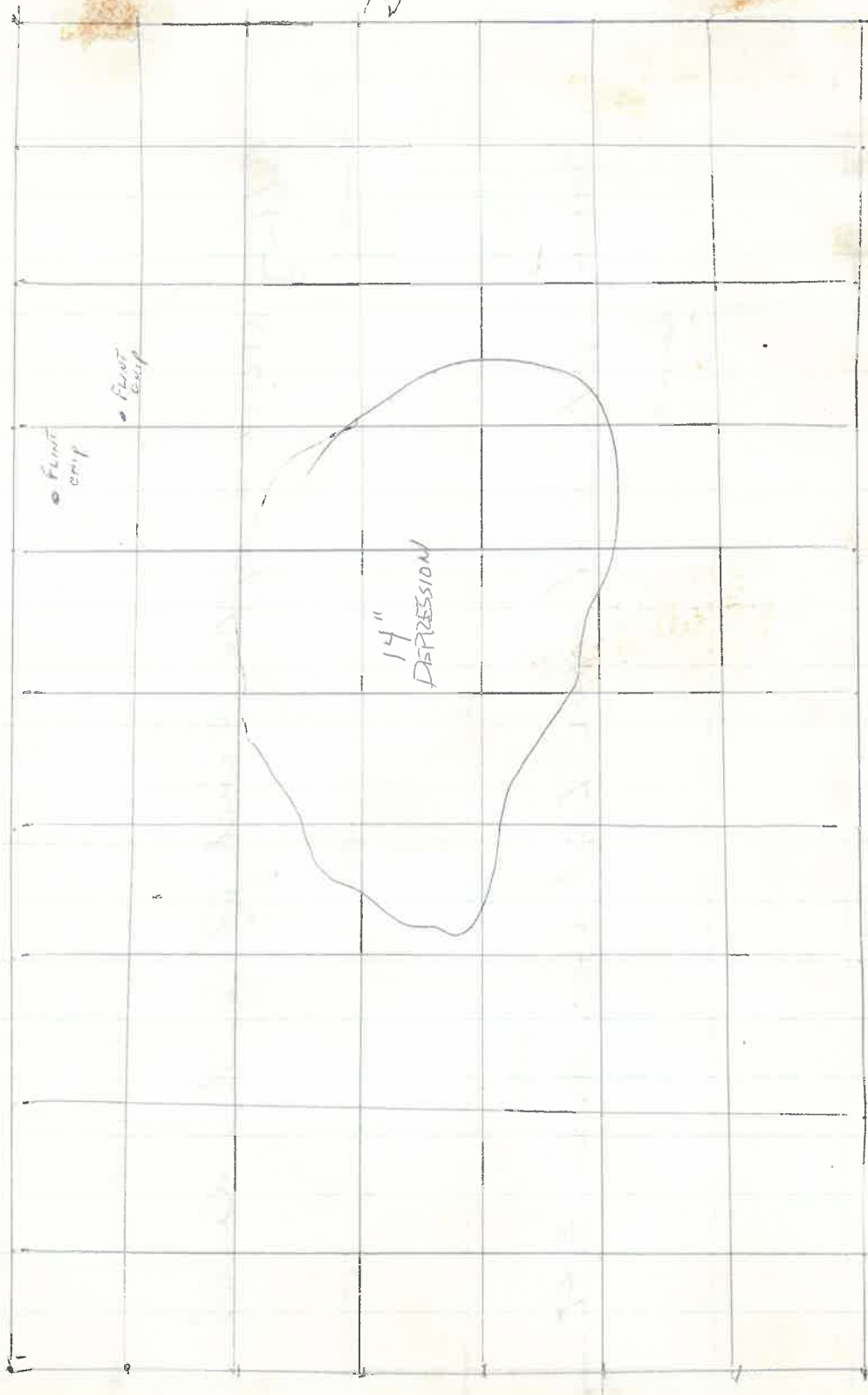


LEVEL #1 7' X 10' AREA
0-6" BELOW ROCK COVER

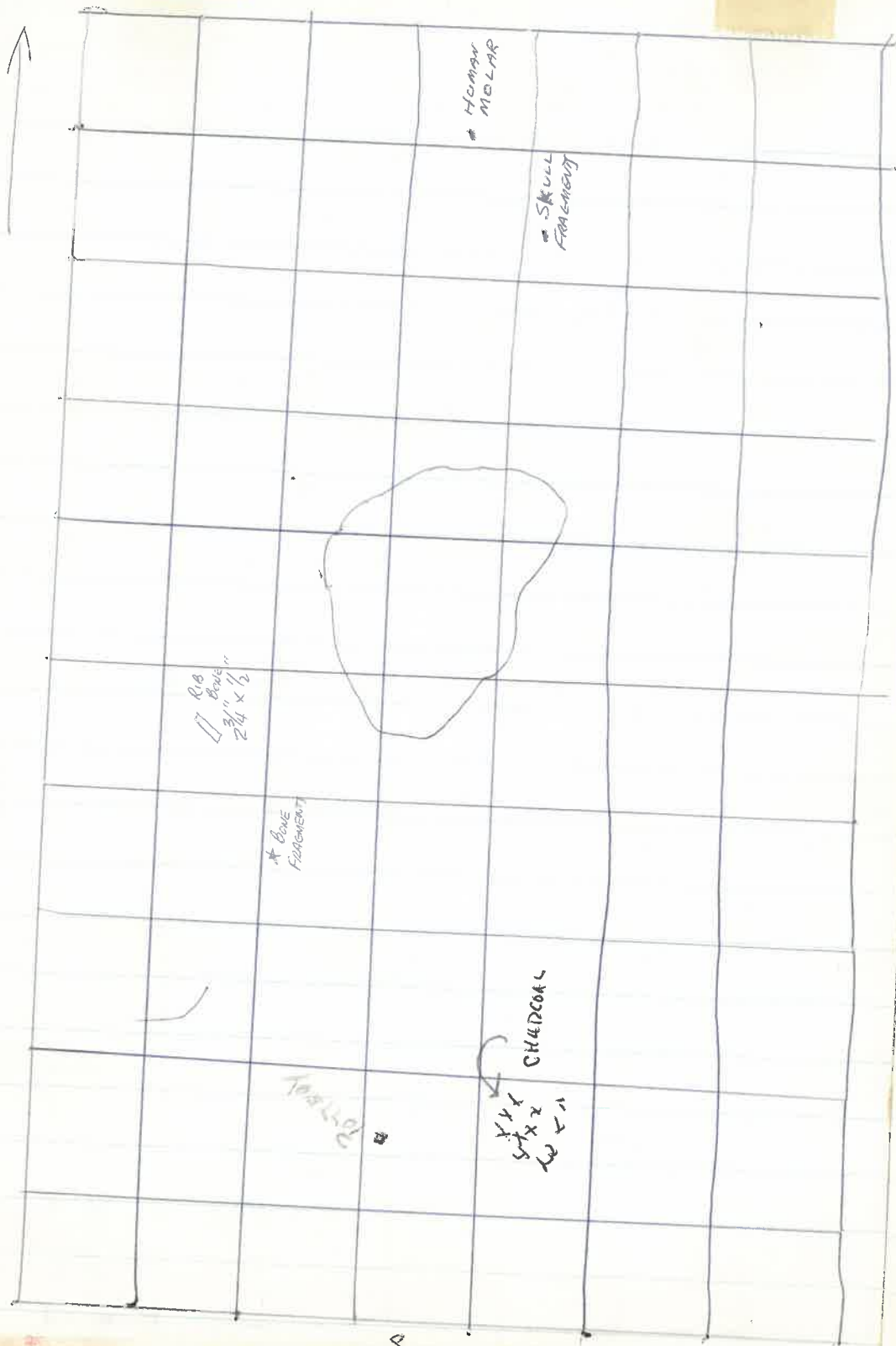


Plating 16011 2 upper 18 inch ft center double
line

SHILL upper 3 ft from end line center 2 ft
down

LEVEL #2

N



5

N

X

ARM
BONE

BONE
FRAGMENT

R18
BONE

W

LEVEL #3

XITERY

S

LEVEL #3

W

LEVEL #5
24" to 30"

W

SKULL
FRAG.

CHEEK
SKULL

SHELL
FRAG.
TOOTH
SKULL FRAG.

MANTLE

VERTEBRA
RIB
HEAD

SKULL
FRAG.

NUMEROUS BITS OF BONE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT FILL E

LEVEL #6
30" x 36"

W

X SKULL FRAG.

X BEAD

X BEAD

X BEAD

X BEAD

X POTTERY FRAG.

X TOOTH

X BEAD

X BEAD

X BEAD

X VERT

X BONE FRAG.

BONE

MANDIBLE

BONE

X BONE FRAG.

N

S

BITS of BONE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT FILL

UPPER PART LEVEL # 7
36" - 40"

PERIMETER

24" - 30"

DOWN

BOTTOM OF SQUARE 40" DOWN

TRENCH DOWN TO 48" LEVEL

LEVEL 2

X POTTERY
FRAG.

LEVEL 4

X SHELL

BITS OF BONE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT FILL

In all 50 beads & pendants

14 # 2 Type
27 # 1 "
20 # 3 "



ENTERPRISE HILL

The following pertains to an investigation by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society and the St. Joseph Museum of a hill just east of Russell St. and King Hill Avenue. It would be east of King Ave. and north of Russell Street, northeast of a building known as the Tres Trams Club from which access to the hill is gained. This hill has for ^{MANY} years been known as Enterprise Hill and at one time we are told was also known as Queen's Hill.

(King's Hill is the next promitory to the south) The property is owned by Whipple S. Newell et al according to State Highway maps. [✓] Easement has been given to the Missouri State Highway Department for removal of dirt to be used in highway construction elsewhere and they had asked for an

archaeological survey of the area to be removed. ^{THE SITE ~~IS~~ LOCATED WOULD BE IN THE SW 1/4 OF THE SE quarter of the NW Quarter, section 29, TOWNSHIP 57N, RANGE 35W}

This was done by visual inspection of the surface and by systematic probing. Working side by side along the ridge of the hill, probers penetrated the ground at intervals of about one foot using metal rods and investigating any sounding of rock or solid objects beneath the surface. This being a loess bluff top very little if any natural sub-surface rock was expected unless put there if used as ~~S~~ human burial cover.

About forty yards from the summit, we struck an area of limestone, quite extensive it seemed, and after uncovering it found it to be nearly a foot below the surface. Slabs of red burned limestone, placed side by side, covered an area some 7 X 10 feet with a depression about ¹⁴ IN DIAMETER AND 14" DEEP. THE LIMESTONE IN THIS DEPRESSION WAS INTACT BUT SUNKEN. 3 X 4 feet, near the center. We cleaned the limestone of dirt and brushed it clean, photographed it, strung grid lines and then ^{IT WAS} photographed ~~it~~ again. ^{WE THEN} Then we removed the limestone and started with Level 1. (1" to 6" below stone covering)

Level #1 produced no sign of burial or artifacts except ~~two~~ two flint chips near the west edge.

^(6 to 12 inches) Level #2 had a quantity of charcoal near the south side and a few random pieces in the fill. Also two small bone fragments, a skull fragment and a human molar. ^{SMALL} ALSO ONE PIECE OF POTTERY NEAR THE SOUTH EDGE

(12 to 18 inches)
 Level #3 produced ~~very~~ scattered indications of burial. One arm bone to the north edge, a pottery sherd at the south edge and two small bone fragments in the northwest section. The lower extremity of the center depression extended down into this third level just about two inches.

18 to 24 inches
 Level #4 contained the balance of burial remains. Several bones, some of which were broken and none of which appeared to be articulated, were in this fourth level. Skull fragments were widely scattered. Appearance and dissarrangement of the bones led us to speculate that it was a secondary burial or possibly previously disturbed by other diggers. As shown on the work map, it was from this fourth level just northeast of center that most of the beads and shell pendants came.

Level #5 (24 to 30 inches) showed a scattering of bone fragments and one bead. A sacrum, one half of a mandible, a lone vertebra and skull fragments ~~were found widely scattered.~~

Level #6 (30 to 36 inches) also produced scattered fragments of bone and a half dozen shell beads. Bits of bone ^{WERE} scattered throughout the fill. No bone or artifacts were found below ~~the~~ 34 inches except in rodent holes. ~~xxxxx~~

Level #7 and ^{TEST} a trench to 48" depth showed no further sign of burial.

The soil from this dig was screened through a ~~xxx~~ 1/4 inch mesh screen. Charcoal from the second level was isolated in foil. The bones are stored in the St. Joseph Museum where they will at the first opportunity be studied by an anthropologist to determine the number of individuals in the grave and such other information as can be determined.

THE BEADS, PENDANTS AND POTTERY ARE ALSO IN STORAGE AT THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM WHERE THEY ARE AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION AND STUDY OR DISPLAY

The skeletal remains were in very poor condition, crushed by weight of the stones covering the burial and softened and eroded away due to the shallow depth and vulnerability to surface water. Lime build-up on some of the beads seems to indicate a high absorbtion of water through the burial.

Rocks covering the burials were burned and reddened by fire and when broken showed sign of intense heat to the very center. They appear not to have been fired in place over the burials since charcoal and ash was not present in quantity enough to indicate that much fire. The nearest source of limestone, so far as we ~~were~~^{are} able to determine now, would be about due west where a strata appears just above the east side of King Hill Avenue some 25 or 30 feet above the street level. This is about a quarter of a mile away and would require climbing up an elevation of possibly 100 to 125 feet the first part of which is nearly perpendicular.

It appears that this common burial contains ~~possibly three~~ ^{AT LEAST TWO INDIVIDUALS AND POSSIBLY MORE} or maybe ~~four individuals~~. one of these ^A ~~an~~ infant child.

Only three small sherds of pottery were found with the burials. ~~xxxxxx~~ These sherds, some one to one and one-half inches in diameter were all cord marked, yellowish-red in color and grit tempered.

All beads ~~except one~~ are of shell. ~~One apparently was brought to~~
~~be made of bone.~~ Shell beads were of three types: (1) Flat perforated
from 1/4 to 5/8" disk, ~~3/4"~~ *and about* diameter (~~some smaller~~) *by* 1/8" thick (O)

(2) Elongated flat beads, rounded at the ends and with the hole longways through the center of the bead.

(3) Flat pieces of shell, approximately $1/2$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1/8$ inch thick, slightly curved and perforated at each end.



Most of the beads were found in close proximity to the tiny ribs and thin skull of an infant ^{young} br_Achild. Three of the #1 type (flat circular perforated shell) were found still stacked together as if in original strung position. Also seven of the #3 type (flat ^{long} thin shell ornaments with each end perforated) were stacked in such a position that would

4
indicate that they had been strung together. The holes at one end of all seven were still nearly in line.

IN ALL, 61 BEADS + PENDANTS WERE FOUND. 27 of ch #1
CIRCULAR FLAT ~~BEADS~~ TYPE, 14 of THE ELONGATED TYPE AND 20 OF
THE LONG FLAT PENDANT TYPE.

Mett Shippee, after hearing a description of the site, contents and
possibly
circumstances ~~fixing~~ by telephone stated that he believes it to be early
LATER, AFTER SEEING BEADS AND POTTERY FROM THE DIG HE WAS OF THE
woodland. He ~~also thinks~~ ^{SAME OPINION} that because of the disarticulation and scattering
HE ALSO THINKS IT MAY HAVE
of bone fragments that the site, ~~has~~ been dug through before.

Others, however, with the advantage of seeing the dig ^{FROM THE BEGINNING} first hand, wonder
about the limestone covering being still so neatly in place before we
started to dig. Also when the ^{RICK} covering was removed ^{MUCH OF} it was heat fractured
and fell apart. ^{APPARENTLY} It would have ^{BEEN} well nigh impossible to have replaced
some of this fragile stone ^{SEEMINGLY} and ~~it~~ be improbable that it would ~~it~~ have
been put back so ^{COMPLETELY} ~~neatly~~ IF AT ALL, BY INDISCRIMINATE DIGGERS

5/3/69

The following pertains to an investigation by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society and the St. Joseph Museum of a hill just east of Russell St. and King Hill Avenue. It would be east of King Hill Ave. and north of Russell Street, northeast of a building known as the Tres Trams Club from which access to the hill is gained. This hill has for many years been known as Enterprise Hill and at one time, we are told, was also known as Queen's Hill. (King's Hill is the next promitory to the south) The property is owned by Whipple S. Newell et al according to State Highway maps. The site location would be in the SW 1/4 of the SE quarter of the NW quarter, section 29, township 57N, range 35W. Easement has been given to the Missouri State Highway Department for removal of dirt to be used in highway construction elsewhere and they had asked for an archaeological survey of the area to be removed. This was done by visual inspection of the surface and by systematic probing. Working side by side along the ridge of the hill, probers penetrated the ground at intervals of about one foot using metal rods and investigating any sounding of rock or solid objects beneath the surface. This being a loess bluff top very little if any natural sub-surface rock was expected unless put there if used as human burial cover.

About forty yards from the summit, we struck an area of limestone, quite extensive it seemed, and after uncovering it found it to be nearly a foot beneath the surface. Slabs of red burned limestone, placed side by side, covered an area some 7 X 10 feet with a depression about 3 X 4 feet in diameter and 14 inches deep near the center. The limestone in this depression was intact but sunken. We cleaned the limestone of dirt and brushed it clean, photographed it, strung grid lines and then it was photographed again. We then removed the limestone and started with Level 1. (1" to 6" beneath stone covering)

Level #1 produced no sign of burial or artifacts except two flint chips near the west edge.

Level #2 (6 to 12 inches) had a quantity of charcoal near the south side and a few random pieces in the fill. Also two small bone fragments, a skull fragment and a human molar. Also one small piece of pottery near the south edge.

Level #3 (12 to 18 inches) produced scattered indications of burial. One arm bone to the north edge, a pottery sherd at the south edge and two small bone fragments in the northwest section. The lower extremity of the center depression extended down into this third level just about two inches.

Level #4 (18 to 24 inches) contained the balance of burial remains. Several bones, some of which were broken and none of which appeared to be articulated, were in this fourth level. Skull fragments were widely scattered. Appearance and disarrangement of the bones led us to speculate that it was a secondary burial or possibly previously disturbed by other diggers. As shown on the work map, it was from this fourth level, just northeast of center, that most of the beads and shell pendants came.

Level 5 (24 to 36 inches) showed a scattering of bone fragments and one bead. A sacrum, one half of a mandible, a lone vertebra and skull fragments.

Level #6 (30 to 36 inches) also produced scattered fragments of bone and a half dozen more shell beads. Bits of bone were scattered throughout the fill. No bone or artifacts were found below 34 inches except in rodent holes.

Level #7 and a test trench to the 48 inch depth showed no further sign of burial.

The soil from this dig was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh screen. Charcoal from the second level was isolated in foil. The bones are stored in the St. Joseph Museum where they will at the first opportunity be studied by an anthropologist to determine the number of individuals in the grave and such other information as can be determined. The beads, pendants and pottery are also in storage at the St. Joseph Museum where they are available for examination and study or display.

The skeletal remains were in very poor condition, crushed by weight of the stones covering the burial and softened and eroded away due to the shallow depth and vulnerability to surface water. Mineral build-up on some of the beads seems to indicate a high absorption of water through the burial.

Rocks covering the burial were burned and reddened by fire and when broken showed sign of intense heat to the very center. They appear not to have been fired in place over the burials since charcoal and ash was not present in quantity enough to indicate that much fire. The nearest source of limestone, so far as we are able to determine now, would be about due west where a strata appears just above the east side of King Hill Avenue at some 25 or 30 feet above the street level. This is about a quarter of a mile away and would require climbing up an elevation of possibly 100 to 125 feet, the first part of which is nearly perpendicular.

It appears that this common burial contains the remains or partial remains of at least two individuals, possibly more, one of these a child.

Only three small sherds of pottery were found with the burial. These sherds, some one to one and one-half inches in diameter, were all cord marked, yellowish-red in color and grit tempered.

All beads are of shell, of three types, listed as follows:

- (1) Flat perforated disk, from $1/4$ to $5/8$ " in diameter and about $1/8$ " thick.



- (2) Elongated flat beads, rounded at the ends and with the hole longways through the center. These vary slightly in shape and in size from $5/8$ " in length to $1 1/4$ ".



- (3) Flat curved pieces of shell, approximately $1/2$ " wide by $2 1/2$ to $3 1/2$ " long, and some $1/8$ th of an inch thick and perforated at each end.



Most of the beads were found in close proximity to the tiny ribs and thin skull of the child. Three of the #1 type (flat circular perforated shell) were found still stacked together as if in original strung position. Also seven of the #3 type (flat long thin shell ornaments with ends perforated) were stacked in such a position that would indicate they had been strung together. The holes at one end of all seven were still nearly in line. In all, 61 beads or pendants were found. 27 of the #1 circular flat type, 14 of the #2 elongated type and 20 of the #3 long flat pendant type with end perforations.

Mr. J. Mett Shippee, after hearing a description of the site, contents and circumstances by telephone said that he believes it possibly to be

early woodland culture. Later, after seeing some of the beads and the pottery he was of the same opinion. Because of the disarticulation and scattering of bone fragments he also thinks that the site may have been dug in before. Some, however, with advantage of having seen from the beginning, wonder about the limestone covering being still so neatly in place before we started to dig. Also, when the rock covering was removed, much of it was heat fractured and fell apart. It apparently would have been very difficult to have replaced some of this fragile stone and seemingly improbable that it would have been put back so completely, if at all, by indiscriminate diggers.

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "Don", is written in dark ink. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping loop at the top and a horizontal line across the middle.

(DR)

University of Missouri - Columbia



Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Archaeological Survey

Telephone
314-449-9411

March 10, 1971

Michael R. Fisher
3519 Jackson Street,
St. Joseph, Missouri 64507

Dear Mike:

The site which you sent into the Archaeological Survey has been numbered 23BN5 and is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29, T. 57N, R. 35W, and is located on the property of Mr. Whipples Newell.

The Spring Meeting of the Archaeological Society will be as far away from you in Missouri as possible, and will be held April the 4th in Sikeston, Missouri, at the Ramada Inn. The two days before it, April 2nd and 3rd will be a Society dig at the Lilbourn site near New Madrid, Missouri, when Society members will be invited to come and participate. University archaeologists will be working there from about March 25th through April 9th or 10th and it may be our only opportunity to get some more information from this Middle Mississippian site where a school will be built and thus destroy the site in the very near future.

I hope to see you at the Spring Meeting.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave".

David R. Evans,
Director

DRE:lw

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MISSOURI
SURVEY SHEET

Site Number 23BN Local Name and/or Number 23BN County BUCHANAN

I. Type of Indian remains (Mound, Village, Burial Ground, etc.) BURIAL GROUND

II. Location:

SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 29 Township 51 N Range 35 W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle DEARBORN Other Map used _____

Owner of Property 224 E MISSOURI AVE
WHIPPLE S. NEWELL

Address of owner ST. JOSEPH MO.

Location of remains on property HIGHEST PORTION OF HILL

Nearest water: NAME MO. RIVER Distance 3/4 MILE

Right or left bank of stream (looking downstream) LEFT

III. Description of remains.

BURIAL GROUND ON HIGH WOODED RIVER BLUFF
OVER LOOKING SOUTH ST JOSEPH &
MO. RIVER. THIS SITE WAS TO BE DESTROYED BY
HIGHWAY CONST. THESE PLANS HAVE SINCE BEEN
CHANGED. THIS RIVER BLUFF IS KNOWN AS ENTERPRISE HILL
OR QUEENS HILL

IV. Condition of Site.

SITE PARTIALLY EXCAVATED IN PAST BY PARTIES
IN 1969
UNKNOWN. ST JOSEPH CHAPTER & ST JOSEPH MUS.
EXCAVATED A BURIAL AREA COVERED BY A MANTLE OF FIREBURNED
LIMESTONE APPROXIMATELY 10 FT. IN DIAMETER. UNDER THIS
LIMESTONE SEVERAL BURIALS EITHER SECONDARY IN NATURE OR PREVIOUSLY
DISTURBED, WERE DISCOVERED.

V. If excavated, when and by whom? - Address if possible.

ST JOSEPH CHAPTER & ST JOSEPH MUSEUM

VI. If excavated, what was found, and where finds are located at present?

THREE SHEETS OF CORD RUGGED BENTONITE POTTERY WERE FOUND
61 BEADS CUT FROM CHAM SHELLS. THESE BEADS WERE MADE IN
3 DIFFERENT SHAPES. THE MAJORITY WERE FOUND ASSOCIATED WITH
A BUNDLE OR CONCENTRATION OF BONES OF A CHILD

VII. This information supplied by MICHAEL R FISHER

Address 2519 JACKSON ST JOSEPH MO

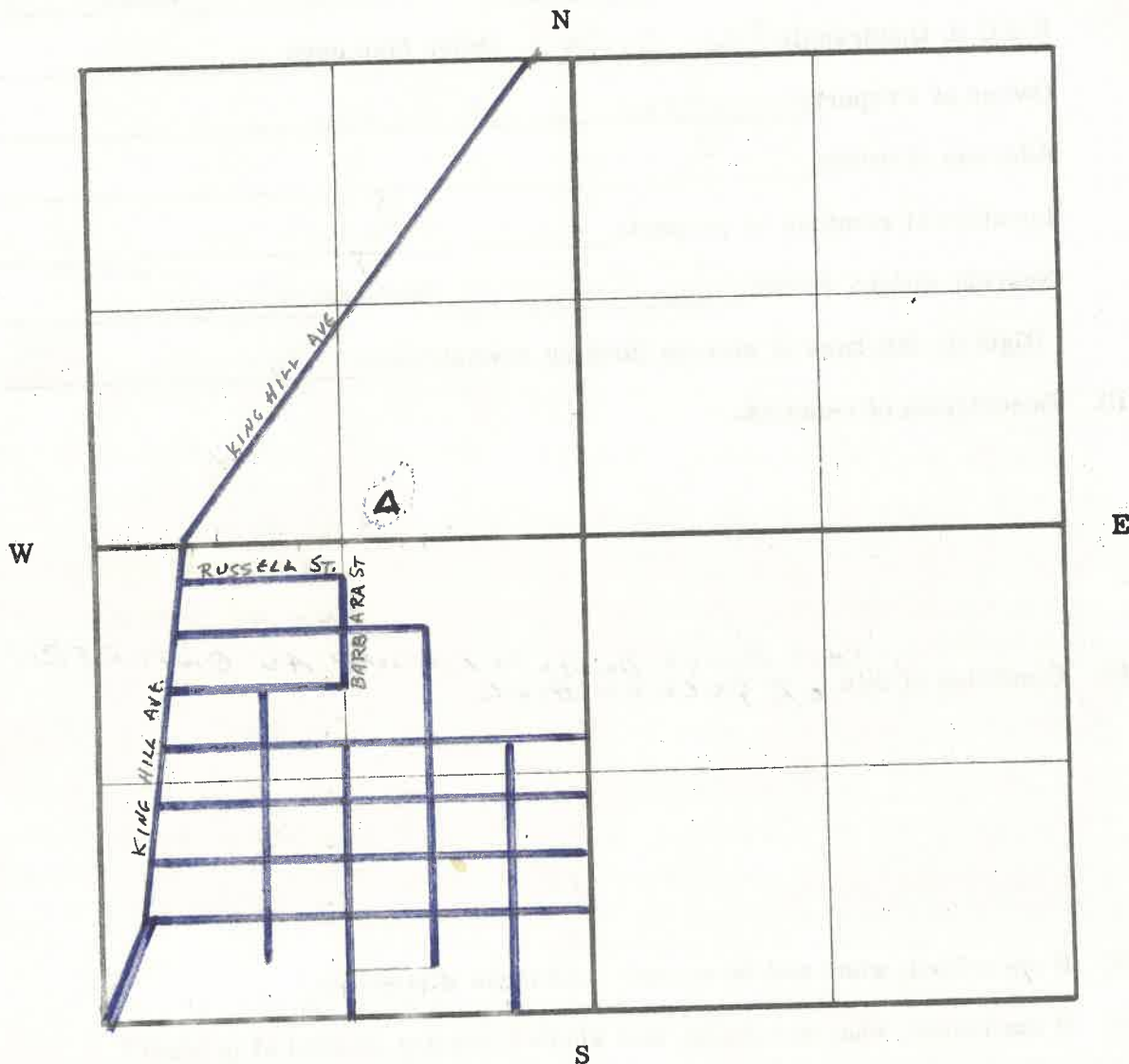
Date _____

VIII. Return this form when filled out to: Missouri Archaeological Society
15 Switzler Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Sketch map of location

Section 29 Township 57 N Range 35 W

Indicate the chief topographical features, such as streams and elevations. Also indicate houses and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with a dotted line and placing the site symbol within the enclosed area.



This diagram may be used for a whole section or for a quarter section.

If it is used for a section, each square will be 1320 feet on a side. If it is used for a quarter section, each square will be 660 feet on a side.

Note that in many cases the sections are either somewhat larger or somewhat smaller than the normal size, (one mile square), as your map will show.

See Volume 15, Nos. 1 & 2 of The Missouri Archaeologist for further information on Archaeological Surveying.

THE THREE TYPES OF BEADS
FOUND ON ENTERPRISE HILL BURIAL

