Attachment 14

Archaeological and Cultural Resources Review

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor • Sara Parker Pauley, Director
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
www.dnr.mo.gov

March 9, 2016

Gregory Beavers
City of Farmington
110 West Columbia
Farmington, Missouri 63640

Re: Farmington Industrial Park (CDBG) St. Francois County, Missouri

Dear Mr. Beavers:

Thank you for submitting information on the above referenced project for our review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800, which requires identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

We have reviewed the February 2016 report entitled *Cultural Resource Survey for Farmington Industrial Park, St. Francois County, Missouri* by the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc. Based on this review it is evident that a thorough and adequate cultural resources survey has been conducted of the project area. We concur with the investigator's recommendation that archaeological site 23SF1145 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no historic properties affected** and, therefore, we have no objection to the initiation of project activities.

Please be advised that, should project plans change, information documenting the revisions should be submitted to this office for further review. In the event that cultural materials are encountered during project activities, all construction should be halted, and this office notified as soon as possible in order to determine the appropriate course of action.

If you have any questions, please write Judith Deel at State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 or call 573/751-7862. Please be sure to include the SHPO Log Number (**006-SF-16**) on all future correspondence or inquiries relating to this project.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Judith Deel for

Toni M. Prawl, Ph.D.
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

TMP:jd

c Paul Mohr, HUD
Chad Massman, CDBG/DED
Joe Harl, ARC

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor • Sara Parker Pauley, Director

www.dnr.mo.gov

January 28, 2016

David P. Grimes
Southeast Missouri RP&EDC
P.O. Box 366
Perryville, Missouri 63775

Re: Farmington Industrial Park Certified Site (DED) St. Francois County, Missouri

Dear Mr. Grimes:

Thank you for submitting information on the above referenced project for our review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR part 800, which require identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

We have reviewed the information provided concerning the above referenced project. We have determined that there is a moderate to high potential for the presence of archaeological sites within the area of the proposed project, as indicated by the topographic location and nearby site 23SF133, and that an archaeological survey, with deep testing as deemed appropriate, should be conducted. This survey should be completed prior to the initiation of project-related construction activities.

A list of independent archaeological contractors who can perform such services is available through the Department of Natural Resources at http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/docs/archaeologyconsultants-2015.pdf Please note that any 36 CFR Part 61 qualified archaeologist may perform an archaeological survey. If you choose a contractor not on the list, please be certain to include his or her curriculum vitae in the report. We would appreciate **one (1) hard copy and one (1) pdf copy** of the archaeological survey report when it is finished so we may complete the review and comment process.

If you have any questions, please write Judith Deel at State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 or call Ms. Deel at 573/751-7862. Please be sure to include the SHPO Log Number (**006-SF-16**) on all future correspondence or inquiries relating to this project.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Toni M. Prawl

Toni M. Prawl, Ph.D.
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

TMP:jd

c Chad Massman, DED

CONSULTANTS: ARCHAEOLOGISTS

REVISED 03/20/2015

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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR FARMINGTON INDUSTRIAL PARK, ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

Prepared for:
City of Farmington
and
Missouri State Historic Preservation Office

Prepared by:
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Principal Investigator:
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Report Authors:
Jeff Kruchten and John Klein

Research Report # 794

February 2016

SECTION 106 SURVEY MEMO
Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
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REVIEWER

Date_____ SHPO Log #

_____ Accepted _____ Rejected
SHPO USE ONLY

1) HPP 106 Project # 006-SF-16

Location Information and Survey Conditions:

2) County(s): St. Francois

3) Quadrangle: Farmington 7.5' USGS Series (Figure 1).

4) Project Type/Title: Cultural Resource Survey for Farmington Industrial Park, St. Francois County, Missouri. Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc., Research Report # 794.

5) Funding/Permitting Federal Agency(s): Department of Economic Development

6) Land Grant: 2969 7) Township: 35N 8) Range: 5E

9) U.T.M.: 15N N: 4181504-4182084 E: 725486-725724

10) Project Description: Phase I survey for proposed development of an industrial park in Farmington, St. Francois County, Missouri (Figure 1).

11) Topography: The project area is situated within the gently rolling hills of the Ozark Plateau. Most of the project area is on the southwestern toe slopes of a prominent ridge overlooking the confluence of the St. Francis River and an unnamed tributary. The remainder, in the northern portion of the project area, is at the base of the slope within the floodplain of the unnamed tributary.

12) Soils: The project area consists of four soil types as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Most of the soils identified within the tract consist of Crider silt loam (Figure 2). The northern end of the project area contains Elsah silt loam which reflects the close vicinity of an ephemeral stream to the west and north. The southern end of the project tract is upslope and Auxvasse and Fourche soils are identified in the southern half.

The Auxvasse series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on nearly level stream terraces and flood plains (Brown 1981:66). The typical pedon for this soil is:

Ap-0 to 9 inches (0 to 23 centimeters); dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam.
E-9 to 18 inches (23 to 46 centimeters); pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam.
B/E-18 to 21 inches (46 to 53 centimeters); yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; many very fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of iron accumulation.
Btg-21 to 31 inches (53 to 79 centimeters); grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay; many fine concretions (oxides).

The Crider series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on uplands. They formed in a loess mantle and the underlying residuum from limestone (Brown 1981:68). The typical pedon for this soil is:

Ap-0 to 7 inches (0 to 18 centimeters); dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam.
Bt1-7 to 18 inches (18 to 58 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam.
Bt2-18 to 24 inches (58 to 61 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam; manganese concretions.

The Elsah series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils on floodplains. Permeability is moderate in the upper part and moderately rapid or rapid in the lower part. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. These soils formed in loamy alluvium that contains angular gravel and cobbles of chert rock that typically increases in content with increasing depth (Brown 1981:69). The typical pedon for this soil is:

A-0 to 6 inches (0 to 15 centimeters); very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam.
AC-6 to 18 inches (15 to 46 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 5/4) gravelly silt loam.
IIC1-18 to 42 inches (46 to 106 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 4/4) very cherty loam.

The Fourche series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils formed in loess and the underlying residuum from dolomite or limestone. These soils are on upland side slopes and point ridges. Slopes range from 2 to 15 percent. (Brown 1981:69-70). The typical pedon for this soil is:

Ap-0 to 7 inches (0 to 18 centimeters); brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam.
Bt1-7 to 14 inches (18 to 35 centimeters); yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; few fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) masses of iron and manganese accumulation.
Bt2-14 to 23 inches (35 to 58 centimeters); brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty clay loam; common fine distinct yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of iron accumulation; few fine black iron and manganese concretions.

13) Drainage: Upper St. Francis Watershed and Drainage Basin (Weston and Weichman 1987).

14) Land Use/Ground Cover (Including % Visibility): The project area covers three separate fields, all in low to mid height grass that has been harvested for hay, affording very little visibility (0 to 10%). Each field is separated by a wooded area. Utilities are present along the eastern and northern edges of the project area adjacent the roadways.

15) Survey Limitations: none

Historical Background Information:

__X__ 16) HPP - Cultural Resource Inventory

_____ 17) Archaeological Survey of Missouri

__X__ 18) GIS Database

19) Historic Plats/Atlases/Sources: The project area is located in central St. Francois County southwest of Farmington, MO. Archaeological evidence indicates that this was likely occupied early and almost continuously into the present. The area was attractive due to its diversity of landforms and wealth of resources. The St. Francis and Flat Rivers served as avenues of commerce and communications, providing access to other nearby regions. The past inhabitants of this region changed their culture over time in order to take advantage of new economic and social opportunities. The cultural sequence used herein is based largely on overviews of this region prepared by Chapman (1975, 1980), O'Brien and Wood (1998).

Sites of the Paleoindian Period (9500-8900 B.C.) provide limited information regarding the lives of local inhabitants at that time. In the past, archaeologists have argued that people of this period lived in small nomadic groups and for subsistence relied on megafaunal species to a great extent, hunting with collaterally flaked and fluted projectile points (Chapman 1975:79-93). This view has been challenged by some archaeologists who maintain that subsistence strategies were much more diversified (Meltzer and Smith 1985). Paleoindian sites are often located on ridge summits overlooking permanent waterways, perhaps indicating a reliance on food resources available along perennial streams.

The following Dalton Period (8900-7500 B.C.) was a time of transition from a wide-ranging nomadic subsistence strategy to an intensive form of hunting and foraging, limited to a more restricted area. The shift was perhaps precipitated by a climatic change that, along with over-hunting by Paleoindian hunters, may have contributed to the extinction of megafaunal species. Utilized during the period were partially fluted points, as well as Dalton serrated points, lanceolate shaped tools, snub-nosed scrapers, concave base drills, and bone tools. Dalton Period sites are generally located in upland areas near major waterways (Chapman 1975:105-107).

In the Early Archaic Period (7500-5000 B.C.) subsistence strategies were based on a "broad spectrum" approach, reflected in a varied artifact assemblage. Projectile points included stemmed varieties, such as St. Charles Notched, and lanceolate shaped tools. Groups maintained a seasonal round within a restricted territory, occupying a variety of topographic settings, although again many sites are located in uplands above major streams. During the Middle Archaic Period (5000-3000 B.C.) sites tended to be clustered in bottomlands along major waterways or on bluff crests when suitable bottomland locations were unavailable. Resource collection became increasingly selective and specialized tools were developed to procure and process these preferred foods. The tool assemblage included side notched projectile points, full grooved axes, celts, and twined fabric probably used in basketry (Chapman 1975:158-159). The first cultigen, squash, was grown by the end of this period (Simon 2009).

During the Late Archaic Period (3000-600 B.C.) the settlement pattern remained similar, with most sites located within or near forested river bottoms. The greater number and diversity of sites suggests population growth probably took place during this period. This may have forced people to utilize restricted areas, resulting perhaps in regional differentiation or in an ever-increasing concentration on certain resources. Alternatively, more efficient procurement and processing of resources may have permitted populations to aggregate into larger settlements which may have served as permanent or near permanent base camps, as evidenced by the large number of storage pits found within them. Projectile points used during this period included lanceolate forms, long bladed stemmed forms (Etley and Stone Square Stemmed) and smaller 'dart' forms.

The following Early Woodland Period (600-150 B.C.) was characterized by a refinement of Late Archaic cultural traits. Although the number of sites assigned to this period is limited, it is assumed that population density continued to increase. Due to their similarity, sites of this period may be hard to differentiate from those of the Late Archaic Period. The artifact assemblage was relatively unchanged, except for the addition of contracting stem projectile points such as Burkett, Adena, and stemmed Kramer points. Pottery was first introduced during this time, appearing in a scattering of sites along the rivers from St. Louis to Kansas City (Chapman 1980:12, 19-20; Martin 1997; O'Brien and Wood 1998:185-186).

The Middle Woodland Period (150 B.C.-300 A.D.) was a time of interregional exchange involving communication networks operating along major waterways such as the Meramec River. Exchange items included exotic goods such as copper ornaments and conch shells, as well as functional goods including pottery, projectile points and raw materials like hematite and chert. The construction of burial and effigy mounds became widespread at this time and populations clustered along waterways, establishing major settlements at key locations. Some of these sites probably served as local redistribution centers for raw materials and manufactured goods obtained from smaller, nearby settlements as well as for non-local goods. Burial mounds are often situated near these sites, further suggesting their importance.

With the beginning of the Late Woodland Period (300-1000 A.D.) the exchange of exotic goods waned and, although burial mounds continued to be built, they were smaller in size. Settlements were more dispersed than in the previous period and were located in a variety of topographic zones, including uplands and bottomlands. The majority of these sites, however, continued to be located along major waterways, on river terraces, or on bluff margins when no terrace formations were present. Subsistence strategies were localized and dependent on a wide array of cultivated, primarily native starchy seed, plants and naturally occurring resources. Hunting methods were improved when the bow and arrow was introduced sometime around 700 A.D.

During the Mississippian Period (1000-1400 A.D.), a hierarchy of settlements developed, ranging from isolated farmsteads to large civic and ceremonial centers. Larger settlements were highly organized and often contained a number of different mound types. They probably served as redistribution points, as well as civic and ceremonial centers. Lower level villages and hamlets tended to be less organized and contained households spaced over extensive areas. Isolated family farmsteads were also common. Maize became an increasingly important part of the diet, although native starchy seed crops were still produced. Pottery used during this period was most often shell

tempered; small triangular points were utilized, some with side and basal notches (O'Brien and Wood 1998:235-260).

For a variety of reasons, these highly organized centers disintegrated at the start of the Protohistoric Period (1300-1750 A.D.) and large scale trade networks declined. Groups may have reverted to a lifestyle similar to that practiced during the Late Woodland Period and village size decreased. Some groups continued to rely on agriculture, while others returned to a hunter-gatherer style of subsistence. However, after A.D. 1400, eastern Missouri appears to have been abandoned. No sites dating to this time period have been documented and the first European Americans were recorded coming into this region during the 18th century. Eastern Missouri represented a marginal zone between various tribes. This area was used by these groups for hunting and gathering expeditions, but unlike during Prehistoric times, this region was not used for permanent occupation.

The rich deposits of lead and iron present near the surface attracted the first European colonists to this portion of Missouri. After 1700, French colonists living immediately east of the Mississippi River made hunting, trapping, and mining excursions across the river, including the area where St. Francois County was later established. It was not until the mid-18th century that a group of habitants (farmers) crossed the river and established a community at Ste. Genevieve and in 1764 at St. Louis. Various attempts were made to mine the rich deposits of surface lead, iron, and possible sources of silver within the eastern edge of the Ozarks. Among these early miners was Philip Francis Renault, who arrived in 1719 at Kaskaskia, with over 200 artisans, miners, and slaves. Most of their mining operations were at the headwaters of the Meramec River in Washington County to the northwest and at Mine La Motte in Madison County to the south, but these efforts proved not to be profitable. Other French mines were placed throughout the region, especially after the establishment of Ste. Genevieve. These operations, however, were small and conducted during the winter months (Balesi 2000; Ekberg 1998:43; Johnson 1950).

Besides lead, the French settlers also were attracted to the region around the St. Francis River and other major waterways for fur bearing animals. Furs, widely popular in Europe, represented the "gold" of North America and individuals could amass vast fortunes from the trade. For example, François Valle of Ste. Genevieve (Ekberg 2002), and Auguste and Pierre Chouteau of St. Louis (Foley and Rice 1983) were virtually destitute when they first came to the Upper Louisiana Territory, but the fur trade allowed them to become some of the most wealthy and influential individuals in this region. In the often cash strapped frontier, furs were used as a medium of exchange.

Despite its wealth of resources, the French were unable to make this region viable. Having incurred a large war debt due to the French and Indian War as well as to elicit Spanish aid during the waning years of the war, France ceded their claims to lands west of the Mississippi River to Spain as part of the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762. Shortly afterwards in January, 1763, the war between France and England ended, with the French forced to give up their lands in Canada and east of the Mississippi River to England. The Spanish did not attempt to populate this newly acquired territory, because they viewed it as only a buffer between the British, who now occupied Canada and the eastern U.S., and Spain's lucrative colonies in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. They organized this new colony by dividing it into two parts: Upper Louisiana and Lower

Louisiana. New Orleans served as the seat of overall government and control of the Lower Louisiana, and St. Louis controlled the Upper Louisiana. After this time, French Colonial settlers escaping the British occupation moved west of the Mississippi River, resulting in the formation of a number of communities. Despite this migration, the overall growth of the region was slow. After the Americans defeated the British and established the United States, the Spanish encouraged American settlers in an attempt to increase the population within Louisiana. Some Americans, especially from Kentucky and Tennessee, were disgruntled over the perceived growing influence of the newly formed American government upon their lives. The Spanish offered these newcomers tax-free lands. They also encouraged remaining members of the Shawnee and Delaware to move to lands near the fur trading post of Cape Girardeau after their defeats to the U.S. military in the east (Goodspeed 1888).

One of the early communities that formed during this time was Farmington, originally known as Murphy's Settlement. William Murphy, "one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of east Tennessee" received authorization and a land grant from the Spanish to create a settlement along the St. Francis River in 1798 (Goodspeed 1888:252). However, after receiving this grant, William returned to Tennessee to get others to move to his new location, only to die. His son, David, took over his father's mission and started cutting trees for the new settlement along the St. Francis River in 1801. Between 1802 and 1804, various friends and family members joined David, including his brothers, William, Jr. and Richard. His widowed mother, Sarah, also moved to this location along with the rest of her children. (Houck 1908:Vol. 1,375). About three years after her arrival, Sarah organized and taught the first Sunday school west of the Mississippi River (Goodspeed 1888:252). Other early settlers who moved to the vicinity of Farmington included Isaac Burnham, James Cunningham Sr., Charles and Michael Hart, Davis F. Marks, Isaac Mitchell Sr., Benjamin and John L. Petit, and John Rolinson (Goodspeed 1888:252; Houck 1908:Vol. 3,376).

After the American government acquired this region as part of the Louisiana Purchase, Murphy's Settlement continued to grow and prosper by producing a surplus of agricultural products, predominately corn and wheat, and supporting mining operations in the region. Schoolcraft (1821:90) described the settlement in 1818 as "a large flourishing neighborhood of industrious farmers, and presents many well cultivated fields, fenced in a neat and substantial manner." When St. Francois County was formed out of portions of Ste. Genevieve, Washington, and Jefferson Counties on December 19, 1821, Murphy's Settlement was renamed Farmington and became the county seat. Another 52 acres, donated by David Murphy, were platted for this larger community (Works Progress Administration 1941:452-453; Goodspeed 1888:440).

The project area is within Land Grant 2969, an expansive 6,002.5 acre-tract (one square league) that was one of many granted to the Marquis Pierre de Hault de Lassus de Luzières, then commandant at New Bourbon, by the Spanish government in the 1790s (Figure 3). This tract was granted in 1795 for the purpose of opening lead mines and supposedly surveyed by Antoine Soulard in 1799 (Peters 1835:135), but probably was actually surveyed a few years later. The claim, however, was not confirmed until 1835, when the United States Supreme Court granted possession of the tract to the original claimant's son, Charles de Hault Delassus (Figure 3; Peters 1835:117-136).

Charles de Hault Delassus was the last lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana and, as such, likely was responsible for the original concession to his father. Many of the land concessions granted

near the end of Spanish rule, especially those containing minerals, were deemed spurious by the Board of Land Commissioners and contested (Schroeder 2002:125-130). Schroeder (2002:336) notes that Murphy's Settlement, in its beginnings, was "fringed by huge properties in absentee ownership by members of the Luzières and other French and Creole families." He (Schroeder 2002:n90) refers to this tract as the "Luzières Mine à Gerbore," and notes it was "carefully avoided" when Farmington was initially platted (Schroeder 2002:339). After personally turning over control of Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1804, Charles de Hault Delassus left St. Louis to live in New Orleans in 1806. He did return to St. Louis with a son, Pierre August de Hault Delassus, but they both returned to New Orleans in 1826, where Charles died in 1846 (Goodspeed 1888:652).

Pierre August's son, Placide Francois Delassus, spent his youth in France before returning to this country to enlist in the Confederate Army in 1861. He returned to St. Louis in 1866, and moved to St. Francois County in 1868, settling on land with his father that had been part of the original Spanish land grant (Goodspeed 1888:652). They established the town of De Lassus, approximately 1 mile northwest of the project area, in 1869. De Lassus had two stores and a hotel, operated Pierre August and Placide, and served as a railroad shipping point for Farmington (Goodspeed 1888:446). Pierre August died in 1888 and shortly after Placide moved to St. Louis, where he died in 1918. It is unlikely either of them resided at any time within the current project area.

By 1882 Land Grant 2969 was subdivided and the project area is within two parcels, both owned by Mrs. F. (Fannie) Jones (Figure 4). No residence was depicted in the project area at that time, however one was depicted on an adjacent parcel held by Fannie Jones to the east. A 1901 map (Figure 5) showed Fannie Jones had retained ownership of the southern portion of the project area and depicted her likely residence again to the east. The northern portion was now held by Mrs. Susan Walker. According to 1860 census records Fannie Jones was born about 1835 in St. Francois County, and was listed on an 1890 census veterans schedule as the widow of Jeremiah Jones who died in 1865 of typhoid fever contracted during his term of service in the Missouri volunteer Infantry. Susan Walker was listed in 1880 census records as married to Laken Walker (farmer), and as widowed head of household in 1900 and 1910. She died in 1917 (Missouri Secretary of State n.d.). No residences were depicted on the Walker parcel which was likely used, like the Jones parcel, for agricultural purposes. A 1906 USGS topographic quadrangle did not depict any homes in the project area at that time (Figure 6).

Both parcels changed ownership by 1928, with the northern parcel part of the State Hospital No. 4 grounds and the southern parcel held by Fannie's son William, seemingly transferred at the time of her death (Holman 1928; no figure). William Jones is listed in the 1910 population schedule as a 45-year-old fireman employed at the State Hospital who lived on a mortgaged farm. The 1930 plat (Figure 7) showed similar ownership as 1928. It is likely the Jones parcel was still used for agricultural purposes, and William lived on a small parcel southeast of the project area.

The State Hospital #4, a state-run asylum and hospital, opened as a residential care facility in 1903 (Adams and Patterson 2008). The core of the complex, converted into the Farmington Correctional Facility in 1987, is approximately 700 km north of the project area. The edge of the original complex is only 250 m north, however, where the front gate guard house and cemetery (see below) were. The State Hospital #4 was a cottage institution, with residential structures clustered around

the core area. The parcel in the current project area was added after the initial construction of the complex and was, seemingly, always outside the gates of the facility.

20) Previously Reported Sites: An archival review was conducted on February 4, 2016 of the files maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Jefferson City, Missouri. The files showed no previously recorded archaeological sites within the current project area, and five within a one mile (Figure 8). Both prehistoric and historic period sites are represented. A summary of the archaeological sites identified within one mile of the project area is presented in Table 1. In addition to these one National Register site, Farmington State Hospital #4 Cemetery, is within one mile. This cemetery served as a burial area for deceased patients of the state-run asylum and hospital, with approximately 1100 internments between 1903 and 1960 (Adams and Patterson 2008).

Table 1: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Recording Organization	Reported By	Date Reported
SF104	Woodland	Habitation	Southeast Missouri State University	Wilkie	1983
SF107	Historic/ Prehistoric	Habitation/ Habitation	Southeast Missouri State University	Wilkie	1983
SF108	Historic	Mortuary	Southeast Missouri State University	Wilkie	1983
SF132	Historic/ Prehistoric	Habitation/ Lithic Scatter	University of Chicago	Hayen	2001
SF133	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis	Hayen	2001

21) Previous Surveys: A small portion of the northern section of the current project area was previously covered by Survey SF-11 (Figure 8). Eights additional surveys have been conducted within one mile of the project area. A summary of these previous surveys is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area

Survey Number	Title	Conducted For	Area Surveyed (m^2)	Author	Date
SF-11	Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for the Expansion of Farmington Airport, St. Francois County, Missouri.	Federal Aviation Administration	929,655	Wilkie, Duncan C. and Chris Lacy	1983
SF-22	Cultural Resource Investigations, Phase I Survey, Proposed Farmington Industrial Park Expansion, St. Francois County, Missouri.	Department of Housing and Urban Development	19,500	Sturdevant, Craig.	1994

Survey Number	Title	Conducted For	Area Surveyed (m^2)	Author	Date
SF-33	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Selected Locations at the Farmington Correctional Center, Farmington, St. Francois County, Missouri.	Department of Justice	425,076	Epperson, J.	2000
SF-38	Archaeological Survey for the Engler Park Bikeway Trail in Farmington, Missouri	Federal Highway Administration	10,755	Hayen, Kristina and Meredith McLaughlin	2001
SF-41	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey, Farmington West-4348, Delassus, Missouri.	Federal Communications Commission	7,905	Dasovich, Steve J.	2002
SF-48	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Farmington Community Supervision Center.	Department of Justice	45,381	McLaughlin, Meredith and Mike Hill	2003
SF-49	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Farmington Community Supervision Center.	Department of Justice	83,564	McLaughlin, Meredith and Mike Hill	2003
SF-54	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey, MO2844-Farmington South, St. Francois County, Missouri.	Federal Communications Commission	4,462	Warner, Kathryn A., Vince Warner, and Steve J. Dasovich.	2004
SF-74	Phase One Cultural Resource Survey, STLP Chalk Hill Alt. 2, St. Francois County, Missouri	Federal Communications Commission	91,503	Dasovich, Steve J.	2008

22) Regional Sources Utilized: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.

23) Master Plan Recommendation: N/A

24) Investigation Techniques: Field investigations of the project area consisting of approximately 23 acres within St. Francois County took place on February 18, 2016. The field survey was conducted by Meredith Hawkins Trautt, Jeff Kruchten and John Klein of the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc. The weather was mild, in the upper 40 to mid 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and partly cloudy. The investigation technique involved systematic shovel testing for buried cultural resources at 15 m intervals across the project area. When materials were encountered, additional shovel tests were placed 5 meters away in four directions to better determine the extent of material distribution and define site limits.

The project area was composed of three fields in low to medium high grass separated by wooded areas, affording little to no visibility (Figure 9; Photos 1-4). A wide wooded ravine separated the southern and central fields, which are both dominated by toe slope. The central and northern fields are separated by a wooded area at the base of the narrow ridge running through the central field. The northern field is almost entirely within the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of the St. Francis River. An intermittent branch of that tributary, now channelized, cut through the project area from the east. Soils in the southern portion of the northern field, adjacent to the wooded area at the base of the slope, were intact. Areas adjacent to the intermittent stream which cut through the field have been built up in the past, likely the result of redeposited soils from channeling and clean-out efforts (Photo 5). Soils in the northern portion of the northern field, a large somewhat bare lower area were intact (Photo 6). Soils on the ridgetops and slopes in the central and southern fields were intact (Photos 7 and 8).

One prehistoric lithic scatter, site 23SF1145, covering an area of 110 m^2 was discovered on the southern side slope of the ridge in the southern field. Two Ste. Genevieve chert flakes were recovered (Photo 9). Due to lack of diagnostic materials, this site can not be assigned to temporal or cultural components. Another isolated Ste. Genevieve flake (IF-1) was collected on the ridge top in the southern field, approximately 85 m northeast of 23SF1145 (Photo 10). Additionally, an isolated Burlington chert flake (IF-2) was recovered near the western edge of the project area along the ridge in the central field. It is possible this flake is part of a larger material scatter that may extend outside of the current project limits. All recovered materials are most likely associated with one or more temporary camp sites or activity areas.

25) Time Expended: 24 Person Hours

26) Sites Located: One prehistoric lithic scatter, 23SF1145, and two isolated finds (IF-1 and IF-2) were discovered. Temporal components could not be assigned due to lack of diagnostic materials.

27) Cultural Resources: Two pieces of Ste. Genevieve chert debitage, one thinning flake (1.4 g) and one piece of flake shatter (0.2 g), were recovered from 23SF1145 (see Photo 9) IF-1 is a soft-hammer percussion Ste. Genevieve chert flake (0.1 g). IF-2 is a piece of Burlington chert flake shatter (0.1 g). These flakes ae depicted in Photo 10.

28) Curated At: Museum Support Center, Columbia

29) Collection Techniques: All observed materials were collected.

30) Area Surveyed (Acres and Square Meters): 23 acres/ 92,889 m^2

31) Results of Investigation and Recommendations:

____ a) No Cultural Resources Located.

__X__ b) No National Register Eligible Cultural Resources Located.

____ c) National Register Eligible Cultural Resources Located.

____ d) Resources May Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Phase II Testing Is Recommended.

e) Comments: Although one site (23SF1145) and two isolated finds were identified during the archaeological survey, due to scant materials and likely ephemeral nature of occupation, there are likely few intact subsurface remains. They are not likely to provide any significant information. Therefore, project clearance is recommended. However, if cultural materials are discovered during construction, then the State Historic Preservation Office should be notified and will need to make a determination if further evaluation of the area is necessary.

Cultural Resource Management Contractor Information:

32) Archaeological Contractor: Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.

33) Address/Phone: 2812 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63114

Phone 314-426-2577 Fax 314-426-2599 Email arc@arcstl.com

34) Surveyor(s): John Klein, Jeff Kruchten, and Meredith Hawkins Trautt

35) Survey Date(s): February 18, 2016

36) Report Compiled By: Jeff Kruchten and John Klein

37) Date: February 23, 2016

38) Submitted By (Signature and Title): (Principal Investigator)

39) Attachment Checklist: (Required)

__X__ 1) Relevant Portion of USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map(s) Showing Project Location and Any Recorded Sites;

__X__ 2) Project Map(s) Depicting Survey Limits and, when applicable, Approximate Site Limits, and Concentrations of Cultural Materials;

__X__ 3) Site Form(s): One Copy of Each Form;

_____ 4) All Relevant Project Correspondence;

__X__ 5) Additional Information Sheets As Necessary.

40) Address of Owner/Agent/Agency to Whom SHPO Comment Should Be Mailed:

City of Farmington
110 West Columbia
Farmington, Missouri 63640

41) Contact Person: Gregory Beavers

42) Phone Number: 573-756-1701
email: gbeavers@farmington-mo.gov

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Figure 1: Location Map

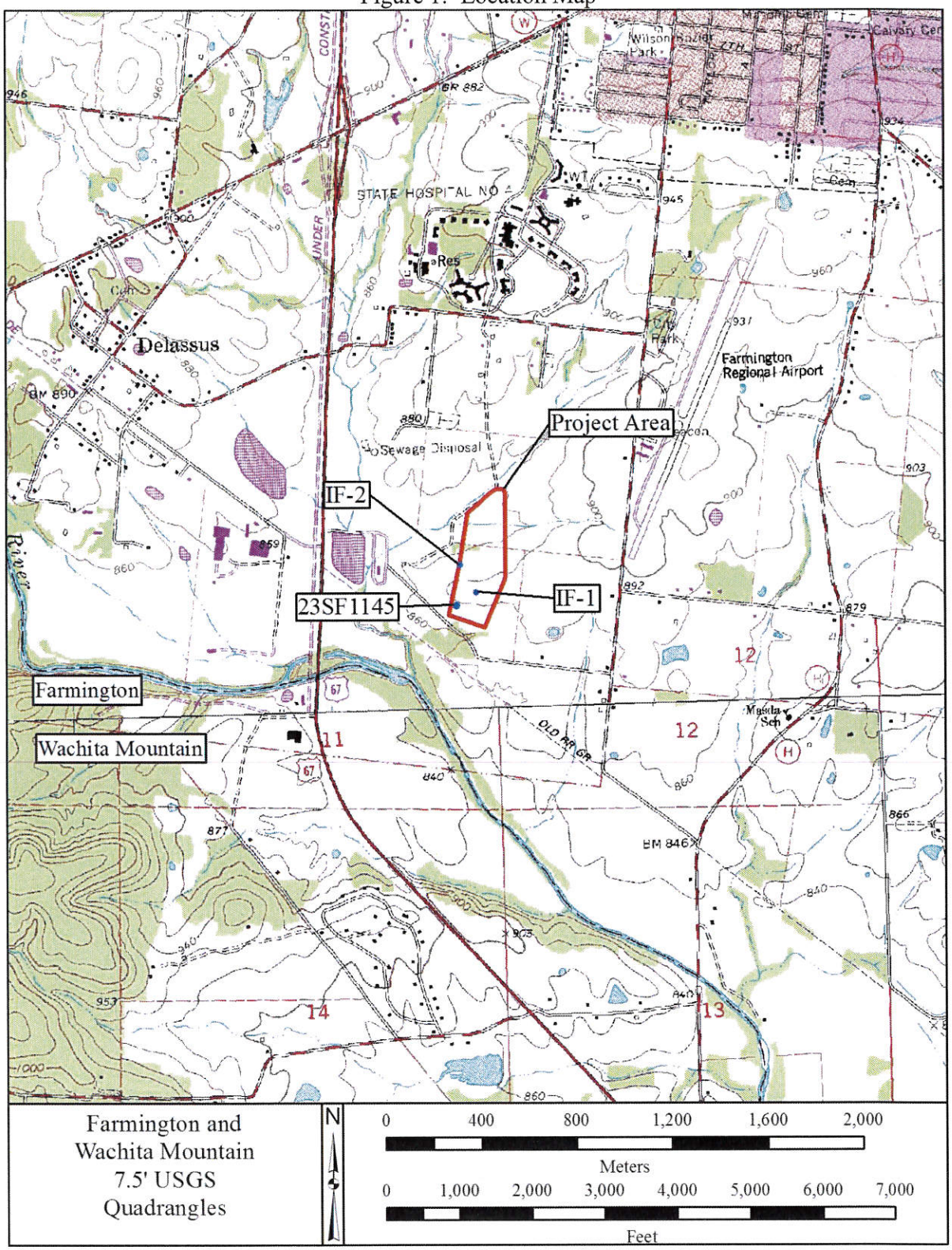


Figure 2: Map of Soil Boundaries (after Brown 1981)

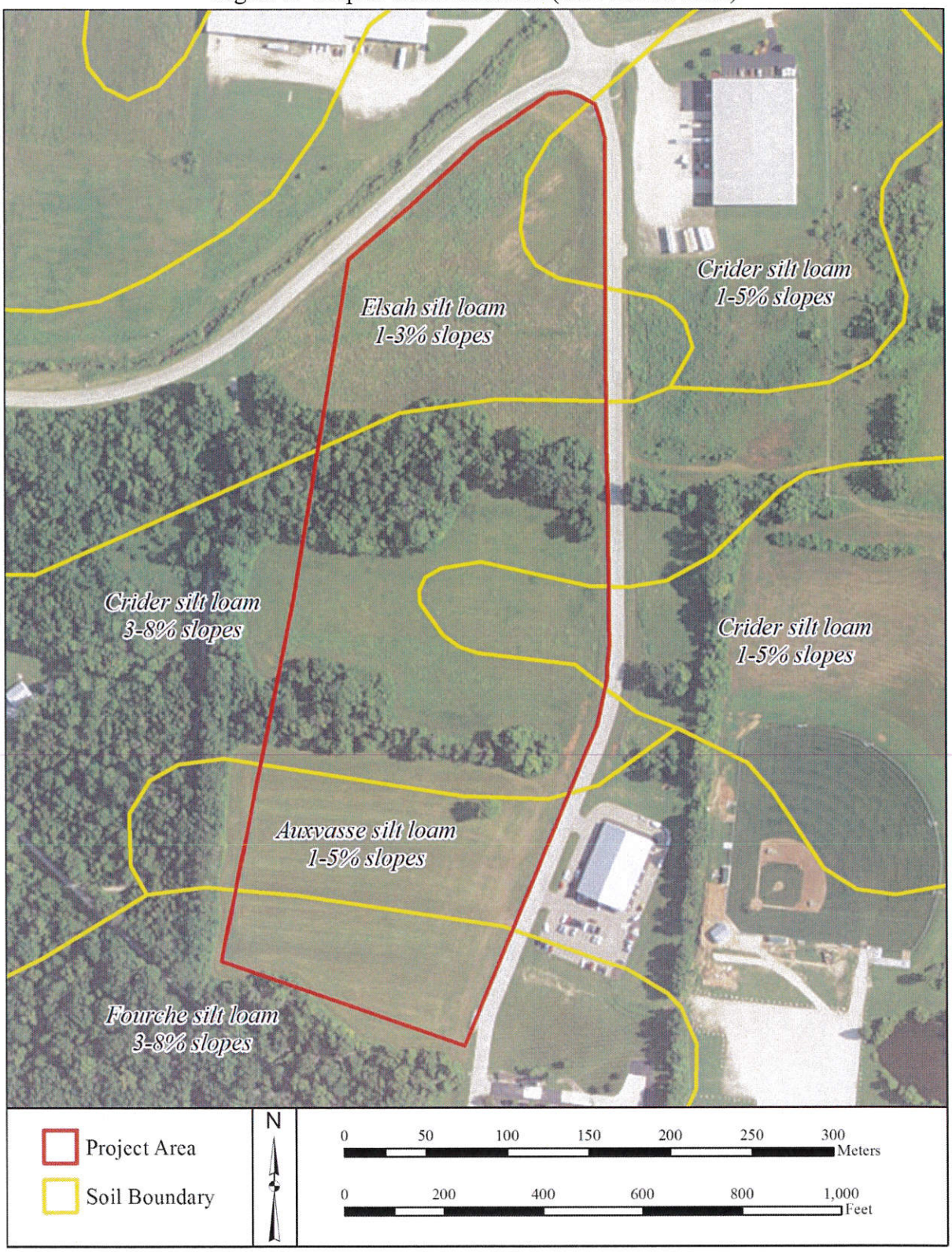


Figure 3: 1847 Plat Map of Land Grant 2969

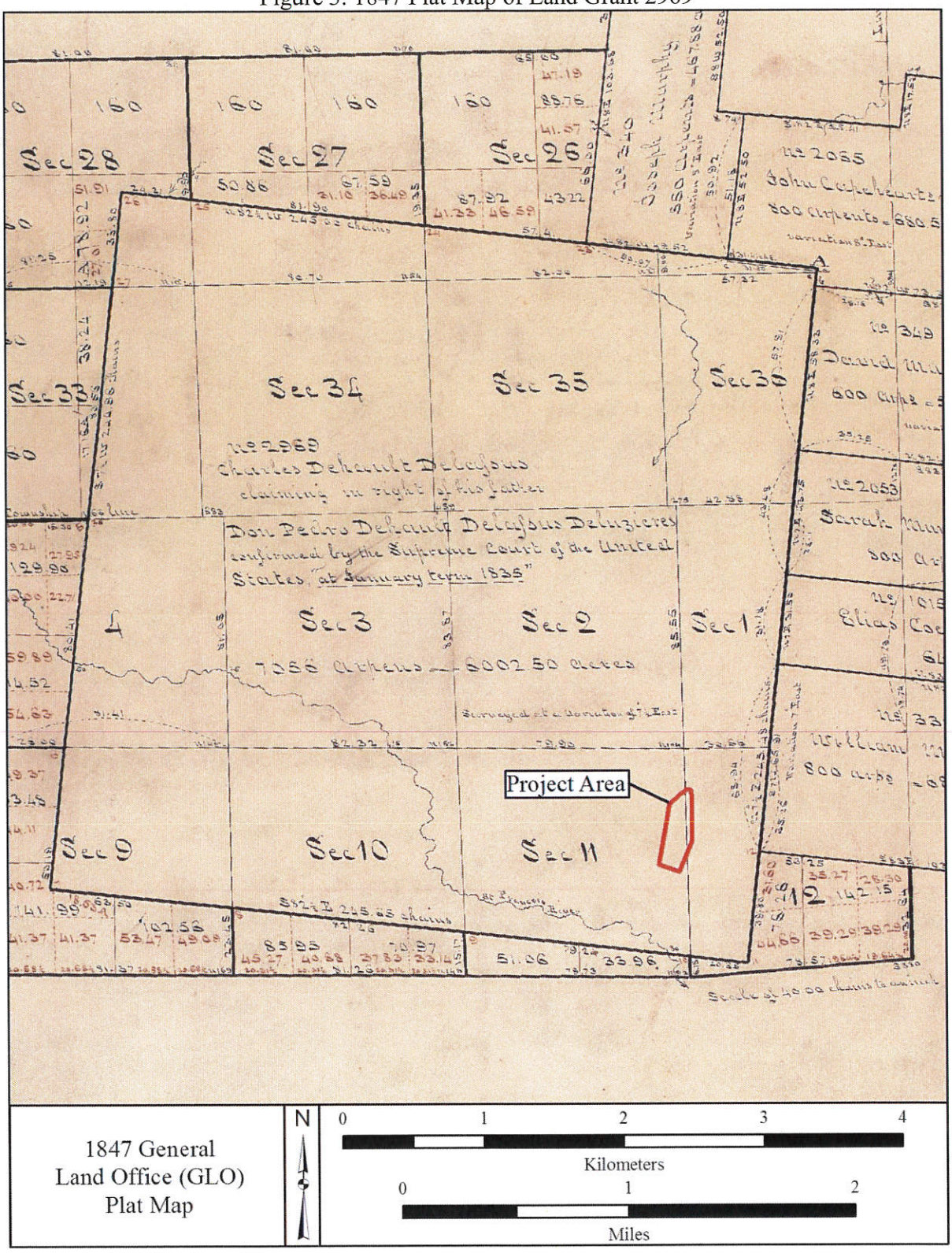


Figure 4: 1882 Map

Map of St. Francois County, Missouri (Higgins and Higgins 1882)

Figure 5: 1901 Map

Figure 6: 1906 Map

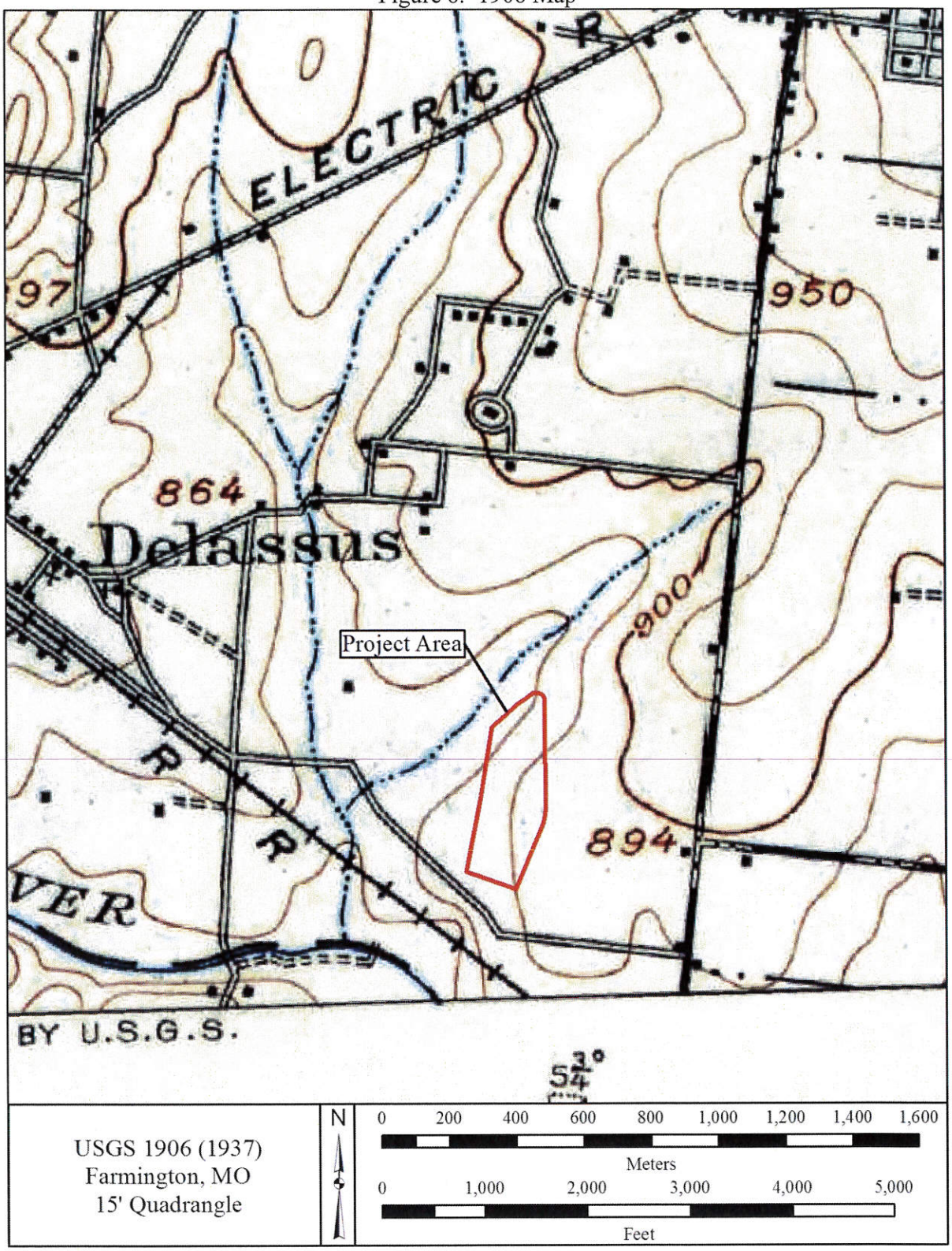


Figure 7: 1930 Map

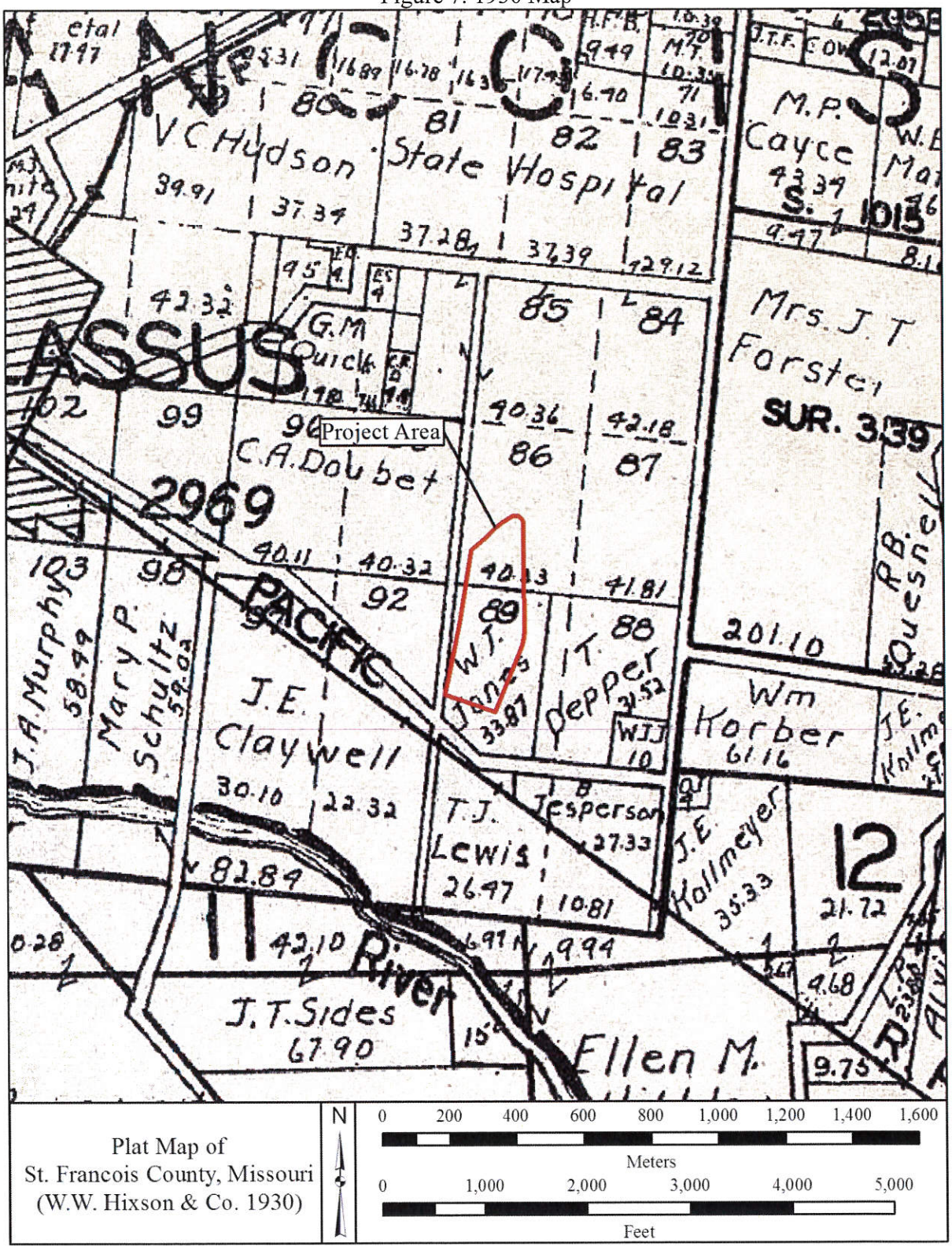


Figure 8: Previous Investigations Map
(Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office 2016)

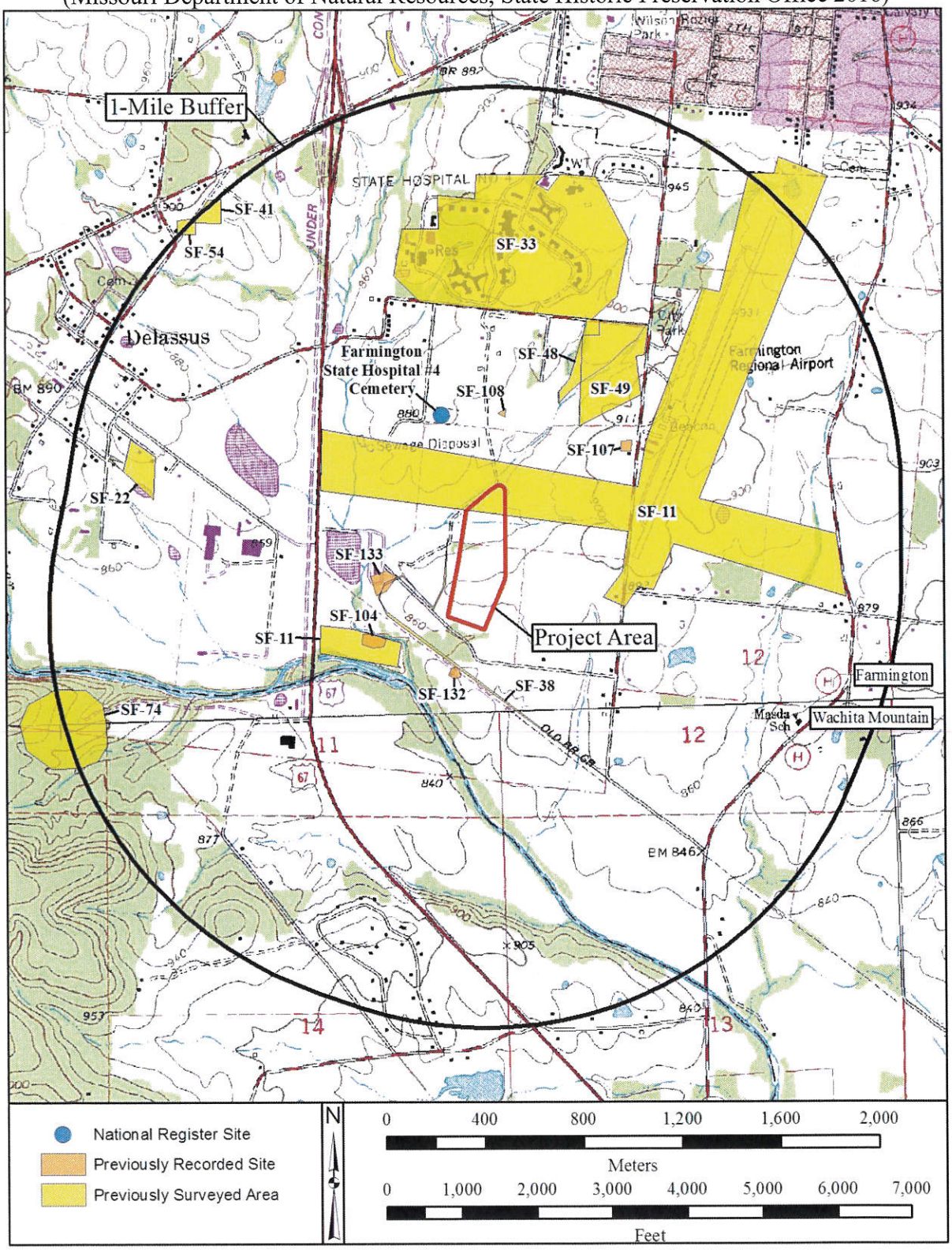


Figure 9: Project Area Sketch Map

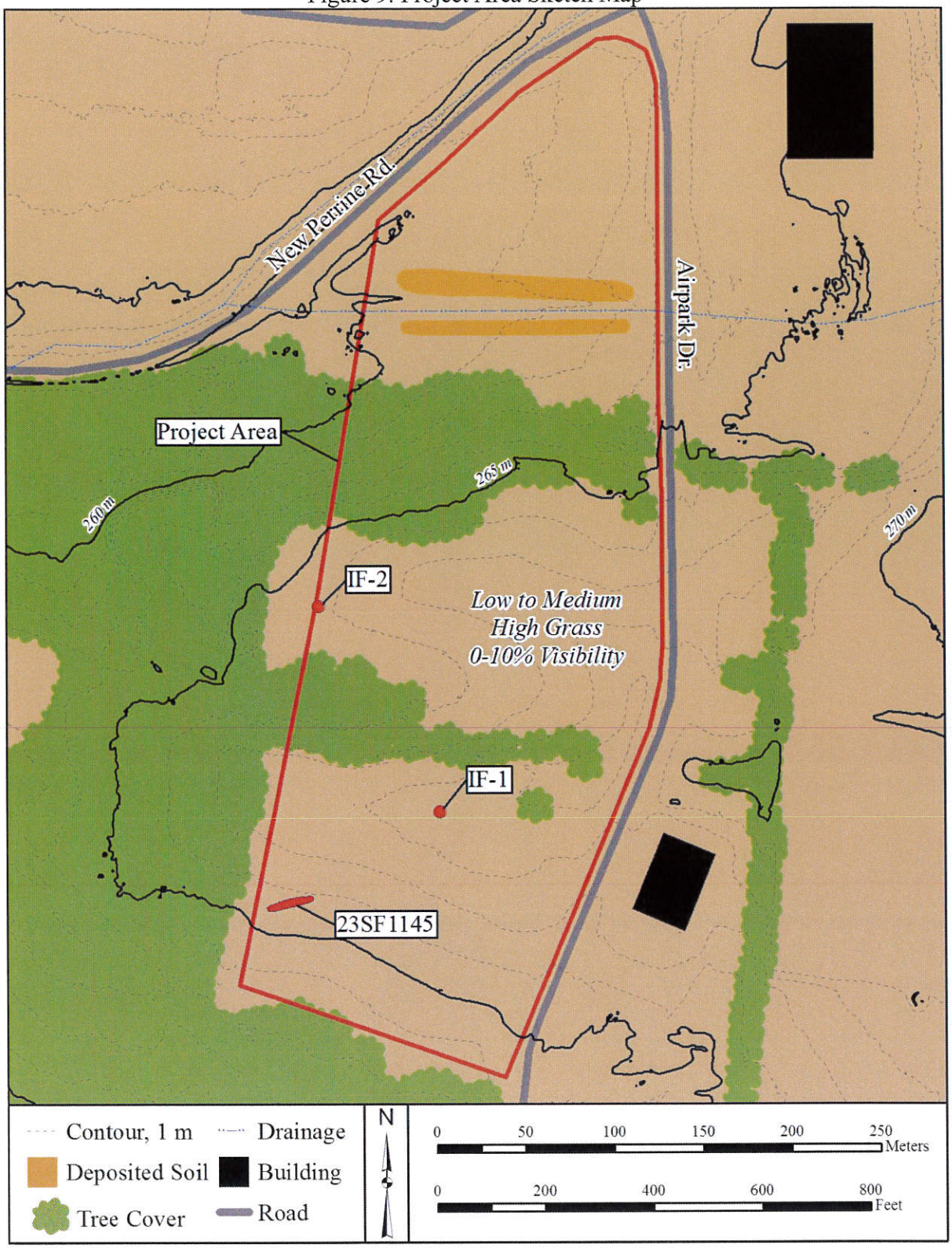


Photo 1: Project Area, Southern Field, View to North

Photo 2: Project Area, Central Field, View to West

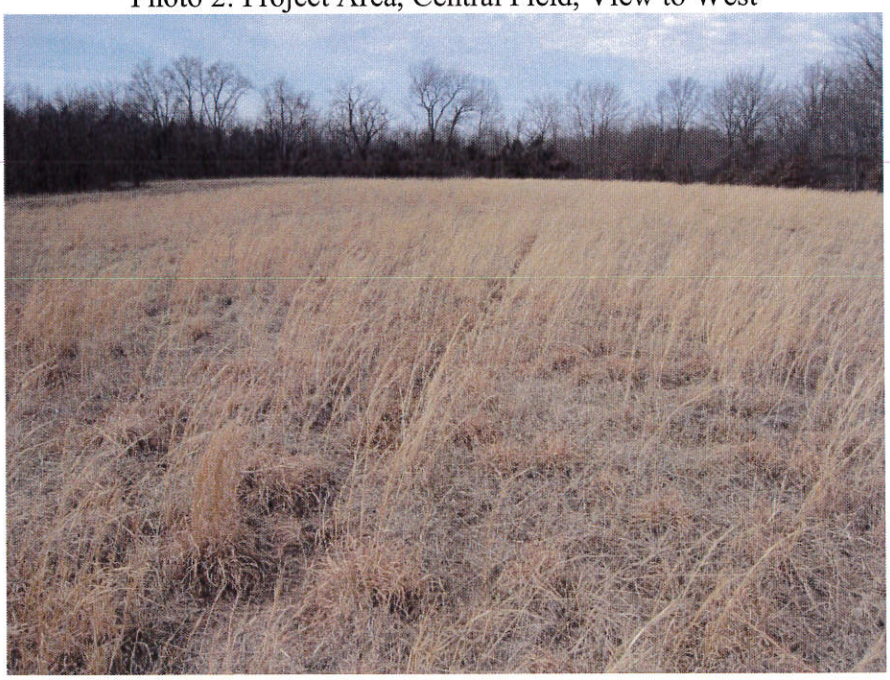


Photo 3: Project Area, Northern Field, View to West
Showing Channelized Intermittent Drainage

Photo 4: Project Area, Northern Field, View to Southwest
Showing Low Area

Photo 5: Northern Field Shovel Test
Showing Redeposited Soil From Channeling

Photo 6: Northern Field Shovel Test
Showing Intact Elsah Soils in Lower Area

Photo 7: Central Field Shovel Test
Showing Intact Crider Soils

Photo 8: Southern Field Shovel Test
Showing Intact Auxvasse Soils

Photo 9: Site 23SFxxxx Artifacts

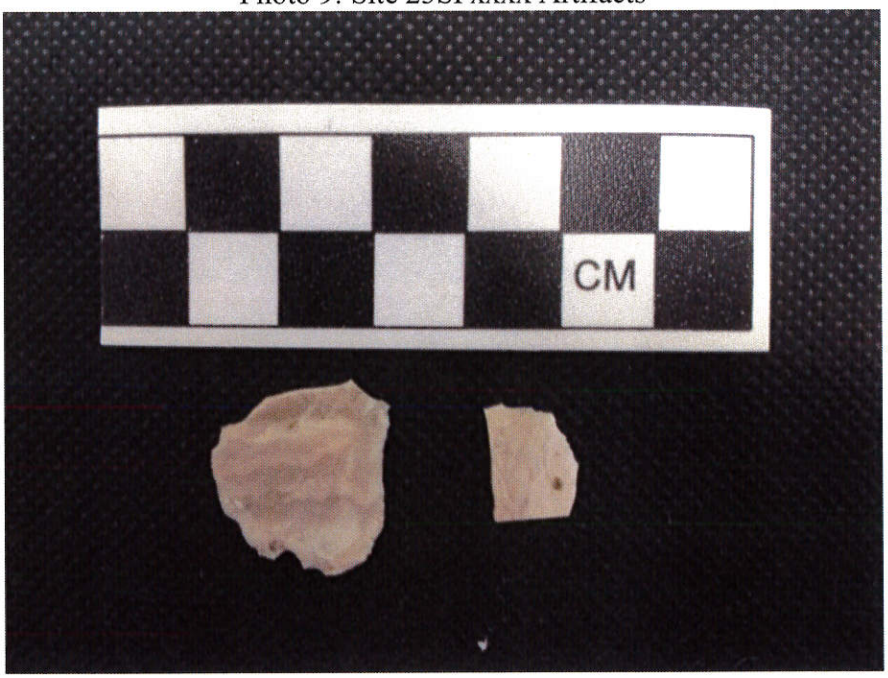
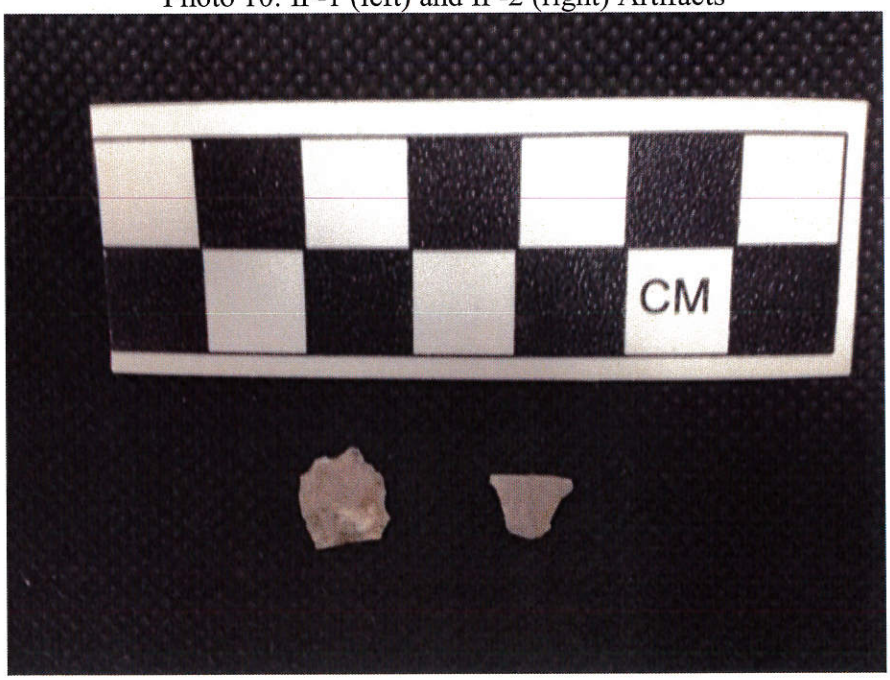


Photo 10: IF-1 (left) and IF-2 (right) Artifacts



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDATION

1. COUNTY	2. LOCAL NAME/FIELD NUMBER	3. SHPO SITE NUMBER	
St. Francois	Site 1	23SF1145	
4. SECTION / LAND GRANT	5. TWP	6. RANGE	7. UPDATE?
2969	35N	5E	No
8. QUAD NAME	9. TOPO DATE	10. SITE AREA (M^2)	11. UTM ZONE
Farmington 7.5'	01/01/1982		15
12. UTM NORTHING	13. UTM EASTING	14.DATUM	15. NRHP STATUS
4181600	725510	NAD 83	Unevaluated

16. OWNER / ADDRESS OF PROPERTY	17. TENANT / ADDRESS OF PROPERTY
City of Farmington, 110 W. Columbia, Farmington, MO 63640	

18. INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF	19. RECORDER NAME/ADDRESS	20. RECORDING ORGANIZATION
February 19, 2016	Jeff Kruchten/ 2812 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114	Archaeological Research Center STL

21. SITE DESCRIPTION

Light scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage on gentle ridge slope overlooking an unnamed tributary of the St. Francis River, located during pedestrian survey for proposed industrial park development (see Kruchten and Klein 2016).

22. CULTURAL AFFILIATION (INDICATE ALL COMPONENTS PRESENT.)

PREHISTORIC: Prehistoric

DEFINE "OTHER"

HISTORIC:

DEFINE "OTHER"

23. SITE TYPE (INDICATE ALL THAT APPLY) Lithic Scatter

DEFINE "OTHER"

24. WATER SOURCE	NAME	DISTANCE (m)
Perennial Stream/River	unnamed tributary of St. Francis River	270 m

DEFINE "OTHER"

25. TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION Slope

DEFINE "OTHER"

26. MATERIAL REPORTED (INDICATE ALL THAT APPLY) Lithics

DEFINE "OTHER"

27. COLLECTION?	28. REPOSITORY
Yes	Museum Support Center, Columbia

29. REMOTE SENSING (INDICATE ALL THAT APPLY)

DEFINE "OTHER"

30. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE (INDICATE ALL THAT APPLY) Shovel Test

DEFINE "OTHER"

31. SOIL TYPE	32. LAND USE	33. CONTOUR ELEVATION (ft/m)
Auxvasse silt loam	Pasture DEFINE "OTHER"	880 ft/ 268 m

34. LITERATURE SOURCES

Kruchten, Jeff and John Klein (2016) Cultural Resource Survey for Farmington Industrial Park, St. Francois County, Missouri. Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc., Research Report # 794.

35. FEATURES PRESENT (INDICATE ALL THAT APPLY)

PREHISTORIC:

DEFINE "OTHER"

HISTORIC:

DEFINE "OTHER"

36. FLORAL / FAUNAL REMAINS	37. HUMAN REMAINS

38. ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

Ste. Genevieve chert debitage: 1 thinning flake (1.4 g), 1 flake shatter (0.2 g).

(Attach to paper form or e-mail the following as attachments)

39. ARTIFACT ILLUSTRATIONS

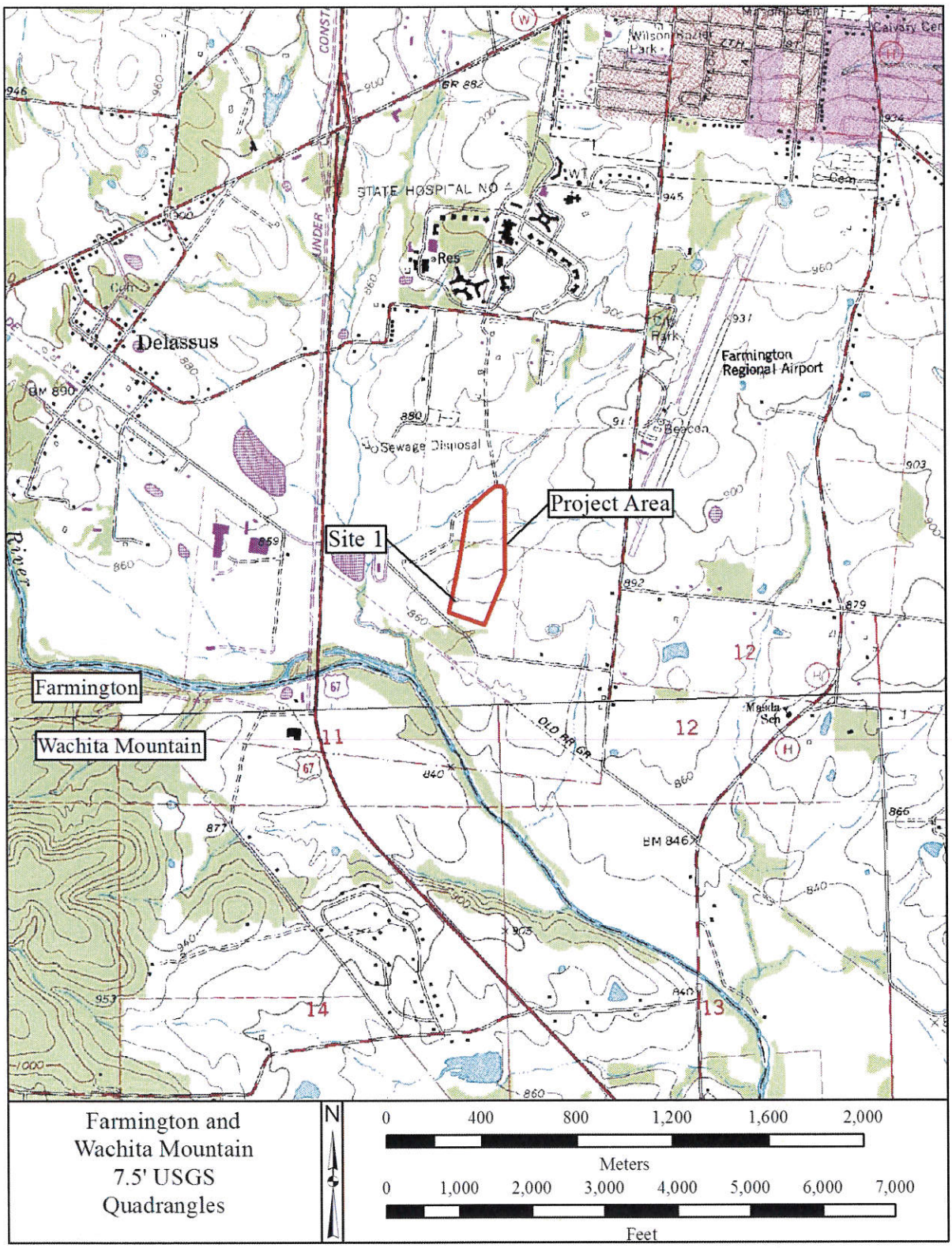
40. SKETCH MAP: Include on the sketch-map the key topographic features such as streams, hills, elevations, houses, and roads. Sketch map must include a scale and north arrow.

41. USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SECTION: Attach a copy of the relevant portion of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle where the site location is shown. Please be sure to include a North arrow and write the name of the quadrangle on the map section.

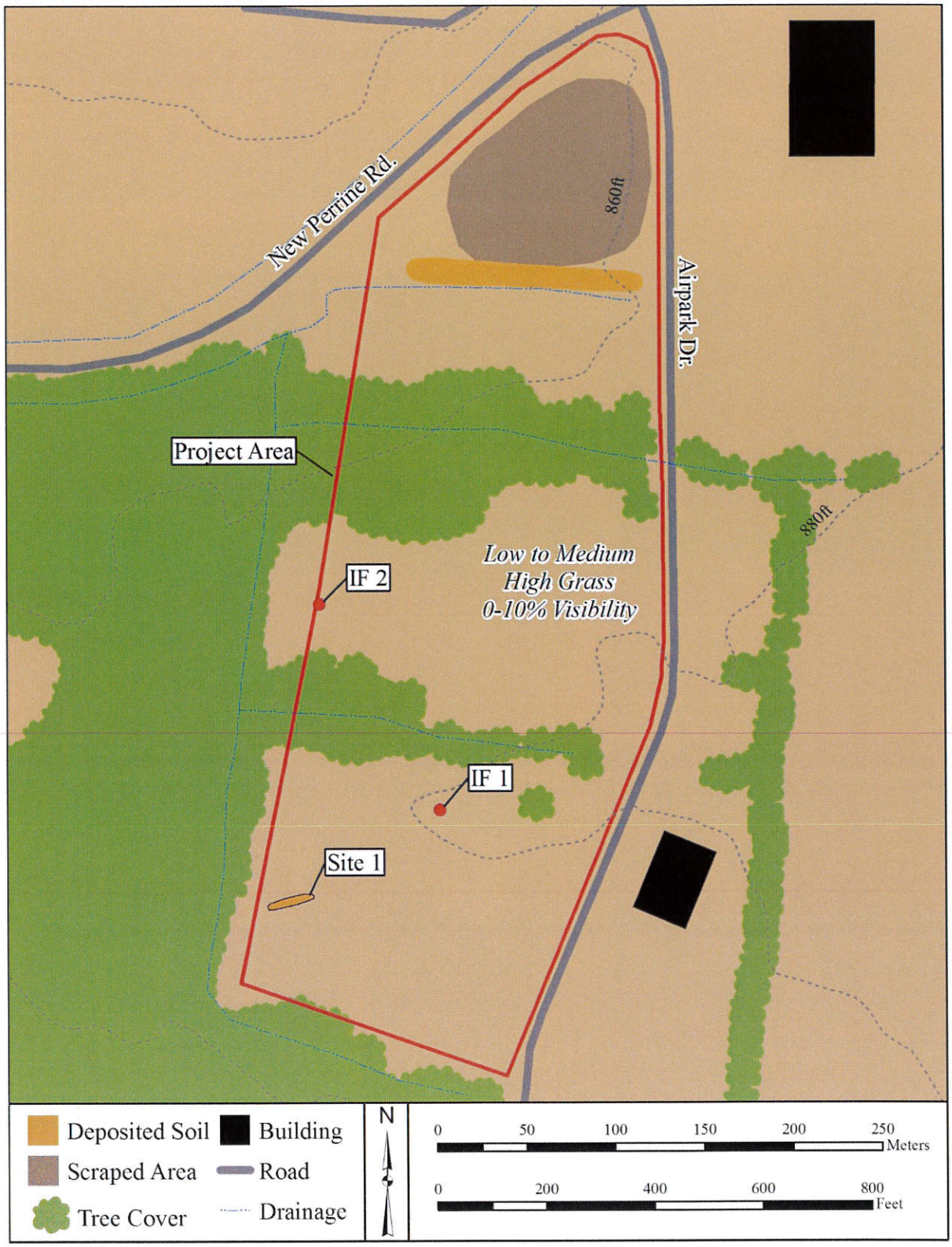
Form last revised on 06/30/05.

Return completed form to: Kerry Nichols, Cultural Resource Inventory Coordinator, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176. (573) 751-7861, E-mail: Kerry.Nichols@dnr.mo.gov.

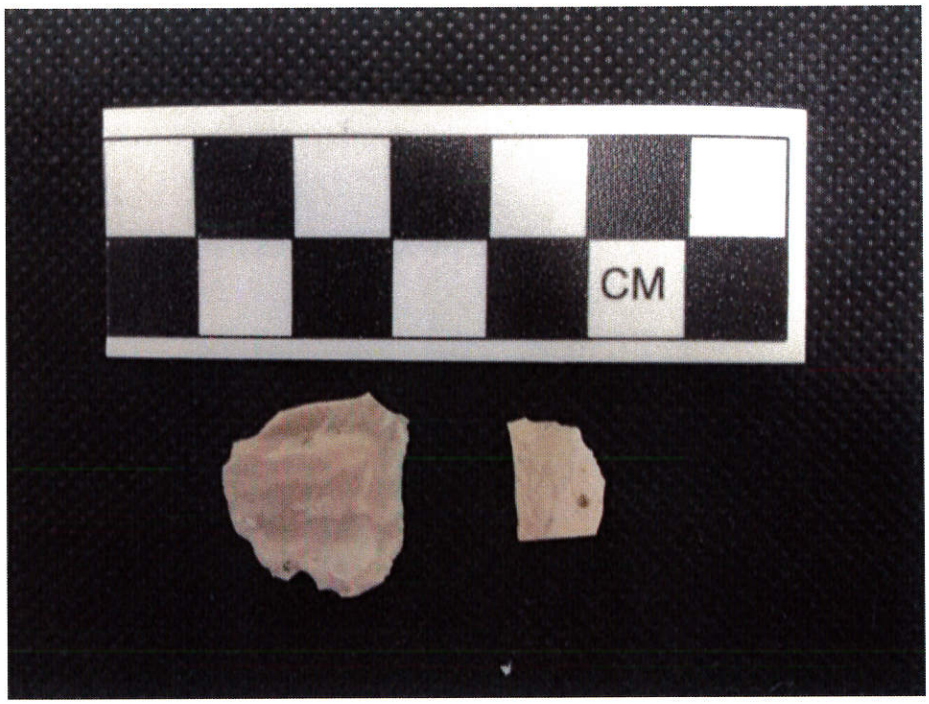
Map of Site Location



Detail of Project Area



Materials Collected, Site 1



MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDATION INSTRUCTIONS

1) COUNTY:

Enter the name of the county wherein the site lies.

2) SHPO SITE NUMBER:

Upon receipt of the form, SHPO staff will enter the site number. The Smithsonian number consists of a state numerical designation (Missouris #23), a two-letter designation for the county, and a numerical designation for the site. This number is assigned by SHPO on a site by site basis. If the site is located in more than one county, a site number will be assigned for each county.

3) LOCAL NAME/NUMBER:

Enter local name designation for the site and/or any temporary numbers assigned in the field.

4-6) TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION:

On a U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map, the township number, (e.g. Township 68 North) for example, is printed along the left and right sides of the map. The distance from a base line and a principal meridian designates townships. These are arbitrary lines that run east/west (base lines) and north/south (principal meridians). The range number, (e.g.) for example, is printed along the top and bottom of the map.

Sections are the basic unit within the Township and Range system, a section is a square tract of one mile by one mile containing about 640 acres. On a U.S.G.S. topographic map, the section numbers appear near the center of each section and all of these are printed in red. Parcels of land known as arpent sections or French arpent land grants pre-date the Public Land Survey feet, and a square arpent (also referred to as an arpent) is about 0.84 acres. These areas are given numbers just like standard sections, although the section numbers frequently exceed normal upper limit of 36.

7) UPDATE (drop-down menu)

1 - Yes
2 - No

8) QUAD NAME:

Record the name of the map used to describe the site location. This information is printed in the upper and lower right corners of U.S.G.S. topographic maps.

9) TOPO DATE:

Record the date on the map used to describe the site location. This information is printed in the lower right corner of the U.S.G.S. topographic maps.

10) SITE AREA M^2:

Provide the approximate area of the site in square meters and provide method used to figure (taped, paced, etc.).

11-13) UTM ZONE, EASTING AND NORTHING:

The Universal Transverse Mercator system is a metric grid based on predetermined zones. The zone number for a U.S.G.S. topographic map is found in the lower left corner of the map. Most of Missouri lies within zone 15. The tickmarks that go around the border of the map mark 1000 meter increments east and north of that zones western and southern baselines. An example of a UTM coordinate is zone 15 4263738mN (Northing) 573024Me (Easting).

14) DATUM: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 – NAD 83
2 – NAD 27

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27) control points were calculated from observations taken in the 1800s. The calculations were done manually, in sections, over many years, and errors vary from station to station. The primary reference is located at Meades Ranch in Kansas. Use of this datum is gradually being replaced by the North American Datum of 1983.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) is an earth-centered datum based on the Geodetic Reference System of 1980. The size and shape of the earth was determined through measurements by satellites and other sophisticated electronic equipment; the measurements Accurately represent the earth to within two meters.

The differences between NAD27 and NAD 83 range from 200-300 feet in the western US to several tens of feet in the central and eastern US.

15) NRHP STATUS: (drop-down menu on digital form)

Choose one of the following:

1 - Unevaluated
2 - Listed
3 - Eligible
4 - Not Eligible.

The National Register criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies and others in evaluating potential entries to the National Register of Historic Places. The significance to American history of architecture, archaeology, engineering and

culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials,workmanship, feeling and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant person in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; that represent the work of a master; that possess high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory

16) OWNER/ADDRESS OF PROPERTY:

Provide the name of the landowner on whose property the site is located and the address of the property.

17) TENANT/ADDRESS OF PROPERTY:

Provide the names of any tenants on the property and their address.

18) INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF:

Provide date upon which the information on the form was current.

19) RECORDER NAME AND ADDRESS:

Provide name and address of person recording site.

20) RECORDING ORGANIZATION:

Provide name of recording organization.

21) SITE DESCRIPTION:

Provide the condition of the site at the time you visited it. For example, if the site is heavily disturbed or eroded, state this and be as specific as possible (plowing, vandalism, etc.). This line should be updated in any subsequent reports if the site's condition should change.

22) CULTURAL AFFILIATION: (drop-down menu on digital form)

Choose all that apply:

01 - Prehistoric	11 - Early Woodland	21 - Historic African-American
02 - Undefined Prehistoric	12 - Middle Woodland	22 - Historic Euro-American
03 - Pre-Clovis	13 - Late Woodland	23 - Historic Other
04 - Paleo Indian	14 - Terminal Late Woodland (Emergent Miss.)	24 - Colonial (1700-1803)
05 - Dalton	15 - Mississippian	25 - Territorial (1804-1820)
06 - Archaic	16 - Early Mississippian	26 - Antebellum (1821-1861)
07 - Early Archaic	17 - Middle Mississippian	27 - Civil War (1861-1865)
08 - Middle Archaic	18 - Late Mississippi	28 - Early Industrial (1866-1899)
09 - Late Archaic	19 - Proto-Historic	29 - Urban/Industrial (1900-1960)
10 - Woodland	20 - Historic Native-American	30 - Other

Specify "other" in the provided space.

Explanation for Historical Periods

- Colonial (1700-1803) - under control of European powers.
- Territorial (1804-1820) - under U.S. control. Also period of unrest with various tribes, War of 1812, population levels low until after 1816.
- Antebellum (1821-1861) - starting with MO statehood, could move this back to 1816/1817, prior to statehood. Expansion of agriculture and major influx of people from Upper South and immigrants from Europe.
- Civil War (1861-1865) - although a short time, war did have drastic effects on communications/travel/commerce/agriculture.
- Early Industrial (1866-1899) - movement towards mechanization not only in industry, but in agriculture as well.
- Urban/Industrial (1900-1960) - economic depression of 1890s especially hit agriculture hard, forced many people off farms and into city factories. Impact of increased mechanization and development of motorized vehicles/roads on both rural and urban populations.

23) SITE TYPE: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 - Lithic Scatter	9 - Historic Scatter	17 - Timber
2 - Mound/Cairn	10 - Rock Art	18 - Road
3 - Cemetery/Mortuary	11 - Commercial/Industrial	19 - Tram/RR
4 - Habitation (prehistoric)	12 - Public	
5 - Habitation (historic)	13 - Military	
6 - Extraction Camp	14 - Governmental	
7 - Cave/Rockshelter	15 - Trail/Trace	
8 - Quarry	16 - Mining	

Specify "other" in provided space.

24) WATER SOURCE: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 - Perennial Stream/River
2 - Intermittent Stream
3 - Spring
4 - Marsh/Swamp/Fen
5 - Lake
6 - Other

Specify name and distance in provided spaces.

25) TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 - Knoll
2 - Hill
3 - Ridge
4 - Slope
5 - Bluff top
6 - Floodplain
7 - Island
8 - Sand Dune
9 - River/stream terrace
10 - Alluvial fan
11 - Colluvial fan
12 - Gap/Saddle
13 - Hillside/Bench
14 - Glade
15 - Other

Specify "other" in provided space.

Explanation for Landforms:

- KNOLL - Small, rounded hill.
- HILL - Portion of the earth's surface elevated above its surroundings (usually with an elevation of less than 300 meters).
- RIDGE - A narrow hill-top or chain of hills.
- SLOPE - Area of inclined ground.
- BLUFF TOP - The top of a high bank with a broad, precipitous, and sometimes rounded cliff face overlooking a floodplain or body of water.
- FLOODPLAIN - Any normally dry land area that is susceptible to being inundated by water from any natural source. This area is usually lowland adjacent to a stream or lake.
- ISLAND - Area of dry or relatively dry land surrounded by water or low wetland.
- SAND DUNE - Ridge or mound of sand, usually wind blown.
- RIVER/STREAM TERRACE - An accumulation of deposits along the sides of a river/stream valley which were deposited when water levels were higher.
- ALLUVIAL FAN - Loose sediment deposited by water runoff that usually forms at the base of a steep slope.
- COLLUVIAL FAN - Loose sediment deposited by slopewash/sheetwash and gravity that usually forms at the base of a steep slope.
- GAP/SADDLE - A ridge connecting two higher elevations.
- HILLSIDE/BENCH - A shelflike area of rock with steep slopes above and below.
- GLADE - An open area in the middle of a forest or wooded area.

26) MATERIAL REPORTED: (drop-down menu on digital form)

Choose all that apply:

1 - Lithics
2 - Lithic Tool
3 - Ceramics (prehistoric)
4 - Ceramics (historic)
5 - Floral
6 - Faunal
7 - Historic
8 - Glass
9 - Metal
10 - Building Materials
11 - Other

Specify "other" in provided space.

27) COLLECTION: (drop-down menu)

Were any artifacts collected?

1 - Yes
2 - No

28) REPOSITORY:

Provide name of repository.

29) REMOTE SENSING: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 - Magnetometer
2 - Ground Penetrating Radar
3 - Resistivity
4 - Sonar
5 - Aerial/Satellite Photography
6 - Infrared Photography
7 - Other

Specify "other" in provided space.

30) SAMPLING TECHNIQUES: (drop-down menu on digital form)

Choose all that apply:

1 - Pedestrian Survey
2 - Shovel Test
3 - Soil Cores/Probes
4 - Auger Tests
5 - Trenching
6 - Test Units
7 - Other

Specify "other" in provided space.

31) SOIL TYPE:

Provide of known. Check soil survey by U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service for correct designation at this Web site:
http://soils.usda.gov/survey/

32) LAND USE: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 - Cultivated
2 - Pasture
3 - Wooded
4 - Urban
5 - Cemetery
6 - Submerged
7 - Other

Specify "other" in provided space.

33) CONTOUR ELEVATION:

Provide as indicated on a topographic map.

34) LITERATURE SOURCES:

Provide any sources of literature relevant to this site.

35) FEATURES PRESENT: (drop-down menu on digital form)

Prehistoric:

1) House Basin
2) Storage Pit
3) Privy
4) Burial Pit
5) Activity Foci
6) Cache
7) Earth Oven
8) Hearth
9) Post Mold
10) Wall Trench
11) Masonry/Daub Wall
12) Nut Processing
13) Basins
14) Medium Deep Pits (20-50 cm)
15) Deep Pits (over 50 cm)
16) Bell Shaped Pit
17) Quarry Pit/Trench
18) Other

Historic:

1) Privy
2) House Cellar
3) House Foundation
4) Well/Cistern
5) Burial Pit
6) Activity Foci
7) Hearth
8) Wall Trench
9) Masonry/Daub Wall
10) Mining Pit
11) Foundation
12) Rock Pile
13) Depression
14) Tram/RR Bed
15) Fence/Fence Post
16) Road
17) Root Cellar
18) Improved Water Source
19) Other

Specify "other" in provided space.

36) FLORAL/FAUNAL REMAINS:

Provide listing of any floral/faunal remains at site.

37) HUMAN REMAINS: (drop-down menu on digital form)

1 - Reported, but not confirmed
2 - Confirmed

38) ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS:

Provide detailed descriptions of all *diagnostic* artifacts found.

(The following items 39-41 must either be digitized and submitted with the form via e-mail or attached to a paper copy of the form.)

39) ARTIFACT ILLUSTRATIONS:

Provide sketches or attach photos of *diagnostic* artifacts found.

40) SKETCH MAP:

Provide sketch map of site location. Include on the sketch-map the key topographic features such as streams, hills, elevations, houses, and roads. Sketch map must include a scale and north arrow.

41) U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SECTION:

Draw the boundaries of your site onto a map that depicts the site vicinity in detail. The best maps for this purpose are U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps (U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic series, 1:24,000 scale). Small sites may be represented with a dot. Larger sites should be drawn as an open circle or other shape as appropriate.

Manual last revised on 9/9/09.
Return completed form to:
Kerry Nichols
Cultural Resource Inventory Coordinator
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176
(573) 751-7861
E-mail: Kerry.Nichols@dnr.mo.gov