cultural deposits. Five of the shovel tests were positive for cultural materials within 0-10 cmbs. The artifacts recovered from the shovel tests are presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests, Site 39CU3583.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
2	1 1	Shatter Glass	Chert Bottle fragment	Moderate yellowish brown Clear
10	1	Flake	Tertiary, chert	Very light gray
11	1	Flake	Primary, unifacially retouched, chert	Grayish red
14	1	Flake	Tertiary, chert	Grayish red purple
15	1	Core	Unifacially retouched, chalcedony	Light gray

One 1-x-1-m excavation unit was excavated in the northwest portion of the site near positive ST14 (see Figure 32). The soil profile of XU1 was identical to that of ST14 (see Table 10). The cultural materials recovered from 0-10 cmbs in XU1 are presented in Table 12.

Table 12. Artifacts Recovered from XU1, Site 39CU3583.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
1	1	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Pale red
	1	Flake	Tertiary fragment; chert	Grayish red
	1	Shatter	Chert	Moderate brown
	1	Core	Expended; silicified sediment	Grayish red

A scaled plan was drawn of the historic fire ring (Figures 33 and 34). The feature is approximately 2 m in diameter. One 1-x-1-m excavation unit, XU2, was established to test the fire ring (Figure 32). The unit was placed in the southwest quarter of the feature (Figure 34). The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 20 cmbs (Figures 35-37). Two wire nails and one pale yellowish brown quartzite tertiary flake were recovered from 0-10 cmbs in XU2; no cultural materials were recovered from 10-20 cmbs. A thin (2-4 cm), ephemeral layer of mottled burned earth and small deteriorated/decayed wood fragments (not charred) was encountered at approximately 3-4 cmbs. No charcoal or other charred materials were observed.

One of the wire nails was recovered from directly under the base of the thin burned layer at 8 cmbs.

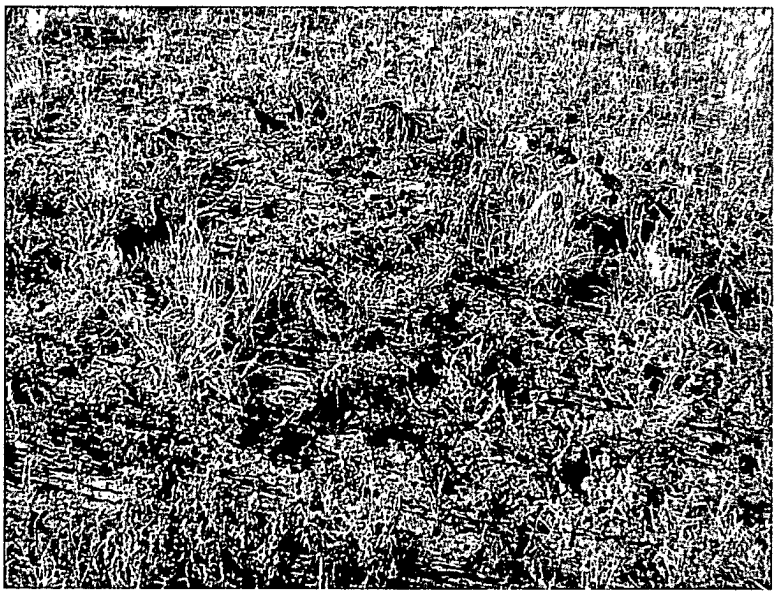


Figure 33. View of historic fire ring, site 39CU3583, facing north.

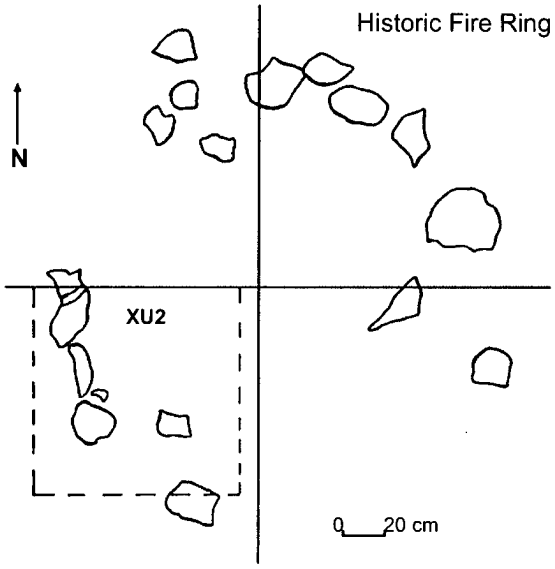


Figure 34. Plan of historic fire ring, site 39CU3583.

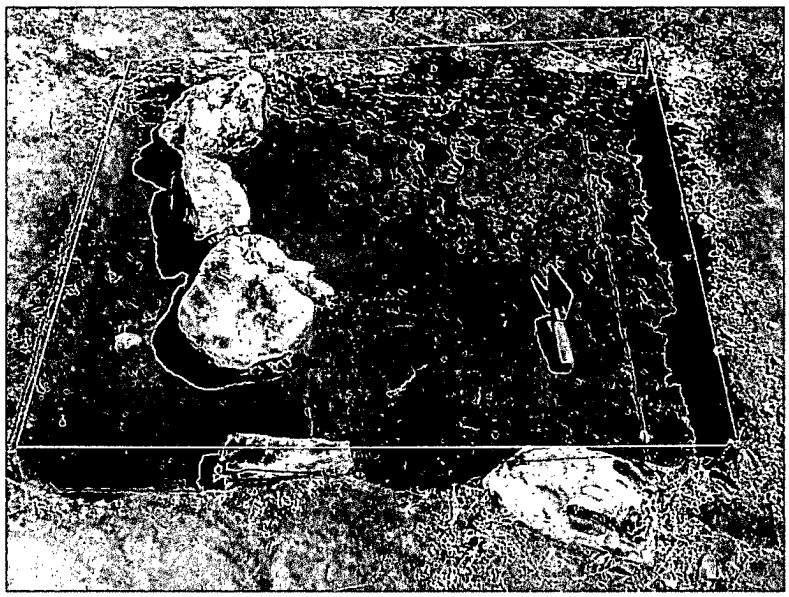
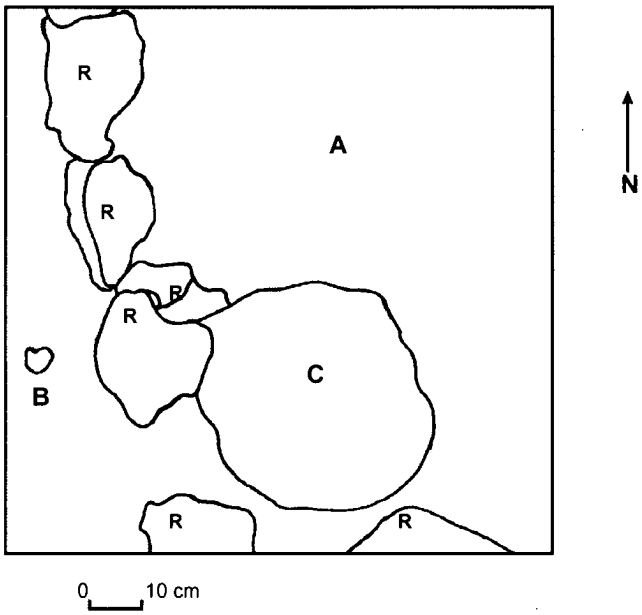
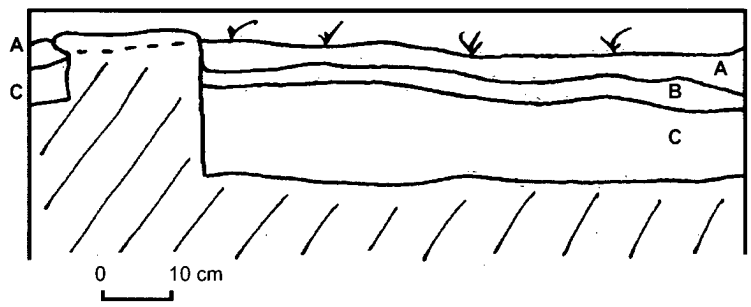


Figure 35. View of floor of XU2 at 10 cmbs, historic fire ring, site 39CU3583, facing north.



A = Sandy silt with calcium carbonates; compact; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown
B = Slightly clayey sandy silt; 2.5Y 4/1-4/2, dark gray-dark grayish brown
C = Rodent burrow; sandy silt; friable and lots of grass roots; 2.5Y 3/2, very dark grayish brown
R = Rock

Figure 36. Plan of floor of XU2 at 10 cmbs, historic fire ring, site 39CU3583.



A = Sandy silt; powdery, fine; 2.5Y 4/1, dark gray
B = Burned earth with small wood fragments; 10YR 4/3, brown
C = Sandy silt; compact; 2.5Y 5/3, light olive brown

Figure 37. Profile of north wall of XU2, historic fire ring, site 39CU3583.

One 1-x-1-m unit (XU3) and one 50-x-50-cm unit (XU4) were established to test the historic depression (Figures 38 and 39). Excavation unit 3 was placed at the ground surface on the southwest edge of the feature in the possible entryway location (Figure 38). The soil on the southwest half of the unit became very compact/concreted silt, in contrast to the less-compact fill of the northeast half (Figures 40 and 41). The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 10 cmbs in the heavily compacted half. Then the less-compact soil was removed to a depth of 20 cmbs, at which point compact soil was exposed uniformly across the unit (Figures 42). This contrast may represent the division between the dugout depression to the northeast and a high traffic zone or entryway, or just a natural low spot on the northeast that was filled with dugout back dirt backwash. The cultural materials recovered from XU3 are presented in Table 13. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from 0-5 cmbs. The seeds were recovered from a soil sample collected from the northeast half of the unit from 10-20 cmbs. No cultural materials were recovered from the sample.

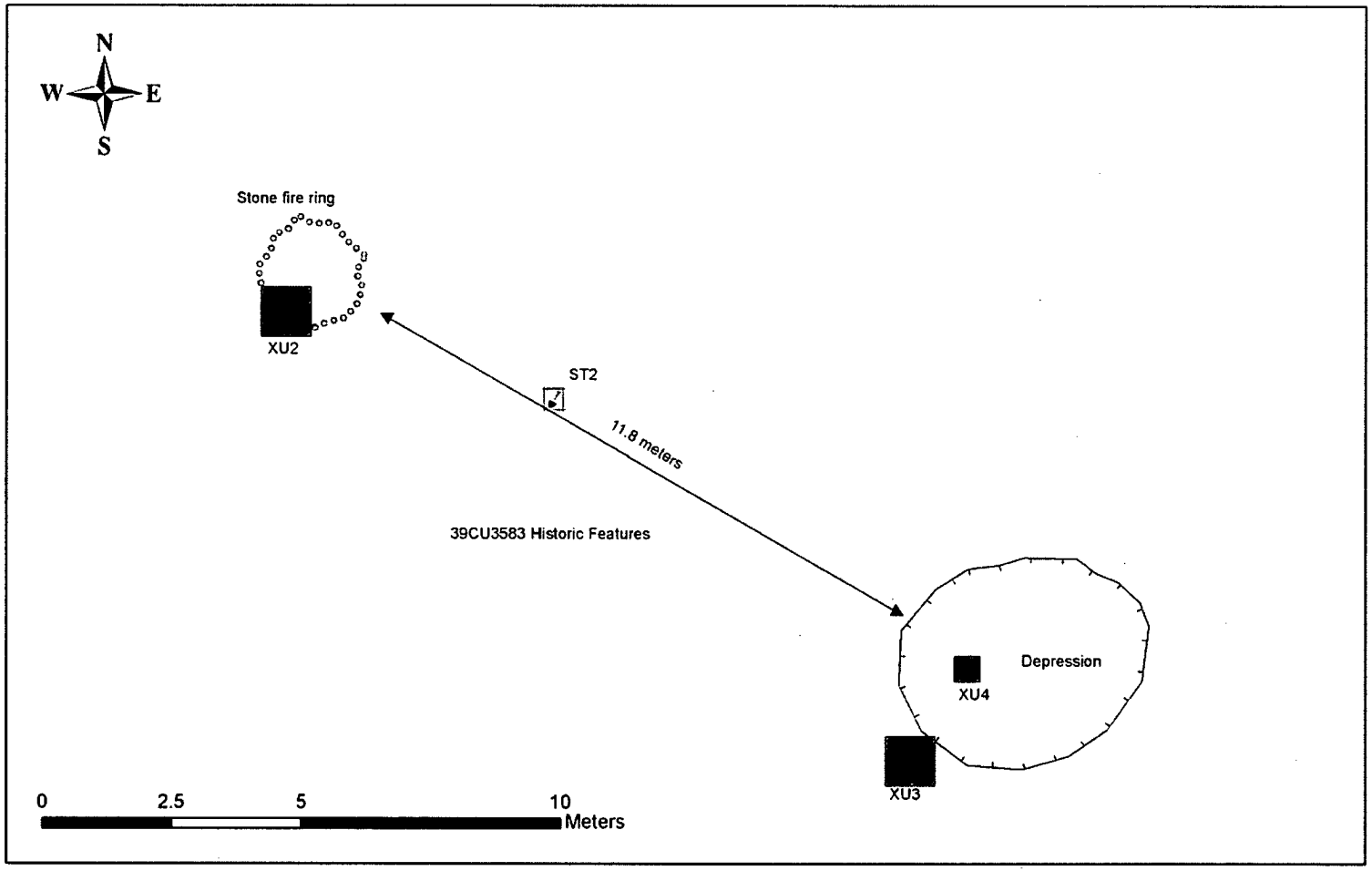


Figure 38. Close-up plan of excavation unit locations in historic features, site 39CU3583.

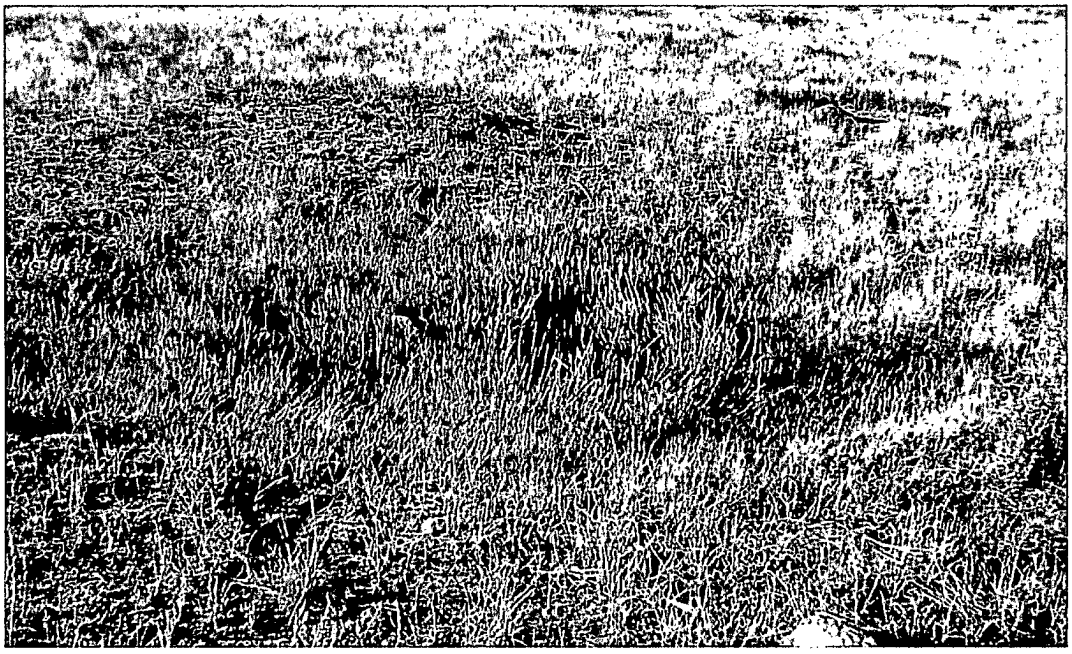
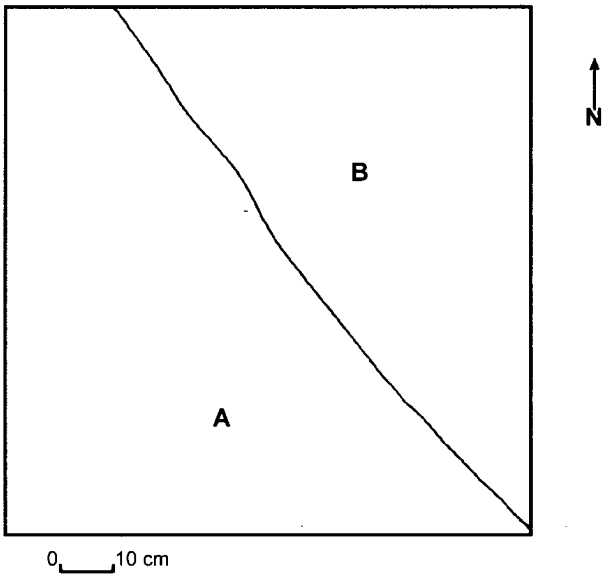


Figure 39. View of historic depression, site 39CU3583, facing north.



A = Sandy silt, very heavily compacted; 10YR 4/3, brown
B = Sandy silt, not heavily compacted; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 40. Plan of floor of XU3 at 10-13 cmbs, historic depression, site 39CU3583.

Figure 41. View of XU3 at 10-13 cmbs, historic depression, site 39CU3583, fac
north.

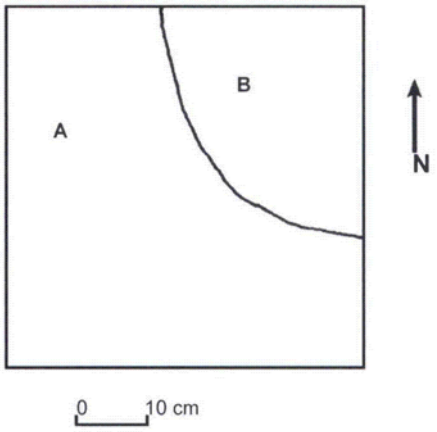
A = Sandy silt, very heavily compacted, 10YR 4/4, brown
B = Sandy silt, not heavily compacted, 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 42. Profile of north wall of XU3, historic depression, site 39CU3583

Table 13. Artifacts Recovered from Excavation Units, Historic Depression, Site 39CU3583.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Color
3	1	Core	Quartzite; fine-grained	Pale yellowish brown and pale reddish brown
	3	Stoneware	Fragments; glaze on one side	Dark brown
	9	Whiteware	Fragments; plain	White
	3	Whiteware	Rim fragments; embossed	White
	1	Ceramic	Bisque fragment; raised pattern	White
	1	Glass	Bottle neck	Blue
	2	Glass	Bottle fragments	Amethyst
	6	Glass	Flat fragments	Light green
	24	Nail	Fragments; rusted	
	23	Metal	Can fragments	
	1	Coal		Black
4	1	Rope	Modern fragment; frayed	Pale orange
	1	Glass	Bottle fragment	Light green
	4	Glass	Flat fragment	Light green
	15	Metal	Fragments	
	1	Coal		Black
	155	Seed	Mixed varieties (modern); not identified	

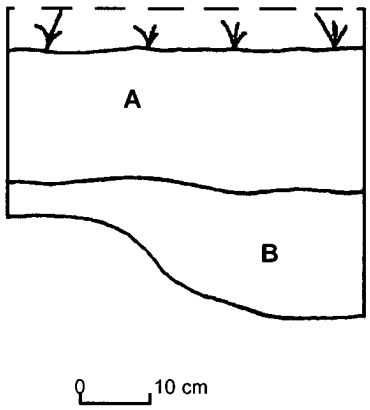
The second unit (XU4) was placed inside the depression (see Figure 38). The extent of the feature fill was approximately 25 cmbs, where a hard-packed clayey silt surface was encountered (Figure 43). All of the XU4 cultural material was recovered from 0-26 cmbs (see Table 13). An area of softer soil in the northeast corner of the unit was further investigated by removal and screening of the fill (Figure 44). No cultural material was recovered from the soft area, which was very moist and tapered toward the south and west with depth. It appeared that the soft soil represented a natural seep and/or rodent burrow, unrelated to the historic depression. A profile was drawn of the south wall of XU4 (Figure 45).



A = Clayey silt; compact; floor of historic depression; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
B = Silt; moist; 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown

Figure 43. Plan of floor of XU4 at 25 cmbs, site 39CU3583.

Figure 44. View of excavated XU4 at 25-45 cmbs, site 39CU3583, facing north.



A = Clayey silt; compact; floor of historic depression; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
B = Silt; moist; 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown

Figure 45. Profile of south wall of XU4, historic depression, site 39CU3583.

A courthouse records search for the historic component location was conducted at the Custer County Courthouse on July 25, 2008 by Linda Palmer, Landon Karr, and Carl Bates, ALAC staff archeologists. The results of the courthouse records search are presented in Table 14. The records following the 1950s were not examined, as only the earliest of the landowners would have been directly associated with the historic component of site 39CU3583.

Table 14. Custer County Courthouse Records Search Results for Site 39CU3583.

Book	Transferred From	Transferred To	Day	Month	Year
Pat. 6	Government	Harry R Farrar	21	October	1922
Deed 8	Custer County	Edward Elston	16	September	1931
Mort. 22	Edward Elston/Bank of Lusk	Lydia Elston	2	February	1942
Misc. 15	Sheriff Custer	George G. Putnam	6	March	1943
Misc. 20	Joyce Wilson per Estate of Edward Elston	Harry Richard Elston	1	March	1944
Misc. 16	Harry Richard Elston	Sheriff	29	January	1946
Misc. 17	Sheriff	Harry Richard Elston	19	April	1949

Table 14. (continued)

Book	Transferred From	Transferred To	Day	Month	Year
Deed 20	Sheriff	Harry Richard Elston	8	May	1950
Deed 23	Harry Richard Elston & Lydia F. Elston	George W. Darrow	12	May	1950
Deed 23	George W. Darrow & Vina Darrow	Harry D. Putnam	30	June	1950
Mort. 25	James S. Burr & Margaret L. Burr	Sumner Whittier	7	February	1959

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39CU3583 represents a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic depression and fire ring with an associated historic artifact scatter. The site exhibits varying degrees of wind and water erosion with some bedrock and gravel exposures, particularly on the east and west ends. The prehistoric component was also impacted by the construction of the historic features in the early 1900s and by cattle grazing. No diagnostic or datable prehistoric materials were observed on the surface, recovered from the test excavations during the current evaluation, or previously documented on the site (Kruse et al. 2008). Surface artifact density is low.

No structural remains are associated with the historic depression. The test excavations indicate that the fire ring is historic; however, it could have been constructed at any point in time during the twentieth century. Research questions that pertain to the historic Euroamerican context are limited. The suggested research questions primarily address issues of location and architectural style, layout of structures within a site, or evidence of ethnic patterns. Other than the general location of the depression and fire ring and limited temporal artifact data, the historic data at this site are unlikely to contribute to the resolution of these research questions. There is very low research potential on a historic archeological site with poor integrity and no structural evidence.

The low potential for additional intact feature remnants, the low artifact density, and the evaluative testing results to date suggest that the site has very limited potential to produce additional information to address research questions beyond the general site location and a sparse artifact inventory.

Neither the prehistoric nor the historic component of site 39CU3583 has the potential to yield significant information in relation to a specific person or event, or an architectural style (Criteria A, B, and C). The site lacks physical integrity and has low information potential. The eligibility of the site, therefore, cannot be justified under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended

Site 39CU3584

Site Number: 39CU3584
Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Cairn
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 20 shovel tests; 1 50-x-200-cm unit; 1 50-x-100-cm unit
Landscape Position: Hill top

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-17-08 and 7-18-08
Map Reference: A1

Site Description

Site 39CU3584 (Figures 46 and 47) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric artifact scatter and two cairns. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive sage brush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

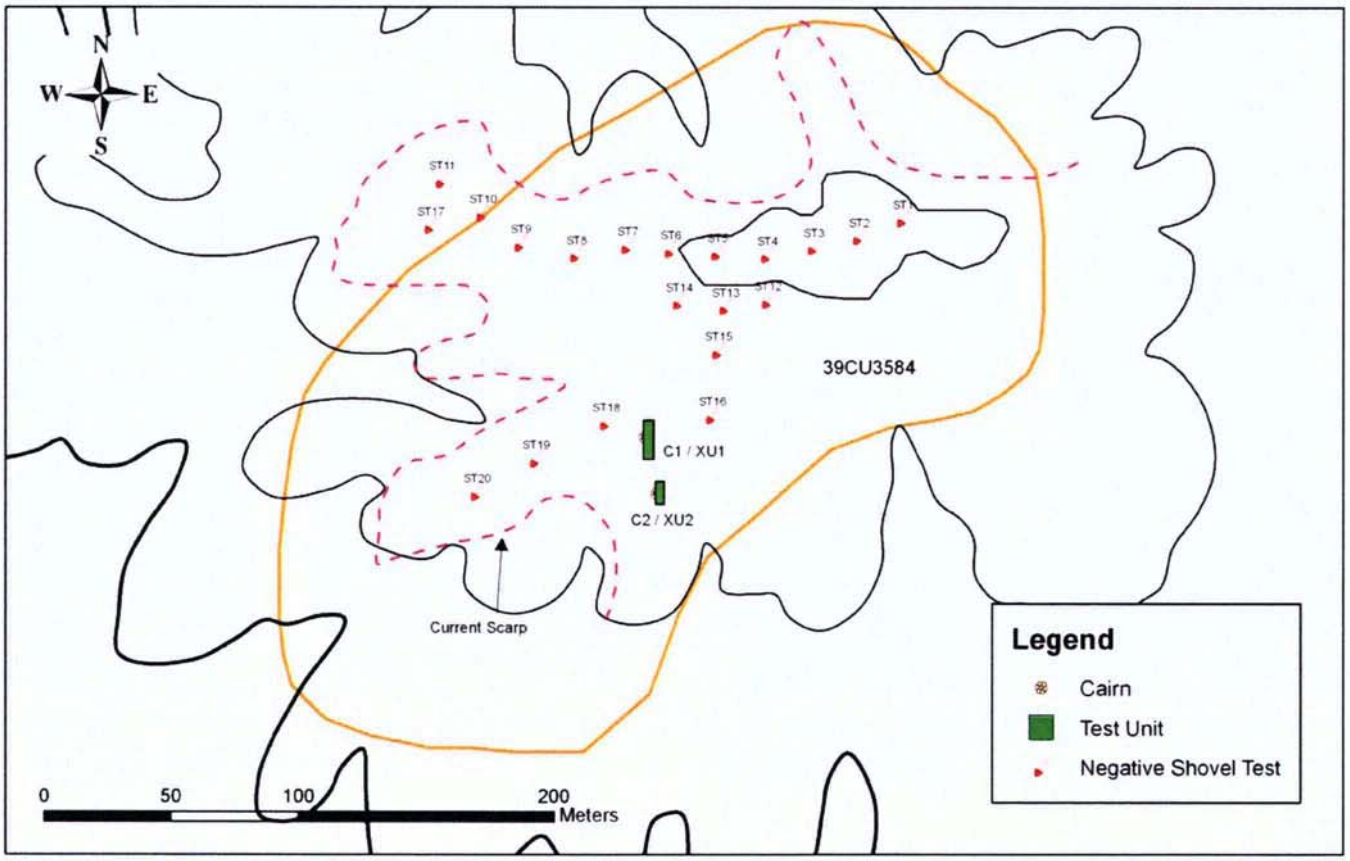


Figure 46. Plan map of site 39CU3584, showing feature and test excavation locations.

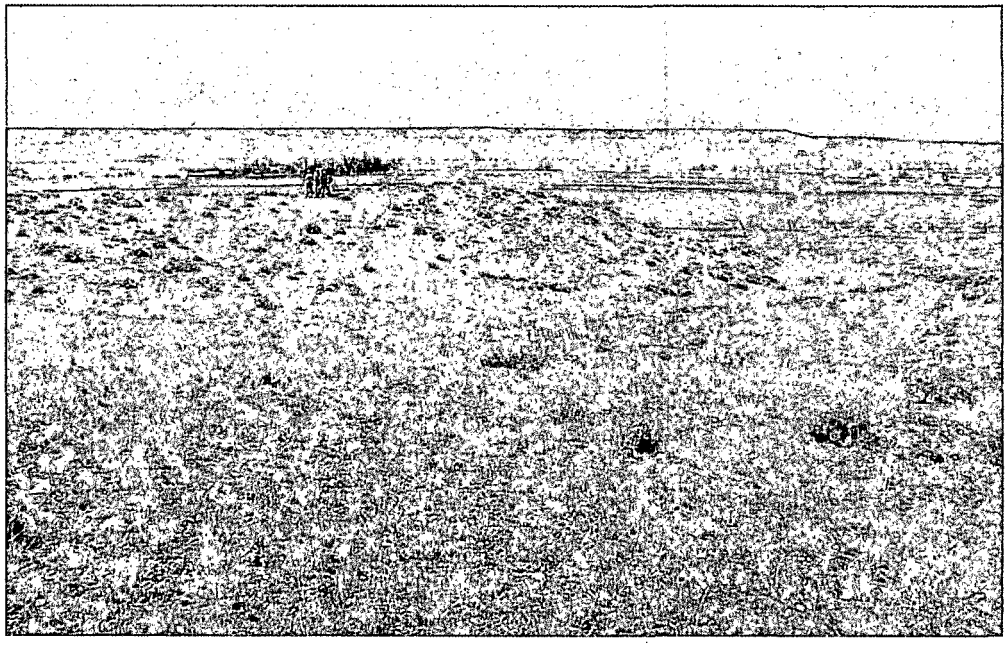


Figure 47. Overview of site 39CU3584, facing southwest.

Evaluation Field Work

Twenty shovel tests (ST1-ST20) were excavated in portions of the site that appeared to have some pockets of intact soil (see Figure 46). The profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 15. The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Pierre-Grummit clays and Zigweid-Nihill complex soil types (Ensz 1990) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). The site exhibits extensive effects of water erosion with many surface exposures of gravel and cobbles. The small pockets of intact soil are very shallow, less than 20 cm in depth. The site has very low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests.

Table 15. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39CU3584.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	40	0-15	Sandy silt loam with gravel; friable	10YR 4/3-brown	No
		15-31	Pedogenically altered shale mottled with silt; large amounts of gravel and calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3-brown	No
2	40	0-9	Sandy silt; large amounts of gravel	10YR 4/3-brown	No
		9-28	Pedogenically altered shale mottled with silt; large amounts of gravel and calcium carbonates; distinct contact zone between layers	10YR 4/3-brown	No
3	40	0-17	Sandy silt with some clay and silt pockets; gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		17-25	Pedogenically altered shale mottled with silt; large amounts of gravel and increasing calcium carbonates; some iron staining	10YR 4/3 brown	No
4	40	0-12	Sandy silt with some gravel	10YR 4/3 to 3/3-brown to dark brown	No
		12-31	Sandy silt aeolian deposit; no gravel; some calcium carbonates; subangular, compacted	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
		31-38	Sandy silt with increase in gravel; medium amount of small calcium carbonates; hard, cemented	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
5	40	0-9	Clayey sandy silt with gravel and large cobbles	10YR 4/3-brown	No
		9-23	Sandy silt with gravel; no cobbles; compacted	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		23-30	Pedogenically altered shale mottled with sandy silt; very hard, cemented	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
6	40	0-12	Sandy clay silt with gravels and large cobbles	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		12-24	Sandy silt with gravel and shale flecks; compacted	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
		24-30	Pedogenically altered shale mottled with sandy silt; very hard, cemented; few calcium carbonates	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
7	40	0-10	Clayey sandy silt with gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		10-21	Clay/shale/silt; cemented; sand and small gravel	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No

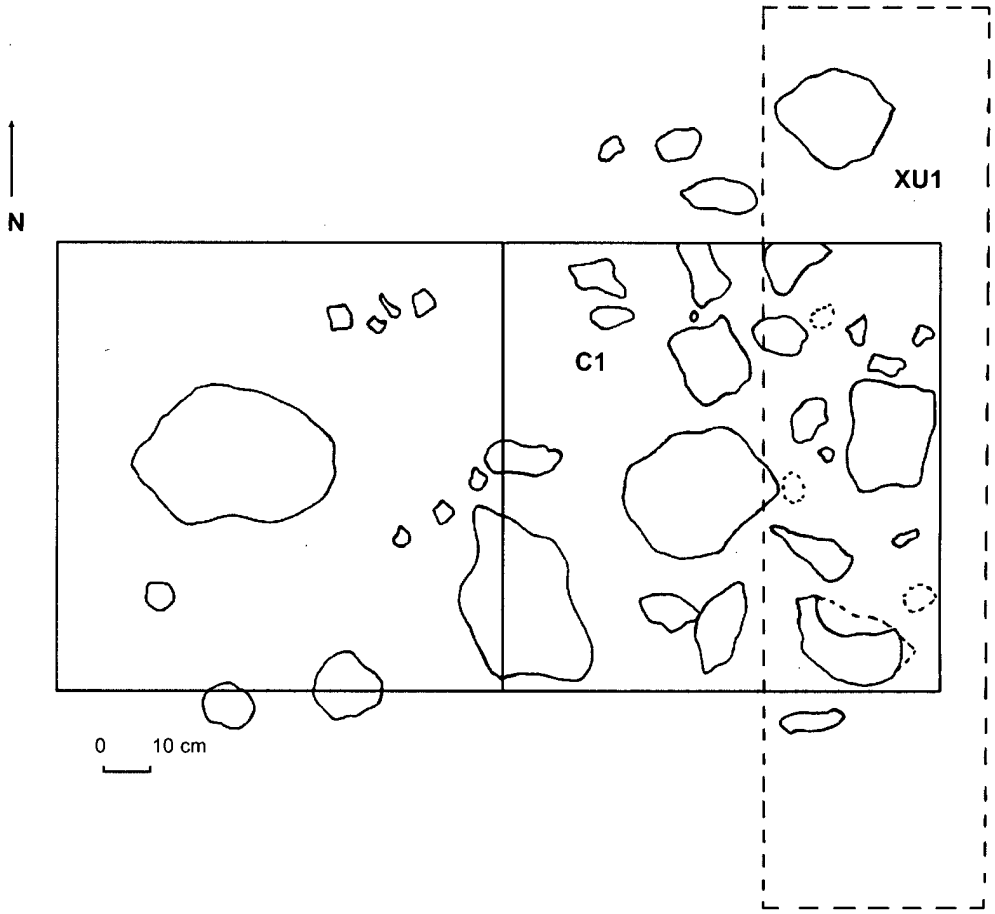
Table 15. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
8	40	0-15	Clayey sandy silt with gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		15-27	Sandy silt with gravel and cobbles; calcium carbonates covering rocks	7.5YR 3/2-dark brown	No
		27-37+	Sandy silt; compacted; mixed in gravel lens	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
9	40	0-13	Sandy silt with clay and gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		13-26	Sandy silt; compacted; very little gravel	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
		26-37+	Sandy shale and silt; very cemented; gravel	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
10	40	0-14	Clayey sandy silt; large amount of gravel and 8-10-cm-diameter cobbles	10YR 6/4-brownish yellow	No
		14-24	Sandy silt; compacted; very little gravel	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
		24-30+	Pedogenically altered shale/silt; calcium carbonates covering rocks	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
11	40	0-13	Clayey sandy silt with medium amount of gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		13-21	Transition of clayey sandy silt to loess; very little gravel	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	No
		21-38	Loess; dry and compact; some gravel	10YR 6/4-brownish yellow	No
12	40	0-9	Clayey sandy silt; medium amount of gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		9-23	Sandy silt; slightly compacted; some gravel	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
		23+	Shale/silt	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
13	40	0-15	Sandy clayey silt loam with some gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		15-27	Sandy silt with small calcium carbonates; very cemented	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
14	40	0-15	Sandy clayey silt loam with some gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		15-30	Sandy silt; compact; some gravel	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
		30+	Pedogenically altered shale/silt	10YR 4/1-dark gray	No
15	40	0-14	Clayey sandy silt; some gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		14-30	Pedogenically altered shale/silt	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No

Table 15. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
16	40	0-13	Aeolian sandy silt; loose; no gravel	10YR 3/3 to 3/4-dark brown to brown	No
		13-20	Sandy silt; cemented; on top of gravel lens	10YR 2/2-very dark brown	No
		20+	Gravel lens		No
17	40	0-21	Sandy silt with heavy gravel	10YR 3/3-dark brown	No
		21-23	Sandy silt; compacted; intermixed with gravel lens	10YR 3/3 to 2/2-dark brown to very dark brown	No
18	40	0-20	Clayey sandy silt	10YR 4/2-brown	No
		20-28	Silt; compacted	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		28-35	Silt with shale flakes and iron deposits; very compacted; peds	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
19	40	0-15	Sandy silt; very powdery; very heavy small gravel, mostly limestone	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		15-26	Sandy silt; slightly compacted; heavy limestone gravel	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		26-38	Heavy gravel and shale	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
20	40	0-13	Silt with sand and gravel; compacted	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	No
		13-40	Silty sand with very heavy small gravels	10YR 4/3-brown	No

A scaled plan was drawn of Cairn 1 (C1) (Figures 48 and 49). A 50-x-200-cm excavation unit (XU1) was established to cross-section the east edge of C1. The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 15 cmbs (Figure 50). One brownish gray and yellowish gray chalcedony tertiary flake and one moderate yellowish brown to pale yellowish brown secondary flake were recovered from 0-10 cmbs in XU1. The soil profile of the unit is presented in Table 16. The rocks of C1 are basically resting on a shale surface approximately 15 cm below the present eroded surface.



Note: The dashed line around some of the rocks indicates their subsurface extent.

Figure 48. Plan of top of C1, showing placement of XU1, site 39CU3584.

Figure 49. View of C1, site 39CU3584, facing east.

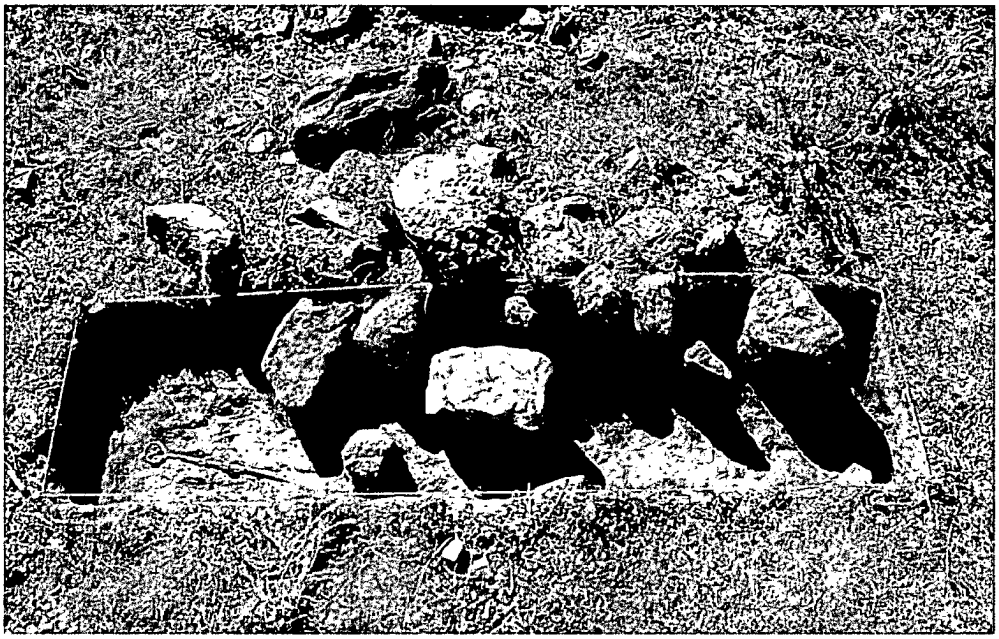


Figure 50. View of XU1 at 15 cmbs, cross-sectioning C1, site 39CU3584, facing west.

Table 16. XU1 Soil Profile, Site 39CU3584.

XU #	Size	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	50 cm x 2 m	0-10	Very clayey loam	10YR 5/3-brown	Yes
		10-13	Very clayey loam	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		13-15	Pedogenically altered shale/silt	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No

A scaled plan was drawn of Cairn 1 (C1) and Cairn 2 (C2) (Figures 51 and 52). A 50-x-100-cm unit (XU2) was excavated to cross-section the east half of C2 (Figures 53-55). One pale yellowish brown quartzite tested cobble was recovered from 0-15 cmbs in XU2. As in C1, the rocks of C2 are basically resting on a shale surface approximately 15-20 cm below the present eroded surface.

Figure 51. View of C2, site 39CU3584, facing west.

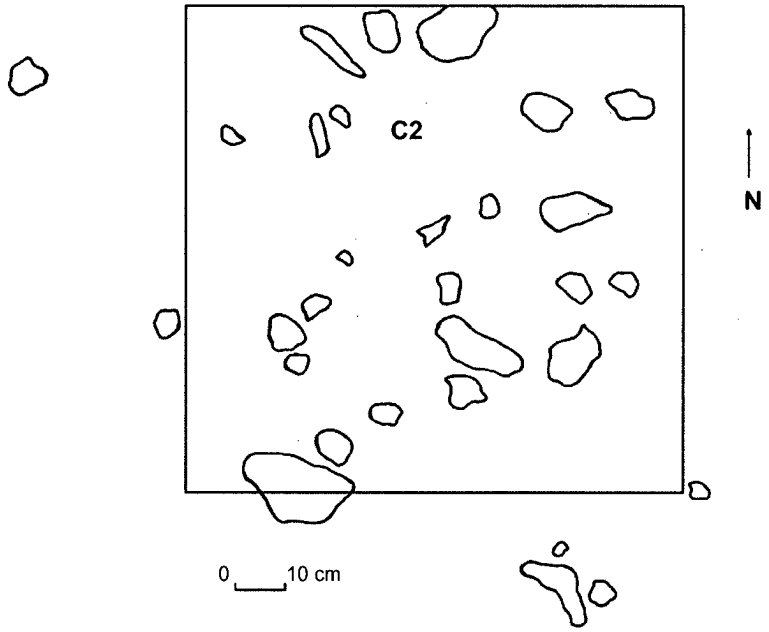


Figure 52. Plan of top of C2, site 39CU3584.

Figure 53. View of XU2 cross-sectioning C2, 20 cmbs, site 39CU3584, facing west.

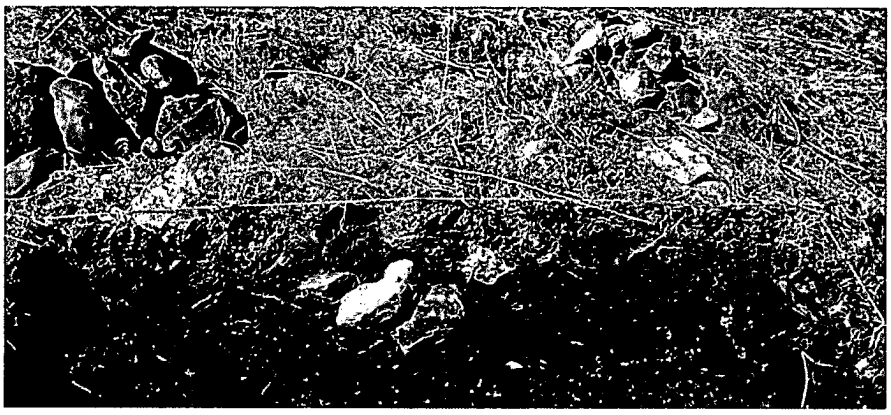
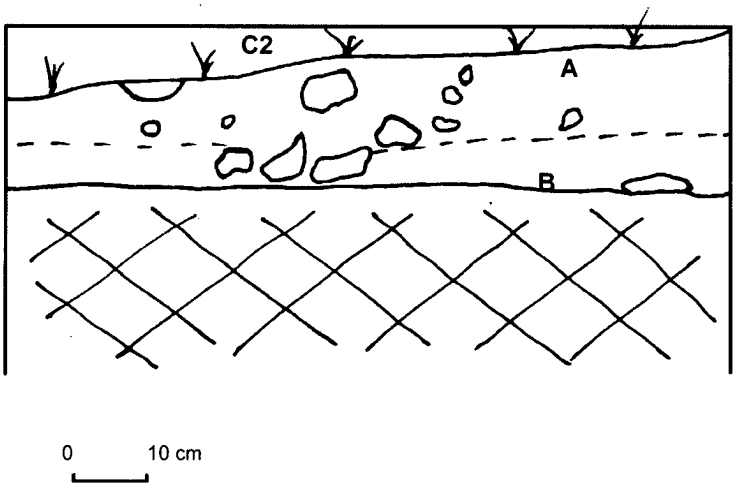


Figure 54. Profile of west wall of XU2, C2, site 39CU3584.



A = Silt loam; powdery; heavy gravel, large and small; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown
B = Clayey silt; calcium carbonates and shale flecks; heavy gravel, especially limestone pebbles

Figure 55. Profile of west wall of XU2 cross-sectioning C2, site 39CU3584.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39CU3584 represents a sparse lithic scatter and two cairns. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion. The majority of the site is eroded to a gravel surface; the remainder of the site exhibits a shallow soil (<20 cm thick). The cairns are shallow and rest on a shale surface at 15-20 cmbs. Although three prehistoric artifacts were documented in association with the cairns, these materials are not diagnostic or datable. No cultural materials were encountered in the test excavations. The only documented diagnostic artifact from the site is a projectile

point that is similar to the Middle Archaic Oxbow type (Kruse et al. 2008). The projectile point was recovered from an eroded surface. The time period of the cairn features cannot be definitively determined through analysis of this single diagnostic surface artifact.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39CU3584 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced only one diagnostic artifact on a severely eroded surface and cannot be definitely evaluated in a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by wind and sheet wash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or additional features. The two cairns have been documented with scale drawings and investigated with excavation units that did not produce associated datable/diagnostic materials. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39CU3584 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 archeological work is recommended.

Site 39CU3592

Site Number: 39CU3592
Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Hearth
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 2 shovel tests; 4 1-x-1-m units
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain
Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-14-08, 7-15-08, and 7-16-08
Map Reference: A-1

Site Description

Site 39CU3592 (Figures 56-58) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a sparse artifact scatter. Three hearths were documented during the current evaluation field work. The new features were encountered within XU1 (H1) and eroding from the cut

bank (H2/XU4 and H3/XU3). The site boundaries were extended to encompass the hearths and a lithic knapping station recorded on an eroded surface toward the northwest end of the drainage (Figures 57 and 58). The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive brush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

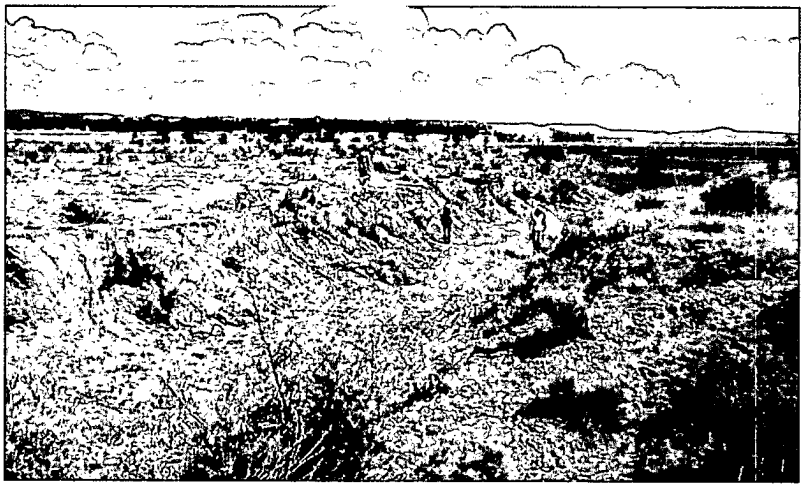


Figure 56. Overview of site 39CU3592, facing southeast.

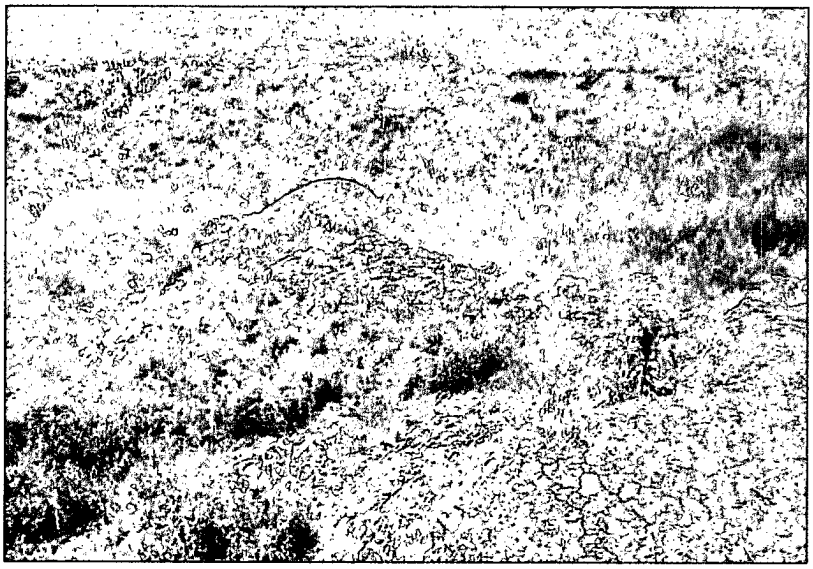


Figure 57. Overview of lithic knapping station location, site 39CU3592, facing south.

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

Figure 58. Plan map of site 39CU3592, showing test locations.

10 CFR Section 2.390(a)(4): Privileged and/or Confidential

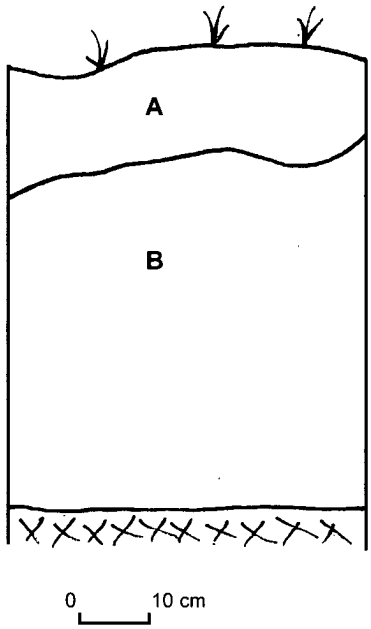
Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the drainage cut located two possible features eroding from the east bank and a concentration of debitage (lithic knapping station) on a completely eroded surface to the northwest (Figures 57 and 58). The materials from the knapping station were collected (Table 17). Representative soil profiles were drawn of the east and west cut banks (Figures 58-62). No cultural materials were observed in the locations of the bank profiles.

Table 17. Artifacts Collected from Lithic Knapping Station, Site 39CU3592.

Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
1	Flake	Primary; retouched; quartzite	Dusky blue
4	Flake	Primary; quartzite	Pale yellowish brown and medium gray
1	Flake	Secondary; chalcedony	Light gray and bluish white with moderate red inclusions
2	Flake	Secondary; quartzite	Light yellowish brown
4	Flake	Tertiary; chalcedony	Light gray with moderate red
44	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Pale yellowish brown, medium gray, and grayish red
9	Shatter	Quartzite	Pale yellowish brown, medium gray, and grayish red

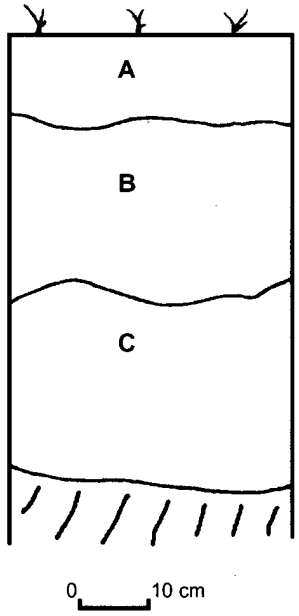
Figure 59. View of east cut bank profile, site 39CU3592.



A = Silt; windblown; 10YR 5/3, brown
B = Sandy silt with calcium carbonates; minor peds; 10YR 3/1, very dark gray

Figure 60. Profile of east wall of drainage cut, site 39CU3592.

Figure 61. View of west cut bank profile, site 39CU3592.



A = Sandy silt; friable; 2.5Y 5/2, grayish brown
B = Sandy silt; transition; some carbonates; 2.5Y 4/3, olive brown
C = Sandy silt; blocky; calcium carbonates and shale bits; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 62. Profile of west drainage cut, site 39CU3592.

Two shovel tests (ST1 and ST2) were excavated in the central portion of the site (see Figure 58). No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 18.

Table 18. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39CU3592.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	40	0-2	Shale; probable rodent spoil pile	10YR 2/1-black	No
		2-4	Silt/loess; windblown	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		4-18	Silt/loess; no sand	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No
		18-42	Silt with massive calcium carbonate formations	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No
2	40	0-31	Silt/loess; windblown; no sand	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		31-42	Silt; very little sand	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Arvada-Slickspots complex soil type (Ensz 1990) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). This deep soil, which formed in clayey and loamy alluvium and colluvium, has some potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. The features eroding from the bank appear to be associated with an approximately 5-cm-thick band of soil of slightly different texture, which represents a windblown silt deposit.

Excavation units (1-x-1-m) were placed one on each side of the drainage near the locations of the east (XU1) and west (XU2) bank profiles (see Figure 58). A shallow hearth feature (H1) was bisected along the west edge of XU1 at 20-30 cmbs (Figure 63). The 5 cm of soil directly above the hearth was heavily stained with charcoal; the staining extended across a large portion of the unit. The hearth perimeter was not distinct until the burned earth at the base of the hearth was revealed at approximately 27 cmbs (Figures 64 and 65). A grayish orange chert tertiary flake, 68 FCR, and two charcoal samples were recovered from the H1 fill. The FCR was primarily limestone, sandstone, and chert, and ranged in size from 1-8 cm.

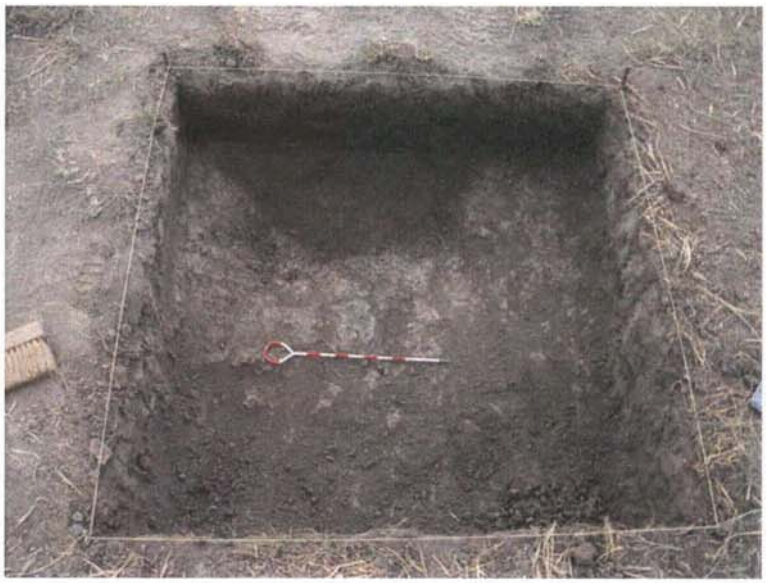
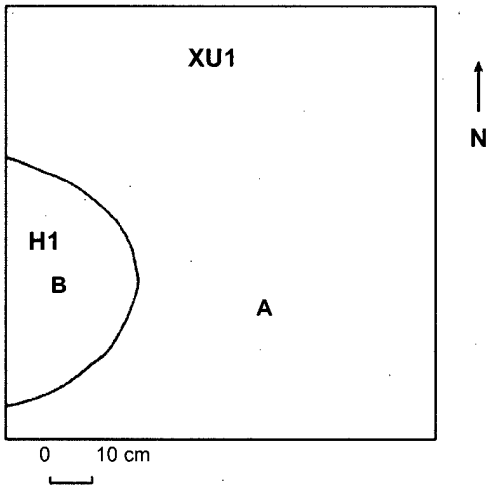
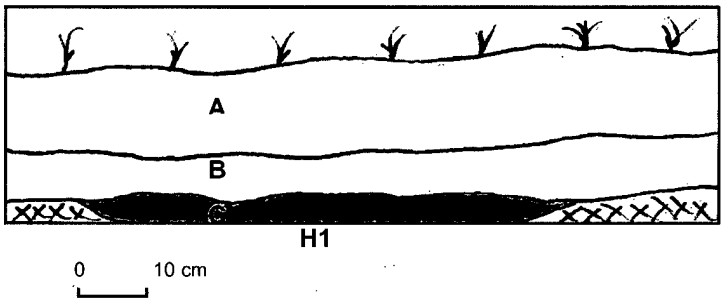


Figure 63. View of H1 in XU1, site 39CU3592, facing west.



A = Silt with some sand; calcium carbonates; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown
B = Burned earth; 10YR 4/3, brown

Figure 64. Plan of H1 at 27 cmbs in XU1, site 39CU3592.



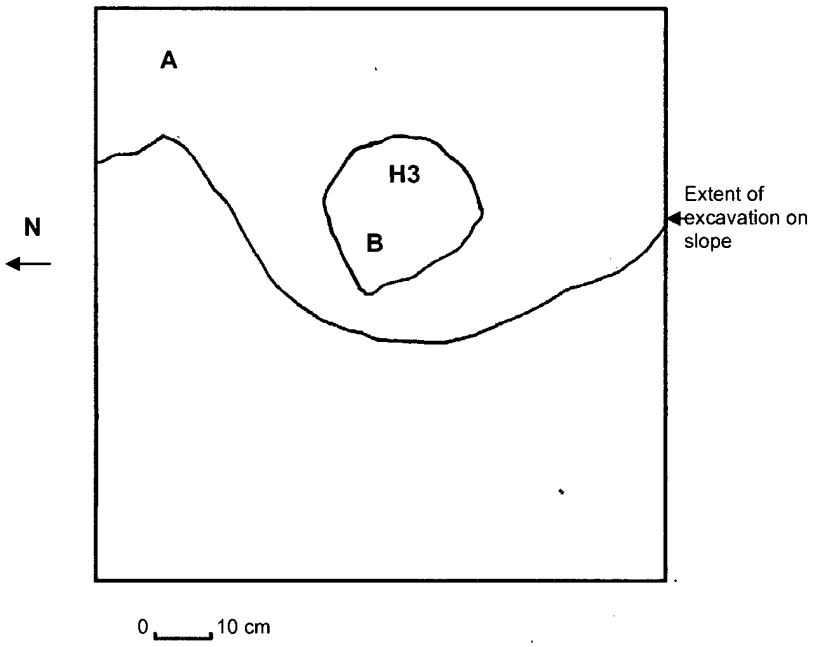
A = Silt, windblown; 2.5YR 5/4, light olive brown
B = Silt with sand and charcoal stains; 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown
C = Burned earth; 10YR 4/3, brown

Figure 65. Profile of west wall of XU1, site 39CU3592.

XU2 was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs. A posthole test was then excavated in the northeast corner of the unit to a depth of 50 cmbs to check the deeper soils. No cultural materials were recovered from the unit. The soil profile of XU2 was the same as that of the west bank profile (see Figure 62).

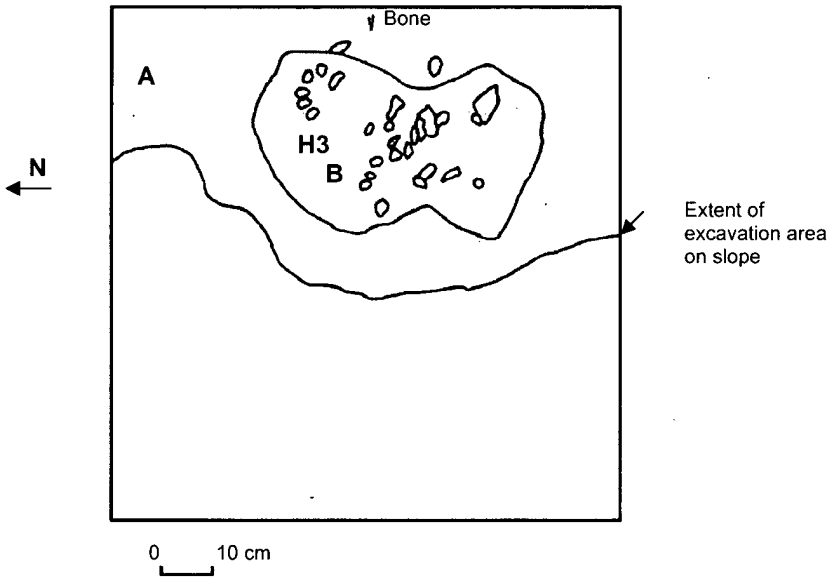
A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (XU3) was positioned to encompass a possible feature eroding from the east drainage bank (Figure 66). The top of the feature stain was encountered at 30 cmbs (Figure 67). The perimeter of the feature (H3) became more distinct at 37 cmbs (Figure 68). Burned earth lined the base of H3, a shallow hearth feature, at 40 cmbs (Figures 69 and 70). The ash lens and FCR extend into the north and east walls. Cobbles that may be associated with H3 were observed extending an additional 40 cm to the south in the cut bank. A profile was drawn of the east wall of XU3 (Figure 71). The cultural materials recovered from the H3 fill soil samples are summarized in Table 19.

Figure 66. View of ash lens in east drainage bank (highlighted by yellow box), site 39CU3592, facing east.



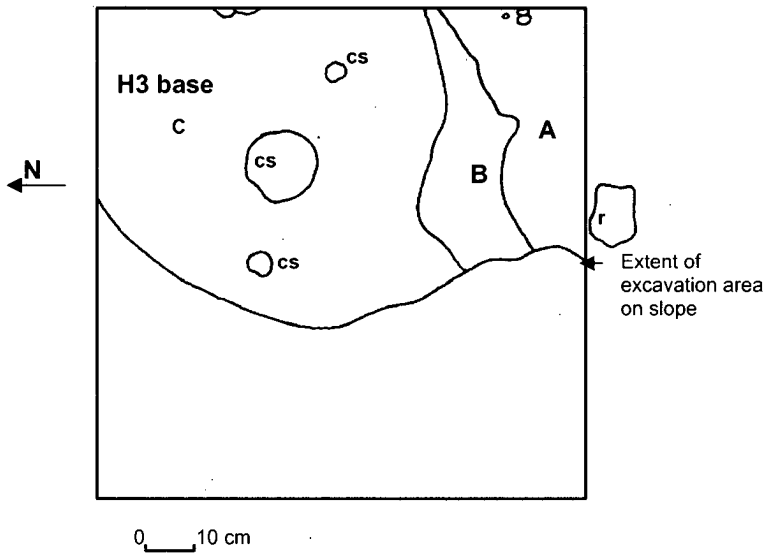
A = Silt with some sand; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
B = Clayey silt; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 67. Plan of top of H3 in XU3, site 39CU3592.



A = Silt with some sand; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
B = Ash with charcoal and FCR

Figure 68. Plan of H3 in XU3 at 37 cmbs, site 39CU3592.



cs = charcoal stain
r = rock

A = Silt; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
B = Silt; 10YR 6/2, light brownish gray
C = Burned earth; 10YR 2/2-7.5YR 4/6-2.5YR 3/4, very dark brown-strong brown-dark reddish brown

Figure 69. Plan of base of H3 in XU3, site 39CU3592.

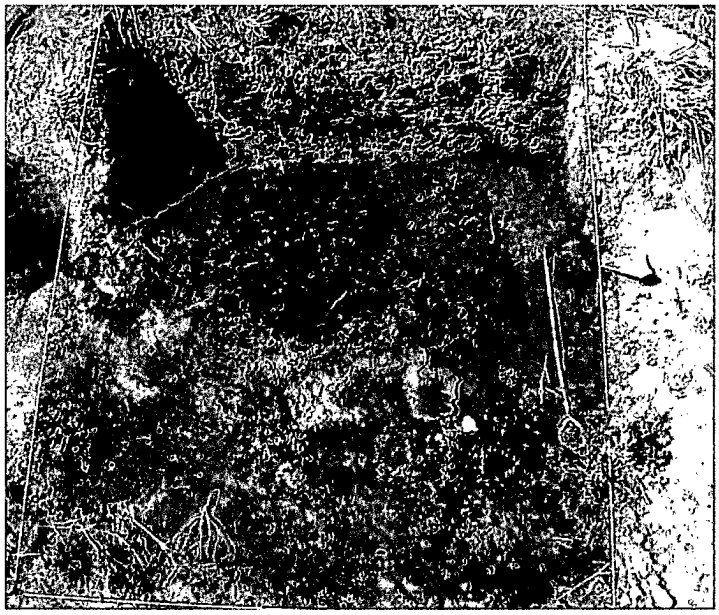
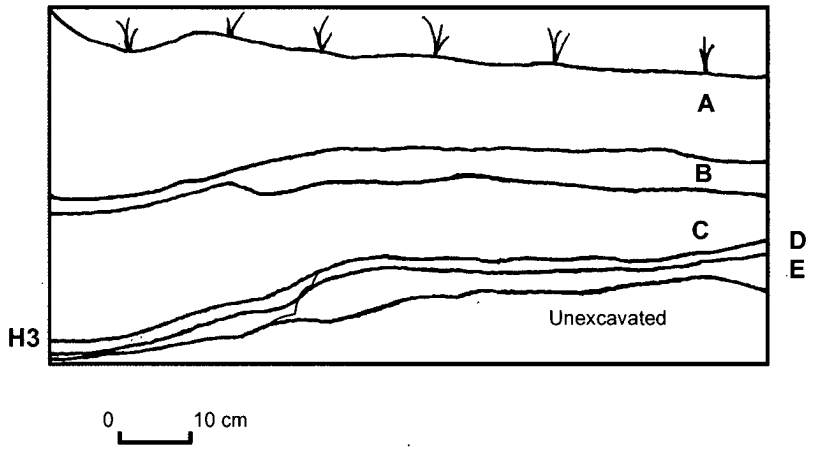


Figure 70. View of base of H3 in XU3, site 39CU3592, facing east.



A = Silt; windblown; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
B = Silt with some calcium carbonates; 7.5YR 4/2, brown
C = Silt; windblown; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown
D = Burned earth/silt with some calcium carbonates; 7.5YR 4/2, brown
E = Burned earth/silt; windblown; 7.5YR 4/2, brown

Figure 71. Profile of east wall of XU3, site 39CU3592.

Table 19. Artifacts Recovered from Processed Hearth Fill Samples, Site 39CU3592.

Hearth #	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
2	1	Flake	Tertiary; chert	Grayish brown
	135	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Dark reddish brown, grayish red, moderate brown, moderate yellowish brown, blackish red, pale red, light brown
	48	Unid bone	Burned fragments	
	261	FCR	Sandstone, limestone, quartzite	
	156	Seed	Not identified	
	4	Sample	Charcoal	
	2	Sample	Burned earth	
3	24	Flake	Tertiary; quartzite	Pale red, light brownish gray, grayish red to dark reddish brown, pale brown
	4	Flake	Tertiary; chalcedony	Dusky yellowish brown, brownish gray
	48	Flake	Tertiary; chert	Brownish gray, dusky brown, moderate brown, yellowish gray, dark reddish brown, pale red, pale brown
	2	Shatter	Chert	Brownish gray, pale yellowish brown
	1	Shatter	Quartzite	Pale brown

Table 19. (continued)

Hearth #	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
3	1	Unid bone	Cut marks	
	982	Unid bone	Burned fragments	
	2052	FCR	Chert, limestone, granite, chert, silicified sediment, sandstone	
	8	Seed	Not identified	
	5	Sample	Charcoal	Black
	2	Sample	Burned earth	

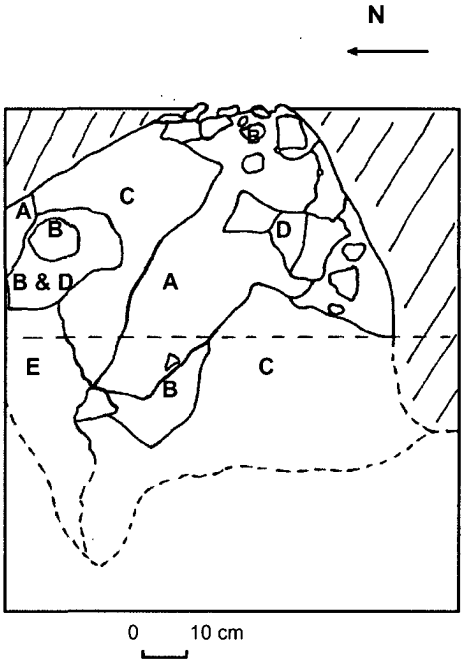
The other possible feature along the east bank appeared to have experienced severe damage through slumping and washing down a small erosional gully on the bank slope (Figure 72). The initial plan was merely to recover intact materials or feature fill, if any were preserved, as soil samples. As the bank face was cleaned and examined, however, it became apparent that a larger-than-expected portion of the feature (H2) was intact. Due to the angle of the bank slope, a formal 1-x-1-m unit was not established. A straight east-west wall was cut into the bank adjacent to the north edge of the intact feature. This wall was used as a reference line for establishing a drawing grid to record the feature within a 1-x-1-m framework. The informal unit was designated XU4 for mapping and labeling purposes. A line level for recording depth measurements was placed at the bank surface above and directly northeast of XU4.

Figure 72. View of possible feature eroding from drainage bank, site 39CU3592, facing east.

The feature was excavated to a maximum of 50 cm into the east bank and 90 cm along the north-south bank face (Figures 73 and 74). The top of H2 was encountered at 43-47 cmbs and the maximum thickness of the feature was 9 cm. Burned earth lined the base of H2 (Figure 75). The perimeter of the feature was irregular and indefinite. The FCR was mostly concentrated at the southeast edge of the exposed portion of H2. The FCR and ashy fill extended into the bank to the east and south. The exposed fill was collected as soil samples; the portion of the feature continuing into the bank was not excavated, as sufficient documentation and samples had been obtained for evaluation purposes. The cultural materials recovered from the H2 fill soil samples are summarized in Table 19.

It is possible that H2 represents portions of multiple adjacent hearths, a large diameter hearth, a hearth and hearth cleanout mix, or even the results of previous erosional episodes on a feature or features. Both H2 and H3 extend farther back into the bank, which suggests a high potential for additional buried, intact features and cultural materials, likely of the Archaic time period.

Figure 73. View of H2 in XU4 at 47 cmbs, site 39CU3592, facing east.



= FCR
A = Ash
B = Burned earth; 5YR 3/3 and 5/6, dark reddish brown and yellowish red
C = Silt with some shale and burned earth bits; 2.5Y 5/2; grayish brown
D = Charcoal
E = Shale; 10YR 5/2, grayish brown

Figure 74. Plan of H2 in XU4 at 47 cmbs, site 39CU3592.

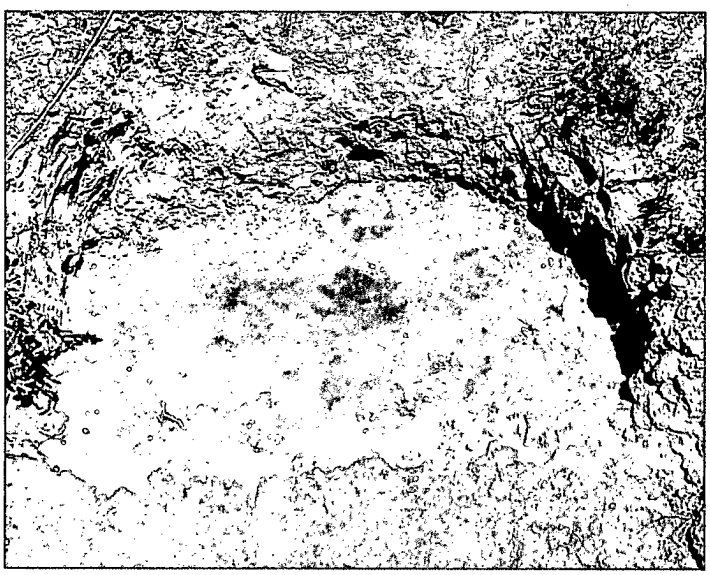


Figure 75. View of base of H2 in XU4 at 50 cmbs, site 39CU3592, facing east.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39CU3592 represents a sparse lithic scatter and three hearths. Although portions of the site exhibit severe wind and water erosion, a buried cultural horizon with features remains intact. No diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the site; however, datable samples of charcoal were recovered from three subsurface hearths.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39CU3592 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site is multi-component. The surface component lacks integrity; however, there are one or two intact, buried components that have produced features and datable samples. The test excavations indicate a high potential for intact cultural deposits or additional features. The site is likely of the Archaic period. Although there are numerous Archaic sites in the region, very few have preserved, buried cultural deposits. The majority of the other hearth sites in the area have rock-oven-type hearth features, while the hearths associated with site 39CU3592 are shallow surface hearths. All of these factors suggest that the site possesses the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39CU3592 satisfies the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that the site be avoided by mining and construction activities. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery plan should be developed and implemented.

Site 39CU3771

Site Number: 39CU3771
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: None
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Revisited: 7-14-08
Map Reference: A1

Site Description

Site 39CU3771 (Figures 76 and 77) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a sparse artifact scatter. The site is completely eroded to a shale and bedrock surface. Vegetation consists of very sparse sagebrush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 90 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

Figure 76. View of site 39CU3771, facing west.

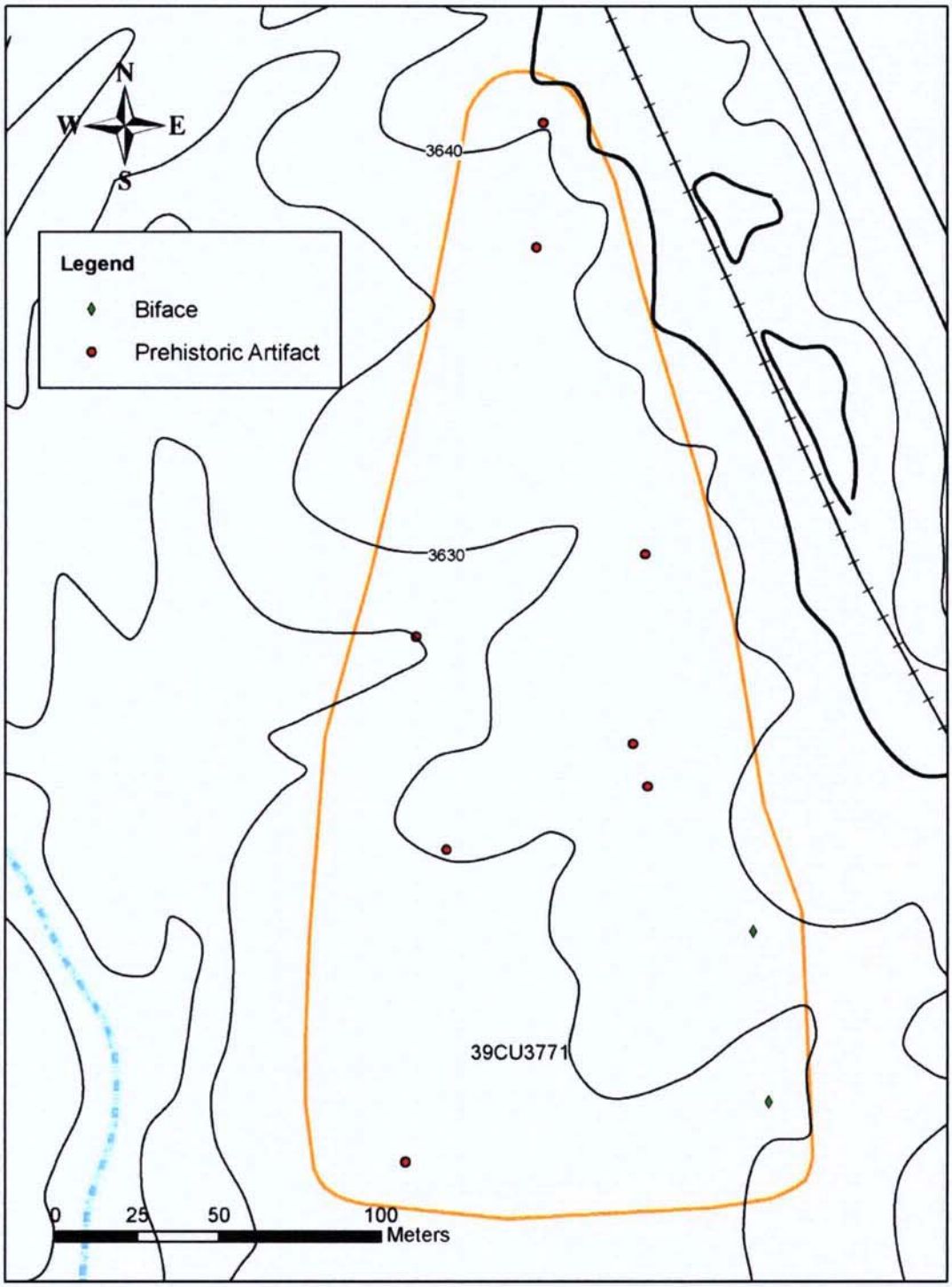


Figure 77. Plan map of site 39CU3771.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface indicated that virtually no intact soil remains on the site. Test excavations were neither feasible nor possible in the shale/bedrock landscape.

The soil mapped in the site area (see Table 1) is the Grummit-Rock outcrop complex (Ensz 1990). The Grummit soil, which formed in clay, appears to have been completely worn away by erosion so that only the Rock outcrop portion of the complex remains. The site has no potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39CU3771 represents a sparse lithic scatter. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion. The majority of the site area is eroded to shale and bedrock. No diagnostic artifacts, datable materials, or features have been documented on the site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39CU3771 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site lacks diagnostic artifacts or datable materials and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by wind and water erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located indicates that there is no potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits or features. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39CU3771 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 archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA97

Site Number: 39FA97
Site Type: Artifact Scatter/Farmstead, Artifact Scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American/Euroamerican
Subsurface Testing: 2 1-x-1-m units; 1 100-x-150-cm unit
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-25-08 and 7-26-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA97 (Figures 78 and 79) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a Native American artifact scatter and a Euroamerican farmstead. The Euroamerican component of the site, as reported in Kruse et al. (2008), has exhibited diagnostic artifacts consistent with material from the early twentieth century through the mid-twentieth century. The ground surface is heavily eroded with numerous surface gravel exposures. The site is in short grass pasture interspersed with scrub brush and prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

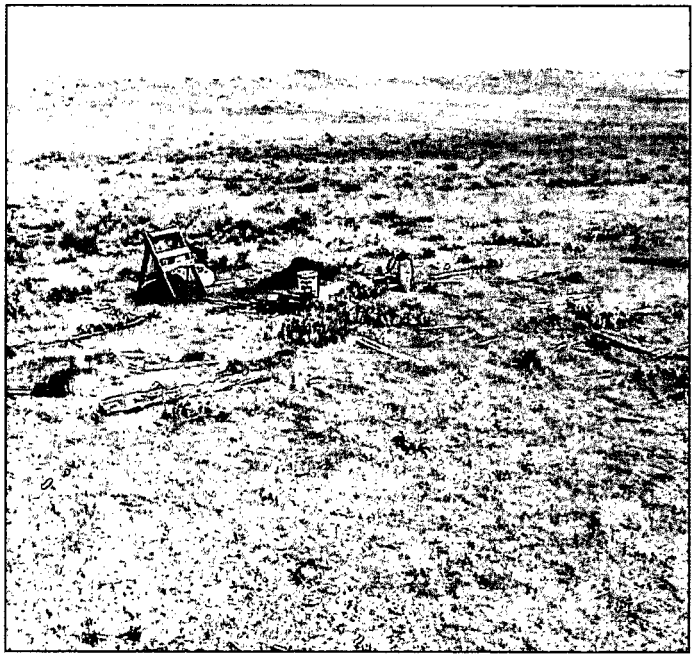


Figure 78. Overview of site 39FA97, facing south-southeast.

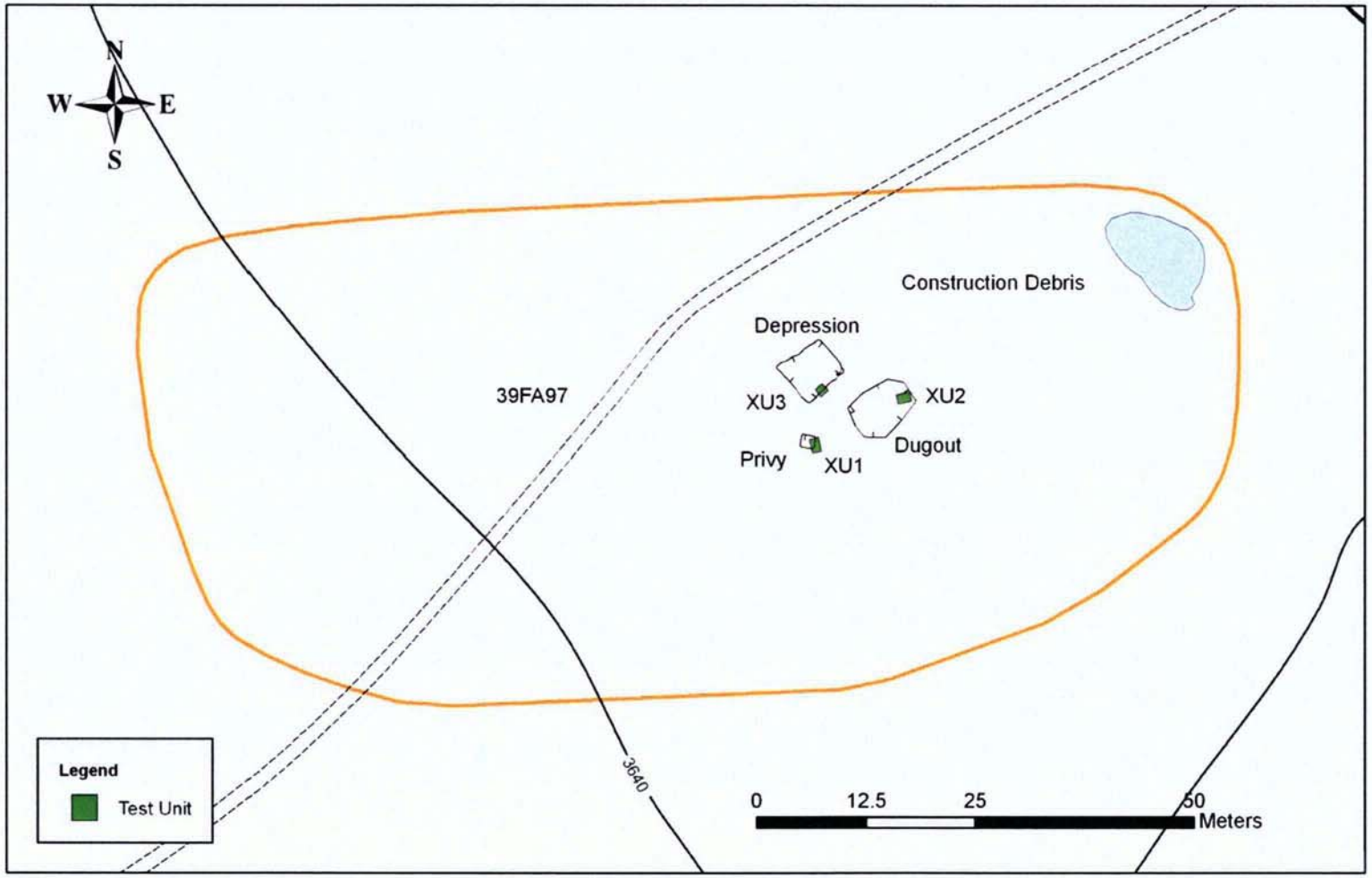


Figure 79. Plan map of site 39FA97, showing excavation unit locations.

Evaluation Field Work

No prehistoric artifacts were observed during reexamination of the surface of the site area. Shovel tests were not excavated due to the advanced state of surface erosion/gravel exposures across the site, particularly within the areas where prehistoric artifacts had been previously recorded (Kruse et al. 2008).

One 1-x-1-m unit (XU1) was established to cross-section the possible privy depression (Figures 80 and 81). Historic artifacts, similar to those observed scattered across the site surface, were recovered from 0-10 cm. The artifact density, however, decreased with depth, and the clay and shale content of the soil increased. A shovel test was excavated through the unit floor in the west corner to determine whether deeper historic deposits were present (Figure 82). A thin layer of wood fragments and charcoal was observed in the wall of the shovel test at approximately 12 cmbs. The shovel test was excavated to a maximum depth of 45 cmbs. Beneath the thin layer of wood, the soil was increasingly dense sterile clay and shale.

Excavation was continued on the unit. A faint rectangular stain and numerous wood fragments were encountered; the depth to the top of the stain ranged from 11 cmbs near the north corner to 16 cmbs in the west corner (Figure 83). A 50-x-100-cm extension was added to further investigate the rectangular stain. The general size and shape of the stain, the numerous wood fragments, and the presence of a hinge within the unit fill suggested that the stain might represent a deteriorated wooden door lying on a slightly earlier, gently sloped ground surface. In the extension, traces of the stain were encountered at 10-12 cmbs. Numerous historic artifacts appeared to have been piled or discarded on top of the "door," obscuring the perimeter of the stain (Figures 84 and 85). The artifacts recovered from XU1 are presented in Table 20.

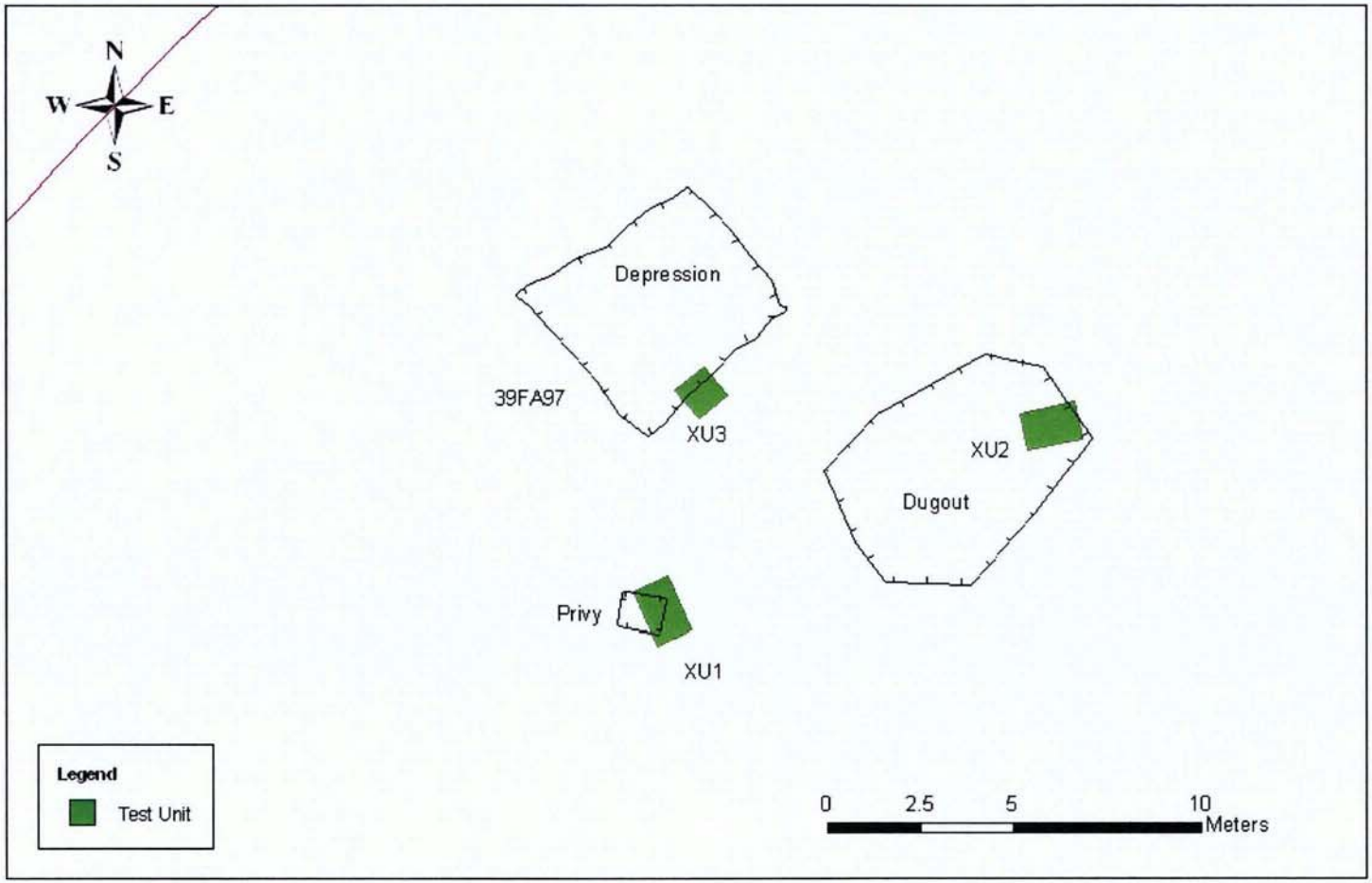


Figure 80. Plan map detail showing locations of historic features and excavation units, site 39FA97.

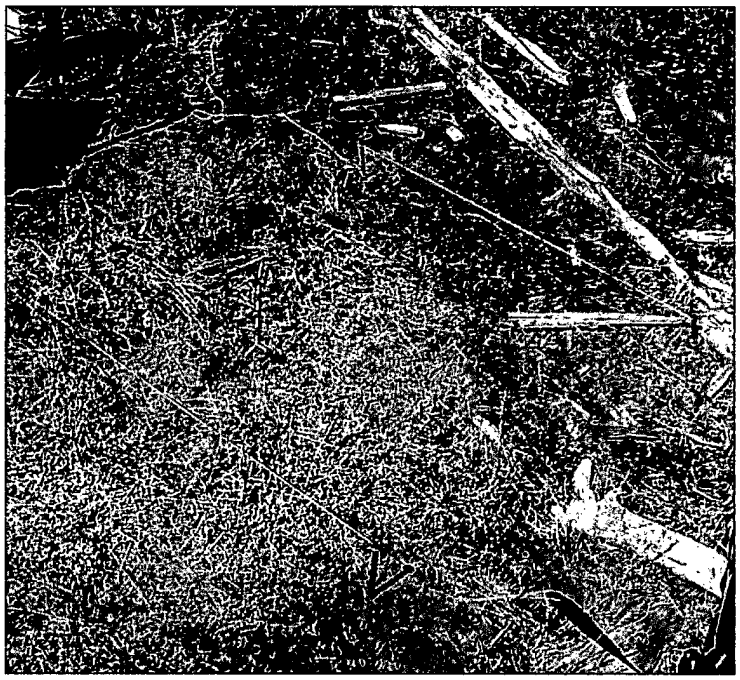


Figure 81. View of XU1 in possible privy feature depression, site 39FA97, facing north.

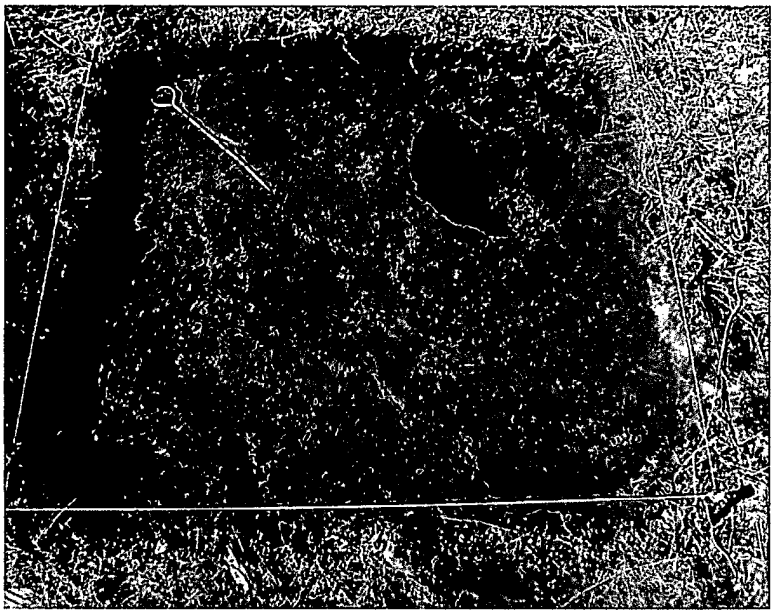


Figure 82. View of XU1 showing shovel test and stain, site 39FA97, facing southwest.

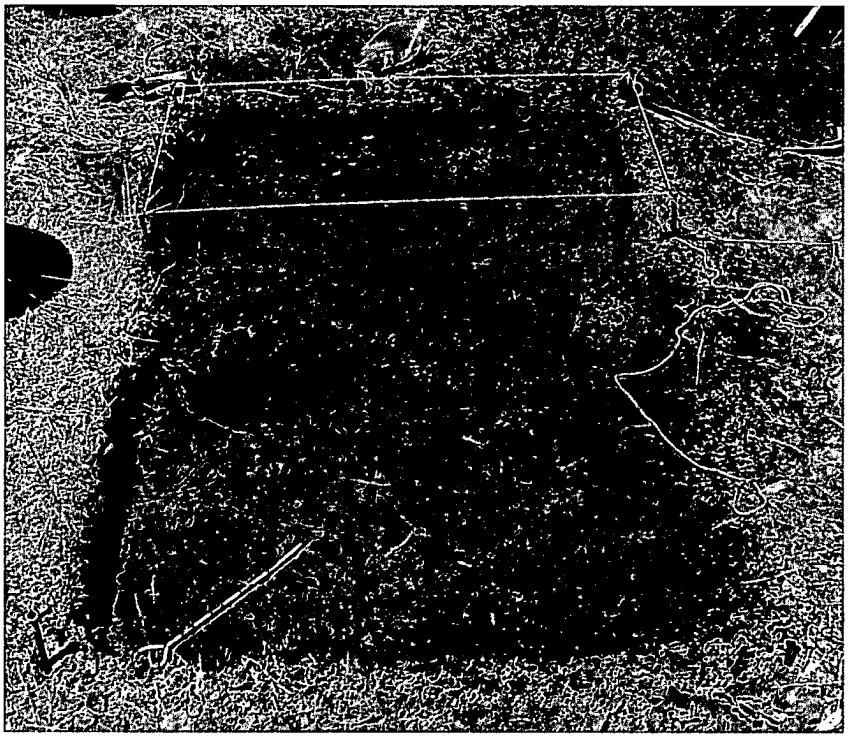


Figure 83. View of XU1 at 11-16 cmbs, site 39FA97.

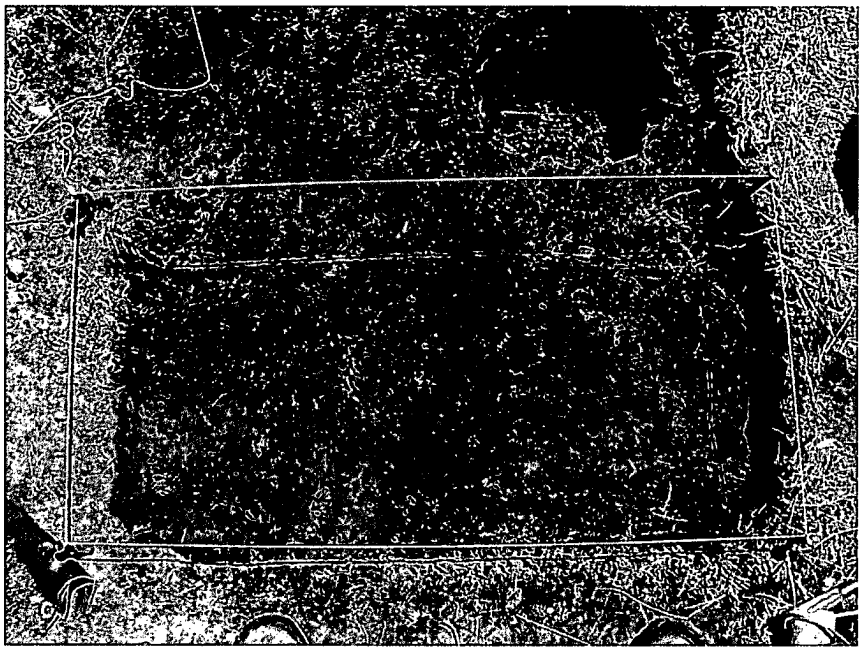
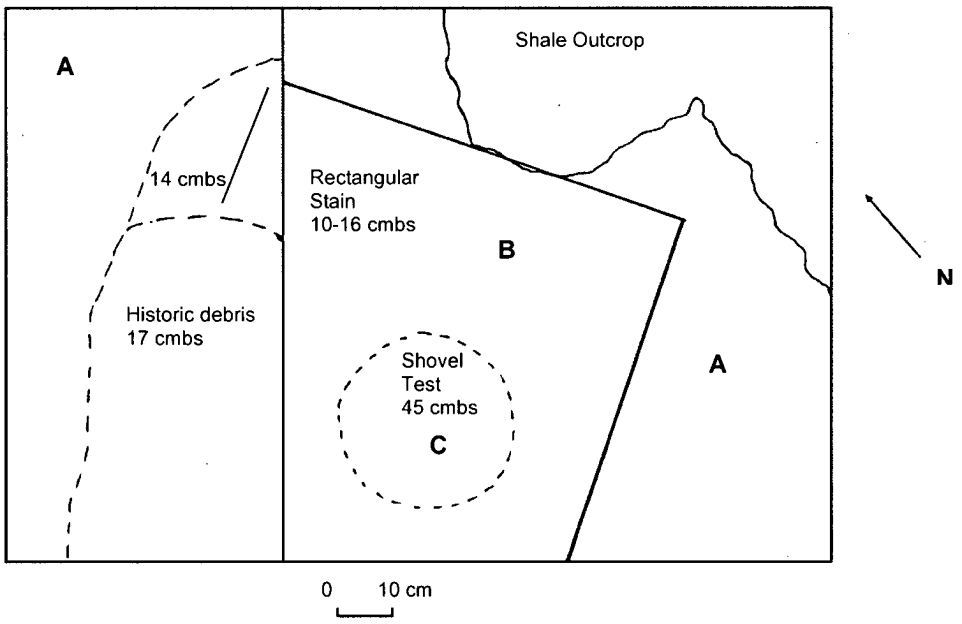


Figure 84. View of debris over rectangular stain in XU1, site 39FA97, facing northwest.



A = Very clayey silt; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown
B = Very clayey silt with wood fragments and charcoal; 2.5Y 3/2, very dark gray
C = Clay with shale fragments; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 85. Plan of XU1 base, site 39FA97.

Table 20. Artifacts Recovered from XU1, Site 39FA97.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
1	17	Glass	Flat fragment	Light green
	28	Glass	Lamp chimney fragments	Clear
	28	Glass	Bottle fragment	Yellow, clear, amethyst
	8	Glass	Canning jar fragments	Aqua
	1	Metal	Hinge	
	1	Metal	Bolt	
	1	Metal	Strip	
	68	Metal	Misc. fragments	
	2	Metal	Cartridge casing	
	1	Metal	Buckle	
	33	Nail	Roofing	
	9	Nail	Finishing	
	1	Nail	5/8 inch	
	5	Nail	Wire; 2 1/2 inch	
	8	Nail	Wire; 3 inch	
	56	Nail	Fragments	
	1	Coal		
	160	Wood	Fragments	
	119	Shingle	Fragments	Black

Table 20. (continued)

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
	2	ID Bone	Ulna; small mammal	
	5	ID Bone	Bird	
	2	Unid Bone	Fragments	
	1	Button	Shell; 2-hole (Figure 86)	
	2	Button	Bone; fragments (Figure 86)	
	1	Brooch	Fragment (Figure 86)	

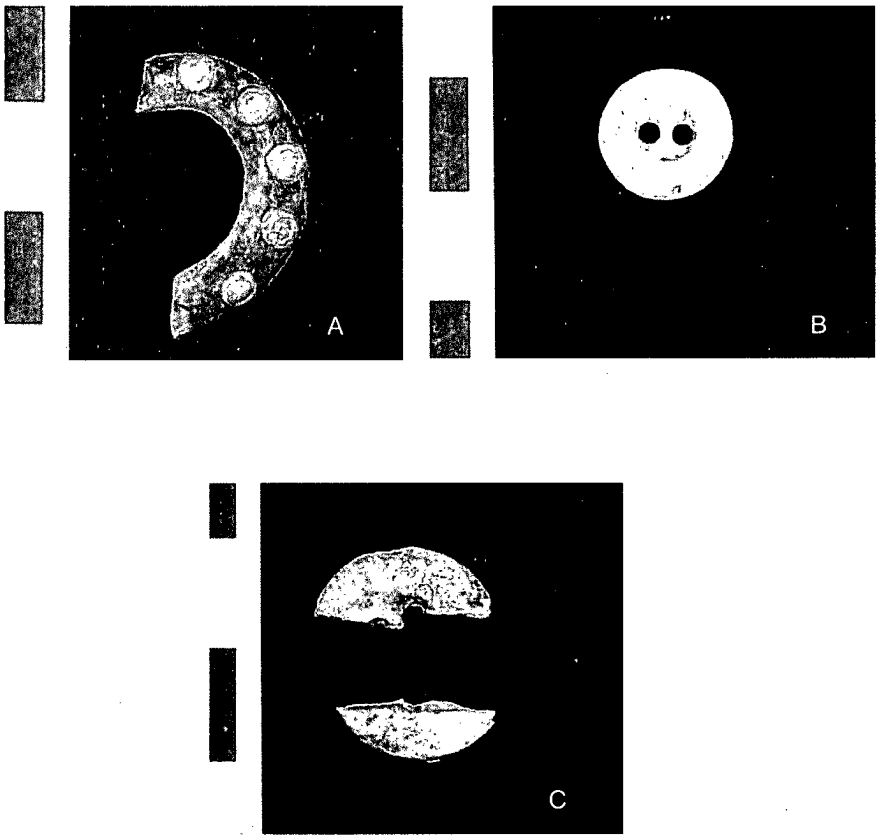
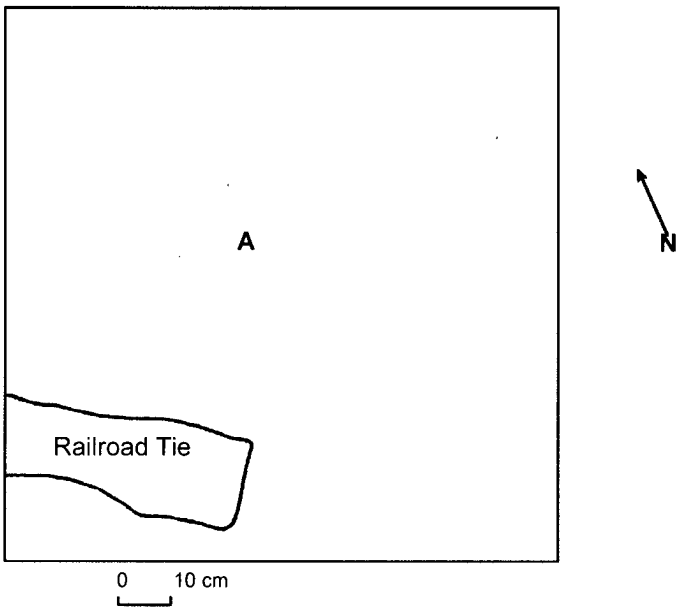


Figure 86. View of artifacts recovered from XU1, site 39FA97: A) brooch (cat. no. 97-26); B) shell button (cat. no. 97-25); C) bone button fragments (cat. no. 97-51).

XU2 was placed inside the dugout depression adjacent to the railroad-tie perimeter at the northeast edge (Figures 80 and 87). The collapsed/deteriorated railroad ties were removed from the surface. The first 5 cm of the first level consisted primarily of rotten wood fragments. The 1-x-1-m unit was excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs. The south half only (50-x-100 cm) was then excavated to 40 cmbs (Figures 88 and 89). Desiccation cracks were present at approximately 40 cmbs, suggesting that this may

have been a previous surface, likely representing the floor of the cellar or dugout. A shovel test was excavated in the south corner to a depth of 75 cmbs and then extended to 90 cmbs with an auger (Figure 90). No cultural materials were recovered from a depth greater than 35 cmbs. The materials recovered from XU2 are presented in Table 21.

Figure 87. View of location of XU2 in dugout depression, prior to setting up the unit, site 39FA97, facing west.



A = Clay and silty clay; heavy concentrations of shale and calcium carbonates; 10YR 6/1 to 4/3, gray to brown

Figure 88. Plan of floor of XU2 at 30 cmbs, site 39FA97.

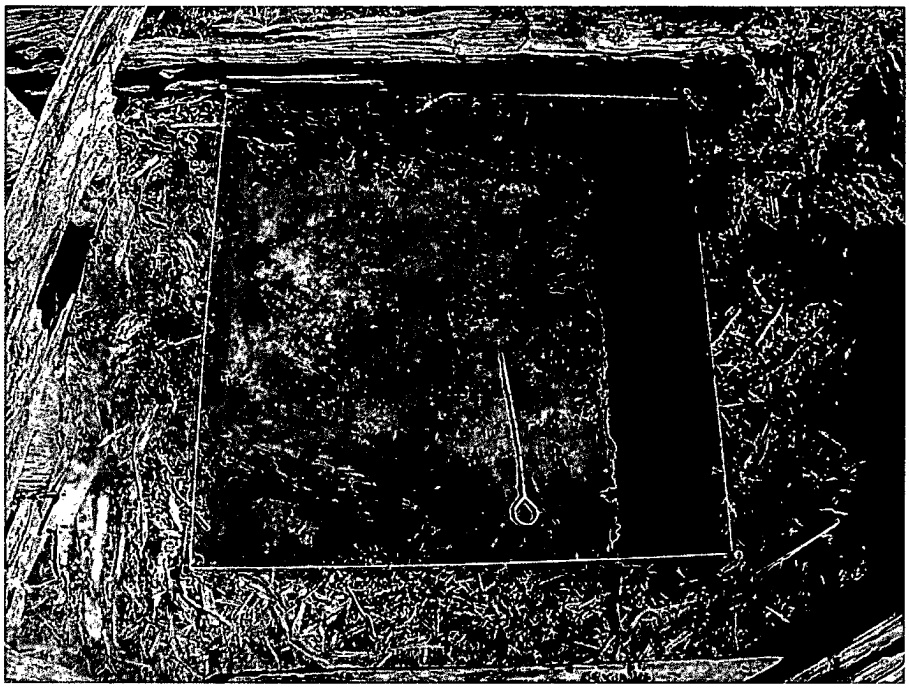
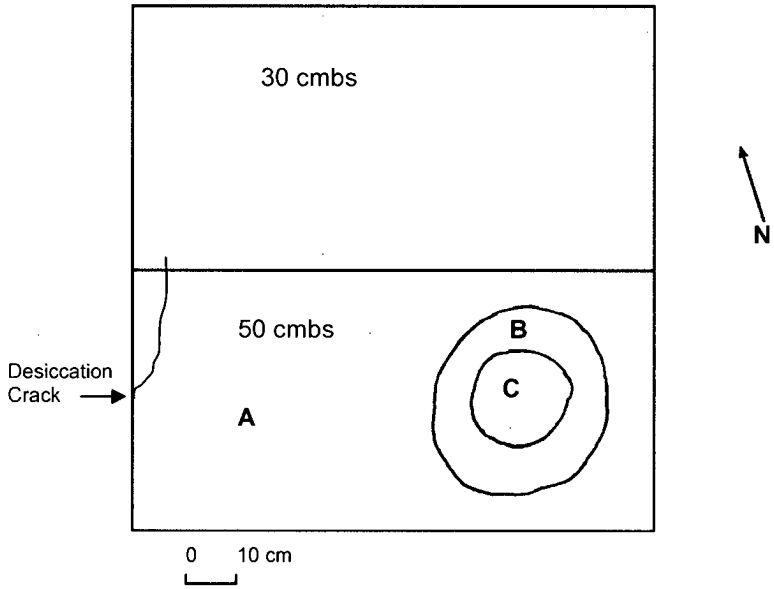


Figure 89. View of XU2 at 30 cmbs, site 39FA97.



A = Clayey silt; 10YR 4/1, dark gray
B = Shovel test; shale with silt; 10YR 3/1, very dark gray
C = Auger test; shale; 10YR 3/1, very dark gray

Figure 90. Plan of base of XU2, site 39FA97.

Table 21. Artifacts Recovered from XU2, Site 39FA97.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
2	2	Ceramic	Whiteware fragments	White
	4	Glass	Flat fragments	Light green, clear
	1	Glass	Bottle fragment	Amethyst
	1	Nail	Wire; 4 inch	
	1	Nail	Square; 2 1/2 inch	
	2	Nail	Fragments	
	1	Metal	Spike fragment or wedge	
	6	Metal	Misc. fragments	
	5	Charcoal		

A 50-x-100-cm unit (XU3) was positioned to overlap the southeast edge of the shallow house or structure depression (Figures 80 and 91). All of the artifacts recovered from XU3 were either on the surface or within 0-5 cmbs. The soil from 5-10 cmbs was hard, sterile brown clayey silt. No trace of a structure or foundation

was observed. The unit was abandoned at 10 cmbs (Figure 92). The cultural materials recovered from XU3 are presented in Table 22.

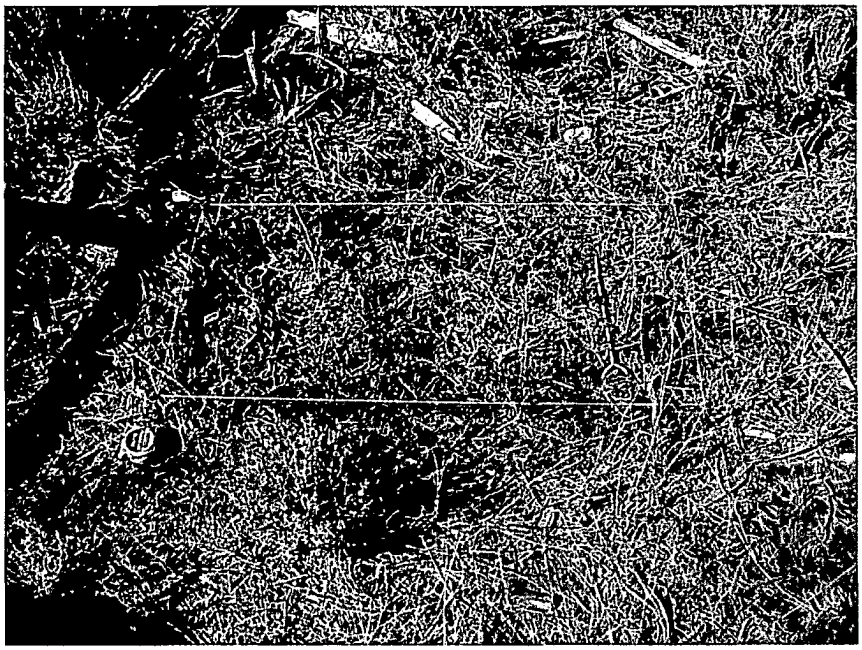


Figure 91. View of XU3 prior to excavation, site 39FA97, facing north.

Table 22. Artifacts Recovered from XU3, Site 39FA97.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
3	4	Glass	Milk glass canning jar lid fragment	White
	1	Glass	Jar base fragment	Clear
	8	Glass	Fragments	Clear
	4	Glass	Flat fragments	Light green
	2	Ceramic	Whiteware fragments	White
	1	Metal	Wire bucket handle	
	10	Metal	Can fragment	
	6	Metal	Misc. fragments	
	1	Metal	Staple	
	2	Nail	Wire; 2 1/2 inch	
	1	Nail	Wire; 2 inch	
	1	Nail	Wire; 1 1/4 inch	
	1	Metal	Tassel hook; brass (Figure 93)	
	1	Rubber	Jar seal fragment	Black
	3	Brick	Fragments	Red
	10	Wood	Fragments	

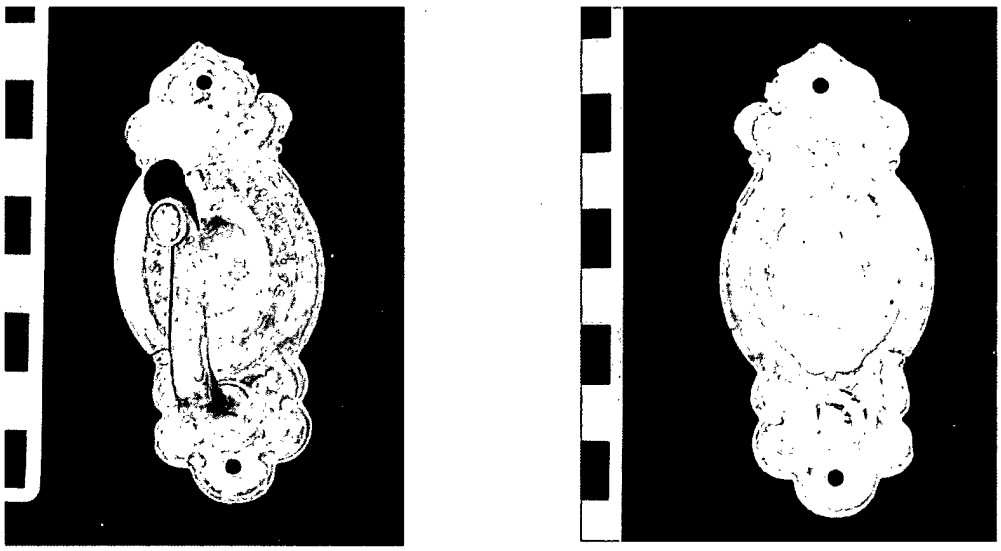


Figure 93. Front and back views of decorative brass tassel hook (cat. no. 97-74), site 39FA97.

A courthouse records search for the historic component location was conducted at the Fall River County Court House on July 25, 2008 by Linda Palmer, Landon Karr, and Carl Bates, ALAC staff archeologists. The results of the courthouse records

search are presented in Table 23. The records following 1947 were not examined, as only the earliest of the landowners would have been directly associated with the historic component of 39FA97. The land has remained in the Peterson family's possession from 1947 to the present time.

Table 23. Fall River County Courthouse Records Search Results for Site 39FA97.

Book	Transferred From	Transferred To	Date	Month	Year
Pat. 9	Government	Hugo Ternes	18	January	1923
Deed 38	Howard Kennedy	Fall River County	14	December	1925
Deed 49	Howard Kennedy Trustee	Andrew Rasmussen	27	September	1935
Deed 49	Hugo Ternes	Andrew Rasmussen	7	July	1936
Deed 60	Andrew Rasmussen	Peter J. Peterson	26	February	1947

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA97 represents a prehistoric lithic scatter and an historic farmstead with an associated historic artifact scatter. The site exhibits varying degrees of wind and water erosion with numerous shale and gravel exposures. The prehistoric component was impacted by the construction of the historic features in the early 1900s. The site has also been impacted by cattle grazing. No diagnostic or datable prehistoric materials were observed on the surface, recovered from the test excavations during the current evaluation, or previously documented on the site (Kruse et al. 2008). Surface artifact density is very low.

No intact structural remains are associated with the historic dugout/cellar, or the depression. No evidence of a privy feature was found in the test excavation. The farmstead dates to a short occupation period; the patent was not obtained until 1923 and the place was abandoned prior to 1947, according to the current landowner. Research questions that pertain to the historic Euroamerican context are limited. The suggested research questions primarily address issues of location and architectural style, layout of structures within a site, or evidence of ethnic patterns. Other than the general location of the depression and dugout/cellar and limited

temporal artifact data, the historic data at this site are unlikely to contribute to the resolution of these research questions. There is very low research potential on a historic archeological site with poor integrity and no structural evidence.

The low potential for additional intact feature remnants, the low artifact density, and the evaluative testing results to date suggest that the site has very limited potential to produce additional information to address research questions beyond the general site location and a sparse artifact inventory.

Neither the prehistoric nor the historic component of site 39FA97 has the potential to yield significant information in relation to a specific person or event, or an architectural style (Criteria A, B, and C). The site lacks physical integrity and has low information potential. The eligibility of the site, therefore, cannot be justified under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1893

Site Number: 39FA1893
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 4 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: BLM
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-23-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1893 (Figures 94 and 95) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric isolated find. The site area is eroded, with extensive gravel and bedrock exposures. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

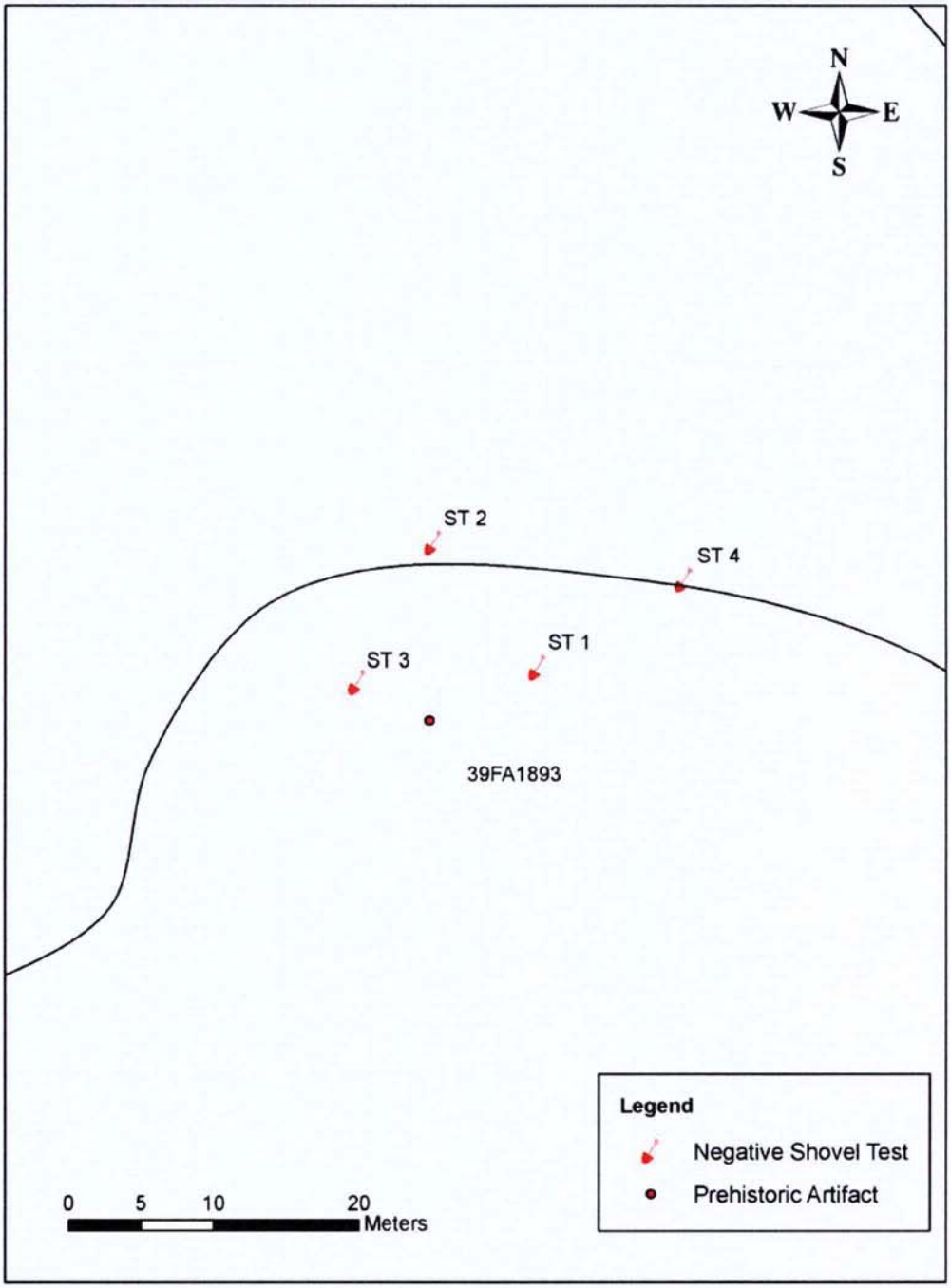


Figure 94. Plan map of site 39FA1893, showing shovel test locations.

Figure 95. Overview of site 39FA1893, facing northwest.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface confirmed that the majority of the site locale is severely eroded to gravel and shale exposures. No cultural materials were observed on the surface; the previously recorded isolated dark gray chert tertiary flake (Kruse et al. 2008) was not relocated. Four shovels (ST1-ST4) were excavated near the original site area (Figure 94). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 24.

Table 24. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1893.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	36	0-24	Clayey silt; redeposited sediment; compact; some angular limestone gravel	2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown	No
		24-37	Clayey silt; very compact; some calcium carbonates	2.5Y 4/2 to 5/2-dark grayish brown to grayish brown	No

Table 24. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
2	35	0-20 20-35	Sandy silt; colluvial deposit Sandy silt; colluvial deposit; massive peds	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4-yellowish brown	No No
3	35	0-12 12-35	Sandy silt; colluvial deposit Sandy silt; colluvial deposit; massive peds	10YR 4/3-brown 10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No No
4	40	0-8 8-24 24-36	Silt/limestone/shale bits; friable Clayey silt; compact; blocky Clayey silt; compact; blocky; increasing calcium carbonates	2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown 2.5Y 4/2 to 3/2-dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown 2.5Y 4/2 to 3/2-dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown	No No No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Kyle clay soil type (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1), although some modification of the surface layer has occurred from wind and sheet wash erosion and redeposition. The shallow and/or eroded topsoil suggests very low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1893 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion. The majority of the site area is eroded to gravel and shale. The recorded isolated find is not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1893 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely comprised by wind and sheet wash erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located, the displacement and redeposition of the eroded soil, and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or features. All of these factors

suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1893 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 archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1894

Site Number: 39FA1894
Site Type: Isolated Find
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 4 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: BLM
NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 7-23-08
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1894 (Figures 96 and 97) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as an isolated find. The artifact, a very pale orange sandstone retouched flake, was collected at that time. The site is eroded and exhibits extensive gravel and shale exposures. A freshly graded two-track trail crosses the site area. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear. Ground surface visibility averaged 65 percent at the time of the site evaluation.