

GREYSTONE®*Environmental Consultants, Inc.***REPORT**

CROW BUTTE RESOURCES EVALUATIVE TESTING OF SITE 25DW198 DAWES COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Prepared for:

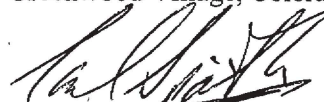
Crow Butte Resources, Inc.
Crawford, Nebraska

Project/Task # 1498-03

Prepared by:


Carl Späth, PhD and
Cherie K. Walth, MA

Greystone Environmental Consultants
Greenwood Village, Colorado



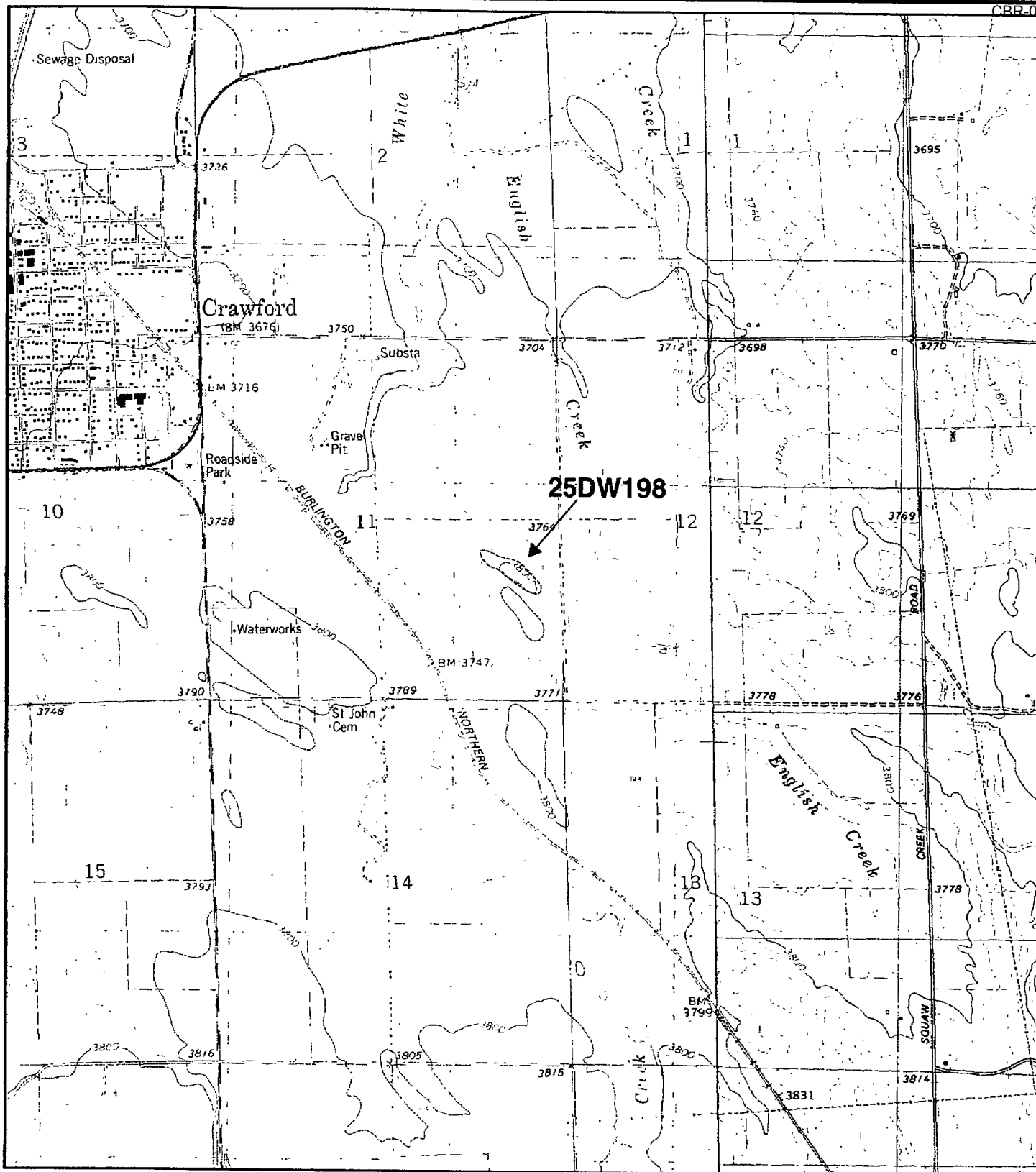
Carl Späth, PhD
Principal Investigator
Greystone Environmental Consultants
Greenwood Village, Colorado

June 2003

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Official Hearing Exhibit	
In the Matter of: CROW BUTTE RESOURCES, INC. (License Renewal for the In Situ Leach Facility, Crawford, Nebraska)	
	ASLBP #: 08-867-02-OLA-BD01
	Docket #: 04008943
	Exhibit #: CBR-032-00-BD01
	Admitted: 8/18/2015
	Rejected:
Other:	Identified: 8/18/2015 Withdrawn: Stricken:

ABSTRACT

Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Greystone), completed evaluative testing for Crow Butte Resources, Inc., of site 25DW198 in Dawes County, Nebraska. Greystone developed a testing plan that was approved by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Evaluative testing of site 25DW198 included surface reconnaissance, mapping, and excavation of four 1 by 1 meter test units. The surface and subsurface remains include sparse lithic debitage with no diagnostic artifacts. There is no evidence of in situ cultural features or buried levels. Site 25DW198 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks the potential to yield information important in prehistory. Proposed development of the mining operations by Crow Butte Resources will not affect any significant cultural resources in the site area, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

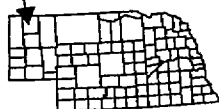


Source: 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Crawford & Crow Butte, NE 1980

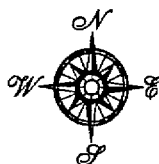
Legend

Project Location

----- Site Boundary



NEBRASKA



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
1927 North American Datum
Zone 13

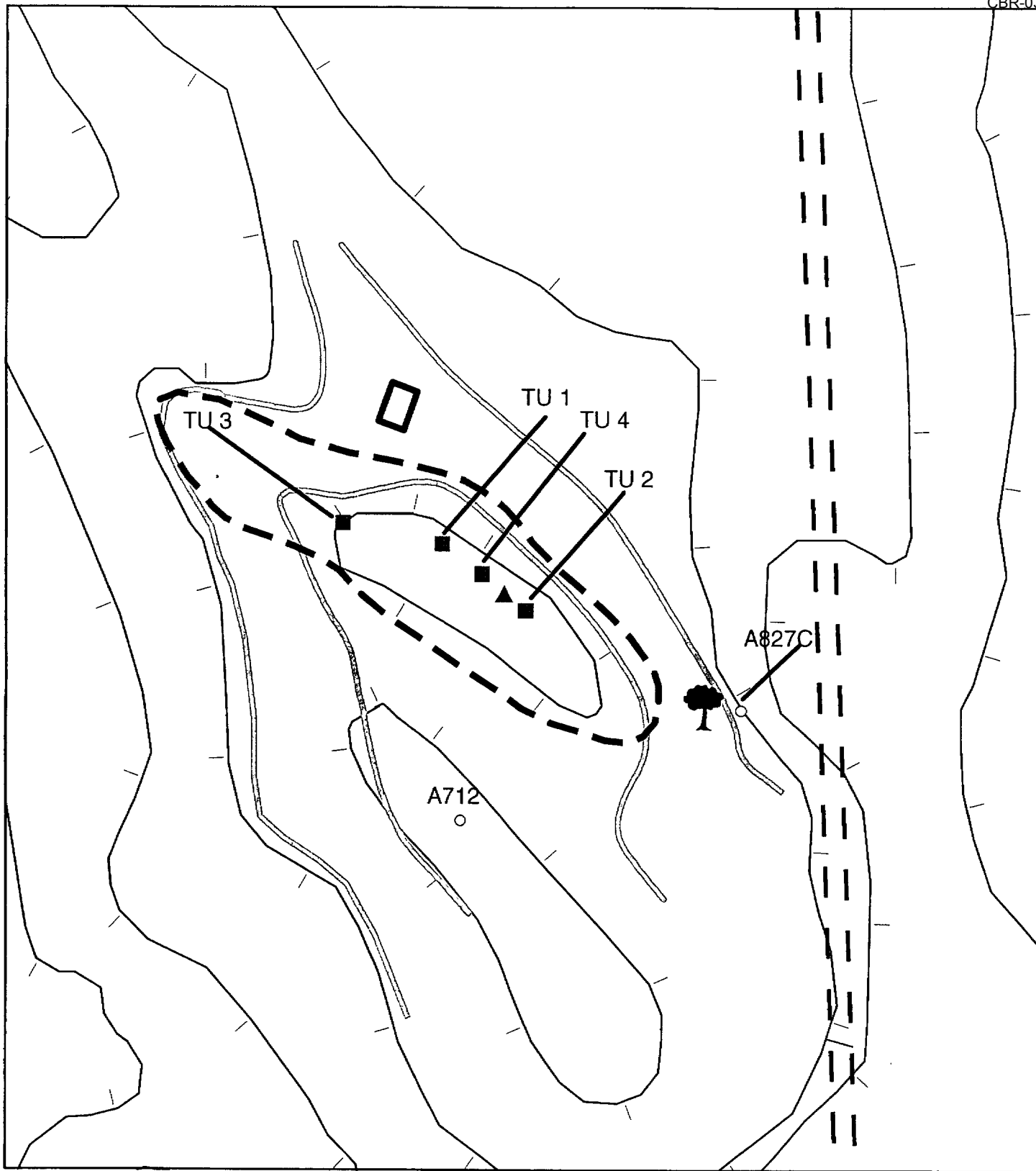
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**25DW198
SITE LOCATION MAP**

Crow Butte Resources

Date: 5/20/03 File: SITE_LOC.MXD
Drawn By: MS Layout: SITE_LOC.PDF

FIGURE 1

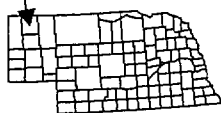


Source 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Crawford, NE 1980

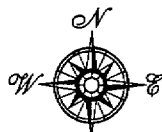
Legend

- ▲ Well
- Exploration Markers
- Test Units
- == Unpaved Road
- Erosion Control Features
- - - Site Boundary
- Fenced Area

Project Location



NEBRASKA



0 50 100 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
1927 North American Datum
Zone 13

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25DW198
SITE PLAN MAP

Crow Butte Resources

Date 5/20/03 File SITE_PLAN.MXD
Drawn By MS Layout: SITE_PLAN.PDF

FIGURE 2

EVALUATIVE TESTING OF SITE 25DW198

INTRODUCTION

Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Greystone), completed evaluative testing of site 25DW198 in Dawes County, Nebraska. Crow Butte Resources plans to develop mining operations through the site area. Greystone was contracted to evaluate the eligibility of this site for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to assess whether further work would be necessary before the mining operations can be expanded. Carl Späth, PhD, and Cherie K. Walth, MA, completed the test excavations from May 12 through 15, 2003.

BACKGROUND

Site 25DW198 is located about 1 mile southeast of the Town of Crawford in T31N, R52W, Section 11 NE/SW/NE/SE, NW/SE/NE/SE, and S/NW/NE/SE (Figure 1). The Nebraska State Historical Society originally recorded the site in 1987 during a cultural resources survey for the Crow Butte In Situ Uranium Mining Project (Bozell and Pepperl 1987). It was described as a scatter of chipped stone tools and flaking debris located on the crest of a linear knoll. The surface material that was collected by this inventory included a quartz cobble and 43 flakes of silicified wood, quartzite, or chert. At the time of the inventory, three shovel test pits were excavated. No artifacts were recovered from a shovel test in the swale south of the mapped site area. Artifacts were, however, recovered in the first 30 centimeters from shovel tests on the tops of the knolls. Two flakes were recovered from the 30- to 45-centimeter level in shovel test 1 near the center of the mapped site area. Based on this original recording, more intensive documentation was deemed necessary to complete National Register evaluation and identify appropriate data recovery or other mitigative actions.

Greystone observed that the vegetation of the pasture where the site was located included a high proportion of introduced and weedy taxa such as cheat-grass. Greystone also observed contour berms along the slopes of the knoll. These observations indicated that this location had been tilled in the past, either to produce hay, or to seed the pasture with forage grasses for livestock. However, the soil surface is well consolidated and vegetation is well established, indicating that the location has not been cultivated for many years.

METHODS

Bozell and Pepperl (1987:72) recommended that this site should be avoided, or, if it could not be avoided, it should be tested or mine development should be monitored because artifacts were recovered from subsurface context in the shovel tests. Without more detailed stratigraphic information, it was assumed that subsurface artifacts could indicate the presence of an in situ buried cultural component. At the time that the inventory was completed, the site was located in well-established pasture. Furthermore, Bozell and Pepperl (1987) did not observe any indications that the area had been cultivated in the past. Greystone developed a testing plan that was approved by the Nebraska State Historical Society. The evaluation of site 25DW198 included surface survey, mapping, and excavation of four 1 by 1 meter test units. An intensive surface survey of a 20-acre block area was completed by two archaeologists walking transects spaced 12 to 15 meters apart. The survey was centered on the area of the previously recorded site. Mapping was completed with a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) with a 1- to 3-meter accuracy.

The location of the southwest corner of each test unit was recorded with the GPS.

The four test units were excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels until completing a level in which no artifacts were recovered. All excavated material was screened through ¼-inch screen. All debitage and tools were collected, described, and quantified. Lithic debitage and tools were examined macroscopically. A drawing was made of the western profile of the unit after each excavation was complete. This western wall was chosen as most representative of the stratigraphy observed in Test Unit 1, and the same profile was drawn for each of the other test units. Photographs were taken that showed the general site area and each of the four test units. In addition, the southern and western walls of each unit were photographed. After the test units had been excavated and documented, each test unit was backfilled to above ground level.

The testing plan proposed that the site would be evaluated as eligible for the National Register if the test excavations:

- Revealed evidence of in situ cultural features
- Recovered diagnostic artifacts
- Or indicated that subsurface artifacts may be associated with one or more discrete buried levels.

However, the site would be evaluated as not eligible because of its lack of potential to yield information important in prehistory if:

- The surface remains consisted of sparse lithic debitage with no diagnostic artifacts and no evidence of in situ cultural features, and
- The subsurface remains also consisted of sparse lithic debitage, no diagnostic artifacts, and no evidence of cultural levels..

RESULTS

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted that covered a 20-acre block centered on the site area recorded previously. The survey was completed to confirm or update the boundaries of the site and to identify the most informative locations for the four test units. No artifacts were observed on the surface. The absence of artifacts may indicate that the 1987 surface collection removed the surface manifestation of this site. Vegetation was moderately dense on the surface, but the top of the knoll had areas of greater surface exposure as a result of disturbance by rodents. Surface visibility varied from 30 to 40 percent, but the grasses and forbs were low to the ground and well dispersed. Therefore, lithic artifacts could have been seen easily. No surface artifacts were found during the 20-acre block inventory to confirm or modify the site boundaries. Using common reference points on the original site plan, the original boundaries of the site were transferred to a new map (**Figure 2**). Topographic features within and near the site area were also mapped. During the survey, the markers for two test wells for Crow Butte resources were located and plotted. These markers bore metal caps marked A712 and A827C.

Four test units were excavated. The units were placed along the top of the knoll in the area indicated by the previous survey as lying within the boundary of the site. In the testing plan, Greystone had suggested locating a test unit outside the site boundary in the swale south of the site area. However, extensive disturbance by rodents was observed in this area, and no artifacts were found in the back dirt left by the rodents. Therefore, this location was not excavated, and

the fourth test unit was excavated along the top of the knoll and within the boundaries of the site. The following discussion describes the results of the excavations.

Test Unit 1

This test unit was placed at the northern edge of the crest of the linear knoll and northwest of a triangular wooden fence that surrounded a groundwater-monitoring well. The unit was excavated to 70 centimeters below ground surface. The upper 10 to 15 centimeters was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy clay loam. The base of the upper stratum contrasted sharply and unconformably with the underlying sediments. The underlying stratum was a brown (7.5YR 5/3) fine sandy loam. The second stratum was 12 to 15 centimeters deep and there was a less distinct transition to the third layer, which was a pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy loam.

Roots were evident throughout the excavation but were less dense after the 40-centimeter depth. Rodent disturbance was also evident throughout the excavation and continued to the base of the unit. Rodent, insect, and root intrusions carry the darker sediments and artifacts from the upper stratum into the lower strata. The darker and less compact sediments in these intrusions were easily identified during excavation. Artifacts recovered in the lower levels (after 30 centimeters) were consistently associated with these intrusive materials.

Materials recovered from the excavation were chert and quartzite debitage and one non-cultural piece of sandstone. There were four flakes from level 1, seven flakes and a piece of sandstone from level 2, two flakes from level 3, and one flake each in levels 4 to 6. Level 7 contained no cultural material. Sixteen total pieces of lithic debris were recovered. The debitage included one complete flake, eight broken flakes, four flake fragments, and three pieces of shatter.

Test Unit 2

This test unit was placed approximately 60 meters southeast of Test Unit 1 and southeast of the monitoring well. The unit was excavated to 20 centimeters below ground surface. The strata observed in this test unit were the same as the first two strata in Test Unit 1. There is a 10- to 12-centimeter stratum of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy clay loam. Below the dark upper stratum is a brown (7.5YR 5/3) fine sandy loam. The transition from the first stratum to the second stratum is abrupt. Rodent burrows and root casts are clearly visible in the second stratum.

The only artifact recovered was one red quartzite complete, primary flake from the first level. The second level did not contain any cultural material, and the unit was not excavated further. The paucity of artifacts in comparison to Test Unit 1 suggests that this unit is at the edge of the site.

Test Unit 3

This test unit was placed approximately 60 meters west of Test Unit 1, slightly below the top of the knoll. The unit was excavated to 20 centimeters below ground surface. The strata observed were similar to the first two strata in Test Unit 1. There is a 10- to 12-centimeter layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy clay loam. Below this dark stratum is a brown (7.5YR 5/3) fine sandy loam. As in the other units, the transition between the upper two strata is abrupt. Rodent and root disturbance was also evident in this unit.

Artifacts recovered included one opaque pale brown, complete, primary flake from the second level. The flake was likely at the base of the first stratum or in the rodent disturbance, and it may have been a near-surface artifact mixed with lower sediments by plowing.

Test Unit 4

This test unit was placed between Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2 and slightly northwest of the groundwater-monitoring well. The unit was excavated to 30 centimeters below ground surface. The strata observed were the same as in the other test units. There is a 10- to 12-centimeter stratum of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy clay loam. Below that is a brown (7.5YR 5/3) fine sandy loam.

Rodent and root disturbance were evident throughout the levels excavated in this unit. Three artifacts recovered from the third level were from a large dark area of rodent disturbance in the southeastern corner of the unit. Artifacts recovered were chert and quartzite debitage and one fossil clam with a reddish crust. Artifacts included three complete flakes, nine broken flakes, four flake fragments, two shatter, one biface tip, and one utilized flake. The biface tip was of a grayish white chert and measured 1.0 centimeters in length, 0.8 centimeters in width, and 0.4 centimeters in thickness. The utilized flake is yellowish, gray brown quartzite. One margin exhibits polishing and possible attrition from use. It measures 2.1 centimeters in length, 2.6 centimeters in width, and 0.6 centimeters in thickness.

SUMMARY

All of the test units revealed the same sequence of strata, with an upper stratum that is 10 to 15 centimeters thick, very dark grayish brown, fine sandy clay loam. The next stratum is 12 to 15 centimeters thick, brown, fine sandy loam. The third stratum is pale brown, fine sandy loam. The transition in color from the upper stratum to the underlying sediments was much more abrupt than a typical transition between soil horizons. Sharp transitions in color or texture most often indicate either that the upper level has been mixed or disturbed, or that the top of the lower level was once a stable ground surface. The undulating form and abrupt nature of the transition observed in these excavations suggests that the upper level is an unconsolidated plow zone. In addition, the greatest number of artifacts was recovered from the lower portion of the upper stratum. Larger and flatter items such as artifacts and rocks tend to migrate downward within the plow zone when sediments are mixed by cultivation.

All of the artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum or from dark areas of rodent disturbance. The upper stratum has been plowed, and artifacts have been mixed through the plow zone. Rodent, insect, and root action have also disturbed the site, and artifacts from the uppermost stratum have been redeposited in the lower strata. The greatest concentration of artifacts was recovered from Test Units 1 and 4 on the upper part of the knoll. This area may have been the main part of the site before it was cultivated. Plowing may have moved the artifacts found in Test Units 2 and 3 to their present locations, or these areas may have originally been at the edge of the site. No indications of buried cultural levels or cultural features were observed in any of the test units, and no artifacts were recovered from undisturbed context.

Bozell and Pepperl (1987:56) identify lithic materials that they collected from this site as Hartville Uplift chert, silicified wood, chalcedony, and quartzite similar to materials from sources in Wyoming west of the site area. The types of lithic material recovered from the current excavations are consistent with those described by Bozell and Pepperl. These lithic materials were compared with samples of rocks from local stream gravels at the Crow Butte Resources mine office. All of the lithic raw material types recovered from the test excavations are consistent with these locally available materials.

The site location, size, and artifact assemblage suggest a likely site function. The artifacts recovered are mostly broken flakes and flake fragments, with only a few exhibiting any cortex. These attributes suggest tool maintenance rather than manufacturing. The site is located on a knoll that allows a clear view of the surrounding area, including both English and White Clay creeks, which is useful for watching movement of game. The site is small with a sparse scatter of lithic debitage, and no other material types or cultural features are present. These factors suggest that the site was probably a prehistoric temporary use area that functioned as a lookout for game. While they were stationed on the knoll, individuals occupied their time with tool maintenance.

The surface remains include sparse lithic debitage with no diagnostic artifacts or evidence of in situ cultural features, as reported by Bozell and Pepperl (1987) and reconfirmed in the present surface survey. The subsurface remains were also sparse lithic debitage. There were no diagnostic artifacts, and there was no evidence of possible cultural levels. Therefore, the site is considered not eligible for the National Register because it lacks the potential to yield information important in prehistory.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The site is not eligible for the National Register because it lacks the potential to yield information important in prehistory. The proposed development of the mining operations in the site area by Crow Butte Resources will not impact any significant cultural resources, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned. However, work in the immediate area must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the discovery if any unanticipated cultural artifacts or features are uncovered during construction.

REFERENCES

- Bozell, John R., and Robert E. Pepperl. 1987. A Cultural Resources Study of the Crow Butte Uranium Prospect, Dawes County, Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society. Prepared for Resource Technologies Groups, Inc.

APPENDIX A TESTING PLAN AND SHPO LETTER

1. The purpose of this testing plan is to provide a clear and concise outline of the testing procedures to be followed during the development and testing of the software. This plan will serve as a guide for the development team and the testing team, ensuring that all necessary tests are performed and that the results are documented and analyzed.



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Environmental Consultants, Inc.

February 11, 2003

Greg Miller
Nebraska State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Division
P.O. Box 82554
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501-2554

RE: Proposed Evaluative Testing of Site 25DW198, Dawes County, Nebraska, for Crow Butte Resources

Dear Mr. Miller:

This letter presents a brief plan for evaluative testing for site 25DW198, approximately 1 mile southeast of Crawford, Nebraska. Site 25DW198 was recorded in 1987 by John R. Bozell and Robert E. Pepperl for the Crow Butte Uranium Prospect. The survey was conducted for a mining permit under the jurisdiction of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The site was evaluated as potentially eligible based on the presence of sparse subsurface remains, and avoidance was recommended. Crow Butte Resources plans to develop its mining operations in this site area and has asked Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc (Greystone) to evaluate this site and to determine what additional work may be needed. The following paragraphs briefly describe the site, past work at the site, and the proposed plan for evaluative testing.

Background

In April through June 1987, archaeologists under the direction of John R. Bozell of the Nebraska State Historical Society conducted a cultural resource reconnaissance of a portion of the Commercial Size Area for the proposed Crow Butte In Situ Uranium Mining Project (Bozell and Pepperl 1987). The project involved a permit for in situ solution mining of uranium. The lead federal agency for this undertaking is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The inventory of 1,350 acres located and documented 21 cultural resources. The sites included eight Native American sites, 12 Euroamerican sites, and one buried bone deposit. Two of the Euroamerican sites were recommended potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Register) for their possible architectural importance, and four archaeological sites were recommended potentially eligible for the Register for their potential to yield information important in prehistory. One of the archaeological sites is 25DW198. The site is located about 1 mile southeast of the town of Crawford in T31N, R52W, Section 11 NE/SW/NE/SE and W/SE/NE/SE (Figure 1). Bozell and Pepperl (1987) recommended that mining avoid the potentially eligible resources. It was further recommended that, if it was not feasible to avoid the sites, more intensive documentation must be undertaken to complete National Register evaluation and, if appropriate, recommend data recovery or other mitigative actions.

Site 25DW198 was described as a scatter of chipped stone tools and flaking debris located on the crest of a linear knoll. This knoll is part of a broad upland between English Creek and White Clay Creek southeast of Crawford. The narrative description of the site indicated an area of 30,000 square meters. However, Bozell and Pepperl (1987:57, Figure 18) provided a site plan

that shows a site area of 9,000 square meters. The site location map shows a site area slightly wider, but approximately the same as the plan map. Therefore, this plan assumed that the site plan shows the correct site dimensions as observed in 1987. The site plan has been adapted to show proposed locations of test units for the evaluative subsurface testing (Figure 2).

The inventory of recovered surface material lists a quartz cobble and 43 flakes of silicified wood, quartzite, or chert. Shovel test 1 was excavated to 60 centimeters in arbitrary 15 centimeter levels near the center of the surface scatter. Subsurface materials from this shovel test consisted of an edge fragment of a chert biface and 15 flakes. Most of the artifacts were dispersed through the upper 30 centimeters of the shovel test, and two flakes were found in the 30 to 45 centimeter level. No artifacts were recovered from shovel test 3 in the saddle area south of the site, and one flake was recovered from near the surface in shovel test 2 on the knoll about 160 meters south of the site. Shovel tests 2 and 3 were excavated to 30 centimeters below surface. At least one sterile level was excavated in each shovel test before excavation was stopped. The description of the profile of shovel test 1 did not indicate any discrete subsurface levels that might reflect a buried occupation surface.

Plan for Evaluative Testing

This testing plan proposes resurvey and subsurface evaluative testing of site 25DW198. Greystone proposes to conduct an intensive surface survey of a 20-acre block around the recorded site area, as shown in Figure 2, to update the boundaries of the site. The two-person field crew will walk parallel transects approximately 12 to 15 meters apart and will note the locations of any cultural artifacts or possible features. The site will be remapped using a hand-held mapping-grade global positioning system (GPS) unit (1- to 3-meter accuracy). Four 1- by 1-meter test units will be excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters, or deeper than 50 centimeters until no artifacts are recovered. All excavated material will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. All recovered debitage for each level will be described by material type and debitage category (flake, broken flake, flake fragment, or debris). Formal tools or diagnostic artifacts will be described, drawn to scale and photographed. The recovered artifacts will be returned to the surface owner. A representative profile will be drawn, described, and photographed for each test unit.

Proposed locations for the four test units are three units along the long axis of the recorded site area and one unit in the adjacent saddle (Figure 2). However, the field archaeologists may adjust the locations of the test units, if any artifact concentrations or indications of possible cultural features are found during the survey. All test units will be backfilled to the original surface contours.

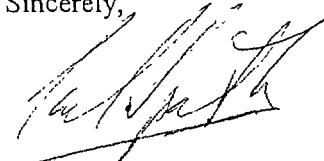
If the results of testing are no different than original survey, the site will be recommended as not eligible for the Register, and no additional cultural resource work will be recommended. That is, if surface materials consist of sparse lithic debitage with no diagnostic artifacts or evidence of possible cultural features, and if subsurface artifacts also consist of sparse lithic debitage with no diagnostic artifacts, no evidence of cultural features, and no indications of possible cultural levels, it will be concluded that the site has no potential to yield information important in prehistory. If, on the other hand, survey and testing yield diagnostic artifacts, evidence of in situ cultural features, or indications that subsurface artifacts may be associated with one or more discrete buried levels, the site will be recommended eligible for the National Register. A data recovery plan will be recommended if the site is considered eligible.



Greg Miller, Nebraska State Historical Society
February 11, 2003
Page 3 of 3

Please advise me if you concur with this scope of work. If you have any questions or require additional materials, please call me at (303) 850-0930.

Sincerely,

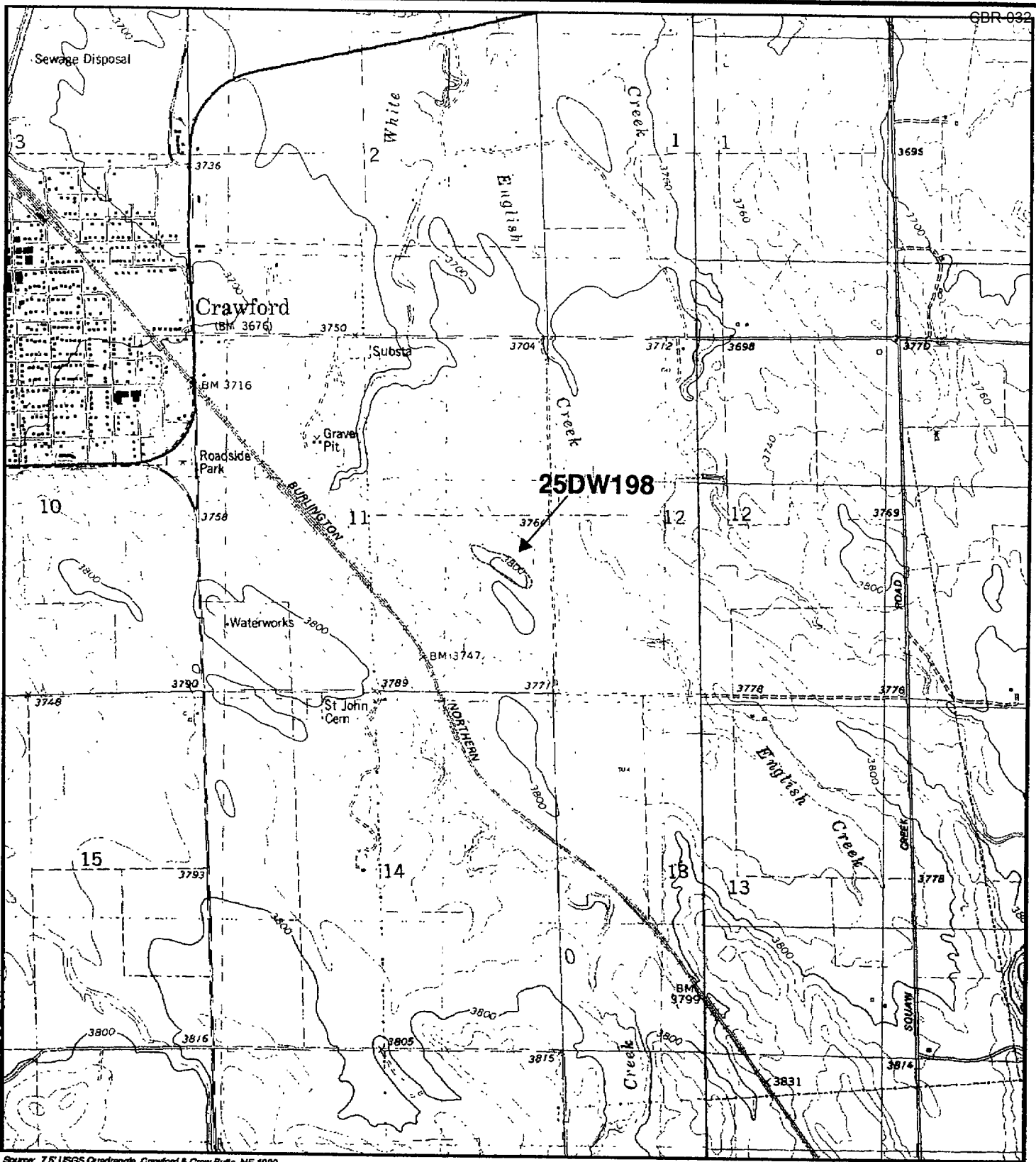


Carl Späth, PhD
Senior Archaeologist

References Cited:

Bozell, John R., and Robert E. Pepperl. 1987. A Cultural Resources Study of the Crow Butte Uranium Prospect, Dawes County, Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society.
Prepared for Resource Technologies Groups, Inc.

Enclosures



Source: 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Crawford & Crow Butte, NE 1980

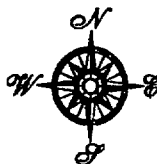
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Project Location

----- Site Boundary



NEBRASKA



0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
1927 North American Datum
Zone 13

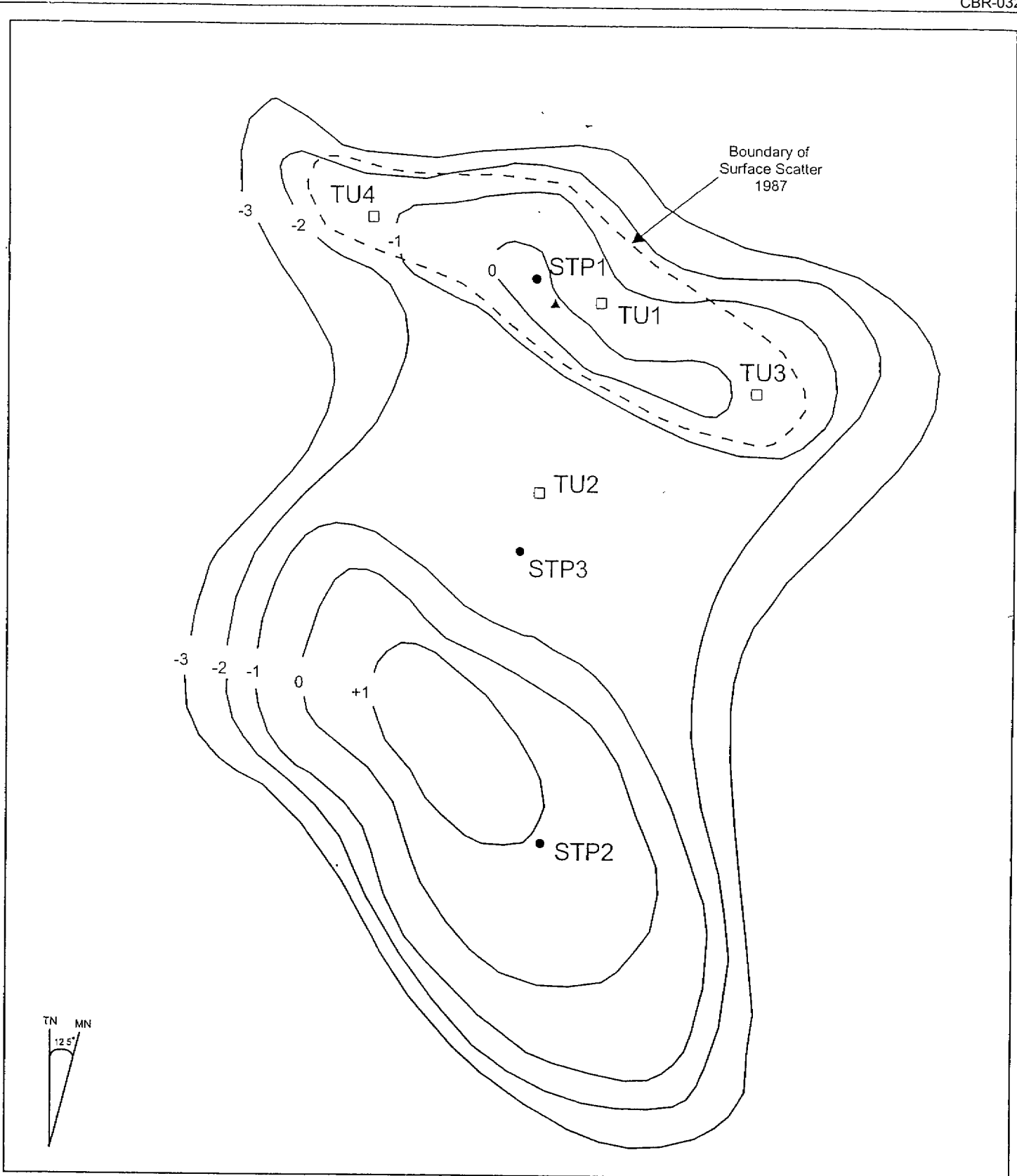
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25DW198 SITE LOCATION MAP

Crow Butte Resources

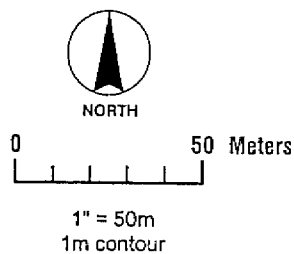
Date: 5/20/03 File: SITE_LOC.MXD
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FIGURE 1



LEGEND

- STP - 1987 Shovel Test Pit
- TU - Proposed Test Unit
- ▲ - 1987 mapping datum



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CONTOUR MAP	
Site 25DW198 Crow Butte Resources	
Date: 2/11/03	File: FIGURE2.MXD
Drawn By: MS	Layout: FIGURE 2 PDF
FIGURE 2	



NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1500 R STREET, P.O. BOX 82554, LINCOLN, NE 68501-2554
(402) 471-3270 Fax: (402) 471-3100 1-800-833-6747 www.nebraskahistory.org

24 February 2003

Dr. Carl Spath
Greystone
5231 South Quebec Street
Greenwood Village, CO 80111

Re: Testing Plan for 25DW198
Dawes Co., NE
H.P. #0302-033-01

Dear Dr. Spath:

Our office has reviewed the proposed testing plan for archaeological site 25DW198. We concur with the plan and the National Register evaluation approach for the site. Thank you for the information.

Sincerely,

Concurrence:

Terry Steinacher
H.P. Archaeologist

L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy NeSHPO

[illegible]

Date(s): 5/12-14/2003**Field Photographic Log**Project(s) and Job Number(s): Crow Butte Testing – 25DW198Photographer: C. Späth; C. Walth Camera: HP Camera # 5 Film/Media: Compact Flash Roll/Folder Name #: _____

Exp. #	Date	Direction	Subject	Notes
0980	5/12/03	300°	site area	West-northwest over mapped site area
0981	5/12/03	330°	site area	Contour berms on northeast side of site area
0982	5/12/03	120°	site area	East-southeast over mapped site area
0983	5/12/03	360°	site area	View north from cap WFC A 712
0984	5/12/03	360°	TU 1	North over Test Unit 1 before excavation
0985	5/13/03	180°	TU 1	South wall of Test Unit 1
0986	5/13/03	270°	TU 1	West wall of Test Unit 1
0987	5/13/03	270°	TU 1	West wall of Test Unit 1 (retake)
0988	5/13/03	360°	TU 2	North over Test Unit 2 before excavation
0989	5/13/03	90°	TU 2	East over Test Unit 2 before excavation
0990	5/14/03	225°	TU 2	West wall of Test Unit 2
0991	5/14/03	180°	TU 2	South wall of Test Unit 2
0992	5/14/03	180°	TU 2	South wall of Test Unit 2 (retake)
0993	5/14/03	180°	TU 2	South wall of Test Unit 2 (retake)
0994	5/14/03	360°	TU 3	North over Test Unit 3 before excavation
0995	5/14/03	90°	TU 3	East over Test Unit 3 before excavation
0996	5/14/03	270°	TU 3	West wall of Test Unit 3
0997	5/14/03	180°	TU 3	South wall of Test Unit 3
0998	5/14/03	360°	TU 4	North over Test Unit 4 before excavation
0999	5/14/03	90°	TU 4	East over Test Unit 4 before excavation
1000	5/14/03	180°	TU 4	South wall of Test Unit 4
1001	5/14/03	270°	TU 4	West wall of Test Unit 4

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Disclosure of Site Locations is Prohibited (36 CFR §296.18)



Nebraska State Historical Society {PRIVATE }

Archeological Site Survey Form

{PRIVATE } 1. Site Number: 25DW198 2. Site Name: _____

3. Project: Crow Butte Resources 1498-02 4. Survey Agency/Co.: Greystone

5. Field Number: 25DW198 6. Sponsor/Contract Agency: Crow Butte

7. County: Dawes 8. Drainage (NSHS only): _____

9. U.S.G.S. Quad. Map: Crawford NE NAD: X 1927 _____ 1983

10. _____ New Site X Previously Known Site (form is an update)

11. Legal Description:

QUARTER/HALE SECTIONS				SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
NW	SE	NE	SE	11	31N	52W
NE	SW	NE	SE	11	31N	52W
S	NW	NE	SE	11	31N	52W
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

See Comments/Continuation Sheet

12. Site Size (m²): 24,020 13. Elevation (ft): Min. 3785 Max. 3805

14. Descriptive Site Type:

X Surface

_____ Buried Features/Cultural Layer(s)

_____ Cave/Rock shelter

_____ Unknown

X Other near surface – plow zone

15. Functional Site Type:

_____ Burial(s)

_____ Ceremonial/Religious

_____ Extraction/Processing

_____ Habitation

_____ Unknown

X Other Lithic maintenance; overlook

16. Cultural Context:

_____ Paleoindian

_____ Archaic

_____ Woodland

_____ Central Plains

_____ Coalescent

_____ Oneota

_____ Western Nebraska Protohistoric

_____ Caddoan Villagers

_____ Sedentary Siouan Villagers

_____ Equestrian Nomads

_____ Reservation Native American

_____ Non-Specific Ceramic

_____ Non-specific Late Prehist./Protohistoric

X Unknown Prehistoric

_____ Euro-American

_____ Other Ethnic Historic

_____ Unknown Historic

_____ Unknown

17. Specific Cultural Affiliation (phase, context, etc.)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Mounds	
Depressions	
Stains	
Petroglyphs	
Petrographs	

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Rock Outline/Concentrations	
Historic Standing/Collapsed Buildings, Structures or Objects	
Historic Foundations	
Middens/Trash Deposits	
Other ()	

[illegible]

Chipped Stone Tools
Chipped Stone Debris
Ground Stone
Natural Stone Tools
Fire-cracked Rock
Other Lithic Debris
Rim Sherds
Body Sherds
Worked Bone
Worked Shell
Historic Artifacts
Faunal Remains
Floral Remains
Human Bone
Burned Earth
Daub
Isolated Item
Other **Fossil clam**

 X **Reported**

 X **Surveyed**

 X **Photographed**

 X **Sketch Mapped**

 Instrument Mapped

 X **Mapped with GPS**

GPS make/ CMT MCGPS 3.7
model

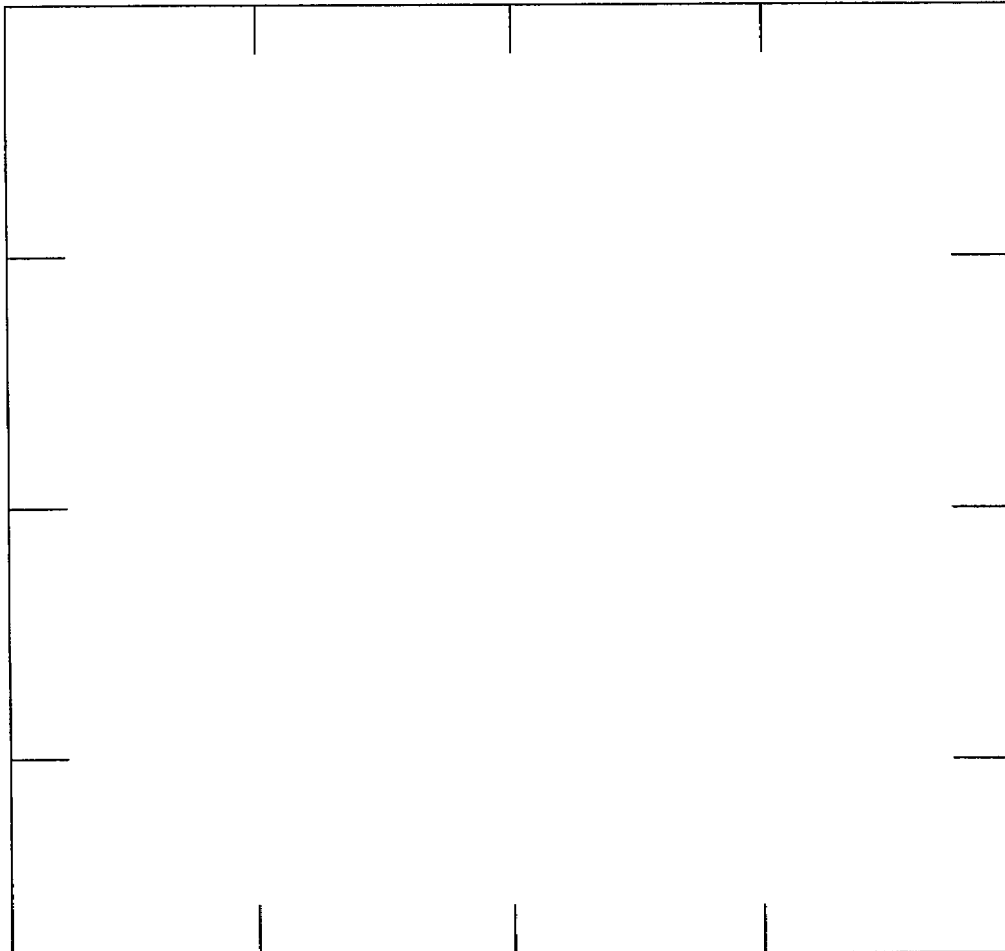
Differentially Corrected? X **Y** **N**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil Cored/Probed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tested (pits/posthole/backhoe)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remote Sensing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Excavated Partially
<input type="checkbox"/>	Excavated Completely
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface Collected (uncontrolled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface Collected (controlled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

21. ATTACH TO THIS SURVEY A XEROX COPY OF THE U.S.G.S. OR APPROPRIATE MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION. IF NO APPROPRIATE SCALE MAP IS AVAILABLE, PLEASE PROVIDE A SKETCH MAP.

22. Sketch Map (optional): See separate sheet

Site No. _____ Mapped by _____
 Scale _____ Date _____



23. Present Condition:

_____ Undisturbed X Disturbed _____ Destroyed

24. Site Impacts:

Fill in the appropriate number(s): 1 = past, 2 = current, 3 = anticipated

_____ Water Erosion	_____ Recreation
_____ Wind Erosion	_____ Construction
<u>1, 2</u> Animal Activity	<u>1</u> Agriculture
_____ Vandalism	_____ Other _____

25. National Register Status (SHPO only):

_____ On Register
 _____ Eligible
 _____ Not Eligible

26. Investigators Impression of National Register:

_____ Potentially Eligible
X Not Eligible
 _____ Unevaluated/Unknown

27. Informant: _____
 Address: _____

28. Owner of Site:

☒ Private (Name/Address, if known) Jaci Mills, 230 Annin St., Crawford, Nebraska 69339
 _____ State (Agency) _____
 _____ Federal (Agency) _____
 _____ Other _____

29. Primary Information Location:

NSHS	UNL Museum	UNL Anthro. Dept	Other	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	Written Records
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	Map/Chart Records
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	_____	Photo Records
_____	_____	_____	Private owner	Collections

30. Report References:

Bozell, John R., and Robert E. Pepperl. 1987. A Cultural Resources Study of the Crow Butte Uranium Prospect, Dawes County, Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society.
 Prepared for Resource Technologies Groups, Inc.

31. Comments:

Each of the test units is described in the accompanying documentation.

The surface remains include sparse lithic debitage with no diagnostic artifacts or evidence of in situ cultural features, as reported by Bozell and Pepperl (1987) and reconfirmed during the present reconnaissance survey. The subsurface remains also indicate sparse lithic debitage, no diagnostic artifacts, or possible cultural levels. Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible for the National Register because of its lack of potential to yield information important in prehistory.

☒ See Comments/Continuation Sheet for Additional Comments

32. Survey Conducted By:

Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc.

(Name)

5/12-15/2003

(Date)

33. Form Filled Out By:

Cherie K. Walth

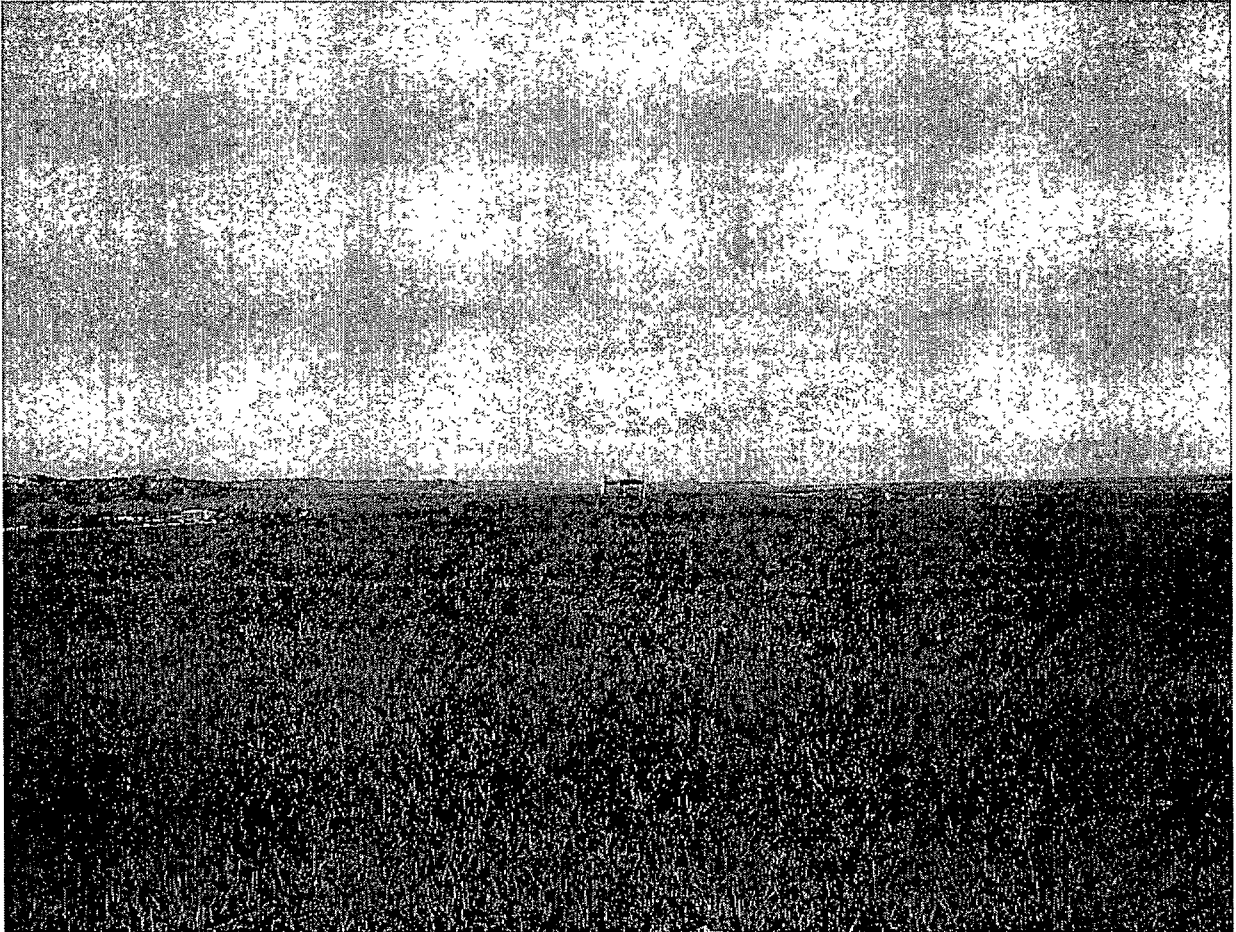
(Name)

5/21/2003

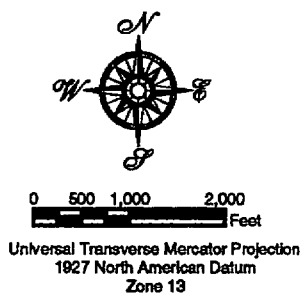
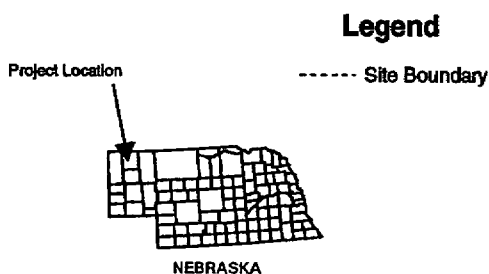
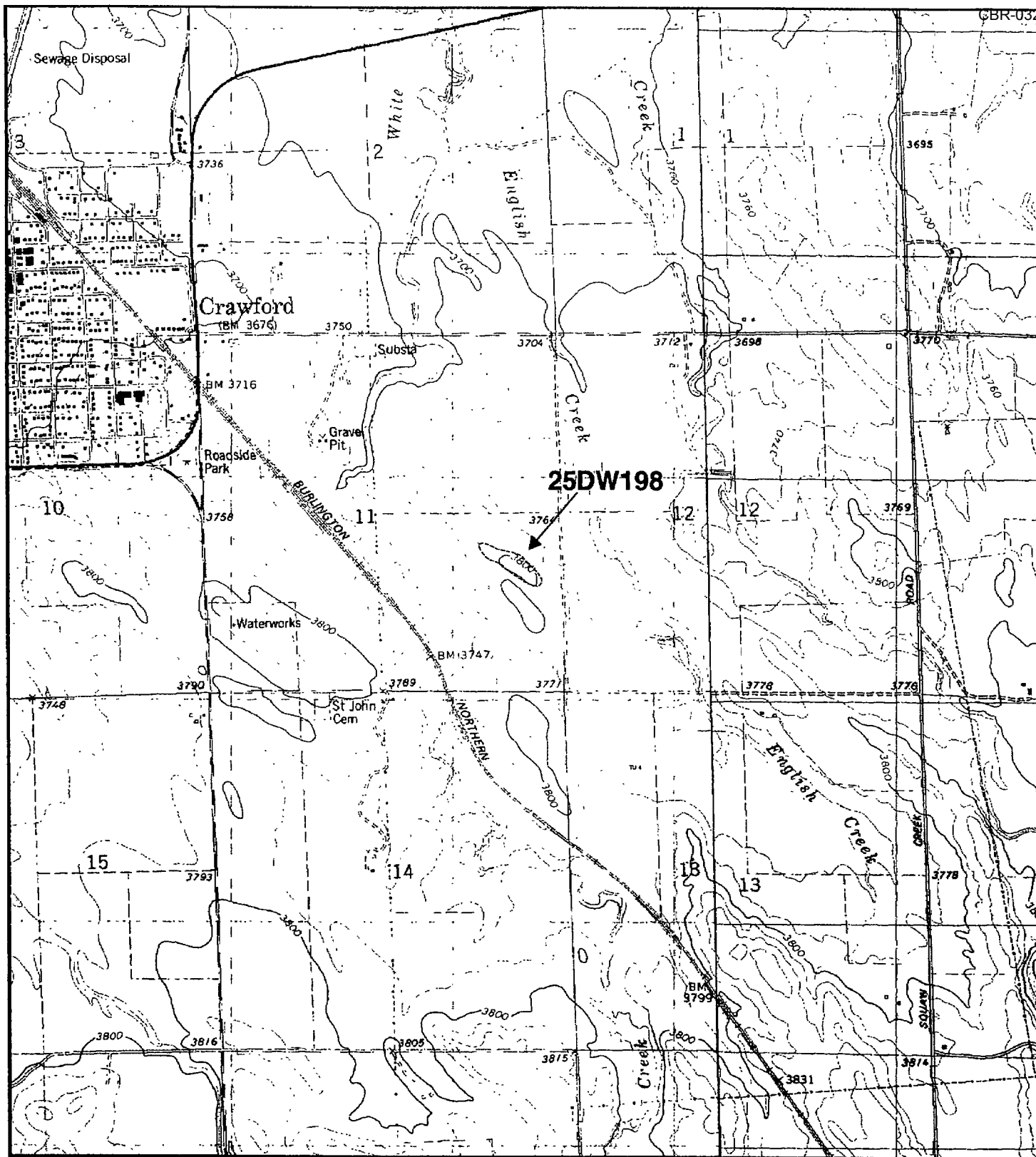
(Date)

Send Completed Forms To: **Nebraska State Historical Society**
Archeology Division
P. O. Box 82554
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501-2554

NSHS Archeology Division Form Revised March 2002

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/12/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: General Site

View of the site looking west-northwest over the mapped area.



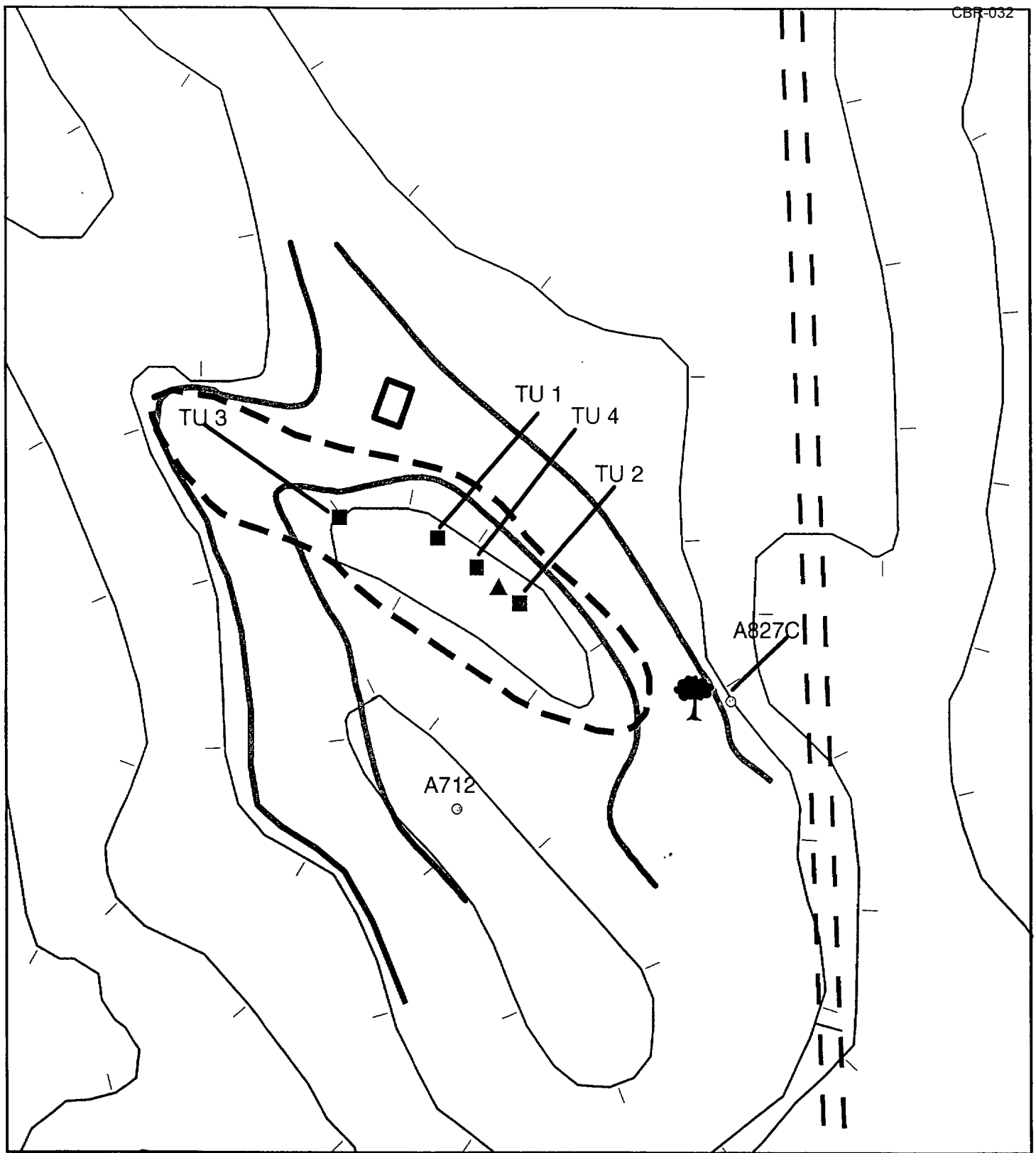
GREYSTONE®

**25DW198
SITE LOCATION MAP**

Crow Butte Resources

Date: 5/20/03 File: SITE_LOC.MXD
Drawn By: MS Layout: SITE_LOC.PDF

FIGURE 1

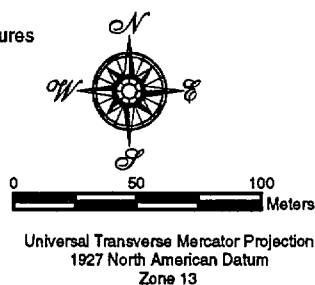


Source: 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Crawford, NE 1980

Legend

- ▲ Well
- Exploration Markers
- Tree
- Test Units
- == Unpaved Road
- Erosion Control Features
- - - Site Boundary
- Fenced Area

Project Location



GREYSTONE®

**25DW198
SITE PLAN MAP**

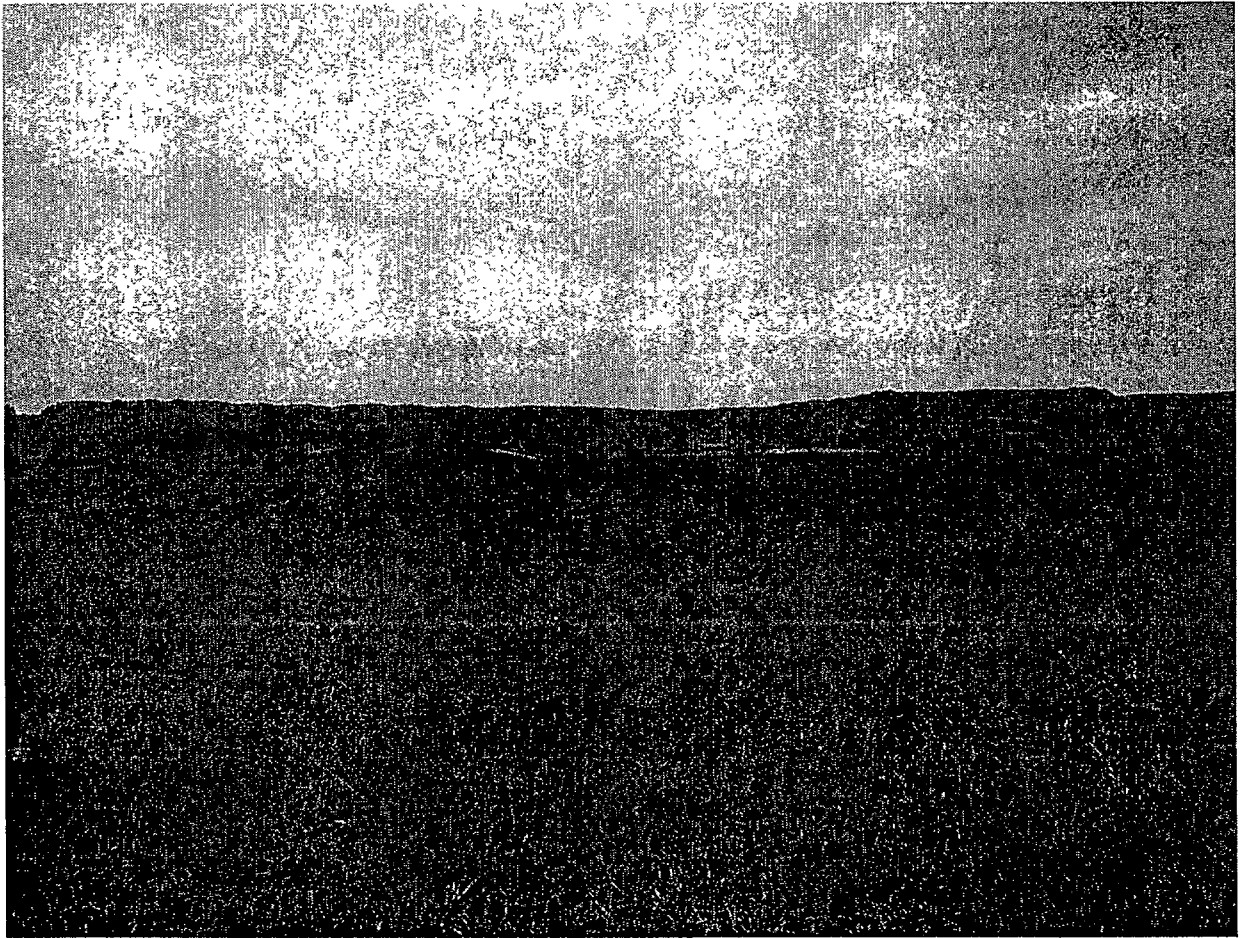
Crow Butte Resources

Date: 5/20/03 File: SITE_PLAN.MXD
Drawn By: MS Layout: SITE_PLAN.PDF

FIGURE 2

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/12/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: General Site

View showing contour berms on northeast side of the site area.

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/12/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: General Site

General view of the site looking east-southeast over mapped site area.

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/12/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: General Site

View of the site from the A712 brass cap looking north.

Test Unit 1

This test unit was placed along the north edge of the linear knoll and north of the triangular shaped fence surrounding a monitor well. The unit is a 1 x 1 m square and was excavated to 70 cm below ground surface. The upper 10 to 15 cm was a fine sandy clay loam of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). The base of the upper layer appeared to be an undulating sharp contrast between the very dark grayish brown and the brown, fine sandy loam (7.5YR 5/3) of the next layer. The undulating nature of the transition suggests that this is the depth of the plow zone in this area with the undulating pattern created by the plow scars. The greatest number of artifacts was recovered from the upper stratum. The second layer was 12 to 15 cm in depth and was a less distinct transition to the third layer, which was a fine sandy loam, pale brown in color (10YR 6/3). Roots were evident throughout the 70 cm but lessened in density after 40 cm. Rodent disturbance was evident and continued to the base of the unit. Artifacts recovered in the lower levels, after 30 cm, were undoubtedly a result of bioturbation. Artifacts recovered were chert and quartzite debitage and one non-cultural piece of sandstone. There were 4 flakes from level 1, 7 flakes and a piece of sandstone from level 2, 2 flakes from level 3, and 1 flake each in levels 4 to 6, level 7 was sterile. There were 16 total pieces of lithic debris recovered. The debitage included 1 complete flake, 8 broken flakes, 4 flake fragments, and 3 pieces of shatter.

Debitage Recording Sheet

Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site Number: 25DW198 TUI Level 2

Date: 5/12/03

Recorder: C. Walth

[illegible]

Debitage Recording Sheet

Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site Number: 25DW198 TU1 Level 3

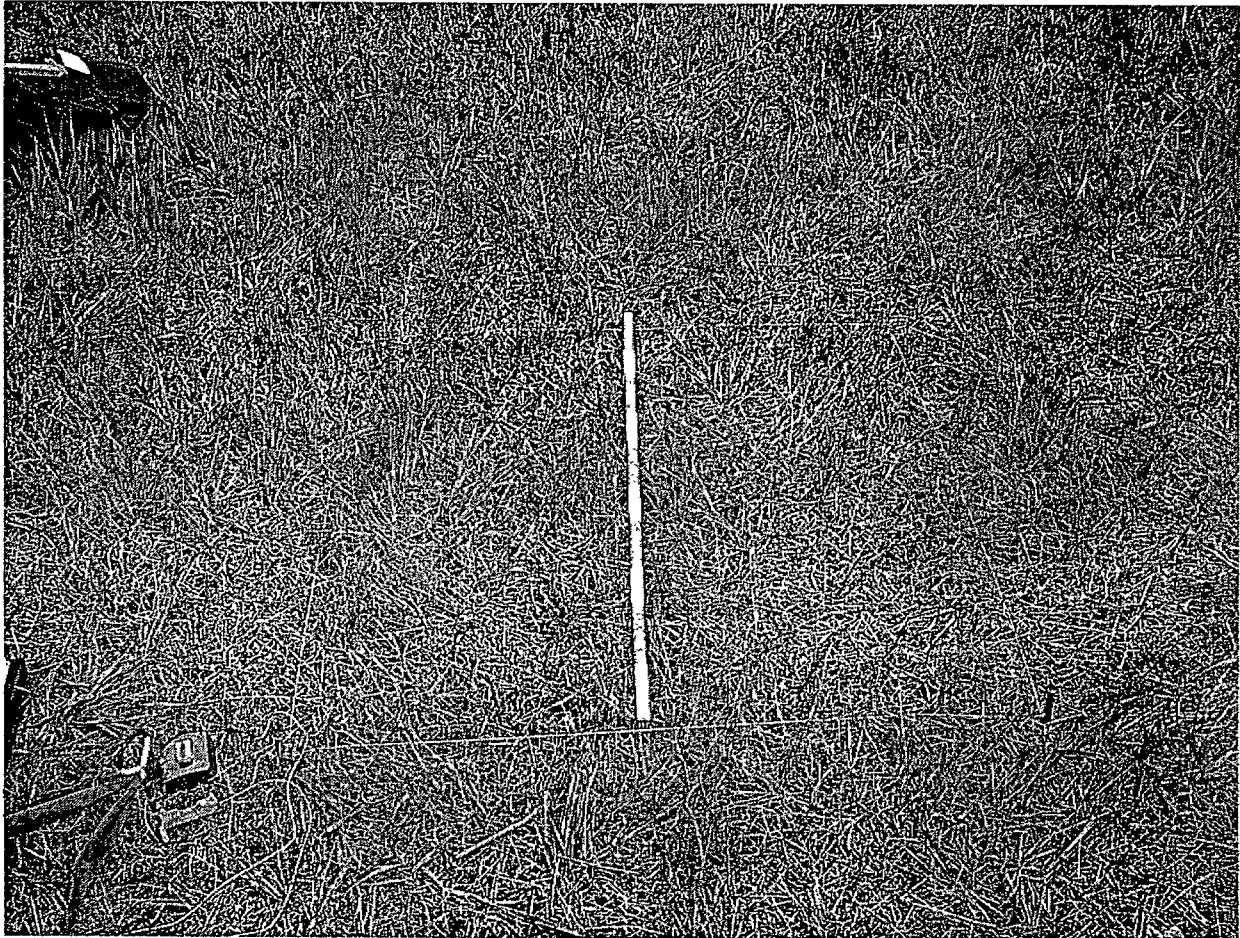
Date: 5/12/03

Recorder: C. Walth

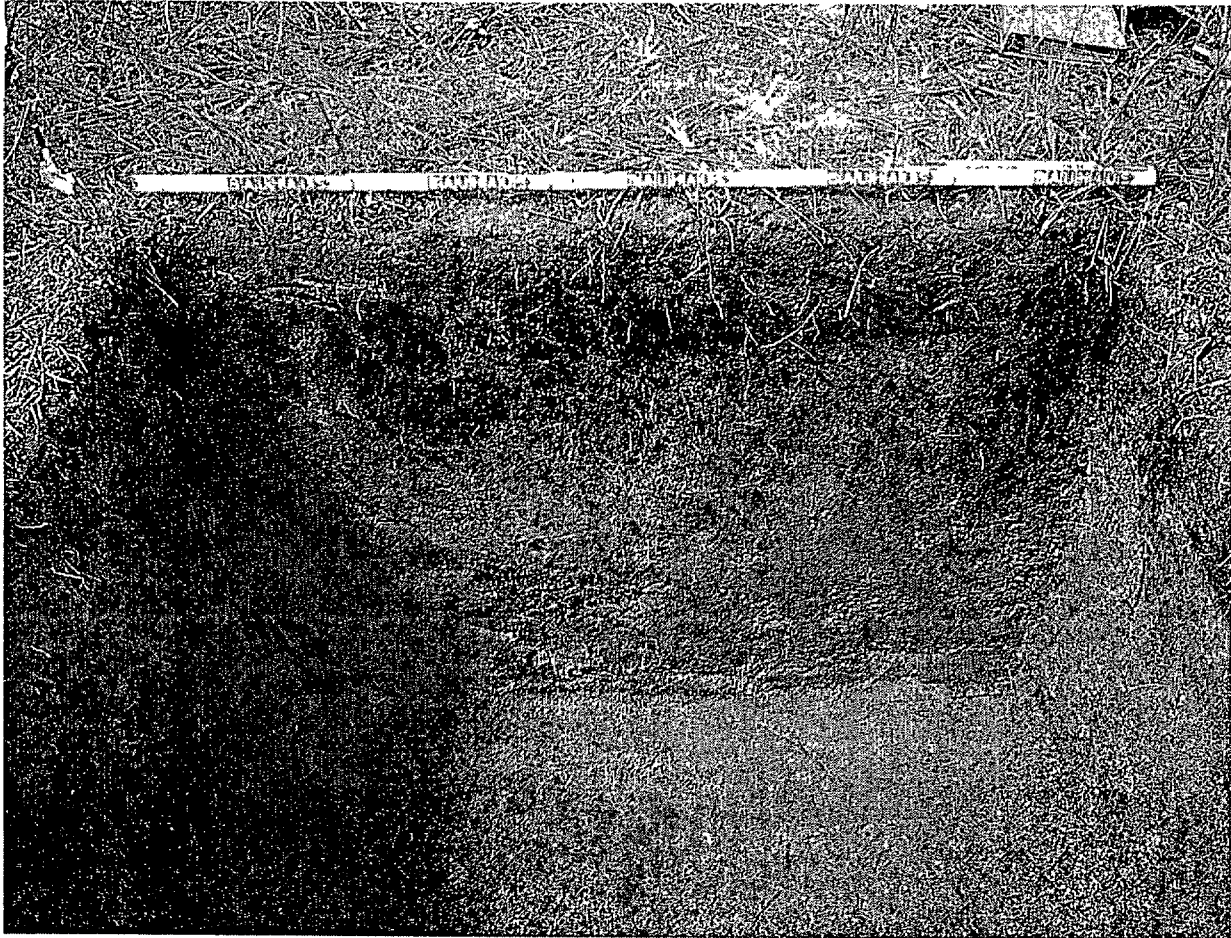
[illegible]

Recorder: C. Walth

[illegible]

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/12/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 1

View of TU 1 prior to excavation looking north.

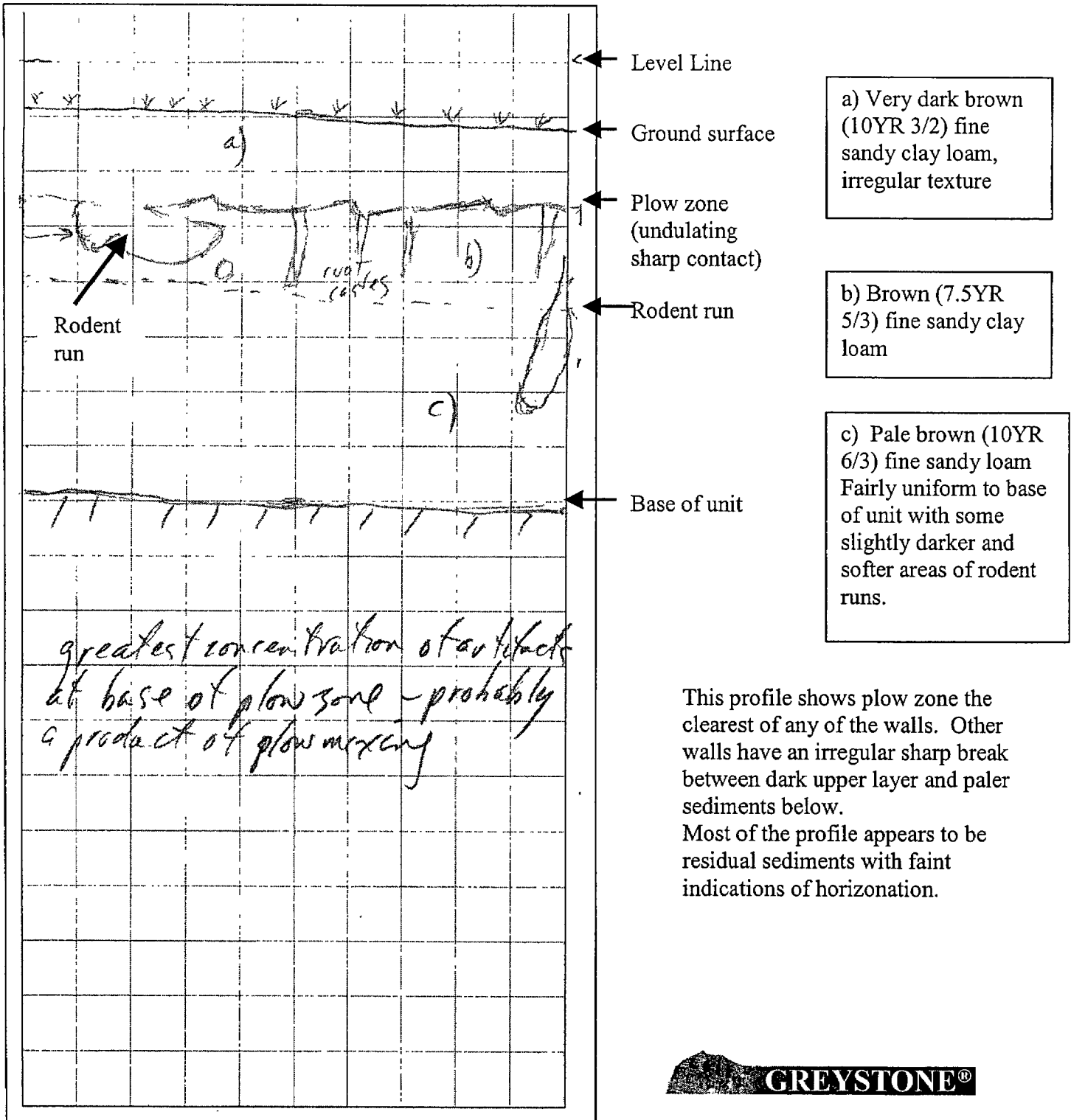
PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/13/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 1

View of the west wall profile.

Profile Form

Project: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/13/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU1Wall: West Scale: 1:10

Descriptions:



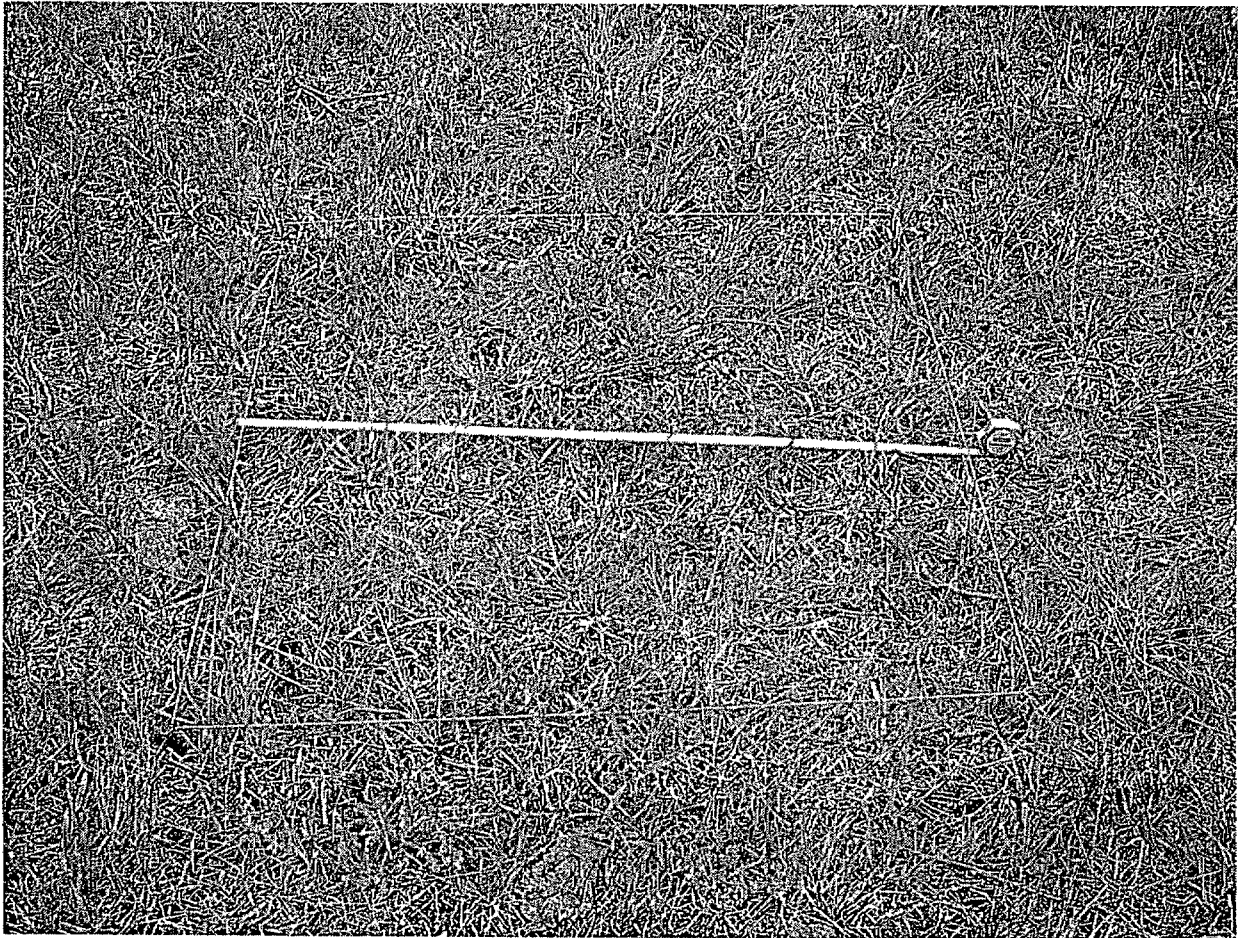
This profile shows plow zone the clearest of any of the walls. Other walls have an irregular sharp break between dark upper layer and paler sediments below.

Most of the profile appears to be residual sediments with faint indications of horizonation.

Test Unit 2

This test unit was placed southeast of Test Unit 1 and southeast of the monitor well. The unit is a 1 x 1 m square and was excavated to 20 cm below ground surface. The strata observed include the same sediment layers as in the first test unit. There is a 10 to 12 cm layer of the fine sandy clay loam of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). Below that is the brown, fine sandy loam (7.5YR 5/3). Rodent and root disturbance was evident in this unit. Artifacts recovered included one red quartzite complete, primary flake from the first level. The second level was sterile and the unit was not excavated further. The paucity of artifacts suggests that this unit is one the edge of the site.

[illegible]

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/13/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 2

View of TU 2 prior to excavation looking east.

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/14/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 2

View of the west wall profile.

Profile Form

Project: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site: 25DW198

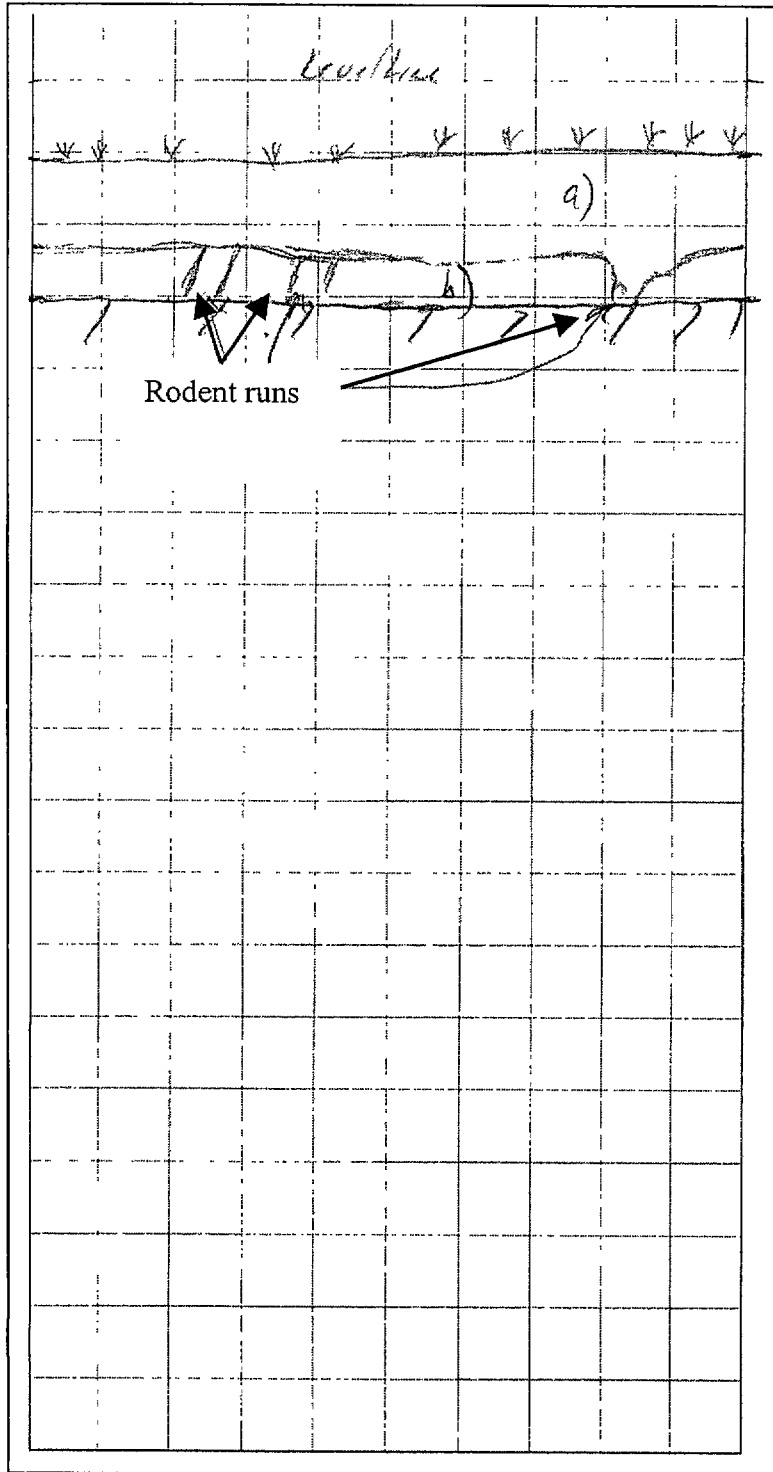
Date: 5/13/03

Recorder: Späth/Walth

Unit: TU2

Wall: West Scale: 1:10

Descriptions:



- ← Level Line
- ← Ground surface
- ← Plow zone
- ← Base of unit

a) Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy clay loam, irregular texture

b) Brown (7.5YR 5/3) fine sandy clay loam

Test Unit 3

This test unit was placed northwest of Test Unit 1 at the northwest edge and slightly down from the top of the knoll. The unit is a 1 x 1 m square and was excavated to 20 cm below ground surface. The strata observed include the same sediment layers as in the first test unit. There is a 10 to 12 cm layer of the fine sandy clay loam of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). Below that is the brown, fine sandy loam (7.5YR 5/3). Rodent and root disturbance was evident in this unit. Artifacts recovered included one opaque pale brown, complete, primary flake from the second level. The flake was likely at the base of the first strata or in the rodent disturbance, and it may have been pulled down from the top of the knoll by plowing.

Debitage Recording Sheet

Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site Number: 25DW198 TU3 Level 2

Date: 5/14/03

Recorder: C. Walth

[illegible]

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/14/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 3

View of TU 3 prior to excavation looking north.

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/14/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 3

View of the west wall profile.

Profile Form

Project: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site: 25DW198

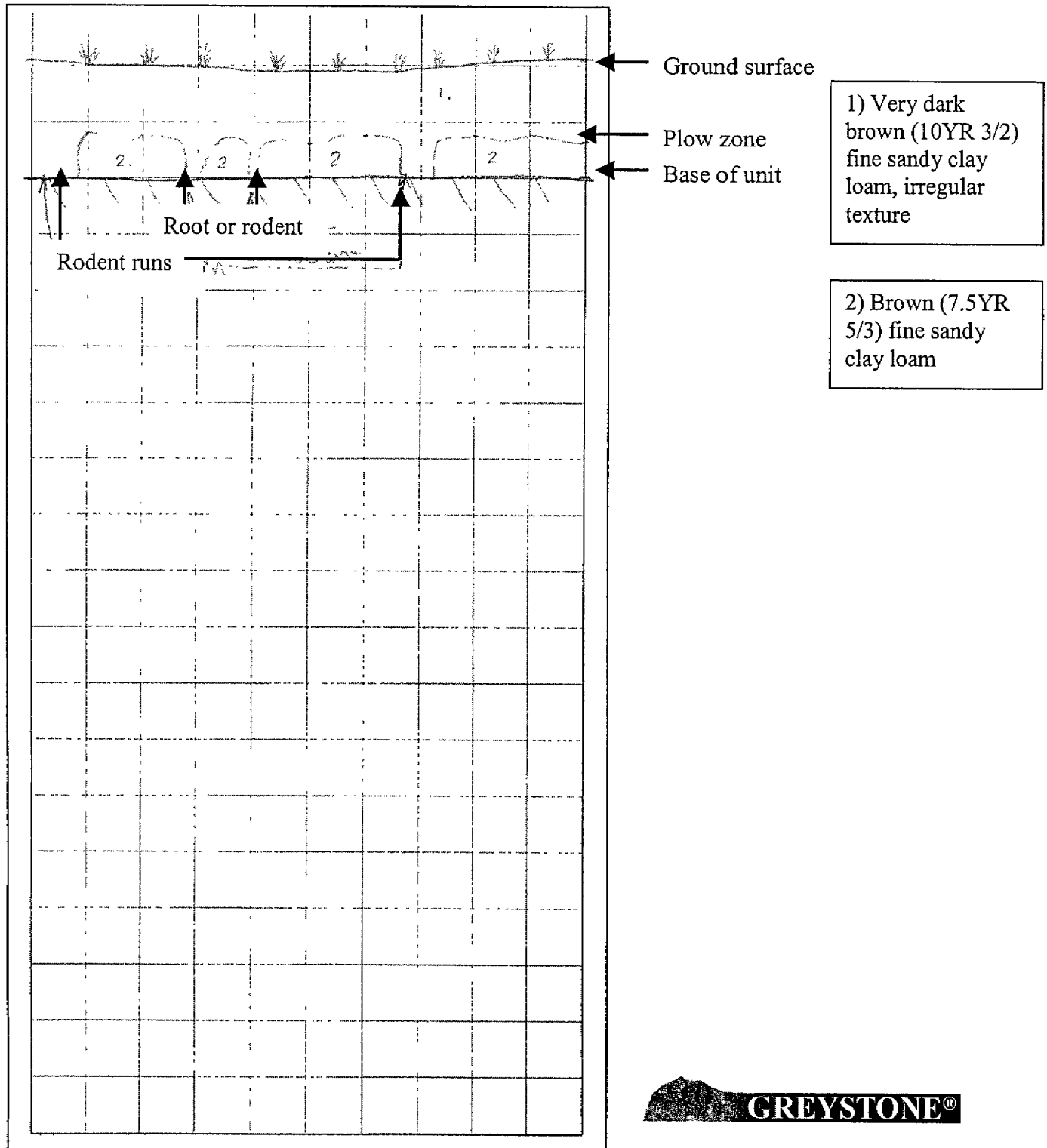
Date: 5/14/03

Recorder: Späth/Walth

Unit: TU3

Wall: West Scale: 1:10

Descriptions:



Test Unit 4

This test unit was placed between Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2 and slightly northwest of the monitor well. The unit is a 1 x 1 m square and was excavated to 30 cm below ground surface. The strata observed include the same sediment layers as in the first test unit. There is a 10 to 12 cm layer of the fine sandy clay loam of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). Below that is the brown, fine sandy loam (7.5YR 5/3). Rodent and root disturbance was evident in this unit. Rodent, insect, and root intrusions carry the darker matrix and artifacts into the lower levels. The three artifacts recovered from the third level were from the southeast corner of the unit where a large dark area was evident. Artifacts recovered were chert and quartzite debitage and one fossil clam with a crust of reddish matrix. Artifacts included 3 complete flakes, 9 broken flakes, 4 flake fragments, 2 shatter, 1 biface tip, and 1 utilized flake. The biface tip was of a grayish white chert and measured 1.0 cm in length, 0.8 cm in width, and 0.4 cm in thickness. The utilized flake is yellowish, gray brown quartzite. One margin exhibits polishing and possible attrition from being used. It measures 2.1 cm in length, 2.6 cm in width, and 0.6 cm in thickness.

Debitage Recording Sheet

Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02Site Number: 25DW198 TU4 Level 1Date: 5/14/03Recorder: C. Walth

Material	Flake Type	Shatter	Cortex + / -	Notes
1 quartzite, grey	Broken flake		-	Platform area broken, tertiary
1 quartzite, grey	Flake fragment		-	Tertiary
2 quartzite, purple w/white inclusions	Broken flake		-	Flat platform, tertiary
1 quartzite, yellow	Broken flake		-	Flat platform, tertiary
1 quartzite, yellow	Flake fragment		-	Tertiary
1 chert, grayish white	Complete		-	Flat platform, tertiary
1 chert, opaque brown	Broken/ blade		-	Complex platform
1 chert, red	Flake fragment		-	Tertiary
1 chert, moss agate (clear with black inclusions)	Broken flake		-	Complex platform, tertiary
1 chert, brown	Broken flake		-	Flat platform, tertiary
1 chert, grey white		Shatter	+	
Totals:				
6 chert				
6 quartzite				
1 biface tip				
13 total				

Debitage Recording Sheet

Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site Number: 25DW198 TU4 Level 2

Date: 5/14/03

Recorder: C. Walth

Material	Flake Type	Shatter	Cortex + / -	Notes
1 chert, grey brown	Broken flake (nearly complete)/ Blade		-	Complex platform, tertiary
1 chert, opaque brown	Complete/ Hard hammer		-	Flat platform, tertiary
1 chert, dark/light grey		Shatter	-	
1 quartzite, yellow	Broken flake/ Finishing		-	Flat platform, tertiary
Totals:				
3 chert				
1 quartzite				
1 flake tool				
5 total				

Lithic Tool Recording Sheet

Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site Number: 25DW198 TU4 Level 2

Date: 5/14/03

Recorder: C. Walth

[illegible]

Debitage Recording Sheet

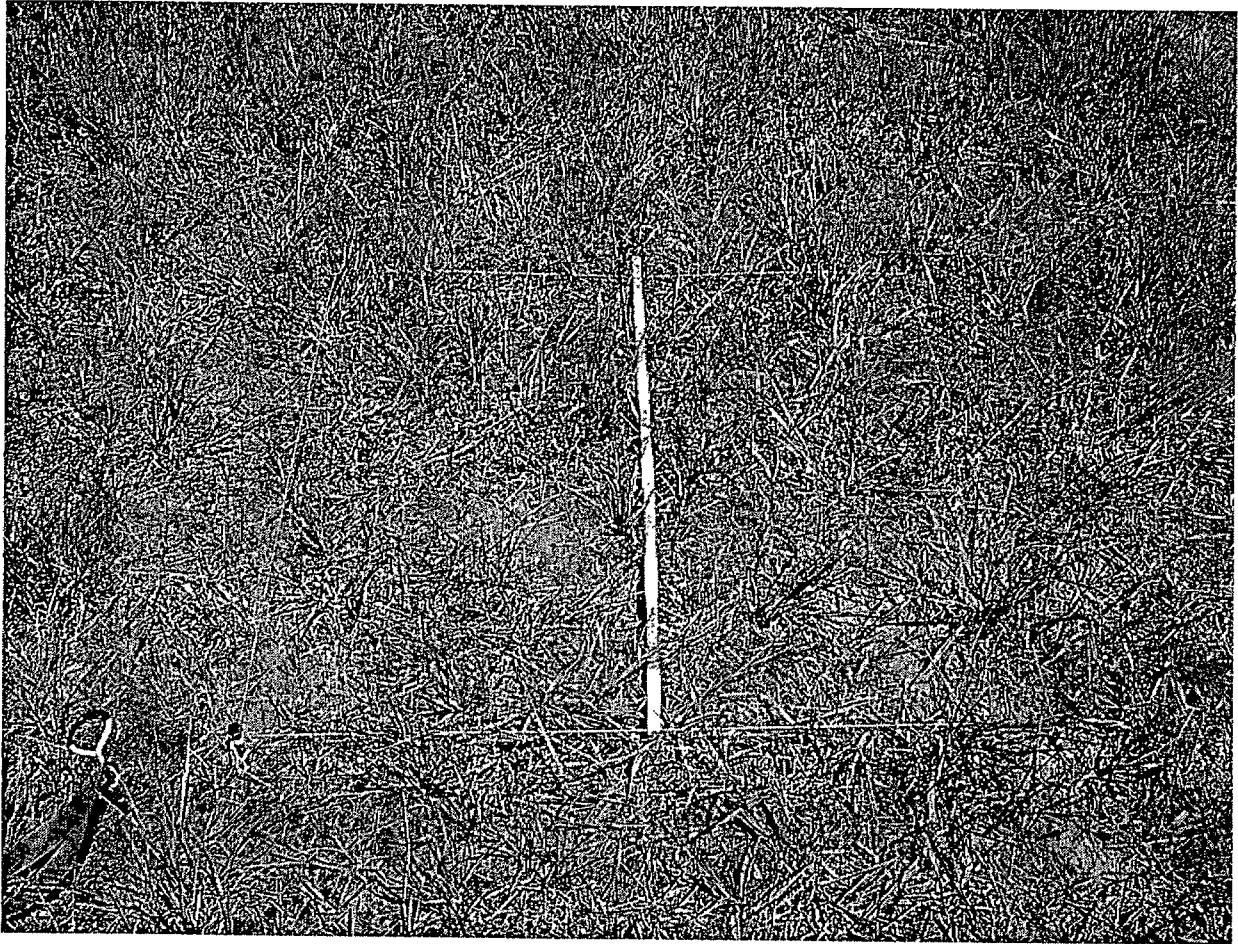
Project Name/Number: Crow Butte 1498-02

Site Number: 25DW198 TU4 Level 3

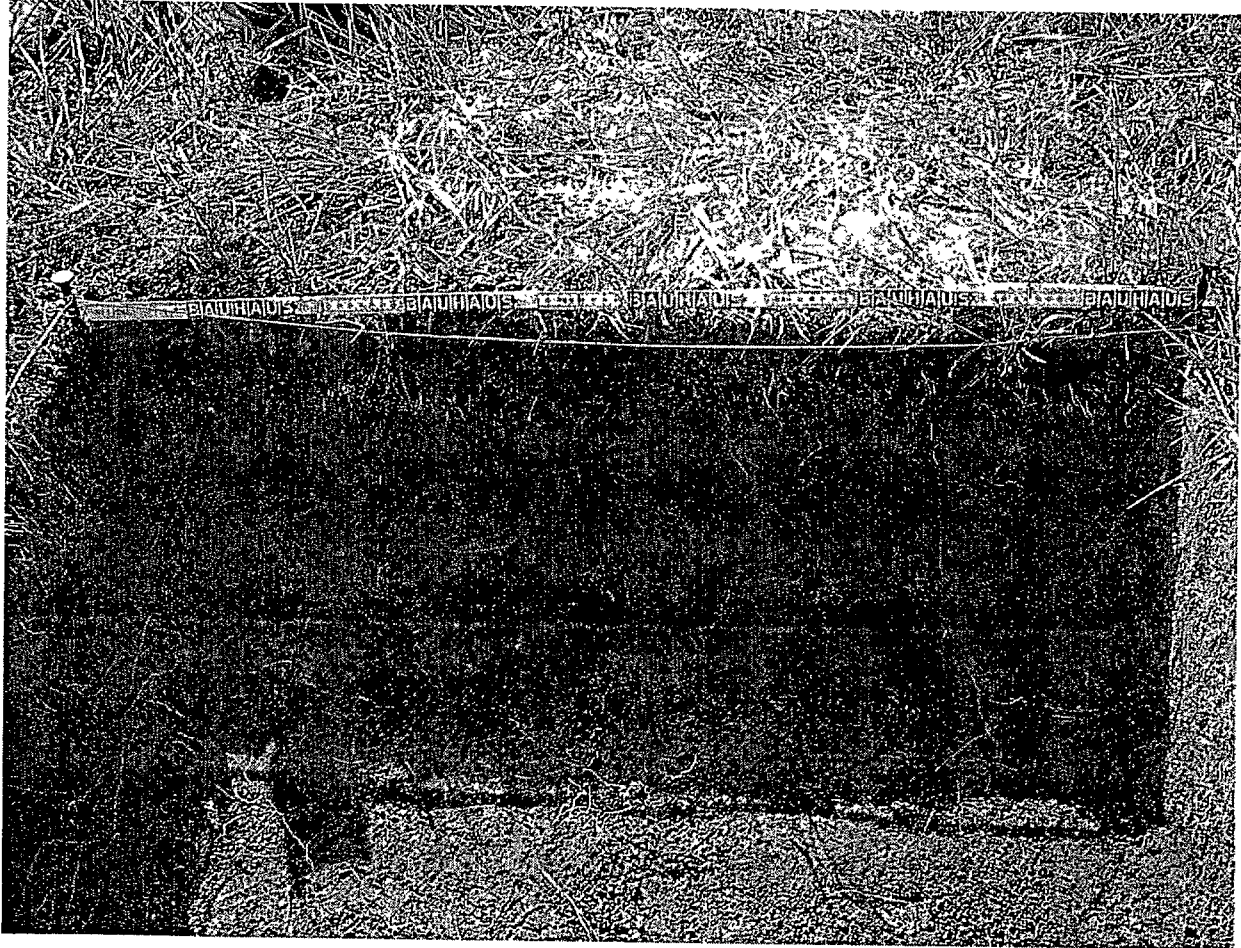
Date: 5/14/03

Recorder: C. Walth

Material	Flake Type	Shatter	Cortex + / -	Notes
1 fossil clam shell				With reddish crust
1 chert, opaque pale brown	Broken flake		-	Flat platform, tertiary
1 chert, grey	Flake fragment		-	Tertiary
Totals:				
2 chert				
1 fossil				
3 total				

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/14/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 4

View of TU 4 prior to excavation looking north.

PhotographsProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/14/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU 4

View of the west wall profile.

Profile FormProject: Crow Butte 1498-02Site: 25DW198Date: 5/14/03Recorder: Späth/WalthUnit: TU4Wall: West Scale: 1:10

Descriptions:

