



23AN45 Burial #5



23AN45 Burial #3



23AN45 Potsherd with sunburst design found in rubble material of original surface of site between fireplace and burial area



23AN45 Inside of potsherd with sunburst design

23AN45 DITCHED FROM NEAR

Sherd, smooth, with buff exterior and grey interior at top of valley slope to south of fireplace



23AN45 Metate found near fireplace



23AN45 Mano found near fireplace



23AN45 Mano found near fireplace



23AN45 Rubble level showing original surface of site



23AN45 Potsherd from near Burial #4



23AN45 Potsherd (inside) from near Burial #4



23AN45 Potsherd (side view) from near Burial #4

23AN45 Sideview of point fragment from abdominal cavity of Burial #5



23AN45 End view of point fragment from abdominal cavity of Burial #5



23AN45 Left - Hardin point - a previous surface find a site. Right - red & tan side-notched - found in occupation zone to northwest of fireplace



Bill Herndon
Oil & Geology Technologist
MSHD - VT Materials Dept.
232-3323

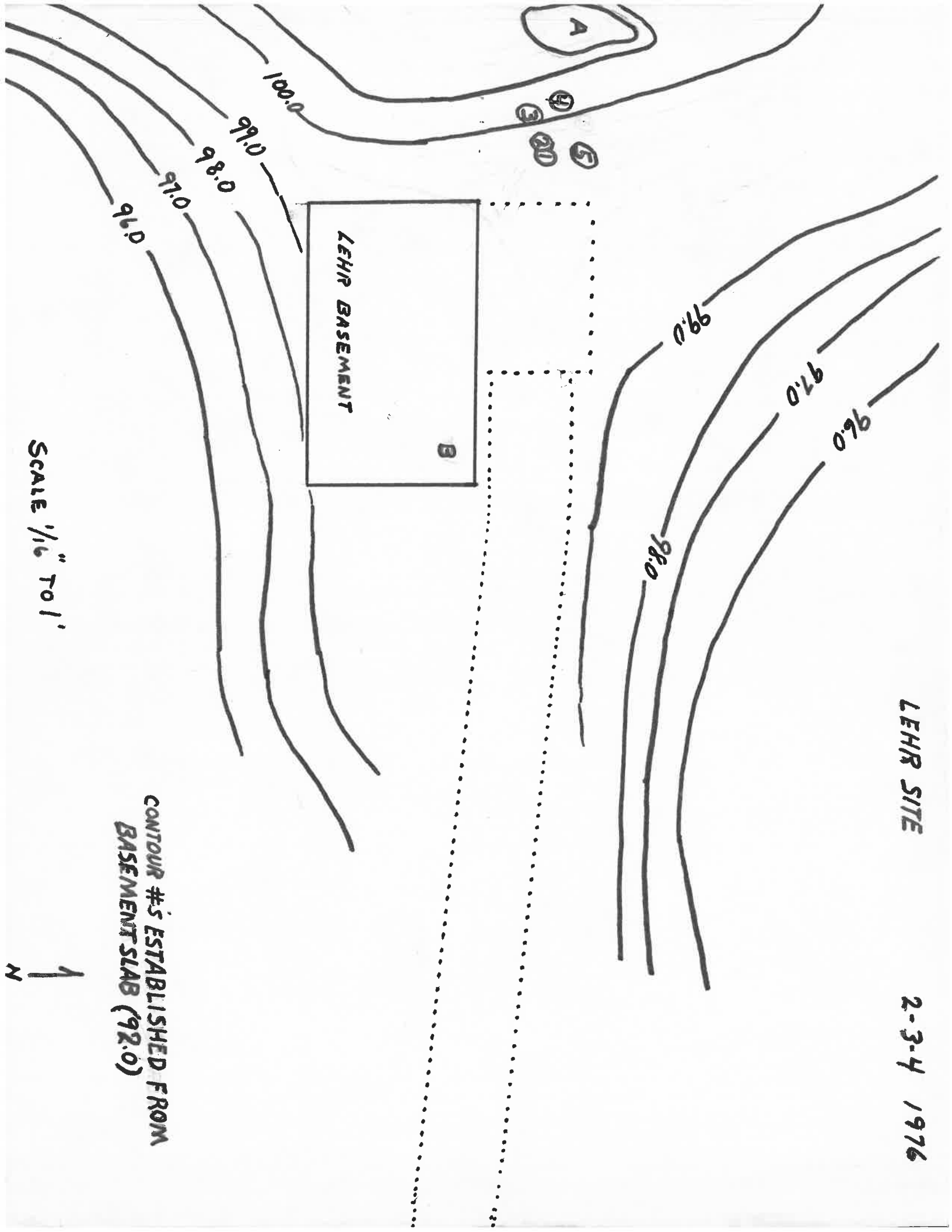
LEHR SITE

2-3-4 1976

CONTOUR #S ESTABLISHED FROM
BASEMENT SLAB (92.0)

Scale 1/16" TO 1'

1
N



LOCATION

February 23, 1976

This site, 4 miles north-northwest of St. Joseph, Mo. is on the property of Mr. James Lehr, Route 2, Andrew County, Mo. It is located some two and one-fourth miles south of Amazonia, Mo. at the extreme west end of a ridge extending westward from the main line of Missouri River bluffs and is reached from K Highway via a small private road that exits westward from what is known as Hoffelmeyer Hill. Dillon Creek flows out of the bluffs at the bottom of this hill north of the site. The site is one-fourth mile westward from K Highway and is located in the west 1/2 of the south 1/2 of the S. W. corner of Sec. 7, Township 58N Range 35W, Andrew Co., Mo.

NATURAL FEATURES

The westward extending ridge, on which the site is located, is part of the loess bluffs along the Missouri River. Elevation 1020 feet above sea level and 204 feet above the Missouri River flood plane. A lateral ridge descends northward to the Dillon Creek level. There is a spring some 30 or 40 feet down on the west side of this lateral ridge about 100 yards north of the Lehr site. The north hill sides of these bluffs lands are covered with forest growth with old trees being numerous. The southern exposed slopes and hill tops support a prairie grassland ecology.

The highest point of the site, where burials were first discovered, overlooks the Missouri River Valley to the north and south and the Kansas bluffs to the west.

Extending southward, beneath the site, is a valley some 75 to 100 yards wide that is sheltered from winter winds by the main ridge on the north and a small ridge along the west. The incline is steep but not enough to have prevented the former owner from using it as a garden plot. Small pieces of grit tempered potsherd were found at the top, center and bottom of this narrow valley during a partial surface search.

At some 60 feet below the site is the outcropping of a strata limestone that is identified by Missouri State Highway geologist, William Herndon, as being Plattsmouth limestone from the Oread formation. This strata is evident in places on all three sides of the ridge.

DISCOVERY OF BURIALS

Mr. Lehr is planning to build a house on this hilltop and had learned from the previous owner of the land, 75 year old E. R. Castle, that while planting an orchard years ago, he had discovered Indian burials there, had dug into one or more, and found artifacts. Mentioned were spears said to be some five or six inches long. The summit of the ridge, once a peach orchard, has long been cultivated. Mr. Castle also said that he often found arrowheads in his garden which was located on the hill where the Lehr house is to be built and also extended southward into the valley below.

CONSTRUCTION AT SITE

The known burial area as pointed out to Mr. Lehr by Castle (A on map) was 40 feet to the west of the proposed construction area on the highest part of the hill. Building James Lehr was concerned with the possibility of other burials further east at or near the spot chosen for his house to be built on. The St. Joseph Museum was called to stand by during excavation of the basement and also to watch the grade work to

the north and west of the basement in case further burials should be uncovered. On hand, February 24, were D. Reynolds of the museum and M. Fisher of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society to salvage and record information.

With the exception of areas covered by either building materials or construction equipment, the west 100 feet of the hilltop was probed. At the original burial area, 40 feet westward from the excavation (Castle dig at point A), stone was contacted at a depth of 24 inches. Fire-reddened limestones on the surface at this point indicate previous digging (possibly by Castle). We did not dig to investigate the submerged stones and it is not determined if they cover yet undisturbed burials or were left beneath the surface after previous digging.

FIREPLACE

At a point just inside of the northeast corner of the basement excavation (B on map) and at about 12" in depth, a layer of fired limestone covering 7 or 8 square feet was struck by the excavator's scoop. Stones covering this fireplace area ranged in size from 6 to 18 inches across. Work at this point proceeded by hand. At this same level, and among the fired stones, a considerable amount of chunk charcoal (sample isolated for possible carbon 14 test) and three palm-sized irregular shaped quartzite stones that show definite use as grinding stones were uncovered. Chert chips and spalls were numerous among the fired stones and also over the entire site (where exposed by grading) at about the same level or depth. Since no burial was found in association with the fired limestone slabs, and noting the presence of habitation items (the three manos, the liberal occurrence of chert chips and spalls, and the random, though infrequent, occurrence of daub) it is thought that the fireplace area may have been part of a hilltop habitation possibly sheltered although no post holes were located during a partial troweling. Another mano and also a portion of a quartzite metate were later found 10 feet to the north in grading work along the north side of the drive.

BURIALS 1 & 2 (COMMON BURIAL)

March 25, 1976

Phone call on March 24 from James Lehr. Skull of burial (#1) uncovered while grading for carport. Returned to site and excavated. Adult. Bones badly deteriorated. Lower portion, from rib cage down are missing. Teeth badly worn. Only measurable bone, the humerus, approximately 12". Head to south. Burial depth from 1976 grass level approximately 26". In excavating #1, bones of #2 were uncovered immediately to west and at same level. #1 and #2 probably buried at same time judging from position of bones. #2 juvenile. Head also to south. Lower bones also missing, as with #1, and badly deteriorated. Sex of either not determined.

BURIALS #3, 4 & 5

March 29, 1976

Phone call from Lehr's building contractor, Ray Charles, to museum with word that two more burials had been uncovered by earth moving machine in grading final terrace for slope from driveway to north and west of house. Work in that area stopped. Reynolds to site 3:30 P.M. Work started on #3 burial. Returned March 30 to complete excavation of #3 burial with assistance of St. Joseph Archaeological Society members M. Fisher in the A.M. and William Herndon in P.M.

#3 Burial Flexed. Burial depth 22" from 1976 grass surface. Head to south. One piece of grit tempered pottery 8" above bones. Root through rib cage. Otherwise little disturbed.

Measurable bones:

Femur	16"	
Humerus	11 1/2"	
Clavicle	5 1/4"	Approx.
Tibia	14"	"

Remaining portion of sacrum flat (See slide)

Base of skull decayed and crushed *BADLY WORN TEETH*

During the excavation of #3 burial, bones of #4 were uncovered. #4 appears to have been disturbed.

A piece of bright red fired limestone softened by advanced deterioration at side of skull. (Also beside skull of #5 burial)

#4 Burial Depth 18" from 1976 grass surface. Partial burial. Skull missing. Juvenile. (Small rib bones) Some vertebra and part of femur in position to indicate head would have been to south. Potsherd with handle, grit tempered and cord marked, 12" to west of pelvis and at same level.

#5 Burial Depth 12" from 1976 grass surface. Flexed with head to south. Adult. Teeth badly worn.

Measurable bones:

Femur	17" (isolated in foil for possible carb 14 dating)
Humerus	12 1/4"
Tibia	13 3/4"

Piece of bright red fired limestone directly in front of skull also slight traces of red stain in soil to rear of this skull (not seen in slide). Enough of this color staining was present as to be almost suggestive of Red Ocher Culture.

The fractured mid-section of a small grey chert projectile point was found in the abdominal cavity of this burial. It was just above (in front of) the lower lumbar vertebra. It appears possible that this projectile point portion may have been injected.

All of the excavated burials that were removed from the construction area were re-buried on the west slope of the hill and are marked by stones.

STONE, CHERT, ETC.

Burned limestone pieces ranging from the size of a pea to the size of an adult human fist were scattered through the burials. Much of this stone was fire reddened with some still hard. Other pieces, the outer surface of which were chalky grey or almost white, show advanced deterioration from long exposure to fire. As in the case of Burial #5 some of this red decomposed fired stone may have leached into the soil

in places. Almost all of this stone rubble shows rounding from previous weathering and/or firing and decomposition. A thin strata of this same fired rubble stone, mixed with a lesser amount of chert spalls and chips occurs over the whole site at a depth of approximately one foot and continues upward to the west following the natural hill level over the excavated burials westward towards, and possibly over, the higher point where the first burials were discovered and additional undisturbed burials probably still exist. We assume this rubble strata to have been the occupation level. The limestone in this occupation strata and scattered over the site is identified as being the same as that in the outcropping around the bottom of the hill. A prominent and easily accessible stone source to the site would have been the outcropping at the lower end of the valley to the south. Most of the chert found at the site is fossiliferous and light to dark grey in color and occurs locally.

The four manos found in or near the fireplace area were made of grey quartzite. The metate also found near the fireplace was made of reddish quartzite.

POTTERY

All of the pottery sherds found at the site are less than 2 1/2" in size, grit tempered, and in total amount to less than a handful. One sherd, smooth, with buff exterior and grey interior, was found at the top of the valley slope to the south of the fireplace. Smaller fragments of the same type, badly weathered, were found further down the valley. Another piece, also buff colored, smooth, and with a sunburst design, was found in the one foot depth limestone rubble strata between the fireplace and the grave area to the west. A cord marked sherd with handle and made from reddish clay was found near bones of burial #5 and at the same level. A similar type sherd was discovered in a collection bag while cleaning stone samples from burial #3, and its exact relation to that burial is not known.

PROJECTILE POINTS

Three in all have to date been excavated or been brought in for study. One partial point, the center section of a small grey arrow or dart was found within the abdominal cavity of burial #5. Another, a 2 1/4" Hardin point, was found previously by Mrs. Lehr on the surface of the site near the east edge of the valley slope. The third, a red and tan side notched archaic type point, was found in the occupation rubble zone to the northwest of the fireplace.

NEARBY SITES

Approximately three-fourths of a mile to the north on the opposite side of Dillon Creek is the hilltop burial site 23AN37. Material from this site is Nebraska aspect (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES VISITED AND RECORDED BY THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI 4-1961 by J. M. Shippee and Don Reynolds).

Approximately one-half mile East-northeast across K. Highway is the hilltop site where recently four large copper culture spears (identified by J. M. Shippee) were found in a cache under limestone slab. It is located on the north end of Hoffelmeyer Hill and lacking a site number, is at the present time known as the Hoffelmeyer Hill site. **23AN46**

SOME OBSERVATIONS

No limestone slabs covered any of the five burials that were removed from the construction area. The first burials discovered at the highest point of the hill by the previous owner, however, were said to have been so covered (the stones remain on surface at that location) and probing near those burials in the area thought to be still undisturbed, indicates stone at burial level. Were stones possibly covering the excavated burials exposed by cultivation and removed? The originally discovered burials, being at the highest point of the hill and very near the edge of the bluff, may not have been plowed.

No pottery was found in direct association with any burial. The nearest was 12" from burial #4 and at the same level. (This burial is thought to have been disturbed, possibly by an orchard planting) One sherd, grit tempered and with a sunburst design, was found in the bank grade at the 12" occupational level 18 feet north of the west end of the basement. (Also at this location a small red projectile point, probably archaic, was found)

What appears to be the only direct association of artifact to burial is in the case of burial #5. The small broken center section of a projectile point (not at this time identified) was found within the abdominal cavity. The base and point of this piece unfortunately, were not located. Since the remainder of this point could not be located, it could possibly have been injected. Identification and possible dating of this projectile point portion would seem to be of prime significance.

A similarity can be noted between the Lehr site occupational strata and a similar zone at the one-half mile distant Hoffelmeyer Hill site. Both sites have a line of similar stone rubble of about the same thickness at the same 12" depth below present day grass surface. In November 1975, when the Hoffelmeyer Hill Copper Culture spear cache was discovered, the 12" deep rubblestone strata was subsequently exposed by grading, and as indicated by depth comparison it was assumed that the two were contemporary. (No pottery was found in the rubble during grading nor in either of the fireplaces uncovered during the grading at the Hoffelmeyer site) A possibility is offered for consideration: Could both Hoffelmeyer Hill site and the Lehr site zones be Copper Culture occupation with later Nebraska type pottery intruded at the Lehr site? Or, are both sites contemporary with the Nebraska Culture site to the north across Dillon Creek with the Copper Culture spear cache occurring long before? Not enough carbon was found in fireplaces of the Hoffelmeyer Hill site for a carbon 14 test. Carbon and bone from the Lehr site have however been isolated and are available for Carbon 14 test.

Chert chips and pottery fragments on the surface of the slope of the sheltered valley to the south point up the necessity of further investigation of that area to search for a possible refuse midden near top and/or habitations below on the sides of the valley.

Mr. Lehr, interested in establishing the identity of the people and the approximate time that they lived on the hill, has offered to pay the cost of a carbon 14 dating test; that is, if enough comparative artifact information is present to make such a dating of value in identifying this and other area sites.

Is there any method of correlating time passage to the amount of soil build-up on the top of a loess hill so as to date the 12" deep occupation zone at the Lehr site?

Don R.

Evans
Lehr Site
Roots

Calculation for Sample # 660

Counter # VT

1-15-77

# counts = <u>21332</u>	# counts = _____	# counts = _____
# min. = <u>1299.87</u>	# min = _____	# min = _____
counts/min. = <u>16.411</u>	counts/min. = <u>3.090</u>	counts/min. = _____
σ = <u>.112</u>	σ = <u>.027</u>	σ = _____
Wgt. = <u>2.6146</u>	Wgt. = _____	Wgt. = _____
Amt. Carbon = <u>2.4122</u>	Amt. Carbon = _____	Amt. Carbon = _____

Modern Standard:

Mod. Std. Less Background	= _____	c/m.
1950 Mod. Std. Specific Activity	= _____	c/m.g.
1950 mod Std. with Background Statistics	= <u>6.721</u> + <u>.041</u>	c/m.g.

Sample:

Sample Less Background	= <u>13.321</u>	c/m.
Sample with Background Statistics	= + <u>.116</u>	c/m.
Sample Specific Activity	= <u>5.522</u> + <u>.048</u>	c/m.g.

"Q" Ratio:

A_0 (Mod. Std.)	= <u>6.721</u>	σ = <u>.011</u>	σQ = <u>.013</u>
A (Sample)	= <u>5.522</u>		

Age = T = 8035 ln () = 8035 (.196) = 1578.5

T = 1580 B.P.

Statistics:

1 σ	= <u>.013</u>		
(+) = +	<u>1.229</u>	(-) = <u>1.204</u>	
T ₊ = 8035 ln ()	= 8035 (<u>.227</u>) = <u>1665.3</u>		
T ₋ = 8035 ln ()	= 8035 (<u>.186</u>) = <u>1492.9</u>		
(+) =	<u>1660</u>	- <u>1580</u>	= <u>.80</u>
(-) =	<u>1580</u>	- <u>1490</u>	= <u>.90</u>
Sample age =	<u>1580</u>	+ <u>85</u>	B.P.

1950 - 1580 - AD 370

- 1950 = _____ BC

DIE-660

Decarb Radioisotope Lab

1-15-77

Call by Don L. Reynolds
 St. Joseph Museum &
 Subm by David R. Evans
 Am. Arch. Division, Univ
 Mo. Columbia 22 So. Glas. Hall
 Columbia Mo.

Sample Description

Lehr Site

Charcoal from Lehr Archaeological site
 23 AN 45 in Andrew Co., Mo., W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW corner
 of Sec. 7, T58N, R35W., (39°51'10" N, 94°53'W).
 Sample was taken from among stones of a
 fireplace at a depth of 12-14 inches.

Sample Preparation:

Note Sample was heavily roachlet infested.

Sample picked under 90X. Sample placed
 in 300 ml 2N NaOH at 100°C for 30', decanted
 filtered washed, & picked. placed in 300 ml
 2N HCl for 24 hrs at room temp., decanted
 filtered, washed, picked, dried at 100°C. Sample
reex amined under 90X & picked. No visible
 roachlets present in combusted sample.

Combustion

Amount of Prepared sample	ca. 10g
Amount of CO ₂ generated	-3" Hg ST
" " lithium added	17g
Weight of sample	2.6196g
" " Carbon in sample	2.4371g
	7.15g

Radiocarbon Age 1580 BP $\pm$ 85
 AD 370

FOR PUBLICATION IN RADIOCARBON

Each description should include the following data, if possible in the order given:

1. Laboratory number, descriptive name (ordinarily that of the locality of collection), and the date expressed in years BP (before present, ie, before AD 1950) and, for finite dates, in years AD/BC. The standard error following the date should express, within limits of $\pm 1\sigma$, the laboratory's estimate of the accuracy of the radiocarbon measurement, as judged on physicochemical (not geologic or archaeologic) grounds.
2. Substance of which the sample is composed; if a plant or animal fossil, the scientific name if possible; otherwise the popular name; but not both. Also, where pertinent, the name of the person identifying the specimen.
3. Precise geographic location, including latitude-longitude coordinates.
4. Occurrence and stratigraphic position in precise terms; use of metric system exclusively. Stratigraphic sequences should not be included. However, references that contain them can be cited.
5. Reference to relevant publications. Citations within a description should be to author and year, with specific pages where appropriate. References to published date lists should cite the sample no., journal (R for Radiocarbon), years, vol, and specific page (eg, M-1832, R, 1968, v 10, p 97). Full bibliographic references are listed alphabetically at the end of the manuscript, in the form recommended in Suggestions to Authors.
6. Date to collection and name of collector.
7. Name of person submitting the sample to the laboratory, and name and address of institution or organization with which submitter is affiliated.
8. Comment, usually comparing the date with other relevant dates, for each of which sample numbers and references must be quoted, as prescribed above. Interpretive material, summarizing the significance and implicitness showing that the radiocarbon measurement was worth making, belongs here, as do technical matters, eg, chemical pretreatment, special laboratory difficulties, etc.

Put in Radiocarbon

C-14 RADIOISOTOPE LABORATORY

Radiocarbon Date List # _____

Sample Descriptions

I. Archaeological Samples

II. Geological Samples

a. Country USA

1580 BP + 85

AD 376

1. State Missouri

DIC - 660

Site: Lehr (23 AN 45)
(name and number)

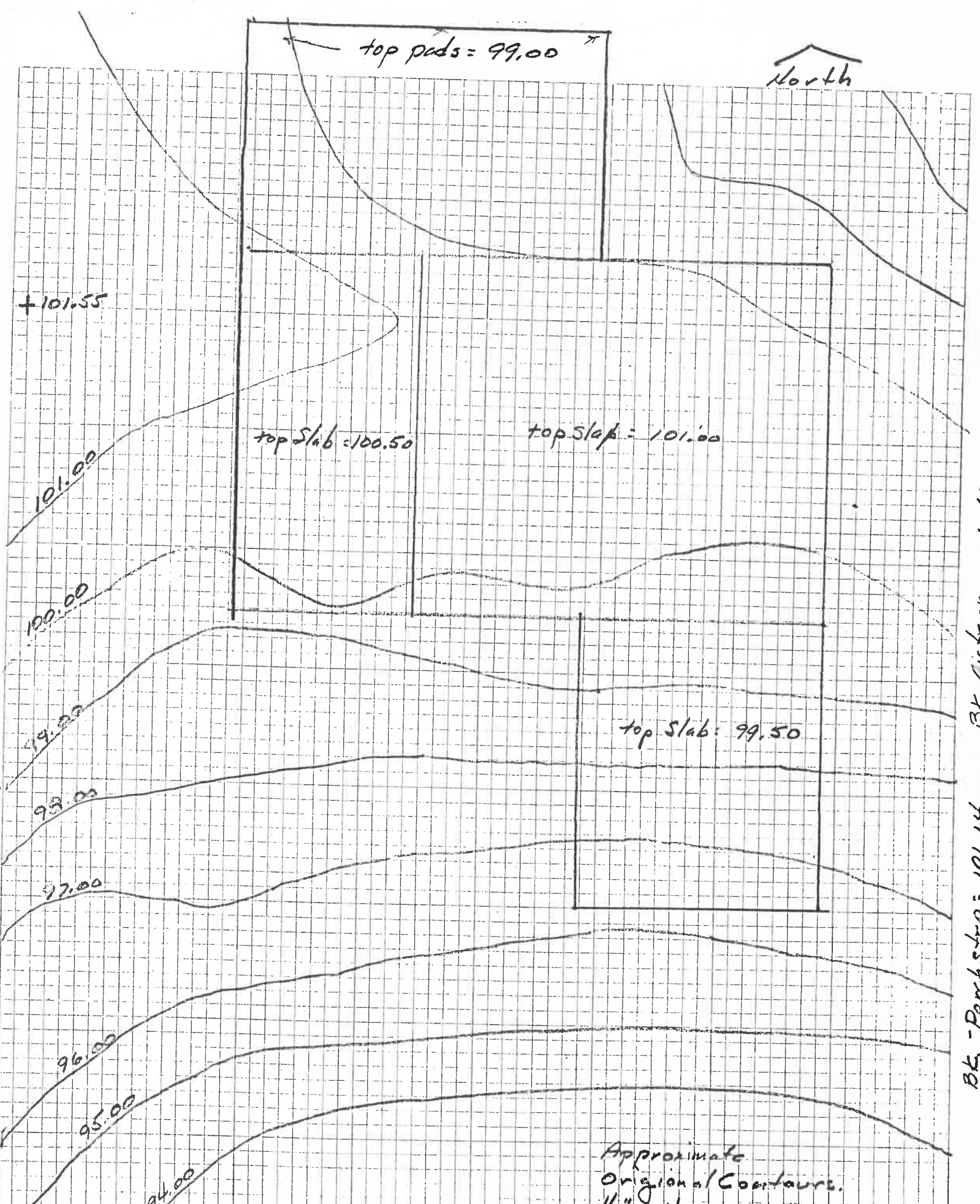
Description:

Collected _____ 19__ by D. L. Reynolds

Submitted by D. R. Evans

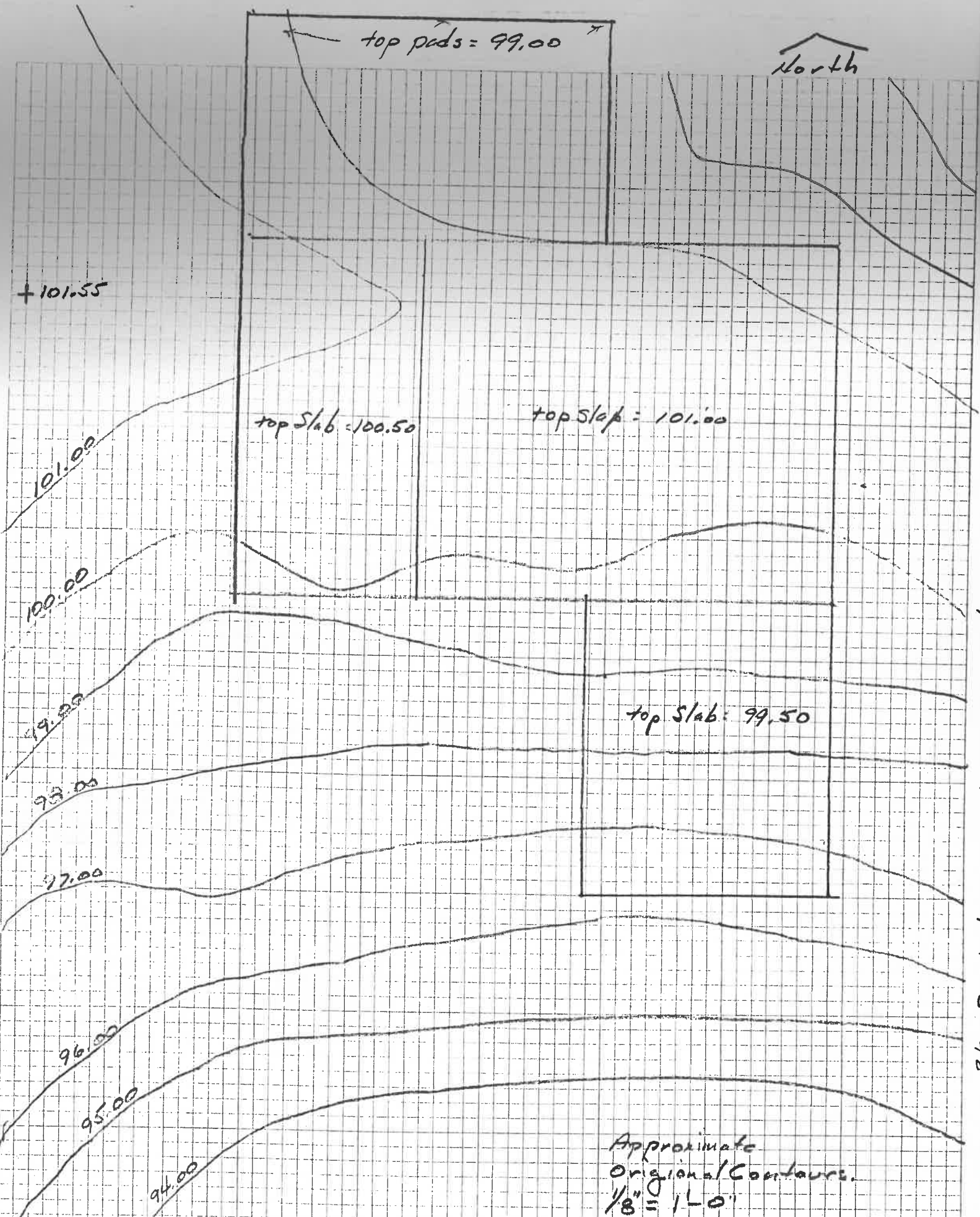
General Comments:*() initials of author

*Comment, usually comparing the date with other relevant dates, for each of which sample numbers and references must be quoted, as prescribed above. Interpretive material, summarizing the significance and implicitly showing that the radiocarbon measurement was worth making, belongs here, as do technical matters, eg, chemical pretreatment, special laboratory difficulties, etc.



Approximate
Original Contours.
1/2" = 1' 0"

Bk. - Porch step = 101.14 Bk. Gistern = 101.10



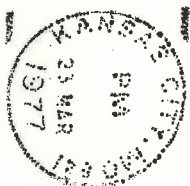
Approximate
Original Contours.
1/8" = 1'-0"

Bk. - Porch Slab = 101.14
Bk. Cistern = 101.10

JAMES M. SHIPPEE
3622 RUSSELL ROAD
KANSAS CITY, MO.
64117



Mr. Dan Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum, 11th & Charles St.
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501



Mrs. James Wesley Lehr
2510 Lovers Lane, St. Joseph, Missouri 64506

Dear Mr. Reynolds -

Enclosed you will find my check for one hundred dollars to cover the cost of carbon testing a sample taken from Jim Lehis land.

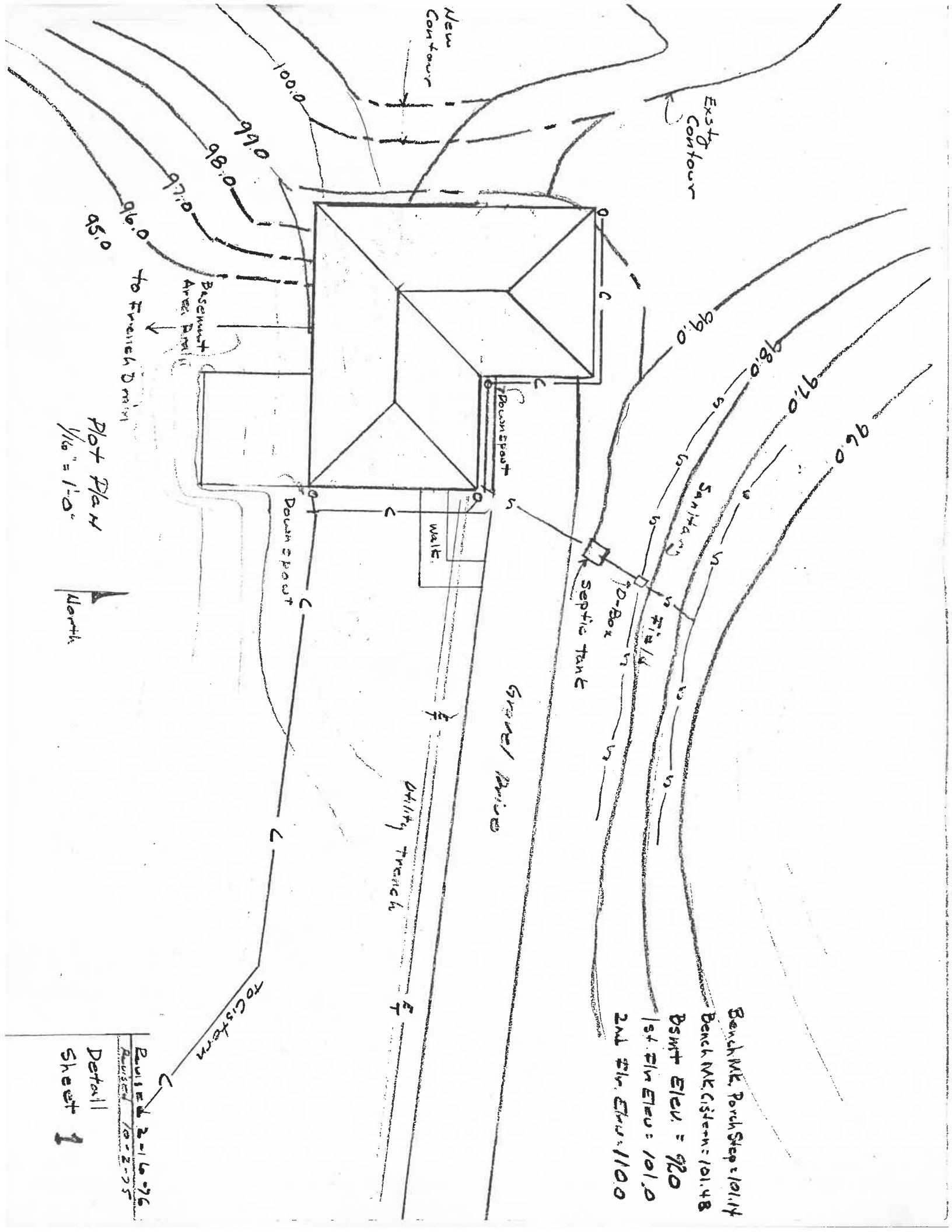
I have read the site information that you sent to Jim - It is fascinating - and I am very pleased to be able to have the chance to further the facts a little -

Katharine C. Lehr

June 2, 1976.



Mr. Dan L. Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501



Exst Contour

New Contour

100.0

99.0

98.0

97.0

96.0

95.0

To French Drain

Basement Area Paved

Plot Plan
1/16" = 1'-0"

North

Gravel Drive

Utility Trench

Walk

Downspout

Downspout

Septic Tank

10-Box

Field

Sanitary

Bench MK. Porch Step: 101.14

Bench MK. Cistern: 101.48

BSMT Elev: 92.0

1st Flr. Elev: 101.0

2nd Flr. Elev: 110.0

To Cistern

Revised 2-16-76
Revised 10-2-75

Detail Sheet 1



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

Original

College of Arts and Science

Archaeological Survey

Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-8364
(314) 882-8273

March 2, 1977

Mr. Donovan Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum
11th & Charles St.
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501

Dear Don:

Reference is made to the radiocarbon samples submitted for the Lehr Site 23 AN 45 enclosed is a copy of the analysis received back from the Dicarb Radioisotope Lab. Their sample number DIC-660 is 1580 BP $\pm$ 85 or AD 370. If you have any comments to make on the copy of the information sheet please let me know.

I am pleased to be able to help you in getting this work done and will be interested in any input you may have in the future. I hope the winter has treated you well and I am sure you are looking forward to spring. Hope to see you at the Spring Meeting of Missouri Archaeological Society.

Sincerely yours,


David R. Evans
Manager

Enclosure
DRE:ct

More on Previous Digging in Lehr Site Burials
September 22, 1976

It now develops that a partial skull, brought to the St. Joseph Museum about four years ago by a former St. Joseph Archaeological Society member, was dug from the Lehr Site. Club member, Parley Butler, at that time came to the museum with the upper portion of a crumbling human skull and said that he and others had dug it and some other bones from a hilltop north of the Boy Scout camp (Geiger). He could not give the exact location but said that he could draw a map so that we could better mark the location. Somewhat later he was transferred by his employer, Quaker Oats Company, to Salt Lake City. He had not yet provided us with the map.

Recently, Michael R. Fisher, President of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, recalled that Butler had instead given him the map showing the location of the digging. Fisher will turn it over to the museum. According to Fisher, the exact spot that is now referred to as the Lehr Burial Site was marked on the topographical map as the spot where they (Butler and friend) dug up the skull.

(It is possible that Mr. Butler may have felt somewhat less cooperative after his visit to the museum with the skull and consequently gave the map to Mr. Fisher. He was admonished for promiscuous and unauthorized digging of Indian burials and reminded that individual members of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society are pledged not to dig burial remains except when assisting a state archaeological society or possibly the St. Joseph Museum with salvage archaeology.)

April 2, 1976

Mr. Dave Evans

April 2, 1976

Page 2

Mr. Dave Evans
University of Missouri
Archaeological Research
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Sincerely,

Dear Dave:

I had hoped to reach you on the phone but find you are out for the weekend, so a letter will reach you just as soon.

We are involved in a salvage dig on a loess bluff to the north of St. Joseph where a local contractor is building himself a nice home overlooking the Missouri River Valley. The spot chosen happens to be smack dab in the middle of Indian burials. We (the museum assisted by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society) have salvaged out 5 burials so far. The information we need is on carbon 14 dating. Mr. Jim Lehr, the owner of the property and the builder of the house, has become interested and will donate a couple of hundred dollars towards the cost of the carbon 14 dating. We probably have some Nebraska Culture since it appeared across a valley some years back and seems to be similar. The offer of payment of the carbon 14 tests, we feel, should be taken advantage of.

Some questions. Who are you using for carbon 14 dating? Can you give us some idea of the cost and the address of the concern? Also, how long does it take to get a dating back? Could you send us some information, brochures or whatever, to help us out?

I have isolated a femur from a burial. Also a fist-sized amount of charcoal from a fire pit. Although we know carbon is the best for dating, we had planned to date both the bone and the carbon. Both test specimens were only about one foot in depth, the surface having been eroded we don't know how much, by garden cultivation on the top of the knob hill. We wonder if the close proximity to the present day surface will in any way adversely effect the accuracy of the carbon dating? This maybe you can tell us.

Mr. Dave Evans
April 2, 1976
Page 2

Dave, please get us this information as soon as possible for our benefactor is anxious, and we don't want the offer to slip away. Thank you for your efforts and time. Will try to get a report down when everything is rounded up.

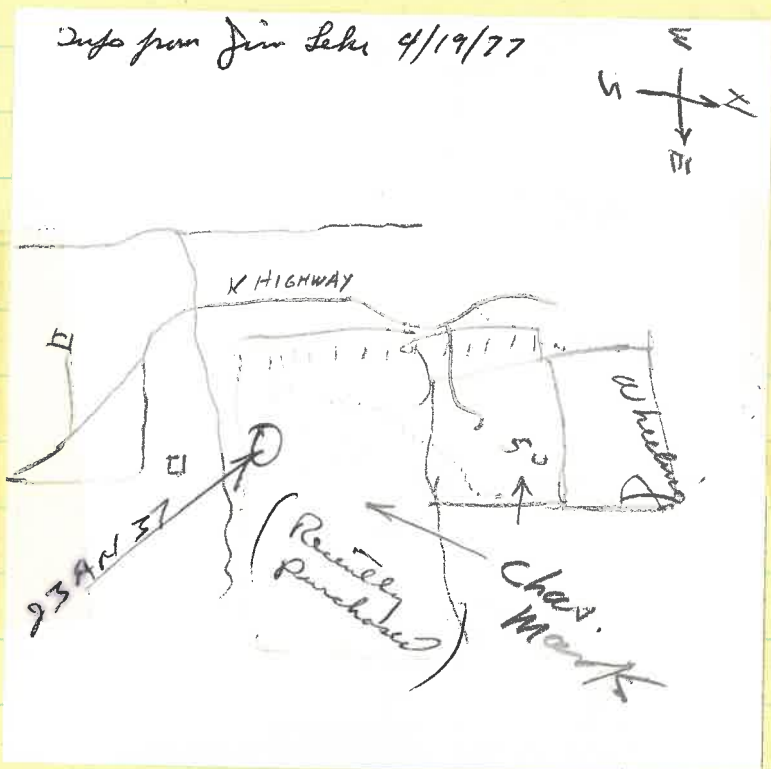
Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

23 AN 37 found ownership on 4-19-77

(Info from Jim Lehn)



May 28, 1976

Mr. Mett Shippee
May 28, 1976
Page 2

Mr. Mett Shippee
3622 Russell Rd.
Kansas City, Mo. 64117

Dear Mett:

Many thanks for listening in on our problems and for your helpful comments on some. Also, thank you (I think) for the flattering but somewhat erroneous salutation in your letter. (You called us archaeologists) I can only speak for myself, but must. I fully realize the limitations of amateurs and feel sorely incompetent when such as the Lehr Site develops right in front of us. We (the St. Joseph Museum), as you know, try to keep our noses out of digging as much as possible except in case of salvage work where we are the only outfit with shovel, camera and pencil around. This time we got "snuck" up on. Didn't really expect to have to excavate five burials. It is at times such as this that we have to strain our amateur standing to the utmost and then lean on the nearest professional. Well, Mett, you are close and we keep pestering you. I guess I shouldn't really have said that! You have never acted as if you were pestered. To the contrary--and again, I say thanks. There are so many new techniques, etc. developing that now make even the most obtruse clues produce valuable information that one is hesitant to get so far involved as we became at Lehr's. I remember well your words of many years ago. "Once you stick your shovel in the ground you are in trouble!"

The charcoal is on its way to Dave Evans to be sent along to Dicar Labs with their next shipment. This is supposed to save us \$25 by taking advantage of their \$100 per test price. We did not send the femur bone, only the charcoal. Will keep it in foil for another possible test just in case Mr. Lehr would want to go that much further.

Your advice to check the vally to the south of the Lehr Site is noted and will be taken if Jim Lehr agrees to some digging in his front yard.

I did save teeth from the burials and recall that they are mostly well worn. I have not checked for cavities but will.

Mr. Mett Shippee
May 28, 1976
Page 2

I am still chasing the third and last copper culture point from the Hoffelmeyer Hill cache. The construction worker that latched on to it when discovered is still at large. I have driven out to his place in the country four times and others, including one of those that will loan his own spear, ~~are~~ trying also to help by persuading him when and if we can chase him down. Called Mr. Eichenberger and he will try to get right on the job when we finally get all four points.

These big, side-notched points intrigue me! Maybe it is because of their mystery. Wish someone would take a try at solving this mystery, if indeed it is one.

Well, thanks again Mett.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

May 25, 1976

Irene C. Stehli, Director
Discar Corporation
Radioisotope Laboratory
2040 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Mrs. Stehli:

Please find enclosed one charcoal sample for radiocarbon dating:

Date Collected: February 24, 1976

Submittor: David R. Evans, Manager, Archaeological Survey of Missouri
for the St. Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Mo.

Collector: Don L. Reynolds - St. Joseph Museum

Organization of Submitter: American Archaeology Division, University of
Missouri-Columbia, 22 Switzler Hall, Columbia, Missouri,
65201 and the St. Joseph Museum, 11th and Charles Street,
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501

The samples are from the Lehr Archaeological Site (the site number yet to
be designated) in Andrew County, Missouri. The site is located in the west
1/2 of the south 1/2 of the S.W. corner of Sec. 7, Township 58N Range 35W,
Andrew County, Mo. Occupation in the immediate area of the site could
range from 1000 AD to 5000 BC.
Latitude 39° 51'10" Longitude 94° 53'W

Sample was taken from among stones of a fireplace at a depth of 12-14".

Yours truly,

D. L. Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum

David R. Evans, Manager
Department of Anthropology
University of Missouri

May 25, 1976

Mr. David R. Evans, Manager
Department of Anthropology
Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Dear Dave:

Attached please find our sample of charcoal from the Lehr Site in Andrew County that you already know about. I have tried to follow your letter for submitting this sample to the Dicar Corporation. If it is not correct, pencil it and send it back and we will do it right. Also enclosed is a more complete description of the dig at the site. This we are sending to you so that we may have a site number assigned to it. We are enclosing a check for \$100 from the museum and will be reimbursed by Mr. Lehr since he is the one paying for the testing. I understand that it will be 8 months or so before we will hear anything from this test.

Now for another matter--the four copper culture spears that were found within shouting distance of the above Lehr Site. We are still chasing the fourth spear and still hope to acquire it and have all four copied in acrylic. Phoned Mr. Eichenberger and he said he could get to it when and if we can send them to him. You will hear from us later on this.

Thanks for your help, Dave.

Sincerely,

D. L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

3218 GLADSTONE BOULEVARD / KANSAS CITY / MISSOURI 64123 / TELEPHONE 816-483-8300

3622 Russell Road, Kansas City, Mo. May 23, 1976

Don Reynolds and Mike Fisher
St. Joseph Museum and St. Joseph Archeological Society
Kansas City Suburb ???? Mo.

Dear Archeologists:

The Lehr site requires me to become serious so away with the funny stuff. Your account of salvage work at the site surely gives the story of the difficulty we have in trying to recover the information after the bulldozers have ran amuck. I think that you have recorded about all that was possible under the circumstances, but I could follow your work better if you had a contour map of the immediate area: say one that covers a section or two. I need it to note the creeks, ravines hills and ridges. If you publish it, be sure to show the house and torn up area.

Your description of the site and area are adequate, the slides are fantastic, showing the stratified layer of camp debris which I believe was left by a rather long occupation by a culture which liked to camp or live on a high ridge as most nomadic people seemed to do. It is too bad that you didn't get to see the old owners artifacts that he told Lehr had come from the site. Now, all that remains to be done is to carefully excavate a heck of a lot on that hill top and determine which of two cultures came first and who buried their dead there. I suspect that the Nebraska Culture people used the hill for a cemetery, long after the campers came there on their seminomadic way of hunting and gathering to live. You need artifacts of at least the campers but a good physical anthropologist should have been there to carefully examine the skulls to try and determine if the people were round or long headed, were the teeth like Woodland peoples or full of caries and abscesses like those of the burials that Aker got near Sugar Creek, which were a mixture of Mississippian and Nebraska Culture people.

The people who left the boiling stones or stones on which meat was placed to grill should have lost some flint artifacts and grinding implements and an ax or two. They would have repaired hunting tools and left the broken ones. I hope that your more than adequate sample of charcoal was associated with an artifact such as might have been in a fireplace and came from a fairly deep layer where it may have resisted contamination which would reduce the true age. I like good solid burned branches for we sent in some charred material from northeast Kansas at the Squaw Creek site that I know must have been corn stalks and the date from Japan was away too late for the Nebraska Culture Pottery that was in the big pit at the site by the road bank. That was where we got the half gallon of charred corn and beans which I sent all over this country for various experts to see.

⊗ *Woodland people's teeth usually are worn badly
Mississippian ones have caries and abscesses.*

I want to return your report quickly so am hurrying this to you pronto. I have one heck of a time answering letters and trying to help out with all that I might be able to do, and worst of all I am trying to get my notes and clippings in some sort of order, while I am not too damn disgusted with the would-be archeologists that I think are dominating the profession in recent years. The following quote keeps me plugging along "Much remains to be done, much still will remain nor shall any man born after the revolution of a thousand ages be denied the opportunity to contribute something".

Good Night fellows, Mett Shippee *Mett*

May 28, 1976

Mr. James Lehr
2607 Regent
St. Joseph, Mo. 64506

Dear Jim:

The charcoal sample from your Indian site is on its way to Missouri University at Columbia and from there will be sent along with some of their own test material to Dicar Laboratories for carbon 14 testing. By including our sample with theirs, we are able to cut the \$125 cost per test to \$100. We sent only the charcoal sample and will hold the femur bone in case an additional test might possibly be necessary. It will probably be about eight months before we have any information back.

I took all of the written information and the pottery samples and the slides down for Mett Shippee to look at. He is inclined to agree that the pottery is Nebraska aspect as on the hill to the north. He has for sometime also known of the Hoffelmeyer Hill spear cache that was found in the water trench leading into the basement of Ralph Stanton's new house and he is aware of the similarity of the habitation strata beneath the surface of the two sites. Incidentally he examined several sample stones from the one foot deep occupation level strata and thinks they are cooking stones. He advised that we go ahead with the radio-carbon dating.

I am sending along a copy of the site information to date.

You can make your check payable to the St. Joseph Museum. That way it will be tax deductible as a contribution.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Archaeological Survey

Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-8364
(314) 882-8273

July 2, 1976

Donovan L. Reynolds
Director
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles St.
St. Joseph, MO 64501

Dear Don:

I have received the charcoal samples that we sent to Dicar Corporation which has been accomplished and also acknowledge your letter regarding the making of casts from the Hoffelmeyer Hill Site to Allan Eichenberger, and return the check which you sent with the specimen to request that you have it made out to the University of Missouri, Missouri Archaeological Society Grant. I am sorry to have to ask you to do this, and I am sure I must not have communicated to you the way that this should be done. The site number for the Lehr archaeological site in Andrew County is 23 AN 45.

I hope you enjoyed your trip to Saverton to see Al Eichenberger, and appreciate your willingness to go to such an extent to deliver the specimens in relationship to the onus concerned about the safety. If you would send me an article on it and a copy of it, I would be happy to put it in our newsletter.

Sincerely yours,



David R. Evans
Manager

DRE:rtv

p.s. Site # for Hoffelmeyer Hill is 23 AN 46.

July 21, 1976

College of Arts and Sciences
Archaeological Survey

Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-8364
(314) 882-4273

Mr. David R. Evans, Manager
Archaeological Survey
Room 22, Switzler Hall
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is the revised check as specified in
payment for radio carbon dating of the samples from
the Lehr site in Andrew County 23 AN 45.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

Sincerely yours,



David R. Evans
Manager

DLR:js

p s. Site # for Hoffelmeyer Hill is 23 AN 46

University of Missouri - Columbia



Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Archaeological Survey

Telephone
314-882-8364

August 4, 1976

Don L. Reynolds
Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
11th & Charles St.
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501

Dear Don:

Thank you for contributing archaeological site information to the Archaeological Survey of Missouri.

Site numbers have been permanently assigned and will remain indefinitely with the data bank of Missouri archaeology. The site numbers and recorded locations appear below. Please examine the data and advise us of any discrepancies with your original form, since typographical errors are impossible to eliminate. We attempt to keep the Survey records precise and accurate and your help is appreciated.

Please feel free to contact us with further information on these sites, or to report new sites.

<u>Site Number</u>		<u>Sec.</u>	<u>Twp.</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>County</u>
23 AN 45	Lehr Site	7	58N	35W	Andrew
23 AN 46	Hoffelmeyer Hill	7	58N	35W	Andrew

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dave".

David R. Evans, Manager

P.S. Aug 26 Back from vacation Hope all is well with you.

C.G. MUNGER, STATE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, SAVANNAH, MO.
IN 1961 TOLD ME OF 12 LARGE BLADES OWNED BY MRS. CARL MUNGER

THERE WERE 2 OF THEM IN AN
EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR
IN 1961. THEY CAME FROM
THE 102 RIVER AREA.



KANSAS
CITY
MUSEUM

OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE

3218 GLADSTONE BOULEVARD / KANSAS CITY / MISSOURI 64123 / TELEPHONE 816-483-8300

3622 Russell Road N.E. Kansas City Mo. 64117

March 21, 1977

Mr. Don Reynolds, Asst. Director
Saint Joseph Museum

Dear Don:

I have finally waded through the litter where I try to work and after checking through my files on the St. Joseph reports that I made back in 1961. Thank goodness, I had a copy that I saved and your museum had sent me another copy on heavy paper. On the last, I had made a scrawled note that told that the "Mound (23 AN 37) has been dug into previously, many times, also farmers over (above) Mr. Sonnewald's place told of wagon loads of bones that were taken from the mound and fed to hogs. Great Jehova !!!, wouldn't that item make a physical anthropologist have hysterics.

Your Date of A.D. 370 is just about right for late Hopewell but could be right for the time when the Plains Woodland come into the picture and the Nebraska Culture (Woodland and Mississippian mixed) may have been pushing south from Nebraska to complicate the Anthropology. ^{IN 1938} Our Steed-Kisker people at Farley, Mo. were still pure Mississippian stock and with no mixing in bed with those Woodland people from the Prairies. A. Johnson and Henning wouldn't like this at all. I am Scotch-Irish, British and Welsh and now Margaret has contaminated that stock with German, French and more Irish and Scotch; And our kids have really mixed things. People are the funniest monkeys.

From my notes on 23 AN 37, I can't think of any cultural relations for the people buried in the big mound (for Hog vitamins) but repeat that they were of the Nebraska Culture and those from the Lehr site are quite likely the same Cornhuskers.

Not correct
In rereading my notes, there is a note that Don Reynolds has Photos of that mound when it was being vandalized and some notion of the number of burials that were found. That was in 1938. Don't forget that number or a good guess. The Museum may have the scant number of artifacts that we found in the dirt that had been thrown out. I recall that a few things were over the bank and down that abrupt slope. More may still be there where the diggers cast them off as no good for the fireplace mantel.

Your brochures are informative. I hope the K.C. Museum got some. I don't want them to think that they are too darn good, at informing people and the only ones who can do it.

I have another letter to write if I can find the address; so bye for now.

Wedel wrote me once that he didn't know where or what cultures evolved the Nebraska Culture. I had suggested they must have been the Woodland and Mississippian. He didn't like that.

Mett Shippee

*Our earliest date for Steed-Kisker is 875 A.D.
The latest " " " " is 1290 A.D.*

The Nebraska Aspect is probably in between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1200 ±

So I think your Lake people were Plains Woodland.

March 3, 1977

Mr. J. Mett Shippee
3622 Russell Road
Kansas City, Mo. 64117

Dear Mett:

A letter from Dave Evans, just delivered this A.M. brought the carbon 14 date for the 23AN45 Lehr Site located north of St. Joseph. Decarb Radio Isotope Lab has established a date of approximately 370 A.D. I know this will be of interest to you since you saw the report and slides from the site. Also the 23AN45 site is only 3/4 mile to the south of the 23AN37 burial hill that you and I visited in 1961 and you recorded.

As mentioned on the phone, I believe that you may have returned the Lehr site information since I did not, but should have mentioned at the time, that it was an extra copy and that you could keep it if you wished. I have made a copy and am enclosing it.

Now as for the date of 370 A.D.--I guess that would put it about in Middle Woodland wouldn't it? I recall that in your letter of 5/23/76 you mentioned that "teeth of the Woodland people are usually worn badly." Of the five burials that we excavated and removed for Jim Lehr, one had no skull, one was a juvenile with a full set of good teeth and the remaining three were all adults with badly worn teeth. (I saved teeth from the burials, have them here at the museum, and checked them again.) Another straw to grab at!

We would appreciate and highly value any of your thoughts that might be stirred up by the A.D. 370 carbon dating.

Enjoyed talking with you over the phone and getting the latest going around. I do hope that the fracas in the brewing does not explode to the detriment of archaeology in general.

Best regards from all here-- And a Happy Birthday!

Sincerely,

Don R.

P.S. Maude sends her best. Thanks for loan of slide of myself (enclosed).

April 9, 1977

Mr. J. M. Shippee
3622 Russell Road
Kansas City, Mo. 64117

Dear Mett:

Just a quick few words in reply to your letter of April 6. The so-called looting of the Amazonia 23AN37 site happened in the early days of the 1900's before either Heflin, Branson or I were involved. As we were told, a local minister in that area did considerable hobby digging, as well as others, and the farmer that you know about who dug the bone material for feed for hogs. Allen (or ourselves) had nothing to do with any of that. It was Branson of the museum and Heflin and I who later tried to put some of the pieces together. Didn't want you to think Allen was part of that earlier plundering.

See you at the meetings, I hope.

Sincerely,

March 4, 1977

Mr. James A. Lehr
Route 2
St. Joseph, Mo. 64505

Dear Jim:

The long awaited carbon 14 dating on the 23AN45 site is in hand. The date is approximately 370 A.D. A copy of the report is enclosed. Have forwarded a copy to Mett Shippee for his comment and hope to hear from him before long. Will pass along his comments when they arrive.

I was in a way pleased with the date in that there was some little suspicion on my own part that maybe the fireplace charcoal chunk that we submitted might have been from a stump burnt out at some early time and covered back up. This horrible thought had plagued me ever since we sent the sample, so now comes relief from that worry that we might have squandered your money for naught. That is a chance that must be taken--a gamble that paid off. Mett had thought the chunk of charcoal from the fireplace was number one in importance over the femur bone from the burial that was also considered for a carbon 14 test. We still have the femur isolated in foil and if the need arose could send it as a back-up test.

The date 370 A.D. will certainly give you something to think about. It's not everyone that has such an interesting back yard. Haven't asked Mett yet but I would expect that the 370 A.D. date may be considered to be, possibly, on the younger side if a speculation of accuracy is made, since being somewhat near the surface, water at times could leach particles of more recent and radioactive substance down to the sample. So maybe the fireplace was used even before 370 A.D. Something for you to ponder on while you are sitting up there in the crow's nest watching the ghosts of the 49'ers wind their way toward Belmont.

Thanks to you and your mother for taking a chance with the carbon 14 testing. Now archaeologists, now and later, at least have a date figure to work with. Mett is going to send our report and the carbon dating report to Dr. Waldo Wedel since he, too, is interested in our area.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

DLR:js
Enc.

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

Mr. J. Mett Shippee
March 31, 1977
Page 2

March 31, 1977

and a couple of infants also that had not been disturbed. These were at the very bottom and did not have access to the previous Sunday diggers as was the pit which was next the main area. G. T. Hanson oversaw the dig and kept records of what was found. I have not been able to locate them recently but think they should have at St. Joseph.

Mr. J. Mett Shippee
3622 Russell Road
Kansas City, Mo. 64117

Dear Mett: thanks for your letter of March 21 and your opinion of the Lehr site people. Speaking of bones, I have been putting mine to

work. I have finally gotten around to getting the color prints of 23AN45 down to you. I took only color slides of the dig and before I could get prints made to go with the information, Jim Lehr borrowed the slide set for copying. He had it for long enough that I became worried and jogged his memory. Couldn't get too overly anxious with him though since his family paid the bill for carbon dating of charcoal from the fire pit at his site. So, better late than never. I am sending along some small prints that you can include with the information that I sent you on Lehr's 23AN45. Incidentally, Jim has been telling some of the local club members that he will pay for another C-14 dating if need be. I had isolated some of the skeletal material (a femur) just in case another test might be in order, but had told Jim that you and others thought that the carbon from the fire pit would be more reliable, so we sent it for the testing. Now he is curious as to the burials. Wonders (as do we all) if the fire pit was for sure from people buried there. I am tempted to take advantage of his curiosity (again). Dave seemed a little doubtful of the need for the other test due to a lack of good identifying artifacts from the Lehr dig. Anyway I had to finally stress that we had this chance for a free dating and wanted to take advantage of it. I am glad now that we did. What do you think about also carbon testing the bone?

Oh yes, in your mention of 23AN37 your information that I have photos of the vandalizing of that site is in error. The pictures that I have were taken when a somewhat systematic dig was attempted in the rubble, years after the original "Sunday afternoon digging" took place. The museum has artifacts from the dig and I am trying to get a pot that got away from us returned. It is in a small museum in Kansas and I am not sure how it found its way there. This 23AN37 or "Amazonia" dig as it was known in 1938 was abandoned more or less in desperation since it was turned out to be a sifting of other people's tailings. There was only one adult skeleton intact

Mr. J. Mett Shippee
March 31, 1977
Page 2

and a couple of infants also that had not been disturbed. These were at the very bottom and had been missed by the previous Sunday diggers as was the pot which was near the east edge. O. T. Branson oversaw the dig and kept records of sort which were turned over to the St. Joseph Museum when he moved away. I have not been able to locate them recently but think they should turn up. Dr. Allen Heflin a year or so ago took back his collection and some of the 23AN37 material belonged to him. So now we have only that portion that Branson left here when he moved to the Southwest.

Mett, thanks for your letter of March 21 and your opinion on the Lehr site people. Speaking of bones, I have been putting mine to extra use.... Have two gardens going and a porch to repair, a fence to build and a roof to replace (among other things). Hoorah! Spring is here. Hope all of the Shippee bones are sound, solid and in action.

The best from all here.

Sincerely,

Inclosed :

1 - 5 x 7

4 opo map

18 - 3 x 5

Print of Lehr slides

April 6 '1977

3218 G

-8300

Dear Don:

My letter in regard to the color pictures could get you into a small bit of wrong interpretation in the identification of that long riveted pot handle that once looped up to the rim from the body.

W. Duncan Strong pictures loop handles on Nebraska Culture vessels.

I had forgot about that. Since the Mississippi people were surely among the ancestors of the Nebraska people my thoughts that those Andrews Co. people were related to the Nebraska complex, can still stand.

I'm sleepy and I'm going to bed.

Mett

Bone may be OK for C14 dates but I don't like it.

I was surprised to learn that [redacted] of the big mound 23 AN 37 and that you once had his share of it. He has never said a word and I have been at his big house to inspect what I presumed to be the most of his collections. He is our First Vice President and Program Chairman. He has a terrific pile of junk in his basement museum, from all over the world.

I think I will eventually return the photos unless Jane and her husband will want them for their retirement. He is a physical anthropologist but an AirForce Pilot is not likely to retire to civilian life in this day and age with the paltry pay of the academic professions. They are at Fairbanks, Alaska.

The nuclear bomb from the K.C. Star is scheduled to be dropped in four successive days on April 11--14; all over the country. The one on the 12th may have the Missouri City scandal. IF is not censured, as they all may be.

We are still alive and kicking quite strongly and think that you all are too. We really hope so for we value your presence on earth and interest in American archeology and the birds and bees.

Sincerely,

Mett

Mett Shippee

KANSAS CITY MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE

3218 GLADSTONE BOULEVARD / KANSAS CITY / MISSOURI 64123 / TELEPHONE 816-483-8300

3622 Russell Road, N.E. 64117

April 6, 1977

Mr. Donald Reynolds, Assistant Director
St. Joseph Museum
11 th and Charles Street
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Don:

The color photos of the two sites (23 AN 37 and 23 An 45), their adjacent terrain and the artifacts that were associated with the camp and burials, help me quite a bit in discussing what you have there. The photography is as I would expect, damn good. The burials have been uncovered expertly, considering the expediency.

The sunburst decoration on the one rim is Steed-Kisker Mississippian and the bodysherd with the riveted loop handle must be of the same cultural complex. The metate section, the two manos and the heavily fired stone slabs of the fireplace may suggest to me the camp debris of an Archaic complex of about 4,000 B.C. which was a common trait of our earlier cultures. They liked the high hills and ridges. Fred Wendorf of Texas and New Mexico thought is a trait caused by the better view to locate game and not necessarily for protection from hostile Indians. They came to camp, the Mississippian people came up there to bury the fleshless bones of their relatives which were partly held together by cartilage.

I was surprised to learn that Allen Heflin was one of the looters of the big mound 23 AN 37 and that you once had his share of it. He has never said a word and I have been at his big house to inspect what I presumed to be the most of his collections. He is our First Vice President and Program Chairman. He has a terrific pile of junk in his basement museum, from all over the world.

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We are still alive and kicking quite strongly and think that you all are too. We really hope so for we value your presence on earth and interest in American archeology and the birds and bees.

Sincerely,



Mett Shippee

⑩ See Shipyard letter
7-5-73-76 23 ANUS

0 of the five burial
that were exhumed and
relocated

- #1 Badly worn teeth
- #2 Juvenile - full set teeth - No wear
- #3 Adult - Badly worn teeth
- #4 Skull missing
- #5 Adult teeth badly worn



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
DEVELOPMENT FUND

Acknowledges the gift of

DATE REC'D

AMOUNT

8-9-76

100.00

St Joseph Museum
11th & Charles
St Joseph MO 64501

N13012

Columbia

DESIGNATION
Missouri Archaeological Society Grant

→
Your receipt
for your records
is attached

University of Missouri - Columbia

DEVELOPMENT FUND

Your gift as herewith acknowledged is deeply appreciated. It is recognized as evidence of your belief in the ideals and principles perpetuated by higher education.

You will be pleased to know that many thousands of alumni and friends of the University are joining you in helping UMC reach its fullest potential. Your gift is important for the goal it helps accomplish and provides additional assurance that the future can be even greater than the past.

Alex Majors and St. Joseph riders -
Bunker Clark oil.

Norma Flemming - see to Arny Lammers
some recent work w/ Anton sketches

Don - David Ewins returned call
carbon - Dicor Corp.

w/ Case Western Reserve Univ.
Cleveland, Ohio

Kenneth Stehli
(Caterpillar)

125 / sample

± 6 mo. / sample

5 or more samples \$100

if submitted thru mu = \$100

(2 labs / sample)

sh ± & lat & long

314 / 882-8364)
or 8273

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
Office: 15 Switzler Hall
ph: 382-8273

Date: 4/6/74

To: Don Reynolds

From: Dave Evans

- ☐ Please note and return.
☒ For your information and disposition.
☐ Please note and forward.
☐ May I have your comments?
☐ Please sign and return.

Remarks: _____

College of Arts and Science

Department of Anthropology
American Archaeology

Room 15 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-8273

coal samples for radiocarbon

Manager, Archaeological Survey of

Organization of Submitter: American Archaeology Division,
University of Missouri-Columbia, 22 Switzler
Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65201

The samples are from the Shriver Archaeological Site 23DV12
in Daviess County, Missouri. Based on the artifacts
recovered, this site is thought to date around 6000-8000 BP.
Latitude 39°58'30"N Longitude 94°5'45"W

I Sample #106-8-2: hearth area upper level
Sample #106-8-3: hearth area lower level
These two samples come from an area suspected to be a small
fire pit. It could be intrusive or possibly a burned stump
(see attached notes).

II Sample #105-1: not associated with cultural materials
This sample may be usable for dating the geologic development
at the site (see attached notes).

Should any problem arise concerning the processing of these
three samples, please contact me. I would also appreciate
an estimate of the time of processing.

Yours truly,

Michael J. Reagan
Michael J. Reagan
Archaeologist

David R. Evans
David R. Evans
Manager



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

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Department of Anthropology
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October 14, 1975

Irene C. Stehl, Director
Dicar Corporation
Radioisotope Laboratory
2040 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Ms. Stehl:

Please find enclosed three charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating:

Second of four samples

Date Collected: July 1975

Submittor: David R. Evans, Manager, Archaeological Survey of Missouri

Collector: Michael J. Reagan

Organization of Submitter: American Archaeology Division,
University of Missouri-Columbia, 22 Switzler
Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65201

The samples are from the Shriver Archaeological Site 23DV12 in Daviess County, Missouri. Based on the artifacts recovered, this site is thought to date around 6000-8000 BP. Latitude 39°58'30"N Longitude 94°5'45"W

I Sample #106-8-2: hearth area upper level
Sample #106-8-3: hearth area lower level

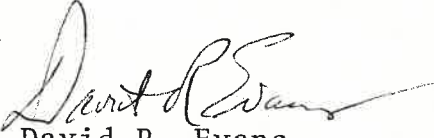
These two samples come from an area suspected to be a small fire pit. It could be intrusive or possibly a burned stump (see attached notes).

II Sample #105-1: not associated with cultural materials
This sample may be usable for dating the geologic development at the site (see attached notes).

Should any problem arise concerning the processing of these three samples, please contact me. I would also appreciate an estimate of the time of processing.

Yours truly,


Michael J. Reagan
Archaeologist


David R. Evans
Manager

RADIOISOTOPES LABORATORY

Sample Information Summary

Dr. Frank G. Stehli, Chairman

Dr. Anthony J. Sumodi, Director

I. General Information

1. Name of Collector
2. Date of Collection
3. Name of Submitter
4. Date of Submitting
5. Organization of Submitter
6. Address of Submitter

ESTIMATED SAMPLE AGE:

II. Sample Description

1. Sample Composition (Scientific names where possible).

2. Sample Location (incl. Latitude & Longitude to nearest minute).

3. Occurrence and Stratigraphic Position including Matrix Description

III. Miscellaneous

1. Additional information which the Submitter feels pertinent for Sample Analysis.

