

proposed Adams Dairy
Parkway, Blue Springs
MO

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90.44.3

Site 23JA 361 - proposed Adams
Subject Dairy Parkway, Blue Springs,
MO (looking north along east
side of
site)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank culshed - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank culshed - Adams
Subject Dairy Parkway proposed
in Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank farmstead - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank farmstead - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank farmstead - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank farm - proposed Adams
Subject Dairy Parkway, Blue
Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Industrial Development Authority
Subject area - proposed Adams
Dairy Parkway, Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Check near Industrial Development
Subject Authority area - proposed
Adams Dairy Parkway, Blue
Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Industrial Development Authority
Subject area - proposed Adams
Dairy Parkway, Blue Springs, MO



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34058
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank farm - proposed Adams
Subject Dairy Parkway, Blue
Springs, MO



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

Margaret Garza home, 717 E. AA
Subject Highway - proposed Adams
Dairy Parkway, Blue Springs, MO



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

Shuster home, 715 E. AA Highway
Subject proposed Adams Dairy
Parkway, Blue Springs, MO



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(206) 281-1390

Margaret Garza home, 717 E. AA
Subject Highway - proposed Adams
Dairy Parkway, Blue Springs, MO

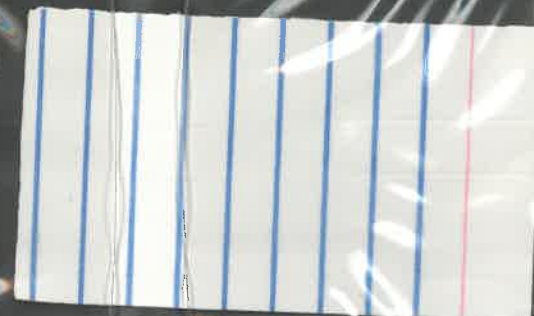


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Henry Shrank Farm - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Henry Shrank Farm - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Shrank Farmstead - proposed
Subject Adams Dairy Parkway,
Blue Springs, MO



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

Smith home, 725 E. AA Highway
Subject - proposed Adams Dairy
Parkway, Blue Springs, MO



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(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins

July 1990

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212



91.17.4

1260 16th Ave. West P.O. Box 34056 Seattle, WA 98124-1056 (206) 283-9074

SUBJECT Site 23JA361
St. Joseph Museum project, CRK #2

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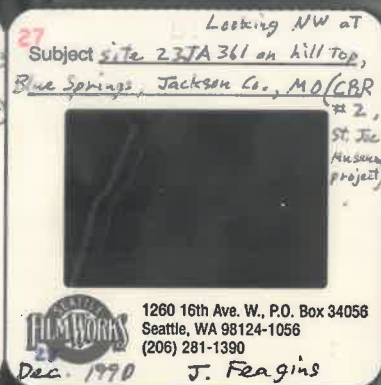
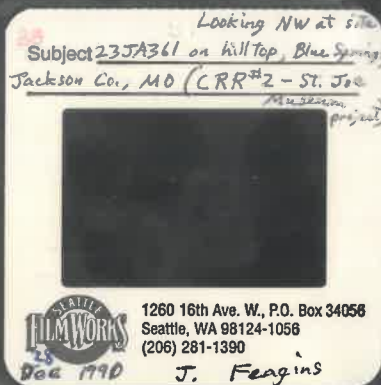
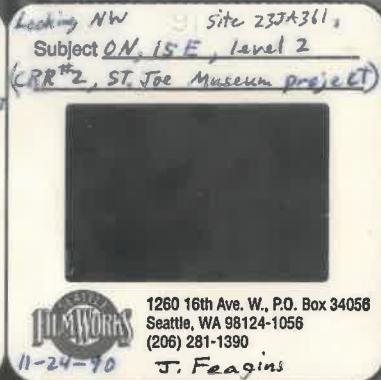
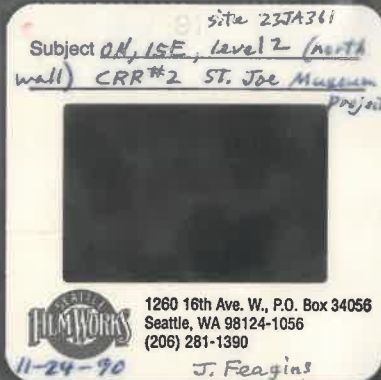
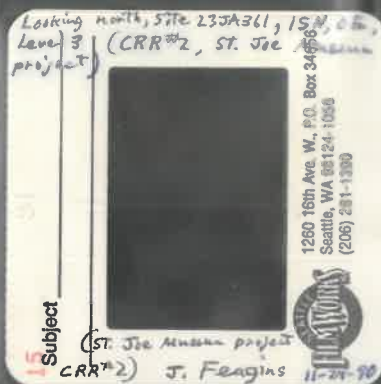
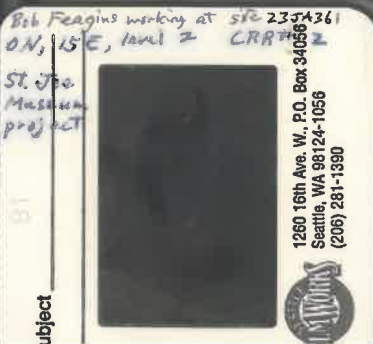
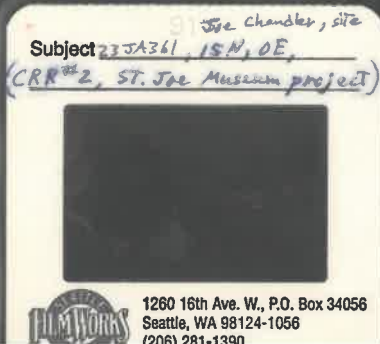
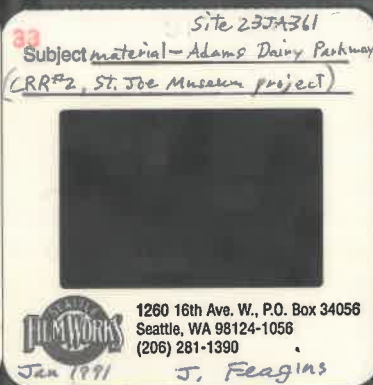
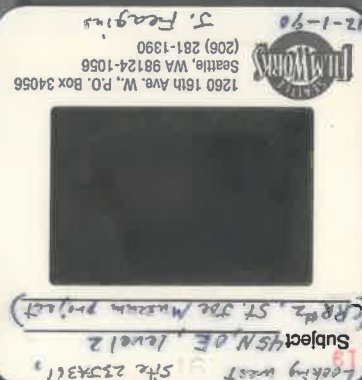
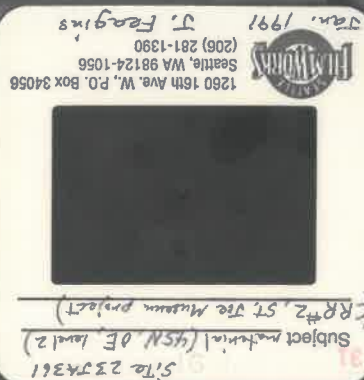
Kim Indermaur of Flagstaff, Arizona
spotted this grazing horse and saved
this bucolic scene with a Nikon 8008
at F/5.6.

Photo by:
Seattle FilmWorks Customer
Kim Indermaur
Flagstaff, AZ



91.17.3

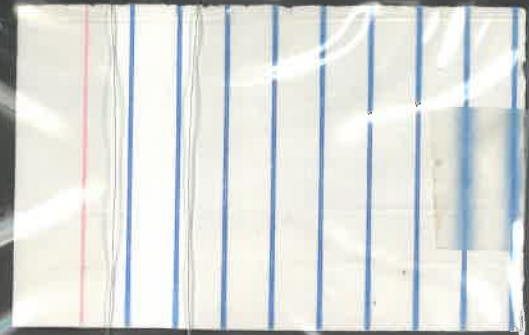
23JA361



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214

91.38.5

Negatives

Sunflower Quarry CRM Survey - Johnson

C.R.R. #3 Co., Kansas

photographs - Jim D. Figgins

[See Saint Joseph Museum Cultural Resource
Report #3 (1991)]



Saint Joseph Museum

11TH AND CHARLES STREET • ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI 64501-2874

May 20, 1991

91.38
816/232-8471



Director: Richard A. Nolf

Mr. Stan Hollrah, Public Works Director
City of Louisburg, City Hall
P. O. Box 489
Louisburg, Kansas 66053

Re: Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Improvements
Areas for the City of Louisburg, Miami County, Kansas

Dear Mr. Hollrah:

The field work relating to the above cultural resource survey has been completed. While, a nearby area along South Wea Creek had been archaeologically surveyed in 1972 (with the resulting location of 15 sites--14MM305 to 14MM319), the presently proposed project area had never previously received a CRM survey. The local area obviously is quite rich in archaeological resources and is well known by local collectors.

Five archaeological sites were discovered during this survey. Their site report forms were completed and mailed to the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) where they will be assigned official site numbers and placed on file. Since I have not yet received their site numbers from the KSHS, I will refer to them by their temporary field numbers.

Site JDF-5-11-91-5 is a Euro-American livestock watering station located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6, T17S, R25E. It consists of a capped spring and associated concrete water trough. The map, description, photographs, and other data on this site contained in the final survey report should mitigate any adverse impact to the site by the proposed project. It seems doubtful that any additional significant scientific information would be obtained from future research on this site.

Site JDF-5-11-91-4 is a prehistoric habitation site, of undetermined cultural affiliation, located in the E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6, T17S, R25E. This small site is located adjacent to Rogers Road and is well outside any currently proposed project

Hollrah letter--page 2

Site JDF-5-11-91-1 is a large Late Archaic/Woodland site (dating from several thousand years B.C. until after the time of Christ), partly located in cell 3 of the proposed sewage lagoon. This prehistoric site contains rather scattered surface cultural materials except in the southern part where it is more concentrated. The site is located in the N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6, T17S, R25E. Over 350 cultural items were collected during this survey of the site.

Site JDF-5-11-91-2 is a rather scattered lithic site representing the Late Archaic period. It is located in a small part of cells 1 and 2 of the proposed lagoon area. The legal location of this prehistoric site is in the E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and in the W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, of section 6, T17S, R25E.

Site JDF-5-11-91-3 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined cultural affiliation located on a portion of the utility and access road easement. This site is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6, T17S, R25E.

Site JDF-5-11-91-5 (the spring and trough) will probably not need any additional archaeological investigation, other than that contained in the survey report. Site JDF-5-11-91-4 is well outside the proposed project area and should be easily avoided. It is recommended that sites JDF-5-11-91-1, JDF-5-11-91-2, and JDF-5-11-91-3 be avoided if possible. There presently is not enough information available to determine if they would meet the requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, if avoidance of these three sites is not feasible, it is recommended that archaeological testing be conducted to determine their integrity, additional physical characteristics, and potential eligibility (or lack thereof) for nomination to the NRHP.

It should be noted that no survey technique is completely adequate to locate all sites in an area, such as deeply buried sites. So if during the course of any future construction activities, buried cultural material of either a historic or prehistoric nature is uncovered, then work should be halted immediately, and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the KSHS in Topeka should be contacted at once.

This letter will be followed at a later date by a detailed final report as required by contract and by government regulations. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me--
home phone: (816) 761-7410



UPDATE

91.38

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

County JohnsonProject CRM Survey of Proposed SunflowerSite No. 14JO51Quarry (Hunt Midwest) Expansion Area

1. Map reference USGS--DeSoto (7½ min.) Quadrangle, aerial photo, and project maps
2. Type of site habitation site
3. Cultural affiliation prehistoric (Middle Ceramic)
4. Location E½, NE½, SW½, NW½, Sec. 9 T 13S R 22E
and in the W½, W½, SE½, NW½, Sec. 9 T 13S R 22E
5. Local geologic system Pennsylvanian System
6. Physiographic province Glaciated Region
7. Natural vegetational community Mosaic of Tall Grass Prairie and Oak-Hickory Forest
8. Major drainage Kansas River
9. Tributary Kill Creek
10. Owner Hunt Midwest Real Estate Development, Inc.
11. Tenant ---
12. Informants Site was previously reported by John Eoff on April 20, 1968
13. Previous designation for site 14JO51
14. Site description The site is located on a second stream terrace in the eastern portion of the Kill Creek floodplain. A property boundry crosses the site. Most of the site appears to be on the Hunt Midwest property as only a small portion of the natural terrace is on the government property (west side of site). The eastern portion was confirmed with shovel testing as none of the ground surface was observed in that part.
15. Area of site approximately 2 acres
16. Discussion of soil Reading silt loam (after Plinsky, et al. 1979)
17. Present condition The Hunt Midwest (east) part of site is in a thick grass covered field. The (west) part on the government property has been mowed (perhaps for hay).
18. Previous excavations none known
19. Material collected One (1) tabular core, one (1) retouched flake, five (5) unretouched flakes, one (1) piece of sandstone (may have once been a part of an abrader), and one (1) pottery bodysherd. It is cordmarked; mainly sand and perhaps a small amount of leached out shell temper; maxium thickness is 6.7 mm.
20. Material retained by the Saint Joseph Museum

UPDATE

Site No. 14J051

Map by: Jim D. Feagins

Date April 7, 1991



Scale 1 : 24000

24. UTM

1	5
---	---

3	2	8	4	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	1	1	4	9	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

25. Longitude

94	58	41
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 West Latitude

38	56	14
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 North
degrees min. sec. degrees min. sec.



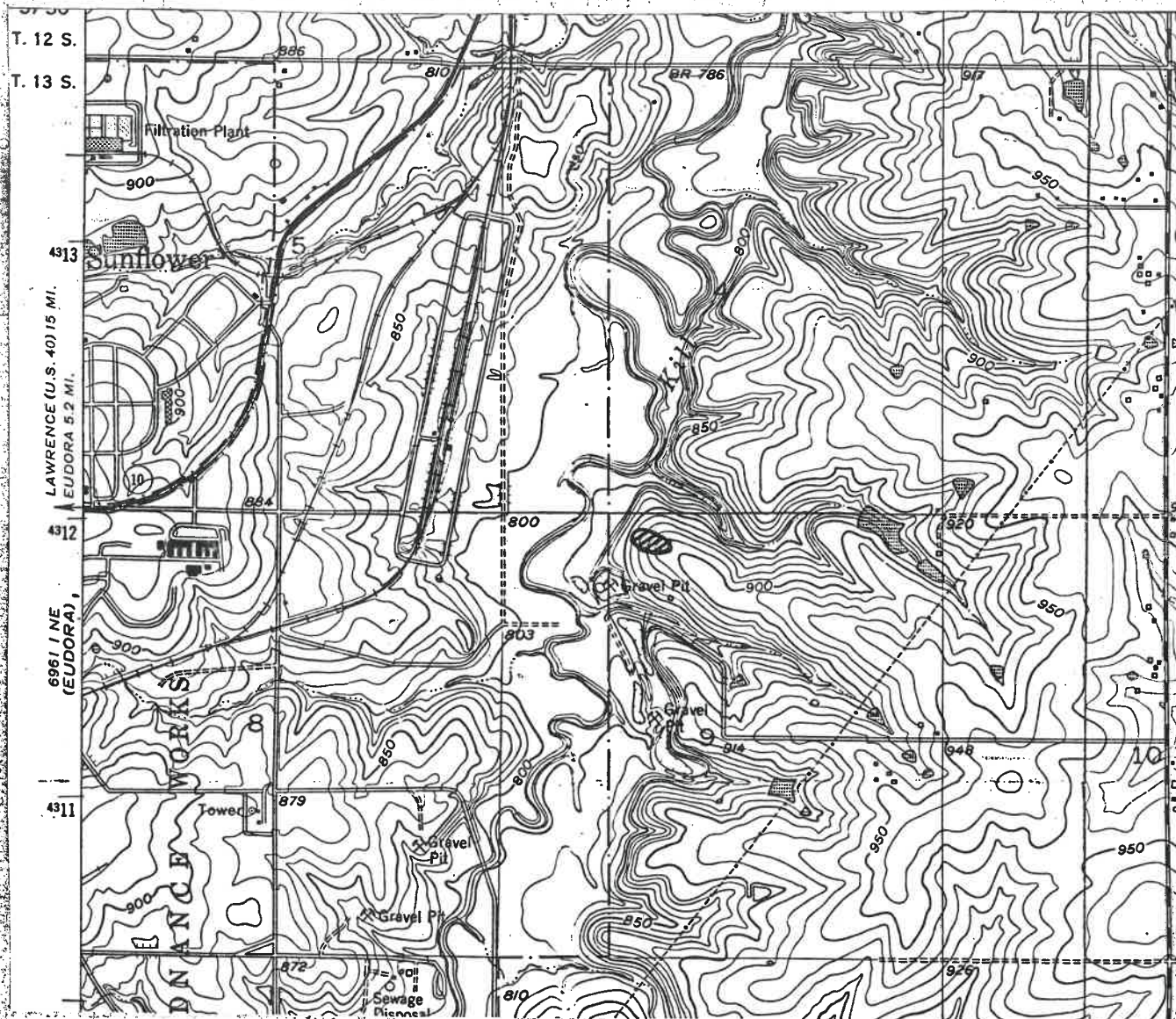
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

- County Johnson Project CRM Survey of Proposed Sunflower
 Site No. 14JO 429 Quarry (Hunt Midwest) Expansion Area
1. Map reference USGS--DeSoto (7½ min.) Quadrangle, aerial photo and project maps
 2. Type of site habitation site
 3. Cultural affiliation prehistoric
 4. Location NW¼, NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 9 T 13S R 22E
SW¼, NE¼, NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 9 T 13S R22E
 5. Local geologic system Pennsylvanian System
 6. Physiographic province Glaciated Region
 7. Natural vegetational community Mosaic of Tall Grass Prairie and Oak-Hickory Forest
 8. Major drainage Kansas River 9. Tributary Kill Creek
 10. Owner Hunt Midwest Realestate Development, Inc. 11. Tenant - - -
 12. Informants none for this site
 13. Previous designation for site (field # JDF-3-23-91-2)
 14. Site description The site is located on the point of a flat ridgetop overlooking the Kill Creek Valley. The site is located on the west end of a fallow field and continues on west into an area of trees and into the northwestern end of a second fallow field at a slightly lower elevation. A field road runs through the upper part of the site at the field edge. The site consists of a lithic scatter with no discovered areas of surface concentrations.
 15. Area of site 120 meters X 55 meters (approximately 6,600 sq. meters)
 16. Discussion of soil Oska-Martin silty clay loam and Vinland-Rock outcrop complex (after Plinsky, et al: 1979)
 17. Present condition The portions of the site in the fallow fields have relatively good ground surface visibility among the weeds. The area in the trees has poorer visibility.
 18. Previous excavations none
 19. Material collected Forty-one (41) unretouched flakes, eleven (11) retouched flakes, one (1) chopper, one (1) biface (knife), and one (1) base of a contracting-stemmed projectile point. Several types of chert are represented in the collection. A few pieces appear to have been heat treated.

Site No. 14JO 429

Map by: Jim D. Feagins
(field # JDF-3-23-91-2)

Date 3-26-91



Scale 1 : 24000

24. UTM

1	5
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3	2	8	8	7	5
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4	3	1	1	8	7	8
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Zone Easting Northing

25. Longitude

94

58

34

 West

degrees min. sec.

Latitude

38

56

27

 North

degrees min. sec.

26. Elevation

870

805

 feet (meters)

How determined? from USGS Quadmap



KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

County Johnson Project CRM Survey of Proposed Sunflower
 Site No. 14JO 428 Quarry Expansion Area

1. Map reference USGS--DeSoto (7½ min.) Quadrangle
2. Type of site farmstead
3. Cultural affiliation historic (Euro-American)
4. Location W½, SE½, NE½, NW½, Sec. 9 T 13S R 22E
5. Local geologic system Pennsylvanian System
6. Physiographic province Glaciated Region
7. Natural vegetational community Mosaic of Tall Grass Prairie and Oak-Hickory Forest
8. Major drainage Kansas River 9. Tributary Kill Creek
10. Owner Hunt Midwest Realestate Development, Inc. 11. Tenant - - -
12. Informants none
13. Previous designation for site (field # JDF-3-23-91-1)
14. Site description The site is located on a hill slope. A small abandoned field is also located on the slope, directly northwest of the farmstead. A house foundation, root cellar, well (or cistern) and outbuilding foundations make up the site. Two large cedar trees and some flower beds can still be seen. Site has grown up to trees and underbrush. Most of the foundations are on the southwest side of the field road which goes through the site. The foundations are of laid rock and concret.
15. Area of site approximately two acres
16. Discussion of soil Vinland-Rock outcrop complex (after Plinsky, et al. 1979)
17. Present condition Site is in trees; parts of some foundations have been damaged (many years ago) by bulldozer activity.
18. Previous excavations none
19. Material collected none

Site No. 14JO 428

Map by: Jim D. Feagins
(field # JDF-3-23-91-1)

Date 3-25-91



Scale 1 : 24000

24. UTM

1	5
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3	2	8	9	0	8
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4	3	1	1	7	2	5
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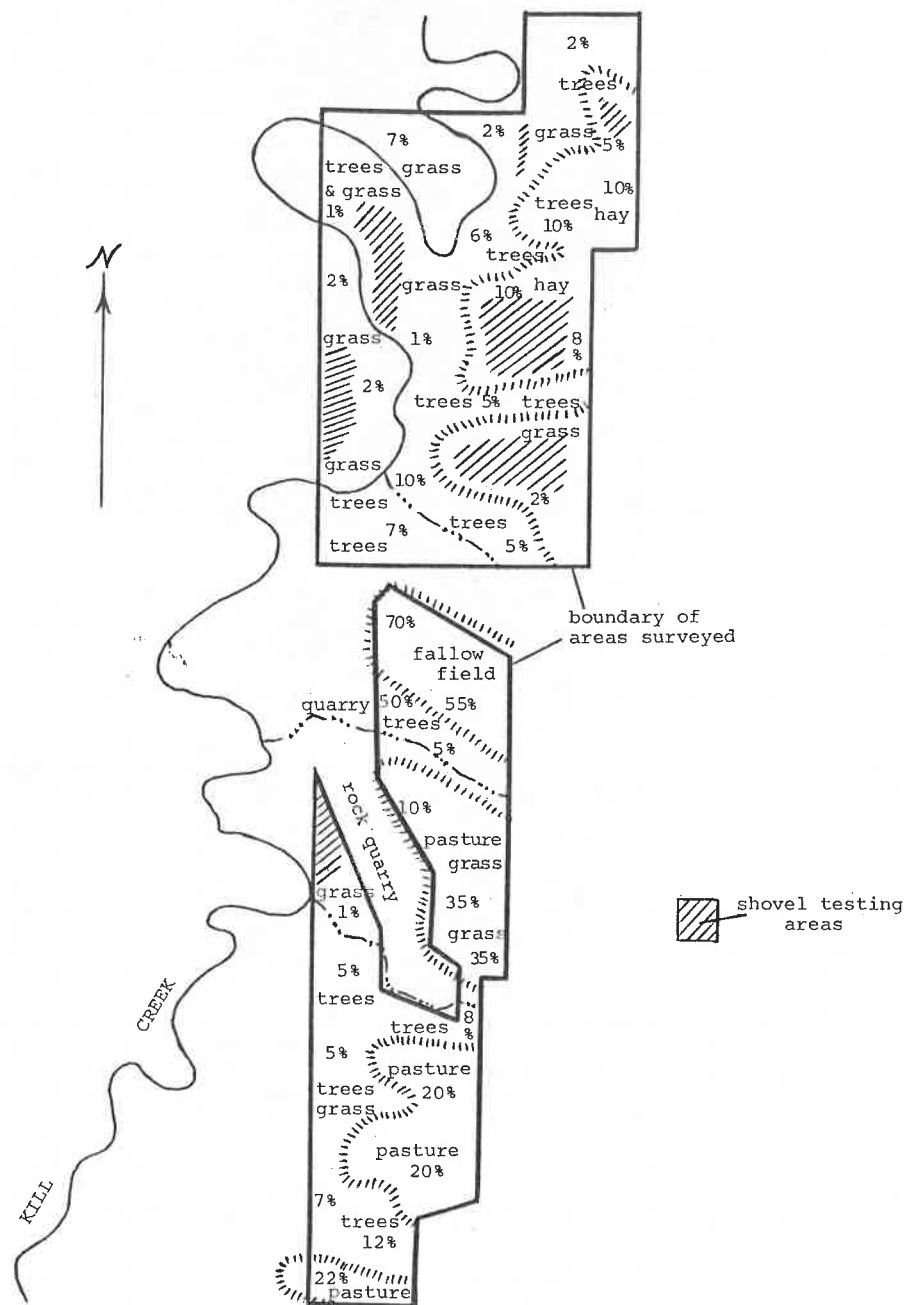
Zone Easting Northing

25. Longitude 94 58 32 West
degrees min. sec.

Latitude 38 56 21 North
degrees min. sec.

26. Elevation 500 feet (approx)

How determined? from 1988 Quadmap



THE KANSAS ANTHROPOLOGIST

JOURNAL OF THE KANSAS ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CONTENTS

Paleoindian Mobility and Utilization of Niobrara or Smoky
Hill Jasper on the Southern Plains (Jack L. Hofman)

Test Excavations at Lover's Leap, 14MY361, A Multicomponent
Rockshelter Along the Verdigris River
In Southeast Kansas (Kenneth L. Brown and Marie E. Brown)

New Light on "The Coronado Stone"

BOOK REVIEWS

The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property: Whose Culture? Whose Property? PHYLLIS MAUCH MESSENGER, editor. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1989. xxvi + 266 pp., 28 photographs, appendix, index. \$32.50 (cloth).

Reviewed by Jim D. Feagins, Saint Joseph Museum.

The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property is a volume that everyone, even remotely interested in archeology, museums, artifacts, ethnology, or social issues should read. Its purpose is to "present a range of perspectives on issues relating to the ownership and preservation of the artifacts of past cultures" (pp. xix). Many sides of this controversial issue are explored. The volume is thought-provoking, forcing us to examine our own thinking on this important subject. An excellent introduction to the subject is given by Brian Fagan in the forward:

The essays in this volume pose fundamental, and sometimes uncomfortable, questions about the past. The questions are myriad, the answers often tough and uncomfortable ones. Who, for example, owns the archeological record? An individual landowner, the descendants of those who created it, the nation, or does it form part of the common cultural heritage of all humankind? Do people have the right to collect artifacts, even from privately owned land, and to excavate for personal profit and gratification? Or should all artifacts be deposited in museums for the common enjoyment of everyone? What about the export of artifacts from one country to another? Should all archeological finds remain in their country of origin, even if there are

ethical problems [pp. xvii].

The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property was primarily derived from papers presented in 1986 at a conference on the subject at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Two additional papers presented at the Society for American Archeology conference in 1987 at Toronto, Ontario, were also included in this volume. The concern for the loss of cultural resources and the freedom to collect issues were so important that a conference to bring nominal enemies together to seek solutions and explore compromises was enthusiastically supported. This volume makes available, to a wider audience, important background information and the accomplishments of the conference.

This publication is written by 22 contributors from a variety of backgrounds: Canadian museum archeologist, the Zuni Archeology Program, active art dealer, Arkansas archeologist, museum curator, art director, attorney, director of archeology department for the Navajo Nation, state archeologist, Mexican archeologist, art historian, United Nations representative, anthropologist, U.S. Customs Service, director of fine arts museum, Middle American archeologist, National Geographic archeologist, African art specialist, and an ethics and social philosophy professor. A broad horizon of viewpoints on a multitude of related ethics of collecting issues are represented in the volume. While the unevenness of style and writing ability of the different authors is distracting, the resulting overall diversity of the volume's content is a strength rather than a defect.

In addition to the introduction, the publication contains 15 chapters and three commentaries. The volume is divided into four parts: "Perspectives of the 'Victims': Case Studies," "The Cultural Stewardship Question,"

international in scope. The following papers serve as examples of content. "The Battle for the Maya Past: The Effects of International Looting and Collection in Belize" is written by Pendergast and Graham. Many poor people in Belize see looting sites as a way of supplementing their incomes. The dealers, desiring sizeable profits, and the (usually foreign) collectors are all too happy to purchase artifacts. Another writer, Sasson, has empathy with the people of Nepal, who are the victims, whose cultural "treasure" is being stolen. Several authors present an American Indian perspective on the ethics of collecting artifacts and related concepts concerning ancestral sites, shrines, and graves. Ann Early's essay portrays an interesting and graphic description of artifact trafficking closer to home--in the state of Arkansas. She paints interesting profiles of gravediggers, dealers, and financiers (wealthy collectors). Early explains the diggers' strategies, access to sites, excavation techniques, and their rationalization for digging. Some justify their activities by saying they are saving the relics from destruction by nature, agricultural activities, and from other pothunters (they often end up destroying sites which are under no threat except from others like themselves). Some maintain that all one needs to appreciate the Indians are the artifacts themselves. Some diggers say they are doing it just for money. Early correctly maintains that to effectively deal with antiquities trafficking, "The opportunity to destroy sites must be limited, and the public atmosphere that sanctions grave robbing must be changed" (pp. 46). She feels that teaching landowners, obtaining help from avocational archeologists (a stewardship program), public lectures, visiting sites, county fair booths, seminars, training programs, and strengthening antiquities laws, can all help curb artifact trafficking.

The most disappointing part of this excellent publication was the introduction written by

readers from exploring the many interesting and informative essays which follow. While many of the thoughtful, well organized ideas that Warren presents are of considerable value, they are inappropriate in style, and to some degree content, for the introduction to this publication. Many individuals who might otherwise profit by gaining a better understanding of the subject and who would enjoy reading the remainder of the publication may be intimidated by this introduction.

The issues in *The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property* are complex and international in scope. The thought-provoking, diverse perspectives should be of great interest to professional and avocational archeologists, museums, politicians, art dealers, Native Americans, and many other people worldwide. The volume is quite useful for understanding many of the subtle aspects, and not so subtle viewpoints, of the ethics-of-collecting issues. For professional and avocational archeologists, these are not issues that can easily be put aside; they will be debated for years to come. This volume should certainly be of interest to members of the Kansas Anthropological Association, who are concerned with the stewardship of our archeological heritage and related ethical issues. *The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property* is highly recommended.

* * * * *

Cheyennes and Horse Soldiers; the 1857 Expedition and the Battle of Solomon's Fork. William Y. Chalfant; with a forward by Robert M. Utley. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1989. xxii + 415 pp., 55 figs., appendices. \$24.95 (cloth).

Reviewed by William B. Lees, Kansas State Historical Society.

William Chalfant has written a very

VIS

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 1470428, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
Cistern & storm cell.

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject house & post color area
of site 1470428 Johnson Co.
looking NE at
C.R.#3
Kans.

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject building, site 1470428
western Johnson Co., Kans. C.R.#3
looking south at
looking west at

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 147051, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
(eastern part of site)

April 1991 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 1470429, Johnson
Co., Kansas (Sunflower Quarry prop.).
Artifacts from
C.R.#3

3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject in north part of site
1470428
concrete feature
looking SW
C.R.#3
western Johnson Co., Kans. C.R.#3

3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
feature in site 1470428, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
looking west at

3-28-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject government part (from Hunt
Midwest property) of site 147051
C.R.#3

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 1470429, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
looking east near

3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 1470428, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
looking N, NW at

3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject building area, site
1470428
looking west at
western Johnson Co., Kans. C.R.#3

3-28-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject eastern part of site
147051, Johnson Co., Kans. C.R.#3
looking west at

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 1470429 (upper field)
western Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
looking west at

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site 1470428, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
storm cellar at

3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject well, site 1470428, western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3
looking north at

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject site, site 1470428 western
Johnson Co., Kansas C.R.#3



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10
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Kill Creek in NW part of Hunt Midwest property, Johnson Co., Kansas

16
3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Looking north Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

30
3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Looking west at old quarry pile in south part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
South part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

20
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Kill Creek in NW part of Hunt Midwest property, Johnson Co., Kansas

16
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Beaver cutting along Kill Creek, Johnson Co., Kansas

28
3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Area in south part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area - CR #3

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
South part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

21
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Looking SE at Kill Creek, NW part of Hunt Midwest property, Johnson Co., Kansas

17
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Beaver cutting Kill Creek, Johnson Co., Kansas

28
3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Modern trash dump in south part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Modern trash dump in south part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

22
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Beaver Dam on Kill Creek, NW part of Hunt Midwest property, Johnson Co., Kansas

18
3-26-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Kill Creek in NW part of Hunt Midwest property, Johnson Co., Kansas

27
3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
Modern trash dump (furnace) in south part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area, Johnson Co., Kansas

3-23-91 J. Feagins
1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
Subject
South part of Sunflower Quarry expansion area - CR #3

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23

Heron Rookery on

Subject Kill Creek, Johnson Co.,
Kansas (just north of Hunt Midwest
land)C.R.R.
#31260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

3-26-71

J. Feagins

6

Bob Feagins shovel

Subject testing in northern part of
Hunt Midwest property (looking west)C.R.R.
#31260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

3-23-71

J. Feagins

9

looking east is auto

Subject part of Hunt Midwest
property, Johnson Co., Kans., C.R.R.

#3

1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

3-23-71

J. Feagins

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25

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91.46.2

Looking east of US Highway 69 at
South West Creek, Louisa, Kans.
near site
14MM102
CRR #4

Subject
5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

38 Looking east, site 14MM102,
Subject Louisa, Kans. (CRR #4,
St. Joseph Museum project)

5-14-91

1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

J. Feagins



18 Site 14MM102, Louisa,
Subject Kansas (CRR #4, St.
Joseph Museum project)

5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

18 Site 14MM102, Louisa, Kans.
Subject (CRR #4, St. Joseph Museum
project)

5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

17 Site 14MM102, Louisa, Kans.
Subject (St. Joseph Museum proj-
CRR #4)

5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

19 Site 14MM102, Louisa, Kans.
Subject (CRR #4, St. Joseph Museum
project)

5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

22 Looking SW at site 14MM102,
Subject Louisa, Kans. (CRR #4,
St. Joseph Museum project)

5-14-91

J. Feagins



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

Site 14MM102, Louisa, Kans.
CRR #4, St. Joseph Museum project

5-14-91

J. Feagins



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

24 Site 14MM102, Louisa, Kans.
Subject CRR #4, St. Joseph
Museum project

5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

25 Looking east at site 14MM102,
Subject Louisa, Kans. (CRR #4,
St. Joseph Museum project)

5-14-91

J. Feagins



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

12 Looking west at site 14MM102,
Subject Louisa, Kans. (CRR #4,
St. Joseph Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

38 Site 14MM102, Louisa, Kans.
Subject (CRR #4, St. Joseph Museum
project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

38 Site 14MM103 in middle distan-
Subject (CRR #4, St. Joseph
Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

15 Looking west at site 14MM103,
Subject Louisa, Kans. (CRR #4,
St. Joseph Museum project)



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390

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30 Site 14MM106, Louisburg, Kans.
Subject (CRR #4, ST. Joseph
Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

Looking SE at site 14MM106,
Louisburg, Kansas (CRR #4,
ST. Joseph Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

Site 14MM106, Louisburg, Kansas
CRR #4, ST. Joseph Museum project



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

10 Site 14MM104 (near)
Subject 14MM102 (far), Louisburg,
Kans. (CRR #4, ST. Joseph Museum
proj.)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

20 Site 14MM102 (on night), 14MM105
Subject 14MM105 in distance
CRR #4, ST. Joseph Museum project



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

21 proposed lagoon area,
Subject Louisburg, Kansas
CRR #4, ST. Joseph Museum project



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

26 Proposed intercatcher CRM
Subject survey, Louisburg, Kansas
(CRR #4, ST. Joseph Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

27 Proposed intercatcher CRM survey,
Subject Louisburg, Kansas (CRR #4,
ST. Joseph Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

31 CRM survey, Louisburg,
Subject Kansas (CRR #4, ST.
Joseph Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
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(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

32 CRM survey area, Louisburg,
Subject Kansas (CRR #4, ST.
Joseph Museum project)



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

33 near proposed intercatcher,
Subject Louisburg, Kansas (CRR #4,
ST. Joseph Museum project)



1260 16th Ave. W., P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins

34 near proposed intercatcher,
Subject Louisburg, Kansas (CRR #4,
ST. Joseph Museum project)



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Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 281-1390
5-14-91 J. Feagins



Saint Joseph Museum

11TH AND CHARLES STREET • ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI 64501-2874

91.46
816/232-8471



June 27, 1991

Director: Richard A. Nolf

Mr. Stan Hollrah, Public Works Director
Louisburg City Hall
P. O. Box 489
Louisburg, Kansas 66053

Re: Archaeological Testing at Site 14MM103 and a Portion of Site
14MM102--Louisburg Sewage Lagoon Area, Miami Co., Kansas

Dear Mr. Hollrah:

The archaeological field work for site 14MM103 and a portion of site 14MM102 (the area of the site proposed to be occupied by a sewage lagoon) has been completed. During June, five archaeological test squares were excavated and have recently been backfilled. Some additional analysis of the data and the preparation of a final report remain to be done.

Site 14MM103, appears to be a shallow, lithic scatter representing Late Archaic (ca. 3,000 B.C.) and Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 900) components. The site appears to have been but lightly occupied, and the cultural remains present have been found only in a disturbed context--the plowzone. It seems doubtful that any significant scientific information would be obtained by future excavations of this site. Therefore, site 14MM103 appears not to meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

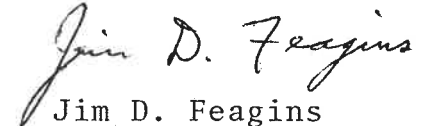
The second site, 14MM102 (areas A, B and C), is a Late Archaic site occupying a relatively extensive area. The majority of site 14MM102 was not tested, due to the expense and the fact that most of the site is located outside the boundaries of the proposed construction project. The test squares were placed only within the northwest portion of the site, the area to be occupied by the proposed sewage lagoon. The testing results confirmed the light cultural occupation in the sewage lagoon area and indicated that even less cultural data would be found below the plowzone in that portion. It is my opinion that very little (if any) significant cultural information could be obtained by further archaeological excavation of the proposed sewage lagoon portion of site 14MM102. Therefore, I feel that this area of the site would not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

page 2--letter Hollrah

familiar with the site, and a partial resurvey during the period of testing, the southern-most portion of site 14MM102 (outside the sewage lagoon) could potentially be quite significant and contain useful archaeological data on the Late Archaic people occupying the Louisburg area. Therefore, if at some future date the boundaries of the proposed project should be moved southward or if other construction projects would threaten the remainder of the site, then additional archaeological testing should be required for the untested portions.

To reiterate, site 14MM103 and the proposed lagoon portion of site 14MM102 appear to not meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, it is my recommendation that the proposed wastewater treatment facility for the city of Louisburg, as currently planned, be allowed to proceed without additional archaeological investigations. Of course, approval rests with and must be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at Topeka.

Sincerely,



Jim D. Feagins
Archaeological Research
Associate

copy:
Kirt Bordewick



Saint Joseph Museum

11TH AND CHARLES STREET • ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI 64501-2874

adjunct office
13213 Bennington Ave.
Grandview, MO 64030
June 3, 1991

Director: Richard A. Nolf

Kirt C. Bordewick, E.I.T.
Larkin & Associates, Consulting Engineers, Inc.
9233 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Re: Archaeological Testing of Sites 14MM102 (areas A, B & C) and
14MM103 in the Proposed Louisburg Sewage Lagoon, Miami Co., KS

Dear Mr. Bordewick:

As requested by phone, this proposal concerns the archaeological testing of site 14MM103 (formerly referenced by field # JDF-5-11-91-2) and the testing of site 14MM102 (formerly referred to as # JDF-5-11-91-1) in the portion of areas A, B, & C proposed to be occupied by the sewage lagoon. Any test excavations conducted by the museum would follow standard archaeological procedures and meet or exceed the requirements for this phase of archaeological research as determined by the laws and guidelines of the federal government and the state of Kansas. We would be willing to conduct the above test excavations for a contract price of \$1,970.00.

The field work could commence within a few days (subject to weather conditions) after the signing of a contract by both parties. A letter outlining the tentative results could be furnished to the city of Louisburg within a week or so after completion of the field work. As we discussed by phone, it is understood that, from a practical standpoint and in order to save some expense, the testing report would be combined with the project's survey report. Thus, the final deadline for the completion of the combined reports would then be extended 2 or 3 weeks. As before, payment would not be required until the completion of the final report. If you have any questions, please contact me--home phone (816)761-7419.

Sincerely,

Jim D. Feagins

Jim D. Feagins
Archaeological Research

91.46
816/232-8471





Saint Joseph Museum

11TH AND CHARLES STREET • ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI 64501-2874

July 31, 1991

Director: Richard A. Nolf

Jeff Burton, Director of Mining
Hunt Midwest Mining, Inc.
Rt. 13, 4th St. & Randolph Rd.
Randolph, Missouri 64161

Re: Results of Archaeological Tests at Sites 14JO51 and 14JO429,
and the Archaeological Survey of Site 14JO102

Dear Mr. Burton:

The archaeological field work in connection with the expansion of the Sunflower Quarry was completed yesterday morning. As you know, this work consisted of the survey of one site and the testing of two others.

Site 14JO102 consists of bridge abutments and earthen approaches to Kill Creek. The bridge itself was torn down approximately 50 years ago. The site is located in the N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13S, R22E. Site 14JO102 does not seem to meet the requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Photographs and a detailed description of the site will be presented in the final report. It seems doubtful that any additional scientific information of significance would be obtained with further investigations of site 14JO102.

Four test squares (each one by one meter in size) were excavated in the eastern (Hunt Midwest owned) portion of site 14JO51. A total of three flakes and one pottery sherd were recovered from the plowzone part of the test squares. No cultural materials or features were encountered below the plowzone. It seems that any future investigation at the Hunt Midwest owned portion of the site would be unlikely to uncover significant archaeological remains. Therefore, it appears that the eastern part of site 14JO51 would not be eligible for the NRHP.

Site 14JO429 is a sparse lithic scatter located on a hilltop overlooking the Kill Creek Valley. Two test squares at this site also failed to discover any cultural materials or cultural features below the plowzone. It is unlikely that additional significant information would be gained by future archaeological investigations at this site. It seems that site 14JO429 does not meet the requirements for acceptance to the NRHP.

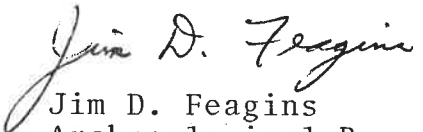
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asm

letter--Burton, page 2

It is my recommendation that the Sunflower Quarry expansion project proceed as planned without the need of additional archaeological research on sites 14J051, 14J0102, and 14J0429. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) should be contacted to see if they concur with this recommendation. If you have any questions or if I can be of aid in other ways, please feel free to call--(home phone) 761-7419.

Sincerely,



Jim D. Feagins
Archaeological Research
Associate

copy:
Bob Lehman

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A PLAINS WOODLAND SITE,
14JO402-A, IN OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

A small Plains Woodland occupation in area A of site 14JO402 was surveyed and archaeologically tested by the Saint Joseph Museum under the direction of Jim Feagins. The city of Overland Park had contracted with the museum to conduct this research since a street is proposed to be relocated in this area. No federal funding is involved with the project, so rather limited monies were available for this research. Additional work at the site was greatly aided by many volunteers.

The site is located near the Blue River in Johnson County, Kansas, not far from Martin City, Missouri. In 1975, the site was recorded with the Kansas State Historical Society by Jim Feagins. In the intervening years additional information concerning the site was reported by James Roberts. The total site consists of three well-defined areas bordering an abandoned meander of the river. Only area A will be affected by the construction project. The two other areas of the site contain multiple components. Area C contains both Late Archaic (Nebo Hill phase) and Late Woodland components, and area B appears to also have been principally occupied by Nebo Hill phase people. These areas seem to have good potential for future research, especially considering that little is known about lowland Nebo Hill

portion of area A has been destroyed by sod farm activities combined with severe erosion during flooding. However, the eastern portion of that area (on an adjacent farm) contains some cultural materials to depths of 50 cm. below the surface. The original two, 1 by 1 meter, squares placed in that portion of area A indicated that the plowzone was 18 to 20 cm. deep, below which chert debitage and charcoal flecks were scattered. In square X1, an almost complete corner-notched point (see fig. 1) was recovered at a depth of 29.5 cm. and two charcoal samples for possible C-14 dating were found at a depth of 46 cm. No cultural features were discovered.

Since additional funding was not available, the city of Overland Park agreed to furnish a road grader and operator for removal of the plowzone. This would enable the subsurface to be examined over a wider area for possible identification of cultural features such as pits, hearths, postmolds, etc. This graded area was within the portion of the site which would be destroyed by the construction activities resulting from the relocation of the street. Martin Stein, historic preservation archaeologist for the Kansas State Historical Society, kindly volunteered to supervise this activity when this writer could not be present at that time. Again no features were identified.

In order to better determine the nature of the level from which the original carbon-14 sample was obtained and to perhaps obtain an additional sample from within a feature, three additional 1 by 1

were broken) were discovered in these squares, all were piece-plotted at depths of 24, 28, and 30 centimeters. Chert debitage, charcoal, sandstone, and a few small pieces of burned bone were recovered. A most interesting find was a large piece of charcoal from a small tree limb. It is approximately 15 cm. long by 4 cm. in diameter and was located at a depth of 47 centimeters. The city of Overland Park has generously agreed to fund the dating of radioactive carbon from a charcoal sample. Dr. Mary J. Adair, paleoethnobotanist, University of Kansas, volunteered to process a soil flotation sample for botanical remains.

Only six pottery sherds have been obtained so far from the site. These bodysherds, from the surface of area A, are generally grit tempered and most commonly their exterior surfaces are cordmarked.

From the backdirt pushed up by the road grader several points were recovered including a late Paleoindian point. This unfluted, concave based, lanceolate point contains grinding on the basal and lateral edges where the shaft would have been attached. The distal portion is missing at what appears to be a fresh break, probably caused by the road grader. The point dates to approximately 8,000 B.C. This surprising and exciting find raises a number of questions, which at the time of this writing have not been answered. Is this an isolated find from this time period, perhaps lost in hunting, or does it represent a more extensive cultural component in the site? How did this point get in the plowzone above the later, Plains Woodland

constructed for a nearby drainage pipe and for water and gas lines? Again the city is going to help out by digging a deep backhoe trench from which we can view (however limited that may be) what is below our excavations. Dr. Rolfe Mandel, a geomorphologist and soil expert from the KSHS at Topeka, has volunteered to examine the trench. Also we hope to examine construction trenches when the gas, water, and drainage lines are relocated within the site area.

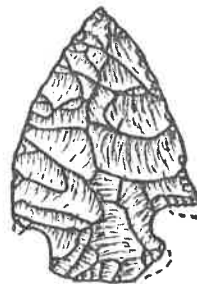
While the field work is almost over, virtually all the artifacts and debitage remain to be analyzed. The site has proven to be quite interesting. A report by the Saint Joseph Museum will be forthcoming. After analysis one should be able to say more about the prehistoric activities which took place on the site. With the help of many individuals some good data was obtained despite the small area excavated. Among the individuals who have contributed in various ways to the site data are: John Anderson, Patrick Anderson, James H. Burruss, Jr., Peggy E. Feagins, Rebecca E. Halder, Cynthia Keck, Dick Keck, Linda Lampe, Dan Miller, Joy Pearson, Lamar E. Pearson, Alex Pfefer, James E. Roberts, David Seymour, Martin Stein, Ginny Swank, Mike L. Wertz, Bert Wetherill, and Josh Wetherill. The city of Overland Park, the Kansas State Historical Society, and the Saint Joseph Museum staffs are all to be commended for their genuine cooperative efforts to save valuable information concerning the prehistoric inhabitants who resided on the site so many centuries ago. The documented heritage of this area is richer because of the



A



B



C



D





TO THE POINT

Newsletter of the Kansas City Archaeological Society

Vol. 6, No. 4

July-August 1993

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 18 (Sunday) --- KCAS picnic at the Renner-Brenner site, Riverside, Missouri, from about 1:00 until whenever. A map to help you get there is included in this mailing. Bring a covered dish, your own table service, and drinks with cups. KCAS will furnish the meat. See you there!

October 5 (Tuesday) --- NEXT MEETING of the Kansas City Archaeological Society, Arthur Mag Center, 425 Volker, KCMO, 7:30 p.m, preceded by a social half-hour.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A PLAINS WOODLAND SITE, 14JO402-A, IN OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT by Jim Feagins

A small Plains Woodland occupation in area A of site 14JO402 was surveyed and archaeologically tested by the Saint Joseph Museum under the direction of Jim Feagins. The city of Overland Park had contracted with the museum to conduct this research since a street is proposed to be relocated in this area. No federal funding is involved with the project, so rather limited monies were available for this research. Additional work at the site was greatly aided by many volunteers.

The site is located near the Blue River in Johnson County, Kansas, not far from Martin City, Missouri. In 1975, the site was recorded with the Kansas State Historical Society by Jim Feagins. In the intervening years additional information concerning the site was reported by Jim Roberts. The total site consists of three well-defined areas bordering an abandoned meander of the river. Only area A will be affected by the construction project. The other two areas of the site contain multiple components. Area C contains both Late Archaic (Nebo Hill phase) and Late Woodland components, while Area B appears to have been principally occupied by the Nebo Hill phase people. These areas seem to have good potential for future research, especially considering that little is known about lowland Nebo Hill sites.

Area A, containing the Plains Woodland component, was tested to determine if any subsurface cultural remains were present below the plowzone. Over the years, the cultural integrity of the western portion of area A has been destroyed by sod farm activities combined with severe erosion during flooding. However, the eastern portion of that area (on an adjacent farm) contains some cultural materials to depths of 50 cm. below the surface. The original two 1 by 1 meter squares placed in that portion of area A indicated that the plowzone was 18 to 20 cm. deep, below which chert debitage and charcoal flecks were scattered. In square X1 an almost complete corner-notched point (see fig. 1) was recovered at a depth of 29.5 cm. and two charcoal samples for possible C-14 dating were found at a depth of 46 cm. No cultural features were discovered.

page 2

centimeters, respectively. Chert debitage, charcoal, sandstone and a few small pieces of burned bone were recovered. A most interesting find was a large piece of charcoal from a small tree limb. It is approximately 15 cm. long by 4 cm. in diameter and was located at a depth of 47 centimeters. The city of Overland Park has generously agreed to fund the dating of radioactive carbon from a charcoal sample. Dr. Mary J. Adair, paleoethnobotanist, University of Kansas, volunteered to process a soil flotation sample for botanical remains.

Only six sherds have been obtained so far from the site. These bodysherds, from the surface of area A, are generally grit tempered and most commonly their exterior surfaces are cordmarked.

From the backdirt pushed up by the road grader several points were recovered including a late Paleoindian point. This unfluted, concave based, lanceolate point contains grinding on the basal and lateral edges where the shaft would have been attached. The distal portion is missing at what appears to be a fresh break, probably caused by the road grader. The point dates to approximately 8,000 B.C. This surprising and exciting find raises a number of questions, which at the time of this writing have not been answered. Is this an isolated find from this time period, perhaps lost in hunting, or does it represent a more extensive cultural component of the site? How did this point get in the plowzone above the later, Plains Woodland levels? Was it collected by these later people? Or is there a late Paleoindian horizon present at a deeper level? Could it have gotten in the plowzone years ago after having been removed from trenches constructed for a nearby drainage pipe and for water and gas lines? Again the city is going to help out by digging a deep backhoe trench from which we can view (however limited that may be) what is below our excavations. Dr. Rolfe Mandel, a geomorphologist and soil expert from the KSHS at Topeka, has volunteered to examine the trench. Also we hope to examine construction trenches when the gas, water and drainage lines are relocated within the site area.

While the field work is almost over, virtually all the artifacts and debitage remain to be analyzed. The site has proven to be quite interesting. A report by the Saint Joseph Museum will be forthcoming. After analysis one should be able to say more about the prehistoric activities which took place on the site. With the help of many individuals some good data were obtained despite the small area excavated. Among the individuals who have contributed in various ways to the site data are: John Anderson, Patrick Anderson, James H. Burruss, Jr., Peggy E. Feagins, Rebecca E. Halder, Cynthia Keck, Dick Keck, Linda Lampe, Dan Miller, Joy Pearson, Lamar E. Pearson, Alex Pfefer, James E. Roberts, David Seymour, Martin Stein, Ginny Swank, Mike L. Wertz, Bert Wetherill, and Josh Wetherill. The city of Overland Park, the Kansas State Historical Society, and the Saint Joseph Museum staffs are all to be commended for their genuine cooperative efforts to save valuable information concerning the prehistoric inhabitants who resided on the site so many centuries ago. The documented heritage of this area is richer because of the caring attitude and cooperation of these many individuals and institutions. A thank you is given to all.

Jim D. Feagins
Saint Joseph Museum
July 3, 1993



JUNE EXCAVATIONS AT SHARPS CREEK SITE NEAR LINDSBORG, KANSAS

by Mary Conrad

In June, the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) and the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) co-sponsored archaeological excavations for a second consecutive year at the Sharps Creek site near Lindsborg, Kansas. Both this site and the Paint Creek site are well known protohistoric Wichita Indian village sites in McPherson County. The Great Bend aspect is the archaeological terminology used for the protohistoric and early historic Wichita Indians.

Between 1940 and 1970, Waldo Wedel of the Smithsonian Institution conducted four summers of excavations at Great Bend aspect sites in Rice County, which is adjacent to McPherson County. With the extensive use of Spanish documents and archaeological data, Wedel and his wife Mildred, an ethnohistorian, showed convincingly that the Great Bend aspect and the protohistoric Wichita Indians were synonymous. Great Bend aspect sites in Rice, McPherson and Marion counties are the only sites in Kansas that have yielded well-provenienced Spanish contact artifacts. Today the scholarly community adheres to the conclusion that the Spanish explorers visited Quivira in what is now central Kansas, even though arguments continue as to the exact route of each Spanish expedition.

Again this summer, as last summer, the excavators found a few individual metal ringlets, which may be viewed as early European contact artifacts. Many would like to conclude that chain mail was found, but numerous ringlets would have to be found tightly clustered together as a unit for the conclusion of a find of chain mail. Professor J.A. Udden, a geologist at Bethany College, found a fragment of chain mail in the 1880s at the Paint Creek site. In the 1970s, the KSHS acquired this fragment, which a specialist of the Smithsonian feels is most likely a fragment of mail from horse armor. In addition to the few metal ringlets found in the 1993 dig, two small solid metal fragments were recognized in the lab.

In 1992, two trash pits were found toward the end of the excavations. After partial recovery from these pits, the excavated cavities were filled with sand to allow completion of excavation in the 1993 season. This June more trash pits, to bring the total to seven, were found.

During most of the two weeks, only two rains stopped digging for about an hour each of those afternoons. However, on the second Friday night a four to four and a half inch rain filled the pits and squares. No one was able to dig the Saturday that was to be the last day of excavations. Water was bailed from the squares and pits on that Saturday. On Sunday June 20th, three squares were completed, in addition to the mapping of the site.

On that last Sunday, one more possible post mold was found. This brought the total to eight or nine post molds for the two seasons, but no definable pattern of a lodge could be discerned. This last possible post mold was characterized by the use of an upright standing bone, which could have helped a post stand in place. Some of the other post molds also contained upright bones, a known Apache trait which may have originally derived from the Southwest. The presence of this trait at the Sharps Creek site raises the question of whether the Great Bend aspect directly borrowed this characteristic from the Apache or acquired the southwestern trait in some other fashion.

In the part of the pasture chosen for the two seasons, the 1992 excavations centered on a mound to the southeast while the 1993 efforts were concentrated on a mound to the northwest. The northwestern mound yielded more artifacts than the mound excavated first. This perhaps indicates a longer occupation in one part of the site than in another area. Larger quantities of artifacts were recovered in the second season. Plus, a wider variety of artifacts was recovered in the second season.

In 1993, small unnotched arrowpoints were found in great abundance, while some side-notched triangular ones were also evidenced. Scrapers, as well as drills, were quite common. Many drills were originally knapped as drills, while some were broken points reworked into drills. Some large chert tools, as knives, also were evidenced as part of the lithic tool assemblage. Permian-aged gray chert from the Flint Hills and Mississippian-aged white chert from southeastern Kansas and northeastern Oklahoma were the most common cherts found, though Smoky Hill jasper, a brownish chert, was fairly common. Only a few fragments of Alibates were recovered. Numerous fragments of obsidian and one arrowpoint of obsidian were found. Analysis of the obsidian will be of high interest to determine whether these pieces of obsidian are of southwestern or western origin. Analysis of the pipestone found also will be of note to determine whether this is Kansan or Minnesotan pipestone. Some Great Bend aspect sites have yielded pipestone from Minnesota. The pipestone found in 1993 was in the

hematite one has two notches for the wrapping of sinew. A portion of a mussel shell pendant has two drilled holes, and fragments of two straight narrow pendants of rib bone each display a drilled hole at the end of each pendant.

Fragments of incised bones, as rib bones, were recognized. The presence of many fragments of highly polished bone indicate common usage of bone tools. Large portions of numerous bison scapula hoes were recovered. A few complete or nearly complete bone awls, as well as numerous fragments of ones, were uncovered. A shaft wrench fashioned from a rib is somewhat unusual due to the presence of two holes instead of just one.

Of particular interest is a turquoise bead blank which would likely be of southwestern origin. Complete clay and bird bone beads, plus fragments, were commonly found. One green glass bead likely is not evidence of Indian usage, but rather was probably lost by crafters doing beadwork at the site during the excavations of 1992. Possibly one older glass bead which had been melted at some time was found. The conclusion of a possible melted bead is based upon the uniformity of an oval shape. However, two very irregular silica beads likely are the result of burning grass since grasses contain silica molecules, which can coalesce together during intense fire.

Among the numerous masses of charcoal recovered, some charred corn cob and kernels were recognized. Burned earth was recovered in many squares and levels. Some of the burned earth could be determined to be daub, the plastering of structures, since the impressions of grass blades and twigs were quite clear in numerous instances.

One of the pits yielded masses of unfired clay, including one irregular ball of clay which had a fingerprint on opposing sides like it had been pinched. This collection of unfired clay could be of interest for research into the process of preparation of clay. Both grit and shell tempered pottery were found in abundance. Many rim sherds, handles and lugs were evidenced, as well as varieties of ceramic decorations. As expected in a Great Bend aspect site, both black plainware and red-filmed pottery fragments were recovered in abundance. No sherds of southwestern pottery, which would help date activities at the site, were recognized.

In addition to the concentrated excavations in the pasture, Martin Stein of the Historic Preservation Department of the KSHS and volunteers conducted small test excavations throughout the Sharps Creek site in hopes of further defining the extent of the site, as well as variation in material throughout the site.

As in the past number of years, recovered materials were processed as the digging occurred. Soil samples were systematically taken from each level of each square. All the soil samples recovered for flotation were processed by the river behind the mill in the southern part of Lindsborg. The soil samples recovered for analysis of silica will be sent to a Nebraskan professor for study, in hopes that the types of grasses grown can be determined.

The archaeological laboratory was set up in three rooms of Smoky Valley High School in northwestern Lindsborg. For the first year, the site provenience of each bag of artifacts was entered into a computer as a provenience code number was assigned to each bag. The artifacts were then taken to the next room for washing, drying, sorting and counting. The sorted items then proceeded across the hall to the cataloging room for weighing and cataloging. 1266 sacks completed the process from washing through cataloging, while over 200 bags had not completed the process by the time the lab closed. Completion of these bags may occur at a fall fling.

After soil samples were floated, the resulting recovered small materials were delivered to the lab. Light and heavy fractions both required two or more days for drying. John Romine of KCAS sorted the 50 heavy float samples of the 1992 Sharps Creek excavations and then began sorting the 1993 heavy fractions. He sorted an additional 50-plus samples, which is about one-third of the heavy float samples recovered in 1993.

As usual, the June training program includes classes in addition to the activities of the excavations, flotation and laboratory. The classes offered included basic archaeological excavation, historic building inventory survey, geoarcheology and cultural reconstruction. 295 participated in at least one type of the activities. Of these, 117 volunteered to work in the lab.

Additional activities were a possibility on the first Friday and Saturday of the dig. Usually KAA members cannot attend the events of the annual meeting of the KSHS as the meeting always occurs during the June excavations. However, this year the KSHS annual meeting was held at Lindsborg. At the Friday night dinner, Waldo Wedel, often called the father of plains archeology, was the featured speaker. The lectures on Saturday morning included ones by Tom Witty, the state archeologist, and Diane Good, the head of the KSHS archeological lab. After the lectures, KSHS members visited both the archaeological lab and the dig site.

Last summer the St. Joseph Archaeological Society completed a third and final season of excavations in the back half of the Pony Express stables to allow for expansion of the Pony Express Museum in St. Joe. Now the Society has begun a search for the very first trading post of Joseph Robidoux, the founding father of the city.

Local legends in St. Joe have placed the location of the first Robidoux trading post in a half a dozen places. However, a few years ago, Jackie Lewin and Marilyn Taylor, both curators at the St. Joseph Museum, felt that they solved the puzzle through an extensive search of the documents. They concluded that some of Robidoux's first structures, built in 1827, were incorporated into a particular packing house, which burned in 1899.

The SJAS now is attempting to verify this conclusion through excavations underneath an overpass of I-229 in downtown St. Joseph. The dig began in the middle of May. On Friday July 9th, Mike Fisher, the supervisor of the dig, felt that evidence of the 1899 fire was reached in a level from 33 to 37 inches below the ground surface. Charred wood was prominent in this level.

Excavations occur each Tuesday and Friday morning from 8:00 to noon and occasionally on weekends. Volunteers and visitors both are welcome. If you wish further information, contact Mike Fisher at 816-232-5738 in St. Joe.

Directions to the dig site are as follows. Travel north on I-29 from Kansas City. Take I-229 north when still south of St. Joseph. Exit onto Edmond St. exit at which time you can see the Holiday Inn. Turn left onto 3rd St. and go by the Holiday Inn. Go two blocks to Francis St., and turn left onto Francis. Proceed for two or three blocks to Main. Turn right onto Main and proceed for one more block. Turn left onto Jules. When you see big wooden spools in this industrial area, park along the road. Walk or drive across the railroad tracks. The dig site is inside an existing fenced area, so enter through a gate. Two ten-foot excavated squares are visible.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1993 St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press

Every scoop puts diggers closer to past

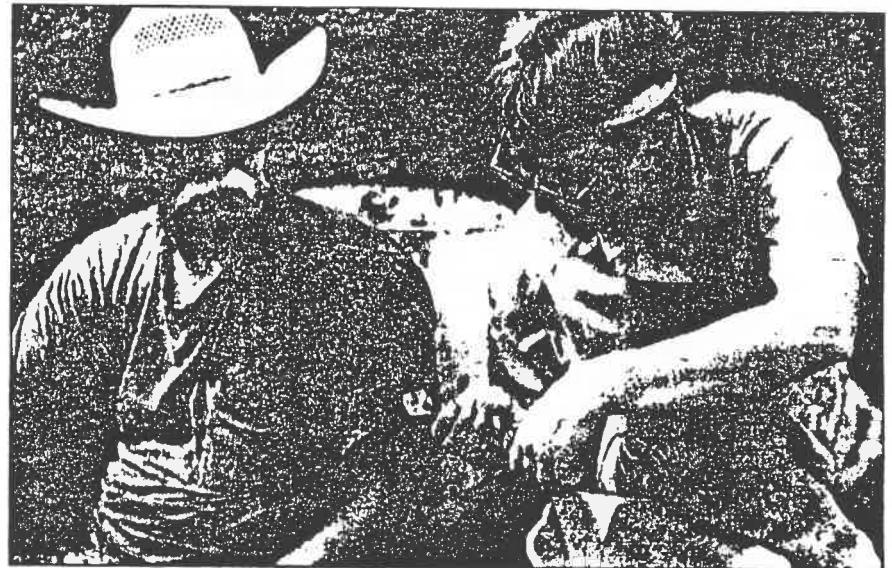
By PRESTON FILBERT
News-Press Staff Writer

While the water on the nearby Missouri River rises, the archaeologists on the banks dig deeper and deeper into the river's past.

They're looking for the remains of Joseph Robidoux's original trading post, established here in 1827. After two months of digging, head archaeologist Mike Fisher thinks his crew is down about 100 years.

"I feel that we're getting closer," he said Friday as workers turned up charred wood in the 10-foot-by-10-foot pit. "We want to go to 1827, and now we're at 1899, I think."

Fisher bases his guess on the charred items being turned up in the pit. He thinks they are from the stockyards and packing house that burned at the Robidoux site in 1899.



Staff photo by LEIGH ANN BRYSON

Ernie Justus and Exa Lewis looked over a glass stopper from a bottle that they uncovered during the dig near Riverfront Park earlier this month.

"We want to get down to the original level of the soil, if that's at all possible," Fisher said. "That's where Joe's stuff will be."

the bricks are laid out."

Tom Holloway likes looking at it, too. Another history student, who said he

page 6

HOW THE KANSA INDIANS GOT "TO THE POINT" IN 1823

"The Kansa rarely have modern rifles, and in their ignorance still prefer the poor rifles of English manufacture, although the fur traders, hoping to increase the returns from the Indians' hunt, have exerted every effort to persuade them to the contrary. Their bows, ordinarily of walnut, short and stiff, are very simply worked and are used with iron-tipped arrows carved from the wood of *Cornus* or *Cephalanthus* [ed. note: *cornus* is a genus of hardwood shrubs and small trees, the dogwoods and cornels, which have extremely fine-grained, hard woods. *Cephalanthus* is a small genus of American shrubs of the madder family; buttonbush is *Cephalanthus occidentalis*].

"They use these weapons less and less frequently and only in hunting the bison, which is disappearing more and more from their hunting grounds. Like other mounted Indians, they overtake these mighty inhabitants of the prairie on horseback, piercing them at close range with their arrows. In war, the bow and arrow of the Indian is more dangerous than the firearm, which the western tribes do not know how to use well. Carrying very far, the bow and arrow never fail and do not easily betray the marksman in the bushes.

"Sometimes the tips of the arrows are only hardened in fire, and yet their effect is deadly. The armament of arrows is made to serve one of two purposes, for war or for hunt. For the first, the tip is cut in acute angles and is provided with a barb to remain lodged in the wound. The other has obtuse angles and can be drawn out. The quiver is made of deer skin and the bow is carried in a separate case attached to the quiver."

--- Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wuerttemberg, Travels in North America 1822-1824, ed. Savoie Lottinville (Univ. of Oklahoma, 1978), pp. 282-283. Paul Wilhelm recorded these observations on Kansa weapons on July 4, 1823, while in the vicinity of today's Randolph, Clay County, Missouri. He was the honored guest of Wa-kan-ze-re, or American Chief, leader of a Kansa band.

THREE RECENT PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KANSAS CITY AREA PREHISTORY

(1) Received in Monday's mail was the April-June 1993 Missouri Archaeological Society Quarterly, containing Rose Estep's "The R. B. Aker Collection: A Significant Collection for Future Research Along the Lower Missouri River Region is Northwestern Missouri," pp. 12-17. A follow-up to Jim Feagins' biographical sketch of R. B. Aker in the preceeding Quarterly, Estep's article surveys the collection given to KU's Museum of Anthropology in 1989 by R. B. Aker. (2) John M. O'Shea and John Ludwickson, Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Omaha Indians: The Big Village Site (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1992), xvii + 374 pp, was reviewed by KSHS archaeologist Randy Thies in the Summer 1993 issue of Kansas History. According to Randy, this book "describes the results, in varying detail, of [1939-1941 WPA-funded] archaeological research directed at the Omahas, a Siouan tribe associated with eastern Nebraska and western Iowa. Since [the book's] focus is the Big Village site, it does not deal equally with the many sites and places of Omaha history, nor does it provide much about Omaha prehistory---partly because the latter remains obscure." (3) The May 1993 Plains Anthropologist carried Paula Molloy's "Hunting Practices at an Historic Plains Indian Village: Kansa Ethnoarchaeology and Faunal Analysis" which concluded, from an analysis of animal bones collected at the Blue Earth village site in 1914, that the Kansa relied on elk, white-tailed deer and the mule deer as a secondary

Bobby Feagins
Subject excavating square X2,
Site # JO 429 Johnson Co.,



Kansas

CRR#6

7-30-91

J. Feagins

Bobby Feagins
Subject at square X2, site
14 JO 429 Johnson Co., Kansas



CRR#6

7-30-91

J. Feagins



Elliott Bay at Pier 89
P.O. Box 34056
Seattle, WA 98124-1056
(206) 283-9074

SUBJECT: _____

PRINT
of photos
and other
Digs — M
field trip.

92.17.1

1-3-92

Bonnie,

It seems more
appropriate for the
museum to keep these
than me, since this is
on NE Kansas, a Pony
Express station, and a
museum field trip. If
you do not want them for
the archives let me know
some time (or give them away).
J.D.F.

PHOTO CONTEST

Want to see your photo on this envelope?
Just send a reprint of your favorite photo to
"PRINT WALLET CONTEST" at the address
above. Winners receive \$50.00

COVER PHOTO

This lovely scene was described by the
photographer as just an average sunset at Port
Felix, Nova Scotia, Canada. Taken with 100 ASA
film in a Yashica EX-3 with 50mm lens.



KAA excavation at Hollenberg Pony Express Station -
14WH316 near Harover, Kansas (KAA dig)
photo - Tim Flangius 6-12-91

Mark Jackson shown



Kitty Cole and Bonnie Watkins, ST. Joseph
Museum field trip to Hollenberg Pavy Express
Station - 14 WH 316, KAA dig near Hanover, Kansas
photo - Tim Fearing 6-12-91



(Jim Watkins) St. Joseph Museum
field trip to Hollenberg Pony Express
Station, Hanover, Kansas (KAA dig)
photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91



post mold hole & fired wall edge, prehistoric
house, Wollakberg site - 14 WH 319 near Hanover,
Kansas (KAA dig)

photo - Jim Faegius

6-12-91



KAA lab. at Hanover, Kansas (St. Joseph tour group)
photo — Jim Fiegins 6-12-91 (Hollenberg Party)
Express Material shown
Mary Carroll, Nancy Sandahn, Jim Watkins, &
Kitty Cole shown



St. Joseph Museum field trip to prehistoric Wollenberg
site - 14 WH 319 near Hanover, Kansas (KAA dig)
photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

Ed Barlow, Nancy Sandehn, Margie Reed, Don Reynolds,
Bonnie Watkins, Kitty Cole, Marge Fisher, Jim
Watkins shown



Margie Reed giving tour of Wollenburg
Site - 14WH316 near Hanover, Kansas
photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91



Flotation at Hollenwang Pony Express Station,
Hanover, Kans. (KAA dig) - 14W4316

photo - Jim Flaming 6-12-91

Randy Thies, Dick Keck, , & Tom Holloway
shown



Mary Conrad & St. Joseph Museum group at
KAA lab. in Hanover, Kansas

photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

Mike & Marge Fisher & Bonnie Watkins shown



Hollenberg Park Express Station - 14W4316 near
Hammer, Kaas during K44 dig.
photo - Tim Faggins 6-12-91

Bonnie & Jim Watkins, Nancy Sadehen & others in
background



St. Joseph Museum Field trip to Hollenberg Pony
Express Station - 14 WH 316 near Hanover, Kansas
(KAA dig)

photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

Kitty Cole, Jim & Bonnie Watkins, Don Reynolds, Nancy
Sandehn, Ed Barlow, Bill Lees, & Mike Fisher shown



Hollenberg Pony Express Station - 14 wth 316 near
Hanover, Kansas, KA dig
photo - Jim Faggins 6-12-91

2



cellar at Hollenberg Pory Express Station - 14 Wt 316
near Harover, Kansas, K&A dig
photo - Jim Engle 6-12-91

4



Wollenberg (prehistoric house) site - 14WH319 near
Hanover, Kansas (KAA dig)
photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

(5)



prehistoric Wollenberg site - 14 WH 316 near
Hanover, Kansas (KHA dig)
photo - Tim Feagins 6-12-91

⑦



prehistoric post hole & "rafters" at Wollenberg
site - 14WH319 (KAA dig) near Henover, Kans.
photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

8



Margie Reed giving tour to St. Joseph Museum
group at prehistoric Wollenberg site - 14WH319
near Hanover, Kansas (KAA dig)
photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-81

Nancy Sandehn, Bonnie Watkins, and Kitty Cole shown

(6)



measuring post well hole from
prehistoric house, Wellerburg site -
14 WH 319 near Hanover, Kansas
(K44 dig)

photo - Jim Figgins 6-12-91

②



Hardy Thies, Dick Keck, &
with flotation device at KAA dig near
Hanover, Kansas — Hollenberg Pony
Express Station — 14 WH 316
photo — Jim Feagius 6-12-91

(10)



Rerdy Thies with heavy flotation fraction
at KAA dig near Hanover, Kansas
Hollenberg Pony Express Station -
14 WH 316

photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

(11)



Bonnie Watkins, Marge & Mike Fisher examining Hollenberg
Poly Express artifacts at KAA lab., Hanover,

Kansas

photo - Jim Fearing

6-12-81

↑ also Nancy Sandeen

(13)



light fraction from flotation at KAt dig, Hollenberg
Pony Express Station - 14 Wt 316 (near Hanover, Texas.)
photo - Tim Engling 3-12-91

Randy Thies & shown

(12)



K&A dig at Hollenberg Pony Express Station -
14WH316 near Hanover, Kansas
photo - Jim Fearing 6-12-91



Holbrook Pony Express Station near Hanover, Kansas
during KTA dig (14WH316)
photo - Tim Feagins 6-12-91



Hollenberg Pay Express Station — 14 W H 316 near
Hanover, Kansas during KAA dig.
photo — Jim Fagius 6-12-91
Marge Fisher, Tom Holloway, Nancy Sadehn,
Jim & Bonnie Watkins shown



Saint Joseph Museum Tour group at KAA dig Hellenberg Pony
Express Station, 14WH316, near Hanover, Kansas photo—

Tim Feagins 6-12-91

Some of those in our group shown are: Kitty Cole, Bonnie +
Jim Watkins, Mike Fisher, Nancy Sandehn, Tom Holloway, Ed Barlow,
Maud Reynolds (Bill Lees, KSHS Archaeologist, in black shirt)
+ others
(colored flags are where diagnostic artifacts were found)

(1)



KAA dig at The Hollenberg Pony Express Station - 14WH316 -
near Hays, Kansas photo - Jim Feagins 6-12-91

(the flags are where diagnostic artifacts were found)

3

Photos for Figs. with article
"A TRIP BACK IN Time!"
by Feagins

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	35	5×7
4×6	50	8×12
Slabs	35	11×14

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	35	5×7
4×6	50	8×12
Slabs	35	11×14

3

4 COMPLETE ORDER INFORMATION Complete all information in AMOUNT column to calculate total payment. Include bank card information below or enclose a check with this order form and your firm. Use our postage-paid envelope to mail your firm today!

REPLACE FILM

☐ Same ASA ☐ Please send me:
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SUBJECT: _____

92.15.11

TESTING at
Sunflower Rock Quarry Expansion
Area (Survey of 1450102 and Testing
145051 and 1450429)

ST. Joseph Museum, CRR #6
Jim D. Feagins

COVER PHOTO

This lovely scene was described by the photographer as just an average sunset at Port Felix, Nova Scotia, Canada. Taken with 100 ASA film in a Yashica FX-3 with 50mm lens.

Photo By
Joan E. Flemming





Site 14J0102

photo - Jim Feagins 7-2-91

CRR #6 (Looking NW, Kill Creek,
Johnson Co., Kans.)



Site 1450102

Johnson Co., Kansas

CRR#6

photo-

Jim Faegius

7-2-91

(looking NW, Kill Creek)



Site 14J0102

Johnson Co., Kansas

CRR#6

photo - Jim Feagins

7-2-91

(looking NW, Kill Creek)



Site 14J0102

Johnson Co., Kans.

CRR#6

photo - Jim Feagins

7-2-91

(looking SE, Kill Creek)



Site 14J0102

Johnson Co., Kans.

CRR #6

Photo - Jim Fagins

7-2-91

(looking SW, Kill Creek)



Site 14J0102 Johnson Co., Kans.

CRR #6

photo - Jim Fearing 7-2-91

(looking SW, Kill Creek)



Site 1450102

Johnson Co., Kans.

CRR #6

photo - Jim Fegins

7-2-91

(looking NE, Kill Creek)



Site 14J051 Looking east, southeast at west side of
site) Johnson Co., Kansas photo - Jim Fearing
7-2-91 CRR#6



Looking south, southwest at east part of site 145051
(Johnson Co., Kansas) photo - Jim Fearing 7-2-91
CRR#6



Looking north at east part of site 147051; Johnson Co.,
Kans. photo - Tim Faggins 7-2-91 CRR #6



Looking west at square X1, level 2, site 14T051,
Johnson Co., Kansas (CRR#6, ST. Joseph Museum)
Photo - Tim Faagins 7-2-91



Looking west, site 147051, Johnson Co., Kansas
(CRR #6, ST. Joseph Museum)
photo - Jim Feagins 7-2-91

Looking north square X2, Level 1, site 14J051
(CRR#6, ST. Joseph Museum)
photo - Jim Faggins 7-3-91



Looking north, X2, L1, site 14J051
Joseph Museum) photo - Jim Faggins

(CRR#6, ST.
7-3-91



Looking north, X2, L3, Site 147051 (CRR#6, ST.
Joseph Museum) photo - Tim Fungius 7-3-91



Looking NW, x2, L3, Site 14J051 (CARR#6, 5T.
Joseph Museum) photo - Tim Fiegins 7-3-91



Looking NE, X2, L3, site 145051 (CRR#6, ST. Joseph
Museum) photo - Jim Feagins 8-3-91



Looking north, X3, L2, Site 14J051 (CRR#6, ST. Joseph
Museum) photo - Jim Feagins 7-8-91



Looking north, X3, L3, site 145051 (CRN#6, ST.
Joseph Museum) photo - Jim Feagin 7-8-91



Looking west, X1, L3, site 145051 (CAR #6, St. Joseph
Museum) photo - Jim Feagins 7-9-91



Looking east at Bob Figgins cleaning
bottom of square X1, site 1450429.
Joseph Museum) photo - Tim Figgins

bedrock from
(CRR # 6, St.
7-10-91



Looking SE at Bob Feagins cleaning
bedrock, square X1, site 14J0429
(CRR#6, St. Joseph Museum) photo-
Jim Feagins 7-10-91



Looking south at bedrock in bottom of square X1,
Site 14J0429. (CRR#6, St. Joseph Museum)
photo - Tim Feagins 7-10-91



14J051
X1 L1



14J051
X1 L2

14J051
X2L2

cm 1 2 3 4



145051
X2 L1

cm 1 2 3 4 5 6





145051
X2 L1

cm

1

2

3

4

5

145051
X2 L3

cm 1 2 3 4 5 6

