



Table 6.69. Artifacts Observed at Concentration A, Site 39FA1941.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
3	Primary flake	Quartzite	Tan-brown, white, pink	
1	Primary flake	Silicified sediment	Tan	Retouched
1	Primary flake	Chalcedony	Tan	Utilized
3	Secondary flake	Quartzite	Tan, light gray	
1	Secondary flake	Silicified sediment	Tan	
2	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	White, gray	
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Purple	
1	End scraper	Chert	Tan	
1	Mano fragment	Sandstone	Light brownish gray	Collected; catalog #1-85-1
*	Tested pebble	TRSS	Red-gray	
1	Tested cobble	Chert	Tan	
*	Shatter	Quartzite	Unknown	
*	Shatter	Chert	Unknown	
3	FCR concentration	Limestone, sandstone, quartzite	Unknown	Probable hearth localities, although too eroded for confirmation

\* = numerous; exact count not recorded

Table 6.70. Artifacts Observed at Concentration B, Site 39FA1941.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Tan	
2	Tested cobble	Quartzite	Gray	
1	FCR concentration	Limestone, sandstone, quartzite	Unknown	Probable hearth locality, although too eroded for confirmation

Table 6.71. Artifacts Observed at Concentration C, Site 39FA1941.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Primary flake	Quartzite	Light gray, gray	
1	Primary flake	Silicified sediment	Tan	Retouched
2	Primary flake	Chert	Pink-gray	Retouched
1	Secondary flake	Chert	Pink-gray	Retouched
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Red, gray	One retouched
1	Tested cobble	TRSS	Red-gray	Utilized; bifacially worked
1	Tested pebble	Quartzite	Red-purple	Retouched
1	Tested pebble	Chert	Gray	Retouched
1	Tested cobble	Chalcedony	Gray	
1	Shatter	Chalcedony	Gray	



Table 6.72. Artifacts Observed at Concentration D, Site 39FA1941.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Primary flake	Chert	Purple	
1	Primary flake	TRSS	Red-gray	
1	Secondary flake	Quartzite	Yellowish brown	
5	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White	
1	Biface	Quartzite	Pale Red	Collected; catalog #12-11-2
1	Biface	Quartzite	Light olive gray	Collected; catalog #12-11-3
1	Core	Chert	Tan	
1	End scraper	Chert	Tan	

One broken mano (catalog number 1-85-1; Figure 6.350) was collected from Concentration A of the site. Prior to breakage, the specimen appears to have been round or ovoid in shape. It was manufactured from fine-grained, light brownish gray sandstone. Both ventral and dorsal surfaces of the specimen have been ground smooth from repeated use. The lateral margins exhibit numerous pecking marks left from the initial shaping of the tool. The specimen measures 45.3 mm in length (broken), 77.8 mm in width, and 37.2 mm in thickness.



Figure 6.350. Incomplete mano specimen (catalog number 1-85-1), Concentration A, collected from site 39FA1941.

Two large hearth features (Hearths 1 and 2) were observed in Concentration A of the site. The features measure approximately 90 cm in diameter and consist of hundreds of small limestone, sandstone, and quartzite FCR fragments (Figure 6.351). No burned earth or charcoal flecks were observed. Although portions of the features are eroded, they appear to have been exposed recently and remain largely intact.

No artifacts were collected from Concentrations B or C. One possible completely eroded hearth was identified in Concentration B. No hearth features were identified in Concentration C.



Figure 6.351. Close-up of Hearth 1, Concentration A, site 39FA1941.

Two incomplete bifaces were collected from Concentration D of the site. The two bifaces are similar in form. Both display slightly convex bases and nearly straight blade margins. Both tips are missing. One example (catalog number 12-11-2; Figure 6.352) is made of fine-grained pale red quartzite. It is 51.25 mm long (broken), 27.1 mm wide, and 9.5 mm thick. The other biface (catalog number 12-11-3) is made of fine-grained light olive gray quartzite. It is 45.6 mm long (broken), 23.35 mm wide, and 7.15 mm thick.



Figure 6.352. Incomplete biface specimen (catalog number 12-11-2), Concentration D, site 39FA1941.



Eight hearth features (Hearths 3-10) were observed in Concentration D of the site. The features consist of numerous small limestone, sandstone, and quartzite FCR fragments (Figures 6.353 and 6.354). Burned earth and charcoal flecks were also observed in each of the features. General dimensions were not obtained for these features because they were only partially exposed, or because they were observed eroding out of cuts. Though portions of the features have eroded, they appear to have been exposed recently and remain largely intact.

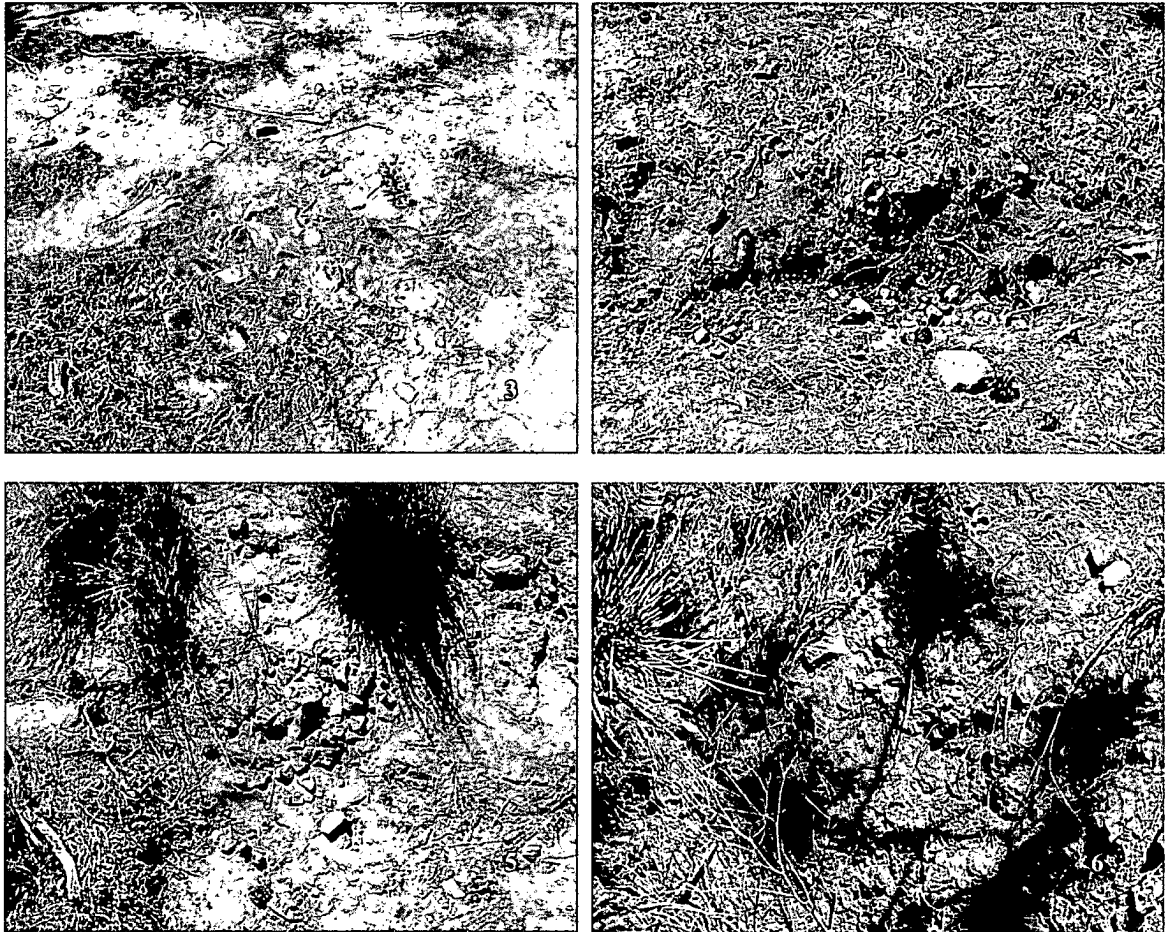


Figure 6.353. Close-up of Hearths 3-6, Concentration D, site 39FA1941.

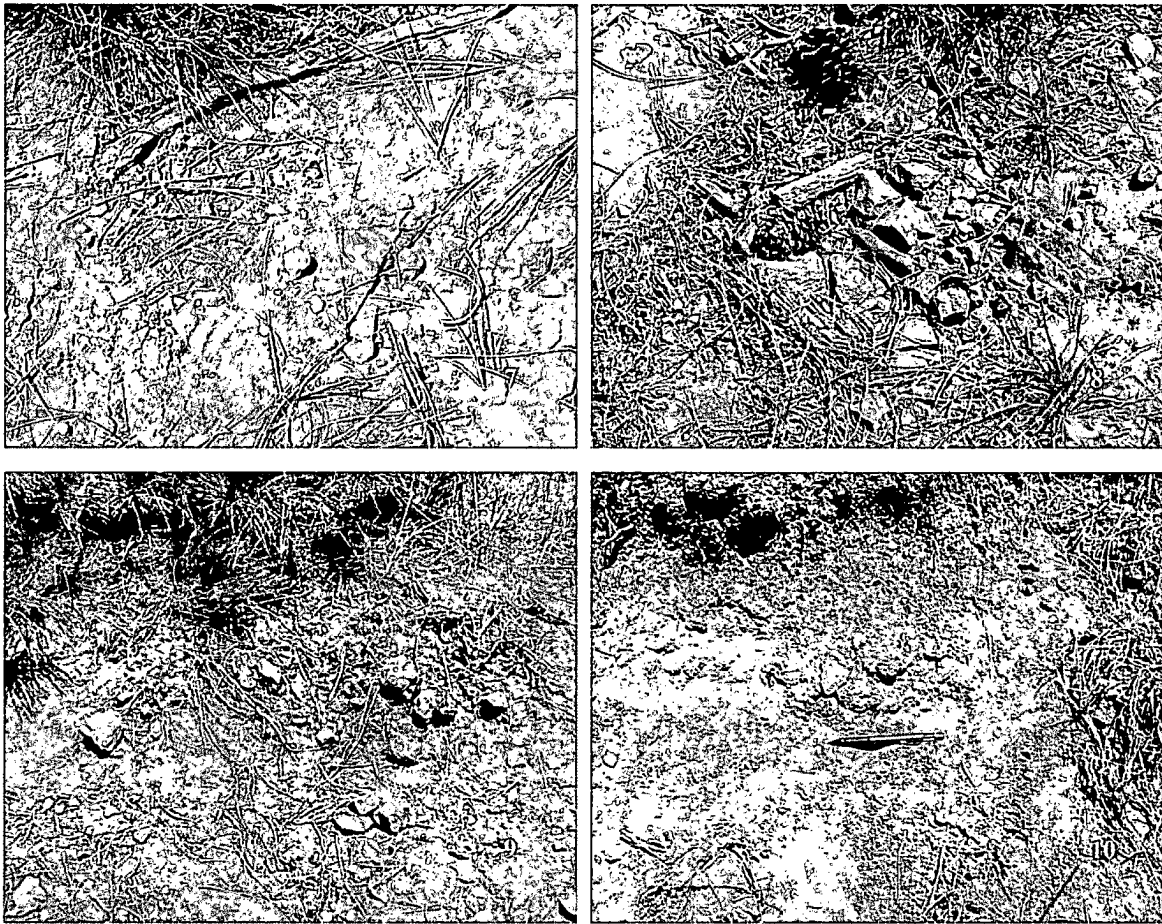


Figure 6.354. Close-up of Hearths 7-10, Concentration D, site 39FA1941.

### 6.92.3 Subsurface Tests

At the request of Powertech personnel, four subsurface shovel tests (ST1-ST4) were excavated in the northeastern portion of the site during the current investigation. The tests were placed in a portion of the site east of Concentration A and north of Concentration B (see Figure 6.345). Excavated soil matrix from these tests was passed through standard ¼-in wire mesh screen, and soil information was obtained through the use of Munsell® Soil Color Charts (2000). Each test measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and was excavated to an approximate depth of 19 cmbs before a gravel substrate was encountered. None of the tests yielded cultural material, and none exhibited evidence of a stable, intact soil of any form. Instead, the soil observed in these tests is representative of more recent æolian sedimentation, likely deposited throughout this portion of the site from the nearby abandoned mine to the northeast. Data obtained from the four subsurface tests are presented in Table 6.73.





Table 6.73. Subsurface Test Data, Site 39FA1941.

Test Number	Test Diameter (cm)	Horizon Depth (cmbs)	Horizon Munsell Results	Cultural Resources Present
ST1	40	0-19 19-	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam Gravel	Negative
ST2	40	0-19 19-	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam Gravel	Negative
ST3	40	0-19 19-	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam Gravel	Negative
ST4	40	0-19 19-	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam Gravel	Negative

#### 6.92.4 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1941 represents a Native American artifact scatter and 10 associated hearth features. The site has been repeatedly subjected to wind and water erosion. The majority of the landscape is deflated to gravel and bedrock exposures. Deflated portions of the site include the entirety of the area comprising Concentration C and the northern portion of the area comprising Concentration D. These areas within the site do not require any additional archeological evaluation; however, further evaluation may be warranted in other areas within the site.

Some portions of the site area do appear to retain intact soil deposits. These areas include a small locality in the eastern portion of Concentration A, that portion in Concentration B located around the actively eroding scarp, and the southern portion of Concentration D. Identified hearth features from Concentrations A and D are located in the areas that retain intact soils, and these features appear to remain largely undisturbed to date.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1941 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 39FA1941 could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site consisting of limited subsurface testing within the areas that retain intact soil deposits, and subsurface investigation of a sample of the hearths.



## 6.93 SITE 39FA1942

**Site Number:** 39FA1942  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** 1.19 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Hill Slope

**Field Number:** 9-95  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,103  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

### 6.93.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1942 is a Native American artifact scatter situated on the southwest-facing slope of a T-2 terrace. The site measures approximately 121 m N-S x 136 m E-W. The site area is bisected by an intermittent drainage (Figures 6.355 and 6.356). The site area is in short grass pasture that affords an average of 50 percent ground surface visibility. The landform on which the site is located is exposed and deflated to gravel exposures across the entire site. Virtually no intact soil deposits remain at the site.

### 6.93.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts documented at site 39FA1942 are listed in Table 6.74. One ovoid biface was collected. All of the artifacts were documented surficially. No cultural features were observed at this site.

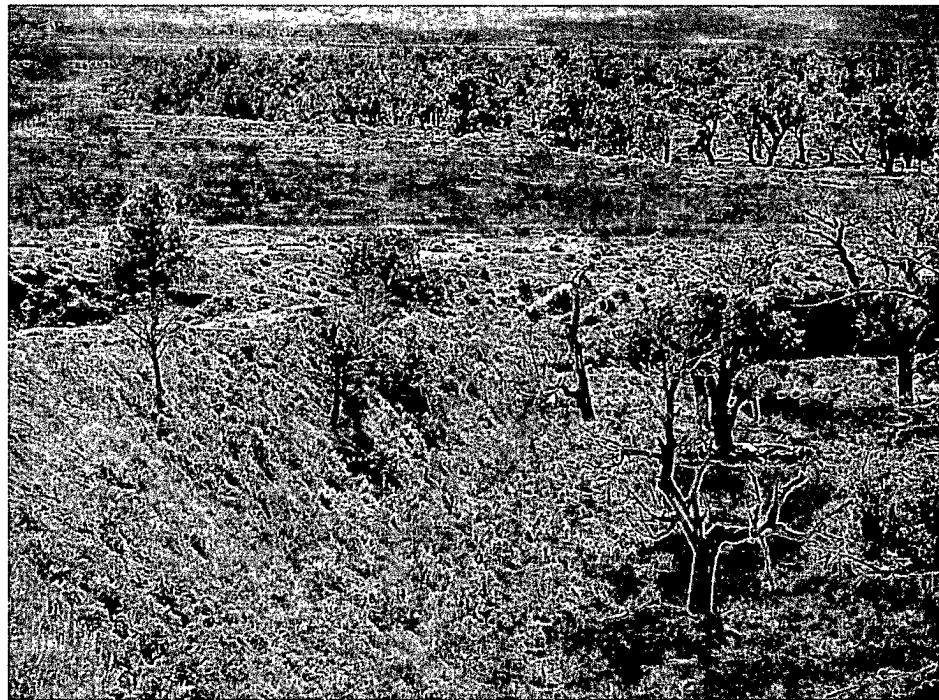


Figure 6.355. Overview of site 39FA1942, facing west.



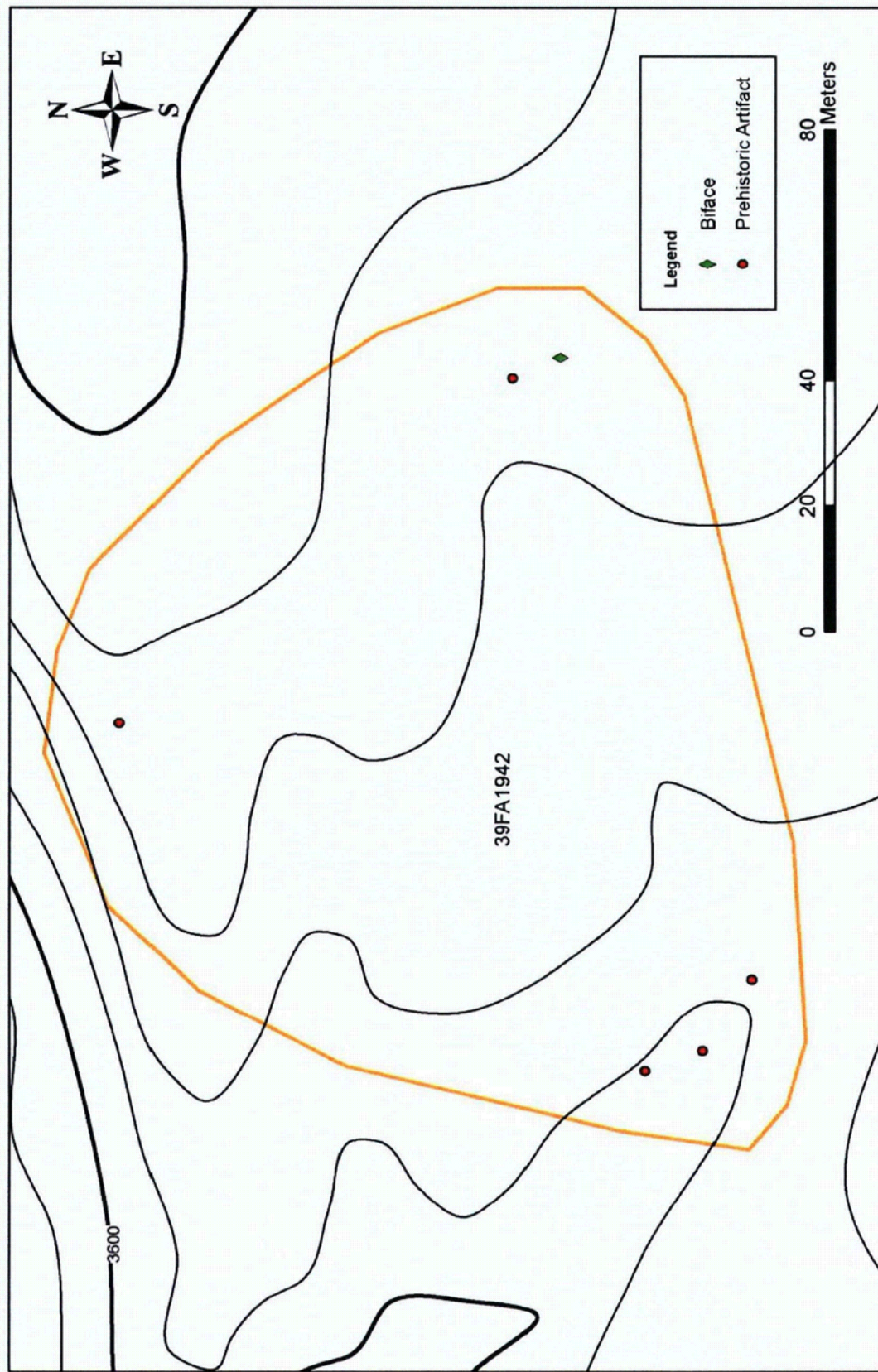


Figure 6.356. Plan view of site 39FA1942.





Table 6.74. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1942.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
3	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray	One bifacially retouched
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Brown	
1	Biface	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Biface	Spearfish formation quartzite	Dusky red	Collected; catalog #9-95-1
1	Core fragment	Chert	Brown-purple	Unifacially retouched
1	Tested pebble	Chalcedony	Light gray	

One complete biface (catalog number 9-95-1; Figure 6.357) was collected from site 39FA1942. The specimen is a complete ovoid biface produced on coarse, dusky red quartzite. The specimen exhibits a significant degree of edge wear along one lateral margin, likely the result of grinding. The specimen measures approximately 77.0 mm in length, 46.5 mm in width, and 19.6 mm in thickness.

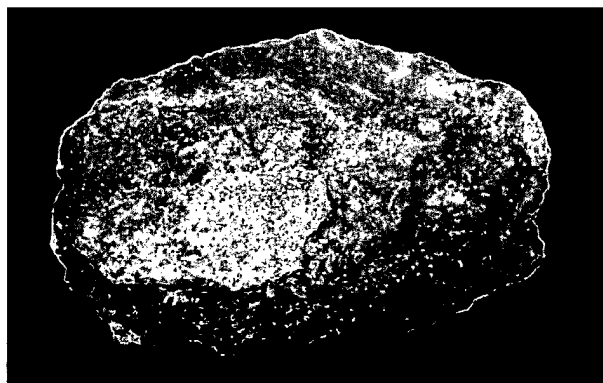


Figure 6.357. Complete biface specimen (catalog number 9-95-1) collected from site 39FA1942.

### 6.93.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1942 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion. This has resulted in deflation of the site area to gravel exposures.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1942 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 deflated nature 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 39FA1942 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.

#### 6.94 SITE 39FA1943

**Site Number:** 39FA1943  
**Site Name:** N/A  
**Site Type:** Quarry  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**Site Area:** .08 ha  
**Landscape Position:** Hill Top

**Field Number:** 9-96  
**Elevation (in m):** 1,118  
**Site Condition:** Disturbed  
**Subsurface Testing:** N/A  
**Appendix D Map Reference:** D-2  
**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

##### 6.94.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1943 is a Native American lithic procurement site situated on a high bluff overlooking a broad valley approximately 84 m southeast of the left bank of Pass Creek (Figures 6.358 and 6.359). The site measures approximately 25 m N-S x 44 m E-W. The site area is almost entirely deflated to a gravel substrate. The western edge of the site terminates in a steep slope. The site area is in sparse short grass pasture and scrub brush that affords an average of 60 percent ground surface visibility.

The entire site area is littered with unmodified cobbles and pebbles of the same lithic material types observed in the documented artifact assemblage. No cobbles observed were larger than softball-sized. No cultural features or material indicative of permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary encampment (e.g., hearths, lodge depressions, ceramics, food processing tools such as manos or metates) were observed at this site.

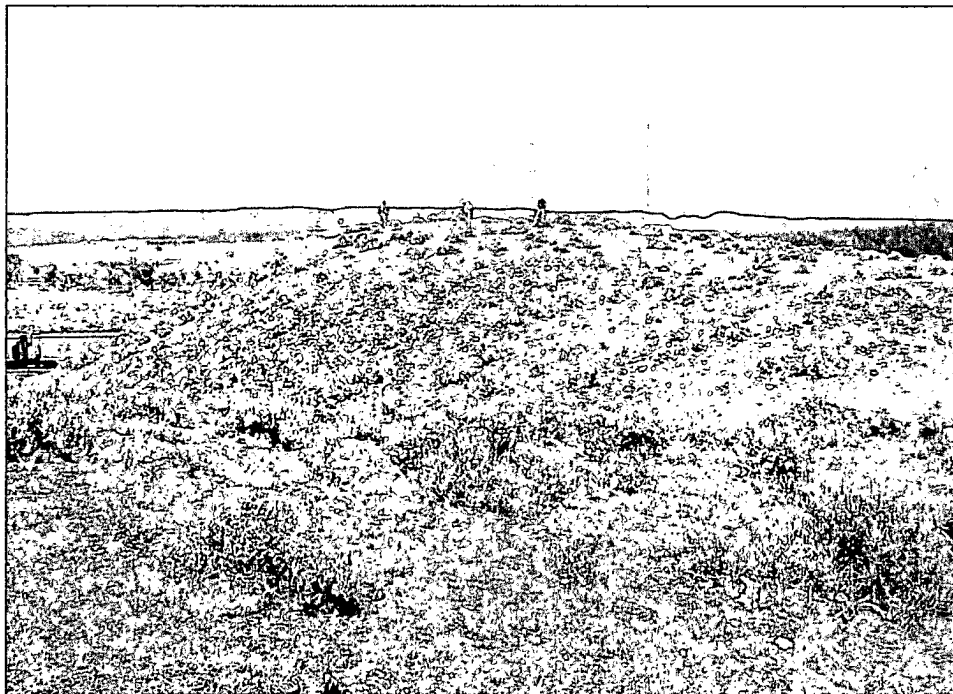


Figure 6.358. Overview of site 39FA1943, facing northeast.

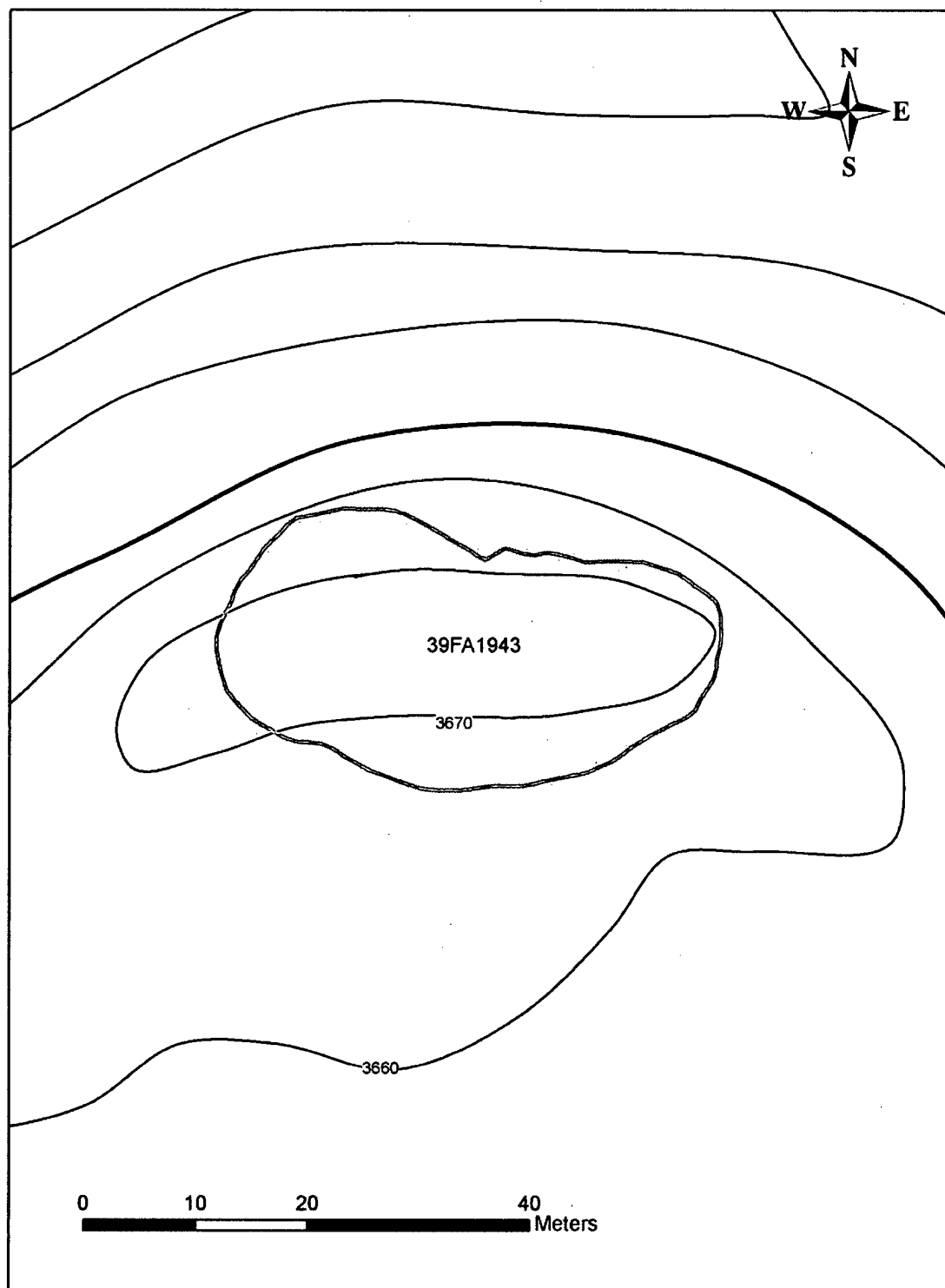


Figure 6.359. Plan view of site 39FA1943.





## 6.94.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

The artifacts documented at site 39FA1943 are listed in Table 6.75. No artifacts were collected from site 39FA1943. All of the artifacts were documented surficially. No diagnostic/datable materials or cultural features were observed at this site.

Table 6.75. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1943.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
1	Primary flake	Chalcedony	White-gray	
1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Red	
3	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Light gray	
7	Tertiary flake	Chert	Red-purple, light gray	
4	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	White-gray	
1	Tertiary flake	Hartsville Uplift chert	Orange-tan	
1	Biface	Chert	Dark brown	Retouched
1	Biface fragment	Quartzite	Brown	
1	Biface fragment	Chert	Medium gray	Proximal end
1	End scraper/spokeshave	Chert	Unknown	
1	Core	Chalcedony	Light gray	
5	Shatter	Chert	Pink-gray, red-purple	
3	Shatter	Chalcedony	White-gray	

## 6.94.3 Interpretation and Recommendations

The presence of analogous types of lithic material in both culturally-modified and unmodified forms at this site suggests that the area was utilized primarily for the procurement of lithic resources. This supposition is further corroborated by the paucity of artifacts and cultural or natural features that would typically indicate permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary settlements or encampments. An example of such indicators includes, but is not limited to: hearths, lodge depressions/tipi rings, ceramics, food processing tools such as manos or metates, and cache pits.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1943 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 area 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 deflated nature 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 39FA1943 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.



## 6.95 SITE 39FA1944

**Site Number:** 39FA1944

**Site Name:** N/A

**Site Type:** Artifact Scatter

**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American

**Site Area:** .14 ha

**Landscape Position:** Ridge Top

**Field Number:** 11-8

**Elevation (in m):** 1,143

**Site Condition:** Disturbed

**Subsurface Testing:** 1 Shovel Test

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

**NRHP Recommendation:** Unevaluated

### 6.95.1 Site Description

Site 39FA1944 was documented by ALAC as a Native American artifact scatter situated on an upland valley ridge between two small drainages (Figures 6.360 and 6.361). The site measures 45 m N-S x 47 m E-W. The site is located approximately 308 m north of an unnamed intermittent drainage. The site area is in short grass pasture that affords an average of 70 percent ground surface visibility.

### 6.95.2 Artifact and Feature Inventory

Artifacts documented at the site are presented in Table 6.76. One biface midsection and one complete end scraper were collected. All of the artifacts were documented surficially. No cultural features were observed at site 39FA1944.

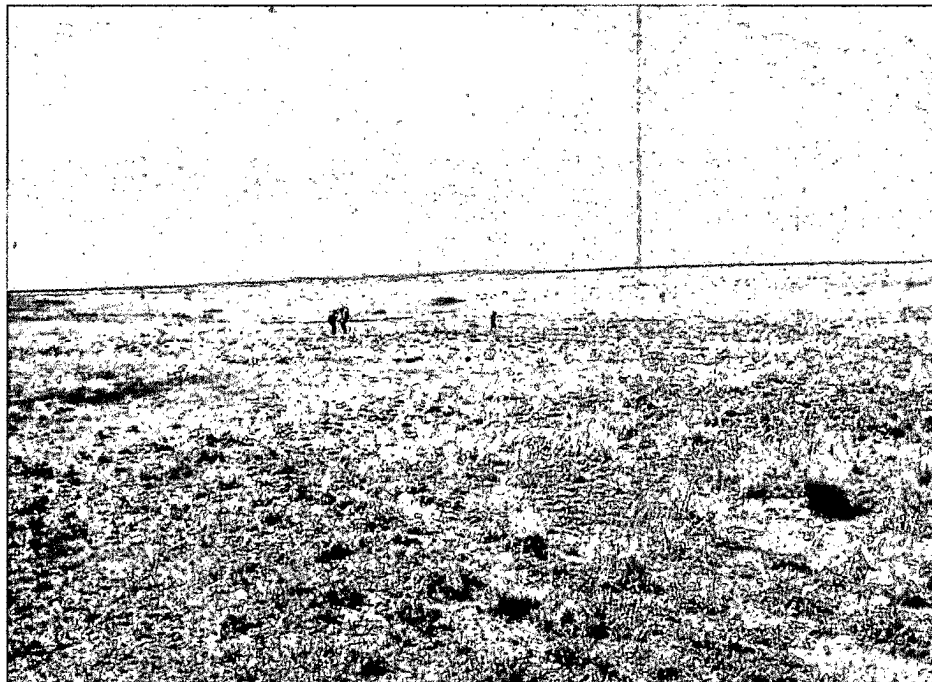


Figure 6.360. Overview of site 39FA1944, facing south-southwest.

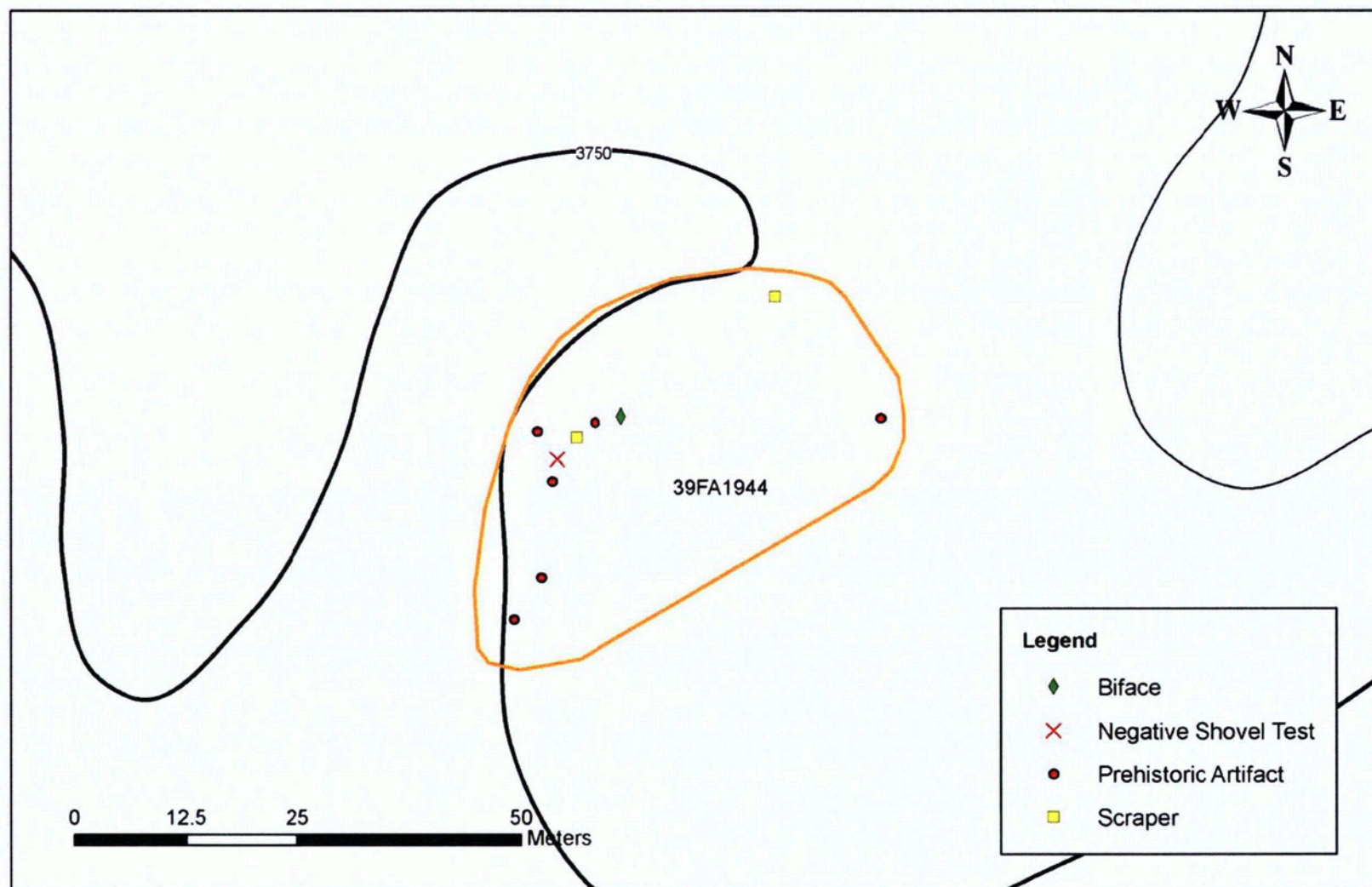


Figure 6.361. Plan view of site 39FA1944.





Table 6.76. Artifacts Observed at Site 39FA1944.

Number	Artifact Type	Material	Colors	Comments
2	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Yellow-brown	
2	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Gray, light gray	One utilized
1	Biface midsection	Quartzite	Yellowish brown	Collected; catalog #11-8-1
1	End scraper	Chert	Yellowish brown	Collected; catalog #11-8-2
1	End scraper	Chert	Tan	
2	Shatter	Chalcedony	Tan	

One biface midsection (catalog number 11-8-1; Figure 6.362) was collected from the site. Both the distal tip and the proximal base have been removed. The specimen was produced on a yellowish brown quartzite. The biface measures approximately 34.8 mm in length (broken), 34.1 mm in width, and 7.4 mm in thickness.



Figure 6.362. Incomplete biface specimen (catalog number 11-8-1) from site 39FA1944.

One complete end scraper (catalog number 11-8-2; Figure 6.363) was collected from the site. The specimen was produced on a chalky yellowish-brown chert pebble. It has a concave working edge with a bit angle of approximately 70°, and measures approximately 37.2 mm in length, 23.4 mm in width, and 9.4 mm in thickness.

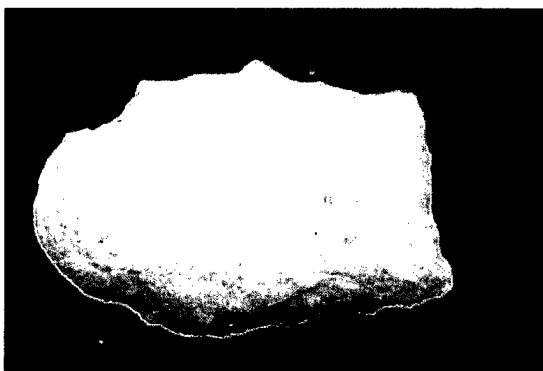


Figure 6.363. Complete end scraper specimen (catalog number 11-8-2) from site 39FA1944.



### 6.95.3 Subsurface Tests

ALAC excavated one subsurface shovel test (ST1) at the site. The test was placed adjacent to the primary concentration of documented artifacts (see Figure 3.364). Excavated soil matrix from this test was passed through standard ¼-in wire mesh screen, and soil information was obtained through the use of Munsell® Soil Color Charts (2000). The shovel test measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and was excavated to an approximate depth of 48 cmbs (Figure 6.364). The test failed to yield cultural material; however, it did exhibit evidence of an intact soil to the base of the test. This indicates that the landform on which the site is located remains largely intact, and that potential exists for the site to contain additional subsurface components, such as features or additional artifacts. Data obtained from ST1 is presented in Table 6.77.

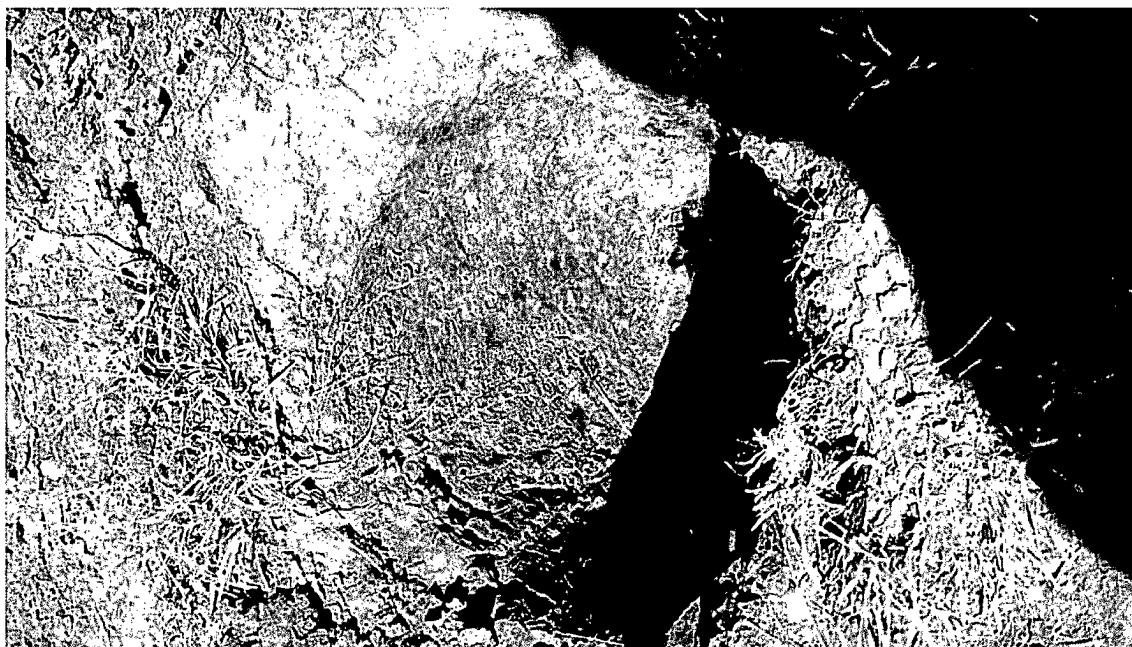


Figure 6.364. Close-up of Shovel Test 1, site 39FA1944.

Table 6.77. Subsurface Test Data, Site 39FA1944.

Test Number	Test Diameter (cm)	Horizon Depth (cmbs)	Horizon Munsell Results	Cultural Resources Present
ST1	40	0-48	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam	Negative

### 6.95.4 Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1944 represents a Native American artifact scatter. The position of the site on an exposed landform leaves it continually subjected to wind and water erosion; however, subsurface examination has indicated that a significant portion of the site area still possesses



an intact soil. These areas may potentially retain additional intact, subsurface cultural deposits and/or features.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1944 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 39FA1944 could not be definitively ascertained within the scope of the current investigation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of this site consisting of subsurface testing to assess the significance of the potential buried cultural deposits.

## **6.96 SITE 39FA2000**

**Site Number:** 39FA2000

**Site Name:** Burlington Northern Railroad

**Site Type:** Railroad

**Cultural Affiliation:** Euroamerican

**Site Area:** 10.47 ha

**Landscape Position:** Rolling Plain

**Field Number:** N/A

**Elevation (in m):** 1,105

**Site Condition:** Extant

**Subsurface Testing:** N/A

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

**NRHP Recommendation:** Eligible

### **6.96.1 Site Description**

Two separate segments of the Burlington Northern Railroad were documented within the APE during the current investigation. Site 39FA2000 represents the extant and actively utilized segment of the BN line documented in the Fall River County portion of the APE in Sections 4, 9, 10, and 15, T7S, R1E (Figures 6.365 and 6.366). This stretch of railway links the communities of Edgemont, South Dakota and Newcastle, Wyoming, and facilitates the transporting of low-sulfur coal from the mines of Wyoming's Powder River Basin. The line exhibits ample evidence of Burlington Northern's past rehabilitation efforts, including new concrete ties, new trackage, and additional ballast along the berm.

### **6.96.2 Historic Background**

The Chicago Burlington and Quincy (CB&Q), parent to the Grand Island and Wyoming Central (GI&WC), extended a line north from Alliance, Nebraska into the newly incorporated state of South Dakota in 1889 (Sundstrom and Sundstrom 1996a:5c-9). This line, which includes the segment of site 39FA2000 in question, represents a branch of the GI&WC's original route between Alliance and Sheridan, Wyoming, and linked the communities of Edgemont and Newcastle. The spur was constructed for the purpose of transporting coal from the Cambria mine north of Newcastle (Sundstrom and Sundstrom 1996a:5c-9). The GI&WC was eventually absorbed by its parent company which, in turn, merged with the Great Northern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad in 1970 to form the BN Railroad (Fielder 1964).

### **6.96.3 Interpretation and Recommendations**

In South Dakota, all railroads are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP by satisfying the specifications set forth under Criteria A (significance in association with the overall history of the region) and C (significance as a representation of the transportation, technology, and engineering of the time period) of the NRHP (Hufstetler and Bedeau





1998:44; NPS 1991:37; SHPC 1991:1). However, the Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project, as currently proposed, will not adversely impact any portion of the segment of site 39FA2000 located within the APE. No further work is recommended for this site.

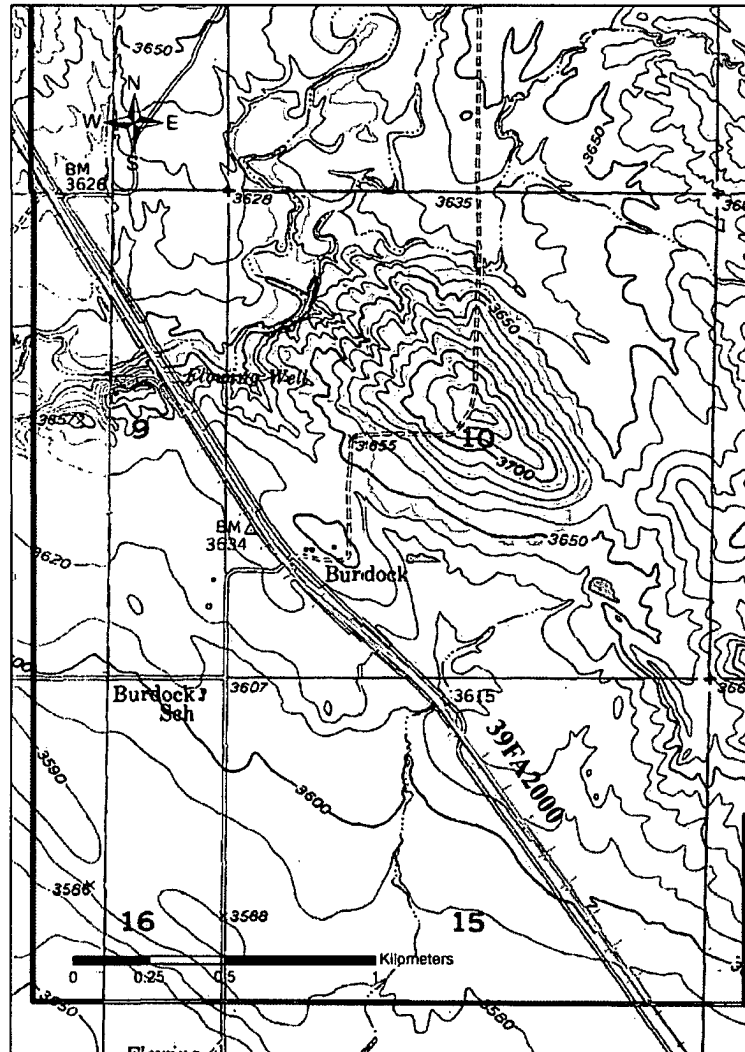


Figure 6.365. Map of site 39FA2000 (USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle Twentyone Divide (1951)).

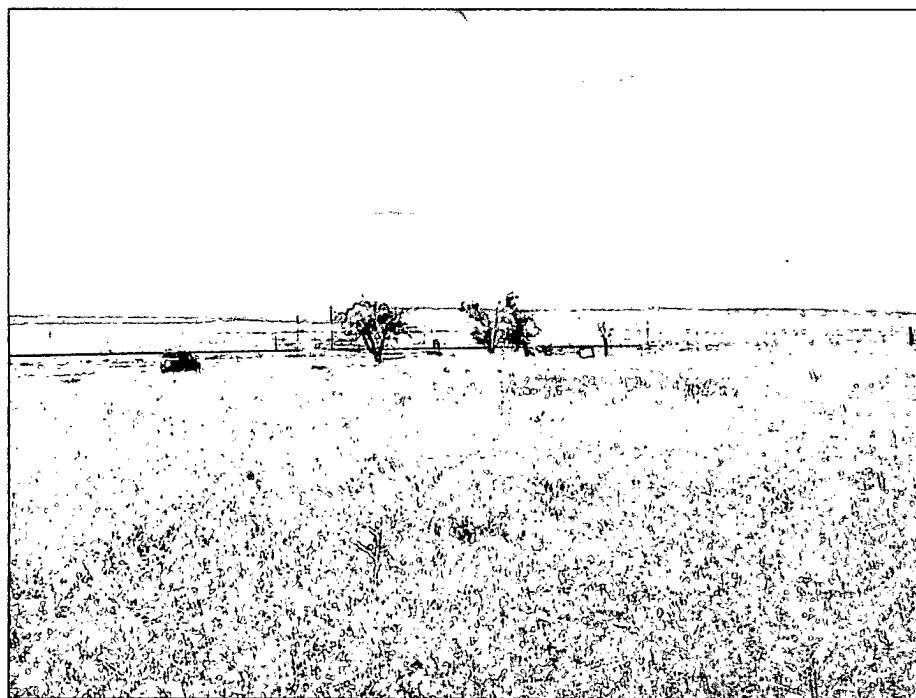


Figure 6.366. Overview of site 39FA2000, the Burlington Northern railroad, as seen passing through the abandoned town of Burdock, facing west.



## **CHAPTER 7: DISCUSSION AND PROJECT SUMMARY**

### **7.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

On behalf of Powertech, ALAC conducted intensive (Level III) archeological field investigations across 10,310.97 ac (4,172.70 ha) of the proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project. On-the-ground field investigations were conducted between April and August, 2007. The primary objectives of this investigation were the identification and documentation of all cultural resources extant within the APE. Preliminary evaluation of the eligibility status of properties for NRHP-listing was also completed. The effect of the proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project on the documented cultural properties was also evaluated, and preliminary management recommendations have been provided. The following project objectives were accomplished:

- Implementation of on-the-ground 100 percent (Level III) pedestrian survey to established federal (ACHP 2006) and state (SHPO 2005:9) standards. Initial investigations were confined to those portions of the APE defined by Powertech as high-priority drilling sites. Results of field investigations in high priority areas were reported verbally to Michael R. Fosha, Assistant State Archaeologist, SARC. Subsequent investigations focused on remaining drill sites and additional land comprising the Dewey-Burdock Project APE (see Appendix F).
- Documentation of each site located to appropriate governing state and federal standards for the management and protection of cultural resources, including an assessment of each site's cultural-historical taxonomic unit and function.
- Preliminary evaluation of the NRHP eligibility status of cultural resources (NPS 1991:37).
- Compilation of obtained data into a confidential report, documenting the results of field investigations, including site descriptions, GIS-produced maps, preliminary NRHP eligibility recommendations, and management recommendations.

### **7.2 INVESTIGATION RESULTS**

ALAC documented 161 previously unrecorded archeological sites and revisited 29 previously recorded sites during the current investigation. Expansion of site boundaries during the 2007 survey resulted in a number of previously recorded sites being combined into a single, larger site. ALAC recommends that the official numbers previously assigned to the subsumed sites be deleted from the state site files. Table 7.1 highlights those sites involved and the changes recommended for each.





Table 7.1. Site Number Changes Proposed as a Result of Expanded Site Boundaries.

Original Assigned Site Numbers	Proposed Combined Site Number	Report Reference
39CU271; 39CU273; 39CU533	39CU271	Section 5.3
39CU459; 39CU461; 39CU528	39CU459	Section 5.5
39CU460; 39CU1758	39CU460	Section 5.6
39FA96; 39FA114; 39FA115; 39FA116; 39FA117; 39FA118; 39FA271	39FA96	Section 6.2
39FA583; 39FA740	39FA740	Section 6.10

### 7.2.1 Previously Recorded Sites Not Relocated

Twenty-eight previously recorded sites were not relocated during the current investigation (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites Not Relocated During the Current Investigation.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Type Description	Landform Position	NRHP Status
39CU32A	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Ridge Crest	Unevaluated
39CU33	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Ridge Crest	Unevaluated
39CU273*	Late Archaic/ Woodland	Artifact Scatter	Hill Top	Unevaluated
39CU456	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Ridge Crest	Unevaluated
39CU457	Native American	Artifact Scatter	—	Unevaluated
39CU459*	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Ridge Crest	Unevaluated
39CU462	Native American	Isolated Find	—	Not Eligible
39CU528*	Native American	Isolated Find	Ridge Slope	Not Eligible
39CU554	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Valley Floor	Unevaluated
39CU558	Late Archaic	Artifact Scatter	Hill Slope	Unevaluated
39CU560	Euroamerican	Foundation	Hill Top	Unevaluated
39CU561	Late Archaic	Artifact Scatter	—	Unevaluated
39CU585	Native American	Isolated Find	Hill Slope	Not Eligible
39CU653	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Valley Terrace	Unevaluated
39FA110	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Valley Terrace	Unevaluated
39FA114*	Native American	Isolated Find	Hill Slope	Not Eligible
39FA115*	Native American	Isolated Find	Hill Slope	Not Eligible
39FA116*	Native American	Isolated Find	Hill Slope	Not Eligible
39FA117*	Native American	Isolated Find	Hill Base	Not Eligible
39FA174	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Ridge Crest	Not Eligible
39FA270	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Hill Base	Unevaluated
39FA274	Native American	Artifact Scatter	—	Unevaluated
39FA275	Native American	Artifact Scatter	—	Unevaluated
39FA556	Native American	Artifact Scatter	—	Unevaluated
39FA558	Native American	Isolated Find	—	Not Eligible
39FA578	Native American	Isolated Find	Valley Terrace	Not Eligible
39FA583*	Native American	Artifact Scatter	—	Unevaluated
39FA777	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Valley Terrace	Unevaluated

\* Although not physically relocated in 2007, other site boundaries now encompass these previously recorded site locations (see Table 7.1, above).



Excepting the small foundation comprising site 39CU560, the sites not relocated were previously documented as either prehistoric isolated finds or diffuse prehistoric artifact scatters. Ten of these 28 sites, 39CU462, 39CU528, 39CU585, 39FA114, 39FA115, 39FA116, 39FA117, 39FA174, 39FA558, and 39FA578, are not eligible for listing on the NRHP (SARC 2007). The remaining 18 sites are classified as unevaluated (SARC 2007). Sites 39CU32A, 39CU33, 39FA174, 39FA274, and 39FA275 have likely been destroyed as a result of large-scale excavations associated with previous mining operations in the immediate site vicinities. The occurrence of other activities like logging, brush removal, and artifact collecting in the area, coupled with the highly erodible nature of the landscape, suggest that a number of additional sites, in particular the smaller isolated finds, have also been destroyed. Although not physically relocated in 2007, the previously recorded locations of sites 39CU273, 39CU459, 39CU528, 39FA114, 39FA115, 39FA116, 39FA117, and 39FA583 have been subsumed by the expanded boundaries of sites recorded during the current investigation.

### 7.2.2 Documented Cultural Properties

The cultural-historical and site functional taxonomic units observed within the APE are largely analogous to those previously documented throughout the project area (see Chapter 4). A total of 187 archeological sites were recorded during the current investigation. Approximately 87 percent of the total number of sites recorded is prehistoric. Historic sites comprise approximately 5 percent of those sites recorded, while prehistoric/historic multi-component sites comprise the remaining 8 percent. Ten of the sites documented have only historic components (Table 7.3), 163 sites have only prehistoric components (Table 7.4), and 14 sites have both prehistoric and historic components (Table 7.5). Figure 7.1 illustrates these data.

Table 7.3. Historic Sites Documented During the Current Investigation.

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Calendar Date
39CU2000	Railroad	Euroamerican	A.D. 1889
39CU3599	Nonfarm Ruins/ Artifact Scatter	Euroamerican	A.D. 1890-1920
39CU3619	Farmstead, Artifact Scatter	Euroamerican	A.D. 1930-1975
39FA557	Farmstead	Euroamerican	A.D. 1873-
39FA584	Farmstead/Artifact Scatter	Euroamerican	A.D. 1890-1953
39FA778	Farmstead	Euroamerican	A.D. 1920-
39FA1882	Townsite/Road	Euroamerican	A.D. 1902-
39FA1905	Artifact Scatter/Depression	Euroamerican	A.D. 1861-
39FA1911	Nonfarm Ruins/ Artifact Scatter	Euroamerican	A.D. 1930-1925
39FA2000	Railroad	Euroamerican	A.D. 1889



Table 7.4. Prehistoric Sites Documented During the Current Investigation.

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Date (Y.B.P.)
39CU251	Artifact Scatter	Middle Archaic; Late Archaic/Woodland	5,000-3,000; 3,000-2,000
39CU271	Occupation/Cairn	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,150-1,175 ( <sup>14</sup> C data)
39CU451	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU459	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU460	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU463	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU464	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU530	Artifact Scatter/Cairn/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU532	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU556	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU557	Occupation	Middle Archaic; Late Archaic/Woodland	5,000-3,000; 3,000-2,000
39CU559	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39CU648	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3561	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3562	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3563	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3564	Quarry/Cairn	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3565	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3567	Artifact Scatter/Stone Circle	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39CU3568	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3569	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3570	Quarry	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3571	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3572	Artifact Scatter/Stone Circle	Late Paleoindian; Late Archaic/Woodland	9,000-8,000; 3,000-2,000
39CU3573	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3574	Occupation	Archaic; Late Archaic/Woodland	8,000-2,500; 3,000-2,000
39CU3575	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3576	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3577	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3578	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3579	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3580	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3581	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3582	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3584	Artifact Scatter/Cairn	Middle Archaic	5,000-3,000
39CU3586	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3588	Quarry	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3589	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3590	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3591	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3592	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3593	Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39CU3594	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3595	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3596	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3597	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3598	Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000



Table 7.4 (continued).

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Date (Y.B.P.)
39CU3600	Artifact Scatter/Alignment	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3601	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3602	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3604	Artifact Scatter/Stone Circles/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3605	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3606	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Late Prehistoric	1,500-300
39CU3607	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3608	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3609	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3610	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3611	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3612	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3613	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3614	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3615	Artifact Scatter	Post-contact	300-150
39CU3616	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3617	Artifact Scatter	Middle Archaic	5,000-3,000
39CU3618	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3620	Artifact Scatter/Cairn/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3621	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3623	Artifact Scatter	Middle Archaic	5,000-1,500
39CU3624	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3771	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3772	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3773	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3774	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3775	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3776	Artifact Scatter/Rock Shelter(s)	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3777	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3778	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3779	Artifact Scatter/Rock Shelter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3780	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3781	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3782	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39CU3783	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA251	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA269	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA272	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA273	Artifact Scatter	Paleoindian	9,000-8,000
39FA740	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1859	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1860	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1861	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1862	Artifact Scatter/Cairn/Stone Circles	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1863	Artifact Scatter/Alignment/Cairn/Stone Circle	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1864	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate



Table 7.4 (continued).

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Date (Y.B.P.)
39FA1865	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1868	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1869	Artifact Scatter	Late Paleoindian/ Early Archaic	9,000-8,000 8,000-5,000
39FA1870	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1871	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1872	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1873	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1874	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1875	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1876	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1877	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1878	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1879	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1880	Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39FA1881	Artifact Scatter/Cairn	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1883	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1884	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1885	Artifact Scatter	Middle Archaic	5,000-3,000
39FA1886	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1887	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1888	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1889	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1890	Artifact Scatter/Cairn	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1891	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1892	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1893	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1894	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1895	Artifact Scatter/Hearth	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39FA1897	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1898	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1899	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1900	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1903	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1904	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1906	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1908	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1909	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1910	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1912	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1913	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1914	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1915	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1916	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1917	Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39FA1918	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1919	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1920	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1921	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1922	Artifact Scatter/Stone Circle	Native American	Indeterminate





Table 7.4 (continued).

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Date (Y.B.P.)
39FA1924	Artifact Scatter	Early-Middle Archaic	7,500-3,000
39FA1925	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1926	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1927	Cairn	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1928	Artifact Scatter/Rock Shelter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1929	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1930	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1931	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1932	Artifact Scatter/Hearth/Rock Shelter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1933	Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic/Woodland	3,000-2,000
39FA1934	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1935	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1936	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1937	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1938	Artifact Scatter/Alignment	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1939	Isolated Find	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1940	Stone Circle	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1941	Artifact Scatter/Hearths	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1942	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1943	Quarry	Native American	Indeterminate
39FA1944	Artifact Scatter	Native American	Indeterminate

Table 7.5. Prehistoric/Historic Multi-component Sites Documented During the Current Investigation.

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Date Y.B.P./Calendar
39CU531	Artifact Scatter; Hearth/ Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic-Woodland/ Euroamerican	3,000-2,000/ A.D. 1900-1950
39CU3566	Artifact Scatter/ Artifact Scatter	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1900-1950
39CU3583	Artifact Scatter/ Depression	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1870-1900
39CU3585	Artifact Scatter; Hearth/ Artifact Scatter	Late Archaic-Woodland & Late Prehistoric/ Euroamerican	3,000-2,000; 1,500-300/ A.D. 1870-1930
39CU3587	Artifact Scatter/ Burial	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1861-
39CU3603	Artifact Scatter; Hearths/ Artifact Scatter	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1861-
39CU3622	Artifact Scatter/ Artifact Scatter	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1930-1980
39FA96	Occupation/ Dump; Nonfarm Ruins; Burial; Artifact Scatter	Paleoindian-Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic-Woodland/ Euroamerican	8,500-7,500; 5,000-3,000; 3,000-2,000/ A.D. 1930-
39FA97	Artifact Scatter/ Farmstead	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1930-1950
39FA1896	Artifact Scatter/ Artifact Scatter	Paleoindian-Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic-Woodland/ Euroamerican	8,500-7,500; 5,000-3,000; 3,000-2,000/ A.D. 1870-1930



Table 7.5 (continued).

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Estimated Date Y.B.P./Calendar
39FA1901	Artifact Scatter/ Artifact Scatter; Well/Cistern	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1930-1950
39FA1902	Artifact Scatter/ Well/Cistern; Burial	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1861-1950
39FA1907	Artifact Scatter/ Artifact Scatter	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1950-
39FA1923	Artifact Scatter/ Monument	Native American/ Euroamerican	Indeterminate/ A.D. 1861-

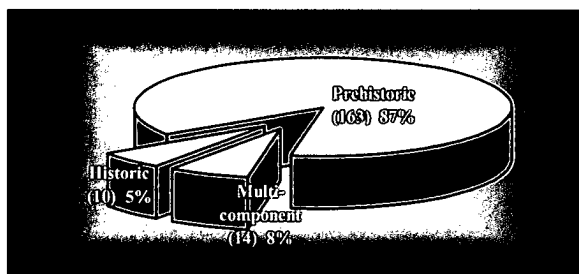


Figure 7.1. Percentage (and number) of historic, prehistoric, and historic/prehistoric multi-component sites documented in the APE.

The small number of Euroamerican sites documented is not unanticipated given the peripheral nature of the project area in relation to the Black Hills proper. Although resources of the Black Hills were intensively exploited during historic times, the majority of the industries active in the area (e.g., mining, logging, and later, tourism) were focused more within the Black Hills proper than along the outskirts. Instead, the majority of land within the APE was, and still is, primarily utilized as rangeland.

The disparity existing between the number of historic and prehistoric sites observed in the APE is also not unexpected; however, the sheer volume of sites documented in the area is noteworthy. Of the 10,310.97 ac (4,172.70 ha) of land comprising the APE, approximately 1,271 ac (514.36 ha) are located within established archeological site boundaries. This equates to an area in excess of 12 percent of the total project area investigated, or an average site density of approximately 1 site per 8.1 acres. Even greater site densities were reported in 2000 during the investigation of immediately adjacent land parcels for the Dacotah Cement/BLM land exchange (Winham et al. 2001).

In most instances, the preliminary nature of this investigation precludes the assignment of detailed cultural-historical and functional affiliations. However, in some cases, culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts and/or features were documented. A notable example is the preponderance of documented material associated with the Late Plains Archaic/Plains Woodland period. Table 7.6 outlines the identified Historic Contexts within the Black Hills and their relation to those cultural properties documented during the current investigation. Figure 7.2 illustrates the variation present among historic contexts identified in the APE, and the frequency with which they appear.



Table 7.6. Historic Contexts Identified in the Black Hills Region During the Current Investigation.

Primary Historic Context	Approximate Date Range (Y.B.P.)	Number of Sites Identified in the Project Area	Specific Sub-contexts Identified
Paleoindian	11,500-8,000	6 (3)	Plano: Angostura
Plains Archaic	8,500-2,500	Early: 3 (3) [2] Middle: 7 [2] ([1]) Late: 16 {2}	Early: Laddie Creek; Mt. Albion Middle: McKean; Oxbow; Duncan/Hanna Late: Pelican Lake; Besant
Plains Woodland	2,500-1,000	6 {2} ([1])	Pelican Lake; Besant
Plains Village	1,200-500	0 ([1])	None
Late Prehistoric	1,500-300	4 ([1])	None
Protohistoric	300-150	1	None
Historic/Euroamerican	150-Present	24	Railroad; Homestead/Farmstead; Mining
Unidentified Prehistoric	11,500-150	124	N/A

Numbers in ( ) represent sites that were only identifiable between Paleoindian/Early Plains Archaic periods  
Numbers in [ ] represent sites that were only identifiable between Early Plains Archaic/Middle Plains Archaic periods  
Numbers in { } represent sites that were only identifiable between Late Plains Archaic/Plains Woodland periods  
Numbers in ([ ]) represent sites that were only identifiable between Plains Village/Late Prehistoric periods  
Numbers in ([ ]) represent sites that were only identifiable between Middle Archaic and Plains Woodland periods

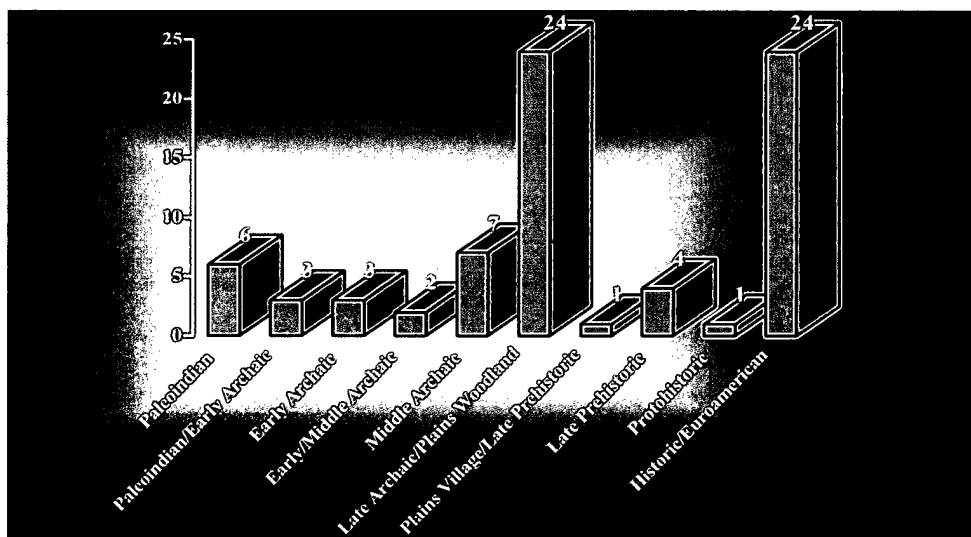


Figure 7.2. Graph comparing the number and variation of historic contexts identified in the APE.

### 7.3 EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Evaluation of the significance of an historic or prehistoric archeological site is based upon the following criteria of eligibility as set forth in the NRHP guidelines:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:



- (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [NPS 1991:37].

Also considered was the capability of each documented site to address specific research themes and contexts associated with the Black Hills Archaeological Region (Rom et al. 1996; Winham and Hannus 1991). Subsequently outlined in Buechler (1999) and Winham et al. (2001), the 11 research themes of relevance are as follows:

- Altithermal occupation of the Black Hills;
- Middle Plains Archaic period research in the Black Hills;
- Late Plains Archaic period research in the Black Hills;
- Seasonal exploitation of the Black Hills, particularly the grassland/forest ecotonal boundaries;
- Lithic resources and technology; diagnostic tool kit and diachronic variability, raw material preferences, procurement strategies, and exotic materials;
- Settlement patterns; seasonal use patterns and locational strategies;
- Subsistence patterns; distance to water and occupational duration/site function;
- Area chronology; projectile point chronology, obsidian hydration;
- Paleoenvironmental and climatic change;
- Geochronology, sedimentation, and stratigraphy; and
- Physiography/geomorphology.

### **7.3.1 Documented Archeological Properties**

Criterion D is regarded as the most appropriate for evaluation of archeological sites which, as the majority of those reported herein, lack association with specific events (Criterion A) and individuals (Criterion B), and do not represent distinctive characteristics in and of themselves (Criterion C). Eligibility for listing on the NRHP under the specifications set forth in Criterion D requires that a site must have yielded, or have demonstrated the potential to yield, important information contributing to our collective understanding of prehistory or history. To demonstrate this potential, a site must display on the surface, or produce through subsurface testing, evidence that it contains well-preserved datasets that can be utilized in addressing specific, important research questions (Deaver and Peterson 1999).



Thirty-six sites identified in the APE are isolated finds (see Table 7.4). These site areas lack physical integrity and cannot be evaluated in any specific context. By definition (SARC 2003), those sites classified as isolated finds do not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). Therefore, it is recommended that these sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional archeological work is recommended for these properties.

Fifty-nine additional sites classified as artifact scatters or quarries were documented on extremely deflated landforms that have no potential for possessing intact, significant buried cultural deposits (see Tables 7.4 and 7.5). Additionally, one historic farmstead (site 39FA778) and one prehistoric occupation (site 39CU557) were documented on deflated landforms (see Tables 7.3 and 7.4). These site areas have been repeatedly subjected to wind and water erosion. They lack physical integrity, and thereby also lack the potential for yielding important information that would further our collective understanding of prehistory or history. These sites do not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). It is recommended that these sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional archeological work is recommended for these properties.

As railroads, sites 39CU2000 and 39FA2000 are eligible for listing on the NRHP by satisfying the specifications set forth under Criterion A (significance in association with the overall history of the region) and Criterion C (significance as a representation of the transportation, technology, and engineering of the time period) of the NRHP (Hufstetler and Bedeau 1998:44; NPS 1991:37; SHPC 1991:1). However, the Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project, as currently proposed, will not adversely impact any portion of the segment of site 39CU2000 or 39FA2000 within the APE. No additional archeological work is recommended for these sites.

One extensive prehistoric occupation site, 39CU271, was previously evaluated and determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (see Table 7.4). As a result of the current investigation, boundaries for site 39CU271 were significantly expanded and a number of additional, largely intact hearth features were identified. This expanded area remains unevaluated, and ALAC recommends that evaluative testing be conducted there to determine the extent and integrity of subsurface cultural horizons and/or features present.

The NRHP eligibility status of the remaining 87 sites could not be determined within the scope of the current Level III evaluation. ALAC recommends additional evaluation of those sites that have potential to be impacted as the project develops.

Table 7.7 lists those archeological properties for which no further work is recommended. Table 7.8 lists those archeological properties for which additional evaluation is recommended.





Table 7.7. Documented Archeological Properties Requiring No Further Work in the APE.

Site Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
39CU451	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU463	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU464	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU531	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU532	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU557	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU559	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU648	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU2000	Eligible	No Further Work (will be avoided)
39CU3561	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3562	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3563	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3566	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3568	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3569	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3570	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3573	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3575	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3576	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3577	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3578	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3579	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3580	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3581	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3582	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3588	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3589	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3590	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3591	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3593	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3594	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3595	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3596	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3607	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3609	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3610	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3613	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3614	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3616	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3617	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3618	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3621	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3622	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3771	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3773	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3775	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3777	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3778	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3780	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3781	Not Eligible	No Further Work



Table 7.7 (continued).

Site Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
39CU3782	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3783	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA778	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1860	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1861	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1865	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1868	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1871	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1872	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1873	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1875	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1876	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1877	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1878	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1879	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1883	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1884	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1886	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1888	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1889	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1893	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1894	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1897	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1899	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1900	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1903	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1904	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1906	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1909	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1910	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1913	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1914	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1915	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1917	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1918	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1919	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1921	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1924	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1925	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1929	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1930	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1931	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1934	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1936	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1937	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1939	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1942	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1943	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA2000	Eligible	No Further Work (will be avoided)



Table 7.8. Documented Archeological Properties Requiring Additional Evaluation in APE.

Site Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
39CU251	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU271	Eligible	Additional Evaluation/ Avoidance/Mitigation
39CU459	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU460	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU530	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU556	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3564	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3565	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3567	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3571	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3572	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3574	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3583	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3584	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3585	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3586	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3587	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3592	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3597	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3598	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3599	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3600	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3601	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3602	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3603	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3604	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3605	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3606	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3608	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3611	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3612	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3615	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3619	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3620	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3623	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3624	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3772	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3774	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3776	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39CU3779	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA96	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA97	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA251	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA269	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA272	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA273	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA557	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA584	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA740	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1859	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation



Table 7.8 (continued).

Site Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
39FA1862	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1863	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1864	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1869	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1870	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1874	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1880	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1881	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1882	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1885	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1887	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1890	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1891	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1892	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1895	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1896	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1898	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1901	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1902	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1905	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1907	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1908	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1911	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1912	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1916	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1920	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1922	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1923	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1926	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1927	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1928	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1932	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1933	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1935	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1938	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1940	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1941	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation
39FA1944	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation

### 7.3.2 Standing and Bridge Structures

Five historic standing structures and one bridge structure were documented during the current investigation. Each structure was documented in association with an archeological site; however, federal guidelines stipulate that a qualified Architectural Historian evaluate such structures independently with regard to their eligibility for listing on the NRHP (see 36 CFR PART 61). Through consultation with the South Dakota SHPO, it was determined that standing structure numbers CU2500001 and FA00000150 are not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and structure numbers CU02500002, CU02500003, and CU02500004 are eligible for listing on the NRHP (Jason Haug, Historic Preservation Director, and Chris B. Nelson, Historic Preservation Specialist, SHPO, personal communication 2008). The NRHP



eligibility status of bridge structure number FA00000151 could not be determined within the scope of this Level III archeological evaluation. Documentation of this structure has been provided herein for further evaluation by a qualified Architectural Historian (see Appendix B). A list of the structures documented, together with NRHP eligibility and management recommendations, is provided in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9. Recommendations for Structure Properties Documented During the Current Investigation.

<b>SHPO ID Structure Number</b>	<b>Associated Archeological Site Number</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility Recommendation for Structure</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
CU02500001 (House)	39CU3619	Not Eligible	No Further Work
CU02500002 (Log & Stucco Cabin)	39CU3619	Eligible	Avoidance/Mitigation
CU02500003 (Log Cabin)	39CU3619	Eligible	Avoidance/Mitigation
CU02500004 (Garage)	39CU3619	Eligible	Avoidance/Mitigation
FA00000150 (Burdock School)	39FA1882	Not Eligible	No Further Work
FA00000151 (Bridge)	39FA1902	Unevaluated	Additional Evaluation by Architectural Historian

### 7.3.3 Possible Burials

Human remains were not discovered anywhere within the project area, although several sites may indeed contain burials. Site 39FA1902 contains a single, linear pile of limestone blocks associated with the collapsed remnants of a fence enclosure. A local resident identified this feature as a Euroamerican grave. Site 39CU3587 contains two adjacent, cobble-lined features also associated with the collapsed remnants of a fence enclosure. In addition, a circular mound of hewn sandstone blocks was identified at site 39FA96. The features documented at sites 39CU3587 and 39FA96 were not specifically identified as graves by local informants. It should also be noted that in some cases Native American graves have been documented in association with cairns (Wolf 1996). Ten sites containing cairns were documented during the current investigation; however, the presence/absence of human remains in association with these features remains undetermined.

As a precaution, ALAC recommends that the cairns and the three additional areas noted above that have the potential to contain Euroamerican graves be avoided during project development. If they cannot be avoided, these features should be tested to determine whether human remains are in fact present. These procedures will need to be conducted in accordance with applicable state and federal laws governing protection of burials. Finally, unmarked burials could be encountered during construction anywhere within the project. If this occurs, construction should halt and applicable state or federal procedures should be implemented.

## 7.4 SYNTHESIS

In Section 7.3, 11 research themes were identified as possessing specific significance in association with the Black Hills Archaeological Study Unit. Although the importance of evaluating sites within the context of these themes is recognized, such detailed evaluation is





precluded by the preliminary nature of this investigation. These themes will play a more prominent role in the evaluation of those sites subjected to further testing or mitigative excavations.

Despite the difficulty inherent in the formulation of any detailed regional or site-specific hypotheses at this juncture, some general observations can be posited.

- 1) The high density of sites observed in the APE, specifically those of prehistoric affiliation (see Figure 7.1), is both consistent with previous findings in the immediate vicinity (see Winham et al. 2001) and strongly indicative of the intense degree to which this landscape was being exploited during prehistoric times. Data indicate a slight rise in the number of sites observed from earlier periods into the Middle Plains Archaic, and then a major increase into the Late Plains Archaic/Plains Woodland period before an equally significant drop-off into Late Prehistoric times (see Figure 7.2). In general, this trend is largely consistent with the majority of available paleodemographic data from the region (see Rom et al. 1996). An additional observation concerns the paucity of evidence indicative of extended or long-term settlement localities in the region. Though the reason behind this phenomenon remains unclear, the bulk of preliminary data from the current investigation appear to mirror this trend.
- 2) The landscape comprising the APE is highly erodible, and significant tracts are already heavily deflated. This raises immediate concerns regarding site preservation, especially considering the substantial volume of sites identified in the area. The extent of this erosion is evidenced by the large number of sites recommended by ALAC as not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to their location on deflated landforms. This equates to approximately half of the total number of identified sites in the APE. Notable exceptions to these deflated localities include the valleys and terraces along Beaver and Pass creeks, as well as many places within, and adjacent to, some of the more heavily-wooded areas. It should be stressed that not all exposed portions of the APE are deflated, and not all portions within wooded areas retain intact soils. Numerous pockets of intact soil deposits were observed throughout the project area on exposed landforms, just as several deflated areas were observed inside the various tree lines.
- 3) Nearly 200 hearths were identified within 24 separate site areas during the current investigation. These features varied considerably from one another in both size and form (and likely function in many cases), and ranged from fully intact to completely eroded.

Previous research in the nearby area has demonstrated a similar pervasiveness of such features in the archeological record (cf. Buechler 1999; Lippincott 1983; Reher 1981; Sundstrom 1999; Winham et al. 2001), and specifically in relation to Plains Archaic-period site assemblages (Rom et al. 1996). The most notable example of this in the immediate vicinity is site 39CU271. This site, originally documented as a multi-function habitation site with an excess of 184 hearths, was tested and determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (Reher 1981). Radiocarbon data obtained from a number of these hearths produced dates ranging from approximately 3,150-1,175 B.P. (UGa-4080 and UGa-4081), with the majority of



these samples dating to Middle and Late Plains Archaic times (Reher 1981). Relocated and substantially expanded during the current investigation, an additional 55 hearths were recorded within the expanded boundaries of the site, thereby increasing the total number of hearths to a minimum of 239. Though it has been suggested that this may represent some form of plant food processing base camp (Winham et al. 2001:387), evidence is not conclusive, and additional evaluation of the newly documented areas may be able to expound upon the function of this unique archeological resource.

Winham et al. (2001:386) identified 152 hearths during a recent survey of adjacent lands, and noted that many of them represented the primary feature present at the respective sites. Though some hearths were documented in association with artifact scatters, or as components of occupation sites, these circumstances were clearly considered the exception at the time (Winham et al. 2001:386). At variance with these findings, however, are those of the current investigation, wherein all documented hearth features were observed either in association with artifact scatters, or as components of apparent occupation localities. The implications of such variance remain unclear, and the additional evaluation of these sites would represent a necessary stage in attempting to resolve this dilemma.

What is apparent is that the sheer volume of hearth features observed across the Black Hills landscape appears to represent a unique, regional cultural manifestation with the potential for further avenues of research. To date, the majority of these sites remain functionally and temporally unclassified; however, Winham et al. (2001:389) propose that additional research in this arena has the potential to address these issues, as well as those relating to seasonal occupation patterns within a broader, regional context.

## **7.5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The current, Level III archeological investigation resulted in the documentation of 187 archeological sites, five historic standing structures, and one bridge. Of this total, ALAC recommends that 97 archeological sites and two standing structures are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Three archeological sites and three standing structures have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP by the South Dakota SHPO. The NRHP eligibility status of the remaining 87 archeological sites and the bridge could not be determined within the scope of the current investigation.

Since the initiation of this cultural resources study, Powertech has had the opportunity to develop and refine specific plans for extraction of uranium within the 10,310.97-ac permit area. As a result, it is now clear which tracts of the permit area may be impacted by construction activities. With this updated information and submission of this document, ALAC recommends initiation of NHPA (Section 106) compliance procedures between the SHPO and the NRC.

36 CFR PART 800.4[b] [2] allows for "phased identification and evaluation" where alternatives under consideration consist of large land areas. The 10,310.97-ac Dewey-Burdock



project permit area (referred to throughout this report as the APE) is a tract that Powertech has identified as having the geological potential for productive in situ uranium recovery. However, a much smaller APE is presently proposed for the next five years. This *revised APE* consists of: two plant sites, access roads, and areas scheduled for placement of uranium extraction drill sites (see Appendix D, Figures D-4 and D-5). Forty-four cultural resources are included within the revised APE and of these, 20 are recommended “not eligible” for NRHP listing, 3 have been determined NRHP-eligible by the SHPO, and 21 are unevaluated for NRHP eligibility (Table 7.10). As the project proceeds, Powertech anticipates that additional areas may be programmed for development. However, these areas cannot currently be identified.

All resources listed in Table 7.10 may be damaged or destroyed by project construction and development with the exception of two railroad segments (sites 39CU2000 and 39FA2000). No further work is warranted at those sites recommended “not eligible” for NRHP-listing. It is recommended that evaluative testing be initiated at the 21 sites listed as NRHP-“unevaluated.” In most cases, these efforts will involve subsurface testing to the degree that an informed decision can be reached regarding the properties’ physical integrity and significance with respect to NRHP eligibility criteria. In the case of Euroamerican sites, further investigations should also include archival research focusing on site age, associated events, and associated persons. Two of the sites previously determined eligible by the SHPO are railroad segments (39CU2000 and 39FA2000) that are still in use. Neither site will be affected by Powertech development, and a finding of “no adverse effect” is recommended for these properties. The other previously determined NRHP-eligible property, site 39CU271, is an extensive Native American site located within the revised APE. This site will also require evaluative testing to determine if Powertech development will result in an adverse effect to the site. ALAC recommends closely coordinating with SHPO staff in developing approaches to determining the eligibility of the unevaluated sites and assessing the effect to site 39CU271.

The results of the evaluative testing will be detailed in a second report submitted to the SHPO for review and Section 106 NRHP-eligibility determinations. Any sites that are ultimately determined to be NRHP-eligible are considered to be “historic properties” and a determination will need to be made with regard to whether the undertaking will have an “adverse effect” upon these historic properties. If there is an adverse effect, it must be resolved in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that will outline measures for mitigation – typically through avoidance or a data recovery program.

Revised Section 106 guidelines require close coordination with Native American tribes (36 CFR PART 800.2[c] [2] [ii]). While the Dewey-Burdock project is not on present tribal lands, it is within an area of long-standing Native American occupation. A list of tribes with interest in the project area will need to be developed and those tribes shall be accorded an opportunity to comment on the undertaking with respect to concerns about historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance.

The potential for encountering additional, isolated buried features, such as burials, hearths, or cache pits, is considered low. However, this does not preclude such features from being uncovered during the course of construction activities. In the event that such an incident occurs, all work in the immediate area should be halted and the South Dakota SHPO should be notified as a first step in addressing “post-review discovery” situations (36 CFR PART 800.13).



Table 7.10. Cultural Resources within the Revised APE.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation	Management Recommendation
39CU251	Native American: Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Woodland	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39CU271	Native American: Late Archaic/Woodland	Determined Eligible by SHPO	Subsurface Test Excavations in expanded site area/avoidance of portions previously determined eligible
39CU462	Native American (not relocated in 2007)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU463	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU557	Native American: Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Woodland	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3570	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3571	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39CU3572	Native American: Late Paleoindian and Late Archaic/Woodland	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39CU3583	Native American and Euroamerican	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations and Archival Research
39CU3590	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3591	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3593	Native American: Late Archaic/Woodland	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3595	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3598	Native American: Late Archaic/Woodland	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39CU3599	Euroamerican	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations and Archival Research
39CU3624	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39CU3771	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3774	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39CU3781	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU2000	Euroamerican	Determined Eligible by SHPO	No Adverse Effect; No Further Work
39FA96	Native American: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland and Euroamerican	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations and Archival Research
39FA97	Native American and Euroamerican	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations and Archival Research
39FA251	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA272	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA273	Native American: Paleoindian	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA558	Native American (not relocated in 2007)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA777	Native American (not relocated in 2007)	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA1875	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1876	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1877	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1878	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1883	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1885	Native American: Middle Archaic	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA1886	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work



Table 7.10 (continued).

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation	Management Recommendation
39FA1888	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1891	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA1892	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA1895	Native American: Late Archaic-Woodland	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA1896	Native American: Paleoindian-Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic-Woodland/ Euroamerican	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations and Archival Research
39FA1902	Native American and Euroamerican	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations and Archival Research
39FA1913	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1915	Native American	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1941	Native American	Unevaluated	Subsurface Test Excavations
39FA2000	Euroamerican	Determined Eligible by SHPO	No Adverse Effect; No Further Work





## CHAPTER 8: REFERENCES CITED

- Adams, G.  
1983 Tipi Rings at York Factory: An Archaeological–Ethnographic Interface. In *From Microcosm to Macrocosm: Advances in Tipi Ring Investigation and Interpretation. Plains Anthropologist Memoir 19, 28(102):7-16*, edited by L. B. Davis.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)  
2006 *Section 106 Regulations: Text of ACHP's Regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800) (incorporates amendments effective Aug. 5, 2004).* <http://www.achp.gov/work106.html> [Accessed: 1/15/2007]. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
- Ahler, S. A.  
1975 Pattern and Variety in Extended Coalescent Lithic Technology. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Ahler, S. A., and D. L. Toom  
1993 KNRI and Upper Knife-Heart Region Lithic Artifacts. In *The Phase I Archeological Research Program for the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. Part III: Analysis of Physical Remains*, edited by T. D. Thiessen, pp. 173-262. Midwest Archeological Center Occasional Studies in Anthropology 27. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- American Geological Institute, The (AGI)  
1976 *Dictionary of Geological Terms*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York.
- Andreas, A. T.  
1884 *Andreas's Historical Atlas of Dakota*. A. T. Andreas, Chicago.
- Antique China Porcelain & Collectibles  
2008 *A Brief History of Haviland Dinnerware*. [http://www.antique-china-porcelain-collectibles.com/Haviland\\_history](http://www.antique-china-porcelain-collectibles.com/Haviland_history) [Accessed: 2/3/2008].
- Armitage, C. L.  
2002 *Cultural Resource Inventory of the Dan Landers #2 Pipeline Project in Fall River County, South Dakota*. NRCS CRM Report 02FA07. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Huron, South Dakota.



- Bowe, H. R.  
1999 *A Legacy of Stone: Projectile Point and Hafted Knife Forms from Eastern Manitoba*. The Anthropology Museum, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg.
- Brasser, T. J.  
1982 The Tipi as an Element in the Emergence of Historic Plains Indian Nomadism. *Plains Anthropologist* 27(98):309-321.
- Brink, J. W., and M. Rollans  
1990 Thoughts on the Structure and Function of Drive Lane Systems at Communal Buffalo Jumps. In *Hunters of the Recent Past*, edited by L. B. Davis and B. O. K. Reeves, pp. 152-167. One World Archaeology 15. Unwin Hyman Ltd., London.
- Brooks, A., B. A. Noisat, and L. Sundstrom.  
1996 Logging. In *Black Hills Cultural Resources Overview*, edited by L. Rom, T. Church, and M. Church, pp. 5b-1-5b-11. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer.
- Buechler, J. V.  
1985a *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Foley Ridge Project and Exploration Areas, Lawrence County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.  
1985b *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Golden Reward Phase IV Permit Area, Lawrence County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.  
1986 *A Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of the Proposed Placerville Camp Land Exchange, Black Hills National Forest in Pennington County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.  
1987a *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of the Seven Sisters Fire Area on the Black Hills National Forest, Fall River County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.  
1987b *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of a National Guard Bivouac Area on the Nemo Ranger District in Lawrence County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.  
1987c *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of a National Guard Bivouac Area on the Harney Ranger District in Custer and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.  
1987d *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of National Guard Bivouac Areas on the Custer and Elk Mountain Ranger Districts, Custer County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.



Buechler, J. V. (cont.)

- 1987e *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of Proposed Development and Exploration Areas for Wharf Resources (U.S.A.), Inc. in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1987f *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of Proposed Exploration Activities for Goldstake Explorations, Inc. in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1987g *Historical and Archaeological Documentation of the Two Johns Mine (39LA438) Feature Complex A and B in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1987h *An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory and Documentation of Resources Associated with the West Galena Mining District of Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1988a *Data Retrieval Activities Associated with Road Rehabilitation at the "Upper Carbonate" Camp (39LA430) in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1988b *Data Retrieval Activities Associated with the Town of Terry (39LA358) in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1988c *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of Proposed National Guard Bivouac Areas in Lawrence and Pennington Counties, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1988d *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Gilt Edge Sulfide Project, Galena Vicinity, Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1988e *Documentation and Evaluation of the Reliance Mill Complex and Stanley City Residential Complex (39LA471) in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1989 *Historical Documentation of the Anchor Mountain Mine and Mill Complex (39LA491) and the Anchor Hill Lookout (39LA569) for the Gilt Edge Expansion Project in Lawrence County, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 1996 Mining. In *Black Hills Cultural Resources Overview*, edited by L. Rom, T. Church, and M. Church, pp. 5a-1–5a-17. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer.



Buechler, J. V. (cont.)

- 1999 *An Intensive (Class III) Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Dacotah Cement Land Exchange Proposal in Southwestern Custer County, South Dakota*. Project No. 99-9. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota. Submitted to Dacotah Cement, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 2000 *An Intensive (Level III) Heritage Resources Inventory Survey of Segments of Dacotah Cement's Conveyor Route and Sand Source Assessment Area in Southwestern Custer County South Dakota*. Project No. 00-50. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota. Submitted to Dacotah Cement, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- 2002 *An Intensive (Level III) Heritage Resources Inventory Survey of GCC Dacotah, Inc.'s 2001 Conveyor Corridor in Southwestern Custer County South Dakota*. Project No. 02-3. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota. Submitted to Dacotah Cement, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Buhta, A. A., and J. M. Kruse

- 2007 *A Level III Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Corporation's Powder River Basin Expansion Project Corridor, Custer, Fall River, and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Archeological Contract Series No. 206. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Submitted to Surface Transportation Board, Washington, D.C. SHPO No. 990223006F. (Draft Report)

Butterbrodt, J., and R. P. Winham

- 1984 *Report of a Cultural Resources Test Excavation at Cabot Hill Quarry, Site 39PN658 near Rapid City, South Dakota*. Archeological Contract Series No. 10. Archeology Laboratory of the Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Submitted to Western Area Power Administration, Billings, Montana, Order No. 4-11-B3-00014.01.

Cassells, E. S.

- 1986 *Prehistoric Hunters of the Black Hills*. Johnson Publishing Company, Boulder.

Cassells, E. S., D. B. Miller, and P. V. Miller

- 1984 *PAHA SAPA: A Cultural Resource Overview of the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming*. Plano Archaeological Consultants, Longmont, Colorado. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota. Contract No. 53-67TO-3-90.

Centennial Antiques

- 2006 1847 Rogers Bros Page. <http://www.centennialantiques.com/1847Rogers.html> [Accessed: 1/12/2008].



Chevance, N.

- 1978a *Cultural Resources Survey in the Driftwood Canyon and Pass Creek Regions, Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota*, Contract Investigations Series No. 1. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1978b *An Archaeological Survey in the Southern Black Hills for Wyoming Mineral Corporation*. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1979 *Cultural Resources Survey in the Driftwood Canyon and Long Mountain Regions, Fall River County, South Dakota*, Contract Investigations Series No. 10. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1986 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Doran Reservoir Project for the Elk Mountain Ranger District, Custer County, South Dakota*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Chevance, T.

- 1985 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Highway 16 Right-of-Way between Three Forks and Hill City, Pennington County, South Dakota*. Contract Investigations Series No. 150. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Church, T.

- 1999 *Investigations into Prehistoric Lithic Procurement in the Black Hills Uplift, South Dakota, and Wyoming*. In *Island in the Plains, Current Research in the Black Hills*, edited by Alice M. Tratebas, Vol. 1:61-104. Newcastle, Wyoming.

Church, T., N. Chevance, and P. A. Malone

- 1985 *Cultural Resource Investigations along Vanocker Canyon Road: Lawrence and Meade Counties, South Dakota*. Contract Investigations Series No. 143. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Church, T., and J. Martin

- 1985 *Investigations at 39LA378 – An Aboriginal Quarry Site in the Black Hills, Lawrence County, South Dakota*. Contract Investigations Series No. 157. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Conner, S. W., and S. D. Halverson

- 1969 Slim Buttes Lodge. *Archaeology in Montana* 10(1):1-14.

Cooper, P. A.

- 1947 Preliminary Appraisal of the Archeological and Paleontological Resources of Deerfield Reservoir, Pennington County, South Dakota. Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys, Missouri Basin Project. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.



Davis, L. B. (editor)

- 1983 From Microcosm to Macrocosm: Advances in Tipi Ring Investigation and Interpretation. *Plains Anthropologist* Memoir 19, 28(102).

Deaver, K., and L. A. Peterson

- 1999 *Class I Investigations of Shallow Stone Feature Sites in Central Montana*. Cultural Investigations Along the Montana Segment of the Express Pipeline, Vol. 8. Ethnoscience, Inc., Billings, Montana. Submitted to Express Pipeline, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. (Preliminary Draft Report)

Dr. Pepper Museum

- 2007 Collectors Page. <http://www.drpeppermuseum.com/Learn/collectors.aspx> [Accessed: 1/13/2008].

Donohue, J. A.

- 2003 The Sewright Site (39FA1603): A Possible Goshen/Plainview Occupation on the Southeastern Flank of the Black Hills of South Dakota. *Newsletter of the South Dakota Archaeological Society* 33(2&3):6-7.

Donohue, J. A., and N. Hanenberger

- 1993 A Preliminary Report on Excavations at the Jim Pitts Site, A Stratified Paleoindian Occupation Located in the Southwestern Black Hills of Custer County, South Dakota. Paper presented at the 51<sup>st</sup> Plains Anthropology Conference, Saskatoon, Canada.

Donohue, J. A., and F. Sellet

- 2002 The Chronology of the Goshen Bone Bed at the Jim Pitts Site. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 19:5.

Doug & Linda's Dairy Antique Site

- 2005 *Other Dairy Antiques*. [http://www.dairyantiques.com/Other\\_Dairy\\_Antiques.html](http://www.dairyantiques.com/Other_Dairy_Antiques.html) [Accessed: 1/10/2008].

Ensz, E. H.

- 1990 *Soil Survey of Custer and Pennington Counties, Black Hills Parts, South Dakota*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and Forest Service, in cooperation with the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ESRI

- 2005 *ArcGIS 9 United States Data and Maps Media Kit*. ESRI, Redlands, California.

Feldmann, R. M., and R. A. Heimlich

- 1980 *The Black Hills: Kendall/Hunt Regional Field Guide Series*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.



Fielder, M.

- 1964 *Railroads of the Black Hills*. Superior Publishing Company, Seattle.

Fike, R. E.

- 1987 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Gibbs M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Flemmer, D.

- 1992 *Report of Additional Information Concerning Sites 39CU1007, 39CU1102, 39CU1104, and 39CU1117 in Custer County, South Dakota*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Fosha, M. R.

- 1993 The Jim Pitts Site. *Newsletter of the South Dakota Archaeological Society* 23(3):5-7.

Fosha, M. R., and F. Sellet

- 2001 Preliminary Excavations at the Movie Draw Rockshelter 39CU1401 in Custer State Park. *Newsletter of the South Dakota Archaeological Society* 30(4):1-5.
- 2002 *The Movie Draw Rock Shelter (39CU1401), Report of Preliminary Test Excavations*. Submitted to the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Frison, G. C.

- 1967 The Piney Creek Sites, Wyoming. *University of Wyoming Publications* 33(1):1-92. Laramie, Wyoming.
- 1970 The Glenrock Buffalo Jump, 48CO304: Late Prehistoric Buffalo Procurement and Butchering. *Plains Anthropologist Memoir* 7.
- 1973 *The Wardell Buffalo Trap 48SU301: Communal Procurement in the Upper Green River Basin, Wyoming*. Anthropological Papers No. 48. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- 1982 Radiocarbon Dates. In *The Agate Basin Site: A Record of the Paleoindian Occupation of the Northwestern High Plains*, edited by G. C. Frison and D. J. Stanford, pp. 178-180. Academic Press, New York.
- 1983 Stone Circles, Stone-Filled Fire Pits, Grinding Stones and High Plains Archaeology. In *From Microcosm to Macrocosm: Advances in Tipi Ring Investigation and Interpretation*. *Plains Anthropologist Memoir* 19, 28(102):81-92, edited by L. B. Davis.
- 1991 *Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Academic Press, New York.





Frison, G. C., D. L. Toom, and R. C. Mainfort

- 1996 Northern Plains Adaptation Types. In *Archeological and Bioarcheological Resources of the Northern Plains*, edited by G. C. Frison and R. C. Mainfort, pp. 150-160. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 47. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Frison, G. C., M. Wilson, and D. N. Walker

- 1978 *The Big Goose Creek Site: Bison Procurement and Faunal Analysis*. Occasional Papers on Wyoming Archaeology No. 1. Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie.

Froiland, S. G.

- 1978 *Natural History of the Black Hills*. The Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Geoinformatics Laboratory, San Diego Supercomputer Center

- 2006 Discover Our Earth Teacher's Guide: Topography and Geology. <http://discoverourearth.org/instructor/topography/geology.html> [Accessed: 10/19/2007]. University of California, San Diego.

Girouard, T. A.

- 1983 *Cultural Resource Inventory Study of the Amberex South Dakota Project, Seismic Lines Sa, Sb, Sc, and Sd in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota*. ARC 83-SD-1002. ArcheoConsultants, Moorcroft, Wyoming. Submitted to Numa Geophysical, Gillette, Wyoming.

Globe Antiques & Collectibles

- 2008 Soda Fountain Collecting. <http://www.tias.com/7345/InventoryPage/1906310/3.html> [Accessed: 2/9/2008].

Goddard, E. N., P. D. Trask, R. K. De Ford, O. N. Rove, J. T. Singewald, and R. M. Overbeck

- 1984 *Rock Color Chart*. Geological Society of America. Boulder, Colorado (originally published in 1948).

Grange, R. T.

- 1980 *Archeological Investigations in the Red Willow Reservoir*. Publications in Anthropology No. 9. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

Gregg, M. L.

- 1987 Stone Tools and Manuports from the Naze Site. In *Archeological Excavation at the Naze Site (32SN246)*, edited by M. L. Gregg, pp. 231-302. Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. Submitted to U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Billings, Montana, Contract No. 4-CS-60-00630.



Gries, J. P.

- 1998 *Roadside Geology of South Dakota*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula.

Hamilton, E.

- 1986 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Eight Range Improvement Projects in Custer, Fall River, and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Project No. E-18-86. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Hanenberger, N.

- 1994 Artifacts Still Being Unearthed from the Jim Pitts Site. *Newsletter of the South Dakota Archaeological Society* 24(2):1-4.

Hannus, L. A.

- 1985 The Lange/Ferguson Site - An Event of Clovis Mammoth Butchery with the Associated Bone Tool Technology: The Mammoth and Its Track. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
- 1989 Flaked Mammoth Bone from the Lange/Ferguson Site, White River Badlands Area, South Dakota. In *Bone Modification*, edited by R. Bonnicksen and M. H. Sorg, pp. 395-412. Peopling of the Americas Edited Volume Series. Center for the Study of the First Americans, Institute for Quaternary Studies, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Harrison, C. A.

- 1991 *USDA Forest Service—A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Lyman, Hawkwright, and Bolesby Timber Sale—Black Hills National Forest, Custer and Pennington Counties, South Dakota (C14-90 and E10-91)*. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Haug, J. K.

- 1976a *Archeological Reconnaissance in the Vicinity of Red and Craven Canyons, Fall River County, South Dakota*. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1976b *Archeological Survey of Coldbrook and Cottonwood Springs Reservoirs, Fall River County, South Dakota, 1976*. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1977 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed U.S. Highway 18 Right-of-Way between Edgemont and Minnekahta, South Dakota*. DOT Project No. F010-1. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota. Submitted to South Dakota Department of Transportation, Pierre, South Dakota.



Haug, J. K. (cont.)

- 1978a *Cultural Resources Survey in the Southern Black Hills, South Dakota*. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1978b *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Silver King Mine Properties in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota*. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1979 *Archeological Test Excavations at Long Mountain, South Dakota*. Contract Investigations Series No. 2. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1982 *Cultural Resources Examination of the Stearns Site, 39CU413, Custer County, South Dakota*. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota, Project No. E-17-85.
- 1984 *A Test Excavation at 39PN664A, A Historic/Prehistoric Site on the Highway 16 Right-of-Way, Pennington County, South Dakota*. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota, Project No. H-1-85.

Haug, J. K., J. E. Buehrig, J. A. Moore, and J. A. Sartain

- 1980 *Archeological Excavations in the Highway 18 Right-of-Way, Fall River County, South Dakota, 1978-1979*. Contract Investigations Series No. 20. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Haug, J. K., D. Byrne, L. May, B. Rhodd, and R. Williams

- 1987 *The Results of the 1985 Cultural Resources Inventory at Angostura Reservoir, South Dakota*. Contract Investigations Series No. 211. State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, South Dakota. Submitted to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Billings, Montana, Contract No. 5-FC-60-00070.

Hester, J. J.

- 1960 Late Pleistocene Extinction and Radiocarbon Dating. *American Antiquity* 26:58-77.

Hill, A. T., and M. F. Kivett

- 1940 Woodland-like Manifestations in Nebraska. *Nebraska History* 21(3):146-243.

Hoffman, J. J.

- 1968 *The La Roche Site*. Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys, Publications in Salvage Archeology No. 11. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



Hoffman, R. S., and J. K. Jones, Jr.

- 1970 Influence of Late-Glacial and Post-Glacial Events on the Distribution of Recent Mammals on the Northern Great Plains. In *Pleistocene and Recent Environments of the Central Great Plains*, edited by W. Dort, Jr. and J. K. Jones, Jr., pp. 355-394. University of Kansas Special Publication No. 3. The University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

Hovde, D. M.

- 1980a *Archaeological Test Excavations at the Hermosa Tipi Ring Site, 39PN375, Pennington County, South Dakota*. Contract Investigations Series No. 27. State Archaeological Research Center, Ft. Meade, South Dakota.
- 1980b *South Dakota Department of Transportation Gravel Pit Survey, Fall River County*. Contract Investigations Series No. 26c. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota. Submitted to South Dakota Department of Transportation, Pierre.
- 1981 *Archaeological Excavations of Stone Circle Sites on the Southern Black Hills Periphery and Cheyenne River Drainage*. Contract Investigations Series No. 36A. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Hufstetler, M., and M. Bedeau

- 1998 *South Dakota's Railroads: An Historic Context*. South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre.

Hughes, J. T.

- 1949 Investigations in Western South Dakota and Northeastern Wyoming. *American Antiquity* 14(4):266-277.

Husted, W. M.

- 1969 Bighorn Canyon Archaeology. *Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys, Publications in Salvage Archaeology* No. 12.

Johnson, J. R., and G. E. Larson

- 1999 *Grassland Plants of South Dakota and the Northern Great Plains*. South Dakota State University College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings.

Kalvels, J.

- 1982 *Soil Survey of Fall River County, South Dakota*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service, in cooperation with the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Kehoe, T. F.

- 1958 Tipi Rings: The 'Direct Ethnological' Approach Applied to an Archaeological Problem. *American Anthropologist* 60(5):861-873.



Kehoe, T. F. (cont.)

- 1960 *Stone Tipi Rings in North-Central Montana and the Adjacent Portion of Alberta, Canada: Their Historical, Ethnological, and Archaeological Aspects.* Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 173, Washington, D.C.

Keyser, J. D.

- 1979 Variations in Stone Ring Use at Two Sites in Central Montana. *Plains Anthropologist* 24(84):133-143.

Kornfeld, M.

- 2003 *Affluent Foragers of the North American Plains: Landscape Archaeology of the Black Hills.* BAR International Series 1106, Oxford.

Kornfeld, M., and L. C. Todd (editors)

- 1985 *McKean/Middle Plains Archaic: Current Research.* Occasional Papers on Wyoming Archaeology No. 4. Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie, Wyoming.

Kovel, R. M., and T. H. Kovel

- 1953 *Dictionary of Marks: Pottery and Porcelain.* Crown Publishers, Inc., New York.

Larson, G. E., and J. R. Johnson

- 1999 *Plants of the Black Hills and Bear Lodge Mountains.* South Dakota State University College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings.

Laubin, R., and G. Laubin

- 1989 *The Indian Tipi: Its History, Construction, and Use.* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Lehmer, D. J.

- 1971 *Introduction to Middle Missouri Archaeology.* Anthropological Papers 1. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Lippincott, K.

- 1980a *A Preliminary Report of an Archeological Survey of Selected Portions of Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota, and Niobrara and Weston Counties, Wyoming.* Tennessee Valley Authority, Casper, Wyoming.
- 1980b *A Report of a Cultural Resources Survey on United States Forest Service Property Black Hills National Forest South Dakota.* Tennessee Valley Authority, Casper, Wyoming.



Lippincott, K. (cont.)

- 1981 *A Report of a Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Portions of Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota, and Weston County, Wyoming.* Tennessee Valley Authority, Casper, Wyoming.
- 1982 *A Report of a Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Portions of Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota.* Tennessee Valley Authority, Casper, Wyoming.
- 1983 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Uranium Properties and Drill Holes in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota.* Tennessee Valley Authority, Casper, Wyoming.

Lippincott, K. (editor)

- 1996 *A Late Prehistoric Period Pronghorn Hunting Camp in the Southern Black Hills, South Dakota: Site 39FA23.* Special Publication of the South Dakota Archaeological Society No. 11. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Lippincott, K., and D. R. Byrne

- 1996 Vertebrate Faunal Remains. In *A Late Prehistoric Period Pronghorn Hunting Camp in the Southern Black Hills, South Dakota: Site 39FA23*, edited by K. Lippincott, pp. 66-77. Special Publication of the South Dakota Archaeological Society No. 11. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Lofstrom, T, J. P. Tordoff, and D. C. George

- 1982 A Seriation of Historic Earthenwares in the Midwest, 1780-1870. *The Minnesota Archaeologist* 41(1):3-29.

Lueck, E. J., and R. P. Winham

- 2005 *Archeological Investigations of the Ponca Agency Area in Boyd and Knox Counties, and the Wild Horse Draw/Leeman's Springs Archeological District in Cheyenne County, Nebraska: 2004-2005.* Archeological Contract Series No. 193. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Submitted to State Historic Preservation Office, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska, Contract No. NE-04-022.

Mallory, O. L.

- 1967 Notes and Field Forms of the 1967 Cottonwood Springs Reservoir Area Survey, River Basin Surveys. Manuscript on file, State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Malo, D. D.

- 1997 South Dakota's Physiographic Regions.  
<http://www.northern.edu/natsource/EARTH/Physio1.htm> [Accessed: 12/26/2006].  
Northern State University, Aberdeen.



Malouf, C.

- 1961 The Tipi Rings of the High Plains. *American Antiquity* 26(3):381-389.

Martin, J. E.

- 1987 Paleoenvironment of the Lange/Ferguson Clovis Kill Site in the Badlands of South Dakota. In *Late Quaternary Mammalian Biogeography and Environments of the Great Plains and Prairies*, edited by R. W. Graham, H. A. Semken, Jr., and M. A. Graham, pp. 314-332. Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers, Vol. 22. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Martin, J. E., R. A. Alex, L. M. Alex, J. P. Abbott, R. C. Benton, and L. F. Miller

- 1993 The Beaver Creek Shelter (39CU779): A Holocene Succession in the Black Hills of South Dakota. *Plains Anthropologist* 38(145):17-36.

Midwest Atlas Co.

- 1964 *South Dakota State Atlas*. Midwest Atlas Co., Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Miller, J. C.

- 1991 Lithic Resources. In *Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains* by G. C. Frison, pp. 449-476. Academic Press, New York.

Molyneaux, B. L., R. A. Fox, L. Sundstrom, E. Hajic, E. A. Bettis III, N. J. Hodgson, W. H. Ranney, R. M. Hinton, D. Hiemstra, and W. Haakenson

- 2000 *A 1999 Phase I & II Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Proposed Railway Corridor from Wall, South Dakota to the Wyoming Border for the Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Corporation's Powder River Basin Expansion Project*. Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota, Vermillion. Submitted to Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City, Missouri, Project No. DMERR 97-304-4. (Draft Report)

Morrow, T.

- 1984 *Iowa Projectile Points*. Special publication of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Munsell® Color

- 2000 *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. GretagMacbeth, New Windsor.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1991 *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms*. National Register Bulletin No. 16A. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Nebraska History

- 1994 *The Cellars of Time: Paleontology and Archaeology in Nebraska* Vol. 75, No 1. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.





Nielsen, R. D.

- 1996 *Soil Survey of Custer and Pennington Counties, Prairie Parts, South Dakota*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and Forest Service, in cooperation with the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Noisat, B. A.

- 1991 *Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Tracts Near Pass Creek, Black Hills National Forest, Elk Mountain Ranger District, Custer County, South Dakota*. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.
- 1996 Ethnic Populations. In *Black Hills Cultural Resources Overview*, edited by L. Rom, T. Church, and M. Church, pp. 4b-1-4b-11. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.
- 1999 *Level III Heritage Resources Inventory of the Range South Grazing Allotments in the Black Hills National Forest, Custer/Elk Mountain Ranger District, Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota and Weston County, Wyoming*. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota, Project No. CE-96-99.
- 2001 *Pilger Prescribed Burn Fire Area II, Heritage Resource Inventory, Monitoring, and Evaluation, Black Hills National Forest, Hell Canyon Ranger District, Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota*. Project No. 2001020300041. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Nowak, T. R.

- 1985 *Using Bottles to Date 19<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Sites*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the South Dakota Archaeological Society, Pierre.

Nowak, T. R., and L. A. Hannus

- 1983 An Overview of Archeology in Southwestern South Dakota and its Place in Northern Plains Prehistory. In *A Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Cheyenne River, Fall River County, South Dakota*, edited by L. A. Hannus, pp. 4.1-4.46. Publications in Anthropology No. 1. Archeology Laboratory, South Dakota State University, Brookings.

Odell, D.

- 2003 *Bottle Basics—How to Tell the Age of a Bottle: Lips*. <http://www.bottlebooks.com/basics.htm> [Accessed: 2/13/2008].

Olde Tyme Collectibles

- 2002 USA Pottery, Porcelain & Dinnerware Companies. <http://oldetymecollectiblespottery.com> [Accessed: 2/3/2008].



Over, W. H.

1924 A Prehistoric Flint Quarry in South Dakota. *Sunshine Magazine* 5(9). Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

1941 *Indian Picture Writing in South Dakota*. Archaeological Studies Circular 4. University of South Dakota Museum, Vermillion.

Parker, W., and H. K. Lambert

1980 *Black Hills Ghost Towns*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Swallow Press, Inc., Chicago.

Peterson, E. F.

1904 *Historical Atlas of South Dakota*. E. Frank Peterson, Vermillion, South Dakota.

Priess, P.

1973 Wire Nails in North America. *Bulletin of the Association of Preservation Technology* 5(4):87-92.

Quigg, J. M., and J. H. Brumley

1984 *Stone Circles: A Review Appraisal and Future Directions*. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Reher, C. A.

1981 *Summary Report: Archaeological Survey and Testing Project for the Silver King Mine – Tennessee Valley Authority: Fall River County, Custer County, South Dakota and Weston County, Wyoming*. Research, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming. Submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Casper, Wyoming.

Reher, C. A., and G. C. Frison

1980 The Vore Site, 48CK302, A Stratified Buffalo Jump in the Wyoming Black Hills. *Plains Anthropologist* Memoir 16.

Reher, C. A., and L. A. Lahren

1977 *A Preliminary Evaluation of Archaeological Resources and an Assessment of Impacts: Wolf Canyon Project, Fall River County, South Dakota*. Anthropological Researches International, Incorporated. Livingston, Montana.

Retter, M. J., V. Zietz, J. Adams, P. Burnett, R. Schweitzer, T. Kohler, J. Long, M. Cregger, J. Burkard, K. Altizer, O. Ramirez, S. Phillips, and E. Salisbury

2007 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad Corporation's Powder River Basin Expansion Project Corridor, Custer, Fall River, and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Cultural Resources Report No. 2007-149. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc., Broomfield, Colorado and Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota. Submitted to Surface Transportation Board, Washington, D.C. (Draft Report)



Rom, L.

- 1984 *A Cultural Resource Evaluation of Two Structures on the Harney Ranger District in Pennington County, South Dakota*. Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota, Project No. H-3-85.

Rom, L., T. Church, and M. Church (editors)

- 1996 *Black Hills National Forest Cultural Resources Overview*. Black Hills National Forest Supervisor's Office, Custer, South Dakota. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Root, M. S., J. D. William, M. Kay, and L. K. Schiffrin

- 1999 Folsom Ultrathin Biface and Radial Break Tools in the Knife River Flint Quarry Area, North Dakota. In *Folsom Lithic Technology: Explorations in Structure and Variation*, edited by D. S. Amick, pp. 144-168. International Monographs in Prehistory, Ann Arbor, MI.

Root, M. J., W. P. Miller, and D. L. Toom

- 2001 Stone Tools and Flake Debris. In *Besant-Sonota on the Little Missouri River: The Doaks Butte Site (32BO222), Bowman County, North Dakota*, edited by D. L. Toom, pp. 9.1-9.66. Contribution No. 362. Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. Submitted to U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings.

Ruhe, R. V.

- 1970 Soils, Paleosols, and Environment. In *Pleistocene and Recent Environments of the Central Great Plains*, edited by W. Dort, Jr., and J. K. Jones, Jr., pp. 37-52. University of Kansas Special Publication No. 3. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

Schlesier, K. H. (editor)

- 1994 *Plains Indians, A.D. 500-1,500: The Archaeological Past of Historic Groups*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Schroeder, J. J.

- 1970 *Sears, Roebuck and Co. Consumers Guide, Fall 1900*. Reproduced by Digest Books, Inc., Northfield, Illinois.
- 1977 *Montgomery Ward & Co. Catalogue & Buyers Guide, Fall & Winter, 1894-95*. Reproduced by DBI Books, Inc., Northfield, Illinois.



Scott, L. J., and R. O. Lewis

- 1986 Pollen and Phytolith Analysis at the Ray Long Site (39FA65), South Dakota: A Feasibility Study. In Report on 1985 Test Excavations at the Ray Long Site (39FA65), Angostura Reservoir, Fall River County, South Dakota, by L.A. Hannus. *South Dakota Archaeology* 10:48-104.

Sigstad, J. S., and R. Jolley

- 1975 An Archeological Survey of Portions of Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota. Manuscript on file, State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, South Dakota. Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority.

South Dakota Codified Law 45-6C-11 (SDCL 45-6C-11)

- 2007 Concerning Mineral Exploration: Notice to state archaeologist—Restrictions concerning site disturbances. Source: SL 1982, chapter 307, § 14; SL 2003, chapter 272, § 63. See <http://www.legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=45-6C-11> [Accessed: December 12, 2007].

South Dakota Codified Law 45-6D-14 (SDCL 45-6D-14)

- 2007 Concerning Uranium Exploration: Notice to state archaeologist—Restrictions concerning site disturbances. Source: SL 1982, chapter 307, § 14; SL 2003, chapter 272, § 63. See <http://www.legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=45-6D-14> [Accessed: December 12, 2007].

South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks

- 1980 *South Dakota Sportsman's Atlas: A Guide to Public Lands, Waters and Parks*. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Pierre.

South Dakota Geological Survey (SDGS)

- 1964 Major Physiographic Divisions of South Dakota. Educational Series, Map Four. <http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/digitalpubmaps/index.html> [Accessed: December 22, 2006]. University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

- 2004 Geologic Map of South Dakota. General Map Ten. <http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/digitalpubmaps/index.html> [Accessed: December 26, 2006]. University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

- 2006a Custer County Digital Orthophotos (DOQ). <http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/> [Accessed: 11/7/2007].

- 2006b Fall River County Digital Orthophotos (DOQ). <http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/> [Accessed: 11/7/2007].

South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC)

- 2003 The Archaeological Research Center Field Site Form. <http://www.sdsmt.edu/wwwsarc/resources.html> [Accessed: 1/19/2007].



SARC (cont.)

- 2006 Archaeological Regions Map of the State Plan for South Dakota.  
<http://www.sdsmt.edu/wwwsarc/download/Arch-regions-50m-1024.jpg> [Accessed:  
7/13/2006]. South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City.
- 2007 *Archaeological Research Management System (ARMS) Web Database*.  
Version 2.03. <http://www.hawken.sdsmt.edu/arms/query-f.php> [Accessed: 1/17/2007].  
©1996-2006 South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre.

South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center (SHPC)

- 1991 *Assigning Archaeological Site Numbers to Railroads in South Dakota, Phase I: Existing Lines*. State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota.

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 2005 *Guidelines for Cultural Resource Surveys and Survey Reports in South Dakota (For Review and Compliance)*. South Dakota State Historical Society, Office of History, Pierre.
- 2006 *South Dakota Historic Resource Survey Manual*. Prepared by S. C. Rogers, M. C. Saxman, and L. B. Schwan. Revised by J. Haug. South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre, South Dakota.

Sundstrom, J., and L. Sundstrom

- 1996a Transportation and Communication. In *Black Hills Cultural Resources Overview*, edited by L. Rom, T. Church, and M. Church, pp. 5c-1-5c-12. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer.

Sundstrom, J., and L. Sundstrom (cont.)

- 1996b The Civilian Conservation Corps. In *Black Hills Cultural Resources Overview*, edited by L. Rom, T. Church, and M. Church, pp. 4c-1-4c-8. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer.

Sundstrom, L.

- 1984 Rock Art of the Southern Black Hills. In *Rock Art of Western South Dakota*, edited by L. A. Hannus, pp. 54-142. Special Publication of the South Dakota Archaeological Society No. 9. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- 1989 *Culture History of the Black Hills with Reference to Adjacent Areas of the Northern Great Plains*. Reprints in Anthropology, Vol. 40. J&L Reprint Company, Lincoln.



Sundstrom, L. (cont.)

- 1999 *Living on the Edge: Archaeological and Geomorphological Investigations in the Vicinity of Teepee and Hell Canyons, Western Custer County, South Dakota.* Prepared for the State Historical Preservation Center, Pierre, South Dakota.

Tratebas, A. M.

- 1978a *Archaeological Surveys in the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota (1975-1977).* State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1978b Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations near Stone Quarry Canyon, Fall River County. *Newsletter of the South Dakota Archaeological Society* 8(2-3):7-9.
- 1979a *Archaeological Excavations near Stone Quarry Canyon, Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota.* Contract Investigations Series No. 7. State Archaeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1979b *Archaeological Surveys in the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota (1977-1978).* Contract Investigations Series No. 5. State Archeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.
- 1982 *The Black Hills Quartzite Quarry Survey in Custer, Pennington, and Fall River Counties, South Dakota.* Submitted to U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota, Project Nos. C-10-86 and E-10-86.

Tratebas, A. M., and K. Vagstad

- 1979 *Archaeological Test Excavations of Four Sites in the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota.* Contract Investigations Series No. 6. State Archeological Research Center, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Trimble, D. E.

- 1980 *The Geologic Story of the Great Plains.* Geological Survey Bulletin 1493. <http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/govdocs/text/greatplains/text.html> [Accessed: December 28, 2006]. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1904 *Geologic Atlas of the United States: Edgemont Folio No. 108, South Dakota - Nebraska.* U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1950 *7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle Map: Burdock, South Dakota (Photoinspected 1976).* U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1951 *7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle Map: Twenty-One Divide, South Dakota/Wyoming.* U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



USGS (cont.)

- 1998 *Ecoregions of North Dakota and South Dakota*. U.S. Geological Survey, Denver.
- 2003 Physiographic Regions of the Lower 48 United States. In *A Tapestry of Time and Terrain: The Union of Two Maps—Geology and Topography*.  
<http://www.tapestry.usgs.gov/physiogr/physio.html> [Accessed: December 28, 2006].  
U.S. Geological Survey, Denver.
- 2007 *List of Hydrologic Units*. [http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc\\_name.html](http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc_name.html) [Accessed:  
August 24, 2007]. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Walker, D. N.

- 1982 Early Holocene Vertebrate Fauna. In *The Agate Basin Site: A Record of the Paleoindian Occupation of the Northwestern High Plains*, edited by G. C. Frison and D. J. Stanford, pp. 274-308. Academic Press, New York.
- 1987 Late Pleistocene/Holocene Environmental Changes in Wyoming: The Mammalian Record. In *Late Quaternary Mammalian Biogeography and Environments of the Great Plains and Prairies*, edited by R. W. Graham, H. A. Semken, Jr., and M. A. Graham, pp. 334-392. Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers, Vol. 22. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Warren, R. E.

- 1996 Freshwater Bivalves from Site 39FA23, Southwestern South Dakota. In *A Late Prehistoric Period Pronghorn Hunting Camp in the Southern Black Hills, South Dakota: Site 39FA23*, edited by K. Lippincott, pp. 78-83. Special Publication of the South Dakota Archaeological Society No. 11. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Wedel, W. R.

- 1961 *Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Wendland, W. M., A. Benn, and H. A. Semken, Jr.

- 1987 Evaluation of Climatic Changes on the North American Great Plains Determined from Faunal Evidence. In *Late Quaternary Mammalian Biogeography and Environments of the Great Plains and Prairies*, edited by R. W. Graham, H. A. Semken, Jr., and M. A. Graham, pp. 460-472. Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers, Vol. 22. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Weston, T. (editor)

- 1982 *Archaeological Investigations at Coldbrook and Cottonwood Springs Reservoirs, Fall River County, South Dakota*. Project Report Series 50. University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Contract No. DACW45-82-M-2369.





Wettlaufer, B.

- 1955 *The Mortlach Site in the Besant Valley of Central Saskatchewan.*  
Anthropological Series No. 1. Saskatchewan Department of Natural  
Resources, Regina.

Wheeler, R. P.

- 1952 A Note on the "McKean Lanceolate Point." *Plains Anthropological  
Conference Newsletter* 4(4):39-44.
- 1954 Two New Projectile Point Types: Duncan and Hanna Points. *Plains  
Anthropologist* 1:7-14.

Whitten, D.

- 2008 Glass Factory Marks on Bottles. [http://myinsulators.com/glass-  
factories/bottlemarks.html](http://myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks.html) [Accessed: 2/3/2008].

Willems, T., and M. Karnopp

- 2005 *Cultural Resource Survey of the Freeze Out Pasture Range Developments,  
Hell Canyon Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest, Custer County,  
South Dakota.* Project No. 2005020300142. U.S. Department of Agriculture,  
Forest Service, Hell Canyon Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest,  
Custer, South Dakota.

Wilson, R. L.

- 1981 *Bottles on the Western Frontier.* University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Winham, R. P., and L. A. Hannus

- 1991 *South Dakota State Plan for Archeological Resources: Introduction and  
Overview of Study Units and Archeological Management Regions.* Report on  
file, State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, and Archeology  
Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Winham, R. P., L. A. Hannus, E. J. Lueck, L. Palmer, and L. Rossum

- 2007 *National Register of Historic Places Evaluations for the Proposed GCC  
Dacotah Limestone Mining Project with the Bureau of Land Management in  
Southwestern Custer County, South Dakota.* Archeological Contract Series  
No. 190. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South  
Dakota. Submitted to GCC Dacotah, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Winham, R. P., E. J. Lueck, L. Palmer, and F. Sellet

- 2001 *An Intensive (Class III) Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Dacotah  
Cement Land Exchange Proposal with the Bureau of Land Management in  
Southwestern Custer County, South Dakota.* Archeological Contract Series  
No. 164. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South  
Dakota. Submitted to GCC Dacotah, Rapid City, South Dakota.



Wolf, P.

- 1996 Stone Circles and Rock Features. In *Black Hills Cultural Resources Overview*, edited by L. Rom, T. Church, and M. Church, pp. 3f-1-3f-28. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Black Hills National Forest, Custer.

Wood, W. R. (editor)

- 1998 *Archaeology on the Great Plains*. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

Woofenden, T. A.

- 2007 *Anatomy of a Chimney*. [http://www.chimneys.com/burning\\_secrets/chapter\\_1.html#Anatomy](http://www.chimneys.com/burning_secrets/chapter_1.html#Anatomy) [Accessed: 2/26/2008].