



THE
CHARLES W. BOWERS
MEMORIAL MUSEUM

2002 N. Main St., Santa Ana, California 92706

A Department of the City of Santa Ana

Telephones: 542-5456 542-5381

December 26, 1968

The Director,
St. Joseph Museum,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dear Colleague:

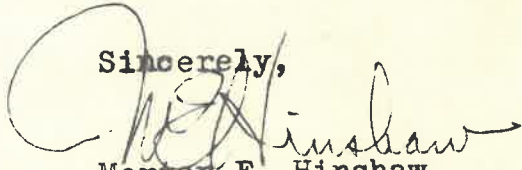
We always enjoy your Quarterly magazine GRAPHIC.
And it has improved considerably recently.

In the Fall number just out we are particularly
delighted with the "Plants of the King's Hill Site".
It is a good piece of reporting on a well worked out
project. We should like to explore the possibilities
of getting 300 copies of that story. We'd like to in-
clude it as an extra in our Pacific Coast Archaeological
Society publication "Smoke Signals". We feel it is
classical coverage of an important project. We have
yet to do the archeo-botany bit.

Enclosed are samples of their two regular
publications.

Can it be done?

Sincerely,


Merton E. Hinshaw,
Director.

Encl.
MEH:vl

GAZETTE 12-30-68

Botanical Study Praises King Hill Indian Diggings

The archaeological site on King Hill has been a source of materials for an extensive report made by the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis.

Written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake, the report on the plants of the King Hill site appears in the fall, 1968, edition of the Museum Graphic.

Speculations on the agricultural, domestic, and trading activities of the Oneota Indian culture, about which little is known, have been reached through this study.

"Thanks are due to the many careful diggers at King Hill for the profusion of plant remains recovered," the authors of the article state.

Diggers at the site include many students of the archaeological department at the University of Missouri at Columbia as well as members of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

Distant Trade Seen

Evidence at the site suggests trade in corn from far away. The authors point out that "the presence of cultivated plants that originated in the Old World can be as good evidence of direct or indirect European trade as glass beads and fragments of iron tools."

Because all plant foods found at the site mature between late July and the end of October, the authors theorize that some individuals, if not the whole camp, were present during most of this period.

The abundance of corn found at the site indicates that corn was produced in abundance throughout the occupation of the site.

The authors also state that "the cobs are among the largest of the archaeological corn that we have seen from the Midwest," indicating that there were fertile fields and the weeds were kept down.

Some of the corn found at the King Hill site has been identified as dent corn, a type that has not been found in the United States until long after Europeans arrived.

Watermelon Seeds

The authors suggest that the dent corn was brought here from the Pueblos of Taos or Picuris, but question whether it was brought by men on foot or horseback.

Watermelon seeds also indicate trade with the Spanish in the Southwest. However, the watermelon could have arrived in Missouri through trade routes with St. Augustine or with Indians in the Northeast or East.

In an editor's note to the article, Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum states that the Oneota culture site has proved to be such a rich site that it has been recommended by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, the St. Joseph Museum, and the Missouri State Archaeological Society as worthy of protection for further study.

The King Hill site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

Letter Praises Article About King Hill Site

GAZETTE 1-8-69

A letter praising an article that appeared in the latest issue of the St. Joseph Museum Graphic has been received by Richard Nolf, director of the Museum.

The letter was sent by Merton E. Hinshaw, director of the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum of Santa Ana, Calif., and refers to the article entitled "Plants of the King Hill Site."

Mr. Hinshaw states that "it is a good piece of reporting on a well worked out project." The article was written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, where a special study of material obtained at the site here was made.

A request for 300 copies of the article was made by Mr. Hinshaw. "We feel it is classical coverage of an important project," he stated.

The Bowers Memorial Museum with which the Society is affiliated contains exhibits in history, natural history, anthropology, archaeology, and art. The Pacific Coast Society was organized in 1961 to study and preserve the anthropological and archaeological history of that region in southwest California.

Personnel of the St. Joseph Museum and the St. Joseph Archaeological Society here are seeking aid in securing the land at the King Hill site, so that it may be preserved for future study. The site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette, Monday, December 23, 1968

King Hill Indian Site Should Be Preserved

The preservation of a storehouse of information on the Indians who inhabited this area before its settlement by the white man appears to be a concern of many individuals throughout the state.

Located on King Hill, the archaeological site contains all kinds of keys to the past but may be disrupted eventually if some attempt isn't made to preserve it, according to Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum.

In recent years, the area has been a major site for the study of what is believed to be the Oneota Indian culture. Institutions that have participated in digs at the site and examined recovered material include University of Missouri, University of Kansas, and Kansas City and Atchison Archaeological Societies.

Recreational Possibilities

The St. Joseph Museum and St. Joseph Archaeological Society have worked together on a continued study of the site. However, spokesmen of the Museum and Society state that the continuation of the study is more than they can handle in the foreseeable future.

The land needs to be secured so that it can be available for study without danger of its historical value being ruined by encroaching modern civilization, they stated.

Mr. Nolf pointed out that the site, in addition to its great historical value, has promising

possibilities as a recreational area for the public.

Lookout Park Proposed

A development into a lookout park has been suggested with a driveway leading from King Hill lookout to the new area and extending east to the Hyde Park Driveway.

In a preliminary report to the Missouri State Park Board in 1967, Dr. Carl H. Chapman, chairman of the advisory council on archaeology, recommended that the King Hill site "be preserved as a point of interest with an on-site exhibit of some of the materials in place."

He further states that, "Fuller interpretation can be made in the St. Joseph Museum, but part of the site proper ought to be in local city hands."

Information on the site was requested recently by Philip Born, research archaeologist of the Missouri State Historic Survey. Mr. Born later replied that on Oct. 26 the King Hill site was elected to be placed, with other sites, on the National Register.

Mr. Born stated, "I hope that the placement of the King Hill site on the National Register will in some way aid you in obtaining the needed funds to purchase and preserve the site."

CARETTA 12-30-68

Botanical Study Praises King Hill Indian Diggings

The archaeological site on King Hill has been a source of materials for an extensive report made by the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis.

Written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake, the report on the plants of the King Hill site appears in the fall, 1968, edition of the Museum Graphic.

Speculations on the agricultural, domestic, and trading activities of the Oneota Indian culture, about which little is known, have been reached through this study.

"Thanks are due to the many careful diggers at King Hill for the profusion of plant remains recovered," the authors of the article state.

Diggers at the site include many students of the archaeological department at the University of Missouri at Columbia as well as members of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

Distant Trade Seen

Evidence at the site suggests trade in corn from far away. The authors point out that "the presence of cultivated plants that originated in the Old World can be as good evidence of direct or indirect European trade as glass beads and fragments of iron tools."

Because all plant foods found at the site mature between late July and the end of October, the authors theorize that some individuals, if not the whole camp, were present during most of this period.

The abundance of corn found at the site indicates that corn was produced in abundance throughout the occupation of the site.

The authors also state that "the cobs are among the largest of the archaeological corn that we have seen from the Midwest," indicating that there were fertile fields and the weeds were kept down.

Some of the corn found at the King Hill site has been identified as dent corn, a type that has not been found in the United States until long after Europeans arrived.

Watermelon Seeds

The authors suggest that the dent corn was brought here from the Pueblos of Taos or Picuris, but question whether it was brought by men on foot or horseback.

Watermelon seeds also indicate trade with the Spanish in the Southwest. However, the watermelon could have arrived in Missouri through trade routes with St. Augustine or with Indians in the Northeast or East.

In an editor's note to the article, Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum states that the Oneota culture site has proved to be such a rich site that it has been recommended by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, the St. Joseph Museum, and the Missouri State Archaeological Society as worthy of protection for further study.

The King Hill site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

Letter Praises Article About King Hill Site

CARETTA 1-8-69

A letter praising an article that appeared in the latest issue of the St. Joseph Museum Graphic has been received by Richard Nolf, director of the Museum.

The letter was sent by Merton E. Hinshaw, director of the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum of Santa Ana, Calif., and refers to the article entitled "Plants of the King Hill Site."

Mr. Hinshaw states that "it is a good piece of reporting on a well worked out project." The article was written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, where a special study of material obtained at the site here was made.

A request for 300 copies of the article was made by Mr. Hinshaw. "We feel it is classical coverage of an important project," he stated.

The Bowers Memorial Museum with which the Society is affiliated contains exhibits in history, natural history, anthropology, archaeology, and art. The Pacific Coast Society was organized in 1961 to study and preserve the anthropological and archaeological history of that region in southwest California.

Personnel of the St. Joseph Museum and the St. Joseph Archaeological Society here are seeking aid in securing the land at the King Hill site, so that it may be preserved for future study. The site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

King Hill Indian Site Should Be Preserved

The preservation of a storehouse of information on the Indians who inhabited this area before its settlement by the white man appears to be a concern of many individuals throughout the state.

Located on King Hill, the archaeological site contains all kinds of keys to the past but may be disrupted eventually if some attempt isn't made to preserve it, according to Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum.

In recent years, the area has been a major site for the study of what is believed to be the Oneota Indian culture. Institutions that have participated in digs at the site and examined recovered material include University of Missouri, University of Kansas, and Kansas City and Atchison Archaeological Societies.

Recreational Possibilities

The St. Joseph Museum and St. Joseph Archaeological Society have worked together on a continued study of the site. However, spokesmen of the Museum and Society state that the continuation of the study is more than they can handle in the foreseeable future.

The land needs to be secured so that it can be available for study without danger of its historical value being ruined by encroaching modern civilization, they stated.

Mr. Nolf pointed out that the site, in addition to its great historical value, has promising

possibilities as a recreational area for the public.

Lookout Park Proposed

A development into a lookout park has been suggested with a driveway leading from King Hill lookout to the new area and extending east to the Hyde Park Driveway.

In a preliminary report to the Missouri State Park Board in 1967, Dr. Carl H. Chapman, chairman of the advisory council on archaeology, recommended that the King Hill site "be preserved as a point of interest with an on-site exhibit of some of the materials in place."

He further states that, "Fuller interpretation can be made in the St. Joseph Museum, but part of the site proper ought to be in local city hands."

Information on the site was requested recently by Philip Born, research archaeologist of the Missouri State Historic Survey. Mr. Born later replied that on Oct. 26 the King Hill site was elected to be placed, with other sites, on the National Register.

Mr. Born stated, "I hope that the placement of the King Hill site on the National Register will in some way aid you in obtaining the needed funds to purchase and preserve the site."

Botanical Study Praises King Hill Indian Diggings

The archaeological site on King Hill has been a source of materials for an extensive report made by the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis.

Written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake, the report on the plants of the King Hill site appears in the fall, 1968, edition of the Museum Graphic.

Speculations on the agricultural, domestic, and trading activities of the Oneota Indian culture, about which little is known, have been reached through this study.

"Thanks are due to the many careful diggers at King Hill for the profusion of plant remains recovered," the authors of the article state.

Diggers at the site include many students of the archaeological department at the University of Missouri at Columbia as well as members of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

Distant Trade Seen

Evidence at the site suggests trade in corn from far away. The authors point out that "the presence of cultivated plants that originated in the Old World can be as good evidence of direct or indirect European trade as glass beads and fragments of iron tools."

Because all plant foods found at the site mature between late July and the end of October, the authors theorize that some individuals, if not the whole camp, were present during most of this period.

The abundance of corn found at the site indicates that corn was produced in abundance throughout the occupation of the site.

The authors also state that "the cobs are among the largest of the archaeological corn that we have seen from the Midwest," indicating that there were fertile fields and the weeds were kept down.

Some of the corn found at the King Hill site has been identified as dent corn, a type that has not been found in the United States until long after Europeans arrived.

Watermelon Seeds

The authors suggest that the dent corn was brought here from the Pueblos of Taos or Picuris, but question whether it was brought by men on foot or horseback.

Watermelon seeds also indicate trade with the Spanish in the Southwest. However, the watermelon could have arrived in Missouri through trade routes with St. Augustine or with Indians in the Northeast or East.

In an editor's note to the article, Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum states that the Oneota culture site has proved to be such a rich site that it has been recommended by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, the St. Joseph Museum, and the Missouri State Archaeological Society as worthy of protection for further study.

The King Hill site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

Letter Praises Article About King Hill Site

GAZETTE 1-8-69

A letter praising an article that appeared in the latest issue of the St. Joseph Museum Graphic has been received by Richard Nolf, director of the Museum.

The letter was sent by Merton E. Hinshaw, director of the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum of Santa Ana, Calif., and refers to the article entitled "Plants of the King Hill Site."

Mr. Hinshaw states that "it is a good piece of reporting on a well worked out project." The article was written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, where a special study of material obtained at the site here was made.

A request for 300 copies of the article was made by Mr. Hinshaw. "We feel it is classical coverage of an important project," he stated.

The Bowers Memorial Museum with which the Society is affiliated contains exhibits in history, natural history, anthropology, archaeology, and art. The Pacific Coast Society was organized in 1961 to study and preserve the anthropological and archaeological history of that region in southwest California.

Personnel of the St. Joseph Museum and the St. Joseph Archaeological Society here are seeking aid in securing the land at the King Hill site, so that it may be preserved for future study. The site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

King Hill Indian Site Should Be Preserved

The preservation of a storehouse of information on the Indians who inhabited this area before its settlement by the white man appears to be a concern of many individuals throughout the state.

Located on King Hill, the archaeological site contains all kinds of keys to the past but may be disrupted eventually if some attempt isn't made to preserve it, according to Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum.

In recent years, the area has been a major site for the study of what is believed to be the Oneota Indian culture. Institutions that have participated in digs at the site and examined recovered material include University of Missouri, University of Kansas, and Kansas City and Atchison Archaeological Societies.

Recreational Possibilities

The St. Joseph Museum and St. Joseph Archaeological Society have worked together on a continued study of the site. However, spokesmen of the Museum and Society state that the continuation of the study is more than they can handle in the foreseeable future.

The land needs to be secured so that it can be available for study without danger of its historical value being ruined by encroaching modern civilization, they stated.

Mr. Nolf pointed out that the site, in addition to its great historical value, has promising

possibilities as a recreational area for the public.

Lookout Park Proposed

A development into a lookout park has been suggested with a driveway leading from King Hill lookout to the new area and extending east to the Hyde Park Driveway.

In a preliminary report to the Missouri State Park Board in 1967, Dr. Carl H. Chapman, chairman of the advisory council on archaeology, recommended that the King Hill site "be preserved as a point of interest with an on-site exhibit of some of the materials in place."

He further states that, "Fuller interpretation can be made in the St. Joseph Museum, but part of the site proper ought to be in local city hands."

Information on the site was requested recently by Philip Born, research archaeologist of the Missouri State Historic Survey. Mr. Born later replied that on Oct. 26 the King Hill site was elected to be placed, with other sites, on the National Register.

Mr. Born stated, "I hope that the placement of the King Hill site on the National Register will in some way aid you in obtaining the needed funds to purchase and preserve the site."

GAZETTE 12-30-68

Botanical Study Praises King Hill Indian Diggings

The archaeological site on King Hill has been a source of materials for an extensive report made by the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis.

Written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake, the report on the plants of the King Hill site appears in the fall, 1968, edition of the Museum Graphic.

Speculations on the agricultural, domestic, and trading activities of the Oneota Indian culture, about which little is known, have been reached through this study.

"Thanks are due to the many careful diggers at King Hill for the profusion of plant remains recovered," the authors of the article state.

Diggers at the site include many students of the archaeological department at the University of Missouri at Columbia as well as members of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

Distant Trade Seen

Evidence at the site suggests trade in corn from far away. The authors point out that "the presence of cultivated plants that originated in the Old World can be as good evidence of direct or indirect European trade as glass beads and fragments of iron tools."

Because all plant foods found at the site mature between late July and the end of October, the authors theorize that some individuals, if not the whole camp, were present during most of this period.

The abundance of corn found at the site indicates that corn was produced in abundance throughout the occupation of the site.

The authors also state that "the cobs are among the largest of the archaeological corn that we have seen from the Midwest," indicating that there were fertile fields and the weeds were kept down.

Some of the corn found at the King Hill site has been identified as dent corn, a type that has not been found in the United States until long after Europeans arrived.

Watermelon Seeds

The authors suggest that the dent corn was brought here from the Pueblos of Taos or Picuris, but question whether it was brought by men on foot or horseback.

Watermelon seeds also indicate trade with the Spanish in the Southwest. However, the watermelon could have arrived in Missouri through trade routes with St. Augustine or with Indians in the Northeast or East.

In an editor's note to the article, Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum states that the Oneota culture site has proved to be such a rich site that it has been recommended by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, the St. Joseph Museum, and the Missouri State Archaeological Society as worthy of protection for further study.

The King Hill site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

Letter Praises Article About King Hill Site

GAZETTE 1-8-69

A letter praising an article that appeared in the latest issue of the St. Joseph Museum Graphic has been received by Richard Nolf, director of the Museum.

The letter was sent by Merton E. Hinshaw, director of the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum of Santa Ana, Calif., and refers to the article entitled "Plants of the King Hill Site."

Mr. Hinshaw states that "it is a good piece of reporting on a well worked out project." The article was written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, where a special study of material obtained at the site here was made.

A request for 300 copies of the article was made by Mr. Hinshaw. "We feel it is classical coverage of an important project," he stated.

The Bowers Memorial Museum with which the Society is affiliated contains exhibits in history, natural history, anthropology, archaeology, and art. The Pacific Coast Society was organized in 1961 to study and preserve the anthropological and archaeological history of that region in southwest California.

Personnel of the St. Joseph Museum and the St. Joseph Archaeological Society here are seeking aid in securing the land at the King Hill site, so that it may be preserved for future study. The site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

King Hill Indian Site Should Be Preserved

The preservation of a storehouse of information on the Indians who inhabited this area before its settlement by the white man appears to be a concern of many individuals throughout the state.

Located on King Hill, the archaeological site contains all kinds of keys to the past but may be disrupted eventually if some attempt isn't made to preserve it, according to Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum.

In recent years, the area has been a major site for the study of what is believed to be the Oneota Indian culture. Institutions that have participated in digs at the site and examined recovered material include University of Missouri, University of Kansas, and Kansas City and Atchison Archaeological Societies.

Recreational Possibilities

The St. Joseph Museum and St. Joseph Archaeological Society have worked together on a continued study of the site. However, spokesmen of the Museum and Society state that the continuation of the study is more than they can handle in the foreseeable future.

The land needs to be secured so that it can be available for study without danger of its historical value being ruined by encroaching modern civilization, they stated.

Mr. Nolf pointed out that the site, in addition to its great historical value, has promising

possibilities as a recreational area for the public.

Lookout Park Proposed

A development into a lookout park has been suggested with a driveway leading from King Hill lookout to the new area and extending east to the Hyde Park Driveway.

In a preliminary report to the Missouri State Park Board in 1967, Dr. Carl H. Chapman, chairman of the advisory council on archaeology, recommended that the King Hill site "be preserved as a point of interest with an on-site exhibit of some of the materials in place."

He further states that, "Fuller interpretation can be made in the St. Joseph Museum, but part of the site proper ought to be in local city hands."

Information on the site was requested recently by Philip Born, research archaeologist of the Missouri State Historic Survey. Mr. Born later replied that on Oct. 26 the King Hill site was elected to be placed, with other sites, on the National Register.

Mr. Born stated, "I hope that the placement of the King Hill site on the National Register will in some way aid you in obtaining the needed funds to purchase and preserve the site."

GAZETTE 12-30-68

Botanical Study Praises King Hill Indian Diggings

The archaeological site on King Hill has been a source of materials for an extensive report made by the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis.

Written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake, the report on the plants of the King Hill site appears in the fall, 1968, edition of the Museum Graphic.

Speculations on the agricultural, domestic, and trading activities of the Oneota Indian culture, about which little is known, have been reached through this study.

"Thanks are due to the many careful diggers at King Hill for the profusion of plant remains recovered," the authors of the article state.

Diggers at the site include many students of the archaeological department at the University of Missouri at Columbia as well as members of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

Distant Trade Seen

Evidence at the site suggests trade in corn from far away. The authors point out that "the presence of cultivated plants that originated in the Old World can be as good evidence of direct or indirect European trade as glass beads and fragments of iron tools."

Because all plant foods found at the site mature between late July and the end of October, the authors theorize that some individuals, if not the whole camp, were present during most of this period.

The abundance of corn found at the site indicates that corn was produced in abundance throughout the occupation of the site.

The authors also state that "the cobs are among the largest of the archaeological corn that we have seen from the Midwest," indicating that there were fertile fields and the weeds were kept down.

Some of the corn found at the King Hill site has been identified as dent corn, a type that has not been found in the United States until long after Europeans arrived.

Watermelon Seeds

The authors suggest that the dent corn was brought here from the Pueblos of Taos or Picuris, but question whether it was brought by men on foot or horseback.

Watermelon seeds also indicate trade with the Spanish in the Southwest. However, the watermelon could have arrived in Missouri through trade routes with St. Augustine or with Indians in the Northeast or East.

In an editor's note to the article, Richard Nolf, director of the St. Joseph Museum states that the Oneota culture site has proved to be such a rich site that it has been recommended by the St. Joseph Archaeological Society, the St. Joseph Museum, and the Missouri State Archaeological Society as worthy of protection for further study.

The King Hill site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

GAZETTE 1-8-69

Letter Praises Article About King Hill Site

A letter praising an article that appeared in the latest issue of the St. Joseph Museum Graphic has been received by Richard Nolf, director of the Museum.

The letter was sent by Merton E. Hinshaw, director of the Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum of Santa Ana, Calif., and refers to the article entitled "Plants of the King Hill Site."

Mr. Hinshaw states that "it is a good piece of reporting on a well worked out project." The article was written by Hugh C. Cutler and Leonard W. Blake of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, where a special study of material obtained at the site here was made.

A request for 300 copies of the article was made by Mr. Hinshaw. "We feel it is classical coverage of an important project," he stated.

The Bowers Memorial Museum with which the Society is affiliated contains exhibits in history, natural history, anthropology, archaeology, and art. The Pacific Coast Society was organized in 1961 to study and preserve the anthropological and archaeological history of that region in southwest California.

Personnel of the St. Joseph Museum and the St. Joseph Archaeological Society here are seeking aid in securing the land at the King Hill site, so that it may be preserved for future study. The site was recently placed on the National Register by the Missouri State Historical Survey.

KING HILL INDIAN BURIAL

9/6/58

LOCATION: ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF KING HILL IN SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI. JUST INSIDE OF THE S. W. CORNER OF LOT #14 IN EASTVIEW ADDITION. BLOCK 3.

SOIL & TERRAIN: LOESS BLUFFS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. THE HILL OVERLOOKS THE RIVER BOTTOMS TO THE SOUTH-WEST, WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

DISCOVERY CIRCUMSTANCES: THE FIND WAS REPORTED TO THE MUSEUM BY MRS. JOSEPH VOJTA OF 109 E. VASSAR ST. (ACROSS THE ALLEY TO THE SOUTH OF BURIAL SITE) AND WAS DISCOVERED BY HER EIGHT YEAR OLD SON, GORDON, AND HIS YOUNG FRIEND, TERRY PRICE OF PARKVILLE, MO. THE BOYS DUG UP BONES WHILE ATTEMPTING TO DIG OUT A GOPHER HOLE. IN THE PROCESS, THEY REMOVED PART OF THE UPPER SKELETON ALONG WITH FRAGMENTS OF CIRCULAR BONE ORNAMENTS FOUND NEAR THE LOWER LEFT ARM OR HAND. BONES REMOVED BY THE BOYS INCLUDE THE SKULL, CERVICAL VERTEBRAE, CLAVICLES, UPPER RIBS, LEFT HUMERUS, RADIUS, ULNA AND HAND BONES. ALSO THE RIGHT HUMERUS AND UPPER HALF OF THE RIGHT RADIUS AND ULNA.

AT THIS POINT THE EXCAVATION WAS UNDERTAKEN AND COMPLETED BY PERSONNELL OF THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM.

FINDINGS AS FOLLOWS: LEFT INTACT FOR MORE CAREFUL EXCAVATION WAS THE REMAINDER OF THE SPINAL COLUMN, THE PELVIS, THE LEG BONES, AND THE LOWER HALF OF THE RIGHT RADIUS AND ULNA INCLUDING PART OF THE HAND BONES.

BURIAL POSITION WAS FACE UP, HEAD TO THE SOUTH AND FOUR INCHES LOWER THAN THE FEET AND THE LEFT LEG EXTENDED. THE LOWER RIGHT LEG WAS BENT BACK UNDER AND PARALLEL TO THE FEMUR. MISSING, WERE THE FIBULA OF BOTH LEGS AND THE BONES OF BOTH FEET. TEETH MARKS OF RODENTS ARE ON SOME OF THE BONES AND MAY ACCOUNT IN PART FOR THOSE MISSING. THE LEFT ARM BONES WERE REMOVED BY THE BOYS FROM AN AREA IN BACK OF AND SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE HEAD. THE RIGHT ARM WAS EXTENDED ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE BODY.

BURIAL DEPTH AT HEAD 36 INCHES. AT FEET 24 INCHES.

FEMUR LENGTH 17-3/4 INCHES.

THE LOWER MANDIBLE CONTAINS A FULL SET OF TEETH, WHICH, EXCEPT FOR ADVANCED WEAR ARE IN REMARKABLY GOOD CONDITION.

SEX AND AGE SKULL AND PELVIS BONES INDICATE THE PERSON WAS MALE AND APPROXIMATELY TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT DEATH.

POTTERY ONLY ONE SMALL PIECE OF POTTERY WAS FOUND IN THE BURIAL AND WAS SCREENED FROM SOIL TAKEN FROM A REGION NEAR THE HEAD. IT IS A SHELL TEMPERED DARK GREY MATERIAL WITH TAN SURFACE COLOR AND SMOKE BLACKENED. THE CONTOUR OF THE SHERD MATCHES AN ARC OF TEN TO TWELVE INCHES IN DIAMETER.

BONE ORNAMENTS FOUND IN THE GRAVE ARE SEMI-CIRCULAR IN SHAPE AND FROM FOUR TO FIVE INCHES ACROSS. THE ENDS ARE CUT SQUARE AND IN EACH END IS DRILLED A THREE THIRTY-SECOND INCH HOLE. DIMENSIONS ARE $3/16 \times 3/8$ " AND IF EXTENDED, THE LENGTH WOULD BE ABOUT TEN INCHES. WHETHER THESE BONE ARTIFACTS WERE BENT INTO SHAPE OR FORMED NATURALLY, POSSIBLY AS RIB BONES OF SOME ANIMAL, IS NOT CERTAIN. FRACTURE LINES, AS IF FROM BENDING, SHOW ON THE OUTSIDE. THE OUTER SIDE OF THESE RINGS HAD BEEN HIGHLY POLISHED AND SOME OF THE GLOSS STILL REMAINS. THE INSIDE, BEING MORE POROUS AND SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE ELEMENTS, SHOWS A GREATER DEGREE OF DETERIORATION THAN DOES THE POLISHED SIDE.

SEVENTY-ONE FRAGMENTS WERE RECOVERED AND WHEN RECONSTRUCTED PRODUCED TEN COMPLETE AND TWO INCOMPLETE RINGS.

THEY APPEAR TO BE EITHER BRACELETS OR COMPONENTS OF SOME SORT OF NECKLACE OR BREAST ORNAMENT AND FROM THEIR LOCATION IN THE BURIAL COULD HAVE BEEN EITHER. NONE OF THEM ENCOMPASSED THE REMAINING BONES OF THE RIGHT ARM, BUT WERE IN A POSITION ADJACENT TO THE RIB AND IN A PLACE WHERE NECKLACE OR BREAST ORNAMENTS COULD BE EXPECTED.

Don Reynolds

KING HILL INDIAN BURIAL

9/6/58

LOCATION: ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF KING HILL IN SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI. JUST INSIDE THE S. W. CORNER OF LOT #14 IN EASTVIEW ADDITION. Block 3

SOIL & TERRAIN: LOESS BLUFFS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. THE HILL OVERLOOKS THE RIVER BOTTOMS TO THE SOUTH WEST, WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

DISCOVERY CIRCUMSTANCES: THE FIND WAS REPORTED TO THE MUSEUM BY MRS. JOSEPH VOJTA OF 109 E. VASSAR ST. (ACROSS THE ALLEY TO THE SOUTH OF BURIAL SITE) AND WAS DISCOVERED BY HER EIGHT YEAR OLD SON, GORDON, AND HIS YOUNG FRIEND, TERRY PRICE OF PARKVILLE, MO. THE BOYS DUG UP BONES WHILE ATTEMPTING TO DIG OUT A GOPHER HOLE. IN THE PROCESS, THEY REMOVED PART OF THE UPPER SKELETON ALONG WITH FRAGMENTS OF CIRCULAR BONE ORNAMENTS FOUND NEAR THE LOWER LEFT ARM OR HAND. BONES REMOVED BY THE BOYS INCLUDE THE SKULL, CERVICAL VERTEBRAE, CLAVICLES, UPPER RIBS, LEFT HUMERUS, RADIUS, ULNA AND HAND BONES. ALSO THE RIGHT HUMERUS AND UPPER HALF OF THE RIGHT RADIUS AND ULNA.

AT THIS POINT THE EXCAVATION WAS UNDERTAKEN AND COMPLETED BY PERSONNEL OF THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM.

FINDINGS AS FOLLOWS: LEFT INTACT FOR MORE CAREFUL EXCAVATION WAS THE REMAINDER OF THE SPINAL COLUMN, THE PELVIS, THE LEG BONES, AND THE LOWER HALF OF THE RIGHT RADIUS AND ULNA INCLUDING PART OF THE HAND BONES.

BURIAL POSITION WAS FACE UP, HEAD TO THE SOUTH AND FOUR INCHES LOWER THAN THE FEET AND THE LEFT LEG EXTENDED. THE LOWER RIGHT LEG WAS BENT BACK UNDER AND PARALLEL TO THE FEMUR. MISSING, WERE THE FIBULA OF BOTH LEGS AND THE BONES OF BOTH FEET. TEETH MARKS OF RODENTS ARE ON SOME OF THE BONES AND MAY ACCOUNT IN PART FOR THOSE MISSING. THE LEFT ARM BONES WERE REMOVED BY THE BOYS FROM AN AREA IN BACK OF AND SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE HEAD. THE RIGHT ARM WAS EXTENDED ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE BODY.

BURIAL DEPTH AT HEAD 36 INCHES. AT FEET 24 INCHES. FEMUR LENGTH 17-3/4 INCHES.

THE LOWER MANDIBLE CONTAINS A FULL SET OF TEETH, WHICH, EXCEPT FOR ADVANCED WEAR ARE IN REMARKABLY GOOD CONDITION.

SEX AND AGE SKULL AND PELVIS BONES INDICATE THE PERSON WAS MALE AND APPROXIMATELY TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT DEATH.

POTTERY ONLY ONE SMALL PIECE OF POTTERY WAS FOUND IN THE BURIAL AND WAS SCREENED FROM SOIL TAKEN FROM A REGION NEAR THE HEAD. IT IS A SHELL TEMPERED DARK GREY MATERIAL WITH TAN SURFACE COLOR AND SMOKE BLACKENED. THE CONTOUR OF THE SHERD MATCHES AN ARC OF TEN TO TWELVE INCHES IN DIAMETER.

BONE ORNAMENTS FOUND IN THE GRAVE ARE SEMI-CIRCULAR IN SHAPE AND FROM FOUR TO FIVE INCHES ACROSS. THE ENDS ARE CUT SQUARE AND IN EACH END IS DRILLED A THREE THIRTY-SECOND INCH HOLE. DIMENSIONS ARE $3/16 \times 3/8$ " AND IF EXTENDED, THE LENGTH WOULD BE ABOUT TEN INCHES. WHETHER THESE BONE ARTIFACTS WERE BENT INTO SHAPE OR FORMED NATURALLY, POSSIBLY AS RIB BONES OF SOME ANIMAL, IS NOT CERTAIN. FRACTURE LINES, AS IF FROM BENDING, SHOW ON THE OUTSIDE. THE OUTER SIDE OF THESE RINGS HAD BEEN HIGHLY POLISHED AND SOME OF THE GLOSS STILL REMAINS. THE INSIDE, BEING MORE POROUS AND SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE ELEMENTS, SHOWS A GREATER DEGREE OF DETERIORATION THAN DOES THE POLISHED SIDE.

SEVENTY-ONE FRAGMENTS WERE RECOVERED AND WHEN RECONSTRUCTED PRODUCED TEN COMPLETE AND TWO INCOMPLETE RINGS.

THEY APPEAR TO BE EITHER BRACELETS OR COMPONENTS OF SOME SORT OF NECKLACE OR BREAST ORNAMENT AND FROM THEIR LOCATION IN THE BURIAL COULD HAVE BEEN EITHER. NONE OF THEM ENCOMPASSED THE REMAINING BONES OF THE RIGHT ARM BUT WERE IN A POSITION ADJACENT TO THE RIB AND IN A PLACE WHERE NECKLACE OR BREAST ORNAMENTS COULD BE EXPECTED.

H. R.

9/19/68

BURIAL #2 AT REAR OF 109 E. VASSAR, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. (Follow up dig of a burial previously discovered by brother of Mrs. Joseph Vojta at rear of the Vojta's Vassar Street property 3/9/67)

At that time the museum was called and at a point just 15 feet west of burial #1 (9/6/58) more bone showed in the bank where it had been exposed by the digging of children. A vertebra and the sacrum (removed to museum) and part of the pelvis were exposed. We presumed the remainder of the skeleton was still in the bank. It was then covered with dirt for attention at a later date.. Possibly by Mo. Univ. people since they are interested in nearby 23BN1.

On uncovering this second burial now (9/19/68) we^{*} find the bones, most of which have been broken, in unassociated positions and the dirt around them loose and unpacked. Conclusion: Vandalism.

No pottery or artifacts.

Probing shows no solid objects in any direction for 18 inches.

Bones include only vertebra, pelvis, arm and upper and lower leg.

Remains stored at museum for possible further study.

Small area just to the north(and west) quite likely has more burials since it appears to be original level and possibly undisturbed.

These burials in relation to 23BN1 would be two blocks south on First Street, ½ block east and ½ block north to rear of the Vojta property. In a bank across what was once an alley and on property that in 1958 was known as the Jenkins property. Now owned by the Town & Country Realty Co. To locate the exact of burial #2, sight northward along the support posts of the Vojta car port on the west side of their house. The posts line up perfectly with the spot which would be about five feet above the level of the yard.

* Don Q. & Mike Fisher

Don Q.

LOCATION: On the south slope of King hill in south St. Joseph, Missouri. Just inside the S. W. corner of lot # _____ in eastview addition.

SOIL & TERRAIN: Loess bluffs of the Missouri river. The hill overlooks the river bottoms to the south-west, west and north-west.

DISCOVERY CIRCUMSTANCES: The find was reported to the museum by Mrs. Joseph Vojta of 109 E. Vassar St. (across the alley to the south of burial site) and was discovered by her eight year old son, Gordon, and his young friend Terry Price of Parkville, Mo. The boys dug up bones while attempting to dig out a gopher hole. In the process, they removed part of the upper skeleton along with fragments of circular bone ornaments found near the lower left arm or hand. Bones removed by the boys include the skull, cervical vertebrae, clavicles, upper ribs, left humerus, radius, ulna and hand bones. Also the right humerus and upper half of the right radius and ulna.

At this point the excavation was undertaken and completed by personnel of the St. Joseph Museum.

FINDINGS AS FOLLOWS: Left intact for more careful excavation was the remainder of the spinal column, the pelvis, the leg bones, and the lower half of the right radius and ulna including part of the hand bones. BURIAL POSITION was face up, head to the south and four inches lower than the feet and the left leg extended. The lower right leg was bent back under and parallel to the femur. Missing, were the fibula of both legs and the bones of both feet. Teeth marks of rodents on some of the bones may account in part for those missing. The left arm bones were removed by the boys from an area in back of and slightly above the head. The right arm was extended along the right side of the body. BURIAL DEPTH at head 36 inches. At feet 24 inches. FEMUR LENGTH 17-3/4 inches.

The LOWER MANDIBLE contains a full set of teeth, which, except for advanced wear are in remarkably good condition.

SEX AND AGE Skull and pelvis bones indicate the person was male and approximately twenty to twenty-five years of age at death.

POTTERY Only one small piece of pottery was found in the burial and was screened from soil taken from a region near the head. It is shell tempered, grey color and smoke blackened. The contour of the sherd matches an arc of ten to twelve inches in diameter. DARK MATERIAL WITH TANN SURFACE

BONE ORNAMENTS found in the grave are semi-circular in shape and from four to five inches across. The ends are cut square and each end is drilled a three thirty-second inch hole. Dimensions are 3/16 X 3/8" and if extended the length would be about ten inches.

Whether these bone artifacts were bent into shape or formed naturally, possibly as rib bones of some animal, is not certain. Fracture lines, as if from bending, show on the outside. The outer side of these rings had been highly polished and some of the gloss still remains. The inside, being more porous and susceptible to the elements, shows a greater degree of deterioration than does the polished side.

Seventy-one fragments were recovered and when reconstructed produced ten complete and two incomplete rings.

They appear to be either bracelets or ~~or~~ components of some sort of necklace or breast ornament and from their location in the burial could have been either. None of them encompassed the remaining bones of the right arm but were in a position adjacent to the ribcage and in a place where necklace or breast ornaments could be expected.

Sample fragments ^{OF THESE ORNAMENTS} and photographs will be sent to the Smithsonian

Don Reynolds

June 15, 1969

Dear Mr. Reynolds -

It appears that these remains cannot be used in my study. I hope the survey included here will help you. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to study it.

Dick S. Willey

ll. femur - 466mm -
estimated stature 1074.47 cm ± 3.80 cm.

Cranial Measurements (Rev. 5-15-66)

William Bass

P A

Site: King Hill Field No: _____ Date: _____
Site No: _____ Culture: _____ Observer: P. Willey
State: _____ Period: _____ Recorder: _____
Material Housed: St. Jo. Mus. No: _____ Dug by: _____

Sex: ♂ Age: _____ at rear of 109 E. Vassar St.

Max. lgt. 177 Po-upper-orb.
Max. br. 142 Po-lower-orb.
Basion-br.
Endoba-nas. Auricular ht.
Endoba-Alv.p. Porion-nasion.
Endob-gn. Porion-subnasale.
Min. front br. Porion-prosthion.
Bizygomatic. Porion-gnathion.
Na-alv.pt. MANDIBLE
Na-gnathion. Symphysis ht. 34
Ext.alv.lgt. Diam.bigonial.
Ext. alv.br. Diam.bicondylar.
Ht.ascen.ramus.
Corpal lgt. go-gn.
Nasal ht.
Nasal br. INDICES
L orbital ht. Cranial index. 80.23
L orbital br. Cranial module.
Biorbital br. Mean ht. index.
Length ht.index.
Ba-po ht. Breadth ht.index.
Nasal root h.
Nasal bone h. Fronto-parietal.
Nas. bridge h. Upper face ind.
Min. na. br. Total face ind.
Ba-ala. Nasal index.
Ba-medial. Orbital index.
Ba-lateral. Maxillo-alv.index.
Flatness crabase.

TEETH WEAR: A-3

← R →														← L →													
M3	M2	M1	PM2	PM1	C	LI	CI	CI	LI	C	PM1	PM2	M1	M2	M3												
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.												
.	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	.	T	.	T	.	T	.	.												

A : Abcess
A- : Abcess missing
C : Carious
- : Missing (AM)
 : Missing (PM)
 : Tooth pres.
 good condit.
: Bone missing
T : Tartar

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Burial type: _____
Burial position: _____
Head dir: _____
Artifacts assoc: _____
Depth from surface: _____

PATHOLOGY:

NOTES:

OBSERVATIONS		R	L
Supra-orbital foramen	yes notch multiple no		
Suture into infra.orb foramen	yes no		
Sutures in Pterion Region	wide H narrow H K X		
Frontal to temporal			
Temporal to frontal			
Epipteric bone			
Sutural Bones	Coronal Bregma Inca Wormian	2	3
Dehiscences	None		
Tympanic Element	small medium large		
Sub-orbital Fossa	none shallow medium deep		
Infra-maxillary Notch	none shallow medium deep	✓	
Mylo-hyoid Bridge	yes no		
Parietal notch	yes		
Bone	no		
Ear exostoses	none slight medium pronounced		
Parietal Foramen	yes no	✓	✓
Metopic suture	yes no		
Pharangeal fossa	yes no		
DEFORMATION:	Occipital Lambdoid	R	L
Fronto-occipital			

McKern & Stewart.

Age: medial portion of both clavicles has not fused
so must be less than 30 yrs. old.

from - pubis -

Component

I - 3 or 4

II - 1

III - 3

7 ← sum

Age range 20-24

A Preliminary ^{Survey} ~~Study~~ of a Skeleton
from King Hill, Near St. Joseph, Missouri.

bones present

long bones -

lt & rt. femora

lt & rt. tibiae

rt. humerus, radius and ulna

lt & rt. clavicles

short bones -

lt & rt. innominate

Sacrum - with 6 segments.

lt & rt. scapulae

sternum

vertebrae - 2 - cervical

11 - thoracic

5 - lumbar

misc. ribs / rt. patella.

skull and mandible.

plus one or two animal bones

stature estimated from left femur length (466mm)
- $1074.47 \text{ cm} \pm 3.80 \text{ cm}$.
(Trotter & Gleaser, 1958)

sex - male
based on pubis. (Phenice, 1969)

Race - mongoloid.
based on shovel-shaped teeth and edge-to-edge
bite (Hrdlicka, 1920)

age - 20-24 yrs.
based on pubis symphyseal study
(McKern & Stewart, 1957)

It is my feeling that this individual does not represent a Kansa, at least of the type found at the Doniphan Site and those collected by the U.S. Medical Museum. I feel this because

- 1) lack of occipital flattening or "cradle-boarding"
- 2) sagittal keel present
- 3) the cranial index is lower than any Kansa male yet reported.

I may be ^{proven} sadly mistaken, but at the present time this young male appears not to be a Kansa. Perhaps later study will prove this conclusion false.

To summarize, the remains ~~here~~ represent the lower limbs, thoracic region, right arm, and skull and mandible. They appear to belong to a male mongoloid in his ~~late~~ early to middle 20's. There appears to be an extra segment fused in the sacrum - making 6 segments rather than the "normal" 5. There is no subsequent loss of a lumbar vertebrae as five lumbar are present.

These remains should be more thoroughly studied. Though the skull probably could not be successfully reconstructed, much information might be gained from the post-cranial material.

Patrick S. Willey
Dept. of Anthropology
Univ. of Kansas.

Betty Denny ^{Forbent} 51st
256' at top
150' at sit

Lots 1-2-3-4-5-6
7-8 and north
20' of 9

Block 12

Bowen's addition

5600 Block

South 1st Street

Listed for tax sale?

Am't of taxes?

When?

1 then 6-3
7-9-4 yrs.

Lots 13 & 15

Block 3

Eastview addition

Ref. # E 646

LEALON JENKINS & WIFE

Call Collectors office

BIR 92841 for
mailing address

(over)

From City Directory (1965)

Leslon R. (Janice K)

meat ctr F & S

Meat Co h 206

Oberlin