Title VI Lands Cultural Resource Management Plan
Contract No. W9128F-10-P-0092

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Prepared for
United States Army Corps of Engineers

Prepared by
South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center

and

South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks

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Contract No. W9128F-10-P-0092

Prepared for
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Omaha District
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Omaha, NE 68102-4901

Prepared by
South Dakota State Historical Society
Archaeological Research Center
2425 East Saint Charles Street
Rapid City, SD 57701

and

South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks
Foss Building
523 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501

Abstract

The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks (SDGFP) - with cooperation from the South Dakota State Historical Society Archaeological Research Center (ARC) entered into a contract(# W9128F-10-P-0092) with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the preparation of a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) relative to state owned Title VI lands and managed Corps leased lands managed by the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks located on the Missouri River within the State of South Dakota. This CRMP outlines and assigns responsibilities, identifies concerns, and establishes operating procedures for the management of culturally and/or archaeologically significant resources on state owned Title VI land and manage USACE leased lands. The goal of the CRMP is to assist managers in planning, development, and implementation of a program tailored to the requirements of specific projects and land holdings. In doing so, the CRMP will help to lessen or avoid adverse effects from project activities to historic properties and increase interaction with federal, state, and local agencies, and Native American Tribes; to ensure compliance with environmental legislation, regulations, and guidelines. The CRMP summarizes and defines Title VI lands, gives an overview of the cultural history on the Missouri River Trench, provides a detailed summary of cultural resources studies conducted on Title VI lands, summarizes cultural resources located on Title VI lands, describes potential impacts to cultural resources, and provides an Action Plan including SDGFP responsibilities in relation to Title VI lands.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks (SDGFP) - with cooperation from the South Dakota State Historical Society Archaeological Research Center (ARC) entered into a contract with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the preparation of a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) relative to state owned Title VI lands and managed Corps leased lands managed by SDGFP located on the Missouri River within the State of South Dakota. As part of the Title VI transfer agreement the USACE retains federal oversight for all of the Title VI Lands (both transferred to SDGFP and SDGFP managed USACE lands) in regards to the National Historic Preservation Act (1966 as amended in 2006). The purpose of the work, under contract # W9128F-10-P-0092, is to provide for effective management for Cultural Resources by outlining and assigning responsibilities, identifying concerns, and establishing operating procedures for the management of culturally and/or archaeologically significant resources on state owned Title VI land and manage USACE leased lands. The goal of the CRMP is to assist managers in planning, development, and implementation of a program tailored to the requirements of specific projects and land holdings. The goals of the CRMP are to lessen or avoid adverse effects from project activities to significant cultural resources, or historic properties; to increase interaction with federal, state, and local agencies, and Native American Tribes; to ensure compliance with environmental legislation, regulations, and guidelines.

In addition to this introduction the CRMP has several parts. Chapter 2 summarizes and defines Title VI lands. In additional to physical descriptions of the land Chapter 2 also includes information regarding the Title VI land environment, including its climate, flora, fauna, and geology. Chapter 3 gives an overview of the cultural history on the Missouri River Trench ranging from the Paleoindan Period to the Historic period. Chapter 4 is a detailed summary of cultural resources studies conducted on Title VI lands. It gives a year-by-year narrative of each project identified during the background research. Appendix I, Table A provides the supplemental table showing each project, authors, affiliated organization and Archaeological Resource Management System (ARMS) number. Chapter 5 is a summary of cultural resources located on Title VI lands. It categorizes each site by National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), SDGFP division, and indicates the management area where each site is located. Appendix II, Table B inventories all of the known cultural resources on Title VI lands. Appendix III, Table C indicates each cultural resource site with locational information using UTM coordinates. Chapter 6 describes potential impacts to cultural resources. This includes description of mechanical, biochemical, and man-made impacts as well as agency actions that may impact cultural resources. Chapter 7 is the Action Plan and outlines the SDGFP responsibilities in relation to Title VI lands. The Action Plan is broken down into 8 tasks including: site inventory, identification of traditional cultural properties,

NRHP evaluations, NRHP nominations, site monitoring, staff training, public education, and evaluation of effectiveness. Appendix IV defines the managements units and identifies SDGPF activities that may impact cultural resources. Appendix V is the Land Classifications for each area. This identifies each site by management area and NRHP status and identifies restrictions for each area.

Chapter 2: Title VI Land Descriptions

As a result of Title VI of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 105-277) the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) transfer 85,448 acres of land surrounding Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, Lake Francis, and Lewis and Clark Lake to the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks. The ownership of specified lands above the Exclusive Flood Pool Elevation was transferred to two entities of the SDGFP: the Division of Parks and Recreation and the Division of Wildlife. Exclusive Flood Pool Elevation varies by reservoir as follow: Lake Oahe = 1,620 feet above sea level (asl); Lake Sharpe = 1,423 feet asl; Lake Francis Case = 1,375 feet asl; and Lewis and Clark Lake = 1,210 feet asl (MEG 2001).

Exact acreages are difficult to calculate because of the imprecision of the Title VI GIS data that are often derived from digitized paper maps. For example, between 2005 and 2010 the SDGFP contracted with the South Dakota State Historical Society's Archaeological Research Center (ARC) to conduct cultural resources inventories for Title VI lands transferred to the both the Division of Parks and Recreation and the Division of Wildlife, during these surveys ARC crews GPS recorded USACE survey markers as crews encountered the markers in the field. When viewing these in a desktop GIS the survey boundaries used in the investigations often did not match the location of the boundary markers. In most cases, it is impossible to identify the correct boundary. To get the precise boundary location a professional survey is recommended.

In addition to the Title VI transfer lands, the USACE retained ownership of certain lands leasing these in perpetuity to the SDGFP Division of Parks and Rec. All lands under management of the SDGFP, either acquired through the Title VI land transfer or retained by the USACE are henceforth referred to as "Title VI Lands."

Title VI Lands

Title VI Lands managed by the Division of Parks and Recreation encompasses a total area of 13,365 acres (ac) or 5,409 hectares (ha). This area includes 11,583 ac (4,687 ha) transferred to the SDGFP and 1,782 ac (721 ha) retained by the USACE. In total, these areas are distributed along the four reservoirs; seven areas on Lewis and Clark Lake (1,461 ac [591 ha]), 23 on Lake Francis Case (5,315 ac [2,150 ha]), 9 on Lake Sharpe (2,456 ac [994 ha]), and 36 on Lake Oahe (4,133 ac [1,673 ha]) (Figures 2.1 through 2.9). These lands constitute 75 discrete parcels designated as either Recreation Areas or Lakeside Use Areas (Appendix IV).

Title VI Lands for the Division of Wildlife encompassed a total of 73,865ac (29,892 ha) including areas along four Missouri River reservoirs and thirteen counties (Table 1). Counties that contain Wildlife Areas are distributed by reservoirs as follows: Lake Oahe includes portions of Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Sully, Haakon, Hughes, and Stanley Counties for a total of 38,536 ac (15,595 ha) of project area (Figures 2.1 through 2.5); Lake Sharpe includes portions of Hughes and Stanley Counties for a total of 3,628 ac (1,468 ha) of project area (Figure 2.6); Lake Francis Case includes portions of Charles Mix, Gregory, Lyman, and Brule Counties for a total of 27,243 ac (11,024 ha) of project area (Figure 2.7 and Figure 2.8); and Lewis and Clark Lake includes portions of Bon Homme and Yankton Counties for a total of 4,458 ac (1,804 ha) of project area (Figure 2.9).

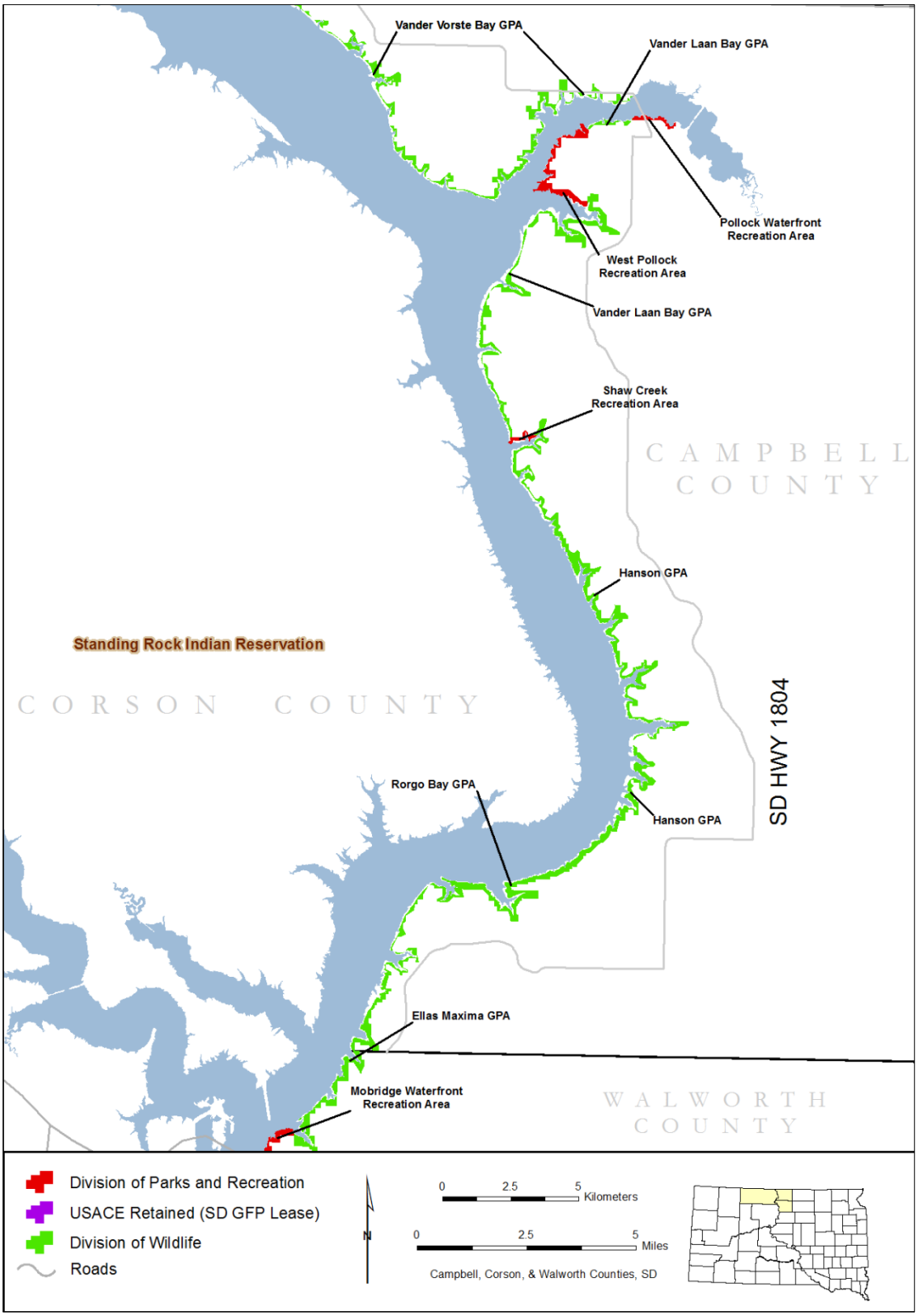


Figure 2.1: Overview map of Lake Oahe, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

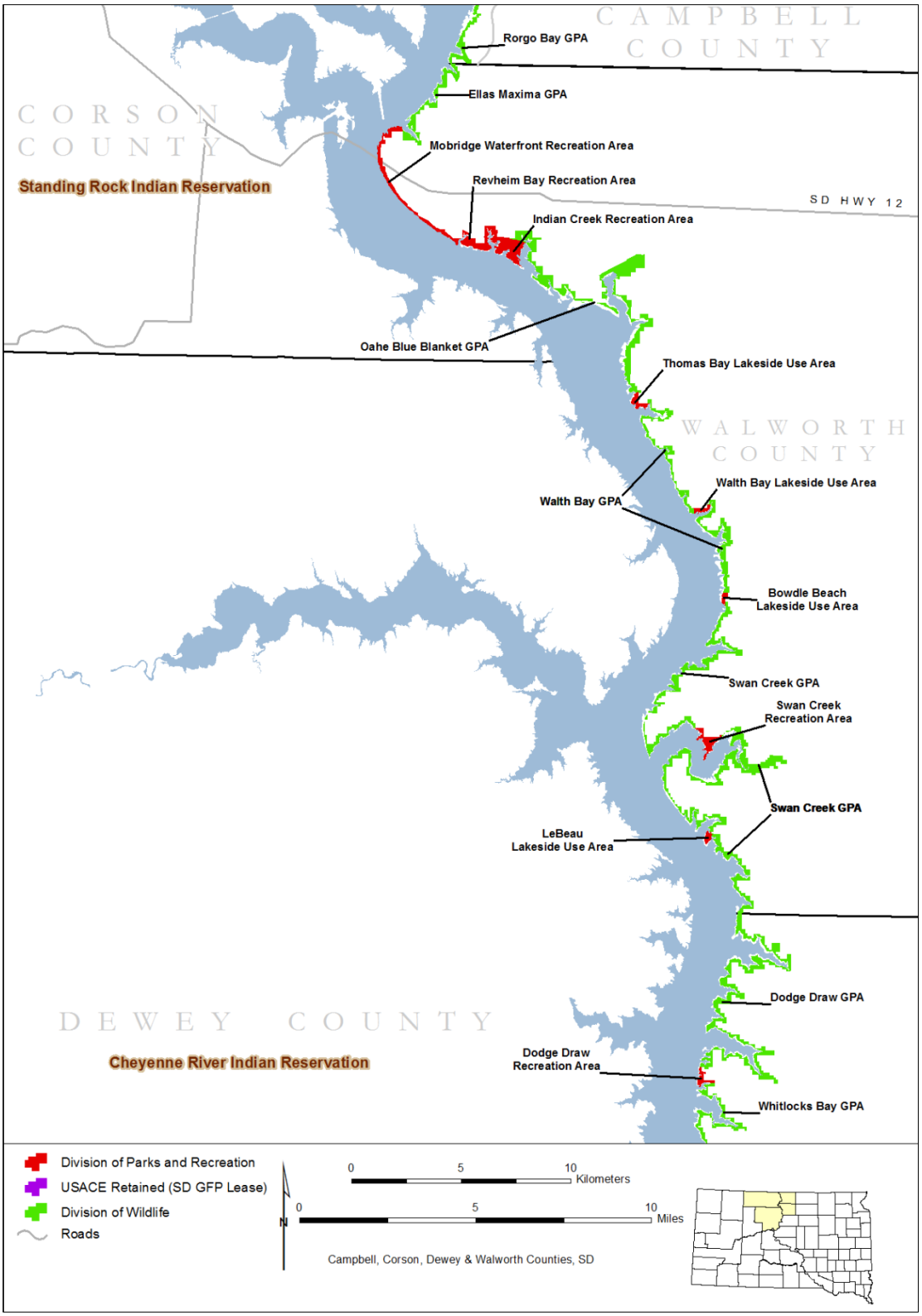


Figure 2.2: Overview map of Lake Oahe, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

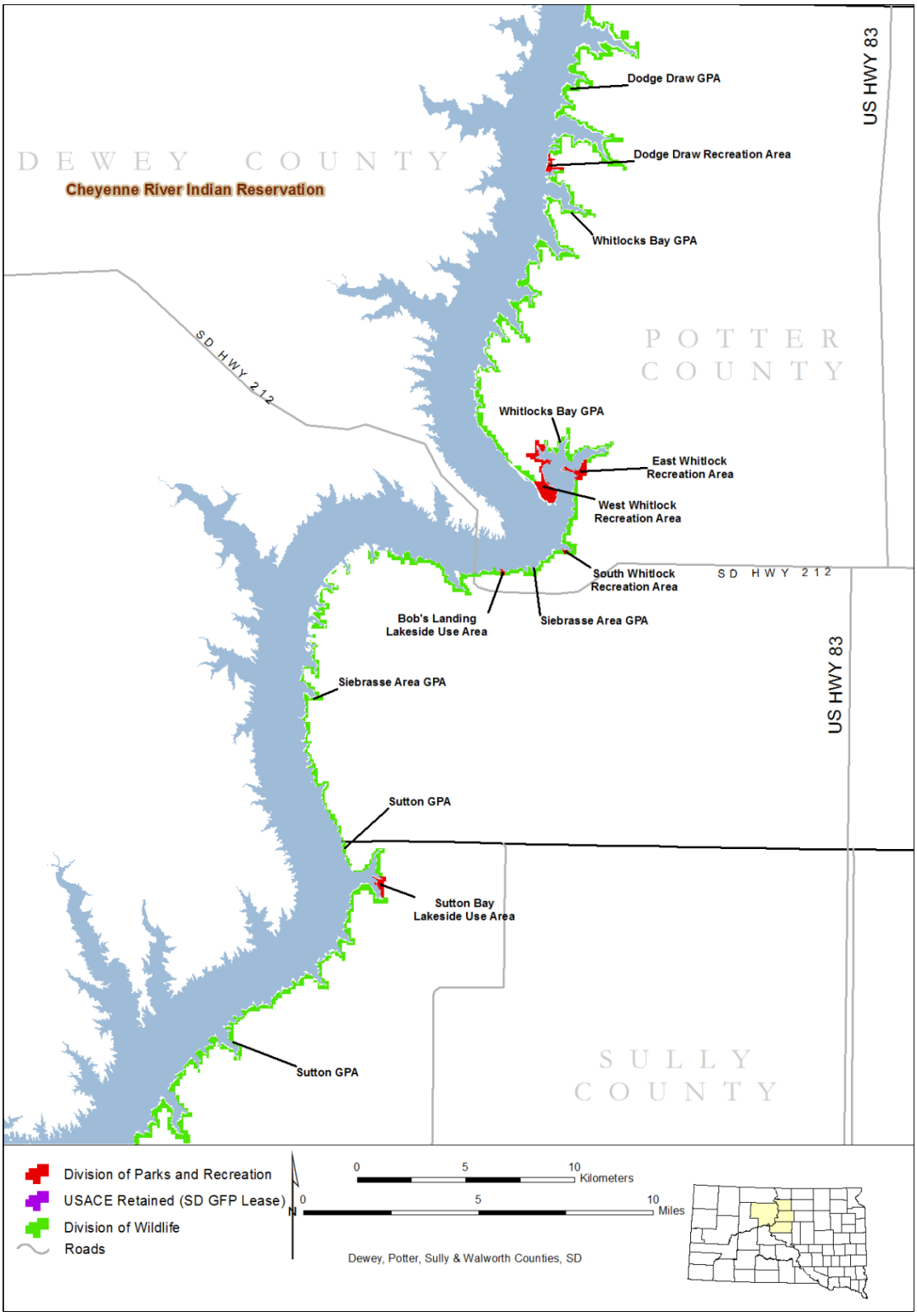


Figure 2.3: Overview map of Lake Oahe, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

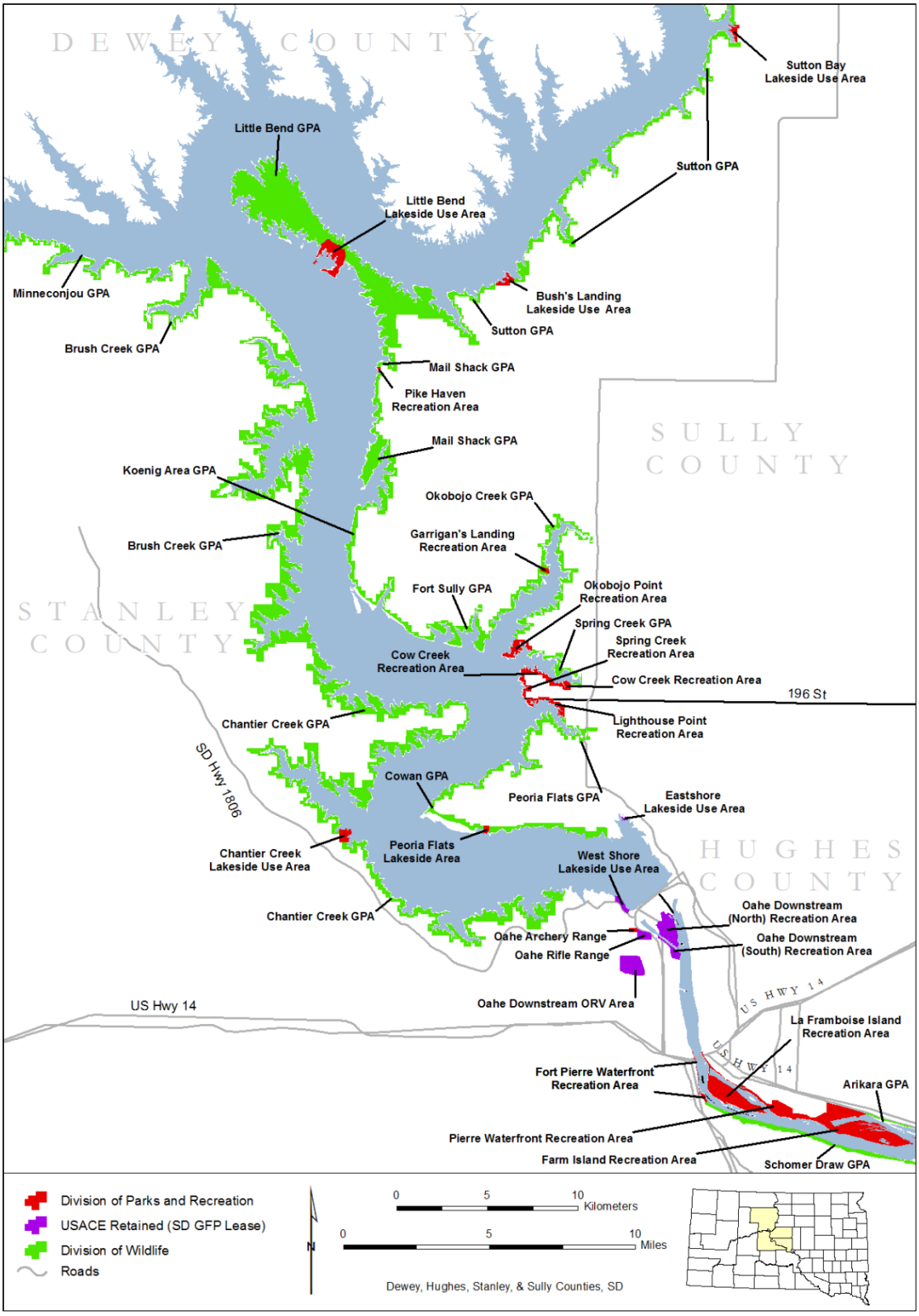


Figure 2.4: Overview map of Lake Oahe, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

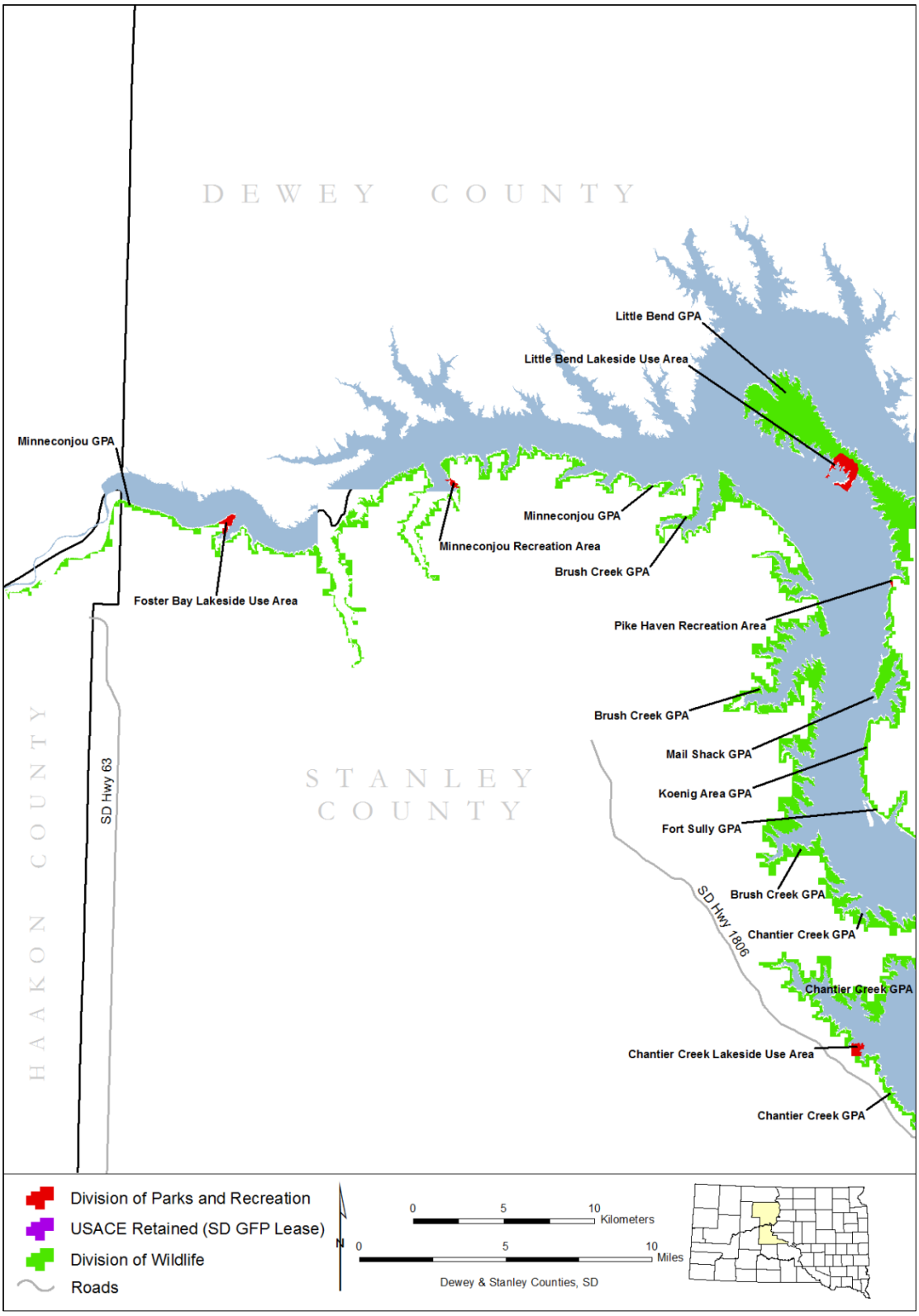


Figure 2.5: Overview map of Lake Oahe, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

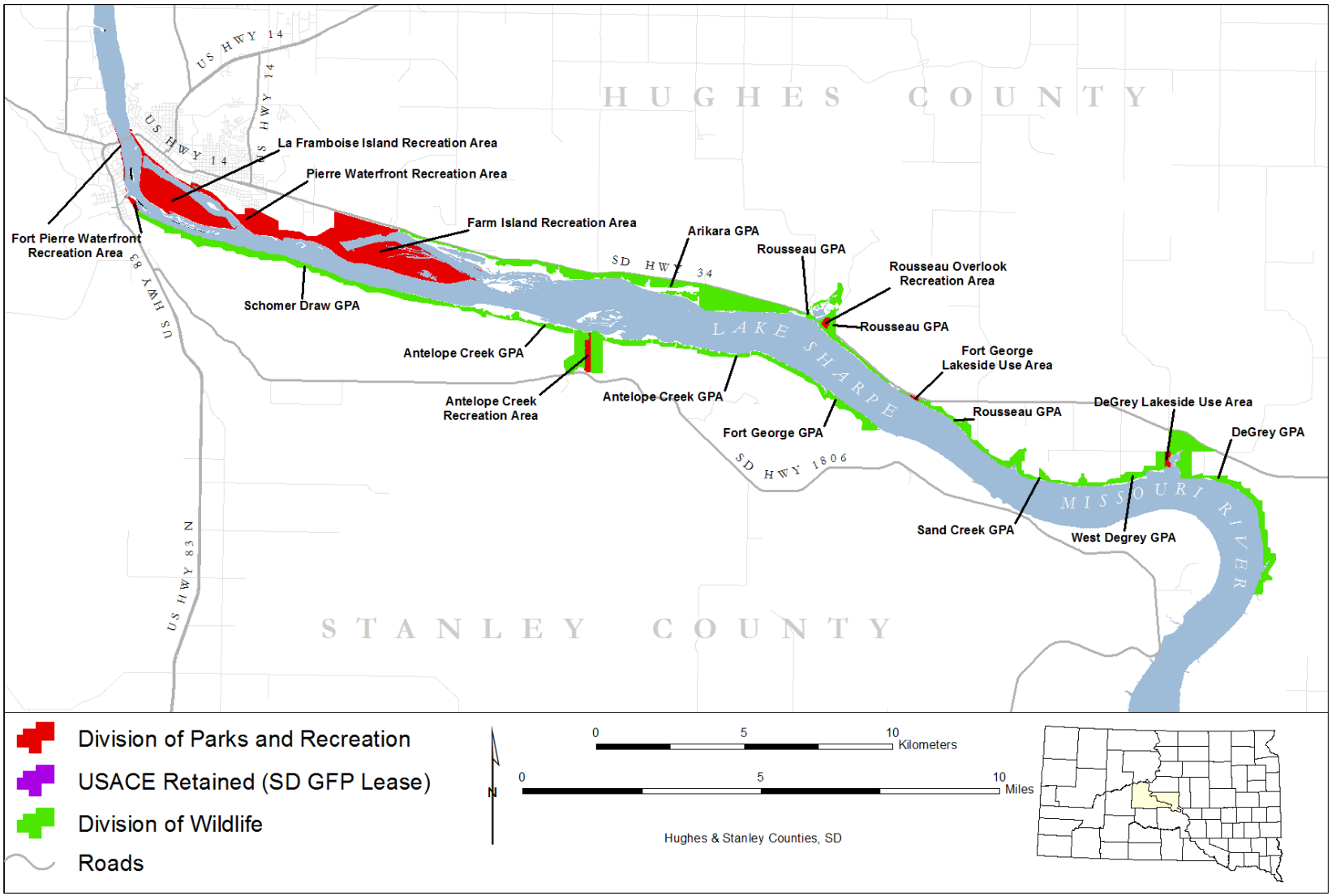


Figure 2.6: Overview map of Lake Sharpe, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

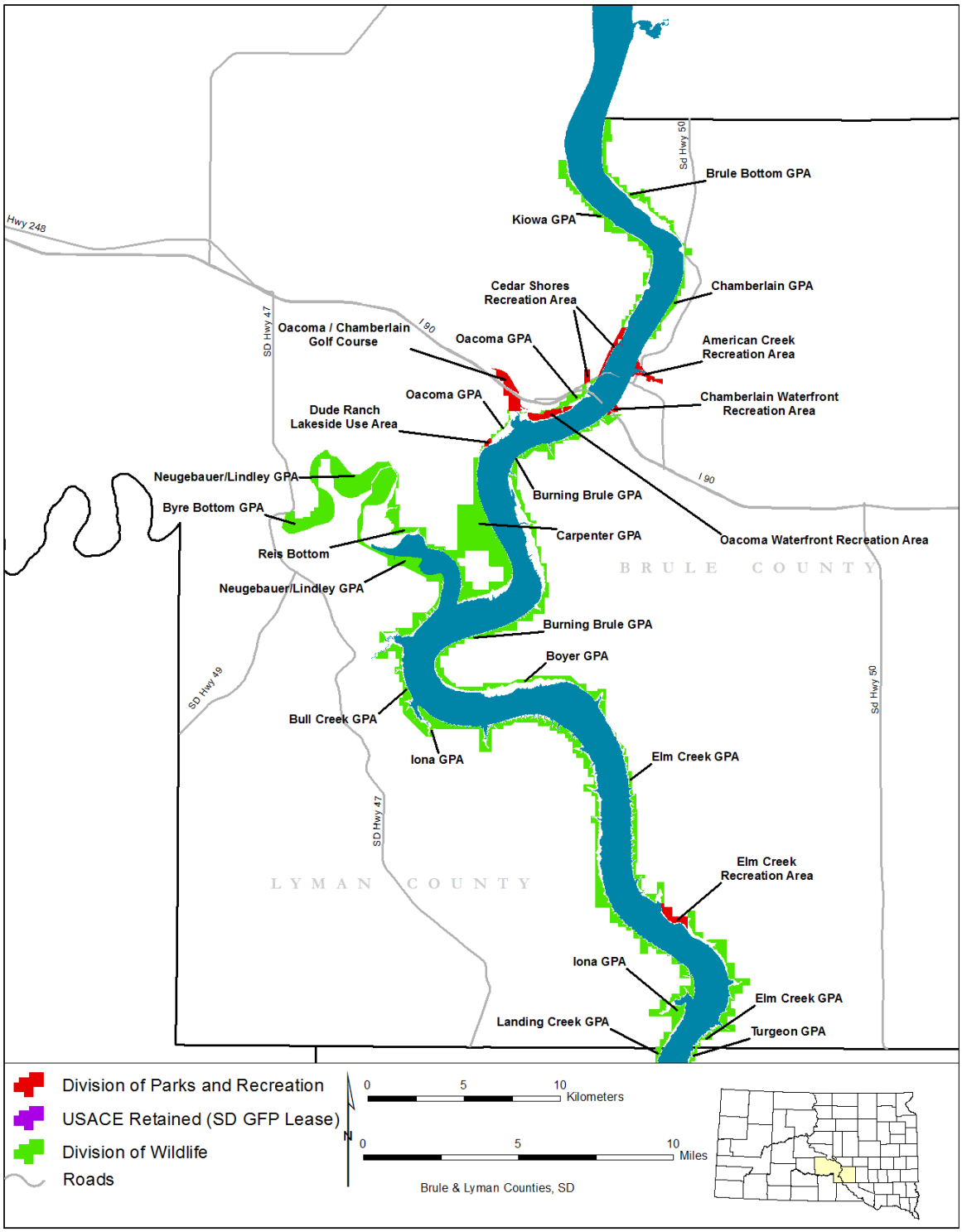


Figure 2.7: Overview map of southern Lake Francis Case, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

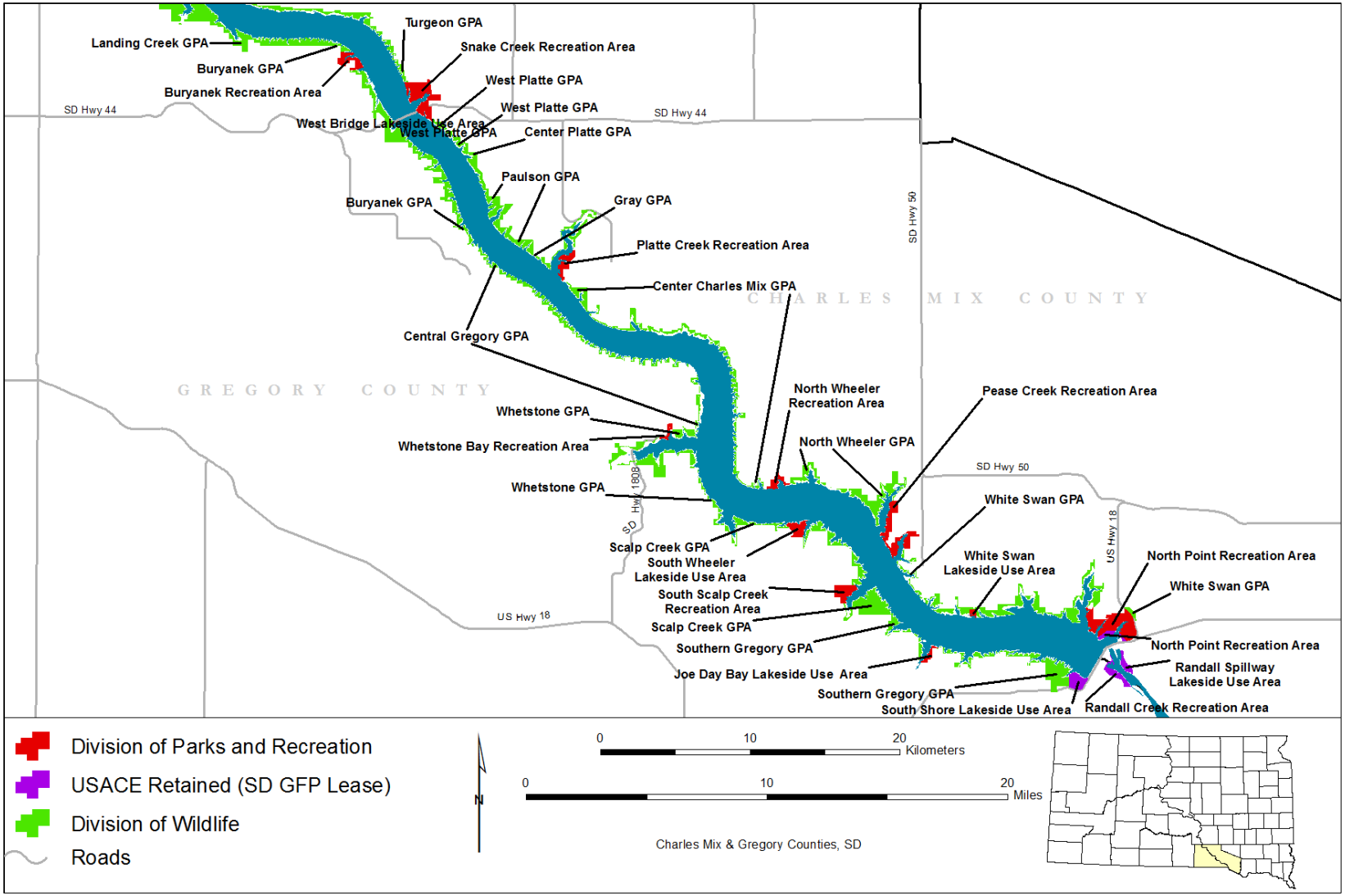


Figure 2.8: Overview map of southern Lake Francis Case, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

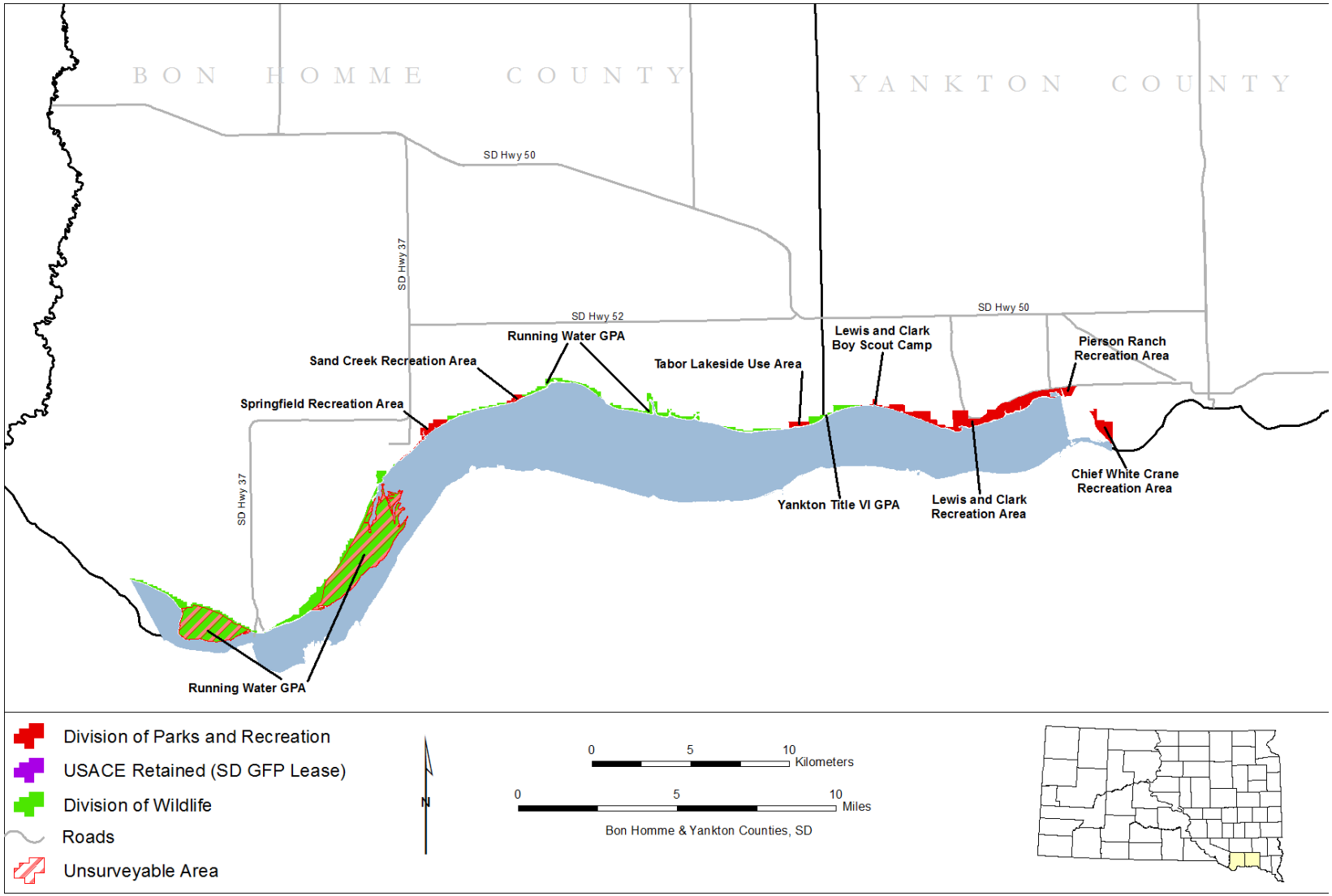


Figure 2.9: Overview map of Lewis and Clark Lake, showing Wildlife Areas and Recreation/Lakeside Use Areas.

Climate

The Missouri River Valley within South Dakota straddles two climatic zones; the semiarid dry continental zone to the north of the Big Bend and the more temperate humid continental zone south of the big Bend. Both zones are characterized by cold dry winters and warm summers, with the main distinction between the two being that the humid continental zone regularly receives more than 20 inches of precipitation per year and the dry continental zone receives less than 20 inches per year (Hogan 1995:37-40). In both the dry and humid zones, approximately 80 percent of the precipitation occurs during the warm months between April and September. The average annual temperature ranges from north to south along the river do not vary as greatly as the amount of precipitation. Campbell County, the northernmost county within this study area, has an average annual summer temperature of 70 degrees F and an average annual winter temperature of 14 degrees F (Schumacher and Heil 1979). Yankton County, along the southern extent of the study area, has an average annual summer temperatures of 72 degrees F and an average annual winter temperatures of 20 degrees F (Ensz 1979).

From the time people began entering the region, the climate has undergone changes on a continental and global scale. The most dramatic and rapid climatic changes occurred at the close of the Pleistocene. The last advance of glacial ice in South Dakota began about 14,000 years ago; by about 11,000 years ago continental ice had retreated as far north as northern Minnesota and northern North Dakota (Mickelson et al. 1983:7–12). Around 14,000 years ago, the environment of western South Dakota may have been periglacial and the climate was very cold, with areas of continuous and discontinuous permafrost and tundra vegetation similar to that of present-day subarctic areas of northern Canada (Pewe 1983:175–179). As the glacial ice retreated, tundra was replaced by forest or parkland, dominated by spruce. Average temperatures were cooler than today. This transition appears to have occurred by at least 12,500 years ago.

The Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 years ago) climate was similar to that of today, with perhaps more mild winters and cooler summers (Kay 1998:25). By this time, grasslands of South Dakota were established, and pine trees were starting to take hold in the Black Hills. A drier, warmer climatic episode-called the Altithermal, Hypsithermal or Atlantic began in the middle Holocene about 8500 years ago and lasted until about 4500 years ago (Kay 1998:25–27). Overall, temperatures were significantly warmer, and precipitation was significantly less than it is today. From 5400 to 4800 years ago, the Hypsithermal appears to have been interrupted by a "wet pulse," perhaps brought on by volcanic activity (Kay 1998:26). During the Hypsithermal, the mid-continental grasslands expanded north and east to reach their maximum extent in the Holocene.

The last major climatic episode is the Late Holocene Neoglacial, which began about 4,500 years ago and continues to the present. With the onset of the Neoglacial, the climate became cooler and wetter, and mid-continental grasslands retreated from their northern and eastern maximums, to the present-day boundaries. A general trend was initiated by the Neoglacial episode and the climate was far from static. At least six climatic fluctuations have been documented within the Late Holocence (Bryson et al. 1970; Wendland and Bryson 1974; Wedel 1986). The Sub-Boreal is generally accepted as a wet, cool period on the

Northern Plains that lasted from ca. 5000 to 2900 B.P. The Sub-Atlantic (ca. 2900 to 1600 B.P.) has been widely characterized as period of "climatic deterioration," in which summers became wetter and winters stormier. A reversal to drier and warmer conditions in the Scandic (1600 to 1225 B.P.) continued until the warming trend of the period peaked, ushering in the Neo-Atlantic. The Neo-Atlantic marks a return to a wetter climate, which lasted from 1225 to 800 B.P (A.D. 750 to 1200) followed by the Pacific episode, which brought on an increasingly dry period from about A.D. 1200 to 1550. Occurring from about A.S. 1550 to 1883, the last climatic shift was toward a cooler climate known as the Neo-Boreal, or Little Ice Age.

Flora

Regional vegetation is presently a patchwork of native rangeland, cultivated fields of small and large grain crops and tame pasture land. Though many plant and animal species were introduced during the historic period, the description of the region's flora and fauna will be limited to native species. The Middle Missouri region was principally grassland, the biome for most of the region's prehistory. Within the study area, the grassland is typed as mixed grass prairie for the entire length of the Missouri River Valley with some areas in the far southern extent of the study area, along Lake Francis Case and Lewis and Clark Lake, which are transitional to tall grass prairie. Prior to the inundation of the Missouri, there were also extensive wetlands and forest. At one time, the Valley flood plain harbored woodland forest, dominated by cottonwood, American elm, and willow (Johnson and Nichols 1970:7) (Figure 2.10).

Although the Missouri River Valley flora of South Dakota are most commonly described for the region as a whole, there are distinguishing characteristics between the physiographic zones and reservoirs. The east bank of Lake Oahe, Sharpe, and Francis Case (North of Charles Mix and Gregory Counties) marks the western extent of continental glaciation and the Coteau du Missouri (Figure 2.11). This ecoregion corresponds to the mixed grass prairie (Bachman 1990:63–67) which is dominated by mid- and short grasses with some intermingled tall grasses (Figure 2.10). Foliage is made up of cool- and warm-season plants that provide good-quality foliage throughout the growing season. The cool-season plants grow mainly from April through May and June, while the warm-season plants grow mainly in June, July and August. If moisture is adequate, cool-season grasses may start growing again in September and October. The uplands are covered predominantly by the cool-season mid-grasses: western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), and needle-and-thread grass (*Stipa comata*). There are lesser amounts of warm-season grasses, principally the short grasses: buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*) and blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), and the mid-grasses: little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*) and sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*). Remaining mixed grass vegetation is comprised of sedges, forbs, and shrubs. Common sedges include threadleaf sedge (*Carex filifolia*) and needleleaf sedge (*Carex eleocharis*). Typical forbs consist of fringed sagewort (*Artemisia frigida*), cudweed sagewort (*Artemisia ludoviciana*),

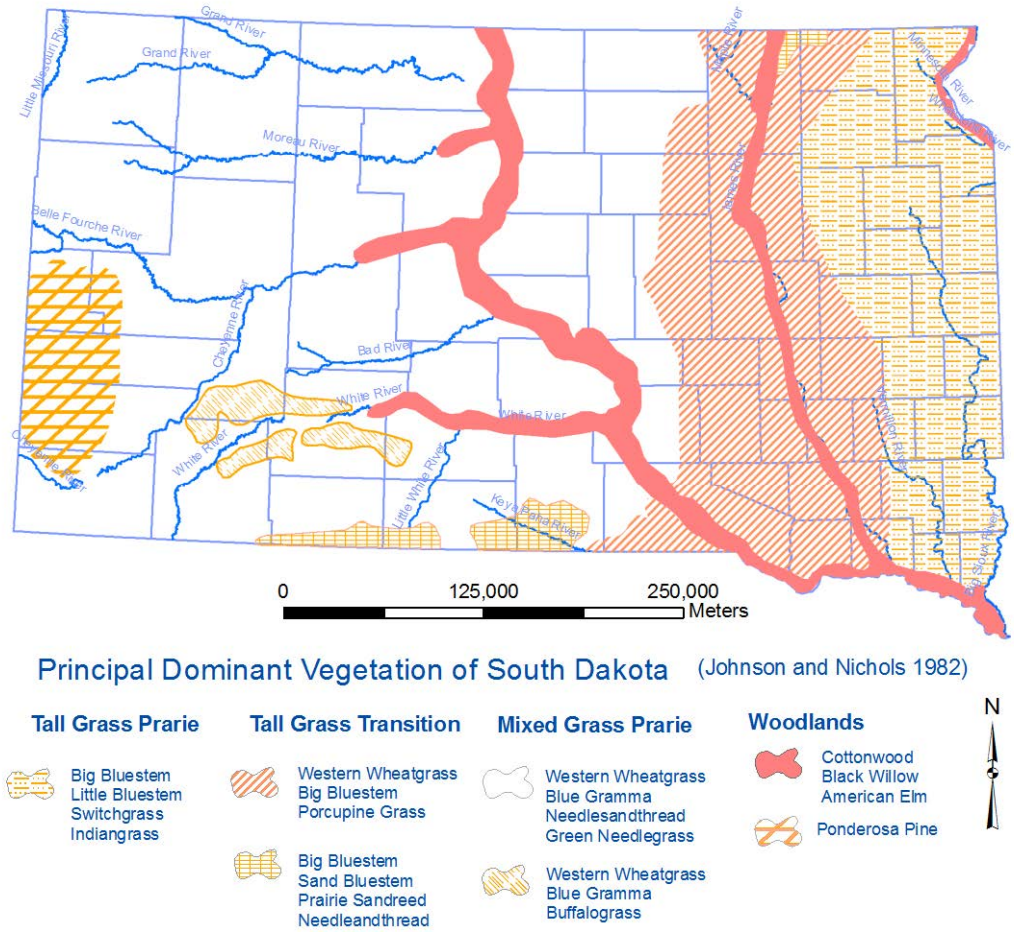


Figure 2.10: Dominant vegetation zones of South Dakota.

heath aster (*Aster ericoides*), western yarrow *(Achillea millefolium*), false-boneset (*Kuhnia eupatorioides*), wild onion (*Allium* spp.), Missouri goldenrod (*Solidago missouriensis*), scarlet globemallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*), prairie coneflower (*Ratibida columnifera*), sand ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), blazing star (*Liatris punctata*), American vetch (*Vicia americana*) and the common breadroot scrufpea, tipsin or prairie turnip (*Psoralea esculenta*) (Tibesar et al. 1986:10; Bachman 1990:63–67). Common shrubs and woody plants are leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*), wild rose (*Rosa* spp.) and western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*).

The west bank of Lake Oahe, Sharpe, and Francis Case (North of Charles Mix and Gregory Counties) is an area of more rugged topography referred to as the "breaks". These "breaks" are broken terraces and uplands that descend to the Missouri River and its major tributaries. They have formed extensively in the soft, easily eroded Pierre Shale. This area is still classified as mixed grass prairie but wooded draws and coniferous forest communities are more prevalent in this steep, dissected topography than on the extensive flats of the terraces (Figure 2.10). These breaks and minor streams support grasses similar to those of the uplands, but favor the warm-season grasses of little bluestem, sideoats grama and the tallgrass, big *bluestem (Andropogon gerardii*). The protection of the gullies affords better support

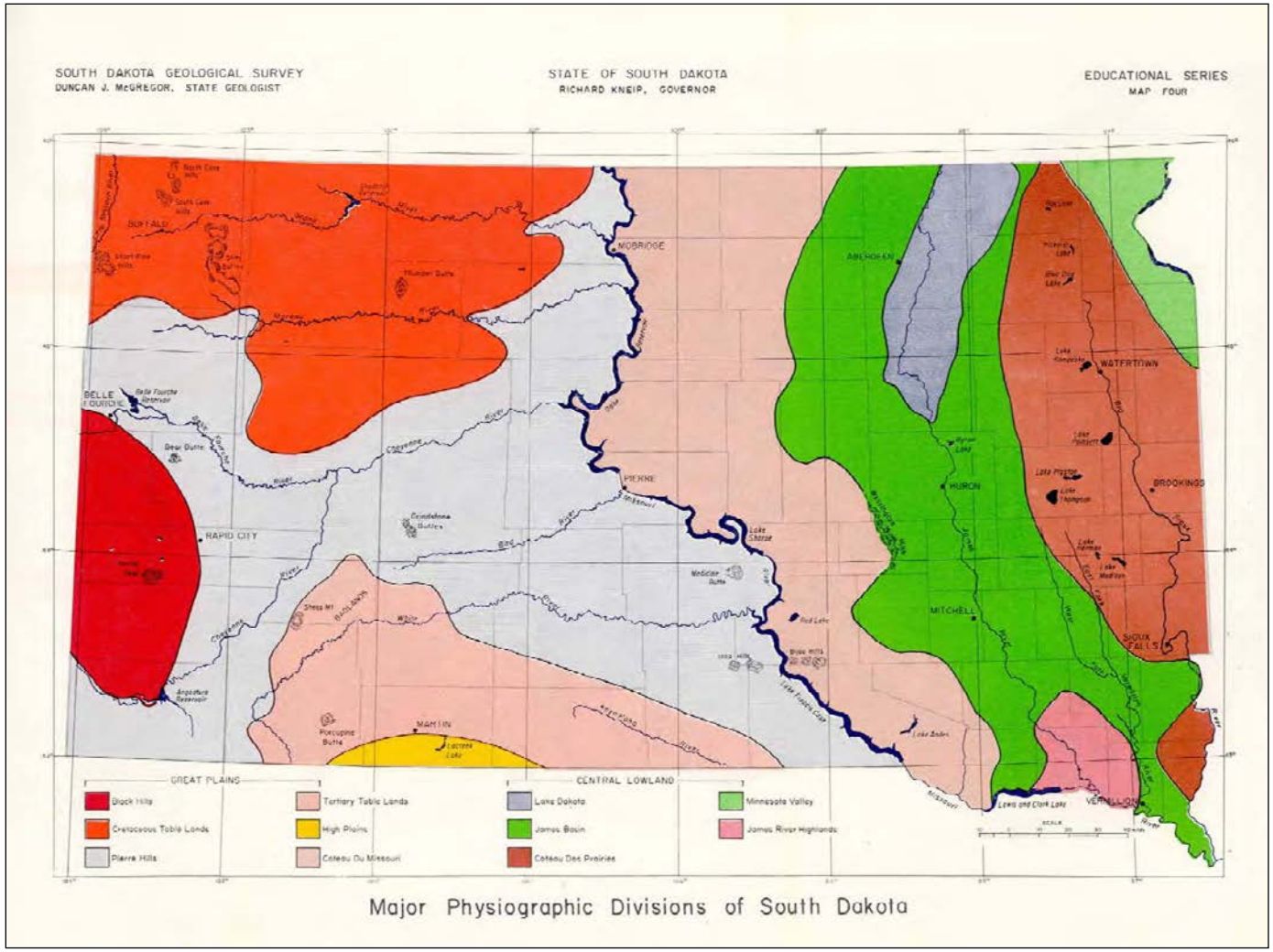


Figure 2.11: Physiographic Regions of South Dakota (DENR 2007).

for bushes and trees promoting thin stands of box elder (Acer negundo), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), common juniper (Juniperus communis), Eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), American elm (Ulmus americana), and bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa) are on the north-facing slopes and along deep gullies. Bushes, such as chokecherry (Prunus virginiana), skunkbush (Rhus aromatica), buffaloberry (Shepherdia argentea), and wild plum (Prunus americana) can also be found in these draws. Thin, drought susceptible soil of ridges and ridge slopes encourages growth of prickly pear (Opuntia polyacantha), ball cactus (Coryphantha vivipara), and yucca (Yucca glauca). Areas of exposed Pierre Shale create small patches of badlands along the slopes of the Missouri River Valley. These badlands support little vegetation, but there are sparse communities of wild onion, wild parsley (Munsineon spp.), silverscales (annual Artriplex sp.), milkvetch (Astragalus racemosus) and cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium), and grasses such as saltgrass (Distichlis spicata), witchgrass (Panicum capillare), wiregrass (Schedonnardus paniculatus), knotweed (Polygonum spp.) and western wheatgrass. Riparian gallery forests of cottonwood and green ash persist along major tributaries such as the Moreau and Cheyenne rivers, but they have largely been eliminated along the Missouri River by impoundments.

South of Lyman and Brule Counties and east to the Gavin's Point Dam, the climate becomes slightly more temperate and both the east and west banks of Lake Francis Case, and the north bank of Lewis and Clark Lake are classified as a tall grass transitional area within the mixed grass prairie (Johnson and Nichols 1970:7) (Figure 2.10). Here the draws and northern slopes are heavily wooded with deciduous forest, in contrast to the River Breaks north of the Big Bend of the Missouri where the riparian woodland forms narrow stands of juniper and green ash. The ecoregion of true or tall grass prairie is located east of the James River but there are areas along the Missouri River Valley where, given favorable conditions, areas of tall grass prairie exist. This transitional area within the mixed grass prairie presents a higher concentration of tall grass species, which are grasses that exceed 1.5 m in height. Tall grasses include big bluestem, porcupine grass (*Stipa spartea*), sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), Canadian wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*). Midgrasses are sideoats grama, needle-and-thread grass, junegrass (*Koeleria pyramidata*), western wheatgrass, and stonehills muhly (*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*). Common forbs of the tallgrass community are stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*), purple coneflower *(Echinacea angustifolia*), compass-plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), wild sunflowers (*Helianthus maximilianii* and *H. rigidus*), beardtongue (*Penstemon grandiflorum*), ground plum (*Astragalus crassicarpus*), purple prairie clover (*Petalostemon purpureum*), groundsels (*Senecio* spp.), and prairie turnip. Occasional, scattered shrubs include leadplant, buffaloberry, skunkbrush, wild plum, chokecherry, and yucca.

The Missouri flood plain habitat is now mostly inundated by the impounded waters of Lakes Oahe, Sharpe, Francis Case, and Lewis and Clark, but it once supported a diversity of plant and animal communities in its flood plain forests, lakes, marshes, wet meadows, sand dunes, and sand bars (Tibesar et. al. 1986:13–16). Trees of the forest probably included cottonwood (*Populus deltiodes*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), green ash, box elder, American elm, bur oak, and hackberry. Shrubs included chokecherry, wild plum, dogwoods (*Cornus foemina* and *C. stolonifera*), juneberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), and buffaloberry. Vines may have included wild grape (*Vitis* spp.), woodbine (*Parthenocissus vitacea*), poison ivy

(*Toxicodendron rydbergii*), bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), virgin's bower (*Clematis virginiana*), moonseed *(Menispermum canadense*) and carrion flower (*Smilax herbacea*). Deep oxbow lakes supported a community of submerged aquatic plants such as pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), wild rice (*Zannichellia palustris*) and various algae. Marsh communities would have included cattails (*Typha* spp.), giant reed (*Phragmites australis*), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), water plantain (*Alisma* spp.), and arrowleaf *(Sagittaria* spp.). Wet meadows—upland sides of marshes—would have supported a dense vegetation community dominated by tall graminoids such as sedges (*Carex* sp.), spikerushes (*Eleocharis* spp.), reedgrass (*Calamagrostis inexpansa*), mannagrass (*Glyceria* spp.), reed canarygrass, and prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*). Tall forbs could have included iris (*Iris missouriensis*), goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.), sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.), vervains (*Verbena* spp.), dock (*Rumex* spp.), field mint (*Mentha arvensis*), and buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.). Sand dunes and sandbars were located near the main river channel. Sand dune vegetation would have been sparse, composed of scattered sedges and horse tails (*Equisetum* spp.). Sandbars supported cottonwood saplings, various willows (*Salix* spp.) and bulrush and rush (*Juncus* spp.).

Little is known archaeologically of the exploitation of wild plant foods in the region. In part, this is due to the poor preservation of most plant remains; however, it is also a result of the recovery techniques and the investigative focus of early excavations in the region. Consequently, the potential array of plant foods draws heavily from ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources. The following list of plant foods has been derived from Gilmore's (1977) classic work: *Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region*. Gilmore's sources are tribes of the Upper Missouri region, namely the Omaha, Ponca, Dakota, and Pawnee. Important wild plant foods of these tribes included the tuberous roots, nut meats, greens, seeds, and a variety of fleshy fruits, tree sap, and fungi. Tubers included prairie turnips, mannagrass (Indian potato), arrowleaf, yellow *lotus (Nelumbo lutea*), Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*), wild licorice (*Gycyrhiza lepidota*), and wild onion. Collected nut meats were acorn [from the bur oak] and black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*), hickory nuts (*Carya ovata*) and, possibly, hazel nuts (*Corylus americana*). Greens or stems that were eaten were bulrush, curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), milkweed (*Asclepias viridiflora*) and wild mint (*Mentha arvensis*). Wild fruits were plentiful and included chokecherry, wild plum, buffaloberry, gooseberry, prickly pear, prairie crab apples (*Malus ioensis*), juneberry (serviceberry), hackberry, wild grape, wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca americana*), wild raspberry (*Rubus idaeus strigosus*), ground cherry (*Physalis heterophylla*), sand cherry (*Prunus besseyi*) and elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*). Seed foods included goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*), sunflower, ground bean (*Amphicarpo bracteata*), ground plum, or buffalo pea (*Geoprumnon crassicarpum*), large yellow pond lily (*Nuphar luteum*), wild flax (*Linum lewisii*) and wild rice. Sweet sap was rendered from soft maples (*Acer saccharinum*) and boxelder trees. A few wild fungi were eaten, including elm cap (*Pleurotus ulmarius*), "tree ears" (*Polystictus versicolor*) and morel mushrooms (*Morchella esculenta*). Other plant foods not mentioned by Gilmore may have included the seeds of saltbush (*Artiplex nuttallii*), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), large ryegrass (*Elymus condensatus*), prostrate amaranth (*Amaranthus blitiodes*), and the greens of lady's thumb, or smartweed (*Polygonum persicaria*) (Medsger 1974:128–129, 163). There are also a number of plants—e.g. wild bergamot (horsemint) and hops—that were utilized for the making of beverages and herbal

teas; however, these are not considered principal foods and are not mentioned above (Gilmore 1977:25, 59).

Fauna

The diverse environment of the region supported a host of fauna. Unlike floral resources, animal remains are far better preserved and reported in the archaeological record. The following list of economically important animal species is taken from two archaeological sites in the Big Bend region, Medicine Crow (39BF2) and Crow Creek (39BF11) (Rood 1986; Toom et al. 1989). Major mammalian fauna of the grasslands were bison (*Bison bison*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*). Deer (*Odocoileus* sp.) likely inhabited the wooded areas of the region. Small terrestrial mammals include coyote (*Canis latrans*), swift fox (*Vulpes velox*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), white-tailed jackrabbit *(Lepus townsendii*), striped skunk (*Mephis mephitis*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus* sp.) and pocket gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*). Aquatic mammals include beaver (*Castor canadensis*) and river otter (*Lutra canadensis*). The sole domesticated animal was the dog (*Canis familiaris*). Mammalian micro-fauna, mice and voles, are commonly found in archaeological contexts, and some species may have been consumed by humans (Rood 1986:247).

Birds are common in the archaeological remains, and aquatic species include snow goose (*Chen cuerulescens*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), duck (*Anas* sp.), American coot (*Fulica americana*) and whooping crane or sandhill crane (*Grus* sp.). Shorebirds include the long-billed curlew (*Numenius americana*) and plover (*Charadiidae* sp.). Upland ground birds are turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*). Raptors include various hawks (*Buteo* sp. and *Accipiter* sp.) such as marsh hawk (*Cirus cyaneus*), pigeon hawk *(Falco mexicanus*), sparrow hawk (*Falco sparverius*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), as well as eagle species including golden eagle (*Aquila chryaetos*). Perching birds include mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*), common raven (*Corvus crax*) and various other small birds (e.g., meadowlarks, blackbirds, orioles and grackles).

Reptile remains consist of painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) and soft-shelled turtle (*Trionyx* sp.). Fish species include channel catfish *(Ictalurus punctatus*), brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*), gar (*Lepisosteus* sp.), flathead chub (*Hybopsis gracilis*) and pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*).

Other large mammals not represented above would have certainly included grizzly bear (*Urus horribilis*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), black bear (*Urus americana*) and mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) (Gilbert 1980:129–159). Smaller mammals of importance would have been raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), mink (*Mustela vison*), black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*), and porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*).

Fresh water mussels are very common in sites along the Missouri, and they were readily used by the inhabitants as a source of food as well as for tools and ornaments. Species of Missouri River mussels from archaeological contexts include the following: *Lasmiggon comlanata*, *Lampsilis luteola*, *Quadrula quadrula*, *Crenodonta costata*, *Potamilus alatus megaterus*,

Ligumia recta latissima, *Quadrula pustulosa*, *Lampsilis cardium*, *Ligumia recta latissima*, and, perhaps, *Fusconaia flava* (Toom et al. 1989:572).

Geology and Landscape

The study area is located in central South Dakota, within the physical division known as the Missouri River Trench (Figure 2.11) (DENR 2007). The study area can be subdivided into five archaeological regions, as indicated in the South Dakota State Plan for Archaeological Resources (Winham and Hannus 1990). In order from north to south, these archaeological regions include the Grand-Moreau, Bad-Cheyenne, Big Bend, Fort Randall, and Yankton (Figure 2.12). The archaeological regions are geographical "study units" that are generally defined by drainage basins or specific landforms and, in some cases, political boundaries have been employed for convenience (Winham and Hannus 1990:1-2). The archaeological regions do not conform precisely to the broader physiographic regions shown in Figure 2.11 but the regions are generally restricted to the Missouri River Trench, the Coteau du Missouri to the east, and the Pierre Hills to the west. The following is a general description of these three physiographic regions, followed by specific details pertaining to each reservoir of the Missouri River.

The Missouri River Trench is a youthful, deep, narrow valley that begins near Yankton, South Dakota, and continues upstream into North Dakota. The valley was formed by a glacial blockade, which diverted the natural eastward flow of streams to the south and southeast. Flint (1955:14–15, 28) surmises that the trench was initially formed during the Illinoian glacial advance. Deposits of what appears to be early Wisconsin age glacial till are present below the river flood plain. It is estimated that the main cutting of the Trench was beneath the current river channel and occurred either near or at the end of the Illinoian glaciation or the Sangamon interglacial, about 700,000 years ago.

The Trench cuts through Pierre Shale, and farther to the south, at Big Bend Dam, through the deeper Cretaceous beds of Niobrara formation marl (calcareous mudstone). High, Late Pleistocene terrace remnants are present along some segments of the valley. These terraces are composed of benches cut into bedrock by the active river. The bedrock cuts are typically overlain by gravel, sand, silt and, sometimes, clays. These materials originate from Late Pleistocene glaciofluvial outwash and till deposits, and Late Pleistocene/Holocene alluvium, lacustrine, and eolian deposits. Where the topography afforded the deposition of windblown sediments and a minimum of erosion, the uppermost formation is the Late Pleistocene/Holocene Oahe formation. The Oahe formation sediments are largely eolian silt deposits, referred to as "loess."

The valley cut varies from 1 to 10 miles in width over the project area and the flood plain averages a little more than a mile in width. The valley is too narrow to allow the river channel to form tight, looping meanders; rather, the channel typically angles from side to side undercutting bluffs and forming crescent-shaped point bars at the inner side of the bends. In places, bars form within the channel itself, creating split channels. The crest of the Trench averages around 1,800 ft above sea level (asl) or about 400 ft above the river plain, which is at about 1,400 ft asl. The valley slopes are typically dissected by numerous, short,

Figure 2.12: Archaeological Regions of South Dakota.

deep gullies. The resultant broken topography is often referred to as "the breaks." Valley slopes vary from steep to gently sloping, depending upon the local geology. In areas of exposed Pierre Shale, the trench slope is often steep, even escarpment-like (Figure 2.13). Where the valley slope is dominated by remnant river terraces it is more stepped, and the grade to the river more gradual (Figure 2.14).

The uplands bordering the Trench to the east and west are the physiographic regions of the Coteau du Missouri and the Pierre Hills, respectively (Figure 2.11)(DENR 2007). The Coteau du Missouri is an uneven, plateau-like highland between the James River Basin and the Missouri River Trench. The main body of the Coteau is Cretaceous age Pierre Shale that is overlain in places by Tertiary age Ogallala formation sandstones, in turn covered by a mantle of Wisconsin age glacial drift (Flint 1955:12–13). High areas include the Orient Hills, Ree Hills, Wessington Hills and Bijou Hills, which top out between 2,000 and 2,200 ft asl. There are two broad lowlands, or "sags," that run west to east dividing the highlands. Most notable is the Great Ree Valley, which runs between the Ree Hills and the Orient Hills in Hughes, Hyde, and Hand Counties. The second is less pronounced defined by the Crow Creek-Smith Creek valley in southern Buffalo and Jerauld Counties and northern Brule and Aurora Counties (Flint 1955:13, 16). These sags are believed to be remnant, pre-Wisconsin age stream valleys. The uplands between the eastern and western slopes of the Coteau are covered with ground moraine and occasional end moraines and the topography is largely swell and swale with shallow depressions and gentle slopes. For the most part, the Coteau du Missouri is well drained, but there are a few areas with interior drainage that form shallow intermittent lakes and marshes. Creeks of the Coteau interior drain westward, into the Missouri; only the very eastern slope of the Coteau drains into the James River.

Figure 2.13: Steep Pierre Shale valley slope.

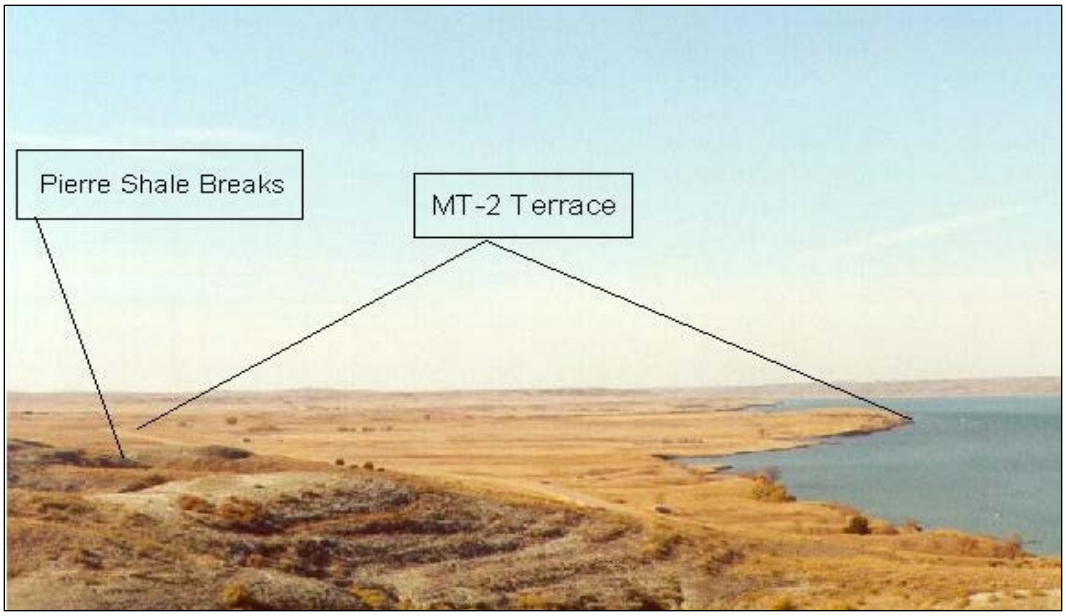


Figure 2.14: Gently inclined valley terrace bordered by Pierre Shale breaks.

To the west of the Missouri River Trench is the Pierre Hills physiographic zone, which is underlain almost entirely by Pierre Shale (Flint 1955:15–16). The topography is rolling West River hill country that lies between and lower than the northern Cretaceous and southern Tertiary tablelands of western South Dakota (Figure 2.11) (DENR 2007). In a few places, the Pierre Hills have isolated buttes of Tertiary age sandstones but the region is more characteristically composed of hills and ridges that are typically smooth due to the rapid weathering and mass wasting of the soft shale bedrock. The region is sometimes referred to as "gumbo country" because of the plastic clay sediments that weather from the bedrock. North to south, the major drainages of the Pierre Hills are the Grand River, Moreau River, Cheyenne River, Bad River, Medicine Creek, and the White River. The uplands near the Missouri River Valley are covered by a thin mantle of scattered boulders of Illinoian age glacial till (Flint 1955:27–30). In some areas, a mantle of Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene loess overlies the local bedrock and till.

The Missouri River Valley is composed of a series of five easily recognizable terraces. From highest (oldest) to lowest (most recent), these are the MT-4 (Missouri Terrace-4), MT-3, MT-2, MT-1 and MT-0 (Figure 2.15). The two lowest terraces have been largely inundated by impounded reservoir waters along much of the course of the river in South Dakota. The three higher terraces are still extant and visible along significant portions of the river. The terraces of the Missouri River are of particular importance to archaeology as the great majority of archaeological sites are found on these remnant terraces, which afford level plains in an otherwise steeply sloping valley.

The MT-4 is found at the valley crest adjacent to uplands. It is a broadly sloping remnant land surface that existed before the down cutting of the Missouri River Trench. The terrace is at an elevation of about 1,700 ft asl, or approximately 300 ft above the former Missouri River. It is a cut, or strath, terrace of Pierre Shale that has been subsequently modified by

glacial advances into the trench. The terrace grades gradually into the upland hills and is mantled with glaciofluvial outwash and till (Coogan 1987:53).

The MT-3 lies at an elevation from about 1,520 to 1,560 asl, or about 200 ft above the pre-dam stage of the river. Like the MT-4, it is a broadly sloping strath terrace cut into Pierre Shale. The deposits present on the surface vary and may consist of a cap of Holocene aged loess, glacial and glaciofluvial materials, including some glacial erratics, or it may consist of unmantled shale bedrock. The lower slope edge is typically eroded, and outcrops of Pierre Shale are visible between the MT-3 and the MT-2 below. Cutbanks that intersect the reservoirs are often high, steep banks mantled with a thin silt cap (Coogan 1987:53).

The most prominent terrace of the Missouri River Valley is the MT-2. Standing at approximately 80 to 100 ft above the pre-dam elevation of the river, or about 1,420 to 1,460 ft asl, it is broad, flat, widespread terrace that is nearly continuous downstream of the Oahe Dam. North of the Oahe Dam the terrace is submerged by the impoundment waters of Lake Oahe and is visible again around Mobridge, Walworth County. Unlike the MT-4 and MT-3, the MT-2 is a cut-and-fill terrace. The cut is into Pierre Shale or Niobrara Marl, and the fill is comprised of stream and lake deposits, which appear to have been the result of a major event that raised the level of the Missouri River. Flint (1955) was the first to propose the idea that a late Pleistocene glacial advance into the far southern portion of the Missouri River Trench could have dammed the river and created a lake that stood at the approximate elevation of the MT-2. The broad, flat plain of the MT-2 is the result of the filling of this lake with fluvial and lake deposits. These stream and lake deposits are often capped by more recent deposits of Oahe formation loess (Figure 2.16). The MT-2 is the primary location of the numerous Plains Village occupations in the region (Coogan 1987:54).

The MT-1 is less prominent and not as easily discerned as the MT-2 terrace. This terrace, once widespread, is now almost completely inundated by the reservoirs. It is now only visible within some creek valleys and the tail waters of the lakes. The terrace is generally between 1,390 and 1410 ft asl, or about 30 to 50 ft above the river. It is a cut-and-fill terrace, typically capped with deposits of the Oahe formation, and is suggested to have formed in a similar manner as the MT-2 terrace (i.e. from the filling of a Pleistocene glacial lake) (Coogan 1987:61–62). It is thought that the down cutting from the MT-1 terrace occurred near the end of the Pleistocene, and may have coincided with the formation of the Leonard paleosol within the Oahe formation (Figure 2.16) (Coogan 1987:49, 62).

The tributary streams leading into the main Missouri River channel are flanked by terraces which correlate in elevation to the MT-1 and MT-2. These creek terraces are composed of the same fill sediments as the MT-1 and MT-2 and are believed to have been formed as a result of the same ice-dam and glacial lake scenarios that have been suggested for the cut-and-fill terraces of the Missouri River (Coogan 1987:54). These stream terraces are designated CMT-1 and CMT-2 (i.e., Creek Missouri Terrace-2) (Coogan 1987:57).

The former valley flood plain is represented as the MT-0. It is consists of a broad, flat plain and islands that are from 10 to 15 ft above the former river. In the past, during exceptionally high flood stages, the entire terrace would be inundated. The surface deposits of the flood plain date to the Holocene, and some are as young as the last flood episode. Drill cores, which were made in preparation to dam construction, reveal older Pleistocene

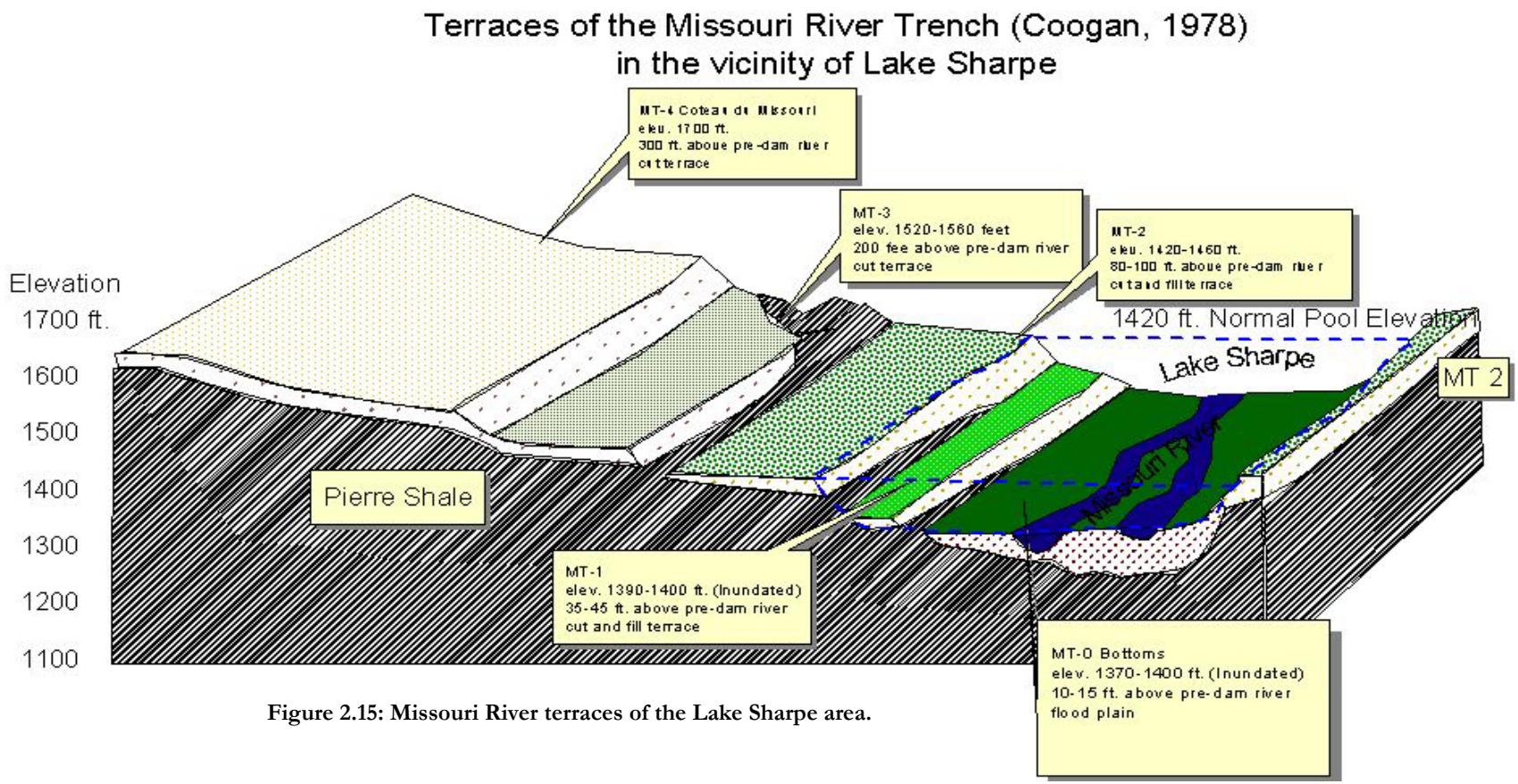


Figure 2.15: Missouri River terraces of the Lake Sharpe area.

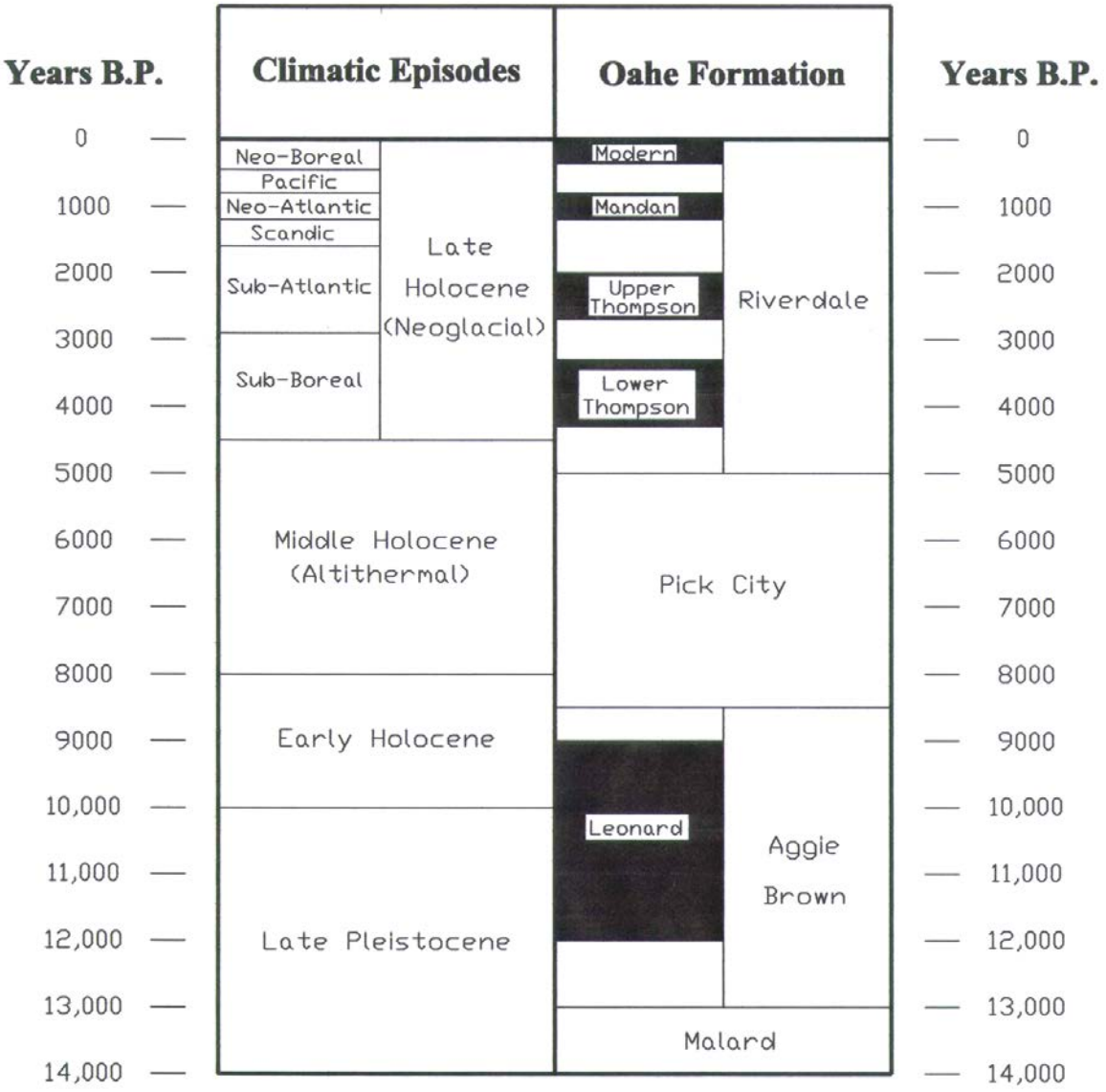


Figure 2.16: The Oahe formation and climatic episodes.

deposits underlying the Holocene sediments. Today, the flood plain is entirely covered by the impoundment waters of the reservoirs and can only be viewed in the tailrace areas of the Big Bend and Oahe Dams. However, the form and extent of the valley floodplain can be seen on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maps made prior to inundation (Coogan 1987:62). It is clear from many archaeological investigations that numerous Woodland, Plains Village, and historic sites were situated on the floodplain of the Missouri River.

Geologically, the culture-bearing formation of the Missouri Valley has been identified as the Oahe formation, which dates from ca. 14,000 years B.P. (years before present) to recent (Coogan 1987:17, Donohue 2000:21–24). The Oahe formation is primarily an eolian (wind) deposit, although colluvial (slope) sediments have also contributed to the formation in some places. To date, alluvial (stream) or lacustrine (lake) equivalents of the Oahe formation have yet to be demonstrated, but it is clear that the Holocene alluvium of the Missouri River and its secondary streams have extensive archaeological remains. In the Missouri River valley, exposures of the Oahe formation are non-lithified fine sands and silts that typically have a brown to yellowish-brown color and a silt-loam texture. The modern soil that is often associated with thick deposits of the Oahe formation is the Lowery silt-loam soil (Schumacher 1987:72–73).

The Oahe formation sediments derive from the wind transport of loose sediments that occur on exposed surfaces that have little or no vegetation (Donohue 2000:20–21, 25). The major factor creating such exposed surfaces is thought to have been slope erosion. As a consequence of wind direction and differential relief of the local topography, sediments become entrapped within areas of the local landscape. Areas that favor the accumulation of loess include topographic features such as swales, basins, remnant terraces, creek valleys, river valley crests, and adjacent uplands. Climatic conditions are thought to have been the principal factor in controlling the degree of slope erosion, which, in turn, controls the relative amount of material available for wind transport. During cooler, moister climatic periods, vegetation forms on slopes, and the slopes become more stable and less prone to erosion. During periods of warmer, drier climatic regimes, vegetation decreases on slopes, and they become unstable and more prone to erosion. Consequently, the buildup of windblown sediments is least during cooler, moister periods and greatest during warmer, drier periods. Depending upon factors of topography and erosion, the Oahe formation has been found to be anywhere from a few centimeters up to nine meters thick (Coogan 1987:17).

The Oahe formation has been divided into four members and the five recorded paleosols found within them are typed as submembers within the four greater members (Donohue 2000:20). As mentioned above, the members are time-stratigraphic units that are interpreted as representative of alternating periods of wet and cool versus warm and dry climatic episodes (Coogan 1987:17) (Figure 2.16). The five recorded paleosols, or ancient soil-forming episodes, within the Oahe formation formed during the cooler, wetter climatic regimes that promoted vegetation growth and surface stability. These soil-forming episodes are typically expressed as black to dark gray horizontal bands within an otherwise yellowish-brown matrix. The bands represent old, buried soil A horizons that developed during periods of surface stability. They are mollisols, which formed in grassland vegetation. Associated B horizons are sometimes discernable below these A horizons. The dark

coloration of the paleosol A horizons is due to a high organic content caused by decaying vegetation. During warmer, drier climatic periods, wind erosion predominates and these soils become buried by loess. Over the millennia, swings in climate conditions have created a series of these buried soils, and along some segments of the formation, these layered soils are readily visible.

Of the four Oahe formation members, the oldest unit is the Mallard Island member, which dates to around 14,000 to 13,000 B.P., or within the Wisconsin glacial period of the Late Pleistocene (Figure 2.16). It coincides temporally with the last glacial advance in South Dakota. No submembers are associated with the Mallard Island, and no cultural remains have been associated with this unit in South Dakota. The Mallard Island member may partially coincide with the Peoria (loess) formation described in Kansas and Nebraska (Donohue 2000:20). Several possible archaeological sites have been reported within the Peoria formation in Nebraska.

The next oldest unit is the Aggie Brown member, which dates to ca. 13,000 to 8500 B.P., placing it within the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (Figure 14). The Aggie Brown has two submembers. The lowest is described as light-brown silt with a reddish tint that is unlike any other part of the Oahe formation. The upper member is the Leonard paleosol and this soil is typically the darkest paleosol of the Oahe formation. At most locations where it has been encountered, the Leonard soil is expressed as a single paleosol; however, at one site the Leonard soil was expressed by three paleosols (Donohue 2000:23). Phytolith samples from the soil indicate that it initially formed in a cool weather tall-grass prairie, perhaps a spruce parkland setting (Donohue 2000:26–27). The climate then appears to have become warmer, supporting a mixed tall-and-short grass regime, and finally changing back to cool climate tall grass. Carbon dates indicated that the Leonard soil unit spans from ca.12,000 B.P. to 9000 B.P., or the Late Pleistocene into the Early Holocene(Donohue 2000:25–26, 30). It is the earliest culture bearing strata in South Dakota, in which remains of various Paleoindian cultures have been found, including the Goshen, Folsom, Alberta, Agate Basin, and Cody complexes.

The Pick City member of the Oahe formation dates to the Middle Holocene, or ca. 8500 to 5000 B.P (Figure 14). The Pick City member corresponds to the Altithermal, which was a markedly long, warm, and dry climatic episode. Soil stabilization horizons, or paleosols, have not been recognized in this member, and there are no submembers (Donohue 2000:20). During this period, active dune fields are thought to have formed on the uplands of western South Dakota. The Pick City deposits correspond roughly in age to the late Paleoindian and Early Plains Archaic periods.

The uppermost deposit of the Oahe formation is the Riverdale member. It dates to the Late Holocene or from 5,000 B.P. to the present (Figure 14). The Riverdale member includes three submembers, which have been termed Lower, Middle and Upper Riverdale (Clayton et al. 1976:6). Two paleosols comprise The Lower submember, termed "Thompson soils." Two bulk soil dates of the lower Thompson soil from West-River South Dakota fell at 4100 and 3300 B.P. (McFaul et al. 1993). These essentially correspond to the Middle Plains Archaic period established west of the Missouri River. A bulk soil date from the upper Thompson soil, again from West-River South Dakota, has been dated to 2300 B.P., which corresponds to the Late Plains Archaic period west of the Missouri River (McFaul et al.

1993). The Middle Riverdale submember does not possess paleosols. It is recognized as a lighter colored horizon of sediments separating the Thompson soils from the Upper Riverdale submember. The age of this submember may be somewhere from ca. 2300 to 1500 B.P. Submember, Upper Riverdale, is represented by the Mandan paleosol and the modern soil horizon. The Mandan paleosol is thought to date to post 1,500 B.P., most schemes place it around 1100 to 1000 B.P (McFaul et al. 1993).

There are few exposures of the Oahe formation in which an entire sequence of the members and submembers are present but the most widespread deposit of the Oahe formation occurs on the MT-2. The MT-2 is the most heavily occupied topographic feature of the Missouri River Valley. A nearly complete, often dense, cultural sequence from the Paleoindian Period through the historic period has been found within the Oahe formation sediments of the MT-2.

Lake Oahe exists within two of the archaeological regions mentioned at the beginning of this section, the Grand Moreau and the Bad-Cheyenne. The Grand-Moreau region is in north-central South Dakota and is described by Winham and Hannus (1991: 34-2) as consisting of the Missouri River Valley terraces and adjacent breaks. Pleistocene and recent aeolian loess deposits of the plains flank the terraces and breaks. To the south, the Bad-Cheyenne is similar, but is differentiated by "rough, steeply rolling river breaks" (Winham and Hannus 1991:35-2). The Lake Oahe region is characterized by glacial deposits, frequently overlain by loess to the east of the lake and shale-derived clay rich soils on the western side of the lake (USACE 1989, as cited in MEG, Inc. 2001:31).

Lake Sharpe also straddles two archaeological regions, the Bad-Cheyenne and the Big Bend. The Big Bend is described as consisting of "Missouri River terraces, rough, steeply rolling river breaks and rolling grass covered hills and plains" (Winham and Hannus 1990:36-2). In floodplain/bottomland areas along Lake Sharpe the soils generally consist of clayey and loamy soils formed in alluvium. Soils present on the river terraces are generally well drained silty soils. The uplands consist of clayey soils derived from shale and in some locations there are also loamy soils developed on glacial till. Geology of the Lake Sharpe area is predominantly Cretaceous Era bedrock of flat lying-sedimentary rocks (USACE 1995a, as cited in MEG, Inc. 2001:32).

Two archaeological regions are encompassed in the length of Lake Francis Case, the Big Bend, and the Fort Randall. The Fort Randall region is in south-central South Dakota and is similarly to the Big Bend region described by Winham and Hannus (1990:37-2). Soils along Lake Francis Case consist of clayey and silty alluvium on floodplains/bottomlands, silty and loamy soils formed in loess on terraces, and clayey soils formed from shale in steep upland environments. This region is characterized by an irregular topography with Precambrian aged Sioux Quartzite bedrock overlain by Dakota Sandstone, a loose aggregate layer of clay, iron oxide, and shale (USACE 1999, as cited in MEG, Inc. 2001:33).

Lake Lewis and Clark is in the Yankton archaeological region which is described by Winham and Hannus (1990) as consisting of broad, flat floodplain zones, steeply rolling breaks and bluffs, and rolling plains." This area is the site of the confluence of three major drainage basins, the James, Vermillion, and Big Sioux, but all of these occur to the east of the study area (Winham and Hannus 1990:38-2). The soils on the floodplain areas along the Missouri river consist of sandy, clayey, and loamy alluvium, depending on elevation above

and proximity to the river. These floodplain soils are frequently ponded when the water level of Lewis and Clark Lake is high. Silt loam soils are present on the nearly level and gently undulating uplands in the area and there are also deep loamy, clayey, and sandy soils that occur on the steep slopes of the breaks along the river. The South Dakota side of the lake contains glacial features that include moraines and lacustrine plains. The most prominent bedrock formations in this area are Niobrara Chalk with overlying Pierre Shale (USACE 1996, as cited in MEG, Inc 2001:33).

Lithic Resources

Important to the prehistoric occupants of the Middle Missouri region was the availability of stone materials for the manufacture of tools. The region has fair-quality lithic sources that occur within the Missouri River Valley and the adjacent uplands as secondary deposits of glacial till, glacial outwash terrace fill, and alluvial terrace fill. All three of these contexts produce lithic raw materials of pebble-, cobble- and boulder-sized gravels that are continuously eroding from the slopes of relict terraces. These locally occurring materials have been typed in previous works (Ahler 1977; Johnson 1984; Ahler and Toom 1989). Available lithic materials include various tectosilicates such as cherts, chalcedonies, silicified woods and quartz; sandstones such as orthoquartzites, lithic arenites and quartz arenites; limestones; metamorphic rocks, such as quartzite; igneous rocks, such as basalt and granite; and clinker. Chipped stone lithics are made up of the tectosilicates, orthoquartzites and basalt. Groundstone tools are largely found among the metamorphic rocks, igneous rocks and certain sedimentary rocks, such as limestones and sandstones. Rock was also used as heating stones and as temper for pottery. Missouri River clinker, or sometimes referred to as scoria or floatstone, is a light, very porous rock with a specific gravity that is often less than that of water, allowing some of the rock to float. The material was formed by the natural burning of coal beds and occurs as primary deposits in western North Dakota, northwestern South Dakota, eastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. The material makes an excellent abrading tool and was frequently used for that purpose(Ahler and Toom 1989:88).

Ahler (Ahler and Toom 1989:72–89) contends that the major sources of knappable tool stone in the Missouri Valley gravels are the Tertiary formations of western South Dakota, Nebraska and North Dakota, and the Pennsylvanian through Tertiary age formations of the Black Hills and eastern Wyoming, which have been deposited in the valley as secondary or tertiary deposits by western streams. The availability of certain lithic material types is somewhat dependent upon an area's proximity to major western tributaries—i.e., Moreau, Grand, Bad, Cheyenne and White Rivers—and the lithic materials available within those rivers' drainage basins. For example, what may be local material in the terrace gravels of the Big Bend region may not necessarily be local material further up or further downstream. The primary source for the glacially derived materials of the Missouri River Valley are somewhere to the north and east of the valley.

One of the few, if not the only, primary lithic source in the region is Bijou Hills orthoquartzite, or Bijou Hills silicified sediment. It is a greenish gray to light green stone composed of fine- to medium-sized quartz grains (Ahler 1977). The quality ranges from poor to good conchoidal fracture, and it is commonly used to produce large bifacial tools. The stone occurs in the Pliocene/Miocene age Ogallala formation (Valentine and Ash

Hollow formations) of southern South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska. The best-documented sources of this material are in the Bijou Hills, Iona Hills and other butte systems of Brule, Gregory and Charles Mix Counties, and, probably, Tripp and Lyman Counties. Similar material is also reported from eastern Corson County along the Missouri. Bijou Hills orthoquartzite is most commonly associated with the Plains Village occupations.

There are a few, relatively common, well documented extra-regional lithic materials that were traded into the region in apparently large quantities. These are Knife River Flint, Catlinite (pipestone) and Badlands plate chalcedony. Knife River Flint is a uniform, high-quality dark brown, translucent stone. The principal source is the Knife River Flint Quarries in Dunn and Mercer Counties of western North Dakota, within which the rock is found in secondary glacial or alluvial lag deposits (Ahler 1986). The stone is formed of silicified lignite found in the Eocene age Golden Valley formation. This material has been extensively quarried and, apparently, widely traded for millennia, and is a relatively ubiquitous tool stone of the Northern Plains. Knife River Flint is particularly common in the Plains Village Middle Missouri tradition (Johnson 1984).

Plate chalcedony occurs in tabular thin plates present as primary or lag deposits associated with the Brule and Chadron formations of southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska (Ahler 1977; Ahler and Toom 1989:85). The stone is also found in the Chadron formation of northwestern South Dakota, however, the principal sources are thought to be in the Badlands of southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska. The stone has a translucent interior with a gray to pink coloration and a waxy luster. The outer surface often has a rough, pebbly texture that was often used as an abrading surface (Ahler 1977). Plate chalcedony is most commonly associated with Coalescent tradition sites (Johnson 1984).

Catlinite, or red pipestone, is a soft, well indurated claystone of definite non-local origin. The rock is from quarries in southwestern Minnesota and extreme eastern South Dakota where it is found interbedded with massive Sioux quartzite. The stone commonly serves for non-utilitarian purposes, such as ornamental or ceremonial uses (Ahler and Toom 1989:88). It also has been fashioned into inscribed plaques, some of which may have been used as "tobacco-cutting boards." Catlinite probably appears in the archaeological record of the Middle Missouri region by at least the Middle Woodland period.

Chapter 3. Regional Prehistory and History

Introduction

As an ethnographic and cultural entity, the Title IV lands along the Missouri River at Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, Lake Francis Case and Lewis and Clark Lake fall within the Great Plains region. The Plains are vast, inclusive of the grasslands that span the heart of North America, from southern Alberta to central Texas, from the Rocky Mountains to the hardwood forests of the Midwest. The project area lies essentially at the center of the Great Plains (Figure 3.1). Although definitions vary somewhat, most scholars subdivide the Plains into five regions (Wood 1998:10–13). The "Southern Plains" is that area south of the Arkansas River encompassing parts of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. The "Central Plains" includes eastern Nebraska and parts of South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. The "Middle Missouri" (Figure 3.2) region is the Missouri River Trench from about the White River in South Dakota to the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers at the North Dakota-Montana border. The "Northeastern Plains" is that area east of the Middle Missouri, and the "Northwestern Plains" is that area west of the Middle Missouri region.

The Middle Missouri region hosts a dense and complex cultural history, particularly during the Plains Village pattern. For purposes of study, the region has been further divided into six subregions. From north to south, these include the Garrison, Knife-Heart, Cannonball, Grand-Moreau, Bad-Cheyenne and the Big Bend (Winham and Calabrese 1998:271–273). These subregions are within the reservoir areas of Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe and the northern limits of Lake Francis Case. South of the Big Bend subregion on Lake Francis Case and Lewis and Clark Lake is a periphery area of the "Central Plains" region.

The region of the Middle Missouri is one of richest prehistoric and historic cultural treasures of South Dakota. This still remains true despite the massive flooding of low-lying cultural properties by the impounding of the Missouri River in the mid-twentieth century. The area is particularly noted for its wealth of prehistoric sites associated with Plains Village culture, which has attracted the interest of archaeologists worldwide. No less significant is the region's multitude of Woodland tradition sites. The Woodland is the hallmark of innovative change and broad cultural exchange on the Northern Plains, as well as the North American continent as a whole. Woodland cultural resources of the area are an invaluable asset for the understanding of the processes of prehistoric cultural change on the Northern Plains. Pre-Woodland cultures, the Paleoindian and Archaic traditions, are currently poorly represented in the region. This is due in part to an earlier emphasis on the more visible prehistoric remains of Woodland burial mounds and Plains Village sites. It is also the result of the immense regional deposition of sediments that started in the Late Pleistocene. Paleoindian and Archaic remains often lie obscured, meters below modern surfaces, and are difficult to detect without extensive, costly excavations. Much of what is presently known of these earliest cultures has largely been the result of inadvertent finds uncovered while digging below Plains Village layers or Woodland burial mounds. It has been clearly demonstrated that pre-Woodland remains are widespread in the region, but, to date, these resources remain largely untapped.

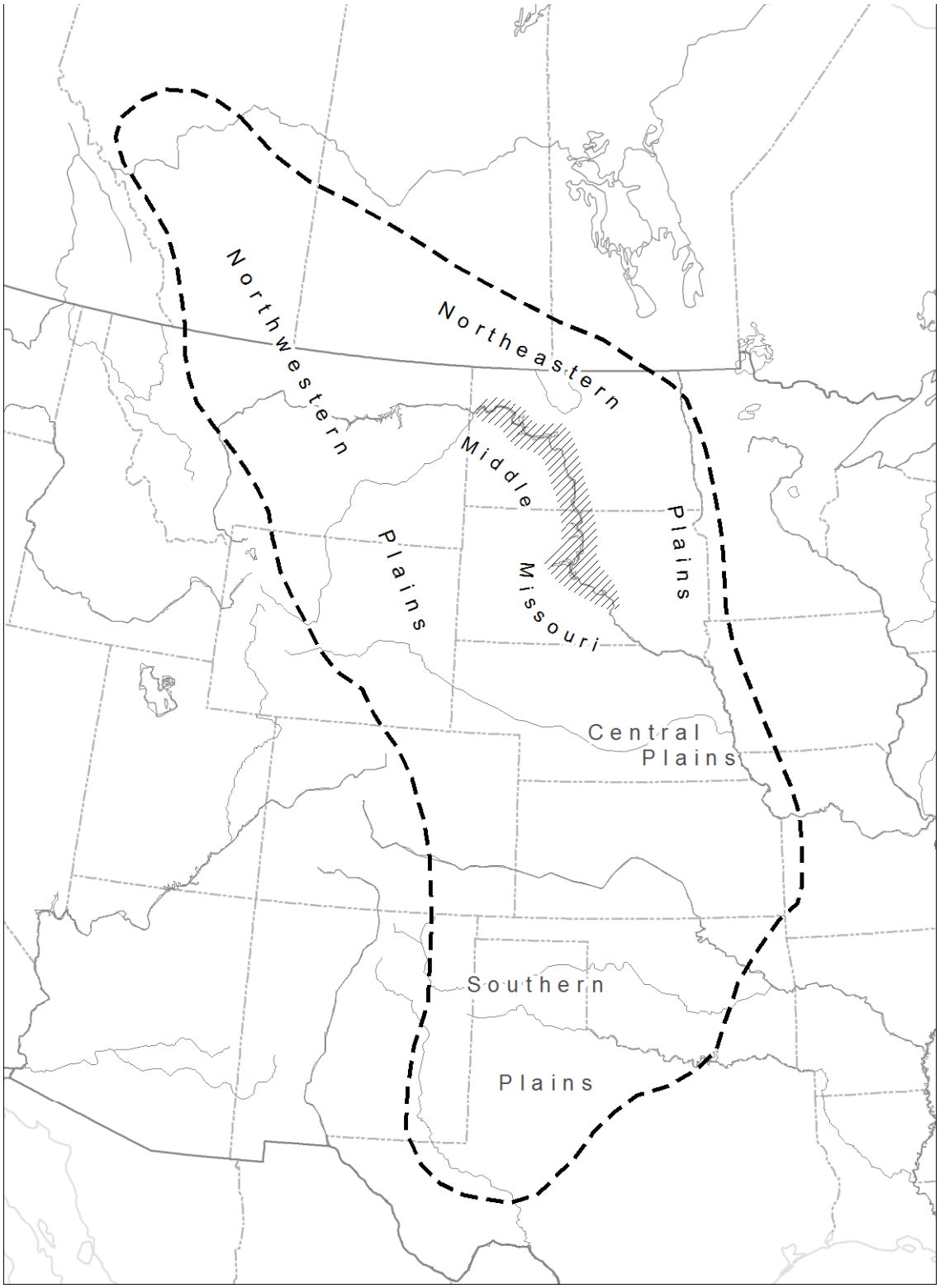


Figure 3.1: Great Plains Subregions (after Lehmer 1971:29).

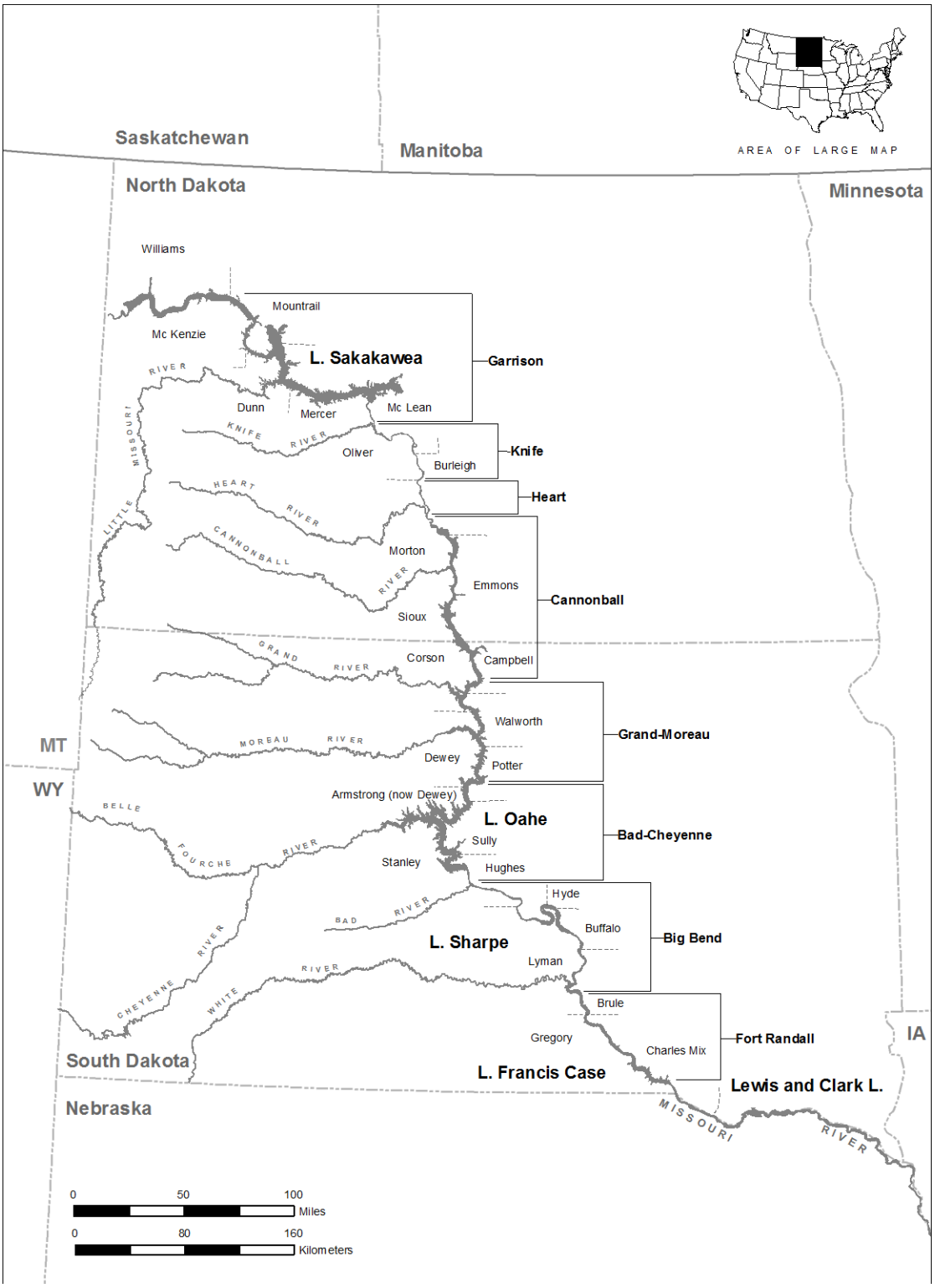


Figure 3.2: Middle Missouri Subregion (after Johnson 1996:8).

The area also played a prominent role in the early history of present-day South Dakota. The region was the heartland of two of South Dakota's most famous native peoples, the Arikara and the Sioux. It figured prominently in the early European and American exploration of the Northern Plains and the fur trade of the Upper Missouri country. It was also the site of one of the earliest American military outposts on the Northern Plains. By the mid-nineteenth century, the region was at the very center of the Great Sioux Nation that, at the time, stretched from the Mississippi River valley of Minnesota to the North Platte country of Wyoming. And, with the expansion of American settlements across the Mississippi, the region became entwined with the fate of thousands of Dakota, Nakota and Lakota Sioux people.

The prehistory and history of the region presented below spans approximately 12,000 years, from the earliest documented presence of man in South Dakota, about 9500 B.C., through most of the reservation period until the closing of the dams in the mid-twentieth century.

Specific to the region, the prehistory has been subdivided into four major cultural episodes: the Paleoindian tradition (9500 to 6000 B.C.), the Archaic tradition (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1), the Woodland tradition (A.D. 1 to 1000), and the Plains Village pattern (A.D. 1000 to 1800). The Contact period (A.D. 1650 to ca. 1800) is transitional between the area's prehistory and history, and envelops the end of Plains Village settlements. History opens with the Upper Missouri Fur Trade period (ca. 1800 to 1868), and ends with the Reservation period (A.D. 1868 to ca. 1960).

The following discussion is focused primarily upon the prehistory and history of the Middle Missouri region, though lengths have been taken to include archaeological cultures and ethnic groups of the adjoining Eastern Woodlands, Northeastern Plains, Northwestern Plains and the Central Plains, all of which have played influential roles in the formation of the archaeological cultures and the ethnohistory of South Dakota. The various prehistoric periods, traditions, phases and complexes described below are based upon current definitions available in the archaeological literature, and do not necessarily represent the potential areal extent of these cultures.

Paleoindian Tradition

Paleoindian sites in South Dakota date from about 9500 to 6000 B.C. (Figure 3.3). Sites of the Paleoindian period, in general, are rare throughout South Dakota. On the Missouri River, there are less than a dozen such recorded sites, and almost all of these consist of projectile points collected from surface contexts. Sediments of a sufficient age occur intermittently throughout the region and with continuing surveys and monitoring its likely only a matter of time before more sites of this period are found.

Evidence from the Northwestern Plains suggests that these were highly nomadic people whose subsistence was specialized toward the hunting of Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene megafauna, such as now extinct species of bison (*Bison antiquus* and *Bison occidentalis*) and mammoth (Ahler and Toom 1989:28). Sites of the Paleoindian period are typically kill sites,

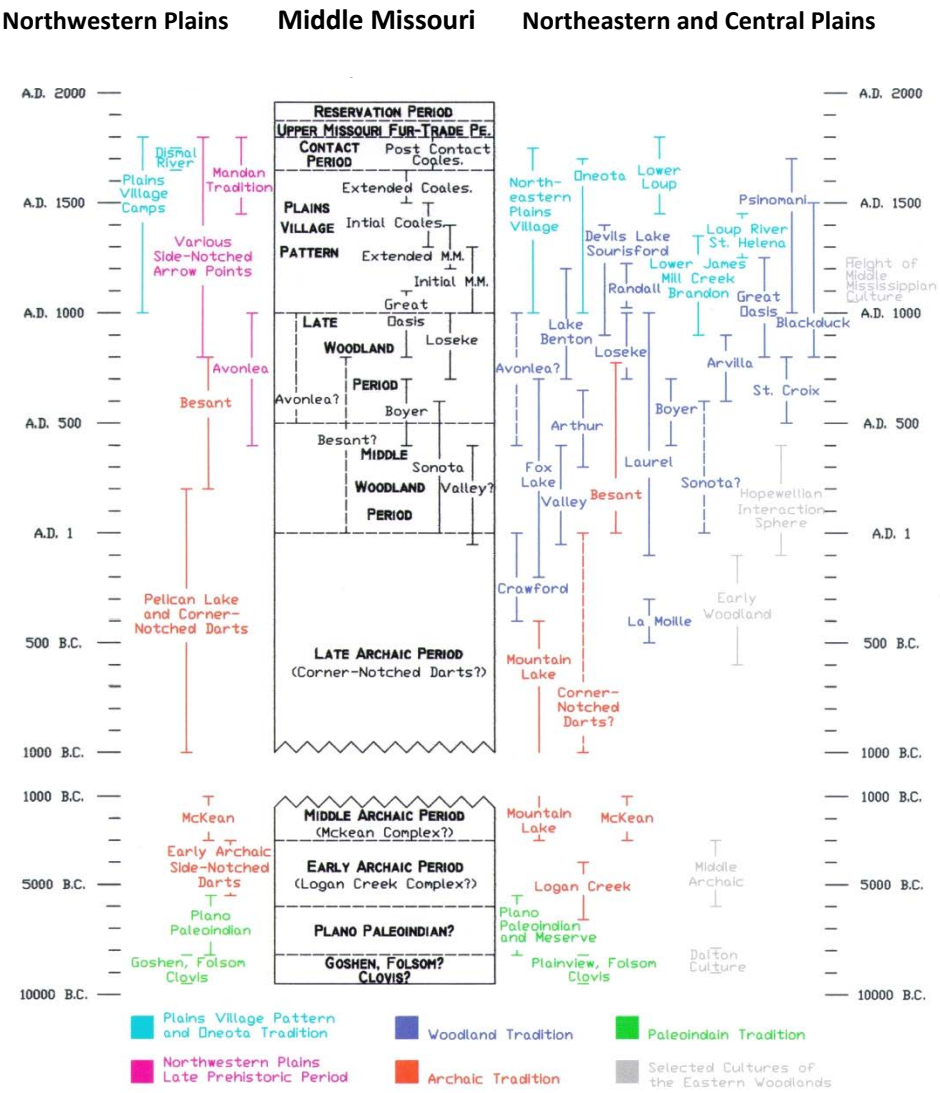
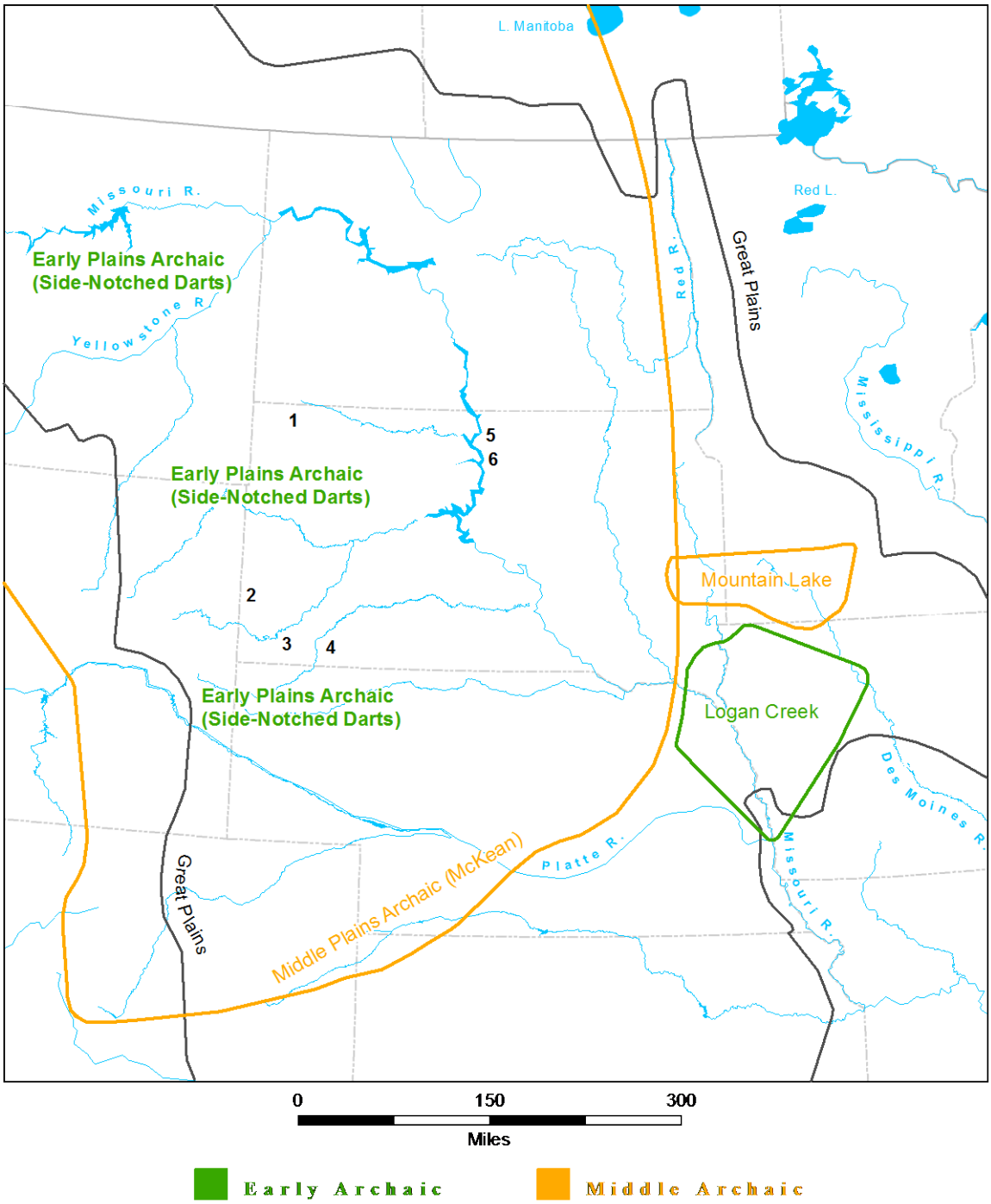


Figure 3.3: Archaeological Chronology of the Middle Missouri Region.

animal processing sites and small encampments. Point types are lanceolate and stemmed lanceolate forms.

Regional cultural complexes of the Northwestern Plains include the following: Clovis, Goshen, Folsom [and Midland], Agate Basin, Hell Gap, Alberta, Cody, and the Frontier complex, or "Parallel Oblique Point complex" (Bradley 1991:393–394; Frison 1991: 39–78). Anfinson (1997:28-35) reports Clovis, Folsom, Agate Basin, Hell Gap, Alberta, Cody, Meserve (Dalton-like) and Browns Valley complex points from surface finds in the southern Northeastern Plains. Evidence of these complexes has been found as surface finds throughout most regions of South Dakota, but the actual number of intact, investigated Paleoindian sites is only five (Figure 3.4).



Significant Paleoindian Sites in South Dakota: (1) 39HN163; (2) Jim Pitts (39CU1142); Ray Long (39FA65); (4) Lange-Ferguson (39SH33); (5) Travis 2 (39WW15); (6) Walth Bay (39WW203).

Figure 3.4: Selected Paleoindian Tradition Sites and Selected Early and Middle Archaic Period Cultures: 9500 to 1500 B.C.

The Clovis complex is the earliest known presence of man in South Dakota. A mammoth butchering site in Shannon County, Lange-Ferguson (39SH33), is currently the only Clovis site to be investigated in the state (Hannus 1985). This complex is distinguished by Clovis points, which are typically large lanceolate points with fluted bases. Mammoth hunting is almost exclusively associated with the Clovis complex (Frison 1991:143–155). Bison and antelope remains are also associated with Clovis sites. Dates from Clovis sites on the Northwestern Plains fall around 9500 to 8700 B.C. (Frison 1991:23-38).

The Clovis complex is followed by the Folsom and Goshen complexes, which appear to be coeval. Clovis and Folsom culture are often viewed as part of the near pan-North American "Fluted-Point" complex, which is found from the mountain ranges of the Pacific to the Eastern Sea Board and from southern Canada into Mexico.

There appears to be building evidence, both from radiocarbon dating and site stratigraphy, that the Goshen complex predates Folsom (Frison et al. 1996:205–206). Goshen radiocarbon dates range from 9500 to 8200 B.C., which places it coeval with both Clovis and Folsom cultures. Diagnostic of the Goshen complex is the Goshen point type. The point shares some characteristics of Clovis and Folsom points, but is technologically and morphologically different. Goshen points are unfluted and, by some archaeologists, are considered the same as Plainview points.

Folsom points are lanceolate forms that exhibit extreme fluting, well beyond the base of the point. The unfluted forms are typed as Midland points (Frison 1991:50). In the Northwestern Plains, the Folsom complex dates to ca. 8700 to 8200 B.C. Both Goshen and Folsom points were exhumed at the Jim Pitts site (39CU1142), which is located in the southern Black Hills. The Jim Pitts site had a rich Paleoindian component, and besides Goshen and Folsom, the site also yielded Agate Basin, Cody and late Paleoindian artifacts.

The Meserve point is reminiscent of, if not exactly like, Dalton points of the Dalton culture in the Eastern Woodlands. In the Eastern Woodlands, Dalton immediately follows the Paleoindian period, and dates to around 8500 to 7900 B.C. An element of the Dalton tool kit is the Agate Basin point, a point type common to the Plains. The authors are unaware of any radiocarbon dates relevant to Meserve points on the Plains.

Post-Folsom Paleoindian cultures are often grouped together under the broader "Plano complex." The Plano complex is more restricted to the Plains and less frequently found in the archaeological record of the neighboring Eastern Woodlands, Great Basin and Plateau regions (Funk 1978:18–19; Butler 1986:128–129; Chatters and Pokotylo 1998:73–74). Included in the Plano are Agate Basin, Hell Gap, Alberta, Cody, Fredrick, Lusk, Browns Valley and the Frontier complexes. The Agate Basin complex dates to 8500 to 8000 B.C. The diagnostic is the Agate Basin point, which is a long, narrow and thick lanceolate form (Frison 1991:57–67). Agate Basin points were recovered from the aforementioned Jim Pitts site and site 39HN163 in northwestern South Dakota (Metcalf and Black 1985). A complete Agate Basin point of Knife River Flint was collected from the surface of 39ST228, located on Lake Sharpe approximately 15 miles west of Pierre (Fosha and McQuay 2002). The Hell Gap complex dates from 8000 to 7500 B.C. The Hell Gap point appears to develop from the Agate Basin style, but the point's outline shows the beginnings of later shouldered-and-stemmed lanceolate forms. Alberta complex marks the first appearance of the pronounced shoulder-and-stemmed Paleoindian point. Dates of Alberta culture fall between 7800 and 7000 B.C. Diagnostics of the Cody complex are the stemmed lanceolate types of Eden and

Scottsbluff and the Cody knife. This complex dates to about 7000 to 6400 B.C. The Frontier complex includes the late Paleoindian non-stemmed lanceolate forms with parallel oblique flaking. Types include Frederick, Lusk, Jimmy Allen and Angostura points (Frison 1991:394). Frederick and Jimmy Allen have concave bases; Angostura points have slightly concave to straight bases; and Lusk points are apparently cruder forms of Frederick points. The Frontier complex dates at about 6400 to 6000 B.C. Angostura points were associated with the Paleoindian component at the Ray Long site (39FA65) in southwestern South Dakota (Hughes 1949). The Browns Valley complex is represented by Browns Valley points and knives. The points are similar to the aforementioned Frontier complex—unstemmed lanceolate forms with concave bases and parallel oblique flaking—and could be considered part of the same general complex. The knives resemble the points, but exhibit asymmetrical sides. Browns Valley is not well dated, but appears to fall anywhere between 7000 to 6000 B.C. (Anfinson 1997:30-32).

The best known Paleoindian occupation on the Missouri is the Travis 2 site (39WW15) near Mobridge (Ahler et al. 1977) within the Mobridge Waterfront survey area. The common point type at Travis 2 resembles the Agate Basin type, although Ahler (et al. 1977:77) states that they also bear a resemblance to the Frederick or Angostura type. The Travis 2 Paleoindian component is believed to date sometime between 8000 to 6000 B.C. (Ahler et al. 1977:114). Points similar to the Frederick type have also been found at the Walth Bay site (39WW203), which is also located near Mobridge (Ahler et al. 1974) at the Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area.

Archaic Tradition

The Archaic tradition (6000 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1) is characterized as a generalized hunting and gathering adaptation beginning with the changing Holocene environment on the Plains (Ahler and Toom 1989:29). There is an apparent increase in the reliance on plant foods and a broader spectrum of hunting to include both large and small animal species. Groundstone tools, which enter the archaeological record at the end of the Paleoindian tradition, become more commonplace. Much of what is known of the Archaic in the Middle Missouri area comes from four sites. These are the aforementioned Travis 2 and Walth Bay sites on Lake Oahe, plus the Medicine Crow site (39BF2) at Lake Sharpe and Tramp Deep site (25KX204) in Nebraska on Lewis and Clark Lake. Medicine Crow is located in the Big Bend area on the east bank of the Missouri. It is one of the few Missouri River Archaic sites that have undergone extensive excavations. The site has a substantial, stratified sequence that covers the breadth of Archaic tradition (Ahler and Toom 1989).

On a site specific basis, Ahler (Ahler and Toom 1989:53) subdivided the Medicine Crow Archaic into Early (6000 to 5000 B.C.), Middle (5000 to 3000 B.C.) and Late (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1) components. The hallmark of the Early Archaic is the Simonsen point type of the Logan Creek complex. Unnotched triangular points, De Long points, are also present. The Middle Archaic component at Medicine Crow is arbitrary, based on a cultural layer that was found between Early and Late Archaic materials. The Middle Archaic is seen as directly descended from the Logan Creek complex. Side-notched and unnotched point types continue, but some corner-notched types appear (Ahler and Toom 1989:286). The Late Archaic is generally indicated by the presence of the McKean complex, more specifically at

Medicine Crow, the Duncan point type. Small, crudely made side-notched points also occur with the Duncan points (Ahler and Toom 1989:288).

Ahler's chronology of the Medicine Crow site is specific to that site. Currently, there is no well accepted chronology of the Archaic tradition in the Middle Missouri region of South Dakota. Although present information is scarce, it does appear that the Early Archaic of the region is more similar to that of the Northeastern and Central Plains, while the Middle and Late Archaic are more akin to the Northwestern Plains.

Early Archaic Period

The Middle Missouri Early Archaic probably dates around 6000 to 3000 B.C. (Frison 1991:80, 86; Anfinson 1997:35–36; Kay 1998:176). The Early Archaic is seen as an adaptation to the Altithermal environment on the Plains. Bison occidentalis has been found in association with several Early Archaic sites in the western high plains and eastern prairies. The Early Archaic marks a transition from earlier Paleoindian lanceolate and stemmed points to the side-notched dart point.

Side-notched dart points are the leading diagnostics of the Archaic from 6000 to 3000 B. C. over a very broad area, from the Northwestern Plains through the Northeastern Plains and into the Eastern Woodlands of the Midwest. In the Eastern Woodlands, the temporal equivalent is the "Middle Archaic," in which the side-notched dart point (i.e., Brannon, Godar, Matanzas, Robinson and Big Sandy) is a dominant diagnostic of that time period (Higgins 1990:83). The side-notched dart is so ubiquitous during this time span that it is difficult to identify regional phases or complexes based on point types. Furthermore, similar side-notched darts, such as the Besant point, occur in later time periods, making the identification of Early Archaic sites, in general, problematic without the aid of archaeological excavations and radiocarbon dating.

Logan Creek Complex

The core area of the Logan Creek complex is in the Central Plains of northwestern Iowa and northeastern Nebraska, but occupations are also cited in southwestern Nebraska, eastern South Dakota, Minnesota and southeastern North Dakota (Gunnerson 1987:26-28; Ahler and Toom 1989:118, 298-303; Kay 1998:176). The Simonsen point type is the hallmark of the Logan Creek complex. The point is similar to the Early Plains Archaic side-notched points of the Northwestern Plains. The projectile is a side-notched, concave-base dart point. On the Missouri River trench, Simonsen, or "Simonsen-like," points have been also been unearthed at the Travis 2 and Walth Bay sites (Ahler and Toom 1989:118). In addition to the side-notched dart points, there is early use of lanceolate points (Kay 1998:176). On the Missouri River, a lanceolate type, De Long points, are often found in association with Simonsen points (Ahler and Toom 1989:121). These are thin, unnotched triangular points with concave bases. The grooved stone axe makes its appearance during this time in the Simonsen complex (Kay 1998:176). Site types are campsites, bison kills and burials. Burials are both ossuaries and single interments. Primary flexed, secondary bundle and intentionally broadcast burials occur. Funerary objects are utilitarian objects, red ocher and shell beads. Kay (1998:176) dates the Logan Creek complex from about 8600 to 6000 years ago (6600 to

4000 B.C.). Better known sites are the Cherokee Sewer, Simonsen, Hill and Lungren sites in northwestern Iowa, the Logan Creek site in northeastern Nebraska and Rustad Quarry in southeastern North Dakota.

Prairie Archaic

Anfinson (1997:37) dates the Prairie Archaic from about 5500 to 3000 B.C. "Prairie Archaic" appears to relate to a more generalized, apparently very broad, definition of the Early Archaic in the Northeastern Plains. Anfinson describes the diagnostic points of the Prairie Archaic as "various side-notched types." Stone axes make an appearance in the Prairie Archaic (Anfinson 1997:37).

Northwestern Plains Early Plains Archaic

Early Archaic points of the Northwestern Plains include the side-notched types of Hawken, Bitterroot, Pahaska and Blackwater; although, some corner-notched and basal-notched points occur (Frison 1991:81–86). Dates of the Early Plains Archaic period largely fall between 6000 and 3000 B.C.

The Bitterroot type has been more typically applied to regions west of the Rockies. Hawken points are a Plains type (Frison 1991:86). Hawken points were found in association with a bison kill site, the Licking Bison site (39HN570) in northwestern South Dakota (Fosha 2001). Licking Bison was dated to around 4600 B.C. Pahaska and Blackwater types derive from point styles in the vicinity of Mummy Cave in the Yellowstone Park region of Wyoming. Another Early Plains Archaic type, the Oxbow point—a shallow side-notched point with a very pronounced concave base—occurs in late Early Archaic contexts in the northern high plains of Canada and northern Montana, but, farther south, these points are found mixed with Middle Plains Archaic contexts (Frison 1991:86). Semi-subterranean pit houses make an appearance at the end of the Early Plains Archaic period (Frison 1991:84). Sites are similar to those of the of previous Paleoindian period; that is, typically kill sites, animal processing sites, small encampments, and cave and rock shelter occupations.

Middle Archaic Period

Within most of eastern South Dakota, the Middle Archaic period appears similar to what has been espoused for the Northwestern Plains Middle Archaic period. The period is dominated by the Mckean complex, which dates from about 3000 to 1000 B.C (Frison 1991:101). The Mckean complex is a broad, numerous, cultural phenomenon that covers nearly all of the Northern Plains and bordering Rocky Mountain region from Alberta through northern Colorado (Greiser 1994; Frison 1991). In South Dakota, the complex is well represented, and it spans from the Wyoming border eastward on to Missouri River Valley and into the James Basin. The Mckean complex does not appear in the Prairie Lakes region to the east of the James River (Anfinson 1997:44–45). Projectile types include Mckean, Duncan and Hanna dart points. Groundstone (i.e., manos and metates)—which appeared at the end of the Paleoindian period and continued throughout the Early Archaic period—proliferate during the Middle Archaic (Frison 1991:89). A common feature is the large food preparation pit, which is often filled with a great quantity of fire-cracked rock.

Stone circles, or tepee rings, which continue into historic times, make their first appearance during this time period (Frison 1991:92). Pit houses are also associated with the Mckean complex. McKean points are lanceolate forms with prominent basal concavities. Duncan and Hanna points are stemmed (Wheeler 1954). The stem is either straight or, often, expands toward the base. The base is concave often forming ear-like lobes. Duncan points have smoothly curving shoulders; Hanna points have sharper, more angular shoulders.

Common site types are bison kills, including corrals, open occupations and cave and rock shelter occupations. On the Missouri, Duncan points have been exhumed at the Medicine Crow, Walth Bay, and below a mound at McBride site (39BF270), which is across the river in Buffalo County (Ahler and Toom 1989:112-113). Two Hanna points were recovered from the Tramp Deep site (25KX204), which is about two miles upstream from Gavin's Point Dam on Lewis and Clark Lake, Knox County, Nebraska. The cultural layer containing the two points, Level 1, was dated at 2,900 +/- 125 B.P. (Howard and Gant 1966:16–23, Plate 22).

The Middle Archaic appears on the Plains at about the same time as the onset of the Sub-Boreal, which is the beginning of the late Holocene Neoglacial climatic episode. The Sub-Boreal is generally accepted as a wet, cool period on the Northern Plains that lasted from ca. 5000 to 2900 B.P. It is in marked contrast to the preceding Altithermal, which was significantly warmer and drier.

Late Archaic Period

The Late Archaic of the Middle Missouri region was probably not unlike that espoused for the Northwestern Plains, and lifeways continued much the same as the previous Mckean complex. Throughout most parts of the Middle Missouri region, the Late Archaic period is most appropriately placed at ca. 1000 B.C. to 1 A.D.

Pelican Lake and Corner-Notched Dart Points

The most widespread and enduring diagnostic of the Late Archaic period is the corner-notched dart point, which is often loosely typed as Pelican Lake. The classic Pelican Lake point has wide notches that form sharp barbs at the projectile shoulder. Blade edges and bases are slightly convex (Frison 1991:101–105). Another Late Archaic type is the Yonkee point, which bears a close resemblance to earlier stemmed Hanna and Duncan points. Yonkee dates fall around 1100 to 400 B.C., but this type is more common farther to the west (e.g., the Powder River Basin). Neuman (1964a:182) identified two Pelican Lake points from "pre-ceramic" levels at the Sitting Crow site (39BF225) in the Big Bend region, across from the Lower Brule Reservation. In the Northwestern Plains, the corner-notched dart point persists until about 200 to 300 A.D., at which time it is supplanted by arrow points (Greiser 1994:38–39). The corner-notched dart point is practically ubiquitous in South Dakota, but dating these points in eastern South Dakota has been problematic. Information is scare, but in the Middle Missouri region of South Dakota, corner-notched dart points appear to have been replaced by Besant points by Middle Woodland times. Projectile points from Middle Woodland components at the Stelzer (39DW242) and Over's La Roche Village (39ST9) both conform to the Besant type.

Mountain Lake Phase

Anfinson (1997:42-47) has defined the "Mountain Lake phase" for terminal Archaic sites of the Prairie Lakes region of eastern South Dakota, southwestern Minnesota and northwestern Iowa. He dates the phase from 3000 to 200 B.C. The principal diagnostics of the Mountain Lake phase are small lanceolate points with straight to concave bases and small lanceolate stemmed points. They resemble some Paleoindian points, but are typically smaller and more crudely fashioned. A wide variety of stemmed and side-notched points are also included with the phase. Anfinson (1997:45) notes that the Mountain Lake phase appears to be the first clear evidence for a lake oriented settlement pattern. Anfinson includes one South Dakota site in Lake County, 39LK7, as a member of the Mountain Lake phase.

Site 39LK7, the Hilde Mound site, is an Archaic period cemetery that was exposed in a gravel pit at Lake Madison (Lueck et al. 1987:68–79). The site consisted of seven to ten graves, including seventeen to eighteen interred individuals, and an associated hearth feature. There was general agreement among the archaeologists involved in the excavations that—contrary to the site name—it was doubtful the burials were associated with a mound (Lueck et al. 1987:79). The interments contained funerary items of lithic preforms and red ochre. Corrected C14 dates from bone and charcoal dated the site between 2895 and 1965 B.C.

Woodland Tradition

The Woodland tradition is viewed as a period of innovation in which new technological, economic and social elements made an appearance on the Plains (Ahler and Toom 1989:30). As the name implies, most of the initial innovations are believed to have diffused from the Eastern Woodlands. Hallmarks of the Plains Woodland period are the introduction of burial mounds, ceramic vessels, arrow projectile points and the domestication of plants. The Woodland tradition dates from 500 B.C. to A.D. 1700, and is typically divided into the temporal components of Early Woodland (500 to 50 B.C.), Middle Woodland (50 B.C. to A.D. 400) and Late Woodland (A.D. 400 to 1700).

There is a substantial presence of Woodland culture in South Dakota. Title VI lands have evidence of the Woodland Tradition. At Lewis and Clark Lake both the Tabor and Lewis and Clark Recreation Areas have Woodland Village components (39BO201, Tabor Site and 39YK203, Gavin's Point Site). The Oacoma Village sites (39LM24, 26 and 27) along the Oacoma Waterfront at Lake Francis Case have also been documented to have Woodland Occupations. Over 180 sites have been assigned a Woodland affiliation throughout the eastern half of the state. Most are located in the regions of Minnesota-Red River Lowlands, the Coteau des Prairies, and along the courses of the Big Sioux, James and Missouri Rivers. At least to authors' knowledge, Woodland mounds are not found on the Northwestern Plains of South Dakota. Woodland, or Woodland-like, sites on the Northwestern Plains are generally represented by some Avonlea occupations; although, there are a few Woodland sites in western South Dakota that are not Avonlea (Johnson 1993). Despite the preponderance of Woodland sites, comparatively little is known about this time period. Most archaeological endeavors have concentrated on the excavation of mound sites; there are only a few excavations of actual Woodland occupations. While mounds have yielded significant archaeological data, they rarely produce the quantity and variety of information found at

occupation sites, and comparatively few Woodland sites in the state have been assigned cultural affiliations beyond a generic Woodland affiliation.

The most important development in the Woodland tradition, as well as prehistoric era at large, is the advent of horticulture. The development of horticulture, as with much of the prehistoric world, was to have a profound effect upon the lifeways and society of indigenous peoples of the Middle Missouri region, the culmination of which can be seen in the Plains Village pattern.

Native Horticulture

Benn (1990:203–209) describes the horticulture of the western Prairie Peninsula (i.e., the Northeastern and Central Plains) in terms of two complexes, "maize-complex horticulture" and an earlier, "eastern agricultural complex." The eastern agricultural (or horticultural) complex represents limited horticulture. By the end of the Archaic tradition, cultivation appears in the archaeological record of North America. The beginning of the Eastern Woodland horticultural complex probably dates to the Late Archaic period, around 2000 B.C., and appears with the introduction of Mesoamerican squash (King 1980:217–227). Domestication of native [North American] plants probably occurred later, around 1000 B.C. (King 1980:224–226). The eastern horticultural complex includes either the domesticated or encouraged starchy native seeds of *Chenpodium bushianium* (goosefoot), *Polygonum erectum* (erect knotweed), *Phalaris caroliniana* (maygrass) and possibly *Hordeum pusillium* (little barley); the oily native seeds of *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower) and *Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa* (sumpweed); and the Mesoamerican introduced plants of *Cucurbita pepo* (squash and pumpkin) and *Lagenaria siceraria* (bottle gourd), and, later, *Nicotiana rustica* (tobacco) (Parker 1989:450–454; Benn 1990:204–205).

Maize-complex horticulture is exemplified by a sharp rise in the production of maize, and cultivated plants become equal to gathered plants as first-line foods (Benn 1990:208). Benn places the beginning of maize-complex horticulture around A.D. 700, or the Loseke variant; although, on the Missouri River trench in South Dakota, the best evidence for the shift to maize-complex horticulture is from sites of the Plains Village pattern, at which time maize becomes ubiquitous in the archaeological record. Other village domesticates include elements of the eastern horticultural complex, such as sunflowers, cucurbits, amaranth (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*), chenopodium, erect knotweed, tobacco and possibly maygrass (Benn 1990:208). The introduction of domestic beans into the Northern Plains appears to be late, perhaps, sometime after the beginning of the Plains Village pattern (Benn 1990:207–208). On the Plains, the triad of maize-beans-squash becomes the leading indicator of a maturely developed horticulture.

Introduction of primitive varieties of maize (Tehuacan corn) into North America was probably in the Late Archaic period of the Southwest, sometime between 3600 to 1500 B.C. (Woodbury and Zubrow 1979:47). Squash may have been introduced into the [American] Southwest at about the same time (Woodbury and Zubrow 1979:50). Domestic beans occur in the Southwest Late Archaic as early as 1600 B.C. or as late as 600 B.C. (Irwin-Williams 1979:41; Woodbury and Zubrow 1979:50). In the eastern Great Basin, west of the Rocky Mountains, maize was introduced ca. A.D. 400 (i.e., [early] Fremont culture), but mature horticulture (maize-beans-squash) did not occur until about A.D. 800 (i.e., [middle] Fremont

culture) (Aikens and Madsen 1986:160). In the Eastern Woodlands (e.g., Illinois) a few kernels of maize have been found in Middle Woodland contexts dating from ca. 50 B.C. to A.D. 150, but maize does not become prominent until A.D. 700 (Parker 1989:461). Maize has apparently been found in context with the Middle Woodland, Kansas City Hopewell phase (50 B.C. to A.D. 500) in the eastern reaches of the Central Plains in Kansas and Missouri (O'Brien 1994:201–203; Schlesier1994:342). Schlesier (1994:338) seems to imply that maize-complex horticulture did not arrive on the Plains until a new strain of Mesoamerican maize, "Maze de Ocho," was introduced via New Mexico around A.D. 750.

Evidence for the introduction of domesticated plants prior to the Plains Village pattern (ca. A.D. 900) in the Northern Plains is sparse. The best documentation of cultivation in Woodland contexts occurs late. At the Rainbow site, 13PM91, located in northwestern Iowa, a single maize kernel was found in the Valley phase component (pre-A.D. 470). Cucurbit (squash and/or pumpkin), sunflower, chenopod seeds and tobacco were found in the Boyer component (A.D. 470-622), also at the Rainbow site (Benn 1990:200). Chenopod seeds were recovered from the Loseke variant (A.D. 700 to 900) at the MAD sites in northwestern Iowa. Corn kernels were reported from the Loseke phase component (ca. A.D. 700–800) at the Lawson site (25PT2) in east-central Nebraska (Kivett 1952: 57). Maize kernels are frequently found in Great Oasis sites (A.D. 800 to 1260), which are widespread over the eastern Northern Plains (Ludwickson et al. 1981:131). Squash and bottle gourds have been documented in context with the Late Woodland Sterns Creek phase in southeastern Nebraska and southwestern Iowa; however, this phase dates from A.D. 1110 to 1250 or, possibly, as early as A.D. 920, which places it contemporaneous with Plains Village (Ludwickson et al 1981:131). Domesticated sunflower, tobacco and maize were found in association with the Late Woodland Randall phase (A.D. 1050 to 1250) at the Dirt Lodge Village site, but again, this falls well within the temporal span of the Plains Village period (Haberman 1993a:92).

Although not well documented, it seems likely that Woodland inhabitants of the region were engaged in some limited horticulture. Very limited, extra-regional evidence suggests the presence of horticulture during the Middle Woodland (i.e., the Valley phase and/or Sonota complex). Elements of the eastern horticultural complex and, perhaps, maize were likely present by around A.D. 400 to 600. Maize was almost certainly present by late Late Woodland times with the Loseke phase and Great Oasis culture, ca. A.D. 700 to 800. Mature horticulture, or maize-complex horticulture, still seems to initiate with the Plains Village pattern. In general, however, recovery techniques employed at many of the region's early excavations have not been conducive to the recovery of the small seed varieties that make up the eastern horticultural complex. It is quite possible that more contemporary recovery methods may push the antiquity of horticulture further back in the region.

Horticultural land, or garden plots, were located on the rich, easily tilled soils of river and creek bottoms. According to Hidatsa informants, fields were cleared of brush and small trees (large timbered areas were probably avoided), which were spread evenly over the field and then burned (Wilson 1977). Burning aided in loosening the soil in preparation for tilling. The earth was tilled with digging sticks and bison scapula hoes. Maize, squash, beans and sunflowers were planted on low, carefully prepared hills. Each spring the plot would be raked clean before planting. Garden plots were apparently used for several seasons before

being left fallow for several years, after which time the plot would regain its fertility and be cultivated again.

Early Woodland Period

Early Woodland sites are rare on the Plains, and sites of this period have yet to be identified on the Missouri River Trench. Sites believed to be affiliated with the Early Woodland have been found in the nearby Northeastern and Central Plains in southeastern North Dakota, in the Coteau des Prairies region of South Dakota, in southern Minnesota and in western Iowa (Ludwickson et al. 1981:116–121; Benn 1990:128–130). Formal ceramic types of this period include [early] Fox Lake ware, Crawford ware and La Moille Thick. These early Plains ceramics appear similar to, if not inspired by, types associated with the Early Woodland period of the Eastern Woodlands in the Midwest, which dates to about 600 to 100 B.C. Overall, dates for the Early Woodland on the Plains fall between 500 B.C. and about A.D. 1. Lifeways of the Early Woodland people appear similar to the preceding Archaic period. Dart points continue in use and there is no evidence of burial mounds or horticulture.

La Moille Thick

La Moille Thick pottery is principally found skirting the Plains in southeastern Minnesota (Figure 3.5). Vessels are thick walled (10–15 mm), grit-tempered, wide-mouthed jars (Anfinson 1979:115–116). Bases are conical and lips are flattened. Surface finishes are well-defined, parallel cordmarking that is vertical to oblique to the vessel wall. Decoration consists of punctates and finger impressions. La Moille shares similarities with Marion Thick, which is diagnostic of the Early Woodland period in the Eastern Woodlands region, and early Fox Lake phase ceramics (Benn 1990:129; Anfinson 1997:53). Anfinson (1979:115) suggests that [early] La Moille Thick dates from around 500 to 300 B.C.

Crawford Ware

Crawford ware consists of conoidal jars with high, slightly everted rims (Benn 1990: 97). Rim lips tend to be rounded. Vessel walls average from 6.5 to 7.5 mm. Surface treatments are parallel cordmarking vertical to oblique to the vessel wall. Temper is sand with smaller amounts of crushed granite. Decorations are tightly packed incised zones on the lower rim or shoulder and single or double rows of embossing immediately below the lip. Incised jars are typed as Crawford Incised, while non-incised jars are typed as Crawford Cordroughened. The MAD sites (13CF101 and 13CF102) on the Boyer River of northwestern Iowa are the type sites of Crawford ware (Benn 1990:4, 129). Crawford materials dated to around 400 B.C. to A.D. 1. Benn (1990:97) likens Crawford ware to Black Sand Incised, Liverpool Cordmarked, and Prairie Incised (Spring Hollow Incised) of the Midwestern Eastern Woodlands and the Fox Lake ware and Naze site ceramics of the Plains.

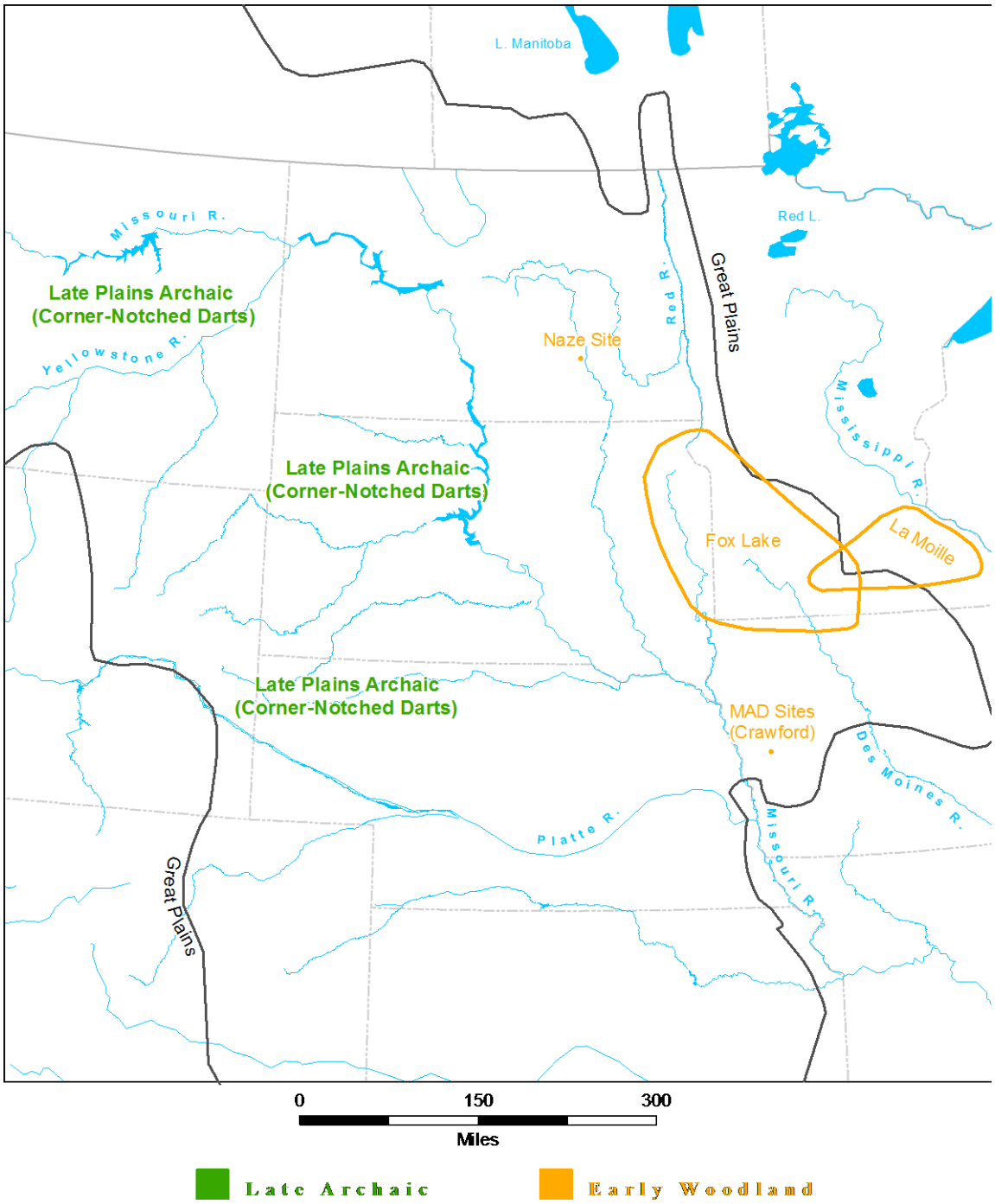


Figure 3.5: Selected Late Archaic and Early Woodland Period Cultures: 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1.

Naze Site

Ceramics similar to Crawford ware and early Fox Lake ware were unearthed in an Early Woodland component at the Naze Site (32SN246) on the James River in southeastern North Dakota (Gregg 1987:440–443). The Naze assemblage resembles Black Sand Incised, Liverpool Cordmarked, Spring Hollow Incised and Dane Incised of the Eastern Woodlands (Swenson 1987:41). The component had evidence of a circular lodge six meters in diameter with central post supports. Projectiles included both a Besant-like point and small corner-notched points. The component was dated at 550 to 410 B.C.

Fox Lake Phase

Early Woodland in South Dakota is affiliated with the Fox Lake phase, which is principally known from southwestern Minnesota. A few sites are found in the Coteau des Prairies region of South Dakota and northwestern Iowa (Anfinson 1997:51–53). Fox Lake sites are reported to be small villages of several households and campsites that are situated in the Prairie Lakes region on lake islands and peninsulas or on terraces of the Minnesota River (Anfinson: 1997:70–71). Subsistence appears to have been that of a broad-based adaptation to the Prairie Lakes region with the exploitation of grassland resources such as bison and the exploitation of shallow lake resources such as fish and muskrat.

Fox Lake pottery is sand-tempered (Anfinson 1997:59). Vessels are moderate to small conoidal to subconoidal jars. Rims are everted to slightly inverted. Rim lips vary from flattened to rounded. Exterior surface treatments are usually bold cordmarking oriented vertical to the vessel wall. Walls are thick, ranging from 6 mm to 12 mm. Decorations are present on about two-thirds of the vessels. Trailed lines on the rim and neck, and, occasionally, the shoulder are a hallmark of Fox Lake ware. Lines are oblique, horizontal or a combination of the two. Bosses or punctates in a single row below the lip are also common. Cordwrapped stick or dentate impressions, which are found on the rim interior and lip are less common. Rims sometimes have smoothed surface treatments. Major types include Fox Lake Trailed, Fox Lake Vertical Cordmarked and Fox Lake Horizontal Cordmarked. The La Moille Thick type in southeastern Minnesota is closely related to Fox Lake ceramics.

The Fox Lake phase covers a considerable time span, from 200 B.C. to A.D. 700, or from the Early through Middle Woodland periods. Benn (1990:118) has suggested early, middle and late subdivisions within Fox Lake based on ceramic attributes. Early Fox Lake tends to have coarser exterior cordmarking. Vessel walls are thick (averaging 8.7 mm). Trailed lines are wide, averaging 2.9 mm, and are more poorly executed. Rim and body motifs consist of rows of slashes or parallel trailed zones. Other decorations are lip notching and a row of bosses on the upper rim. During in middle Fox Lake, trailed lines are narrower (averaging 1.7 mm) and more carefully executed. Cordmarking is slightly less coarse, patchy and some smoothed-over cordmarking occurs. Chevrons, intersecting lines (i.e., crosshatching and filled triangles) and zones of punctates are included with earlier designs. Cordwrapped-stick impressions appear on the interior of rims. Trailed lines become even narrower (averaging 1.5 mm), and trailed motifs are more complex in late Fox Lake ware. Punctates, as a design technique, appear for the first time. Vessel rims are more curved (everted) and vessels wall become thinner (averaging 6.4 mm).

Anfinson (1997:60).states that, overall, the trend from early to late Fox Lake pottery is toward finer temper, more curved rim profile, thinner vessel walls, less pronounced cordmarking and more smoothed-over-cordmarked surfaces.

Fox Lake ceramics are believed to have derived from Early Woodland ceramics farther to the east (e.g., Black Sand Incised and Marion Thick). Havana and Hopewell influences are almost absent in the Fox Lake phase. In general, projectile points are stemmed and side-notched types. Burial practices of the Fox Lake phase are unknown, and there is no indication that burial mounds are affiliated with this phase.

Middle Woodland Period

Beginning between 50 B.C. and A.D. 100, there was a rapid expansion of Woodland culture on the Plains, which is principally evidenced by the appearance of the Middle Woodland cultures of the Laurel tradition, the Sonota complex, the Valley phase and Kansas City Hopewell (Figure 3.6). To date, the Middle Woodland represents the earliest pottery and burial mound complex on the Missouri River. The atlatl continues in use. The Middle Woodland of the Missouri River valley in South Dakota is represented by the Sonota complex, the Valley phase, and perhaps, Besant.

Contemporaneous cultures are the continuation of the aforementioned Fox Lake phase, the Laurel tradition of the Eastern Woodlands and the Kansas City Hopewell in the Central Plains (Meyer and Hamilton 1994:102–106; O'Brien 1994:202-204; Anfinson 1997:47–75).

The Middle Woodland culture of the Plains has long been espoused to have participated in the "Hopewellian Interaction Sphere," which is prevalent in the Eastern Woodlands from ca. 100 B.C. to A.D. 400. At its simplest, the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere is a pan-regional exchange of goods and ideas between groups over a broad area of eastern North America (Struever 1964:87–88).

Some Hopewell traits include burial mounds with a wealth of finely crafted funerary objects; earthen works; distinctive dentate-stamped and rocker-stamped ceramic vessels, often with cross-hatched rim decoration and zoned decoration; human clay figurines; plain and effigy platform pipes; pan pipes; ear spools of copper and clay; copper breast plates; cut animal jaws and teeth; and "exotic" raw materials, such as copper, mica, marine shell and obsidian (Struever 1964; Fitting 1978:45). Hopewellian traits of Middle Woodland culture in the Northern and near Central Plains appear marginal. Stronger Hopewellian ties seem to appear in the Middle Woodland Kansas City Hopewell variant of the southern Central Plains (O' Brien 1994: 202–204). This variant dates around A.D. 1 to 500 (Johnson and Johnson 1998:203). Kansas City Hopewell is somewhat far afield from the study area and is not discussed below.

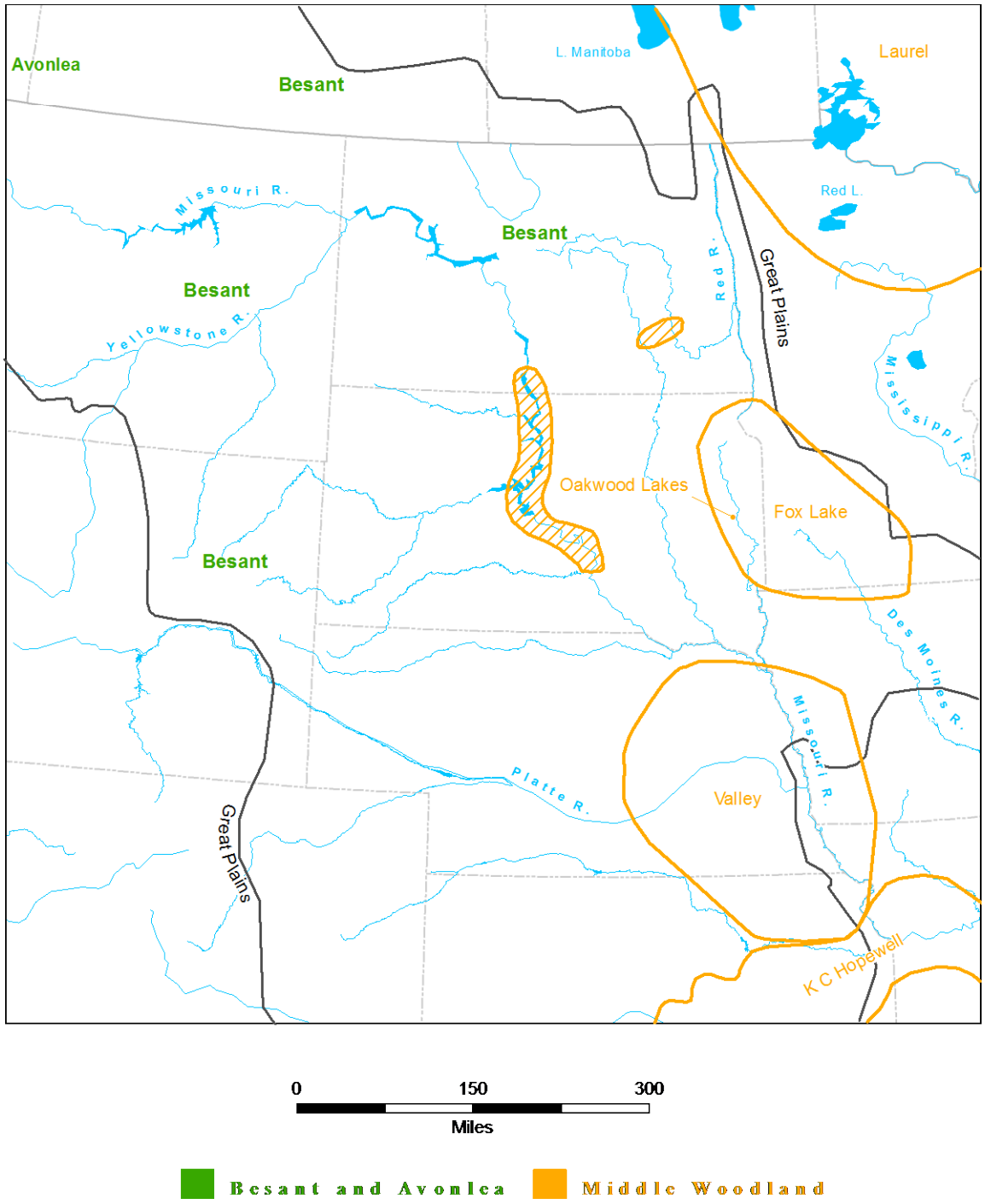


Figure 3.6: Selected Middle Woodland Period Cultures and Besant and Avonlea Cultures: A.D. 1 to 400.

Valley Phase

The Valley phase, or Valley variant, is represented mostly in the Central Plains (Figure 3.5). A number of sites are found in southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, western Iowa and northeastern Kansas (Ludwickson et al. 1981:121; Benn 1990:16). The phase dates between 50 B.C. and A.D. 400 (Ludwickson et al. 1981:122). Ceramic vessels are large, elongated conical shapes. Rims are high and slightly curved with flat lips (Benn 1990:97–101). There is little constriction above steep shoulders. Vessels are tempered with coarse sand and grit temper. Vessel walls are thick (averaging 8.1 mm). Surface treatments are rolled (rather than paddled) parallel cordmarking to the vessel lip. Cordmarking is usually oriented vertically or obliquely to the vessel wall. Some vessels exhibit a swirled cordmarking, in which the impressions begin vertically at rim and then gradually bend obliquely at the shoulder. Decoration is vastly confined to the rim exterior, and generally consists of row of punctates or embosses on the upper rim. Above the row of punctates or bosses, there is sometimes oblique dentate or cordwrapped-stick stamping. A few vessels exhibit shallow trailing on the lower rim and shoulder, and a few have interior upper rim stamping. Types include Valley Cord Roughened, Valley Punctated and Valley Embossed.

Projectile points are dart points with broad, shallow side notches, corner notches or expanding stems (Ludwickson et al. 1981:204). O'Brien (1994:205) likens Valley points to Gibson, Ensor, and Stueben types. Gibson points are low corner-notched dart points with convex bases (Perino 1984:24). Stueben points have straight or sloping shoulders and expanding stems with straight to convex bases (Perino 1984:94). Ensor points are side-notched with short, wide stems (Bell 1980:34). Other artifacts are three-quarter grooved axes, bone and shell beads, various bone tools, atlatl weights and copper ornaments.

Occupations are typically found in river environments, and settlements include hamlets and seasonal encampments (Ludwickson et al. 1981:201–206; Benn 1990:16). Structures appear to have been either tipi- or wigwam-like dwellings with shallow oval-shaped basins from 11 by 14 ft to 17 by 18 ft in dimension. Stick-impressed daub has been associated with a few structures. Central hearths and internal storage pits are sometimes present. Subsistence was oriented toward bison, but deer, small mammals and shellfish are also indicated. There is some evidence, albeit sparse, that horticulture was present within the Valley phase (Benn 1990:200).

Burials are typically secondary burials covered by mounds of earth or first interred within limestone cysts or covered by limestone slabs and then by earthen mounds (Ludwickson et al 1981:203; O'Brien 1994:206). In situ burning within mound fill suggests a ritual fire at the time of burial.

Excavations by the RBS in 1963 uncovered a Middle Woodland component at Over's La Roche Village (39ST9) (Hoffman 1968:7–8, 67–69). Hoffman likens the La Roche woodland ceramics to the Valley focus [phase]. Features included a post structure with an interior hearth. The structure was oval in outline and measured 23 by 27 ft. Among the artifacts recovered were project points that resemble Besant points (Hoffman 1968:25–27, Figure 3.14, Appendix I).

Sonota Complex

The Sonota complex was originally defined from cultural manifestations at four sites on the Missouri River in Dewey County, South Dakota, and one site in Sioux County North Dakota: Stelzer (39DW242), Swift Bird Mound (39DW233), Grover Hand (39DW240), Arpan Mound (39DW252) and Boundary Mound (32SI1) (Neuman 1975). The Stelzer site was the only occupation; the rest were mounds. The Sonota complex has also been identified from occupations at the Naze site (32SN246) and site 32SN207, and at a mound group, the James Town Mounds (32SN22), all of which are on the James River in southeastern North Dakota. A Sonota complex occupation may also be present at the Oakwood Lakes site (39BK7), which is in the Coteau des Prairies region of South Dakota (Zimmerman 1981).

Distinctive Sonota traits include "Hopewell-like" ceramics, burial mounds and Besant projectile points (side-notched dart points). Sonota ceramic vessels are tempered with sand and crushed granite. Vessel forms are conical-shaped elongated vessels with subtly defined shoulders and rims. Surfaces are cordmarked and, more rarely, plain (Neuman 1975:12–16, 93). Cordmarking is often parallel and vertically oriented to the vessel wall. Lips are flat, beveled toward the exterior, to rounded. The most common motif is a single row of finger or tool impressed punctates around the rim. Decorations also include a row of alternating punctates and bosses. Diagonal dentate stamping on the rim below a row of punctates/bosses also occurs. Cordmarked sherds are thick, ranging from 9 mm to 11 mm. Plain sherds are thinner, ranging from 4 mm to 7 mm. At the Naze site, a vessel had tool-impressed lip notching (Swenson 1987:145). The Sonota pottery reported by Neuman resembles Valley Cord Roughened and Scallop Punctated, and some Hopewellian pottery. The burial mounds are low, circular-shaped tumuli with rectangular interior pits. The interments were generally secondary bundle burials and partially articulated skeletons, but a few primary burials were present. Grave goods included bison funerary offerings and exotics such as items of marine shell beads, copper, clay pipes, obsidian and catlinite atlatl weights. Knife River Flint—from quarries near the Knife River in west-central North Dakota—is particularly abundant at Sonota sites (Neuman 1975:88–95). Other artifacts include a variety of bone tools, grooved mauls and grinding stones (Neuman 1975:92). Subsistence was hunting and gathering with an emphasis on bison; there is no indication of horticulture. Neuman (1975:94) suggests that the Sonota complex represents a group of Besant peoples who adapted Hopewellian traits diffused from the eastern United States (e.g., Illinois). Other analysts have concurred that the Sonota complex is closely related to, if not part of, Besant culture (Greiser 1994:37; Schlesier 1994:321; Vickers 1994:13). Neuman (1975:88) placed the temporal range of the complex from A.D. 1 to 600.

Besant Phase

At about A.D. 1, Besant culture makes an appearance on the Northern Plains in Canada and appears to persist, possibly, as late as A.D. 800. In the Northwestern Plains, Besant appears slightly later, ca. A.D. 200 (Greiser 1994:36–38). The Besant culture is found over a wide area, including southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, Montana, northeastern Wyoming and the Dakotas. Besant sites are found in the short grass plains, mixed grass prairie, at the edge of the tall grass prairie, in the aspen parklands of the

north and coniferous forest in areas of the eastern Rocky Mountain uplift (i.e., the Black Hills). The Besant phase is characterized by lanceolate-shaped dart points with broad side-notches. In later times, ca. A.D. 400, the points become smaller and are typed as Samantha points. Some archaeologists envision two subphases of Besant, Besant proper and the Sonota complex. The Northwestern Plains Besant sites include bison jumps, pounds, processing sites, and winter and summer camps. Ceramics are present but occur infrequently. Dwellings appear largely to have been tipis, but some elongated-shaped structures with light superstructures may be present. Knife River flint is common to the western Besant sites, but not in the high frequencies noted in the Sonota complex (Vickers 1994:9–14). Burial mounds, although apparently few, may be present in the western Besant. Highly organized, communal bison hunts appear to have been an important aspect of western Besant economies (Greiser 1994:37).

Site records show a broad distribution of Besant sites, which essentially covers the entire state of South Dakota. All are surface finds, and appear to have been typed as Besant solely on the basis of projectile point type and the lack of pottery. The Sonota complex aside, the authors are unaware of any verifiable "Besant proper" occupations on the Missouri River in South Dakota.

Laurel Tradition

At its greatest extent, the Laurel tradition covered a wide area across east-central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, Ontario, northern Minnesota and the Great Lakes area of northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin. The habitat of Laurel is focused in the forests and parklands to the northeast of the Great Plains, but Laurel sites also can be found on the fringes of the Plains in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. The North Dakota line seems to be the southern extent of the Laurel tradition.

The culture dates from 100 B.C. to A.D 1100. Because Laurel culture covers such a large area and such long temporal span, there are a good many regional and temporal differences that have given rise to a number of phases within this cultural unit. In general, some elements of Laurel culture include burial mounds, copper tools, harpoons, and grit-tempered conical [shoulderless to weak shoulders] ceramic vessels with smoothed surface finishes (Anfinson. 1979:121; Meyer and Hamilton 1994:100–117). Projectile points probably transcend from dart points to arrow points sometime between A.D. 500 and 750 with the presence of Avonlea culture in the area (Gregg 1994:76; Meyer and Hamilton 1994:106). Characteristic of Laurel ceramic vessels is a tendency toward elaborate stamped decorations—dentate stamping, pseudo-scalloped shell stamping and stab-and-drag stamping—but there are banked and single bands of punctates, incising, and some cordwrapped rod impressions and bossing. Laurel subsistence was hunting and gathering with a particular emphasis on fish. Rice harvesting may have been important in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest region (essentially northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin). In very basic terms, Laurel settlement patterns are suggested to have been based on early spring/summer aggregates [of people] engaged largely in the exploitation of concentrated fish resources with a break up into smaller groups in the winter relying upon more diffuse land mammal resources (Meyer and Hamilton 1994:103–105).

Late Woodland Period

The Late Woodland is better documented than the preceding Middle Woodland, and, in fact, a number of provincial Late Woodland cultures appear widely over the Plains and adjoining Eastern Woodlands from ca. A.D. 400 to 1700. The Eastern Woodlands Late Woodland subsistence differs somewhat from that of the Plains. In the Eastern Woodlands, economies consisted of hunting of deer and small mammals, fishing and gathering of vegetal foods, particularly wild rice; but there does appear to be good evidence of seasonal hunting of bison on the prairies to the west. Horticulture appears absent. Economies of the Plains were generalized hunting and gathering, but there is more of a focus on bison hunting, and horticulture is associated with some Plains Late Woodland cultures.

Toward the end of the Middle Woodland to the beginning of the Late Woodland, or about A.D. 400 to 500, arrow points replace dart points over the Plains and Eastern Woodlands. The Late Woodland also ushers in the best evidence of native horticulture on the Plains. Burial mounds are associated with most Late Woodland cultures. Some taxonomic schemes (Benn 1990) subdivide the Late Woodland into early Late Woodland (A.D. 400 to 700) and late Late Woodland (A.D. 700 to 1700).

Current research indicates that the distribution of known Late Woodland sites in the Missouri River valley of South Dakota is weighted toward the southern extent of the valley (i.e., the Big Bend subregion and south). In the Big Bend area, the early Late Woodland is represented by the Boyer variant (Figure 3.7). Late Late Woodland cultures include Loseke [Creek] phase and Great Oasis culture (Figure 3.8).

Relevant, contemporary early Late Woodland cultures of the Northeastern Plains and Eastern Woodlands are Arthur [Cord-Roughened], the St. Croix phase, the Arvilla burial complex, and the continuation of the Fox Lake phase and the Laurel tradition. Late Late Woodland contemporaries between A.D. 700 and about A.D. 1000 include the Lake Benton phase, the Blackduck phase and the continuation of the St. Croix phase and Arvilla burial complex. On the Northwestern Plains, Besant proper lasts until about A.D. 800. Avonlea begins at A.D. 150, but does not spread across the Plains until about A.D. 400. It ends at A.D. 1000.

There is a substantial group of Late Woodland cultures that either overlap or are contemporaneous with the Plains Village pattern, which begins around A.D. 1000. These include the Psinomani culture, Devils Lake-Sourisford burial complex and the Randall phase, plus the continuation of Great Oasis culture, the Lake Benton phase and the Blackduck phase. Psinomani culture persists until about A.D. 1700. No clearly identifiable Late Woodland sites were found within the project domain. In the greater Big Bend area, though, there are 14 sites classified as Late Woodland. Several potsherds identified as Held Creek ware—diagnostic of the Boyer variant—were found in test excavations at site 39BF4 (Tibesar et al. 1986:79). Scalp Punctated rims, also a diagnostic the Boyer variant, were unearthed in excavations at the Arp site (39BR101) (Gant 1961:26). Loseke phase affiliated sites include the Arp site the Crow Creek site (39BF11), 39BF4, 39BF44, Side Hill Mounds (39BF233), and Old Quarry Mound (39BF234) (Gant 1961:47; Kivett and Jensen 1976:74, 86; Tibesar et al. 1986:92–129; Winham and Lueck 1994:153). The best known Great Oasis site on the Missouri in South Dakota is the Hitchell site (39CH45), which is located outside the Big Bend area in Charles Mix County, above Platte Creek. Within the Big Bend region,

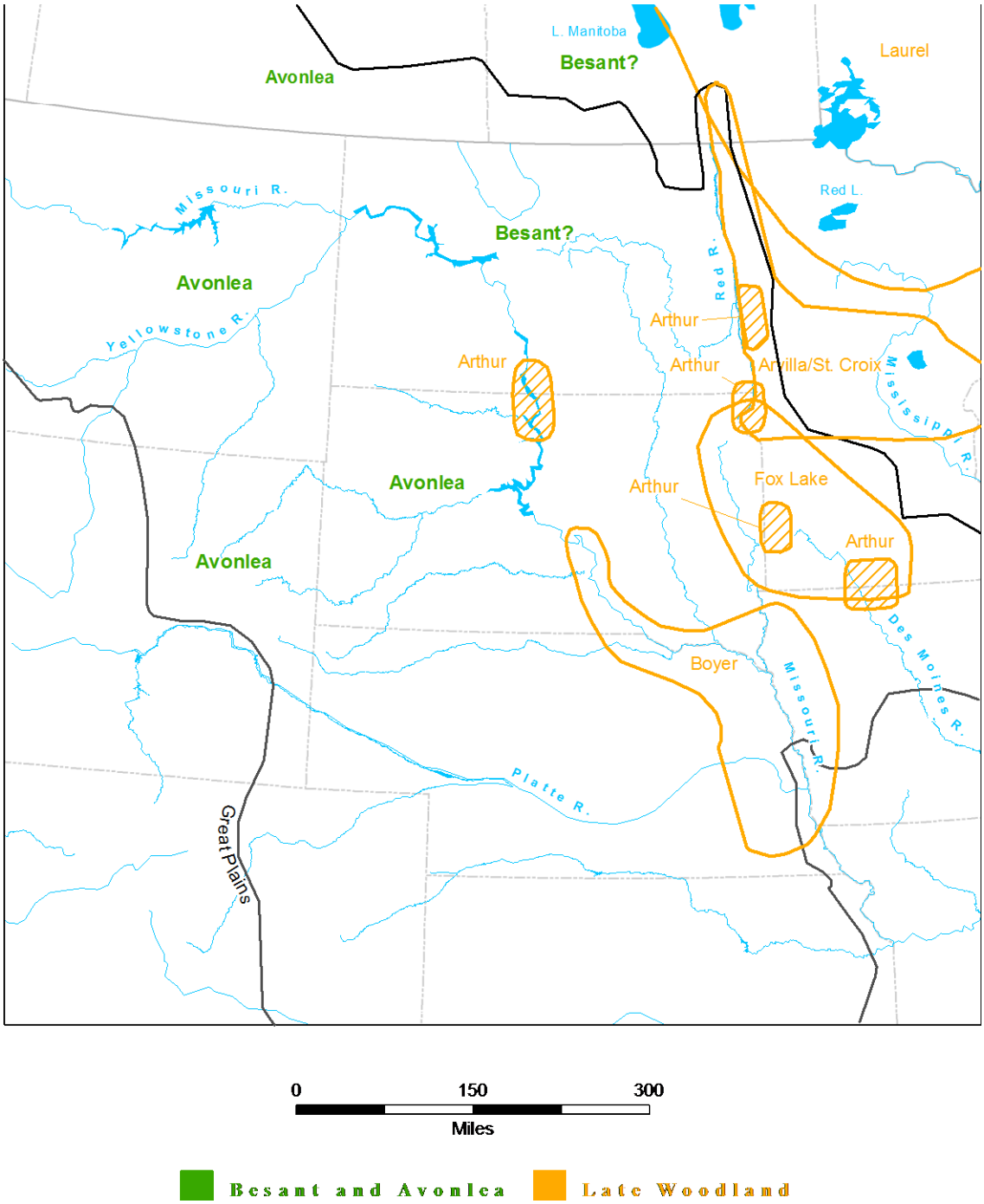


Figure 3.7: Selected Late Woodland Period Cultures and Besant and Avonlea Cultures: A.D. 400 to 700.

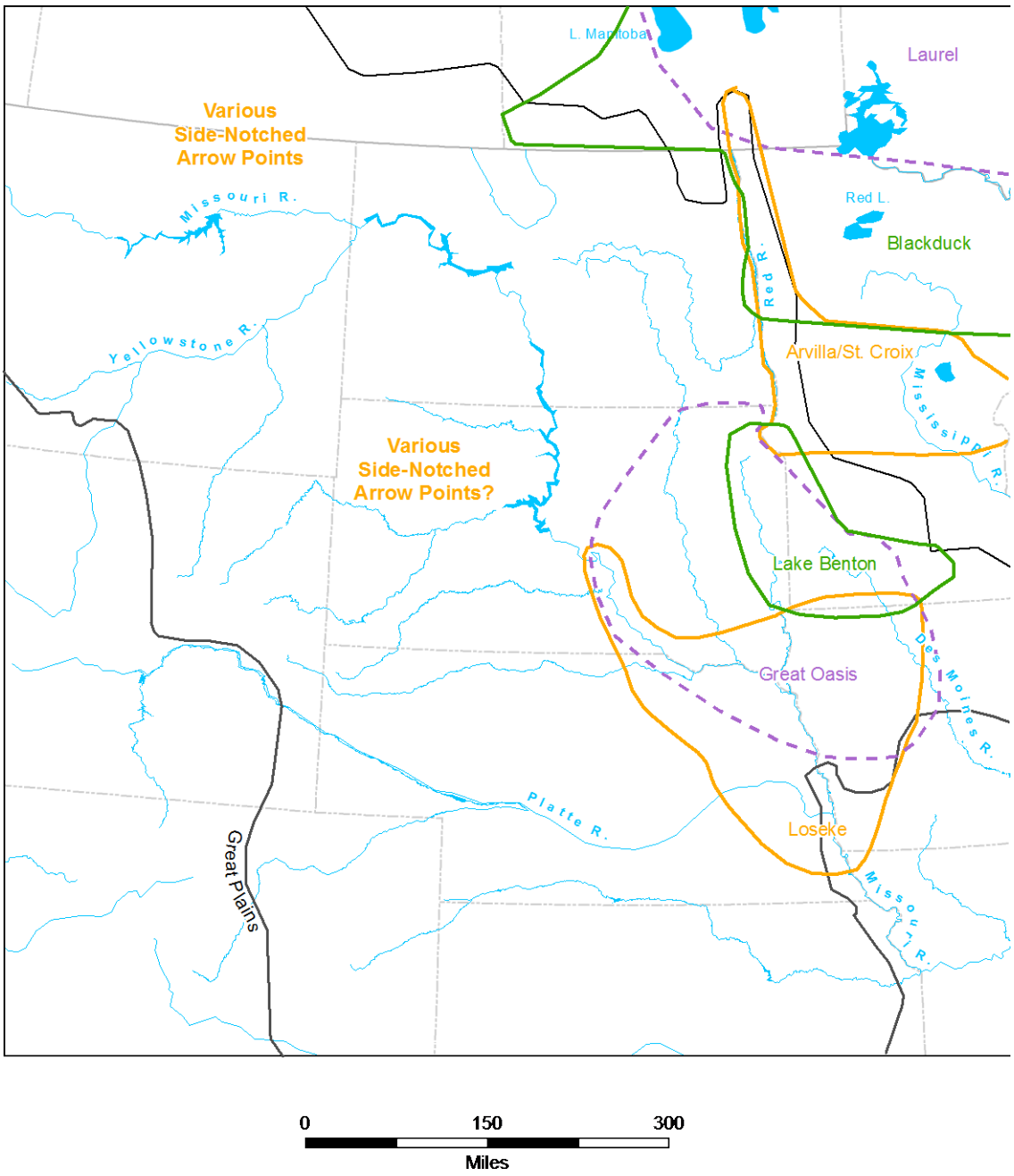


Figure 3.8: Selected Late Woodland Period Cultures: A.D. 700 to 1000.

Great Oasis occupations have been reported at 39BF227 and 39BR202 (Zimmerman and Olson 1979:216, 319–329). Great Oasis type rims have been collected off the beach at 39BF44 (Tibesar et al. 1986:102). Johnston (1967:63) suggests the possible presence of Great Oasis pottery at the St. John site (39HU213), the Huston Ranch site (39HU211), the Chapelle Creek site (39HU60) and 39LM66. Haberman (1993a:101, 104) suggests the possibility that the Arp site (39BR101) has a Randall phase component. An Avonlea vessel was identified from the Truman Mound site (39BF224) (Johnson 1988).

Arthur Cord-Roughened pottery is contemporary with late Fox Lake and the Boyer phase. As described, it is more a ceramic phenomenon, rather than an actual archaeological phase or complex. The ceramics appear transitional between the Middle and Late Woodland periods. An estimated age is ca. A.D. 300 to 650. The ware is generally found in the Prairie Lakes region of northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota, the Red River, and perhaps, on the Missouri River valley (Benn 1990:120, 131). Vessels are subconoidal with in sloping rims, which gives a constricted orifice. Lips are predominantly cordroughened and are rounded to slightly flattened. The vessel exteriors are completely cordroughened. Rims have horizontal, oblique and crisscross cordroughening. Decoration is virtually absent.

Benn (1990:137–138) believes that Neuman's Group A pottery from the Stelzer site (39DW242) fits the Arthur Cord-Roughened type. He also suggests that pottery described by Neuman (1975) from the Porcupine Creek component at 32SI6 and the Indian Hill site (32MZ2) of North Dakota is similar to Arthur Cord-Roughened. Site 32SI6 is located on the Missouri, near the South Dakota border. The Indian Hill site is well up the Missouri, near Williston, North Dakota.

Boyer Variant

The Boyer variant is the initial manifestation of the Late Woodland (Benn 1990:17). This variant dates from A.D. 350 to 620 and is taxonomically placed as early Late Woodland. Diagnostic of the Boyer variant is the grit-tempered Held Creek ware, which has been defined from collections at the Rainbow (13PM91) and MAD (13CF101 and 13CF102) sites in western Iowa (Benn 1990:106–114). Types include Held Cord Roughened, Held Stamped, Held Tool Impressed, Held Punctated, Held Embossed and Held Plain Bowl. Jars are sub-conical vessels with gently expanding shoulders, constricted necks and vertical to slightly outflaring rims with flat, round-edged lips (Benn 1990:113). Surface treatments are fine, vertical cord impressions applied with a cordwrapped paddle. Cord impressions can be partially smoothed to completely obliterated on vessel rims. Vessel walls range from 6.5 to 7.5 mm in thickness. Rim heights range from 50 to 70 mm. Vessels are either plain or have minimal decoration. Decorations consist of cord-wrapped-stick impressions on the lip; tool impressions (stamped) on lips with single or paired impressions on the lower rim; tool impressions on the lip only; single rows of punctates or bosses just below the lip or punctate designs on the rim/shoulder area and rows or columns of cord-wrapped-stick impressions on the rim. Pinchpots and bowls are plain. Benn (1990:135) also includes Scalp ware—excluding the cord impressed types—as part of the Boyer variant. Scalp ware was described by Hurt (1952a:25) from ceramics associated with the lowest Woodland components at the Scalp (39GR1) and Ellis Creek (39GR2) sites on the Missouri River in southeastern South

Dakota. The ceramic assemblage of the Boyer variant from the MAD sites includes animal and human clay figurines (Benn 1990:136).

Boyer variant projectile points are described as diminutive notched and unnotched flake arrow points (Benn 1990:17, 72, 225). Maximum lengths range from 11.7 to 24.6 mm. Subsistence was based on a wide range of plant foods, aquatic animals, small mammals and bison hunting (Benn 1990:225–226). Horticulture appears analogous to the eastern horticultural complex. Pit storage facilities are present in the Boyer phase. Settlement pattern was a seasonal cycle of hunting and gathering camps with possibly larger base camps. Evidence of burial mounds associated with the Boyer variant is inconclusive.

Avonlea Phase

The hallmark of Avonlea culture is the Avonlea type point, which marks the introduction of the bow and arrow on the Northern Plains. The origin of Avonlea appears to have been in southern Alberta, around A.D. 150 (Vickers 1994:14–20). The point is particularly well fashioned and has side-notches placed low on the point base. Avonlea or Avonlea-like points do not appear to spread across the Northern Plains until several centuries later, ca. A.D. 400. Johnson and Johnson (1998:221) place the termination of the Avonlea phase at A.D. 1000.

Ceramic vessels with surface treatments including net impressed, fabric impressed [and cordmarked], simple stamped, parallel grooved and plain are sometimes present in Avonlea sites (Johnson 1988; Meyer and Hamilton 1994:108). The distribution of Avonlea is vast, covering the southern half of Alberta and Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, all of Montana, western North and South Dakota, northern Wyoming, and, perhaps, southeastern British Colombia and northern Idaho (Roll 1988:247). Sites are found in the mixed grass prairie, the short grass plains, the aspen parklands of the north, and the coniferous forests of the Rocky Mountain uplift. In general, Avonlea economy largely characterized by nomadic hunting and gathering on the plains and prairies with emphasis on communal hunts of herd animals, principally bison. In areas of the western forests and the northern parklands, although, there may have been an equal emphasis on deer, small game, waterfowl and fish (Smith and Walker 1988:88; Roll 1988:244–246). Within the Northwestern Plains taxonomy, Avonlea is placed at the initial Late Prehistoric period (Frison 1991:111–113). Typical sites include bison jumps and pounds, bison processing sites and encampments. Tipi rings have been associated with some Avonlea sites (Quigg 1988). A cursory site file and literature search turned up about two dozen reported Avonlea sites in South Dakota, over 80% were in West River South Dakota. Almost all were lithic finds, except for the Truman mound site and the Movie Draw Rock Shelter (39CU1401), which had ceramics (Johnson 1988; Fosha 2000). Radiocarbon samples from two Avonlea sites in the White River region of southwestern South Dakota, 39SH59 and 39SH62, returned dates of A.D. 420 to 640 (Hannus and Nowak 1988).

Some evidence exists that suggests contacts between Avonlea and the Laurel tradition of the western periphery of the Eastern Woodlands and contemporary Late Woodland peoples of the Middle Missouri area. An associated Avonlea vessel type, "Parallel Grooved," was exhumed from three of six excavated mounds at the Truman Mound site (39BF224) in Buffalo County (Johnson 1988). The vessels exhibit carefully executed parallel grooves that

extend horizontally around the vessel. They are large, elongated conical forms with poorly defined shoulders and a straight to inverted rim. A slight constriction sometimes occurs at the neck. The pots are tempered largely with crushed granite. Dates of Avonlea Parallel Grooved pottery are suggested to fall between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1000.

St. Croix Phase

The St. Croix ceramic complex, or phase, is located in northwestern Wisconsin, eastward across central Minnesota into southwestern Minnesota and up the Red River Valley (Gregg 1994:81; Gibbon 1994:142). The occupations cover environs of the mixed deciduous-coniferous forest of northeastern Minnesota and prairie-forest border regions of western and southern Minnesota. The highest density of St. Croix sites is in the Mille Lacs Lake-Snake River region of east-central Minnesota. St. Croix economy was hunting-gathering with some apparent use of wild rice (Gibbon 1994:142–143). Burial mounds are associated with St. Croix, and St. Croix pottery is found in context with the Arvilla burial complex. The St. Croix phase dates to ca. A.D. 500 to 800 (Anfinson 1979:169–174).

Ceramic vessels are grit tempered. Vessel forms are subconoidal to rounded with slightly constricted necks and high rims. Exterior surface treatments are cordroughened; rims are usually smoothed prior to decoration. Types are Dentate Stamped and Comb Stamped. The Dentate Stamped variety is decorated with geometric rows of parallel dentate stamping that can be either horizontal, oblique, vertical or combinations of the three over the rim field. Stamping leaves square to rectangular impressions. The lip is sometimes crimped, or wavy, in appearance, due to both interior and exterior rim stamping. Punctates sometimes border stamped designs. The Comb Stamped type is similar in design to the Dentate Stamped, but the stamped impressions appear less pronounced and seemingly denser. The impressions are V-shaped as opposed to rectilinear. Punctates also border some comb-stamped designs (Anfinson 1979:169–170).

Arvilla Burial Complex

The Arvilla complex (ca. A.D. 500–600 to 1350) has been essentially described as a Late Woodland burial complex, there are no occupation sites. Diagnostic of Arvilla are conical and linear mounds with deep, subsoil burial pits. Red and yellow ocher occur frequently with the interments, which are secondary bundle burials and flexed burials and disarticulated primary burials. Cultural material associated with Arvilla burials is so diverse that it suggests multiple cultural affiliations associated with the complex. Common funerary objects are utilitarian items, such as Prairie Side-notched and Broad Side-notched points and blade side-scrapers of brown chalcedony. Ornamental objects are fashioned of bone and shell, both freshwater and marine. Pottery includes small mortuary vessels of St. Croix Stamped and/or Blackduck ware (Gregg 1994:81; Gibbon 1994:143). Both the St. Croix and Blackduck phases possess mound burials that are not affiliated with Arvilla. The Arvilla complex is from central Minnesota to along the Red River Valley region of South and North Dakota into Manitoba. One mound site in South Dakota, De Spiegler (39RO23), which had St. Croix Stamped ceramics, has been assigned to the Arvilla complex (Johnson 1973 cited in Anfinson 1997:84–85).

Lake Benton Phase

The Lake Benton phase replaces the Fox Lake phase of the Prairie Lakes region of southwestern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota and northwestern Iowa (Anfinson: 1997:75-85). The Lake Benton phase is one of the better represented Woodland cultures in South Dakota, but thus far it appears to be restricted to the eastern one-third of the state. Lake Benton subsistence and settlement patterns do not significantly differ from the preceding Fox Lake phase. There is no evidence of horticulture. Unlike the Fox Lake phase, mortuary practices of Lake Benton are believed to include burial mounds. This association, though, is largely indirect, based on temporal and spatial distributions of mounds and Lake Benton occupations. Interments occur typically as multiple, secondary bundle burials within shallow pits. Funerary objects are few, and when found are typically shell beads and pendants.

Lake Benton pottery is tempered with crushed rock (i.e., grit). Rim exteriors are usually plain, with a few having vertical cordmarking (Benn 1990:120–122; Anfinson 1997:75–80). Vessels are large to midsize subconoidal jars with rims that are slightly outcurving to incurving or vertical. Vessel walls average from 6–7 mm in thickness. Below the rim vessel exteriors, there is dense, fine, vertical cordroughening (rolling). Remnant cordmarking is often visible on the vessel lip. Less common types of Lake Benton ware include undecorated types of Lake Benton [Vertical] Cord-Marked and Lake Benton Plain. Decorated vessels are more common and include the types Lake Benton Cordwrapped Stick Impressed and Lake Benton Dentate Impressed. Decorations generally occur on plain rims and upper shoulders. Occasionally, there are cordwrapped-stick impressions on the interior rim and lip. Single rows of punctates around the rim exterior also sometimes occur in conjunction with cordwrapped stick and dentate impressing. Designs include diagonal, vertical or horizontal impressions, which are sometimes bounded. Projectile points are varied, and include side-notched, corner-notched, unnotched and stemmed points.

Loseke Phase

The Loseke phase is distributed in eastern Nebraska, western Iowa, southeastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota (Ludwickson et. al. 1981:127; Benn 1990:17). Benn has redefined the Loseke phase as the Loseke variant, which he dates to A.D. 700–900 (Benn 1990:17). Benn places the Loseke variant taxonomically as late Late Woodland. In some areas, late Late Woodland culture persists and is contemporaneous with early Plains Village culture. Loseke ceramic vessels are grit- or sand-tempered, sub-conical to sub-globular jars with distinct rims and shoulders. Rims are vertical to outwardly flared. Surfaces are smoothed-over-cordroughened. Decorations consist of horizontal and diagonal (triangles and platted triangles) cord impressed rims, cordwrapped rod impressed lips and upper rims; bosses and punctates along rims and diagonal and vertical tool impressed lips and upper rims. Incising or trailing and vessel appendages are rare to absent in Loseke assemblages (Benn 1990:139–140). Ben considers the trend toward a globular vessel shape and cord impressed decorating a hallmark of late Late Woodland pottery in general. Types include Feye Cord Impressed, Feye Cord Roughened, Missouri Bluffs Cord Impressed, Scalp Punctate (late Valley Punctate/Bossed), Scalp Cord Impressed, Ellis Cordwrapped Rod and Ellis Cord Impressed (Hurt 1952a:25–27; Kivett 1952:52–55; Ludwickson et. al. 1981:132).

Benn (1990:135) would exclude the Scalp Punctate type from Loseke ceramic assemblages. Projectile points are small side-notched, corner-notched and unnotched arrow points.

In South Dakota, Loseke sites are found on the James, Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers and their secondary streams. Occupations are on river terraces and low spurs in close proximity to floodplains. Occupations are camps site and small villages (Johnson 2001:165–166). The archaeological evidence suggests structures were small, shallow-basin domiciles from four to six feet in diameter with poorly defined hearths. Interior features included hearths and storage pits. A number of mounds have been assigned to the Loseke phase, although material evidence is often lacking. Subsistence was hunting and gathering. Animal remains on Loseke sites include an emphasis on bison with deer, elk, antelope, small animals, birds, fish and shellfish also present (Gant 1961:50; Johnson 2001:166). Loseke horticulture includes the eastern horticulture complex plus maize, which has been found at several Loseke sites (Benn 1990:228; Johnson 2001:166). The Arp site (39BR101) in South Dakota had bison scapula hoes, which are often viewed as common horticultural tools. Other utilitarian artifacts are grinding stones, grooved mauls and celts.

Great Oasis Culture

Suggested dates for Great Oasis culture fall between A.D. 800 and 1260 (Ludwickson et. al. 1981:133; Tiffany 1983:96; Haberman 1993a:106). Great Oasis culture is distributed over a wide area of the eastern Northern Plains. Sites have also been reported from eastern Iowa and western Illinois (Ludwickson et al. 1981:133). The core area, though, is located in northwestern Iowa, southwestern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota and extreme southeastern North Dakota (Tiffany 1983:Figure 3.2; Ludwickson et al. 1981:133; Haberman 1993a:102).

Great Oasis culture has widely been accepted as ancestral to the Initial Middle Missouri tradition, which initiates the Plains Village pattern on the Missouri in South Dakota. However, the taxonomic placement of Great Oasis culture has swayed between either Late Woodland or Plains Village depending upon the view of the analyst. Haberman (1993a:110) tends to view Great Oasis economies as more typical of Late Woodland rather than Plains Village. Alex (1981:40) saw Great Oasis culture as having regional variations, in which some Great Oasis groups were leading essentially Plains Village lifeways, while others retained Woodland lifeways. Some view Great Oasis as part of the Initial variant of the Middle Missouri tradition of the Plains Village pattern (Johnston 1967:72; Tiffany 1983:96).

Great Oasis ceramic vessels are grit-tempered globular jars with rounded shoulders and bottoms, constricted necks, outflaring rims and flattened lips (Anfinson 1979:87–94). Surface treatment is smoothed-over-cordroughening. There are two principle types of Great Oasis pottery, Great Oasis High Rim and Great Oasis Wedge Lip. Great Oasis High Rim is the decorated type, and the vessels show unusual precision in the execution of decorative techniques. Designs typically consist of upper rim borders with oblique lines, elongated punctate impressions or crosshatching, though rim borders are sometimes plain. Lower rim fields are typically decorated with fine horizontal trailing (with or without zigzag trailing), diagonal trailing, triangles, pendant triangles, diamonds, trapezoids, inverted "turkey tracks" and conventionalized deer, maize and tree motifs (Johnson 1969:274; Anfinson 1979:88). Great Oasis Wedge Lip type is almost always undecorated and has a characteristic flattened,

extruded lip that is beveled toward the vessel exterior (Anfinson 1979:88). Rims tend to be lower than the High Rim type. Occasionally, crosshatching and/or tool impressions are applied to the lip. Tiffany (1983:96) reports finds of Great Oasis pottery decorated with cord impressions at the eastern and western fringes of Great Oasis distribution. Projectile points are side-notched, side and base notched, stemmed and unnotched arrow points (Ludwickson et al. 1981:139). Great Oasis structures include large "Initial Middle Missouri-like" domiciles. Some eastern Great Oasis settlements are similar to the Initial Middle Missouri village, but they do not have fortifications.

Blackduck Phase

At its maximum extent, Blackduck culture was spread across southern Manitoba and Ontario and northern Minnesota and northern Michigan (Meyer and Hamilton 1994:112–123). Occupations are found in the boreal forests, aspen parklands and the tall grass prairie bordering the forests.

In Minnesota, Blackduck has been viewed as part of a larger complex, the Clam River-Kathio-Blackduck Continuum, which is dated at ca. A.D. 800 to 1100, or as late as 1400 (Gibbon 1994:143–145). The Clam River phase is situated in the deciduous forests of eastern Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin; the Kathio phase is in southern forest borderlands of central and eastern Minnesota; and the Blackduck phase in the mixed deciduous-coniferous forests north and west of the Kathio phase. The subsistence and material culture of these phases were much the same, but there are regional distinctions in ceramic decoration. Briefly, the material culture includes globular, grit-tempered, cordroughened jars that are decorated with cord or cordwrapped-stick impressions. Projectiles are small notched and unnotched arrow points. Subsistence was hunting of deer and small mammals, fishing, gathering of vegetal foods, harvesting wild rice and seasonal hunting of bison on the prairies to the west. Burials are interred within conical mounds. The Clam River-Kathio-Blackduck Continuum is apparently replaced by the appearance of Psinomani culture in Minnesota anywhere from A.D. 1000 to 1400, but the Blackduck phase persists to the north of Psinomani culture until ca. A.D. 1500.

At least to the authors' knowledge, Blackduck occupations have not been identified in South Dakota, but Blackduck ceramics have been found on the James River in North Dakota (Gibbon 1994:81). It appears that there are Blackduck influences in the Northeastern Plains Village (Gregg 1987:446). Blackduck ceramics are also associated with the Arvilla burial complex.

Blackduck is noted for thin-walled, grit-tempered globular jars with flared rims and cordmarked or fabric impressed surfaces. Rims are decorated with cordwrapped rod impressions and punctates. Projectile points are unnotched and notched arrow points. Other items include tubular "cloud blower" pipes, unilaterally barbed harpoons made of bone, socketed bone projectile points, bone spatulas and fleshers, copper beads and awls, and beaver incisor gouges. Interment of the dead is in modest circular mounds. The interments are found in pits dug beneath the mounds, on the mound floors and in the mound fill. The burials are usually primary interments, partially flexed and in a sitting or semi-sitting position (Anfinson 1979:24). Subsistence was hunting and gathering with a marked seasonal emphasis on fishing in the warmer months and on woodland mammals in the winter (Meyer and

Hamilton 1994:112–115). It is believed that family groups aggregated during the fishing seasons and separated during in the winter months. Wild rice was harvested in the region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest (Meyer and Hamilton 1994:104–105, 115). Blackduck dates range from ca. A.D. 800 to 1500.

Devils Lake-Sourisford Burial Complex

A small ceramic pot associated with the Hiawatha Beach Mounds (39RO6) in South Dakota bears a close resemblance to Devils Lake-Sourisford mortuary vessels. Hiawatha Beach Mounds are located on a terrace above Big Stone Lake in Roberts County. The vessel was interred in a mound and is included with a NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) collection of funerary objects from site 39RO6. The vessel exhibits the size, shape and motif of vessels associated with the Devils Lake-Sourisford burial complex as described and illustrated by Syms (1979). It resembles the type, "Spiral Incised," which has a continuous incised [trailed] line from the vessel shoulder to the bottom of the base.

Devils Lake-Sourisford is a burial mound complex found principally in the plains and parklands of southeastern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba and eastern North Dakota. The most distinctive trait is small globular vessels that have plain exterior surfaces incised with the aforementioned spirals; abstract lifeforms such as thunderbirds and turtles; broken arrows; and geometric designs. The vessel lip often exhibits four lip tabs. Other notable funerary objects are incised and plain mask-like gorgets of marine whelk shell, pendants and beads made from the columella or spiral axis of whelk shell, tubular catlinite and steatite pipes and incised catlinite plaques. Less distinctive artifacts are birch bark baskets, curved bone anklets, bracelets, collars or wrist guards, washer-shaped shell beads, notched trapezoid shell pendants, copper beads and headbands, antler tine handles for beaver tooth gouges, bird bone beads, bone harpoons, freshwater clam shell spoons and small perforated marine shells. The Mississippian "weeping eye" motif is present on some of the incised, mask-like, gorgets of welk shell.

Syms (1979) views Devils Lake-Sourisford as a burial complex of a Siouan nomadic group, who were largely engaged in bison hunting, yet were strongly influenced by Middle Mississippian culture. Syms sees evidence of cultural exchange between Devils Lake-Sourisford and the Middle Missouri tradition, which also exhibits Middle Mississippian traits. The rise and fall of Middle Mississippian cultural influences on the Northeastern Plains and Middle Missouri area is largely tied to the Plains Village Middle Missouri tradition, the Initial variant in particular. The Initial variant dates from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1400, which corresponds to Syms' estimated dates of the Devils Lake-Sourisford burial complex.

Randall Phase

The Randall phase dates from A.D. 1050 to 1250 (Haberman 1993a:76). Haberman (1993a) defines the Randall phase from the Late Woodland components found at the Dirt Lodge Village site (39SP11), the Rose Hill Village site (39HD4), the Wolf Creek Mounds site (39HT10) and the Scalp Creek site (39GR1). Dirt Lodge Village, Rose Hill Village, and the Wolf Creek Mounds are located in the James River basin region of eastern South Dakota. The hallmark of the Randall phase is the Randall Incised ceramic type, which was originally

defined by Hurt (1952a) to represent the Randall component at Scalp Creek (Haberman 1993a:103). Randall phase vessels are grit-tempered globular jars with distinct rims and shoulders. Vessel surfaces are typically smoothed-over-cordmarked or plain. Rims are straight and vertical to slightly outflaring; lips are flat, thickened and beveled toward the vessel exterior. Designs are commonly a series of thin, horizontal or diagonal (triangles) lines running around the exterior of the rim. Exterior edges of thickened lips are often notched with diagonal tool impressions. Undecorated vessels are also present. Projectile points are corner-notched and unnotched arrow points, and a limited bone tool technology is present.

The subsistence was based on hunting and gathering, with an apparent reliance on bison. Horticulture was also practiced, but scapula hoes have not been found in unequivocal association with Randall Phase components (Haberman 1993a:76). Burial practices included flexed primary interment in pits within mounds and secondary bundle burials in cache pits. Haberman (1993a:107) sees close similarities between the Randall phase and Great Oasis culture, as well as some Initial Middle Missouri characteristics. He does not, however, consider the phase to be a part of the early Plains Village pattern, citing the lack of dense occupation debris, substantial earthlodge construction, fortifications and elaborate bone tool industry among Randall phase sites (Haberman 1993a:103).

Psinomani Culture

Psinomani is a Dakota word that translates as "wild rice gatherer." Psinomani culture is affiliated with the Late Woodland period of central Minnesota. The culture dates from ca. A.D. 1000 to historic times (Gibbon 1994:145–147). It is described as a forest fringe adaptation with a prairie-woodland subsistence of bison and woodland mammal hunting, wild rice harvesting, fishing and gathering. Large, year-round villages are indicated in the woodlands while the prairie sites appear to be seasonal bison hunting camps. Sandy Lake ware is a principal diagnostic of Psinomani culture (Gibbon 1994:146). The pottery is shell tempered, grit-and-shell tempered, or occasionally grit tempered. Jar vessels are globular with slight neck constrictions and rims are usually straight, but sometimes incurved (S-shaped) or outflaring. Exterior vessel surfaces are cordmarked, smooth or simple stamped. Decoration is rare, but when present, it is generally confined to the lip in the form of lip notching and large punctate impressions on the rim interior. "Northern" Oneota ceramics are almost always found in context with Sandy Lake ware in central Minnesota. Red River ware is usually found in context with Sandy Lake ware in the Red River valley region, and there seems to have been a good deal of interaction between Psinomani culture and peoples of the Northeastern Plains. Ancestral Dakota-speaking peoples, particularly the Eastern Dakota, have been suggested as progenitors of Psinomani culture (Gibbon 1994:147; Schlesier, 1994:346; Henning 1998:353). Little is known of Psinomani burial practices, but existing evidence includes flexed interments in mound-covered burial pits, "intrusive" mound interments and non-mound burials (Gibbon 1994:146).

At least one Psinomani occupation, 39RO45/21TR35, has been identified on the South Dakota-Minnesota border at the head of Lake Traverse, and a Psinomani occupation has been suggested at the Oakwood Lakes site (39BK7) in Brookings County (Beissel et al. 1984:121).

Plains Village Pattern

The Plains Village pattern includes a host of horticultural groups on the Great Plains from North Dakota through Texas, and, consequently, there is a great deal of regional variation. Certain elements, though, tend to be more or less ubiquitous. Plains Village people had a mature horticulture; that is, cultivation of maize, beans and squash. Settlements were typically located on terraces or ridges overlooking arable stream bottoms and comprised dispersed farmsteads, hamlets or large compact villages. In general, the village architecture is substantial. Structures appear to have been permanent, or at least semi-permanent, and show definite foundations in the form of posts or basins or, more rarely, stone or adobe. Bison hunting appears ubiquitous, however, the reliance upon bison for subsistence may have varied considerably from eastern to western regions. Bison scapula hoes, substantial ceramic industries, and storage facilities (usually subterranean cache pits) are almost always present. Plains Village horticultural settlements of the Northern and Central Plains are generally found in the eastern half of the Great Plains, or east of the 102nd parallel. The more arid conditions and higher elevations to the west precluded most attempts at horticulture, except for the Southern Plains. Maize horticulture above the forty-eighth parallel in the Northern Plains (i.e., roughly the northern third of North Dakota) seems to have been largely unsuccessful.

The Middle Missouri region Plains Village pattern in South Dakota (A.D. 1000 to 1832) was marked by increased reliance upon horticultural produce and the consequent increase in sedentary lifeways. The period ushers in a distinct rise in population along the Missouri. Settlements vary from large, compact villages that were often fortified by dry moats and palisades to more dispersed settlements with widely spaced households. Villages were generally situated on terraces or ridges above bottom lands; the former fit the needs for defense, and the latter provided soils suitable for horticulture. Dwellings were large earthlodges, which were substantial permanent structures. Most structures had walled entryways extending out from the main structure. Items related to horticulture, such as bison scapula hoes and cache pits, became ubiquitous in Plains Village settlements. Ceramic vessels were numerous and more varied than in the previous Woodland tradition. New vessel forms appeared, and vessel appendages—such as loop handles, strap handles, lip tabs and lip lugs—became commonplace. Hunting, particularly bison hunting, remained a crucial part of the economy of the Plains Village peoples of the Missouri River in the Northern Plains. Gathering of wild foods, fishing, and the taking of smaller game continued; but the vegetal staples were horticultural produce. Trade likely took on an increasing importance in economies and subsistence at this time. Surplus garden produce could be traded with non-horticultural western groups (e.g., hunter-gathers) for produce of the wild. The bone tool industry became far more elaborate than in previous periods. Plains Village sites are largely hunting camps and villages; burial mounds are either rare or absent in the archaeological record, but a few mounds have been reported for the Initial Middle Missouri variant. Pit burials, in context with village settlements, are common.

Between A.D. 900 and 1000, the Plains Village pattern appears over large areas of the Northern and Central Plains (Figure 3.9). The Middle Missouri tradition develops in the eastern Central Plains and the Missouri River valley. The Northeastern Plains Village forms in the northern reaches of the James River valley, and the Central Plains Village appears over

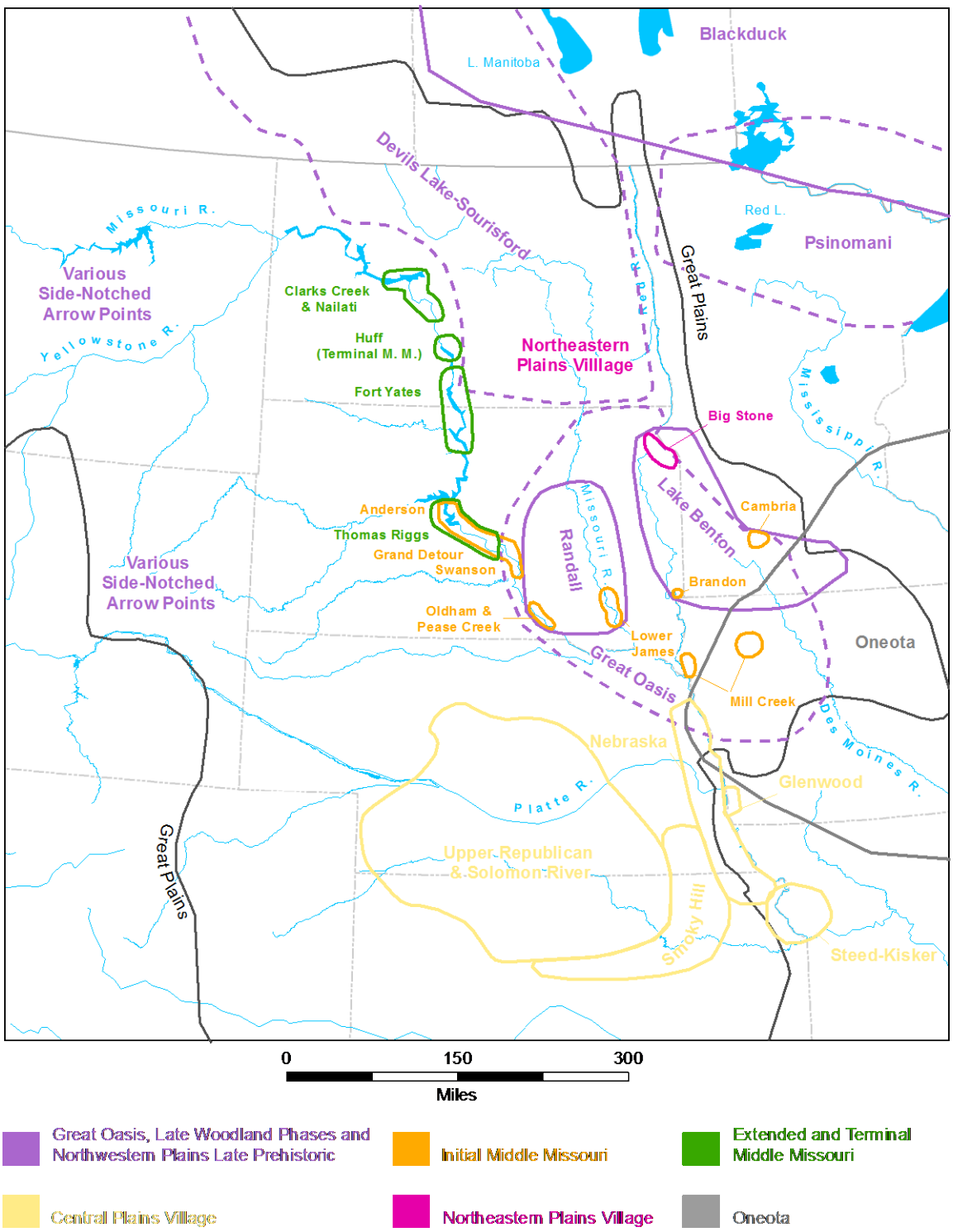


Figure 3.9: Selected Plains Village Pattern, Oneota Tradition and Psinomani Culture: A.D. 1000 to 1300.

a broad area the Central Plains beginning about A.D. 900 (Steinacher and Carlson 1998). On the eastern flank of Plains Village, the Upper Mississippian Oneota tradition forms on the fringes of the Great Plains.

There is a continuation of the Late Woodland period, interspersed with Plains Village. Great Oasis culture and the Lake Benton phase continue until about A.D. 1200. The Randall phase initiates at ca. A.D. 1050 and ends at A.D. 1250. The Devils Lake-Sourisford burial complex is contemporary with early Plains Village cultures. In Minnesota, Blackduck is eventually replaced by the Psinomani culture. Blackduck and Psinomani peoples engage in seasonal bison hunting in the Northeastern Plains of the Dakotas. To the west, the Avonlea phase ends, and Plains Village
influences and/or incursions appear widely across the Northwestern Plains.

The advent of Plains Village coincides with the onset of a wetter climatic episode, the Neo-Atlantic, which may have facilitated the spread and development of Plains Village culture. The initial development of Plains Village also corresponds to the spread of Middle Mississippian cultural influences into the region. The core area of Middle Mississippian culture is the Cahokia area of Illinois and Missouri, around the city of St. Louis. The Mississippian culture dates to A.D. 950 to 1500, but the height of Mississippian culture is more brief, ca. A.D. 1050 to 1250. Mississippian influences are particularly notable in the aforementioned Devils Lake-Sourisford burial complex, the Initial Middle Missouri tradition and the Northeastern Plains Village. Mississippian influence on the Plains persists until about A.D. 1300 to 1400, about which time it is believed that Oneota culture spreads into southeastern South Dakota. Plains Village and Oneota appear to have mutual influences. The early Coalescent tradition seems to have been significantly influenced by Oneota, and later Oneota cultures of the region eventually adopt Plains Village lifeways.

With the onset of a dryer, warmer climate, the Pacific episode, at about A.D. 1300, the Central Plains Village and Initial Middle Missouri cultures wane and eventually disappear. The Coalescent tradition develops in the Central Plains (Figure 3.10). By A.D. 1400, Woodland cultures disappear from the Plains, but the Late Woodland remains robust in the Eastern Woodlands bordering the Plains. The Blackduck phase continues in the forests of Canada until about A.D. 1500. Psinomani culture persists in Minnesota into protohistoric times.

In the Middle Missouri region of South Dakota, the Plains Village reaches its zenith and maximum distribution with the Extended Coalescent variant, which dates to A.D. 1500 to 1650 (Figure 3.11). The decline and end of Plains Village is the Post Contact Coalescent, which initiates with European contact. The Dismal River phase appears in southwestern South Dakota at about this time (Figure 3.12). Disease and warfare eventually bring a close to the Plains Village pattern of South Dakota in 1832, when the Arikara finally leave the area for good.

The Plains Village pattern of the region is presented in two temporal and spatial traditions, the Middle Missouri tradition and the Coalescent tradition. The chronology of the Plains Village pattern presented in Figure 3.3 follows the chronology set forth by Johnson (1996).

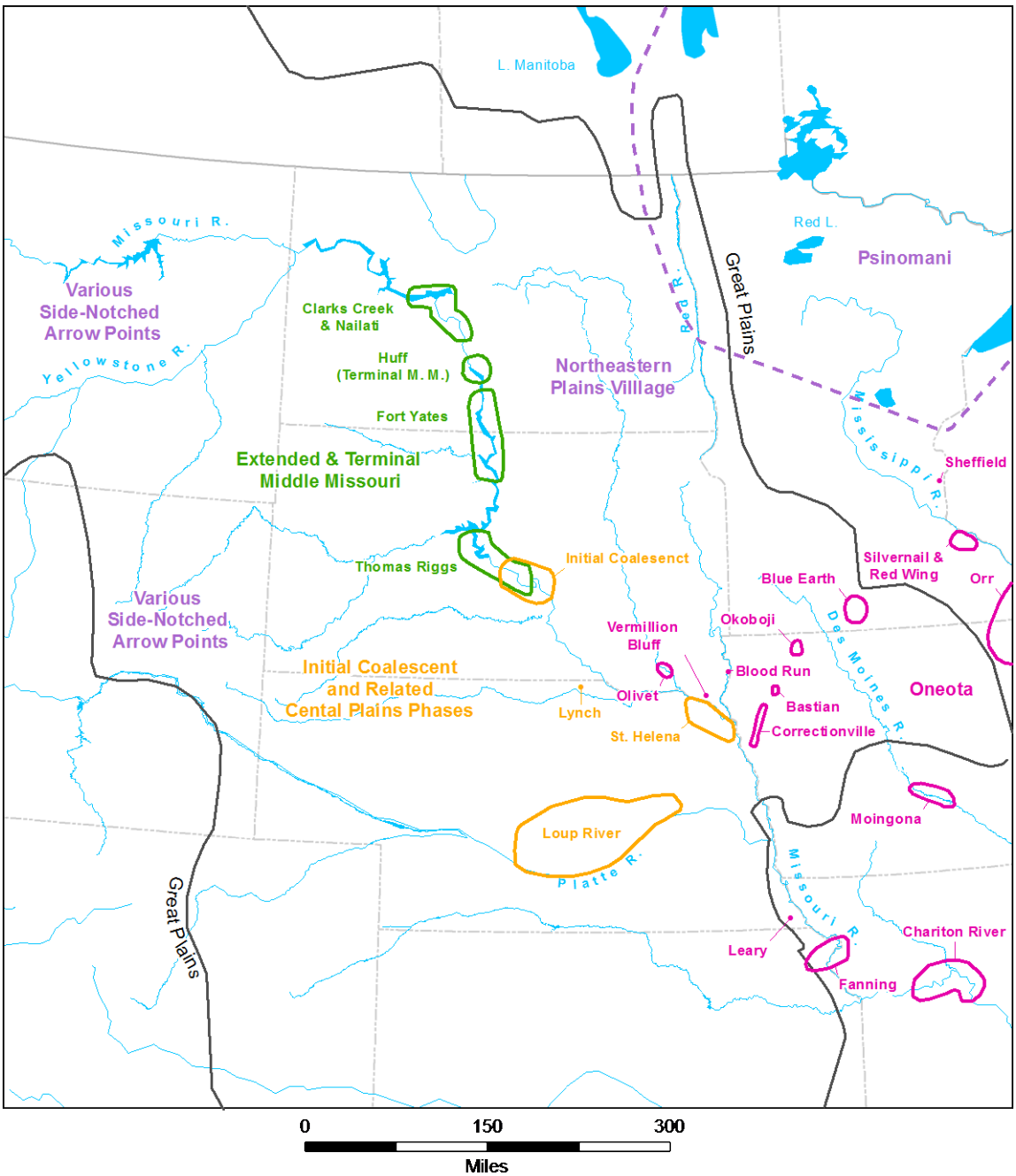


Figure 3.10: Selected Plains Village Pattern, Oneota Tradition and Psiomani Culture: A.D. 1300 to 1500.

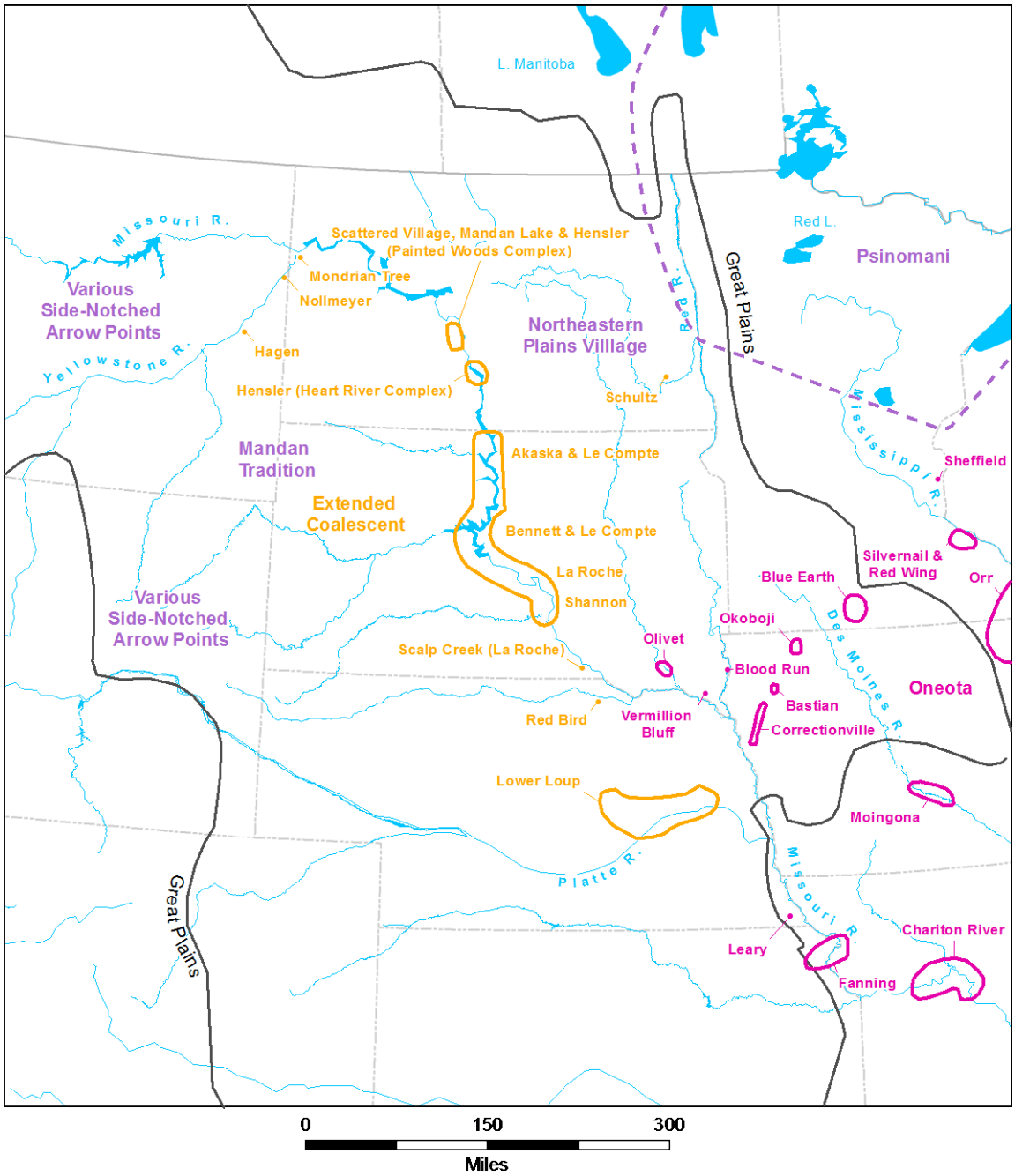


Figure 3.11: Selected Plains Village Pattern Cultures, Oneota Tradition, and Mandan Tradition and Psinomani Cultures: A.D. 1500 to 1650.

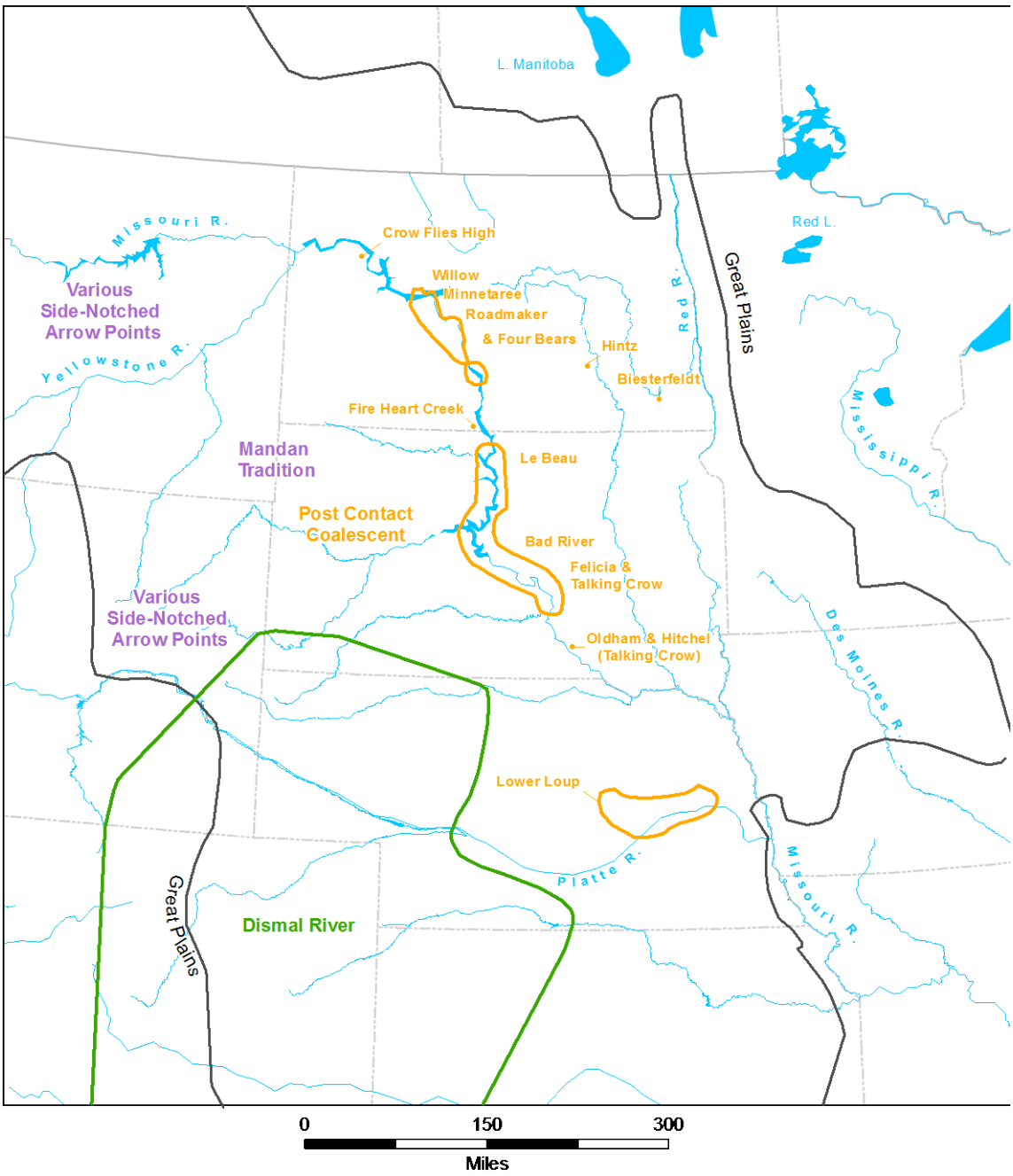


Figure 3.12: Post Contact Coalescent Variant, Dismal River Phase and Mandan Tradition Cultures: A.D. 1650 to 1800.

Middle Missouri Tradition

The Middle Missouri tradition includes the Initial, Extended and Terminal variants that are time and space based. In the broadest definition, the Initial variant includes Initial Middle Missouri sites of the Missouri River trench from the White River to the Cheyenne River in South Dakota (Anderson, Grand Detour and Swanson phases); the Lower James River phase and the Brandon phase of southeastern South Dakota; the Mill Creek culture of northwestern Iowa and, possibly, the Cambria phase of southeastern Minnesota (Tiffany 1983:92–98). The Initial Middle Missouri variant of the Missouri River is believed to have started slightly later, about A.D. 950, than its eastern counterparts. Most students of Middle Missouri archaeology view the Initial Middle Missouri as an indigenous development, arising out of Late Woodland culture, namely Great Oasis culture, the Loseke phase, and, perhaps the Randall phase (Johnson 1996:208–210; Winham and Calabrese 1998:273–274).

The Extended variant is located on the Missouri River trench of North and South Dakota between the Big Bend and the Little Missouri River (Lehmer 1971:66; Ahler and Toom 1989:Table 2.2). The Terminal variant (A.D. 1500–1675) is on the Missouri River trench of North and South Dakota from the Grand River to the Heart River (Lehmer 1971:121–122; Ahler and Toom 1989: Table 2.2). Recent work by Johnson (1996:207-252) places Initial Middle Missouri from A.D 1000 to 1300. He brackets Extended Middle Missouri variant at A.D. 1200–1400, and the Terminal variant at A.D. 1400–1500. Based on ceramic variations, Johnson (1996:249) sees three regional temporal sequences, or phases, for the Extended variant: the Bad-Cheyenne, Cannon Ball/upper Grand/Moreau, and the Knife. The archaeological antecedents of the Extended Middle Missouri are uncertain. Some evidence suggests Late Woodland origins in the Missouri River valley of North Dakota, but other evidence suggests development to the east of the Missouri valley, in the Northeastern Plains (Johnson 1996:234–237).

Initial Middle Missouri ceramic vessels are largely globular, grit-tempered jars; however, minor percentages of grit-tempered bowls, seed jars, water bottles, miniature vessels and "Mississippian-like" replicas are also present (Hanenberger 1986:19–84). Jars of the Missouri River region have plain to smoothed-over-cordmarked surfaces with outflared, S-shaped or collared rims (S-rims curve smoothly inward, that is, toward the vessel orifice). Decorations were applied typically to the top of the lip, juncture of the lip and rim, the rim and, occasionally, on the vessel shoulder. Interior rim-lip decorating is rare. Undecorated rims usually comprise a significant part of the assemblages. Common motifs include incised horizontal, crosshatched or diagonal (e.g., triangles) lines on the rim that are bordered above and/or below by single lines of diagonal slashes
or stab-and-drag tool impressions. Other common motifs are horizontal or diagonal cord impression lines with or without border designs (usually on S-shaped rims) and single lines of tool impressions or finger impressions around the lip-rim juncture (the Kimbal Modified Lip type). Curvilinear designs on shoulders, red-slipped surfaces and shell-tempered pottery are occasionally found on Initial Middle Missouri sites. Common wares are
Sanford/Anderson ware (including Cable ware), Foreman ware (including Monroe Collared type and Grass Rope ware), Chamberlain ware and Stuart Collared (braced) ware. Initial variant house plans are deep, long narrow rectangles that average approximately 25 by 35 ft.

The villages of the Missouri Trench were fortified, small compact settlements of 20 to 30 structures with houses aligned in rows (Lehmer 1971:66–70).

The Initial Middle Missouri material culture has notable Mississippian traits. These traits are largely exhibited in the ceramics, and include Mississippian-like vessel forms, such as the Powell and Ramey rolled-lip jars and water bottles, and Mississippian motifs on vessels such as the weeping eye and spiral scrolls.

Extended and Terminal Middle Missouri variant vessels are grit-tempered, globular jars, usually with plain and simple stamped surface treatments (Hurt 1952b:22–31; Lehmer 1971:70–73, 122–123). Some red slipping is also present. Rims are either high and outflared or smoothly curved S-shapes. Castellated and filleted rims occur in notable numbers. Flared rims are often plain with only lip decoration. Lip decorations consist of tool impressions, diagonal incising, zigzags and crosshatching. Some rims have an added fillet of clay around the exterior of the rim upon which linear punctate designs were applied. S-shaped rims are usually decorated. Decorations consist of horizontal and diagonal cord impressions and horizontal, diagonal and crosshatch incising. Vessel shoulders are occasionally incised with geometric designs. Major wares include Riggs ware (flared) and Fort Yates ware (S-shaped). Later Terminal Middle Missouri assemblages have "Extended Coalescent-like" high, shallow S-shaped rims and "Post Contact Coalescent-like" Stanley Braced rims (Lehmer 1971:123).

Extended variant houses were similar to those of the Initial variant. Villages at the southern range resembled the fortified villages of the Initial variant. Houses of the Terminal variant generally resemble those of the Initial and Extended variants. Villages, though, were large (100 structures) and built around central plazas. Houses tended to be aligned in rows. Southern Terminal variant communities were fortified (Lehmer 1971:122).

Coalescent Tradition

The Initial Coalescent variant (A.D. 1300–1500) is along the Missouri River valley from Ponca Creek in northeastern Nebraska to the Bad River of South Dakota (Figure10). Phases of the Initial Coalescent are largely based on spatial proximity rather culture than material, and may not hold up under scrutiny. They include the Arzberger phase, the Campbell Creek phase, and the Anoka phase in Nebraska (Johnson 1996:252–253). The Extended variant (A.D. 1450–1650) represents the zenith of Plains village populations on the Missouri River in South Dakota. The variant spans the Missouri River of South Dakota from Fort Randall Dam to approximately the North-South Dakota border. In eastern Nebraska, the Redbird phase on the lower Niobrara River and the Lower Loup phase on the Loup and Platte Rivers have been assigned to the Extended Coalescent variant by some archaeologists (Ludwickson et al. 1981:32). Sites included in the Extended variant are essentially synonymous with the earlier Choteau aspect (Lehmer 1971:120). Regional phases, or foci, of the South Dakota Choteau aspect are six. The Shannon phase takes in most of the sites from the Big Bend southward. The La Roche phase includes most Extended Coalescent sites from the Big Bend southward with small unfortified villages and widely dispersed houses. The Le Compte phase is characterized by small, fortified centers in fairly large and scattered house clusters. This focus is found on the west bank of the Missouri in the Bad-Cheyenne and Grand-Moreau regions. The Bennett focus includes the sites in the Bad-Cheyenne Region and the Akaska focus is in the Grand-Moreau region (Johnson 1996:263–264).

The Coalescent is seen by some archaeologists as a continuum comprised of the Initial, Extended and Post Contact variants. As originally defined by Lehmer (1971:124–128), the Coalescent tradition was a coalescing of Central Plains and Middle Missouri traits, presumably from an actual migration of Central Plains villagers into the Big Bend subregion of the Middle Missouri region. In this scenario, the development of the Coalescent tradition occurs in the Big Bend subregion, and it eventually spreads up the Missouri River valley into North Dakota. Ahler (1993; cited in Johnson 1998:319–320) however, views the formerly designated Coalescent villages of North Dakota as having an independent development, apart from the Coalescent tradition of South Dakota.

Ludwickson et al. (1981:161–166) see the Coalescent tradition as originating from a Basal variant, which initiates in the Central Plains Village St. Helena phase and the Loup River phase (Ludwickson et al. 1981:165). The St. Helena phase (ca. A.D. 1250–1400) is located on the Missouri River valley of northeastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota. The Loup River phase, or Itskari phase (A.D. 1250–1450), is located on the Loup River in central Nebraska. Ceramics are grit- or sand-tempered jars, bowls, seed jars and miniature pots. Surfaces are smoothed-over-cordmarked, plain and, sometimes, red-slipped. Jar rims are straight and collared types with incised or trailed rim decorations. Significant numbers of Oneota and Initial Middle Missouri replicas occur in the assemblages (Ludwickson et al. 1981:166).

Initial Coalescent variant pottery is comprised almost entirely of grit-tempered jars with only very minor numbers of other vessel types. Surface treatments are either smoothed-over-cordmarked, simple-stamped, plain or, occasionally, red-slipped. Jar rims are typically vertical, outflared or collared (Collared rims are S-shaped rims with an exterior thickening and/or an abrupt edging to the maximum diameter of the rim). Major wares are the collared Arzberger group and the vertical/flared Campbell Creek ware. Other important types include the vertical/flared jars of Grey Cloud Horizontal Incised and Talking Crow Straight Rim. Except for the Grey Cloud Horizontal Incised type, incised decorating is almost exclusively limited to the Arzberger collared ware in the form of crosshatching and diagonal and horizontal incising. Punctates or finger impressions often accompany the collar border. Campbell Creek and Talking Crow Straight Rims typically have plain rims, with decoration limited to finger impressing or tool impressing on the lip top, lip-rim juncture or lip interior.

Extended Coalescent variant vessels are grit-tempered jars, which include vertical, outflared, S-shaped and collared rims. Surface treatments are either simple stamped or plain. There is occasional red-slipping, but cordmarking is rare. Common jar wares/types are Iona ware, Le Beau S-rim type, Cadotte Collared Rim type, La Roche group, Nordvold Horizontal Incised type and Talking Crow Straight Rim type. In general, Extended variant jars are highly decorated, and there appears to be a notable increase in shoulder decoration at this time. Rims, especially S-rims and collared rims, are incised with either horizontal lines; opposed diagonal lines in triangular plats; various triangular motifs; single and multiple herringbone or nested chevron motifs; or, occasionally, rainbow motifs and filled diamonds. Lip decoration is almost ubiquitous; plain lips are rare.

Floor plans of Initial variant house structures are round-cornered squares to nearly circular (Lehmer 1971:111–113). In general, the Initial Coalescent variant villages were less compact than the Middle Missouri tradition villages, but they were always fortified. Extended variant floor plans are typically circular. Extended villages were smaller and more

dispersed than the preceding Initial variant villages, and fortifications were generally restricted to the northern and southern border villages (Lehmer 1971:115–116).

Archaeological evidence and oral traditions of the Mandan and Hidatsa have suggested a scenario in which the historic Hidatsa and Mandan are affiliated with the Extended and/or Terminal Middle Missouri villages in North Dakota and northern South Dakota (Tiffany 1983:101–107; Wood 1982:166; Winham and Lueck 1994:159–169). By A.D. 1450 to 1675, Mandan and Hidatsa are represented by the Coalescent tradition in the Knife-Heart region of central North Dakota (Wood 1986:13–21). The current body of archaeological, osteological and linguistic evidence ties the ancestral Arikara-Pawnee to the Coalescent tradition of South Dakota (Blakeslee 1994:23).

In South Dakota, the phases of the Post Contact Coalescent variant are the Felicia, Talking Crow, Bad River and Le Beau phases (Lehmer 1971:201–203; Johnson 1996:289–291). The Felicia and Talking Crow phases are located in the Big Bend Region. The Bad River phase is centered in the Bad-Cheyenne River region with several late sites in the upper Big Bend and Grand-Moreau River areas. The Le Beau phase includes sites in the Grand-Moreau region, several large sites in the Bad-Cheyenne region (Lehmer 1971:202; Johnson 1996:291). The Felicia phase is seen as transitional between the Extended Coalescent variant and the Post Contact Coalescent variant Talking Crow phase (Lehmer 1971:201). The Felica phase dates ca. A.D. 1650 to 1700; the Talking Crow dates from about A.D. 1700 to 1750; the Le Beau phase from A.D. 1650 to 1785; and the Bad River phase from about A.D. 1650 into early historic times, essentially ending in 1832 (Johnson 1996:380–396).

Post Contact structures were typically large (30-ft-diameter) circular domiciles. Villages ranged from small to very large (150 structures), with structures more-or-less randomly scattered. Some villages have central plazas and very large community structures. Fortifications were sometimes present. In South Dakota, Post Contact Coalescent pottery is represented largely by Stanley Braced Rim ware, Talking Crow ware, Colombe Collared Rim ware and the types Cadotte Collared Rim, Iona Indented, Iona S-Rim, LeBeau S-Rim, LeBeau Cord Impressed, LeBeau Finger Indented and Le Beau Plain. All are grit-tempered. Many of the rim forms and decorative motifs carry over from the previous Extended Coalescent variant; however, a new rim form, the braced rim (Stanley Braced Rim ware) makes an appearance. The braced rim is a vertical/everted rim that has been thickened by the addition of a fillet of clay to the rim exterior. Brushed exteriors and cord impressed decorations, rare in the Extended variant, are more common in the Post Contact variant. Finger indenting or pinching that creates a wavy effect on the vessel lip is also a hallmark of the Post Contact pottery. Surface treatments are simple stamped, brushed, plain and, sometimes, red-slipped. The vessel assemblages are vastly jars, but a few bowls are sometimes present.

Northeastern Plains Village Tradition

The Northeastern Plains Village has been allotted very little attention in the archaeological literature; although, information bearing upon the subject is limited. It is principally known from a group of about a dozen sites on the James River in Stutsman and La Moure Counties in southeastern North Dakota. Noteworthy sites include the Hendrickson II (32SN402), Hendrickson III (32SN403), Quast (32LM234), Seefeldt Village

(32LM101), Greenwood Village (32SN58), Naze (32SN246), Beeber (32LM235), Kirschemann II (32SN221), Kirschemann III (32SN247), Chappell (32LM240), Chappell II (32LM244), Schmoker (32LM241), Martin (32SN239), McCleary (32LM243), Gohner I (32SN215), and 32LM27 (Swenson 1987:165–180).

Settlement patterns and subsistence appear similar to the Plains Village occupations of the Middle Missouri region. Sites include earthlodge villages, some fortified, and campsites. Dates suggested for the Northeastern Plains Village are from A.D. 950 to 1700. It has been subdivided into early Plains Village (A.D. 950 to 1400) and late Plains Village (A.D. 1400 to 1700) (Schneider 1982 in Gregg 1987:37–39). Early Plains Village occupations are indicated at the Quast site, the Naze site and, perhaps, the Chappell II site (32LM244). The Big Stone phase of northeastern South Dakota may also be included as part of the early Northeastern Plains Village tradition (Haug 1983). Late Plains Village is suggested at Hendrickson III and Seefeldt Village, and at the Greenwood site (Gregg et al. 1984:10–12; Gregg and Kordecki 1987:37–39).

Early Plains Village ceramics from the Naze site are tempered with fine crushed grit (Swenson 1987:173–178). Vessel forms are globular jars with curved shoulders, constricted necks and straight to outcurving rims. Some S-shaped rims also occur, but they are rare. Tab handles are present on some vessels. Exterior surface finishes are smooth and burnished. Decorations occur on the vessel neck, shoulder and lip, but rarely on the upper rim. Designs are trailed lines and tool impressions. Trailed motifs are chevrons, curvilinear, horizontal and diagonal. Lip forms are varied, but there are a few rolled lips. Swenson (1987:178) sees traits of the Naze site ceramics in the Cambria phase, Great Oasis phase and the Oneota tradition.

Gregg (1987:445–447) suggests that the early Plains Village pottery from the Naze site is a product of Middle Mississippian influences upon an indigenous Late Woodland population. The Mississippian influences may have derived from the nearby Cambria phase of south-central Minnesota, which shows distinctive Mississippian ceramic traits. There are, though, significant differences between vessel forms of the Cambria and the Naze pottery that suggests a local adaptation for the Naze collection. Rim and vessel forms are more akin to the preceding Late Woodland Blackduck vessels. The Late Woodland of the Northeastern Plains Village area is predominantly represented by the Blackduck phase, and later, the Sandy Lake (Psinomani) phase (Schneider 1982 in Haberman 1993a).

Apparently, the late Plains Village ceramics show some similarities to Coalescent tradition ceramics of the Middle Missouri region, but exterior surface finishes remain predominantly plain. Both Hendrickson III and Seefeldt Village sites are fortified, and fortifications may be more typical of this time period. There is a marked decrease in the use of Knife River Flint during the Early Plains Village. There are three reported Coalescent tradition sites in the Northeastern Plains Village region (Wood 1971; Johnson 1998: 320, 332). The Schulz site and Biesterfledt sites, located on the Cheyenne River, are assigned to the Extended Coalescent and Post Contact Coalescent, respectively. The Hintz site on the James River is Post Contact Coalescent.

Gregg (1987:446) believes that the Ashton phase on the James River in northern South Dakota is related to the early Plains Village of the Northeastern Plains. He dates the Ashton phase at A.D. 1050 to 1250. The authors believe that Gregg may be referring to the Randall phase component at the Dirt Lodge Village site (39SP11), which was described by Haberman (1993a); however, the authors cannot be sure. The Ashton phase does not occur

in any other references reviewed by the authors, but the town of Ashton, South Dakota, is the nearest community to 39SP11. Haberman (1993a) sees a few similarities between the Randall phase ceramics and Schneider's early Plains Village (Cultural Period 3, A.D. 1200 to 1400) pottery, but considers the ceramics "cannot generally be favorably compared to Randall phase ceramics." Keller and Keller (1983:142) noted many sites with Plains Village or Plains Village-like pottery in the James River valley of Spink and Brown Counties in northern South Dakota. The material remains were, though, too limited to assign more definite cultural affiliations.

Northwestern Plains and the Plains Village Pattern

During the Plains Village pattern of the Middle Missouri region, synchronous cultural manifestations on the Northwestern Plains are subsumed under the Late Prehistoric period, which dates from about A.D. 500 to historic times, ca. 1800 (Frison 1991:111–122). The principal diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric is the small arrow point, which first appears with the Avonlea phase. Sometime between A.D. 750 and 1000, Avonlea points are replaced by various other side-notched points. Post-Avonlea points are often typed as the Prairie Side-notched and Plains Side-notched types, which are largely known as diagnostics of the Old Women's phase of southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Alberta and north-central Montana (Vickers 1994:3, 20–24). Many archaeologists have applied these types to areas well outside Canada and Montana, including South Dakota. At least in the opinion of the authors, the relevance of the Prairie and Plains side-notched types has yet to be demonstrated for western South Dakota.

Canadian and Montana Prairie Side-notched points date from about A.D. 750 to 1250. These points exhibit mediocre bifacial thinning, irregular outlines, and notches that are wider than deep and that are often asymmetrically placed on the point. Bases are narrower than the blades. The points have a general resemblance to the Samantha point type, which is believed to derive from the Besant dart point. Plains Side-notched types have symmetrical outlines, notches placed high on the blade and bases that are usually wider than the blade. In general, the Plains type resembles the earlier Avonlea type. Plains Side-notched points initiate between A.D. 1200 and 1300 and continue into the historic period until replaced by metal points (Vickers 1994:20–21). Some tri-notched [base- and side-notched] points, and corner-notched points also occur. Small corner-notched points in Montana and Wyoming, Keaster II points, are dated to roughly A.D. 300 to 750 (Greiser 1994:38).

The Plains Village pattern had a significant influence across the entire Northwestern Plains. Plains Village or Plains Village-like pottery is found throughout the Northwestern Plains, from Colorado through Alberta. The origin and makeup of these Plains Village manifestations in the West are varied. In some cases, it appears that they represent actual intrusions of the Plains Villagers, while in other cases there appears to be an adaptation of indigenous peoples to Plains Village traits.

Upper Republican camps are found over a large area of eastern Colorado, western Nebraska and southeastern Wyoming (Eighmy 1994). Ludwickson reports Extended Coalescent hunting camps as far west as the Sand Hills of western Nebraska (Ludwickson and Tieszen 1996). In South Dakota, Plains Village or Plains Village-like pottery has been reported at over 50 archaeological sites in western South Dakota (Donohue and

Hanenberger 1991). Typed pottery at these sites is representative of almost all of the Plains Village variants found on the Missouri. The material remains are often only a few potsherds, but it has been suggested that these ceramic finds are evidence of Plains Village hunting camps west of the Missouri (Donohue and Hanenberger 1991). Two recent salvage excavations by the ARC have revealed what are doubtless Plains Village occupations west of the Missouri. An Extended Middle Missouri hamlet (39DW347) was exposed on the Moreau River, about 40 air miles west of the Missouri (Hanenberger 2000). In another case, the ARC conducted salvage excavations at an Extended Coalescent camp (39TP30) on the White River, around 30 air-miles west of the Missouri.

There are three archaeological phases or traditions in the Northwestern Plains that have Plains Village-like manifestations. One, the Mandan tradition, is thought to represent Northwestern Plains hunters who have adopted the use of Plains Village ceramics. Another, the Dismal River aspect is seen as either an indigenous development of Plains Village or an influx of people from the Southwest. The Mandan tradition and the Dismal River aspect overlap into South Dakota.

Material traits of Mortlatch/One Gun phase (ca. A.D. 1300–1750) are distinctive of the Plains Village cultures of the Middle Missouri region (Vickers 1994:24–26). The phase is found in southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northeastern Montana and northwestern North Dakota. The One Gun phase (ca. A.D. 1730–1750) is considered to be a protohistoric extension of the Mortlatch phase. Points are of the Plains Side-notched type. Pottery consists of grit-tempered, squat globular jars, usually with S-shaped or collared rims and checked or simple stamping. Lips are notched with oblique lines, and rims are decorated with linear dentates, incising and cordwrapped rod impressions in the form of horizontal, triangular and chevron motifs. Other artifacts included scapula knives, nutting stones and grinding slabs. One site of the One Gun phase, the Cuny site, is a fortified village. Vickers suggests that the Mortlach/One Gun phase were Siouan speakers, probably derived from the Siouan peoples of the Missouri River (i.e., Mandan, Hidatsa and Crow).

Mandan Tradition

The Mandan tradition refers to ceramics found in occupations of the Northwestern Plains that resemble ancestral Mandan and Hidatsa pottery of the Middle Missouri region. The sites are located in southeastern Montana, northeastern Wyoming and northwestern South Dakota (Frison 1976, 1991:119–121). The pottery is grit-tempered globular to pointed-bottom jars with straight, flaring and S-shaped rims (Frison 1976). Surface treatment is simple stamping, with a few sherds exhibiting checked stamping. Occasional lip decorations are incised or impressed lines or cordwrapped rod impressions. Horizontal brushing is common on the rim. A few vessels have rim and shoulder incising in the form of horizontal lines or opposed diagonals, and a few rims are decorated with cordwrapped impressions. Mandan tradition pottery is sometimes found in association with Intermountain tradition cultural materials. Mandan tradition pottery has been interpreted by some archaeologists as ancestral Crow (Frison 1991:119). Sites date from the middle of the fifteenth century to well into the eighteenth century. Ludlow Cave (39HN1) in extreme northwestern South Dakota is suggested as having a Mandan tradition component (Frison 1991:112, 120).

Dismal River Aspect

The Dismal River aspect is found in western Plains of eastern Colorado, western Kansas, western Nebraska, southeastern Wyoming and southwestern South Dakota. Many have suggested that the Dismal River aspect is ethnically Plains Apache and that it represents the migration route of the Apache through the Plains into the Southwest (Gunnerson 1978; Wright 1978; Cassells 1983:187; O'Brien 1994:222). There are, however, detractors from this theory concerning the migratory routes of the Apache and the validity of the Dismal River phase as proto-Apache (Opler 1983:381–385).

The Dismal River economy was hunting, gathering and horticulture. Bison was the principal animal hunted. The settlements appear to have been semi sedentary and comprised of a loose cluster of dwellings usually situated above streams with arable bottomlands. House structures were probably circular and either surface or shallow basin dwellings. The foundations were typically a central, circular array of five posts, against which poles were leaned for the formation of the walls. The structures were probably covered in grass and/or brush. The pottery is fine grit or sand tempered and apparently fired in a reducing atmosphere [smudged] to give a gray to black color. Surface treatments are simple stamped or plain. Vessels are elongated globular jars with straight-flared rims, flat-bottomed vessels, miniature vessels and, possibly, bowls and seed jars. Decoration is usually confined to the lips and takes the form of incising or tool impressions. Projectile points are triangular side-notched and unnotched arrow points. Other elements include: scapula hoes, clay and stone, tubular cloud blower pipes, roasting pits or earth ovens, the occasional gun flint and a few trade items such as copper, brass or iron implements and ornaments, turquoise beads, and Southwestern (Tewa Red-on-buff and Tewa Polychrome) pottery. The ubiquitous Plains Village cache pit is absent (Gunnerson 1978:245–252; 1987:102–105). The dates of the Dismal River appear to range between A.D. 1640 and 1750 (Gunnerson 1978:251). Gunnerson (1978:257) lists two sites, 39FA45 and 39FA83, in Fall River County, South Dakota, as Dismal River occupations.

Oneota Tradition

The Oneota tradition is part of a broader cultural entity, "Upper Mississippian Culture," which includes the Fort Ancient tradition of Indiana and Ohio (Griffin 1943) and the Langford tradition of northern Illinois (Brown et al. 1967). The Oneota tradition, or culture, is wide spread and traverses from the forest regions around Lake Michigan in Indiana and Wisconsin, through the prairie peninsula region of Illinois, southern Wisconsin, northern Missouri, Iowa and southern Minnesota, and out on to the fringes of the Great Plains in North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Oneota culture is represented by more than a dozen ceramic subgroups or phases, which, at times, reveal distinct geographic and temporal identities. As with most broad cultural manifestations, it is difficult to ascribe universal Oneota traits, but there are some noteworthy distinctions that appear to have some temporal and spatial continuity. Oneota subsistence was based on hunting, gathering and horticulture. The typical settlement pattern was that of large to small, unfortified villages located near major river drainages or lakes. Small, seasonal hunting or gathering encampments are also known. Common Oneota artifacts include: decorated, shell-tempered jars; scapulae hoes of bison or elk; small endscrapers; small unnotched projectile points;

copper ornaments; and, in later periods, catlinite disk and elbow pipes and inscribed catlinite plaques (Henning 1998:348–352). Cache pits/trash pits are common Oneota features. Often subsumed within Oneota are cultural entities with partial or primarily grit-tempered pottery traditions. Other than the pottery, these cultures generally share the broader Oneota material characteristics.

Oneota structures were generally rectangular "Mississippian-like" wall-trench structures with subterranean basins or pole structures of the wigwam and longhouse type (McKusick 1973:53–60; Henning 1998). The pole structures ranged from small ovoid and rectangular houses to large elongated longhouse type dwellings. These structures appear to have had little or no prepared house basins. Historically, these dwellings were covered with bark, mats or skins. The skin-covered tipis were in wide use in historic times. As some Oneota groups moved on to the Missouri, they adapted to the plains earthlodge. Burial practices appear to be quite varied, and can include mound interments, cemeteries, pit burials and extended individual burials (Henning 1998).

Although earlier dates may be indicated, the generally accepted temporal range for the Oneota tradition is ca. A.D. 900 to 1775 (Henning 1998:353). The tradition has been subdivided into temporal periods of Emergent (A.D. 900–1000), Developmental (A.D. 1000–1350), Classic (A.D. 1350–1650) and Historic (A.D. 1650–1775). In historic times, Oneota material cultural is believed to be associated with the Mississippian Valley Group of Siouan-speaking peoples. These are the Chiwere-speaking Winnebago in east-central Wisconsin; the Missouri along the Missouri River in northern Missouri; the Ioway in northern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota and southwestern Wisconsin; and the Oto in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa (Gibbon 1994:139). The Siouan Dhegian-speaking Omaha, Ponca, Kansa and Osage appear also to have participated in Oneota culture (Henning 1998:353). The Dakota-speaking Mdewakonton Dakota may also have shared some aspects of Oneota culture. One group of Central Algonquian speakers, the Miami, has been suggested as having an Oneota material culture in the Lower Lake Michigan region (Henning 1998:372).

Based on the current archaeological record, there are about two dozen recorded Oneota or "shell tempered" sites statewide. Most are in the southeastern part of the state on or near the Big Sioux, Vermillion, James and Missouri Rivers. A few sites are located on lakes in the Coteau des Prairies region, the Minnesota-Red River region in the extreme northeastern part of the state and the upper reaches of the James River. Small quantities of shell-tempered sherds have also been found in context with Plains Village sites of the Middle Missouri region.

There is little in the way of any qualitative information for these sites. Few have undergone systematic archaeological excavations, and radiocarbon dates are non-existent. The general, undeclared, consensus among the archaeological community has been that sites with shell-tempered pottery—barring any other possible affiliation—are Oneota by default. Considering the substantial presence of Oneota culture in the neighboring states of Minnesota and Iowa, this is not without warrant. It could be, however, that the presence Oneota ceramics in the state may be more a function of trade with Oneota peoples rather than actual Oneota occupations.

There do appear to be a few authentic Oneota sites in South Dakota. These are found in the southeastern part of the state along the Big Sioux, James and Missouri rivers. These include the Blood Run site, sites of the Olivet phase, and the Vermillion Bluff Village.

The Vermillion Bluff Village (39CL1), is perhaps one of the better known Oneota sites in the state. The site was first recorded by W. H. Over in the 1920s. The site was exposed during the laying of a sewer line in the city of Vermillion. Workers had encountered bone, groundstone and pottery 18 inches below the surface in a ditch (Sigstad and Sigstad 1973:28–30). Over identified the artifacts as manos and Oneota shell-tempered pottery, similar to that found in Iowa. The site is reportedly extensive and located along the Missouri River bluffs in south Vermillion. Several historic Dakota burials were later exposed on the site during various construction activities, but these burials are believed to postdate the Oneota occupation. Robert Alex examined the ceramic vessels retrieved by Over, and he concluded that they most resembled Correctionville and Blue Earth wares (L. Alex 1994).

Blood Run Site

The Blood Run/Rock Island site (13LO2/39LN2) is the most intensely investigated Oneota site in South Dakota. It is located on both sides of the Big Sioux River in Lyons County, Iowa (Blood Run site) and Lincoln County, South Dakota (Rock Island site). The archaeological investigations have focused almost entirely on the Iowa side. It is reportedly the largest Oneota village on record, inclusive of a 600-ac core area and another 600 ac of outlying areas (Henning 1998:383). It is estimated the village was occupied from A.D. 1500 into the early 1700s. From the1690s to no later than 1714, the Blood Run site was historically documented as an Omaha village (Henning 1998:384).

As well as being large, Blood Run is an unusual and complex site. Early accounts indicate the site had as many as 275 conical mounds, an earthen embankment enclosing 5 mounds and a possible effigy mound (Harvey 1979:135–156; Henning 1998:383–385). Mound diameters were estimated to range from 30 to 60 ft in diameter and 2 to 8 ft in height. The earthen embankment was said to have been 1.5 to 2 ft high with an elliptical outline and enclosing 15 ac. Some 150 to 800 circular to ovoid boulder alignments were also present. The elliptical rock rings measured 124 by 34 ft, and the circular alignments 30 to 34 ft in diameter. Most of the boulders weighed from 25 to 60 lbs, some weighing as much as 100 to 200 lbs. The rings appeared to have 3 to 4 ft openings directed toward the southeast. It has been suggested that these were somehow related to domestic structures. Pitted boulders were also noted on the site surface. Land clearing for agriculture has now obliterated the earthen embankment, rock alignments and most of the mounds.

Burial practices at the site included both mound burials and pit burials. Excavations uncovered mostly pit features, some of which were large bell-shape pits filled with village refuse. Any evidence of structures appears to have been erased by cultivation. The mound burials are late, as European trade goods of iron, brass and glass and horse remains are associated with mound contexts. Some of the cultural materials include grit-tempered, shell-tempered and grit- and shell-tempered pottery, copper ornaments, glass beads, small unnotched arrow points, small endscrapers, grinding slabs, manos, celts, axes, sandstone shaft abraders, discoidals, inscribed plaques, and elbow, disc and effigy pipes. Catlinite is

commonplace. Blood Run ceramics show a strong presence of grit -tempered pottery; yet, the overall material assemblage fits well with Oneota culture.

The Blood Run collection analyzed by Harvey (1979:157–172) was comprised of 317 body sherds, 42 rim sherds and 3 isolated handles. None of the rim possessed attached shoulders. Twenty-eight percent of the collection was grit tempered, and 72% was a mix of grit and shell temper. The vessels were predominantly jars with, perhaps, a few bowls. Jar rims appeared to be vertical as opposed to everted. Mean rim height ran from 30 to 38 mm. Exterior surface treatments were plain. All vessel handles were strap handles, in which the width is at least one-half the length. Fifty-two percent of the rim sherds were decorated. The decoration almost exclusively consisted of lip notching in the form of tool impressions on the top of the lip. One rim had exterior lip-rim tool impressions and one had interior lip-rim tool impressions. A single rim with lip notching also exhibited horizontal trailing on the exterior of the rim. Shoulder decoration could only be surmised from the body sherds. Only 5.5% of all the body sherds were decorated. Decorations consisted of incising, trailing and punctating. Both Harvey and Henning see similarities between the Blood Run jars and shell-temper Allamakee Trailed jars. Henning (1998:385) also notes the presence of some exclusively shell-temper vessels and an "Arikara influence" in the form of some simple-stamped surface treatments on some later Blood Run vessels.

Olivet Phase

The Olivet phase (post-A.D. 1250) is a tight group of 8 to 13 Oneota, or "Oneota-like," sites along the lower James River in Davison, Hanson and Hutchinson Counties of South Dakota. The properties were recorded during the 1978 leg of the SARC survey of the James River (R. Alex 1981:161–169). The sites were typically large, but diffuse, and surface scatters were located almost exclusively on the river bottoms, with one site on the first river terrace (L. Alex 1994). Some limited excavations were conducted at two of the sites, but no features were encountered. Collected cultural materials were exclusively from site surfaces and plow zone contexts. Among the cultural materials were grit-, shell-, and grit-and-shell-tempered pottery, unnotched triangular projectile points, end scrapers, bifaces, manos, abraders, a grooved maul, and a catlinite pipe blank and preform from two sites (L. Alex 1994). Lithic materials were various cherts, chalcedony, ubiquitous Bijou Hills quartzite, Tongue River quartzite, Knife River Flint, Badlands plate chalcedony, and Spanish Diggings [Mississippian] chert. The pottery sample included about 145 sherds (R. Alex 1981:162–167). As a group, the ceramic assemblage was 42% grit tempered (mostly sand), 37% shell tempered and 20% with a mix of shell and grit temper. Surface treatments of both shell- and grit-tempered pottery appear to have been plain. Some of the shell-and-grit-tempered body sherds exhibited trailing and punctate decorations, but the overall percentage of decorated body sherds was quite low, only 6% [of the non-exfoliated sherds]. A minor percent (4%) of the sherds had interior red slip. Six jar rims and one pinch pot rim were collected off the sites. Of the jars, three were tempered with shell, two with grit and one with shell and grit. The pinch pot was grit-tempered and undecorated. One of the shell-tempered rims had interior rim trailing in the form of chevrons, one had diagonal tool-impressed lip notching, and the third had diagonal tool-impressed lip notching with trailing on the shoulder. The shell-and-grit-tempered rim exhibited lightly impressed lip notching. One of the grit-tempered jars had

lip notching in the form of diagonal tool impressions. The other grit-tempered vessel exhibited square punctates, but the location of the decoration was not given. Isolated appendages included two shell-tempered strap handles with trailed lines and a grit-tempered lug handle.

Robert Alex suggested that the Olivet phase sites, 8 in particular, had comparable ceramic traits to Blood Run (R. Alex 1981:167–168; L. Alex 1994). He reasoned that Blood Run and the Olivet phase were related; although, the Blood Run site contained European trade goods, which were not found at the James River sites. Alex (1981:170–172, 186–188) proposed that the James River sites were taxonomically a phase within a Blood Run variant of the Oneota tradition. Due to the fact that there appeared to be no interaction between the local Middle Missouri culture (the Lower James phase) and the Olivet phase folk, who essentially occupied the same area, Alex reasoned that the Olivet phase postdated the local Middle Missouri villages, which he dated from A.D. 900 to 1250.

Blue Earth Phase

The Blue Earth phase is represented by some 31 sites along the central Blue Earth River in south-central Minnesota (Anfinson 1997:114; Henning 1998:378–379). Archetypes are the Humphrey (21FA1) and Vosburg (21FA2) sites. Anfinson dates the Blue Earth phase from A.D. 1000 to 1650; Henning (1998:378) dates Humphrey and Vosburg to the Developmental Horizon, or about A.D. 1150–1350. The settlement pattern includes both small campsites and villages within stream environments. Thus far, no house structures have been clearly defined on Blue Earth sites, and the manner of their domiciliary structures remains unknown. Mortuary practices include large cemeteries, village pit burials and mound interments (Anfinson 1997:118). The material culture includes shell-tempered pottery, small unnotched arrow points, bison scapulae hoes, sandstone abraders, celts, manos, anvil stones and minor amounts of Catlinite. Pipes of any kind have yet to be associated with the Blue Earth phase.

Blue Earth ceramics are almost invariably (98%) shell-tempered. The defining characteristic of the Blue Earth phase is the Blue Earth Trailed vessel (Anfinson 1997:114–116). It is a large, globular jar with broad, slight curved shoulders and round bottom. Vessel capacities range from 2 to 20 liters. Orifice diameters range from 10 to 30 cm. Rims are slightly everted and show either straight or outcurving profiles. Rim heights vary from 6 to 54 mm with a mean of 27 mm. Rim-shoulder junctures are vastly angular, with about 14% being curved. Two opposing strap or loop handles attached either at or below the rims are common. Lips are rounded. Exterior vessel surface treatments are almost always plain (smooth), but there are a few examples of cordmarking. Vessel lips are usually undecorated, but there is occasional lip notching in the form of transverse or oblique tool impressions. If rim decoration is present, it most often occurs on the rim interior. Interior rim decorations occur on about 60% of the vessels. Decorations consist of tool impressions or trailed lines. Exterior rim decorations are found on 35% of the vessels (either tool impressions or trailed lines?). Vessel shoulders are almost invariably decorated. Techniques include trailing, tool impressing, punctating and the occasion small node or tab. Trailing ranges from 1 to 5 mm in width, with most closer to the lower end of the range. The decorations are predominately rectilinear. Concentric circles are the only curvilinear design. A more common motif is

alternating panels of up-and-down nested chevrons bordered by either rows of punctates or short vertical lines.

Correctionville Phase

The Correctionville phase includes the Dixon (13WD8), Gothier (13WD3), Anton (13WD6) and Correctionville (13WD7) sites, which are located on the lower Little Sioux River in northwestern Iowa. Henning (1998:381) believes that the Correctionville phase ceramics are consistent with the Developmental horizon of Oneota, which is from A.D. 1000 to 1350. Villages are located on first and second river terraces. An excavated structure at the Dixon site implies elongated single-post dwellings. One extended individual interment was found at one village, but there is no indication of mound or cemetery interments. Disarticulated human remains are found among village refuse. Village remains include shell-tempered pottery, small unnotched arrow points, end scrapers, grinding slabs, manos, grooved mauls, celts, sandstone abraders, discoidals, copper ornaments and catlinite pipes and tablets (Harvey 1979:62–92; Henning 1998: 381–382).

Correctionville pottery is also predominantly shell tempered. About 92% of the pottery from the Dixon site was shell tempered, 7% was grit, and 1% was a mix of grit and shell (Harvey 1979:92). The great majority of the ceramic vessels are jars, but Henning (1998:382–383) notes the presence, albeit small, of shell-tempered and grit-tempered bowls. Grit-tempered bowls are sometimes coated with red ocher. Jars typically have low rims, flattened shoulders and sharply defined shoulder-base junctures. Two opposing loop or strap handles are found on most vessels. Rims are strongly outflaring to outcurved. The exterior surface treatments are apparently always plain (Harvey 1979:94). Lip/rim decorations consist of lip notching, interior tool impressions and, occasionally, interior trailing and exterior tool impressions. Shoulder decoration consists of rectilinear tool and finger trailing. Trailed lines include opposed diagonals, filled sequential triangles and chevrons. Finger trailing is narrow to very wide vertical lines. Motifs are often accompanied by tool impressions, short trailed lines, and, occasionally, crosses, spirals and circular depressions. Handle decoration includes vertical lines and punctates (Harvey 1979:100). Noting similarities between ceramic assemblages from some Correctionville and Blue Earth phase sites, Harvey (1979:210) lists commonalties of relatively thin vessel lips, low rim heights, narrow trailing, more spaced or "open" motifs, and the use of dashes and punctates as borders along motifs rather than being used as fill within motifs.

Contact Period

The [Native American-European] Contact period (A.D. 1650 to 1800) followed the sustained European entry into the New World commencing with the landing of the Spanish (Columbus) in the Caribbean in 1492. Its initial impact upon the indigenous people of the Northern Plains is marked by the widespread appearance of European trade goods in the archaeological record beginning with the Post Contact Coalescent variant around 1650. At the end of the Post Contact, around 1800, events of the region are largely established by history. Recordation of the events of the Contact period rely equally upon archaeology and history—winter counts and oral traditions of Native Americans, European documents that include eyewitness accounts by European explorers, fur traders and missionaries, as well as

indigenous people, and commercial accounts of fur trade companies. Historic documents specific to the Northern Plains Contact period are, however, few, intermittent and vague, and this time frame has often been labeled as an initial or "Protohistoric" period. A continuous, more comprehensive historic record does not commence until the St. Louis-based fur company expeditions late in the 1790s.

By 1497 and 1513, the English and Spanish were exploring the coastline of Eastern North America. In 1520, Cortes conquered Mexico City and took possession of its great wealth. Encouraged by the successes of Cortes, the Spanish began exploring the southern interior of the present-day United States by 1528 from bases in the Caribbean and Mexico. By 1565, the Spanish were establishing permanent settlements within the present-day America. Early European exploration of the Plains was largely initiated for commercial reasons, but colonial and missionary interests also played a role. The first significant penetration of the Great Plains was the expedition of Coronado in 1540–1542. The expedition reached as far as present-day central Kansas, where the Spanish came upon a Wichita village on the Arkansas River (Weber 1992:49). A second expedition came in 1601 lead by Onate, another Spaniard, who is conjectured to have advanced as far north as southern Kansas (Weber 1992:82). In 1608, the French established a base in the New World at Quebec, and soon began a burgeoning fur trade across the northeastern frontier of North America. French missionaries and explorers were in the region of Lake Superior by 1640 where they came in contact with the Dakota (Bishop 1981:158–159). By 1673, the French encountered the mouth of the Missouri River. In 1682–1687, La Salle, starting from Canada, explored the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf Coast. In his journal, he reported that Frenchmen were already moving up the reaches of the Missouri River valley by 1683 (Nasatir 1990:5). By 1700, the French had built a fort at the mouth of the Mississippi River and began to take control of Louisiana Territory, which, at the time of the American purchase in 1803, stretched from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. In 1718, the French founded New Orleans, which was the capital of Louisiana from 1723 to 1849. Saint Louis, the gateway to the Missouri River country, was founded in 1764. The English founded the Hudson Bay Company, which was to figure prominently in the early fur trade of the Northern Plains, on the shores of that same bay in 1670.

Pertinent to the Northern Plains, early significant developments in the European theater of America were: the establishment of Spanish settlements in New Mexico (American Southwest), which began in 1598 (Weber 1992:77–78); the quest for a passage through the North American continent to the Pacific, which lured early explorers on to the Missouri; the creation of the fur trade, which extended European and, later, American commerce to the Northern Plains; and the founding of the Euro-American republic on the continent in 1789, which promoted the westward expansion of American settlements.

Hallmarks of the Northern Plains Contact period are the introduction European trade goods, the introduction of the horse and, most significant, the introduction of European diseases. Equally important related developments are the migrations of indigenous Eastern Woodlands groups on to the Plains, the decline of the Plains Village groups and the rise of the equestrian nomads. European trade goods—evidenced in the archaeological record by items of iron, brass and glass—do not appear in substantial amounts until ca. 1650 (Johnson 1996:380). The horse, initially captured from Spanish settlements in New Mexico and acquired by trade, probably first appears in the Northern Plains by the end of the

seventeenth century (Shimkin 1986:517; Mayhall 1971:22). Disastrous epidemics began shortly after the arrival of Columbus and may have had a significant effect upon the populations of the Northern Plains well before 1650.

The first major outbreak of European disease in the New World was the great smallpox pandemic of 1519–24, which is said to have swept through all of the more populated areas of America (Dobyns 1983 in Schlesier 1988:94; Weber 1992:28). In documented regions, the mortality rate was 75%. Native inhabitants of the Great Lakes region suffered a smallpox epidemic in 1592–1593 and again in 1634; measles traversed New England, New France (eastern Canada) and the Great Lakes in 1633–1634 and 1658–1659; and the bubonic plague ran through these same regions in 1612–1619, followed by influenza in 1647 and 1675(Dobyns 1983 in Schlesier 1988:94). In each case, the loss of life was great. Epidemics have been indicated among the Northern Plains villagers in 1734–1735 and 1750–1752 (Trimble 1989:50; 1993:Table 15.4). The first well documented epidemic was the smallpox epidemic of 1779–1781. It was witnessed by Europeans at the periphery of the Northern Plains in Canada and recounted by survivors of the Missouri River village tribes. This epidemic was one of the truly catastrophic events of the Northern Plains. Estimates place the mortality rate among the Mandan at two-thirds and the Arikara as much as ninety percent (Trimble 1985:40, 50).

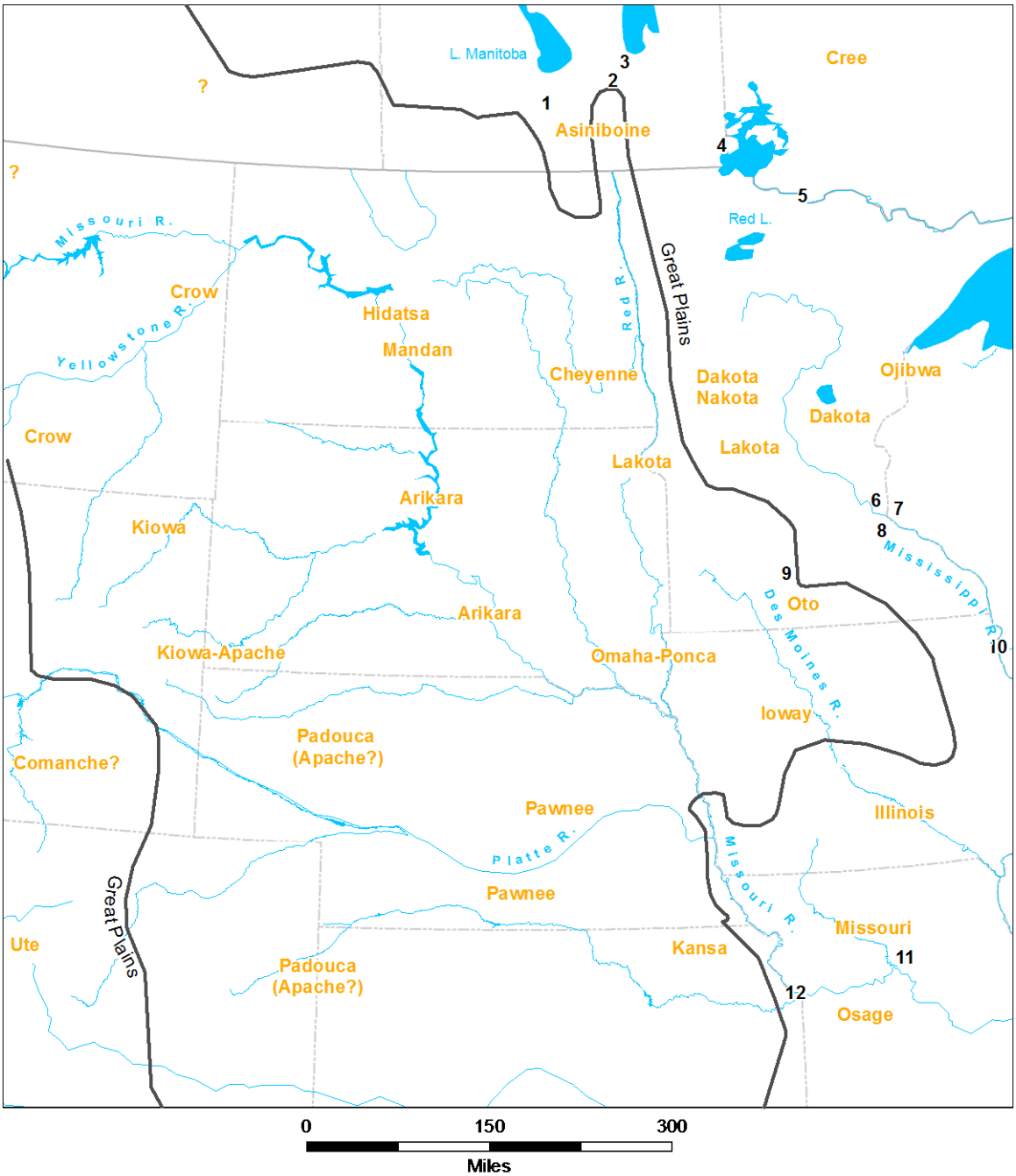
By far, the most important material change of the period was the acquisition of the horse. And, indeed, the horse quickly became synonymous with Plains Indian culture. Horses were acquired by Pueblo tribes soon after the Spanish began settling New Mexico in 1598. By 1630, there were some 1,500 Spanish citizens in New Mexico; and by the time of the Pueblo Revolt in 1680, there were over 2,000 (Hickerson 1994:103). Just before and during the Pueblo Revolt, Pueblo and nomadic tribes of New Mexico captured vast herds of Spanish horses (Hickerson 1994:120). The Ute and Comanche are accredited with the expansion of the horse in the Great Basin and, ultimately, to their kin, the Shoshone (Ewers 1955:3–7). As early as the seventeenth century, and perhaps before, the Comanche, Kiowa and Plains Apache (e.g., Kiowa-Apache and Padouca) were said to have been trading with the Pueblos of the Southwest (e.g., buffalo hides in exchange for horticultural produce) (Lange 1979:201; Arnon and Hill 1979:305). These three tribes appear to be some of the first with connections between the Northern Plains and the Southwest and the first to have had significant numbers of horses. As early as 1682, La Salle received accounts from native informants in the Illinois country of the plains "Manroats" and "Gattackas" to the west having great numbers of horses, which they were said to trade and use for hunting and warfare (Mayhall 1971:22). By the early 1700s, mounted Comanche were raiding the eastern borders of Spanish New Mexico (Schoeder 1979:431). The Yankton Sioux possessed horses within the first decade of the eighteenth century, as a winter count of 1707 mentions a Yanktonai Sioux trading a horse for a metal knife (Howard 1976:25). During their expedition of 1742–1743 through what is now North and South Dakota, the Verendryes reported a "great many" horses, asses and mules amongst the nations west of the Missouri (Smith 1980:107). By the close of the Contact period, the nomadic equestrian life seems to have fully developed in the Northern Plains. Dakota, Cheyenne, Suhtai, Crow, Shoshone, Arapaho, Atsina and Blackfeet, as well as the aforementioned Comanche, Kiowa and Kiowa-Apache, emerge historically as the famed horse tribes of the Plains. The Arikara, Mandan,

Hidatsa, Pawnee, Omaha and Ponca were also highly equestrian; although, popular history tends to emphasize the horse culture of the western nomads.

At the dawn of the Contact period, the Arikara maintained firm hold on the Missouri River in South Dakota (Figure 3.13). Other powerful village groups, the Mandan and Hidatsa, held territories to the north, in North Dakota. The Skiri Pawnee held the region to the south in central Nebraska (Grange 1968:153; Ludwickson et al. 1981:32; O'Brien 1994:220; Schlesier 1994:350). Prior to 1650, little is known of other indigenous tribes that may have occupied adjoining regions. Some studies have focused on the Arapaho, Comanche, Shoshone, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache and Crow as occupying regions west of the Missouri (Schlesier 1972:129–131; 1994 329, 323; Frison 1976; Wright 1978; Greiser 1994:54). To the east, the Dakota and Cheyenne were nearby. Studies have also centered on the Oto and Iowa (Oneota culture) and the Suhtai as early residents to the east (Ludwickson et al. 1981:48; Schlesier 1990:13–14; 1994:323; Gibbon 1994:139; Picha 1996:49–50).

Starting in the 1640s, there was a migration of Eastern Woodlands tribes westward. Disease almost certainly played a role in this migration, but the burgeoning French fur trade also contributed. Coming initially out of the regions of the Ohio River valley, the Omaha-Ponca reached the region of the Big Sioux in northwestern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota sometime before 1700 (Ludwickson et al. 1981:49–50). Schlesier (1990:3) suggests that this westward movement of the Omaha-Ponca, and the Dhegihan Sioux in general (Omaha, Ponca, Kansa, Osage and Quapaw), was initiated around 1644, after the disastrous smallpox epidemic in the regions of the Saint Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. Between 1710 and 1714, the Omaha and Ponca had formed a village at the mouth of the White River in South Dakota (Ludwickson et al 1981:67; Schlesier 1988:96). The Ponca apparently did not sojourn at the village long and soon left for country near the Black Hills. The White River village was occupied only briefly, and the Omaha moved south, occupying villages on the west bank of the Missouri, roughly between the Platte and the Big Sioux Rivers. The Ponca eventually settled in villages around the mouth of the Niobrara River (Ludwickson et al. 1981:51–52).

Several Central Algonquian groups, namely the Cree and Ojibwa [Chippewa], figured prominently in the early history of the Northern Plains. As a result of the early fur trade, Ojibwa speaking peoples (Chippewa and the Plains Ojibwa or Bungee) of the Upper Great Lakes region expanded west and south between 1670 and 1800 (Ritzenthaler 1978:743–745). Their territory expanded south into Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and west into Saskatchewan and North Dakota. The Chippewa were heavily involved in early fur trade and were also powerful enemies of the Dakota. From about 1695 to 1768, the Dakota and the Chippewa fought bitter wars that ultimately drove most of the Dakota from the woodlands of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin and on to the fringes of the Plains (Meyer 1993:14–15). The Chippewa [or Cree] conquest is often cited as one possible impetus for the westward migration of the Sioux (Meyer 1993:13; Hyde 1937:5-6). The Dakota continued raiding and fighting the Chippewa well into the 1850s (Ritzenthaler 1978:745). The Cree, whose traditional lands were centered around Hudson Bay, had become directly involved in the European fur trade with the foundation of the Hudson Bay Company in 1670. Cree and their Siouan allies, the Assiniboin, apparently had early contacts with the Mandan and Hidatsa trade network, and are likely early sources of European trade goods during the Contact period of the Northern Plains (Wood and Thiessen 1985:5).



French Trading Posts (est. 1685-1750): (1) Ft. La Reine, 1738; (2) Ft. Rouge, 1738; (3) Ft. Maurepas, 1735; (4) Ft. St. Charles, 1732; (5) Ft. St. Pierre, 1731; (6) Ft. Leseur, 1694, & Sturgeon Lake Post, 1750; (7) Ft. St. Antoine, 1685; (8) Ft. Beauharnois, 1727; (9) Ft. Vert, 1700; (10) Prairie du Chien, 1750; (11) Ft. Orleans, 1723; (12) Ft. Cavagnolles, 1745.

Figure 3.13: Ethnic Groups in 1700 and selected French Posts from 1685 to 1750.

Bands of Cheyenne are believed have to moved from southwestern Minnesota to the Missouri River between 1635 and 1700 (Wood 1971:67; Schlesier 1988:99). By 1680 to 1740, the first of the more nomadic bands was established in the Black Hills region (Wood 1971:67; Schlesier 1988:99). Other bands moved west more gradually, establishing villages on Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse at the Minnesota-South Dakota border, on the Cheyenne River in southeastern North Dakota and on the Missouri (Wood 1971:51–68; Grinnell 1972:17–29; Schlesier 1988:98–99). Cheyenne settlements on the Missouri were said to have been located in the buffer zone between the Arikara and Mandan, near present-day Fort Yates and on the lower reaches of the Grand River. The Cheyenne move to the Missouri appears to have been complete by 1770 (Schlesier 1988:99). It seems that most, if not all, of the Cheyenne had taken up the nomadic, equestrian life on the western Plains by 1800. A few may have maintained horticultural villages on or near the Missouri into the early nineteenth century (Grinnell 1972:30).

The archaeological record indicates that around 1650 the Arikara maintained a strong hold on the Missouri River valley in present-day South Dakota from Fort Randall to the Grand River; however, due likely to successive outbreaks of epidemic disease, their population rapidly declined throughout the Contact period. Trudeau's journal of 1794–1795 records Arikara informants as stating that their nation was once large, consisting of 32 villages which could turn out 4,000 warriors (Nasatir 1990:299). Sometime prior to 1794, their nation was nearly destroyed by three outbreaks of smallpox, and they were now reduced to 2 villages with 500 fighting men. The first two epidemics were, perhaps, the aforementioned epidemics of 1734–1735 and 1750–1752. The archaeological record shows sharp depopulation of Arikara villages at about 1750 (Johnson 1996:391). The third was the well documented outbreak of 1779–1781. After some 300 to 400 years of apparent continuous occupation, the Arikara were reduced to three villages in the Grand-Moreau region by 1800. Sometime before 1723, elements of the Skiri Pawnee are believed to have joined the Arikara, and established villages among or near the Arikara on the Missouri River of South Dakota, perhaps, the Oacoma site (39LM26) at the Oacoma Waterfront and the Oldham Village site (39CH7) near Platte Creek State Park (Blakeslee 1994:24).

Some students of the Plains maintain that bands of ancestral Dakota were utilizing areas of the upper and middle James River of present-day North and South Dakota as early as A.D. 1400 (Picha 1996:46, 66). More conservative estimates place the Middle (Yankton and Yanktonai) and Western (Lakota) Dakota occupying areas around Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake by at least the mid-1680s. By the mid-eighteenth century, they were utilizing areas of eastern South Dakota (Picha 1996:46, 66). Bands of the Western Dakota probably began to move onto the Missouri River sometime between 1750 and 1780. First came the Oglala, then the Brule and, later, the Miniconjou and the Saone (Schlesier 1988:101). The Yankton seem to have reached the Missouri by at least 1794 (Ludwickson et al. 1981:86). Yanktonai winter counts suggest that they had reached the Missouri as early as 1727 (Warren 1986:147).

Early European exploration of the Plains was largely initiated for commercial reasons, but colonial and missionary interests and also played a role. The early French and English fur trade was principally in prized pelts, such as beaver and otter. Only the Spanish had an interest in bison hide trade. The major sources of European goods, including guns, in the Northern Plains was the English Hudson Bay Company and the French North West

Company based in Montreal. It is evident that the Spanish had some early contact with Northern Plains tribes, as the journal of Chevalier De La Verendrye of 1742-1743 states that he encountered several Spanish speaking Native Americans on the western Northern Plains (Smith 1980: 108, 112). Early Spanish policy was, however, against trading guns with the Indians; and, furthermore, they could neither match the price nor the quality of the French and English goods that was necessary to compete in the fur trade (Toom 1979:68; Weber 1992:143). During most of the Contact period, trade in European goods in the Northern Plains was carried out though indigenous trade networks.

The Mandan received much of their European goods from intertribal trade via Cree and Assiniboin intermediaries who had received goods from direct trade with the Hudson Bay Company (Toom 1979:78–96; Wood and Thiessen 1985:5, 24). The Mandan may also have made trips to the Hudson Bay Company at Fort York—near the mouth of the Nelson River at Hudson Bay—as early as 1715 (Wood and Thiessen 1985:18–19).

The Arikara trade system prior to 1794 is poorly known, but it seems likely that they may have traded goods with their close kin, the Pawnee, who apparently kept in close contact with the Arikara. Early, independent French traders were among the Arikara prior to the famous Verendrye expedition of 1743 (Wood and Thiessen 1985:23). The Cheyenne—who apparently traded with the Chippewa by at least the last quarter of the eighteenth century—may also have been a source of European trade goods for the Arikara. During the nineteenth century, the Cheyenne and Arikara were fast trading partners (Jablow 1994:43–44, 51). Relationships between the Mandan and the Arikara have generally been held as being hostile for most of the Contact period, which would have precluded any significant trade between these groups. Prior to about 1750, the position of the Arikara on the Missouri was strong, and they were less likely to have been intimidated by the Dakota, as was the case after 1750. Early Arikara-Dakota relationships prior to 1750 may have been favorable for trade. The Arikara likely obtained horses prior to the Dakota, and the Dakota were in a better position to procure European goods before the Arikara. By at least the 1680s, these two nations were occupying lands bordering each other, and both may have mutually benefited from a trading relationship.

The Dakota were known to French traders and missionaries as early as 1640 (Picha 1996:53), but the Dakota entry into the Montreal-based fur trade probably did not begin in earnest until the 1670s (Anderson 1984:32–33). During the last quarter of the seventeenth century, Dakota were trading directly with the French at posts located on the western Great Lakes, the Mississippi valley and with coureurs de bois, who brought goods by canoe up western tributaries of the Mississippi River, such as the Minnesota and Des Moines Rivers. The fur trade was slow to develop on the Upper Missouri, and, as the Sioux expanded westward, Lakota bands became distant from the source areas of European goods. It was, perhaps, in response to this lack of European goods on the Upper Missouri, as well as the abundance of horses west of the Missouri, which a Sioux trading rendezvous developed on the James River in present-day South Dakota. The rendezvous apparently involved only divisions of the Sioux, and it was held annually each spring. The trade revolved primarily around the exchange of horses for European goods. The principle suppliers of horses were the Lakota, and the principal suppliers of European goods were the Dakota and Nakota (Picha 1996:57–59). The James River rendezvous started sometime between 1750 and 1795 and lasted until the about 1820 (Picha 1996:84-85).

Flintlock gun parts have been uncovered at the Post Contact Coalescent sites Medicine Crow (39BF2) and Talking Crow, which date to ca. 1750 and ca. 1725-1750, respectively (Smith 1977:122, 154; Ahler and Toom 1989:531–532). These sites, located in the Fort Thompson area, represent the earliest finds of guns in archaeological context. According to the accounts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, guns were commonplace among the Dakota and Arikara by 1804 (Moulton 1987:112, 122, 163). It is to be noted, however, that the actual frequency of European trade goods in archaeological contexts in Contact period sites is low. This appears to be true of the Northern Plains Post Contact villages in general. Wood and Thiessen (1985:8) accredit this relatively low quantity of European trade items between 1650 and 1780 as a function of intertribal trade, rather than direct trade with Europeans.

The first, well-documented account of European contact in what is now South Dakota was the third expedition of the Verendryes (La Verendrye) to the Missouri from 1742 to 1743. However, it is likely that European fur traders entered the region well before this time, perhaps initially between 1675 and 1714 (Jantz and Owsley 1994:199). By 1738, the French had expanded west as far as the Assiniboin River in present-day southern Manitoba where they established Fort La Reine. Initiated by the desire to explore the Upper Missouri for passages west, as well as establish trade with the Mandan, the Verendryes conducted three expeditions into the Northern Plains from Fort la Reine between 1738 and 1743 (Wood and Thiessen 1985: 22-23). The first two expeditions were to the Mandan villages of the Knife-Heart region of central North Dakota. The third, led by two Verendrye brothers, traveled first to villages of the Mandan and then south and west, perhaps as far west as the Big Horn Mountains and as far south as the Bad River. A journal of the expedition was kept by Chevalier De La Verendrye, and a translation has been related by Smith (1980:104–114).

The third expedition arrived at the Mandan villages on May 19, 1742, and they awaited expected arrival of the Gens des Chevaux, or the Horse Tribe, whom they had heard of through the Mandan. Apparently, the Mandan had informed the French that Gens des Chevaux could guide them to the Spanish settlements and to the sea. By June 23, the tribe had still not appeared, and the French, with two Mandan guides, set out in a southwesterly direction for the country of the Gens des Chevaux. The party traveled for almost a year over the plains west of the Missouri in a direction that was reportedly mostly south and west. In the course of their travels, the French encountered, and sometimes traveled with, seven indigenous tribes west of the Missouri. In the order in which they were met, the tribes encountered were as follows: the Beaux Hommes [the Handsome People], the Petits Renards [the Little Foxes], the Pioya, the Gens des Chevaux, the Gens de l' Arc [the People of the Bow], the Gens de la Belle Riviere [the People of the Beautiful River], and the Gens du Serpent [People of the Snake]. On January 12, 1743, the French were at the foothills of the "great mountains" where they came into contact with a hostile Gens du Serpent, who prevented their ascent into mountains. Soon afterward, the French decided to return to Fort la Reine via the Mandan villages. On March 15, 1743, the French encountered the Gens de la Petite Cerise [People of the Little Cherry] who were returning from their winter villages to their fort on the bank of the Missouri, which was said to be two days distant. They arrived at the fortified village on March 19, and stayed there until April 2. While at the Gens de la Petite Cerise village, the journal states that Chevalier buried a lead tablet with the arms and inscription of the king on a high point near the village of the Gens de la Petite Cerise. The

Verendryes were also informed that a Frenchman had been "settled" for several years some three days journey from their village. On the return to the Mandan villages, the party followed the course of the Missouri River Valley northward. Eight days out of the village of the Gens de la Petite Cerise, the party encountered a band of the Gens de la Fleche Collee [People of the Glued Arrow]. The party reached the Mandan villages on May 18.

The exact course of the now famous Verendrye expedition of 1742–1743 is unknown; however, there seems little doubt that the route had taken them through areas of what is now western North and South Dakota, as well as, perhaps, areas of present-day southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. In 1913, a lead tablet was discovered on a hill overlooking the confluence of the Missouri and Bad Rivers just outside the community of Fort Pierre. The tablet bears the arms of King Louis XV, and is inscribed in French with "Placed by the Chevalier De La Verendrye Lo Jost Verendrye, Louis La Londette and A. Miotte, The 30 March, 1743" (Smith 1980:125). There has been a good deal of the speculation as to which mountain range the French had reached, but most scholars believe the range to have been either the Big Horns or the Black Hills (Smith 1980:115–117). There is equal speculation as to the ethnic identity of the tribes and nations encountered during the expedition. There appears, though, to be general agreement among most scholars who have studied the journal that the Pioya are Kiowa, the Gens du Serpent are either Comanche or Shoshone, and that the Gens de la Petite Cerise are Arikara (Hyde 1959:117–118, 130; Smith 1980:120). There is little evidence of contact between the Mandan and Hidatsa and Fort La Reine after 1743, and there is some speculation that the fort was either destroyed (by the Cree?) or abandoned by the French by the early 1760s (Wood and Thiessen 1985:23).

The Post Contact variant (A.D. 1650–1862) is a pan-ethnic material culture found along the Missouri from the White River in South Dakota to the Knife River in North Dakota. As revised, the Post Contact variant now includes the former Disorganized Coalescent variant (1780–1862), which was originally set forth by Lehmer (Lehmer 1971:172–179; Johnson 1996:292). The Post Contact variant is characterized by the presence of European trade goods, and extends into history as the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara tribes and, for a brief period, perhaps the Cheyenne. Omaha and Ponca tribes may also have participated in Coalescent tradition in some manner (Wood 1993:111–112; Blakeslee 1994:24). The Lower Loup phase of eastern Nebraska, which is protohistoric and historic Pawnee, has also been included by some archaeologists in the Post Contact Coalescent variant (Ludwickson et al. 1981:32). The Dakota were likely to have moved into region shortly after 1750, but actual Dakota sites from the period of A.D. 1750 to 1800 have eluded the archaeological record. There is, however, some mention of the Dakota occupying abandoned Arikara villages at this time (Hyde 1937:25).

Upper Missouri Fur Trade Period

The Upper Missouri Fur Trade period spans a temporal range from about A.D. 1800 to 1868. In South Dakota, this era opened with the first expedition and establishment of a trading post by the Missouri Company in 1794. By 1868, the fur trade was in severe decline, and Euro-American interests in the Northern Plains had turned toward land for the agricultural settlements that it could support and the mineral wealth that could be extracted. In the final decades of this period, the interests of the indigenous nations and the United

States collided into conflict that brought on a series of wars, treaties and land cessions. Fort Sully I (39HU52) at Farm Island State Park and Fort Pierre Chouteau (39ST237) are both Fur Trade Period forts that are located at or are in the vicinity of SDGFP Recreation Areas in the Pierre area.

Prior to 1794, White traders on the Missouri were working out of the village settlements of the tribes, namely the Arikara, Mandan, Hidatsa, Omaha and Ponca. This began to change with the establishment in 1793 of the Spanish Company of Explorers of the Upper Missouri, or the Missouri Company, which was based out of Saint Louis. The company was particularly interested in establishing trade on the Upper Missouri, expelling illegal "foreign" (i.e., the English) commerce from the region, as well as exploring the Missouri for the Crown. The Spanish had taken over Louisiana Territory officially in 1768, but they were slow in their dominion over the region; the French regained the region in 1802 (Nasatir 1990:85). The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from the French in 1803. The North West Company, chartered in 1784, had begun establishing posts skirting the Northern Plains in the 1780s after a hiatus of post building in the region that lasted some 30 years following the withdrawal of the French during the French and Indian Wars of 1754 to 1763.

Information about foreign influences in the area appears to have been largely supplied by the 1790–1792 journeys of Jacques D'Eglise, who had obtained a license from the Spanish to hunt on the Missouri (Nasatir 1990:82). During 1794 and 1795, the company sent three expeditions into the region, the documents of which, including those of D'Eglise's travels, ushered in the historic period of the Missouri River country in present-day South Dakota. The first expedition was led by Jean Baptiste Truteau in 1794; a second, failed expedition was led by Lecuyer in 1795; and the third was the Mackay-Evans expedition also in 1795. Each succeeding expedition was larger, better equipped and carried more trade goods into the region.

The early fur trade was principally in prized pelts, such as beaver and otter. Around 1795, only the North West Company seems to have actively sought trade in buffalo robes; the Hudson Bay Company and the Missouri Company seemed uninterested (Wood and Thiessen 1985:57–65; Nasatir 1990:298). Nevertheless, by 1815 the buffalo robe trade had become the dominant enterprise of the Upper Missouri fur trade, and by the mid-1840s there was a demand for buffalo tongues (Warren 1986:149; Schuler 1990:111–115). The Upper Missouri was ideal for this trade, with its immense bison herds and navigable waterway, which provided an easy means to ship heavy skins. Furthermore, the steamboat, introduced in 1831, greatly increased the tonnage that could be brought up and down the river (Schuler 1990:100).

The first Missouri Company post in present-day South Dakota was established by Truteau in 1794. Truteau was enroute to the Arikara villages near the Grand River, but he had found them abandoned. Truteau then decided to winter south of the area because of unpleasant encounters with the Sioux in the Big Bend region (Moulton 1987:56; Nasatir 1990:88–89). His post, Ponca House, was more or less a wintering place located near present-day Pickstown; although, Truteau managed some trade with the Omaha, Yankton Sioux and Ponca (Figure 3.14).

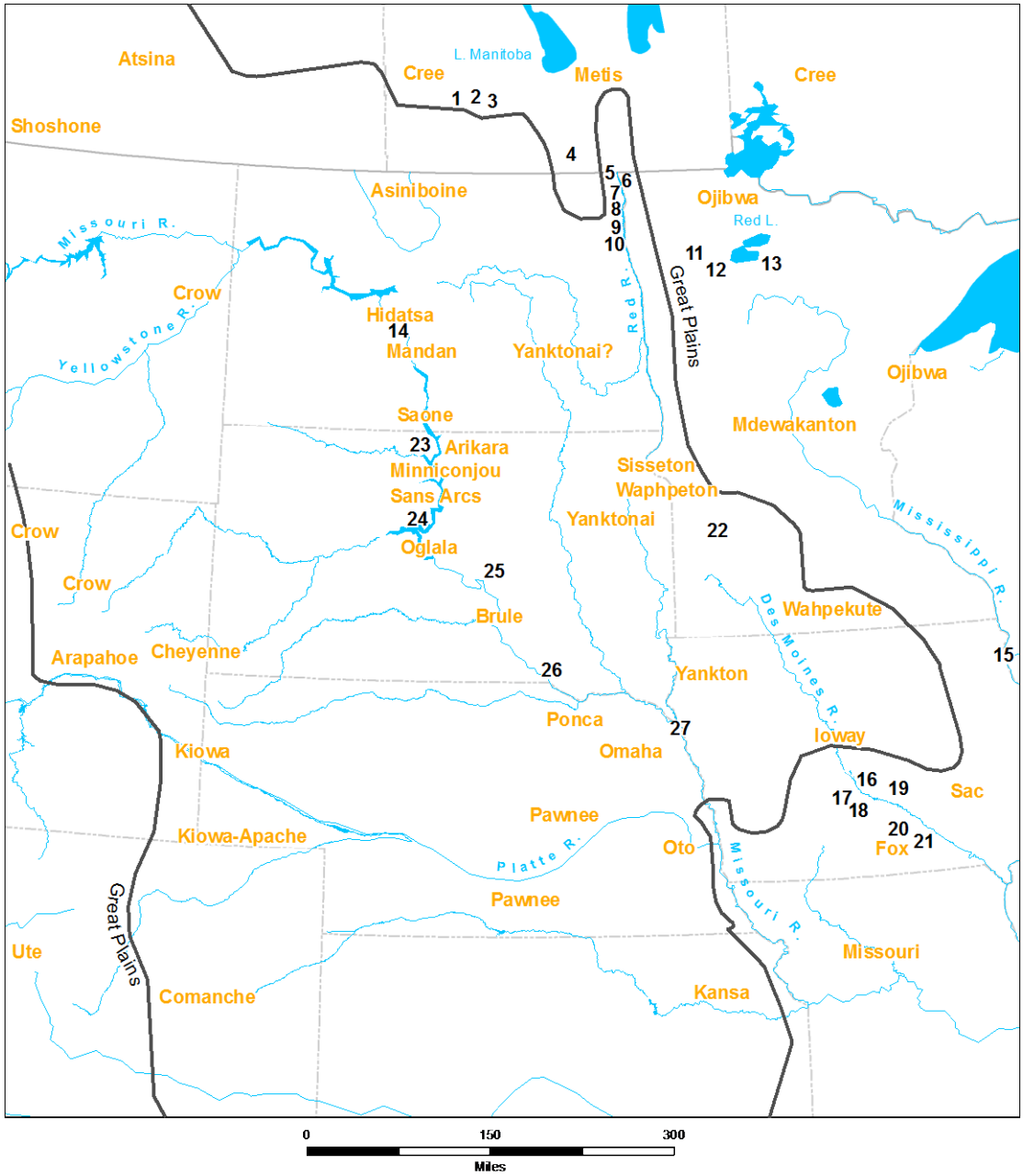
Another early post was established on an island of the Missouri near the present-day Cedar Creek. This post, Fort aux Cedres, was built sometime between 1800 and 1802 by Regis Loisel of Clamorgan, Loisel and Company, which was a successor of the Missouri

Company. The fort was said to have been on Cedar Island, later named Dorin Island No. 2 or Dores Island (Moulton 1987:103). The post was established for trade with the Dakota and consisted of a four-room cabin surrounded by a stockade (Moulton 1987:103). It appears to have been abandoned soon after it was built, perhaps because of the purchase of Louisiana Territory by the Americans (Nasatir 1990:114). The exact location of the site was never substantiated before the closing of the Big Bend dam. The River Basin Surveys suggests that site 39HU215, which is a historic site with earthen embankments, may represent Loisel's post. This has never been substantiated (Steinacher and Toom 1983:1-M-28).

A third early Missouri Company trading post was encountered by Lewis and Clark in 1804 a few miles upstream from the mouth of the Cheyenne River. This post was run by Jean Valle, or Vale, of Clamorgan, Loisel and Company, and built for trade with the Sioux (Moulton 1987:136). A fourth early post, Pierre Antoine Tabeau's Post, was located near an Arikara village at Ashley Island about four miles above the Grand River. The post was probably established in either 1802 or 1804 when Tabeau was employed as an agent of Loisel and was known to have accompanied him during those years up the Missouri (Nasatir 1990:114). Clark mentioned the post on his ascent up the Missouri in 1804 (Mattison 1953:119). The post was carrying out trade with the Arikara and was affiliated with Clamorgan, Loisel and Company.

In 1804, Lewis and Clark traveled through the region on their way up the Missouri. On their return, they passed through the region in1806 (Moulton 1987:66–110; 1993:323–336). Journals of their expedition give exacting notes of the expedition's progress, and the general locations of their campsites are known. Identifying camp sites archaeologically in the region has been problematic.

After the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory and the subsequent Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804–1806, American fur companies quickly entered the Upper Missouri region. Beginning in 1807, forts and posts began to appear all along the Upper Missouri. During the period of 1800 to 1868, over 100 posts were established in the region. They were built largely by the [Saint Louis] Missouri Fur Company, the [Western Department of the] American Fur Company and the Columbia Fur Company—all of which were based in Saint Louis—and smaller, independent companies referred to collectively as the "Opposition." It was Manuel Lisa, later to become a partner in the Missouri Fur Company, who is accredited with establishing the first systematic fur trade network on the Upper Missouri in 1807 with the establishment of Fort Raymond at the confluence of the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers in Montana (Schuler 1990:6). The Missouri Fur Company was established in 1809 and continued until around 1830 (Chittenden 1986:138–159). The Columbia Fur Company was established around 1817 and was purchased by the American Fur Company in 1827. The American Fur Company, the Western Department, was established in 1822, and by 1833 it essentially had a monopoly on the fur trade of the Upper Missouri (Schuler 1990:13–14). In 1834, the Western Department of the American Fur Company was sold to Pratte, Chouteau and Company, which later became Pierre Chouteau Jr. and Company in 1839. The company continued operations until 1865 (Schuler 1990:15).



Selected Trading Posts (est. 1784-1804), (1) Hudson Bay Company, (2-21) North West Company, (22) British, (23-27) St. Louis based companies: (1) Brandon House, 1793; (2) Ft. Souris, 1793; (3) Pine Fort, 1785; (4) Pembina Mountain Post, 180?; (5) Red River Post, 1797, Henry's Post, 1801, & Ft. Pembina, 1803; (6) Grant's Post, 1793; (7) Charboillez's Post, 1797; (8) Park River Post, 1803; (9) Forest River Post, 1804; (10) Turtle River Post, 1802; (11) Thief River Post, 1794; (12) Red Lake Post West, 179?; (13) Red Lake Post East, 1784; (14) Jusseaume's Post, 1794; (15) Prairie du Chien; (16) Redwood Post, 1802; (17) Crawford Post, 180?; (18) Ft. St. Louis, 180?; (19) Ft. Crawford, 180?; (20) Ft. Gelaspy, 180?; (21) Ft. Crawford, 180?; (22) Patterson Rapids Post, 1784; (23) Truteau's Post, 1794, & Tabeau's Post, 1802-04; (24) Valle's Post, 1803; (25) Ft. aux Cedres, 1802; (26) Ponca House, 1794; (27) Ft. Charles, 1795.

Figure 3.14: Ethnic Groups and Selected Trading Posts from 1784 to 1804.

Schuler (1990:8) describes three types of trading centers of the 1830s through the 1860s: the fort, the post and the place. The fort was the regional hub that supplied the posts and places. These were Fort Pierre Chouteau (est. 1831) near the confluence of the Bad and Missouri Rivers and Fort Union (est. 1829) at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers at the present-day North Dakota-Montana border. The fort was operated year-round and had an inventory of $10,000 to $35,000. The trading post was typically a cabin that operated year-round from a location in close proximity to the Indians. Post inventories were around $2,000 to $3,000. The place, also called the outpost or winter camp, were cabins or tepees located in an Indian camp. They were active from December through April and had inventories of $1,000 to $2,000 or whatever traders were able to haul.

On the Missouri River of present-day South Dakota, the fur trade was centered around the mouth of the Bad River, the Big Bend region and, very briefly (1812-1813), at the North-South Dakota border with the establishment of Fort Manuel. Fort Manuel seems to have been abandoned because of intense harassment by the Dakota, who, at that time, may have been in league with the British against the Americans in the War of 1812 (Meyer 1977:52; 1993:27–30). The Chamberlain vicinity figured prominently in the early fur trade until about 1827, at which time the American Fur Company established itself in the Upper Missouri region.

Cedar Fort was established in 1809 by the Missouri Fur Company to trade with the Sioux. Anderson (1961a:222) places it somewhere across the river from present-day Chamberlain in Lyman County. Mattes (1949:523–526) states that the location is unclear and can only be narrowed to somewhere between Chamberlain and Oacoma on Cedar Island or either side of the river. By 1823, it appears to have been renamed Fort Recovery, and it was also referred to as Pilcher's Post, or Pilcher's Factory, after the superintendent, Joshua Pilcher (Mattes 1949:522–527). The fort figured prominently in the 1823 Leavenworth expedition against the Arikara on the Grand River (Mattes 1949:524). It was apparently abandoned soon afterward in 1824 (Anderson 1961a:222). Site 39LM50 was recorded as a possible location of Fort Recovery by the RBS in 1950. The site was located about a quarter mile east of Oacoma. A notation on the RBS site form, however, appears to indicate that the site did not "prove out."

The Bijou trading post was said to have been located on the Missouri, somewhere near Landing Creek on the west side of the Missouri, Lyman County, or at the foot of the Bijou Hills on the east side of the Missouri near the present-day Brule-Charles Mix county line (Mattes 1949:508–509). The post seems to have been established in the same year as Fort Manuel, 1812, by Manuel Lisa of the Missouri Fur Company. Mattes suggests that it was abandoned the same year as Fort Manuel and that the operator was Joseph "Bijou" Bissonette. The trading post was apparently never located by the RBS.

Fort Lookout/Fort Kiowa/Fort Brazeau was established by Joseph "Young Cayewa" Brazeau Jr. in 1822 under license of the Bernard Pratte Company, also known as the "French Missouri Company" (Anderson 1961a:221–222). Mattes (1949:524) maintains that Fort Brazeau [Brazsaux] is synonymous with Fort Cedar/Fort Recovery. Fort Lookout was apparently the residence of the U.S. subagent for the tribes of the Upper Missouri from 1823 to 1825, and was one of the locations of the Fort Lookout Treaty of 1825 between the United States and the Sioux. It was, in some manner, also involved in the Leavenworth expedition against the Arikara in 1823, and was the place to which Huge Glass crawled and

limped after being mauled by a grizzly bear on the Grand River in 1823 (Mattes 1949:534). The fort was apparently abandoned in 1827 or 1828 when Brenard Pratte and Company became agents of the American Fur Company (Anderson 1961a:223). A Sioux agency was built "a short distance upstream" from the location of Fort Lookout in 1831 by Major Jonathan L. Bean, a subagent to the Sioux Tribes (Anderson 1961a:224). This took place after the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830. The agency was to distribute annuities to the Yankton. Being near the location of old Fort Lookout, the agency was commonly referred to as Fort Lookout. Shortly afterward the American Fur Company at Fort Pierre built a branch post, which was named the Yankton Post, next to the agency. In 1832, an opposition company—in opposition to the American Fur Company—also built a post at the agency. The founder was Narcisse LeClerc, a former employee of the American Fur Company, who now had an interest in the Sublette and Campbell Company (Anderson 1961a:224). The post appears to have been referred to as the Sublette House. Sublette House may have been closed by 1834, when the Sublette and Campbell Company sold out. The agency was abandoned around 1838, and the Yankton Post may also have closed at this time. The agency buildings were occupied by an opposition trader, Joseph LaBarge, for about six months in 1840–1841.

What was thought to have been Fort Lookout/Fort Kiowa was excavated as site 39LM57 (Fort Lookout II) by the RBS in 1951 and reported by Miller (1960). The site was located 300 yards south of the Lower Brule Reservation boundary on a secondary terrace (Miller 1960:56). Anderson (1961a) contends that this location, as well as Miller's interpretation of the history of old Fort Lookout, is in error. Anderson believes that the site could be the post of one of several different trading companies licensed to trade in the Upper Missouri. Lueck (1983) suggests that site 39LM57 represents the location of Fort Lookout, the military post, and, later, the site of the White River Agency. It would also appear that as many as four different locations have been referred to as Fort Lookout at one time or another: Fort Lookout/Fort Kiowa the trading post (1822–1828); the Sioux Agency and associated trading posts (1831–1838); Fort Lookout the military installation (1856–57); and even Campbell's Trading Post (ca. 1846–1851) (Anderson 1961a:227). It would seem that Fort Lookout refers to an area as much as to a distinct place. The "Fort Lookout Area" was a popular locale for fur trade, and seems to have been located somewhere from the Sioux Pass of the Three Rivers (i.e., Campbell Creek) to 8 to 10 miles north of Chamberlain. Most references place the area on the west bank of the Missouri. The original location of the old Fort Lookout trading post (Fort Lookout I) remains in doubt. It has been concluded by some that the site was taken by the river (Lueck 1983:87).

Colin Campbell's Trading Post had been reported to be located at either the mouth of Campbell Creek or the vicinity of Crow Creek (Mattes 1949:557; Anderson 1961a:227). It was affiliated with the American Fur Company, and Anderson gives the time period of the post as 1846 to 1851. The post seems to have also been referred to as Fort Lookout and as the Yankton Trading Post (Anderson 1961a:227). Annuities to the Yankton Sioux were distributed there in 1846 and 1848, when the post may have served as the residence of a Sioux agent (Anderson 1961a:227; Mattes 1949:557). The RBS indicates that they may have located Campbell's Trading Post, sites 39BF14 or 39BF232, which lay between present-day Campbell and Wolf Creeks on the Missouri River bottoms. There is, however, no record of this ever being substantiated.

Fort Bouis, or Fort Defiance, is thought to have been located on the west bank of the Missouri somewhere near the mouth of Medicine Creek (Mattison 1962:258–260; Smith 1968:31–34). Very little is known of this post, but it may have been built in 1846 by an opposition company—Harvey, Primeau and Company. One of the owners, and perhaps proprietor, was named Anthony (Antoine) R. Bouis. RBS surveys of 1956-1957 were unable to locate the post, but a single historic site, 39LM241, was found in the general vicinity of the supposed location. Site 39LM241 was excavated in hopes of shedding some light on the fort location, but the site turned out to be a homestead that postdates the fur trade era (Smith 1968:34–40).

Fort George (39ST202), an opposition post, was established in 1842 (Smith 1968:3–10). The fort lay on the present-day northern Lower Brule Reservation boundary. The post was established by the firm of Ebberts, Cutting and Kelsey, which generally became known as the Union Fur Company. The post was in operation for only a few years, being abandoned by 1845–1846. The fort was said to have been occupied briefly by 15 families of the Lakota Two Kettle Band soon after its abandonment. The site of the post was temporarily occupied by a contingent of troops of the U.S. Army during the Harney Expedition of 1855.

Beginning in the mid-1790s, European fur traders were documenting encounters with Middle and Western Dakota on the Missouri River in South Dakota (Picha 1996:53–54). By this time, the Dakota were clearly in control of the Missouri Valley in South Dakota. Truteau gives a 1794 account of being repulsed from ascending the Missouri River near present-day Fort Thompson by a mixed band of Yankton and Tetons (Ludwickson et al. 1981:89; Nasatir 1990:88). The Bois Brules [the Brule] were trading at Fort aux Cedres near the mouth of present-day Cedar Creek in 1803 (Abel 1968:105–116). The Lewis and Clark expedition encountered the Teton at the Bad River in Stanley County in 1804, and just below the White River in 1806 (Moulton 1987:106; 1993:329–330). Clark described the territory of the combined Teton as from the mouth of the White River on either side of the Missouri to above the Arikara villages at the Grand River. He listed four bands of the Teton: Boise Brule, (Brule), Okandandas (Oglala), Minnakineazzso (Miniconjou and Sans Arcs) and the Sahone (Saones, probably later to be the Blackfoot, Hunkpapa and Two Kettle) (Hassrick: 1964:6; Moulton 1993:415–420). Territories of the Yanktonai (Clark's Yanktons of the North) and the Yankton appeared to have overlapped that of the Teton in the Big Bend locality in 1804 (Warren 1986:147–148).

By 1806, the nations of present-day South Dakota probably included four: the Dakota, Cheyenne, Arikara and Suhtai. The Suhtai are closely related to the Cheyenne, and by the 1830s they were essentially part of the Northern Cheyenne camp (Grinnell 1972:10). Sometime prior to 1806, there seems to have been a number of other tribes whose territories may have overlapped into western South Dakota. These were principally the Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Crow, Arapaho, Comanche and Shoshone. Until at least the early 1830s, Cheyenne were still occupying regions of present-day western South Dakota. Sometime between the mid-1820s and mid-1830s, the Cheyenne split into Northern and Southern Branches. Berthrong (1963:147), though, maintains that the north-south Cheyenne division did not begin to emerge until 1859, at which time White settlements on the South Platte had formed a barrier that effectively split Cheyenne territory. The Southern Cheyenne moved to the Arkansas region of Colorado (Trenholm 1970:50; Grinnell 1972:10, 39–40). The Northern Cheyenne appear to have moved to the North Platte country of present-day Wyoming prior

to the Oglala moving there in 1834 (Hyde 1937:46). Comanche, Kiowa and Kiowa-Apache preceded the Cheyenne, Crow and Arapaho move from the Black Hills region. In 1804, groups identified as the Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Arapaho, Comanche and Cheyenne were reportedly still in the region of the Black Hills (Abel 1968:154–155; Mayhall 1971:36). Shortly afterward, the Kiowa were south, on the Platte River, and the Comanches were south of them. By 1820, Kiowa-Apache were in the Arkansas River and Red River regions with the Kiowa (Mayhall 1971:35–43). By the 1830s, Comanche, Kiowa and Kiowa-Apache territory was in the Southern Plains, below the Arkansas River (Mayhall 1971:15–16). Arapaho territory in 1806 was reported to be at the sources of the North Platte and Cheyenne Rivers in present-day Wyoming (Trenholm 1970:30). Between 1796 and 1802, the Crow people were in the region of the Yellowstone and Bighorn Rivers (Nasatir 1990:110, 295, 381). In 1805, Crow territory was reported to be essentially in southeastern Montana, the region of the Yellowstone River, Tongue River and Pryor Creek (Ewers 1961:139). Based on secondary sources in 1805, Lewis and Clark placed the Shoshone (Snake) in the eastern Rocky Mountain country ranging widely from the headwaters of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Platte and Arkansas Rivers (Moulton 1987:435–436). The Ponca, who apparently had good relations with the Yankton Dakota, may have hunted in areas of present-day south-central South Dakota in 1806, but their villages were located across the Missouri in Nebraska (Howard 1980: Fig. 1).

During the Upper Missouri Fur Trade period, the territory of the Dakota continued to expand. By the mid-1830s, present-day South Dakota was almost entirely Dakota country. Only the Black Hills region was still being contested by the Crow and, perhaps, by the Cheyenne. By the 1840s, the Cheyenne and Dakota had become fast allies, often sharing the same territories. Yankton occupied areas of the lower James River, Vermillion River and Big Bend region of the Missouri River; east to the Des Moines River in Iowa until about 1837; and hunted areas west of the Missouri (Warren 1986:147). Upper Yanktonai occupied regions along the Missouri River in North and South Dakota, with a hunting range that extended from Red River at the North Dakota-Minnesota line to eastern Montana (Warren 1986:148). Lower Yanktonai (Hunkpatina) were largely east of the Missouri in eastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota, in the regions of the Big Sioux River, James River and the Upper Minnesota River. Their hunting range was as far south as the Niobrara River in Nebraska, with sporadic hunts to western North Dakota. Sisseton and Wahpeton territories apparently overlapped into South Dakota in the lakes region of the Coteau des Prairies (Meyer 1993:vii). From 1800 through 1825, the Oglala were ranging the lands between the Black Hills and their wintering grounds at the mouth of the Bad River on the Missouri. Hyde (1937:31–33) states that Sioux penetration of the Black Hills region initiated the seemingly endless Sioux-Crow wars. In the 1830s, the Oglala expanded their hunting range to the country of the North Platte in Wyoming and Nebraska, which they apparently shared with the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho (Hyde 1937:46).

The Brule had possession of the White and Niobrara River country in what is now South Dakota and Nebraska and, by the mid-1830s, their range spread to Platte River country as far as the Loup River in Nebraska, where they came into conflict with the Pawnee. Hyde (1961:37) states that the split between the "Highland," or Upper Brule, and the "Lowland," or Lower Brule, had begun at the time of the Brule expansion to the Platte. The Upper Brule had become more centered around the Platte River, and their range was from the White

River in present-day South Dakota to Upper Republican River in present-day Kansas. Here, bison herds were more plentiful. Their trading became more focused in the North Platte area, particularly, at Fort Laramie, which was established in 1834. The Lower Brule focused more on the White and Niobrara regions and continued trade with the Missouri River posts. By at least 1865, Indian agents recognized the Lower Brule as a separate tribal group, and they were referred to as one of the so-called "Missouri River Tribes" (Schusky 1975:52–54). The division between the Brule does not appear to have been static, as some 700 Lower Brule were said to have encamped with the Upper Brule as late as 1877 (Hyde 1937:279).

Due to a belief that more Dakota lands would soon be open to White settlement, the Lower Brule were asked by the Indian agent in 1880 to submit a document to the Secretary of the Interior as to their own origins and to delineate their customary territory. The Lower Brule stated that the tribe had separated in 1826 at Lost Timber near the head of the Niobrara River (Schusky 1975:113). The split occurred when an intratribal conflict arose over a woman; a number of Brule were said to have been slain. The majority of the Brule moved to the South Platte. The people who were to become the Lower Brule moved to the head of the White River. The Lower Brule described their customary territory as follows:

> "Beginning at a point on the Niobrara River where it is intersected by the Western boundary of the Ponca Reservation, thence up the Niobrara River to Antelope Creek, near the 102 meridian, thence up Antelope Creek to its source, or head, thence across the table land to the source or head of White Clay Creek, thence down White Clay Creek to its confluence with the White Earth River, thence down the White Earth River to the mouth of Butte Cache Creek, thence in a straight line through the Bad lands to the mouth of Sand Creek, at its confluence with the South Cheyenne to the mouth of Bull Creek, thence up Bull Creek to its head or source, thence in a straight line across the table land to the head or source of the main branch of the Bad River, thence down the Bad River to the mouth of White Clay Creek, thence in a straight line to the head of Antelope Creek, thence down Antelope Creek to the Missouri River, thence down the Missouri River to the point where it is intersected by the boundary of the Ponca Reservation to the place of the beginning..." (Letter from William Dougherty to Carl Schurz dated January 4, 1881, in Schusky 1975:113).

A similar split, also reportedly involving a woman, as well as the murder by members of old Smoke's Smoke People of Bull Bear, the *itancan* (band chief) of the Bear People, occurred among the Oglala in 1841. After this incident—fueled in part with trade whiskey distributed at Fort Laramie—the Bear People (Kiyuksas) ranged south from the fort, hunting the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers of present-day Kansas, while the Smoke People (Bad Faces) under Old Smoke frequented the Yellowstone and Powder River country to the north (Price 1996:23–25).

Miniconjou and Sans Arcs country was centered on the Cheyenne River from the Missouri to the frontiers of Crow territory in Wyoming-Montana. In 1804, Lewis and Clark reported the Saone to be on either side of the Missouri from the Arikara villages at the Grand River to Beaver Creek in southern North Dakota (Moulton 1987:417). Hyde

(1937:39–40) states that Saone were largely east of the Missouri until the Arikara withdrew from the Grand River settlements. He gives the Saone [Hunkpapa-Blackfoot-Two Kettle] territory as between present-day Pierre and Mobridge and from the Missouri River to the head of the Minnesota River (Hyde 1937:39). The Saone seem to have had a particularly close relationship with the Yanktonai and Yankton (Hyde 1937:13–14; Howard 1976:35).

The Arikara abandoned their villages at the mouth of the Cheyenne in 1795-1796. One band moved near the Mandan and Hidatsa villages in the Knife-Heart region of North Dakota, and another band moved to the Skiri Pawnee villages in Nebraska until they rejoined the Arikara in North Dakota (Chomko 1986:80; Schlesier 1988:101). Meyer (1977:31) indicates that the latter band remained with the Pawnee, never to rejoin the others. In 1804, the Arikara returned to present-day South Dakota and established three villages above the Grand River in North and South Dakota. At the Grand, the Arikara were in an extremely weakened position, and they were, more or less, colonial subjects of the Sioux. They were said to have possessed no territorial lands—all their former lands were now claimed by the Sioux—other than those occupied by their villages and cultivated fields, and they were constantly plundered and robbed by the Sioux (Jablow 1994:52–56). This is in contradiction to Hyde's (1937:40) notion that the Arikara were a barrier to the Saone crossing of the Missouri. In 1823, the Arikara became involved in an incident with American fur trappers that lead to the first U.S. military campaign on the Northern Plains.

On June 2 of 1823, a fur trapping expedition, the Ashley Party, was engaged in trade with the Arikara at their villages on the Grand River when, for some unknown reason, the Arikara rose up and attacked the party (Meyer 1977:53–54). Fourteen to fifteen of the trappers were killed. Ashley retreated to Fort Recovery and sent word of the killings to the nearest military installation, Fort Atkinson (est. 1819), on the Missouri across from Council Bluffs in present-day Nebraska. An army of 275 men, including soldiers and employees of the Missouri Fur Company, set out immediately under Colonel Leavenworth for the Arikara villages. Moving up the river, the force was joined by 750 Sioux—apparently these Yankton and Teton were more than eager for a fight with the Arikara—more traders from Fort Recovery and survivors of the Ashley party (Hyde 1937:73; Karolevitz 1975:27–28; Meyer 1977:54). When Leavenworth's army reached the Arikara villages on August 9, the force numbered over one thousand. Arikara warriors are said to have numbered eight hundred. The Sioux apparently did most of the fighting, while Leavenworth lobbed artillery shells. The Arikara, well defended in their villages, feigned peace for two days and then escaped into the night to the Mandan villages near the Knife River. The Arikara villages, now two, were set afire by White traders while the Leavenworth expedition was leaving (Chomko 1986:87). The Arikara apparently returned and rebuilt their Grand River villages the following year. Most, if not all, seemed to have stayed there until 1832, when the Arikara abandoned the Missouri River for five years.

From 1832 to 1837, the Arikara more or less led a nomadic life ranging through Colorado, Nebraska and North and South Dakota. (Wood 1955:29-33). In 1837, they moved to the Mandan and Hidatsa villages of the Knife-Heart region where they suffered yet another devastating smallpox epidemic in 1837–1838 (Trimble 1985:279). The Arikara remained in the Knife-Heart region until 1862, when they moved into a single village, Like-a-Fishhook, at Fort Berthold near the confluence of the Little Missouri and Missouri Rivers.

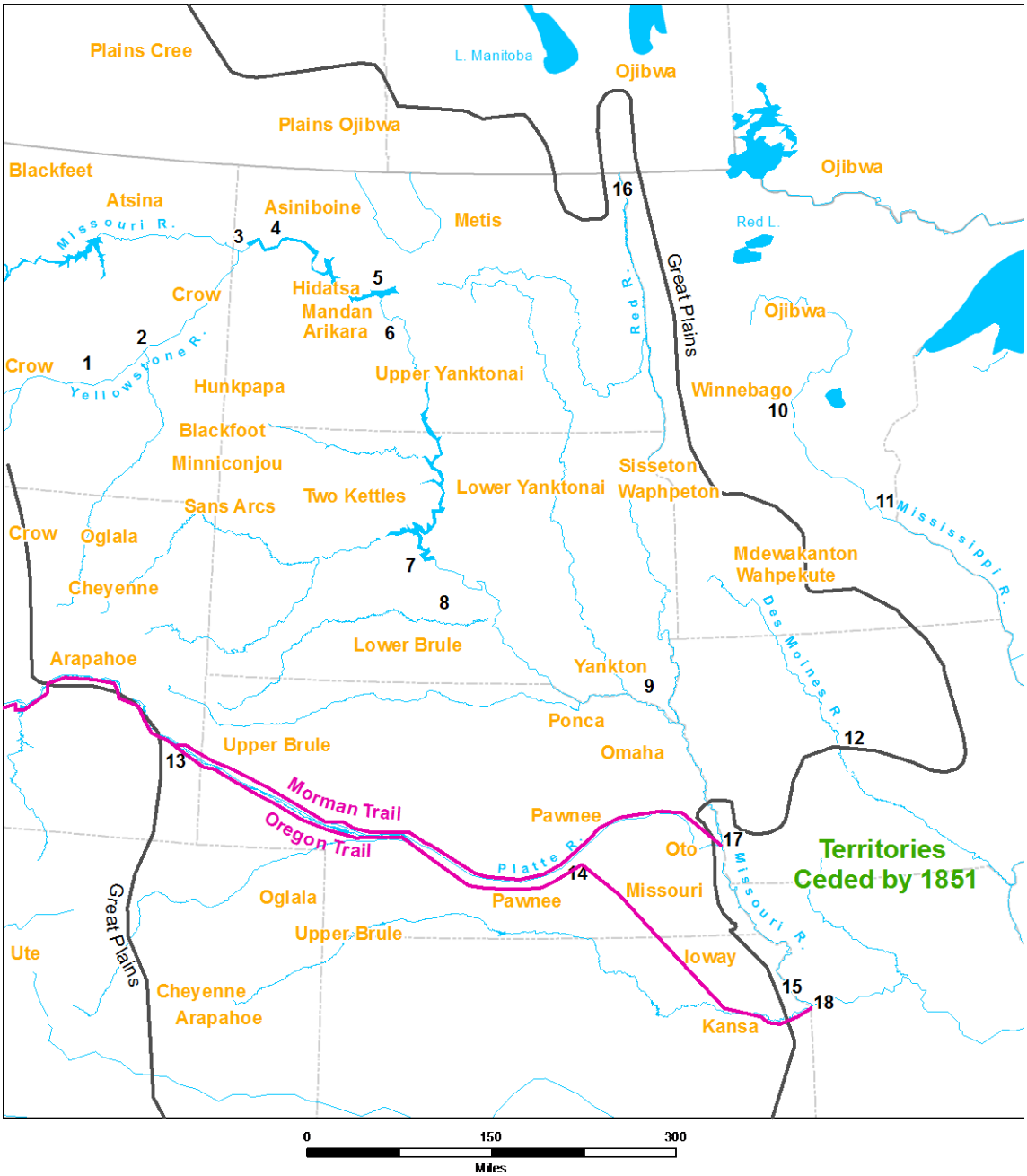
By 1862, all three tribes—the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara—were located in a single village at Fort Berthold, North Dakota.

There were three treaties between the U.S. government and indigenous people of present-day South Dakota during the early decades of the fur trade period. The Fort Lookout Treaty of 1825 was more-or-less a simple treaty of trade, peace and friendship between the Arikara, the Sioux and the United States. No lands were ceded, nor were any Indian territories established at this time. The treaty took place at Fort Lookout (the trading post) between the United States and the Brule, Yankton and some Yanktonai. Treaties with the Oglala, Miniconjou and Sans Arc were concluded at the mouth of the Bad; with the Fire Heart (Blackfoot) Saones at the mouth of Hidden Creek (Blue Blanket Creek, Walworth County?); and with Saones, Hunkpapa and Arikara at an old Arikara village near the mouth of the Grand River (Hyde 1937:39; Mattison 1953:136–137).

The second treaty, the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of 1830, affected only a few of the Plains tribes: the Yankton, Omaha, Ponca and the western bands of Santee. The Yankton had refused to go to Prairie du Chien, which was in present-day Wisconsin, but signed the treaty at the trading fort, Fort Tecumseh (est. 1822), which was located near the mouth of the Bad River. They apparently signed the treaty again at Saint Louis (Ludwickson et al. 1981:97). The purpose of the treaty was to bring peace to the warring tribes (i.e.; largely the Sac, Fox and Dakota) by delineating tribal territories, but the Indians also ceded lands in Iowa (Meyer 1993:50; Fletcher and La Flesche 1992:622). The Yanktons received a small annuity for their participation in the treaty that was administered from the Sioux Agency.

In 1837, a treaty council held at present-day Bellevue, Nebraska, was attended by the Omaha, Oto, Missouri, Santee and Yankton. The combined tribes ceded more lands in the present states of Iowa and Missouri in return for payment (Fletcher and La Flesche 1992:623). This seems to have brought an end to the Yankton occupation of Iowa. They received a small annuity for the land cession at the Sioux Agency near Fort Lookout and/or, perhaps, at the trading fort, Fort Pierre Chouteau (est. 1831), which was located near the mouth of the Bad River.

By 1850, the greater Dakota Nation was the most powerful indigenous group on the Plains. Dakota lands reached from the Mississippi River valley in Minnesota to the headwaters of the North Platte in Wyoming and from the Heart River in North Dakota to the Platte River in Nebraska (Figure 3.15). Sisseton and Wahpeton territories still apparently overlapped into extreme eastern South Dakota (Meyer 1993:80). A splinter, renegade band of the Eastern Dakota Wahpekutes, Inkpaduta's band, were reported roaming the eastern plains of South Dakota and adjoining parts of Iowa and Minnesota beginning in 1840 (Meyer 1993:97). Sometime after 1825, Yanktonai territory shifted north and west (Warren 1986:149). Upper Yanktonai were largely on the Missouri River in central and southern North Dakota, ranging east to Devils Lake and the James River, with occasional trips west to Crow country in Montana. Lower Yanktonai were principally southeast of the Upper Yanktonai in northeastern South Dakota, the Lake Traverse-Big Stone Lake and James River regions. Their hunting still carried them as far south as the Niobrara River (Warren 1986:149). Ludwickson et al. (1981:103) states that from 1830 to 1855 the Yankton had largely moved from the region of southeastern South Dakota and were hunting and living on the White and Niobrara Rivers in southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska as far south as the Platte River. By 1855, the Yankton returned to southeastern South Dakota



Upper Missouri Trading Posts, ca. 1850: (1) Ft. Alexander; (2) Ft. Sarpy; (3) Ft. Union; (4) Ft. Williams; (5) Ft. Berthold; (6) Ft. Clark; (7) Ft. Pierre; (8) Ft. Bouis; (9) Vermillion Posts.
Millitary Forts, 1850: (10) Ft. Ripley; (11) Ft. Snelling; (12) Ft. Dodge; (13) Ft. Laramie; (14) Ft. Kearny II; (15) Ft. Leavenworth.
Selected Communitites, 1850: (16) Pembina; (17) Council Bluffs; (18) Independence.

Figure 3.15: Ethnic Groups, Selected Trading Posts, Selected Military Forts, Selected Communities, the Oregon and Mormon Trails and Ceded Territories in 1850–1851.

and established villages along the Missouri in present-day Clay, Yankton and Charles Mix Counties. The Lower Brule country apparently remained in the regions of the White and Niobrara Rivers of northwestern Nebraska and southwestern South Dakota, from the mouth of the White River west to the headwaters of the White and Niobrara Rivers. The Upper Brule continued to expand southward, with principal hunting grounds centered around the branches of the Platte, the Upper Republican and Solomon Rivers of present-day Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas (Hyde 1961:42–50). Oglala were largely in the region of the North Platte River in Wyoming and the Black Hills region (Ewers 1961:19–20). Miniconjou and Sans Arcs were located in northwestern South Dakota between the Moreau and the Cheyenne Rivers and from the Missouri to the Black Hills (Ewers 1961:22–23). Hunkpapa and Blackfoot territories were largely in northwestern South Dakota and southwestern North Dakota, along the Heart, Cannonball, Grand and Moreau Rivers from the Missouri River to as far as the Yellowstone River in southeastern Montana (Ewers 1961:25–26). The Two Kettle were located at the lower reaches of the Moreau, Cheyenne or Bad Rivers (Ewers 1961:28).

Toward the end of the fur trade period, the United States began to take control of the Northern Plains lands from Native American nations. And the lands, as well as the people, were passing from the vast Plains hunting refuge into the Euro-American agricultural-industrial revolution. This period played a primary role in the making of present-day South Dakota.

Relations between the United States and the indigenous nations of the Northern Plains were generally amicable from 1800 into the 1840s. The northern tribes had maintained a more or less good, mutually beneficial relationship with the small population of White fur traders. By the 1840s, however, American settlers and miners were crossing the Plains through indigenous hunting grounds in ever-increasing numbers for regions west. These migrations moved up the Missouri, along the Oregon Trail on the Platte and along the Bozeman Trail through the Powder River country (Trenholm 1970:112). Conflicts soon began in the western and southern portions of Sioux territory. As a consequence of the Traverse des Sioux-Mendota Treaty of 1851, American agrarian settlements flooded across southern Minnesota to the very doorsteps of the Great Plains, and Sioux-American conflicts began in the east. Within a short span, the greater Dakota Nation had become pressed on three fronts.

During much of the Upper Missouri Fur Trade period, the western Lakota and Nakota were not particularly obsessed with the American problem; they were, quite simply, busy elsewhere. Much of their year was taken up by subsistence activities. Their very existence required months of nomadic hunting in quest of the bison herds that ranged widely over the vast Plains, and they could not engage in any major military offensives until they had taken care of their subsistence needs. Furthermore, Americans were not the only Lakota problem. For decades, they were engaged in raids and territorial battles with their mortal enemies the Crow (and their Flathead and Nez Perce allies) and the Pawnee (and their Omaha and Oto allies). From 1855 to the late 1870s, the Lakota and Crow were engaged in fierce wars for control of the hunting grounds of the Yellowstone, Powder and the Big Horn Rivers of eastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana (Hyde 1937:89–98; Utley 1993:116–118). From the mid-1830s through the late-1860s, the Lakota were fighting the Pawnee for hunting grounds of Platte River country in Nebraska (Hyde 1974:191–292). They were also engaged

in raids against the Shoshone, Assiniboine and Blackfeet. The Lakota seem to have had a somewhat on-again-off-again relationship with the Arikara, Mandan and Hidatsa, who were, at times, trading partners.

Beginning in the 1830s, and before the threat of American settlements, the Dakota hunter-gatherer economy was beginning to come under stress. The migration of tribes from east of the Mississippi and the fur trade had taken an early toll on the Northern Plains resources. Later, in the 1870s through the 1880s, professional White hidemen would finish off the remaining bison herds (McHugh 1972:273–278). The collapse of the hunting grounds moved first east to west, then south to north. In Minnesota, faunal resources were becoming scarce by the 1830s; by 1850, the bison herds of the Northern Plains were severely depleted; by 1875, herds of the Central Plains were played out; and by 1881, the remaining herds of the Northwestern High Plains were essentially gone (Hyde 1937:229; McHugh 1972:278; Schuler 1990:131; Meyer 1993:49). And, on the heels of Sioux economic ruin, American settlers followed.

United States policy of the period was the expansion of American settlement, an expansion that could only take place at the expense of the indigenous societies (Hagan 1988:52; Prucha 1988:40). Separate land cession treaties were pursued with the Northern Plains tribes and nations to increase the American settlement land base. At first, these land agreements were comparatively small, allowing the Plains Indians to more or less continue their traditional ways. But, as the influx of American immigration rose, there was more and more demand for land, and the Native Americans were confined to smaller and smaller reserves that were now becoming inadequate to sustain their indigenous lifeways. U.S. Indian policy of the period was resolved to rectify this problem by remaking, top to bottom, the Indian people and Indian society. They were to be placed on Indian reserves, allotted homesteads and remade in the image of the White settler.

When faced with the onslaught of American civilization and removal to reservations, the Dakota had essentially three choices: fight, flight or try to strike the best deal they could for their lands. For most of the Sioux—especially those who had the closest contacts with American civilization—fighting was clearly futile. In 1850, the population of the United States was over 23 million; the entire Dakota Nation, which was the most populous of the region, numbered probably less than 30,000. Starting as early as the 1806, many Dakota chiefs were taken to Washington D.C. to see the "Great Father" [the President] or administration officials and, otherwise, to be shown the power and magnitude of the American republic (Meyer 1993:46; Lowie 1982:11). For those Sioux who struck land deals, however, there was frustration. Even as early as 1850, the Dakota were beginning to realize the true value that Americans placed on land; but the treaties were written almost entirely without their input, and their protests went unheard. Rather than submit to the treaties and reservation life, some Sioux fled to remaining hunting grounds. When American civilization reached these last lands, there was no other recourse but surrender or fight.

The Dakota land cessions had actually begun in 1830, but these lands were either small or were no longer in extensive use by the Sioux (Meyer 1993:72). Annuities, or "gifts," received in these transactions were hardly enough to affect Sioux lifeways. But by the 1830s, bison, and game in general, was becoming scarce in the Eastern Dakota territories of Minnesota, and by 1850 the American agrarian frontier was at the edge of Dakota Sioux territory in the Upper Mississippi Valley. These factors spawned the first major land cession,

the Traverse des Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton) and Mendota (Mdewakantons and Wahpekutes) Treaties of 1851. The Dakota ceded their lands west of the Mississippi—about 21,000,000 acres in a vast portion of Minnesota and a small portion of extreme eastern South Dakota—and agreed to live on a reservation along the Minnesota River. The agreement called for annuities (subsistence rations) for one year; $305,000 in cash for building blacksmith shops and schools, opening of farms, removal costs and retiring debt among the traders; $1,360,000 in cash, which was to bear interest at five percent-a-year for the next 50 years to provide for yearly annuities, goods and education; and the right to hunt on ceded lands until it became filled with American settlers (Meyer 1993:80). The Mendota exchange was essentially the same as the Traverse des Sioux, but the cash payments were slightly smaller. When word spread of the treaty signing—even before the treaties were ratified by Congress—American settlers and speculators poured across the Mississippi into Minnesota (Meyer 1993:84). By 1857, American farming communities stretched from the Mississippi to the Big Sioux River in present-day South Dakota.

American settlements along the eastern fringes of the Northern Plains were unwelcome, and trouble soon followed. Yankton and Yanktonai, who laid claim to some of the lands encompassed by the Traverse des Sioux Treaty, were not included in the agreement, and they would periodically show up during the annuity payments and demand their "cut" from the Sissetons. They became embittered toward the U.S. government and openly hostile to American settlers. In 1857, they burned down buildings of a couple of town sites west of the Minnesota line and drove off the settlers. These were probably the fledgling communities of Medary and Flandreau (Karolevitz 1975:41; Meyer 1993:105). Frontiers of the American settlements were also being attacked by a renegade band of Wahpekutes lead by Inkpaduta. This band did not take part in the treaties of 1851, but would occasionally show up for annuities. They were leading a nomadic life in areas of present-day eastern South Dakota and adjoining areas of Iowa and Minnesota. In 1857, Inkpaduta's band massacred settlers at Lake Okoboji and Spirit Lake in Iowa and a community called Springfield (near present-day Jackson) in Minnesota Territory (Meyer 1993:97–100). Some of Inkpaduta's band were later killed or captured; the rest escaped to the far west and joined anti-American elements of the Hunkpapa and Upper Yanktonai (Utley 1993:55).

Conflict between the United States and the Dakota began in the south and west when Lakota westward and southward expansion collided with American migrations along the Oregon-California Trail, which began in earnest in 1841. Growing tensions along the American frontier led to the first "Great Treaty" of the Northern Plains—the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, also called the Horse Creek Council (Hyde 1937:64–66; Trenholm 1970:134–138). The treaty called for the compensation of the tribes for grass eaten by American immigrant cattle, as well as for buffalo killed by Americans. This compensation would take the form of annual annuities (more or less gifts, not subsistence rations). In return, the Indian nations would allow safe passage of miners and settlers through tribal territories, and the U.S. government would be allowed to establish military posts within Indian lands of the Plains and Mountain tribes. The posts would guarantee the safety of the immigrants, as well as keep the immigrants from devastating tribal hunting grounds. The treaty also called for a delineation of the various Native American tribal lands and a declaration of peace between the warring factions. Participants included elements of the Lakota, Arapaho, Cheyenne,

Crow, Assiniboine, Mandan, Arikara and Shoshone. A similar treaty, the Treaty of Fort Atkinson, was held with the Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache and Comanche in 1853.

An uneasy peace prevailed between the Lakota and the United States until 1854, when an incident involving the butcher of an immigrant's cow by a Miniconjou led to an all-out battle. The battle, the Grattan Massacre, took place near Fort Laramie when a small contingent of the U.S. Army attempted to illegally arrest the Miniconjou for his offense over the objection of Oglala, Brule and a small band of Miniconjou (Hyde 1937:72–76). The Army contingent was all but wiped out, and an important Brule chief, Brave Bear, was killed. Later that year, warriors of Brave Bear's band attacked a mail wagon near Fort Laramie and killed several Americans in retaliation for Brave Bear's death (Hyde 1937:77). The Grattan affair and its aftermath led to U.S. Army intervention and the beginning of the military era on the Upper Missouri.

The Harney Expedition of 1855 from Fort Leavenworth (est. 1827) in present-day Kansas was the answer to the Grattan affair. Harney's army trapped a band of Brule (Little Thunder's Band) near Ash Hollow on the North Platte River. The Army engaged the Brule, causing heavy casualties among the Brule including women and children. The engagement is known as the Blue Water Massacre. The Army then marched without incident into the heart of Dakota territory and established a fort on the Upper Missouri in present-day South Dakota. Fort Pierre, the trading post, was purchased from the American Fur Company by the military and briefly served as Harney's headquarters from 1855 to 1856 (Mattison 1953:482, 543; Schuler 1990:133). Fort Lookout was established in 1856, but the fort was abandoned within a year, and the garrison moved to Fort Randall (1857–1892) near present-day Pickstown. From Fort Pierre, General Harney initiated a treaty with the Lakota and Nakota in 1856. Terms stated that Americans might utilize the overland [Oregon] trail and travel on a road linking Fort Pierre and Fort Laramie. The treaty was never ratified by Congress (Howard 1976:54). With Harney gone, the Lakota massed in a great council at Bear Butte in the eastern Black Hills in the summer of 1857, and resolved to resist any further White encroachments on their lands. Shortly afterward, they received word of the Yankton Treaty.

The Yankton were eventually placated and courted by the United States. They ceded their lands in the Yankton Treaty of 1858, which was arranged by area American businessmen. The Yankton gave up 14,000,000 acres of land east of the Missouri, approximately all lands south of a line from Fort Pierre to Lake Kampeska in present-day South Dakota. In exchange, the Yankton received $1,600,000 in annuities for 50 years, and a piece (648 acres) of the pipestone quarry in southwestern Minnesota (Karolevitz 1975:47; Hoover 1989:58). The Yankton slowly moved onto a small reservation (400,000 acres) in present-day Charles Mix County.

The Yankton treaty was to be a hallmark event in the region that lead to the establishment of Dakota Territory in 1861 and the opening of the region to White settlements (Anderson 1961b:13–14). The Lakota were reportedly furious. They claimed that the Yankton had no right to sell the land; it was Lakota land. The Lakota were first on the Missouri, and the Missouri lands had only been "on loan" to the Yankton. Nevertheless, the U.S. Congress ratified the treaty in 1859, and it was a done deal (Hyde 1937:84; Karolevitz 1975:47).

For a multitude of reasons, the Eastern Dakota treaties in Minnesota were an utter failure. Some of the foremost reasons given by Meyer (1993:115) were the agencies' inability to have provided annuities and money in the amount and time promised, the cession of additional lands to American settlers in 1858, racist and condescending attitudes of the surrounding White population and the inability and unwillingness of some of the Dakota to take up farming and White lifeways. By 1860, the situation on the reservation had become tense, and on August 17, 1862, an incident involving the murder of a White farmer and his family in Meeker County by four Dakota youths sparked the Sioux Uprising of 1862 (Meyer 1993:115). Rather than waiting to see what the reaction of the Americans would be, elements of the Dakota—largely Mdewakantons and Wahpekutes led by a reluctant chief, Little Crow—went immediately to war against the settlers and the U.S. military installation, Fort Ridgely (est. 1853), in the lower Minnesota River country. The Dakota began a furious campaign to drive the Americans from Minnesota, but by late September the brunt of the war was over, and the fighting had quelled to skirmishes. The war was a catastrophe for both Dakota and Americans. In all, American casualties were enormous; estimates ran as high as 460 to 800 killed. The number of Dakota casualties is undocumented. Some Dakota fled to the plains of Dakota Territory; others fled to Canada where they remain today as the "Canadian Sioux." Those remaining, guilty or innocent, were placed in concentration camps, where hundreds would die of exposure and disease. In the end, the treaty provisions of 1851 were dissolved, all Eastern Dakota lands were taken, and the Dakota were exiled from Minnesota and scattered to reservations in Dakota Territory. Some Dakota either escaped the exile or later returned to Minnesota. They grouped into small colonies, known collectively as the "Minnesota Colonies," where they remain today (Meyer 1993:139–146, 258–272).

In the 1860s, Dakota-American wars erupted on all fronts. The Sioux uprising in Minnesota spilled over into the Northern Plains when the military chased groups of fleeing Dakota. The campaign of 1863-1864 from Fort Snelling (est. 1819) in Minnesota and from the American community of Yankton in Dakota Territory engaged not only Eastern Dakota, but Upper Missouri groups of the Hunkpapa, Miniconjous, Sans Arcs, Blackfeet, Brules and Upper Yanktonai (Utley 1993:55–58). In 1864, war again erupted in the west as raids by the Cheyenne, Arapaho and elements of the Lakota began on the Oregon Trail and the newly opened Bozeman Trail, which cut through the heart of Sioux hunting grounds in the Powder River country. Revenge for these raids was meted out in the Sand Creek Massacre of Cheyenne by Colorado volunteers. The Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux declared war on the Americans soon afterward (Hyde 1937:109). The Plains was embroiled in Dakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho battles and skirmishes against the Americans in the country of the South Platte in northeastern Colorado; the Upper Republican River region in northern Kansas; along the Oregon Trail and, later, along the Union Pacific Railroad in the Platte River country of Nebraska; the North Platte and Powder River Basin country of Wyoming and Montana; and the Upper Missouri region of North Dakota. The construction on the Union Pacific Railroad began in 1865 at Omaha, and by 1867 the railroad reached Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Major engagements and U.S. military expeditions in the Upper Missouri region included the Sibley Expedition (1863); the Sully Expeditions (1863–65); Battle of Big Mound (1863); Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake (1863); Battle of Stony Lake (1863); Battle of Whetsone Hill (1863); Battle of Kill Deer Mountain (1864); Battle of the Badlands (1864); the Fisk Party

Battle (east of the Little Missouri near Marmarth, North Dakota, 1864); the Battle of Fort Rice (1865) and harassments at Fort Buford, Fort Stevenson and Fort Totten (1866–1870). Hunkpapa, Blackfeet and company also had become involved in the Powder River wars when the Powder River Expedition (1865) entered southeastern Montana (Utley 1993:51–75). They had also been harassing steamboat traffic on the Missouri since 1862.

Battles and expeditions of the Powder River region (Red Cloud's war) and vicinity included the Sand Creek Massacre (1864), the Powder River Expedition (1865), Battle of Platte Bridge (1865), Battle of Julesburg (1865), the Cole-Walker Battles (1865), Fetterman Massacre (1866), and the Wagon-Box Battle (1867). For the most part, the Lakota and their allies had been successful in their engagements against the U.S. Army in the Powder River region, and by 1867 they had brought traffic on the Bozeman Trail to a near standstill (Hyde 1937:158).

The wars of the 1860s brought another, this time extensive, round of fort building on the Upper Missouri. The Sully Expedition of 1863 built Old Fort Sully (1863–1866) about four miles south of the present city of Pierre (Schuler 1992). The fort, Fort Sully II (1866-1894), was later moved upriver several miles above Okobojo Creek in present-day Sully County. Fort Rice (1864–1887) was built above the Cannonball River in North Dakota (Mattison 1953:179–183). Fort Stevenson (1867–1883) was built on the Missouri near the Knife River (Meyer 1977:111). A temporary garrison was left at the Fort Union trading post in 1864, but was later replaced by Fort Buford in 1866. Fort Buford was built on the Missouri near the mouth of the Yellowstone (Utley 1993:71). Fort Wadsworth [Fort Sisseton] (1864–1889) and Fort Totten (est. 1867) were built in Dakota Territory near the western fringes of the Minnesota farming settlements. The Missouri of Dakota Territory had now become a militarized zone. Forts C. F. Smith, Phil Kearny and Reno were also established along the Bozeman Trail in the Powder River country during Colonel Carrington's "fort building campaign" of 1866.

In the aftermath of the Dakota uprising in Minnesota, exiled Dakota and wholly innocent Winnebago were transported in 1863 by steamboat to the newly formed Crow Creek Reservation—located on ceded Yankton land—with agency headquarters at Fort Thompson. Fort Thompson was probably named after either Benjamin W. Thompson, who chose the location of the reservation, or his brother Clark W. Thompson, who was the Northern Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Meyer 1993:145). Conditions at the reservation were described as deplorable, and the hills above the agency soon became covered with graves (Mattes 1949:558–559; Meyer 1993:149–150). Winnebagos began deserting the reservation in 1865 for the Omaha reservation in Nebraska (Meyer 1993:148). The Eastern Dakota stayed until 1866, when they were moved to the present Santee reservation at Bazille Creek near the present-day Niobrara, Nebraska. Some later settled on homesteads, the Flandreau Colony, along the Big Sioux River near Flandreau, South Dakota in 1869 (Meyer 1993:156–158, 165). It seems that the fate of some of the Lower Yanktonai bands was sealed with their close Sisseton and Wahpeton cousins, and some are said to have settled on the Crow Creek Reservation as early as 1865 (Howard 1976:14).

Sissetons and Wahpetons were largely innocent of the Minnesota uprising; however, most fled the state in 1862. For a brief period they were widely scattered over the plains of Dakota Territory, but by 1864 they grouped together in an area of the Coteau des Prairies, west of Lake Traverse-Big Stone Lake (Meyer 1993:198–199). Fort Wadsworth was built, in

part, on the behalf of the Sisseton-Wahpetons, but its main purpose was to protect the American settlement frontier. The Treaty of 1867 established the Sisseton-Wahpeton Reservation in the Coteau des Prairies region of present-day North and South Dakota (Meyer 1993:199). Bands of Dakota and Upper Yanktonai Nakota had gathered in the Devils Lake region, and with the Treaty of 1867, they were placed on the Fort Totten Reservation at Devils Lake, North Dakota.

Reservation Period

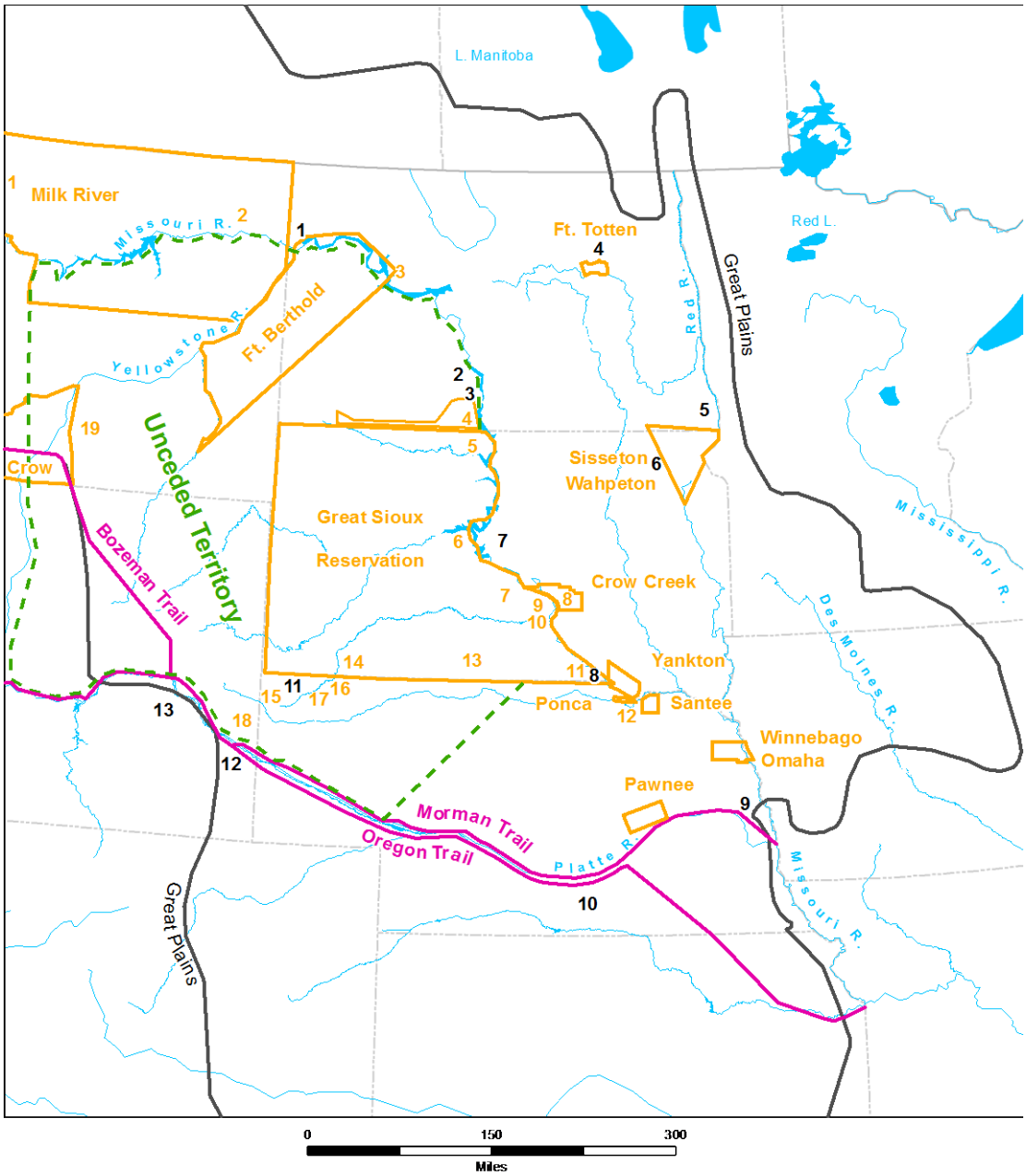
The Reservation period, as represented here, covers a time span from 1868 to approximately 1960. The initial date marks the year of the formation of the Great Sioux Reservation in present-day West River South Dakota. The ending date is the abandonment of residential occupations which took place with the closing of the dams from 1952 to 1963. Reservation periods sites are diverse from evidence of the Lower Brule Agency at Dude Ranch Recreation Area on Lake Francis Case near Chamberlain to many of the recorded farmsteads that had to be abandoned as a result of the creation of the dams.

By the second half of the 1860s, the Dakota-United States wars along the American agrarian frontier had cooled, and the United States began to entertain the idea of a peaceful end to hostilities with the Dakota. The first attempt was the treaty of 1865-1866, but it proved largely to be a failure. Many Dakota refused to even attend the treaty, let alone sign it (Hyde 1937:135–137). The treaty managed only to sign up some of the so-called "Missouri River Sioux."

The American republic pursued peace again in 1868. This time all the stops were pulled, and the second great treaty, the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, came into being. The treaty was actually signed at Fort Laramie and Fort Rice. Most of the Sioux were signatories of this treaty, although, many claimed later that they were deceived by the specifics of the agreement. Sitting Bull's Hunkpapa did not go, but they sent a representative, Chief Gall, who was to air their grievances against the United States. The treaty terms were totally contrary to Hunkpapa interests, but, for some unknown reason, Gall signed it (Utley 1993:81–82). Terms called for a great Sioux reservation that was to be formed in present-day West River South Dakota. All of the roving bands of Sioux, Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho were to be relocated here. All lands east of the Missouri, except those previously established reservations, would be opened for American settlement. The U.S. government would be allowed to establish (with compensation) trails, railroads and mail stations on reservation lands and unceded lands. Americans could travel unmolested through Sioux lands, but could not establish settlements (Karolevitz 1975:102). Agencies would be established on the Missouri, from which the signatories were to be supplied with subsistence annuities for a period of four years until they were educated and had become self-sufficient farmers. Forts along the Powder River would be abandoned, and the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho would be allowed to hunt freely on unceded lands in the Powder River and Big Horn Mountain regions and the territory above the North Platte. Bands of the Brule and Oglala, apparently much to their surprise, gave up their favored hunting grounds south of the Platte River (Hyde 1937:162–163, 170–171).

Even before Congress ratified the treaty in 1869, Sioux Indian agencies were being built along the west bank of the Missouri in order to entice the Lakota to settle on the newly

formed reservation (Figure 3.16). The first agencies included the following: the Whetstone Agency (abandoned in 1892) near Whetstone Creek in present-day Gregory County; the Lower Brule Agency, or White River Agency, near the White River; the Cheyenne River Agency about ten miles south of the mouth of the Cheyenne River; and the Grand River Agency located about three miles north of the Grand River (Mattison 1953:65–66, 115–116; Mattes 1949:498, 520). The Grand River Agency was moved to present-day Fort Yates, North Dakota, in 1873. By 1874, it was referred to as the Standing Rock Agency. All of the agencies had either a small contingent of soldiers or forts located near-by. By the 1870s, Christian denominations, which had been deeply entwined with federal Indian policy beginning in 1867, began establishing churches, missions and schools at the agencies (Beaver 1988:441–443). At Crow Creek Agency, missionaries had followed the Santee from Minnesota, and a school had been there soon after its inception in 1863 (Meyer 1993:151). Whetstone Agency had been meant to serve the Oglala, Upper Brule, Cheyenne and Arapaho who had been roaming the regions of the Powder River and the Platte River; however, most refused to move to the Missouri. Only a band of friendly Oglalas, who had been settled around Fort Laramie, made the move to Whetstone (Hyde 1937:169–170). Alternative agencies, the Red Cloud Agency and the Spotted Tail Agency, later served the bands of Oglala and Brule, respectively. Red Cloud Agency (named after the Oglala chieftain, Red Cloud) was to serve the Powder River Oglala, and was built on the North Platte near the Wyoming-Nebraska border in 1871 (Hyde 1937:190). In 1873, the Red Cloud Agency was moved to the White River, near the South Dakota-Nebraska border at White Clay Creek near present-day Chadron, Nebraska (Hyde 1937:205, 206). The agency was moved to Medicine Creek in 1877 (Smith 1968). The Oglala, who apparently disliked the Missouri country, remained at this agency for less than a year. A new agency, the Pine Ridge Agency, was built in 1878 on White Clay Creek. From 1878 to 1891, the agency also served a group of Northern Cheyenne who had close ties to the Oglala (Hyde 1956:93; Utley 1963:272). The Spotted Tail Agency (named after the Brule chieftain, Spotted Tail) served the Upper Brule, and was initially located on a tributary of the White River in Nebraska near the present Nebraska-South Dakota border in 1870. The second Red Cloud Agency and the first Spotted Tail Agency had been mistakenly placed in Nebraska, outside the Great Sioux Reservation (Hyde 1937:190–193, 206). In all, the agency for the Upper Brule was moved four times—Whetstone Agency, Ponca Agency (northeast Nebraska) and two Spotted Tail Agencies in the White River region—until it was finally moved in 1878 to Rosebud Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the White River (Hyde 1937:303). Cheyenne River Agency administered to the Miniconjou, Sans Arc and Two Kettle (Howard 1980:25; Utley 1993:88). Standing Rock Agency served the Hunkpapa, Blackfeet and some bands of the Upper Yanktonai (Howard 1980:19; Utley 1993:88).



Selected Agencies (1868-1878): (1) Milk River; (2) Poplar/Ft. Peck; (3) Ft. Berthold; (4) Standing Rock; (5) Grand River; (6) Cheyenne River; (7) Red Cloud #3; (8) Ft. Thompson; (9) Lower Brule; (10) White River; (11) Whetstone; (12) Ponca; (13) Rosebud; (14) Pine Ridge; (15) Red Cloud #2; (16) Spotted Tail #2; (17) Spotted Tail #1; (18) Red Cloud #1; (19) Crow.

Selected Military Forts (1869-1874): (1) Ft. Buford; (2) Ft. Abraham Lincoln; (3) Ft. Rice; (4) Ft. Totten; (5) Ft. Abercrombie; (6) Ft. Wadsworth; (7) Ft. Sully; (8) Ft. Randall; (9) Ft. Omaha; (10) Ft. Kearny II; (11) Ft. Robinson; (12) Ft. Laramie; (13) Ft. Fetterman.

Figure 3.16: Selected Indian Reservations, Unceded Territory, Selected Indian Agencies, Selected Military Forts, and Oregon, Mormon and Bozeman Trails between 1868 and 1878.

By the first half of the 1870s, most of the Dakota were accepting the inevitable and were settling on the Great Sioux Reservation. For many, however, the process was initially slow. Many Dakota were at first unimpressed by the treaty, and they continued their previous hunting ways in their former territories. But the American public, believing that the 1868 treaty was a final solution to the western Indian problem, began settling former and unceded Sioux territories outside the great reservation. The new state of Nebraska (est. 1867) was filling with settlers and, contrary to the terms of the treaty, American ranchers, miners and some farmers began settling the unceded lands of Wyoming and Montana territories. By 1875, the prime hunting grounds south of the Platte were finished (Hyde 1937:229). With the bison herds gone, the hunting life was over for thousands of Oglala and Brule. After 1868, the federal government had also been active in either enticing or otherwise coercing the hunting bands onto the great reservation where bison herds had long since been gone. For the Dakota on the reservations, their subsistence was now under total control of the U.S. government.

The reservation—as it had done to the Dakota in Minnesota—was to create a great rift among the Lakota people. Some tribes were to become deeply divided along lines as to the future of the people as well as their future dealings with the United States. Tribes became split between bands of so-called "Reservation Sioux" and "Hunting Sioux," or what the agents would refer to as "Progressive Sioux" and "Nonprogressive Sioux." The unity of numbers, which had made the great Dakota nation such a formidable enemy, was beginning to crack.

Some of the Dakota would not submit to life on the reservation, and they moved off to the unceded northwestern territories, the last of the great bison hunting grounds. At a council—perhaps at Rosebud River (Creek) in present-day southeastern Montana—the remaining hostile camps formed a confederacy to fight the United States (Utley 1993:87–89). The date seems to have been sometime between 1867 and 1869. These united bands became known as the "Northern Indians" or the "Hunting Bands." They are thought to have comprised roughly one-third of the Lakota, including bands from the Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, Oglala, Miniconjou, Sans Arc and Brules (Vestal 1957:91; Utley 1993:84–89, 125). Bands of the Upper Yanktonai Nakota were also among them, as well as elements of the Northern Cheyenne and, for a while, Northern Arapaho. There was also the ever-intractable Dakota band of Inkpaduta. In the years following the Fort Laramie-Fort Rice Treaty, these Dakota and their allies moved their territory farther west into the last remaining bison country of the Northwestern High Plains of Montana and Wyoming. Here, there were still enough bison to sustain the old ways, and, here, they were away from the hated Army forts (Utley 1993:91). During lean times, however, some elements of the group would occasionally come in to the agencies for annuities and renew family and friendship ties. At times, they would be joined by some reservation Sioux, who would come out for seasonal hunts (Utley 1993:126).

There was, surprisingly, a belligerent group still roaming east of the Missouri in the 1870s. The Drifting Goose Band, or "Bad Nation" people, of the Lower Yanktonai were not signatories of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, which had called for the cession of their lands and their relocation to the Crow Creek Reservation. They refused to abide by the terms of the treaty and continued to range areas of Dakota Territory, Montana and Minnesota with favored areas between Lake Traverse and the Missouri, particularly, the upper James River in present-day South Dakota (Howard 1976:12–14). No bloodshed has

ever been documented between this group and the Americans, but Drifting Goose's band was legendary for its outward antagonism toward American settlements. They often threatened, or otherwise sabotaged, settlers and land surveyors (Howard 1976:13–15). They were even accused of supplying guns and ammunition to Sitting Bull during the 1876-1877 wars. In 1879, the Drifting Goose band was briefly assigned a reservation amid their favored lands in three townships of the James River valley in present-day northern Spink and southern Brown Counties; however, by this time settlers had established homesteads in the area. The band was eventually relocated to Crow Creek in 1880 (Howard 1976:14–15).

In 1871, the last of the Sioux hunting grounds was under threat. This time it was the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was scheduled to cut through the heart of this last refuge (Utley 1993:91–95). The government attempted to soften the invasion by again pursuing the peace policy, and in 1872 they established the [second] Milk River Agency at the Fort Peck trading post to serve the Hunting Sioux. The Fort Peck post was located at the confluence of the Missouri and Milk Rivers in northeastern Montana. The established reservation, the Fort Peck Reservation, ultimately served bands of the Upper Yanktonai, Eastern Dakota and Assiniboine (Utley 1993:97, 205; Meyer 1993:viii). The attempt at peace was futile. The Americans had no intention of stopping the railroad, and the Dakota had no intention of letting it through. The Hunting Band began attacking escorted railroad survey crews on the Yellowstone in 1872—the Battle of Arrow Creek and the Battle of O'Fallon's Creek (Utley 1993:107–111). United States response was military. In 1873, Fort Abraham Lincoln was built at the then head of the Northern Pacific Railroad near the new settlement of Bismarck, North Dakota. A strong military guard from Fort Rice and Fort Abraham Lincoln accompanied the railroad surveys of 1873. When crews moved on to the Yellowstone, the Dakota again struck in a series of engagements known as the Battle of the Yellowstone (Utley 1993:112–115). Financial ruin came to the aid of the Dakota with the "Panic of 1873," and the Northern Pacific Railroad was stopped dead in its tracks at Bismarck for six years (Utley 1993:114). There was, however, no respite for the Dakota. Ranchers, farmers and miners began invading the remaining Dakota hunting grounds in Wyoming and Montana territories, which led to more skirmishes with Americans in 1874 and 1875. Furthermore, the Dakota did not recognize Crow ownership of the Big Horn reservation lands that had been established by the treaty of 1868 (Utley 1993:116–120). Wars with the United States allied Crows had become so intense as to threaten the overrun of the Crow reservation and the endangerment of American lives on the reservation. Meanwhile, on the Great Sioux Reservation, attention of the Americans turned toward the Black Hills.

Lured by gold, miners began slipping into the Hills in 1874. Before this, Americans in small numbers had probably been mining gold in the Black Hills for years, or even decades (Karolevitz 1975:102–103). In 1875, the seep turned into a full-blown gold rush; as many as 15,000 miners were now in the Hills (Utley 1993:127). U.S. troops made a half-hearted attempt to stem the tide of gold seekers, but it was too little too late. The government then turned to a financial solution, the purchase of the Black Hills including the Powder River and Bighorn Mountain country. In 1875, a Black Hills commission met with the Sioux on the White River near Crow Butte, about eight miles east of the Red Cloud Agency (Hyde 1937:239–246). One of the largest encampments of Dakota that had ever been seen on the Plains (estimated to be 10,000 to 20,0000) gathered at the council. Most of the Hunting Bands, however, refused to attend (Hyde 1937:230–248; Utley 1993:124–125). The

government's offer was a one time $6,000,000, or $400,000 a year for the mining rights. The Dakota, hostile or otherwise, flatly refused.

Frustrated, the government's final response to the building Sioux problems of 1872 through 1875 was to apply military pressure, and a campaign to move all Lakota on to the reservation was initiated (Hyde 1937:249). In the winter of 1875, the government issued an ultimatum to the Hunting Bands to come in to the reservation by January 31, 1876. The Hunting Sioux—apparently thinking it was more or less an invitation to council rather than an order—said they would come in when it was convenient. To the mindset of the Hunting Sioux in 1875, the very idea that anyone would order them to do anything was utterly preposterous (Utley 1993:128–129).

War began in late winter of 1876 with the ineffective Crook "Winter Campaign," which attacked and dispersed a mixed Cheyenne and Lakota village on the Powder River (Battle of Powder River) (Utley 1993:129–130). The Army regrouped and made ready for a spring offensive, which lingered into a summer offensive (Utley 1993:131–135). It was the Army's intention to encircle the hostiles. General Crook would come north from Fort Fetterman (est. 1867) on the North Platte in Wyoming Territory; Colonel Gibbon would come east from Fort Ellis (est.1867) in southwestern Montana; and General Terry would come west from Fort Abraham Lincoln. The campaign was to be relentless; hostiles were to be sought out wherever and whenever. There was to be no alternative but unconditional surrender. Guns and ponies were to be confiscated, and the Dakota moved to the reservation. The Battle of Powder River had woken the Dakota and Cheyenne to the true intentions of the Army. They massed and made ready for war. The first two engagements were Dakota victories. On June 17 came the first victory at the head of Rosebud Creek, where they forced Crook's army into retreat. The next day, large numbers of Dakota began arriving from the reservation to converge with the Hunting Band at the Little Big Horn River, and within six days, the village had more than doubled, now numbering some 7,000 people. The Seventh Calvary, under the command of Colonel Custer, who was apparently unaware of the size of the village, attacked on June 25 in the famous Battle of the Little Big Horn. The Seventh Calvary was resoundingly defeated in the greatest Dakota victory in history. News of Custer's death and defeat, however, brought more soldiers and volunteers into Terry's and Crook's armies, and they intensified their pursuit. After the Battle of Little Big Horn, the big village divided into smaller, but still formidable, groups. On September 8 through the September 10, Crook's army accidentally came upon and attacked a village of Lakota (Oglala, Brule and Miniconjou) and Cheyenne on Gap Creek at the head of the Moreau River in Dakota Territory (Greene 1982). The ensuing battles and skirmishes, Battle of Slim Buttes, were eventually broken off by Crook, whose half-starved Army had been trying to reach the mining communities of the Black Hills in order to renew their provisions. The battles to follow were the Battle of Cedar Creek (October 21), in eastern Montana; the Battle of Dull Knife against the Cheyenne on the Powder River (November 25); the Battle of Red Water on Red Water Creek in eastern Montana (December 18); and the Battle of Hanging Woman's Creek, or the Battle of Wolf Mountain, in eastern Montana (January 8, 1877). The relentless attacks, as well as the constant threat of attack, had the desired effect upon the Hunting Bands, and in the winter of 1877, their resistance collapsed. Some gave up the fight and moved on to the reservation; others fled to Canada with Sitting Bull and the Hunkpapa chief, Black Moon. The final battle, the Battle of Muddy Creek, took place in eastern

Montana on May 7, 1877. The Army engaged a lingering village of Miniconjou led by Lame Deer (Utley 1993:139–182).

The Canadian exiles settled in the Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain regions of southern Saskatchewan and Alberta; however, out of necessity, their hunting parties often crossed south of the border in search of bison (Utley 1993:199, 206). The Army, who still considered the Dakota in Canada as hostiles, kept up their vigilance and were determined to either keep the Dakota in Canada or press for unconditional surrender. This led to a clash in 1879, the Battle of the Milk River, which took place on a tributary, Beaver Creek, in northeastern Montana (Utley 1993:208–209). The Army chased the Dakota back into Canada. The Canadian (at that time British territory) treatment of the Dakota was sympathetic and just, but they never considered these Dakota to be subjects of Canada, nor would they provide annuities as they did for the Canadian tribes. The British considered these newly arrived Dakota to be Americans, and they wanted them out. By 1880, the last great bison herd was played out. Faced with starvation, the Dakota exiles began to cross the border and surrender unconditionally—not without some military coercion—at Fort Keogh (est.1876) in southeastern Montana and Fort Buford between 1880 and 1881 (Utley 1993:212–231). The bison economy had now completely collapsed, and the Dakota hunting lifeways were over.

While the wars of 1876-1877 were being fought on the northwestern frontier, the reservation Dakota were induced to sign the Agreement of 1876. This agreement, passed by Congress in 1877, was certainly in violation of the articles of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, which required the approval of at least three-fourths of the adult male population for any new land agreements. The agreement ceded the Black Hills, lands between the Belle Fourche and Cheyenne Rivers and all lands west of the 103rd meridian, and the unceded territories of the Powder River and Big Horn Mountain regions (Hoover 1989:58). The only payment of the cession seems to have been the addition of the region south of the Cannonball River to the reservation and continuation of the annuities that had started with the Fort Laramie Treaty. In 1979, the Sioux were awarded additional monies [by 1989 totaling approximately $108,000,000 with accrued interest] for the lands of the 1876 Agreement; they refused the money (Hoover 1989:59; Utley 1993:43).

The next land deal was spawned by the Great Dakota Boom that had started around 1879. American settlement of the Dakota Territory had been, at first, slow (Chittick 1961:91–93). The Civil War, the Sioux, drought and grasshoppers kept growth low from 1862 to 1868. Not even the Homestead Act of 1862—essentially free land—could induce a flood of White farmers during this period. Successful settlements prior to 1868 had been largely commercial trading and land speculation enterprises. The first boom period came between 1868 and 1873. By this time, elements nurturing growth fell into place: the Civil War was over; a series of forts protected eastern Dakota Territory from hostile Sioux; railroads were now coming into the territory and the weather had turned for the better. The boom of 1868 to 1873 was stalled by drought between 1873 and 1875, but was soon followed by the Great Boom of 1879 to 1886. Drought again struck the region from 1886 to 1888, but a third, sustained boom began in 1889 (the year of statehood) and lasted until 1910.

As the lands of eastern Dakota Territory began to fill with farms and settlements, there was a cry for the opening of new lands, Sioux reservation lands, and, furthermore, southern

Dakota Territory politicians viewed the opening of new lands critical to the preparation for statehood (Hoover 1989:60). The first attempt to gain new Sioux lands was the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of 1882. The act provided funds for a commission to negotiate with the western Sioux, including the Yanktonai at Crow Creek, to modify existing agreements and treaties. The commission was composed of Dakota Territory politicians whose scheme it was to break up the Great Sioux Reservation into five smaller reservations. With this land deal, the "Edmunds Land Agreement" (Newton Edmunds, a former territorial governor, was head of the Commission), the Sioux west of the Missouri would forfeit about one-half of their lands in exchange for 1,000 bulls and 25,000 cows, then worth about $1,000,000 (Hyde 1956:111–112). As the commission moved from agency to agency striking deals, it caused a great deal of confusion and anxiety among the Dakota. White settlers were watching the developments closely. In one incident at Crow Creek, White settlers were encamped at the southern borders of the small reservation awaiting the outcome when a rumor had spread that President Arthur had opened the reservation to settlement. The settlers rushed on to the reservation staking claims (Hyde 1956:135). The commission initially reported success; but when the agreement came under close scrutiny, it was clear that the commission had failed to get the needed three-fourths consent. The U.S. Congress sent the agreement back to the reservation for the three-fourths consent, and, undaunted, the commission tried again in 1883 (Hyde 1956:137–138). By this time, the shadiness of the land deal had created such a scandal, that it gained the attention of the U.S. Congress via pressure from the "Friends of the Indians" in the East—these were largely Protestant and Quaker benevolent groups of the Eastern Seaboard whose attention had turned from the plight of the slaves to the American Indian after the Civil War (Hyde 1956:138, 145–146). A commission, headed by Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, came west to investigate the situation on the Great Sioux Reservation. The Dawes commission went to each agency and collected testimonies from both Indians and Whites concerning the land deal. The commission also made a thorough examination of the conditions on the reservation. Ultimately, the Edmunds Land Agreement was crushed, but it left the Dakota with yet another profound awakening. The Dakota were now united against any more land sales.

In a twist a fate, it was now the very "Friends" of the Sioux, who had risen to the defense of the Sioux in 1883, that would be the impetus behind a new attempt to break up the great reservation. The friends, thinking that they knew the best interests of the Sioux, pressured Congress and President Cleveland to pass the General Allotment, or Dawes Act. The act called for an allotment of land, often 160 to 320 ac, for each family head enrolled on the reservation (Hoover 1989:64–65; Utley 1963:44). These allotments were to be held in patent of trust for 25 years, during which the Sioux could make the transition to American society. The surplus, or non-allotted, reservation lands were to be sold to non-Indian settlers. Capital raised from the sale was to be held in trust and used to support the Sioux while they were making the transition. It was believed that the Dawes Act would encourage the Sioux to take up farming and/or ranching, and ultimately, as the plan foresaw, bring Sioux into the mainstream of the American economy and society and off the government dole. Congress passed the Dawes Act in 1887. The provisions of the Dawes Act were later included in the Sioux Agreement, or the Sioux Act, passed by Congress in 1889. The Sioux Agreement divided the reservation into five smaller reservations, based on tribal groups, essentially the same as the old Edmunds Land Agreement of 1882. The ceded land, about 42% of the 1878

reservation, was to be sold at $0.50 to $1.50 per acre to White settlers and the money to be held for the benefit of the Sioux. In addition, the Sioux were to receive educational benefits for an additional 30 years, 26,000 head of cattle, and each family settled on a farm was to receive two cows, a yoke of oxen, farm tools, a wagon, seed for five acres for two years and $20.00 in cash (Hyde 1956:187–188). Eighteen thousand dollars was approved for a commission to bring the new agreement to the Sioux. Dakota Territory land boomers and the Friends of the Indians were now a united front.

The first attempt to get the Sioux to sign was in 1888. It failed. A new commission was formed in 1889. This time it was headed by venerable Indian fighter, General Crook, of the 1876-1877 Sioux wars, and outfitted with a renewed, fat war chest. The 1889 commission was an all-out campaign to get the Sioux to sign; there would be no retreat (Hyde 1956197–201). In May, the new commission began moving from agency to agency (Hyde 1956:202–228). Commission tactics were simple, yet effective. They were patient; none could leave the agencies until an agreement was reached. All adult males were ordered to the agency, and the councils opened with several days of feasting and ceremonial dancing. Ceremonial dance had been largely forbidden or discouraged on the reservation, but an exception was made during the treaty council (Hyde 1956:202). This was followed by the reading of the agreement and speeches. Tribal leaders, who were almost unanimously against the agreement, were pushed aside. The commission ignored tribal rule and focused on what was crucial, the signatures. They literally talked the Dakota into submission, either in groups or one by one—whatever it took. Many promises were made by Crook to sweeten the pot (although he tried, he was later unable to fulfill these promises), and there was always the looming fear that if the Dakota did not sign, they would get nothing for their lands. As some began to sign, there was a snowball effect. Others, fearing that if their names did not appear on the agreement they would get nothing, soon followed. By August the commission had its needed three-fourths, and in February of 1890, President Harrison opened western South Dakota to settlement. South Dakota had been admitted into the Union in November of 1889. The Great Sioux Reservation was now divided into its present-day, five smaller reservations: the Standing Rock, the Cheyenne River, the Lower Brule, the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud (Figure 3.17). Fifteen years later it was reported that the ceded lands included 9,274,669 acres, and was sold at price of from $0.50 to $1.25 an acre that raised $5,310,856 as credit to the tribes (Hoover 1989:70).

The winter of 1889 and 1890 was a time of deep despair for the Dakota. They had just lost 42% of their lands; the people were deeply divided; Congress was lagging in appropriating funds for rations and now food shortages and disease were heaped upon them. By the 1880s, Dakota society was changing. Most now lived in log cabins; many had become Christians; many Dakota children were being educated both on the reservations and in schools in the East; many had replaced the travois with wagons and many had taken up farming. There were also agency farms that produced crops and raised cattle. These farming efforts, however, went unrewarded in the years of 1887 through 1890. Drought took the crops. This setback was coupled with the beef ration scandal of 1889, which was totally unrelated to the Sioux Act. The beef ration had become a staple of the Dakota and was vital to their subsistence. Commissioner Morgan—the Indian Commissioner during the Harrison Administration—rightly or wrongly, believed that the Sioux were padding their enrollments in order to increase their rations. It seems that the Dakota were, indeed, padding their

enrollments, but it was to offset the illegal ration cuts that began in the early 1880s (Hyde 1956:230–231). Morgan, believing that the government was being swindled, suddenly cut the beef ration in 1889. With the onset of winter, many Dakota became malnourished, if not half-starved, and epidemics (measles, influenza and whooping cough) began to kill children by the hundreds (Hyde 1956:235–236; Utley 1963:57). If this were not enough, the beef ration was again cut in 1890 for lack of funds by Congress' inaction (Hyde 1956:248). By the spring of 1890, despair turned to anger, and, at about this time, a renewed hope was to come on to the Northern Plains, the Ghost Dance. This hope turned tragic culminating in the massacre of some 200 of Big Foot's band by U.S. Troops at Wounded Knee Creek marking the end of the Indian Wars ushering in an era emphasizing the integration of the Sioux into a new society and culture. This forced integration not only impinged on lifeways but former lands as well.

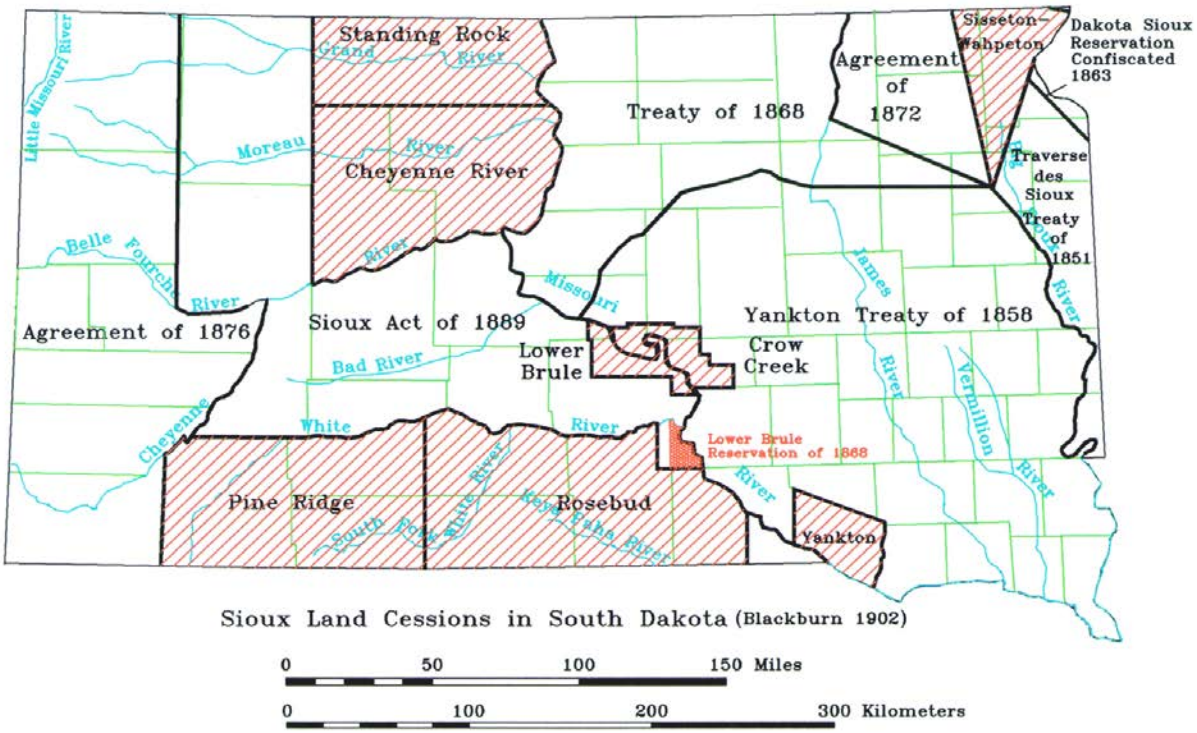


Figure 3.17: Indian Reservations and Land Cessions in South Dakota.

The General Allotment Act had allowed for the sale of non-allotted, or "surplus," lands to non-Indians within the boundaries of the newly established reservations. Between 1902 and 1915, large tracts of non-allotted lands (totaling approximately 4,000,000 acres) were purchased by the federal government and opened to White homesteaders (Karolevitz 1975:228–231). These sales had the full backing of federal officials, who deemed them essential to build up tribal funds and to increase interaction between White "role model" farmers-ranchers and the Sioux. Furthermore, the 25-year trust period for allotted lands was abbreviated by Congress in decisions beginning in the first decade of the twentieth century, which made it increasingly easier for individual Dakota and their heirs to sell allotted lands (Hoover 1989:72). These post-1890 land sales occurred at different times on different reservations, but within a half-century, the end result was the passing of at least six million acres from Dakota hands. In 1850, the total land area under control of the Sioux Nation was probably around 100 million acres (Hoover 1989:58; Meyer 1993:80). By 1940, the Dakota Nation was in possession of something around six million acres in the Dakotas (authors' estimate, see Hoover 1989:75–89, 91; Meyer 1993:329, 327). And the Dakota—who had had so much land—were now actually land poor. Much of the best reservation agricultural land had been purchased by non-Indian homesteaders; furthermore, the inheritance practices of time had made ownership so loaded with heirs that much of the allotted land had become practically worthless. By the mid-twentieth century, all of the reservations were actually suffering land-based shortages that eventually pushed them into economic ruin (Hoover 1989:74–75; Meyer 1993:309). The Dakota, along with the Native American population as a whole, became citizens of the United States in 1924 with the passage of the Indian Citizenship Act.

By early decades of the twentieth century, it was becoming clear that the allotment program was largely a failure, and the federal government enacted new legislation in an attempt to resolve problems on the reservations. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 ended the allotment program and banned land sales to non-tribal members. The power of the local Indian agent was ended. Popularly elected tribal councils became the nominal governing body, but the Bureau of Indian Affairs oversaw almost all aspects of decision making on the reservation (Schusky 1975:190–193).

In 1944 the Pick-Sloan Plan initiating the placement of the mainstem dams along the Missouri River forever altered the landscape. Within this historical context complex cultural, environmental and economic concerns have plagued the area. Electrical power, flood control for downstream states, water conservation, irrigation and recreation all have been benefits brought about by the creation of the dams. However, water rights and just compensation for thousands of acres of flooded land and continual erosion have and continue to be at the heart of what many view to be yet another devastating government act.

Chapter 4: Cultural Resource Management Overview
Summary of Cultural Resources Surveys

The ARC consulted their Archaeological Resources Management System (ARMS) to identify previously conducted cultural resources surveys. According to ARMS, between 1966 and 2011 there were 259 cultural resource studies conducted within Title VI lands. Table 1 shows the number of cultural resource studies by decade. Appendix I shows each individual cultural resource inventory listing each date, author, and title as identified by the ARMS database. The following summary briefly describes each study.

1966

The State Museum at the University of South Dakota conducted a shoreline survey and test excavations around Lewis and Clark Lake, in both South Dakota and Nebraska, in 1963 and 1964. The report is entitled *Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Gavin's*[1] *Point Reservoir Area, Lewis and Clark Lake, Nebraska and South Dakota, 1963 and 1964*. Archaeologists conducted survey in 1963 and recorded 26 archaeological sites. In 1964 crews carried out test excavations on 5 sites on the Nebraska side of the reservoir (Howard and Gant 1966).

1976

The University of South Dakota conducted a cultural resources survey for a pump back hydropower storage site in Gregory County along the shores of Lake Francis Case. The fieldwork, conducted in 1976, failed to identify any cultural resources. The report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Pumpback Hydro-Power Storage Site Located in Gregory County, South Dakota*, was completed in 1976. The USD recommended additional work if the project were to continue (Zimmerman and Hannus 1976).

In 1976 the University of South Dakota conducted cultural resource surveys for 9 pump station sites in Brule and Hughes county South Dakota. The surveyors, as reported in *A Cultural Resources Survey of Nine Proposed Irrigation Projects along Lakes Lewis and Clark, Francis Case, Sharpe, and Oahe in South Dakota*, did not locate any cultural resources. The USD recommended project approval (Boen et al. 1976).

1977

In 1976 and 1977 the University of North Dakota conducted surface reconnaissance, site testing, and site mapping at the 39WW15, the Travis 2 site (Ahler et al. 1977). Because the site had been heavily impacted by erosion from Lake Oahe, as explained in *Archeological Reconnaissance and Test Excavation at the Travis 2 Site, 39WW15, Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota*, surface collections focused on the beach. In addition to the surface collections, investigators excavated 9 test units ranging in size from 1x2 m to 2x2 m. Excavation depths ranged from

[1] Gavins Point is named after the family Gavin family who owned the land prior inundation. Although the name is officially "Gavins Point" it is frequently misspelled "Gavin's Point" using the possessive instead of the plural. The incorrect spelling has become common usage and is used frequently in Cultural Resource Management Reports.

45 cm to 135 cm (Ahler et al. 1977:21). The results of the fieldwork indicated that the site consists of a single occupation dating to 8,000 to 10,000 years B.P. (Ahler et al. 1977:114).

The USACE conducted cultural resources survey for a power line easement in Brule County along Lake Francis Case in 1977. No cultural resources were located and archaeologists recommended project approval. The report is entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Powerline Easement in Brule County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1-556, Tri-County Electric Association No. 4* (Anonymous 1977).

The USACE, along with the ARC, conducted *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Brule County, South Dakota, Laroy Feltman, SD-1144*, in 1977. The project had already been completed and the purpose of the survey was to inspect potential damages caused by the project. Archaeologists located a light bone scatter near the boundary of 39BR15 indicating that the project may have disturbed an intact portion of the site. Investigators recommended additional work prior to any further disturbances (Wood 1977).

In 1977 James Haug, of the ARC, authored *Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Brule County, South Dakota.* The report details the cultural resources fieldwork for an irrigation system. Several nearby sites, including the Brule Flats village (39BR10), were identified during the record search, but investigators did not locate any cultural resources during the survey. Haug recommended moving the project by 100 meters to avoid any indirect impacts to the site 39BR10 (Haug 1977).

Tom Haberman in 1977 wrote, *Cultural Resources Survey of Three Grade Stabilization Projects in Campbell County,* detailing the results of the ARC's corresponding survey. Surveyors investigated three locations in Campbell County. No cultural resources were located during the survey, but Bison bone fragments were eroding out the cutbank in two of the locations. These were determined to be non-cultural as there were no artifacts located with the bone. The ARC recommended project approval (Haberman 1977).

In 1977, the USACE prepared *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project in Campbell County, South Dakota;* a report summarizes the results of the corresponding fieldwork. The survey consisted of a 30 ft wide linear easement running approximately 350 ft.in length. Investigators did not locate any cultural resources during the survey. The USACE recommended "clearance" (Anonymous 1977b).

Judy Wood, of the USACE, conducted the survey and prepared the report for *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Charles Mix County, South Dakota, John Koopal, SD-966* in 1977. Investigators surveyed a single transect for approximately 270 meters. No cultural resources were identified. The USACE archaeologists recommended permit approval (Wood 1977b).

Wood conducted another cultural resources inventory in 1977 entitled, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Charles Mix County, South Dakota, Ralph Dertien, SD 1065* (Wood 1977c). A records search indicated that 39CH47 was in the vicinity. Animal

bone, determined to be unmodified bovine, was identified during the survey, but no cultural materials were identified and thus recommended approving the project (Wood 1977c).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Permit No. SD 1088,* in 1977 (Lazio 1977a). Although the irrigation project had already been completed and there were archaeological sites in the vicinity, no cultural resources were located and archaeologists recommended permit consent (Lazio 1977a).

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Charles Mix County, South Dakota, *Permit No. SD 2SB OXT1026* by Joseph Lazio, details the results of a survey conducted for an irrigation project for Ralph Houska. The survey easement covered three possible alternative project locations. Investigators did not identify any cultural resources and they recommended project authorization (Lazio 1977b).

The USACE conducted *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Charles Mix County*, in 1977, in preparation for an irrigation project for Garden Valley Irrigation. Evidence of modern structures was identified, but no cultural materials were located. The archaeologists recommended project approval (Lazio 1977c).

Joseph Lazio, with the USACE, conducted a cultural resource survey of a proposed irrigation in Hughes County for landowner Harold Alleman (Lazio 1977d). The report, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Hughes County, South Dakota. Permit No. 2sb Oxt 1 1157*, documented one cultural resource (39HU48) within the survey area. Lazio recommended project approval, provided Alleman use an alternate route (Lazio 1977d).

Lazio, in 1977, conducted another survey for an irrigation project in Hughes County, entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Water Supply System in Hughes County, South Dakota. Permit No SD 2sb Oxt 1 1111*. No cultural resources were located and Lazio recommended "clearance" (Lazio 1977e).

The USACE conducted a survey for an irrigation project in Hughes County with the report entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Hughes County, South Dakota. Permit No SD 2sb Oxt 1 1087* (Lazio 1977f). During the survey, archaeologists located one previously recorded cultural resource, stone circle and mound site 39HU48. Investigators recommended moving the irrigation easement to avoid 39HU48 (Lazio 1977f).

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Water System in Hughes County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2SB OXT 1 1OB9 is a report produced by the USACE in preparation for an irrigation system adjacent to Lake Sharpe (Lazio 1977g). Several archaeological sites (39HU5, 39HU6, 39HU7, 39HU52, 39HU76) were identified in the general vicinity, but no cultural resources were located during the survey (Lazio 1977g).

In 1977, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for an irrigation line in Potter County. The report entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project in Potter County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 113,* documented the results of the survey (Lazio 1977h). Investigators did not identify any cultural resources within the survey area and project "clearance" was recommended (Lazio 1977h).

Haug (1977), of the ARC, conducted a cultural resource survey entitled *Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Project By the Vernon Garrett Ranch, Inc., Sully County, South Dakota*, in preparation of a USACE permitted irrigation project. During the survey the ARC located 39SL247, a site consisting of 12 to 17 stone cairns, each measuring 10 to 20 cm in diameter. The ARC recommended further testing if the irrigation line could not be re-routed to avoid the site (Haug 1977b).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for an irrigation project entitled *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project in Sully County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 001007* (Lazio 1977i). During the survey for the previously installed irrigation system, investigators did not locate any cultural materials (Lazio 1977i).

In 1977, Lazio, of the USACE, conducted an irrigation survey entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Sully County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 001176*. No cultural resources were identified (Lazio 1977j).

Another irrigation project conducted by Lazio (1977k), entitled *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation System in Sully County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 1116*. During the survey, located near Okobojo Creek, Lazio investigators identified one cultural resource, 39SL249, a prehistoric lithic scatter. Because of the relative paucity of cultural material and the sites location on private land, project "clearance" was recommended (Lazio 1977k).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for an irrigation project near Ft. Pierre and summarized the investigations in a report entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project in Stanley County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 000950* (Lazio 1977l). A records search indicated that both 39ST33 and Ft. Tecumseh may have been located in the project area, although both were likely destroyed by previous construction. No cultural materials were located and Lazio recommended project "clearance" (Lazio 1977l).

The report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Right-of-Way, Stanley County, South Dakota, Stanley County Dept. of Roads*, is the summary of a cultural resources survey conducted by the USACE (Lazio 1977m). Although the records search indicated that there were several sites located nearby, no cultural materials were identified during the survey (Lazio 1977m).

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Stanley County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 1034, K.O. Meyers details the results of a cultural resources survey for an irrigation system located on the east bank of the Little Bend (Lazio 1977n). Two previously recorded sites (39ST10 and 39ST48) were identified during the survey. The

USACE recommended "clearance" because the mounds were most likely natural and restrictions were placed on the placement of ground disturbance (Lazio 1977n).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in Walworth County in 1977 for an irrigation project (Wood 1977d). The report is entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Walworth County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 1118*. No cultural resources were located and project "clearance" was recommended (Wood 1977d).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for seven buried power cables in Brule and Buffalo counties in 1977 (Haug 1977c). The report, *Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Buried Power Cable Routes for Tri-County Electric Association, Brule and Buffalo Counties, South Dakota,* documented that there were no cultural resources located during the survey (Haug 1977c).

The USD Archaeology Laboratory conducted a survey for four irrigation projects in Charles Mix and Brule Counties (Buechler and Johnson 1977). As detailed in the report entitled *Cultural Resources Survey of Four Proposed Irrigation Projects Along Lake Francis Case, South Dakota,* one site, 39BR6, the Sanitarium Village, was identified through a record search. It was believed to be destroyed and subsequently not identified during the field investigations (Buechler and Johnson 1977).

In 1977, the USD Archaeology Laboratory conducted *Cultural Resources Survey of Six Proposed Irrigation Projects along Lakes Lewis and Clark, Sharpe, and Oahe in South Dakota*, a cultural resources inventory in Hughes and Bon Homme Counties. No cultural resources were located (Buechler and Miller 1977).

1978

In 1978, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey, entitled *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project in Bon Homme County, South Dakota*, for an irrigation system on the left bank of Lewis and Clark Lake. During the record search, archaeologists identified one nearby site, the Aarmon Site (39BO206), but did not locate it during the survey (Boyd 1978a).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey, entitled *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Irrigation System in Bon Homme County, South Dakota*, in 1978 (Anonymous 1978a). During the survey along the right bank of Lake Lewis and Clark, archaeologists did not identify any previously recorded or newly recorded cultural resources. Project approval was granted (Anonymous 1978a).

In 1978, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for an irrigation system in Bon Homme County. The report entitled, *Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Bon Homme County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 001009*, indicted that no cultural resources were identified and project approval was granted (Wood 1978a).

Stuart (1978) of the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey near the Bon Homme Hutterite Colony entitled: *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project in Bon Homme*

County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 001109, Bon Homme Hutterian Brethren, Inc. No cultural resources were identified during the survey, and project approval was recommended (Stuart 1978).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey at the Sand Creek Recreation area in 1978. In the report, entitled *Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Water Supply Pipeline in Bon Homme County, South Dakota, Sand Creek Recreation Area*, archaeologists did not document any cultural resources and recommended project approval (Anonymous 1978b).

In 1978, Boyd of the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for a private irrigation project that crossed federal land. In the report entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project for Ralph Ritter in Campbell County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 001400*, archaeologist did not located any previously or newly record cultural resources. Project approval was recommended (Boyd 1978b).

Boyd conducted another cultural resources survey in 1978, this time for a buried cable in Campbell County. During the survey, as reported in *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of an Underground Cable Project for Duane Westling in Campbell County, South Dakota. Permit No. SD 2SB OXT 1,* archaeologists discovered that the cable had already been buried and in use. In addition, the archaeologist located a charcoal lens ½ mile in length. While the lens did not produce any cultural material, it may have been secondary evidence for an archaeological site. Investigators indicated that removing the cable would produce more damage than leaving it in place. Therefore, Boyd recommended further investigation in the case of additional construction (Boyd 1978c).

Roetzel and Woolworth (1978) conducted archaeological investigations for the Bureau of Reclamation in preparation for an irrigation canals located in the Pollack-Herreid Irrigation District in Campbell County, SD. In total, the irrigation district covers 15,000 acres, with 9,000 acres surveyed during the project. Fieldwork methods included pedestrian survey at 100 meter intervals and subsurface phosphate tests of identified sites, to test for the potential of increased human activity. In total, 77 prehistoric archaeological sites were located during the survey. Sixty-three were composed of 15 artifacts or fewer, 8 sites contained 15 to 30 artifacts, and 6 contained 30 over thirty artifacts. Only one site had a ceramic component. Because of the abundance of archaeological sites and potential for negative impacts, investigators recommended additional testing prior to the construction of the irrigation canals (Roetzel and Woolworth 1978).

Again in 1978, the USACE conducted a cultural resources inventory for a private irrigation project. Upon commencing survey, conducted along the banks of Lake Sharpe in Hughes County, archaeologists realized the project had already been completed. The report, *Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Project in Hughes County, South Dakota, Myril J. Arch*, indicated that one cultural resource, 39HU206, was nearby and artifacts from the site were located during the survey. Had the reconnaissance been conducted prior to the project, archaeologists would have made mitigative recommendations, but investigators indicated that removing the irrigations system would cause more damage. Therefore, Boyd

recommended that the irrigation system stay in place, but if additional cultural materials are identified during additional construction, the contractor immediately contact the USACE (Boyd 1978d).

In 1978, the USD Archaeology Laboratory conducted an archaeological survey to assist with the planning of a dike construction project over Spring Creek in Hughes County. According to the report, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance at Spring Creek, Missouri River Mile 1088.35, Hughes County, South Dakota*, no cultural resources were identified. The USD recommended project approval (Emerson 1978).

Joseph Lazio conducted a cultural resources survey, for the USACE, in preparation for a telecommunications line, near the Whitlocks, in Potter County. Although, as reported in *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Subsurface Telephone Cable in Potter County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 1330, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company,* the record search indicated that there were several earthlodge villages located in the vicinity, no cultural resources were identified during the survey. Therefore, project approval was recommended (Lazio 1978a).

In 1978, Lazio conducted a cultural resources survey for Daniel Cronin who applied for a permit, from the USACE, for an irrigation project. When arriving at the project, investigators discovered that the irrigation pipe had already been constructed, but no cultural resources were identified in the vicinity. As indicated in the report *Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Irrigation System in Potter County, South Dakota,* project approval was recommended (Lazio 1978b).

Boyd (1978e), of the USACE, conducted a cultural resources inventory for a road improvement project at the Cow Creek Recreation Area in Sully County. During the survey, as described in the report entitled, Cultural *Resources Survey of Cow and Spring Creek Recreation Area Proposed Road Regravel in Sully County, South Dakota,* archaeologists identified one site, but did not assign it a Smithsonian Trinomial Number. The artifact and location descriptions are similar to 39SL401 recorded by the ARC during the Title VI Division of Parks and Recreation Survey (ARMS County Site Files). Because the site was considered minimal, investigators recommended project approval (Boyd 1978e).

Boyd conducted a cultural resources investigation in Sully County for an irrigation project permit application. The report, *Cultural Resources Survey for an Irrigation Pumpsite, Sully County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 1 001574, Fred Mcquistion,* indicated that no cultural resources were recorded within the project area and investigators recommended project approval (Boyd 1978).

In 1978, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for a road improvement project located south of Ft. Pierre. The report, *Cultural Resources Survey of a Department of Transportation Road Project in Stanley County, South Dakota,* indicated that investigators identified two cultural resources, 39ST79 and 39ST80, during the survey. Site 39ST79 was a lithic scatter of unknown cultural origin and 39ST80 was a Sonata (Plains Woodland) occupation. While

39ST79 was deemed insignificant, 39ST80 contained 1 Besant and 1 Pelican Lake projectile point and archaeologists recommended additional testing, prior to project approval (Haberman 1978).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources inventory for an irrigation project in Walworth County (Wood 1978b). The report, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of an Irrigation Project for Calvin Reuer #2, T122N, R78W, Section 22 in Walworth County, South Dakota. Permit No. SD 2SB OXT 1 00115*, indicated that no cultural resources were identified within project location. Investigators recommended project approval (Wood 1978b).

The USACE conducted an archaeological survey for a water intake project in 1978. During the survey, entitled *Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Water Intake Facility in Yankton County, South Dakota, Permit No. SD 2sb Oxt 001009, B-Y Water District,* investigators identified two cultural resources. The first site, a bone and ash lens, was exposed in a cutbank and located 1.5 meters above the ground level. The other site was a historic house made of chalkstone. At the time archaeologists did not assign either site a Smithsonian Trinomial Number (Anonymous 1978c). Site number 39YK37 is now assigned to the location of both sites (ARC County Site Files). Due to the fact that the construction was located on a different, but nearby landform, and thus would not be disturbed, the USACE recommended project clearance (Anonymous 1978c).

Again, in 1978, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for two water pipelines in Yankton County. The report*, Cultural Resources Survey of Two Proposed Water Supply Pipes in Yankton County, South Dakota, Lewis and Clark Recreation Area, Midway and McVey Units*, indicated that no cultural resources were identified during the survey. Project "clearance" was recommended (Anonymous 1978d).

Finally in 1978, through the USD Archaeology Laboratory, Zimmerman and Bradley conducted test excavations at 39YK203 in order to assess potential effects to the site from various construction activities. Based on light concentrations of artifacts, described in *Test Excavations at the Gavin's Point Site, 39YK203, South Dakota*, apparent erosion, and information from local informants, Zimmerman and Bradley recommended that the site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. They also recommended construction activities to commence with the presence of archaeological monitors (Zimmerman and Bradley 1978).

1979

Timothy Nowak, of the USACE, conducted a cultural resources survey in Gregory County in 1979. The report entitled *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Eagle Roost Habitat Bank Stabilization Project, Downstream Fort Randall Dam, Gregory County, South Dakota*, documented that there were two "potential" cultural resources located within the survey boundaries, though archaeologists did not assign a site number to their respective locations. One "potential" site was the location of a log structure. Nowak indicates that the site may be eligible and states that local informants claim initial construction dating to the 1880s. The second "potential" site was the location bison bone eroding out of the cutbank. Although the bison bone fragment was not definitively cultural, Nowak speculates that the remains

may be associated with 39GR3, the Ft Randall Village. Nowak recommended avoidance and additional recordation for the two possible site locations. He also recommended monitoring for the other construction activities (Nowak 1979a). While no current site boundary is recorded in the precise location of either of the "possible" sites, 39GR114 is located near the location of the bison bone.

Later, in 1979, Nowak returned to the Eagle Roost Habitat project to formally evaluate the area of the identified bison bone. During the return investigation, as documented by *Additional Cultural Resources Investigation for the Eagle Roost Habitat Bank Stabilization Project, Downstream Fort Randall Dam, Gregory County, South Dakota,* researchers re-identified the bison bone that had, at that point, eroded out of the cutbank. In total, two pieces of bone were identified through additional visual inspection and soil cores. Neither fragment show evidence of cultural modification. A Section 106 finding of no effect was recommended for that location of the project (Nowak 1979b).

Rebecca Boyd, in 1979, conducted a cultural resources survey for an irrigation line, in Potter County for the USACE. *The report, Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Structure, Potter County, South Dakota, James Broiller,* documented that archaeologists did not locate any previously recorded or newly recorded cultural resources, during their cultural resources survey. Boyd recommended project permission (Boyd 1979).

In 1979, the USACE conducted a survey for a sewer line easement at the Ft. Pierre fairgrounds. The report, *Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Sewerline Easement for the City of Fort Pierre, South Dakota*, documented that archaeologists did not identify any extant cultural resources during the investigations. The USACE recommended project approval and archaeological monitoring (Nowak 1979c).

Due to a large number of requests for irrigation permits, the USACE entered into a contract with the Augustana College Research Institute, to conduct a cultural resources survey along the shores of Lake Francis Case. The survey, conducted jointly with the USD Archaeology Laboratory as a subcontractor, covered the USACE owned lands on the East Bank of Lake Francis Case from river miles 880 to 987, surveying an area of approximately 18,000 acres (Olson and Zimmerman 1979, vols. 1, section 2, pp. 1–4). In total archaeologists recorded 138 archaeological sites, with 23 of these sites being newly recorded. Investigators made various recommendations ranging from no further work to salvage excavations (Olson and Zimmerman 1979, vols. 1, section 2, pp. 463–470).

In 1979, Nowak of the USACE conducted a cultural resources records review as well as minimal field investigations, as detailed in the report *Cultural Resources Investigation of Six Potential Pumped-Storage Facilities for the Lake Sharpe and Lake Francis Case Projects, South Dakota.* Investigators reviewed past research and completed pedestrian and vehicle survey for 6 potential pump-storage locations in that are located in Gregory, Charles Mix, Lyman, Buffalo, and Hughes counties. All six locations showed high-potential for archaeology and architecture and Nowak recommended a full survey of the final location chosen for the proposed facility (Nowak 1979d).

The University of North Dakota, in 1979, conducted a project that included monitoring of the Travis 2 site, limited survey around the Mobridge vicinity, and pedestrian survey between Walth Bay and Mobridge. The report, entitled *Archaeological Monitoring and Shoreline Reconnaissance at the Travis 2 Site, 39WW15, Oahe Reservoir South Dakota*, recommended large scale mitigation or extensive bank stabilization for the Travis 2 site. During the project, crews also visited 8 sites in the Mobridge vicinity. The UND recommended combinations of additional monitoring and bank stabilizations. Finally, archaeologists conducted pedestrian survey between Walth Bay and Mobridge. During the survey investigators identified 18 new archaeological sites and 19 new Isolated Finds. For each of the previously unidentified archaeological sites, UND made recommendations for monitoring, surface collections and mapping, and/or test excavations. No recommendations were made for the Isolated Finds (Weston et al. 1979).

The University of North Dakota returned to 39WW15 later in 1979 to conduct site assessment (Ahler 1979). In the report entitled, *Evaluation of the Condition of the Travis 2 Archeological Site, 39WW15, Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota, November 1979,* archaeologist describe their evaluation methods which included regridding and restaking the site, contour mapping, and subsurface coring. Even though the site continued to erode, when compared to previous investigations, there were still substantial portions of the site remaining. Archaeologists recommended mitigation (Ahler 1979).

1980

In 1980 the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for a livestock watering easement in Bon Homme County. The report, *A Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Livestock Watering Easement, Lake Lewis and Clark Project, Bon Homme County, South Dakota*, indicated that no cultural resources were identified within the project area that measured 400 ft long and 25 feet wide. The USACE determined a Section 106 finding of No Effect (Nowak 1980a).

Timothy Nowak, of the USACE, conducted a cultural resources survey for a highway construction related gravel study to determine the extent of gravel deposits in a section of Brule County. Nowak, in the reported, in A *Cultural Resources Investigation for a Proposed Gravel Survey Easement on Federal Lands of Lake Francis Case, Brule County, South Dakota,* that the former town of Brule City was in the vicinity of the project and a historic marker (now numbered 39BR51) indicated its location. The USACE recommended avoiding the section of the project that neighbored the former location of Brule City (Nowak 1980b).

Nowak conducted a cultural resources investigation in Brule counties in 1980, in this case for a rural water system. The report, *Aurora-Brule Rural Water System, Easement No. Dacw45-2-80-6026: A Cultural Resources Report,* indicated that the area had been previously surveyed by the USD, but, due extensive cutbank erosion, a new survey was necessary. During the survey investigators preliminarily identified a Plains Woodland Site (39BR17). Therefore, Nowak recommended evaluation of the site (Nowak 1980c).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey for a grazing lease renew near Pickstown, Charles Mix County, in 1980. During the survey, as reported in, *Cultural Resources Investigation of Three Tracts of Land on Lake Francis Case Project Being Considered for Renewal of Grazing Lease No 78-7001, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* archaeologists identified the Williamson Ranch (39CH81), a turn of the century cattle operation. Four structure remnants were recorded. Although Nowak recommended National Register evaluation, he also recommended lease renewal, because the cattle grazing would not have a large effect on the archaeological site (Nowak 1980d).

Nowak conducted a cultural resources survey, in 1980, along the left bank of the Missouri River for water test pit permitting project. The report, *Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Water Drilling Area on Lake Sharpe Project Lands, Hughes County, South Dakota, E.W. Holst Permit Request*, indicated that the Arzberger Village (39HU6) and Mush Creek Village (39HU5) are nearby, but not directly in the project area. No cultural resources were located during the reconnaissance. The USACE determined a Section 106 finding of no effect (Nowak 1980e).

The city of Oacoma, in 1980, requested a permit, from the USACE, to construct a municipal water facility. Nowak conducted the survey and produced the report entitled *Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Water Supply Project for the Town of Oacoma, Lyman County, South Dakota.* Although, numerous archaeological sites had been recorded in the general vicinity, no cultural resources were identified during the survey. A Section 106 finding of no effect was made (Nowak 1980f).

Nowak, in 1980, conducted a survey for a proposed water intake in Potter County, in the vicinity of Forest City. The report, entitled *Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Irrigation Intake System, Lake Oahe Project, South Dakota, Raymond Sutton and Son, Inc.*, indicated that one site, 39PO209, was situated on an adjacent landform but did not extend into the project boundary. The USACE determined no effect for the project (Nowak 1980g).

In 1980, the West Central Electric Cooperative applied for an easement to access a power line constructed in 1973. At the time, the easement was not granted and the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in order to accommodate the request. Nowak, as detailed in the report, A *Cultural Resources Investigation of a Power Line Easement in Stanley County, South Dakota, Requested By West Central Electric Cooperative*, identified one newly recorded site, 39ST187. During the survey, he identified bone pottery, and a triangular projectile point. Because the power lines had already been constructed, the USACE determined the continued upkeep of the lines would have no effect on the site (Nowak 1980h).

Later in 1980, the USACE revisited 39BR17 in order to better evaluate the site. Investigations include a surface and cubank inspection and the excavation of a fire hearth identified during this later investigation. Additional information indicated a Plains Woodland component with a possible Oneota connection. Although the ARC site records indicate that 39BR17 is unevaluated, Nowak indicated, in the report *Additional Cultural Resources Testing*

within the Vicinity of the Aurora-Brule Rural Water System, Easement No. Dacw45-2-80-6026, that the site should be eligible for listing on the National Register (Nowak 1980i).

Conducted in 1979, and reported in 1980, the USD Archaeology Laboratory performed an archaeological survey on portions of Missouri River adjacent lands between Springfield and Pickstown in Bon Homme and Charles Mix Counties. The USD Archaeology Laboratory conducted the survey outside of confines of NHPA and was funded privately and by the South Dakota State Historical Society. The purpose of the survey was to record archaeological sites within the stretch of the Missouri River that has seen, at the time, minimal to nonexistent professional attention. During the survey crews surveyed over 11,000 acres and identified 51 archaeological (49 previously unrecorded). The report, *Springfield to Pickstown Survey an Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Missouri River Trench in Southeastern South Dakota,* documented their records search, interviews with local collectors, and results of the pedestrian survey. Small portions of the survey overlap with SDGFP managed lands (Hanenberger 1980).

The ARC conducted a conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance for the West River Aqueduct in 1980. During the survey, as reported in *Cultural Resources of the West River Aqueduct, Literature Search and Preliminary Reconnaissance*, the ARC surveyed 31 stream crossings related to the project throughout western South Dakota. The ARC did not survey entire aqueduct corridor. The location of one stream crossing overlaps with Title VI land. Within this tract of land, no cultural resources have been identified (Artz 1980).

1981

William Schumacher petitioned the USACE in order to construct an irrigation intake near the confluence of Spring Creek and the Missouri River. In 1981, Nowak conducted a survey, report entitled *Cultural Resources Assessment for a Proposed Irrigation Intake System Lake Oahe Project, William Schumacher (Permit Pending),* in regards to this request. During the survey the USACE recorded one archaeological site, 39HU173, and determined the site eligible for listing on the NRHP. Given a specified location and construction provisions such as fencing and plating the site, the USACE made a no adverse effect determination for the project (Nowak 1981a).

Also in 1981, Brad Bonhorst applied for an irrigation intake near DeGrey, in Hughes County. The USACE conducted a cultural resources investigation prior to project permitting. According to the report entitled *Cultural Resources Assessment for a Proposed Irrigation Intake System, Lake Sharpe Project, Brad Bonhorst,* the above ground intake would be placed along the disturbances of a section line road. This road crosses the National Register (as part of the Ft. George Creek Archaeological District) listed Baker-Rohde village (39HU206). Because the water intake was designed to be portable and place on the surface, ground disturbing activities would be limited and a no adverse effect determination was made (Nowak 1981b).

Keith Garber applied for an irrigation intake permit in 1981, also in the vicinity of DeGrey, Hughes County. Nowak conducted the cultural resources survey for the USACE and

produced the report *Cultural Resources Assessment for a Proposed Irrigation Intake System Lake Sharpe Project, Keith Garber*. While 39HU116, a farmstead dating to 1916, and was identified within the project area and 39HU242, Whistling Elk Village is located nearby, the impact was deemed minimal. Nowak recommended project approval (Nowak 1981c).

Due to a request to make upgrades to the town park for the city of Oacoma, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in 1981. In the report entitled *Assessment of the Cultural Resources within the Area of Oacoma, Lyman County, South Dakota, Lake Francis Case Project,* Nowak noted that there were numerous cultural resources located within the vicinity of the project area, but none directly within the survey boundaries. Therefore, the USACE made a no effect Section 106 finding (Nowak 1981d).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for several Department of Transportation (DOT) materials pits throughout western South Dakota. Two of the materials pits are located on what is now Title VI land, one in Lyman County and one in Stanley County. In a 1980 report, *South Dakota Department of Transportation Gravel Pit Survey, Bennett, Haakon, Hughes, Jackson, Lyman, Mellette, Stanley, Sully and Tripp Counties,* Hovde documented that there were sites located in and around the Lyman County survey boundary and sites near, but not within the Stanley County survey boundary. He recommended contacting the USACE prior to ground disturbing activities (Hovde 1981a).

In 1981 the ARC conducted several cultural resources surveys for gravel pits in counties throughout South Dakota. One of the locations was in Walworth County situated on what is now Title VI land. As noted in *South Dakota Department of Transportation Gravel Pit and Bridge Survey, District 1, 2, 3, and 5, Butte, Clark, Day and Walworth Counties, South Dakota,* during the Walworth County survey, one previously unrecorded site was identified within the project area. Site 39WW87 contained one tool fragment, cairns, and hearths. The ARC recommended a no adverse effect finding as long as the archaeological materials were avoided during the project (Hovde 1981b).

Prior to the construction of a boat ramp, the USACE conducted a cultural resources inventory at the American Creek Recreation area in Chamberlain, Brule County, in 1981. Detailed in the report entitled, *American Creek Recreation Area – State Cost-Share Development – Cultural Resources Assessment,* the USACE archaeologist identified fire hearths and chipped stone materials associated with site 39BR11. Because the site is located 300 yards upstream of the boat ramp location, the USACE recommended project approval as long as an archaeologist monitored the construction (Owens 1982a).

In preparation for a proposed boat ramp at the Antelope Creek Recreation Area, the USACE conducted mitigative excavations at site 39ST106, the Antelope Creek site (Nowak 1981e). As described in the report *Mitigation and Evaluation of the Lower Antelope Creek Site (39ST106): A Cultural Resources Investigation Coincident with the Proposed Antelope Creek Boat Ramp, Permit Pending SD 25B 0XT 3 003107 South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, & Parks*, USACE archaeologists and South Dakota Archaeological Society volunteers excavated seven 1x1 meter test pits. The results of the excavation showed that there are two components at

39ST106 a Post-Contact Coalescent occupation and a late 19th to early 20th century ranching settlement. The Post-Contact occupation was deemed potentially significant while the historic period occupation was deemed less significant (Nowak 1981e).

The USACE contracted with the University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL) to conduct a pedestrian survey along the right bank of Lake Sharpe in order to gather information to support the nomination of two archaeological districts, Fort George Creek and Medicine Creek Districts, to the National Register of Historic Places. During the survey, as detailed in *Archeological Survey and Investigations of Selected Federal Lands on the West Bank of the Lake Sharpe/Big Bend Project Area, South Dakota 1980,* in total the UNL surveyed over 1800 acres and recorded 56 archaeological sites. The UNL made site-by-site mitigation recommendations (Steinacher 1981).

1982

In 1982, the ARC conducted a DOT materials pit cultural resources survey in Campbell County and reported in *Cultural Resources Survey of a DOT Materials Pit in Section 22, T125N, R79W, Campbell County, South Dakota*. The area survey bordered the USACE "take line." No cultural resources were identified during the survey. The ARC recommended project "clearance" (Haberman 1982a).

Haberman, of the ARC, completed the cultural resources survey and produced the short form report entitled *South Dakota Department of Transportation Materials Pit Survey for Hollis Haisch, T97N, R68Wm, Section 16, Area West of Lake Francis Case, Gregory County, South Dakota.* The survey, completed in 1982, did not locate any cultural resources and project approval was recommended (Haberman 1982b).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in 1982 for a boat ramp and access road near Peoria Bottoms in Hughes County. The short form report, *Cost-Share Lakeshore Development Contract - Boat Ramp Location Modification, Peoria Bottoms, Lake Oahe Project, South Dakota,* indicated that there was one archaeological site (39HU155) nearby, but would not be disturbed by the project construction. Project approval was recommended (Owens 1982b).

In 1982, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for a DOT materials pit in Lyman County. In the report, *South Dakota Department of Transportation Materials Pit Survey for Wm. & Carmen Wilburg, in Section 34, T104N, R72W, Lyman County,* archaeologists noted the location given for the survey seemed questionable due to terrain and reported land ownership. The project was to be located entirely on private land, but the given location on federal land. Secondly the Missouri River breaks did not seem like the ideal location for a materials pit. Nonetheless, the ARC surveyed the given location. Two previously recorded sites (39LM31 and 39LM86) were within the survey area. While both were likely destroyed, the archaeologists found a scattering of animal bone on survey. The ARC recommended evaluation of the sites, to determine site condition, prior to project approval, if the surveyed area was the actual location of the materials pit (Haberman 1982c).

Haberman conducted another cultural resources survey for a materials pit in 1982, this time in Potter County. The short form report, entitled *South Dakota Department of Transportation Materials Pit Survey in Section 5, T117N, R79W, for Raymond Sutton in Potter County*, indicated that no cultural resources were identified during the survey. Project approval was recommended (Haberman 1982d).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources survey, in Stanley County, for a water intake pipeline structure used for coal slurry. The 1982 survey and report, *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Oahe Intake Structure,* indicated that there were two paleontological sites (no Smithsonian Trinomial provided) identified during the survey. One a scatter of bison bone, the other was a portion of mosasaur vertebrae. One previously recorded site, 39ST34, was identified during the record search but not during survey. Only a portion of the total impacts were surveyed, therefore, the ARC recommended additional survey prior to project approval (Haug 1982).

The Archaeology Laboratory at Augustana College conducted site investigations and evaluations in Walworth County (39WW41, 39WW42, 39WW43, 39WW44, 39WW57, 39WW64, 39WW65, 39WW74, 39WW75, 39WW89, and 39WW90), Potter County (39PO30), and Sully County (39SL15). The report, *Test Excavations at the Indian Creek, West Whitlocks and Little Bend Recreation Areas on Lake Oahe, South Dakota; Interim Report-Fieldwork Phase,* classifies the Walworth county sites into several site complexes: Indian Creek West Complex (39WW43, 39WW44, 39WW74, and 39WW79), Kennedy Park Complex (39WW57) with the Kennedy Park Area (39WW42, 39WW64, 39WW90, and 39WW75), Travis 2/Sewer Bay Site Complex (39WW41), Indian Creek Central Unit (39WW65). Intensity of investigations varied by site and researchers made recommendations on a site-by-site basis (Winham 1982).

1983

In 1983, Haberman of the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation of a DOT materials pit in Brule County near Bond Bottoms. No cultural resources were identified during the record search or during the survey. Project approval was recommended, in the report *South Dakota Department of Transportation Materials Pit Survey, Lloyd Kiner and Corps of Engineers, Section 11 and 10, T101N, R71W* (Haberman 1983a).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in 1983, in Charles Mix County, in preparation for campground development and associated access roads. Archaeological site 39CH205 was located within the boundaries of the proposed project. The USACE conducted pedestrian survey and five 50 x 50 cm shovel tests. No cultural materials were identified on the intact terrace. An inspection of the adjacent beach identified artifacts in a disturbed context. Diagnostic pottery indicated a Great Oasis component. Because no artifacts were identified on the pristine terrace, project approval was recommended in the report *Cost-Share Lakeshore Development Contract - State of South Dakota - Archeological Testing within the Snake Creek Recreation Area, Lake Francis Case, Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Cost-Share Lakeshore Development Contract* (Owens 1983).

Haberman, of the ARC, conducted a survey for a DOT materials pit near the North Wheeler Recreation Area in Charles Mix County. During the 1983 survey, archaeologists identified one cultural resource, 39CH142, a euroamerican settlement, but it was located outside of the project boundary. Because 39CH142 was outside of the project APE, project approval was recommended. The report is entitled *Cultural Resources Survey of a DOT Materials Pit in Section 1, T96N, R68W, Charles Mix County, South Dakota* (Haberman 1983b).

In 1983, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for the Lake Andes Wagner Irrigation District. The report, entitled *Report of the Class I and Class II Cultural Resource Investigations of the Lake Andes-Wagner Project Area, Charles Mix and Douglas Counties, South Dakota,* detailed the results of the Level I and Level II cultural resources survey. The irrigation district was surveyed by sampling a portion of the total district. The total area was divided into quarter sections and a computer program, written by the ARC, generated a random sample of 529 quarter sections, covering a survey area of 84,600 acres. One of these quarter sections minimally overlapped areas that are now Title VI lands. No cultural resources were identified on or near the Title VI lands during this survey (Buechler 1983).

Working in coordination with archaeologists from the University of Iowa, the Wichita State Archaeology Laboratory contracted with the USACE to conduct a pedestrian survey along the shores of Lewis and Clark Lake. The survey, conducted in 1982 and 1983, covered all of the USACE holdings along Lewis and Clark including lands in both Nebraska and South Dakota. The report, *Gorge of the Missouri: an Archeological Survey of Lewis and Clark Lake, Nebraska and South Dakota,* detailed the results of the survey. Archaeologists surveyed approximately 1,230 acres, which constituted around 26% of dry ground. In total archaeologists visited 69 site locations, with 44 of those newly recorded during the 1982-1983 field seasons. Forty-three of the sites were located in South Dakota with 11 of these destroyed or otherwise not relocated (Blakeslee and O'Shea 1983).

In 1982 and 1983, the Archaeology Laboratory at Augustana College conducted National Register evaluations on 13 sites located along the shores of Lake Oahe. The report, *Test Excavations at Sites within Indian Creek, West Whitlocks and Little Bend Recreation Areas, Lake Oahe, South Dakota within the Counties of Walworth, Potter and Sully,* detailed Augustana's findings. Eleven sites were situated in the Indian Creek Recreation Area; another was located at the West Whitlock Recreation Area; and one in the Little Bend. Based on the results of the testing, Augustana filled out National Register nomination forms for 39WW41, 39WW42, and 39WW43 and the Indian Creek Archaeological District, due to the presence of buried archaic components (Winham and Lueck 1983).

In preparation for multiple upgrades to the Nyoda Girl Scout Camp, the USACE conducted excavations at 39HU97, the Little Pumpkin site (Berg and Bozell 1997). With the assistance of several volunteers, archaeologists excavated 2 test units; a 3x3m unit and a 2x2m unit. Investigators identified two features and recovered historic and prehistoric materials. Prehistoric pottery dates the site to the coalescent period. The site had traditionally been considered an Extended Coalescent village, but Initial and Post-contact Coalescent potter was identified as well (Berg and Bozell 1997).

1984

In 1983 and 1984, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for additional portions of the Lake Andes-Wagner Irrigation District. The report, *Lake Andes-Wagner Class III Cultural Resources Survey, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, noted that the survey covered an area of approximately 15,500 acres. Archaeologists recorded 55 cultural resource sites. Only a small portion of the survey area overlapped with Title VI lands and no archaeological sites were recorded in overlapping areas (Church et al. 1984).

In 1984, the Augustana College Archeology Laboratory conducted a cultural resources inventory for the WEB Water Development Association, Inc. in preparation for a waterline project. The project boundary, as reported in *Cultural Resources Survey of the Web Water Pipeline Project in Campbell, Potter, and Walworth Counties, South Dakota,* was located throughout Potter, Campbell, Walworth counties, but only handfuls of survey locations overlapped the Title VI lands. During the survey, archaeologist recorded three sites on Title VI lands 39CA196, 39CA210, and 39CA214. The sites were avoided by construction activities (Lueck et al. 1984).

The USACE, in 1983 contracted with the Augustana College Archeology Laboratory to conduct a large scale cultural resources survey, along the shoreline of Lake Francis Case in Lyman County. The survey covered areas starting at the Big Bend Dam in the north to the confluence of the Missouri and White Rivers to the south. Augustana completed the report, entitled *Report of a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Selected Areas along the White River and Along the West Bank of Lake Francis Case*, in 1984. During the survey, archaeologists recorded 110 archaeological sites. Known components ranged from the Woodland Period to historic times (Winham and Lueck 1984).

In 1983 the USACE contracted with the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of North Dakota, in order to conduct a cultural resources inventory along the shores of Lake Sharpe in Stanley and Lyman Counties. The report, *Archeological Survey of Selected Federal Lands on the West Bank of the Big Bend/Lake Sharpe Project Area, Lyman and Stanley Counties, South Dakota, 1983*, completed in 1984, details the results of the inventory that reached from Fort Pierre to Stony Point, and covered a large portion of the Lake Sharpe shoreline located within the boundaries of Lower Brule. During the survey, archaeologists recorded 49 archaeological sites and identified the "Narrows Area" of the Big Bend as a place of historical significance (Toom and Picha 1984).

1985

Entering into a contract with the USACE Gilbert/Commonwealth conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for a Pumped Storage Power Project in Gregory County during 1985. The report, *A Cultural Resources Survey for the Gregory County Pumped Storage Power Project, Gregory County, South Dakota,* detailed that only a small portion of the 3,226.5 acre survey overlapped with Title VI lands and none of the 17 archaeological sites were on Title VI lands (Bambrey 1985).

In 1985 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducted a survey in preparation for a land sale in Stanley County in the Missouri River Breaks. A small portion overlapped with Title VI land. In a letter report entitled *Cultural Resources Class III Inventory Report, Reference No. 1326, Stanley County Land Sale,* archaeologists noted that one isolated find was identified with in the total project. No site number was assigned to the project. The BLM determined a Section 106 finding of no effect (Clark 1985).

In 1983, the USACE contracted with the Office of Archaeological Research, in the Museum of Anthropology, at the University of Kansas to conduct a cultural resources survey. Archaeologists inventoried lands adjacent to the shoreline of Lake Francis Case in an area running from the confluence of the Missouri and White Rivers to Fort Randall Dam in Lyman and Gregory Counties. The report, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance along the Lower West Bank of Lake Francis Case in Gregory and Lyman Counties, South Dakota,* was completed in 1985. In total, archaeologists surveyed 107 river miles of land on the west bank of Francis Case, and recorded 30 archaeological sites (Lees et al. 1985).

The USACE contracted with the UND in 1984 and 1985, to conduct a cultural resources survey in Stanley County between the confluence of Chantier Creek and the Missouri River to the Downstream Oahe vicinity. As detailed in the report, *Archeological Survey of Selected Federal Lands on the West Bank of Lake Oahe, Oahe Dam Vicinity, Stanley County, South Dakota 1984*, UND archaeologists inventoried approximately 7400 acres of land and recorded 14 archaeological sites comprising 23 cultural components. Ten Isolated Finds were also recorded but not assigned formal Smithsonian Trinomial identification. The UND made recommendations for each site ranging from No Further Work to conducting National Register Testing as well as completing a National Register nomination form (Toom and Artz 1985).

In 1985, the Augustana College Archeology Laboratory conducted cultural resource investigations at the Fort Randall (39GR15) Post Cemetery (Hannus et al. 1986). The report, *Cultural Resource Investigation of the Historic Fort Randall Post Cemetery Gregory County, South Dakota,* describes researchers' efforts. As originally planned, the investigations were to combine black and white, color, and infrared aerial photography, geophysical prospection, on-the-ground investigations and site mapping. During the literature review for the fort, investigators located original cemetery plats identifying the location of all grave sites. Therefore researchers deemed the geophysical prospecting unnecessary. Instead they reconstructed the cemetery plans on the ground surface using a paint-striping machine. Archaeologists excavated one grave and soil cored seven more (Hannus et al 1986).

As a result of several years of survey, the UNL prepared a NRHP multiple nomination form for 135 sites (Steinacher and Toom 1986). The report nomination itself does not have a date but it was submitted and reviewed in 1986. While investigators did not conduct new fieldwork as part of the nomination, as detailed in *Historic Resources of the Big Bend Area, South Dakota (Partial Inventory: Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Sites)*, they did nominate 135 sites to the NRHP. In total, 126 of the sites were part of four historic districts: Fort Thompson, Medicine Creek, Cedar Islands, and Fort George Creek Districts. Nine other sites were

nominated individually. The Keeper of the Register Accepted the nomination as a whole, but rejected several sites for insufficient data (Steinacher and Toom 1985).

1986

Between 1983 and 1986 the USACE contracted with Larson-Tibesar Associates to conduct National Register evaluations for 14 sites on the east bank of Lake Francis Case. This included 6 sites in Buffalo County, 6 sites in Brule County, and 2 sites in Charles Mix County. The report, entitled, *Evaluative Testing of Selected Sites along the Left Bank of Lake Francis Case, South Dakota*, was completed in 1986. Work on the project included background research, site mapping, surface collection, and archaeological test excavations. Larson-Tibesar recommend that 12 of the sites (39BF3, 39BF4, 39BF44, 39BF205, 39BF227, 39BF228, 39BR10, 39BR13, 39BR16, 39BR17, 39BR27, 39CH210) be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and 1 site (39CH27) not eligible. The last archaeological site (39BR23) was left unevaluated, due to its location on privately owned land (Tibesar et al. 1986).

The USACE contracted with the UNL between the dates of 1978 and 1986 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of lands adjacent to the Lake Oahe's left bank. The survey covered 26 arbitrarily defined areas that included 32,100 acres, measured 150 river miles, and stretched from the North Dakota border to the Oahe Dam. The 1986 report, *Cultural Resource Survey of the East Shore of Lake Oahe, South Dakota,* detailed the results of the survey. Archaeologists recorded 229 prehistoric archaeological sites and 52 sites with historic components. The UNL made recommendations for National Register eligibility. Of the 281 sites, archaeologists recommended that 45 be considered eligible for listing (Pepperl and Falk 1986).

1987

In 1987, Augustana conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for boat ramp construction at the Tabor Lakeside Use Area in Bon Homme County. The report *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey at the Tabor Lakeside Use Area in the Yankton Archeological Region, Yankton County, South Dakota*, detailed the results of the survey. During the inventory, archaeologists identified one archaeological site (39BO201) with in the survey boundary. Augustana recommended that the site be tested for National Register eligibility (Lueck 1987a).

Also in 1987, the Archeology Laboratory at Augustana College performed a cultural resources inventory prior to a shoreline stabilization project at the Gavins' Point Recreation Area. Archaeologists identified one cultural resource, 39YK203, during the survey as detailed in the report *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey at the Gavins Unit of Lewis and Clark Lake, in the Yankton Archaeological Region, Yankton County, South Dakota.* Because the shoreline stabilization was intended to protect the site, Augustana recommended a Section 106 finding of No Adverse Effect, provided that the construction was monitored by a professional archaeologist (Lueck 1987b).

In 1985 the USACE contracted with Augustana College to conduct a cultural resources inventory along the shores of Lake Oahe in Stanley and Dewey Counties. The fieldwork and

report preparation were conducted between 1985 and 1987 resulting in the report entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance along Portions of Lake Oahe in Stanley and Dewey Counties, South Dakota*. During the inventory, archaeologists surveyed an area of approximately 11,500 acres. In total 45 sites were recorded (35 in Stanley County and 10 in Dewey County). Augustana made site-by-site recommendations placing each site into three "Priority" categories (Levels I, II, and III), with Level-I being the highest priority and Level-III being the lowest (Winham and Lueck 1987).

Professional Service Industries, Inc. conducted evaluative testing at sites along the shores of Lewis and Clark Lake in both South Dakota and Nebraska (Brockington et al. 1987). As reported in, *Archeological Testing and Evaluation of Sites 39BO44, 39BO53, 39BO56, 39BO57, 39BO58, 39BO59, 25KX57, 25KX71, 25KX203, and 25KX67 Lewis and Clark Lake, South Dakota and Nebraska*, all of the South Dakota sites are located in Bon Homme County. Investigators recommended that all of the Bon Homme sites be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, but they should be combined into one site 39BO44, the Terrace Complex (Brockington et al. 1987).

Augustana, in 1987, conducted NRHP testing at several sites in Lyman and Gregory Counties (Winham 1987). In total archaeologists evaluated two sites in Gregory County and two sites in Lyman County, according to *Report on the Results of Site Testing to Determine National Register Eligibility for Sites 39GR32, 39GR53, 39LM33 and 39LM39, in the Lake Francis Case Area, South Dakota*. The two Gregory County sites were found to be either destroyed by erosion (39GR32) or inundated (39GR53). Sites 39LM33, an Initial Middle Missouri earthlodge village, and 39LM39, an Extended Coalescent village/19th century historic site, were both found to contain significant deposits. Archaeologists completed National Register of Historic Places nominations for both (Winham 1987).

William Lees, in 1987, conducted archaeological excavations at the subaltern's quarters at 39GR15 Fort Randal Archaeological Project (Lees 1991). In total, archaeologists excavated 16 units and dug 3 test trenches at the Complex 5 locale. The results showed the configuration of the subaltern building and indicated that building was dismantled, not moved (Lees 1991).

In preparation for a bank stabilization project, the USACE conducted NRHP evaluations at two sites in Potter County (Nowak 1987). As reported in *A Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites 39PO31 and 39PO45 Within the West Whitlocks Recreation Area, Potter County, South Dakota*, both sites, 39PO31 and 39PO45 were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The USACE archaeologist recommended the bank stabilization proceed as planned (Nowak 1987).

Archaeologists returned to the Travis 2 (39WW15) site in 1987(Sanders et al. 1988). Larson-Tibesar Associates contracted with the USACE to conduct archaeological investigations at the Paleoindian site. During the investigations, as described in the report entitled *Results of the 1987 Archeological Investigations at the Travis 2 Site, 39WW15, Walworth County, South Dakota*, archaeologists excavated 12 excavation units, 22 shovel tests and 2 backhoe trenches. While

archaeologists recovered a relatively small number of artifacts, they identified an intact concentration in one of the test units at a depth of 30-40 cm that most likely related to the Paleoindian component. Investigators recommended further testing in specific areas (Sanders et al. 1988).

1988

The USACE contracted with the Archeology Laboratory at Augustana College to conduct a Class II (sampled) cultural resources inventory of the Cheyenne River impoundment of Lake Oahe. The 1988 report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance along the Cheyenne River Arm of Lake Oahe in Dewey, Haakon, Stanley and Ziebach Counties*, documents the result of the 19,000 acre survey. The 70% survey covered lands ranging from the confluence of the Missouri and Cheyenne Rivers past Foster Bay and into Haakon County. The survey took place in Dewey, Haakon, Stanley, and Ziebach counties. In total, archaeologists recorded 69 archaeological sites including artifact scatters, cairns, cemeteries, earthlodge village, depressions, a mound group, and historic era sites. Augustana made site-by-site management recommendations based on several factors, including condition, impacts, and National Register Status. Each site was place into one of three "Priority" categories. Priority Status 1 had the highest priority and conversely Priority Status 3 had the least (Winham et al. 1988).

In preparation for a proposed breakwater and associated borrow areas, the Augustana College Archeology Laboratory conducted NRHP evaluation testing at 39HU174 (Hannus and Winham 1988). Archaeologists excavated seven test units to a maximum depth of 120 cm. Researchers identified three intact cultural horizons, a Plains Village component and two pre-ceramic horizons. Archaeologists identified an unprepared hearth at the base of one unit. Because of the depth and condition of cultural materials identified, Augustan recommended that 39HU174 be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. Through testing archaeologists were able to clearly demarcate the site boundary and recommended appropriate areas so that the project could proceed as planned (Hannus and Winham 1988).

In 1988, Larson-Tibesar associates conducted NRHP evaluations at four sites along the shores of Lake Francis Case in Lyman County (Penny et al. 1991). As reported in *Evaluative Archeological Investigations at Four Sites Along the Right Bank of Lake Francis Case, Lyman County, South Dakota*, archaeologist conducted NRHP testing at 39LM26, 39LM27, 39LM31, and 39LM204. Archaeologists recommended that 39LM26, 39LM31, and 39LM204 were to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. They recommended that 39LM27 be considered not eligible (Penny et al. 1991).

1989

In 1989, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in order to review an irrigation easement permit application in Hughes County. The report was entitled *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Easement in Hughes County, South Dakota.* The proposed irrigation project was located near DeGrey and a records search indicated that one previously recorded site (39HU116) was located within the project boundary. No remnants of the site were identified and it was presumed to be destroyed by shoreline erosion. Permit approval was recommended (Berg 1989a).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for a South Dakota Department of Transportation highway project located near the Oahe Dam in Hughes County. The report entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for Project HES 3804(26)256 (Highway Construction) in Hughes County, South Dakota*, detailed the results of the .25 acre survey. Archaeologists were unable to locate the previously recorded site (39HU140) identified through the records search. They did, however, identify one isolated find, but as customary at the time, did not assign it a Smithsonian trinomial. In addition to the surface inspection, archaeologist excavation 3 shovel test in an attempt to identify additional cultural materials associated the isolated find. The USACE recommended no further work and project approval (Gilbert 1989).

The USACE conducted cultural resources surveys in preparation for boat ramp construction or extension at seven locations in five different recreation areas (Swan Creek, Bush's Landing, Pike Haven, East and West Shore Recreation Areas). The report entitled, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of New Boat Ramps and Proposed Boat Ramp Extensions in Walworth, Sully, Hughes and Stanley Counties, South Dakota*, discussed the results of the survey, which measured in total .25 acres. No cultural were identified during the survey and project approval was recommended (Berg 1989b).

In 1989, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for the River Ranch Resort (Wardlow and Lees 1990). Although the 30 acre survey was outside of Title VI lands further investigations were launched into sites 39LM200 and 39LM253. Site 39LM200 was recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP while 39LM253 was determined to be outside of the APE (Wardlow and Lees 1990).

The University of North Dakota returned to the 39WW15, the Travis 2 site, in 1989 (Toom 1991). The report, *Archeological Evaluations at the Travis 2 Site (39WW15), Walworth County, South Dakota, 1989,* describes the results of the block unit excavations. Archaeologists identified low artifact densities and post-depositional disturbances. Researchers indicated that much of the site had been destroyed (Toom 1991).

1990

In 1990, Elvern Verilick requested permission from the USACE to bury an existing irrigation line running from Lake Francis Case to private land near Lake Andes in Charles Mix County. In preparation for the requested project, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey. The report, *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of an Irrigation Pipeline to Be Buried in Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* presented the results of the .275 survey. One previously recorded site (39CH24) was located within the project boundary and one previously recorded site (39CH25) was located within the vicinity of the proposed project. No cultural resources were located during the survey. The USACE recommended project approval (Berg 1990).

The USACE performed a cultural resources survey in advance of a proposed boat ramp construction at the South Whitlocks Recreation Area, in 1990. As discussed in *Reconnaissance*

Cultural Resource Survey of Road and Boat Ramp Construction in Potter County, South Dakota, archaeologists, during the .75 acre survey, did not identify any cultural resources. The USACE determined that a Section 106 finding of No Affect was appropriate (Gilbert 1990).

In 1989 and 1990, Augustana College conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for a proposed rural waterline expansion in Yankton County. As discussed in the report *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Rural Water Line in Yankton County, Near Yankton, South Dakota, in the Lower James Archaeological Region,* the survey covered an area of around 73 acres and recorded 7 cultural resource site locations, 3 archaeological sites and 4 archaeological isolated finds. Only a small fraction of the survey crossed Title VI lands and none of the cultural resources were located in the overlapping boundaries (Gillen and Hannus 1990).

In 1990, private contracting anthropologist Robert Stahl conducted a cultural resources inventory for buried electric cable improvements in Potter County in around Pollock, South Dakota. As reported in *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Rural Electric Cable Installation for Cam Wal Electric in Campbell, Walworth & Potter Counties, South Dakota,* Stahl inventoried around linear miles of land and no cultural resources were identified during the survey. Portions of the project area crossed Title VI land. Project approval was recommended (Stahl 1990).

Between 1987 and 1990 Western Cultural Resource Management (WCRM) conducted NRHP testing at eight sites in Hughes, Lyman, and Stanley Counties, in the Big Bend Project around Lake Sharpe (Toom 1990). WCRM archaeologists, as described in the report *Archeological Test Excavations at Eight Sites in the Lake Sharpe Project Area of Hughes, Lyman, and Stanley Counties, South Dakota,* recommended that six sites be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP: 39HU83 (West Bend Site), 39LM146 (Antelope Dreamer), 39LM149 (Windy Mounds), 39LM166 (Buzzing Yucca), 39ST120 (Ghost Lodge), and 39ST122 (Sitting Buzzard). Archaeologist recommended that 39ST156 (Betty Bite Off Site) and 39ST121 (Cache Site) be considered not eligible for the NRHP (Toom 1990).

1991

The ARC, in 1990, conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for a South Dakota DOT materials pit in the Buryanek Recreation Area, in Gregory County. As discussed in the report *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Material Pit in T99N, R70W, Section 6, Gregory County, South Dakota,* archaeologists surveyed an area covering around 3 acres. Although the record search indicated that one cultural resource (39GR19) was identified nearby, the site boundary was vague and the ARC did not identify the site during the on-the-ground survey. No cultural resources were recorded. Project approval was recommended (Fosha 1991).

In 1990, the State Historic Preservation Center, in coordination with Augustana College, the USACE, and the South Dakota Archaeological Society, conducted a field school; open to the public, at the Little Cherry Village (39HU126). The reason for the field school was to give the public an opportunity to work with professional archaeologists and to highlight the

importance of cultural resources on the Missouri River. Work on the Extended Coalescent Village focused on one of the earthlodge depressions and the cutbank. In total, crews excavated 13 excavation units, 10 within a house depression (Feature 4), and three linear features on the cutbank. The 1991 report is entitled *Little Cherry: Report on the 1990 Excavations at an Extended Coalescent Site (39HU126) in Hughes County, South Dakota* (Kapler 1991).

In preparation for waterline and wastewater treatment improvements for the Town of Oacoma, Augustana conducted a cultural resources inventory in Lyman County. The 1991 survey, with report entitled *Cultural Resource Survey of Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Improvements near Oacoma, in Lyman County, South Dakota*, covered an area of 76 acres. One cultural resource, an Isolated Find, was found in a disturbed context. Project approval was recommended (Lueck and Winham 1991).

The USACE, in 1990, while in preparation for agricultural lease agreements, conducted cultural resources surveys in Walworth County near the town of Mobridge. The report, *A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of 270 Acres Proposed for Agricultural Leases, T124N, R80W, Section 24 and T124N, R79W, Section 30, in Walworth County, South Dakota,* was completed in 1991. Archaeologists located four archaeological sites. One site (39WW119) had both prehistoric and historic components; the other three sites (39WW120, 39WW121, 39WW122) are historic trash dumps. All of the sites were excluded from the leases and project approval was recommended (Berg 1991).

Dakota Research Services, in 1991, conducted a cultural resources inventory for a proposed project for the WEB Rural Water Distribution System. The report entitled, *Cultural Resources Inventory of Web (Phase 7) Construction in North Dakota and South Dakota,* details the result of the 1,200 acre survey that passed through 6 South Dakota County and 1 North Dakota County. A small fraction of the survey passed through Title VI lands in Walworth County. Archaeologists recorded one site that overlapped Title VI lands (39WW54), but the WEB project would not impact the site (Buechler 1991).

In 1991, the University of North Dakota conducted archaeological investigations at 39HU97, the Little Pumpkin site (Toom 1992). According to the report, *Archaeological Reconnaissance and Test Excavations at the Little Pumpkin Site (39HU97), Hughes County, South Dakota, 1991*, archaeologists conducted pedestrian surface inspection, excavated seven 1x1 m test units, and performed site mapping. Results confirmed that the site was an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village with adequate integrity. Radiocarbon dating indicated village occupation ranged from A.D. 1500-1650. Archaeologists recommended that the site be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and that it should be re-nominated for listing (Toom 1992).

1992

In 1992, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for improvements to the Springfield Recreation Area in Bon Homme County. The report, entitled *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Road Improvements at the Springfield Recreational Area Bon*

Homme County, South Dakota, describes the results of the 10 acre survey. No cultural resources were identified within the survey boundary. Project approval was recommended (Fosha 1992).

The USACE conducted a cultural resources investigation in Campbell County, to monitor the instillation of electrical lines for irrigation pumps near the North Dakota state line. The report, *Monitoring and Assessment of Augured Power Pole Holes in the Vicinity of Archeological Sites in Campbell County, South Dakota*, reported the results of the project. Several archaeological sites are in the vicinity of the lines, but only one (39CA172) was during the investigation. It was determined that the work did not impact the site (Berg 1992).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources survey prior to the expansion of the boat ramp and parking lot at the Dodge Draw recreation area. The report, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Game, Fish and Parks Parking Lot Expansion Potter County, South Dakota,* documents the result of the 1 acre survey. Archaeologists identified one cultural resource, 39PO62, and recommended project approval, provided that ground disturbing activities avoid the cultural resource (Rhodd 1992).

The ARC conducted another cultural resources survey in Potter County in 1992. This survey was performed in preparation for the road realignment of US Highway 212. The report is entitled *Preliminary Report on the Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Realignment of SD 212 in Potter County, South Dakota.* Only a small fraction of the 400 acre survey coincided with Title VI lands. No cultural resources were recorded on the Title VI portion of the survey (Byrne and Donohue 1992).

1993

In 1992, the ARC conducted a cultural resources investigation in preparation for a proposed bridge construction to cross the Missouri River near the towns of Running Water, South Dakota and Niobrara, Nebraska. The 1993 report, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bridge Construction over the Missouri River West of Running Water near Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota*, documented the results of the survey. In total, approximately 275 acres were surveyed and 5 cultural resource sites were recorded. Only a small fraction of the survey crossed Title VI lands and no cultural resources were recorded within these boundaries (Estep 1993).

In 1993, Carson Murdy performed a cultural resources survey for a proposed sewer lines for the town of Pollock, Campbell County. The report *A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Sewage Outfall Line in the City of Pollock, Campbell County, South Dakota,* indicated that no cultural resources were identified in the 5700 ft linear survey boundary. Murdy recommended project approval (Murdy 1993).

Due to an acquisition of land around the White River, the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey in 1993. The report, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of 630 Acres along the White River in Lyman County, South Dakota*, presented the results of the survey. During the 630 acre survey, archaeologists identified 8 cultural resources. While there were no plans to

develop the area, the USACE recommended National Register evaluations for three of the sites (39LM315, 39LM316, 39LM317) and later evaluation for a forth site (39LM319) once it reaches 50 years in age (Berg 1993).

In 1992, with the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead federal agency, the UND conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for a proposed water treatment plant, storage tank, and water lines. The linear survey covered 45 miles and 657 acres of land in Hyde and Hughes Counties. A small portion of the survey crossed Title VI lands to connect the waterline to the Oahe Dam. The 1993 report, *1992 Cultural Resources Inventory of a forty-Five-Mile Segment of the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System in Hughes and Hyde counties, South Dakota*, documented the results of the survey. In total, archaeologists recorded five archaeological sites, none of which were on Title VI lands (Driscoll and Toom 1993).

1994

The ARC, in 1994, conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for a bridge replacement on South Dakota Highway 50 crossing Bad Hand Creek, in Brule County. On the DOT project, *Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of a Bridge in Section 25, T105N, R71W of Brule County, South Dakota,* archaeologists surveyed 5.5 acres and located one historic era archaeological site 39BR46 (Braun 1994a; Braun and Donohue 1995). This site is outside Title VI boundaries, but directly adjacent to Title VI land.

In 1994, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory for a DOT road upgrade project in Charles Mix County. The report, *Letter Report on an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of DOT Project GP 0578, PCEMS 3844, Charles Mix County, South Dakota, CIS Number 895*, documented the results of the survey. No cultural resources were identified. A ½ mile stretch of road overlapped with Title VI lands. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Effect (Hanson and Donohue 1994).

In preparation for a DOT improvements to the access road for the West Whitlock Recreations and associated borrow pit, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey in Potter County in 1993. The 1994 report, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the West Whitlock Recreation Area Access Road and Borrow Pit Project and the Evaluation of Site 39PO67 in Potter County, South Dakota*, documented the results of the 8 acre survey. Archaeologists identified one archaeological site, 39PO67, a prehistoric artifact scatter. Subsequently, the ARC conducted National Register testing recommended the site to be considered not eligible (Byrne 1994).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources survey for the DOT in 1994 prior to the road replacement (County Road 213) for the Lesterville Unit of the Lewis and Clark Recreation area in Yankton County. Because a larger section of the road was to be replaced, approximately one-fifth of the 48 acre survey was located on Title VI lands. During the survey, archaeologists identified four archaeological sites, one site (39YK209), is located on Title VI lands. The ARC recommended avoidance or evaluation (Braun 1994b).

The Archeology Laboratory at Augustana College conducted a cultural resources inventory for the Cam-Wal Electric Corporation in Campbell, Potter, and Walworth Counties in 1994. The report, *Records Search and an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of the Proposed Cam-Wal Electric Construction in Campbell, Walworth and Potter Counties, South Dakota within the Grand-Moreau Archeological Region,* documents the result of the 24 Acre survey. During the investigations, archaeologist did not locate any cultural resources. Augustana recommended project approval (Winham 1994).

In preparation for upgrades to their water distribution network, B-Y Water District contracted with Augustana College, in 1994, to conduct a cultural resources survey along 2.5 miles of proposed water line. A small portion of the 33.5 acre survey crossed Title VI land and connects to Lewis and Clark Lake in Bon Homme County. As reported in *Intensive Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Proposed Water Line in Bon Homme and Yankton Counties, South Dakota, Yankton Archeological Region,* Augustana recorded five archaeological sites, but none were located in the survey boundary that crossed Title VI land (Gillen 1994).

In 1994, Frontier Cultural Services performed a cultural resources inventory of the National Guard AT95 bivouac construction areas as well as the Webster Training Area. The report, entitled *Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected National Guard Project and Bivouac Areas in Lincoln, Union, Clay, Yankton, Bon Homme, and Day Counties, South Dakota*, documented the results of the survey. In total, archaeologists surveyed 2,111 acres, in 21 discrete locales, and recorded 2 archaeological sites. Six survey locations, covering 146 acres are located on Title VI lands. Additionally, one archaeological site, 39YK44, was recorded in the areas overlapping Title VI lands. Frontier recommended avoidance or monitoring (Miller and Moore 1994).

With the report entitled *Letter Report on an Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Bridge Replacement of Structure #08-074-08, Project BRF 0050(46)231, PCEMS 3123, Brule County, South Dakota. CIS No. 1101*, the ARC documented the results of the 1995 DOT survey for a bridge replacement crossing American Creek. During the 8 acre survey, archaeologists did not locate any cultural resources. The ARC recommended project approval (Abbott and Donohue 1994).

1995

The USACE contracted with Larson-Tibesar Associates (LTA) in 1995 to conduct an 1132 acre survey in the vicinity of Boyer Bend, along the shores of Lake Francis Case, in Brule County. The report *Results of an Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of the Boyer Bend Area, Brule County, South Dakota,* discusses the results of the survey that recorded two archaeological sites. The first, 39BR48 is a lithic scatter. The other, 39BR49, is the remains of the L. Somers Homestead. Neither site was considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, but LTA did recommend evaluative testing for the general location of Brule City (Larson 1995).

The ARC conducted a 25 acre cultural resources inventory in preparation for improvements at the Snake Creek Recreation area in Charles Mix County. The results of the SDGFP and SDDOT project are reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Construction*

Impacts of the Snake Creek Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota. A records search indicated that there were five previously recorded sites (39CH42, 39CH54, 39CH55, 39CH205, 39CH206) in the vicinity. The ARC conducted a pedestrian surface inspection, but did not locate any evidence of the sites. In addition, archaeologists conducted 15 shovel tests in areas of lower visibility. No cultural materials were identified on the surface, in the shovel tests, or in the cutbanks, although there was a dispersed scatter of bone on the beach below the cutbank. This indicated that the sites had been inundated and no longer maintained a preserved context. The ARC recommended project approval (Shierts 1995a).

In 1995, the ARC conducted an 80 acre cultural resources survey in Gregory County along Highway 18, adjacent to the Fort Randall Dam. During the survey, conducted due to emergency road repair, archaeologists did not identify any cultural resources. In the report, entitled *A Letter Report on an Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Drainage/Slide Repairs West of the Fort Randall Dam, Project NH 0018(82)329, PCEMS 1252, Gregory County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1071,* the ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Effect (Shierts 1995b).

1996

Dakota Research Services conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for the construction of the South Dakota Hall of Fame in Chamberlain, Brule County. The report, *Short Format Report of an Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the South Dakota Hall of Fame Facility Project Site at Chamberlain, Brule County, South Dakota,* presented the results of the 1.5 acre survey in which no cultural resources were located. Dakota Research Services recommended a Section 106 finding of no effect (Buechler 1996).

In 1996, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for a road improvement project along Highway 34 in Hughes County near DeGrey. During the 33 acre survey, as reported in *Letter Report on the Proposed Road Improvement Project No. 0342-354, Hughes County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1344,* the ARC did not record any cultural resources. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of no effect (Fosha and Donohue 1996).

The ARC, in 1989, conducted a cultural resources survey for road improvements along the River Ranch Resort Road near Oacoma, in Lyman County. As detailed in the 1996 report, *Intensive Cultural Resources Report of the River Ranch Road Survey and 39LM196 Construction Monitoring (sic), Lyman County, South Dakota*, the ARC identified two previously recorded sites during the 55 acre survey. The area for one site, National Register eligible village 39LM34, Mallory Village, was removed from construction activities. The second site, 39LM196, the Old Lyman Townsite, would be avoided by the construction. In addition to the survey, monitoring was conducted for the vicinity of 39LM196. The ARC monitors recognized that backsloping activities were impacting 39LM34. The ARC conducted another survey, in 1990, in the disturbed locale and identified two artifacts. Additionally, archaeologists excavated 7 shovel tests in and around the disturbances. No cultural materials were identified. Despite the inadvertent boundary expansion, no cultural resources were located within the 39LM34 site boundary and project approval was recommended (Abbott et al. 1996).

In preparation for improvements to Sale Barn Road, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory near Mobridge in Walworth County. During the 27 acre survey, as discussed in *Letter Report on the Proposed Small Roads Project P6482 (3), Walworth County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 115,* the ARC did not identify any cultural resources. A Section 106 finding of no effect was recommended (Abbott and Donohue 1996).

Larson-Tibesar Associates conducted evaluative testing at five sites on USACE property in 1996 (Rothwell 1997). The report, *Results from an Archaeological Testing Program Carried Out at 39SL286, 39WW46, 39WW47, 39WW48, and 32EM203, Lake Oahe,* details the results of the investigations. Three of the sites are now on Title VI land (39SL286, 39WW46, and 39WW48). While there are no specific recommendations made for the three Title VI sites, investigators did not specifically state that the site should be considered eligible; therefore it is assumed that the sites were recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Rothwell 1997).

1997

In 1997, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory prior to the construction of a DOT funded proposed dump station at the Platte Creek Recreation Area. Archaeologist did not locate any cultural resources within the boundary of the 2 acre survey. In the report, *A Letter Report on an Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Dump Station Construction Project, GP 0582, PCEMS 3848, in Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, the ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of no effect (Long and Donohue 1997).

In 1997, Dakota Research Services conducted a cultural resource survey in preparation for the construction a fish cleaning station and septic system at the West Bend recreation area in Hughes County. As indicated in *A Short Format Report of Test Excavations Associated with the Fish Cleaning Station Septic System Expansion at the West Bend Recreation Area in Hughes County, South Dakota,* archaeologists were unable to locate any cultural resource during the inventory. In total, researcher excavated 27 auger tests along the 480 foot drain line and the 100 x 70 ft drain field. As no cultural resources were located Dakota Services recommended no effect (Beuchler 1997a)

Dakota Research Services, in 1997, performed a cultural resources inventory in conjunction with the planning of the Reliance Rural Water Project in throughout Lyman County. The linear survey, as reported in *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water Systems, Inc.'s Reliance Project Area in Lyman County, South Dakota*, covered 104 miles and 630 acres. Portions of the inventory crossed Title VI lands. One site, 39LM2007 segments of the defunct Milwaukee Railroad, was identified on survey. The project would not disturb the archaeological context and no adverse effect was recommended (Buechler 1997b).

1998

The University of South Dakota conducted a cultural resources testing for campsite electrical pedestal and comfort station upgrades at campground 3 at the West Bend Recreation Area,

Hughes County (Hodgson 1998). Sites 39HU83 and 39HU213 were located within the APE. As reported in *A 1998 Cultural Resource Testing Survey of the Proposed Comfort Station and Electrical Pedestal Sites at West Bend Recreation Area, Hughes County, South Dakota,* the USD crew conducted surface inspections, 50-x-30-cm test units at each of the campsite pedestals (23 test units total), and 13 eight-inch auger tests, also excavated to a depth of 30 cm. Testing was confined to APE of the proposed improvements. Concentrations of artifacts, including pottery, bone, chipped-stone debris, and stone tools, were identified on the ground surface. Stone tools included a complete triangular, side-notched projectile point, two nearly complete projectile points, a scraper, and a biface. Despite the abundance of artifacts on the surface, only 19 artifacts (15 burned bone fragments, 2 pottery fragments, and 2 flakes) were identified in the 36 subsurface tests. No features were identified.

Based on the apparent lack of features and relative paucity of subsurface artifacts, USD recommended clearance for the proposed improvement project, but made no specific NRHP recommendation within the report (Hodgson 1998:1–11). USD's site form updates, consisting of individual forms for 39HU231 and 39HU83, indicated that they considered the site to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP (ARC county site files). Although the USACE sent no formal letter to the ARC, an email dated 7/29/1998 indicates the USACE determined 39HU83 not eligible. In a letter dated 7/22/1998, the South Dakota SHPO concurred with the not eligible determination, but covering both 39HU231 and 39HU83.

In 1998, Augustana College conducted a cultural resources survey prior to the development of the Oahe Trails Subdivision. The report, *Cultural Resources Survey of Oahe Trails Subdivision in Sully County, South Dakota*, discusses the results of the 53 acre survey of mostly private land that partially overlaps Title VI property. One cultural resource, an extension 39SL286, was identified during the survey. The prehistoric artifact scatter is located on both private and Title VI property. It is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Augustana recommended no effect for the subdivision project (Winham and Palmer 1998).

The ARC, in preparation for DOT construction projects at the Little Bend, Bush's Landing, and West Whitlock Lakeside Use Areas, conducted cultural resources surveys in Sully and Potter Counties. The projects included upgrades to the entrance roads, parking lots, fish cleaning station, and boat ramp. The total survey APE covered approximately 16 acres. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations. In the report, *Letter Report on an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Game, Fish and Parks Projects: Little Bend Lakeside Use Area, Bush's Landing Lakeside Use Area and West Whitlock Recreation Area Projects Gp0098. CIS No. 1254*, no effect was recommended for all three sites (Byrne and Donohue 1998).

In order to support the National Guard's Bivouac and Tactical Training activities, Frontier Cultural Services entered into a contract with the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs to conduct multiple cultural resources inventories in Aurora, Brule, Charles Mix, Davison, Douglas, Grant, Kingsbury, Lake Counties, and Lyman. The 1998 survey covered a total area of 518 acres. As show in the report, *Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed S.D. Army National Guard Training Areas in Eastern South Dakota*, two the survey locations are on Title VI Land. One location, Slick's Landing near Chamberlain, covered an area of 30

acres. The other location, at the Dude Ranch Lakeside Use Area, covered an area of 15 acres. No cultural resources were located in these locations (Ranney and Miller 1998).

In 1997, the UND conducted a survey for the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System in several east river counties. The 1998 report entitled, *Mid-Dakota Rural Water System 1997 Cultural Resources Survey, Hughes, Hyde, Potter, and Sully Counties, South Dakota,* indicates that small portions of the inventoried area crossed Title VI land. In the larger survey, measuring 256 linear miles, 72 cultural resources were visited. Eleven cultural resources (39HU5, 39HU7, 39HU48, 39HU102, 39HU111, 39HU112, 39HU113, 39HU114, 39HU126, 39HU202, 39HU203, 39HU2003) recorded during the survey are located on Title VI land. The project avoided all sites (Kordecki and Toom 1998).

Dakota Research Services, in 1998 conducted a cultural resources inventory for the planning of the Valley Communication Cooperative's Pollock Glenham Exchange in Campbell and Walworth Counties. The report is entitled *Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Pollock and Glenham Exchange Upgrade Project for Valley Telecommunications Cooperative Association, Inc. in Campbell and Walworth Counties, South Dakota.* Only a fraction of the 47 mile linear survey, that covered 286 acres, was located on Title VI lands. No cultural resource sites were located in these areas (Buechler 1998).

The University of North Dakota (UND) returned to the 39HU97, the Little Pumpkin site, in 1998 for the purpose of archaeological investigations (Bales et al. 2000). The work was conducted in preparation for Mid-Dakota Rural Water System's waterline upgrades to the Nyoda Girls Scout Camp. The project was initiated through the Bureau of Reclamation. The UND conducted geophysical prospection (Electrical Resistivity and Ground Penetrating Radar) and the excavation of 2 bore pits. Archaeologists identified three buried features at the location of Bore #1 at depths ranging from 40-50 cm (Bales et al 2000).

1999

In 1999, Dakota Research Services conducted two cultural resources investigation for additions and re-routes to the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System. Portions of this survey cross Title VI land. In the reports *Cultural Resources Investigation of Mid-Dakota Rural Water System Schedule 6 Re-routes and Add-ons in Potter, and Sully Counties, South Dakota (Field order #'s 24 & 25)* and *Cultural Resources Investigations of Mid-Dakota Rural Water System's Schedule 6 Re-Routes and Add-ons in Hughes, Potter and Sully Counties, South Dakota, Field Order #'s 1-7, 12 & 16. Project No. 99-22* Dakota Research Services discussed the results of the combined 25 mile inventory (Buechler 1999a; Buechler 1999b). One archaeological site (39SL381) was recorded on Title VI lands. The project was re-routed to avoid the site (Buechler 1999b).

Again in 1999, Dakota Research Services conducted additional work for the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System (Buechler 1999c). In the report entitled *An Intensive (Class III) Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System (Contract 4-2) Project Area on the Crow Creek Reservation in Buffalo, Hughes, and Hyde Counties, South Dakota,* Dakota Research Services details the result of their 350 acre linear survey. Only a small portion of the survey

overlaps the West Bend Recreation Area and no cultural resources were located in this portion of the survey (Buechler 1999c).

2000

In 2000, the NRCS conducted a cultural resources investigation during the planning of a shelter belt project near Pollock in Campbell County. The report is entitled *Cultural Resource Inventory of the Tom Baumgartner Tree Planting in, T128N, R78W, Section 19, Campbell County, South Dakota*. Though most of the survey was on private land, the boundary, as drawn, extends on to Title VI lands. One cultural resource, 39CA196, was identified, but determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. A Section 106 finding of No Effect was made (Holen 2000).

The ARC conducted a cultural resource inventory in preparation for a proposed comfort station and tornado shelter at the West Bend Recreation Area in Hughes County in 2000 (Watts 2000). As described in the report entitled *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Comfort Station/Tornado Shelter Area at the West Bend Recreation Area, Hughes County, South Dakota,* the ARC surveyed 6.4 acres and recorded 39HU282. Since the site was located outside the immediate APE for the project, investigators recommended that the project have no adverse affect determination (Watts 2000).

Augustana College conducted a cultural resources inventory for Randall Community Water proposed upgrades. Only a fraction of the 14.5 mile, 88 acre linear survey overlapped with Title VI lands. As reported in *A Reconnaissance Cultural Resources Survey of Randall Community Water's Proposed Services in Sections 3,9,10,16,17,19,20,28,29, 30,31,32, and 33, T96N, R66W, and Sections 31,32,33, and 34, T97N, R66W, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, one site 39CH223, was located in both the survey boundary and on Title VI lands. The site was determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP and a No Historic Properties Affected recommendation was made (Lueck and Everson 2000).

Patricia Downing conducted another cultural resources investigation for the Randall Community Water District in Charles Mix County in 2000. This survey was located at the Northpoint Recreation Area. During the 12 acre survey, as reported in *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for a Proposed Pipeline to Serve North Point Campground at Pickstown in Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Project No. 000505010F*, no cultural resources were identified. Downing recommended a No Historic Properties Affected finding (Downing 2000).

Additional work the Northpoint Recreation Area included two cultural resources inventories conducted by the USACE in preparation to SDGFP leases and improvements within the recreation area (Barnum 2000a; Barnum 2000b). During the projects conducted in 2000 in Charles Mix County, a total area of 50 acres was surveyed. Four archaeological sites, 39CH24 and 39CH25 (Barnum 2000a), as well as 39CH12 and 39CH210 (Barnum 2000b) were identified in the record search, but not located during the surface inspection and believed to be destroyed. In the reports, entitled *A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed State Lease of White Swan Recreation Area, T96N, R66W, Sections 32 & 33, Charles Mix County, South Dakota* and *A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed State Lease of North*

Point Recreation Area, T96N, R65W, Sections 31, 32 & 33 and T95N, R65W, Sections 4, 5 & 6, Charles Mix County, South Dakota, the USACE made a No Effect determination for the project (Barnum 2000a).

As part of a series of cultural resource surveys in preparation for recreation area leases from the USACE to the SDGFP, the USACE conducted an inventory at the Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area in 2000. One cultural resource, 39WW203, was identified in the record search prior to the 3 acre pedestrian survey. The USACE recommended avoidance of the site for any future developments planned in the area. The report is entitled *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed State Lease of Walth Bay Recreation Area, Walworth County, South Dakota* (Barnum 2000c).

In 2000, the USACE conducted a cultural resources inventory at the Blue Blanket Recreation Area as part of the USACE/SDGFP lease and improvement plans. The report, *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed State Lease of Blue Blanket Recreation Area, Walworth County, South Dakota*, detailed the results of the 30 acre survey. Five sites, 39WW45, 39WW48, 39WW49, 39WW62, and 39WW86, were identified during the record search but were not located during the pedestrian survey. All were presumed to be destroyed (Barnum 2000d).

The USACE conducted a final survey in Walworth County in 2000 for the USACE/SDGFP lease and improvements projects, this time at the Revheim Park Recreation Area. The report *Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed State Lease of Revheim Recreation Area, Walworth County, South Dakota*, discusses the result of the 14 acre survey. Four cultural resources (39WW41, 39WW57, 39WW75, and 39WW90) were identified in the project area prior to the pedestrian survey in the record search. One site, 39WW41, is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, while the others are ineligible. None of the sites were located during the on-the-ground survey and all were considered to be destroyed or disturbed by developments and erosion (Barnum 2000e).

In 2000, Dakota Research Services conducted a series of cultural resources surveys for the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System. While the overall survey linear survey stretched 13 miles and covered an area of 140 acres, only a small portion of the survey crossed Title VI lands, in an area near De Grey in Hughes County. The report, *Year End Summary of Cultural Resources Research Conducted for Mid-Dakota Rural Water System in Hand, Hughes, and Potter Counties, South Dakota*, presented the results of the survey. One cultural resource, 39HU210 McKay Ranch site, was located within the portion of the survey that crossed Title VI lands. Dakota Research Services recommend that the project would have no adverse effect on the site (Buechler 2000).

Due to pending leases from the USACE to the SDGFP, the USACE conducted cultural resource inventories for the Spring Creek, Cow Creek, and Okobojo Point Recreations Areas. During the 684 acre survey, entitled *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed State Lease of Three Recreation Areas in Hughes and Sully Counties, South Dakota*, the USACE identified 14 cultural resource sites. Seven of the sites are not eligible and seven are

"potentially eligible". The USACE determined that the lease activities would have no historic properties affected provided that developments avoid the potentially eligible sites. In two cases, were ground disturbing activities had already been planned, 39SL297 and 39SL298, the USACE recommended NRHP evaluative testing. Finally, the USACE stipulated that all future developments be reviewed on a case-by-case development (Harnois 2000).

2001

In 2001 the NRCS conducted four cultural resource investigations in preparation for NRCS funded tree plantings on private property. The survey boundaries on two of the projects overlapped onto Title VI lands. None of the cultural resources identified during the survey were located on Title VI land. The current boundary of 39HU204 overlaps with Title VI land but it is not mentioned in the report, entitled *Cultural Resource Inventory of the Myril Arch, Dan Elwood, Jerome Jacobs, and Bob Nystrom Projects in Hughes County, South Dakota.* Project approval was recommended (Armitage 2001a).

In 2001, Quality Services conducted a cultural resources inventory for the construction of electric service, transformer, electric pedestals, and electrical lines, within an existing campground at the West Bend Recreation Area in Hughes County (Sudman 2001). During the 70 acre survey, as reported in *Cultural Resources Inventory of the South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish & Parks West Bend Recreation Area, Hughes County, South Dakota,* no cultural resources were identified and the area was observed to be heavily impacted by previous campground construction. Quality Services recommended no historic properties affected for the project (Sudman 2001).

Quality Services conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for the installation of a single vault toilet at the Little Bend Recreation Area in Sully County. The report *A Cultural Resource Inventory of the South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish & Parks Little Bend Project Area, Sully County, South Dakota*, presents the result of the 14 acre survey. One cultural resource, 39SL15, is located within the survey boundary. Site 39SL15 had been nominated as a National Landmark as part of the Little Bend Nomination District, but, to date, has not been listed. Quality services recommended several options for the project including avoidance and mitigation (Miller 2001a).

In 2001, the Archaeology Lab at USD conducted a cultural resources inventory in Walworth County, in preparation for improvements to the at the Indian Creek Recreation area. The report, *A 2001 Level III Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Improvements at Indian Creek Recreation Area Campground B, Walworth County, South Dakota,* discussed the results of the 20 acre survey. The ARC identified two archaeological sites during the records search (39WW43 and 39WW44). Because of similar artifacts and close proximity on the same landform which has a homogenous substrate, the ARC recommended combining the two sites under one site number (39WW137). Furthermore, the ARC recommended 39WW137 eligible (Haakenson 2001). In a letter dated November 9, 2001, the South Dakota SHPO concurred with the NRHP eligible recommendation for 39WW43 and 39WW44, but did not concur with combining the sites. The SHPO recommended subsurface tests in order to determine the

boundaries. In 2002, the USD Archaeology Lab resubmitted the report, keeping boundaries for all three sites, 39WW43, 39WW44, and 39WW137 (Haakenson and Ranney 2002).

The NRCS, 2001, conducted a cultural resources inventory for a tree planting project, located on private land. A small portion overlaps with Title VI property. The report, *Cultural Resource Inventory of the Larry Fliehs Tree Planting, T123N, R78W, Section 29, Walworth County, South Dakota*, details the results of the 1.2 acre survey, in which, no cultural resources were located. The NRCS determined a Section 106 finding of No Adverse Effect. The South Dakota SHPO concurred with the determination (Bachman 2001).

Quality Services, in 2001, conducted an 8 acre cultural resources inventory at the Lewis and Clark Recreation Area in Yankton County, in preparation for park improvements. As reported in *Cultural Resource Inventory of the South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish & Parks, Lewis & Clark Recreation Area, Yankton County, South Dakota*, Quality Services did not record any cultural resources and recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Miller 2001b).

Also in 2001, Quality Services conducted a series of cultural resource inventories throughout eastern South Dakota for a suite of SDGFP improvement projects. Two of the surveyed areas are on Title VI land, one at the Lewis and Clark Recreation Area in Yankton County, and the other at the Springfield Recreation Area in Bon Homme County. During the combined 13 acre survey portions on Title VI land, as detailed in the report *Cultural Resource Inventory of Portions of SD Department of GFP Dry Lake #2, Lake Cochrane, Lewis & Clark Recreation Area, Nelson Game Production Area, Palisades State Park, Pelican Lake, Springfield Rec. Area, Stratton Gwa, Swan Lake & Walkers Point,* no cultural resources were identified (Miller 2001c).

In preparation for upgrades to the fish cleaning station, Quality Services conducted a cultural resources inventory for the Spring Creek Recreation Area in Bon Homme County. The report *Cultural Resource Inventory of the South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks Springfield Recreation Area, Bon Homme County, South Dakota*, presented the results of the of the survey in which archaeologists did not find any cultural resources. No survey size was reported. Quality Services recommended no historic properties affected (Miller 2001d).

Prior to 2001, Burns and McDonnell conducted Level II surveys and site testing through several counties in South Dakota to assist the Dakota, Minnesota, and Eastern (DM&E) railroad with proposed upgrades and expansions (Latham 2001). The survey boundaries, *Level I and II Cultural Resource Survey and Site Testing and Evaluation for 317 miles of Railroad Reconstruction from the Minnesota Border to Wall, South Dakota: DM & E's Proposed Powder River Expansion Project. Volume 1*, crossed through three sites on Title VI land, 39HU5 (Mush Creek), 39HU7 (McClure Site), and 39HU52 (Fort Sully I). Through literature searches and a series of shovel tests at each site, archaeologists recommended the sites be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. Furthermore, investigators recommended avoidance for all three sites (Latham 2001). To date, the construction has not been initiated.

2002

In 2002, Quality Services conducted a cultural resources inventory as part of the planning for a prescribed burn in the SDGFP managed White Swan Game Production Area in Charles Mix County. As reported in *Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resources Inventory of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks White Swan Game Production Area Prescribed Burn, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, two cultural resources (39CH62 and 39CH63) were identified during the background research, but not located during the survey. They were presumed to be destroyed. Quality services recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Propertied Affected. A total of 576 acres were surveyed (Miller 2002a).

In 2000, the SDGFP began plans for construction activities at the North Point Recreation Area. During ground disturbing activities, in 2002, construction crews uncovered an inadvertent find that previous cultural resources investigations had failed to identify. As a result, the SDGFP contacted the ARC to conduct a cultural resources inventory specifically for the proposed improvements. Three sites were recorded during the surveys: 39CH224 (Native American Burial), 39CH225 (Archaic and Woodland Artifact Scatter), and 39CH226 (Historic Farmstead). The ARC recommended that 39CH224 and 39CH225 be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommended avoidance for the two sites until the SDGFP, USACE, and the South Dakota SHPO devise an appropriate management plan (Fosha 2002).

In 2002, Quality Services conducted two cultural resource surveys (P. V. Miller 2002b; P. V. Miller 2002c) for prescribed burns in the Arikara Wildlife Area in Hughes County. During the first survey, *Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resources Inventory of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks Arikara #1 Game Production Area Prescribed Burn, Hughes County, South Dakota*, archaeologists surveyed 531 acres and recorded 11 sites (1 previously recorded and 10 newly recorded). Two additional sites could not be relocated. Eight of the sites are transportation sites, either relating to an abandoned railroad grade (39HU2073) or the former location of SD Highway 34 (39HU2113). Quality Services recommended project approval because the burn would either have minimal effect on the cultural resources and/or certain sites should be avoided and monitored (Miller 2002b).

During the survey for the second project, *Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resources Inventory of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks Arikara #2 Game Production Area Prescribed Burn, Hughes County, South Dakota*, archaeologists surveyed 115 acres. There were four previously recorded sites within the project boundaries and three (39HU5, 39HU7, and 39HU135) were relocated. The fourth site (39HU134) was not relocated. Two sites (39HU5 and 39HU7) are on the National Register. Quality services recommended avoiding and monitoring the two National Register sites during the project and recommended that 39HU135 was not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Miller 2002c).

In 2002, the SDGFP contracted with Cultural Heritage Consultants in order to conduct a cultural resources survey at the Cow Creek Recreation Area, in preparations for improvements to the recreation facilities. As discussed in the report entitled *Results of a Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of Select Portions of Cow Creek Recreational Area in Sully*

County, South Dakota, archaeologists surveyed an area of just over 1.5 acre and excavated twenty-one 20 cm diameter auger tests. Although the project lie within the boundary of 39SL286, the relative lack of artifacts identified on survey indicated the project would only have minimal impacts to the site. Cultural Heritage Consultants recommended project approval (Kapler 2002a).

In 2002, the South Dakota Army National Guard (SDANG) conducted a cultural resources inventory for the Mobridge river walk project. The boundary for this project is similar but not identical to Downing (2000a). Neither report references each other, while MacDonell (2002) conducted his survey in April 2002; Downing conducted her survey in May of the same year. During the 2 mile linear MacDonell (2002) survey, archaeologists recorded two cultural resource sites (39WW138 and 39WW139). The report is entitled *A Level III Heritage Resource Inventory of the Mobridge Riverfront Trail Construction Project in Walworth County, South Dakota*. SDANG recommended that the two sites were not eligible for the NRHP and recommended project approval (MacDonell 2002).

Patricia Downing, in 2002, conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for the, before mentioned, river front walking trail within the city of Mobridge in Walworth County. As reported in *A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Mobridge Riverfront Park in Walworth County, South Dakota,* archaeologists surveyed an area of 145 acres and recorded four archaeological sites (39WW69, 39WW138, 39WW139, and 39WW140). Downing recommended project approval provided the project is rerouted to avoid significant sites (Downing 2002a).

In a letter dated March 8, 2002, Patricia Downing recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected for a proposed utility line in Sully County. It does not appear that an on-the-ground survey was conducted, because the line would be placed in a previously disturbed road ditch. In the letter, entitled *Oahe Electric Cooperative's Electrical Distribution Facilities at T116N, R79W, Sections 3, 4 &10 in Sully County, SD*, Downing also recommended that if the project plans were to change survey may be required (Downing 2002b).

Cultural Heritage Consultants conducted another cultural resources inventory in Walworth County in 2002. This survey was completed at Indian Creek and Revheim Bay Recreation areas in preparation for improvements and food plots. The report, *Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory at a Proposed Campground Improvement Project in Walworth County, South Dakota*, discusses the outcome of the approximate 1.5 acres survey. During the survey, archaeologists excavated a combined 28 shovel tests and 20 cm wide auger tests, as well as an unspecified number of formal 50 x 50 cm test units and one 50 x 100 cm test unit. Archaeologists also recorded one site, 39WW44, a National Register eligible multicomponent prehistoric artifact scatter and occupation. Cultural Heritage Consultants recommended moving specific project boundaries to avoid the site (Kapler 2002b).

In response to an inadvertent discovery at the Northpoint Recreation Area, the ARC visited 39CH224 for fill assessment (Donohue 2002a) and 39CH225 for NRHP evaluation

(Donohue 2002b). The ARC with Yankton Sioux Tribe archaeological consultant present, described in the report *An Assessment of Fill Content in Area C, the North Fill Area and Area B, the South Fill area, North Point Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* inspected the construction fill, excavated 32 backhoe trenches, and 1 shovel test. Investigators found evidence of human remains in the southeastern portion fill debris but not in other areas. Recommendations included the reburial and replacement of fill at its original location (Donohue 2002a).

At 39CH225, reported in *A National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Site 39CH225, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* the ARC excavated 19 auger tests (50 cm diameter) and four 1x1 m test units. Archaeologists identified a stratified multicomponent (most likely Early and Middle Plains Archaic) hunting camp. Some of the site had been disturbed by previous agricultural disturbances (Donohue 2002b).

2003

In 2003, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for the construction of a residential structure at the Northpoint Recreation Area in Charles Mix County. As described in the report *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Residential Housing Project at North Point Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* the ARC conducted a pedestrian survey and excavated two shovel tests, both negative for cultural material. The ARC did not locate any cultural resources during the 1.3 acre survey (Messerli 2003a).

In preparation for upgrades to the sewage lagoon and associated sewage lines, the USD Archaeology Laboratory conducted a cultural resources survey at the Snake Creek Recreation Area in Charles Mix County. As reported in *A Cultural Resource Assessment of Sewage Lagoon System Expansion, T99N, R70W, Section 15, Snake Creek Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, USD conducted a 2.1 acre survey, in which investigators did not located any cultural resources. Project approval was recommended (Molyneaux and Bradley 2003).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory during the planning of a proposed sewage lagoon facility at the Northpoint Recreation Area, in 2003. During the 13 acre pedestrian survey no cultural resources were identified. In addition to the surface inspection the ARC conducted sixteen mechanically excavated auger pits, each measuring 40 cm in diameter and all negative for cultural material. The ARC recommended a determination of No Historic Properties Affected. The report is entitled *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks Proposed Sewer Lagoon Facility at North Point Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota* (Fosha and Holts 2003).

As a follow-up survey to R. Fosha and Holts (2003), the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory for additional locations associated the lagoon facilities at the Northpoint Recreation Area. In a report, entitled *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lagoon Sites at North Point Recreation Area*, the ARC discussed the results of the 24 acre survey. The ARC surveyed two locations: Lagoon Site Area A and B. During the survey the ARC

identified one archaeological site 39CH228 in Lagoon Site Area B. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected if the Lagoon was constructed in Area A, otherwise 39CH228 would need to be evaluated for the NRHP prior to further planning (J. A. Donohue 2003). In 2005, the ARC added additional survey coverage for this project by submitting the report *An Addendum to an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Segment of a South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks Proposed Sewer Line at North Point Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1995*. No cultural resources were identified in the additional areas (Muniz 2005a).

In 2003, the ARC contracted with the Central South Dakota Enhancement District, in order to conduct a cultural resources inventory for a recanalization project near Blunt, in Hughes Country as well as the construction of a fire hall near the Spring/Cow Creek Recreation Areas in Hughes County. Only the survey for the fire hall construction was located on Title VI Land. As discussed in the report *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Firehall near Spring/Cow Creek Recreation Areas, Sully County, South Dakota and the Rechannelization Project near Blunt, Hughes County, South Dakota*, the ARC surveyed a 1 acre area for the firehall and did not record any cultural resources. The ARC recommended that the project be given a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Messerli 2003b).

Due to proposed improvements to the Nyoda Girl Scout Camp, the SDGFP contracted with Cultural Heritage Consultants (CHC) to conduct exploratory testing at the Little Pumpkin Village (39HU97) in the locations of the proposed construction. During the investigations, CHC dug 19 total excavation units, four 1 x 1 meter and fifteen 50 x 50 cm excavation units. As a result, archaeologists identified two archaeological features, one hearth and one cache pit. CHC recommended moving certain project plans to locations were archaeological deposits were not located (Kapler and Mashur 2003).

2004

In 2004, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for road construction on Henry Street, south of Sioux Avenue in Pierre, Hughes County. During the survey of approximately 2 acres, archaeologists noted that the vast majority of the project area had been disturbed by previous road construction. In the report *Letter Report on a Cultural Resources Investigations for Reconstruction Project No. NH 0014(116)228 and P0034 (12)209, PCEMS 0669N and 068N, Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1737*, the ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Davis 2004).

Dakota Research Services, in 2004, conducted a cultural resources survey in for the planning of a pasture cap connection. The 0.14 acre survey was located on both Title VI and private land. The report *Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Monte Cronin Pasture Tap Connection to the Mid-Dakota Rural Water System, Inc., Potter County, South Dakota*, discusses the results of the no find survey. Dakota Research Services recommended a Section 106 find of No Historic Properties Affected (Buechler 2004).

In 2001, and reported in 2004, the University of South Dakota Archaeology Laboratory conducted a cultural resources inventory to assist with the planning of a proposed comfort station at the Okobojo Point Recreation Area in Sully County. While the immediate impacts of the project were to be limited to an 8 acre area, archaeologists surveyed an area of approximately 160 acres. A records search indicated that there were five previously recorded archaeological sites (39SL294, 39SL295, 39SL297, 39SL298, and 39SL318) within the overall survey boundary. All five were considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition to the pedestrian survey, archaeologists excavated 9 shovel tests. Crews were able to locate four the previously recorded sites (39SL318 was not re-identified). No recommendations were made regarding the Section 106 findings in the report entitled *2001 Level III Cultural Resource Survey of Lands Proposed for Facilities Improvement at Okobojo Point Recreation Area, Sully County, South Dakota* (Bradley 2004).

In 2004 the USACE conducted a cultural resources survey during the planning stages of a proposed irrigation project near the Okobojo Point Recreation Area in Sully County. During the survey, that covered nearly 5 acres, no cultural resources were located. According the report, entitled *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Irrigation Intake Improvement Project in the N 1/2 of Section 20, T113N, R80W, Sully County, South Dakota*, the archaeologists for the USACE recommended project approval based upon the lack of cultural resources (Winter 2004).

The ARC, in 2004, conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for the construction of a proposed storm sewer in the town of Ft. Pierre, in Stanley County. The survey, prepared for Brosz Engineering, covered an area of 6 acres. In addition to the pedestrian surface inspection, the ARC excavated three shovel tests within the boundaries of the inventory. No cultural resources were identified during any portion of the inspection, within the survey boundaries. The ARC recommended project approval. The report is entitled *A Letter Report Documenting an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a New Segment of Storm Sewer for the Teton Island Housing Addition, Stanley County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1861* (Holst 2004a).

In 2004, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory during the planning stages of proposed grading and resurfacing of portions of SD Highway 52, adjacent to the Lewis and Clark Recreation Area in Yankton County. As detailed in the report *A Letter Report Documenting a Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Small Road Project No. P-PH 3052(04)337, PCEMS 6239, Yankton County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1755,* the ARC survey an area measuring approximately 110 acres spanning a length of 5.4 miles. The ARC did not locate any cultural resources within the project boundaries and recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Holst 2004b).

2005

In preparation for the construction of playground equipment, the ARC, in 2005, conducted a cultural resources inventory at the West Pollock Recreation Area in Campbell County. The report is entitled *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Park Improvements at West Pollock Recreation Area, Campbell County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1985*. During the 16.5 acre survey, archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey and excavated 5 shovel tests. In total, the ARC recorded 2 archaeological sites, 39CA153 and 39CA238. Most of the work focused on 39CA153 due to the location of disturbances. In addition to the shovel tests, archaeologists excavated four 1 x 1 meter excavation units within the 39CA153 site boundary. Almost 400 artifacts were catalogued from the site which included an Archaic and Plains Village component. Stratigraphic evidence indicated that the site held little integrity. Therefore, despite the plethora of artifacts, the site was recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The ARC recommends project approval; provided that the construction stays within the bounds of the previously disturbed and tested areas (Muniz 2005b).

In 2005, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) conducted a cultural resources inventory during the planning stages of a buried utility line in Charles Mix County. A small fraction of the 5 acre survey overlaps with Title VI land. The report *A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Charles Mix Electric Association Buried Cable on the Yankton Reservation, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, indicates that no cultural resources were identified at any point during the survey. The BIA determined that there would be No Historic Properties Affected (Murdy 2005).

Prairie Lakes Archaeological Services conducted a cultural resources inventory in Charles Mix County in preparation for a buried utility line. While most of the survey took place on private land, a fraction of the survey overlapped on to Title VI lands. No cultural resources were identified during the entire survey of 5 acres. In the report *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for Construction of Electrical Distribution Facilities for Charles Mix Electric Association in Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* Prairie Lakes recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Downing 2005).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for upgrades to the boat ramp at the Platte Creek Recreation Area in Charles Mix County. As reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Park Improvements at Platte Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1971*, archaeologists did not record any cultural resources during the 2.3 acre survey. A Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected was recommended (Holst 2005a).

In 2005, the ARC conducted a cultural resources survey to assist with the planning of boat ramp, parking lot, and camp pad improvements at the Snake Creek Recreation Area in Charles Mix County. The report, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Park Improvements at Snake Creek Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1969,* discussed the results of the 2.5 acre survey. No cultural resources were identified and the ARC made a recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected (Holst 2005b).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory at the Buryanek Recreation Area in preparation for campground and picnic shelter upgrades. In the report, *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Park Improvements at Buryaneck Recreation Area, Gregory County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1970*, the ARC discusses the results of the 0.8 acre survey. No cultural resources were identified and the ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Holst 2005c).

The ARC, in 2005, conducted a cultural resources survey at the West Bend Recreation area prior to the construction of a new cabin, trailer dump site, fish cleaning station, drain fields, and upgrades to electrical lines (Haakenson 2005; Haakenson and Muniz 2005). As indicated in the report entitled *A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Improvements within the West Bend Recreation Area Hughes County, South Dakota,* archaeologists surveyed 30 acres and identified two previously recorded cultural resources, 39HU86 and 39HU282. The ARC recommended avoidance or evaluation of the two sites (Haakenson 2005; Haakenson and Muniz 2005).

Later in 2005, the ARC returned to West Bend to evaluate cultural resources 39HU86 and 39HU282. The results of the evaluations are described in *Test Excavations at Sites 39HU0086 and 39HU0282 in the West Bend Recreation Area, Hughes County, South Dakota* (Clark 2006). Due to miscommunications between the ARC and the USACE the excavations were terminated before all planned excavations could be completed. At 39HU86 a surface inspection was conducted, and two 1-x-1-m test units were excavated in the southeast corner of the site within areas of the proposed project. The crew also excavated two shovel tests outside of the site boundary to test the southeastern extent of the site. In total, nine artifacts (all flaking debris) were identified during the investigations, all of which were located in the test units. Seven of the flakes were identified at depths ranging from 15 to 35 cmbs in Test Unit 2. The two remaining flakes were identified at 95 to 105 cmbs in Test Unit 1 within a buried A horizon. Despite finding intact artifacts at a depth of approximately 1 meter below the surface, the ARC recommended a National Register eligibility of Not Eligible (Clark 2006:16–19; 27). In a letter dated September 17, 2007, the SHPO concurred with the USACE that 39HU86 be considered not eligible to the NRHP and with their determination of No Historic Properties Affected for the proposed improvements at the recreation area.

Because of proposed electrical upgrades, the ARC returned to 39HU282 in 2005 in an attempt to evaluate the cultural resource (Clark 2006). During the investigation, the crew excavated one auger test, one shovel test, and two excavation units, recovering 251 artifacts including chipped-stone debris, stone tools, pottery, bone, fire-cracked rock, and ochre. The excavation units revealed a buried A horizon starting at roughly 20 cmbs. Due to miscommunication between the USACE, SDGFP, and the ARC, the evaluation was cut short. Based upon the limited testing, vaguely defined boundaries, and the fact that features had yet to be identified despite the number and types of artifacts present, the ARC recommended that the site still be considered unevaluated and recommended further testing to determine eligibility and to provide an effective management plan (Clark 2006:28).

In correspondences to the South Dakota SHPO dated February 27 and March 10, 2009, the USACE determined that 39HU282 was Eligible under Criterion D due to the relatively large number of artifacts identified in the two test units. They also determined that there would be No Adverse Effect on the property from the electrical upgrades because disturbances would be minimized through the use of a "vibra-plow," would be located within existing power line trenches and pedestal locations, and would be monitored by an archaeologist. To reduce impacts from campers, two camp sites would be closed and removed from use. In a later undated correspondence, the USACE stated that after the electrical upgrades were completed, no new development would be allowed within the site boundaries. In letters dated March 10, 2009, and March 16, 2009, the South Dakota SHPO concurred with the stipulated determinations (ARC site files).

In 2005, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for improvement to the East Campground and Day Use Area at the Farm Island Recreation Area in Hughes County. One cultural resource, 39HU97, the Little Pumpkin Village, was identified, during the record search, within the proposed project location. While the site was of great concern, no intact components had been identified within the proposed project location. Archaeologists performed a pedestrian survey, covering approximately 35 acres, and excavated nineteen, 50 cm diameter shovel tests. In total 8 artifacts (6 historic and 2 prehistoric) were located on survey. All the artifacts were found on the surface and all 19 of the shovel tests were negative for cultural materials. None of the artifacts were located within the APE of the proposed project. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected. The report is entitled *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Game, Fish and Parks Project No. 040907002F - Farm Island Picnic Shelter and Associated Projects, Hughes County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series No. 1987* (Goldbach 2005a).

In 2005, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for a walking trail bridge replacement at the Farm Island Recreation Area in Hughes County. As reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks Pierre to Farm Island Recreational Trail Pedestrian Bridge Installation, Permit No. DACW45-3-89-6107, Hughes County, South Dakota*, archaeologists recorded one archaeological site, 39HU312, a prehistoric Isolated Find, during the 0.1 acre survey. As an Isolated Find, by definition, the site is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Goldbach 2005b).

Again in 2005, the ARC conducted additional cultural resources work at the Farm Island Recreation Area in Hughes County. In this case, archaeologists conducted an inventory in preparation for a proposed tree planting. During the 12 acre survey, as described in the report *A Cultural Resources Survey of a South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks Proposed Tree Planting, Farm Island Recreation Area Project No. 040514001F, Hughes County, South Dakota*, archaeologists recorded one archaeological site, 39HU311, a historic encampment associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected, provided the site is avoided by all construction activities (Goldbach 2005c).

The ARC conducted a cultural resources survey, in 2005, at LaFrambois Island, in Hughes County, in preparation for proposed tree plantings. The report, *An Intensive Survey of a Proposed SDGF&P Tree Planting at La Framboise Island, Hughes County, South Dakota, Contract Investigation Series No. 1996*, discusses the results of the 10 acre inventory. Archaeologists recorded two archaeological sites, 39HU197 and 39HU198, both unevaluated historic sites. In addition, archaeologists excavated 8 shovel tests in the specific locations of the proposed tree plantings. While all the shovel tests were negative for cultural material, one shovel test did produce fragments of charcoal that could not be positively identified as cultural. The ARC recommended altering the tree planting locations, in order to completely avoid 39HU198, and therefore recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Muniz 2005c).

In 2005, the ARC conducted cultural resources survey during the planning stages of two borrow pits located along Highway 1804 in Hughes County. One of the two areas studied in the SDDOT funded survey is located on Title VI lands. In the report, *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and a National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Site 39HU315, South Dakota Department of Transportation Project P 3804(16)257, PCN 6394, Hughes County, South Dakota* indicates that there were no cultural resources located on the Title VI portion of the survey. A Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected was recommended (Hanson 2005).

In preparation for improvements to the Indian Creek Recreation Area, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in Walworth County in 2005. During the 11 acre survey, as reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Campground Improvements at Indian Creek Recreation Area, Walworth County, South Dakota*, archaeologists recorded seven total sites. Confirmed through shovel testing, three of the sites (39WW43, 39WW44, and 39WW137) were combined under site number 39WW144. Two other sites, 39WW149 and 39WW151, were recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The final two sites, 39WW150 and 39WW152, were considered unevaluated. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Bradley and Muniz 2005).

In 2005, the ARC surveyed approximately 93 acres in Hughes and Sully Counties, in preparation for improvements to Highway 1804. As reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of cultural Sites Along SDDOT Project No. P 3804(16)261, PCEMS 6394, SD 1804 Highway, Hughes and Sully Counties, South Dakota*, archaeologists recorded one archaeological site, 39HU314, a prehistoric Isolated Find, is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The ARC recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Pflepson and Messerli 2005).

2006

In 2006, the NRCS conducted a cultural resources inventory during the planning stages of for proposed water pipeline, wells, and tanks construction. The vast majority of the project is located on privately owned land, but a small fraction of the survey crossed Title VI land. No cultural resources were recorded in any portion of the surveyed land. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected was made. The report is entitled *Letter Format Report for a Level*

III Cultural Resources Inventory for NRCS Project #103CA06 Pipeline, Well, and Tanks, T126N, R78W, Section 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, Campbell County, South Dakota (Littlefield 2006).

Dakota Research Services conducted a cultural resources survey during 2006 in preparation for the pipeline realignment in Hughes County, crossing Highway 1804. During the survey, as reported in *Cultural Resources Survey of Mid-Dakota Rural Water System, Inc.'s Highway 1804 Re-alignment Route, Hughes County, South Dakota*, archaeologists surveyed approximately 4 acres, in the 0.41 mile linear corridor. No cultural resources were identified, although isolated find 39HU314 was located within the survey boundary. Dakota Research Services recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Buechler 2006).

Augustana Archeology Laboratory conducted a cultural resources inventory, in Charles Mix, Bon Homme, and Yankton Counties, during the planning stages of waterline construction for the B-Y Rural Water District. The vast majority of the 118 mile, 234 acre, linear survey was conducted on private property, but a small fraction (0.3 mile) occurred on Title VI land. During the survey, as reported in *Cultural Resources Survey of B-Y Rural Water District's Pipeline Project in Bon Homme, Charles Mix, and Yankton Counties, South Dakota*, no cultural resources were located within the survey boundaries that overlapped with Title VI lands. A recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected was recommended (Kogel 2006).

In preparation for storm sewer improvement for the City of Mobridge, Quality Services conducted NRHP Evaluations at 39WW122, a historic dump associated with historic Mobridge (Harken 2006). Archaeologists conducted surface survey, artifact and feature mapping, documentary research and interview, as described in *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Historic Period Site Archaeological Site 39WW122, The City of Mobridge Dump, T124N, R79W, Sections 29, 30, 32, Walworth County, South Dakota*. Quality Services recommended that 39WW122 be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, but indicated that the proposed project would only disturb non-contributing portions of the site (Harken 2006).

Prior to the ownership transfer of Title VI lands, the USACE contracted with Ethnoscience Inc. to conduct NRHP evaluations along at the Gavins Point and Fort Randall projects (Strait et al. 2007). During the contract, as described in *Gavin's Point: National Register Evaluation of Several Archaeological Sites in Gregory, Charles Mix and Bon Homme Counties, South Dakota, and Knox County, Nebraska*, Ethnoscience investigated 11 sites in South Dakota and Nebraska. Evaluations for Title VI sites underwent either background research and additional fieldwork or review of past work alone. Nine of the 11 sites tested are in South Dakota on Title VI lands. Of these, Ethnoscience recommended five sites (39BO45, 39CH48, 39CH79, 39GR37, and 39GR38) eligible for listing on the NRHP and three sites (39CH80, 39CH81, and 39GR41) not eligible. Ethnsocience recommended additional work for 39BO55 (Strait et al. 2007).

Also in 2006, in preparation for the Title VI land transfer, the USACE contracted with Ethnoscience to conduct NRHP places evaluations on 34 sites adjacent to Lake Oahe (Ferry et al. 2007). As noted in the report *Lake Oahe: National Register Evaluation of 34 Archaeological*

sites in Hughes and Sully Counties, South Dakota, 18 of the sites were located in Hughes County and 16 in Sully county. All of the sites underwent extensive literature searches, while one site (39SL293), had new field investigations. At this site investigators excavated 22 shovel tests and 1 test unit. Based on previous investigations, previous recommendations/determinations, and the current work mentioned, Ethnoscience recommended that 6 sites be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, 14 not eligible, and 14 unevaluated. Management recommendations varied based upon the NRHP recommendation, but included no further work, additional testing, monitoring, and mitigation (Ferry et al. 2007).

Between 2006 and 2007, also preparing for Title VI land transfer, the USACE once again contracted with Ethnoscience to conduct NRHP evaluations on sites adjacent to an Omaha District Reservoir, in this case Lake Sharpe (Ferry et al. 2007). Described in the report, *Big Bend: National Register Evaluation of Several Archaeological Sites in Hughes, Lyman, and Stanley Counties, South Dakota,* Ethnoscience conducted investigations on eight sites along Lake Sharpe in Hughes, Lyman, and Stanley Counties. Researchers conducted intensive background on all eight sites had intensive background, while investigators conducted shovel testing and test unit excavation on four sites. Researchers recommended one site (39LM201) eligible for listing on the NRHP, three sites (39HU197, 39HU198, and 39ST117) not eligible, and four sites (39LM28, 39ST116, 39ST124, and 39ST187) unevaluated (Ferry et al. 2007)

2007

In 2007, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory within the west bound exit loop at the mile marker 233 exit for Chamberlain on Interstate 90 in Brule County. The survey was conducted in preparation for the removal of an abandon concrete foundation. As reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-90 Exit 233 Project, Brule County, South Dakota. Contract Investigation Series Report No. 2166*, archaeologists did not record any cultural resources. A Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected was recommended (Miller 2007).

In 2007, the NRCS conducted a cultural resources inventory in Campbell County in preparation for the construction of a proposed waterline and water tank project. While the vast majority of the 2.4 mile, 15.9 acre mostly linear survey took place on private land, 0.5 miles crossed Title VI land. As indicated in the report *Letter Format Report for a Level III Cultural Resources Inventory for NRCS Project #103CA2007 Pipeline and Tanks, T126N, R78W, Section 28, 33 and T125N, R78W, Section 4, Campbell County, South Dakota*, archaeologists did not identify any cultural resource site at any location during the survey. The NRCS determined a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Littlefield 2007a).

The NRCS conducted another survey for the construction of a waterline and storage tank in Campbell County in 2007. Similar to the previous survey, the vast majority of 4.5 mile, 12.6 acre survey mostly linear survey was located on private land with only a small section (< 0.1 mile) taking place on Title VI land. During the survey, as reported in *A Level III Cultural Resources Inventory Report for NRCS Project #102CA2007 Two Pipelines and Tanks, T125N, R79W, Section 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 and T125N, R78W, Section 19, Campbell County, South*

Dakota, one cultural resource (39CA246) was located on private land and no cultural resources were located on Title VI land (Littlefield 2007b).

In 2006 and 2007 Quality Services conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for the installation of a Golden West Communications buried cable project. The linear survey covered a length of 333 miles in Gregory County, but only a small fraction (approximately 0.3 miles) of the survey overlapped with Title VI lands. As reported in *Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of Golden West Telecommunication, Inc's Burke Exchange Buried Cable Project, T95-99N, R70-72W, Gregory County, South Dakota*, investigators recorded 35 cultural resources, but none were located on Title VI land. Quality Services made a recommendation for a Section 106 finding of No Adverse Affect, for the project as a whole (Park 2007).

In 2006, the USACE contracted with Ethnsocience Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory for lands surrounding the Fort Randall Dam in both Charles Mix and Gregory. The work was performed as part of the cumulative efforts initiated by the Title VI land transfer. In the report, *Fort Randall Dam: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of Selected Lands around the Fort Randall Dam, Gregory and Charles Mix Counties, South Dakota,* Ethnoscience indicates that archaeologists surveyed approximately 2,600 acres and recorded 13 cultural resources. Recommendations for the report were made on a site-by-site basis (Strait and Peterson 2007).

2008

Due to proposed upgrades at the Snake Creek Recreation Area, the SDGFP contracted with Quality Services to conduct cultural resources investigations in Charles Mix County at the recreation area. Of greatest concern was the location of 39CH55, the reported location of a Native American Burial originally recorded by the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. There were conflicting accounts of the site's actual location and part of the survey's intent was to test the, at that time, current boundary for evidence of the site. As reported in *Level III Cultural Resources Inventory South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks Snake Creek Campground 2008 Electrical Improvements, T99N, R70W, Section 15, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* Quality Services executed a pedestrian survey cover approximately 13 acres and excavated 18 mechanical auger pits. No evidence of 39CH55 or any other cultural resource was identified during the investigations. It was presumed that 39CH55 was located at a lower elevation below the Lake Francis Case flood pool and destroyed by the inundation of the reservoir. Quality Services Recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Carpenter 2008).

Between 2005 and 2007, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory for lands transferred from the USACE to the SDGFP Division of Parks and Recreation. In total, archaeologists surveyed approximately 13,000 acres, investigating recreation and lakeside use areas in Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Sully, Stanley, Hughes, Lyman, Buffalo, Brule, Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, and Yankton Counties. The survey included pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing. Additionally, investigators recorded 225 cultural resources with components ranging from paleoindian to historic era sites. The ARC made recommendations on a site-by-site basis. Recommendations included no further work,

avoidance, evaluation and determination, avoidance or evaluation, and mitigation. The 2008 report is entitled An *Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Title VI Lands, located Along Lewis and Clark Lake, Lake Sharpe, Lake Francis Case, and Lake Oahe, Transferred to the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, from the United States Army Corp of Engineer* (Clark et al. 2008).

2009

In 2009, the USACE conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for utility upgrades near Svatos Point in Charles Mix County. During the 6.4 acres survey, investigators did not record any cultural resources. As indicated in the report, *A Letter Format Report of a Proposed Utility Corridor in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 30 and the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 29, T96N, R65W, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, the USACE archaeologists recommended project approval (Winter 2009).

Prairie Lakes Archaeological Services, in 2009, conducted a cultural resources survey in preparation for utility upgrades throughout Hughes County. As reported in *A Level III Cultural Resources Survey for Electrical Distribution Facilities Construction by Oahe Electric Cooperative (LTR 3709h0101) in Hughes County, South Dakota*, archaeologists surveyed 1.75 miles for the linear survey and recorded 1 archaeological site. Site 39HU2216, is a historic road that may be a section of the Ft. Sully to Pierre road. Prairie Lakes recommended avoiding site 39HU2216 and recommended a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected (Downing 2009a).

In 2009, Kogel Archaeological Consultants conducted a cultural resources inventory as part of the planning for upgrades to the B-Y Water District intake #2 and associated pipeline in Bon Homme County. The vast majority of the survey is located on private land, but the intake itself is located on Title VI land. During the 47 acre survey, as reported in *A Level III Cultural Resources Survey of B-Y Water District's Proposed Water Intake Station #2 and Pipeline in Bon Homme and Yankton Counties, South Dakota*, archaeologists identified one previously recorded faunal/paleontological site, 39BO202. As with other recent investigations, Kogel did not relocate the site, during the pedestrian survey or in the 1 excavated shovel test. No Historic Properties Affected was recommended (Kogel 2009).

In 2009, Prairie Lakes Archaeological Services performed a cultural resources inventory during the planning stages of proposed upgrades to Cam-Wal Electric utility lines. During the project, archaeologists surveyed 8 linear miles, less than 0.1 miles falls on Title VI land. No cultural resources were identified within the Title VI portions of the survey. In the report, *A Level III Cultural Resources Survey for Cam-Wal Electric's Construction in Potter, Walworth and Campbell Counties, South Dakota (Letter 3109h0401)*, Prairie Lakes recommended a determination of No Historic Properties Affected (Downing 2009b).

In 2009, SWCA and Labat Environmental Consultants conducted a shoreline cultural resources inventory of USACE owned lands in Potter and Sully Counties (Barnes et al 2001). During the surveys crews identified 9 total sites including two previously recorded sites (39PO31 and 39SL293), 3 newly recorded sites (39PO117, 39SL487, and 39SL488), and 3

newly recorded isolated finds (39PO114, 39PO115, 39PO116, and 39SL486). In addition to the archaeological sites, investigator recorded two structures (DW00000010 and PO00000806). Because the surveys were related to the USACE responsibilities as a land manager and not initiated as a result of a project proposal, all recommendations were resource specific (Barnes et al. 2011).

2010

The USACE conducted NRHP evaluation of site 39CH271 in 2010 prior to the modification of an irrigation lease proposed by the SDGFP (Winter 2010). In *Report on the Results of National Register Eligibility Testing and Evaluation of 39CH0271, Located along Pease Creek/Lake Francis Case, Charles Mix County, South Dakota*, the author describes the intensive background research and field methodology, which included site mapping and shovel testing. The historic farmstead was determined eligible under Criterion D (Winter 2010).

In response to a request from the SDGFP for upgrades to the electric line and pedestals the USACE conducted cultural resources investigations at the Indian Creek Campground near Mobridge in Walworth County. As discussed in the report, *Proposed Upgrade of Electrical Lines and Pedestals at the Indian Creek Recreation Area near Mobridge, Walworth County, South Dakota*, two sites, 39WW152 and 39WW162, were identified during the records search and were, at the time, unevaluated for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, the USACE conducted National Register Evaluations for the two sites. Archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey and excavated one shovel test within the boundary of 39WW162 and determined that the sites had been destroyed and fill brought in during prior campground construction activities. The USACE determined the site to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP. At the location of site 39WW152 the USACE conducted surface and cutbank inspections and excavated two shovel tests. Both tests were negative for cultural material while indicating that the landform was deflated. Site 39WW152 was also determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The USACE determined a Section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the project as a whole (Harnois 2010).

In 2010, Dakota Research Services conducted a cultural resources survey for upgrades to Valley Communications' Pollock and Glenham exchange in Campbell and Walworth County. As mentioned in the report, *Results of a Stratified Disproportionate Sample Survey of Valley Telecommunications Cooperative Association, Inc.'s Pollock and Glenham Exchange Cable Routes in Campbell and Walworth Counties, South Dakota*, archaeologist surveyed 42 linear miles covering 334 acres. Only a small fraction of the survey (<0.01 miles) overlapped with Title VI lands. No cultural resources were recorded in the Title VI portion of the survey (Buechler 2010).

As part of the Title VI land transfer survey, the SDGFP contracted with the ARC to conduct a cultural resources inventory of lands transferred from the USACE to the SDGFP Division of Wildlife. Between 2006 and 2010 the ARC surveyed an area of approximately 77,000 acres that included lands in Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Sully, Stanley, Hughes, Lyman, Buffalo, Brule, Gregory, Charles Mix, Bon Homme, and Yankton Counties. The 2010 report, *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Title VI Lands Located Along Lewis and Clark Lake, Lake Francis Case, Lake Sharpe, and the Oahe Reservoir in South Dakota*, discusses

the results of the survey. The ARC made recommendations on a site-by-site basis, based upon National Register status and site condition. Recommendations included No Further Work (Not Eligible Sites), Avoidance or Evaluation (Unevaluated Sites), Evaluation and Determination (Unevaluated Sites), Avoidance (Sites Eligible or Listed on the NRHP), and Mitigation (Sites Eligible or Listed on the NRHP). In total, archaeologists recorded 871 cultural resources (Clark et al. 2010).

The ARC, in 2010, conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for improvements to a section of State Highway 50 near Chamberlain, in Brule County. According to the 2011 report, *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Project No. P 0050(93)222, PCN 025A, SD Highway 50, Brule County, South Dakota*, archaeologists surveyed 8.8 linear miles covering an area of 340 acres. Only a small section (~0.4 miles) crossed Title VI land. During the survey, archaeologists recorded one paleontological find (39BR90), a vertebral fragment from a mosasaur. As a cultural resource, the find, by definition, is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Paleontologist Jim Martin, of the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, later visited the site and worked with the USACE for preservation efforts. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected was recommended for the project as a whole (Holst et al. 2011).

In 2009 and 2010 SWCA and Labat Environmental Consultants conducted shoreline inventories for USACE owned lands at the Gavins Point Project (Barnes et al. 2011). The surveys, as reported in *A Class III/Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Managed Lands in Cedar and Knox Counties Nebraska, and Bon Homme and Yankton Counties, South Dakota*, were conducted in Bon Homme and Yankton Counties, South Dakota as well as Cedar and Knox Counties in Nebraska. The surveys overlapped Title VI boundaries in South Dakota. Two sites (39BO106 and 39YK73) of the 13 total sites were recorded during the survey were on Title VI lands.

2011

In 2011, the ARC conducted a survey in preparation for a Department of Transportation weather camera that overlooks the Platte Winner Bridge (Donohue 2011). As detailed in the report *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Platt-Winner Bridge ESS Tower Site, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* the ARC surveyed an area of 1 acre and dug two 50 cm diameter shovel tests. Cultural Resource site 39CH54 was located near the tower location, but through the survey and shovel testing, the cultural resource site was shown to be outside of the construction footprint (Donohue 2011).

The ARC conducted a survey for proposed emergency repairs along Highway 44 in Brule County (Laundry 2011). According to *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Landslide, Erosion and Drainage Repairs along SD Highway 44, SDDOT Project No. P 0044(162)278 PCN 02V0, in Gregory County, South Dakota,* archaeologist surveyed approximately a 15 mile stretch of Highway 44 covering approximately 1393 acres. Only a small portion of the project crossed Title VI Lands, approximately 0.4 miles covering 30 acres. No Cultural resources were identified throughout the entire APE. Investigators recommended "No Historic Properties Affected" (Laundry 2011).

Again in 2011, the ARC conducted a cultural resources inventory in preparation for the construction of a fish cleaning station at the Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area (Clark 2011). As described in the report, *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Fish Cleaning Station at the Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area, Walworth County, South Dakota* the location of the APE was adjacent to National Register Listed site 39WW203 (Walth Bay Site). Therefore, archaeologists conducted a pedestrian survey, dug 9 shovel tests, and excavated two trenches using a back-hoe. No cultural resources were located and the ARC recommended a "No Historic Properties Affected" finding (Clark 2011).

2012

As described in the report, *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed ADA Camp Site at Pease Creek Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* the ARC conducted a survey in preparation for an additional camping pad at the Pease Creek Recreation Area in Charles Mix County (Busch 2012a). Archaeologists surveyed 0.26 acres and did not locate a cultural resource within this small APE. Work was conducted in concert with site evaluations at Pease Creek, but the letter report for the discrete survey area was conducted separately to expedite review and compliance. Because no cultural resources were identified, investigators recommended a finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" (Busch 2012a).

The report for the evaluations and additional survey, *A Cultural Resource Inventory for a Proposed Fish Cleaning Station and Parking Lot, a Dump Station, and Drain Field Improvements and a NRHP Evaluation of Sites 39CH260, 39CH261, and 39CH304 in the Pease Creek Recreation Area, Charles Mix County, South Dakota,* came later in 2012 (Busch 2012b). The SDGFP requested the work in preparation for proposed fish cleaning station, parking lot improvements, a new dump station, and four possible drain field locations. In addition to the survey, the ARC conducted National Register testing at sites 39CH260, 29CH261, and newly recorded site 39CH304. All three sites were recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP and the ARC recommended a finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" for the proposed projects (Busch 2012b).

In 2012, the ARC conducted a survey in preparation for bridge and bank erosion repair for SDDOT structure 60-000-020, the Mobridge Missouri River bridge on US Highway 12 (Bruce 2012). As described in the report entitled *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Scour Protection Project NH 0012(162)187 PCN 032A, Walworth County, South Dakota,* one previously recorded archaeological site (39WW63) is located within the project APE. Archaeologists found no evidence of 39WW63, a prehistoric artifact scatter that is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The ARC recommended a "No Historic Properties Affected" finding (Bruce 2012).

Also in 2012, the ARC conducted cultural resource surveys at three locations along Highway 1804 in Stanley and Lyman Counties, in preparation for road and bridge repairs (Byrne 2012). As described in the report *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Project P1806(12)138, PCN 038Z, SD 1806 from SD 273 to East US 83, Lyman and Stanley Counties, South Dakota,* archaeologists surveyed 3 discrete locations covering a total of 16.5 acres (5.5

acres each). One survey area, Area 3, overlapped a portion of Title VI land near Antelope Creek. Approximately ½ the survey area was conducted on Title VI property. No cultural resources were located in the APE and the ARC recommended "No Historic Properties Affected" finding (Byrne 2012).

Table 4.1. Cultural resources projects by decade.

Decade	# of Surveys
1960s	1
1970s	57
1980s	57
1990s	52
2000s	78
2010s	14

Chapter 5: Summary of Recorded Properties

To compile the list of previously recorded cultural resource sites on Title VI lands, the ARC consulted previous surveys, primarily the Title VI land transfer survey reports and the ARMS and SHPO structure databases. In total, there are 1128 recorded cultural resources sites recorded in these two databases. This includes 241 cultural resource sites located on SDGFP Division of Parks and Recreation lands, 879 located on Division of Wildlife lands, and 6 cultural resource sites that overlap both boundaries. There are a total of 12 recorded historic structures located on Title VI lands. All but one (CH00000327) are associated with recorded archaeological sites. A complete listing of cultural resource sites is shown in Appendix II.

Sites that are determined *listed on the NRHP or eligible for inclusion to the NRHP* do meet the criteria eligibility standards. There are 4 cultural resource sites listed on the NRHP (Table 5.1) and 21 sites eligible for listing on the NRHP (Table 5.3) within Division of Parks and Recreation managed lands, as well as, 29 sites listed on the NRHP and 25 sites determine eligible for inclusion to the NRHP within the SDGFP Wildlife Division (Tables 5.2 and 5.4 respectively). Following the tables are a brief summary of each listed or eligible cultural resources site.

NRHP Listed sites Located on Title VI Division of Parks and Recreation Lands

Table 5.1. Cultural Resource Sites that are listed on the NRHP within SDGFP Division of Parks and Recreation Title VI Lands.

County	Site #	Site Type	Area
Hughes	39HU0052	Fort (Ft. Sully I) and artifact scatter	Farm Island Recreation Area
Stanley	39ST0106*	Earthlodge village and depression	Antelope Creek Lakeside Use Area, Antelope Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0203*	Multi-component occupation	Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area, Walth Bay GPA

*****Sites located on both Division of Parks and Recreation and Division and Wildlife Title VI Lands

39HU52 (Ft. Sully, Ft Sully I)
Fort Sully, 39HU52, was established circa 1862-63. The site is located along the T1/T2 terraces near original channel of the Missouri River /Lake Sharpe. The site measures 695 m x 1154 m encompassing 198.7 acres. The site is at an elevation of 1426 ft asl. The site is *Listed* to the NRHP.

39WW203 (Walth Bay Site)
Site 39WW203 is a NRHP Listed site designated as the Walth Bay Site. The site is a multicomponent site containing artifact assemblages from Late Paleoindian, Plains Archaic, and Extended Coalescent occupations. The site is located on the east shore of Lake Oahe in Walworth County, South Dakota and is within the Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area. It is situated on a relatively flat Mt-2 terrace at an elevation of 1615 ft asl. The site measures 285 m x 263 m encompassing 18.5 acres. The Walth Bay Site, 39WW0203, was listed on the NRHP in 1981.

39ST106 (Lower Antelope Creek)
Cultural resource 39ST106, the Lower Antelope Creek site, is a multi-component site consisting of is a Post-Contact Coalescent earthlodge village, and a historic component. The site is at an elevation of 1430 ft asl on a level terrace remnant defined by Lake Sharpe to the north and Antelope Creek to the west. The site boundary measures 300 m x 205 m and encompasses an area of 5.47 acres

The assemblage represents a Post-Contact Coalescent occupation. The site was assigned to the Bad River Phase and further classified as representing sub-phase Bad River 1 due to the limited presence of historic trade goods. The second component appears to be an early twentieth century occupation. The site was *Listed* on the NRHP in June 1982.

NRHP Listed Sites Located on Title VI Division of Wildlife Lands

Table 5.2. Cultural Resource Sites that are Listed on the NRHP within SDGFP Division of Wildlife Title VI Lands.

County	Site #	Site Type	Area
Campbell	39CA0001	Earthlodge Village	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Hughes	39HU0005	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0007	Earthlodge Village	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0102	Farmstead, Occupation	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0117	Farmstead	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0126	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0173	Stone Features, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0202	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0203	Earthlodge village and depression	Rousseau Overlook, Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0204	Earthlodge Village, Farmstead	DeGrey GPA, West Degrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0205	Multicomponent	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0206	Multicomponent	West Degrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0207	Earthlodge Village	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0242	Earthlodge Village, Farmstead	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0243	Occupation, Farmstead	Sand Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0055	Farmstead, Occupation	Kiowa GPA
Stanley	39ST0055	Earthlodge Village	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0088	Earthlodge Village	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0090	Occupation	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0091	Occupation	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0106*	Earthlodge village and depression	Antelope Creek Lakeside Use Area, Antelope Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	Area
Stanley	39ST0218	Earthlodge Village	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0219	Earthlodge Village, Historic Depression Artifact Scatter	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0222	Earthlodge Village, Historic Depression	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0223	Earthlodge Village	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0224	Earthlodge Village	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0228	Earthlodge Village, Burial	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0230	Earthlodge Village	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0235	Earthlodge Village	Antelope Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0203*	Multi-component occupation	Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area, Walth Bay GPA

*****Sites located on both Division of Parks and Recreation and Division and Wildlife Title VI Lands

39CA1 (Vanderbilt Village) National Historic Landmark
39CA1, is *Listed* on the NRHP as a National Historic Landmark. The Vanderbilt Village is identified as an unfortified earthlodge village. The village was occupied during the Initial and Extended Middle Missouri periods, circa A.D. 1200-1500.

Site 39CA1 is located on a peninsula at an elevation of 1630 ft asl on the west bank of Andrew Marsh Creek. All features and cultural materials were located within an area measuring 438 m x 673 m and encompassing 39.0 acres.

This peninsula has been seriously impacted by cutbank erosion and rodent activity. Other impacts include a two-track road that crosses the site area and a recent dirt mound. The Vanderbilt Village, 39CA0001, is *Listed* on the NRHP as a National Historic Landmark.

39HU5 (Mush Creek)
The Mush Creek site, cultural resource 39HU5, is a Post-Contact Coalescent earthlodge village located on the east bank of the Lake Sharpe east of the city of Pierre. The site boundary measures 210 m x 549 m and encompasses 17.2 acres. The site consists of an unfortified, but extensive earthlodge village located at an elevation of 1430 to 1440 ft. The site was situated on the terrace immediately west of the confluence of Mush Creek and the Missouri River, to the north of the end of Farm Island.

The site is *Listed* to the NRHP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource

39HU7 (McClure Ranch)
Cultural resource 39HU7, the McClure Ranch site, is an Extended Coalescent and Post-Contact Coalescent earthlodge village located on a terrace remnant along the east bank of the Lake Sharpe near the city of Pierre. The site now measures 440 m x 929 m and covers an area of 54.8 acres and at an elevation of 1442 ft asl. The site is *Listed* on the NRHP.

39HU102 (Rousseau Site)
The Rousseau site, 39HU102, a multicomponent occupation located on a terrace overlooking Lake Sharpe. The cultural components are a Plains Archaic occupation (4100 B.P.), A Plains Woodland occupation (A.D. 425), an Extended Coalescent variant of the Plains Village occupation and a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. The Rousseau Site, is *Listed* in the NRHP as a contributing property within the Fort George Creek Archaeological District. The site measures 122m x 250 m encompassing 6.1 acres. The site is at an elevation of 1440 ft asl. A series of site revisits have been conducted since the site was originally recorded in 1978. Each revisit documented extensive shoreline erosion of the site. The site was stabilized in 2007. The sites were *listed* on the NRHP as being within the Fort George Creek Archaeological District.

39HU117 (Leischer Homestead)
Cultural resource 39HU117 is the structural remains of an early twentieth century historic homestead. The site sits along the east bank of Lake Sharpe on a valley terrace. Historical records indicate that Willard Leischer received a patent on land in this section in April of 1902. The site measures 180 m x 240 m and encompasses approximately 0.75 acres. The site is at an elevation of 1435 ft asl. The homestead was nominated and *Listed* to the NRHP and was included in the Fort George Creek Archaeological District. A September 22, 1986 letter from the HPC to the ARC indicated that 39HU117 was placed on the NRHP as part of the district. Site integrity is disturbed by shoreline erosion. The Leischer Homestead, 39HU117, is *Listed* on the NRHP within the Fort George Creek Archaeological District.

39HU126 (Little Cherry)
The Little Cherry site (39HU126) is a small, unfortified earthlodge village, along the east bank of the Lake Sharpe project area. The site was attributed to the Extended Coalescent variant of the Plains Village Pattern (circa A.D. 1550-1675). The site measures 196 m by 447 m and encompasses approximately 18 acres. The site is located on the southwestern slope of two lobes of an elevated terrace at an elevation of 1440 ft asl. In 2005 shoreline erosion was actively affecting the Little Cherry site integrity along the lakeshore cutbank and terrace margins. The site was stabilized in 2008. The site is *Listed* to the NRHP, it was included in the Fort George Creek Archaeological District.

39HU173
Cultural resource 39HU173 is a stone features and prehistoric artifact scatter along the east shore of Lake Oahe. The site measures 815 m x 820 m and encompasses an area of 29.86 acres. The site is located on a terrace along Lake Oahe at an elevation of 1635 ft. The site consists of presumably prehistoric stone features including 11 stone circles, seven rock clusters, two rock lines, and one rock cairn. The prehistoric artifact scatter suggests occupations of Woodland and Plains Village periods.

The condition of site 39HU173 is unstable and disturbed due to cutbank erosion. Other impacts at the site include a shelterbelt, two-track roads, two irrigation lines and power poles with an associated irrigation pump. Site 39HU173 is *Listed* to the NRHP.

39HU202 (Medicine Knoll)
Cultural resource 39HU202 is an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village with a historic artifact scatter. The site measures 137 m x 270 m encompassing 8.5 acres. It is situated on a Missouri River terrace remnant at an elevation of 1450 ft asl. The majority of the northern margin of the site is adjacent to site 39HU305, Medicine Knoll Creek bounds the northwestern edge, and Lake Sharpe creates the southern site boundary. Past site disturbances by highway and railroad construction and maintenance, the site is currently stable. Site, 39HU202 is *Listed* on the NRHP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39HU203 (Howes Site)
Site 39HU203 is a multicomponent site consisting of an Extended/Post Contact Coalescent earthlodge village, and a historic Euro-American component represented by previously mapped depression/dugout features and observations of historic artifacts. The site measures 270 m x 137 m encompassing 1.3 acres. The site is located on a terrace along Medicine Knoll Creek at an elevation of 1400. The site is along the east bank of Lake Sharpe.
The site is disturbed by vehicle activity on two-track trails leading to the lake shore and unstable due to wave cutting along the cutbank. The site was stabilized in 2008. Site 39HU203 is currently Listed in the NRHP as a component of the Fort George Archaeological District.

39HU204 (Bowman-West Site)
Cultural resource 39HU204, the Bowman-West Site, is an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village and historic farmstead situated on a terrace remnant of the east shore of Lake Sharpe. The site measures 301 m x 636 m encompassing 73.0 acres at an elevation of 1430 ft asl Cultural resource 39HU204 is largely unstable due to cutbank erosion along the shoreline of Lake Sharpe. The site was stabilized in 2010. Cultural resource 39HU204 is *Listed* to the NRHP as a contributing property within the proposed Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39HU205 (DeGrey)
The De Grey site, 39HU205, includes a multicomponent site that includes Coalescent, Initial Coalescent and Extended Coalescent variants, Plains Village and a Historic component situated along the east bank of Lake Sharpe, immediately east of Chappelle Creek. The site boundary measures 750 m x 620 m and encompasses 50.82 acres. The site is located on a low terrace remnant at an elevation of 1420 ft asl. The De Grey site, 39HU205, is listed on the NRHP as a component of Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39HU206 (Baker-Rohde Site)
Cultural resource 39HU206 is an. Extended Coalescent earthlodge village and a historic farmstead component situated on a low terrace located on the north bank of Lake Sharpe. The site measures 298 m x 600 m and encompasses 31 acres. It is situated on a terrace at an elevation of 1425 ft asl. The landform at 39HU206 is unstable due to active cutbank erosion.

39HU206 is listed in the NHRP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39HU207 (The Leischer Ranch Site)
Cultural resource 39HU207 was recorded as an Initial Coalescent fortified earthlodge village situated at an elevation of 1440–1450 ft on the point of a high terrace located east of the mouth of Sand Creek overlooking Lake Sharpe to the south. The site is situated on a valley terrace ranging in elevation from 1435 to 1460 ft and is located immediately adjacent to historic resource 39HU117. The landform on which 39HU207 lays is mostly stable, however, the site is disturbed by past cultivation and cutbank erosion. Site 39HU207 is Listed on the NRHP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39HU242 (Whistling Elk)
Cultural resource 39HU242 consists of a fortified Initial Coalescent earthlodge village and a historic farmstead component. The site is located on a heavily eroded terrace remnant at an elevation of about 1430 ft along the east bank of Lake Sharpe. The site measures 225 m x 275 m and encompasses 11.8 acres. The Whistling Elk site may be the earliest occupied Initial Coalescent village in the area. The historic component is attributed to the homestead of Z.T. Thompson, and the straight tube boiler mapped on the surface of the site may also relate to this homestead.

The Initial Coalescent village occupation was quite brief, and characterized by a hasty abandonment and destroyed by burning. The site is listed to the NRHP as part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39HU243 (Wandering Goose)
Site, 39HU243 is a prehistoric artifact scatter, (post A.D. 900), with a historic farmstead component (post A.D. 1890's). The site measures 297 x 298 m, encompassing 11.3 acres. The site is located on a terrace along the west bank of an unnamed drainage. The site elevation is 1430 ft. 39HU243 is *Listed* on the NRHP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39LM55 (King Ranch Site)
Cultural resource 39LM55, the King Ranch Site, is an Initial Middle Missouri earthlodge village and historic farmstead circa post A.D.1861. The site is situated on a valley terrace, at an elevation of 1370 ft asl. This area is in use for recreational purposes and wildlife habitat. The site is located west of George S. Mickelson Shoreline Drive and to the east is Lake Francis Case. The site measures 268 m x 116 m encompassing 4.3 acres. , which has caused erosion within the site boundary (Figure 2). Also within the site boundary, a two-track road serves as a lake access road for recreational use.
The King Ranch Site, 39LM0055 is *Listed* on the NRHP.

39ST55 (Antelope Creek)
The Antelope Creek site, 39ST55, is an Initial Middle Missouri earthlodge village. The site measures 125 m x 351 m and encompasses 10 acre at an elevation of 1460 ft asl. The site is situated along the west shore of the Lake Sharpe The site is bordered to the east by an unnamed intermittent stream and is located 664 m southeast of the confluence of Antelope Creek and Lake Sharpe, which is the location of the Antelope Creek Recreation Area and its boat ramp. The Antelope Creek site, 39LM55 is Listed to the NRHP.

39ST88 (Red Fire)
Site, 39ST88, the Red Fire site, is an Initial Middle Missouri earthlodge village site located on a stable terrace bordered to the east and west by shallow gullies and along the west shore of Lake Sharpe. The site boundary measures 224 x 144 m and encompasses 5.32 ac with an elevation of 1449 ft asl. The site was listed to the NRHP as a component of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39ST90
Site, 39ST90,is a prehistoric occupation associated with the Initial Middle-Missouri tradition (A.D. 900-1700) The site is located on a valley terrace along the west shore of Lake Sharpe. The site measures 195 m x 373 m encompassing 18 acres and at an elevation of 1433 ft asl. The site is listed in the NRHP as part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39ST91
Site, 39ST91 is a prehistoric occupation site with an Initial Middle Missouri cultural affiliation. The site is located on a terrace remnant bordered to the east and west by gully drainages and to the north by an unstable cutbank along the west shore of the Lake Sharpe. The site measures 94 m x 94 m encompassing 2.1 acres at an elevation of 1352 ft asl. The site is listed to the NRHP as a component of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39ST106 (Lower Antelope Creek)
See page 173.

39ST218 (Buffalo Calf)
Previously recorded cultural resource 39ST218, the Buffalo Calf site, is an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village identified along the west bank of the Missouri River The site is located on a terrace remnant at an elevation of 1432 ft.

The site measures 370 m x 415 m and encompasses 23.7 acres, although roughly half of the site was inundated during a 2007 visit. The extant area of the site remaining south of the shoreline is 12.9 acres, which bisects the site. The Buffalo Calf Site, 39WW218, Is *Listed* on the NRHP.

39ST219 (Lame Deer)
Site, 39ST219, the Lame Deer site, comprises an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village and a historic cultural component consisting of a depression/dugout, a mound feature, and a historic artifact scatter. The site is situated on a terrace along Lake Sharpe. The site boundary measures 392 m x 420 m and encompasses 24.41 acres. The site is *Listed* to the NRHP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39ST222 (Prairie Owl)
Site 39ST222, the Prairie Owl site, includes an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village and two historic depression features situated on the west shore of Lake Sharpe. The site measures 409 m x 400 m, encompassing 21.01 acres and is at an elevation of 1440 ft asl. The site was *Listed* on NRHP in 1986 as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39ST223 (Ketchen Site)
The Ketchen Site, 39ST223 is a multicomponent site consisting of Initial Middle Missouri, Extended Middle Missouri, Extended Middle Missouri village components and a Historic component. The site is located on a terrace remnant of Lake Sharpe at an elevation of 1444ft asl. The site dimensions are 300 m x280 m encompassing 12.4 acres. The site is *Listed* to the NRHP as a contributing factor of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District.

39ST224 (Cattle Oiler)
Site, 39ST224, the Cattle Oiler site, is an extensively excavated, multicomponent earthlodge village located on a terrace remnant at an elevation of 1442 ft along the west bank of the Lake Sharpe. The village includes both Initial Middle Missouri variant and Extended Middle Missouri variant cultural components, in addition to an Extended Coalescent variant component. The site measures 320 m x 285 m for a site area of 12.58 acres. Site 39ST224 is *Listed* on the NRHP as a contributing part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District, the site was also Listed on the NRHP as an individual property.

39ST228 (Eagle Feather)
Site, 39ST228, the Eagle Feather site, includes an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village with Native American burials and a prehistoric artifact scatter consisting of a paleoamerican -Agate Basin projectile point. The site is situated on the west shore of the Lake Sharpe on a terrace at an elevation of1440 ft. The site measures 381 m x 304 m with an area 14.79 acres. The site is *Listed* on the NRHP as a component of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area since 1986.

39ST230 (Bloody Hand Site)
The Bloody Hand Site, 39ST230, is suggested as a Post-Contact Coalescent an earthlodge village. The site was located at an elevation of 1460 to 1480 ft approximately 70 ft above the Missouri River and west of McCallog Draw. The site measures 187 m x 184 m and encompasses 6.2 ac. The site was *Listed* on the NRHP in 1986.

39ST235 (Stony Point)
The Stony Point site, cultural resource 39ST235, is a multicomponent site located on the west shore of the Lake Sharpe. The site includes Initial Middle Missouri and Post-Contact Coalescent earthlodge village components confirmed with radiocarbon dates, excavated Native American burials and an additional historic Native American cultural component represented by depressions. The site measures 546 m x 472 m and encompasses 32.10 acres within the survey area boundary. The site spans a terrace remnant at an average elevation of 1450 ft. asl and is located on the west shore of the Lake Sharpe. The site was listed in the NRHP site as a part of the Fort George Creek Archaeological District of the Big Bend Multiple Resource Area.

39WW203 (Walth Bay Site)
See page 173.

NRHP Eligible Sites Located on Title VI Division of Parks and Recreation Lands

Table 5.3. Cultural Resource Sites that are considered Eligible for listing on the NRHP within SDGFP Division of Parks and Recreation Title VI Lands.

County	Site #	Site Type	Management Area
Bon Homme	39BO0201	Village	Tabor Lakeside Use Area
Brule	39BR2007	Railroad line segment	American Creek/Burning Brule GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0079	Mound and artifact scatter	Spillway (Fort Randall) Lakeside Use Area
Charles Mix	39CH0224	Burial	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0225	Artifact scatter (multi-component)	North Point Recreation Area
Gregory	39GR0038	Artifact scatter and depression	Randall Creek Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0063*	Earthlodge village	DeGrey Lakeside Use Area, DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0097*	Artifact scatter, earthlodge village and burial	Farm Island Recreation Area/Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0174	Stratified occupation and artifact scatter	Spring Creek Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0282	Artifact Scatter	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0353	Artifact scatter	Spring Creek Recreation Area
Lyman	39LM0026	Earthlodge village (2) and artifact scatter	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM0204*	Occupation	Dude Ranch Lakeside Use Area, Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM2007	Old railroad segment and current railroad	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course, Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM2221	Old Road	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course,

County	Site #	Site Type	Management Area
			Oacoma GPA
Walworth	39WW0015	Occupation	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0042	Farmstead, Occupation and artifact scatter	Revheim Bay Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0044	Artifact scatter and occupation	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0122	Dump and artifact scatter	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW2007	Railroad line segment	Indian Creek Recreation Area, Revheim Recreation Area, Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Yankton	39YK0203	Artifact scatter and occupations	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area

*****Sites located on both Division of Parks and Recreation and Division and Wildlife Title VI Lands

39BO201

Site 39BO201, the Tabor Site, is a Woodland period village site. The site is located along the east bank terrace of unnamed drainage and along Lake Lewis and Clark shoreline. The site measures 127 m x 99 m encompassing 1 acre and is at an elevation of 1212 ft asl. Site 39BO201 is *Eligible* for inclusion to the National Register of Historic.

39BR2007 (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paula & Pacific R.R.)

This site is a section of the Chicago, Milwaukee St. Paula and Pacific (CMSP&P) railroad line from Mitchell to Chamberlain completed in 1881. This segment of old railroad bed site was previously unrecorded. Most of the old rail bed that existed within the American Creek Recreation Area has been compromised by road construction and episodes of fill up to the bed surface on either side. A brief section of the segment in the extreme eastern part of the recreation area can be recognized but is overgrown with vegetation

There are no visible signs of remaining tracks. The segment of railroad bed is visible in aerial photographs east and outside of the recreation area. The existing CMSP&P Missouri River Bridge and tracts were completed in 1953, diverting and thus abandoning the initial railroad tracks built in 1881. All railroad lines in South Dakota are considered *Eligible* for listing on the NRHP.

39CH79

Site 39CH79 consists of an indistinct mound and buried artifact scatter, both of unknown temporal period or cultural affiliation. The site is located on the edge of a high Missouri River terrace (MT-3) on the left bank of the river, at an elevation of 1440 ft asl, and lies on the eastern edge of the area most heavily impacted by the construction of the Ft. Randall Dam. The site boundary measures 423 m x 439 m encompassing 26.05 acres. Subsurface testing has not identified a temporal and cultural affiliation. The buried cultural component appears to be extensive.

The condition of 39CH79 appears stable with no active surface erosion or erosion of the terrace edge with minor impacts including shelter belt planting, plowing, a picnic shelter, a drainage ditch, and power lines. Site 39CH79 was recommended *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP and concurrence with this recommendation by the SHPO was filed on December 17, 2007.

39CH224 NAGPRA Protected
Site 39CH224 is a nineteenth century Native American Cemetery. The site is located on the crest of a loess capped ridge and located on a CMT-2 terrace at an elevation of 1404 ft asl. The site area measures 52 m x 19 m encompassing 0.17 acre and lies between Garden Creek to the west and an unnamed intermittent stream to the east, now filled with impoundment waters from Lake Francis Case; forming North Bay and Prairie Dog Bay respectively.

In May 2002, during the removal of a ridge crest for borrow material, to be used for North Point area developments, human remains were disturbed. The fill was placed in various locations at North Point State Park. The disturbed human remains appeared to be from a nineteenth century Native American cemetery. The human remains had been interred in wooden boxes as evidenced by the presence of wood and nails associated with the burials and have been dated to between 1860 and 1875.

The Yankton Sioux Tribe made a claim for the remains prior to the initiation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) process. Various lines of evidence including documentation of the historical territory of local tribes, tribal oral tradition, and archaeological evidence substantiate the temporal affiliation of these burials and indicate that the remains are most likely of Yankton Sioux affiliation. The disturbed soil was reinterred at the location of 39CH224 in order to better restore the integrity of the burial site. The site, 39CH224, is Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and must be avoided. The site is also protected under NAGPRA regulations and must not be disturbed. No future ground disturbance is to take place within a 30 m (100 ft) radius of the reburial site.

39CH225
39CH225 is a multicomponent site consisting of an Early Archaic and Middle Archaic period artifact scatter. The site is located on a loess capped ridge top on the CMT-2 terrace at an elevation of 1404 ft asl. The site measures 640 m x 152 m and encompasses 12.37 acres. The site is located between Garden Creek to the west and an unnamed intermittent stream to the east, now filled with impoundment waters from Lake Francis Case forming North Bay and Prairie Dog Bay respectively. Site 39CH225 is considered Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

39GR38
The site, 39GR38, is historic artifact scatter and brick kiln site on the valley floodplain below the Fort Randal Dam. Site 39GR38 measures 254 m x 114 m and encompasses 4.5 acres and is at an elevation of 1248 ft asl. Subsurface stratigraphic evidence corresponds with the occupation of nearby Fort Randall. The results of a series of investigations further support the interpretation of the site as some type of brick making facility and the plausible date

range for the operation of the kiln is suggested to be A.D. 1857-1873. The site has been disturbed by cultivation, access roads, archaeological excavations, and perhaps even bulldozing. 39GR38 is recommended as *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39HU63 (Bowman-East Site)
The Bowman-East Site, 39HU63 is an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village situated on a terrace remnant west of Chapelle Creek and east of Lake Sharpe shoreline. The site dimensions are 487 m x 460 m encompassing 41.6 acres. The site elevation is 1417 ft asl. Site 39HU63 was rejected as a component of the Fort George Creek Archaeological district; but the site appears to be Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP as an individual entity.

39HU97 (Little Pumpkin)
Site 39HU97 is multi-component site consisting of an Extended Coalescent earthlodge village, AD 1450-1600 and historic components of circa AD1850 which may be related to the Fort Sully I site and a possible farming related component, AD 1900 -1945,. The site boundary has been expanded beyond the confines of the Farm Island Recreation Area and the Nyoda Girl Scout Camp Recreation Area.

The site boundary measures 398 m x 1300 m and encompasses 60.1 acres along an eroding terrace remnant at an elevation of 1445 ft asl. This boundary is bordered by the Lake Sharpe to the south and SD HWY 34 to the north and is bisected by Dry Run Creek. An active railroad line currently operated by the Dakota, Minnesota, and Eastern Railroad crosses along the northern extent of the site.

A series of testing and data recovery projects have been conducted on 39HU97 from AD 1884 to 2006. The site has also been impacted by the development and use of the Farm Island Recreation Area and the Nyoda Girl Scout Camp Recreation Area. Site 39HU97, the Little Pumpkin site, is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39HU174
39HU174 is a multi-component prehistoric occupation and artifact scatter. This stratified site includes occupation strata associated with Plains Village, Late Archaic period and the Middle Archaic period. The site size is 240 m x 1163 m encompassing 69 acres. Site elevation is 1633.8 ft asl. The site is subject to active erosion along the shore of Lake Oahe. Site 39HU174 is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39HU282
Site 39HU282 is an Extended Coalescent and historic artifact scatter located in a developed campground, during a pedestrian survey for a comfort station and tornado shelter project servicing the West Bend Recreation Area (Watts 2000). The site has been tested on two occasions (Clark 2006; Williams et al 2012). The testing confirmed that the upper levels (0-30 cmbs) retain little site integrity, and the intact archaeological deposits lie between 30 and 50 cmbs with a potential depth of 70 cmbs. Bone and lithics were identified in some abundance in these levels. This indicates an ephemeral nature to the archaeological deposits, at least in

areas tested, and the deposits may be associated with a hunting, faunal processing, or other special use site type.

In correspondences to the South Dakota SHPO dated February 27 and March 10, 2009, the USACE determined that 39HU282 was Eligible under Criterion D due to the relatively large number of artifacts identified in the two test units. In a later undated correspondence, the USACE stated that after certain electrical upgrades were completed, no new development would be allowed within the site boundaries. In letters dated March 10, 2009, and March 16, 2009, the South Dakota SHPO concurred with the stipulated determinations (ARC site files).

39HU353
Site 39HU353 is a buried prehistoric cultural component that may be associated with 39HU174. The site is located on a valley terrace adjacent to Lake Oahe at an elevation of 1608 ft asl. The site measures 200 m x 80 m encompassing 4 acres. The site is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39LM26 (Oacoma Village I)
Cultural resource 39LM26, also known as Oacoma Village, Oacoma Village I, or the Sharpe site, is a previously identified multicomponent site located on a terrace remnant along the west bank of Lake Francis Case just east of the town of Oacoma. While this section of the site measures only 64 x 100 m, the site as a whole measures 466 m x 667 m and encompasses an area of 49.9 acres at an elevation of 1365 ft.

Extended Coalescent/Post-Contact Coalescent fortified earthlodge village site, Plains Woodland period occupation, a historic artifact scatter indicative of homesteading and farming activity and a historic Native American occupation related to the Lower Brule Agency. The site was determined *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39LM204
Cultural resource 39LM204 was first identified as a probable as Extended Coalescent earthlodge village. The site area was also occupied by at least the late nineteenth century. In particular, an 1891 GLO map shows seven buildings within the site area and 22 buildings, a road, and a bridge crossing American Crow Creek The well-documented historic artifact scatter component has been added to the site form and may represent both historic Native American and Euro-American use of the area. The terrace ranged in elevation from 1350 to 1360 ft and was north of Bice Island and west of American Crow Creek**.** The current site boundary measures 660 m x 800 m and includes an area of 81.2 acres. The site has been determined *Eligible* for NRHP listing, with SHPO concurrence, and is currently unstable and disturbed.

39LM2007 (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad)
Cultural resource 39LM2007 includes segments of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific railroad located in Lyman County, South Dakota. Segments of 39LM2007 are historic elements of broad transportation networks related to the settlement and economic

development of the region. In general, this segment of abandoned railroad is situated at an elevation of 1372 ft (418 m). Site 39LM2007 is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39LM2221
39LM2221 is a site consisting of an intersection of old US Highway 16 and old South Dakota Highway 47, located west of Oacoma. The former roads are indicated by a level raised area and compacted earth typical of old roadways. The segment of old Highway16 is about 13 meters wide by 350 m long. Old South Dakota Highway 47 is approximately 10 m wide by 400 m long encompassing and area of 0.9 acres. The site, 39LM2221 road is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39WW15 Travis II
Site 39WW15, the Travis II site, was first reported by Mr. Marion Travis, a local avocational archaeologist and identified the site as Late Paleoindian in age and affiliated with the Angostura complex. The site is located on a valley terrace where the vegetation is a combination of brush, saplings and mixed grass which allows for moderate visibility bordered by beach with total visibility. The site area sees limited recreational use.

This site measures approximately 121 m north to south by 210 m east to west and is 4.8 acres in area. The site has been previously considered Eligible for listing on the NRHP, but has been severely impacted by erosion. Several investigators have recommended that the site is destroyed and should be considered not eligible. However, no concurrence on the not eligible recommendation has been made and there are still some intact portions of the site. Therefore, the site should still be considered *Eligible* for listing on the NRHP. *Mitigation* is recommended.

39WW42 (Kennedy Park Site)
39WW0042 also known as the Kennedy Park Site is a multicomponent site consisting of Late Archaic , Early to Mid-Woodland and Plains Village components. The site is located on a valley terrace within the border of the Kennedy Park at Lake Oahe. The site dimensions are 505 m x 753 m and encompass 71.6 acres. The Kennedy Park Site, 39WW0042 is Eligible For inclusion to the NRHP.

39WW44 (Includes 39WW43 and 39WW137)
The House Boat Site, 39WW0044 is a multicomponent site located at the Indian Creek Recreation Area of Lake Oahe. The site consists of a Plains village component and an Early Archaic component. . The site measures 375 m x 400 m and encompasses 37 acres. The site is located on a high bank between two unnamed intermittent drainages at an elevation of 1631 ft asl. The Houseboat Site, 39WW44, was determined *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP in a letter of concurrence from the HPC dated June 11, 2002.

39WW122
Site 39WW120 is a historic Euro-American dump. The site was reported to be heavily disturbed by the wave action of Lake Oahe, producing a "redistributed …vast quantity of glass, ceramics, metal and bone… in a narrow band 2000-meter-long by 200-meter-wide."

This site was formerly a dump for the City of Mobridge. Dates from glass collected from the dump put the earliest use of the dump at 1916. The dump was used until the 1960's when the land was purchased by the federal government. 39WW122 is considered *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39WW2007 (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad)
The historic Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad has been assigned the site number 39WW2007 throughout Walworth County. There are two segments that run through the Title VI area. One is the original line that existed prior to the construction of the Oahe Dam; features associated with this include a rail line cut, three earthen abutments, and the remnants of a wooden trestle. The abutments have been subject to erosion and inundation. The railroad cut has been converted into a gravel access road throughout much of its length through the Indian Creek Recreation Area. The site is disturbed and unstable due to the above-mentioned environmental and recreational impacts. The second segment is the current Burlington, Northern, Santa Fe rail line that is still in use, which was probably shifted slightly north of the original line after the construction of the dam to avoid the impoundment waters that extend up the small creeks within the area. Site 39WW2007 as all historic railroad lines and associated structures and features are *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39YK203 (Gavin's Point Site)
The Gavin's Point Site, 39YK203 is a multicomponent site consisting of Mid- and Late-Woodland periods as well as protohistoric Yankton components. The site is located on the valley terrace of Gavin's Point Recreational Area of Lake Lewis and Clark. The site measures 476 m x 770 m and encompasses 90 acres. The site is at an elevation of 1286 ft asl. The Gavin's Point site 39YK0203 is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

NRHP Eligible Sites Located on Title VI Division of Wildlife Lands

Table 5.4. Cultural Resource Sites that are considered Eligible for listing on the NRHP within SDGFP Division of Wildlife Title VI Lands.

County	Site #	Site Type	Area
Bon Homme	39BO0044	Occupation	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0045	Occupation, Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO2007	Abandoned Railroad	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO2030	Road	Running Water GPA
Brule	39BR0010	Earthlodge Village	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR00117	Occupation	Burning Brule GPA
Brule	39BR2007*	Railroad	American Creek/Burning Brule GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0271	Foundations, Depressions, Earthworks	North Wheeler GPA
Hughes	39HU0048	Multicomponent	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0063*	Earthlodge village	DeGrey Lakeside Use

County	Site #	Site Type	Area
Hughes	39HU0097*	Artifact scatter, earthlodge village and burial	Area, DeGrey GPA Farm Island Recreation Area/Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0153	Multicomponent	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU2003	Railroad	Arikara GPA, Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU2113	Road and Structures	Arikara GPA
Lyman	39LM0026*	Native American and Woodland occupation; pc coalescent earthlodge village; historic artifact scatter	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM0031	Earthlodge Village	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0039	Occupation, Farmstead, Protohistoric Burial	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0201	Occupation	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0204*	Occupation	Dude Ranch Lakeside Use Area, Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM2007*	Railroad	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course, Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM2221*	Road	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course, Oacoma GPA
Stanley	39ST0120	Earthlodge Village	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0122	Occupation	Schomer Draw GPA
Walworth	39WW2015	Railroad	Swan Creek GPA

*****Sites located on both Division of Parks and Recreation and Division and Wildlife Title VI Lands

39BO44 (Terrace Complex)

Site 39BO44 is a scatter of bone fragments and flakes on the surface of a talus slope, with a lens of charcoal in the cut bank directly above at approximately 30 cmbs. The site is situated on a valley terrace with two unnamed drainages that converge and flow into Lake Lewis and Clark The site boundary measures 443 m north-south by 277 m east-west, encompassing a total area of 15.8 acres. At an elevation of 1223 ft asl.

Five additional sites were recorded in the immediate vicinity, 39BO53, 39BO56, 39BO57, 39BO58, and 39BO59. The artifact assemblage was identified as associated series of short-term hunting camps dating to the Plains Village period. The group of sites recorded in this cutbank system was identified as the Terrace Complex sites and were combined under site number 39BO044 in 1987.

Site 39BO44 is surrounded by disturbances and impacts resulting from cultivation and present day human occupation. The site continues to be impacted by active cut bank erosion along the unnamed drainages, as well as the Lake Lewis and Clark shoreline. The Terrace Complex, 39BO44, is considered *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39BO45
Site 39BO0045 is a Wood prehistoric occupation and a Euroamerican dump. The prehistoric component consists of possible depressions and a buried cultural component. The site is located on a bluff top overlooking Lake Lewis and Clark at an elevation of 1196 ft asl. The site measures 191 m x 146 m, encompassing 6.9 acres. The site is eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

39BO2007 (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad)
The site, 39BO2007, includes segments of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad located in Bon Homme County, South Dakota and near Lake Lewis and Clark. This segment was located adjacent to SD HWY 50 to the west of Tabor and was owned by the State of South Dakota. This extent of railroad was built in 1900 and had been used as recently as 2001.

Located approximately 4.8 km northeast of Running Water, the abandoned grade is situated between 25 and 40 m west of Bottom Road at an elevation of 1220 ft. The segment boundary includes three discontinuous portions of railroad grade abutting a terrace slope and measures 270m x 150 m with an area of 1.55 acres. Train service along this particular route ended in 1930 and the company finally abandoned all of its South Dakota lines in 1980. Railroad sites in South Dakota, including 39BO2007, are considered *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39BO2030
Site 39BO203 is a historic wagon roadbed led from the town of Running Water to a ferry landing up river. This remnant of the road measures 1260 long and 4 m wide encompassing an area of 1 acre. The average elevation of the roadbed is 1212 ft asl.
Site 39BO2030 is very significant to the history of South Dakota as it was a primary transportation route for goods and people moving west, mainly to the Black Hills. This site has been determined to be *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP

39BR10 (Brule Flats Village)
Cultural resource 39BR10 includes a possible Initial Middle Missouri occupation and a fortified Extended Coalescent village site on a broad, flat terrace dissected by heavily vegetated intermittent stream beds adjacent to the Lake Francis Case shoreline. The site boundary measures 895 m x 454 m and encompasses 81.44 acres. The site is at an elevation of 1380 ft. - 1450 ft asl. The village is located outside of the known geographical distribution of fortified Extended Coalescent villages. Cultural resource 39BR10 is considered *Eligible* for the NRHP.

39BR17

Cultural resource 39BR17 is a prehistoric occupation site of a non-specific temporal period. The site is located on an MT3 terrace remnant at 1400 ft asl dissected by numerous ephemeral drainages and covered in shrubs, prickly pear, barrel cactus, and cedar trees in the drainages. The site boundary encompasses 22 acres and measures approximately 180 m x 725 m.

The site is identified as a "non-earthlodge village" occupation potentially dating to the Woodland period. Because the settlement of the Missouri River focused heavily on earthlodge villages, it has been recommended the site *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP due to its potential to provide settlement data and subsistence practices of less permanent occupations.

39BR2007 CM St. Paul, Pacific Railroad
See page 181

39CH271
Site 39CH271 is a Euro-American farmstead post 1890, made up of three depressions, a trench, and two historic era foundations. It lies on a terrace along Lake Francis Case approximately 78 m north of Pease Creek. The site dimensions are 33 m x 43 m encompassing 0.29 acres. Site 39CH271 is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39HU48
Cultural resource 39HU48, known as the Bleached Bone Site, is a prehistoric stone circle and burial mound site. t there two mounds along the west edge of the terrace with numerous tipi rings and small stone groups east of these mounds. The site is located on a high flat terrace overlooking Lake Oahe to the west from an elevation of 1790 ft asl. The site boundary of 39HU48 measures 259 m x 342 m encompassing 21.8 acres. The site is considered Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

39HU63 Bowman-East Site
See page 183.

39HU97 (Little Pumpkin)
See page 183.

39HU153
Site, 39HU0153 is a prehistoric site with stone circles and a burial. The site is located on a hillslope overlooking the east bank of Lake Oahe at an elevation of 1407 ft asl.. The site measures 146 m x 252 m and encompasses 9 acres. The site is Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

39HU2003 (Chicago and North Western Railroad)
Site 39HU2003 is a portion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad located in Hughes County. This particular segment is the intersection of the abandoned railroad bed segment and the active railroad line segment, with the active line extending for roughly 15.7 km and

the abandoned railroad bed extending for roughly 5.5 km, for a total area of 130.07 ac. These active and abandoned segments of 39HU2003 are located to the north of the east bank of Lake Sharpe across low terraces and terrace remnants impacted by shoreline erosion.

In 1960, the Chicago and North Western Railroad shut down all passenger train service between Rapid City and Huron. While the Chicago and North Western Railroad filed to abandon track between Rapid City and Fort Pierre in 1983, the company later withdrew their application in 1984. When the Chicago and North Western Railroad again offered abandonment of the majority of line between Brookings and Rapid City in 1985, regional agricultural interests formed the Dakota, Minnesota, and Eastern Railroad Company (DM&E) and purchased the line and associated machinery in 1986.

Site 39HU2003, which includes numerous segments of the Chicago and North Western Railroad located in Hughes County, South Dakota, has been determined *Eligible* for listing on the NRHP .

39HU2113 (Old SD HWY 34 road bed, HU-000-00596 box culvert, HU-000-00598 concrete bridge, HU-000-00636, HU-000-00637 concrete culvert, HU-000-00638)
The site is a remnant of former SD HWY 34 along the east bank of Lake Sharpe, to the east of the city of Pierre. The adjusted site boundary spans 5.5 km in length and encompasses roughly 4.85 km of raised highway bed recorded as three separate segments and a general elevation of 1430 ft.

Portions of the abandoned highway bed are no longer visible on the terrace surface, and the easternmost extent of the abandoned highway bed has eroded from the terrace. When distinct, the crown of the highway bed is roughly 12 m wide and flanked by ditches. The majority of the road bed was visible as a crown and ditch feature. The supporting structures HU-000-00596 , box culvert, HU-000-00598 concrete bridge, HU-000-00596 box culvert, HU-000-00636 box culvert, HU-000-00637 concrete culvert, HU-000-00638 pipe culvert were constructed in the 1930's. Collectively, Site 39HU2113 , sections of old US Hwy 34, is *Eligible* for NRHP listing.

39LM26 Oacoma Village I
See page 184.

39LM31 (Bice Site)
Site 39LM31 is a multi-component site consisting of an Extended Coalescent period earthlodge village and a Post-Contact Prehistoric period occupation. The site is located on a small remnant of the MT-2 terrace at an elevation of1384 ft asl. The site measures 354 m x 218 m and encompasses 19 acres. The continuing effects of shoreline erosion are causing the site integrity to be unstable. Site 39LM31 has been determined *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39LM39 (Deerfly Site, Jewell Ranch Village)
Cultural resource 39LM39, a multicomponent site comprised of an Extended Coalescent fortified village, Protohistoric Dakota occupation, and a historic farmstead. The historic materials indicated a late 1800 to early 1900 occupation. The site is located on the T1 terrace above the mouth of the White River, at an elevation of 1365 ft asl. The site boundary measures 1440 m x 345 m and encompasses 75 acres. Cultural Resource 39LM39 is *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39LM201 (Meander Site)
The Meander site, 39LM201 is a multi-component site consisting of an Extended Coalescent village and a Post-Contact Coalescent component. It is located on a low lying terrace, near an unnamed drainage overlooking the White River floodplain at an elevation of 1386 ft asl. The site boundary measures 90 m x 190 m and encompasses 12.3 acres. 39LM201 is *Eligible* under Criterion D for inclusion to the NRHP.

39LM204
See page 184.

39LM2007 (Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad)
See page 184.

39LM2221
See page 185.

39ST120 (Ghost Lodge)
The Ghost Lodge site, or 39ST120, is a small, compact, unfortified earthlodge village of the Post Contact Coalescent It is located on a valley terrace on the east and west sides of an intermittent stream at its confluence with Lake Sharpe at an elevation of 1440–1460 ft asl. The site measures about 190 m by 338 m encompassing 15.86 acres. It is bounded by deep gullies and is bisected by the intermittent stream.

It was confirmed that this site represented a short-term occupation by a small number of peoples, probably an Arikara band. Various dating methods returned a time frame for the occupation of A.D. 1780–1781, likely during or just after the smallpox epidemic of that time. This semi-permanent Arikara camp was determined not to be a hunting camp, but rather some other type of residential base for a small group. Site 39ST120 is considered *Eligible* for inclusion to the NRHP.

39ST122 (Sitting Buzzard)
Site 39ST122, also known as the Sitting Buzzard site is a prehistoric multicomponent occupation site, on the west bank of Lake Sharpe. The site was located on an irregular terrace tread on the west side of an unnamed intermittent stream at its confluence with Lake Sharpe. Site 39ST122, is situated at an elevation of 1450 ft. There were brief occupations by small groups of people: historic, ca. early to mid-A.D. 1900s; Plains Village, Post-Contact Coalescent, ca. A.D. 1675–1780; unknown prehistoric; and Late Plains Woodland, ca. A.D.

600–1000. The site boundary measurements are 106 m by 306 m encompassing 7.0 acres. Site 39ST122, Sitting Buzzard, is Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

39WW2015 (M&SL Railroad)
Site, 39WW2015 is an abandoned railroad grade near Swan Creek. This grade, an extension of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, was in operation from 1906 to 1924 and extended west from Conde, South Dakota to the Missouri River. The railroad ran along the north side of Swan Creek and then headed south along the Missouri River to the railhead located at the town of LeBeau, SD. After the decline of the town, the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad abandoned the tracks leading to LeBeau in 1924. Crews from the ARC observed more than 2300 meters of abandoned railroad grade, averaging 15 meters in width, along the banks of Swan Creek. The grade was recorded as 12 distinct segments. The segments were recorded in an area measuring 2555 m x 50 m. Cultural resource 39WW2015 is the remnants of a historic railroad which led to the abandoned town of LeBeau. The site is Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Cultural Resources that are Unevaluated for Listing on the NRHP
Sites that are identified *as unevaluated to the NRHP* (Table 5.5) may or may not meet the criteria eligibility standards for inclusion to the NRHP. Within the domain of the SDGFP Division of Parks and Recreation, 184 sites are unevaluated for listing on the NRHP.

Table 5.5. Unevaluated Cultural Resources Located on Title VI Division of Parks and Recreation Lands.

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Bon Homme	39BO0082	Artifact scatter (buried)	Sand Creek Lakeside Use Area
Bon Homme	39BO0084	Artifact scatter	Sand Creek Lakeside Use Area
Bon Homme	39BO0086	Artifact scatter (concentration)	Springfield Recreation Area
Bon Homme	39BO0087	Artifact scatter	Springfield Recreation Area
Bon Homme	39BO0088	Artifact scatter	Springfield Recreation Area
Brule	39BR0006	Earthlodge village and non-farm ruins	Chamberlain Waterfront
Brule	39BR0011	Occupation	American Creek
Brule	39BR0026	Artifact Scatter	Elm Creek Lakeside Use Area
Brule	39BR0058	Depression	American Creek
Campbell	39CA0013	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0014	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0021	Artifact scatter	Pollock Waterfront
Campbell	39CA0022	Artifact scatter	Pollock Waterfront

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Campbell	39CA0108	Multi-component artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0109	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0153	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0155	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0214	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0238	Multi-component artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0247	Artifact scatter	Pollock Waterfront
Campbell	39CA0248	Artifact scatter and townsite remains	Pollock Waterfront
Campbell	39CA0249	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Campbell	39CA0250	Artifact scatter	West Pollock Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0009	Mound and occupation	Spillway (Fort Randall) Lakeside Use Area
Charles Mix	39CH0016	Occupation	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0054	Burial	Snake Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0055	Burial	Snake Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0207	Burial and artifact scatter	North Wheeler Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0210	Occupation	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0228	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0236	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0237	Artifact scatter	Pease Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0238	Artifact scatter	Snake Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0239	Artifact scatter	Snake Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0240	Artifact scatter	Snake Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0241	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0242	Artifact scatter	Pease Creek Recreation Area

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Charles Mix	39CH0244	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0245	Prehistoric Occupation	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0246	Artifact Scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0251	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0252	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0253	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0254	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0255	Artifact scatter (multi-component)	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0256	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0257	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0258	Artifact scatter (multi-component)	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0259	Artifact scatter	North Point Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0260	Artifact scatter	Pease Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0261	Artifact scatter	Pease Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0262	Depression	Pease Creek Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0263	Artifact scatter (multi-component)	North Wheeler Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0264	Artifact scatter (multi-component)	North Wheeler Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH0265	Burial	North Wheeler Recreation Area
Charles Mix	39CH2207	Road	Spillway (Fort Randall) Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0039	Artifact scatter	South Shore Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0044	Paleontological	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0045	Artifact scatter and depression	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0046	Artifact scatter (buried)	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Gregory	39GR0047	Keyhole dugout and artifact scatter	Buryanek Recreation Area
Gregory	39GR0108	Artifact scatter	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0109	Artifact scatter	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0110	Paleontological	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0114	Prehistoric Occupation	Randall Creek Recreation Area
Gregory	39GR0144	Artifact scatter (multi-component)	South Wheeler Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0145	Dump	South Scalp Creek Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0146	Historic Artifact Scatter	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
Gregory	39GR0190	Non-farm Ruins	Randall Creek Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0083	occupation and artifact scatters	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0084	Artifact Scatter	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0085	Artifact Scatter	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0120	Foundation and artifact scatter	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0194	Artifact Scatter	Lighthouse Point
Hughes	39HU0231	Artifact Scatter	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0311	Non-farm ruins (CCC camp)	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0313	Artifact Scatter	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0316	Earthwork (earthen causeway)	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0317	Monument	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0318	Non-farm ruins (Boy Scout camp)	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0319	Non-farm ruins	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0320	Artifact scatter and earthwork	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0321	Well / cistern and cabin (Girl Scout camp)	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0322	(Lewis & Clark) monument	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0323	Dump and depression	Farm Island Recreation Area

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Hughes	39HU0324	Non-farm ruins and artifact scatter	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0325	Non-farm ruins and artifact scatter	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0326	Non-farm ruins and artifact scatter	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0327	Artifact scatter and hearth	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0328	Non-farm ruins and artifact scatter	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0329	Non-farm ruins	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0330	Non-farm ruins, well/cistern and hearth	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0331	Earthwork	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0332	Artifact scatter	Farm Island Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU0333	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0334	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0335	Non-farm ruins	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0337	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0338	Dump and depression	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0339	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0340	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0341	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0342	Dump	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0343	Artifact scatter	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0344	Foundation and artifact scatter	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0345	Artifact scatter	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0346	Dump and depression	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0347	Dump (buried)	Pierre Waterfront
Hughes	39HU0351*	Artifact scatter	Fort George Lakeside Use Area, Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0352	Artifact scatter	Fort George Lakeside Use Area
Hughes	39HU0354	Artifact Scatter	Lighthouse Point
Hughes	39HU0355	Artifact Scatter	Lighthouse Point
Hughes	39HU0415	Farmstead	West Bend Recreation Area
Hughes	39HU2200	Earthwork (linear)	Pierre Waterfront
Lyman	39LM0024	Occupation	Oacoma Waterfront
Lyman	39LM0027	Earthlodge village (2), occupation, and artifact scatter	Oacoma Waterfront
Lyman	39LM0032	Artifact scatter	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Lyman	39LM0174	Artifact scatter	Oacoma Waterfront
Lyman	39LM0179	Occupation	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
Lyman	39LM0192	Farmstead	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
Lyman	39LM0496	Artifact scatter	Oacoma Waterfront
Lyman	39LM0498	Depressions (2)	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
Potter	39PO0021	Stone circle; artifact scatter; artifact scatter	East Whitlock Lakeside Use Area
Potter	39PO0037	Depression	Dodge Draw Lakeside Use Area
Potter	39PO0062	Artifact scatter	Dodge Draw Lakeside Use Area
Potter	39PO0080	Artifact scatter	West Whitlock Recreation Area
Potter	39PO0081	Multi-component artifact scatter	West Whitlock Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0015	Occupation	Little Bend Lakeside Use Area
Sully	39SL0295	Artifact scatter	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0297	Artifact scatter	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0298	Rock cairn and artifact scatter	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0310	Non-Farm Ruins	Pike Haven
Sully	39SL0318	Artifact scatter	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0398	Stone cairn	Garrigan's Landing
Sully	39SL0399	Artifact scatter	Sutton Bay Lakeside Use Area
Sully	39SL0400	Artifact scatter	Cow Creek Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0401	Artifact scatter	Cow Creek Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0402	Artifact scatter	Cow Creek Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0403	Depressions	Cow Creek Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0404	Artifact Scatter and Cairn	Lighthouse Point
Sully	39SL0405	Artifact scatter	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
Sully	39SL0406	Artifact scatter	Okobojo Point Recreation Area

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Stanley	39ST0083	Fort	Fort Pierre Waterfront
Stanley	39ST0215	Earthlodge village and Burial	Oahe Downstream Recreation Area
Stanley	39ST0252	Artifact scatter and Occupation	Oahe Archery Range
Stanley	39ST0278	Artifact scatter	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area
Stanley	39ST0282	Artifact scatter	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area, Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0339	Artifact scatter	Minneconjou Lakeside Use Area
Stanley	39ST0355	Artifact scatter	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area
Stanley	39ST0356	Artifact scatter	Rifle Range (Oahe Dam)
Walworth	39WW0001	Earthlodge village	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0041	Occupations	Revheim Bay Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0055	Occupation	Le Beau Lakeside Use Area
Walworth	39WW0058	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0059	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0060	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0063	Artifact scatter	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0065	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0074	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0077	Rock cairn	Swan Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0078	Rock cairn, artifact scatters x2	Swan Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0083	Artifact scatter	Thomas Bay Lakeside Use Area
Walworth	39WW0091	Burial	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0120	Farmstead	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0150	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Walworth	39WW0153	Artifact scatter	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0155	Artifact scatter	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0156	Industrial	Mobridge Waterfront
Walworth	39WW0163	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0179	Artifact scatter	Indian Creek Recreation Area
Walworth	39WW0302	Earthlodge village	Bowdle Beach Lakeside Use Area
Yankton	39YK0036	Occupation	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0039	Occupation	Chief White Crane Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0040	Occupation	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0060	Artifact scatter	Pierson Ranch Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0063	Artifact scatter	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0065	Artifact scatter	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0066	Artifact scatter	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0071	Occupation	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0072	Artifact scatter	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0073	Bridge abutment	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0074	Artifact scatter	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0206	Occupation	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
Yankton	39YK0209	Occupation and burial	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area

*****Sites located on both Division of Parks and Recreation and Division and Wildlife Title VI Lands

Cultural Resources that are Unevaluated for Listing on the NRHP Division of Wildlife Lands

There are 781 sites identified as unevaluated for inclusion to the NRHP within the SDGFP wildlife division (Table 5.6). Sites unevaluated for nomination to the NRHP must be avoided; if avoidance is not possible; a treatment plan needs to be implemented.

Table 5.6. Unevaluated Cultural Resources Located on Title VI Division of Wildlife Lands.

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Bon Homme	39BO0036	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0037	Occupation, Farmstead	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0039	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0040	Depression, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0041	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0043	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0046	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0048	Farmstead	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0049	Occupation, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0052	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0054	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0055	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0098	Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0099	Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0100	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0102	Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0104	Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0105	Farmstead	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0106	Bridge Ruins	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0107	Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0108	Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0109	Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0110	Dump	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0111	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sand Creek Recreation Area, Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0112	Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0113	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0114	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0115	Farmstead and Historic Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0116	Rock Art/Graffiti	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0205	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0206	Prehistoric Burial and Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0207	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO0209	Occupation	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO2228	Road	Running Water GPA
Bon Homme	39BO2235	Road	Running Water GPA
Brule	39BR0007	Depression	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0023	Earthlodge Village	Chamberlain GPA
Brule	39BR0024	Occupation	Elm Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Brule	39BR0025	Farmstead, Prehistoric Occupation	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR0027	Depression, Occupation	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR0028	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0036	Prehistoric Burial and Artifact Scatter	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0039	Multicomponent	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR0049	Farmstead	Boyer GPA
Brule	39BR0051	Monument, Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	Boyer GPA
Brule	39BR0052	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Hearth	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0053	Occupation	Boyer GPA
Brule	39BR0054	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Boyer GPA
Brule	39BR0060	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Burning Brule GPA
Brule	39BR0061	Depression	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0062	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depressions, Hearth	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0064	Depression	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0065	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0066	Artifact Scatter	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0068	Historic Artifact Scatter	Chamberlain GPA
Brule	39BR0069	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter	Chamberlain GPA
Brule	39BR0070	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Burning Brule GPA
Brule	39BR0071	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Burning Brule GPA
Brule	39BR0073	Stone Circle	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0074	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR0075	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR0090	Faunal/Paleontological	Chamberlain GPA
Brule	39BR0101	Village	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0102	Woodland Village	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR0202	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Occupation	Brule Bottom GPA
Brule	39BR0300	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Burning Brule GPA
Brule	39BR2233	Road	Elm Creek GPA
Brule	39BR2234	Road	Elm Creek GPA
Campbell	39CA0002	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0003	Earthlodge Village	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0004	Earthlodge Village	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0015	Occupation, Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0093	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0096	Farmstead	Vander Vorste Bay GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Campbell	39CA0097	Farmstead	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0099	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0100	Occupation, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0101	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0102	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Burial	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0105	Farmstead	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0106	Occupation	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0107	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0110	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0111	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0112	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0114	Farmstead	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0115	Farmstead	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA0116	Farmstead	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA0117	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Burial	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA0138	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0139	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0140	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA0142	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0143	Farmstead	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0144	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter, Well	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0145	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0147	Farmstead	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0150	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0152	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0156	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0158	Cairn	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0159	Cairn	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0160	Farmstead	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0161	Farmstead	Rorgo Bay GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Campbell	39CA0162	Dump	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0164	Farmstead	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0165	Farmstead	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0166	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0172	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0204	Depression, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA0208	Earthlodge Village	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA0210	Historic Artifact Scatter, Mound, and Depression	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0215	Artifact scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0258	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0259	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression, and Dump	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0261	Historic Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0262	Depression	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0263	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0264	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0265	Protohistoric Occupation	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0266	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0267	Historic Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0268	Depression	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0269	Stone Circle and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rorgo Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0270	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0271	Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0272	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0273	Historic Dump	Vander Laan Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0274	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0275	Stone Circle	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0276	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Hearth	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0277	Dump	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0278	Prehistoric Hearth and Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Campbell	39CA0279	Historic Artifact Scatter	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA0280	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA2263	Historic Road	Hanson GPA
Campbell	39CA2265	Road	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
Campbell	39CA2268	Road	Rorgo Bay GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0002	Earthlodge Village	Center Charles Mix GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0007	Fortified Earthlodge Village	Gray GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0024	Historic Native American Occupation	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0027	Occupation	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0039	Historic Depression	Paulson GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0044	Farmstead	Center Charles Mix GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0046	Historic Foundation and Dump, Prehistoric Isolated Find	North Wheeler GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0049	Mound and Burial	Center Charles Mix GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0061	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0062	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0063	Homestead	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0267	Farmstead and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0268	School Foundation	North Wheeler GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0269	Foundations and Historic Artifact Scatters	North Wheeler GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0273	Burial	North Wheeler GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0274	Historic Artifact Scatter	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0275	Historic Artifact Scatter	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0278	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0279	Historic Artifact Scatter	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0280	Historic Artifact Scatter	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0281	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0282	Historic Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0283	Alignment	Center Charles Mix GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0284	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Gray GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0287	Farmstead	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0288	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0289	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0290	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Charles Mix	39CH0291	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	White Swan GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0292	Farmstead	Center Charles Mix GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0293	Farmstead	Center Charles Mix GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0294	Historic Earthworks	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH0295	Dump	Turgeon GPA
Charles Mix	39CH2229	Road	Gray GPA
Charles Mix	39CH2256	Road	White Swan GPA
Gregory	39GR0006	Occupation	Buryanek GPA
Gregory	39GR0008	Faunal/Paleontological	Buryanek GPA
Gregory	39GR0014	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0042	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0043	Historic Artifact Scatter	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0048	Farmstead	Buryanek GPA
Gregory	39GR0049	Well and Historic Artifact Scatter	Buryanek GPA
Gregory	39GR0051	Farmstead and Historic Artifact Scatter	Buryanek GPA
Gregory	39GR0052	Cabin	Central Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0056	Farmstead	Central Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0113	Occupation and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	South Scalp Creek Recreation Area, Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0147	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0149	Quarry	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0150	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0151	Depressions	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0158	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Buryanek GPA
Gregory	39GR0174	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0175	Dugout and Historic Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0176	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0178	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0179	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0180	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0181	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whetstone GPA
Gregory	39GR0182	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0183	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0184	Depression	Scalp Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Gregory	39GR0185	Monument	Scalp Creek GPA
Gregory	39GR0188	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Southern Gregory GPA
Gregory	39GR0189	Farmstead	Whetstone GPA
Haakon	39HK0145	Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Haakon	39HK0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Haakon	39HK0147	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Haakon	39HK0148	Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Haakon	39HK0149	Cairn	Minneconjou GPA
Haakon	39HK2257	Road	Minneconjou GPA
Hughes	39HU0095	Occupation	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0111	Depression, Artifact Scatter, Foundation	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0112	Historic Artifact Scatter, Foundation, Depression	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0113	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0114	Occupation, Depression	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0118	Farmstead	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0119	Historic Depression	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0121	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0122	Farmstead	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0123	Farmstead	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0124	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0125	Farmstead	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0127	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0129	Farmstead	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0130	Farmstead	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0131	Occupation	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0132	Occupation	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0133	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0134	Foundation, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0135	Multicomponent	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0140	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0142	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0144	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0145	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0147	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0148	Multicomponent	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0149	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0150	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Hughes	39HU0151	Stone Circle and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0152	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0154	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0156	Stone Circle and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0157	Stone Mound and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0158	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0159	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0160	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0161	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0162	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0164	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0165	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0166	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0167	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0168	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0169	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0170	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0171	Stone Features, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0172	Farmstead	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0178	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0179	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0180	Cairn and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0181	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0182	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0183	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0184	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0185	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0210	Occupation, Farmstead	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0233	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0244	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0245	Occupation	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0246	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0287	Cairn	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0294	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter, Faunal Remains	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0295	Railroad Bridge Remnants, Historic Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0296	RR Bridge Remnants, Historic Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0350	Artifact scatter	Rousseau Overlook, Rousseau GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Hughes	39HU0351*	Artifact scatter	Fort George Lakeside Use Area, Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0367	Historic Earthworks	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0368	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0369	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0370	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0371	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0372	Depression	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0373	Depression	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU0374	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cowan GPA
Hughes	39HU0376	Historic Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0377	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0378	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0379	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0381	Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0382	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Arikara GPA
Hughes	39HU0383	Mound	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0385	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0386	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0387	Plains Village Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0388	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0389	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0390	Cairn	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0391	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0392	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0393	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0394	Depression, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0395	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	West Degrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0396	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	West Degrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0399	Prehistoric Occupation	DeGrey GPA
Hughes	39HU0400	Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0401	Farmstead	Rousseau GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Hughes	39HU0402	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0403	Depressions	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0404	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0405	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU0406	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0407	Faunal/Paleontological	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0408	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0409	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0410	Depression, Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Rousseau GPA
Hughes	39HU0411	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0412	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0413	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sand Creek GPA
Hughes	39HU0419	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Peoria Flats GPA
Hughes	39HU2216	Road	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU2249	Road	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU2250	Road	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU2251	Road	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
Hughes	39HU2264	Road	Peoria Flats GPA
Lyman	39LM0028	Earthlodge Village	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0029	Historic Native American Burial/Grave	Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM0034	Occupation, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0035	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0037	Occupation	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0041	Extended Coalescent Village	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0045	Burials	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0047	Earthlodge Village	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0050	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM0057	Multicomponent	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0059	Occupation and Prehistoric Burial, Historic Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0064	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Depression	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0065	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0080	Occupation, Farmstead	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0085	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Carpenter GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Lyman	39LM0086	Quarry , Depression	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0087	Historic Native American Burial	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM0118	Historic Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0168	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0169	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0170	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0171	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depressions	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0181	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0182	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0183	Farmstead	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0184	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatters	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0185	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0186	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0193	Historic Artifact Scatter and Foundation	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0194	Historic Native American Burial	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0195	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0196	Townsite	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0197	Farmstead	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0198	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0202	Farmstead, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0248	Prehistoric Occupation	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM0266	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0268	Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0272	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0273	Farmstead	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0275	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0276	Farmstead	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0277	School Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0278	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA

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Lyman	39LM0279	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0280	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0281	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0282	Historic Depression	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0284	Historic Artifact Scatter, Foundation	Iona GPA
Lyman	39LM0285	Farmstead, Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	Iona GPA
Lyman	39LM0287	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0288	Historic Native American Burial and Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0290	Farmstead and Historic Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0291	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0295	Farmstead	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0298	Farmstead	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0303	Farmstead	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0306	Historic Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0317	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Byre Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0318	Non-Farm Ruins, Dump	Byre Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0319	Farmstead	Byre Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0326	Occupation	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0411	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0459	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0468	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0470	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0471	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0472	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0474	Dump	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0479	Historic Earthwork	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0480	Dump	Oacoma GPA
Lyman	39LM0499	Depression	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0501	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0502	Depressions	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0503	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0504	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM0505	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM0506	Depression	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0507	Fenceline and Depression	Bull Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Lyman	39LM0508	Depressions	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0509	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0510	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Bull Creek GPA
Lyman	39LM0513	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0514	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0515	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
Lyman	39LM0516	Depression	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0520	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0521	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM0522	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM0523	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Iona GPA
Lyman	39LM0525	Depression	Iona GPA
Lyman	39LM0526	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Iona GPA
Lyman	39LM0528	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Iona GPA
Lyman	39LM0529	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0530	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0531	Historic Artifact Scatter	Byre Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0535	Farmstead, Depression, and Historic Artifact Scatter	Carpenter GPA
Lyman	39LM0536	Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Kiowa GPA
Lyman	39LM0537	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Byre Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM0538	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Byre Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM2174	Road	Bull Creek GPA, Oacoma GPA, Byre Bottom GPA, Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA, Reis Bottom GPA
Lyman	39LM2227	Road	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
Lyman	39LM2267	Road	Byre Bottom GPA
Potter	39PO0020	Occupation	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0022	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0023	Stone Features, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0024	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0025	Farmstead	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0026	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0027	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Potter	39PO0028	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0029	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0032	Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0033	Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0034	Occupation	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0035	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0038	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter	Dodge Draw GPA
Potter	39PO0039	Multicomponent	Dodge Draw GPA
Potter	39PO0040	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Dodge Draw GPA
Potter	39PO0042	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0043	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0046	Cairn	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0047	Cairn	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0082	Depression	Dodge Draw GPA
Potter	39PO0083	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Dodge Draw GPA
Potter	39PO0084	Stone Circle	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0085	Cairn	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0086	Cairn	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0087	Burial	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0088	Cairn	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0089	Well/Cistern, Stone Alignment, Historic Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0090	Cairn	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0091	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0092	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0093	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0094	Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0095	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0096	Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0097	Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0098	Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0099	Depression	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0100	Depression	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO0101	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0102	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO0103	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Whitlocks Bay GPA
Potter	39PO2271	Road and Bridge Structure	Siebrasse Area GPA
Potter	39PO3004	Historic Artifact Scatter	Siebrasse Area GPA
Sully	39SL0033	Earthlodge Village	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0046	Cairn	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0248	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, and Alignment	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0287	Occupation, Historic Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Sully	39SL0289	Cairn, Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0290	Occupation	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0292	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0296	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0299	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0300	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0301	Multicomponent	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0302	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0303	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0304	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0305	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0306	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0307	Multicomponent	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0308	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn, Alignment	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0309	Cairn, Alignment	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0312	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Hearth, Depression	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0313	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0314	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0315	Stone Circle	Sutton GPA
Sully	39SL0316	Stone Circle	Sutton GPA
Sully	39SL0317	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0319	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0320	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0321	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0322	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0324	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0325	Cairn	Sutton GPA
Sully	39SL0337	Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0339	Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0340	Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0341	Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0343	Cairn	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0344	Cairn	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0345	Cairn	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0346	Cairn	Koenig Area GPA
Sully	39SL0347	Cairn	Koenig Area GPA
Sully	39SL0348	Cairn	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0349	Cairn	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0350	Cairn	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0351	Cairn	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0381	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Sully	39SL0441	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0442	Cairn, Stone Circle	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0443	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0444	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0445	Multicomponent	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0446	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0448	Stone Circle, Alignment, Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0449	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0450	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0451	Multicomponent	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0453	Stone Circle	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0455	Stone Circle, Depression, Mound	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0456	Cairn	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0457	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0458	Depression	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0459	Cairn	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0460	Depression	Koenig Area GPA
Sully	39SL0461	Cairn	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0462	Historic Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0463	Cistern	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0464	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0465	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0466	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0467	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sutton GPA
Sully	39SL0468	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0469	Depressions	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL0472	Historic Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0473	Depressions	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0474	Depressions	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0475	Depressions	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0476	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Sutton GPA
Sully	39SL0479	Dump and Historic Artifact Scatter	Mail Shack GPA
Sully	39SL0480	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0481	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL0483	Depression	Okobojo Creek GPA
Sully	39SL0487	Historic Artifact Scatter	Spring Creek GPA
Sully	39SL2258	Road	Little Bend GPA
Sully	39SL2262	Road	Fort Sully GPA
Sully	39SL3004	Historic Artifact Scatter	Little Bend GPA, Sutton GPA
Stanley	39ST0010	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0048	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Mounds	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0089	Occupation, Historic Depression	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0092	Historic Depression, Occupation	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0116	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	Antelope Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Stanley	39ST0117	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0118	Farmstead	Antelope Creek GPA, Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0119	Cabin, Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0123	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0124	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0125	Cabin	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0126	Occupation, Burial, Depression	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0141	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0142	Multicomponent	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0144	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0145	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0147	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0148	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Depression	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0150	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0151	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0152	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0156	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0157	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0158	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Farmstead, Burial	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0159	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Depression	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0160	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0161	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0162	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0163	Multicomponent	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0164	Farmstead	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0165	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0166	Cairns	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0167	Non-farm Ruins	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0168	Non-farm Ruins	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0169	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0170	Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0172	Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0187	Occupation	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0213	Prehistoric Occupation	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0214	Earthlodge Village and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0229	Earthlodge Village	Fort George GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Stanley	39ST0254	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0256	Cairn	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0257	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0258	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0259	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0260	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0261	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0262	Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0263	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0264	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Historic Isolated Find	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0265	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0266	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0267	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0268	Cairn	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0269	Multicomponent	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0270	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0271	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0272	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0273	Depression, Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0274	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0275	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0276	Occupation, Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0277	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0279	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0280	Multicomponent	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0281	Historic Burial and Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0283	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0284	Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0341	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Depression	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0342	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0343	Farmstead	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0370	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0371	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0373	Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0377	Cairn	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0378	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0379	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0380	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0381	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Stanley	39ST0382	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0383	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0384	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0385	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0386	Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0387	Farmstead and House Structure	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0388	Historic Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0389	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0391	Cairn and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0392	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0393	Cairn and Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0394	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0395	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0396	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0397	Depression and Prehistoric Occupation	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0398	Prehistoric Occupation	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0399	Prehistoric Occupation	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0400	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0401	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0403	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0405	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0406	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0407	Dugout, Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA, Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0408	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0412	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0413	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0414	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0415	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0416	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0417	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0419	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0420	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0421	Prehistoric Occupation	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0422	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0423	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0424	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0425	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0426	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0427	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Chantier Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0428	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0429	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0430	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0431	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0432	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Stanley	39ST0433	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0435	Farmstead	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0436	Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0437	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0438	Depression and Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0439	Burial	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0440	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0441	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0442	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0443	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0445	Historic Artifact Scatter	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST0446	Historic Artifact Scatter	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0447	Depression, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0448	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0449	Depression	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST0451	Occupation	Antelope Creek GPA, Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0452	Foundation, Depression, and Historic Artifact Scatter	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST0453	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0454	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0455	Depressions and Historic Artifact Scatter	Antelope Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST0456	Prehistoric Hearth	Fort George GPA
Stanley	39ST2259	Road	Brush Creek GPA
Stanley	39ST2260	Road	Minneconjou GPA
Stanley	39ST2266	Road	Schomer Draw GPA
Stanley	39ST3004	Historic Artifact Scatter	Brush Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0016	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0017	Townsite	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0019	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0020	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0021	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0022	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0023	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0024	Faunal/Paleontological	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0025	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0026	Multicomponent	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0027	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0028	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0029	Historic Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0030	Prehistoric Artifact scatter	Walth Bay GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Walworth	39WW0031	Prehistoric Artifact scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0033	Farmstead	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0034	Stone Circle	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0035	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0036	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0037	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0038	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0039	Foundation, Depressions, and Historic Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0040	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0051	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0052	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0053	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0054	Occupation	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0056	Prehistoric Artifact scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0061	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0062	Foundation and Historic Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0066	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter and Depression	Ellas Maxima GPA
Walworth	39WW0068	Historic Depression and Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0070	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0072	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0073	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Ellas Maxima GPA
Walworth	39WW0076	Depression	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0079	Non-farm Ruins and Bridge Structure	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0080	Cairn	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0081	Cairn	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0082	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0084	Historic Burial	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0085	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0087	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn, and Hearth	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0088	Cairn	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0131	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0159	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0189	Dump	Walth Bay GPA

County	Site #	Site Type	SDGFP Area
Walworth	39WW0190	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0191	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0192	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0193	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0194	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter and Depression	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0195	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0196	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0197	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0198	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0199	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0200	Dump	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0208	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0210	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Walth Bay GPA
Walworth	39WW0211	Historic Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0213	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0214	Historic Artifact Scatter	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0215	Stone Circle	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Walworth	39WW0216	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0217	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0218	Depression	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0219	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0220	Historic/Unknown Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0221	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0222	Occupation	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0223	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW0224	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	Swan Creek GPA
Walworth	39WW2261	Road	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
Yankton	39YK0037	Farmstead and Structure	Yankton Title VI GPA
Charles Mix	CH00000327	Structure	Lake Francis Case

*****Sites located on both Division of Parks and Recreation and Division and Wildlife Title VI Lands.

Chapter 6: Impacts to Historic Resources

Proactive management requires detailed knowledge of natural and human-generated activities that can have negative impacts on historic sites and the landscapes containing them. All archeological sites and cultural landscapes are vulnerable to damage from a variety of causes; however, large, impounded lakes have a distinct set of potential impacts not present in other settings. According to a 1981 National Park Service study, construction of lakes and inundation of surrounding terrain cause direct and indirect impacts to archeological sites (Lenihan et al., 1981). Subsequent studies sponsored by the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) listed three categories of potential damage to archeological sites in and near reservoir projects (Ebert et al. 1989; Ware 1989). These are mechanical impacts, biochemical impacts, and human impacts. Archeologists have produced locally focused studies based on empirical observation of changes to archeological sites within the reservoir project areas in South Dakota (Nowak 1979e; Ruple 1991) and on recommendations for protecting those sites (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2003). Taken together, these studies provide a list of potential impacts and specific recommendations to mitigate damage to historic resources on Title VI and SDGFP-administered lands.

Mechanical Impacts

Wave Action

Mechanical impacts include the physical processes associated with lakes and streams, such as erosion and deposition. Water moves sediment from place to place, gradually or suddenly, causing archeological deposits to be eroded, lost to slumping, or deeply buried under silt. This kind of damage occurs primarily along the shoreline and is caused by wave action created by wind or by powerboat wakes. Water contacts the shoreline sediments with sufficient velocity to remove soft sediments and redeposit them away from the shore. Waves are more destructive in shallower zones, but this process occurs even in deep zones. In shallow areas, waves tend to remove silts from the shoreline and deposit it in deeper portions of the lake and on offshore shoals. As shoals built up over time, they act like barrier islands, protecting the shoreline from forceful wave action. The process by which shoals are built up and stabilized requires a constant lake level. Because lake levels at the Missouri River reservoirs generally fluctuate with seasonal drawdowns, the shoals that form along the lakeshores are subsequently subject to erosion. This, in turn, allows wave action to intensify, placing the historic resource along the shore in constant danger of erosion and slumping.

To prevent or mitigate damage from wind erosion, the most effective measure is to maintain a stable lake level. When this is not possible, it may be helpful to create artificial dunes or levees along the shoreline to dissipate wave energy before it reaches the shoreline.

Sheet Erosion

Sheet erosion refers to removal of sediment from the ground surface by wind or water action. At an archeological site, sheet erosion can strip away the overburden that protects

buried archeological deposits, along with the upper strata of the site deposits. This can expose artifacts and features and hasten their removal or displacement by subsequent erosion, mowing, snow removal, and looting. Sheet erosion generally proceeds gradually, but a sparse vegetation cover can result in rapid loss of sediments by sheet erosion. Sheet erosion can affect an entire site, but removal of overburden and archeological deposits is often more pronounced on slopes. One type of sheet erosion is deflation, in which the smaller soil particles are gradually removed by erosion (usually wind erosion), leaving artifacts and features such as stone circles and rock-filled hearths essentially intact and in place, but exposed.

Sheet erosion from wind and runoff can be lessened by maintaining a cover of natural vegetation such as native grasses. In areas of significant loss of archeological deposits, it may prove effective to cap the site with soil and seed it with natural grasses and forbs. In times of drought, resource managers must prevent overgrazing of areas containing archeological sites.

Shear Erosion

Undercutting of steep banks can lead to failure of the overlying deposits. This will cause large portions of the bank to slump off into the lake. This can result in the sudden loss of entire sites or large portions of sites. This kind of erosion is ongoing, meaning that archeological sites threatened by the process will eventually shear off into the lake, either all at once or in chunks.

Shear erosion can be controlled only by changing the slope of the bank from steep to gentle. Obviously, grading down the existing bank will result in further loss of archeological deposits. Given that, the best method is to pile material in front of the current bank, grading that material gradually down to beach-level. The type of riprapping required will depend on the local setting. It is imperative to build the temporary access roads for hauling and earthmoving equipment away from the archeological site(s). In some settings, it may be possible to stabilize the bank through construction of offshore shoals. This is preferable, where feasible, because it has less secondary impact on the archeological site(s).

Siltation

This term refers to the redeposition of sediment from banks and stream- and lake-bottoms. In general, silt washed from one location will settle out at a downstream location, such as a fan at the mouth of a stream or on the lake bottom. Siltation can protect an archeological site by covering the upper strata and preventing their removal by erosion. Adverse effects of siltation are typically confined to inundated sites, where the process can cause landslides and other forms of mass wasting. Siltation is not a concern on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands.

Sediment Shift

The term *sediment shift* refers to movement of sediment from an inundated archeological site to a location downstream. It results in displacement of artifacts away from their original place of deposition. Because this affects inundated sites, it is not of concern on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands.

Biochemical Impacts

The chemical and biological composition of lake waters affects archeological materials. These biochemical impacts are harder to observe than physical impacts, but they can damage or destroy the information potential of archeological sites.

Most lakebeds are acidic, because of the input of organic materials into the water; however, the chemical composition of a lake depends on an array of factors. Water depth, climate, rate of evaporation, mineral content of water flowing into the lake, underlying geology, biota of the watershed and lake waters, and pollution all contribute to the chemistry of a lake and its shoreline. Oxygen levels vary with depth. Preservation is best in environments that are nonacidic, anaerobic, dark, low energy, and with stable temperatures. Preservation is worst in environments that are acidic and variably wet and dry. Shoreline areas subject to freeze-thaw cycles and saturation-drying cycles and with high levels of oxygen provide a poor environment for preservation.

Archeological materials vary in their susceptibility to these impacts. Of greatest concern are organic materials such as bone, seeds, fiber, leather, wood, and shell. Pottery is more durable, but sherds can deteriorate, depending on their hardness and mineralogical makeup. Stone and stone artifacts are relatively resistant to chemical deterioration. Archeological features, such as hearths, post molds, and storage pits are directly affected by the chemical composition and other physical factors of the soil matrix and the water that contacts it.

Shoreline environments are intrinsically poor environments for preservation of archeological artifacts and features. From the viewpoint of data salvage, focusing resources on those sites most susceptible to chemical deterioration is the most effective way to address this problem. From a site preservation viewpoint, it may be helpful to cover sites with a layer of fill to buffer them somewhat from the effects of freeze-thaw and wet-dry cycles. Pollution control measures can also contribute to better site preservation. Overall, the best approach will be to excavate those sites and portions of sites most susceptible to biochemical impacts.

Human Impacts

Less predictable and potentially more harmful than mechanical and biochemical impacts are impacts from human activity. Such activities range from large-scale projects, such as reservoir construction to a camper picking up a potsherd. They include public land management practices and unauthorized activities, such as looting. They include direct impacts, such as construction projects, and indirect impacts, such as changes to grazing or fishing regulations or improvement to access roads. Unlike natural processes, human impacts are something of a moving target, as policies and attitudes change and local demographics shift.

Construction

Construction of roads, trails, recreation facilities, facilities for reservoir control, electrical generation and transmission facilities, and similar projects can directly affect archeological sites and other historic resources by removing portions of the historic property through earthmoving activity. Construction has indirect effects, as well, making sites more or less accessible to the public, increasing or decreasing the visibility of sites, and placing

construction crews near sites can all change the vulnerability of cultural resource sites to deliberate or inadvertent damage.

Damage to sites from construction activities can be avoided by correctly drawing the area of potential impact (APE) of the proposed construction project and then identifying and addressing all potential negative impacts. The consultation process is important here to identify connections between tribes and other groups and the resources that will be affected by the proposed project. If construction must take place near a site, it may be possible to use vegetation or landscaping to make the site less visible to passersby.

Vandalism and Looting

Vandalism to standing structures includes activities such as arson, graffiti, and breaking windows. Vandalism to archeological sites is more likely to be unintentional, such as building a campfire atop a site, damaging the surface by driving a four-wheeler or snowmobile over it, or moving artifacts from one place to another. An exception is rock art, because an exposed boulder or bedrock containing ancient carvings or painted designs can be easily damaged by spray-paint or attempts to remove the rock art. Looting is a particularly damaging form of unauthorized activity. While technically both classes as looting, there is a big difference in scale between a hiker pocketing a potsherd or stone artifact encountered along the trail and a person digging into a site for the purpose of acquiring items to sell or trade. In between are those who collect artifacts as a hobby. The activities of looters, in particular, are of particular concern to descendent tribes because this unauthorized digging is likely to disinter human remains.

Cultural resource managers have several tools for deterring vandalism and looting. Roads, trails, boat ramps, and recreation facilities should, where possible, be placed away from archeological sites. Areas vulnerable to looting, such as earthlodge village sites and cutbank exposures, should be patrolled regularly and frequently. Antiquities and graves protection laws should be strictly enforced and all cases properly investigated and prosecuted. The negative publicity of convictions on antiquities infractions shows the public that South Dakota and the federal government are serious about protecting these resources for the public good. Positive publicity in the form of public education is another important tool. Brochures, videos, kiosks, and the like encourage the public to respect the historic and cultural importance of archeological sites and sacred places. It is important to do regular monitoring of the condition of all NRHP-eligible sites, so that land-management agency personnel can provide up-to-date information for investigations and prosecutions.

Land-Use Changes

Revisions to policies regarding fishing, hunting, group camping, and cattle grazing can reduce or intensify impacts to historic properties. Besides issues of access and site visibility, discussed above, an increase in allowable grazing can lead to increased sheet erosion if the cattle consume too much of the grass cover. Conversely, a decrease in grazing can lead to a danger of wildfire as grass grows tall and then dries out. Cattle can trample surface and near-surface archeological deposits, leading to loss of stratigraphic integrity. Standing structures are easily damaged by cattle rubbing against them or attempting to shelter within them. Concentrations of cattle manure can make the underlying soil more acidic and can affect the

accuracy of radiocarbon dates. Cattle tanks are very damaging to archeological sites because as the animals congregate around them, they trample the ground, removing the vegetation cover and mixing the near-surface deposits.

The secondary impacts of any changes to use of roads, trails, and other public access to areas containing historic resources should be addressed before the new policies go into effect. In other words, analysis of such impacts must be part of the planning process. Changes in cattle grazing policies should be based on the best available range-management science, as to optimal number of animals allowed at various times of year and under various rainfall conditions. In addition, potential direct impacts to historic resources, such as placement of watering tanks, should be identified and addressed in the grazing agreement. Standing structures and near-surface archeological deposits can be fenced off for protection.

Agency Actions Not Likely to Adversely Affect Historic Resources

When carried out according to stipulations listed herein, mowing, controlled burning, pedestrian trails, and use of previously excavated areas are unlikely to significantly affect historic resources. These activities are not "exempt" from a cultural resource review. That is, a USACE archaeologist must determine the effects of these activities prior to the initiation of these projects. The only exception to this rule is mowing. Mowing does not require a USACE archaeologist review.

Mowing and Prescribed Burning

Grass cutting and burning are not likely to harm archeological sites. Any plan for a prescribed burn must provide a buffer around any standing historic structure that requires preservation. One exception would be traditional cultural properties consisting of stands of medicinal or edible plants of importance to tribes with an interest in the area. A policy for grassy vegetation removal should be developed in consultation with tribes and other interested parties to ensure that stands of special-use plants are not adversely affected.

Pedestrian Trails

Hiking trails and footpaths can be constructed and maintained without adversely affecting historic properties if these activities do not involve earthmoving. Trails can be constructed and maintained by mowing or brush removal and/or by placing mulch or gravel on the surface. Other stipulations are that the trail does not pass over an archeological site or other historic property; that trail maintenance prevent erosion, gullying, or creating of ruts; and that no structures, such as bridges, viewing platforms, or rest stations, are planned that would require disturbance of the ground surface. Trail construction and maintenance projects that involve ground disturbance should be treated as undertakings, and their potential effects on significant historic resources should be identified and address in the project plans. It is further recommended that trails not be placed close to archeological sites or traditional cultural properties. This helps deter inadvertent trespass on sacred sites, looting, and vandalism.

Previously Excavated Areas

Existing borrow pits, ponds, ditches, and the like have already lost their potential to yield significant historical information, if any. Continued use of such features has no adverse affect on the historic resources of an area, provided the use does not extend beyond the boundaries of the previously disturbed zone. A USACE archaeologist needs to review each project to determine any potential affects.

Agency Activities that Can Adversely Affect Historic Resources

The following activities involve earthmoving, disturbance of surface or near-surface deposits, or access. They can have an adverse affect on historic resources and thus will require cultural resource management planning and implementation as required by law. All of these activities will undergo USACE consultation process as defined by the Programmatic Agreement for the Operation and Management of the Missouri River Man Stem System for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (2004).

Cultivation

Plowing, tilling, harrowing, and the like mix the upper portions of the soil column and may promote sheet erosion. Cultivation and sheet erosion both adversely affect the integrity of surface and near-surface archeological deposits. Lands that are currently or that were formerly under cultivation may have already lost some stratigraphic integrity, depending on the cultivation techniques used in the past.

Lands that may undergo new cultivation will go through procedures defined in the 2004 Programmatic Agreement for a new undertaking. Any areas with new ground disturbance may require additional survey.

Grazing

As noted above, grazing can adversely affect historic resources; however, keeping grass at a reasonable height can also provide some protection to sites and structures that would be damaged by wildfire. The terms of grazing leases should include any measures necessary to keep cattle and watering tanks off historically significant properties.

Facility Construction

New structures and remodeling projects, as well as landscaping projects, are likely to adversely affect historic properties within their footprint. Such undertakings will require site survey, evaluation, and avoidance or mitigation of damage. This category includes construction, remodeling, and razing of beaches, picnic shelters, campgrounds, boat ramps, docks, rest stations, fish cleaning stations, and playgrounds, as well as buildings.

Easements

This category includes underground water lines, gas lines, and power lines. Besides the ditches into which lines or conduit will be placed, easements include temporary work stations and areas where supplies and equipment will be stored during construction. Backdirt areas are also part of the area of potential effect of such projects. The ditching and surface disturbance required for such undertakings may have adverse effects on historic properties.

Tree-planting

Reforestation, habitat renewal, and shelterbelt construction all involve disturbance of the surface and subsurface sediments. These activities, whether large or small in scale, are considered undertakings for which survey, site evaluation, and damage mitigation or site avoidance are required.

Equestrian Trails and Off-Road Vehicles

Horses, off-road vehicles ("four-wheelers"), and snowmobiles all can cause damage to the ground surface and near surface sediments. Horse trails and ORV use areas should not be construction or opened without first establishing that no significant historic resources are present in such places.

Road and Parking Lot Construction

In that construction of roads, driveways, turnouts, and parking areas require grading, leveling, and filling the surface, these undertakings are likely to have an adverse effect on any historic properties present in the project area. In addition, these undertakings often have secondary effects such as increasing the number of visitors to a place or changing the viewscape. Such actions require survey, site evaluation, and planning to avoid or excavate sites that will be adversely affected, as well as to prevent adverse effects on nearby traditional cultural properties and communities.

Shoreline Modification

Attempts to stabilize beaches and banks by riprapping, recontouring, or removing slumped material are very likely to adversely affect historic properties within the project area. Such undertakings require, first, that the area of potential effect be surveyed for historic properties. Then a specific plan must be developed that will accomplish the goal of shoreline stabilization without damaging significant sites. Although bank stabilization may be needed to preserve an archeological site, it must be accomplished without using the site area for haul roads, gravel piles, and the like, and without removing archeological deposits through recontouring or other earthmoving activities.

Other Earthmoving Activities

Any project that involves excavation, grading, dredging, recontouring, or leveling must be considered an undertaking that will adversely affect any historic properties in the area.

Such projects will require site survey to identify potentially significant structures, sites, and traditional cultural properties, with subsequent site evaluation and protection. This category also includes projects that involve depositing soil, fill dirt, sand, rock, or other materials in areas that may contain historic properties.

Summary

Historic properties on Title VI and SDGFP-administered lands will generally take the form of archeological sites, standing structures, or traditional cultural properties, such as stands of medicinal or edible plants or areas used for religious practices. The SDGFP will follow procedures established by the 2004 Programmatic Agreement for all new undertakings. As a rule of thumb, any project that requires, or is likely to result in, disturbance of the ground surface should be considered an undertaking for the purposes of applying federal and state historic preservation laws and regulations. For projects and maintenance activities that do not involve earthmoving, land managers should ascertain that the activity will not affect any standing structures of historic significance or traditional cultural properties.

Chapter 7. Action Plan

Introduction

This summary report compiles site evaluations and recommendations from various cultural resource management studies conducted on Title VI lands along the Missouri River in central South Dakota. The document specifies management actions for each site and resource area to ensure South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks (SDGFP), as the landowner, in coordination with US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), as the lead federal agency overseeing cultural resources on Title VI Lands, are in compliance with relevant federal and state laws and regulations governing preservation of historically significant sites and places. This action plan report presents in text and table format the site evaluations and recommendations completed under the South Dakota State Historical Society Archeological Research Center's existing contract with the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, and includes a list of action and funding priorities for each recreation and wildlife area that includes Title VI lands. Actions and procedures recommended here are compliant with the *Final Programmatic Agreement for the Operation and Management of the Missouri River Main Stem System for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as Amended, March 19, 2004* (hereafter referred to as the 2004 PA).

Action Plan

Recent US Army Corps of Engineers studies of reservoirs involved in Title VI land transfers recommended a series of tasks needed for management of cultural resources. These tasks included resurvey of some areas, evaluation of unevaluated sites, identification of traditional cultural properties, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations for historically significant properties, integration of cultural resource management with the USACE master plan, staff training, public education, site monitoring, and regular meetings to assess the effectiveness of various actions. The following discussion consolidates and updates the earlier recommendations. The Action Plan comprises three parts: Tasks Identified with Cultural Resource Management, Cultural Resource Management Procedures, and Cultural Resource Priorities by Management Area.

PART I: TASKS IDENTIFIED WITH CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

This section compiles and outlines the tasks needed to fulfill the requirements of state and federal law regarding cultural resources on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands. These tasks were identified from SDGFP CRMP contract (#W9128F-10-P-0092) the USACE CRMPs for each of the reservoirs included in the current study (Lake Oahe [Lebeau 2004], Lake Sharpe [Latham 2002], Lake Francis Case [Grey et al. 2003], and Lewis and Clark Lake [USACE 2001]). All actions must be undertaken in coordination with the USACE Omaha District as they provide federal cultural resource oversight on Title VI lands.

Task 1. Additional site inventory.

Task 2. Identify traditional cultural properties.

Task 3. Evaluate sites for historic significance.

Task 4. Prepare National Register nominations for eligible sites.

Task 5. Develop site management plans, including a schedule for site monitoring and a priority list for protection of endangered sites.

Task 6. Train SDGFP staff in site recognition, site monitoring, and reporting of potential criminal activities.

Task 7. Develop a public education program.

Task 8. Evaluate program effectiveness.

TASK 1 Additional Site Inventory

Additional site inventory is required when the Area of Probable Effect (APE) has never been surveyed for archeological sites and historic buildings or has not been surveyed to current standards. Current standards for archeological survey in South Dakota can be found in *Guidelines for Cultural Resource Surveys and Survey Reports in South Dakota, for Review and Compliance*, (South Dakota State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, 2005). A list of surveys conducted on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands on the Missouri River in South Dakota to date appears in Chapter 4. All Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands in South Dakota have been surveyed to current standards except areas that can be accessed only when reservoir levels are low. The latter category includes portions of the Lewis and Clark Lake Running Water GPA. This comprises about 3,366 acres, but these areas can only be effectively surveyed when pool levels are low, even for the Title VI Lands which are above 1,210 feet asl (lands below 1,210 feet asl are USACE owned lands). Otherwise, the areas are too swampy for effective survey. All other areas have been surveyed at least once. There were portions of areas that were inadvertently left unsurveyed during the Title VI land transfer surveys (see Figure 2.9). These include the Shaw Creek Recreation Area and portions of the Gray GPA (Figures 7.1 and 7.2). There are no previously recorded sites in these areas. If any specific projects occur in these areas, a cultural resources survey should be conducted first.

Some surveyed areas were not shovel-tested; therefore, additional survey work to incorporate shovel-testing is recommended for specific projects in those areas.

TASK 2 Identify Traditional Cultural Properties

Traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are places that hold religious, spiritual, or historic importance to a particular group. On Title VI Lands, such groups include various Indian tribes and non-native communities based on distinctive ethnic, religious, historic and/or economic commonalities. The process of identifying traditional cultural properties rests on interviews with knowledgeable members of the community and on historical and ethnographic research. TCPs may have visible manifestations, such as boulder alignments or cairns, or they may have no human-made features. Because many TCPs are known only through oral traditions and have no visible signs of human use, and because the same kind of feature (cairn, circle of rocks, trail, etc.) can represent either a prosaic site or a TCP, it is critical to consult with those people who have the best knowledge of cultural traditions regarding local landscapes (LeBeau 2009). In the areas in question, those tribes whose ancestors lived in the area and those tribes who live in or use the area today are those most likely to know of such places and their cultural and historic significance. For lands along the Missouri river in South Dakota these include, at minimum, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Yankton Sioux Tribe, and Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation.

It is recommended that separate projects be undertaken to record TCPs in the various management areas. Ideally, this will happen in conjunction with archeological survey, so that the consulting cultural experts can comment on sites and features present in the areas under examination. Because most archeological surveys along the Missouri River were completed

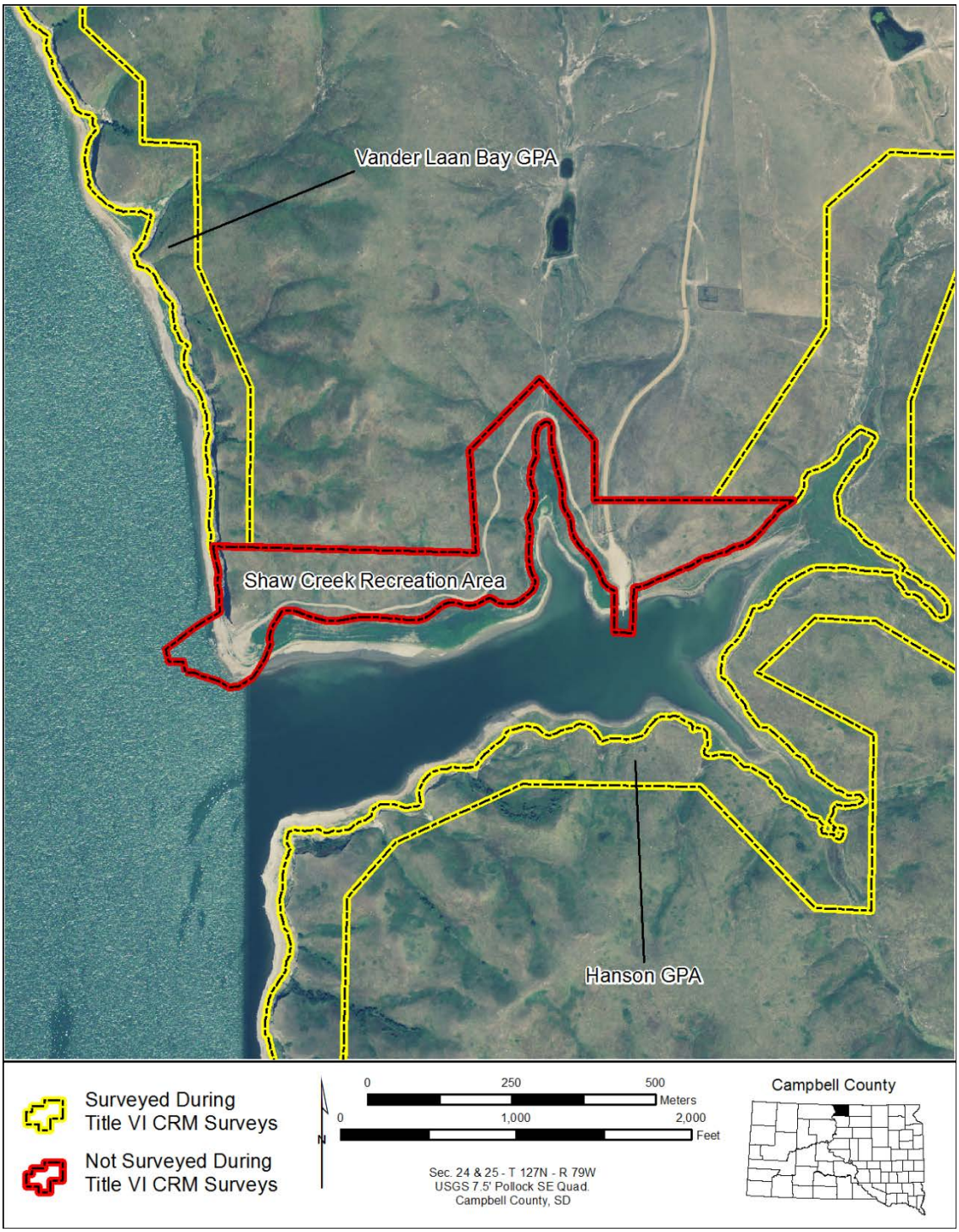

Figure 7.1. Portion of Title VI lands not surveyed during Title VI CRM surveys; Shaw Creek Recreation Area.

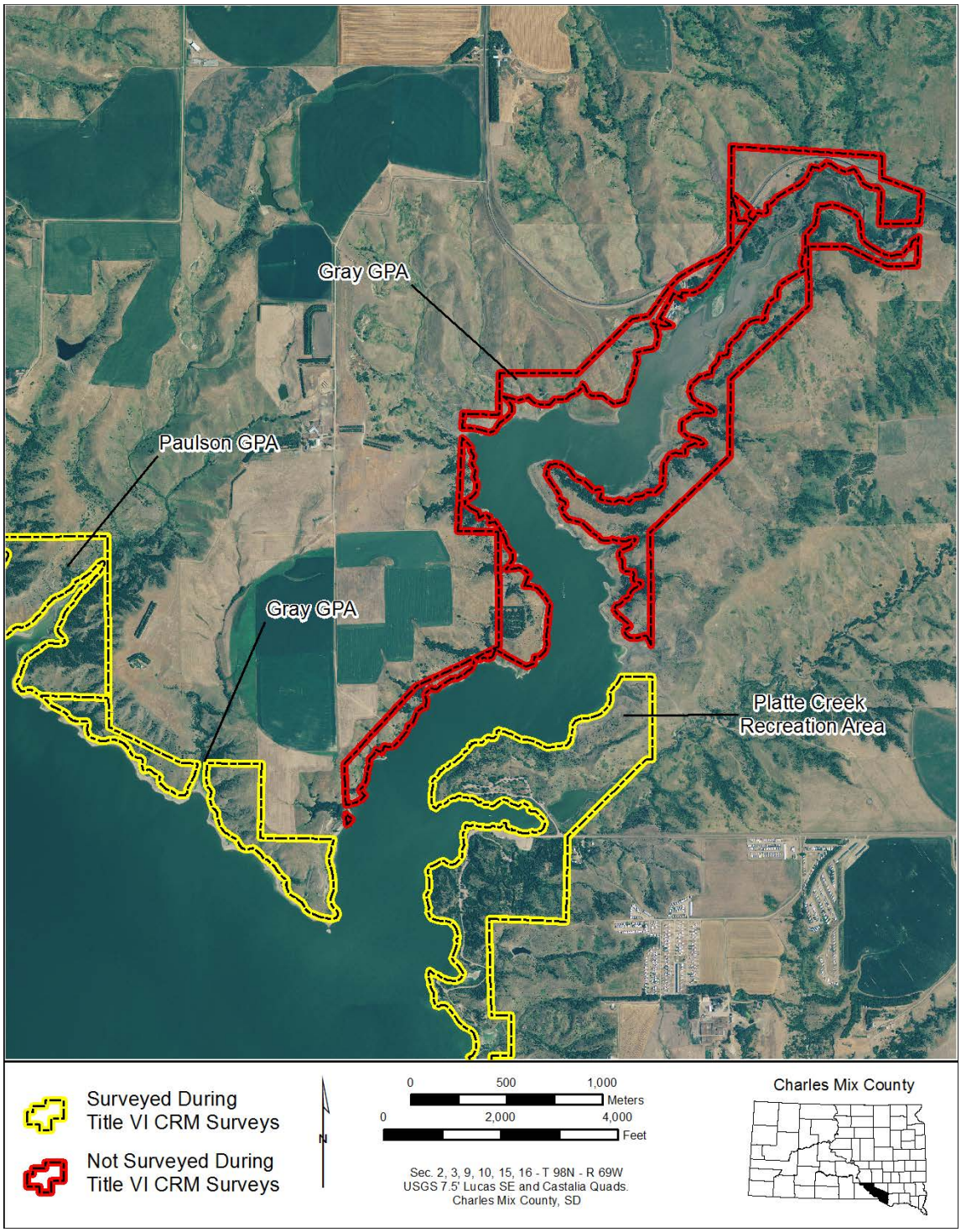

Figure 7.2. Portion of Title VI lands not surveyed during Title VI CRM surveys; Gray GPA Recreation Area.

before TCPs were widely recognized as part of the cultural resource base, existing site records should be reexamined as part of the TCP inventory projects. Combining archeological survey data with TCP consultations will allow all sites to be evaluated for their encapsulation of traditional beliefs and knowledge, as well as their potential to yield significant historic information. TCP inventory projects require knowledge of ethnographic methods, a detailed grasp of relevant ethnographic literature, and prior experience in interviewing consultants. Inventory of TCP locations and surveys are kept confidential in a database maintained by the USACE without state involvement. Any TCP survey on Title VI Lands must be coordinated with the USACE Omaha District.

A number TCP inventory projects have been completed on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands along the Missouri River. For information regarding if a specific reservoir, management unit, or project area has been adequately inventoried, SDGFP project managers should contact the USACE cultural resource program. All information regarding TCPs is kept confidential by the USACE.

TASK 3 Evaluate Sites for Historic Significance

Historic preservation law does not require protection of all archeological and historic sites. Only those deemed to meet well-defined criteria for historic significance require protection. In many cases, determining significance will require additional information about a site, in the form of data from a test excavation or historic context garnered from documentary research or oral history interviews. Consultations with affected or interested Native American Indian tribes must take place as these investigations occur. Guidelines and qualification requirements for conducting these investigations are found in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (*Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983), and *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations* prepared by the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Once such data has been gathered and reported, the USACE will determine the cultural resource's significance, and the SHPO will review the data and significance recommendation to ensure that the determination is correct. The SHPO can require additional data-gathering or reporting if a determination is unclear or questionable. State and federal agencies are required to treat unevaluated sites as if they were historically significant and therefore eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Although isolated finds, by definition, are not eligible to the National Register, some earlier projects used a definition of isolated finds that is not consistent with current state policy. For example, state historic preservation policy does not specify a minimum number of surface artifacts or features for a site. A site with even one artifact or feature is considered potentially eligible unless the survey report states that the site has no potential for intact buried deposits, and explains why the site lacks that potential. All sites with numbers, even isolated finds, must be formally evaluated unless a SHPO compliance letter is on file.

Sites within historic districts are not NRHP-listed unless they were designated as contributing properties in the NRHP nomination. Such sites need to be evaluated and added to the list of contributing properties if appropriate. Sites that were reported as destroyed prior to the Title VI surveys (Clark et al. 2007 and Clark et al. 2010) must be confirmed as such. Sometimes such sites were either incorrectly mapped or inundated but not destroyed.

Approximately 964 sites on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands have not been evaluated for historic significance (Table 7.1). Properties for which no significance determination is available include the following.

Table 7.1. List of sites that have not been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39BO0082	Artifact Scatter (Buried)	P	Sand Creek Lakeside Use Area
39BO0084	Artifact Scatter	P	Sand Creek Lakeside Use Area
39BO0086	Artifact Scatter (Concentration)	P	Springfield Recreation Area
39BO0087	Artifact Scatter	P	Springfield Recreation Area
39BO0088	Artifact Scatter	P	Springfield Recreation Area
39BR0006	Earthlodge Village, Non-Farm Ruins	P	Chamberlain Waterfront
39BR0026	Artifact Scatter	P	Elm Creek Lakeside Use Area
39BR0058	Depression	P	American Creek
39CA0013	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0014	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0021	Artifact Scatter	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0022	Artifact Scatter	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0108	Multiple-component Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0109	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0153	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0155	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0214	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0238	Multiple-Component Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0247	Artifact Scatter	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0248	Artifact Scatter, Townsite	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0249	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39CA0250	Artifact Scatter	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CH0009	Mound And Occupation	P	Spillway (Fort Randall) Lakeside Use Area
39CH0016	Occupation	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0054	Burial	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0055	Burial	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0207	Burial, Artifact Scatter	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39CH0210	Occupation	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0226	Farmstead	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0228	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0236	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0237	Artifact Scatter	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0238	Artifact Scatter	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0239	Artifact Scatter	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0240	Artifact Scatter	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0241	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0242	Artifact Scatter	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0244	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0245	Prehistoric Occupation	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0246	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0251	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0252	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39CH0253	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0254	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0255	Artifact Scatter (Multiple-Component)	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0256	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0257	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0258	Artifact Scatter (Multiple-Component)	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0259	Artifact Scatter	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0262	Depression	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0263	Artifact Scatter (Multiple-Component)	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39CH0264	Artifact Scatter (Multiple-Component)	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39CH0265	Burial	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39GR0039	Artifact Scatter	P	South Shore Lakeside Use Area
39GR0044	Paleontological	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0045	Artifact Scatter, Depression	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0046	Artifact Scatter (Buried)	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0047	Keyhole Dugout, Artifact Scatter	P	Buryanek Recreation Area
39GR0108	Artifact Scatter	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0109	Artifact Scatter	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0110	Paleontological	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0114	Prehistoric Occupation	P	Randall Creek Recreation Area
39GR0144	Artifact Scatter (Multiple-Component)	P	South Wheeler Lakeside Use Area
39GR0145	Dump	P	South Scalp Creek Lakeside Use Area

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39GR0146	Historic Artifact Scatter	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0190	Non-Farm Ruins	P	Randall Creek Recreation Area
39HU0084	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	P	West Bend
39HU0085	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	P	West Bend
39HU0120	Foundation, Artifact Scatter	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0175	Stone Circle	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU0194	Artifact Scatter	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU0311	Non-Farm Ruins (CCC Camp)	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0316	Earthwork (Earthen Causeway)	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0317	Monument	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0318	Non-Farm Ruins (Boy Scout Camp)	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0319	Non-Farm Ruins	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0320	Artifact Scatter, Earthwork	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0321	Well/Cistern, Cabin (Girl Scout Camp)	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0322	(Lewis & Clark) Monument	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0323	Dump, Depression	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0324	Non-Farm Ruins, Artifact Scatter	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0325	Non-Farm Ruins, Artifact Scatter	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0326	Non-Farm Ruins, Artifact Scatter	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0327	Artifact Scatter, Hearth	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0328	Non-Farm Ruins, Artifact Scatter	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0329	Non-Farm Ruins	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0330	Non-Farm Ruins, Well/Cistern, Hearth	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0331	Earthwork	P	Farm Island Recreation Area

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39HU0332	Artifact Scatter	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0333	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0334	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0335	Non-Farm Ruins	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0337	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0338	Dump, Depression	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0339	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0340	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0341	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0342	Dump	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0343	Artifact Scatter	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0344	Foundation, Artifact Scatter	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0345	Artifact Scatter	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0346	Dump, Depression	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0347	Dump (Buried)	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0352	Artifact Scatter	P	Fort George Lakeside Use Area
39HU0354	Artifact Scatter	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU0355	Artifact Scatter	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU2200	Earthwork (Linear)	P	Pierre Waterfront
39LM0024	Occupation	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0027	Earthlodge Village (2), Occupation, Artifact Scatter	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0032	Artifact Scatter	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM0174	Artifact Scatter	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0179	Occupation	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM0192	Farmstead	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM0496	Artifact Scatter	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0498	Depressions (2)	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39PO0021	Stone Circle; Artifact Scatter	P	East Whitlock Lakeside Use Area
39PO0037	Depression	P	Dodge Draw Lakeside Use Area
39PO0062	Artifact Scatter	P	Dodge Draw Lakeside Use Area

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39PO0080	Artifact Scatter	P	West Whitlock Recreation Area
39PO0081	Multiple-Component Artifact Scatter	P	West Whitlock Recreation Area
39SL0015	Occupation	P	Little Bend Lakeside Use Area
39SL0295	Artifact Scatter	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0297	Artifact Scatter	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0298	Cairn, Artifact Scatter	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0310	Non-Farm Ruins	P	Pike Haven
39SL0318	Artifact Scatter	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0398	Cairn	P	Garrigan's Landing
39SL0399	Artifact Scatter	P	Sutton Bay Lakeside Use Area
39SL0400	Artifact Scatter	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0401	Artifact Scatter	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0402	Artifact Scatter	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0403	Depressions	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0404	Artifact Scatter, Cairn	P	Lighthouse Point
39SL0405	Artifact Scatter	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0406	Artifact Scatter	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39ST0083	Fort	P	Fort Pierre Waterfront
39ST0215	Earthlodge Village, Burial	P	Oahe Downstream Recreation Area
39ST0252	Artifact Scatter, Occupation	P	Archery Range (Oahe Dam)
39ST0278	Artifact Scatter	P	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area
39ST0282	Artifact Scatter	P	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Are, Minneconjou GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39ST0339	Artifact Scatter	P	Minneconjou Lakeside Use Area
39ST0355	Artifact Scatter	P	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area
39ST0356	Artifact Scatter	P	Rifle Range (Oahe Dam)
39WW0001	Earthlodge Village	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0041	Occupations	P	Revheim Bay Recreation Area
39WW0055	Occupation	P	Le Beau Lakeside Use Area
39WW0058	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0059	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0060	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0063	Artifact Scatter	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0065	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0074	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0077	Rock Cairn	P	Swan Creek Recreation Area
39WW0078	Rock Cairn, Artifact Scatters	P	Swan Creek Recreation Area
39WW0083	Artifact Scatter	P	Thomas Bay Lakeside Use Area
39WW0089	Burial	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0091	Burial	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0120	Farmstead	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0153	Artifact Scatter	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0155	Artifact Scatter	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0156	Industrial	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0163	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0179	Artifact Scatter	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0302	Earthlodge Village	P	Bowdle Beach Lakeside Use Area
39YK0036	Occupation	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39YK0039	Occupation	P	Chief White Crane Recreation Area
39YK0040	Occupation	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0060	Artifact Scatter	P	Pierson Ranch Recreation Area
39YK0063	Artifact Scatter	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0065	Artifact Scatter	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0066	Artifact Scatter	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0070	Occupation, Artifact Scatters	P	Pierson Ranch
39YK0071	Occupation	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0072	Artifact Scatter	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0073	Bridge Abutment	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0074	Artifact Scatter	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0206	Occupation	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0209	Occupation, Burial	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39HU0351	Artifact Scatter	P/W	Fort George Lakeside Use Area, Rousseau GPA
39BO0036	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0037	Occupation, Farmstead	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0039	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0040	Depression, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0041	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0043	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0046	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0048	Farmstead	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0049	Occupation, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39BO0052	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0054	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0055	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0098	Dump	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0099	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0100	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0102	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0104	Dump	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0105	Farmstead	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0106	Bridge Ruins	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0107	Dump	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0108	Dump	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0109	Dump	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0110	Dump	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0111	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sand Creek Recreation Area, Running Water GPA
39BO0112	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0113	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0114	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0115	Farmstead, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0116	Rock Art/Historic Inscription	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0205	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0206	Prehistoric Burial, Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0207	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0209	Occupation	W	Running Water GPA
39BO2228	Road	W	Running Water GPA
39BO2235	Road	W	Running Water GPA
39BR0007	Depression	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0023	Earthlodge Village	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0024	Occupation	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0025	Farmstead, Prehistoric Occupation	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0027	Depression, Occupation	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0028	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0036	Prehistoric Burial, Artifact Scatter	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0039	Multiple-component	W	Brule Bottom GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39BR0049	Farmstead	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0051	Monument, Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0052	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Hearth	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0053	Occupation	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0054	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0060	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0061	Depression	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0062	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depressions, Hearth	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0064	Depression	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0065	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0066	Artifact Scatter	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0068	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0069	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0070	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0071	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0073	Stone Circle	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0074	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0075	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0090	Faunal/Paleontological	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0101	Village	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0102	Woodland Village	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0202	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Occupation	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0300	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR2233	Road	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR2234	Road	W	Elm Creek GPA
39CA0002	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0003	Earthlodge Village	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0004	Earthlodge Village	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0015	Occupation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0093	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0096	Farmstead	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39CA0097	Farmstead	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0099	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0100	Occupation, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0101	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0102	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Burial	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0105	Farmstead	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0106	Occupation	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0107	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0110	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0111	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0112	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0114	Farmstead	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0115	Farmstead	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0116	Farmstead	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0117	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Burial	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0138	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0139	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0140	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0142	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0143	Farmstead	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0144	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter, Well	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0145	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0147	Farmstead	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0150	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0152	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39CA0156	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0158	Cairn	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0159	Cairn	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0160	Farmstead	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0161	Farmstead	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0162	Dump	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0164	Farmstead	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0165	Farmstead	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0166	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0172	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0204	Depression, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0208	Earthlodge Village	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0210	Historic Artifact Scatter, Mound, Depression	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0215	Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0258	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0259	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression, Dump	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0261	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0262	Depression	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0263	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0264	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0265	Protohistoric Occupation	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0266	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0267	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0268	Depression	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0269	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0270	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0271	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39CA0272	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0273	Historic Dump	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0274	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0275	Stone Circle	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0276	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Hearth	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0277	Dump	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0278	Prehistoric Hearth, Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0279	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0280	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA2263	Historic Road	W	Hanson GPA
39CA2265	Road	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA2268	Road	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CH0002	Earthlodge Village	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0007	Fortified Earthlodge Village	W	Gray GPA
39CH0024	Historic Native American Occupation	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0027	Occupation	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0039	Historic Depression	W	Paulson GPA
39CH0044	Farmstead	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0046	Historic Foundation, Dump, Prehistoric Isolated Find	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0049	Mound, Burial	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0061	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0062	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0063	Homestead	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0212	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0223	Foundation, Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0267	Farmstead, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39CH0268	School Foundation	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0269	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatters	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0273	Burial	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0274	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0275	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0278	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0279	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0280	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0281	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0282	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0283	Alignment	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0284	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Gray GPA
39CH0287	Farmstead	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0288	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0289	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0290	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0291	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0292	Farmstead	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0293	Farmstead	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0294	Historic Earthworks	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0295	Dump	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH2207	Road	W	Lake Francis Case
39CH2229	Road	W	Gray GPA
39CH2256	Road	W	White Swan GPA
39GR0006	Occupation	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0008	Faunal/Paleontological	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0014	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0042	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0043	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0048	Farmstead	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0049	Well, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0051	Farmstead,, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Buryanek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39GR0052	Cabin	W	Central Gregory GPA
39GR0056	Farmstead	W	Central Gregory GPA
39GR0113	Occupation, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	South Scalp Creek Recreation Area, Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0147	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0149	Quarry	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0150	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0151	Depressions	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0158	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0174	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0175	Dugout, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0176	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0178	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0179	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0180	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0181	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whetstone GPA
39GR0182	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0183	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0184	Depression	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0185	Monument	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0188	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0189	Farmstead	W	Whetstone GPA
39HK0145	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0147	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0148	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0149	Cairn	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK2257	Road	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HU0095	Occupation	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0111	Depression, Artifact Scatter, Foundation	W	DeGrey GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39HU0112	Historic Artifact Scatter, Foundation, Depression	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0113	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0114	Occupation, Depression	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0118	Farmstead	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0119	Historic Depression	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0121	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0122	Farmstead	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0123	Farmstead	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0124	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0125	Farmstead	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0127	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0129	Farmstead	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0130	Farmstead	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0131	Occupation	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0132	Occupation	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0133	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0134	Foundation, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0135	Multiple-component	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0144	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0145	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0147	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0148	Multiple-component	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0149	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0150	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0151	Stone Circle And Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0152	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0154	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0156	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0157	Stone Mound, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0158	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0159	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0160	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0161	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39HU0162	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0164	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0165	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0166	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0167	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0168	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0169	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0170	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0171	Stone Features, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0172	Farmstead	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0178	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0179	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0180	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0181	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0182	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0183	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0184	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0185	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0210	Occupation, Farmstead	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0233	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0244	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0245	Occupation	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0246	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0287	Cairn	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0294	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter, Faunal Remains	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0295	Railroad Bridge Remnants, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0296	RR Bridge Remnants, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0350	Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau Overlook, Rousseau GPA
39HU0372	Depression	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0374	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Cowan GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39HU0376	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0377	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0378	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0379	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0381	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0382	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0383	Mound	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0385	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0386	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0387	Plains Village Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0388	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0389	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0390	Cairn	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0391	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0392	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0393	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0394	Depression, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0395	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	West Degrey GPA
39HU0396	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	West Degrey GPA
39HU0399	Prehistoric Occupation	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0400	Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0401	Farmstead	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0402	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0403	Depressions	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0404	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0405	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0406	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0407	Faunal/Paleontological	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0408	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0409	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0410	Depression, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0411	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0412	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0413	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sand Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39HU0419	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU2264	Road	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39LM0028	Earthlodge Village	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0029	Historic Native American Burial	W	Oacoma GPA
39LM0034	Occupation, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0035	Earthlodge Village, Depression	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0037	Occupation	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0041	Extended Coalescent Village	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0045	Burials	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0047	Earthlodge Village	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0050	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Oacoma GPA
39LM0057	Multiple-component	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0059	Occupation, Prehistoric Burial, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0064	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0065	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0080	Occupation, Farmstead	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0085	Earthlodge Village, Depression	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0086	Quarry , Depression	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0087	Historic Native American Burial	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0118	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0168	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0169	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0170	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0171	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depressions	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0181	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0182	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0183	Farmstead	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39LM0184	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatters	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0185	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0186	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0193	Historic Artifact Scatter, Foundation	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0194	Historic Native American Burial	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0195	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0196	Townsite	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0197	Farmstead	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0198	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0202	Farmstead, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0248	Prehistoric Occupation	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0266	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0268	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0272	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0273	Farmstead	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0275	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0276	Farmstead	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0277	School Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0278	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0279	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0280	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0281	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0282	Historic Depression	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0284	Historic Artifact Scatter, Foundation	W	Iona GPA
39LM0285	Farmstead, Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Iona GPA
39LM0287	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39LM0288	Historic Native American Burial, Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0290	Farmstead, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0291	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0295	Farmstead	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0298	Farmstead	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0303	Farmstead	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0306	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0317	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0318	Non-Farm Ruins, Dump	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0319	Farmstead	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0326	Occupation	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0411	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0459	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0468	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0470	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0471	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0472	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0474	Dump	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0479	Historic Earthwork	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0480	Dump	W	Oacoma GPA
39LM0499	Depression	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0501	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0502	Depressions	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0503	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0504	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0505	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0506	Depression	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0507	Fence line, Depression	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0508	Depressions	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0509	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0510	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Bull Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39LM0513	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0514	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0515	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Neugebauer/Lindley GPA
39LM0516	Depression	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0520	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0521	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0522	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0523	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Iona GPA
39LM0525	Depression	W	Iona GPA
39LM0526	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Iona GPA
39LM0528	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Iona GPA
39LM0529	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0530	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0531	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0535	Farmstead, Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0536	Prehistoric /Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0537	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0538	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM2227	Road	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM2267	Road	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39PO0020	Occupation	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0022	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0023	Stone Features, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0024	Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0025	Farmstead	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0026	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0027	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0028	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0029	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39PO0032	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0033	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0034	Occupation	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0035	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0038	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0039	Multiple-Component	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0040	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0042	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0043	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0046	Cairn	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0047	Cairn	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0082	Depression	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0083	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0084	Stone Circle	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0085	Cairn	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0086	Cairn	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0087	Burial	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0088	Cairn	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0089	Well/Cistern, Stone Alignment, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0090	Cairn	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0091	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0092	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0093	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0094	Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0095	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0096	Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0097	Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0098	Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0099	Depression	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0100	Depression	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0101	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0102	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0103	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0114	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39PO2271	Road and Bridge Structure	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO3004	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39SL0033	Earthlodge Village	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0046	Cairn	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0248	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Alignment	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0287	Occupation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0289	Cairn, Stone Circle, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0290	Occupation	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0292	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0296	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0299	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0300	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0301	Multiple-Component	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0302	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0303	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0304	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0305	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0306	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0307	Multiple-Component	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0308	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn, Alignment	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0309	Cairn, Alignment	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0312	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Hearth, Depression	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0313	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0314	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0315	Stone Circle	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0316	Stone Circle	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0317	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0319	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0320	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0321	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39SL0322	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0324	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0325	Cairn	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0337	Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0339	Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0340	Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0341	Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0343	Cairn	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0344	Cairn	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0345	Cairn	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0346	Cairn	W	Koenig Area GPA
39SL0347	Cairn	W	Koenig Area GPA
39SL0348	Cairn	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0349	Cairn	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0350	Cairn	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0351	Cairn	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0381	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0441	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0442	Cairn, Stone Circle	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0443	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0444	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0445	Multiple-Component	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0446	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0448	Stone Circle, Alignment, Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0449	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0450	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0451	Multiple-Component	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0453	Stone Circle	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0455	Stone Circle, Depression, Mound	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0456	Cairn	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0457	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0458	Depression	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0459	Cairn	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0460	Depression	W	Koenig Area GPA
39SL0461	Cairn	W	Spring Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39SL0462	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0463	Cistern	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0464	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0465	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0466	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0467	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0468	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0469	Depressions	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0472	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0473	Depressions	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0474	Depressions	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0475	Depressions	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0476	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0479	Dump, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0480	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0481	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0483	Depression	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0487	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL2258	Road	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL2262	Road	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL3004	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Little Bend GPA, Sutton GPA
39ST0010	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0048	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Mounds	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0089	Occupation, Historic Depression	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0092	Historic Depression, Occupation	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0116	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0117	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0118	Farmstead	W	Antelope Creek GPA, Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0119	Cabin, Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0123	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39ST0124	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0125	Cabin	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0126	Occupation, Burial, Depression	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0141	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0142	Multiple-Component	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0144	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0145	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0146	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0147	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0148	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0150	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0151	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0152	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0156	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0157	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0158	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Farmstead, Burial	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0159	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0160	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0161	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0162	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0163	Multiple-Component	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0164	Farmstead	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0165	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0166	Cairns	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0167	Non-Farm Ruins	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0168	Non-Farm Ruins	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0169	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0170	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0172	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0187	Occupation	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0213	Prehistoric Occupation	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0214	Earthlodge Village, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39ST0229	Earthlodge Village	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0254	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0256	Cairn	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0257	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0258	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0259	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0260	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0261	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0262	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0263	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0264	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Historic Isolated Find	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0265	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0266	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0267	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0268	Cairn	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0269	Multiple-Component	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0270	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0271	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0272	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0273	Depression, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0274	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0275	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0276	Occupation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0277	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0279	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0280	Multiple-Component	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0281	Historic Burial, Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0283	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0284	Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0341	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Antelope Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39ST0342	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0343	Farmstead	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0370	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0371	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0373	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0377	Cairn	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0378	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0379	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0380	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0381	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0382	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0383	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0384	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0385	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0386	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0387	Farmstead, House Structure	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0388	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0389	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0391	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0392	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0393	Cairn, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0394	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0395	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0396	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0397	Depression, Prehistoric Occupation	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0398	Prehistoric Occupation	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0399	Prehistoric Occupation	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0400	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0401	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0403	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0405	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0406	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0407	Dugout, Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA, Minneconjou GPA
39ST0408	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0412	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39ST0413	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0414	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0415	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0416	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0417	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0419	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0420	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0421	Prehistoric Occupation	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0422	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0423	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0424	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0425	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0426	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0427	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0428	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0429	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0430	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0431	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0432	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0433	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0435	Farmstead	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0436	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0437	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0438	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0439	Burial	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0440	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0441	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0442	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0443	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0445	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0446	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0447	Depression, Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0448	Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0449	Depression	W	Schomer Draw GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39ST0451	Occupation	W	Antelope Creek GPA, Fort George GPA
39ST0452	Foundation, Depression, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0453	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0454	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0455	Depressions , Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0456	Prehistoric Hearth	W	Fort George GPA
39ST2259	Road	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST2260	Road	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST2266	Road	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST3004	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Brush Creek GPA, Minneconjou GPA
39WW0016	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0017	Townsite	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0019	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0020	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0021	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0022	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0023	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0024	Faunal/Paleontological	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0025	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0026	Multiple-Component	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0027	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0028	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0029	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0030	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0031	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0033	Farmstead	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0034	Stone Circle	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0035	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Stone Circle, Cairn	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0036	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0037	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0038	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0039	Foundation, Depressions, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39WW0040	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0051	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0052	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0053	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0054	Occupation	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0056	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0061	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter And Depression	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0062	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0066	Foundation, Historic Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Ellas Maxima GPA
39WW0068	Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0070	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0072	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0073	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Ellas Maxima GPA
39WW0076	Depression	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0079	Non-Farm Ruins, Bridge Structure	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0080	Cairn	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0081	Cairn	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0082	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0084	Historic Burial	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0085	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0087	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Cairn, Hearth	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0088	Cairn	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0131	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0159	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0189	Dump	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0190	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0193	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0194	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter, Depression	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0195	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA

Site#	Site Type	Division	Area Name
39WW0196	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0197	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0198	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0199	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0200	Dump	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0208	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0210	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0211	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0213	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0214	Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0215	Stone Circle	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0216	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0217	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0218	Depression	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0219	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0220	Historic/Unknown Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0221	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0222	Occupation	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0223	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0224	Prehistoric/Historic Artifact Scatter	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW2261	Road	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39YK0037	Farmstead, Structure	W	Yankton Title VI GPA

*P=Division of Parks and Recreation; W=Division of Wildlife.

Table 7.2 lists standing structures old enough to qualify as historic sites. Only one, the bridge designated 39WW79, has been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining sites require formal determination of NRHP eligibility so that appropriate plans can be developed for the preservation of any of them deemed historically significant. All are located in sites administered by the Wildlife Division of SDGFP.

Table 7.2. Standing structures old enough to qualify as historic sites.

SHPO ID	Site Number	Type	NRHP Status	Area
BO00000365	39BO0037	Outhouse	Unevaluated	Running Water GPA
CH00000327		House	Unevaluated	Center Charles Mix

SHPO ID	Site Number	Type	NRHP Status	Area
				GPA
CH00000329	39CH0267	House	Unevaluated	White Swan GPA
HK00000050	39HK2257	Bridge	Unevaluated	Minneconjou GPA
HU00000596	39HU2113	Culvert	Unevaluated	Arikara GPA
HU00000598	39HU2113	Culvert/ Bridge	Unevaluated	Arikara GPA
HU00000636	39HU2113	Culvert	Unevaluated	Arikara GPA
HU00000637	39HU2113	Culvert	Unevaluated	Arikara GPA
HU00000638	39HU2113	Culvert	Unevaluated	Arikara GPA
LM00000071	39LM0531	Pumphouse	Unevaluated	Byre Bottom GPA
PO00000816	39PO2271	Bridge	Unevaluated	Siebrasse Area GPA
	39ST0387	House	Unevaluated	Chantier Creek GPA
WW00000019	39WW0079	Bridge	Eligible	Swan Creek GPA

TASK 4 Nominate Eligible Sites to the National Register of Historic Places

Sites are listed on the National Register through a nomination process. Sites can be nominated as individual properties, as historic districts, or as a thematic multiple-property nomination. Although sites on public lands determined to be eligible via the Section 106 process are generally afforded the same protections as sites that are actually NRHP-listed, completion of the process has several benefits. First, the historic significance of the site is recorded in detail and an analysis is done to establish site boundaries that will best insure protection of all aspects of the site that contribute to its historic importance. Second, listing is a recognition of the importance of local and regional history to today's residents and visitors and a recognition of the role of a particular place within that historical context. Third, NRHP listing may be helpful in obtaining funds to maintain, restore, and protect a property. Fourth, having a formal listing will be helpful in prosecuting vandalism or deliberate destruction of a site.

The sites listed in Table 7.3 have been tested and determined eligible to the National Register. The South Dakota SHPO has issued statements of concurrence with the eligibility determinations of these sites, with the exception of 39BR11, which is being processed at the time of this writing.

All railroad beds are considered eligible to the National Register under the Transportation context. Responsibility for historic properties within the active railroad right-of-way falls to the railroad, not SDGFP.

Table 7.3. Archeological sites eligible to the National Register.

Site Number	Site Type	Recommend-ations	Divi-sion*	Area
39BR0011	Occupation	Avoid	P	American Creek
39HU0174	Stratified Occupation, Artifact Scatter	Mitigate Damage	P	Spring Creek Recreation Area
39HU0353	Artifact Scatter	Mitigate Damage	P	Spring Creek Recreation Area
39LM0026	Earthlodge Village (2), Artifact Scatter	Mitigate Damage	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM2007	Old Railroad Segment And Current Railroad	Avoid	P	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM2221	Old Road	Avoid	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39WW0042	Farmstead, Occupation, Artifact Scatter	Mitigate Damage	P	Revheim Bay Recreation Area
39WW0044	Artifact Scatter, Occupation	Mitigate Damage	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0122	Dump, Artifact Scatter	Avoid	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW2007	Railroad Line Segment	Avoid	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area, Revheim Recreation Area, North Blue Blanket Survey Area
39YK0203	Artifact Scatter, Occupations	Mitigate Damage	P	Lewis And Clark Recreation Area
39HU0097	Artifact Scatter, Earthlodge Village, Burial	Mitigate Damage	P/W	Farm Island Recreation Area/ Arikara GPA
39LM0204	Occupation	Avoid	P/W	Dude Ranch Lakeside Use Area/Oacoma GPA
39BO0045	Occupation, Dump	Mitigate Damage	W	Running Water GPA
39CH0271	Foundations, Depressions, Earthworks	Avoid	W	North Wheeler GPA

Site Number	Site Type	Recommend-ations	Divi-sion*	Area
39HU0048	Multiple-Component	Avoid	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0153	Multiple-Component	Mitigate Damage	W	Cowan GPA
39HU2003	Railroad	Avoid	W	Arikara GPA/Rousseau GPA
39HU2113	Road, Structures	Avoid	W	Arikara GPA
39LM0031	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0039	Occupation, Farmstead, Protohistoric Burial	Mitigate Damage	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0201	Occupation	Mitigate Damage	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM2174	Old Road	Avoid	W	Bull Creek GPA, Oacoma GPA, Byre Bottom GPA, Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA, Reis Bottom GPA
39ST0120	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0122	Occupation	Mitigate Damage	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39WW2015	Railroad	Mitigate Damage	W	Swan Creek GPA

*P=Division of Parks and Recreation; W=Division of Wildlife.

Sites 39HU83, 39HU231, and 39HU97 should be added as contributing properties to the existing Big Bend Multiple Resource Area NHRP listing completed in 1986. The remaining sites should be nominated as individual properties. Sites already listed on the National Register are shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4. Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site	Site Type	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divi-sion*	Area
39HU0052	Fort (Ft. Sully I), Artifact Scatter	Avoid	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39WW0203	Multiple-Component Occupation	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area
39HU0063	Earthlodge Village	Avoid	2	P/W	DeGrey Lakeside Use Area/Lake Sharpe

Site	Site Type	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divi-sion*	Area
39ST0106	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Mitigate Damage	1	P/W	Antelope Creek Lakeside Use Area/Lake Sharpe
39CA0001	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	2	W	Lake Oahe
39GR0015	Fort	Avoid	2	W	Lake Francis Case
39HU0005	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0007	Earthlodge Village	Avoid	2	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0102	Farmstead, Occupation	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0117	Farmstead	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0126	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0173	Stone Features, Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Oahe
39HU0202	Earthlodge Village, Historic Artifact Scatter	Avoid	2	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0203	Earthlodge Village, Depression	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0204	Earthlodge Village, Farmstead	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0205	Multiple-component	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0206	Multiple-component	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0207	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0242	Earthlodge Village, Farmstead	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39HU0243	Occupation, Farmstead	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39LM0055	Farmstead, Occupation	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Francis Case
39ST0055	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0088	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0090	Occupation	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0091	Occupation	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0218	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0219	Earthlodge Village, Historic Depression, Artifact Scatter	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0222	Earthlodge Village, Historic Depression	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0223	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0224	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0228	Earthlodge Village, Burial	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe
39ST0230	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe

Site	Site Type	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divi-sion*	Area
39ST0235	Earthlodge Village	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Lake Sharpe

*P=Division of Parks and Recreation; W=Division of Wildlife.

TASK 5 Monitoring and Site Preservation Measures

Each cultural resource (historic building, archeological site, or traditional cultural property) requires specific management actions to ensure its preservation. For sites not immediately threatened by shoreline erosion, other natural deterioration, construction and maintenance activities, or vandalism, regular visits by trained personnel to monitor the site's condition are sufficient. Such visits should be conducted on a regular basis, as well as when SDGFP personnel are in the area for other work, and documentation of site condition updated with each scheduled or unscheduled visit. Sites should be monitored in this way no less than once every six years.

Sites that are threatened by rapid or slow erosion, by construction and maintenance activities that disturb the ground surface or that alter the viewshed, soundscape, or biota of the site area will require more proactive management.

Site Monitoring

Site monitoring protocols are outlined in *Title VI Monitoring Plan*. That report, the SDGFP Monitoring and Enforcement Plan, is modeled after the existing USACE plan entitled *Revised Preliminary Draft Cultural Site Monitoring and Enforcement Plan* (2005).

Monitoring is required for all sites listed on or designated eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, all unevaluated sites, and sites about which the consulting parties have expressed concern during the preparation of the CRMP. Exceptions are all linear sites (railroads, highways, and other types of roads), including those eligible to the NRHP and those currently unevaluated that contain no or low value beyond NRHP Criterion A, and the Armstrong County Air-to-Air Gunnery Range historical district (39PO3004, 39SL3004, and 39ST3004) in which cultural materials only manifest as surface finds. The monitoring site list will be updated with additions or deletions based on monitoring field efforts or other fieldwork resulting in a change of NRHP status. Any proposed changes will be forwarded to the USACE for review and coordination with the appropriate consulting parties.

The recommendations the monitoring plan calls for two kinds of monitoring. The first, *routine monitoring* can be done by trained SDGFP personnel. It consists of visiting the site, confirming the location by taking GPS readings and using digital photography to record any changes to the site, impacts and encroachments such as erosion, litter, animal burrows, looting, or damage from off-road vehicles. Routine monitoring will occur at all sites on Title VI lands within a repeating six-year cycle designed for continual oversight. With the exception of NRHP-eligible, NRHP-listed, or other sites requiring yearly monitoring, the selection of specific sites within each year will remain flexible. Should personnel identify any looting or artifact-collecting activities in progress they should call the "No Swipe" hotline at 1-866-667-9473.

The second kind of monitoring, *archeological monitoring* is done by or under the supervision of a qualified archeologist as defined in 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A - Professional Qualifications. This type of monitoring includes photographic documentation and completion of a form to record GPS data, site integrity (condition), changes from erosion and such activities as agricultural and construction development, and potential damage from vandalism or looting. Should monitoring personnel identify any looting or artifact-collecting activities in progress they should immediately notify law enforcement personnel. (Law enforcement procedures are detailed in the forthcoming monitoring plan.)

The site monitoring plan provides a proposed schedule for site monitoring (summarized here in Tables 7.5 and 7.6). The frequency with which a site is monitored depends on its condition, stability, frequency of visits by other SDGFP or USACE personnel, public accessibility, and vulnerability to damage from looting or vandalism. Each site in Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands along the Missouri River was given a priority code A-H, with more vulnerable sites scheduled for more frequent monitoring.

Table 7.5. Parks Division routine monitoring yearly visitation schedule.

Schedule	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total Sites
1 Year Sites	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
3 Year Sites	21	21	22	21	22	21	128
6 Year Sites	16	17	16	17	16	17	99
Sites Per Year	**57**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**58**	**347**

Table 7.6 Wildlife Division routine monitoring yearly visitation schedule.

Schedule	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total Sites
1 Year Sites	54	54	54	54	54	54	324
3 Year Sites	126	125	128	125	126	128	758
6 Year Sites	59	60	60	59	60	58	356
Sites Per Year	**239**	**239**	**242**	**238**	**240**	**240**	**1438**

Management of Standing Structures

Regarding sites listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) inventory, the first step is to determine whether any are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. This will require a separate study by cultural resource managers or a contractor with expertise in standing structures. For those buildings and other structures deemed NRHP-eligible, follow the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (1983).

Management of Archeological Sites

The first step in developing individual site management plans is to create and maintain an accurate list of sites that are NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible. Lists of significant sites are presented in Chapter 5. However, there are a large number of unevaluated sites and this hampers the USACE's and SDGFP's ability to conduct any meaningful attempt to allocate

management resources effectively. Funding and personnel are currently thinly spread among those sites of known significance and nearly a thousand more that await proper evaluation. When a more accurate—and presumably smaller—list of NRHP-eligible sites is available, resources can be funneled to those sites that have both a high information potential (or other qualifying attributes) and either vulnerability to damage from natural and human-generated causes or suitability for public education. For now, continuing a program of regular monitoring of sites and site evaluation is the best strategy for the USACE and SDGFP continue with statutory requirements for cultural resource management.

All site records contain recommendations to address management concerns. For most, the recommendation is for fieldwork to establish site integrity (is the site relatively intact?) and significance (does the site yield valuable information?).

TASK 6 Staff Training

All personnel working on Title VI and SDGFP-managed lands will require basic instruction in cultural resource management, so that they can respond appropriately when new sites are discovered or when recorded sites are affected by natural or human actions. Training for SDGFP field personnel should include the following components:

- an overview of regional history from Paleoindian times through the 1960s
- how to recognize an archeological site in the field
- the importance of Traditional Cultural Properties
- site types typical for the area
- historic significance and the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria
- the cultural resource management process
    - site recording
    - determining significance
        - adequate testing
        - consultation with tribes and other cultural groups
        - SHPO concurrence
        - NRHP nomination
- potential impacts to site integrity
    - natural forces: erosion, flooding, drought, landslides
    - human activities: looting, roads and trails, facilities development
- how to monitor sites for damage by natural and human forces and events
    - use of written and photographic records
    - use of surveillance cameras
    - procedure when a citizen reports damage to a site
- alternatives for mitigating damage to sites
- procedure when burials or human remains are found
- human remains as potential crime scenes or criminal evidence
- law enforcement and ARPA
    - overview of relevant laws and regulations
    - archeological crime scene procedures
    - archeological damage investigation and assessment

- case studies from South Dakota
- laws and procedures regarding discovery of paleontological remains

TASK 7 Public Education

The SDGFP has developed several programs for public education and media outreach. These projects include:

Information News Releases

The SDGFP will prepare multiple news releases during the year to inform the public and its diverse stakeholders of cultural resource preservation, cultural resource compliance, laws, penalties, and fines associated with looting, vandalism, and artifact collecting. These reminders will also go out to our e-mail list of over 18,000 customers during these same times of year.

The SDGFP maintains a Cultural Resources site on our Game Fish and Parks webpage. This provides information to the public on items stated above as well. It provides the public with phone numbers and names of people to call to ask questions to and who to report violations to. The URL for the website is http://gfp.sd.gov/state-parks/cultural-resources.aspx.

Fact Sheets and Brochures

The SDGFP printed the "Don't Pocket your Past" brochure. This brochure relays information to the public and its diverse stakeholders of cultural resource preservation, cultural resource compliance, laws, penalties, and fines associated with looting, vandalism, and artifact collecting. These are printed and given to all state parks to display along with other areas in the state that have a need for this type of information.

Design Production Training and Education

The SDGFP works closely with the South Dakota State Historical Society in Pierre SD to use their educational Trunks that are filled with programs already pre-designed for children and Adults. Game Fish and Park will help to maintain these trunks and pay for them to be used at all State Parks in South Dakota. These trunks are designed by individuals with the experience we needed to provide fun and educational materials to the public.

As funds are available, the State Historical Society will be providing training to our seasonal naturalists during our spring training each year. They will go over in detail trunks that they will be required to use in the parks for the summer months. Each park will be rent trunks during the summer months to do programs with in their parks. Along with using these trunks park employees will use the brochures and other materials that are created to remind people of the cultural resource preservation, cultural resource compliance, laws, penalties, and fines associated with looting, vandalism, and artifact collecting.

These trunks include the following that all include historical information:

- The Buffalo and the Plains Indians
- Fur Trade: Bridging Two Worlds

- Bringing South Dakota History to the Classroom
- Lewis and Clark in South Dakota
- Archaeology in South Dakota
- Mining in South Dakota
- South Dakota Immigrants
- Dakota, Nakota, Lakota Life
- South Dakota Places
- One Room School House Learning
- Trading Posts and General Stores
- South Dakota Transportation
- Cowboys and Ranch Life

The Adventures of Lewis & Clark

At The Outdoor Campus in Sioux Falls, one of the classes available to fourth grade students is "Adventures of Lewis & Clark." Throughout the year we provide background information to roughly 400-600 students. We "set the stage" describing the ordeal Lewis, Clark, Sacajawea and the Corps of Discovery encountered as they explored the unknown lands within the Louisiana Purchase. Children are asked to step back in time and imagine life on the trail. What perils did these brave individuals have to endure in this uncharted wilderness? What native people did they meet? All these questions needed to be addressed and documented for President Jefferson.

Design and Production of Displays

The SDGFP works closely with the South Dakota State Historical Society in Pierre SD to use their traveling exhibits that are filled with programs and displays already pre-designed for children and Adults, as funds are available. These displays were created with the help from professors who teach Native American Studies at the colleges in South Dakota. The SDGFP uses these displays at Title VI parks during the summer months where space occurs for them to be set up and used.

Along with these displays Game Fish and Parks will created a hand-out to go with the information on cultural resource preservation, cultural resource compliance, laws, penalties, and fines associated with looting, vandalism, and artifact collecting.

These displays include:

- Fall In! Soldiering in Dakota
- Lewis and Clark in South Dakota
- Properties of History: Exploring South Dakota's Historic Places
- Living Traditions: Dakota, Nakota Lakota Art
- Drawn to the Land: Homesteading Dakota
- No Life Without It: South Dakota Water

Design and Production of Posters

Game Fish and Parks will work on a design of a poster to be used at all state parks and other areas that will focus on cultural resource information. These will be worked on by our contract educator and our public information intern in year one of the contract.

Design and Production of Inserts

Game Fish and Parks designed inserts for the Park Times, Fishing Handbook and the Hunting Handbook that will advertising the Omaha District's Cultural Resource Violation Hotline Number 1-866-No-SWIPE (1-866-667-9473) along with other on cultural resource preservation, cultural resource compliance, laws, penalties, and fines associated with looting, vandalism, and artifact collecting.

Cultural Resource Interpretive Program

The SDGFP has personnel to educate children and adults across the state. This person(s) travels the state to do programs at state parks, schools, youth groups and service clubs. This person(s) also works to create new programs that can be used with these groups along with writing news releases, and designing new brochures, etc. that are used to educate the public.

Seasonal naturalists and park managers in the parks work to use pre-designed programs during the summer months while they are on staff (May-Sept). These programs will be from the South Dakota State Historical Society trunks and displays. Cultural Resource Interpretive Programs will continue as funds are available.

TASK 8 CRMP Program Evaluation

The CRMP is a living document and will be reviewed in coordination with the USACE on a periodic basis. Action plans related to the CRMP and completed for the various reservoirs will be reviewed with the purpose of improving, modifying, up-dating, or removing provisions of the CRMP action plans in an effort to increase their effectiveness as planning documents.

PART II: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

The following procedures and SOPs are designed to ensure that all project operations and land management activities comply with federal and state law and federal policies and regulations. South Dakota Game Fish & Parks (SDGFP) personnel are required to follow these procedures for any project or action that might result in disturbance of the ground surface, shorelines, or stream banks and intentional or inadvertent disturbance of archeological deposits or culturally significant places. All activities must be coordinated with the USACE Omaha District, who provides federal oversight on Title VI Lands.

New Projects

Any federal undertaking that involves changes to the ground surface, including shorelines, stream banks and stream- and lake-beds, will require identification and protection of all historically significant resources. A federal undertaking is anything involving federal funds or lands administered by federal agencies (including Title VI lands). Figure 7.3 shows general work flow for a new undertaking for any project in South Dakota.

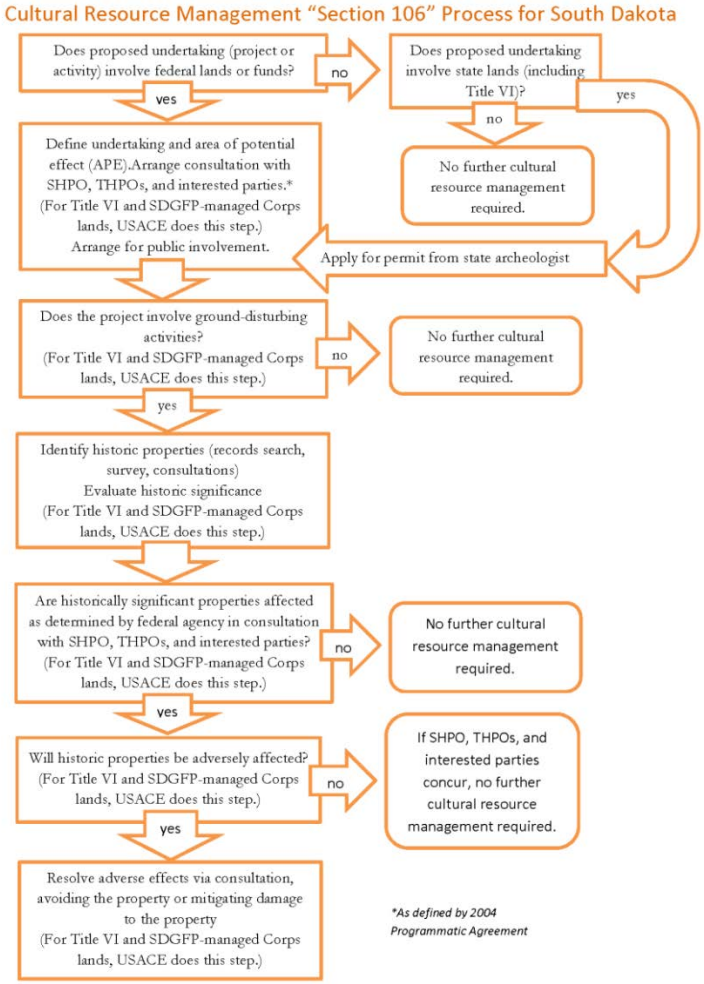

Figure 7.3. Section 106 flow Chart.

When the SDGFP initiates a new undertaking on Title VI Lands, the agency will follow guidelines set forth by the 2004 PA as the USACE is the lead federal agency overseeing cultural resources on these lands. It should be noted that in addition to the procedures listed below, it is required that any archaeologist conducting professional work on state owned lands, including the SDGFP owned portions of Title VI Lands, must apply for a permit with the South Dakota State Archaeologist (SDCL 1-20-35) and an ARPA permit from the USACE. The specific procedures for Title VI Lands (and all Missouri River Main Stem lands) are listed in the *Section 106 Review Process Standard Operating Procedure* in Appendix C of the 2004 USACE Annual Report. The following SOP is an excerpt from Appendix C (USACE 2004).

Procedure:

1. An action to be completed on federal lands is identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or is received by the Corps from an independent party.
2. The designated Cultural Resources representative, normally a Corps archeologist, will determine if the action is a federal undertaking according to 36 CFR Part 800, or if it is an undertaking if it will be considered exempt per the programmatic agreement (the list of exempt undertakings will be developed in the future and will be an appendix to the programmatic agreement. The lead group for the undertaking will be the operating project on which the undertaking occurs, or if requested the CENWO-PM-AE, Cultural Resource office can take the lead.
3. If the action is determined to be an undertaking the lead Corps representative will gather all information regarding the undertaking into a packet of information that can be shared with other project delivery team members.
4. The Corps representative will modify the "Review and Comment Request Letter" template (hereinafter referred to as the "R&C Letter") [see attachment 1] and have the appropriate Operations Project Manager (OPM) or the Environmental, Economics, and Cultural Resources Section Chief, sign the letter. When the letter is signed the undertaking information packet will be attached and distributed to the most current signatories (hereinafter referred to as the "Distribution List")[see attachment 2] to the programmatic agreement for the Operation and Management of the Missouri River Main Stem System for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. The standard review and comment period will be 30 days.
5. The lead Corps representative will utilize all comments and feedback for use in decision making concerning the appropriate determination to be made concerning the undertaking's effect on any cultural resources that are in the vicinity. The Corps will make a decision on the effect within 10 days of the close of the comment period.
6. The following are follow-on actions that will be carried out, by the Corps, depending on the determination that is made:
    a. [If the undertaking will not affect any cultural resource sites or there are no comments or requests for additional consultation], the Corps

will modify the "Determination Letter"[see attachment 3] with the determination of effect and forward the signed copy to the appropriate State Historical Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer requesting their review and concurrence. A copy of the determination letter will be sent to the parties listed on the "Distribution list". This letter, and associated copies furnished will be completed within 10 days of the close of the comment period.

b. [If the undertaking received comments or a request for further consultation], the lead Corps representative will contact the party (ies) that requested more information or consultation. Consultation will be held or information will be provided in an attempt to resolve any concerns about the proposed undertaking. Initial contact with those that have responded will be completed within 10 days of the end of the comment period.
    i. [If the parties cannot resolve their concerns], the Corps lead representative will follow the appropriate processes as listed in 36 CFR Part 800,
    ii. [If the concerns are resolved], the Corps will follow the process under 6.a) above.

7. According to 36 CFR Part 800 the SHPO or THPO will have 30 days to review and make a decision whether to concur or dispute the determination on the proposed undertaking.
8. Once a decision is received from the appropriate SHPO or THPO the Corps lead representative will:
    a. [If the SHPO or THPO concurs with the determination], the Corps lead representative will notify the appropriate Corps personnel or the independent party that the project is approved and can be completed per the information provided. The party (ies) will be told that any changes to the undertaking will require the review and approval process to be initiated again.
    b. [If the SHPO or THPO does not concur or requests additional information/consultation] the lead Corps representative will contact the SHPO or THPO that requested more information or consultation. Consultation will be held or more information will be provided in an attempt to resolve any concerns about the proposed undertaking. Initial contact with the SHPO or THPO will be completed within 10 days of receipt of the decision by the SHPO or THPO,
        i. [If the parties cannot resolve their concerns], the Corps lead representative will follow the appropriate processes as listed in 36 CFR Part 800,
        ii. [If the concerns are resolved], the Corps will follow the process under 8.a) above.

In addition to the 2004 PA, the SDGFP and USACE entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2008 that define the communication flow between the two parties. According to the MOU:

> Formal communication regarding proposed undertakings on Title VI transferred lands, Title VI perpetual lease lands, or Title VI easement areas, between the State and Corps will only be through the points of contact listed below in section IV. Listed POC's are the designated official authority for correspondence submitted or received in conjunction with this MOU. Proposals on Park lands will originate from the State Park POC, and proposals on Wildlife lands will originate from the State Wildlife Division POC.
>
> Proposals will be submitted to the Corps Operations Project Manager at the respective Project where the proposal is requested to occur. Proposals must be complete when submitted to the Corps POC and contain all necessary and applicable information regarding the proposal in order to expedite the processing of each proposal. Depending on whether the proposal is for Title VI transferred lands, Title VI perpetual lease lands, or Title VI Easement areas, the required elements may change.
>
> On receipt of a complete proposal from the State POC, the Corps POC will coordinate all applicable legal, regulatory, and permitting processes. Once complete, the Corps POC will notify the State POC of the results of their coordination activities and either formally approve or deny the proposal. Clear justification will be given for any denied proposal.

Points of contact, according to the 2008 MOU, are Paul Coughlin for the SDGFP Division of Wildlife and Al Nedved for the SDGFP Division of Parks and Recreation. The Omaha District Cultural Resource Program Manager provided the SDGFP with a Points of Contact list for undertakings on Title VI Lands. This list is current as of April 17, 2014 and is shown below.

Table 7.7. Points of contact for undertakings on Title VI Lands.

Land Area	*Submit to*	*Natural Resource Manager*	*Lead Archeologist*
Gavins Point Dam/ Lewis and Clark Lake	Dave Becker Gavins Point Dam P.O. Box 710 Yankton, SD 57078 402-667-2530 David.A.Becker@usace.army.mil	Gary Ledbetter Gavins Point Dam P.O. Box 710 Yankton, SD 57078 402-667-2530 Gary.M.Ledbetter@usace.army.mil	Sandy Barnum Omaha District 106 S. 15th St Omaha, NE 68102 402-995-2674 Sandra.V.Barnum@usace.army.mil

Land Area	*Submit to*	*Natural Resource Manager*	*Lead Archeologist*
Fort Randall Dam/ Lake Francis Case	Tom Curran Ft Randall Dam 113 Randall Creek Rd Pickstown, SD 57367 605-487-7845 x3000 Thomas.J.Curran@usace.army.mil	Cody Wilson Ft Randall Dam 113 Randall Creek Rd Pickstown, SD 57367 605-487-7845 x3005 Cody.Wilson@usace.army.mil	Jennifer Winter Big Bend Dam 33573 North Shore Rd Chamberlain, SD 57325 605-245-1809 Jennifer.R.Winter@usace.army.mil
Big Bend/ Lake Sharpe	Keith Fink Big Bend Dam 33573 North Shore Rd Chamberlain, SD 57325 605-245-1800 Keith.J.Fink@usace.army.mil	Jacki Bultsma Big Bend Dam 33573 North Shore Rd Chamberlain, SD 57325 605-245-1807 Jacki.R.Bultsma@usace.army.mil	Jennifer Winter Big Bend Dam 33573 North Shore Rd Chamberlain, SD 57325 605-245-1809 Jennifer.R.Winter@usace.army.mil
Oahe Dam/ Lake Oahe	Eric Stasch Oahe Dam 28563 Powerhouse Rd Pierre, SD 57501 605-945-3400 Eric.D.Stasch@usace.army.mil	Phil Sheffield Oahe Dam 28563 Powerhouse Rd Pierre, SD 57501 605-945-3420 Phillip.R.Sheffield@usace.army.mil	Rick Harnois Oahe Dam 28563 Powerhouse Rd Pierre, SD 57501 605-945-3406 Richard.D.Harnois@usace.army.mil
Garrison Dam/ Lake Sakakawea	Todd Lindquist Garrison Dam 201 1st Street Riverdale, ND 58565 701-654-7702 Todd.J.Lindquist@usace.army.mil	Casey Buchler Garrison Dam 201 1st Street Riverdale, ND 58565 701-654-7756 Casey.R.Buchler@usace.army.mil	David Cain Garrison Dam 201 1st Street Riverdale, ND 58565 701-654-7706 David.I.Cain@usace.arm.mil
Ft Peck Dam/ Ft Peck Lake	John Daggett Ft Peck Dam Administration Building, East Kansas Fort Peck, MT 59223 406-526-3411 John.E.Daggett@usace.army.mil	Darin McMurry Ft Peck Dam Administration Building, East Kansas Fort Peck, MT 59223 406-526-3411 x4275 Darin.E.Mcmurry@usace.army.mil	Sandy Barnum Omaha District 106 S. 15th St Omaha, NE 68102 402-995-2674 Sandra.V.Barnum@usace.army.mil

The USACE, through consultation with Programmatic Agreement partners, has also developed a list of specific project that are exempt from consultation. The list is documented in *Operations Project Exemption List, Omaha District, in compliance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act* (2008). Exempt projects are listed into one of two categories, projects with no potential to affect cultural or historic properties and projects with no or limited potential to affect cultural or historic properties. This list is used as a guideline, only the designated USACE archaeologist can make these determinations. The full exemption list is located in

Appendix F of the current document. The relevant portions of the exemptions list are replicated below (USACE 2008).

A. **TYPES OF PROJECTS WITH NO POTENTIAL TO AFFECT CULTURAL OR HISTORIC PROPERTIES**
    a. **Project Operations/Dam Safety**
        i. **Routine Maintenance/Actions:**
            1. **Existing Roads & Parking Lots:**
                a. Paving -removal of existing pavement, re-shaping of base, new pavement.
                b. Chip/Seal -Seal coat existing pavement, and place rock chips
                c. Paint Stripping -Add paint lines to pavement
                d. Gravel Roads -maintain by grading and adding additions
                e. Re-shaping of gravel roads, confined to existing roadbed-to maintain proper drainage
                f. Spraying -required to remove unwanted vegetation and hazardous weeds
                g. Signs, Carsonite markers, reflective type
            2. **Mowing:**
                a. Takes place along all roadsides, parking areas, guardrails, etc.
            3. **Guardrails:**
                a. Repair/replacement of guardrails either damaged by vehicles or as required by law for safety requirements.
            4. **Crest Road Lighting:**
                a. Light fixtures need repair or replacement in kind, to include poles.
            5. **Dam Safety: instrumentation installed within the dam embankment and its underlying foundation to monitor overall stability, settlement, and seepage performance consists of:**
                a. Piezometers,
                b. Relief wells,
                c. Internal drains,
                d. Survey markers,
                e. Settlement pipes,
                f. Inclinometers,
                g. Tilt plates, and
                h. Strong motion detectors
            6. **Dam Embankment/Levee maintenance:**
                a. Riprap -Riprap replacement, vegetation spraying, and removal of hazardous trees,

b. Embankment-Vegetation spraying, removal of hazardous weeds, removal of hazardous trees, filling in of rodent and other animal holes, mowing, haying, burning, fertilizing, repair of sunken areas (i.e., dirt, grass seed, etc.), repair or replacement of manholes.
c. Relief Well Channel: Every 3 years the bottom of the channel is regraded to remove silt and vegetation.
d. Spillway Bridge & Intake Bridge: Annual bridge inspection includes need for a snooper crane at the Intake.
e. Drill Crew: Every year or every 2 years a drill crew is in the area to either repair/replace or drill new instrumentation.
f. Survey Crews: Crews are in the area frequently, there are times when they will need to add a survey marker.
g. Emergency Supplies Stockpile in previously designated areas: The Corps of Engineers stockpiles approx. 23k ton of Riprap, 2k ton of bedding and 5k ton of riprap each year.
h. Lagoons: Mowing, spraying, removal of trees.
i. Structural Repairs: Repairs in kind (i.e.: concrete, etc.) are sometimes required on the exterior of buildings.
j. Piezometers: Various piezometer systems (conventional Cassagrande- type and vibrating wire) are installed to monitor seepage through and under the embankment.
k. Relief Wells: Are installed to reduce the excessive under seepage pressure on the embankment when water is held for sub-impoundment.
l. Survey Markers: (Types) -Crest Movement Points and Underground
    ii. Bench Marks

1. **Buildings**:
    a. Renovation, remodeling, or repair of previously determined non- historic buildings and contents or structures that are less than 45 years old and when there is no disturbance of soil. All buildings or structures 45 years old or older or previously determined non-historic based solely on age will be evaluated and/or reviewed for effects.

2. **Bridges:**
    a. Repair, replacement, and maintenance of previously determined non- historic structures where no archaeological properties exist. All other structures will be evaluated and reviewed for effects.

iii. **New Actions**

1. **Embankment & Spillway:**
    a. Double Tube Piezometers -Abandon the double tube piezometer system by grouting up the terminal wells.
    b. Removal of chain link fence replacing with 25' gated structure.
    c. Removal of Underground Storage Tanks.
    d. Tiltplate on crest of dam, remove and replace damaged plate in kind.
    e. Pressure clean drains
    f. Drain -culvert repair, ditch cleaning

b. **Recreation Program Actions:**

1. Re-paving and patching asphalt roads and campsites
2. Replacement of fence posts in same location
3. Maintenance to traffic counters
4. Spray vegetation causing damage to parking lots, camp pads, etc.
5. Spray weeds in campgrounds
6. Removal of downed tree limbs (i.e.: storm damage)
7. Renovation, remodeling, or repair of previously determined non-historic buildings and contents or structures that are less than 45 years old and when there is no disturbance of soil
8. Install Carsonite markers for off-road vehicle control

c. **Threatened & Endangered Species program:**

1. Data collection performed for terns and plovers
2. Placement of t-post, signage and associated flagging/rope required to restrict access to nesting areas
3. Placement of nest cages

d. **Natural Resource Program: habitat improvement, noxious weed control and boundary:**

1. Maintenance of existing wetlands with no ground disturbance (repair of control structures, replacement of nesting structures, pumping, etc.)
2. Placement of biological control for noxious weeds
3. Spraying for vegetation removal in rip-rap, parking lots, roadways, camp pads, and switchyard

e. **Shoreline Program:**

1. Existing easement renewal for domestic waterlines to include waterline equipment and electrical supply equipment for both community type systems and individual systems with no modifications
2. Existing easement renewal for placement of personal dock/mooring facilities with no modifications
3. Other existing shoreline uses, such as stairways and outlet poles with no modifications.

f. **Real Estate Actions:**

1. Renewal of existing recreation and wildlife management leases/licenses with no modifications
2. Renewal of existing utility with no modifications
3. Renewal of oil and gas leases with no modifications.

B. **TYPES OF PROJECTS WITH NO OR LIMITED POTENTIAL TO AFFECT CULTURAL OR HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

a. **Project Operations/Dam Safety a. Buildings:**

1. Facilities -Renovation, remodeling, or repair, which may involve ground disturbance, of previously determined non-historic facilities that are less than 45 years old.

b. **Recreation Program Actions:**

i. **Facilities.**

1. Renovation, remodeling, or repair within the existing footprint of previously determined non-historic facilities that are less than 45 years old. Facilities include boat docks, roads, parking lots, lighting, boat ramps, security lights, drinking water wells, vault toilets, fish cleaning stations, RV dump stations, RV, trailer or tent camp sites, ball fields (soccer, baseball, softball, football) play equipment, tennis courts, basketball courts, swimming pools, ice skating rinks, RV electrical pedestals, sidewalks/walkways, and trails (hiking, biking, horse) when there is no disturbance of soil.

2. Installations or replacement of basic park facilities; specifically fire rings, grills, picnic tables and trash receptacles when there is no disturbance of soil

ii. **Boat Ramp Extensions.**

1. Adding additional boat ramp planks to existing ramps, where the extension occurs in the underwater portion of the ramp and only in cases where the extension does not require excavation in previously undisturbed soils.

iii. **Engineering Testing**

1. This would involve soil boring and density testing, gradation, identification of soil types, and drain field testing. Allowable testing is outlined as follows: Test holes may vary in width from 2" to 12" and be excavated to a depth of 6'. Most test holes will be 8" wide. Drain Fields shall have a maximum of 5 test holes per drain field site. Lagoon sites shall have a maximum of 5 test holes per lagoon site. Building sites shall have a maximum of one test hole per 1,000 sq. ft. of building area. Roadways shall have one test hole per 1,000 lineal feet of roadway. Utility corridors shall have one test hole per 1,000 lineal feet of utility corridor.

iv. **Other Activities**

1. Grading and adding gravel to existing roads and campsites from previously cleared material sources
2. Leveling/re-setting fire rings in campgrounds
3. Replacement of signs and sign posts in new location
4. Replacement of fence posts in new location
5. Planting replacement trees in campgrounds
6. Tree and stump removal

c. **Threatened & Endangered Species program:**

1. Mechanical and chemical vegetation control to maintain and enhance "critical habitat."
2. Construction of fences to restrict livestock access to nesting areas.

d. **Natural Resource Program: habitat improvement, noxious weed control and boundary:**

1. Planting, disking and spraying of existing food plots
2. Maintenance of existing tree plantings including mowing, disking, thinning, cutting, grass planting, and replacement of trees
3. Maintenance of existing grass plantings (mowing, spraying, haying)
4. Mowing or spraying noxious weeds
5. Placement of signs
6. Boundary fencing
7. Placement and maintenance of upland nesting structures

e. **Shoreline Program:**

1. Mowing of vegetation for trails and or fire breaks between private property and

ii. the shoreline

1. Current Agricultural, Grazing and Haying lease renewal
2. Replacement of existing dock/mooring facilities in the same location on existing easement

f. **Real Estate Actions:**

1. BLM oil/gas availability inquiries
   Work in an existing right-of-way to repair or replace existing infrastructure, such as electrical lines, telephone lines, gas lines and water systems.

Inadvertent Site Discovery

Sites may be discovered by USACE or SDGFP personnel in the course of other work or discovered and reported by members of the public. Changes in vegetation and removal of sediment through erosion or construction activities can expose artifacts or features not visible when the area was surveyed for archeological sites. In such cases, the first priority is to prevent damage to the site while it is being recorded and evaluated. Construction and other activities that might damage the site must stop until the agency's cultural resource specialists can visit the site, record it, and make recommendations as to whether the site is historically significant and whether it is threatened by natural or human-generated actions.

Note: If the discovery includes human remains (human bone) see Part III.

Step 1. Determine if the site is already recorded. If so, update the current South Dakota site form with comments about the new discoveries and changes to the site environment. If necessary, update site management procedures to address any new or ongoing threats to the site. On state lands, any time-diagnostic artifacts, such as pottery rim sherds or projectile points, should be collected.
Step 2. If the site is not already recorded, complete a State of South Dakota site form.
Step 3. Arrange for additional work to evaluate the site's National Register eligibility. Meanwhile, the site must be treated as if it were NRHP-eligible.
Step 4. Develop and implement a site management plan that will protect the site either permanently or until it is determined not eligible to the National Register.

Discovery of Paleontological Resources (Fossils)

Although fossils (remains of ancient plants or animals) are not protected as cultural remains, they are protected as scientific specimens under provisions of the Antiquities Act. Bone that is not mineralized (turned to stone), should be treated as an archeological resource until demonstrated to be non-cultural through archeological investigation. If mineralized bone or plant material is discovered, the federal or state agency in charge should contact a qualified paleontologist to determine whether the find merits protection under PRPA.

Discovery of Human Remains (Human Bone and/or Grave Goods)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has developed its own procedures for responding to discovery of human remains and grave goods (in accordance with 43CFR10, NAGPRA). The USACE has developed Stand Operating Procedures for the discovery of human remains on Missouri River Main Stem lands, including Title VI Lands. These procedures are detailed in the document *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers SOP Response Procedures for Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains Revised April 2012*. Relevant portions of the procedures are replicated below.

> **5. Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains Procedures:** A call center has been established to assist with documenting and investigating the discovery of human remains on lands managed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers lands, including lands transferred under Title VI.
>
> The Omaha District Messaging Center (Messaging Center) is located in Omaha Nebraska at
> **1-888-761-2722**. This Messaging Center will ask the caller several questions to determine location and status of remains. The call will be logged for tracking and documentation purposes. The Messaging Center will then contact the Corps District and Senior Archeologists and the Cultural Resource Program Manager. Archeologists will investigate and follow the necessary steps to properly protect the remains and notify the proper officials.
>
> If you suspect that you have found human remains or have been notified that remains have be discovered on property managed by the Corps please follow these steps:
>
> • Do not collect or move the remains.
> • Visually identify the location. The exact location is very important.
> • If the remains are in danger of being damaged or removed by others, try to camouflage the remains with vegetation, sand, soil, etc.
> • Call the Omaha District Hotline at **1-888-761-2772**. You will be asked a series of questions and your discovery will be logged. The hotline operator will contact Rick Harnois, Sandy Barnum, and Julie Price. One of these individuals will contact you as soon as possible. Have maps and photos ready to email.
> • A site visit may be needed; and you may be asked to accompany an archeologist to the site.
> • The archeologist will follow the necessary steps to properly protect the remains and notify the proper officials.
>
> **6. Modern Crime Scene:** Remains could be a modern crime scene. If you feel you have discovered a modern crime scene, please contact the Message Center at **1-888-761-2772** and advise them you believe the remains are part of a crime scene. Then immediately contact the county Sheriff Department and report the incident.

Procedures When Remains Are Discovered by a Ranger

Step 1. Contact the USACE Hotline at **1-888-761-2772**. This number is answered on a "24/7" basis. The hotline will contact the appropriate USACE or SDGFP operations manager. That person will direct the appropriate archeologist to make the remaining required calls to the SHPO, THPO, if any, and affected tribes.
Step 2. Record and secure the site. Note the location of the site using global positioning system (GPS) readings if available. Mark the location on a United States Geological Service (USGS) quad map and record the location to the nearest quarter-quarter section, including county, township and range. Write a detailed description of how to get to the site. If a camera is available, take pictures of the remains (try to include permanent landmarks when possible). Photos will be used only for in-house documentation. Photos will not be distributed to any outside entity, including news media.

Do not remove or disturb the bones unless they are in immediate danger of being moved or damaged by animals, vandals, or sloughing banks. Leave the bones as you found them unless a threat to them is imminent. Contact the USACE archeologist for South Dakota (605) 945-3406 or (605) 222-2216, and explain the situation. Follow his or her instructions.

Once the human remains are confirmed, and as long as they are not considered to be part of a crime scene, designated Omaha District personnel will consult with tribal members and will decide how to handle the situation.

Procedures When Human Remains Are Discovered by a Visitor

Step 1. Tell the visitor not to touch or disturb the remains.
Step 2. Ask the visitor for information such as name, address, and phone number for future reference. Thank the visitor and ask him or her to keep the site information confidential.
Step 3. Contact the USACE Hotline at 1-888-761-2772. This number is answered on a "24/7" basis. The hotline will contact the appropriate USACE or SDGFP operations manager. That person will information the appropriate archeologist to make the remaining required calls to the SHPO, THPO, if any, and affected tribes.
Step 4. Find or attempt to find the site and identify the location on a map. Once the site is located follow the instructions for a preliminary site assessment below.
Step 5. Record and secure the site. Note the location of the site using global positioning system (GPS) readings if available. Mark the location on a United States Geological Service (USGS) quad map and record the location to the nearest quarter-quarter section, including county, township and range. Write a detailed description of how to get to the site. If a camera is available, take pictures of the remains (try to include permanent landmarks when possible). Photos will be used only for in-house documentation. Do not distribute photos to outside entities, including news media.
Do not remove or disturb the bones unless they are in immediate danger of being moved or damaged by animals, vandals, or sloughing banks. Leave the bones as you found them unless

a threat to them is imminent. Contact the USACE archeologist for South Dakota (605) 224-5862 ext. 3269, and explain the situation. Follow his or her instructions.

Once the human remains are confirmed, and as long as they are not considered to be part of a crime scene, designated Omaha District personnel will consult with tribal members and will decide how to handle the situation.

Procedures When Visitors Bring Remains to an Agency Employee

Step 1. Thank the visitor(s) and obtain their name, address and phone number.
Step 2. Obtain information on the source of the remains. If from a site, get location and directions. Advise the visitor not to touch the bones in the future. Explain the importance of leaving remains in place because of laws governing treatment of historic resources, human burials, federal property, and possible crime scenes.
Step 3. Contact USACE Hotline at 1-888-761-2772. This number is answered on a "24/7" basis. The hotline will contact the appropriate USACE or SDGFP operations manager. That person will information the appropriate archeologist to make the remaining required calls to the SHPO, THPO, if any, and affected tribes.
Step 4. Record and secure the site. Note the location of the site using global positioning system (GPS) readings if available. Mark the location on a United States Geological Service (USGS) quad map and record the location to the nearest quarter-quarter section, including county, township and range. Write a detailed description of how to get to the site. If a camera is available, take pictures of the remains (try to include permanent landmarks when possible). Photos will be used only for in-house documentation. Do not distribute photos to outside entities, including news media.

Do not remove or disturb any other bones present at the site unless they are in immediate danger of being moved or damaged by animals, vandals, or sloughing banks. Leave the bones as you found them unless a threat to them is imminent. Contact the USACE archeologist for South Dakota (605) 945-3406 or (605) 222-2216, and explain the situation. Follow his or her instructions.

Once the human remains are confirmed, and as long as they are not considered to be part of a crime scene, designated Omaha District personnel will consult with tribal members and will decide how to handle the situation.

Procedures When Federal or State Activity Is Responsible for Discovery

Step 1. Contact the USACE Hotline at 1-888-761-2772. This number is answered on a "24/7" basis. The hotline will contact the appropriate USACE or SDGFP operations manager. That person will information the appropriate archeologist to make the remaining required calls to the SHPO, THPO, if any, and affected tribes.
Step 3. Record and secure the site. Note the location of the site using global positioning system (GPS) reading if available. Mark the location on a United States Geological Service (USGS) quad map and recorded the location to the nearest quarter-quarter section, including county, township and range. Write a detailed description of how to get to the site. If a camera is available take pictures of the remains (try to include permanent landmarks when possible). Photos will be used only for in-house documentation. Do not distribute photos to outside entities, including news media.

Do not remove or disturb any other bones present at the site unless they are in immediate danger of being moved or damaged by animals, vandals, or sloughing banks. Leave the bones as you found them unless a threat to them is imminent. Contact the USACE archeologist for South Dakota (605) 945-3406 or (605) 222-2216, and explain the situation. Follow his or her instructions.

Once the human remains are confirmed, and as long as they are not considered to be part of a crime scene, designated Omaha District personnel will consult with tribal members and will decide how to handle the situation.

Procedure for Unknown or Unmarked Euro-American Cemeteries

If a previously unknown or unmarked Euro-American cemetery is located or if additional burials are found to exist at cemeteries that were moved prior to the lake impoundment, and if the grave sites are threatened by any potential impacts the procedures for relocation of cemeteries stipulated in ER 27-1-1 must be followed.

PART III: CULTURAL RESOURCE PRIORITIES BY MANAGEMENT AREA

Effective site management requires a comprehensive plan with measurable objectives. One approach is to perform required cultural resource management work only on an as-needed, project-by-project basis. The disadvantage to this approach is that it allocates resources not where they are needed most in terms of site protection, but in terms of immediacy of construction project planning. Such a reactive approach is an inadequate response to federal laws requiring inventory and management of all sites on federal and Title VI lands. These legal requirements and the need for efficient allocation of resources call for a proactive, comprehensive plan for site management.

A three-pronged approach is recommended here. The first prong is mitigating damage to sites that are currently threatened by erosion, looting, or other destructive forces and actions. Priority for scheduling and funding work to save such sites from further destruction is based on the immediacy of potential loss of information and the likelihood of a given site to yield significant historical information. Sites with a "1" priority level in Table 7.8 are under immediate threat of damage or destruction and likely to contain important information. These sites should receive top priority in scheduling and funding the recommended work, whether it is evaluation and NRHP status determination or mitigation. Alternatively, sites with a priority level "2" are sites that can be avoided, as long as there are no projects or changes in condition that would negatively affect the site integrity. As budgets allow, a specific number of mitigation projects should be completed each year until all sites requiring mitigation have been properly protected or excavated.

Table 7.8. Priority ranking and recommendation for archeological sites.

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39BO0082	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Sand Creek Lakeside Use Area
39BO0084	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Sand Creek Lakeside Use Area
39BO0086	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Springfield Recreation Area
39BO0087	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Springfield Recreation Area
39BO0088	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Springfield Recreation Area
39BO0201	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	Tabor Lakeside Use Area
39BR0011	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	American Creek
39BR0026	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Elm Creek Lakeside Use Area
39BR0058	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	American Creek

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39BR2007	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	American Creek/Burning Brule GPA
39CA0013	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0014	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0022	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0108	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0109	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0153	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0155	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0214	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0238	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0247	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0248	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Pollock Waterfront
39CA0249	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CA0250	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Pollock Recreation Area
39CH0054	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0055	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0079	Eligible	No Further Work	NA	P	Spillway (Fort Randall) Lakeside Use Area
39CH0207	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39CH0210	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0224	Eligible	Avoid	1	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0225	Eligible	Avoid	1	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0228	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39CH0236	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0237	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0238	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0239	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0240	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Snake Creek Recreation Area
39CH0241	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0242	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0245	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0251	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0252	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0253	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0254	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0255	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0256	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0257	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0258	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0259	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	North Point Recreation Area
39CH0260	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0261	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0262	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pease Creek Recreation Area
39CH0263	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39CH0264	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area
39CH0265	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	P	North Wheeler Recreation Area

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39GR0038	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	Randall Creek Recreation Area
39GR0044	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0045	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0046	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0047	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Buryanek Recreation Area
39GR0108	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0109	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0110	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0114	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Randall Creek Recreation Area
39GR0144	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	South Wheeler Lakeside Use Area
39GR0145	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	South Scalp Creek Lakeside Use Area
39GR0146	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	P	Joe Day Bay Lakeside Use Area
39GR0190	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Randall Creek Recreation Area
39HU0052	Listed	Avoid	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0083	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	1	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU0084	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU0085	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU0120	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0174	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Spring Creek Recreation Area

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU0194	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU0231	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU0282	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU0311	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0313	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU0316	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0317	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0318	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0319	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0320	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0321	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0322	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0323	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0324	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0325	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0326	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0327	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0328	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0329	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0330	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0331	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0332	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Farm Island Recreation Area
39HU0333	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0334	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU0335	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0337	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0338	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0339	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0340	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0341	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0342	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0343	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0344	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0345	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0346	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0347	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39HU0352	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Fort George Lakeside Use Area
39HU0353	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Spring Creek Recreation Area
39HU0354	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU0355	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lighthouse Point
39HU0415	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Bend Recreation Area
39HU2200	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierre Waterfront
39LM0024	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0026	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma GPA
39LM0027	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0032	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM0174	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Oacoma Waterfront

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39LM0179	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM0496	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Oacoma Waterfront
39LM0498	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course
39LM2007	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	Oacoma Waterfront, Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course, Oacoma GPA
39LM2221	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	Oacoma/Chamberlain Golf Course, Oacoma GPA
39PO0021	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	East Whitlock Lakeside Use Area
39PO0037	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Dodge Draw Lakeside Use Area
39PO0062	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Dodge Draw Lakeside Use Area
39PO0080	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	West Whitlock Recreation Area
39PO0081	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	West Whitlock Recreation Area
39SL0015	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Little Bend Lakeside Use Area
39SL0295	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0297	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0298	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0310	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Pike Haven
39SL0318	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0398	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Garrigan's Landing

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39SL0399	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Sutton Bay Lakeside Use Area
39SL0400	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0401	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0402	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0403	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Cow Creek Recreation Area
39SL0404	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lighthouse Point
39SL0405	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39SL0406	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Okobojo Point Recreation Area
39ST0252	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Oahe Archery Range
39ST0278	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area
39ST0339	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Minneconjou Lakeside Use Area
39ST0355	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Area
39ST0356	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Rifle Range (Oahe Dam)
39WW0001	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0015	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0041	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Revheim Bay Recreation Area
39WW0042	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Revheim Bay Recreation Area
39WW0044	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0055	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Le Beau Lakeside Use Area
39WW0058	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0059	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39WW0060	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0065	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0074	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0077	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Swan Creek Recreation Area
39WW0078	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Swan Creek Recreation Area
39WW0120	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0122	Eligible	Avoid	1	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0150	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0153	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0155	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0156	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Mobridge Waterfront
39WW0163	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0179	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area
39WW0203	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Walth Bay Lakeside Use Area, Walth Bay GPA
39WW0302	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	P	Bowdle Beach Lakeside Use Area
39WW2007	Eligible	Avoid	2	P	Indian Creek Recreation Area, Revheim Recreation Area, Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39YK0036	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0039	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Chief White Crane Recreation Area
39YK0040	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39YK0060	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Pierson Ranch Recreation Area
39YK0063	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0065	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0066	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0071	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0072	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0073	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0074	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0203	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0206	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39YK0209	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P	Lewis and Clark Recreation Area
39HU0063	Listed	Avoid	2	P/W	DeGrey Lakeside Use Area, DeGrey GPA
39HU0097	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	P/W	Farm Island Recreation Area/Arikara GPA
39HU0351	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P/W	Fort George Lakeside Use Area, Rousseau GPA
39LM0204	Eligible	Avoid	1	P/W	Dude Ranch Lakeside Use Area, Oacoma GPA
39ST0106	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	P/W	Antelope Creek Lakeside Use Area, Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0282	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	P/W	Foster Bay Lakeside Use Are, Minneconjou GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39BO0036	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0037	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0039	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0040	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0041	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0043	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0044	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0045	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0046	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0048	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0049	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0052	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0054	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0055	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0098	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0099	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0100	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0102	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0104	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0105	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0106	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0107	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0108	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39BO0109	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0110	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0111	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek Recreation Area, Running Water GPA
39BO0112	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0113	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0114	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0115	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0116	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0205	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0206	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0207	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO0209	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO2007	Eligible	Avoid	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO2030	Eligible	Avoid	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO2228	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BO2235	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Running Water GPA
39BR0007	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0010	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0017	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0023	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0024	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0025	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0027	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0028	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39BR0036	Unevaluated	Avoid	1	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0039	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0049	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0051	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0052	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0053	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0054	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Boyer GPA
39BR0060	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0061	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0062	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0064	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0065	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0066	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0068	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0069	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0070	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0071	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR0073	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0074	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0075	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0090	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Chamberlain GPA
39BR0101	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0102	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR0202	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brule Bottom GPA
39BR0300	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Burning Brule GPA
39BR2233	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39BR2234	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Elm Creek GPA
39CA0001	Listed	Mitigate Damage	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0002	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0003	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0004	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0015	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39CA0093	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0096	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0097	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0099	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0100	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0101	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0102	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0105	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0106	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0107	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0110	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0111	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0112	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0114	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0115	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0116	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0117	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0138	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0139	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0140	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0142	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0143	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0144	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0145	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0146	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0147	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0150	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0152	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0156	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0158	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0159	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39CA0160	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0161	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0162	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0164	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0165	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0166	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0172	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0204	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0208	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Hanson GPA
39CA0210	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0215	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0258	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0259	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0261	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0262	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0263	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0264	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0265	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0266	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0267	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0268	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0269	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CA0270	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0271	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0272	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0273	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Laan Bay GPA
39CA0274	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0275	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0276	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0277	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0278	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39CA0279	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA0280	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA2263	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Hanson GPA
39CA2265	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Vander Vorste Bay GPA
39CA2268	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rorgo Bay GPA
39CH0002	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0007	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Gray GPA
39CH0024	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0027	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0039	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Paulson GPA
39CH0044	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0046	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0049	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0061	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0062	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0063	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0267	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0268	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0269	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0271	Eligible	Avoid	2	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0273	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	North Wheeler GPA
39CH0274	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0275	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0278	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0279	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0280	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0281	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0282	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39CH0283	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0284	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Gray GPA
39CH0287	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0288	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0289	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0290	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0291	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39CH0292	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0293	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Center Charles Mix GPA
39CH0294	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH0295	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Turgeon GPA
39CH2207	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	W	Spillway (Fort Randall) Lakeside Use Area
39CH2229	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Gray GPA
39CH2256	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White Swan GPA
39GR0006	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0008	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0014	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0015	Listed	Avoid	2	W	Randall Creek Recreation Area
39GR0042	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0043	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0048	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0049	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0051	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0052	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Central Gregory GPA
39GR0056	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Central Gregory GPA
39GR0113	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	South Scalp Creek Recreation Area, Scalp Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39GR0147	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0149	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0150	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0151	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0158	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Buryanek GPA
39GR0174	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0175	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0176	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0178	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0179	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0180	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0181	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whetstone GPA
39GR0182	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0183	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0184	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0185	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Scalp Creek GPA
39GR0188	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Southern Gregory GPA
39GR0189	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whetstone GPA
39HK0145	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0146	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0147	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0148	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK0149	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HK2257	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39HU0005	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0007	Listed	Avoid	2	W	Arikara GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU0048	Eligible	Avoid	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0095	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0102	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0111	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0112	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0113	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0114	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0117	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0118	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0119	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0122	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0123	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0124	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0125	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0126	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0127	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0129	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0130	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0131	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0132	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0133	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0134	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0135	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0140	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0142	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0144	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0145	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0146	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0147	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0148	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0149	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0150	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0151	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0152	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0153	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0154	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0156	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0157	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0158	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0159	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU0160	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0161	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0162	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0164	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0165	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0166	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0167	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0168	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0169	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0170	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0171	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0172	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0173	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0178	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0179	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0180	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0181	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0182	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0183	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0184	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0185	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0202	Listed	Avoid	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0203	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Rousseau Overlook, Rousseau GPA
39HU0204	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	DeGrey GPA, West Degrey GPA
39HU0205	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	DeGrey GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU0206	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	West Degrey GPA
39HU0207	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0210	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0233	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0242	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0243	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0244	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0245	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0246	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0287	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0294	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0295	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0296	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0350	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau Overlook, Rousseau GPA
39HU0367	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0368	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0369	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0370	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0371	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0372	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0373	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU0374	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Cowan GPA
39HU0376	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0377	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0378	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0379	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Arikara GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU0381	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0382	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Arikara GPA
39HU0383	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0385	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0386	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0387	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0388	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0389	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0390	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0391	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0392	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0393	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0394	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0395	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	West Degrey GPA
39HU0396	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	West Degrey GPA
39HU0399	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	DeGrey GPA
39HU0400	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0401	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0402	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0403	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0404	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0405	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU0406	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0407	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0408	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0409	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0410	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Rousseau GPA
39HU0411	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0412	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0413	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Sand Creek GPA
39HU0419	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39HU2003	Eligible	Avoid	2	W	Arikara GPA, Rousseau GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39HU2113	Eligible	Avoid	1	W	Arikara GPA
39HU2216	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU2249	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU2250	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU2251	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	East Shore Wildlife (USACE Owned and Managed)
39HU2264	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Peoria Flats GPA
39LM0028	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0029	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Oacoma GPA
39LM0031	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0034	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0035	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0037	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0039	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0041	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0045	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0047	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0050	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	W	Oacoma GPA
39LM0055	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0057	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0059	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0064	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0065	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0080	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0085	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0086	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0087	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0118	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0168	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0169	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0170	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39LM0171	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0181	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0182	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0183	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0184	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0185	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0186	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0193	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0194	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0195	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0196	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0197	Unevaluated	No Further Work	NA	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0198	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0201	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0202	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0248	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0266	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0268	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0272	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0273	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0275	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0276	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0277	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0278	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0279	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0280	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0281	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0282	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0284	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Iona GPA
39LM0285	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Iona GPA
39LM0287	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0288	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0290	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39LM0291	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0295	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0298	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0303	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0306	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0317	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0319	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0326	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0411	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0459	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0468	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0470	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0471	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0472	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0474	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0479	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0480	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oacoma GPA
39LM0499	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0501	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0502	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0503	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0504	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0505	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0506	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0507	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0508	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0509	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0510	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Bull Creek GPA
39LM0513	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0514	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0515	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA
39LM0516	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0520	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39LM0521	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0522	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM0523	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Iona GPA
39LM0525	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Iona GPA
39LM0526	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Iona GPA
39LM0528	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Iona GPA
39LM0529	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0530	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Reis Bottom GPA
39LM0531	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0535	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Carpenter GPA
39LM0536	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Kiowa GPA
39LM0537	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM0538	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39LM2174	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Bull Creek GPA, Oacoma GPA, Byre Bottom GPA, Neugebauer/ Lindley GPA, Reis Bottom GPA
39LM2227	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	White River Area (Pre-Title VI)
39LM2267	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Byre Bottom GPA
39PO0020	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0022	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0023	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0024	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0025	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0026	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0027	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0028	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39PO0029	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0032	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0033	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0034	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0035	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0038	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0039	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0040	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0042	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0043	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0046	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0047	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0082	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0083	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Dodge Draw GPA
39PO0084	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0085	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0086	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0087	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0088	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0089	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0090	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0091	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0092	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39PO0093	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0094	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0095	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0096	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0097	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0098	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0099	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0100	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO0101	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0102	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO0103	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Whitlocks Bay GPA
39PO2271	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39PO3004	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Siebrasse Area GPA
39SL0033	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0046	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0248	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0287	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	1	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0289	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0290	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0292	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0296	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0299	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0300	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0301	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39SL0302	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0303	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0304	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0305	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0306	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0307	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0308	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0309	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0312	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0313	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0314	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0315	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0316	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0317	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0319	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0320	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0321	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0322	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0324	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0325	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0337	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0339	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0340	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0341	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0343	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0344	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0345	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0346	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Koenig Area GPA
39SL0347	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Koenig Area GPA
39SL0348	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0349	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0350	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0351	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0381	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Little Bend GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39SL0441	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0442	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0443	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0444	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0445	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0446	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0448	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0449	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0450	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0451	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0453	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0455	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0456	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0457	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0458	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0459	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0460	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Koenig Area GPA
39SL0461	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0462	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0463	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0464	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0465	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0466	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL0467	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0468	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0469	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL0472	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39SL0473	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0474	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0475	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0476	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Sutton GPA
39SL0479	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Mail Shack GPA
39SL0480	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0481	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL0483	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Okobojo Creek GPA
39SL0487	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Spring Creek GPA
39SL2258	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA
39SL2262	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Fort Sully GPA
39SL3004	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Little Bend GPA, Sutton GPA
39ST0010	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0048	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0055	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0088	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0089	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0090	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0091	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0092	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0116	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0117	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0118	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA, Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0119	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0120	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0122	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0123	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0124	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0125	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0126	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0141	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0142	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0144	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0145	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0146	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0147	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0148	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0150	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0151	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0152	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0156	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0157	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0158	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0159	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0160	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0161	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0162	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0163	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0164	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0165	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0166	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0167	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0168	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0169	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0170	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0172	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0187	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0213	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0214	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0218	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0219	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0222	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0223	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0224	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0228	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0229	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0230	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0235	Listed	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0254	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0256	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0257	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0258	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0259	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0260	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0261	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0262	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0263	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0264	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0265	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0266	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0267	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0268	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0269	Unevaluated	Avoid	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0270	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0271	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0272	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0273	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0274	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0275	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0276	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0277	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0279	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0280	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0281	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0283	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0284	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0341	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0342	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0343	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0370	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0371	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0373	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0377	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0378	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0379	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0380	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0381	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0382	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0383	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0384	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0385	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0386	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0387	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0388	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0389	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0391	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0392	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0393	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0394	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0395	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0396	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0397	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0398	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0399	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0400	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0401	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0403	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0405	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0406	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0407	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA, Minneconjou GPA
39ST0408	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0412	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0413	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0414	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0415	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0416	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0417	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0419	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0420	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0421	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0422	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0423	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0424	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0425	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0426	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0427	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Chantier Creek GPA
39ST0428	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0429	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0430	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0431	Unevaluated	Evaluates	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0432	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0433	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST0435	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0436	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0437	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0438	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0439	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0440	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0441	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0442	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0443	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0445	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST0446	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0447	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Schomer Draw GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39ST0448	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0449	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST0451	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA, Fort George GPA
39ST0452	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Fort George GPA
39ST0453	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0454	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0455	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Antelope Creek GPA
39ST0456	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Fort George GPA
39ST2259	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39ST2260	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Minneconjou GPA
39ST2266	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Schomer Draw GPA
39ST3004	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Brush Creek GPA
39WW0016	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0017	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0019	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0020	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0021	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0022	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0023	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0024	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0025	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0026	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0027	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39WW0028	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0029	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0030	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0031	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0033	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0034	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0035	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0036	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0037	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0038	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0039	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0040	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0051	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0052	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0053	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0054	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0056	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0061	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0062	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0066	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Ellas Maxima GPA
39WW0068	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0070	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0072	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0073	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Ellas Maxima GPA
39WW0076	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0079	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0080	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0081	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0082	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0084	Unevaluated	Avoid	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0085	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0087	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39WW0088	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0131	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0159	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0189	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0190	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0191	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0192	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0193	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0194	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0195	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0196	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0197	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0198	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0199	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0200	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0208	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0210	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Walth Bay GPA
39WW0211	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0213	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0214	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0215	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39WW0216	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0217	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0218	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0219	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0220	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0221	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0222	Unevaluated	Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA

Site	NRHP Status	Management Recommendations	Priority Level	Divis-ion	Area
39WW0223	Unevaluated	Evaluate	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW0224	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW2015	Eligible	Mitigate Damage	1	W	Swan Creek GPA
39WW2261	Unevaluated	Road	2	W	Oahe Blue Blanket GPA
39YK0037	Unevaluated	Avoid or Evaluate	2	W	Yankton Title VI GPA

*P=Division of Parks and Recreation; W=Division of Wildlife.

The second prong is regular monitoring the condition of all NRHP-eligible and potentially eligible sites. This should be done according to a regular schedule. All monitoring visits should be recorded in the site record, and those records should be supplemented with photographs. Such records are necessary to recognizing new versus old damage to a site and may prove critical in prosecution of looters or vandals. This activity is ongoing.

The third prong is continuing to develop an accurate list of historically significant sites. At present, most sites in the project areas are unevaluated. Until an adequate formal evaluation of these sites is completed, they must be treated the same as NRHP-eligible sites. This results in an inefficient use of site management resources, because it requires protection of some sites that are not historically or culturally significant. For this reason, SDGFP should continue a program of site evaluation until all sites have a formal status determination and a SHPO/THPO concurrence statement. This action should begin with sites that have been damaged, or are likely to be damaged. Sites in stable condition should be tested once those more vulnerable to damage have been evaluated. At the same time, a small amount of funding can be devoted to evaluation of sites of limited historic potential in order to more quickly pare down the list of sites requiring ongoing management.

It is recommended that SDGFP accomplish these basic site management goals by a combination of in-house and contracted cultural resource management projects as follows:

CRM Project 1: Mitigation Studies. Contract with qualified archeologists to determine the best means of mitigating damage to those sites for which mitigation is recommended. Each such study should consider a range of possible mitigation measures, to include both data-recovery through surface survey, remote sensing, excavation, or some combination of those and physical protection of the site by riprapping, road closures, or placing a protective cover of soil over the site. If damage to sites is from looting or vandalism, such studies should also consider measures such as placement of surveillance cameras or law-enforcement patrols. One such study is currently underway.

CRM Project 2: Mitigation. Following the recommendations of mitigation studies, carry out measures for data-recovery and/or physical protection of sites.

CRM Project 3: High-Priority Site Evaluations. Contract with qualified archeologists to conduct research and test excavations sufficient to determine the historic significance of sites with Level 1 priority rankings (Table 7.8). Sites found to be NRHP eligible should then undergo mitigation studies and mitigation.

CRM Project 4: Site Monitoring. SDGFP employees report on the conditions of NRHP-eligible and unevaluated sites according to a regular schedule.

CRM Project 5: Evaluation of Low-Potential Sites. Issue a contract to a qualified archeologist to conduct test excavation of small artifact scatters with no indication of buried deposits. This is a way of paring down the list of sites that need active management.

Explanation of Section 106 Process (from American Council on Historic Preservation "Section 106 Regulations Flow Chart" [www.achp.gov])

Note: The regulations define the term "THPO" as those tribes that have assumed SHPO responsibilities on their tribal lands and have been certified pursuant to Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA. Nevertheless, remember that tribes that have not been so certified have the same consultation and concurrence rights as THPOs when the undertaking takes place, or affects historic properties, on their tribal lands. The practical difference is that during such undertakings, THPOs would be consulted in lieu of the SHPO, while non-certified tribes would be consulted in addition to the SHPO.

Initiate Section 106 process (36 CFR § 800.3)
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The goal is to identify historic properties potentially affected by an undertaking, assess its effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties."

An **undertaking** is "a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license or approval."

Federal agencies are encouraged to integrate the Section 106 process into agency planning at its earliest stages. The Section 106 process must be completed, "prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license…The agency official shall ensure that the Section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process for the undertaking."

The **agency official** may be a state, local, or tribal government official who has been delegated legal responsibility for compliance with Section 106 in accordance with federal law.

Establish Undertaking (800.3(a))
The determination of whether or not an undertaking exists is the agency official's decision. However, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) may render advice on the existence of an undertaking. If there is an undertaking, but it does not present a type of activity that has the potential to have an effect on an historic property, then the agency is finished with its Section 106 obligations. If the action is subject to a program alternative, such as Programmatic Agreement or an alternate agency procedure, then the agency should follow that process.

The **area of potential effects (APE)** is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by

the undertaking." In many instances, the APE is not simply the project's physical boundaries or right-of-way.

A **historic property** is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Federal agencies or federally delegated authorities shall apply the **National Register criteria** (36 CFR Part 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects. These criteria are: association with events, activities, or broad patterns of history; association with persons significant in the past; characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, has high artistic value; or potential to yield information. In addition to meeting at least one of the criteria, a property generally must be at least fifty years of age and retain its integrity. The **National Register of Historic Places** is the official list of properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation.

Plan to involve the public (800.3(e))
The agency official must decide early how and when to involve the public in the Section 106 process. A formal plan is not required, although that might be appropriate depending upon the scale of the undertaking and the magnitude of its effects on historic properties.

Identify appropriate SHPO/THPO (800.3(c)-(d))
The federal agency has the responsibility to identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO that must be consulted. The role of the SHPO/THPO is that of consulting party, not regulatory agency. If the undertaking is on or affects historic properties on tribal lands, then the agency must determine what tribe is involved. If the relevant tribe has assumed the SHPO's responsibilities for Section 106 under Section 101(d)(2) of the Act, thereby having a THPO, the agency must consult with such THPO *in lieu of* the SHPO. A list of THPOs is available from the National Park Service. Certain owners of property on tribal lands can request SHPO involvement in addition to the THPO in a Section 106 case in accordance with the Act. If the relevant tribe has not assumed SHPO responsibilities for Section 106 under Section 101(d)(2) of the Act, the agency consults with such tribe *and* the SHPO, because consultation with an Indian tribe must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes.

Other related points include:

A group of SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf for a specific undertaking.
The manner of consultation may vary depending on the agency's planning process, the nature of the undertaking, and the nature of its effects.
Failure of a SHPO/THPO to respond within the time frames set by the regulation permit the agency to assume concurrence with the finding or to consult about the finding or determination with the ACHP in the SHPO/THPO's absence. Subsequent involvement by the SHPO/THPO is not precluded, but the SHPO/THPO cannot reopen a finding or determination that it failed to respond to earlier.

For undertakings occurring, or affecting historic properties, on tribal lands, the Section 106 process may be completed even when the SHPO has decided not to participate in the process. A SHPO and a tribal representative may develop tailored agreements for SHPO participation in reviewing undertakings on the tribe's lands.

Identify other consulting parties (800.3(f))
The agency official, at an early stage of the Section 106 process, is required to consult with the SHPO/THPO to identify those organizations and individuals that will have the right to be consulting parties under the terms of the regulations. These may include local governments, Indian tribes, and applicants for federal assistance or permits. Others may request to be consulting parties, but that decision is ultimately up to the agency official.

No undertaking/No potential to cause effects
If the agency official determines that there is no undertaking as defined in Section 800.16(y), or there is an undertaking but it is not a type of activity that has the potential to affect historic properties, there are no further obligations under Section 106 or the ACHP's regulations.
Agencies are strongly advised to keep appropriate records of such findings in case members of the public or other parties raise questions at a later date.

Undertaking might affect historic properties
Assuming that the agency official has determined that the undertaking is a type of activity that has the potential to affect historic properties, the agency proceeds to identify properties that might be affected.

Identify historic properties (800.4)
The step known as *identification* includes preliminary work, actual efforts to identify properties, and an evaluation of identified properties to determine whether they are historic: i.e., they are listed on, or are eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

Determine scope of efforts (800.4(a))
At the beginning stages of the identification process, the agency official must consult with the SHPO/THPO on the scope of its identification efforts and in fulfilling the steps in subsections 1 through 4. These steps include:

determining and documenting the area of potential effects;
reviewing existing information about historic properties;
seeking information from parties likely to have knowledge of or concerns about the area; and
Gathering information from Indian tribes about properties to which they attach religious and cultural significance, while remaining sensitive to any concerns they may have about the confidentiality of this information.

The SHPO/THPO should be consulted at all steps in the scoping process. The agency official unilaterally determines the area of potential effects after such consultation. Where

federal agencies are engaged in an action that is on or that may affect ancestral, aboriginal or ceded lands, federal agencies must gather information from Indian tribes regarding properties that may be of traditional religious and cultural significance to them, and that may be eligible for the National Register, on such lands.

Identify historic properties (800.4(b))
This section sets out the steps an agency official must follow to identify historic properties. Reminders scattered throughout the section emphasize the need for consultation with various parties.

800.4(b)(1) the standard for identification is a "reasonable and good faith effort" to identify historic properties, depending on a variety of factors (including, but not limited to, previous identification work). Appropriate identification may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey.

800.4(b)(2) Phased identification may be done when alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, and the nature of the undertaking and its potential scope and effect has therefore not yet been completely defined. Final identification and evaluation may also be deferred if provided for in an agreement with the SHPO/THPO or other circumstances. Under this approach, agency officials are required to follow up with full identification and evaluation once project alternatives have been refined or access has been gained to previously restricted areas. Any further deferral of final identification would complicate the process and jeopardize an adequate assessment of effects and resolution of adverse effects.

Evaluate historic significance (800.4(c))
This section sets out the process for determining the National Register eligibility of properties not previously evaluated for historic significance.

800.4(c)(1) Federal agencies are required to apply the National Register criteria to properties identified in the area of potential effects and to acknowledge the special expertise of Indian tribes when assessing the eligibility of a property to which they attach religious and cultural significance. Old determinations of eligibility may need to be re-evaluated due to the passage of time or other factors.

800.4(c)(2) the agency official makes determinations of eligibility in consultation with the SHPO/THPO. If there is disagreement or the ACHP or Secretary of Interior so requests, the agency official must refer the matter to the Keeper of the National Register. If an Indian tribe disagrees with a determination of eligibility involving a property to which it attaches religious and cultural significance, then the tribe can ask the ACHP to request that the agency official obtain a determination of eligibility. The intention is to provide a way to ensure appropriate determinations regarding properties located off tribal lands to which tribes attach religious and cultural significance.

No historic properties affected (800.4(d)(1)

If no historic properties are found or no effects on historic properties are anticipated, the agency official provides appropriate documentation to the SHPO/THPO and notifies consulting parties. Members of the public need not receive direct notification, but the federal agency must place its documentation in a public file prior to approving the undertaking, and provide access to the information when requested by the public.

A determination of ***no historic properties affected*** obtains if the agency official finds that either no historic properties are present or historic properties are present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Sec. 800.16(i). In this case, the agency official provides documentation of this finding to the SHPO.

Once adequate documentation is received, the SHPO/THPO has 30 days to object to the determination. The ACHC may also object on its own initiative within that time. Lack of such objection within the 30-day period means that the agency has completed its Section 106 responsibilities.

Historic properties are affected (800.4(d)(2)
The federal agency must proceed to the assessment of adverse effects if it finds that historic properties may be affected or the SHPO/THPO or ACHP objects to a ***no historic properties affected*** finding. The agency must notify all consulting parties and invite their views.

A determination of ***adverse effect*** is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration is given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

Assess adverse effects (800.5)
800.5(a) The SHPO/THPO and Indian tribes attaching religious and cultural significance to identified properties must be consulted when agencies apply the criteria of adverse effect. The agency official also needs to consider the views of consulting parties and the public.

Apply criteria of adverse effect
800.5(a)(1) Adverse effects occur when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register. Reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative also need to be considered.

800.5(a)(2) Examples of adverse effects include physical destruction or damage; alteration not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards; relocation of a property; change

of use or physical features of a property's setting; visual, atmospheric, or audible intrusions; neglect resulting in deterioration; or transfer, lease, or sale of a property out of federal ownership or control without adequate protections.

If a property is restored, rehabilitated, repaired, maintained, stabilized, remediated or otherwise changed in accordance with the Secretary's standards, then it will not be considered an adverse effect, assuming that the SHPO/THPO agrees. Where properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes are involved, neglect and deterioration may be recognized as qualities of those properties and thus may not necessarily constitute an adverse effect.
If a property is transferred, leased, or sold out of federal ownership with proper preservation restrictions, then it will not be considered an adverse effect as in the previous regulations. Transfer between federal agencies is not an adverse effect *per se;* the purpose of the transfer should be evaluated for potential adverse effects, so that they can be considered before the transfer takes place.

Alteration or destruction of an archeological site is an adverse effect, whether or not recovery of archeological data from the site is proposed. The ACHP has issued guidance to help agencies and others reach agreement on the treatment of such properties.

800.5(a)(3) This section is intended to allow flexibility in federal agency decision-making processes and to recognize that phasing of adverse effect determinations, like identification and evaluation, is appropriate in certain planning and approval circumstances, such as the development of linear projects where major corridors are first assessed and then specific route alignment decisions are made.

800.5(b) The SHPO/THPO may suggest changes in a project or impose conditions so that adverse effects can be avoided and thus result in a no adverse effect determination. This subsection emphasizes that a finding of ***no adverse effect*** is only a proposal when the agency official submits it to the SHPO/THPO for review. This subsection also acknowledges that the practice of "conditional no-adverse-effect determinations" is acceptable.

800.5(c) The ACHP will not review ***no adverse effect*** determinations on a routine basis. The ACHP will intervene and review ***no adverse effect*** determinations if appropriate based on the criteria listed in Appendix A (circumstances warranting ACHP involvement), or if the SHPO/THPO or another consulting party and the federal agency disagree on the finding and the agency cannot resolve the disagreement. If Indian tribes disagree with the finding, they can request the ACHP's review directly, but this must be done within the 30-day review period.
If a SHPO/THPO fails to respond to an agency official finding within the 30-day review period, then the agency official can assume that the SHPO/THPO agrees with the finding. When the finding is submitted to the ACHP, it will have 15 days for review; if it fails to respond within the 15 days, then the agency official may assume ACHP concurrence with the finding. When it reviews ***no adverse effect*** determinations, the ACHP will limit its

review to whether or not the criteria have been correctly applied. The ACHP's determination is binding.

No historic properties are adversely affected (800.5(d)(1))
Agencies must retain records of their findings of no adverse effect and make them available to the public. The public should be given access to the information when they so request, subject to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and other statutory limits on disclosure, including the confidentiality provisions in Section 304 of the NHPA.

Failure of the agency to carry out the undertaking in accordance with the finding requires the agency official to reopen the Section 106 process and determine whether the altered course of action constitutes an adverse effect.

Historic properties are adversely affected (800.5(d)(2))
A finding of adverse effect requires further consultation on ways to resolve it.

Resolve adverse effects (800.6)
The process for resolving adverse effects has been changed to reflect the altered role of the ACHP and the consulting parties.

Continue consultation
800.6(a)(1) When adverse effects are found, consultation must continue among the federal agency, SHPO/THPO and consulting parties to attempt to resolve them. The agency official must always notify the ACHP when adverse effects are found and must also invite the ACHP to participate in the consultation when any of the circumstances in 800.6(a)(1)(i)(A)-(C) exist. A consulting party may also request the ACHP to join the consultation. The ACHP will decide on its participation within 15 days of receipt of a request. Whenever the ACHP decides to join the consultation, it must notify the agency official and the consulting parties. It must also advise the head of the relevant federal agency of its decision to participate. This is intended to keep the policy level of the federal agency apprised of those cases that the ACHP has determined present issues significant enough to warrant its involvement.

800.6(a)(2) New consulting parties may enter the consultation if the agency and the SHPO/THPO (and the ACHP, if participating) agree. If they do not agree, it is desirable for them to seek the ACHP's opinion on the involvement of the consulting party. Any party, including applicants, licensees, or permittees, that may have responsibilities under a Memorandum of Agreement must be invited to participate as a consulting party.

800.6(a)(3) The agency official is obligated to provide project documentation to all consulting parties at the beginning of the consultation to resolve adverse effects. Particular note should be made of the reference to the confidentiality provisions.

800.6(a)(4) The federal agency must provide an opportunity for members of the public to express their views on an undertaking. The provision embodies the principles of flexibility, relating the agency effort to various aspects of the undertaking and its effects upon historic

properties. The federal agency must provide notification such that the public has enough time and information to comment in a meaningful way.

If all relevant information was provided at earlier stages in the process in such a way that a wide audience was reached, and no new information is available at this stage in the process that would assist in the resolution of adverse effects, then a new public notice may not be warranted. However, this presumes that the public had the opportunity to make its views known on ways to resolve the adverse effects.

800.6(a)(5) Although it is in the interest of the public to have as much information as possible in order to provide meaningful comments, this section acknowledges that information may be withheld in accordance with Section 304 of the NHPA.

Memorandum of Agreement (800.6(b))
If the ACHP is not a part of the consultation, then a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement must be sent to the ACHP so that the ACHP can include it in its files to have an understanding of a federal agency's implementation of Section 106. This does not provide the ACHP an opportunity to reopen the specific case, but may form the basis for other actions or advice related to an agency's overall performance in the Section 106 process.

800.6(b)(1) When resolving adverse effects without the ACHP, the agency official consults with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop a Memorandum of Agreement. If this is achieved, the agreement is executed between the agency official and the SHPO/THPO and filed with required documentation with the ACHP. This filing is the formal conclusion of the Section 106 process and must occur before the undertaking is approved. Standard treatments adopted by the ACHP may expedite completion of memoranda of agreement in certain circumstances.

800.6(b)(2) When the ACHP is involved, the consultation proceeds in the same manner, but the agreement of the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and the ACHP is required for a Memorandum of Agreement.

800.6(c) A Memorandum of Agreement evidences an agency's compliance with Section 106 and the agency is obligated to follow its terms. Failure to do so requires the agency official to reopen the Section 106 process and bring it to suitable closure as prescribed in the regulations. The reference to Section 110(l) of the Act is intended to conform the streamlining provisions of these regulations to current statutory requirements, pending amendment of that section.

800.6(c)(1) The rights of signatories to an agreement are spelled out, along with who is required to sign the agreement under specific circumstances. The term "signatory" has a special meaning as described in this section, which is the ability to terminate or agree to amend the Memorandum of Agreement. The term does not include others who sign the agreement as concurring parties.

800.6(c)(2) Certain parties may be invited to be signatories in addition to those specified in Section 800.6(c)(1). They include individuals and organizations that should, but are not required to, sign agreements. It is particularly desirable to have parties who assume obligations under the agreement become formal signatories. However, once invited signatories sign MOAs, they have the same rights to terminate or amend the MOA as the other signatories.

800.6(c)(3) Other parties may be invited to concur in agreements. They do not have the rights to amend or terminate an MOA. Their signature simply shows that they are familiar with the terms of the agreement and do not object to it.

800.6(c)(4)-(9) These sections set forth specific features of a Memorandum of Agreement and the way it can be terminated or amended.

Failure to resolve adverse effects (800.7)
What happens when the consulting parties cannot reach agreement? Usually when consultation is terminated, the ACHP renders advisory comments to the head of the agency. These comments must be considered when the agency makes its final decision on the undertaking. Sometimes the ACHP will recommend further discussion to try to resolve the matter.

ACHP comment and agency response
800.7(a)(1) The head of the agency or an assistant secretary or officer with major department-wide or agency-wide responsibilities must request ACHP comments when the agency official terminates consultation. Section 110(l) of the NHPA requires heads of agencies to document their decision when an agreement has not been reached under Section 106.

800.7(a)(2) The ACHP and the agency official may conclude the Section 106 process with a Memorandum of Agreement between them if the SHPO terminates consultation.

800.7(a)(3) If a THPO terminates consultation, there can be no agreement with regard to undertakings that are on, or that affect properties on, tribal lands. In such cases, the ACHP will issue formal comments. This provision respects the tribe's unique sovereign status with regard to its lands.

800.7(a)(4) In cases where the ACHP terminates consultation, the ACHP has the duty to notify all consulting parties prior to commenting. The role given to the federal preservation officer is intended to fulfill the NHPA's goal of having a central official in each agency to coordinate and facilitate the agency's involvement in the national historic preservation program.

800.7(b) The ACHP may provide advisory comments even though it has signed a Memorandum of Agreement. This provision is intended to give the ACHP the flexibility to provide comments even where it has agreed to sign an MOA. Such comments might

elaborate upon particular matters or provide suggestions to federal agencies for future undertakings.

800.7(c) The ACHP has 45 days to provide its comments to the head of the agency for a response by the agency head. When submitting its comments, the ACHP will also provide the comments to the appropriate federal preservation officer, among others, for information purposes.

800.7(c)(4) This section specifies what it means to "document the agency head's decision" as required by Section 110(l) when the ACHPACHP issues its comment to the agency head.

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Appendix A. Cultural Resources Inventories Conducted on Title VI Lands