

Figure 6.91. Overview of site 39FA1862, facing northwest.

Table 6.19. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1862.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
5	Primary flake	Chalcedony	White, gray	
1	Primary flake	Chert	Purple	
2	Secondary flake	Chert	Purple	
1	Secondary flake	Quartzite	Brown	Retouched
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Purple	
1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White	
6	Reduction flake	Quartzite	Gray, brown	
1	Biface	Chert	Purple	
1	Transverse scraper	Chalcedony	Light gray	
2	Core	Chalcedony	Gray, white	Two expended
1	Core	Chert	Purple	Expended
1	Tested cobble	Chalcedony	Gray	
4	Shatter	Chalcedony	Gray, white	

Four cairn features (Cairns 1-4) were observed and documented at site 39FA1862 (Figure 6.92). Each of these features is constructed from locally derived cobbles of varying sizes, shapes, and material-type compositions. These features were all observed atop one of the ridge promontories at the site. It was not possible to determine the extent to which these features remain intact.

Cairn 1 is slightly ovoid in shape, measuring approximately 75 cm in length by 57 cm in width (Figure 6.93). This feature is located atop the southernmost promontory of the site approximately 3.75 m (12.30 ft) southwest of Cairn 2 (Figure 6.94, see Figure 6.92).

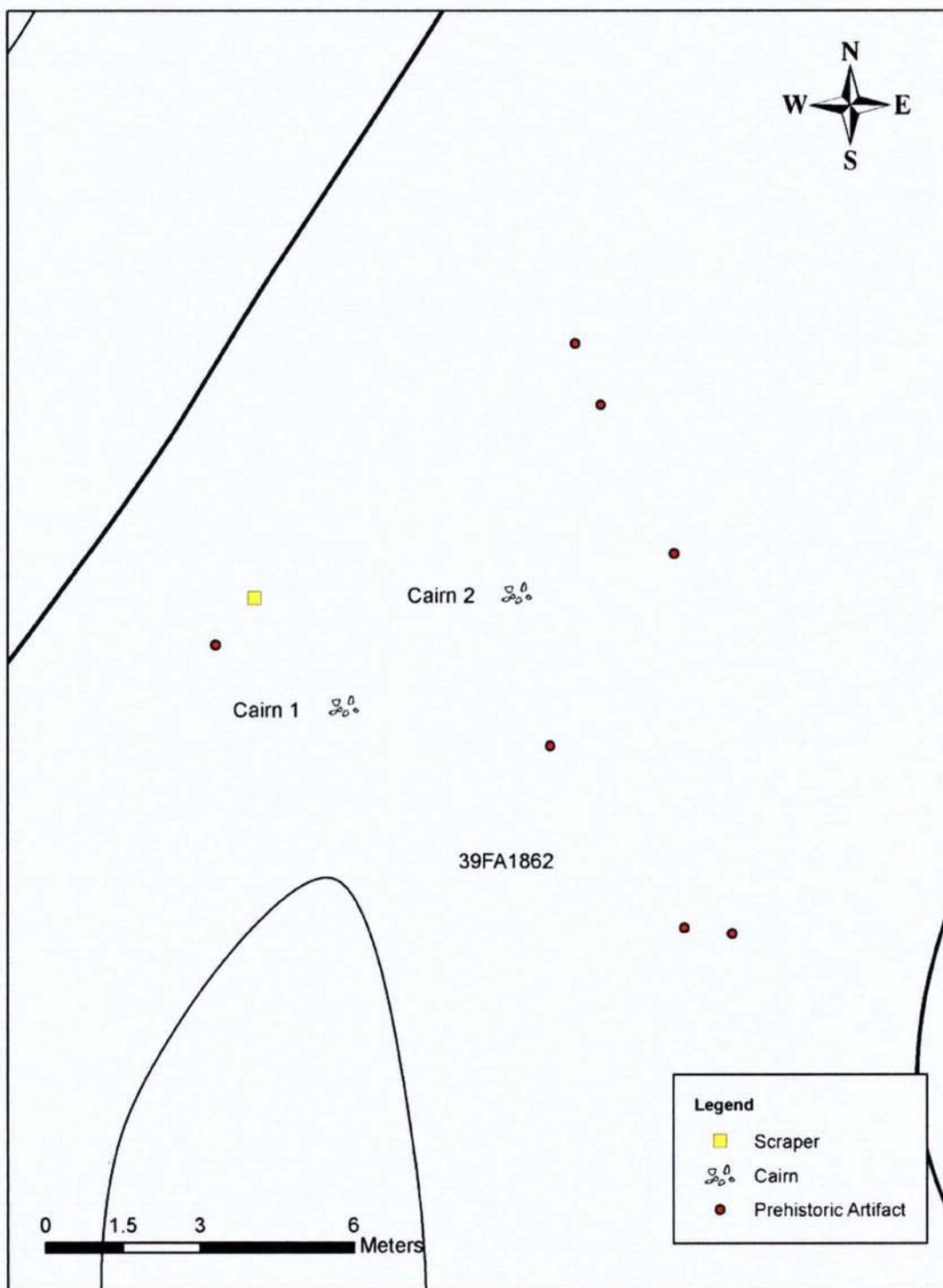


Figure 6.92. Plan view of the southernmost portion of site 39FA1862, exhibiting Cairns 1 and 2 and associated artifact material.



Figure 6.93. Close-up of Cairn 1, site 39FA1862.

Cairn 2 is ovoid in shape, measuring approximately 1.5 m in length by .5 m in width (Figure 6.94). This feature is located atop the southernmost promontory of the site approximately 3.75 m northeast of Cairn 1 (see Figure 6.92).

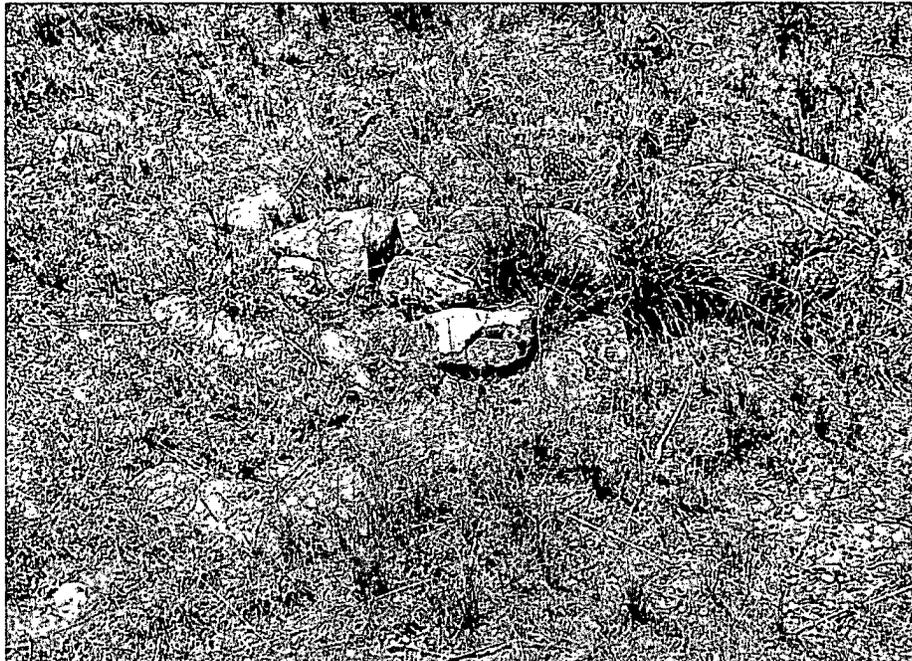


Figure 6.94. Close-up of Cairn 2, site 39FA1862.



Cairn 3 is a circular feature measuring approximately 1.1 m in diameter (Figure 6.95). This feature rests atop a promontory in the center of the site approximately 195 m north of Cairns 1 and 2 (see Figure 6.90).



Figure 6.95. Close-up of Cairn 3, site 39FA1862.

Cairn 4 is a small, ovoid feature measuring approximately 1 m in length by 60 cm in width (Figure 6.96). This feature is located atop the northernmost promontory of the site approximately 280 m north of Cairn 3 (see Figure 6.90).



Figure 6.96. Close-up of Cairn 4, site 39FA1862.



Three stone circle features (Stone Circles 1-3) were observed and documented at site 39FA1862. Similar to the cobbles used in the construction of the cairns at the site, those comprising the stone circles appear to be of varying sizes, shapes, and material-types derived from the immediate site vicinity or nearby landscape. Also similar to the cairns identified, each of the stone circle features was documented atop one of the ridge promontories at the site.

Stone Circle 1 is slightly elliptical in shape, measuring approximately 5.75 m in length by 5.0 m in width (Figures 6.97 and 6.98). Nineteen visible cobbles were documented in association with this feature. This feature is located atop a promontory in the southern portion of the site approximately 30 m northwest of Stone Circle 2 and 95 m north of Cairns 1 and 2 (see Figure 6.90).

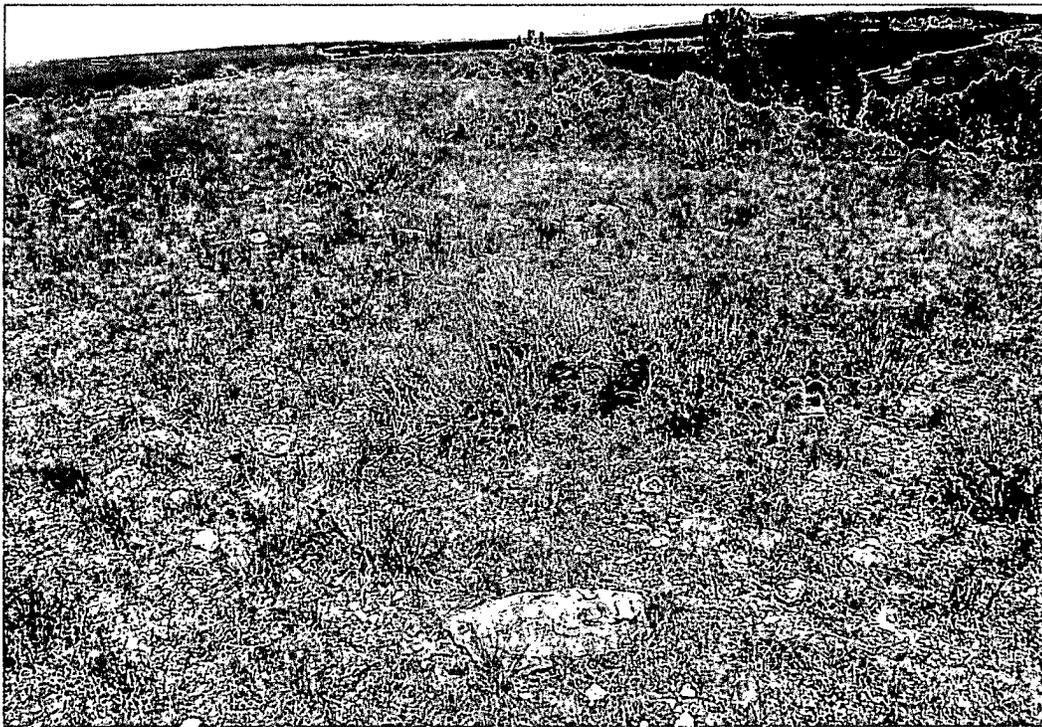


Figure 6.97. View of Stone Circle 1, site 39FA1862.

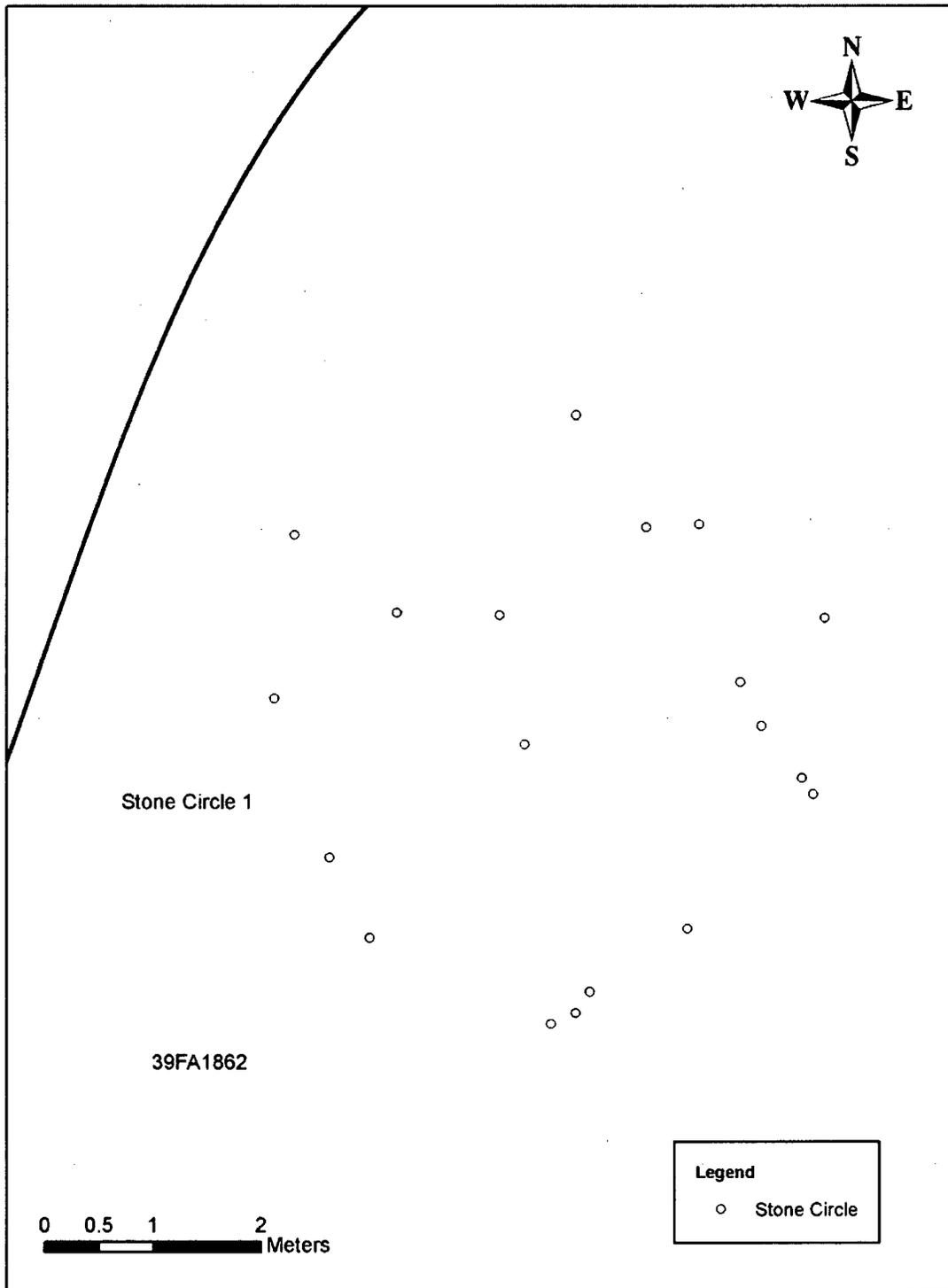


Figure 6.98. Plan view of Stone Circle 1, site 39FA1862.



Stone Circle 2 is largely circular in shape, measuring approximately 3.3 m in diameter (Figures 6.99 and 6.100). Fifteen visible cobbles were documented in association with this feature. It is located atop a promontory in the southern portion of the site approximately 30 m southeast of Stone Circle 1 and 85 m (278.87 ft) northeast of Cairns 1 and 2 (see Figure 6.90).



Figure 6.99. View of Stone Circle 2, site 39FA1862.

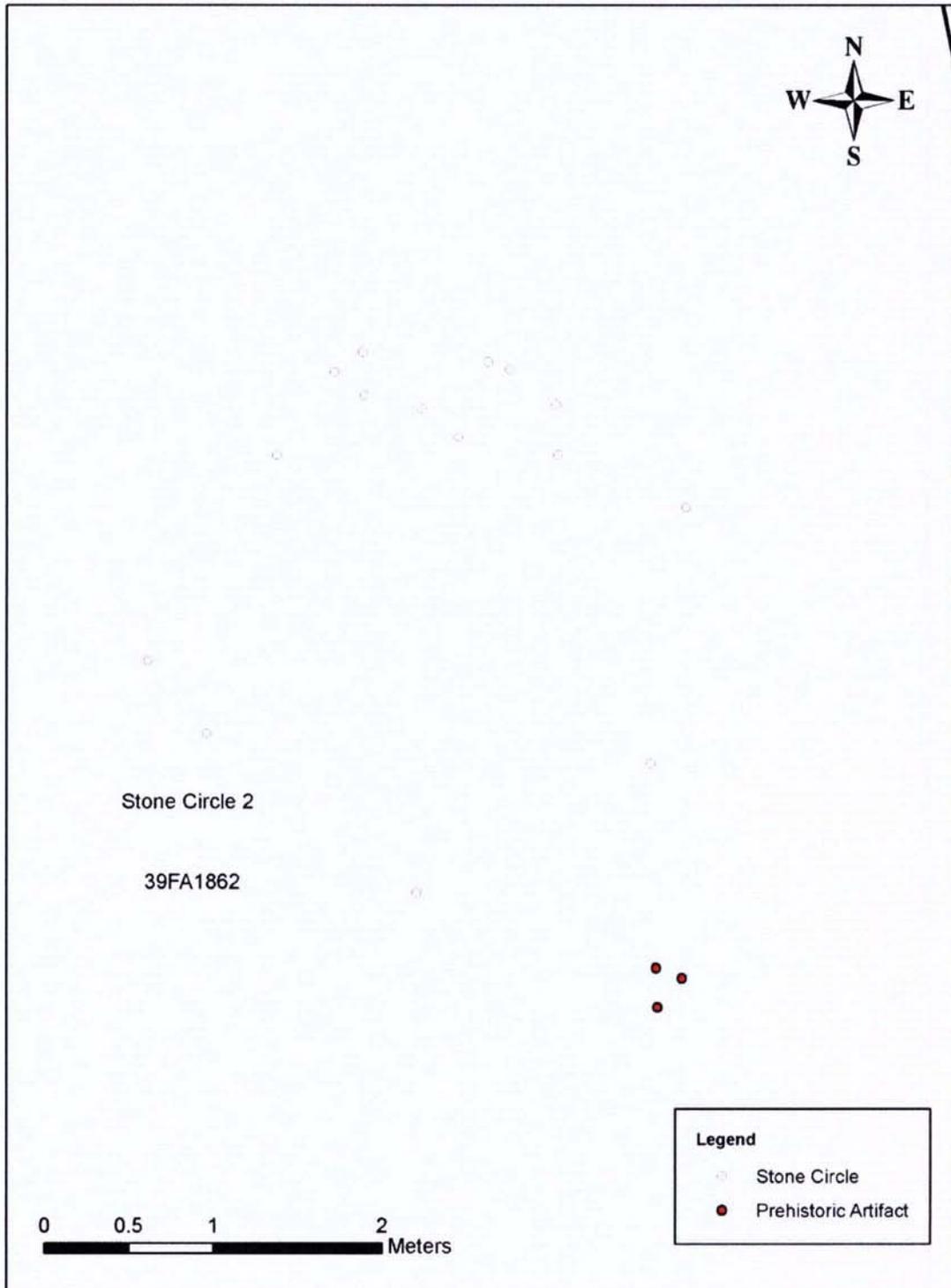


Figure 6.100. Plan view of Stone Circle 2, site 39FA1862.



Stone Circle 3 is largely circular in shape, measuring approximately 6.0 m in diameter (Figures 6.101 and 6.102). Twenty-six visible cobbles were documented in association with this feature. It is located atop the northernmost promontory of the site approximately 19 m southeast of Cairn 4 and 375 m (1,230.31 ft) north-northwest of Stone Circles 1 and 2 (see Figure 6.90).



Figure 6.101. View of Stone Circle 3, site 39FA1862.

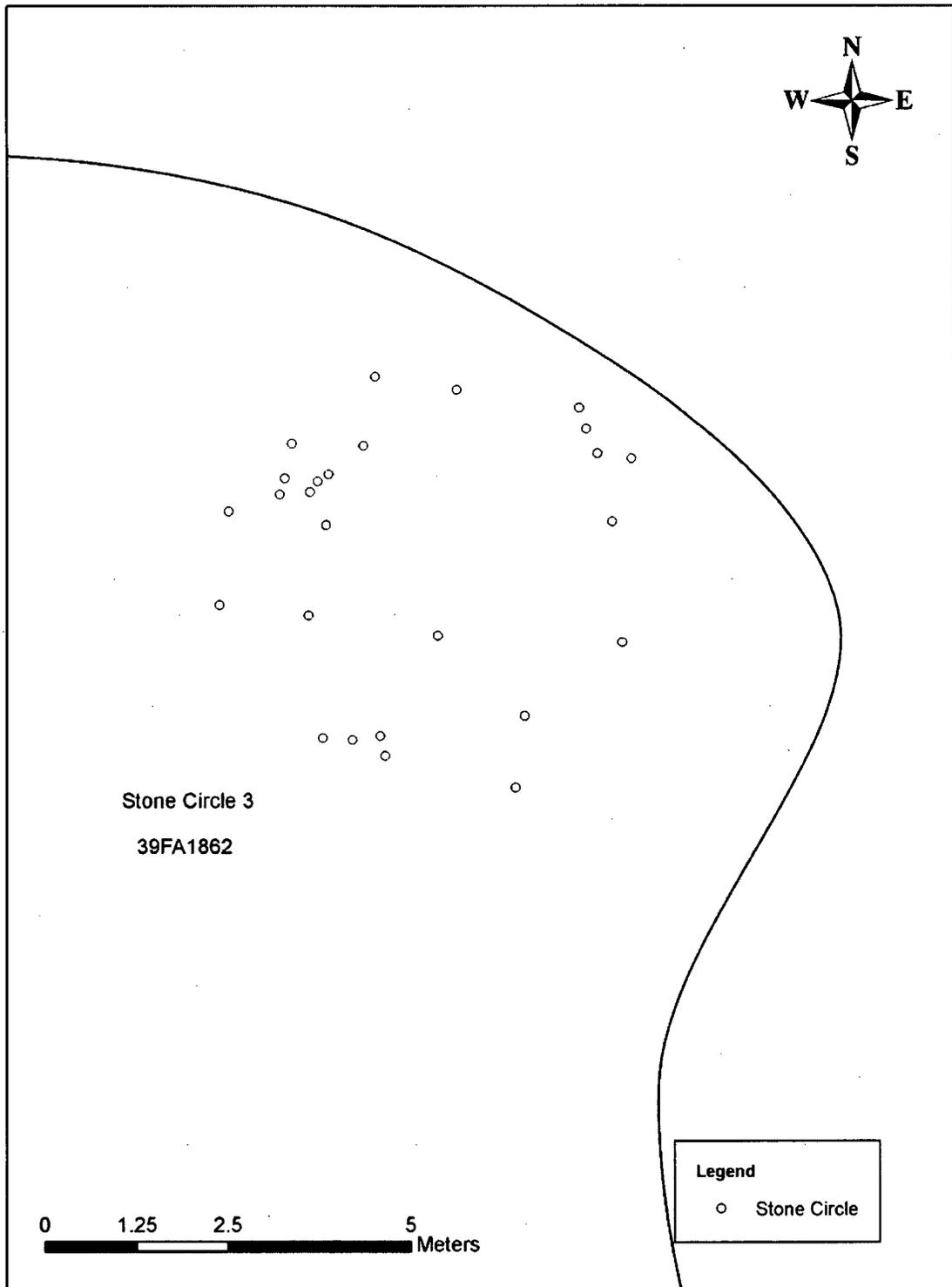


Figure 6.102. Plan view of Stone Circle 3, site 39FA1862.



### 6.15.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Hundreds of cairn and stone circle features have been documented within the Black Hills Archaeological Region to date, and a review of the state archeological site database in 1996 revealed that the co-occurrence of these features within the same site area was not uncommon (Wolf 1996:3f-1). Also addressed in this study, however, was the degree of variability inherent in the dimensions, morphology, and documented function of these features throughout the study unit (Wolf 1996:3f-1). It is precisely this degree of variability that creates difficulties in the interpretation of sites such as these, particularly prior to any form of evaluative testing or excavation of such features.

The light, diffuse scatter of lithic material across a large, exposed upland area is indicative of an ephemeral human presence at this site. This supposition is further corroborated by the paucity of artifacts, as well as cultural and natural features, that would typically indicate a permanent or semi-permanent settlement or encampment, such as: fresh water in the immediate vicinity; hearths; lodge depressions; ceramics; food processing tools such as manos and metates; and cache pits.

The function of the four cairns remains to be determined. Historic and ethnographic documentation of aboriginal cairns in the Black Hills has indicated that these monuments served various roles, including: resource area marker, landmarks, trail markers, camp markers, burial markers, cache markers, ceremonial/spiritual area markers (Wolf 1996:3f-25), and drive line components (Brink and Rollans 1990:153). Cairns 1, 3, and 4 are not large enough to accommodate the mortuary remains of an adult human – only the remains of an infant or very small juvenile could have been placed beneath these features. Cairn 2 is possibly long enough to accommodate the mortuary remains of a short adult human; however, it is not wide enough to accommodate the remains of an adult human in a flexed position.

It should be noted that the construction of such features is not solely a hallmark indicative of aboriginal inhabitants. Modern-day hikers have been known to construct cairns as trail markers, and Frison (1991:363) cites research on current sheepherders who constructed a multitude of stone features, such as cairns and walls, simply as a means of passing time. Ethnographic evidence recently obtained from Wind Springs Ranch, north of Scottsbluff in western Nebraska, confirms that sheepherders were constructing comparable stone features under similar circumstances further south on the Plains (David Hushson, Wind Springs Ranch owner, personal communication 2008).

The function of the three stone circles has also not been ascertained. Despite the abundance of such features throughout the Northern Plains, the interpretation of their function has been a subject of continuing debate among archeologists (Brasser 1982; Davis 1983; Frison 1983; Kehoe 1960; Keyser 1979; Malouf 1961). The historic and ethnographic records indicate that stone circles served a variety of functions for aboriginal culture groups in the area, including: weights to hold down covers and/or liners of tipis (Adams 1983; Brasser 1982; Frison 1983; Kehoe 1958, 1960; Quigg and Brumley 1984); weights for other structures such as children's play tipis (Kehoe 1960); and as constructs (or components) of religious or ceremonial significance, such as war lodges (Conner and Halverson 1969), fasting shelters (Kehoe



1960), sweat lodges (Laubin and Laubin 1989), medicine tipis (Wolf 1996:3f-18), or menstruation huts (Wolf 1996).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1862 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 the site could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. The function of the cairns and stone circles at this site, and any potential interrelationships, is currently unclear. ALAC recommends that this site be considered unevaluated in terms of its eligibility status for listing on the NRHP. Additional evaluation is recommended for site 39FA1862.

## **6.16 SITE 39FA1863**

**Site Number:** 39FA1863

**Site Name:** N/A

**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter, Cairn, Stone Circle, Alignment

**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American

**Site Area:** 1.27 ha

**Landscape Position:** Ridge Top

**Field Number:** 4-118

**Elevation (in m):** 1,146

**Site Condition:** Disturbed

**Subsurface Testing:** N/A

**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2

**NRHP Recommendation:** Unevaluated

### **6.16.1 Site Description**

Site 39FA1863 consists of a Native American artifact scatter with an associated stone circle, cairn, and stone alignment. The site is situated atop the same upland landform as site 39FA1862, but is located on a separate finger ridge approximately 274.32 m to the east of that site (Figures 6.103 and 6.104). The site measures approximately 225 m N-S x 154 m E-W. At the time of the current investigation, the site area was sparsely vegetated in short grass pasture that afforded approximately 50 percent ground surface visibility. The presence of significant gravels across the ridge top and the exposed nature of the site area indicate a substantial degree of landform deflation by means of wind and water erosion.



**SUNSI – Withheld from Public  
Disclosure in Accordance  
with 10 C.F.R. § 2.390**

Figure 6.103. Plan view of site 39FA1863.

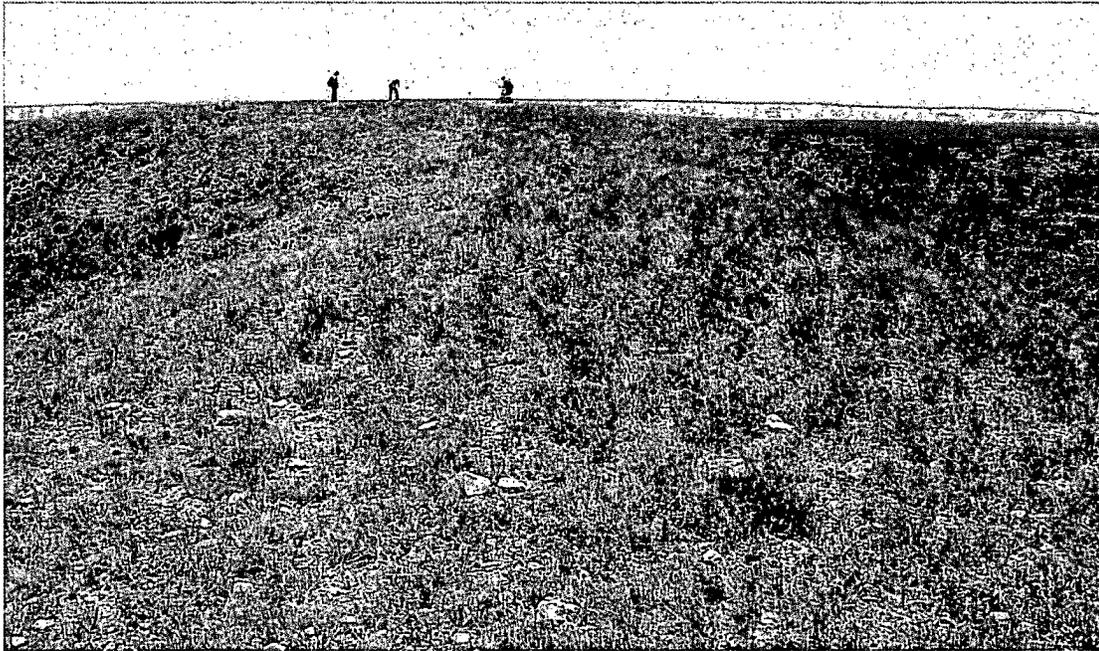


Figure 6.104. Overview of site 39FA1863, facing south-southeast.

### 6.16.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts documented from site 39FA1863 are listed in Table 6.20. No artifacts were collected from the site during the current investigation. All cultural material from this site was documented surficially.

Table 6.20. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1863.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Secondary flake	Spearfish formation chert	Red-gray	
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brown	
3	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White	
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Yellowish brown	
1	Flake	Chalcedony	Brown	Retouched
1	Core	Quartzite	Brown	Expended
1	Core	Chalcedony	Medium gray	Expended
1	Tested pebble	Chalcedony	White	
1	Tested pebble	Chert	Purple	Utilized

One cairn feature (Cairn 1) was observed and documented at site 39FA1863. This feature is constructed from locally-derived cobbles of varying sizes, shapes, and material-type compositions. The feature was observed on the ridge top within the southern portion of the site approximately 6.5 m southeast of the stone circle feature (Figure 6.105) and 55 m northwest of the alignment feature (see Figure 6.103). It was not possible to determine the extent to which this feature remains intact. The small cairn is semi-circular in shape, measuring approximately .35 m (1.15 ft) in diameter.

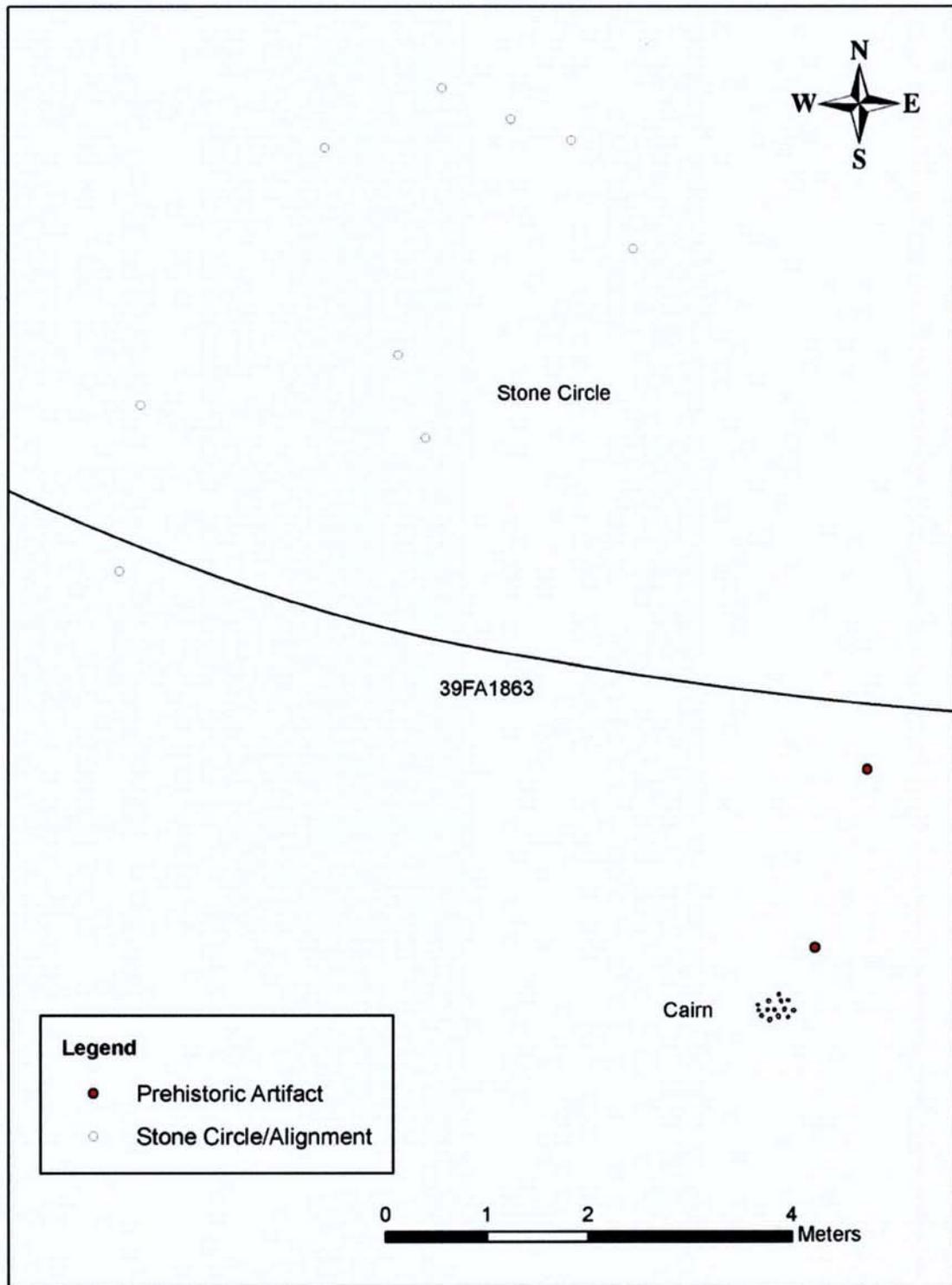


Figure 6.105. Plan view of the cairn, stone circle, and associated artifact material, site 39FA1863.



One stone circle feature (Stone Circle 1) was observed and documented at site 39FA1863. Similar to the cobbles used in the construction of Cairn 1, those comprising the stone circle appear to be of varying sizes, shapes, and material-types derived from the immediate site vicinity or nearby landscape. The feature is located approximately 6.5 m northwest of Cairn 1 (see Figure 6.105). Stone Circle 1 is primarily circular in shape, measuring approximately 3.5 m in diameter. Nine visible cobbles were documented in association with this feature; however, two of these cobbles were displaced approximately 2-3 m to the southwest of the remaining cobbles. It was not possible to determine the extent to which this feature remains intact.

One stone alignment feature (Alignment 1) was observed and documented at site 39FA1863 (Figure 6.106). This feature is constructed from locally-derived large cobbles/small boulders of varying material-type compositions. Five visible boulders were documented in association with this feature, and it measures approximately 2.64 m in length. The feature was observed on the ridge top in the southernmost portion of the site, oriented approximately 40 degrees off north. The feature is located approximately 55 m southeast of Cairn 1 and Stone Circle 1 (see Figure 6.103). It was not possible to determine the extent to which this feature remains intact; however, the relatively short length of this feature, coupled with its position along the edge of the ridge top/slope, suggests that it no longer possesses the full complement of its components.



Figure 6.106. View of Alignment 1, site 39FA1863.



### 6.16.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Hundreds of cairn, stone circle, and stone alignment features have been documented within the Black Hills Archaeological Region to date, and a review of the state archeological site database in 1996 revealed that the co-occurrence of these features within the same site area has been documented at two separate sites (48WE389 and 48WE691) in the Wyoming Black Hills (Wolf 1996:3f-20–3f-21). Also addressed in this study, however, was the degree of variability inherent in the dimensions, morphology, and documented function of these features throughout the study unit (Wolf 1996:3f-1). It is precisely this degree of variability that creates difficulties in the interpretation of sites such as these, particularly prior to any form of evaluative testing or excavation of such features.

The light, diffuse scatter of lithic material across a large, exposed upland area is indicative of an ephemeral human presence at this site. This supposition is further corroborated by the paucity of artifacts, as well as cultural and natural features, that would typically indicate a permanent or semi-permanent settlement or encampment, such as: fresh water in the immediate vicinity; hearths; lodge depressions; ceramics; food processing tools such as manos and metates; and cache pits.

The function of Cairn 1 remains to be determined. Historic and ethnographic documentation of aboriginal cairns in the Black Hills has indicated that these monuments served various roles, including: resource area markers, landmarks, trail markers, camp markers, burial markers, cache markers, ceremonial/spiritual area markers (Wolf 1996:3f-25), and drive line components (Brink and Rollans 1990:153). Cairn 1 is not large enough to accommodate the mortuary remains of an adult human – only the remains of an infant or very small juvenile could have been placed beneath this feature. Large numbers of smaller-sized cairns (approximately 50-70 cm in height) have been documented historically and ethnographically as components of drive lines (Brink and Rollans 1990:153); however, the single cairn identified at site 39FA1863 is problematic for this particular line of interpretation.

It should be noted that the construction of such features is not solely a hallmark indicative of aboriginal inhabitants. Modern-day hikers have been known to construct cairns as trail markers, and Frison (1991:363) cites research on current sheepherders, who constructed a multitude of stone features, such as cairns and walls, simply as a means of passing time. Ethnographic evidence recently obtained from Wind Springs Ranch, north of Scottsbluff in western Nebraska, confirms that sheepherders were constructing comparable stone features under similar circumstances further south on the Plains (David Hushson, Wind Springs Ranch owner, personal communication 2008).

The function of Stone Circle 1 has not been ascertained. Despite the abundance of such features throughout the Northern Plains, the interpretation of their function has been a subject of continuing debate among archeologists (Brasser 1982; Davis 1983; Frison 1983; Kehoe 1960; Keyser 1979; Malouf 1961). The historic and ethnographic records indicate that stone circles served a variety of functions for aboriginal culture groups in the area, including: weights to hold down covers and/or liners of tipis (Adams 1983; Brasser 1982; Frison 1983; Kehoe 1958, 1960; Quigg and Brumley 1984); weights for other structures such as children's play tipis (Kehoe 1960); and as constructs (or components) of religious or ceremonial significance, such as war lodges (Conner and Halverson 1969), fasting shelters (Kehoe



1960), sweat lodges (Laubin and Laubin 1989), medicine tipis (Wolf 1996:3f-18), or menstruation huts (Wolf 1996).

The function of Alignment 1 has not been ascertained. Stone features arranged in linear or geometric configurations and composed of single rocks or multiple cairns are identified as alignments. Drive lines, medicine wheels, petroforms, and effigy figures comprise the various alignment types documented archeologically in the Northern Plains (Wolf 1996:3f-26). Although documented throughout the Northern Plains, almost no medicine wheels or effigy figures have been recorded in the Black Hills Study Unit (Wolf 1996:3f-26). Drive lines or fence complexes associated with bison jump or pound localities are more prevalent in the Black Hills. Alignments interpreted as this type are documented at five sites in the study unit: 39CU2; 39CU3; 39CU823; 48WE389; and 48WE691 (Wolf 1996:3f-9). The relatively short length and height of Alignment 1 is not consistent with similar features associated with larger drive line sites; however, Wolf (1996:3f-26) has posited that other small alignments such as this may still have been utilized for concealment during hunting activities.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1863 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 the site could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. The landform on which the site is located has deflated to gravel exposures across the majority of the ridge, thereby precluding the possibility of any buried cultural components or horizons being preserved within the site. However, the function of the cairn, stone circle, and alignment, as well as any potential interrelationships, is currently unclear. ALAC recommends that this site be considered unevaluated in terms of its eligibility status for listing on the NRHP. Additional evaluation is recommended for site 39FA1863.

## **6.17 SITE 39FA1864**

**Site Number:** 39FA1864  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .001 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Rolling Plain

**Field Number:** 4-98  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,115  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Unevaluated

### **6.17.1 Site Description**

Site 39FA1864 is a Native American artifact scatter situated on a low, alluvial feature approximately 214 m northwest of an unnamed intermittent drainage (Figures 6.107 and 6.108). Additionally, two old, dry drainages run immediately to the north and south of the site area. The site measures 1 m<sup>2</sup>. At the time of the current investigation, the site area was in mixed grass pasture interspersed with sagebrush. The vegetation afforded ground surface visibility of approximately 45 percent.

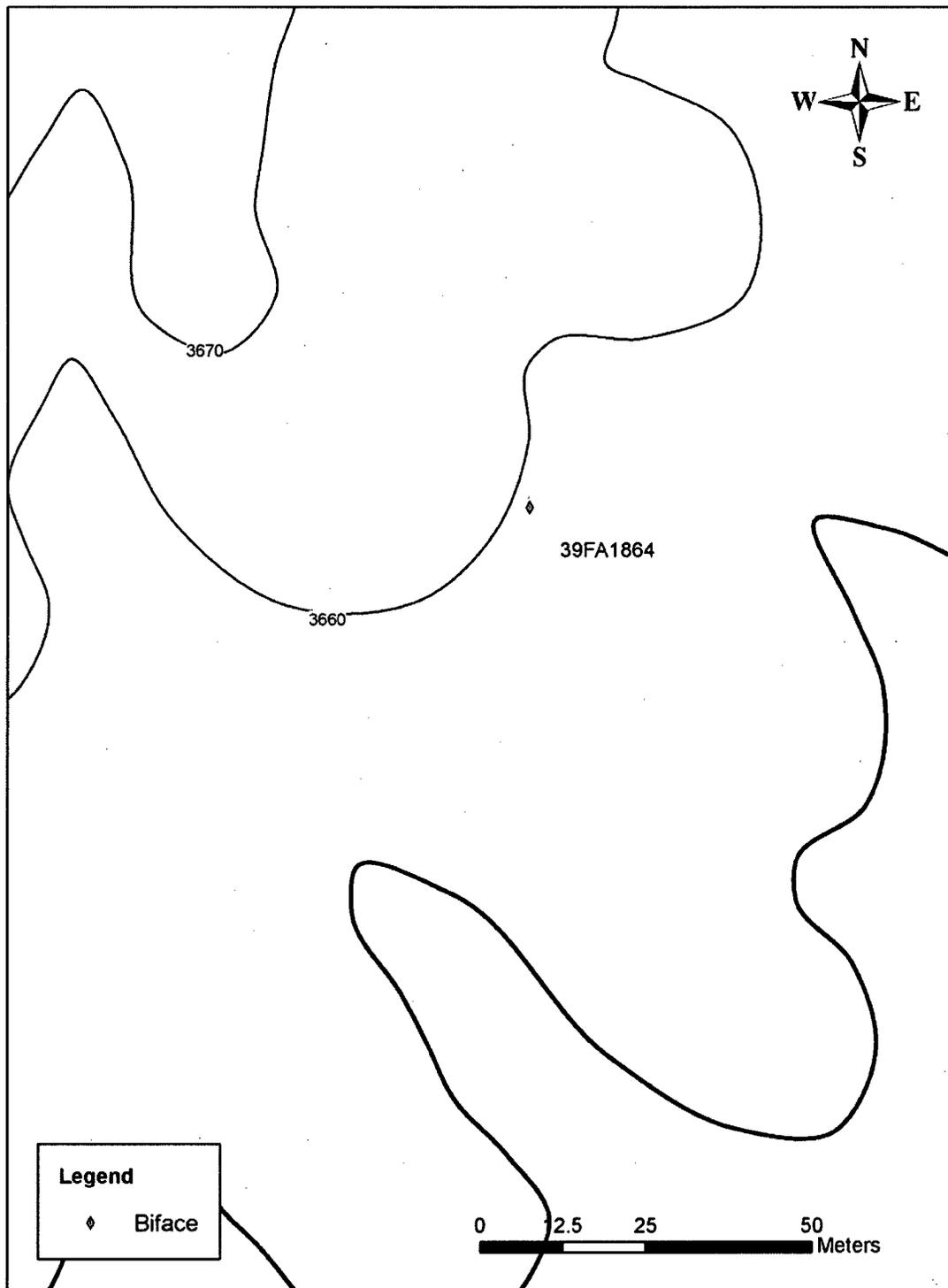


Figure 6.107. Plan view of site 39FA1864.



Figure 6.108. Overview of site 39FA1864, facing northeast.

### 6.17.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts documented at site 39FA1864 include one banded gray chert secondary flake and one light pinkish gray chert biface. No artifacts were collected from site 39FA1864 during the current investigation. Both artifacts were documented surficially. No features were identified on this site.

### 6.17.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1864 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site on an intact alluvial landform indicates a possibility that additional portions of the site may yet remain in an undisturbed, subsurface context.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1864 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 39FA1864 could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site.

## 6.18 SITE 39FA1865

**Site Number:** 39FA1865  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .34 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Alluvial Fan

**Field Number:** 4-99  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,121  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-1  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible



### 6.18.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1865 is a Native American artifact scatter situated in the bottom of a shallow drainage approximately 425 m west of the right bank of Pass Creek (Figures 6.109 and 6.110). The site measures approximately 82 m N-S x 59 m E-W. The immediate site area is littered with exposed gravels and boulders, and is virtually devoid of an intact soil, indicating that the site area has been subjected to heavy sheet wash erosion. At the time of the current investigation, a paucity of vegetative cover in the site area afforded ground surface visibility of 60 percent.



Figure 6.109. Overview of site 39FA1865, facing west.

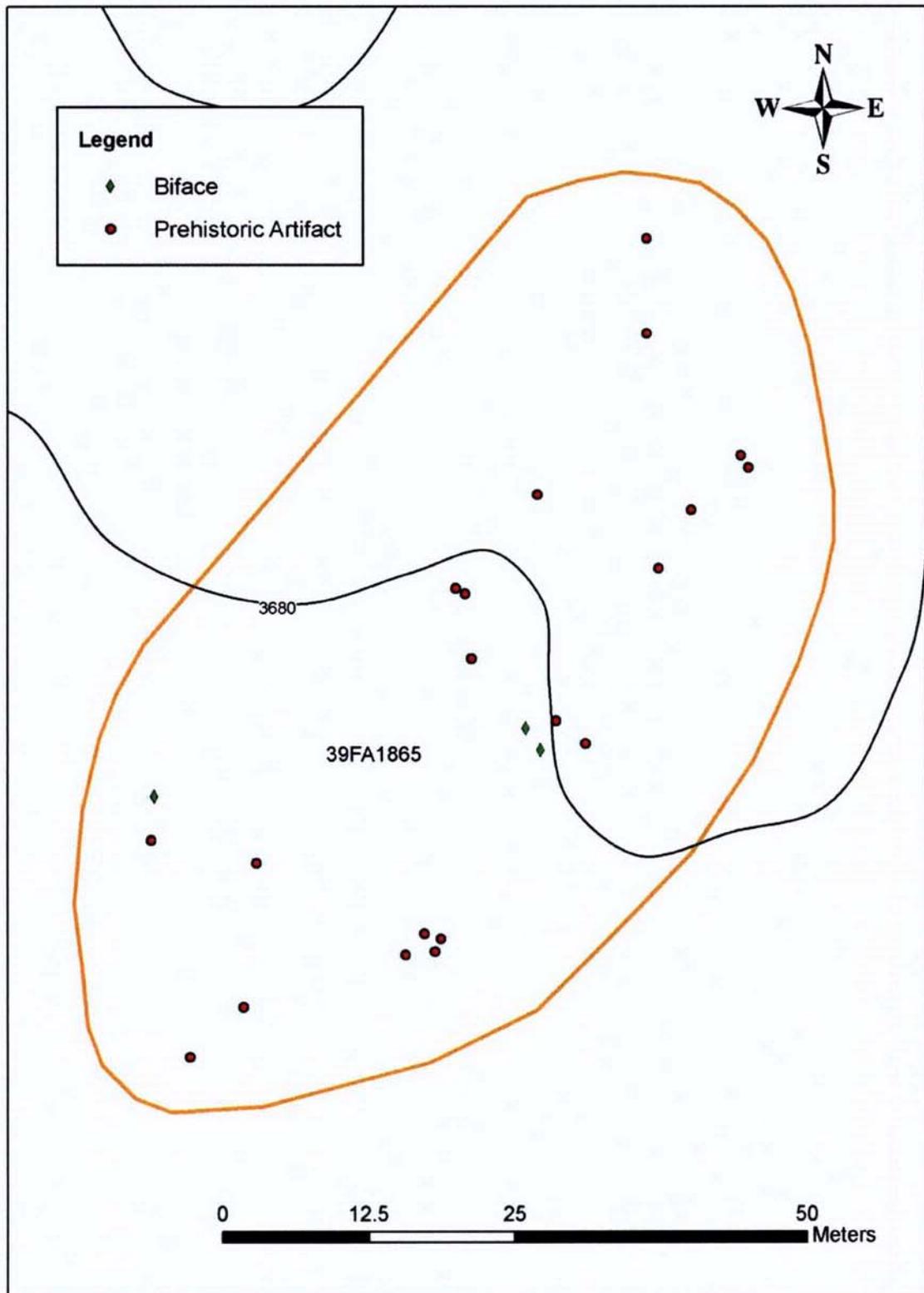


Figure 6.110. Plan view of site 39FA1865.



## 6.18.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts documented at site 39FA1865 are listed in Table 6.21. One biface tool was collected from the site for additional analysis.

Table 6.21. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1865.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Primary flake	Chert	Banded light brown-brown, purple	One retouched
1	Primary flake	Chalcedony	White	
1	Secondary flake	TRSS	Gray-red	
3	Secondary flake	Chert	Purple, pink-tan	One bifacially retouched, one retouched
2	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray	
5	Tertiary flake	Chert	Purple, brown, white-brown, red-orange	
3	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray, white	
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Flake	Chert	Dark brown	Retouched
1	Biface fragment	Quartzite	Pink	Proximal end
1	Biface	Chert	Pale red-purple	Collected; catalog #4-99-1
1	Biface	Chert	Purple	
1	Core	Quartzite	Yellowish brown	
1	Tested cobble	Chalcedony	Medium gray	
1	Shatter	Chalcedony	Light gray	

One complete, pointed biface (catalog number 4-99-1) was collected from the surface of site 39FA1865 during the current investigation (Figure 6.111). The specimen measures 43.5 mm long, 28.5 mm wide, and 9.6 mm thick. The biface is produced on an unidentified, pale red-purple chert that may have been heat-treated.

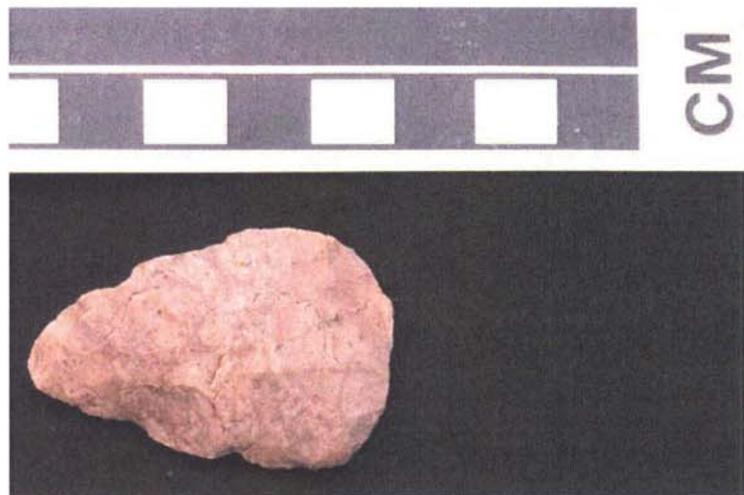


Figure 6.111. View of pointed biface (catalog number 4-99-1) collected from site 39FA1865.



### **6.18.3 Interpretation and Recommendations**

Site 39FA1865 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site in the bottom of a drainageway leaves it continually subjected to sheet wash erosion. This has resulted in deflation of the site to exposed gravels.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1865 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, and those materials documented within the drainageway were most certainly redeposited there as a result of this erosive process. The deflated nature of the drainage in which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that 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 39FA1865 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.



## 6.19 SITE 39FA1868

**Site Number:** 39FA1868  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Isolated Find  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .04 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Ridge Base

**Field Number:** 1-144  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,170  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

### 6.19.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1868 (Figures 6.112 and 6.113) is a Native American isolated find locale measuring approximately 20 m N-S x 20 m E-W. The site is situated at the base of an upland ridge at the edge of a sparse conifer forest with short grass pasture and sagebrush ground cover. Some bedrock exposures were noted in a deflated colluvial soil deposit. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

### 6.19.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

A tertiary flake, a bifacially retouched tertiary flake, and a biface were observed at the site. Table 6.22 details the artifacts identified at the site. No artifacts were collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

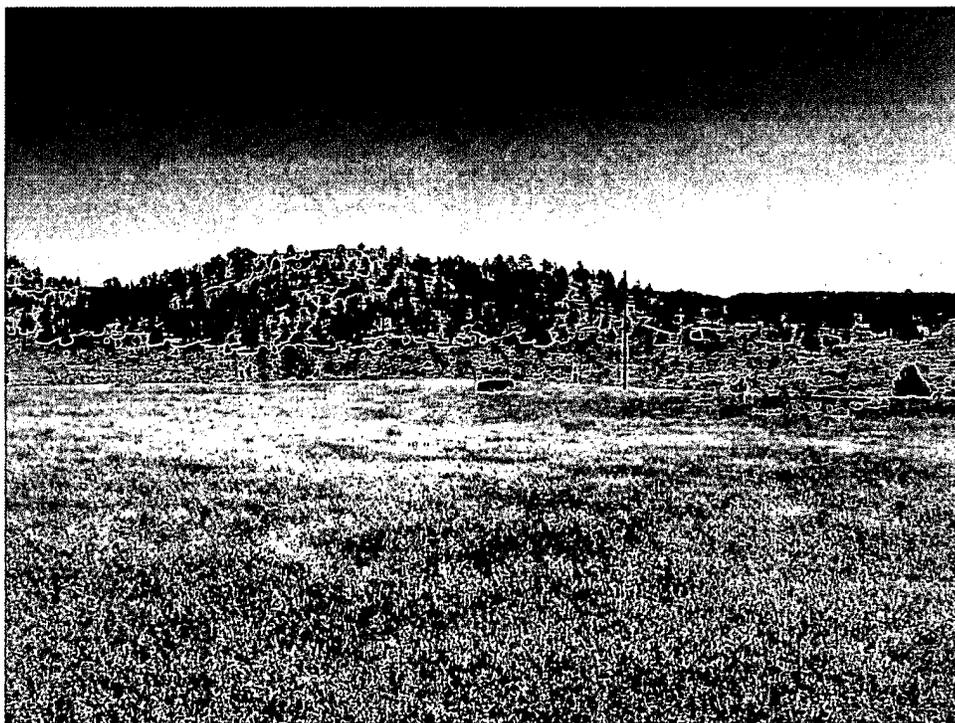


Figure 6.112. Overview of site 39FA1868, facing east.

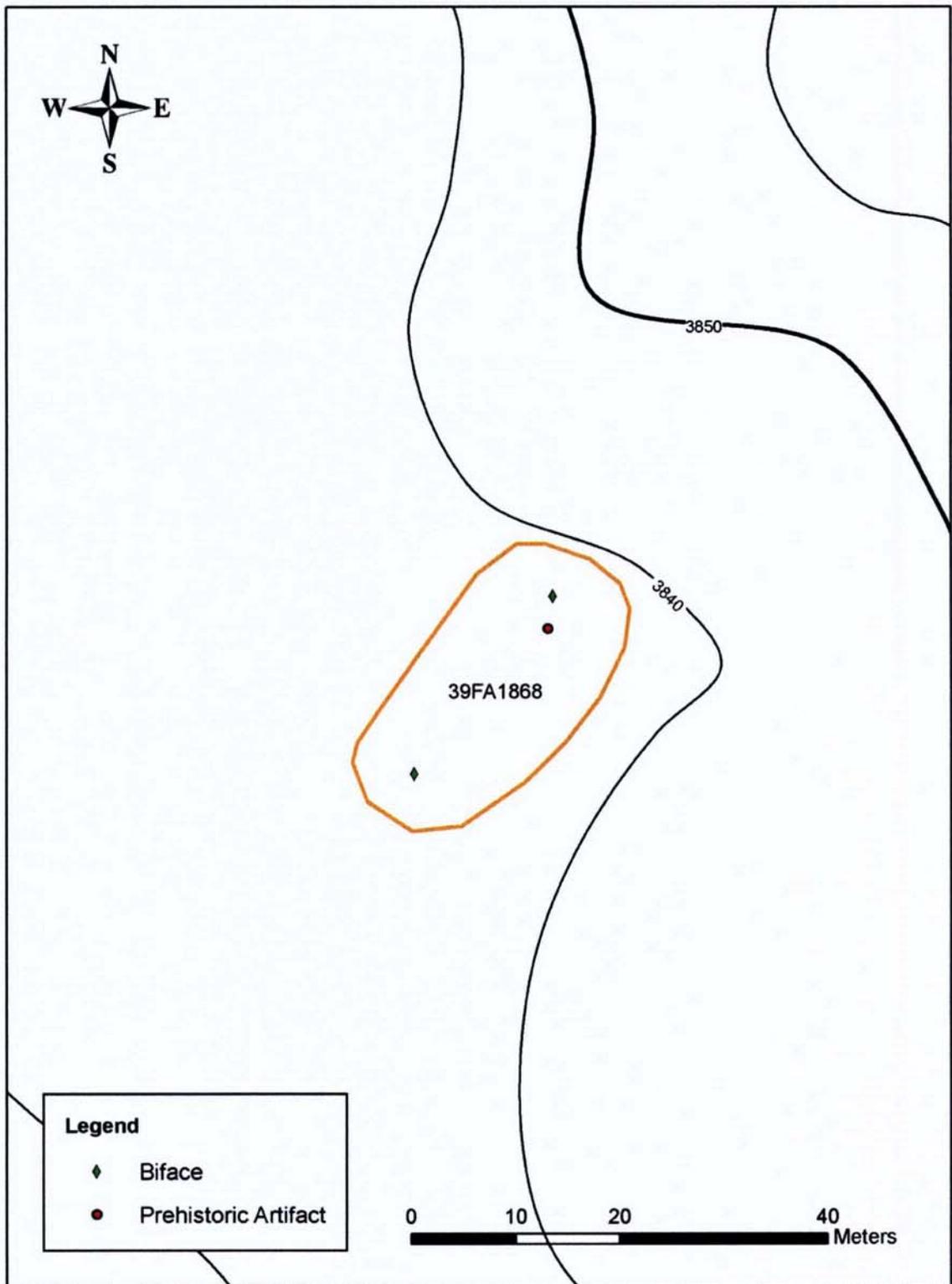


Figure 6.113. Plan view of site 39FA1868.



Table 6.22. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1868.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	White	
1	Biface	Unknown	Tannish pink	Retouched tertiary flake
1	Biface	Quartzite	Light gray brown	

### 6.19.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1868 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion, resulting in numerous bedrock exposures.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1868 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 wind and water erosion. The severe erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for buried, intact cultural material or features. This suggests that 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 39FA1868 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.

### 6.20 SITE 39FA1869

**Site Number:** 39FA1869  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .11 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Ridge Crest

**Field Number:** 1-145  
**Elevation (m):** 1,167  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Unevaluated

#### 6.20.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1869 (Figures 6.114 and 6.115) is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 83 m N-S x 14 m E-W. This site is situated on a level ridge crest at the edge of a sparse conifer forest in a short grass pasture with intrusive sagebrush. Visibility in the site area ranges from 30-40 percent. Some gravel and cobble exposures were noted in partially eroded aeolian topsoil.

#### 6.20.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

A projectile point fragment, tertiary flakes, a retouched flake, a biface, and shatter were observed at the site. Table 6.23 details the artifacts identified at the site. The projectile point fragment was collected and is described below.

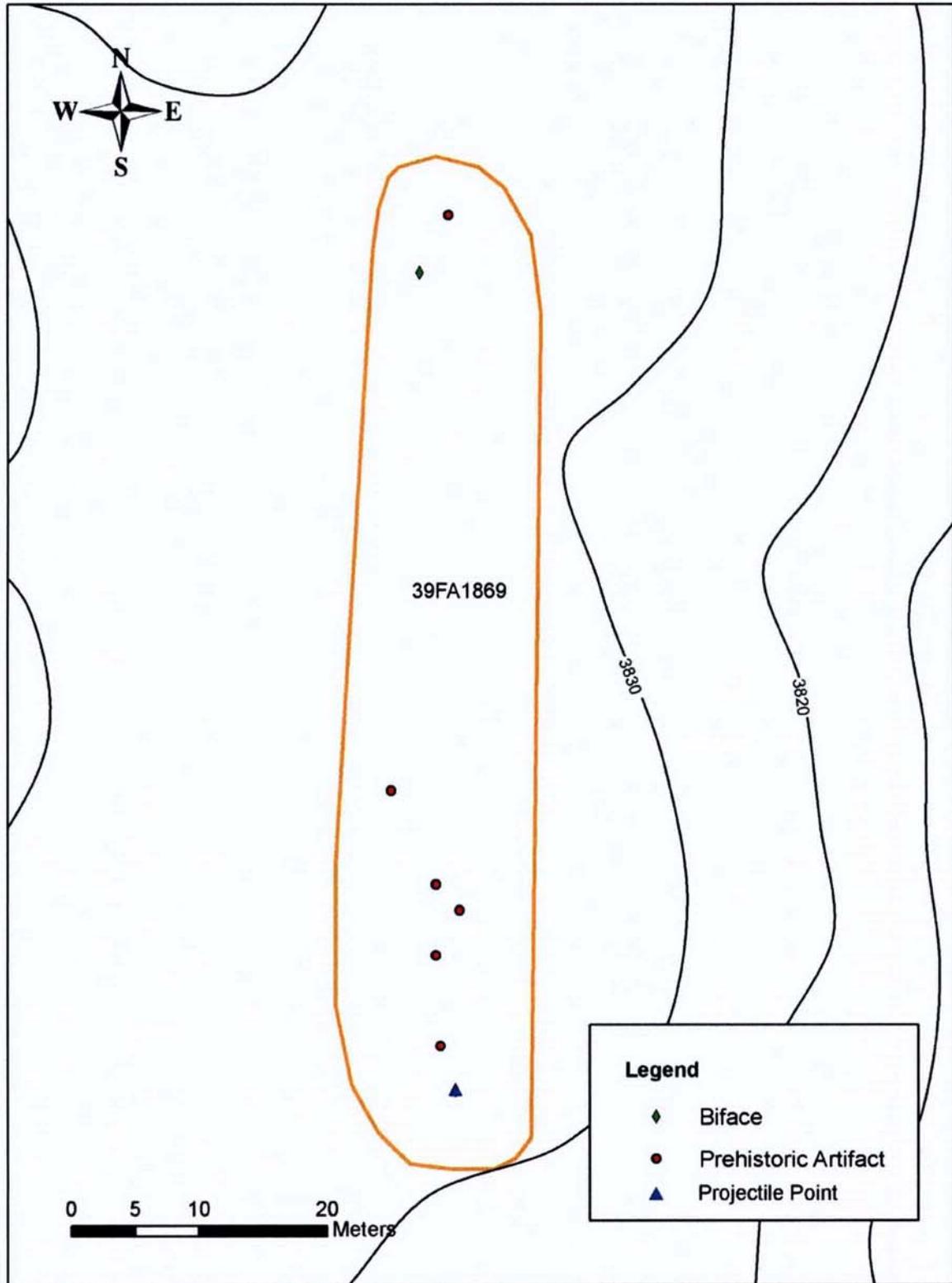


Figure 6.114. Plan view of site 39FA1869.



Figure 6.115. Overview of site 39FA1869, facing northeast.

Table 6.23. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1869.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Purple	
3	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Purple, light tan gray	One retouched
1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White	
1	Projectile point	Quartzite	Medium gray	Tip missing; collected; catalog #1-145-1
1	Biface	Chalcedony	Unknown	Retouched tertiary flake
1	Shatter	Chalcedony	White	

A broken projectile point (catalog number 1-145-1; Figure 6.116) was collected during the site 39FA1869 investigation. The tip of the blade is broken; the remaining length is 28.0 mm. The point is 21.3 mm wide and 5.2 mm thick. It is manufactured from a coarse-grained medium gray quartzite. The point is an unnotched form with excurvate blade margins and a slightly concave basal margin. The overall form is similar to several poorly defined types such as "DeLong" and "Lapins Lanceolate" (Bowe 1999:34-35) that are associated with either late Paleoindian or Early Archaic components on the Northern Plains (ca. 8,500-7,000 B.P.).



Figure 6.116. View of projectile point (catalog number 1-145-1) collected from site 39FA1869.

### 6.20.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1869 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion. There appears, however, to be some intact topsoil within the site area. This suggests a potential for intact subsurface cultural materials.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1869 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 39FA1869 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional subsurface evaluation of this site.

### 6.21 SITE 39FA1870

**Site Number:** 39FA1870  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .08 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Alluvial Fan

**Field Number:** 1-147  
**Elevation (m):** 1,164  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Unevaluated

#### 6.21.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1870 (Figures 6.117 and 6.118) is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 37 m N-S x 25 m E-W. This site is situated on a large alluvial fan. Current vegetation consists of mixed grasses and sagebrush. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

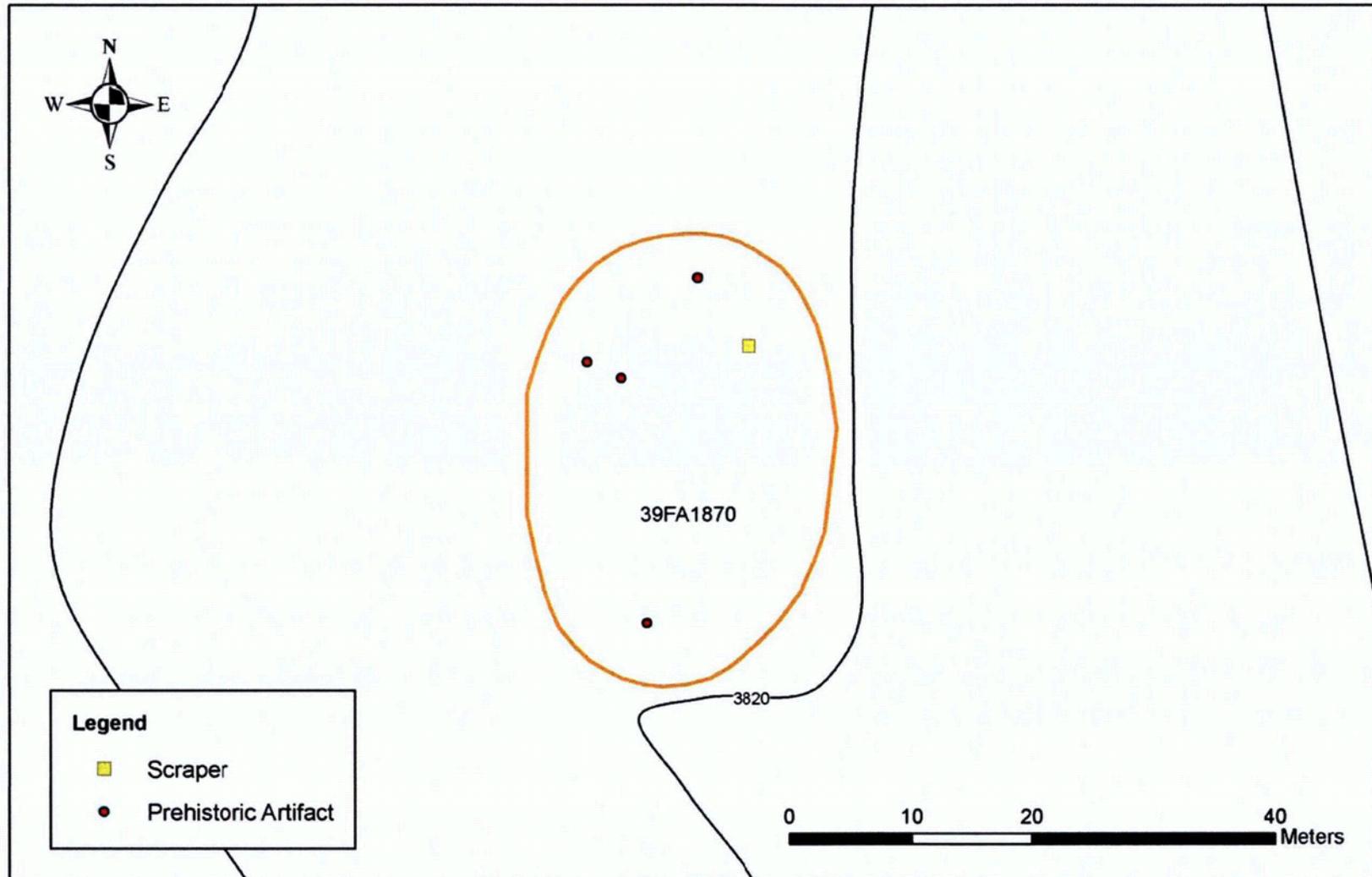


Figure 6.117. Plan view of site 39FA1870.



Figure 6.118. Overview of site 39FA1870, facing south.

### 6.21.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

A primary flake, a secondary flake, two tertiary flakes, and a scraper were observed at the site. Table 6.24 details the artifacts identified at the site. No artifacts were collected.

Table 6.24. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1870.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Primary flake	Chalcedony	Gray	Retouched
1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray	
2	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Gray	
1	Scraper	Chert	Tan	

### 6.21.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1870 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The site is located on an alluvial fan with intact soil. This suggests that there is potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1870 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 39FA1870 could not be



definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional subsurface evaluation of this site.

## 6.22 SITE 39FA1871

**Site Number:** 39FA1871

**Site Name:** N/A

**Site Type:** Isolated Find

**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American

**Site Area:** .001 ha

**Landscape Position:** Ridge Slope

**Field Number:** 1-160

**Elevation (in m):** 1,167

**Site Condition:** Disturbed

**Subsurface Testing:** N/A

**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

### 6.22.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1871 (Figures 6.119 and 6.120) is a Native American isolated find locale measuring 16 m N-S x 17 m E-W. The site is situated on exposed gravel on the scarp of a south-oriented ridge finger. Vegetation in the site vicinity consists of short grass. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.



Figure 6.119. Overview of site 39FA1871, facing east.

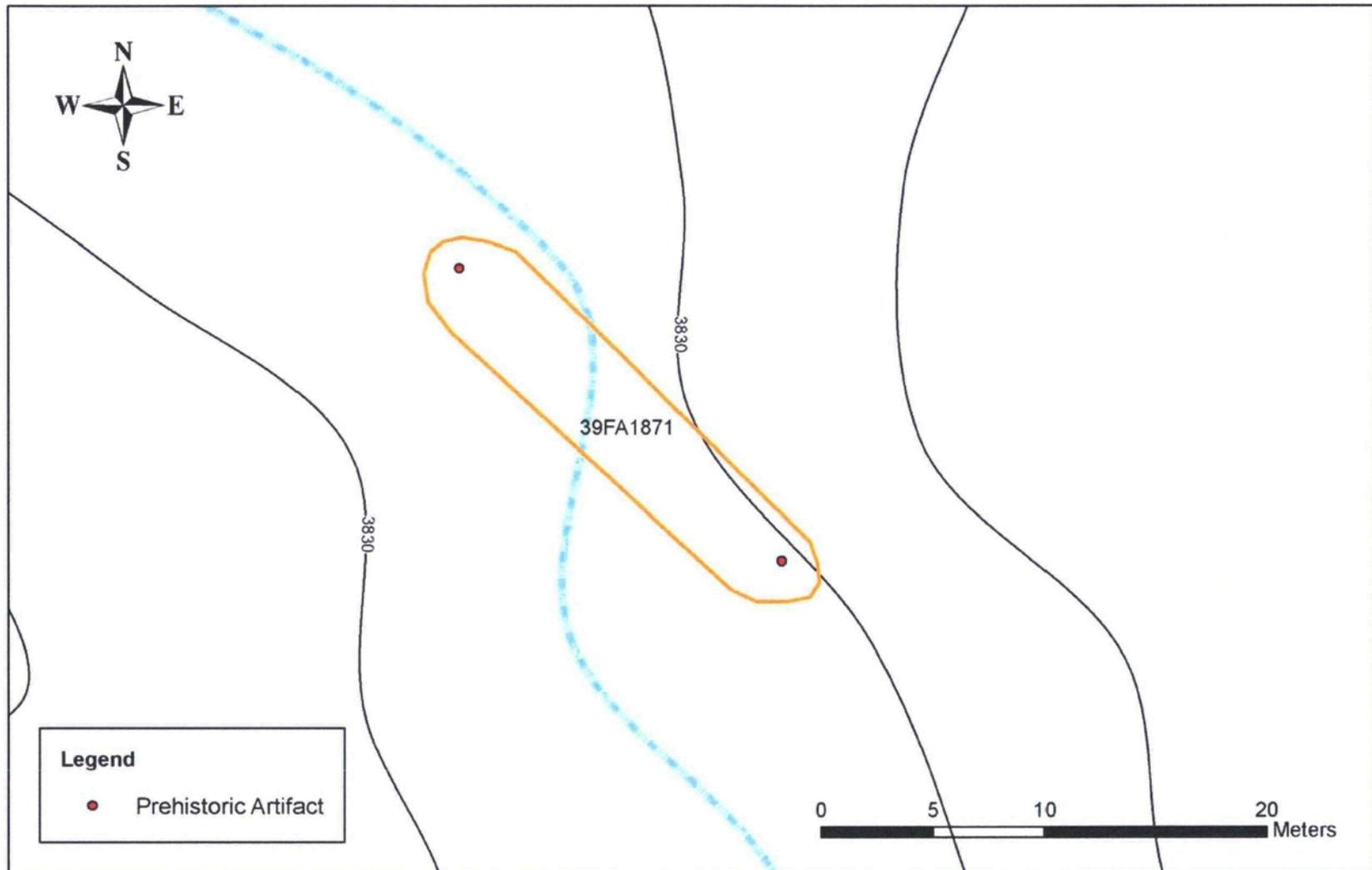


Figure 6.120. Plan view of site 39FA1871.



### 6.22.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

A tertiary flake and a piece of shatter were observed at the site. Table 6.25 details the artifacts identified at the site. No artifacts were collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

Table 6.25. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1871.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White	
1	Shatter	Chalcedony	Gray	

### 6.22.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1871 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion. This has resulted in surface exposures of gravels.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1871 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 erosion. The severe erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. This suggests that 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 39FA1871 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.

### 6.23 SITE 39FA1872

**Site Number:** 39FA1872  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Isolated Find  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .01 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Ridge Slope

**Field Number:** 1-183  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,197  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

#### 6.23.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1872 (Figure 6.121) is a Native American isolated find locale measuring 10 m N-S x 26 m E-W. The site is situated on scrubland on the north slope of a high ridge. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

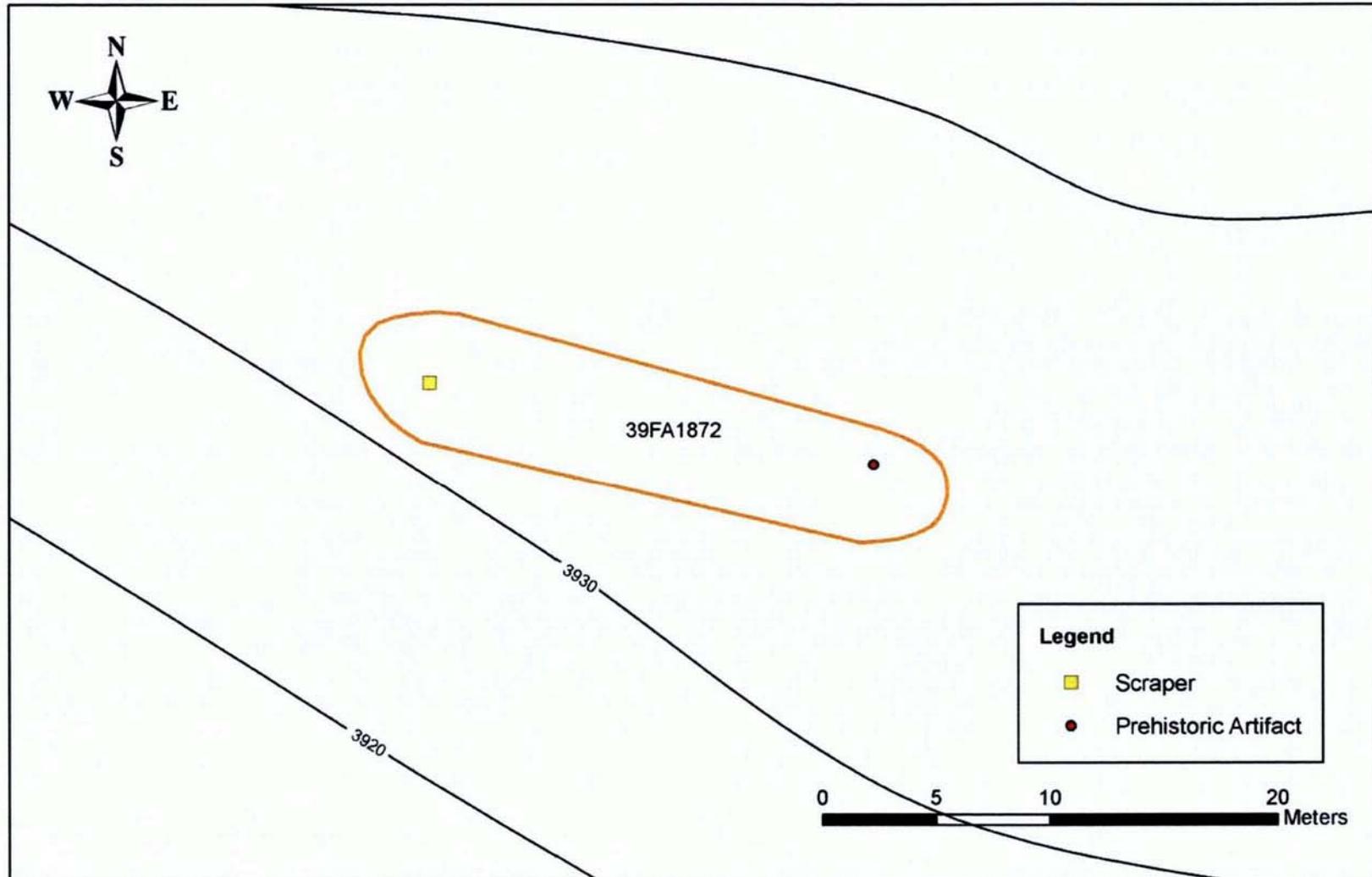


Figure 6.121. Plan view of site 39FA1872.



### 6.23.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

A side scraper, a secondary flake, and an expended core were observed at the site. Table 6.26 details the artifacts identified at the site. No artifacts were collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

Table 6.26 Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1872.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Side scraper	Chert	Purple-gray	
1	Secondary flake	Quartzite	Purple	
1	Core	Silicified sediment	Tan	Expended

### 6.23.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1872 represents a Native American isolated find. The position of the site on an exposed ridge slope leaves it continually subjected to deflation and water erosion.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1872 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 erosion. The severe erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. This suggests that 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 39FA1872 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.

## 6.24 SITE 39FA1873

**Site Number:** 39FA1873  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Isolated Find  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .001 ha  
**Landscape Position:** U-Shaped Valley Terrace

**Field Number:** 1-184  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,170  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

### 6.24.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1873 (Figures 6.122 and 6.123) is a Native American isolated find locale measuring 1 m N-S x 1 m E-W. The site is situated on a terrace scarp on the east side of an intermittent drainage. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

### 6.24.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One piece of light gray chalcedony shatter was observed at the site. The artifact was not collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed.

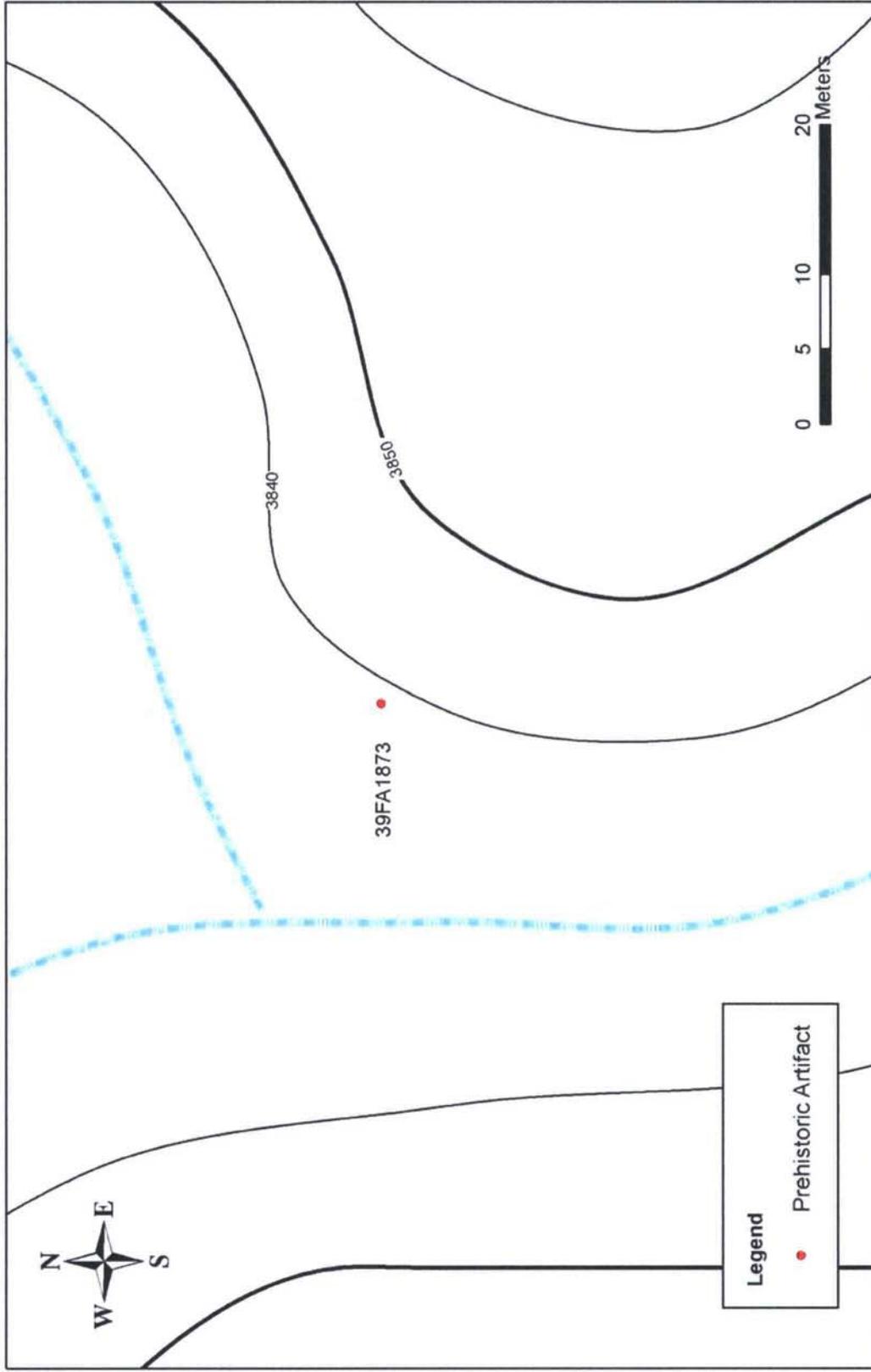


Figure 6.122. Plan view of site 39FA1873.

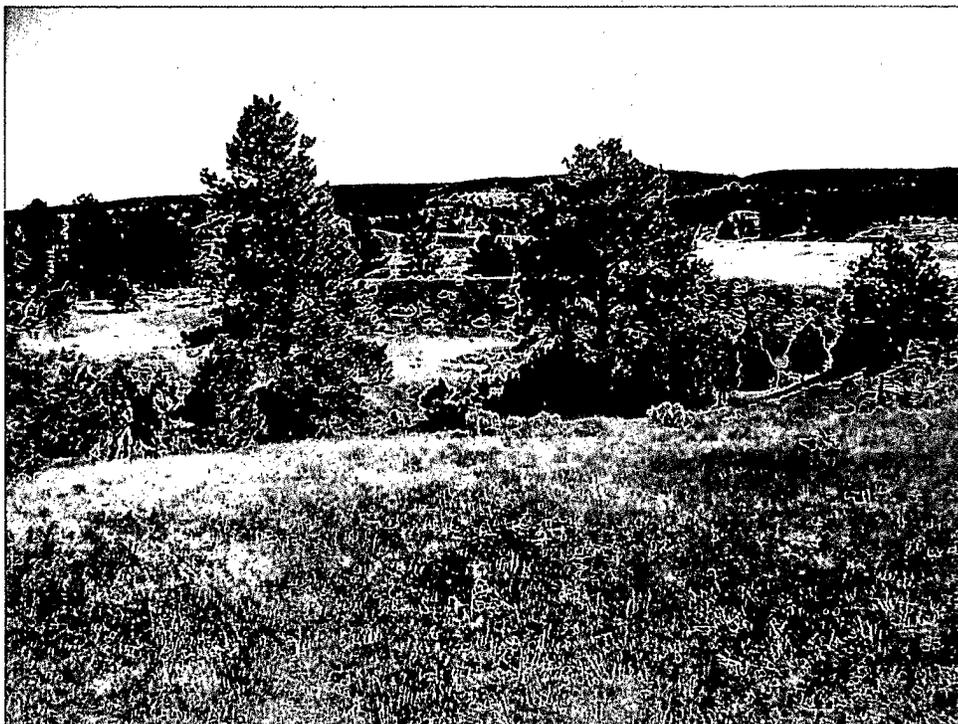


Figure 6.123. Overview of site 39FA1873, facing north.

### 6.24.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1873 represents a Native American isolated find. The site is located on a deflated surface.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1873 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 erosion. The degree of erosion of the landform on which the site is located indicates no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. This suggests that 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 39FA1873 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.



## 6.25 SITE 39FA1874

**Site Number:** 39FA1874  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .26 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Ridge Crest

**Field Number:** 1-185  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,188  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Unevaluated

### 6.25.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1874 (Figures 6.124 and 6.125) is a very sparse prehistoric artifact scatter measuring 34 m N-S x 131 m E-W. The site is situated on scrubland on a ridge top. Visibility in the site area averages 50 percent.

### 6.25.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

One purple chert tertiary flake and one light gray chalcedony tested cobble were observed at the site. No artifacts were collected. No features, additional artifacts, or datable diagnostic materials were observed; however, there appeared to be some intact topsoil within the site area.

### 6.25.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1874 represents a Native American artifact scatter. There appears to be some intact topsoil within the site area.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1874 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 39FA1874 could not be definitively determined within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site.



Figure 6.124. Overview of site 39FA1874, facing west.

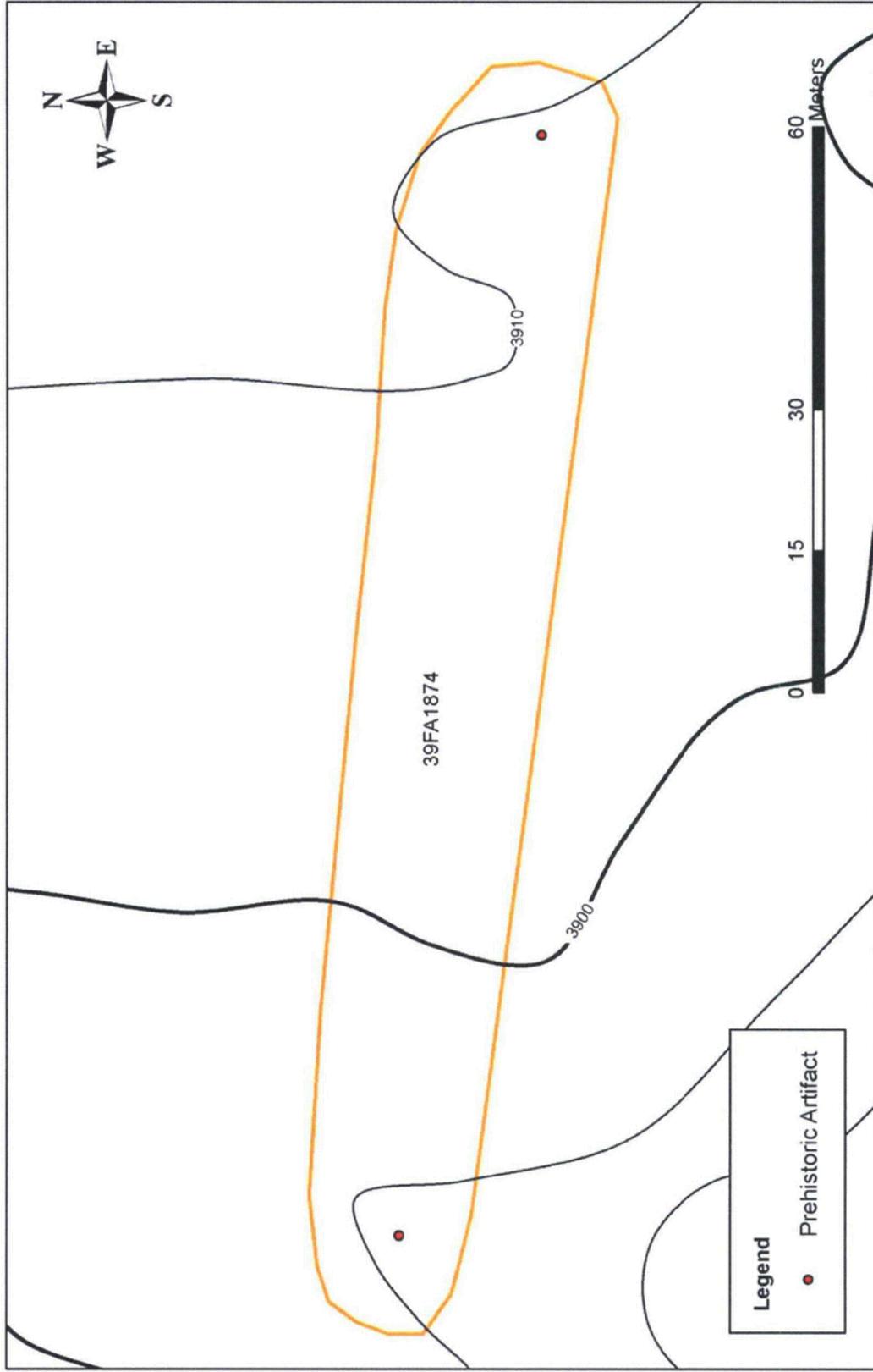


Figure 6.125. Plan view of site 39FA1874.