container base. It is 47.6 mm in diameter (catalog number 10-2-2; Figure 6.37). The size is consistent perhaps with a salt or pepper shaker.

Figure 6.36. View of Kerr preserves jar base (10-2-1) collected from Area 8, site 39FA96.

Figure 6.37. View of glass bottle base (catalog number 10-2-2) collected from Area 8, site 39FA96.

The non-farm ruins identified in Area 8, site 39FA96 are discussed below. The ruins in Area 8 include remnants of two log cabins (F1 and F2), piles of foundation rubble (F3 and F6-F8), an intact portion of a foundation (F4), a cistern (F5), and a small, collapsed out building (F9).

The first log cabin remains (F1) consist of a slab concrete-and-field-cobble foundation and collapsed log wall remnants (Figures 6.38 and 6.39; see Figure 6.33). The cabin measures 5.5-x-5.5-m (18-x-18-ft).The north, east, and west walls each had one window framed with milled lumber. The door was in the east side of the south wall; one milled lumber door jam remains. The structure is surrounded with an earthen berm.

Figure 6.38. View of F1 in Area 8, site 39FA96, facing northwest.

Figure 6.39. View of F1 in Area 8, site 39FA96, facing southeast.

The second log structure remains (F2) consist of collapsed wall remnants (Figure 6.40; see Figure 6.33). The feature measures 4-x-4-m (13-x-13-ft). The cut for a door is on the east side of the south wall. There is no associated foundation.

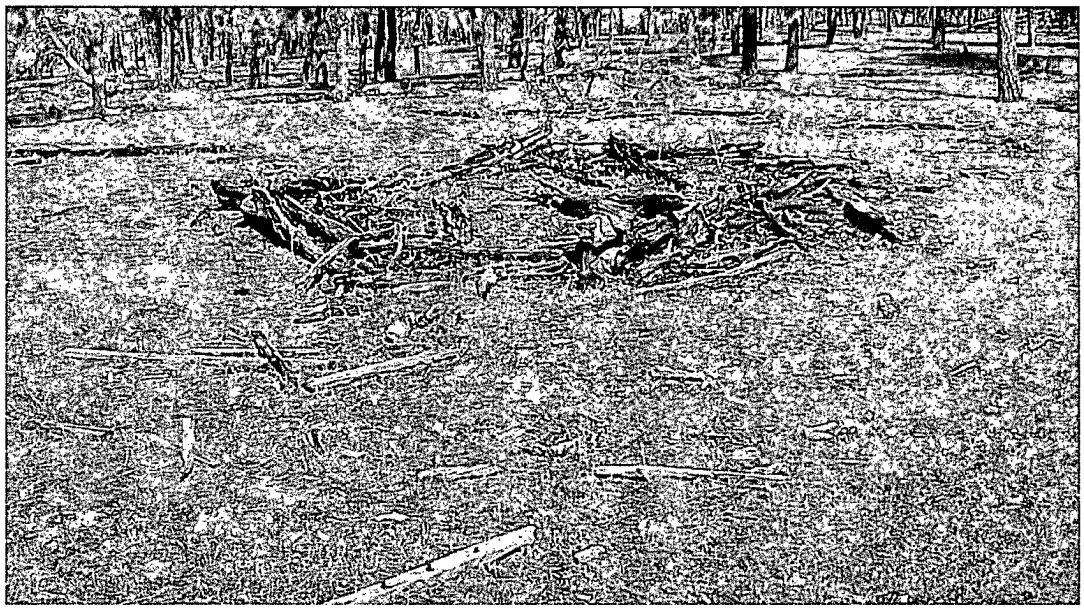

Figure 6.40. View of F2 in Area 8, site 39FA96, facing northwest.

Four piles of concrete-and-field-stone foundation rubble (F3 and F6-F8) appear to be the result of tree clearing activities within the site area. The debris is likely associated with the partially intact foundation (F4) that is near the west end of the site (Figure 6.41). The intact remains of F4 consist of portions of the north and south foundation walls. The north wall remnant measures 8.7 m (28.5 ft). The south wall remnant measures 7.8 m (24.6 ft).

Figure 6.41. View of F4 in Area 8, site 39FA96, facing northeast.

A poured concrete cistern (F5) is located directly north of F4 (Figure 6.42). The opening measures 1.2-m (3.9-ft) square. The cistern is filled with historic debris; a bedspring and bicycle frame lay across the top (Figures 6.42 and 6.43; see Figure 6.33).

Figure 6.42. View of F5 in Area 8, site 39FA96, facing north.

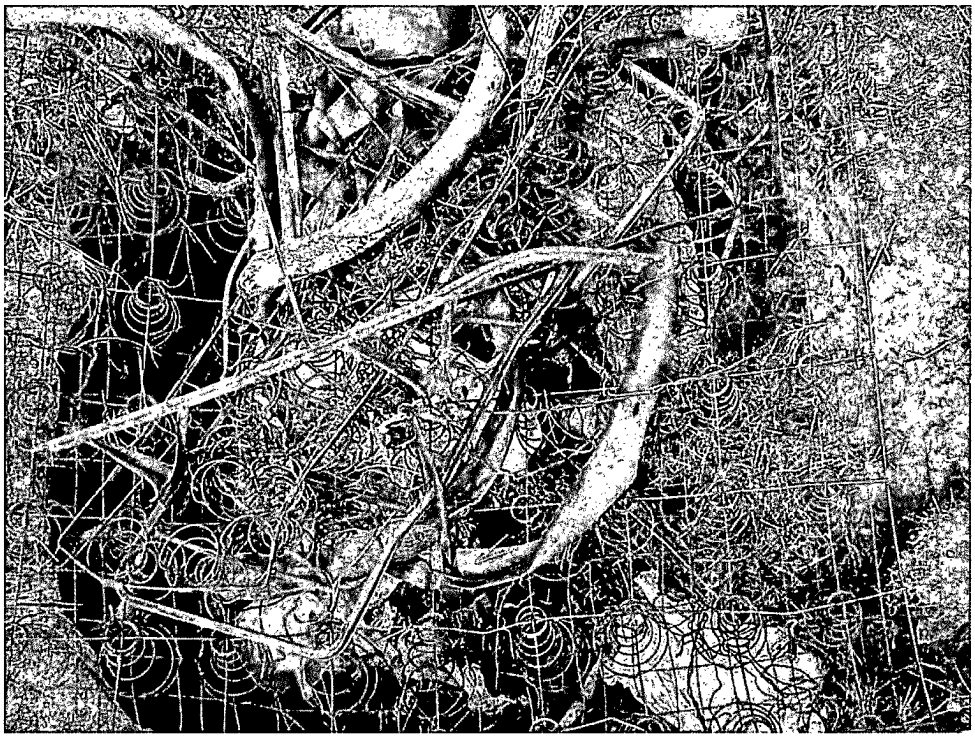

Figure 6.43. Close-up of historic debris in F5 in Area 8 of site 39FA96.

The possible remnant of a small outbuilding (F9) was noted north of cabin F1. Milled lumber building debris was scattered on a slightly raised area of packed dirt that may have represented a dirt floor.

6.2.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA96 represents a large and complex multi-component site consisting of prehistoric artifact scatters, hearths, and occupations, as well as historic artifact scatters, non-farm ruins, a dump, and a possible burial. The degree of erosion across the site area varies widely from completely eroded to mostly intact topsoil.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA96 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA96 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site as follows:

- Area 1 consists of a dense prehistoric lithic scatter and six hearths. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted in this area to assess site integrity, investigate the hearths, and obtain possible samples of datable materials and identifiable botanical remains.
- Area 2 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and four hearths. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted in this area to assess site integrity, investigate the hearths, and obtain possible samples of datable materials and identifiable botanical remains.
- Area 3 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and hearth and a possible historic grave. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted on the prehistoric component, as noted in Areas 1 and 2 above. If the possible historic burial cannot be avoided, the appropriate parties at the South Dakota State Historical Society Archaeological Research Center should be consulted regarding procedures for the investigation or removal/reinterrment of the burial.
- Area 4 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter, enigmatic rock cluster, and two hearths. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted in this area to assess site integrity and investigate the intact hearth.
- Area 5 consists of a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter. It is recommended that minimal subsurface testing be conducted in this area to assess site integrity.
- Area 6 consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter and 20 hearths. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted in this area to assess site integrity and to investigate a sample of the hearths.
- Area 7 consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter and a historic dump. The dump is not associated with structural remains and does not need further evaluation. Minimal subsurface testing is recommended to assess the integrity of the prehistoric component.
- Area 8 consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter and hearth and historic non-farm ruins. It is recommended that subsurface testing be conducted in the prehistoric component to investigate the hearth and to assess the integrity of this area. It is recommended that

available historic documents/records be examined to investigate the historic component.

6.3 SITE 39FA97

Site Number: 39FA97
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Farmstead
Cultural Affiliation: Native American, Euroamerican
Site Area: .74 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 10-32
Elevation (in m): 1,106
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.3.1 Site Description

Site 39FA97 (Figures 6.44 and 6.45) was recorded as a farmstead in 1974. The 1974 site form notes that the site contained the flattened remains of a wooden frame structure south of the road. ALAC personnel revisited the site during the course of the current investigation. The original site boundaries were extended to encompass an adjacent sparse prehistoric lithic scatter. The expanded site measures approximately 59 m N-S x 125 m E-W. The site is situated in short grass pasture interspersed with scrub brush on a rolling plain. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

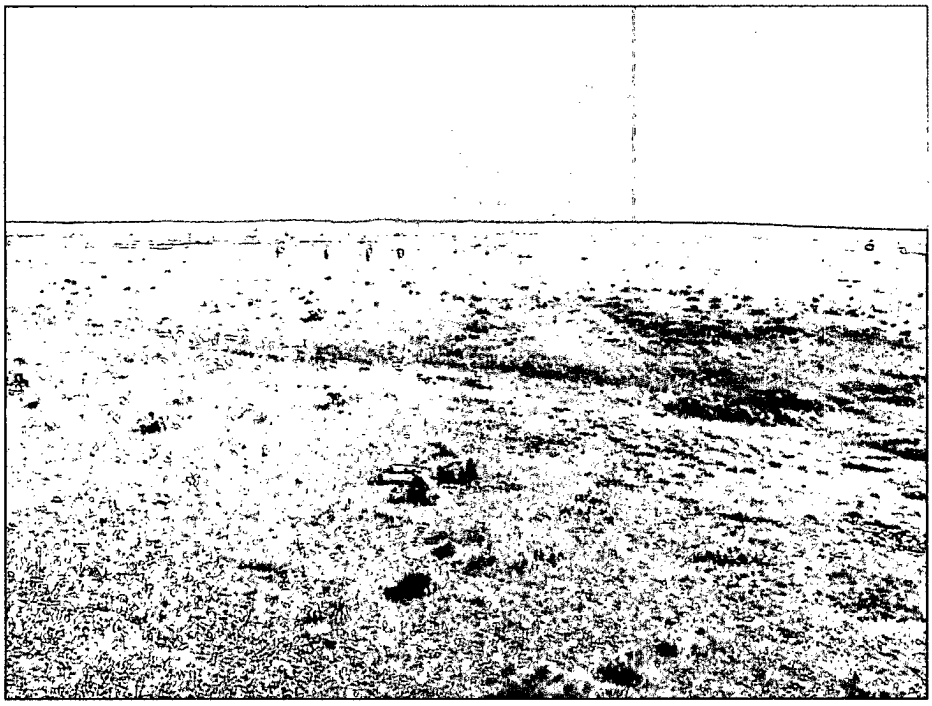

Figure 6.44. Overview of site 39FA97, facing east.

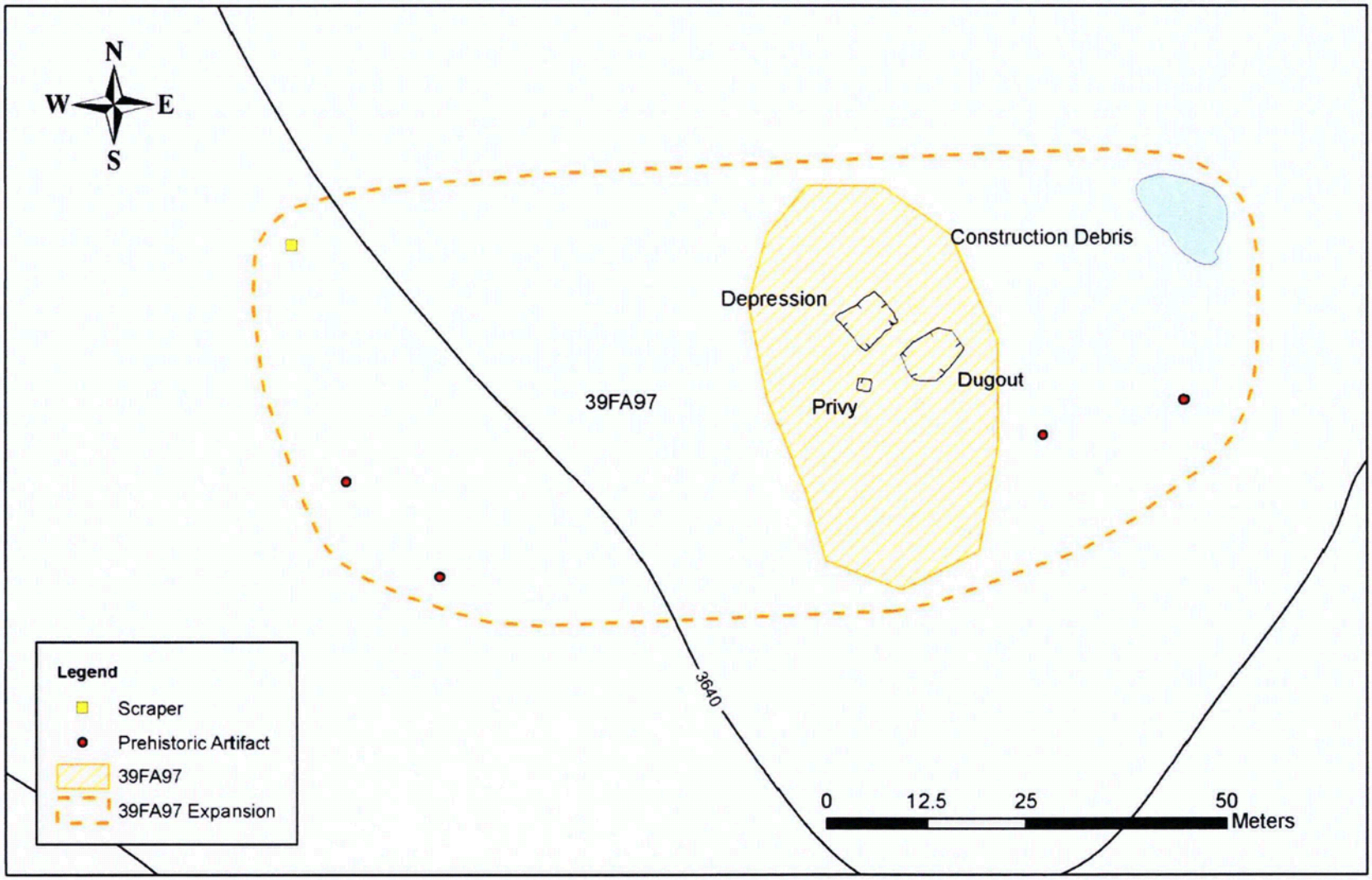

Figure 6.45. Plan view of site 39FA97.

6.3.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Prehistoric artifacts observed include two primary flakes, a scraper, a core, and a tested pebble. Table 6.12 details the prehistoric artifacts identified. Historic artifacts observed are presented in Table 6.13. No artifacts were collected from site 39FA97.

An historic depression, a dugout, and a privy depression were recorded on site 39FA97 in 2007. The depression measures 5.1-x-4.5-m (16.8-x-14.8-ft). The flattened wooden frame structural remains are no longer present or are scattered around the site area. The dugout measures 4-x-5-m (13-x-16.4-ft). The privy depression is approximately 1-m square.

Table 6.12. Prehistoric Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA97.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Primary flake	Chalcedony	Tan	
1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Core	Chalcedony	White	Expended
1	Scraper	Quartzite	Yellowish tan	
1	Tested pebble	Quartzite	Brown	

Table 6.13. Historic Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA97.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Safety razor	Metal		American Safety Razor Co., Inc., New York; Ever-ready; Patented March 27, 1914
*	Logs	Wood		
*	Stove pipe/flashing	Metal		
*	Bottle glass	Glass	Amethyst	
1	Bottle glass	Glass	Pink	Ink bottle or vase?
*	Bottle glass	Glass	Green	From square bottle
*	Flat glass	Glass	Pale green	Window
*	Milk glass	Glass	White	
1	Can	Metal		Pabst Blue Ribbon
*	Whiteware	Ceramic	White	From plate and bowl
*	Wire nails	Metal		
*	Strapping	Metal		2-inch-wide
*	Pot lid	Metal		Enameled
*	Stove parts	Cast iron		"DEL GMO 16"; FLYER"

* = more than one; exact count not recorded

6.3.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA97 represents a Native American artifact scatter and a Euroamerican farmstead and associated historic artifact scatter.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA97 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA97 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. Minimal subsurface testing is recommended to assess the integrity of the prehistoric component. It is recommended that historic documents/records research be conducted to assess the significance of the historic component.

6.4 SITE 39FA251

Site Number: 39FA251
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Hearth
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: 13.58 ha
Landscape Position: Hill Top/Slope

Field Number: 12-88
Elevation (in m): 1,152
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.4.1 Site Description

Site 39FA251 (Figures 6.46-6.48) was recorded as a sparse prehistoric artifact scatter in 1975. Artifacts were collected from the site at that time. ALAC personnel revisited the site during the course of the current investigation. A Native American artifact scatter and a hearth were recorded in 2007. The original site boundaries were extended. The expanded site measures approximately 596 m N-S x 460 m E-W. The site is situated on short grass pasture interspersed with scrub brush on a primarily eroded/deflated hill top and slope. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

Figure 6.46. Overview of site 39FA251, facing north-northeast.

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Figure 6.47. Plan view of site 39FA251.

Figure 6.48. Overview of site 39FA251, facing west.

6.4.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts observed during the current investigation include secondary and tertiary flakes, utilized flakes, a core, an expended core, a tested cobble, shatter, a scraper, and a bifaces. Table 6.14 details the prehistoric artifacts identified at the site.

Table 6.14. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA251.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Gray	
1	Secondary flake	Chert	Tan	
4	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Dark gray, white	One utilized
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Light gray	
3	Tertiary flake	Chert	Reddish gray, gray, dark red	One utilized
1	Biface	Quartzite	Brown with black and purple inclusions/bands	Collected; catalog #12-88-1
1	Biface	Chalcedony	White	Crude
1	Biface fragment	Chalcedony	Pink-gray	
1	End scraper	Chert	Tan	
1	Core	Chalcedony	Light gray	Expended
1	Core	Chert	Tan	
1	Tested cobble	Chalcedony	Gray	
1	Shatter	Chert	Pinkish tan	
1	Shatter	Silicified sediment	Tan	
1	Shatter	Chalcedony	Light gray	

One hearth feature was observed at site 39FA251 in addition to the lithic scatter. The hearth appears to be intact. It measures 50 cm in diameter. Approximately 50 reddened limestone FCR are visible.

A large, complete biface was collected during the documentation of site 39FA251 (catalog number 12-88-1; Figure 6.49). The tool is made of a fine-grained variegated quartzite. The primary color is brown with numerous black and dark purple inclusions and bands. The length of the tool is 155.2 mm, the width is 75.8 mm, and the thickness is 37.05 mm. This biface appears to be a quarry blank, although one margin exhibits damage from grinding.

Figure 6.49. View of biface (catalog number 12-88-1) collected from site 39FA251.

6.4.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA251 represents a Native American artifact scatter and hearth. The site is on a primarily eroded/deflated landscape; however, the hearth and some remnants of topsoil appear to be intact.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA251 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA251 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. It is recommended that minimal subsurface testing be conducted to assess the potential for subsurface cultural materials and to investigate the intact hearth.

6.5 SITE 39FA269

Site Number: 39FA269
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: 3.14 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Crest

Field Number: 12-133
Elevation (in m): 1,155
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.5.1 Site Description

Site 39FA269 (Figures 6.50 and 6.51) was recorded as a prehistoric artifact scatter in 1975. ALAC personnel revisited the site during the course of the current investigation. The original site boundaries were extended. The expanded site measures approximately 237 m N-S x 252 m E-W. The site is situated on a ridge crest in mixed grass pasture interspersed with sagebrush. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

6.5.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts observed include 12 tertiary flakes, 3 retouched flakes, 1 scraper, 1 core, and 1 biface. Lithic material types represented include quartzite, silicified sediment, and chert.

The biface was collected. The item is a pointed biface tip that is 34.5 mm long, 27.75 mm wide, and 9.7 mm thick. It is made from light gray Tongue River silicified sediment (catalog number 12-133-1; Figure 6.52). One high quality green chert tertiary flake was also collected (catalog number 12-133-2; Figure 6.52).

Figure 6.50. Overview of site 39FA269, facing west.

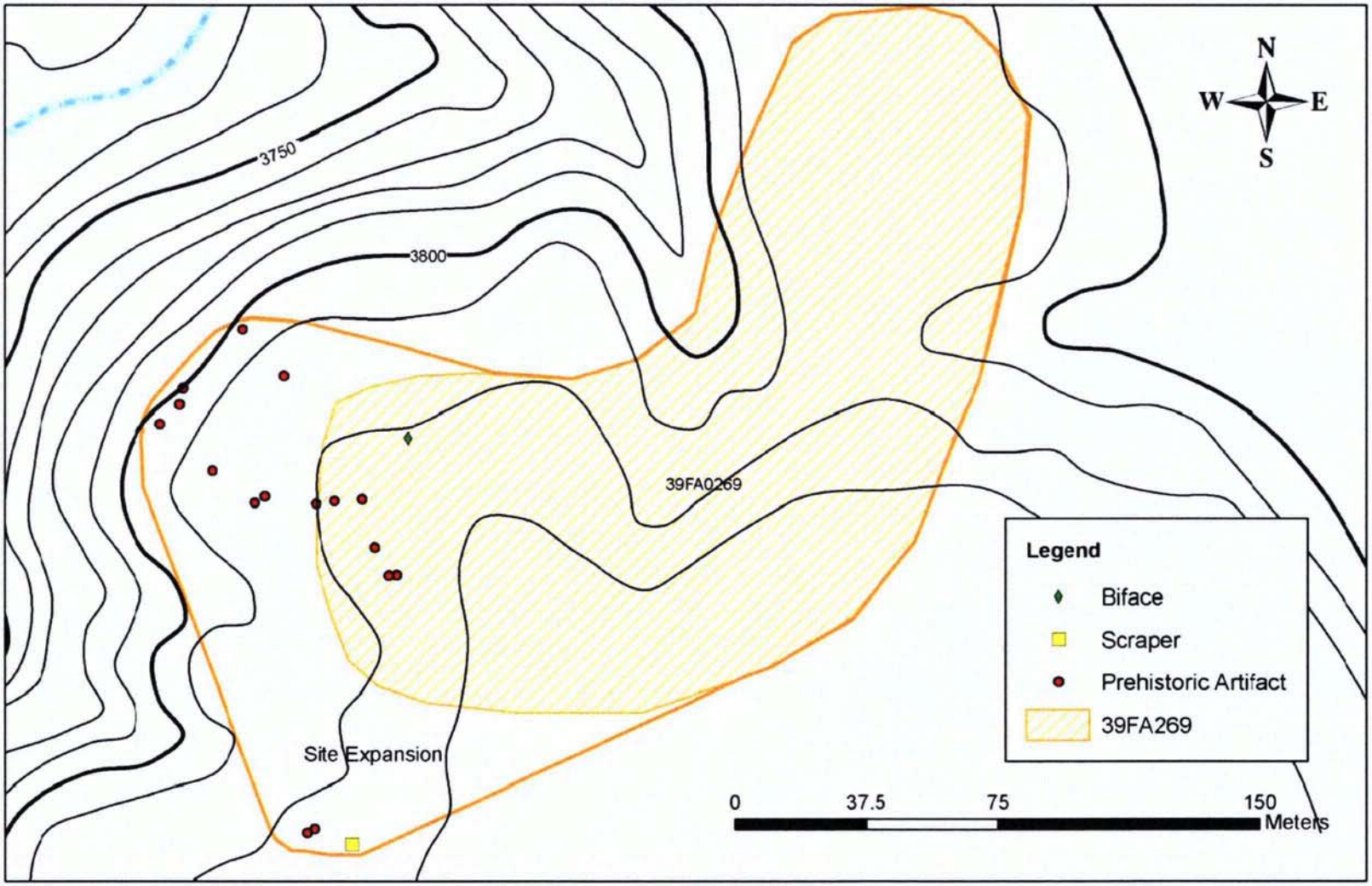

Figure 6.51. Plan view of site 39FA269.

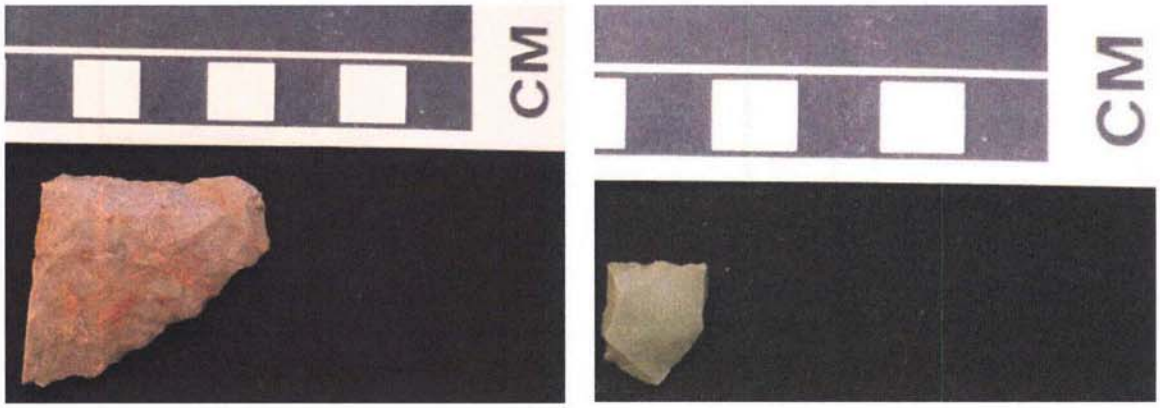

Figure 6.52. View of biface (catalog number 12-133-1) and flake (catalog number 12-133-2) collected from site 39FA269.

6.5.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA269 represents a Native American artifact scatter. There appears to be some intact topsoil within the site area.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA269 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA269 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. It is recommended that minimal subsurface testing be conducted to assess the integrity of intact portions of the site.

6.6 SITE 39FA272

Site Number: 39FA272
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .001 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Top

Field Number: 11-14
Elevation (in m): 1,143
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.6.1 Site Description

Site 39FA272 (Figures 6.53 and 6.54) was originally documented by SARC in 1975 during a survey conducted for the TVA in portions of Custer and Fall River counties (Sigstad and Jolley 1975). Recorded as an artifact scatter, the site is described as a chipping station with sparse lithic debris and no visible features (Sigstad and Jolley 1975:48-49). SARC investigators collected two biface fragments, two pieces of shatter, two core fragments, and three cores (Sigstad and Jolley 1975:48-49). ALAC relocated the site on May 3, 2007.

Site 39FA272 was redocumented by ALAC as a Native American artifact scatter situated on a narrow, upland finger ridge between two draws. The site is located approximately 229 m north-northwest of an unnamed intermittent drainage. At the time of the current investigation, the site area was in short grass pasture and scrubland interspersed with prickly pear cacti.

Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent. The landform on which the site is located has partially deflated loess topsoil with intermittent gravel and bedrock exposures.

6.6.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

In 2007, ALAC documented a single primary flake produced on a light gray chalcedony at the site. No features or additional artifacts were observed at the time of the current investigation. The flake was observed surficially.

Figure 6.53. Overview of site 39FA272, facing south.

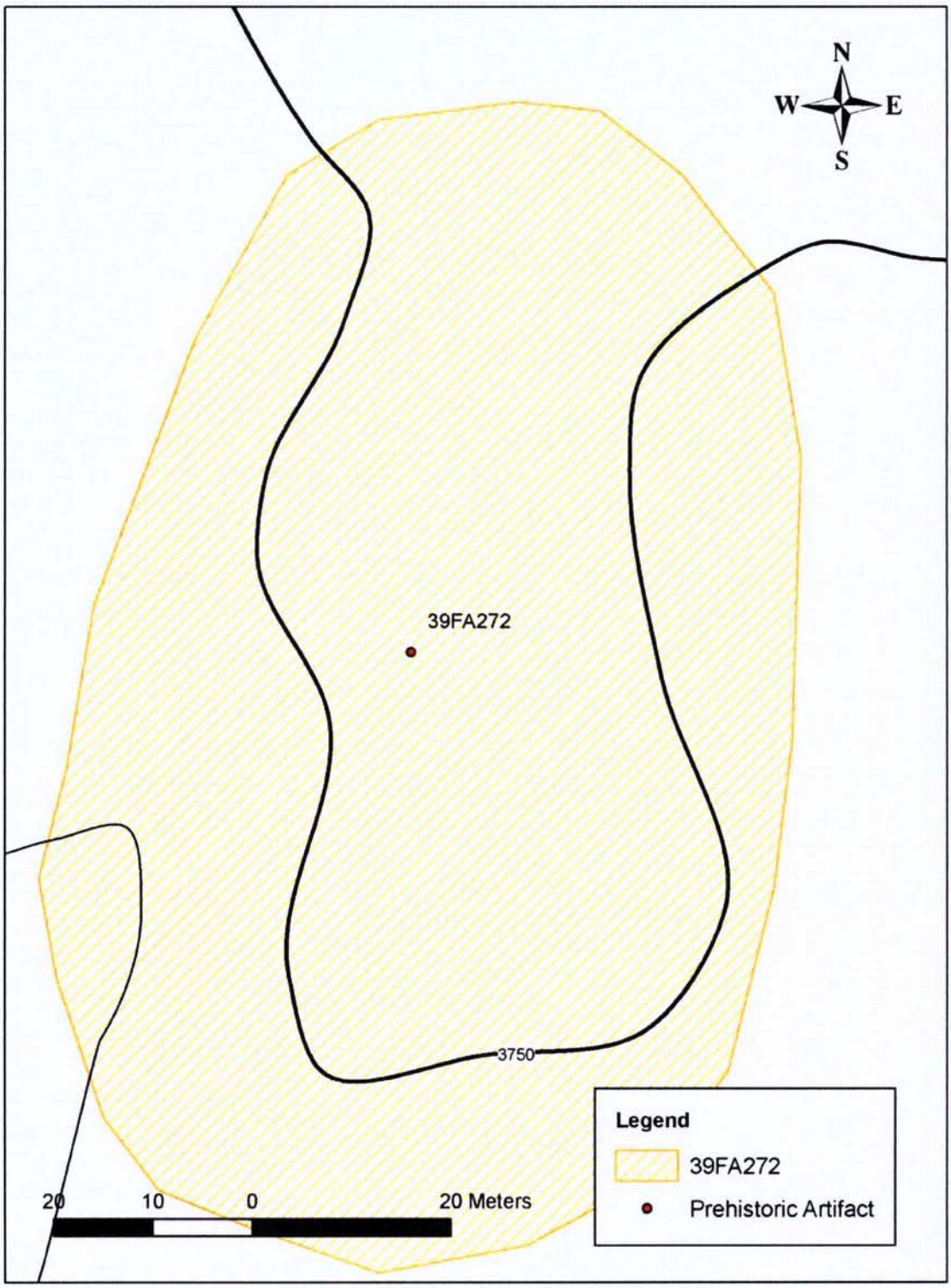

Figure 6.54. Plan view of site 39FA272.

6.6.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA272 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion, which has resulted in deflation of portions of the site area to gravel and bedrock exposures. However, significant portions of the site still possess intact soils, and these areas may potentially retain additional cultural deposits and/or features.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA272 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA272 could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. It is recommended that minimal subsurface testing be conducted to assess the integrity of intact portions of the site.

6.7 SITE 39FA273

Site Number: 39FA273
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American (Paleoindian)
Site Area: 1.99 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Crest/Slope

Field Number: 2-113
Elevation (m): 1,128
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.7.1 Site Description

Site 39FA273 (Figures 6.55 and 6.56) was recorded as a prehistoric artifact scatter in 1975. One corner-notched projectile point with a concave base was noted on the site form at that time. ALAC personnel revisited the site during the course of the current investigation. The original site boundaries were expanded. The expanded site measures approximately 112 m N-S x 178 m E-W. This site is situated on the top and side slopes of a northwest-southeast oriented ridge, overlooking a broad intermittent drainage. There is intact topsoil within the site area, although the landform appears to be subject to sheet wash erosion. Vegetation in the site area is mixed grasses. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.

6.7.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Flakes (primary, secondary, and tertiary), retouched flakes, a tested cobble, shatter, a biface, a scraper, and a projectile point fragment were observed at the site during the current investigation. Table 6.15 details the artifacts identified at the site.

The only specimen collected by ALAC from site 39FA273 is the base of what appears to be an Angostura complex projectile point (Paleoindian ca. 8,000-9,000 years B.P. [Frison 1991:24; Hughes 1949]). The artifact is manufactured from a blackish red, very fine-grained quartzite. It is 15.95 mm wide and 4.5 mm thick, with a broken length of 21.95 mm. It has a slightly incurvate base, expanding blade margins, and diagonal flaking (catalog number 2-113-1; Figure 6.57).

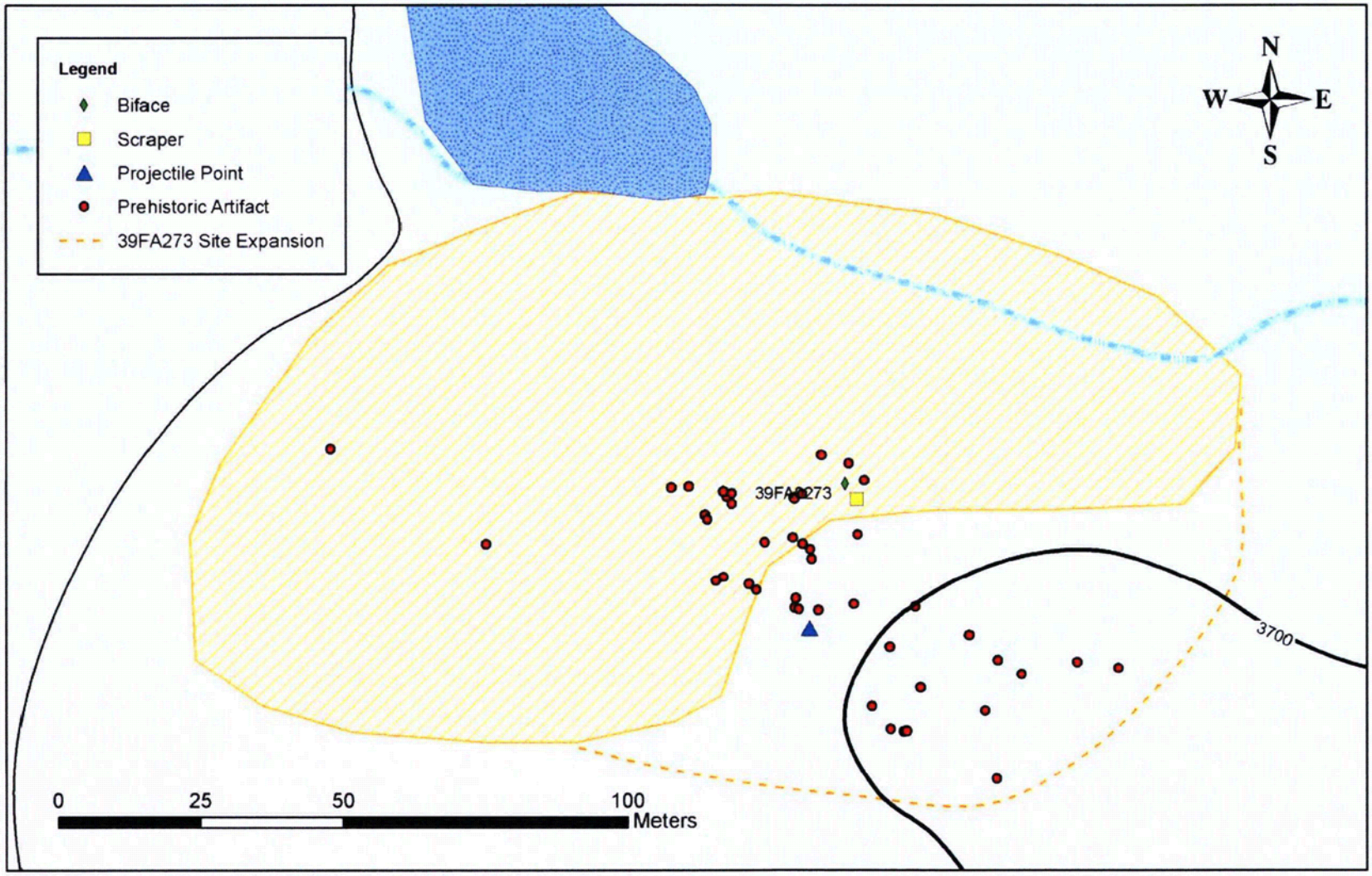

Figure 6.55. Plan view of site 39FA273.

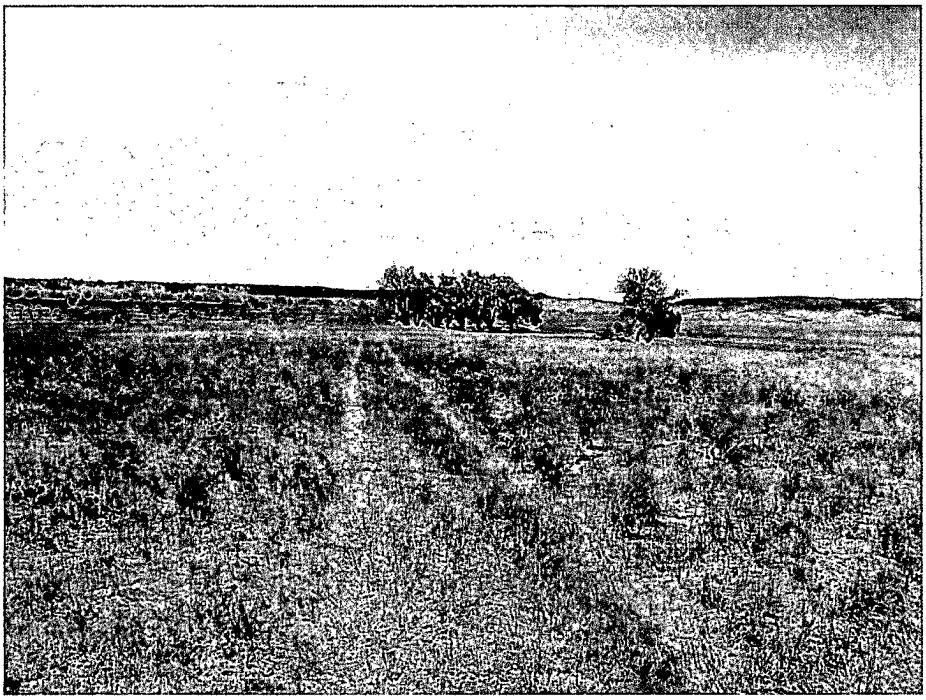

Figure 6.56. Overview of site 39FA273, facing northwest.

Table 6.15. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA273.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Primary flake	Chert	Red, dark yellow	
2	Primary flake	Silicified sediment	Unknown	
2	Primary flake	Quartzite	Brown, purple	One retouched
1	Primary flake	Chalcedony	White	
1	Secondary flake	Quartzite	Pink-gray	
7	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Brownish gray, white, pink, light gray	
1	Secondary flake	Chert	Purple-gray	
9	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light tan-gray, white, brown/gray, light gray	One retouched
14	Tertiary flake	Chert	Purple-gray, purple, pink, white, dark red	Two retouched
6	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brown, light tan, purple, purple-gray	One retouched
2	Tertiary flake	Silicified sediment	Rust	
2	Flake fragment	Quartz	Clear	
1	Projectile point	Quartzite	Blackish red	Fragment; collected; catalog #2-113-1
1	Biface	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Scraper	Chert	Brown	
1	Tested cobble	Chalcedony	Light gray	
3	Shatter	Chert	Purple	
1	Shatter	Quartzite	Gray	

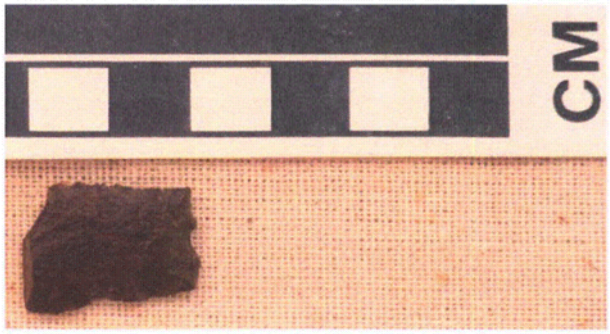

Figure 6.57. View of projectile point (catalog number 2-113-1) collected from site 39FA273.

6.7.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA273 represents a Native American artifact scatter. There appears to be some intact topsoil within the site area.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA273 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA273 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site consisting of subsurface testing to assess the potential for significant buried cultural deposits.

6.8 SITE 39FA557

Site Number: 39FA557
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Farmstead
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Site Area: .7 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: N/A
Elevation (in m): 1,116
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.8.1 Site Description

Site 39FA557 was originally documented by Kerry Lippincott in 1980 during a survey conducted for the TVA in portions of Custer and Fall River counties, South Dakota (Lippincott 1980). Site 39FA557 was recorded as an historic farmstead consisting of two dilapidated log cabin structures and a root cellar located in a bank adjacent to a two-track (Lippincott 1980:9). No other cultural material was documented at the site. The NRHP eligibility status of the site was recorded as unevaluated at the time and it was recommended that an architectural historian evaluate the two standing structures (Lippincott 1980:9).

ALAC personnel relocated and photographed the site on June 27, 2007. The site is in mixed grass and scrubland on a rolling plain. Ground surface visibility averaged 40 percent. A map of the site was not created in 2007 due to a misunderstanding that the site had been previously mapped, and that the number and locations of the features had not changed.

6.8.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Both log cabins were present, partially collapsed, and without any remnant of roof structure. (Figures 6.58-6.61). The root cellar was also observed during the current investigation (Figure 6.62). Although it appears to remain intact, the root cellar currently doubles as a modern-day refuse dump. Given the nature of the original documentation of these structures, it is not possible to ascertain what, if any, significant changes have occurred at this site since it was recorded in 1980. In his report, Lippincott (1980:6) indicates that a separate survey and evaluation of standing structures was conducted in the project area during the 1977 season; however, no reference to this structure survey report is included, and a review of current South Dakota SHPO records produced no information relating to historic structures documented at this site locale (Jason Haug, Historic Preservation Director, South Dakota State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, personal communication 2008).

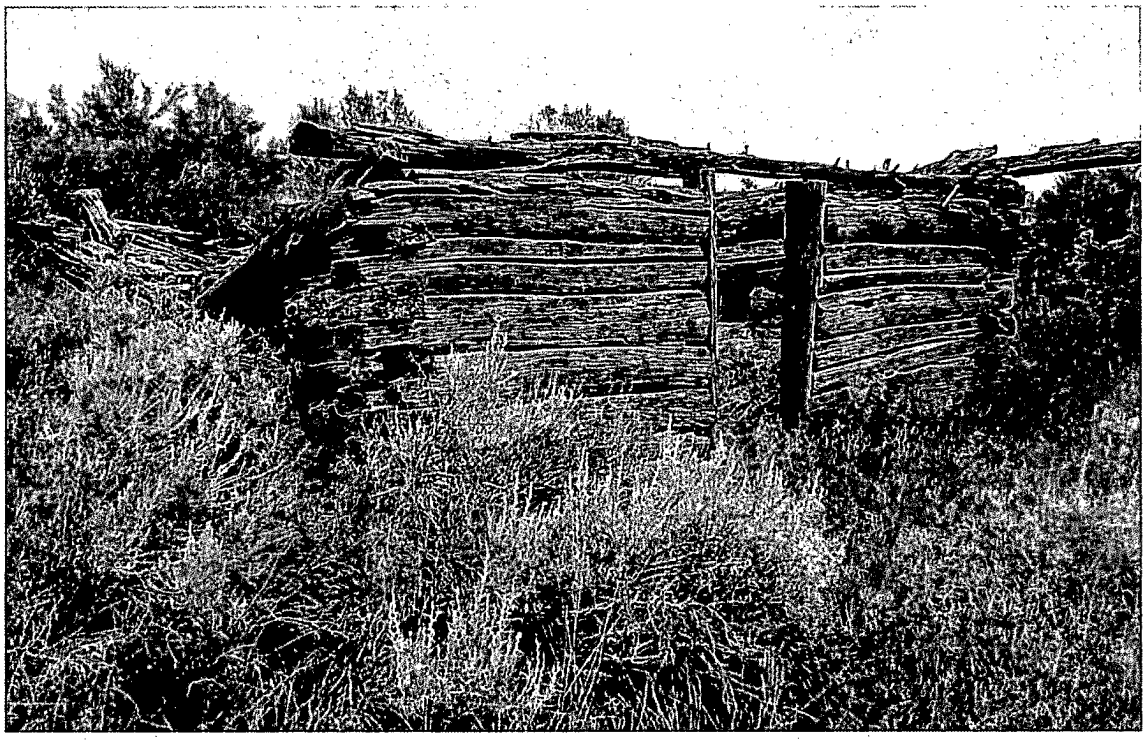

Figure 6.58. View of Cabin 1, site 39FA557, facing southeast.

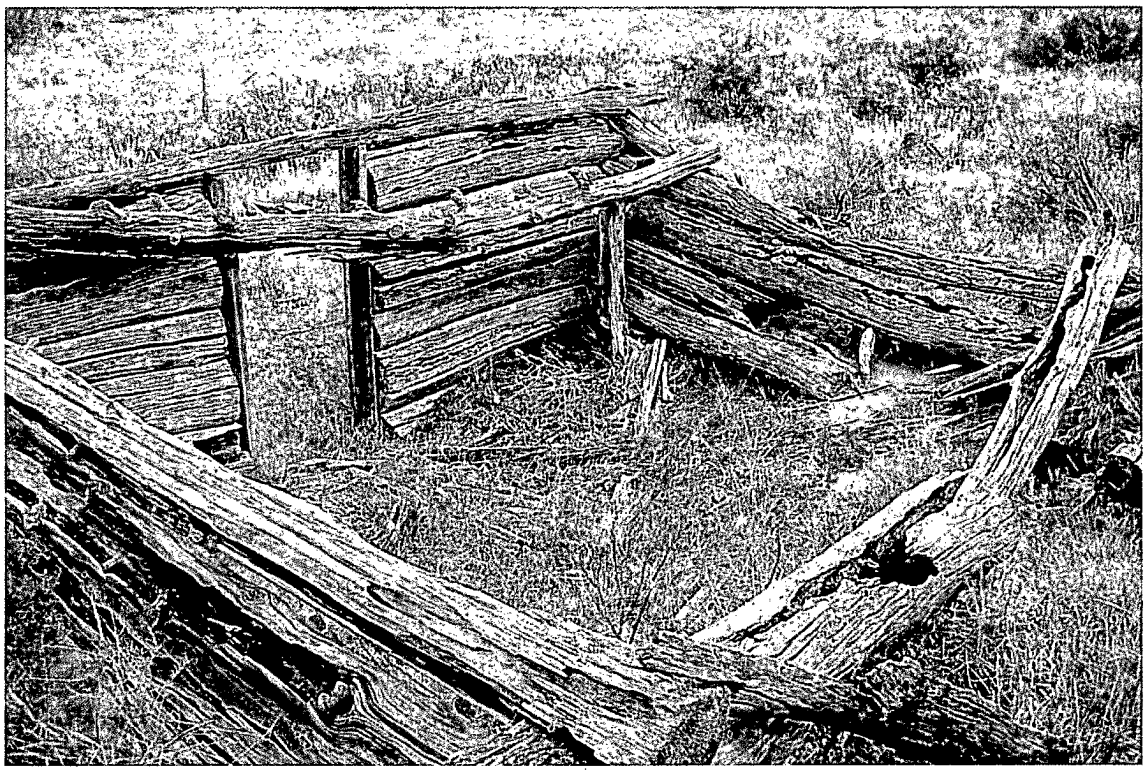

Figure 6.59. View of Cabin 1, site 39FA557, facing northwest.

Figure 6.60. View of Cabin 2, site 39FA557, facing southwest.

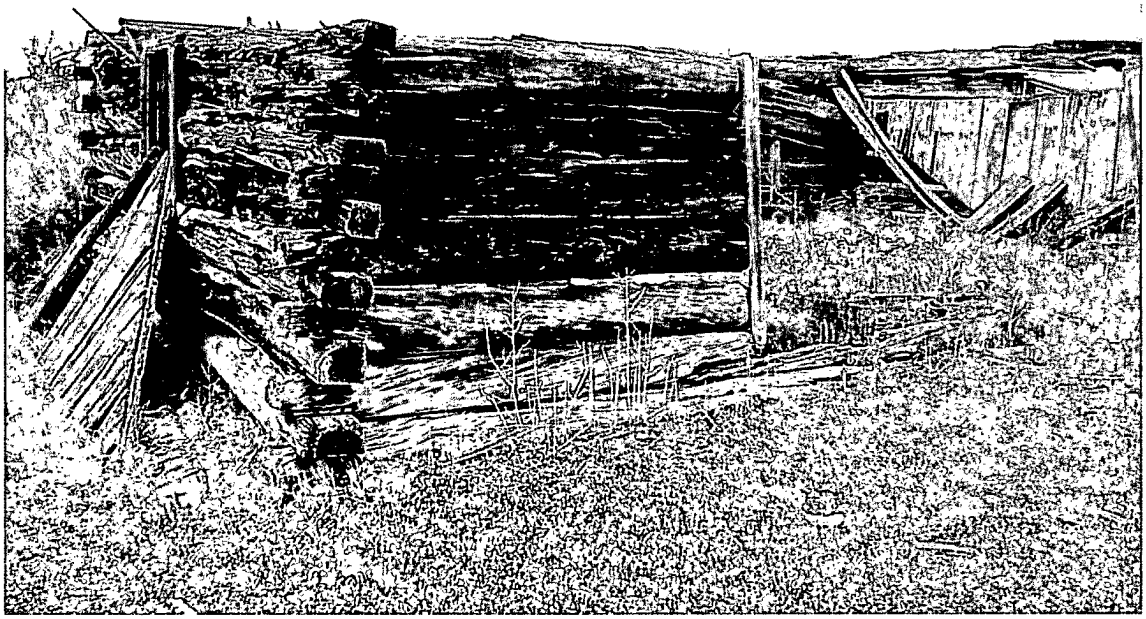

Figure 6.61. View of Cabin 2, site 39FA557, facing northeast.

Figure 6.62. View of root cellar, site 39FA557, facing south.

6.8.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA557 represents a Euroamerican farmstead. Three features are identified on the site. The structures are partially collapsed. Recent, modern trash has been dumped in the root cellar feature.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA557 is considered under Criteria A, B, and D of the NRHP. These are: (A) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (B) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (C) having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA557 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. It is recommended that the site be mapped and that historic documents and atlases be reviewed to assess the significance of this site.

6.9 SITE 39FA584

Site Number: 39FA584
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Farmstead, Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Site Area: 2.0 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 3-80
Elevation (in m): 1,115
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.9.1 Site Description

Site 39FA584 (Figures 6.63 and 6.64) was recorded as a cabin in 1980. ALAC personnel revisited the site during the course of the current investigation. The original site boundaries were expanded. The expanded site measures 176 m N-S x 127 m E-W. The site consists of a farmstead with nine features (F1-F9) and an associated historic artifact scatter. The features are a log house foundation (F6), a railroad tie platform/foundation (F4), a cistern (F1), a well and pump (F2), a rock foundation (F9), a storm cellar (F7), and three depressions (F3, F5, and F8). No structures remain standing. Four piles of debris were noted in addition to the general scatter of artifacts. The site is situated in short grass pasture and scrubland on a nearly level plain. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

6.9.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Historic artifacts observed are listed in Table 6.16. The artifact sample collected from site 39FA584 includes two marbles, a spoon, a Dr. Pepper bottle, and a milk tester vial. Taken together, this sample of artifacts suggests a very late nineteenth century through mid-twentieth century occupation for the site.

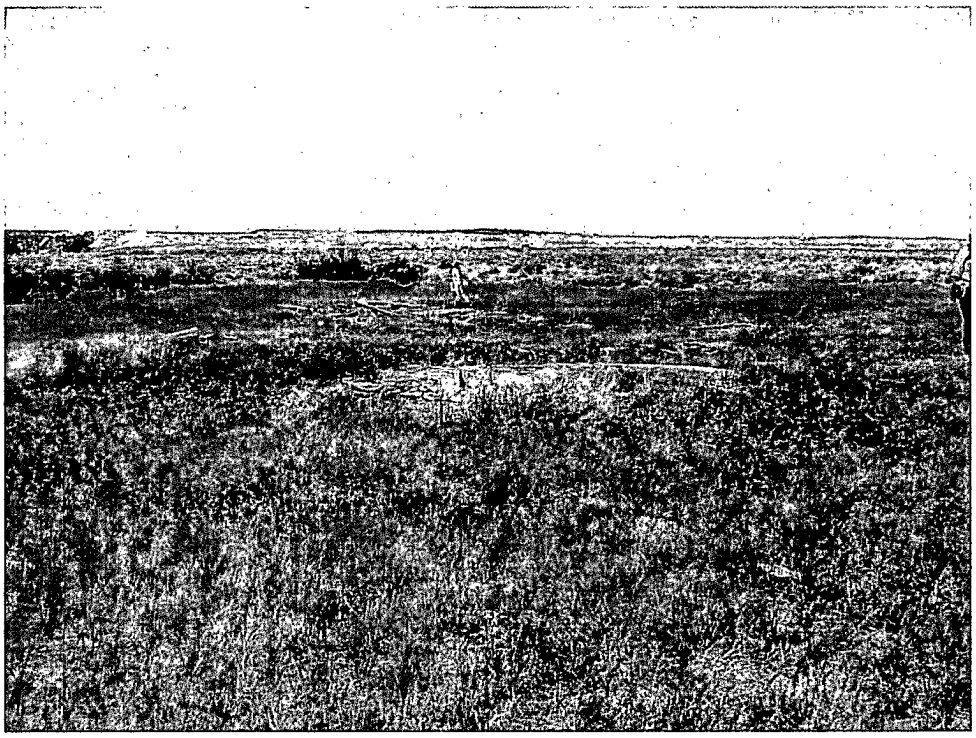

Figure 6.63. Overview of site 39FA584, facing east.

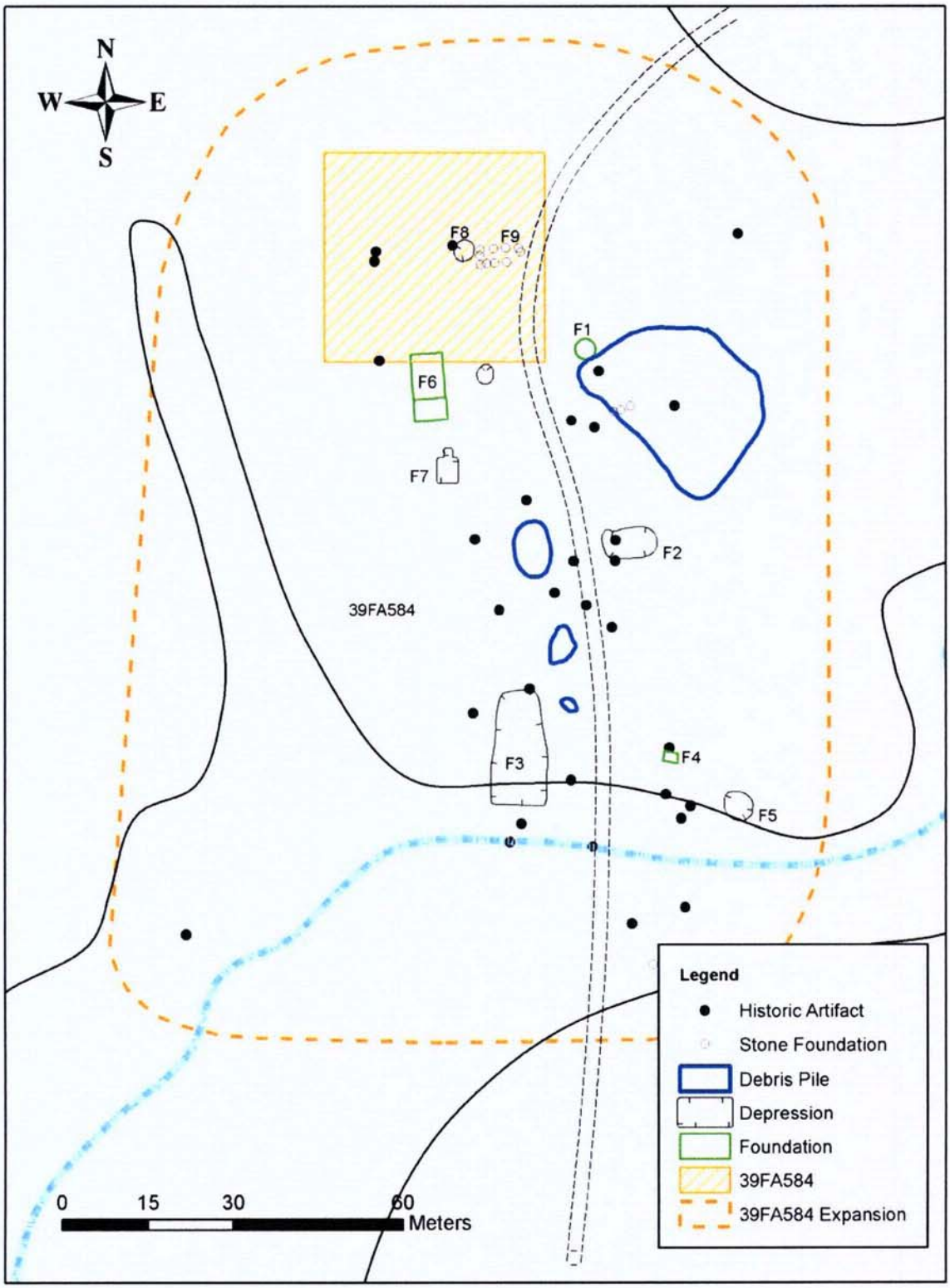

Figure 6.64. Plan view of site 39FA584.

Table 6.16. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA584.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
*	Milled lumber	Wood		
*	Miscellaneous wood	Wood		
*	Railroad ties	Wood		
*	Bricks			
*	Shingles			Composite
*	Metal flashing	Metal		
*	Metal strapping	Metal		
*	Gears	Metal		
*	Implement parts	Metal		
1	License plate	Metal		1935 South Dakota
*	Hinges	Metal		
*	Leaf springs	Metal		
*	Bailing wire	Metal		
1	Tub	Metal		With stand
*	Window screen	Metal		
*	Key	Metal		Large
*	Stove parts	Metal		
*	Wagon parts	Metal		
1	Gas can	Metal		Five-gallon
1	Oil can	Metal		
*	Cans and lids	Metal		Five-gallon; round
*	Mason jar lid	Metal		
*	Cans	Metal		One-gallon
1	Spoon	Metal	Silver	Silver plated; "ROGERS BROS;" collected; catalog #3-80-3
1	Frying pan	Metal		
*	Tires	Rubber		
1	Shoe sole			
1	Vase	Glass		
1	Jar	Glass	Clear	
*	Bottle glass fragments	Glass		
*	Milk glass fragments	White		
1	Bottle	Glass	Clear	"Dr. Pepper" "GOOD FOR LIFE;" collected; catalog #3-80-4
1	Vial	Glass	Clear	Milk tester; collected; catalog #3-80-5
*	Window glass	Glass		
1	Marble	Glass	Yellow and white	Collected; catalog #3-80-1
1	Marble	Quartz	Light gray	Collected; catalog #3-80-2
*	Stoneware fragments	Ceramic		
*	Whiteware fragments	Ceramic		

* = more than one; exact count not recorded

The collected complete yellow and white glass marble (catalog number 3-80-1; Figure 6.65) is 16.8 mm in diameter. The other light gray quartz marble is split in half. It is 32.4 mm in diameter (catalog number 3-80-2; Figure 6.65).

Figure 6.65. View of glass marble (catalog number 3-80-1) and quartz marble (3-80-2) collected from site 39FA584.

A complete silver-plated spoon (catalog number 3-80-3; Figure 6.66) with "ROGERS BROS" engraved on the back of the stem was collected. The top of the stem bears the "Columbia" design. The spoon is 149.9 mm long. Rogers Brothers began using this design on spoons in 1893 (Centennial Antiques 2006).

Figure 6.66. View of spoon (3-80-3) collected at site 39FA584.

The Dr. Pepper bottle is complete (catalog number 3-80-4; Figure 6.67). It is 207.2 mm long and 58.3 mm in diameter. One face bears "Dr. Pepper" with "GOOD FOR LIFE" below that in block letters. The opposing face bears the "10, 2, 4" logo on a clock face. This logo was introduced in 1923; the "good for life" slogan was in use from the 1920s until the late 1940s (Dr. Pepper Museum 2007).

Figure 6.67. View of Dr. Pepper bottle (3-80-4) collected from site 39FA584.

The final item collected is a milk tester vial (likely used in an official Babcock tester). The vial has a very long, thin neck with 0-10 graduated marks embossed on the outside and a flaring lip (catalog number 3-80-5; Figure 6.68). The base of the bottle is 36.4 mm in diameter, and the neck is only 8.9 mm in diameter. The total length is 157.0 mm. This artifact was used to test the fat content of milk from dairy cows. The narrow diameter of the neck indicates that this vial was used to test regular whole milk, rather than cream or skim milk. A small sample of milk was put into the vial with an equal amount of sulfuric acid. The sample was then spun in a centrifuge. The sulfuric acid would digest everything but the fat, and the fat would rise up into the narrow neck of the vial and could then be measured. The numbers on the neck indicated percentage of fat (e.g., 5 = 50 percent). The Babcock milk testers came into use in ca. 1903, and were available in the 1904 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog priced at $4.90 for the four-tube model and $3.90 for the two-tube model (Doug & Linda's Dairy Antique Site 2005).

Figure 6.68. View of milk tester vial (catalog number 3-80-5) collected from site 39FA584.

Nine features were identified on the farmstead (Figure 6.64, F1-F9). Each feature is described below.

Feature 1 is a large cistern measuring 11 ft, 7 in (3.5 m) in diameter (Figure 6.69). The walls of the cistern are mortared sandstone with a concrete cap. The walls are 15 in (38 cm) thick. The cistern is 6 ft (1.8 m) deep at the center. The mortared sandstone extends to a depth of 29 in (73.7 cm); thereafter, the sides are cement plaster.

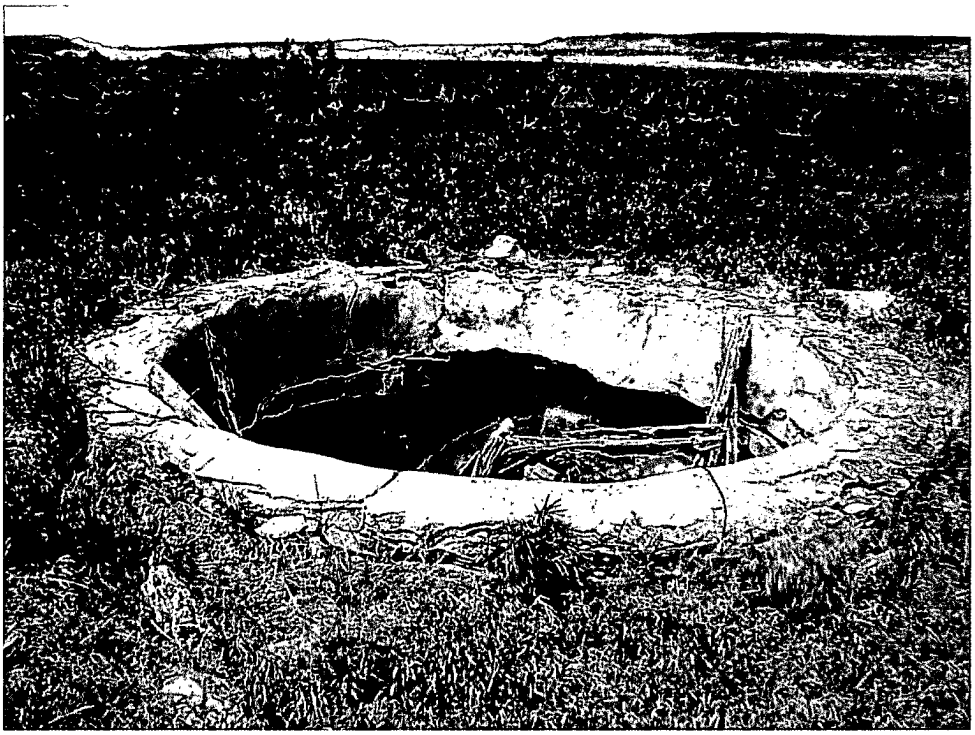

Figure 6.69. View of cistern (F1) on site 39FA584, facing east.

Feature 2 is a well represented by a well pipe and pump (Figure 6.70) situated in a shallow depression. The well pipe is 3.5 in (8.9 cm) in diameter and extends 17 in (43.2 cm) above the ground surface. The pump is marked "Trahern Pump Co Rockford ILL" and "172". The well pipe has been patched with a circular piece of rubber held in place by three strands of wire.

Figure 6.70. View of well pipe and pump (F2) on site 39FA584.

Feature 3 is a large trench-like depression of unknown function (Figure 6.71). It possibly represents a dugout barn; or, less likely, a silage trench.

Figure 6.71. View of depression (F3) at site 39FA584, facing north.

Feature 4 is a platform of parallel railroad ties oriented east to west (Figure 6.72). The platform measures 6 ft, 9 in (2 m) north-south by 6 ft, 4 in (1.9 m) east-west. A metal pipe extends vertically from the ground at the north end of the platform.

Figure 6.72. View of railroad tie platform (F4) at site 39FA584, facing northwest.

Feature 5 is a large circular depression of unknown function, measuring 14.8 ft (4.5 m) in diameter (Figure 6.73). The depression is approximately 3 ft (90 cm) deep.

Figure 6.73. View of depression (F5) at site 39FA584, facing southeast.

Feature 6 is the remnants of a collapsed log house (Figures 6.74 and 6.75). The house measures 19 ft, 6 in (5.9 m) east-west by 25 ft, 6 in (7.8 m) north-south. There was possibly a fireplace, which is represented by a concrete slab, along the south wall. Window frames were noted in the remnants of the north, south, and east walls. Asphalt shingle debris was observed.

Figure 6.74. View of collapsed log house (F6) at site 39FA584, facing southeast.

Figure 6.75. View of F6 at site 39FA584, facing north.

Feature 7 is a storm cellar (Figure 6.76). It measures 12-ft-square (3.7-m). The entry, which is on the north side, measures 7-x-3-ft (2.1-x-.9-m). A wooden pipe vent was observed. Feature 8 is a 7-ft-square (2.1-m) depression that may represent an outhouse. Feature 9 is a stone alignment that may represent footings for a small outbuilding. No photographs were taken of Features 8 or 9.

Figure 6.76. View of storm cellar (F7) at site 39FA584, facing south.

6.9.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA584 represents a Euroamerican farmstead and associated artifact scatter. There are nine features identified on the site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA584 is considered under Criteria A, B, and D of the NRHP. These are: (A) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (B) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (C) having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA584 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. It is recommended that historic documents/records be reviewed to assess the significance of this site.

6.10 SITE 39FA740

Site Number: 39FA740
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: 2.02 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 3-72
Elevation (in m): 1115
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.10.1 Site Description

Site 39FA740 (Figures 6.77 and 6.78) was recorded as a prehistoric artifact scatter in 1979. ALAC personnel revisited the site during the course of the current investigation. The original site boundaries were expanded to the west and consequently overlap another previously recorded artifact scatter site (39FA583). It has been recommended that the sites be combined and the entire site area be designated as site 39FA740. The expanded site measures approximately 110 m N-S x 235 m E-W. The site is situated on scrubland on a nearly level plain. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

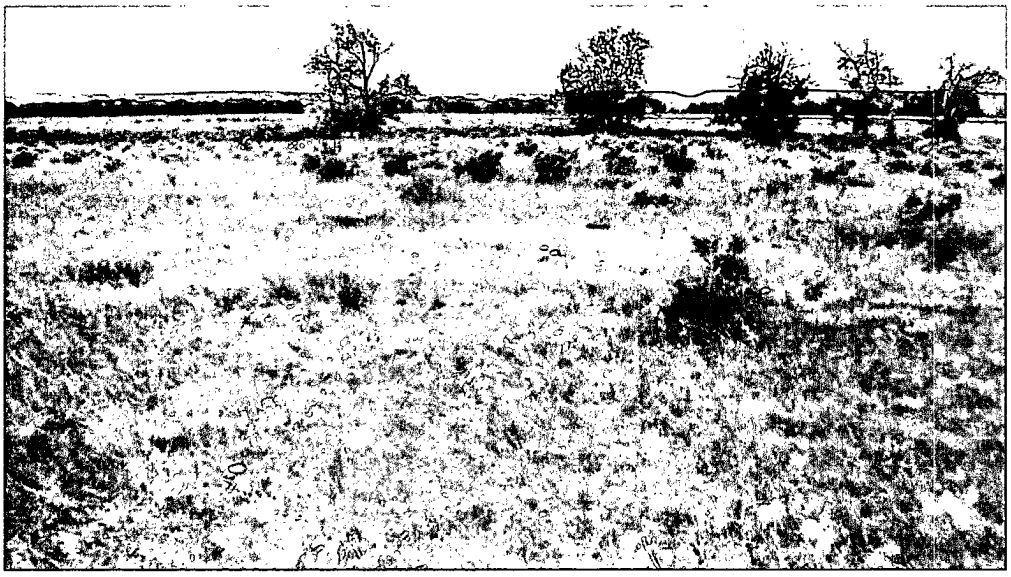

Figure 6.77. Overview of site 39FA740, facing west.

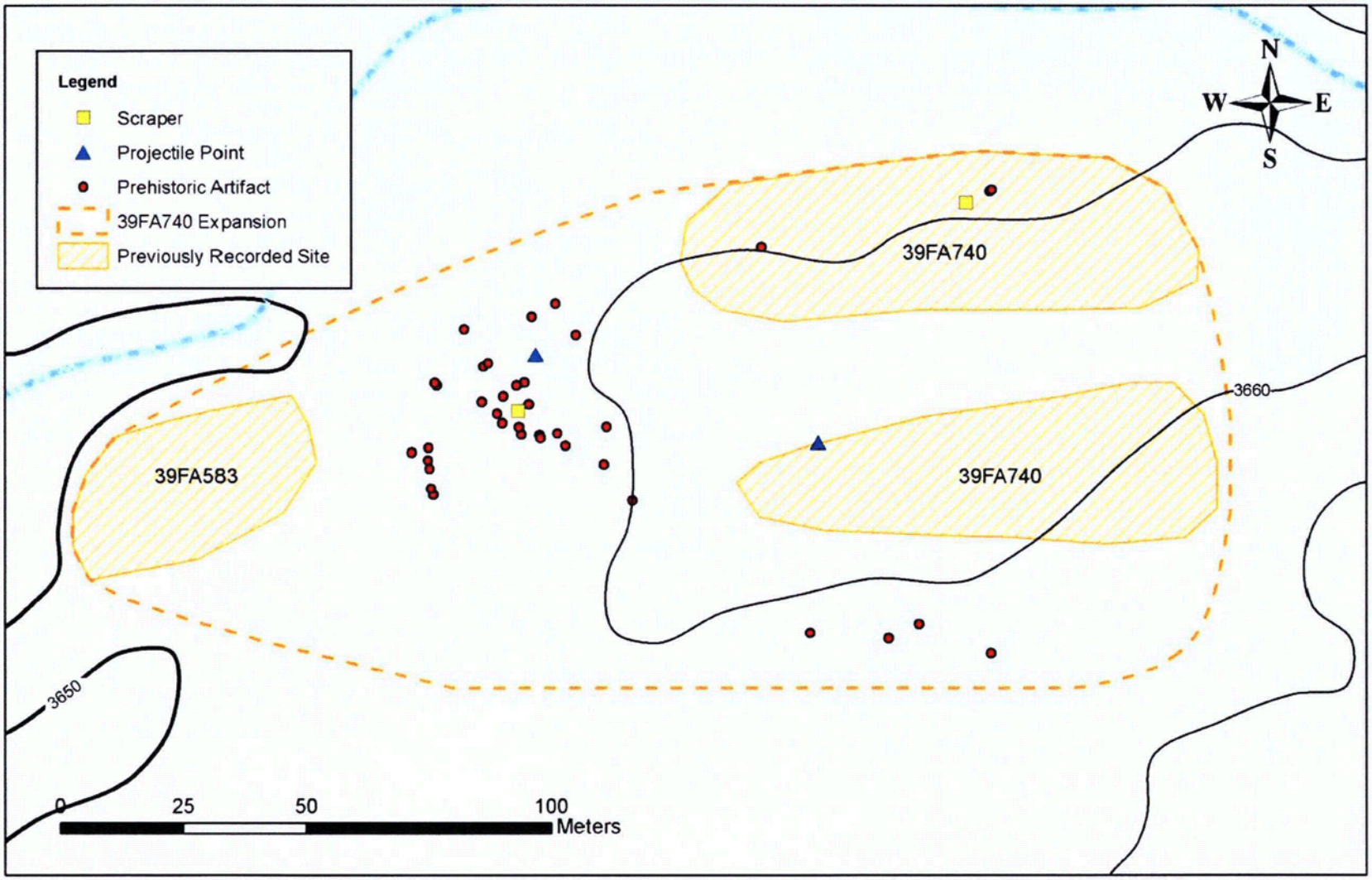

Figure 6.78. Plan view of site 39FA740.

6.10.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts observed include flakes (primary, secondary, and tertiary), retouched/utilized flakes, shatter, scrapers, and projectile points. Table 6.17 details the prehistoric artifacts identified at the site. No features were identified.

Table 6.17. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA740.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
3	Primary flake	Quartzite	Tan, light gray	One retouched
1	Primary flake	Chert	Red-gray	
2	Primary flake	Chalcedony	Dark purple, light gray	
2	Secondary flake	Chert	Mottled pink-gray-tan, banded light gray-tan	
1	Secondary flake	Quartzite		
10	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Orange, light gray, pink-gray, brown-gray, brown, dark purple	One retouched
8	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray, gray, banded pink-gray, tan	Two utilized, one retouched
5	Tertiary flake	Chert	Purple-gray, pink-gray, red-gray, brown, mottled gray	One utilized, one retouched
1	Projectile point	Quartzite	Pale purple	Collected; catalog #3-72-1
1	Projectile point	Quartzite	Gray	Collected; catalog #3-72-2
1	Scraper fragment	Silicified sediment	Gray	Collected; catalog #3-72-4
1	Scraper	Quartzite	Light gray	Collected; catalog #3-72-3
2	Shatter	Chert	Red, white-gray	
1	Shatter	Quartzite	Brown	
2	Shatter	Chalcedony	Dark purple, white	

Four artifacts were collected during the course of the site 39FA740 documentation. The specimens include two projectile points and two end scrapers. One projectile point is the base of a small unnotched form with a convex base and nearly straight margins (catalog number 3-72-1; Figure 6.79). It is made of pale purple quartzite. The point is 16.7 mm long (broken), 14.9 mm wide, and 3.04 mm thick. The other projectile (catalog number 3-72-2; Figure 6.80) is also an unnotched concave base although it is larger than the first specimen. This point is 29.5 mm long, 23.4 mm wide, and 7.05 mm thick. It is made of a gray quartzite. Neither of these projectiles is particularly diagnostic of a specific type or time period.

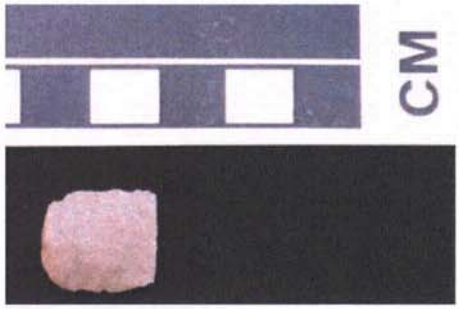

Figure 6.79. View of projectile point (catalog number 3-72-1) collected from site 39FA740.

Figure 6.80. View of projectile point (catalog number 3-72-2) collected from site 39FA740.

One end scraper (catalog number 3-72-3; Figure 6.81) is complete. It is made from light gray quartzite. The scraper is 36 mm long, 32.9 mm wide, and 10.15 mm thick, with an 80° working edge angle. The other end scraper is a partial specimen made from gray Tongue River silicified sediment. The broken length is 28.05 mm, and it is 7.6 mm thick with an 80° working edge angle (catalog number 3-72-4).

Figure 6.81. View of scraper (catalog number 3-72-3) collected from site 39FA740.

6.10.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA740 represents a Native American artifact scatter. There appears to be some intact topsoil within the site area.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA740 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA740 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site. Minimal subsurface testing is recommended to assess the integrity and significance of the intact portions of the site.

6.11 SITE 39FA778

Site Number: 39FA778
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Farmstead
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Site Area: 1.7 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Base

Field Number: N/A
Elevation (in m): 1,146
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.11.1 Site Description

Site 39FA778 was originally documented by Anthony Girouard in 1983 during a survey conducted for Numa Geophysical in portions of Custer and Fall River counties, South Dakota (Girouard 1983). Site 39FA778 was recorded as an historic farmstead consisting of a house foundation, root cellars, well, and corrals (Girouard 1983). A diffuse scatter of fired brick and milled lumber was also documented in association with the site. The NRHP eligibility status of the site was recorded as unevaluated, and additional evaluation was recommended at the time (Girouard 1983).

ALAC relocated the site on June 27, 2007. The site boundaries were not changed. The site measures 83 m N-S x 216 m E-W. The site is situated on a nearly level ridge base in short grass pasture. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.

6.11.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One dugout, one house foundation, one cistern (presumably the previously documented well), and some dismantled corral fencing were documented during the current investigation (Figures 6.82 and 6.83). Additional artifacts documented include clear bottle glass fragments (post-A.D. 1915) produced from an automatic bottle machine (post-A.D. 1903), and a segment of steel, factory-built chimney flue surrounded by a section of a 'cast-in-place' cement chimney flue liner (Woofenden 2007).

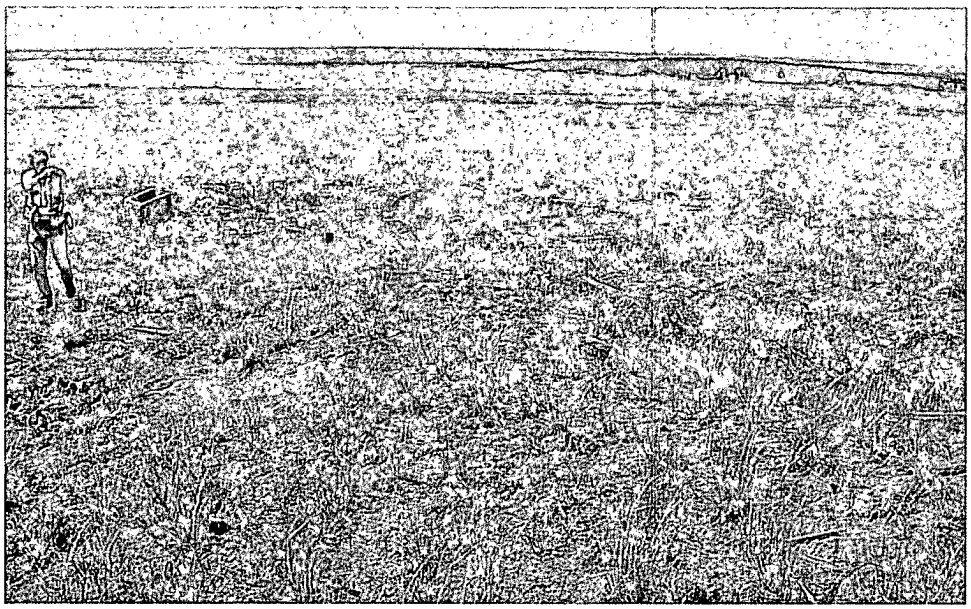

Figure 6.82. View of foundation remnants and cistern, site 39FA778, facing southwest.

Figure 6.83. View of dugout and a segment of collapsed corral fencing, site 39FA778, facing west-southwest.

A review of relevant historical atlases (Andreas 1884; Midwest Atlas Co. 1964; Peterson 1904; South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks 1980; USGS 1904, 1950) did not indicate the presence of structures at the site prior to 1905. One outbuilding is depicted on the 1950 USGS topographic quadrangle map; however, this structure is absent on the subsequent 1964 and 1980 atlases. This implies that the outbuilding was erected between 1905 and 1950, and then dismantled between 1950 and 1964.

6.11.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA778 represents the remains of a Euroamerican farmstead. The majority of this farmstead is no longer extant, and what remains exists in an advanced state of dilapidation.

Because site 39FA778 lacks association with specific and important historical events (Criterion A) and individuals (Criterion B), and does not represent distinctive characteristics of an historical period in and of itself (Criterion C), the eligibility status of the site would be considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37).

Site 39FA778 lacks physical integrity and possesses minimal potential for addressing specific research questions. Site 39FA778 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criteria A-D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). It is therefore recommended that this site be regarded as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended at this site.

6.12 SITE 39FA1859

Site Number: 39FA1859
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .04 ha
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Field Number: 4-105
Elevation (in m): 1,112
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.12.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1859 is a Native American lithic scatter situated along a broad, flat alluvial terrace within view of the Cheyenne River. The site is located approximately 230 m north of the left bank of an unnamed intermittent stream (Figures 6.84 and 6.85). The site measures approximately 21 m in diameter. At the time of the current investigation, the site area was in short grass pasture that afforded ground surface visibility of approximately 35 percent. The entire site area retains evidence of an intact soil and does not appear to have been substantially deflated.

6.12.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One large, light gray chalcedony core and one tan chert tertiary flake were observed at site 39FA1859. Both artifacts were observed surficially. No artifacts were collected from the site during the current investigation. No cultural features were identified.

Figure 6.84. Overview of site 39FA1859, facing northwest.

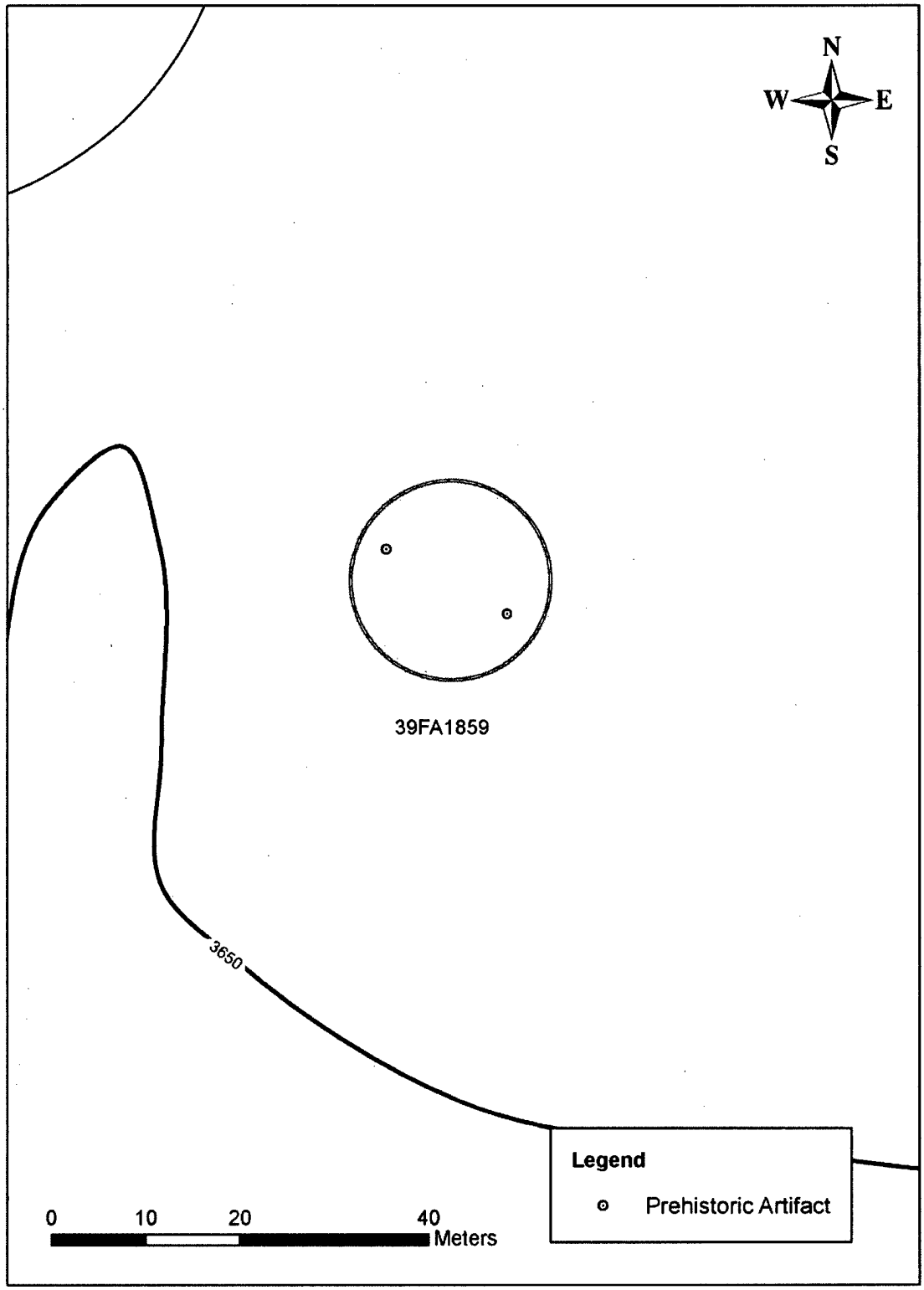

Figure 6.85. Plan view of site 39FA1859.

6.12.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1859 represents a Native American artifact scatter. Although the site has been subjected to a minimal degree of wind and water erosion, it appears to retain an intact soil. This suggests that there is potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1859 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1859 could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional subsurface evaluation of this site.

6.13 SITE 39FA1860

Site Number: 39FA1860
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: 1.21 ha
Landscape Position: Hill/Ridge Slope

Field Number: 4-106
Elevation (in m): 1,118
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.13.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1860 is a Native American artifact scatter located in a highly eroded, east-flowing drainage along the base of a hill (Figures 6.86 and 6.87). The site measures approximately 144 m N-S x 149 m E-W. At the time of the current investigation, the site area was situated on exposed shale and bedrock. No vegetation was present, and no soil remains in either the drainage or along the hilltop. The lack of vegetation afforded excellent ground surface visibility of 85 percent. The documented artifact assemblage consists solely of lithic material.

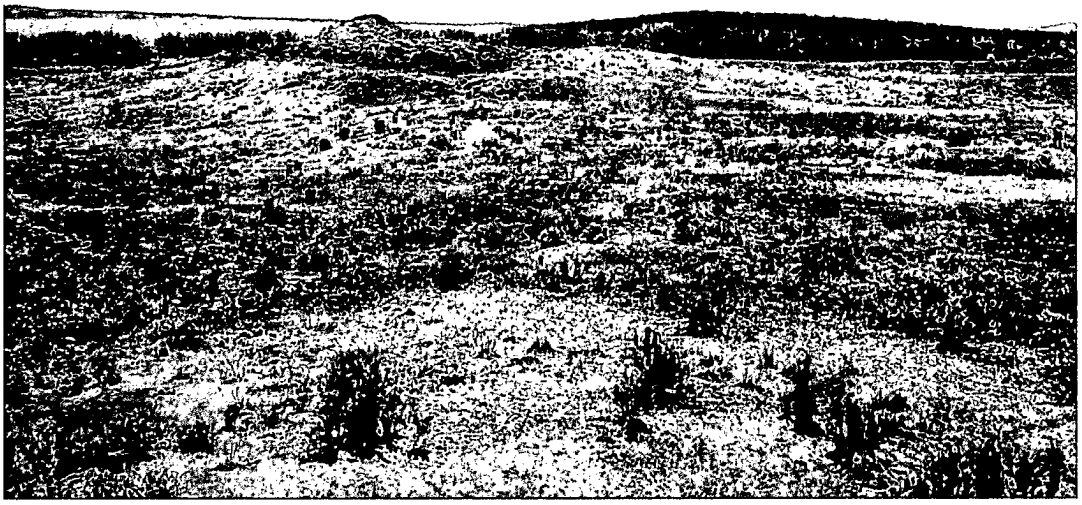

Figure 6.86. Overview of site 39FA1860, facing east.

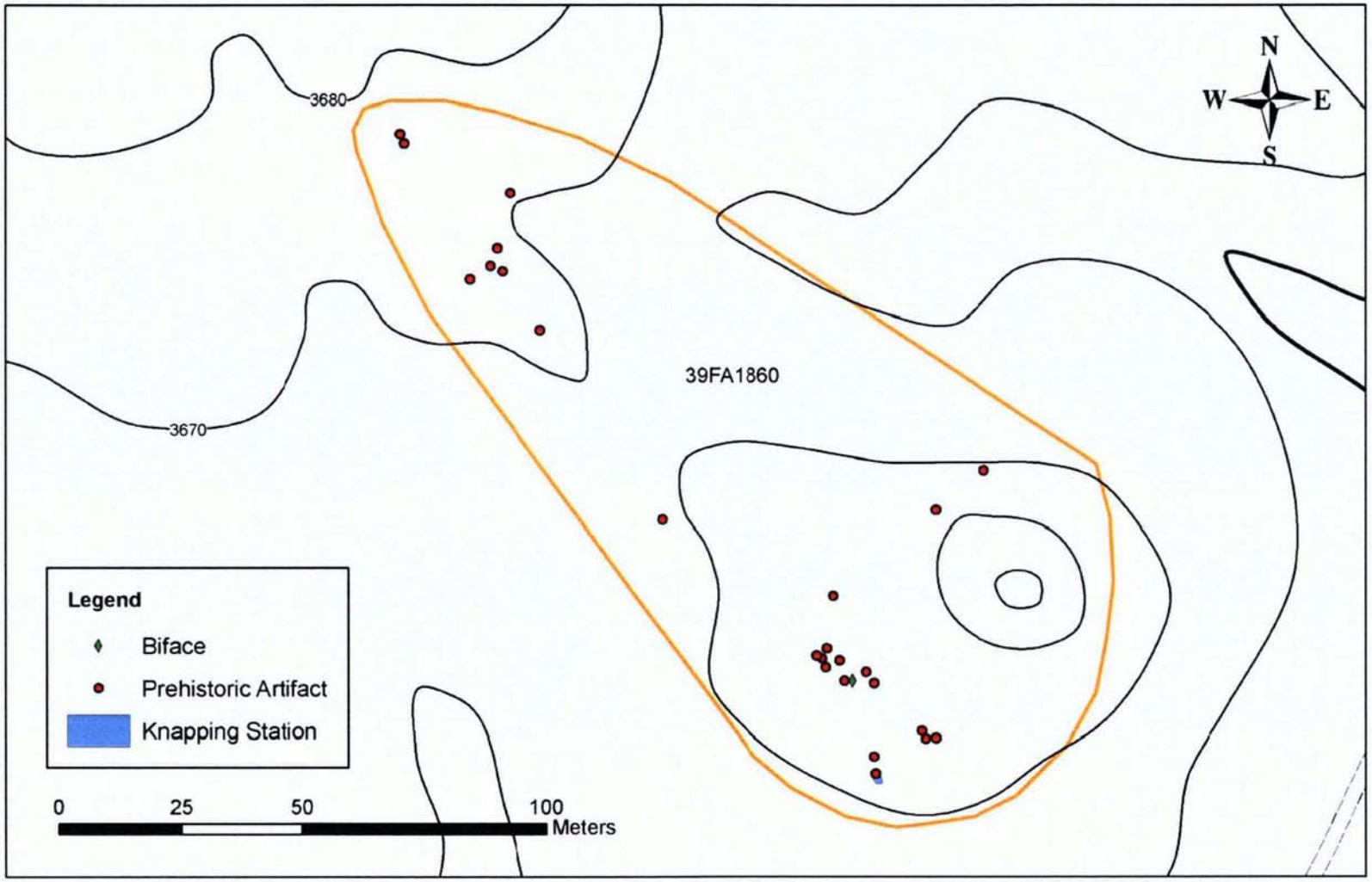

Figure 6.87. Plan view of site 39FA1860.

6.13.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

The artifacts documented from site 39FA1860 are listed in Table 6.18. No artifacts were collected from the site during the current investigation. All of the artifacts from this site were documented surficially.

Table 6.18. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1860.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Primary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray, gray	
3	Primary flake	Chert	Purple	Retouched
2	Secondary flake	Chert	Gray-purple, yellow	
2	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brown-gray, brown	
3	Tertiary flake	Chert	Medium gray, white, red-gray	One retouched
10	Finishing/reduction flakes	Chalcedony	Gray-white	
3	Flake	Chert	Purple	Three retouched
1	Biface	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Graver	Chert	Purple	
1	Graver	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Core	Chalcedony	Light gray	Expended
1	Core	Chert	Pink-gray	Expended
1	Expended core	Chert	Pink-gray	
1	Tested pebble	Chert	Purple	
1	Tested pebble	Chalcedony	Brown-gray	
1	Tested pebble	Quartzite	Brown	

6.13.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1860 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The landform on which the site is located has been continually subjected to wind and water erosion. This has resulted in deflation of the site area to gravel and bedrock exposures.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1860 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by sheet wash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. Therefore, the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1860 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

6.14 SITE 39FA1861

Site Number: 39FA1861
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: .001 ha
Landscape Position: Alluvial Fan

Field Number: 4-115
Elevation (in m): 1,119
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

6.14.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1861 is a Native American isolated find situated on an alluvial fan atop an exposed gravel substrate (Figures 6.88 and 6.89). The site measures 1 m^2. At the time of the current investigation, no soil was present in the site area, and none was present along the hill slopes in the surrounding vicinity. Very sparse short grass was present in the site area, and this afforded excellent ground surface visibility of 85 percent.

6.14.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

The site consists of a single tertiary flake produced on chert. No features or additional cultural material were observed at the time of the current investigation. The flake was documented surficially.

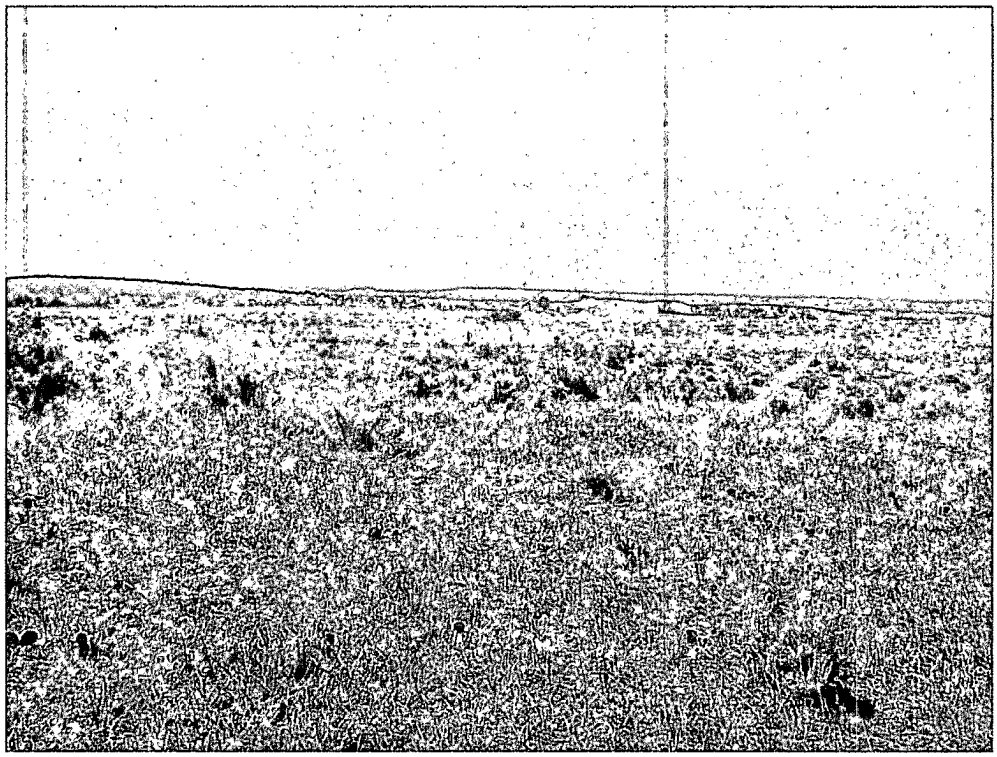

Figure 6.88. Overview of site 39FA1861, facing south.

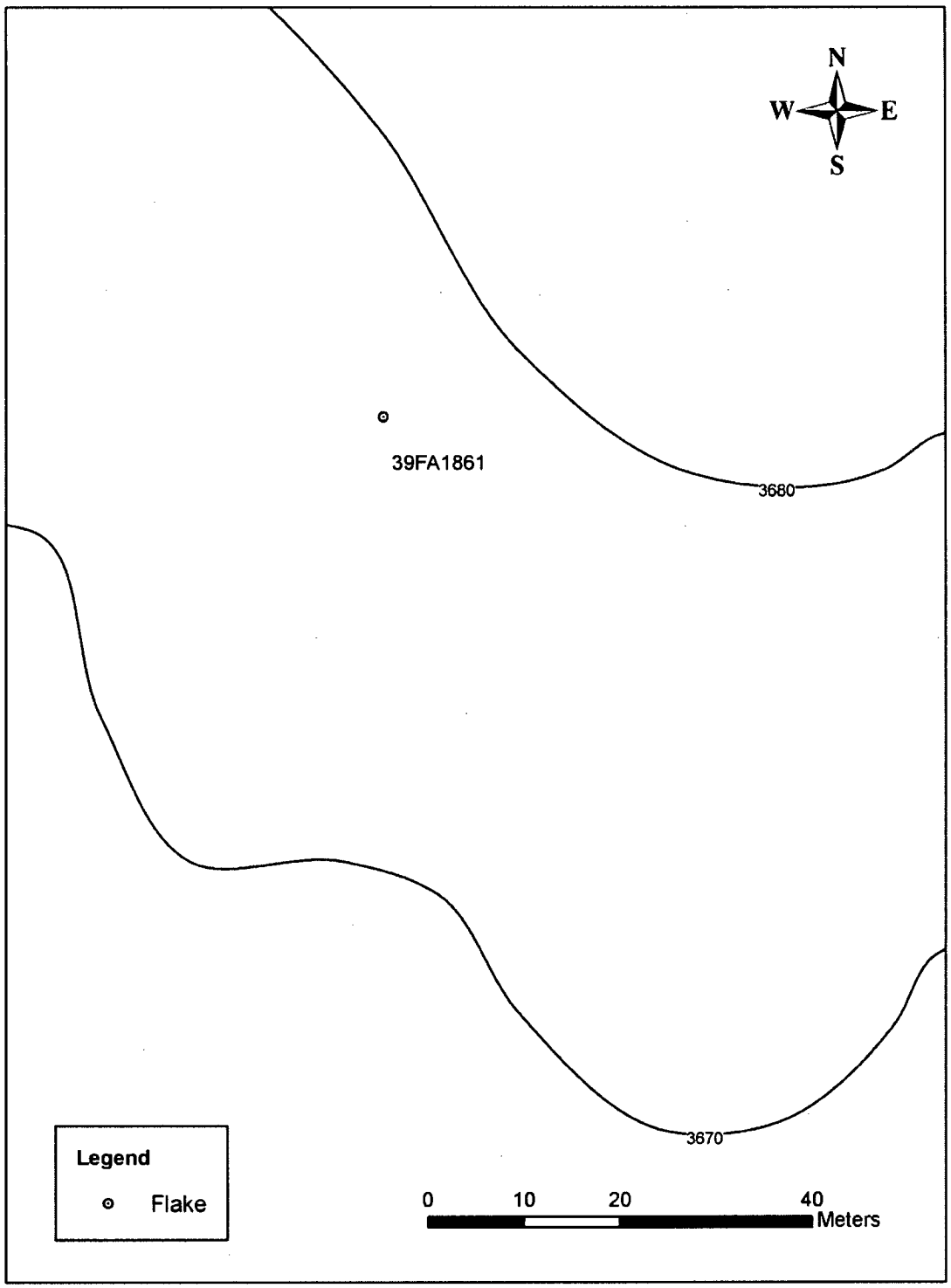

Figure 6.89. Plan view of site 39FA1861.

6.14.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1861 represents a Native American isolated find. The landform on which the site is located has been continually subjected to wind and water erosion. This has resulted in deflation of the site to gravel and bedrock exposures.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1861 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP, that is, having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic or datable materials and cannot be evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been compromised by sheet wash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. Therefore, the site does not possess the potential to yield datasets capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our collective understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area. Site 39FA1861 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

6.15 SITE 39FA1862

Site Number: 39FA1862
Site Name: N/A
Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Cairn, Stone Circle
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Site Area: 6.59 ha
Landscape Position: Ridge Top

Field Number: 4-116
Elevation (in m): 1,143
Site Condition: Disturbed
Subsurface Testing: N/A
Appendix D Map Reference: D-2
NRHP Recommendation: Unevaluated

6.15.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1862 consists of a Native American artifact scatter, three stone circles, and four cairns. The site is situated on a series of ridge top promontories overlooking the left bank of the Cheyenne River to the west (Figures 6.90 and 6.91). The site measures approximately 592 m N-S x 147 m E-W. At the time of the current investigation, the site area was in short grass pasture that afforded ground surface visibility of approximately 40 percent.

6.15.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts documented from site 39FA1862 are listed in Table 6.19. No artifacts were collected from the site during the current investigation. All of the cultural material from this site was documented surficially.

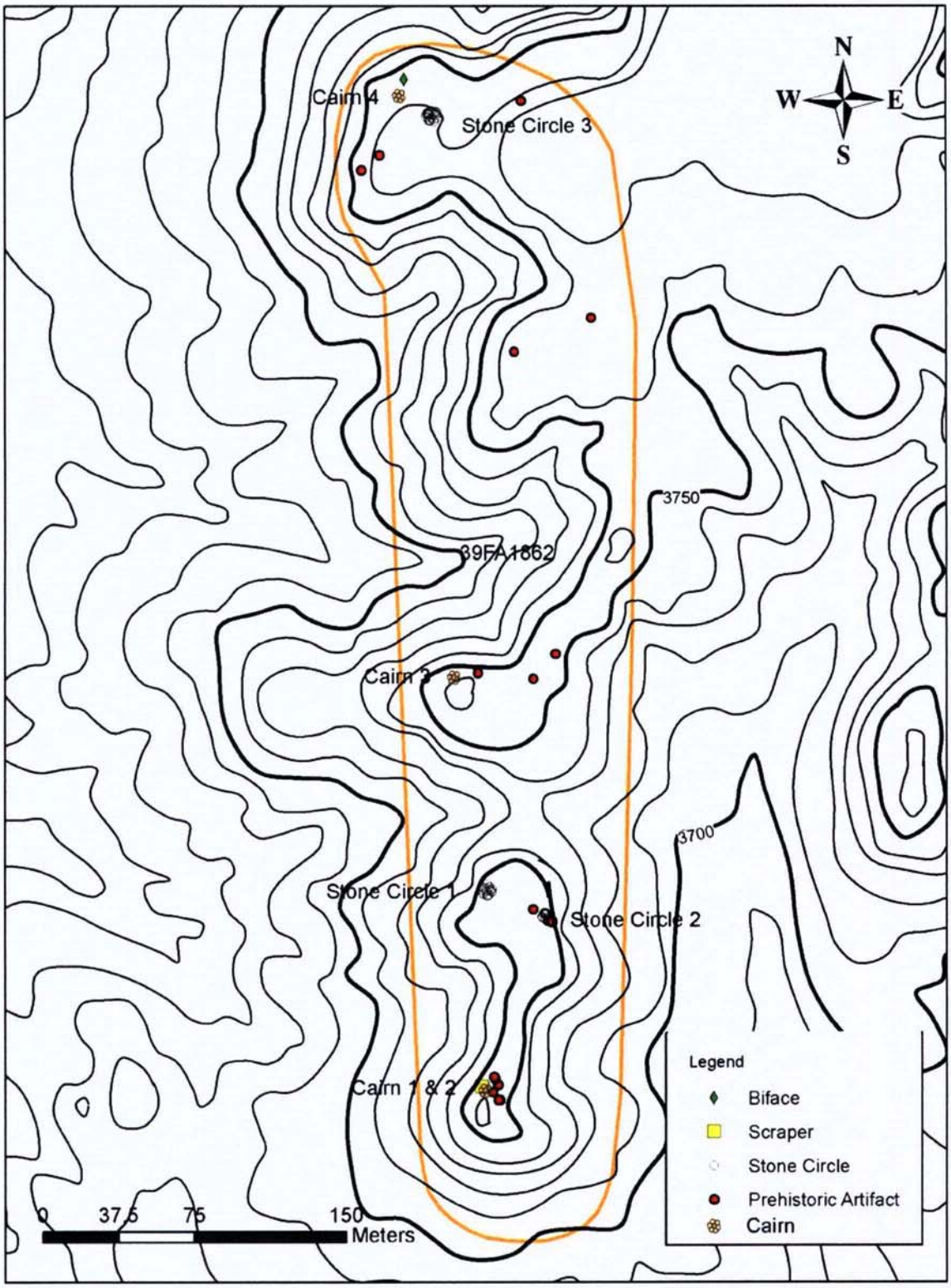

Figure 6.90. Plan view of site 39FA1862.