

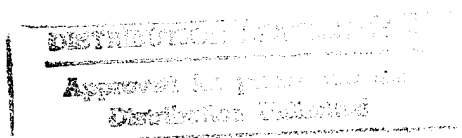
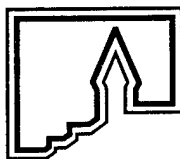
Archaeological Investigations for the Cross Creek Flood Control Project, Rossville, Kansas

Volume II
Appendices

Prepared for
Cook, Flatt, and Stroebel Engineers
and
Kansas City District U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

CWIS No. 91088
Contract DACW41-92-C-0013
CF & S No. 91-559

By
American Resources Group, Ltd.
Carbondale, Illinois



Authors
Mark J. Wagner
Tracey A. Sandefur
Michael J. McNerney
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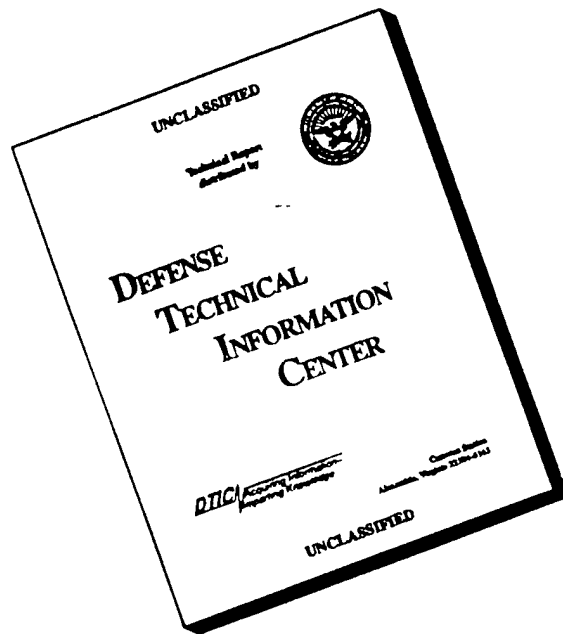
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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) <p>This report contains the results of Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III archaeological investigation for a portion of the Cross Creek Flood Control Project Rossville, Kansas. The Phase II survey located one small archaeological site (14SH112). The site consisted of a light scatter of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century artifacts. The site is interpreted as a dump/discard location and is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).</p>													
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**APPENDIX A:
RESEARCH DESIGN**

Research Design
Archaeological Investigations at Rossville, Kansas
Cross Creek Flood Control Project
Contract No. DACW41-92-C-0013

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Introduction

The primary objectives of the archaeological investigations at Rossville, Kansas (Figure 1), are to: (1) conduct a Phase I records and literature review; (2) conduct a Phase II archaeological survey of a 25 acre area; and (3) conduct Phase III archaeological test investigations at three sites (14Lv348, -351, and -359) to recover sufficient information to evaluate the eligibility of these sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Appendix A: Scope of Work). This work will be conducted by American Resources Group, Ltd., under subcontract with the engineering firm of Cook, Flat, and Strobel, of Topeka, Kansas. All work will conform to professional standards and guidelines set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register, Volume 48, No. 190, September 29, 1983).

Specific tasks that will be accomplished by American Resources Group, Ltd., as part of the archaeological investigations will include (1) preparation of a research design; (2) a records and literature review; (3) archaeological survey of a 13 acre area; (4) excavation of archaeological materials at sites 14Lv348, -351, and -359; (5) analysis of recovered materials; (6) preparation of a report of findings in accordance with the Scope of Work (Appendix A); and (7) preparation of cultural materials for curation.

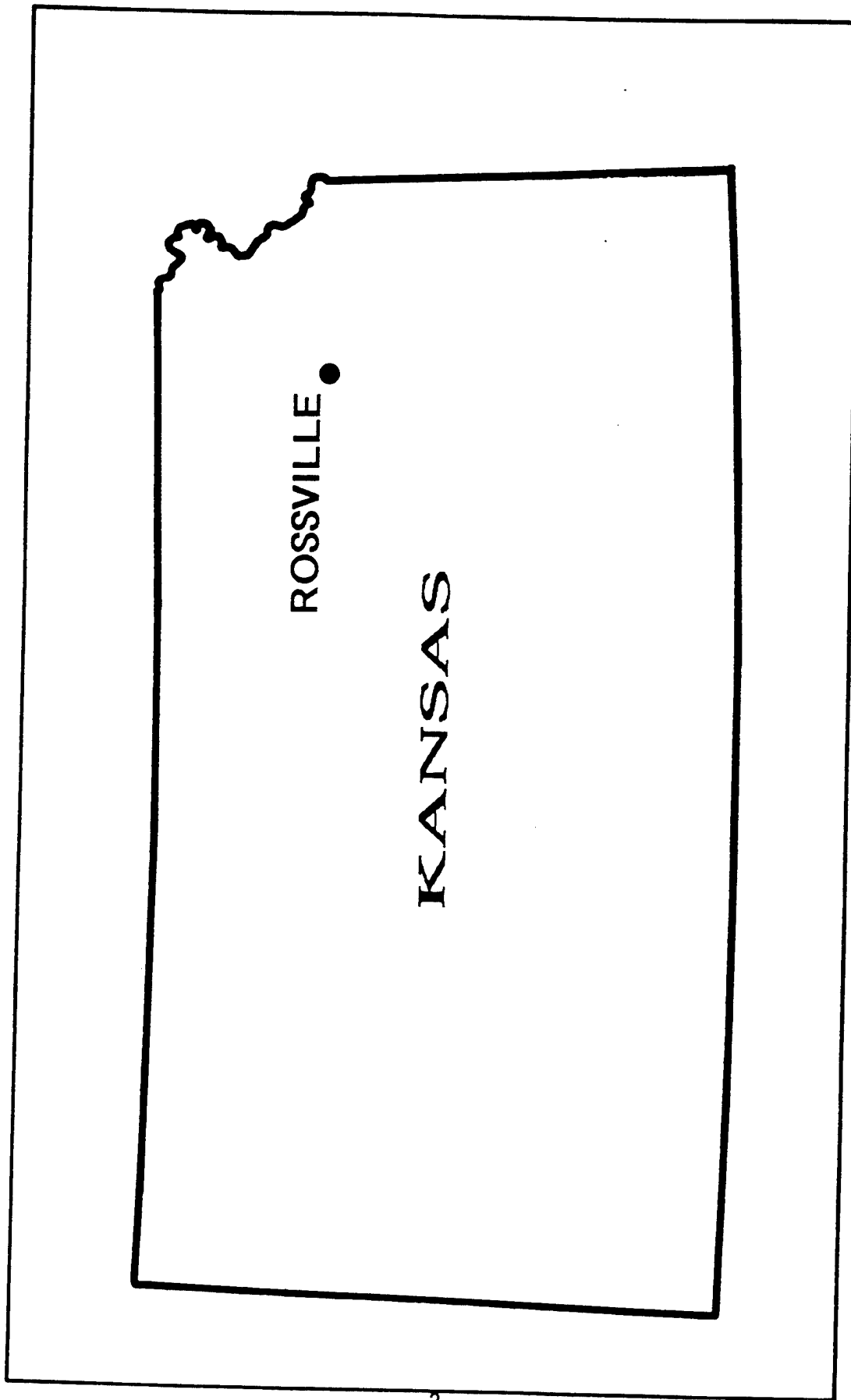


Figure 1. Location of project area.

Task 1 - Research Design

Cultural and Historic Context

In recent years the Secretary of the Interior has placed increasing emphasis on the development of local or regional historic contexts that provide a rational framework through which the significance of cultural properties such as historical archaeological sites can be evaluated (Federal Register 1983). A historic context is "a body of information about historic properties organized by theme, place, and time ... a context may be based on one or a series of events or activities, patterns of community development, or associations with the life of a person or a group of persons that influenced the destiny and character of a region ... contexts may be organized according to broad patterns of development and general periods of time, such as early settlement or community development in the 19th century" (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division 1986:7).

The Secretary of the Interior has published standards and guidelines that establish historic context as the foundation of the preservation planning process and a framework through which decisions about the National Register eligibility of individual cultural properties could be made. Historic context can be used to determine the significance of cultural properties and to guide decisions regarding survey methods, protection strategies, and preservation activities. Historic contexts are dynamic constructs that can and should be revised as new information is gathered and new site types identified (USDI/NPS/IRD 1986:8).

Historic contexts are linked with historic archaeological sites through the concept of "property type". A property type is a "grouping of properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials or site types ... a property type may include a variety of buildings or may be based on distinguishable structural types or functions" (USDI/NPS/IRD 1986:8).

The determination of whether individual property types within a particular area meet the National Register criteria should be based on a consideration of the relationship of the property type to the historic context of the region. The historic context can maximize existing information and data about a region, point out gaps in information regarding the region, and organize data and evaluation criteria in a useful manner. By viewing property types in relation to historic context, it is possible to focus on those properties with the potential to provide data on areas where information is lacking, and avoid repetitive research on similar property types (USDI/NPS/IRD 1986:10).

State Guidelines on Historic Context

Guidelines for the evaluation of the NRHP significance of historical archaeological sites are presented in the Kansas Preservation Plan Section on Historical Archaeology (Lees 1989). Modeled after the National Park Service's Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3), the plan offers study units, cultural units, themes, and research questions for the investigation of the state's past. As stated in that document, for a site to be significant it must be demonstrated that the site is of a type that has the potential to provide information

important to one or more questions of current research interest. Second, it must be demonstrated that the information needed is preserved at the specific site in question.

Five chronologically based study units were defined in the historical archaeology section of the Kansas Preservation Plan to provide cultural contexts for the evaluation of historical archaeological sites (Lees 1989). These were: (1) Exploration and Contact with Native Americans (1541-1820); (2) Exploration and Settlement (1820-1865); (3) Period of Rural and Agricultural Dominance (1865-1900); (4) Time of Contrasts (1900-1939); (5) The Recent Past (1939-Present). Each of these study units represents a period in which major changes in the history of Kansas occurred. Five research contexts--historical particularism, reconstruction of past lifeways, processual studies, archaeological science, and direct historical approach--for the investigation of historical archaeological resources associated with each of the study units also were defined. These research contexts were defined as:

a statement of problem domains or specific research topics which are of current interest in the state or to which research could be productively applied....these research questions can...be used to structure research, to define the sites of interest and to validate significance evaluations (Lees 1989:75).

Historic Context of Project Area

The project area is located within a section of the former Kansas (or Kaw) River Potawatomi Reservation (1848-1863) settled by Metis families associated with the Potawatomi "Mission" or "Citizen" Band (Clifton 1977). The potential NRHP significance of: (1) the three historical sites (14Lv348, -351- and 359) to be investigated as part of this contract; and (2) any other nineteenth century historical sites located by the survey, will

largely be based on their potential to provide information on nineteenth century Potawatomi lifeways in Kansas.

In the following section, historical information regarding the Potawatomi is presented to create a cultural context for the project area and provide a setting for the research questions that can be examined through the archaeological test investigations. Following that, the historic background of the individual sites is presented.

The Potawatomi. The Potawatomi are an Algonquin speaking group who lived in the area of Lake Huron in the early 1600s. Starting in the mid-1600s, the Potawatomi began a series of migrations westward as a result of pressure from the Iroquois. By the 1650s the French reported contacting large settlements of Potawatomi on the western shore of Lake Michigan and near modern-day Green Bay, Wisconsin. During the late seventeenth century the Potawatomi began migrating southward from Green Bay, ultimately settling in a crescent around southern Lake Michigan in the modern-day states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana (Murphy 1988:3-4).

Extensive intermarriage with French traders during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century resulted in a large mixed-blood or Metis population among the Potawatomi of southern Michigan, northern Illinois, and northern Indiana (Hacker 1989:80). As noted by Peterson (1978:46) the term Metis "designates less a racial category than an incipient ethnic group, entry into which could be acquired through marriage and self-designation, as well as birth". Peterson (1978:41) has characterized the Great Lakes Metis as intercultural brokers and economic middlemen who linked Native American groups and Anglo-American patrons involved in the fur trade. On the Euro-American side, these

Metis were descended from Canadian fur traders who arrived in the Great Lakes region after 1695 at a time when conflict between the Iroquois and the Huron and Ottawa over the fur trade had resulted in a political and economic vacuum in the area. Seizing the opportunity, the fur traders and their Metis children established themselves as brokers between the Native American groups to the northwest and the Euro-American society to the east "functioning primarily as traders, voyageurs, and clerks who journeyed to and lived among their native clients" (Peterson 1978:55). Similar to Wolf's (1956) characterization of cultural brokers as buffers between antagonistic groups, the Great Lakes Metis also shielded Native American groups from Euro-American pressure to change their traditional way of life by instead changing their own lifestyles (Peterson 1978:55).

Continued intermarriage with Native American women throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries provided the Metis with kin and commercial ties to Native American families and groups that were essential to the perpetuation of their role as cultural brokers. Metis sons were likely to marry Native American women to reinforce kin ties to local bands as well as to establish new links with more distant bands. One Metis family, for example, had ties through marriage to the Ojibway, Winnebago, and Menomini while another had ties to the Potawatomi, Sioux, and Ottawa. Metis daughters, in contrast, often married other Metis, an arrangement that linked the dominant Metis lineages of the Great Lakes regions (Peterson 1982:55, 59). Metis daughters also married incoming Euro-Americans, absorbing these potential competitors into the group (Peterson 1978:58).

During the late seventeenth and eighteenth century Jesuit priests established missions among the Potawatomi as part of French efforts to gain control of the upper Great Lakes

regions. Although expelled from Canada after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the Jesuits returned to the Potawatomi of the St. Joseph River valley in 1830 (Clark 1979:377). Their receptiveness to the Jesuits eventually resulted in the St. Joseph River Potawatomi being referred to as the "Mission Band" Potawatomi. The Mission Band included a high proportion of Metis families whose skill in the fur trade enabled them to prosper economically. The high degree of acculturation exhibited by the Metis of the Mission Band Potawatomi earned the band the sobriquet of being "progressive" in contrast to the more traditional full-blooded Potawatomi who resisted Euro-American influences (Hacker 1989:81).

By the late 1820s the Great Lakes fur trade in which the Mission Band Potawatomi and other Metis functioned as middlemen was in a state of collapse due to overhunting caused by competition between British and American trading companies. The end of the fur trade was disastrous for the Metis whose skills as cultural brokers were not required by the Euro-American settlers and businessmen who began to move in to the area (Peterson 1978:59-60; 1982:56). At the same time Potawatomi and other Native American groups of the Great Lakes region came under increasing pressure to sell their lands and relocate westward. Few were anxious to move and in 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal bill which provided for the mandatory removal of the eastern tribes to a western Indian territory.

Indian removal provided new life for some of the Metis whose mediational abilities enabled them to function as interpreters, tribal representatives, and negotiators in the treaty negotiations of the early 1830s (Clifton 1977). By the time the Potawatomi arrived in Kansas

in the early 1840s the tribe had split into two bitterly opposed factions, a traditional group (the Prairie Band) located north of the Kansas River which resisted Euro-American attempts to assimilate them and a highly acculturated missionized group (the Mission or Citizen Band) located south of the river whose members included a high proportion of Metis. The Treaty of 1861 resulted in the legal separation of these factions into two bands, the Citizen and Prairie bands. This treaty was greatly favored by the Metis but opposed by the more traditional Prairie Band. The Mission Band, comprised largely of the missionized Potawatomi and Metis, gave up their tribal status and became U.S. citizens, after which they were known as the "Citizen Band". In return, approximately 150,000 acres of their reservation was divided among the Citizen Band with each man, woman, and child receiving an individual allotment. The Prairie Band, who refused to take part in the allotment, were given a reduced reservation of 77,000 acres in the northeastern corner of the original reserve to be held in common by the members of the band. The remaining 346,000 acres of the reservation was to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company (Clifton 1977:351). Allotment proved to be disastrous for the majority of the Citizen Band Metis who either were swindled out of their lands or sold them to Euro-American speculators, businessmen, and settlers within a very short period of time. Reduced to penury, a number of the Citizen Band were taken in as servants or laborers by the Prairie Band. In 1867, in response to the plight of the Citizen Band, Congress established a new reservation for the Citizen Band in Oklahoma.

Historic Background of Sites 14Lv348, -351, and -359. Archival research conducted at the Kansas State Historic Society revealed that all three sites were originally occupied or owned by three Citizen Band Metis families--the Laughtons, Nadeaus, and Halls.

Site 14Sh359. Site 14Sh359 appears to have been occupied by members of two Potawatomi families--the Laughtons and the Nadeaus--from 1848 to 1867. These Metis or mixed blood families were of Potawatomi and French descent. Members of both families originally were "mission" Indians or part of the Citizen Band. By the 1870s, both families had joined the more traditional Prairie Band.

The Laughton (also spelled Lorton) family name first appears in the Prairie du Chein treaty of July 29, 1829, between the United States and the "United Nations of Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatamie Indians, of the waters of the Illinois, Miluakee, and Manitoouck Rivers" (Fay 1971:76). In that treaty several tracts of land were reserved for specific members of the Potawatomi tribe including:

To Wais-kee-Shaw, a Potawatamie woman, wife of David Laughton, and to her child, one and a half sections at the old village of Nay-ou-Say, at or near the source of the Riviere aux Sables of the Illinois (Fay 1971:77).

The Riviere aux Sables is a small tributary of the Illinois River in northeastern Illinois. The junction of the River aux Sables and the Illinois River is located approximately five miles east of the present day town of Morris in Grundy County.

The sex and name of Wais-kee-Shaw's and David Laughton's child was not specified in the treaty. However, this child appears to have been Joseph Laughton whose name appears in the treaty concluded on October 20, 1832, at Camp Tippecanoe, Indiana, between the United States and the "Potawatamie Tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kankakee". This

treaty was signed mainly by northern Illinois Potawatomi, although a few Potawatomi from southern Wisconsin also signed (Clifton 1977:234-235).

As with the Prairie du Chein treaty of 1830, a number of tracts were deeded over to various individuals of "Indian blood or descent". Clifton (1977:235) characterized this group as a "pernicious fringe population", presumably comprised of mixed bloods as well as Euro-Americans who had married Potawatomi women, who obtained valuable lands as the result of the treaty. One of the individuals who received land as the result of the 1832 treaty was Joseph Laughton, who was deeded a tract in northeastern Illinois:

For Joseph Laughton, son of Wais-ke-shaw, one section...to be located at Twelve Mile Grove, or Na-be-na-qui-nong (Fay 1971:80).

A number of claims against the Potawatomi also were settled in the same treaty. One of these involved the payment to Bernardus H. Lawton of \$3,500 (Fay 1971:84). His relation to the Laughton family (if any) is unknown.

By 1838 the Lawton family were living at the Council Bluffs Agency in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Baptismal records housed at the Jesuit Archives in St. Louis, Missouri, indicate that on July 6, 1838, 12 year old "Josephus", son of David Lorton and "Washkisa", was baptized into the Catholic faith by Father De Smet. Father De Smet also became Joseph Lorton's godparent. In the Catholic religion, godparents are partially responsible for seeing that their godchildren are instructed in the Catholic faith. Father De Smet was the godparent for a number of Potawatomi that he baptized, suggesting that he served as godparent if no other family members or friends were available.

In June, 1846, at Council Bluffs, Missouri, the Potawatomi ceded their lands in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa in return for \$850,000 dollars and a 576,000 acre tract in Kansas. This

treaty was signed, either with marks or in signatures, by 59 "Chiefs and Principal Men of Pottowautomie (sic), Ottawa, and Chippewas tribes of Indians" (Fay 1971:135-139). One of these men was Joseph Laughton, indicating that he had risen to a position of some prominence within the Potawatomi tribe by the mid 1840s. Joseph Laughton signed the treaty in writing rather than using a mark indicating that he was at least literate enough to write his name.

Joseph Laughton is the only Laughton mentioned in any of the treaties between the United States and the Potawatomi from 1831 to 1846. This suggests that he is the Lawton (first name unknown) referred to in various accounts of the early history of Rossville, Kansas, which is contained within the former location of the Potawatomi Reserve. Andreas (1883:589) notes that:

The beauty and fertility of the Pottawatomie reserve, and the fact that it was traversed by the California and Oregon Road...made it an especially desirable location, but while an Indian reservation, of course, no title to any land could be obtained except through marriage relations with the tribe. Those who settled in the vicinity of Cross Creek in 1847- 1848, were nearly all connected with the Pottawtomies in this way. Among these early settlers were John Bassho, Stephen McPherson, William Martel, Alexander Rodd, Francis Bergnon, Anthony Tacier, LAWTON, and William Nasseau.

Soon after their settlement, Bergeron, Tacier, and LAWTON built a bridge across the creek, at a point a little above the present site of the village of Rossville, on what is now Harrison Street....[This and other bridges on the reservation] were built for the Indians at the Government expense, toll being collected only from whites.

A 1971 centennial history of Rossville provides a small amount of additional information regarding Laughton. This history notes that several families, including the Laughtons, settled on the west side of Cross Creek near a ford where the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Riley military road and the Oregon and California roads crossed the creek. The bridge built by Laughton,

Bergeron, and Tacier was for "Military and Indian use" and was located near the ford. Tolls were charged of immigrants using the bridge (Rossville Centennial Committee 1971:3).

Baptismal records associated with St. Mary's Mission indicate that Joseph Lawton was present within the Potawatomi Reserve by at least October 22, 1848. On that day a Jesuit priest associated with St. Mary's Mission baptized his daughter Marie. His wife's name is given as Kitihe Kumikme.

Joseph Laughton died in 1855. Burial records associated with St. Mary's Mission state that:

Die 8 Maii 1855 sepultus est Josephus Lorton atate 29 ann. (On May 8 Joseph Lorton was buried aged 29 years).

Joseph Laughton's daughter Marie (or Mary) and a son, David, apparently went to live with the Eli Nadeau household following the death of their father. This supposition is based on information contained in an 1863 government report of the land allotted to various Potawatomies following the treaty of 1861 (Fay 1971:140-144). In this report the land allotments were recorded by family with the age and sex of each member of the family listed (Figure 2). Two children--David (age 11) and Mary J. (age 15)--whose last name is Laughton are listed as members of Eli G. Nadeau's household (Note: The family name "Nadeau" is consistently spelled "Madeau" in the government report). Mary's age (15) in 1863 indicates that she is Joseph Laughton's daughter "Marie" who was baptized in 1848. Eli Nadeau (age 31) and his wife Julia (age 33) also had three small children of their own: Mary (age 5), John A. (age 2), and William T. (age 1). Baptiste Bourbourie (age 4) also was listed as a member of the household in the 1863 Allotment report (Figure 2).

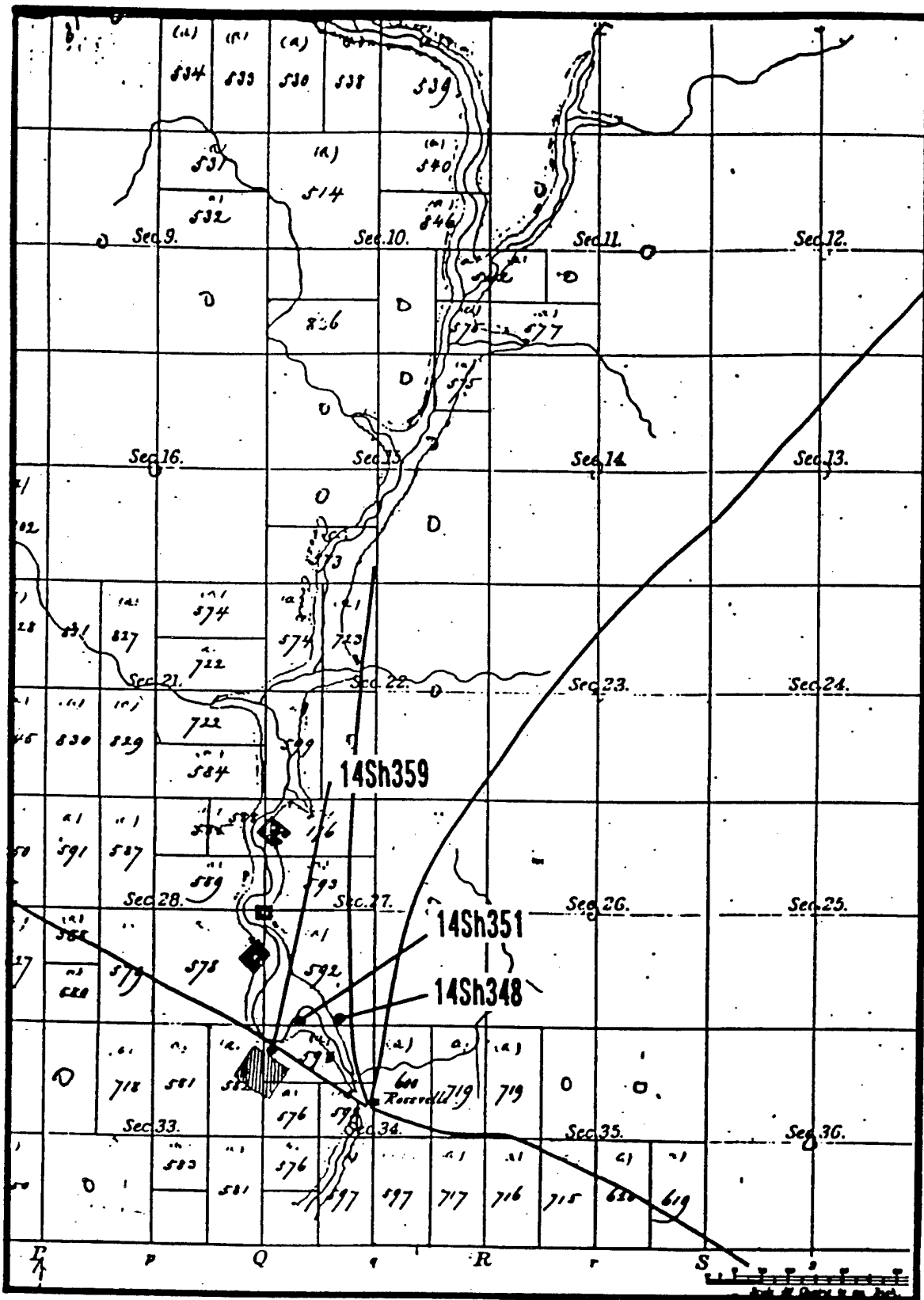


Figure 2. Location of project sites in relation to 1863 GLO map.

The relationship of the Laughton children to the Nadeau family is unknown at present. Although the younger ages of the Nadeau children in relation to the Laughton children raises the possibility that David and Mary Laughton were Julia Nadeau's children by a previous marriage, Joseph Laughton's wife's name is given as "Kitehikumikme" in the record of Marie Laughton's baptism.

Based on information contained in the field notes of a Government Land Office (GLO) surveyor working west of Rossville, Kansas, Eli Nadeau was living at the site 14Sh359 location on September 24, 1862. On that day the surveyor was establishing the section line between sections 33 and 34, Township 10 South, Range 13 East. After establishing the quarter section corner the surveyor noted that he was entering:

"Eli Neddow's [Nadeau's] cornfield, bears N.E. & S.W."

This corn field also is shown on the GLO plat map of T10S R13E in allotments 576, 582, and 590 (Figure 3). After leaving the corn field the surveyor encountered the Ft. Riley Military Road. At this point, standing on the line between sections 33 and 34 and on the south edge of the Ft. Riley Road, the surveyor looked to his right toward the present-day location of site 14Sh359 and noted that:

"Eli Neddow's [Nadeau's] house is about 4 chains [264 ft] East"

Eli Nadeau was a Metis of mixed Potawatomi-French descent (Clifton 1977:354). The earliest reference to the Nadeau family that has been found to date is in the Tippecanoe Treaty of 1832. A number of tracts of land were reserved for specific individuals in that treaty including:

Family	Year	Name of Allottee	M	F	R	Age	Sub	Units	S	A	Notes					
173	578	Alexander Madreau	1			32	S	674	28	10	13	160				
	579	Madeline Madreau		1		28	S	577	28	10	13	50				
	580	David Madreau			1				(S) 27	28	10	13	40			
								3	1	11	13	58.40				
174	581	James Baldwin	1					(S) 23	33	10	13	60				
	582	Mary Ann Baldwin		1				32	177	18	33	10	13	50		
	583	James M. Baldwin			1			28	67	48	33	10	13	50		
								(A) 26	33	10	13	40				
								3	1	7	11	13	37.97			
175	584	Eliz. S. Madreau	R		1			(S) 27	34	10	13	50				
	585	Julia A. Madreau	F		1			31	1	17	18	36	21	10	13	50
	586	Mary Madreau	R			1		(S) 26	3	11	13	40				
								5	1	15	13	40				
587	John A. Madreau	R			1			2	67	27	10	13	50			
588	William J. Madreau				1			(A) 26	28	10	13	40				
								1	(A) 27	36	10	12	40			
589	David Laughton				1			11	S	26	28	10	13	50		
590	Mary J. Laughton				1				(A) 26	3	11	13	40			
591	Baptiste Bourbonnais				1			4	27	27	10	13	50			
176	592	John Hale	1					23	S	274	27	10	13	160		
	593	Julia Ann Hale			1			18	S	27	27	10	13	50		
177	594	Samuel C. McFarland	1					(A) 26	19	10	13	50				
	595	Martha M. Farland			1			23	S	27	19	10	12	50		
								(A) 26	19	10	13	40				
								24	1	26	19	10	13	40		
178	596	Baptiste Lafontaine			1			3	27	26	22	11	14	50		
179	597	Anthony Savane	1					(S) 27	34	10	13	50				
	598	Isabelle Savane			1			31	177	18	34	10	13	50		
								(A) 26	8	11	13	40.03				
								11	1	15	13	40				

Figure 3. 1863 allotment role information for Laughton/Nadeau and Hale families.

"To Mary Nadeau, one quarter section" (Fay 1971:92).

The location of this reservation--whether in Illinois, Indiana, or Michigan--was not specified in the treaty. The relationship of Mary Nadeau to Eli Nadeau is also unknown, although it is slightly possible that she could have been his mother. Mary Nadeau was 53 years old in 1842 (Murphy 1988:111). Eli Nadeau was 31 in 1863 indicating that he was born in either 1831 or 1832, depending on the month of his birth. As Mary Nadeau would be born in either 1788 or 1789, she would have been in her early 40s at the time of Eli Nadeau's birth.

Mary Nadeau's name and age appear on a muster roll for the Osage River Sub-Agency dated October 14, 1842 (Garraghan 1938:698; Murphy 1988).

The Osage River Potawatomi Reserve in Kansas had been established as one of the provisions of the Treaty of 1837. In this treaty, the Potawatomi Indian groups in Indiana--the Kankakee, Wabash, and St. Joseph bands--gave up their lands in exchange for a reservation in Kansas (Murphy 1988:59). In July, 1837, members of the United Band (originally from Michigan) who had been living on the Platte Purchase moved to the new Osage River Reserve. Potawatomi Indians from Indiana moved to the Osage River or "Mission Bands" Reserve from 1837 to the early 1840s. The largest migrations occurred in 1838 and 1840 (Murphy 1988:59). The population on the Reserve peaked in 1840 at 1,650 Metis and Potawatomi, declining to 1,949 in 1842.

The Treaty of 1847 required that the Potawatomi move from the Osage River Reserve to a new reserve located east and north of the Kansas River (Clifton 1977:317). Members

of the Nadeau family were present in this new reserve by 1848. In March and June of that year, Michael Nadeau (relationship to Eli unknown) accompanied Fr. Verreydt, superior of the Catholic Potawatomi Mission, on trips north of the Kansas River to look for a suitable site for the establishment of a mission (Garraghan 1938:601). In October, 1848, the "never-failing" Michael Nadeau helped Fr. Hoecken transport his household possessions across the Kansas River to the newly established St. Mary's Mission (Garraghan 1938:611-612).

Although little has been found regarding his early life, Eli Nadeau's rise to prominence among the Potawatomi apparently began when he was in his 20s. Clifton (1977:365) notes that by the early 1850s a small elite group of Metis including Joseph La Framboise, Joseph Napoleon Bourassa, and Eli Nadeau had come to occupy the profitable middle ground between the American government and the Potawatomi. As noted by Clifton (1977:364, 366):

By the time of the treaty of 1861 the Metis had emerged as a politically dominant, economic elite among the Potawatomi, including both the Mission Bands and the Prairie People. Together with their intermarried Anglo-Saxon and Scots-Irish allies, they monopolized practically every government or private sector job associated with Potawatomi affairs then available, and they intruded on whatever other opportunities for gain came to their attention. Using Potawatomi funds, they built and operated ferries and toll-bridges, managed inns and hotels, conducted much of the local trade (including the whiskey traffic), acted as official interpreters, guided Potawatomi delegations to Washington annually on generous expense accounts (which usually provided them with new wardrobes of clothing at Potawatomi expense), had most of their personal services (such as blacksmithing) done for them by government employees supposedly serving the tribesmen, and managed substantial farms which were equipped with tools and implements delivered for the benefit of the Potawatomi.

These men expressed a number of virtues and values, they were literate, better-educated, oriented to business enterprise, bilingual and often trilingual, long-term residents who made their careers and spent their lives among the Potawatomi, and were dedicated as well to amassing large personal fortunes.

They acted out a role that was particularly valuable to the Indian agents, the large trading firms, missionary groups, and various government and private agencies.

By 1860 Anthony Navarre and Eli Nadeau had become the two most powerful Metis among the Prairie Band of the Potawatomi (Clifton 1977:366). During the Civil War Nadeau and Navarre used Potawatomi funds to construct toll bridges across tributaries of the Kansas River, collecting substantial tolls from the supply wagons of the Union Army. Nadeau also used Prairie Band education funds to pay the tuition of his children enrolled at St. Mary's Academy (Clifton 1977:369).

The Treaty of 1861 resulted in the legal separation of the Potawatomi into two bands, the Citizen and Prairie bands. The Citizen Band, comprised largely of the missionized Potawatomi and Metis, gave up their tribal status. In return, approximately 150,000 acres of their reservation was divided among them with each man, woman, and child receiving an individual allotment. This treaty was greatly favored by the Metis but opposed by the more traditional Prairie Band. Rather than receiving individual allotments, the Prairie Band members received a reduced reserve of approximately 77,000 that was to be held in common by the members of the band. The remaining 346,000 acres of the reservation was to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company (Clifton 1977:351).

Eli Nadeau signed the Treaty of 1861 as a member of the Citizen Band (Fay 1971:144). As noted in the discussion of the Laughton family, the allotment roll for this treaty reveals that Eli Nadeau's family consisted of he and his wife Julia; children Mary, John, and

William; possible step-children, David and Mary Laughton; and Baptiste Bourbonie (Figure 1). Eli Nadeau received a 160 acre allotment as head of family while his wife and the children each received 80 acres. The total acreage allotted to the Nadeau family was 720 acres. Mary Laughton received the N1/2 of the NW1/4 of Section 34 containing site 14SH359 as her allotment (Figure 2).

Within a few years the great majority of the Citizen Band had sold or lost their allotments and become destitute. Eli Nadeau, a supporter of the 1861 Treaty, was taken to court after once he became a citizen for failing to obtain a license to operate a hotel. Shortly after this, he and his family reportedly gave up their Citizen Band status and allotments to join the Prairie Band (Murphy 1988:262). An 1873 plat of the Rossville are, however, shows that Eli Nadeau held the title to three of the allotments--587, 589, and 591--given to members of his family (Figure 3). This suggests that although Nadeau may have given back some of the allotments, he retained title to those he wished to keep in some manner.

Eli Nadeau's wealth and political importance among the Prairie Band increased throughout the late 1860s and 1870s to the detriment of the more traditional Potawatomi Indians. In 1869 Eli Nadeau, George Young, Joseph Bourassa, and Anthony Navarre were elected by a "general tribal council" to a Potawatomi business committee (Miner and Unrau 1978:89). Business committees comprised of Metis headed by Navarre had interposed themselves between the Potawatomi and their Indian agents since the early 1860s, enriching themselves in the process. Nadeau and Navarre as business committee members accompanied Prairie Band delegations to Washington, D.C., in the early 1870s (Murphy

1988:246). On February 10, 1871, the business committee submitted to the Kansas courts a list of 38 "deceased" Citizen Band Potawatomi whose heirs were entitled to receive the deeds to their allotments. Rather than being dead, the 38 were part of a group of Potawatomi Indians living in Mexico. The business committee, however, persuaded the courts to appoint them executors of the "deceased" Indians estates, collecting over \$30,000 when the lands were sold at auction (Herring 1990:130-131). Nadeau eventually was forced to repay \$6,340 to the superintendent of Indian Affairs in Lawrence, Kansas, to escape prosecution (Clifton 1977:368-39).

An 1879 inventory of cattle and agricultural production on the Prairie band reservation revealed that Eli Nadeau was the wealthiest man on the reservation (Clifton 1977:369). He personally owned 81 horses, 7 mules, 53 sheep, 260 cattle, and 160 hogs. Crews farming Prairie Band lands for his benefit also raised 4,970 bushels of corn and 380 tons of hay. Clifton (1977:369) notes that the above statistics probably represent only a fraction of his actual wealth. He also was the largest trader on the reservation as well as owning land allotments south of the Kansas River and in Oklahoma as well.

Eli Nadeau's political and economic influence continued into the mid-1880s, despite the fact that the members of the Prairie Band disliked him. In 1886 the traditional leaders of the Potawatomi petitioned the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a new trader to replace Nadeau, "one who will keep a good stock of goods, attend strictly to business, and not interfere in...tribal matters" (Clifton 1977:293). Nadeau and George W. James, de facto agent for the Potawatomi, continued to control most of the daily operations of the

reservation throughout the 1880s while the actual agents seldom visited the reservation (Clifton 1977:369, 370-375).

The date of Eli Nadeau's death is not yet known. The Dawes Allotment Act of 1887 required that the land on the Prairie's Band reservation be divided into individual allotments. Although the Potawatomi resisted this Act for many years, it gradually implemented throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. A total of 588 allotments had been made by 1895 (Clifton 1977:403). An additional 224 allotments were made between 1895 and 1905. Eli Nadeau received allotment 61, suggesting that his allotment was one of the 588 made before 1895. Next to his name is the notation "dead; land sold", suggesting that he died prior to 1895. His son John A., who received allotment 61, also was listed as dead. His daughter, Mary T. Nadeau, received one of the later allotments (#658), suggesting that she was still alive by 1905 (Connelly 1918:562). The 80 acre tract (N1/2 N1/4 of Section 34) containing site 14Lv359 was allotted to Mary Laughton as allotment 590 in 1863 (Figure 3). She was issued a patent deed on the property on October 6, 1868. On March 23, 1869, Mary Vieux (formerly Laughton) sold a 40 acre section of the N1/2 NW1/4 of Section 34 containing site 14Lv359 to Ellen Frazer on September 9, 1869. At this point the property passed through several short transactions: Ellen Frazer to John Heard, March 19, 1869; John Heard to to Alvira Bazliz, April 5, 1869; and Bazliz to John and Mary Heard, December 28, 1869. The Heards maintained ownership of the property for ten years before selling it to C.W. James on August 26, 1879. James sold the property the same day to B.W. Higginbotham. B.W. Higginbotham and his wife maintained ownership for 14 years. By March 20, 1903, the property containing the site had

passed into the hands of C.W. Higginbotham who also owned sites 14Lv348 and 14Lv351. The chain of title for the property was not researched following C.W. Higginbotham's purchase.

In sum, the archival research indicates that the following individuals represent the nineteenth century occupants/owners of site 14Lv359: (1) Joseph Laughton and family (1848-1855); (2) Laughton/Nadeau family (1855-1869); (3) possibly John Heard and wife (1869-1879) although they could be land speculators. The remainder of the nineteenth century owners of the property are interpreted as speculators whose primary residence was located elsewhere.

Sites 14Lv348 and -351. Both of these sites are contained within land allotment 592, a 160 acre tract (SW 1/4 of Section 27) that was allotted to 23 year old Citizen Band member John Hale in 1863 (Figure 3). His wife, 18 year old Julia, claimed an 80 acre tract (593) located immediately north of this tract in the S1/2 of the NW 1/4 of Section 27.

It can not be established whether the Hales ever resided at either site 14Lv348 or 14Lv351. An 1873 plat map of the map reveals that while a "J. Hale" still owned Julia Hale's allotment, John Hale's allotment (i.e., sites 14Lv348 and 14Lv351) had passed into the hands of C.W. Higginbotham. No land conveyance between Hale and Higginbotham regarding this property could be found in the county deed book at the Shawnee County Courthouse and the actual date of conveyance is unknown. On October 1, 1895, Higginbotham sold the part of this tract containing site 14Lv351 (pt. SW1/4 Section 27) to J.M. Heslet. Heslet maintained ownership until at least 1900. The chain of title for this site was not researched beyond that date. C.W. Higginbotham maintained ownership of the tract containing site

14Lv351 until at least 1919 when he leased the S1/2 of the SW1/4 to R.P. Marder as an oil lease. A conveyance of the property containing the site from Higginbotham to another land owner could not be found although deed records were checked up until 1945. The last recorded land transaction by C.W. Higginbotham in the county deed book occurs in 1943, approximately 70 years after he acquired the land containing site 14Lv351.

Little information has been found on John and Julia Hale following their sale of land allotment 592 to C.W. Higginbotham. Although they still owned Julia Hale's allotment in 1873, similar to a number of other Citizen Band Metis the Hales apparently moved north at some point in the latter part of the nineteenth century to join the traditional Prairie Band Metis. A 1902 Potawatomi Indian Marriage license issued for their son, Joseph, reveals that he was living at the Potawatomi Agency and still classified as a Potawatomi. Information contained on the license regarding John and Julia Hale reveal that both also had Indian names: Skum-nah (John Hale) and Ke-wah-tah (Julia Hale).

Joseph Hale (Potawatomi name: Wabaunce) appears to have been continuing the Metis pattern of marrying into a traditional Potawatomi family. The license listed Meough-kah and Madeline as the Indian and Euro-American versions of his wife's first name (Figure 4). Her last name was not given. In a later section of the license the Euro-American and Indian versions of her first name were combined and her full name given as Madeline Meough-kah. The absence of an Euro-American last name for Madeline Meough-kah suggests that she may have been a full-blood Potawatomi rather than a Metis.

POTAWATOMI INDIAN MARRIAGE LICENSE Potawatomi Agency, 1901-1905 (1902)

No. *Three*

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

3

Agency.

State or Territory.

License is hereby issued for the marriage of the following persons:

	MAN.	WOMAN.
Indian name	<i>Waboynee</i>	<i>Wewongkah</i>
English name	<i>Joseph Hale</i>	<i>Machone</i>
Name on allotment roll		<i>Wewongkah</i>
Age	<i>28 yrs</i>	<i>25 yrs</i>
Relationship to each other	<i>Not related</i>	<i>Not related</i>
Blood or nationality	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Indian</i>
Tribe or citizenship	<i>Potawatomi</i>	<i>Potawatomi</i>
Name of father	<i>John Hale</i>	<i>Shumual</i>
Name of mother	<i>Julia Hale</i>	<i>Suselah</i>
Previous marriage		

THEY WISH TO BE MARRIED

- By a ~~clergyman~~ ^{civil-magistrate} in accordance with the laws of this ~~State~~ ^{Territory}; or
- By declaring (in the presence of adult witnesses, who shall sign the certificate) their intention to live together permanently as husband and wife.

WITNESS MY HAND, this *17th* day of *June* 1902

Name, *J. S. Williams*

Official designation, *U. S. 2nd Agent*

(-) The crossed words should be crossed out.
 (H) This crossed form of marriage to be used only when it is impracticable or very difficult to obtain the services of a clergyman or civil magistrate.

No. of Licenses

RETURN OF MARRIAGE.

I, *Joseph Hale* hereby certify, that *Joseph Hale* and *Machone Wewongkah* known by ^{me} _{us} to be the persons described in the above license, were married ^{by me} in our presence, on the *17th* day of *June* A. D. 1902, at *Nadaw* in the State of *Kansas* in compliance with the laws of said State or Territory, by declaring in our presence their intention to live together permanently as husband and wife.

WITNESSES:

Name, *J. H. Deane* Official designation, *U. S. 2nd Agent*
 Name, *J. S. Williams* Address, *Nadaw, Kansas*

(-) The crossed words should be crossed out.
 (H) If marriage is by a clergyman or by a magistrate, the officiating person must sign this certificate giving the title authorizing him so to do, and his address.
 If marriage is by declaration, two adult witnesses must sign this certificate.
 The above license, with the return of marriage, must be immediately returned to the Agent who issued it by the person who officiated the marriage or by one of the witnesses.

Figure 4. 1902 marriage license for Joseph Hale.

Theoretical Background

The primary significance of the project lies in its potential to provide data on Metis identity, ethnicity, and cultural persistence and change. Metis identity and ethnicity have proven to be difficult subjects to define, let alone investigate. Harrison (1984:15) has noted that the intermediary position of Metis groups between Euro-American and Native American societies created a negative identity: they were Metis because they were not somebody else. In somewhat the same vein, Peterson (1978:55) has suggested that Metis identity was derived from their intermediary position as cultural brokers between Native American and European societies. The Metis magnified this symbolic role by serving as guides, interpreters, mission employees, negotiators, spies, tribal business agents, as well as other positions that allowed them to function as links between Native American and European societies.

The concept of cultural brokers who mediate between an industrialized world-system and local communities has become of increasing importance in historical studies of Native American-Euro-American relations in eastern North America in recent years (Clifton 1978; Hagedorn 1988; Page 1985; Richter 1988). The concept of cultural brokers was first articulated by Wolf (1956) in a study of group relations in Mexico. Wolf defined cultural brokers as individuals who in times of changing economic, social, and political relationships manipulate and improve upon social ties between local communities and national institutions. Cultural brokers mediate between community-oriented individuals who lack economic security and political connections and individuals and institutions that operate on

a national level (Wolf 1956:1076). Cultural brokers also use their skill in adapting to potential economic and political opportunities as a means to improve their own status and power. Tensions between cultural brokers and more traditional local community members who lack the requisite personality and social skills to achieve economic and political ties to the larger society can lead to conflicts between individuals, families, or entire communities (Long 1975).

Richter (1988:40-41) has suggested that Native American and Euro-American interpreters who assisted in negotiations between the Five Nations of The Iroquois Confederacy and the British Empire throughout the late seventeenth century were cultural brokers who represented links between local political structures and the imperial powers of the modern world-system. Often connected by a network of political, social, and kin ties to both sides, interpreters occupied an intermediate position that allowed them to promote the aims of one side while at the same time protecting the interests of the other. Hagedorn (1988:63) has similarly characterized interpreters as cultural brokers, noting that their intermediate positions between European and Iroquoian society provided them with a knowledge of the culture and customs of both groups that allowed them to successfully mediate negotiations between the two groups.

Clifton (1977, 1978:18) has identified the Mission or Citizen Band Metis as representing cultural brokers who mediated between their own Potawatomi kinsmen and the American government in the early to mid nineteenth century. His negative characterization of the Citizen Band and their activities, however, differs from the traditional anthropological portrayal of cultural brokers as serving the interests of both groups (Wolf 1956). Clifton

(1984:272-275) viewed the relationship of the Metis to the Potawatomi an exploitative one in which the Metis used their skills as intercultural brokers to serve their own interests (Clifton 1977:272-275). When the Potawatomi were removed to western North America, the predatory Metis followed them "like a school of pilot fish following a wounded shark" (Clifton 1977:282).

As the former residence of the Laughton (1848-1855) and Laughton-Nadeau (1855-1867) families, both of whose Metis members functioned as intermediaries between the Potawatomi and the federal government, site 14Lv359 has the clear potential to provide detailed information on the role of the Metis as cultural brokers within Potawatomi society. If Peterson's (1978:55) definition of Metis identity as being associated with their intermediate position between the two societies is correct, then this intermediate identity should be reflected in the material culture, subsistence data, and use of space associated with site 14Lv359. For example, the Metis pattern of Metis males marrying Native American women to expand their economic, family, social connections should theoretically result in a combination of Euro-American and Native American artifacts, activities, architecture, at Metis household sites.

Sites 14Lv348 and 14Lv351 have the potential to provide comparative data that can be used in combination with that recovered from site 14Lv359 to further assess Metis ethnicity and identity. Historical accounts of the Citizen Band Metis present maddeningly vague descriptions of what must have been a very diverse society (Clifton 1977, 1978). It appears from these accounts, however, that the Metis were distributed along a social and economic continuum. At one end were families whose economic situation, material culture, and

subsistence activities were virtually indistinguishable from that of traditional Potawatomi households culture while at the other end were highly acculturated, economically wealthy, and politically powerful families such as the Nadeaus. The original Citizen Band owners/occupants of sites 14Lv348 and 14Lv351 were John and Julia Hale, neither of whom appears to have achieved the importance or wealth of the Laughtons and Nadeaus. As such, Both of these sites potentially could provide information on less wealthy, possibly less acculturated, Citizen Band Metis that could be used to examine the full range of social, economic, and other behaviors that made up Metis identity.

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The identification of the Laughton family as the earliest occupants of site 14Sh359 is extremely significant in terms of the project objectives regarding cultural persistence or change among the Metis. In 1991 the Illinois State Museum conducted test excavations at a vandalized historic archaeological site in northeastern Illinois that was located on a tract of land reserved for Joseph Laughton and his mother Wais-ke-Shaw by the Camp Tippecanoe Treaty of October 20, 1832, between the United States and the Potawatomi (Fay 1971:76). The archaeological test excavations at the Windrose site (11Ka318A) identified the remains of a probable log structure and an early nineteenth century artifact assemblage of mixed Euro-American and Native American artifacts consistent with involvement in the fur trade. The faunal assemblage, which contained a high proportion of fur-bearing animals, also suggested that the site occupants were active in the fur trade. The investigators concluded that the Windrose site represented the occupation of Joseph Laughton and his mother from 1832 until 1836 when the land was sold (Tankersley et al. 1992). The Windrose site data represents a comparative collection that can be used in conjunction with the data from site 14Sh359 to examine cultural change or persistence within a single Metis family from the 1830s to 1860s.

Research Hypotheses

The following specific research hypotheses were developed to examine the research topics resented in the preceding section. The extent to which the various hypotheses can be examined, of course, is contingent on the types and quantities of archaeological data recovered:

(1) Metis identity as cultural brokers will be reflected in patterns of material culture, subsistence activities, and spatial organization that reflect their role as mediators between Native American and Euro-American societies;

(2) Although conforming to a basic pattern that reflects the intermediary role of the Metis, archaeological materials recovered from Metis sites will exhibit a variation that reflects the wide range in acculturation that characterized mid- nineteenth century Citizen Band Metis society;

(3) Metis adaptability to changing social and economic conditions will be reflected in wide variation in material culture and subsistence patterns between the 1830s Laughton household at the Windrose site (11Ka318A) in Illinois and the 1848-ca.1867 Laughton/Nadeau household (site 14Lv359) in Kansas.

Task 2 - Literature and Records Review

This will consist of: (1) a review of extant drill logs to evaluate the potential of the project area to contain buried land forms that could potentially contain archaeological sites; and (2) archival research into primary source material on the Potawatomi.

The assessment of the drill logs will be conducted by a qualified geomorphologist, Mr. Jeff Anderson, to Mr. Anderson has conducted geomorphological investigations in relation to numerous archaeological projects in the midwestern United States. His credentials are presented in Appendix D.

Additional archival research will be conducted at the Kansas City, Missouri, Branch of the National Archives and the Jesuit Archives in St. Louis, Missouri. The purpose of this research is to recover information on the kinship and social relationships of the Laughton, Nadeau, and Hall families that directly relate to the role of the Metis as cultural brokers. Peterson (1978, 1982) has stressed the importance such relationships held in connecting the Metis families with each other and to more traditional Native American families. The Jesuit

Archives contains original birth, baptismal, marriage, and death records relating to nineteenth century Jesuit missions to the Potawatomi as well as journals by priests and other religious associated with St. Mary's Mission describing social, economic, and political conditions on the Potawatomi Reserve in Kansas. Preliminary examination of this material has revealed that it has the potential to provide a wealth of information on social and family relationships among the Metis. The National Archives contains Potawatomi tribal rolls and census data that can be used to establish family size, composition, and band affiliation. Representatives of the Citizen Band Potawatomi, Prairie Band Potawatomi, and other individuals knowledgeable about the history of the Laughton, Nadeau, and Hall families will also be contacted for any information that they might have on these families.

Task 3 - Archaeological Survey

The 25 acre levee alignment and channel cut-off, potential Ponding Area B, and the drainage ditch area will be surveyed using a combination of visual surface reconnaissance and shovel test techniques. Visual surface reconnaissance will be used as the primary method in those sections of the survey area where ground surface visibility exceeds 25%. Screened shovel tests (1/4" mesh) will be used in those areas where the ground visibility falls beneath 25%.

The various parcels comprising the proposed survey area will be surveyed by 1 to 4 crew members (depending on the width of the survey area) on parallel transects separated by 15 m intervals. Each transect will be assigned a letter designation with the location of artifacts at a site recorded by the transect from which they were recovered. Sketch maps

showing the site limits based on the surface distribution of material will be prepared for all sites recorded by visual reconnaissance.

Sections of the project area with less than 25% ground surface visibility will be systematically shovel tested using transects separated by 15 m intervals. Shovel tests will be excavated at 15 m intervals along each transect. Shovel test will consist of a hole dug 35 to 45 cm in diameter to a depth sufficient to observe culturally undisturbed soil. When a shovel test produces cultural debris (i.e., soil staining, fire cracked rock, ceramics, etc.) indicative of a site, the test interval will be reduced to 5 m intervals with additional tests placed in sufficient numbers and directions to determine the extent of the site. A sketch map showing the relative positions of these shovel tests will be prepared in the field. All materials found in the shovel tests will be bagged and recorded by the shovel test from which they were recovered.

Task 4 - Archaeological Test Investigations

The archaeological test investigations at sites 14Lv348, -351, and -359 will be designed to recover information on the spatial organization, material culture, and subsistence activities of Citizen Band Metis households that can be used to examine identity, ethnicity, and acculturation among the Metis. These investigations will be conducted in accordance with the specifications presented in Exhibit 5 of the Project Scope of Work (Appendix A). Controlled surface collections as well as the hand excavation of test unit will be conducted at all three sites.

Burley et al. (1992:96-97,121) have noted that Metis identity at sites in western Canada is reflected by a continuous and unspecialized use of space that symbolizes the Metis

perception of themselves as part of nature. Comparative data on this topic for the Citizen Band Metis can be recovered through the implementation of controlled surface collections at the three project sites. The controlled surface collections will be conducted by imposing a grid of 5 m x 5 m collection units on the sites. The purpose of the controlled surface collections will be to provide information regarding the types of nineteenth century artifacts at the site, their horizontal distribution, and variation in the frequencies and kinds of artifacts across the sites that potentially represent the locations of subsurface cultural features. All material in each square will be collected with the exception of brick, rock, and cinders which will be quantified and discarded in the field. The controlled surface collection will be terminated when at least two negative squares are encountered in each transect, defining the site limits.

A caveat must be extended at this point. Due to low surface visibility and/or weather conditions that make it impossible to disk the sites it may not be feasible to conduct controlled surface at the three sites. In this case, the site limits will be defined by excavating a series of 50 cm² units at 10 m intervals in a cross pattern across each of the three sites. The purpose of the units will be to recover information regarding the horizontal and vertical distribution of materials across the site. The soil from each unit will be screened through 1/4" mesh.

A total of 16 m² will be excavated at each of the three sites. The locations and size of the various units will be based on the information provided by the controlled surface collections. Ideally, units will be placed over concentrations of nineteenth century materials that mark the possible locations of subsurface cultural features. Each unit will be excavated

with hand tools (i.e., shovels and trowels). Each unit will be excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels. The southwest corner of all units at each site will be recorded in relation to the site datum, with all measurements within each unit taken from these corners using a line level and a hand held tape. This corner also will be used as a designator for the entire unit, with each unit assigned an individual number. The bottom and sides of these units will be inspected and all soil zones recorded. The floor of each unit will be troweled and mapped at a 1:20 scale at the base of each level if soil staining is present. If soil staining is absent, a notation to that effect will be recorded in the site notebook and a map will not be prepared. All fill from these units will be passed through 1/2 inch mesh screen with a 10 liter sample from each level passed through 1/4 " mesh. Artifacts will be collected by 10 cm level. One five liter flotation sample will be recovered from each level of each unit. Standard level forms will be filled out for each level excavated and at least one wall of each hand excavation unit will be profiled and photographed. If features are found, they will be mapped on the level floor plans and drawn on the unit profiles. In order to facilitate record keeping, hand units will be identified by a letter of the alphabet as well as by a site grid number. Similar procedures will be used in the excavation of subsurface features other than architectural features. Each feature will be mapped in plain view, cross sectioned, and mapped in profile. All feature fill will be passed through 1/2 inch mesh screen with one 10 liter sample from each feature passed through 1/4" mesh. At least one flotation sample will be removed from each feature. If the feature fill is stratified, multiple flotation samples were collected in order to sample the various strata. Flotation samples will be at least 5 liters in size. Standard feature forms will be filled out for each feature excavated.

Detailed maps showing the location of the controlled surface collection grids and excavation units will be prepared for all three sites using either a transit or an alidade and plane table stationed over a datum. The datums for all three sites will consist of iron rebar sections located in wooded areas along the field margins. This will insure that the datums will not be removed by farming activities. In addition, the locations of these datums will be keyed into permanent features in the vicinity of each site so that the datums can be re-established at a future date.

Task 5 - Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts will be processed (washed, sorted, cataloged, and labeled) at the laboratory facilities of American Resources Group, Ltd., in Carbondale, Illinois. Processed artifacts will be separated first into three major classes--ceramic, glass, and metal. Subclasses will be then defined within each major class. Material noted in the field but not collected will also be identified. This fourth class of artifacts will consist of construction materials other than ceramic, glass, and metal and included such materials as cement, brick, and sandstone. These classes will be used to describe and quantify material and to aid in determining site type as well as the date of occupation of each site.

In addition, each artifact will be attributed to a particular functionally related category. The categories to be used in the present study include: (1) kitchen (tablewares, preserved food containers and associated elements and cooking utensils); (2) household (furniture parts, figurines, lamp parts, mirror fragments, and non-food related bottle and jars); (3) clothing (buttons, snaps, shoe parts, hook-and-eye parts, straight pins and clothing-related military accouterments); (4) personal (pipes, toys, combs, and jewelry); (5) arms (gun parts,

ammunition and accouterments); (6) transportation (wagon and carriage parts, harness and saddle parts, horseshoes and farriers nails); (7) architectural (window glass, nails, and hardware); (8) other (items which are potentially identifiable but cannot be identified at the present time); and (9) unidentifiable (all items which are too poorly preserved or too fragmentary to be identified as to function).

Ceramics. The ceramic artifacts will be initially identified according to ware type such as whiteware, ironstone, porcelain, and stoneware. These wares are differentiated on the basis of paste color, paste texture, glaze, and decoration, attributes generally recognized as temporal indicators for historic ceramics.

Whiteware and Ironstone. Because of their similar paste composition and glaze color, whiteware and ironstone are often difficult to separate. Therefore, for this analysis ironstone is defined as a highly fired refined white-pasted ware. Whiteware, although refined, is fired at a much lower temperature and therefore more porous. Ironstone wares can be easily separated from whiteware by the lack of porosity, indicated in touching the sherd in question to the tongue. Whiteware will stick slightly to the wet surface of the tongue whereas ironstone wares will not.

Porcelain. Porcelain is an extremely hard, fine-grained, nonporous, and usually translucent white ceramic ware which has been fired at high temperatures. Because it is both difficult and expensive to produce, the market for porcelain was relatively small during the early and mid-nineteenth century. It did not become popular in the United States until Germany and Austria began to produce relatively inexpensive porcelain after 1875 (Haskell 1981:23). It finally came into common use after the American porcelain industry began

producing even less expensive, and hence, more marketable wares after 1890 (Ketchum 1983:13).

Stoneware. Stoneware is "an ordinary earthenware fired at a temperature high enough to partially vitrify the ingredients and make the ware impervious to liquids" (Hughes 1963:89). The pastes of these wares are generally cream to gray or brown in color although much variation can occur even within a single vessel. This color variation is largely due to uneven firing within the kiln. Salt was often added during the firing to produce a glaze which gave the surface of a salt-glazed vessel the appearance of a granular texture similar to that of an orange peel. The gloss of the glaze depended on the amount of salt used: the more salt that was added, the higher the shine and vice versa. Various slips were also used to decorate stoneware vessels. These slips were thin mixtures of water and colored clays which when fired imparted a uniform color to the vessel. Two or more slips were often applied to the same vessel to produce a more ornate decoration. Stonewares are generally nondiagnostic as temporal indicators; however, the mass-produced brown Albany and white Bristol slipped stoneware was very popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, whereas the locally made salt-glazed wares were increasingly in less demand during the last half of the nineteenth century (Ketchum 1983).

Temporal Indicators. Decorative treatments and motifs also will be noted for all the ceramic wares and, where possible, temporal periods were assigned. Mean Ceramic Dates will be calculated utilizing South's (1977:217) formula and the temporal ranges. This procedure is based on the known period of manufacture of each ceramic type within the sample, with the midpoint between the beginning and the end of manufacture

considered as the median manufacture date (South 1977:202). The Mean Ceramic Date for an assemblage is calculated by multiplying the median date of a ceramic decoration by the number of sherds of that type. The sum of all the types present within the assemblage are added together with the summation being divided by the total number of sherds to produce the Mean Ceramic Date (South 1977:217-218).

Glass. Glass artifacts will be classified into one of several categories: (1) whole and fragmented bottles and jars; (2) pressed glass which included, in this case, tableware and canning jar lid liners; and (3) miscellaneous categories of glass which included lantern glass and furniture glass.

Bottles and Jars. Bottle glass will be analyzed largely according to Deiss's (1981) study of a chronology of American glass and included both intact and fragmented bottles and jars. Bottle glass was further identified as to method of manufacture. Bottle manufacturing methods changed rapidly through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and in many cases the new methods and designs were patented. This enables accurate dates to be assigned to many bottles and jars from an analysis of style and method of manufacture. Rogers et al. (1988) have adapted South's (1977) ceramic formula to diagnostic elements of whole and fragmentary bottles and jars. Again, this procedure is based on the known period of manufacture of each diagnostic bottle type within the sample, with the midpoint between the beginning and the end of manufacture again being considered as the median date. The mean bottle date for an assemblage is calculated by multiplying the median date of a diagnostic element by the number of fragments of that type. The sum of all types present within the assemblage are then added together with the

summation being divided by the total number of items used in the calculation to produce the mean bottle date for that site.

Glass bottles will be further identified as to functional type such as food preservation and medicine, soft drink, or alcohol containers. Bottle part, color, embossing, and manufacturer's marks were also noted.

Pressed Glass. Pressed glass will be analyzed according to Deiss's (1981) study of American glassware especially in regard to nineteenth and early twentieth century manufacturing techniques. Unfortunately, pressed glass has long, nondiscrete known periods of manufacture. Its use is therefore limited as an aid in identifying occupation dates. Pressed glass will be further identified as to functional type (i.e., tableware and lid liners), vessel part (if applicable), and color. This subclass of artifacts, although somewhat temporally diagnostic, was largely used in the identification of site types.

Miscellaneous Glass. In this study, miscellaneous glass includes both lantern glass and furniture glass. As with pressed glass, the long known periods of manufacture and/or use of these artifacts preclude the usefulness of this subclass of artifacts in dating the occupation of a site. The chief value of the identification of functionally related glass such as lantern glass within an assemblage is again as an aid in determining site types.

Metal. Metal artifacts will be classified according to material of manufacture (i.e., zinc, aluminum, brass, and iron) and specific function. If pertinent (e.g., military buttons), the method of manufacture also will be noted when possible. Metal artifacts with long known periods of manufacture, such as zinc canning jar lids and square nails, are of little use as temporal indicators. They are, however, useful in determining site type.

Other. As noted earlier, this artifact class will consist of construction materials such as brick, limestone, mortar, slate, and daub. In addition, heating coal and the resultant cinders and clinkers are also considered in this artifact class. Other functionally related artifacts include bone utensil handles (kitchen), bone buttons (clothing), gun flint (arms), and transportation (harness leather). Prehistoric material (if recovered from a historic context) also will be included in this artifact class.

Task 6 - Report Writing

Report preparation, format, and scheduling will follow precisely the guidelines, schedules, and requirements presented in Sections 5 and 6 and Exhibits 7-9 of the project Scope of Work (Appendix A). Monthly progress reports will be submitted to the government during the course of the project. Five copies of an interim report of not more than 20 pages describing the results of investigations and an outline of the content and format of the report of findings will be provided to the government following completion of all fieldwork in accordance with Section 6 of the Scope of Work (Appendix A). The writing and preparation of the draft report will be carried out in accordance with the specifications presented in Exhibit 7 of the project Scope of Work. This report will contain all findings of the field investigations, interpretations and conclusions, field and laboratory methodology, and other supporting data. The results of the field and laboratory investigations will be interpreted in light of the archaeological research problems.

This report will include, among other pertinent information, evaluations of the potential eligibility of all tested sites for the NRHP and management recommendations regarding these resources in accordance with Exhibit 7 of the project Scope of Work (Appendix A).

NRHP eligibility evaluations will be formulated in accordance with the guidelines developed by Lees (1989) as part of the Kansas Preservation Plan Section on Historical Archaeology. Two key concepts to be used in the determination of the significance of a historical archaeological site are rarity and clarity (Lees 1989:100-101). Rarity considers how a site compares numerically to other sites that can be expected to occur in a region or state. For this concept to be utilized, the site in question should be evaluated within models of regional settlement or settlement types. Clarity refers to the clarity of information present at a site or contexts within a site. The greater the clarity of information, the greater the utility of the site in addressing research questions of all types. Clarity becomes increasingly important in identifying the potential significance of sites during the Period of Rural/Agricultural Dominance (1865-1900), Time of Contrasts (1900-1939), and 1939 to present, the three periods that encompass site 14Lv136.

Lees (1990:101-102) also presents specific guidelines regarding the level of documentation necessary to support an argument of non-significance for a historical archaeological site. Specifically, it must be demonstrated that all four NRHP criteria were considered and the reason the negative recommendations were reached must be presented.

Task 7 - Curation

The recovered artifacts will be curated temporarily at the facilities of American Resources Group, Ltd., in Carbondale, Illinois. This will allow for accessibility to materials during the analysis and report writing phases. In accordance with the project Scope of Work, all maps, field notes, and other documents will be submitted to the Kansas State Historic Society, Topeka, Kansas, for permanent curation. A copy of American Resources Group,

Ltd.'s, curation agreement with that institution is contained in Appendix C. The artifacts will either be curated at the Kansas State Historic Society or, in accordance with Section 7 of the Project Scope of Work (Appendix A), returned to the individual landowners if the landowners so desire.

Project Deliverables

Project deliverables will include a research design; interim, draft, and final reports; new and updated site forms, maps, and NRHP forms, if applicable; artifacts, to be either curated or returned to the landowners; monthly progress reports and time and task summaries; and monthly progress reports; and a professional article.

Project Schedule

Scheduling will proceed as outlined in the Scope of Work. Due to the difficulty in acquiring landowner right of entry consent it is clear that the dates in the schedule in Exhibit 10 of the project Scope of Work no longer apply (Appendix A). It is assumed, however, that the time intervals between the project milestones will remain approximately the same with the draft report due six months after the submittal of the project research design. Based on that assumption, American Resources Group, Ltd.'s, has prepared a proposed revised schedule and time in task estimates for the completion of the project (Tables 1 and 2). It should be noted that the project schedule is an ideal schedule that acknowledges American Resources Group, Ltd.'s, awareness of and commitment to complete all project requirements in a timely fashion.

Table 1. Project Schedule

Task	Calendar Days
Complete Background Research And Submit Research Design	December 5, 1992
Resolve Research Design Issues and Begin Field Work	January 30, 1993
Submit Interim Report	February 30, 1993
Submit Draft Report and Other Documents	June 30, 1993
Submittal of Final Report	July 30, 1993
Submittal of Final Reproduced Reports	August 30, 1993
Government Approval of Final Report	September 30, 1993

**Table 2. Time in Task, Unpriced Man Hours
Historic Properties Survey**

Personnel	Pre-Field	Literature Review	Field Work	Analysis	Draft Report	Final Report	Journal Article
Co-P.I. (McNerney)	32	--	--	--	30	--	--
Co-P.I. (Wagner)	16	90	152	20	80	80	24
Arch. Field Technicians	--	30	472	--	16	--	--
Arch. Lab Technicians	--	--	100	--	--	--	--
Drafter	--	--	--	--	50	8	--
Clerical	--	20	30	--	40	--	--

The actual duration and completion dates of various phases of the project such as the field schedule may vary due to conditions beyond the control of the contractor such as rain or snow. All phases of the project, however, will be completed by September 30, 1993.

Progress Reports

Progress reports will be delivered on a monthly basis in accordance with Section 6.6.a of the project Scope of Work (Appendix A).

Meetings

At least one meeting with the SHPO's representative to review records is required during the course of the project. An additional two meetings may also be required at the government's discretion (Appendix A: Scope of Work, Section 9). American Resources Group, Ltd., acknowledges its awareness of these requirements.

Project Personnel

American Resources Group, Ltd., acknowledges the project requirements regarding the project Principal Investigator and consultants as presented in Section 2 of the project scope of work (Appendix A). Key personnel for this project include Michael J. McNerney (Co-Principal Investigator), Mark J. Wagner (Co-Principal Investigator), and Fran Knight (Laboratory Supervisor/Historic Analyst). Resumes for these key personnel are supplied in Appendix B. Resumes of laboratory and field technicians are available upon request.

Consultants for the project include Dr. Terrance Martin of the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois (faunal analysis); Ms. Kathryn Parker of Great Lakes EcoSystems, Indian River, Michigan (botanical analysis); and Mr. Jeff Anderson (geomorphological

assessment). Resumes for Dr. Martin, Ms. Parker, and Mr. Anderson are included in Appendix D. Dr. Martin is Curator of Collections at the Illinois State Museum. He has had extensive experience in the analysis of historic faunal remains including those recovered from the 1830s Laughton Trading Post (i.e., Windrose site) in northeastern Illinois (Tankersley et al. 1991). Ms. Parker has a similar breadth of experience in the analysis of botanical remains recovered from historic sites located throughout the Midwest and Kansas (Appendix D).

Miscellaneous Sensitive Items

American Resources Group, Ltd., acknowledges its awareness of and obligation to fulfill the requirements of this section of the project Scope Of Work (Appendix A: Scope of Work, Section 10).

Professional Article

This item will be completed and delivered in compliance with the requirements set forth in Section 11 of the Scope of Work (Appendix A). Work on this item will commence once the draft report of investigations has been completed.

Further Responsibilities of the Contractor and the Government

American Resources Group, Ltd., acknowledges that it will comply with the instructions in Section 12 of the project scope of work regarding data availability, right of entry, publication, court testimony, and safety requirements (Appendix A).

Budget

The project budget is presented in Appendix E.

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APPENDIX B:
1862 GLO NOTES FROM TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 13 EAST

East 6th. Principal Meridian

Chains

39.60 Set a Limestone 20 in long, 13 in, wide
and 3 in, thick for quarter section corner.

79.60 The corner to section 2. 3. 104 11.

Land level prairie bottom

soil rich 1st. rate.

September 25th 1862.

North, between sections 33 and 34.

Variation $11^{\circ} 41'$ East.

41.00 Set a Limestone 18 in, long, 16 in, wide and
5 in, thick for quarter section corner.

55.85 Enter Eli Kedlow's corn field, bearing N. E. & S.;

71.45 Leave corn field bearing E. and N.

73.00 Eli Kedlow's house is about 4 chains East

73.10 The Military road to Ft. Riley, bearing
E. and S. W.

74.00 Enter timber, bearing E and N.

76.00 To crop creek. 30 links wide, run East

80.00 Set a Limestone 20 in long, 11 in, wide,
3 in, thick for corner to sections 27. 2

33 and 34, from which corner

APPENDIX C:
CORRESPONDENCE
LETTER FROM KEITH J. NAVARRE TO CAMILLE LECHLITER
RANDY THIES PROGRESS REPORT
LETTER FROM KEITH NAVRRE TO M. J. WAGNER

0333 Galahad Way
El Paso, Tx 79924
April 7, 1992

Camille
Corp of
Kansas

Dear Camille -

First, I must apologize for not writing to you sooner. Between losing my "get up and go" and keeping medical appointments I have have gotten behind on keeping up with my correspondence. Had a call from Mrs. Farrell yesterday so decided I had better get with it.

I hope you enjoy the articles I have enclosed. Not much there that will help you on the historical aspect of Rossville but think you will find them interesting.

Volum XVI of the Knasas State Historical Society Collections, page 733, states "The Cross Creek agency was located fall of 1847, one mile up Cross Creek (Indian name Metsepa) from the present town of Rossville. Annunities were paid to the Potawatomes at Uniontown from 1847 to 1859. Paid at Cross Creek from 1859 to 1870". THIS BRINGS UP THE IMPORTANT QUESTION - where was it located? I have read several references that the annuties were paid at the cabin of Anthony Navarre located on the west bank of Cross Creek. I hope that your study will come up with something. I will keep checking with my friends in Rossville, in fact Frank Stach and his wife are coming down here for a visit in a couple of weeks and I will see what he learned or knew when he was young. He is now in his mid 70s.

I regret I did not listen closer when I was young. Am anxious to hear from Streeter to see if he found anything on the Peter Navarre farm. The more I learn the more I find out what I do not know.

I really enjoyed our telephone conversation and am looking forward to meeting you. Perhaps You might enjoy the Potawatomi Pow Wow in Shawnee the last week of June. I never miss it. Mrs. Farrell always knows where to find me. The Mescalero Indians from New Mexico are going to dance their "Dance of the Mountain Gods" the first night of the Pow Wow - it is very impressive and different than any Indian dance you hve ever seen.

I will be writing again as soon as I can accumulate some reliable history from Rossville sources. You might contact my cousin, Joleen Farr, listed in Phone Book, who lives in Rossville as she is the foremost historian on Navarre history and in the process has learned a lot about Rossville history.

When I buried my father, Joseph Navarre, in the Rossville cemetery, I thought it most ironic that I had to buy a burial plot on land that was my great grandfathers original allotment. Actually it belonged to his daughter, Julia, but she was a minor at that time so she had to let her father sign.

On the enclosed plat of Rossville I have circled the names of the Navarres, DeGraffs, and Martell, all related to the Navarres. One site of Rossville was purchased from my great Aunt and Uncle, Anthony and Sa-Na-Ne-Quah Navarre. Baldan was the father-in-law of my grandfather Navarre who married Baldans daughter Mary. The name can sometimes be found to be spelled Baldwin. His first wife died (Baldans) and he married a full blood - Mary Ann Rice. They later moved to Dalé, Oklahoma and are buried in Shawnee.

You will find some interesting reading in the Rossville Centennial Book about my father and Uncle, Peter Navarre. There is a picture in the book of my grandfather Gregory Navarre standing with a group of Rossville Citizens.

As soon as I can find some good info I will send it on to you immediately. Take care and keep in touch.

Sincerely,


Keith J. Navarre

HISTORY OF NAVARRE FAMILY

"Robert de Navarre - The Last of the Bourbons" by Clive Chapman Lauther, published by Cooper-Trent Division of Keuffel & Esser Co, Arlington, Va.

"Henry of Navarre and The Religious Wars" by Edward T. Elair, 1895, J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Marguerite of Navarre" by E. R. Chamberlin, The Dial Press, New York 1974

"The Helmet of Navarre" by Bertha Runkle, The Century Co, New York 1901

POTAWATOMI HISTORY AND ANTHONY NAVARRE

"The End of Indian Kansas" by H. Craig Miner and William E. Urau, The Regents Press of Kansas, Lawrence Kansas

"The Prairie People - Continuity and Change in Potawatomi Indian Culture 1665-1965" by James A. Clifton, The Regents Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

*VERY
Good
Book* Potawatomi of the West- Origins of the Citizen Band". by The Rev Joseph Murphy, C. S. E., 1988, (may be purchased from the Potawatomi Tribal Museum, Shawnee Ok)

POTAWATOMI HISTORY

"The Potawatomis - Keepers of the Fire" by R. David Edmonds, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma

"People of the Place of Fire" by Priscilla Mullin Sherard (May be purchased from the Potawatomi Tribal Museum in Shawnee Ok)

"The Trail of Death - Letters of Father Benjamin Marie Petit" by Irving McKee, Published by the Indianapolis Indiana Historical Society, 1941

"The Shawnee Prophet" by R. David Edmonds, University of Nebraska Press, Omaha, Nebraska

"Fulton County Historical Society Quarterly", 7th and Pontiac, Indianapolis, Ind 46975

"Northern Indiana Historical Society Bulletin", 112 South Lafayette Blvd, South Bend, Ind 46601

Following Santam Books (Paperbacks by Allan W. Eckert are filled with Potawatomi History)

- The Conquerors
- The Frontiersman
- Gateway to Empire
- wilderness Empire
- wilderness War

NOTE: If you are aware of other publications of interest to the Navarre family please let me know so that I can add them to this list for future reference: Keith J. Navarre, 10333 Galahad Way, El Paso, Tx 79924

GENEALOGY OF THE FRENCH FAMILIES OF THE DETROIT RIVER REGION 1701-1936, Volumes I and II by The Rev Fr Christian Denissen, Published By The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research.

Mark J. Wagner
American Resources Group, Ltd.
127 North Washington
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

23 July 1992

Dear Mr. Wagner,

Enclosed is the information concerning the Rossville archaeology project that the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) sent to this office. I think you will find it useful, and I intend to continue to send you any correspondence that I receive which pertains to this work. I spent the better part of the afternoon today with the mapping section of the Corps of Engineers and it appears that I will be able to obtain an aerial photograph of the Rossville project area that was shot in the 1930's. If the luck that I have had with a similar photograph at Ft. Leavenworth is any example, I think we should have clear indications of cultural features. If that's the case I will turn it over to you for your field investigations. It should be here in about two weeks.

As far as the Kansas State Historical Society is concerned, it would be wise to first contact the A/E firm (Cook, Flatt & Strobel) and then they would either contact me and/or the KSHS. Folks around here want everything to go through the proper channels. In any event, I will keep you informed of what is going on in relation to the archaeology. If you should have any problems, we are more than happy to help you out. In closing, please mention to Mike that I have put a complete list of our publications together and will send it along as soon as I can get Mary Lucido to look it over and make sure it's current.

Sincerely,



Berkley B. Bailey
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District
Attn: CEMRK-PD-R (B.B. Bailey)
601 East 12th Street, Room 612
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2896

BB:bb
enc.



KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARCHEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Center for Historical Research
120 West Tenth • Topeka, Kansas 66612-1291
913-296-4779 • FAX 913-296-1005

July 16, 1992

Berkeley Bailey
Kansas City District USACE
700 Federal Building
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Dear Berkeley:

Camille said you all would like to have a copy of the progress report for my visit to the Rossville area in April with regard to the single burial I looked at (14SH334) as well as information I gained from local informants with regard to other sites in the area, particularly 14SH359 as well as the site said to be on the "Hess land" over across the creek. So, enclosed is a copy of that progress report.

I also spent some time looking through my copies of the historical documents and newspaper clippings sent to Camille by Keith Navarre. Information therein (see underlined portions of enclosed copies) would certainly seem to suggest that the old Potawatomi cemetery was in the extreme northeastern corner of Section 33—isn't that real close to the proposed levee?

Sincerely,

Randall M. Thies
Archeologist

RT:rt
enc.

SITE: 14SH334

AREA:

EXCAVATION:

1. Subject: Progress Report, UBS1991-27, 23 April 1992

Today, as arranged earlier, I met with David Stadler and Dwayne Parr at Stadler's farm complex a mile west of Rossville and south of Highway 24. We went into his machine shed and looked at a piece of bone. It was the piece of bone that had been found at the site by Dwayne Parr when he was plowing and planting recently. It was indeed a piece of human bone, specifically a badly eroded left femur from an adult. Dwayne said that there were a few other pieces of bone out in the field but he had not picked them up. He had noticed the larger bone because of its size and had stopped to pick it up. He brought it to David who said that it was human and thought that they should get a hold of us.

I talked with them for a while about Camille's beliefs concerning the possible antiquity of the nearby farmstead which has been recently designated as 14SH359. There was some thought that this might be the old Navarre house where annuities were distributed to the Potawatomi Indians. However, in talking with Parr, who is in his 70s and has lived in the area all of his life, it would appear that this is probably not the case, and the historic material in that location dates from a much later occupation. The land was apparently bought and then occupied by Peter Navarre who was an Indian and a Rossville newspaper man. Parr thought that he bought the land sometime in the late 1930s. It is also true that Peter was the son of Anthony Navarre who might have been old enough to have been involved in the annuities, but this was not thought likely by either Dwayne or David. They also pointed out that the buildings in that area, some of which were torn down within recent years by Parr as well as others, had concrete foundations and interior walls with lath and plaster. There was a house, a barn, a granary, and a chicken house along with a hay barn. The chicken house is still present in the brush along the edge of the field. They further told me that the land is now owned by Peggy Plantamura, who is listed as the owner on Timberlake's site report. Her address is 20 Elmwood Avenue, West Long Branch, New Jersey, not "NS" as is listed on the site form. She is apparently a descendent of Peter Navarre's. The other individual who Camille said had an historical interest in all of this is Keith Navarre. He lives in El Paso and is the son of Joe Navarre, a brother of Peter Navarre. Keith and his sister were both adopted. His sister is named Joyce Brannan and lives in Rossville. Parr also pointed out that several other individuals had lived in the old Navarre house (14SH359) after the Navarres sold it, including some people with the last names of Grubb, someone named Ivy Reed, and a family named Hahn. At any rate, it is thought to be unlikely that the farmstead evidenced by the scatter of historical remains at 14SH359 represents the remains of a farmstead used by Anthony Navarre for distribution of annuities.

I talked briefly with Stadler and Parr about the new unmarked burial sites legislation and people's responsibilities with regard to that law. Stadler said that he thought that he might have a few fragments of human bone left from earlier surveys in the Rossville area (not from 14SH334) and that he would check into his collection, which apparently consists of quite a bit of material in a footlocker. He also thought that he at one time had a jawbone with some teeth but now thinks that this memory refers to the jawbone with teeth found at 14SH334 and turned into Timberlake. Parr also noted that with regard to the Oregon Trail, he thought the crossing on this was a bit further north than the present day highway, apparently a short distance to the north of the farmhouse at the end of Walnut Street. This makes it in the northwest quarter of Section 34 and approximately east-southeast of 14SH359. This would also be to the southeast of 14SH334. There is an old ford in that location which was an area used as a swimming hole by kids in Parr's generation. He thinks that would be the most likely spot for the Oregon Trail crossing.

We then drove out in our respective vehicles to the site area, parking at the north end of Walnut Street and then walking out into the field. The site area is up at the north end of this field and on the slope where the terrace slopes downward to the east and into the creek. We first found one small piece of long bone

fragment which had been found there and purposely left in place by Parr. We then looked around a little bit more and eventually ended up finding a few more bits of long bone and one skull fragment, along with a small piece of metal which turned out to be a brass (?) crucifix, suggesting a Catholic religious affiliation for the burial. All of these finds were on the slope of the terrace, not up on the crest. The finds were made in an area approximately 2-3 m in diameter. The location is north of a small bulge of trees which projects outward to the west from along the creek bank.

After looking around for a few minutes, and ascertaining that the grave found by Timberlake (like the remains found today) had also been found on the slope and not up on the crest of the terrace, I began soil core probes throughout the area. I put down some 200 soil core probes in an area approximately 10 m or so in diameter. By the end of my attempts today I was running out of open areas in which to put down more soil core probes. The soil consisted of a brownish topsoil and A horizon which graded quickly into a pale brown or tan subsoil. On the lower slopes, this subsoil grades into a clayey subsoil but higher up it is more of a silt loam.

Neither Stadler nor Parr could remember exactly the spot where Bob had found the grave in 1984, but they did remember that he was real certain of the location the minute he found it, and that he hit a piece of bone which he said was the kneecap. Within a few minutes, Bob had apparently located the limits of the grave. They recall it as being not especially deep below the surface. My interpretation of this is that it was a rectangular grave, clearly defined and probably east-west, and hence this configuration prompted Bob's interpretation of it as being historic.

Parr said he had not seen any other skeletal remains until this year. He also said that erosion had occurred along the slope. From this I suspect that the burial, already badly truncated, was finally plowed out completely this year.

At any rate, I saw no evidence of any other graves, nor was I able to relocate the grave seen earlier by Timberlake. Once again, the bone that we found on the surface was within an area approximately 2-3 m in diameter and on the slope of the terrace. My probes were done in an area approximately 10 m in diameter, mostly upslope and to the south, which is where Parr tended to think Timberlake had been. By the time I had concluded my investigation, Parr was not so sure.

In future situations of this sort, it would be wise for any future researchers to place a piece of metal in the grave area so that this could be relocated easily by a metal detector. It would be wise to place some datums off in the woods in the hope that these would still be there to enable relocation of the grave at a later date.

After deciding that further coring would be futile, we ceased work and proceeded on back. We talked for a few more minutes and then I returned to Topeka. It is also worth noting from conversations with Parr that a road, assumedly graveled, ran from the north end of Walnut Street directly over in a northwest direction to the old Navarre farmstead (14SH359).

Also of note is the fact that Stadler says that a really rich archeological area is located over across the creek to the north, on the east bank of the creek in the southwest quarter of Section 27. According to Stadler, this area is loaded with sites of various kinds. This area is known as the Hess land.

RECORD BY: Randy Thies

DATE: 23 April 1992

FROM
K. NAVARRE
LETTER

BALDAN
OR

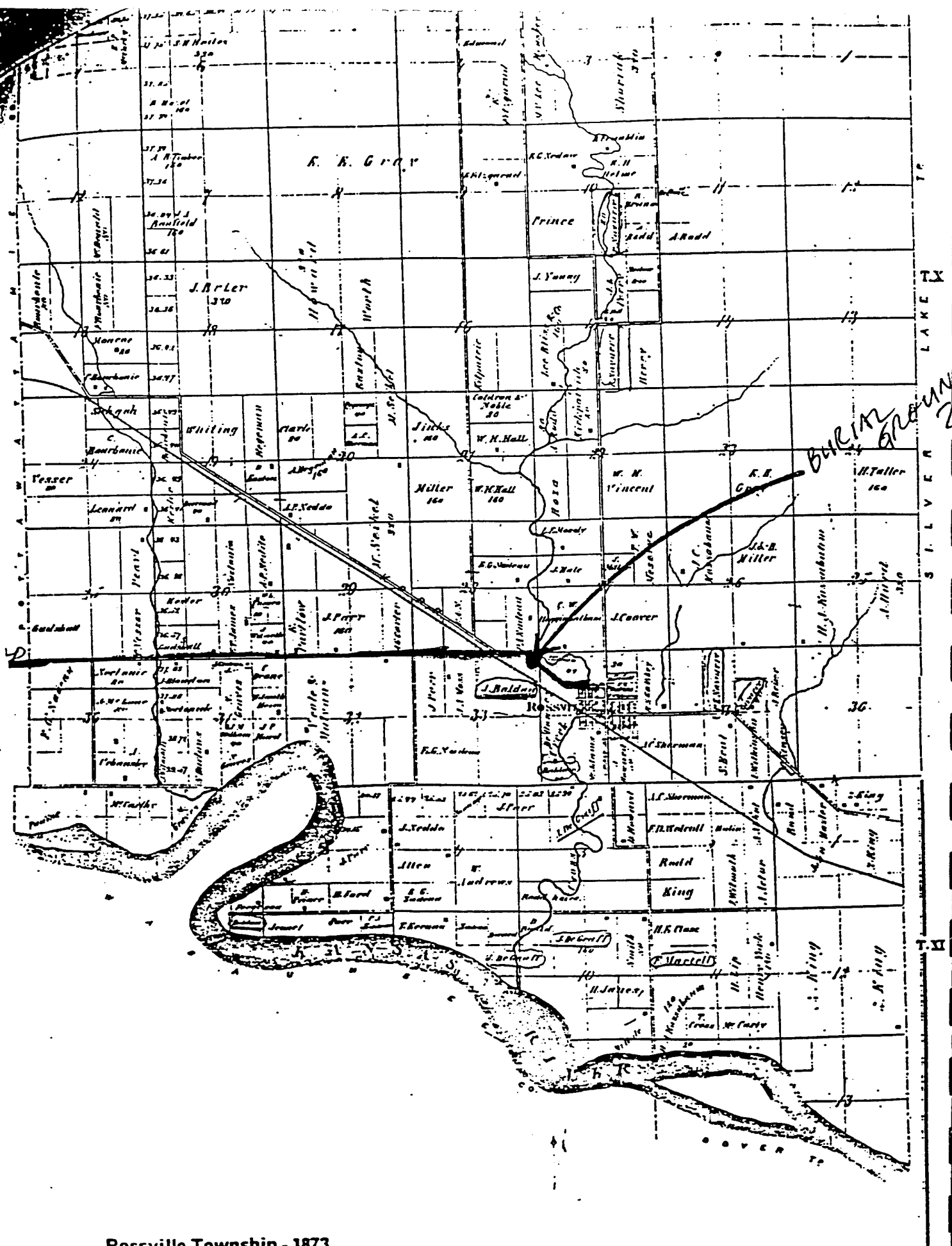
OLD DOCUMENTS HAVE IT SPELLLED BALDAN
BOTH WAYS. I BELIEVE BALDAN
IS CORRECT.

CHILDREN OF GREGORY AND MARY BALDWIN NAVARRE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BORN</u>	<u>DIED</u>	<u>Where Buried</u>
Gregory Navarre	Jul 24 1846	Feb 10 1902	Ft Leavenworth Ks
Mary Baldwin Navarre	Feb 14 1854	Apr 19 1945	Rossville, Ks
Henry Clay Navarre	Dec 24 1871	Mar 21 1872	Unknown
Jerome Navarre	Sep 14 1872	1943	Topeka, Ks
Mary Adelide Navarre	Nov 21 1874	Sep 26 1876	St Marys, Ks
Emily Navarre	Jan 13 1877	Feb 21 1878	Unknown
William J. Navarre	Dec 20 1878	Jul 9 1881	Unknown
Robert Navarre Jr	Jul 25 1881	Aug 3 1883	Unknown
Feter Navarre Jr.	Mar 26 1884	Aug 25 1970	Rossville, Ks
Edith Navarre	Jul 11 1886	Nov 21 1902	Rossville, Ks
Maggie Navarre	Oct 24 1888	Jun 9 1908	Rossville, Ks
Alice Navarre	Sep 14 1893	Aug 22 1912	Rossville, Ks
Joseph Navarre	Mar 19 1895	Nov 10 1980	Rossville, Ks

NOTE: It is believed that those whose burial place is listed as UNKNOWN were buried in the burialplot on the James Baldwin Homestead just west of Rossville, Ks. This cemetery was desecrated and destroyed by later owners. An old Rossville resident told me that he had observed one of the later owners throwing human bones into Cross Creek which runs behind the property.

Keith J. Navarre
Keith J. Navarre



Rosville Township - 1873

One of Them Was Followed by Peter Navarre, of Rossville,
Backward to the Days of His Boyhood and Even Beyond

Trails leading back to pioneer days are growing indistinct with age.

Few of those who blazed their way into the wilderness, who actually trod the pioneer path, are alive. Records are only fragmentary, and at best a poor narrative of the deeds of the early Kansans.

But few find their way back to pioneer days over a path as startling and unique as did Peter Navarre, now editor and publisher of the Rossville Reporter.

Navarre was well aware that his ancestors were among the first on the Rossville townsite. But he was startled to find that he had been making up his paper for years on his grandmother's tombstone. Records show that his grandfather, James Baldan, settled in the vicinity in 1853, on what then was land of the Pottawatomie Indians.

MARRIED AN INDIANOLA GIRL

Shortly after the pioneer Baldan came to Kansas from Pennsylvania, he married a girl, born at historical Westport, and who was living in Indianola, now a Topeka suburb, at the time.

The first settlement was west of Cross creek, or as the Indians called it, "Mesepa," meaning Cross, as the stream joins with the Kaw and forms a cross. Within four years after their marriage, Baldan's wife died, and was buried in a private cemetery in a pasture on the homestead, a half mile west of the present site of Rossville.

ROAD THRU OLD BURIAL PLOT

Some time later, the townsite was changed to a site east of Cross creek, when the Union Pacific road was extended west. The depot was built some distance from the original site of the village.

A road was pushed down the banks of the Kaw, connecting Rossville with the St. Marys Catholic mission, established several years earlier. This road was run thru the old private burying ground. Many of the tombstones were thrown aside, and the graves were lost. Among those lost was that of Mrs. James Baldan.

10333 Galahad Way
El Paso, Tx 79924
May 23, 1992

Mr. Mark Wagner
American Resources Group
127 Washington
Carbondale, Ill 62901

Dear Mr. Wagner:

I am sorry that I could not furnish you much information about the historical aspects of Rossville. I left there in 1939 to go to school in Hays, Kansas and from there I enlisted in the Army in December 1942 and retired here in El Paso in 1974 and then went to work for the Drug Enforcement Administration for 12 years and made a mistake in retiring here. Should have went back to Kansas or Oklahoma.


Our family came from South Bend Indiana when the Potawatomes were removed from that area. In fact I was back there in 1988 for the rededication of my Great Great Grandfather, Pierre Navarres, cabin in Leeper Park. He married a Potawatomi from Pokagons village.

The townsite of Rossville was purchased from my great Uncle, Anthony Navarre and his wife Sa-na-ne-quah. The Rossville Cemetery was purchased from my great grandfather, Peter Navarre. The place that the levee crosses belonged to my great grandfather James Baldan (sometimes spelled Baldwin). My cousin, Peggy Plantamura inherited it from her father. I believe that Anthony Navarres cabin was located on his land. There was also an old cemetery on that place just north of the railroad tracks close to where a brick house now stands.

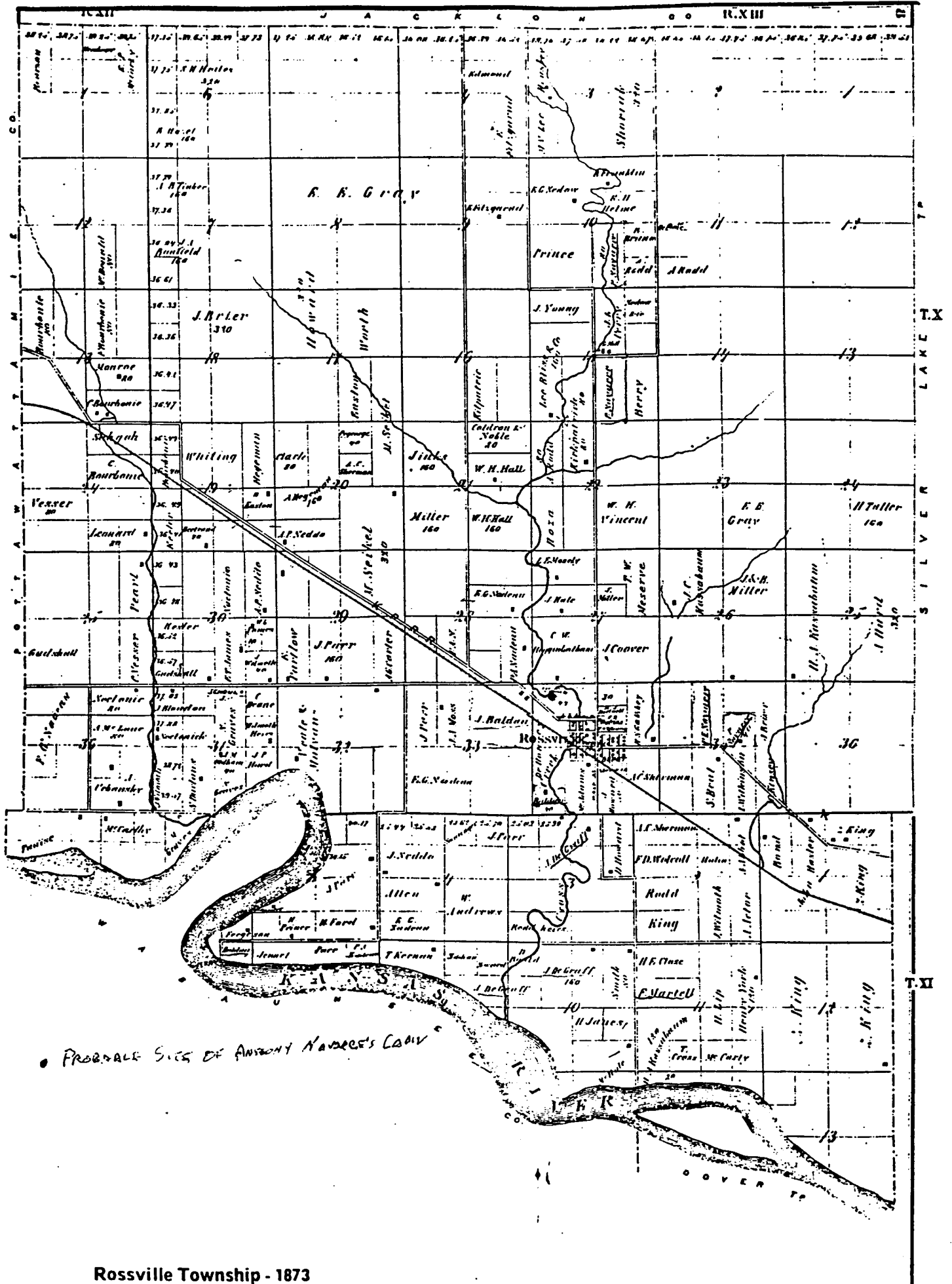
I understand that Duane Parr, who farms the place, found some Human Bones there several years ago. One place you might want to look at is the old "Ford" on Cross Creek on the north end of Rossville. Frank Stach who lives close to the Ford can give you the history on that.

I have enclosed a couple of documents you might be interested in. You should also try and get a copy of the Rossville Centennial Book published in 1971. The Jesuits probably have a good history of Rossville. The Catholic Church in St. Marys can probably tell you where those records are. Names underlined in red are either Navarres or their relatives. My great grandfather lived a mile east of town. Sorry I could not be of more help. *Navarre*

Sincerely,


Keith S. Navarre

on
the
MA



• PROBABLE SITE OF ANTHONY NEVERS' CABIN

Rosville Township - 1873

EXCERPTS from Kansas Historical Collections, Volume XVI, Pages 722-745, printed by Kansas State Printing Plant 1925

(ANTHONY'S (ABW))

"The Cross Creek Agency was located fall of 1847, one mile up Cross Creek (Indian name Metsepa) from the present town of Rossville. Annunities were paid to the Potawatomes at Uniontown from 1847 to 1859. Paid at Cross Creek from 1859 to 1870".

Employees of Potawatomi Agency

JAMES BALDAN - Father of Mary Navarre, wife of Gregory Navarre
Agency Blacksmith 1859-61, 1863-65, 1867-69
Agency Wagonmaker 1865-67

GEORGE W. JAMES - Husband of Catherine Bourdon whose mother was Judith Navarre and Clement Bourdon
Agency Laborer, 1875-77
Agency Farmer 1877-79, 1879-81
Agency Superintendent of Farming 1881-83
Agency Clerk 1885-1887, 1889-91
Indian Agent 1897-99

ANTHONY BOURDON -- Son of Judith Navarre Bourdon
Agency Apprentice Blacksmith, 1881-83
Agency Blacksmith, 1883-85

ADELAIDE BOURDON - Daughter of Judith Navarre Bourdon, married John Reagan.
Matron at Potawatomie Industrial Boarding School, 1887-89

JOHN REAGAN - Husband of Adelaide Bourdon
Industrial School Teacher at Potawatomie Industrial Boarding School, 1887-89

PETER BOURDON - Son of Judith Navarre Bourdon
Private in Agency Police, 1891-97

Compiled by Keith J. Navarre, April 9, 1992

APPENDIX D:
HISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY SITE 14SH359

The following table lists the total artifacts recovered from the Phase III investigations at Site 14SH359. The artifacts were classified by type of material, then placed in a functional category.

Tables 1 & 2 list artifacts from the test units and features according to artifact type and function. Tables 3 & 4 list the artifacts from the controlled surface collection.

Processed artifacts were separated first into four major classes--ceramic, glass, metal, and other. Subclasses were then defined within each major class. Material that was weighed and counted in the field but not collected (i.e., sandstone and brick) was also identified. The first three artifact classes (ceramic, glass and metal) are self explanatory, while the fourth class of artifacts consisted of materials other than ceramic, glass, metal, or a composite of two or more primary materials.

In addition, each artifact was attributed to a particular functionally related category. The categories used in the present study have been adopted from Ball (1984) and Rogers et al. (1988) and include: (1) kitchen (tablewares, preserved food containers and associated elements, nonfood related bottles and jars, and cooking utensils) (2) furnishings (furniture and lamp parts); (3) clothing (buttons, buckles and shoe parts); (4) personal (pipes and toys); (5) arms (ammunition); (6) transportation (wagon and carriage parts, and harness and saddle parts); (7) architectural (window glass, nails and brick); (8) tools/activities (files, boring implements and hardware); (9) other (items which are potentially identifiable but cannot be identified as to function at the present time); and (10) unidentifiable (all items which are too poorly preserved or too fragmentary to be identified as to function).

Within the kitchen category, the terms hollowware and flatware, abbreviated HW and FW, were used to indicate artifacts of a general shape and accompanying function. Hollowware items were such vessels as cups and bowls with deep sides. Flatware vessels consisted of plates and saucers, being very shallow or flat where the commodity would be placed on and not contained in as with hollowware. This distinction can prove helpful when looking at various socioeconomic factors for the site.

Table 1. Historic Kitchen Artifact Inventory, Site 14SH359.

	U30	U31	U32	U33	U33a	U33b	U33c	U33d	U33e	U34	U34	U34	U35	U36	U37	U37	U37	U38	U38	U38	U39	U39	U39	U39	U40	U41	U41	U41	U41	U41	U41	U41	U42			
	L1	L1	L2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	E1/2	W1/2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L2	L3	L4	L2	L3	L4	L5	L1	L1	L2	L3	L4	L4	L4	L1				
Applied Tid Cork																																				
Unspecified Beverage																																				
Improved Tid Cork/Light																																				
Unspecified Medicine																																				
Cracked Off Cork																																				
Improved Tid Cork				1																																
Unid Bottle																																				
String, Cork																																				
Folded In																																				
Applied Tid Cork																																				
Improved Tid Cork																																				
Canning Jar																																				
Ground Rim-Threaded																																				
M.M. Standard Thread	1																																			
Unknown-Std Thread																																				
Unid Jar																																				
Std Thread																																				
Cup																																				
Pressed																																				
Tumbler																																				
Pressed																																				
Unid Hiw																																				
Pressed																																				
Unid Manufacture																																				
Unid Vsi																																				
Pressed																																				
Lip/Neck Total	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Body																																				
Proprietary Medicine Bottle																																				
Paneled/Embossed																																				
Unclassified Medicine																																				
Paneled																																				
"Log Cabin" Biters Bottle																																				
Case Bottle																																				
Spirits/Ale																																				
Wine Bottle																																				
Pictorial or Figural Flask																																				
Cathedral Pickling Jar																																				
Canning Jar																																				
Tumbler																																				
Pressed/Fluted																																				
Unid Bottle																																				
Unid Bottle/Jar																																				
Embossed																																				
Unid HW																																				
Pressed																																				
	2		2	13	6	2	6	8	3	3	2	7	3					5	3	13	2	8	5	1	5	1	5	1	2	3						
	1		1																																	
					</																															

Table 1. Historic Kitchen Artifact Inventory, Site 14SH359.

	U30	U31	U31	U32	U33	U33a	U33b	U33c	U33d	U33e	U34	U34	U35	U36	U37	U37	U37	U38	U38	U38	U39	U39	U39	U39	U40	U41	U41	U41	U41	U41	U42					
	L1	L1	L2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	E1/2	W1/2	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L3	L3	L4	L4	L5	L5	L1	L1	L2	L3	L4	L4	L1						
Yellowware Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Redware																																				
Unid HW								1		1																										
Handle w/Slip																																				
Redware Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Stoneware (glazes ext/int)																																				
Jar/Crock																																				
Slip/Slip																																				
Bristol/Bristol																																				
Milk/Mixing Bowl																																				
Slip/Slip																																				
Bristol/Bristol																																				
Jug																																				
Salt/Slip																																				
Slip/Slip																																				
Bristol/Bristol																																				
Ginger Beer/Ale Bottle																																				
Slip/Dry									1																											
Yellow Slip/Clear Glaze									1																											
Unid HW																																				
Slip/Slip					1						2																									
Slip/Dry																																				
Salt/Slip					2				1	1	1	2	1	2	1																					
Salt/Dry				1	2						1																									
Unknown/Slip																																				
Slip/Unknown																																				
Bristol/Bristol																																				
Unknown/Bristol																																				
Unknown/Dry																																				
Stoneware Total	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	3	4	1	2	6	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ceramic Total	9	0	0	2	12	6	2	11	13	5	11	19	6	3	9	0	2	6	1	10	1	7	0	5	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Metal																																				
Knife Handle																																				
Iron/Bone																																				
Fork																																				
Iron																																				
Metal Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fauna																																				
Bone/Tooth																																				
Shell																																				
Fauna Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	11	5	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KITCHEN TOTAL	13	0	0	6	33	12	5	19	27	10	27	27	15	11	19	0	8	13	10	28	4	15	17	3	10	1	13	4	6	1	0	0	0	0		

Table 1. Historic Kitchen Artifact Inventory, Site 14SH359.

	U42 L2	U42 L3	U42 L4	U42 L5	U42 BD	U42 L2	U42z L2	U42z L3	U42z L4	U43 L1	U43 L2	U43 L3	U43 L4	U43 L5	U43 L1	U43a L1	U43a L2	U43a L3	U43a L4	U44 L1	F1	F2 TOP	F2 L1	F2 L2	F3	F4	Total	
Yellowware Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Redware																												0
Unid HW																												0
Handle w/Slip																												5
Redware Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Stoneware (glazes ext/int)																												0
Jar/Crock																												0
Slip/Slip																												0
Bristol/Bristol																												0
Milk/Mixing Bowl																												0
Slip/Slip																												0
Bristol/Bristol						1																					1	
Jug																											0	
Salt/Slip																											0	
Slip/Slip												1															1	
Bristol/Bristol																											1	
Ginger Beer/Ale Bottle																											0	
Slip/Dry									1																		2	
Yellow Slip/Clear Glaze																											1	
Unid HW																											0	
Slip/Slip	1	2										8															31	
Slip/Dry			1	1																							3	
Salt/Slip			1	1																		1					20	
Salt/Dry			2	2									1												1		15	
Unknown/Slip																											2	
Slip/Unknown			1																								1	
Bristol/Bristol																											2	
Unknown/Bristol																											1	
Unknown/Dry																											1	
Stoneware Total	1	3	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	82	
Ceramic Total	14	16	20	8	0	2	7	7	0	5	24	1	1	1	0	6	16	1	3	1	3	1	8	7	1	9	2	
Metal																											0	
Knife Handle																											0	
Iron/Bone													1														1	
Fork																											0	
Iron																											1	
Metal Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Fauna																											0	
Bone/Tooth																											96	
Shell	2											1	2	1													23	
Fauna Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	5	36	2	6	2	119	
KITCHEN TOTAL	27	38	41	36	0	5	12	12	0	15	56	4	1	2	6	38	1	7	15	32	52	6	29	6	29	7	856	

Table 2. Historic (Architecture, Clothing, etc.) Artifact Inventory, Site 14SH359.

Blace Fragment Modified Slate	Provenience		UNITS																													
	U1 L1	U1 L2	U2 L1	U3 L1	U4 L1	U5 L1	U6 L1	U7 L1	U8 L1	U9 L1	U10 L1	U10 L2	U10 L3	U11 L1	U11 L2	U11 L3	U14 L1	U15 L1	U16 L1	U17 L1	U18 L1	U19 L1	U20 L1	U21 L1	U22 L1	U23 L1	U25 L1	U27 L1	U28 L1	U29 L2	U29 L3	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	11	11	19	15	56	23	19	10	4	13	15	13	9	9	9	1	1	1	11	7	4	6	3	0	18	1	0	5	4	
3	1	1	14	15	20	16	60	25	21	12	4	15	18	20	13	13	1	1	3	12	10	6	6	6	4	5	20	1	0	5	4	
PREHISTORIC TOTAL																																
SUB TOTAL																																
OVERALL TOTAL																																

Table 2. Historic (Architecture, Clothing, etc.) Artifact Inventory, Site 14SH359.

U30		U31		U32		U33		U33a		U33b		U33c		U33d		U33e		U34		U34		U35		U36		U37		U37		U38		U38		U39		U39		U39		U40		U41		U41		U41		U42	
L1	L1	L2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	E1/2	W1/2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L2	L3	L4	L2	L3	L4	L5	L1	L1	L2	L3	L4	L1	L1	L2	L3	L4	L1				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	2	2	8	314	56	47	131	107	60	181	339	80	20	100	36	59	44	24	47	25	83	89	7	22	2	31	19	27	3	3	44	23	33	4															
42	2	2	14	347	68	52	150	134	70	208	366	95	31	119	35	67	57	34	75	29	98	106	10	32	3	44	23	33	4																				
PREHISTORIC TOTAL																																																	
SUB TOTAL																																																	
OVERALL TOTAL																																																	

Table 3. Historic Kitchen Artifact Inventory, Controlled Surface Collection, Site 14SH359.

	Provenience																											
	GS	N450 E460	N460 E465	N450 E470	N455 E470	N450 E475	N465 E475	N470 E475	N440 E480	N445 E480	N450 E480	N465 E480	N470 E480	N475 E480	N445 E485	N450 E485	N465 E485	N475 E485	N455 E490	N465 E490	N470 E490	N475 E490	N480 E490	N485 E490	N455 E495	N460 E495	N475 E495	
Slip/Slip																												
Bristol/Bristol																												
Milk/Mixing Bowl																												
Slip/Slip																												
Bristol/Bristol																												
Jug																												
Salt/Slip																												
Slip/Slip																												
Bristol/Bristol																												
Ginger Beer/Ale Bottle																												
Slip/Dry																												
Yellow Slip/Clear Glaze																												
Unid HW																												
Slip/Slip																												
Slip/Dry																												
Salt/Slip																												
Salt/Dry																												
Unknown/Slip																												
Slip/Unknown																												
Bristol/Bristol																												
Unknown/Bristol																												
Unknown/Dry																												
Stoneware Total	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ceramic Total	8	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	3	7	0	0	1	2	4	1	2	7	1	2	1	2	
Metal																												
Knife Handle																												
Iron/Bone																												
Fork																												
Iron																												
Metal Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fauna																												
Bone/Tooth																												
Shell																												
Fauna Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KITCHEN TOTAL	13	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	0	1	3	8	0	1	3	3	8	1	5	9	4	6	1	2	

Table 3. Historic Kitchen Artifact Inventory, Controlled Surface Collection, Site 14SH359.

	N470	N475	N485	N490	N450	N455	N470	N450	Total
	E530	E530	E530	E540	E540	E540	E540	E545	
Slip/Slip									2
Bristol/Bristol									1
Milk/Mixing Bowl									0
Slip/Slip									1
Bristol/Bristol									0
Jug									0
Salt/Slip									0
Slip/Slip									0
Bristol/Bristol									0
Ginger Beer/Ale Bottle									0
Slip/Dry									1
Yellow Slip/Clear Glaze									0
Unid HW									0
Slip/Slip									2
Slip/Dry									0
Salt/Slip									3
Salt/Dry									1
Unknown/Slip									0
Slip/Unknown									0
Bristol/Bristol									3
Unknown/Bristol									0
Unknown/Dry									0
Stoneware Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ceramic Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	93
Metal									0
Knife Handle									0
Iron/Bone									0
Fork									0
Iron									0
Metal Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fauna									0
Bone/Tooth									1
Shell									5
Fauna Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
KITCHEN TOTAL	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	155

Table 4. Historic (Architecture, Clothing, etc.) Artifact Inventory, Controlled Surface Collection, Site 14SH359.

	Provenience		SURFACE UNITS																																	
	GS	N450 E460	N460 E460	N450 E470	N455 E470	N450 E475	N450 E475	N465 E475	N470 E475	N470 E480	N470 E480	N465 E480	N465 E480	N455 E480	N450 E480	N450 E485	N455 E485	N455 E485	N475 E485	N475 E485	N465 E485	N465 E485	N475 E490	N475 E490	N470 E490	N465 E490	N455 E490	N455 E490	N485 E490	N485 E490	N480 E490	N480 E490	N460 E495	N475 E495		
OTHER TOTAL		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PREHISTORIC																																				
Lithics																																				
Biface Fragment																																				
Modified Slate																																				
PREHISTORIC TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUB TOTAL		4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OVERALL CSC TOTAL		17	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	9	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	7	11	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	1	5	10	6	8	1	2	3

Table 4. Historic (Architecture, Clothing, etc.) Artifact Inventory, Controlled Surface Collection, Site 14SH359.

		N480	N485	N445	N460	N465	N470	N475	N480	N480	N490	N500	N465	N470	N485	N500	N500	N455	N460	N465	N470	N460	N465	N470	N480	N480	N460	N465	N465	N455	N465				
		E495	E495	E500	E500	E500	E500	E500	E500	E500	E500	E505	E505	E505	E505	E510	E510	E510	E510	E510	E510	E515	E515	E515	E520	E520	E520	E520	E520	E520	E520	E525	E530		
OTHER TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PREHISTORIC																																			
Lithics																																			
Biface Fragment																																			
Modified Slate																		1																	
PREHISTORIC TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL		1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVERALL CSC TOTAL		6	4	3	1	1	7	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	3

Table 4. Historic (Architecture, Clothing, etc.) Artifact Inventory, Controlled Surface Collection, Site 14SH359.

	N470 E530	N475 E530	N485 E530	N490 E530	N450 E540	N455 E540	N470 E540	N450 E545	Total
OTHER TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PREHISTORIC									0
Lithics									0
Biface Fragment									1
Modified Spher									1
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SUB TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	41
OVERALL CSC TOTAL	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	188

APPENDIX E:
FAUNAL REMAINS FROM SITE 14SH359

Table 1. Species composition of animal remains from 14Sh359 (NISP, number of identified specimens; MNI, minimum number of individuals).

Taxon	NISP	MNI	Wt (g)
MAMMALS			
Opossum, <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	1	1	.9
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	29	2	14.3
Woodchuck, <i>Marmota monax</i>	1	1	.9
Horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>	1	1	3.3
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	7	2	19.9
Bison, <i>Bison bison</i>	1	1	34.6
Cattle/Bison, <i>Bos/Bison</i>	6	-	81.6
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	1	1	6.4
Unidentified Large Mammal	37	-	72.8
Unidentified Medium or Large Mammal	3	-	4.3
Unidentified Small or Medium Mammal	4	-	.2
Unidentified Small Mammal	2	-	.3
BIRDS			
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	3	2	2.2
Unidentified Medium Bird	1	-	.1
FRESHWATER MUSSELS			
Threeridge, <i>Amblema plicata</i>	1	1	4.5
Fatmucket, <i>Lampsilis siliquoidea</i>	1	1	3.6
Yellow Sandshell, <i>Lampsilis teres</i>	1	1	1.1
cf. Plain Pocketbook, <i>Lampsilis cardium</i>	1	1	2.1
White Heelsplitter, <i>Lasmigona complanata</i>	2	1	6.7
Pimpleback, <i>Quadrula pustulosa</i>	3	3	63.4
Unidentified Mussel	20	-	54.0
Totals	126		377.3
Totals Identified	59	20	245.6

Record#	AS	UNIT	LV	FEA	VOL	BONENO	BONEWT	SHELLNO	SHELLWT	COMMENTS
6	1	33*		2	10	8	0.3	0	1.2	*C&D;1MUSSEL,SNAILS;BIRD FOOT
10	3	37	2	1	10	21	0.7	0	0.0	
1	4	37	3		5	10	0.8	0	0.1	2SMRODENT,1SAWED SH,SNAIL,EGG
18	5	38	3		10	2	0.1	0	0.0	
9	6	30	4		10	11	0.1	0	0.0	
4	7	39	1		5	3	0.1	0	0.0	
16	9	39	3		5	6	0.1	0	0.0	
5	10	39	4		5	4	0.1	0	0.0	
20	11	39	5		5	14	0.1	0	0.0	
15	12	41	2		10	2	0.1	0	0.0	
14	13	41	3		10	3	0.3	0	0.0	
11	15	42	2		5	12	0.1	0	0.0	
7	17	42	2		10	26	0.4	0	0.0	BONE & EGGSHELL PC
13	19	43	3		5	2	0.1	0	0.0	
17	20	42	4		5	3	0.1	0	0.0	1 SNAKE VERTEBRA
19	22	43	5		10	2	0.1	0	0.0	1 MICROTINE RODENT MOLAR
3	23	42	60cm 3		5	11	0.3	0	0.0	1 SM RODENT INCISOR
8	24	42	3		10	3	0.1	0	0.0	SH MAMMAL TOOTH
12	25	43	5 *		10	1	0.1	0	0.0	*PM#1
2	26	43A	4		10	5	3.5	0	0.0	1 SUS TOOTH,1 MICROTINE TOOTH

155 149 7.6 — 1.3 8.9 total wt.

total density float. =
 .057 g/liter