

**CROW BUTTE RESOURCES
NORTH TREND EXPANSION AREA
CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE
INVENTORY
DAWES COUNTY, NEBRASKA**

Prepared for:

Crow Butte Resources, Inc
Crawford, Nebraska

Project/Task # CO001223.0001

Prepared by:

ARCADIS U.S., Inc.
Highlands Ranch, Colorado

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ABSTRACT

Crow Butte Resources, Inc., is preparing a license amendment application to expand its uranium mining operations to the North Trend Area north of Crawford, Nebraska. A 2,680-acre permit area was defined, and a 1,190-acre archaeological review area was defined within that permit boundary. The archaeological review area was surveyed for the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed mine development. Three historic sites and three isolated prehistoric artifacts were located and identified. The historic sites are the ruins of an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex, and a refuse disposal area. The individual artifacts are an early historic (fur trade period) metal trade point, a chert core, and a Plains Archaic chert point fragment. The occupied farm may potentially yield information important in history. The other five resources are not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and are considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

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Figure 1 North Trend Archaeological Review Area

CROW BUTTE NORTH TREND CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Greystone conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural resource inventory of approximately 1,190 acres north of Crawford, Nebraska. This inventory was completed for Crow Butte Resources, Inc., in support of a license amendment application. The project area is located in Sections 21, 22, 27, 28, and 34, T32N, R52W, Dawes County, Nebraska (**Figure 1**). This location can be found on the USGS Crawford (1980) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

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 (Public Law 89-665), 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 Greystone archaeologists Carl Späth, Gregory Newberry, Michael Landem, Jeff Adams, and Sam Cason from August 16 through August 18, 2004. All field documentation, original records, and copies of this report are on file at the Greystone office in Greenwood Village, Colorado.

The license amendment addresses the North Trend Permit Area, a 2,680 acre area encompassing potential future mine developments north of the Town of Crawford. Within the North Trend Permit Area, a cultural resource survey area of approximately 1,190 acres was identified for potential development over the next 10 years. The latter 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 survey area extends from about ½ mile to 3 miles immediately north of the Town of Crawford. It spans from the banks of the White River on the south to Spring Creek on the north, and from about ¼ mile west of Nebraska State Highway 2 on the east to the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) tracks on the west. This area is within the upper White River valley. Local topography is dominated by open, rolling loess plains. Bedrock capped buttes rise sharply immediately west of Crawford, and there is another group of buttes to the southeast. Survey area elevations range from 3,430 feet above mean sea level west of Hill Road in the southeast portion of the survey area, to 3,710 feet at Moody Road and the BNSF Railroad at the west edge of the survey area. The entire survey area has been cultivated, except for narrow bans along the White River and Spring Creek, and areas immediately around rural buildings or foundations.

Soils in the survey area are fine silty sand. The sediments appear to be a mix of residual material weathered from local substrates and reworked eolian materials. Local exposures of bedrock are dominated by a pale gray mudstone or claystone.

Vegetation in the project area is predominantly wheat and alfalfa stubble with scattered invasive grasses and forbs. Areas along the banks and terraces of Spring Creek support low yucca, sunflower, grasses and forbs. The lower protected areas along the White River support cottonwood, woody underbrush, grasses, and forbs.

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 North Trend 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 several 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 BNSF, Union Pacific Railroad (UP), and Crawford Cemetery are close to but outside the permit area, and were not recorded for this survey. The archaeological site search did not show any formal archaeological investigations within the permit area. It did show one known historic site, the Hall Brothers Mill (25DW501), within the permit area, and a Native American site (25DW73) outside the project area. The historic site is the Hall Brothers Mill, which operated from the 1880s to 1929. The 1980 site form indicates that building foundations and a portion of the dam were still present the previous year. The 1959 site form for the prehistoric site (25DW73) describes it as a small surface scatter with some burned bone in a previously cultivated field. Information on the Native American site is scanty.

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 Pleistocene 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. Most 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. In addition, 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. Individual free trappers from eastern tribes such as the Iroquois or Delaware are noted occasionally 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 were 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, outside 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 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 Trail. 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 Ogallala 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. By the late 1880s a water-powered saw mill and flour mill was operated by the Hall brothers northeast of Crawford along the White River. This mill provided lumber, flour, and cattle feed to the local farmers and ranchers. The mill burned in 1929.

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. From 1935 to 1939 the US 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 US Department of Agriculture for use as a beef research station.

The old FE&MVR tracks, now operated by the UP, pass along the southeast of the North Trend permit area near the White River, and the CB&Q, now the BNSF, crosses through the western portion of the North Trend permit area. The land has been cultivated for wheat and alfalfa for many years. 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 historical features associated with farming and ranching.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Following state and federal policies and regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665) as amended, 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, Greystone 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 cultural resource inventory was completed by parallel pedestrian transects at 20- to 30-meter intervals. Surface visibility was excellent (90 to 100 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. 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.

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' US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. The locations were also plotted on 1:12,000 scale orthophoto maps and GPS readings were taken of each location. 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 the site area and any distinctive features were photographed. 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

A total of 1,190 acres was surveyed for the presence of cultural resources. Field conditions were excellent for the discovery of cultural resources, and the survey area did not contain any extensive areas of Holocene deposition that might contain buried cultural resources. The channel and benches along Spring Creek were well-scoured, exhibiting patches of bedrock mantled by poorly-sorted, high-energy sediments. The current channel of the White River, at the south end of the survey, is deeply incised below the narrow historic floodplain. Abandoned channels and cutbanks did not exhibit any evidence of buried surfaces that might be associated with cultural levels.

Three historical sites (25DW296, 25DW297, and 25DW298) and three isolated prehistoric artifacts (25DW299, 25DW300, and 25DW301) were located and documented. In addition to the recorded cultural resources, two small wooden power poles were noted at the north end of the survey area. No additional poles were seen near the survey area to speculate on the trend or destination of the line. Each was a peeled, untreated pole about 10 to 12 feet high. Near the top of each were bolt holes through the pole and flattened areas about 4 inches wide on each side where three sets of cross members had been bolted. One of the poles also had a single threaded wooden dowel for attachment of a glass or ceramic insulator. No insulator fragments were found. The historic sites included the ruins of an abandoned farm core complex (25DW296), one occupied farm core complex with an adjacent schoolhouse foundation (25DW297), and a small refuse disposal area (25DW298). The prehistoric artifacts consisted of a metal trade point (25DW299), a chert core (25DW300), and a chert point fragment (25DW301). Each of these finds is discussed briefly below.

25DW296 (CB-S-1)

This site is the ruins of a farm core complex in a small area of trees, brush, high grasses, and forbs. Three structural features include a house foundation with collapsed wall remnants and sheet metal wood stove parts (Feature 1), a collapsed stock shelter and pen or corral (Feature 2), and an overgrown concrete sill foundation and building debris (Feature 3). Associated materials include sheet metal parts of a wood-burning stove, coil bed springs and a tubular metal head frame, clear glass jar fragments, brown bottle glass, crimped seam beer cans, rectangular solvent cans, a galvanized metal wash basin, and red modular bricks. The site is on the west side of the old section line road. The road is still in use to the south of the site, but is abandoned and overgrown on the east side of the site and has been plowed under north of the site. The stove parts include parts of at least two wood stoves. A stove part near Feature 1 is embossed "Majestic Mfg – St Louis." One of the stove parts in Features 2 is marked "New Perfection No. 3." All of the buildings have collapsed, and interpretation of their function is based on size and associated debris. Feature 1 was probably a small wood frame house. Feature 2 was probably an animal shelter or shed and a fenced pen. Feature 3 was probably a barn. Most of the trees are around Feature 1. The ground surface in the site area is irregular, with many small swales and berms, and is heavily overgrown with tall weedy grasses and forbs. Overall, there are few visible artifacts. Most of the material on the site is structural debris (wood, bricks, concrete) or large items associated with the structures such as the wood stoves and bed frame. There are relatively few cans and bottle fragments, and many of them are comparatively recent beer containers.

Feature 1 consists mostly of a shallow, irregular depression with scattered and heaped fragments of milled lumber. The lumber is a mix of 2-by-4-inch studs, 1-by-10-inch planks, 1-by-6-inch tongue-in-groove boards, 1-by-¼-inch lath, and a few pieces of decorative trim. Some small portions of walls within large heaps of debris are still articulated and still have patches of plaster on the lath. All of the nails in the lumber are wire nails. A small cluster of bricks and a nearby stove pipe near the east edge of the feature may represent the location of a chimney.

Feature 2 is a roughly rectangular area (16 by 39 feet) bordered by irregularly spaced fence posts (both standing and fallen), at least one fence rail, and fence wire. Near the west end of this area is a small galvanized

metal water tank and an irregular pile of lumber and wall elements. This may have been a shelter or shed, or may be lumber piled here from another location. Nearby debris includes fragments of galvanized, corrugated sheet metal and fragments of window screen. Just east of this heap of lumber is a sheet metal wood or kerosene stove.

Feature 3 consists of a fairly complete concrete sill foundation that is about 55 feet square. The sill is about 12 inches tall and 8 inches wide and is made of very coarse concrete containing large cobbles. There is milled lumber scattered about the foundation, including 2-by-4-inch studs, 1-by-12-inch planks, and 1-by-4-inch tongue-in-groove boards. Some articulated studs and planks joined with wire nails appear to be portions of walls as high as 6 feet with no interior facing. Among the debris there are also some un-milled posts, roughly milled timbers, and large strap hinges. The foundation area is slightly raised above the surrounding ground and the area is densely overgrown with brush, sweet clover, and sunflowers. The size and structural debris suggest that this was a barn.

25DW297 (CB-S-2)

This site is a moderate-sized occupied farm complex. Standing buildings include a house, a garage, four barns, and a granary. In addition, there are two foundations, three round galvanized grain bins, and several parked or abandoned pieces of farm machinery. The grain bins are currently northeast of the garage. The owner remembers that they were moved from south of the old granary. All but one of the standing buildings have been remodeled and refaced, and it is difficult to judge their age from their external appearance.

Building 1 is a one-story, wood-frame house with a 3/12 pitch hipped roof. The house is currently faced with horizontal lap siding and a half-height brick veneer. All windows have been replaced with aluminum frame casement windows. The roof has asphalt shingles. Current external appearance is late 1960s or later ranch-style. The owner says that they removed a second story from the house when they remodeled.

Building 2 is a wood-frame, 3-bay garage with a 6/12 pitch side-gable roof. It is northeast of the main house. There are three garage doors and a regular door at the southeast corner. The building is clad with 1-by-6-inch horizontal lap siding and the roof has asphalt shingles.

Building 3 is a wood-frame, 2½ story front-gable barn with a shed addition on the east side. The building is clad with 1-by-4-inch horizontal tongue-in-groove siding and the 6/12 pitch roof has asphalt shingles.

Building 4 is a wood-frame, drive-through, 1½ story, front gable granary. There is a square cupola in the center of the gable. The building is clad in horizontal tongue-in-groove siding. The large double doors on the west elevation are hung on roller tracks. It has a hand-mixed concrete foundation. This style of granary was built in many areas from the 1920s through the 1940s, and no features were noted that would suggest a more exact date of construction.

Building 5 is a 2-story, end gable, drive-through granary. The granary has a cinder block foundation and the lower walls and buttress walls are poured concrete and brick. There are three 8-foot-high buttress walls on the north side of the building resting on a concrete slab that runs the full length of the building. The upper portion of the building is wood-frame with 1-by-6-inch horizontal tongue-in-groove siding. The roof is galvanized, corrugated sheet metal. There are two round poured-concrete pads on the south side for silos or grain bins. Drive-through granaries were built from the early 1900s onward, but became more popular in the 1920s with the increasing use of trucks and tractor-drawn wagons and machinery.

Building 6 is a wood-frame machine shed consisting of a mansard roof on a low foundation wall. There are large tracked doors on the west end. The building has 1-by-6-inch gusseted trusses and 1-by-8-inch horizontal plank sheathing on the end walls. The roof is galvanized corrugated sheet metal and the floor is a poured concrete slab.

Building 7 is a wood-frame, side-gable barn with horizontal tongue-in-groove siding. The roof is galvanized, corrugated sheet metal. The barn opens to a corral on the south side, and the interior appears to be pole-frame with a dirt floor.

Building 8 is a raised stone foundation with a concrete veneer. There are some remnants of brick lower walls, and a wide concrete stairway on the south side. There is a brick and concrete pad near the middle of the foundation and burned remnants of a kerosene or coal oil furnace. There is also a fuel storage tank near the southeast corner. There are numerous indications that the building burned down. The building is set apart from the other buildings in a fenced area. The owner remembers that this was a schoolhouse.

Building 9 is shown on the topographic quad as an abandoned building. It is the location of an old house. There are remnants of wood framing, an earth foundation, and small amounts of brick. On the south side of the foundation pad are a hand pump for a well, a clothes line, a tripod windmill, and a tractor-drawn seed-drill. Well-established trees around the foundation pad indicate that the house had been in this location for many years. Debris (clear and amethyst glass, heavily rusted sanitary cans, and white glazed crockery) suggest occupation at least as early as the 1920s.

This farm complex contains elements typical of a family farm. The old granary and materials around the house pad suggest that this farm has been occupied since at least the 1920s. However, most of the buildings have been remodeled and refaced, and the exterior appearance of the buildings and structures suggests 1960s or 1970s construction. No patent information was found for this location in the General Land Office database.

25DW298 (CB-S-3)

This site is a refuse disposal area on a low hilltop across Hill Road from 25DW297. This site is probably related to the latter site, but is spatially separated. There are berms and depressions on the hilltop indicating earthmoving activity. This location may have been used as a small fill or gravel source, or there may be materials buried here. There is no evidence of former structures in this location. The artifacts are thinly dispersed. Materials observed included a galvanized 5-gallon milk can, a gasoline tank from a truck or tractor, segments of sheep-wire, a green glass bottle with a rubber stopper and attached dauber/brush, a truck running board, a mail box on boards, truck seat springs, a metal handle and lever, a grease can lid, part of a truck tailgate (Ford), an Owens-Illinois clear glass bottle base, blue glass fragments, miscellaneous metal machine parts, and fragments of sheet metal. Most of the identifiable material appeared to be from the 1950s.

25DW299 (CB-I-1)

This is an isolated metal trade point found in a plowed alfalfa field.. The triangular stemmed point was cut from a forged metal sheet, and the blade edges were ground to a bevel. The point measures 70.5 mm maximum length, 20.3 mm maximum width at the shoulder, and 2.4 mm maximum thickness. The stem was cut straight, with an expanded base. The stem measures 8.2 mm maximum length, 9.3 mm maximum width, and 6.3 mm minimum width. The point appears to have been bent and re-straightened about 31 mm from the tip. There are no distinctive markings on the artifact. This general type of metal point was produced by fur trade companies and produced locally by blacksmiths as a trade item. Illustrated points of comparable size and form from eastern Wyoming and western South Dakota typically have serrated stems. The forging and cutting of the point would be consistent with common technologies of the 1840s through 1870s. This specimen is identical to one recovered at the Wagon Box Fight near Sheridan, Wyoming. The Wagon Box Fight was participated in by several Lakota groups, including Red Cloud's Band. Consequently it is likely that this point is associated with the Red Cloud Agency at Fort Robinson from 1873 through 1877, and not with the earlier fur trade posts of James Bordeaux and Louis Chartran along the White River.

25DW300 (CB-I-2)

This is an isolated, maroon chert core found in a plowed wheat field. It is a sub-angular pebble with dark gray and tan cortex that has had about eight flakes removed from around the edges. There is no evidence of use.

25DW301 (CB-I-3)

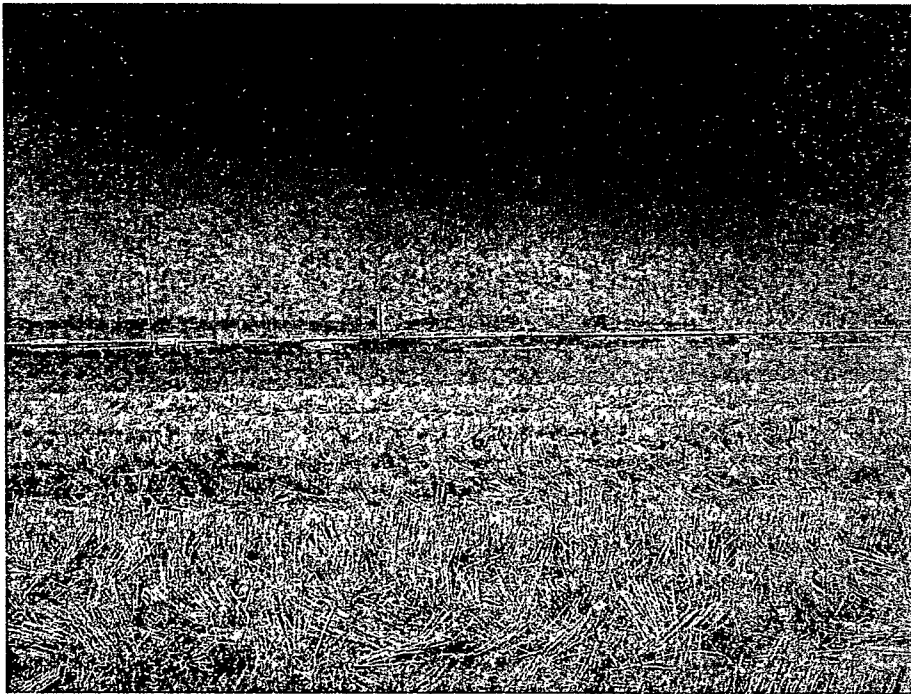
This is an isolated triangular, beige chert point found in a plowed wheat field. The base has been broken. The flaking is unpatterned and it has a lenticular cross-section. The size and form is Archaic, but without the base, it cannot be associated with a type or phase. The point measures 32.0 mm maximum length (broken), 16.2 mm maximum width, and 4.0 mm maximum thickness. The base is missing, although there are traces of a notch or shoulder near one edge of the break.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project survey area contained six cultural resources. The resources were the ruins of a small farm complex, a larger occupied farm complex, a refuse disposal area, a metal trade point, a chert core, and a chert point fragment. The occupied farm complex has been remodeled, and no longer has the appearance of its historic period of use. However, this site may potentially yield information regarding rural farming of the 1920s through 1960s. Because the farm is occupied, it is unlikely that there will be direct disturbance in the immediate future. If this site will be disturbed by future mining developments, it is recommended that current documentation be supplemented with a title history and copies of county tax assessor's records concerning the approximate age and former appearance of the buildings and structures. The remaining sites and isolated artifacts have little or no potential to yield additional information important in history or prehistory. It is recommended that these remaining resources are not eligible for the National Register, and that no further cultural resource work is necessary.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



West across portion of survey area to active Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad.



Isolated phone and power pole near Spring Creek.



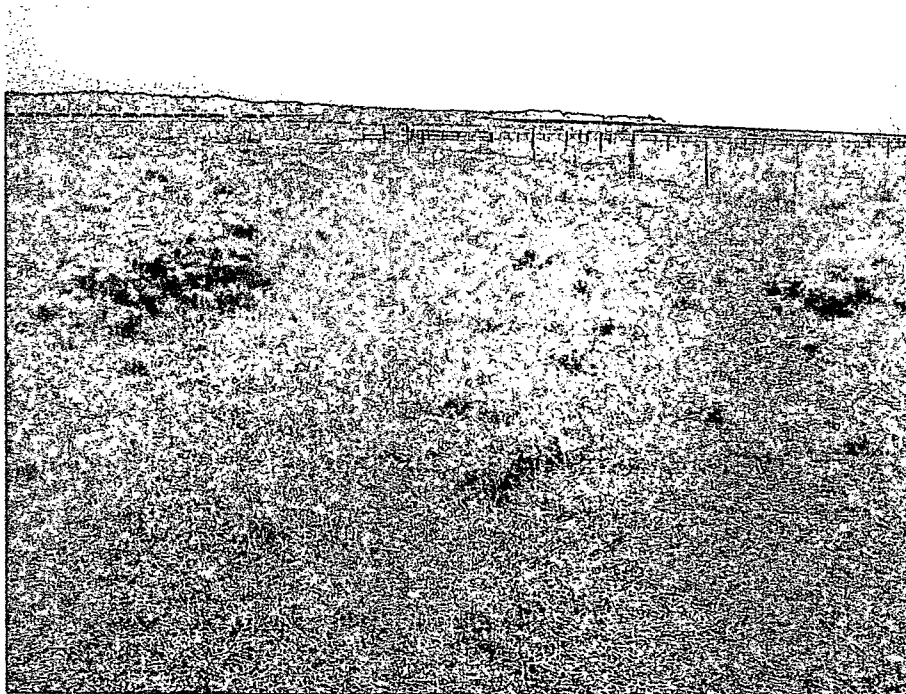
Strip fallow fields in northern part of survey area.



View south to White River from south end of survey area.



Portion of Hall Canal near southeast edge of survey.



Portion of Hall Canal west of Hill Road crossing.