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Cultural Resource Assessment-Revised

**GSA KANSAS CITY PLANT
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI**

July 19, 2007

Prepared For:

Professional Service Industries, Inc.

Prepared By:

Kathryn A. Warner, MA

SCI No. 2007-0195.40

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July 19, 2007

Ms. Elizabeth Noakes
Professional Service Industries, Inc.
1211 West Cambridge Circle Drive
Kansas City, Missouri 66103

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment-Revised
GSA Kansas City Plant
Jackson County, Missouri
SCI No. 2007-0195.40

*CONSULTANTS IN DEVELOPMENT,
DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION*
GEOTECHNICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
CULTURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

Dear Ms. Noakes:

SCI Engineering, Inc. (SCI) has completed the revisions to the Cultural Resource Assessment for the above-referenced location, the report of which is contained herein.

SCI appreciates being of service to you on this project. Please contact us if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

SCI ENGINEERING, INC.

Kathryn A. Warner, MA
Archaeologist

KAW/jsg

Enclosure

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment for two tracks of land within Jackson County, Missouri. The General Service Administration (GSA) is seeking to develop one of these tracks for a new facility to house support activities for the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration. SCI was contracted by Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI) to complete the Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) as part of their Environmental Assessment (EA). The CRA will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to be reviewed under Federal guidelines. If the SHPO requests a Phase One Cultural Resource Survey, SCI will complete the survey and submit a report to PSI and the SHPO.

The first project area is a 183-acre tract of raw land located at the northwest corner of Highway 150 and Botts Road, southwest of the city of Grandview, Jackson County, Missouri (Figures 1-4). This location is within Section 27 of Township 47 North, Range 33 West. The second project area is the existing Bannister Federal Complex located at the northeast corner of East Bannister Road and Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri (Figures 8-11). This location is within Section 28, Township 48 North, Range 33 West. Only one of the GSA owned buildings within the complex will be renovated, partially demolished, or completely demolished for new facilities for the GSA.

Research was conducted at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archives in Jefferson City, the St. Louis County Library Headquarters, the Missouri Historical Society Library and Research Center in St. Louis, the Jackson County Historical Society (JCHS) in Independence, and the Mid-Continent Public Library in both Grandview and Independence.

2.0 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Archaeologists have developed a broad cultural and historical classification scheme with which to organize and describe the prehistory of the Midwest and Missouri. The following prehistoric chronology is based primarily on a cultural framework previously established for the eastern United States and places the prehistoric cultural development within a regional context. These cultural periods include the following: Paleoindian (9250-7500 B.C.), Early Archaic (7500-600 B.C.), Early and Middle Woodland (600 BC-AD 450), Late Woodland and Early Mississippian (A.D. 450-1200), and Middle and Late Mississippian (A.D. 1200-1700) periods.

2.1 The Paleoindian Period (9250-7500 B.C.)

Paleoindian sites are reported across the state of Missouri. The first archaeological site to show a direct relationship between megafauna (Mammoths and Mastodons, for example) is located in Kimmswick, Missouri, where Clovis points are found in direct association with Mastodon remains. This period can be divided based upon projectile point morphology into early, middle and late sub-periods. Early is tied to Clovis points, middle to Gainey and Folsom points, and late to Dalton points (though other lanceolate points types appear in each of these sub-periods).

Paleoindians were hunter-gatherers, who appear to have lived in large home ranges, with specific camp locations determined by seasons. As more sites are excavated, it becomes more apparent that Paleoindians utilized extremely diverse sources for food and other daily needs. Relatively few Paleoindian habitation sites have been discovered in Missouri, but in western Illinois, late Paleoindian sites (Dalton) have been known to have relatively substantial numbers of intact pit-features, apparently used for storage. It seems that as the groups traveled through their ranges, they would cache supplies and/or equipment in order to travel as lightly as possible, and use the items again upon their return. Clovis point and tool caches are not uncommon, relative to the frequency of Paleoindian habitation sites.

2.2 The Archaic Period (7500-600 B.C.)

This period is divided into three sub-periods: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. Projectile points play the major role in the definition of the sub-divisions. The transition from Paleoindian to Archaic is roughly marked by the introduction of notched projectile points in the archaeological record, though there are still many lanceolate points in use in the early Archaic.

Archaic sites are found throughout Missouri in most physiographic contexts. While most Archaic sites are termed "open-air" sites, it is the deeply stratified sites in sheltered contexts, such as caves and rock shelters, that have formed the basis of the Archaic chronology. Long-term studies, particularly the Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project, have also allowed archaeologists to gain an understanding of how Archaic peoples changed along with the climatic variations.

Studies such as these have allowed for the following general interpretation of lifeway differences between the three subdivisions. Early Archaic peoples appear to have been mobile foragers in

mostly open woodlands. Availability of important resources seems to have favored small, mobile groups of people operating in large areas. Middle Archaic groups had to adapt to the gradual replacement of open woodland by prairies. The Middle Archaic is most closely associated with the Hypsithermal period of warming temperatures and drier climate. This had the effect of decreasing aquatic and forest resources. The apparent result is a higher concentration of sites along permanent streams and water sources. Even with the more restricted home ranges, these people also appear to have been foragers. Late Archaic peoples appear to have utilized similar topographic locations for their camps. However, for the first time, at least in Missouri, these peoples left evidence behind of “specialized nonresidential procurement-processing locations” (O’Brien and Wood 1998:159). This type of site is indicative of a semisedentary lifestyle in which people would range from a more permanent home village/camp for collection of resources, rather than wandering from resource to resource and setting up camps at each.

2.3 The Early and Middle Woodland Period (Kansas City Hopewell) (600 B.C.-A.D.450)

The Woodland period can be divided into early, middle, and late periods. The majority of what is known about this period comes from Illinois. Many sites in the lower Illinois River Valley and the American Bottom regions of that state contain highly detailed information from stratified or archaeologically rich contexts. The main dividing line between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland period is represented in the archaeological record by the appearance of pottery. For Missouri, most of what is known about Early Woodland is from a few sites in the Mississippi River valley south of Cape Girardeau. The Middle Woodland, or Kansas City Hopewell in this area, data comes from several sites in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties. Sites that have been excavated in this area include Renner, Young, and Deister in Platte County, and Yeo and Shields in Clay County. The Early Woodland environment was warm and dry, though not as severe as the Hypsithermal of the Middle Archaic. The more recent warming episode, termed the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode, lasted roughly from 850 B.C. to A.D. 250. This was followed by the Scandic episode (A.D. 250-650), another warmer and drier period (O’Brien and Wood 1998: 170-171, 192).

Pottery first appeared in Missouri around 600 B.C. and started out thick with various kinds of minerals for temper. This earliest of pottery in Missouri can be characterized as coarse and thick-walled. Through time the pottery became thinner, more stable, and often had more intricate decorative motifs. Vessels could have thinner walls due to refinement of the firing process and

better knowledge of clay and temper mixture options. While Early Woodland pottery is often cord-marked, Middle Woodland or Kansas City Hopewell pottery often has a wide variety of design motifs that are similar to pottery from west and west-central Illinois (O'Brien and Wood 1998:192-193).

The development of pottery may be the result of the need for the storage of materials and supplies. Mobile foragers would not have carried fragile vessels of this nature with them, so this points to a more sedentary lifestyle. The question that has yet to be resolved is whether a population size increase necessitated a sedentary lifestyle, or people become sedentary for other reasons. Regardless, the Woodland period saw the beginnings of an agricultural based society that would flourish during the Mississippian Period. Large-scale gathering of seeds is also evident at many Woodland period sites.

Exchange systems, or trade, flourished during the Middle Woodland. The "Hopewell interaction sphere" is defined as an exchange network designed to circumvent local uncertainty in terms of food availability. The trade of exotic, nonnative materials such as obsidian and grizzly bear teeth from the western United States, copper from the Great Lakes, shell from the Gulf Coast, and mica from various parts of North America flourished from roughly A.D. 1 to A.D. 100 (O'Brien and Wood 1998:217).

There are many issues that can be discussed about the Woodland period, such as the change in social attitudes, and how these and all the other changes affected the period to follow, the Mississippian. However, for our current purpose, it suffices to say that the Woodland period continued many of the changes that appear in the late Archaic. During the late Archaic, many of these changes were subtle, if not hidden completely from the archaeological record. However, it is clear that many of these "innovations" did not just appear in the Woodland, but necessarily had to start in the Archaic.

2.4 The Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Periods (A.D. 450-1200)

It is difficult to separate the Late Woodland from the beginning of the Mississippian period. Gone are the fancy motifs on the pottery as seen in the Middle Woodland. Also gone is the relative "security," or as O'Brien and Wood say the "risk-management system" (1998:222) of the same period. Population along the major river systems increased dramatically. This apparently

caused a high level of conflict over resources between neighboring groups. Large fortified villages appeared along the major river valleys and some tributaries. These villages stretched from the Mississippi River valley to the Upper Missouri River. Certain exotic raw materials, such as those from the western United States simply do not appear in the Late Woodland, though some goods from the Southeast continue to appear, especially in burial mounds in Southeast Missouri.

About A.D. 750, maize became important both as an economic force and as a dominant food source for the Late Woodland and later peoples. Along with an increasing reliance on horticulture, people hunted and gathered, traded goods with neighbors and beyond and lived in larger and larger socio-political units.

The Late Woodland is more often being placed in connection to the Mississippian, rather than the Middle Woodland because of the abrupt changes seen in the archaeological record. Most archaeologists put a date of approximately A.D. 1000 as the beginnings of the Mississippian period. Kelly (1990:117) lists five items describing the Mississippian appearance: “1. Dramatic changes in technology and material culture, 2. A shift to maize-dominated field agriculture, 3. Interregional exchange, 4. An increase in the size and organization of sociopolitical units, 5. A marked increase in social differentiation.” As alluded to by Kelly, this time period marked a significant number of changes in Missouri, perhaps more than in any other one period yet seen.

2.5 The Middle and Late Mississippian Periods (A.D. 1200-1700)

The Middle Mississippian period seems to be poorly represented in the archaeological record. The major indicator in the shift from Early to Middle is seen mostly in the addition of many new pottery vessel forms. Shell-tempering was commonplace during both these periods, though it was introduced during the Early Mississippian Period. It is not used as a marker for the beginning of that period, however.

Perhaps the largest distinction between Middle Mississippian and Late Mississippian is the breakup and abandonment of the large fortified villages sometime in the fourteenth century. What caused this and what happened to the people that occupied them is still a mystery. Some archaeologists argue that the abandonment of these villages was so complete that large areas of Missouri, such as the southeastern quarter, were left vacant after around A.D. 1350 (O'Brien and

Wood 1998:295). Whatever the case, sites show evidence of very small groups with a foraging and/or a gardening lifestyle. Large scale agriculture appears to have been passed by.

In central and western Missouri, archaeologists have identified a Late Mississippian group called Oneota. This cultural entity has drawn a significant amount of attention because the purported ancestry to the Missouri and Osage tribes. Arriving in Missouri from the north, possibly by several routes such as the Missouri and Platte rivers in the west and the Mississippi in the east, the Oneota arrived at least 400 years after their appearance in the archaeological record far to the north in Wisconsin and northern Iowa. They are easily recognized archaeologically by their relatively distinctive pottery. Two large Oneota sites, Guthrey and Utz, are well known in Saline County, the northwest neighbor of Cooper County. Otherwise, no known Middle or Late Mississippian sites are known in the vicinity of the project area.

3.0 BRIEF HISTORY OF MISSOURI AND JACKSON COUNTY

3.1 New Territory and Statehood

The territory that is now the state of Missouri was claimed by both the French and the Spanish during the 1600 and 1700s. Frenchmen Marquette and Jolliet were the first recorded Europeans to enter what is now Missouri in 1673. Many Indian tribes traveled through this area including the Missouri, Kansa, Sac, Fox, and Oto among others. This region was predominantly hunting territory for the Osage. The United States acquired, from the French, a huge tract of land known as the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. President Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore this new territory and find a passage to the northwest shortly thereafter. The area around what would become Kansas City was inhabited by fur trappers and traders and Indians until the establishment of the town. Fort Osage, located on the Missouri River, was established by William Clark in 1808. At this time it was the western-most military post in the United States. One of several treaties with the Osage Indians occurred at the fort in 1808, in which the Osage ceded all land between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, except for a strip of land along the Missouri-Kansas border. They ceded this land in exchange for an annual annuity, protection under the U.S., and shelter, trading, and a blacksmith shop at the fort (Foley 1999:131-132).

Missouri reached official statehood in 1821. Fort Osage closed the next year, and by 1825 the Osage ceded the rest of their land in Missouri. This area was now free for settlement. Jackson County, named after Andrew Jackson, was formed in 1826 with Independence becoming the

county seat. Washington Township was formed in 1836 and was originally part of the “Lost Townships”. These “Lost Townships” in the southern portion of the county were not surveyed and sectioned during the original survey of 1826. The story is the surveyor told his superiors that it was all prairie and not worthy of survey. In actuality he lost his notes and did not want to resurvey that land (Ragan 1965). People from other states, including Kentucky, were lured by cheap land to settle this new area. Farming communities sprang up and towns were formed around mills and churches (Hickman 1920; Schirmer & McKinzie 1982; Vineyard 1969). Trading with Santa Fe in the southwest was soon established and very lucrative. The Santa Fe Trail ran through Jackson County, to the north of the project area. It moved locations several times, but ended up starting in Independence and heading southwest (Grantham 1981:10).

3.2 Border Wars and the Civil War

Missouri-Kansas Border Wars

Missouri was admitted to the United States as a slave state in 1821. The end of the long, well publicized debate over whether Missouri should be admitted as a free or slave state leading to the Missouri Compromise, attracted the attention of many people especially those from the Upper South; who “came like an avalanche” into this region (Peck 1965:146). The western counties within the state were looking beyond the border to the fertile lands of what would become Kansas, hoping for another slave state to be organized next door. In 1854 President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which organized this western land into Kansas and Nebraska territories. It was up to each territory to decide if they would become a free or slave state. The people in the Kansas territory were generally anti-slavery. This sparked many years of warfare between pro and anti-slavery supporters prior to the Civil War. Missourians, who became known as the bushwackers, raided the Kansas territory and the people of the Kansas territory, known as jayhawkers, raided Missouri. Much looting, fighting, and killing occurred during these years. Kansas became a free state in 1861, which spurred more raiding and fighting that lead right into the Civil War (McCandless 2000; MO State Archives, n. d.).

Civil War

The Civil War broke out in South Carolina in 1861 when Confederates fired on Federal troops. The slavery debate, which had been ongoing in Missouri and Kansas, came to a head for the rest of the country during this time. Missouri was divided and therefore desirable by either side. The major battle in Missouri occurred at Wilson’s Creek, southwest of Springfield. The Confederates

were successful at driving the Union soldiers out and won Confederate rule in southern Missouri for the next several months. After the battle at Pea Ridge in Arkansas, where the Union won, most of the troops on both sides were sent to the East to fight there. Wilson's Creek was the largest and bloodiest battle in the state, but other skirmishes continued throughout the war (MO State Archives, n. d.).

Missouri was a keystone in the Union cause during the Civil War. The nation's major western lines of communication and travel were anchored in the state: the Pony Express and the California, Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. The three major waterways of the country, the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers, either passed through or touched the state (Civil War in Missouri, n. d.). According to the *1860 United States Census*, Missouri ranked eighth in population, making it an excellent manpower resource for the army. Missouri was rich in deposits of raw materials - lead for bullets and iron for cannonballs. Its agricultural production could feed an army.

3.3 The Railroad and the Town of Grand View

During the 1870s the rural area of Washington Township needed the railroad for livestock and grain shipping. The Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad Company gained deeds from local farmers, but had no money to build the railroad. The company went bankrupt and was sold in 1880 to the Kansas City and Southern Railway Company. Grandview was platted in 1889 as a result of the need for a railroad depot and worker housing for two major lines running through the area. The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad (the "Frisco") and the Kansas City Southern Railroad were the two major players during this time of growth. Two local landowners, James Wylie Jones and James G. Feland, deeded rights to their land for the railroad and depot in December 1889. A post office was established with the mail coming on two trains a day. By 1954 the train made its last run with mail, after which the mail was delivered by truck. By 1967 the last passenger train on the Frisco arrived in Kansas City. The Frisco depot was taken down for storage and the furniture and equipment was donated to the Kansas City Museum (GVHS 1995:9-11).

Arthur Stilwell became the president of what would eventually become the Kansas City and Southern Railway Company. He created Fairmont Park at Fairmont, Missouri, to stimulate passenger travel on the train. Stilwell turned his attention to expanding the track south towards

Grandview and even further south to the Gulf of Mexico. Existing track near Grandview that was owned by the Frisco was leased to Stilwell's company to spur the growth. In 1910 a new depot was built just north of Main Street. It is now owned by the Grandview Historical Society. With the two railroad lines coming to a "Y" in Grandview, it was known as the Grand View Junction. New businesses opened up on Main Street and the town was booming. The Kansas City and Southern Railway bought many lines as it moved south and changed its name many times. During the depression in 1893, this company was the only one laying track. They made it all the way to the Gulf of Mexico with a port (Port Arthur) at Sabine Lake, 7 miles inland. It went on to become the second largest port in the United States, behind New York (GVHS 1995:14-16).

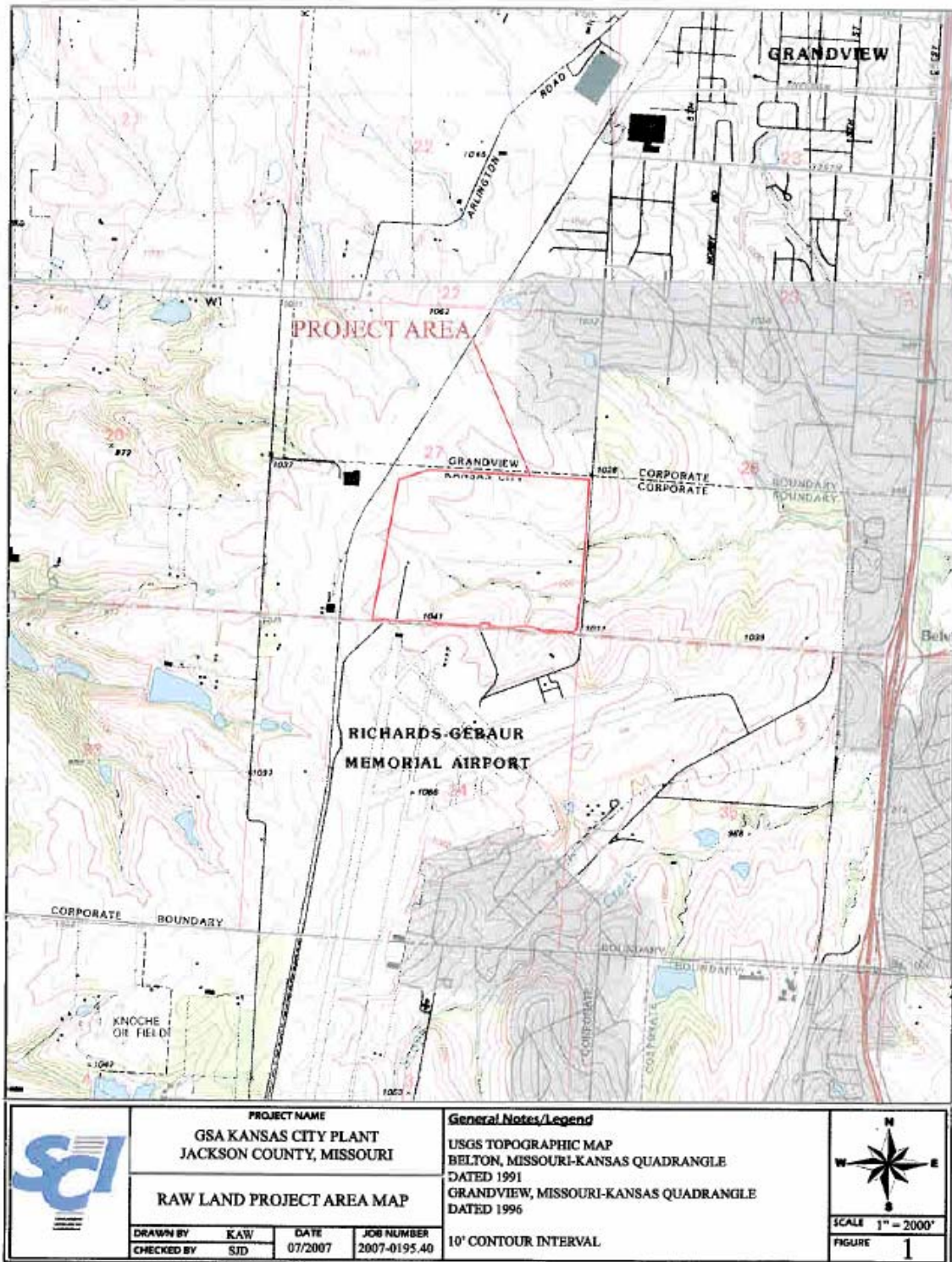
4.0 183-ACRE RAW LAND PROJECT AREA

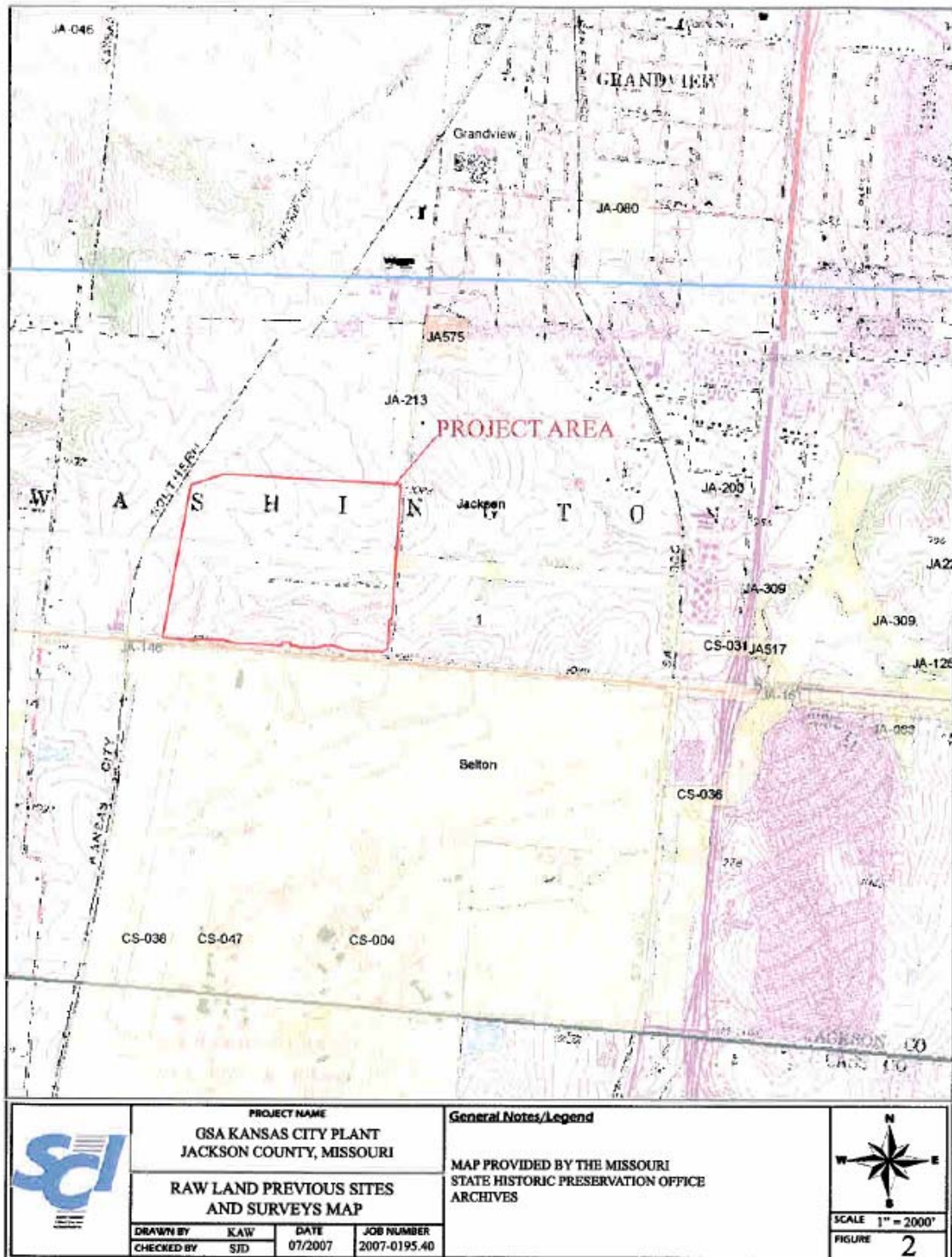
The first project area is a 183-acre tract of raw land located at the northwest corner of Highway 150 and Botts Road, southwest of the city of Grandview, Jackson County, Missouri (Figures 1-4). This location is within Section 27 of Township 47 North, Range 33 West. Currently the property is covered in agricultural fields, grassy drainages, and wooded tributaries. No standing structures are located within the project area.

4.1 Archaeological Records



No archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the project area (Figure 2). One previous survey was conducted for a natural gas pipeline within Jackson and Cass Counties by George Butler Associates, Inc. (Kelly 1996, 1997). A portion of the surveyed pipeline corridor runs east-west through the central portion of the project area. This survey located only one archaeological site, which lies outside of the project area. A survey was also conducted for relocation of Route 150 (147th Street) in 1995 by the Missouri Department of Transportation (Hoard 1995). Route 150 is the southern border for the project area. No archaeological sites were identified within the area next to the current project area.

Several additional surveys have been completed within a one-mile radius of the project area, with very few archaeological sites located. These projects include two sewer line surveys (Evans and Ives 1980; Wright 1980), three city park surveys (Feagins 1986, 1993; Grantham 1981), three surveys and proposals for the Richards-Gebaur airport (Schmits 1982a, 1982b; Weston & Wright 1983), one additional road survey (Feagins 2000), one cell tower survey (Babcock 1999), and one







	PROJECT NAME GSA KANSAS CITY PLANT JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI		General Notes/Legend AERIAL IMAGE PROVIDED BY GOOGLE EARTH ACCESSED JUNE 20, 2007	 SCALE FIGURE 3
	RAW LAND AERIAL IMAGE			
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survey for a wetland mitigation (Sturdevant 2004). The largest area surveyed is the approximately 2,000-acre Richards-Gebaur airport located immediately south of the project area. It was surveyed in the early 1980s with no archaeological sites recorded.

One National Register District is located within Grandview, to the northeast, with nothing listed within the project area. The 1877 historic atlas shows one structure along Botts Road and the 1904 historic atlas shows one structure in this same location. The 1991 USGS topographic map shows three structures, two in the area of the historic atlases and one in the west-central area. Currently, no standing structures are located within the project area.

4.2 Specific Project Area History

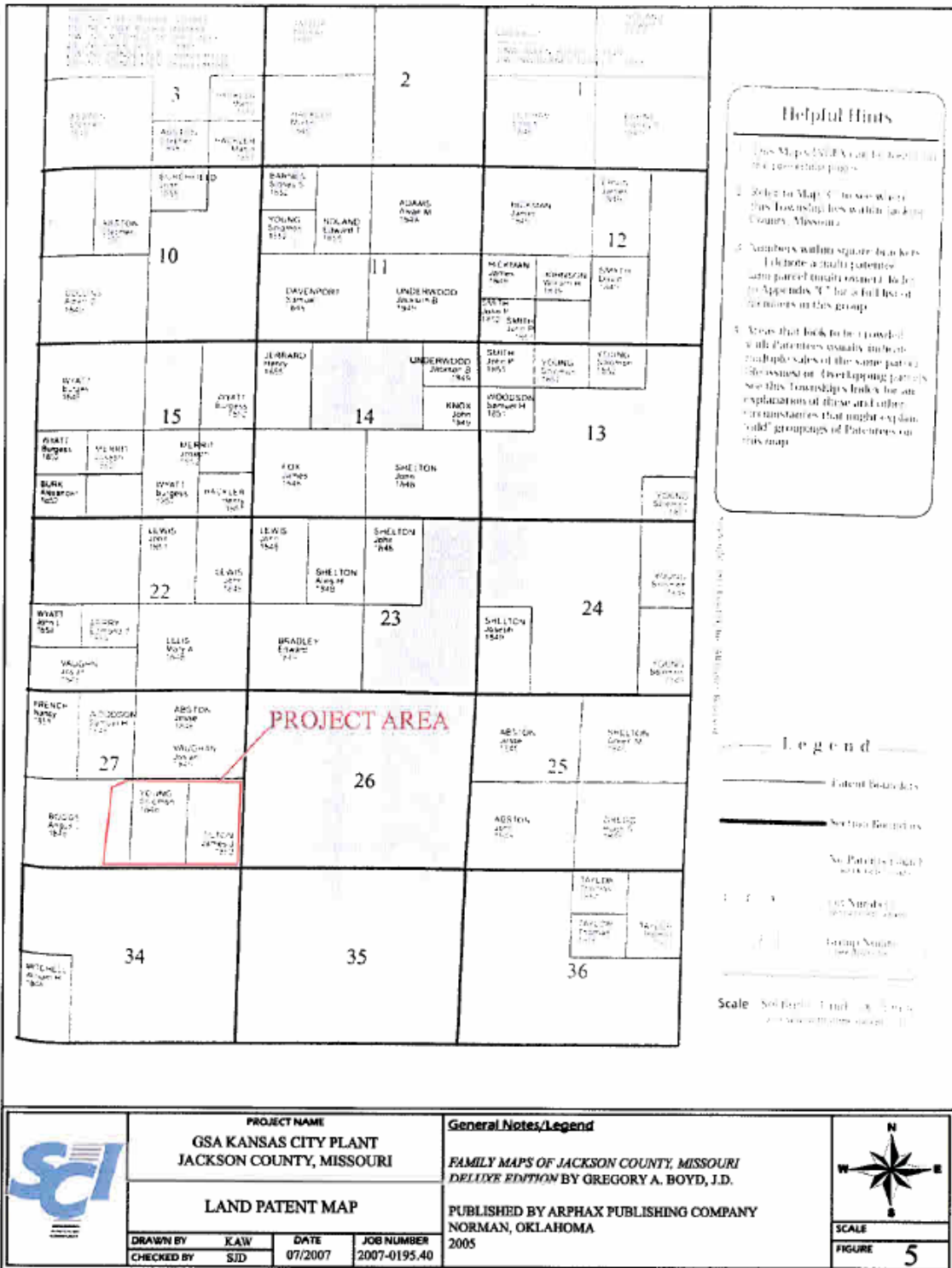
The project area encompasses the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 27 (Figure 1). Early Bureau of Land Management-General Land Office Records show three people placing patents within this area (Figure 5) (BLM, n. d.; Boyd 2005:223, Vineyard 1971:39). Angus L. Boggs of Jackson County placed a patent at the Clinton, Missouri land office, on 160 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 27 on March 1, 1848. Solomon Young of Jackson County placed a patent at the Clinton, Missouri land office, on 80 acres in the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 27 on July 1, 1848. James J. Tilton of Polk County placed a patent at the Clinton, Missouri land office, on 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 27 on February 4, 1852. A limited deed search shows Solomon Young selling his 80 acres to James J. Tilton on May 28, 1853 (Jackson County, Missouri Deeds).

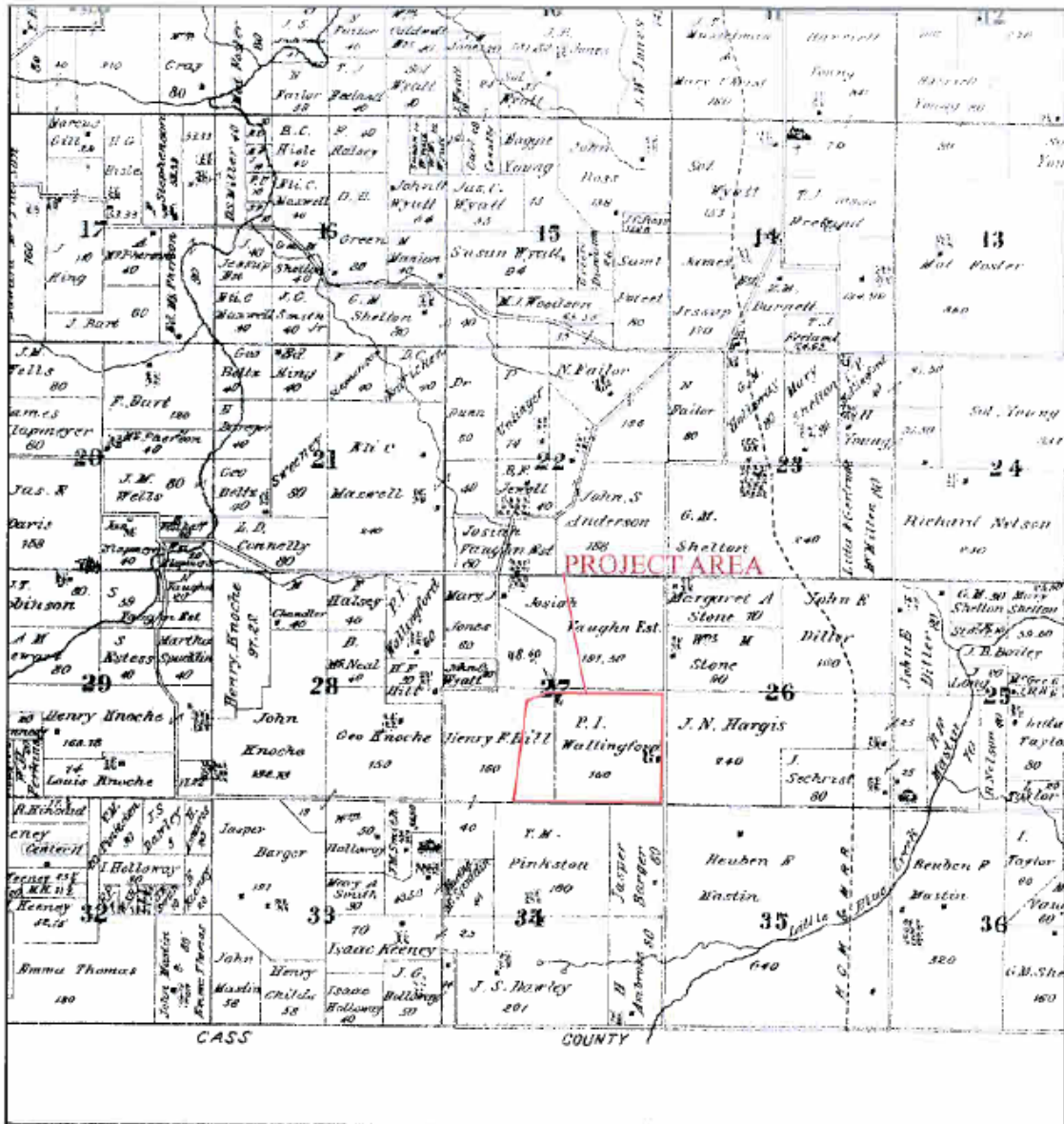
No cemeteries or family plots have been recorded as being located within Section 27. Almost 30 cemeteries and family plots are recorded within Township 47 North, Range 33 West, in the surrounding areas (JCHS Archives).



4.3 Family Histories Including Census Records

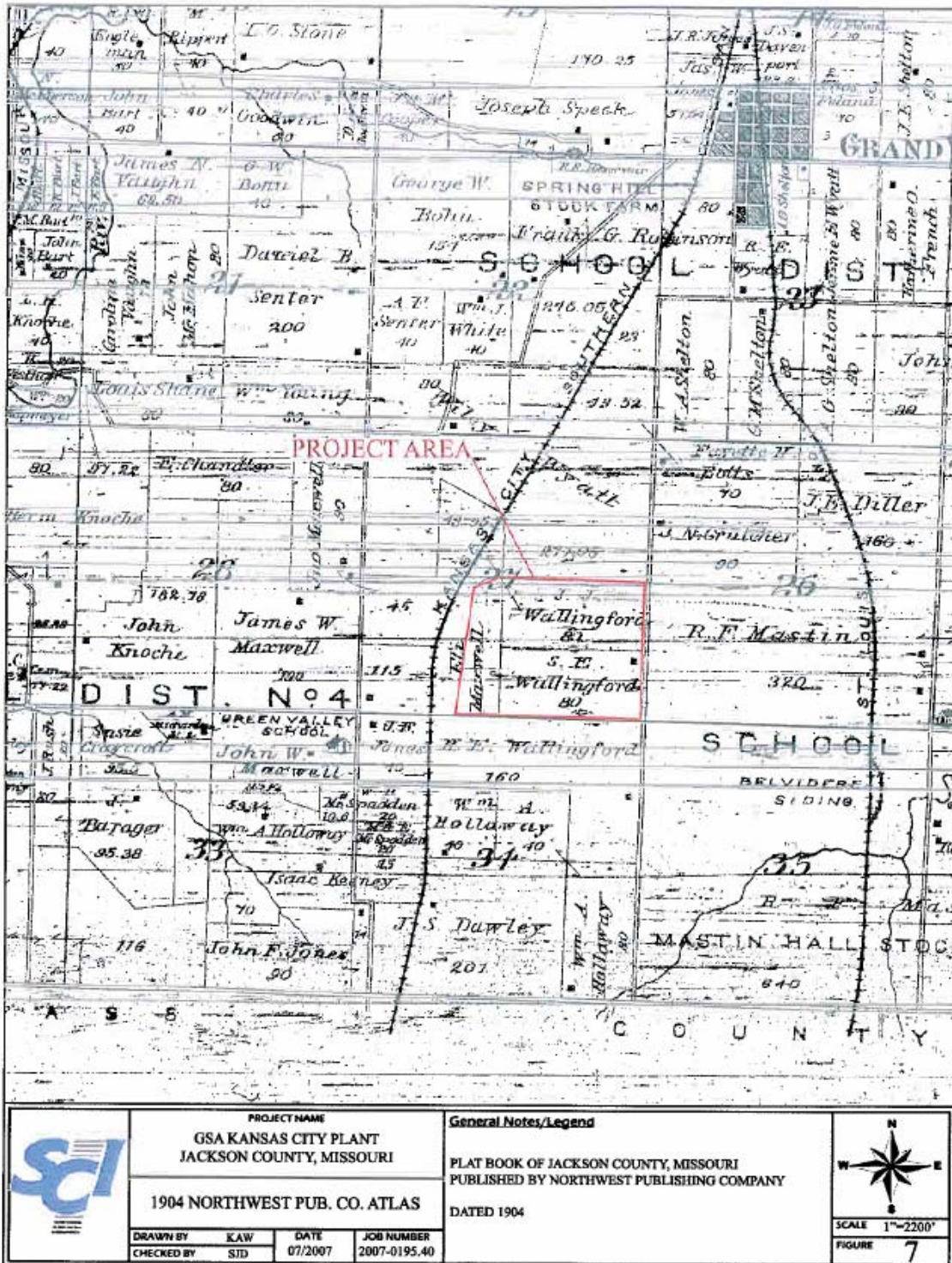
Angus L. Boggs

The first census to identify the Boggs family is the 1850 *Census of Nappa City in the County of Napa, State of California*. The census lists Angus, 32, Merchant from Missouri; Susan, 25, from Kentucky; Ann Elizabeth, 4, from Missouri; and Julia M., 2, from Missouri. The 1870 *Census of the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California* shows Angus, 50, Susan, 45, Elizabeth, 23, and Walter, 14, from California, and Kate Daley 36. It appears that Julia died sometime between





	PROJECT NAME GSA KANSAS CITY PLANT JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI		General Notes/Legend AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI PUBLISHED BY BRINK, McDONOUGH AND COMPANY DATED 1877		 SCALE 1"=3106' FIGURE 6
	1877 BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO. ATLAS				
DRAWN BY KAW CHECKED BY SJD	DATE 07/2007	JOB NUMBER 2007-0195.40			



the two censuses were taken. Angus is now retired and they have a guest/servant living with them who is from Ireland. In records compiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), there is a listing for Boggs in the Church of the Holy Cross, Independence, records. Ann Elizabeth and Mary Julia were both baptized on October 23, 1849, presumably before the family left for California (KC Chapter of the DAR 1934:105).

James J. Tilton

Nothing was found about Tilton, other than when he purchased Young's land in May 1853.

Solomon Young

Solomon Young was born on April 24, 1815 in Shelby County, Kentucky. He was one of thirteen children born to Jacob Young and Rachel Goodnight. He married Harriet Louisa Gregg (born October 15, 1818) on January 9, 1838 and had nine children. They stayed in Kentucky until 1842 when they came to Jackson County, which makes them some of the oldest settlers of Washington Township. The people of Kentucky were lured to Missouri during this time period of westward expansion by the cheap land in Missouri. They lived in Kansas City for a few years, moving to Grandview before the Civil War. Solomon Young was a significant land owner, a farmer, and a stock raiser. He owned as many as five thousand acres of land and had a contract to supply the United States Government with cattle for western forts. He herded cattle to Colorado, New Mexico, and California starting around 1854. At one point we also owned land in California and wanted to move his family there, but his wife made him sell the land instead. During the Civil War the farmstead was raided several times before they were forced to leave for Platte County by Union General Ewing's Order #11. This order required everyone within Jackson, Cass, Bates, and part of Vernon Counties to take a Loyalty Oath or you had fifteen days to leave the county. The Young's were southern sympathizers and did not support the Union. Young was on his way back from a California trip during the war when he was robbed by Colonel Nugent and his Union army. He died on January 26, 1892 in Grandview and his wife died on December 9, 1909 also in Grandview (Davis 1980; Hickman 1920; Jackson County History 1881).

Children born to the Young's include Susan Mary, William Andrew, Sarah Ann "Sallie", Harrison, Elizabeth F., Laura Jane, Martha Ellen, Ada, and an infant son who died. Susan Mary and William Andrew were born in Shelby County, Kentucky, while all the rest were born in Jackson County, Missouri. Martha Ellen went on to marry John Anderson Truman on December

28, 1881. They had three children: Harry S., Vivian (male), and Mary Jane. Harry S. was born May 8, 1884 in Lamar, Missouri and died on December 26, 1972. He married Elizabeth Virginia Wallace on June 28, 1919 in Independence (Davis 1980). Most notably, of course, is Harry's legacy as the 33rd president of the United States. He was sworn into office after the untimely death of President Roosevelt in 1945. This makes Solomon Young Harry S. Truman's maternal grandfather.

The 1850 census shows Solomon 36, Harriet 34, William 9, Sarah 7, Harrison 5, Elizabeth 3, and an infant 3 months. Solomon is listed as a farmer. The 1850 slave schedule shows two slaves in the Young household, a 23 year old male and an 18 year old female. The 1860 census shows Solomon 45, Harriet 42, William 19, Harrison 14, Laura 16, Martha 7, and Ada 5. Solomon's profession is now listed as a freighter and his wife as a house keeper. Elizabeth died in 1857 at age 9. The 1880 census shows Solomon 65, Harriet 62, Harrison 34, and Martha 27. Young is listed as a farmer again, his wife a house keeper, and Harrison as a farmer.

P.I. Wallingford, also J.J. and S.E. Wallingford

P.I. was born February 24, 1844, in Platte County, Missouri. His father was born in Kentucky and moved to Platte County in 1837. They lived in Pike County from 1854-1858, and then moved back to Platte County. P.I. moved to Jackson County in 1867 and married Bettie Clasbey of Buchanan County in 1868. They lived on a 200-acre farm while owning other land (Figure 6) (Brink, McDonough and Company 1877:30).

The 1880 census shows P.I. aged 36, Sarah E. (wife) aged 34, Harry E. aged 9, Eva aged 5, Robert aged 3, and Ned aged 3 months. All were born in Missouri. It lists P.I.'s occupation as farmer and Sarah as keeping house. The 1900 census shows P.I. 56, Sarah E. 55, Harry E. 30, Robert 22, J.J. (Ned?) 20, and Ona 15. P.I., Harry, and Robert are farmers and J.J. is a farm laborer. Eva is missing, most likely deceased. By 1904 the atlas shows the 160 acres P.I. owned is divided between S.E., his wife, and J.J., his son (Figure 7).

Henry F. Hill

Nothing was found about Henry F. Hill.

Eli C. Maxwell

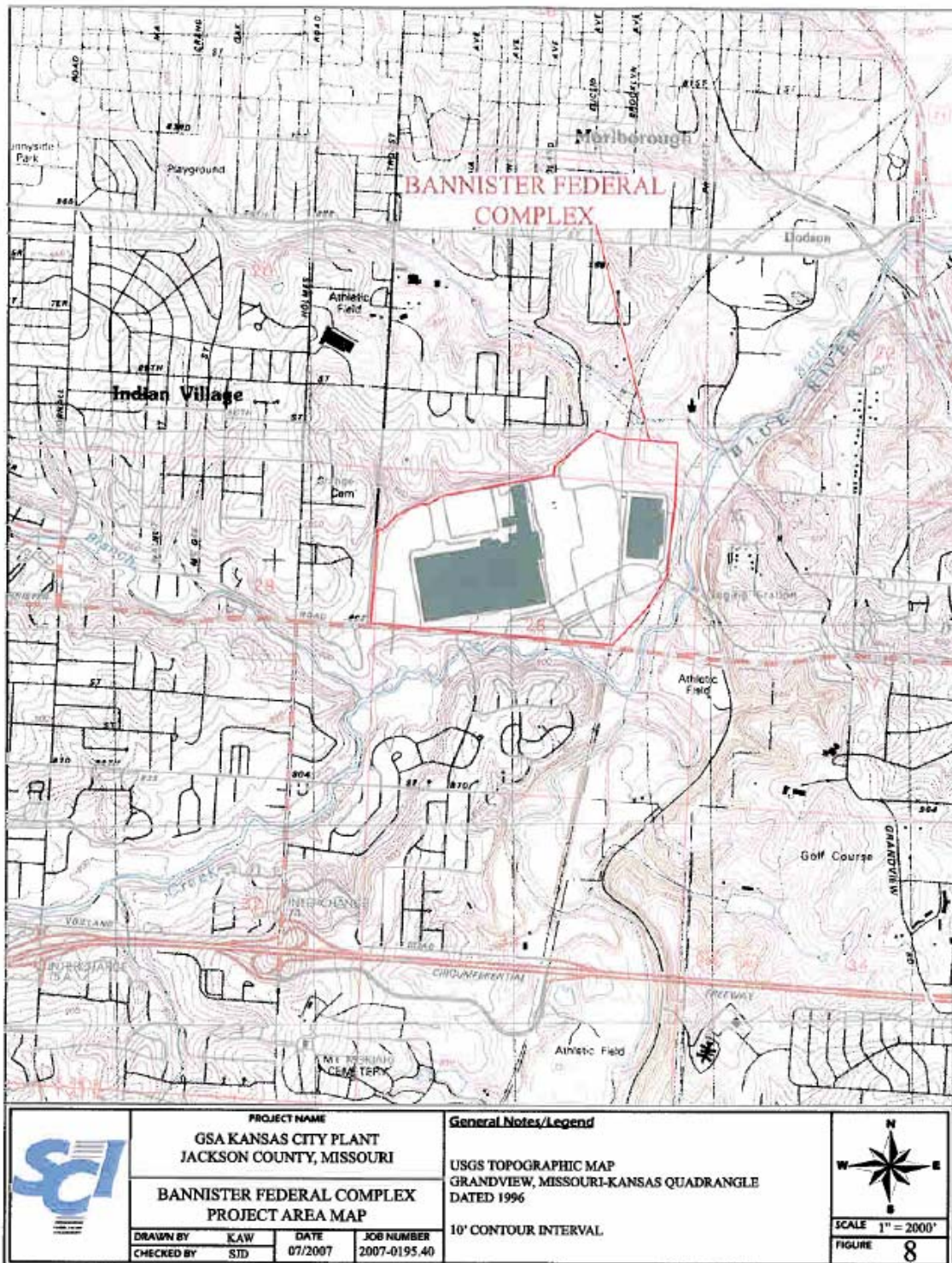
Eli was born on April 17, 1827, in Ashe County, North Carolina. He married his first wife, Mary Wyatt, in North Carolina on December 13, 1846 and had four children together. They came to Jackson County in 1851 and set up a home where Maxwell was a farmer and stock raiser. When the war broke out, his farmstead was attacked by the Federal soldiers and the house burned to the ground. He joined Price's army and was later in charge of a blacksmith's shop. Upon returning home at the end of the war he found out his wife and children had been arrested by Union soldiers and taken to jail in Kansas. His wife and eldest daughter died in jail of small pox and a fever respectively (JCHS archives, E.C. Maxwell; Ragan 1965:14-15). Records show his wife died in 1865 and his daughter, Lucy E., died on November 11, 1864 and is buried in the Blue Ridge Cemetery (KC Chapter of the DAR 1934:353). He married his second wife, Martha Hackler, on January 7, 1868 and had five children (Jackson County History 1881:983).

The 1860 census shows Eli C. 33, Mary A. 29, Lucy E. 9, Susanna C. 7, Nancy L. 4, and Sarah C. 1 month. Maxwell, his wife and Lucy were all born in North Carolina, while the rest of the children were born in Missouri. The 1880 census lists Eli 53, Martha (second wife) 38, Mary 11, James 9, Kate 6, Eli 3, and Myrtle 1. The 1900 census shows Eli, Martha, Kate Eli, Myrtle, John 19, and Herchel (?) 1. The 1910 census shows Eli Jr. 32, Tempie (wife) 26, and Josephine 1. The 1920 Olathe City, Kansas, census also shows Eli Jr. 42, Tempie 35, Josephine 10, and Louise 8.

SCI located a World War I draft card for Eli Cleveland Maxwell, born May 16, 1877. It lists his occupation as farmer and his residence as #1 Martin City, Jackson, Missouri. A social security death index has a listing for Eli Maxwell born May 16, 1877 and died October 1970 living in Kansas City, Missouri.

5.0 BANNISTER FEDERAL COMPLEX PROJECT AREA

The second project area is the existing 300-acre Bannister Federal Complex located at the northeast corner of East Bannister Road and Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri (Figures 8-10). This location is within Section 28, Township 48 North, Range 33 West. Only one of the GSA controlled buildings within the complex will be renovated, partially demolished, or completely demolished for new facilities for the GSA. Specific plans are not yet available. The GSA controls several buildings within the complex, the subject building being the western section






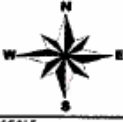
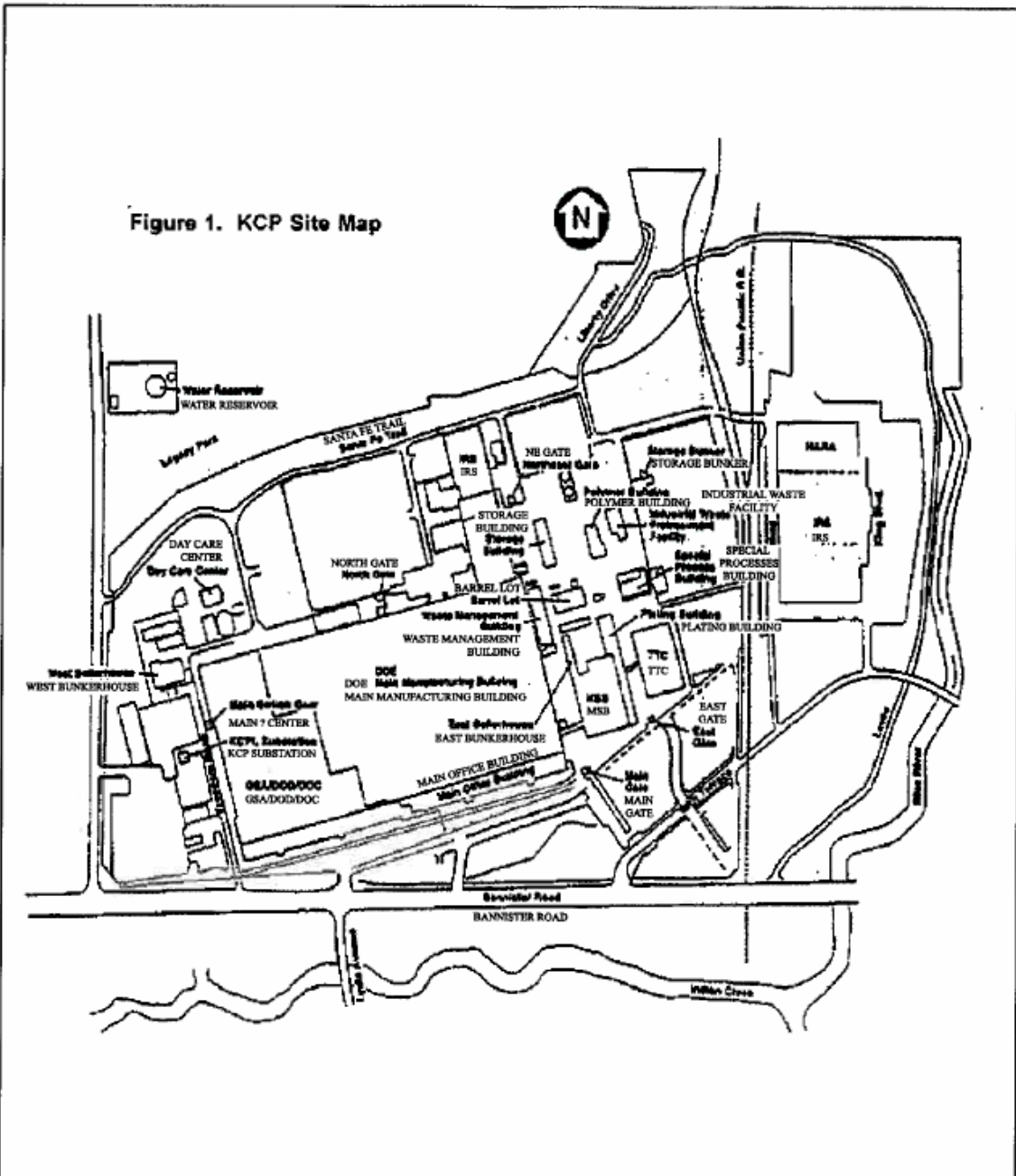


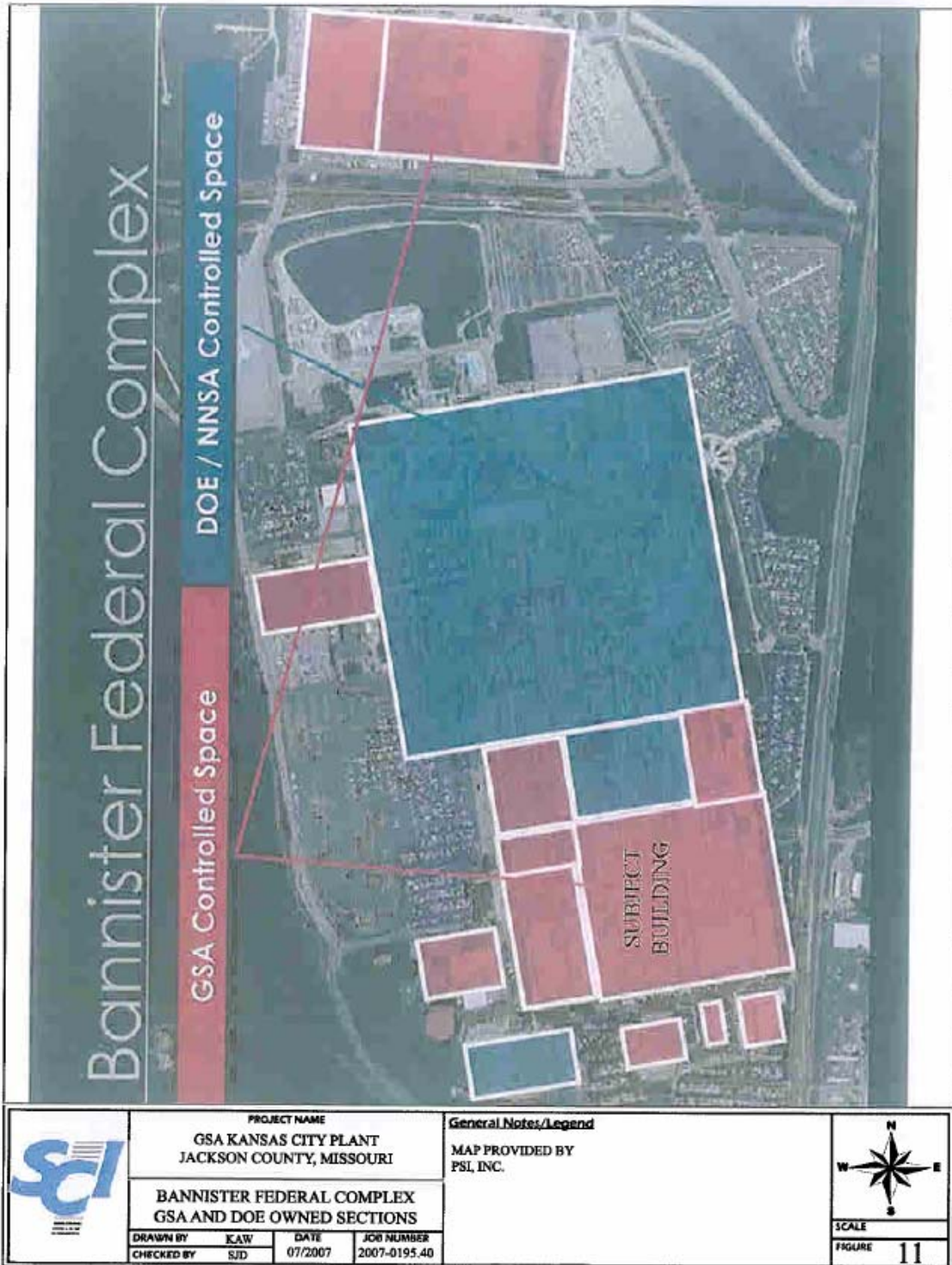
	PROJECT NAME GSA KANSAS CITY PLANT JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI			General Notes/Legend AERIAL IMAGE PROVIDED BY GOOGLE EARTH ACCESSED JUNE 20, 2007	 SCALE FIGURE 9
	BANNISTER FEDERAL COMPLEX AERIAL IMAGE				
	DRAWN BY	KAW	DATE		
CHECKED BY	SJD	07/2007	2007-0195.40		

Figure 1. KCP Site Map



	PROJECT NAME GSA KANSAS CITY PLANT JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI			General Notes/Legend SITE MAP PROVIDED BY www.gfoisecurity.org ACCESSED JUNE 20, 2007		
	BANNISTER FEDERAL COMPLEX SITE MAP					SCALE
	DRAWN BY KAW	DATE 07/2007	JOB NUMBER 2007-0195.40			FIGURE 10



of the Kansas City Plant/Main Manufacturing building (Figure 11). Because this area has already been developed, a brief history of the complex itself is included in this report.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1942, Senator Harry S. Truman initiated the construction of a facility for manufacturing airplane engines for the war. They broke ground on July 4, 1942 and construction began. The facility became home to Pratt and Whitney, which manufactured the Double Wasp airplane engine for the Navy. The facility closed after the victory of the war until 1949 when more jet engines were built by Westinghouse, many used for the Korean conflict. Part of the complex was also used for storage by the Fairfax Storage Company. By 1949, the facility was being used for building non-nuclear components for weapons by the Bendix Corporation for the Atomic Energy Commission, which became known as the Kansas City Plant. The General Services Administration (GSA) maintained warehouse operations in the western portion of the complex by the early 1960s (GSA, n. d.; Honeywell, n. d.; Kansas City Plant, n. d.; Wikipedia, n. d.).

The Kansas City Plant currently encompasses approximately 141-acres of the overall 300-acre Bannister Federal Complex. Other Federal agencies within the complex include the Federal Aviation Administration, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, U.S. Marine Corps, General Services Administration, Internal Revenue Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Logistics Support Center. The plant continues to manufacture non-nuclear weapon components for the Department of Energy and mechanical and electronic materials for the U.S. government defense systems (Kansas City Plant, n. d.; U.S. DOE, n. d.).

6.0 SUMMARY

6.1 183-Acre Raw Land Project Area

The Cultural Resource Assessment did not identify specific significant areas of concern within the 183-acre raw land project area. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project area and relatively few are located within a one-mile radius. Native Americans inhabited this entire region prior to European settlement. Border war and Civil War skirmishes also occurred within this region, but nothing was noted within the project area specifically. The Kansas City Southern railroad line, established in the late 1800s, runs just to the west of the project area. The depot is to the northeast in the town of Grandview with no other stops located near the project area. None of the people historically associated with this property were

significant in any way base on NRHP criteria. The only exception to this would be Solomon Young, as the maternal grandfather of Harry S. Truman. Solomon owned the 80-acres within the project area for a short time, however, and no residences were documented on this parcel during this time. No cemeteries or family plots are known to exist within the raw land project area as well.

It is SCI's opinion that there is a medium probability for finding prehistoric, historic Native American, and historic Euro-American archaeological sites within the project area. There are a relatively low number of known sites within the area; however, the project area lies within a dissected upland close to water sources. It is believed that there is a low probability for long-term occupation sites, but a medium probability for short-term camp sites within this location. The historic atlases also show structures along Botts Road. Depending on the way in which the buildings were taken down and the level of disturbance to this area, there is a medium probability that the 19th century residences would leave evidence of the houses, cellars, wells, or cisterns.

6.2 Bannister Federal Complex Project Area

The Bannister Federal Complex was commissioned to be built by Senator Harry S. Truman in 1942 and has evolved since then. The complex provided an important role in airplane engine manufacturing during World War II and the Korean conflict. It has also provided non-nuclear weapon production since the late 1940s-early 1950s and continues to this day. Several other Federal agencies are located within the complex. If the GSA chooses this project area, it is seeking to renovate, partially demolish, or completely demolish their portion of the Kansas City Plant/Main Manufacturing Building, of which plans are not yet available (Figures 10-11).

It is SCI's opinion that there is a low probability for finding prehistoric, historic Native American, and historic Euro-American archaeological sites within the project area as it has been previously disturbed by the construction of the existing complex. SCI does believe, however, that the Kansas City Plant within the Bannister Federal Complex is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible under Criteria A, Events, for Pratt and Whitney's engines for use during World War II and for its role in the development of the U.S. nuclear program. It is also eligible under Criteria C, Architecture, for its facility design and for the initial development of the U.S. nuclear program.

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