

Figure 96. Plan map of site 39FA1894, showing shovel test locations.

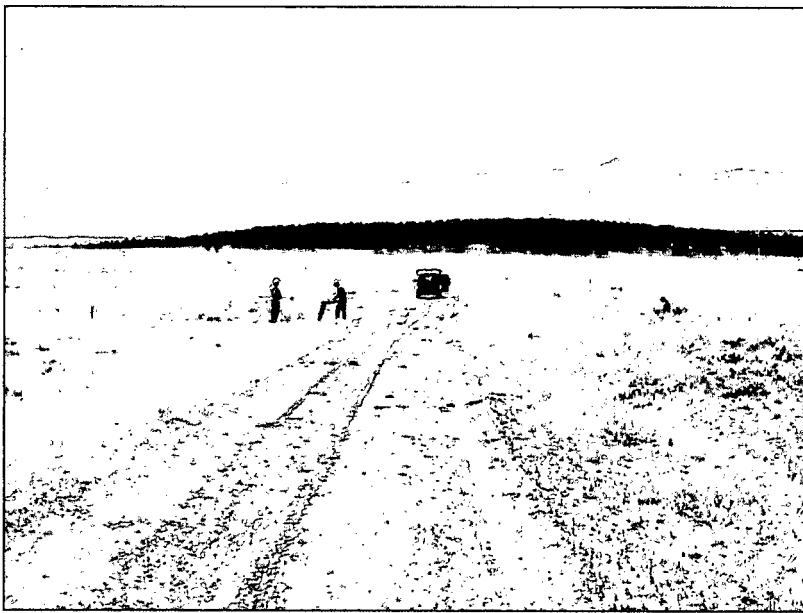


Figure 97. Overview of site 39FA1894, facing west-northwest.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface confirmed that the majority of the site is severely eroded to gravel and shale exposures. One light purple chert tertiary flake was observed on the graded two-track trail. Four shovel tests (ST1-ST4) were excavated north and south of the two-track near the documented artifact locations (Figure 96). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 25.

Table 25. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1894.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	35	0-10	Sandy silt; slopewash	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		10-35	Shale and silt with peds	10YR 3/1-very dark gray	No
2	35	0-30	Sandy silt; slopewash	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
		30-50	Sandy silt with calcium carbonates	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No

Table 25. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
3	40	0-8	Sandy silt; friable; few small limestone gravel	2.5Y 4/3-olive brown	No
		8-23	Clayey silt; compact; blocky	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No
		23-40	Clayey silt with carbonates; compact	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No
4	40	0-8	Sandy silt; friable; few small limestone gravel	2.5Y 4/3-olive brown	No
		8-23	Clayey silt; compact; blocky	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	No
		23-30	Clayey silt with carbonates; compact	2.5Y 4/3 with 3/1-olive brown with very dark gray	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 39FA1894 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits severe wind and water erosion as well as impact from a graded two-track trail. The majority of the site area is eroded to gravel and shale. The two documented artifacts are not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1894 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 39FA1894 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 39FA1895

Site Number: 39FA1895

Site Type: Artifact Scatter, Hearth

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Subsurface Testing: 10 shovel tests; 2 1-x-1-m units; 4 50-x-100-cm units

Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Landowner: Private

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 7-28-08 and 7-29-08

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1895 (Figures 98-100) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric artifact scatter and eight hearths. Thirteen additional hearths and a historic cairn were recorded during the current evaluation field work. The majority of the features (HA-HR, HT, HU, and C1) are situated within the previously recorded site boundaries. The site boundaries, however, were extended to encompass an additional hearth (HS) and additional lithic artifacts observed south of the original site boundaries. The majority of the site area exhibits extensive surface gravel exposures due to wind and water erosion, and also redeposition of eroded soils. Many of the hearths are completely or partially eroded, evidenced by the FCR that has washed downslope and scattered. Cattle grazing/trampling has likely also caused damage to the hearth features. 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.

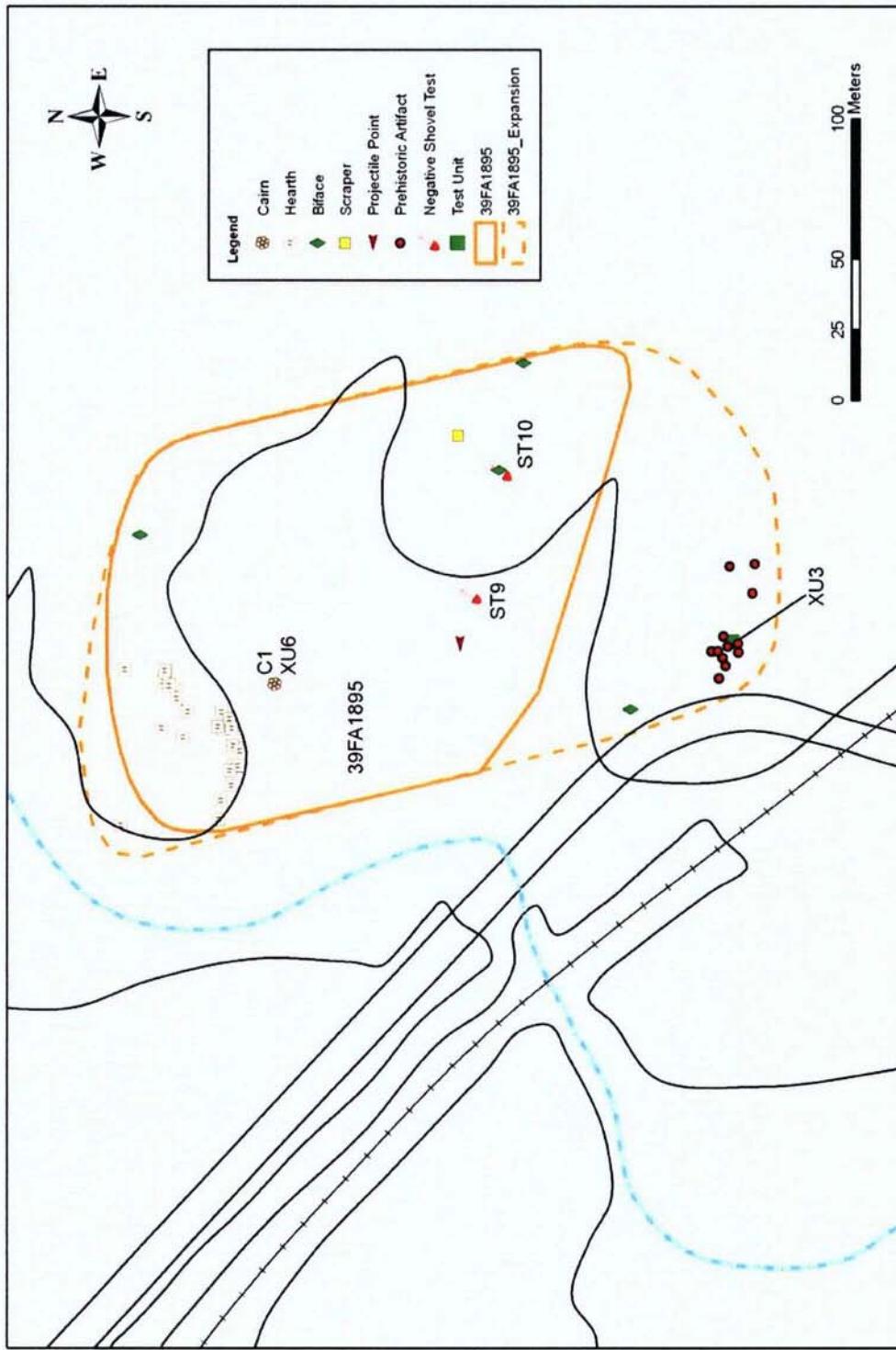


Figure 198. Plan map of site 39FA1895, showing extended site boundary.

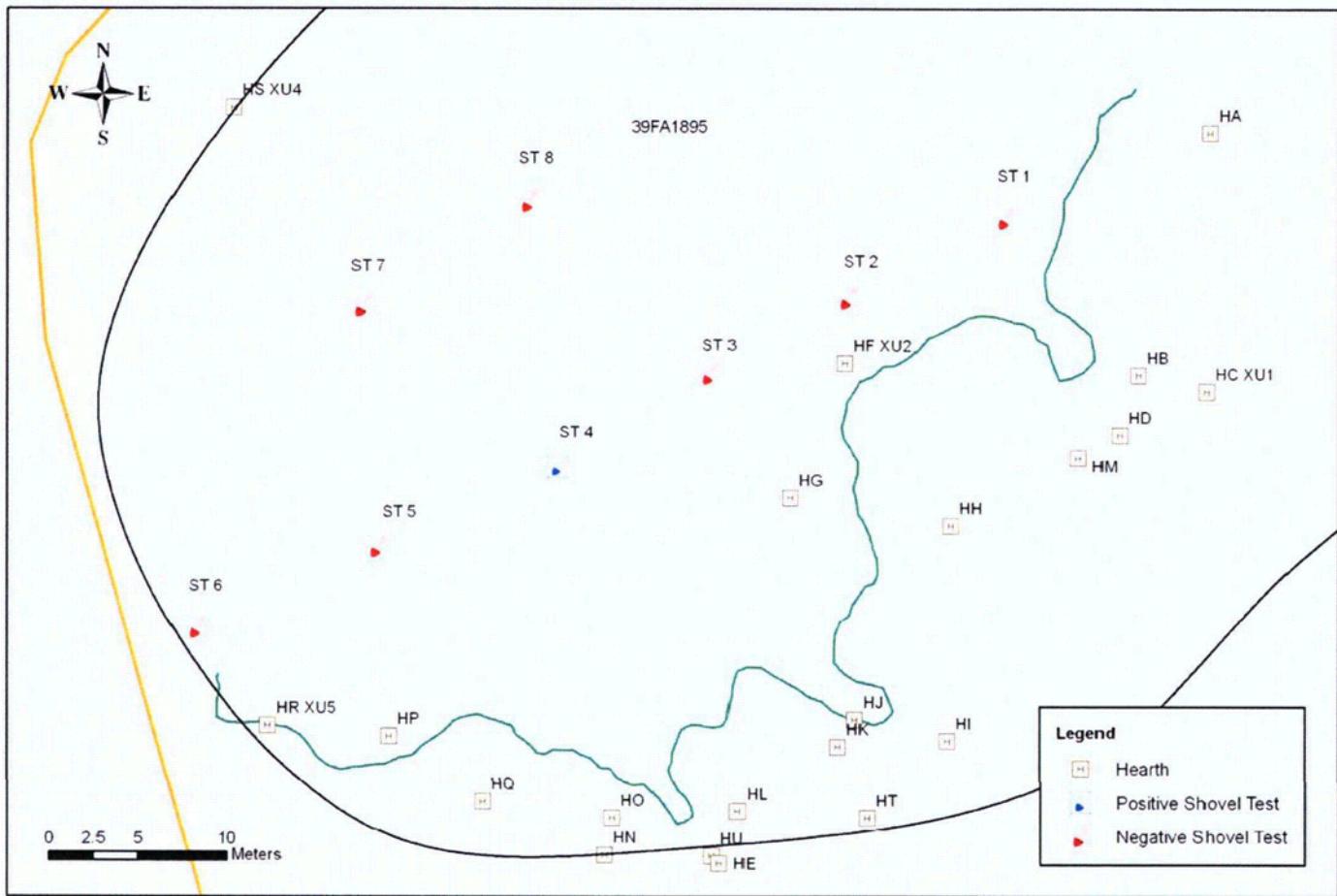


Figure 99. Plan map of site 39FA1895, showing hearth locations and associated excavation units.

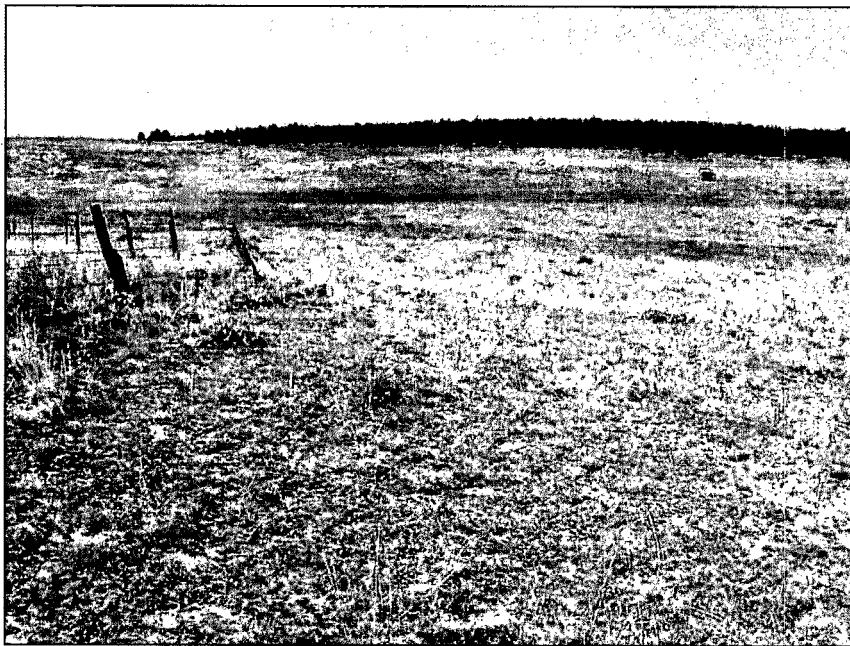


Figure 100. Overview of site 39FA1895, facing north-northwest

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface indicated that the surface artifact scatter extends to the south beyond the original site boundaries (see Figure 98). The observed artifacts are summarized in Table 26. The projectile point (Figure 101) was collected (Appendix E; cat. no. 1895-1) and was identified as a Late Prehistoric side-notched type. The chert scraper was also collected (Appendix D; cat. no. 1895-2).

It appeared that there was a limited potential for intact soil on the low ridge in the north half of the site, although it was likely also affected to a degree by sheet wash erosion and redeposition of soil. Twenty-one prehistoric hearths and one historic cairn/rock pile were documented (see Figures 98 and 99). The hearths are described in Table 27.

Table 26. Artifacts Observed on Surface of Extended Site Area, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Purple
3	Primary flake	Chert	Pinkish orange, reddish brown, gray
3	Secondary flake	Chert	Purple
10	Tertiary flake	Chert	Grayish brown, pinkish tan, purple, white
11	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Gray, light gray, purple, white, grayish brown
2	Tertiary flake	Silicified wood	Grayish brown
8	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray, light brown and white banded, white
1	Biface	Chert	Yellowish brown chert
1	Biface	Quartzite	Light brown
1	Biface fragment	Chalcedony	White
1	Scraper	Chert	Very light gray and grayish red purple
1	Projectile point (Figure 101)	Chert	Pale red
3	Shatter	Chalcedony	Light gray
1	Shatter	Chert	White
1	Shatter	Quartzite	Purple

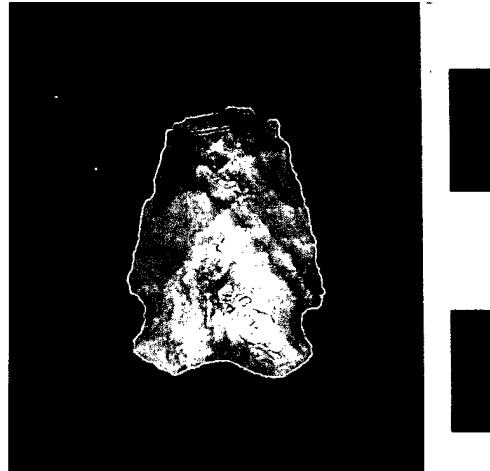


Figure 101. Late Prehistoric side-notched projectile point (cat. no. 1895-1) recovered from site 39FA1895.

Table 27. Descriptions of Hearths on Site 39FA1895.

Hearth	Diameter (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
HA	60	150+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Mostly eroded/scattered	Figure 102
HB	400-500	100+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Completely eroded/scattered	Figure 102
HC	150	150+	Sandstone, chert	Partially intact	Figure 102

Table 27. (continued)

Hearth	Diameter (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
HD	60	100	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Partially intact	Figure 102
HE	60	200	Sandstone, limestone	Mostly eroded/scattered	Figure 103
HF	110	65+	Sandstone, limestone	Partially intact	Figure 103
HG	60	6	Sandstone, chert	Intact	Figure 103
HH	60	100	Sandstone	Mostly eroded/scattered	Figure 103
HI	240	300+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Completely eroded	Figure 103
HJ	300	400+	Sandstone, limestone, chert, silicified sediment	Completely eroded	Figure 103
HK	500	350+	Sandstone, limestone, chert, quartzite	Completely eroded	Figure 104
HL	50	300+	Sandstone, limestone	Partially intact	Figure 104
HM	60-65	200	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Partially intact	Figure 104
HN	50	300+	Sandstone, limestone, chert	Mostly eroded	Figure 104
HO	50	50+	Sandstone	Mostly eroded	Figure 104
HP	40	10	Sandstone	Intact	Figure 104
HQ	40	20+	Sandstone, limestone	Partially intact	Figure 105
HR	60	50+	Sandstone, chert	Mostly intact	Figure 105
HS	120	75+	Sandstone, silicified sediment	Partially intact	Figure 105
HT	60	50	Sandstone, chert	Mostly intact	Figure 105
HU	55	80	Sandstone	Partially intact	Figure 105

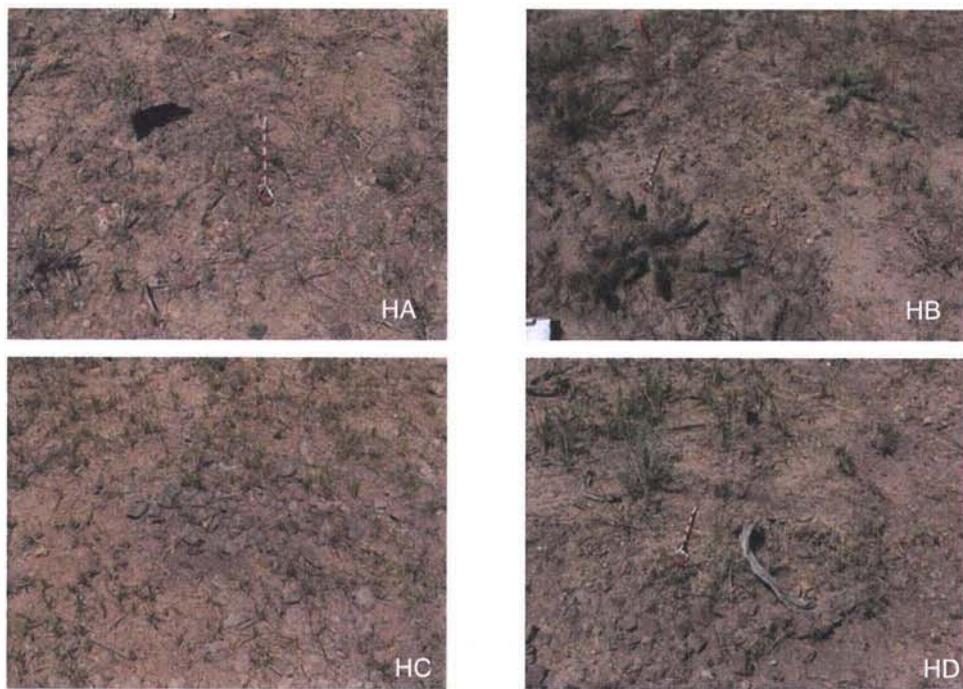


Figure 102. Views of hearths HA-HD, site 39FA1895.

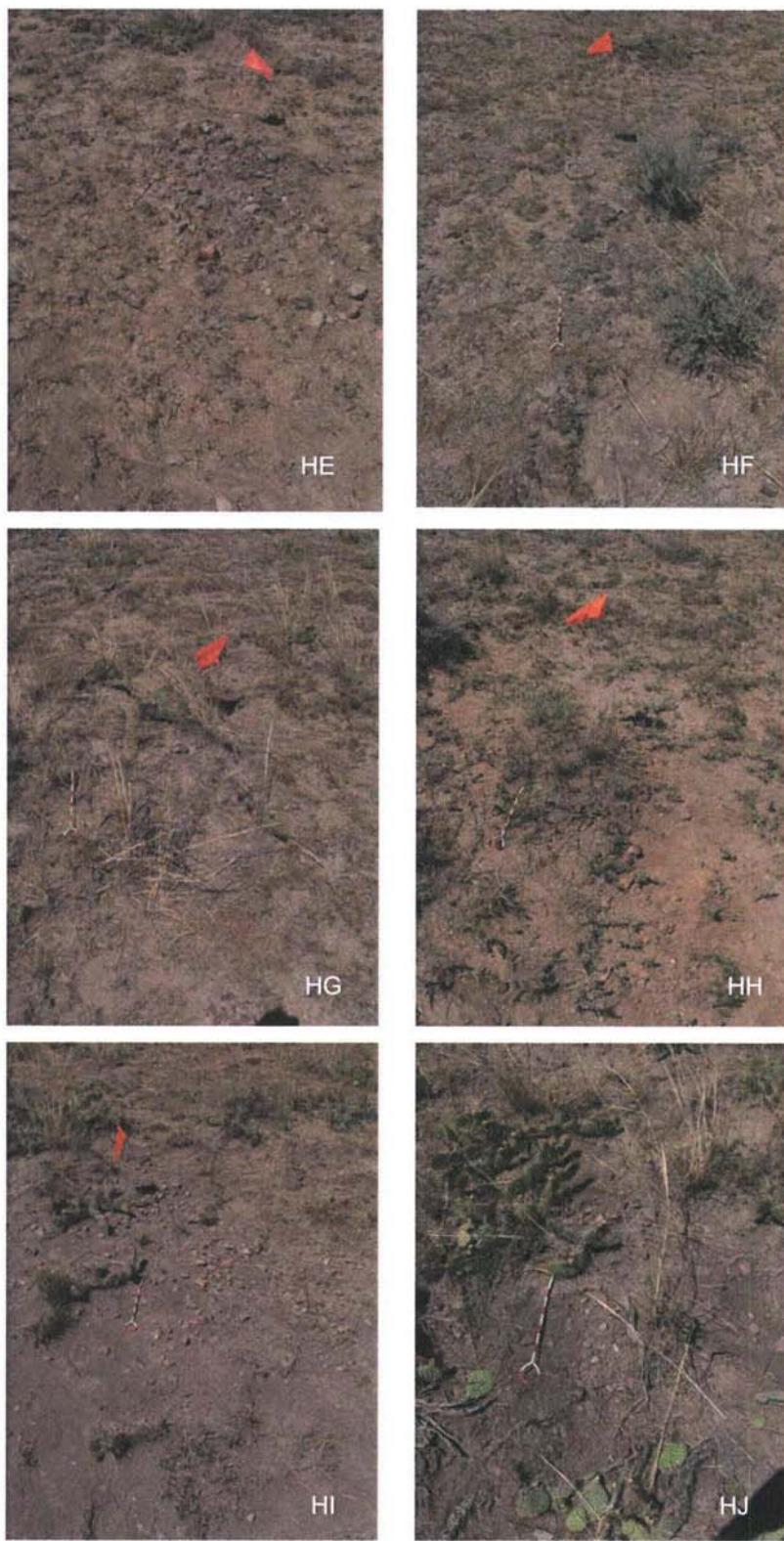


Figure 103. Views of hearths HE-HJ, site 39FA1895.



Figure 104. Views of hearths HK-HP, site 39FA1895.

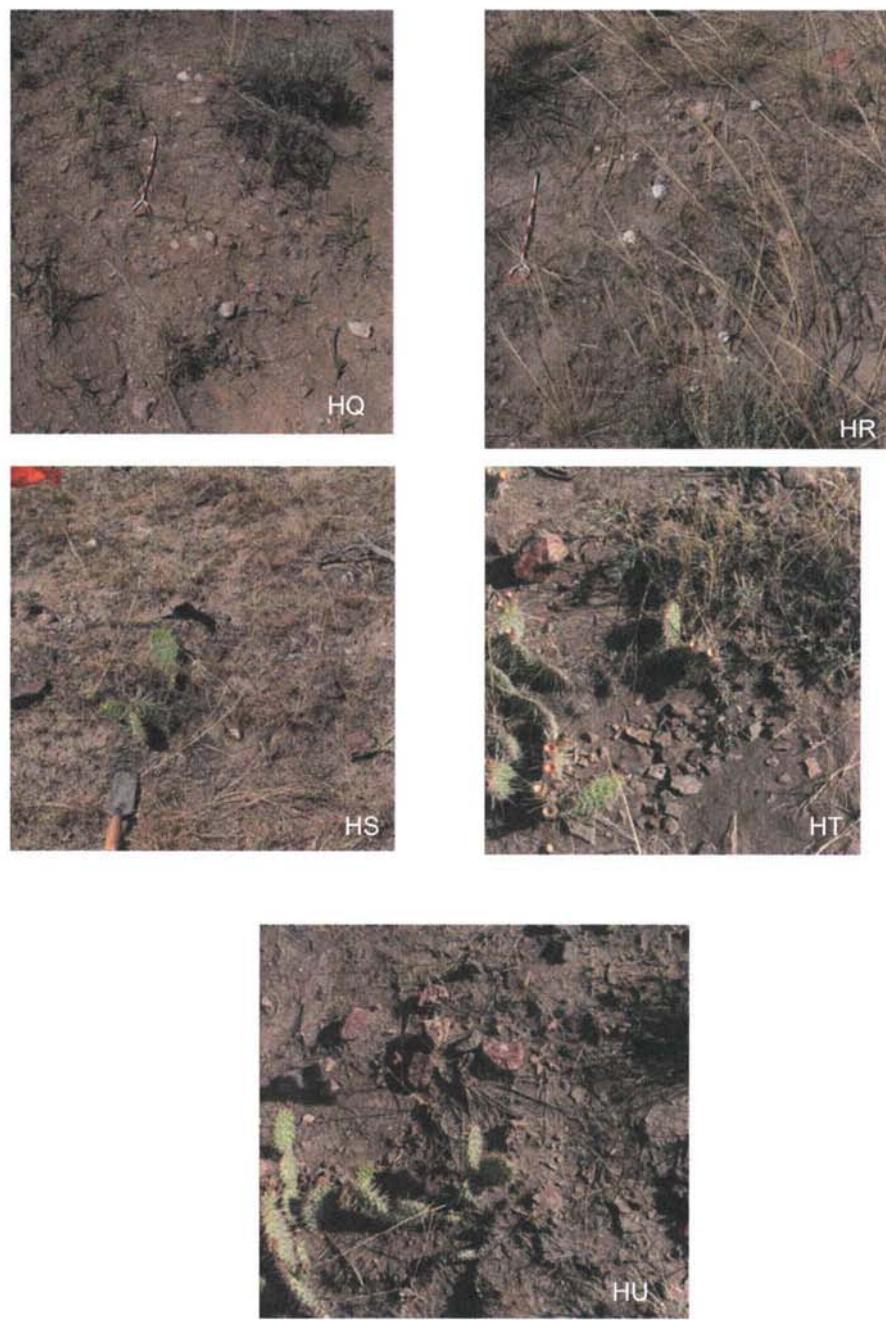


Figure 105. Views of hearths HQ-HU, site 39FA1895.

Eight shovel tests (ST1-ST8) were excavated on the rise at the north end of the site, and two shovel tests (ST9 and ST10) were excavated in the site extension area to the south (see Figures 98 and 99). The profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 28.

Table 28. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1895.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	40	0-18 18-33	Sandy silt Sandy silt with heavy concentrations of calcium carbonates and some shale	10YR 5/3-brown 10YR 5/3-brown	No No
2	40	0-13 13-35	Very sandy silt Very sandy silt with heavy calcium carbonates and shale	10YR 5/3-brown 10YR 5/3-brown	No No
3	40	0-10 10-32	Very sand silt Very sandy silt with very heavy calcium carbonates and very heavy shale	10YR 5/3-brown 10YR 5/3-brown	No No
4	40	0-10 10-28	Very sandy silt Very sandy silt with very heavy calcium carbonates and very heavy shale	10YR 5/3-brown 10YR 5/3-brown	Yes No
5	30	0-15 15-30	Slightly sandy silt Some silt with very heavy calcium carbonate deposits with shale	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown 10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No No
6	40	0-13 13-30	Silt with light sand; very loose Silt with calcium carbonates and shale	10YR 5/3-brown 10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No No
7	40	0-19 19-35	Silt; very loose Silt with calcium carbonate deposits and some shale	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown 10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No No
8	40	0-20 20-35	Slightly sandy silt Silt with heavy calcium carbonate deposits	10YR 5/3-brown 10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No No
9	39	0-31 31-46	Silty alluvial wash with heavy gravels Silty alluvial wash with heavy gravels and calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3-brown 10YR 4/3-brown	No No
10	38	0-20 20-41	Silt Silt with shale	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No No

The soil profiles of the tests are comparable to those of the Grummit-Snomo clays (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). This shallow soil formed in

clayey material weathered from acid shale. The site area currently exhibits severe erosion and redeposition and has very low potential for intact, unrecorded, subsurface cultural deposits. One shovel test, ST4, yielded a shell fragment from 0-10 cmbs; no other cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests. The hearth features are exposed on an eroded surface, and the majority of them are deflated.

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HC (Figures 106). A 50-x-100-cm excavation unit (XU1) was established to cross-section HC. The perimeter of the hearth was defined (Figures 107 and 108). The fill was removed from the south half of the feature, and a profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 109-111). The profile suggests that HC represents the truncated base of a hearth feature. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 29. Approximately 320 FCR removed from the south half of HC were not collected. The FCR was sandstone and limestone, and ranged in size from 1.5 to 10 cm (maximum length).

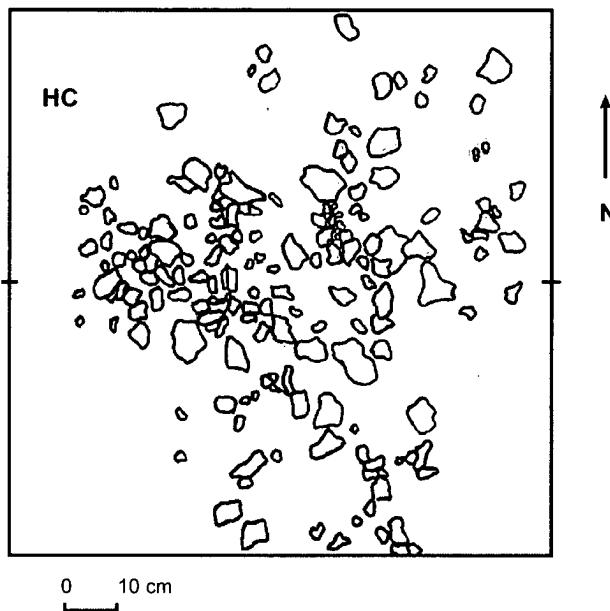
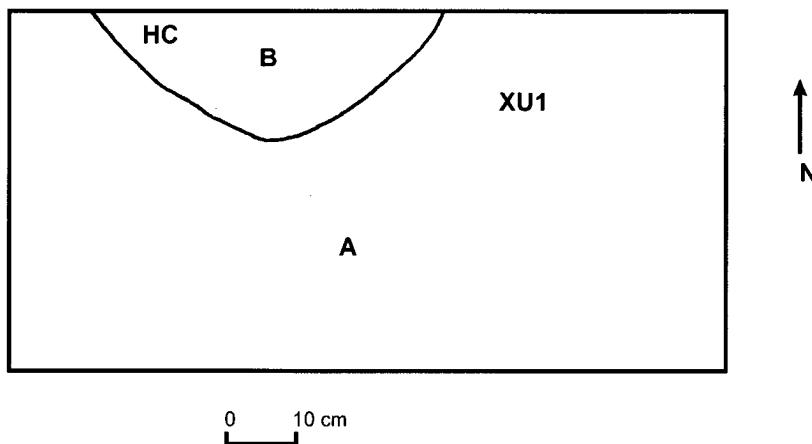


Figure 106. Plan of the top of HC, site 39FA1895.



Figure 107. View of HC in XU1 at 7 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing north.



A = Sandy silt with shale bits; friable; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
B = Burned clayey silt; 7.5YR 4/4, brown

Figure 108. Plan of HC perimeter in XU1, site 39FA1895.

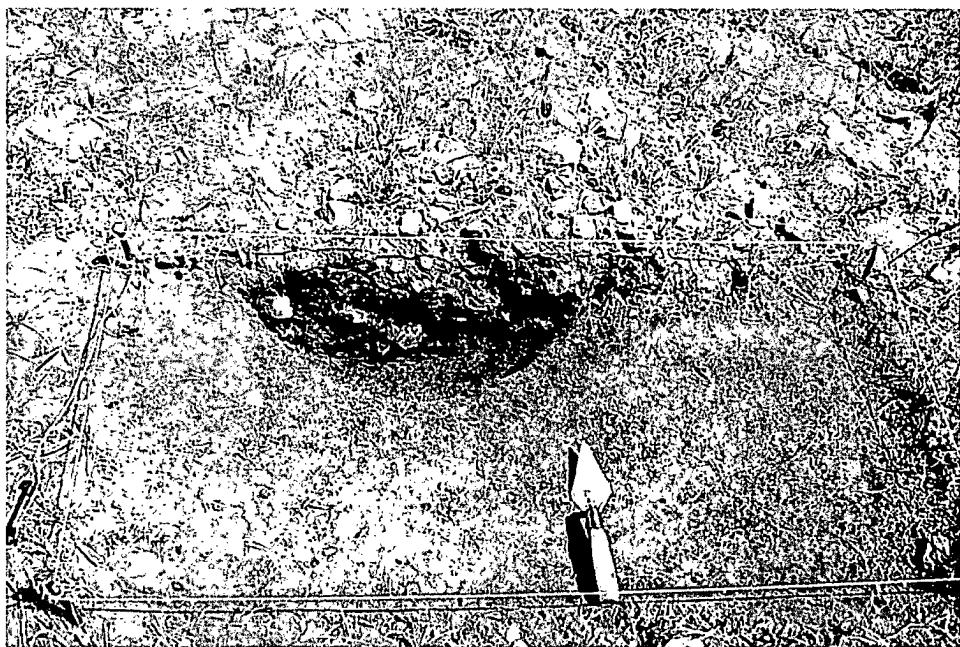
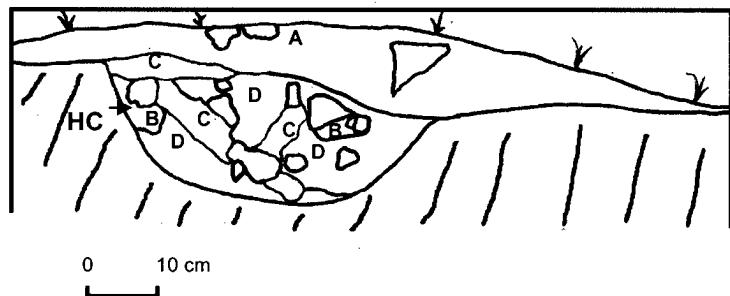


Figure 109. View of excavated HC in XU1, site 39FA1895, facing north.



Figure 110. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HC, site 39FA1895, facing north.



□ = FCR

A = Sandy silt with shale bits; friable; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown

B = Burned clayey silt; 7.5YR 4/4, brown

C = Charcoal stain; black

D = Mottled burned clayey silt and charcoal; 7.5YR 4/4, brown

Figure 111. Cross-section profile of HC in north wall of XU1, site 39FA1895.

Table 29. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HC Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Colors
1	Unid bone	Burned fragment	
5	Seed	Not identified	
590	FCR	Sandstone	
2	Sample	Charcoal	Black

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HF (Figures 112 and 113). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (XU2) was established to cross-section HF. The perimeter of the hearth was defined (Figures 114 and 115). The fill was removed from the west half of the feature and a profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 116-118). The profile suggests that HF represents the truncated base of a hearth feature. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 30. Approximately 131 FCR removed from the west half of HF were not collected. The FCR was sandstone and limestone, and ranged in size from 2.5 to 15 cm (maximum length).

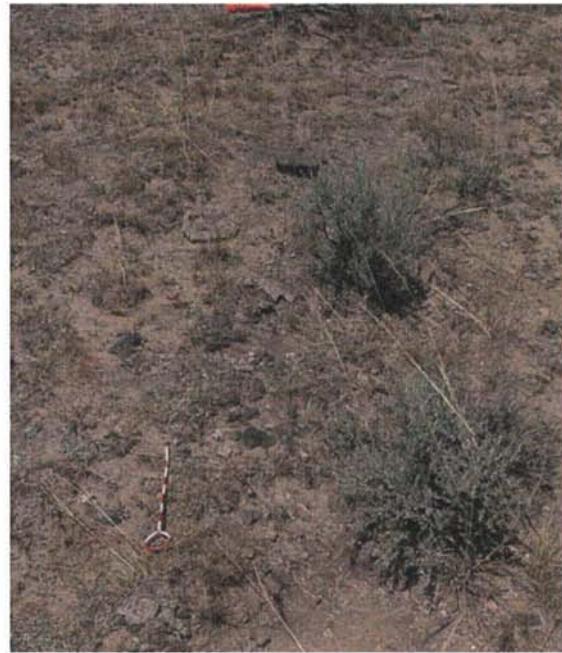


Figure 112. View of top of HF, site 39FA1895, facing north.

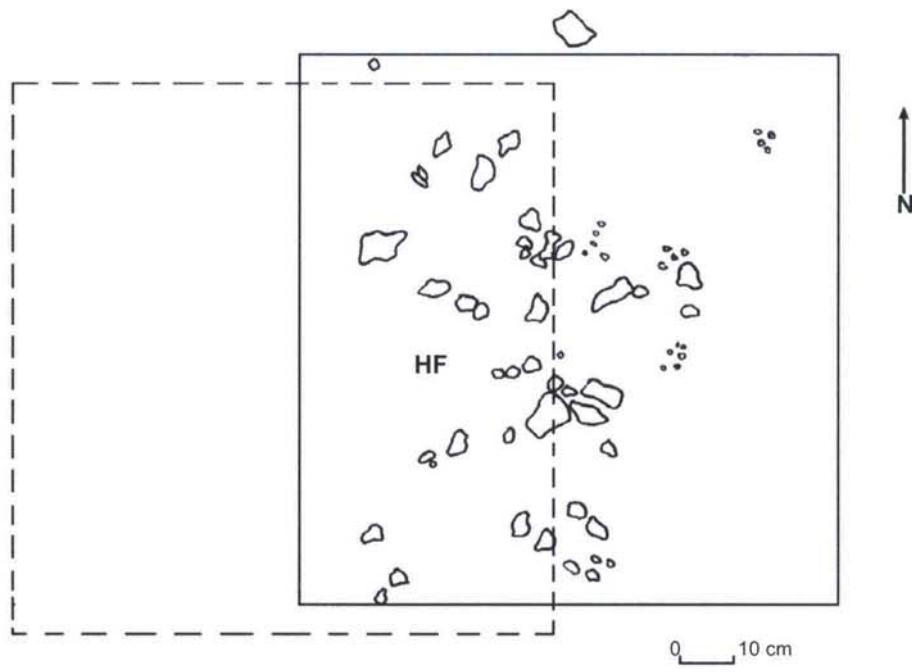
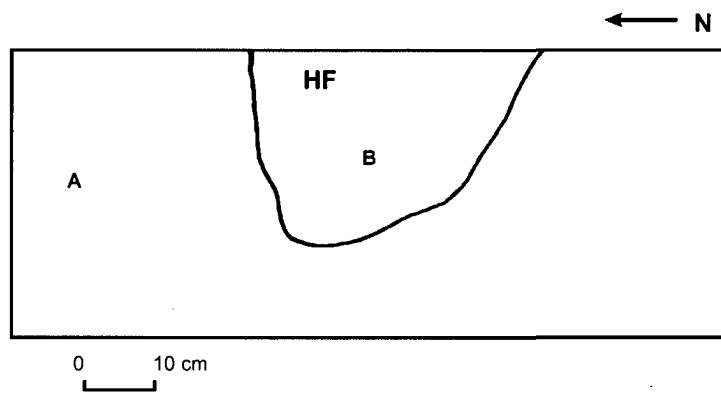


Figure 113. Plan of top of HF, site 39FA1895.



Figure 114. View of HF in XU2 at 5 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing east.



A = Sandy silt; 10YR 5/3, brown
B = Charcoal stained silt; black

Figure 115. Plan of HF perimeter in easternmost 40 cm of XU2, site 39FA1895.

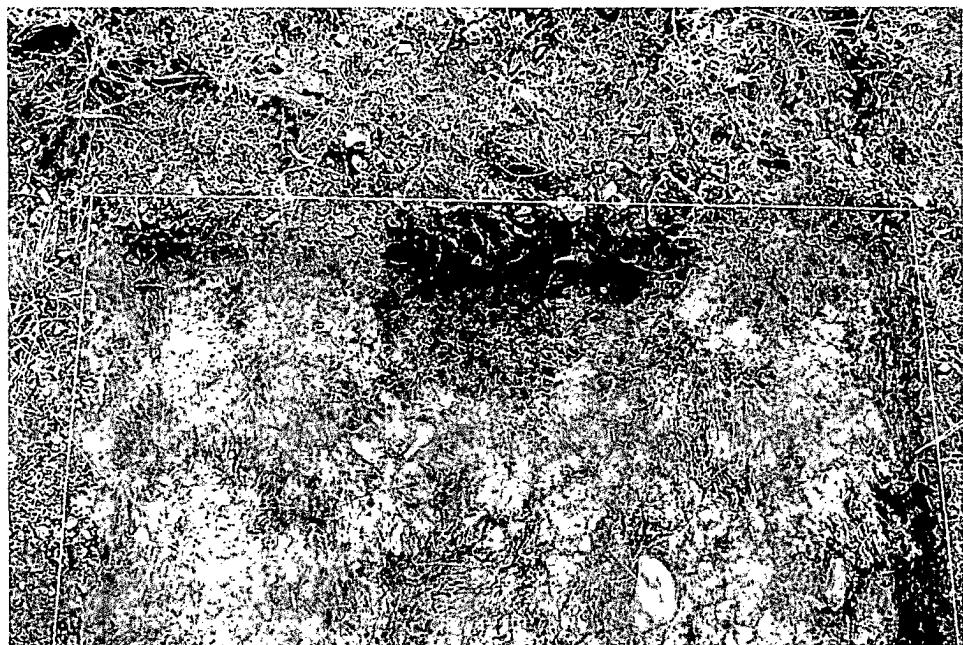


Figure 116. View of excavated HF in XU2, site 39FA1895, facing east.

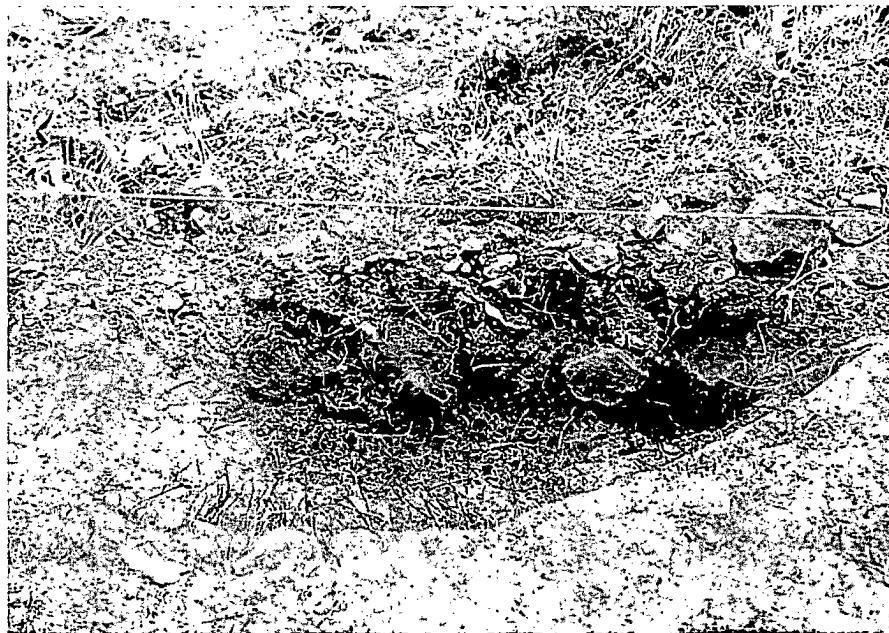
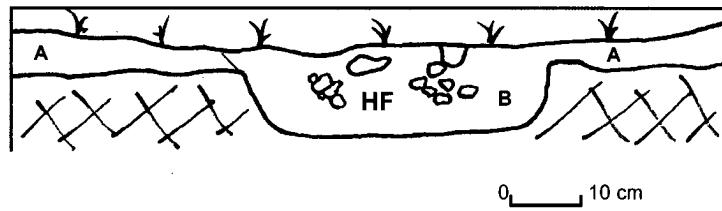


Figure 117. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HF, site 39FA1895, facing east.



= FCR

A = Sandy silt; 10YR 5/3, brown
B = Charcoal-stained silt; black

Figure 118. Cross-section profile of HF in east wall of XU2, site 39FA1895.

Table 30. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HF Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material
3	Unid Bone	Burned fragments
155	FCR	Sandstone, limestone
2	Sample	Charcoal

A 1-x-1-m unit (XU3) was excavated in the south artifact scatter extension of the site. The topsoil was very shallow in this area. The soil profile of XU3 is presented in Table 31. The cultural materials (Table 32) were all recovered within 8 cm of the surface.

Table 31. Excavation Unit Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1895.

XU #	Size	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
3	1 x 1 m	0-8	Sandy silt; loose, friable; some gravel	10YR 5/3-brown	Yes
		8-15	Clayey silt with increasing carbonates; hard and compact	10YR 3/2-very dark grayish brown	No

Table 32. Artifacts Recovered from XU3, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Dark yellowish brown
3	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brownish gray with dusky red stripe, dark yellowish brown, pale yellowish brown
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Grayish red, pale yellowish brown mottled with bluish white and very pale orange

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HS (Figures 119 and 120). A 50-x-100-cm excavation unit (XU4) was established to cross-section HS. The perimeter of the hearth was defined. At 10 cmbs it became apparent that the hearth was primarily located south of the position suggested by the surface FCR (Figures 121 and 122). Excavation unit 4 appeared to bisect the midsection of the north portion of the hearth. The perimeter FCR was left in situ at 10 cmbs. The feature fill was removed from this section (inside the perimeter FCR) of the feature, and a profile was drawn of the south cross-section wall (Figures 123 and 124). The actual diameter of HS was not definitively determined by the results of this excavation. Cultural materials recovered from the HS fill soil samples are summarized in Table 33. Approximately 446 FCR removed from the north section of HS were not collected. The FCR was primarily sandstone, silicified sediment, and limestone, and ranged in size from 1-18 cm (maximum length).



Figure 119. View of top of HS, site 39FA1895, facing north.

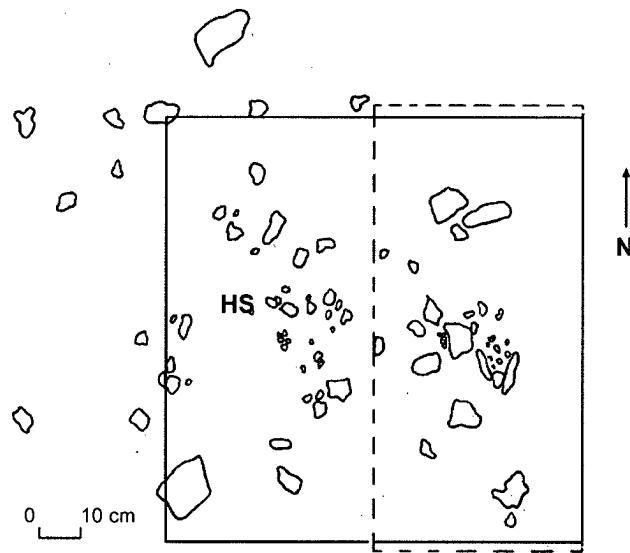


Figure 120. Plan of top of HS, site 39FA1895.

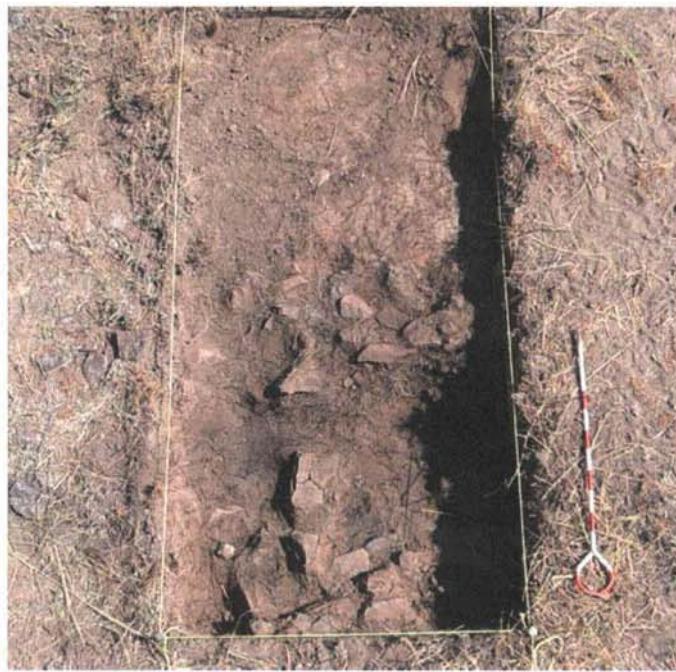


Figure 121. View of HS in XU4 at 10 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing north.

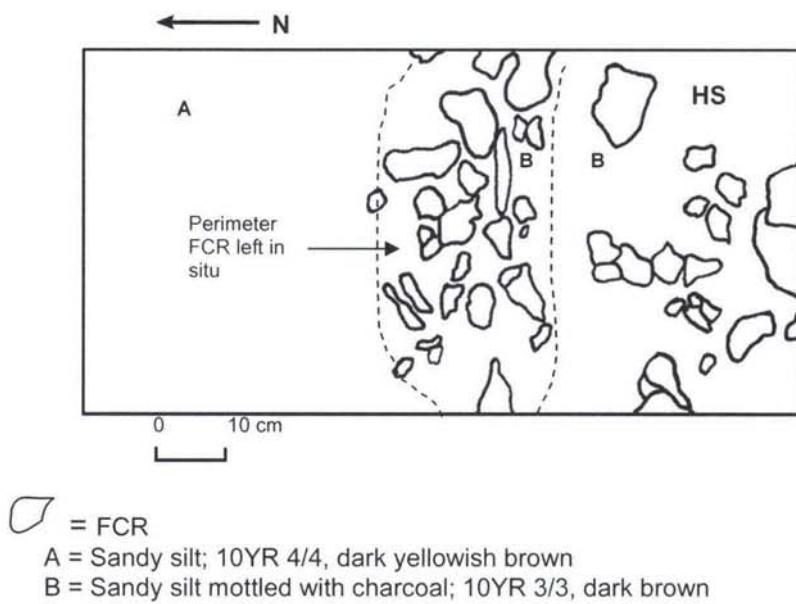


Figure 122. Plan of HS at 10 cmbs in XU4, site 39FA1895.

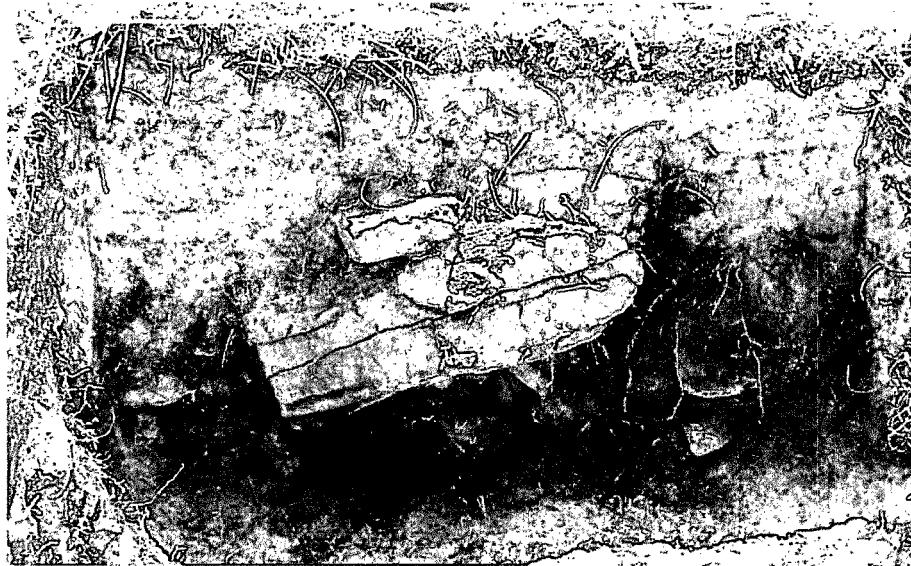
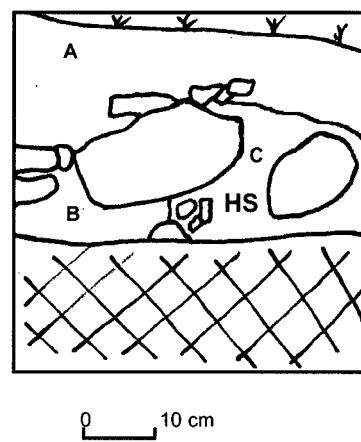


Figure 123. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HS, site 39FA1895, facing south.



○ = FCR

A = Sandy silt; 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown

B = Sandy silt mottled with charcoal; 10YR 3/3, dark brown

C = Charcoal staining; 10YR 2/1, black

Figure 124. Cross-section profile of HS in south wall of XU4, site 39FA1895.

Table 33. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HS Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Dark yellowish brown and light gray
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Moderate yellowish brown
5	Identifiable bone		
14	Unid bone	Burned fragments	
54	Unid bone	Fragments	
1030	FCR	Sandstone, limestone, chert	
3	Seed		
9	Sample	Charcoal	Black
1	Sample	Burned earth	

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth HR (Figures 125 and 126). A 50-x-100-cm excavation unit (XU5) was established to cross-section HR. The perimeter of the hearth was defined and drawn at 4-14 cmbs (Figures 127 and 128). The feature fill was removed. The FCR was concentrated in the top portion of the fill, overlying a compact, baked soil mottled with charcoal stains and calcium carbonates (Figure 129). Pockets of charcoal were preserved beneath and around the rocks. A profile was drawn of the south cross-section wall (Figures 130 and 131). A plan was drawn of the final perimeter of HR (Figures 132 and 133). Cultural materials recovered from the HR fill soil samples are summarized in Table 34. Approximately 800+ FCR removed from the north section of HR were not collected. The FCR was primarily sandstone and chert ranging in size from 1-30 cm (maximum length).



Figure 125. View of top of HR, site 39FA1895, facing north.

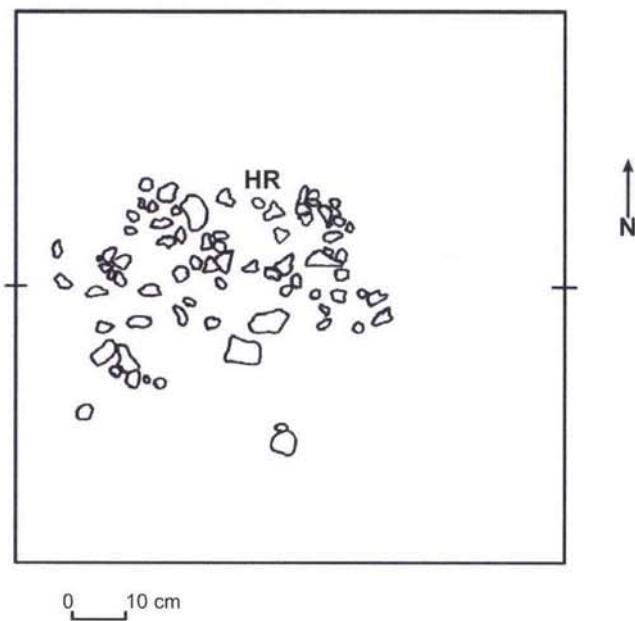
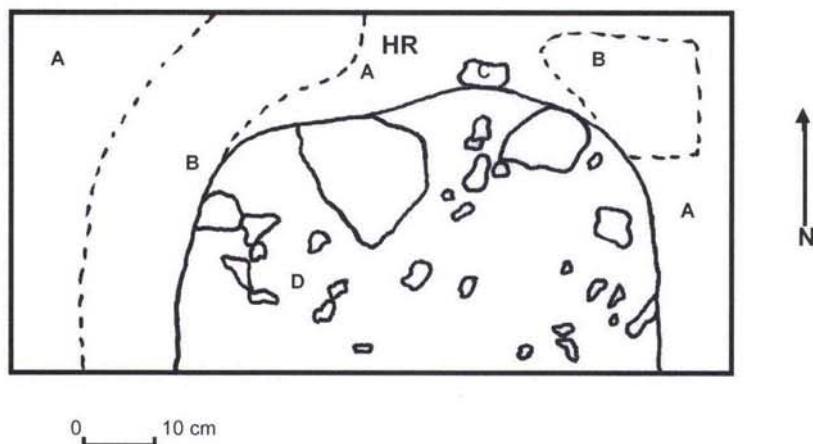


Figure 126. Plan of top of HR, site 39FA1895.



Figure 127. View of HR in XU5 at 4-14 cmbs, site 39FA1895, facing north.



= FCR

A = Slightly clayey silt; friable; 2.5Y 5/3, light olive brown

B = Sandy silt with calcium carbonates; slightly more compact; 2.5Y 5/3, light olive brown

C = Charcoal; black

D = Hearth fill with charcoal stains and FCR; 2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown

Figure 128. Plan of HR at 4-14 cmbs in XU5, site 39FA1895.



Figure 129. View of HR excavation in progress in XU5, showing large FCR, site 39FA1895, facing south.

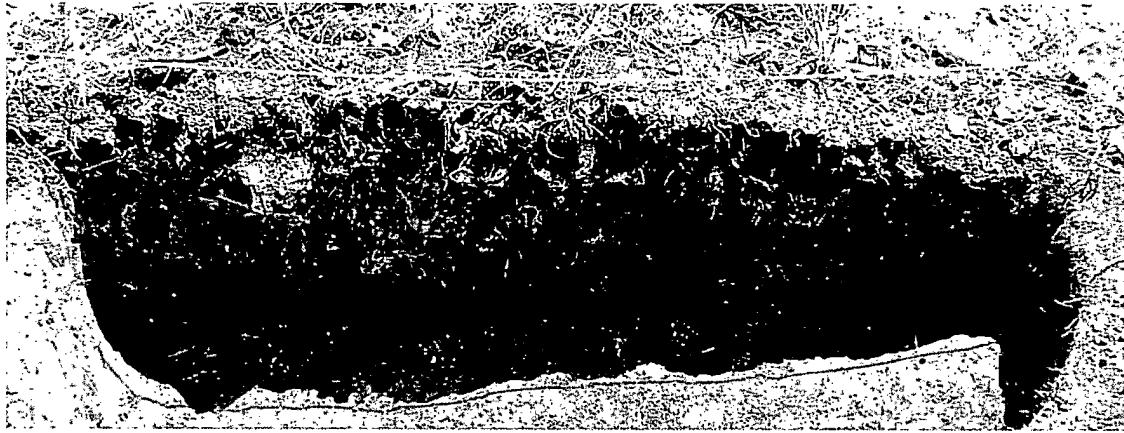
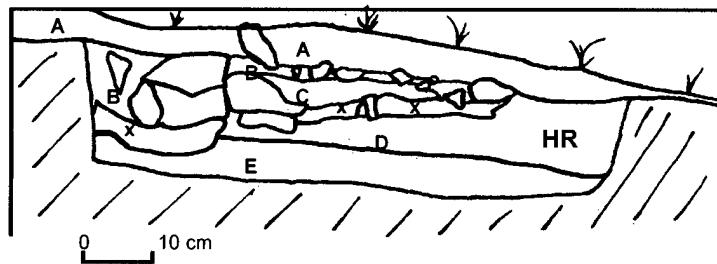


Figure 130. Close-up view of cross-section profile of HR, site 39FA1895, facing south.



○ = FCR

A = Silt; powdery, loose; 10YR 5/3, brown

B = Silt with FCR, and calcium carbonates; 10YR 5/3, brown

C = Mix of silt, FCR, burned earth, and calcium carbonates; 10YR 4/3, brown

D = Slightly clayey silt with calcium carbonates and shale bits; 10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown

E = Slightly clayey sandy silt; compact/baked; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown

x = Charcoal; black

Figure 131. Cross-section profile of HR in south wall of XU5, site 39FA1895.

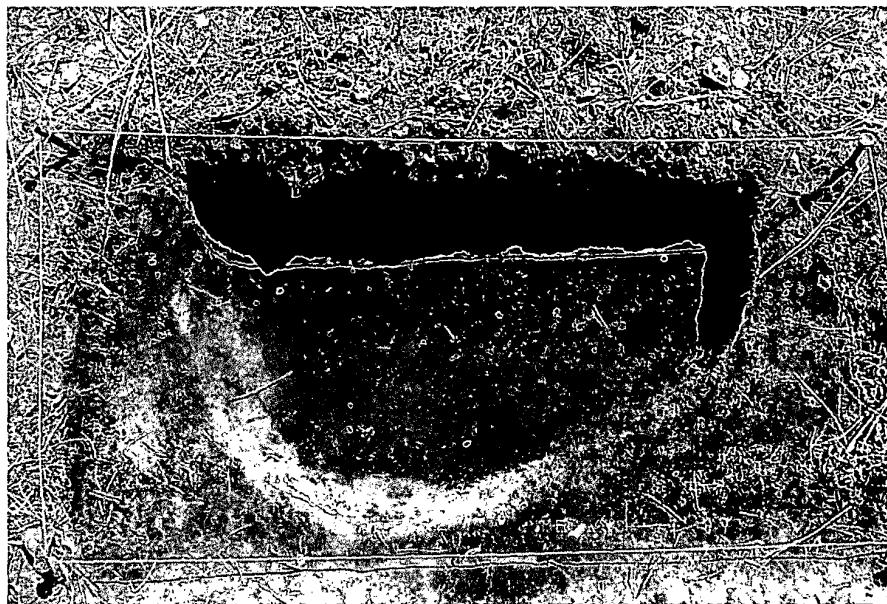


Figure 132. View of excavated base of HR in XU5, site 39FA1895, facing south.

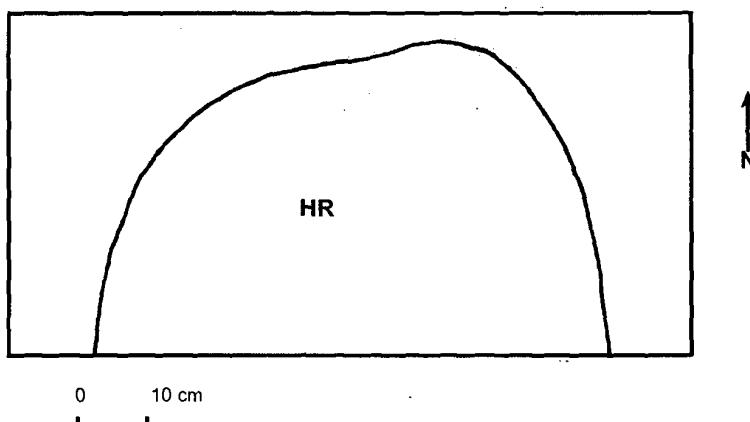


Figure 133. Final outline of HR perimeter in XU5, site 39FA1895.

Table 34. Artifacts Recovered from Processed HR Fill Samples, Site 39FA1895.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brownish gray
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light brownish gray, moderate reddish orange
4	Shatter	Chert	Pale red to grayish red
6446	FCR	Sandstone, limestone, granite, chert, silicified sediment, quartzite	
22	ID bone		

Table 34. (continued)

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
4	Unid bone	Burned fragment	
13	Unid bone	Fragment	
6	Sample	Charcoal	Black

A scaled plan was drawn of the historic cairn C1 (Figures 134 and 135). The cairn appears to be relatively recent. A 50-x-100-cm unit (XU6) was established to cross-section the east half of the rock pile (Figure 136). The bases of the rocks rest upon a surface of redeposited silt that is less than 10 cm above shale (Figure 136). There is no subsurface component associated with the historic cairn. The soil profile of XU6 is presented in Table 35. No cultural materials were recovered from XU6. The purpose or age of the rock pile could not be definitively determined.

Table 35. Soil Profile of XU6, Site 39FA1895.

Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
0-10	Silt	10YR 5/2-grayish brown	No
10-18	Silt with shale	10YR 4/2-dark grayish brown	No



Figure 134. View of top of C1, site 39FA1895, facing north.

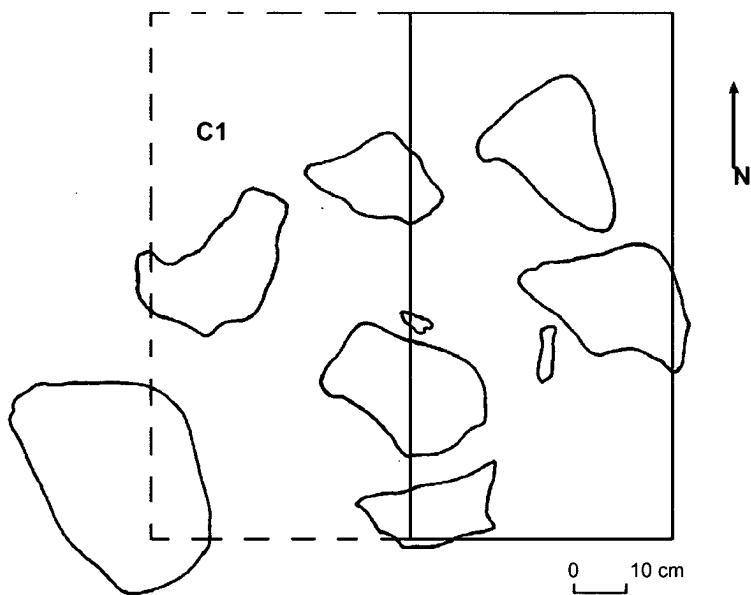


Figure 135. Plan of top of C1, site 39FA1895.



Figure 136. View of XU6, site 39FA1895, facing north.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1895 represents a lithic scatter, 21 hearths, and a historic cairn or rock pile. The majority of the site is eroded to gravel and shale; the remainder of the site exhibits evidence of wind and water erosion and subsequent redeposition of sheet wash sediments. Four of the 21 hearths (19 percent) were cross-sectioned, and datable samples of charcoal were recovered. The hearths all exhibit impact from erosion, varying from moderate to severe. No activity areas can be investigated in association with the hearths due to the deflation and redeposition of the soil.

The five projectile points recovered from the eroded/redeposited surface of the site span three time periods - Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Woodland, and Late Prehistoric. Although the site evidences re-occupation over time, the components cannot be separated due to the severity of erosion/deflation.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1895 is considered under Criterion D (NPS 1991:37). The integrity of the site has been severely comprised by erosion. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located, the displacement and redeposition of the eroded soils, and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits in association with the features. The features have all been documented and photographed. Four of the hearths have been cross-sectioned, and the fill was collected and processed. The features have been severely compromised by erosion, and are unlikely to produce significant information beyond that already recovered. All of these factors suggest that the site does not possess the potential to yield additional information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1895 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 39FA1909

Site Number: 39FA1909

Site Type: Isolated Find

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Subsurface Testing: 4 shovel tests

Landscape Position: Ridge Slope

Landowner: Private

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 7-23-08

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1909 (Figures 137 and 138) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric isolated find. The site area is eroded and exhibits extensive gravel exposures and redeposition of slope wash. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear and sage brush. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.



Figure 137. Overview of site 39FA1909, facing northwest.

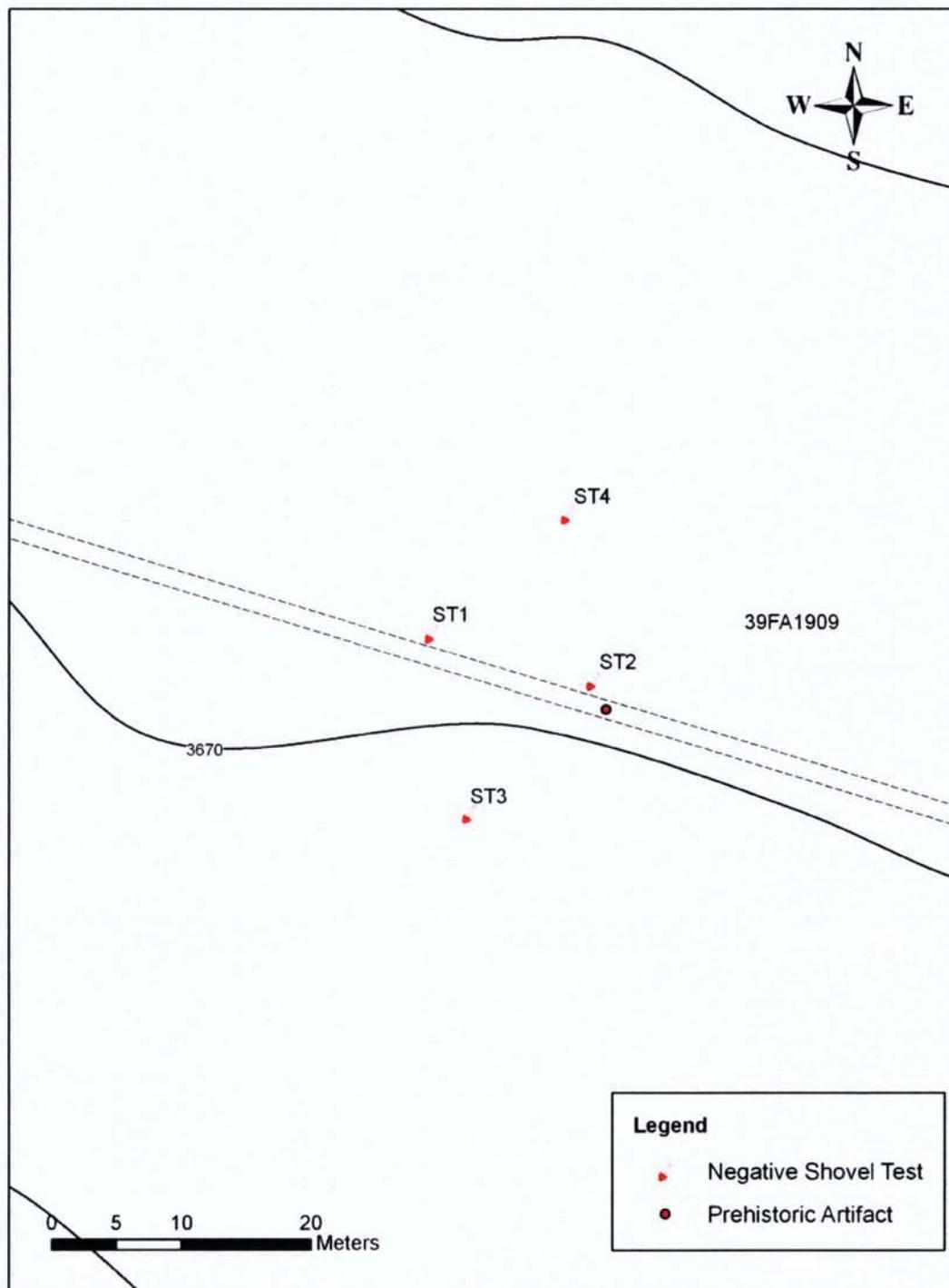


Figure 138. Plan map of site 39FA1909, showing shovel test locations.

Evaluation Field Work

Reexamination of the site surface confirmed that the majority of the site is severely eroded to gravel exposures. No cultural materials were observed on the surface; the previously recorded isolated white chert secondary flake (Kruse et al. 2008) was not relocated. Four shovels (ST1-ST4) were excavated near the isolated find location (Figure 38). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 36.

Table 36. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1909.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	35	0-9 9-35	Very layered sandy silt slopewash Sandy silt slopewash	10YR 4/3-brown 5YR 5/4-reddish brown	No No
2	40	0-11 11-30 30-40	Clayey silt and gravel; redeposited sediment; slightly blocky Clayey silt with decreasing gravel; compact, blocky Clayey silt; very compact; very little gravel	2.5Y 3/2-very dark grayish brown 2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown 2.5Y 3/1 to 3/2-very dark gray to very dark grayish brown	No No No
3	38	0-17 17-36 36-48	Clayey silt and gravel; redeposited sediment; slightly blocky Clayey silt with decreasing gravel; compact, blocky Clayey silt; very compact; very little gravel	2.5Y 3/2-very dark grayish brown 2.5Y 4/2-dark grayish brown 2.5Y 3/1 to 3/2-very dark gray to very dark grayish brown	No No No
4	35	0-15 15-40	Sandy silt slopewash Sandy silt slopewash	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	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); there is some modification of the surface layer due to slopewash erosion and redeposition of soil. The eroded and redeposited topsoil suggests very low potential for intact, subsurface cultural deposits. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1909 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits severe slopewash erosion. The majority of the site area is eroded to a gravel surface. The recorded isolated find is not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1909 is considered under Criterion D (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded and redeposited surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by slopewash 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, 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 39FA1909 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that site 39FA1909 be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1911

Site Number: 39FA1911

Landowner: Private

Site Type: Non Farm Ruins, Artifact Scatter

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible

Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican

Site Condition: Disturbed

Subsurface Testing: 2 shovel tests; 4 1-x-1-m units

Date Tested: 7-24-08 and 7-25-08

Landscape Position: Rolling Plain

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1911 (Figures 139 and 140) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a Euroamerican site consisting of two foundations, a small dugout, a larger depression encircled by an earthen berm, and a light scatter of historic artifacts. This

Euroamerican site has exhibited diagnostic artifacts consistent with material from the first quarter of the 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 139. Overview of site 39FA1911, facing northwest.

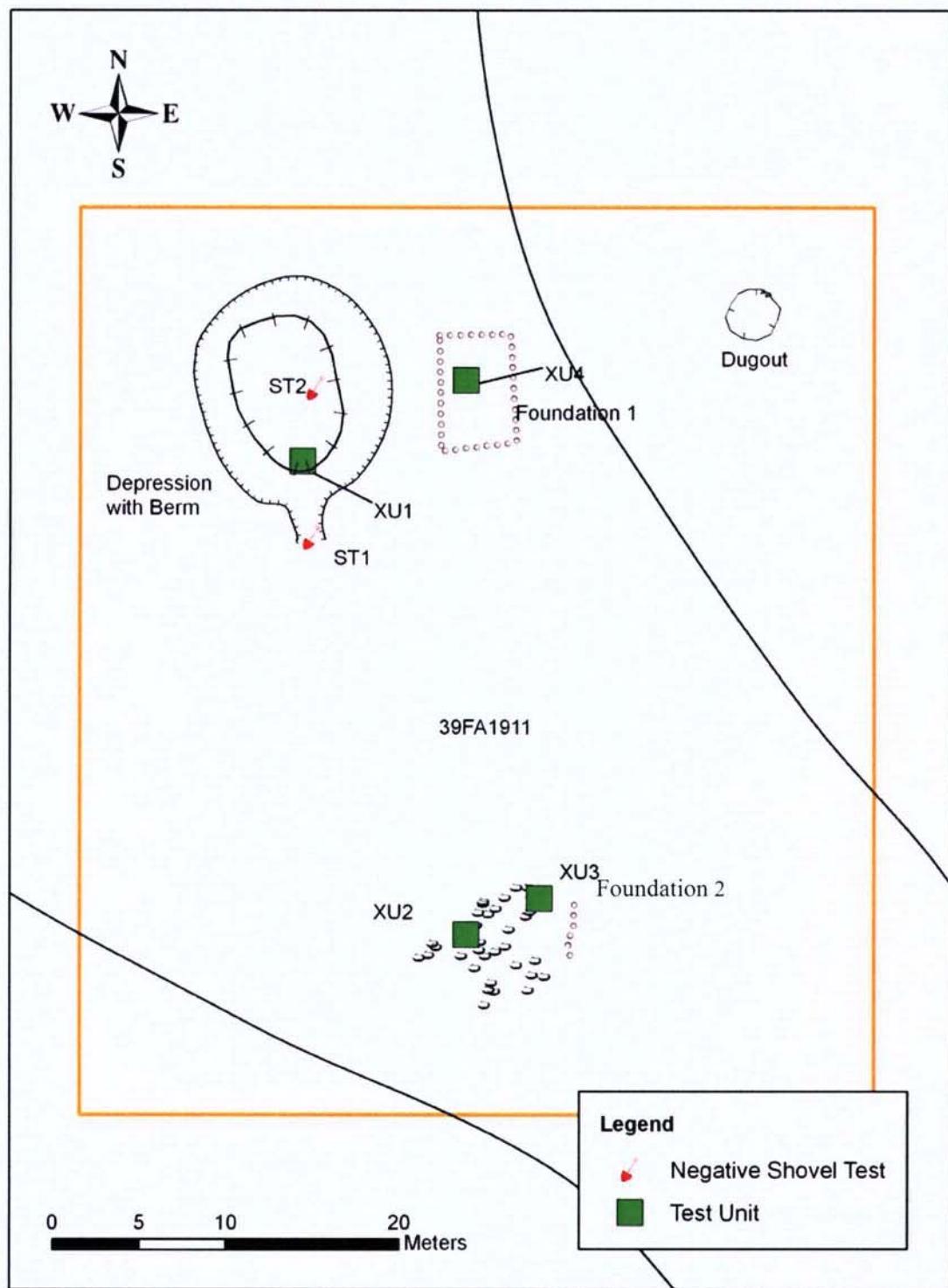


Figure 140. Plan map of site 39FA1911, showing shovel test and excavation unit locations.

Evaluation Field Work

The surface of the site area was reexamined. No additional features or diagnostic artifacts were observed. Two shovel tests were excavated to aid in the investigation of the depression encircled by a berm (Figures 140 and 141). ST1 was placed at the entrance to the feature. No cultural materials were recovered from ST1. The second test (ST2) was excavated in the approximate center of the feature. One wire nail was recovered from ST2 from 0-10 cmbs. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 37.



Figure 141. Overview of depression and encircling berm prior to test excavations, site 39FA1911, facing north.

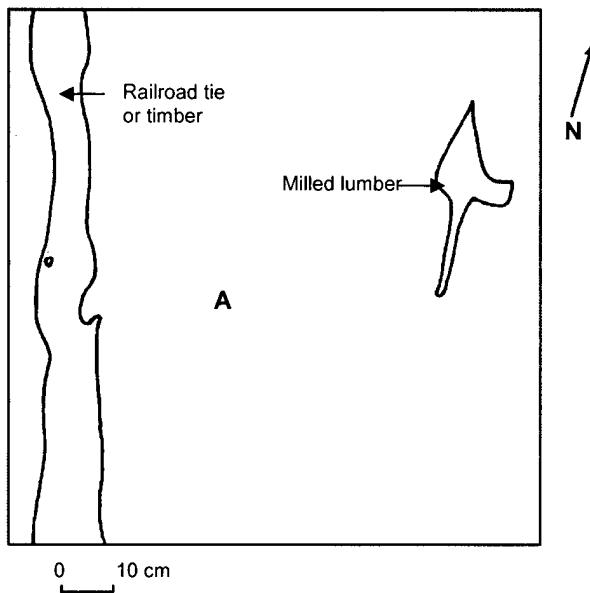
Table 37. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1911.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	20	0-22 22-45	Silt Sandy silt with shale	10YR 4/6-dark yellowish brown 10YR 5/4-yellowish brown	No No
2	20	0-68	Mottled silt	10YR 4/4-dark yellowish brown	Yes

One 1-x-1-m unit (XU1) was excavated between the two shovel tests at the south edge of the depression (Figures 140 and 141). A minimal number of historic artifacts were recovered from 0-26 cmbs (Table 38). Numerous rotted wood fragments were also present in the fill, but were not collected. The soil was compacted and also heavily impacted by rodent burrows from 26 cmbs to the base of the unit. A railroad tie or timber was aligned north to south along the west edge of the unit (Figures 142-145) and rested upon the compact soil. It was, therefore, concluded that the floor of the entry to the dugout or cellar is represented by the surface of this compact soil. The fill was removed from the rodent burrows to a depth of 36 cmbs (Figure 144). The majority of the artifacts from XU1 were recovered from the rodent burrow fill (see Appendix D). A summary of the artifacts recovered from XU1 is presented in Table 38.



Figure 142. View of XU1 at 26 cmbs in dugout feature, site 39FA1911, facing north.

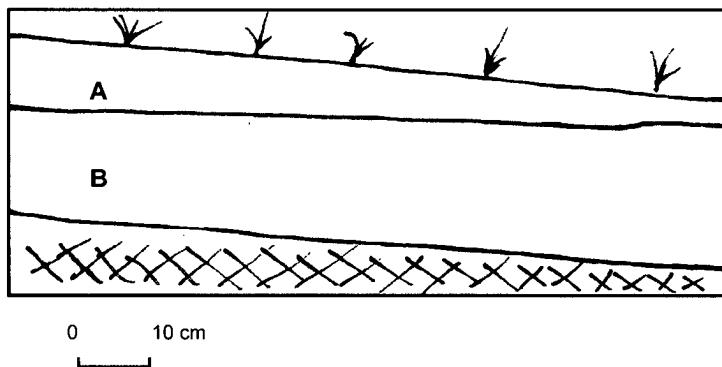


A = Mottled silt; 10YR 3/2-10YR 5/6, very dark grayish brown-yellowish brown

Figure 143. Plan of XU1 in dugout feature at 26 cmbs, site 39FA1911.



Figure 144. View of XU1 in dugout feature with rodent burrow fill excavated to 36 cmbs, site 39FA1911, facing west.



A = Mottled silt; 10YR 3/2-10YR 5/6, very dark grayish brown-yellowish brown
 B = Railroad tie or timber

Figure 145. Profile of west wall of XU1, site 39FA1911.

Table 38. Artifacts Recovered from XU1, Site 39FA1911.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description
1	1	Nail	Wire; 1 inch
	2	Nail	Wire; 2 1/2 inch
	1	Nail	Wire 2 3/4 inch
	1	Nail	Wire; 3 inch
	1	Nail	5 inch
	26	Metal	Misc. fragments
	1	ID Bone	Not analyzed
	1	Unid Bone	Fragment
	1	Wood	Fragment
	1	Charcoal	Sample

A 1-x-1-m unit (XU2) was placed inside Foundation 2 near the southwest corner of the feature (Figures 140 and 146). Cultural materials were recovered primarily from 0-8 cmbs (Figure 147; Table 39) and were more concentrated in the south half of the unit. No cultural materials were recovered from 10-15 cmbs. Light-colored, compacted spots and a rodent burrow were observed at 15 cmbs (Figures 148 and 149). The meaning of the compacted areas was not clear; they may relate to the weight or support framework of the structure, or could be a natural phenomenon.



Figure 146. Overview of Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing east.



Figure 147. View of XU2 at 10 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.

Table 39. Artifacts Recovered from XU2, Site 39FA1911.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors	Figure #
2	1	Nail	Wire; 1 1/4 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; finishing; 3 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; 6 inch		
	1	Nail	Heads only		
	1	Metal	Buckle; 2 inch x 1 3/4 inch		
	1	Metal	Enamaled pot lid knob	Dark blue with white specks	
	1	Metal	Shelf support; screw-in		
	1	Metal	Cartridge casing		
	1	Rivet	Clothing or leather		
	1	Button	Metal; "WHEELER CO"; 5/8 inch		
	1	Button	Shell; 2-hole; 7/16 inch diameter	White	Figure 150
	2	Unid bone	Fragments		
	3	Wood	Fragments		

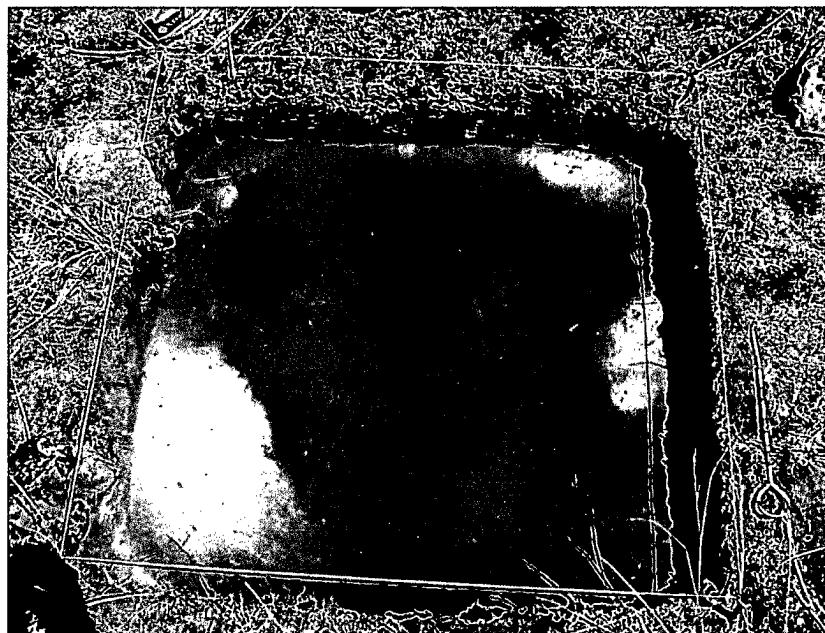
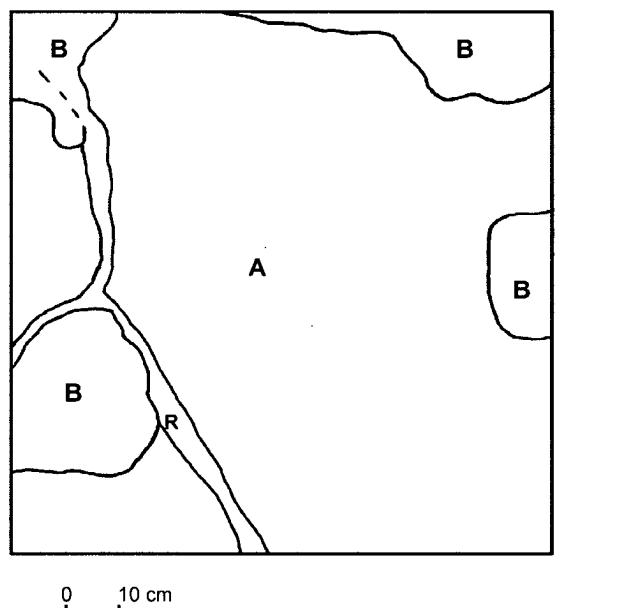


Figure 148. View of XU2 at 15 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.



0 10 cm

A = Sandy silt; moist; no gravel; 10YR 5/4, yellowish brown
 B = Sandy silt; dry and compact; 10YR 6/3, pale brown
 R = Rodent run; clayey sandy silt; moist; 10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown

Figure 149. Plan of floor of XU2 at 15 cmbs, site 39FA1911.

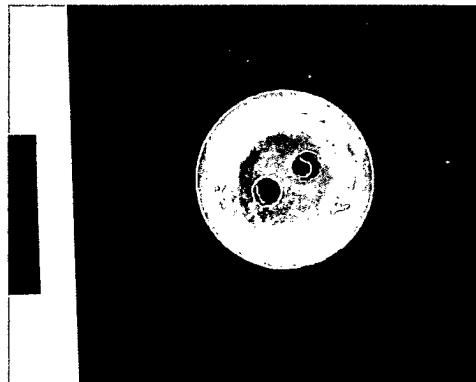


Figure 150. View of shell button (cat. no. 1911-39) recovered from XU2, Foundation 2, site 39FA1911.

A second 1-x-1-m unit (XU3) was placed inside Foundation 2 near the northeast corner of the feature (see Figure 140). Cultural materials were recovered from 0-14 cmbs (Table 40), although artifact density rapidly decreased from 10-14 cmbs

(Figure 151). Compact soil containing no artifacts was encountered at 14-15 cmbs (Figure 152).

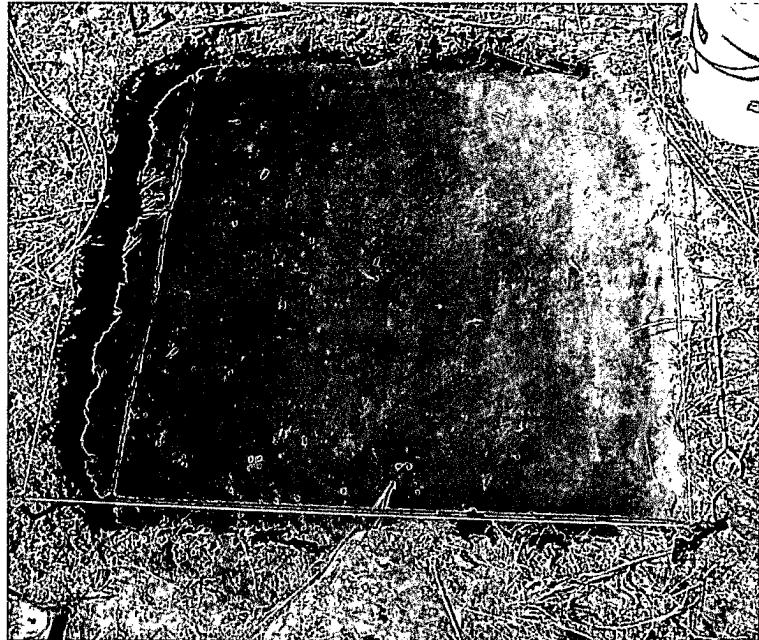


Figure 151. View of XU3 at 10 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.

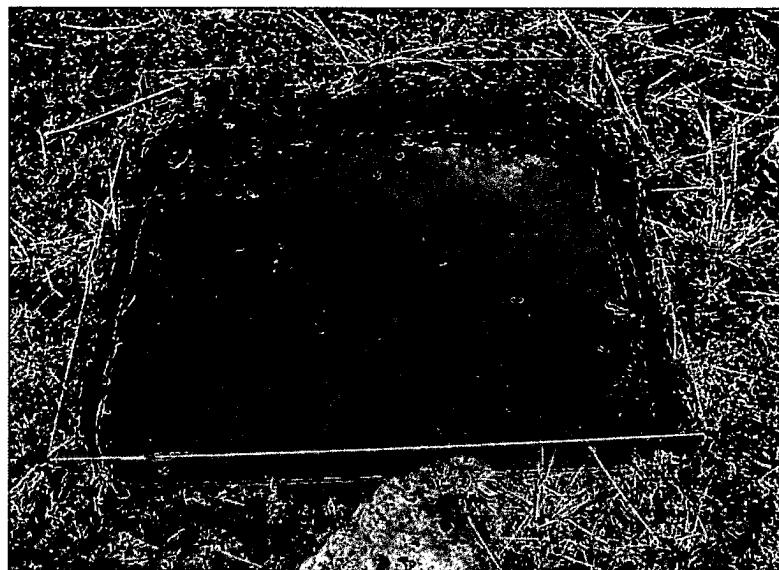


Figure 152. View of XU3 at 15 cmbs in Foundation 2, site 39FA1911, facing north.

Table 40. Artifacts Recovered from XU3, Site 39FA1911.

XU#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors	Figure #
3	1	Nail	Wire; 7/8 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; 1 inch		
	8	Nail	Wire; 1 1/4 inch		
	1	Nail	Wire; 2 inch		
	1	Metal	Cartridge casing; "Winchester Repeater No 12"		
	4	Metal	Misc. fragments		
	1	Cutlery	Table knife; rusted		Figure 153
	1	Ceramic	Fragment	Light blue glaze	
	10	Ceramic	Stoneware jug fragments	Dark brown glaze	
	34	Wood	Fragments		

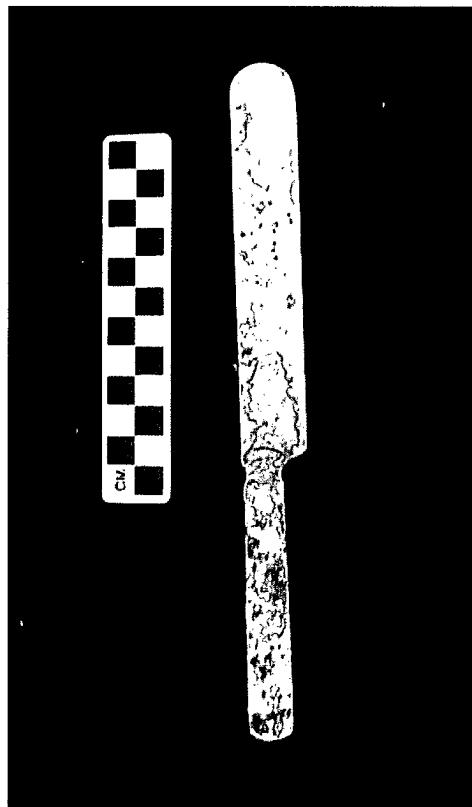


Figure 153. View of table knife (cat. no. 1911-25) recovered from XU3, Foundation 2, site 39FA1911.

A 1-x-1-m unit (XU4) was excavated inside the west central edge of Foundation 1 (see Figure 140). The unit was excavated to 10 cmbs (Figure 154). No cultural materials were present. A posthole test was then excavated through the floor in the southeast corner of the unit to a depth of 32 cmbs (Figure 154). No cultural material was recovered from the posthole test. The soil profile of the unit was the same as that of XU3. In general, the soil profiles of the tests beneath the depth of the historic disturbances seem comparable to the Pierre-Samsil clays (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1).

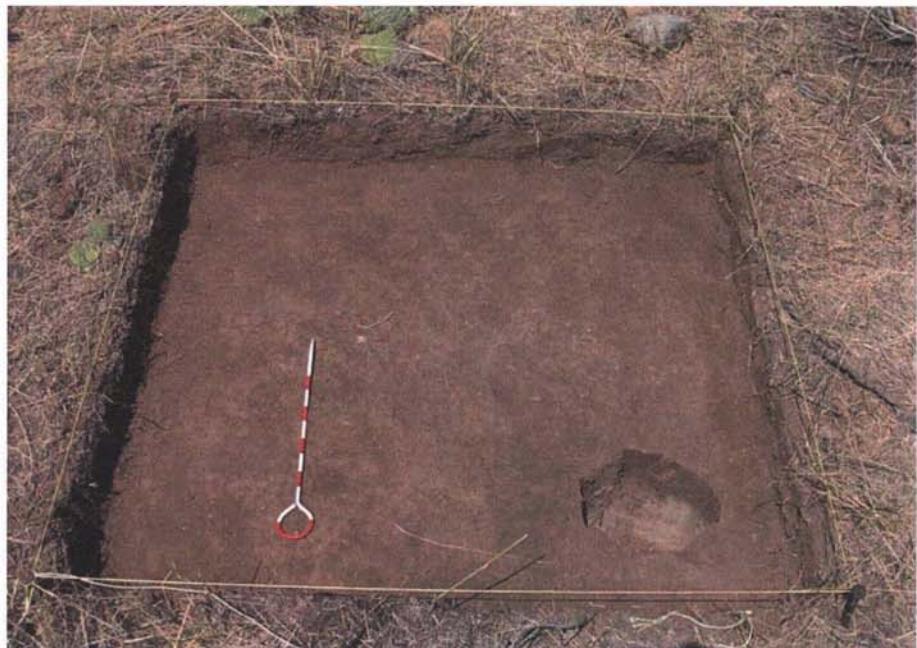


Figure 154. View of XU4 floor at 10 cmbs in Foundation 1, showing posthole test in southeast corner at 10-32 cmbs, site 39FA1911, facing north.

A courthouse records search for the historic site location was conducted at the Fall River 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 41. The records following 1947 were not examined, as only the earliest of the landowners would have been directly associated with the historic

component of site 39FA1911. The land has remained in the Peterson family's possession from 1947 to the present time.

Table 41. Fall River County Courthouse Records Search Results for Site 39FA1911.

Book	Transferred From	Transferred To	Date	Month	Year
Receiver Receipt 2RR	U.S. Land Office	Albert H. Jones	13	October	1916
Patent Record 7	U.S. Government	Albert H. Jones	15	March	1921
Deeds 43	Sheriff's Sale/Albert H. Jones	Charles I. Moore	4	December	1926
Deeds 51	Charles I. Moore	Treasurer Fall River County	17	March	1937
Deeds 18 Misc.	Fall River County	Andrew Rasmussen	4	May	1937
Transfer of Title 58	Fall River County	Andrew Rasmussen	17	November	1941
Deeds 60	Andrew Rasmussen	Peter J. Peterson	11	March	1947

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1911 represents historic non farm ruins with an associated historic artifact scatter. The site exhibits varying degrees of wind and water erosion with numerous gravel exposures. Two stone foundations comprise the only partially intact structural remains associated with the site. The farmstead was only occupied for a short time period, since the patent was not obtained until 1916, 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 foundations, dugout/cellar, and small depression 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.

Site 39FA1911 does not have 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 39FA1914

Site Number: 39FA1914

Site Type: Isolated Find

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Subsurface Testing: 5 shovel tests

Landscape Position: Ridge slope

Landowner: Private

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 7-23-08

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1914 (Figures 155 and 156) was documented in Kruse et al. (2008) as a prehistoric isolated find. The site exhibits extensive effects of wind and water erosion, and has extensive gravel exposures. The site is in short grass pasture with intrusive prickly pear and scrub brush. Ground surface visibility averaged 50 percent at the time of the site evaluation.

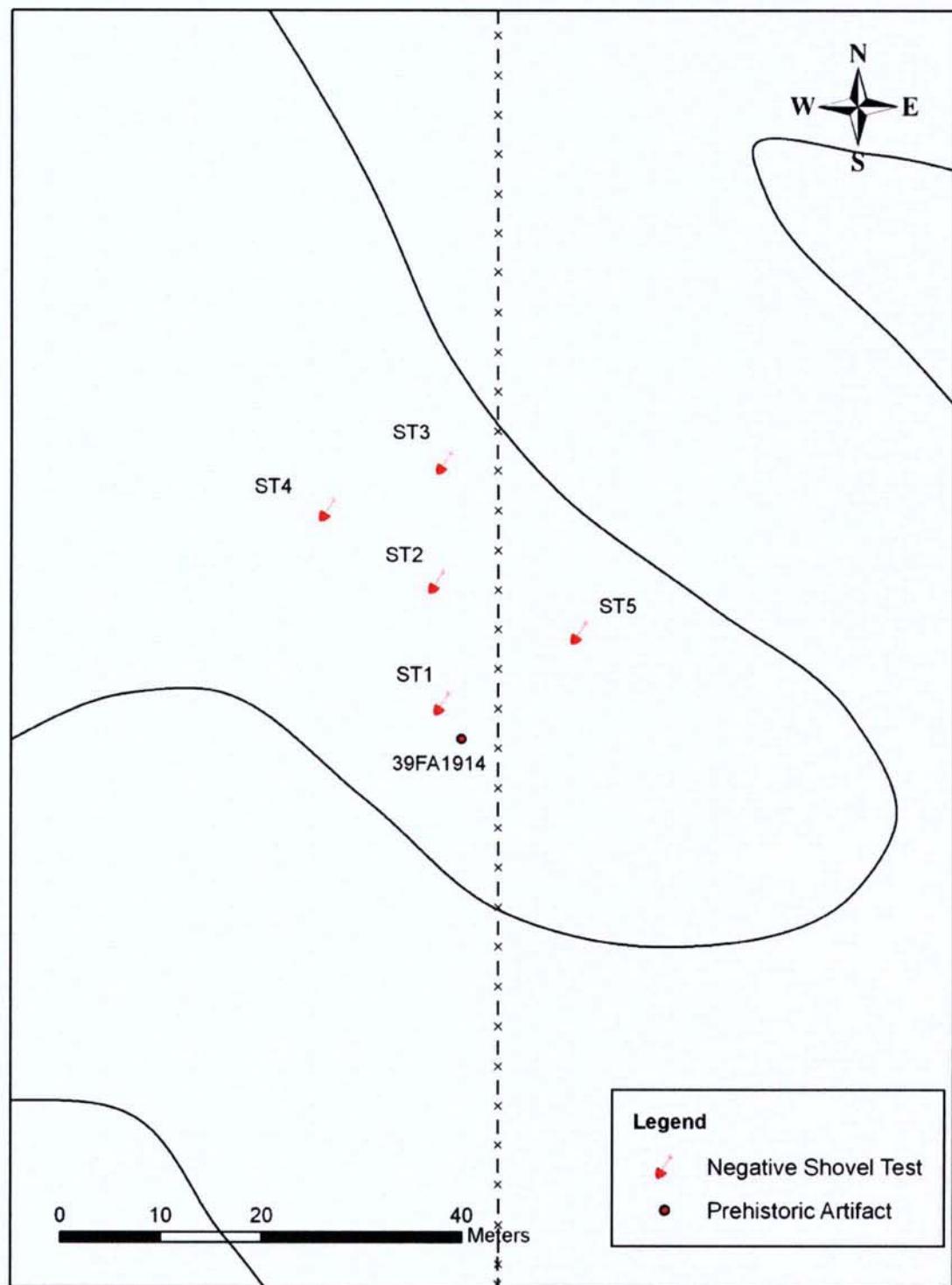


Figure 155. Plan map of site 39FA1914, showing shovel test locations.



Figure 156. Overview of site 39FA1914, facing southeast.

Evaluation Field Work

No cultural materials were observed during reexamination of the site area surface. The previously recorded isolated dark brown chalcedony tertiary flake fragment (Kruse et al. 2008) was not relocated. Five shovel tests (ST1-ST5) were excavated near the original site area (see Figure 155). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 42. Although the ground surface has extensive gravel exposures, the shovel tests revealed loess and windblown silt with very few gravels.

Table 42. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1914.

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
1	35	0-25	Loess	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		25-50	Sandy windblown silt	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
2	35	0-28	Loess	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		28-50	Sandy windblown silt	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No

Table 42. (continued)

ST #	Diam (cm)	Depth (cm)	Soil Description	Munsell-Color	Cultural Material
3	38	0-12	Loess; powdery; minimal small gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		12-25	Loess with calcium carbonates	7.5YR 5/2 to 5/4-brown	No
		25-51	Slightly sandy loess; powdery, fine grained; increased gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
4	38	0-12	Loess; powdery; minimal small gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
		12-27	Loess with calcium carbonates	7.5YR 5/2 to 5/4-brown	No
		27-50	Slightly sandy loess; powdery, fine-grained; less gravel	7.5YR 5/4-brown	No
5	35	0-16	Loess	10YR 6/3-pale brown	No
		16-40	Sandy windblown silt with massive iron concentrations	10YR 6/3-pale brown	No

The soil profiles of the tests do not seem comparable to the Pierre-Samsil clays (Kalvels 1982) mapped in the site area (see Table 1). It appears that the difference may be due to the accumulation of fine-grained, windblown loess over the described clay and shale soils. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1914 represents an isolated find. The site exhibits both surface gravel exposures and redeposition of windblown loess. The recorded isolated find is not diagnostic (Kruse et al. 2008).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1914 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts, has a severely eroded and redeposited surface, and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by the erosion. 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 39FA1914 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.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ALAC personnel conducted testing to evaluate the NRHP eligibility status of 14 sites in Custer County (39CU3567, 39CU3571, 39CU3572, 39CU3583, 39CU3584, 39CU3592, 39CU3771) and Fall River County (39FA97, 39FA1893, 39FA1894, 39FA1895, 39FA1909, 39FA1911, and 39FA1914), South Dakota. The selected sites are located in portions of the Dewey-Burdock uranium project area that will be impacted by proposed mining and/or construction of plant facilities within the next five years.

Results of the testing of site 39CU3592 (Table 43) indicate that, although the site has experienced erosional damage, a portion of the site retains an intact, subsurface cultural horizon with datable hearth features. This site component is likely associated with the Archaic time period. Charcoal samples have been obtained from the features, but have not yet been dated. ALAC recommends that site 39CU3592 be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that the site be avoided by mining/construction activities. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery plan should be developed by the appropriate parties and implemented prior to any impacts.

The remaining 13 sites listed in Table 43 are recommended by ALAC as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. These sites are all severely eroded, lack integrity and do not meet the specifications of Criterion D.

Table 43. Archeological Sites Tested and Recommendations.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	NRHP Recommendation	Additional Work Recommendation
39CU3567	Native American	Artifact Scatter Stone Circle	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3571	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact Scatter Hearth Cairn	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3572	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3583	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact Scatter Artifact Scatter Depression	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3584	Native American	Artifact Scatter Cairn	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39CU3592	Native American	Artifact Scatter Hearth	Eligible	Avoidance or Develop and Implement a Data Recovery Plan
39CU3771	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA97	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact Scatter Farmstead Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1893	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1894	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1895	Native American	Artifact Scatter Hearth	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1909	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1911	Euroamerican	Non Farm Ruins Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
39FA1914	Native American	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	No Further Work

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