Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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DATE ENTERED AUG 14 1986

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Historic Resources of the Big Bend Area, South Dakota (Partial Inventory: Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Sites)

AND/OR COMMON: Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: [redacted]

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Pierre — X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 2

STATE: South Dakota — CODE: 46 — COUNTY: Hughes, Hyde, Buffalo, Stanley, and Lyman — CODE: 065, 069, 017, 117, and 085

3 CLASSIFICATION

X MULTIPLE RESOURCES

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER: recreation

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
U.S. Department of the Army, Omaha District Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER: 6014 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

CITY, TOWN: Omaha, —— VICINITY OF — STATE: Nebraska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: County Clerks, Courthouses
Hughes, Hyde, Buffalo, Stanley, and Lyman Counties

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Pierre, Highmore, Gannvalley, Fort Pierre, Kennebec — STATE: South Dakota

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of the Big Bend Reservoir South Dakota (Huscher and McNutt 1958)

DATE: 1956-1957 — X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center

CITY, TOWN: Lincoln — STATE: Nebraska

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Item 6 Representation in existing Surveys

Report on the Historic Sites in the Big Bend Reservoir Area, Missouri River, South Dakota (Mattison 1962)
1955 Federal
National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

An Archeological and Historical Survey of the [redacted]
Lower Brule, South Dakota (Commonwealth Associates 1978)
1978 Federal
USDI Bureau of Reclamation
Huron, South Dakota

Archeological Investigations within Federal Lands [redacted] South Dakota: Interim and Final Reports (Steinacher and Toom 1979; Falk, Steinacher, and Toom 1980)
1978-1979 Federal
Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Archeological Reconnaissance of Selected Sites [redacted] South Daktoa: 1978-1979 (Toom, Steinacher, and Falk 1979)
1978-1979 Federal
Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Archeological Survey and Investigations of Selected Federal Lands [redacted] South Dakota: 1980 (Steinacher with contributions by Waters and Falk)
1981 Federal
Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	X UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Historic Resources of the Big Bend area include archeological sites found along the [redacted] (Figure 1-1). The ~~greater part of the~~ area is composed of Federal land managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, [redacted] This is one of a series of mainstem Missouri River Reservoirs built in the late 1940s to 1960s. The Multiple Resource Area is named for major physiographic feature of the Missouri River, located a few miles upstream from Fort Thompson, the Big Bend or "Grand Detour," as it was known to early travelers (Wood 1979:C-1). Recent investigations of Federal lands adjacent to Lake Sharpe constitute the major input for this nomination (Toom et al. 1979; Steinacher and Toom 1979; Falk et al. 1980; Steinacher, 1981). These inventories of historic resources identify a central body of archeological sites that represent, at present, a partial inventory of the total resources in the area (Figure 1-2). Select spatial groupings of archeological sites have been incorporated into four archeological districts (Parts 2, 3, 4, and 5). Nine individual site nominations are also included (Part 6).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology. In the framework of geological time, the Missouri River is of comparatively recent age. The river established its current position sometime during the late Pleistone glaciations, probably the Illinoian (Flint 1955:28). Prior to the establishment of the river, the drainage system had flowed to the northeast, eventually reaching Hudson Bay. The Missouri River changed this drainage pattern, shifting the runoff from the western Plains and Rocky Mountain regions to the southeast, into the Gulf of Mexico. Formation of the river was controlled by the presence of an (to pg 1-8)

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Item 7 (from pg. 1-2)

extensive ice sheet covering much of eastern South Dakota. This ice mass provided both runoff and a buffer that set the channel of the river in its general northwest to southeast course. The extensive runoff from glacial melt and the lower sea levels prevailing at the time caused downcutting of the river into the underlying strata. This downcutting went through and exposed older glacial outwash deposits and underlying bedrock of the Cretaceous period. Glacial outwash deposits can be seen today in the walls of the valley, particularly on the east side of the river. Deposits of gravel derived from the glacial deposits are often used for gravel pits. The Cretaceous bedrock exposed in the valley is composed of the Pierre Shale Formation, a highly fossiliferous strata containing Cretaceous marine fossils. It is visible as black, steeply eroded slopes composed of rapidly deterioriating shale which turns to a slick sticky clay when wet and a cracked barren surface, devoid of vegetation, when dry. No commercial use is presently made of these shale deposits.

Physiography. The resource area is part of the Missouri Hills Division (Coteau du Missouri) of the Glaciated Missouri Plateau Section of the Great Plains Province (Fenneman 1931; Hunt 1967), an essentially flat plain into which drainage systems have carved hills and valleys. Relief over the Missouri Plateau Section is generally greater than in most of the rest of the Province. Approaching the valley from across the uplands, unless one encounters the head of a tributary system, little indication of this major

feature is present until you find yourself at the rim of the valley. From the edge of the valley, in pre-dam days, four major features of the Missouri River trench would have been evident. These included tributary streams, bluffs, terraces and the river itself.

Since the river established itself against the margin of one of the great Pleistocene ice sheets, most of its major tributaries enter from the west. In the Big Bend area this includes, on the west bank, starting at Fort Pierre and continuing downstream, the Bad River and Antelope, Fort George, LaRoche, Cedar, Medicine, Counselor and Good Soldier Creeks. Tributaries entering from the east, moving upstream from Fort Thompson to Pierre, are Soldier, Chaney Rush, Arrowhead Spring, Joe, Chapelle, Medicine Knoll, Mush and Dry Run Creeks. Those streams entering from the east, due to their generally short lengths, are mostly of intermittent water flows. In addition to the streams, numerous springs were present in the valley, usually at the interface between the underlying shale and glacial gravels. Most of these are no longer flowing or are submerged beneath the present reservoir. With the exception of the Bad River and Medicine Creek, the valleys of the tributary streams are narrow and flanked by steep eroded bluffs. The above noted exceptions are the only tributaries with relatively wide valleys of their own, and which provide a dependable flow of water.

The erosion and cutting of the river and its tributary streams have created steeply eroded bluffs of some 600 feet in elevation bordering the river, a physiographic features often referred to as the "Missouri Brakes" (Rothrock 1943:34-41). These hills or "brakes" are most evident on the western side of the valley, although areas of them are present on the east side. The northern side of the Big Bend proper is an area of this heavily dissected terrain (Plate 1-1). Hills are carved out of the Pierre Shale and

often have caps of glacial till. In some places the river had cut its channel up against these hills and formed high cliffs of interbedded vertically standing shale. In most areas the hills are abutted by a series of low, gently sloping to flat terraces.

The terraces that dominated most of the lower portions of the valley in pre-reservoir days presently make up the eroding banks of Lake Sharpe. These terraces comprise a complex series of late Pleistocene and Holocene cut and fill sequences in which, and on, are found most of the archeological resources of the area. The terraces have been labeled from the youngest (MT-0) to the oldest (MT-4) (Coogan and Irving 1959; Coogan 1980). The MT-4 and MT-3 terraces are both cut terraces related to the down cutting of the river during late Pleistocene times. Both of these terraces are often covered with glacial erratics. The MT-3 terrace may also be mantled with Holocene silt. The terrace in which the majority of archeological sites are located is the MT-2 (Plates 1-2, 1-4, 1-7). This is a terrace of both cut and fill origin. It may, in part, owe its origin to a period of lake formation caused by blockage of the river farther south during an advance of Pleistocene ice. It is composed of stream and lake deposits overlain with Holocene period aeolian silts and sands. Thickness of the overlying silt varies considerably from locale to locale. It appears to relate to specific physiographic conditions of the river channel and locally existing wind patterns. Apparently, most of the aeolian silt caps found above the stream and lake derived clays and gravels originated from sand bars and islands in the river. The thickness of these deposits seems to decrease away from the river. Where erosion has exposed cross sections of the terraces, several dark bands representing paleosols can be seen. These formed on the silt surface during periods of stabilization. Many archeological sites can be found associated with these paleosols and their eventual dating and correlation should provide a valuable tool for chronological assessments of

area by at least A.D. 900 and have been successfully grown since that time (Nichol 1977). The abundance and distribution of the floral resources of the area over the past 10,000 years is little understood. It is believed that timber stands were important considerations during the Plains Village occupation for use in construction of their extensive villages (Griffin 1976). The valley floor and its more dependable water supply may have provided a floral community that was exploited during periods of climatic stress on the uplands (Frison 1975). These cultural-ecological questions will require further investigation before an accurate picture can be drawn of the changes in the flora.

The large native fauna of the Big Bend area currently includes mule, white-tailed deer and pronghorn. In the past, other species included bison, elk, grizzly and wolves, all no longer found in the area. Smaller mammals include badger, red fox, mink, weasel, tree squirrel, ground squirrel, rabbit, coyote, raccoon, muskrat, skunk, beaver, prairie dogs and others. A number of waterfowl currently can be found in the environs of the lake. These include permanent and migratory species such as canadian goose, mallards, pintails, teal, canvasbacks, redheads, white pelican, sandhill crane and great blue heron. Other large birds found in the area include eagles, owl and hawks. Songbirds are abundant and include warblers, swallows, sparrows, thrushes and western meadowlarks. Game birds include pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken and bobwhite quail. Reptiles are represented by a number of species of lizards and snakes, most notably the bull snake and prairie rattlesnake. Amphibian species are principally represented by various turtles. Fish such as channel catfish, white bass, walleye, northern pike, paddlefish and carp inhabit the waters of Lake Sharpe. Mussels are also present in the waters of the lake and its tributary streams (Over and Churchill 1941; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1976, 1977).

Again, little has been accomplished in the reconstruction of the past faunal ecology for the area beyond compilation of general lists of species taken by prehistoric occupants (Falk 1977).

Human Geography. Little effect upon the natural environment for the first several milleniums of human occupation can be documented. The scarcity of sites and suggested low population densities seem to have kept the impact of man's utilization of the area to a minimum. It is not until the area was occupied by village dwelling horitculturalists that man's imprint upon the area begins to manifest itself. Exploitation of the timber resources may have affected the density and distribution of certain species (Weakley 1971:42). The increased population of the Plains Vilage period occupation may also have begun affecting the faunal resources of the immediate area. Euro-American exploitation of the area began a process of drastic change in the valley. The establishment of White trading posts, military posts, homesteads and small hamlets and communities resulted in deforestation of the river valley, reductions in the local faunal populations, and the breaking of the natural prairie sod cover for agriculture, significantly altering the natural environment. The fur trade, its satellite stations such as Fort George, steamboat traffic and military occupation initiated these changes (Smith 1968; Wood 1979). Euro-American settlement in the late 19th century saw a spiraling of this alteration. Today, this is represented by four population centers, Pierre (pop. 9699), Fort Pierre (pop. 1448), Lower Brule (pop. 300), and Fort Thompson (pop. 264). Between these settlements are numerous small farms and ranches. The major transportation routes include South Dakota Highway 34 and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Most of the area is criss-crossed with secondary roads usually constructed on section lines. Present land use is principally restricted to farming and ranching.

Both dryland and irrigation farming are used to grow corn, milo, wheat, and alfalfa. The principal livestock are cattle, although some pigs and sheep are also raised. The area has no manufacturing or assembly plants. A few small gravel pits are in operation. Certainly, the greatest impact on the area has been the construction in the early 1960s of the Big Bend Dam at Fort Thompson. This impounded the Missouri River and created Lake Sharpe. The lake backs up some 80 miles to the edge of Pierre and impounds some 1,910,000 acre-feet of water (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1976:13). It has a mean pool level of 1420 m.s.l. which fluctuates only a few feet throughout the year. The dam and reservoir provide power generation (468,000 kw), flood control, irrigation and recreation (Plate 1-3).

Climate. The modern climate of this region is one characterized by extremes. It is dominated by the effects and clashes of three major air masses. In the winter air fronts originating in the northern polar regions sweep south over the area. During the summer the dominating air mass comes from the Gulf of Mexico. Periodically, masses of air sweep westward from sources in the northern Pacific Ocean. The resultant changes can produce both large fluctuations in temperature and precipitation. However, the most prevalent feature is the almost daily wind, usually of 10 to 14 miles per hour, but often higher.

The temperature in the area has witnessed extremes from 115° to -40°F. based on modern records. The average daily maximum temperature is 58.6°F. and the average daily minimum is 35.4°F. The growing season, based on a 50 percent probability of first and last frost, extends from May 5 to October 6 (Smalley 1975:101-102).

The average annual precipitation for most of the area is 12.59 inches a year. Of this amount, 76 percent falls during the growing season. The range

in precipitation since records have been kept for the area varies from a low of 7.82 inches to a high 23.57 inches. The main source of rainfall comes as thunderstorms and can consequently vary greatly over a small area. Snowfall averages around 31 inches annually. The average annual evaporation is 51 inches based on data from an evaporation pan (Smalley 1975:100-101).

The modern climatic record is built upon a data base of some 70 years of weather observations. Although this period has experienced short-term fluctuations of temperature and precipitation, little is presently known of the broad climatic regimes that have affected the area over the past 10,000 years. Most paleoclimatic reconstruction for the Great Plains comes from analogy to studies that have and are being carried out for peripheral areas (Antevs 1955; Webb and Bryson 1972; Benedict 1973; Larsen 1974). Consequently, at the present time, only the broadest of climatic conditions can be sketched for the area prior to a century ago. This information is largely based on a theoretical model of paleoclimatic change from the late Pleistocene to the present. It is a model proposed by Bryson and coworkers in a series of articles (Bryson 1966; Bryson and Wendlunt 1967; Bryson et al. 1970). This model has gained currency in the archeological literature and appears to have predictive value for certain observed changes in the ecological adaptations found in the area during certain periods (Lehmer 1970). The model is built upon a series or radiocarbon dates marking transition periods in the movement of major air masses over the central part of the continent. These postulated movements seem to correlate with world-wide events and Bryson adopted the Blytt-Sernander terminology for these events (Table 1-1). Based upon this model, and other evidence, some of the climatic parameters for the preceding period begin to emerge. By ca. 8000 B.C., the retreating ice sheets were drawing the edge of the boreal forest northward, which had up to this time covered most of the region (Sears

1961; Watts and Wright 1966; Watts and Bright 1968). Subsequent to this event, the grassland community that would dominate the area up to the present established itself. Between the period ca. 6300-2700 B.C., conditions seem to have deterioriated over portions of the northern Plains. A period of warmer and dryer conditions (Atlantic Episode) appear to have prevailed (Knox 1976). Locations such as the Big Bend area may have served as refuge areas during this period (Reeves 1973; Frison 1975). Following the Atlantic Episode, a period of climatic conditions very close to what is experienced today prevailed over the area until ca. 500 B.C., with a return to conditions similar to the preceding Atlantic Episode. Later episodes mark periods of increased aridity alternating with milder periods, none as severe or prolonged as those experienced during the late Pleistocene period or Atlantic Episode.

RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The Big Bend area has had a long history of archeological research. The first systematic archeological investigation conducted in the area was carried out by W.H. Over, Director of the University of South Dakota Museum (Sigstad and Sigstad 1973). Over identified the location of a number of sites and collected samples from some of them. Additional work by Alfred W. Bowers (1948), of the Logan Museum (Beloit College), involved a reconnaissance in the area resulting in the identification of many new site locations. Extensive excavations were first conducted by Elmer E. Meleen (1949 (and Wesley R. Hurt (1951); additional excavations prior to World War II were conducted by Columbia University at the Arzberger site (Spaulding 1956). (pg. 1-18)

Table 1-1. Postulated climatic episodes in the Big Bend multiple resource area.

Dates	Episodes	Events*
A.D. 1960		
	Recent	
A.D. 1850		
	Neo-Boreal	Return to cooler conditions
A.D. 1550		
	Pacific II	Return to patterns similar to Sub-Atlantic
A.D. 1450		
	Pacific I	Westerlies increase, drier conditions
A.D. 1200		
	Neo-Atlantic	Glaciers retreat from Rockies, weaker westerlies, increased moisture in Plains
A.D. 900		
	Scandic	Transition period
A.D. 260		
	Sub-Atlantic	Wetter climate, glaciers reform in Rockies
940 B.C.		
	Sub-Boreal	Southward shift in winter and summer arctic frontal zone, cooling of climate
2730 B.C.		
	Atlantic	Maximum eastward advance of grasslands, more southward flow of Arctic air, strong westerlies
6500 B.C.		
	Boreal	Increasing continental climate, boreal spruce forests being replaced by steppes, end of Pleistocene
7700 B.C.		
	Pre-Boreal	Ice sheet retreating

*The events were abstracted from Bryson 1966; Baerreis and Bryson 1965a, 1965b; Bryson and Wendland 1967; Bryson et al., 1970; Lehmer 1970.

(1961), Coues (1965), Sunder (1965), Nasatir (1952), Holder (1970), Woolworth (1969), Wood (1972, 1974), Robinson (1974), Meyer (1977), and Wishart (1979).

Other studies dealing with the area during the more recent past include S. Smith (1979) and Wood (1979). Other general references for the area's history include Danziger (1970), Schell (1968), Robinson (1904), Milton (1977), and Sheridan (1972).

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The archeological resources included within the boundaries of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area were identified over a number of years through individual (Bowers 1948: Meleen 1949: Sigstad and Sigstad 1973) and institutional (Cumming 1953; Huscher and McNutt 1958: Mattison 1962; Toom et al. 1979; Steinacher and Toom 1979; Falk et al. 1980) survey efforts. The primary sources of site identifications include: an archeological reconnaissance conducted by personnel of the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys from June to September 1956 and July to September 1957 (Huscher and McNutt 1958); and an intensive cultural resource survey of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land [redacted] by personnel of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Division of Archeological Research, from August to November 1978 and May to August 1979 (Falk et al. 1980); and a reconnaissance of selected sites [redacted] by personnel from the Division of Archeological Research in June 1978 and July and August 1979 (Toom et al. 1979). [redacted] intensively surveyed in 1980 (Steinacher 1981).

The Smithsonian reconnaissance was based upon the compilation of a site inventory. This was accomplished by initiating a records/literature review, supplemented with the addition of new site locations obtained by interviewing

(Cont'd from pg. 1-16)

The initiation of the Smithsonian's Missouri Basin Project rapidly accelerated archeological research in the area. A number of sites were located, tested, and/or excavated in the resource area (e.g., 39BF2, Deetz 1965; 39BF204, Smith and Johnson 1968; 39BF215, anonymous n.d.; 39BF223, Neuman 1961b; 39BF224, Neuman 1960a; 39BF220, Neuman 1961c; 39HU60, Brown 1967; 39HU217, Peterson n.d.; 39ST9/232, Hoffman 1968; 39ST17, Hoffman 1970; 39ST224/223, Moerman and Jones n.d.; 39ST228, Reed n.d.; 39LM1/227, Smith 1975; 39LM4, Caldwell et al., 1964; 39LM6, Hillman n.d.; 39LM216, Kuhn 1961; 39LM218, Caldwell 1966; 39LM219, Jones n.d.; 39LM232/208/209, Caldwell and Jensen 1969; 39LM238, Neuman 1964a; see also Huscher and McNutt 1968; Coogan and Irving 1959; Irving 1958, n.d.; Mattison 1962; G. Smith 1968; Neuman 1964b; Smith n.d.; Lehmer 1971; Jensen n.d.; and Missouri Basin Chronology Program 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964). The pace of work in the area lessened considerably with the closing down of the river Basin Survey work in the late 1960's. Since that time, archeological research in the area has been sporadic yet continuing (e.g., Adamczyk 1975; Toom 1979; Weakley 1971; Commonwealth Associates 1978; Haberman 1979; Steinacher and Toom 1979; Falk et al. 1980; Johnson 1977a, 1977b, Richtsmeier 1980; Steinacher 1981). Finally, at the present time, two backlog analyses of River Basin Survey collections are being conducted (39BF2, Ahler et al n.d.; 39ST56, Falk et al. n.d.). The McClure site 39HU7 has been recently reported (Johnston 1982) and material from Fort Sully I, 39HU52 has been analyzed (Rupple 1984).

No purely ethnographic or ethnohistoric studies specific to the Big Bend area have been done. However, general references to the area can be found in Catlin (1857), Thwaites (1904-1907), Brackenridge (1962), Will and Hyde (1971), Wilhelm (1938), Ewers (1954, 1968), Able (1921, 1939), Mattison

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local informants. All identified locations were then field checked by Smithsonian archeologists. The field archeologist in charge was Harold A. Huscher. Site inspection activities included attempts to delineate size and cultural affiliation through surface artifact collection, subsurface testing and mapping of visible surface features. Site locations were recorded in relation to topographic features on current maps of the area (Huscher and McNutt 1958:2, 13-18). The survey resulted in the identification of 92 sites. In subsequent years a considerable amount of work was accomplished on the sites as part of a reservoir salvage program (Caldwell 1979).

The cultural resource survey conducted in 1978-1979 by the Division of Archeological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, was under the overall direction of Carl R. Falk, Division Director. Field supervision was under Terry L. Steinacher and Dennis L. Toom, archeologists at the Division of Archeological Research. Consultants for the project included Dr. Warren W. Caldwell (Archeologist, University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Stanley A. Ahler (Archeologist, University of North Dakota-Grand Forks), Dr. Alan H. Coogan (Geomorphologist, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio), Dr. Frederick C. Luebke (Historian, University of Nebraska-Lincoln), John S. Smith (Historian, University of Nebraska-Lincoln), David Murphy (Architect, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office), and Craig Johnson (Archeologist, University of Nebraska-Lincoln). Procedures utilized in the survey included a complete (100 percent) pedestrian survey of all U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers land on [redacted] Traverses of the area were made by project personnel using a 50 feet spacing interval. All exposures found in erosion faces, rodent burrows and other surface disturbances were inspected for cultural material. Limited subsurface testing was conducted at selected sites. Controlled surface collection procedures were followed at sites where it was judged that surface debris could be useful in delineating site

parameters and internal site activity areas, and for making cultural-historical assessments. All sites were tied into the existing Corps of Engineers boundary system (Falk et al. 1980).

The 1978-1979 reconnaissance [redacted] was conducted by Steinacher and Toom. It consisted of visiting existing known sites on Federal lands to assess their present condition. On-the-ground inspection of each site was made and pertinent observations were recorded. No surface collections or subsurface testing were undertaken (Toom et al. 1979). Areas within the proposed [redacted] Districts on the [redacted] were intensively surveyed in 1980 using the same methodologies as those [redacted] in 1978-1979 (Steinacher 1981).

In summary, all Federal lands located [redacted] of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area have been completely surveyed for cultural resources. A reconnaissance of known and existing archeological sites [redacted] of the multiple resource area has also been accomplished, as has a reconnaissance of those sites lying outside Federal lands [redacted] of the area. Although the present inventory is partial, it represents the majority of the archeological resources of the area, and constitutes a significant cross-section of the total inventory of historic resources.

At the present time, 187 archeological sites have been identified in the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. This nomination includes 135 of these sites of which 126 are included in four archeological districts and 9 are individual nominations. Within the districts, 63 sites are judged to be of National Register quality on an individual basis. The remaining 52 of the 187 known sites are either located entirely or primarily outside the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers boundary or did not meet National Register criteria. Thirteen of these sites were included in the original nomination and are still shown on the U.S.G.S. quadrangles but are not otherwise discussed in the text. A breakdown of the 135 included sites by cultural affiliation and other pertinent (pg. 1-37)

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
FORT THOMPSON DISTRICT				
39BF8/207* John Saul	grave depressions	Native American (ca. A.D. 1870, 1900's)	USACE	
39BF206 The Twin	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	32 68
39BF13 Old Fort Thompson	military post and Indian agency	Native American and Euro-American (A.D. 1863-1900s)	USACE	
39BF237 Soldier Creek	lithic occupation, extensive	Prehistoric	USACE private	67 33
39BF54	structural remains, dugout	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF40	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF224* Truman Mounds	pre-ceramic occupation	Plains Archaic (6,000-0 B.C.)	USACE	
	aboriginal mounds	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)	USACE	
39BF57 Little Elk Homestead	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF219* Red Dog Mounds	aboriginal mounds	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)	USACE	
	historic component, graves/dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	

*Denotes individual sites within archeological districts which are of National Register quality.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1-23

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39BF56 Frog	structural remains, dugout	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF2* Medicine Crow	pre-ceramic occupation	Late Paleo-Indian (8,000-6,000 B.C.)	USACE	35
			private	65
	pre-ceramic occupation	Plains Archaic (6,000-0 B.C.)		
	earthlodge village, unfortified	Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675-1780)		
39BF218* Blue Medicine	grave depressions	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	94
			private	6
39BF238* Big Hand	pre-ceramic occupation	Plains Archaic (6,000-0 B.C.)	USACE	
39BF58	artifact find spot	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF239	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF52	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF216* Slow Mounds	aboriginal mounds	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)	USACE	
	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF34* White Buffalo Walker	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF61	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF35* Fire Tail-South	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39BF37 Fire Tail-North	structural remains, dugout	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF60	artifact find spot	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF38 Butcher-South	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF59	artifact find spot	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF39 Butcher-North	structural remains, large depression	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF33* Slapping	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF62	artifact find spot	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF36* Kirkie	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39BF41 Rattlesnake	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39BF53* Daisy Track	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
MEDICINE CREEK DISTRICT				
39LM225* Jandreau	earthlodge village, unfortified (?)	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
39LM224* Cable	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39LM136	structural remains, dugouts (?)	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39LM137	structural remains, dugout and midden	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39LM138	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39LM139* Blue Jacket	ceramic occupation	Extended/Post-Contact Coalescent	USACE	
39HU211* Huston Ranch	earthlodge village, fortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE private	50 50
39HU212	ceramic occupation	Extended Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	76 24
39HU94	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU87	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39LM2/247* Medicine Creek Red Cloud Agency III	earthlodge village, unfortified (?) earthlodge village, unfortified (?) earthlodge village, unfortified military post and Indian agency	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400) Initial Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1550) Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675) Euro-American and Native American (A.D. 1877-1878)	USACE	
39LM222* Iron Nation	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39LM223 Black Dog	single earthlodge	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
39LM135	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39LM227*	aboriginal mounds	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)	USACE	
	artifactual debris, burials (?)	Plains Village (A.D. 900-1675)	USACE	
39LM1* Stricker	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)		
	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)		
	camp site	Native American (ca. A.D. 1870-1880)		
39LM226* Gilman	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
39HU89* Diamond-J	pre-ceramic occupation	Plains Archaic (A.D. 6,000-0 B.C.)	USACE private	95 5
	ceramic occupation	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)		
	ceramic occupation	Plains Village (A.D. 900-1780)		
	structural remains, foundations	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1930)		
39HU88 White Horse	ceramic camp	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39HU93* Kamery	structural remains, cabin	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU90* Four Eagle	structural remains, dugouts/foundations	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900-1930)	USACE	
CEDAR ISLANDS DISTRICT				
39HU214* Standing Bull	earthlodge village, fortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	73 27
39HU61* Granny-Two Hearts	earthlodge village, fortified earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1550) Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	61 39
39HU62* Tight Head	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	59 41
39HU215 Follows Her	structural remains, earthworks	Native American or Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU229* Arch	earthlodge village, fortified	Initial Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1400-1550)	USACE private	91 9
39HU226 One Horn	grave depressions	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39HU216* Split Horn	earthlodge village, unfortified (?)	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
	earthlodge village or ceramic occupation (?)	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
39HU96* Ashley	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU217* Iron Shooter	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	54 46
	earthlodge village, fortified	Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675-1780)		
39HU218* Bad Moccasin	earthlodge village, unfortified	Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1780)	USACE private	43 57
	structural remains, dugout	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)		
39HU219* Three Sisters	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	89 11
39HU220* Amos Shields	earthlodge village, unfortified	Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675-1780)	USACE private	69 31
	structural remains, cabin	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)		
39HU221* Little Elk	ceramic occupation	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)	USACE	
	single earthlodge	Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1780)	USACE	

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
FORT GEORGE CREEK DISTRICT				
39ST238* Durkin	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial/Extended Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1550)	USACE private	91 9
39ST232* Bowers' La Roche	earthlodge village, unfortified structural remains, cabins	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675) Euro-American or Native American (ca. A.D. 1930)	USACE private	63 37
39ST233* White Dog	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Middle Missouri (?) (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE private	66 34
39ST56* Sommers	earthlodge village, fortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE private	30 70
39ST239	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39ST93	structural remains, dugout	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST101	structural remains, dugout	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST102	hearth	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU205/241* DeGrey	earthlodge village, unfortified (?) earthlodge village, unfortified (?)	Initial Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1550) Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE USACE	

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39HU112	structural remains, concrete slab	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1930-1950)	USACE	
39HU113	artifact find spot	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU111	structural remains, foundation	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1930-1950)	USACE	
39HU63 Bowman-East	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
39HU204* Bowman-West	earthlodge village, unfortified structural remains, cabin/earthworks	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675) Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE private	89 11
39HU206* Baker-Rohde	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	96 4
39HU210 McKay Ranch	ceramic occupation or earthlodge village (?) structural remains, dugouts/foundations	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675) Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900-1950)	USACE private	67 33
39HU242* Whistling Elk	earthlodge village, fortified structural remains, foundation/dugouts (?)	Initial Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1550/1300) Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900-1950)	USACE private	89 11
39HU116 Winfield S. Thompson	structural remains, foundation/dugout	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900-1950)	USACE	

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39HU118 Ross	structural remains, foundations	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1910-1950)	USACE	
39HU207* Leischer Ranch	earthlodge village, fortified	Initial Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1400-1550)	USACE private	71 29
39HU117* Leischer Homestead	structural remains, dugouts/foundations	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900-1950)	USACE	
39HU243* Wandering Goose	ceramic occupation	Extended Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU121	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU119	structural remains, dugout/cabin	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU125	standing structure, shed	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1950)	USACE	
39HU122 Everson	structural remains, foundations	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1930-1950)	USACE	
39HU244	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU124	structural remains, dugout	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU123 Baade	structural remains, foundations	Euro-American (ca. 1910-1950)	USACE	

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39ST94	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST95	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST96	structural remains, dugout, hearth	Prehistoric Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST234 Old Tom Sammers	structural remains, dugouts	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39ST97	earthlodge, structural remains, foundations	Plains Village Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST17* Fort George Village	earthlodge village, fortified structural remains, cabins	Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675-1780) Native American or Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39ST98*	earthlodges	Coalescent	USACE	
39ST220* Annie Demon	earthlodge village, unfortified	Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1400-1780)	USACE	
39ST202 Fort George	earthlodge village, unfortified, trading post/fort	Extended Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1550-1675) Euro-American (A.D. 1842-45)	USACE private	94 6
39ST99	structural remains, dugout	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39ST100	structural remains, foundation	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39HU233	single earthlodge or earthlodge village (?)	Extended Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	66 34
39HU245	lithic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU128 McKnight	structural remains, foundation	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1920)	USACE	
39HU127	lithic occupation (?)	Prehistoric	USACE	
39HU129 Zolk	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1920)	USACE	
39ST218* Buffalo Calf	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	93 7
39ST219* Lame Deer	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	91 9
39ST222* Prairie Owl	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	87 13
39ST223* Ketchen	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial/Extended Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1550)	USACE	
	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)		
	structural remains, dugout	Native American or Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)		

Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39ST92	structural remains, dugout	Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST224* Cattle Oiler	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)		
39ST228* Eagle Feather	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
39HU126* Little Cherry	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
39HU102* Rousseau	pre-ceramic occupation	Plains Archaic (ca. 2260-2045 B.C.)	USACE	
	ceramic occupation	Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900)	USACE	
	ceramic occupation	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU203* Howes	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
	structural remains, dugouts	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU202* Medicine Knoll	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE State of SD, Chicago-NW RR, private	59 41

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39HU114	ceramic occupation	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE State of SD	57 43
	structural remains, dugout	Euro-American (ca. A.D. 1900)		
39ST89	ceramic occupation, hearth, structural remains, dugout	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400) Euro-American or Native American	USACE	
39ST90*	ceramic occupation	Prehistoric	USACE	
39ST91*	ceramic occupation	Initial Middle Missouri (?) (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
39ST88*	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
39ST235* Stony Point	earthlodge village, unfortified	Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675-1780)	USACE private	82 18
INDIVIDUAL SITE NOMINATIONS				
39LM207 Burnt Prairie	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE private	26 74
39LM208 Jiggs Thompson	earthlodge village, fortified	Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400) Coalescent (A.D. 1400-1780)	USACE private	40 60

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Table 1-2. Summary of National Register nomination information, Big Bend Multiple Resource Area. (Cont'd)

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Cultural Affiliation	Ownership	Percent
39HU92 Sergeant	structural remains, cabin	Native American (ca. A.D. 1900)	USACE	
39HU83/231 West Bend	ceramic camp	Initial Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1400-1550)	USACE private	91 9
39ST55 Antelope Creek	earthlodge village, unfortified	Initial Middle (A.D. 900-1400)	USACE	
39HU7 McClure	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE State of SD Chicago NW RR, private	82 18
39HU97 Little Pumpkin	earthlodge village, unfortified	Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675)	USACE	
39HU52 Old Fort Sully	military post associated peripheral sites	Euro-American (A.D. 1863-1866) Prehistoric and Historic	USACE	
39ST230 Bloody Hand	earthlodge village, unfortified	Coalescent (?) (A.D. 1400-1780)	USACE private	90 10

*Denotes individual sites within archeological districts which are of National Register quality.

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information is presented in Table 1-2. For sites which are not located entirely within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers boundary the estimated area included in this nomination is stated as a percentage.

Most of the prehistoric sites are the locations of former earthlodge villages. In a number of cases, these sites are distinguished by surface features consisting of shallow circular to oval depressions. The depressions average ca. 10 to 15 meters in diameter and represent the collapsed superstructure of a former earthlodge. Other surface expressions include occasional mounds of midden deposits, small cache pit depressions, linear depressions and mounds of fortification systems and surface artifactual debris. A number of the villages have no surface indications, being blanketed with a layer of silt. These sites only show in vegetation patterns under certain conditions, exposed in erosion faces, and in material brought up by deep burrowing animals. In many cases the sites are being eroded by the reservoir and cross-sections of house floors, cache pits and other features are present in erosion faces (Plate 1-5). Several burial mounds are found in the southern section of the resource area. These are low, oval to conical humanly erected earthen mounds, seldom reaching one meter in height. Many are much lower and in some cases difficult to distinguish from natural terrain irregularities. A number of sites are represented by buried cultural levels exposed in erosion faces of the lake shore, gulleys, and man-made excavations. These usually appear as layers of bone fragments, charcoal, lithics, and in some cases ceramics. Occasionally, fireplaces and pits are also exposed in cross-sections. Some sites are represented only by surface artifacts consisting of single items or small scatters of material, usually lithics. Many of these types of sites are situated adjacent to earthlodge villages and/or adjacent to glacial gravel exposures at the edge of terraces.

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Surface expressions of the historic sites vary considerably. The early fort and agency sites have no present above ground structures remaining. Surface expressions of these sites are largely composed of small concentrations of building and occupation debris, and frequently depressions representing former cellars and dugout structures. The remaining historic sites are former ranch and farm yards. these have various combinations of dugout depressions, concrete basements, concrete block/cobble foundations, linear mounds of fence lines, linear depressions from former wagon roads, and a few have the ruins of structures, usually case concrete buildings.

The condition of the archeological resources within the resource area is currently being effected by a number of factors. The primary intrusion into the sites is the continuous wave erosion of the shoreline of Lake Sharpe. This occurs along its entire length, varying only in intensity with local geophysical conditions. Many of the sites are situated along the lake shore and are being impacted by the undercutting and slumping of the lake bank (Plate 1-5). In some low lying areas sites are affected by the higher water table which inundation has created. A second factor is the cultivation of many site areas. This results in the obliteration of surface features and disturbance of shallow (ca. 0-30cm s.d.) subsurface features and artifacts. A third factor is the increased use of irrigation which has manifest itself in recent years. This has resulted in the destruction of cultural deposits by such activities as land leveling, burying pipelines, the excavation of access trenches to the lake, and the construction of pump pads. A fourth factor is the development of recreation facilities in areas of high site densities. Terrain re-shaping, road construction, shelterbelt planting, camping facility construction, and other recreational development have all intruded upon a number of sites. Finally, vandalism of archeological resources is present at some sites in the resource area (Plate 1-6).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
X 1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
X 1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
X 1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-1930	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 10,000 B.C. - A.D. 1930 BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

PREFACE

Assessing the relative significance (i.e., scientific and humanistic value) of the archeological resources within the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area is anything but straightforward. Currently, no state research design (State Plan) is available for South Dakota that establishes criteria through which the significance of archeological properties may be evaluated, and judgements made as to which ones merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The sites and districts included in this nomination are primarily archeological in nature and meet criterion "d" as stated in 36CFR 60.4 (interim rule). the rationale for their inclusion is discussed further in the following paragraphs and in the forms for the individual sites and districn this nomination are primarily archeological in nature and meet criterion "d" as stated in 36CFR 60.4 (interim rule). the rationale for their inclusion is discussed further in the following paragraphs and in the forms for the individual sites and districts.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The Middle Missouri subarea has been a major focal point of human occupation and exploitation of the northern Plains for a long (pg. 1-39)

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period of time because of its importance as a major resource base and transportation route (i.e., the Missouri River trench). Identified archeological resources within the defined region represent six major periods during which the region achieved significance: (1) the late Paleo-Indian period (8,000-6,000 B.C.), (2) the Plains Archaic or Foraging period (6,000-0 B.C.), (3) the Plains Woodland period (A.D. 1-900), (4) the Plains Village period (A.D. 900-1832), (5) the Fur Trade period (A.D. 1806-1930). A brief overview of the significance of each of these periods will be given, including the archeological sites representing them within the defined region. The first four periods represent the prehistoric, with the Plains Village period extending into the protohistoric and historic (A.D. 1675-1832), and follow Lehmer (1971), Wedel (1961), Willey (1966), Caldwell and Henning (1978). The last two periods represent the historic and follow Smith (1979).

Late Paleo-Indian Period

The Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota was first inhabited by nomadic groups of the Big Game Hunting tradition, late paleo-Indian period (8,000-6,000 B.C.). The Paleo-Indian period can be briefly characterized as an adaptation to the hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Frison 1978). Principal forms of game hunted were now extinct species of bison and mammoth. Sites representing these peoples consist mostly of kill locations or small camps. Technologically, this period is represented and partially defined by its most characteristic artifacts--fluted and unfluted lanceolate projectile and knife forms. Various "types" of these chipped stone tools have a wide

distribution over parts of the Plains and suggest to some a highly nomadic life style (Wormington 1957; Irwin and Wormington 1970; Irwin-Williams et al., 1973; Frison 1975).

Human occupation and exploitation of the defined region during this period is not well documented at present, and the significance of this period to Middle Missouri prehistory has only just recently been addressed (Ahler et al., 1974, 1977, n.d.). Former archeological investigations in the region (Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys) focused on highly visible village sites (Lehmer 1971:61), and less apparent preceramic remains have not been systematically sought out and investigated until just recently (e.g., Ahler et al., 1977; Falk et al., 1980).

The late Paleo-Indian period is significant to the overall prehistory of the region because it represents the first known human habitation of the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota, and the only known adaptation of big game hunters to the region. The scientific value of late Paleo-Indian period archeological resources lies in their ability to contribute to our understanding of late Pleistocene adaptations to the region (i.e., specialized Pleistocene megafauna hunting economies). As representatives of the first human habitation of the regions, such archeological properties also set the stage for studying the evolution of human adaptation to the region. A particularly significant class of data contained in the archeological resources of the period pertains directly to the reconstruction of the late Pleistocene environment (paleo-environmental reconstruction). The archeological properties of this period have no demonstrable humanistic value.

Only three sites in the defined region are presently known to contain data relevant to the study of this period: Travis II (39WW15) (Ahler et al., 1977); Walth Bay (39WW203) (Ahler et al., 1974); and Medicine Crow (39BF2)

(Ahler et al., n.d.; Irving n.d.). At the present time, the first two sites are National Register properties. Undoubtedly, as future archeological investigations begin to concentrate on locating and investigating sites relating to this little known period, many more of them will come to light and our knowledge of the first inhabitants of the region will increase accordingly.

In view of the scarcity of late Paleo-Indian archeological resources in the defined region, and their scientific value, all archeological properties within the region that are identified as containing data relevant to the study of this period will be considered significant. Such a blanket approach is necessary to begin to build, preserve, and maintain an adequate sample of late Paleo-Indian archeological resources that may be used to carry out scientifically meaningful, region wide, analyses of this critical and little known period of Middle Middouri prehistory.

Plains Archaic Period

The next period is the Plains Archaic or Foraging period (6,000-0 B.C.). It, like the preceding late Paleo-Indian period, is not well documented at present, for precisely the same reasons. The Plains Archaic period is significant to regional prehistory in that it represents a nomadic foraging adaptation (generalized hunting and gathering) to the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota. This adaptation is generally believed to be a re-adjustment of Paleo-Indian lifeways to a changing Plains environment; a continuation of late Paleo-Indian populations in the region with an evolved economic strategy. the economy of Plains Archaic peoples appears to reflect a generalized approach to resource exploitation (i.e., a foraging economy). This is a shift away from the specialized megafauna hunting economy of the

late Paleo-Indian period, to an economy based on large and small game hunting with apparently increased utilization of plant resources. This also appears to be reflected technologically in a shift to more regionally restricted patterns of tool manufacture. This is most readily apparent in the appearance of many different styles of notched and stemmed projectile points (Reeves 1973; Frison 1978; Mulloy 1958).

The scientific value of Plains Archaic archeological resources lies in their ability to contribute to the study of this foraging adaptation in the defined region. From an evolutionary and cultural ecological perspective, the shift away from specialized megafauna economies to generalized foraging economies, as the late Paleo-Indian period gave way to the Plains Archaic period, is extremely important. Environmental change is the most frequent and generally accepted explanation for this occurrence (e.g. Wedel 1961), however, the details are still sketchy and remain to be worked out. Such research topics as paleo-environmental reconstruction, cultural ecology, and culture change are particularly relevant to the study of the Plains Archaic period in the defined region. The archeological properties of this period have no demonstrable humanistic value.

Ten sites in the defined region are known to contain data relating to this period: Travis II (39WW15) (Ahler et al., 1977); Walth Bay (39WW203) (Ahler et al., 1974); Medicine Crow (39BF2) (Ahler et al., n.d.; Irving n.d.); Diamond J. (39HU89), Rousseau (39HU102), Big Hand (39BF238), (Falk et al., 1980); Truman (39BF224), McBride (39BF270), Side Hill (39BF233), and Sitting Crow (39BF225)(Neuman 1964b). Of these ten sites all are more or less intact except for McBride (39BF270) which has been inundated and completely destroyed. Five of these sites (39WW15, 39WW203, 39BF2, 39HU89, and 39HU102) are believed to have a good to excellent research potential; the research potential of the remaining four (39BF224, 39BF233, 39BF238, and 39BF225) is not known. As in the previous instance, the same two sites are presently National Register properties.

In view of the scarcity of Plains Archaic period archeological resources within the defined region, and their scientific value, all archeological properties identified within the region that contain data relevant to the study of this period will be considered significant. As in the case of late Paleo-Indian archeological resources, such a blanket approach to significance is necessary in order to begin to build, preserve, and maintain an adequate sample of plains Archaic archeological resources that contain data amenable to the scientific study of this little known and critical period of Middle Missouri prehistory.

Plains Woodland Period

Sites relating to the Plains Woodland (A.D. 1-900) period were fairly common in the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota (e.g., Neuman 1960a, 1960b, 1961a, 1961b, 1964, 1975; Hurt 1952; Hoffman 1968; Smith 1975, 1977; Wedel 1961; Falk et al., 1980), although nowhere near as numerous as later Plains Village sites. Identified archeological resources of the Plains Woodland period include both mound (tumuli) (e.g., Neuman 1960a, 1961b, 1975) and habitation (semipermanent camp) (e.g., Neuman 1975; Hurt 1952) sites.

Plains Woodland archeological resources are a significant aspect of regional prehistory because they represent a period of innovation during which many new technological, economic, and social elements were added to the adaptive strategies of prehistoric peoples in the Middle Missouri subarea. The Plains Woodland economy is reminiscent of that of the preceding Plains Archaic (Foraging) period. A high dependence on bison hunting is apparent and suggests a more specialized hunting pattern. Incipient horticulture may also have been a component of the Plains Woodland economy, although direct evidence is inconclusive or lacking. It is generally believed that by the

close of the Plains Woodland period horticulture would have been an aspect of Plains Woodland lifeways (cf. Wedel 1961:284-285). Other innovations of importance include the first use of ceramics, the first use of semipermanent dwellings (and by inference semipermanent camps), the developement of the bow and arrow, and elaborate mound burials. All of these factors suggest a more complex and sedentary society than was present during the preceding periods (cf. Neuman 1975; Wood and Johnson 1973; Syms 1977).

Most of these Plains Woodland innovations are believed to have diffused in some form into the defined region from the eastern woodlands of Minnesota (Caldwell and Henning 1978). Their development is seen as either being a local one stimulated by outside influences and contacts, the actual movement of peoples bearing these innovations into the region, or a combination of both. All of these innovations become more fully developed during the following Plains village period, representing integral parts of the Plains Village lifeways. One other point worth noting is that the regional population would seem to be on the increase during the Plains Woodland period.

The scientific value of Plains Woodland archeological resources is varied and complex; their value to science is the data they contain for studying these innovations and placing them within a regional evolutionary context. Explanations of why these innovations developed at this time, within the region, or why they even developed at all, need to be explored. In this sense, such research topics as paleo-environmental reconstruction, cultural ecology, culture history, culture reconstruction, and culture process become relevant and need to be addressed. The elaborate mound burials suggest the existence of complex ideological systems that may not have been present up to this time; such a development is also very significant from an evolutionary perspective. The skeletal remains present at the

mound sites constitute an important and unique data set in themselves for physical anthropological studies. Plains Woodland sites are a very important body of scientific data for studying a wide range of problems involving the initial development of sedentary lifeways, increased cultural complexity, paleo-demography, and the development of later village cultures.

The Woodland burial mounds also constitute archeological resources that have humanistic value to the local Native American population of the region. Concern with preserving and maintaining Native American burial sites is apparent at the local level. All Plains Woodland burial mounds, aside from their scientific value, will be considered significant in view of the humanistic value associated with them. At the present time one site of this period is on the National Register (Fort Thompson Mounds).

Even though Plains Woodland period sites were common within the defined region at one time, past and present dam construction activities and the creation of three major reservoirs along the Missouri River in South Dakota (Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall) have resulted in the destruction of a number of Plains Woodland sites. Additionally, several mound groups have been eliminated or considerably reduced through archeological investigation. An accurate estimate of the number of surviving Plains Woodland mound and habitation sites is difficult to arrive at, however, based on past and present survey data, approximations may be made.

Past and present survey efforts have located some 24 Plains Woodland mound sites in the defined region. It is estimated that of these 24 mound sites, ca. 13 of them (ca. 54 percent) remain more or less intact. (Parenthetically, mound sites show a better survival rate than other types of sites in the region because of their frequent location at higher elevations.) However, such a figure may be misleading in terms of the actual scientific value of the remaining archeological resource. The research potential of

many remaining mound sites has been reduced by other impacts such as limited archeological investigation, cultivation, recreation development, and erosion. Realistically, it seems reasonable to expect that of the remaining Plains Woodland mound archeological resource (ca. 54 percent), only about 25 percent of it is of scientific value (i.e., amenable to scientific analysis). It has already been established on humanistic grounds that all remaining mound sites are significant. This significance assessment may be reinforced within the scientific framework: In our opinion, all remaining Plains woodland mound sites are significant because the remaining portion of this archeological resource must be preserved in order to maintain an adequate scientific research sample.

Plains Woodland habitation sites have sustained a higher rate of destruction in the defined region than the mound sites. Past and present surveys have located some 15 Plains Woodland habitation sites in the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota. Of these 15 sites, ca. five of them (ca. 33 percent) remain more or less intact, with most of these having sustained severe impacts from shoreline erosion. In our opinion, five sites does not constitute an adequate sample of a complex and important archeological resource. Therefore, in view of their current scarcity, all Plains Woodland habitation sites will be considered to be significant. As with the late Paleo-Indian and Plains Archaic sites, such a blanket approach is necessary to begin to rebuild, preserve, and maintain an adequate sample of Plains Woodland habitation sites which is amenable to region wide scientific analysis.

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Plains Village Period

In terms of numbers of archeological properties, the major period of regional significance is the Plains Village period (A.D. 900-1832). The Plains Village period may be further broken down into prehistoric and protohistoric/historic time referents, which include a number of taxonomic units (see Lehmer 1971). The prehistoric Plains Village period (A.D. 900-1675) encompassses two traditions (all of the Middle Missouri tradition and part of the Coalescent tradition), which are made up of a number of variants (Initial Middle Missouri variant, A. D. 900-1400; Extended Middle Missouri variant, A. D. 1100-1550; Terminal Middle Missouri variant, A. D. 1550-1675; Initial Coalescent variant, A. D. 1400-1550; Extended Coalescent variant, A. D. 1550-1675). The protohistoric/historic Plains Village period (A. D. 1675-1832) also includes two variants of the Coalescent tradition (Post-Contact Coalescent variant, A. D. 1675-1780; Disorganized Coalescent variant, A. D. 1780-1832). Plains Village period archeological resources consist of extensive fortified and unforitified earthlodge villages, single earthlodge sites, camp sites, burial grounds, and other related manifestations. Such sites were very common along both sides of the Missouri River on the level terraces and bottom lands flanking the Missouri. Some were also present along the major tributaries of the Missouri.

This period is very significant to regional prehistory in that it represents a fully developed semisedentary horticultural adaptation to the defined region, which was also heavily dependent on bison hunting. The innovations noted during the Plains Woodland period (e.g., specialized bison hunting, incipient horticulture, ceramic manufacture, semipermanent dwellings and camps, and increasing social complexity) all manifest themselves in a

more fully developed form during this period (e.g., permanent villages with permanent dwellings, horticulture, ceramic manufacture, specialized bison hunting, semisedentary lifeways, and a relatively high level of social complexity).

During the prehistoric Plains Village period influxes of populations bearing village culture occurred at various times creating a complex cultural historical makeup for the region, with episodes of culture change resulting from culture contact and conflict (see Lehmer 1971). Village culture is believed to have entered the region in fully developed form with the appearance of the Middle Missouri tradition (ca. A.D. 900). Middle Missouri peoples are seen as entering the region from the east, ostensibly under the distant influence of Mississippian culture (Lehmer 1971; Wedel 1961). The Coalescent tradition was the next migration of village peoples into the area from their homeland in the Central Plains (ca. A.D. 1400). This movement is interpreted as the result of environmental stress (Lehmer 1970, 1971). The product of these migrations of village peoples into the area, and their resultant contact and exchange of cultural traits, was the late prehistoric/early protohistoric Coalescent tradition which is ancestral to two of the historically known village tribes of the region (Mandan and Arikara). The Pawnee of the Central Plains may also have begun to assume their tribal identity in the region.

During the protohistoric/historic Plains Village period, new cultural factors were introduced, initially through indirect contact with EuroAmerican culture (A.D. 1675-1800), and later through continuous and intensive direct contact with Euro-American culture (A.D. 1800-1832), that caused fundamental changes in village lifeways. Inter-tribal trade of European commodities became a major economic aspect of village culture, in addition to traditional

horticulture and bison hunting (Ewers 1968; Wood 1972, 1974; Deetz 1965; Berry 1978; Toom 1979). Epidemic diseases introduced into the region at ca. A. D. 1780 had a disastrous effect on village lifeways (Lehmer 1971). Severe population reduction and cultural disruption were the result, with the villagers becoming a mere shadow of what they once had been.

After ca. A. D. 1750, nomadic tribes began moving into the region from the east under the pressures of the expanding Euro-American frontier and inter-tribal warfare. Some of them later developed into the historically known Plains Equestrian groups (e.g. the Dakota and Cheyenne). After the A. D. 1780 smallpox epidemic had decimated the villagers, nomadic equestrian tribes (i.e., the Dakota) dominated the defined region well into the historic period. However, sites relating to these equestrian groups do not presently form a significant part of the archeological resources of the region because little archeology is presently directly attributable to them (Wedel 1961).

The scientific value of Plains Village period sites is varied and extremely complex; their value lies in the data they contain for reconstructing village culture history and lifeways, and studying the processes responsible for the evolution of village culture in the defined region. The village adaptation to the region needs to be studied and explained in terms of development and change over time. A great deal of internal variation between and among village taxonomic variants exists (e.g., settlement pattern, fortified and unfortified villages, house styles, storage capacity, length of village occupation, population, artifact styles, and proposed tribal affiliation) (see Lehmer 1971). This variability needs to be researched, evaluated, and explained. In this sense, such research topics as culture change via culture contact, paleo-environmental reconstruction, cultural ecology, migration, culture conflict (warfare), social organization,

chronology, economics, and the like become relevant in the scientific study of village lifeways. Of particular interest is the opportunity to study the impact of direct and indirect Euro-American contact upon village culture (e.g., economic change, technological change, epidemic disease, social organization, etc.) (cf. Deetz 1965; Lehmer 1971; Lehmer and Jones 1968; Hoffman 1977; Toom 1979; Berry 1978). The study of Plains Village culture, particularly that relating to the Middle Missouri villagers, has a high potential for contributing to anthropological theory (Wood 1969: 147-148).

As was stated above, Plains Village period sites were once very numerous within the defined region. Past and present archeological surveys have identified some 357 earthlodge villages within the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota. Dam construction and the creation of three major reservoirs along the Missouri in the defined region (Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall) has seriously impacted this significant archeological resource. It is estimated that of the 357 discovered earthlodge villages, only 118 remain either partially or wholly intact; thus, at least 67 percent of the archeological resource has been destroyed, leaving 33 percent of it more or less intact. Moreover, other land development activities (i.e., cultivation, irrigation, recreation, road construction, etc.) have also had an adverse impact upon remaining village archeological resources, reducing their research potential, as has shoreline erosion resulting from reservoir wave action. Our best estimate is that only ca. 25 percent of the original Plains Village archeological resource base remains intact in the region and is amenable to scientific study. In view of the complexity of the Plains Village period, as discussed above, we believe that 25 percent of this archeological resource is, at best, a minimally acceptable sample size for region-wide scientific analyses. Consequently, all remaining Plains Village period sites within the defined region, particularly earthlodge villages, will be considered

significant. Only four sites in the region are currently on the National Register of Historic Places (Crow Creek, Molstad, Arzberger, Langdeau). This blanket approach is necessary to preserve and maintain and adequate sample of this badly depleted and very significant archeological resource for scientific study. The archeological resources of this period have no presently demonstrable humanistic value, with the exception of associated burials.

Fur Trade Period

The next period is the early historic Fur Trade (A.D. 1800-1860). Plains Village occupation of the region had faded to only two villages by this time (Leavenworth, 39C09) which were finally abandoned in A. D. 1832 (Krause 1972). Plains Villagers never again reoccupied the region for any length of time. The defined region is now dominated by Euro-American commercial fur trading enterprises, consisting of several forts or posts, and Plains Equestrian nomadic tribes (i.e., the Dakota). As stated previously, equestrian sites are not a significant part of the archeological resources of the region at present, because very little archeology is attributable to them (Wedel 1961). However, Euro-American fur trading posts belonging to several commercial concerns based in St. Louis and elsewhere were fairly common (see Mattison 1954, 1962; Smith 1968; Mattes 1948; Mills 1953) and do constitute a significant regional archeological resource.

The Fur Trade period represents the initial exploration (e.g., Lewis and Clark and others), exploitation, and occupation of the defined region by Euro-Americans. But, it cannot be considered as the initial settlement of the region by Euro-Americans. At this time the region was still dominated by nomadic equestrian tribes (i.e., the Dakota), and fur trading enterprises were only concerned with exploiting a locally available resource for commerical gain (furs, pelts, skins, and robes), which were largely supplied

to them by the nomadic hunters (cf., Wishart 1979). Once this resource base was exhausted, the fur traders abandoned the region for all intents and purposes. The fur trade is best conceived of as a temporary occupation of the region by Whites for a specialized purpose, not a permanent settlement of the region.

The significance of Fur Trade period archeological resources lies primarily in their humanistic value as a part of local Euro-American cultural heritage. The scientific value of such sites has not been adequately addressed by professional archeologists, however, they undoubtedly contain data relevant to better understanding the early frontier period of the region (i.e., its initial exploration, occupation, and exploitation by Euro-Americans).

Presently, fur Trade period archeological resources are not numerous, and many of them have been destroyed or severely impacted by the creation of the Oahe, Big Bend, and Fort Randall Reservoirs, and other modern developments. In view of their humanistic value and their potential scientific value, as well as their present-day comparative scarcity, all Fur Trade period archeological resources remaining partially or wholly intact within the region will be considered significant. This blanket approach is necessary to preserve and maintain what remains of this archeological resource as a part of the regional cultural heritage, and to preserve and maintain a sample of what remains of a potentially valuable scientific data base.

Military, Reservation, and Settlement Period

After the close of the Fur Trade period, the final period of regional significance, from an archeological perspective, is the mid-historic (A.D.

1860-1930 Military, Reservation, and Settlement period. Military occupation of the region by U.S. Government forces came first (Smith 1979). A number of Indian agency posts and forts were established up and down the Missouri River within the defined region (see Sheridan 1972; Athern 1967; Mattison 1954, 1956, 1962; Mattes 1948; Mills 1953). The purpose of the military presence in the region was to subjugate and pacify the Native American population (the Dakotas), and confine them to reservations in order to secure the region for permanent White settlement.

Several reservations and Indian agencies were formed with this end in mind (see Mattison 1954, 1955, 1962; Smith 1968; Mattes 1948; Mills 1953). Reservation archeological sites of this period consist of Indian agencies occupied by military, misssionary, and Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel, and structural remains such as dugouts and cabins occupied by the Native American reservation population. The latter have not been adequately documented by past archeological surveys, however, recent survey efforts have found them to be fairly numerous within the confines [redacted] (Steinacher and Toom 1979; Toom et al., 1979; Falk et al., 1980). Another type of reservation site of this period are grave depressions representing early reservation burials.

Euro-American settlement sites of the region consist of the remains of former towns, post offices, and structural remains (dugouts and cabins) representing former homesteads of the first permanent White settlers of the region (see Mattison 1954, 1962; Mattes 1948; Mills 1953). Again, the latter have not been adequately documented by past archeological surveys, however, recent survey efforts (Steinacher and Toom 1979; Falk et al., 1980) have found them to be well-represented. Cemeteries of this period are also present.

The significance of the archeological resources of this period lies primarily in their humanistic value as part of the cultural heritage of the regional population, both Native American and Euro-American. The scientific value of such sites has not been addressed by the archeological community, however, they do contain data important to better understanding this significant period of regional culture history.

Military posts and Indian agencies are not numerous and many have been destroyed by modern development. In view of their humanistic value, their relative scarcity, and their potential scientific value, all such sites of this period within the region will be considered significant. This blanket approach is necessary to preserve and maintain what remains of these regionally significant archeological resources.

The significance of most other historic archeological sites of this period (e.g., town sites, post office sites, cemeteries, etc.) cannot be assessed within the context of this study. Their significance must be evaluated on an individual basis by qualified historians. However, the significance of early homesteads and reservation occupation sites (i.e., dugouts and cabins) may be addressed. It is our opinion that such sites do represent a significant archeological resource in terms of their humanistic value as part of the cultural heritage of the region. Scientifically, they contain data that may some day be of importance in studying the early Euro-American settlement of the region and the adjustment of Native American populations to reservation life. Moreover, Native American burial sites of this period are also considered significant in view of their humanistic value to local reservation populations. All Native American burial sites of this period will be considered significant.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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BIG BEND MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA OVERVIEW

The overall significance of archeological resources within the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area, as defined, does not differ significantly from that of the regional overview presented above: Generally speaking, the Big Bend area may be conceived of as the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota in microcosm. The significance statement for the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area will identify the archeological component, and the historical component as it relates to the archeology. The significance of these archeological resources has been covered in the regional overview and will not be repeated here. Architecturally, no properties of significance were located in the defined Lake Sharpe Project Area, consequently, architectural significance in the area and the region are irrelevant to this nomination study and will not be discussed. This nomination study is concerned only with archeological resources, and the significance statement will be limited to such properties.

One point worth noting about the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area is its uniqueness in terms of densities of remaining archeological resources. The Big Bend Reservoir (Lake Sharpe) is relatively small and has a lower pool level in comparison to the Oahe (Lake Oahe) and Fort Randall (Lake Francis case) Reservoirs. Consequently, less critical land area was inundated in the Big Bend area and more archeological properties remain partially or wholly intact after the creation of the reservoir. In contrast, the Oahe and Fort Randall reservoirs are relatively large and much more critical land area was inundated after their creation, resulting in a much higher destruction rate for extant archeological remains. In this respect, the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area comprises a unique concentration of archeological resources within the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota. This fact reinforces the overall significance of the area and its archeological properties.

Late Paleo-Indian Period (8,000-6,000 B.C.)

One site in the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area pertains to this major period of regional significance--Medicine Crow, 39BF2 (Ahler et al., n.d.; Irving n.d.). This site is nominated as part of the Fort Thompson Archeological District.

Plains Archaic Period (6,000-).B.C.)

Five sites in the multiple resource area pertain to this major period of regional significance--Medicine Crow, 39BF2 (Ahler et al., n.d.; Irving n.d.); Big Hand, 39BF238 (Falk et al., 1980); Diamond-J, 39HU89 (Falk et al., 1980); Rousseau, 39HU102 (Falk et al., 1980); Truman, 39BF224 (Neuman 1964b). All of these sites are nominated as parts of the Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, and Fort George Creek Archeological Districts. It is believed that the Medicine Crow and Big Hand sites are actually part of the same Plains Archaic occupation complex.

Plains Woodland Period (A.D. 1-900)

This major period of regional significance is represented by seven sites in the multiple resource area: four mound (tumuli) sites--Truman Mounds, 39BF224 (Neuman 1960a); Red Dog Mounds, 39BF219 (Falk et al., 1980); Slow Mounds, 39BF216 (Falk et al., 1980); Stricker Mounds, 39LM227 (Smith 1974); and three habitation sites--Diamond-J, 39HU89 (Falk et al., 1980); Rousseau, 39HU102 (Falk et al., 1980); Little Elk, 39HU221 (Falk et al., 1980). All of these sites are nominated as parts of the Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, Cedar Islands, and Fort George Creek Archeological Districts.

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Plains Village Period (A.D. 900-1780)

This major period of regional significance is represented by 9 earthlodge villages and related manifestations (e.g., camps and single lodge sites) in the vicinity of the multiple resource area which are either partially or wholly intact (Toom et al., 1979; Falk et al., 1980). Two of these villages--Arzberger, 39HU6 and Langdeau, 39LM209--are already on the National Register of Historic Places and are not considered here. Fifty earthlodge village sites within the multiple resource area are nominated as integral parts of archeological districts, where appropriate, or as individual properties (Table 1-2). A single earthlodge site--Little Elk, 39HU221--is nominated as part of the Cedar Islands Archeological District, which is made up almost entirely of earthlodge villages and related manifestations. Plains Village period camp sites are apparently not numerous in multiple resource area, as are the villages proper. Two village camps--White Horse, 39HU88 and West Bend, 39HU83/231--have been identified. White Horse has been severely impacted by shoreline erosion and is included within the confines of the Medicine Creek Archeological District, although on an individual evaluation basis it is not considered a significant archeological resource because of its almost complete destruction by erosion. Four additional sites located during the 1980 survey may also be village camps (Steinacher 1981). West Bend is nominated as an individual property (see Part 6, Section D). The Plains Village sites of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area represent ca. 50 percent of the remaining Plains Village archeological resource base within the Middle Missouri subarea of South Dakota.

Plains Village sites within the multiple resource area represent two major traditions--the Middle Missouri and the Coalescent--and five major

variants of these traditions--the Initial Middle Missouri variant (A.D. 900-1400), the Extended Middle Missouri variant (A.D. 1100-1550), the Initial Coalescent variant (A.D. 1400-1550), the Extended Coalescent variant (A.D. 1550-1675), and the Post-Contact Coalescent variant (A.D. 1675-1780) (Table 1-2) (Lehmer 1971; M. Johnson 1977; Falk et al., 1980). A number of phases within these major variants are also represented and more remain to be identified through further research.

The majority of the village sites in the area relate to the Initial Middle Missouri, Initial Coalescent, Extended Coalescent, and Post-Contact Coalescent variants. It appears from our research that the villages of the Big Bend area represent the only remaining significant concentrations of village sites relating to these taxonomic units within the region. The only exception may be a potentially large concentration of Extended Coalescent sites in the upper reaches [redacted] Extended Middle Missouri sites are rare within the area, and only two have been identified (M. Johnson 1977). Realistically speaking, the Big Bend area, as defined, represents the only remaining concentration of Plains Village archeological resources known to exist that may be used to study the Initial Middle Missouri, Initial Coalescent, Extended Coalescent, and Post-Contact variants from a regional perspective.

Fur Trade Period (A.D. 1800-1860)

Only one site within the multiple resource area relates to this major period of regional significance--Fort George, 39ST202 (Smith 1968; Toom et al., 1979). It is included as part of the Fort George Creek Archeological District.

Military, Reservation, and Settlement Period (A.D. 1860-1930)

Several sites within the multiple resource area relate to this final major period of regional significance. Military posts are represented by Fort Thompson, 39BF13; Old Fort Sully, 39HU52; and Red Cloud Agency III, 39LM247 (Smith 1979; Smith 1968; Falk et al., 1980; Toom et al., 1979). Fort Thompson and the Red Cloud Agency III are both included as components of the Fort Thompson and Medicine Creek Archeological Districts. Old Fort Sully is nominated as an individual property.

Reservation sites of this period include both Indian agencies and structural remains (dugouts and cabins) occupied by the initial inhabitants of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservations. Two Indian agency sites are present--Fort Thompson, 39BF13 and the Red Cloud Agency III, 39LM247 (Smith 1979; Smith 1968; Toom et al., 1979; Falk et al., 1980) and are included as parts of the Fort Thompson and Medicine Creek Archeological Districts. Reservation structural remains of this period (dugouts and cabins) are well-represented on both the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Reservations (Toom et al., 1979; Falk et al., 1980), and are included as components of the district nominations. One reservation dugout/cabin site of this period is nominated as an individual property--Sergeant, 39HU92 (see Part 6, Section C).

Early Euro-American settlement sites of this period (dugouts and cabins), representing the initial occupation of the multiple resource area by Whites, are also quite numerous (Falk et al., 1980). Those which meet the National Register criteria have been included as components of the district nominations.

Three burial sites within the multiple resource area--John Saul, 39BF8/207; Blue Medicine, 39BF218; One Horn, 39HU226 (Falk et al., 1980; Toom et al., 1979)--relevant to this period are also nominated as parts of the

Fort Thompson, and Cedar Islands Districts. These sites, which are usually excluded from the National Register, are nominated because they form integral parts of archeological districts, and because of their humanistic value as part of the local cultural heritage. These sites represent Native American burials of this period and it has been demonstrated that the local Native American population (Lower Brule and Crow Creek Reservations) is very concerned with having their burial sites preserved and maintained.

Miscellaneous Sites

Miscellaneous sites (e.g., lithic scatters/occupations, ceramic occupations, single item finds, etc.) which are unidentified as to period, or whose significance is otherwise unknown or not presently demonstrable, do form a component of the archeological record of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area, representing a portion of its variability. While such sites do not have any currently demonstrable scientific or humanistic value, future research problems not now apparent may require data from these sites for their resolution. In view of this, such sites do have potential scientific value and a sample of them should come under nominal protection. This need can be met at the level of the archeological district. Several of these miscellaneous types of sites are included within the Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, and Fort George Creek Archeological Districts.

Information Categories, Site Examples

Important scientific information categories present in the archeological resources of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area are discussed in detail on

the archeological district nomination forms (Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, Cedar Islands, and Fort George Creek Archeological Districts). Site examples also appear on district nomination forms and cover the entire range of archeological properties being nominated within the multiple resource area (see Parts 2-6).

Research Topics

Research topics that may be pursued using the information categories present in the archeological resources of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area are discussed on the district nomination forms (Parts 2-5) and in the regional overview significance statement. However, a discussion of research topics relevant to the scienftific study of the archeological resources within the multiple resource area is in order. This discussion only takes currently identified research topics and problems into account and does not presume to touch upon future research interests.

Three general research topics are of consensus interest to modern archeological studies (Binford 1968): (1) culture history, (2) culture reconstruction, and (3) culture process. These three research topics represent a hierarchy or series of steps necessary to the comprehensive study of cultural evolution from an archeological perspective.

Culture History. Cultural historical studies are defined as "arranging cultural units in a way which accurately reveals their generic affinities" (Binform 1968:8). Such studies involve the compilation and comparison of cultural trait inventories and independent chronological data (e.g., C-14 dates) in order to identify distinctive cultural units (societies) and arrange them within an accurate temporal framework (taxonomy). Cultural

historical studies are basic to archeology; they set the stage for higher order studies involving culture reconstruction and culture process research by identifying the relevant units of study (cultures/societies) and placing them within the appropriate temporal context.

A general outline of the culture history of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area has been arrived at (Lehmer 1971; Falk et al., 1980), however, this general model of culture history requires modification and refinement through further research. The late Paleo-Indian, Plains Archaic, and Plains Woodland periods (8,000 B.C. - A.D. 900) are only generally known in terms of culture history. It is known that archeological manifestations of these periods exist within the multiple resource area, and their general trait inventories and temporal parameters have been established, but the internal culture histories of these periods (e.g., phases, complexes, etc.) remain to be identified and defined. One culture complex has been identified and defined for the Plains Woodland period (the Sonota complex, Neuman 1975), However, this is just a beginning and other cultural historical units of this period await identification and definition within the area.

The Plains Village period (prehistoric and protohistoric) within the multiple resource area has received the most attention in terms of cultural historical research (see Lehmer 1971). Its general internal chronology and cultural unit definition (i.e., variants) is well-developed, but again, precision is lacking in the cultural historical model of this period (i.e., Lehmer 1971). The Plains Village period has an extremely complex culture history that is still only generally known. Recent archeological studies (e.g., Ahler et al., 1974; M. Johnson 1977; Falk et al., 1980) suggest that Lehmer's model is inaccurate and over-generalized in regard to the dating and content of his major Plains Village period variants. Furthermore, the specific culture history of the defined Plains Village period variants (i.e., complexes, phases, subphases, etc.) remains poorly developed.

Archeological resources of the Fur Trade and Military, Reservation, and Settlement periods within the multiple resource area have a well-developed cultural historical framework because of their documentation in existing records and published reports (e.g., Mattison 1962; Smith 1968; Smith 1979; Falk et al., 1980).

Cultural historical studies within the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area (e.g., chronology, description, cultural unit trait definition, etc.) are still valid research topics; this is particularly true of the prehistoric time frame. Extensive and intensive cultural historical research is necessary to build an accurate and reliable cultural historical framework (model) for the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area in which culture reconstruction and culture process research may be fruitfully pursued.

Culture Reconstruction. Culture reconstruction is defined as "the reconstruction of the lifeways of extinct peoples" (Binford 1968: 12). The reconstruction of the lifeways of extinct cultures (e.g., social organization, economy, technology, ideology, external relationships, settlement pattern, population, adaptation, etc.) is requisite to studying the processes affecting their evolution. Culture reconstruction studies pertaining to Native American archeological resources of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area (e.g., Deetz 1965; Lehmer 1971; Lehmer and Jones 1968; Hoffman 1970, 1977; Hoffman and Brown 1967; Caldwell 1964; Hurt 1969; Wood 1972, 1974; Berry 1978; Toom 1979) are few and limited in scope; all of these studies pertain to the Plains Village period, and the majority of these deal only with the Post-Contact Coalescent variant. Studies of the Fur Trade period are relatively numerous and rather complete in terms of culture reconstruction (e.g., Wishart 1979; Chittenden 1954; Phillips 1961). However, the Military, Reservation, and Settlement period does not appear to have received nearly as much attention as did the preceding Fur Trade period.

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Culture reconstruction studies within the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area are needed at all levels for the major prehistoric periods. Furthermore, the few cultural reconstruction studies that do exist for the protohistoric Plains villagers (Post-Contact Coalescent variant) need to be augmented and built upon through further research.

Culture Process. Culture process research is defined as the study of "the dynamic relationships (causes and effects) operative among sociocultural systems, to those processes responsible for changes observed in the organization or content of the systems, or to the integration of new formal components into the system" (Binford 1968:14). Culture process studies are the highest order of archeological analysis, and the eventual end product of the culture history and culture reconstruction research that preceded them. They form the heart of the archeological study of cultural evolution. Culture process research involves the study of culture change over time within the framework of such research topics as paleo-environmental reconstruction, cultural ecology, culture contact, culture conflict, migration, innovation, diffusion, assimilation, the transition from nomadism to semisedentism, the transition from hunting and gathering to horticulture, increasing social complexity, and increasing populations.

Culture process studies involving the archeological resources of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area are rare and limited in scope (e.g., Deetz 1965; Hoffman 1970, 1977; Lehmer 1971; Lehmer and Jones 1968; Wood 1974; Toom 1979). Virtually all of them are concerned with the Plains Village period, particularly the Post-Contact Coalescent variant. Furthermore, the majority of them are speculative and lack the backing of hard data (artifactual analysis).

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Culture process studies involving the archeological resources of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area are needed at all levels in order to describe and explain the evolution of culture within the area.

Preservation/Restoration

At present, no preservation or restoration activities concerning the archeological resources of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area are underway or in the planning stages. The need for such a program, primarily one consisting of salvage archeology and shoreline stabilization, has been identified as existing with the multiple resource area (Steinacher and Toom 1979; Toom et al., 1979; Falk et al., 1980).

Districts and Individual Properties

The proposed archeological districts within the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area (Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, Cedar Islands, and Fort George Creek) were defined on the basis of two criteria: (1) their utility as meaningful units of scientific analysis, and (2) their utility as practical management units. Scientifically speaking, the entire Big Bend Multiple Resource Area could be considered an archeological district (i.e., an area containing high densities of archeological resources amenable to scientific analysis on a regional scale). However, from a management perspective, such a large area would be difficult, if not impossible, to administer efficiently and effectively. A compromise was reached whereby four areas containing high densities of significant archeological resources were designated as archeological districts, and are nominated as such. Nine significant archeological

resources which had been identified as of 1980 and which were located outside of the district boundaries are nominated as individual properties.

The Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, and Fort George Creek Archeological Districts contain numerous significant archeological resources that represent, for the most part, a cross section of archeological resources relating to nearly every major period of regional significance. Moreover, each of these districts is made up of an environmentally circumscribed land area, and contains at lease one cluster of earthlodge village sites. The Cedar Islands Archeological District is made up almost entirely of earthlodge villages and related manifestations, representing a large concentration of village sites within an environmentally circumscribed area. The districts also encompass relevant portions of intervening terrace surfaces between individual archeological properties; this land area is significant as an integral part of the districts, representing a portion of the local environment where important activity areas were located (e.g., farming terraces, hunting areas, gathering areas, timber resources, etc.).

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

All Bibliographical References contained in Part 7.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

See appended maps, District Nominations (Parts 2-5) and Individual Property Nominations (Part 6).

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Big Bend Multiple Resource Area extends along [redacted]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
		Buffalo	Stanley	017 117
South Dakota	46	Hyde	Lyman	069 085
		Hughes		065

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Terry L. Steinacher and Dennis L. Toom -- Archeologists

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Department of Anthropology, Division of Archeological Research — April 1980

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

University of Nebraska-Lincoln — (402) 472-2412

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Lincoln — Nebraska

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X NO ____ NONE ____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is X National X State ____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE K.t p. Valentine — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Big Bend Area MRA
State SD

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
1. Cedar Islands Archeological District	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
2. Fort Thompson Archeological District sites 39BF 58,59,60,62 not eligible isolated artifacts.	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
3. Medicine Creek Archeological District ~~site 39HU43 is not eligible. Isolated artifact.~~	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
4. Fort George Creek Archeological District site 39HU113 is not eligible. Is an isolated artifact.	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
5. Antelope Creek Site (30ST55)	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
6. Bloody Hand Site (39ST230)	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
7. Burnt Prairie Site (39LM207)	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
8. Jiggs Thompson Site (39LM208)	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	
9. Little Pumpkin Site (39HU97)	Substantive Review for Keeper	NOT ELIGIBLE
	Attest	
10. McClure Site (39HU7)	Substantive Review for Keeper	8/14/86 Yvonne D. Stewart
	Attest	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Big Bend Area MRA
State SD Buffalo

	Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
11.	Old Fort Sully Site (39HU52)	Substantive Review	Keeper	8/14/86 (Rec'd. Continuation sheet for Signature)
			Attest	
✓ 12.	Sergeant Site (39HU92)	Substantive Review	Keeper	RETURN S
			Attest	
✓ 13.	West Bend Site (39HU83/231)	Substantive Review	Keeper	RETURN S
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14.			Keeper	
			Attest	
15.			Keeper	
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16.			Keeper	
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17.			Keeper	
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18.			Keeper	
			Attest	
19.			Keeper	
			Attest	
20.			Keeper	
			Attest	