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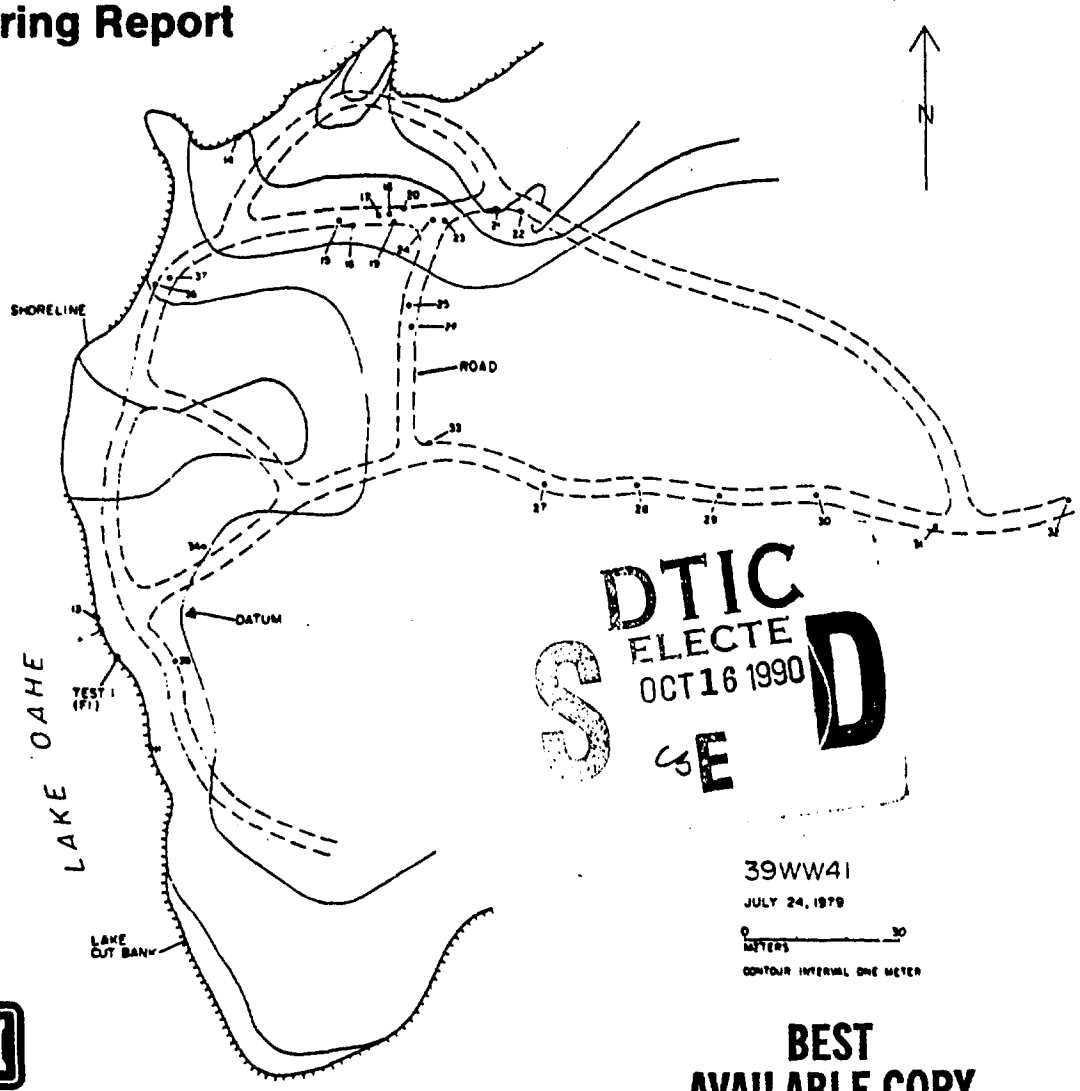
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Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska
Technical Report Number 83-01

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A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

Volume 1
Covering Report

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A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE EAST SHORE OF LAKE OAHE, SOUTH DAKOTA: FINAL REPORT

compiled and edited by
Carl R. Falk and Robert E. Pepperl

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by
Robert E. Pepperl
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Carl R. Falk

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Class III cultural resource investigations within the South Dakota portion of the currently operating Lake Oahe project were completed (1978-1986) under contractual agreements between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, and the University of Nebraska. Intensive (100% coverage) survey of project lands (ca. 32,110 ac) along the eastern shore of the lake resulted in identification of 229 Native American sites, with Euroamerican resources (76 components) found at an additional 52 sites. Native American resources range from extensive earthlodge villages and stone features to debris scatters of various sizes. Euroamerican resources include intact structures at four sites and a variety of depressions and debris scatters, largely associated with former farmsteads which were cleared during reservoir construction. Detailed site mapping and limited subsurface testing (Stage 1 documentation) were performed to permit preliminary assessment and recommendations relevant to National Register eligibility and management planning. Forty-three Native American sites and two Euroamerican structures are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. Adverse impacts and recommended planning priorities are identified for the full resource inventory. Suggestions for a regionally integrated management program are also provided.

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A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE EAST SHORE OF LAKE OAHE, SOUTH DAKOTA: FINAL REPORT

VOLUME 1

by

Robert E. Pepperl and Carl R. Falk

Division of Archeological Research
Department of Anthropology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln

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Prepared for the UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Contract Number DACW45-78-C-0159, entitled: A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota, C.R. Falk Principal Investigator, dated 13 September 1978 and as modified 13 April 1979, 23 September 1981 and 7 July 1982.

ABSTRACT

Class III cultural resource investigations within the South Dakota portion of the currently operating Lake Oahe project were completed (1978-1986) under contractual agreements between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, and the University of Nebraska. Intensive (100% coverage) survey of project lands (ca. 32,110 ac) along the eastern shore of the lake resulted in identification of 229 Native American sites, with Euroamerican resources (76 components) found at an additional 52 sites. Native American resources range from extensive earthlodge villages and stone features to debris scatters of various sizes. Euroamerican resources include intact structures at four sites and a variety of depressions and debris scatters, largely associated with former farmsteads which were cleared during reservoir construction. Detailed site mapping and limited subsurface testing (Stage 1 documentation) were performed to permit preliminary assessment and recommendations relevant to National Register eligibility and management planning. Forty-three Native American sites and two Euroamerican structures are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. Adverse impacts and recommended planning priorities are identified for the full resource inventory. Suggestions for a regionally integrated management program are also provided.

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SECTION A: COVERING REPORT

INTRODUCTION

In June of 1978, the University of Nebraska (Department of Anthropology) received U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Solicitation DACW45-78-R-008, dated 31 May 1978, and Amendment 0001, dated 23 June 1978, which requested proposals for a cultural resource survey within the South Dakota portion of the Lake Oahe project. The SCOPE-OF-WORK provided for identification and evaluation of all cultural resources on federal lands along the left (east) bank of Lake Oahe in Hughes, Sully, Potter, Walworth, and Campbell counties.

A response to the amended solicitation was prepared by Carl R. Falk, Director, Division of Archeological Research, assisted by Alan J. Osborn and Robert E. Pepperl. A meeting between key Division and Corps personnel was held in August 1978 to discuss the proposed work program. Following award of the final contract (DACW45-78-C-0159) on 14 September 1978, background research by project staff was initiated and a preliminary field reconnaissance was conducted during a two-week period in October. Intensive field work was completed the following summer during a four-month season, extending from May through August 1979. The results of this work and preliminary evaluations were presented to Corps personnel in a meeting in Lincoln on 6 December 1979. Detailed laboratory, background, and related studies were carried out by project staff and consulting professionals, largely during the period 1979-1982. Pending completion of the final report, preliminary data, evaluations, and recommendations were submitted, as needed, to the Corps office. Draft National Register nomination forms were prepared for 45 sites and submitted at various times during the contract period.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The full final report of the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey investigation is comprised of a covering report (Volume 1) and three supporting appendixes (Volumes 2-9). The content of individual volumes is briefly outlined below and more fully in a following section (see Analysis and Final Reporting).

The covering report consists of two components, 1) the present discussion (Section A), which summarizes the full study and provides the conclusions of the work, and 2) a compilation of all draft National Register nominations (Section B) prepared under the project contract.

Appendix 1 (Volume 2) contains technical reports that provide background information and analyses concerning specific aspects of the study. Topic areas include 1) historical cartography, 2) history, 3) description and assessment of recovered artifactual, faunal, and human remains, 4) geology, 5) historic architecture, 6) status of prior work and file data or other extant information regarding area resources, as well as 7) the Scope-of-Work for the present study.

Appendix 2 (Volumes 3-4) reports the field work carried out in 1979, including a summary of procedures and results (Section A, Volume 3), and detailed narrative descriptions and assessments of each recorded site (Section B, Volumes 3 and 4). Site reports are organized sequentially within spatially defined subareas (Project Units). Key information for each site is tabulated for the full inventory in Section C (Volume 4).

Appendix 3 (Volumes 5-9) is a systematic record of field data presented on standardized forms for all sites and isolated locations identified during the 1979 survey. The organization of these materials is consistent with that of Volumes 3 and 4. The records are also arranged to allow independent use of individual county files; an explanation of the survey and tabulation of the full project inventory is incorporated into the data files for each county.

Information suitable for general release is presented in the covering report (Section A, Volume 1) and in the technical reports regarding various subtopics of the study (all of Volume 2). The draft nomination materials (Section B, Volume 1), field reports (Volumes 3-4), and field records (Volumes 5-9) identify specific locations of recorded sites, generally viewed as restricted information, and are intended for administrative and

professional use. These latter volumes should be distributed only for professional access at relevant institutional repositories in the study region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Lake Oahe is the largest of six mainstem reservoirs constructed on the Missouri River by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program. During the construction period (1948-1958), the potential impact of the lake on cultural resources was evaluated and partially mitigated through reconnaissance survey and extensive salvage efforts by the Smithsonian Institution and various contractors working under the Inter-Agency Archeological programs. During the operating phase of the project (post-1969), scattered reconnaissance and salvage investigations have been conducted by various professionals and Corps of Engineers personnel but a basis for project-wide management of surviving cultural resources has not been developed. The purpose of the present study is to assist such comprehensive management planning by integrating past findings and the results of intensive survey for all lands above pool level along a major segment of the Lake Oahe project.

SCOPE OF WORK

The work to be performed during the 1979 Lake Oahe survey was defined by the Corps of Engineers in Article I of the SCOPE-OF-WORK (see Section J, Volume 2). Four principal tasks were identified:

1. Consult pertinent literature and records and appropriate individuals; develop information regarding the historic context of the study area and previously known cultural resources.
2. Conduct a thorough pedestrian inspection of all project lands located along the eastern shore in South Dakota; through surface evidence and occasional testing, identify the existence and location of cultural resources and obtain data required for evaluating National Register potentials and the necessity for continued survey, testing, or evaluation.
3. Prepare draft nomination forms for properties of apparent National Register quality.

4. Prepare a comprehensive report which describes the methods and results of the work, including inventories of recorded resources and recovered materials, and which provides conclusions and recommendations regarding continued management needs.

REGIONAL LOCATION

Lake Oahe extends from central South Dakota to south central North Dakota - a distance of 231 miles - and occupies a central segment of the Missouri River valley in this area of the northern Great Plains (Figure A-1). The river trench defines the eastern glaciated edge of the Missouri Plateau in the Oahe area. Including the North Dakota portion, Lake Oahe encompasses roughly the central third of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea defined by Lehmer (1971).

SURVEY AREA

The project area for the 1979 survey was limited to federal properties on the eastern (left) shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota. This portion of Lake Oahe extends north of the Oahe Dam at Pierre, South Dakota, to the North Dakota/South Dakota border, a distance of roughly 240 km (150 river miles). Project lands, including the tailrace area below the dam axis, consist of a narrow strip adjacent to the shoreline, normally not exceeding 0.4 km (0.25 mi) in width. Property boundaries were as defined on Corps of Engineers' Real Estate maps (land survey drawings) and as illustrated on Boating and Recreation maps (aerial photographs) published by the Corps (June 1976), both of which were made available for use during the 1979 survey. Boundary corners were generally marked in the field by survey monuments (metal pins), though the steel posts which accompany these monuments were often missing, making exact boundary identification difficult in some areas.

Estimates based on 7.5-minute topographic maps (U.S.G.S.) indicate that the 1979 survey area includes a total of 12,290 ha (32,100 ac) distributed along 968 km (602 mi) of shoreline, roughly 27% of the full lake shore. Surfaces accessible to inspection during the 1979 survey consisted of lands above 1617 ft elevation, the upper limit of the normal operating level of the lake. Only the dissected upper slope of the river valley remains above pool in the southern half of the survey area while segments of the lower second terrace are also exposed in the northern half. The river floodplain and first terrace are inundated throughout the area.

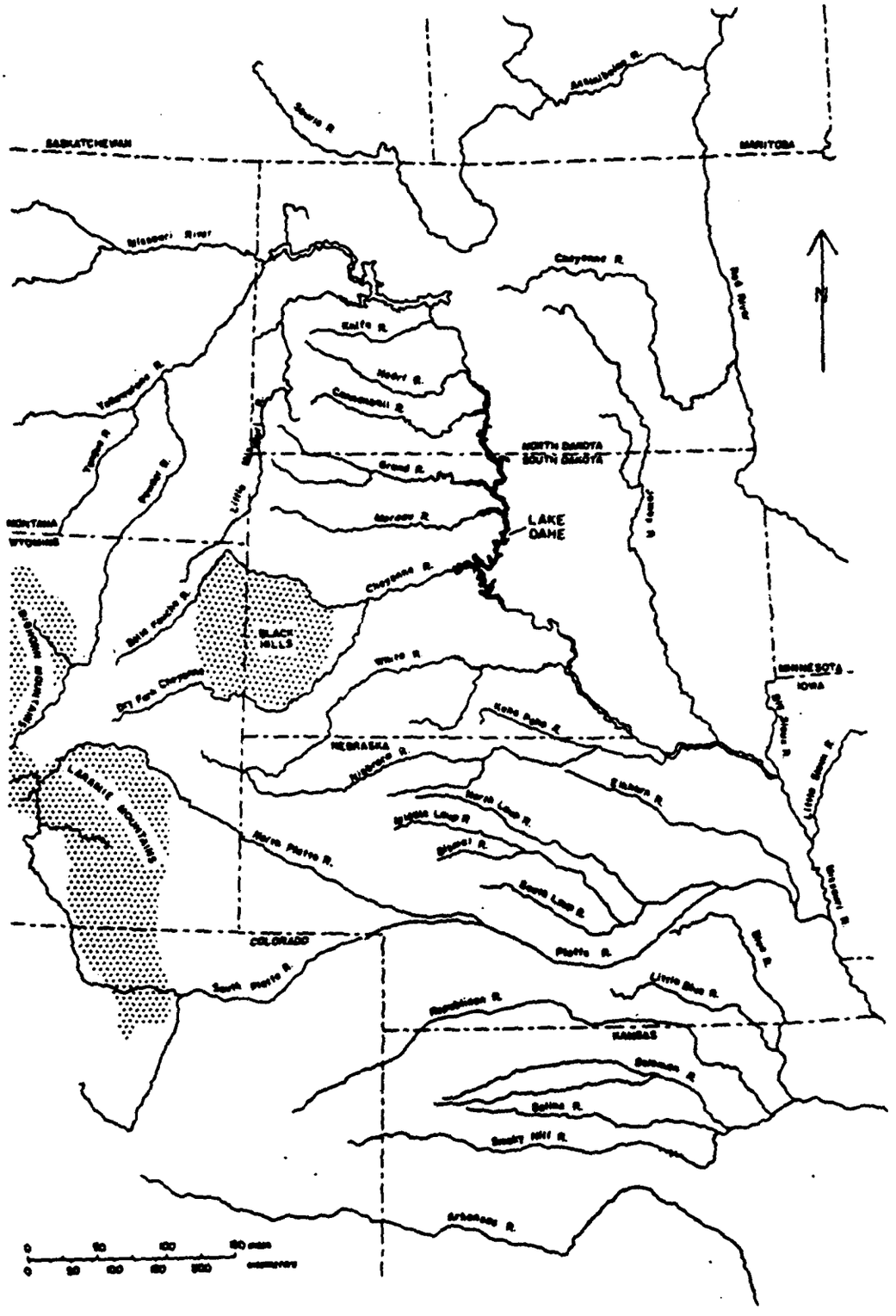


Figure A-1. General location of Lake Oahe along the Missouri River trench in North and South Dakota.

PROJECT UNITS

Prior to implementing the 1979 study, the rather lengthy survey area was systematically subdivided into 26 spatial units. Units were numbered sequentially from the tailrace area at the south end of the project to the North Dakota border (Figure A-2). These subdivisions, referred to as *project units*, allowed work to be organized within manageable areas and permitted the results of the study to be keyed to specific sections of the project, thus reducing errors in recording and facilitating access to records for subsequent planning and management uses.

The limits of each project unit are defined principally by legal description boundaries (i.e., township and range lines) and encompass areas ranging from 450 to 3300 ac but, normally less than 1500 ac, in size (Table A-1). Most units consist of all project lands within a single township and range. All field locations (sites and isolated specimens) were inventoried individually within each project unit. Temporary field location numbers were assigned sequentially within each project unit.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

The 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey was developed by Carl R. Falk, Principal Investigator, and implemented by the Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Falk (presently Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota) directed and supervised all phases of the work. Dr. Alan J. Osborn (Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska) served as Co-principal Investigator until 1980 and assisted with development of the study proposal and implementation of the preliminary survey in October 1978. Robert E. Pepperl (formerly Acting Director, Division of Archeological Research) assumed the role of Co-principal Investigator in 1981 and with Falk's assistance, completed production of the study reports. Additional Division staff and other regional specialists contributing professional and technical information for the final study included: Dr. Stan Ahler, (Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota), Dr. Alan Coogan (Department of Geology, Kent State University), Mr. Craig Johnson (formerly Research Archeologist, University of Nebraska), Dr. Fred Luebke (Department of History, University of Nebraska), Dr. K. Richard McWilliams (formerly Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska), Mr. David Murphy (Architect, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, Lincoln), Dr. Fred

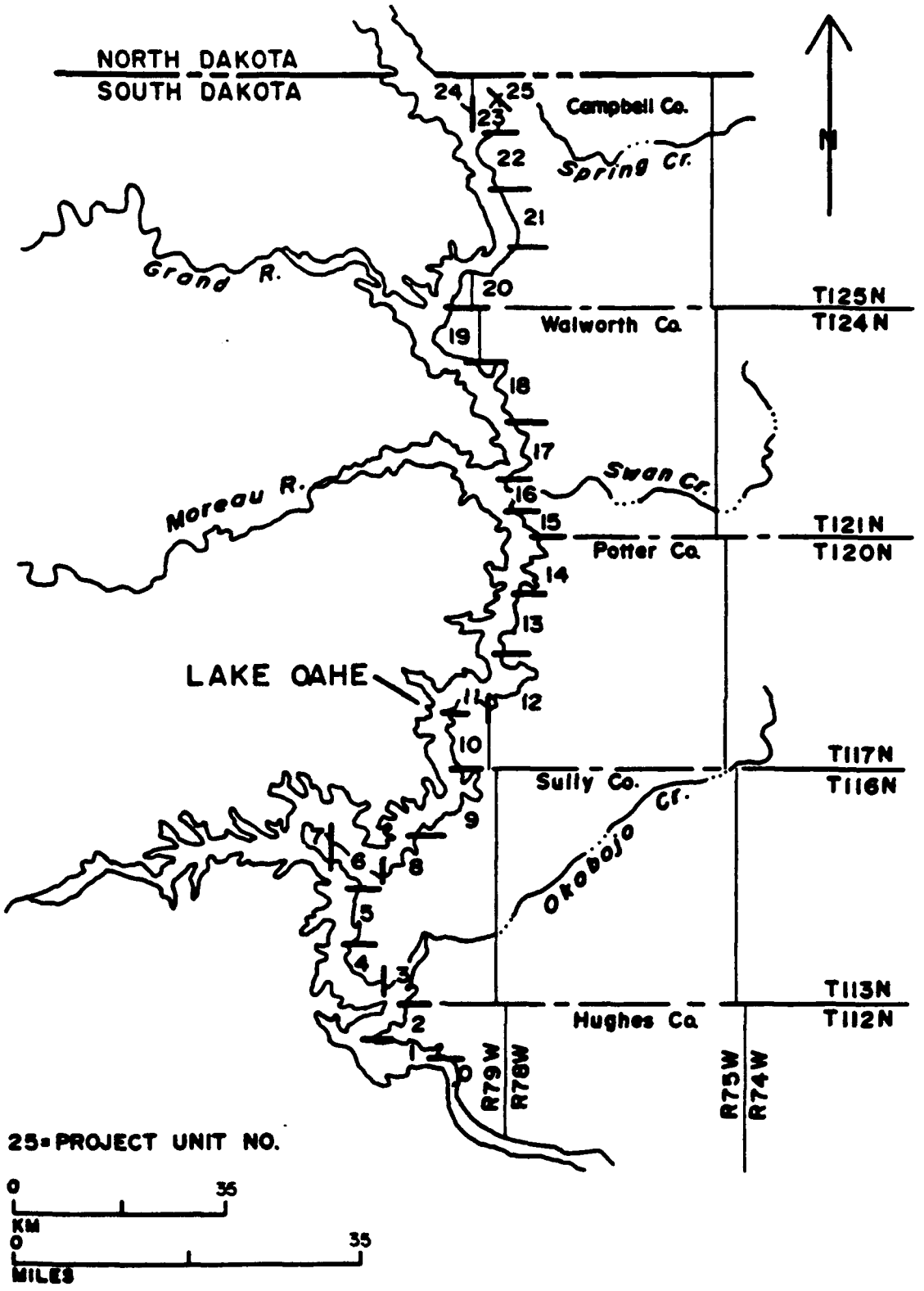


Figure A-2. Map of Lake Oahe showing locations of 26 project units utilized in the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Table A-1. Identification and description of 26 project units utilized in the 1979 investigations; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit No.	Name	Location Township, Range	Area (Acres)	Shore Miles	Context[1]
HUGHES COUNTY					
0	Tailrace	T111N, R79W	480	2.3	slope
1	Peoria Flats	S½, T112N, R80-81W	1420	20.0	slope
2	Cow/Spring Creek	N½, T112N, R80-81W	1195	25.8	creek
SULLY COUNTY					
3	Okobojo Creek	T113N, R80W	1940	44.4	creek
4	Sully Creek	T113N, R81W	1280	23.6	slope
5	Mail Shack Creek	T114N, R81W	1230	21.0	slope
6	Little Bend East	T115N, R81W	3300	38.0	slope
7	Little Bend West	T115N, R82W	3040	30.0	slope
8	Bloody Run Gulch	T115N, R80W	800	20.5	slope
9	Artichoke Creek	T116N, R79-80W	980	21.5	slope
POTTER COUNTY					
10	Forest City South	T117N, R79W	450	14.0	slope
11	Forest City	T118N, R79W	900	15.5	slope
12	Whitlocks Bay	T118N, R78W	1300	36.0	creek
13	Latin Bay	T119N, R78W	1100	22.0	slope
14	Steamboat Creek	T120N, R78W	1595	35.0	slope
WALWORTH COUNTY					
15	LeBeau	S½, T121N, R78W	550	15.0	slope
16	Swan Creek	N½, T121N, R78W	1200	21.0	creek
17	Walth Bay	T122N, R78W	1150	22.0	terrace
18	Blue Blanket Creek	T123N, R78-79W	1245	25.0	terrace
19	Mobridge	T124N, R79-80W	1130	21.0	terrace
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
20	Anton Rygh	T125N, R78-79W	1070	21.0	slope
21	Locke Creek	T126N, R78W	955	21.0	slope
22	Jones Bay	T127N, R79W	750	18.0	terrace
23	Pollock Bay	T128N, R78-79W	1500	29.0	creek
24	VanderVorste Bay	T128N, R79W	650	14.5	terrace
25	Lake Pocasse	T128N, R78W	900	25.0	creek
	TOTALS		32,110	602.1	

[1]Refers to principal physiography of each unit, where: slope = dissected edge of river valley; creek = tributary valley; terrace = second river terrace.

Schneider (Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota), Mr. John Smith (formerly Graduate Research Assistant, Department of History, University of Nebraska), and Dr. W. Raymond Wood (Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia).

In addition to Falk and Pepperl, crew chiefs providing in-field supervision were Johnson, Marlene Meier (formerly Graduate Research Assistant, University of Nebraska), and Phil Neusius (formerly Graduate Research Assistant, University of Missouri). Mary McCormick (formerly Technical Assistant, University of Nebraska) was responsible for coordinating both the field and on-campus laboratory activities. A number of individuals, largely graduate students from the Universities of Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, assisted in the field and laboratory efforts. Field crew members included: Rob Bozell, Ed Leuck, Greg Fox, Pat Halama, Jeff Hanson, Linda Mick, Sue Monk, Darcy Morey, Nancy Pepperl, John Peterson, Paul Picha, Joan Richtsmeier, and Susan Thomas. On-campus laboratory assistants included Bozell, Lueck, Fox, Halama, Mick, Monk, Lynn M. Snyder, and Katherine Halpine.

Sally Donovan produced final drafts of all field maps and many other drawings appearing in the various report volumes. Additional graphics were prepared by Lana Miller and Robert Pepperl. Photographs illustrating the final report and National Register nominations were printed by Donovan, Anne Hammersky, and Robert and James Pepperl. The draft manuscripts were typed by Lori Fisher, Laurie Soward, and Irma Gillispie. Mrs. Gillispie completed most of the final typing and draft revisions. Lynn Snyder provided editorial assistance in production of some draft materials.

DISPOSITION OF PROJECT FILES AND COLLECTIONS

Systematic records of all phases of the 1979 investigation were maintained for future use by the Corps of Engineers and interested professionals. In addition to materials published in the final report and supporting documents, standardized data forms, graphic records, and specimen collections were prepared for curation.

Project collections include Native American and Euroamerican artifacts, vertebrate faunal remains, human remains, charcoal samples, and other residues recovered through laboratory and field processing of excavated matrix. In April 1984, these materials were transferred to the South Dakota

Archeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota for permanent storage. All items were transferred, sorted by descriptive category and placed in labelled containers by provenience. Both field numbers (project unit and individual location) and site catalog numbers were affixed as appropriate.

Individual files were maintained for all recorded sites and for each project unit. Each file contains field notes, field maps, mapping data, standardized field recording forms, site catalogs, photographic records, and specimen inventory forms identifying materials recovered from individual proveniences (e.g., plotted specimen location or test level). These materials, as well as original report graphics, project maps, and photographic negatives will be curated by the Corps of Engineers.

METHODS AND REPORTING

The 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey was designed to facilitate systematic recovery and thorough documentation of key descriptive data regarding the existence, present status, and potential significance of all cultural resources remaining above the lake pool within the area designated by the Scope-of-work (see Section J, Volume 2). The work was carried out in accordance with relevant federal legislation and policies regarding the protection of cultural resources (e.g., Executive Order 11593 for the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, dated 13 May 1971) and consistent with federal regulations concerning appropriate study methods and protective procedures (e.g., 36 CFR 60 and 36 CFR 800). Both field and archival data were generated to define the physical, historical, and research contexts of identified cultural properties as needed for assessing potential eligibilities of these resources for protection under the terms of the National Register of Historic Places.

The information base provided by the 1979 investigation, in conjunction with independent studies of other portions of Lake Oahe, will be used by the Corps of Engineers for planning appropriate resource protection and management strategies. Such usage involves diverse management tasks which range from assessing the impact of development at individual locations within the project (e.g., proposed irrigation easements) to making decisions regarding specific mitigation needs (e.g., salvage of sites currently being destroyed by the lake) or general protective measures (e.g., stabilizing or restricting use of areas containing vulnerable resources). Most importantly, the information base can be used for developing a *comprehensive* management strategy which effectively coordinates needs for 1) continued study and planning and 2) an *integrated* program of protection for *representative* resources (as recommended in the recently proposed Resource Protection Planning Process of the National Park Service (HCRS 1980), and the related technical standards and guidelines for planning published in the Federal Register, September 29, 1983).

Specific procedures utilized in the 1979 University of Nebraska study are detailed in appropriate appendices of the present report. General methods of study and associated reporting for each major component of the investigation are reviewed below.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A number of published and archival sources were investigated, regarding the cultural and historical context of the Lake Oahe area. This work provided a means for evaluating the extent and adequacy of prior investigations in the present survey area, clarifying the nature of resources that could be expected within the Lake Oahe project, and for assessing the importance of resources recorded during the 1979 survey.

RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

The results of all prior investigations in the study area were identified through review of library materials and site/survey files at the Division office and other regional repositories, primarily the Midwest Archeological Center (National Park Service), Lincoln, Nebraska, and the South Dakota Archeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota. Copies of all pertinent records were then placed in the Lake Oahe project files at the Division office. A synopsis of the nature and extent of prior investigations with summaries of previously identified resources in the present survey area, including a full listing of all recorded sites, is presented in Section I, Appendix 1 (see Volume 2).

NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

The National Register of Historic Places, published in the Federal Register, was consulted throughout the duration of the project to identify resources in the study area that had been nominated and approved, determined eligible for nomination, or that had been listed as pending nominations. The last full annual listing, all yearly updates, and other published notices were reviewed. Resources previously listed in the National Register, and more recent pending nominations, are identified later in the present volume (also see Section I, Volume 2).

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION

In addition to informal consultations, regional specialists were also engaged to assist in carrying out and reporting specific aspects of the background research, field investigations, and analysis of recovered materials.

AREA AND SITE HISTORY

A general historical background for the project area was developed by John Stephen Smith under the supervision of Dr. Frederick Luebke. The local historical setting and pertinent regional developments during periods of military and trade-oriented exploration, and later domestic settlement are summarized by Smith in Appendix 1, Section B (see Volume 2). During the second stage of the field investigation, Smith utilized courthouse records and other local archival sources, as well as interviews with area residents, to formulate site histories for selected historical resources identified during the 1979 survey. These data are summarized in individual site narratives (see Volumes 3 and 4).

HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY

An exhaustive search of historical maps was made to collect cartographic data which would assist in locating and identifying cultural resources in the study area. All known maps made between 1795 and 1892 were inspected by Dr. W. Raymond Wood. Wood discusses published and unpublished cartographic documentation for the Lake Oahe area in Section A, Appendix 1 (see Volume 2) and identifies all cultural notations on available primary and secondary maps. Inspection of "modern" maps (post-1892) was accomplished as part of the historical and archeological background research (see Sections B and I, Appendix 1, Volume 2). Map data pertinent to recorded sites is identified in individual site narratives (Volumes 3 and 4) and tabulated in Section C, Appendix 2 (see Volume 4).

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

All intact architectural and engineering features remaining in the survey area were inspected by the project architect, David Murphy, following the 1979 survey. Murphy describes and evaluates each site in Section H, Appendix 1 (see Volume 2). Recommendations regarding National Register eligibilities were made, and nomination forms and relevant documentation were prepared by Murphy for recommended eligible structures (see Section B, Volume 1).

GEOLOGY

General geological processes and formations are defined and discussed by Dr. Alan Coogan in Section G, Appendix 1 (see Volume 2). Coogan visited

selected archeological sites during initiation of the second phase of the field investigation in addition to inspection of exposures throughout the survey area. Pertinent geological characteristics which provide bases for correlating local contexts with the geological scheme for the study area are identified. Coogan's comments and illustrations regarding individual site localities are presented in Section G. Based on his work for the Lake Oahe and nearby Lake Sharpe (Coogan 1984) projects, Coogan also prepared a synthesis of late Holocene deposition and erosion, providing a regional geologic framework for analysis of archeological sites along the Missouri River trench (see Coogan 1980).

HUMAN OSTEOLOGY

Human remains recovered from archeological sites during the UNL field investigation were analyzed by Dr. K. Richard McWilliams. In Section F, Appendix 1 (see Volume 2), McWilliams describes recovered specimens and discusses pathology and other attributes relevant to age and sex characteristics of the individual, as well as to possible cultural-historical origins.

REGIONAL SPECIALISTS: ARCHEOLOGY

In addition to the project staff, each specialized in various aspects of regional archeology, other regional professionals contributed their personal knowledge of the study area relevant to particular technical components of the investigations. Notably, Dr. Stanley A. Ahler spent time with the field party and provided much assistance during both the field and laboratory phases of the study.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Field investigations were conducted to develop a complete inventory of historical, architectural, and archeological sites or materials present on project lands and to document the content and condition of these resources. These data provide a preliminary basis for assessing the significance and integrity of the inventory with respect to National Register criteria and for planning an appropriate program of management and protection for eligible resources.

PRELIMINARY PLANNING RECONNAISSANCE: 1978

Directly following award of the project contract, a preliminary reconnaissance of the survey area was carried out during a two-week period in October 1978. Known archeological sites and other selected areas were briefly inspected. This work provided data needed for planning the subsequent intensive investigations in the summer of 1979. In particular, the nature of the evaluations required for the previously identified inventory was assessed and current conditions in the study area that would affect the logistics of the intensive survey were identified. The results of the reconnaissance are incorporated in data presented in Volumes 3-9 of the Lake Oahe report (also see Section I, Volume 2).

CLASS III INVESTIGATIONS: 1979

Intensive field investigations were carried out in two stages during the summer (May-August) of 1979. The first stage involved complete pedestrian inspection of the survey area. The location and identity of all observed cultural evidence (sites and isolated finds) was systematically inventoried and recorded on project maps. The second stage provided for more intensive documentation of surface and subsurface remains at recorded sites, as needed for preliminary evaluations of National Register eligibilities. Limited testing was conducted, where warranted, to determine the probable presence and integrity of buried deposits. The nature of each site and its relation to the lake shore and project boundary was documented, where possible, through instrument (transit) mapping. Plan and contour maps, and full descriptions of results for all sites are included in the full report in both narrative format (Volumes 3-4) and on standardized record forms (Volumes 5-9).

STANDARDIZED DATA RECORDS

Consistent documentation of field activities and associated laboratory efforts for all sites was maintained through systematic recording of key data on standardized sets of maps, tables, and data forms. These materials are organized by site and project unit in the project files. All pertinent documentation has been prepared for presentation in the final report to promote accessibility and use of the data. A listing of key record types appears in Table A-2 which also indicates where these data may be found in the

Table A-2. Listing of standard field data records maintained during the 1979 investigations; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Data Record in Project Files	Report Reference
A. PROJECT UNIT FILES (contains records generated in the field for each project unit)	
1. Field Location Inventory: lists all sites and isolated finds by field number	tabulated for each project unit in Vols. 3-4; comprehensive list in Vols. 5-9
2. Field Maps: show all locations recorded by each field crew on 7.5' topographic maps	plan map of each project unit in Vols. 3-4
3. Photographic Records: field information with key to negative numbers	compiled at end of each county in Vols. 5-9
4. Standard Data Files For Each Site: (see below)	(see below)
5. Miscellaneous Forms and Notes: Coordination of return investigations, records completion status, general notes, etc.	none
B. SITE FILES (organized in sequence by site numbers within each project unit)	
1. Site Survey Form: standard descriptive data with topographic map plot	Vols. 5-9
2. Site Map: plan and contour drawings in reduced format	Vols. 3-4 and 5-9
3. Map Information Form: map specifications, datum placement with boundary plot on reverse	Vols. 5-9
4. Excavation Forms: standard descriptive data with profile and/or plan	Vols. 5-9
5. Specialized Field Note Forms: profile data forms, unit collection forms, uncollected materials forms, stone feature drawings, etc.	Vols. 5-9
6. Mapping Data: records of transit readings, polar coordinate readings, elevation and distance computations	none
7. Previously Recorded Site Form: prior inventory data on front with current survey data on reverse	none
8. Laboratory Inventory: identifies class and quantity of specimens recorded or collected at each provenience	tabulations per site in Vols. 3-4; full listings per class in Vol. 2
9. Site Catalog: full listing of proveniences recorded at each site (plotted loci, test levels, etc.)	Vols. 5-9

various report volumes. Documentation for recommended eligible resources has been compiled in standardized format on nomination forms provided in Section B (this volume).

COORDINATION WITH CONTRACTING AGENCY

Regular communications with Corps of Engineers representatives was maintained throughout the duration of the Lake Oahe East Shore Survey project. Initiation of field work in 1978, and again in 1979, was coordinated with the Corps of Engineers District Office in Omaha and through visits to the Project Engineers Office at the Lake Oahe Dam. A brief inspection visit was completed by Corps personnel during initiation of the second stage of field work in July 1979. A preliminary account of all survey results and a report of study progress was formally presented to the Corps on 6 December 1979. Written and telephone communications regarding progress and preliminary recommendations were continued through completion of the work.

INTERIM REPORTING

Prior to completion of the final report volumes, preliminary evaluations and National Register recommendations were submitted, as requested, in letter reports to the Omaha District Office and Corps field personnel. A chronological listing of these evaluations is presented in Table A-3. Interim reports provided site data and included input regarding the impact of proposed developments on the project area, assessments of resource eligibility, and nomination forms for recommended eligible sites. Additionally, preliminary accounts of the full resource inventory were submitted in 1979, 1980, and 1981. Each submission included descriptive summaries of site types, extent of work at each location, topographic plots, legal descriptions, and final drawings of all site maps.

ANALYSIS AND FINAL REPORTING

Analytic efforts were focused on development of a preliminary basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of the recorded cultural resource inventory. Much of this work concerned clarification of the manner in which the Lake Oahe resources might be representative of known or expected

Table A-3. Chronological listing of preliminary evaluations for selected areas or resources of Lake Oahe provided in letter reports prepared in response to individual requests by the Corps of Engineers.

Project Unit(s)	Report Date	Subject of Evaluation	Reference
16	2 August 1979	proposed parking lot, Swan Creek Recreation Area (no resources)	Falk 1979a
17	4 September 1979	proposed boat ramp at Walth Bay near 39WW203 (also see letter of South Dakota SHPO dated 11 September)	Falk 1979b
18	6 September 1979	two irrigation pump sites in Sections 6 and 20 (seven sites in general area)	Falk 1979c
18	19 September 1979	proposed gravel quarry easement near 39WW56	Falk 1979d
5	20 September 1979	proposed permit for bank protection near Pike Haven Resort (no resources)	Falk 1979e
17,22,24	5 October 1979	input regarding protection alternatives; sites 39CA1, 39CA3, 39CA94 and 39WW203	Falk 1979f
2	26 October 1979	irrigation permit (P.M. Cowan) in Sec. 18 (no resources)	Falk 1979g
18	4 December 1979	irrigation permit (L. Berens) in Sec. 20 (no resources)	Falk 1979h
18	19 December 1979	irrigation permit (F. Gosch Jr.) in Sec. 6 (no resources)	Falk 1979i
19	28 January 1980	proposed sanitary disposal in Indian Creek Recreation Area (no resources)	Falk 1980a
21	1 February 1980	irrigation permit (Hanson Horse-Shoe Ranch, Inc.) in Sec. 33 (no resources)	Falk 1980b
19	19 March 1980	proposed concession stand in Indian Creek Recreation Area near sites 39WW44 and 39WW74	Falk 1980c
1-3,5,12, 17, 24	9 May 1980	effects of grazing and haying permits; nine areas, 26 Native American sites	Falk 1980d
11	21 July 1980	irrigation permit in Sec. 19 (near former site 39P0209)	Falk 1980e

Table A-3. Chronological listing of preliminary evaluations for selected areas or resources of Lake Oahe provided in letter reports prepared in response to individual requests by the Corps of Engineers (concluded).

Project Unit(s)	Report Date	Subject of Evaluation	Reference
19	8 August 1980	proposed leveling of Knoll in Indian Creek Recreation Area at site 39WW44	Falk 1980f
11	13 November 1980	irrigation permit (Becker) in Sec. 30 (near isolated location 11-9)	Pepperl 1980
5,16	February 1981 (September 1982)	National Register Nominations; sites 39SL310 (log house) and 39WW79 (bridge)	Murphy 1981a, 1981b
2	26 February 1981	National Register Nominations; Native American site 39HU173	Pepperl and Falk 1981
19	14 January 1982	Indian Creek Recreation Area (19 sites)	Pepperl and Falk 1982a
12	26 January 1982	Nine planning areas and Whitlocks Bay Unit	Pepperl and Falk 1982b
6	1 February 1982	Native American site 39SL15	Pepperl and Falk 1982c
23	10 February 1982	site 39CA106 and West Pollock Recreation Area	Pepperl and Falk 1982d
6	18 March 1982	National Register Nomination; Little Bend archeological district	Pepperl and Falk 1982e
6, 12,19	18 March 1982	three recreation areas; Little Bend, Whitlocks West, and Indian Creek	Falk and Pepperl 1982f
24	22 March 1982	Native American site 39CA93	Pepperl and Falk 1982g
3	19 July 1982	five Native American sites in the Okobojo Recreation Area (39SL295, 39SL297, 39SL298, 39SL318, 39SL319	Pepperl and Falk 1982h
18	10 June 1983	Native American site 39WW54	Pepperl 1983
2	18 November 1985	Native American site 39HU174	Pepperl 1985

regional history and prehistory. Site characteristics, including all recovered materials, were thoroughly documented and assessed with respect to recognized cultural-historical schemes for the study area, both as a basis for the current assessment of research priorities and as a means for assisting independent evaluation by others of the study conclusions. Generalized *Study Units*, each reflecting a set of related research priorities, were defined and utilized to identify individual sites and classes of resources warranting determination of eligibility for National Register protection. Draft nomination forms and associated documentation were prepared in full for all recommended eligible sites. Current and potential adverse impacts on the full inventory of Lake Oahe resources were also evaluated and priorities for management were addressed. All recommendations, background information, and site documentation were compiled for presentation in nine volumes. Key components of each volume are identified in Table A-4. The covering report (Volume 1) summarizes all work carried out in satisfaction of Scope-of-Work requirements and presents study recommendations (Section A) and draft National Register nomination forms (Section B). Supporting technical data are contained in three appendices (Volumes 2-9).

Table A-4. Organization of the final report on the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota; University of Nebraska, Division of Archeological Research, Technical Report No. 83-01.

Report Reference	Principal Contents	Principal Authors
VOLUME 1: COVERING REPORT		
Section A	Summary and management recommendations	Falk/Pepperl
Section B	National Register draft nomination forms	Pepperl/Falk
VOLUME 2: TECHNICAL REPORTS (APPENDIX 1)		
Section A	Historical cartography	Wood
Section B	Historical background	Smith
Section C	Assessment of recovered materials	Pepperl/Falk
Part I	Laboratory methods/full assemblage summary	
Part II	Description of the lithic assemblage	
Part III	Summary tabulations	
Part IV	Lists of specimens and proveniences	
Section D	Analysis of ceramic materials	Johnson
Section E	Modified, unmodified fauna; ecofactual remains	Falk
Section F	Human remains	McWilliams
Section G	Geology	Coogan
Section H	Historic Architecture	Murphy
Section I	Records search/known resources	Pepperl/McCormick
Part I	Summary of prior work/current file data	
Part II	Inventory of previously recorded sites	
Section J	Scope-of-Work	Corps
VOLUME 3: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS (APPENDIX 2)		
Section A	Summary of procedures and results	Pepperl/Falk
Section B, Part I	Narrative site data, Project Units 0-16	Pepperl/Falk
VOLUME 4: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS (APPENDIX 2)		
Section B, Part II	Narrative site data, Project Units 17-25	Falk/Pepperl
Section C	Tabulations for the full resource inventory	McCormick/Pepperl
VOLUMES 5-9: SYSTEMATIC FIELD DATA (APPENDIX 3)		
Volume 5	Hughes County sites (Project Units 0-2)	Falk/Pepperl/ McCormick
Volume 6	Sully County sites (Project Units 3-9)	
Volume 7	Potter County sites (Project Units 10-14)	
Volume 8	Walworth County sites (Project Units 15-19)	
Volume 9	Campbell County sites (Project Units 20-25)	

BACKGROUND

Natural and cultural phenomena of the Missouri River trench, including the segment now inundated by Lake Oahe, have been the subject of continued documentation and study since early exploratory missions into the region during the mid-eighteenth century (see Sections A and B, Volume 2). These early efforts were followed by a variety of independent work by both avocational and professional investigators with wide ranging interests. Most notably, the history and prehistory of much of the river trench is known through large-scale research initiated over the past 40 years in conjunction with the construction of the extensive Missouri River Basin reservoir system, now managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (see Sections B, G, and I, Volume 2). Syntheses of work accomplished during this latter period of investigation, largely by the Smithsonian Institution, provide general overviews relevant to cultural resources of the region (see e.g., Adamczyk 1975; Cooper and Stevenson 1953; Jensen 1965; Lehmer 1971; Mattison 1954).

Background studies, carried out during the 1979 UNL investigations to define cultural, historical and research settings pertinent to the Lake Oahe resources, are presented in Appendix 1 of the final report (see Volume 2). Key aspects of the defined study context are reviewed here.

THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY

The Lake Oahe project area (see Figure A-1 above) lies within the eastern glaciated portion of the Missouri Plateau, at the northern extent of the north central Great Plains (Fenneman 1931:72-75). The Middle Missouri valley, that segment of river between the mouth of the Yellowstone near the North Dakota/Montana border and the Niobrara in northeastern Nebraska, represents a glacial drainage system which developed when streams that formerly drained eastward were blocked by glacial ice sheets, deflecting flow along the southern edge of the ice (Flint 1955:2).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND BIOTA

The Middle Missouri valley can be divided into a sequence of physiographic zones, beginning with the river bed and floodplain at the broad,

relatively level floor of the valley. Prior to inundation by mainstem reservoirs, the Missouri River had cut a deep narrow trench, varying from less than one mile to nearly four miles in width, through the surrounding plateau. Where cross-bedded, a meander belt or floodplain two to four miles wide developed. Floodplain vegetation included stands of cottonwood, willow, green ash, American elm, and bur oak (Flint 1955:14-15; Griffin 1977:181-182).

A series of terraces are found above the floodplain, representing previous levels in the river's downcutting through the surrounding uplands (Coogan and Irving 1959). Ground cover in the terrace zone consisted primarily of mixed prairie grasses, with limited tree stands in low areas where moisture was available.

The third zone, the breaks, consists of the heavily dissected edge of the plateau or uplands, an area of steep erosional features and river bluffs ranging in height from 300 to 600 feet. Although no major streams now enter the Missouri from the east, creek and spring drainage systems are numerous, and may represent, in part, portions of pre-glacial valleys reoccupied following glaciation (Flint 1955:16). Many of these tributary drainages have developed their own channel and terrace systems (see Section G, Volume 2).

The effects of glaciation are apparent beyond the river breaks to the east of the trench. The uplands (Coteau du Missouri) are generally smoother and less dissected than the unglaciated uplands (Missouri Plateau) west of the river. The topography is composed of rolling tablelands and hills rising up to 150 ft above the plateau, small basins or kettles, and occasional exposures of glacial drift debris (Fenneman 1931:73-74). Upland vegetation consists of mixed native grasses, numerous forbs, yucca, and cactus (Shelford 1963:334).

Dominant mammalian fauna prior to Euroamerican settlement included bison, pronghorn, wapiti deer, and a wide variety of rodents and carnivores. Migratory waterfowl, as well as upland game birds and raptors were also common, and numerous species of fish and some bivalves inhabited the Missouri River and its tributaries (Parmalee 1979; Lehmer 1971).

More than 90% of the original Missouri River floodplain in the Dakotas was inundated by the mainstem reservoirs. The Lake Oahe pool now extends to near the rim of the uplands or breaks zone throughout the southern half of the 1979 east shore area (Project Units 0-16). In the northern half of the

project area (Project Units 17-25), remnants of the original river terrace system remain exposed above the lake pool.

CLIMATE

The climate of the study region is typically continental, extremely hot in summer and cold in winter. Rapid temperature fluctuations are common. Annual precipitation averages around 18 inches, although cycles of drought and wet years occur (Lehmer 1971:54). The length of the growing season decreases from south to north within the project area--from a mean of 152 days at Pierre, in Hughes County, to 128 days at Pollock near the North Dakota border (Richtsmeier 1980:192, 196).

THE MIDDLE MISSOURI CULTURAL REGION

Past research has shown that the Middle Missouri River valley was occupied by Native American hunters, gatherers, and horticulturists, successively over the past 10,000 years, and more recently, by Euroamerican explorers, traders, and agriculturally based settlers during the past 250 years.

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT

The Lake Oahe project area is within the Middle Missouri archeological subarea (Lehmer 1971), a division of the larger northcentral Plains region as defined by Wedel (1961) and Willey (1966). The Middle Missouri subarea includes roughly that portion of the Missouri River trench lying within, or along the boundaries of North and South Dakota. The project area encompasses the Bad-Cheyenne and Grand-Moreau archeological regions as well as the southern portion of the Cannon Ball region (see Lehmer 1971 for definition of these units).

Native American culture history in the Middle Missouri subarea is generally subdivided into four major periods: Paleo-Indian (ca. 9500-6000 B.C.), Archaic or Forager (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 1), Woodland (ca. A.D. 1-900), and Plains Village (ca. A.D. 900-1848) (Lehmer 1971; Ahler et al. 1981). Each time period is associated with a major cultural tradition of the same name. Thus the major lifeway during the Paleo-Indian period is the Paleo-Indian tradition, and so forth through the Plains Village tradition. The term preceramic is often applied to the earliest periods--the Paleo-Indian and Archaic--and simply refers to the period of time prior to the introduction

of pottery. The sequent Woodland and Plains Village periods are sometimes lumped together under the term ceramic.

Evidence of the Paleo-Indian big game hunters and Archaic "foragers", is limited within the project area, as it is throughout the Middle Missouri subarea (Lehmer 1971:61; Bradley 1981:17). Projectile point types attributed to the late Paleo-Indian and Archaic traditions were found in-situ in the lower zones of the stratified Walth Bay site (39WW203) in Walworth County (Ahler et al. 1974). Other sites in Walworth County containing preceramic materials are the Travis 2 site (39WW15) (Ahler et al. 1977) and the Mud Flat site (39WW49) (Weston et al. 1979:51). All three of these sites are rapidly eroding along the eastern bank of Lake Oahe south of Mobridge, South Dakota.

Woodland period occupation of the Middle Missouri subarea is only somewhat better documented (e.g., Hurt 1952; Chomko and Wood 1973; Neuman 1975). Sites representing this early ceramic period include both habitations and mounds or mound complexes, and are scattered along the trench in both North and South Dakota. One group of Woodland burial sites, assigned to the Sonota complex, is scattered throughout much of Dewey County on the west bank of Lake Oahe opposite Walworth County (Neuman 1975). However, few Woodland period sites have been reported within the present east bank survey area. A cluster of three stone burial mounds was excavated by Bass (1962) along the eastern shore in Hughes County and Woodland tradition pottery was apparently encountered. The results of this work have not been published.

The succeeding Plains Village period is by far the most thoroughly documented segment of Native American culture history in the Middle Missouri subarea. Remains of the large earthlodge villages associated with this period are still highly visible along both sides of the trench and have been the subject of intense interest, both professional and private (see e.g., Wedel 1961; Lehmer 1971). Further, a number of these villages were occupied at the time of initial contact with Euroamerican traders and explorers in the early eighteenth century, and are relatively well represented in a variety of ethnohistoric and historic sources. The origins and village locations of proto-historic Plains Village peoples are discussed by Lehmer (1971). The specific occurrences of village sites within the project area are identified elsewhere in this report (see Sections A and I, Volume 2; Section A, Volume 3).

HISTORIC SETTLEMENT

The presence of historically known Native American groups in the project area, particularly the Arikara and Sioux, is detailed in journals and reports of military and commercial expeditions through the region and on associated early maps of the Missouri River (see Sections A and B, Volume 2). Native life along the Missouri River was not only documented but dramatically altered by Euroamerican incursion into the region which included the establishment of fur trade stations and posts, and subsequently military installations during the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1862, village populations, decimated by Euroamerican diseases and pressured by horse tribes, had been reduced to a single community, north of the present study area in northcentral North Dakota (see e.g., Lehmer 1971:172-179; Meyer 1977).

Domestic Euroamerican settlement of the eastcentral portion of South Dakota, the present study area, began with the organization of the Dakota Territory in 1862. Immigration into the project area was limited until railroads extended into the area during the 1880s. The five counties which encompass the Lake Oahe survey area were established between 1873 and 1883. For the next several decades, a series of small river towns grew-up and died, their fortunes based largely on speculation as to the placement of railroad lines and bridges spanning the Missouri River. The Pre-emption Act of 1841 and the Homestead Act of 1861 further encouraged rural settlement. Despite periods of drought and depression, farming and ranching have remained a primary source of livelihood in and near the project area (see Section B, Volume 2).

ASSESSMENT OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

Archeological investigations of historic and prehistoric resources in the Middle Missouri subarea, including the 1979 survey area, have been numerous, though often narrowly focused. Paleontological remains have received only limited attention. Prior documentation or analyses of architectural features are absent.

Archeological research has varied from independent small-scale studies by both private and professional individuals to the integrated large-scale survey and salvage mission carried out prior to construction of the mainstem reservoir system. However, in both cases, attention was focused on the river trench itself, and primarily on the lower terraces. These studies

provided little attention to representative sampling and developed virtually no information regarding resources along the valley rim and within the tributary valleys, two contexts well represented through much of the current survey area.

Early institutional concern (1900-1930s) for area resources is evidenced by scattered, but continued work, including reconnaissance and limited site testing carried out by the State Historical Society of South Dakota (Will and Spinden 1906; Will 1924), the University of South Dakota Museum under the direction of W.H. Over (see Sigstad and Sigstad 1973), and the Bureau of Ethnology (Stirling 1924). The Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology conducted major field programs in the Middle Missouri area during the 1930s, funded in part by the Works Progress Administration (Strong 1933; 1940; Wedel 1955).

Intensive archeological and historical research was initiated during the late 1940s and continued throughout much of the following three decades. An integrated program of survey and salvage was carried out to mitigate the impact of a series of reservoirs constructed along the mainstem of the Missouri River. The Smithsonian Institution, through the Missouri Basin Project, and later the Missouri River Basin Surveys, as well as the South Dakota Archeological Commission in cooperation with the National Park Service, was largely responsible for these programs. Lehmer (1971:35-45) provides a summary of major investigations and a synthesis of results achieved by the salvage program (also see Petsche 1968 for a bibliography of published salvage work).

Subsequent to filling and operation of reservoir units, a number of investigations were carried out at specific sites endangered by lake shore erosion. Limited shoreline surveys were also conducted in areas of proposed development on project lands, such as irrigation projects (see Section I, Volume 2). Comprehensive evaluation of this later work has not been previously undertaken.

The abundant and highly visible Native American village remains situated on the Missouri terrace margins have been the primary focus of archeological investigations by both professional and lay archeologists for the past 80 years. This understandable bias is most evident in the direction taken by the extensive mitigation efforts carried out prior to reservoir flooding. Of 318 sites reported by the Missouri Basin project within the full Lake Oahe project in North and South Dakota, 237 (74%) were associated with earthlodge village remains located on terraces immediately above the river floodplain (Cooper and Stevenson 1953).

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Prior to 1979, a total of 179 Native American, Euroamerican, and paleontological sites had been recorded within the boundaries of the present survey area (see Section I, Volume 2).

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Soils in the project area are composed primarily of Pleistocene glacial deposits and sediments of the Oahe formation overlying Pierre Shale (Clayton et al. 1976; Flint 1955). Two paleontological sites were previously recorded in the area, and fossils apparently associated with the Pierre Shale formation were noted at archeological site 39CA3 in Campbell County.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Virtually all previously recorded archeological resources (97%) are Native American sites. Half of this inventory (n = 86) was identified in field records as village or earthlodge remains. Other sites were uninvestigated and were not attributed to particular cultural-historical units. Fifteen sites were reported to contain stone features. Other reported site types include burial areas, isolated features, and surface scatters of lithic, ceramic, or bone debris. The full inventory of formally recorded archeological sites is listed in Section I, Volume 2.

Shoreline exposures produced by bank slump and erosion have subsequently led to the identification of deeply buried preceramic sites. Two such stratified sites were investigated in Walworth County (Ahler et al. 1974; Ahler et al. 1977). Additional sites have been identified by shoreline reconnaissance south of Mobridge but not further investigated (Weston et al. 1979).

Intensive investigation of previously recorded resources has been limited. While cultural materials were recovered at 79% (n = 142) of recorded sites, only 18% (n = 32) were subjected to subsurface test investigation.

STATUS OF KNOWN SITES

Of the 179 sites recorded within the project area prior to 1979, only 48 Native American sites remain above or near the present pool level of Lake Oahe (see Section I, Volume 2). Fifteen of these resources were identified

as village or earthlodge sites, six as containing stone features, one as a possible burial area, and 26 as surface scatters of cultural debris.

Only three of the seven previously identified Euroamerican sites, all components recorded in association with Native American sites in Campbell County, remain above the lake pool. A single paleontological location, associated with Native American site 39CA3, remains above the normal conservation pool.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

The last full annual listing for the National Register of Historic Places, published in the Federal Register 6 February 1979, includes nine sites in the five counties of the Lake Oahe survey area (Table A-5). Only one of these properties, the Travis 2 archeological site (39WW15) near Mobridge in Walworth County, is located within project lands. Travis 2 contains stratified preceramic deposits exposed at the beach level of Lake Oahe. The site was determined eligible for National Register protection following systematic monitoring of shoreline erosion (Ahler et al. 1977; Weston et al. 1979; Ahler 1980).

Subsequent annual updated listings and periodic notices published in the Federal Register were reviewed throughout the duration of the Lake Oahe study. No approved or pending nominations within the project area, other than those resulting from the current investigations, were identified. Nominations and recommended eligibilities derived directly or indirectly from the present study are discussed later in this volume (see Evaluation and Recommendations).

Table A-5. Properties within or near the Lake Oahe East Shore Survey area listed in the National Register of Historic Places, February 1979.

Eligibility Status and Property Name	Location	Relation to Project
PENDING NOMINATIONS		
none		
DETERMINED ELIGIBLE		
Walworth County		
Travis 2 archeological site (39WW15)	near Mobridge	beach of Lake Oahe
APPROVED NOMINATIONS		
Campbell County		
none		
Hughes County		
Mentor Graham house	Blunt	outside
Brink-Wagner house	Pierre	outside
Crawford-Pettyjohn house	Pierre	outside
Karcher-Sahr house	Pierre	outside
Judge C.D. Meade house	Pierre	outside
South Dakota State Capital and governor's house	Pierre	outside
Stephens-Lucas house	Pierre	outside
Arzberger archeological site (39HU6)	near Pierre	outside
Potter County		
none		
Sully County		
none		
Walworth County		
none		

RESULTS OF THE 1979 EAST SHORE SURVEY

Intensive field investigations were carried out in two stages during the 1979 field season. Methods and procedures, as well as a detailed breakdown of the survey results, appear in Section A, Volume 3. Resources recorded during the 1979 survey are coordinated with the previous site inventory for the project area in Section I, Volume 2. A full account of work at individual sites is compiled in Volumes 3 and 4. An overview of results for the two stages of investigation and key characteristics of the full inventory is presented below.

STAGE 1: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

All project lands (ca. 32,100 ac) along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota were systematically inspected for evidence of historical, archeological, and architectural resources. This work was carried out during May and June 1979 by experienced field crews proceeding on foot. The work began in the tailrace area below the Lake Oahe Dam at the southern end of the project and ended at the border of North and South Dakota, a distance of 602 mi along the irregular lake shore.

A total of 281 sites and 198 isolated finds of cultural specimens were identified and inventoried. Key descriptive characteristics for each resource are presented in tabular form in Section C, Volume 4. Locational data are tabulated in the introduction to Volumes 5-9.

Most of the 1979 resource inventory consists of newly identified sites which are distributed variously throughout the project area. Only 39 sites had been previously recorded. Most of these are located in the northern section of the project where the previously investigated river terraces remain above the lake pool and where post-inundation surveys are concentrated (Table A-6). Importantly, the 1979 survey provides intensive coverage of areas along the rim of the river trench and within tributary valleys. These areas have not been subjects of prior cultural studies. Consequently, the current inventory has greatly expanded the diversity of site types and the range of resource locations known for the study area (see Section I, Volume 2 and Section A, Volume 3. Further, the 1979 survey documents specific

Table A-6. Comparison of cultural resource frequencies inventoried within project limits prior to and during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Previous Inventory[1] Nat. Amer.	Euro-amer.	[Relocated 1979]	1979 UNL Inventory[2] Nat. Amer.	Euro-amer.	Isolated Loci
Hughes County						
0 (Tailrace)	1	0		3	0	5
1 (Peoria Flats)	31	1	[1]	19	3	11
2 (Cow/Spring Creek)	1	0		23	1(2)	21
Sully County						
3 (Okobojo Creek)	3	0	[2]	31	1(3)	22
4 (Sully Creek)	13	1		9	0(1)	2
5 (Mailshack Creek)	3	0		8	1	5
6 (Little Bend East)	14	0	[2]	3	0(2)	9
7 (Little Bend West)	22	0		2	0	3
8 (Bloody Run Gulch)	2	0		1	0	7
9 (Artichoke Creek)	4	0		3	0	1
Potter County						
10 (Forest City South)	2	0		2	0	2
11 (Forest City)	4	0		2	0	6
12 (Whitlocks Bay)	9	1		12	2(3)	12
13 (Latin Bay)	3	0		2	2	1
14 (Steamboat Creek)	3	0		0	5	3
Walworth County						
15 (LeBeau)	1	0		1	1	2
16 (Swan Creek)	3	0		12	3(7)	8
17 (Walth Bay)	6	0	[1]	7	2	11
18 (Blue Blanket)	15	0	[11]	22	4(5)	17
19 (Mobridge)	14	0	[6]	20	4(5)	4
Campbell County						
20 (Anton Rygh)	4	0	[1]	13	5(7)	15
21 (Locke Creek)	3	(1)	[3]	3	1	11
22 (Jones Bay)	3	(2)	[3]	4	3(4)	3
23 (Pollock Bay)	5	0	[4]	16	6(10)	7
24 (VanderVorste Bay)	2	0	[2]	8	4(8)	6
25 (Lake Pocasse)	4	0	[3]	3	4	4
TOTALS	176	3(6)	[39]	229	52(76)	198

[1]Based on assigned site numbers, at least four of which are duplicate numbers. Euroamerican components at Native American sites are in parentheses. Sites above pool, which were relocated during the 1979 survey, are in brackets (see Section I, Vol. 2).

[2]Totals in parentheses include Euroamerican components at Native American sites (See Section A, Volume 3 for detailed breakdown of the full inventory).

Euroamerican archeological and architectural remains which have been treated only in a general manner in prior studies completed for the Lake Oahe area.

STAGE 2: SITE TESTING AND DOCUMENTATION

During the second stage of field investigations in July and August 1979, all sites warranting documentation beyond the preliminary identification provided by the initial survey record were revisited for controlled mapping and testing. This stage of the field work began with the northernmost sites and returned systematically to the southern end of the survey area. Plan and contour maps for each site and a record of subsurface observations are included with narrative data presented in Volumes 3 and 4. These results are discussed in detail in Section A, Volume 3 where project-wide testing data are summarized.

Subsurface information was obtained for a total of 132 sites or 47% of the recorded inventory (Table A-7) through more than 200 controlled tests and exposure profiles, as well as through data from prior work at four sites. While much of the subsurface data was recovered from limited, small-scale (0.5-1.0 *m* square units) testing, 32 sites were found to have major subsurface exposures produced by bank erosion associated with the lake or tributary creeks. Twenty-two major exposures revealed identifiable features such as burials, house floors, pits or hearths.

Buried cultural deposits were identified at a total of 86 Native American and Euroamerican sites (Table A-7). The majority of sites (64%) with clearly definable depth of deposits were shallowly buried, with materials occurring within 40 cm of the surface. More deeply buried sites were generally identified in creek and river terraces primarily located in the northern portion of the survey area.

NATIVE AMERICAN SITE INVENTORY

Native American archeological components were recorded at 229 sites and 143 isolated locations during the 1979 survey. Native American sites occurred in all project units, except Unit 14 in Potter County (see Table A-6 above). Isolated finds of Native American artifacts were recorded in all 26 project units, ranging from five or fewer loci in 15 units to 10 or more loci in only four units (see Section A, Volume 3: Table A-14).

Table A-7. Distribution of subsurface deposits recorded at Native American and Euroamerican sites during the 1979 UNL investigations; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Sites Tested[1]	Maximum Depth (cm S.D.)[2]							Total Buried Sites
		Sterile	Unspecified	20	40	60	80	100+	
Hughes County									
0	3	1		1				1	2
1	6	4	1		1				2
2	10	5		3				2	5
Sully County									
3	14	4		7	3				10
4	2	1		1					1
5	none								none
6	3					2	1		3
7	none								none
8	none								none
9	2	2							none
Potter County									
10	1	1							none
11	none								none
12	8	1		5	1	1			7
13	3	1		1	1				2
14	4	4							none
Walworth County									
15	1	1							none
16	8			2		1	1	4	8
17	3		1			1	1		3
18	15	8	2		3	2			7
19	14	6	2	1	4	1			8
Campbell County									
20	4	1	1		1	1			3
21	3	1					1	1	2
22	6		2	1	1	1		1	6
23	11	4		3	4				7
24	9				4		2	3	9
25	2	1		1					1
TOTALS	132	46	9	26	23	10	6	12	86

[1]Includes all sites for which subsurface data was recorded through test excavations, spection of exposures and bank profiles.

[2]Deposits occur at or above depths indicated. Unspecified depth column includes sites where prior data indicated buried deposits but sites were not tested in 1979. Also included are sites where limited testing failed to define a probable depth of cultural deposits.

The highest densities of Native American sites (rates of one site in less than 100 ac) occur in eight project units distributed at the southern (Units 1-3) and northern (Units 23-24) extremes of the survey area, and in the northcentral portion of the survey area (Units 18-20) where, in most cases, sites are clustered near the mouths of tributary valleys. In general, however, the locations of Native American sites are rather evenly divided between the river trench (58.5%), where virtually all previously recorded sites were located, and tributary creek valleys (41.5%)--largely unstudied contexts throughout the Middle Missouri subarea (see Section A, Volume 3). Site type locations are summarized in Table A-8 and discussed below.

SITE TYPES

The 1979 inventory of Native American sites is comprised predominately of artifactual scatters (n = 154), though more distinctive site types characterized by stone features (n = 66) and the remains of earthlodge villages (n = 9) are also identified (Table A-8). The distribution of all Native American sites, except those containing stone features, is illustrated in Figures A-3 and A-4. The 94 sites shown in Figure A-3 consist only of lithic assemblages (and/or faunal remains) for which temporal or typological assessments are not presently possible. All 69 sites plotted in Figure A-4 contain temporally diagnostic materials and tentative assignments to broad cultural periods are complete. Nine sites in Figure A-4 are defined as earthlodge villages, while the remainder, and all sites in Figure A-3, are artifactual scatters.

Artifactual Scatters. A total of 154 sites are characterized principally by scatters of artifactual debris (see Section A, Volume 3: pp. 2A18-2A27). Most of these are classed as lithic sites (n = 120)--locations yielding chipped and/or ground stone assemblages and lacking pottery. Many of the lithic sites are small, occur frequently on prominent upland points and knolls, and may represent limited, isolated activities such as lithic procurement and/or chipping stations (see Section C, Volume 2). Thirty-one artifactual scatters include ceramics; these are primarily located in Walworth and Campbell counties (n = 24) where remaining earthlodge villages are concentrated. Vertebrate faunal remains are included in the assemblages of 65 artifactual scatters. Three sites of this type are defined on the basis of faunal specimens alone. Limited subsurface testing at artifactual scatters indicates that at least 57 of these sites contain

Table A-8. Frequency and location of Native American site types inventoried during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

County	Principal Topography	Artifactual Scatters[1] Unassigned	Artifactual Scatters[1] Assigned	Stone Feature Sites Circles	Stone Feature Sites Other	Earthlodge Villages	Total Sites	County % Total
CREEK VALLEY CONTEXTS								
Hughes	upland	8	1	5	3	none	17	37.8
Sully	upland	10	2	8	12	none	32	56.1
Potter	upland	3	1	4	1	none	9	50.0
Walworth	terraces	9	6	none	4	none	19	30.6
Campbell	terraces	12	6	none	none	none	18	38.3
Subtotals (Creek Valley)		42	16	17	20	none	95	
% Total Sites		18.3	7.0	7.4	8.7	0.0	41.5	
RIVER VALLEY CONTEXTS								
Hughes	upland	19	2	4	3	none	28	62.2
Sully	upland	6	3	none	14	2	25	43.9
Potter	upland	4	2	none	3	none	9	50.0
Walworth	terraces	13	25	2	1	2	43	69.4
Campbell	terraces	10	12	none	2	5	29	61.7
Subtotals (River Valley)		52	44	6	23	9	134	
% Total Sites		22.7	19.2	2.6	10.0	3.9	58.5	
GRAND TOTALS								
Total Sites		94	60	23	43	9	229	
% Total Sites		41.0	26.2	10.0	18.8	3.9	100.0	

NOTE: Counties are listed in sequence from south to north within the project area.

[1]Indicates whether tentative temporal assessments have been made for associated assemblages. Assigned sites are those containing diagnostic artifacts, generally ceramics and/or projectile points.

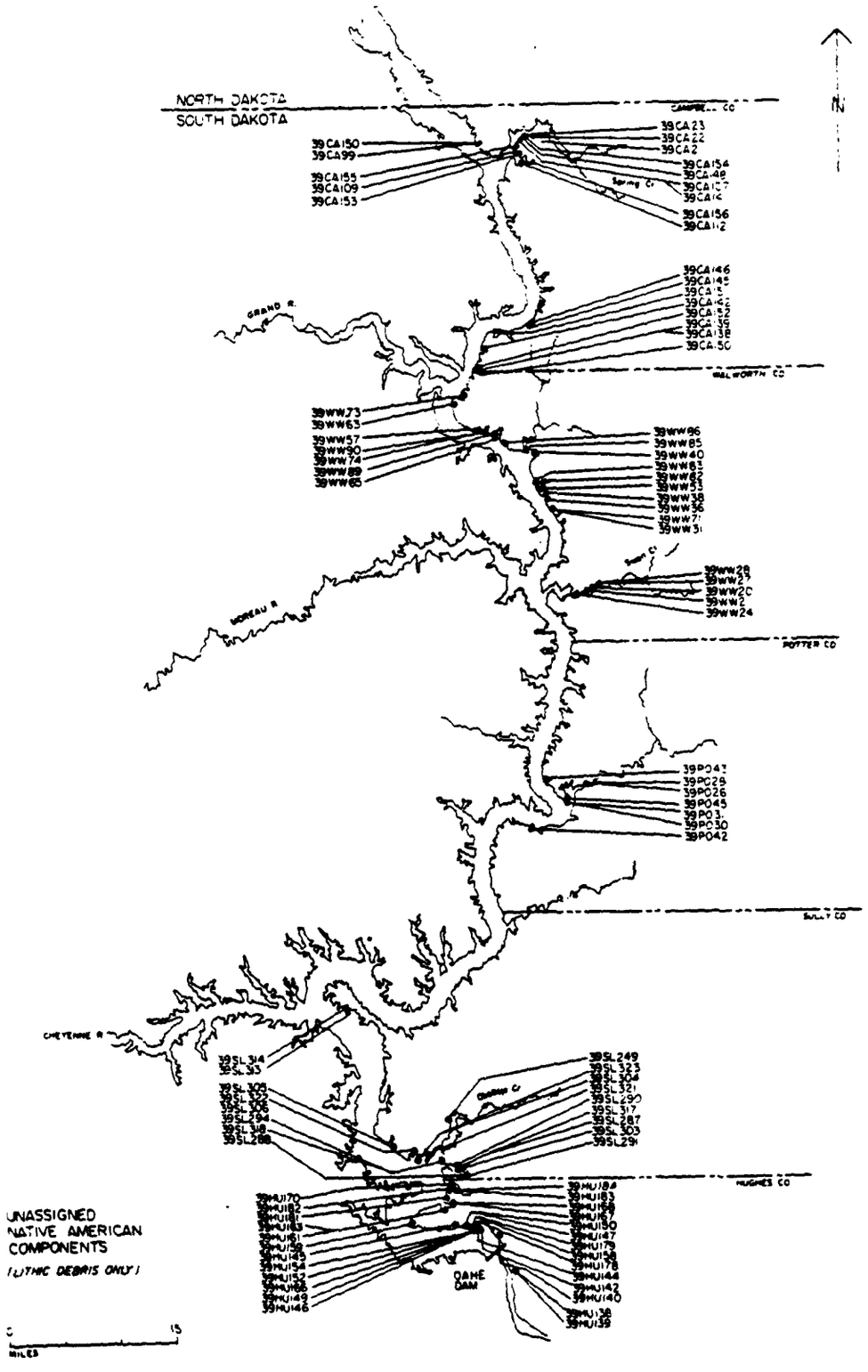


Figure A-3. Project map showing locations of artifactual scatters where temporally diagnostic specimens were not recovered during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

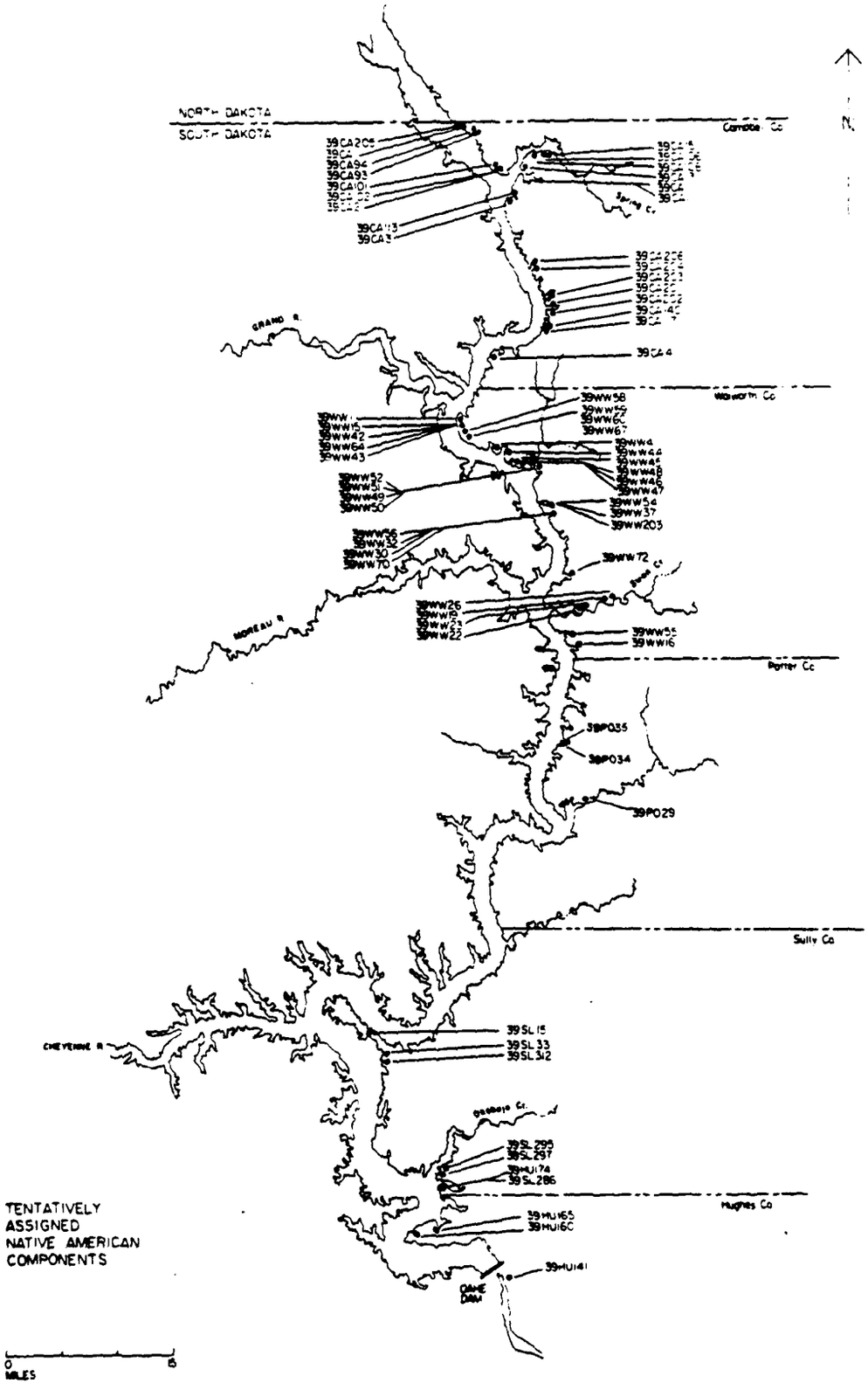


Figure A-4. Project map showing locations of artifactual scatters and village sites for which tentative temporal assignments were made during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

buried deposits, including subsurface features (generally hearths and bone lenses) at 20 sites (see Section A, Volume 3; Tables A-6 and A-7). Twenty of the 42 temporally assignable artifactual scatters have been attributed to the Plains Village period while another 12 scatters may represent pre-Plains Village period occupations. Ten artifactual scatters may contain both Plains Village and pre-Plains Village materials.

Stone Feature Sites. A total of 66 Native American sites in the 1979 inventory contain surface evidence of patterned stone features, such as stone circles, mounds, rock cairns and alignments (see Section A, Volume 3: pp 2A27-2A36). These sites are primarily concentrated in the southern portion of the project where glacial cobbles and boulders are most widely exposed (Figures A-5 and A-6). Stone feature sites are most commonly located within the tributary creek valleys. An anomolous cluster of sites, however, occurs at the rim of the river valley in Hughes County and includes the largest stone circle site (39HU48) in the project area, as well as the only large stone burial mounds. The locations of all sites containing stone circles (n = 23) are shown in Figure A-5. These sites are commonly interpreted to represent habitation remains, such as tipi rings. The remainder of the stone feature sites (n = 43) contain only small rock cairns or various other configurations of stones which often occur on high prominent points and are probably associated with activities other than habitation. The distribution of these latter stone feature sites is illustrated in Figure A-6. Subsurface testing at 25 stone feature sites produced evidence of buried deposits at 11 locations. The tests indicated that subsurface remains are generally low in density and shallowly buried. No ceramics were encountered and few temporally diagnostic lithic specimens were recovered. Tentative temporal assessments for six stone circle sites suggest that both late prehistoric (possibly Plains Village period) and earlier (pre-Plains Village period) occupations are represented.

Earthlodge Village Sites. Virtually all earthlodge villages (n = 86) previously recorded in the present survey area have been inundated by Lake Oahe. Only nine of the known village sites were documented in some manner during the 1979 UNL survey (see Section A, Volume 3: pp 2A36-2A39). But no newly identified villages were inventoried. Two of the currently documented villages (39CA208 and 39WW203) have been previously investigated (Ahler et al. 1974; Falk and Calabrese 1973; Falk and Ahler 1986) while the others

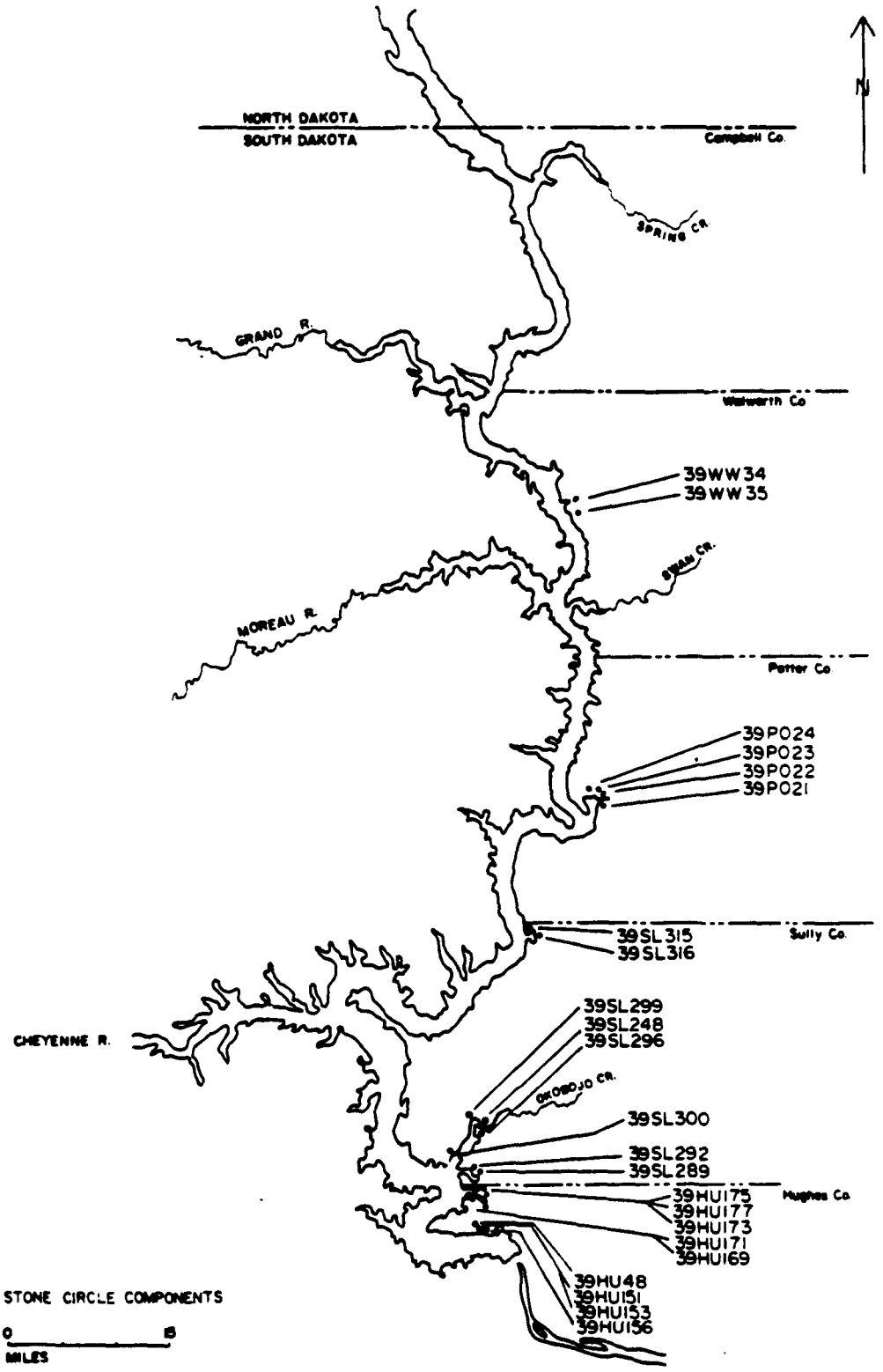


Figure A-5. Project map showing the locations of Native American sites containing stone circles; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

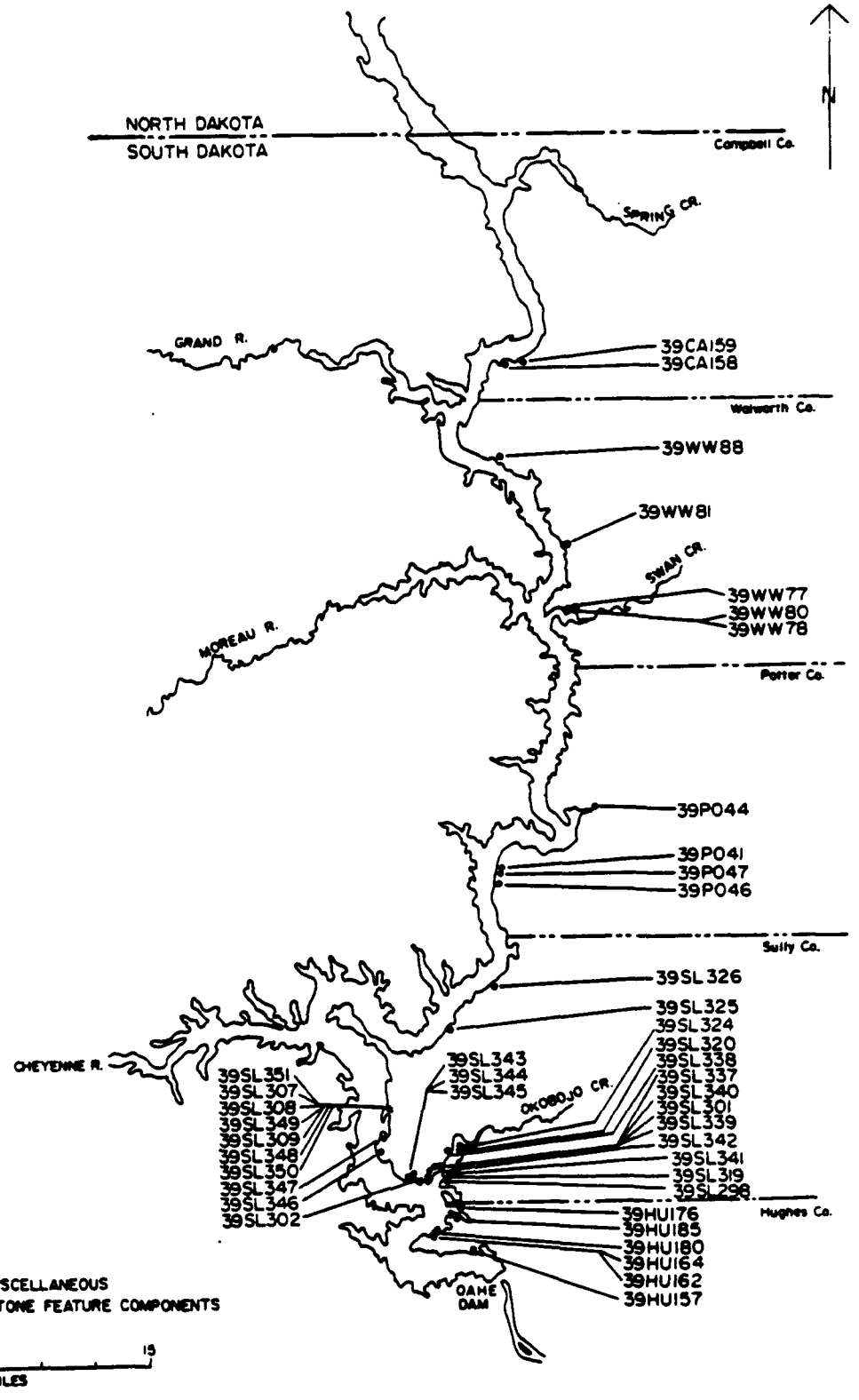


Figure A-6. Project map showing the locations of Native American sites containing rock cairns, clusters or alignments; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

remain unstudied or unreported (see Section I, Volume 2). All nine inventoried sites are plotted in Figure A-4 above. Results of the 1979 investigations at each site are as follows:

1. Extensive house and midden remains can be expected at sites 39CA1, 39CA3, and 39WW203. Surface and subsurface evidence of village features have been documented and substantial portions of each site appear to remain above the lake pool, though all three are being rapidly destroyed by shoreline erosion. Bank stabilization efforts at 39WW203 subsequent to the 1979 survey have provided some measure of protection.

2. The nature and extent of deposits at sites 39CA2, 39SL15 and 39SL33 are not fully determined. Though all three are characterized by extensive surface debris and the presence of subsurface materials, further work is needed to define village features.

3. Major portions of known village features at sites 39CA208 and 39WW1 have been destroyed through shoreline erosion and vandalism.

4. The entire previously investigated village area at site 39CA4 (see Bowers 1958; Knudson et al. 1983) is inundated. However, human remains and scattered debris recorded nearby at the lake shore during the 1979 survey, possibly a burial area, is probably associated with the former village.

Isolated Locations. Surface finds of cultural materials with limited content (generally, three or fewer specimens) and lacking identifiable spatial integrity (normally an area of $1m^2$ or less and more than 100 m from other loci) were recorded as isolated locations. Isolated Native American materials, primarily chipped stone specimens, were inventoried at 143 locations (see Section A, Volume 3: pp 2A37-2A41).

MATERIALS RECOVERED

A total of 73,222 Native American artifacts and ecofactual specimens were collected from 174 sites and 137 isolated locations (see Section A, Volume 3). The quantity of materials recovered from Native American sites is summarized by site type and descriptive category in Table A-9. Inventories, descriptions, and evaluations for the full assemblage appear in Sections C, D, and E, Volume 2.

Table A-9. Summary composition by site types of assemblages recovered at Native American sites during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Types	Collected Sites	Material Class[1]					% Total
		Lithics	Ceramics	Bone	Other	Totals	
Artifactual Scatters	137	7139	633	13906	697	22375	30.6
Stone Feature Sites	28	1429	12	131	200	1772	2.4
Village Sites	9	2974	7044	33131	5748	48897	66.8
Site Subtotals	174	11542	7689	47168	6645	73044	99.8
Isolated Locations	137	165	2	11	-	178	0.2
Grand Totals	311	11707	7691	47179	6645	73222	100.0

[1]Lithic includes various categories of chipped stone tools, cores and debris as well as ground stone. Bone includes both modified and unmodified specimens. Other includes clinker, fire-cracked rock, daub, fired clay, ash, pigment and shell.

NATIVE AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY

Although only 75 Native American sites, or one-third of the current Lake Oahe inventory, are presently amenable to temporal assessment, the four major cultural periods recognized for the Middle Missouri subarea appear to be represented within the survey area. A listing of all tentatively assigned sites, and the bases for temporal assessments for each component, appears in Section A, Volume 3 (Table A-24). At least 90 temporally discrete components have been defined for the 75 evaluated sites (Table A-10). These components are evenly divided between those attributable to the relatively well-known late prehistoric and protohistoric periods (post-A.D. 900; n = 45) and those likely associated with earlier pre-Plains Village and preceramic occupations (n = 45). Sixteen sites appear to contain both Plains Village period and earlier components. The distribution of Plains Village period components is shown in Figure A-7 while previllage sites, including preceramic components are plotted in Figure A-8. In all cases, tentative temporal assignments are based on assessments of lithic (see Section C, Volume 2) or ceramic materials (see Section D, Volume 2), and/or radiometric dating.

Radiometric Dating. Radiometric dates were obtained on carbon samples recovered from six sites during the 1979 survey (Table A-11). Eleven wood charcoal samples were submitted for radiocarbon analysis to the University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies. For the most part, the radiocarbon determinations are generally consistent with taxonomic assessments for these sites and are of acceptable reliability. A notable exception is the C^{14} age for site 39WW23. Although a late prehistoric date would be expected for this site on the basis of recovered projectile points, the large sigma (see Table A-11) suggests the obtained date is of little reliability, probably due to the small sample size.

Dates (A.D. 1350-1355) obtained for site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village) are agreeable with the taxonomic assessment based on recovered ceramics (Extended Middle Missouri variant: ca. A.D. 1100-1500). The broad spread of dates (A.D. 905- 1615) for site 39CA3 (Jones Village) may reflect multiple components. Assessment of recovered ceramics revealed types commonly associated with both Initial (A.D. 900-1400) and Extended variants (A.D. 1100-1500) of the Middle Missouri tradition (see Section C, Volume 2 for discussion). Evaluation of the 39CA3 radiocarbon series is frustrated

Table A-10. Summary distribution by project unit of temporally assigned Native American components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Pre-ceramic	Plains Woodland	Pre-village	Plains Village	Contact	Total Components	(Total Sites)
Hughes County							
0				1		1	(1)
1		1			1	2	(1)
2	2	1	1	4		8	(5)
Sully County							
3	1		3	1		5	(4)
4						none	none
5						none	none
6		1		3		4	(3)
7						none	none
8						none	none
9						none	none
Potter County							
10						none	none
11						none	none
12				3		3	(3)
13				2		2	(2)
14						none	none
Walworth County							
15	2					2	(2)
16		1		3		4	(4)
17	1			5		6	(5)
18	8	2	1			11	(11)
19	8	1		3		12	(11)
Campbell County							
20		1	1	3		5	(3)
21			1	3		4	(3)
22		1	1	4		6	(4)
23		2	1	6		9	(7)
24	1	1	1	3		6	(6)
TOTALS	23	12	10	44	1	90	(75)

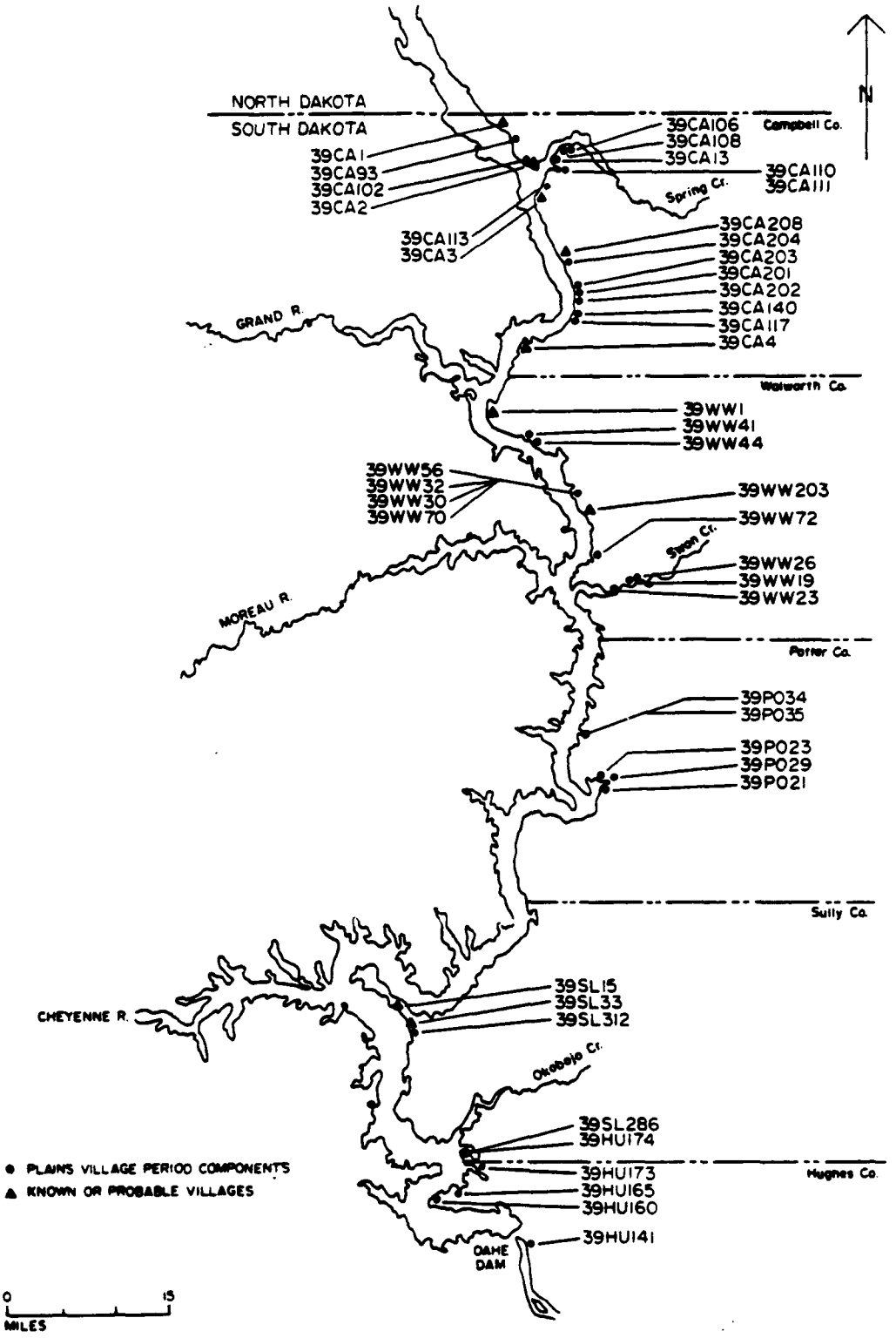


Figure A-7. Project map showing locations of known or probable earthlodge villages in relation to other tentatively identified Plains Village period components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

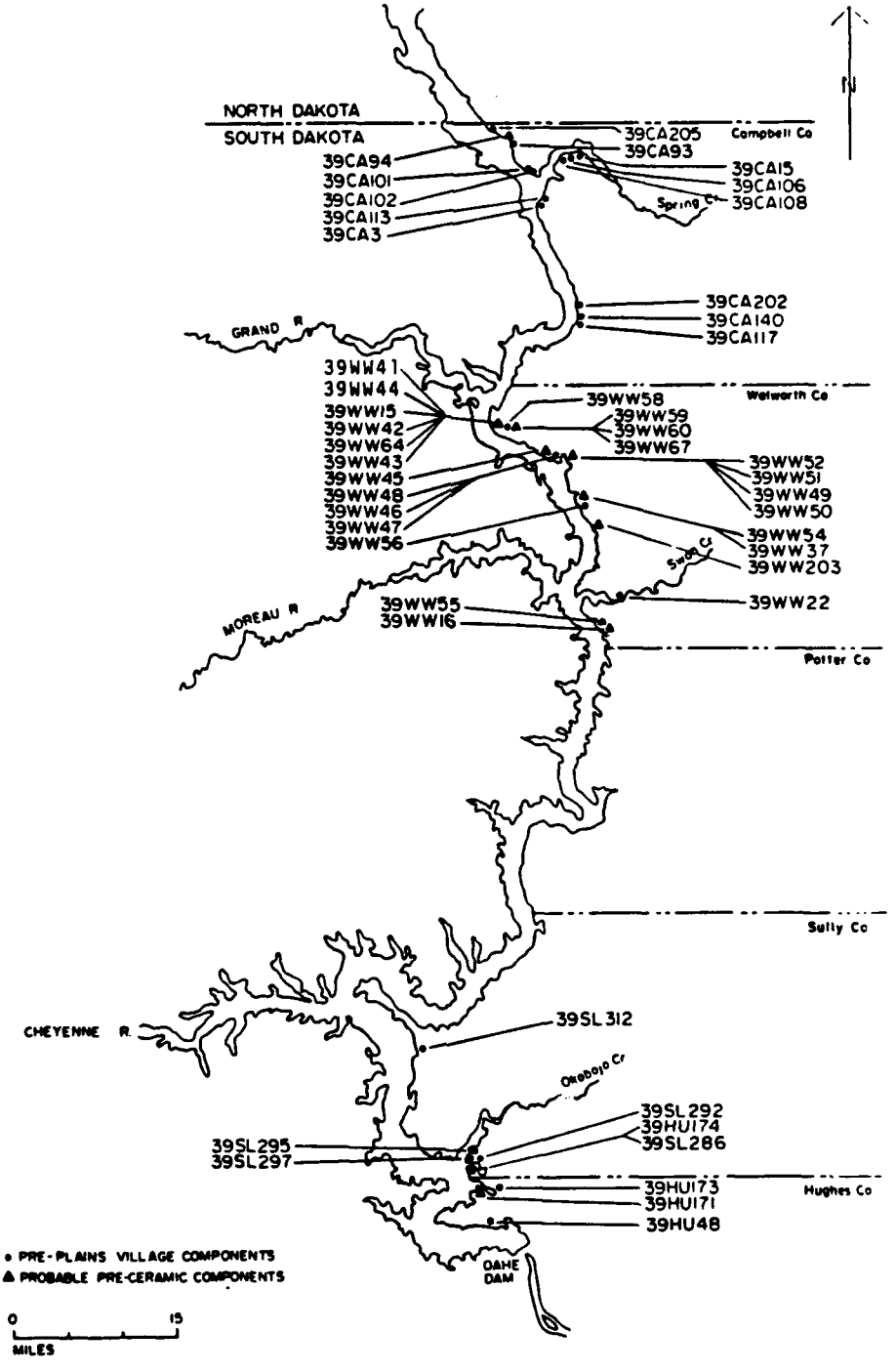


Figure A-8. Project map showing locations of probable preceramic components in relation to other tentatively identified pre-Plains Village period components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Table A-11. Summary of radiocarbon dates obtained for six sites during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site No./ Cat. No.	Sample Location	Lab Number (sample size)	C^{14} Age (years) (uncorrected) date)	Fraction-ation C^{12}/C^{13}
PLAINS VILLAGE PERIOD				
39CA1/26-30 (combined sample)	House 11 floor (0.87-1.03 m S.D.)	UGa-3355 (9.1 g)	600 ± 60 B.P. (A.D. 1350)	-25.32
39CA1/31-33 (combined sample)	House 11 floor (0.96-1.06 m S.D.)	UGa-3356 (5.4 g)	595 ± 105 B.P. (A.D. 1355)	-26.99
39CA3/53	House 3 floor (0.28 m S.D.)	UGa-3357 (10.0 g)	710 ± 65 B.P. (A.D. 1240)	-27.74
39CA3/56	House 10 floor (1.6 m S.D.)	UGa-3358 (10.0 g)	1045 ± 65 B.P. (A.D. 905)	-28.45
39CA3/57 (divided sample)	House 15 floor (1.6 m S.D.)	UGa-3359 (10.0 g)	335 ± 90 B.P. (A.D. 1615)	-28.55
39CA3/57 (divided sample)	House 15 floor (1.6 m S.D.)	UGa-3360 (10.0 g)	1010 ± 95 B.P. (A.D. 940)	-26.99
39WW23/1-3	exposed bone lens with flaking debris	UGa-3351 (4.5 g)	325 ± 825 B.P. (A.D. 1625)	-26.15
PLAINS WOODLAND PERIOD (?)				
39CA106/22	Feature 7; hearth (0.11-0.23 m S.D.)	UGa-3354 (7.0 g)	865 ± 95 B.P. (A.D. 1085)	--*
PLAINS ARCHAIC PERIOD				
39CA94/17 (divided sample)	Feature 1; hearth (2.5 m S.D.)	UGa-3353 (10.0 g)	6830 ± 160 B.P. (4880 B.C.)	-27.29
39CA94/17 (divided sample)	Feature 1; hearth (2.5 m S.D.)	UGa-3361 (11.0 g)	6740 ± 165 B.P. (4790 B.C.)	--*
39WW41/F1	Feature 1; hearth (0.45-0.60 m S.D.)	UGa-3352 (4.7 g)	3145 ± 160 B.P. (1195 B.C.)	-25.78

NOTE: All samples are wood charcoal recovered during the 1979 investigations. Analysis by Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia.

*Samples lost by Center for Applied Isotope Studies.

somewhat by the divided sample from the floor of House 15. A spread of nearly seven centuries is reflected by the two dates (UGa-3359, UGa-3360) and the later date (335 ± 90 B.P., A.D. 1615) is inconsistent with the taxonomic assessment of the site, as well as radiocarbon dates from Houses 3 and 10.

The late prehistoric date (A.D. 1085) obtained for site 39CA106 is generally consistent with the late Woodland period affiliation suggested by diagnostic artifacts, including ceramics which appear similar to those of, among other Woodland components, the Saskatchewan Basin complex of Canada dated from A.D. 200-850 to 1700 (see Section D, Volume 2). Preceramic components, identified largely by patinated lithics, at sites 39CA94 and 39WW41 yielded dates of 4790-4880 B.C. and 1195 B.C., respectively, suggesting occupations during the mid-to late Plains Archaic period.

Although chronological placement of the dated sites has been generally clarified, in all cases, a series of samples larger than that feasible in the present study must be evaluated for accurate age determination.

Culture History. Individual sites assigned to general or specific culture-historical units are listed in Table A-12. Evidence of the earliest occupations of the Lake Oahe area during the Paleo-Indian period is probably limited to buried components at sites 39WW15 (Travis 2) and 39WW203 (Walth Bay). Both are stratified sites located in the second river terrace near Mobridge (see Ahler et al. 1977; Ahler et al. 1974). Other preceramic components in the survey area are taxonomically undefined but may represent Plains Archaic period occupations. Two additional sites (39CA94 and 39WW41) have been radiometrically dated to the Archaic period (see above) while other preceramic sites are identified primarily by the presence of patinated lithics and only occasionally on the basis of diagnostic projectile points (see Section C, Volume 2). Sites containing one or more preceramic components (n = 23) are relatively widespread, distributed from Spring Creek near the southern end of the project (39HU171 and 39HU174) to Andrew Marsh Creek (39CA94) at the northern end (Figure A-8) above). Most components occur in river terraces at or near the mouth of tributary valleys. A concentration of preceramic sites is located in the Indian Creek area near Mobridge; many of these sites were identified during a prior shoreline reconnaissance (Weston et al. 1979).

The remainder of the inventory which has been tentatively attributed to pre-Plains Village period occupations (Table A-12 and Figure A-8 above)

Table A-12. Listing of components tentatively assigned to temporal and cultural units on the basis of typological analyses, radiocarbon dating, and lithic patination; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Paleo-Indian	Plains Archaic	Undefined Preceramic	Plains Woodland	Undefined Previllage	Plains Village[a]					Other Proto-historic
					IMM	EMM	EC	PCC	UND	
39WW15	39CA94	39HU171	39CA15	39CA3	39CA37	39CA1	39CA4	39CA4	39CA13	39HU48
39WW203	39WW41	39HU174	39CA101	39CA93		39CA2	39CA117	39CA113	39CA93	
	39WW203	39SL286	39CA106	39CA108		39CA3	39HU174	39HU174	39CA102	
		39WW16	39CA113	39CA140		39CA208	39SL15	39WW1	39CA106	
		39WW37	39CA117	39CA202			39SL312	39WW19	39CA108	
		39WW42	39HU48	39HU160			39P034		39CA110	
		39WW43	39HU173	39SL292			39WW19		39CA111	
		39WW44	39SL312	39SL295			39WW30		39CA140	
		39WW45	39WW22	39SL297			39WW203		39CA201	
		39WW47	39WW46	39WW48					39CA202	
		39WW49	39WW56						39CA203	
		39WW50	39WW58						39CA204	
		39WW51							39HU141	
		39WW52							39HU160	
		39WW54							39HU165	
		39WW59							39HU173	
		39WW60							39SL33	
		39WW64							39SL286	
		39WW67							39P021	
									39P023	
									39P029	
									39P035	
									39WW23	
									39WW26	
									39WW32	
									39WW41	
									39WW44	
									39WW70	
									39WW72	

NOTE: Assignments listed here are based both on the results of the 1979 investigation and prior data for some sites.

[a]Identified taxa include Initial (IMM) and Extended (EMM) variants of the Middle Missouri tradition, Extended (EC) and Post-Contact (PCC) variants of the Coalescent tradition, and undefined (UND) Plains Village components.

includes 22 components, 12 of which contain ceramics and/or projectile points similar to recognized Plains Woodland types. Ten additional components do not contain ceramics but are presently considered to represent pre-Plains Village occupations. This assessment is based on the occurrence of dart point forms (as opposed to arrowpoints) which are generally viewed as predating the bow-and-arrow technology of the late prehistoric period. The early ceramic period (Plains Woodland tradition) is poorly known in the Middle Missouri subarea and, for the most part, relationships between the Lake Oahe inventory and recognized local Woodland units are presently undefined. Cord-roughened ceramics at five sites, however, are similar to types recognized for mid- to late prehistoric Northern Plains Woodland complexes in Canada and Minnesota, as well as ceramics from components in northwestern and southeastern North Dakota (see Section D, Volume 2). These sites (39CA15, 39CA106, 39CA113, 39WW22, and 39WW46), possibly of related late Woodland affiliation, occur within or near tributary valleys in the northern half of the project, primarily in the vicinity of Pollock Bay (Spring Creek) in Campbell County.

Forty-five sites contain components (n = 49) which are tentatively attributed to late prehistoric and protohistoric occupations of the Plains Village period, largely on the basis of typological assessments of recovered ceramics (see Section D, Volume 2). Eight components, however, are defined by the presence of late prehistoric arrowpoint forms in the absence of ceramics, including one site (39HU48) where a metal projectile point was recovered during a previous investigation (see Section C, Volume 2). One or more components at 15 sites are attributable to specific archeological taxa of the Middle Missouri (n = 5) and Coalescent (n = 14) traditions (Table A-12 above) while the remainder are not presently assigned to a specific taxon. Many of the Plains Village components are clustered in the vicinity of earthlodge village sites which remain above pool in Walworth and Campbell counties, but others are scattered throughout the survey area in both river valley and creek valley contexts (Figure A-7 above). For the most part, defined Plains Village taxa are consistent with expectations based on prior research in the study area. Three interesting deviations should be noted, however. The possible Initial variant Middle Missouri component at site 39CA3 (Jones Village) may represent an intrusive unit; Lehmer's synthesis (1971) places the northernmost distribution of such components in the vicinity of the Cheyenne River, some 80 mi south of Jones

Village. Secondly, the predominate occurrence of shell-tempered ceramics at site 39SL33 may indicate this site is most closely related to manifestations (e.g., Oneota) known primarily from off-trench sites and those outside the Middle Missouri subarea. Finally, much of the prior information regarding late prehistoric Middle Missouri occupations has been obtained from villages on the lower river terraces. In contrast, the 1979 Lake Oahe inventory includes possible village sites at upper elevations in the Little Bend area (39SL15 and 39SL33), as well as a variety of apparent non-village components in non-river terrace contexts. Both unstudied situations warrant investigation to develop more representative conceptualizations of Plains Village period settlement of the Middle Missouri.

EUROAMERICAN SITE INVENTORY

Euroamerican archeological remains, architecture, and engineering features were inventoried at 76 sites and 25 isolated specimen locations during the 1979 UNL survey (see Section A, Volume 3). Fifty-two sites contain only Euroamerican materials while the other 24 are secondary components comprised of occasional Euroamerican debris at locations recorded as Native American sites. These latter occurrences are not considered to be related to the associated Native American components.

Euroamerican components were recorded in 20 of the 26 project units at locations scattered throughout much of the survey area (Figure A-9). The highest densities of Euroamerican sites (rates of one site in less than 200 ac) occurred in five project units (Units 16, 20, and 22-24), all located in the northern half of the project (see Section A, Volume 3: Table A-19). Often, the higher site densities are associated with areas where former communities are known to have developed. Relatively few sites, however, could be correlated with locations noted on historic maps. Only two of 51 locations marked on late nineteenth century maps were documented in the field, while 10 of 93 places recorded on early twentieth century atlases were confirmed (see Section I, Volume 2). Specific types of remains, work completed, and results of archival research are tabulated for each site in Section C, Volume 4. None of these sites had been previously recorded.

SITE TYPES

The recorded Euroamerican inventory appears to represent the remains of rural settlement features that were abandoned and generally cleared prior to

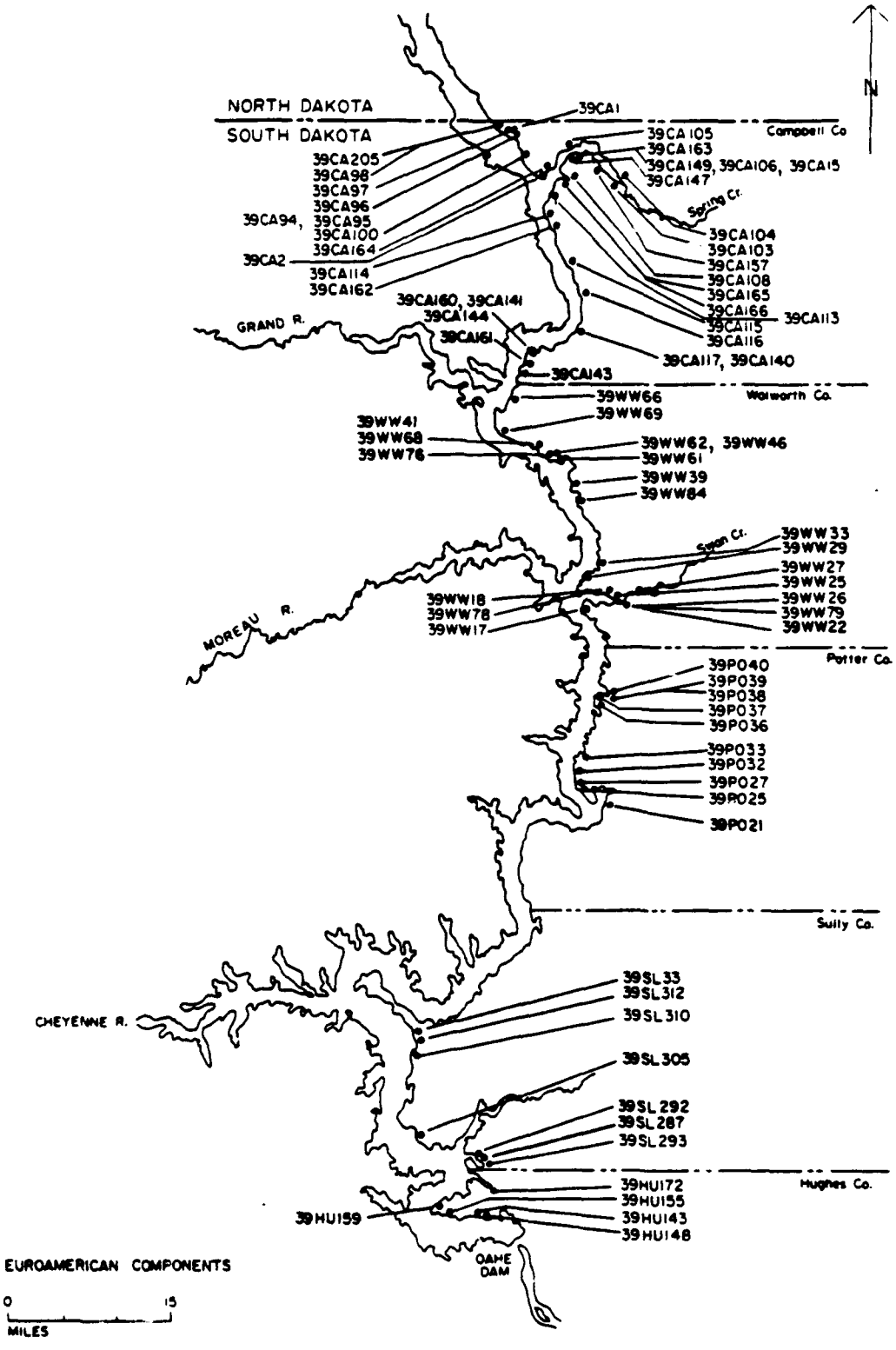


Figure A-9. Project map showing locations for the full inventory of Euro-american components recorded during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

the filling of Lake Oahe. The inventory includes former homesteads and farmsteads, a former townsite, a bridge, the site of a former school, a possible grave, and an abandoned railroad depot. Though some farmsteads may have been settled by Native Americans, specific evidence for this possibility was not developed and all sites containing Euroamerican materials are simply referred to here as Euroamerican components. These components are marked by two types of remains. Some sites consist solely of scattered artifactual debris while others contain various structural remains, ranging from a number of depressions and foundations to a few intact architectural or engineering features.

Historic Artifactual Scatters. Twenty-five Euroamerican components yielded only nonstructural debris (Table A-13). Most of these components were identified at Native American sites by occasional fragments of glass, ceramics, and metal. Though some refuse dumps were recorded, most concentrations of historic debris occurred in association with structural remains.

Historic Structural Remains. Most Euroamerican sites (n = 51) contained some evidence of architectural or engineering features (Table A-13). Few intact structures remain, however, due to pre-inundation clearing policies. Intact structures on project land consist of a log homestead dwelling (39SL310) in Sully County, an iron truss bridge (39WW79) in Walworth County, and a frame house (39CA105) and railroad depot (39CA149) near Pollock in Campbell County. These four sites were inspected and evaluated by D. Murphy, the architectural consultant for the Lake Oahe study (see Section H, Volume 2). Buildings at six additional sites are outside the government boundary. Other structural remains include stone and concrete foundations, cisterns, rock piles, and depressions which generally mark locations of former farmstead buildings. Non-farm structural features include extensive foundation remains at the former townsite of LeBeau (39WW17), a foundation at what may be the former location of Grand Crossing School (39CA144), and a decorative fence (39WW84) which may mark the location of an historic grave.

Isolated Locations. Isolated Euroamerican materials were inventoried at 25 locations identified within 14 of the 26 project units. These locations are plotted on project unit maps presented in Section B, Volumes 3 and 4. The results of field and archival research for individual locations are tabulated with other Euroamerican sites in Section C, Volume 4 (also see the introductory section of Volumes 5-9 for a full listing of legal descriptions).

Table A-13. Distribution by project unit of Euroamerican site types recorded during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Site Types[1] Debris Only	Structural Remains	Total Components	Intact Historic Structures[2]
Hughes County				
0	-	-	none	none
1	-	3	3	none
2	1	1	2	partial homestead (39HU172)
Sully County				
3	2	1	3	none
4	1	-	1	none
5	-	1	1	log house (39SL310)
6	2	-	2	none
7	-	-	none	none
8	-	-	none	none
9	-	-	none	none
Potter County				
10	-	-	none	none
11	-	-	none	none
12	2	2	4	none
13	-	1	1	none
14	-	5	5	none
Walworth County				
15	-	1	1	none
16	4	3	7	bridge (39WW79)
17	1	1	2	none
18	1	4	5	none
19	1	4	5	none
Campbell County				
20	2	5	7	frame structures (39CA160, 39CA161)
21	-	1	1	none
22	1	3	4	none
23	3	7	10	two frame houses (39CA2, 39CA105) and outbuildings (39CA147, 39CA163)
24	4	4	8	none
25	-	4	4	railroad depot (39CA149)
TOTALS	25	51	76	

[1]Structural remains include intact and collapsed architectural or engineering structures, foundations, depressions, and structural debris.

[2]Intact structures at 39HU172, 39CA160, 39CA161, 39CA2, and 39CA147 are outside project boundaries; those at 39CA163 burned in 1980.

MATERIALS RECOVERED

A total of 560 Euroamerican artifacts were collected from 41 sites and five isolated locations. General classes of materials recovered at each site type are summarized in Table A-14. Most of the recovered assemblage is from surface proveniences. Subsurface materials (n = 12) were recovered only at sites 39CA100 and 39CA205. Descriptions and evaluations for the full assemblage are presented in Section C, Volume 2. Specimens attributable to late nineteenth as well as early to mid-twentieth century origins appear to be represented, though much of the assemblage is not amenable to identification of specific dates or periods of manufacture.

EUROAMERICAN CHRONOLOGY

In general, the recorded historic inventory is attributable to rural community development and domestic settlement dating from the late nineteenth century until the completion of Lake Oahe in the 1960s. Archeological evidence of the earlier period of exploration, fur trading, and military occupation (ca. 1740-1860s) (see Sections A and B, Volume 2) was not identified. Also, historic Native American settlement during the historic Reservation period or at later times was not documented for specific inventoried sites.

Permanent rural settlement of the Middle Missouri region was initiated during the 1880s, following extension of railroads into the area. All five counties in the survey area were defined in 1873 and formally organized by 1883. Deed research for recorded sites indicates that dates for homestead claims in the project area range from 1880 through 1926 (see Section C, Volume 4). Evidence of late nineteenth century settlement is largely restricted to Campbell County where lands associated with the earliest claims remain above the lake pool. In most cases, however, it is not feasible on the basis of present field data to associate recorded site locations with particular homestead entries. Only a small part of any given claim is included in the surveyed area and field evidence relating to specific dates or claimants was normally not obtained. Tentative distinctions between farmsteads which may have been initiated during the late nineteenth century and those originating during the early twentieth century are made for inventory purposes in Table A-15. Dates derived from deed transactions and map information for land tracts occupied by recorded resources provided the basis for this separation.

Table A-14. Summary of materials recovered at various Euroamerican site types during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Type	Collected Sites	Material Class[1]				Total	% Total
		Ceramics	Metal	Glass	Other		
Artifactual Scatters	25	128	48	98	3	277	49.5
Structural Remains	16	158	24	89	7	278	49.6
Site Subtotals	41	286	72	187	10	555	99.1
Isolated Locations	5	4	1	-	-	5	0.9
Grand Totals	46	290	73	187	10	560	100.0

[1]Other includes brick, concrete, tile, and plastic debris.

Table A-15. Potential temporal placement of historic Euroamerican archeological, architectural and engineering components, as defined through archival research; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Possible Late 19th Century Homesteads	Possible Early 20th Century Homesteads	Possible Farmsteads (undated)	Community Features	Other Undefined Components
39SL293 (1892-1965)	39HU172 (1903-'56)	39HU143	39WW17 (New LeBeau: 1907-1925)	(39HU159)
39P033 (1887-1960)	39SL310 (1916-1949?)	39HU148	39WW79 (bridge: constructed 1907)	(39SL287)
39WW33 (1897-1957)	39P025 (1917-1958)	39HU155	unnumbered (railroad grade:	(39SL292)
39WW61 (1898-1926?)	39P027 (1908-1932?)	39WW25	1907-1925)	(39SL305)
39WW62 (1895-1964?)	39P032 (1908-1930?)	39WW66	39CA144 (Grand Crossing School ?:	(39SL33)
39CA114 (1889-1940s?)	39P036 (1907-1954?)	39WW68	? - 1961?)	(39SL312)
39CA116 (1897-1961)	39P037 (1913-1941?)	39CA160	39CA149 (railroad turntable and	(39P021)
39CA147 (1894-1960)	39P038 (1920-1940s?)	39CA161	depot: 1950s?-present)	(39WW22)
39CA163 (1890-1980)	39P039 (1912-1942?)	(39CA2)	[39CA2] (LaGrace cemetery:	(39WW26)
39CA165 (1886-1928?)	39P040 (1919-1957)	(39CA108)	1883-1901?)	(39WW27)
39CA95 (1885-1913)	39WW18 (1912-1949?)		(39CA1) (Vanderbilt: 1884-1902)	(39WW78)
39CA96 (1885/1917-1947?)	39WW39 (1897-1960?)		[39CA97] (house used as school in	39WW29
39CA97 (1889-1930s)	39CA141 (1926-1961?)		1930s)	(39WW46)
39CA100 (1890?-1950s?)	39CA143 (1919-1976)			39WW84
39CA103 (1889-1961)	39CA115 (1912-1946?)			(39WW41)
39CA104 (1888-1961)	39CA105 (1902-1947?)			39WW69
39CA157 (1896-1929?)	39CA164 (1910-1960)			39WW76
	39CA166 (1905-1943?)			(39CA117)
	39CA98 (1917-1962)			(39CA140)
				(39CA113)
				39CA162
				(39CA15)
				(39CA106)
				(39CA94)
				(39CA205)

NOTE: Sites are listed in order of the project units in which they occur, proceeding from south to north within the survey area and appearing in the same order as described individually in Volumes 3 and 4. Euroamerican components associated with Native American site numbers are entered in parentheses ( ). Site numbers appearing more than once in this table are listed in brackets [ ] for the second entry.

The chronology of community centers developed in the project area can be more specifically defined on the basis of archival information (see Section B, Volume 2), though these features have only limited representation in the current resource inventory (Table A-16). Following establishment of Fort Sully II (1866) in Sully County and an Indian school at Oahe Mission (1872) in Hughes County, townsites and post offices were initiated by 1883 in all five counties. The majority of the townsites were clustered in the vicinity of three tributary valleys, Little Cheyenne and Swan creeks near the center of the survey area and Spring Creek near the North Dakota border, but initiation and abandonment of most were directly correlated with decisions made during a roughly 40-year period (1880s-1920s) regarding placement of railroads and river crossings. Most of these community locations are now either inundated or lie outside project boundaries. A notable exception is the extensive archeological remains of New LeBeau (39WW17) in Project Unit 15.

Table A-16. Chronology and current status of active or abandoned community centers in the study area; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Name (dates of operation)	Current Status
HUGHES COUNTY	
Oahe Mission: school/church (1872-1957) post office (1882-1940)	inundated; may be related to foundation remains (39HU155) in Oahe Mission Recreation Area
SULLY COUNTY	
Fort Sully II (1886-1894)	inundated (at archeological site 39SL4)
Fairbank (1883-1924)	inundated (at archeological site 39SL32)
Little Bend (Binder) Post Office (ca. 1890-1911)	inundated
POTTER COUNTY	
Forest City (1883) and Forest City South (1890)	inundated; most of community has been moved to the west shore of the lake
Whitlock's Crossing (1924-present)	outside boundary; multi-facility complex serves users of adjacent recreation areas
WALWORTH COUNTY	
Old LeBeau (1883-1904)	inundated
Scranton (South LeBeau) (1883-1893)	inundated
Evarts (1900-1908)	inundated (near site 39WW203)
Mobridge (1906-present)	outside boundary
New LeBeau (1907-1925)	extensive foundation remains; recorded as archeological site 39WW17
CAMPBELL COUNTY	
LaGrace (1883-1901)	inundated; cemetery and farm house remain above pool near site 39CA2 but are outside boundary
Vanderbilt (1884-1902)	may remain above pool in vicinity of Andrew Marsh Creek near sites 39CA1, 39CA95 and 39CA96
Campbell Post Office (ca. 1890-1911)	inundated
Pollock (Old) (1901-1955)	inundated; town relocated prior to filling of Lake Oahe
Pollock (New) (1955-present)	outside boundary

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preceding sections have described the nature and context of the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey and reported the types of resources identified as a result of the field effort. In following discussions, two types of evaluations are made, resulting in two related kinds of recommendations. First, the full inventory is assessed with respect to National Register criteria in order to identify particular resources that may qualify for protection under the terms of the National Register of Historic Places. This preliminary evaluation, based largely on the 1979 survey data, considers the quality or value of the inventory for scientific or other purposes. On the basis of this assessment, potentially qualified sites are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. Second, current impacts on the recorded inventory are evaluated to identify adverse effects of the project on potentially significant resources that may need to be avoided or mitigated. Finally, the kinds of management efforts needed to continue the evaluation process or to protect and preserve potentially significant resource qualities are recommended. Suggestions are also made regarding specific objectives and priorities for general management of relevant resources in the study area and for future planning.

Evaluations of the resource inventory (National Register potentials and relevant project effects) and the resulting recommendations are organized into three major report sections which address the following topics:

1. National Register Assessments
   a. identifies the basis for decisions regarding the significance and integrity of recorded resources.
   b. systematically prioritizes each site with respect to the type and level of planning attention that may be warranted.
   c. recommends specific sites for determination of eligibility for protection under the terms of the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Known and Potential Project Effects
   a. identifies the basis for determining effects of the project on relevant cultural resources.

b. characterizes the nature and level of current adverse impacts on recorded sites.

c. summarizes the effect of the project on potentially significant resources.

3. Management Recommendations

a. outlines general management considerations for the Middle Missouri area to serve as a context for considering formal management planning criteria for the present survey area; key areas of concern are identified (planning priorities, interim protection measures, mitigation of adverse effects, and continuing evaluations).

b. characterizes the level and priority of management attention needed for particular subareas of the survey area (planning units).

c. recommends specific types of management activities that are of immediate priority for particular locations within the project (target areas).

Several years have passed since evaluations and recommendations presented here were initially drafted. Much activity has occurred within the study region including further research, planning efforts by State Historic Preservation Offices, and management steps taken by the Corps. In fact, recent efforts by the Corps to formally coordinate planning input from the professional community and address management needs on a regional scale (e.g., symposium, held 11-12 June 1985) are generally consistent with the tone and orientation of recommendations made here. Other than dating the content of some discussions in the present report, recent changes have not altered the substance of the recommendations, however, and they remain as originally prepared. The report has been updated, though, to note subsequent evaluations or management work within the survey area that are related to earlier recommendations of the study made outside the context of the final report (see e.g., Other Pending Nominations).

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENTS

Cultural resources which warrant protection under relevant federal legislation and policy are those meeting criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. A major purpose of the present study is to provide the data base needed to make such decisions for all cultural properties on project lands, or to identify continued efforts that would allow necessary decisions to be made. Here, properties recommended either for National Register eligibility or for continued evaluation are defined primarily through consideration of research priorities, as relevant to National Register criterion for evaluation (d) regarding resources "that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36 CFR 60.6).

In applying National Register criteria, identified resources are assessed with respect to two principal factors. One concerns the *significance* of the resource, which in the present evaluation is defined as importance in providing representative information needed to advance regional research. The other concerns the *integrity* of the resource with respect to the qualities that form its significance--here, the ability of the resource to yield relevant data in a manner that will produce information of acceptable reliability under present scientific standards.

These two interrelated evaluation factors provide the key bases for decisions discussed in following sections. A uniform evaluation of the full inventory is developed by integrating considerations relevant to each factor within two separate assessments--site condition and research potential are addressed in both assessments, initially as a means to characterize planning options for the full inventory and finally as a basis for focusing on certain key management priorities. First, all recorded sites are systematically rated according to their current individual suitability for National Register consideration (*Site planning Priority*), based largely on the level of present documentation and projected potential for further data recovery. The results of this assessment reflect the priority of each site for further management attention and appear in tabular format for the full inventory. In the second assessment, National Register criteria are applied to sites with adequate documentation and suitable research potential, as defined in the first analysis. Generalized research priorities (*Study Units*) for the study region are

proposed as a framework for identifying representative resources that would, consequently, be of key research value and warrant determination of National Register eligibility. Considerations of significance and integrity relevant to each study unit are discussed and presently recommended eligibilities are identified. These two levels of assessment can be independently revised as further work is completed within the project area or study region, and as new data provide an improved framework for necessary decisions.

SITE PLANNING PRIORITIES

The following assessment results in a uniform classification of the level and priority for continued planning attention warranted by each individual site in the full inventory. The purpose of the assessment is to assist present National Register determinations while also providing a systematic basis for future planning efforts.

The initial planning considerations concerns the manner in which recorded resources might contribute information of importance to regional research. This issue is addressed here in only a very general sense, however, where it is simply a matter of characterizing the nature of further *research opportunities* that are currently expected for each site. Attention is focused on resources where continued data recovery could accommodate the broadest range of possible research priorities. The *significance* of such expected data recovery is addressed later in assessment of potential National Register eligibilities (see Study Units). In defining research priorities as criteria for both types of assessment, key considerations include the following:

1. The need for continued studies in the survey area to build on the results of prior research and to expand the rather narrow focus of past investigations.

2. The need for maintenance of representative samples of regional resources for such future investigations.

3. The potential for individual resources to yield key data necessary to particular research interests.

4. The potential for certain groups or categories of resources to yield information beyond that obtainable from individual sites.

All recorded resources are of some importance to the above considerations. Indeed, given the unprecedented coverage associated with the Lake Oahe inventory, a broad range of opportunities for advancing regional research could be suggested; some examples are discussed in various technical reports in Volume 2 (e.g., Sections C, D, and E) and in Section A, Volume 3.

Interest here, however, is in identifying those resources which have *in-field* remains of potential informational or historic value (in terms of the four considerations above) and, consequently, will warrant the most immediate planning attention for on-site protection or continued field evaluation. The objective, then, is to prioritize the inventory in terms of management-planning requirements, based on present information. This process should facilitate consideration of the full inventory in reassessing management needs when new information regarding regional resources or additional criteria for resource evaluation become available (e.g., a State Historic Preservation Plan).

In the present assessment, planning priorities for individual sites are derived through joint consideration of the level of available documentation and the probability that further controlled data recovery could be possible. As a result, the sample of sites presently considered suitable for further National Register assessment is identified and varying priorities for continued field attention are defined as well for all sites in the inventory. Related management priorities are identified later following discussions of National Register eligibilities and current adverse impacts (see Management Recommendations). Individual site priorites, which are applied to the full inventory, are defined as follows:

Site Planning Priority 1: National Register property. Site has been formally determined eligible for National Register protection (warrants direct field management).

Site Planning Priority 2: Documented field qualifications. Site contains in-field remains which are amenable to preliminary evaluations of signficance and integrity with respect to National Register criteria (warrants direct determination of appropriate continued field attention).

Site Planning Priority 3: Potential field qualifications. Site contains in-field remains but, presently, is insufficiently documented for National Register evaluation (warrants continued field assessment).

Site Planning Priority 4: Lacks field integrity (Laboratory Resource). Site is represented by a substantial artifactual and/or ecofactual assemblage but field remains have been extensively disturbed or destroyed (warrants continued laboratory attention, though field salvage potentials may also need to be considered).

Site Planning Priority 5: Lacks field potentials (Archival Resource). Site appears to lack substantial in-field remains and is represented by few or no recovered materials (should contribute to patterning studies but would not normally warrant continued field attention).

Site frequencies associated with each priority are summarized in Table A-17. The full inventory of Native American sites is listed in Table A-18; all Euroamerican components appear in Table A-19. The latter two tables also indicate priorities for making National Register determinations on the basis of current information and criteria for evaluation. Sites recommended for determination of eligibility in the present report are discussed below.

STUDY UNITS

In the assessment above, planning priorities were assigned to each site, based on the general suitability of individual resources for further research. Following that evaluation, sites with appropriate priority (i.e., sufficient documentation, field recovery potential) were assessed with respect to National Register criteria, in order to identify specific resources currently warranting determination of eligibility for National Register protection. This latter assessment, which is discussed below, required a more strict application of evaluation criteria than that used above in classifying the planning oriented priority of each site. Here, the significance and integrity of relevant resources must be evaluated in a more comprehensive manner, both in terms of the range of resource characteristics that are considered and with respect to particular research priorities for the region. The assessment must address the specific type and quality of information needed that would qualify certain resources for National Register protection. The value of information that can be contributed by particular resources is assessed with reference to the body of knowledge available for the area or region. An appropriate framework for evaluation organizes data about the regional context and the resources under consideration into manageable units that reflect a representative,

Table A-17. Summary by project unit of field-related management priorities for all cultural resources recorded during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Native American Site Priorities					Euroamerican Site Priorities				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hughes county										
0	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	3	2	-	14	-	-	3	-	-
2	1	5	7	1	9	-	-	1	-	1
Sully County										
3	-	4	23	-	4	-	-	1	-	2
4	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potter County										
10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	3	3	1	5	-	-	1	-	2
13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Walworth County										
15	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	-	2	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
17	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
18	-	-	15	-	7	-	-	3	-	2
19	1	3	10	1	5	-	-	2	-	3
Campbell County										
20	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	5	-	2
21	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
22	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
23	-	3	7	-	6	-	-	3	-	7
24	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	5	-	3
25	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
TOTALS	2	29	115	6	77	-	3	32	-	41

NOTE: Numbers of sites assigned to each Site Planning Priority are indicated. See text for discussion of priorities: Priority 1 = eligible site (protection required); Priority 2 = documented field qualifications (protection is recommended or warrants direct determination); Priority 3 = possible field qualifications (warrants further evaluation); Priority 4 = lab resource lacks field integrity (lab analysis/assess salvage priority); Priority 5 = lacks field potentials (monitor if threatened, only).

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 0 (Tailrace)				
39HU138	lithic, bone*	low	5	none
39HU139	lithic, bone	low	5	none
39HU141	lithic, ceramic, bone†	(destroyed)	4	none
Unit 1 (Peoria Flats)				
39HU48	stone circles/mounds†	moderate	2	recommended eligible
39HU140	lithic	moderate	5	none
39HU142	lithic	low	5	none
93HU144	lithic	low	5	none
39HU145	lithic	low	5	none
39HU146	lithic	low	5	none
39HU147	lithic, bone	low	5	none
39HU149	lithic	low	5	none
39HU150	lithic	moderate	5	none
39HU151	stone circles	moderate	2	recommended eligible
39HU152	lithic	low	5	none
39HU153	stone circles/mounds	moderate	2	recommended eligible
39HU154	lithic	moderate	5	none
39HU156	stone circles	low	3	undefined
39HU157	rock cairn	moderate	3	undefined
39HU158	lithic	low	5	(included in district)
39HU166	lithic	moderate	5	none
39HU178	lithic	low	5	none
39HU179	lithic	low	5	(included in district)

[1] Identifies major categories of artifactual/ecofactual remains at each site. * indicates buried materials were recorded; † indicates buried materials and features were recorded. (See Section A, Volume 3: Tables A-7, A-9, and A-13 for list of buried remains).

[2] High = major bank slumping, road/cultivation exposures, vandalism and other active destruction; moderate = close proximity to lake bank, public use area or other development (or past disturbance) with limited present destruction; low = natural surface degradation only (see Section C, Volume 4: Table C-5 for identification of current direct impacts). ‡ marks impact status for sites located partially or totally outside project boundaries.

[3] See text for discussion of planning priorities: 1 = determined eligible for protection; 2 = documented field qualifications; 3 = potential field qualifications; 4 = lacks field integrity (laboratory resource); 5 = lacks field potentials.

[4] "Undefined" indicates future reassessment or investigation of known field remains is warranted but not presently specified; "none" indicates nonfield priority, largely conservation of current data only; "pending nomination" refers to recent nominations made outside the present study (Winham and Lueck 1983); "excluded" means recommended ineligible on the basis of further field study (Winham and Lueck 1983).

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 2 (Cow/Spring Creek)				
39HU159	lithic	moderate	5	none
39HU160	lithic, bone	high	3	undefined
39HU161	lithic	high	5	none
39HU162	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39HU163	lithic	low	5	none
39HU164	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39HU165	lithic, ceramic, bone†	(destroyed)‡	4	none
39HU167	lithic	moderate	5	none
39HU168	lithic	high	5	none
39HU169	stone circles*	low	2	recommended eligible
39HU170	lithic*	low	3	(included in district)
39HU171	stone circles	moderate	2	recommended eligible
39HU173	stone circles, cairns*	high	1	determined eligible
39HU174	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	2	recommended eligible
39HU175	stone circles	moderate	2	recommended eligible
39HU176	rock cairns	high	3	(included in district)
39HU177	stone circles	moderate	2	(included in district)
39HU180	rock cairn	moderate‡	3	undefined
39HU181	lithic	low	5	none
39HU182	lithic	high	5	none
39HU183	lithic	low	5	(included in district)
39HU184	lithic	low	5	(included in district)
39HU185	rock cairn	low	3	(included in district)
Unit 3 (Okobojo Creek)				
39SL248	stone circles*	moderate‡	2	recommended eligible
39SL249	lithic	low‡	5	none
39SL286	lithic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39SL287	lithic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39SL288	lithic*	high	3	undefined
39SL289	stone circles*	moderate	3	undefined
39SL290	lithic*	high	3	undefined
39SL291	lithic	low	5	none
39SL292	stone circles*	low	3	undefined
39SL294	lithic	low	3	undefined
39SL295	lithic*	moderate	3	undefined
39SL296	stone circle	low	2	(included in district)
39SL297	lithic*	high	3	undefined
39SL298	rock cairn*	moderate	3	undefined
39SL299	stone circle	low‡	2	(included in district)
39SL300	stone circles, cairn	low	2	recommended eligible
39SL301	rock cairns	low‡	3	undefined
39SL302	rock cairns/clusters	moderate	3	undefined

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 3 (continued)				
39SL303	lithic	low	5	none
39SL317	lithic	moderate	3	undefined
39SL318	lithic	moderate	3	undefined
39SL319	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL320	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL321	lithic	low	5	none
39SL324	rock cairn	low	2	(included in district)
39SL337	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL338	rock cairn	moderate	3	undefined
39SL339	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL340	rock cairn	moderate	3	undefined
39SL341	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL342	rock cairn	low‡	3	undefined
Unit 4 (Sully Creek)				
39SL304	lithic*	low	3	undefined
39SL305	lithic	(destroyed)	4	none
39SL306	lithic	low	5	none
39SL322	lithic	low	5	none
39SL323	lithic	low	5	none
39SL343	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL344	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL345	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL346	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
Unit 5 (Mail Shack Creek)				
39SL307	rock cairns	low	3	undefined
39SL308	rock cairn/alignment	low	3	undefined
39SL309	rock cairns/alignment	low	3	undefined
39SL347	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL348	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL349	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL350	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39SL351	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
Unit 6 (Little Bend East)				
39SL15	earthlodge village?†	high	2	recommended eligible
39SL33	earthlodge village?*	low	2	recommended eligible
39SL312	lithic, ceramic, bone†	moderate	2	recommended eligible
Unit 7 (Little Bend West)				
39SL313	lithic	moderate	5	none
39SL314	lithic	moderate	5	none
Unit 8 (Bloody Run Gulch)				
39SL325	rock cairn	low‡	3	undefined

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 9 (Artichoke Creek)				
39SL315	stone circles	low‡	3	undefined
39SL316	stone circles	low	3	undefined
39SL326	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
Unit 10 (Forest City South)				
39P046	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39P047	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
Unit 11 (Forest City)				
39P041	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39P042	lithic	low‡	5	none
Unit 12 (Whitlocks Bay)				
39P021	stone circle*	(destroyed)	4	none
39P022	stone circles/clusters*	low	2	recommended eligible
39P023	stone circles/clusters*	low	2	recommended eligible
39P024	stone circles*	moderate	2	recommended eligible
39P026	lithic	low	5	none
39P028	lithic	moderate	5	none
39P029	lithic, ceramic	moderate	5	none
39P030	lithic, bone†	moderate	3	excluded 1983
39P031	lithic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined
39P043	lithic	low	5	none
39P044	stone alignments	moderate‡	3	undefined
39P045	lithic	moderate	5	none
Unit 13 (Latin Bay)				
39P034	lithic, ceramic, bone†	low	3	undefined
39P035	ceramic	low	5	none
Unit 14 (Steamboat Creek)				
none				
Unit 15 (LeBeau)				
39WW16	lithic	moderate	5	none
Unit 16 (Swan Creek)				
39WW19	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	2	recommended eligible
39WW20	lithic	low	3	(included in district)
39WW21	lithic, bone†	high‡	3	(included in district)
39WW22	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	2	recommended eligible
39WW23	lithic, bone†	high	3	(included in district)
39WW24	bone*	high	3	(included in district)
39WW26	lithic, ceramic, bone*	low	3	(included in district)
39WW27	lithic*	moderate	3	(included in district)
39WW28	lithic*	moderate	3	(included in district)

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 16 (continued)				
39WW77	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39WW78	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39WW80	rock cairns	low	3	undefined
Unit 17 (Walth Bay)				
39WW30	lithic, ceramic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39WW31	lithic, bone	low	5	none
39WW32	lithic, ceramic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39WW70	lithic, ceramic	high	3	undefined
39WW71	lithic	high	3	undefined
39WW72	lithic, ceramic, bone	moderate	3	undefined
39WW203	village/stratified†	high	2	recommended eligible
Unit 18 (Blue Blanket Creek)				
39WW34	stone circle	low	3	undefined
39WW35	stone circle	low	3	undefined
39WW36	lithic, bone*	low	3	undefined
39WW37	lithic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined
39WW38	lithic	low	5	none
39WW40	lithic, bone	moderate	3	undefined
39WW45	lithic*	high	3	undefined
39WW46	lithic, ceramic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined
39WW47	(combined with 39WW46)			
39WW48	lithic*	high	3	undefined
39WW49	lithic	high	3	undefined
39WW50	lithic	high	3	undefined
39WW51	lithic	high	3	undefined
39WW52	lithic	high	3	undefined
39WW53	lithic (bone?*)	high	5	none
39WW54	lithic, bone	moderate‡	5	none
39WW56	lithic, ceramic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined
39WW81	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39WW82	lithic	low	5	none
39WW83	lithic	low	5	none
39WW85	lithic	high	5	none
39WW86	lithic, bone*	high	5	none
Unit 19 (Mobridge)				
39WW1	earthlodge village†	(destroyed)‡	4	none
39WW15	lithic/stratified*	high	1	determined eligible
39WW41	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	2	(pending nomination)
39WW42	lithic	high	2	(pending nomination)
39WW43	lithic, bone*	high	2	(pending nomination)
39WW44	lithic, ceramic*	high	3	(included in district)
39WW57	lithic, bone	high	3	(included in district)
39WW58	lithic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 19 (continued)				
39WW59	lithic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined
39WW60	lithic	moderate	3	undefined
39WW63	lithic, bone	high	5	none
39WW64	lithic	high	3	undefined
39WW65	lithic	high	5	excluded 1983
39WW67	lithic	moderate	3	undefined
39WW73	lithic	low	5	none
39WW74	lithic	moderate	3	(included in district)
39WW75	lithic	moderate	3	(included in district)
39WW88	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39WW89	human remains	low	5	excluded 1983
39WW90	lithic, bone	moderate	5	(included in district)
Unit 20 (Anton Rygh)				
39CA4	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	3	undefined
39CA117	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	3	undefined
39CA138	lithic	low	5	none
39CA139	lithic	low	5	none
39CA140	lithic, ceramic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39CA142	lithic	moderate	5	none
39CA145	lithic, bone	low	5	none
39CA146	lithic	low	5	none
39CA150	lithic	moderate	5	none
39CA151	lithic	low	5	none
39CA152	lithic	low	5	none
39CA158	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
39CA159	rock cairn	low	3	undefined
Unit 21 (Locke Creek)				
39CA201	lithic, bone†	(destroyed)	5	none
39CA202	lithic, ceramic	(destroyed)	5	none
39CA203	bone*	(destroyed)	5	none
Unit 22 (Jones Bay)				
39CA3	earthlodge village†	high‡	2	recommended eligible
39CA113	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	3	undefined
39CA204	lithic, bone	low	5	none
39CA208	earthlodge village†	(destroyed)	4	none
Unit 23 (Pollock Bay)				
39CA2	earthlodge village†	high‡	3	undefined
39CA13	lithic, ceramic	high	3	undefined
39CA14	lithic	moderate	5	none
39CA15	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	2	recommended eligible
39CA106	lithic, ceramic, bone†	high	2	recommended eligible
39CA107	lithic, bone*	high‡	5	(included in district)

Table A-18. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Native American sites; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 23 (continued)				
39CA108	lithic, ceramic, bone*	high	2	recommended eligible
39CA109	lithic	moderate	5	none
39CA110	lithic, ceramic, bone*	low	3	undefined
39CA111	lithic, ceramic, bone*	moderate	3	undefined
39CA112	lithic	low	5	none
39CA148	lithic	high	3	undefined
39CA153	lithic	moderate	5	none
39CA154	lithic	high‡	3	undefined
39CA155	lithic	moderate	5	none
39CA156	lithic	moderate	3	undefined
Unit 24 (VanderVorste Bay)				
39CA1	earthlodge village†	high	2	recommended eligible
39CA93	lithic, ceramic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39CA94	lithic, bone†	high	2	undefined
39CA99	lithic	high	5	none
39CA100	lithic, ceramic, bone*	(destroyed)	5	none
39CA101	lithic, bone*	high	3	undefined
39CA102	lithic, ceramic, bone*	high‡	3	undefined
39CA205	lithic, bone†	high	3	undefined
Unit 25 (Lake Pocasse)				
39CA21	lithic*	(destroyed)	5	none
39CA22	lithic	high	3	undefined
39CA23	lithic	(destroyed)	5	none

[1]Identifies major categories of artifactual/ecofactual remains at each site. * indicates buried materials were recorded; † indicates buried materials and features were recorded. (See Section A, Volume 3: Tables A-7, A-9, and A-13 for list of buried remains).

[2]High = major bank slumping, road/cultivation exposures, vandalism and other active destruction; moderate = close proximity to lake bank, public use area or other development (or past disturbance) with limited present destruction; low = natural surface degradation only (see Section C, Volume 4: Table C-5 for identification of current direct impacts). ‡ marks impact status for sites located partially or totally outside project boundaries.

[3]See text for discussion of planning priorities: 1 = determined eligible for protection; 2 = documented field qualifications; 3 = potential field qualifications; 4 = lacks field integrity (laboratory resource); 5 = lacks field potentials.

[4]"Undefined" indicates future reassessment or investigation of known field remains is warranted but not presently specified; "none" indicates nonfield priority, largely conservation of current data only; "pending nomination" refers to recent nominations made outside the present study (Winham and Lueck 1983); "excluded" means recommended ineligible on the basis of further field study (Winham and Lueck 1983).

Table A-19. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Euroamerican components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact[2] Status	Site Planning[3] Priority	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 0 (Tailrace)				
none				
Unit 1 (Peoria Flats)				
39HU143	stone foundation, debris	low	3	undefined
39HU148	stone foundation, depressions, debris	low*	3	undefined
39HU155	depressions, debris	moderate	3	undefined
Unit 2 (Cow/Spring Creek)				
(39HU159)	debris	moderate	5	none
39HU172	homestead features	moderate	3	undefined
Unit 3 (Okobojo Creek)				
(39SL287)	debris	high	5	none
(39SL292)	debris	low	5	none
39SL293	farmstead features	high*	3	undefined
Unit 4 (Sully Creek)				
(39SL305)	debris	high	5	none
Unit 5 (Mail Shack Creek)				
39SL310	log house	moderate	2	recommended eligible
Unit 6 (Little Bend East)				
(39SL33)	debris	low	5	none
(39SL312)	debris	moderate	5	none
Unit 7 (Little Bend West)				
none				

NOTE: Site numbers for Euroamerican components at Native American sites are marked in parentheses.

[1] Indicates major categories of field remains (see Section C, Volume 4: Table C-4).

[2] High = major bank slumping, road/cultivation exposures, vandalism and other active destruction; moderate = close proximity to lake bank, public use areas and other developments with limited present destruction; low = natural surface degradation only (see Section C, Volume 4: Table C-4 for current direct impacts). Impact status for sites located totally or partially outside project limits is marked by an asterisk.

[3] See text for discussion of planning priorities: 1 = determined eligible for protection; 2 = documented field qualifications; 3 = potential field qualifications; 4 = lacks field integrity (laboratory resource); 5 = lacks field potentials.

[4] "Undefined" indicates future reassessment or investigation of known field remains is warranted but not presently specified; "none" indicates nonfield priority, largely conservation of current data only; "architecture excluded" indicates standing structures have been recommended ineligible on the basis of further study (Murphy 1980).

Table A-19. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Euro-american components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 8 (Bloody Run Gulch)				
none				
Unit 9 (Artichoke Creek)				
none				
Unit 10 (Forest City South)				
none				
Unit 11 (Forest City)				
none				
Unit 12 (Whitlocks Bay)				
(39P021)	debris	high	5	none
39P025	depressions, well, debris	low	3	undefined
39P027	depression, debris	low*	5	none
Unit 13 (Latin Bay)				
39P032	debris	low*	5	none
39P033	depressions, debris	low	3	undefined
Unit 14 (Steamboat Creek)				
39P036	depression, debris	low	5	none
39P037	depressions, debris	low*	3	undefined
39P038	tile foundation, debris	moderate	3	undefined
39P039	depression, dam?, debris	low*	5	none
39P040	depression, debris	moderate	5	none
Unit 15 (LeBeau)				
39WW17	former townsite (LeBeau)	high*	2	undefined
Unit 16 (Swan Creek)				
39WW18	stone foundation, depression, debris	low*	5	none
(39WW22)	debris	high	5	none
39WW25	stone foundation, depression, debris	low	5	none
(39WW26)	debris	low	5	none
(39WW27)	debris	moderate	5	none
(39WW78)	debris	low	5	none
39WW79	iron truss bridge	low	2	recommended eligible
Unit 17 (Walth Bay)				
39WW29	debris	low	5	none
39WW33	foundations, depressions	low*	3	undefined

Table A-19. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Euro-american components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 18 (Blue Blanket Creek)				
39WW39	foundations, depressions	low	3	undefined
(39WW46)	debris	moderate	5	none
39WW61	foundations	low	3	undefined
39WW62	foundation	low	3	undefined
39WW84	decorative fence (grave?)	low	5	none
Unit 19 (Mobridge)				
(39WW41)	debris	high	5	none
39WW66	depressions, debris	moderate*	3	undefined
39WW68	depressions, debris	low	3	undefined
39WW69	depressions	moderate	5	none
39WW76	depressions	low	5	none
Unit 20 (Anton Rygh)				
(39CA117)	debris	high	5	none
(39CA140)	debris	high	5	none
39CA141	foundations, depressions	low	3	undefined
39CA143	foundations, depressions, debris	low	3	undefined
39CA144	foundation, depression, debris	low	3	undefined
39CA160	frame structures (outside boundary)	low*	3	undefined
39CA161	frame structure (outside boundary)	low*	3	undefined
Unit 21 (Locke Creek)				
39CA116	farmstead features	moderate	3	undefined
Unit 22 (Jones Bay)				
(39CA113)	debris	high	5	none
39CA114	depressions, debris	moderate	3	undefined
39CA115	stone foundation, depression, debris	low*	3	undefined
39CA162	debris	low	5	none
Unit 23 (Pollock Bay)				
(39CA2)	frame house (outside boundary)	high	3	undefined
(39CA15)	debris	moderate	5	none
39CA105	frame house, outbuildings	low*	3	(architecture excluded 1980)
(39CA106)	debris	high	5	none
(39CA108)	debris	high	5	none
39CA147	depression, debris (barn outside boundary)	moderate*	5	none

Table A-19. Listing of site planning priorities for the full inventory of Euroamerican components; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Site Number	Site Type[1]	Adverse Impact Status[2]	Site Planning Priority[3]	Current National Register Priority[4]
Unit 23 (continued)				
39CA163	farm buildings (burned 1980)	high*	3	undefined
39CA164	depression, debris	moderate	5	none
39CA165	stone foundation, depressions, debris	moderate	5	none
39CA166	depressions, debris	low	5	none
Unit 24 (VanderVorste Bay)				
(39CA1)	debris	low	3	undefined
(39CA94)	debris	high	5	none
39CA95	log-walled dugout, debris	high	3	undefined
39CA96	concrete foundations, debris	moderate	3	undefined
39CA97	farmstead features	high	3	undefined
39CA98	foundations, debris, buried features	high	3	undefined
(39CA100)	debris, buried features	(destroyed)	5	none
(39CA205)	debris	high	5	none
Unit 25 (Lake Pocasse)				
39CA103	concrete block foundation	moderate	5	none
39CA104	depression, debris	low	5	none
39CA149	railroad depot, turntable	low	3	(architecture excluded 1980)
39CA157	depressions	high	5	none

NOTE: Site numbers for Euroamerican components at Native American sites are marked in parentheses.

[1] Indicates major categories of field remains (see Section C, Volume 4: Table C-4).

[2] High = major bank slumping, road/cultivation exposures, vandalism and other active destruction; moderate = close proximity to lake bank, public use areas and other developments with limited present destruction; low = natural surface degradation only (see Section C, Volume 4: Table C-4 for current direct impacts). Impact status for sites located totally or partially outside project limits is marked by an asterisk.

[3] See text for discussion of planning priorities: 1 = determined eligible for protection; 2 = documented field qualifications; 3 = potential field qualifications; 4 = lacks field integrity (laboratory resource); 5 = lacks field potentials.

[4] "Undefined" indicates future reassessment or investigation of known field remains is warranted but not presently specified; "none" indicates nonfield priority, largely conservation of current data only; "architecture excluded" indicates standing structures have been recommended ineligible on the basis of further study (Murphy 1980).

or at least characteristic, range of available information. In developing a framework for assessing the Lake Oahe resources, general categories of information characteristic of the study region were defined, reflecting both the 1979 survey data and prior research. These information categories, referred to here as *study units* provided the context within which the significance and integrity of appropriate sites were evaluated.

The approach taken in assessing the Lake Oahe resources is generally consistent with that recently advocated in federal publications and guidelines. In a strategy for resource management proposed by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) under the title "Resource Protection Planning Process" (HCRS 1980), study units were defined for the purpose of organizing technical data in terms of comprehensive conceptual categories which express relationships (e.g., thematic, geographical, chronological) among certain sets of resources and which enhance use of pertinent information for decisions by resource managers (e.g., federal agencies). Such units provide the context for decisions regarding evaluation and treatment of related kinds of properties, with emphasis on achieving a comprehensive basis for planning decisions. More recently, technical standards published by the National Park Service (Federal Register, September 29, 1983:44716-44739) have outlined a related contextual approach to planning, using the similarly defined concept of "historic contexts" in place of "study units", with emphasis on achieving representative as well as comprehensive results in management activities.

Study units were used for the same general planning purposes in the Lake Oahe study, though present units were only broadly and tentatively defined given the restricted scope of the survey and present lack of representative data for the region. As presently developed, these units simply reflect a range of descriptive characteristics for the current inventory. Units based on detailed interpretive and conceptual relationships could be most adequately defined through planning activities of a more comprehensive nature (e.g., a state-wide survey). However, the preliminary format used here to meet present planning needs should serve as a useful basis for integrating the Lake Oahe inventory into more fully developed study units (or historic contexts) once a state-wide planning process has been developed by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Six study units were defined for present planning purposes. Each study unit reflects a major category of field-based information that could be derived from the Lake Oahe inventory and that is necessary to build upon and expand past research in the study region. In total, these study units characterize key descriptive variability in the current inventory and promote consideration of the full range of resource types recorded in the survey area.

Individual sites can contribute information important to one or more study units. The defined units include: 1) stone feature resources: 2) earthlodge village resources: 3) creek valley settlement: 4) river valley settlement (includes village and nonvillage sites): 5) preceramic complexes: and 6) historic architectural and engineering resources. With the exception of Study Unit 6, all study units refer to Native American settlement of the Middle Missouri subarea, primarily during prehistoric periods. Specific geographical and temporal limits for each unit are constrained by the limits of the surveyed area but are not specifically referenced in the temporary definitions developed for the present assessment. Sites considered to provide representative data recovery potentials with respect to these study units, and that are sufficiently documented to allow independent evaluation, are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility.

RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITIES

Lake Oahe resources recommended through the present study for determination of National Register eligibility include 45 sites--43 Native American archeological components and two Euroamerican structures (Table A-20). Thirty-nine of these sites are spatially grouped within seven proposed archeological districts. Also, a thematic district includes five individual sites that are related types of properties but are not geographically clustered. These districts and individual site nominations are rather evenly distributed throughout the 1979 survey area (Figure A-10) and occur within 11 of the 26 project units.

Draft nomination forms, completed in full for all recommended eligible resources, are compiled in Section B of the present volume. The relationship of these resources to presently defined study units is reviewed in

Table A-20. Summary of archeological districts and individual sites recommended for determination of National Register eligibility as a result of 1979 investigations; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Name of Nominated Unit	Number of Sites	Area; Present Ownership
1	Peoria Flats Archeological District	5	45 ac (18.2 ha); all federal property
2-3	Spring Creek Archeological District	11	242 ac (98 ha); all federal property
(2)	(Site 39HU173, in Spring Creek District, was submitted and determined eligible in 1982)	(1)	(25 ac or 10 ha; all federal property)
3	Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District	4	170 ac (68.8 ha); federal property, except for two tracts totalling ca. 2.5 ac outside project limits
3	Archeological Site 39SL300 (unnamed)	1	3.5 ac (1.4 ha); all federal property
5	Architectural Site 39SL310 (Sheets/Jones House)	1	less than one acre (house only); located on federal property
6	Little Bend Archeological District	3	district = 690 ac (279.2 ha), eligible property (sites) = 58 ac (23.5 ha); all federal property
12	Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District	3	65 ac (26.3 ha); all federal property
16	Swan Creek Archeological District	9	80 ac (32.4 ha); federal property with possible exception of one tract where boundary is unclear
16	Engineering Site 39WW79 (Swan Creek Bridge)	1	less than one acre (bridge only); all federal property
17	Archeological Site 39WW203 (Walth Bay)	1	16 ac (6.5 ha); all federal property
22	Archeological Site 39CA3 (Jones Village)	1	32 ac (13.0 ha); federal property except 15 ac requiring testing
23	West Pollock Archeological District	4	80 ac (32.4 ha); all federal property
24	Archeological Site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village)	1	25 ac (10.1 ha); all federal property

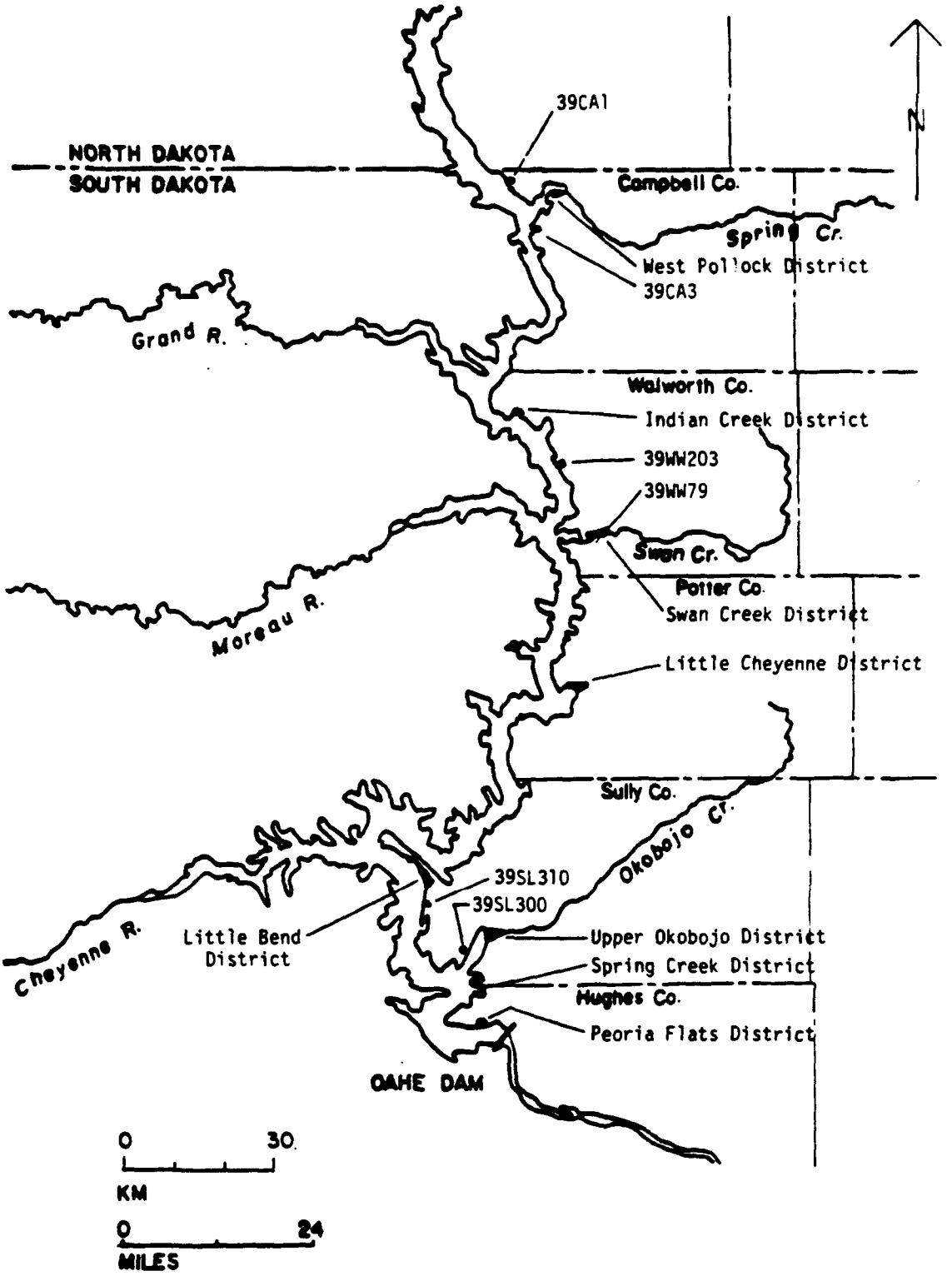


Figure A-10. Project map showing locations of all Native American and Euro-american sites and districts presently recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

in following discussions. More detailed discussions of significance and integrity relevant to each study unit are provided in the draft nomination materials.

Study Unit 1: Stone Feature Resources. Native American sites containing various kinds of patterned stone features occur commonly throughout the Northern Plains. A large number of sites have been documented through surface surveys but few have been intensively excavated and comprehensive analyses of particular forms are generally lacking. Stone circles, referred to as tipi rings, and similarly patterned mosaics seem to have received the most attention (including ethnohistoric observations), though the role of such features in Northern Plains culture history remains poorly defined. Isolated rock cairns, which occur frequently in the Lake Oahe project, most notably lack prior study.

For purposes of programming research of representative regional resources, sites with stone features clearly warrant priority attention. Continued study of the 66 stone feature sites inventoried in the Lake Oahe project would contribute significantly toward resolving the present absence of information concerning stone features in the Middle Missouri subarea. Comprehensive analyses of representative sites would be of regional interest as well.

At present, only a portion of the total inventory of stone feature sites has been selected for National Register consideration. Included are four archeological districts and an individual site nomination which, together, comprise a total of 24 Native American sites; 18 of these sites contain stone features (Table A-21). Stone circles, mounds, clusters, cairns, and alignments are represented. All selected sites are located in the southern half of the survey area (Figure A-11) where the majority of the stone feature resources were recorded. The selected sample includes seven of the eleven stone feature sites currently known to contain buried deposits.

Continued investigations in the study area would be needed to clarify whether additional stone feature resources warrant National Register consideration. Further, with formulation of state and regional planning goals, it will be necessary to reassess the type of local sample needed to protect regionally representative stone feature sites. The full Lake Oahe sample of stone feature resources would merit attention for such purpose.

Table A-21. Listing of Native American stone feature resources (Study Unit 1) recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

River Valley Resources	Creek Valley Resources
Peoria Flats Archeological District	Spring Creek Archeological District
39HU48: stone circles (66), mounds (2), and cairns (7)	39HU169: stone circles (2)
39HU151: stone circles (18)	39HU170: lithic, bone
39HU153: stone circles (10), mound (1)	39HU171: stone circles (6), clusters (12)
39HU158: lithic	39HU173: stone circles (11), clusters (9), and cairn (1)
39HU179: lithic	39HU174: lithic, ceramic, bone
	39HU175: stone circles (5)
	39HU176: rock cairns (2)
	39HU177: stone circles (2)
	39HU183: lithic
	39HU184: lithic
	39HU185: rock cairn (1)
	Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District
	39SL248: stone circles (15), cluster (1), and alignment (1)
	39SL296: stone circle (1)
	39SL299: stone circle (1)
	39SL324: rock cairn (1)
	Individual Site Nomination
	39SL300: stone circles (7), cairn (1)
	Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District
	39P022: stone circles (10), clusters (2)
	39P023: stone circles (8), clusters (2)
	39P024: stone circles (4)

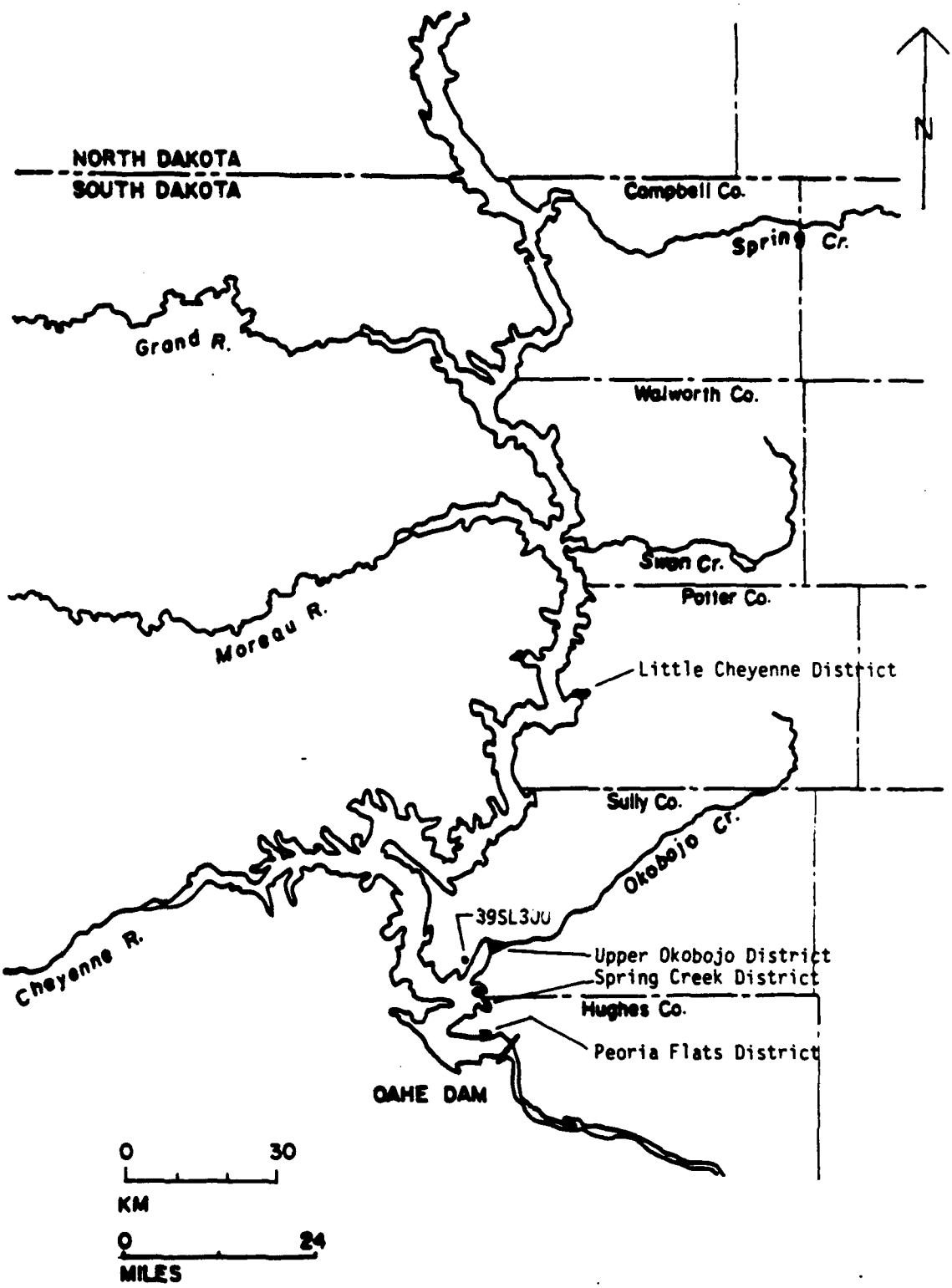


Figure A-11. Locations of recommended eligible Native American sites and districts contributing to Study Unit 1: Stone Feature Resources; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Study Unit 2: Earthlodge Village Resources. Late prehistoric and protohistoric Native American earthlodge settlements are characteristic of the Missouri River valley and, indeed, form the principal basis for definition of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea. Though a considerable number of villages have been investigated, most work was accomplished under stringent 'salvage' conditions and only a few intensive excavations have been conducted at such sites in the Lake Oahe area during recent years.

The Lake Oahe project contains limited remaining evidence, along nearly a third of the Middle Missouri valley, of what previously represented the most visible and concentrated archeological resource in the region. While few earthlodge villages remain above the lake pool, surviving sites offer significant opportunities for building upon prior studies in the area, and for applying contemporary methods and research objectives. Opportunities for preserving such sites for future uses are few in the present survey area.

Nine sites in the current Lake Oahe inventory are associated with previously recorded earthlodge villages, four of which appear to presently contain earthlodge remains. Only two of the remaining nine sites are known through reported prior excavation. With one exception, surviving village resources are being rapidly destroyed by the lake shore and vandalism.

Five village sites are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. These sites are distributed throughout much of the survey area (Figure A-12). Three villages (39CA1, 39CA3, 39WW203) occupy the river terrace where prior investigations were focused, while the other two sites (39SL15 and 39SL33) occupy upper elevations which have not been previously studied. Given this range of characteristics, the selected village sample should allow the focus of prior work to be both extended and broadened through continued studies and will, additionally, assist implementation of new research objectives concerning the full range of river valley settlement (Study Unit 4).

Study Unit 3: Creek Valley Settlement. The role and importance of tributary valleys for Native American settlement and subsistence practices in the Middle Missouri area is presently undefined. Systematic efforts to identify and evaluate archeological resources along Missouri tributaries have yet to be reported. Clearly such work is much needed, however, for modeling and understanding regional prehistory.

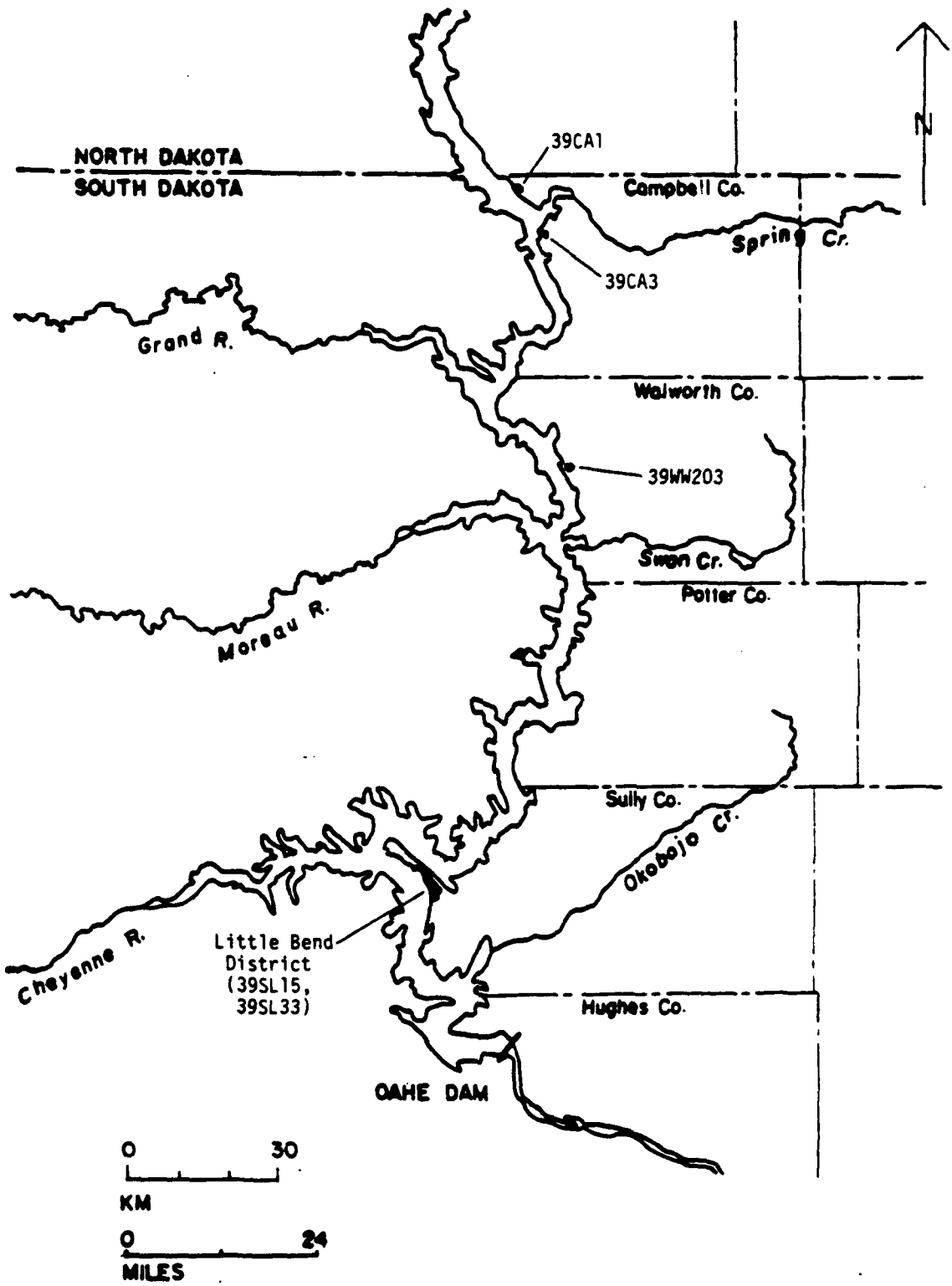


Figure A-12. Locations of recommended eligible Native American sites and districts contributing to Study Unit 2: Earthlodge Village Resources; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

The diverse sample of archeological sites (n = 95) identified above pool along the lower reaches of creek valleys in the 1979 Lake Oahe survey area should provide a useful basis for expanding past research objectives and an impetus for developing more comprehensive creek valley research along the Missouri River trench. Given the absence of past study, a full range of creek valley archeological resources must be protected to permit contemporary and future investigations.

Continued study will be required to specify representative creek valley resources remaining in the Lake Oahe project area. At present, 32 creek valley sites are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility (Table A-22). This sample includes 19 sites recommended eligible above on the basis of stone feature remains (Study Unit 1). In total, the creek valley nominations consist of five archeological districts and an individual site nomination. These units are distributed throughout the survey area but occur primarily in the southern half of the Lake Oahe project (Figure A-13). Most of the principal tributary valleys are represented. Certain sites associated with other streams will warrant further assessment, however, notably the concentration of previllage remains surrounding Indian Creek and the more diverse array of sites along Cow Creek.

Presently selected creek valley sites offer a broad range of research opportunities. Importantly, more than half of this sample (n = 18) contain vertebrate faunal remains which would support much needed subsistence-related studies, particularly those regarding resource procurement and, perhaps, seasonal variability in settlement. Both nonvillage and pre-village sites, which have received little prior attention, are included. As many as five sites may represent Plains Woodland period occupations which are now primarily known only on the basis of burial sites. Further, based on evaluation of ceramics, four of the selected sites may represent culturally related Woodland complexes.

Study Unit 4: River Valley Settlement. Although past research in the study area has focused on sites located within the river trench, the nature of settlement beyond selected village locations has not been investigated. Further, most village investigations have been somewhat narrow in scope, consisting largely of earthlodge excavations with varying levels of recovery controls; accordingly, comprehensive analyses of representative village remains have not been possible.

Table A-22. Listing of Native American sites representing creek valley settlement (Study Unit 3) and recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Cultural Assignment
Spring Creek Archeological District (also see Study Unit 1: Stone Features; Table A-21)	
39HU169	lithic, bone, stone feature; unassigned
39HU170	lithic, bone; unassigned
39HU171	lithic, stone features; unassigned and preceramic ?
39HU173	litnic, bone, stone features; Woodland and Plains Village
39HU174	lithic, ceramic, bone; Plains Village and preceramic ?
39HU175	stone feature; unassigned
39HU176	stone feature; unassigned
39HU177	stone feature; unassigned
39HU183	lithic; unassigned
39HU184	lithic; unassigned
39HU185	lithic, stone feature; unassigned
Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District (Also see Study Unit 1: Stone Features; Table A-21)	
39SL248	lithic, stone features; unassigned
39SL296	lithic, stone feature; unassigned
39SL299	lithic, stone feature; unassigned
39SL324	stone feature; unassigned
Individual Site Nomination (also see Study Unit 1: Stone Features; Table A-21)	
39SL300	lithic, stone features; unassigned
Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District (also see Study Unit 1: Stone Features; Table A-2)	
39P022	lithic, bone, stone features; unassigned
39P023	lithic, stone features; Plains Village ?
39P024	lithic, stone features; unassigned
Swan Creek Archeological District	
39WW19	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried feature; Plains Village
39WW20	lithic, bone; unassigned
39WW21	lithic, bone; unassigned
39WW22	lithic, ceramic, bone; Plains Woodland ?
39WW23	lithic, bone, buried features; Plains Village
39WW24	subsurface bone; undetermined
39WW26	lithic, ceramic, bone; Plains Village
39WW27	lithic, bone; unassigned
39WW28	lithic, bone; unassigned
West Pollock Archeological District	
39CA15	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried features; Plains Woodland
39CA106	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried features; Plains Woodland
39CA107	lithic, bone; unassigned
39CA108	lithic, ceramic, bone; Plains Village and previllage ?

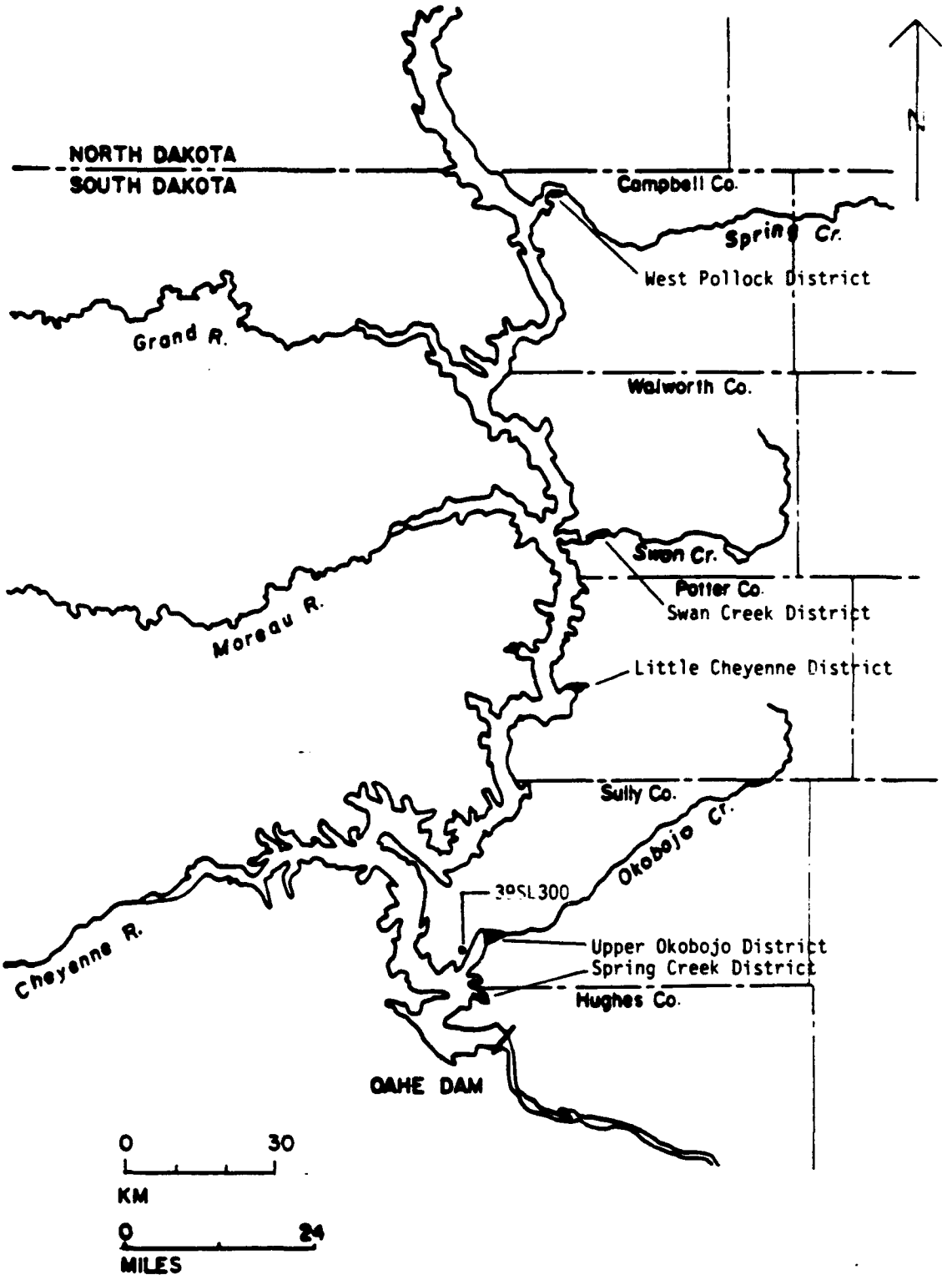


Figure A-13. Locations of recommended eligible Native American sites and districts contributing to Study Unit 3: Creek Valley Settlement; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

It is likely that study of the full range of river valley archeological resources has been precluded by inundation of the lower zones of the river trench throughout much of the Middle Missouri area. However, opportunities remain in the Lake Oahe project for 1) expanding past research to include river valley resources at upper elevations, 2) broadening the range of site types investigated and 3) building upon past village studies by applying contemporary methods and objectives at surviving earthlodge villages (see Study Unit 2). Integrated analyses and syntheses involving both village and nonvillage resources should then be possible.

The sample of Lake Oahe river valley resources recommended for determination of National Register eligibility consists of 11 sites, most of these also contribute to other defined study units (Table A-23). Two geographical districts and one thematic district are proposed. These units are located primarily at the northern and southern ends of the survey area (Figure A-14). Further evaluations, particularly of debris scatters within the northern two-thirds of the survey area (e.g., sites 39CA2, 39CA93, 39CA94, 39CA102, 39CA113, 39CA117), should allow additional river valley sites warranting National Register consideration to be identified.

River valley sites presently recommended eligible for protection are largely those with relatively extensive remains, including buried features. Most are attributable to Plains Village period occupations, though Plains Woodland and preceramic components also appear to be represented.

Study Unit 5: Preceramic Complexes. The nature of Native American occupation of the Middle Missouri area during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic or Forager periods is poorly known. Only isolated occurrences of diagnostic artifacts were reported during preinundation studies within the river trench (e.g., Neuman 1964). More recently, various preceramic remains have been investigated at sites 39WW15 and 39WW203 (Ahler et al. 1977; Ahler et al. 1974) in the Lake Oahe project and reported at a number of locations (Weston et al. 1979) between these two sites, all of which are buried in the lower river terraces and have become exposed through shoreline erosion.

A total of 23 preceramic components have been tentatively identified in the current Lake Oahe resource inventory. Many of these components are defined by only limited materials and most are being rapidly destroyed by the lake shore. Most importantly, the occurrence of these sites suggests that additional early prehistoric remains can be expected to become exposed

Table A-23. Listing of Native American sites representing river valley settlement (Study Unit 4) and recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Cultural Assignment
Peoria Flats Archeological District	
(Also see Study Unit 1: Stone Features; Table A-21)	
39HU48	lithic, bone, stone features; Woodland and contact period ?
39HU151	stone features; unassigned
39HU153	lithic, stone features; unassigned
39HU158	lithic; unassigned
39HU179	lithic; unassigned
Little Bend Archeological District	
(Also see Study Unit 2: Earthlodge Villages)	
39SL15	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried features (village ?); Plains Village
39SL33	lithic, ceramic, bone (village ?); Plains Village
39SL312	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried feature; Plains Village and Woodland ?
Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District	
(Also see Study Units 2 and 5: preceramic complexes)	
39WW203	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried features; Plains Village and preceramic
39CA3	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried features; Plains Village and previllage
39CA1	lithic, ceramic, bone, buried features; Plains Village
(Also includes sites 39SL15 and 39SL33 contained in the Little Bend District)	

NOTE: All recommended eligible Native American sites contribute either to Study Unit 3 (Creek Valley Settlement) or Study Unit 4 (River Valley Settlement). Together, Tables A-22 and A-23 provide a full listing of Native American sites recommended for determination of National Register eligibility.

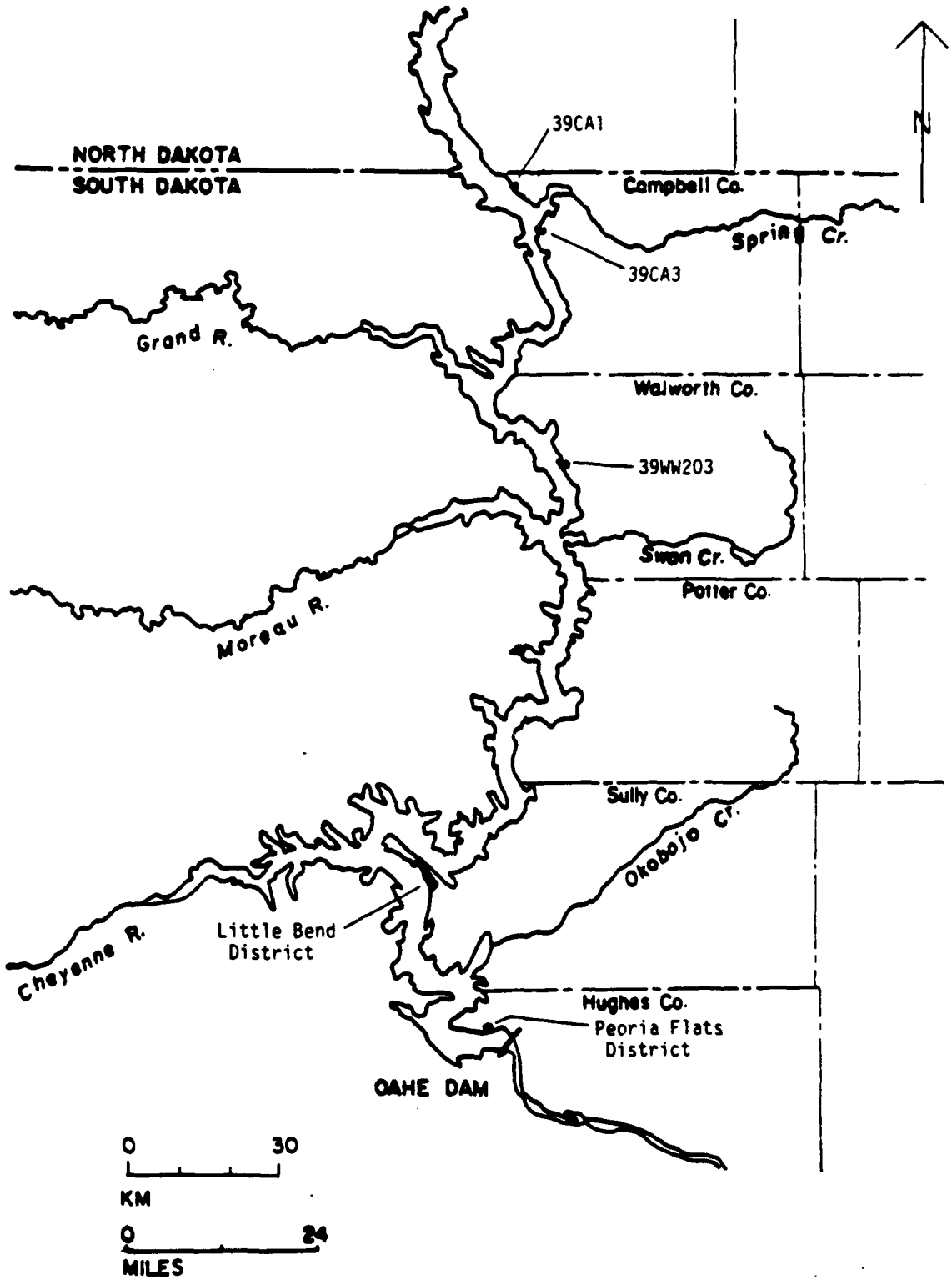


Figure A-14. Locations of recommended eligible Native American sites and districts contributing to Study Unit 4: River Valley Settlement; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

through continued shore line degradation in the Lake Oahe project, particularly near the mouth of tributary valleys. A program for future attention to such possibilities will need to be incorporated within current management planning.

At present, three sites which contain early prehistoric components are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. None of these sites is nominated principally on the basis of its potential for study of preceramic complexes; each contributes primarily to additional study units. One of the selected sites (39WW203) occurs in a lower terrace (MT-2) within the river valley while the other two (39HU171, 39HU174) occupy opposite sides of a tributary valley just above its confluence with the Missouri River (Figure A-15).

In addition to the three sites nominated here, preceramic remains at site 39WW15 (Travis 2) were previously determined eligible for National Register protection (see Ahler 1980). Three other preceramic sites located near 39WW15 have also been nominated (Indian Creek Archeological District) as a result of investigations following the 1979 survey (see Other Pending Nominations below). This total sample of seven sites will provide a means for initiating systematic research of preceramic occupations, though a much larger sample will be needed for developing reliable models of early prehistoric settlement. Continued investigations in the Lake Oahe project should identify additional preceramic components warranting National Register attention, particularly in the vicinity of Indian and Blue Blanket creeks near Mobridge. One other currently inventoried site (39CA94) appears to contain important preceramic deposits but further evaluation of its present integrity is needed to recommend eligibility.

Study Unit 6: Historic Architecture and Engineering. Past treatment of historic Euroamerican resources in the Lake Oahe project has been limited, largely, to a generalized historical overview with little attention to domestic settlement, with which most remaining resources are associated. Specific architectural or engineering features had not been previously documented or evaluated. A systematic basis for identifying architectural characteristics of regional interest remains to be defined, particularly with respect to rural vernacular forms.

Most buildings and other structures were removed from project lands during the construction of Lake Oahe. Intact structures within project boundaries remain at only four sites in the present survey area.

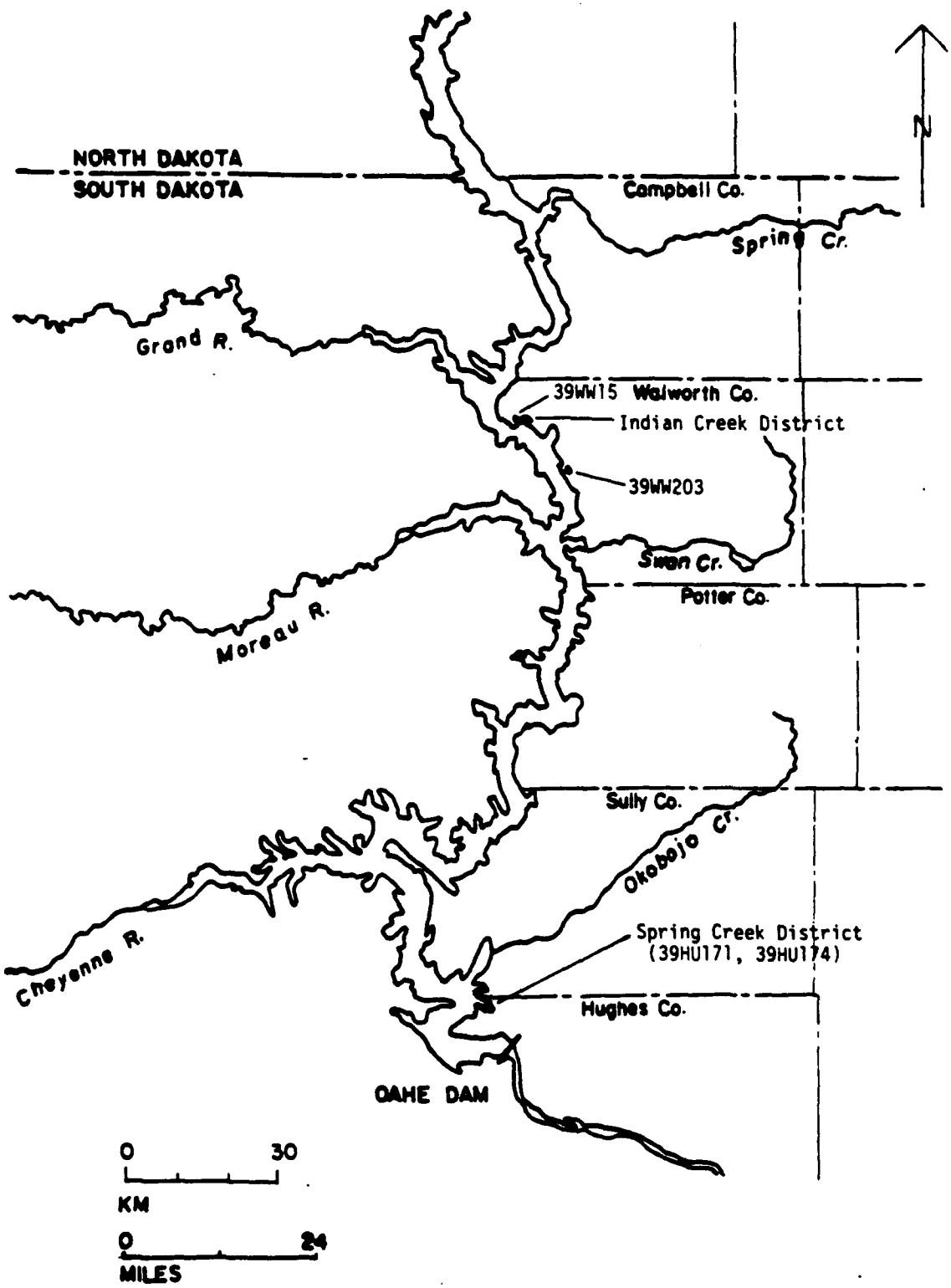


Figure A-15. Locations of recommended eligible Native American sites and districts contributing to Study Unit 5: Preceramic Complexes; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Structures at two sites are recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. Included are a log house (39SL310) in Sully County and an iron truss vehicular bridge (39WW79) in Walworth County (Figure A-16). Each structure provides an example of cultural and/or technological aspects of construction which warrant preservation. Further potential architectural or engineering eligibilities within the present survey area are not expected.

OTHER PENDING NOMINATIONS

In accordance with preliminary recommendations made following the 1979 survey (Falk 1980a, 1980c, 1980f; Pepperl and Falk 1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982f), continued investigations were conducted during 1982 within three areas of the Lake Oahe project to clarify potential National Register eligibilities of thirteen sites (see Winham and Lueck 1983). This work, carried out by a consulting firm, found one site (39P030) in the Whitlocks Bay area unsuited for nomination, provided support for nomination of site 39SL15 in the Little Bend area (Pepperl and Falk 1982e), and recommended Archaic period components at three sites in the Indian Creek area (39WW41, 39WW42, and 39WW43) for determination of National Register eligibility (Winham and Lueck 1983:305-306). The latter three sites comprise the Indian Creek Archeological District proposed in a nomination prepared for the Corps of Engineers (Winham 1983). The proposed district encompasses an area of 138 ac and, in addition to the three sites named above, includes four other sites (39WW44, 39WW57, 39WW74, and 39WW75) which were excluded from further National Register consideration.

KNOWN AND POTENTIAL PROJECT EFFECTS

Through inundation and continuing direct and indirect impacts around the lake shore, Lake Oahe is producing a notable adverse effect on an area especially rich in cultural resources, particularly Native American archeological remains. Without an intensive program of protective measures, potentials for systematic archeological research will be precluded or significantly reduced along a major segment of the Missouri River trench.

Although extensive salvage investigations during the construction phase of the Lake Oahe project provided data for selected resources, largely late prehistoric villages, systematically defined and controlled samples of the full range of threatened resources were not obtained. Consequently, a significant portion of the potential regional data base relevant to both

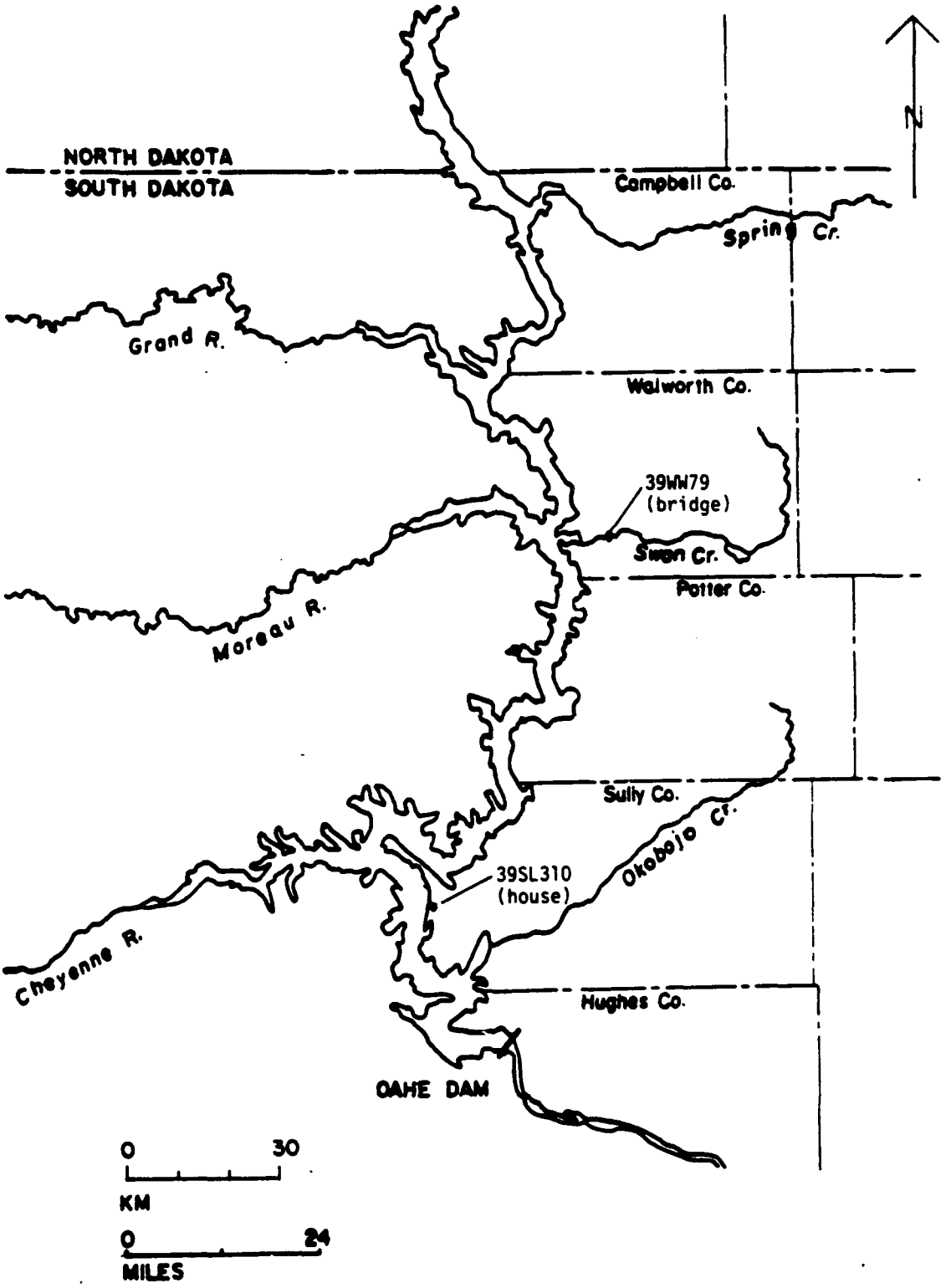


Figure A-16. Locations of recommended eligible Euroamerican sites contributing to Study Unit 6: Historic Architecture and Engineering; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Native American and Euroamerican settlement was destroyed through construction or excavation and without complete or representative documentation.

Few areas of the lower valley remain accessible to study, making the lack of representative information for inundated resources an irreparable adverse effect on certain research where reliable modeling of the full range of cultural phenomena is important. Of greater interest here, however, are continuing direct and indirect impacts which might endanger the integrity of the full range of surviving resources.

CRITERIA OF ADVERSE EFFECT

Once inventoried resources have been evaluated with respect to National Register criteria of significance, it will be possible to determine the effect of current or planned project development or operations on eligible cultural properties and values. Most importantly, efforts needed to manage and protect cultural resources on project lands can be fully identified and implemented.

Determinations of effect are made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Adverse effects may occur both as direct or indirect consequences of either action or inaction by the managing federal agency. Criteria of adverse effect published by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800.3) suggest a broad range of conditions must be considered which, among other possibilities, include:

1. destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;
2. isolation from or alteration of the property's surrounding environment;
3. introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
4. neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction;
5. transfer or sale of a property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use.

The purpose of following sections is to summarize major documented impacts to the quality and integrity of the recorded inventory of Lake Oahe resources that will require attention through appropriate management planning. Although specific plans will strictly apply only to National Register eligible properties, the full inventory is discussed here. Pending

formal exclusion from further consideration by the State Historic Preservation Office, all identified resources can be viewed as being of potential National Register interest.

DIRECT ADVERSE IMPACTS

Cultural resources on project lands above the lake pool are being directly impacted by the destructive effects of bank slumping, erosion, and various disturbances by public use developments. Direct impacts have also resulted from the indirect effects of changes in land use along and near the lake shore which have been promoted by the presence of the reservoir. Such impacts include disturbances by private irrigation lines crossing project lands, as well as surface damage and vandalism at some sites resulting from increased accessibility and exposure of subsurface remains. Resources both within and outside project boundaries may be impacted by this latter type of effect.

Major types of direct adverse impacts observed at sites recorded during the 1979 survey are summarized in Section A, Volume 3. Particular impacts at individual sites are tabulated in Section C, Volume 4 (Table C-5). In the present volume, the status of each site with regard to the full effect of documented impacts is categorized as high, moderate, or low as a means of assisting development of management priorities. Impact status categories for individual sites are listed in Tables A-18 and A-19 above. A summary of status categories is presented for the full inventory in Table A-24 where sites presently warranting National Register attention are tabulated separately from the remainder of the inventory.

The most extensive individual impact is active shoreline slumping which is currently affecting 139 sites or half of the recorded resource inventory (see Volume 3, Table A-25). Continuing degradation of the lake shore can be expected to endanger additional sites in the future.

While less extensively represented throughout the project, the more localized effects of current recreational developments have disturbed or partially destroyed at least 63 archeological sites--nearly a quarter of the recorded resource inventory (see Volume 3, Table A-25). Observed impacts include disturbances by roads and trails, buildings, and cultivated shelterbelts. The effects of public use of these areas is less easily documented, though intentional vandalism is readily apparent at some sites, particularly those with visible village period remains.

Table A-24. Summary by project unit of impact status for the full cultural resource inventory based on direct adverse impacts documented during the 1979 survey; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit	Impacts on National Register Sites[1]			Impacts on Other Resources		
	High	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate	Low
Hughes County						
0 (Tailrace)	-	-	-	1	-	2
1 (Peoria Flats)	-	3	2	-	6	11
2 (Cow/Spring Creek)	3	3	5	5	5	4
Sully County						
3 (Okobojo Creek)	-	1	4	7	8	14
4 (Sully Creek)	-	-	-	2	-	8
5 (Mailshack Creek)	-	1	-	-	-	8
6 (Little Bend East)	1	1	1	-	1	1
7 (Little Bend West)	-	-	-	-	2	-
8 (Bloody Run Gulch)	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 (Artichoke Creek)	-	-	-	-	-	3
Potter County						
10 (Forest City South)	-	-	-	-	-	2
11 (Forest City)	-	-	-	-	-	2
12 (Whitlocks Bay)	-	1	2	2	6	5
13 (Latin Bay)	-	-	-	-	-	3
14 (Steamboat Creek)	-	-	-	-	2	3
Walworth County						
15 (LeBeau)	-	-	-	1	1	-
16 (Swan Creek)	5	2	3	1	1	7
17 (Walth Bay)	1	-	-	4	1	3
18 (Blue Blanket)	-	-	-	9	7	11
19 (Mobridge)	6	3	-	5	6	5
Campbell County						
20 (Anton Rygh)	-	-	-	5	2	13
21 (Locke Creek)	-	-	-	3	1	-
22 (Jones Bay)	1	-	-	3	1	3
23 (Pollock Bay)	4	-	-	8	10	4
24 (VanderVorste Bay)	1	-	-	13	1	1
25 (Lake Pocasse)	-	-	-	4	1	2
TOTALS	22	15	17	73	62	116

NOTE: Impact status categories are defined in Tables A-18 and A-19 above where the status of individual components (n = 305) is identified.

[1]Includes sites currently nominated, determined eligible and recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or associated Architectural or Engineering Records (including 9 sites recommended eligible outside the present study).

The majority of sites (69%) currently warranting National Register attention are being affected by high and moderate categories of direct adverse impacts (Table A-24). These sites (n = 37) will require the most immediate planning consideration for design of appropriate mitigative or protective measures.

INDIRECT ADVERSE IMPACTS

Both direct (e.g., land modification during an undertaking) and indirect effects (e.g., land use changes at a later time) of developments and operations within the project area can indirectly affect certain cultural resources. Such impacts would include changes in the quality or integrity of setting brought about by modifications in the proximity of a resource that are inconsistent with characteristics which qualify it for National Register protection (cf. 36 CRF 800.3: criteria 2 and 3).

For the most part, indirect impacts, as defined here, are of concern in areas of current or planned development, generally within formally designated recreation areas where 63 cultural sites are currently inventoried. However, it will also be necessary to consider the effects of modifications implemented under federal permit, such as irrigation projects, in these same terms. Five cultural sites were inventoried at or near irrigation lines in place at the time of the 1979 survey.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

By way of introduction to specific recommendations, a few general observations and suggestions are offered regarding the relationships between Lake Oahe and regional cultural resource management. These relationships carry implications that should be considered in resource-related planning for all Middle Missouri properties managed by the Corps of Engineers.

1. Including Lake Oahe, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, manages a series of reservoir projects which encompasses approximately an 800-mile segment of the Missouri River trench. Lake Oahe is the largest of these projects and occupies a central position within the Corps-managed segments.

2. This lengthy management area transects much of the northern Great Plains and is a principal source of archeological data for the region, including nearly all of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea.

3. Intensive post-inundation surveys are nearing completion for much of the Corps' Middle Missouri management area. Project-specific inventories are being developed through a variety of independent investigations.

4. The scope of resource management efforts currently being identified within the Middle Missouri may well exceed the scale of preinundation work coordinated through the River Basin Surveys program. The RBS program, which provided centralized management of data gathering and dissemination, was dismantled soon after completion of the mainstem reservoirs.

5. An effective mechanism for coordinating continued management-related research throughout the area transected by the mainstem reservoirs has not been established. Integration of past work and coordination of efforts presently performed by a variety of public and private organizations are not systematically accommodated within the Corps' current contracting procedures, or by measures presently promoted within the individual states.

Work within Lake Oahe, and other mainstem reservoirs managed by the Omaha District, has yielded vast quantities of archeological research data. Each of the reservoirs will continue as important sources of regional information. Indeed, the full management area is recognized as a significant regional research base. Clearly the manner in which the reservoir projects are managed by the Corps will have a significant effect on regional efforts to implement systematic, comprehensive, and representative cultural resource protection. Accordingly, protection measures for Lake Oahe and related projects would be most effectively developed within a coordinated area-wide program of management planning and implementation. Such coordination might require consideration of objectives as follow:

1. Establish formal cooperative agreements or other means of regional cooperation among the Corps, relevant State Historic Preservation Offices, and regional research institutions regarding the role of each in meeting necessary service requirements of a comprehensive resource protection program.

2. Develop a comprehensive plan to identify and prioritize the funding and scheduling of planning and management efforts through consultation with regional preservation offices and the professional community.

3. Promote program continuity in arranging necessary management efforts and procuring relevant professional services. Programmed efforts should be manageable within annual planning cycles but should also provide coordination of the long-term needs for continuing conservation, assessment and integration of data.

4. Organize a regionally oriented base (either a center or a cooperative network) for coordinating and integrating continued management-related research and conservation of resulting data. Such a program might include cooperative establishment of permanent in-field processing facilities, providing effective management of necessary data recovery operations, as well as centers for public education and interpretation.

5. Implement a comprehensive (inter-state) process for systematizing recovery, processing, curation, and dissemination of management-derived data. Computerized and centralized data files and collections would make base data more readily accessible for management needs and more widely available for professional use. Priorities (appropriate funding) would include completion of professional reporting and synthesis of past results (largely preinundation salvage work) and a means for collating and updating all files, inventories and professional evaluations relevant to the management unit.

The types of coordination suggested above recognize that cultural resource management planning for Lake Oahe (and associated projects) has a necessarily interdependent relation with similar endeavors at the state and regional levels (Figure A-17). Formal state historic preservation plans and related resource protection programs, which would ideally provide the criteria for determining the significance of the reservoir resources and associated management needs, have yet to be developed, however. In fact, management-related research within the reservoir projects can be expected to play an important role in the definition of such state and regional plans.

Pending completion of formal plans by the relevant State Historic Preservation Offices and initiation of suggested cooperative agreements, the Corps should organize continuing management efforts in a manner that will contribute toward the eventual development of a coordinated regional plan and that will promote intra-regional cooperation in meeting management needs. The following interim priorities are suggested:

1. Avoidance of actions that would preclude decisions by the State Historic Preservation Office regarding protection of resources on project lands.

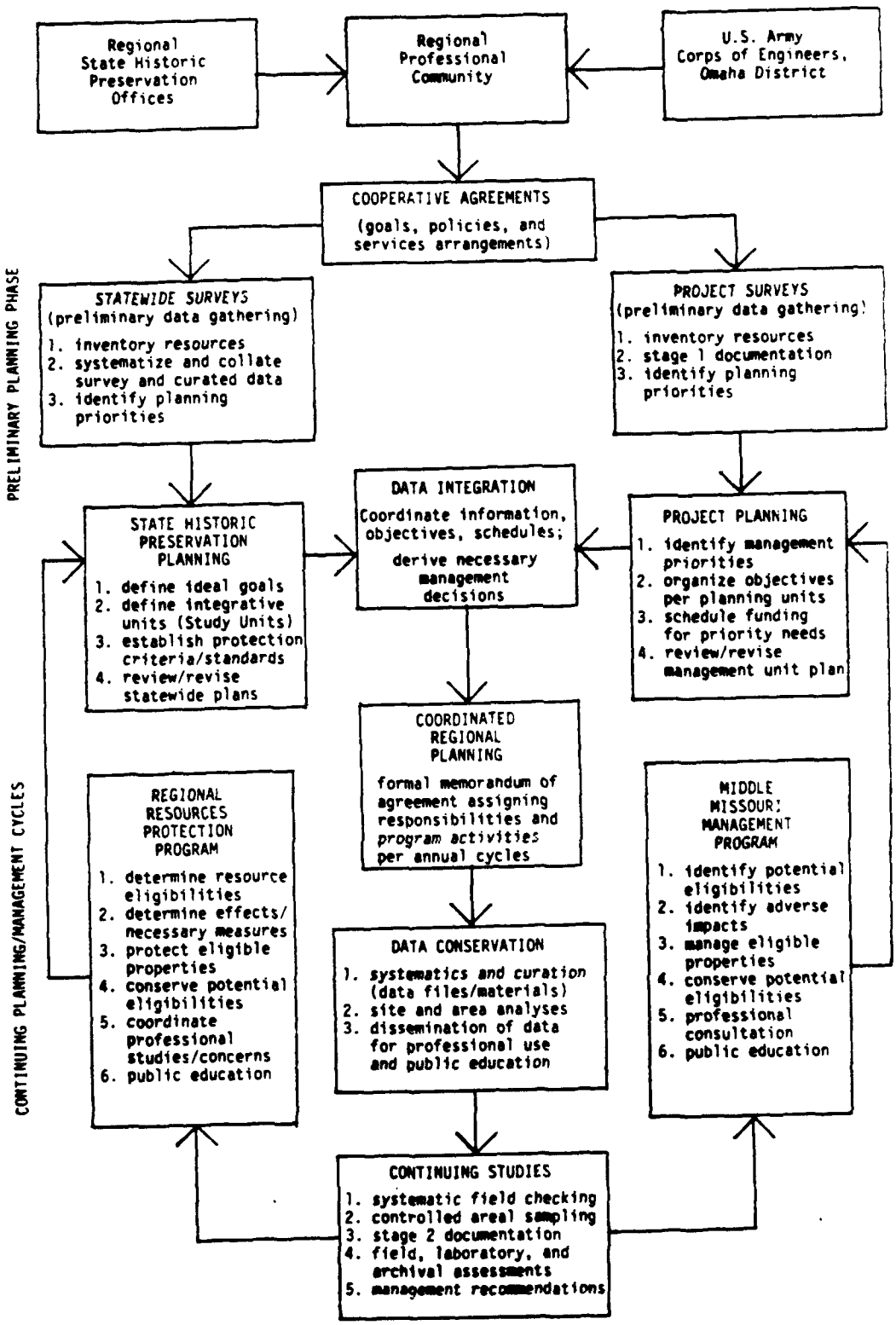


Figure A-17. Diagrammatic outline of principal management components within a regionally coordinated resource protection planning process.

2. Begin implementing mitigation of documented project impacts on resources currently determined eligible for protection and not expected to satisfactorily survive continued planning delays. Scheduling should be based on priorities within localized planning units.

3. Complete preliminary post-inundation inventory studies for the full management unit (all mainstem reservoirs).

4. Develop an integrated data base utilizing all available information from the full management unit. Included would be characterization of the identity, distribution, and status of regionally representative resources based on project-derived data.

5. Establish comprehensive management priorities on the basis of available information, including consultation with the professional community.

6. Design a formal interim program for implementation of continued studies needed to meet currently identified management requirements within particular project planning units and to integrate these preliminary priorities within a coordinated regional plan as soon as possible.

In sum, it has been suggested here that the various mainstem reservoir projects be viewed as a single management unit which represents a central and integral component of a much-needed regional resource protection program. Further, in meeting the objectives of such comprehensive protection planning, cooperative commitments among the variously responsible governmental and professional parties needs to be formalized. Finally, the included states need to complete and publish preservation plans and associated resource evaluation guidelines, while the Corps should prepare for professional comment a statement of management goals and policies. This statement should provide explicit reference to proposed scheduling of agency commitments in terms of:

1. planning units;
2. protection priorities;
3. mitigation priorities;
4. continued professional studies and evaluations.

Recommendations for the Lake Oahe project with respect to the above four areas of concern are discussed in following sections.

PLANNING UNITS

The use of planning units is suggested here as a means to coordinate planning decisions by identifying subareas of the project that have similar types or levels of anticipated management needs. In effect, such subdivisions promote an equitable distribution and scheduling of management attention by allowing decisions to be focused on priorities established within each unit. Accordingly, these units are defined on the basis of the expected type and scale of management efforts required for the full project. In addition, each unit must have some research-related integrity.

Three units are recommended for the Lake Oahe East Shore Survey area: the Southern, Central, and Northern units (Table A-25). The limits of these units are defined by county boundaries (Hughes/Sully; Potter/Walworth; Campbell County, respectively) in order to facilitate coordination with past and present inventory data files which are organized by county. Additionally, the distribution of site densities and research priorities within the project was considered; each planning unit includes three of the nine priority project units (greatest site densities; see Section A, Volume 3) and each can be characterized to some degree by a predominant type of archeological remains with particular management requirements. These three planning units also closely correspond geographically with Lehmer's (1971) Bad-Cheyenne, Grand-Moreau, and Cannonball archeological regions. However, Lehmer's divisions are more similar in purpose to study units, which are for integrating data, than planning units which are simply used here to differentiate management needs and organize associated studies.

Southern Planning Unit. The Southern Planning Unit (Hughes and Sully counties) is the largest in terms of area, frequency of recorded resources, and number of properties recommended for National Register protection. Management efforts anticipated for this unit are expected to be more diffuse in nature and limited in scope, however, than those required in the other two subareas. In the Southern Unit, recommended eligible resources are predominately stone feature sites where remains are characteristically limited in quantity and occur at or near the surface. Where required, data recovery efforts would be generally smaller in scale than those required at sites characteristic of the other subareas. Further, site preservation rather than data recovery is frequently a more viable option in the Southern Unit. Many of the recommended eligible sites are in positions above the

Table A-25. Summary characteristics for three Planning Units recommended for coordination of management efforts within the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey area, South Dakota.

Characteristics	Southern Planning Unit	Central Planning Unit	Northern Planning Unit
Area Included			
Counties	Hughes/Sully	Potter/Walworth	Campbell
Project Units	0-9	10-19	20-25
Acres	15,665	10,620	5,825
Shore miles	247.1	226.5	128.5
Resource Inventories			
Native American sites	102	80	47
Euroamerican sites[1]	6(12)	23(30)	23(34)
Isolated loci	86	66	46
Resource Distributions			
Total Site Density (per acres)	1 in 145	1 in 103	1 in 83
Project Units with highest densities	1,2,3	12,16,19	22,23,24
Project Units needing Nat. Reg. attention	1,2,3,5,6	12,16,17,19	22,23,24
Planning Priorities			
Protection Decisions	25	23	6
Further Evaluations	50	46	36
Nonfield Priorities	39	41	39
Generalized Qualities			
Characteristic sites	upland sites; stone features, limited content, shallow depth, generally above shore, few buried features	terrace sites; varied content, varied depth, occasional buried features	terrace sites; diverse content, often deeply buried including midden and features
Management Attention	diffuse (largely conservation)	focused (impacted areas)	concentrated (intensive at individual sites)

[1]Numbers in parentheses include Euroamerican components located at Native American sites.

shore where destructive impacts can be avoided. Thus, similar levels of management attention administered within each unit could be apportioned among a larger number of resources in the Southern Unit than would be possible in the other subareas where more intensive site-specific efforts are generally required. Priority planning attention within the Southern Planning Unit will need to be focused on Project Units 1, 2, and 3 where the greatest site densities occur and the majority (84%) of 25 resources recommended eligible for protection are located.

Central Planning Unit. The proposed Central Planning Unit (Potter and Walworth counties) is characterized by debris scatters which are primarily buried in the lower creek and river terraces and are represented by a variety of materials, including occasional buried features. Because of their position, many sites in this area are being rapidly destroyed by lake-shore and creek-bank erosion. Consequently, site preservation is a more limited option within the Central Unit. Often, partial or total data recovery would be necessary to mitigate current or projected impacts. Given the general characteristics (e.g., size, depth, content) of sites in this area, mitigative or protective requirements for individual resources or clusters of sites would normally be of a moderate scale relative to the other planning units. Priority planning within the Central Unit would be largely focused on Project Units 12, 16, and 19 where the greatest site densities occur and 13 of the 14 sites currently considered to warrant National Register attention in this planning unit are located. The 14th of these sites, 39WW203 (Walth Bay), is located in Project Unit 17 and has recently been the focus of Corps of Engineers stabilization efforts. The probability for identifying additional resources within the full survey area as a result of continued shoreline degradation would presently appear to be greatest within the Central Planning Unit.

Northern Planning Unit. The proposed Northern Planning Unit (Campbell County) contains a variety of resources ranging from small debris scatters to extensive Native American earthlodge villages. Many of these sites are buried in the lower creek and river terraces and are being destroyed by bank slumping. In contrast to the other planning areas, the general scope of management needed within the Northern Unit is characterized by large-scale data recovery concentrated at a few individual sites where extensive middens and features are exposed or where intensive testing would be needed to establish site limits or integrity (e.g., 39CA3, 39CA94, 39CA117).

Priority planning would be focused on Project Units 22, 23, and 24 where the greatest site densities occur and all six resources in this unit currently considered to warrant National Register attention are located.

RESOURCE PROTECTION PRIORITIES

All currently inventoried cultural resources have been assigned priorities for protective management. Protective measures associated with each priority are generally appropriate to the apparent types of data potentials represented by each resource. Accordingly, protection priorities recommended here are directly keyed to the research-related site planning priorities discussed earlier (see Tables A-18 and A-19 above).

Resource Protection Priority 1: Direct Management Attention. This priority applies to all sites determined eligible to the National Register. Immediate implementation of in-field measures needed to either mitigate adverse effects or to protect the site from further impact to its qualifying characteristics is warranted. Usually, measures designed to recover or protect data represented by the resource would be required. Priority 1 may apply to as many as 54 sites in the current resource inventory, including sites now recommended for determination of eligibility. Presently, determinations of eligibility have been completed for only two sites (39HU173 and 39WW15) which are located in the Southern and Central Planning Units, respectively. Continued investigations in the project could identify additional sites eligible for in-field protection.

Resource Protection Priority 2: Determine National Register Eligibility. This priority currently applies to 53 sites, including those recommended for eligibility in the present report and eight others nominated through a subsequent investigation (Winham 1983; Winham and Lueck 1983). Pending formal decisions regarding National Register status, most of these sites will require protection from in-field effects that would adversely impact their potential eligibility. Generally, such measures would be needed for sites with significant field data potentials (Site Planning Priorities 2 and 3) and not for those which contribute to proposed districts but lack field-based qualifications (Site Planning Priorities 4 and 5).

Resource Protection Priority 3: Continued in-field Consideration. This priority applies to all resources with known field-based potentials for data recovery or other scientific or historic values and which have not been formally determined ineligible for National Register consideration on the

basis of further field study. Appropriate protection measures would involve continued investigation or reassessment of relevant sites for which present documentation is insufficient for necessary decisions (Site Planning Priority 3) or, in some cases, where sites fail to be determined eligible on the basis of presently recommended qualifications. In effect, all resources with potential field-based qualifications should be subjected to appropriately designed investigation and evaluation prior to permitting any action that would preclude or adversely affect such investigation. Presently, 130 sites would qualify for interim field conservation.

Resource Protection Priority 4: Laboratory Conservation. This priority applies to all sites from which cultural and/or ecofactual materials are recovered through the management process, including those sites which do not appear to warrant in-field conservation for further assessment (Site Planning Priority 4). Continued analysis of project collections is necessary for planning decisions and should be an integral part of the management program. Arrangements should be made for computerized filing of material-related data, systematic curation of collections, and a coordinated program of professional analysis and reporting.

Resource Protection Priority 5: Archival Conservation. Conservation of associated non-material data is important for all recorded sites, including those which do not appear to require further field or laboratory attention (Site Planning Priority 5). Standardized data records should be developed and updated in appropriate computerized files for all inventoried resources. These files would be used routinely for comprehensive analyses needed to develop and support planning and management decisions and, additionally, should be made readily accessible for other professional research.

MITIGATION PRIORITIES

As noted above, development and operation of the mainstem reservoir projects, including Lake Oahe, has had a rather uniform adverse effect on cultural resources throughout an extensive physiographic unit--the central segment of the Missouri River trench. In large part, these projects have resulted in loss of data recovery potentials for a consistent range of Middle Missouri resources, primarily those occupying the floor of the Missouri valley. Within each reservoir, certain strata of topographically related resources have either become widely inaccessible to further study

through inundation or are now being uniformly subjected to degradation through shoreline erosion or permitted developments and other activities around the lake margins. Such patterning of past and potential data losses should be considered in developing appropriate mitigation plans. The manner in which surviving resources within particular planning areas (project subareas with similar types or levels of impacts) contribute toward representation of the range of known or expected Middle Missouri resources should be established through continuing integration of area-wide studies. Necessary means for preservation or recovery of representative data should then be planned and implemented. Because such plans would be subject to change in accordance with the availability of comprehensive information, they should be periodically reevaluated and updated.

In general, mitigation of past and projected information-related losses should be systematically organized within the full management unit to eventually accomplish the following:

1. Field preservation or data recovery for *representative* surviving resources.
2. Area-wide coordination of data analysis and data conservation.
3. Systematic integration of base data and dissemination for public education and professional use.

Where possible, management efforts should be oriented toward field preservation of selected resources rather than data recovery. However, certain types of recovery will be necessary on a continuing basis, both to develop the data base needed for determining and reassessing management requirements and to salvage data which would otherwise be destroyed. Field information derived in both cases would serve to mitigate impacts on specific sites as well as the effect of general information loss with respect to regional research, provided that such efforts are coordinated within a comprehensive controlled sampling plan. In fact, the management plan developed by the Corps should focus on an appropriate sampling program.

Design of the management-oriented sampling program and assignment of priorities to individual sites for field recovery efforts should be based on the relative need for conservation of in-field remains at specific types of sites which are representative of designated study units. Such a design would involve joint consideration of the currently recorded level of adverse impacts and the site planning priorities identified earlier (see Tables A-18 and A-19 above). Generally only those sites with known or potential field

qualifications (Site Planning Priorities 1-3) that are associated with moderate and high impact categories would presently warrant mitigative planning. However, in order to establish planning guidelines that would assist future management decisions, such as those involving newly planned developments, mitigative priorities appropriate to each of the five site planning categories are defined as follows:

Mitigation Priority 1: Full Investigation or Stabilization Measures. Sites determined eligible for National Register protection (Site Planning Priority 1) would warrant immediate determination of the type of effort needed to avoid or prevent further data losses due to present or anticipated impacts. If the site cannot be adequately protected from further disturbance (e.g., site stabilization, restriction of access), a full investigation of the resource should be implemented as quickly as possible. A joint program of investigation and partial preservation may be acceptable in some cases. In any event, National Register sites affected by active destruction (e.g., bank slumping, vandalism) should be scheduled for immediate mitigative work.

Mitigation Priority 2: Preliminary Protection Measures. Sites which have documented field qualifications warranting National Register attention (Site Planning Priority 2) will require active protection pending formal determinations of eligibility or ineligibility (see Protection Priority 2). Such protection would include efforts designed to prevent or alleviate active destructive impacts that may affect the site's potential eligibility. Necessary investigations (e.g., controlled recovery of exposed materials) or reasonable precautions (e.g., restriction of access) should be planned for implementation as an integral part of the management (sampling) program.

Mitigation Priority 3: Interim Conservation Measures. Many sites in the current resource inventory have known field remains of potential research interest but require further investigation for National Register evaluation (Site Planning Priority 3). Systematic sampling of these resources will eventually provide a means for determining individual site eligibilities and also developing the representative base data needed for comprehensive protection planning. Pending completion of necessary studies and National Register decisions, these resources should be protected from further disturbance. If threatened by project developments, testing and data recovery sufficient for National Register evaluation should be implemented.

Mitigation Priority 4: Salvage Measures. Certain recorded sites contain substantial in-field remains but appear to lack sufficient integrity for National Register qualification (Site Planning Priority 4). These sites may, however, contribute important data for area-wide planning purposes or certain regional research. The possible need for partial or total salvage of remaining site data should be assessed, either in planning the area-wide sampling program or if the resource is threatened by disturbance through project developments.

Mitigation Priority 5: Site Monitoring. Sites which do not appear to contain potential field data of National Register interest (Site Planning Priority 5) will, generally, not require further field consideration. These sites should be monitored, however, if disturbance is planned so that potential subsurface remains can be evaluated and data recovered if necessary.

CONTINUED EVALUATIONS

Further studies are needed to evaluate inventoried resources with respect to National Register criteria, to determine the nature of management efforts required to protect eligible sites, and to accomplish appropriate conservation measures. This work should be conducted within a coordinated plan which focuses on protection of representative resources. A controlled sampling approach, which organizes efforts within planning units throughout the full Middle Missouri management area, is recommended. The sampling program would be comprised of the following types of investigations.

Investigative Priority 1: Mitigative Efforts. Studies needed to identify data recovery or stabilization requirements at National Register sites should be programmed as an immediate priority. A systematic program of necessary data recovery can then be effectively scheduled in conjunction with other management studies required within particular planning units. Eligible sites subject to active distruction should be given priority attention. This level of work would also involve various conservation measures, such as recovery of exposed materials at protected sites.

Investigative Priority 2: Stage 2 Documentation. The second priority of the sampling program would be to provide intensive documentation of site characteristics required for determination of National Register eligibility. Where needed, this work would involve extensive testing, controlled surface recovery, and other efforts necessary for establishing site boundaries and completing National Register nominations for recommended eligible resources.

Investigative Priority 3: Stage 1 Documentation. This level of investigation would provide preliminary testing and mapping needed to establish potentials for field data recovery at known sites and newly inventoried resources. The work would be of sufficient intensity to support recommendations regarding eligibility or ineligibility and the need for Stage 2 work.

Investigative Priority 4: Non-site Sampling. Controlled reconnaissance of selected project areas should be programmed periodically. This work would allow resources that become exposed through the effects of continued operation of the lake to be evaluated. Priority attention should be given to the lake shoreline and developed public-use areas where high site densities are known to occur (see Section A, Volume 3).

Investigative Priority 5: Laboratory and Archival Analysis. The management process must be responsive to the changing status of knowledge regarding cultural resources within the management area and region. In addition to routine processing and analysis of recovered data (data conservation), the sampling plan should provide for comprehensive analysis of laboratory and archival information that would allow the adequacy of the management program to be evaluated and updated on a continuing basis. This work would include intersite analyses of patterning in material and locational variables that would provide information not obtainable from study of individual resources. This level of information will be necessary for full evaluation of National Register potentials within the management area.

The proposed sampling program should be designed for scheduling in annual cycles. The projected needs of the overall program and funding potentials will need to be considered in determining the level of effort to be apportioned within a particular cycle. Each annual cycle would include work associated with the full range of investigative priorities, such as the five proposed above. The results of each cycle of work would provide an increasingly precise basis for determining the type of representative resource sample that should be protected within the full management unit.

Impact status and site planning priorities for the full inventory will need to be reviewed for determining the composition of particular annual management samples. The types of investigation needed for mitigation, protection, or conservation measures are directly keyed to the site planning priorities (Table A-26). With completion of each annual cycle, planning priorities assigned to individual sites (e.g., Table A-18 and A-19 above) will need to be updated. The target population of sites for subsequent

Table A-26. Correlation of management planning priorities; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

	Site Planning Priorities	Protection Priorities	Mitigation Priorities	Investigative Priorities
Priority 1	National Register property	direct management attention	full investigation or stabilization measures	mitigation/ conservation measures
Priority 2	documented field qualifications	determine eligibility	preliminary protection measures	Stage 2 documentation if needed
Priority 3	possible field qualifications	continued in-field consideration	interim conservation measures	Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 documentation as needed
Priority 4	lacks field integrity (laboratory resource)	laboratory conservation	assess need for salvage measures	field sampling if needed for laboratory analysis
Priority 5	lacks field potentials (archival resource)	archival conservation	site monitoring if affected	laboratory and/or archival analysis only

NOTE: Only site-specific planning priorites are noted here. Other non-site efforts are discussed in the text. Current planning priorities are identified for individual sites in Tables A-18 and A-19 above.

cycles can then be selected from the revised priorities. Where possible, the efficiency of field implementation should be considered by selecting *target areas* which contain resources requiring more than one type of continuing investigation.

TARGET AREAS

Management work within various planning units should be organized with respect to target areas which have specific spatial boundaries and are scheduled for particular levels of investigation to meet specified objectives. Often, these objectives would be oriented toward problems associated with the area rather than individual resources. In some cases, it may be necessary to coordinate investigation of adjacent private lands in order to meet the target objectives.

For preliminary planning purposes, target areas considered to represent the most immediate current priorities are identified here. Many of these areas contain sites warranting National Register attention which are undergoing active destruction. Three target areas are identified for each of the three proposed planning units (Figure A-18). These areas are listed in sequential order, beginning at the southern end of the project. The principal types of management investigation presently needed are outlined.

Southern Planning Unit

1. Peoria Flats Target Area. An area one mile in length (roughly 250 ac), extending east from the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District, requires further assessment. Based on prior surveys (Mallory 1950; Lazio 1977a, 1977b), it may be possible to identify additional resources in this area that are related to the complex of stone features within the presently defined district. Much of this area consists of tableland outside the project boundary. Independent inspection of this private land north and east of the proposed district will need to be coordinated with evaluation of nine archeological sites within the project. The potential National Register eligibility of resources in this area could then be more fully assessed.

2. Cow/Spring Creek Target Area. Preliminary protection measures for recommended eligible resources and further assessment (with interim conservation measures) of certain sites (Planning Priority 3) are of immediate concern in this area which extends from Okobojo Point to the eastern end of the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. Recreational developments

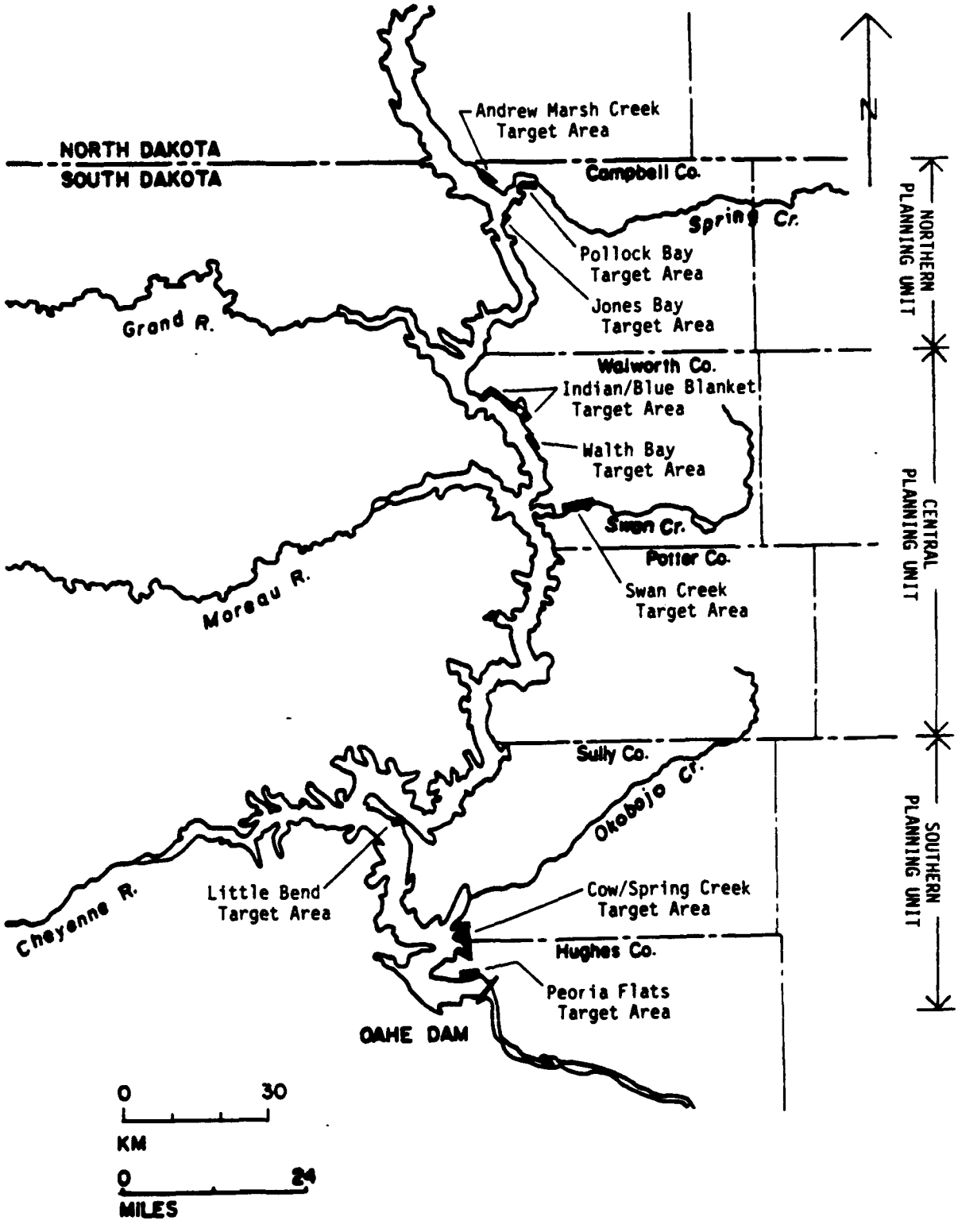


Figure A-18. Project map showing locations of nine Target Areas for suggested initial management studies within three proposed Planning Units; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

are scattered throughout this area and virtually all of the area is subject to public use. Initial studies needed to determine National Register eligibilities and associated management requirements should be completed so that plans for protection and development can be coordinated for the full area. Eleven Native American sites distrubuted along both sides of Cow Creek may provide the basis for extending the boundaries of the proposed archeological district in this area (Study Units 1, 2 and 5). Resources within the proposed Spring Creek District should be protected from disturbances that would affect their potential eligibility. Recovery of exposed materials may be necessary. The need for salvage recovery of materials or features from the lake bank along the western margin of site 39HU174 should also be assessed.

3. Little Bend Target Area. Preliminary protection measures are needed in this area which consists of the peninsula occupied by the Little Bend recreational development. Archeological site 39SL15, which is recommended eligible as part of the proposed Little Bend Archeological District, extends across the peninsula and is subject to disturbance by recreational facilities, public use, and shoreline erosion. Restriction of public access and recovery of exposed materials may be necessary to protect the potential eligibility of 39SL15 pending final management decisions for this area.

Central Planning Unit

1. Swan Creek Target Area. Preliminary protection of recommended eligible resources is of immediate concern in this area which corresponds with the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. The need for salvage recovery of materials and features from the rapidly deteriorating creek bank should be assessed pending development of formal management plans. Stage 2 documentation to clarify certain project (district) boundaries and site limits is needed within the western half of the area.

2. Walth Bay Target Area. Preliminary protection measures at site 39WW203 are of priority interest. This earthlodge village overlies strata of other cultural periods and is recommended for determination of National Register eligibility. The site occupies an area which has been designated a recreation area in the past and has been subject to active destruction through public use, vandalism, and shoreline erosion. Restriction of public access and data recovery may be necessary to protect the site's potential eligibility pending final arrangements for mitigation or preservation.

Preliminary management in this area should also include investigation along the shoreline extending north (ca. 0.8 mi) between sites 39WW203 and 39WW32. The potential for this segment of terrace, which contains five known sites, to contribute toward understanding of the stratified remains at 39WW203 should be assessed for possible National Register consideration.

3. Indian/Blue Blanket Creek Target Area. Management of a National Register property (39WW15), preliminary protection measures within the proposed Indian Creek Archeological District, and comprehensive evaluation of a unique concentration of pre-Plains Village period remains are priorities in this area which extends six miles along the lake shore between site 39WW15 on the west and 39WW40 on the east. Including site 39WW15 (Travis 2) and the presently proposed district (eight sites), as many as 18 previl age sites are distributed throughout this target area and represent the most extensive concentration of potential preceramic period components currently known in the Lake Oahe project. These sites are undergoing active destruction through use of the Indian Creek and Blue Blanket Creek Recreation Areas and as a result of shoreline erosion. Most of the affected resources require further field work (Stage 2 documentation) for assessing the extent and integrity of remaining deposits. The initial objective would be to assess the full area for National Register qualification.

Northern Planning Unit

1. Jones Bay Target Area. Preliminary protection measures for a recommended eligible site (39CA3) and further National Register evaluation of a potential field resource (39CA113) are initial objectives for this area which extends 0.6 mi along the lake shore surrounding Jones Bay. Jones Village (39CA3) is an extensive earthlodge village which is being actively destroyed by bank slumping and vandalism along the shoreline. Controlled data is necessary for development of an appropriate plan for mitigation and/or preservation and for interim protection of the site's potential eligibility pending final management arrangements. The extent of remaining deposits and projected impact of continuing degradation should be assessed through intensive controlled investigation. Extensive testing is needed to identify the eastern limits of the site, now on private land. Stage 2 documentation should also be implemented at nearby site 39CA113 to assess any potential relationship to site 39CA3 and possibilities for contributing toward understanding of certain late Woodland period remains in the project (e.g., the proposed West Pollock Archeological District).

Further assessment of potential National Register qualifications at site 39CA113 should focus on conservation of data being destroyed by active bank slumping and cultivation at this site.

2. Pollock Bay Target Area. Initiation of preliminary protection measures at three sites within the proposed West Pollock Archeological District is the principal priority in this area which includes the proposed district and adjacent private land south of the project boundary. Within the proposed district, sites 39CA15, 39CA106 and 39CA108 are subject to disturbance by public use and active destruction along the lake bank. The need to protect potential eligibilities through recovery of exposed materials and features, and possibly restriction of access, should be assessed pending final management arrangements. As an associated priority, this work should be coordinated with independent investigation of private land along the southern margin of the proposed district where two uninvestigated sites (39CA148 and 39CA154) are recorded. Cultivation in this area may be destroying resources related to the proposed district. The need for extending district boundaries should be evaluated.

3. Andrew Marsh Creek Target Area. Preliminary protection measures for a recommended eligible site (39CA1) and further evaluation of potential field resources (39CA93, 39CA94, and 39CA95) are priorities for this area which extends one mile along the lake shore from 39CA1 on the west to VanderVorste Bay on the east. Extensive earthlodge village remains at 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village) are being destroyed by bank erosion. Systematic controlled recovery of exposed materials and features may be necessary to protect the potential eligibility of this site pending final management arrangements. Further, potential National Register qualifications of known field remains at three nearby sites should be assessed. Additional field work is necessary to establish the nature and extent of site 39CA94, which appears to contain deeply buried early prehistoric deposits. Native American remains at site 39CA93, which are being disturbed by an irrigation project, may be of interest for interpreting Plains Village and early prehistoric deposits represented respectively at 39CA1 and 39CA94. Euroamerican remains at site 39CA95 (Andrew Marsh Homestead ?) are being destroyed by bank erosion but should be assessed for possible historic archeological importance.

Priorities for continued evaluation within the target areas proposed above include cases where active destruction of nominated or potential National Register properties warrant the most immediate attention and where multiple field objectives can be effectively implemented. This work should provide a firm basis for defining the scope of mitigation and other management efforts that will be needed once final determinations have been completed for currently recommended eligible resources. A systematic program for accomplishing management requirements should be designed. Active consideration of other potentially significant field resources (primarily planning Priority 3 sites) should then be scheduled as an integral part of the management plan. A comprehensive strategy for such investigations should be developed through consideration of sampling criteria established for the full Middle Missouri management area.

CONCLUSIONS

A cultural resources study of the South Dakota portion of the Lake Oahe eastern shore has been completed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. The work was carried out by the University of Nebraska, Division of Archeological Research, under Contract No. DACW45-78-C-0159. Prehistoric and historic archeological and architectural resources remaining above the lake pool have been systematically inventoried. All recorded sites have been assigned priorities for management planning through consideration of the present need for National Register protection or continued field evaluation. A basis for a coordinated management program and initial objectives for continued field studies have been discussed.

Detailed accounts of all phases of the Lake Oahe East Shore Survey have been prepared for presentation in a nine-volume final report. In addition to the covering report (Volume 1) which provides National Register recommendations and suggested planning priorities, three technical appendixes present the findings of background research and field and laboratory studies. Appendix 1 (Volume 2) contains technical reports concerning the historical and research context of the study area and analyses of recovered materials. Narrative descriptions of all recorded sites appear in Appendix 2 (Volumes 3 and 4). Appendix 3 (Volumes 5-9) provides field data records on standardized forms. These documents contribute base data needed by the Corps to identify and plan necessary cultural resources management efforts within the Lake Oahe project. A review of work accomplished, findings of the study, and key recommendations follows.

1. Prior to initiation of intensive field work, literature, data records, historical maps and other archival sources for the study area were evaluated, and a brief field reconnaissance was conducted, in order to identify specific study requirements and organize the necessary field program.

2. Extensive archeological investigations of Native American resources had been completed prior to and immediately following reservoir construction. Much of this salvage-oriented work was narrowly focused, concentrating on the late prehistoric villages occupying the soon to be inundated river terraces; much of this work remains unpublished. Studies

concerning the full temporal and functional range of Native American settlement are needed, and intensive investigation of non-terrace contexts will be required.

3. Previous historical research for the area has been limited primarily to general narrative accounts which do not address problems related to specific resources and provide little detailed documentation. Notably absent were historic archeological investigations and architectural evaluations. Historical issues and associated resources important to the study area and region need to be specified. Field and archival studies of individual resources will be required to establish material variability of interest. Material evidence of domestic settlement is particularly undefined with respect to either historical or research values.

4. Data files for the survey area include 179 sites recorded prior to the 1979 investigation. Virtually all are Native American archeological sites (n = 176), only 32 of which are known from subsurface investigations. Seven Euroamerican components are mentioned in the files, three of which were formally recorded. None were investigated. Based on the 1979 survey, all but 36 of the known Native American sites and three Euroamerican components have been destroyed by project development. Problems involving incorrect and confused entries need to be resolved in full for the prior resource inventory and key variables need to be organized for management planning and related research purposes.

5. Further ancillary studies were conducted during and following the field investigation. In the field, historic archival research was extended to include local sources of public records and interviews regarding individual recorded sites, architectural analyses of remaining structures were completed, and geomorphological studies were made at particular sites and elsewhere throughout the survey area. In the laboratory, recovered materials and feature matrix were processed for specialized studies, including artifactual, ecofactual, osteological, and radiometric analyses. In general, a wide range of specialized studies, involving both curated data and field sources, are much needed in the project area and Middle Missouri subarea to broaden the focus of research and provide documentation and interpretation for the full diversity of regional cultural properties. Studies which assist understanding of prehistoric and historic settlement processes, including procurement and use of local resources, would

particularly facilitate management needs by providing comprehensive regional criteria for evaluating site significance and defining appropriate study units for protective purposes.

6. An intensive pedestrian survey was completed for all federal land (ca. 32,110 ac) along the east shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota. Locations of archeological and architectural remains were systematically inventoried and documented, including instrument mapping and limited subsurface testing for controlled data recovery. Identified resources consist of 1) Native American archeological sites (n = 229), including earthlodge villages, stone features, and artifactual scatters; 2) Euroamerican sites (n = 52), most of which are archeological remains of rural domestic settlement, with intact structures present at only four sites; and 3) diverse isolated finds (n = 198) which consist of limited occurrences of artifacts or undefined depressions. The survey was focused on developing a uniform data base for the full inventory which would facilitate preliminary assessments of data recovery potentials needed for comprehensive management planning. However, continued field studies (generally Stage 2 documentation) and further definition of significance criteria (e.g., a State Historic Preservation Plan) will be needed to accomplish full evaluation of National Register potentials within the project. In order to assist future efforts, priorities for particular types of continued attention (site planning priorities) have been assigned to all inventoried sites. Further, tabulations of key site variability have been provided for the full Lake Oahe inventory to assist data organization and use during continued planning.

7. Based on past studies and present survey data for the project, research priorities and study units have been defined for preliminary assessments of National Register qualifications. Presently, 45 sites, which represent information potentials important to one or more of six defined study units, have been recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; relevant documentation and nomination forms have been prepared. Proposed nominations include six individual sites and seven geographically defined archeological districts which each contain clusters of research-related resources, ranging from three to eleven sites. A thematic district coordinates nominations for three individual sites and two others from a geographic district. Two nominations involve Euroamerican structures, the remainder are Native American archeological sites. Recommended eligible

resources should be protected from further adverse effects (primarily, loss of data) pending final National Register determinations and arrangements for appropriate management.

8. Adverse effects on cultural resources, associated with operation and use of Lake Oahe, have been assessed through consideration of direct and indirect impacts on the full inventory of identified sites. For the most part, adverse impacts involve documented or potential loss of important data recovery potentials. Erosion and bank slumping along the lake shore, the most extensive and destructive direct impact, is currently affecting the integrity of half the recorded inventory. A quarter of the inventory is subject to disturbance or destruction by developments and public use within designated recreation areas. Additionally, permitted uses, vandalism, and natural surface degradation are affecting certain sites in undeveloped areas of the project. Active destruction of data potentials is of immediate concern for four of the seven proposed archeological districts and three of the six individual nominations recommended in the present study, as well as for a previously determined eligible site and an independently proposed district. A systematic program for protection of eligible resources and interim protection of potentially important field data sources will need to be developed by the Corps.

9. Planning priorities that should be considered by the Corps in developing an appropriate management program have been discussed, both with respect to general requirements of the Middle Missouri management area and in terms of specific needs for the Lake Oahe project. Priorities for mitigation, resource protection, and data conservation have been identified for the full Lake Oahe inventory. A controlled sampling approach, coordinated within the full management area, is suggested as an appropriate basis for planning decisions, with use of planning units and target areas proposed for organizing and scheduling necessary protection measures and continued evaluations.

10. Continued evaluations of field, laboratory and archival data sources will be needed to design mitigation and preservation strategies for eligible sites, to develop necessary site documentation and criteria for assessing potentially eligible field resources, and to identify and evaluate presently undocumented resources which can be expected to become exposed, particularly along the lake shore. Nine target areas requiring various types of preliminary investigations have been identified for consideration as

initial planning objectives. Completion of this work would provide the basis for designing specific management measures of most immediate priority along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota.

In sum, background studies, Stage 1 field survey and documentation, ancillary studies, and reporting necessary to identify and inventory cultural resources on project lands have been completed. Preliminary evaluations of National Register significance, site integrity, and adverse project effects have been made. Priorities for continued management planning have been recommended. This work fulfills the requirements of the project contract and provides the Corps with base data and professional recommendations needed to initiate comprehensive planning for resource protection within the survey area. In programming continued studies required for the Lake Oahe project, the Corps should implement an approach that will promote regional cooperation and contribute toward development of a coordinated resource protection plan for the full Middle Missouri management area.

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A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE EAST SHORE OF LAKE OAHE, SOUTH DAKOTA: FINAL REPORT

SECTION B

DRAFT NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS IN SUPPORT OF DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR A PARTIAL INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES: LAKE OAHE, SOUTH DAKOTA

compiled by

Robert E. Pepperl and Carl R. Falk

Department of Anthropology
Division of Archeological Research
University of Nebraska
Lincoln

SECTION B

DRAFT NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS IN SUPPORT OF DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR A PARTIAL INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES: LAKE OAHE, SOUTH DAKOTA

INTRODUCTION

Full documentation and professional assessments required for determinations of National Register eligibility have been prepared for all resources recommended eligible as a result of the 1979 University of Nebraska Lake Oahe East Shore Survey. Standardized forms, maps and photographs have been produced for use by the Corps of Engineers in seeking necessary comments from the State Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council. Although certain nominations were submitted earlier to the Corps, draft nomination forms for all eight proposed archeological districts (42 sites) and three individual site nominations are compiled in this section of the final report.

As a result of the need to submit nominations at various times during the Lake Oahe study, each site or district nomination independently contains all necessary background and contextual information. However, all nominations are integrated within a comprehensive evaluation format which is comprised of study units representing generalized research and historical interests defined for the full resource inventory. This approach should assist future resource assessments and allow additional nominations to be readily incorporated within a similar or improved evaluation system.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY

National Register evaluations for the Lake Oahe project were principally made with respect to comprehensive criteria based on currently documented resource characteristics for the study area rather

than the isolated merits of individual sites. The key criterion for significance involved the importance of various sets of resources for understanding, interpreting, or documenting the diversity of prehistoric and historic cultural phenomena representative of the study region. Pending development of representative resource information by the relevant State Historic Preservation Offices, regionally characteristic study units were tentatively defined to organize the present evaluation. The level of integrity considered necessary to qualify significant resources for National Register protection was based on the ability of documented field remains to provide opportunities for controlled recovery of key data needed to realize the information potential of particular study units.

In many cases, nominated units (sites and districts) contribute to more than one study unit. Discussion of relevant significance and integrity considerations are provided in each nomination. Considerations pertinent to particular study units appear above in Section A. In general, study units are tentatively defined on the basis of uniformly available site information (e.g., types of remains providing key data recovery potential), rather than criteria requiring interpretive decisions, and simply reflect current needs for developing new research or for expanding upon prior studies within the region. Key characteristics of each study unit are briefly reviewed below.

STUDY UNIT 1: STONE FEATURE RESOURCES

Stone features, presumably of Native American origin, are characteristic archeological remains in the Northern Plains but lack systematic study in the Middle Missouri subarea. Studies of specific sites representing a range of structural variability in feature form and site composition, as well as comprehensive analyses of geographically related sites, need to be initiated. Such work is important for adequate modelling of river trench and regional settlement and for integration with more extensive studies elsewhere in the Northern and Northwestern Plains.

Minimum Qualifications: Surface evidence of patterned stone features with limited disturbance of the immediate site context. The minimum size and composition of local sample needed for representative data recovery remains to be clarified through continued investigations.

Proposed Nominations: Twenty four sites comprising four districts and one individual site nomination. Identification of additional eligibilities is expected.

STUDY UNIT 2: EARTHLODGE VILLAGE RESOURCES

Native American earthlodge villages are the most widely known archeological resource of the Missouri River valley and form the principal basis for definition of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea. However, the focus and methods of past data recovery at these sites are inadequate for many contemporary research needs and most past work is receiving only limited analysis and publication. Further, most known villages are now inundated in the study area. Continued study of the few surviving villages offers an important opportunity to build upon and expand the usefulness of prior work by investigating representative remains at particular sites, by employing systematically controlled recovery methods, particularly for recovery of ecofactual data, and by providing reliable bases for intersite comparison. Additionally, village information needs to be expanded to include sites located above the lower river terraces where most past studies were focused.

Minimum Qualifications: Accessibility of an area with limited disturbance which transects a major dimension of the expected site limits, preferably containing evidence for subsurface features or midden. The small number of surviving qualified sites is considered to represent the minimum acceptable local sample.

Proposed Nominations: Five sites comprising a thematic district which includes two sites within a geographic district and three individual site nominations. One additional site (39CA2) may prove to be qualified for inclusion through future investigation of the potential site area which lies principally on private lands outside present survey limits.

STUDY UNIT 3: CREEK VALLEY SETTLEMENT

Native American settlement of the Middle Missouri subarea is known almost exclusively from evidence recovered within the river trench. Occupation or use of tributary valleys remains to be systematically studied. Although the lower reaches of many tributaries are now inundated, the 1979 Lake Oahe survey yielded site frequencies within creek valley contexts nearly equal to that recorded along the river trench. Controlled samples of the full range of diverse tributary valley sites are needed to allow representative data potentials to be identified for protection and investigation.

Minimum Qualifications: Evidence for surface features or subsurface deposits with limited disturbance, preferably including ecofactual and subsistence-related materials. The size and composition of an ideal local sample remains to be determined.

Proposed Nominations: Thirty two sites comprising five districts and one individual site nomination. Identification of additional eligibilities is expected.

STUDY UNIT 4: RIVER VALLEY SETTLEMENT

Only certain archeological resources, primarily earthlodge villages on the lower river terraces, were investigated prior to inundation of much of the river valley. The full range of Native American settlement along the trench has not been defined or systematically studied. Representative site types need to be identified for all geographic contexts remaining above pool within the valley. Continued investigation of village resources (Study Unit 2) and comprehensive study of the full range of nonvillage sites along the valley need to be initiated and integrated with the results of past work. Resources within the Lake Oahe project will contribute information for nearly a third of the river valley in the Middle Missouri subarea.

Minimum Qualifications: Evidence for surface features or subsurface deposits with limited disturbance, preferably including ecofactual and subsistence-related materials. The size and composition of an ideal local sample remains to be determined.

Proposed Nominations: Eleven sites comprising two districts and three individual site nominations. Identification of additional eligibilities is expected.

STUDY UNIT 5: PRECERAMIC COMPLEXES

The earliest prehistoric occupations, during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic or Forager periods, had been previously investigated at only two sites in the study area and were known from only scattered evidence throughout the river trench. The present Lake Oahe inventory includes a number of tentatively identified preceramic components and suggests that others may become exposed through erosion of the lower river terraces along the lake shore, particularly near the mouths of tributary valleys. Potential sources of data which would define the range of early prehistoric use of the river valley need to be systematically identified for comprehensive study. Further study of the Lake Oahe resources will provide an excellent opportunity for determining the type of sample needed. However, recorded sites are being rapidly destroyed and will require immediate attention.

Minimum Qualifications: Evidence for subsurface deposits or features in association with diagnostic specimens (or lithic patination) and, preferably, including ecofactual remains. The size and composition of an ideal local sample remains to be determined.

Proposed Nominations: Three individual sites, two of which are included within a district nomination. Identification of additional eligibilities within the survey area is expected.

STUDY UNIT 6: HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

Material evidence of historic Euroamerican occupation of the river valley, particularly that associated with domestic settlement, has not been widely documented. Due to preinundation clearing, few historic structures remain on federal land throughout the Middle Missouri valley. Two of the four sites in the Lake Oahe project with intact architectural or engineering features are considered on the basis of individual merits to warrant determination of National Register eligibility. Although a number of Euroamerican archeological sites (largely cleared farmsteads)

have been identified within the Lake Oahe project, an adequate basis for assessing their significance (e.g., importance to regional research) is not presently available.

Minimum Qualifications: Only intact structures are considered here. Other types of remains should be addressed through differing Study Units.

Proposed Nominations: Two individual feature nominations. Eligibility of additional structures in the survey area is not expected.

FORM ORGANIZATION

Draft nominations for recommended eligible sites and districts are arranged in geographical sequence, proceeding from the southern end of the Lake Oahe project (Figure B-1). Table B-1 lists proposed nominations in order of appearance and identifies relevant study units and other key characteristics.

Each nomination consists of textual, tabular and graphic documentation presented in standardized format. Between the covering and concluding data sheets of the nomination form, the body of the text is organized as follows:

ITEM 7: DESCRIPTION
- Summary Statement
- Context
  - Previous Investigations
  - Environment
- Boundary Justification
- Composition (district nominations)
  - Description of Individual Sites
  - (includes tabular and graphic data)
- Data Limitations

ITEM 8: SIGNIFICANCE
- Summary Statement
- Discussion
  - Sources of Key Information Potential

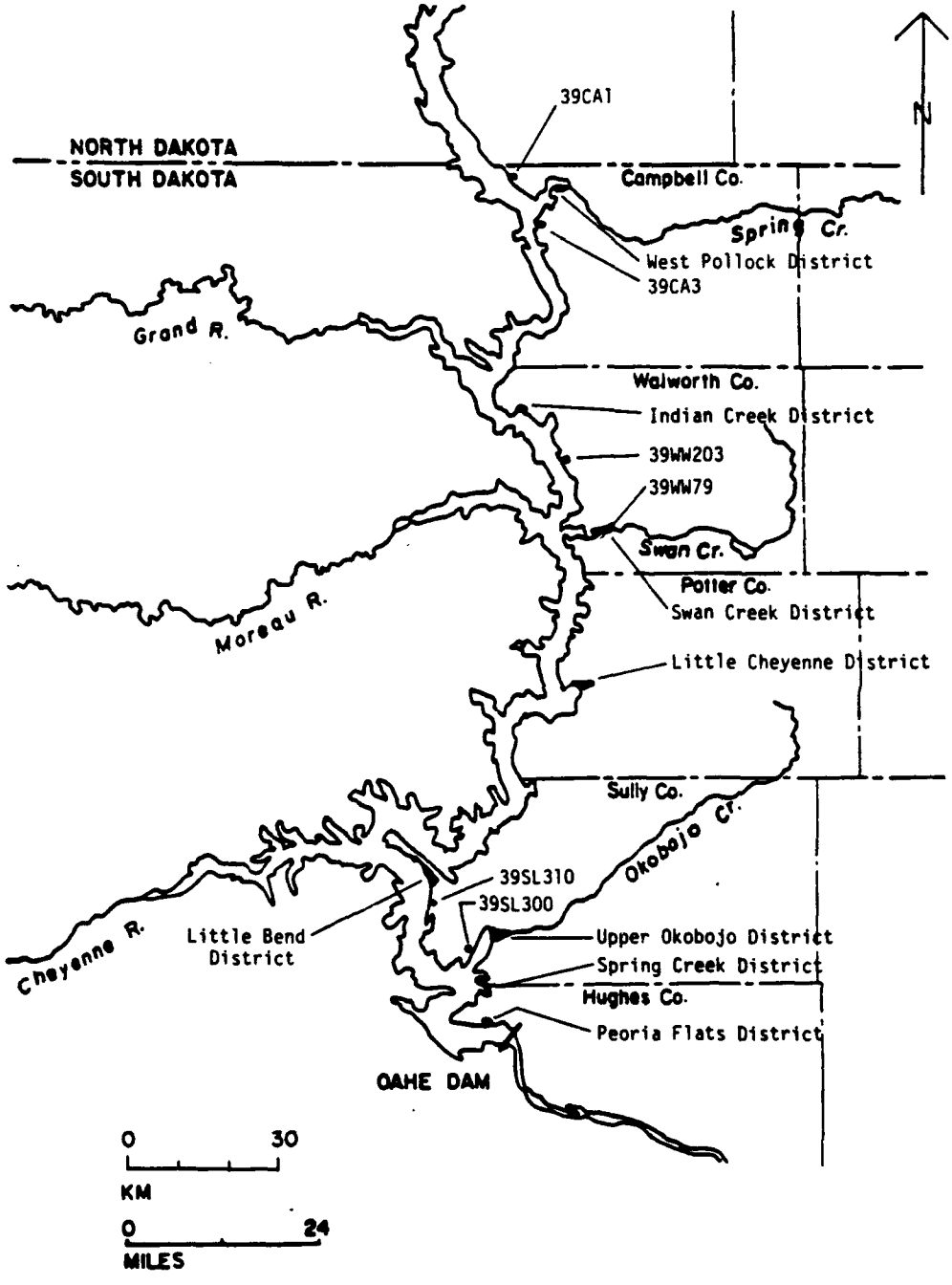


Figure B-1. Project map showing locations of all Native American and Euroamerican sites and districts presently recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Table B-1. Individual sites and archeological districts recommended for determination of National Register eligibility; 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Project Unit(s)	Name of Nominated Unit	Study Unit(s)[1]	Area (Acres)	Ownership[2]
SOUTHERN PLANNING UNIT				
1	Peoria Flats Archeological District (5 sites)	1,4	45.0	federal
2-3	Spring Creek Archeological District (11 sites)	1,3,5	242.0	federal
(2)	(Site 39HU173 submitted and determined eligible in 1982)	(1,3)	(35)	(federal)
3	Upper Okobojo Archeological District (4 sites)	1,3	170.0	federal/private
3	Archeological site 39SL300	1,3	3.5	federal
5	Architectural site 39SL310	6	1.0	federal
6	Little Bend Archeological District (3 sites)	2,4	690.0 (58)	federal
CENTRAL PLANNING UNIT				
12	Little Cheyenne Archeological District (3 sites)	1,3	65.0	federal
16	Swan Creek Archeological District (9 sites)	3	80.0	federal/private?
16	Engineering site 39WW79	6	1.0	federal
17	Archeological site 39WW203 (Thematic Village District)	2,4,5	16.0	federal
NORTHERN PLANNING UNIT				
22	Archeological site 39CA3 (Thematic Village District)	2,4	32.0	federal/private
23	West Pollock Archeological District (4 sites)	3	80.0	federal
24	Archeological site 39CA1 (Thematic Village District)	2,4	25.0	federal

NOTE: Nominated units are listed in geographical sequence. Nomination forms are arranged in the same order.

[1]Study Units are: 1 = Stone feature resources; 2 = Earthlodge village resources; 3 = Creek valley settlement; 4 = River valley settlement; 5 = Preceramic complexes; 6 = Historic architecture and engineering.

[2]Extent of private ownership is summarized in Section A (Table A-20) and is specifically identified in relevant nominations.

Each site or district nomination is organized to permit individual submission, if necessary, and contains sufficient information for independent evaluation. However, given the interrelationships among nominations with regard to significance (study units), the full set of recommended eligibilities should be jointly accessible for review. Accordingly, the present document (Section B) contains all prior submissions in order to facilitate concurrent evaluations.

Form No 10-306 (Rev 10-74)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Peoria Flats Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Dakota	49600	Hughes	065

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*
United States Army Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Clerk, Hughes County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research University of Nebraska-Lincoln

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY

The proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District contains five Native American sites within an area of 45 ac (18.2 ha). The district is located at the southern dissected edge of a broad, level upland peninsula (Peoria Flats) which comprises the eastern rim of the Missouri River valley now inundated by Lake Oahe (Figure 1). Out of the total sample of stone circle sites (n=23) recorded along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, three of the largest occur in close proximity within the Peoria Flats district. This unit also contains the only large stone mounds (n=3) identified in the study area and is comprised of the most densely aggregated cluster of stone features in the Lake Oahe project. In contrast to the usual occurrence of stone circles within tributary stream valleys elsewhere in the project, the Peoria Flats district uniquely represents stone circle remains on a prominent upland position overlooking the former river valley.

CONTEXT

Cultural resources contained within the Peoria Flats Archeological District were primarily identified as a result of Class III survey investigations of Lake Oahe completed during 1979 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, by the University of Nebraska (Falk and Pepperl n.d.). A systematic program of intensive pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing was conducted for all Federal lands along the eastern (left) shore of Lake Oahe, extending roughly 240 km (150 mi) from Pierre, South Dakota, to the North Dakota border. Within this survey unit of approximately 32,000 ac distributed along more than 960 km (600 mi) of shoreline, Native American remains consisting of 229 sites and 137 isolated specimen locations were identified. Sixty six of these sites contained various types of stone features, including 23 sites with stone circles and 43 others with one or more rock cairns, stone clusters or alignments.

Native American resources identified along the 11 km (7mi) length of the southern edge of the Peoria Flats peninsula consist of 18 sites and nine isolated specimen locations. Most of these resources are concentrated along a 5.2 km (3.2 mi) segment of the valley rim. A cluster of five sites at the center of this distribution is of interest here and constitutes the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District.

Previous Investigations. The Middle Missouri archeological subarea of the Plains region, which encompasses the Lake Oahe study area, has been the subject of extensive research, primarily as a result of salvage investigations carried out by the Smithsonian Institution and others during the 1950s and 1960s prior to inundation of various mainstem reservoirs (see e.g., Cooper 1949, 1955). A synthesis of this research is provided by

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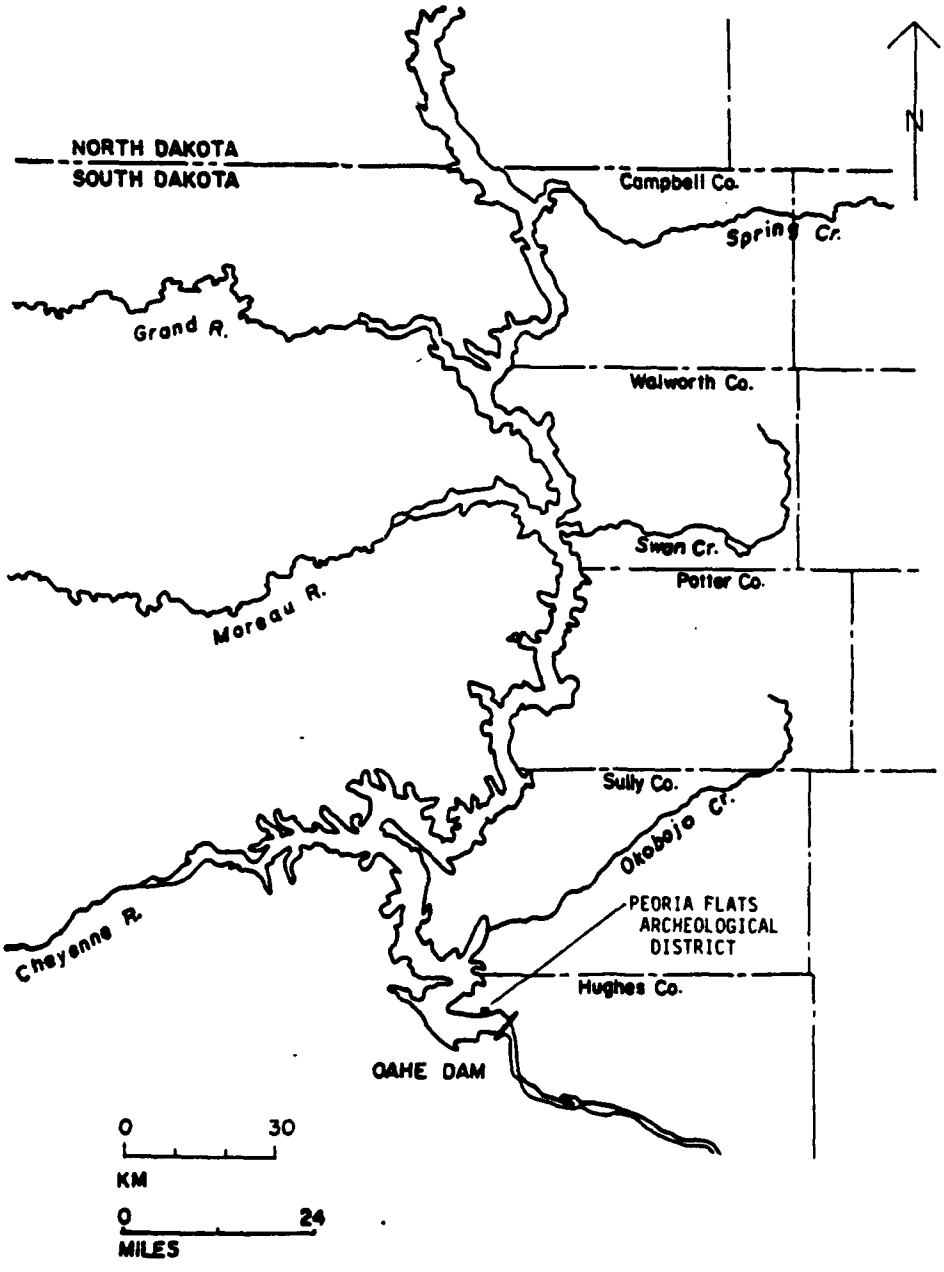


Figure 1. General location of the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District on the east shore of Lake Oahe, Hughes County, South Dakota.

Lehmer (1971); a comprehensive bibliography of reported work has been compiled by Petsch (1968).

Prior to the 1979 UNL investigations, approximately 30 Native American sites had been identified on the lower river terrace in the Peoria Flats vicinity. Salvage excavations were conducted at three sites, including 39HU1 (Meleen 1949), 39HU15 (George 1949), and 39HU26 (Hurt 1954). However, only one site (39HU48) in the proposed Peoria Flats District had been previously recorded (Mallory 1950). Limited testing at this extensive stone circle site was carried out by Bowers (unreported), Bass (1962), and more recently by the Corps of Engineers (Lazio 1977) in conjuntion with a proposed irrigation project.

Environment. In the Middle Missouri area, the distinctive Missouri River trench extends through the Missouri Plateau of North and South Dakota and is characterized by three physiographic zones (Lehmer 1971:50-53). The upper valley margins (breaks) are steep and heavily eroded. The second zone of fairly level terraces drops sharply to the third unit comprised of the river flood plain which can be as much as two miles wide. These lower units have been inundated by mainstem reservoirs along much of the central segment of the Missouri River. Four vegetational zones have also been recognized (e.g., Lehmer 1971:54-55; Gilbert 1980:12) and include: 1) short-grass plains, especially in uplands to the south and west of the river, 2) tall-grass/deciduous forest of the Missouri breaks, 3) grass covered terraces below the breaks, and 4) forested river flood plain. The dissected slope (breaks) between the lower terraces and the upper tableland (third terrace) is characterized by exposures of glacial till (cobbles and boulders). The proposed Peoria Flats district primarily occupies this slope, extending 400 m from the rim of the third terrace at 1780 ft elevation down to the lake shore at 1620 ft elevation, or to approximately midway between the upper and lower terraces.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District are defined to encompass a distinctive topographic feature occupied by a cluster of stone feature sites. This physical feature consists of an extension of the upper tableland edge and associated ridges and knolls which are separated from the surrounding slope by shallow ravine valleys along the eastern and western margins of the district. The 45 ac (18.2 ha) area occupied by the district

includes all but two of the stone feature sites recorded in this vicinity. The two excluded sites consist of a single cairn (39HU157) and a cluster of three stone circles (39HU156) which are located on the slope of an adjacent upland extension. These sites have been omitted from the present nomination pending investigation of the associated upland extension which lies outside the limits of the current survey area and may contain additional stone features.

As presently defined, the Peoria Flats district is comprised of closely distributed sites of similar types which may be culturally or funtionally interrelated and, as such, could offer additional potentials for integrated research of the full set of resources within the district. The presently known limits of all sites in the proposed district are contained within the government boundary for the Lake Oahe project.

COMPOSITION

The proposed Peoria Flats district is comprised of five Native American sites, three of which contain stone features (Table 1). One site (39HU48), the largest of its type known in the Lake Oahe area, occupies the entire width of the upland point which forms the northern end of the district, while the remaining sites are situated on small ridges and knolls distributed on the abrupt slope below this point (Figure 2). Within this cluster of sites, the broadest range and largest number of aggregated stone features recorded in the Oahe project are represented, including stone circles, mounds, and other miscellaneous configurations (Table 2). For the most part, present documentation for these sites consist of detailed records of surface features and few artifactual specimens have been recovered (Table 3). Results of work at individual sites are briefly reviewed below.

39HU48 consists of an extensive scatter (130 x 347 m) of stone features located along the edge of the level high terrace at 1780 ft elevation, approximately 280 m north of the Lake Oahe shore (Figures 3 and 4). The 75 stone features recorded at this site are principally distributed in two clusters at the eastern and western ends of the terrace point (Figure 5) and include 66 stone circles of varying sizes, 2 large stone mounds and 7 other clusters of stones (Table 4). A limited quantity of chipped stone tools (n=4), flaking debris (n=183), bone debris (n=60), including fragmented human remains, and finally, fire-cracked rock (n=6) were recovered from the surface and within the upper 40 cm S.D. of a single controlled test. No temporally diagnostic specimens were recovered during the 1979,

Table 1. Summary of Native American sites contained within the Peoria Flats Archeological District, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Temporal Assignment	Elevation (ft)	Topographic Position	Area (m^2)	Cultural Level (cm S.D.)
39HU48	stone circles, rock cairns, stone mounds; lithic tools/ debris, bone; Woodland and post-contact period	1780	nearly level high terrace edge	45110	0-40
39HU151	stone circles; unassigned	1620-1640	low ridge projecting into Lake Oahe	4902	unknown
39HU153	stone circles, stone mound; lithic debris; unassigned	1680-1700	two adjacent knolls along high terrace slope	5785	unknown
39HU158	lithic debris; unassigned	1700	top of small knoll	100	unknown
39HU179	lithic debris; unassigned	1720	south face of steep ridge	10	unknown

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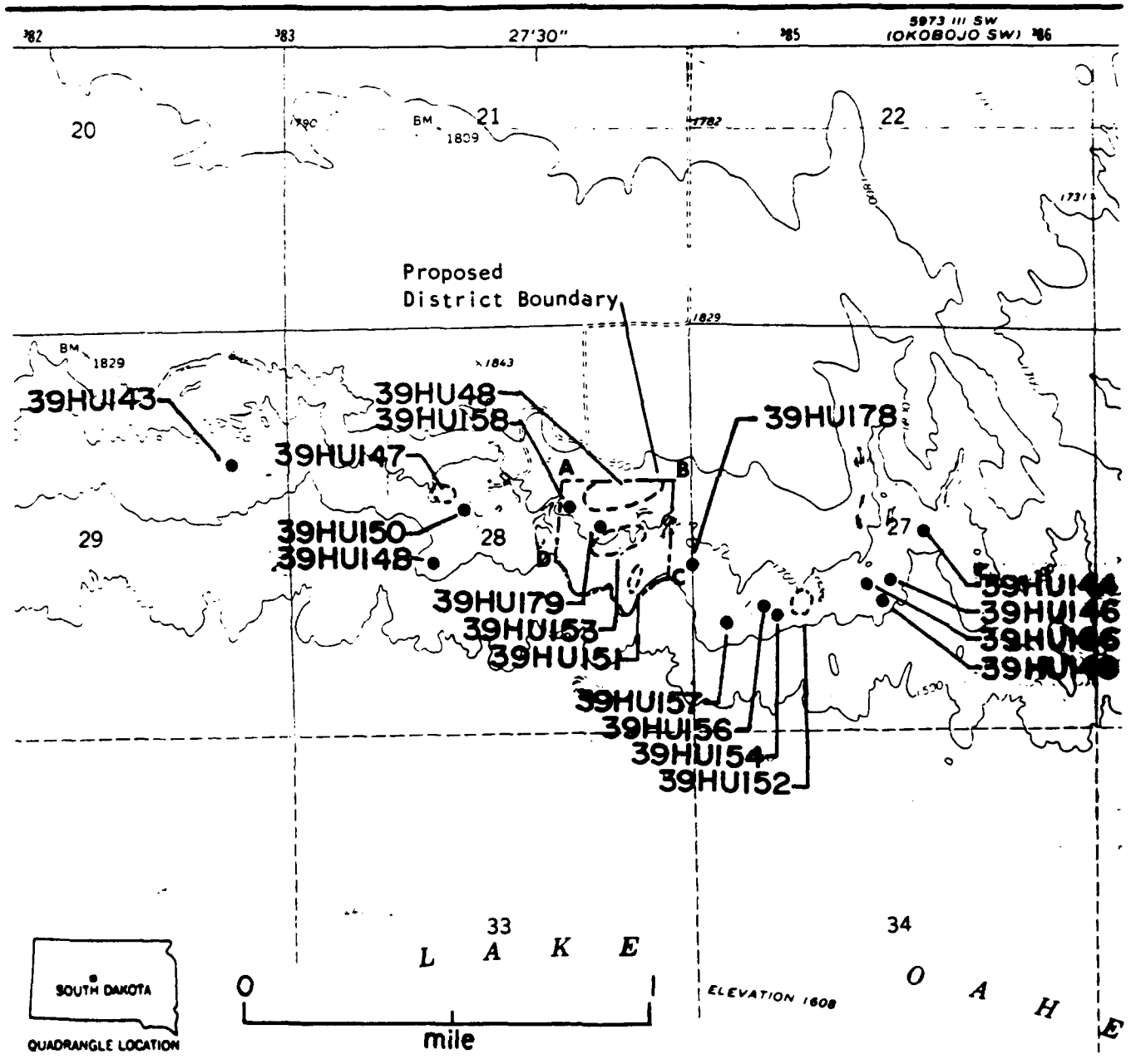


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the extent and composition of the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Oahe Dam 7.5-minute quadrangle.

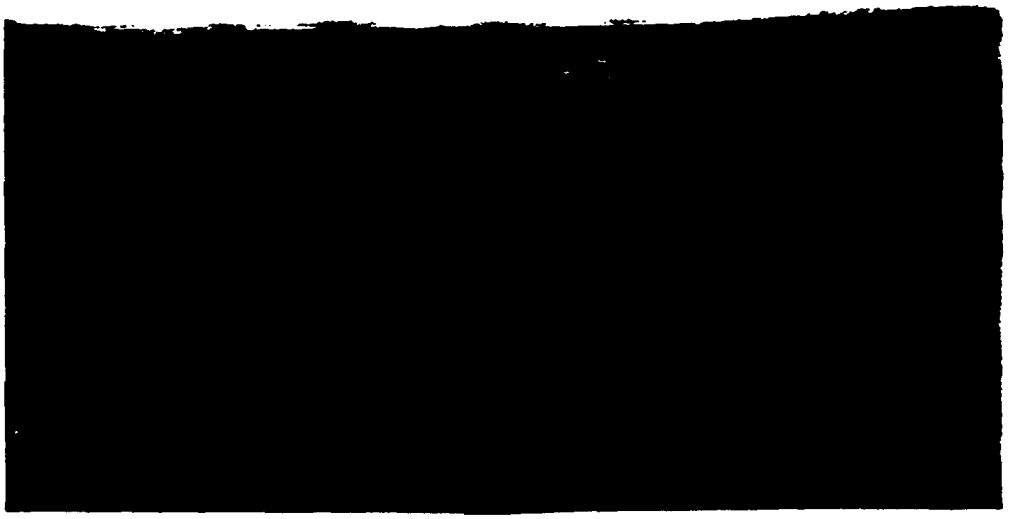
Table 2. Summary of stone features recorded from Native American sites located within the Peoria Flats Archeological District, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Type	39HU48	39HU151	39HU158	Total
stone circle	66	18	10	94
rock cluster	6	0	0	6
stone line	1	0	0	1
stone mound	2	0	1	3
Total Features	75	18	11	104

Table 3. Cultural materials recovered from Native American sites located within the Peoria Flats Archeological District, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	39HU48	39HU151	39HU153	39HU158	39HU179
CHIPPED STONE					
Biface Tools:					
pointed fragment	1	0	0	0	0
irregular	1	0	0	0	0
Core Tool:					
non-bipolar	2	0	0	0	0
Flaking Debris	183	0	2	4	3
UNMODIFIED BONE	60	0	0	0	0
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	6	0	0	0	0
Specimen Totals	253	0	2	4	3

A



B

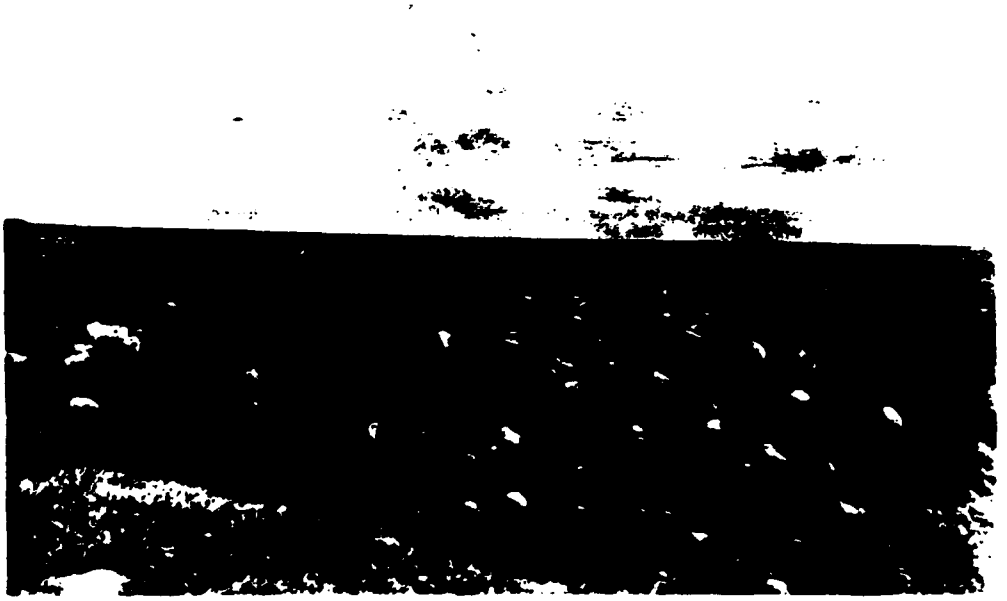


Figure 3. Photographs of resources in the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District. A) Aerial view of the district facing north (UNL Neg. No. 11-13). B) View of the terrace edge at 39HU48 facing northeast (UNL Neg. No. 5-15).

A



B

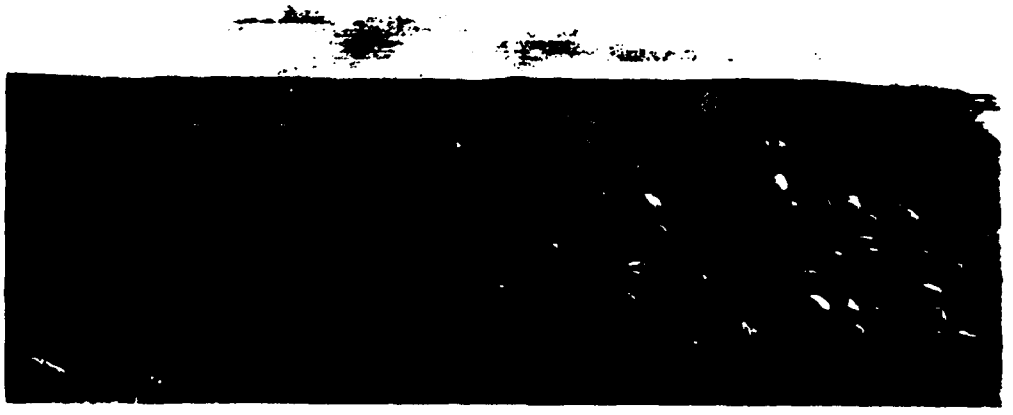


Figure 4. Photographs of resources in the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District. A) View of stone circle (Feature B-10) at 39HU48 facing southeast (UNL Neg. No. 2-27). B) View of western stone mound at 39HU48 facing southwest (UNL Neg. No. 5-12).

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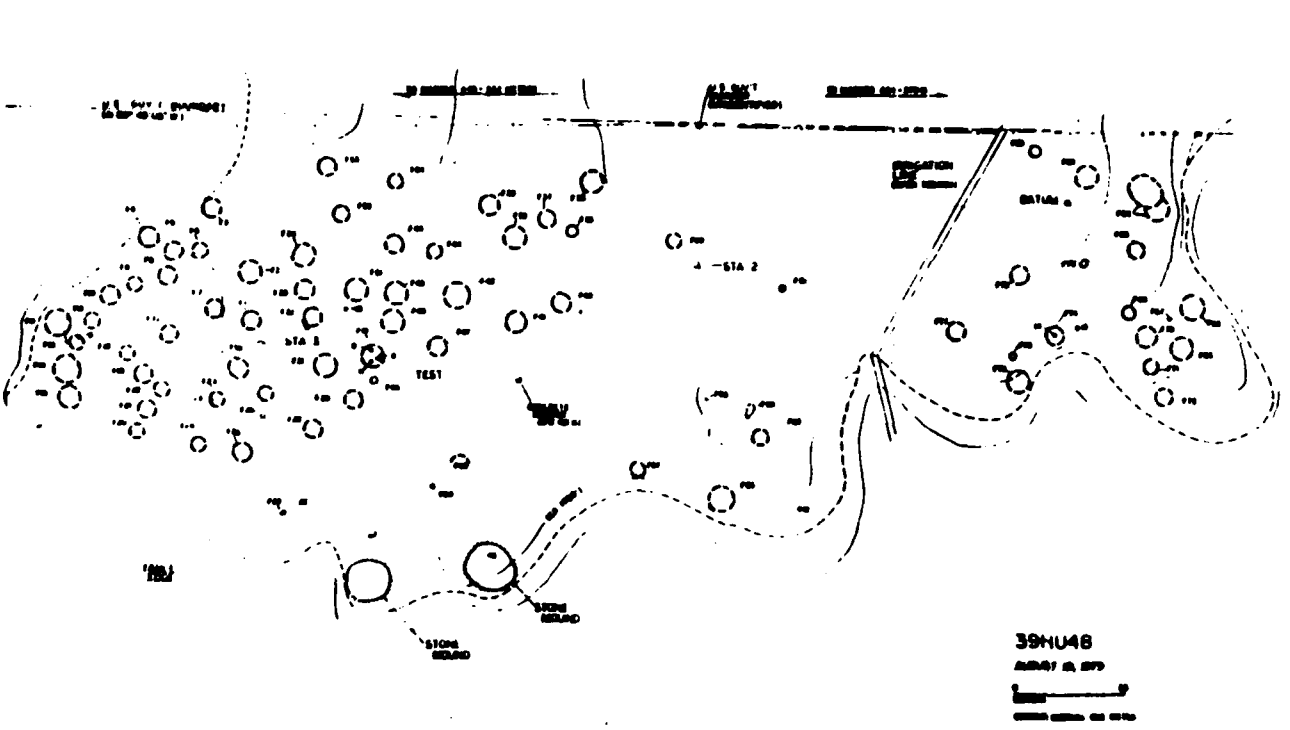


Figure 5. Contour map of site 39HU48 showing the distribution and relative sizes of observed stone features.

Table 4. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU48, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	4.50 diameter		32	
2	stone circle	6.25 diameter		32	
3	stone circle	5.75 length 4.50 width	N19°E	32	2 interior stones
4	stone circle	7.00 diameter		71	3 interior stones, edge group
5	stone circle	6.12 diameter		47	
6	stone circle	5.50 diameter		30	
7	stone circle	5.75 diameter		61	edge groups
8	stone circle	6.50 length 5.50 width	N13°E	41	1 interior stone
9	stone circle	6.00 diameter		48	
10	stone circle	6.00 diameter		54	edge groups
11	stone circle	6.00 diameter		53	edge groups
12	stone circle	6.00 diameter		51	
13	stone circle	5.00 length	N326°E	65	1 exterior stone, edge groups
14	stone circle	8.50 length	N332°E	45	disturbed; 7 interior stones
15	stone circle	5.75 diameter		75	edge groups
16	stone circle	6.50 length 5.50 width	N311°E	26	
17	stone circle	7.00 length 6.00 width	N45°E	64	edge groups
18	stone circle	6.00 diameter		53	
19	stone circle	5.75 length 5.00 width	N305°E	59	edge groups
20	stone circle	4.75 length 3.00 width	N80°E	12	
21	stone circle	5.00 diameter		47	
22	stone circle	5.00 diameter		44	
23	stone circle	4.50 diameter		46	depression (1mv.75m) SW exterior; 2 exterior stones
24	stone circle	6.50 length 4.50 width	N5°E	39	
25	stone circle	5.00 diameter		45	1 interior stone; edge group
26	rock cluster	0.40 length 0.40 width	N332°E	7	
27	stone circle	4.50 length 4.00 width	N311°E	37	5 exterior stones; edge group
	stone line	1.50 length 0.50 width	N90°E	7	3m south of F27
28	stone circle	5.50 diameter		49	ant hill NE edge
29	rock cluster				
30	stone circle	3.75 diameter		23	
31	stone circle	6.25 length 5.50 width	N356°E	35	
32	stone circle	6.50 length 6.00 width	N352°E	69	edge group
33	stone circle	5.75 diameter		30	
34	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N50°E	37	
35	stone circle	5.50 diameter		33	edge group
37	stone circle	4.25 diameter		15	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

Table 4. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU48; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
38	stone circle	5.00 diameter		28	
39	stone circle	5.75 length 5.25 width	N340°E	29	
40	stone circle	5.00 diameter		20	
41	stone circle	5.00 diameter		11	
42	stone circle	5.00 diameter		24	
43	stone circle	4.75 length 4.00 width	N72°E	21	
45	stone circle	6.00 diameter		54	1 interior stone
45	stone circle	6.00 diameter		67	edge groups
46	stone circle	5.50 length 5.00 width	N275°E	42	
47	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N4°E	52	
48	rock cluster	3.75 length 3.50 width	N48°E	9	
49	stone circle	6.00 length		24	partial ring; north sector
50	rock line	6.00 length 3.50 width	N25°E	9	
51	stone circle	6.00 diameter		68	edge groups
52	stone circle	4.50 diameter		22	
53	stone circle	4.25 diameter		14	
54	stone circle	4.50 diameter		18	
55	stone circle	6.00 length 5.25 width	N0°E	24	edge group
56	stone circle	6.25 length 5.00 width	N282°E	57	1 interior stone, edge group
57	stone circle	4.50 diameter		23	
58	rock cluster	2.75 length 2.00 width	N67°E	16	
59	rock cluster	5.25 length 2.25 width	N282°E	28	
60	stone circle	4.00 diameter		17	
62	stone circle	6.75 length 6.00 width	N72°E	9	
64-north	stone circle	10.00 length 8.00 width	N320°E	23	2 adjacent stone rings; 4 exterior stones
64-south	stone circle	7.00 diameter			
65	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N357°E	11	
66	stone circle	6.50 diameter		14	disturbed
67	rock cluster	2.00 length 1.50 width	N300°E	9	
68	stone circle	6.00 length 4.00 width	N275°E	12	
70	stone circle	5.75 length 5.00 width	N40°E	35	3 exterior stones
71	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N68°E	29	
72	stone circle	6.00 diameter		15	
74	stone circle	7.75 length 6.00 width	N334°E	9	1 interior stone
75	rock cluster	1.50 length 1.25 width	N35°E	27	

Table 4. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU48, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
76	stone circle	6.75 length 6.00 width	N311°E	22	
77	stone circle	5.00 diameter		7	80cm (diameter) depression circle interior
78	stone circle	4.50 diameter		7	
79	stone circle	5.50 length 5.00 width	N315°E	70	edge groups
80	stone mound	11.00 diameter			
81	stone mound	14.00 length 12.00 width	N310°E		
MEAN VALUES (n=67)		$\bar{x}$ = 5.73 s = 1.01		$\bar{x}$ = 36.38 s = 18.78	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

1979 UNL investigation. However previous work at this site yielded ceramics attributed to the Plains Woodland period and a metal projectile point indicative of post-contact period use of the area (Mallory 1950). Apparently these earlier investigations focused on recovery of burials from one or both of the large stone mounds and other aspects of the site were not documented. Evidence of extensive disturbance in the centers of both mounds was noted during the 1979 UNL investigation. Although extensive testing was not conducted in 1979, detailed records were made of the extent and condition of all observed surface features. With the exception of an open irrigation trench across the eastern portion of the site, the area within the government boundary (south of the fence) appears to be undisturbed. The area north of the fence is cultivated but no evidence of cultural remains was noted during a general reconnaissance of the field. Site 39HU48 is well above (160 ft) lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is not currently affected by operation of Lake Oahe.

39HU151 consists of an alignment of stone circles distributed (57 x 86 m) along the crest of a low narrow ridge which projects into Lake Oahe at 1620-1640 ft elevation (Figure 6). The site is directly downslope and approximately 250 m south from site 39HU48 (Figure 7). Most of the 18 stone circles at this site are aligned in two roughly parallel lines. These features are quite uniform in size (Table 5) and have a mean diameter only slightly smaller than that of the more varied circle sizes at 39HU48. No artifactual specimens were noted on the surface or in an uncontrolled test. A thin deposit of soil overlies glacial till in this area. The surface has been moderately grazed and is eroding along the margins of the ridge. One stone circle has been truncated by shoreline erosion. No evidence of a cultural deposit, however, was detected in the lake cut bank.

39HU153 consists of ten stone circles and a low stone mound distributed on two adjacent knolls (65 x 89 m) at 1680-1700 ft elevation on the slope directly below and roughly 150 m south of site 39HU48 (Figure 8). The lake shore is approximately 120 m to the south. The stone circles at this site range from 3.8 to 5.5 m in diameter (Table 6) and generally are smaller than those at sites 39HU48 and 39HU151. The stone mound at this site is probably the "south mound" referred to by Bass (1962) in his field notes for site 39HU48. An 8 x 10 ft area was excavated by Bass into the center of the mound; human remains and limited Woodland period ceramics were recovered, suggesting this mound may be culturally related to the two similar but larger features at site 39HU48. Possible relationships of the mounds to

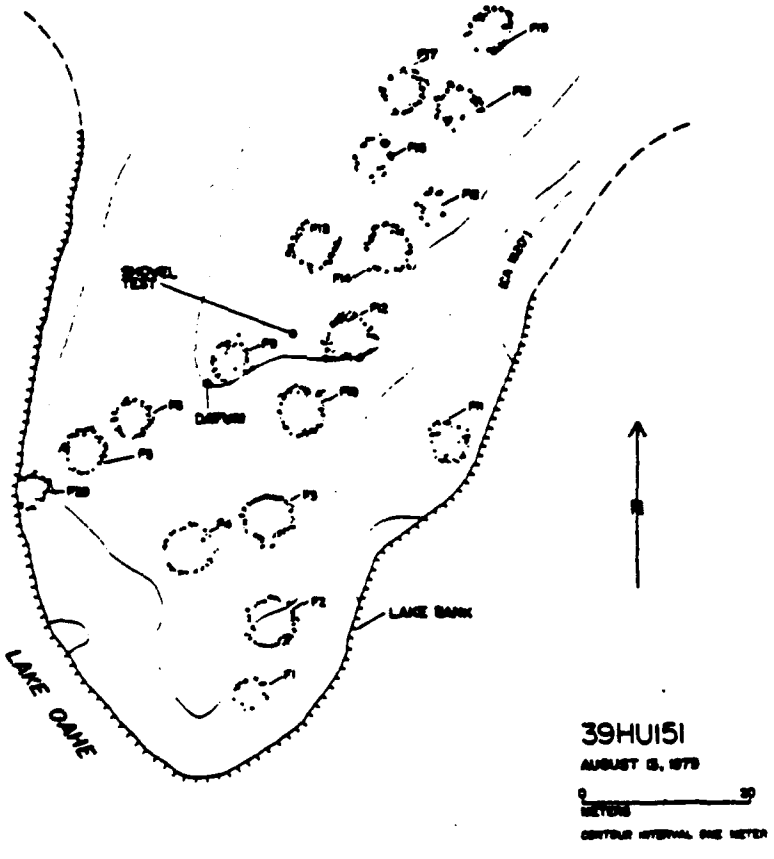
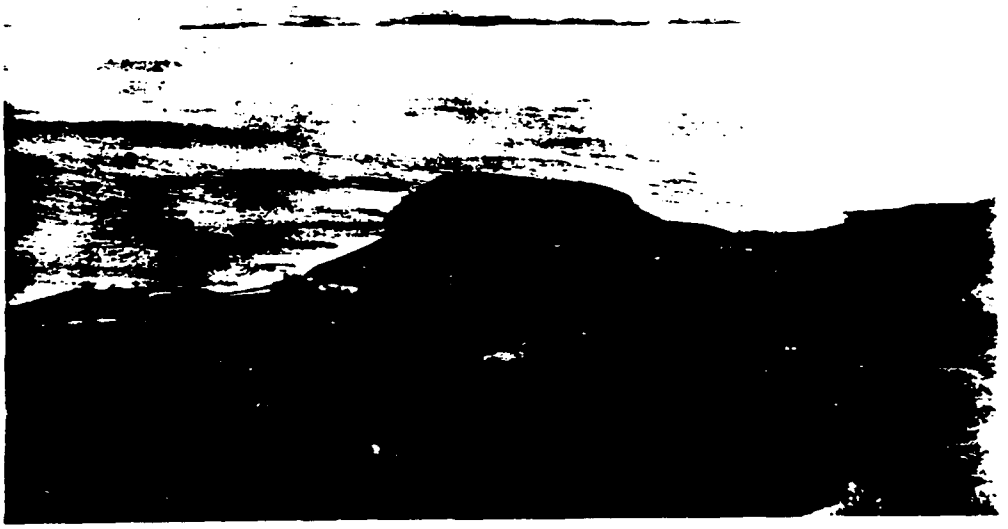


Figure 6. Contour map showing the distribution and configuration of stone circles at site 39HU151, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 7. Photographs of resources in the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District. A) Overview of site 39HU151 facing south from the terrace edge at site 39HU48 (UNL Neg. No. 5-20). B) General view of site 39HU151 facing north upslope toward site 39HU48 (UNL Neg. No. 36-22).

Table 5. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU151; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	4.25 diameter		15	
2	stone circle	5.50 length 5.00 width	N25°E	44	edge group
3	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N341°E	46	1 interior stone; edge group
4	stone circle	5.50 diameter		31	
5	stone circle	5.25 diameter		40	edge group
6	stone circle	4.75 diameter		31	
7	stone circle	5.25 length 5.00 width	N275°E	36	1 interior stone, 1 exterior stone
8	stone circle	5.00 diameter		53	edge group
9	stone circle	5.50 length 5.00 width	N304°E	42	edge groups
10	stone circle	6.00 diameter		40	2 interior stones; edge group
11	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N334°E	30	edge group
12	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N346°E	27	
13	stone circle	4.50 length 4.00 width	N11°E	10	
14	stone circle	5.50 length 6.50 width	N348°E	13	
15	stone circle	6.00 length 5.00 width	N16°E	30	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

Table 5. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU151; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
16	stone circle	5.50 length 5.00 width	N354°E	27	edge group
17	stone circle	6.00 length 5.00 width	N34°E	28	
18	stone circle	5.00 length 4.50 width	N37°E	31	east edge of circle on band edge
MEAN VALUES (n=18)		$\bar{x}$ = 5.42 s = 0.53		$\bar{x}$ = 31.89 s = 11.14	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

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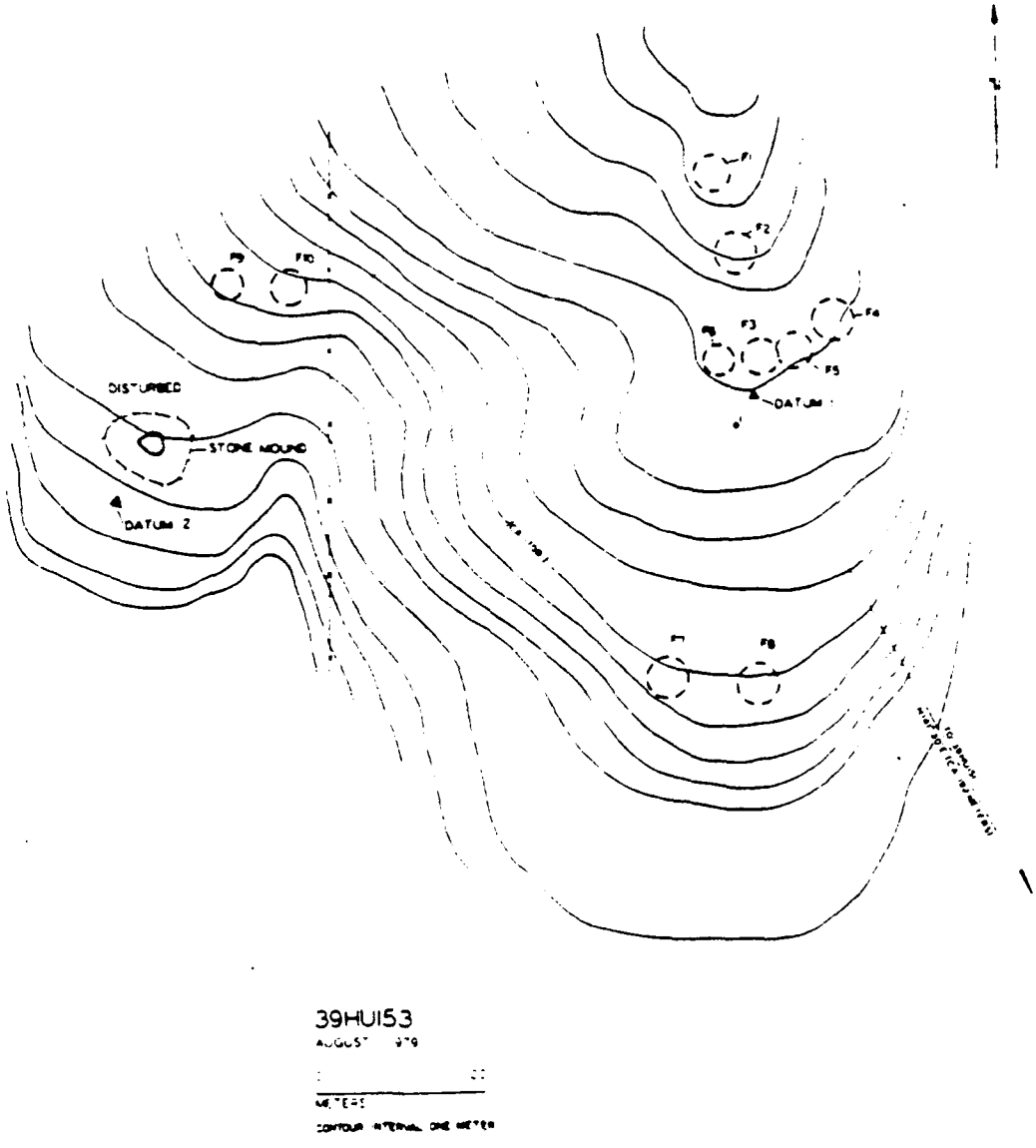


Figure 8. Contour map showing the distribution and size of stone features recorded at site 39HU153, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Table 6. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU153; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Diameter (m)	Stone Count	Comments
1	stone circle	5.50		
2	stone circle	5.00		
3	stone circle	4.45		
4	stone circle	5.05		
5	stone circle	4.85		
6	stone circle	4.00		
7	stone circle	5.15		
8	stone circle	5.25		
9	stone circle	3.80		
10	stone circle	4.50		
11	stone mound	9.00	70	pothole near center of mound 3 x 3 x 0.8 m
MEAN VALUES (n=10)		$\bar{x}$= 4.85		
		s= 0.58		

stone circles at either site have not been determined. The eastern portion of 39HU153 (east of the fence) has been grazed and is well exposed (Figure 9). The western portion is covered by moderate to dense grass and is not readily visible; other features may be present in this area. The site is situated 60-80 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is currently not affected by operation of Lake Oahe.

39HU158 is located at 1700 ft elevation on the top of a small knoll roughly 100 m north of the east shore of Lake Oahe and approximately 75 m southwest of 39HU48. One fragment of chipped stone flaking debris and three non-tool cores were collected from the surface of the site, which covers an estimated 100 m^2 area (Figure 10). The site is not presently assignable to a specific cultural period. This small scatter of lithic debris is located 80 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is currently grazed but not otherwise affected by the operation of Lake Oahe.

39HU179 is located at 1720 ft elevation on the surface of the south face of a steep ridge slope ca 50 m directly below 39HU48. The shore of Lake Oahe is approximately 200 m to the south. A small scatter of chipped stone flaking debris (3) was collected from a 10 m^2 area. A temporal assignment has not been made. The site is located 100 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is currently not affected by the operation of Lake Oahe.

DATA LIMITATIONS

The presence of subsurface remains has been confirmed only at site 39HU48. The remaining four sites in the proposed Peoria Flats district are known only by surface materials or features and the liklihood for intact subsurface deposits has not been defined. Additionally, potentials for taxonomic assignment of these sites on the basis of current data is limited. Materials from sites 39HU158 and 39HU179 are restricted to lithic debris and no specimens were encountered at site 39HU151. In general, only limited quantities of artifactual materials would be expected at any of the sites in the proposed district.

Past disturbances to cultural resources within the district are apparent at two sites. An irrigation trench extends through the eastern portion of site 39HU48, though there is no evidence for destruction of particular surface features or deposits. Past excavation and pothunting have resulted in partial destruction of the mounds at 39HU48 and 39HU153. Site 39HU48 may have extended northward beyond the current fence but cultivation in this area would

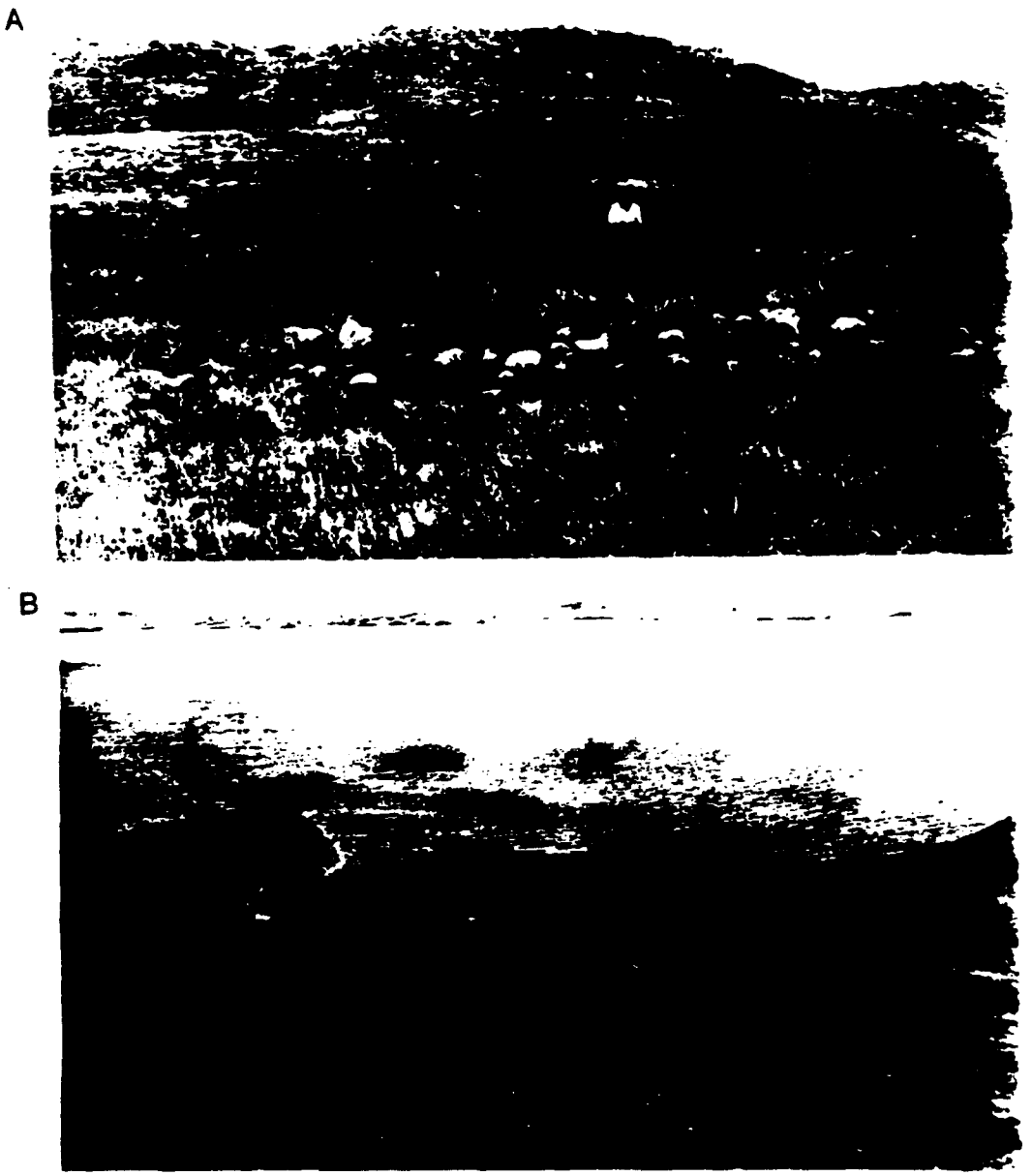


Figure 9. Photographs of resources in the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District. A) View of stone mound at 39HU153 facing north toward 39HU48 on high terrace in background (UNL Neg. No. 2-24). B) General view of 39HU153 facing south from 39HU48 (UNL Neg. No. 2-32).

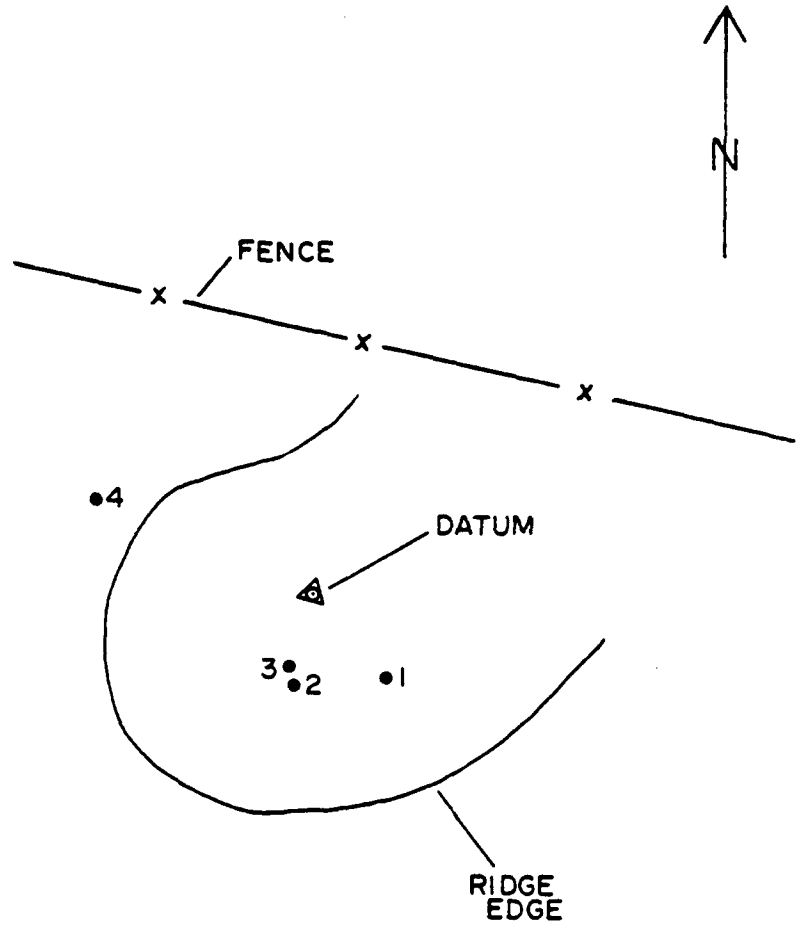


Figure 10. Plan map showing the distribution of collected lithic specimens at site 39HU158, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

have destroyed any stone features that may have been present outside federal property. Surface and bank erosion was noted at site 39HU151 where at least one stone circle has been disturbed by slumping of the lake bank.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The significance of the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District lies principally in opportunities for recovery of data concerning the numerous stone features at three of the five sites in the district (Study Unit 1). Most importantly, these resources can contribute uniquely to research of stone feature remains by merit of the anomalous physical context occupied by the proposed district and the presence of types and quantities of features which apparently do not remain elsewhere in the study area.

DISCUSSION

Stone features are a common but largely unstudied aspect of Native American settlement of the Plains. The stone mounds in the proposed district, apparently Woodland period burial mounds, are the only features of this type recorded in the study area. Stone circles are more commonly represented but do not occur in as closely aggregated patterns as represented in the Peoria Flats district. Additionally, the district provides the only example of stone circles occurring in upland positions overlooking the former river valley. Accordingly, the Peoria Flats district offers a unique opportunity to expand the concerns of past research concerning Native American use of the river trench in the Middle Missouri subarea (also see General Significance Statement). This potential centers principally on study related to surface features represented at three sites within the district.

Surface Features. Stone circles are the predominant forms represented at site 39HU48, 39HU151 and 39HU153. These features, often labeled "tipi rings' are generally considered to mark temporary dwelling locations associated with nomadic settlement systems (cf. Kehoe 1958, 1960; Malouf 1961). Studies in surrounding regions indicate that both prehistoric and historic occupations are represented by such remains (e.g., Flayharty and Morris 1974; Good and Hauf 1979; Haberman and Schneider 1975; Hoffman 1973; Jensen 1973; Keyser 1979; Molloy 1950). In addition to comparative evaluations with respect to similar site types in contrasting contexts elsewhere in the study area, investigation of intrasite and intradistrict variability in the construction, morphology, and distribution of stone features should contribute importantly

toward understanding associated patterns of settlement and land use which presently remain undefined in the Middle Missouri area.

Although earthen burial mounds attributed to Woodland period populations have been previously investigated at a number of sites along the Missouri River trench in North and South Dakota, largely west of the river (e.g., Neuman 1975), information concerning stone mounds has not been systematically developed. The possibility that the mounds at sites 39HU48 and 39HU153 are of Woodland period origin would afford an opportunity to expand upon prior studies of mortuary practices and related objectives for this period which at present, is not well defined within the Middle Missouri area.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 45 ac (18.2 ha)

UTM REFERENCES See continuation page

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation page

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
R.E. Pepperl, J.R. Bozell and C.R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION
Division of Archeological Research

DATE
April 1984

STREET & NUMBER
University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE
472-2412

CITY OR TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided for major juncture points around the district margin beginning at the northwest corner of the district

	ZONE/EASTING/NORTHING (meters)
A)	14/384120/4226510
B)	14/384590/4226510
C)	14/384540/4226160
D)	14/384380/4925990
E)	14/384220/4226110
F)	14/384110/4226250

Verbal Boundary Description. Beginning at the northwest corner of the district (point A) and proceeding in a clockwise manner, the district margin extends east along the fenceline (government boundary) for 470 m to the center of a narrow ravine valley (point B); then, south/southwest down the valley slope for 270 m to the Lake Oahe shoreline (point C) where the margin of the district extends ca 450 m west along the shore to another ravine valley (point D) which marks the western margin of the district. This valley extends 240 m north, returning to point A.

Universal Transverse Mercator references for individual sites within the proposed Peoria Flats Archeological District are provided in Table 7.

Table 7. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for major juncture points of individual site boundaries within the proposed Peoria Flats ARcheological District, Hughes County, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
39HU48		
A) northeast corner	384480	4926500
B) southeast corner	384495	4926450
C) southwest corner	384190	4926400
D) northwest corner	384240	4926500
39HU151		
A) center of site	384390	4926110
39HU153		
A) center of eastern area	384390	4926270
B) center of western area	384245	4926225
39HU158		
A) center of site	384120	4926385
39HU179		
A) center of site	384255	4926320

Form No 10 306 (Rev 10-74) DRAFT (TO BE FINAL TYPED ON BLUE FORMS)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Spring Creek Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Dakota	49600	Hughes	065

3 CLASSIFICATION

X MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

___ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Clerk, Hughes County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Archeological Survey Investigations along the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research-University of Nebraska

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_ DETERIORATED	_ UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	_ ALTERED	_ MOVED DATE_____
_ FAIR	_ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The proposed Spring Creek Archeological District is comprised of eleven Native American sites and seven isolated Native American specimen locations which occupy a land area of 242 ac (98 ha) within the Spring Creek Recreation Area administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. In addition to stratified deposits at one location, seven other sites contain intact surface features comprised of stone remains such as stone circles and various rock clusters and cairns. These resources are concentrated along both sides of a 3 km (2 mi) long segment of the lower reaches of the former Spring Creek channel, an eastern tributary of the Missouri River now inundated by Lake Oahe (Figure 1). This geographic unit, in conjunction with other select Lake Oahe properties, offers significant opportunities for investigation of previously unstudied creek valley settlement patterns and stone feature remains within the Middle Missouri subarea.

CONTEXT

All cultural resources comprising the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District were identified as a result of Class III survey investigations conducted in 1979 by the University of Nebraska (UNL) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl, in preparation). An intensive (100% coverage) pedestrian survey was completed for all Federal lands (ca. 32,000 ac) along the east shore of Lake Oahe. This unit extends approximately 240 km (150 mi) from the dam axis near Pierre, South Dakota to the North Dakota border. Evidence of Native American habitation and resource use, including villages, stone features, and various debris scatters, were identified at 229 sites and 137 isolated locations. Extensive, controlled surface investigations and a limited program of controlled subsurface testing were also implemented to document and to assess the recorded resource inventory. Potentially productive lake bank exposures of buried pre-village remains were recorded at only three previously unknown locations during the 1979 survey. One of these sites (37HU174) is located within the Spring Creek District. Sixty four sites containing stone features were identified within both creek valley and river valley contexts. Of this sample, the most densely distributed example of creek valley sites with stone features is represented by the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. One of these sites (39HU173) was previously determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (Pepperl and Falk 1981).

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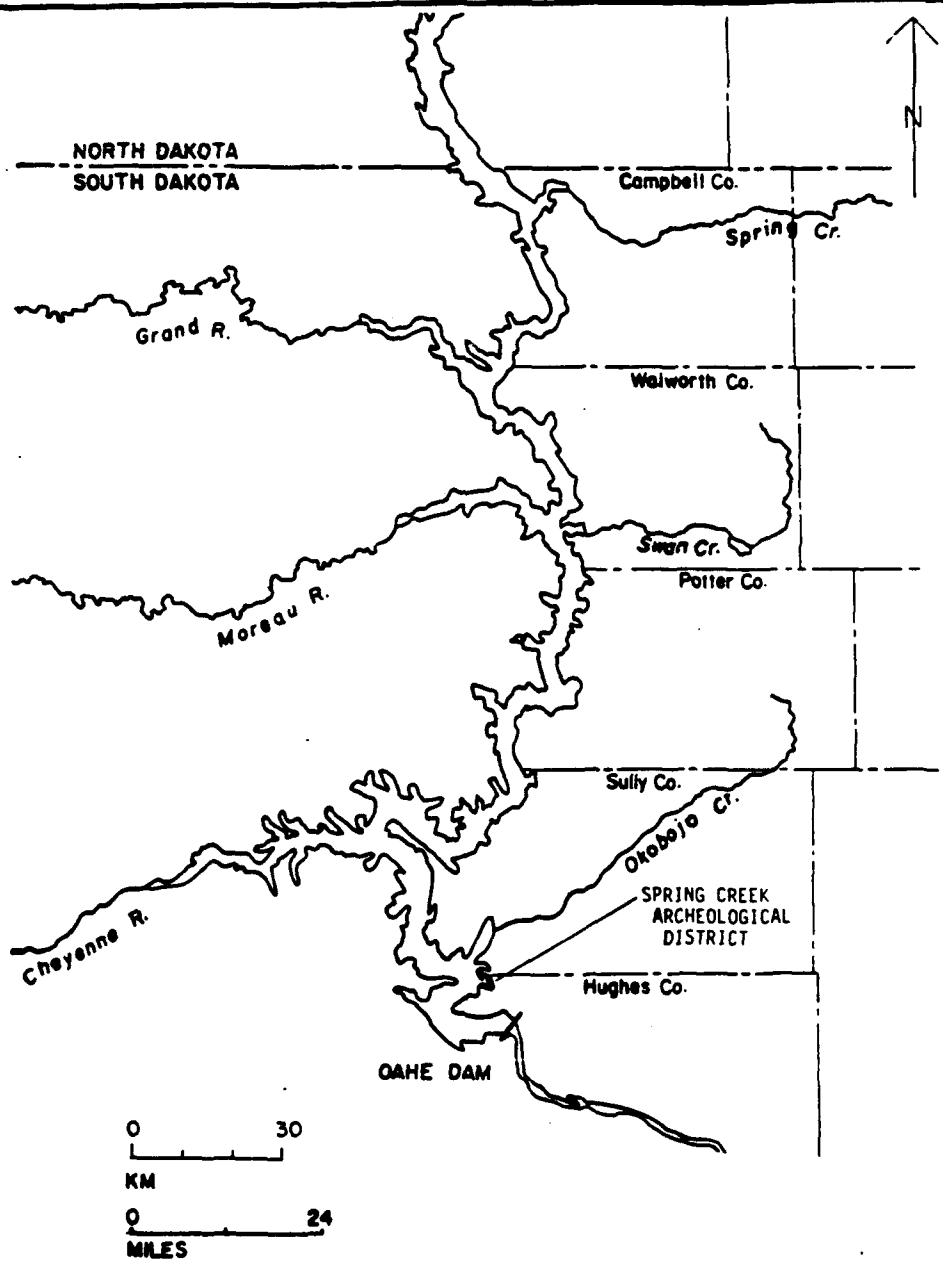


Figure 1. Map showing the general location of the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District within the Lake Oahe project, Hughes and Sully counties, South Dakota.

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ENVIRONMENT

Spring Creek is one of few relatively small eastern tributaries of the Missouri River, a situation attributed to the effects of Pleistocene glacial advancement within the Missouri Plateau area of the Northern Plains region, the western and southern limits of which are marked by the deeply incised river trench (see e.g., Flint 1957:168-169; Lehmer 1971:49-50). Deposits of transported glacial till, including cobbles and boulders, are exposed on the small ridges and knolls of the valley rim at the edge of the flat, treeless, loess uplands along the lower reaches of Spring Creek. The lower terraces and bottomland of the creek valley and the river trench are inundated by Lake Oahe. Prior to inundation, the heavily dissected walls of the canyon-like valley of Spring Creek dropped sharply over 100 ft to the narrow creek bottom. The Missouri River channel was located 2 km (1.2 mi) to the west.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Extensive previous survey and excavation efforts wihin the Middle Missouri Archeological subarea of the Plains were largely salvage programs carried out from the late 1940s to early 1960s by the Smithsonian Institution-River Basin Surveys and others prior to construction of five mainstem reservoirs including Oahe (Lehmer 1971:3-7). Major excavations were limited primarily to earthlodge village remains located on the lower river terraces. Previllage components received little attention although occasional sites, particularly Woodland period mounds, were excavated (e.g., Neuman 1975) and limited preceramic remains were also reported (e.g., Neuman 1964). Creek valleys and upper elevations within the river breaks zone were not intensively investigated. No resources were previously identified within the general Spring Creek area.

DISTRICT BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed Spring Creek Archeological District is defined to include all intact evidence of Native American utilization of a distinct geographic unit previously unstudied within the Middle Missouri subarea, in this case, the lower reaches of Spring Creek. However, one site (39HU182) which has been largely destroyed by a major land slip is excluded outside the district boundary.

The geographic space (ca. 242 ac) encompassing this concentration of resources consists of narrow (ca. 50-400 m wide) shoreline strips along each side of the creek valley rim

extending from a site (39HU174) recorded at the mouth of the valley to the uppermost site (39HU169) located 3 km (2 mi) upstream (Figure 2). For the most part, the limits of this unit follow the present U.S. Government property line which is marked in the field by boundary monuments and, in some cases, by fence lines.

In view of the importance of the total unit to investigation of land use and settlement patterns, each site within this cluster of resources is relevant to the descriptive integrity of the District and thus is a necessary component of the proposed National Register property. Only areas inundated by the Lake Oahe embayment are excluded from consideration. The known limits of all included resources are contained entirely within the U.S. Government property boundary.

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The principal components of the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District (Table 1) consist of: 1) a complex of stone feature remains (Table 2) located along both sides of the valley which involve extensive surface feature and debris scatters at two sites as well as limited remains or single features at five sites; 2) an extensive lithic and ceramic site with stratified deposits located at the juncture of the creek and river valleys; 3) three lithic debris scatters situated at upper elevations on narrow ridges south of the former creek channel, and, 4) seven isolated chipped stone specimens distributed along the length of the southern edge of the district.

Ceramic materials recovered at one site and lithic specimens from three sites indicate that preceramic, Woodland, and Plains Village period occupations are represented within the district.

Cultural materials recovered at seven of the eleven sites are summarized in Table 3. Brief site-specific descriptions are provided below.

39HU169 is located on a small ridge peninsula extending from the south shore of the Lake Oahe embayment at 1630 ft elevation. Cultural materials are located within 20-40 m of the shoreline. Two stone circles and a small scatter of chipped stone tools, flaking debris and bone fragments were observed within a surface area of 15 x 33 m (Figure 3). Pertinent characteristics of the two stone circles (Figure 4A) are summarized in Table 4. Chipped stone debris ($n=2$) were recovered (0-5 cm S.D.) within one of five small uncontrolled

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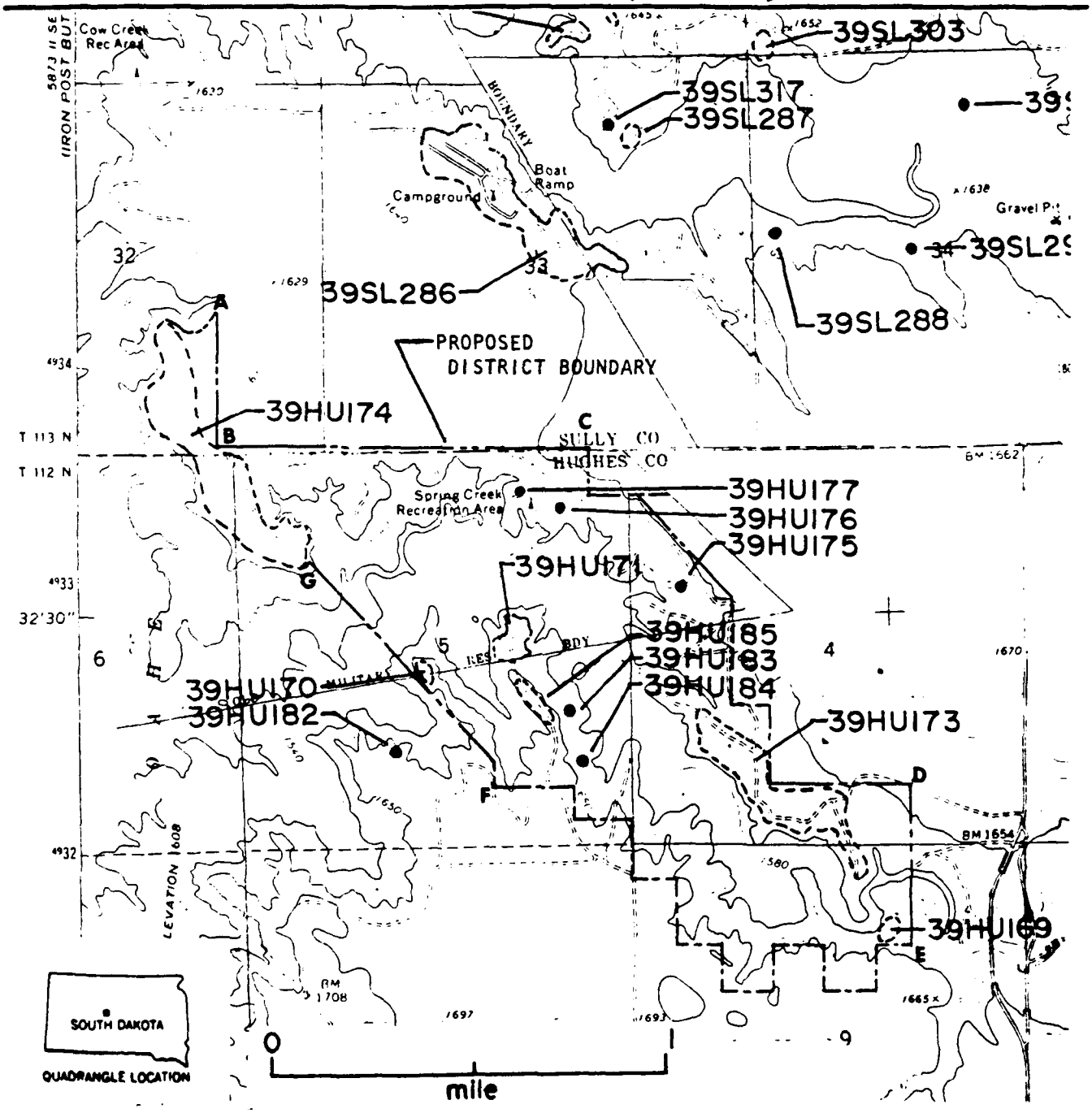


Figure 2. Map showing site locations and boundaries of the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Okobojo SW 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Table 1. Summary of Native American sites contained within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Content and Temporal Assignment	Elevation (feet)	Topographic Position	Area (m^2)	Cultural Materials (cm S.D.)
39MU169	stone circle, lithic debris and tools, bone; unassigned	1630	rounded knoll	495	0-5
39MU170	lithic debris and tools, bone; unassigned	1670	sloping ridge knoll	2420	0-20
39MU171	stone circles and clusters, lithic debris and tools; unassigned and preceramic ?	1630-1640	broad point	88,560	unknown
39MU173	stone circles, clusters and cairn, lithic debris and tools, bone; Woodland, Plains Village; determined eligible to National Register (1981)	1625-	two nearly level land points	1,000,000	0-20
39MU174	lithic debris and tools, ceramic, bone, shell, fire-cracked rock; two Plains Village components and preceramic (?) level	1620-1630	broad sloping point	172,500	0-170 (stratified)
39MU175	stone circle; unassigned	1630	rounded knoll	1517	unknown
39MU176	rock cairn; unassigned	1630	rounded point	25	unknown
39MU177	stone circle; unassigned	1630	narrow point	289	unknown
39MU183	lithic tool and debris; unassigned	1660	narrow high ridge	750	unknown
39MU184	lithic debris; unassigned	1630	sloping ridge knoll	30	unknown
39MU185	lithic debris, rock cairn; unassigned	1640	sloping ridge knoll	10	unknown

Table 2. Summary of stone features recorded at Native American sites within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District; Lake Oahe Eastern Shore, South Dakota.

Site Number	Feature Frequencies				Circle Characteristics	
	Stone Circle	Rock Cluster	Rock Cairn	Total	Mean Diameter (m)	Mean Stone Count
39HU169	2	0	0	2	5.50	17
39HU171	12	7	1	20	5.52	24
39HU173	11	9	1	21	5.92	18
39HU175	5	0	0	5	5.20	-
39HU176	0	0	2	2	-	-
39HU177	2	0	0	2	5.63	44
39HU185	0	0	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	32	16	5	53		

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Table 3. Summary of cultural materials recovered from Native American sites located within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District; Lake Oahe Eastern Shore, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	HU169	HU170	HU171	HU173	HU174	HU183	HU184	Total
BIFACE TOOLS:								
unnotched, triangular			1	1				2
notched, triangular				2	2			4
pointed fragment			1		2			3
ovoid		2	1	1	1			5
irregular				1		1		2
edge frag./segment				1	1			2
FLAKE TOOLS:								
endscraper	2	1	1					4
tabular, retouched					1			1
other, retouched				1	12			13
CORE TOOLS:		2	1		6			9
FLAKING DEBRIS:	4	47	13	95	983	4	6	1152
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK:				16	3			19
CERAMICS:								
rimsherds					3			3
bodysherds					27			27
UNMODIFIED BONE:	2	2		14	299			317
SHELL:					3			3
TOTALS	8	54	18	132	1343	5	6	1566

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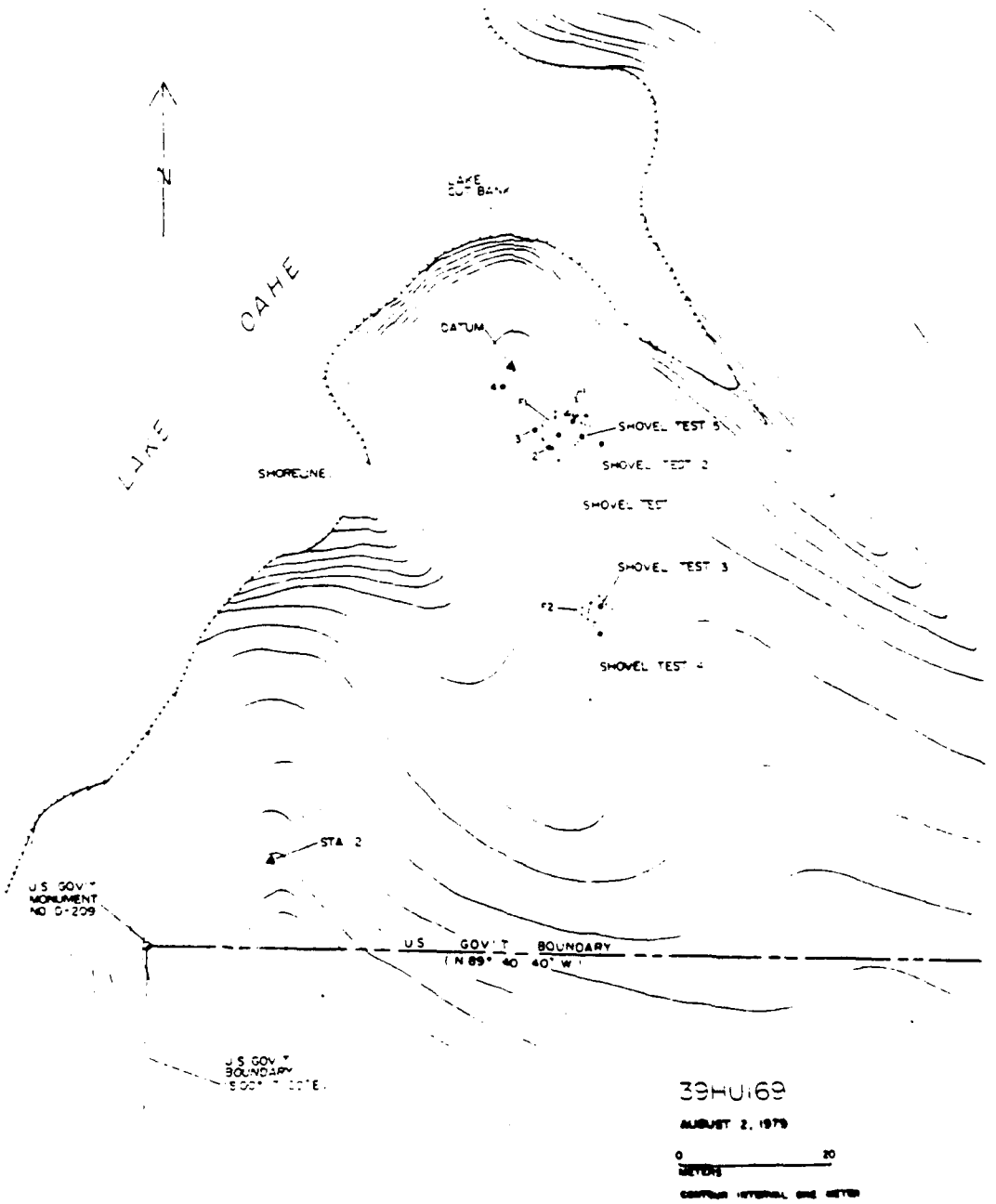


Figure 3. Contour map showing the locations and configuration of stone features at site 39HU169, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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Table 4. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU169; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	6.50 length 5.50 width	N40°E	20	disturbed
2	stone circle	4.50 length 3.50 width	N270°E	14	disturbed
MEAN VALUES (n=2)					
		$\bar{x}$ = 5.50 $\bar{x}$ = 1.00		$\bar{x}$ = 17 s = 3	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).

[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

A



B



Figure 4. Photographs of resources in the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. (A) View of stone circle at site 39HU169 (UNL Neg. No. 7-31). B) View northwest toward site 39HU174 from the debris scatter at site 39HU170 (UNL Neg. No. 8-14).

tests. Materials assignable to a specific cultural unit were not recovered. The site is situated approximately 10 ft above the lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is outside the area developed for public use.

39HU170 is situated on a sloping knoll at 1670 ft elevation at the end of a high narrow ridge along the south side of the embayment near the mouth of the creek valley (Figure 4B). Chipped stone tools, flaking debris, and unmodified bone fragments were recovered from surface and subsurface contexts within a surface area of 44 x 44 m (Figure 5). Chipped stone debris (n=1) and bone fragments (n=2) were recovered (0-6 cm; 1-20 cm) from three subsurface test units. Materials assignable to a specific cultural unit were not present. The site is located approximately 50 ft above the lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is outside the area developed for public use.

39HU171 is located across a low, flat peninsula at 1630-40 ft elevation on the south edge of the Spring Creek valley. Twenty stone features including stone circles (n=12), rock clusters (n=7), and a rock cairn were identified within an area of 85 x 165 m (Figures 6 and 7). Stone feature characteristics are summarized in Table 5. Cultural materials recovered from the surface include chipped stone tools and flaking debris. Two controlled subsurface tests were sterile. A patinated triangular biface (projectile) is similar to unnotched forms reported elsewhere and attributed, generally, to the Archaic period (e.g., Neuman 1964:179-180). The site is situated approximately 10-20 ft above the lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is outside the area developed for public use. Although the site margins have been eroded by the lake shore, no cultural materials were noted in the low cutbank.

39HU173 is situated at 1625-1630 ft elevation along a 1.0 km extent of lake shore within the extreme southeastern corner of the Spring Creek Recreation Area. The site consists of stone features including stone circles (n=11), rock clusters (n=9) and a rock cairn distributed within an area of 100 x 1000 m on two land points extending from the level upland north of the former Spring Creek channel (Figures 8, 9, and 10). Stone feature characteristics are summarized in Table 6. Cultural materials recovered from surface and subsurface contexts include chipped stone tools and cores, flaking debris, fire-cracked rock, and unmodified bone (Table 3, above). These materials occurred at 0-20 cm S.D. within three of four controlled subsurface tests excavated within each of the three distinct subareas of the site. A small, thin, side-notched projectile basal segment recovered from the surface near Feature 5

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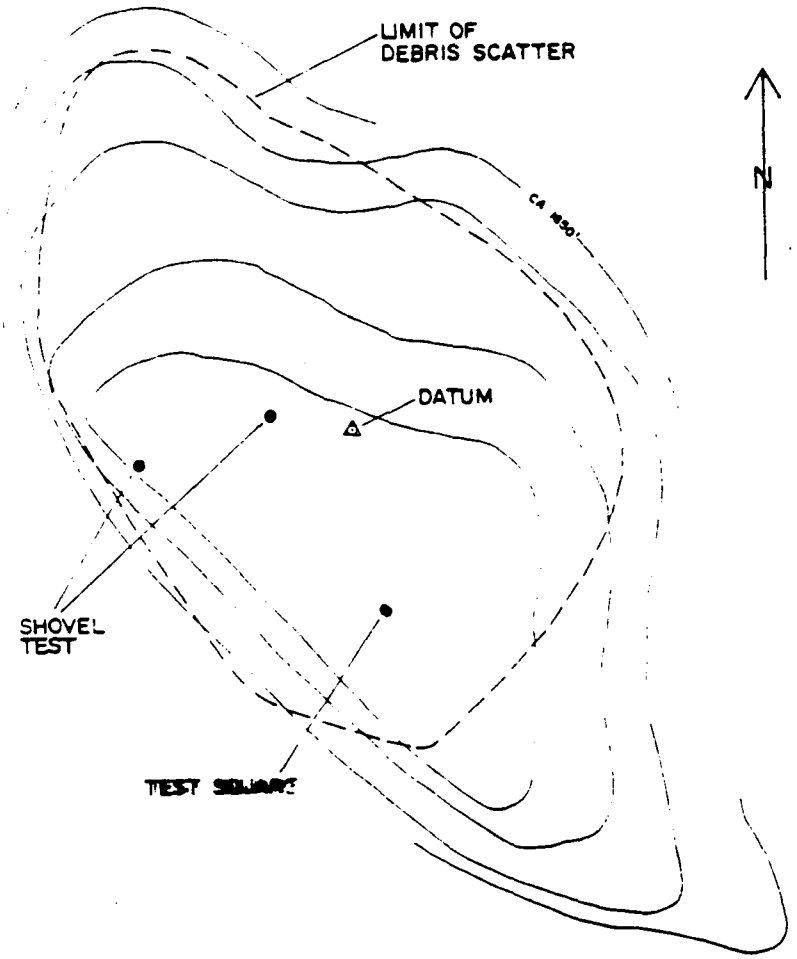


Figure 5. Contour map showing the locations of test units and extent of surface debris at site 39HU170 Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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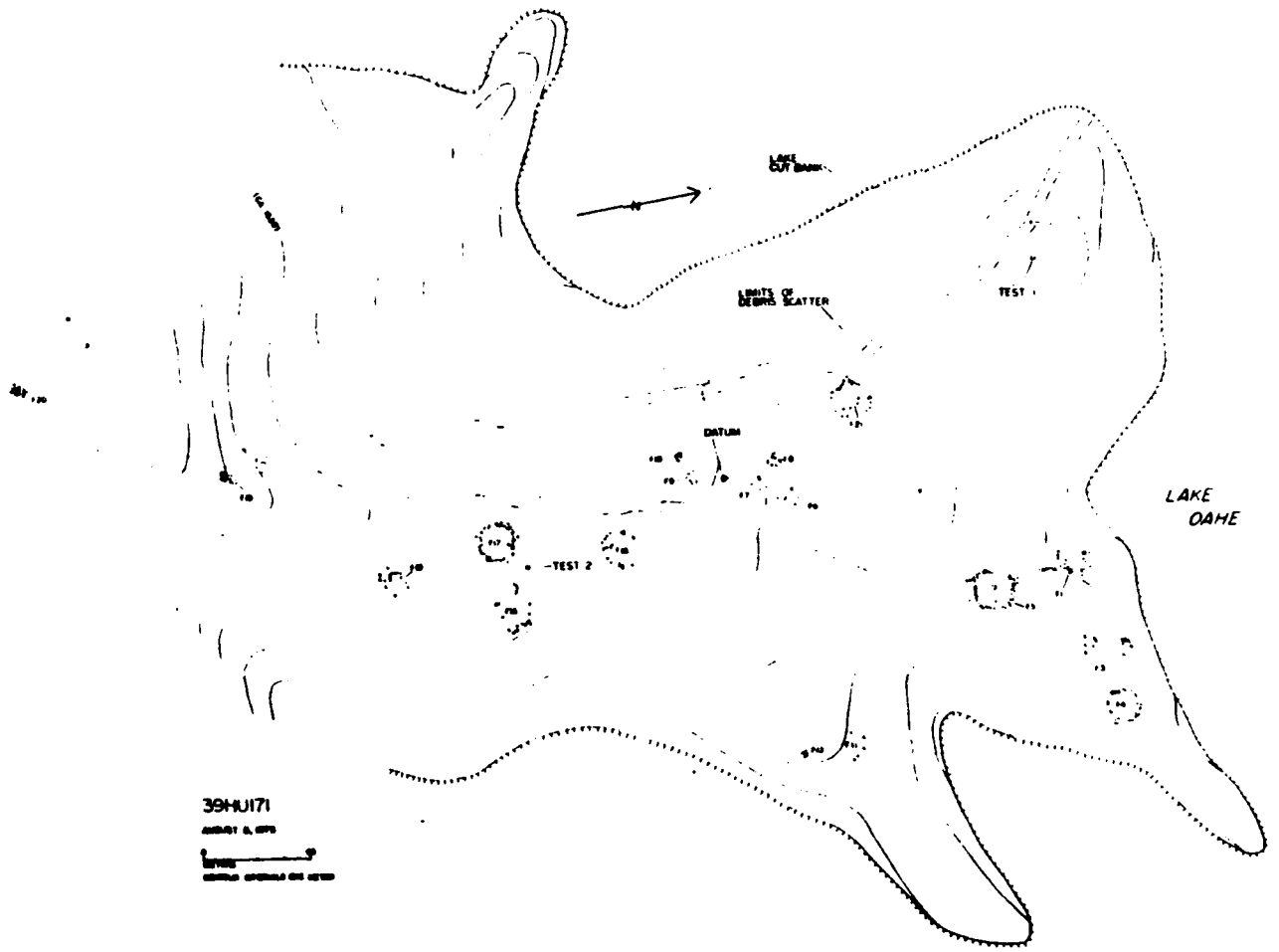
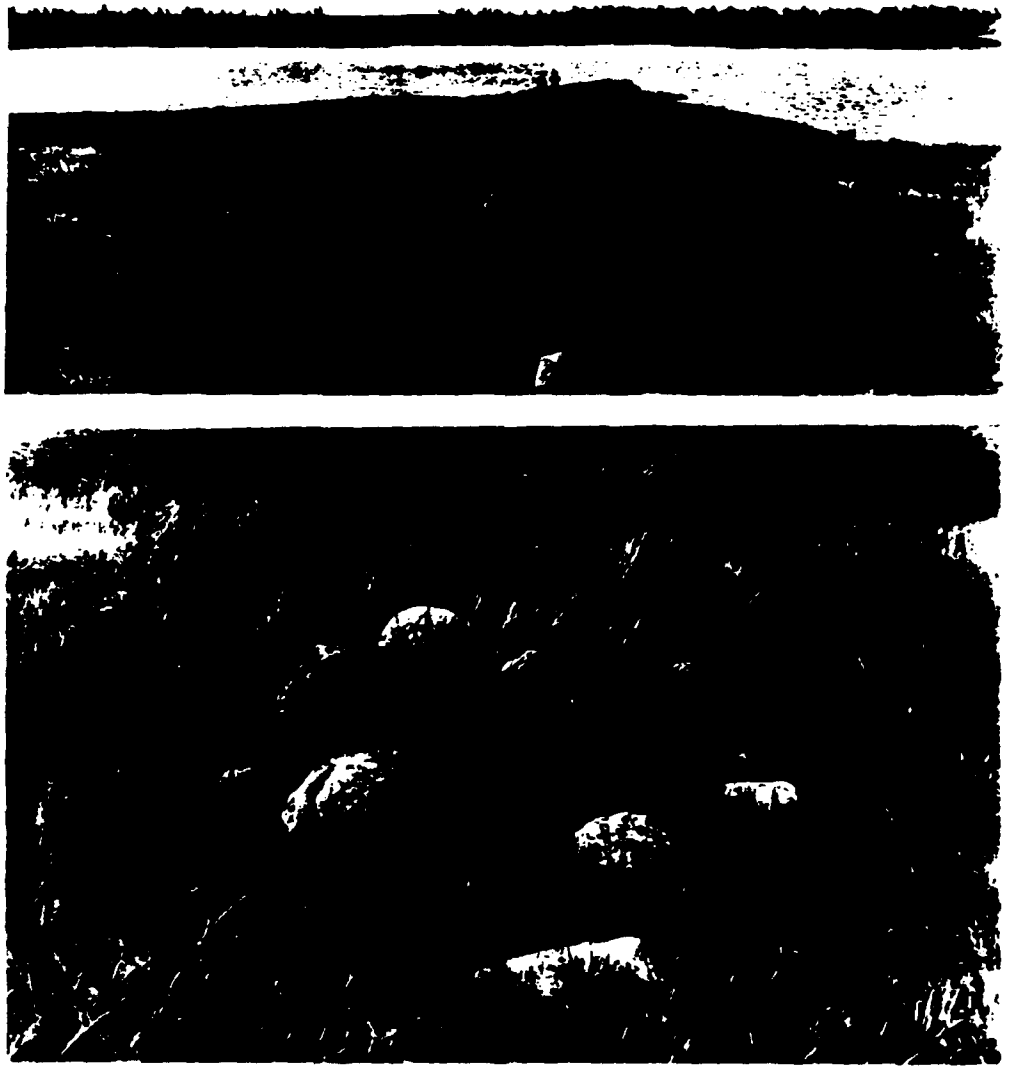


Figure 6. Contour map showing the configuration of stone features and distribution of surface materials at site 39HU171, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

A



B

Figure 7. Photographs of resources in the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. A) Overview of site 39HU171 facing downslope toward the northwest (UNL Neg. No. 8-18). B) View of rock cluster (Feature 20) at site 39HU171 facing southwest (UNL Neg. No. 8-25).

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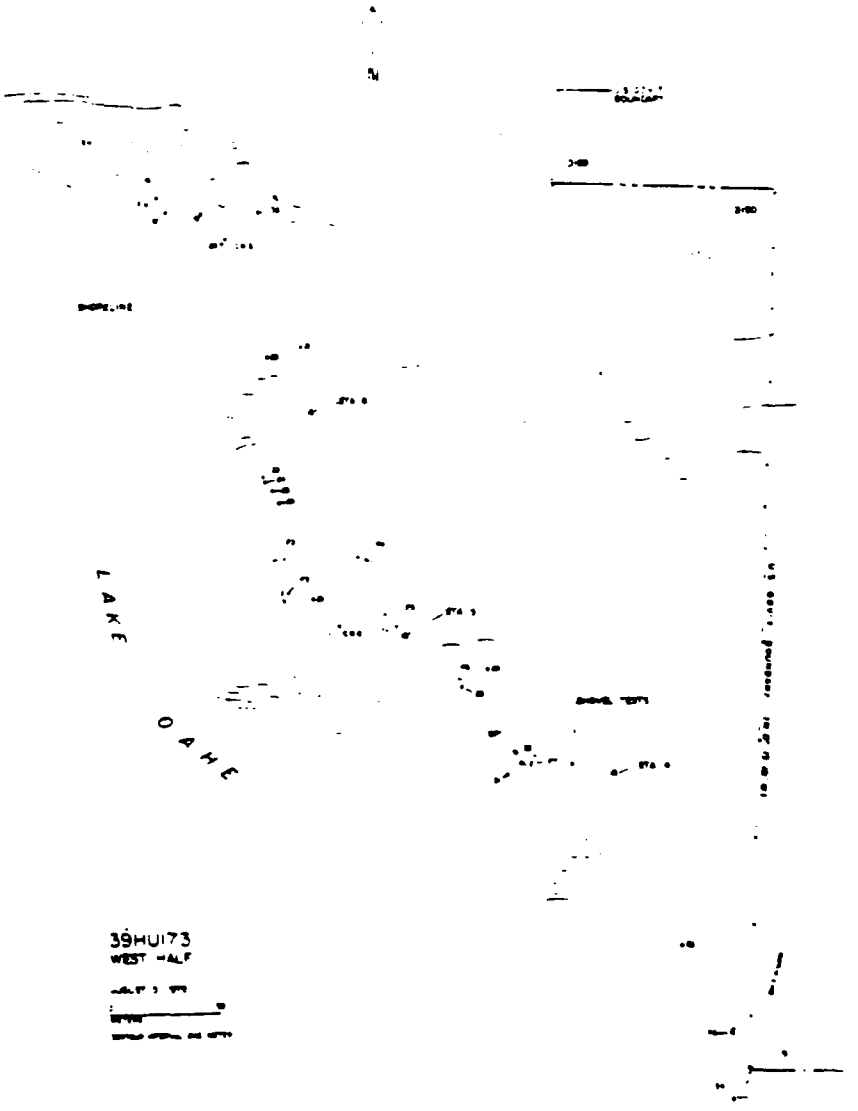


Figure 8. Contour map showing locations of features and specimens plotted within the western half of site 39HU173, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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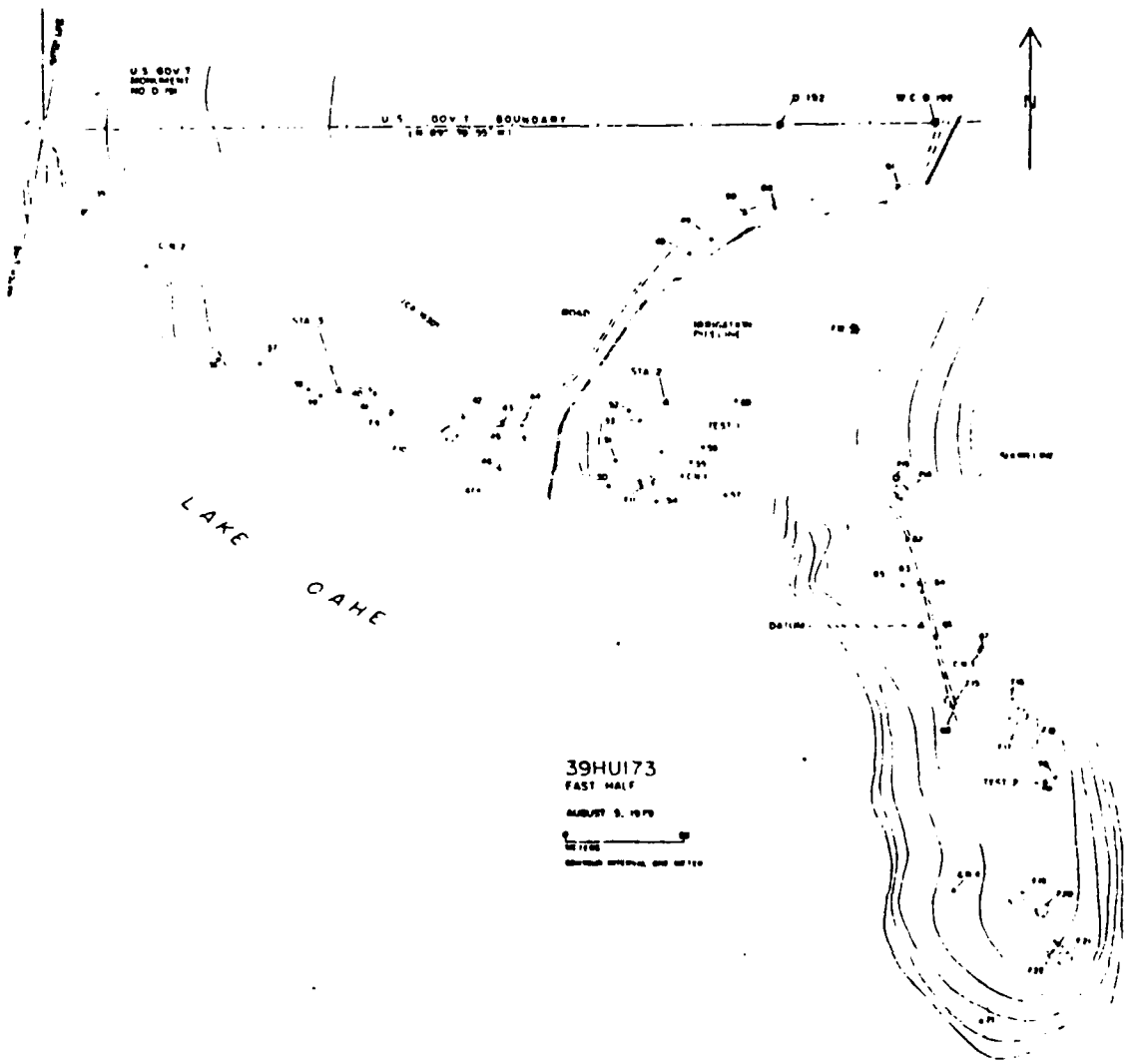


Figure 9. Contour map showing locations of features and specimens plotted within the eastern half of site 39HU173, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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A



B



Figure 10. Photographs of resources within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. (A) View of rock cairn (Feature 8) facing north at site 39HU173 (UNL Neg. No. 6-24) B) View of rock cluster (Feature 2) facing north at site 39HU173 (UNL Neb. No. 6-18

Table 5. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU171; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	7.25 length 6.00 width	N275°E	29	disturbed; 11 stones in rock line from feature center to south edge; edge group
3	stone circle	6.00 length		18	partial ring; southern section
4	stone circle	6.25 length 5.75 width	N80°E	39	edge group
5	stone circle	6.75 diameter		50	4 interior stones; edge group
6	rock cluster	4.15 length		7	
7	stone circle	2.90 length 2.60 width		10	
8	stone circle	2.10 length 1.40 width		11	
9	rock cluster	2.40 length		13	
10	rock cluster			32	
10-south		1.30 length 0.75 width		(13)	
11	stone circle	4.00 length		5	partial
13	rock cluster	1.15 length 0.70 width		8	
14	rock line			5	
15	stone circle	6.00 length		17	
16	stone circle	6.25 diameter		21	
17	stone circle	7.00 diameter		45	4 interior stones
18	stone circle	4.20 length 3.90 width		17	
19	rock cluster	3.20 length 1.40 width		19	
20	rock cairn	2.90 length 1.60 width		27	
21	stone circle	7.50 length 6.50 width	N359°E	27	
MEAN VALUES (n=12)		$\bar{x}$ = 5.52 s = 1.70		$\bar{x}$ = 24.10 s = 13.68	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

Table 6. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU173; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
Western Subarea					
1	rock cluster (or line?)	10.00 length 8.00 width	N353°E	14	
2	rock cluster (or circle?)	5.00 length 4.00 width	N33°E	9	
3	rock cluster (or circle?)	4.50 length 3.00 width	N329°E	8	
4	rock line	5.00 length	N280°E	8	
5	stone circle	7.50 length 7.00 width	N345°E	14	
6	stone circle	4.00 length 3.50 width	N07°E	8	
7	rock line	4.50 length 1.00 width	N352°E	13	
Central Subarea					
8	rock cairn	4.00 length 2.50 width	N21°E	30	
9	rock cluster	2.50 length 1.70 width	N11°E	5	
10	stone circle	7.00 diameter		18	
11	stone circle	6.50 length 5.50 width	N65°E	18	
12	rock cluster (or cairn?)	4.20 length	N85°E	40	
Eastern Subarea					
14	stone circle	6.60 length 6.00 width	N93°E	17	
15	stone circle	5.00 diameter		20	
16	rock cluster (or line?)	3.00 length	N34°E	7	
17	stone circle	6.50 diameter		29	
18	rock cluster (or circle?)	3.50 length 3.00 width	N27°E	11	
19	stone circle	5.00 length 4.00 width	N38°E	15	
20	stone circle	5.50 length 4.50 width	N60°E	21	
21	stone circle	6.00 length 5.20 width	N40°E	17	shares 3 stones in common with F22
22	stone circle	5.50 length	N340°E	17	shares 3 stones in common with F21
MEAN VALUES (n=11)		$\bar{x}$ = 5.92 s = 0.98		$\bar{x}$ = 17.64 s = 4.87	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

(stone circle) is a form generally attributed to the Plains Village pattern, while a small, corner-notched projectile haft element collected from the surface near Feature 11 (stone circle) is similar in form to specimens assigned to middle Woodland period units such as the Sonota complex (Neuman 1975) and the Besant horizon (e.g., Johnson 1977). The site is situated approximately 5-10 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) but does not appear to have been affected by shoreline erosion. With the exception of an infrequently used vehicle trail through portions of the site, the area does not seem to be subject to public use. An irrigation line extends across the eastern subarea. The site was previously determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of an individual nomination (Pepperl and Falk 1981).

39HU174 occupies an extensive area (140 x 1100 m) of the northwestern portion of the Spring Creek Recreation Area. The site is located on a broad sloping peninsula at 1620-1630 ft elevation on the north side at the mouth of the Spring Creek valley (Figure 11). Lithic, ceramic and bone debris are scattered on road surfaces and within two large cultivated shelterbelts (Figure 12A). A variety of materials and features (hearths) recorded in the lake bank at the west edge of the site appear to represent stratified remains of at least three distinct cultural levels extending to 170 cm S.D. (Figure 12B). Two controlled tests along the eastern site margin were largely sterile. Ceramic materials were observed throughout the area but were recovered only from the surface within the southern third of the site and at 21 cm and 50 cm S.D. within the lake cutbank. These materials are attributable to Coalescent tradition occupations of the late Plains Village period; one rimsherd and the majority of the bodysherds are characteristic of Extended variant materials while the two remaining rims represent Post-Contact variants (Johnson n.d.). A large side-notched biface (projectile) recovered from the surface is similar to forms illustrated from the Logan Creek (Kivett 1962) and Simonsen (Frankforter and Agogino 1960) sites of eastern Nebraska and western Iowa. This latter specimen and various patinated lithic debris may indicate the presence of an Archaic period component at this site. The two Plains Village components appear to be associated with one or two soil levels within the upper 50 cm, while additional materials occur within soil zones at 55-88 cm S.D. and 135-170 cm S.D. The surface of the site has been disturbed by access roads and cultivated shelterbelts associated with the recreation area. Additionally, the southwestern margin of the site is subject to extensive shoreline slumping.

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Figure 11. Contour map showing the distribution of cultural materials noted in surface and subsurface contexts at site 39HU174, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 12. Photographs of resources within the proposed Spring Creek District. A) View of debris along access road at 39HU174 facing north (UNL Neg. No. 2-10). B) View of the lake cutbank near the northern end of the recorded profile at site 39HU174 (UNL Neg. No. 9-32).

39HU175 is located at 1630 ft elevation on a small rounded point near the Lake Oahe shoreline. Five stone circles were recorded within a surface area of 37 x 41 m (Figures 13 and 14A). Maximum circle dimensions are summarized in Table 7. No additional artifactual remains were observed during surface survey or within a controlled subsurface test. The site is not assignable to a specific cultural period. The area is subject to occasional public use but is currently not affected by operation of the lake.

39HU176 is located on a small land point at 1630 ft elevation within the Spring Creek Recreation Area. This site consists of two low rock cairns closely spaced with a surface area of 5 x 5 m (Figures 15 and 14B). No other cultural material was observed on the surface or within a shovel test. The site is not assignable to a specific cultural period. It is possible that other surface features may have been destroyed or obscured by public use of the area for camping activities or by vehicle trails which extend through the site.

39HU177 consists of two stone circles located within an area of 17 x 17 m on a narrow point of land at 1630 ft elevation near the shore of Lake Oahe (Figures 16 and 17). Stone circle characteristics are summarized in Table 8. No other artifactual materials were observed on the surface or within a shovel test. Observed features are not assignable to a specific cultural period. The site is situated near the center of the Spring Creek Recreation Area. A vehicle trail extending between the two surface features and camping activities within this area may have obscured other remains at this site.

39HU183 consists of a surface scatter of chipped stone materials situated at 1660 ft elevation on a narrow high ridge extending directly above site 39HU171 which is located on the south shore of the embayment. A chipped stone tool, cores, and flaking debris were collected at four separate surface locations along a 150 m extent of the ridge (Table 3 above). The site is not assignable to a specific cultural period. A former road extends along the ridge but the area is not presently subject to public use.

39HU184 consists of a surface scatter of chipped stone debris located at 1630 ft elevation on a small sloping knoll along the south shore of the Spring Creek embayment. A general surface collection of all specimens within an area of 2 x 15 m yielded six chipped stone flaking debris. These materials are not assignable to a specific cultural period. The site is situated 10 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) but is not presently affected by public use or shoreline erosion.

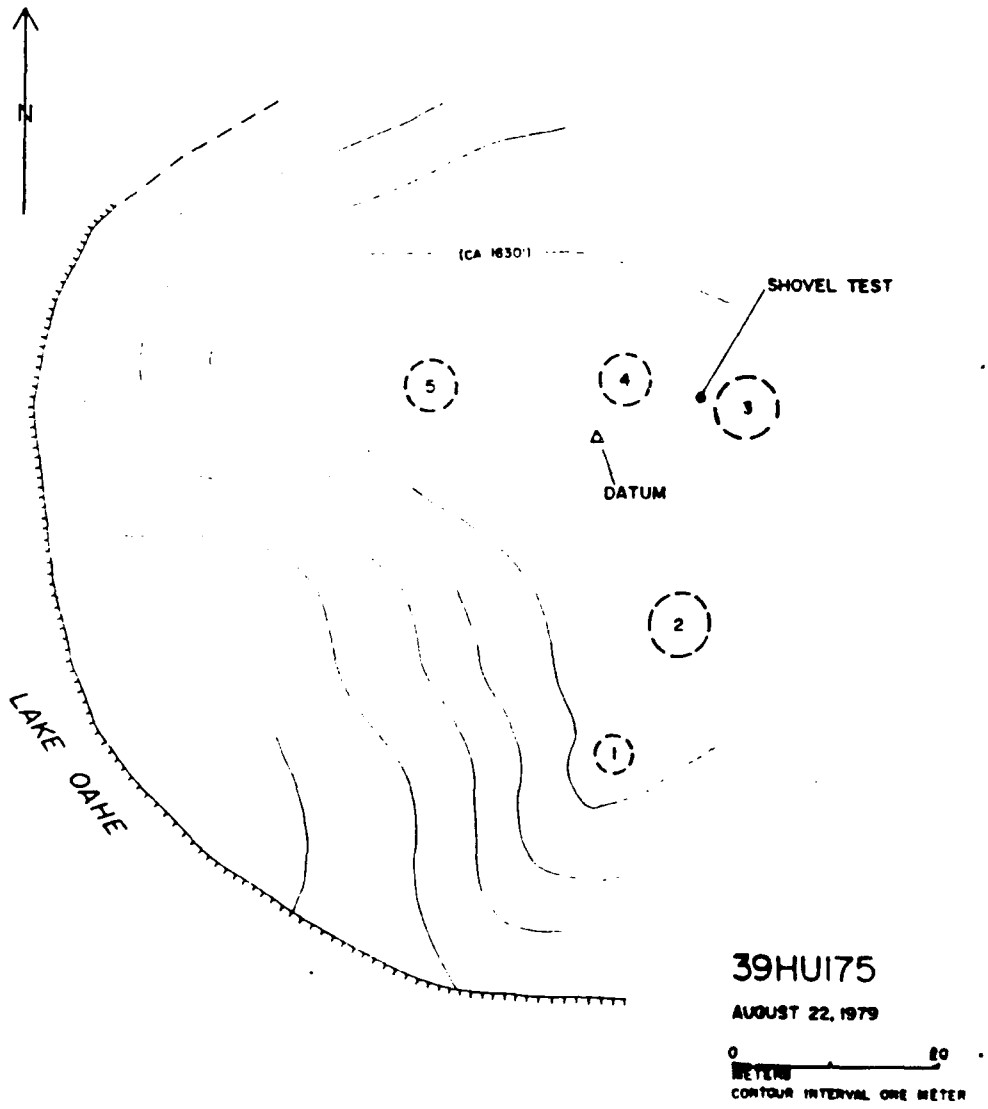


Figure 13. Contour map showing the distribution of surface features (stone circles) at site 39HU175, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

A



B

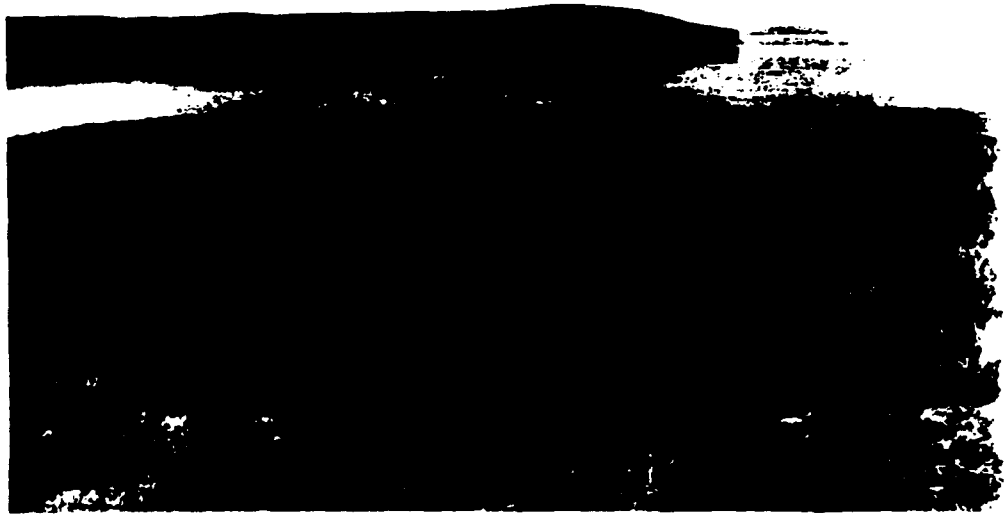


Figure 14. Photographs of resources within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. A) Overview of site 39HU175 facing southeast (UNL Neg. No. 8-27). B) Overview of site 39HU176 facing southwest (UNL Neg. No. 9-20).

Table 7. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU175; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	4.00 diameter		-	
2	stone circle	6.00 length 5.00 width	N30°E	-	
3	stone circle	6.00 diameter		-	
4	stone circle	5.00 diameter		-	
5	stone circle	5.00 diameter		-	
MEAN VALUES (n=5)		$\bar{x}$ = 5.20 s = 0.75			

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

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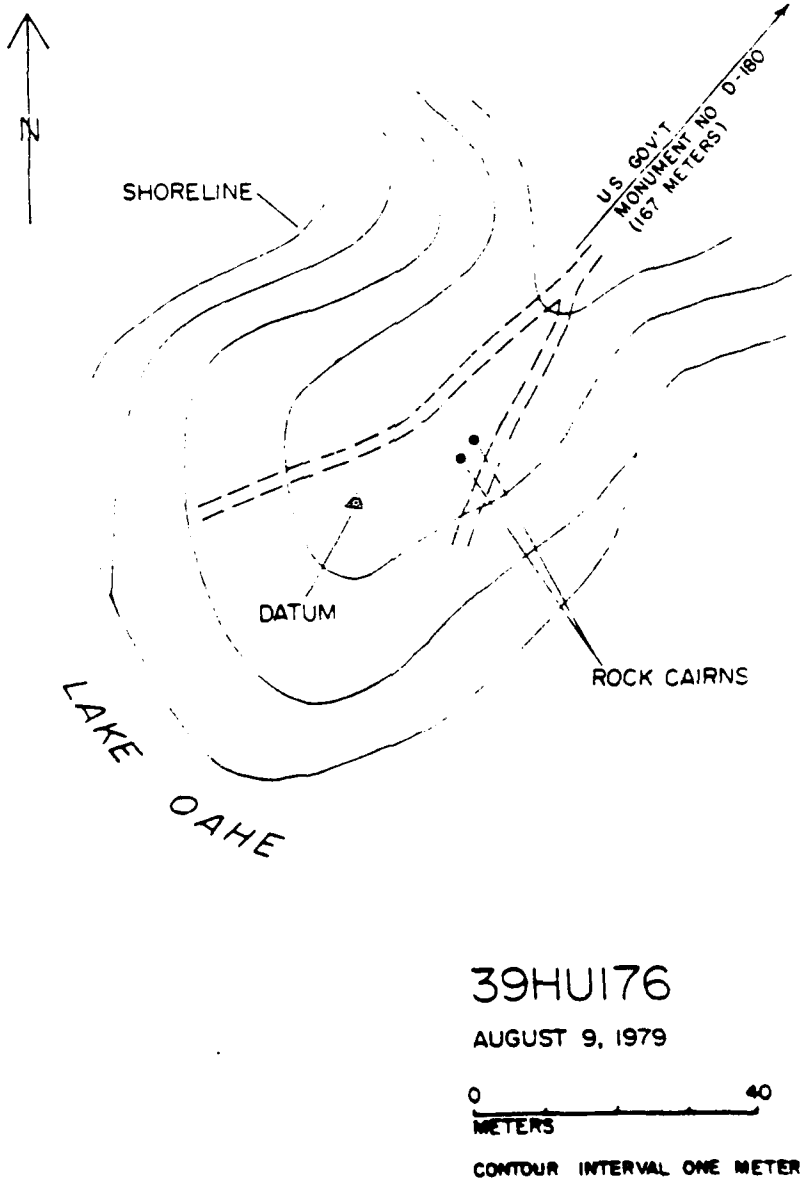


Figure 15. Contour map showing the locations of surface features at site 39HU176, Lake Oahe South Dakota.

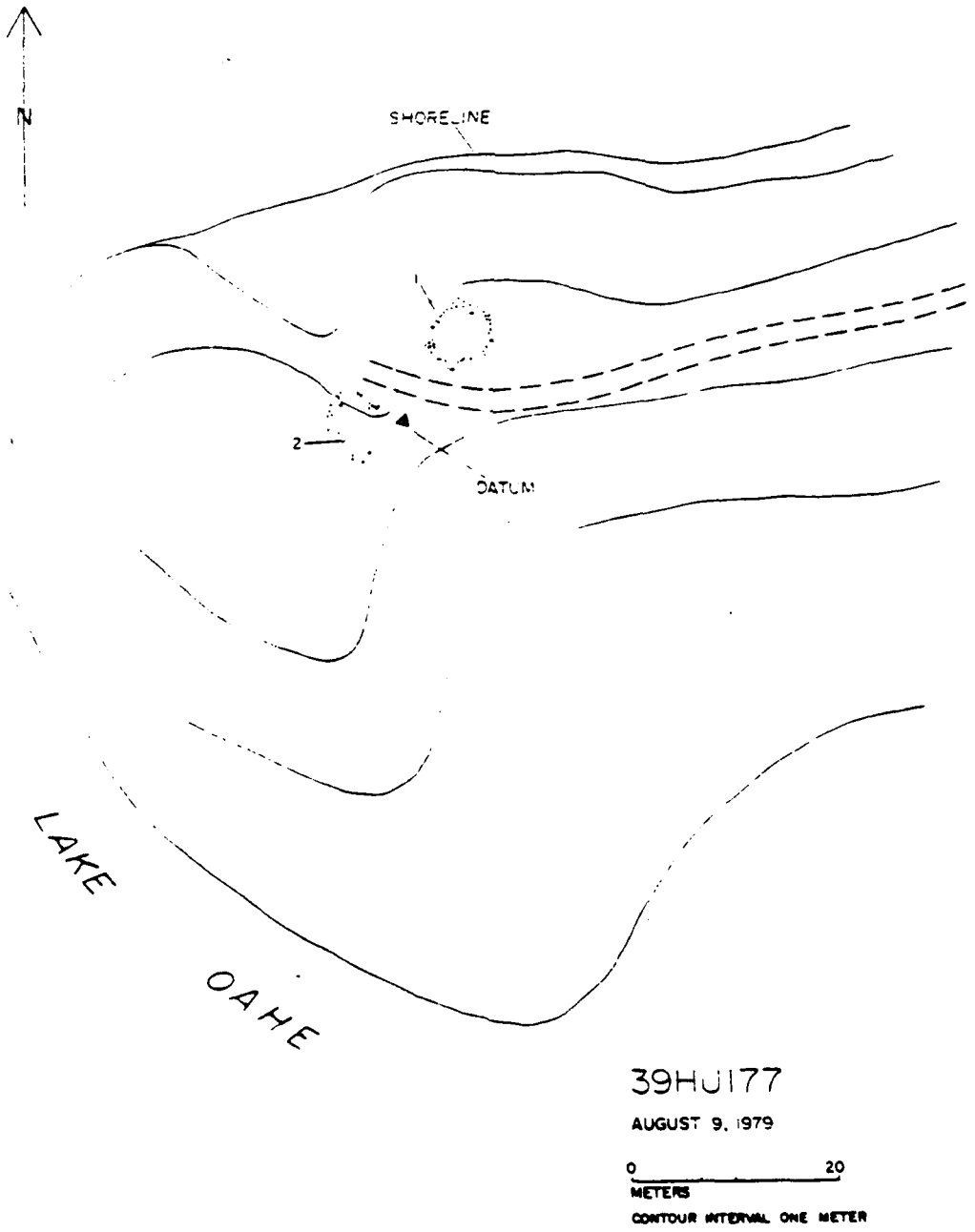


Figure 16. Contour map showing the locations and configuration of stone features at site 39HU177, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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A



B



Figure 17. Photographs of resources within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District. A) Overview of site 39HU177 facing west (UNL Neg. No. 9-15). B) View of stone circle (Feature 1) at site 39HU177 facing northeast (UNL Neg. No. 9-19).

Table 8. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU177; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	5.75 length 5.00 width	N50°E	55	edge groups
2	stone circle	5.50 diameter		32	edge groups
MEAN VALUES (n=2)					
		$\bar{x}$ = 5.63 s = 0.13		$\bar{x}$ = 43.5 s = 11.5	

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

39HU185 is located at 1640 ft elevation on the surface of a small knoll above the former south bank of Spring Creek approximately 75 m southwest of the Oahe embayment. The site consists of a small rock cairn and a scatter of chipped stone flaking debris situated within an area of 2 x 5 m. The rock cairn is 0.5 m in diameter. A chipped stone core and flakes were recovered from two loci within 5 m of the cairn. These materials are not assignable to a specific cultural period. The site is situated 20 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) outside of the public use area and is not currently affected by operation of the lake.

Isolated Locations. Seven surface locations of isolated chipped stone specimens were recorded along the length (ca. 1900 m) of the southern edge of the district (Figure 2 above). Chipped stone flaking debris (n=5), cores (n=2), and a flake tool were recovered from various ridges, knolls, and slopes along the southern edge of the valley. Although further productive data recovery is not expected, these locations are indicative of the extent of past activities along the creek valley and could suggest the potential presence of additional sites within the district.

DATA LIMITATIONS

With the exception of one site (39HU174), resources within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District have been subjected to limited surface disturbance and apparently have not been affected by shoreline erosion. Of these ten sites, five are situated on or near access roads within public use areas on the north shore while the remaining five sites on the south side are primarily accessible by boat and public use of these areas is not evident. Although previous or future disturbance of stone feature remains by camping or other public use activities along the northern shoreline is possible, recorded features presently appear to be intact.

Upper level remains at 39HU174 have been directly affected by development of the recreation area as evidenced by materials exposed on surfaces of access roads and cultivated shelterbelts. The extent and nature of these effects on data recovery would need to be considered during future investigations at this site. However, ceramic materials associated with the major surface components (Plains Village remains) were recovered from the lake bank (21 and 50 cm S.D.) at the base of and below the plow zone depth suggesting that the lower portions of the upper cultural level may remain intact within the extensive cultivated area.

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With exception of bank slumping along the southwestern margin of the site, which has exposed deeply buried (50-170 cm S.D.) cultural materials, lower level deposits should remain intact throughout the site area. On the basis of these cutbank observations, it appears that an unknown portion of the site along the southwestern shoreline has been destroyed by lakebank slumping.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The concentrated assemblage of Native American resources recorded within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District offer important opportunities to investigate two largely unstudied aspects of prehistoric Native American utilization of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea. These research potentials include: 1) study of general land use patterns within tributary creek valley contexts (Study Unit 3) and, 2) investigation of specific settlement activities which have produced the stone feature remains (Study Unit 1). This work would 1) expand the concerns of past systematic research of the immediate Missouri River entrenchment, and, 2) introduce new research issues within this past study context that will also contribute a much needed comparative basis for studies conducted outside the river trench (see General Significance Statement above).

DISCUSSION

Both the context and content of the resources of the Spring Creek District have received little prior attention within the present study area. Non-Plains Village components within creek valley contexts, particularly stone feature remains, were largely undocumented prior to recent investigations following completion of the mainstem reservoirs. No Native American resources had been recorded within tributary valleys along the eastern (left) margin of the Missouri River valley in the Oahe area. A single site (39HU48) containing stone features was previously known within the project area but was not intensively investigated.

Although considerable portions of the lower elevations within the tributary valleys are now inundated, the results of the 1979 UNL survey of accessible areas along the lower reaches of more than 30 small to moderate sized streams indicate that these valleys were extensively utilized during various prehistoric periods. A total of 95 sites, largely attributable to Plains Village and Plains Woodland period occupations, were identified along segments of virtually all creek valleys in the survey area. Additionally, preceramic remains were recorded at the mouth of 6 streams.

Resources comprising the Spring Creek District represent the most extensive concentration of creek valley sites in the project area where relatively dense distributions along both margins of the valley are accessible for investigation. In contrast to site clusters in other creek valleys, stone features are the predominant site type in the Spring Creek District. Research of unique or contrastive patterns of land use and settlement may be feasible.

Large or diverse samples of artifactual materials would not be normally expected at either stone feature sites or Coalescent components which are the principal resources comprising the proposed district. However, other surface and subsurface characteristics of these sites would offer a considerable range of data recovery potentials.

Surface Features. A variety of stone features (n=52) are represented at seven of the eleven sites in the proposed district. Diverse configurations of clusters and cairns are present but stone circles are the predominant forms. These features, often labeled 'tipi rings', are a common but widely unstudied element of Native American occupation of the Plains and are generally considered to mark temporary dwelling locations associated with nomadic settlement systems (cf. Kehoe 1958, 1960; Malouf 1961). Localized studies in surrounding regions indicate that both prehistoric and historic occupations are represented (e.g., Flayharty and Morris 1974; Frison 1967; Good and Hauf 1979; Haberman and Schneider 1975; Hoffman 1953; Jensen 1973; Keyser 1979; Mulloy 1954). In addition to comparative evaluations with respect to other sites in the Oahe project and elsewhere in the region, study of intradistrict variability in the construction, morphology, and distribution of stone features should contribute importantly toward understanding associated patterns of settlement which presently remain undefined in the study area.

Subsurface Deposits. The presence of shallowly buried cultural deposits were verified at two sites which contain stone circles (39HU169 and 39HU173) and deposits of varying depths occurred at two other sites (39HU170 and 39HU174) in the district. Additional untested sites may also contain intact subsurface remains. Importantly, stratified deposits are apparently represented at 39HU174. At least three separate cultural levels are probably present, including both previllage and Plains Village period occupations. This extensive site also contains subsurface features and should yield data regarding subsistence, function and site structure, as well as an opportunity for radiometric dating. Deposits at four of the eleven sites (39HU169, 39HU170, 39HU173, and 39HU174) can be expected to produce vertebrate faunal remains which will provide some basis for zooarcheological interpretation (e.g., seasonality,

procurement strategies, butchering practices, etc.) and clarification of site use and settlement characteristics.

In addition to the stratified deposits at 39HU174, at least two other sites (39HU171 and 39HU173) probably contain multiple cultural components. Preceramic occupations as well as one or more late prehistoric components may be represented at 39HU171 and 39HU174. These two sites are situated at opposing sides at the mouth of the creek valley. This type of position overlooking the former stream confluence is a characteristic context occupied by other preceramic sites recorded in the Oahe project, offering an excellent opportunity for comparative study of potential settlement regularities. The third site, for which tentative temporal assessments have been made (39HU173), may include both early and late ceramic period components (Plains Woodland and Plains Village periods). Thus, it is possible that much of the range of temporal variability expected for the study region is represented within the proposed Spring Creek District. This potential should allow continued study in this area to be integrated with prior work and to expand upon present culture-historical models for the Middle Missouri region.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 242 ac (98 ha)

UTM REFERENCES See Table .

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
	South Dakota			Sully	119
	South Dakota			Hughes	065

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
C.R. Falk (Principal Investigator), R.E. Pepperl and J.R. Bozell

ORGANIZATION
Division of Archeological Research

DATE
April 1984

STREET & NUMBER
University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE
472-2412

CITY OR TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided for major points around the district margin beginning at the northwest corner of the district:

	ZONE/EASTING/NORTHING (meters)
A)	14/381280/4934150
B)	14/381280/4933580
C)	14/382910/4933580
D)	14/384160/4932220
E)	14/384160/4931510
F)	14/382480/4932310
G)	14/381660/4933080

Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for individual sites within the district are provided in Table 9.

Verbal Boundary Description. Beginning at the northwest corner of the district (point A) and proceeding in a clockwise manner, the district margin extends south along the government boundary adjacent to site 39HU174 for ca 600 m to U.S. Government Monument D173 at the Hughes/Sully County line. The boundary follows the county line/government boundary due east ca 2250 m to U.S. Government Monument D179, then south/southeast along the government boundary for ca 2500 m to U.S. Government Monument D193. At this point the district margin extends due south ca 675 m across the Oahe embayment to the government boundary south/southwest of site 39HU169. Again, the district margin follows the government boundary northwest for ca 3200 m to U.S. Government Monument D224. At this point the district margin crosses the mouth of the embayment for ca 1080 m to the southernmost tip of site 39HU174. The district boundary then extends northward along the Lake Oahe shoreline at the western margin of site 39HU174 for ca 1800 m, returning to point A.

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Table 9. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates for major juncture points of individual site boundaries within the proposed Spring Creek Archeological District, Hughes and Sully counties, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
39HU169		
A) center of site	384120	4931660
39HU170		
A) center of site	382260	4932640
39HU171		
A) northwest corner	382530	4932840
B) northwest corner	382700	4932860
C) southeast corner	382700	4932720
D) southwest corner	382530	4932730
39HU173		
A) northern tip	383070	4932480
B) see site map	383320	4932300
C) see site map	383350	4932150
D) see site map	383650	4932150
E) southern tip	383710	4931760
F) see site map	383610	4931950
G) see site map	383280	4932030
H) see site map	383080	4932360
39HU174		
A) north (at bank)	381240	4934100
B) west (at bank)	381175	4933830
C) south (at bank)	381810	4933070
D) east (at road)	381540	4933570
39HU175		
A) center of site	383290	4932970
39HU176		
A) center of site	382820	4933310
39HU177		
A) center of site	382670	4933390
39HU183		
A) center of site	382680	4932540
39HU184		
A) center of site	382880	4932300
39HU185		
A) center of site	382830	4932480

SPRING CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

ATTACHMENT 1

INDIVIDUAL NOMINATION;
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE 39HU173

SUBMITTED PREVIOUSLY AND DETERMINED
ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

orm No 10-306 (Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Archeological site 39HU173 (unnamed)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2

STATE
South Dakota

CODE
46

COUNTY
Hughes

CODE
065

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Clerk, Hughes County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Archeological Survey Investigations along the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
X_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	X_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

INTRODUCTION

Archeological site 39HU173 is one of 23 Native American sites containing stone circles identified along the east shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota during the 1979 cultural resource survey conducted by the University of Nebraska. These sites are distributed within seven general localities, five of which are associated with major tributary streams located within the southern half of the Oahe unit. Proceeding from south to north, the five localities are Spring Creek, Cow Creek, Okobojo Creek, Artichoke Creek, and Cheyenne Creek. More than half (13) of the recorded stone circle sites, including 39HU173, occur within a 5x10 kilometer (km) or 3x6 mile (mi) area surrounding the lower reaches of Spring, Cow, and Okobojo Creeks near their confluence with the Missouri River.

Prior to the 1979 survey, archeological investigations within the general area consisted largely of survey and extensive salvage efforts carried out by the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Survey Project and the University of South Dakota in conjunction with the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program (Cooper 1953; Hurt 1953, 1954; Lehmer 1954;; etc. See also Lehmer 1971:1-7, 193-200). More recent and limited cultural resource surveys within limited areas have been carried out by Corps of Engineers personnel within irrigation easements and other proposed modifications.

No cultural resources were identified within the Cow/Spring Creek area as a result of this past work. More importantly, only two stone circle sites were previously recorded along the entire length of the east shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota and neither site was systematically documented or reported. One site (39SL248) is located on Okobojo Creek at 10 km (6 mi) due north of 39HU173 (see Lazio 1977b) while the other (39HU48) is situated on the upland edge at 5.6 km (3.5 mi) directly south (see Mallory 1950; Bass 1962; Lazio 1977a). Both sites were located and documented during the 1979 University of Nebraska survey.

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LOCATION AND CONTEXT

Site 39HU173 is located on the nearly level upper terrace along the north edge of the former Spring Creek channel near the northern border of Hughes County, South Dakota (see Figure 1). The site extends for a distance of approximately 1 km along the shoreline of the current Lake Oahe embayment and is situated at 1625-1630 ft elevation which is approximately 2.5 - 4m (8-13 ft) above the present average pool level or 14-15m (45-50 ft) above the former creek level.

The general site area is at the southern edge of a relatively broad (ca. 1.3-2.3 km wide) and level land point which extends between Cow Creek on the north and Spring Creek on the south. The periphery of this general land form is federally managed land which is currently developed as the Cow Creek and Spring Creek Recreation Areas. With the exception of roadways and cultivated shelterbelts, government-owned lands remain in native grass. The interior area of this topographic feature is presently cultivated.

The thickness of the loess deposits over the underlying glacial till is varied throughout the area with only occasional exposures of the glacial gravels and cobbles occurring on the small terrace points near the current lake shore. More extensive boulder and cobble deposits are exposed on the slightly higher slopes located directly north along Okobojo Creek.

The immediate site area consists of two small land points which extend from the south edge of the broad upper terrace and slope abruptly to the narrow former Spring Creek floodplain at a location 2.5 km east of the creek confluence with the Missouri River. The extreme eastern end of the site is a narrow terrace spur which projects southwestward from the major portion of the site area which is a nearly level segment extending to the northwest along the former creek channel and is terminated at the northern end by a shallow ravine.

With the exception of an access trail and two currently abandoned vehicle paths, the site area is covered by a moderate to dense stand of mixed grasses.

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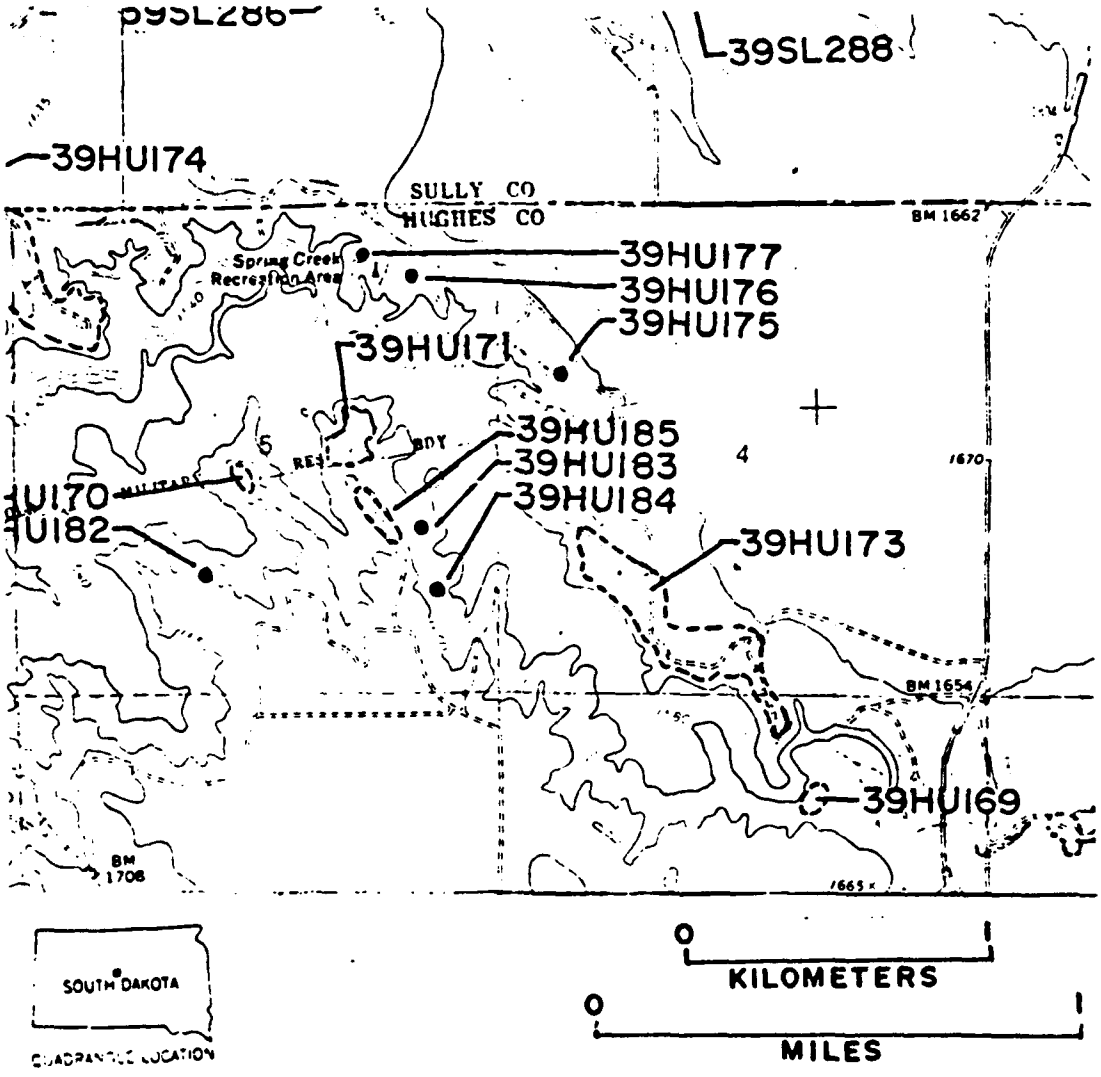


Figure 1. Topographic map showing location of site 39HU173 in relation to other cultural resources in the Cow-Spring Creek areas. Sites 39HU169, 39HU171, 39HU175, 39HU177, 39SL287, and 39SL292 also contain stone circles (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Okobojo SW Quadrangle).

Small areas within the central and western portions of the site and the crest of the eastern spur appear to be slightly deflated exhibiting occasional exposures of gravels and cobbles. An irrigation pipeline extends across the surface near the eastern end of the site area.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 39HU173 is represented by chipped stone and unmodified bone specimens recorded within both surface and subsurface contexts, as well as 21 stone features exposed throughout an area of approximately 10 hectares (ha) or 25 acres (a).

The horizontal limits of the site are defined by the distribution of surface materials which are scattered along the road and other surface exposures primarily near the terrace edge. Surface materials are thinly distributed. Three distinct subareas are evident, however, and are separated by distances of approximately 70 and 100 meters within which no surface materials were noted (see Figures 2 and 3). The western subarea is a rectangular unit of approximately 360x85m situated along the terrace edge; the central subarea is a triangular unit (ca. 430x180m); and the eastern subarea is a rectangular unit of ca. 250x60m occupying the crest of a narrow terrace spur.

For the purpose of establishing limits which can be consistently identified in the field, the site boundaries are defined by the lake shoreline along the east, south and west margins, and by the shallow ravine and fenceline (government boundary) along the northern edge. This area, which encompasses approximately 14.2 ha (35 a) includes the entire topographic feature occupied by the site on government land and contains all identified surface evidence of cultural remains. The area byond the fenceline is cultivated and was not surveyed. On the basis of the recorded surface distribution, it is not likely that the site extends within this area.

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Figure 2. Contour map showing locations of surface features and specimens plotted within the west half of site 39HU173, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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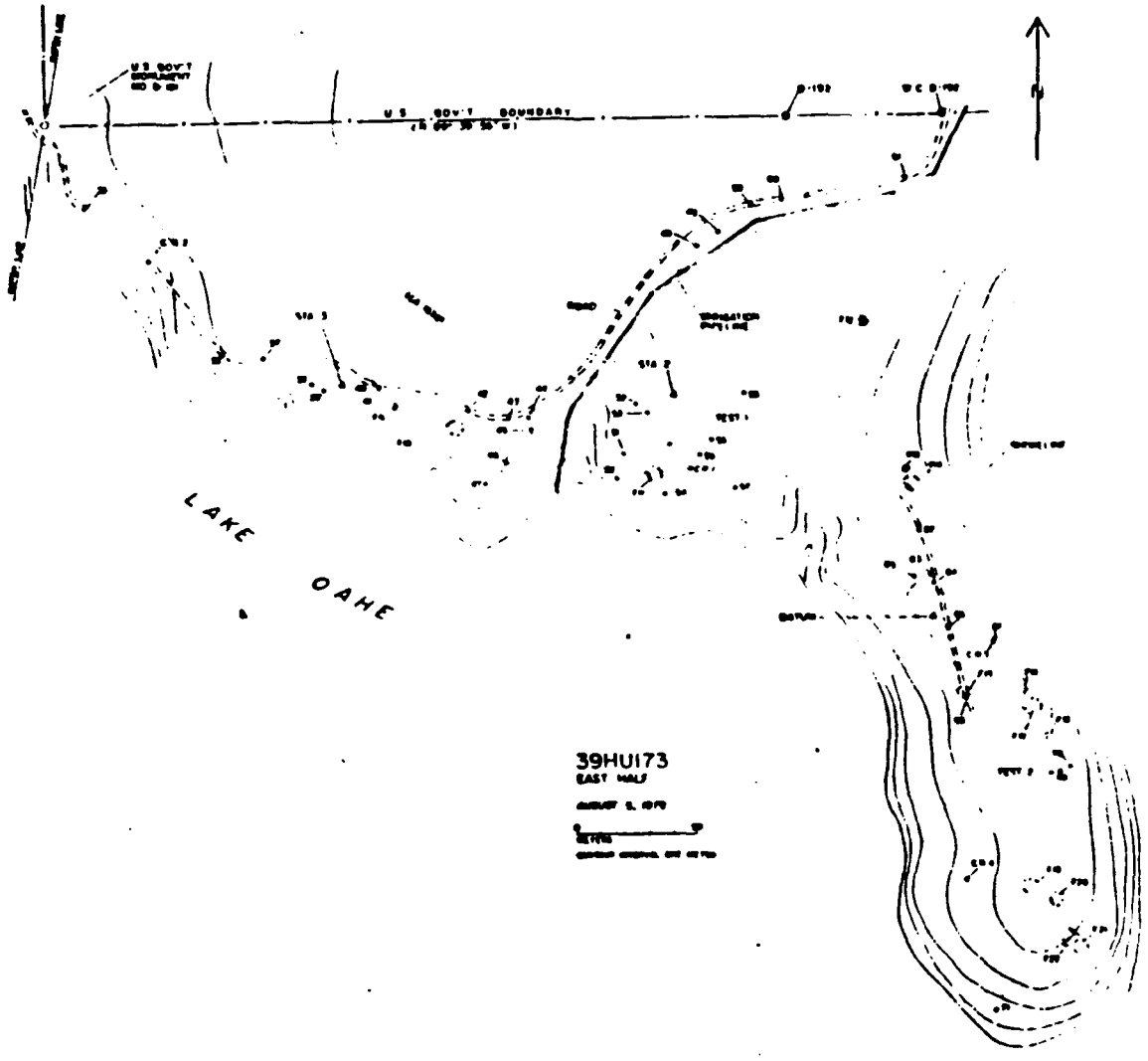


Figure 3. Contour map showing locations of surface features and specimens plotted within the east half of site 39HU173, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

An estimate of the vertical depth of the site is provided by the results of four controlled tests. These tests were placed within each of the three recognized subareas. Cultural materials were recorded within the upper two levels (0-20cm surface depth) of each of three test units; positive test results (i.e., defined by the presence of cultural remains) were obtained within each subarea.

INVESTIGATION

Site 39HU173 was initially identified during a pedestrian survey conducted by the Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska on 13 May 1979 and was further documented during a return investigation on 5 August 1979. All lands within the government boundary (see site map) were intensively (100% coverage) inspected on both occasions.

PROCEDURES

The proveniences of all observed surface specimens and stone features were recorded through instrument (transit) mapping procedures resulting in a contour map of the site area (see Figures 2 and 3 and attached field records). All chipped stone tools and a sample of the lithic material types represented by the flaking debris were collected. All other surface materials were left in place pending potential future investigation. Measured plan drawings were prepared for each of the stone features which were also photographed (see photographs 1-5).

Four controlled test squares were excavated to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural deposits. These tests were placed at undisturbed locations near observed surface features within each of the three recognized site subareas. These units varied in size; a 1x1m square (Test 1) was placed within the central subarea, a second 1x1m square (Test 2) was excavated on the crest of the spur in the eastern subarea, and two 0.5x0.5m squares (Tests 3

Photograph 1. Photograph of Feature 1 (rock cluster) looking toward southeast. Vehicle in background is near map station 6, western subarea, site 39HU173.

Photograph 3. Photograph of Feature 8 (rock cairn) looking toward north. Vehicle trail and fenceline (government boundary) extend toward shallow ravine at north edge of the site which is visible in the background below the horizon line; central subarea, site 39HU173.

Photograph 4. Photograph of Feature 9 (small rock cluster) looking northeast; central subarea, site 39HU173.

Photograph 5. Photograph of Feature 16 (rock line) looking toward southeast. Lake Oahe shoreline is in background; eastern subarea, site 39HU173.

and 4) were located within the western subarea. Each test was excavated in arbitrary equal levels (10cm) and all matrix was dry screened through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth.

RESULTS

Chipped stone tools, flaking debris, fire-cracked rock, and unmodified bone fragments were recorded at 63 surface locations and within the upper two levels of three subsurface tests (see Table 1). The majority (56.9%) of the 102 chipped stone specimens occurred within the central subarea with the remainder nearly equally distributed within the eastern (22.5%) and western (20.6%) subareas.

Subsurface cultural materials were recorded at three of the four tests. All materials occurred within the upper two levels (0-20cm S.D.) of these units (see Table 2). However, the majority (79.5%) of the specimens were associated with the first level (0-10cm S.D.). Chipped stone specimens occurred at 0-20cm S.D. within all three successful tests; bone fragments were recovered from the upper two levels of a single unit (Test 2, eastern subarea) and; fire-cracked rock was also noted within the same depth at another unit (Test 1, central subarea).

The upper two test levels are included within the light brown loess soil zone which overlies a more compact brown soil characterized by inclusion of caliche fragments. No cultural materials were noted within this lower soil zone.

Various stone features observed on the surface within each of the three subareas include 11 stone circles, 9 concentrations or stone clusters, and a rock cairn (F8). Seven of these features (F1-F7) are located within the western subarea, five (F8-F12) occur within the central subarea, and nine (F13-21) are concentrated along the narrow ridge crest within the eastern subarea.

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Table 1. Summary distribution of cultural materials recorded within surface and subsurface contexts at site 39HU173; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone: Biface Tool	Chipped Stone: Flake Tool	Chipping Debris	Core	Total	Fire-cracked Rock	Unmod. Bone
Eastern Subarea							
Surface	2	0	9	2	13	X	-
Subsurface	1	0	9	0	10	0	12
Central Subarea							
Surface	1	0	45	0	46	-	X
Subsurface	1	0	11	0	12	8	0
Western Subarea							
Surface	1	1	17	0	19	X	X
Subsurface	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Total Site Area							
Surface	4	1	71	2	78	X	X
Subsurface	2	0	22	0	24	8	12
TOTALS	6	1	93	2	102		

Table 2. Distribution of cultural materials per subsurface test level at site 39HU173; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Test No.	Dimensions	Level	Depth[a]	Cultural Materials Recorded	Site Subarea
1	(1x1m)	1	(0-10cm)	biface fragment, 10 flaking debris, and 6 fire-cracked rock	central
		2	(10-20cm)	1 flake and 2 fire-cracked rock	
		3	(20-30cm)	sterile	
2	(1x1m)	1	(0-10cm)	7 flaking debris, 10 bone fragments	eastern
		2	(10-20cm)	biface fragment, 2 flakes, 2 bone fragments	
		3	(20-30cm)	sterile	
3	(0.5x0.5m)	1	(0-10cm)	sterile	western
		2	(10-20cm)	sterile	
4	(0.5x0.5m)	1	(0-10cm)	1 flake	western
		2	(10-20cm)	1 flake	
		3	(20-30cm)	sterile	

[a]Arbitrary 10cm levels were excavated; depth in cm from surface (S.D.) is indicated.

Materials Recovered

Although all observed surface materials were mapped, only select specimens (7) were retained for laboratory observations and include specimens from two surface locations within each of the three subareas. All subsurface materials (44) were collected within controlled vertical units.

Chipped Stone. Of the total 102 chipped stone specimens observed, 95 represent flaking debris and core fragments and only seven are tool specimens. All seven tools, including six biface specimens and one retouched flake, and 22 chipping debris specimens were collected.

A variety of lithic material types are represented in the chipped stone inventory and include Tongue River Silicified Sediment (red and yellow), Knife River Flint, various jasper/chert specimens (red, yellow, white), chalcedonies (brown, white, grey, and red), and solid quartzite (grey). With the exception of Knife River Flint and solid quartzite, each of these materials are locally available in cobble form within the glacial deposits (see Ahler 1977:132-140 for type definitions and geographic distributions).

Chipped stone tools (Figure 4) include a complete biface (triangular), two patterned biface elements (projectiles), a bifacial fragment, and a retouched flake recovered from the surface, and two bifacial forms obtained from two subsurface tests.

The three patterned tool forms consist of a thin elongated triangular biface (catalog number 3), the haft element of a small thin corner-notched projectile basal segment (catalog number 1), and the basal segment of a small thin side-notched projectile (catalog number 6).

The triangular biface (Figure 4, E) is made of grey/brown solid quartzie with excurvate lateral margins and a straight base (maximum length is 93.6mm, maximum width is 40.5mm, maximum thickness if 10.1mm). This specimen was recovered from the surface near the crest of the ridge within the eastern subarea.

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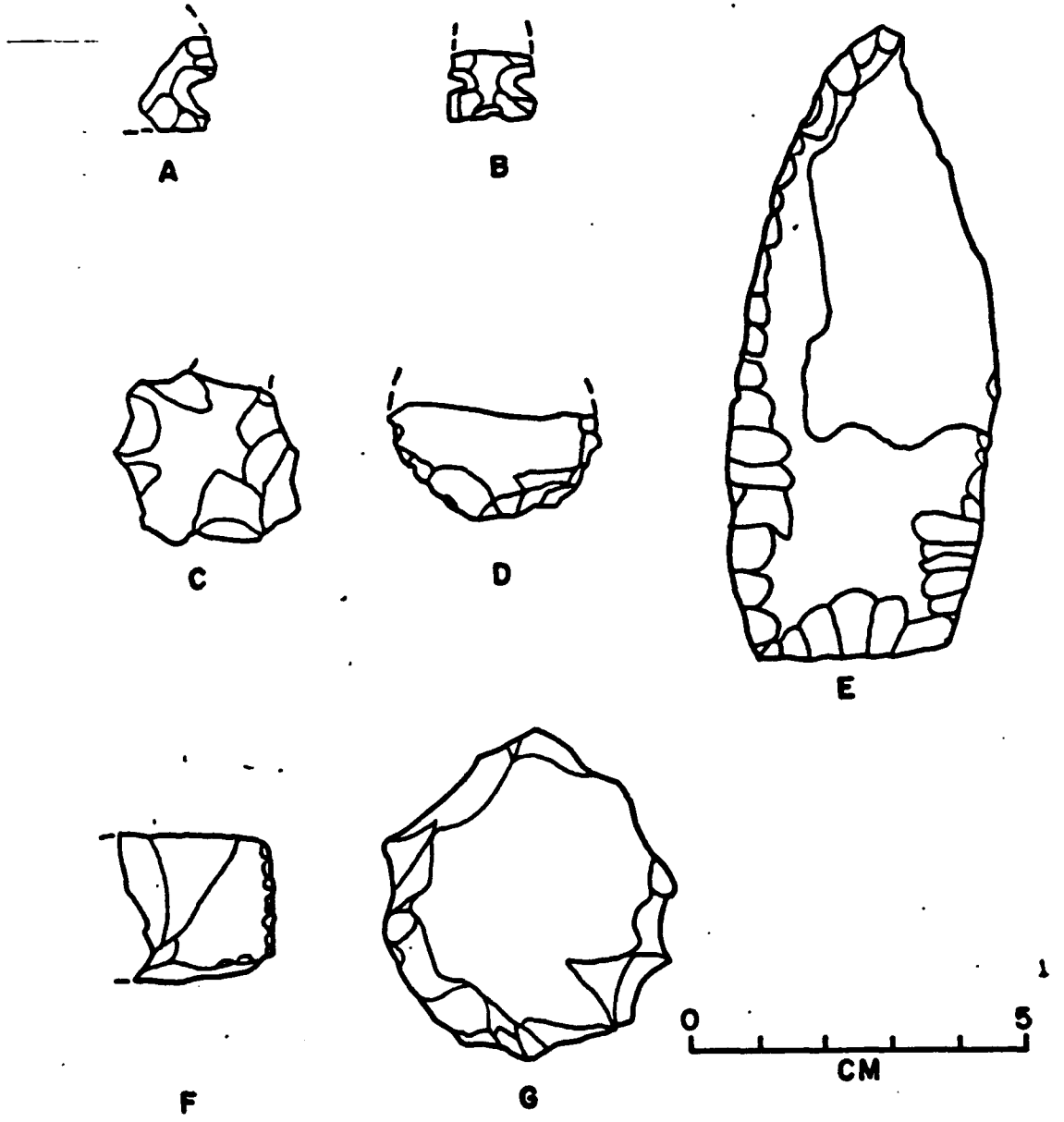


Figure 4. Drawings of chipped stone tool specimens from site 39HU173. A) corner-notched projectile, haft element; B) side-notched projectile, basal segment; C) irregular biface; D) ovoid biface, fragment; E) triangular biface; F) biface, edge fragment; G) thick retouched flake.

The corner-notched projectile haft element (Figure 4, A) is made of red and white mottled jasper/chert, includes a single notch element, and exhibits an apparently excurvate abruptly angled lateral edge (blade element) and straight basal margin (maximum length is 15.5mm, maximum width is 11.3mm, maximum thickness is 3.9mm). This specimen was collected from the surface near Feature 11 (stone circle) within the central subarea.

The side-notched projectile basal segment (Figure 4, B) is made of white chert, includes two perpendicularly oriented notch elements, and exhibits apparently straight, slightly angled lateral edges (blade element) and a straight slightly incurvate basal margin (maximum length is 10.2mm, maximum width is 13.2mm, maximum thickness is 3.1mm). This specimen was recovered from the surface near Feature 5 (stone circle) within the western subarea.

Bone. Bone specimens noted at the site are unmodified and represent unidentifiable mammal species. Bone debris was recorded on the surface at four locations within the western and central subareas and was left in place. Twelve small bone fragments were recovered from the upper two levels (0-20cm S.D.) of Test 2 within the eastern subarea.

Other Materials. Remaining specimens recorded at the site are small angular fragments of fire-cracked rock. These specimens consist of granite which is also locally available in the glacial till and outwash deposits. Surface specimens were recorded at two locations; one (catalog no. 21) is situated within the western subarea and the other (catalog no. 65) is located within the eastern subarea. Neither location is spatially proximate to recorded stone features. Fire-cracked rock was also recovered from the upper two levels (0-20cm S.D.) of Test 1 which is located within the central subarea at approximately 12m northeast of Feature 11 (stone circle). These materials indicate a potential that hearth features may be expected.

Stone Features

Descriptive characteristics for the 21 stone features recorded at site 39HU173 are summarized in Table 3. As indicated, in some instances, identification of patterns represented by various rock clusters is difficult (e.g., F1-F3, F16 and F18). Additional stone circles may be present.

With the exception of Feature 6, the stone groups defined as circles exhibit little variability in size or in the number of stones comprising each feature. Ten of these circles have diameters varying between 5.0m to 7.5m and are comprised of 14 to 29 stones while Feature 6 has a maximum dimension of 4.0m and consists of only eight stones. The dimensions of individual circles are fairly evenly distributed within this size range. The mean maximum dimension is 5.92m with a standard deviation of 0.98m. In general, all 21 features exhibit a limited range of variability as indicated in a comparison of mean values presented in Table 3.

DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION

Site 39HU173, with 21 stone features, is second only to site 39HU48 (75 features) in number of total features among sites of this general type along the east shore of Lake Oahe. Two sites (39HU151 and 39HU171) each contain 18 stone features, and a third (39SL248) includes 17. For the most part, identified sites are relatively small; 12 of the 23 stone circle sites contain only one to three features compared to an average for the project of nine features per site. The number of stone circles identified at these sites ranges from one to 66.

This range of stone circles per site within the project area is similar to that reported for other parts of the northern and northwestern Plains. Survey investigations within the proposed Lonetree unit of the Garrison Diversion project in northcentral North Dakota resulted in the identification of at least

Table 3. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU173; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions[a]	Orientation[b] of Max. Length	Stone Count[c]
Western Subarea				
F1	rock cluster (or line?)	10.0 (L) 8.0 (W)	N353°E	14
F2	rock cluster (or circle?)	5.0 (L) 4.0 (W)	N33°E	9
F3	rock cluster (or circle?)	4.5 (L) 3.0 (W)	N329°E	8
F4	rock line	5.0 (L)	N280°E	8
F5	stone circle	7.5 (L) 7.0 (W)	N345°E	14
F6	stone circle	4.0 (L) 3.5 (W)	N07°E	8
F7	rock line	4.5 (L) 1.0 (W)	N352°E	15
Central Subarea				
F8	rock cairn	4.0 (L) 2.5 (W)	N21°E	30
F9	rock cluster	2.5 (L) 1.7 (W)	N11°E	5
F10	stone circle	7.0 (diam.)	-	18
F11	stone circle	6.5 (L) 5.5 (W)	N65°E	18
F12	rock cluster (or cairn?)	4.2 (L)	N85°E	40

[a] Maximum length (L), width (W) or diameter (diam.) in meters is indicated.
[b] Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[c] Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

Table 3. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39HU173; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions[a]	Orientation of Max. Length	Stone Count[c]
Eastern Subarea				
(F13 is a small depression)				
F14	stone circle	6.6 (L) 6.0 (W)	N93°E	17
F15	stone circle	5.0 (diam.)	-	20
F16	rock cluster (or line?)	3.0 (L)	N34°E	7
F17	stone circle	6.5 (diam.)	-	29
F18	rock cluster (or circle?)	3.5 (L) 3.0 (W)	N27°E	11
F19	stone circle	5.0 (L) 4.0 (W)	N38°E	15
F20	stone circle	5.5 (L) 4.5 (W)	N60°E	21
F21	stone circle (shares 3 stones in common with F22)	6.0 (L) 5.2 (W)	N40°E	17
F22	stone circle (shares 3 stones in common with F21)	5.5 (L)	N340°E	17
MEAN VALUES (n=21)				
	Max. dimen.	5.30 s= 1.66		16.24 s= 8.37
MEAN VALUES FOR STONE CIRCLE FEATURES (n=11)				
	Max. dimen.	5.92 s= 0.98		17.64 s= 4.87

[a]Maximum length (L), width (W) or diameter (diam.) in meters is indicated.
[b]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[c]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

38 tipi ring sites which consisted of from one to 77 rings per site (Schneider 1976:10). Investigations within other portions of the Garrison Diversion project have produced compatible results (e.g., Good 1977; Vehik 1975). Large scale surveys in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Alberta, Canada reported by Malouf (1961) and Kehoe (1960) resulted in identification of from 16 to 210 sites within varied areas which contained from one to 50 circles per site with averages of approximately five to 11 circles per site.

Circle sizes reported at site 39HU173 are also similar to the range of dimensions reported elsewhere. Extensive documentation of the Sprenger Tipi Ring site in Sheridan County, North Dakota, for example, resulted in the definition of 81 rings varying in size from 3.7 to 8.4m in diameter (Schneider and Treat 1974). Malouf (1961) describes various stone circles located in Colorado and Montana which vary in size from 12 to 18 feet (3.7 to 5.5m) in diameter. Forty-seven circles at a site in Colorado reported by Flayharty and Morris (1974: 161-172) ranged in size from 14 to 19 feet (4.3-5.8m) in diameter while most were between 16 to 18 feet (4.9 to 5.5m). Two sites in Montana were examined by Keyser (1979:133-143); one location contained eight circles which varied from 4.25 to 5.25m in inside diameter while the other site included 28 circles which ranged in size from 3.66 to 7.0m.

Although archeological locations defined by the presence of stone circles have received proportionately less attention than other Native American sites in the Plains, excavations of select circles have been conducted at various sites scattered throughout the region (see e.g., Husted 1969:74-80; Jensen 1973: 185-199; Flayharty and Morris 1974; Schneider and Treat 1974; and Keyser 1979). With important exceptions (e.g., Schneider and Treat 1974) these investigations suggest that few artifactual remains can be expected and that subsurface deposits are likely to be limited in depth and consist largely of thinly scattered specimens. The results of the Sprenger Tipi Ring investigation, however, suggest that inadequate field design and recovery techniques may have biased past results (Schneider and Treat 1974).

The 23 stone circle sites identified along the east shore of Lake Oahe have to date produced a limited artifactual inventory. Cultural specimens included chipped stone, bone debris, and occasional shell fragments. No ceramics were obtained at any of these sites. The lithic inventory is comprised primarily of flaking debris and includes a total of 1166 specimens or an average of 50.7 specimens per site. Buried deposits were identified at only nine sites (including 39HU173) of which all but one (39HU48) contained materials restricted to the upper 20cm below the surface.

Interpretation of stone circles and other rock features associated with this site type appears to remain a problematic issue. Functional determinations relevant to individual features and the relation of this site type to recognized culture-historical units and settlement systems are not clearly defined. Conclusions and arguments represented in the literature are not fully resolved by more recent investigations. Highly varied opinions concerning the proper interpretation of stone circles have been offered (see e.g., Mulloy 1954; Kehoe 1958; and Malouf 1961). The emphasis in these discussions concern the circular features although the presence of other stone patterns is indicated; a variety of types of circular stone enclosures with possible functional implications are identified and summarized for the Plains region by Hoffman (1953) and Malouf (1961). Kehoe (1960:443-444) suggests that circle size and other attributes may represent temporally related variation; and Keyser (1979) identifies two circle types which, following Malouf (1961:388), differentiate between circular 'walls' likely associated with nondomestic functions and stone circles identified as 'tipi rings'. Keyser suggests that emphasis on investigation of the structural remains at stone feature sites should provide productive results relevant to various interests concerning "seasonal utilization, settlement pattern. and function" (1979:142) and merit increased attention. The work carried out by the University of North Dakota at the Sprenger site (Schneider and Treat 1974) suggests strongly that more thoughtful field design

is required before 'interpretive' problems can be even partially resolved but that more intensive investigations of sites of this general type may prove more productive in the future.

Certainly, in view of the limited work that has been conducted at these sites which appear to represent a major element in Native American settlement of the Plains, increased interest in systematic investigation of stone circle sites could represent a productive research development. Sites such as 39HU173 which contain a limited but varied range of stone features should offer considerable opportunity for investigation of a variety of research problems, though traditionally recovered artifactual and ecofactual data are not consistently represented.

TAXONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The limited artifactual inventory recovered from site 39HU173 precludes certain determination of specific cultural categories or taxonomic units associated with occupation(s) of the site area. Potential temporal limits can be suggested on the basis of the select chipped stone specimens, however.

For the most part, the chipped stone tools recovered provide limited diagnostic potential. With the exception of two projectile fragments (recovered from the surface), the various bifacial tool specimens are not at present indicative of particular cultural or temporal units. The side-notched projectile form (Figure 4, B) is associated in general with the Plains Village pattern (see Lehmer 1954:139-140), but is not amenable to further taxonomic identification. The corner-notched projectile fragment (Figure 4, A) may indicate Woodland period use of the site area and is similar to the "small, squat, shallow, corner-notched points" (Syms 1977:92) associated with the Besant horizon (ca. A.D. 1 to A.D. 700) and described by Reeves (1970:162, 164) as a northern Plains cultural unit characterized by communal bison hunting (see also Johnson 1977).

Both Syms (1977:92) and Neuman (1975:81-82) suggest that the broad range of projectile forms currently identified as Besant greatly limits the utility of this description. However, the variety of lithic raw materials represented at 39HU173 would not be inconsistent with a Woodland period occupation.

SITE INTEGRITY

Buried cultural materials were identified at site 39HU173 within three of four subsurface tests. Each of these test units was placed outside of identified stone features to avoid disturbance of areas which may be subjected to more extensive future investigation. Positive test results in three units provide evidence of subsurface materials within each of the three defined subareas of the site. As expected for sites of this type, concentrated deposits or distinct cultural levels were not identified.

With the exception of Feature 8 (rock cairn) which is located in the center of the small roadway extending through the site area, recent disturbance of surface features at the site is not apparent. Although it is possible that various stones or features may have been previously removed from the area, evidence of recent movement of stones was not observed. Given the location of this site within a public use area, potential disturbance of surface features remains an important consideration. The vehicle trail and irrigation line have resulted in limited surface disturbance. The site area is not cultivated and, for the most part, the surface is stabilized by grass cover which extends down gentle slopes to the lake shore and minimizes potential erosion problems along the site margin. Conditions within the area (private land) north of the fence have not been evaluated.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	X COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION-SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES . BUILDER/ARCHITECT PAGE 25

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Archeological site 39HU173 is a relatively undisturbed location representing a widespread but largely unstudied element of Native American occupation of the Plains region which is characterized by the presence of stone features including the familiar circular structural remains often referred to as 'tipi rings'.

The type of stone circles interpreted as 'tipi rings', or the remains of domestic structures, are generally considered to be associated with a nomadic life style or one which is centered on seasonal movements related to short-term subsistence activities and is characterized by the use of mobile dwelling structures. The relationship of these remains to currently recognized culture-historical categories is unclear. For the most part, specific cultural and temporal units represented by these features have not been clearly established due largely to a lack of extensive investigations and to the general absence of diagnostic assemblages and radiometrically dated remains. Extant data indicate that both historic and prehistoric occupations are represented by the general site type; the use of mobile dwellings for hunting trips and other transitory activities which would produce the observed stone remains is amply documented for historically known Plains groups; examples of earlier stone circle sites include two Late Prehistoric period occupations in the northwestern Plains radiometrically dated ca. eleventh or twelfth century A.D. (Flayharty and Morris 1974) and approximately seventeenth century A.D. (Frison 1967).

Current information concerning this type of site is based largely on surface investigations which have been conducted, for the most part, within the northern and northwestern Plains. Recent excavation efforts also have been completed primarily within these same regional subareas. Systematic

investigation of stone circle sites located within the Lake Oahe area of north-central South Dakota have not been initiated. Geographically related variability potentially represented by sites in this area is presently undefined.

The 23 stone circle sites (includes only those with circular rings) identified during the 1979 investigation along the east shore of Lake Oahe vary considerably in the number of features (one to 75) represented at each site and include differing combinations of circular structures, stone clusters, rock cairns, and stone mounds. Site 39HU173 contains a variety of these features and provides a significant opportunity to productively investigate aspects of structural differences and other variability relevant to interpretive clarification and other problems discussed above.

Based on the results of the limited preliminary tests completed at this site, it is reasonable to assume that productive data recovery can also be expected with respect to other material and nonmaterial data categories. In view of the diagnostic specimens recovered and the spatial distribution of surface cultural remains, various intrasite differences are indicated and it is likely that more than one site use is represented within the designated area probably during the Woodland and Plains Village periods (ca. A.D. 1 to A.D. 1700). Intensive investigation of this site, particularly in conjunction with study of other sites distributed throughout this area, will expand the currently limited geographic representation of this site type, and should contribute significant substantive, methodological, and interpretive data concerning an important aspect of Native American settlement that presently remains undescribed within the Middle Missouri area.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 35 a (14.2 ha)

UTM REFERENCES Coordinates are provided for major juncture points around the site margin beginning at the northwest corner of the site:

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	14	383070	4932480
B	14	383320	4932300
C	14	383350	4932150
D	14	383650	4932150

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of the site (point A) and proceeding in a clockwise manner, the site margin extends southeast along the southern edge of the shallow ravine for 315m to the fenceline (government boundary); then, south (250m) along the fence to the fence corner; then, east along the fence (415m) to the gate at the intersection with the access road; then, south to the lake shore; the remaining site margins along the south and west are

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME TITLE
Robert Pepperl (Archeologist) and Carl Falk (Director)

ORGANIZATION
Division of Archeological Research, Dept. of Anthropology

DATE
26 February 1981

STREET & NUMBER
113 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE
(402) 472-2412

CITY OR TOWN
Lincoln,

STATE
Nebraska 68588

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Bass, William
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Item 10, UTM References (continued):

E)	14	383710	4931760	F)	14	383610	4931950
G)	14	383280	4932030	H)	14	383080	4932360

Verbal Boundary Description (continued): defined by the shoreline, returning to point A.

Form No 10-306 (Rev 10-74)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
South Dakota

CODE
49600

COUNTY
Sully

CODE
119

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
United States Army Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Clerk, Hughes County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Pierre

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_ DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	_ ALTERED	_ MOVED DATE_____
_ FAIR	_ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY

The proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District is comprised of four Native American sites, defined principally by stone features, and a single isolated specimen location. These sites are clustered within an area of roughly 170 ac along both sides of the former Okobojo Creek channel, now inundated by Lake Oahe, South Dakota. Resources within this district provide the only example of stone features recorded in the project area at relatively low elevations within the upper reaches of a tributary stream valley (Figure 1).

CONTEXT

Field work providing the basis for this nomination was performed in 1979 by the University of Nebraska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl n.d.). An intensive pedestrian survey (Class III) was completed for all federal lands along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe extending between the Oahe Dam near Pierre, South Dakota and the North Dakota border, a distance of approximately 150 river miles. A total of about 32,110 ac of government lands along 602 mi of shoreline is included within this survey area. Native American resources inventoried as a result of the 1979 survey consist of 229 sites, including 66 sites with stone features, and also 137 isolated locations.

Previous Investigations. Prior to the 1979 UNL survey, the Lake Oahe area was investigated as part of the extensive salvage efforts of the Smithsonian Institution (River Basin Surveys) and others which were conducted during the 1950s and 1960s prior to inundation of much of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley (see e.g., Cooper 1949, 1955). The results of this work are synthesized by Lehmer (1971). The attention of such preinundation studies focused on the considerable resources of the river terraces, primarily earthlodge villages. In the vicinity of Okobojo Creek, two sites (now inundated) were recorded at the mouth of the creek valley. Several house depressions were excavated at 39SL29 (McNutt 1957) while the other site (39SL9) was not tested (Mallory 1950).

One site (39SL298) within the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek District had been previously identified. This site was recorded during a more recent survey by Corps of Engineer's personnel but was not further investigated at that time (Lazio 1977).

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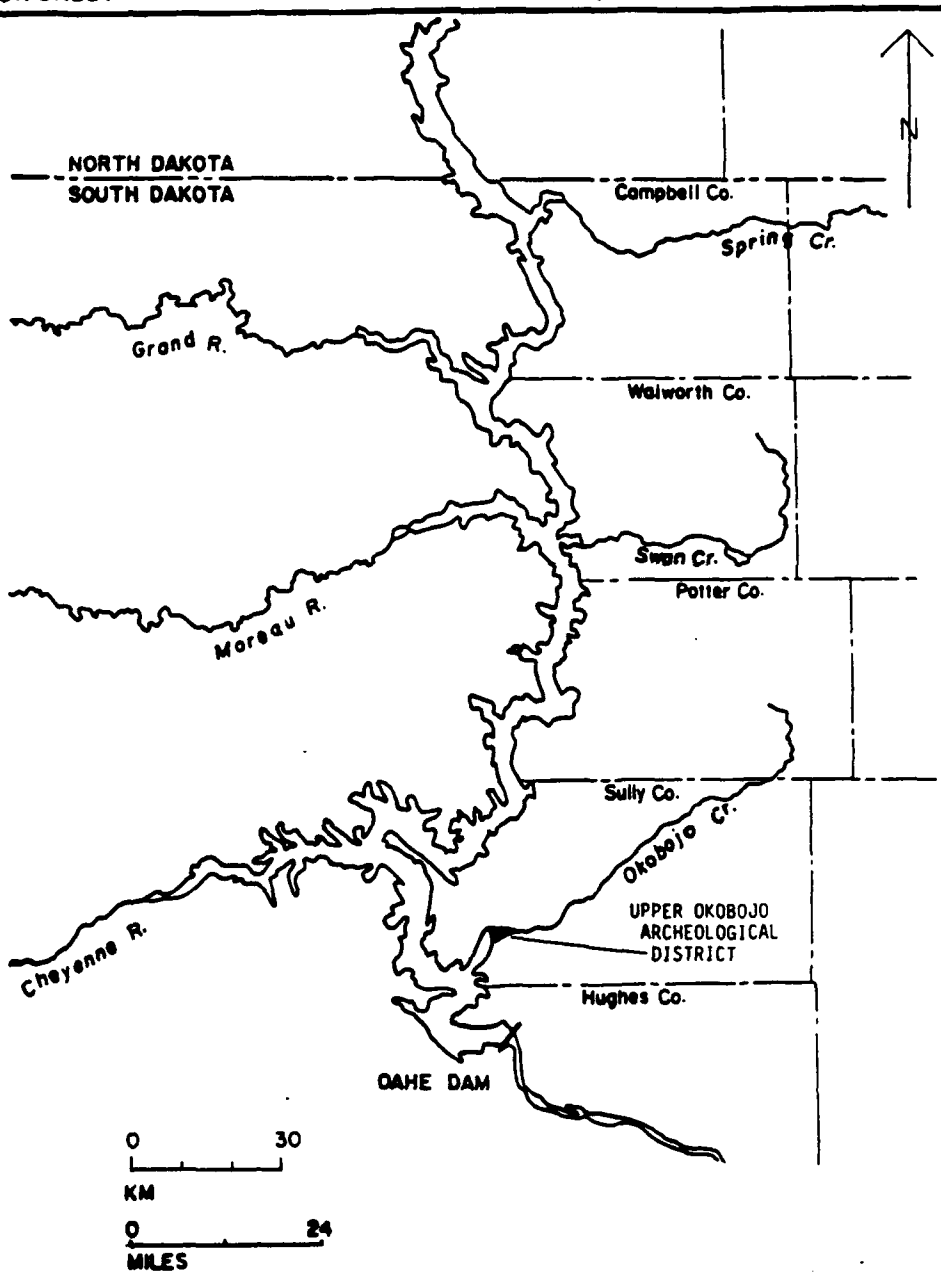


Figure 1. General location of the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District on the east shore of Lake Oahe, Sully County, South Dakota.

Environment. The Middle Missouri trench, extending through North and South Dakota, is characterized by three distinct physiographic zones (Lehmer 1971:50-53). The trench margins ("breaks") are steep and heavily eroded. The grassy, or sometimes barren, slopes of this zone are littered in many areas by glacial till (cobbles and boulders). Below the breaks are broad grass covered terraces and the forested river flood plain, both of which are now inundated within much of the Middle Missouri subarea. The continuity of such trench features is interrupted by major tributary valleys only on the west side of the river while minor drainages occur occasionally along the east side. These small drainages, such as the Okobojo Creek valley, have physiographic features similar to that of the river trench.

The proposed Upper Okobojo Creek District is comprised principally of benches and terraces at the base of the eroded slope to the uplands. Sites within this unit are situated on knolls or other elevated positions directly overlooking the former narrow floor of the creek valley, Moderate to dense grass cover and glacial till is represented on most surfaces in this area which is roughly 9.0 km (5.6 mi) above the former creek confluence with the Missouri River.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the roughly 170 ac area contained by the Upper Okobojo Creek District are designed to 1) encompass all stone feature sites currently identified along the upper reaches of Okobojo Creek within the Lake Oahe project, and 2) include the lower valley slopes and terraces along both sides of the former creek channel which constitute the immediate environmental context of the four sites comprising the district. The particular configuration of the District margins around this segment of the creek valley are determined principally by the U.S. government boundaries associated with the Lake Oahe project. Exceptions are as follows: 1) the government boundary is extended 50 m east of its current placement to include the eastern portion of site 39SL248 (purchase of this approximately 2 ac tract is recommended), 2) the government boundary is extended 20 m west of its current placement to include the western portion of site 39SL299 (purchase of this 0.5 ac tract is recommended). All other portions of the proposed district are situated on federal property managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District.

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District is composed of four Native American sites, each of which is principally known by various stone features visible on the surface (Table 1). These resources are distributed on both the north (39SL248 and 39SL299) and south sides (39SL296 and 39SL324) of Okobojo Creek, now an embayment of Lake Oahe (Figure 2). Stone features recorded range from multiple patterned (n = 2) groups at site 39SL248 to single stone circles at sites 39SL296 and 39SL299 and a rock cairn at site 39SL324 (Table 2). Few artifactual specimens, largely chipped stone debris, were recovered at three of the four sites during the 1979 UNL investigations (Table 3), each of which were subjected to only limited subsurface testing at that time. The nature and extent of work conducted at each site is briefly reviewed below.

Site 39SL248 is situated at 1630-1640 ft elevation on a south-sloping terrace roughly 60 m north of the Lake Oahe shore and directly above the former flood plain of Okobojo Creek. The site consists of 15 stone circles, a rock alignment, and an unpatterned rock cluster which are distributed within an area of 120 x 157 m (Figure 3). This area is characterized by rolling slopes with a moderate cover of heavily grazed grass and exposures of glacial till along the crests of knolls and ridges (Figure 4). Stone circles recorded at 39SL248 range from 3.0 to 8.5 m in diameter with a mean maximum dimension of 5.9 m (Table 4). These features (Figure 5) are consistent in size and configuration to those recorded elsewhere in the Lake Oahe project but are generally defined by larger numbers of stones (mean per circle is 42.2 stones at 39SL248). A biface tool, lithic core, flaking debris (n = 11), and unmodified faunal remains (n = 2) were recovered from the surface. Flaking debris (n = 6), fire-cracked rock (n = 8), and bone (n = 4) occurred within the upper level (0-15 cm S.D.) of Tests 1 and 2 (1 x 1 m squares). Test 3 was sterile. Temporally diagnostic specimens were not recovered. Site 39SL248 is not currently affected by operation of Lake Oahe but accelerated erosion and disturbance of surface features is possible if the current intensity of grazing is continued.

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Table 1. Summary of Native American sites contained within the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District, Sully County, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Temporal Assignment	Elevation (ft)	Topographic Position	Area (m^2)	Cultural Level (cm S.D.)
39SL248	stone circles, rock line, rock cluster, lithic tools, flaking debris, fire-cracked rock; unassigned	1630-1640	south-facing slope	18,840	0.15
39SL296	stone circle, flaking debris; unassigned	1670	north-facing knoll	70	unknown
39SL299	stone circle, flaking debris; unassigned	1660-1670	east-facing slope	525	unknown
39SL324	rock cairn; unassigned	1680	north-facing ridge	2	unknown
3-30	isolated location; chipped stone flake	1645	north-facing slope	1	surface

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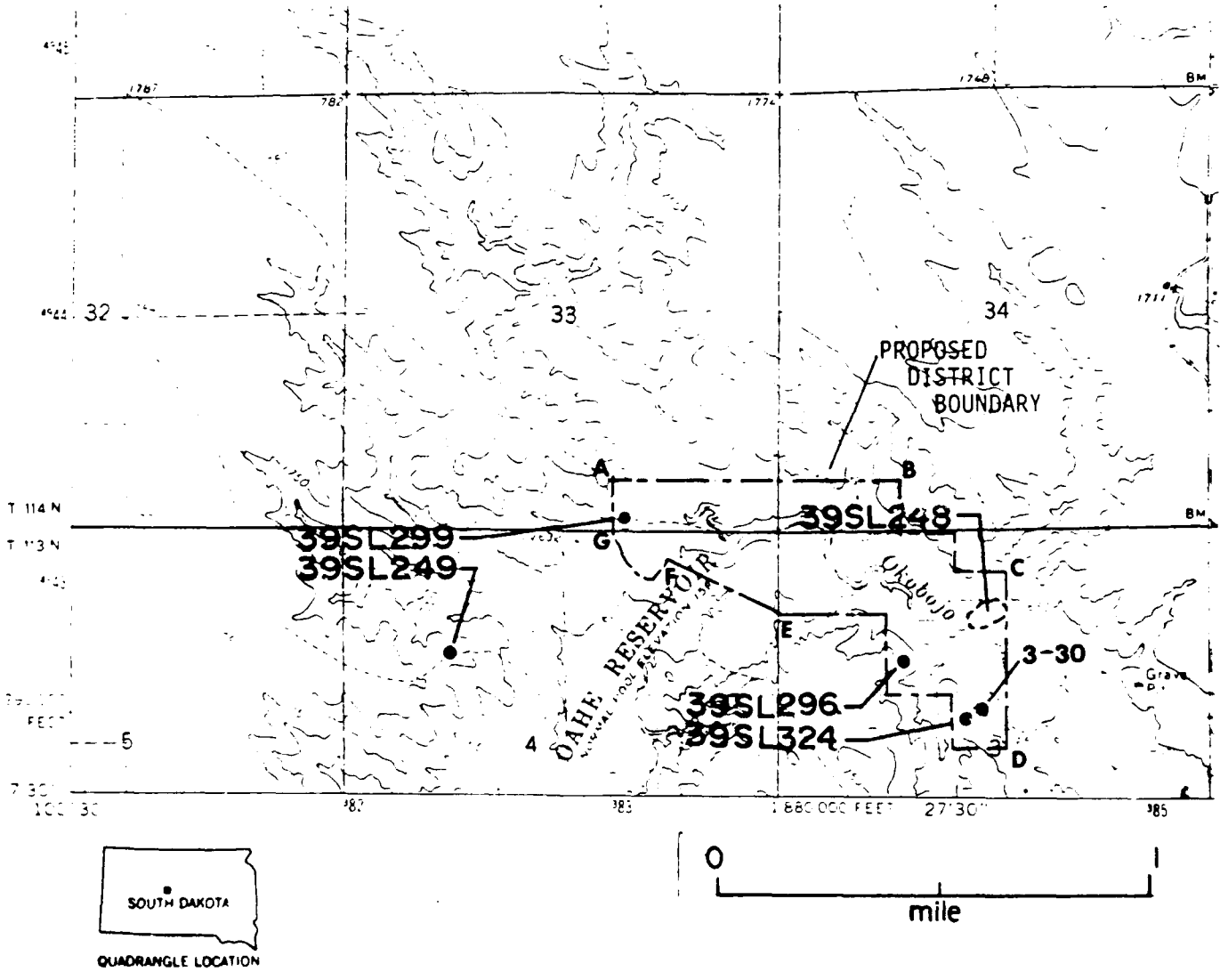


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the extent and composition of the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Okobojo 7.5-minute quadrangle.

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Table 2. Summary of stone features recorded at Native American sites within the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

Type of Feature	39SL248	39SL296	39SL299	39SL324	Total Features
stone circle	15	1	1	-	17
rock cluster	1	-	-	-	1
rock line	1	-	-	-	1
rock cairn	-	-	-	1	1
Total features	17	1	1	1	20

Table 3. Summary of cultural materials recovered from Native American sites within the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	39SL248	39SL296	39SL299	39SL324	Total specimens
Chipped Stone					
rectangular biface	1	-	-	-	1
core tool	1	-	-	-	1
flaking debris	17	1	4	-	22
Fire-cracked rock	8	-	-	-	8
Unmodified bone	6	-	-	-	6
Total Specimens	33	1	4	0	38

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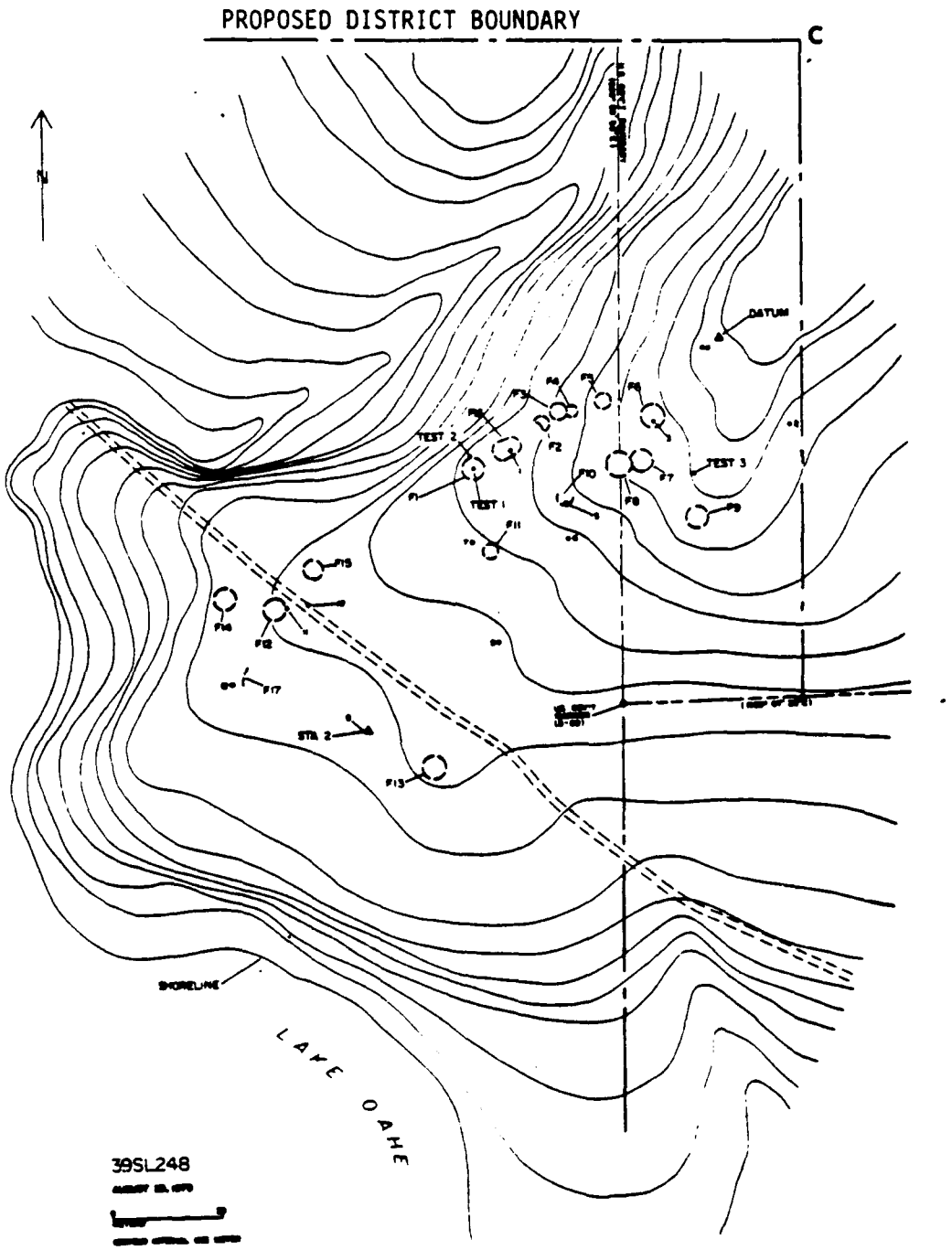


Figure 3. Contour map showing the distribution of stone features at Native American site 39SL248, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

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A



B



Figure 4. Photographs of resources in the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District. A) Aerial view of site 39SL248 facing southeast (UNL Neg. No. 11-20). B) General view of site 39SL248 facing southwest (UNL Neg. No. 10-14).

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Table 4 . Summary of stone features recorded at site 39SL248; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	6.50 length 6.00 width	N90°E	68	edge groups
2	stone circle	5.00 length 4.50 width	N317°E	54	
3	stone circle	6.00 length 5.00 width	N35°E	81	edge group; intersects with west edge of F4
4	stone circle	3.00 diameter		9	intersects with east edge of F3
5	stone circle	5.00 length 4.00 width	N45°E	88	2 interior stones; edge group
6	stone circle	7.00 diameter		51	edge group
7	stone circle	6.00 diameter		48	intersects with east edge of F8
8	stone circle	8.50 length	N79°E	44	intersects with west edge of F7
9	stone circle	6.50 length 6.00 width	N290°E	32	1 interior stone; edge group
10	stone circle	4.50 diameter		18	
11	stone circle	5.50 length 4.50 width	N0°E	22	
12	stone circle	7.00 length 6.00 width	N75°E	39	2 interior stones
13	stone circle	7.00 length 6.00 width	N22°E	43	edge group
14	stone circle	6.00 length 4.00 width	N282°E	16	
15	stone circle	5.00 diameter		20	
16	rock cluster	8.00 length 7.00 width	N50°E	51	
17	rock line	4.80 length 0.30 width	N30°E	9	

MEAN VALUES (n=15)

$\bar{x}$ = 5.90
s = 1.27

$\bar{x}$ = 42.20
s = 22.97

[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

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A



B



Figure 5. Photographs of resources in the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District. A) View of Feature 1 (stone circle) at site 39SL248 facing north (UNL Neg. No. 10-9). B) View of Features 2,3, and 5 (stone circles) at site 39SL248 facing northeast (UNL Neg. No. 10-12).

Site 39SL296 is situated at 1670 ft elevation on a small knoll above the south bank of Okobojo Creek, approximately 60 m south of the current Lake Oahe shore (Figure 6). A single stone circle and a chipped stone flake were recorded within an area of 7 x 10 m (Figure 7). The stone circle is 5.5 m in diameter and is composed of at least 60 stones visible on the surface (Figure 6B). A controlled test excavated directly north of the stone circle was sterile. The site is not temporally assignable on the basis of present evidence. Site 39SL296 is 60 ft above shoreline elevation (1620 ft) and is not currently affected by operation of Lake Oahe.

Site 39SL299 is exposed at 1660-1670 ft elevation on a southeast sloping ridge north of Okobojo Creek, approximately 150 m west of the present shore of Lake Oahe (Figure 8). A single stone circle and a scatter of chipped stone debris (n = 4) were recorded within an area of 15 x 35 m (Figure 9). The stone circle (Figure 8B) measures 8.2 x 9.2 m and is composed of 75 stones. Small clusters of stones or edge groups occur at the margins of this feature and 21 other stones are scattered near its southeastern corner. Three uncontrolled tests excavated within and near the stone circle were sterile. A former vehicle trail extending through the site may have disturbed the southern edge of the stone circle. No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered. Site 39SL299 is not currently affected by operation of Lake Oahe.

Site 39SL324 is located at 1680 ft elevation on the tip of a narrow ridge overlooking the former south bank of Okobojo Creek, approximately 120 m south of the present Lake Oahe embayment (Figure 6A above). The site consists of a single rock cairn which measures 1.0 m in diameter. The cairn was not tested and no other artifactual specimens were noted on the surface of the immediate area. However, an isolated chipped stone flake (Field No. 3-30) was identified roughly 80 m north and downslope from the cairn. Site 39SL324 is 60 ft above lake shore elevation (1620 ft) and is not currently affected by operation of Lake Oahe.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Stone features on the surface of four sites comprise the principal data category of the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek District. With few exceptions, these features appear

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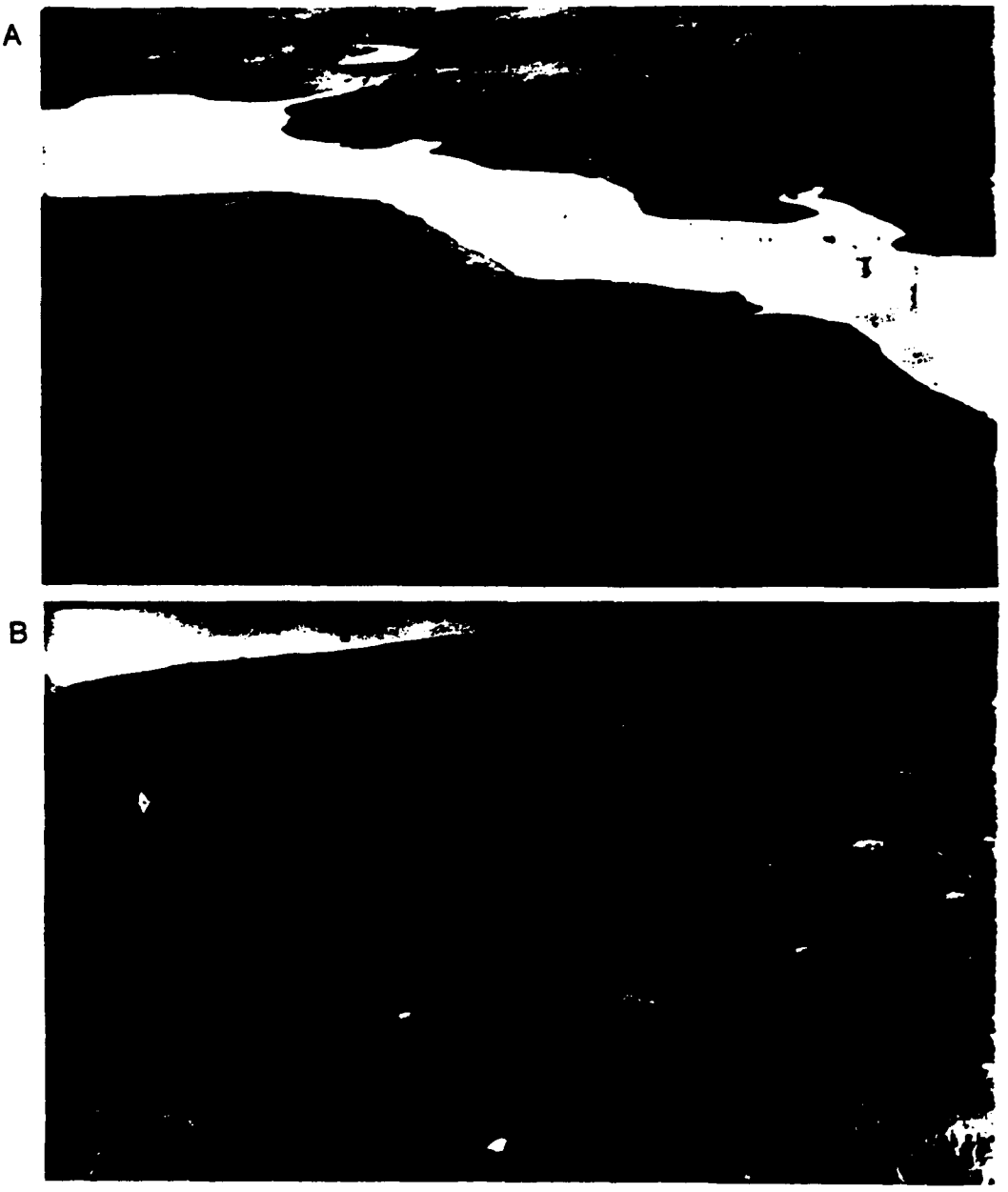


Figure 6. Photographs of resources in the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District. A) Aerial view of Native American sites 39SL296 and 39SL324 facing northwest (UNL Neg. No. 11-23). B) View of stone circle at site 39SL296 facing east (UNL Neg. No. 11-1).

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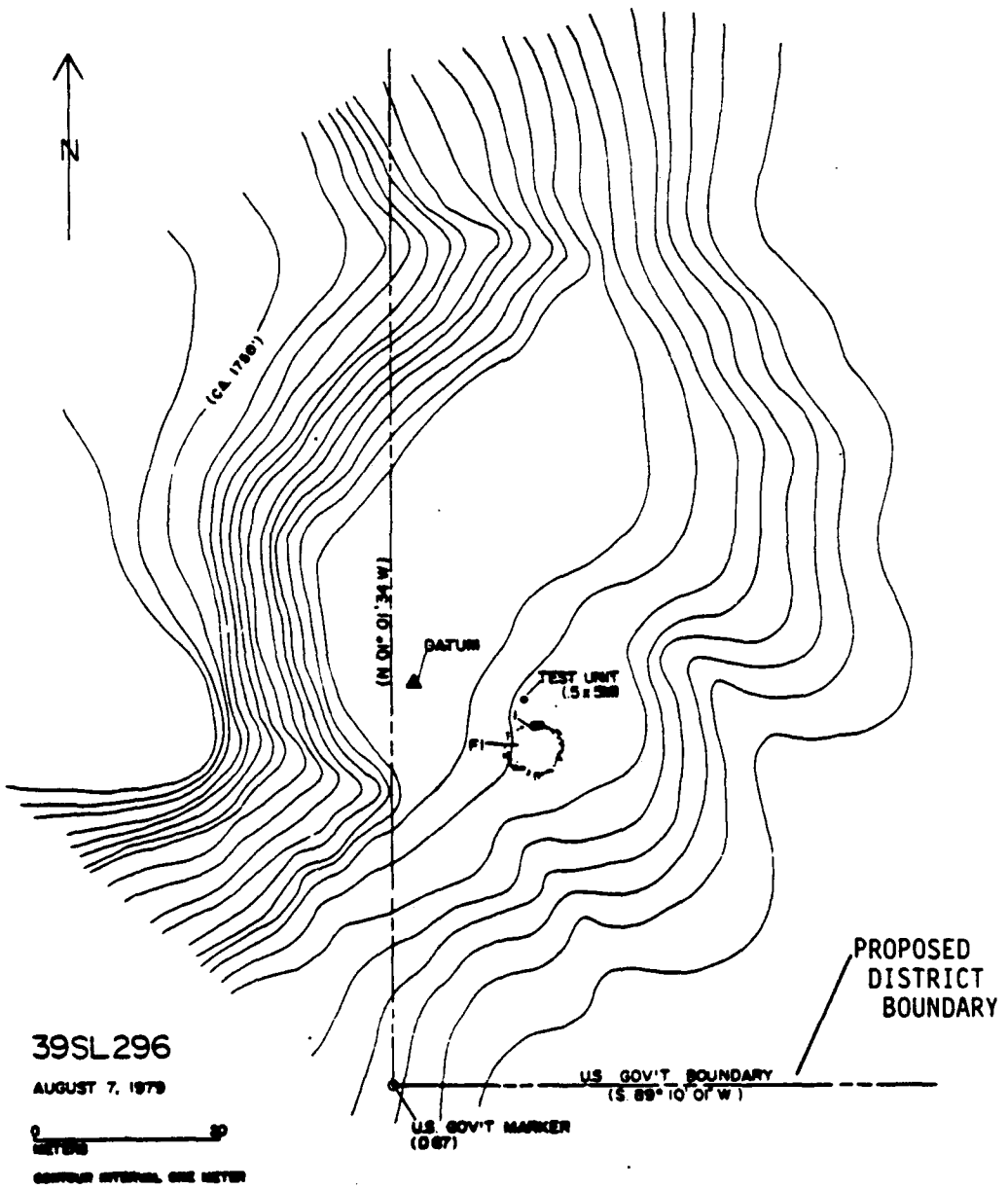


Figure 7. Countour map showing the locations of the surface specimen and feature (stone circle) at site 39SL296, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 8. Photographs of resources in the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District. A) General view of site 39SL299 facing southeast (UNL Neg. No. 10-3). B) View of the stone circle at site 39SL299 facing west (UNL Neg. No. 10-2).

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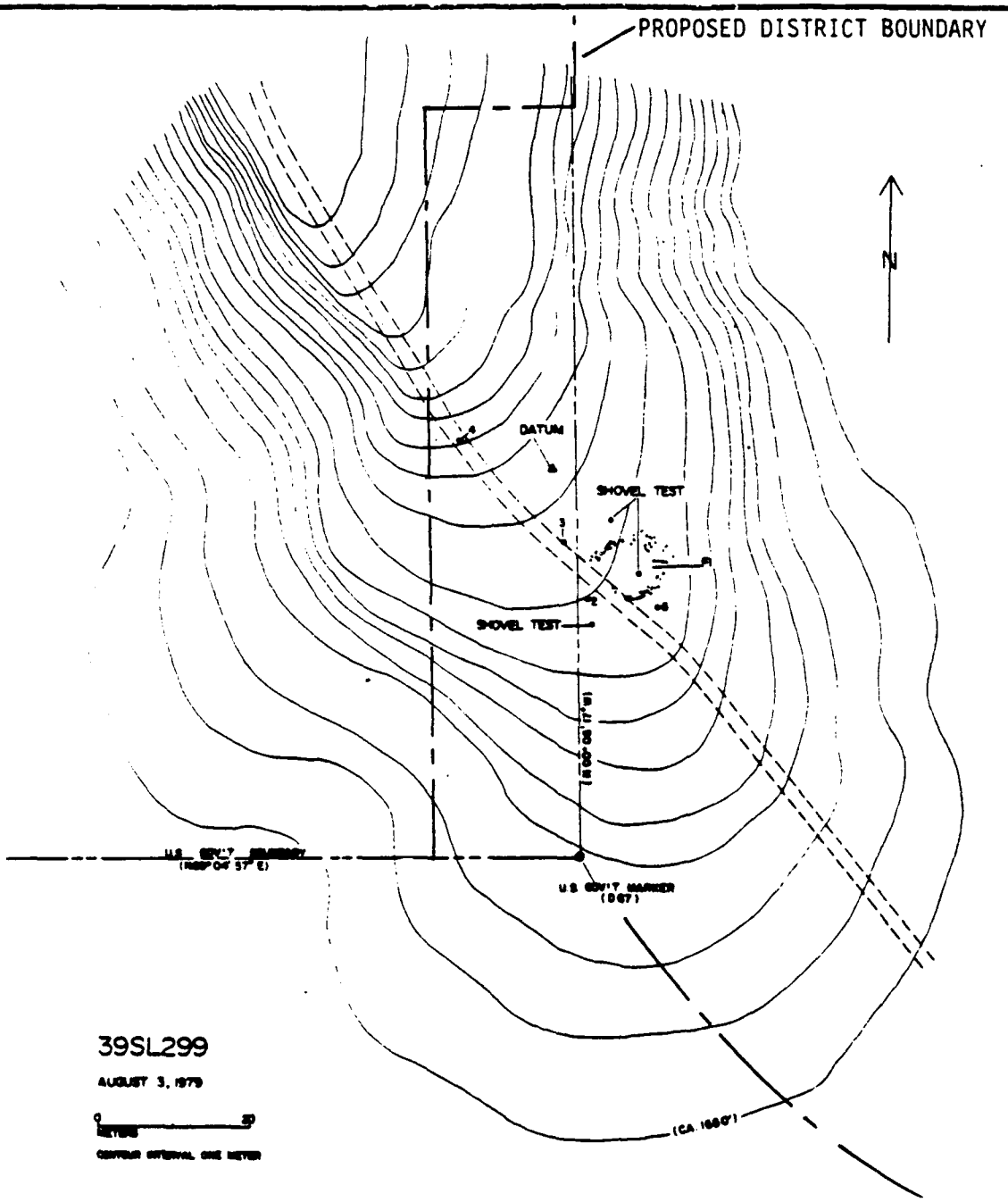


Figure 9. Contour map showing locations of surface specimens and feature (stone circle) at site 39SL299, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

to be undisturbed. Stones along the south edge of the circle at 39SL299 and perhaps, those of two features at 39SL248 may have been dislocated by recent use of the area. The presence of subsurface materials was confirmed only at site 39SL248 which was most extensively tested during the 1979 survey. In general, only limited quantities and types of artifactual specimens would be expected at three sites within the district, while diverse materials, including faunal remains, could be recovered at site 39SL248. Potentials for recovery of temporally diagnostic specimens or of radiometrically datable materials also appear to be limited at these sites.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District offers, in conjunction with other selected resources in the Lake Oahe project, significant opportunities for comprehensive study of settlement patterns represented by 1) stone feature sites (Study Unit 1) and 2) Native American creek valley settlement (Study Unit 3). The district uniquely contributes to the selected research sample by providing the only recorded example of stone features located within the upper reaches of a tributary stream valley.

DUSCUSSION

Past research and culture-historical models for the Middle Missouri subarea have focused almost exclusively on occupational evidence recorded within the river trench itself, especially the abundant late prehistoric villages on the broad terraces of the Missouri River. Native American settlement within tributary creek valley contexts, particularly that associated with stone feature remains, has not been systematically investigated. The proposed Upper Okobojo Creek District is one of four archeological districts selected to represent major variability in stone features recorded in the Lake Oahe project. This sample would provide a basis for nitiating much needed research concerning the content and organization of intrasite and intradistrict characteristics as well as a foundation for identifying and modeling intersite patterning of key variables at a subregional scale.

Surface Features. Stone features visible on the surface at each of four sites are the principal data sources presently recognized for the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek District. Most of these features are stone circles presumed to be structurally related remains often referred to as 'tipi rings'. Such rings are generally considered to mark temporary dwelling locations associated with nomadic settlement systems (cf. Kehoe 1958, 1960; Hoffman 1953; Malouf 1961). Although stone circles in the Middle Missouri subarea have yet to receive comprehensive descriptive or interpretative attention, studies in surrounding areas of the Northern and Northwestern Plains, as well as limited work in the Central Plains, suggest that both prehistoric and historic Native American occupations are represented by such remains (e.g., Flayharty and Morris 1974; Frison 1967; Good and Hauff 1979; Jensen 1973; Keyser 1979; Schneider and Treat 1974). The cultural or temporal relationship of stone features in the Oahe area to similar site types elsewhere is presently undetermined. However, the Oahe sample of such remains offers a significant opportunity to investigate a broad range of variability in feature form, site structure and location which would contribute importantly toward resolving current needs for research of regionally representative sites (see General Significance Statements for Study Units 1 and 3). The proposed Upper Okobojo Creek District provides the only example in the Oahe sample of stone features within the upper reaches of a tributary stream valley. Study of possible relationships between sites in the district, as well as comparative evaluation with both single-feature and multiple-feature sites elsewhere in the study area will be possible.

Subsurface Materials. Although sites within the proposed district have not been sufficiently tested for the exact nature of subsurface deposits to be determined, at least one site (39SL248) can be expected to yield a variety of buried remains. In addition to lithic tools and flaking debris, limited quantities of faunal remains (presently unidentified taxa) can be expected and should support studies of subsistence, site function and, possibly, season of occupation. The presence of fire-cracked rock suggests that subsurface features, such as hearths, may also be encountered through systematic excavation.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 170 ac (68.8 ha)

UTM REFERENCES See continuation pages

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation pages

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert E. Pepperl, John R. Bozell, and Carl R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archeological Research

DATE: 1986

STREET & NUMBER: University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE: 472-2412

CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln

STATE: Nebraska 68588

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REFERENCES CITED

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates are provided for major juncture points around the district margin beginning at the northwest corner of the district (see Figure 2):

Boundary Point	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
A	14	383000	4943340
B	14	384080	4943340
C	14	384510	4942910
D	14	384510	4942350
E	14	383650	4942850
F	14	383210	4943050
G	14	383000	4943150

Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for individual sites within the district are provided in Table 5.

Verbal Boundary Description. Beginning at the northwest corner of the District (Point A), which is 20 m west of the U.S. Government boundary between Monument Nos. D-67 and D-68, and proceeding in a clockwise manner (see Figure 2), the district boundary extends due east along the valley slope to intercept the U.S. Government boundary between Monument Nos. D-74 and D-75 at Point B of the district boundary, a distance of approximately 1080 meters. From Point B, the district margin follows the U.S. Government boundary to Point C at 50 m east of Monument No. D-79 directly north of site 39SL248. At this point, the district boundary proceeds south 182 m parallel with the U.S. Government boundary, then returns 50 m west to Monument No. D-80 at the southeast corner of site 39SL248. The district boundary then extends south across the Lake Oahe embayment (Okobojo Creek) to intercept the U.S. Government boundary between Monument Nos. D-83 and D-84 at Point D. From this point, the district margin follows the government boundary to Point E (Monument No. D-89) northwest of site 39SL296. The boundary then extends diagonally across the embayment to Point F on the north shore where it follows the slope of the point below site 39SL299 to Point G at 20 m west of Monument No. D-67 and then parallels the government boundary returning to Point A.

Table 5. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for major juncture points of individual site boundaries within the proposed Upper Okobojo Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Sully County, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
39SL248		
A) southwest corner	384370	4942810
B) southeast corner	384460	4942780
C) northeast corner	384490	4942820
D) northwest corner	384450	4942830
39SL296		
A) center of site	384120	4942620
39SL299		
A) center of site	383080	4943170
39SL324		
A) center of site	384360	4942000

Form No 10-306 (Rev 10-74)

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Site 39SL300 (unnamed)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Onida

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Dakota	47180	Sully	119

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Clerk, Sully County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Onida

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY

Site 39SL300 is composed of eight stone features, primarily stone circles, and a scatter of surface debris. This site is nominated individually for National Register eligibility in conjunction with four proposed archeological districts which contain 17 additional Native American sites represented by stone features. Site 39SL300 contributes the only example in the selected sample of a stone circle site which is relatively isolated from the locations of similar site types.

CONTEXT

Site 39SL300 was identified during an intensive pedestrian survey of the east shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota conducted in 1979 by the University of Nebraska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl n.d.). All federal lands along the lake shore in South Dakota were inspected. This narrow survey area included 32,110 ac distributed along 602 mi of shoreline between the Oahe Dam at Pierre, South Dakota and the North Dakota border, a distance of 150 river miles. A total of 229 Native American sites were inventoried, including 66 sites with stone features.

Previous Investigations. The Middle Missouri archeological subarea, including the Lake Oahe vicinity, was extensively investigated during the 1950s and 1960s as part of the salvage efforts carried out by the Smithsonian Institution (River Basin Surveys) and others prior to inundation of much of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley by mainstem reservoirs (see e.g., Cooper 1949, 1955). The results of this work are synthesized by Lehmer (1971). The attention of these preinundation studies focused on the considerable archeological resources of the broad river terraces, primarily earthlodge villages. Tributary stream valleys, such as Okobojo Creek where site 39SL300 is located, were apparently not inspected. Although several stone feature sites in or near the Lake Oahe survey area were previously known, none had been systematically investigated and such site types remain largely unstudied in the Middle Missouri area. Site 39SL300 had not been previously recorded.

Environment. The Lake Oahe area is within the middle segment of the Missouri River valley which cuts through the glaciated region of the Missouri Plateau of the Northern Plains. The river trench is a distinctive physiographic feature characterized along its upper margins by steep "breaks" below which are broad grass covered terraces and the forested river flood plain (Lehmer 1971:50-53). The lower two zones are now inundated within much of the Middle Missouri subarea. Major tributary valleys occur only on the west side of the trench while minor drainages, such as Okobojo Creek occur occasionally on the east side. The Okobojo Creek valley is narrow with upper slopes similar to that of the river breaks but with only limited development of lower terraces.

Site 39SL300 is located on the west wall of the Okobojo Creek valley, approximately 2.5 mi above the creek confluence with the Missouri River which is now inundated by Lake Oahe (Figure 1). The site occupies the south face of a gently sloping ridge at 1680-1700 ft elevation (Figure 2). The moderately grassed valley slopes in this area are littered with glacial cobbles and boulders (Figure 3).

SITE COMPOSITION

Site 39SL300 is presently known only by eight stone features and scatter of chipped stone recorded on the surface. No subsurface tests have been excavated at this site. A contour map was produced showing the locations of surface features and materials (Figure 4). All plotted artifacts were collected. A measured plan drawing was also made for each surface feature (on file, UNL). Maximum dimensions and number of stones recorded for each feature are listed in Table 1.

Site 39SL300 occupies an area of 95 x 151 m on the crest and slopes of a south facing ridge. Seven stone circles (Features 1-7) are aligned along the length of the ridge and a low (0.3 m) rock cairn (Feature 8) is positioned at its tip (Figure 5). A chipped stone tool, lithic core, and flaking debris (n = 4) were recovered from six locations, primarily within the western half of the site. The tool is a retouched flake of jasper/chert.

An isolated rock cairn (site 39SL337), located on a nearby knoll approximately 150 m to the east of site 39SL300, is not included in the proposed eligible property.

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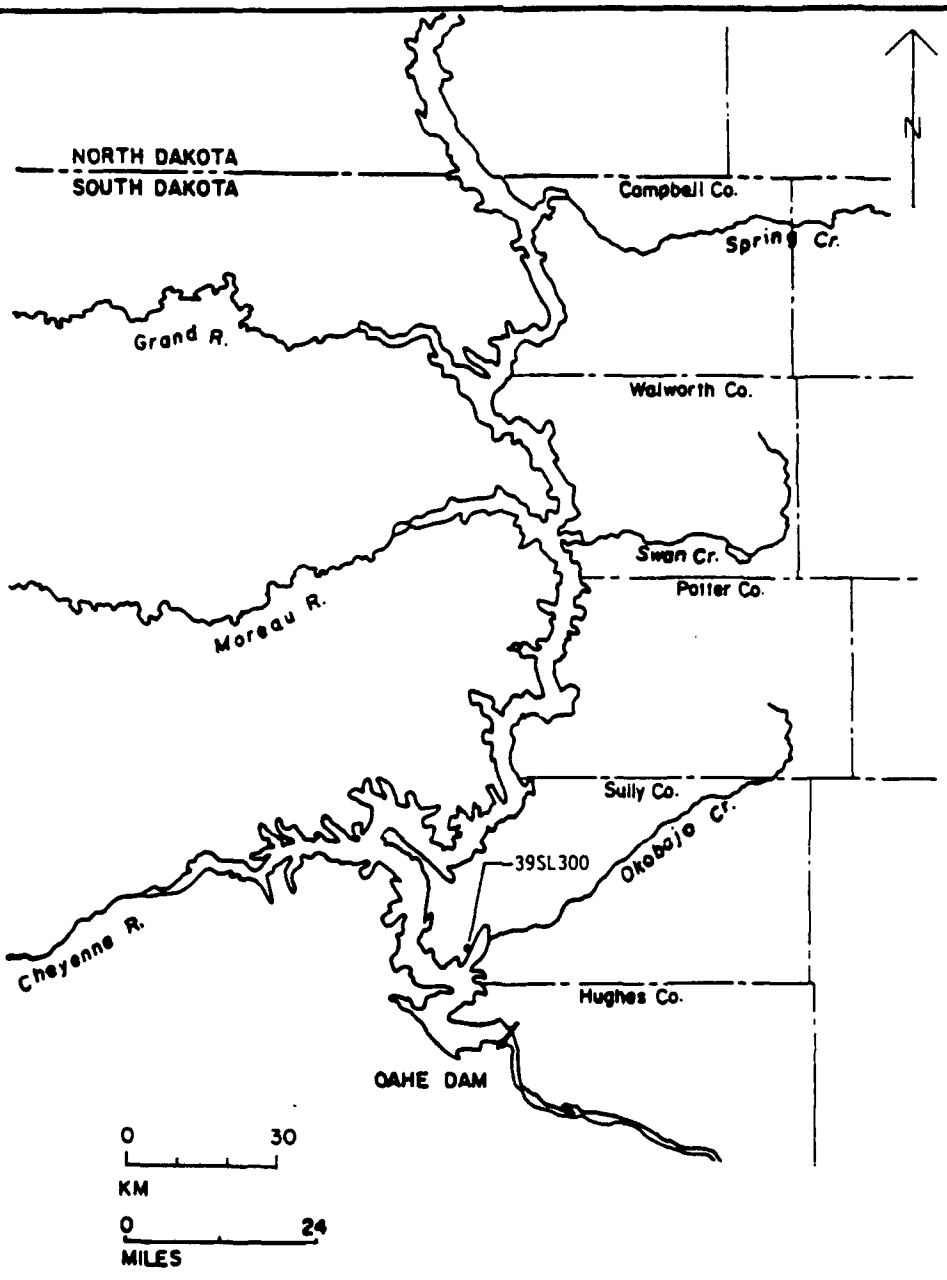


Figure 1. General location of site 39SL300 on the east shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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(Rev. 10 74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

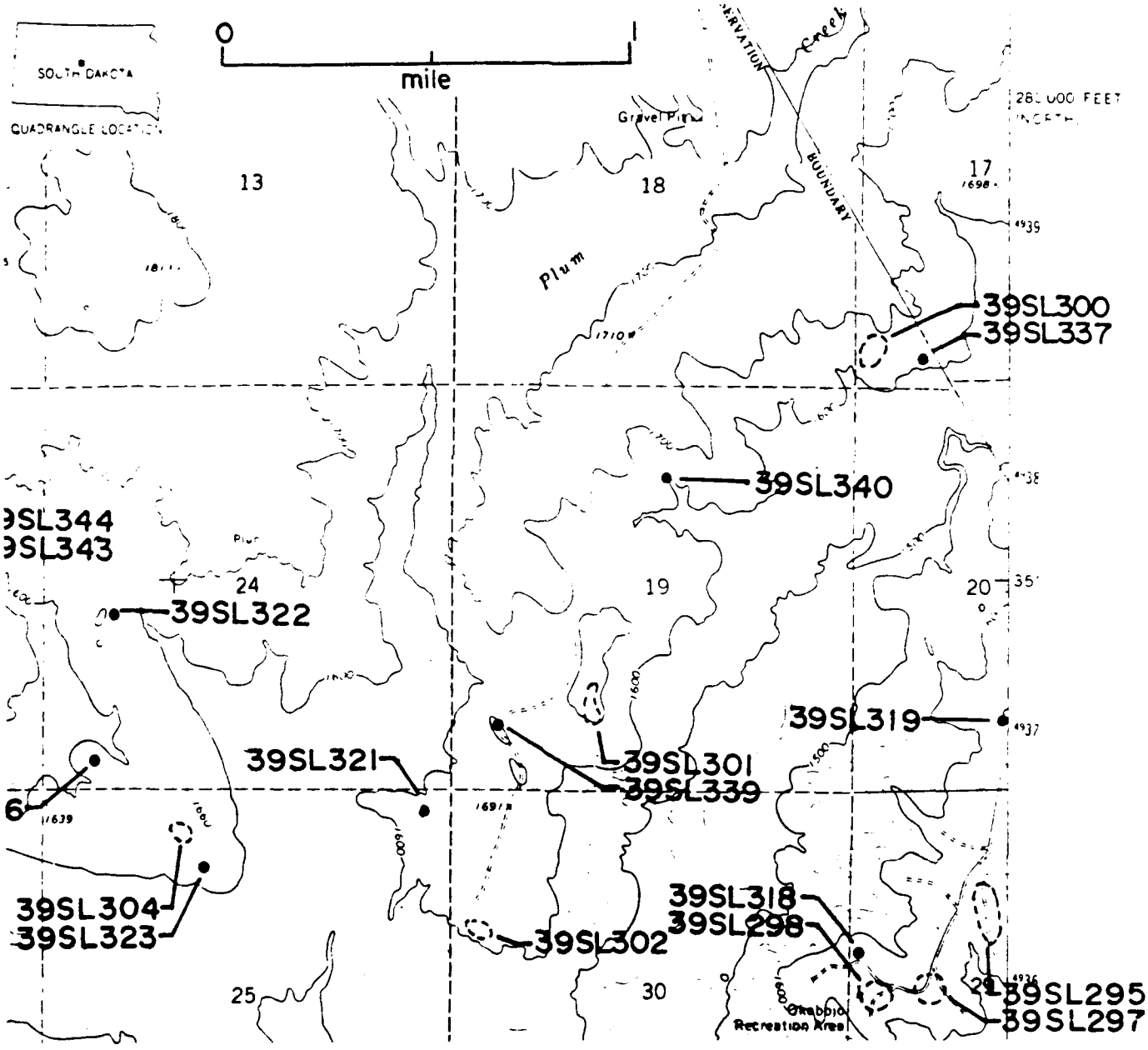


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the location of site 39SL300, Lake Oahe, South Dakota. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Iron Post Buttes SE 7.5 minute quadrangle.

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A



B



Figure 3. Photographs of Native American archeological site 39SL300. A) Aerial view of site facing northwest (UNL Neg. No. 11-30). B) General view of site facing south (UNL Neg. No. 7-34).

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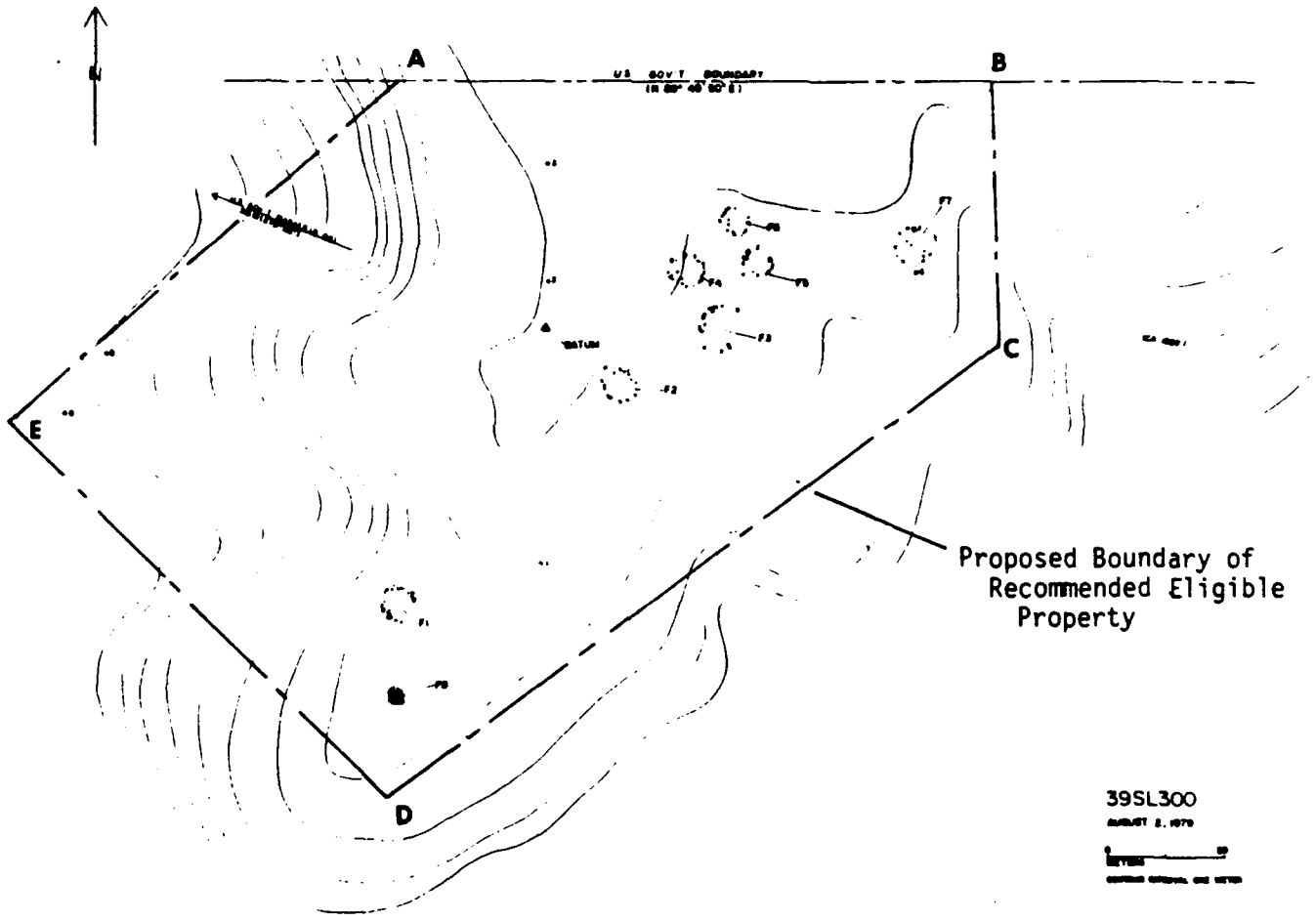


Figure 4. Countour map showing the distribution of surface materials and the configuration of surface features (stone circles and cairn) at Native American site 39SL300, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

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Table 1. Summary of stone features recorded at site 39SL300; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions	Orientation[1] of Maximum Length	Stone[2] Count	Comments
1	stone circle	6.00 length 5.50 width	N350°E	25	
2	stone circle	6.50 length 6.00 width	N285°E	19	
3	stone circle	8.00 diameter		17	
4	stone circle	6.50 length 6.00 width	N64°E	24	
5	stone circle	5.50 length 4.50 width	N284°E	17	
6	stone circle	5.50 length 5.00 width	N76°E	17	
7	stone circle	7.00 diameter		22	
8	rock cairn	2.75 length 2.50 width	N324°E	42	
MEAN VALUES (n=7)		$\bar{x}$ = 6.43 s = 0.82		$\bar{x}$ = 20.14 s = 3.23	

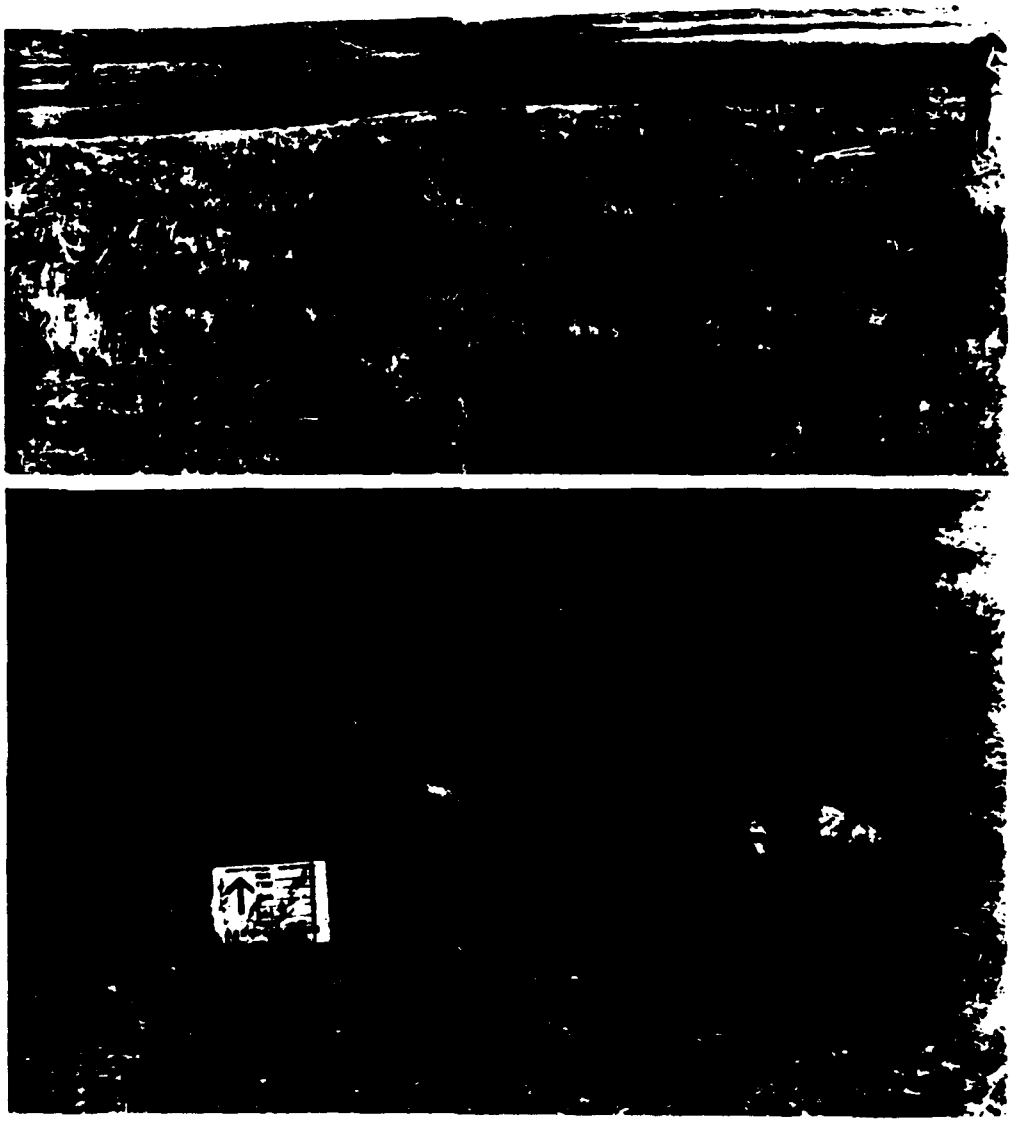
[1]Orientation from magnetic north of line through maximum dimension is indicated (direction is recorded only within first and fourth compass quadrants).
[2]Number of stones associated with each feature is based on surface evidence.

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DATE ENTERED

A



B

Figure 5. Photographs of Native American archeological site 39SL300. A) General view of site facing east (UNL Neg. No. 7-35). B) View of rock cairn (Feature 8) facing north (UNL Neg. No. 4-17).

Site Limits. Suggested boundaries for the proposed eligible property are shown on Figure 4. These limits correspond with the extent of surface features and materials, as well as the principal area of the associated topographic feature. The extent of potential subsurface deposits has not been determined. All of the presently defined site area is contained on federal property managed by the Corps of Engineers. This area is heavily grazed but does not appear to be subject to other types of public or private uses and is not closely associated with developed recreation areas of Lake Oahe.

Site Integrity. Aspects of intrasite structure and content appear to be accessible and amenable to controlled data recovery. The principal data source centers on comparative evaluation of such characteristics with that of similar site types in other contexts of the Lake Oahe area and presumes that recommended eligible sites within proposed districts will be protected for comprehensive investigation of variability within the full selected sample. Most importantly, surface features constitute key elements of sites such as 39SL300 and should be protected from disturbance.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800 1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES | BUILDER/ARCHITECT | page 10

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Site 39SL300, in conjunction with other selected resources, offers an opportunity to recover data representative of recorded variability in Native American settlement within the Lake Oahe project, a substantial segment of the Missouri valley in the Middle Missouri subarea. Specific research potentials relevant to site 39SL300 involve comprehensive study of 1) stone feature sites (Study Unit 1), and 2) Native American settlement of Missouri tributaries (Study Unit 3). Site 39SL300 contributes uniquely to the selected research sample by providing the only recorded example in the Oahe project of a stone circle site located in relative isolation (more than 2 mi) from other sites of this type.

DISCUSSION

In the Middle Missouri subarea, systematic study of Native American settlement in the valleys of Missouri tributaries has not been initiated and investigation of stone feature sites is generally lacking. In South Dakota, subsurface investigations have been conducted at few stone circle sites and have been of limited intensity (e.g., Haug et al. 1979; Tratebas, Boen and Vagstad 1979). Regionally patterned characteristics and the role of such sites in Middle Missouri culture history remain to be defined.

Stone circles, often referred to as 'tipi rings', are generally considered to mark temporary dwelling locations associated either with transitory or nomadic settlement activities during both prehistoric and historic periods (e.g., Kehoe 1958, 1960; Hoffman 1953; Malouf 1961). A variety of investigations have been conducted at such sites in surrounding areas of the Northern, Northwestern and Central Plains (e.g., Flayharty and Morris 1974; Frison 1967; Good and Hauff 1979; Jensen 1973; Keyser 1979) but comprehensive investigation of subregionally related sites and integrated regional

studies remain to be initiated. Investigation of the selected sample of stone feature sites remaining accessible in the Lake Oahe project would significantly assist in defining and modeling structural and culture-historical characteristics of this common but poorly known aspect of Native American settlement in the Great Plains. Most importantly, work at such sites remaining above the level of the previously studied but presently inundated river terraces is much needed to expand and clarify current conceptions of Middle Missouri culture history and settlement patterns.

Site 39SL300 is one of only 23 sites recorded along the Lake Oahe shore which contain stone circles. Most of these sites occur in groups of two or more located in close proximity, generally separated by less than one mile. Although site 39SL300 occurs in a physical context similar to that occupied by much of the sample, it is not closely grouped with other stone circle sites. More than half (65%) of the stone circle sample, including site 39SL300, occurs within an approximate 5 mi radius around the confluence of Okobojo, Cow, and Spring creeks with the Missouri River. With few exceptions, these sites overlook the tributary valleys rather than the river trench and generally occupy south facing slopes. Site 39SL300 contributes characteristics of site content and context that are both consistent and unique with respect to that of the recorded inventory of related sites and, accordingly, is an important sampling element for study of representative settlement variability. Present information indicates that systematic controlled data recovery related both to stone features and associated artifacts should be possible at this site.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation pages

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3.5 ac

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	14	380450	4938520
B	14	380540	4938520
C	14	380500	4938390
D	14	380420	4938390

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Proposed property boundaries for site 39SL300 encompass the topographic feature (ridge point) associated with the recorded surface distribution of cultural features and materials. The northwest corner (Point A) is on the U.S. Government boundary at the western edge of the ridge, roughly 80 m east of Monument No. D-44. The proposed property line extends east acro the ridge along the U.S. Government boundary to Point B (ca. 100 m) where it then extends south and west along the upper edge of the ridge slope, returning to Point A (see Figure 4).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert E. Pepperl, John R. Bozell, and Carl R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archeological Research

DATE: 1986

STREET & NUMBER: University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE: 472-2412

CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln

STATE: Nebraska 68588-0332

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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SHEETS-JONES HOUSE (39SL10)

INDIVIDUAL NOMINATION

PREVIOUS SUBMISSION

DRAFT NOMINATION FORMS, ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS WERE SUBMITTED
EARLIER TO THE OMAHA DISTRICT OFFICE
DURING FEBRUARY 1981

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Sheets-Jones House (39SL310)

and/or common Pike Haven Log Cabin

2. Location

street & number n/a ___ not for publication

city, town Onida _X_ vicinity of congressional district 2

state South Dakota code 046 county Sully code 119

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	_X_ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	___ private	_X_ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	_X_ other: recreation

4. Owner of Property

name U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

street & number 1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

city, town Omaha ___ vicinity of state Nebraska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sully County Courthouse

street & number n/a

city, town Onida state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Lake Oahe Eastern Shoreline Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes _X_ no

date 1980 _X_ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records University of Nebraska, Division of Archeological Research

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Sheets-Jones log house is located on a slight knoll near the top of the bluffs overlooking Lake Oahe, a Corps of Engineers reservoir of the upper Missouri River in northern South Dakota (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The site commands a distant view across the reservoir to the west but is relatively protected on the other sides by the bluffs rising around it. Pike Haven, a fishing resort, occupies land immediately adjacent to the site along the east.

The house (Figure 4) was constructed during the period ca. 1910-1916 by Caroline Loretta Sheets (later) Jones. The property remained in the Sheets-Jones family until it was sold to the Corps of Engineers in ca. 1961.

Constructed of un-hewn logs, the double pen structure measures 6.0mx13.5m. The earlier, western-most pen measures 6.0mx7.0m outside and is a symmetrically composed unit with centralized openings in each of its four walls. The front, south wall is three bays wide with windows flanking the central door which is directly opposed in the north wall by another door (Figure 5). A singular window in the west wall is opposite the wide doorway connecting into the pen addition on the east.

Connected to the main room on the east is a square log pen. Its central door in the south wall is directly opposed by a window on the north. A window flanks the south door in the east bay only, while a central window in the east gable wall completes the fenestral arrangement of the house.

Structurally the house is of the most rudimentary technology. The logs are left in the round and hewn only where required to maintain a more-or-less even appearance. The corner timbering is a saddle-notch with the logs protruding approximately 10cm beyond the corners. The structure is chinked throughout with horizontal staves and packed with mud. Evidence on the east gable wall, and elsewhere, suggests that the entire structure was plastered on the exterior with mud over chicken-wire lath. The east pen logs were butt-joined and connected with wire-ties to the west pen. A board nailed over the joint conceals the connection from the exterior.

The low-pitched gable roof is supported by three longitudinal beams which bear on the log gables. At the interstitial log wall the intermediate beams bear on posts which frame the wide opening connecting the two pens. These intermediate beams project into the east pen and support a short lintel which carries the ridge beam. Poles support rough board sheathing which spans across the roof beams to the eave side walls. Tarpaper and sod roof covering is extant, the sod primarily visible above

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Sheets-Jones log house is significant both as a representative example of Great Plains pioneer construction, and as an extension of log technology into the far reaches of the region--the outer fringe of log culture.

The Sheets-Jones house represents a remnant of pioneer technology on the plains, a remnant whose existence yet today is due largely to the late period of settlement on the northern plains. Most characteristic is the roof structure which was commonly utilized for gable roofs on early sod houses in the region (Welsch 1968:52-58) but which was also common on log buildings prior to the ready availability of wood shingles and milled lumber (Welsch 1980:325). Characterized by triple longitudinal beams, pole and board sheathing, and a sod covering, the technology represents the most rudimentary form of shelter devised for the early years of settlement.

The structure of the log walls is also of the most rudimentary technology. Unhewn, the logs are saddle-notched and extend beyond the corners of the building, a necessary malady of the technology (Kniffen and Glassie 1966:53-54). A tendency toward simplification of log technology, at least among Anglo-Americans familiar with more elaborate notch-types, has been shown to have a high correlation with westward movement and the passage of time (Newton and Pulliam-Di Napoli 1977:378-380). Assuming an Anglo affiliation for the Sheets-Jones families (cultural data was not available at the time of this writing), this log house would appear to confirm the observation.

Similarly, the plan-form of the Sheets-Jones house may illustrate typological convergence within Anglo-American culture (Newton and Pulliam-Di Napoli 1977:372, 374, 378-380). In lieu of reliable cultural data for the builders, the house itself, provides evidence of cultural process (Kniffen 1965:553).

In spite of the few excellent studies of folk architecture in the United States, the study has not developed sufficiently to draw broad conclusions from physical data alone. The core of the Sheets-Jones house would appear to relate to the Scotch-Irish cabin of the Mid-Atlantic region (Glassie 1968:49, 78). This cabin formed the basis for a distinct double-pen house common in the Upland South which is remarkably similar in plan to the Sheets-Jones house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 10 acres

Quadrangle name Mail Shack Creek, South Dakota **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	14	373295	4951695	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title D. Murphy, Consulting Architect

organization University of Nebraska Division of Archeological Research **date** February 1981

street & number Bessey Hall, City Campus **telephone** [402] 472-2412

city or town Lincoln **state** Nebraska 68588-0332

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

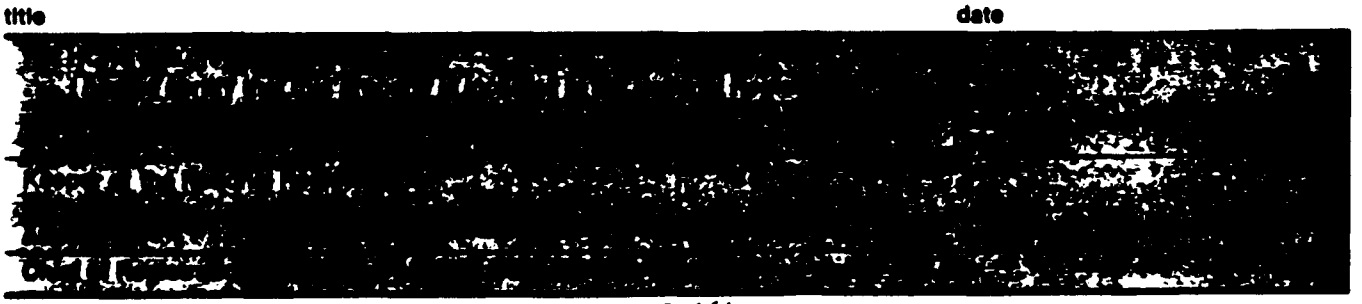
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title **date**



GPO 938 836

Item 7: Description

the west pen. The intermediate roof beams near the center of the west pen are further supported by a transverse beam, supported by a post which in turn supports the ridge beam in king-post fashion (Figure 6). This transverse beam and post may have at one time divided the west pen into a hall and parlor arrangement.

The interior was simply finished in typical pioneer fashion. The roof was open to the rafters while remnants of a wood floor is extant in both pens. Lime plaster faced the interior walls, over wood lath only where required to obtain a uniform appearance.

Remnants of log walls just northeast of the house may indicate a former semi-subterranian auxiliary structure.

Item 8: Significance

The significance of this house as a marker of technological and typological change relative to log culture in America would seem sufficient to argue for its preservation. Additionally, however, its highly visible and accessible location near the Pike Haven Resort make preservation not only feasible but highly desirable.

Item 9: Bibliography

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1968 Pattern in the material folk culture of the eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Figure 1. Topographic map showing location of Sheets-Jones log house (39SL310), Sully County, South Dakota (adapted from U.S.G.S. Mail Shack Creek 7.5' quadrangle).

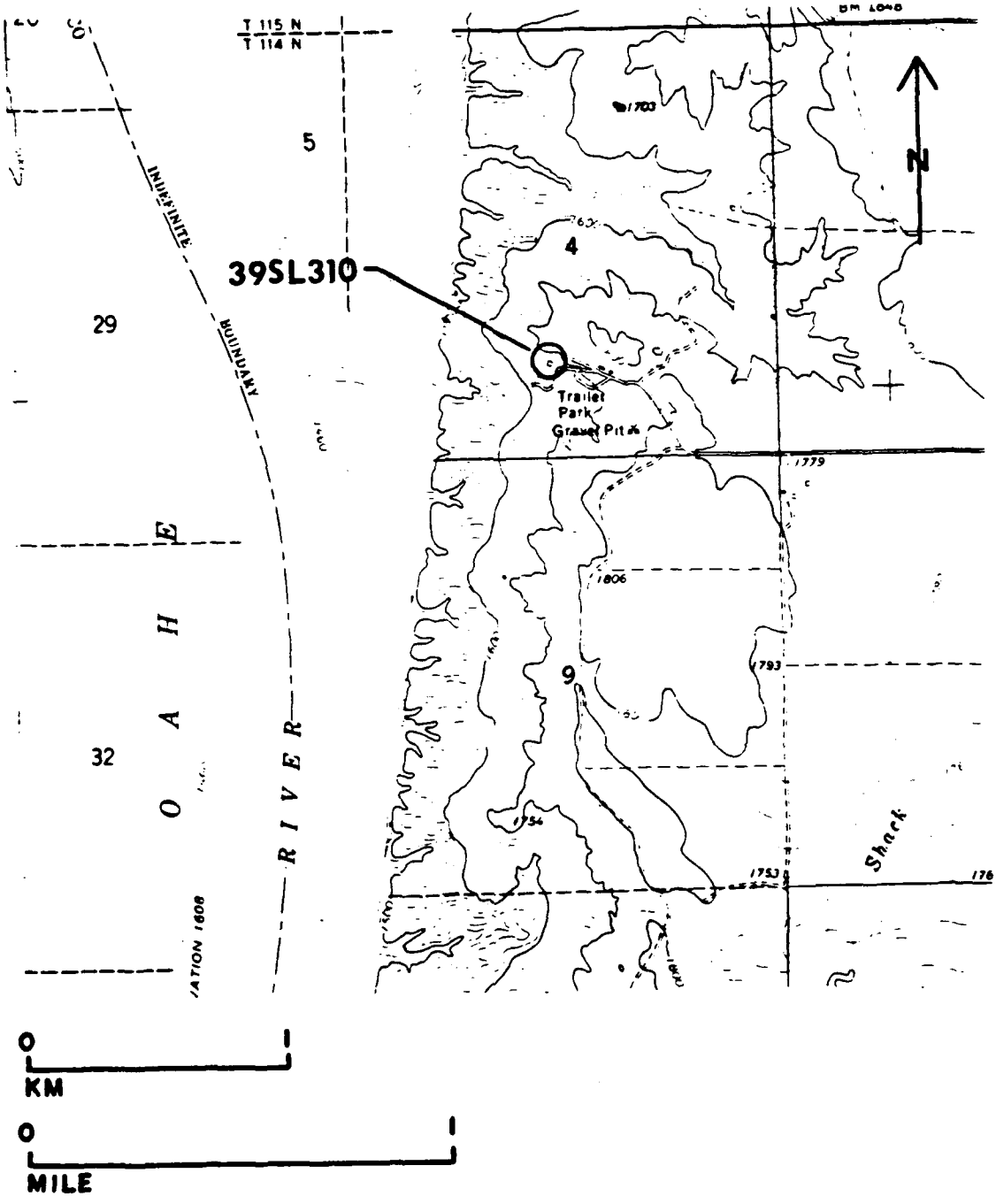
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(Rev 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4



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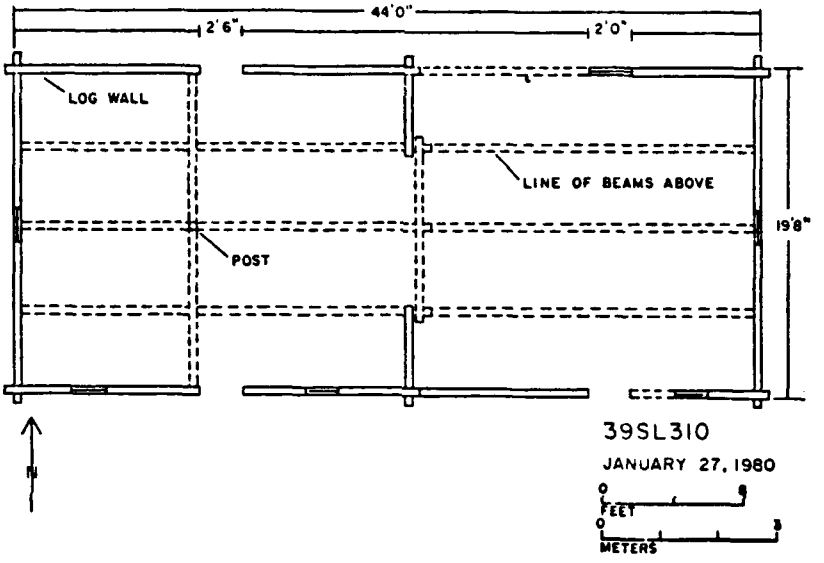


Figure 2. General setting of the Sheets-Jones log house (39SL310) on the east shore of Lake Oahe, Sully County, South Dakota. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/1:31).

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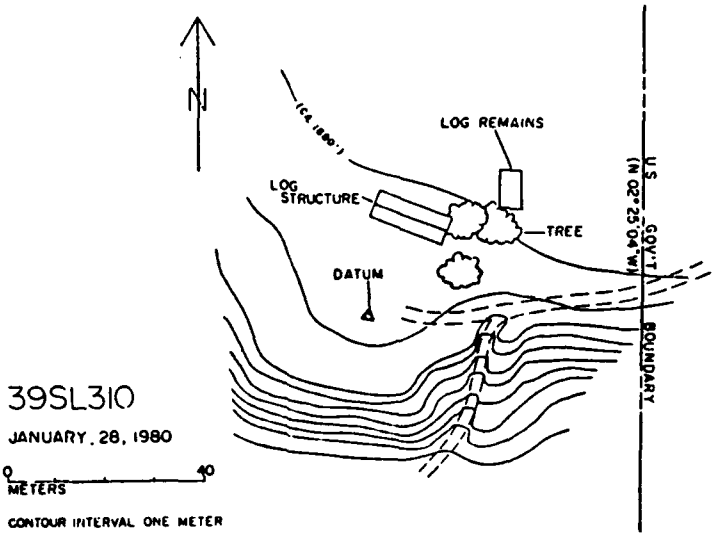


Figure 3. Contour map showing pertinent features of the Sheets-Jones log house site (39SL310), Sully County, South Dakota.



Figure 5. Sheets-Jones log house (39SL310); south elevation of west pen showing fenestration and details of exterior treatment. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/1:11).

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Figure 6. Sheets-Jones log house (39SL310), interior view toward west wall of west room showing ridge beam supports. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/3:10).

LITTLE BEND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

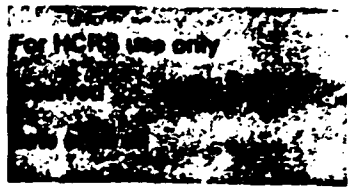
PREVIOUS SUBMISSION

DRAFT NOMINATION FORMS, ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS WERE SUBMITTED
EARLIER TO THE OMAHA DISTRICT OFFICE ON
18 MARCH 1982

FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Little Bend Archeological District

2. Location

street & number ___ not for publication

city, town Onida X vicinity of congressional district

state South Dakota code 47180 county Sully code 119

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	___ occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

street & number 1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

city, town Omaha ___ vicinity of state Nebraska 68102

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk, Sully County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Onida state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Archeological Survey Investigations Along the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1979 X federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Division of Archeological Research, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska 68588

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	X ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The proposed Little Bend Archeological District consists of three Native American sites located at varied topographic positions along a 4.8km (3.0 mi) length of the narrow Little Bend peninsula within the Lake Oahe project, Sully County, South Dakota. Two of the sites (39SL15 and 39SL33) yielded Plains Village period remains while the third (39SL312) yielded Plains Village, as well as probable Woodland, specimens.

CONTEXT

The general area under consideration here is a segment of the Missouri River Valley which cuts through the glaciated region of the Missouri Plateau of the northern Plains. The lower terraces and valley slopes of the Missouri trench are inundated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administered and operated Oahe Reservoir.

The Little Bend is an anomalous feature produced by two acute changes in course by the Missouri River resulting in a narrow peninsula approximately 11km (7 mi) in length and 3km (2 mi) in width (Figure 1). At present this feature consists largely of a high ridge extending from the eastern margin of the valley wall opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne River. The ridge slopes are heavily dissected and are covered by a thin mantle of soil which in some areas is completely eroded exposing the underlying Pierre Shale bedrock (Figure 2). Vegetative cover ranges from dense stands of prairie grasses to completely barren areas associated with shale exposures. Prior to inundation, a broad (ca. 3/4 mi wide) low terrace extended along the southern edge of the Little Bend peninsula while the north edge of the ridge dropped abruptly to the river channel. This low terrace was heavily wooded with upland areas remaining essentially treeless.

Little Bend is within the Bad-Cheyenne region near the center of the southern half of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea of the North American Plains area (see Wedel 1961:23; Lehmer 1971:28-29). Archeologically, the Middle Missouri subarea is principally known through investigation of numerous late prehistoric and historic earthlodge settlements including the former villages of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara. The majority of identified resources are now inundated by various mainstem Missouri River reservoirs including Oahe.

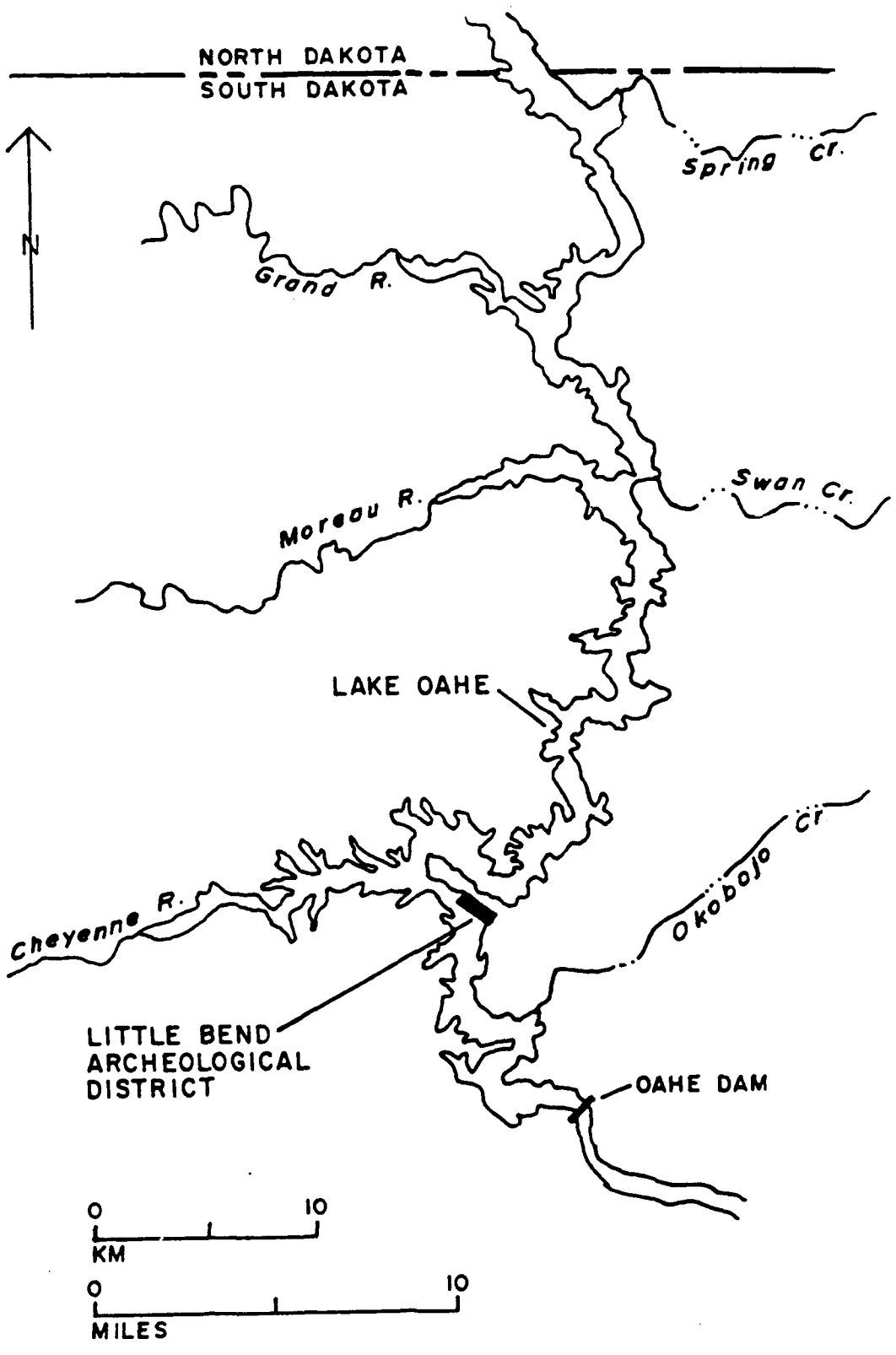


Figure 1. Map showing the general location of the Little Bend within the Lake Oahe Project, Sully County, South Dakota.

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Figure 2. Photograph showing general features of the Little Bend area looking west from site 39SL33 (Neg. No. 15-12).

Remains comprising the proposed Little Bend Archeological District were primarily recorded as a result of a class III cultural resource investigation conducted in 1979 by the University of Nebraska (UNL) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. An intensive (100% coverage) pedestrian survey was completed for all Federal lands (ca. 32,000 acres) along the east shore of the Oahe Reservoir. The area surveyed extends approximately 240km (150 mi) from the dam axis near Pierre, South Dakota to the North Dakota border. The UNL study also included limited subsurface testing to identify the potential presence and integrity of buried cultural remains. Evidence of Native American habitation and resource use, including villages, stone features, and various debris scatters, were identified at 229 sites and 137 isolated locations. However, only limited evidence of numerous village sites previously recorded within the survey area remains above the lake pool. Of nine village sites situated above or near the present shoreline, only five contained substantial undisturbed deposits accessible to further productive research. Two of these resources (39SL15 and 39SL33) are located within the proposed Little Bend Archeological District.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Extensive survey efforts were conducted throughout the Oahe area by the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys (SI-RBS) and others prior to construction of the reservoir (see Lehmer 1971:3-7). Salvage excavations, largely at earthlodge village sites, were also completed (Petsche 1968 provides a comprehensive bibliography).

Pre-inundation surveys within the general Little Bend area resulted in identification of 36 Native American sites, located primarily on the low terrace and lower slope edges along the southern margins of the peninsula. Field investigations included surface collecting with limited testing at six locations. Information recorded on available survey forms indicates that most (25) of these sites were considered to be the remains of earthlodge villages with from 1 to 15 surface depressions noted (field records on file, NPS-Midwest Archeological Center). On the basis of ceramic specimens, Lehmer

(1971:117) assigned 20 of the Little Bend area sites to the Extended Coalescent variant of the Plains Village tradition. Fourteen of these Extended Coalescent components are located on the lower benches and terrace; the remaining six occur at higher elevations on the peninsula.

Only two of the identified resources (39SL15 and 39SL33) remain above the current lake pool. Site 39SL15 was initially reported to contain four or five scattered house depressions and a low mound (P. Cooper, 1949; site files, NPS-Midwest Archeological Center). In addition to surface specimens (Cat. Nos. 1-45) collected in 1949 and 1953, lithic and ceramic materials were recovered at 0-1.0' (0-30cm) below surface from a single subsurface test (3.0' square) excavated in 1953 (R. Wheeler; site files, NPS-Midwest Archeological Center). Site 39SL33 was similarly reported as containing three to four widely spaced circular depressions and scattered surface debris (P. Cooper, 1949; site files, NPS-Midwest Archeological Center). A limited collection of lithic and ceramic specimens (Cat. No. 1-4) was recovered in 1953 but no subsurface testing was reported (R. Wheeler; site files, NPS-Midwest Archeological Center).

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The proposed Little Bend Archeological District is defined as the area occupied by the surviving archeological remains of the extensive Plains Village period settlements recorded along the southern face of the Little Bend peninsula.

This geographic space (ca. 690 acres) is delimited by easily located boundaries consisting primarily of: 1) the access road (No. 1804, Sully County) extending along the upper ridge; and 2) the present lake shoreline. These boundaries encompass the remaining area of the ridge and south-facing slope and contain all presently recorded intact remains of Plains Village period occupations.

On the basis of intensive (100% coverage) survey within this geographic unit, archeological resources other than those presently recorded are not expected. Therefore, National Register property status is requested only

for three (3) discrete areas defined by the immediate limits of identified sites; intervening spaces within the District are explicitly excluded from protective consideration (see Figure 3).

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The three discrete site areas comprising the Little Bend Archeological District consist of surface and subsurface remains recorded at two locations (39SL33 and 39SL312) at the rim of the high ridge extending from the valley wall and a third site (39SL15) spanning the width of a lower bench.

Primary archeological remains at each of these locations include lithic, ceramic, and faunal materials. Ceramic materials (see Johnson n.d.) recovered from each site are attributable to the Plains Village period. Two sites (39SL15 and 39SL312) are assigned to the Extended Coalescent variant, a complex dated in the latter portion of the Plains Village period (ca. A.D. 1550-1675).

Site 39SL15, initially identified in 1949 by the SI-RBS as a small earthlodge village, was more intensively investigated and documented during the 1979 UNL survey. Surface features--including a low (ca. 0.3m high) earthen mound (11.5x21.0m), a smaller earthen mound (5.0m diam), and a depression (6.0m diam)--as well as surface debris, were recorded within an area of 125x 752m along the current lake shore (see Figures 4, 5, and 6). A total of 284 specimens were collected from surface and subsurface contexts (Table 1). Subsurface deposits, including the probable remains of a partial house floor (Cat. No. 81 on site map), were recorded at 0-60cm S.D. in the lake cutbank. These materials are contained within a soil zone that ranges from 0.6-1.0m in depth and directly overlies the Pierre Shale formation (see Figure 7).

Site 39SL33 was also recorded as a small earthlodge village by the SI-RBS survey (see above). Investigations by UNL during 1979 revealed an extensive (150x760m) surface scatter of lithic, ceramic, and faunal remains at this location (see Figure 8). Six small depressions scattered within this area were probe tested with negative results and the origin of these features was not determined. A total of 330 cultural specimens were collected. Lithic,

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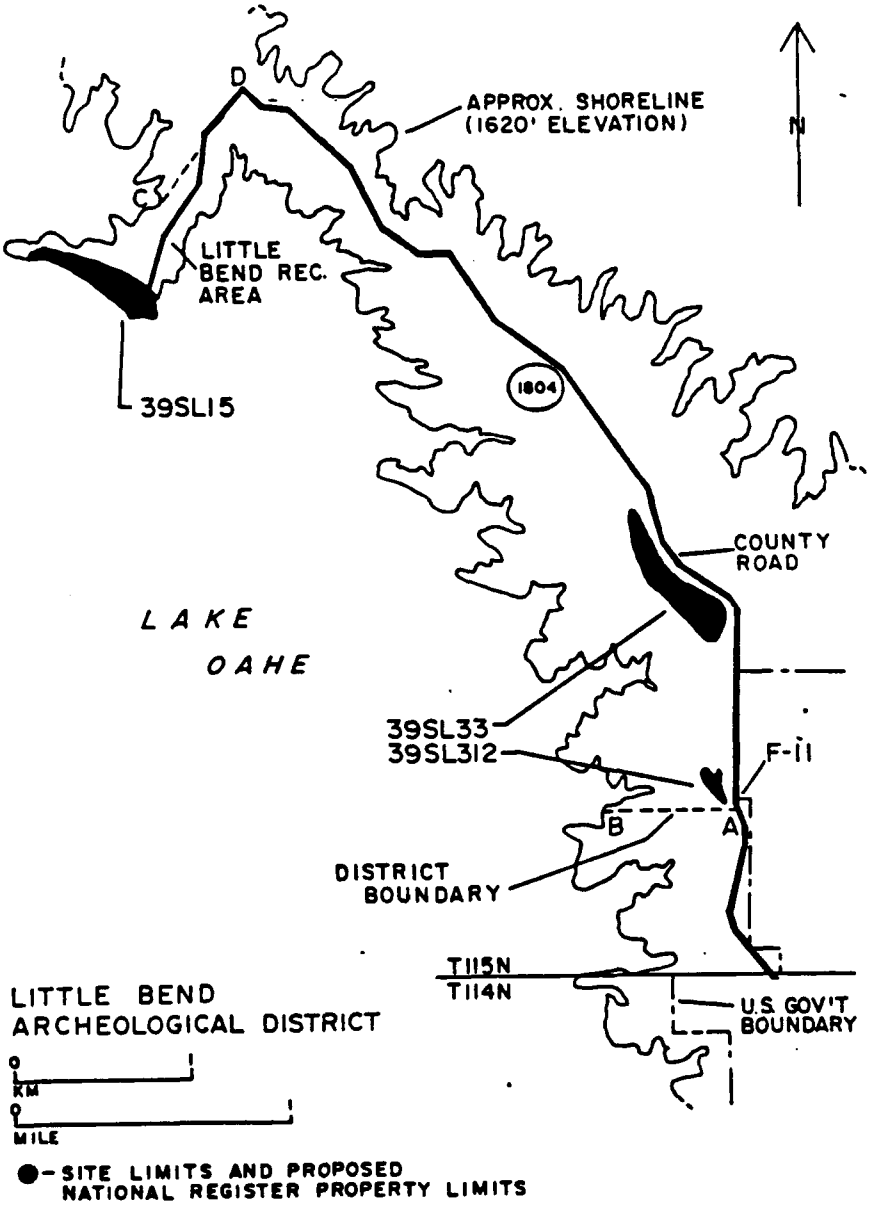


Figure 3. Map showing site locations and boundaries of the proposed Little Bend Archeological District.

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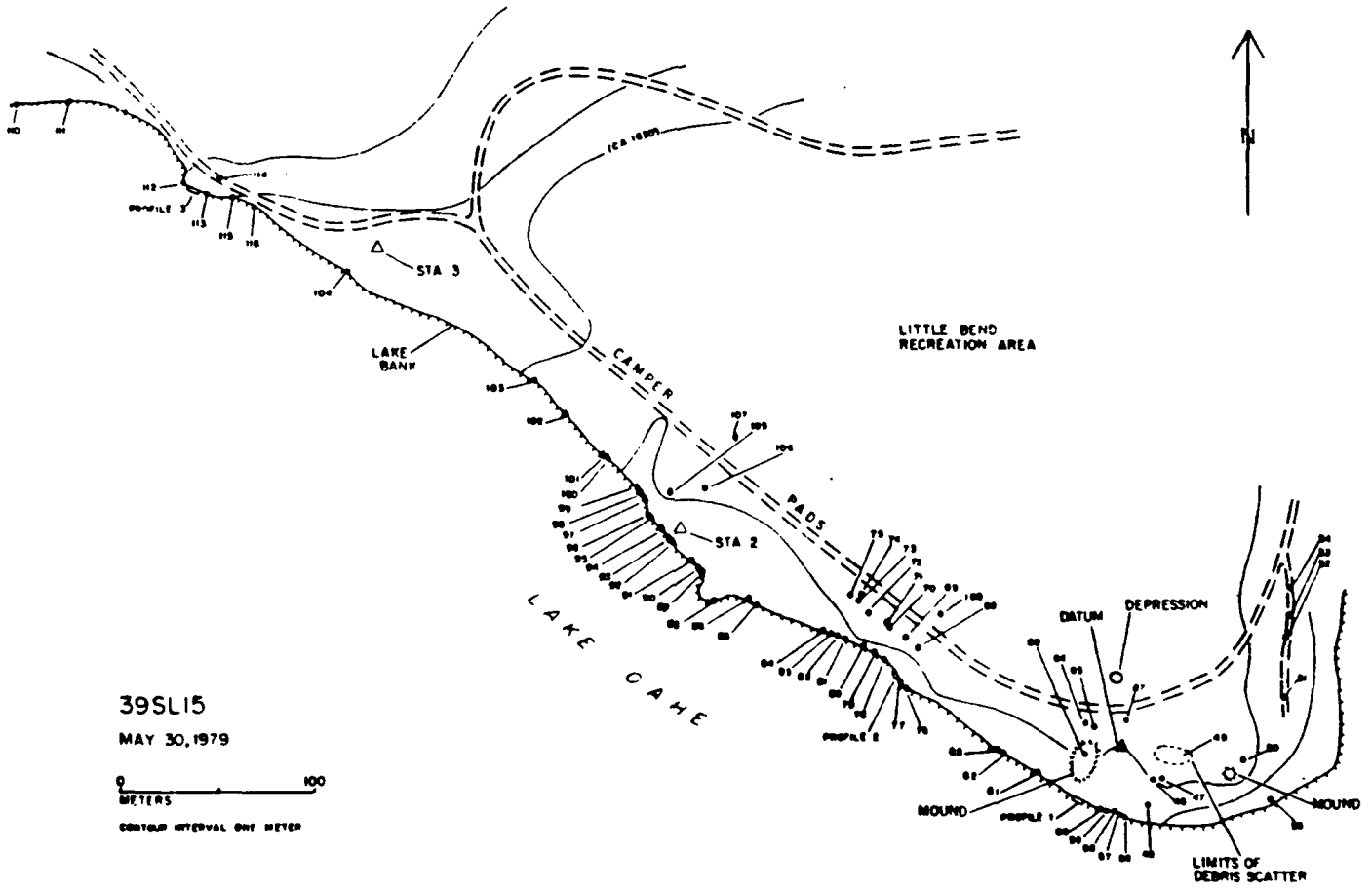


Figure 4. Contour map of archeological site 39SL15 showing the locations of features and materials recorded during the 1979 investigation, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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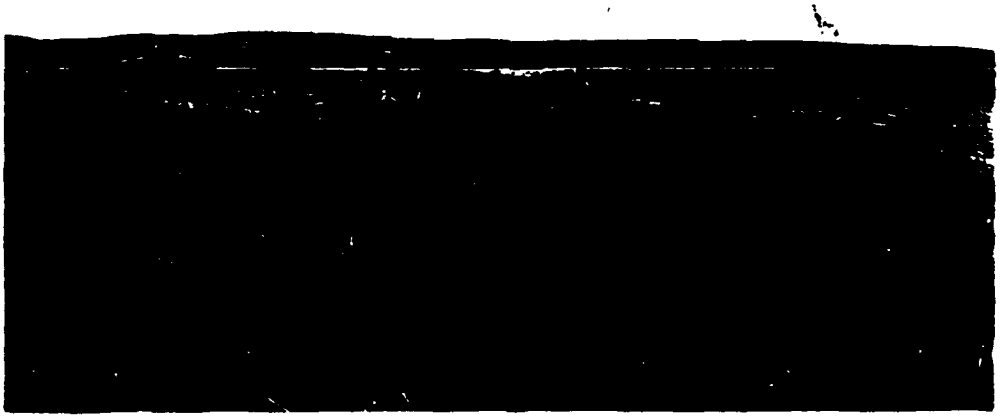


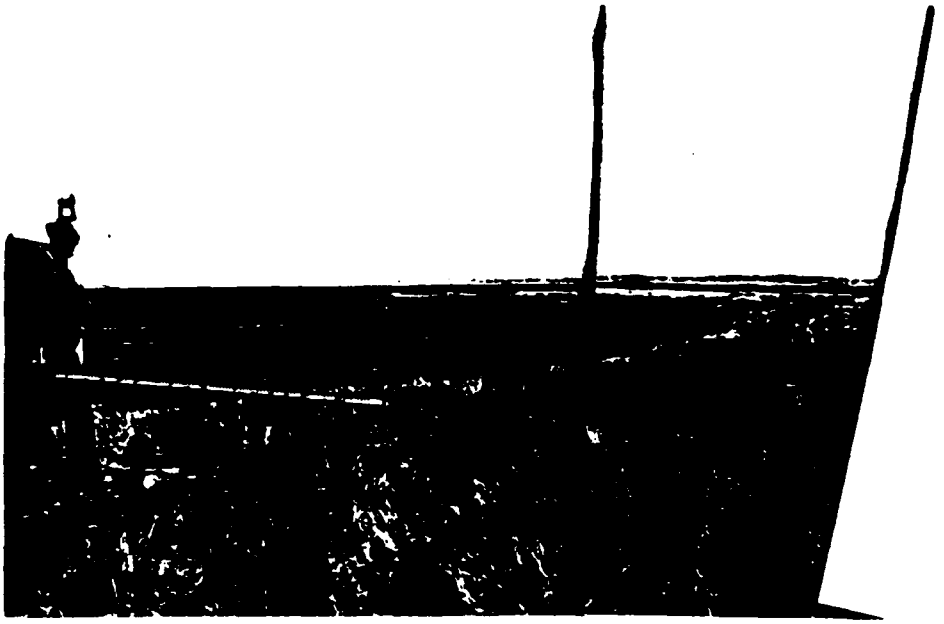
Figure 5. Photographs of archeological site 39SL15. A) View of general site area looking west (Neg. No. 15-30). B) View of general site area looking east (Neg. No. 14-24)

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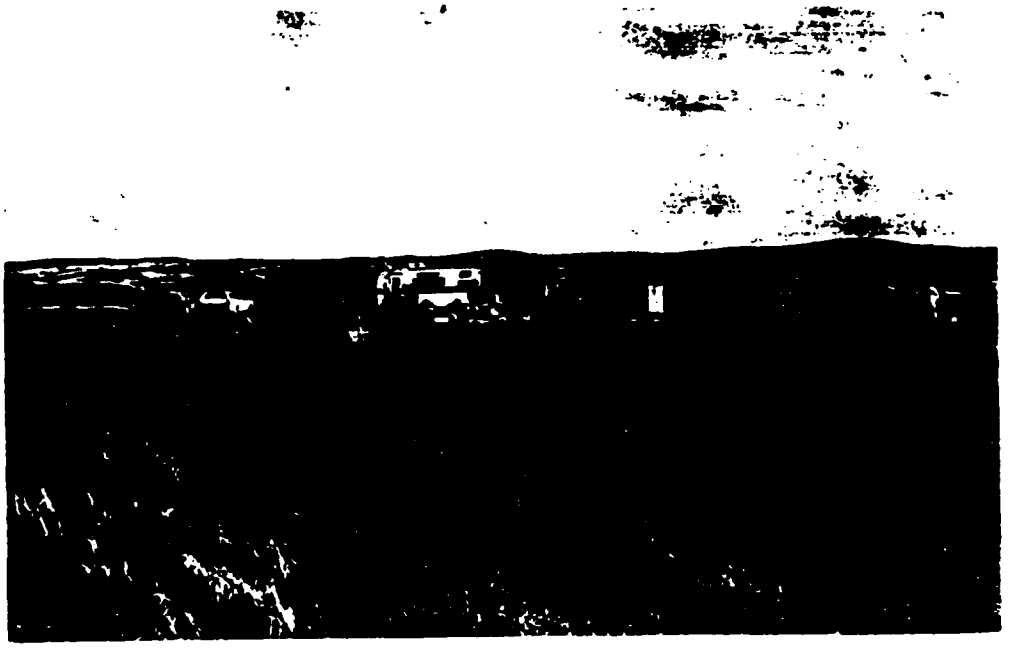


Figure 6. Photographs of archeological site 39SL15. A) View of map station 2 looking west near center of site (Neg. No. 14-34). B) View of developed camping area looking north near northern edge of site (Neg. No. 15-33).

Table 1. Summary of cultural materials recovered from site 39SL15 during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	Specimen Frequencies per Provenience Unit: Controlled Surface	Controlled Profile	Total
Chipped Stone			
Tools		1	1
Cores	4		4
Debris (Patinated)	40 (5)	18 (4)	58 (9)
Groundstone		1	1
Ceramics	58	16	74
Bone			
Modified		1	1
Unmodified	64	66	130
Clinker	1	1	2
Fire-cracked Rock	4	2	6
Other (Shell)	3	4	7
TOTALS	174	110	284

NOTE: Horizontal distribution of materials is indicated on site map. Vertical distributions (lake bank) are summarized below.

A. Plotted locations (0-30cm S.D.): chipped stone tool (30cm; not recovered); flaking debris (10-30cm); ceramics (10cm); bone (10-25cm).

B. Controlled Profile; House 1 (0-60cm S.D.): materials within postholes recovered as single unit and include: ceramics, chipped stone tool, flaking debris, bone, fire-cracked rock, clinker, and shell.

C. Controlled Profile 1 (0-1.2m S.D.): chipped stone core and bone fragments (0-20cm) not recovered.

D. Controlled Profile 2 (0-1.0m S.D.): ceramics, flaking debris, and bone (0-25cm).

E. Controlled Profile 3 (0-2.0m S.D.): ceramics and modified bone (60cm); flaking debris (0-25cm); bone (5-35cm); fire-cracked rock (50cm).

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Figure 7. Photographs of postmold features (Cat. No. 81) exposed in lake bank at archeological site 39SL15. A) View of profile showing soil deposit overlying shale formation (Neg. No. 21-23). B) Close-up view of profile showing soil stain and excavated portion of feature (Neg. No. 21-21).

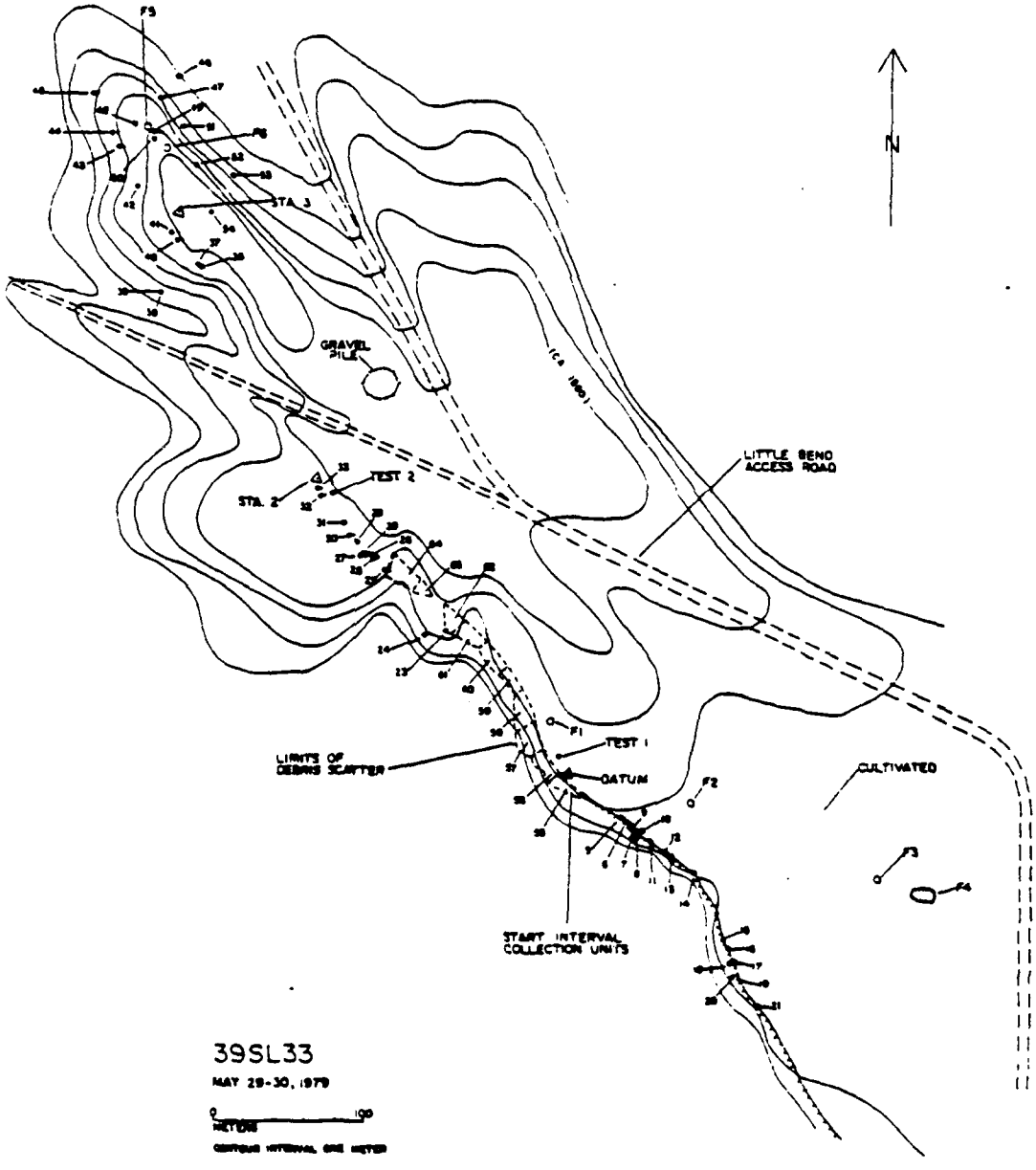


Figure 8. Contour map of archeological site 39SL33 showing locations of surface materials and controlled tests recorded during the 1979 investigation, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

ceramic, and faunal materials (large mammal) were recovered at 0-30 cm and 0-38 cm S.D. within two controlled subsurface tests (Table 2). The greatest density of surface materials was recorded along the abrupt rim of the high ridge on which this site is located. Shell-tempered ceramics recovered from this site are generally attributable to the Plains Village period but are not readily assignable to a specific unit recognized for this region (Johnson n.d.).

Site 39SL312 was first recorded during the 1979 UNL investigation. Cultural materials were observed on the surface of a small road and other exposures within an area of 150 x 241 m along the abrupt rim at the upper valley edge (Figures 9-11). Subsurface materials were also recorded at 0-25 cm, 0-50 cm, and 0-70 cm S.D. within three controlled tests. A total of 992 specimens was recovered (Table 3). Subsurface materials occurred within two distinct soil zones, suggesting at least two episodes of site use. A small feature (a red soil stain associated with lithic and bone debris) was recorded at the base of the lower, darker soil zone (50-53 cm S.D.) in one test unit. The primary component at this site is attributed to the Plains Village period (Extended Coalescent) on the basis of ceramic materials (Johnson n.d.).

DATA LIMITATIONS

Two sites (39SL33 and 39SL312) within the proposed District appear to be essentially undisturbed with the exception of former road paths and occasional erosional exposures. Neither of these sites is currently subjected to public use.

The integrity of the deposits at the third site, 39SL15, have been more directly affected by development of the Oahe Reservoir. The presence of cultural materials in the lake cutbank indicates that an unknown portion of this site has been eroded by the lake shore. The limited nature of original survey data makes determination of the actual portion destroyed difficult. Limited camping facilities including roads, camper pads, and vault toilets have been installed on a portion of the site and the area is subjected to moderate public use on a seasonal basis.

Table 2. Summary of cultural materials recovered from site 39SL33 during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	Specimen Frequencies per Provenience Unit: Controlled Surface	Controlled Test	Total
Chipped Stone			
Tools	5		5
Cores	8	1	9
Debris (Patinated)	153 (7)	13 (1)	166
Groundstone	1		1
Ceramics	33	15	48
Bone			
Modified			0
Unmodified	55	20	75
Fire-cracked Rock	26	—	26
TOTALS	281	49	330

NOTE: Horizontal distribution of materials is indicated on site map. Vertical distributions (controlled tests) are summarized below.

Test 1 (0-45cm S.D.): chipped stone debris (0-45cm); bone fragments (15-45 cm).

Test 2 (0-60cm S.D.): chipped stone debris (0-30cm); chipped stone core (0-15cm); ceramics (0-30cm); bone (0-45cm).

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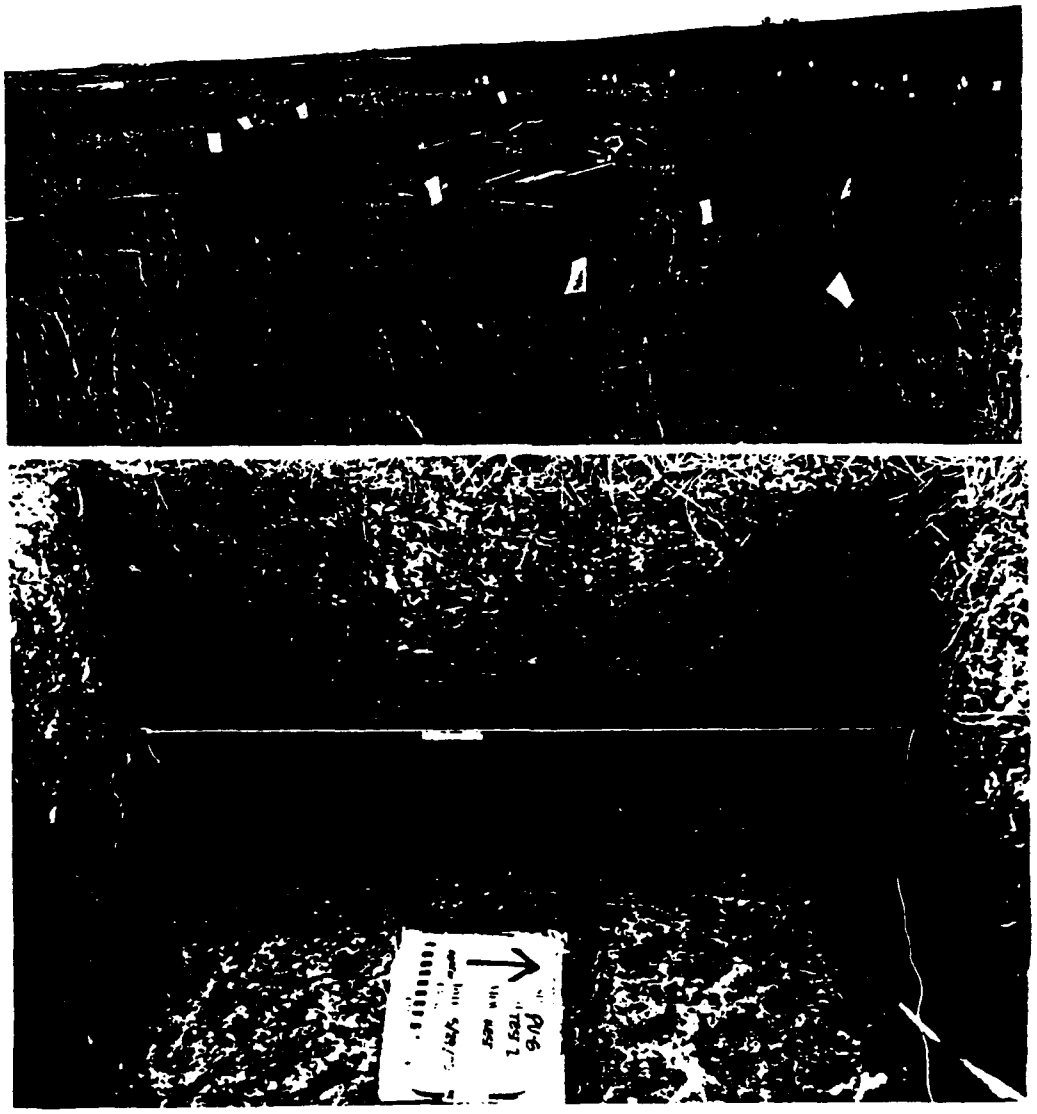
Figure 9. Photographs of archeological site 39SL312. A) View of abrupt slope along southern margin of site looking west (Neg. No. 15-8). B) View of debris scatter (flags) at southern margin of site looking southeast (Neg. No. 15-6).

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B

Figure 10. Photographs of archeological site 39SL312. A) View of Test 2 at southern edge of site looking east (Neg. No. 15-7). B) View of west wall profile at Test 2 (Neg. No. 15-20).

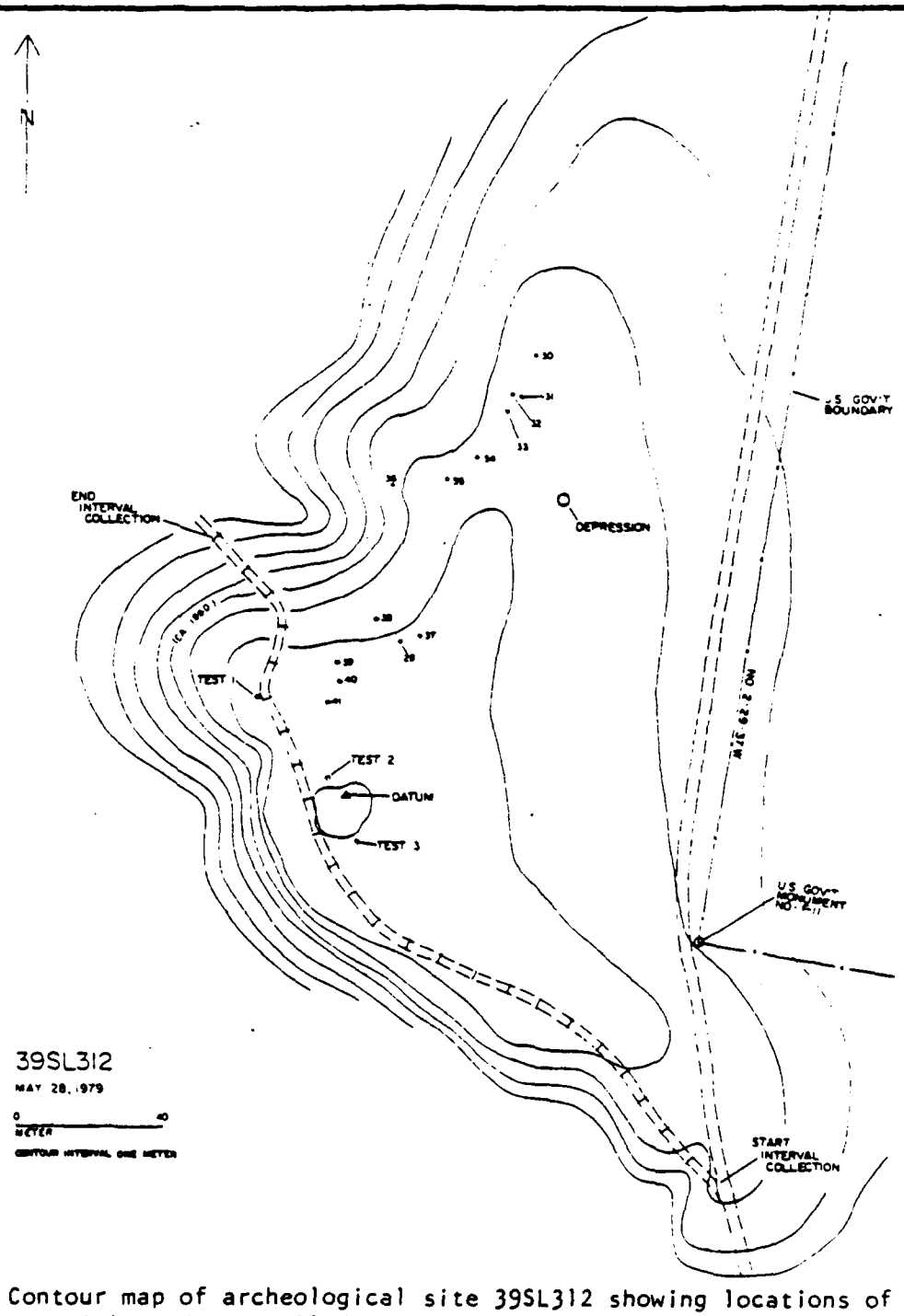


Figure 11. Contour map of archeological site 39SL312 showing locations of surface materials and controlled tests recorded during the 1979 investigation, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Table 3. Summary of cultural materials recovered from site 39SL312 during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	Specimen Frequencies per Provenience Unit: General Surface	Controlled Surface	Controlled Test	Total
Chipped Stone				
Tools	3	15	2	20
Cores	4	8		12
Debris (Patinated)	15	338	77 (43)	430
Groundstone				0
Ceramics		37	4	41
Bone				
Modified				0
Unmodified	4	258	121	383
Fire-cracked Rock	14	69	14	97
Other	3	1	5	9
TOTALS	43	726	223	992

NOTE: Horizontal distribution of materials is indicated on site map. Vertical distributions (controlled tests) are summarized below.

Test 1 (0-40cm): ceramics (0-10); chipped stone debris (0-28cm); bone (10-25cm); fire-cracked rock (0-10cm).

Test 2 (0-70cm): chipped stone tool (40-50cm), debris (0-70cm); bone (10-70cm); fire-cracked rock (40-50cm); charcoal noted (10-60cm); feature 1 (50-53cm).

Test 3 (0-50cm): ceramics (10-20cm); chipped stone debris (10-20cm and 40-50cm); bone (0-50cm); fired clay/daub (0-10cm and 40-50cm); fire-cracked rock (10-20cm and 30-40cm).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
X prehistoric	X archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Intact deposits identified at three sites within the proposed Little Bend Archeological District represent a final remaining opportunity for study of the densely distributed Plains Village period components formerly associated with the unique Little Bend area.

General research potentials include: 1) expansion of previous studies concerning villages of this period conducted elsewhere within the region; and 2) approaching research problems particularly relevant to these three sites, such as settlement pattern questions concerning relationships between site function, season of use, and topographic position.

Each of the three sites located within the District occur within topographic contexts not previously the subject of extensive research efforts within the Middle Missouri subarea. Major salvage efforts previously implemented within the subarea generally focused on excavation of villages and other sites located along lower river terraces to be inundated by planned reservoir construction. The presence of villages along the edges of the higher benches and ridges within this region (a pattern known from the Central Plains) was a recognized settlement component--particularly with respect to Coalescent tradition occupations (see Lehmer 1971:111-120). However, these sites were not immediately threatened by inundation and were thus not extensively investigated. The three upper elevation site contexts represented within the proposed Little Bend Archeological District offer an opportunity to investigate this largely unstudied aspect of Plains Village period settlement within the immediate Missouri River entrenchment.

In addition to research of various intersite relationships, each location represents varied site-specific potentials for the study of select data categories.

Lithic Materials. Chipped stone tools and debris are recorded for each site but the greatest number and diversity of tool specimens are represented

at site 39SL312 (see Table 4). Only limited diagnostic specimens were recovered. The use of a variety of stone types other than Knife River Flint, as characteristic of Coalescent tradition assemblages (Lehmer 1964; Ahler 1974), is reflected at each site.

Ceramic Materials. A variety of rimsherds, decorated bodysherds, and appendage fragments were recovered at each site and, for the most part, exhibit characteristics attributable to Extended Coalescent ceramics (Johnson 1980). The high incidence of shell-tempered pottery within the limited sample obtained from site 39SL33 (see Table 5) warrants further attention to clarify possible relationships to regional cultural complexes (e.g., Oneota) generally associated with shell-tempered assemblages.

Bone Materials. Vertebrate faunal remains recovered at each of these sites consist largely of small unmodified fragments. Each site offers potential to contribute in some manner to studies of procurement, processing, or other aspects of faunal resource utilization. The greatest potential for productive recovery of faunal remains is likely represented at site 39SL15 where fish, Canis and Bison remains were found in both surface and subsurface contexts.

Cultural Features. On the basis of present information, the greatest potential for the occurrence of substantial subsurface features, such as house remains, is represented at site 39SL15. The presence of features expected at earthlodge villages is suggested both by past and present surface observations and evidence recorded in the lake cutbank. Although specific expectations are less defined for sites 39SL33 and 39SL312, a potential for definition of discrete intrasite subareas at all three locations is suggested by the varied distributions of surface materials.

In sum, the three Native American sites comprising the proposed Little Bend Archeological District contain materials and features representing productive data recovery potentials concerning a variety of inter- and intrasite research objectives. The importance of these research opportunities is defined with respect to the present need to expand upon the results of previous

Table 4. Summary of chipped stone tools recovered from three sites within the proposed Little Bend Archeological District; Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (and Provenience)	Stone Type
39SL15		
15. endscraper, complete	81 (House 1; 20-50cm)	flattop chalcedony
31a. core, nontool	52 (surface)	jasper/chert
	61 (bank slump)	jasper/chert
	77 (surface)	jasper/chert
	86 (surface)	jasper/chert
39SL33		
9. biface, pointed fragment	31 (surface)	jasper/chert
	34 (surface)	jasper/chert
12. biface, segment	54 (surface)	Bijou Hills quartzite
29. retouched flake tool	48 (surface)	solid quartzite
	56 (surface)	coarse red TRSS
31a. core, nontool	27 (surface)	quartz
	28 (surface)	clear/grey chalcedony
	36 (surface)	other quartzite
	43 (surface)	quartz
	49 (surface)	jasper/chert
	55 (surface)	coarse red TRSS
	63 (surface)	porous quartzite
	64 (surface)	jasper/chert
	68 (Test 2; 0-10cm)	coarse red TRSS
39SL312		
3. double-notched biface, complete	16 (surface)	jasper/chert
4. double-notched biface, proximal fragment	33 (surface)	jasper/chert
11. ovoid biface, fragment	42 (surface)	coarse yellow TRSS
	42 (surface)	jasper/chert
12. biface, segment	16 (surface)	clear/grey chalcedony
	35 (surface)	jasper/chert

NOTE: Surface proveniences and test locations are indicated on site map.

[1]Indicates patinated specimens.

Table 4. Summary of chipped stone tools recovered from three sites within the proposed Little Bend Archeological District; Lake Oahe, South Dakota (concluded).

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (and Provenience)	Stone Type
13. biface, edge fragment	16 (surface)	jasper/chert
	20 (surface)	smooth grey TRSS
	22 (surface)	clear/grey chalcedony[1]
14. irregular biface	24 (surface)	solid quartzite
15. endscraper, complete	19 (surface)	dark brown chalcedony
	19 (surface)	clear/grey chalcedony[1]
	20 (surface)	clear/grey chalcedony
	51 (Test 2; 30-40cm)	dark brown chalcedony
	52 (Test 2; 40-50cm)	jasper/chert
17. endscraper, longitudinal fragment	11 (surface)	jasper/chert
21. single-notched biface, blade	18 (surface)	Knife River Flint
24. beak	1 (surface)	flattop chalcedony
	22 (surface)	Knife River Flint[1]
29. retouched flake tool	16 (surface)	dark brown chalcedony[1]
31a. core, nontool	14 (surface)	quartz
	16 (surface)	jasper/chert
	19 (surface)	jasper/chert
	21 (surface)	coarse yellow TRSS
	21 (surface) (3 specimens)	jasper/chert
	39 (surface)	quartz
	42 (surface) (4 specimens)	jasper/chert

NOTE: Surface proveniences and test locations are indicated on site map.

[1]Indicates patinated specimens.

Table 5. Distribution of body sherds from site 39SL33; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Grit Tempered			Shell Tempered		Grit/Shell Tempered	Total
	Simple Decorated	Simple Stamped	Smooth	Decorated	Smooth	Smooth	
10			1				1
17				1			1
19						3	3
20					2		2
55		1			2		3
56	1	3	9				13
57			4				4
58				1	1		2
59					1		1
60				1			1
62					1		1
68			5		7		12
69	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	1	4	19	3	15	3	45

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, page 26

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property District=690 acres; Combined Site Total=58 acres.

Quadrangle name Mail Shack Creek; No Heart Creek SW Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	14	374200	4953880
B	14	373460	4953920
C	14	370930	4957420
D	14	371460	4958100
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed Little Bend Archeological District occupies an area of 690 acres and is bounded, in general, by County Road No. 1804 on the north and the

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carl R. Falk and Robert E. Pepperl, Co-Principal Investigators

organization Division of Archeological Research date 18 March 1982

street & number University of Nebraska telephone [402] 472-2412

city or town Lincoln state Nebraska 68588-0332

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 9 M 835

Item 8: Significance (continued)

research within this region and to investigate site contexts not extensively represented in past salvage efforts. Data concerning cultural-historical, locational, zooarcheological, and specific technological research interests are expected.

Item 9: Major Bibliographical References

Ahler, S.A.
1974 Lithic resource utilization patterns in the Middle Missouri subarea. In Trends in Middle Missouri prehistory: a Festschrift honoring the contributions of Donald J. Lehmer, W.R. Wood, editor. Plains Anthropologist, Memoir 13 22(78):132-150.

Johnson, C.M.
n.d. Ceramic materials recovered from archeological sites located along the east shore of Lake Oahe: 1979 investigations. In Cultural resources investigation of the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota. Report in preparation for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District.

Lehmer, D.J.
1954 Archeological investigations in the Oahe Dam area, South Dakota, 1950-1951. River Basin Surveys Papers 7. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 158. Washington.

1971 Introduction to Middle Missouri archeology. Anthropological Papers 1, Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Washington.

Petsche, J.E.
1968 Bibliography of salvage archeology in the United States. Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys Publications in Salvage Archeology No. 10. Lincoln.

Item 10: Verbal Boundary Description

shoreline of Lake Oahe on the south. The District boundary (see Figure 3 and attached topographic quadrangles), beginning at Point A located 70m south of U.S. Government Monument No. F-11 (in fence corner) and proceeding clockwise, extends due west (N270°E) in a straight line to Point B at the lake

shore. The boundary follows the shoreline to Point C located at the tip of a shallow inlet at the northwest corner of the peninsula occupied by the Little Bend South Recreation Area. From Point C the boundary extends N40°E in a straight line to Point D at the intersection of County Road No. 1804 with the access road to the Little Bend South Recreation Area. The remainder of the boundary extends along the southern edge of County Road No. 1804 to Point A as defined above.

Site Boundaries. Protective consideration is requested only for the areas occupied by the three archeological sites located within the proposed National Register district (see Boundary Justification). The boundaries of these individual properties correspond to the immediate site limits identified through field investigations at sites 39SL15, 39SL33, and 39SL312 (see Figures 3, 4, 8, 11, and attached topographic quadrangles). Brief boundary descriptions are provided below; UTM coordinates at major juncture points are presented in Table 6.

Site 39SL15 occupies an area of 23 acres and is bounded on the east, south and west by the shore of Lake Oahe. The northern margin is defined as a straight line extending across the width of the peninsula parallel to and at 125m north of the southern lake shore (see Figure 4).

Site 39SL33 occupies an area of 27 acres and is bounded on the east and north by County Highway 1804. The western and southern margins of the site are defined by the ridge edge and extend along the 1840' elevation contour at approximately 50m below the upper rim of this abrupt slope (see Figure 8).

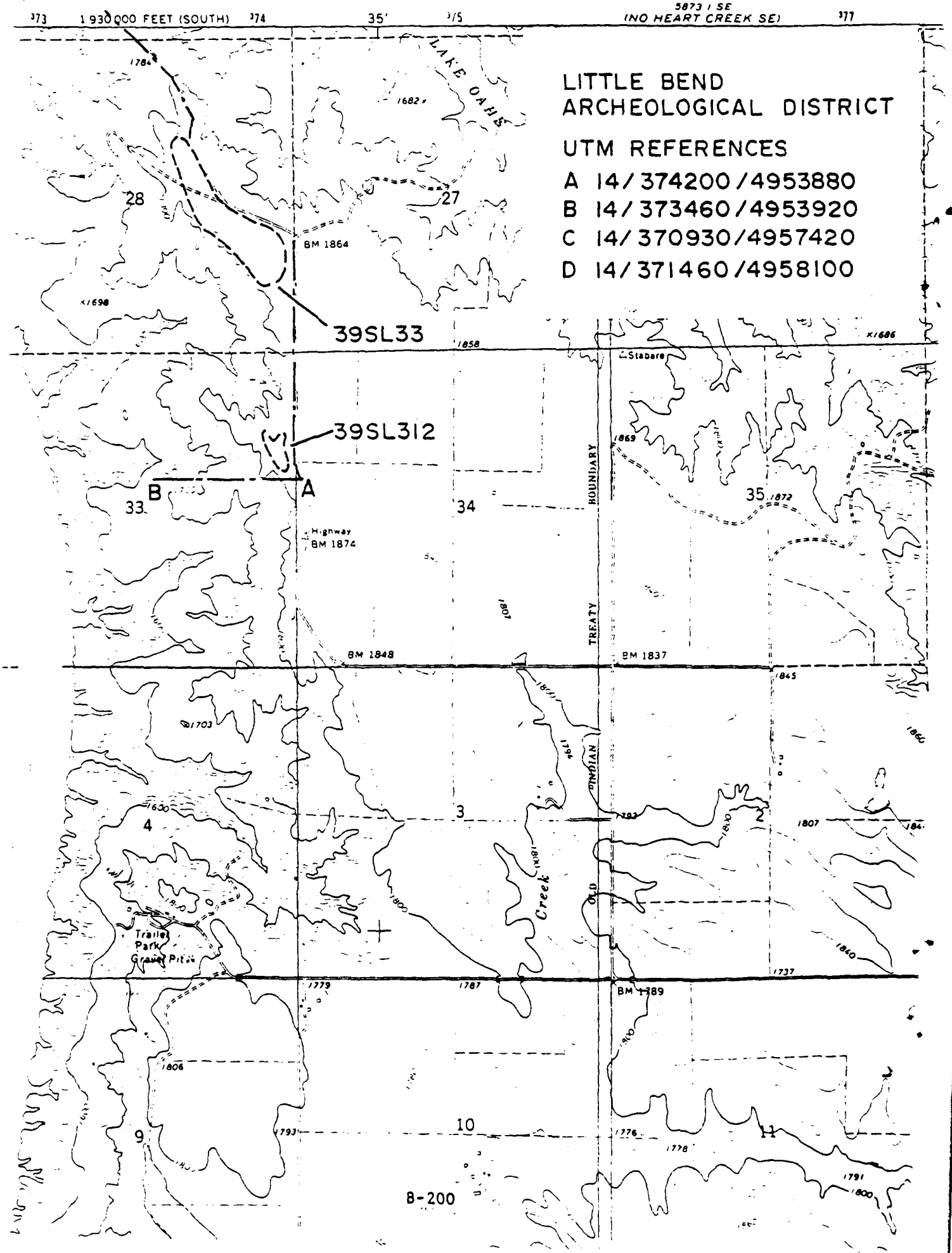
Site 39SL312 occupies an area of 8 acres and is bounded on the east by County Highway 1804. The remainder of the site boundary is defined by the ridge edge and extends along the 1840' elevation contour at approximately 35m below the upper rim beginning and ending at the intersection of this slope with County Highway 1804 which occurs at 70m south and 200m north of U.S. Government Boundary Monument No. F-11 located in the fence corner at the eastern edge of the site (see Figure 11).

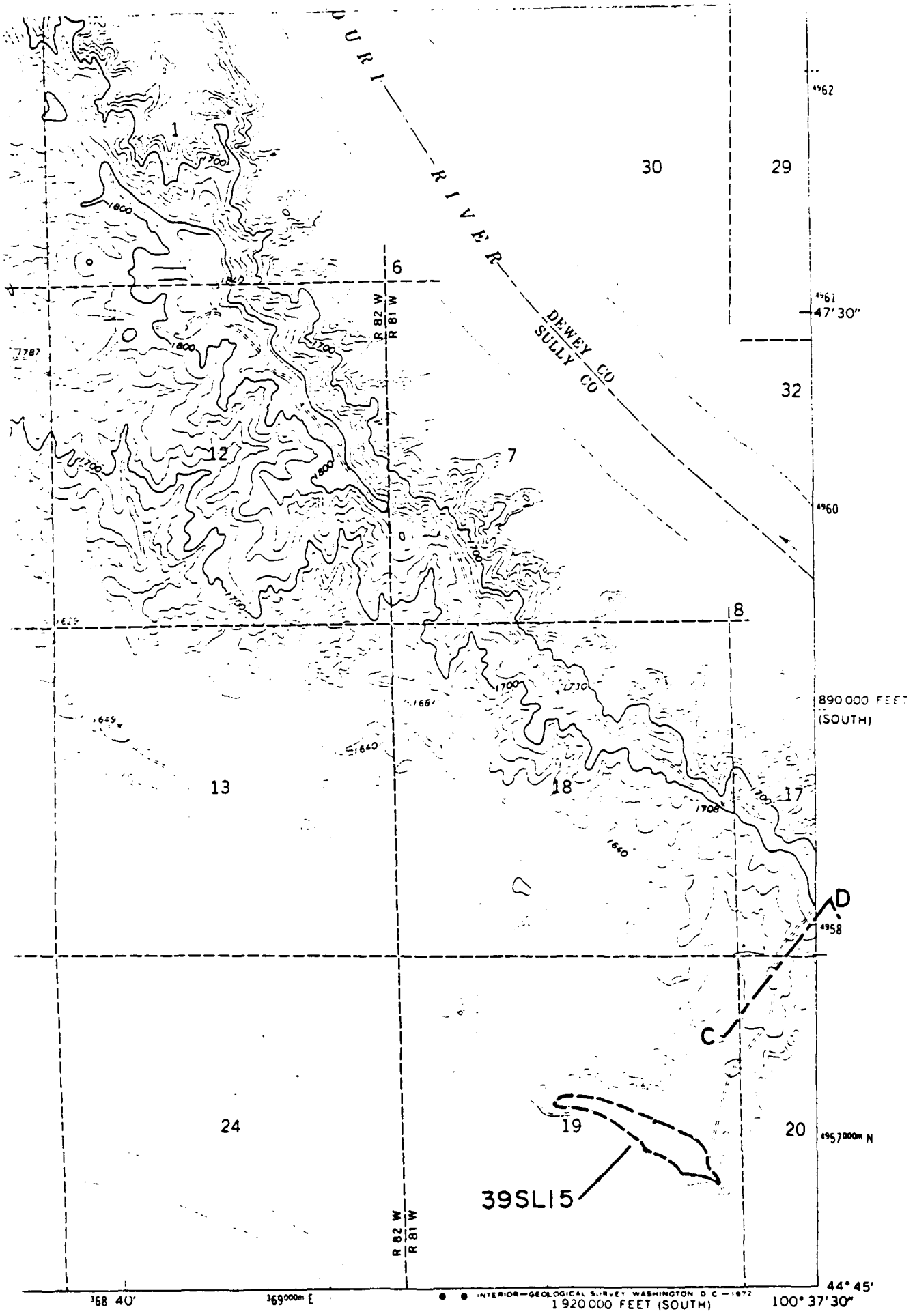
Table 6. Summary of Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTM) coordinates recorded at major junctures of site-specific boundaries within the Little Bend Archeological District, Sully County, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting	Northing
39SL15		
A) northwest corner	370190	4957230
B) northeast corner	370930	4956890
C) southeast corner	370890	4956760
D) southwest corner	370150	4957120
39SL33		
A) northwest corner	373710	4955660
B) northeast corner	374180	4955020
C) southeast corner	374090	4954880
D) southwest corner	373600	4955570
39SL312		
A) northwest corner	374060	4954130
B) northeast corner	374210	4954140
C) southeast corner	374200	4953880
D) southwest corner	374030	4954020

ERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS




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RIVER
DEWEY CO
SULLY CO
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18
17
8
24
19
20
4962
4961
47'30"
4960
890 000 FEET
(SOUTH)
4958
4957000m N
R 82 W
R 81 W
39SL15
D
C
368 40'
369000m E
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44° 45'
100° 37'30"
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MILE
FEET
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Gettysburg X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Dakota	24260	Potter	107

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER (Recreation)

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
United States Army Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha ___ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
County Clerk, Potter County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Gettysburg

STATE
South Dakota 57442

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979 X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588-0332

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District is comprised of three Native American sites which each contain various stone features, primarily stone circles. These sites are clustered in an area of 65 ac around the mouth of a small drainage channel which intersects the lower reaches of Little Cheyenne Creek (Figures 1 and 2). The Little Cheyenne Creek District is the northernmost complex of stone circle sites recorded within tributary valleys along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota.

CONTEXT

Field work providing the basis for this nomination was performed in 1979 by the University of Nebraska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl n.d.). An intensive pedestrian survey (Class III) was completed for all federal lands along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, extending between the Oahe Dam near Pierre, South Dakota and the North Dakota border, a distance of approximately 150 river miles. A total of about 32,110 ac of government lands along 602 mi of shoreline is included within this survey area. Native American resources inventoried as a result of the 1979 survey consist of 229 sites and 137 isolated specimen locations. Included in this inventory are 66 sites with stone features, 23 of which contain stone circles.

Previous Investigations. The Middle Missouri archeological subarea, including the Lake Oahe vicinity, was extensively investigated during the 1950s and 1960s as part of the salvage efforts carried out by the Smithsonian Institution (River Basin Surveys) and others prior to inundation of much of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley by mainstem reservoirs (see e.g., Cooper 1949; Cooper and Stevenson 1953). The results of this work are synthesized by Lehmer (1971). The attention of these preinundation studies focused on the considerable archeological resources of the broad river terraces, primarily earthlodge villages. Tributary stream valleys were not systematically investigated, though several sites were recorded around the mouth of Little Cheyenne Creek, a short distance below the district proposed here. None of these sites were intensively investigated and all are now inundated. Importantly, previous work in the Lake Oahe area did not include study of stone features at Native American sites; few sites of this type have been recorded in the vicinity and none have been intensively investigated. None of the sites within the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek District had been previously recorded.

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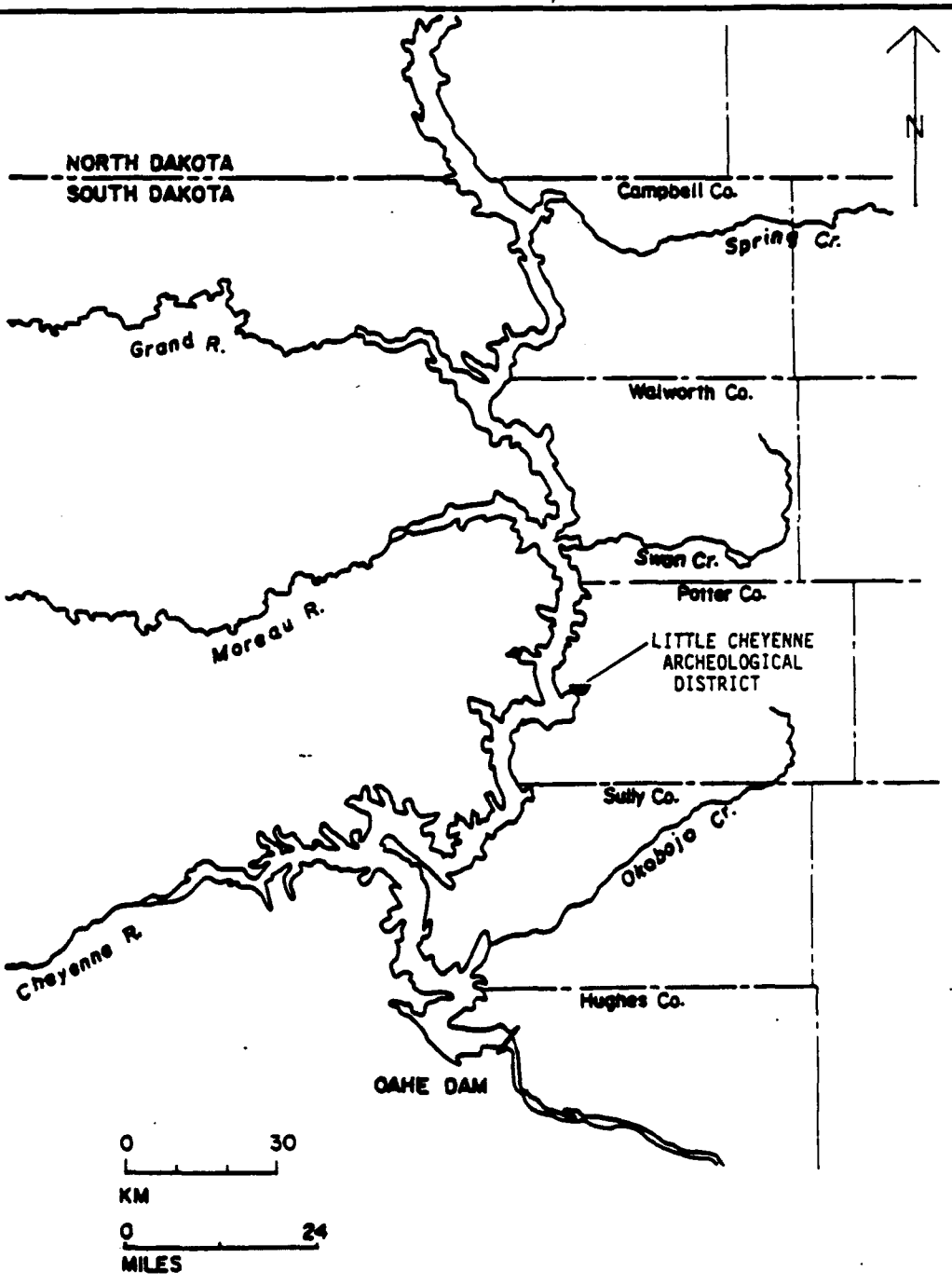


Figure 1. General location of the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District on the east shore of Lake Oahe, Potter County, South Dakota.

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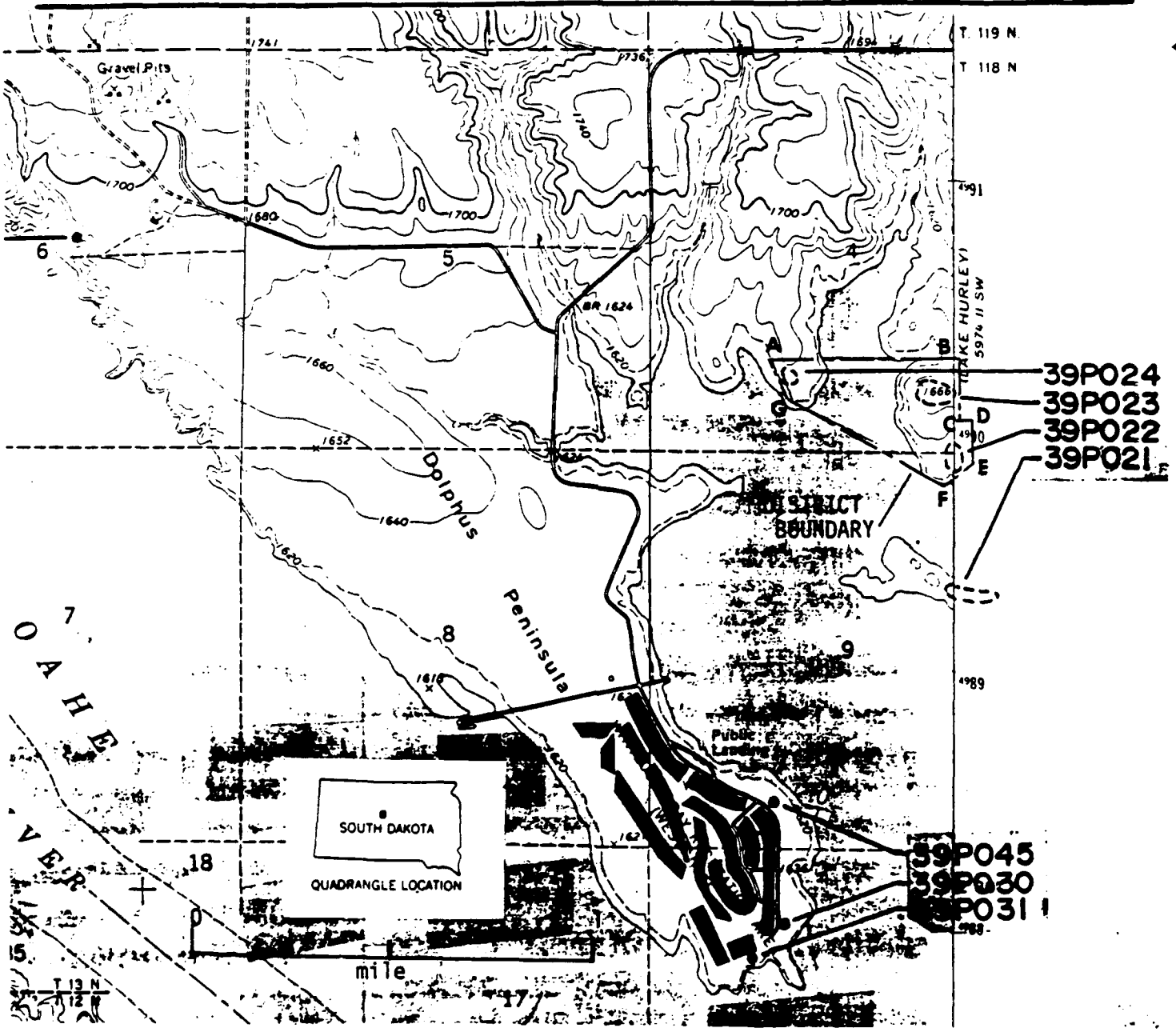


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the extent and composition of the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Patchskin Buttes SE 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Environment. The Lake Oahe area is within the middle segment of the Missouri River valley which cuts through the glaciated region of the Missouri Plateau of the Northern Plains. The river trench is a distinctive physiographic feature characterized along its upper margins by steep "breaks" below which are broad grass covered terraces and the forested river flood plain (cf. Lehmer 1971:50-53). The lower two zones are now inundated within much of the Middle Missouri subarea. Major tributary valleys occur only on the west side of the trench while minor drainages, such as Little Cheyenne Creek, occur occasionally on the east side. Little Cheyenne Creek occupies a broad open valley where it flows through the rolling uplands but becomes narrow with only minor terrace development along its lower reaches where it cuts through the eroded Missouri breaks.

The proposed Little Cheyenne District is located on an eroded south facing bench at the base of the high terrace (upland) slope. This area is at 1620-1660 ft elevation directly above the north bank of the presently inundated creek channel and approximately 2.7 mi above the creek confluence with the Missouri River. The river flows within 2.0 mi from the district to the west across a prominent level terrace remnant (Dolphus Peninsula). Glacial cobbles and boulders are exposed on the steep grassy slopes along the lower reaches of the creek valley.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the roughly 65 ac area occupied by the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District are designed to 1) encompass all intact stone circle sites currently identified within the creek valley, and 2) include only the area defined by topographic features directly associated with the three sites comprising the district. All of this area is contained within the U.S. Government boundary of the Lake Oahe project. An additional stone circle site (39P021) is located across the embayment to the south but has been largely destroyed by recreational use and is excluded from the proposed district.

The Little Cheyenne Creek District is directly north of two recreation units presently developed around Whitlocks Bay but is not accessible from current roads. In that surface features at each of the three sites could be disturbed by continued use,

all land area (ca. 35 ac) above lake pool within the district should be excluded from future agricultural or recreational uses.

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District is composed of three Native American sites, each of which is defined principally by stone features recorded on the surface (Table 1). Shallowly buried artifactual materials were encountered at all three sites (Table 2). In addition to chipped stone, one site (39P022) also contains faunal remains (unidentifiable) and two sites (39P022 and 39P023) include fire-cracked rock, suggesting that subsurface features such as hearths may be present. Most of the surface features recorded at each site are stone circles (Table 3) which range in size from 3.50 m to 9.80 m in diameter, though most are between 4 to 5 m in diameter. Three small circles at site 39P024 are defined by multiple rows of stones while other circles in the district are marked by single rows of stones, a form characteristic of most stone circles identified in the Lake Oahe project. Unpatterned clusters of stones, possibly representing disturbed circles or cairns, are included at sites 39P022 and 39P023. In fact, the seven features in the northern half of site 39P023 are not well defined on the surface and will require excavation for certain determination of form. None of the three sites can be presently assigned to specific cultural or temporal units. Results of the 1979 UNL investigations at each site are briefly reviewed below.

Site 39P022 consists of ten stone circles and three rock clusters distributed along the eastern and southern margins of a small level point at 1635 ft elevation directly above the former north bank of Little Cheyenne Creek (Figure 3). Although no artifactual specimens were observed on the surface, chipped stone tools, cores, flaking debris, fire-cracked rock, and unmodified vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from the upper 20 cm of the single controlled test excavated near the center of Feature 6 (Table 4). These materials were all recovered from within the same tan compacted soil horizon. Two biface tools and a flake tool (endscraper) were included (Table 5). The ten stone features range from 3.7 m to 9.8 m in maximum dimension (Table 6). The site does not appear to have been disturbed and is not presently affected by public use of

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Table 1. Summary of Native American sites contained within the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District, Potter County, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Temporal Assignment	Elevation (ft)	Topographic Position	Area (m^2)	Cultural Level (cm S.D.)
39P022	stone circles (10), stone groups (3); lithic tools, debris, bone; unassigned	1635	south facing terrace point	8,883	0-20
39P023	stone circles (8), stone groups (2); lithic tools, debris; Plains Village period (?)	1665	south facing level bench	12,981	0.20
39P024	stone circles (4); lithic debris; unassigned	1630	south facing terrace point	4,500	0-10

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Table 2. Summary of cultural materials recovered from Native American sites within the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	39P022 Surface	39P022 Buried	39P023 Surface	39P023 Buried	39P024 Surface	39P024 Buried	Total
Chipped Stone							
Triangular biface, fragment				1			1
biface, pointed fragment		1					1
irregular biface		1	1				2
biface segment				1			1
flake tool (endscraper)		1		1			2
flaking debris		65	50	48	3	6	172
core, tool			1				1
core, nontool		1	3				4
Fire-cracked Rock		52		3			55
Unmodified Bone		1					1
Total Specimens	none	122	55	54	3	6	240

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Table 3. Summary of stone features recorded on the surface of Native American sites within the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site Number	Stone Circles	Mean Circle Dimension (m)	Unpatterned Rock Cluster	Total Features
39P022	10	5.23	3	13
39P023	8	4.43	2	10
39P024	4	5.68	none	4
Totals	22		5	27

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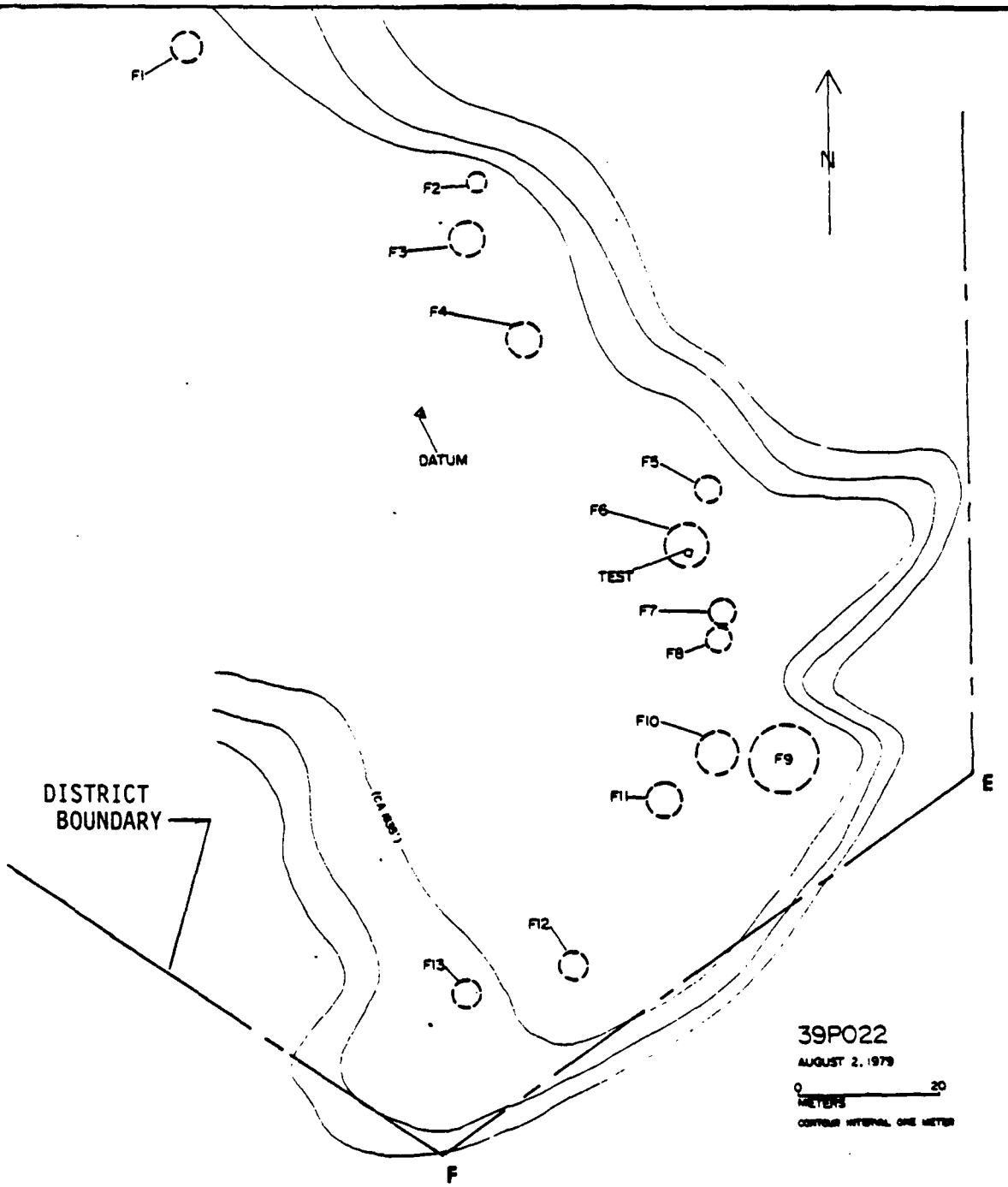


Figure 3. Contour map showing the distribution of stone features at Native American site 39P022, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

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Table 4. Cultural materials recovered from Native American site 39P022 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone			Unmod. Bone	Fire-cracked Rock	Total
	Tool	Core	Debris			
Controlled Test 1						
Level 1: 0-2 cm			2			2
Level 2: 2-10 cm	2	1	61		52	116
Level 3: 10-20 cm	1		2	1		4
Level 4: 20-30 cm						0
Totals	3	1	65	1	52	122

Table 5. Chipped stone tools recovered from Native American site 39P022 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
9. biface, pointed fragment	2 (Test 1, 2-10 cm S.D.)	smooth grey TRSS
14. irregular biface	2 (Test 1, 2-10 cm S.D.)	coarse red TRSS
15. endscraper, complete	3 (Test 1, 10-20 cm S.D.)	Knife River flint

NOTE: TRSS = Tongue River Silicified Sediment.

Table 6. Stone features recorded at Native American site 39P022 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions (m)
1	stone circle	4.70 diameter
2	rock cluster	-
3	stone circle	5.10 length 4.50 width
4	stone circle	4.80 diameter
5	stone circle	3.70 diameter
6	stone circle	5.50 diameter
7	rock cluster	-
8	rock cluster	1
9	stone circle	9.80 diameter
10	stone circle	5.40 diameter
11	stone circle	4.80 diameter
12	stone circle	4.30 diameter
13	stone circle	4.20 diameter
Mean circle dimension (n = 10):		$\bar{x}$ = 5.23 s = 1.61

NOTE: Dimensions are based on measurement of stones visible on the surface.

the nearby Whitlocks Bay Recreation area. A moderate to dense growth of grass and glacial till cover the surface of the site (Figure 4).

Site 39P023 consists of ten stone features and a scatter of surface debris distributed within two separate areas along opposing edges of an upper level bench at 1665 ft elevation, north of the former channel of Little Cheyenne Creek (Figures 4B and 5A). Site 39P022 is located below the southern edge of the bench, approximately 200 m to the south of 39P023 (Figure 5B). The two subareas of site 39P023 are 115 m apart and are each defined by surface features and materials (Figure 6). Area A extends 28 x 127 m along southern edge of the bench and includes three stone circles. Area B extends 65 x 145 m along the northern edge of the bench and includes seven stone features, most of which are partially buried and exact form has not been determined. Fifty four chipped stone specimens were recorded at 25 surface locations, all but seven of which occurred within the southern subarea (Table 7). Lithic materials were also recovered from the upper two levels (0-20 cm S.D.) of the single controlled test at this site which was excavated near the center of Feature 1 (stone circle). The collected materials include five chipped stone tools, three of which occurred in the upper level (0-10 cm S.D.) of the test (Table 8). Eight of the stone features at site 39P023 are tentatively defined as stone circles which range in size from 3.5-5.3 m in diameter (Table 9). The other two features are unpatterned rock clusters. In contrast to most stone features recorded in the Lake Oahe project which are comprised of stones lying on or near the present surface, features at site 39P023 are generally deeply embedded with only portions of the stones exposed on the surface. Most of the site is under a moderate to dense cover of short grass. Glacial till (cobbles) is exposed throughout the area, particularly along the southern margin of the bench. The site has been grazed but does not appear to have been affected by public use of the nearby Whitlock's Bay Recreation area.

Site 39P024 is situated at 1630 ft elevation on a low point directly west of sites 39P022 and 39P023, across a small drainage embayment (Figure 5). A cluster of four stone circles and a scatter of chipped stone debris were identified within an area of 50 x 90 m near the end of the point (Figure 7). Three chipped stone flakes were recovered from two surface locations. Shallowly buried subsurface deposits are

A



B

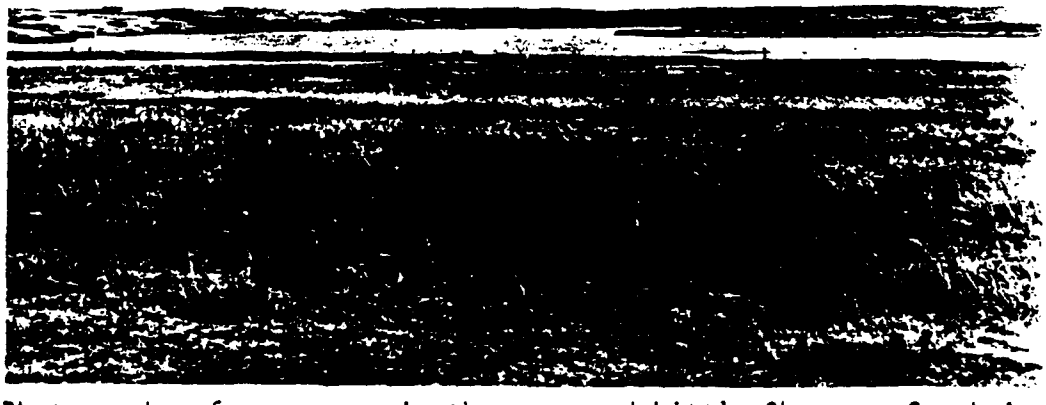


Figure 4. Photographs of resources in the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District. A) View facing southeast toward site 39P022 from the southern edge of upper bench at site 39P023 (UNL Neg. No. 19-26). B) View facing southwest across 39P023 from the northern subarea. Recreation area across the embayment is in the background (UNL Neg. No. 19-33).

A



B



Figure 5. Photographs of resources in the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District. A) View facing west of the northern subarea at site 39P023. Site 39P024 is on the point in the background (UNL Neg. No. 19-34). B) View facing east of 39P024 at Feature 1. Site 39P023 is on upper bench and 39P022 is on lower point in background (UNL Neg. No. 23-30.

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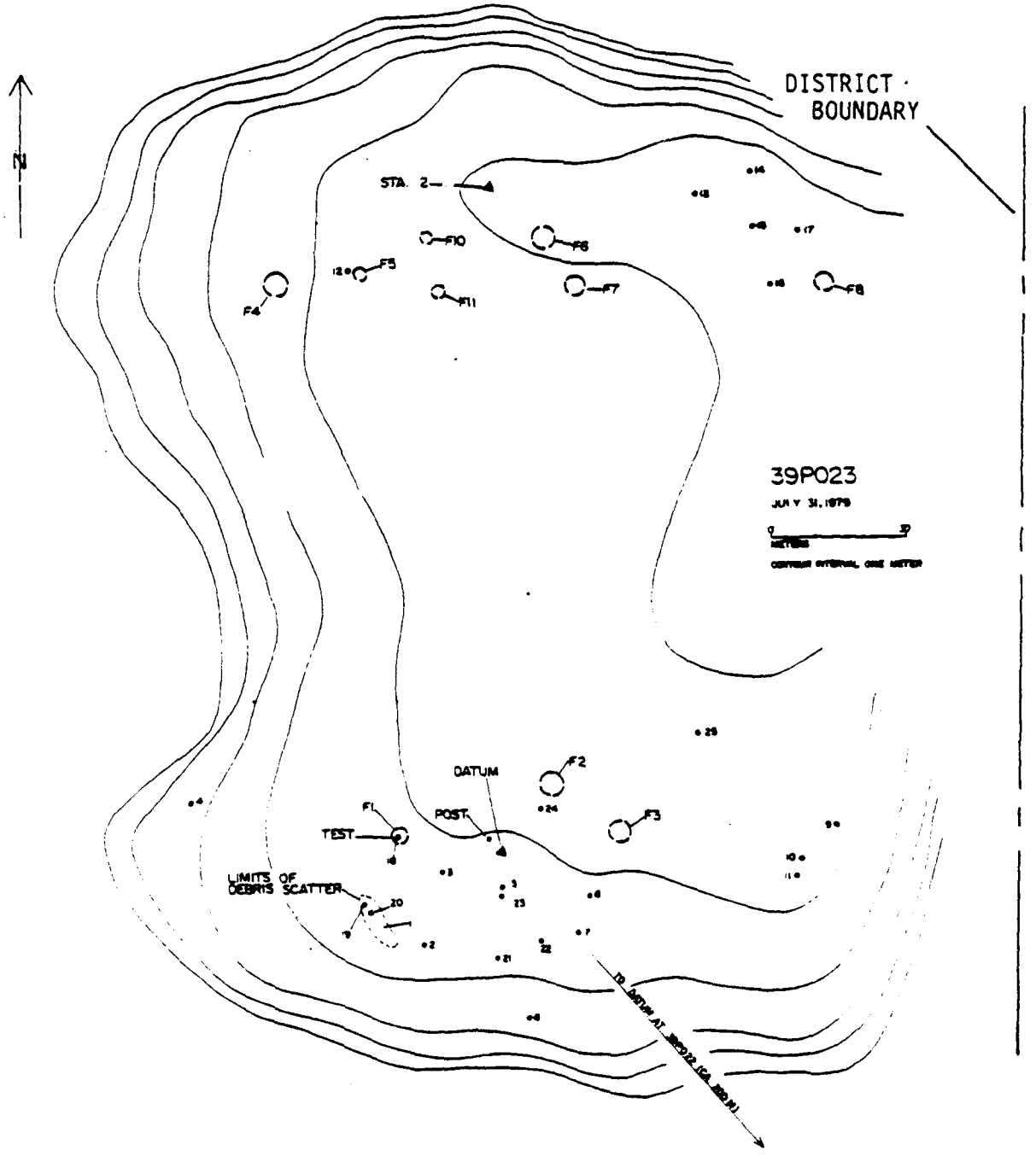


Figure 6. Contour map showing the distribution of stone features and surface materials at Native American site 39P023, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

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Table 7. Cultural materials recovered from Native American site 39P023 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone: Tools	Chipped Stone: Cores	Chipped Stone: Debris	Fire-cracked Rock	Total
Controlled Surface					
Cat. No. 1	1	1	25		27
Cat. No. 2			2		2
Cat. No. 3			1		1
Cat. No. 4			1		1
Cat. No. 5			1		1
Cat. No. 6			1		1
Cat. No. 7			1		1
Cat. No. 8			1		1
Cat. No. 9			1		1
Cat. No. 10	1				1
Cat. No. 11			1		1
Cat. No. 12			1		1
Cat. No. 13		1			1
Cat. No. 14			1		1
Cat. No. 15			2		2
Cat. No. 16			1		1
Cat. No. 17			1		1
Cat. No. 18			4		4
Cat. No. 19			1		1
Cat. No. 20					0
Cat. No. 21			2		2
Cat. No. 22			1		1
Cat. No. 23					0
Cat. No. 24			1		1
Cat. No. 25					0
Controlled Test 1					
Level 1: 0-10 cm	3	1	47	1	52
Level 2: 10-20 cm			1	2	3
Level 3: 20-30 cm					0
Totals	5	3	98	3	109

NOTE: Surface proveniences are indicated by catalog numbers on the site map (Figure 6).

Table 8. Chipped stone tools recovered from Native American site 39P023 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
2. triangular biface, proximal fragment	26 (Test 1, 0-10 cm)	jasper/chert
12. biface, segment	26 (Test 1, 0-10 cm)	Flattop chalcedony (pat.)
14. irregular biface	1 (surface; Subarea A)	coarse red TRSS
15. endscraper, complete	26 (Test 1, 0-10 cm)	quartz
31. core tool	10 (surface; Subarea A)	jasper/chert

NOTE: TRSS = Tongue River Silicified Sediment. Patinated specimens are indicated (pat.).

Table 9. Stone features recorded at Native American site 39P023 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions (m)
1	stone circle	3.60 diameter
2	stone circle	5.30 diameter
3	stone circle	4.60 diameter
4	stone circle	5.20 diameter
5	stone circle	3.50 diameter
6	stone circle	5.00 diameter
7	stone circle	4.00 diameter
8	stone circle	4.20 diameter
10	rock cluster	-
11	rock cluster	-
Mean circle dimension (n = 8):		$\bar{x}$ = 4.43
		s = 0.66

NOTE: Dimensions are based on measurement of stones visible on the surface.

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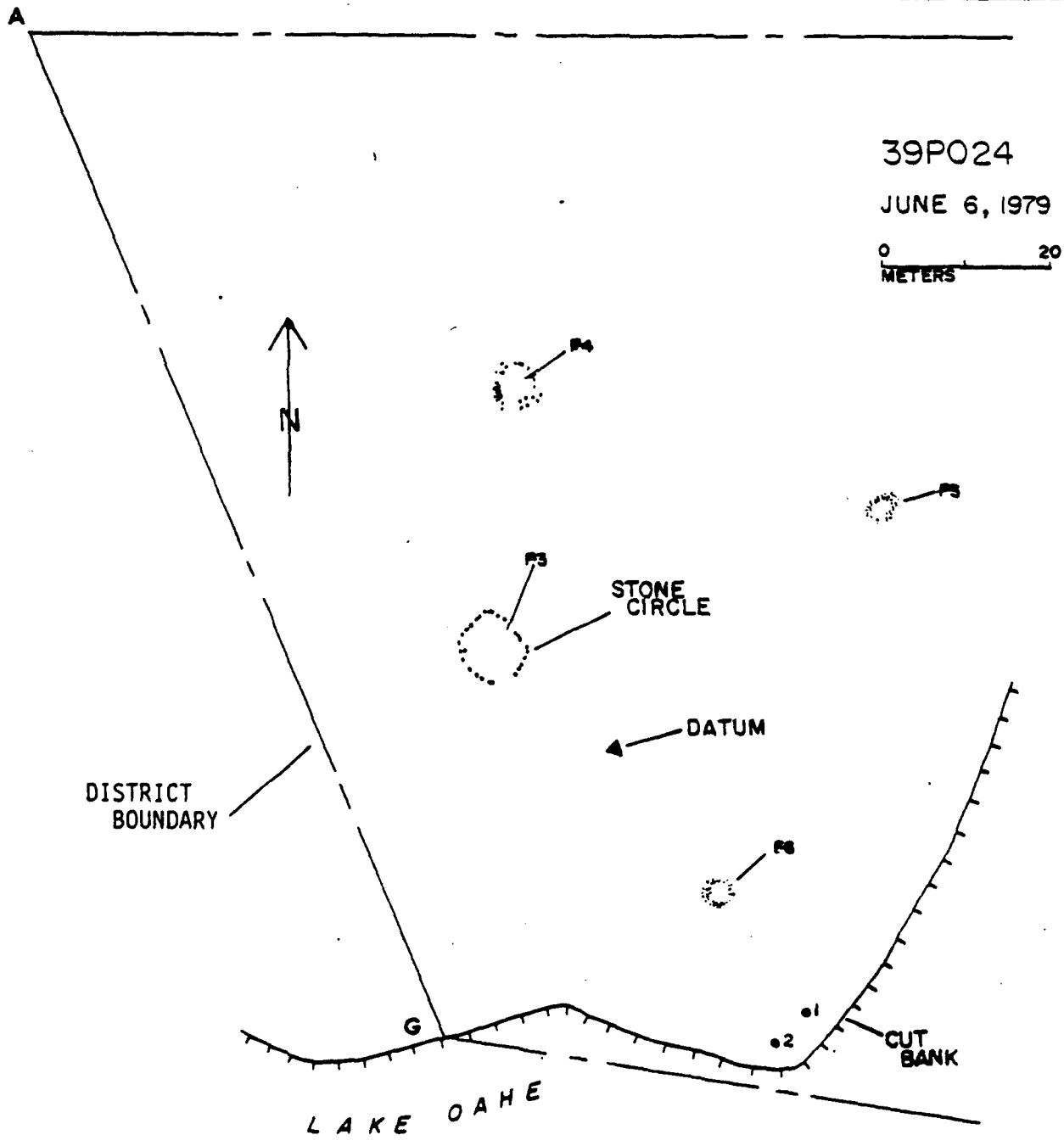


Figure 7. Plan map showing the distribution of surface materials and configuration of stone features at Native American site 39P024, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

indicated by the presence of six chipped stone flakes in the upper level (0-10 cm S.D.) of the single controlled test which was excavated directly east of the site datum. The four stone features exposed on the surface (Figure 8) include one large circle and three small circles which range from 4.6 m to 7.9 m in maximum dimension (Table 10). The three small circles are similar in size to the features recorded at site 39P023 but are defined by multiple rows of stones which is in contrast to the single rows that define most stone circles recorded in the Lake Oahe project. Glacial till, ranging from cobbles to dense gravels, is exposed around the margins of the moderately to heavily grassed site area. Site 39P024 is not presently assignable to a specific cultural period. Recorded surface features appear to remain undisturbed and the site is not currently affected by public use of the nearby Whitlocks Bay Recreation area.

DATA LIMITATIONS

The principal data category at each of the three sites in the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District consists of stone features recorded on the surface. Evidence for extensive subsistence remains and associated subsurface features is generally lacking. The greatest potential for such remains appears to be represented at site 39P022. Although thorough testing has not been initiated, all three sites appear to contain shallowly buried cultural materials which, though limited in quantity and diversity, include tool forms at two sites (39P022 and 39P023) as well as a single bone fragment and fire-cracked rock at site 39P022. Temporally diagnostic specimens are particularly limited, given the absence in the collected assemblage of ceramics and projectile forms on which most Plains taxonomies are based. A triangular biface proximal fragment (unnotched projectile) and endscraper recovered from site 39P023 may be indicative of a Plains Village period occupation. Potential for recovery of radiometrically datable materials is presently undefined but could be expected at sites 39P022 and 39P023, given the presence of fire-cracked rock.

Except for a vehicle trail through site 39P024, specific evidence for surface disturbance of the three sites has not been identified. The area has not been cultivated.

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B



Figure 8. Photographs of resources in the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District. A) View facing southeast of Feature 2 (stone circle) at site 39P024 (UNL Neg. No. 23-32). B) View facing southeast of Feature 3 (stone circle) at site 39P024 (UNL Neg. No. 23-33).

Table 10. Stone features recorded at Native American site 39P024 during the 1979 UNL Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Feature Number	Description	Maximum Dimensions (m)
3	stone circle	7.90 length 7.30 width
4	stone circle	5.30 length 5.00 width
5	stone circle	4.90 length 4.00 width
6	stone circle	4.60 length 4.40 width
Mean circle dimension (n = 4):		$\bar{x}$ = 5.68 s = 1.01

NOTE: Dimensions are based on measurement of stone visible on the surface.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District offers, in conjunction with other selected resources in the Lake Oahe project, significant opportunities for comprehensive study of settlement patterns represented by 1) stone feature sites (Study Unit 1) and 2) Native American Creek valley settlement (Study Unit 3). This is the northernmost cluster of stone feature sites in the Lake Oahe project and is one of two districts which are important for representing such remains along the lower reaches of tributary stream valleys (also see Spring Creek District nomination). The Little Cheyenne Creek District may also provide a unique opportunity in the survey area to investigate circular stone features that differ in form from those normally interpreted as habitational remains.

DISCUSSION

Past research and culture-historical models for the Middle Missouri subarea have focused almost exclusively on occupational evidence recorded within the river trench itself, especially the abundant late prehistoric villages on the broad terraces of the Missouri River. Native American settlement within tributary creek valley contexts, particularly that associated with stone feature remains, has not been systematically investigated. The proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District is one of four archeological districts selected to represent major variability in stone features recorded in the Lake Oahe project, an area which encompasses a substantial part of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley. This sample would provide a basis for initiating much needed research concerning the content and organization of intrasite and interdistrict characteristics as well as a foundation for identifying and modeling intersite patterning of key variables at a subregional scale.

Surface Features. Stone features partially visible on the surface at each of the three sites are the principal data sources presently recognized for the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek District. Although the forms of all features in the district are not

clearly discernable from surface evidence, these features appear to be circular. While most conform to the size and morphology expected for habitational remains often referred to as 'tipi rings', others may represent circular features of differing function.

A wide variety of circular enclosures or alignments composed of one or more courses of stones have long been recognized as common archeological features in the Northern, Northwestern and, to a limited extent, the Central Plains. An association with domestic structures, such as tipis or other types of relatively mobile habitations, is offered as an interpretation for many circular features (e.g., Kehoe 1958, 1960), particularly those defined by single courses of stones. Though individual studies have yet to be adequately integrated on an interregional basis, many researchers acknowledge that differing uses are probably represented by varying types of circular forms (e.g., Hoffman 1953; Malouf 1961; Keyser 1979). However, much work remains to develop plausible interpretations for circular stone features as well as to clarify the cultural context of such remains and to model associated patterns of settlement. Systematic study of representative regional samples is needed. Necessary research is particularly lacking in the Middle Missouri subarea. The stone feature resources of the Lake Oahe project offer a unique opportunity to initiate comprehensive studies of diverse characteristics of site content and form as well as intersite relationships. The proposed Little Cheyenne Creek District contributes importantly to the spatial distribution of the selected Lake Oahe sample and provides examples of circular stone features of possibly differing types. In addition to the excellent opportunity for study of site structure afforded by the presence of surface features, the district is also of immediate interest for investigating locational and structural patterning in tributary valley settlement, a previously undefined aspect of Native American use of the Missouri River environment (see General Significance Statements for Study Units 1 and 3).

Subsurface Materials. All three sites in the Little Cheyenne Creek District appear to contain shallowly buried artifactual deposits, on the basis of limited preliminary tests. The presumed transitory, and perhaps short term, nature of occupation at stone

feature sites suggests limited quantities and diversity of materials could be expected. However, research at similar sites has shown that appropriate methods of systematic excavation can productively yield data concerning site function, subsistence, and cultural context (e.g., Schneider and Treat 1974; Flayharty and Morris 1979). Prior subsurface investigation of stone feature sites is notably lacking for the middle segment of the Missouri River valley and much of the surrounding vicinity. Potentials for initiating such work at nearby sites outside the Lake Oahe project are presently undefined, a factor which amplifies the current importance of maintaining the Lake Oahe sample for continued research.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation pages

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 65 ac (26.3 ha)

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert E. Pepperl and Carl R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archeological Research

DATE: 1986

STREET & NUMBER: University of Nebraska

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CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln

STATE: Nebraska 58588-0332

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REFERENCES CITED

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates are provided for major juncture points around the district margin beginning at the northwest corner of the district (see Figure 2).

Boundary Point	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
A	14	400820	4990300
B	14	401590	4990300
C	14	401590	4990050
D	14	401640	4990050
E	14	401640	4989860
F	14	401530	4989760
G	14	400920	4990100

Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for individual sites within the district are provided in Table 11.

Verbal Boundary Description. The northwest corner of the district (Point A) is at the western edge of the narrow point containing site 39P024, roughly 140 m south of (within) the Lake Oahe project boundary. From Point A, the district boundary extends east across a small embayment to intercept the government boundary (north-south) near U.S. Boundary Monument No. L-85A (Point B) and then proceeds south along the government line (ca. 200 m) to U.S. Boundary Monument No. L-85 (Point C). From Point D which is on the government boundary 50 m east of Point C, the district boundary extends south and west along the Lake Shore, recrossing the embayment and returning to Point A (see Figure 2). All portions of the proposed district are contained within current federal limits of the Lake Oahe project.

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Table 11. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for boundaries of individual sites within the proposed Little Cheyenne Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Potter County, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
39P022		
A) north, center	401560	4989930
B) east, center	401600	4989870
C) south, center	401580	4989810
D) west, center	401540	4989860
39P023		
A) north, center	401510	4990160
B) east, center	401590	4990110
C) south, center	401500	4990090
D) west, center	401440	4990120
39P024		
A) center of site	400910	4990210

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Swan Creek Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Akaska

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Dakota	00540	Walworth	129

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
United States Army Corp of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER
1612 Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

—— VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
County Clerk, Walworth County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Selby

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed Swan Creek Archeological District contains nine Native American sites within an 80 ac (32 ha) area. The district occupies the northern terrace of Swan Creek, just avove the lower reaches of the creek valley now inundated by Lake Oahe, South Dakota (Figures 1 and 2). The sites are debris scatters and buried deposits composed of various lithic, ceramic and faunal remains, four of which have been tentatively attributed to either Plains Woodland or Plains Village period occupations. Within the Lake Oahe vicinity, the Swan Creek District offers the only recorded opportunity for study of densely clustered sites occupying a Missouri River tributary valley where the creek channel and associated lower terraces have not been inundated by the reservoir.

CONTEXT

Field work providing the basis for this nomination was performed in 1979 by the University of Nebraska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl n.d.). An intensive pedestrian survey (Class III) was completed for all federal lands along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, extending between the Oahe Dam near Pierre, South Dakota and the North Dakota border, a distance of approximately 150 river miles. A total of about 32,110 ac of government lands along 602 mi of shoreline is included within this survey area. Native American resources inventoried as a result of the 1979 survey consist of 229 sites and 137 isolated specimen locations. This inventory is rather evenly divided between sites located with tributary valleys (41.5%) and those within the Missouri River trench (58.5%).

Previous Investigations. The Middle Missouri archeological subarea, including the Lake Oahe vicinity, was extensively investigated during the 1950s and 1960s as part of the salvage efforts carried out by the Smithsonian Institution (River Basin Surveys) and others prior to inundation of much of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley by mainstem reservoirs (see e.g., Cooper 1949; Cooper and Stevenson 1953). The results of this work are synthesized by Lehmer (1971). The attention of these preinundation studies focused on the considerable archeological resources of the broad river terraces, primarily earthlodge villages. Although much of the resource inventory developed through this prior work occurred near the confluences of various tributaries with the Missouri River, including the mouth of Swan Creek, associated creek valleys were not systematically

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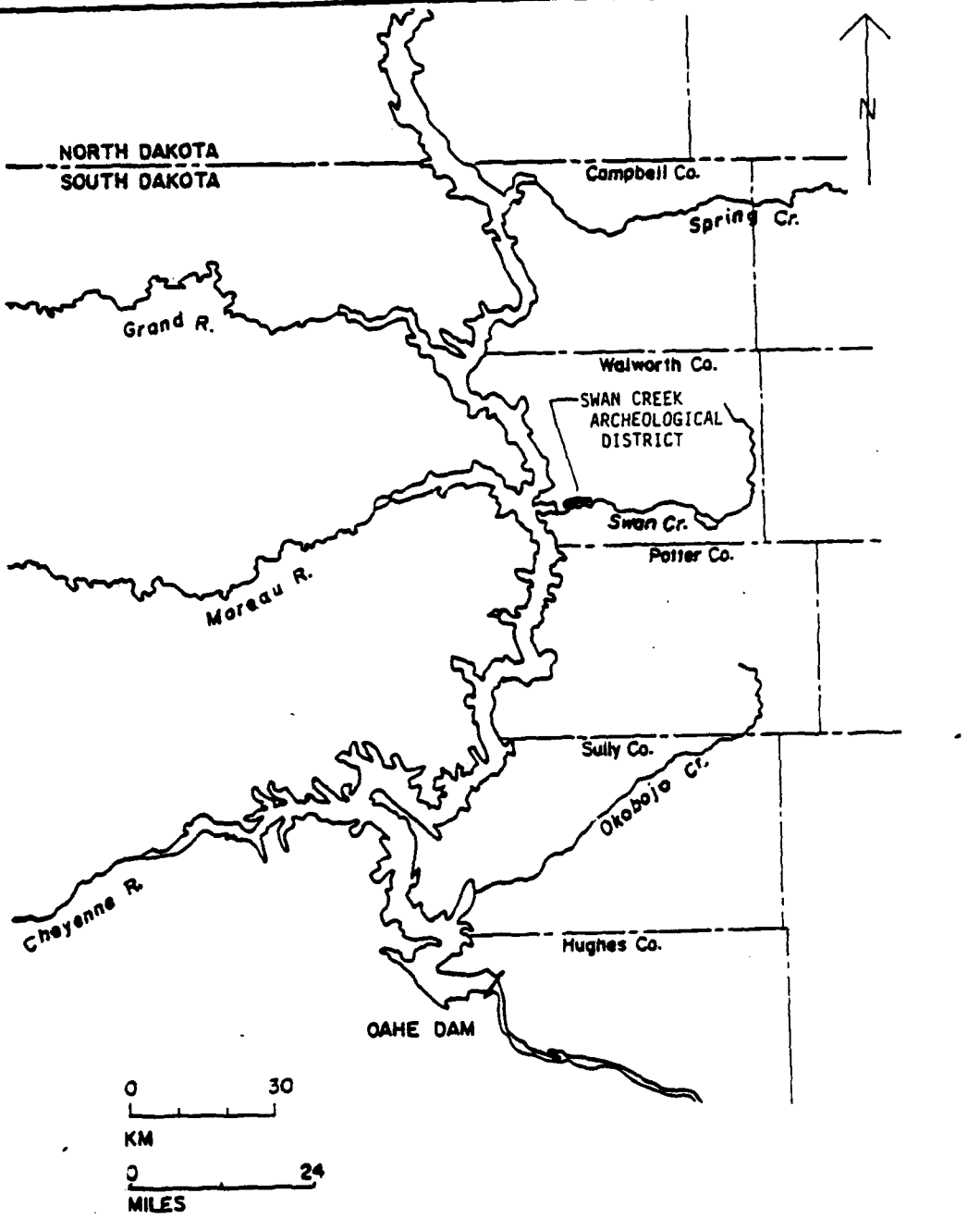


Figure 1. General location of the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District on the east shore of Lake Oahe, Walworth County, South Dakota.

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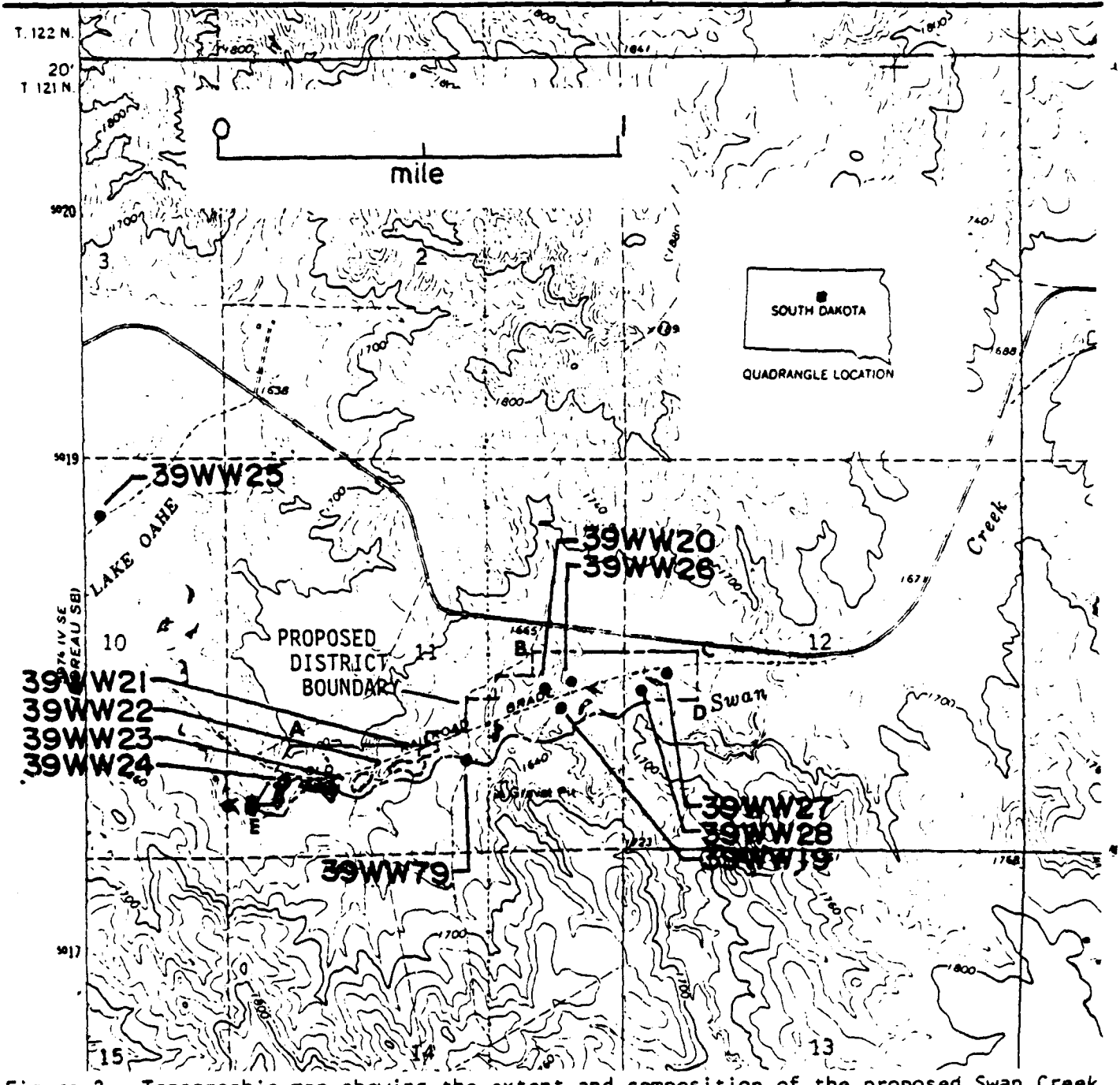


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the extent and composition of the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Walworth County, South Dakota. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Akaska SW 7.5 minute quadrangle.

investigated. A cluster of three Native American sites located at the mouth of Swan Creek, roughly 3 mi downstream from the district proposed here, was investigated during the period 1954-1956 (Hurt 1957). This complex, known as the LeBeau or Swan Creek site, included a multicomponent earthlodge village (39WW7) and nearby burial areas (39WW300 and 39WW301) located directly south of the village. These resources are now inundated. None of the sites within the proposed Swan Creek District had been recorded prior to the 1979 UNL investigation.

Environment. The Lake Oahe area is within the middle segment of the Missouri River valley which cuts through the glaciated region of the Missouri Plateau of the Northern Plains. The river trench is a distinctive physiographic feature characterized along its upper margins by steep "breaks" below which are broad grass covered terraces and the forested river flood plain (cf. Lehmer 1971:50-53). The lower two zones are now inundated within much of the Middle Missouri subarea. Major tributary valleys occur only on the west side of the trench while minor drainages, such as Swan Creek, occur occasionally on the east side. The broad, open Swan Creek valley narrows and becomes more deeply entrenched where it transects the Missouri River breaks directly west of the proposed Swan Creek District. Level terraces are present on both sides of the current channel within the district and into the uplands to the east. The Lake Oahe embayment extends to the western edge of the district and inundates much of the terrace system between the district and the river valley to the west, a distance of nearly three miles. The valley surrounding the district is bordered by hills and ridges of Pierre Shale which occasionally extend to the creek channel. Surface cover ranges from sparse bunch-grass to dense stands of mixed short grasses. Deciduous timber lines the meandering creek channel which is bordered by unstable cutbanks generally about 3 m in height (Figure 3).

The proposed Swan Creek District primarily occupies the first terrace along the northern edge of the creek, ranging from about 1640-1660 ft in elevation. Although portions of upper terraces directly north and south of the district may have been previously cultivated, areas occupied by recorded sites appear only to have been used for grazing.

A



B



Figure 3. General photographs of the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) View facing east showing the northern terrace of Swan Creek near the center of the district; bluff is south of the creek (UNL Neg. No. 38-12). B) View facing east along the railroad grade; 39WW19 is on the right; 39WW20 and 39WW26 are on the left (UNL Neg. No. 38-9).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District are designed to 1) encompass in entirety the dense concentration of Native American resources recorded along a limited segment of the creek terrace, and 2) include only the area defined by topographic features (primarily the first terrace) directly associated with the recorded cluster of sites. This area (ca. 80 ac) contains in full the known or probable extent of each individual site and, with one possible exception, is entirely within the current U.S. Government boundary of the Lake Oahe project.

For research purposes, it is important to recognize and maintain the spatial integrity of the entire resource cluster, even though only certain sites in the district are expected to yield further substantial field data. That is, much of the research value of the proposed district concerns the opportunity for integrated investigation of problems and relationships relevant to the full unit rather than in study of individual sites.

Mapping data indicate that a portion of one site (39WW21) in the proposed district may be situated outside the present government boundary. However, nearby boundary monuments could not be located during the 1979 investigation and the placement of the boundary line may not be accurately estimated on the site map (also see boundary maps provided in Item 10 of this nomination).

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The proposed Swan Creek Archeological District is composed of nine Native American sites which are distributed nearly continuously along a 1.2 mi (2.0 km) length of the north bank of Swan Creek (Table 1). All nine sites are comprised principally of artifactual and ecofactual debris and most are defined largely on the basis of materials exposed in the creek cutbank. In addition to chipped stone, three sites include ceramics and, importantly, limited to extensive vertebrate faunal remains occur at all nine sites (Table 2). Subsurface features, probably hearths, are present at three sites and, based on the occurrence of fire-cracked rock and other charred materials, may also be expected at five additional sites. Brief descriptions of individual resources follow.

Table 1. Summary of Native American sites contained within the Swan Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Temporal Assessment	Elev. (ft)	Topographic Position	Area (m^2)	Cultural Level (cm S.D.)
39WW19	hearth, lithic tools and debris, ceramics, and bone; Plains Village (Extended and Post-Contact Coales.)	1640	edge of first terrace north of Swan Creek	3,000	20-170
39WW20	lithi debris and bone; Native American, unassigned	1640	first terrace north of Swan Creek	5,100	undefined
39WW21	hearths ?, lithic tool and debris, bone; Native American, unassigned	1640	edge of first terrace north of Swan Creek	undefined (70 m along creek bank)	135-180
39WW22	lithic tool, ceramics, and bone; Plains Woodland (?)	1640	edge of first terrace north of Swan Creek	undefined (135 m along creek bank)	0-80
39WW23	hearths, lithic debris, and bone; Plains Village	1640	edge of first terrace north of Swan Creek	undefined (40 m along creek bank)	23-170
39WW24	bone lens; undetermined association	1620	north bank of Swan Creek	undefined (50 m length)	60- ?
39WW26	lithic tools and debris, bone, and historic debris; Plains Village and Euro-american	1640	first terrace north of Swan Creek	3,360	0-15
39WW27	lithic tool and debris, bone and historic debris; Native American, unassigned and Euroamerican	1660	edge of upper terrace north of Swan Creek	5,456	0-20
39WW28	lithic debris and bone; Native American, unassigned; and buried bone/charcoal of undetermined association	1640	knoll and bank at edge of first terrace north of Swan Creek	1,344	undefined and 28-250

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Table 2. Cultural materials recovered from Native American components in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

Descriptive Category	WW19	WW20	WW21	WW22	WW23	WW24	WW26	WW27	WW28	Total
Chipped Stone Tools:										
double-notched biface	1									1
pointed biface, frag.				1						1
ovoid biface, frag.							1			1
rectangular biface							1			1
biface, segment							1			1
bifacial tabular stone								1		1
retouched flake			1							1
Chipped Stone Debris	17	(7)	4		2		24	28	1	83
Chipped Stone Cores										0
Ground Stone	3									3
Ceramics	41			2			1			44
Faunal Remains										
unmodified bone	5279	(4)	19	93	487	(X)	27	48	181	6139
modified bone				2						2
Fire-cracked Rock	6	(4)	(X)	(X)			2	5	2	19
Other Materials[1]	14	(1)	(X)		(X)					15
TOTALS	5361	(16)	24	98	489	none	57	82	184	6311

NOTE: All assemblages represent partial collections of observed materials; specimens in bank exposures (largely unmodified faunal remains) were generally left in place. X indicates materials present but not counted; figures in parentheses represent observed materials that were not collected. Historic debris is not indicated here.

[1]Other materials include shell, charcoal, ash, burned earth, charred corn, and fired clay.

Site 39WW19 is a buried deposit of lithics, ceramics, and bone situated at 1640 ft elevation on the first terrace forming the northern bank (ca. 3 m height) of Swan Creek (Figure 4). The site appears to be confined to an area of 30 x 100 m, bordered by an abandoned railroad grade, a depressed area, and the creek bank, but may be related to a scatter of surface debris (39WW20) located within 100 m to the north, across the area disturbed by the railroad grade (Figure 5). Site 39WW19 is defined principally by subsurface materials, observed or reported at depths of 20-170 cm below the present terrace surface (excluding the railroad grade) in a 115 m length of the creek bank and in three controlled tests (Figure 6). Surface materials are virtually absent, consisting only of two ground stone tools recovered near the base of the railroad grade. Additionally, a hearth (Feature 1) was defined in the upper edge of the creek bank (Figure 7) at ca. 35 cm S.D., within the principal deposit (15-45 cm S.D.) of artifactual materials (Table 3). This feature was excavated and recovered matrix was processed in the laboratory, producing charred corn in addition to artifacts and faunal remains. Other buried features may be represented by lenses of bone and charcoal noted in the creek bank (Table 4), but these areas were not excavated. Cultural deposits occurring in the bank and controlled tests appear to be associated with two sloping soil horizons; the upper horizon includes artifactual materials while the lower zone is largely comprised of various lenses of charcoal and faunal remains. Ceramic specimens occurred within both the upper and lower horizons. These materials appear to represent two separate taxa associated with the latter part of the Plains Village period, including the Post-Contact Coalescent (ca. A.D.1675-1780) and Extended Coalescent (ca. A.D. 1550-1675) variants.

Site 39WW20 is a surface scatter of lithic and faunal remains situated at 1640 ft elevation, on a sloping terrace knoll, above a former meander of Swan Creek, roughly 100 m northwest of site 39WW19 and the present creek channel (Figures 3B and 5 above). Specimens exposed along the eroding edges of the knoll included chipped stone flaking debris (n = 7), unmodified bone (n = 4), shell (n = 1), and fire-cracked rock (n = 4). These materials were mapped (60 x 85 m area) but not collected. Though no subsurface tests were

A



B

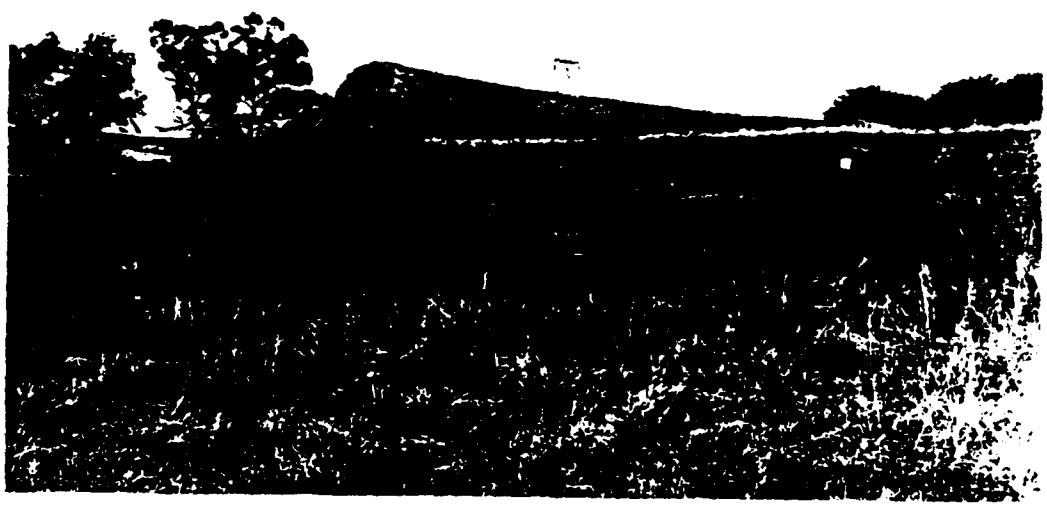


Figure 4. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) General view toward southeast of site 39WW19 and cutbank from railroad grade; backdirt from three controlled tests is visible on surface (UNL Neg. No. 7-13). B) View toward west of cutbank at southeast corner of site 39WW19; Feature 1 (hearth) is marked by flag (UNL Neg. No. 24-32).

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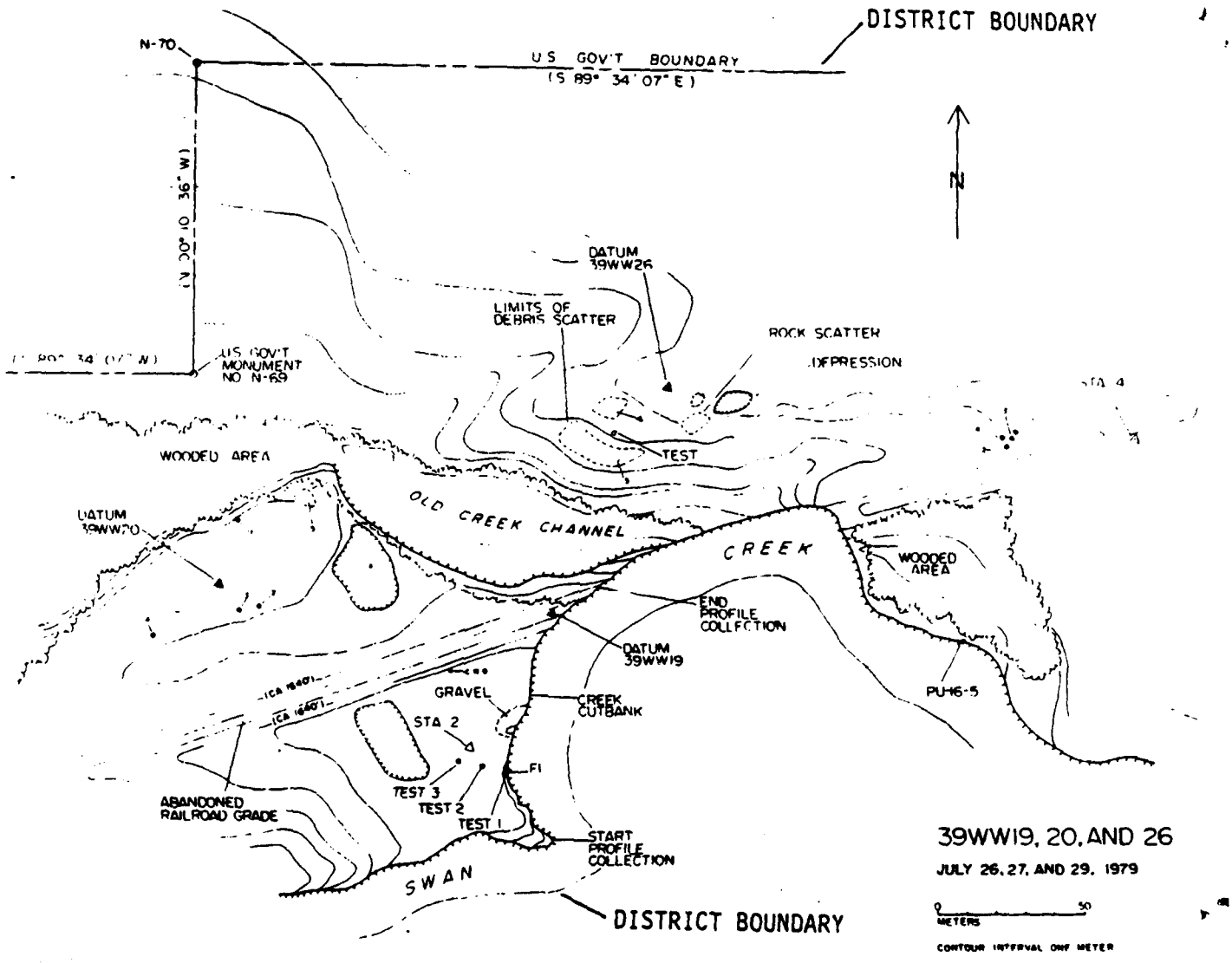


Figure 5. Contour map showing the distribution of archeological sites 39WW19, 39WW20 and 39WW26 within the central segment of the Upper Swan Creek Area, Lake Oahe east shore, Walworth County, South Dakota.

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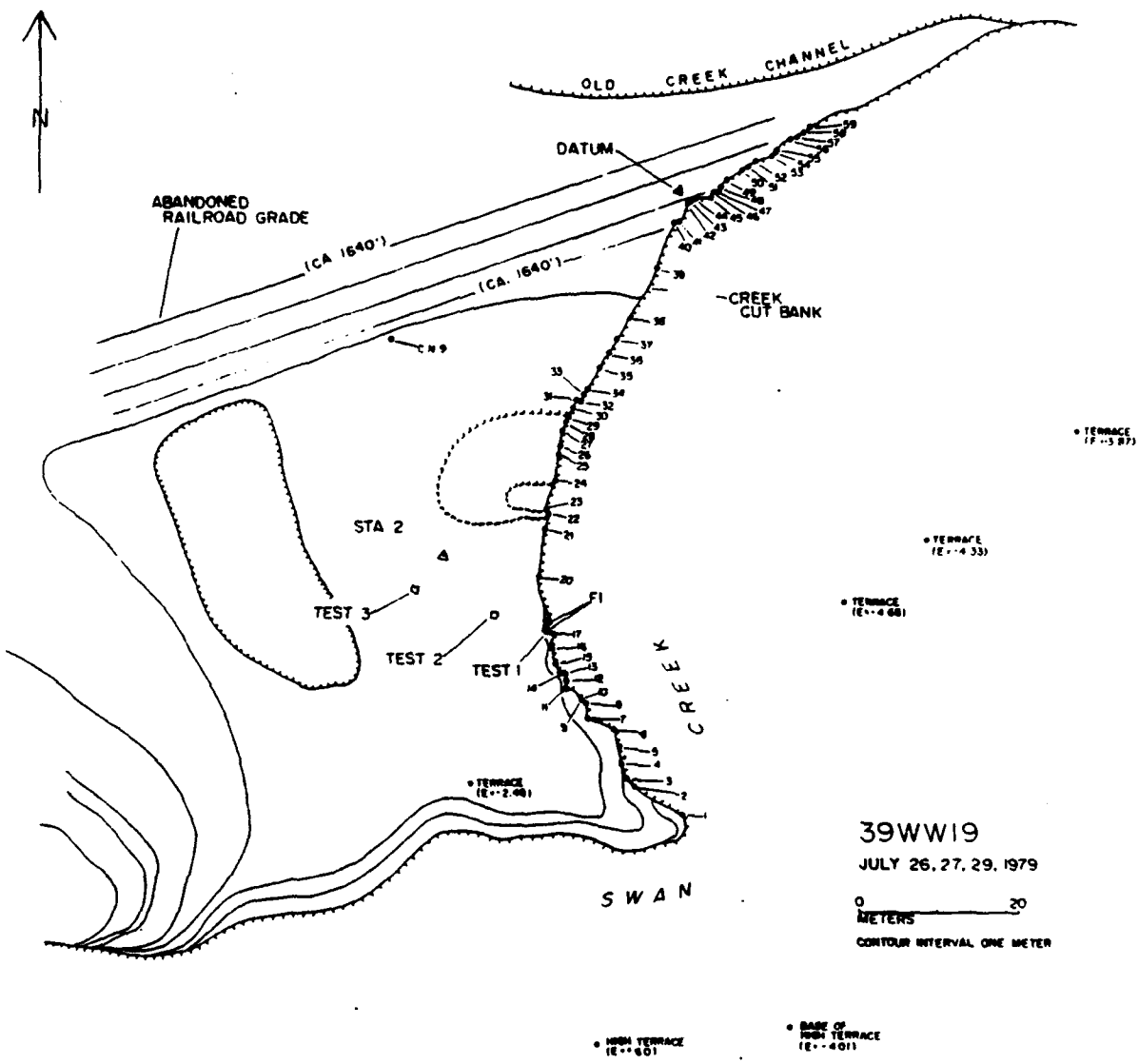


Figure 6. Contour map of Native American site 39WW19 showing the distribution of surface and cutbank proveniences, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

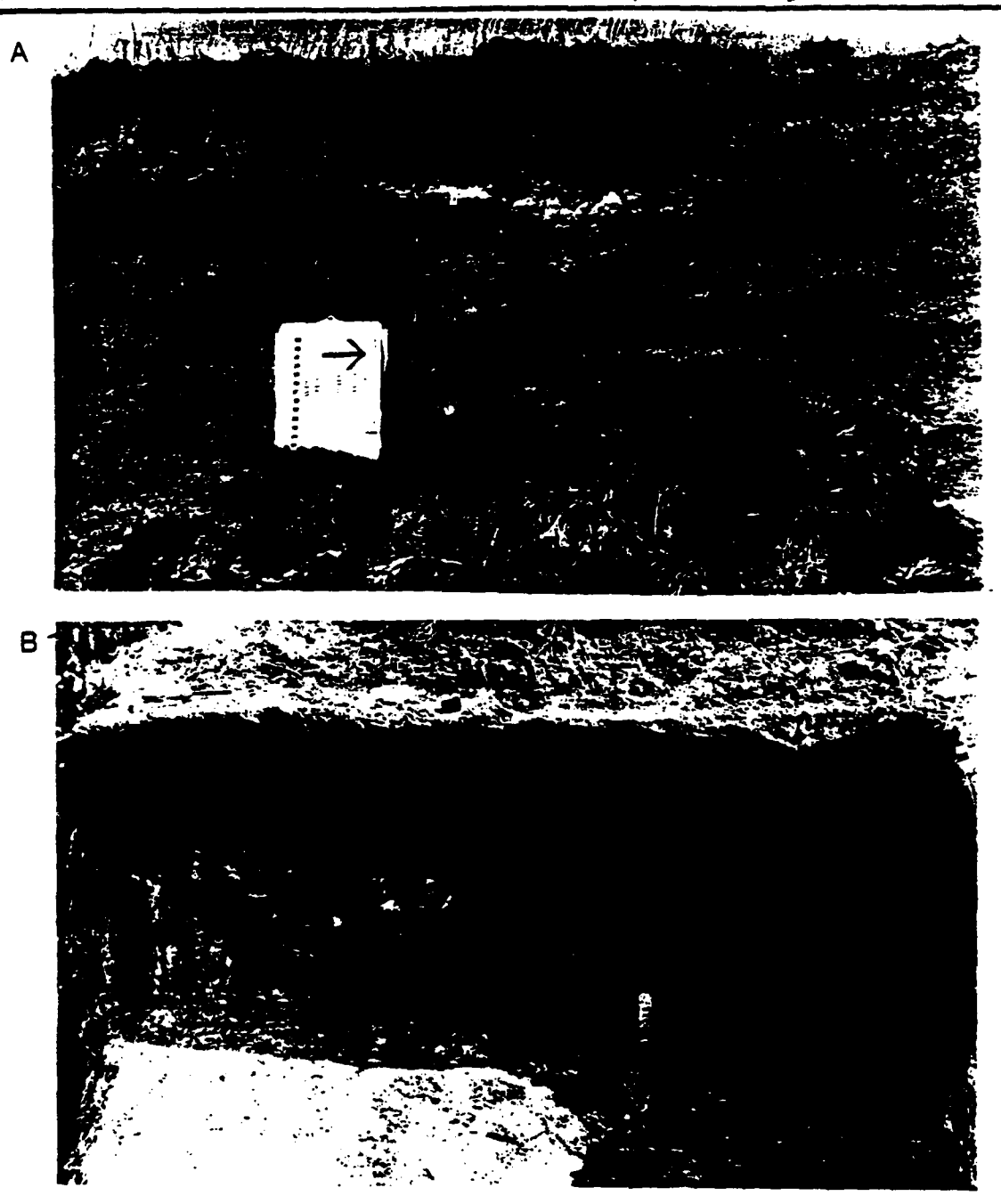


Figure 7. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) View toward west of Feature 1 in cutbank at site 39WW19 (UNL Neg. No. 24-31). B) View of south wall of Test 1 (Feature 1) at site 39WW19 (UNL Neg. No. 7-15).

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Table 3. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39WW19 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone: Tools	Chipped Stone: Debris	Ground stone	Ceramics	Bone: Mod.	Bone: Unmod.	Fire-Cr. Rock	Other[1]	Total
Controlled Surface									
Cat. No. 9			2						2
Controlled Bank									
Cat. No. 1						35			35
Cat. No. 2 (56cm S.D.)				1					1
Cat. No. 3 (Feature 1)						14			14
Cat. No. 4 (113cm S.D.)						1			1
Cat. No. 5 (100cm S.D.)				1					1
Cat. No. 6 (180cm S.D.)				1					1
Cat. No. 7 (slump)				1					1
Cat. No. 8 (235cm S.D.)						1			1
Controlled Test 1									
Level 1 (0-15cm S.D.)						1			1
Level 2 (15-30cm S.D.)		5	1	5		464	6	5	486
Level 3 (30-45cm S.D.)		10		8		429		5	452
Bank Slump						65			65
Feature 1		1				3888		X	3889
Controlled Test 2									
Level 2 (15-30cm S.D.)				7		73			80
Level 3 (30-45cm S.D.)				9		17		4	30
Level 4 (45-60cm S.D.)						17			17
Controlled Test 2									
Level 5 (60-75cm S.D.)						1			1
Level 6 (75-90cm S.D.)						10			10
Controlled Test 3									
Level 2 (15-30cm S.D.)						196			196
Level 3 (30-45cm S.D.)				1		32			33
Level 4 (45-60cm S.D.)		1				31			32
Level 5 (60-75cm S.D.)						4			4
Level 6 (75-90cm S.D.)	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8
Total	1	17	3	41	0	5279	6	14	5361

[1]Includes shell, fired clay, and ash.

Table 4. Summary distribution of cultural materials exposed in the Swan Creek cutbank at site 39WW19, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Description	Depth (cm S.D.)	Plotted Locus No.
28	bone fragment (Bison)	45	1
28	bone fragment	10	2
28	bone fragments in gravel bed (bed extends from 25-47cm S.D.)	46	3
28	bone fragments in gravel bed (bed extends from 70-100cm S.D.)	85	4
28	begin charcoal/bone lens (2cm thick)	170	5
28	end charcoal/bone lens (2cm thick)	170	6
28	begin bone/charcoal lens (very sparse scatter)	84-90	7
28	end bone/charcoal lens	100	8
28	begin bone/charcoal lens (sparse scatter)	60-63	9
28	base of small pit with cobble and burned clay (40cm long)	72	10
28	point where lens starts to angle toward the surface (also charcoal flecks)	75	11
28	TRSS flake at base of lens	54	12
28	bone fragments at base of lens	40	13
28	bone fragments	32	14
28	bone fragments	36	15
28	bone fragments	31	16
28	bone lens	30	17
15	begin Feature 1 (hearth); depth=35cm (54cm at center), width=90cm	35	18
15	end Feature 1	40	19
28	bone fragments	10	20
28	bone (Bison)	43	21
28	bone (fish ?)	70	22
28	begin gravel cap; bone on slump (mound at surface)	-	23
28	center of gravel cap	0-50	24
28	end gravel cap	-	25
28	bone (bird)	65	26
28	begin bone/charcoal and burned earth lens	90	27
28	2 bone (Bison) slightly below burned soil	82	28
28	bone-above lens	40	29

NOTE: Catalog No. 28 is uncollected profile material. Loci Nos. (not Catalog Nos.) are indicated on the site map (see Figure 6).

Table 4. Summary distribution of cultural materials exposed in the Swan Creek cutbank at site 39WW19, Walworth County, South Dakota (concluded).

Catalog Number	Description	Depth (cm S.D.)	Plotted Locus No.
28	2 TRSS flakes at base of lens	70	30
28	quartzite flake at base of lens	66	31
28	bone fragments (lens is indistinct between Loci No. 31-32)	72	32
28	charcoal (width=10cm)	91-94	33
28	bone fragments	27	34
28	bone (head of femur)	20	35
28	bone	42	36
28	bone fragments	10	37
28	bone fragments	21	38
28	bone (bird)	58	39
28	start railroad grade (fill varies up to ca. 1m additional depth)		
28	7 bone fragments (Bison) at base near center of possible pit (width= 65cm)	120 (top)	40
28	3 large bones (Bison)	150	41
28	fire-cracked rock	183	42
28	begin small bone lens (2cm deep)	170	-
28	Bison horn core	183	43
28	bison horn core, segment	195	44
28	8 bone segments	210	45
28	bone	195	46
28	begin lense of ash and charcoal (5cm wide)	226-234	-
28	end lens of ash and charcoal	220-226	47
28	bone	190	-
6	rimsherd (collected)	180	48
28	bison tooth	235	49
28	4 small bone segments	225	50
28	3 small bone fragments	230	51
28	bone	250	52
28	3 bone segments (Bison)	220-234	53
28	bone (Bison)	220	54
28	bone	197	55
28	bone	235	-
8	bone; head of femur (Bison) (collected)	235	56
28	bone	267	57
28	center of burned earth lens (60cm w.)	250	58
7	ceramic bodysherd (on slump)	-	59

NOTE: Catalog No. 28 is uncollected profile material. Loci Nos. (not Catalog Nos.) are indicated on the site map (see Figure 6).

excavated, it would appear that shallowly buried cultural materials could be expected across much of the knoll surface. No tool forms or temporally diagnostic artifacts were noted during the limited 1979 investigation of 39WW20.

Site 39WW21 is buried deposit of lithic and faunal remains exposed in the northern cutbank of Swan Creek. Observed materials, including two buried features, possibly hearths, are contained within a 70 m length of the creek bank and may be related to similar exposures (39WW22 and 39WW23) which extend along the same terrace, directly to the west (Figure 8). At site 39WW21, the densest part of the deposit, including Feature 1, is contained within a 5 m length of the bank exposure below an abandoned railroad grade (Figure 9A). Here, artifactual materials occurred largely between 60-94 cm below the base of the constructed grade level and included a chipped stone tool (retouched flake), flaking debris, unmodified bone, a shell fragment, charcoal, and fire-cracked rock (Table 5). Other materials distributed throughout the remaining bank exposure are primarily faunal remains of undetermined association which occur at a variety of depths. A second burned area (Feature 2) at the base of the cutbank near the eastern edge of the site contained no evidence of cultural association. Identifiable faunal elements recovered from the bank include dog/coyote (n = 1) and bison (n = 8). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from site 39WW21 during the 1979 inspection of bank exposure. Although no controlled tests were excavated into the limited remnants of terrace surface in this area, remaining portions of the site appear to be confined to the area below the constructed railroad grade.

Site 39WW22 is a buried deposit of lithics, ceramics, and bone exposed at 1640 ft elevation in the northern low terrace of Swan Creek. It is the central component of three Native American sites (see 39WW21 and 39WW23) which comprise a nearly continuous distribution of cultural and faunal remains recorded along a 350 m length of the creek cutbank (Figure 8). As in most areas of the district, the creek bank at site 39WW22 is partially obscured by bank slump material and vegetation (Figure 10). The terrace surface, which is well sodded and timbered in some areas, revealed no cultural evidence.

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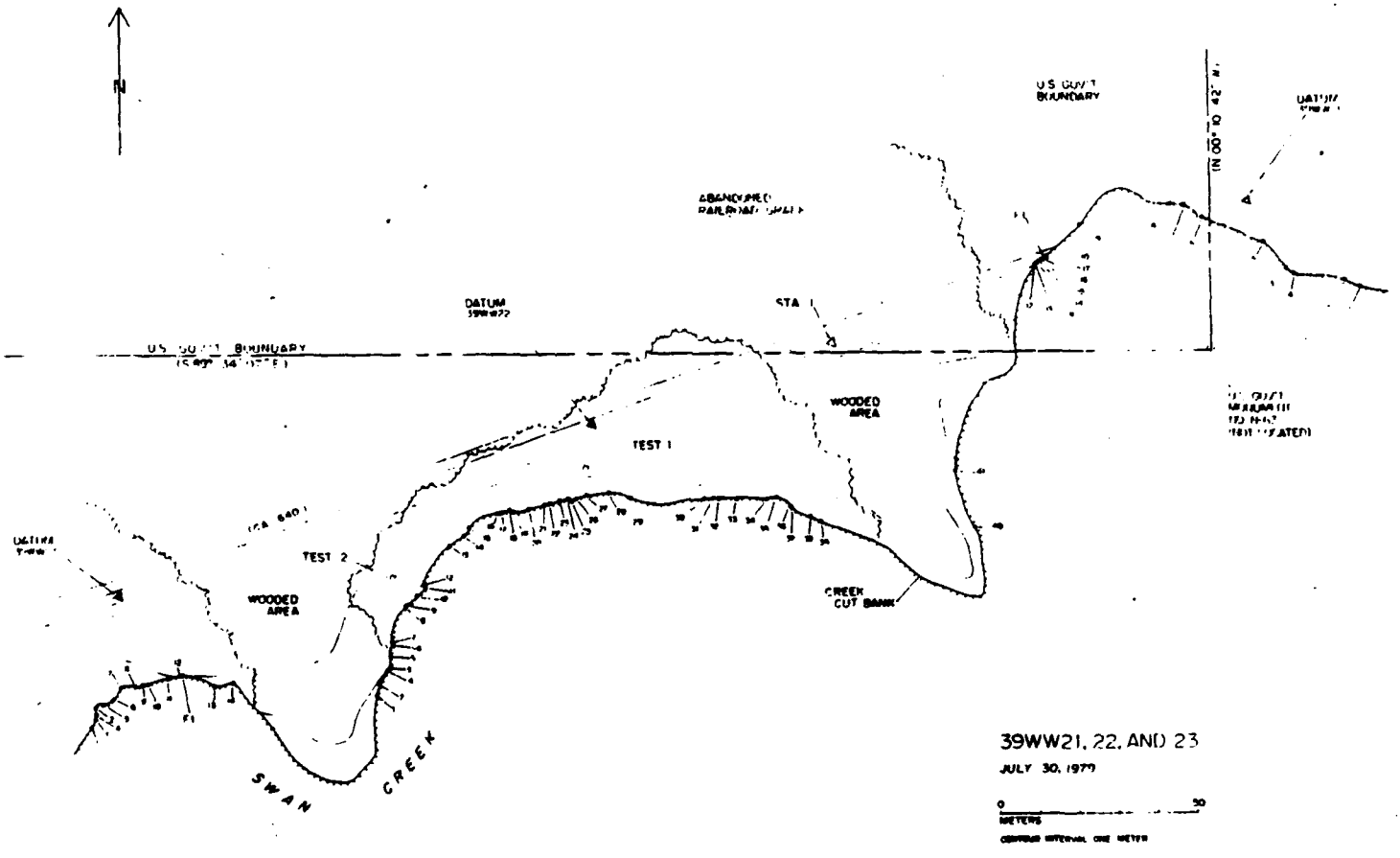


Figure 8. Contour map showing the distribution of Native American sites 39WW21, 39WW22, and 39WW23, within the western segment of the Upper Swan Creek Area, Lake Oahe east shore, Walworth County, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 9. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) View facing west of site 39WW21 (western area) in cutbank below railroad grade (UNL Neg. No. 38-26). B) View facing northeast from 39WW22 toward eastern area of 39WW21 in background (UNL Neg. No. 38-27).

Table 5. Summary distribution of cultural materials exposed in the Swan Creek cutbank at site 39WW21, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Description	Depth (cm S.D.)	Plotted Locus No.
10	2 bone fragments (bank shaved)	slump	1
10	8 bone fragments (bank shaved)	slump	2
1	flake at bank edge (collected)	surface	3
10	large rib segment (bank shaved, no further material)	140	4
10	fire-cracked rock at bank edge	surface	5
10	bone fragment (in railroad grade fill)	36	6
10	bone fragment (bank shaved)	250	7
10	burned earth and charcoal (noncultural?, fired area) feature extended 8cm into bank (at 220cm below railroad fill)	240	8
10	small rib segment	78	9
2	F1; small basin-shaped feature (90cm wide; at east end of concentrated lense of bone)	138 (top)	10
	1 flake and bone fragments (72cm below railroad fill)	137	
	bottom of charcoal (94cm below railroad fill)	170	
3	C-14 sample collected from F1	-	10
4	2 flakes, bone fragments and charcoal	138	11
5	west end of concentrated level; flake, bone, charcoal (72cm below railroad fill)	180	12
6	shell fragment, bone, charcoal (19cm west of loci no. 11; 60cm below railroad fill)	167	13
4	bone (articulated), charcoal (72cm below railroad fill)	170	14
7	bone (80cm east of loci no. 11; 71cm below railroad fill)	153	15
8	flake fragment, bone fragment, fire-cracked rock, charcoal (127cm east of loci no. 11; 64cm below railroad fill)	139	16
9	bone (40cm west of loci no. 10; 63cm below railroad fill)	135	17

NOTE: Catalog No. 10 is uncollected profile material. Loci Nos. (not Catalog Nos.) are indicated on the site map (see Figure 8).

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Figure 10. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) View facing southwest of terrace at 39WW22 toward 39WW23 beyond wooded area (UNL Neg. No. 38-29). B) View facing northwest at site 39WW23 (UNL Neg. No. 38-31).

However, the results of two controlled tests and inspection of accessible bank profiles indicate that the principal deposit occurs between 0-50 cm S.D. along a 135 m segment of the creek. All artifacts occurred within this upper zone. Additionally, vertebrate faunal remains are distributed throughout the bank exposure, extending to 90 cm S.D. (Table 6) and possibly form a second distinct zone at 73-90 cm S.D. Artifacts recovered from the creek bank, largely from the slump face, include a chipped stone tool (pointed biface fragment), two cord-roughened ceramic fragments, and two bone tools (one resembles an "ice glider" form) which occurred at 20 and 28 cm S.D. A chipped stone flake was also recorded (30 cm S.D.) but not recovered. Additionally, fire-cracked rock was noted above 25 cm S.D. Faunal remains largely consist of bison elements. Virtually all of these specimens were left in place. Other than lenses of bone, no subsurface features were identified in the bank face. The two ceramic specimens provide the only present basis for temporal assessment of site 39WW22 but are of limited use for taxonomic classification. Although paste and surface treatment are comparable to some materials recovered from Initial Middle Missouri sites (e.g., Caldwell and Jensen 1969) as well as sites in southeastern North Dakota (Wood 1963; Good et al. 1977), these specimens are not clearly attributable to recognized types but may represent an atypical ware of Plains Woodland origins (Johnson n.d.). These specimens may be related to similar materials recovered at other sites in the Lake Oahe project, within the Spring Creek valley to the north (see proposed West Pollock District, sites 39CA15 and 39CA106; and also site 39CA113).

Site 39WW23 is the westernmost of three adjacent sites (also see 39WW21 and 39WW22) which are exposed at 1640 ft elevation, along a 350 m segment of the northern low terrace of Swan Creek (Figures 8 and 10B above). The site consists of a buried deposit of lithic and bone debris distributed along a 40 m segment of the creek bank. Two buried features, possibly hearths, were identified at the eastern (Feature 1) and western extremes (Feature 2) of the recorded bank exposure, at 120-130 cm and 130 cm S.D., respectively. Between these features, observed materials, primarily bone debris (Table 7) occurred, for the most part, within two levels; the upper zone (ca. 23-55 cm S.D.) consisted

Table 6. Summary distribution of cultural materials exposed in the Swan Creek cutbank at site 39WW22, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Description	Depth (cm S.D.)	Plotted Locus No.
15	bone lens (1 meter long)	5-10 (center)	1
15	2 bone segments	25	2
15	bone (Bison) on bank slump	40	3
15	bone (Bison)	0-5	4
15	Bison skull (crushed) and vertebrae	23-50	5
15	bone lens (1.8 meter long)	5-8 (center)	6
15	bone	25	7
15	3 bones	0-10	8
15	5 bones (Bison)	35	9
15	4 bone fragments	12	10
15	bone	10	11
15	bone lens (Bison) (0.75 meters long)	57-63	12
15	3 bone fragments	0-15	13
15	bone	surface	14
15	bone	55	14
15	bone	0-15	15
15	bone (Bison) on bank slump	-	15
15	bone fragments (and on slump)	18	16
15	bone fragments	18	17
2	bone tool and bone fragment	28	18
15	fire-cracked rock	15	19
15	articulated Bison vertebrae (35cm long)	73-80	20
15	5 Bison ribs and fire-cracked rock (1)	0-25	21
15	bone fragments	0-30	22
15	bone (Bison) on slump bank	-	23
15	3 bone fragments	0-20	24
15	chalcedony flake (slumping)	30	25
15	fish bone concentration	30	26
15	bone (and on slump bank)	8	27
15	3 bone fragments	0-25	28
15	bone	20	29
15	bone	40	30
15	bone	45	31
15	bone (Bison) in slump bank	90	32
15	bone in slump bank	90	33
15	bone in slump bank	50	34
15	bone in slump bank	30	35
15	bone	12	36
15	bone	18	37
3	chipped stone tool (biface)	slump	38
4	2 ceramic fragments	slump	39
15	bone fragment	20	40
15	bone fragment	surface	41

NOTE: Catalog No. 15 is uncollected profile material. Loci Nos. (not Catalog Nos.) are indicated on the site map (see Figure 8).

Table 7. Summary distribution of cultural materials exposed in the Swan Creek cutbank at site 39WW23, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Description	Depth (cm S.D.)	Plotted Locus No.
1,2,3	begin bone lense (with some charcoal and burned earth) 10cm thick	105 (center)	1
4	igneous cobble associated with bone lense	146	2
4	bone in bank above bone lense	100	3
4	end of bone lense	155	4
4	bone in bank	170	5
4	bone in slump	-	6
4	bone in slump	-	7
4	bone in slump	-	8
4	bone in bank	23	9
4	bone in bank	25	10
4	bone in bank	110	11
4	bone in slump	-	12
4	bone in bank	55	13
4	bone in erosion gully (2 meters from bank)	surface	14
4	Feature 1; small shallow basin-shaped (?) lense of burned earth (60cm wide by 8-10cm thick) in bank slump	130 (slump)	F1

NOTE: Catalog No. 4 is uncollected profile material. Loci Nos. (not Catalog Nos.) are indicated on the site map (see Figure 8).

solely of vertebrate faunal remains while the principal deposit (as defined in a controlled profile) included both cultural and faunal specimens within a lower zone (ca. 105-170 cm S.D.) which contained a distinctive lens of materials at 120-155 cm S.D. All artifacts were recovered through processing of soil samples obtained from the controlled profile; no specimens were noted on the terrace surface or in the face of the creek bank. Two chipped stone flakes were present in a soil sample recovered from 130-155 cm S.D. where the principal bone lens was defined. Samples from this lens also contained charcoal, 487 fragments of bone debris, and snail shells. Charcoal recovered from these soil samples through flotation processing was submitted for radiometric analysis, but due to the small size of the carbon sample (UGa-3351), produced a radiocarbon age (325 ± 825 B.P.) of limited reliability. Although this uncorrected date (ca. A.D. 1625 ± 825) suggests a relatively late occupation at 39WW23, no chronologically diagnostic artifacts were recovered for further assessment.

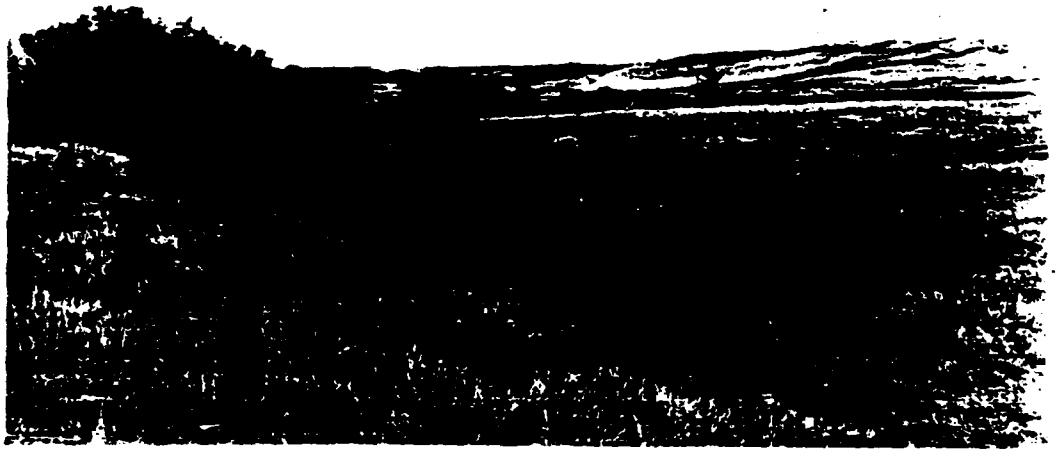
Site 39WW24 is a buried deposit of vertebrate faunal remains exposed in the northern low terrace of Swan Creek, near the tip of the Lake Oahe embayment of the creek channel. The observed bone bed, which appears to consist primarily of bison remains, is located at and below 60 cm S.D., along a 50 m length of the creek bank, just above the present water level. The terrace surface is completely obscured by dense weeds and some timber. Systematic investigation of the bank, much of which is covered by slumped earth and weeds, was hindered by high water during the 1979 survey and, consequently, possible cultural associations of the deposit remain undetermined. However, site 39WW24 is of interest here in that it marks the western limit of the extensive distribution of faunal remains noted in the northern cutbank of Swan Creek and may be related to similar deposits, largely bison remains, which were recorded at comparable depths at Native American sites 39WW21, 39WW22, and 39WW23, extending between 270-600 m east of this location.

Site 39WW26 consists of lithic, ceramic, and bone materials exposed in eroded areas on the surface of the northern low terrace of Swan Creek, directly north of a former meander and roughly 30 m north of the present creek channel (Figure 5, above).

Surface debris at 39WW26 is scattered within an area of 21 x 160 m, primarily along the southern edge of the terrace (Figure 11), and suggests the presence of a shallowly buried cultural deposit. Unmodified bone and historic debris were recovered at 0-20 cm S.D. in the single controlled test at this site. The collected Native American assemblage consists of three chipped stone tools (an ovoid biface fragment, rectangular biface, and a biface segment), flaking debris (n = 24), a single ceramic bodysherd, unmodified bone (n = 27), and two fragments of fire-cracked rock (Table 8). The single smoothed bodysherd provides little basis for taxonomic assessment but is suggestive of a Plains Village period occupation. Historic remains at site 39WW26 (possibly including a slight surface depression and associated stone scatter) appears to be of early 20th century origins and are not presently considered to contribute to the research importance of the site.

Site 39WW27 is at the easternmost edge of the proposed district and is the only site which occurs on the upper creek terrace (1660 ft elevation). This site includes both Native American and Euroamerican components. The Native American component is of interest to the research potentials of the district and is comprised of lithic and bone debris exposed primarily on eroded surfaces within a 62 x 88 m area (Figures 12 and 13). Although virtually all of the collected assemblage was recovered from the surface, limited evidence for a shallowly buried deposit (0-20 cm S.D.) was identified in a controlled test near the principal surface distribution (Table 9). Chipped stone specimens are constructed of both local and nonlocal materials and include a bifacially retouched segment of plate chalcedony (Cat. No. 3), three non-tool cores (jasper/chert and Flattop chalcedony), and flaking debris (n = 28). Other surface remains attributed to the Native American component consist of unmodified vertebrate faunal remains (n = 48), four of which are identifiable as bison, and five pieces of fire-cracked rock. Temprally diagnostic specimens were not identified.

A



B

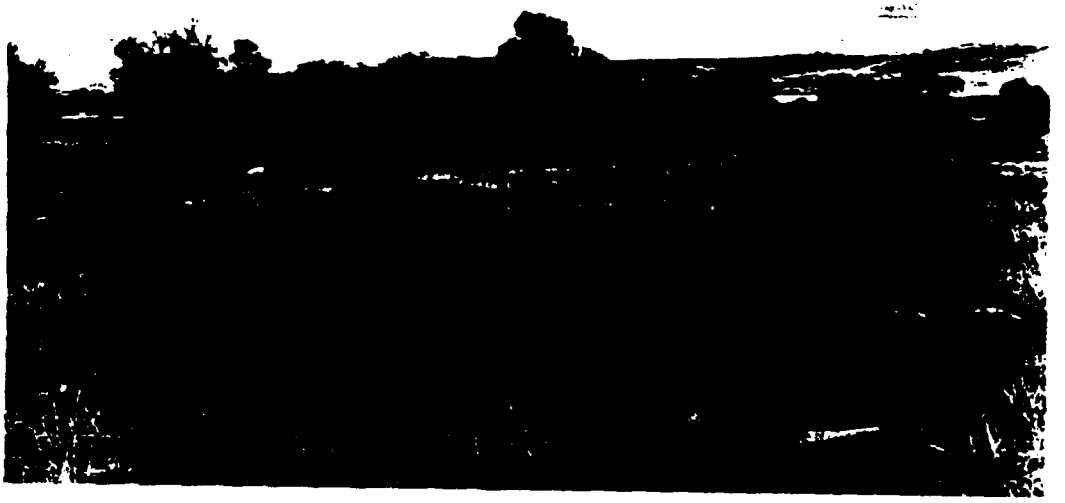


Figure 11. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) General view facing west of site 39WW26 on terrace point in center; taken from railroad grade east of 39WW27 (UNL Neg. No. 38-2). B) View facing west of terrace edge at site 39WW26; individual is at area of principal debris scatter (UNL Neg. No. 38-3).

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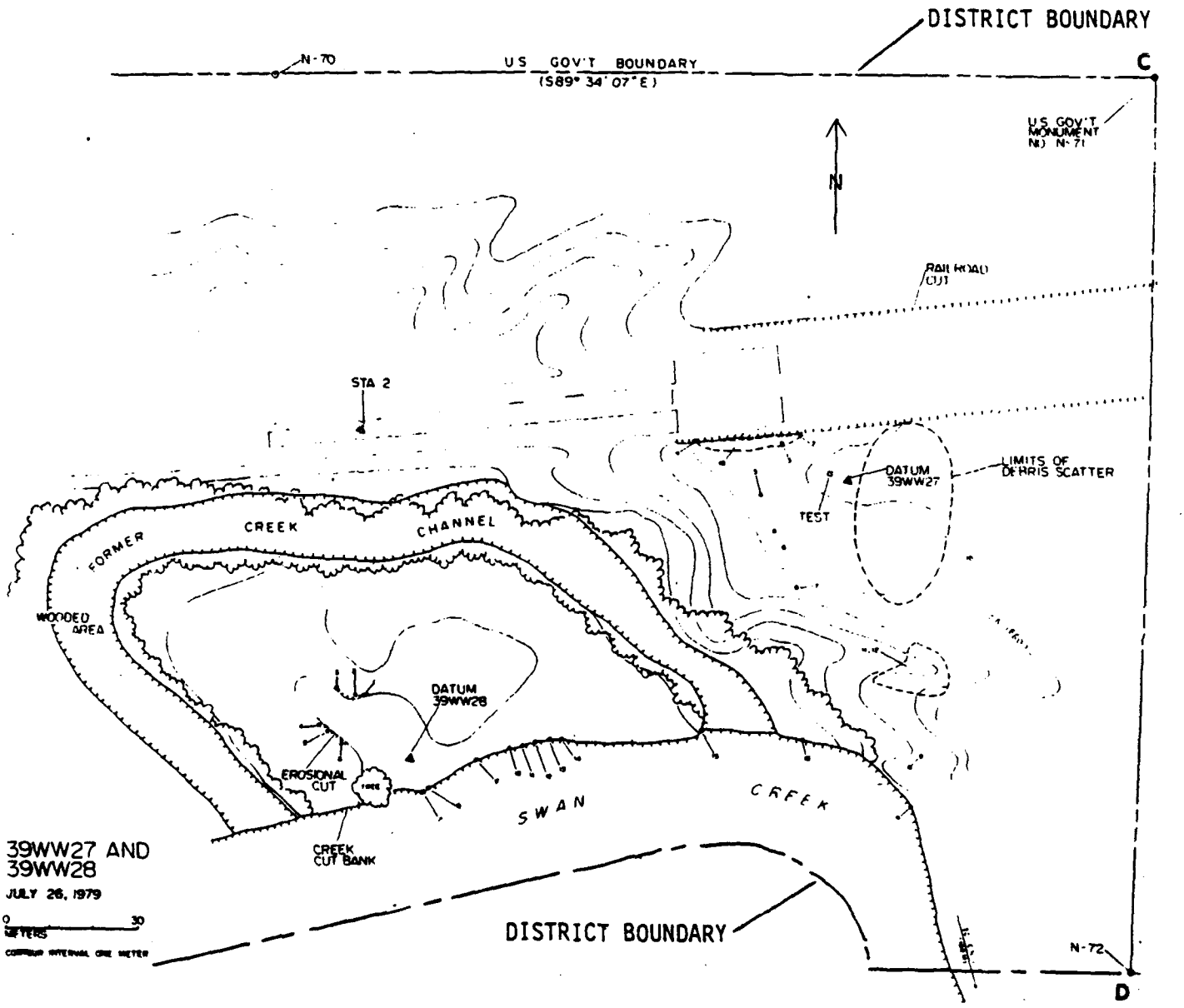


Figure 12. Contour map showing the distribution of archeological sites 39WW27 and 39WW28, Lake Oahe east shore, Walworth County, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 13. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) View facing north of the principal area of debris scatter at site 39WW27 (UNL Neg. No. 38-5). B) View facing south toward the lower terrace from the southern edge of the upper terrace at site 39WW27 (UNL Neg. No. 38-0).

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Table 9. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39WW27 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone Tools	Chipped Stone Debris	Unmod. Bone	Fire-cracked Rock	Historic Debris	Total
General Surface						
Cat. No. 10			7		30	30
Controlled Surface						
Cat. No. 1			13			13
Cat. No. 2		1				1
Cat. No. 3	1					1
Cat. No. 4		1	1			2
Cat. No. 5		1				1
Cat. No. 6		1				1
Cat. No. 7			3			3
Cat. No. 8		1				1
Cat. No. 9		1				1
Cat. No. 11		19	1			20
Cat. No. 12		1	23	5	8	37
Controlled Test 1						
Level 1: 0-10 cm		1				1
Level 2: 10-20 cm		1				1
Totals	1	28	48	5	38	120

NOTE: Surface proveniences are indicated by catalog number on the site map (see Figure 12).

Site 39WW28 is the easternmost Native American site in the proposed district located on the low terrace of Swan Creek (1640 ft elevation). This site consists of lithic and bone debris scattered on erosional surfaces of a knoll directly above the present creek channel (Figure 14). A former meander channel encircles the knoll, passing below the upper terrace occupied by site 39WW27 directly to the east (Figure 12 above). Surface materials were recovered from two eroded areas near the base of the knoll and included a chipped stone flake, fire-cracked rock (n = 2), and unmodified vertebrate faunal remains (n = 109). Additional bone (n = 72) was recovered from a controlled profile in the creek bank below the knoll. Eleven faunal specimens from surface and subsurface contexts were identifiable and included antelope (n = 2) and bison (n = 9) elements. Although no artifacts were identified in the creek bank, bone and charcoal were noted between 28-250 cm S.D. along the entire cutbank which truncates the terrace segment between the meander channels (Table 10).

DATA LIMITATIONS

The principal data recovery category of the proposed Swan Creek District is represented by buried vertebrate faunal remains which are distributed nearly continuously along a 1.2 mi (2.0 km) segment of the northern creek terrace and are associated with varying quantities of artifacts and other cultural evidence at eight of the nine sites comprising the district. Systematic investigation of questions concerning subsistence related factors and past environmental conditions should be possible throughout the district on the basis of site-specific remains as well as terrace deposits occurring between recorded sites. The extent of controlled recovery that can be accomplished at particular locations along the terrace will be limited by continuing erosion of the creek cutbank and by the abandoned railroad grade which may have covered or disturbed certain portions of some sites. The quantity and diversity of associated artifacts appears to be limited at most sites and temporally diagnostic specimens are notably lacking in the collections obtained through the limited investigation completed during the 1979 UNL survey. However, recovery of radiometrically datable materials (primarily bone and wood charcoal) appears to be possible throughout the district. Presently, the

A



B



Figure 14. Photographs of resources in the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District. A) View toward southeast showing erosional cut (Cat. Nos. 4-6) near the base of the knoll at site 39WW28; transit is at site datum (UNL Neg. No. 38-6). B) View toward west showing creek cutbank at southern edge of knoll at site 39WW28 (UNL Neg. No. 38-8).

Table 10. Summary distribution of cultural materials exposed in the Swan Creek cutbank at site 39WW28, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Description	Depth (cm S.D.)	Plotted Locus No.
20	bone in slump bank at 3.1 meters west of Loci No. 1 (slump A)	-	-
7	bone segments	48 and 80	1
8	bone segments	50 and 70	2
9	bone segments	44 and 52	3
21	bone in slump bank at 1.9 meters east of Loci No. 3 (slump B)	46	-
22	charcoal at 1.9 meters east of Loci No. 3	186	-
23	bone at 3.56 meters east of Loci No. 3	64	-
10	bone in bank	66	4
11	bone in bank	70 and 88	5
12	bone	75	6
13	shell	78	7
14	bone	90	7
15	bone	67	8
24	bone in slump bank at 14.65 meters east of Loci No. 8 (slump C)	60-250	-
16	charcoal	41	9
17	charcoal at 0.5 meters west of Loci No. 9	28	-
18	bone in bank	150	10

NOTE: Catalog Nos. are indicated on the site map (see Figure 12).

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area is not being adversely affected by agriculture (primarily grazing) or by use of Lake Oahe. In fact, the area does not appear to be subject to public use and is currently unaffected by the nearby Swan Creek Recreation Area. In general, the integrity of the remaining area of individual sites in the district is most directly threatened by active degradation of the terrace by the current channel of Swan Creek, suggesting that development of mitigative or protective procedures is a consideration of immediate importance.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT page 35

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The proposed Swan Creek Archeological District offers, in conjunction with four other districts in the Lake Oahe project, significant opportunities for studying comprehensive patterns of Native American settlement within tributary creek valleys (Study Unit 3), an aspect of Middle Missouri prehistory which has not received prior systematic attention. Specifically, the Swan Creek District provides the only example in the study area of extensive deposits of culturally associated faunal remains suitable for development of much-needed subsistence and procurement studies. Further, the district is a source of nonvillage remains of the late Plains Village period and of an undefined Woodland period unit for which few representatives remain accessible to investigation in the study area (also see the Little Bend and West Pollock District nominations).

DISCUSSION

In general, the research importance of the sample of Lake Oahe resources selected for National Register protection is in collectively contributing representative data recovery opportunities necessary for 1) building upon problems and directions pursued in the past, 2) expanding present conceptualizations and models of regional prehistory, or 3) enabling new directions to be initiated for which specific problems may not yet be formulated. The proposed Swan Creek District is one of five clusters of creek valley sites which provide a much-needed opportunity for expanding the range of site types and contexts on which present knowledge of regional settlement variability is based, and, further, for broadening the scope and intent of such knowledge through application of contemporary research interests and refined field methodologies. Past research in the Middle Missouri subarea has focused almost exclusively on the development of cultural-historical models based principally on occupational evidence recorded within the river tench itself, especially the abundant late prehistoric villages on the broad terraces of the Missouri River. Native American

settlement within tributary creek valley contexts, particularly that associated with non-village components, has not been systematically investigated. In addition to contributing toward resolution of this lack of representativeness in prior investigations (a bias which resulted, in large part, from the necessities of the salvage conditions under which much past work was conducted), the Swan Creek District also enables certain contemporary research interests to be pursued which require controlled recovery of ecofactual materials, a category of data not generally obtainable from the results of previous excavations in the study region. Most importantly, the extensive distribution of buried vertebrate faunal remains associated with the Swan Creek sites affords an opportunity unique to the project area for employing contemporary zooarcheological techniques and problem-orientations to address long-standing substantive and methodological issues regarding regional availability and use of faunal resources (cf. Falk 1977). Such work would assist in evaluating currently untested assumptions concerning the role of subsistence-related factors in Middle Missouri settlement strategies through comparison with similarly controlled data that could be derived from other contexts (e.g., village sites) in the Lake Oahe project, as well as in developing new directions for research involving intersite comparisons on a regional scale. Finally, it may be possible to productively address cultural-historical issues through investigation of certain Swan Creek sites. At least three archeological taxa are apparently represented, two of which are late prehistoric components that may have relationships to a variety of sites distributed throughout the project, primarily within the river trench (e.g., Little Bend District). Although more tentatively identified, the third is probably a Woodland period unit that may be related to complexes defined in Minnesota (e.g., Birk 1979) and Alberta, Canada (e.g., Byrne 1973), but has no defined relationships within the study area and is less widely represented within the Lake Oahe project (e.g., West Pollock District). Particular potentials for recovery of field data relevant to each of the above areas of significance involve both intact buried deposits throughout the district and spatial relationships among the individual components of this comprehensive unit.

Subsurface Deposits. The content and extent of five sites in the district are defined primarily on the basis of deposits exposed in the creek cutbank. At these sites, materials are distributed at a variety of depths and may involve at least two separate cultural levels which may be correlated between individual sites. In addition to artifactual and ecofactual materials, mostly unmodified bone, these deposits also contain evidence for features such as hearths and lenses of bone. Studies requiring information about site structure and function should be possible and recovery of materials for radiometric dating can be expected as well.

Spatial Distributions. An advantage of collective research units, such as the Swan Creek District, is the potential for investigation of intersite relationships at a local scale. In addition to cultural and temporal relationships, it may be possible to address structural or functional associations between spatially related locations. Eight of the nine district sites are grouped in three clusters. Potentials for relationships within and between these groupings provide added research interest.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 80 ac (32 ha)

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert E. Pepperl and Carl R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Division of Archeological Research — 1986

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

University of Nebraska — 472-2412

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Lincoln — Nebraska 68588-0332

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REFERENCES CITED

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Universal transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates are provided for major juncture points around the district margin beginning at the northwest corner of the district and proceeding clockwise (see Figure 2).

Boundary Point	Federal Monument No.	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
A	N-62	14	402840	5017780
B	N-70	14	403820	5018140
C	N-71	14	404490	5018140
D	N-72	14	404490	5017930
E	creek bank, ca. 300 m southwest of N-62	14	402730	5017560

The estimated relation of U.S. Government Boundary Monuments to the mapping datum at each site is illustrated in Figures 15 and 16. District boundary points listed above are also indicated. Universal transverse Mercator coordinates for individual sites within the district are provided in Table 11.

Verbal Boundary Description. The northwest corner of the proposed Swan Creek District (Point A) is at U.S. Government Monument No. N-62 on the federal boundary of the Lake Oahe project, and is roughly 300 m north of the present channel of Swan Creek (Figure 15). Proceeding clockwise, the northern margin of the district follows the federal boundary to Monument No. N-71 (Point C) at the northeast corner of the district (Figure 16). The eastern margin is the federal boundary between Points C and D. From Point D (Monument No. N-72), the district margin crosses Swan Creek and follows the southern cutbank, recrossing the present channel to Point E on the north terrace, just west of site 39WW24 (Figure 2), where it returns to Point A.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 42

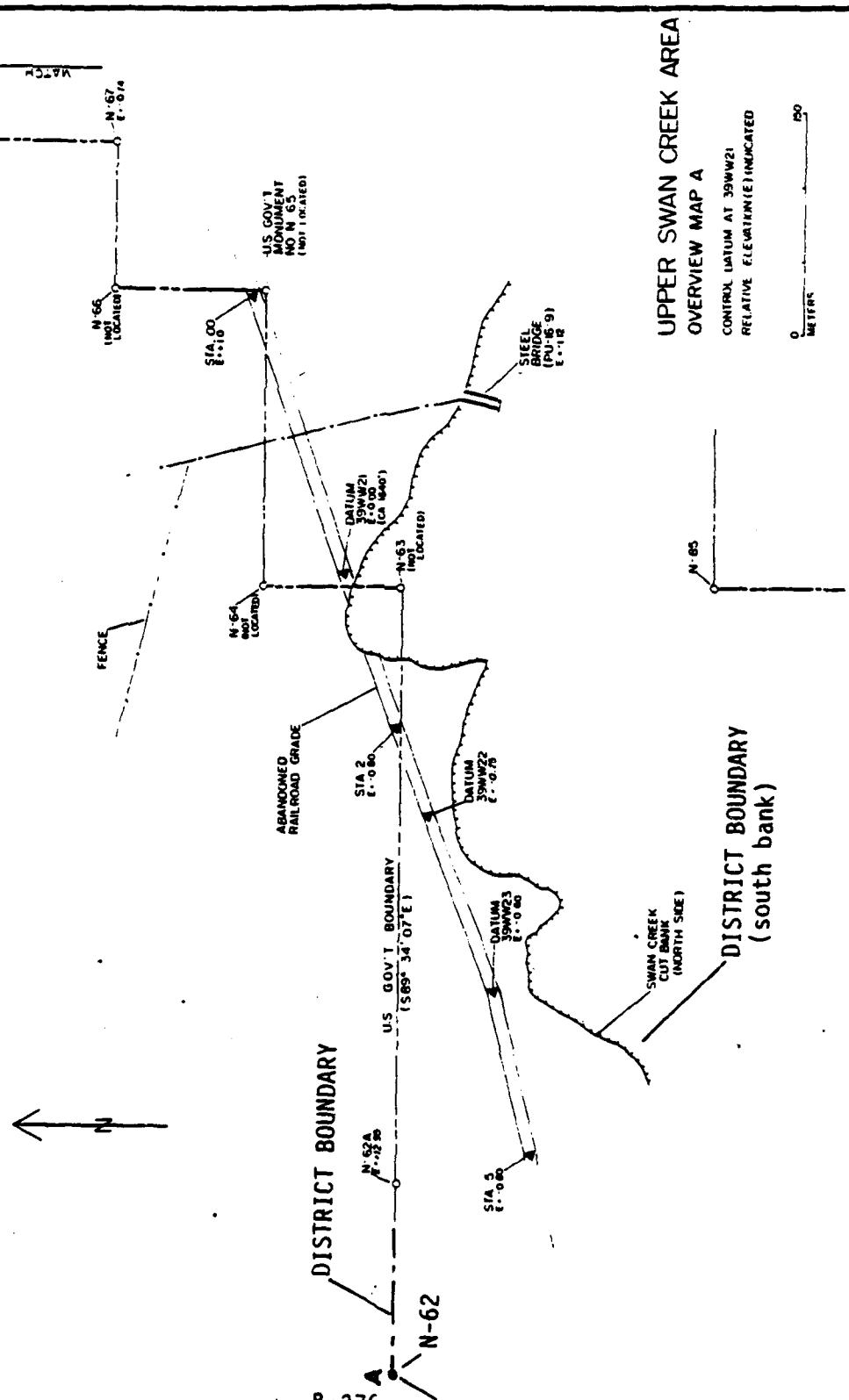


Figure 15. Plan map showing key district boundary points in relation to the federal boundary line, Swan Creek, and mapping datums for individual sites.

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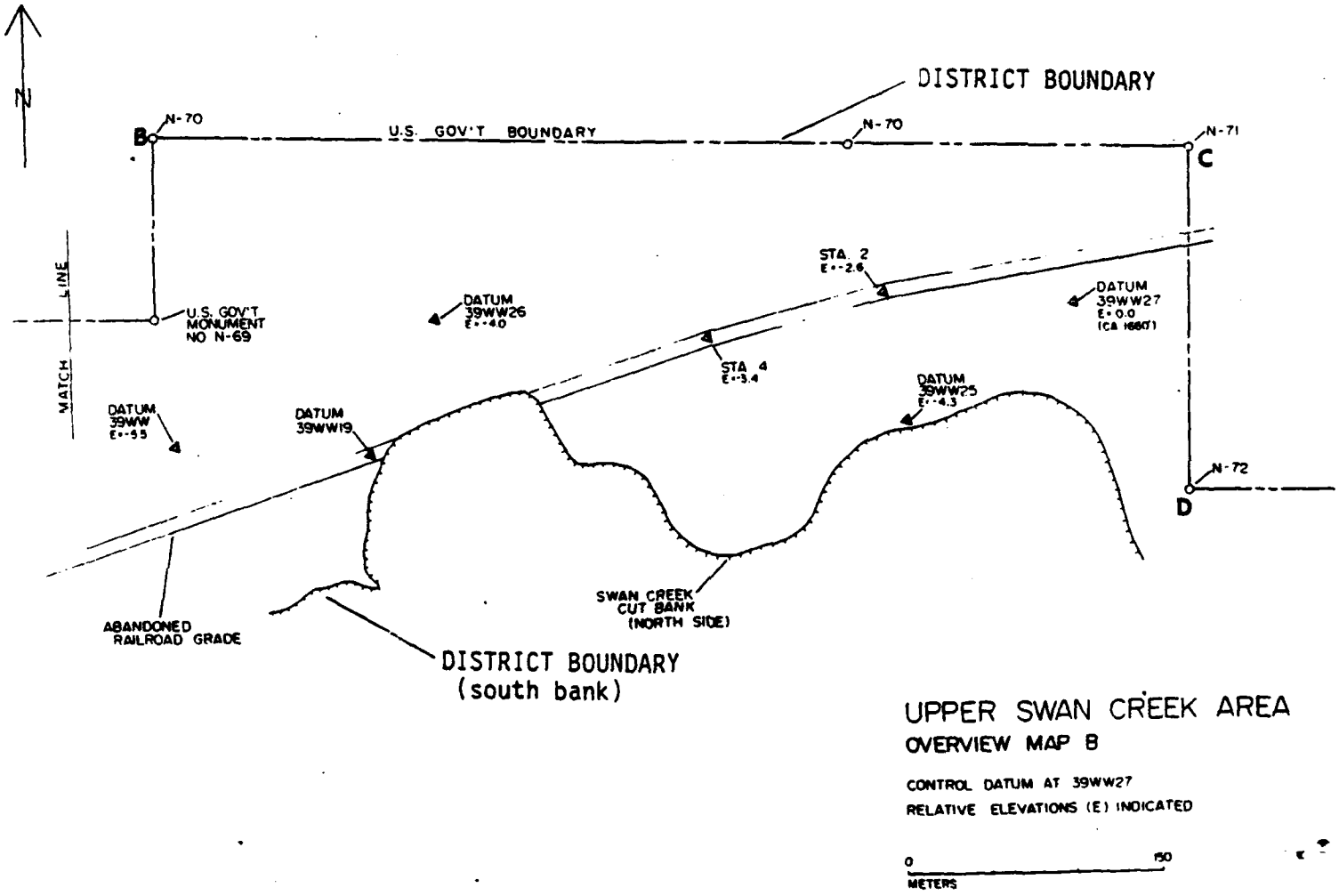


Figure 16. Plan map showing key district boundary points in relation to the federal boundary line, Swan Creek, and mapping datums for individual sites.

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Table 11. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for boundaries of individual sites within the proposed Swan Creek Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Walworth County, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
39WW19		
A) center of site	403925	5017890
39WW20		
A) center of site	403890	5017970
39WW21		
A) center of site	403410	5017740
39WW22		
A) center of site	403320	5017690
39WW23		
A) center of site	403159	5017645
39WW24		
A) west end	402780	5017600
B) east end	402860	5017620
39WW26		
A) center of site	403985	5018020
39WW27		
A) center of site	404365	5018035
39WW28		
A) center of site	404265	5017950

JOLIET BRIDGE AND IRON COMPANY BRIDGE (39WW79)
INDIVIDUAL NOMINATION

PREVIOUS SUBMISSION

DRAFT NOMINATION FORMS, ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS WERE SUBMITTED
EARLIER TO THE OMAHA DISTRICT OFFICE
DURING FEBRUARY 1981

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Joliet Bridge and Iron Company Bridge (39WW79)

and/or common Swan Creek Bridge

2. Location

street & number n/a ___ not for publication

city, town Akaska ___X___ vicinity of congressional district 2

state South Dakota code 046 county Walworth code 129

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___X___ public	___X___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___X___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___X___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___X___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

street & number 1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

city, town Omaha ___ vicinity of state Nebraska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Walworth County Courthouse

street & number n/a

city, town Shelby state South Dakota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Lake Oahe East Shore Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes ___X___ no

date 1980 ___X___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records University of Nebraska, Division of Archeological Research

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Joliet Bridge and Iron Company bridge (39WW79) across Swan Creek in western Walworth County (Figure 1) was fabricated in 1907. Its placement across Swan Creek serves a remote farm-ranch vehicular roadway (Figure 2).

The bridge is composed of three spans measuring 25m in length (Figure 3). The two major spans are braced king-post trusses measuring 9.75m each (Figure 4). The upper cords of the truss are riveted composite members formed by two U-channels connected with a continuous plate along the top and straps along the bottom of the chord. The lower chord, the vertical chord, and the diagonal braces in the panels are all double rods, pin-connected to each other and to the upper compressive chords (Figures 5 and 6A). The depth of the truss is 2m while the width of the roadway is 5.5m.

The floor beams, which are hung from the pin-connector at the center of each lower chord, are I beams, as are the stringers which support the plank floor (Figure 6B). The floor beams are laterally braced. The spans are supported on steel abutments and steel encased concrete piers. The piers are braced by upper and lower beams with diagonal tie-rods between each. The height of the deck above the stream bed is 3.45m. The deck itself is composed of heavy bridge planks.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number 7 | Page 2

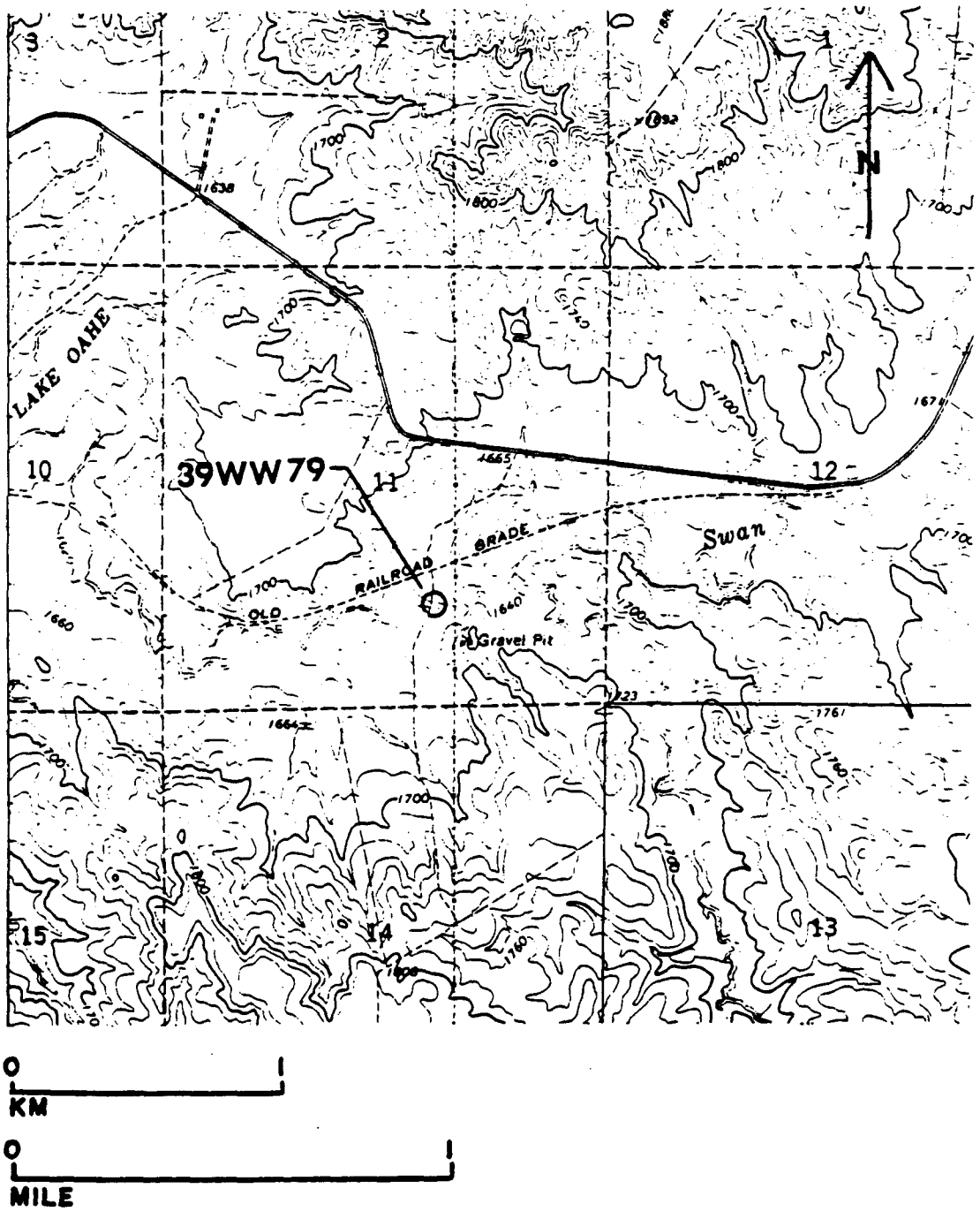


Figure 1. Topographic map showing location of the Swan Creek bridge (39WW79), Walworth County, South Dakota (adapted from U.S.G.S. Akaska SW 7.5' quadrangle).



Figure 2. General view toward south of iron truss bridge (39WW79) spanning Swan Creek west of Akaska, South Dakota. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/1:32).

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Figure 3. West elevation of Swan Creek bridge (39WW79) showing truss spans and substructure supports. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. 800/1:37).

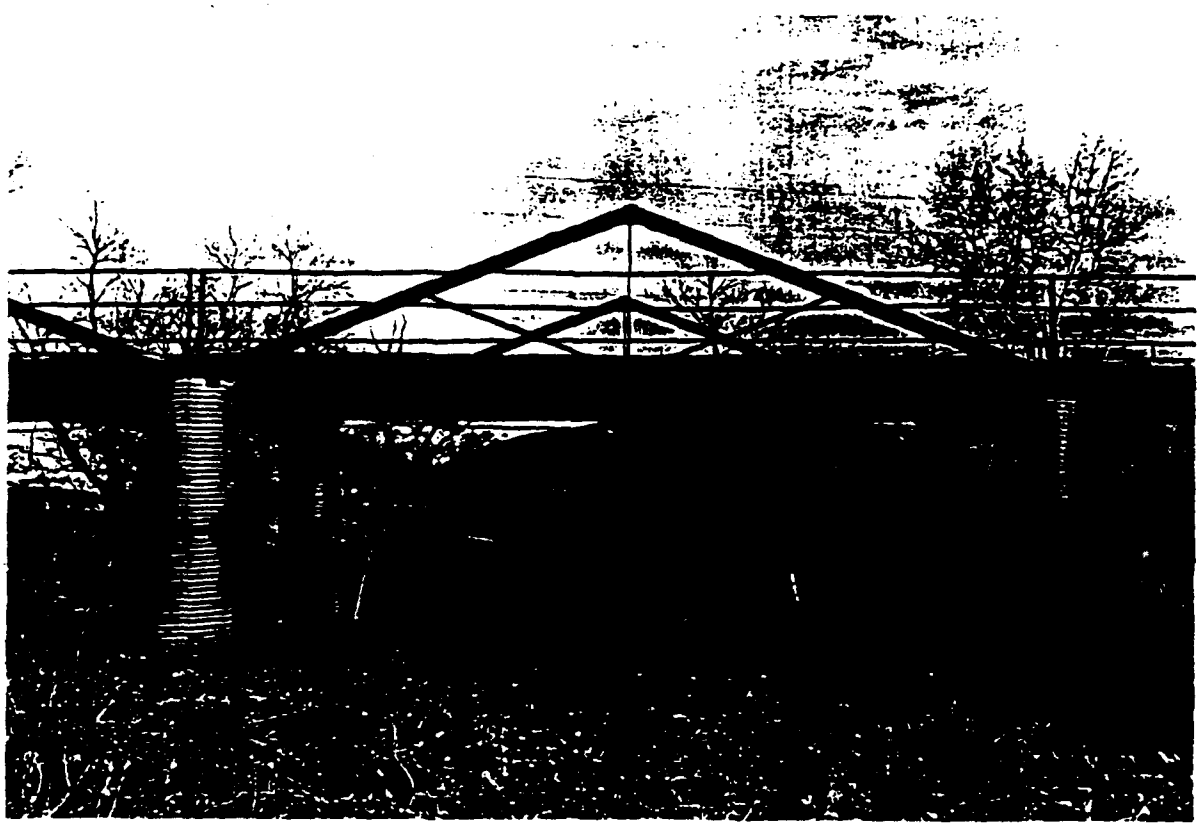


Figure 4. Swan Creek bridge (39WW79); central span truss. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. 8001/3:22).



Figure 5. Swan Creek bridge (39WW79); detailed view of braced king-post truss. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/3:18).

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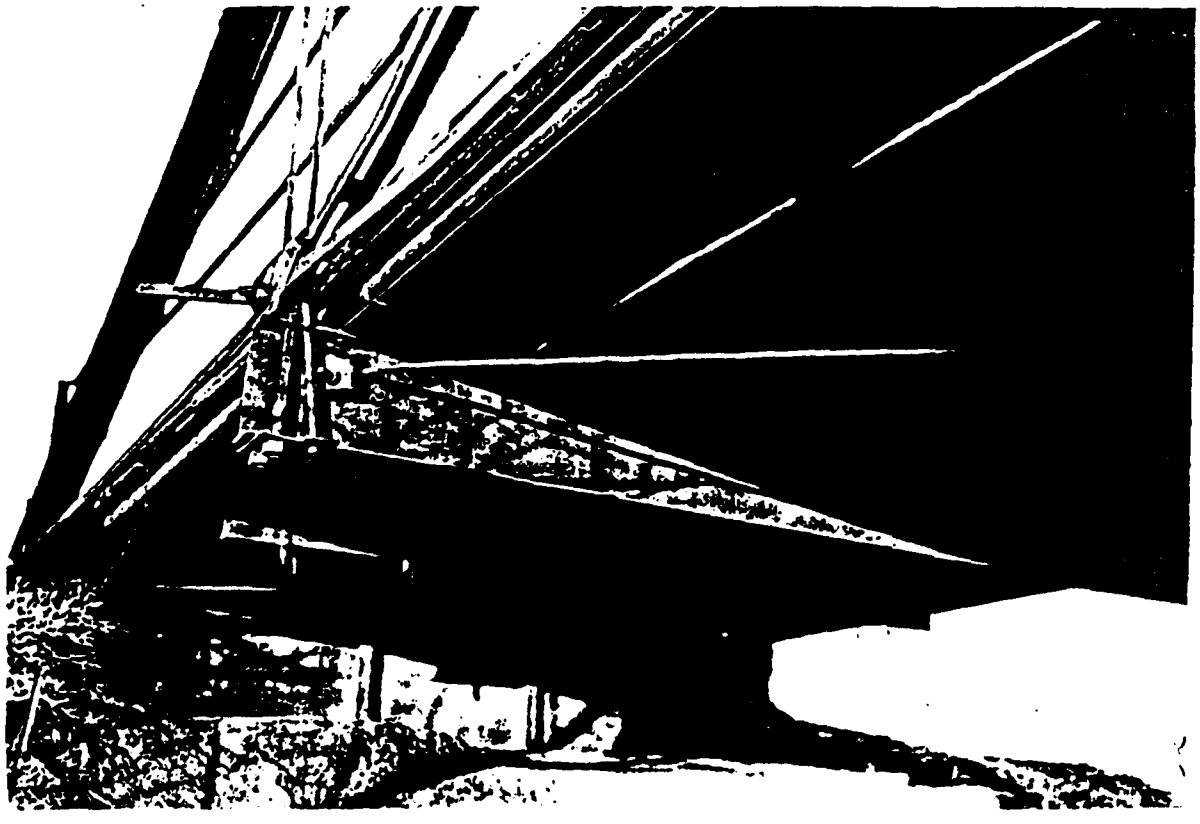
Figure 6. A) Swan Creek bridge (39WW79); detailed view of pin connection at upper chords of truss. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/3:27).
B) Swan Creek bridge (39WW79); detailed view of floor beams and stringers. D. Murphy photography, January 1980 (Neg. DM8001/3:20).

See following page.

A



B



8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	_X_ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1907 **Builder/Architect** Joliet Bridge and Iron Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Joliet Swan Creek bridge (39WW79) is significant as a modern-day descendant of the earliest, most fundamental truss-type known to man.

Fabricated in 1907 by the Joliet Bridge and Iron Company of Joliet, Illinois, this Swan Creek bridge is a technically and aesthetically significant entity, primarily for its associations with ancient antecedents and its rare visual qualities. Constructed of iron, two of the Joliet bridge's three spans are of a braced king-post configuration. The king-post truss, originally constructed of timber, dates back to ancient times (Comp and Jackson 1977).

The king-post truss, and the related queen-post type, were virtually the only truss designs utilized from medieval times through the early nineteenth century. Its use is known as early as the mid-eighteenth century in America as an embryonic roof truss for buildings (Condit 1968:5, 11-13) where it was utilized for spans greater than a simple rafter syste ould support. Later, both span length and rigidity could be increased by the addition of diagonal struts (Condit 1968:46). This braced king-post (the antecedent of the Swan Creek bridge truss) was used until the invention of stronger and more rigid forms in the 1840s by William Howe, and Thomas and Caleb Pratt (Condit 1968:46; Comp and Jackson 1977).

Few examples of this truss type are extant today, and those usually are found on short, back road bridges (Comp and Jackson 1977). Its rarity, its ancient antecedents and its aesthetic interest all recommend it for inclusion in the National Register. While it is small, remote in location and not nearly as imposing or technically impressive as the nearby bridge at Mobridge, South Dakota, the structure has sufficient technical and aesthetic interest to recommend listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 10 acres

Quadrangle name Akaska SW, South Dakota Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	14	403560	5017680
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title D. Murphy, Consulting Architect

organization University of Nebraska Division of Archeological Research date February 1981

street & number Bessey Hall, City Campus telephone [402] 472-2412

city or town Lincoln state Nebraska 68588-0332

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Attest

Chief of Registration

GPO 938 839

Comp, T. Allan and Donald Jackson
1977 Bridge truss types: a guide to dating and identifying. American Association for State and Local History Technical Leaflet 95, History News 32:5.

Condit, Carl W.
1968 American building: materials and techniques from the first colonial settlements to the present. The Chicago History of American Civilization, edited by Daniel J. Bvorstin. Chicago and London: the University of Chicago Press.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
West Pollock Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Pollock

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Dakota	51260	Campbell	021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	XOTHER: Recreation

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
United States Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
County Clerk, Campbell County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Mound City

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
A Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__ DETERIORATED	__ UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	__ MOVED DATE_____
__ FAIR	__ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed West Pollock Archeological District is located just above the former confluence of Spring Creek with the Missouri River near the northern border of South Dakota (Figure 1). The district is comprised of four Native American sites distributed within an 80 ac (32 ha) area along the southern terrace of Spring Creek at the edge of the broad shallow valley now inundated by Lake Oahe (Figure 2). The sites are debris scatters of chipped stone, ceramics, and bone, with relatively shallow subsurface deposits of materials and features. The district contains the only known clustering of what appear to be late Woodland period components for which few other representatives have been recorded in the Lake Oahe project area (also see Swan Creek District nomination), and, further, occupies a tributary context not otherwise accessible to study in the project.

CONTEXT

Field work providing the basis for this nomination was performed in 1979 by the University of Nebraska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl n.d.). An intensive pedestrian survey (Class III) was completed for all federal lands along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, extending betwen the Oahe Dam near Pierre, South Dakota and the North Dakota border, a distance of approximately 150 river miles. A total of about 32,110 ac of government lands along 602 mi of shoreline is included within this survey area. Native American resources inventoried as a result of the 1979 survey consist of 229 sites and 137 isolated specimen locations. This inventory is rather evenly divided between sites located within tributary valleys (41.4%) and those within the Missouri River trench (58.5%).

Previous Investigations. The Middle Missouri archeological subarea, including the Lake Oahe vicinity was extensively investigated during the 1950s and 1960s as part of the salvage efforts carried out by the Smithsonian Institution (River Basin Surveys) and others prior to inundation of much of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley by mainstem reservoirs (see e.g., Cooper 1949; Cooper and Stevenson 1953). The results of this work are synthesized by Lehmer (1971). The attention of these preinundation studies focused on the considerable archeological resources of the broad river terraces, primarily earthlodge villages. Tributary creek valleys were, apparently, not systematically investigated. Although much of the resource inventory developed through this prior work occurred

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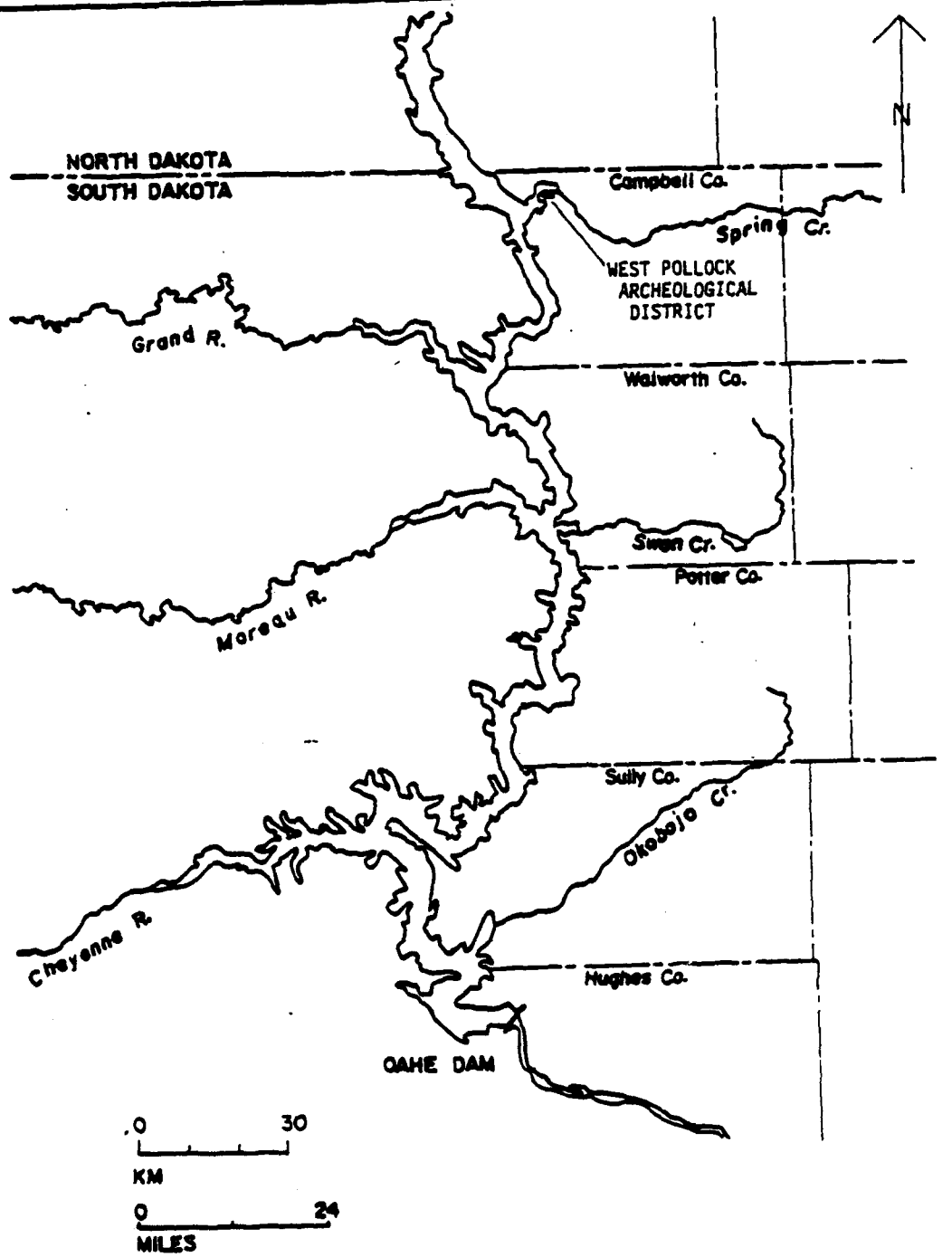


Figure 1. General location of the proposed West Pollock Archeological District on the east shore of Lake Oahe, Campbell County, South Dakota.

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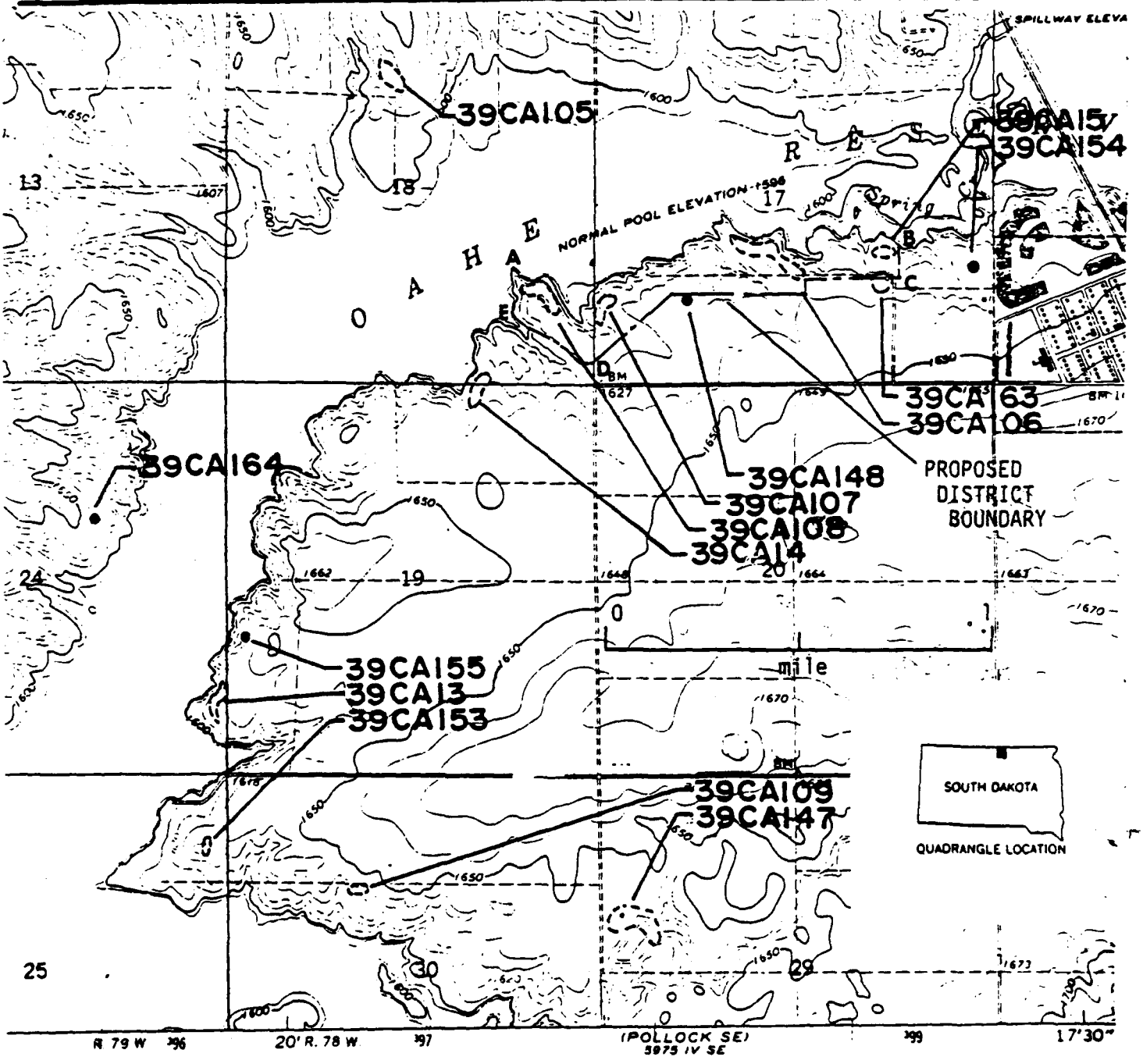


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the extent and composition of the proposed West Pollock Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Campbell County, South Dakota. Adapted from U.S.G.S. Pollock 7.5 minute quadrangle.

near the confluences of various tributaries, no resources were recorded along the lower reaches of Spring Creek prior to inundation of much of this area. A nearby village site (39CA2) on the river terrace had been known prior to the pre-inundation work (Farrell and Hoffman 1952; Sigstad and Sigstad 1973:18-19) but has yet to be investigated. More recently, a reconnaissance along the lake shore within the lower reaches of the Spring Creek valley produced limited evidence of several small debris scatters, none of which were investigated (Roetzel and Woolworth 1978). One of these sites (39CA15) is included within the proposed West Pollock District. None of the other district resources had been identified prior to the 1979 UNL survey.

Environment. The Lake Oahe area is within the middle segment of the Missouri river valley which cuts through the glaciated region of the Missouri Plateau of the Northern Plains. Though the rather lengthy project unit considered here (ca. 150 miles) transects much regional variability, this area is unified by the general regularity of the river valley. The river trench is a distinctive physiographic feature characterized along its upper margins by steep "breaks" below which are broad grass-covered terraces and the forested river flood plain (cf. Lehmer 1971). The lower two zones are now inundated within much of the Middle Missouri subarea. Importantly, the broad terrace (MT2) along the base of the breaks zone, however, remains exposed within the northern portion of the Lake Oahe project where the West Pollock District is located. This terrace contained considerable Native American resources inventoried elsewhere along the trench during the preinundation survey and should play an important role in investigations of characteristic regional settlement. Although a number of minor drainages, one of the larger of which is Spring Creek, occur occasionally along the east side of the river trench, major tributaries are located only on the west side. Spring Creek occupies a broad, open valley and is one of two tributaries of this name within the Lake Oahe project (also see Spring Creek District nomination). The lower reaches of the valley are inundated by an embayment of Lake Oahe (Pollock Bay) and by Lake Pocasse. In this area, the broad, grass-covered terraces of the Missouri River extend into the creek valley on the southern side occupied by the West Pollock District, replacing the characteristic "breaks" zone of the river trench. The northern side of the creek valley is also grass-covered but is more rolling

and dissected in topography. Timber is now absent throughout the lower reaches of the valley, with the exception of recent plantings. Based on earlier topographic maps, however, the lower zones of the creek valley appear to have been forested in a manner similar to that of the river flood plain.

The proposed West Pollock District is situated at 1620-1635 ft elevation along the eroding edge of the southern creek terrace, roughly 6.0 km (3.7 mi) above the former confluence of Spring Creek with the Missouri River. Within the district, the terrace is cut by shallow drainage ravines, forming small points and knolls on which individual sites are located. This area appears to have been used only for grazing in the past, though areas of the terrace along the southern margin of the district are now cultivated. Presently the area is subject to public use for recreation along the lake shore. Roads and plantings have been developed, however, only in the western portion of the district where one site (39CA108) is within the formally designated limits of the West Pollock Recreation Area.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the proposed West Pollock Archeological District are designed to contain in full the known or probable extent of a cluster of four Native American sites which, as a comprehensive unit, is considered to represent significant research potentials. Although extensive testing for definition of individual site margins has not been completed, such limits can be reasonably estimated in each case on the basis of present information involving mapped surface distributions, cutbank observations, test data, and the limits of associated topographic features. Given the 1) closeness in spatial proximity of individual resources, 2) possible physical relationships between sites, and 3) desireability for research purposes to maintain the integrity of the full district unit, all lands above pool within proposed district boundaries are considered to warrant protection from future disturbance. This area (ca. 80 ac) is entirely within the U.S. Government boundary of the Lake Oahe project.

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The proposed West Pollock Archeological District consists of four Native American sites (Table 1). These sites are grouped in two clusters distributed along a 1.6 km (1.0 mi) length of the south shore of Pollock Bay. Each site contains buried remains and is principally defined by artifactual and ecofactual debris scattered both on the surface and in relatively shallow deposits exposed in the lake cutbank. In addition to chipped stone, ceramics are present at three sites, and all four contain vertebrate faunal remains (Table 2). Subsurface features, largely hearths, were recorded at both sites (39CA15 and 39CA106) located in the eastern half of the district. These two sites may represent related occupations and appear to be attributable to the Plains Woodland period. The two sites in the western half of the district may offer a broader temporal range, possibly representing both Plains Village and pre-Plains Village periods (39CA108) and, perhaps preceramic (39CA107) remains. Results of investigations at each site are briefly reviewed below.

Site 39CA15 had been identified prior to the 1979 UNL survey when two flake fragments were recorded during a reconnaissance of the southern shore of Pollock Bay (Roetzel and Woolworth 1978). In 1979, more extensive remains were documented, including scattered debris exposed on the surface within an area of 57 x 62 m and along a 50 m length of the lake cutbank (Figures 3 and 4). Artifacts and ecofactual materials were recovered from the surface and from relatively shallow deposits (0-40 cm S.D.) in the cutbank and a controlled test (Table 3). Additionally, three hearth features were recorded in the bank exposure, ranging from 11-24 cm below surface. Two features were salvaged for laboratory processing while the third slumped into the lake prior to investigation. The chipped stone assemblage includes two tools (an unfinished arrowpoint and a retouched flake) and a variety of flaking debris, 33 of which are patinated specimens. All recovered ceramics are bodysherds which have either cord-roughened or smooth surfaces. Vertebrate faunal remains include one modified specimen (a fleshing tool manufactured from a bison radius) and unmodified specimens, five of which are identifiable as dog/coyote (n = 1), domestic

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Table 1. Summary of Native American sites contained within the proposed West Pollock Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Campbell County, South Dakota.

Site Number	Site Description and Temporal Assessment	Elev. (ft)	Topographic Position	Area (m^2)	Cultural Level (cm S.D.)
39CA15	hearths; lithic, ceramic and bone; Plains Woodland period	1625	terrace edge south of Spring Creek	3,534	0-40
39CA106	hearths, pit (?); lithic, ceramic and bone; Plains Woodland	1620-1630	terrace point south of Spring Creek	14,850	0-30
39CA107	lithic tools/debris and bone; Native American, unassigned	1625	terrace knoll south of Spring Creek	9,744	0-23
39CA108	lithic, ceramic, bone, and Historic debris; Plains Village period; pre-Plains Village (?), and Euro-american	1630	terrace point south of Spring Creek	4,928	0-20

Table 2. Cultural materials recovered from Native American components in the proposed West Pollock Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

Descriptive Category	39CA15	39CA106	39CA107	39CA108	Total
CHIPPED STONE TOOLS					
triangular biface				1	1
double-notched biface		2		2	4
ovoid biface		1			1
biface, edge fragment				1	1
irregular biface		2	1		3
rectangular biface				1	1
endscraper				2	2
retouched flake	1	3		3	7
unfinished arrowpoint	1				1
CHIPPED STONE DEBRIS	94	285	16	107	502
CHIPPED STONE CORES		3	1	2	6
GROUND STONE			1		1
CERAMICS	111	132		1	244
VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS					
modified bone	1				1
unmodified bone	449	2130	5	23	2607
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	2	45		3	50
OTHER MATERIALS[1]	3(X)	94(X)	1		98
Totals	662	2697	25	146	3530

[1]Other materials include unmodified clinker, shell, fired clay, pigment, and charcoal.
(X) indicates additional uncounted materials were either collected or recorded.

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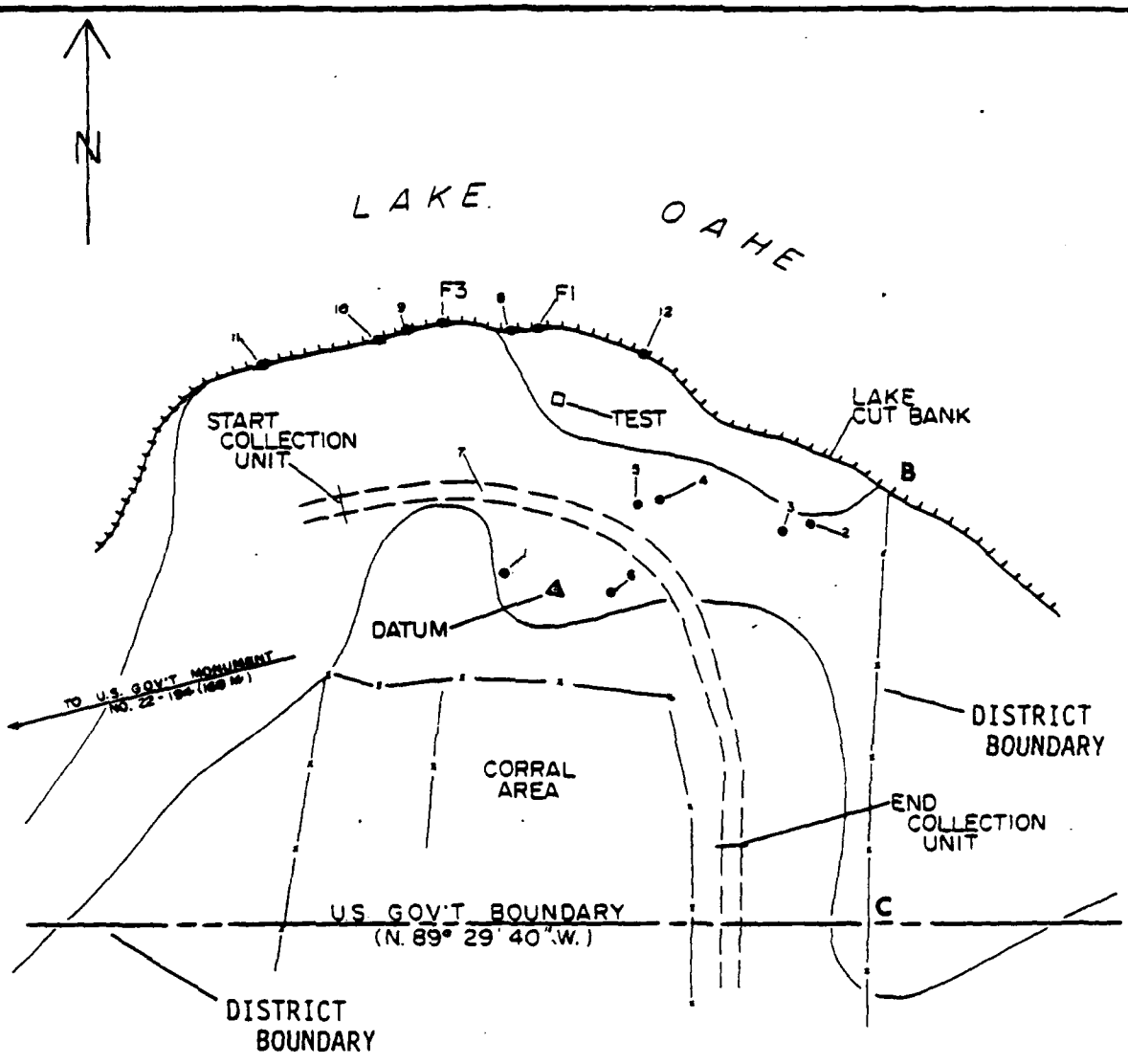


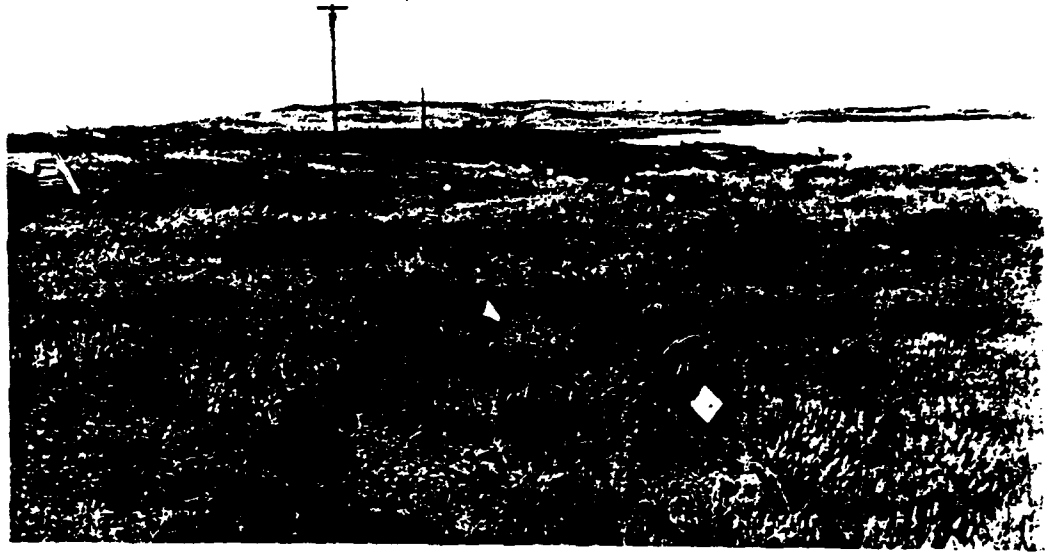
Figure 3. Contour map of Native American site 39CA15 showing the distribution of surface and cutbank proveniences, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

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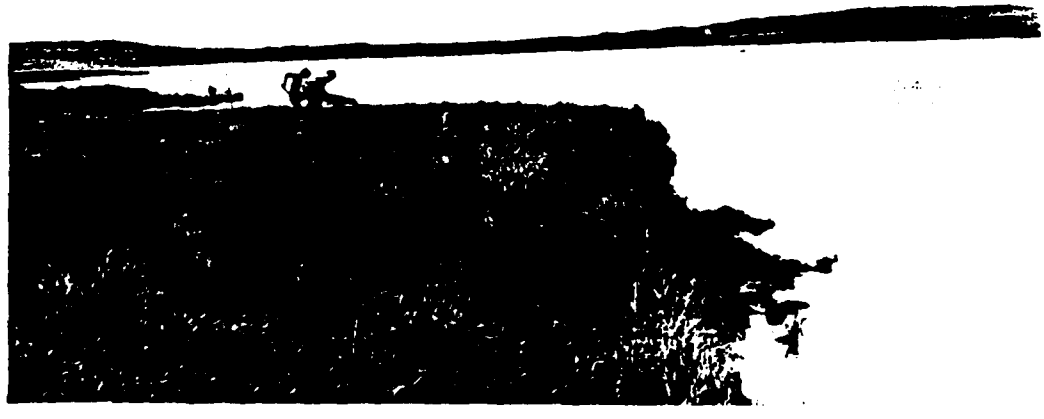


Figure 4. Photographs of resources in the proposed West Pollock Archeological District. A) General view of site 39CA15, facing west. Site 39CA106 is on prominent terrace point in background (UNL Neg. No. 20-13). B) View of lake cutbank and controlled test at site 39CA15, facing northwest (UNL Neg. No. 20-14).

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Table 3. Cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39CA15 during the 1979 UNL investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone		Ceramics	Bone		FCR	Other[2]	Total
	Tools	Debris[1]		Mod.	Unmod.			
Controlled Surface								
Cat. No. 1	2	2						4
Cat. No. 2			1				X	1
Cat. No. 3		2	1					3
Cat. No. 4		1						1
Cat. No. 5		1						1
Cat. No. 6					1			1
Cat. No. 7		7(1)	1		13		X	21
Controlled Surface								
Cat. No. 8 (20 cm S.D.)		1			1			2
Cat. No. 9 (20 cm S.D.)		1						1
Cat. No. 10 (10 cm S.D.)						1		1
Cat. No. 11 (31 cm S.D.)					1			1
Cat. No. 12 (16 cm S.D.)				1				1
Controlled Test 1								
Level 1 (0-10 cm S.D.)			11					11
Level 2 (10-20 cm S.D.)		4	43		23			70
Level 3 (20-30 cm S.D.)		4	12		14	1		31
Level 4 (30-40 cm S.D.)		1	7		23		X	31
Subsurface Feature								
Cat. No. 17 (Feature 1)		8	1		8		X	17
Cat. No. 18 (Feature 3)		62(32)	34		365		X	461
Totals	2	94(33)	111	1	449	2		659

NOTE: Provenience locations are indicated by catalog numbers on the site map (Figure 3).
[1]Patinated specimens are indicated in parentheses.
[2]Indicates presence of shell, fired clay, pigment, historic debris and charcoal.

pig (n = 1), deer (n = 1), and bison (N = 2). Other types of recovered materials are fire-cracked rock, shell, fired clay, pigment, charcoal, and historic debris. The latter specimens may be associated with the adjacent abandoned farmstead (39CA163). The ceramics at site 39CA15 are not characteristic of cultural-historical units presently recognized in the Middle Missouri subarea but, rather, are similar to materials attributed to late Plains Woodland tradition units defined in Minnesota (Birk 1979) and Canada (Byrne 1973), and on this basis, the site is tentatively described as an undefined Plains Woodland component (Johnson n.d.). Similar ceramic materials in the Lake Oahe project also occur at nearby site 39CA106 (see below) and at three other sites distributed between 6 to 60 km south of the West Pollock District (also see Swan Creek District nomination).

Site 39CA106 is situated on a terrace point directly west (ca. 250 m) of site 39CA15, across a shallow drainage ravine (Figure 4A above). This site is defined by an extensive scatter of surface debris (45 x 330 m) and by buried (10-30 cm S.D.) materials and features identified in controlled tests and in a segment of the shoreline cutbank along the western portion of the site (Figures 5 and 6). A variety of lithic, ceramic, bone, and other materials were collected from both surface and subsurface contexts (Table 4), including a number of stone tools made primarily from nonlocal types of stone (Table 5). Both ceramic rims (n = 6) and bodysherds (n = 126) were recovered. Vertebrate faunal remains are all unmodified fragments, only 10 of which are identifiable and include fish (n = 2), dog/coyote (n = 2), and bison (n = 6). Other recovered materials are clinker, fire-cracked rock, fired clay, burned earth, and charcoal. Three features recorded in the cutbank consist of a lens of red ochre flecks, bone fragments and ash (feature 6) at 16-30 cm S.D.); a basin-shaped hearth (Feature 7) at 11-23 cm S.D.; and another basin-shaped hearth (Feature 9) at 12-24 cm S.D. (Figure 7). The two hearths were salvaged for laboratory processing but Feature 6 had slumped prior to investigation. A late prehistoric origin (possibly late Woodland period) for site 39CA106 is suggested both by the ceramic sample (see 39CA15 discussion) and a single radiocarbon date. A wood charcoal sample obtained from Feature 7 was submitted to the University of Georgia (Center for Applied Isotope Studies) for radiometric analysis. This sample (Lab. No. UGa-3354) yielded an age of 865 ± 95 years B.P. or an uncorrected date of A.D. 1085.

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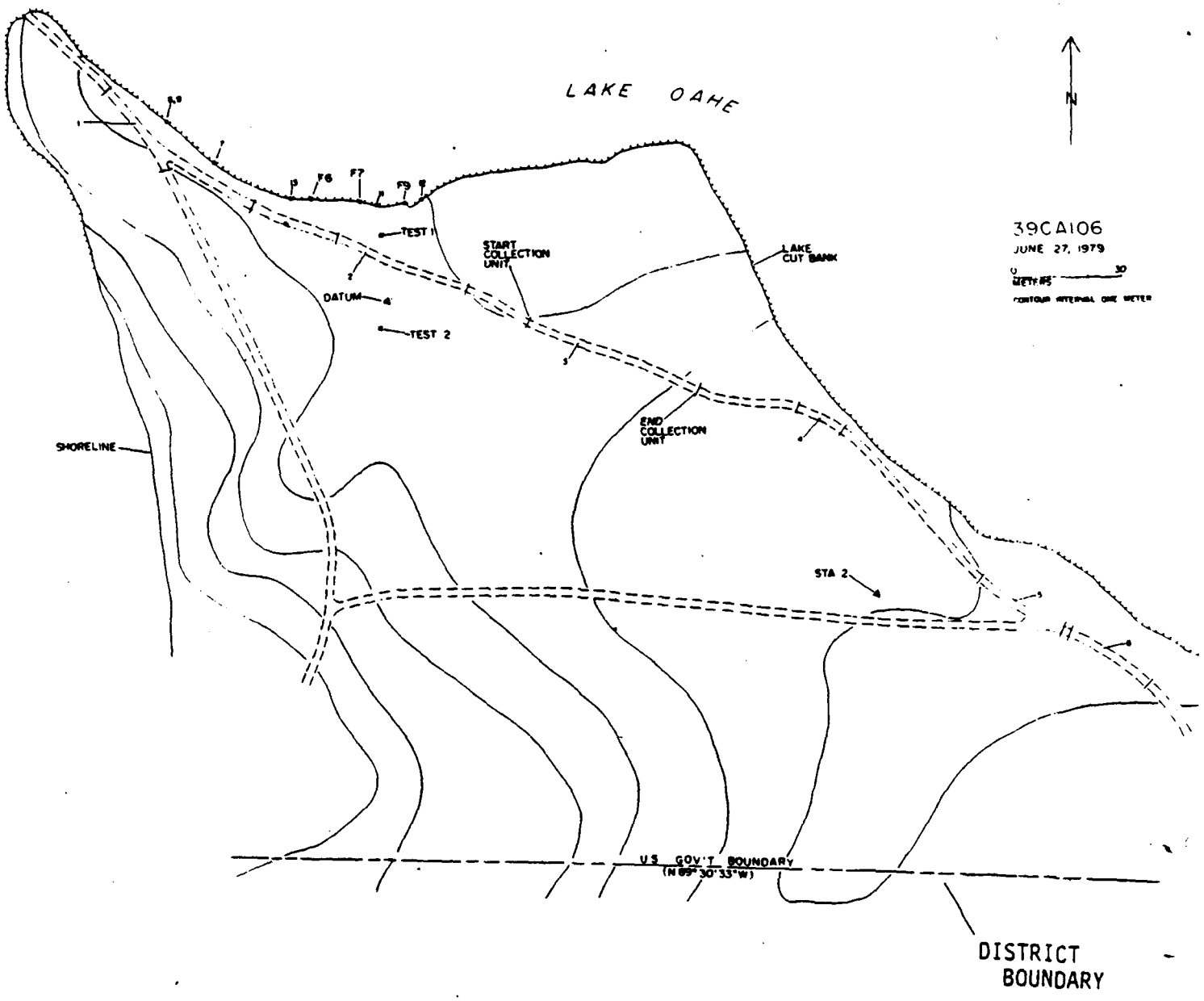


Figure 5. Contour map of Native American site 39CA106 showing the distribution of surface and cutbank proveniences, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 6. Photographs of resources in the proposed West Pollock Archeological District. A) View of lake cutbank, facing east near the center of site 39CA106 (UNL Neg. No. 20-2). B) General view facing west from the eastern area of site 39CA106. Figures are at datum and test locations (UNL Neg. No. 20-4).

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Table 4. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39CA106; 1979 investigation, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone: Tools	Chipped Stone: Cores	Chipped Stone: Debris[1]	Ceramics	Unmod. Bone	Unmod. Clinker	FCR	Other[2]	Total
Controlled Surface (Road)									
Cat. No. 1			15(3)	1	7				23
Cat. No. 2	1		25(8)	1	30				57
Cat. No. 3		1	16(1)		6		2		25
Cat. No. 4	1	1	5	1					8
Cat. No. 5	1		21(6)		1		3		26
Cat. No. 6			23(5)	2	7		3		35
Controlled Cutbank									
Cat. No. 7 (10-11cm S.D.)		1			1				2
Cat. No. 8 (10-11cm S.D.)	1								1
Cat. No. 9 (14cm S.D.)					8				8
Cat. No. 11 (13cm S.D.)					1				1
Cat. No. 12	1		1						2
Cat. No. 13 (20cm S.D.)	1		1						2
Feature									
Cat. No. 20 (Feature 6)			4	1	22			X	27
Cat. Nos. 21-22 (Feature 7)	1		102	78	1333	4	27	X	1595
Cat. Nos. 23-25 (Feature 9)			19	14	446				479
Controlled Test 1									
Level 1 (0-10cm S.D.)			12	1	120				133
Level 2 (10-20cm S.D.)	1		37(1)	30	140		10	X	218
Level 3 (20-30cm S.D.)			2		1				3
Controlled Test 2									
Level 1 (0-10cm S.D.)	1		1	3	1				6
Level 2 (10-20cm S.D.)					6				6
Total	9	2	285(24)	132	2130	4	45		2607

NOTE: Controlled surface and cutbank proveniences are indicated by catalog numbers on the site map (Figure 5).

[1]Total chipped stone debitage (and patinated specimens) indicated.

[2]Indicates presence of burnt earth, charcoal and historic debris.

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Table 5. Summary of [illegible]oed stone tools and cores recovered from archeological site 39CA106, [illegible]979 investigation, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
4. double-notched biface, proximal fragment	4 (surface)	jasper/chert
6. double-notched biface,	22 (Feature 7; 11-23cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
10. ovoid biface, complete	8 (cut bank; 10-11cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
14. irregular biface	12 (cut bank) 15 (Test 1; 10-20cm S.D.)	coarse red TRSS dark brown chalcedony
29. retouched flake	2 (surface) 5 (surface) 17 (Test 2; 0-10cm S.D.)	Knife River flint clear/grey chalcedony Knife River flint
31. core tool	13 (cut bank; 20cm S.D.)	jasper/chert
31a. core, nontool	3 (surface) 4 (surface)	Knife River flint coarse red TRSS

NOTE: TRSS = Tongue River silicified sediment.

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Figure 7. Photographs of resources in the proposed West Pollock Archeological District. A) View of Feature 10 in lake cutbank at site 39CA106 (UNL Neg. No. 22-31). B) View of Feature 7 in lake cutbank at site 39CA106 (UNL Neg. No. 22-34).

Site 39CA107 is located on a small knoll near the edge of the terrace, roughly 500 m west of site 39CA106 and directly east (ca. 100 m) across a shallow drainage ravine from site 39CA108. This site consists of lithic and bone materials recorded on the surface and in the lake cutbank (8-23 cm S.D.) within an 87 x 112 m area (Figure 8 and Table 6). Surface materials were exposed primarily in a dirt trail and cultivated field along the southern edge of the knoll while other areas of the site were moderately to heavily grassed, limiting visibility (Figure 9). The lithic assemblage is comprised of an irregular biface collected from the road surface, a core tool recovered from the lake bank (8 cm S.D.), an unpatterned ground stone tool (clinker) and unmodified clinker fragment from the surface at the eastern and western edges of the site, as well as chipped stone flaking debris (n = 16) recovered throughout the site area. One chipped stone flake was recovered at 23 cm S.D. in the lake bank and one specimen is patinated. Vertebrate faunal remains consist of five fragments from surface locations, one of which is identifiable as Bos taurus (cow). None of the recovered materials provide a reliable basis for temporal or taxonomic assessment of site 39CA107. The apparent absence of ceramics and the presence of a patinated lithic specimen, however, could be indicative of a pre-Plains Village period, possibly preceramic, occupation.

Site 39CA108 is situated on a prominent terrace point (now a peninsula at the lake shore) at the western edge of the proposed West Pollock District and within the eastern end of the West Pollock Recreation Area (Figure 9A above). The boundary of the recreation area apparently extends through the ravine and embayment between sites 39CA108 and 39CA107. Cultural materials of both Native American and Euroamerican origins were recorded at site 39CA108. The Native American component appears to be confined to an area of 44 x 112 m along and between two roads at the eastern edge of the peninsula (Figure 10). A shallowly buried deposit (0-20 cm S.D.) was identified in a controlled test but no materials were visible in the lake cutbank during the 1979 investigation. Only a limited sample of observed surface materials was collected, primarily from road exposures. Most of the recovered materials are chipped stone, including 10 tools (Table 7), nontool cores (n = 2), and flaking debris (n = 106). All chipped stone

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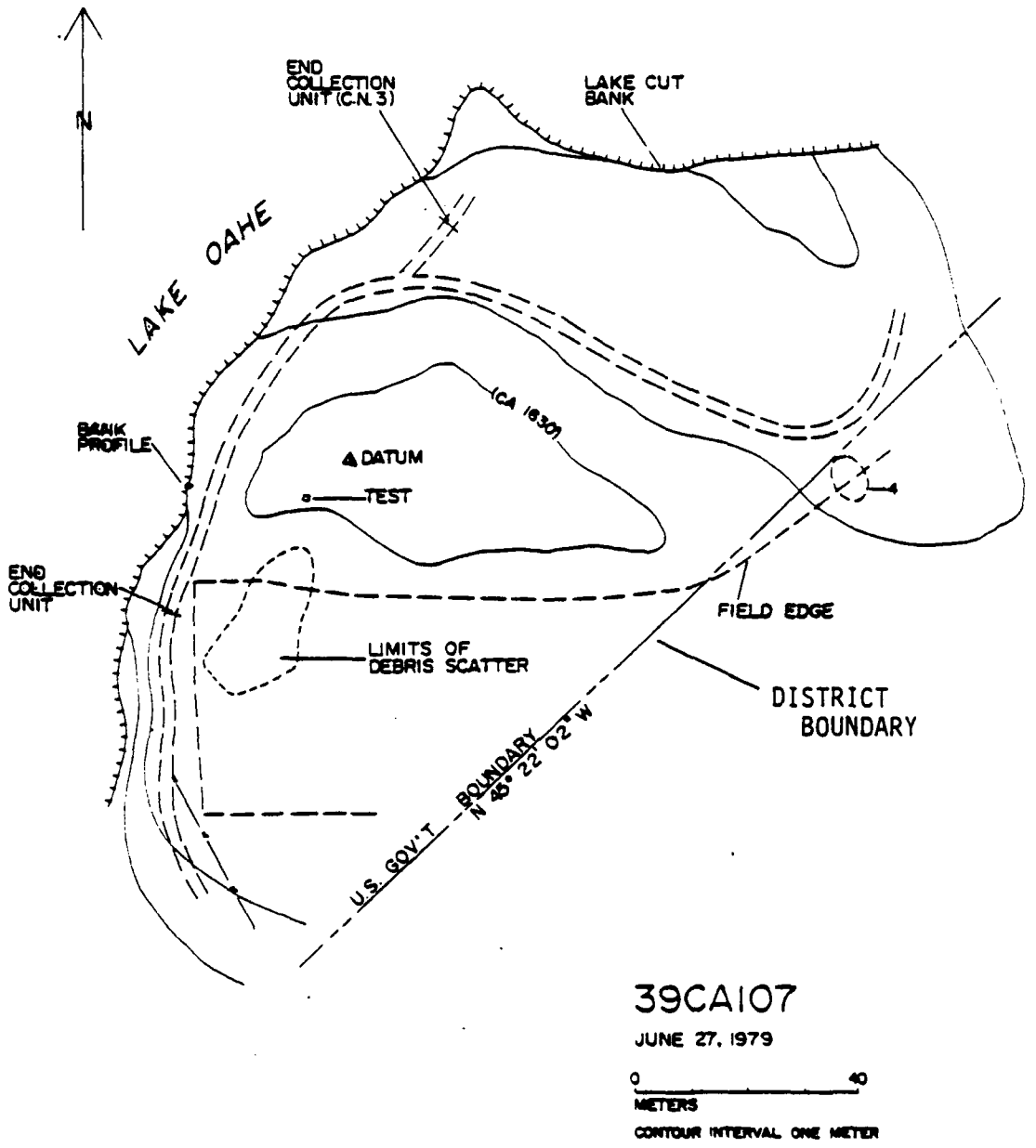


Figure 8. Contour map of Native American site 39CA107 showing the distribution of surface and cutbank proveniences, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

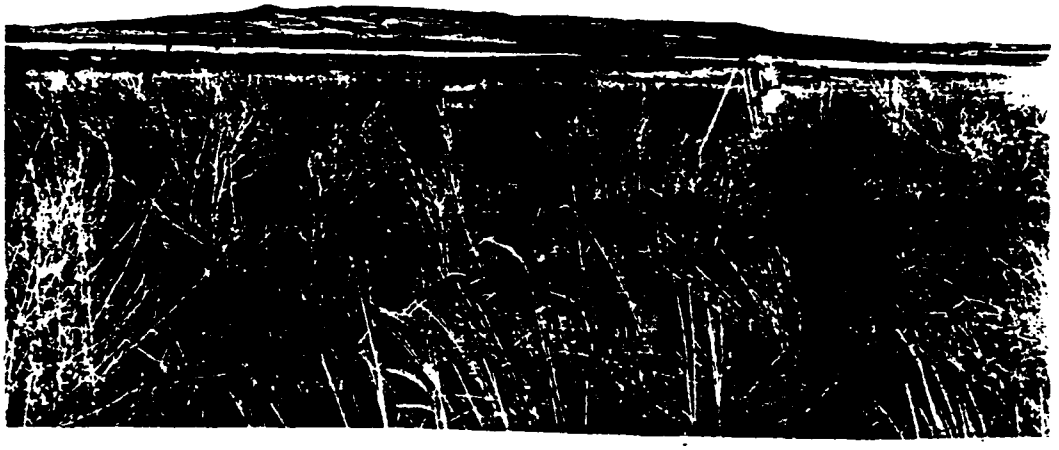
Table 6. Cultural materials recovered from Native American site 39CA107 during the 1979 UNL investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone-Tools	Chipped Stone-Debris[1]	Ground Stone	Unmod. Bone	Unmod. Clinker	Total
Cutbank Collection						
Cat. No. 1 (23 cm S.D.)		1				1
Cat. No. 2 (8 cm S.D.)	1					1
Surface Areas						
Cat. No. 3	1	14(1)		3	1	19
Cat. No. 4			1			1
Cat. No. 5		1		2		3
Totals	2	16(1)	1	5	1	25

NOTE: Provenience locations are indicated by catalog numbers on the site map (Figure 8).

[1]Patinated specimens are indicated in parentheses.

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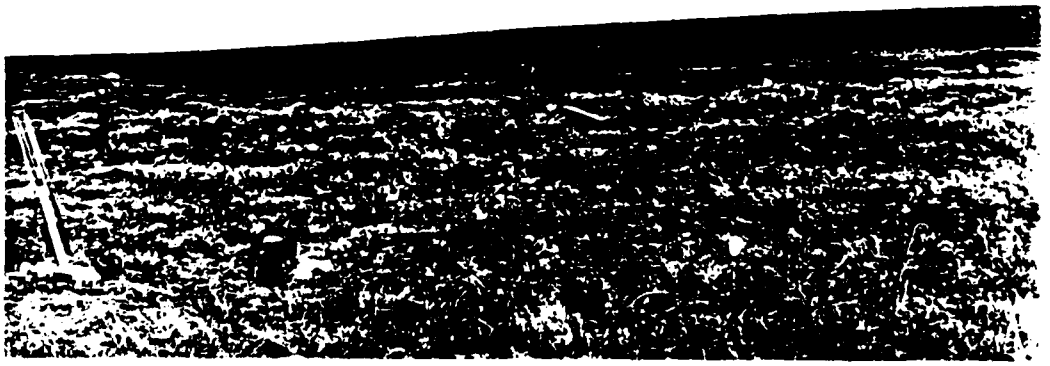


Figure 9. Photographs of resources in the proposed West Pollock Archeological District. A) General view of site 39CA107, facing west near mapping datum. Site 39CA108 is east of building on terrace point in background (UNL Neg. No. 20-26). B) View facing southeast from near the western cutbank at site 39CA107 showing the road and field in the area of principal debris scatter (UNL Neg. No. 20-27).

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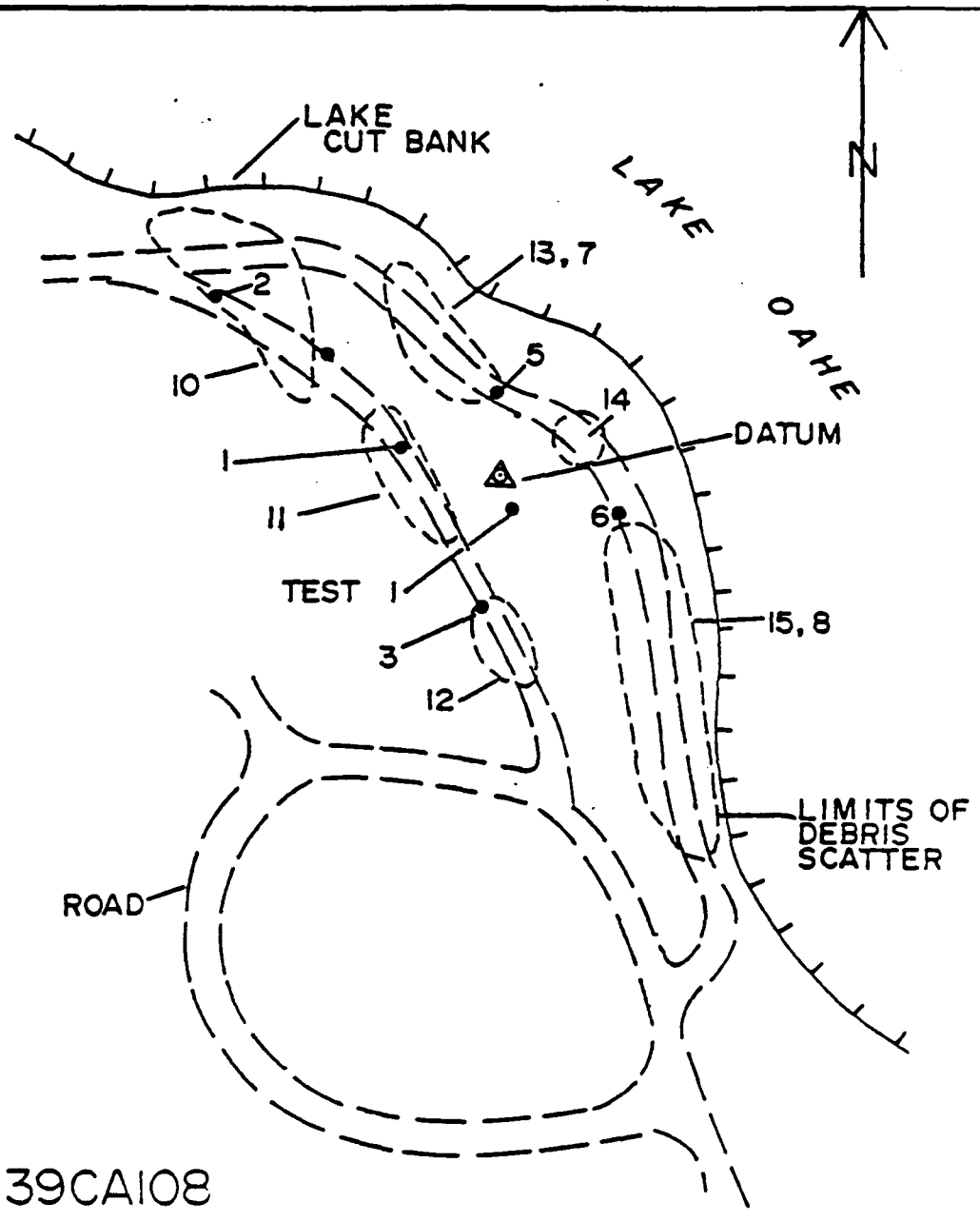


Figure 10. Plan map of archeological site 39CA108 showing the distribution of surface proveniences, Lake Oahe east shore, South Dakota.

Table 7. Summary of chipped stone tools recovered from archeological site 39CA108; 1979 investigation, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
2. triangular biface, proximal fragment	10 (surface)	Knife River flint
4. double-notched biface, proximal fragment	1 (surface)	Flattop chalcedony
5. double-notched biface, haft element	6 (surface)	Knife River flint
13. biface, edge fragment	11 (surface)	Knife River flint
15. endscraper, complete	3 (surface)	Knife River flint
16. endscraper, distal fragment	4 (surface)	Knife River flint
29. other retouched flakes	8 (surface) 10 (surface) 13 (surface)	Knife River flint Knife River flint Knife River flint
36. rectangular biface	15 (surface)	Knife River flint

specimens are from surface proveniences, except for a single flake fragment recovered from Level 2 (10-20 cm S.D.) of the controlled test. A single ceramic bodysherd was also recovered (0-10 cm S.D.) from the test square. This specimen has a smoothed surface. Vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from the surface (n = 22) and from the test (n = 1) at 0-10 cm S.D. One fragment has been identified as Bovidae (cow/bison). Fire-cracked rock occurred throughout the site, though only a small sample (n = 3) was collected. More than one Native American component may be represented at site 39CA108. The thin bodysherd would be consistent with a Plains Village period occupation, while two corner-notched projectiles, probably dart points (as opposed to arrowpoints), could indiciate a pre-Plains Village origin for some part of this site.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Although only one site (39CA108) is within a formally designated recreation area, all resources within the proposed district have incurred a variety of surface disturbances, primarily through public use. Vehicle trails (ungraded) have exposed cultural materials at each site. Evidence of open camp fires and related contemporary uses occurred along the shoreline throughout the district. Given the shallow depth of site deposits in this area, such uses may have adversely affected the integrity of individual site areas, though the extent of potential impact is not presently documented. Most importantly, all four sites are actively slumping along the lake cutbank. At least two features were destroyed by shoreline erosion during the 1979 investigation. The presence of cultural deposits in unaffected areas, however, has been confirmed through limited controlled testing at three sites and appears probable, though undocumented, at the fourth site (39CA107). In all cases, controlled data recovery will be possible throughout the majority of the remaining area at each site.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT page 25

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The proposed West Pollock Archeological District, in conjunction with four other related district nominations in the Lake Oahe project, offers significant opportunities for studying comprehensive patterns of Native American settlement within tributary creek valleys (Study Unit 3), an aspect of Middle Missouri prehistory which has not received prior systematic attention. Specifically, the West Pollock District is the northernmost cluster of creek valley resources represented in the study area and, accordingly, is the only example which occurs in an area where a principal river terrace (MT 2) within a tributary valley remains accessible above the lake pool. Further, the district appears to contain a broad temporal range of occupation and, importantly, includes a pair of resources potentially representing a Woodland period unit not previously defined in the study region nor widely represented in the recorded inventory of area resources (also see Swan Creek District nomination).

DISCUSSION

Collectively, selected Lake Oahe resources provide a source of representative data necessary for 1) building upon problems and directions pursued in the past, 2) expanding present conceptualizations and models of regional prehistory, or 3) enabling new directions to be initiated for which specific problems may not yet be formulated. The proposed West Pollock District is one of five clusters of creek valley sites which, together, provide a much-needed opportunity for expanding the range of site types and contexts on which present knowledge of regional settlement variability is based and for facilitating a broadened range of problem orientations consistent with contemporary research interests. Past research in the Middle Missouri subarea has focused almost exclusively on the development of cultural-historical models. Given the salvage-based source of much prior data, such models were constructed principally on occupational

evidence recorded within the river trench itself, especially the abundant late prehistoric villages on the broad terraces of the Missouri River. Native American settlement within tributary creek valley contexts has not been systematically investigated and settlement models that would suggest types of variability that could be expected in such contexts have not been developed. The lower reaches of tributaries throughout the Middle Missouri area are now uniformly inundated, increasing the importance for protection of remaining sites, such as the Lake Oahe sample. Further, the full range of cultural and temporal units that could be expected in the study region are not represented by prior systematic study. Notably, nonvillage remains of the Plains Village period have not been comprehensively investigated and knowledge of pre-Plains Village occupations is extremely limited. For example, the Woodland period in the study area is defined largely on the basis of burial sites (e.g., Neuman 1975) while systematic investigation of preceramic components has yet to be initiated, though, importantly, the presence of such resources has been established (e.g., Ahler et al. 1974; 1977). The West Pollock District can be expected to productively contribute to the research interests noted above through controlled recovery of buried remains present at each of the four sites and through investigation of intersite relationships, both within the district and between related units elsewhere in the study area (e.g., proposed Swan Creek Archeological District).

Subsurface Deposits. Shallowly buried cultural deposits at each of the four sites are contained within a thin soil cap (loess) which uniformly overlies a more compact caliche-stained horizon. Controlled recovery of data regarding horizontal rather than vertical variability within site deposits will probably be of greatest interest. Information about site structure and function and subsistence-related data should be obtainable at each site. Importantly, radiometric dating should be possible at two, possibly three, sites and should facilitate comparisons with similar clusters of sites in other creek valleys in the study area.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 80 ac (32 ha)

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Robert E. Pepperl and Carl R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION
Division of Archeological Research

DATE
1986

STREET & NUMBER
University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE
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CITY OR TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588-0332

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REFERENCES CITED

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates are provided for major juncture points around the district margin, beginning at the northwest corner of the district and proceeding clockwise (see Figure 2 above).

Boundary Point	Location	Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
A	shoreline	14	397500	5083900
B	shoreline at fence corner	14	399080	5083940
C	fence corner at federal boundary	14	399080	5083850
D	fence line at federal boundary	14	397820	5083540
E	shoreline	14	397520	5083780

Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for individual sites within the West Pollock District are provided in Table 7.

Verbal Boundary Description. The northern boundary of the West Pollock District extends along the lake shoreline while the southern margin follows the U.S. Government boundary of the Lake Oahe project. The northwest corner of the district (Point A) is on the tip of the prominent peninsula at the eastern edge of the West Pollock Recreation Area (Figure 2). Proceeding clockwise, the district boundary follows the shoreline to Point B at the intersection of a north-south fence with the lake shore, approximately 1.6 km (1.0 mi) east of Point A. From Point B, the district margin extends south along the fence to Point C on the government boundary, roughly 50 m south of the lake bank, and then follows the government boundary to Point D on the fence at the eastern edge of the recreation area. The boundary then extends along the southwestern edge of the terrace point to the lake shore (Point E), returning to Point A.

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Table 8. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for boundaries of individual sites within the proposed West Pollock Archeological District, Lake Oahe east shore, Campbell County, South Dakota.

Site Number and Boundary Point	UTM Coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Site 39CA15	399025	5083930
Site 39CA106		
east end	398800	5083850
west end	398420	5083995
Site 39CA107		
northwest corner	397890	5083800
west edge	397850	5083750
south edge	397860	5083730
northeast corner	397930	5083760
Site 39CA108		
northwest corner	397540	5083860
southwest corner	397540	5083810
south edge	397620	5083800
southeast corner	397790	5083720
northeast corner	397640	5083860

Form No 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Pollock, Onida and Mobridge

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

X VICINITY OF

STATE
South Dakota

CODE
51260, 47180 and 43180

COUNTY
Campbell, Sully & Walworth

CODE
021, 119 and 129

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER (Recreation)

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

STREET & NUMBER
1612 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN
Omaha

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Nebraska 68102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
County Clerks, Campbell, Sully and Walworth County courthouses

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Mound City, Onida and Mobridge

STATE
South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Archeological Survey Investigations along the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota

DATE
1979

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Division of Archeological Research-University of Nebraska

CITY, TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District consists of five Native American sites. Each contains verified earthlodge remains or has been identified as a village, and most or all of each site is accessible to study (Table 1). The resources of this district are linked by common remains and culture-historical relationships rather than close geographic proximity. Indeed, the five sites occupy locations spread along a straight-line distance of more than 80 miles (Figure 1). Out of 86 earthlodge villages recorded within the Lake Oahe East Shore Project area prior to inundation, the five subject sites comprise the surviving, relatively intact evidence of what was once the most visible and predominant archeological resource of the Middle Missouri valley. Importantly this group includes both the well-known river terrace villages as well as sites at upper elevations which are unstudied in this area.

CONTEXT

The five sites in the proposed village district have been known locally for some time and were formally recorded more than 30 years ago. Professional excavations have been initiated, however, at only one of these sites. The principal basis for the present nomination is a comprehensive survey (Class III) performed in 1979 by the University of Nebraska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Falk and Pepperl 1986). An intensive pedestrian survey was completed for all federal lands (ca. 32,110 ac) along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe (ca. 602 shoreline mi), extending between the Oahe Dam near Pierre, South Dakota and the North Dakota border, a distance of approximately 150 river miles. Native American resources inventoried as a result of the 1979 survey consist of 229 sites and 137 isolated specimen locations. The inventory includes nine village sites. Most of these have been affected by development of the lake, resulting in varied potentials for future study (see Table 2).

Previous Investigations. The Middle Missouri archeological subarea, including the Lake Oahe vicinity, was extensively investigated between 1948 and 1969 as part of the salvage efforts carried out by the Smithsonian institution (River Basin Surveys) and others prior to inundation of much of the middle segment of the Missouri River valley by mainstem reservoirs (see e.g., Cooper 1949a, Cooper and Stevenson 1953). The results of this work are synthesized by Lehmer (1971). During this period, survey and salvage

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Table 1. Summary of Native American sites included in the proposed Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site No. (Name)	Site Description and Taxonomic Assignment	Elev. (ft)	Topographic Position	Area[1] (Acres)	Cultural Level (cm S.D.)
39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village)	unfortified village; surface depressions (22); house floor (1), pits (10), midden debris in cutbank; Extended Middle Missouri	1620-1640	river terrace bluff (MT-2) near creek confluence (at lake bank)	25	0-125
39CA3 (Jones Village)	unfortified village; surface depressions (5); house floors (14), pits and other features (45), midden in cutbank; Initial and Extended Middle Missouri	1620-1640	river terrace bluff (MT-2) near creek confluence (at lake bank)	32	0-250
39SL15 (unnamed)	unfortified ? village; surface debris; partial house floor and midden debris in cutbank; Extended Coalescent	1620	upper bench on south slope of ridge (at lake bank)	23	0-60
39SL33 (unnamed)	village ?; surface debris and buried deposits; Extended Coalescent ?/Oneota ?	1680	crest of ridge (south edge near rim of river valley)	27	0-45
39WW203 (Walth Bay)	unfortified village; surface depressions and stratified previllage deposits; Late paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Extended Coalescent	1625	river terrace bluff (MT-2) near creek confluence (at lake bank)	16	ca. 0-200

[1]Represents area within proposed property boundaries, including observed surface remains, exposed cultural deposits, and associated topographic feature. Extensive testing needed to define village margins has not been conducted.

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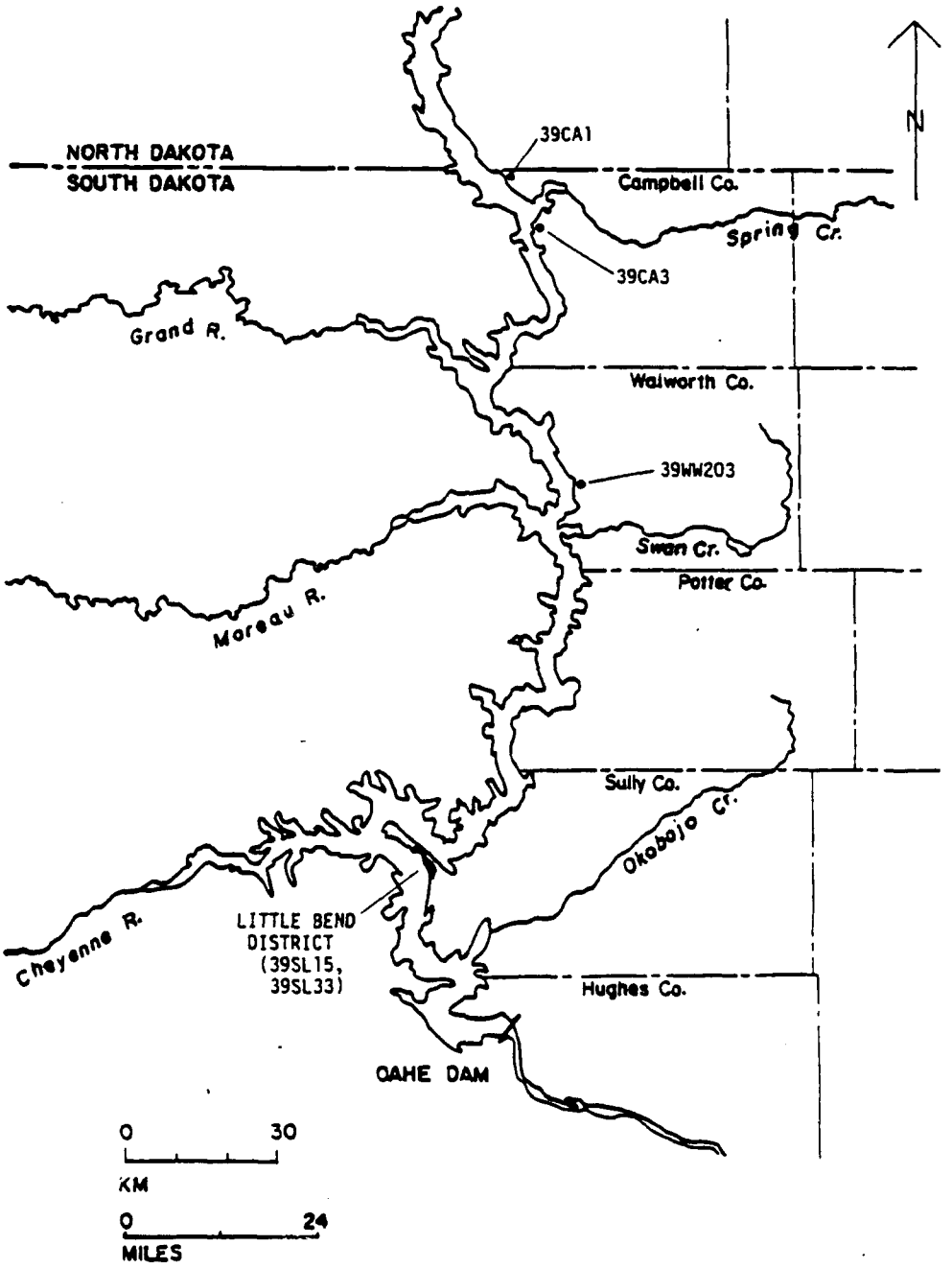


Figure 1. General locations of sites included in the Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

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Table 2. Summary of prior data and observations during the 1979 investigations for remaining earthlodge villages; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Site Number (and Name)	Prior Data and References	1979 Observations
Unit 6		
39SL15 (unnamed)	4-5 depressions and low mound along terrace edge; tested (1953), materials recovered at 0-1.5 ft S.D.; Extended Coalescent (Lehmer 1971), (field records; Cooper 1949, Wheeler 1953)	possible surface and subsurface features in 353 x 752 m area; materials at 0-60 cm in lake bank; Extended Coalescent variant; portion of site appears to remain intact in Little Bend Recreation Area
39SL33 (unnamed)	3 or 4 widely spaced depressions on high ridge; surface collection (1953); unassigned (field records; Cooper 1949, Wheeler 1953)	6 small depressions (probably natural) and debris in 542 x 760 m area; materials at 0-40 cm in tests; indeterminate Plains Village variant; entire site area is accessible
Unit 17		
39WW203 (Walth Bay)	stratified site and village; excavation 1970-1972 (Ahler et al. 1974); Paleo-Indian, Plains Archaic, and Plains Village traditions; site is rapidly eroding as documented in 1978 (Weston, Goulding, and Ahler 1979); 30 depressions in 75 x 200 yd area reported in 1952 (field records; Farrell and Hoffman 1952)	extensive erosion and vandalism were noted; no further work was implemented and no materials were collected; the site is subject to frequent public use in the Walth Bay Recreation Area
Unit 19		
39WW1 (Mobridge village)	depressions and mounds (ca. 6 ac) on high terrace; surface collections (1949, 1953, 1959, 1962); unreported excavations; Post Contact Coalescent variant (Lehmer 1971) (also see Strong 1940, Wedel 1955, Parmalee 1979)	site is above pool but most of the area is extremely disturbed by pot holes and other excavations; Post Contact Coalescent variant; much of this site is outside the project boundary
Unit 20		
39CA4 (Anton Rygh)	unfortified village; excavated (Bowers 1958); Extended and Post Contact Coalescent variants (Lehmer 1971)	remaining site (140 x 425 m) may be burial area associated with the inundated village; one burial in the lake bank was salvaged, others in the area had apparently been vandalized; Extended and Post Contact Coalescent variants
Unit 22		
39CA3 (Jones Bay)	unfortified village (25 x 200 yds) on high bluff; surface collection, sketch map (1952); Extended Middle Missouri (Lehmer 1971) (field records; Farrell and Hoffman 1952)	surface and subsurface features in 100 x 500 m area; dense deposits of materials and features (15 house floors and 48 other features) at 0-2.5 m S.D. in lake bank and tests; Initial/Extended Middle Missouri variants; portion of site remains accessible but is being extensively damaged by lake shore slumping and vandalism
39CA208 (Helb)	village on low terrace; recorded 1966, 40 houses in 5 rows; Extended Middle Missouri variant; mapped and excavated 1969, 1972-1973; only 4 houses remained above the cut bank in 1978 and were heavily damaged by vandalism (Weston, Goulding, and Ahler 1979)	this site has been largely destroyed through bank slumping and vandalism. It was not intensively investigated in 1979
Unit 23		
39CA2 (Keen Village)	village (200 x 200 yds) on low terrace behind Keen farmhouse; surface collection (1952); no surface features noted; Extended Middle Missouri variant (Lehmer 1971) (field records; Farrell and Hoffman 1952)	several clusters of surface materials in 199 x 340 m area; subsurface materials at 0-30 cm S.D. in tests; much of surface is cultivated and is outside project boundaries but intact deposits are on project land; no surface features were noted; Extended Middle Missouri variant
Unit 24		
39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village)	unfortified village (75 x 300 yds) ca. 20 houses and former trading post on terrace near Andrew Marsh Creek; surface collection (1952); Extended Middle Missouri variant (Lehmer 1971) (field records; Farrell and Hoffman 1952)	22 surface depressions in 238 x 250 m area; dense materials and features at 0-125 cm S.D. in lake bank; Extended Middle Missouri variant; surface is undisturbed and most of the site appears to remain accessible but is actively slumping at the lake shore

excavations were restricted primarily to the lower river terraces that were to be inundated and were concentrated on the extensive Plains Village period remains, particularly earthlodge villages. In fact, most (74%) of the 318 resources identified by the Smithsonian program within the full Lake Oahe project area (North and South Dakota) were associated with earthlodge villages. More recent surveys above pool level have reduced this bias in the inventory along the eastern shore of the lake in South Dakota where only 48% (86 of 179) of the resources recorded prior to 1979 were village-related remains. In this area, however, most villages were simply documented through small surface collections or limited testing; few records include sketch maps or other detailed description. Only 15 villages (17%) were investigated through major salvage excavations (see Table 3). With one exception (39WW203), the previously investigated villages are now inundated or have been largely destroyed by lake shore erosion and vandalism. Importantly, most of the villages involved variants of the Coalescent tradition (A.D. 1400-1862) and only two representatives (39HU1 and 39CA208) of the earlier Middle Missouri tradition (A.D. 900-1675) were investigated. For the most part, known Middle Missouri tradition villages are distributed either north (Extended variant) or south (Initial variant) of the 1979 survey area (cf. Lehmer 1971:64-105). On the basis of prior work, Initial variant sites would not be expected in the area, although one component may be represented (Johnson 1986) at the uninvestigated Jones Village site (39CA3) which remains above the lake shore. Out of ten previously known Extended variant villages, only three uninvestigated sites (39CA1, 39CA2, and 39CA3) remain amenable to continued study along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe in South Dakota.

Pre-inundation salvage efforts have provided extensive information on earthlodge settlements in the Middle Missouri area, though the focus and methods of this work, completed more than 20 years ago, have limited the value of the data for contemporary and future research objectives. More recent (1969-1973), post-inundation salvage programs have involved controlled methods reflective of contemporary standards (e.g., explicit sampling designs, consistent recovery and more systematic treatment of ecofactual data) but have been conducted at only two sites in the east bank project area, 39CA208 and 39WW203 (Falk and Calabrese 1973, Ahler et al. 1974, Falk and Ahler 1986). In order

Table 3. Major salvage excavations at earthlodge villages along the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site No. (Name)	Description; Present Status	Major Field Work	Report on Excavations
39CA4 (Anton Rygh)	Fortified (?); 10-12 ac; Extended and Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated (cemetery ? at lake shore)	1957-59; 1963	Bowers 1958; Knudson, Moe and Bowers 1983
39CA6 (Bamble)	fortified, ca. 30 houses; Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1956	Baerreis and Dallman 1961
39CA208 (Helb)	fortified, ca. 40 houses; Extended and Terminal ? Middle Missouri; at lake shore, largely destroyed	1969; 1972; 1973	Falk and Calabrese 1973; Falk and Ahler 1986
39HU1 (Thomas Riggs)	fortified, ca. 20 houses; Extended Middle Missouri; inundated	1952; 1965	Meleen 1949; Hurt 1953; Johnson 1967
39HU26 (Spotted Bear)	Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1953	Hurt 1954
39P03 (Rosa)	ca. 25 houses; Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1957	Hurt 1959
39P07 (Hosterman)	fortified, ca. 15 houses; Extended Coalescent; inundated	1956	Miller 1964
39SL4 (Sully)	250-300 houses; Extended and Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1956-58; 1961-62	none (see Bass 1962--burial data)
39WW1 (Mobridge)	fortified ?, ca. 35 ac; Post-Contact Coalescent; at lake shore, largely destroyed	1923; 1930; 1968-70	none (see Strong 1940; Wedel 1955)
39WW2 (Larson)	fortified; Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1963-64; 1966	none (see Falk and Johnson in preparation)
39WW3 (Spiry-Eklo)	ca. 20 houses, large mounds; Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1956	Baerreis and Dallman 1961
39WW7 (Swan Creek)	ca. 50-60 houses; Extended and Post-Contact Coalescent; inundated	1954-56	Hurt 1957
39WW10 (Spiry)	Extended Coalescent; inundated	1956	Baerreis and Dallman. 1961
39WW203 (Walth Bay)	unfortified, more than 20 houses; stratified multicomponents; Late paleo-Indian, Archaic, Extended Coalescent; at lake shore in recreation area	1970-72	Ahler et al. 1974; Ahler 1975a, 1975b; Falk and Ahler 1986
39WW302 (Payne)	ca. 10 houses; Extended Coalescent; inundated	1956	Wilmeth 1958

for the existing data base to be adequately incorporated into present and future research efforts, it is important that surviving villages be protected for further study through methods and technology, as well as conceptual models, not developed in the past.

All five sites in the proposed thematic district were formally recorded and surface collected during visits by River Basin Surveys personnel between 1949 and 1953 (see Table 1 above). At that time, limited subsurface testing was performed at site 39SL15. More recently major excavations have been conducted at the Walth Bay site (39WW203). This site was resurveyed and mapped by W.R. Wood, S.A. Ahler, and C.R. Falk in 1969. Limited testing in 1970 was followed by an intensive subsurface sampling program in 1971 and 1972 (Ahler et al. 1974; Ahler 1975a, 1975b; Falk and Ahler 1986). Continuing impacts to the site through lake bank slumping, vandalism, and recreation use have been periodically monitored and reported (e.g., Weston et al. 1979). Importantly, the test sampling at Walth Bay has provided a lengthy (7,000 years) stratigraphic sequence of environmental (soils, pollen) and cultural data that will assist continued studies of Middle Missouri resources.

Environment. The Lake Oahe project occupies nearly one-third of the Middle Missouri valley, that is, the middle segment of the Missouri River which has cut a deep, narrow trench through the eastern glaciated portion of the Missouri Plateau. This area is within the Northern Plains at the northern extent of the North Central Great Plains (Fenneman 1931:72-75), where blockage of eastward flowing streams by glaciation produced the distinctive Missouri River drainage (Flint 1955:2). Major tributaries occur only on the west side of the river valley, with minor streams occasionally entering from the east, or left, side. The valley 'trench' is characterized by a zone of steep 'breaks' along its upper margins which rise 300-600 ft above the lower zones of broad grass-covered terraces and forested river floodplain below (Lehmer 1971:50-53). The lower two zones, the floodplain and youngest terraces labeled MT-0 through MT-2 (Coogan and Irving 1959), have not been inundated within much of the Middle Missouri area by mainstem reservoirs such as Lake Oahe. In the Oahe area, the former valley floor rises

140 ft in elevation (1420 ft to 1560 ft) between the present dam axis and the northern limit of the survey area (North Dakota-South Dakota border), allowing portions of the MT-2 terrace to remain exposed above pool level in the upper one-third of the project north of Swan Creek.

Investigated earthlodge villages, which provide the basis for definition of the Middle Missouri archeological subarea, were characteristically located on the lowest river terrace (MT-1) and bottomlands adjacent to the river, mostly on the west, or right, bank where Lehmer (1971:53) suggests that more than 60% of the known villages were situated. In central South Dakota, probably the area of most extensive investigations, these river-edge villages now lie below the waters of Lake Sharpe (Big Bend) and Lake Oahe. Another pattern of settlement is represented by villages occupying the rim of the upper (MT-2) terrace which was often edged by deep ravines or a sheer bluff overlooking the valley floor. Surviving villages in the Oahe survey area (left bank) and in the recently surveyed Big Bend area (see Falk, Steinacher, and Toom 1984, Steinacher and Toom 1980, Steinacher 1981) are largely those on the MT-2 terrace. In the proposed thematic district, sites 39CA1, 39CA3, and 39WW203 occur at or near the MT-2 terrace edge which has now been reduced by shoreline erosion. A third pattern of village settlement at higher elevations near the valley rim may be represented in the Little Bend area of Lake Oahe by sites 39SL15 and 39SL33 which comprise the remainder of the proposed thematic district (also see proposed Little Bend Archeological District). While earthlodge settlements scattered at the rim of the Missouri valley are common in the Central Plains, this pattern is little explored in the Middle Missouri area.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed thematic district is designed to include all surviving evidence of prehistoric earthlodge settlement, suited to controlled scientific study, along the former Missouri River trench within the Lake Oahe management planning area, South Dakota. The presently defined unit corresponds with the limits of intensive field survey (federal lands) and includes all remaining earthlodge sites identified during the 1979

University of Nebraska survey of the east shore (left bank) of the lake, extending from the northernmost known village near the North Dakota-South Dakota border to the southernmost villages located on the Little Bend peninsula, a straight-line distance of more than 80 miles. Four of the nine known villages within this area are excluded from the present request for determination of eligibility. These sites have been either largely destroyed (39CA4, 39CA208, 39WW1) or require investigation (39CA2) outside the authorized survey area. Property boundaries of nominated resources, for which protection is requested, correspond with the extent of each individual site required for research, as defined by the limits of cultural remains and associated topographic features.

DISTRICT COMPOSITION

The proposed earthlodge villages thematic district is presently composed of five Native American village sites which contain extensive artifactual debris and, in most cases, a variety of cultural features (see Table 1 above). With the exception of site 39SL33, artifactual remains are primarily associated with subsurface deposits and surface debris is largely absent, making identification of site limits tentative pending intensive investigation. Multiple lodges and associated features (e.g., storage pits) at sites 39CA1, 39CA3, and 39WW203, all river-terrace villages, are represented by surface depressions as well as profiles exposed in the eroded lake bank. Cultural features at the remaining two villages, both located at upper valley positions, are not well defined. At least one lodge probably remains at site 39SL15, based on evidence in the lake bank, while the types of features present at site 39SL33 have not been specifically identified.. Based on presently available information, all five sites appear to be unfortified villages which, on the basis of ceramic remains have been defined as prehistoric components of the Plains Village period, including variants of the Middle Missouri tradition (ca. A.D. 900-1550) at 39CA1 and 39CA3, Extended Coalescent components (ca. A.D. 1550-1675) at 39SL15 and 39WW203, and an indeterminate Plains Village tradition component at 39SL33.

While the Middle Missouri and Coalescent tradition components are characteristic village occupations of the Oahe area, several anomalies may be represented at nominated sites. Multiple village occupations may be present at 39CA3, including an Initial Middle Missouri (ca. A.D. 900-1400) component which could be considered geographically intrusive, given present understandings. Sites 39SL15 and 39SL33 are uncharacteristic in several respects and may be more closely related to village occupations known further to the south or those located outside the river trench. Both sites occupy positions well above the typically low elevations of area villages. The scattered nature of features reported by earlier surveys at these sites also differs from the more well-known compact, clustered organization of previously investigated villages in the river valley. The ceramic assemblage at 39SL33 has similarities to Coalescent materials but may also be related to manifestations (e.g., Oneota) known primarily outside the river trench. Multiple stratified components are recognized at site 39WW203, including previllage remains, which cover much of the known prehistory of the area. Related sequences of deposits are possible at other village sites but have yet to be clearly identified in the region.

Following are descriptive summaries of each of the five village sites based on field and archival data recorded during the 1979 University of Nebraska survey.

Site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village). Twenty "house rings" within an area of 75 x 300 yds (69 x 274 m) were initially recorded during the 1952 pre-inundation survey by the Smithsonian Institution (Farrell and Hoffman 1952a). Field records indicate the village was thought to be unfortified and that the former Vanderbilt trading post had also been located in the vicinity. A small sample of lithics and ceramics was collected but the site was not further investigated. Presently, the village is situated at 1620-1640 ft elevation on a narrow peninsula (MT-2 terrace) bordered by Andrew Marsh Creek on the east, and the lake shore along the south and west (Figure 2). Twenty-two surface depressions and various features exposed in the lake bank were recorded during the 1979 investigation (Figure 3). Surface debris is absent within the principal, heavily vegetated area (Figure 4) of the site (ca. 240 x 250 m), though extensive materials, including patinated lithics, were recovered through investigation of lake bank features at the southwestern

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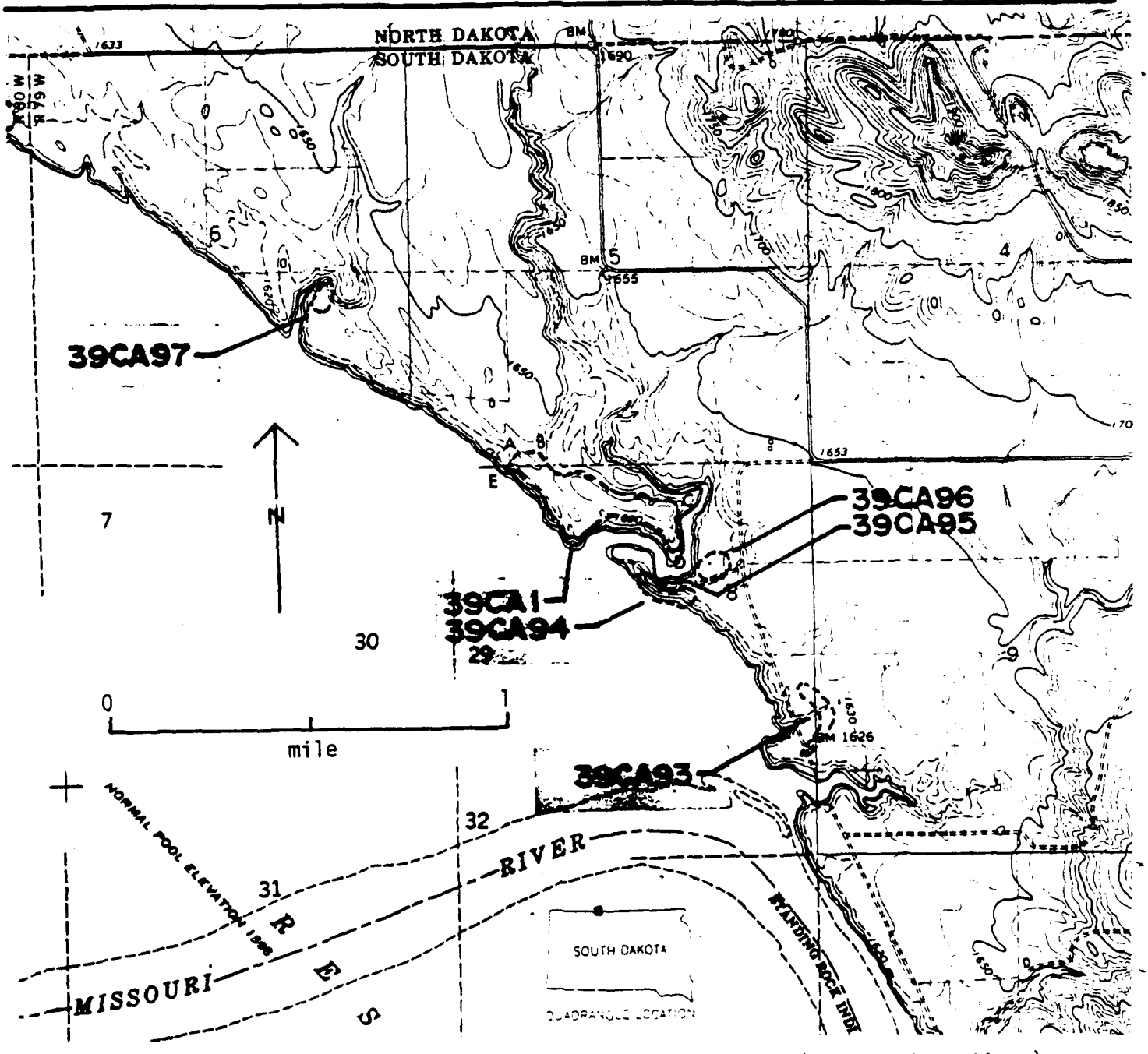


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the location of site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village) on the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, Campbell County, South Dakota (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Pollock NW quadrangle).

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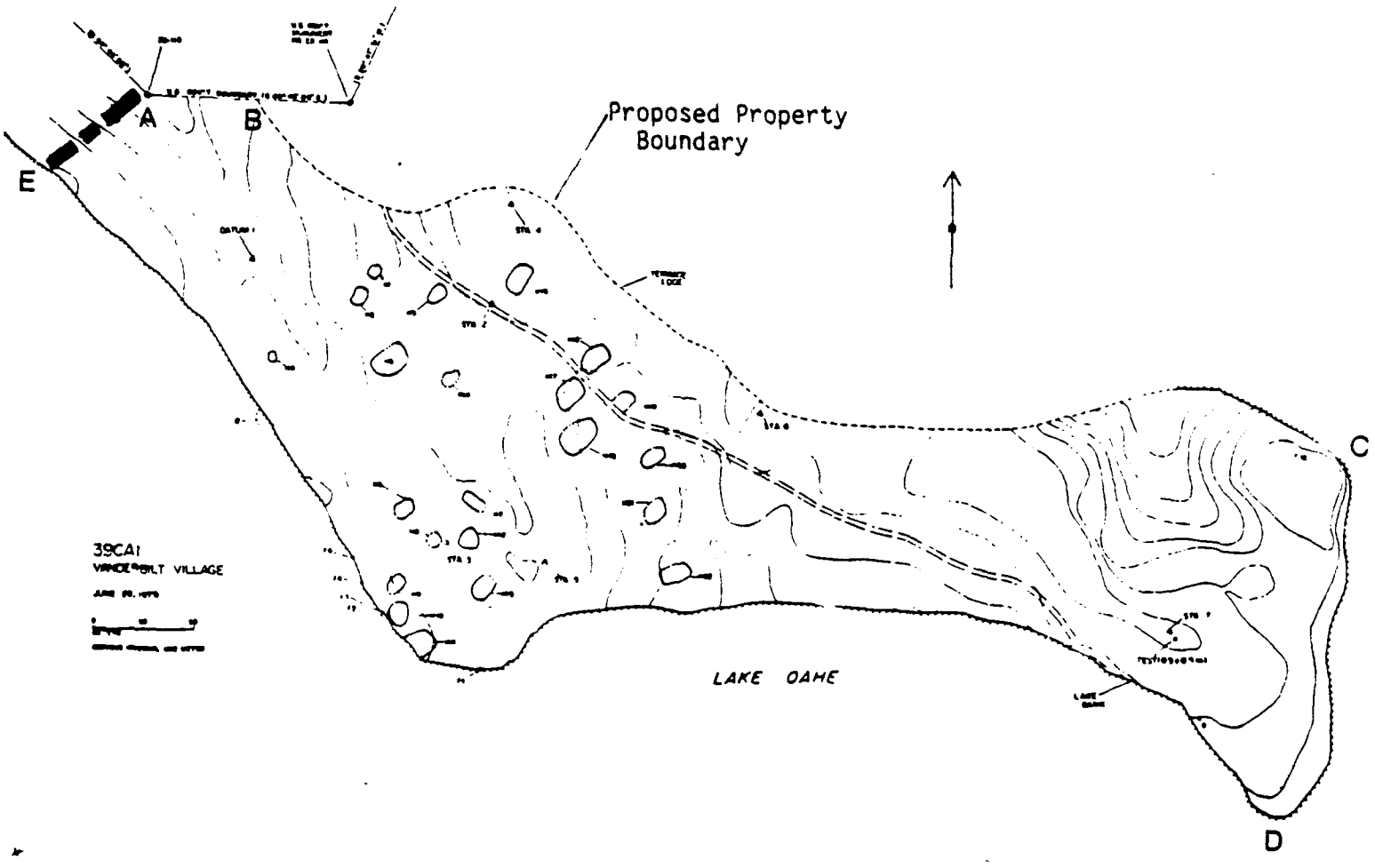
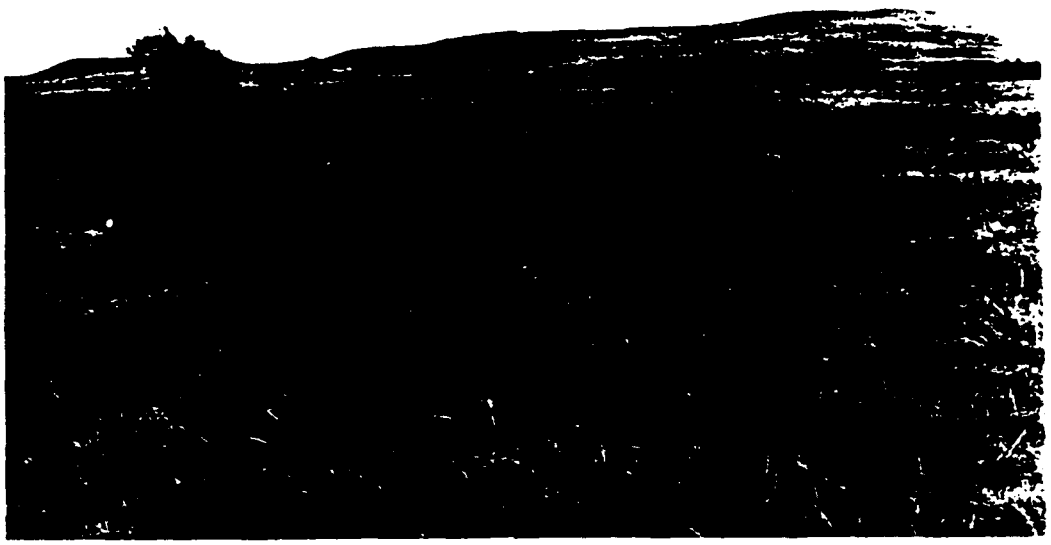


Figure 3. Contour map of archeological site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village) showing survey observations and proposed property boundaries, 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, Campbell County, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 4. Photographs of site 39CA1. A) View facing north; surface depression is flagged in foreground, raised terrace edge is in front of tree in background (UNL Neg. No. 28-22). B) View facing south toward map station 5 near cluster of surface depressions (UNL Neg. No. 20-30).

margin of the terrace remnant (Table 4). Based on surface evidence and one controlled test, more limited materials can also be expected at the eastern end of the peninsula which extends more than 300 m east of the area defined by surface features. Data from the 2.4 to 5 m high lake cutbank (Figure 5) indicate that cultural deposits in the western area of the site extend to 125 cm below the surface and consist of a nearly continuous midden (ca. 5-40 cm S.D.) in addition to many features. Profile investigations were completed for one house floor (House 11) and 10 pits (Features 1-10) exposed in the lake bank. Waterscreen processing of feature matrix produced a number of materials, including ceramics, chipped stone and ground stone tools (Table 5), bone tools (Table 6), unmodified vertebrate faunal remains (19 taxonomic groupings; see Falk 1986), and a variety of other debris such as shell, seed pods, pigment, ash, daub, and carbon samples. Two wood charcoal samples from the floor of House 11 were submitted for radiocarbon analysis and yielded uncorrected dates of A.D. 1350 and A.D. 1355 (see Table 7). These dates are compatible with the Extended Middle Missouri variant classification (A.D. 1100-1550) that has been made (Johnson 1986:103; Lehmer 1971:67) based on the ceramic assemblages from the site.

Site 39CA3 (Jones Village). A "series of unfortified house rings" within an area of 25 x 200 yards (23 x 183 m) was recorded in 1952 during the pre-inundation survey by the Smithsonian Institution (Farrell and Hoffman 1952b). Two specimens were collected but the site was not further investigated. The remaining village area identified during the 1979 University of Nebraska survey is situated at 1620-1640 ft elevation along the edge of the broad, level MT-2 terrace (Figure 6) which is bounded on the northeast by No Sweat Creek (Jones Bay) and forms a vertical bluff along its northwestern margin at the present lake shore (Figure 7A). Ample evidence of vandalism (potholes, spoil dirt) was noted in the surface and lake cutbank (Figure 7B). Five surface depressions and extensive exposure of subsurface midden and features (house floors, storage pits, hearths) representing at least 19 lodges were recorded within an area roughly 100 x 500 m during the 1979 investigation (Figure 8). Four controlled tests, located beyond the area of observed surface depressions, each produced considerable artifactual materials, extending 1-2 m in depth, as well as

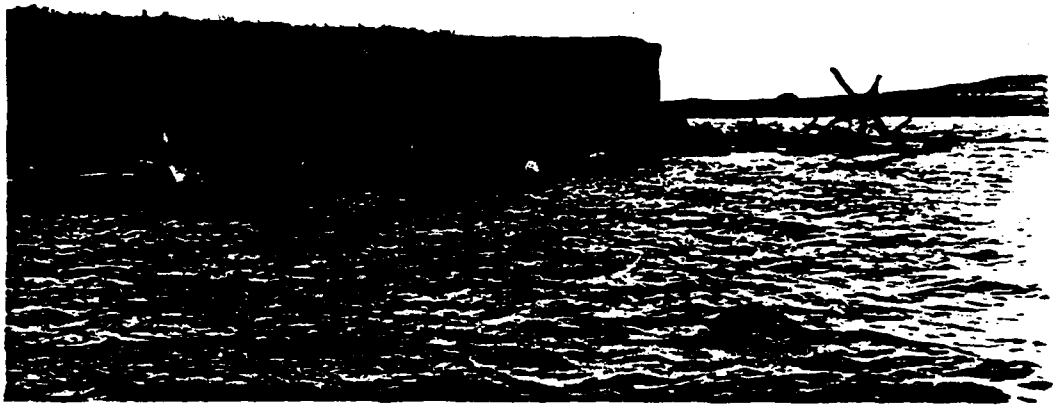
Table 4. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience	Chipped Stone		Ground Stone	Ceramics	Bone		Unmod. Clinker	FCR	Other[2]	Total
	Tools	Debris[1]			Tools	Unmod.				
Surface Cat. Nos. 9,10		2								2
Beach Cat. Nos. 11,12	9	115(44)		325		1271	4	28	X	1752
Controlled Test 1 Cat. Nos. 13-18		2				2		1		5
House 11 Cat. Nos. 25-33	17	93(49)	1	647		355	20	222	X	1355
Features										
Cat. No. 19, Feature 2	9	225(21)	4	725		3903	18	254	X	5138
Cat. No. 20, Feature 4				1						1
Cat. No. 21, Feature 5	2	13(6)	2	60	2	199		2	X	280
Cat. No. 22 & 23, Feature 6	6	137(22)	5	645	2	2084	20	72	X	2971
Cat. No. 24, Features 9,10	1	1		20		221	1	1	X	245
Total	44	588(142)	12	2423	4	8035	63	580		11,749

[1]Total chipped stone debitage (and patinated specimens) are indicated.

[2]Indicates presence of shell, seed pods, pigment, ash, fired clay, daub and burned earth.

A



B



Figure 5. Photographs of site 39CA1. A) View facing east of House 11 in lake cutbank at southwest corner of village (UNL Neg. No. 39-23). B) Profile of Feature 6 (straight-sided pit) in lake cutbank (UNL Neg. No. 40-7).

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Table 5. Summary of chipped and ground stone tools recovered from archeological site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village); 1979 investigation, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type (Frequency)
CHIPPED STONE TOOLS		
1. triangular biface, complete	12 (beach)	Knife River flint[1]
3. double-notched biface, complete	23 (Feature 6; bank slump)	light brown chalcedony
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	smooth grey TRSS (3)
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	burnt chalcedony
5. double-notched biface, half element	22 (Feature; bank profile)	smooth grey TRSS
6. double-notched biface, blade	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint
9. biface, pointed fragment	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	jasper/chert
	23 (Feature 6; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	smooth grey TRSS
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	Knife River flint
14. irregular biface	12 (beach)	Knife River flint[1]
	23 (Feature 6; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	Knife River flint
15. endscraper, complete	12 (beach)	Knife River flint[1]
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	dark brown chalcedony
22. single-notched biface, half element	21 (Feature 5; bank profile 50-65cm S.D.)	jasper/chert
24. beak	25 (House 11; bank slump)	Knife River flint
25. edge ground flake	25 (House 11; bank slump)	Knife River flint
26. flake perforator	12 (beach)	Knife River flint[1]
27. unfinished arrow point	12 (beach)	Knife River flint
29. retouched flake	12 (beach)	jasper/chert[1]
	12 (beach)	Knife River flint[1]
	12 (beach)	Knife River flint
	12 (beach)	Flattop chalcedony[1]
	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	smooth grey TRSS[1] (2)
	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	smooth grey TRSS
	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	coarse red TRSS
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	solid quartzite
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	dark brown chalcedony
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	Knife River flint (3)
31. core tool	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	jasper/chert[1]
36. rectangular uniface/biface	21 (Feature 5; bank profile 50-65cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
GROUND STONE TOOLS		
34. unpatterned	19 (Feature 2; bank slump)	clinker (4)
	21 (Feature 5; bank profile 50-65cm S.D.)	clinker (2)
	22 (Feature 6; bank profile)	clinker
	23 (Feature 6; bank slump)	clinker (4)
	25 (House 11; bank slump)	clinker

Note: TRSS = Tongue River silicified sediment.

[1]Indicates patinated specimens.

Table 6. Taxonomic and element identifications for modified vertebrate specimens recovered from site 39CA1 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Taxon	Element	Comment
11	Bison bison (bison)	scapula: right	specimen complete: scapula *digging tool (len. 287 mm, width 111 mm, thick 57 mm)*
12	Branta canadensis (Canada goose)	radius: left proximal	specimen complete; function unknown (preform?) (len. 139 mm)
	Anas sp. (?) (mallard, pintail group	ulna: right distal	specimen complete; manufacturing debris (len. 19 mm)
	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; split rib spatulate form (len. 88 mm, width 15 mm, thick 6 mm)
		rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; split rib flaking (?) tool (len. 131 mm, width 16 mm, thick 6 mm)
		scapula: unsided blade fragment	specimen incomplete; function unknown (len. 61 mm, width 23 mm, thick 8 mm)
		rib (?): unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; split rib flaking (?) tool (len. 38 mm, width 18 mm, thick 6 mm)
19	Bison bison	scapula: unsided spine fragment	specimen incomplete; awl or punch (len. 145 mm, width 27 mm, thick 10 mm)
21	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; awl or punch (len. 55 mm, width 11 mm, thick 4 mm)
		scapula: unsided spine fragment	specimen incomplete; awl or punch (len. 211 mm, width 24 mm, thick 14 mm)
22	Odocoileus sp./ Antilocapra americana (deer/prong-horn)	metapodial: unsided distal	specimen complete; awl (len. 64 mm, width 20 mm, thick 13 mm)
23	Canis sp. (Wolf, dog)	2nd (?) metatarsal: right distal	specimen complete; manufacturing debris (len. 15 mm)

Table 6. Taxonomic and element identifications for modified vertebrate specimens recovered from site 39CA1 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Catalog Number	Taxon	Element	Comment
23	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; partially burned, split rib awl, flaking tool (?); specimen refit with item from cat. no. 25 to form complete tool (len. 182 mm, width 14 mm, thick 6 mm)
25	Cervus elapus/Odocoileus sp. (wapiti/deer)	antler: unsided fragment	specimen incomplete, burned decorative item (len. 34 mm, width 5 mm, thick 3 mm)
	Odocoileus sp./Antilocapra americana (deer/prong-horn)	metapodial (?): unsided fragment	specimen complete, burned; awl (len. 39 mm, width 10 mm thick 6 mm)
	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen complete; split rib spatulate, eroded; function unknown; (len. 97 mm, width 12 mm, thick 5 mm)
		rib: unsided shaft fragments (3)	specimen incomplete; split rib tool, function unknown; burned (specimen fragmented)
		scapula: left blade fragment	specimen incomplete; scapula digging tool (len. 118 mm, width 67 mm, thick 8 mm)
25	Bison bison (?) (bison)	diaphysis fragment	specimen incomplete; preform or manufacturing debris len. 61 mm, width 34 mm, thick 9 mm)
28	Bison bison (bison)	thoracic vertebra: dorsal spine	specimen complete; split spine tool, function unknown (len. 147 mm, width 26 mm, thick 6 mm)

Table 7. Summary of combined radiocarbon samples and dates obtained from House II (floor) located in the lake cutbank at archeological site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village), Campbell County, South Dakota.

Sample Number	Catalog Number	Weight	Surface Depth	Distance from East Wall	Lab Number[1]	Age (Years)	Date
Combined Sample Number 5					UGa-3355	600±60 B.P.	A.D. 1350
1	26	1.0gm	1.02m	.17m			
2	27	.4gm	1.03m	.62m			
3	28	1.1gm	.88m	.79m			
4	29	2.8gm	.93m	.91m			
5	30	3.8gm	.87m	1.03m			
Combined Sample Number 6					UGa-3356	595±105 B.P.	A.D. 1355
6	31	2.9gm	1.06m	zone from 3.36m to 3.62m			
7	32	1.8gm	.96m	4.2m			
8	33	.7gm	1.05m	8.0m			

[1]UGa-University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies.

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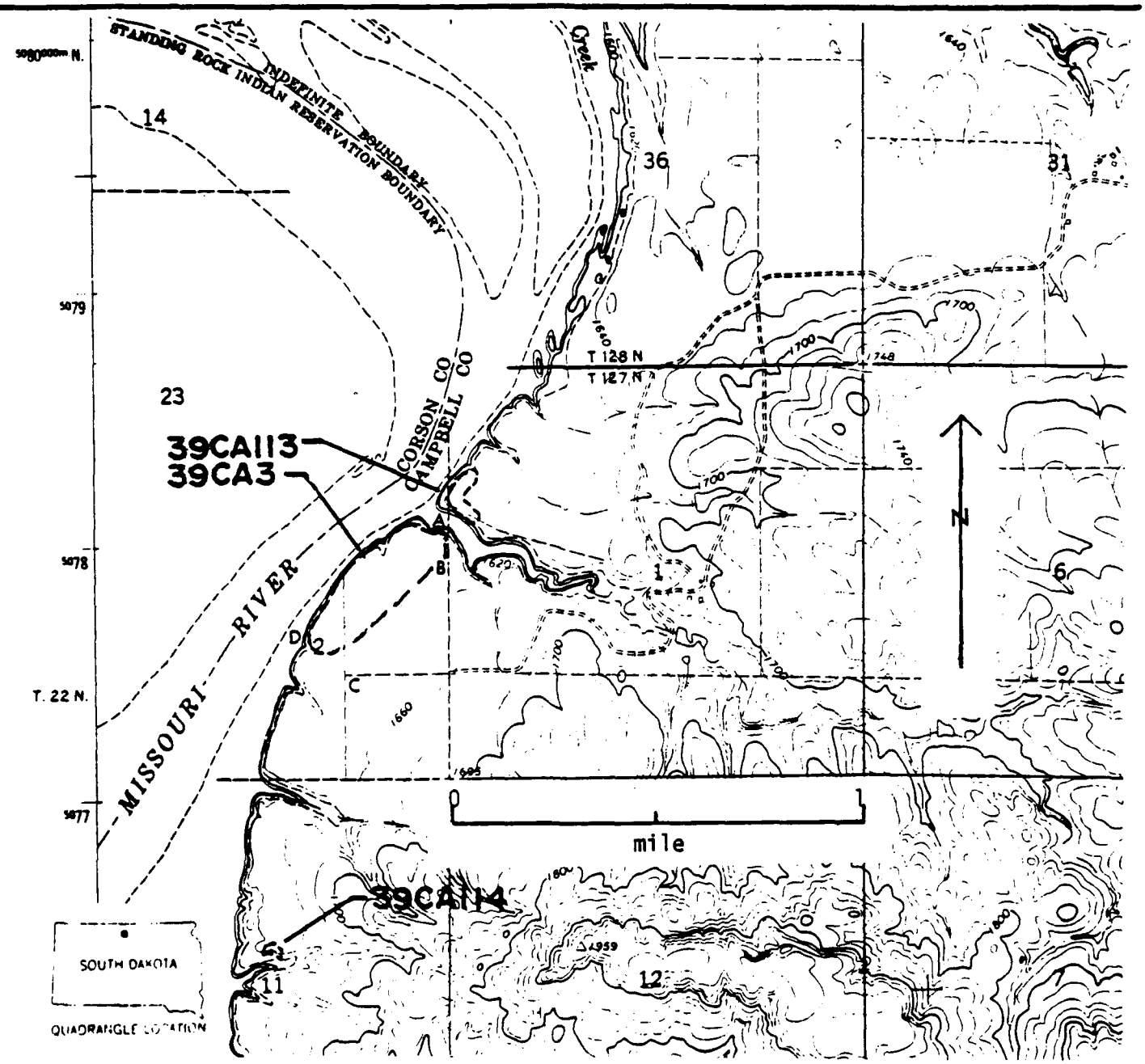


Figure 6. Topographic map showing the location of site 39CA3 (Jones Village) on the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, Campbell County, South Dakota (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Pollock SE quadrangle).

A



B



Figure 7. Photographs of site 39CA3. A) General view facing southwest; fence at left is proposed eastern property boundary (UNL Neg. No. 35-24). B) View facing southwest of vandal backdirt at terrace edge (UNL Neg. No. 30-26).

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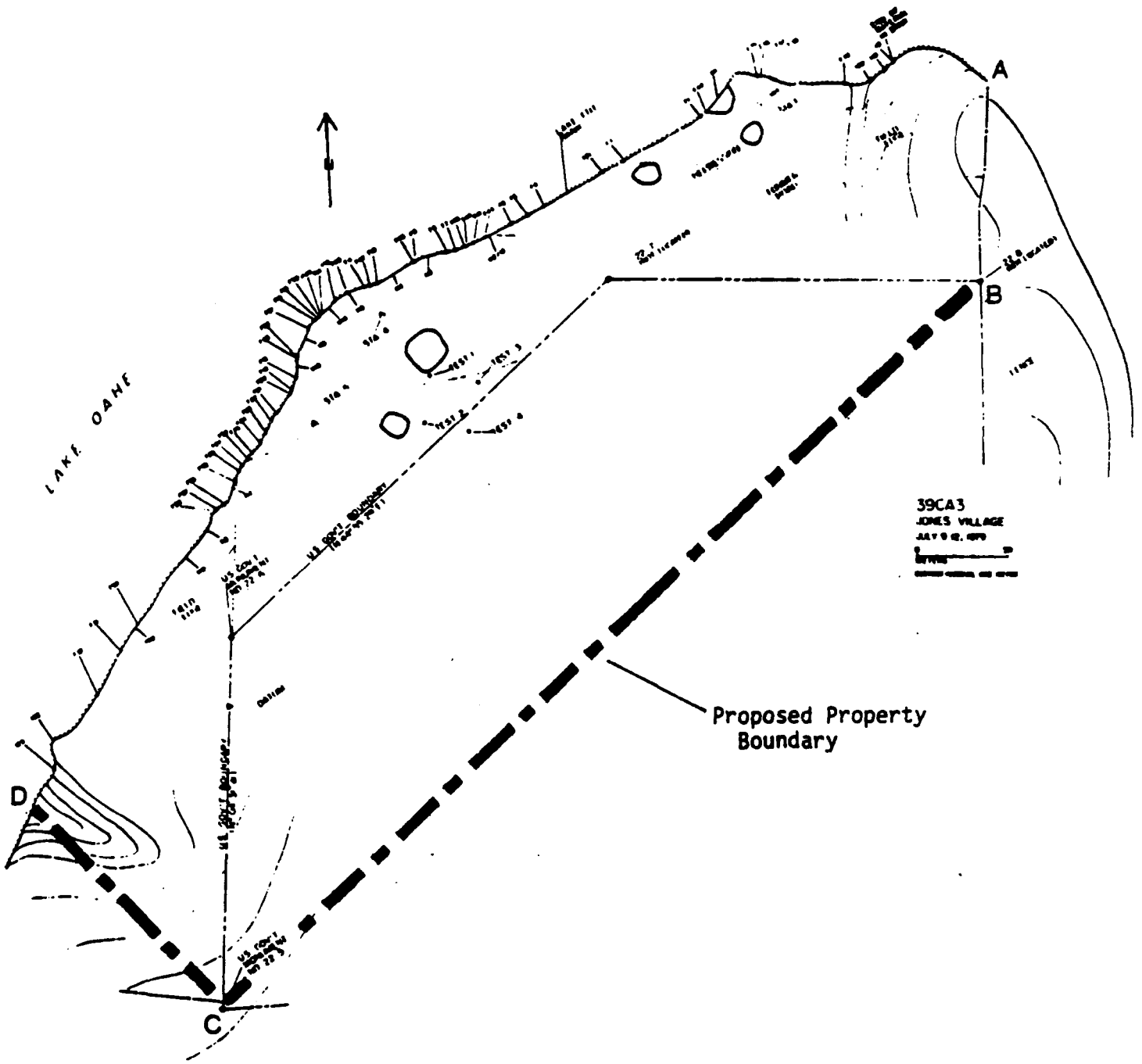


Figure 8. Contour map of archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village) showing survey observations and proposed property boundaries, 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey. Campbell County, South Dakota.

evidence of two pit features (Test 3). Test locations, the lake bank edge (Figure 9), and surface depressions (Figure 10) were mapped. But, given the difficulty of recording surface observations due to tall clover obscuring much of the site, the principal attention of the 1979 survey was focused on documenting the rapidly eroding features in the lake bank (Figure 11). A dense midden (ca. 0-50 cm S.D.), as well as fourteen house floors and 43 features, including straight-sided and undercut pits, hearths, and post molds were recorded at depths extending to 2.5 m in the lake cutbank (Table 8). A relatively large inventory of artifactual materials, including patinated lithics (Table 9), was recovered through limited controlled investigations of feature profiles and bank slump (waterscreen recovery) and test squares (dry-screen recovery). In addition to unmodified vertebrate faunal remains (12 taxonomic groupings; see Falk 1986), chipped stone debris, and ceramics, which together represent the bulk of the assemblage, a variety of chipped stone and ground stone tools (Table 10), bone tools (Table 11), and other miscellaneous materials were recovered. Radiocarbon analysis of four carbon samples from three house floors yielded uncorrected dates ranging from A.D. 905 and A.D. 940 to A.D. 1240 and A.D. 1615 (Table 12). These pairs of earlier and somewhat later dates may reflect the possibility that the village contains two separate cultural components, as suggested by taxonomic assessment of the rather unusual ceramic assemblage at Jones Bay. The Extended (A.D. 1100-1550) and possibly the Initial (A.D. 900-1400), variants of the Middle Missouri tradition appear to be represented by the ceramics, a cultural-historical situation not expected in this portion of the trench (Johnson 1986:1D6-1D13).

Site 39SL15. A "small earthlodge village" comprised of four or five depressions scattered along the edge of the high terrace, and a low mound at the eastern end of this alignment, was initially identified in 1949 during the pre-inundation survey by the Smithsonian Institution (Cooper 1949b). A single subsurface test (3 ft square) was excavated in 1953, producing cultural materials 0-1.0 ft below surface, but the site was determined not to warrant further attention during the pre-construction survey (Wheeler 1953a). The intensive survey by the University of Nebraska in 1979 found the site area described by the Smithsonian to remain above pool level on a broad, level terrace

A



B



Figure 9. Photographs of site 39CA3. A) View facing northeast along lake cutbank (UNL Neg. No. 30-27). B) View facing southwest along lake cutbank (UNL Neg. No. 30-23).

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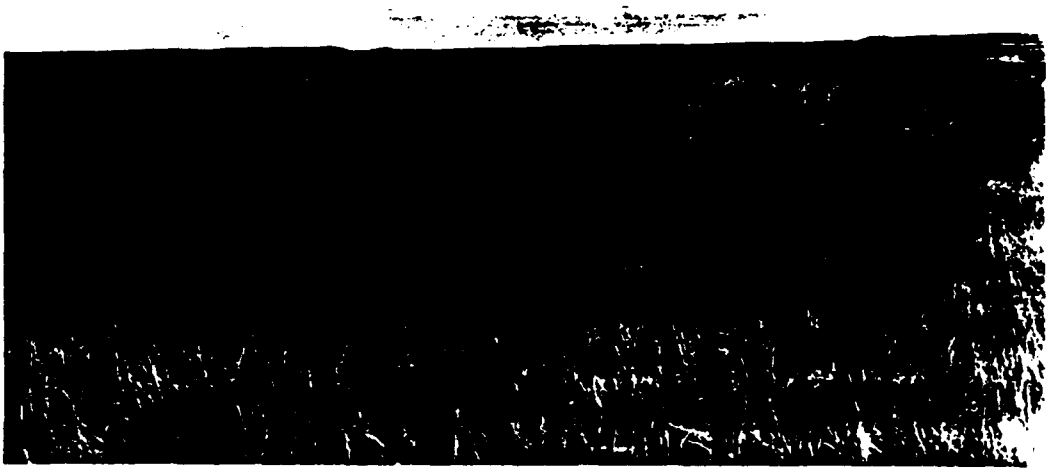


Figure 10. Photographs of site 39CA3. A) View facing northwest toward depression (House 1) at lake bank (UNL Neg. No. 30-21). B) View facing south from lake bank toward unnumbered surface depression (UNL Neg. No. 30-24).

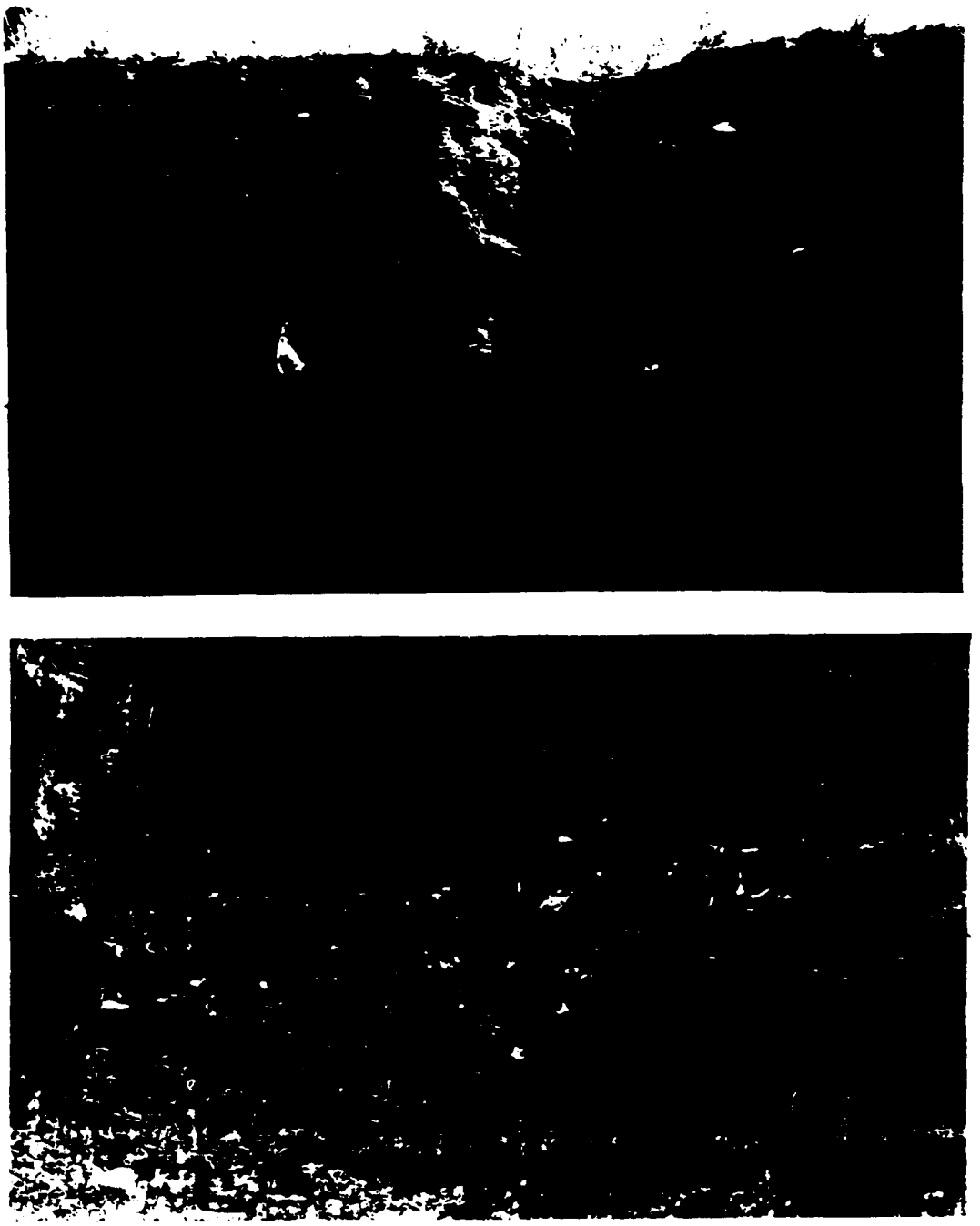


Figure 11. Photographs of site 39CA3. A) Profile of Feature 11 (pit of indet. form) in lake bank (UNL Neg. No. 43-10). B) Profile of Feature 25 (pit of indet. form) in lake bank (UNL Neg. No. 42-32).

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
Segment NE of Former Road (ca. 30m length)					
1	118	bone in dark soil zone (20cm thick)	0.65		
2	119	bone	0.60		
3	120	bone (at road)	0.60		
Segment A (0-40m)					
F40	97	former road cut at bank	surface		start segment measurements
F39	96	post mold (charcoal on face)	0.25 (top) 0.85 (base)		4.05
6	-	base of cultural debris (above caliche level)	1.00		-
H13	112	house floor; west end house floor; middle house floor; middle house floor; NE end post	1.10 (base) 1.00 (base) 0.55 (top) 0.90 (base) 1.00-1.50	7.2 (length)	43.00 40.00 - 35.80 -

NOTE: Catalog numbers and feature numbers are indicated on site map. Features are listed in sequence of observation proceeding from north to south along the lake cutbank.

[1]Datum for coordinating systematic measurement of exposed profile was established at north end of the site (Cat. No. 97) and was tied-in to other mapping-stations; beginning and end points of each arbitrary segment were also plotted.

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
Segment B (40-63m)					
F38	95	ash and debris	0.55 (top) 0.80 (base)	0.70 (width)	43.90
F37	94	ash and debris	0.52 (top) 0.55 (base)	0.80 (width)	45.00
F36	93	ash and debris	0.40 (top) 0.54 (base)	1.30 (width)	49.00
F35	92	pit; undetermined form	0.35 (midden top) 1.05 (base)	2.00 (width)	53.00
12	-	ash lense; west end ash lense; east end	0.45-0.63 0.50		57.50 -
Segment C (63-93m)					
H1	49	house floor; north end (screened slump)	-	16.50 (length)	72.50
F61	-	hearth in house floor (not plotted)	1.15-1.32	1.25 (width)	-
F42	98	post mold at east corner (not plotted)	2.20 (base)	0.20 (diam.)	-
16	50	wood sample from post	-		-
H1	49	house floor; south end	1.30		89.00

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimenstions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
Segment D (93-143m)					
F1	68	burned earth	0.55 (top) 0.60 (base)	3.30 (diam.)	95.00
F3	69	undercut pit (dark fill at base; ash, dense bone)	1.50 (top) 1.90 (base)	1.10 (width at base)	140.00
Segment E (143-210m)					
20	121	wood post	0.70-1.08		154.30
F4	-	pit; undetermined form			191.00
F5	70	pit; undetermined form	1.25 (top) 1.65 (base)	0.95 (diam.)	200.30
Segment F (210-260m)					
F43	61	pit vandalized; undetermined form in H12 (slump screened)	-		-
F41	59,60	undercut pit; rock lined (slump screened)	0.95 (top) 2.18 (base)	1.42 (width)	236.10
F44	60,62	undercut pit (slump screened)	0.95 (top) 1.85 (base)	1.40 (width)	240.70
F45	63	straight-sided pit; dense debris fill	0.85 (top) 1.45 (base)	-	242.10

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
27	-	apparent level of ash/charcoal between F7 and F45	-	-	-
F7	71	undercut pit	1.25 (top) 2.05 (base)	1.10 (diam.)	246.70
F8	72	pit; undetermined form	1.15 (top) 2.00 (base)	1.40 (diam.)	251.20
H3	52	house floor; north end; material from backfill (vandal)	-	7.50 (length)	255.50
		house floor; center	1.10-1.50		-
		house floor; south end	-		263.00
31	-	ash lense at base of midden	0.70		-
Segment G (260-320m)					
F9	73	undercut pit	0.95 (top) 1.60 (base)	1.00 (diam.)	268.00
F46	99	small basin-shaped pit (ash)	0.65 (top) 1.00 (base)	0.75 (width)	269.30
H4	108	house floor; center	1.50 (base)		282.00
F10	74	ash basin	1.10-1.15	1.70 (diam.)	293.10
F47	64	pit; undetermined form with ash and charcoal lense	1.35-1.60 0.50		298.00
F11	75	pit; undetermined form	0.80 (top) 1.35 (base)	1.45 (diam.)	300.80

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
H5	54	house floor	1.75 1.95		- 312.10
F48	-	pit; undetermined form (in H5)	1.75 (top) 2.75 (base)	1.20 (diam.)	311.00
F62	-	house floor; hearth	1.95		312.10
F12	58	pit; undetermined form (rock and bone debris)	0.90 (top) 1.70 (base)		319.00
H5	54	house floor; south end (two charred posts--wood sample)	-		-
H14	113	house floor (burned)	1.10		320.15
Segment H (320-380m)					
F14	76	pit; undetermined form (rock lined with bone debris)	0.80 (top) 1.40 (base)	0.95 (diam.)	326.70
F49	100	undercut pit (no fill)	1.10 (top) 1.70 (base)	0.75 (diam.)	327.40
F50	101	small, undercut pit	0.90 (top) 1.40 (base)	0.40 (diam.)	328.00
F15	77	undercut pit	1.05 (top) 1.70 (base)	0.75 (diam.)	329.70
F16	78	straight-sided pit (ash fill)	0.90 (top) 1.20 (base)	0.30 (diam.)	331.00

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
H6	55	house floor (burned roof/floor) post (15cm diam.) at 35cm below floor and 1.3m south of north edge. South edge may represent two houses	1.05 (top)	14.00 (length)	335.00
F51	67	undercut pit (in H6) house floor at pit	2.30 (base) 1.50	1.00 (diam.)	339.00
H6		house floor; south end	-		349.00
F52	65	undercut pit (dense charcoal, ash, bone--including dog)	0.95 (top) 1.55 (base)		353.00
F53	102	undercut pit (partially exposed)	0.55 (top) 1.60 (base)	0.50 (diam.)	353.70
H15	57	house floor; north end (burned) house floor; south end	1.50	3.70 (length)	357.00 360.70
F18	79	bone lense (depressed)	0.90 (top) 1.07 (base)	1.20 (width)	364.90
F19	80	large, undercut pit (slumped); dense bone, rock	2.50 (base)	1.20 (diam.)	370.80
F20	81	pit; undetermined form (slumped)	1.95 (top) 2.45 (base)	-	372.50

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
Segment I (380-440m)					
F21	82	undercut pit	1.30 (top) 2.05 (base)	1.20 (diam.)	388.60
F22	83	large pit; undetermined form (dense bone and rock)	1.05 (top) 1.70 (base)	1.60 (diam.)	393.25
F23	84	bone lense and rock	0.75 (top) 0.95 (base)	-	397.35
F24	85	basin-shaped pit; ash fill	0.85 (top) 1.27 (base)	1.80 (diam.)	406.00
F54	103	undercut pit	1.35 (top) 2.00 (base)	0.80 (diam.)	-
63	-	bone lense between F25 and above F54	1.05-1.30		-
64	-	bone lense adjacent to F54 (contains dog skull--roasting pit?)	-		-
F25	86	pit; undetermined form (filled with rock)	1.15 (top) 1.75 (base)	2.00 (diam.)	414.00
F26	87	bone lense	1.15-1.40	10.70 (length)	419.00
F27	88	pit? (base of trash fill)	1.65 (top) 2.20 (base)		420.00

Table 8. Description of cultural features exposed in the lake cutbank at 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (continued).

Field Number	Catalog Number	Description	Surface Depth (meters)	Feature Dimensions (meters)	Distance from Datum[1] (meters)
H7	109	house floor; north edge house floor; south end	- -	9.00 (length)	431.00 440.00
F55	104	undercut pit; house floor (in H7)	1.95 (top) 2.80 (base)		431.79
Segment J (440-490m)					
F30	89	basin-shaped pit/hearth	1.00 (top) 1.20 (base)	1.00 (diam.)	450.50
F56	105	post	0.50-1.35	0.25 (width)	462.70
F57	106	undercut pit (also base of midden)	0.90 (top) 1.70 (base)	1.00 (diam.)	449.50
H8	110	house floor, north end house floor; south end	0.75-1.70 (midden)	7.60 (length)	457.40 465.00
H9	111	house floor (burned); north end house floor; south end	- 1.70 (top)	11.11 (length)	473.89 485.00
Segment K (490-580m)					
H10	56	house floor; north end (carbon sample from beams at center of floor) house floor; south end	1.60 (top) 1.50 (top)	8.00 (length)	523.20 531.20
F58	107	pit; undetermined form with charcoal (edge of H10)	1.50 (top) 2.25 (base)		523.90
F31	90	burned area	0.45-0.55	0.35 (width)	542.20
F32	91	bone concentration	0.70-1.00	0.50 (width)	569.30
79	122	bone	0.65		-
90	123	bone (at gully on south edge of site)	0.60		-

NOTE: Catalog numbers and feature numbers are indicated on site map. Features are listed in sequence of observation proceeding from north to south along the lake cutbank.

[1]Datum for coordinating systematic measurement of exposed profile was established at north end of the site (Cat. No. 97) and was tied-in to other mapping-stations; beginning and end points of each arbitrary segment were also plotted.

Table 9. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village) during the 1979 investigation; Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Provenience and Cat. No.	Chipped Stone				Ground Stone	Ceramics	Bone		Unmod. Clinker	FCR	Other[2]	Total
	Tools	Cores	Debris	Total[1]			Mod.	Unmod.				
Beach	6		2		5	34	2	9			X	58
Controlled Test												
1	6		139(6)			473	2	1251	4	149	X	2024
2	10		54(11)			162	6	2474	9	352	X	3067
3	5		148(38)			389		1170	3	101	X	1816
4	1		33(10)			106	1	2473	1	126	X	2741
House												
1	1					9		753		4	X	767
2/12	23		317(259)		3	678	5	6980	18	654	X	8678
3	1					30	4					35
Feature												
12						1						1
41/44	41	1	598		5	683	6	3524	15	616	X	5489
43	2		22			59		390		143	X	616
51	1											1
52								60				60
59 (Test 3)	27		322(13)		4	1165	3	4054	10	317	X	5902
60 (Test 3)			5			25		172		17		219
Totals	124	1	1640(78)		17	3814	29	23310	60	2479		31474

[1]Total chipped stone flaking debris (and patinated specimens) are indicated.

[2]Indicates presence of shell, seed pod, scat, ash, fired clay, daub, burned earth, and pigment.

Table 10. Summary of chipped and ground stone tools recovered from archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village); 1979 Investigation, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
2. triangular biface, proximal fragment	10 (Test 1; 50-60cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	17 (Test 2; 60-75cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	18 (Test 2; 75-90cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	26 (Test 3; 30-45cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 65-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	42 (Test 4; 15-30cm S.D.)	light brown chalcedony[1]
3. double-notched biface, *complete* (projectile)	1 (surface)	Knife River flint
	19 (Test 2; 90-105cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	jasper/chert[1]
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	jasper/chert
4. double-notched biface, proximal fragment (projectile)	32 (Test 3; 120-135cm S.D.)	jasper/chert
6. double-notched biface, blade element (projectile)	1 (surface)	course red TRSS
9. biface, pointed fragment	24 (Test 3; 0-15cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	36 (Test 3-Feature 59; 180-195cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
11. ovoid biface, fragment	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	52 (House 3; backfill)	Knife River flint
	67 (Feature 51; ca. 230cm S.D.)	Knife River flint

NOTE: TRSS = Tongue River silicified sediment.

[1]Indicates patinated specimens.

Table 10. Summary of chipped and ground stone tools recovered from archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village) (continued).

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
12. biface segment	19 (Test 2; 90-105cm S.D.)	jasper/chert
	61 (Feature 43; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	clear/grey chalcedony
13. biface, edge fragment	10 (Test 1; 50-60cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	18 (Test 2; 75-90cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	36 (Test 3-Feature 59; 180-195cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
14. irregular biface	60 (Features 41 and 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
15. endscraper, complete	1 (surface)	Knife River flint
	1 (surface)	Knife River flint
	18 (Test 2; 75-90cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint (4 specimens)
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	jasper/chert
	36 (Test 3-Feature 59; 180-195cm S.D.)	light brown chalcedony
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
16. endscraper, distal fragment	1 (surface)	Knife River flint[1]
	10 (Test 1; 50-60cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
17. endscraper, longitudinal fragment	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
18. endscraper, other fragment	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	jasper/chert[1]
	49 (House 1; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
19. bifacially retouched tabular stone	51 (House 2; bank slump)	clear/grey chalcedony[1]
20. single-notched biface, complete	18 (Test 2; 75-90cm S.D.)	Flattop chalcedony
	36 (Test 3-Feature 59; 180-195cm S.D.)	dark brown chalcedony

Table 10. Summary of chipped and ground stone tools recovered from archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village) (continued).

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
24. beak	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint
25. edge ground flake	18 (Test 2; 75-90cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	clear/grey chalcedony
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
26. flake perforator	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
27. unfinished arrow point	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	quartzite
	60 (Features 41 and 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
29. Other retouched/utilized flakes	1 (surface)	Knife River flint
	9 (Test 1; 40-50cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	10 (Test 1; 50-60cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	11 (Test 1; 60-70cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	19 (Test 2; 90-105cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	27 (Test 3; 45-60cm S.D.)	Jasper/chert[1]
	34 (Test 3-Feature 59; 150-165cm S.D.)	Knife River flint
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Jasper/chert
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint (6 specimens)
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1] (8 specimens)
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Jasper/chert[1]
	59 (Feature 41; bank slump)	clear/grey chalcedony
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	smooth grey TRSS
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	clear/grey chalcedony (4 specimens)
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint (7 specimens)
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1] (8 specimens)
31. core tool	18 (Test 2; 75-90cm S.D.)	local basalt
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	51 (House 2; bank slump)	Jasper/chert
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	clear/grey chalcedony[1]

Table 10. Summary of chipped and ground stone toools recovered from archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village) (concluded).

Descriptive Tool Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
31a. Core, non-tool	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
36. rectangular uniface/biface	29 (Test 3; 75-90cm S.D.)	Knife River flint[1]
	36 (Test 3-Feature 59; 180-195cm S.D.)	Jasper/chert
	60 (Features 41 and 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	60 (Features 41 and 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1]
	61 (Feature 43; bank slump)	Knife River flint
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	Knife River flint[1] (3 specimens)
34. unpatterned ground stone tool	3 (beach-House 9)	clinker
	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	clinker (2 specimens)
	51 (House 2; floor)	clinker (2 specimens)
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	clinker (4 specimens)
35. celt/celt blank	35 (Test 3-Feature 59; 165-180cm S.D.)	granite
	51 (House 2; floor)	basalt
38. grooved maul form	1 (beach; general)	granite
	2 (House 6; beach)	granite (3 specimens)
	62 (Feature 44; bank slump)	granite

NOTE: TRSS = Tongue River silicified sediment.

[1]Indicates patinated specimens.

Table 11. Taxonomic and element identifications for modified vertebrate specimens recovered from site 39CA3 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Catalog Number	Taxon	Element	Comment
1	Mammalia (Bison bison?)	compact bone	specimen complete; fishhook (len. 57 mm, width 27 mm, thick 10 mm)
	Bison bison	scapula: left? anterior border fragment	specimen incomplete; scapula digging tool fragment? (len. 81 mm, width 45 mm, thick 5 mm)
9	Mammalia	diaphysis fragment	specimen complete; awl (len. 56 mm, width 9 mm, thick 2 mm)
11	Bison bison (bison)	tibia: left diaphysis	specimen incomplete; distal end of punch or gouging tool (len. 112 mm, width 36 mm)
19	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen complete; flaking tool? (len. 198 mm, width 24 mm, thick 15 mm)
20	Bison bison (bison)	tibia: right distal, lateral fragment	specimen incomplete; fragment of punch or gouging tool (len. 117 mm, width 38 mm, thick 10 mm)
35	Bison bison (bison)	scapula: left, neck and anterior border	specimen incomplete; scapula digging tool fragment (len. 201 mm, width 98 mm, thick 33 mm)
		scapula: right, anterior border	specimen incomplete; scapula digging tool fragment (len. 223 mm, width 50 mm, thick 22 mm)
46	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; split rib flaking tool (len. 32 mm, width 13 mm, thick 7 mm)
51	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft segment	specimen incomplete; awl or punch (len. 104 mm, width 23 mm, thick 13 mm)
		rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen complete; split rib flaking tool (len. 92 mm, width 19 mm, thick 9 mm)
		rib: unsided shaft fragment	specimen incomplete; split rib tool fragment, function unknown (len. 35 mm, width 16 mm thick 7 mm)

Table 11. Taxonomic and element identifications for modified vertebrate specimens recovered from site 39CA3 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota (concluded).

Catalog Number	Taxon	Element	Comment
51	Bison bison (bison)	humerus: left proximal, head	specimen complete; abrading or graining tool (len. 128 mm, width 97 mm, thick 66 mm)
52	Bison bison (bison)	rib: unsided shaft segment	specimen incomplete; punch or awl (len. 185 mm, width 30 mm, thick 11 mm)
		rib: unsided shaft	specimen incomplete; split rib awl (len. 78 mm, width 12 mm thick 7 mm)
		scapula: right proximal	specimen incomplete; scapula digging tool fragment (len. 213 mm, width 93 mm, thick 51 mm)
59	Bison bison (bison)	scapula: right distal, posterior border	specimen incomplete; scapula digging tool fragment (len. 152 mm, width 141 mm, thick 16 mm)
62	Bison bison (bison)	scapula: left, posterior border fragment	specimen complete (?); punch or flaking tool manufactured from broken digging tool (len. 134 mm, width 36 mm, thick 15 mm)
		scapula: unsided blade fragment	specimen incomplete; cutting (?) tool (len. 51 mm, width 32 mm, thick 5 mm)

Table 12. Summary of radiocarbon dates obtained on charcoal samples from features located in the lake cutbank of archeological site 39CA3 (Jones Village), Campbell County, South Dakota.

Cat. No.	Sample Location	Lab No.[1]	Age (Date)	Associated Ceramics
53	House 3; northern edge of house floor (42.3g)	UGa-3357	710±65 B.P. (A.D. 1240)	Initial/Extended (?) Middle Missouri (A.D.900-1550)
56	House 10; middle of house floor (15.1g)	UGa-3358	1045±65 B.P. (A.D. 905)	Initial/Extended (?) Middle Missouri (A.D.900-1550)
57	House 15; middle of house floor (10.0g)	UGa-3359	335±90 B.P. (A.D. 1615)	Initial/Extended (?) Middle Missouri (A.D.900-1550)
57	House 15; middle of house floor (10.0g)	UGa-3360	1010±95 B.P. (A.D. 940)	Initial/Extended (?) Middle Missouri (A.D.900-1550)

[1]UGa = University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies.

peninsula at 1620 ft elevation, but covered in areas by roads and camper pads of the Little Bend Recreation Area (Figure 12). The "low mound", described by the Smithsonian as being located 40 yds (37 m) southwest of the easternmost depression, was identified near the present lake shore. A nearby depression (probably the easternmost one described by the Smithsonian), a smaller mound, and a scatter of surface debris (125 x 752 m) extending across the entire width of the peninsula were also recorded during the 1979 survey (Figure 13). A sample of artifactual materials (Table 13) was recovered through controlled surface collecting and profile investigation of the lake cutbank (Figure 14). The inventory includes tool forms (endscraper, core hammerstone, and bone punch or awl), lithic debris (including patinated specimens), ceramics, unmodified vertebrate faunal remains (four taxonomic groupings; see Falk 1986), and miscellaneous materials such as clinker, fire-cracked rock, and shell. Post molds, probably representing a partial house floor (House 1), and scattered midden debris were recorded at 0-60 cm below surface in the bank profiles. Ceramic assemblages from the site suggest it is assignable to the Extended variant (A.D. 1550-1675) of the Coalescent tradition (Lehmer 1971:117; Johnson 1986:1D21-1D22).

Based on the results of the 1979 investigation, a request for determination of National Register eligibility was prepared (Falk and Pepperl 1982, Pepperl and Falk 1982a, 1982b) for site 39SL15 and two other sites located on the Little Bend peninsula (see proposed Little Bend Archeological District). National Register-oriented documentation and testing was then authorized by the Corps of Engineers in 1982. Investigations carried out by a consulting firm found recorded surface features to be of natural origin but established that substantial subsurface deposits are present in the southeastern portion of the site and scattered subsurface remains extend more than 80 m north of the present shoreline (Winham and Lueck 1983). On the basis of this work, Winham and Lueck suggest that an earlier occupation at 40 cm S.D., possibly preceramic, may underlie the the Plains Village period component, adding to the importance of the site (1983:278, 283, 306). The possibility of an occupation sequence would, indeed, be of interest for

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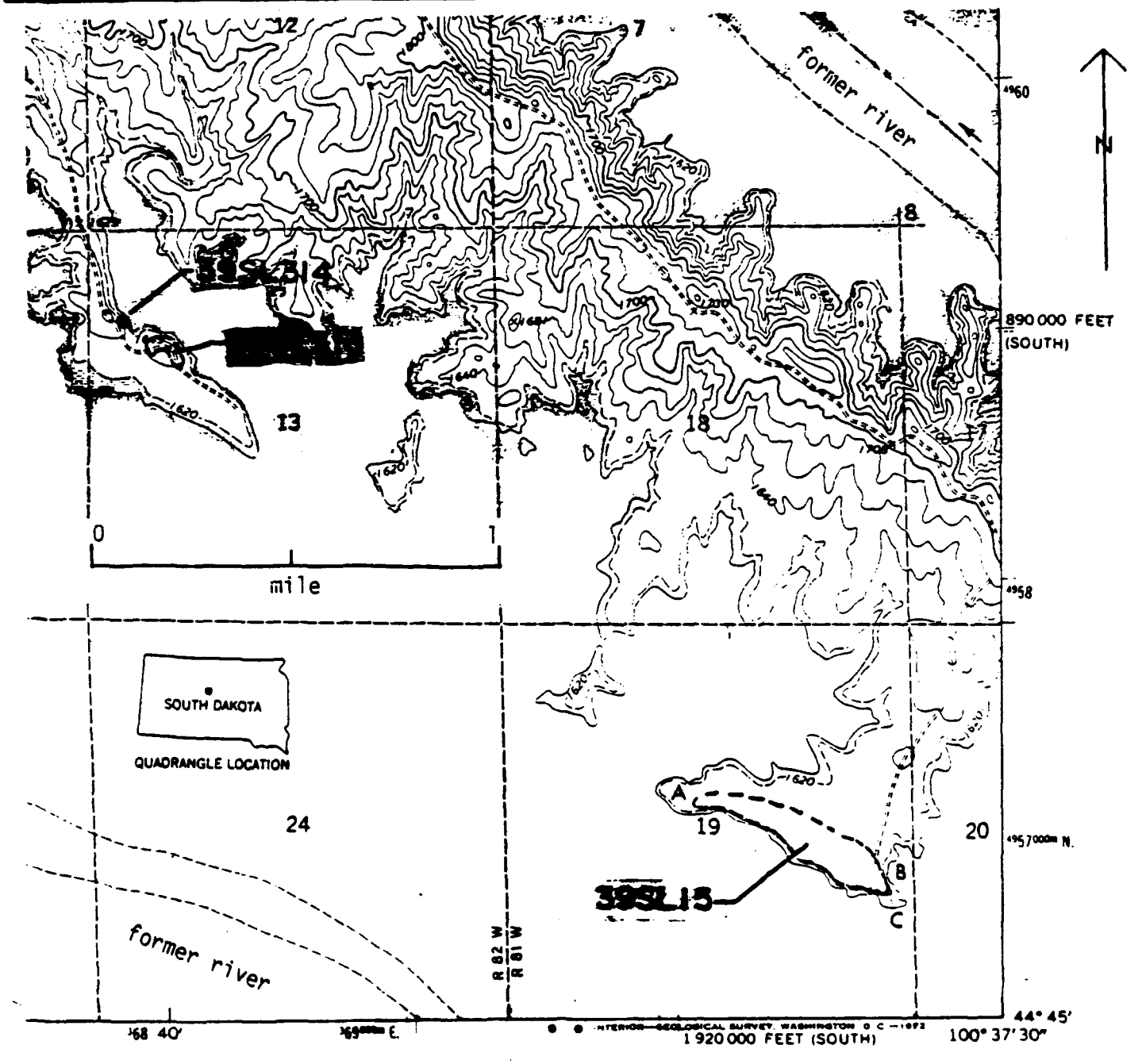


Figure 12. Topographic map showing the location of site 39SL15 on the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, Sully County, South Dakota (U.S.G.S. 7.5' No Heart Creek SW quadrangle).

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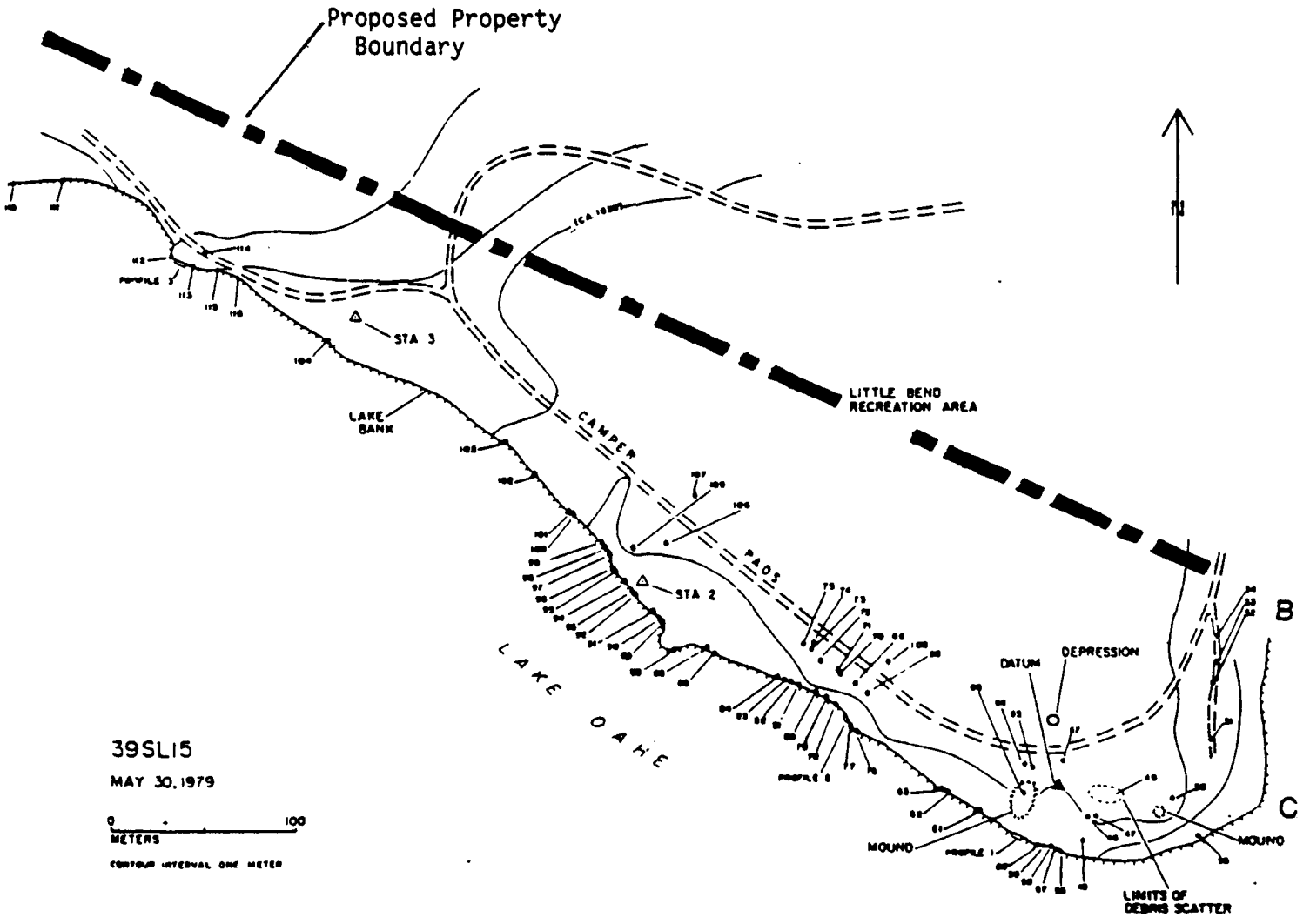


Figure 13. Contour map of archeological site 39SL15 showing survey observations and proposed property boundaries, 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, Sully County, South Dakota.

Table 13. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39SL15 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	Specimen Frequencies per Provenience Unit: Controlled Surface	Controlled Profile	Total
Chipped Stone			
Tools		1	1
Cores	4		4
Debris (Patinated)	40 (5)	18 (4)	58 (9)
Ground Stone		1	1
Ceramics	58	16	74
Bone			
Modified		1	1
Unmodified	64	66	130
Clinker	1	1	2
Fire-cracked Rock	4	2	6
Other (Shell)	3	4	7
Total	174	110	284

NOTE: horizontal distribution of materials is indicated on the site map. Vertical distributions (lake bank) are summarized below.

A. Plotted locations (0-30cm S.D.): chipped stone tool (30cm; not recovered); flaking debris (10-30cm); ceramics (10cm); bone (10-25cm).
B. Controlled Profile; House 1 (0-60cm S.D.): materials within post-holes recovered as single unit and include: ceramics, chipped stone tool, flaking debris, bone, fire-cracked rock, clinker, and shell.
C. Controlled Profile 1 (0-1.2m S.D.): chipped stone core and bone fragments (0-20cm) not recovered.
D. Controlled Profile 2 (0-1.0m S.D.): ceramics, flaking debris, and bone (0-25cm).
E. Controlled Profile 3 (0-2.0m S.D.): ceramics and modified bone (60cm); flaking debris (0-25cm); bone (5-35cm); fire-cracked rock (50cm).

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Figure 14. Photographs of site 39SL15. A) View toward east along lake cutbank (UNL Neg. No. 14-22). B) View toward west along lake cutbank (UNL Neg. No. 14-24).

comparison with stratified pre-village deposits known to underlie the Extended Coalescent village at Walth Bay, the only example of such deposits presently recognized in the survey area (see 39WW203 discussion below).

Site 39SL33. A "small earthlodge village" consisting of a number of scattered depressions was initially identified in 1949 during the pre-inundation survey by the Smithsonian Institution (Cooper 1949c). Five lithic and ceramic specimens were collected during a return visit in 1953 (Wheeler 1953b). No further work was deemed necessary given the site's elevation, high above the impact area. The intensive survey by the University of Nebraska in 1979 identified scattered depressions, as described by the Smithsonian, associated with extensive debris along the edge of the high (1680 ft elevation) southwest-facing ridge which connects the Little Bend peninsula with the adjacent uplands at the rim of the valley (Figure 15). A number of small depressions (Features 1-6) and observed surface materials were mapped within an area roughly 150 x 760 m (Figure 16). Two test squares (1 x 1 m), excavated within the area of observed surface scatter, indicate buried cultural deposits extend to 45 cm below surface. Probe tests of the depressions suggest these features are probably not lodge locations. The nature and extent of materials at this site, however, are compatible with that of a relatively intensive Plains Village period occupation, such as a village settlement, and suggests that subsurface features, though unverified, can be expected. The recovered inventory (Table 14) includes chipped stone tools (Table 15), a groundstone tool (core-hammerstone), lithic debris (seven are patinated), ceramics, unmodified vertebrate faunal remains (bird and mammal; see Falk 1986), and fire-cracked rock. The small and rather unusual ceramic assemblage cannot be presently placed within a specific taxonomic unit of the Plains Village period, but relationships to "off-trench" cultural units are possible. The recovered sample has all the characteristics of Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675) ceramics, with the exception of a notably high frequency of shell or grit and shell-tempered sherds, which is characteristic of "Oneota" pottery (Johnson 1986:1D22-1D23), a roughly contemporaneous complex known principally from sites outside the Middle Missouri valley in Iowa, Wisconsin, and eastern

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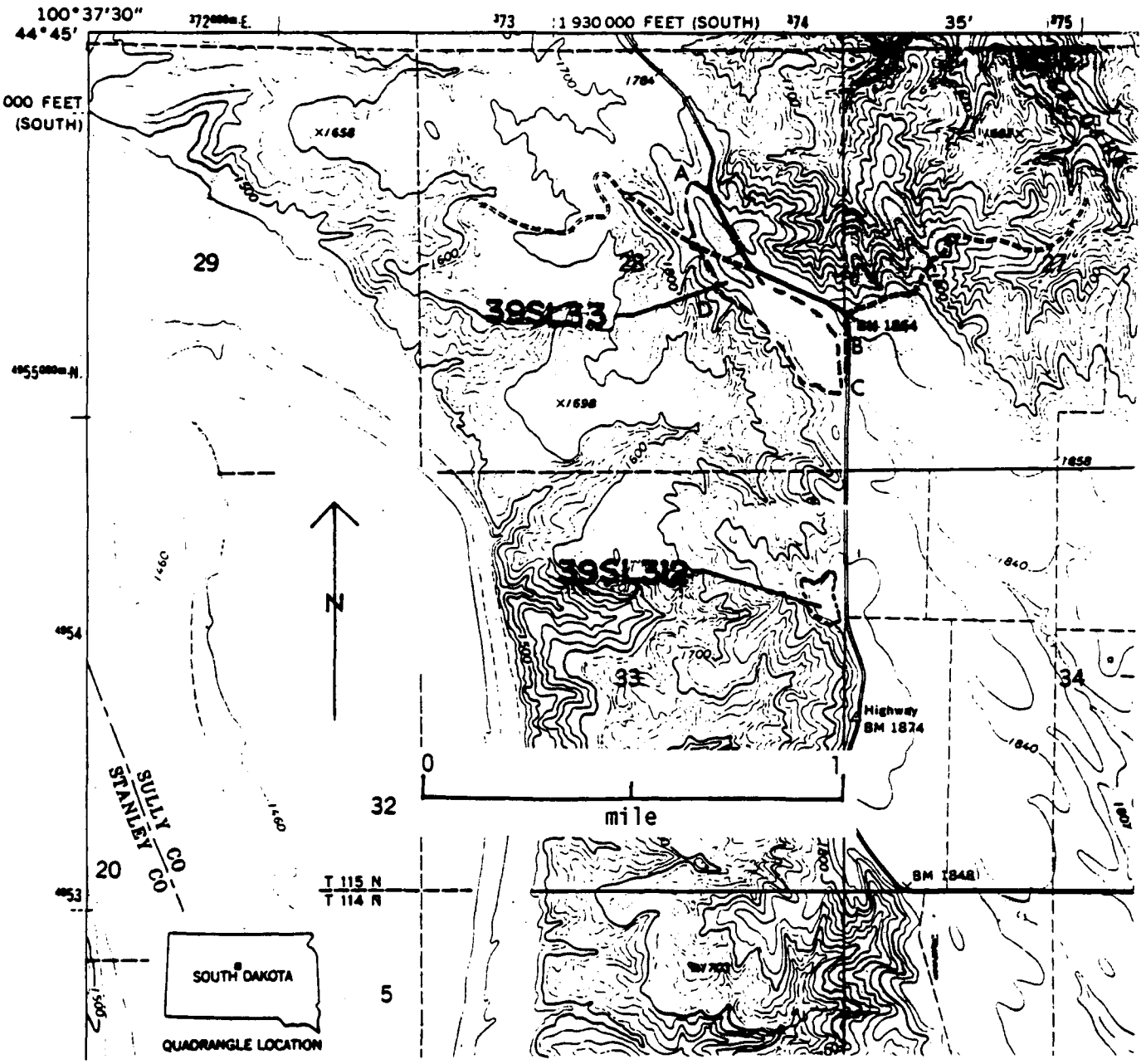


Figure 15. Topographic map showing the location of site 39SL33 on the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, Sully County, South Dakota (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Mail Shack Creek quadrangle).

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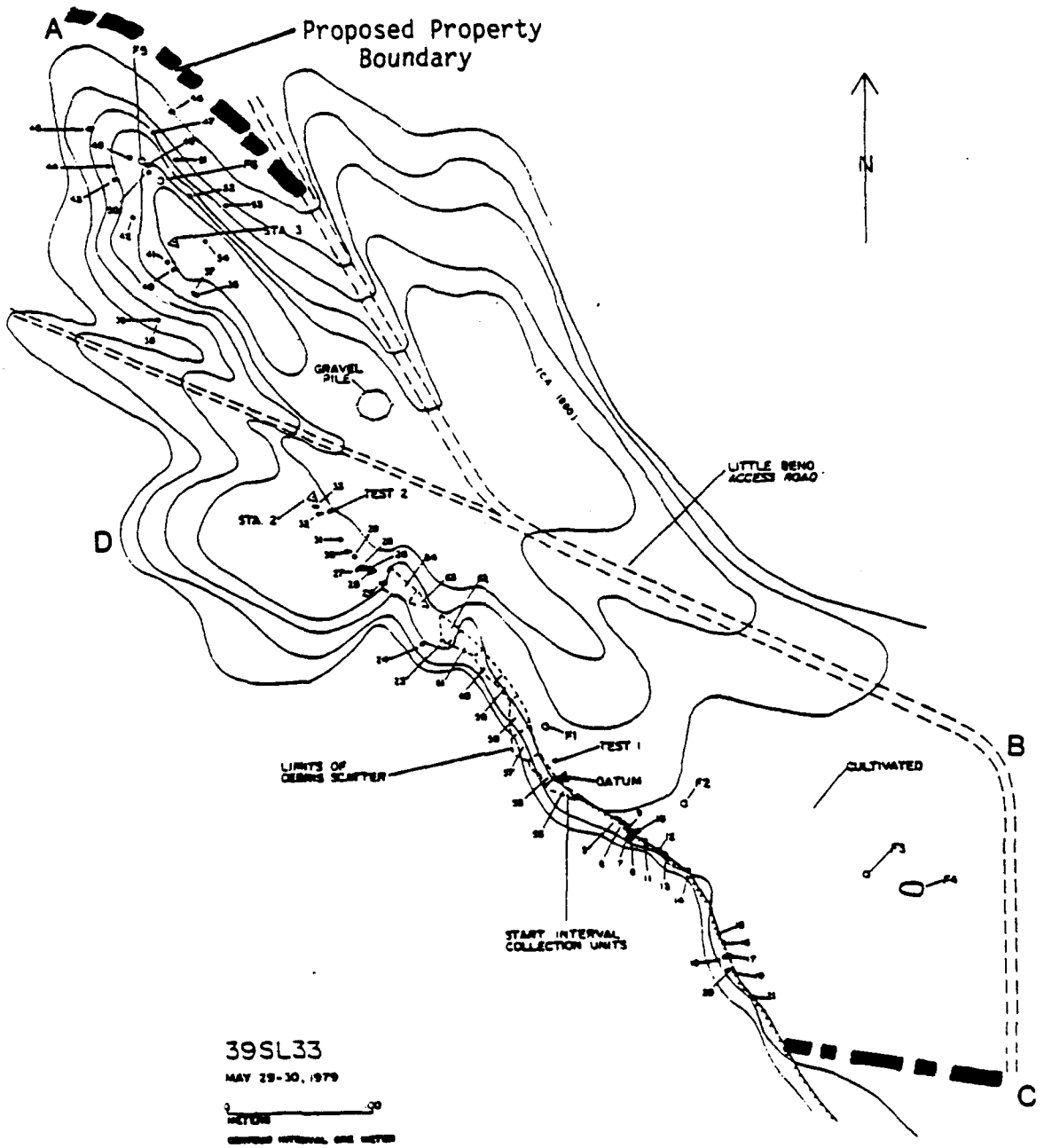


Figure 16. Contour map of archeological site 39SL33 showing survey observations and proposed property boundaries, 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, Sully County, South Dakota.

Table 14. Summary distribution of cultural materials recovered from archeological site 39SL33 during the 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Specimen Category	Specimen Frequencies per Provenience Unit: Controlled Surface	Controlled Test	Total
Chipped Stone			
Tools	5		5
Cores	8	1	9
Debris (Patinated)	153 (7)	13 (1)	166
Ground Stone	1		1
Ceramics	33	15	48
Bone			
Modified			0
Unmodified	55	20	75
Fire-cracked Rock	26	—	26
Total	281	49	330

NOTE: horizontal distribution of materials is indicated on the site map. Vertical distributions (controlled tests) are summarized below.

Test 1 (0-45cm S.D.): chipped stone debris (0-45cm); bone fragments (15-45cm).

Test 2 (0-60cm S.D.): chipped stone debris (0-30cm); chipped stone core (0-15cm); ceramics (0-30cm); bone (0-45cm).

Table 15. Summary of chipped stone tools and cores recovered from archeological site 39SL33; 1979 investigations, Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, South Dakota.

Descriptive Category	Catalog Number (Provenience)	Stone Type
9. biface, pointed fragment	31 (surface)	jasper/chert
	34 (surface)	jasper/chert
12. biface, segment	54 (surface)	Bijou Hills quartzite
29. other retouched/utilized flakes	48 (surface)	solid quartzite
	56 (surface)	coarse red TRSS
31a. nontool cores	27 (surface)	local quartz
	28 (surface)	clear/grey chalcedony
	36 (surface)	other quartzite
	43 (surface)	local quartz
	49 (surface)	jasper/chert
	55 (surface)	coarse red TRSS
	63 (surface)	porous quartzite
	64 (surface)	jasper/chert
	68 (Test 2; 0-10cm S.D.)	coarse red TRSS

NOTE: surface proveniences are indicated on the site map (see Figure 16).
TRSS = Tongue River silicified sediment.

South Dakota (see e.g., Alex 1978; Henning 1970). The topographic position of 39SL33 is also more typical of Missouri River villages known from the Central Plains than of those that are presently recognized in the Middle Missouri area. Although the type of settlement at 39SL33 remains to be clarified, the site shows relationships with recognized villages and, given further study, should contribute importantly toward representation of the full range of settlement types by the late prehistoric earthlodge village dwellers of the Middle Missouri valley (also see discussion of this site in the proposed Little Bend Archeological District).

Site 39WW203 (Walth Bay). Field notes made by W.H. Over prior to systematic surveys of the area describe a series of 20 lodges scattered on a high bench overlooking the floodplain, and what Over believed to be evidence of a fortification system (Sigstad and Sigstad 1973:297). The site was confirmed and formally recorded in 1952 during the pre-inundation survey by the Smithsonian Institution but was not investigated (Farrell and Hoffman 1952c). Following construction of the lake, the site was resurveyed in 1969 by W.R. Wood, S.A. Ahler, and C.R. Falk, and intensive sampling excavations were carried out in 1970-1972 (see Ahler et al. 1974; Ahler 1975a, 1975b; Falk and Ahler 1986). Four cultural zones were identified at Walth Bay, including a multi-component Plains Village period village below which are the stratified remains of Paleo-Indian and Archaic period campsites. The earliest deposit (Zone D) contained Frederick-like projectiles which have been dated elsewhere at 8600 ± 380 years before present. The most recent occupation (Zone A) includes the visible surface depressions noted by earlier surveys, and is an earthlodge village assigned to the Extended variant of the Coalescent tradition (A.D. 1100-1550). The deposits provide a sequence of cultural and environmental data that is not duplicated elsewhere in the Middle Missouri area (Ahler et al. 1974:907). The post-inundation salvage work at Walth Bay, as well as earlier work at Lower Grand in 1969, introduced in the Middle Missouri area the use of large-scale waterscreen processing of excavation matrix and uniform, intensive recovery of ecofactual as well as artifactual data (see Falk and Ahler 1986). Comparable data is not available for villages excavated prior to inundation. Among surviving villages that are amenable to further research, the Walth Bay site is the only village on the east shore of the lake

for which maps and other documentation made prior to recent, extensive lake shore slumping are available to assist continued studies. Given this earlier documentation, work at the Walth Bay site during the 1979 University of Nebraska survey was limited to observations regarding on-going adverse impacts (Falk and Pepperl 1986) and to describing the site context in terms of the geological scheme developed for the survey area (Coogan 1986). The remaining village features occupy an area roughly 160 x 200 m at 1625 ft elevation on the proximal edge of the MT-2 terrace at its juncture with the slope to the MT-3 terrace (Figure 17). During the June 1979 visit, the lake cutbank appeared to be generally as recorded in 1978 during monitoring by the University of North Dakota (Weston et al. 1979) when the shoreline was found to have receded between roughly 5-20 m from that initially mapped in 1970 (Figure 18). At least two house floors (Houses 5 and 27; Ahler 1975a) and two undercut trash-filled pits, both vandalized, were exposed in the cutbank in 1979. High water levels, however, obscured the beach and prevented thorough inspection of the bank profile. While rapid degradation of the site through lake shore erosion and slumping of the cutbank is a highly visible impact (Figure 19 and 20), public use of the site as a designated recreation area (Walth Bay) and vandalism of exposed cultural remains are adverse disturbances of equal concern.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Extensive subsurface deposits of cultural features and debris have become exposed through shoreline erosion at four of the five sites, resulting in considerable vandalism at two villages (39CA3 and 39WW203), both apparently locally well-known collecting areas. Rapid slumping of the lake bank at the four shoreline villages has also limited the amount of area that remains for study and will preclude definition of the full original extent of these villages. Based on monitoring data for certain sites in the area (39CA208 and 39WW203), as much as 20 m of the lake shore was lost through slumping during the ten-year period 1969-1979. Although rates of slumping and inspection of pre-inundation maps and aerial photographs can assist in projecting the amount of terrace area lost since lake construction, the pre-inundation field records for sites

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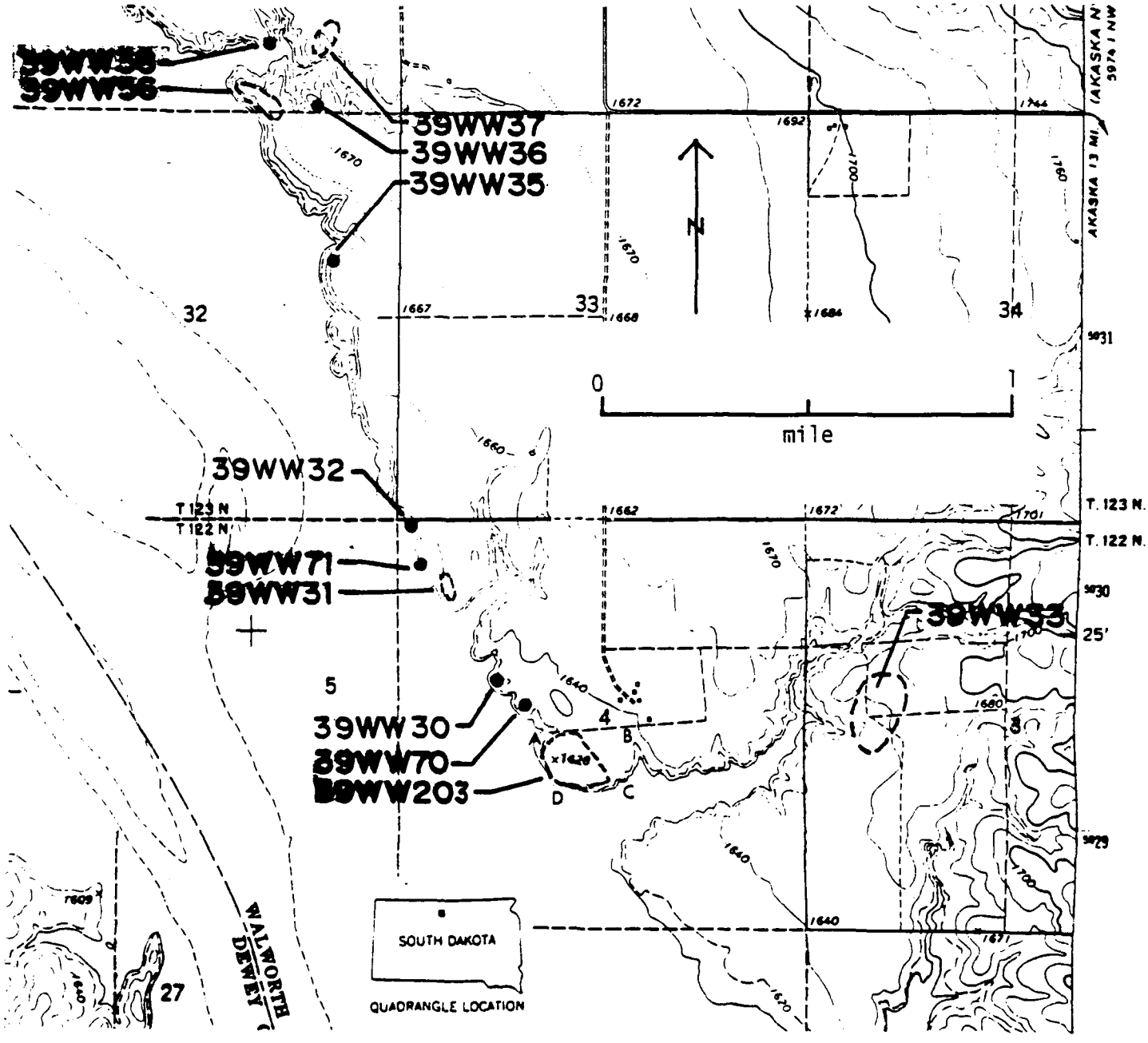


Figure 17. Topographic map showing the location of site 39WW203 (Walth Bay) on the eastern shore of Lake Oahe, Walworth County, South Dakota (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Moreau NE quadrangle).

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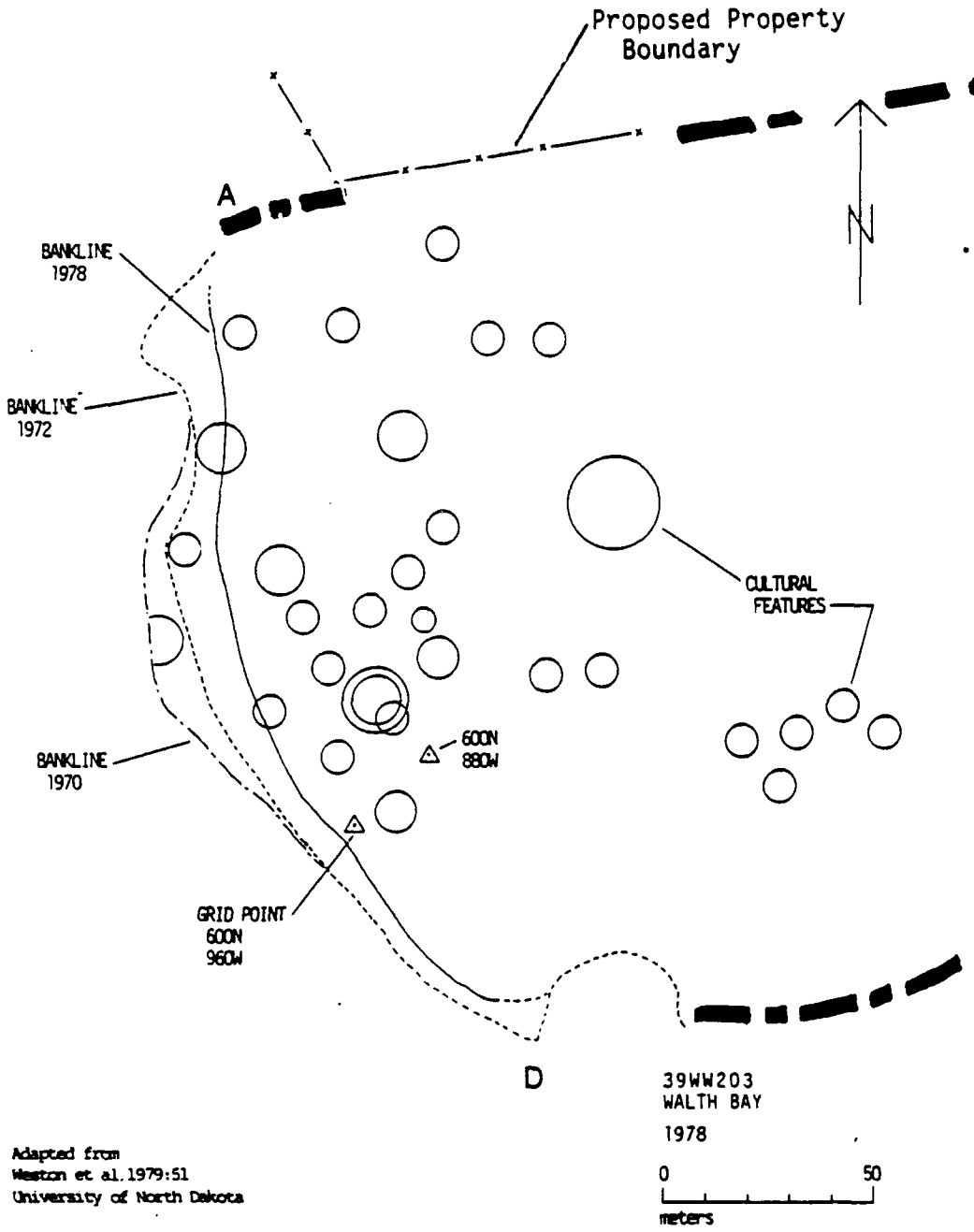
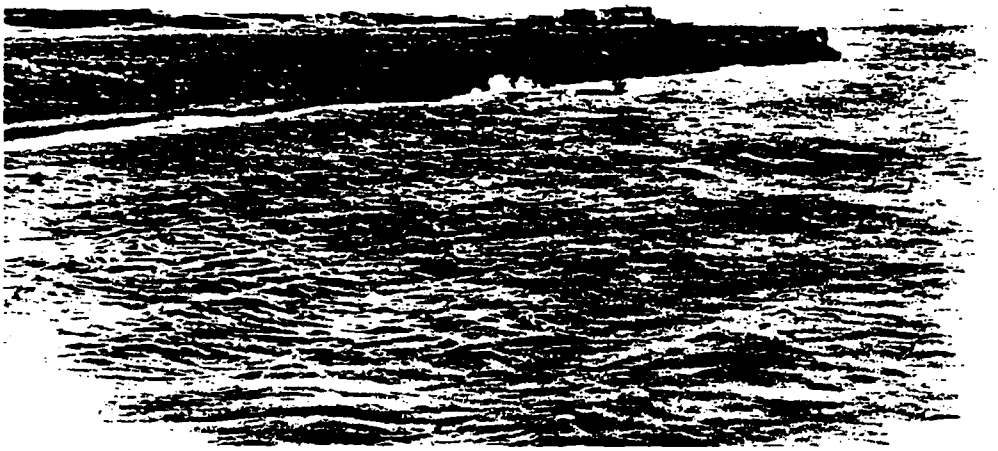


Figure 18. Plan map of archeological site 39WW203 (Walth Bay) showing cultural features and shoreline recorded previously and proposed property boundaries. 1979 Lake Oahe East Shore Survey, Walworth County, South Dakota.

A



B



Figure 19. Photographs of site 39WW203. A) General view from the lake facing southeast (UNL Neg. No. 35-13). B) View of slumping lake cutbank facing north (UNL Neg. No. 35-17).

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B



Figure 20. Photographs of site 39WW203. A) View of site surface along bank edge facing south (UNL Neg. No. 18-7). B) View of site surface along bank edge facing north (UNL Neg. No. 18-9).

considered here are inadequate for accurately estimating the extent of areas that have been destroyed. In all cases, however, a full range of cultural and ecofactual data sources should remain at each site and few limitations are expected in the types of research problems and analysis that could be pursued. Considerations relevant to the integrity of individual sites follow.

Site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village). This site appears to be the most intact of the surviving shoreline villages in the project area, and the least affected by surface disturbance. Comparison of 1979 survey data with pre-inundation maps (1947 Corps of Engineers topographic map) suggests that less than 50 m of the terrace edge, formerly a river bluff, has slumped along the lake shore. At least one house and various pit features are being destroyed at the southwest edge of the remaining village area. No evidence of vandalism was noted during the 1979 survey. The area is not generally accessible to the public, except by boat. A former road extends through the site, and related historic era disturbance, perhaps associated with the Vanderbilt Trading Post, may have occurred, perhaps reflected in some surface depressions recorded on the site map. The site surface has not been cultivated and appears to have been used only for light grazing during recent years.

Site 39CA3 (Jones Village). The most extensive, and most visibly vandalized, village remains are exposed by lake shore erosion at site 39CA3. At least 14 houses and 43 smaller features, mostly pits, are being destroyed by bank slumping and vandalism along more than 500 m of the lake shore. Based on comparison of 1979 survey data and pre-inundation topographic maps (1947 Corps of Engineers), as much as 80 m of the terrace edge, formerly a river bluff, has slumped into the lake. The remaining village area extends more than 100 m inland from the present lake bank, and may continue an additional 100-200 m across the level portion of the terrace beyond the limits of the 1979 tests and the government boundaries. The surface of this additional, formerly cultivated, area was heavily vegetated (clover) in 1979, precluding close surface inspection and mapping during the brief survey investigation. A former road (Bismark Stage Line) crosses the northeastern portion of the site. At present, the area is largely inaccessible to the public, except by boat.

Site 39SL15. This site is located within the Little Bend Recreation Area and is subject to surface disturbance by camping, related facilities and public use, as well as, shoreline erosion. All of the site area originally identified during the pre-inundation survey appears to remain above the lake shore, though covered in part by graded roads and camper pads. Based on the 1979 survey and subsequent work in 1982, the site involves additional areas extending west and south of the surface observations made earlier by the Smithsonian. At least one house floor and midden area are being destroyed at the present lake shore. Although other subsurface features have not been identified through surface evidence or testing, the broad extent of the remaining site area suggests that sufficient deposits remain to enable diverse research efforts. The surface of the site has not been cultivated, but in areas not impacted by roads and other developments, it is disturbed by hearths and refuse pits dug by campers. Some vandalism also appears to have occurred.

Site 39SL33. The area occupied by this site is well above the lake shore. Cultural remains are exposed only on the surface in barren areas or where sparse vegetation occurs. The entire topographical feature (ridge top) containing the site remains intact, with the exception of a graded county road (used for access to the Little Bend Recreation Area) which extends along the northern and eastern margins of the site, and a lightly used dirt trail crossing the site between the two areas of observed surface debris. Other surface disturbances include a large pile of road gravel and a cultivated shelterbelt, both of which appear to be at the outer limits of the site. The area is directly accessible, but given its distance from the lake, is apparently not subject to public use. The amount and type of cultural deposits at this site are expected to be more limited than at other village sites, but a similar range of research activities should be possible.

Site 39WW203 (Walth Bay). This site is situated at the lake shore within the Walth Bay Recreation area. Cutbank slumping and vandalism of exposed remains have occurred along the southern and western site margins. At least four features, including two house floors, were eroding in 1979. Bank stabilization efforts by the Corps of Engineers subsequent to 1979 may have slowed this process. The surface of the site has been disturbed by dirt roads, heavy grazing, and active use of the area by fishermen and

campers. Hearths and refuse pits have been dug into the surface. Trails and steps have been carved out of the cutbank for access to the lake shore. The remaining area of the village proper, as marked by features visible on the surface, extends more than 100 m inland from the lake bank. Subsurface deposits in this area are intact, with the exception of small-scale excavations by campers and vandals. Archeological investigations carried out between 1969 and 1972 are well documented and provide a useful basis for future study of the site and regional research involving previllage occupations as well as village settlement.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The proposed thematic district will facilitate research on prehistoric earthlodge village settlement within the central segment of the Middle Missouri valley. The district comprises the surviving intact remains in the east shore project area of what once represented the most abundant archeological evidence of Native American use of the river valley, but has since been largely destroyed by construction of mainstem reservoirs. Surviving villages are generally at elevations above those investigated prior to inundation, offering unique opportunities to both integrate and expand the focus and results of earlier studies upon which current regional syntheses are based. Importantly, continued studies could broaden the types of information derived from the extensive deposits typical of village sites (particularly regarding ecofactual remains) and also greatly enhance the utility of available village data. Investigation of the full range of village contexts and recovery of representative material remains would be needed. Sites presently included in the district can contribute information of regional importance to study of sedentary village occupations (Study Unit 2), river valley settlement (Study Unit 4), and preceramic complexes (Study Unit 5) (see General Significance statement above).

DISCUSSION

The Plains Village pattern is the best known tradition of Native American settlement along the Missouri River and is the key cultural unit defining the Middle Missouri archeological subarea (see Wedel 1961, Willey 1966, Lehmer 1971). The broad lower terraces within the middle segment of the Missouri River trench supported a largely sedentary population of horticulturalists who constructed permanent earthlodge villages along the terrace rim overlooking floodplain gardens. The Plains Village lifeway, including interactions with nomadic neighbors and other villagers, has been viewed as a

stable adaptation that was uniformly represented across the Northern Plains, forming a thousand-year continuum of largely unchanged traditions and associated material culture, from about the tenth through much of the nineteenth centuries A.D. (e.g., Lehmer 1971; Wood 1974). While village remains are rather uniformly distributed along the length of the Middle Missouri trench, temporally related variations reflecting movements into and within the area, as well as contacts with other cultures, are not consistently represented in all segments of the valley. At a general level a certain homogeniety in the types of archeological remains can be expected throughout the Middle Missouri, but evidence of development, change, and decline in village settlement will differ between subregions of the valley. Accordingly, it will be necessary to protect for further study a subregionally stratified sample of villages in order to provide representative information for the full Middle Missouri area. Based on Lehmer's (1971) synthesis of available information for the Middle Missouri, largely based on salvage data, the Lake Oahe area considered here occupies a key position in the sequence of settlement, representing a temporally as well as geographically central zone, with earliest and latest village settlement located principally to the south and north respectively.

Construction of mainstem reservoirs encompassing virtually all of the Middle Missouri valley provided the impetus for much of the earlier work that has so extensively defined the Plains Village settlement pattern, but also constrained the methods and focus of associated village studies, and effectively destroyed the majority of village sites -- a function of their uniform position near the valley floor. Widespread salvage efforts preceding inundation produced vast quantities of material remains, some yet unstudied, but lacked sampling procedures and recovery controls necessary to many contemporary research concerns. Continued work at surviving villages, however, could rectify some problems now faced in using past salvage results, and certainly would recover the additional kinds of data required for pursuing current and future research interests. Some further efforts needed include the following:

1) Regionally coordinated sampling plans and excavation strategies for obtaining comparable data representative of all intrasite contexts, particularly non-house areas which have not been systematically studied.

2) Uniformly controlled recovery programs focusing on a full range of data categories that can be expected at village sites, especially ecofactual and contextual data. Such data are largely missing in the results of prior work, or when present are of limited analytical value.

3) A regional program of systematic sampling at the full range of available village sites, which are now principally those at positions above the lowest terrace where earlier salvage efforts were focused prior to inundation. Such work, on a limited scale, would allow the representativeness of past results to be assessed, permit prior data to be more fully integrated with that of continued studies, enable intersite relationships to be more reliably examined, and provide a firm basis for management/study of surviving villages.

4) A coordinated program of field and nonfield research objectives designed to expand the traditional focus of Middle Missouri studies. Such objectives would contribute to culture history, the focus of earlier work, but would also allow recovered data to be used in addressing a broader range of anthropological research problems, including the concerns of other disciplines.

Village sites in the proposed thematic district are well suited for both amplifying the results of earlier work and contributing new information about the regional settlement system and interrelationships among the Middle Missouri village populations. Three of the five sites (39CA1, 39CA3, 39WW203) are compact villages at terrace-rim positions above the floodplain, similar to the sites subjected to pre-inundation salvage. The other two sites (39SL15 and 39SL33) represent more scattered remains at higher elevations above the river, a largely unstudied situation. Stratified deposits at 39WW203 encompass much of the defined cultural sequence for the area. Similar time depth may occur at other included sites. Cultural-historical units unusual to or poorly known in the area may be represented at 39CA3 and 39SL33.

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All five sites contain extensive intact deposits of cultural and ecofactual materials, enabling a broad range of research pursuits. Artifactual and subsistence remains are well represented at each site, with abundant architectural and other features at 39CA1, 39CA3, and 39WW203 and at least limited structural remains at 39SL15. Testing for features at 39SL33 has not been initiated. Radiocarbon analysis, controlled environmental and geological evaluations, as well as other specialized studies of village deposits should be possible at all five sites, and would be of considerable value for correlation with related work elsewhere within the river trench.

Investigation of the five subject villages would provide data for the full prehistoric/pre-contact era (ca. A.D. 900-1675) of earthlodge settlement in the Middle Missouri, and for a major geographic segment of this subarea as well. The proposed district represents surviving village resources along a 150 mi segment of the valley, encompassing two of the six regions (Bad-Cheyenne and Grand-Moreau regions) defined by Lehmer (1971:28-29), spanning roughly one-quarter of the Middle Missouri subarea. Additional villages can be expected within the district once survey of the western (right side) of the valley is completed.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation page

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY See continuation page

UTM REFERENCES See continuation page

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation page

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Robert E. Pepperl and Carl R. Falk (Principal Investigator)

ORGANIZATION
Division of Archeological Research

DATE
1986

STREET & NUMBER
University of Nebraska

TELEPHONE
472-2412

CITY OR TOWN
Lincoln

STATE
Nebraska 68588

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The proposed thematic district encompasses all earthlodge village sites surviving above pool level within the South Dakota portion of the Lake Oahe project, generally all federal property (length is ca. 150 river miles, width is normally less than one-quarter mile) as described above in the Context discussion and shown in Figure 1. At present, determinations of eligibility are sought for individual sites located on the eastern shore (left side) of the lake where all lands have now been subjected to full intensive survey. Additional villages may be added to the thematic unit once the western shore (right side) of the valley has been fully surveyed, or when further study of known sites on the eastern shore has been completed.

Verbal Boundary Description

The extent of area for which National Register protection is requested corresponds to the proposed property boundaries of individual sites. Property limits are designed to include all of the topographic feature that would be involved in full intensive study of each village and its immediate natural context, as estimated by the extent of cultural remains observed on the surface or in the lake bank. Proposed property boundaries are described for each site below. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for these properties are listed in Table 16. The extent of each property is summarized in Table 17.

Site 39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village). Protection is requested for the entire peninsula occupied by this site, roughly 25 acres (see Figures 2 and 3 above). The northern boundary of the property extends along the upper rim of the terrace bluff which drops abruptly to the floodplain of Andrew Marsh Creek. The eastern, southern, and western limits are defined by the lake cutbank. This area contains all surface features, cultural remains exposed in the lake bank, and limited surface and subsurface materials recorded at the eastern tip of the peninsula. Point A of the proposed property boundary is at Monument No. 23-113 of the Lake Oahe federal property boundary which crosses the northwestern end of the peninsula. Point B is at the juncture of the

Table 16. Listing of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for property boundaries of individual sites included in the proposed Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District, Lake Oahe, South Dakota.

Site Number And Boundary Point	UTM coordinates (Zone 14) Easting (m)	Northing (m)
39CA1		
A-B) northwest corner (at B)	388920	5086980
C) northeast corner	389400	5086660
D) southeast corner	389380	5086560
E) southwest corner (at west edge of north end)	388730	5086920
39CA3		
A) north end (east edge)	394620	5078060
B) northeast corner (Monument No. 22-8)	394610	5077850
C) southeast corner (Monument No. 22-5)	394200	5077480
D) southwest corner	394070	5077640
E) north end (west edge)	394460	5078070
39SL15		
A) west end (tip of land point)	370050	4957200
B) northeast corner	370930	4956890
C) southeast corner	370890	4956760
39SL33		
A) northwest corner	373640	4955660
B) northeast corner	374180	4955020
C) southeast corner	374090	4954880
D) southwest corner	373710	4955220
39WW203		
A) northwest corner	400100	5029365
B) northeast corner	400460	5029425
C) southeast corner	400440	5029230
D) southwest corner	400160	5029200

Table 17. Descriptive summary of individual properties included in the proposed Prehistoric Earthlodge Villages Thematic District, Lake Oahe eastern shore, South Dakota.

Site Number (Name)	Area of Property (Acres)	Type of Property; Access	Current Ownership
39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village)	25	entire peninsula between lake bank and Andrew Marsh Creek; no public access except by boat	all federal land
39CA3 (Jones Village)	32	western edge of terrace extending south of Jones Bay to shallow ravine; no public access except by boat	all federal except ca. 15 ac of untested inland area
39SL15 (unnamed)	23	entire southern end of peninsula at south edge of Little Bend Recreation Area; directly accessible to public	all federal land
39SL33 (unnamed)	27	southern half of ridge between heads of two major ravines; directly accessible from county road but not a designated use area	all federal land
39WW203 (Walth Bay)	16	corner of terrace between two shallow ravines at mouth of Walth Bay; directly accessible within Walth Bay Recreation Area	all federal land

federal project boundary and the northeastern edge of the terrace bluff. From this point, the proposed site property boundary extends along the terrace rim to Points C, D, and E on the lake shore at the eastern, southeastern, and northwestern corners of the peninsula.

Site 39CA3 (Jones Village). Protection is requested for the full area of the terrace edge which parallels the lake shore and extends a distance of roughly 650 m between a shallow ravine on the southwestern edge of the village and the abrupt valley slope of No Sweat Creek (Jones Bay) on the northeastern end of the documented exposure of cultural remains (see Figures 6 and 8 above). These two features, the valley slope (east of the plotted fenceline) and shallow ravine, appear to represent natural limits of the terrace remnant on which the village is situated. The northern and western margins are defined by the lake cutbank. The southeastern edge for the topographic feature of interest is estimated by a line (Points B-C) paralleling the lake shore and the relatively level base of the slope to the third terrace. This boundary is roughly 200 m from the lake shore, enclosing an area of approximately 32 acres, but is only tentatively defined pending subsurface testing in this area, now private property (ca. 15 acres). As presently defined, proposed property limits are viewed as containing the minimum area of the terrace required for continued studies, including extensive testing for delimiting village margins or peripheral activity areas, which may extend beyond the tentatively proposed southeastern boundary.

Beginning at the northeastern corner of the property, the proposed boundary extends along the north-south fenceline from its intersection with the lake shore (Point A) to U.S. Government Monument No. 22-8 (Point B), then crosses the terrace, paralleling the lake shore, to U.S. Government Monument No. 22-5 (Point C) located in the east-west fenceline south of the village. From Point C, the boundary extends northwest to the mouth of the ravine at the lake shore (Point D), presumably the southernmost limit of cultural deposits. The boundary returns to Point A along the lake shore.

Site 39SL15. The proposed eligible property is essentially as described earlier in the request for determination of eligibility prepared for the Little Bend Archeological District (Falk and Pepperl 1982; also see above). Subsequent testing has confirmed the

projected northerly extension of the site, and the proposed boundary appears to be adequate (Winham and Lueck 1983:297). The proposed property consists of the terrace area long the entire southern edge of the peninsula now designated as the Little Bend Recreation area (see Figures 12 and 13 above). The northern boundary crosses the terrace roughly parallel to the lake shore, averaging about 125 m (85-165 m) north of the south-facing cutbank (also see Winham and Lueck 1983: Figure 54). This narrow strip across the width of the peninsula is nearly 800 m in length, containing an area of approximately 23 acres, including the narrow point extending into the embayment west of the recreation area (not shown on site map). With the exception of the northern boundary, all margins of the property are defined by the lake shore. The eastern end (Point B) of the northern boundary is at the lake shore directly east of the intersection of the access road and a utility drive. The western end crosses the access loop roughly 50 m north of its intersection with a dirt trail and continues west to the lake shore (Point A).

Site 39SL33. This property, as described for the proposed Little Bend Archeological District (Falk and Pepperl 1982), occupies an area of 27 acres on the south-facing edge of the high ridge forming the Little Bend peninsula (see Figure 15 above). The eastern and northern boundaries of the property are presently defined by the Little Bend access road (County Highway 1804), while the southern and western limits are along the ridge edge (see Figure 16 above). This area includes the full distribution of cultural remains recorded on the surface. The natural limits of the ridge edge preclude extension of the site to the south and west. More deeply buried deposits could extend, however, beyond the artificial northern and eastern boundaries (road), though no surface remains were noted in these areas.

Site 39WW203 (Walth Bay). Protection is requested for the full terrace remnant (ca. 16 acres) occupied by the village. This topographic feature, formerly edged by bluffs overlooking the river floodplain to the west and a tributary valley to the south is now defined by the lake cutbank and on the east (Points B-C) and north (Point A) by shallow ravines (see Figure 17 above). These ravines may or may not represent natural limits to

the extent of the village and peripheral activity areas. Presently identified village features (Figure 18 above) occupy the western half (ca. 8 ac) of the terrace, now designated the Walth Bay Recreation Area.

The northern boundary (shallow ravine) of the proposed property lies along an existing fenceline (government project boundary), extending approximately 360 m from the lake shore (Point A) to Point B at the northeastern corner of the property. From Point B, the boundary extends south along a second ravine to the shoreline (Point C) where it then follows the lake cutbank, returning to Point A. The northern and eastern property margins, presumably natural boundaries, may need modification once subsurface testing of outlying areas is completed.