

**CROW BUTTE RESOURCES
THREE CROW PERMIT AREA
CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
DAWES AND SIOUX COUNTIES, NEBRASKA**

Prepared for:

Crow Butte Resources, Inc.
Crawford, Nebraska

Project # GC0021130001

Prepared by:

ARCADIS U.S.
Highlands Ranch, Colorado

December 2007

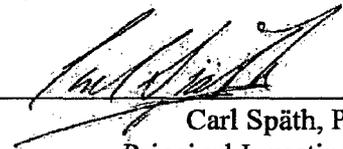
REPORT

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December 2007

Abstract

Crow Butte Resources, Inc. is preparing a license amendment application to expand its uranium mining operations to the Three Crow Permit Area southwest of Crawford, Nebraska. ARCADIS archaeologists surveyed a 2,100-acre area that may be impacted by the proposed mine development for the presence of cultural resources. Eleven historic sites, one isolated historic artifact, and two isolated prehistoric artifacts were located and identified. The historic sites are three artifact scatters, two farm complexes, two rural residences, two collapsed buildings, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery. The individual artifacts are a historic fraternal medallion and two prehistoric flakes. None of these sites are distinctive or outstanding, and all of the sites are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further cultural resource work is recommended for this proposed permit area.

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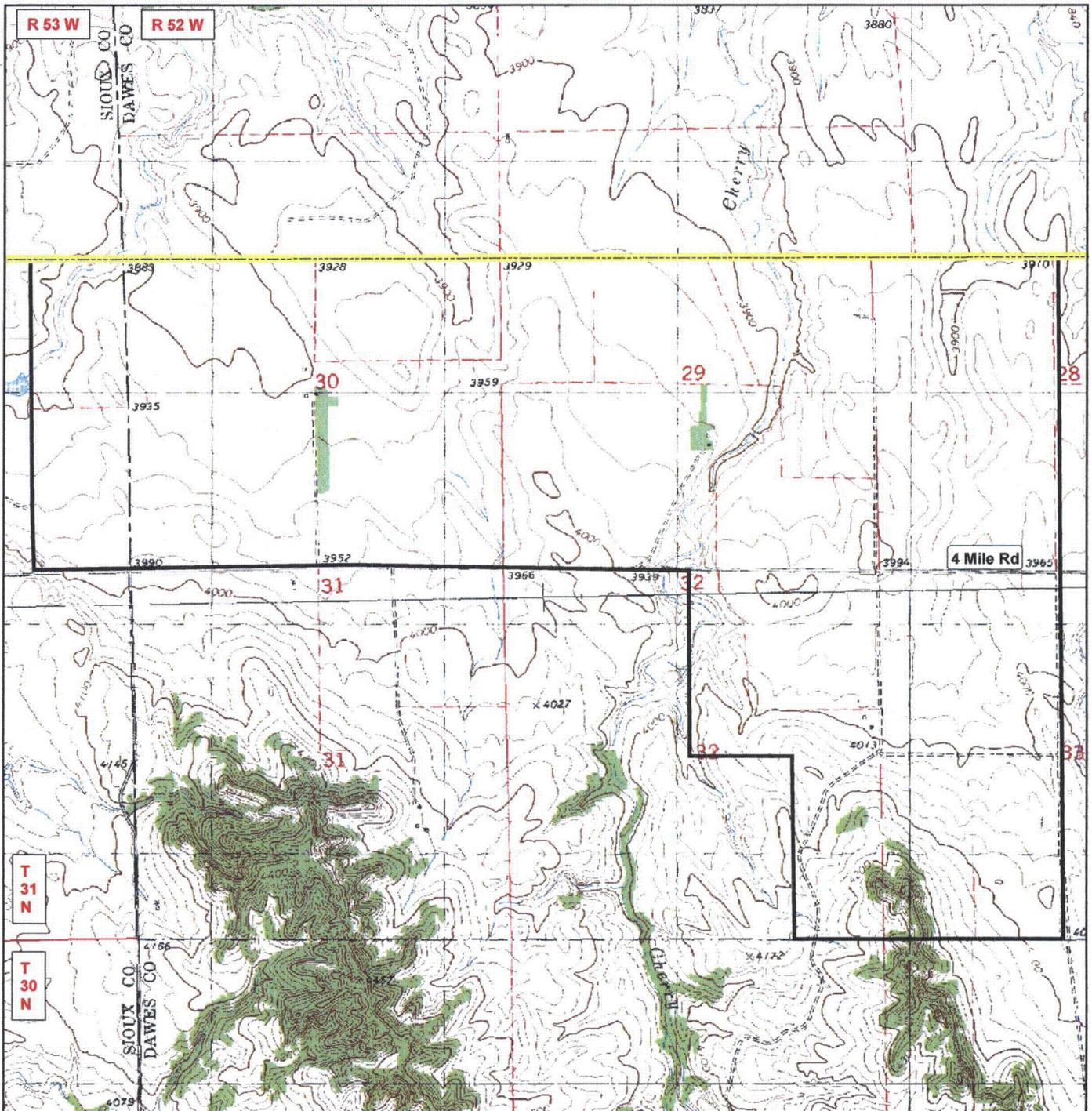
[Figures 2 through 54 - photographs in Appendix A]

Appendices

APPENDIX A: PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

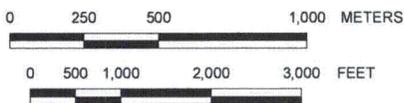
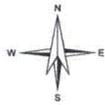
APPENDIX B: LOCATION MAPS FOR SITES (Restricted Distribution)

APPENDIX C: SITE FORMS (Restricted Distribution)



Legend

-  Fort Robinson State Park Boundary
-  Three Crow Permit Area



Scale 1:24,000

Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
Crawford & Dead Man's Creek, NE
Projection: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 13

**Crow Butte Resources, Inc.
Three Crow Permit Area**

**FIGURE 1
Cultural Resources
Survey Area**

ANALYSIS AREA: DAWES & SIOUX COUNTIES, NE	
Date: 11/19/2007	File: R:\JGC002113\JProjectArea.mxd
Prepared By: KMW	Layout: R:\JGC002113\JProjectArea.pdf

Crow Butte Three Crow Permit Area Cultural Resource Inventory Report

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ARCADIS U.S., Inc. (ARCADIS) conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural resource inventory of approximately 2,100 acres south-southwest of Crawford, Nebraska. This inventory was completed for Crow Butte Resources, Inc. (Crow Butte) in support of a license amendment application. The project area is located in portions of Sections 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33, T31N, R52W, Dawes County, and Section 25, T31N, R52W, Sioux County, Nebraska (Figure 1). This location can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Crawford (1980) and the USGS Dead Mans Creek (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

This project involves federal licensing of uranium mining administered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In accordance with policies and regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, the cultural resource inventory was completed to locate, identify, and evaluate any cultural resources that might be affected by the proposed undertaking. The inventory was completed by ARCADIS archaeologists Gregory Newberry, Michael Landem, Karla Whittenburg, Sam Cason, Steve Snyder, and Brent Slensker between January 9 and January 15, 2006. All field documentation, original records, and copies of this report are on file at the ARCADIS office in Highlands Ranch, Colorado.

The license amendment addresses the Three Crow Permit Area, a 2,100-acre area encompassing potential future mine developments south-southwest of the Town of Crawford and immediately south of the Fort Robinson State Park. The entire area was surveyed intensively for the presence of cultural resources that might be impacted by mining development and operations.

The objective of this cultural resource inventory was to locate and record any cultural resources that might be within the area of potential effects (APE) of the proposed project, and to provide recommendations of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (Register). Management recommendations for treatment of any discovered resources were to be made in accordance with their recommended Register evaluations and potential impacts.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Three Crow area is on gentle to moderately rolling terrain south of the White River and north of pine-covered ridges separating the White River from Starvation Gulch and other tributaries of the Niobrara River. The northern portion of the project area is an elevated rolling plain above the White River valley. The southeastern portion of the project area is in the foothill breaks, below a high, pine-covered bluff. The highest point in the study area is a high sandstone ridge with very steep slopes (more than 100 percent grade). Cherry Creek and Bozle Creek run through portions of the project area. Both are ephemeral tributaries of the White River that had no running water during the fieldwork. Approximately 85 percent of the survey area is under cultivation, and many of the fields were freshly plowed. Exceptions are the moderately steep slopes adjacent to the drainages and the high ridge in the southeast portion of the survey block. Small areas along Cherry Creek did not appear to have been plowed and had intact surfaces. Dense grasses grow along the drainages with a few sporadic cottonwood trees and riparian shrubs. With the exception of cultivation, there were no major disturbances such as pipelines, well pads, or transmission lines.

Sediments are dominated by older Quaternary eolian sediments, predominantly loess. These sediments appear to be more than 20 centimeters deep in many places. There are localized exposures of fine-grained and cross-bedded sandstones in the drainage cuts, often accompanied by sandstone cobbles and gravels. There are a few moderately to well developed alluvial terraces along Cherry Creek. These localized deposits have been truncated by ephemeral stream flow and provided some exposures of subsurface sediments along the intact landforms.

The common large mammals found in the area are elk and deer. Bison were also present in the area historically. Small mammals include many small burrowing rodents.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

RECORDS SEARCH

An architectural and structural properties search was conducted through the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and an archaeological site search was completed through the Archeology Division of the Nebraska State Historical Society. These records searches were completed to identify previous investigations and known archaeological and historical sites in the Three Crow permit area. The architectural and structural properties search did not identify any documented historic buildings or structures in the permit area. However, the SHPO pointed out that a number of buildings were shown on the USGS topographic map, and that it was likely that some of them may need to be recorded as historic buildings. The archaeological site search did not show any formal archaeological investigations within the permit area. The initial site and records search did show two previous survey areas east of the project area near State Highway 2/71 and one known site, also east of the project area.

Updated searches were completed through SHPO and the Archeology Division in November 2007. The architectural and structural properties search again did not identify any documented historic buildings or structures in the permit area. The archaeological records search did not identify any new archaeological investigations or any newly documented sites.

CULTURAL SETTING

Today the Crawford area is known for its hunting, and nomadic hunters utilized the area long before the arrival of Europeans. Deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, and game birds are still common. Bison, which were once numerous in the area, were exterminated in the late 1800s. The gravels of the White River and its tributaries yield good quality cherts and quartzites that were used by prehistoric groups to manufacture stone tools. These cherts and quartzites are similar to materials common in the Spanish Diggings and Hartville Uplift areas of southeast Wyoming.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric archaeology of the Central Plains is conventionally divided into five traditions that are characterized by common patterns of technology and lifestyle. These traditions are Paleoindian (9,000 to 12,000 years ago), Archaic (2,000 to 9,000 years ago), Plains Woodland (1,000 to 2,000 years ago), Plains Village (600 to 1,000 years ago), and Postcontact (100 to 400 years ago). In many respects the traditions of northwestern Nebraska are more akin to the Northwestern Plains traditions. Aspects of the stone tool technology of these regions are shared, but the pottery and settled villages that characterize the cultures of eastern Nebraska are absent. The nomadic traditions contemporary with Plains Woodland and Plains Village are often grouped together as Late Prehistoric. Each of these traditions is briefly characterized in the following paragraphs.

Evidence of the Paleoindian tradition begins with the end of the last Ice Age about 12,000 years ago. Several complexes of relatively large, well made, bifacially chipped stone tools that share common traits over large areas characterize the tradition. Some distinctive stone types, such as Yellowstone obsidian, Knife River flint, Alibates chert, Hartville Uplift chert, and Spanish Diggings quartzite, were preferred raw materials for these tools, and are found in sites far from their source areas. The majority of known sites are large game kill sites or butchering sites, although a number of small campsites and burials have also been documented. The earlier complexes of this tradition are often associated with mammoths, camels, and extinct species of bison. Later complexes are associated with modern types of game animals, including small animals, and an increasing use of wild plant resources, foreshadowing patterns that would be typical of the subsequent Archaic tradition.

The Archaic tradition began about 9,000 years ago. Although there are widely shared attributes in bifacially chipped stone tools, they tend to be less finely made than their Paleoindian predecessors and exhibit more local variation, and ground stone implements become much more common. Chipped stone tools in this tradition were also typically made of locally available stone types. The sites exhibit evidence of more diverse

hunting and foraging, utilizing both large and small game species and a wide range of wild plant resources. The evidence indicates a continued nomadic lifestyle, but the prevalence of local resources and the reduced similarities in certain tool styles over large areas suggest that the movement of people was more localized.

The Woodland tradition began about 2,000 years ago and is marked by innovations in technology, subsistence, and settlement. Elements of this emerging tradition were borrowed or brought from cultural traditions in the woodlands regions east of Nebraska. Among the technological changes was the widespread appearance of small bifacial points for arrows. Earlier points had been larger forms used on hand-held spears, darts thrown with atlatls, and comparatively large arrows used with simple bows. A second technological change was the appearance of fired clay (ceramic) vessels for storage and cooking. An accompanying change in settlement in some areas was the emergence of semi-permanent dwellings in sites that were occupied year-round, or re-occupied seasonally. A Woodland trait shared with traditions farther east is the emergence of elaborate burials in earthen mounds. Nomadic Plains Woodland groups shared aspects of the biface and ceramic technology, but are not associated with semi-permanent dwellings or elaborate mound burials.

The Plains Village tradition emerged in this region about 1,000 years ago. In areas that had been characterized by semi-permanent dwellings and mound burials during the Woodland tradition, there was a marked change in subsistence and material culture. In contrast, there was little evident change in the subsistence patterns of nomadic groups. A major change in the subsistence of sedentary groups was the intense use of garden horticulture based on maize, beans, and squash. Hunting and wild plants continued to be important as well, but garden horticulture became an important source of storable food surplus. Pits for storage of food and tools are often found below the floors of habitations.

The Postcontact period began approximately 400 years ago with the first Spanish colonies in the American Southwest and the establishment of permanent Northern European colonies for the fur trade in eastern North America. The early influences of European presence are virtually invisible in the archaeology of the Central Plains. Even as the fur trade expanded westward and the Spanish expanded northward, physical evidence of European presence is sparse. But by the early eighteenth century, trade goods have spread into areas that no European is known to have visited, virtually all Native American cultures are directly or indirectly affected by the fur trade or Spanish missions, and Old World diseases have crept across the continent. Soon firearms would reach the Plains from fur trading forts, large numbers of horses would be available in the region, and European traders would begin visiting Native villages and establishing trading forts. The early smoothbore trade guns were loud, but of no great advantage to the nomadic plains tribes. They were inaccurate and took a long time to reload. The horse was firmly established in Plains Indian culture before the breach-loading rifle was available in the mid-1800s. The historically documented groups of western Nebraska include Apache, Lakota, Crow, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Pawnee. These groups were nomadic or semi-nomadic hunters involved in the fur and hide trade. The Lakota, Crow, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, were only a few generations removed from more sedentary village traditions, and the Pawnee were still village dwellers or closely associated with sedentary villages. These historical groups embody the classic Plains Equestrian stereotype of the American Indian. Occasionally, individual free trappers from eastern tribes such as the Iroquois or Delaware are noted in accounts of the region, but in terms of material remains, these individuals would be indistinguishable from trappers of European or mixed ancestry.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Sustained European presence in northwestern Nebraska began with the fur trade. James Bordeaux established a small trading post along the White River in 1837. In 1841, Louis Chartran managed a competing trading post near modern Chadron. The European traders had been preceded in the region by Native American middlemen, including Lakota and Cheyenne bands, who were involved in traditional Native American trade systems and trade with Europeans. The primary products sought for the European markets in this period were furs and hides. The Europeans produced blankets, cloth, metal implements, tobacco pipes, and trinkets, such as beads, for the Native Americans. Popular metal items included pots, knives, and arrow points. Trade guns were also produced in quantity, but were not a popular item among the Plains tribes. These single-shot, muzzle-loading guns were not very accurate and were not easily reloaded on horseback. Archaeological sites of this period other than the documented trading posts and other clearly identifiable European sites are typically identified as Postcontact Native American sites.

After the trade in furs diminished in the 1850s, farmers began to settle the region. In the early 1870s, the settlement that would become Chadron was established at the confluence of the White River and Chadron Creek and in 1874, Fort Robinson was established about 25 miles to the west of Chadron along the White

River. Fort Robinson was established to protect the Red Cloud Indian Agency after it was moved from the Platte River in Wyoming, and also to protect the Sidney to Deadwood wagon road. The fort was named for a lieutenant who was killed that year by Indians from the Red Cloud Agency. The first Red Cloud Indian Agency had been established in 1868 in Wyoming at the end of Red Cloud's War in the Powder River Basin. Red Cloud was an Ojibwa Lakota leader who opposed the Bozeman Trail from Fort Laramie to the Montana gold fields. Other Lakota bands, as well as Cheyenne and Arapaho, also supported Red Cloud in his opposition to the trail.

In 1877, Crazy Horse and a large band of Lakota warriors surrendered at Fort Robinson. Although Sitting Bull's Hunkpapa Lakota and other followers were still free in Canada, the surrender of Crazy Horse marked the end of the US Army's Powder River campaign. Four months later, while being escorted through the fort, Crazy Horse was killed. Later that year, the Red Cloud Agency was moved to a new site on the Missouri River. Fort Robinson remained. Troops from Fort Robinson were involved in the capture of Dull Knife and the Cheyenne Outbreak of 1879. Later they were involved in the Pine Ridge Campaign and the battle of Wounded Knee.

A small civilian settlement developed northeast of the fort. In 1886, the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad (FE&MVR), then a subsidiary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, established depots at the fort and at the small settlement that would become Crawford. Three years later, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (CB&Q) also built through Crawford. With a railroad to haul freight to the Black Hills, the Sidney to Deadwood wagon road was no longer economically viable, and was abandoned. Early Crawford was dominated by saloons and gambling houses, but it soon became an important center for ranchers and farmers.

Fort Robinson remained a cavalry post until 1919, and with access to the nearby railroads, this fort surpassed Fort Laramie in importance in the region. Even after it was no longer a cavalry post, it remained an important training and breeding center for army horses and mules. Between 1935 and 1939, the U.S. Olympic Equestrian team trained at Fort Robinson. In 1943, a German prisoner-of-war camp was built between the post and the Town of Crawford. After the war, military activities at Fort Robinson were phased out, and in 1948, it was turned over to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for use as a beef research station.

The old FE&MVR tracks, now operated by the Union Pacific (UP), pass through Fort Robinson on the north side of the White River, about 1.5 miles north of the Three Crow area. The CB&Q, now the BNSF, is about 3 miles to the northeast. State Route 2 and 31, running south from Crawford through Marsland, is about 1.5 miles east of the Three Crow area. The land has been cultivated for wheat and alfalfa for many years. The General Land Office (GLO) plat maps for this township indicate that there were once small wagon roads in this area. Some of the roads ended within the area, suggesting that they may have been local roads for obtaining wood or other resources. Few traces of prehistoric settlements, early historic roads, or the military history of the area are likely to be preserved in the upland areas away from the White River and its larger tributaries. Much of what remains will be artifacts scattered through plowed fields and later historical features associated with farming and ranching.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Following state and federal policies and regulations implementing the NHPA, this project area was inventoried to identify any cultural resources within the APE of the proposed project. Any discovered cultural resources were to be evaluated for eligibility to the Register under the Criteria for Eligibility (36 CFR 60.4 a-d). Register eligibility is evaluated in terms of the integrity of the resource and: (a) its association with significant events or patterns in history or prehistory; (b) its association with the specific contributions of individuals significant in our past; (c) its engineering, artistic, or architectural values; or (d) its information potential for important research questions in history or prehistory.

Prehistoric resources are most often evaluated under Criterion d for their potential to yield information important in prehistory. Significant information potential in a prehistoric site requires that the site contain intact cultural deposits or discrete activity areas that can be securely associated with a temporal period or discrete cultural group. The potential for intact deposits or cultural/temporal associations may be inferred from surface evidence of cultural features or undisturbed Holocene deposits, and the presence of temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts. Historic resources may be evaluated under any of the Criteria. However, in the absence of structural features or documented association with significant historic events or the important contributions of

persons significant in history, historical resources more than 50 years old are evaluated under essentially the same criteria as prehistoric resources.

Based on information available from files searches and previous research experience in the area, ARCADIS anticipated that prehistoric and historic cultural resources would be present but would consist of a small number of prehistoric and historical artifact scatters. A slightly higher proportion of artifacts or features was expected near the drainages (Spring Creek and White River). At least two historic farming complexes with standing buildings or foundations were noted on the aerial photographs and topographic maps.

METHODS

The entire project area, including the high ridge in the southeast portion of the project area, was surveyed by parallel pedestrian transects oriented to cardinal directions and spaced at 30-meter intervals. Special attention was paid to high probability areas and eroded surfaces such as ridge tops and cutbanks. Surface visibility was very good to excellent (75 to 90 percent) over most of the survey area. There were a few fields with slightly higher or denser stubble or weeds, and the grasses and forbs on uncultivated areas near the drainages were low and open. Dense grasses along the drainage courses limited visibility to 25 to 50 percent in some areas. The only areas of higher and denser vegetation where visibility was fair to good were within historical sites (around historical buildings and foundations). Surface visibility and weather were excellent for the discovery, documentation, and evaluation of cultural resources. Weather was somewhat variable, but generally consisted of cold, windy, but mostly clear days. During the first day of survey, there were some remnant patches of snow in protected areas, but by the following day they were melted.

Discovered cultural materials were classified as sites or isolated finds, were documented on Nebraska State Historical Society Archeological Site Survey forms, and their locations were plotted on 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps. The locations were also plotted on 1:12,000 scale orthophoto maps, and readings were taken of the location with a hand-held Trimble XT global positioning system (GPS) unit. An isolated find consists of five or fewer surface artifacts with no associated cultural features and minimal potential deposition. A site consists of five or more artifacts within 50 meters of one another, or at least one cultural or structural feature. The same Archeological Site Survey form is used for both sites and isolated finds, but site sketch plans were not drawn for isolated artifacts. The full extent of each site was established, a site sketch plan was drawn, and photographs were taken of the site area and any distinctive features. Any distinctive or diagnostic artifacts were drawn to scale and photographed. Artifacts were not collected unless they were distinctive and unusual, and could not be adequately documented in the field.

RESULTS

Eleven historic sites, one isolated historic artifact and two isolated prehistoric artifacts were located and identified. The historic sites are three artifact scatters, two farm complexes, two rural residences, two collapsed buildings, a windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery. The individual artifacts are a historic fraternal medallion and two prehistoric flakes. Site photographs are provided in **Appendix A**.

25DW302

This site consists of a single piece of chert debitage (**Figures 2 and 3**) 140 meters south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. It is in a broad, open valley east of an unnamed tributary of the White River (**Figure 4**). Vegetation is limited to winter wheat stubble, and the surrounding land had been recently plowed. Sediments consist of more than 20 cm of silty loam derived from old eolian deposits. Agriculture is the only substantial impact to the site area.

The artifact is a piece of chert shatter. It is light tan with small red inclusions and has a maximum length of 36 mm. This single artifact is by definition not eligible for the Register.

25DW303

This site is an isolated historic medallion (**Figure 5**) found in a driveway 360 meters north of 4 Mile Road. The surrounding land is mostly level with a very slight slope to the north. The artifact was discovered at the edge of the road within the ditch disturbance (**Figure 6**). Fields along the road had been recently plowed and were covered with winter wheat stubble. There is a windbreak tree row on the east side of the road. Sediments consist of more than 20 cm of silty loam that have been extensively churned by road construction and plowing.

The artifact is a decorative medal from the Knights of Pythias, inscribed with dates of the 50th Convention in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 12 through 13, 1914. A manufacturer's stamp on the back of the medal reads "Schwaab S&S Co., Milwaukee." A member of the Knights of Pythias explained:

"Years ago, all national fraternities used the skull and crossbones to signify the mortality of man, as compared to the immortality of the Supreme Being which we all ask our prospective members to believe in. The Knights of Pythias is a non-sectarian fraternity in that we do not specify any particular religion or denomination. We have ceased to use that symbol many years ago. The colors blue, red, and yellow are the colors of the Order... F.C. and B. stand for FRIENDSHIP, CHARITY, and BENEVOLENCE - the three cardinal principles upon which the Order was based when it was founded in 1864." (Personal communication between Greg Newberry and Alfred A. Saltzman Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, Supreme Secretary, January 16, 2006)

25DW304

This is an isolated modified flake (**Figures 7 and 8**) found on a gentle ridge on the west side of Cherry Creek. The artifact is in a cultivated field (**Figure 9**). The immediate area and surrounding land had been extensively plowed. Sediment consists of more than 20 cm of silty loam derived from old eolian deposits. The land had not been cultivated recently, but the area has a long history of agriculture.

The artifact is a modified flake fragment of tan chert with amorphous grey mottling. One lateral edge has minimal unifacial retouch, and the artifact measures 39 by 20 by 5 mm thick. This single artifact is not eligible for the Register.

25DW305

This site is a historic and modern dump east of Cherry Creek and south of the 4 Mile Road. It is in the bottom of an ephemeral tributary of Cherry Creek (**Figure 10**). Sediments consist of more than 40 cm of alluvial silty sand overlying exposures of sandstone bedrock. Vegetation is native short grasses and small forbs. Except for stream bank erosion, there are no major impacts to the site. The view from the site is limited due to the site's low position in the drainage.

Cultural material consists of a large debris pile along a headcut in the drainage. Most of the debris consists of rough hewn lumber (1-by-6, 2-by-4, and 4-by-6-inch boards). Additional debris includes Sanitary cans, broken shovels and rakes, clear glass condiment jars, brown glass bottles, pull-tab beer cans, sheep fence, barbed wire, red brick, mammal bone, aluminum pie plates, barbed wire, and the body of a late 1930s or 1940s truck. The location of the debris suggests that it may have been put there as erosion control to prevent the advance of the headcut.

Cultural materials represent typical discard from farm and ranch operations. The earliest materials date to the first half of the twentieth century, but much of the household debris is modern. The dump is not known to be associated with any important historical persons, and it is not likely to yield useful information concerning historic lifeways. The site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW306

This site is a historic farm 0.5 mile south of the 4 Mile Road. It is at the base of a slope leading up to steep, pine-covered bluffs to the south. The surrounding land has been plowed and planted with winter wheat. This immediate area is overgrown with grasses, but has likely been previously disturbed by agriculture. There are several large cottonwood trees around the perimeter of the site. Sediment consists of more than 10 cm of silty loam derived from old eolian deposits and slopewash from the adjacent bluffs. Disturbances consist of plowing, vehicle traffic, fence construction, and livestock trampling. The view from this site encompasses the slopes below the bluff and a modern residence to the east. The White River valley is visible far to the north.

Cultural material consists of a single residential structural remnant (**Figures 11 and 12**). The house is framed with full dimension lumber (2-by-4, 2-by-6, 2-by-8-inch boards) and set on a foundation formed of log posts set upright at the corners. The exterior is sheathed in 1 by 8 shiplap boards, covered in some places with rolled asphalt material. The roof is a low front-gable with shake shingles. The footprint is ell-shaped measuring roughly 30 by 20 feet. There are three windows and two doors, all broken or missing. The flooring is finished with tongue-and-groove boards. The house was wired for electricity, but there is no evidence of any other utilities. The roof is partially collapsed, and the interior of the house is exposed to the weather and elements. Few artifacts were observed. A small amount of modern debris is scattered around the house, but the only potential historic artifacts noted were two pieces of undecorated ironware.

This site has no known associations with any important historic events or persons, and the house is in poor condition. Furthermore, it is not likely to provide useful information concerning historic lifeways. The site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW307

This site is an occupied modern farm complex with no evident historic structures or artifacts. It is located at the foot of the north-facing slope of a ridge. All of the buildings on the site appear to be modern (post-1950s). There are windbreak tree rows along the north and south ends of the site. Buildings and structures on the site include a side-gable main house with a small addition, a two-car garage, a smaller garage or shed, a grain bin, a front-gable shed, a large Quonset (equipment shed), and a barn or stable with an attached corral. The field crew did not have permission to enter this occupied property. Consequently, the site was not recorded in detail.

25DW308

This site is a historic farm complex approximately 190 meters south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. It is on a broad, rounded ridge between Cherry Creek and Bozle Creek in a rolling plain. The immediate site area is covered with high grasses. Most of the surrounding terrain has been extensively cultivated. There are several small cottonwood trees and a few evergreens in the yard (**Figure 13**). Sediments consist of more than 10 cm of silty loam derived from very old eolian deposits and heavily disturbed by agriculture. The view from this complex is expansive and encompasses much of the White River valley, the surrounding bluffs, Fort Robinson, and Crawford (**Figure 14**). There are no major industrial disturbances in the immediate vicinity, and the site retains a strong integrity of historical feeling, association, and setting.

The complex consists of six historic buildings (two residences and four outbuildings), a dispersed debris scatter, and several implements and facilities. Structure 1 (S1) is a deteriorated residence (**Figure 15**). It consists of an end-gable building and a gable ell addition. Its overall dimensions are approximately 40 by 30 feet. The house is set on a concrete slab foundation and is constructed mainly of concrete blocks with concrete plaster on the exterior. The gabled roof is covered with shake shingles. The interior has wood paneling and carpet. There are six metal-frame casement windows and two exterior doors. All of the windows and doors have intact frames, but the window panes and door panels are broken or missing. The house is wired for electricity and has indoor plumbing. No stove or fireplace is evident. The house may have been constructed before 1950. The interior finishing suggests it was abandoned in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Much of the building is intact, but there are holes in the walls and roof. The building is a simple rural vernacular style with no distinctive architectural traits or embellishments.

S2 is also a deteriorated residence (**Figure 16**). The house has a roughly rectangular footprint measuring approximately 30 by 60 feet. It consists of an ell-gabled building with four shed-roof additions. The house is constructed of milled dimensional lumber with a plaster and lath interior and horizontal clapboard exterior. The foundation is mortared stone sill. The additions are cinder block, and there is a small excavated cellar under one of the additions. The roofs are shake shingle. Finish flooring in much of the house is tongue-and-groove lumber. This building is mostly collapsed. Two of the northern walls have toppled, and the entire roof has collapsed. Windows and doors are missing, and the interior is filled with fallen debris and remnants of bed frames and oil-burning heaters. Construction materials are consistent with 1930s to 1940s patterns, and the building appears to have been in disrepair for a long period. The house is in very poor structural condition.

S3 is a mostly intact barn that measures approximately 20 by 24 feet (**Figures 17 and 18**). It was constructed with a heavy timber frame and sheathed with milled lumber. The side-gable roof is covered with galvanized corrugated metal sheets. There are three large openings to accommodate livestock and equipment. The barn does not appear to have been recently maintained but is mostly intact.

Feature 1 (F1) and F2 are two adjacent concrete foundation remnants (**Figures 19 and 20**). They are low, rectangular sills. There is very little structural debris, and it is likely that the collapsed structures have been pushed into one of the outlying debris piles to the west of the complex. F1 measures approximately 20 by 30 feet and F2 measures 25 by 30 feet.

There is a cistern (F3) between S2 and S3 (**Figure 21**). It consists of a semi-subterranean tank enclosed in a rectangular cement box that occupies approximately 8 by 8 feet. There is a collapsed metal windmill frame to the north of S3 that was likely attached to the well hole adjacent to the cistern.

F4 is a rectangular concrete slab covered by a large pile of heavy timbers and milled lumber (**Figure 22**). It appears to be the foundation of an outbuilding that has collapsed and was subsequently cleaned up by pushing the debris to the center of the foundation. Wall and roofing remnants are totally disarticulated and there is little left of the building. The footprint is 20 by 32 feet.

There are very few artifacts on the site. There is only a thinly dispersed scatter of debris between the residential buildings, including clear glass, sheet metal, and barbed wire. Beyond the western yard of the complex there are several piles of structural debris, including cement blocks, fence posts, milled lumber, sheet metal, and wire. A wire nail and purple glass fragments were found adjacent to S3, and the metal bed frames and oil heater in S2 likely date to the 1940s or 1950s. Along the fence south of S3 there is a small cluster of machinery parts, including sheet metal shrouds, and a coil of barbed wire (**Figure 23**).

The site is no longer in use. S2 was likely the first residential structure, and was probably abandoned in favor of the later residence, S1. S2, F1, F12, and F4 are totally collapsed. The site is not known to be associated with important historical figures or events. This site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW309

This site includes the remains of two historical structures, a wellhead, three debris piles, and a dispersed scatter of artifacts located approximately 20 meters south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. It is on a broad, rounded ridge on the west side of Bozle Creek (**Figure 24**). A tributary of Bozle Creek runs along the west side of the landform, and an earthen dam forms a stock pond in the drainage. Sediments consist of more than 10 cm of silty loam that have been disturbed by cultivation. Vegetation within the site consists of high grasses, and the surrounding land has been cultivated. There is a lone cottonwood tree at the north end of the site adjacent to the State Park fence line. The view from the site is expansive and encompasses a portion of the White River valley, the surrounding bluffs, Fort Robinson, and Crawford. There are no major industrial disturbances in the immediate vicinity, and the site retains a strong historical feeling, association and integrity of setting.

F1 is a shallow, 20-foot-diameter depression with a mounded pile of milled lumber and sheet metal in its center (**Figure 25**). The lumber includes 2-by-4-inch and 2-by-6-inch boards, and tongue-and-groove floorboards. There are no articulated structural elements within the debris, and the feature appears to be a push pile from a demolished structure. There is no discernible foundation.

F2 is a similar debris pile, 24 feet in diameter (**Figure 26**). It consists of more than 50 pieces of rough hewn timbers, 2-by-4 and 2-by-6-inch milled lumber, sheet metal, wire nails, and barbed wire. It appears to be a mound of debris from corrals and structures. No foundation was observed.

F3 is a collapsed building that may have been a shed reused as a stock shelter (**Figure 27**). It consists of a floor remnant constructed of 2-by-4, 2-by-6, and 1-by-12-inch lumber, mostly articulated, and resting on stone, cement, and red brick piers at its corners. It measures 14 by 16 feet. There is a large pile of milled lumber on the floor, but there are no apparent walls or roofing materials present.

F4 is a semi-subterranean structure, possibly a root cellar or privy. It consists of collapsed wall remnants in a depression that measures 15 by 17 feet and 36 inches deep (**Figure 28**). Building materials include rough hewn logs, 2-by-4 and 1-by-10-inch lumber, and a tongue-and-groove paneled door with metal hinges. The structure is completely collapsed. There is a possible entrance along the south side. In addition, there is a square, red brick chimney remnant in the center of the debris.

A few artifacts, including two Sanitary cans, a hole-in-top can, sheet metal fragments, barbed wire, and bailing wire, are scattered around the edges of the site. Two Nebraska license plates with 1926 and 1927 dates were found adjacent to F5 (**Figure 29**).

All of the structures present at this site are totally collapsed. Furthermore, there are few artifacts and no evidence of buried archaeological deposits. The site is not known to be associated with any important historic events or figures, and it is not likely to yield useful information concerning historic lifeways. The site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW310

This site is an isolated historic plow south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary (**Figure 30**). It is on the shoulder of a broad ridge east of Cherry Creek. Much of the surrounding land has been recently plowed, but the immediate site area is overgrown by high grasses. Sediments consist of more than 10 cm of silty loam derived from old windblown deposits. The site area has likely been plowed in the past. There is a fallen fence line running east west to the north of the site, and a two-track road runs down the ridge south of the site. Several exposures of calcined sandstone bedrock outcrop below the site on the slope of the ridge. The view from this site encompasses a portion of the White River Valley, and Crawford is visible to the northeast. Other than the fence and two-track, there are no major disturbances to the immediate site area.

The plow is a horse-draw type with a wooden tree and single metal-rimmed wheel for controlling the plow depth. There is a smaller wheel for the plow angle and a metal seat for the operator. The blade is approximately 36 inches long, and there are several armatures and levels for adjusting the blade depth and angle. The device is very rusted but mostly intact. An embossed emblem on the seat reads " P.S.Co YOUNGSTOWN.O PAT.APDFOR". This isolated implement is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW311

This site is a historic debris scatter south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. It is on the east side of an ephemeral tributary of Bozle Creek, on the western shoulder of a broad ridge (**Figure 31**). There is a fence line running east-west across the southern site boundary and a faint two-track running along the northern boundary. The site area is overgrown with high grasses. Much of the surrounding land has been extensively cultivated, and the field south of the fence line has been plowed recently. Sediments consist of overturned silty loam derived from old eolian deposits. There are thin, localized deposits of calcined sandstone cobbles on the lower shoulder of the ridge, indicating limited deposition. The view from this site encompasses a portion of the White River Valley, and Crawford is visible to the northeast. There are few industrial intrusions in the immediate viewshed.

Cultural material consists of a small cluster of burned bone, a purple glass candy dish fragment (**Figure 32**), and a fuel can. The bone is located under the fence, which likely explains why it has not been completely displaced by plowing. The specimens represent a small or medium sized mammal, possibly pig or goat. The purple glass fragment was found near the bone. The flattened fuel can is north of the fence.

There is very little cultural material at this site, and there is no evidence of buried cultural deposits or intact archaeological features. The site is not known to be associated with important historical figures or events, nor is it likely to provide useful information concerning historic lifeways. This site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW312

This site is a fallen windmill on a broad ridge west of Bozle Creek. It is on the east flank of the landform on a gentle slope. The surrounding area appears to be regularly plowed, but the field was fallow at the time of recording. High grasses cover much of the site area, but there are recently tilled fields nearby. Sediments consist of more than 10 cm of silty loam, derived from old eolian deposits and disturbed by cultivation. With the exception of plowing, there are no major impacts to the site. The view from this site encompasses the upper reaches of Bozle Creek below the high bluffs to the south, and Crawford is visible to the northeast. A modern farm and residence is visible about 0.5 mile to the east.

Cultural material consists of a collapsed windmill tower, part of the mechanism (**Figure 34**), a reservoir tank, and some debris (**Figure 33**). The tower is constructed of wood and is completely collapsed on the south side of the tank. There is a cement-lined well between the tower and the tank. The reservoir is formed of a milled lumber frame lined with galvanized sheet metal. There are fragments of the superstructure within the tank including milled lumber, guy wires, sheet metal, and portions of the blades. A manufacturer stamp on a pipe fragment indicated that the mill was produced by Dempster Mill Mfg (**Figure 35**). A single clear glass bottle was found in the tank. The bottle has an irregular, asymmetrical base seam that suggests it was manufactured in the early 1900s before the regular use of fully automated bottling machines.

The windmill is completely collapsed. It does not display any distinctive construction characteristics and is not known to be associated with any important historic events or figures. This site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW313

This site is a historic trash dump south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. It is situated on the east side of Cherry Creek, at the headcut of an arroyo that descends west toward the creek (**Figures 36 and 37**). Slopes rise gently to the east, climbing toward the crest of a broad ridge and rolling plains. Most of the surrounding land has been extensively cultivated, but the moderate slope surrounding the site appears to have been spared from plowing. Vegetation consists of high grasses and a few yucca in sandy deposits. Sediments consist of more than 20 cm of silty loam derived from old eolian deposits. Sandstone gravel and cobble outcrops suggest that deposition is localized along the slope. The view from this site is expansive and includes a modern residence to the southwest, the Cherry Creek drainage, the White River valley, and Fort Robinson to the northwest. There is little to blemish the integrity of the historic setting and the viewshed contributes to a strong historical feeling.

Cultural material consists of a trash dump at the head of the drainage. Debris is mounded along the perimeter and scattered down the base of the drainage. Household materials consist of: oil burning heaters; bed frames; Sanitary cans; a few solder dot cans; clear, brown, green, red, and purple bottle glass fragments; plumbing fixtures (toilet tanks and seats, an old shower stall); brown glass bleach bottles; and an electric coffee maker. Other materials include fence posts, barbed wire, tan bricks, cement blocks, fuel cans, enameled-steel wash basins, milled lumber, galvanized sheet metal, chicken feeders, and various machine parts. The earliest temporal indicators are purple glass and two Nebraska license plates (1933 and 1934). Recent debris includes plastic electric coffee makers, a barbeque grill, and modern cans. There are thousands of artifacts at the site. There are numerous dump episodes evident in the discrete mounds of debris, and the site is most likely related to the abandoned farm 100 meters to the northeast.

This site is typical of historic dumps in the region and is not likely to yield useful information concerning historic lifeways. The site has no known association with any important historical events or personalities. The site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW314

This site is an isolated historic structure on a rolling plain 130 meters south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. It is on a gentle, west-facing slope that descends to Cherry Creek. The immediate site area is overgrown with dense wheatgrass, alfalfa, and a few scattered yucca. The site area has not been plowed, but the surrounding land has been extensively cultivated. Sediments consist of more than 20 cm of silty loam derived from old eolian deposits. A narrow, bladed road runs along the southwestern site boundary, but there are no recent disturbances within the site area. The view from the site encompasses the western White River valley and a portion of the Cherry Creek drainage.

Cultural material consists of a single dilapidated structural remnant (**Figures 38 and 39**). It appears to be an outbuilding, likely associated with the abandoned farm 100 meters to the east. What remains of the structure is a concrete sill outlining a 20-by-30 foot rectangular area open to the southwest. The concrete was poured in place. The sills are about 4 feet high and 10 inches wide. The structure was built into a shallow excavation in the hill slope. Several large, rough-hewn logs may have been roof supports. There are remnants of roofing material scattered upslope from the sill including 2-by-4 inch framing, 1-by-12 inch sheathing, and rolled asphalt roofing material. The structure may have been used as a vehicle shed, livestock shed, or storage building. It is mostly collapsed and has weak structural integrity.

This structure is a basic farm-related outbuilding and has no unique architectural characteristics. It is not known to be associated with any important historical events or personalities, and the site is not likely to yield useful information concerning historic lifeways. The site is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

25DW315

This site is a farm and ranch complex (**Figure 40**) 450 meters south of the Fort Robinson State Park boundary. An unnamed ephemeral tributary of the White River runs south-to-north west of the site. Slopes rise to the east to a low ridge above Cherry Creek farther to the east. The site area has been extensively modified by agricultural activities, and the surrounding land is wheat and alfalfa fields. Sediments consist of silty loam that has been disturbed by cultivation. The view from this site encompasses a portion of the White River valley and Fort Robinson is visible to the north.

The complex consists of an occupied residence, an abandoned house, several outbuildings, livestock facilities, and modern debris. Portions of the residence, abandoned house, and several outbuildings are historic. Other outbuildings (sheds and barns) are modern, and the complex is still in use.

S1 is a barn that appears to have been brought in from elsewhere (**Figures 41 and 42**). The building occupies an area 30 by 32 feet. It is constructed of 2-by-4-inch and 4-by-4-inch framing, sheathed in 1-by-8-inch shiplap siding, and the roof is sheathed with corrugated sheet metal. The building rests on cement blocks at the corners. There are four stalls in the interior.

S2 is the main residence (**Figure 43**). It has a rectangular footprint measuring 60 by 30 feet. There are four rooms, a pantry, and a sun room. The living room is the original structure built in the early twentieth century, and the other rooms are subsequent additions. The composite building was constructed of cement blocks and dimensional lumber framing. The exterior has recently been sheathed with metal siding, and the metal roof is a recent improvement. The windows have likewise been recently replaced.

S3 is a barn with no foundation (**Figure 44**). It occupies an area 15 by 30 feet and is constructed of dimensional lumber framing with shiplap siding. It has a side-gable roof and shed addition covered with corrugated sheet metal. The barn has a loft and four rooms or stalls in the interior. This building is dilapidated and leaning precariously, and the roof is sagging.

S4 is an abandoned house with four rooms (**Figures 45 and 46**). It is cross-gabled with an ell-shaped footprint of approximately 32 by 32 feet. Most of the building is constructed of dimensional lumber framing with shiplap siding. The roof is covered with shake shingles. The house is wired for electricity and has indoor plumbing, as well as two chimneys. Most of the doors and windows are broken or absent, but there is still furniture in many of the rooms. Judging from the interior décor, the house was likely abandoned in the late 1960s or 1970s. The house is in very poor condition. Portions of the roof are sagging and collapsed, and the interior is exposed to the elements in many areas. Much of the interior paneling is collapsed and deteriorating.

S5 is a well house (**Figures 47 and 48**). It consists of a water tank resting on a concrete foundation and closed in a wooden frame. The exterior is framed with 2-by-4-inch lumber with shiplap siding. The gabled roof is made of shiplap boards. It measures approximately 8 by 8 feet. Much of the framing and sheathing is very deteriorated, and the structure appears to be twisting and on the verge of collapse. It has poor structural integrity.

S6 is a gabled pole loafing shed (**Figures 49 and 50**) that measures 50 by 20 feet. It is constructed of rough-hewn logs, and 2-by-4-inch, 4-by-4-inch, and 1-by-4-inch milled lumber. Most of the walls are missing, and the partially collapsed roof is sheathed in corrugated sheet metal. The shed appears to have been wired for electricity in the past but is no longer in use. The building is in very poor condition and has poor structural integrity.

Very few historic artifacts were observed within the complex. Several farm implements were observed along the western site boundary including plows, combines, manure spreaders, a tractor, and a seeder (**Figures 51 through 54**).

All of the historic features at this site are in very poor condition. The site is not known to be associated with important historical events of persons, and is not likely to yield useful information concerning historic lifeways. It is recommended to be not eligible for the Register.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A 2,100-acre area that may be impacted by the proposed mine development was surveyed for the presence of cultural resources. Eleven historic sites, one isolated historic artifact and two isolated prehistoric artifacts were located and identified. The historic sites are three artifact scatters, two farm complexes, two rural residences, two collapsed buildings, a windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery. The individual artifacts are a historic fraternal medallion and two prehistoric flakes. None of these sites are distinctive or outstanding, and all of the sites are recommended as not eligible for the Register. No further cultural resource work is recommended for this project area. In the event that unanticipated cultural artifacts, features, or human remains are encountered during development or operation of the project, work in the immediate area of the discovery must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the discovery.

APPENDIX A
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2: 25DW302. Close-up of dorsal side of the isolated artifact.
Greg Newberry, 1-11-06.



Figure 3: 25DW302. Close-up of ventral side of the isolated artifact.
Greg Newberry, 1-11-06.

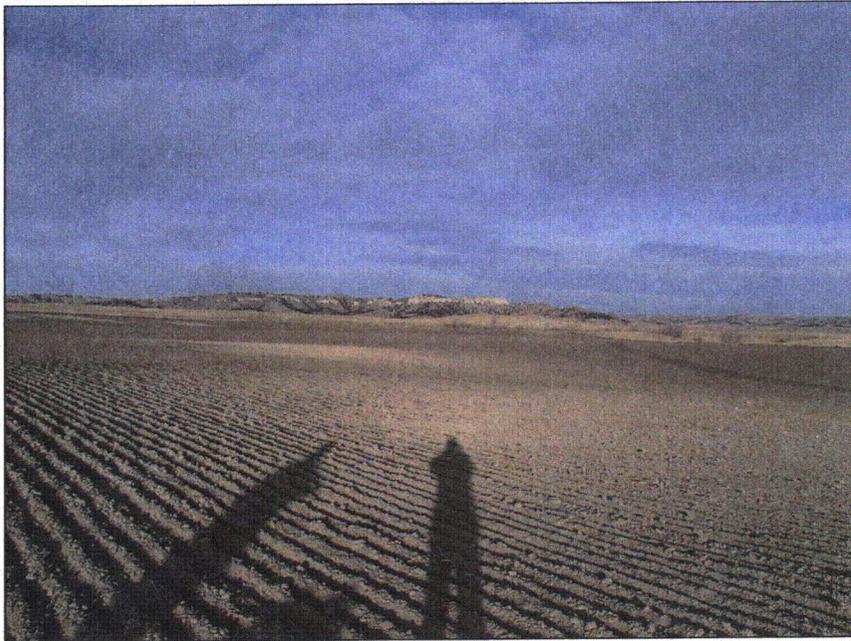


Figure 4: 25DW302. View north over plowed field where the isolated artifact was found. Greg Newberry, 1-11-06.



Figure 5: 25DW303. Close-up of historic medallion. Greg Newberry, 1-11-06.



Figure 6: 25DW303. View north over area where artifact was found.
Greg Newberry, 1-11-06.



Figure 7: 25DW304. Dorsal view of modified flake.
Greg Newberry, .1-15-06



Figure 8: 25DW304. Ventral view of modified flake.
Greg Newberry, 1-15-06.



Figure 9: 25DW304. View north over setting where artifact was found.
Greg Newberry, 1-15-06.



Figure 10: 25DW305. View northwest over debris in head of drainage.
Greg Newberry, 1-14-06.

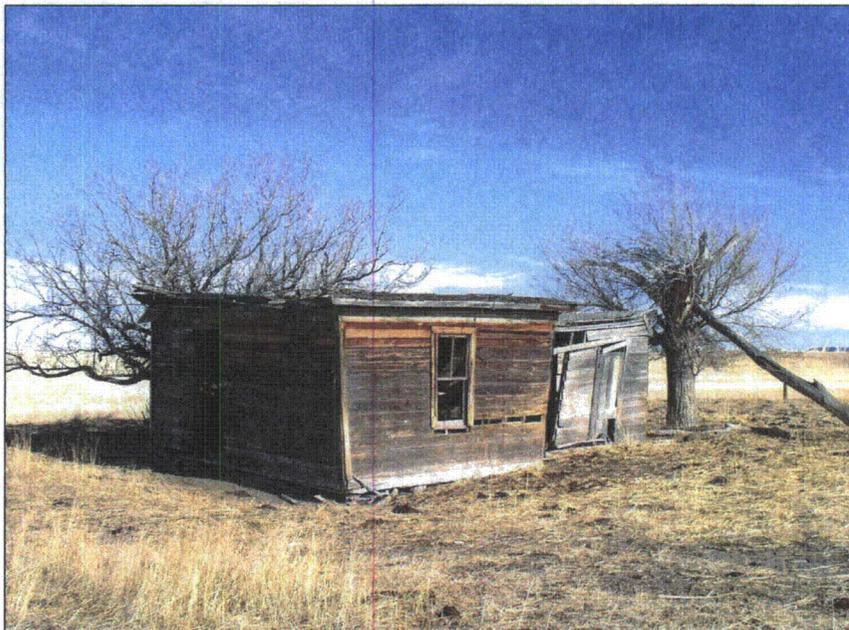


Figure 11: 25DW306. View of southwest elevation of house.
Greg Newberry 1-14-06.

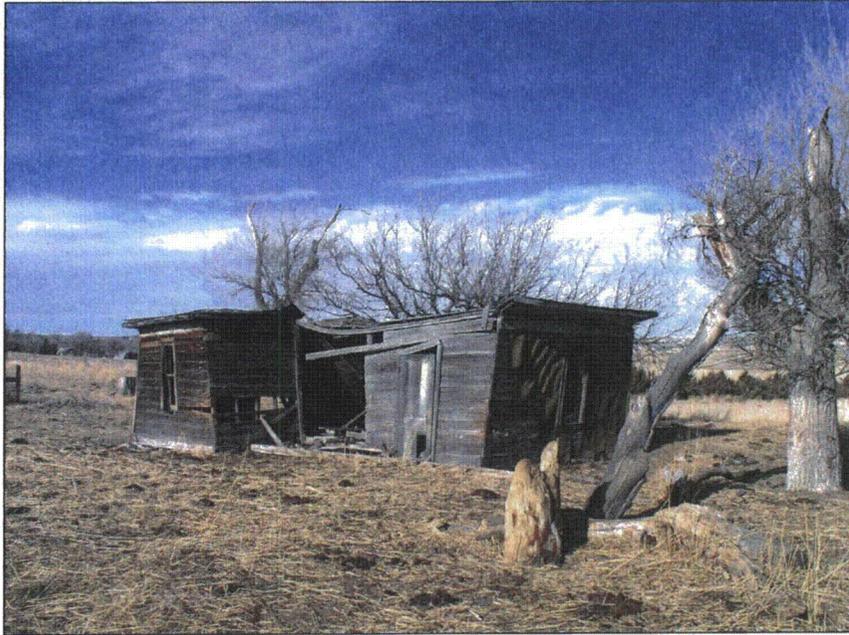


Figure 12: 25DW306. View of southeast elevation of house.
Greg Newberry 1-14-06.



Figure 13: 25DW308. View northeast over site area with S1 visible at right
and S2 visible in the left background. Sam Cason, 1-12-06.



Figure 14: 25DW308. View northwest over site. S3 is visible at the right. Sam Cason 1-12-06.

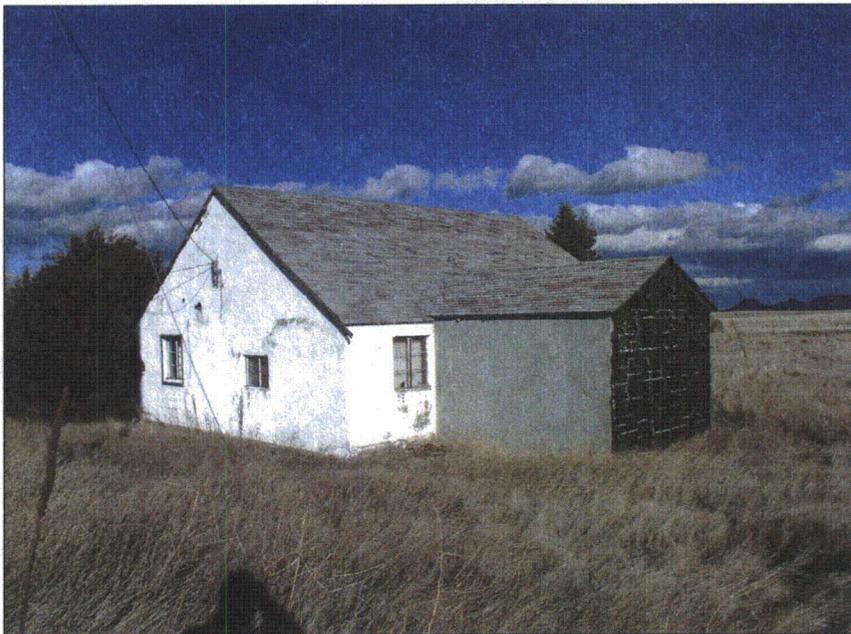


Figure 15: 25DW308. Southwest elevation of S1. Sam Cason 1-12-06.

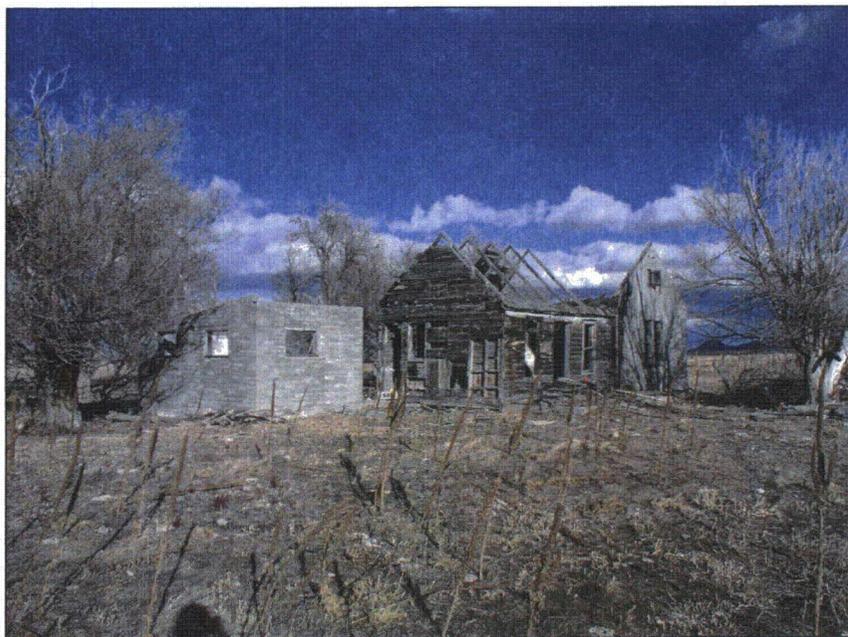


Figure 16: 25DW308. View northeast to ruins of S2. Sam Cason 1-12-06.

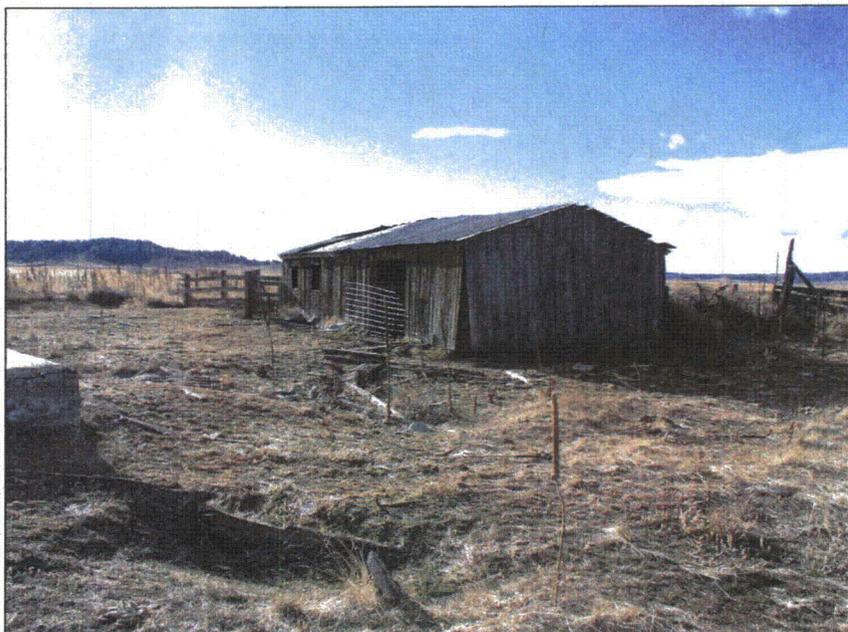


Figure 17: 25DW308. Northeast elevation of S3. Sam Cason 1-12-06.

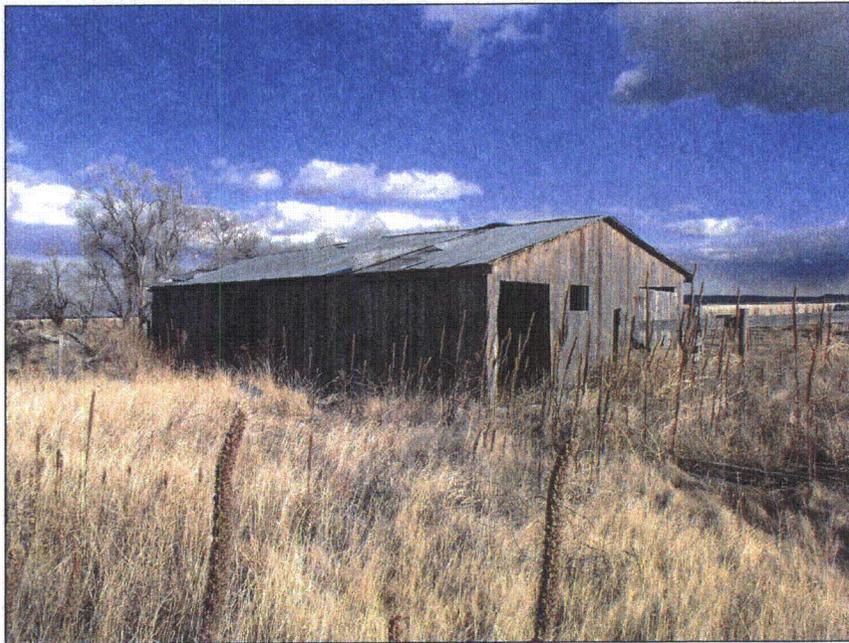


Figure 18: 25DW308. Southwest elevation of S3. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 19: 25DW308. View northwest over F1. Sam Cason 1-12-06.

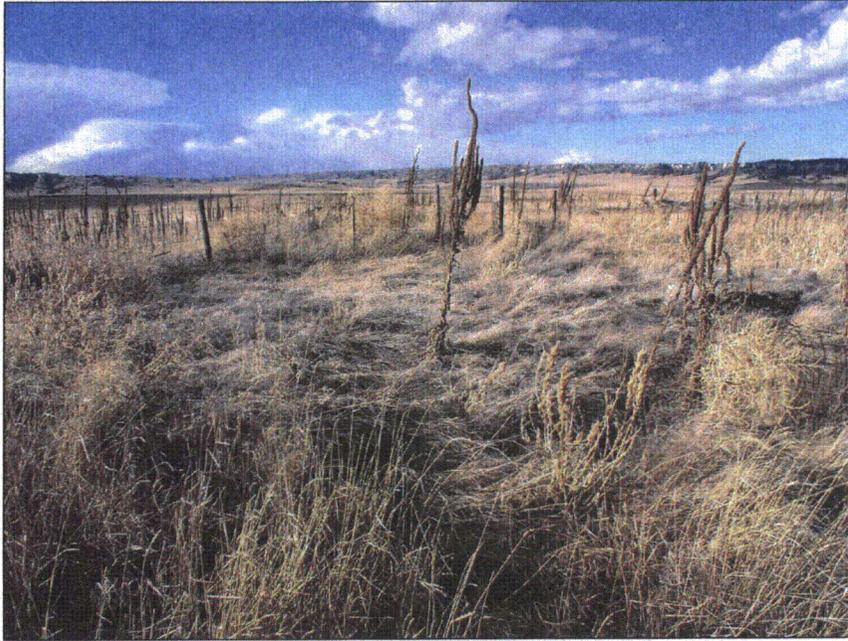


Figure 20: 25DW308. View northwest over F2. Sam Cason 1-12-06.

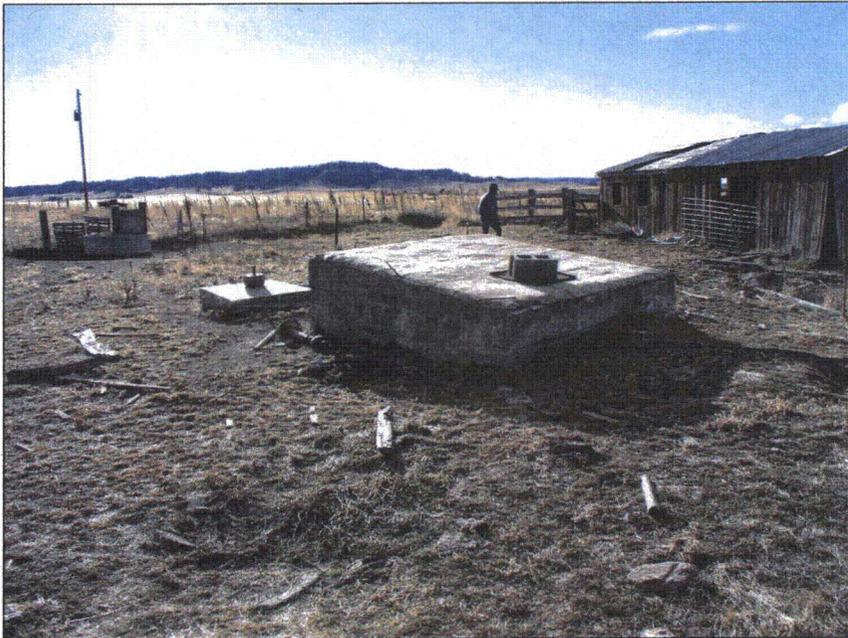


Figure 21: 25DW308. View southwest over cistern, F3. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 22: 25DW308. View northeast over F4. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 23: 25DW308. Abandoned farm machinery. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 24: 25DW309. View north over site area. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 25: 25DW309. View northeast over F1. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 26: 25DW309. View north over F2. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 27: 25DW309. View north over F3. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 28: 25DW309. View north over F4. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 29: 25DW309. View north to F5. Sam Cason 1-12-06.



Figure 30: 25DW310. View of horse-drawn plow. Sam Cason 1-13-06.



Figure 31: 25DW311. View southwest over site area with Bozle Creek in background. Karla Whittenburg 1-13-06.

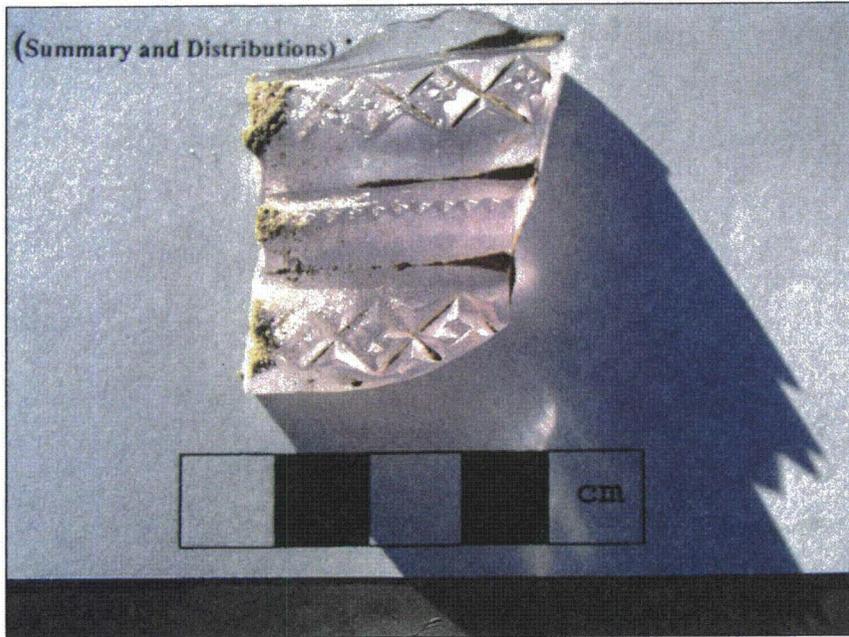


Figure 32: 25DW311. Close-up of purple (SCA) glass fragment.
Karla Whittenburg 1-13-06.

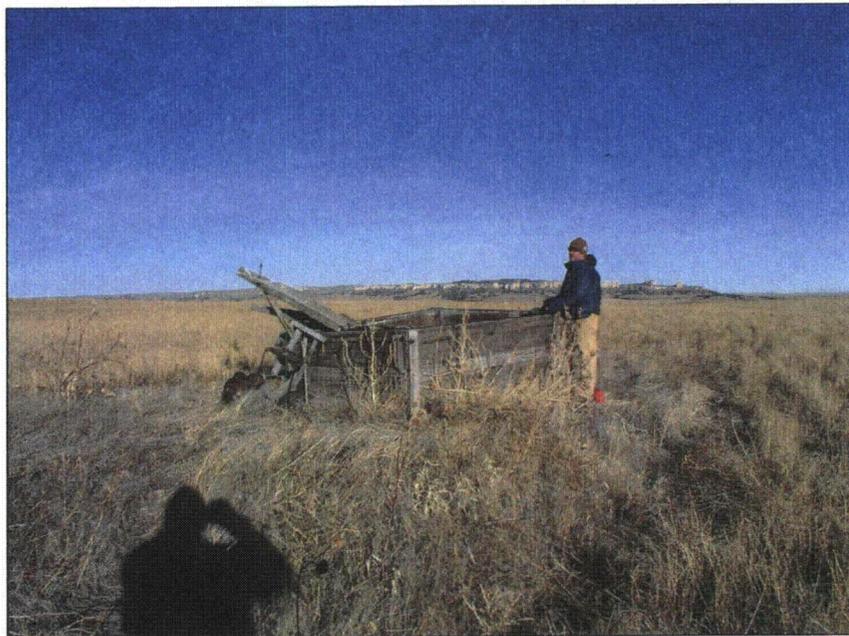


Figure 33: 25DW312. View northwest to collapsed windmill and water tank.
Karla Whittenburg 1-13-06.



Figure 34: 25DW312. Close-up of remnant of windmill mechanism and gears. Karla Whittenburg 1-13-06.

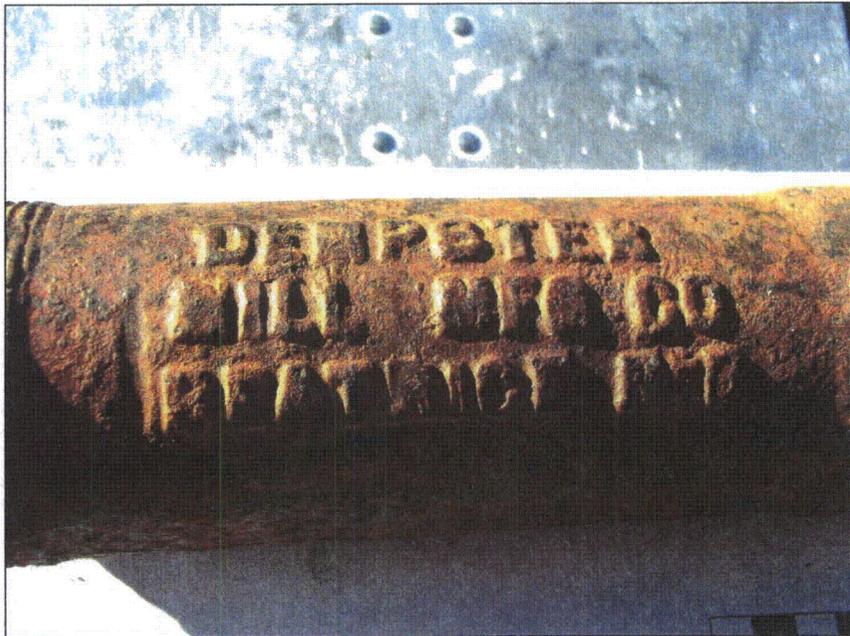


Figure 35: 25DW312. Close-up of manufacturer's stamp on water pipe. Karla Whittenburg, 1-13-06.



Figure 36: 25DW313. View northwest over site area in head of drainage. Karla Whittenburg, 1-13-06.

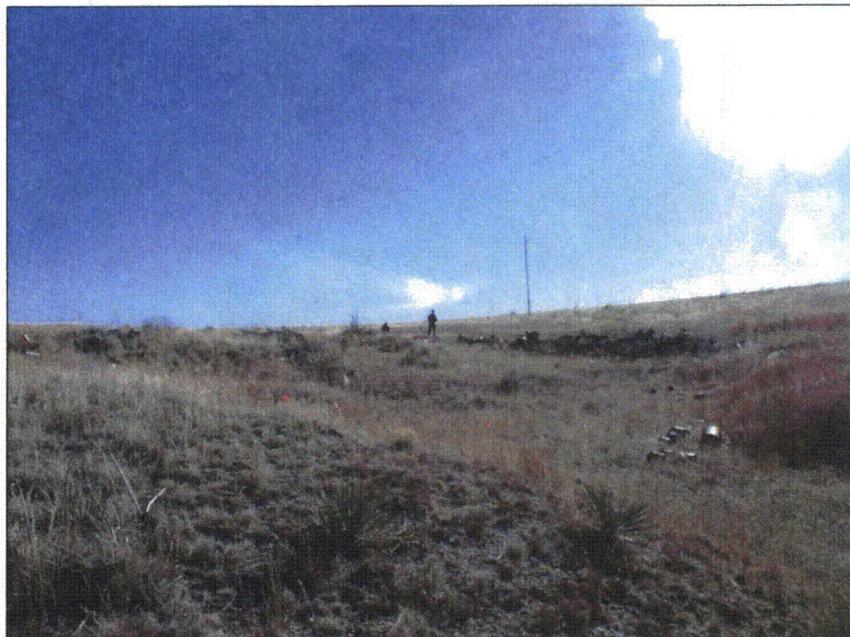


Figure 37: 25DW313. View east over site area looking up the drainage. Karla Whittenburg, 1-13-06.

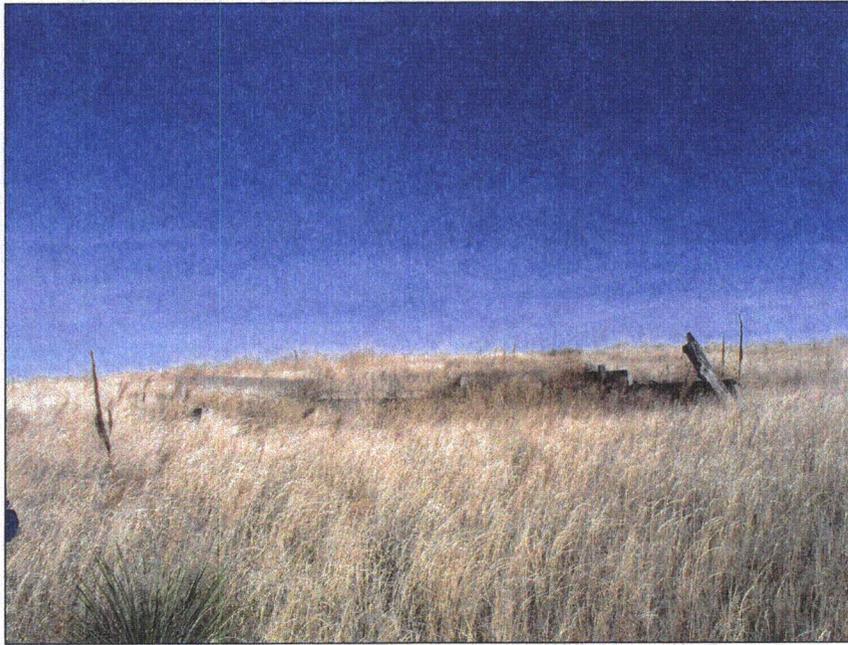


Figure 38: 25DW314. View northeast over collapsed shed.
Karla Whittenburg, 1-13-06.



Figure 39: 25DW314. View northwest over concrete sill foundation.
Karla Whittenburg, 1-13-06.

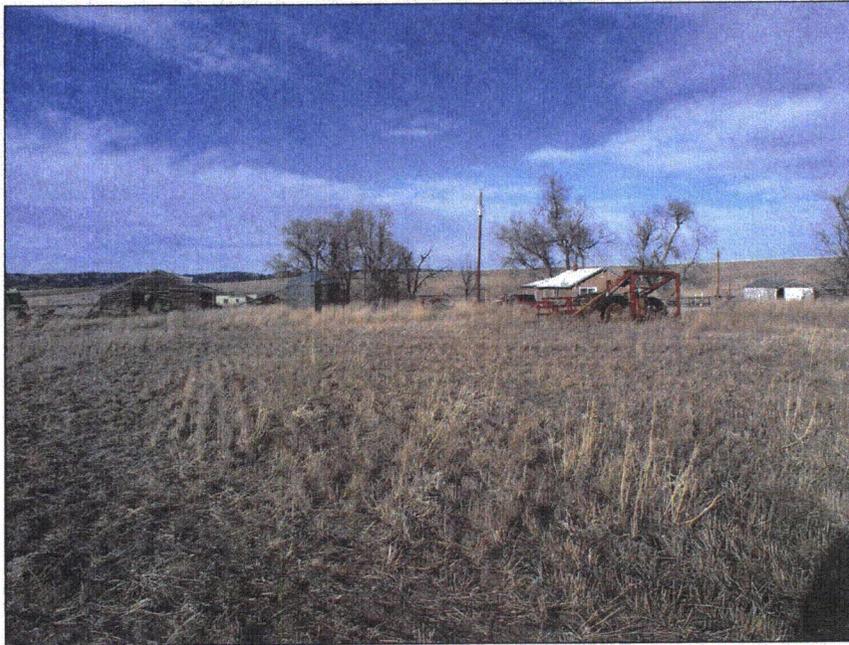


Figure 40: 25DW315. View north over site area. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.

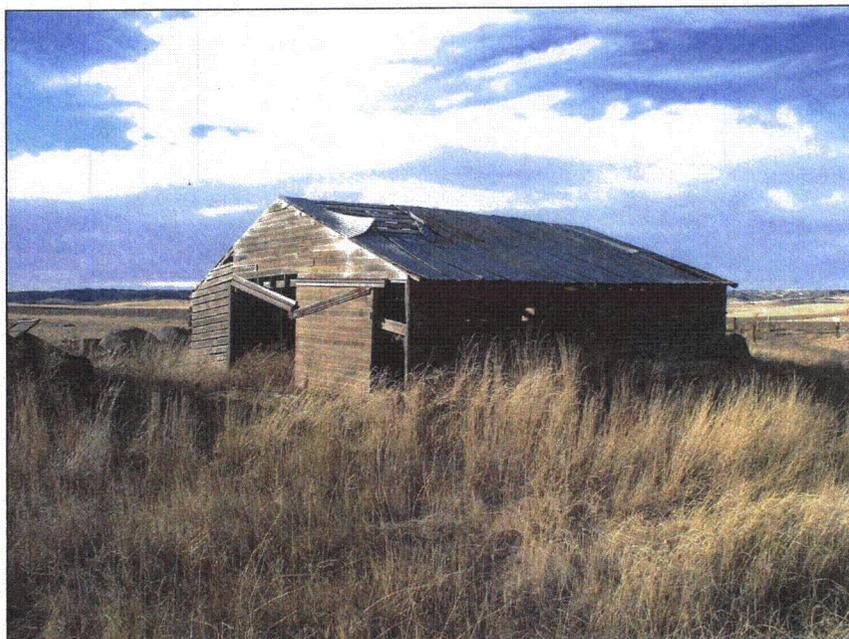


Figure 41: 25DW315. Northwest elevation of S1. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.

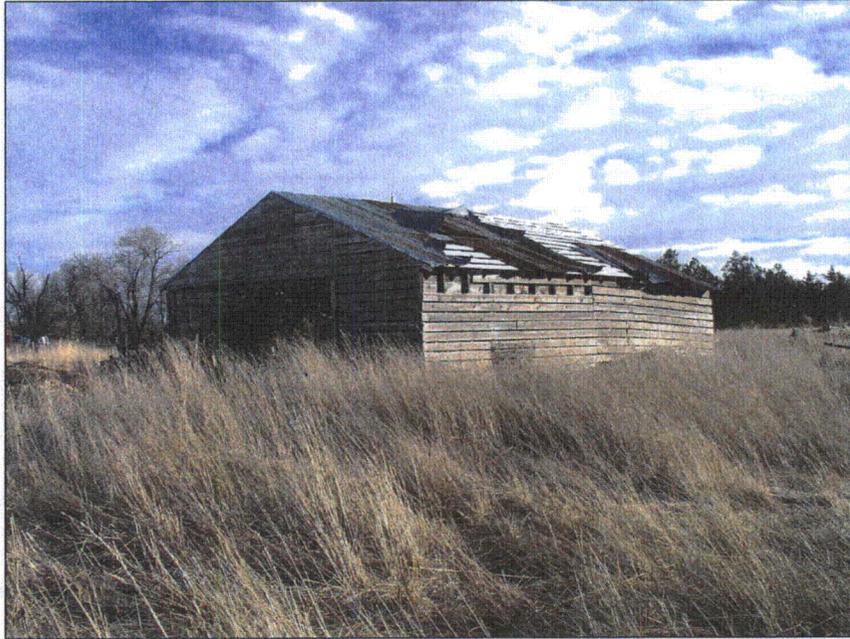


Figure 42: 25DW315. Southeast elevation of S1. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 43: 25DW315. Southwest elevation of S2. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.

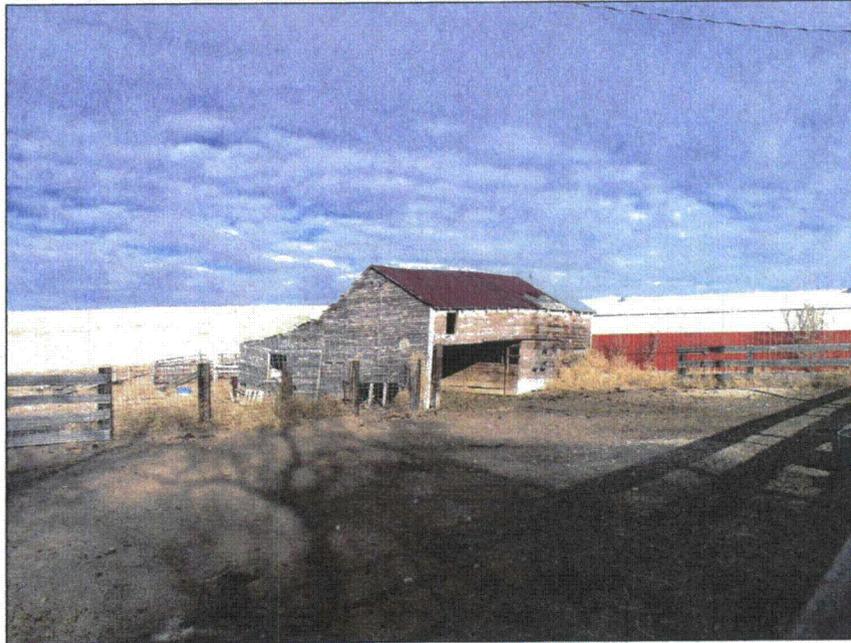


Figure 44: 25DW315. Southwest elevation of S3. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 45: 25DW315. Northwest elevation of S4. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 46: 25DW315. Southeast elevation of S4. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.

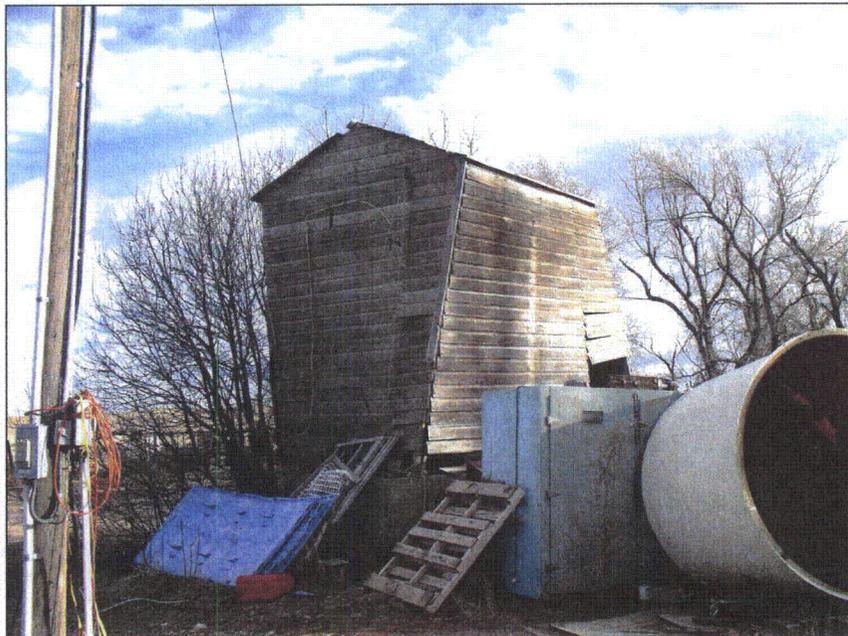


Figure 47: 25DW315. Northwest elevation of S5. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.

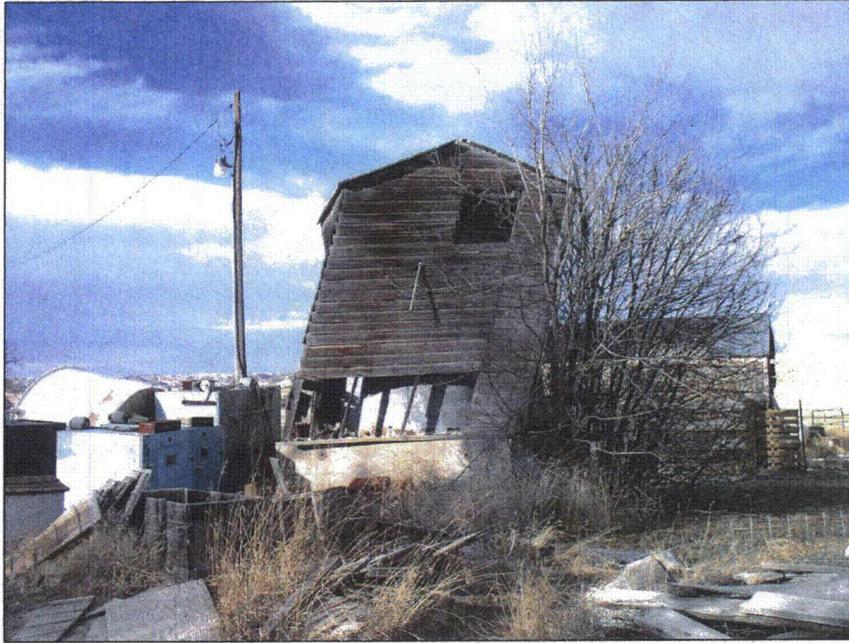


Figure 48: 25DW315. South elevation of S5. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.

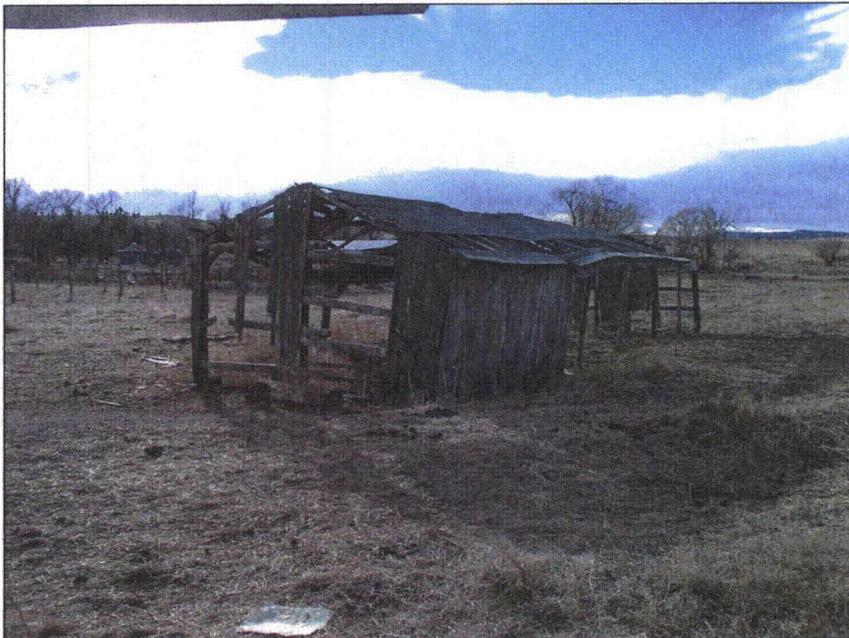


Figure 49: 25DW315. Northeast elevation of S6. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 50: 25DW315. Southwest elevation of S6. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 51: 25DW315. Horse-drawn farm equipment. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 52: 25DW315. Horse-drawn farm equipment. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 53: 25DW315. Horse-drawn farm equipment at site.
Sam Cason, 1-14-06.



Figure 54: 25DW315. Horse-drawn farm equipment. Sam Cason, 1-14-06.