

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers on the Northwest Iowa Plains, ca. 10,000-200 B.P.

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Prehistoric Hunters & Gatherers on the Northwest Iowa Plains, ca. 10,000-200 B.P.

C. Geographical Data

☒ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official

12/8/88
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

1/17/89
Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

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The Northwest Iowa Plains is one of the major landform regions in Iowa (Prior 1976). The region has a gently rolling landscape of broad U-shaped valleys ascending in steps to broad interstream divides. The principal tributaries are the Big Sioux, Floyd and Little Sioux rivers, all flowing southwesterly into the Missouri River. Toward the Big Sioux River the landscape is more dissected. A mantle of loess (4-16ft of wind-blow sediment) covers the uplands along the Big Sioux but thins rapidly to the east. The loess formed between ca. 22,000 and 14,000 years ago. Streams have eroded the loess and exposed underlying glacial tills containing igneous and chert cobbles. Cretaceous limestone, shale, siltstone (including catlinite-pipestone) and sandstone outcrop in a few places along the Big Sioux Valley, and the pink Precambrian age Sioux Quartzite is exposed in the extreme northwest corner of the region.

Sites in the Northwest Iowa Plains are distributed over upland ridges, high glacial age (Wisconsinan) terraces and alluvial terraces in the valley bottoms (Figure 2).

The Northwest Iowa Plains encompasses all or portions of twelve counties in Iowa: Osceola, Dickinson, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida and Sac counties.

Pages C2, C3, F4, and G3 contain restricted information and are not included in this documentation.

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The prairie procurement system of the Northwest Iowa Plains was part of a generalized economic pattern among prehistoric hunting and gathering cultures on the eastern plains and midwestern prairies of North America. The basic subsistence pattern involved hunting large game (e.g. bison, elk, deer, antelope) and foraging for small mammals, birds, mussels and fish as well as collecting seeds from wild plants. This subsistence base was an ancient tradition with sophisticated bison procurement extending back more than 10,000 years (cf. Frison 1978) and broad-spectrum foraging being nearly that old. During the late prehistoric and historic periods in the Northwest Iowa Plains region the basic subsistence pattern had been developed to support semi-sedentary villagers with a combination of gardening, intensive bison hunting and wild resource collecting (cf. Lehmer 1971; Wedel 1961).

There were culture changes through all the prehistoric periods (called "study units" in the state plan; E. Henning 1985), but the prairie procurement system was maintained as a base for all economies. The focus on prairie procurement was established during the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,000-8000 B.P.) by hunters organized in small, mobile bands. They depended on bison for their primary food source and probably exploited other smaller mammals and plant foods to supplement their diet. A shift to a more diversified resource base happened by the end of the Paleo-Indian period because most of the ice age fauna died out by ca. 10,000 B.P. During the subsequent Early-Middle Archaic period (ca. 8500-4000 B.P.) a broad spectrum subsistence base became well established. Human populations were low, and sites from this period are difficult to locate and identify with diagnostic artifacts. Nonetheless, Archaic people appear to have settled into a hunting and gathering pattern involving seasonal movements between patches of dependable resources. For instance, fall and winter bison hunting would have been combined with spring foraging and spring-summer fishing and plant collecting.

The Prairie/Plains Late Archaic study unit (ca. 4000-2500 B.P.) represented a period when the pattern of hunting and gathering a diverse range of resources became more efficient and selective. With population growth the territorial ranges of family-bands grew increasingly defined and demarcated by the territories of other bands. This meant that seasonal movements were more restrained, and select food resources had

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to be more intensively exploited. The processes that confined subsistence/settlement patterns continued into the Plains Woodland period (ca. 2500-700 B.P.), when evidence for social intensification appeared in the form of burial mounds (i.e. territorial markers), improved culinary tools (i.e. pottery) and more effective weapons (e.g. bow and arrow). Some Woodland habitation sites demonstrate through the high density of artifacts the trend toward more intensive production of selected natural resources and increasingly sedentary occupation.

Intensification processes culminated with the appearance of Great Oasis culture (ca. 1150-850 B.P.) and Correctionville-Orr Oneota (ca. 850-150 B.P.). These people established substantial base camps (also called "villages") with houses that were occupied for most of the year. To the traditional hunting and gathering subsistence base they added maize-squash-sunflower cultivation. It is likely that these and other contemporary cultures (e.g. Mill Creek, Central Plains villagers) formed political associations, or "tribes," to protect their investments in crops, houses and possessions and to extend their group's influence over human resources and distant trade.

The settlement patterns associated with all the periods of hunters and gathers in the Northwest Iowa Plains encompassed several types of sites. The sites of lengthy occupations have high archaeological visibility because they contain structural evidence and dense debris scatters. These sites are called "base camps" because they were the loci of daily activities and places for the storage of tools and resources. By all historic accounts and archaeological evidence, most base camps were situated within valleys or on the bluffs above major valleys. Through time (i.e. from Paleo-Indian to Great Oasis and Oneota periods), base camps evolved from seasonal habitations to relatively sedentary occupation sites. The remainder of the settlement pattern included a variety of temporary camps, small bivouacs and resource procurement stations. The smaller, temporary sites have much lower archaeological visibility because they contain fewer materials and may be distributed everywhere including the vast uplands well away from major river valleys (Winham, Lueck and Hannus 1985:117; Benn 1986). During the last 10,000 years the relative economic importance of all of the site types changed

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as cultures evolved and economic systems were transformed into more complex structures.

Today, the archaeological visibility of all the site types in any settlement pattern is affected by the methodologies used to find them and by land-use practices. For example, modern land use along the Big Sioux River valley is almost entirely farming (80% of Lyon County has the potential for surface sites only), which means that nearly every surface site has been affected by plowing and surface erosion. Plowed sites suffer the loss of spatial associations but not the complete destruction of site context and artifact associations within an assemblage.

Archaeological methods that determine which sites are "found" include recording minimal evidence in a primary context (e.g. isolated artifacts; fire-cracked rocks; carbon, burned earth and bones in buried contexts) and searching cutbanks for deeply buried sites (see Benn ed. 1987:141). Methods that recognize and record every type of evidence will have the best chance for reconstructing prehistoric human settlement patterns, even the smallest sites.

Research of an aboriginal settlement system must cover all types of sites in several states of preservation. Small, plowed sites contain assemblages of tools with wear patterns showing tool functions. Sometimes, small sites yield diagnostic artifacts revealing their cultural age. Buried sites retain original artifact contexts and associations, providing the best data for reconstructing culture patterns. For example, in Lyon County about 20% of the landscape contains the potential for buried sites (i.e. in DeForest Formation alluvium; Bettis and Thompson 1982), and sites occur at a rate of 78ac/site in DeForest Formation fills. Large base camps, always the focus of archaeological efforts, will continue to be the primary sources of cultural data because of the diversity of material remains. Despite the constant attention toward large sites, all sites must be considered within the context of the whole settlement system.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type _____

II. Description

III. Significance

IV. Registration Requirements

☒ See continuation sheet

☒ See continuation sheet for additional property types

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

☒ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: State Historical Society of Iowa

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F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

I. Property Types: Resource Procurement sites, Single Occupation Bivouac sites, Multiple Occupation Bivouac sites, Seasonal Base Camp sites, Permanent Base Camps.

II. Description: The property types are archaeological sites differentiated by size, artifact density, tool composition (function) and duration of occupation.

Resource Procurement sites are very small artifact scatters of a few meters to a few decameters in diameter. They may be situated on the uplands or in river valleys. The artifact assemblage lacks fire-cracked rock, which is indicative of heating and therefore of longer stays. The few items at the sites consist of choppers, heavy cutting or other types of processing flakes, rarely a biface or scraper and one or two waste flakes from the resharpening of curated tools. Resource Procurement sites were occupied for brief episodes to process a natural resource. In the Northwest Iowa Plains the majority of procurement sites have cobble or heavy flake tools with use-wear indicating the butchering of large game, probably bison and elk. The positioning of these sites on prairie-covered landscapes also supports the contention of game butchering. Resource Procurement sites were employed throughout prehistory, although they could have been created by groups of differing size and composition depending on the economic structure of a specific period.

Single Occupation Bivouacs are small (ca. 30m diameter) and consist of one or two discrete concentrations of fire-cracked rocks, which are presumed to have been hearth loci. These sites can be situated in the upland prairie, but the best examples are along major river valleys where forest and prairie interdigitated. Bivouacs contain a limited range of tools not including ones associated with detailed or time-consuming tasks. Typical tools in bivouac sites are choppers, butchering flakes, fine cutting flakes, cores and retouch flakes. Primary resource processing, weapon maintenance and other activities associated with temporary occupations are tasks indicated by the tool assemblage. Bivouac sites were created during all of prehistory.

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Multiple Occupation Bivouacs have large, jumbled scatters of heating rocks from 40m in diameter to more than an acre in extent. Numerous episodes of occupation are indicated by the numbers of remains. Otherwise, multiple bivouac sites have all the other characteristics of Single Occupation Bivouacs.

Seasonal Base Camp sites are large (+1ac) and situated on higher terraces and fans within major river valleys. These sites were reoccupied for periods of a season or more; in other words, they functioned as habitation loci from which people made forays to other temporary sites. Base camps have abundant evidence of all types of living activities: food processing and consumption, tool manufacture and maintenance, recreation, ritual. The tool assemblage consists of every stage of the reduction process as well as redundant specimens of exhausted tools. If preservation is adequate, structural features are expected. Ceramics should be evident in late prehistoric sites.

It is likely that numbers and character of base camps varied through time, with relative lengths of occupation, size of the resident group, limits of the territory around the site and activities pursued at the site affecting the contents of the base camp midden. Paleo-Indian and Archaic base camps tended to be small and seasonally occupied. Woodland base camps were larger and contain more debris, but it is not certain which factors contributed to this condition: e.g. year-round occupation, large resident groups, multiple reoccupations. Great Oasis base camps have substantial house structures indicative of permanent habitations. Oneota base camps have large storage pits.

The largest base camp in the Northwest Iowa Plains is the Blood Run National Historic Landmark site (13L02-12, Figure 3; see Henning 1982). This site functioned as an Oneota habitation for many bands (tribes) over hundreds of years and contains not only habitation debris but also many burials and associated ideological facilities (e.g. mounds, enclosure, rock alignments). Blood Run is a unique site in the Northwest Iowa Plains because of its enormous size and complexity. Although it belongs with other sites in a common subsistence/settlement system described herein, it has been previously established as a landmark nomination (i.e. listed August 29, 1970; amended October 22, 1984) separate from the

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adjacent Big Sioux Prairie Procurement System Archaeological District. The Blood Run nomination form will be amended in the near future as boundary studies are completed, but this procedure will not affect the district being proposed herein.

The 30 sites in the Big Sioux Prehistoric Prairie Procurement System Archeological District were selected as a representative sample of the best preserved elements of a hunting and gathering settlement system found in the Northwest Iowa Plains. The sample covers small and large sites, plowed and unplowed components and materials resting on all types of landforms along the Big Sioux River valley. Also represented are sites from all periods in prehistory: e.g. large late prehistoric base camps, some early Archaic camps buried deeply in the DeForest Formation fills and procurement stations of any of the culture periods. Most of the sites have the potential for sub-plowzone or deeply buried components so that they may be relatively dated by stratigraphic context if diagnostic artifacts are not present. Other potentially significant

sites exist in the vicinity of the district and could be added to an amended nomination later as they are found and investigated. It is possible that additional types of sites might be recognized and added to the district; for example, mounds along the Big Sioux bluffline near Woodland base camps on the valley floor could be related as part of a single socio-economic system.

III. Significance: There is a common bias in cultural resource management toward emphasizing the significance of individual sites, particularly larger and more spectacular ones like burial mounds, villages, stratified sites, fortifications etc. The emphasis seems to be on big and important sites because, while all types of sites are evaluated in CRM work, it is the large and more spectacular ones that tend to be investigated with testing and intensive excavation or are preserved by special measures. Small, temporarily occupied sites tend to fall first from the research program. Small sites produce little information that is intrinsically significant for research purposes because broad culture patterns cannot be reconstructed from one small site. Yet paradoxically, small sites usually are single components and therefore have integrity which is easier to evaluate than that of large, multi-component sites.

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Sites in the Northwest Iowa Plains are linked by a common technology, i.e. a tool kit predominantly geared toward the killing and processing of prairie game animals and other resources. Site variability resides in the seasonal and functional nature of the site types. Taken together, all of the sites represent patterned behavior--a hunting and gathering system with chronological depth and cultural continuity (tradition). Looked at individually, the information from any of the small sites is redundant and relatively meaningless because it lacks cultural context and associations within a functioning human system. The information from one of the larger base camp sites can be considered significant by itself, as is the case with the Blood Run National Landmark, but even large sites have a context that is overlooked often by archaeologists. That context is its territory from which the site's residents procured their living. For instance, Blood Run is full of bison remains (Harvey 1979). Those animals had to have been killed and processed at other small hunting and procurement sites. Some of those small sites probably are part of the proposed Big Sioux Prehistoric Prairie Procurement Archeological district, which lies within easy walking distance east and south of Blood Run.

The basic configuration of the prairie procurement system persisted throughout prehistory. This illustrates the advantage of archaeological studies that investigate groups of sites in context. By analyzing the variations between the sites, patterns of culture change can be revealed through several culture periods. This leads directly to the study of cultural processes and eventually to explanations for changes that are observed in the archaeological record. Exceedingly few site nominations can yield this kind of cultural perspective.

Research on the proposed properties could be conducted on two analytical levels. First, the site types can be studied for their actual variability, e.g. seasonality, composition of tool kits, artifact functions, numbers of components, cultural ages, size of the residential units. These are details that would contribute to a more complete understanding of the basic prairie procurement system, which was changed too rapidly during the nineteenth century to be fully documented by

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ethnographers. Once the technical data about the procurement system is compiled, the research can move to the second level of analysis, i.e. socio-economic systems and culture change. At the second level, one can compare tool assemblages and the components of settlement patterns to reconstruct whole cultural systems and to assess whether changes occurred through time. By means of comparisons from many sites one can infer that the settlement patterns reflected some environmental, socio-economic or political realities.

Specific examples that illustrate research objectives for prairie procurement sites are the Great Oasis (e.g. 13L0419) and Oneota occupations (at the nearby Blood Run site). Both were dominant regional cultures of the late prehistoric period. They are represented only by Seasonal Base Camps within or near the proposed district, yet these societies must have utilized larger territories which would include other temporary sites of the prairie procurement system (certainly some of these sites are part of the proposed district).

Future research must connect the base camps with temporary sites for both societies to reconstruct the whole settlement system, then the social and political structures of Great Oasis and Oneota cultures can be analyzed for aspects such as their spheres of influence and trade.

The same process of reconstructing culture from all the sites in the settlement pattern can be applied to earlier (and more anonymous) Woodland and Archaic societies. Many sites belonging to these periods are buried beneath one or more meters of Holocene age alluvial fills. Buried sites, some of which are included in the proposed district, are excellent candidates for research because they invariably contain well preserved biological remains as well as artifacts in original contexts and associations. In short, cultural remains are often found where the inhabitants left them to be buried by sediments. Being able to connect well preserved sites in a settlement pattern is a tremendous advantage in prehistoric studies; ancient lifeways reconstructed from well preserved remains at one site can be extrapolated to other sites in the settlement system.

Nor should the future research potential of small sites be overlooked. Technologies for analyzing use-wear patterns on

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stone tools and for dating stone artifacts by physical means are being rapidly developed. Soon it will be possible to provide good estimates of the function(s) and age(s) of small, surface site scatters, and we will be able to reconstruct complete settlement systems for every cultural period of prehistory.

- IV. Registration Requirements: The qualities of the Northwest Iowa Plains sites include integrity, content and association. Site integrity is recognized at two levels. First, plowed sites retain integrity if their assemblages are intact and not heavily surface collected by private individuals, and if the native soil horizons are mostly intact (i.e. the lower A and all of the B horizons) and have the potential to yield undisturbed sub-plowzone cultural deposits. Base camps that are plowed are large enough and have a sufficient amount of the native soil horizons intact to be certain that a large proportion of the site retains original artifact concentrations as well as some sub-plowzone contexts. The second level of integrity applies to buried sites. Such deposits are, of course, undisturbed except for the cutbank exposure where they were initially recorded. The key to both levels of integrity is the preservation of discrete artifact scatters that can be studied for their potential functions.

Another quality of Northwest Iowa Plains sites is that their contents relate directly to one basic mode of production, the prairie procurement system. Artifact functions, site positioning and biological remains from the sites relate to a subsistence pattern associated foremost with prairie fauna and then to life within the protected, forested valleys adjacent to the prairie. The sites have the potential to provide significant research information concerning their functions because their stone tools retain use-wear patterns which correspond to the types of natural resources available at the site.

The third quality of Northwest Iowa Plains sites is their spatial association. For example a wide-ranging archaeological survey in Lyon County located similar types of sites almost everywhere, but the group of 30 district sites near the Big Sioux River is situated in a locality where prairie procurement sites occur in the densest concentrations and where the sites have the best preservation potentials. Confining the district sites to a single locality is a

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strategy to increase the likelihood that some of the sites were interrelated in the same cultural systems. One of those prehistoric culture systems involved the Blood Run National Historic Landmark and its associated procurement sites thought to be part of the proposed district.

These registration requirements will be used for developing additional National Register districts, and they will be applied as criteria for evaluating sites throughout the Northwest Iowa Plains Region.

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Archaeological research leading directly to the present Multiple property nomination began around 1980 with systematic surveys and solid core drilling of alluvial deposits in northwestern Iowa (Bettis and Thompson 1982). The potential for archaeological and geomorphological research in deep sediments in stream valleys was clearly depicted with this work. Small sites of Late Archaic and Woodland ages proved to be widely distributed in alluvial fills. Following this and other geo-archaeological surveys in western Iowa, an archaeological overview was written to assess the potential as well as the shortcomings of present knowledge about the Western Iowa Rivers Basin (Benn 1986). In this document, two issues were identified for the Northwest Iowa Plains: 1) lack of systematic, large-scale surveys; 2) need for survey information that connected site distributions in large valleys with sites in small valleys and the uplands.

Northwest Iowa was an area known for one large prehistoric site--the Blood Run National Historic Landmark--and a few earthen mounds and Woodland age villages along the Big Sioux River. These were sites with obvious research potential, but they lacked associations with other types of sites that could be used to build models of settlement patterns.

During the fall-spring of 1986-87 an archaeological and historic resources survey of the Big Sioux River valley (Benn ed. 1987) was conducted by the Center for Archaeological Research for the State Historical Society of Iowa, Bureau of Historic Preservation. The survey covered 10,732 acres in stratified, non-random blocks oriented along a sample of streams of representative order numbers (Figure 4). The survey covered streams of every size and every type of landscape: uplands, hillslopes, benches, terraces, floodplain. A geological reconnaissance was accomplished along with the archaeological survey. All site locations were analyzed for their landscape context (e.g. upland till plain, backslopes, DeForest Formation alluvium), and soil profiles at sites were examined with a hand probe to determine the extent of surface erosion (Table 1).

Stone artifact typologies determined the composition, and therefore the function(s), of sites. Typologies were based on a combination of shape, material, technology and use-wear, the latter category being determined by empirical study in

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previous experiences. A combination of diagnostic artifacts and relative site dating through landscape position was utilized to construct the historical context for the sites.

The parameters for site integrity developed from the field investigations. First, all sites were surface surveyed at close intervals (5-10m) to determine their limits and internal variability. A hand probe was employed to inspect the sub-surface soil horizons. Ultimately, a geomorphic landscape model was developed so that every site could be placed in an appropriate landform context of the hillslope profile and the DeForest Formation--ones that predict its relative age and state of preservation.

All of this information enabled the researchers to connect site functions with potential ages and environmental context. Of course, these procedures were relegated only to site surfaces, so detailed information is not yet available to proceed with the modelling of settlement patterns.

Development of the Big Sioux Prehistoric Prairie Procurement System Archaeological District will be a major step towards insuring that this type of site information is available in the future. Following installment of the Big Sioux district, the second step of the nomination process will entail amendment of the Blood Run National Register nomination to redefine its boundaries relative to the new district.

Additional surveys now being conducted in Lyon County should yield new sites to be added to the Big Sioux Prehistoric Prairie Procurement System. Additional surveys in other Northwest Iowa Plains river valleys will yield additional archeological districts using the property types, significance criteria and integrity criteria developed for the Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers on the Northwest Iowa Plains Multiple Property.

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Lyon County Archaeological Site Evaluations
1986/87 Survey

transect/site	type	context	NRHP potential
Little Rock			
13L028	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L034	temp. base camp	surface S	no
13L067	bivouac	surface S	no
K-60			
13L025	bivouac	surface S	no
13L026	bivouac	surface Sh	no
13L027	unknown	surface S	no
George			
13L029	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L030	bivouac	surface S	no
Doon			
13L031	res. procure.	surface-footslope	no
13L032	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L033	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L039	?	surface TW	no
Blood Run			
13L057	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L058	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L059	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L084	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L085	bivouac	surface S	no
13L086	bivouac	surface Sh	no
13L087	bivouac	surface TW	no
13L088	unknown	surface-footslope	? buried
13L089	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L090	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L091	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L092	res. procure.	surface-fan?	? buried
13L095	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L096	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L097	res. procure.	surface-TW footslope	? buried
13L098	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L099	bivouac	surface Sh	no
13L100	bivouac	surface Sh	no
13L103	unknown	surface S	no
13L104	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L105	res. procure.	surface Sh	no

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Blood Run (cont.)

13L0106	unknown	surface S	no
13L0107	bivouac	surface S	no
13L0108	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L0109	temp. base camp	surface S	no
13L0110	bivouac	surface S	no
13L0121	historic dugout	feature	+?
13L0122	?	Roberts Cr. fill	+?
13L0123	?	Roberts Cr. fill	+?
13L0128	C14 material	Roberts Cr. fill	no

Klondike

13L045	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L046	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L047	bivouac	surface TW	+
13L048	bivouac	surface TW	no
13L049	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L050	?	fan fill	no
13L051	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L052	res. procure.	surface TW	+
13L053	bivouac	surface TW	no
13L054	bivouac	surface S	no
13L055	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L056	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L067	bivouac	surface-fan	? buried
13L069	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L070	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L071	bivouac	surface TW	no
13L072	bivouac	surface DeF	+ buried
13L074	unknown	surface Sh	no
13L075	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L076	bivouac	surface Sh	no
13L077	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L078	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L079	bivouac	surface S	no
13L080	res. procure.	surface S	no
13L081	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L082	bivouac	surface DeF	? buried
13L083	bivouac	surface DeF	? buried
13L0117	historic dugout	feature	+?
13L0118	historic dugout	feature	+?
13L0119	historic sod house	feature	+?
13L0120	historic farm	features	+?
13L0124	res. procure.	surface Sh	no
13L0125	bivouac	surface DeF	? buried

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Klondike (cont.)

13L0126	?	DeF	+
13L0415	base camp	surface TW	no
13L0416	base camp	surface TW	+?
13L0419	base camp	surface DeF	+
13L0420	?	surface TW	+?
13L0421	bivouac	surface TW	+
13L0422	res. procure.	surface S	+
Belolt			
13L013	base camp	surface TW	+
13L035	res. procure.	surface TW	no
13L036	bivouac	surface S	no
13L037	bivouac	surface S	no
13L040	?	surface-fan	+ buried
13L041	bivouac	surface S	+
13L042	bivouac	surface S	+
13L043	bivouac	surface S	no
13L060	?	surface DeF	+ buried
13L061	?	surface DeF	+ buried
13L062	?	buried DeF	+ buried
13L063	?	buried DeF	+ buried
13L064	?	buried DeF	+ buried
13L065	?	undisturbed DeF	+ buried
13L066	?	buried DeF	+ buried
13L093	bivouac	surface DeF	+ buried
13L094	prehist. cemetery	surface S	+
13L0111	hist. mill & prehist?	structure, DeF	+ buried
13L0112	historic bldg.	structure, DeF	+?
13L0113	historic & prehist.	structure, DeF	+?
13L0114	historic bldg.	structure, TW	assoc. w/ bldgs.
13L0115	historic bldg.	surface backslope	no
13L0116	historic dugout	structure, backslope	+
13L0127	bivouac	surface DeF	+ buried
13L0411	mounds	surface S	+
13L0412	bivouac	surface TW	no
13L0413	mounds	surface S	?

S-summit, Sh-shoulder, TW-Wisconsinan terrace, DeF-DeForest

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