

## 25DW361 (2368-S006)

Site 25DW361 is a historic homestead located in Sections 26 and 35 T30N R51W on a hilltop southwest of a steep drainage cut (**Figures 47-49, 67**). An ephemeral drainage runs through the eastern one-third of the site boundary separating a single feature that was documented at the locale. The site measures 315 feet by 900 feet and covers an area of 273,250 square feet. Vegetation consists of some ponderosa pine around the periphery of the site, an isolated cottonwood tree, and mixed grasses affording a 65 to 80 percent bare ground visibility. The site datum is a GPS point taken at the southeast corner of Feature 1.

Cultural materials consists of four historic foundations (Features F1, F5, F9, F10), one windmill and stock tank (Feature F4), once corral (Feature F2), one small depression (Feature F3), one root cellar (Feature F6), one debris pile (Feature F7), on dirt mound (Feature F8), and an extensive historic debris scatter.

Feature F1 is a multi-room foundation composed of at least three rooms measuring 35 feet east to west and 55 feet north to south (**Figures 50 and 51**). The foundation walls remain approximately 10 inches high and consist of poured concrete intermixed with sandstone rocks and gravels with metal rebar exposed sporadically around the entirety of the foundation. The southern and northern rooms have concrete floors, while the center room has a dirt floor and contained several items such as metal door hinges, one wind rowler blade, one enamel bowl, and one metal track with pulleys. Milled lumber was scattered adjacent and east of Feature F1.

Feature F2 is a dilapidated wood corral located southeast of Feature F1 of which what remains measures 10 feet by 15 feet (**Figure 52**).

Feature F3 is a small depression located southwest of Feature F1 on the north side of a cottonwood tree and measures 5.5 feet in diameter (**Figure 53**). Depression Feature F3 contains several pieces of milled lumber.

Feature F4 is a windmill and stock pond located southwest of depression Feature F3 and measures approximately 35 feet by 25 feet. Feature F4 consists of a knocked over windmill (**Figures 54, 56, and 57**), a small square concrete pit with a metal wind mill pipe support embedded in its south wall (**Figures 55 and 57**), and a small concrete trough with an attached pipe on its south wall that once had water flowing into the depression assumed to be a stock pond now filled with water pipes, wood and metal debris, and household items (**Figures 54 and 57**).

Feature F5 is a multi-room foundation composed of at least two rooms located south of Feature F4 and measures 25 feet east to west and 40 feet north to south (**Figures 58, 59, and 60**). The foundation walls remain approximately 12 inches high and consist of poured concrete intermixed with sandstone rocks and gravels. Much of foundation wall remains intact with just the western wall of the southern room and northern wall of northern room partially collapsed. The rooms have dirt floors, and contained items such as one metal sink basin, bricks, scrap metal, two wood bed spindles and a metal bed head or foot board.

Feature F6 is a small depression assumed to be a root cellar located west of Feature F5 and measures 13 feet by 9 feet (**Figure 61**). Feature F6 is filled with milled lumber that appears to be a section of a roof, fence posts, a wood bed spindle, and fencing wire.



Feature F7 is a debris pile located northwest of Feature F6 and measures 10 feet by 15 feet (**Figure 62**). Feature F7 contains hog wire, scrap metal, wood fence debris, corrugated sheet metal, and wind rowler blades.

Feature F8 is a small round dirt mound of unknown use located south of Feature F7 and measures 10 feet by 10 feet (**Figure 63**).

Feature F9 is small foundation located south of Feature F3 and measures 15 feet by 11 feet (**Figure 64**). The foundation walls remain approximately six inches high and consist of poured concrete intermixed with sandstone rocks and gravels. The southern and northern portions of the foundation remain partially intact with the eastern and western portions collapsed. The floor is dirt and contained items such as metal mechanical parts and a metal bed frame. Bricks were scattered adjacent and west of Feature F9.

Feature F10 consists of a multi-room foundation and a well collar located west of Feature F7 and measures 30 feet by 30 feet (**Figures 65 and 66**). The foundation walls remain approximately 10 inches high and are constructed of sandstone and mortar. The sandstone rocks are rough, uncut, stones averaging 18 inches in size. The floor of Feature F10 is dirt and contained no cultural materials. The well collar is located adjacent to the foundation and is constructed of poured concrete that has degraded into multiple pieces.

Historic homestead site 25DW361 was probably occupied from the early to mid-1900s. This historic homestead consists of features and debris commonly recorded in the area, but the National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW361 is probably an early historic homestead that does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, due primarily to their poor condition, the features associated with site 25DW361 lack a unique design and any other unusual physical characteristic. Therefore, site 25DW361 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW361 is a common historic site likely associated with historic and early modern ranching or farming activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary**.





Figure 47. 25DW361 site overview at Feature F5, facing Features F7 and F8 to the northwest. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 48. 25DW361 site overview at Feature F5, facing Features F4 to the north. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.





Figure 49. 25DW361 site overview at Feature F5, facing Features F1, F2, and F3 to the northeast. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 50. 25DW361 Feature F1, east wall of multi-room foundation, facing south. Photograph taken by Adam Graves, on 11/20/2010.



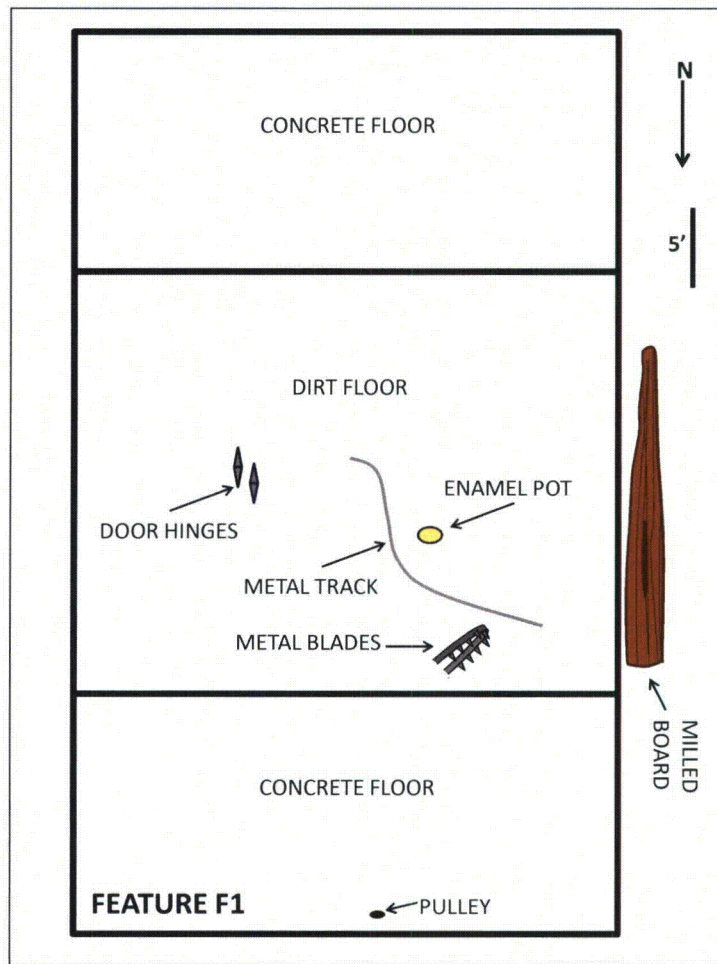


Figure 51. 25DW361 Feature F1 plan view drawing. Drawing by Ashley Howder, on 1/19/2011.





Figure 52. 25DW361 Feature F2, corral, facing east. Photograph taken by Adam Graves, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 53. 25DW361 Feature F3, depression, facing north. Photograph taken by Adam Graves, on 11/20/2010.





Figure 54. 25DW361 Feature F4, stock pond and windmill, facing north. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 55. 25DW361 Feature F4, well, facing north. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.





Figure 56. 25DW361 Feature F4, windmill, facing west. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



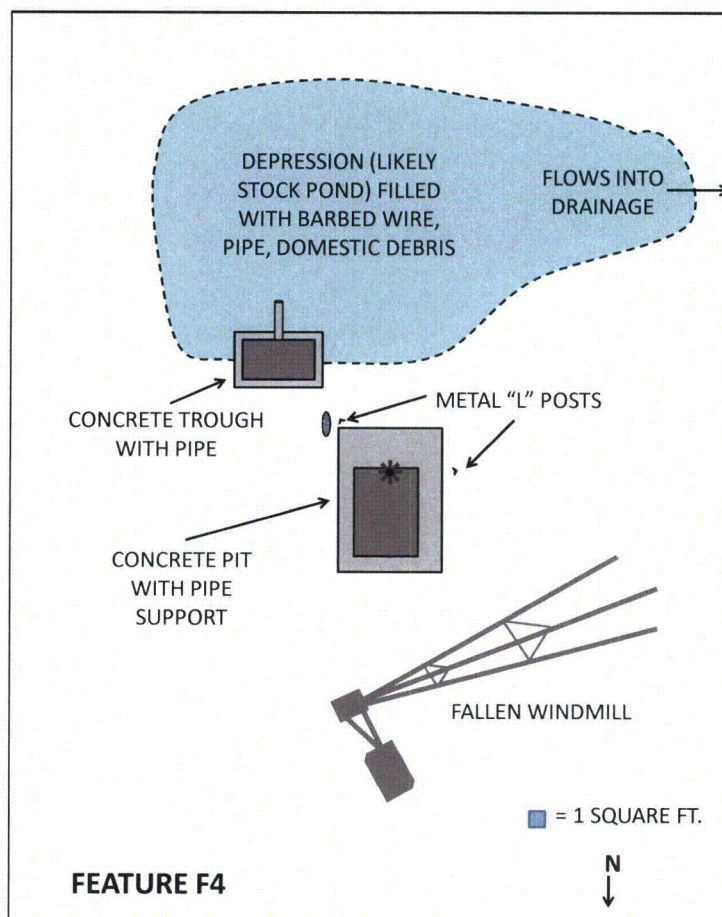


Figure 57. 25DW361 Feature F4 plan view drawing. Drawing by Ashley Howder, on 1/19/2011.





Figure 58. 25DW361 Feature F5, multi-room foundation, facing south. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 59. 25DW361 Feature F5, western interior of multi-room foundation, facing south. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



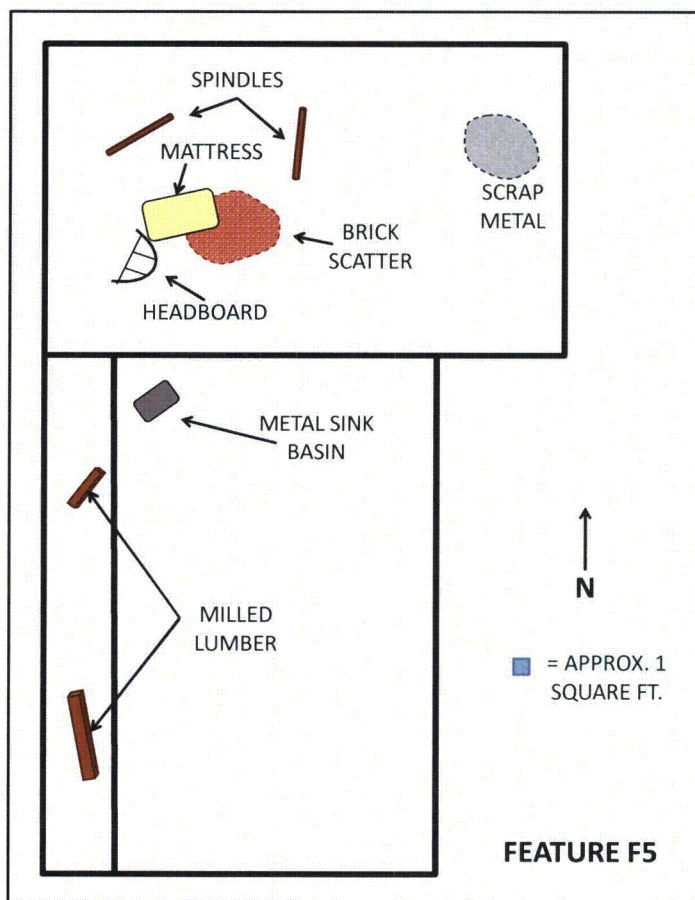


Figure 60. 25DW361 Feature F5, plan view, facing south. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.





Figure 61. 25DW361 Feature F6, root cellar, facing north. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 62. 25DW361 Feature F7, debris pile, facing west. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.





Figure 63. 25DW361 Feature F8, dirt mound, facing west. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 64. 25DW361 Feature F9, small foundation, facing east. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.





Figure 65. 25DW361 Feature F10, cement circle, facing north. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



Figure 66. 25DW361 Feature F10, west wall, facing west. Photograph taken by Shane Rosenthal, on 11/20/2010.



## 25DW362 (2368-S008)

Site 25DW362 is a historic bridge located in Section 36T30N R51W, at a narrow crossing above an intermittent stream 68 feet west of Squaw Mound Road (**Figures 68 and 70**). The site measures 126 feet by 126 feet and covers an area of 12,206 square feet. Vegetation consists of ponderosa pine forest and mixed grasses affording 70 percent bare ground visibility. Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a metal tag and GPS point attached to the north side of the eastern abutment of Feature 1.

Cultural materials include a 32-foot long beam bridge (Feature F1) that consists of a wooden deck and poured concrete abutments (**Figure 68 and 69**). The eastern abutment was reinforced by wooden planks extending 4 feet from the northern edge and placed against the stream bank to prevent erosion. The deck was constructed of milled joists at each end with surface planks running the span of the bridge perpendicular to the joists, of which only the northern half remains intact. No additional artifacts are associated with the structure. Several planks and other wood debris from the deck were observed down-slope in the streambed up to 50 feet north of the structure.

This historic bridge is a poorly preserved simply constructed wood plank and poured concrete structure that does not have a construction date or diagnostic artifacts associated with it or the location. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW362 does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Therefore, site 25DW362 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. ARCADIS believes this historic bridge may be the result of historic logging or ranching activities in the area as opposed to homesteading and recommends site 25DW362 **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary.**



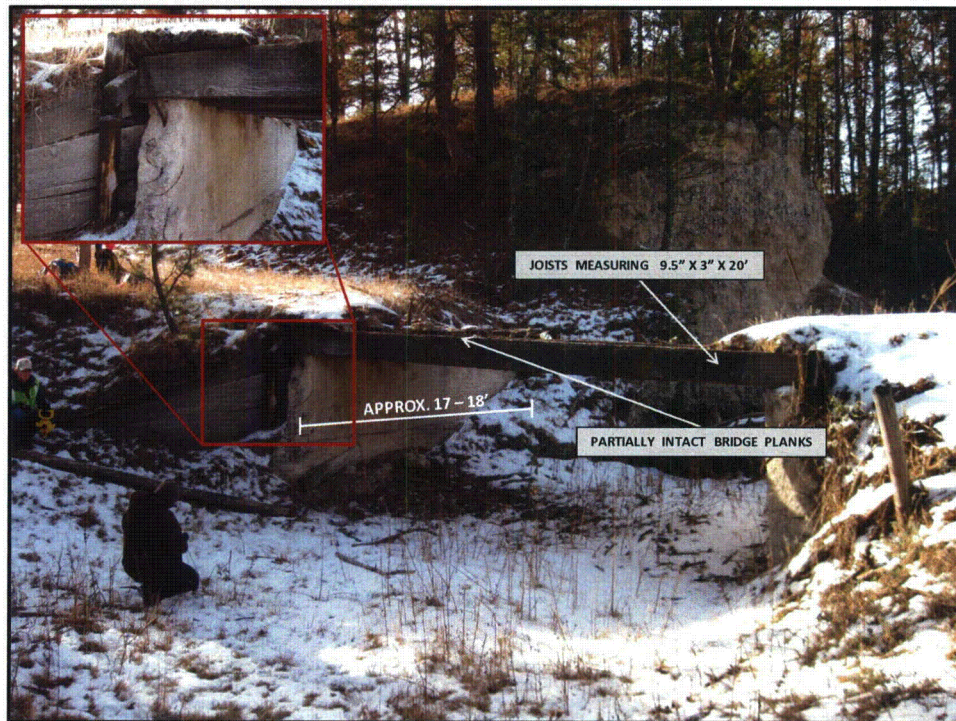


Figure 68. 25DW362, overview, facing southwest. Photograph taken by Russ Collett, on 12/02/2010.



Figure 69. 25DW362, abutment construction, facing south. Photograph taken by Russ Collett, on 12/02/2010.



## 25DW363 (2368-S009)

Site 25DW363 is a historic debris scatter located in Section 35 T30N R51W, in a drainage trending down-slope to the southwest and flowing into a larger south-trending drainage (**Figures 71 and 72**). The site measures 150 feet by 300 feet and covers an area of 6,564 square feet. Vegetation consists of sparse grasses and yucca above and across the drainage slopes and several ponderosa pine trees scattered along the drainage bottom affording 90 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consist of very sandy loam intermixed with small gravels (10%) observed between zero to two meters below ground surface across the drainage cut-banks. Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point taken at the edge of the drainage along the northern site boundary.

Cultural materials consist of historic debris dumped and then scattered down an ephemeral drainage. Many artifacts have been buried from wind and water erosion and were observed eroding from the drainage cut-bank. Metal cultural materials include two Nebraska license plates ("69-T167 NEB 1925" and "69-930 NEB 1930"), one metal bucket, one wheel rim (23 inch diameter 2 inch wide), one branding iron, two metal strips (2 inches wide), two barbed wire pieces, one cast iron stove part, one cast iron machine part, one shovel blade, one decorative copper piece, and other miscellaneous metal debris. Ceramic cultural materials include one Bristol grey glaze stoneware shard, one semi-porcelain pink and white decal floral patterned scalloped plate rim (American white earthenware 1900 to present), and one brown glazed stoneware jug spout. Glass cultural materials include one aqua glass fragment and one green glass fragment. Tin cultural materials include one cooking oil can with spout, six tobacco cans, and one lard pail. One red brick was also observed. Diagnostic debris artifacts recorded at this site include the license plates (1925 and 1930), green glass and aqua glass, and the Bristol stoneware. Green glass was very versatile and used for many purposes that included wine and mineral bottles and dates from the 1860s to present day (Fike 2002; IMACS 1984). Aqua glass was very versatile and used for many purposes and dated from 1800 to 1910 (Fike 2002; IMACS 1984). Bristol glazed stoneware has been commercially available since the late 19th century (IMACS 1984).

This historic debris scatter represents a secondary context for artifacts commonly recorded in the area, but the National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Based on the artifacts recorded, site 25DW363 is a single dump event with materials primarily dating from the late 1800s through the mid 1900s. Historic debris site 25DW363 does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, there are no features associated with site 25DW363. Therefore, site 25DW363 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW363 is a common historic site likely associated



with historic and early modern ranching or farming activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not** eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary.



Figure 71. 25DW363, overview, facing west. Photograph taken by Russ Collett, on 12/02/2010.



## 25DW364 (2368-S010)

Site 25DW364 is a historic cistern and debris dump located in Section 35 T30N R51W, on a broad flat bench on the southern slope of a large northwest to southeast-trending ridge top. The cistern is located 264 feet south of a modern stock pond with an electrical water pump and is east and adjacent to a well used two track road (**Figures 73 and 76**). The site measures 78 feet by 80 feet and covers an area of 4,796 square feet. Vegetation consists of a moderate covering of grasses affording 80 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consists of shallow sandy loam intermixed with small gravels (10%) as observed across slope and along two-track road. Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point at the southeast corner of the cistern feature.

Cultural materials include one rectangular cistern feature filled with historic debris (**Figure 74**). Feature F1 is approximately 21 feet north to south by 17 feet east to west and approximately two feet deep. F1 is composed of poured concrete support walls (**Figure 75**) and a metal pipe set into a small round concrete block (3 feet diameter). All support walls have partially collapsed and F1 has been filled with miscellaneous ranching debris that includes wooden planks, wooden fence posts, metal wind mill parts, and barbed wire.

This historic cistern is a commonly recorded feature in the area, but the National Register criterion does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW364 is a single ranch cistern that does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, the cistern feature at site 25DW364 lacks a unique design and any other unusual physical characteristic. Therefore, site 25DW364 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW364 is a common historic site likely associated with historic and early modern ranching or farming activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary**.





Figure 73. 25DW364, overview, facing southwest. Photograph taken by Russ Collett, on 12/02/2010.



Figure 74. 25DW364 Feature F1, cistern, facing east. Photograph taken by Russ Collett, on 12/02/2010.





Figure 75. 25DW364 Feature F1, southeast corner of cistern support walls, facing east. Photograph taken by Russ Collett, on 12/02/2010.



## 25DW365 (2368-S012)

Site 25DW365 is a historic homestead located in Section 2 T29N R51W, on a flat expanse above and east of a large northwest to southeast trending drainage and adjacent and west of Squaw Mound Road (**Figures 77 and 88**). The site measures 558 feet by 268 feet and covers an area of 104,962 square feet. Vegetation on the site is mixed, consisting of coniferous forest in the western portion of the property affording 80 percent bare ground visibility, deciduous trees and moderate grass cover in the southeastern portion of the site near the farmhouse affording 70 percent bare ground visibility, and a moderate to dense grass cover throughout the outbuilding and corral portion of the property affording an average 60 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consist of sandy silt loam intermixed with small gravels (5%) as observed across slope and along drainage cut-banks west of structures. Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point taken from a utility pole north of the house (Feature F1).

Cultural features include a farmhouse (Feature F1), one outhouse (Feature F2), one laundry shed (Feature F7), one chicken coop (Feature F9), two storage/oil sheds (Features F4 and F8), one livestock shelter (Feature F10), and three historic/modern debris dumps (Features F3, F5, F6). Associated cultural materials include one 300-gallon propane tank, one 150-gallon diesel tank, one 200-gallon gas tank, utility poles, a stack of railroad ties, a stack of fence posts, several stock tanks, corrals, and farm machinery and debris scattered across site area.

The farmhouse (Feature F1) was constructed in a one and a half story front gable vernacular style with a square plan (24 ft. by 24 ft.) that includes a prominent front gable, a shed roof addition on the north side, and a fieldstone foundation (**Figures 77, 78, 79**). Vernacular style houses were popular in Dawes County, Nebraska, from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, particularly in small towns, ranches, and farmsteads (The Louis Berger Group 2005). The farmhouse has four main rooms, including a kitchen, living room, and two bedrooms, with an additional mudroom and unfinished attic spaces. The structure does not have a porch. Concrete block steps lead up to the front door on the east face of the house, which overlooks the driveway and opens into a small mudroom (8 ft. by 6 ft.). A side door opens from the south side of the house into the kitchen. The farmhouse was formerly heated by a wood stove that has since been removed, leaving the remnants of a stovepipe in the interior wall of the living room (**Figure 78**). One 300-gallon propane tank is located 62 feet south of the structure (F1). Permanent 200-gallon gas and 150-gallon diesel tanks are located 77 feet southeast of the structure (F1) along the driveway. At the time of abandonment, the farmhouse had electricity, as indicated by outlets, lighting, and appliances remaining in the structure. The farmhouse also has relatively recent shag carpet. Since abandonment, the structure has been severely damaged by exposure to the elements, rendering it unsafe to enter. The ceiling in all rooms has at least partially collapsed, all windowpanes are broken, and the floor and walls are damaged and potentially unstable. Rodent and other small animal damage is also evident throughout the house interior.

Two outbuildings are located in the direct vicinity of the farmhouse, one wood frame outhouse (Feature F2) is located 40 feet to the west and one wood frame oil shed (Feature F4) is located 40 feet to the north (**Figure 79**). The outhouse (Feature F2) measures 4 feet by 4 feet and has one seat. There is a household debris pile (Feature F3) directly west of the outhouse in a small natural depression along the east side of the drainage (**Figure 80**). Feature F3 measures 16 feet by 15 feet and contains a set of wooden stairs, an overturned dog house or rabbit hutch, enamel drawers, a television, carpet remnants, metal cans, and a metal barrel. The oil/storage shed (Feature F4) measures 8 feet by 6 feet and has a door facing the north



side of the farmhouse. There is a pile of wooden posts stacked behind the oil shed to the north near a large farm implement.

A remnant fence line runs from the outhouse to the main debris dump. The main debris dump (Feature F5) is located 53 feet southwest of a small wood frame oil/storage shed (Feature F8). Feature F5 is located down-slope on the east side of the drainage and includes a large number of oil filters, oil cans and bottles, and sanitary cans, as well as two Nebraska license plates dated 1929 and 1959, a sewing machine, three wheel rims, an enamel tea pot, paint cans, aqua and clear glass, and other plastic and metal debris (**Figure 81**). There is a secondary debris pile (Feature F6) down-slope and on the east side of the drainage approximately 73 feet south of Feature F5. Feature F6 contains paint cans, oil cans, and other metal debris (**Figure 82**). Feature F8 is a small wood frame oil/storage shed measuring 5 feet by 5 feet (**Figure 81**).

A wood frame laundry shed (Feature F7) is located 52 feet north of oil/storage shed (Feature 8). Feature F7 measures 12 feet by 11 feet and has a door in the east wall that opens into a small metal enclosure with a stock tank that is south of a large wooden corral (**Figure 81, 83**). The washing room contains a washing machine, electrical outlets, and shelving. Between the washing shed (Feature F7) and oil shed (Feature 8) are farm implements including one Van Brunt grain drill (**Figure 86**), one John Deere rod weeder (**Figure 87**), and an enamel cooking stove. Van Brunt grain drills were manufactured as late as the 1940s, although the company was purchased by John Deere in 1911. John Deere rod weeders were first listed in the John Deere catalog in 1931 and continued to be manufactured into the late 1960s. The rod weeder photographed in Figure 87 was most likely built in the 1940s (William Lee, South Dakota State Agricultural Heritage Museum Exhibits/Restoration, personal communication 2011).

A chicken coop (Feature F9) is located 36 feet northeast of oil/storage shed (Feature F8) and main debris pile (Feature F5) (**Figure 84**). The chicken coop (Feature F9) measures 20 feet by 11 feet with a door located on the west wall. The south wall of F9 is composed nearly entirely of a row of small, low windows. A manure-spreading trailer is located just north of the coop adjacent to a pile of railroad ties.

A large, jumbled network of fences attaches to the main corral that runs north across the property, terminating at a rectangular wood frame animal shed (Feature F10) (**Figure 85**). The animal shed measures 28 feet by 20 feet with divider panels that open up to the south into a fenced enclosure.

Historic homestead site 25DW365 was probably occupied from the early to mid-1900s. This historic homestead consists of features and debris commonly recorded in the area, but the National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW365 is probably an early historic homestead that does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, the features associated with site



25DW365 lack a unique design and any other unusual physical characteristic. Therefore, site 25DW365 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW365 is a common historic site likely associated with historic and early modern ranching or farming activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary.**



Figure 77. 25DW365, Farm House (Feature F1), facing west. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.





Figure 78. 25DW365, interior of Farm House (Feature F1) showing southeastern room. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.



Figure 79. 25DW365, shown from left to right: oil shed (Feature F4), north face of main farm house (Feature F1), and outhouse (Feature F2), facing south. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.





Figure 80. 25DW365, small debris pile (Feature F3) behind main house (Feature F1), facing west. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.



Figure 81. 25DW365, main debris dump (Feature F5) with small oil/storage shed (Feature F8) and laundry shed (Feature F7) in background, facing east. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.





Figure 82. 25DW365, small debris dump (Feature F6), facing northeast. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.



Figure 83. 25DW365, laundry shed (Feature F7) with corrals, facing northeast. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.





Figure 84. 25DW365, chicken coop (Feature F9), facing north. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.



Figure 85. 25DW365, livestock shelter (Feature F10), facing north. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.





Figure 86. 25DW365, Van Brunt grain drill, facing west. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.



Figure 87. 25DW365, John Deere rod weeder, facing northwest. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/03/2010.



## 25DW366 (2368-S014)

Site 25DW366 is a small historic homestead located in Section 2 T29N R51W on a rolling upland bench flanked by a large drainage to the north (**Figures 89 and 98**). The site measures 790 feet by 305 feet and covers an area of 194,780 square feet. Vegetation consists of a moderate grass cover and scattered cottonwood trees affording 75 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consist of sandy silt loam as observed along drainage cuts and two-track roads. Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point taken from the concrete animal trough (Feature F2).

Cultural material includes one house foundation (Feature F1), one concrete trough (Feature F2), one stock watering area (Feature F3), one dugout (Feature F4), one debris dump (Feature F5), a pile of wood from a razed wooden structure, an enclosed pile of wire, metal, and wood debris, and scattered historic and modern items. Several utility poles cross the property from east to southwest.

The house foundation (Feature F1) consists of locally available sandstone above which wooden remnants of a collapsed or razed frame and floorboards remain (**Figure 90**). The Feature F1 foundation has a rectangular floor plan and measures 20 feet by 25 feet. The building is presumed to have faced east as indicated by the remnants of a narrow poured concrete walkway that trend to the east. A row of trees is located east of Feature F1 and may have served as a windbreak, ornamental garden, or fruit orchard.

The concrete livestock trough (Feature F2) is located 218 feet north of the house foundation and consists of wire-reinforced poured concrete (**Figure 91**). The trough is rectangular in shape and measures 5 feet by 13 feet by 2 ½ feet.

The stock watering area (Feature F3) that consists of two metal stock tanks, a hand-operated water pump, and parts of a mechanical water pump probably once operated by a windmill is located 11 feet southwest of the concrete trough (Feature F2) (**Figure 92**). The stock tanks measure 6 feet and 8 feet in diameter, respectively. A shovel head, tractor seat, and sterling silver spoon, are located in the vicinity.

The historic dugout (Feature F4) is located 110 feet southwest of the watering area. This bowl-shaped depression measures approximately 20 feet by 20 feet and was dug into the southeastern face of a small hill. No surface artifacts were found in association with this feature (**Figure 93**). Dugouts are an important aspect of the Plains Tradition in folk building. Dugouts were commonly used by early homesteaders on the Plains from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century and were often the foundation for a partial-wall sod and log houses or cellars (McAlester and McAlester 2009).

There is a debris dump (Feature F5) located 450 feet northeast of the concrete trough (Feature F2). Feature F5 is located down-slope on the south side of the drainage, measures 60 feet by 90 feet, and includes a large number of tires, oil cans and bottles, diffusers (for HVAC ducting), pails and sanitary cans, as well as furniture, wire, sheet metal pieces, wood planks, clear glass jars, car parts, plastic buckets, and other plastic and metal debris (**Figure 94**). Debris was also arranged around the top and southeast side of drainage that includes a water pump, mechanical parts, and rubber cables and metal chains hung from the pine trees (**Figure 95**).

Wooden planks and a wood plank door from a razed structure are located 81 feet northeast of the house foundation (**Figure 96**). The wood pile measures 30 feet by 20 feet and contains vehicle body parts and a



license plate that probably belong to a Model A car, of which the rear half of the car body is located between the house foundation (Feature 1) and wood plank debris pile. The Ford Model A car replaced the Model T in 1927 and was produced through 1931 ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ford\\_Model\\_A](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ford_Model_A)).

The barbed wire enclosed pen is located 79 feet west of the wood plank debris pile and consists of a wooden post and wire enclosure that measures 10 feet by 10 feet (**Figure 97**). The enclosed area contains large rolls of barbed wire, McCormick plow parts, disc harrow parts, mid-twentieth century refrigerator parts, sheet metal, sanitary food cans, condensed milk cans, glass food jars, a 30-gallon oil drum, a 50-gallon oil drum, men's and women's shoes, a child's pair of shoes, a cream separator bowl, and a wood stove.

Historic homestead site 25DW366 was probably occupied from the early to mid-1900s. This historic homestead consists of features and debris commonly recorded in the area, but the National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW366 is probably an early historic homestead that does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, due primarily to their poor condition, the features associated with site 25DW366 lack a unique design and any other unusual physical characteristic. Therefore, site 25DW366 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW366 is a common historic site likely associated with historic and early modern ranching or farming activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary**.





Figure 89. 25DW366, site overview, facing southeast. Photograph taken by Russ Collett 12/3/10.



Figure 90. 25DW366, Feature F1 house foundation, facing northwest. Photograph taken by Russ Collett 12/3/10.





Figure 91. 25DW366, Feature F2 concrete trough with Trimble GPS unit at datum, facing southeast. Photo by Russ Collett 12/3/10.



Figure 92. 25DW366, Feature F3 stock tanks with hand pump, facing northwest. Photograph taken by Russ Collett 12/3/10.





Figure 93. 25DW366, Feature F4 dugout, facing north-northeast. Photograph taken by Russ Collett 12/3/10.



Figure 94. 25DW366, Feature F5 debris dump, facing north-northeast. Photograph taken by Natalie Graves 12/3/10.





Figure 95. 25DW366, Feature F5 debris dump, facing northwest. Photograph taken by Natalie Graves 12/3/10.



Figure 96. 25DW366, Pile of wood from a razed structure, facing north. Photograph taken by Russ Collett 12/3/10.





Figure 97. 25DW366, enclosed debris, facing northeast. Photograph taken by Russ Collett 12/3/10.



## 25DW367 (2368-S015)

Site 25DW367 is a historic livestock enclosure located in Section 1 T29N R51W on a level bench below a large ridge to the northwest and above rolling uplands to the south, east, and west (**Figures 99 and 101**). The site measures 102 feet by 92 feet and covers an area of 389 feet. Vegetation consists of sparse grass cover across the site area affording 90 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consist of silt sandy loam intermixed with small gravels (5%). Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point taken from the south side of the windmill (Feature F2).

The dilapidated wooden corral (Feature F1) measures approximately 75 feet by 75 feet. The windmill (Feature F2) is a metal support with metal blades once used for obtaining water for livestock and possibly irrigation that has been enclosed with metal fencing. One electric water pump was located at the base of the windmill adjacent to a stock tank, but no utility poles were observed in the area. One wood wagon (**Figure 100**), four modern stock tanks, tires, plastic buckets, and tires were observed across the site area.

This historic livestock enclosure is a commonly recorded feature in the area, but the National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW367 is a single ranch corral and windmill that does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, the historic livestock enclosure at site 25DW367 lacks a unique design and any other unusual physical characteristic. Therefore, site 25DW367 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW367 is a common historic site likely associated with historic and early modern ranching activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary.**





Figure 99. 25DW367, overview of corral (Feature F1) and windmill (Feature F2), facing southwest. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/05/2010.

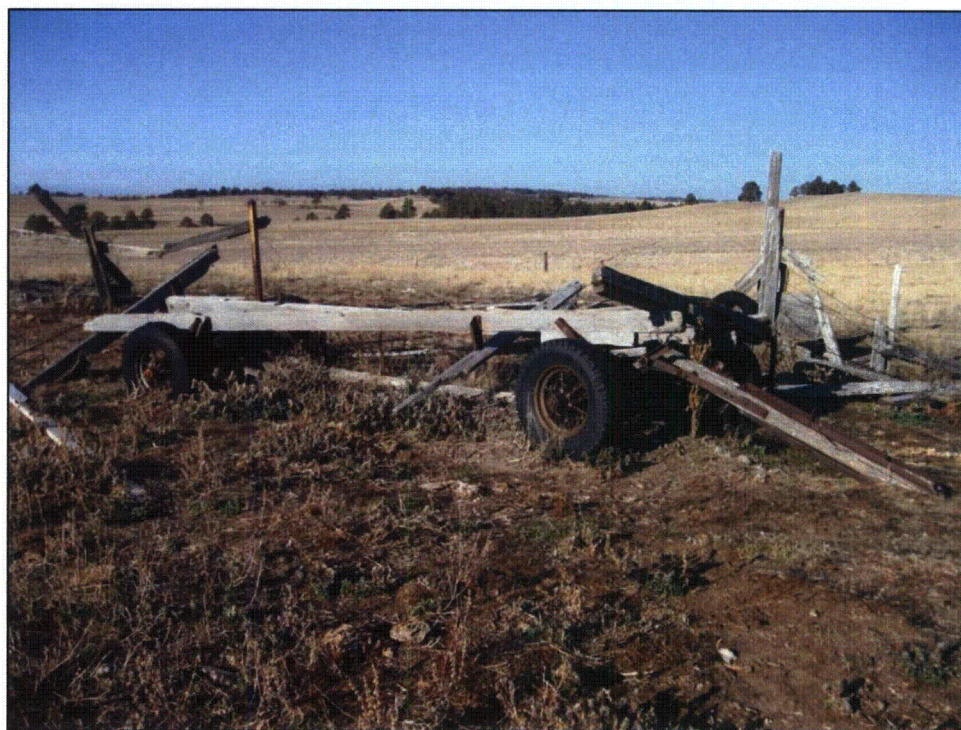


Figure 100. 25DW367 wagon, facing northwest. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder, on 12/05/2010.



## 25DW368 (2368-S018)

Site 25DW368 is a historic dugout located in Section 12 T29N R51W, on the southern face of an undulating upland hill that is part of a large northwest to southeast trending ridge (**Figures 102 and 103**). The site area measures 30 feet by 30 feet and covers an area of 900 square feet. Vegetation consists of a moderate grass cover affording 75 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consist of sandy silt loam of unknown depth. Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point taken from the northwest corner of the dugout feature (Feature F1).

The dugout consists of a bowl-shaped depression measuring 20 feet by 20 feet and approximately three feet deep at its center. Feature F1 was dug into the southern face of a low ridge and erosion has silted in much of the depression, but back dirt piles remain visible along the western and northern edges. There is no evidence of a built foundation or wall supports and no other features or artifacts were observed within or near the dugout. Dugouts are an important aspect of the Plains Tradition in folk building. Dugouts were commonly used by early homesteaders on the Plains from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century and were often the foundation for a partial-wall sod and log houses or cellars (McAlester and McAlester 2009).

This historic dugout is a commonly recorded feature in the area, but the National Register criterion does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Site 25DW368 is a single dugout that does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, the dugout feature at site 25DW368 lacks a unique design and any other unusual physical characteristic. Therefore, site 25DW368 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW368 is a common historic site likely associated with historic and early modern ranching or farming activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary**.





Figure 102. 25DW368, historic dugout (Feature F1), facing north. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 12/6/10.



## 25DW369 (2368-S020)

Site 25DW369 is a historic debris scatter located in Section 12 T29N R51W, in a small gully above a large northwest to southeast trending drainage in the rolling uplands (**Figures 104 and 111**). The site area measures 173 feet by 142 feet and covers an area of 18,065 square feet. Vegetation consists of a moderate grass cover with sparse yucca affording 75 percent bare ground visibility. Sediments consist of sandy clay loam intermixed with gravels (10%). Impacts to the site include historic ranching and farming activities throughout the area, grazing, and wind and water erosion. The site datum is a GPS point taken from the center of the debris scatter.

The main scatter of historic debris is located in a gully and measures 100 feet by 100 feet with artifacts washing down-slope to the northwest and into the drainage. One 6½ ounce clear glass Dr. Pepper bottle fragment embossed with "10-2-4" and several large scraps metal pieces were observed in the drainage north of the main debris scatter (**Figures 105 and 106**). Cultural materials consist primarily of cans and glass bottles for automotive, food, alcohol, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and household use. Cans consist of 20 paint cans, 55+ large sanitary food cans, 35+ 3-piece sanitary food cans, seven coffee cans, 65+ "Kendall Motor Oil" cans, 30 oil cans, 160+ beverage cans (pull top), five rectangular "Prestone Everready Antifreeze" cans, eight small food cans, 15+ oil filters, and one gasoline can. Glass bottles and jars consist of eight screw top juice bottles (clear glass), 30+ soda bottles (pint, clear glass), 25+ soda bottles (12 oz, brown or clear glass), 25+ screw top condiment jars and bottles (ketchup, jam, and other), 15 screw top liquor bottles (pint, quart, gallon of clear and brown glass), six beer bottles (brown glass), two small lotion bottles, three screw top syrup bottles (clear and brown glass), five screw top food jars (clear glass), one self-sealing food jar (clear glass), one small screw top medicine bottle with dispenser tube (brown glass), two screw top Clorox bottles (brown glass), one wide mouthed condiment bottle (aqua glass), and two "Old Spice" bottles. Other cultural materials include one child's metal wagon, one pitch fork, three aerosol cans, two barrels, one automobile gas tank, three automobile doors, one rubber inner-tube, one metal bucket, enamel kitchenware, scrap hog and barbed wire, three shoe soles, 12 tires, 10 Pyrex dishware shards (white, turquoise), one stoneware shard, four whiteware shards, and 37 glass (milk, green, clear, brown, purple, aqua) shards.

Historic and modern materials from site 25DW369 primarily represent activities dating from the mid to late-1900s, with several interesting diagnostic artifacts that include one 7 ounce clear glass Lustre-Crème shampoo bottle manufactured from the late 1940s to early 1960s (**Figure 107**), one ½ gallon brown glass Hi-Lex bleach jug manufactured from 1910 to the 1950s (**Figure 108**), one half gallon brown glass Clorox bleach jug manufactured from 1940 to 1942 (**Figure 109**), and one green glass hobbleskirt Coca-Cola bottle manufactured from 1923 to the present (**Figure 110**).

This historic debris scatter represents a secondary context for artifacts commonly recorded in the area, but the National Register criteria does not dismiss resources as insignificant simply because there are numerous examples of the type. National Register eligibility for any property, including historic period archeological sites, depends on integrity and significance. Integrity for a historic period archaeological site is based on the presence of features and whether or not they can tell us something about the location. Based on the artifacts recorded, site 25DW359 is a single dump event with materials dating to from the mid to late-1900s. Historic debris site 25DW359 does not retain enough integrity to qualify for the National Register. Lack of integrity alone, however, does not automatically exclude this site as eligible for the National Register. Significance was assessed following intensive survey and a historic records search that included a files search and architectural/structures property search conducted through the Nebraska SHPO; review of



the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database for Dawes County, Nebraska; review of the National Historic Landmark inventory (NHL); review of General Land Office (GLO) Plats; and local literature review; that revealed sustained Euro-American historic occupation in this area occurred between 1890 to present day, and no leases or purchasers were found that can be associated with an important person or persons of "significance in history" or having an uncommon ethnic affiliation. Finally, there are no features associated with site 25DW359. Therefore, site 25DW359 does not possess enough significance to qualify for the National Register. Site 25DW359 is a common historic site likely associated with modern habitation activities in the region that ARCADIS recommends **not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is necessary.**

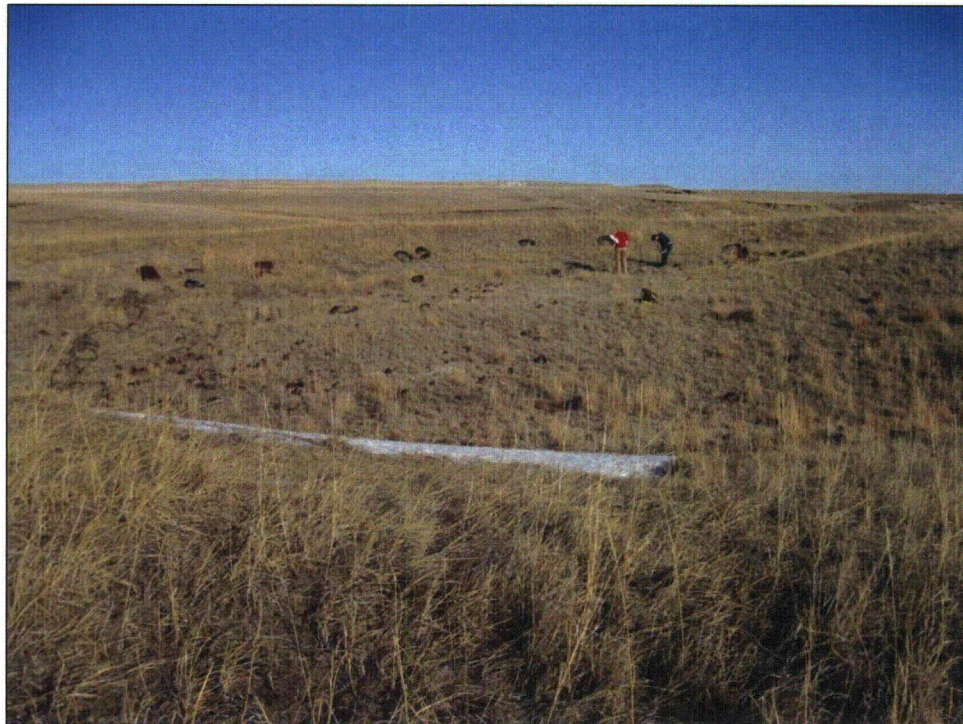


Figure 104. 25DW369, site overview, facing east. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.





Figure 105. 25DW369, drainage overview, facing east. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.



Figure 106. 25DW369, embossed Dr. Pepper bottle fragment. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.





Figure 107. 25DW369, Lustre-Crème shampoo bottle. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.



Figure 108. 25DW369, embossed Hi-Lex bleach bottle. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.





Figure 109. 25DW369, embossed Hi-Lex bleach bottle. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.



Figure 110. 25DW369, hobbleskirt Coca-Cola embossed green bottle fragment. Photograph taken by Ashley Howder on 2/16/11.