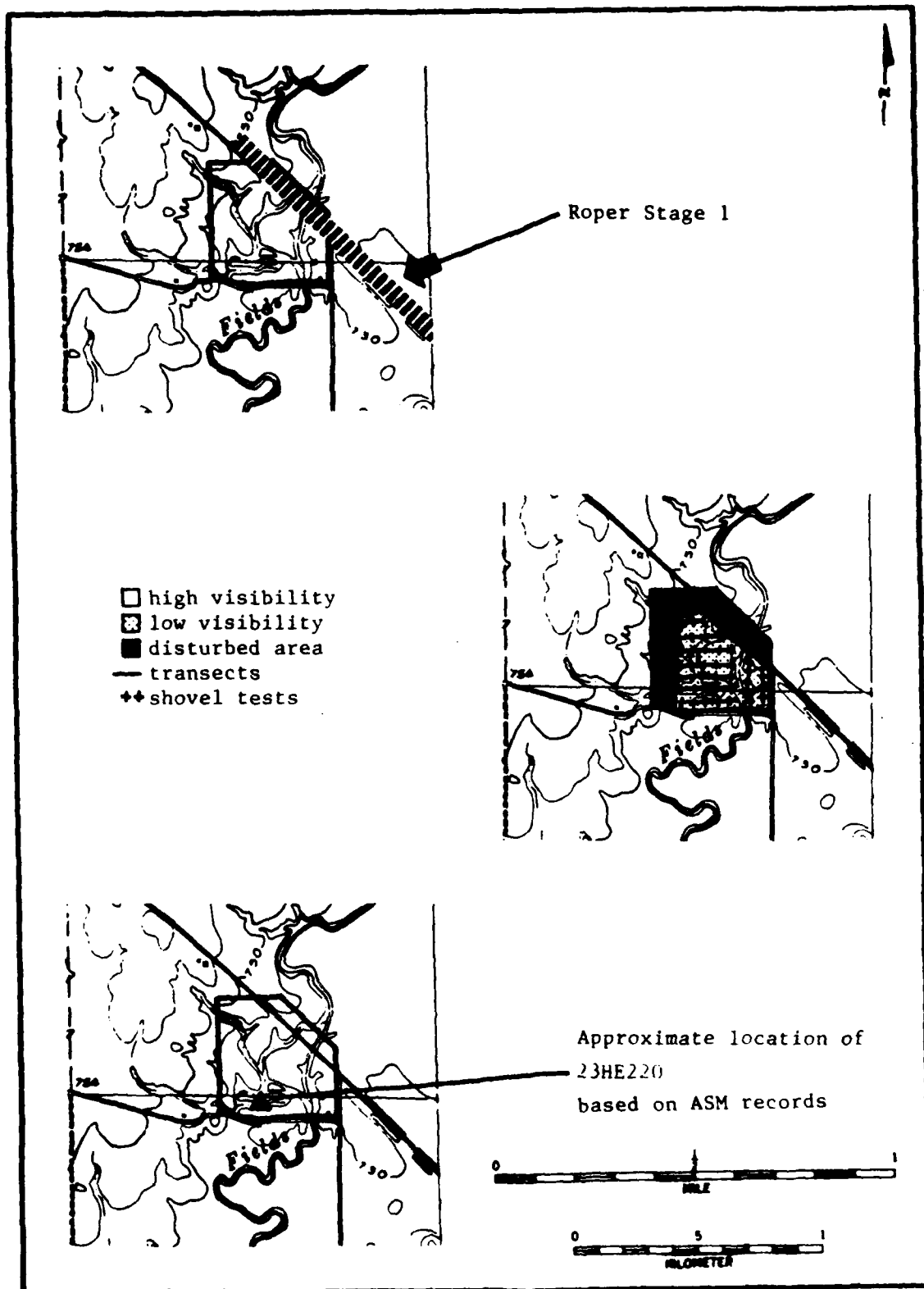


Figure 11. Tract 13611 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

background and literature search, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of this tract.

Real Estate Tract 13722

Tract 13722 is a small (33.90 acre) parcel bordered on the west and south by Big Creek (Figure 12). At the time of the survey, an estimated 25 acres of the tract were wooded and the remaining nine acres had been disturbed by the construction of the highway (Table 1). The survey occurred a few days after a heavy snow fall which resulted in poor ground surface visibility.

The pedestrian survey was accomplished in a series of transects spaced 50 m apart with shovel testing at 50 m intervals along the transects. The top of the north bank of Big Creek was inspected in areas of higher visibility.

The review of the historic plat maps indicates that the land included in this tract was first claimed in 1852 by G. W. Walker and Pleasant Walker (Table 4). Following this, the records indicate a variety of owners until the time the tract was obtained by the COE. The plat maps and other historic records examined provided no indication of any potential sites within the boundaries of this tract.

The stretch of state highway that borders the tract on the north was included in the borrow and relocation areas that were to be surveyed as part of the University of Missouri Stage I project in 1975. However, the relocation of the highway had been previously completed thus preventing any survey (Roper 1975:39). Two of the areas surveyed by Iroquois in 1979 extend within approximately 500 m of this tract but no sites were recorded during that survey within 1.5 km of this tract (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation.). While they did not cross the boundaries of this tract, two of the Commonwealth survey areas were nearby. Commonwealth recorded no sites within almost 1.5 km of tract 13722.

As a result of these previous investigations no sites had been recorded within this tract prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 13722

Results and Recommendations

Our investigations indicate that no evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Because of the absence of any significant properties, no further work is recommended within this tract.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

All of the St. Clair County tracts are located between the communities of Taberville and Monegaw Springs and are within the Osage River watershed. Previous investigations have crossed, or come into contact with, the boundaries of each these tracts. As a result two sites have previously been recorded within one of the tracts to be surveyed. The preliminary review of the historic records had noted the possibility of historic sites on two of the tracts.

Real Estate Tract 8029

Survey tract number 8029 covers 240.00 acres (Figure 13). An unnamed stream flows through the tract and the Osage River is about 800 m south of it. While most of the tract is bottom land along the unnamed stream, the eastern border lies at the top of a terrace. Along the terrace slope are bluff-like areas of exposed bedrock. At the time of the field survey an estimated 100 acres were in a cultivation, 90 acres were in pasture or were overgrown and the remaining 50 acres were wooded (Table 1). The location around the top and upper slope of the terrace has been used by the local farmers to dump their dead cattle as a minimum of 15 skeletons were observed in less than a 75 m x 75 m area.

Due to the degree of slope over most of this tract, the pedestrian survey was accomplished in transects spaced at 75 m intervals, although narrower intervals were used in several areas to provide better coverage. Because the ground surface visibility was excellent (76% - 100%) within the cultivated field, no shovel testing was attempted. No shovel tests were excavated along the terrace slope and top due to the type of terrain although careful visual inspection was made of the slopes and top surface of the terrace. Throughout the remainder of the tract, shovel tests were excavated at 50 m to 75 m intervals along the transects.

Review of the historic maps indicates that at the time of the original plat this tract was unclaimed swamp (Table 4). By the beginning of the twentieth century, the tract was in private ownership and the records indicate that it had a variety of owners until it was obtained by the COE. None of the historic records reviewed during this project indicated any sites within the boundaries of this tract.

Prior to our investigation, part of this tract had been surveyed by Commonwealth Associates as part of a separate project (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation). While no sites were located within the tract boundaries, two sites were recorded by their survey where it extended south of this tract.

23SR1012 is an unidentified prehistoric site located about 800 m south of tract 8029⁴(Klinger and Hinkle in preparation) and was described as:

...a lithic scatter found on small knolls on the first terrace of the Osage River about 40m east of the river. The configuration of the site is L-shaped as it fits to the shape of the terrace. After an extensive inspection surveyors decided to use a linear strategy to collect the site. One transect was chosen [sic] to follow the shape of the site. Fifteen collection units were then randomly upon the transect, with five additional proveniences added. Flakes, cores, chunks, bifaces, unifaces and hafted bifaces were collected. Historic ceramics and glass, probably [originating] from a house site, were noted but not collected. Site size was estimated to be 710m by 100m.

Three hafted bifaces were collected from this site. Two of these are categorized as 999 and 364, damaged and undiagnostic. The third specimen was not represented in any of the categories described...therefore was assigned to Category 404, potentially diagnostic side-notched points [Taylor et al. 1982:113].

4. Because of its distance from the tract, this site is not indicated in Figure 13.

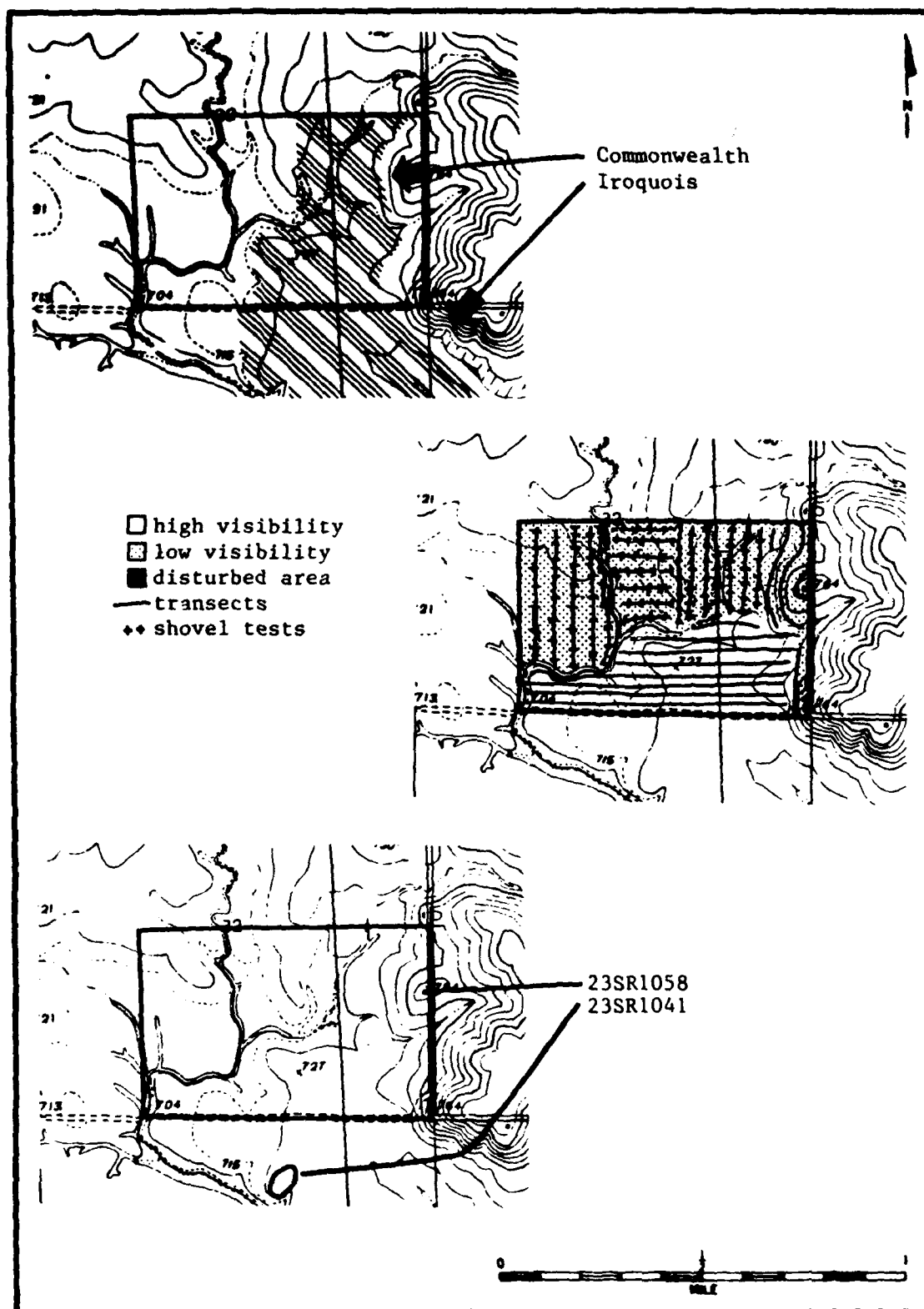


Figure 13. Tract 8029 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

23SR1041 is an unidentified prehistoric site located about 200 m south of tract 8029 (Figure 13) (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation) and was described as:

...a small lithic scatter on the first terrace of the Osage River. The site is 150 north of the river in agricultural land. Close inspection of the site showed that the use of a circular strategy would be warranted to sample the site. A total of four collection units were located with two additional proveniences being assigned to individual tools. Flakes, cores, bifaces and chunks were recovered from the site. Site size is estimated to be 150m by 150m [Taylor et al. 1982:120].

As a result of these investigations, no sites had been recorded within this tract prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 8029

Results and Recommendations

On the most recent USGS topographic map available (1938), an historic residence is indicated on the central eastern border of the tract. Visual inspection of this location resulted in the discovery of the remains of a cement/concrete cistern and a large diameter (approximately 20 cm) metal well pipe within a 10 m x 10 m area (recorded as 23SR1058; Figure 14). No evidence of any other features was detected and no artifacts were observed in connection with this site. While the evidence of the topographic map indicates that a structure was located here in the late 1930s, the archeological evidence that remains suggests that the site is not old enough, nor does it contain sufficiently intact deposits to be potentially significant. Based on our preliminary review, this site does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this site.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the lack of any significant properties no further work is recommended within the boundaries of this tract.

Real Estate Tract 8109

Tract 8109 is a 120.60 acre parcel bordered along the northeast by Monegaw Creek and on the southwest by the base of a steep terrace slope (Figure 15). Most of the land between the terrace and the creek is gently sloping toward the creek. At the time of the survey, an estimated 65 acres were cultivated soybean fields, 25 acres were wooded and 30 acres (the land southeast of the highway) had been disturbed by the construction of the highway and an associated borrow pit (Table 1).

Due to relatively recent heavy rains, ground surface visibility in the soybean fields was excellent (80% - 90%) in spite of the very muddy surface. Within the fields several drainage ditches had been constructed causing additional disturbance. The pedestrian survey was conducted in transects spaced at 50 m intervals. In areas of low visibility, transects were conducted at the same interval but shovel testing was also implemented at 50 m

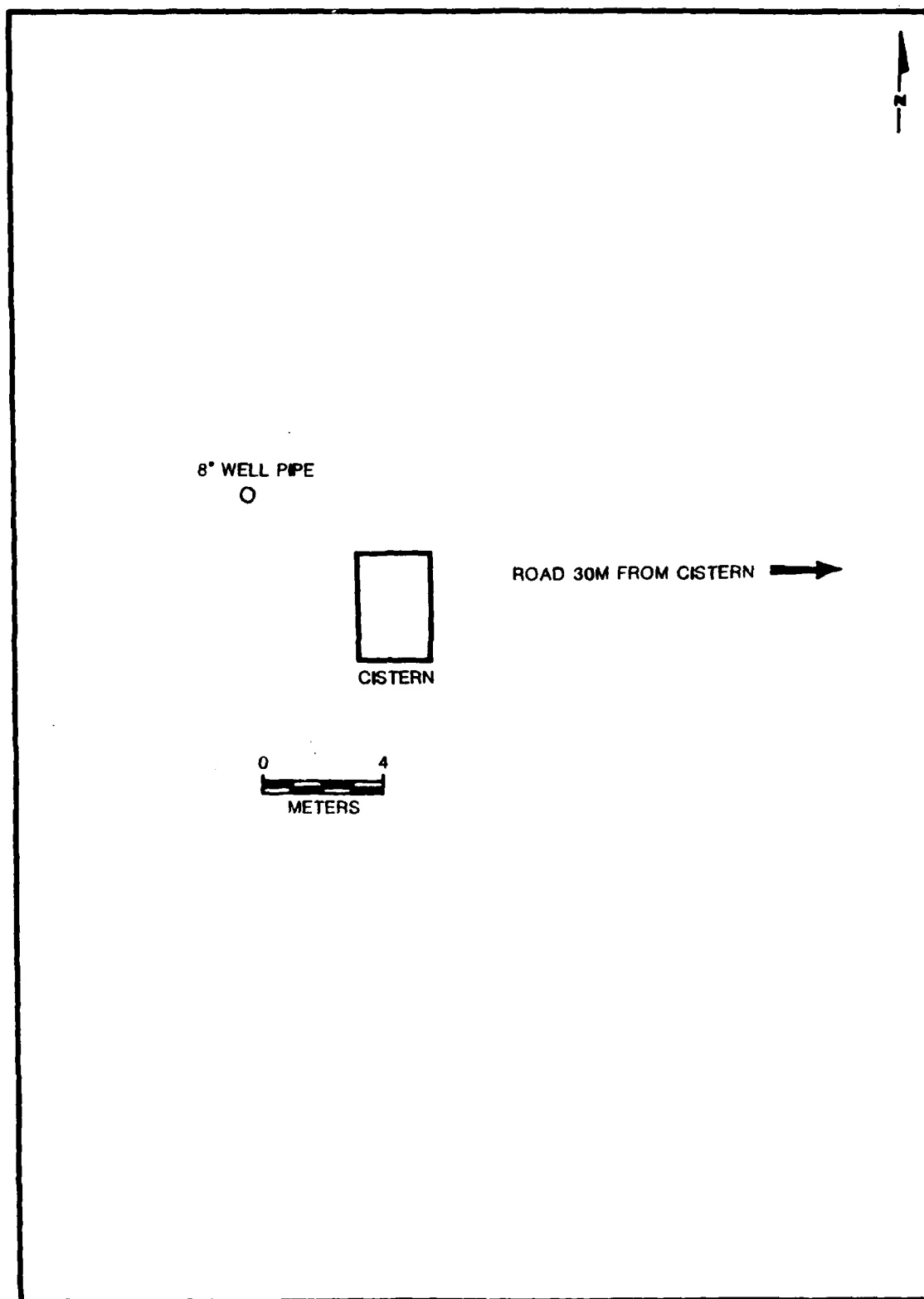


Figure 14. Site 23SR1058 - Located in Tract 8029

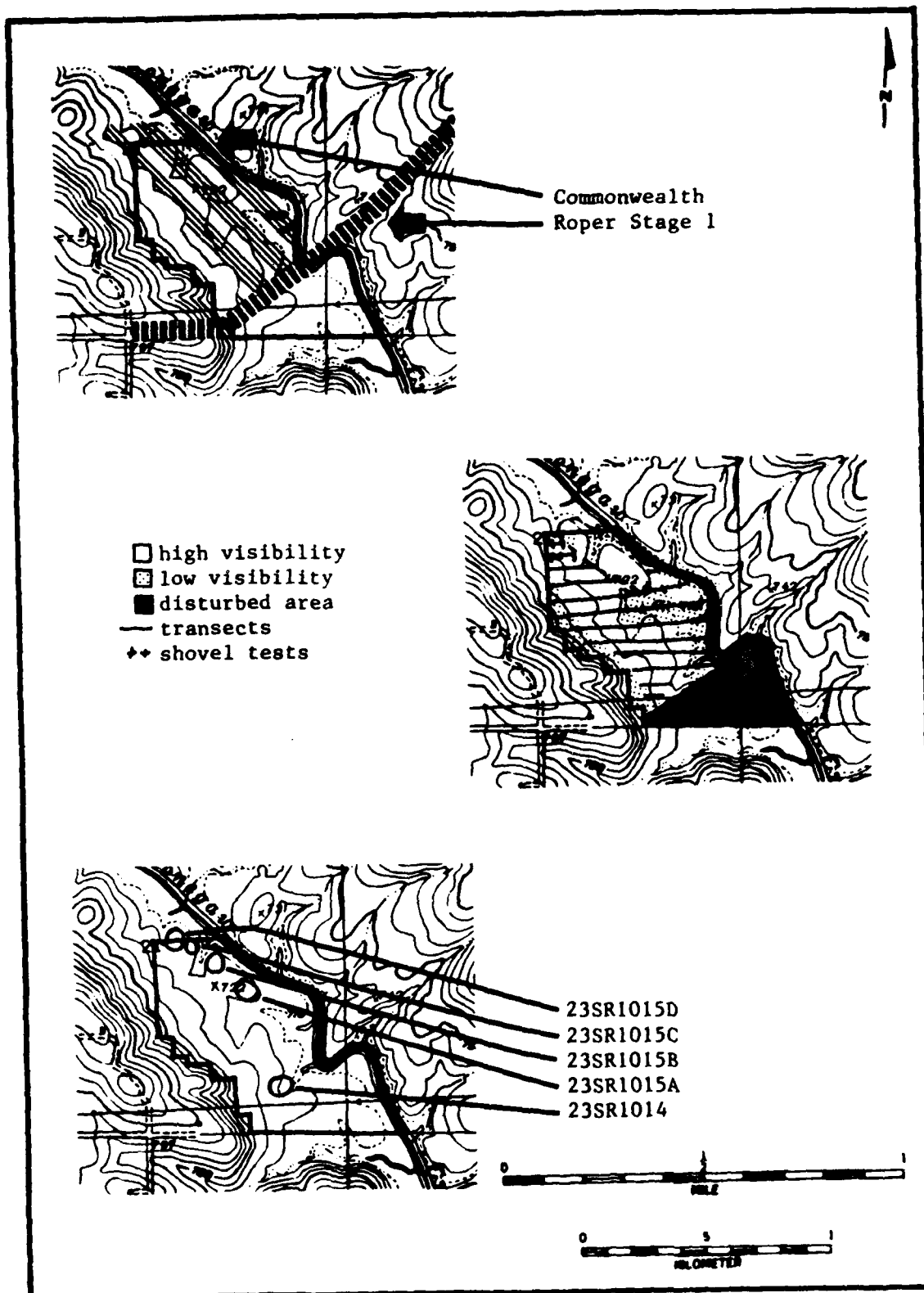


Figure 15. Tract 8109 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

intervals. The large borrow pit was surveyed only around the edges and through the center to verify its existence and its approximate 1.5 m to 2.0 m depth.

The review of the historic plat maps indicates that while one 40 acre plot had been claimed in 1852 by a John Dade, the remaining parts of the tract were still listed as swamp (Table 4). By the end of the nineteenth century, the remaining acreage had been claimed and, following that time, the records indicate a variety of owners until the land was obtained by the COE.

Prior to our field work, our preliminary investigations indicated that the relocation of the county road across the southern part of this tract had been surveyed as part of the borrow and relocation survey by Roper in 1975. While it is not clear if the borrow area located south of the road was part of the survey, no sites were recorded (Roper 1975:43). Much of this tract had also been previously surveyed by Commonwealth as part of a separate project (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation). Within the bounds of this tract, that survey had recorded two prehistoric sites (23SR1014 and 23SR1015).

23SR1014 is an unidentified prehistoric site described as:

...an isolated find located on the second terrace of Monegaw Creek in an agricultural field 200 meters south west of the Osage River. A single hafted biface was the only artifact found after an intensive survey of the area [Taylor et al. 1982:113].

23SR1015 was considered to be a Late Archaic/Woodland period site described as:

...a lithic scatter located on the first terrace of Monegaw Creek on an agricultural field 75 meters southwest of the creek. The site was found to have four areas of high artifact densities. Collection of the site was made by a general surface collection of each of the four concentrations. Flakes, cores, chunks, bifaces, and hafted bifaces were collected in the four loci. Site size was estimated to be 200m by 150m.

The hafted bifaces were recovered from this site, all were classified....It was found that one of the three points was an unidentified corner-notched, Category 364. A second point resembled Category 310, 311 (Cooper variants) a type associated with Late Archaic and Woodland assemblages. The last specimen was designated Category 407, potentially diagnostic bifurcate [Taylor et al. 1982:113].

Based on its potential for providing significant information on chronology, settlement systems and cultural continuity, 23SR1015 was determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Taylor et al. 1982:236).

These were the only sites recorded within this tract prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 8109 Results and Recommendations

The 1938 USGS topographic map does not indicate any historic sites within the boundaries of this tract. Both of the known prehistoric sites were

revisited and evaluated. Within the general area of these sites, the transect interval was reduced to 5 m to 10 m intervals and supplemented with shovel testing in low visibility areas.

23SR1014 was recorded as an isolated find and could not be relocated, even after an intensive search covering a large area around the given location of the original find. Assuming that the original assessment was accurate, there is no reason for any additional work. Even if the site is more than an isolated find, the available evidence indicates that it is an extremely low density site based on the intensity of the coverage during both the previous project and the current one.

23SR1015 was relocated in the location plotted on the topographic map. During the present survey of the site, a relatively low density of artifacts was observed across an area of about 100 m x 500 m along the edge of the field next to the woods bordering Monegaw Creek (Figure 16). While all four loci were located, the artifact scatter was not observed to extend between each concentration. The collection from this site resulted in a total of 15 lithic artifacts. The three artifacts from locus A included two interior flakes and one piece of shatter. The collection from locus B included one core, one interior flake, one fire-cracked rock and one aborted preform. As the boundary between loci C and D was unclear, a general collection from both included five interior flakes and three fire-cracked rocks. The only positive shovel test of those placed in the low visibility areas was located in the area of loci C and D. Since the single flake from that shovel test appeared to be from the surface it was included within that surface collection.

Had 23SR1015 not been previously recorded it would have been recorded as at least three separate sites due to the breaks in the scatter of cultural material between the concentrations and the breaks in the topography caused by natural run-off gullies. In spite of the rather low density of cultural material collected during this investigation, the location of this site along the edge of the field next to the forested creek banks suggests that the site may extend into the woods where there may be intact deposits. Based on this possibility and on the results of the previous investigation, this site appears to exhibit a reasonable potential for National Register eligibility. Additional shovel testing and the excavation of at least two test units in each locus is recommended to investigate the possibility of intact subsurface deposits.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Additional testing should occur prior to any additional activities that could impact site 23SR1015 but no further work is recommended for the remainder of the tract.

Real Estate Tract 8410

Tract 8410 is a 51.54 acre parcel located southeast of Taberville (Figure 17). An intermittent stream, cutting through the southeastern corner of the tract, drains into Clear Creek a short distance to the east. A moderate slope extends across the tract toward the creek. At the time of the survey approximately 31 acres of the tract were overgrown in pasture while the remainder was wooded (Table 1).

Visibility at the time of the survey was also affected by a light snow fall. The pedestrian survey was accomplished in transects spaced at 50 m apart and supplemented by shovel tests placed at 50 m intervals.

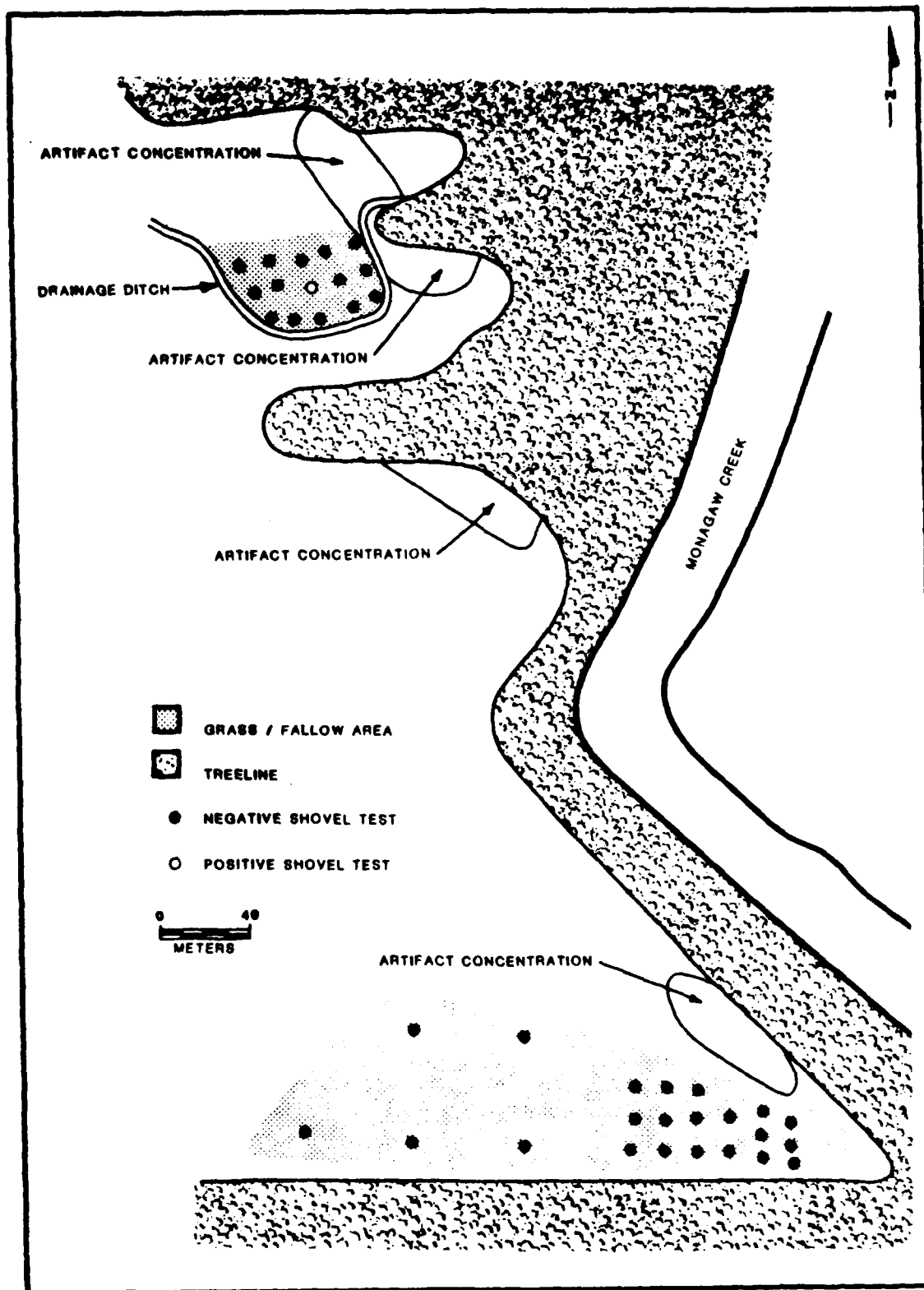


Figure 16. Areas of Artifact Concentration within Site 23SR1015 - Located in Tract 8109

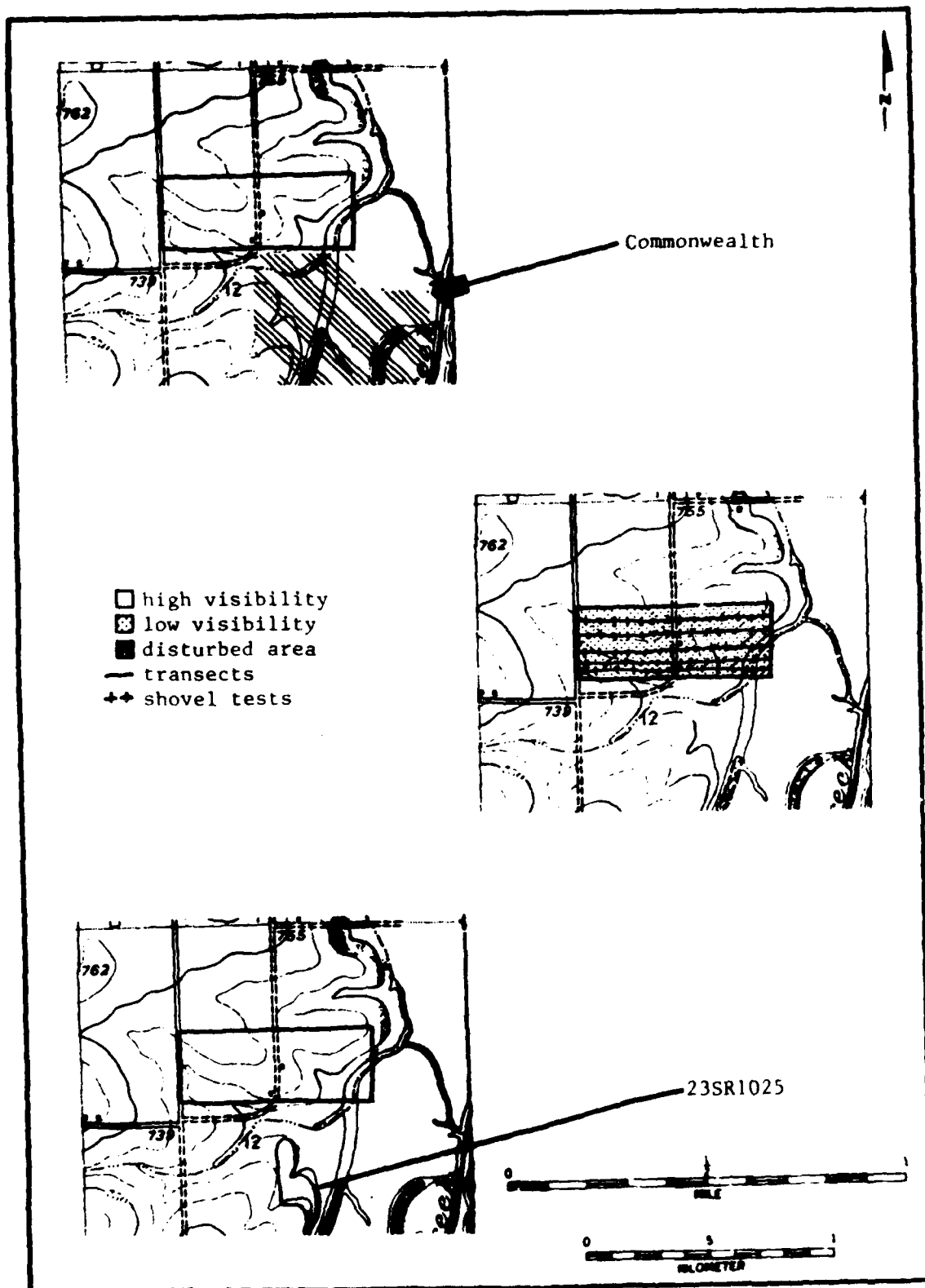


Figure 17. Tract 8410 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

The review of the historic plat maps indicates that this area was originally claimed in 1840 by an Andrew Anderson (Table 4). Following that time, the records indicate a variety of owners until it was obtained by the COE. None of the historic records examined during this project showed any historic sites within this tract prior to the 1949 USGS quadrangle.

Prior to our investigations, no known cultural resource investigations had occurred within tract 8410, although a previous survey by Commonwealth Associates bordered it and resulted in the location of three sites (23SR1025, 23SR1026 and 23SR1027). None of the sites extend into tract 8410 and each is located on the opposite side of a gully (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

23SR1025 is listed as an Early Archaic, Late Archaic-Woodland, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland site located about 150 m south of tract 8410 (Figure 17) (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation) and was described as:

...a lithic scatter on a slope above Horseshoe Lake, an oxbow lake present in the former channel of the Osage River, and is approximately 50m west of the lake bank. The site was inspected and found to have a large number of artifacts, with two areas of major concentrations. While the whole site was sampled using the transect strategy, these concentrations were given more emphasis. Three transects were chosen that started near the smaller of the two concentrations on the southern border of the site. All transects were oriented parallel to the land form. A number of individual artifacts were also piece plotted on the map. One last locus was located across an intermittent stream which separated it from the rest of the site. This locus was collected as a general surface provenience. Flakes, cores, chunks, bifaces, hafted bifaces and unifaces were collected in a total seventy-eight proveniences. Site size was estimated to be 130m by 600m. Nine collection units were placed randomly along each transect.

A total of nine hafted bifaces were recovered and classified ...Of these nine, two fit into Category 307 (Afton, Late Archaic), two into Categories, 302 and 306, attributed to Late Archaic and Woodland periods; one Category 317 (Snyders), a Middle Woodland type; and a single Category 325 (Rice Side-notched), a Middle and Late Woodland point. Two hafted bifaces did not fit into Goldberg's and Roper's typology; they were designated as Category 400, a corner-notched potentially diagnostic, and Category 410, a Rice lanceolate. One specimen was found to be a Category 364, unidentifiable corner-notched [Taylor et al. 1982:116].

23SR1026 is a prehistoric site located about 700 m south of this tract.⁵ This site was described as follows:

...a lithic scatter on a slope between the first and second terraces above Horseshoe Lake, an oxbow lake in the old meander channel of the Osage River. The site is situated 60m southwest of the lake and was initially found during a walkover [sic] survey of agricultural field. After determining the sites boundaries, it was decided to collect all materials in one general surface provenience. Flakes and chunks were the only artifact classes

5. Because of its distance from the tract, this site is not shown in Figure 17.

found. Site size is estimated to be 15m by 20m [Taylor et al. 1982:117].

23SR1027 is a prehistoric site located about 1 km south of this tract. This site was described as follows:

...a lithic scatter on the first terrace above Clear Creek, about 300m west of the creek on the edge of an old meander channel of the Osage River. The site, which is presently in cultivation, was found small with a sparse scatter of artifacts. For this reason, the site was collected in one general surface provenience. Flakes, cores and a biface were recovered from the site. Site size was estimated to be 50m by 30m [Taylor et al. 1982:117].

As a result of these previous investigations, no sites had been recorded within tract 8410 prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 8410 **Results and Recommendations**

On the 1949 USGS topographic map, there are two historic residences indicated within the boundaries of this tract as well as an historic road that divides the tract in half. Due to low surface visibility, the intensity of the visual inspection, as well as the number of shovel tests, was increased through the center of the tract. No sign of either historic residence or the historic road was detected. The only historic debris observed during the survey of the tract were several five gallon plastic buckets next to the intermittent stream in the woods.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Based on the lack of any clear evidence that the sites shown on the topographic map are old enough to be of potential significance, the lack of observable features or material remains of those sites, and the absence of any other significant sites in this tract, no additional work is recommended.

BATES COUNTY

Both of the Bates County tracts are located between the communities of Rockville and Prairie City and are within the Osage River watershed. Previous investigations have crossed or come into contact with the boundaries of one of these tracts. While no sites were recorded within that tract during those investigations, previously recorded sites were on record that appeared to extend into the tract. The preliminary records review had noted the possibility of three historic sites in one of the tracts.

Real Estate Tract 9300

Tract 9300 encompasses 230 acres (Figure 18). The nearest permanent source of water is Camp Branch, which flows directly through the tract, but the area is also supplied by Panther Creek, located less than 100 m to the east. At the time of the survey, an estimated 120 acres of this tract was overgrown pasture and fields with ground surface visibility varying between 10% and 50%. Of the remaining 110 acres, approximately 55 were wooded, while

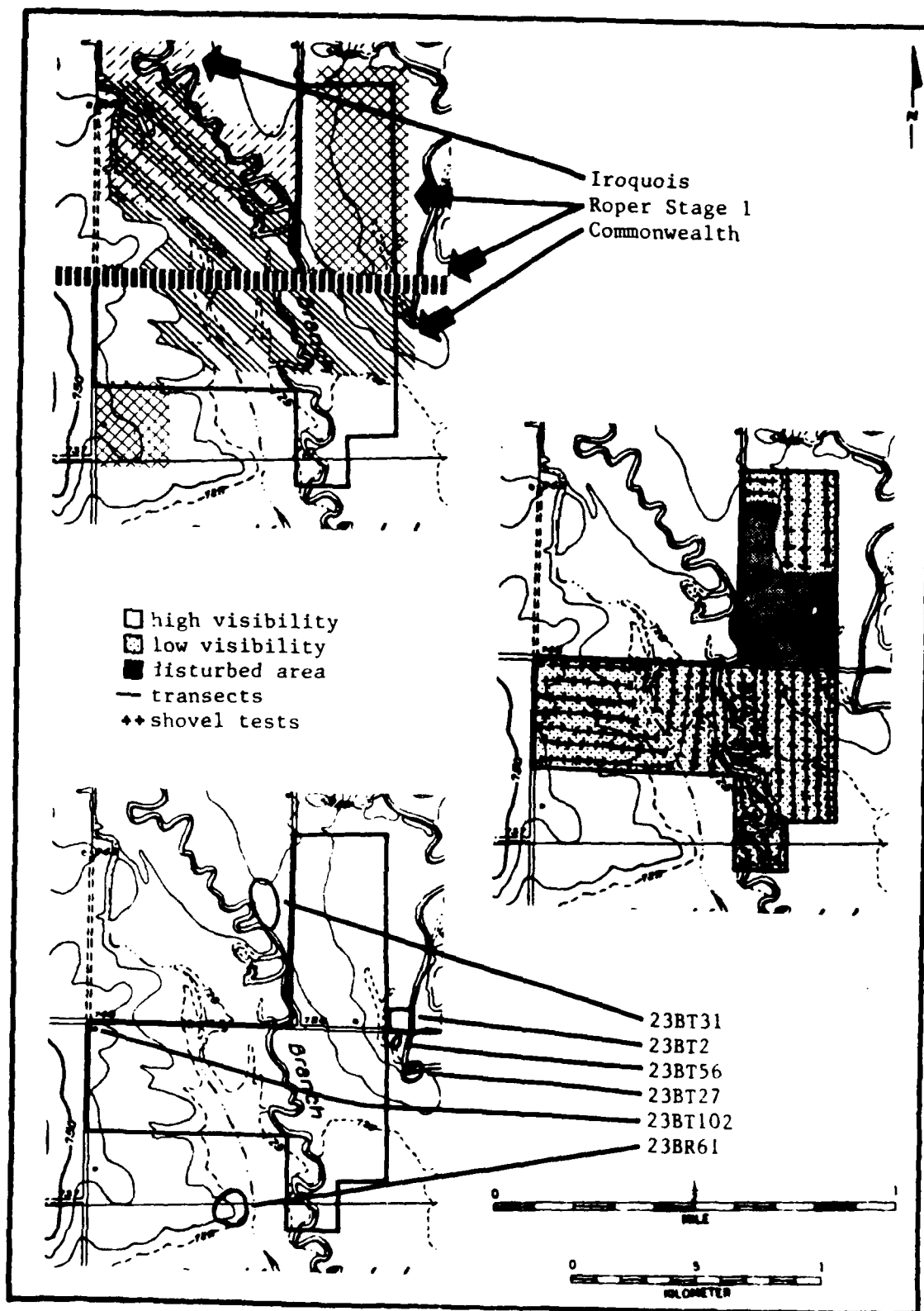


Figure 18. Tract 9300 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

the remaining 55 had been disturbed by the construction of the highway and a large borrow pit (Table 1).

Because of the lack of adequate surface visibility, pedestrian survey of the entire tract was accomplished in transects spaced at 50 m intervals, except in the disturbed areas. The visual inspection was supplemented by shovel tests placed at 50 m intervals along the transects. The banks of Camp Branch and all areas of high visibility along intermittent drainages were also inspected for signs of surface or buried deposits.

The review of historic plat maps indicate that a small part of this tract had been claimed as early as 1850 by a David Cade, although the majority was still listed as swamp (Table 4). By the 1870s, all the land within this tract was in private ownership and the records indicate a variety of owners since until the tract was obtained by the COE.

Prior to our investigations, parts of this tract had been surveyed during two projects by the University of Missouri and one by Commonwealth Associates. While these investigations recorded no sites within the boundaries of this tract, several sites have been recorded within a very short distance. 23BT2 was recorded in 1961 by an amateur as a lithic scatter. Based on information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri, the site appeared to extend into the eastern edge of the tract, just north of the highway. In 1974, site 23BT27 was recorded as small prehistoric lithic scatter less than 100 m east of tract 9300. Information on file with the Archaeological Survey of Missouri indicates that this site was discovered in a road bed just south of Panther Creek.

The state road dividing the tract was surveyed as part of the borrow and relocation project by the University of Missouri in 1975 with negative results (Roper 1975:40). Later that same year, another part of the Stage I project crossed into the tract but no sites were recorded (Klinger and Hinkle, in preparation).

During the 10 year floodpool survey by Commonwealth Associates, one of their survey areas crossed much of tract 9300 with negative results. However, they did record two sites (23BT56 and 23BT61) just to the east of this tract.

23BT56 represents Early Archaic, Late Archaic and Woodland Period activities within 100 m east of the tract and was described as:

...a lithic scatter found on the first terrace of Panther Creek, 100m west of the creek. Intensive inspection of the site revealed two major concentrations. The first concentration consisted of the southern portion of the site. It was decided that this area would be broken into three loci; a general surface collection would be made for each loci. The second concentration had a higher artifact density, and was best sampled linearly. One transect was laid out north to south, containing three randomly placed collection units. Several individual artifacts were assigned proveniences. Flakes, cores, chunks, hafted bifaces and unifaces were collected from the ten proveniences. Site size was estimated to be 200m by 50m.

Eight hafted bifaces were collected and categorized,...as follows: one an unidentifiable corner-notched (364); one Category 384 (Hardaway); one Category 307 (Afton); one Late Archaic to Woodland diagnostic and two items for Category 306, diagnostic of the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. The remaining three were not representative of any...categories. They were each classified as a Category 404 side-notched point, Category 400 corner-notched

point or Category 406 potentially diagnostic biface [Taylor et al. 1982:78].

23BT61 is a prehistoric site located about 300 m south of tract 9300, and is described as:

...a lithic scatter found on the edge of the first terrace of Little Clear Creek. The site is situated to the west of an intermittent stream and 200m to the west of Little Clear Creek. The site, after being intensively surveyed, was divided into four quadrants with a total surface collection employed. Flakes, a hafted biface and bifaces were recovered on this site. The hafted biface was too damaged to be classified. Site size was estimated to be 75m by 50m [Taylor et al. 1982:80].

One Iroquois Research Institute project area, located just outside the boundaries of tract 9300, was surveyed and resulted in the recording of 23BT31 being recorded within 200 m of of this tract. The site was described as a large lithic scatter spread over a 90 m x 250 m area about 15 m - 20 m east of Camp Branch. The site was found in a recently disked field next to the forested creek bank. As no culturally diagnostic artifacts were observed, no determination about the temporal position of the site could be made.

As a result of these previous investigations, no sites had been recorded within this tract prior to this survey. No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area.

Real Estate Tract 9300 Results and Recommendations

On the 1934 USGS topographic map, two historic residences are indicated in this tract; one in the northwest corner of that portion of the tract in Section 10, and one just north of the highway in Section 3. A third historic structure is indicated on the 1928 plat map (Brock and Co. 1928), across the current highway, and south of the structure in Section 3. Visual inspection of the area in Section 10 resulted in the location of an historic site (23BT102) containing a house foundation, barn foundation, cistern, well, standing chicken coop and a root cellar with the date "Aug 5 1930" in the cement over the door; all within an area 50 m x 50 m (Figure 19). For the most part, artifacts were still associated with their respective structures (e.g., barn goods associated with the barn, house goods with the house, etc.). However, in spite of the relatively good state of preservation at this site, there was nothing to suggest that it could offer any unique or additional information that might make it eligible for inclusion of the National Register.

Section 3 was inspected in an effort to locate the other historic residence. Approximately 55 acres, including the area of the residence, has been disturbed to a depth of 1 m to 2 m by a large borrow pit. No evidence of the residence remains. Similarly, no evidence was found of the third structure that was indicated across the highway and immediately south of the structure in Section 3. This is probably the result of work connected with the construction of the highway, as an intensive survey of the immediate area produced no evidence of any cultural activity other than road construction. It appeared that the original location of the third structure is now under the edge of the highway fill. An effort was also made to relocate 23BT2 by an

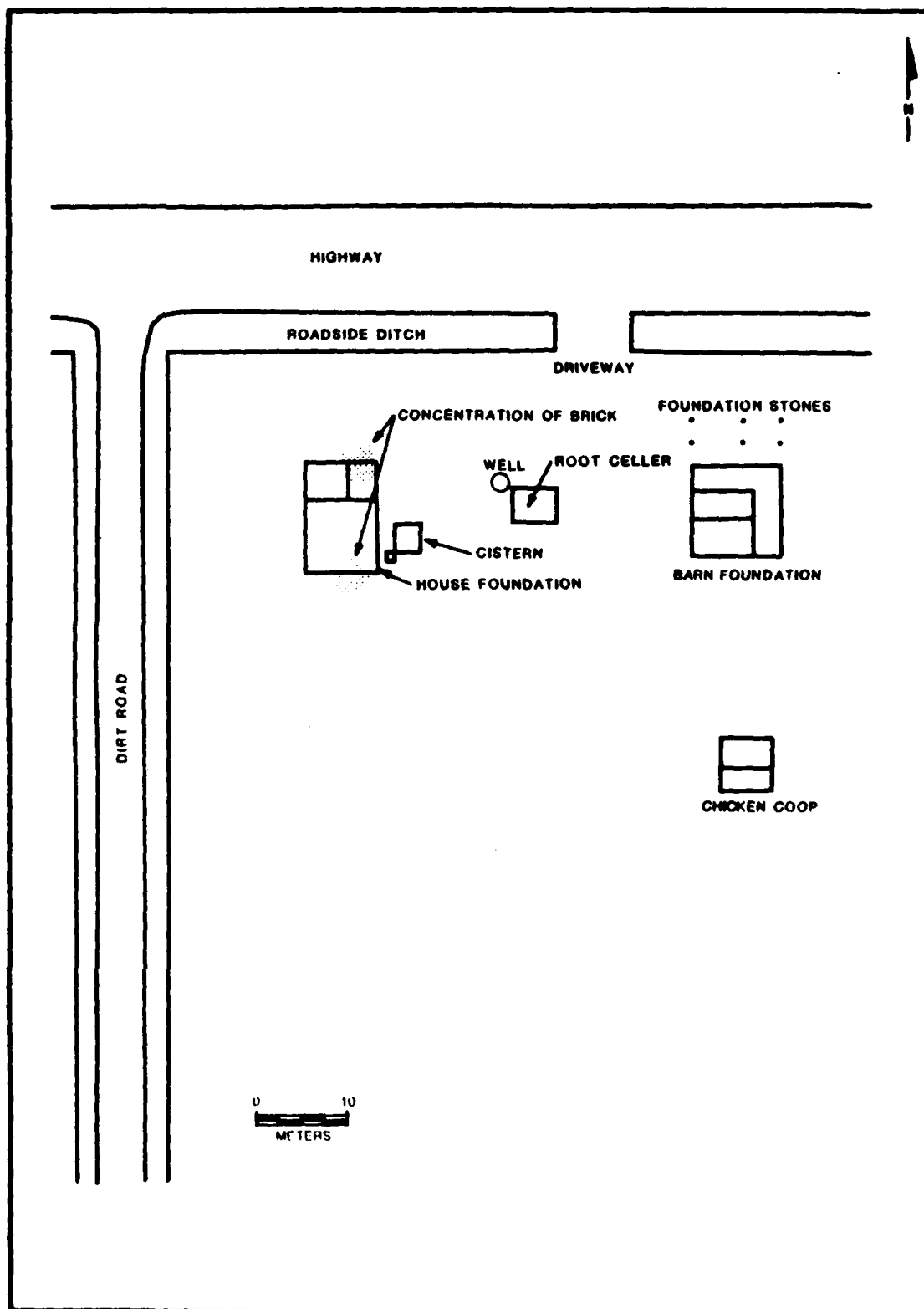


Figure 19. Site 23BT102 - Located within Tract 9300

inspection of the edges of the borrow pit and even extending the search slightly beyond the tract but no evidence could be found. No evidence was found to suggest that 23BT27 extends into the boundaries of the tract.

Based on our preliminary review, 23BT102 does not contain data which, when viewed in its most favorable light, would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resources work is recommended for this site.

Our investigations indicate that no other evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Because no significant properties were identified during the survey or background and literature search, no further work is recommended within the boundaries of this tract.

Real Estate Tract 9601

Tract 9601 is a small 10 acre parcel (Figure 20). The nearest source of permanent water is Shaw Branch, although the Osage River is less than 800 m to the south. At the time of the survey, about two acres were overgrown pasture while the rest was found to have been disturbed by the highway and a large borrow pit 1 m to 2 m in depth (Table 1). Because of the small and irregular shape of the undisturbed portion of the tract, the pedestrian survey was accomplished in a single transect supplemented by shovel testing at random intervals.

The review of the historic plat maps indicated that this area was still listed as swamp on the original plat in 1850 (Table 4). By the late 1870s the area had been claimed and the records indicate a variety of owners until the tract was obtained by the COE.

Our records review indicated that there had not been any previous investigations within this tract. The county road that borders the tract on the east, as well as the borrow area that has disturbed so much of the tract, was to have been surveyed in 1975 during the borrow and relocation survey that was part of the University of Missouri Stage I project. That survey did not occur due to "unsurveyable" conditions (Roper 1975:41).

No other cultural resource projects are known to have taken place in this area. No sites were apparent on the 1934 USGS topographic map or on the historic records reviewed during this investigation of the area.

Real Estate Tract 9601

Results and Recommendations

Our investigations indicate that no evidence of any historic or prehistoric activity is located within the boundaries of this tract. Because no significant properties were identified during the survey or background and literature search, no further work is recommended within this tract.

SUMMARY

The goal of this investigation was to identify and record all prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the 15 survey tracts. The background and literature searches, as well as the field investigation were of sufficient intensity and detail to identify all potentially significant historic and prehistoric cultural resources within specific tract boundaries. While no sites are recommended for inclusion on the National Register of

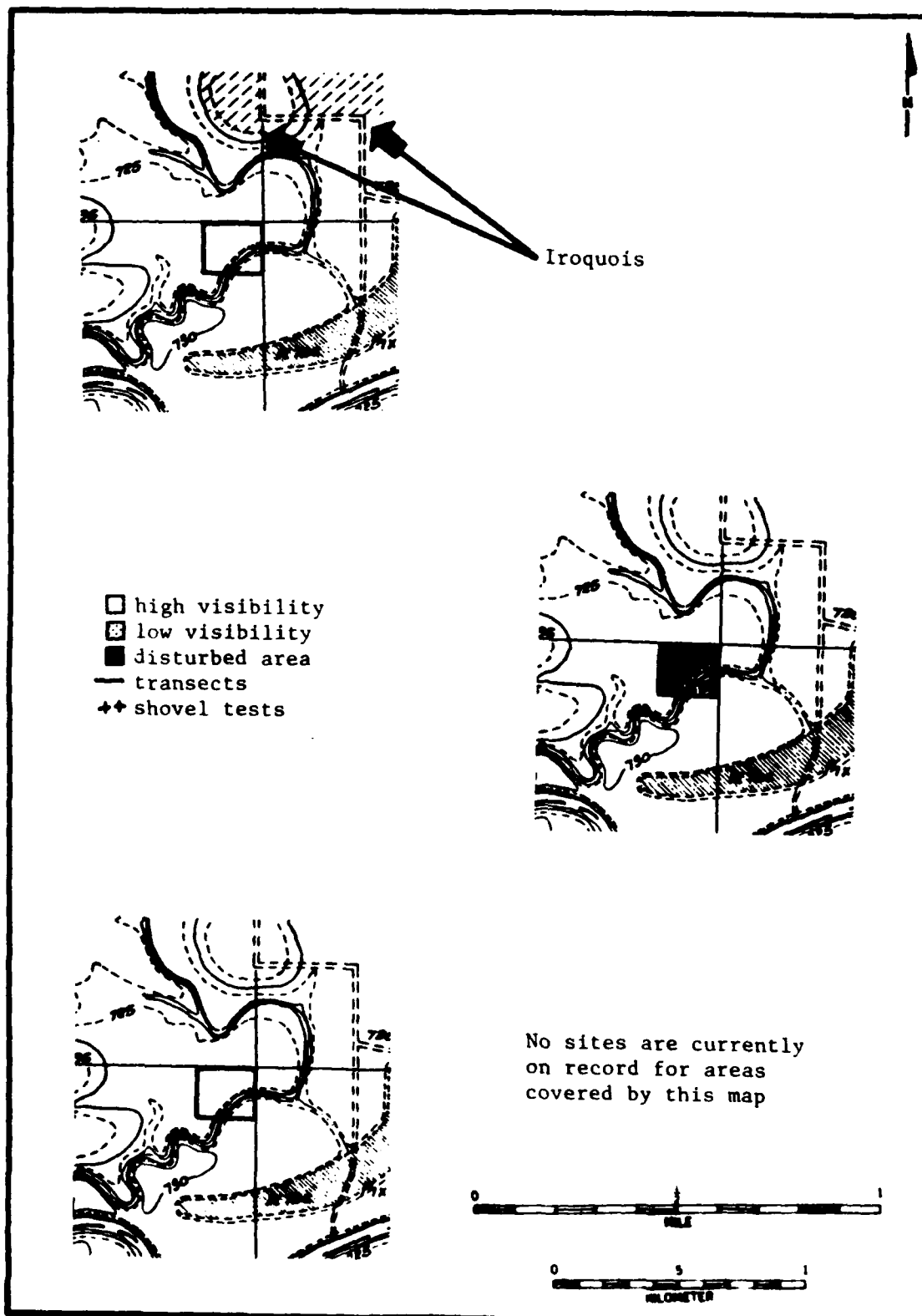


Figure 20. Tract 9601 - Location, Sites and Previous Surveys

Historic Places at this time, 23SR1015 is recommended for additional testing to ascertain its potential.

The four criteria for listing properties on the NRHP include association with a famous historic personality, association with an historical event, association with an important architectural style, and properties which have or could provide information important in understanding history or prehistory (36CFR60.6). Because most archeological resources consist of prehistoric and historic sites, the criterion most often employed in judging NRHP eligibility is the standard of research significance. NRHP eligible sites can be significant on a national, state or local level.

As shown in Table 5, 14 of the 15 tracts reviewed during these investigations produced either uniformly negative results or contained cultural resources which, in our professional opinion, do not meet minimum standards for National Register eligibility and, therefore, require no further attention. No sites were located within tracts 13507, 13510, 13611, 13722, 8410 and 9601 and no further work is necessary within those tracts. The sites located within tracts 12302A, 12308A, 12310A, 13513, 13516, 13581, 8029 and 9300 are not considered to be significant in terms of NRHP criteria. Only tract 8109 contained a site considered to contain potentially significant new information.

As a result of the survey, seven new sites (23BT102, 23HE935, 23HE936, 23HE937, 23HE938, 23HE939 and 23SR1058) were recorded and four previously recorded sites (23BT2, 23HE912, 23SR1015 and 23SR1014) were revisited (Table 5). No evidence was observed of site 23BT2 or 23SR1014 and site 23HE912 was located well outside tract boundaries. Of the newly recorded sites, six are the previous locations of historic houseplaces and one (23HE935) is the abandoned Kansas City-Clinton-Springfield Railroad grade. None of the new sites investigated during this project exhibit characteristics that would indicate a potential to produce significant new archeological information.

Only one of the previously recorded sites (23SR1015) was investigated. Of the other three, one (23SR1014) had been originally recorded as an isolated find, one (23BT2) was plotted just on the edge of a survey tract but no remains could be located either in or out of the tract boundaries, and one (23HE912) was plotted outside of the tract but was revisited to identify its exact relationship to the survey tract.

23SR1015 exhibits a potential for containing significant new information, based on the potential for intact deposits within the wooded area beyond a cultivated field. Previous investigators noted a dense distribution of artifacts within the field and an absence of previous impact in the wooded area. Since our investigation was unable to determine this potential, testing is recommended to assess the site's significance.

Although this project had the potential to produce data that would be important in furthering local and regional research questions, the information collected falls short in terms of its ability to make a useful contribution. Because of this, we have made no effort to review or apply past HST models or hypotheses. Such an effort would be most useful in any subsequent assessment of 23SR1015.

Table 5
Summary of Results from Tract Survey

Tract No.	Site No.	Comments
12302A	23HE854	located approximately 300 m S of tract
	23HE857	located approximately 500 m SW of tract
	23HE858	located approximately 500 m SW of tract
	23HE892	located approximately 500 m E of tract
	23HE893	located approximately 500 m E of tract
	23HE894	located approximately 50 m SE of tract
	23HE939	new site, located within tract
12308A	23HE276	located approximately 200 m W of tract
	23HE912	located approximately 150 m S of tract
	23HE895	located approximately 200 m SE of tract
	23HE937	new site, located within tract
12310A	23HE895	located approximately 600 m S of tract
	23HE938	new site, located within tract
13507, 13510 & 13513	23HE542	located approximately 800 m SW of tract
	23HE543	located approximately 800 m SW of tract
	23HE910	located approximately 500 m E of tract
	23HE935	new site, located within tract 13513
13516 & 13581	23HE219	incomplete location, located near tract
	23HE935	new site, located between tracts
	23HE936	new site, located within tract 13516
	23HE220	incomplete location, located near tract
13611	23HE694	located approximately 800 m E of tract
	n/a	no sites located within or near tract
13722	n/a	no sites located within or near tract
8029	23SR1012	located approximately 800 m S of tract
	23SR1041	located approximately 200 m S of tract
	23SR1058	new site, located within tract
8109	23SR1014	previously recorded, located within tract
	23SR1015	previously recorded, located within tract (recommended for NRHP testing)
8410	23SR1025	located approximately 150 m S of tract
	23SR1026	located approximately 700 m S of tract
	23SR1027	located approximately 1 km S of tract
9300	23BT2	previously plotted on eastern border of tract
	23BT27	located approximately 100 m E of tract
	23BT31	located approximately 200 m W of tract
	23BT56	located approximately 100 m E of tract
	23BT61	located approximately 300 m S of tract
	23BT102	new site, located within tract
	n/a	no sites located within or near tract
	n/a	no sites located within or near tract

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