Table 51. Artifacts Recovered from TU1, Site 39FA557.

Depth (cm)	Count	Artifact Type	Material
0-10	4	Nail, framing	Metal
0-10	3	Nail, roofing	Metal
10-20	12	Nail, roofing	Metal
10-20	12	Nail, framing	Metal
10-20	1	Identifiable bone, rabbit, ilium	
30-40	11	Nail, framing	Metal
30-40	1	Nail, spike	Metal
40	1	Whiteware fragment	Ceramic
40	2	Asphalt paper	
40	6	Identifiable bone (3 rabbit and 3 unidentified)	
40	3	Identifiable bone, teeth, rodent	
40	9	Identifiable bone, mandible and teeth, rabbit	

The second unit (TU2) was placed in the northeast corner of Cabin 1 (see Figures 165 and 167). The unit was excavated in 10-cm levels to a maximum depth of 50 cmbs (Figures 176-180). The layer of dry cow manure was encountered at approximately 12-30 cmbs. Very sparse historic artifacts, primarily building materials, were recovered from 0-40 cmbs. Remains of the floor joists and collapsed floor were encountered at 20-40 cmbs (Figures 177 and 178). Many rodent/mouse to rabbit-sized bones were recovered from beneath the floor joist (see Appendix D). This bone concentration most likely represents a non-cultural carnivore den that was occupied after the cabin was abandoned, before the floor collapsed. The soil was sterile from 45-50 cmbs; therefore, the excavation was terminated at that depth. A profile was drawn of the north wall of the unit (Figures 179 and 180). Cultural materials recovered from TU2 are presented in Table 52.

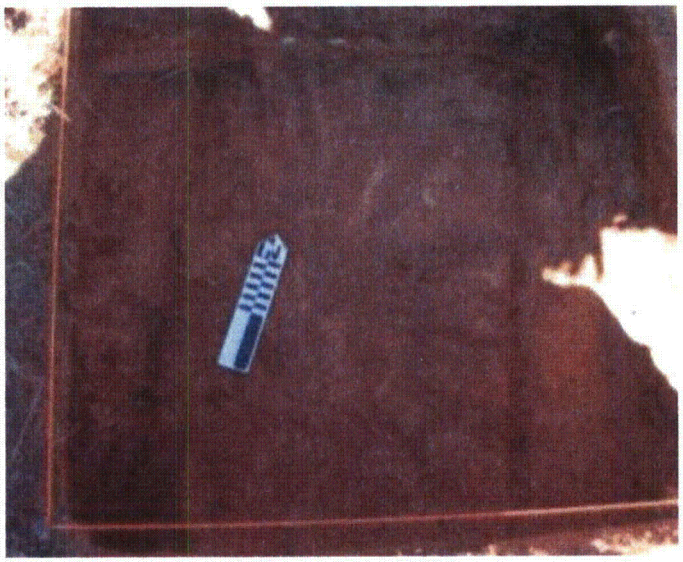

Figure 176. View (shaded) of TU2 at 30 cmbs, Cabin 1, site 39FA557, facing north.

Figure 177. View of TU2 at 40 cmbs, Cabin 1, site 39FA557, facing north.

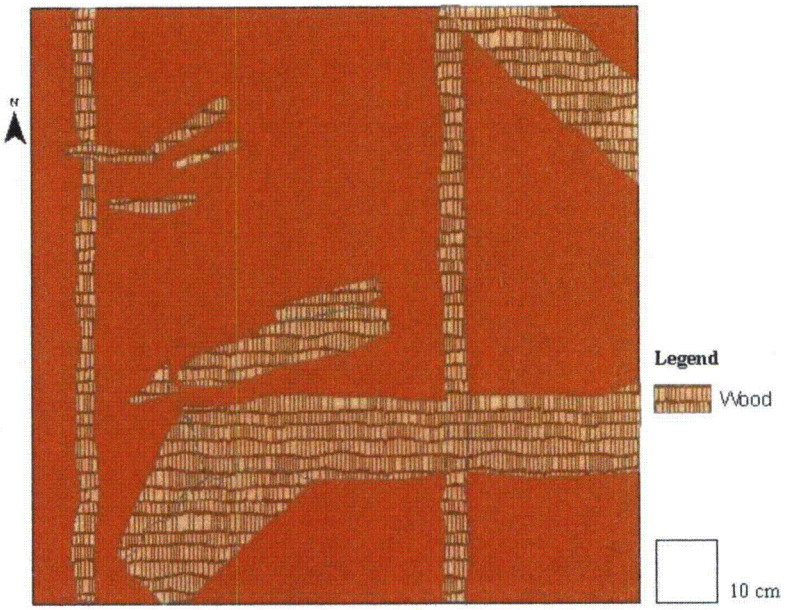

Figure 178. Plan of TU2 at 40 cmbs, Cabin 1, site 39FA557.

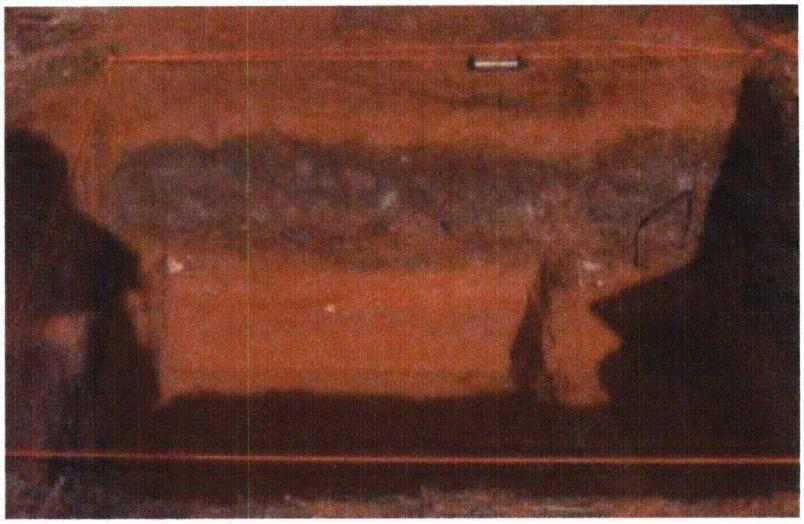

Figure 179. View of north wall profile, TU2, Cabin 1, site 39FA557.

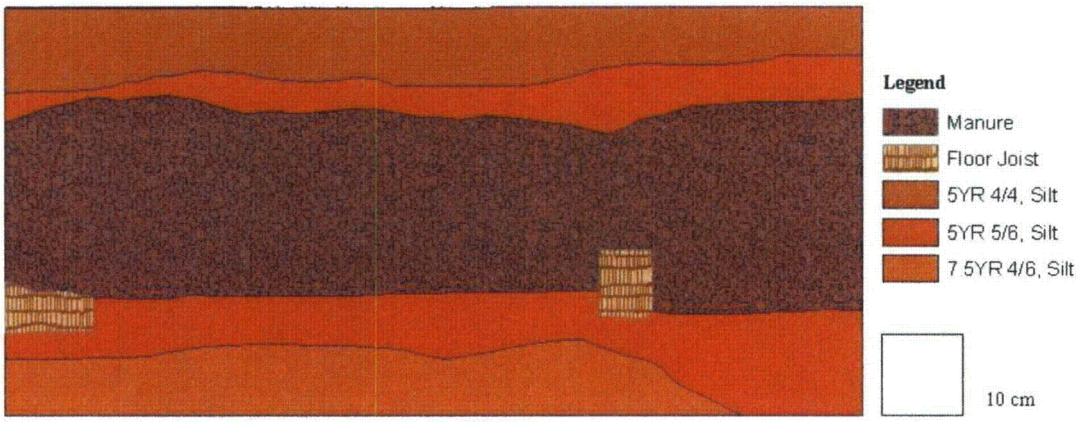

Figure 180. North wall profile, TU2, Cabin 1, site 39FA557.

Table 52. Artifacts Recovered from TU2, Site 39FA557.

Depth (cm)	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
0-10	3	Nail, framing	Metal	
	9	Nail, roofing	Metal	
	4	Asphalt paper fragments		
10-20	3	Concrete/mortar fragments		
	4	Nail, framing	Metal	
	3	Nail, roofing	Metal	
20-30	1	Barbed wire fragment	Metal	
	2	Nail, framing	Metal	
	1	Identifiable bone, rodent, ulna		
	1	Unidentifiable bone, butchered		
30-40	6	Barbed wire segment	Metal	
	1	Nail, spike	Metal	
	2	Nail	Metal	
	2	Glass fragments, flat		Clear w/green tint
	1	Disk	Iron (rusted) w/wood	
	37	Identifiable bone		
	1	Sample-unidentifiable bone		
40-50	1	Tack head	Brass	
	1	Pin fragment	Metal	
	1	Nail fragment, finishing	Metal	
	7	Metal fragments		
	313	Identifiable bone		
	40	Identifiable bone, amphibian		

Table 52. (continued)

Depth (cm)	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
40-50 (cont)	3	Identifiable bone, Lepus, vertebrae		
	2	Identifiable bone, avian, femur		
	5	Identifiable bone, snake, mandible		
	1	Sample-unidentifiable bone fragments		
	12	Identifiable bone		
	2	Nail fragments	Metal	

The south wall of Cabin 1 between the door and the window had been partially removed to allow cattle to use the structure for shelter. As a result, a layer of dried manure approximately 14-cm thick was deposited on top of the raised floor. The weight of the cattle and manure resulted in the collapse of the floor.

The artifacts recovered from TU1 and TU2 inside of Cabin 1 represent typical early 1900s building material and hardware for a log cabin residential structure. Additional materials, such as fencing wire, are a result of the cabin being used for livestock shelter. Only one piece of houseware (whiteware) was recovered from the excavations, suggesting that these structures were only occupied for a brief time period. The landowner (Donald Spencer personal communication, 2011) indicated that these cabins were abandoned prior to his family's acquisition of the property in 1930.

The faunal material recovered from Cabin 1 represents an intrusive episode. It is apparent in TU2 that, previous to the floor collapsing, a medium-sized carnivore (possibly fox) had a den beneath the cabin. A specimen of scat was also recovered, which contained some identifiable rodent bones and bone fragments. A number of the larger faunal elements (rabbit and turkey) from TU2 display bite marks. The puncture marks are in the size range of a fox-sized animal. The majority of the faunal remains were comprised of amphibian/reptile and various mouse-sized rodents.

One 1-x-1-m (TU3) and one 50-x-100-cm (TU4) excavation unit were established to investigate the interior of Cabin 2 (see Figures 164 and 170). The 1-x-1-m unit (TU3) was placed in the northwest corner of the cabin. The unit was excavated in 10-cm levels to a

maximum depth of 70 cmbs (Figures 181-190). No layer of dry cow manure was encountered in Cabin 2. A thick layer of fragmented blue shale lines the west wall of the unit adjacent to the front (west) wall of the cabin. The layer was first noted at 20-30 cmbs and ended at approximately 50 cmbs; it averaged 25-30 cm in width (Figures 183 and 184). A thin (1-5-cm-thick) layer of deteriorated wood fragments was noted covering the shale at a diagonal; a relatively level 5-10-cm-thick layer (flooring remnant) extended from the east edge of the shale across the unit at approximately 40 cmbs. A profile was drawn of each of the walls of the unit (Figures 183-190). Only one spike nail and one identifiable bone (rabbit) were recovered from 0-20 cmbs in TU3.

Figure 181. View of shale layer at 30 cmbs, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557, facing north.

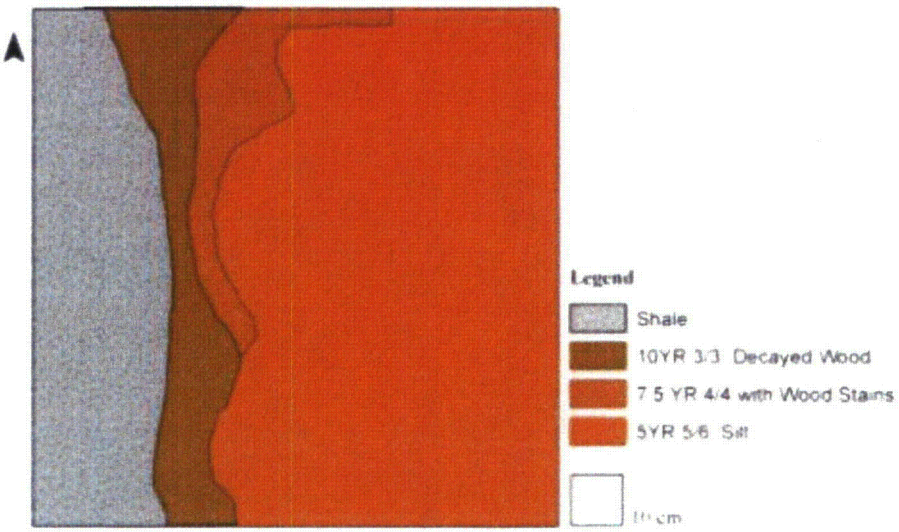

Figure 182. Plan of TU3 at 40 cmbs, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

Figure 183. View of west wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

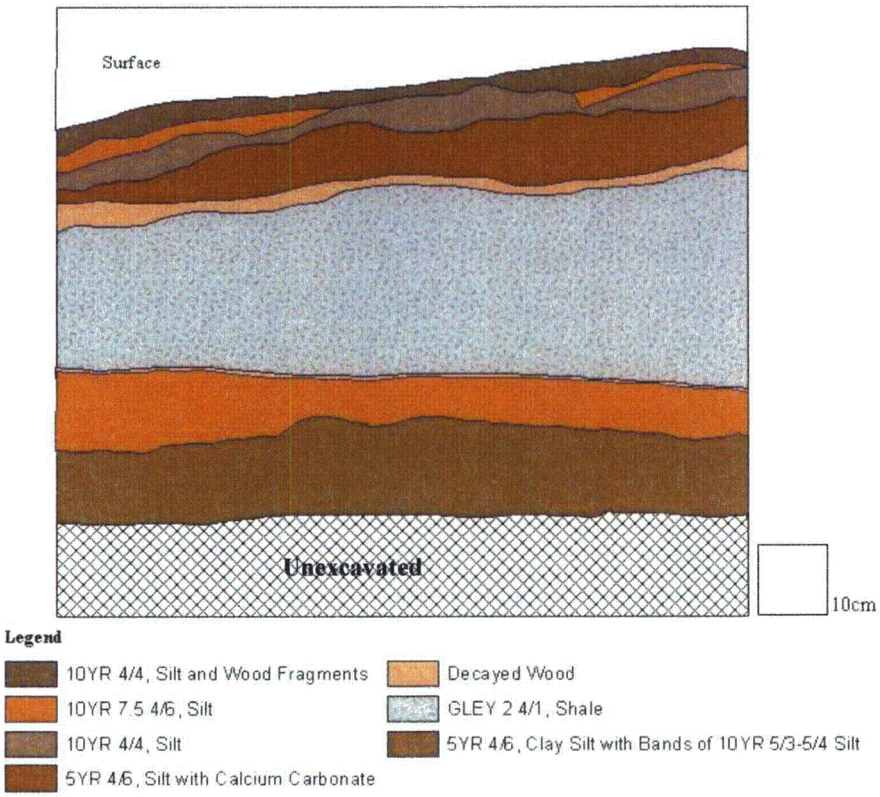

Figure 184. Profile of west wall, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

Figure 185. View (shaded) of north wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

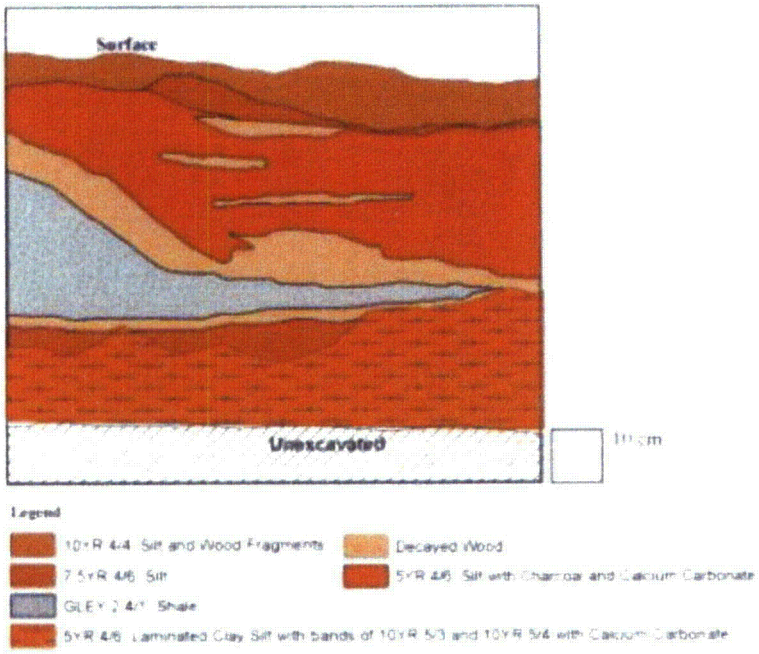

Figure 186. North wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

Figure 187. View of east wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

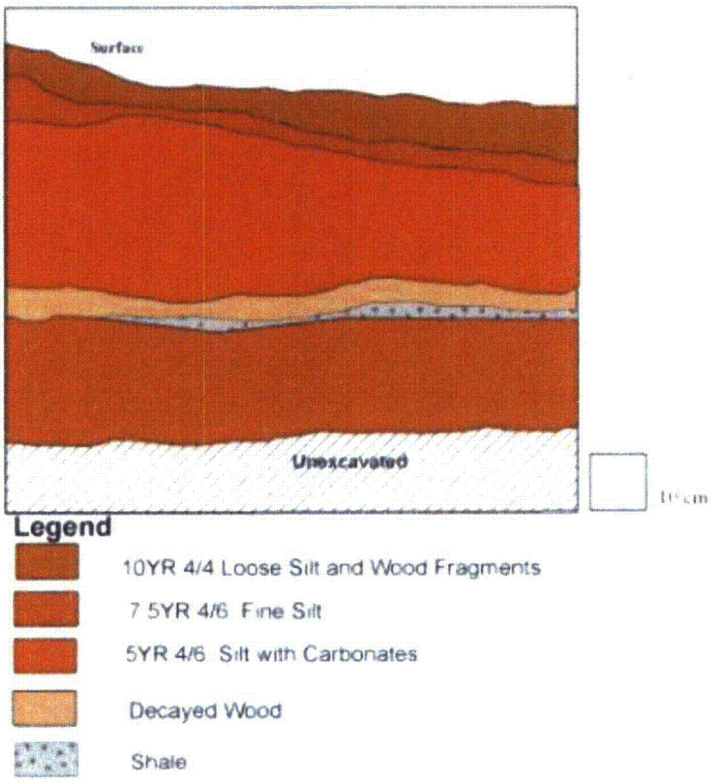

Figure 188. East wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

Figure 189. View of south wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

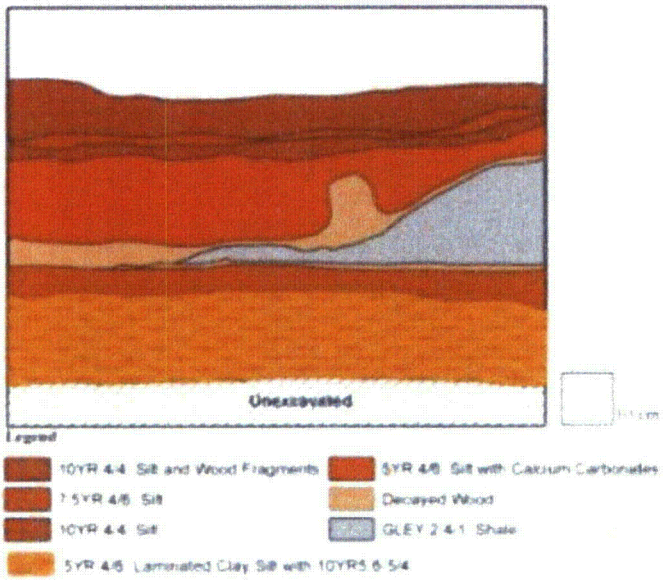

Figure 190. South wall profile, TU3, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

A 100-cm-x-50-cm excavation unit (TU4) was placed parallel and adjacent to the wall in the southwest corner of Cabin 2 to investigate whether the layer of shale extended across the entire west wall of the cabin (see Figures 164 and 170). The unit was excavated in 10-cm levels to a maximum depth of 30 cmbs (Figures 191-193). The shale layer was exposed at

20-30 cmbs. Excavation of the unit was halted at 30 cmbs, as it had confirmed the presence of the shale layer. No cultural materials were recovered from TU4.

Figure 191. View of TU4 surface in southwest corner of Cabin 2, site 39FA557, facing south.

Figure 192. View of shale exposed in TU4, 30 cmbs, Cabin 2, site 39FA557, facing west.

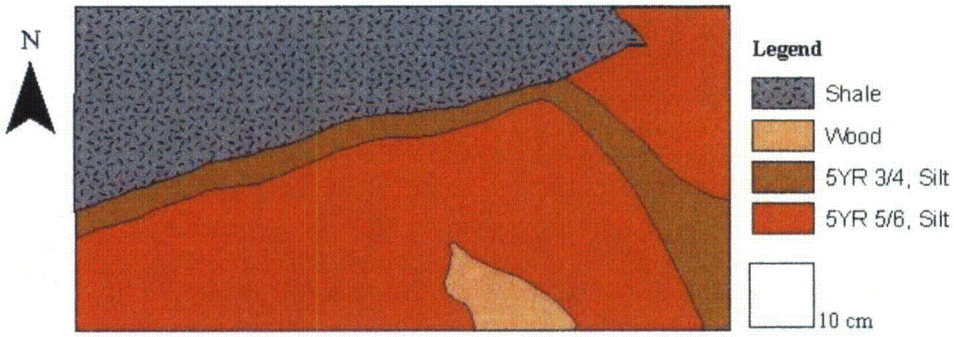

Figure 193. Plan of floor of TU4, 30 cmbs, Cabin 2, site 39FA557.

The current landowner has no knowledge of the previous landowners or of when the cabins were inhabited. A deeds search was conducted at the Fall River County Courthouse. A land patent was received by Isaac Marion Howell for the NE¼ of the NW¼ of the section containing the site on July 13, 1914: Patent No. 421803 (Patent Record Volume 6, pp. 378). A land patent was received by Otis Hill for the NW¼ of the NW¼ of the section containing the site on February 17, 1910: Patent No. 112147 (Patent Record Volume 6, pp. 378).

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA557 represents historic non-farm ruins consisting of two cabin remnants. The previously documented associated dugout/dump is no longer extant, and no evidence of additional outbuildings or features was observed. Results of the testing suggest that the cabins were likely not inhabited for very long, as associated cultural materials other than building materials were extremely sparse. Both structure remnants are in very poor physical condition and lack integrity of *design, materials*, and *workmanship*. Cabin 1 was altered in the past to provide access and shelter for cattle.

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 cabins and very limited temporal artifact information, the historic data at this site are unlikely to contribute to the resolution of these research questions. There is very low

research potential on an historic archeological site with poor integrity and extremely limited 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 and structure locations and a very sparse artifact inventory.

The site does not retain the well preserved features, intact artifact deposits, or spatial patterns essential to convey significance under Criteria A-C. The dugout feature previously documented has been eradicated. The property is not associated with an important person in history (Criteria B).

Site 39FA557 lacks physical integrity and has extremely low information potential. The eligibility of the site cannot be justified under Criteria A-D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA584

Site Number: 39FA584
Site Type: Farmstead, artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Subsurface Testing: 9 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 10-16-2011
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA584 (Figures 194 and 195) was recorded in 1980 as a log cabin with a collapsed roof (Lippincott 1980). The site was relocated by ALAC in 2007 (Kruse et al. 2008), and the site boundaries were extended. Nine historic features and an associated artifact scatter and four piles of debris were documented. The features are a log house foundation (F6), a railroad tie platform/foundation (F4), a cistern (F1), a well and pump (F2), a rock foundation (F9), a storm cellar (F7), and three depressions (F3, F5, and F8). Vegetation in the site area consisted of grass and brush at the time of the current evaluation. Ground surface visibility averaged 25 percent.

Table 53. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA584.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-7	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/6	Yes
		2	7-15	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/6	Yes
		3	15-51	Clayey silt	10YR 4/6	No
2	40	1	0-13	Sandy silt with manure	10YR 4/4	No
		2	13-50	Silty clay	10YR 5/4	No
3	40	1	0-10	Silt	10YR 3/3	No
		2	10-28	Silty clay	10YR 5/4	No
		3	28-50	Hard silty clay; strong prismatic structure	10YR 5/4	No
4	40	1	0-11	Clayey silt	7.5YR 3/3-3/4	Yes
		2	11-40	Silty clay	10YR 5/4	Yes
5	40	1	0-5	Silt	10YR 3/4	No
		2	5-15	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/6	No
		3	15-50	Silt	7.5YR 5/6	No
6	40	1	0-11	Clayey silt	10YR 3/3	No
		2	11-53	Silty clay	7.5YR 4/4	No
7	40	1	0-10	Silt	10YR 3/6	Yes
		2	10-38	Clayey silt	10YR 4/4	No
		3	38-50	Hard clayey silt	10YR 4/4	No
8	40	1	0-55	Silt, charcoal and rodent burrows; burn pit	7.5YR 4/4	No
9	40	1	0-10	Silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	10-15	Silt	10YR 5/4	No
		3	15-30	Silty clay	7.5YR 5/3	No
		4	30-50	Silty clay, prismatic structure	7.5YR 5/3	No

Three of the shovel tests (see Table 53) yielded cultural material, which was primarily noted at a maximum depth of 10 cmbs. The rest of the subsurface testing did not yield cultural material. Subsurface testing demonstrated that no intact features remain buried at this site. Artifacts recovered reflect typical farm refuse and deteriorated structural debris. Cattle trampling/grazing have also impacted the site and features. Cultural materials recovered from the shovel tests are presented in Table 54.

Table 54. Artifacts Recovered From Site 39FA584.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	13	Fuel can fragments	Metal	
1	7	Bow saw blade fragments	Metal	
1	4	Nail, spike	Metal	
1	2	Nail, framing	Metal	
4	1	Bottle glass fragment	Glass	Clear
7	1	Button	Metal	
7	1	Bottle glass fragment	Glass	Clear
7	1	Bottle glass fragment	Glass	Light green
7	1	Cast iron fragment	Metal	
7	1	Glass fragment, raised decoration	Glass	Clear

A deeds search was conducted at the Fall River County Courthouse. A land patent was received by Elmer E. Garrett for the property, on which the site is located, on April 30, 1917: Patent No. 582239 (Patent Record Volume 8, pp. 361-362).

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA584 represents a farmstead consisting of nine features, four debris piles, and an associated scatter of artifacts. No structures remain intact. 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 former structures with discernable functions (well, cistern, main log dwelling) and very limited temporal artifact information, the historic data at this site are unlikely to contribute to the resolution of these research questions. The majority of the features are of unknown function or design. There is very low research potential on an historic archeological site with poor integrity and extremely limited structural evidence (lack of integrity of *association*, *design*, *workmanship*, and *materials*). The low potential for additional intact feature remnants, the low artifact density, and the evaluative testing results 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.

Evaluation Field Work

The site area was reexamined, and a light scatter of non-diagnostic surface artifacts was observed. Eight shovel tests (ST1-ST8) were excavated on the upper terrace in areas that appeared to have possibly intact soil (see Figure 197). The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 55.

Table 55. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1869.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-11.5	Silty clay	10YR 5/4	No
2	40	1	0-27	Silty clay loam with fragments of shale	10YR 4/6	No
		2	27-40	Silty sand with coarse gravel	10YR 4/6	No
3	40	1	0-4	Silt loam	10YR 3/3	No
		2	4-36	Silty clay with calcium carbonates starting at 22 cmbs; gravel at base	10YR 5/4	No
4	40	1	0-10	Silty clay with large amount of gravel and fragments of shale	10YR 3/4	No
		2	10-40	Silt loam with shale fragments	10YR 3/4	No
		3	40+	Coarse gravel and silty sand	10YR 5/2	No
5	40	1	0-3	Silt loam	10YR 3/3	No
		2	3-21	Silty clay	10YR 5/4	No
6	40	1	0-5	Silt loam with shale fragments	10YR 3/4	No
		2	5-24	Silty clay loam with calcium carbonates and coarse sand	10YR 3/4	No
		3	24-34	Coarse gravel and silty sand	10YR 5/2	No
7	40	1	0-11	Silt clay	10YR 5/6	No
		2	11-25	Silt clay	10YR 6/3	No
		3	25-31	Shale	10YR 6/1	No
8	40	1	0-9	Silt loam; terminates on bedrock.	10YR 3/3	No

Shovel testing did not recover any cultural material or uncover any cultural features. The site is situated next to a large talus pile from a Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) mine. The shovel test revealed erosion across the site; the soil depth gradually decreased as the tests proceeded down slope. The deeper shovel tests on the west end of the site can partially be attributed to erosion deposits from the talus slope. Testing also indicates that much of the soil is an alluvial deposit with silt clay over silt loam mixed with gravels and underlain by sand, gravel and bedrock. It is highly unlikely that this site contains any buried intact cultural manifestations. The site area is heavily impacted by erosion processes and possibly has also sustained some mechanical disturbance from mining activities.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1869 represents a sparse surface lithic scatter. The site also exhibits severe erosion and possible effects from nearby previous mining activities. No cultural materials were recovered from the subsurface tests. The one projectile point fragment previously recovered from the site cannot be definitively identified. No other diagnostic artifacts have been documented from this site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1869 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced only one indeterminate diagnostic artifact from the eroded surface and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. The site has lost its stratigraphic context due to severe erosion and soil redeposition (lack of integrity of *location*). The results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or features. Floral and faunal remains are not preserved on the site; therefore, the site cannot yield important data on changing subsistence patterns in the region (lack of integrity of *materials* and *association*). 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.

Evaluation Field Work

The site area was reexamined. Twenty-one shovel tests (ST1-ST19, STA, and STB) were excavated in two lines that extended across the widest north-south axis and the widest east-west axis of the site area (see Figure 199). These tests were spaced at approximately 10-m intervals. Two tests (STA and STB) were placed near FCR concentrations along the southeastern edge of the site. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 56.

This site is situated on an alluvial terrace in the Pass Creek flood plain. Shovel tests 1, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17, and B yielded non-diagnostic cultural material (see Appendix D); however, all of the recovered material was located in a shallow context, no deeper than 15 cmbs (Table 56). One projectile point fragment was recovered from ST3 (Table 57; Figure 200). The artifact consists of the proximal half of a corner-notched, Pelican Lake projectile point with one tang missing. It exhibits parallel, oblique flaking with random resharpening and impact fracture.

The shovel test profiles indicate that the terrace was formed from low energy alluvial deposits when Pass Creek sat at a higher elevation. Years of erosion and the back and forth migration of Pass Creek have cut this terrace out of the original landscape leaving what is currently seen. The first levels of all of the shovel tests, with the exception of STA and STB, have a thin, massive, very fine-grained silt deposit. All of the cultural material was observed in or on the surface of this deposit. The second and third levels all contained a clayey silt, or silty clay that was cemented (hard-pan), and typically had a strong, large prismatic structure indicating a well-developed B-horizon. The levels below L3 indicate a build-up of low energy alluvial deposits. The deposits ranged from dense clay to fine-grained massive clayey silt. The B-horizon likely represents the base of the cultural level. Shovel test results indicate that it is unlikely that buried cultural features or material are present in or below this level.

Table 56. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1887.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	5YR 3/3	Yes
		2	10-54	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/3	No
		3	54-72	Clayey silt loam with large amount of calcium carbonate filaments	2.5YR 4/6	No
		4	72-93	Clayey silt loam with large amount of calcium carbonate filaments	5YR 4/4	No
		5	93+	Clay	5YR 4/4	No
This shovel test was expanded into a 100-cm-x-50-cm test unit for better profile access; additional artifacts were recovered from 0-15 cmbs.						
2	40	1	0-9	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	9-28	Silty clay	7.5YR 4/3	No
		3	28-50	Silty clay	5YR 4/4	No
3	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	5YR 3/3	Yes
		2	10-70	Silty clay loam; strong prismatic structure and desiccation cracks; calcium carbonates	5YR 5/3	No
		3	70-80	Clayey silt loam	2.5YR 4/6	No
4	40	1	0-9	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	9-51	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/3	No
		3	51-62	Silty clay	5YR 4/6	No
	1-in core	4	62-100	Silty clay	5YR 4/6	No
		5	100-103	Silty clay; weak crumbly peds structure	5YR 4/6	No
		6	103-116	Clay		No
5	40	1	0-10	Clayey silt loam	5YR 3/3	Yes
		2	10-19	Silty clay; gradual transition of soil from L1	5YR 3/3	No
		3	19-53	Silty clay loam with calcium carbonates	5YR 5/3	No
		4	53-62	Clayey silt loam; strong prismatic ped structure and desiccation cracks; calcium carbonates	2.5YR 4/6	No

Table 56. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
6	40	1	0-10	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	10-70	Clayey silt; calcium carbonates start at 38 cmbs	7.5YR 4/3	No
		3	70-71	Massive silty clay (massive means no structure was apparent but the soil bonds together or is cohesive and easily crumbles when handled)	5YR 4/6	No
7	40	1	0-8	Clayey silt loam	5YR 3/3	Yes; from 0-10 cm
		2	8-12	Silty clay loam	5YR 3/3	
		3	12-57	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/3	No
		4	57-70	Clayey silt with calcium carbonates	2.5YR 4/6	No
8	40	1	0-8	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	8-62	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/3	No
9	40	1	0-7	Clayey silt loam	5YR 3/3	No
		2	7-40	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/3	No
		3	40-62	Mottled clayey silt; calcium carbonates and strong prismatic ped structure	5YR 4/4 10YR 2/1	No
10	40	1	0-9	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	9-57	Clayey silt; calcium carbonates start at 40 cmbs	7.5YR 4/3	No
		3	57-69	Clayey silt; gradual color transition from L2	5YR 4/6	No
		4	69-71	Massive silty clay	5YR 4/6	No
11	40	1	0-7	Clayey silt loam	5YR 3/3	No
		2	7-40	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/3	No
		3	40-62	Mottled clayey silt; strong prismatic ped structure with calcium carbonates	5YR 4/4 10YR 2/1	No

Table 56. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
12	40	1	0-9	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	9-42	Clayey silt; hard-pan	7.5YR 4/3	No
		3	42-56	Massive silty clay	5YR 4/6	No
13	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt	5YR 3/3	Yes; from 0-11 cm
		2	9-53	Silty clay; prismatic structure	5YR 5/3	
		3	53-64	Clayey silt; strong prismatic structure with calcium carbonates	5YR 4/6	No
14	40	1	0-9	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	Yes; from 0-5 cm
		2	9-64	Clayey silt; strong prismatic structure	7.5YR 4/3	No
		3	64-65	Massive silty clay	5YR 4/6	No
15	40	1	0-12	Clayey silt	5YR 3/3	No
		2	12-68	Silty clay; medium prismatic structure	5YR 4/6	No
16	40	1	0-10	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	10-57	Clayey silt; calcium carbonates start at 29 cmbs	7.5YR 4/3	No
	1-in core	3	57-106	Massive silty clay	5YR 4/6	No
17	40	1	0-15	Clayey silt	5YR 4/6	Yes; from 0-15 cm
		2	15-52	Silty clay; strong prismatic structure	5YR 4/6	No
18	40	1	0-3	Massive silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	3-34	Clayey silt; strong prismatic structure	10YR 4/6	No
		3	34-56	Clayey silt; strong prismatic structure	10YR 5/6	No

Table 56. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
19	40	1	0-2	Massive silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	2-32	Clayey silt; strong prismatic structure with calcium carbonates	7.5YR 3/4	No
		3	32-54	Clayey silt with calcium carbonates	7.5YR 4/4	No
A	40	1	0-57	Silty clay; massive with few gravels	5YR 4/4	No
		2	57-70	Mottled clay; reddish clay mottled with gleyed clay and heavily deteriorated shale	2.5YR 4/6 Gley 1 5/1	No
B	40	1	0-23	Silt loam; calcium carbonates to base of test	7.5YR 4/3	Yes; from 0-14 cmbs
		2	23-72	Silty clay	2.5YR 4/6	No
		3	72-74	Clay	2.5YR 4.6	No

Table 57. Artifacts Recovered from Site 39FA1887.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Dark red
1	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Brown
1	1	Shatter	Silicified Sediment	Red-dark red
3	1	Projectile point, corner-notched	Chert	Strong red
3	1	Biface fragment	Quartzite	Brown
5	1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Reddish gray
5	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Dark red
5	1	Shatter	Quartzite	Strong red
5	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light brown
7	1	Shatter	Quartzite	Light pinkish gray
13	1	Shatter	Quartzite	Greenish gray
14	1	Primary flake	Chert	Strong red
17	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light gray
B	1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Light gray

Figure 200. View of projectile point recovered from ST3, site 39FA1887.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1887 represents a sparse surface lithic scatter. The site also exhibits severe erosion. Cultural materials were only recovered to a maximum depth of 15 cmbs. Only one diagnostic artifact has been documented from this site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1887 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced only one diagnostic artifact and can only tentatively be evaluated within a specific historic context based on that single projectile point. The site has lost its stratigraphic context due to severe erosion (lack of integrity of *location*). Faunal and floral remains are not preserved on the site; therefore, the site cannot yield important data on changing subsistence patterns in the region (lack of integrity of *materials* and *association*). 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 39FA1887 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 in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

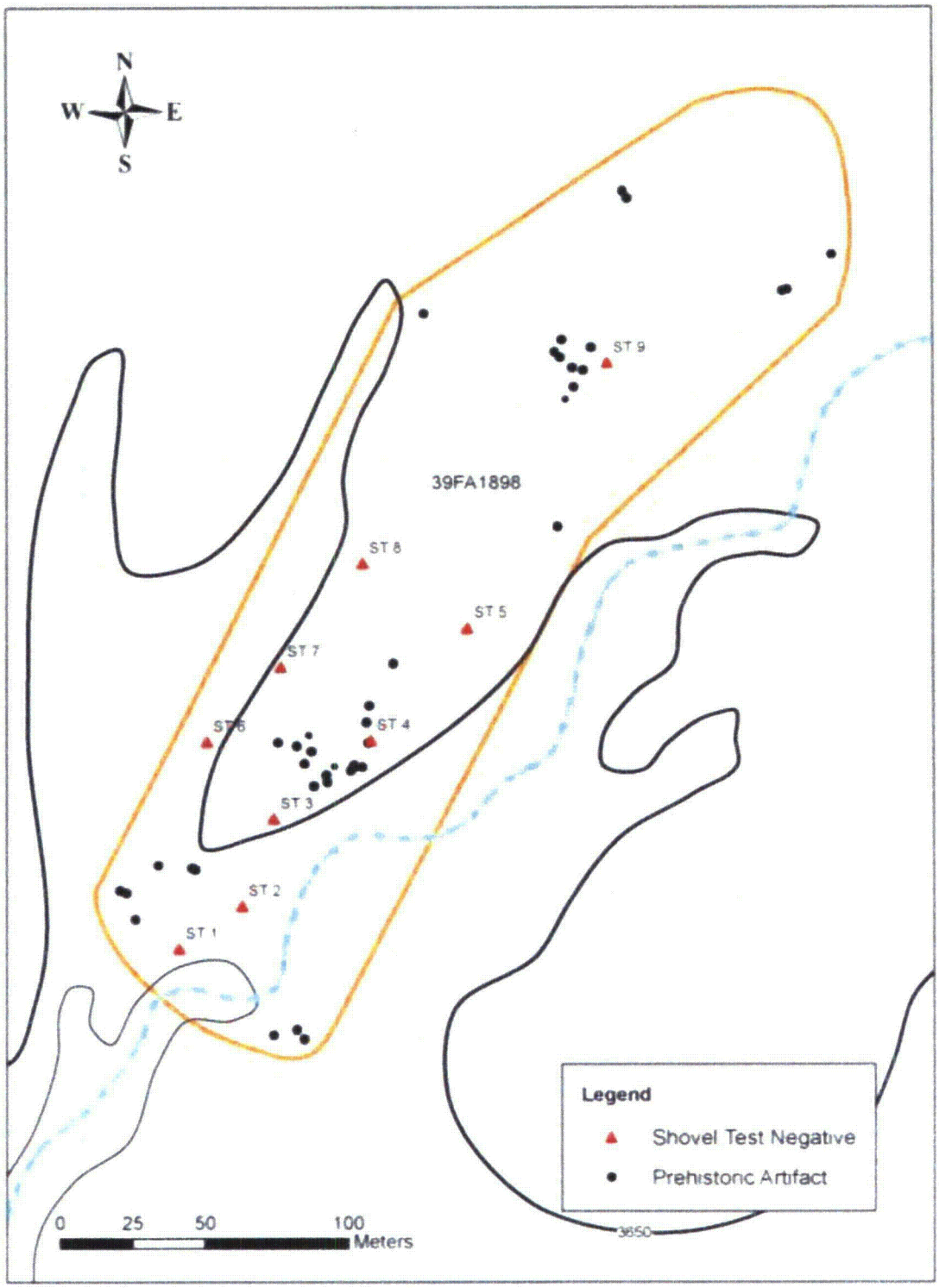

Figure 202. Plan map of site 39FA1898, showing shovel test and surface artifact (2007) locations.

Table 58. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1898.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-7	Clayey silt	10YR 4/3	No
		2	7-33	Cemented silty clay; prismatic structure	10YR 4/2	No
		3	33-50	Silty clay with sand deposits	10YR 4/2	No
2	40	1	0-27	Cemented silty clay with calcium carbonates	10YR 3/3	No
		2	27-50	Massive sandy clay	10YR 4/6	No
3	40	1	0-6	Massive silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	6-43	Cemented silty clay with large amounts of calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3	No
		3	43-50	Silty sandy clay with small gravels, iron concretions, calcium carbonates, bentonite laminates	10YR 4/3	No
4	40	1	0-26	Silty clay with calcium carbonates starting at 9 cmbs	10YR 4/3	No
		2	26-50	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3-4/4	No
5	40	1	0-42	Clayey silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	42-50	Clayey silt	10YR 4/3-4/4	No
6	40	1	0-7	Silty clay	10YR 4/4	No
		2	7-60	Clay; prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	10YR 4/2	No
7	40	1	0-15	Silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		2	15-54	Clay; prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	10YR 4/2	No
8	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt	2.5YR 3/2	No
		2	9-50	Clayey silt; wet	2.5YR 3/2	No
9	40	1	0-11	Silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		2	11-50	Clay; prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	10YR 4/2	No

None of the shovel tests was positive for cultural materials. The soil in the site area is cemented, compact clay with pockets of moist clay. The site area is severely eroded and does not exhibit any potential for buried cultural material. The landscape is a flood plain next to an intermittent stream that appears to be subject to frequent flooding episodes during large storms. Artifacts recorded in 2007 likely represent redeposited material. Shovel testing was confined to areas that appeared to retain an intact landscape remnant/alluvial deposit. Test results, however, show that the area has been repeatedly scoured and then redeveloped.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1898 represents a sparse, surface lithic scatter. The site exhibits severe erosion. Cultural materials were only recovered on the surface. No diagnostic artifacts have been documented from this site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1898 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts and cannot be evaluated within specific historic contexts (lack of integrity of *association*). The integrity of *location* of the site has been severely compromised by erosion and redeposition. 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 39FA1898 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 in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1901

Site Number: 39FA1901
Site Type: Artifact scatter, well/cistern
Cultural Affiliation: Native American, Euroamerican
Subsurface Testing: 8 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling plains

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 10-13/14-2011
Map Reference: A2

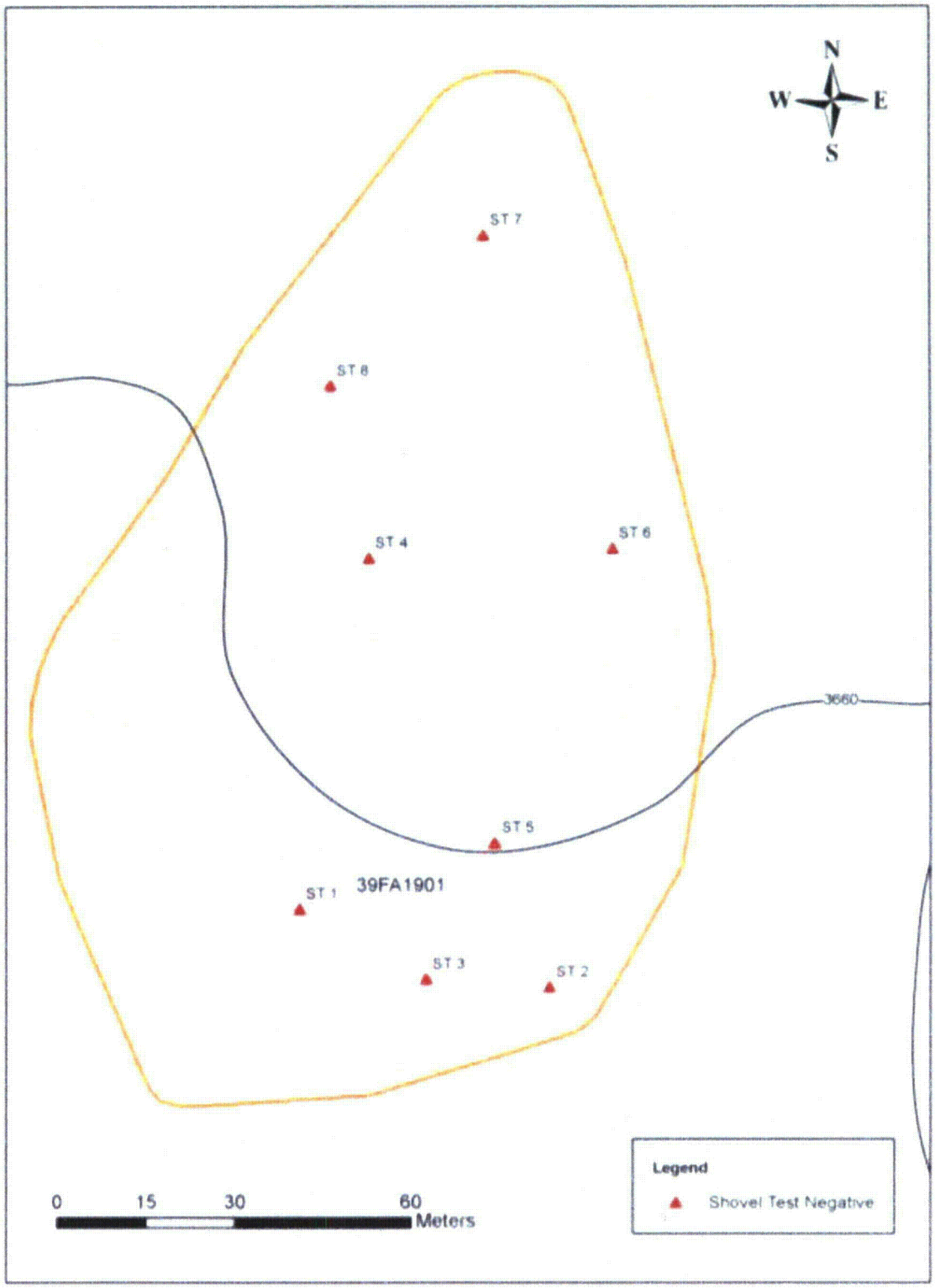

Figure 204. Plan map of site 39FA1901, showing shovel test locations.

Table 59. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1901.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-44	Hard silty clay; strong prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	10YR 5/2	No
2	40	1	0-50	Hard silty clay; strong prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	2.5YR 4/3	No
3	40	1	0-8	Silty clay	10YR 4/3	No
		2	8-50	Hard clayey silt; calcium carbonates from 24 cmbs to base	10YR 5/2	No
4	40	1	0-50	Silty clay; strong prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	2.5YR 4/3	No
5	40	1	0-11	Silty clay; shallow blocky structure	10YR 4/3	No
		2	11-50	Clay; moist	10YR 4/3	No
6	40	1	0-50	Silty clay; strong prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	2.5YR 4/3	No
7	40	1	0-50	Hard clayey silt	10YR 5/2	No
8	40	1	0-9	Hard silty clay; shallow blocky structure	10YR 5/2	No
		2	9-50	Hard clay; calcium carbonates through entire level	10YR 5/4	No

Shovel testing did not yield any cultural material or uncover any cultural features or buried soils. Profiles reflect the flood plain in which this site is located. The soil is very hard and compact, allowing for very little grass cover. Cultural material observed at this site is likely a surface manifestation that is the result of the alluvial process displacing and redepositing the artifacts.

No historic structural features are documented on the site in association with the sparse scatter of historic artifacts and possible well depression. A deeds search was conducted at the Fall River County Courthouse. A land patent was received for the property by Elmer E. Garrett on April 30, 1917; Patent No. 582239 (Patent Record Volume 8, pp. 361-362).

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1901 represents a sparse, surface historic and prehistoric artifact scatter and well. The site has lost any stratigraphic context due to extreme erosion and redeposition of soils and artifacts (lack of integrity of *location*). Cultural materials were recovered only on the surface. No diagnostic artifacts have been documented from this site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1901 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic prehistoric artifacts and the prehistoric component cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. No historic structural features are documented on the site. The physical integrity of the site has been severely compromised by erosion. 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 39FA1901 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 in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1905

Site Number: 39FA1905
Site Type: Artifact scatter, depression
Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Subsurface Testing: 2 shovel tests, 1 soil core
Landscape Position: Rolling plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 10-15-2011
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1905 (Figures 205 and 206) was documented by ALAC in 2007 as a historic artifact scatter and two depressions (Kruse et al. 2008). Only sandstone cobbles, a glass fragment, and a metal 5-gallon can were observed. Vegetation in the site area during the current evaluation consisted of grass and scrub brush. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.

Evaluation Field Work

The site area was reexamined. No additional cultural materials were observed on the surface. Two shovel tests (ST1 and ST2) and one soil core were excavated (Figure 205). The soil profiles of the shovel tests and soil core are presented in Table 60.

This site is located on a low-lying flood plain next to an intermittent drainage. The artifacts noted in 2007 on the surface. The current shovel tests and soil core indicated that this site is frequently flooded by runoff. No cultural materials were recovered from the subsurface tests, and no buried cultural deposits were observed. It is likely that the artifacts observed on the site surface were displaced and redeposited by alluvial processes. It is highly unlikely that intact buried cultural features are present at this site on this type of landform. The enigmatic depressions previously documented were determined to be erosion washouts related to the use of the two-track trail.

No historic structural features are documented on the site in association with the sparse scatter of historic artifacts. A deeds search was conducted at the Fall River County Courthouse. A land patent was received for the property by Elmer E. Garrett on June 19, 1922; Patent No. 582239 (Patent Record Volume 8, pp. 361-362).

caused by use of the two-track trail. The physical integrity of the site has been severely compromised by erosion. 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 pertaining to historic settlement/development of the area. The property is not associated with a person important in history (Criterion B). It does not retain the well-preserved features, artifact deposits, or spatial patterning essential to convey significance under Criteria A-C.

Site 39FA1905 does not satisfy the specifications set forth in Criteria A-D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1907

Site Number: 39FA1907
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American, Euroamerican
Subsurface Testing: 16 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Rolling plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 10-13-2011
Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA1907 (Figures 207 and 208) was documented by ALAC in 2007 as a prehistoric artifact scatter (ten flakes) and a sparse historic artifact scatter (door and 5-gallon bucket) (Kruse et al. 2008). Vegetation in the site area during the current evaluation consisted of grass and scrub brush. Ground surface visibility averaged 40 percent. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were previously documented from the site.

Evaluation Field Work

The site area was reexamined. No additional cultural materials were noted. Sixteen shovel tests (ST1-ST16) were excavated in two rows from south to north across the site area (Figure 208). The tests were spaced at approximately 10-15 m intervals. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 61.

Table 61. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
4	40	1	0-13	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	13-47	Clayey silt; prismatic structure, calcium carbonates	10YR 4/4	No
		3	47-55	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/6	No
5	40	1	0-15	Clayey silt	10YR 3/6	Yes; from 0-10 cmbs
		2	15-26	Clayey silt; compacted, calcium carbonates	7.5YR 4/6	No
		3	26-50	Clayey silt; calcium carbonates	7.5YR 4/6	No
6	40	1	0-13	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	13-17	Silt loam lens	10YR 5/4	No
		3	17-50	Silty clay; prismatic structure	7.5YR 4/4	No
		4	50+	Silt	7.5YR 4/6	No
7	40	1	0-11	Clayey silt	10YR 3/6	Yes; from 0-18 cmbs
		2	11-40	Clayey silt; prismatic structure	7.5YR 4/6	No
		3	40-51	Clayey silt	7.5YR 5/4-4/4	No
8	40	1	0-9	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	9-50	Cemented silty clay	7.5YR 4/4	No
9	40	1	0-10	Clayey silt	10YR 3/6	No
		2	10-40	Clayey silt; weak prismatic structure	7.5YR 4/6	No
		3	40-50	Clayey silt	7.5YR 5/4-4/4	No
10	40	1	0-9	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	9-19	Clay	10YR 5/3	No
		3	19-47	Silty clay	10YR 4/6	No
		4	47-50	Silty clay	7.5YR 5/4-5/6	No

Table 61. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
11	40	1	0-10	Clayey silt	10YR 3/6	No
		2	10-40	Clayey silt; weak prismatic structure	7.5YR 4/6	No
		3	40-50	Clayey silt	7.5YR 5/4-4/4	No
12	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	10-22	Clay	10YR 5/3	No
		3	22-46	Silty clay	10YR 4/6	No
		4	46-50	Cemented silty clay	7.5YR 5/4-5/6	No
13	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt	10YR 3/6	No
		2	9-41	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/6	No
		3	41-50	Clayey silt	7.5YR 5/4-4/4	No
14	40	1	0-10	Clayey silt	7.5YR 3/3	No
		2	10-42	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/4	No
		3	42-50	Clayey silt; weak prismatic structure	7.5YR 4/4	No
15	40	1	0-12	Clayey silt	7.5YR 3/3	No
		2	12-50	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/4	No
16	40	1	0-10	Clayey silt	7.5YR 3/3	No
		2	10-50	Clayey silt	7.5YR 4/4	No

The artifacts observed at this site in 2007 were noted to be eroding out of the two-track trail. Tests ST5 and ST7 confirm that the cultural materials present at the site are situated in a surface and near surface context (Table 62). Although this site is situated on an alluvial terrace, no buried cultural material or features were noted below the first silt loam surface deposit. The site is likely a surface manifestation capped by more recent Aeolian silt. The lower clay and silt deposits reflect the alluvial processes that affect this locality.

No historic structural features are documented on the site in association with the sparse scatter of historic artifacts. A deeds search was conducted at the Fall River County

Courthouse. A land patent was received for the property by Issac Marion Howell on July 13, 1914; Patent No. 421803 (Patent Record Volume 6, p. 378).

Table 62. Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests, Site 39FA1907.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
5	1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Brownish red
7	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Brown

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1907 represents a sparse surface scatter of historic artifacts and a sparse, shallow prehistoric artifact scatter. The site exhibits severe erosion.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1907 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). No historic structural features are documented on the site in association with the sparse surface artifact scatter. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts have been documented on this site; therefore, the prehistoric component cannot be evaluated in a specific historic contest. The physical integrity of the site has been severely compromised by erosion. 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 historic settlement or prehistoric cultures in the area.

Site 39FA1907 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 in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

Site 39FA1908

Site Number: 39FA1908
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 15 shovel tests; 1 soil core
Landscape Position: Rolling plain

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 10-18/19-2011
Map Reference: A2

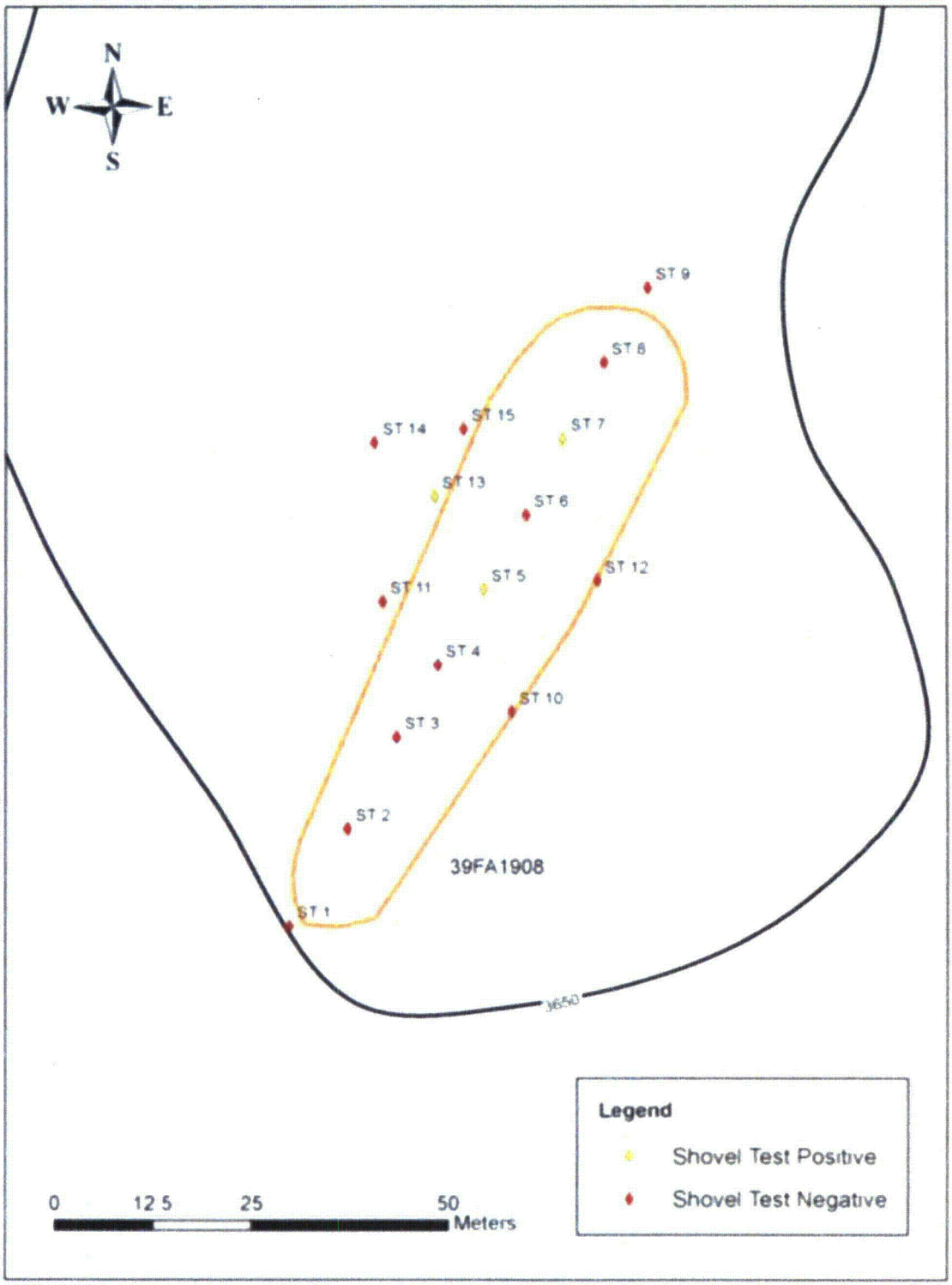

Figure 210. Plan map of site 39FA1908, showing shovel test locations.

Table 63. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1908.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-9	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	9-17	Dry compact clay	7.5YR 6/4	No
		3	17-49	Dry compact clay loam	5YR 5/4	No
		4	49-72	Very fine silt	5YR 5/4	No
2	40	1	0-7	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
		2	7-51	Silty clay; calcium carbonates start at 37 cmbs	5YR 5/4	No
	1-in soil core extension	3	51-115	Clay; some sand at 110 cm	2.5YR 4/4	No
		4	115-123	Clay with sand and shale; shale is redeposited; sand increases with depth	2.5YR 4/4	No
3	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	9-19	Silty clay loam	7.5YR 6/4	No
		3	19-31	Clayey silt; calcium carbonate filaments, very friable soil structure	5YR 4/3	No
		4	31-50	Very fine silt	5YR 5/4	No
4	40	1	0-8	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
		2	8-50	Silty clay; calcium carbonates start at 35 cmbs	5YR 5/4	No
5	40	1	0-9	Clay silt loam	10YR 3/4	Yes
		2	9-20	Silty clay loam	7.5YR 6/4	No
		3	20-40	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/4	No
		4	40-60	Silty clay loam with calcium carbonates	5YR 5/4	No
6	40	1	0-7	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
		2	7-50	Silty clay	5YR 5/4	No

Table 63. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
7	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt loam	10YR 3/4	Yes
		2	9-21	Silty clay loam	7.5YR 6/4	No
		3	21-50	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/4	No
		4	50+	Silty clay loam with calcium carbonates	5YR 5/4	No
8	40	1	0-9	Silty clay loam	5YR 5/4	No
		2	9-53	Silty clay	5YR 5/4	No
9	40	1	0-13	Silty clay loam	7.5YR 6/4	No
		2	13-36	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
		3	36-53	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/6	No
10	40	1	0-11	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
		2	11-37	Silty clay; calcium carbonates start at 19 cmbs and continue to base	5YR 5/4	No
		3	37-61	Clay	2.5YR 4/4	No
11	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	9-50	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
12	40	1	0-8	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
		2	8-31	Silty clay	5YR 5/4	No
		3	31-60	Clay	2.5YR 4/4	No
	1- in core	4	60-100	Clay	2.5YR 4/4	No
13	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt loam	10YR 3/4	Yes
		2	9-20	Silty clay loam	7.5YR 6/4	No
		3	20-50	Silty clay loam	5YR 4/4	No
14	40	1	0-10	Silty clay loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	10-54	Silty clay; calcium carbonates start at 48 cmbs	5YR 5/4	No
15	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	9-23	Silty clay loam; desiccation cracks and large prismatic structure through level	7.5YR 6/4	No
		3	23-56	Silty clay; calcium carbonate filaments	5YR 4/4	No

Site 39FA1908 is located on the top of an alluvial terrace. Only three shovel tests (ST5, ST7, and ST13) yielded cultural material (Table 64), all of which was recovered in the 0-10 cmbs range. The shallow depths of the artifacts show that the cultural horizon is either a surface manifestation, or that the cultural horizon has completely eroded. Shovel test profiles indicate that the landform was created by low energy alluvial deposition. In general, the second level indicates a well-cemented, mostly clay deposit that has many desiccation cracks and large prismatic structure. The dry hard-pan soil is indicative of the dry climate in late prehistoric to present times. The cemented soil also indicates that this landform frequently sheds water; it is not easily excavated. The lower levels (L3 and deeper) show that prehistorically this alluvial terrace had a lower position in the landscape and was subject to wet conditions, e.g., slough, low energy overbank deposits from Pass Creek. The nature of the cemented soil and the shallow depth in which the artifacts were noted indicate that it is unlikely any buried, intact cultural features are present at this site.

Table 64. Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests, Site 39FA1908.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
5	1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Dark gray
7	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Gray
13	1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light gray

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1908 represents a sparse, shallow prehistoric artifact scatter. The site exhibits severe erosion.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1908 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). No diagnostic artifacts have been documented on this site; therefore, the site cannot be evaluated in a specific historic contest. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by erosion. 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.

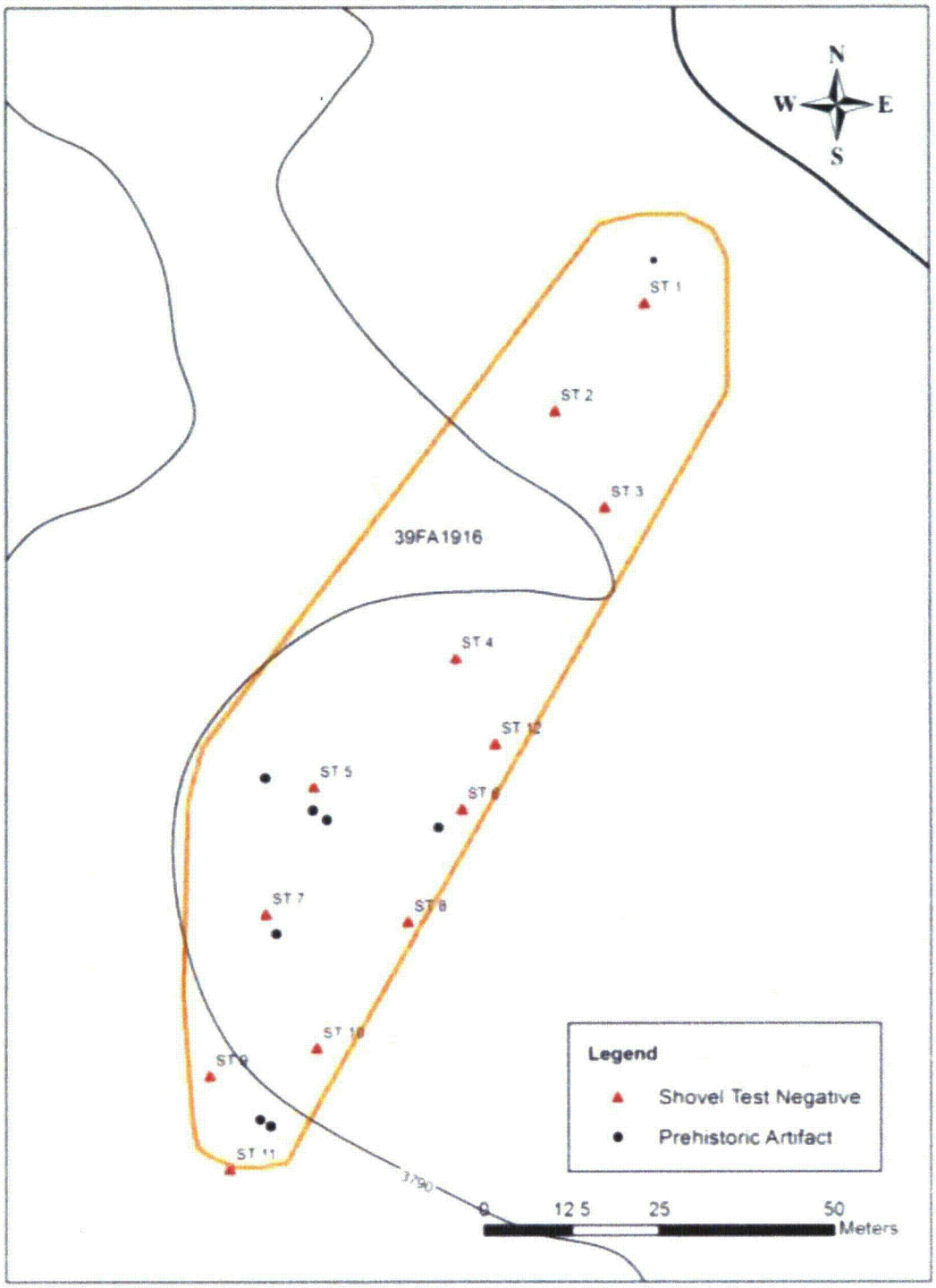

Figure 212. Plan map of site 39FA1916, showing shovel test and 2007 artifact locations.

Table 65. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1916.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-22	Clayey silt with large amounts of shale fragments	10YR 3/2	No
		2	22-24	Shale		No
2	40	1	0-26	Slope wash; shale and silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	26+	Shale		No
3	40	1	0-16	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	16-50	Very hard silty clay	10YR 3/1	No
4	40	1	0-22	Clayey silt with shale flecks throughout	2.5YR 3/3	No
		2	22-34	Shale		No
5	40	1	0-6	Clay	10YR 2/2	No
		2	6-50	Very hard clay; large amounts of calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3	No
6	40	1	0-35	Clay with calcium carbonates	10YR 4/2	No
		2	35-50	Clay	10YR 4/2	No
7	40	1	0-10	Clayey silt	10YR 2/2	No
		2	10-45	Very hard clay with iron concretions and calcium carbonates	7.5YR 2/2	No
8	40	1	0-50	Very hard clayey silt; calcium carbonates throughout	10YR 4/2	No
9	40	1	0-8	Clayey silt	10YR 2/2	No
		2	8-50	Very hard clay; calcium carbonates throughout	7.5YR 2/2	No

Table 65. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
10	40	1	0-50	Clayey silt	10YR 4/2	No
11	40	1	0-4	Clayey silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	4-42	Very hard clay	7.5YR 2/2	No
12	40	1	0-9	Silty clay	10YR 4/2	No
		2	9-42	Clayey silt; prismatic structure, gypsum crystals and calcium carbonates	10YR 4/2	No
		3	42-50	Clayey silt; pedogenically altered shale with gypsum crystals	10YR 4/3	No

Subsurface testing profiles exhibited a severely deflated landscape with no buried intact cultural features. No cultural materials were recovered from the tests. The cultural horizon of this site has likely been destroyed by natural erosion processes. The artifacts observed at this site are a surface manifestation resulting from deflation. The very hard clay is shale-derived, pedogenically altered shale.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1916 represents a sparse, surface prehistoric artifact scatter. The site exhibits severe deflation.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1916 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). No diagnostic artifacts have been documented on this site; therefore, the site cannot be evaluated in a specific historic contest. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by deflation. The results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low-to-nonexistent 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.

Table 66. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Areas A-C, Site 39FA1941.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-33	Clay; shale at base	10YR 3/2	No
2	40	1	0-10	Shale silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	10-30+	Shale	5YR 5/1	No
3	40	1	0-7	Shale silt and bedrock gravels; terminates on bedrock	10YR 3/2	No
4	40	1	0-29	Clay with large gravels throughout	10YR 3/2	No
5	40	1	0-37	Clayey silt with gravels and shale	10YR 3/2	No
		2	37-50	Sandy clayey silt with shale	10YR 3/2	No
6	40	1	0-23	Clayey silt with gravel and shale	10YR 3/2	No
		2	23-49	Sandy clayey silt with shale flecks	10YR 3/2	No
7	40	1	0-7	Slope wash silt with some small gravels	10YR 3/2	No
		2	7-32	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		3	32-44+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
8	40	1	0-22	Shale; test terminates on bedrock	5Y 5/1	No
9	40	1	0-46	Shale silt	10YR 3/2	No
10	40	1	0-29	Silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		2	29-47	Shale-derived clay with shale flecks and calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3	No

Three hearths are documented in Area A (Figures 214-217). General surface descriptions of the three hearths are provided in Table 67. Hearth H3 was completely deflated and widely scattered, and no photo was taken. No hearths are documented in Area B or Area C.

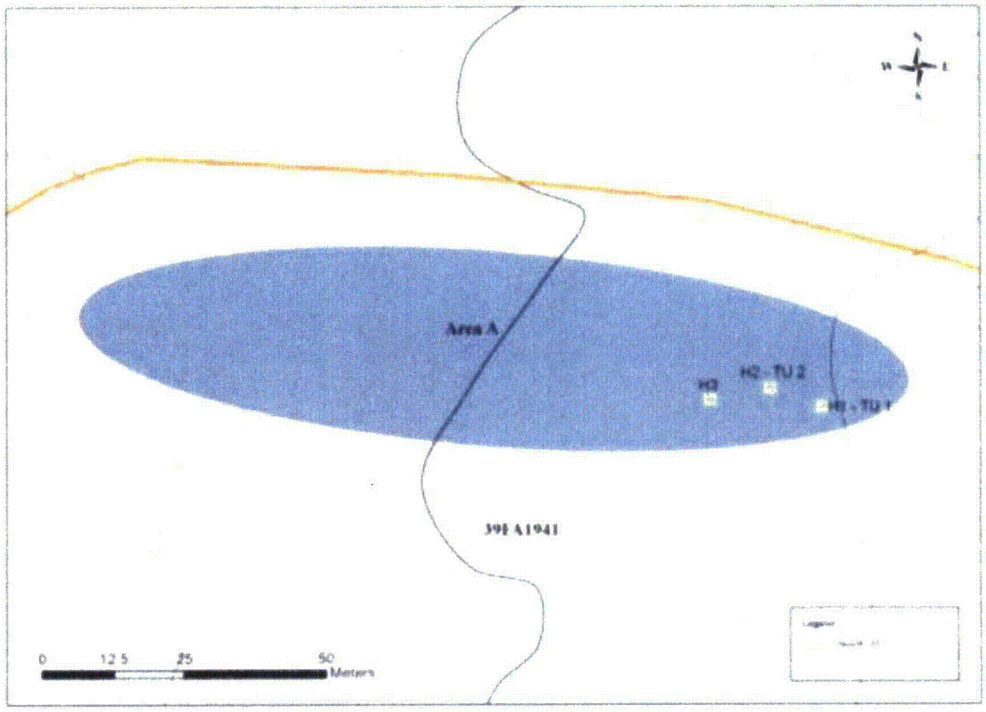

Figure 216. Plan map of Area A of site 39FA1941, showing hearth and excavation unit locations.

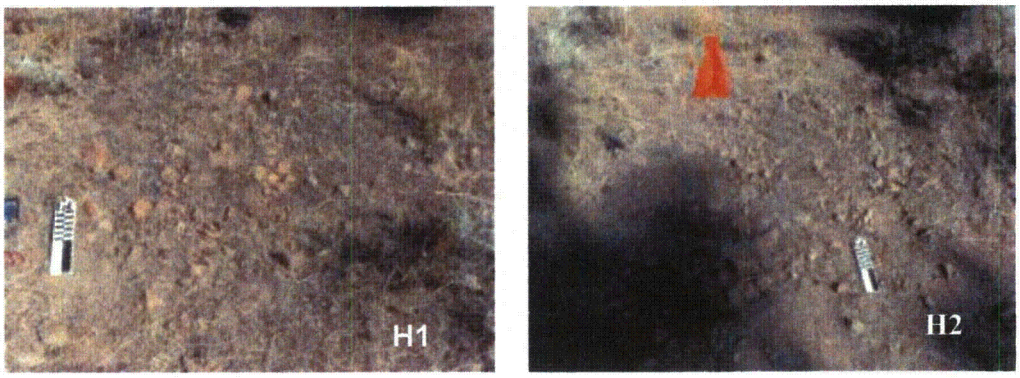

Figure 217. View of surface of hearths H1 and H2, Area A, site 39FA1941.

Table 67. Description of Exposed Surface of Hearths in Area A, Site 39FA1941.

Hearth	Diameter (cm NS-EW)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H1	95-80	75	Limestone and sandstone	Completely deflated; FCR scatter only	Figure 217
H2	100-100 (plus scattered maximum 240 cm diameter)	100+	Limestone	Completely deflated and scattered	Figure 217
H3	200+-200+	100+	Limestone	Completely deflated and widely scattered FCR	

Hearth H1 appeared to be at least partially deflated (see Figure 217; Table 67). A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of H1 (Figure 218). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (TU1) was established to determine if any of H1 was intact subsurface. Fill was removed to a depth of approximately 20 cmbs. No subsurface trace of a feature was observed. Only sparse, very scattered FCR were recovered from the unit. A total of approximately 85 limestone and sandstone FCR was removed from the unit and not collected. The size of the FCR ranged from 2 to 12 cm (maximum length). No fill sample was collected; no cultural materials were recovered from TU1/H1.

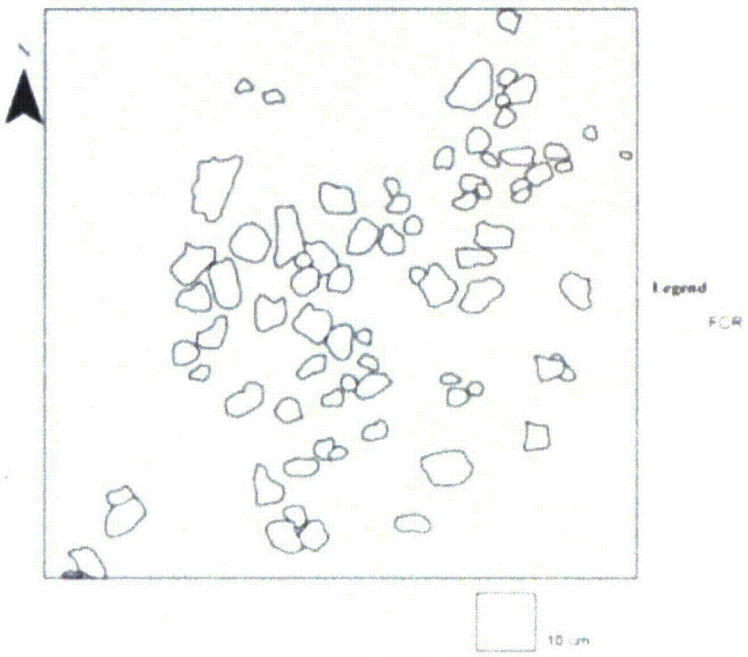

Figure 218. Plan of top of H1, Area A, site 39FA1941.

Hearth H2 was scattered at the surface (see Figures 216 and 217; Table 67). A 1-m-x-1-m excavation unit (TU2) was established to cross-section H2. A concentration of FCR was noted at 10 cmbs in the south half of the unit (Figure 219). A scaled plan was drawn of the FCR concentration (Figure 220). These FCR were then removed. No trace of intact hearth fill was encountered below the FCR. The excavation was terminated at 15 cmbs. Approximately 200+ FCR removed from TU2 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 1 to 14.5 cm (maximum length). No cultural materials were recovered from TU2/H2.

Figure 219. View of TU2, H2 at 10 cmbs in Area A, site 39FA1941.

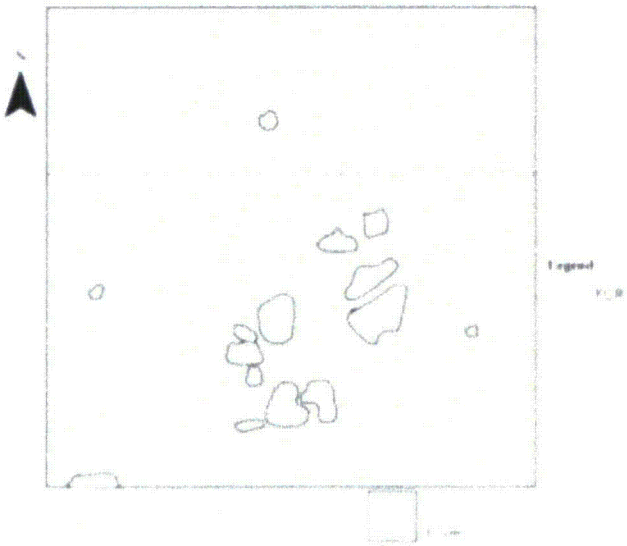

Figure 220. Plan of TU2, H2 at 10 cmbs in Area A, site 39FA1941.

Site 39FA1941, Area D

Area D is in the south portion of site 39FA1941 (Figures 214 and 221). One dark red sandstone mano fragment was recovered from the surface in Area D (Figure 222). Twenty-five shovel tests were excavated in, or near, Area D (Figure 221). Two cut bank profiles were also recorded in Area D (P1 and P2). The tests are described in Table 68. Cultural materials recovered from the shovel tests are listed in Table 69. One of the cut bank soil profiles (P1) revealed a buried intact soil from 34-52 cmbs (Figures 223-225).

The buried clayey silt loam deposit in P1 coincides with the level of the base of the hearth (H5) in TU2 and with artifacts recovered in TU3. Other shovel tests to the west and south of TU2 and TU3 were negative for cultural material, but did display a similar soil profile. Shovel test ST13 and TU3 also produced cultural material from 50-65 cmbs, which is below the main cultural deposit. A number of the shovel tests from a more shallow context farther upslope from TU2 and TU3 yielded cultural material; however, these materials were redeposited by erosion/slope wash or represent a thin remnant of the eroded cultural deposit.

The lower, south portion of Area D is surrounded by seasonal drainages, which fortunately routed the runoff around the intact portion of Area D. The soil layer in which the cultural features were located was noted in ST13, ST14, ST16, ST19, P1, and in TU2 and TU3. The number of recently exposed hearths and the results of the testing indicate that there is a high potential for an intact buried cultural deposit and features in this portion of the site (Figure 225).

Figure 222. View of mano fragment recovered from the surface in Area D, site 39FA1941.

Table 68. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Area D, Site 39FA1941.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-14	Silty clay	10YR 4/3	No
		2	14-25+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
2	40	1	0-25	Clay with shale at base	10YR 4/1	No
3	40	1	0-10	Silty clay	10YR 3/3	No
		2	10-50	Dry clayey silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		3	50-56	Dry massive clayey silt	10YR 4/3	No
4	40	1	0-6	Silty clay	10YR 3/3	No
		2	6-27	Silty clay with shale fragments	10YR 4/3	No
		3	27-40+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
5	40	1	0-8	Silt	10YR 3/1-3/2	Yes; charcoal from 0-19 cm
		2	8-50	Clayey silt with shale and large amounts of calcium carbonates	10YR 5/2	
		3	50-59	Sandy clayey silt	10YR 5/2	No
6	40	1	0-57	Cemented silty clay with some calcium carbonates and small gravels throughout	10YR 3/2	Yes; from 0-18 cm; charcoal at 30 cm

Table 68. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
7	40	1	0-7	Clayey silt	10YR 4/2	Yes; from 0-6 cm and 0-19 cm
		2	7-48	Silty clay	10YR 4/2	
		3	48-60	Silty clay mottled with clayey silt	10YR 4/2 10YR 3/1	No
8	40	1	0-9	Silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		2	9-27	Moist silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		3	27-34+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
10	40cm	1	0-10	Clayey silt	10YR 5/2	No
		2	10-46	Silty clay with shale fragments; shale and bentonite clay fragments at base	10YR 4/2	No
11	40	1	0-47	Slope wash silt deposits with shale and gravels	10YR 3/3	No
12	40	1	0-21	Shale and silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	21-37	Clayey silt	10YR 4/2	No
		3	37+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
13	40	1	0-14	Silt and shale	10YR 3/2	No
		2	14-23	Silty clay loam	10YR 3/4	No
		3	23-34	Silty clay and shale	10YR 3/2	No
		4	34-72	Silty clay and shale	10YR 3/1	Yes; from 60-64 cm
14	40	1	0-32	Silty clay; medium angular blocky structure	10YR 3/2	No
		2	32-50	Silty clay loam; medium prismatic structure	10YR 3/2	No
15	40	1	0-12	Silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		2	12-30+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
16	40	1	0-9	Silt	10YR 4/3	No
		2	9-21	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		3	21-37	Silty clay loam	10YR 3/2	No
		4	37-60	Cemented silty clay; hardpan	10YR 3/2	No

Table 68. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
17	40	1	0-39	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	39-63	Cemented silty clay with shale fragments	10YR 3/2	No
18	40	1	0-31	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	31-42	Clay with large amounts of shale	10YR 3/2	No
		3	42-47+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
19	40	1	0-61	Clayey silt loam; weak prismatic structure	10YR 3/2	Yes; charcoal from 0-37 cm
		2	61-72+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
20	40	1	0-24	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	24-33	Silt and shale fragments	10YR 3/2	Yes; FCR at 24 cm
		3	33+cm	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
21	40	1	0-32	Clayey silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	32-41+	Shale	10YR 3/2	No
22	40	1	0-30	Cemented silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		2	30+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
23	40	1	9-23	Slope wash shale silt (test next to hearth; base of hearth in shale at 27 cm)	10YR 3/3	Yes
		2	23-27+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
24	40	1	0-24	Silt	10YR 3/2	Yes; from 0-12 cm
		2	24-43	Shale silt with clay mottles	10YR 3/2	No
		3	43+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
25	40	1	0-15	Laminate layers of recent slope wash shale and silt	10YR 3/3	No
		2	15-23	Clay silt, not cemented	10YR 3/2	No
		3	23-37	Clayey silt with shale	10YR 3/1-3/2	Yes; FCR at 35 cm
		4	37-68	Cemented silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		5	68+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
26	40	1	0-13	Laminate layers of recent slope wash shale and silt	10YR 3/2	No

Table 68. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
26 (cont)	40	2	13-38	Clayey silt with large charcoal fragments and flecks throughout	10YR 3/2-4/2	Yes; charcoal
		3	38-45	Shale silt	10YR 3/1	No
		4	45-50	Clayey silt loam	10YR 3/2	No
		5	50-53	Shale silt	10YR 3/1	No
		6	53-66	Clayey silt with shale fragments	10YR 3/2	No
		7	66-93	Clayey, silty shale	10YR 3/2-4/2	No
		8	93-120	Shale silt	10YR 3/2-2/2	No
		9	120+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
P1	40	1	0-15	Shale and silt slope wash	10YR 4/2	No
		2	15-34	Silt and clay	10YR 2/2	No
		3	34-52	Clay and silt loam (buried intact soil)	10YR 3/2	No
		4	52-58	Clay silt	10YR 2/2	Yes (charcoal fleck at 55 cm)
		5	58-68	Clay and silt loam	10YR 3/1	No
		6	68-87	Laminated clay and silt	10YR 2/1	No
		7	87+	Shale	5Y 5/1	No
P2	40	1	0-14	Shale, silt, and clay sediment deposit	10YR 3/3	No
		2	14-17	Thin band of silt with fine/medium-grained gravel and shale	10YR 3/2	No
		3	17-49	Silt and clay; dense shale fragments, calcium carbonates and iron concretions	10YR 2/1	No
		4	49+	Unsorted coarse gravel and shale cemented with clay	10YR 4/2	No

Table 69. Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests in and near Area D, Site 39FA1941.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
6	1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Light grayish brown
7	1	Shatter	Chert	Pinkish gray
7	1	Shatter	Chert	Red
7	1	Primary flake	Silicified sediment	Light brown
7	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light gray
7	1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Dark gray
13	1	FCR	Chert	Gray
23	1	Metate	Silicified sediment	Gray

Table 69. (continued)

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
23	1	Secondary flake	Chalcedony	Gray
24	1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Gray
24	1	Secondary flake	Chert	Orange/light brown

Figure 223. Overview of P1 in cut bank, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing east.

Figure 224. View of P1 soil profile in cut bank, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing east.

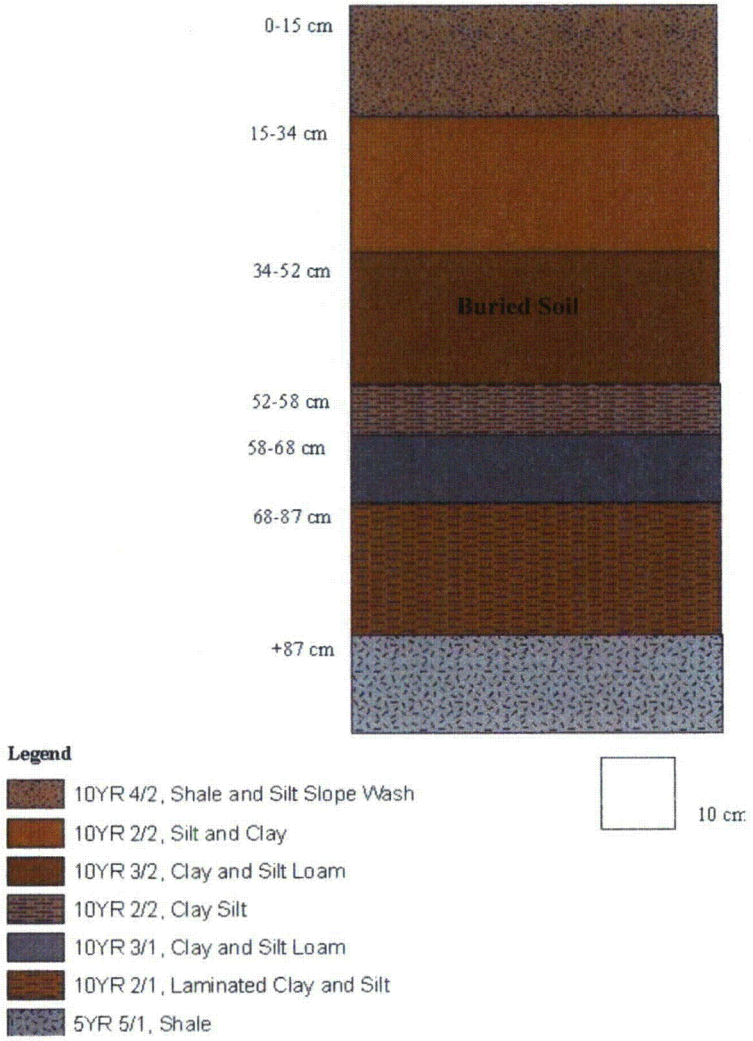

Figure 225. Soil profile of P1, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing east.

Twenty-three hearths are documented in Area D (Figures 226-231). General surface descriptions of the hearths are given in Table 70. Hearths H6 and H25 were totally deflated and scattered and no photo was taken.

Figure 228. View of surface of hearths H3-H5 and H7-H9, Area D, site 39FA1941.

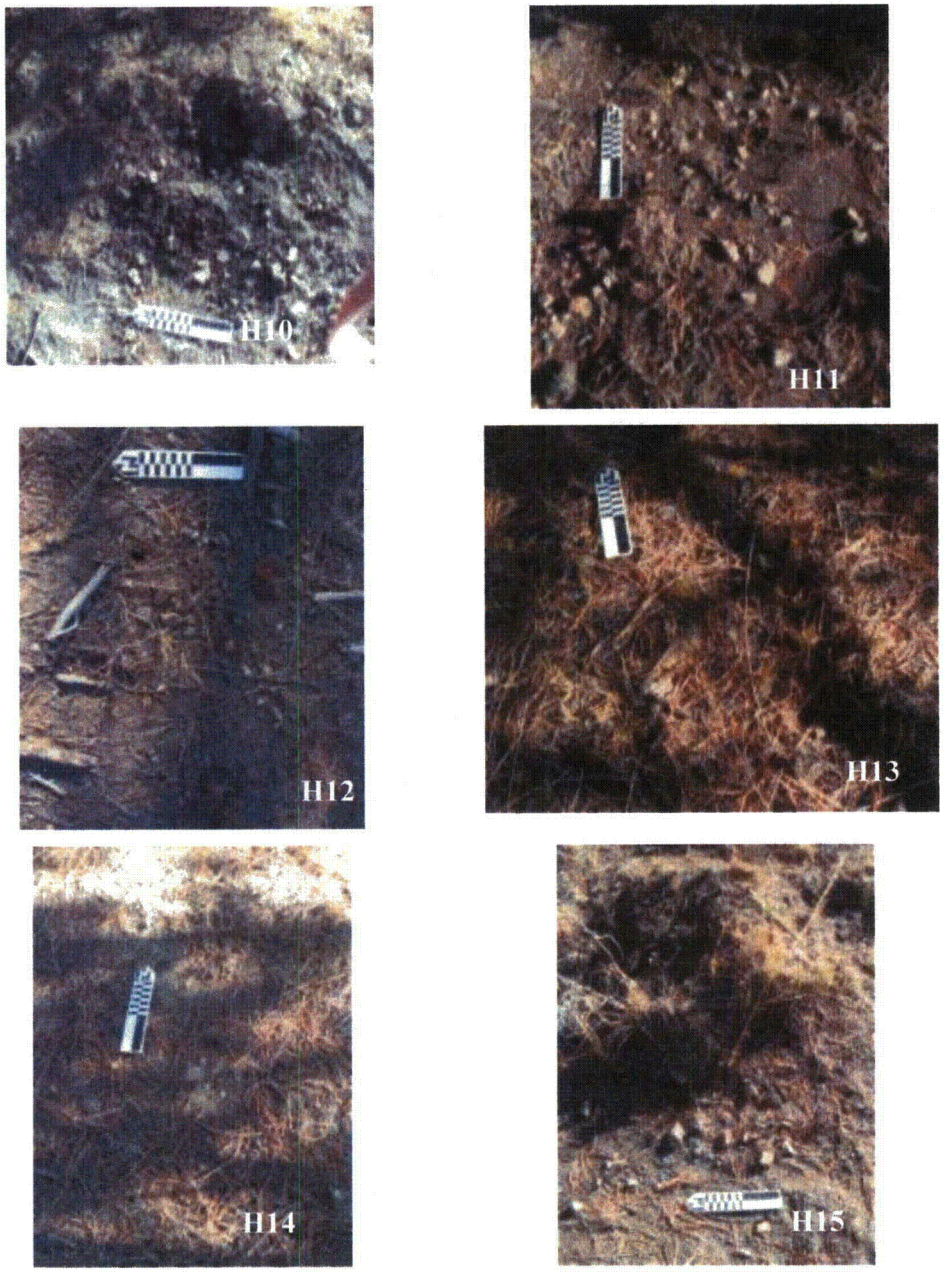

Figure 229. View of surface of hearths H10-H15, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Figure 230. View of surface of hearths H16-H21, Area D, site 39FA1941.

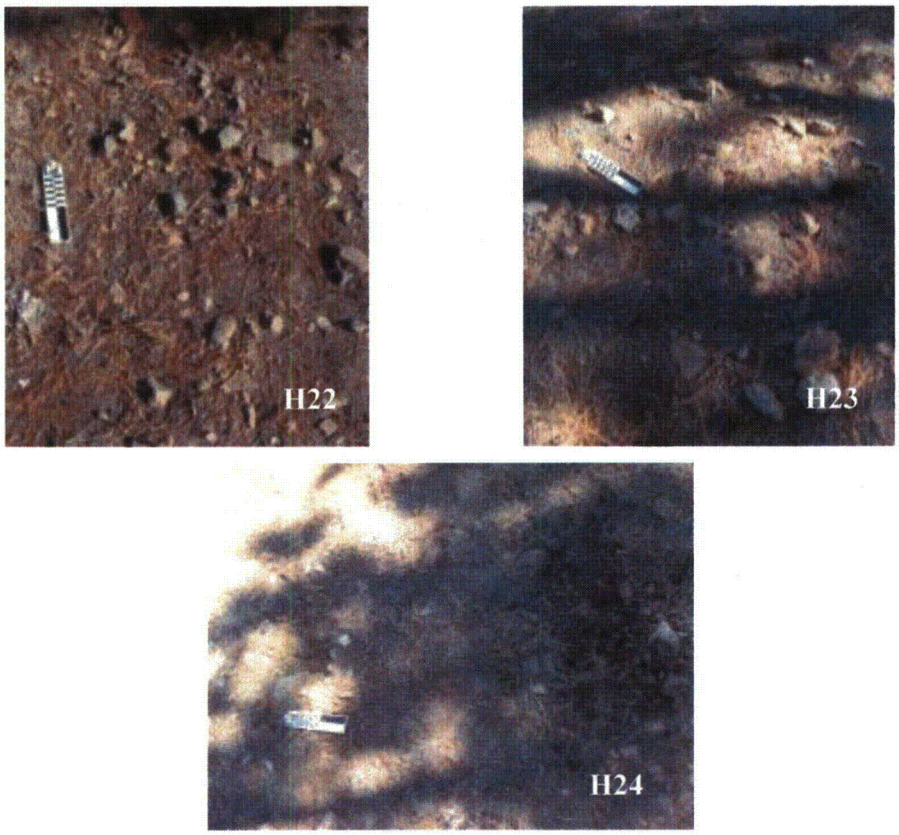

Figure 231. View of surface of hearths H22-H24, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Table 70. Descriptions of Exposed Surface of Hearths in Area D, Site 39FA1941.

Hearth	Diameter (cm NS-EW)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H3	80+-80+	90+	Limestone	Completely deflated and scattered, FCR only	Figure 227
H4	50-73	20	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 227
H5	NA	NA	Limestone and sandstone	East half completely destroyed; west half excavated	Figure 227
H6	NA	NA	Limestone	Completely deflated and widely scattered FCR	
H7	75-82	60+	Limestone	Partially deflated and scattered	Figure 227
H8	60-100	120+	Limestone	Completely deflated and widely scattered	Figure 227
H9	113-93	150+	Limestone	Partially deflated and scattered	Figure 227
H10	NA	NA	Limestone	Entire hearth excavated due to position on actively eroding cut edge	Figure 228

Table 70. (continued)

Hearth	Diameter (cm NS-EW)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H11	70-53	120+	Limestone	Completely deflated and FCR widely scattered	Figure 228
H12	72-64	120+	Limestone	Partially deflated and scattered, some charcoal flecks	Figure 228
H13	83-55	20+	Limestone and sandstone	Partially deflated	Figure 228
H14	62-50	15+	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 228
H15	76-68	90+	Limestone	Partially deflated; eroding from cut and scattered down slope	Figure 228
H16	83-121	35+	Limestone and sandstone	Partially deflated	Figure 229
H17	235-180	115+	Limestone	Completely deflated and FCR widely scattered	Figure 229
H18	152-180	90+	Limestone	Completely deflated and FCR widely scattered down slope	Figure 229
H19	124-126	100+	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 229
H20	203-144	180+	Limestone	Completely deflated and scattered down slope	Figure 229
H21	45-34	40+	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 229
H22	42-30	159+	Limestone	Partially deflated and scattered	Figure 230
H23	50-53	65+	Limestone	Partially deflated and scattered	Figure 230
H24	57-56	120+	Limestone	Partially deflated and scattered down slope	Figure 230
H25	190-120	50+	Limestone	Completely deflated and widely scattered	

Hearth H5 was an intact remnant eroding from the west bank of the active erosion cut directly adjacent to the east edge of the trail (see Figures 227 and 228). The exposed profile of the feature was cleaned by trowel and photographed, and the profile was drawn (Figures 232 and 233). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (TU2) was established over the H5 remnant and extended to the west. Fill was removed to a depth of approximately 18 cmbs where the top of the hearth remnant became clearly defined (Figures 234 and 235). The fill was excavated from the H5 remnant. Charcoal was most concentrated in the center of the H5 remnant under the FCR. Hard-baked clay fill surrounded the FCR; burned earth lined the base. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 71. A total of

approximately 1120+ limestone and sandstone FCR was removed from the feature remnant and not collected. The size of the FCR ranged from <4 to >10 cm (maximum length), over 1000 of which were in the <4-cm range.

Figure 232. View of cleaned profile of H5 in TU2, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing west.

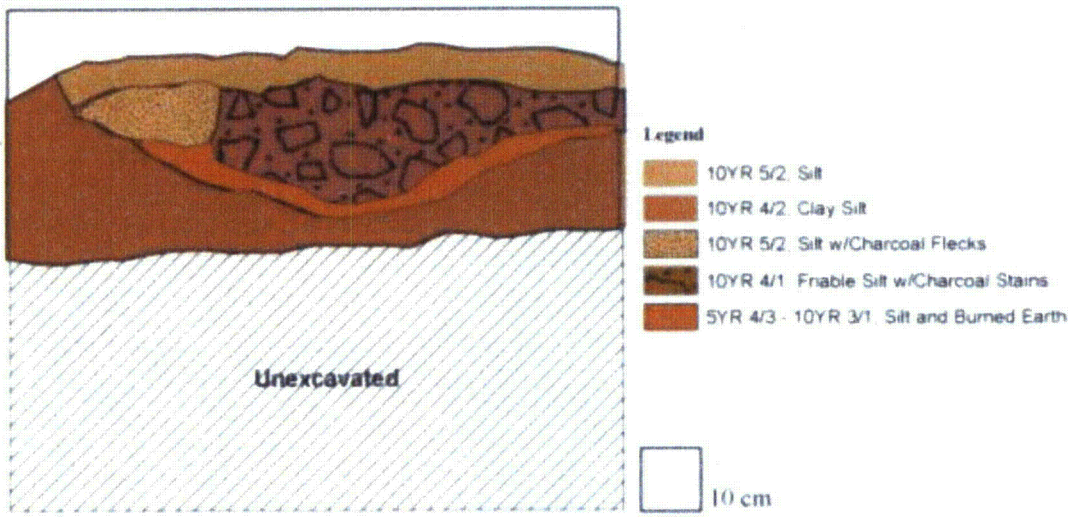

Figure 233. Plan of profile of H5 in TU2, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing west.

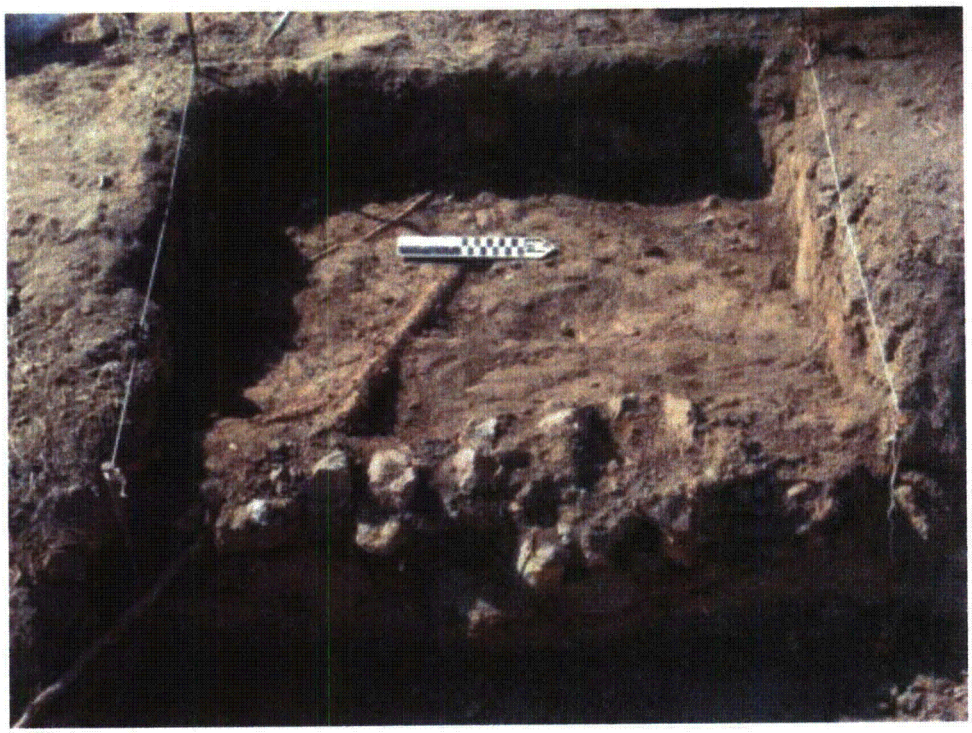

Figure 234. View of TU2 excavated to 18 cmbs, showing exposed top of H5 and tree roots, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing west.

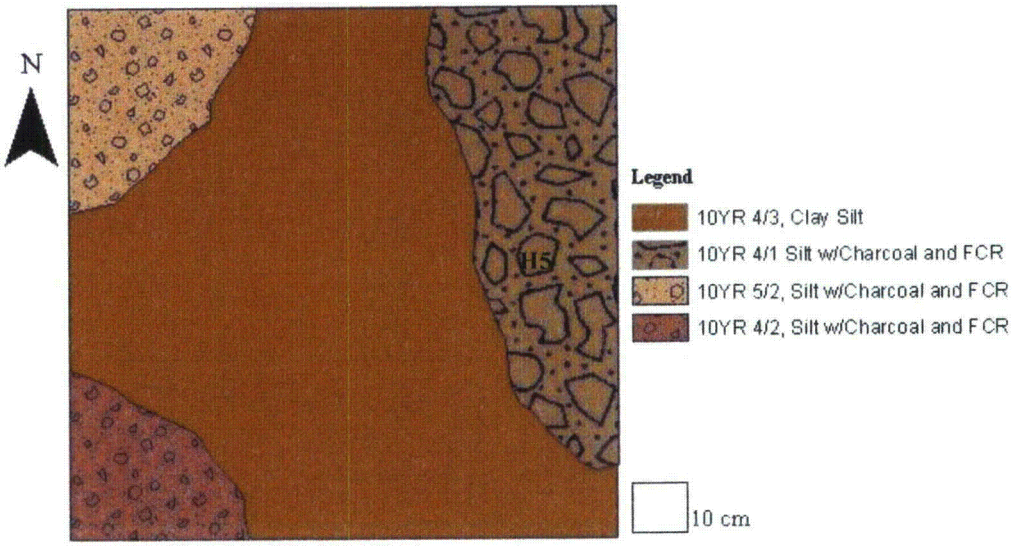

Figure 235. Plan of TU2 and top of H5 at 18 cmbs, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Table 71. Artifacts Recovered from H5 Fill, Area D, Site 39FA1941.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
4	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-gravel		

Several large tree roots crossed the unit at 18 cmbs (see Figure 234). The roots were removed from the unit and excavation continued to 24 cmbs. Possible features associated with H5 and consisting of concentrated FCR and charcoal flecks were noted in both the northwest and southwest corners of TU2. A 50-x-50-cm extension (H5B) was placed at the southwest corner, extending the west wall of TU2 by 50 cm to the south. The top layer of redeposited shale and clay was shovel-skimmed to 20 cmbs. FCR was encountered at that depth in the northwest corner of the extension. Scattered FCR and pockets of charcoal were observed across the extension to a depth of 22-25 cmbs (Figure 236). Excavation of the extension was continued to sterile soil at 30 cmbs (Figure 237). The FCR and charcoal did not appear to be a discrete feature and may represent hearth cleanout or disturbance/redeposition of a nearby hearth by tree root growth. The rest of TU2 was then also excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs. One dusky red chert utilized flake was recovered at 24 cmbs in the southwest corner of TU2 13 cm east of the west wall and 20 cm north of the north edge of the south extension. A profile was drawn of the entire west wall, including the south extension (Figures 237 and 238). Results of the excavation indicate that cultural material and the top of H5 are contained in a layer of clay between 20 and 25 cmbs directly on top of an intact soil, which corresponds to the band of intact soil observed in the nearby cut profile (P1). Cultural materials recovered from TU2, Area D, site 39FA1941 are listed in Table 72.

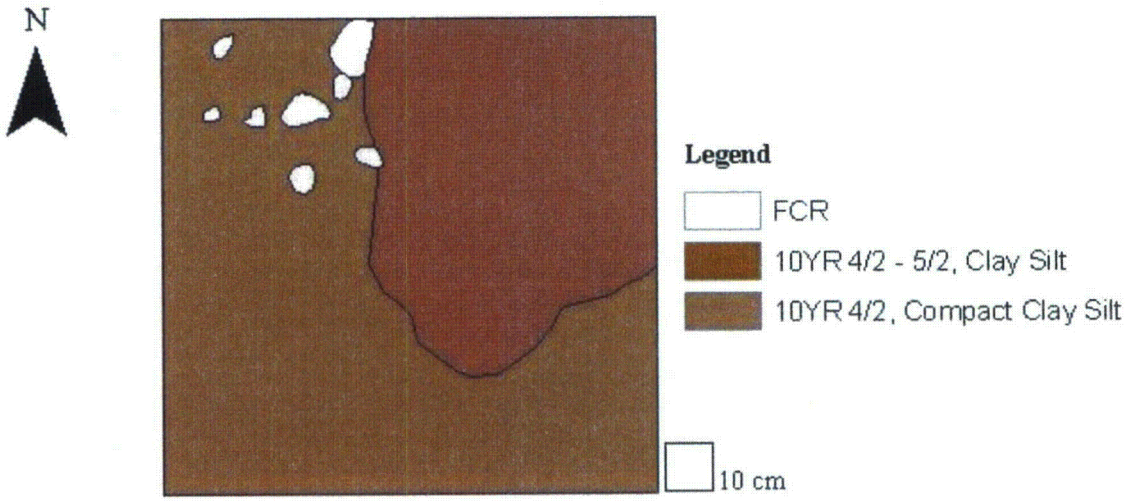

Figure 236. Plan of south extension of TU2 at 22 cmbs, Area D, site 39FA1941.

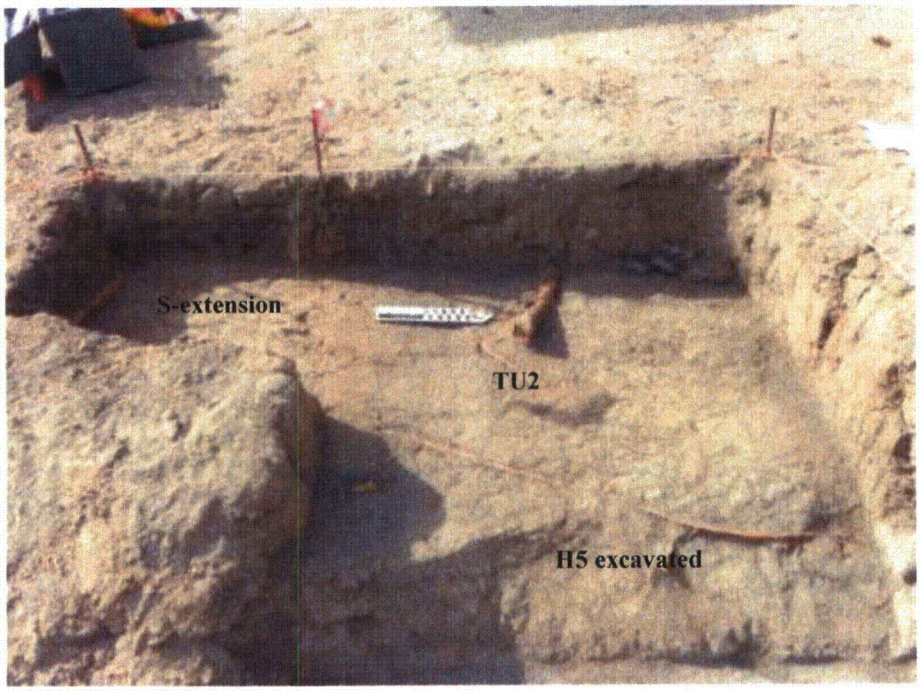

Figure 237. View of west wall profile of TU2 and floor at 30 cmbs, including south extension, Area D, site 39FA1941.

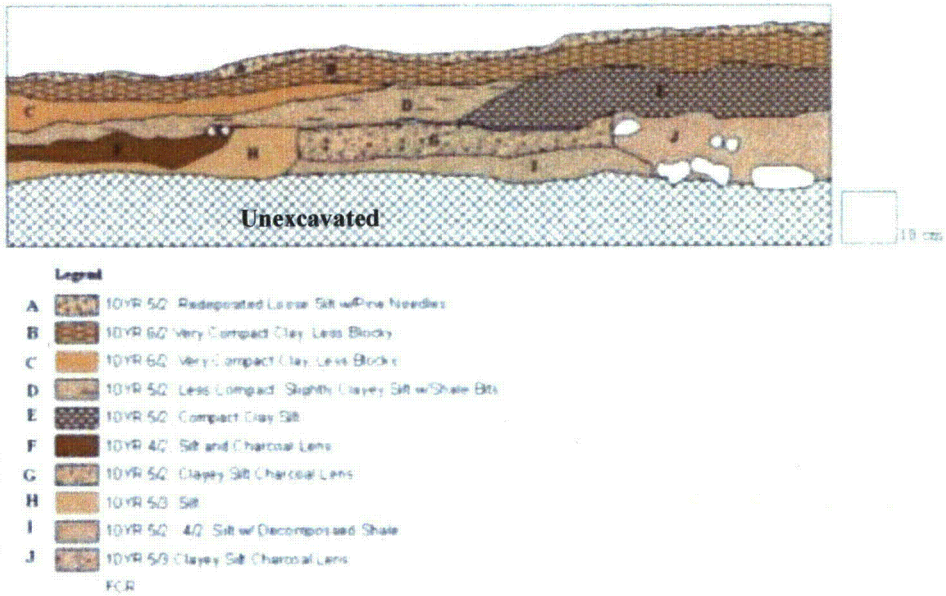

Figure 238. Profile of west wall of TU2, including south extension, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Table 72. Artifacts Recovered from TU2 Excavation, Area D, Site 39FA1941.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
3	Sample-charcoal		Black
3	FCR	Chert	Pink
1	Primary flake	Chert	Pink
2	FCR	Silicified sediment	Dark gray
1	Gravel-burned		
1	Tertiary flake	Silicified sediment	Gray
1	Primary flake	Chert	Dark gray
1	FCR	Quartzite	Gray
1	Primary flake	Quartzite	Brown
1	Sample-charcoal in matrix		Black

Hearth H10 was partially destroyed by the erosion cut parallel to the north-south two-track trail running through the site (see Figures 227 and 229). FCR from the feature had washed and scattered down slope approximately 238 cm to the south and 100 cm to the west. A 100 cm (north-south)-x-30 cm (east-west) unit was placed to encompass the H10 east remnant. Prior to excavation of the remnant fill, the east cross-section of the feature exposed in the cut

bank was cleaned by trowel and a profile was drawn (Figures 239 and 240). The unit (TU1) was then excavated to a depth of 5 cmbs where the top outline of the hearth became visible. A scaled plan was drawn of the top outline of hearth H10 (Figures 241 and 242). The fill was removed from the H10 east remnant. There was a 2-cm-thick ring of burned earth (2.5YR 3/3) around the hearth border. The remainder of the fill consisted of silt mixed with charcoal (10YR 4/1) and FCR. The base of the hearth was dug into hard-baked clay (10YR 5/1). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 73. Approximately 448 FCR removed from H10 were not collected. The FCR was limestone and sandstone, and ranged in size from 2 to 16 cm (maximum length).

Figure 239. View of cross-section wall profile of H10, TU1, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing east

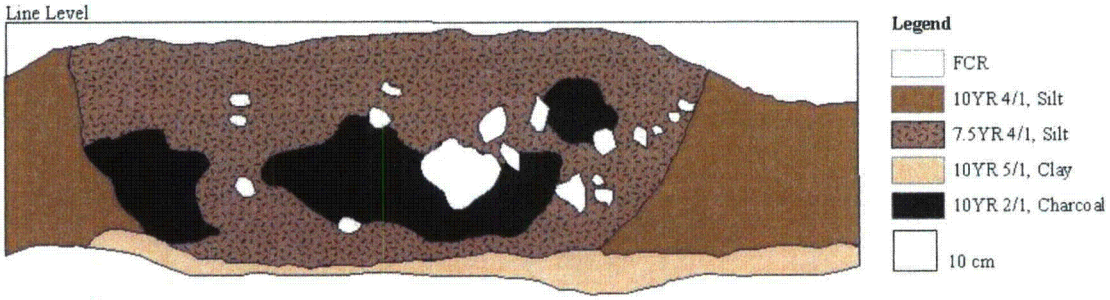

Figure 240. Cross-section profile of H10, TU1, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Figure 241. View of top of H10 at 5 cmbs in TU1, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing north.

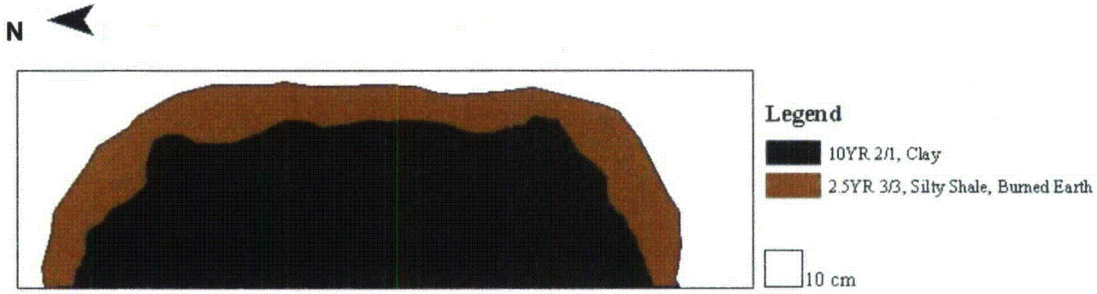

Figure 242. Scaled plan of top of H10 in TU1, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Table 73. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H10 Fill Samples, Area D, Site 39FA1941.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
2	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-unidentifiable bone		
1	Sample-unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
10	Floral seeds, unidentified		
1	Sample-gravel		

A 1-x-1-m unit (TU3) was excavated a few meters northeast of P1 (see Figure 227) to investigate the intact buried soil revealed in the cut bank profile. The surface at the northeast corner of TU3 was used as the depth datum. The unit surface was approximately 34-40 cm above the level of the top of excavated feature H5 to the west. The unit was shovel-skimmed in arbitrary 10-cm levels to a final depth of 70 cmbs. The buried soil zone observed in P1 was also encountered in TU3 from approximately 30-50 cmbs. Flecks of charcoal were scattered throughout the buried soil. Several tree roots crossed the unit at approximately 40 cmbs (Figures 243 and 244). Sparse, scattered FCR was noted at 40-50 cmbs (Figure 245). The cultural zone appears to slope slightly downward to the east. Cultural materials were recovered in the northeast quarter only of TU3 to a depth of 54 cmbs. Due to time constraints, only the north half of the unit was excavated from 50-70 cmbs (L6 and L7). Sterile compact clay and fragmented shale were encountered under the cultural zone. A soil profile was drawn of the north wall of TU3 (Figures 246 and 247). Cultural materials recovered from TU3 are presented in Table 74.

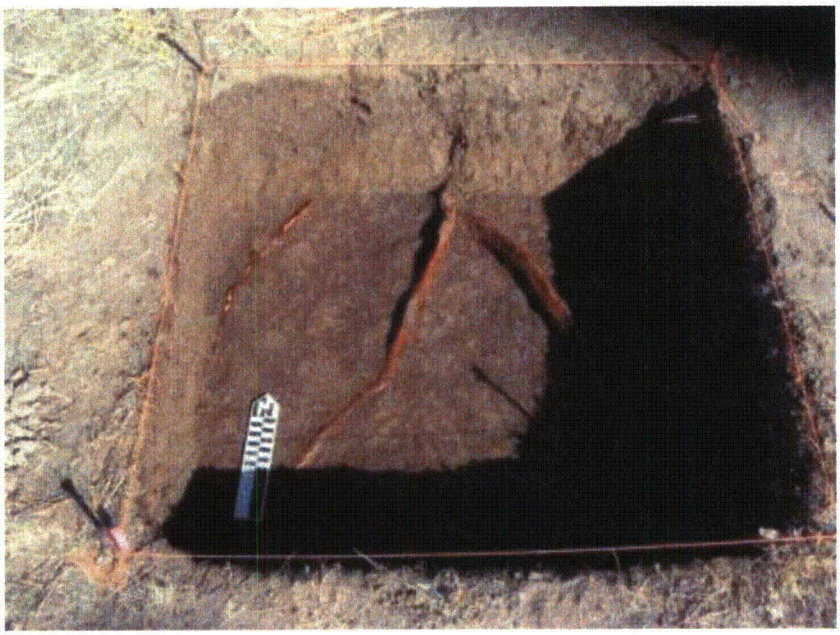

Figure 243. View of TU3, showing tree root disturbance at 40 cmbs, Area D, site 39FA1941, facing north.

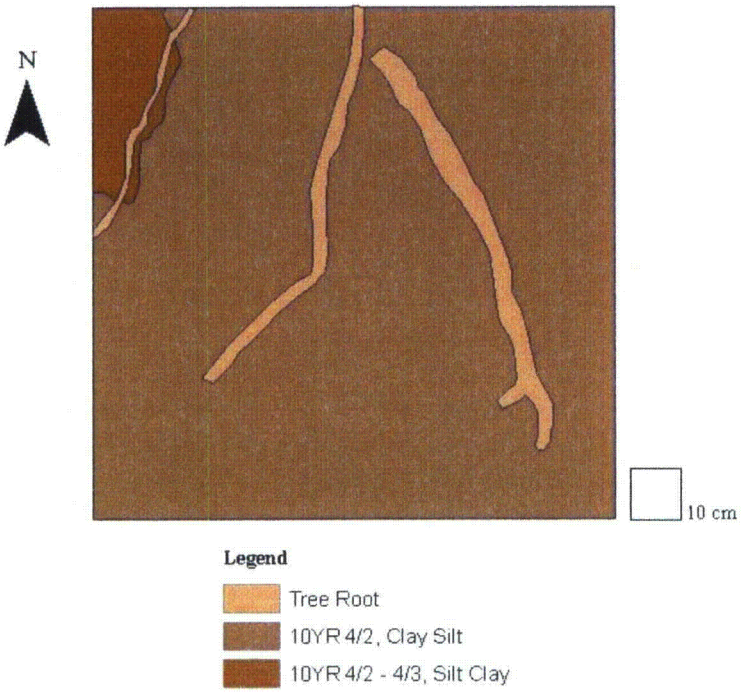

Figure 244. Scaled plan of TU3 at 40 cmbs, showing tree roots at 40 cmbs, Area D, site 39FA1941.

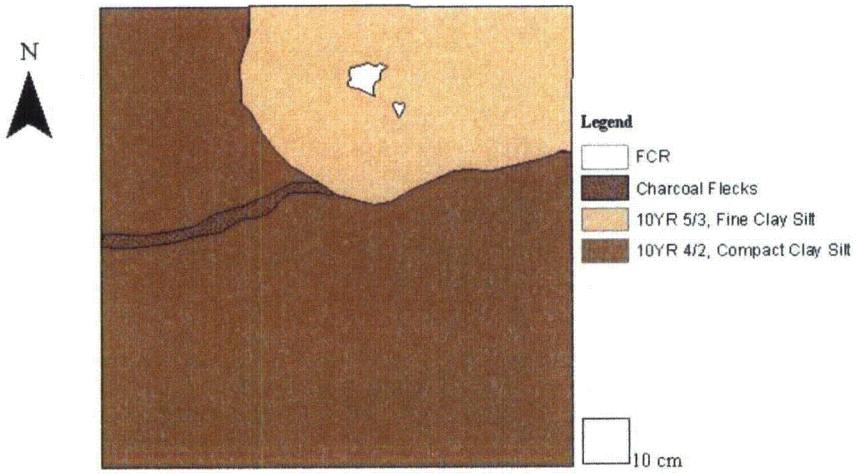

Figure 245. Plan of FCR in TU3 at 50 cmbs, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Figure 246. View of north wall profile, TU3, Area D, site 39FA1941.

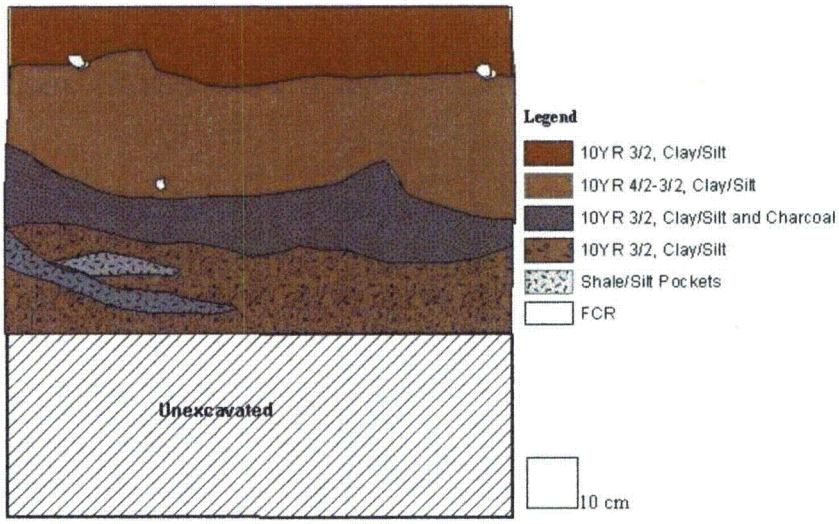

Figure 247. Profile of north wall of TU3, Area D, site 39FA1941.

Table 74. Artifacts Recovered from TU3, Area D, Site 39FA1941.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
4	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Pinkish gray
2	Shatter	Chert	Strong red
2	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Gray
1	Shatter	Quartzite	Gray
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Strong red
1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Grayish brown

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1941 represents a large, diffuse artifact scatter and 26 hearths in four concentration areas. No diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the site. The northern portion of the site, encompassing Areas A-C, is severely deflated to shale, bedrock, and gravel exposures and also evidences redeposition of sheet wash sediments.

Test units TU2 and TU3 and shovel test and cut bank soil profiles in Area D indicate that there is a buried cultural horizon and buried cultural material (see Figures 221, 226, and 227). Depths varied for the buried material and soil deposits relative to the amount of erosion and slope of the landscape being tested. Fortunately, it appears the erosion process has deposited

several layers of sediment over the top of a buried cultural horizon; however, some of this slope wash contains cultural artifacts. Recent erosion has exposed numerous new hearth locations since 2007, which are only beginning to be visible on the surface.

Two of the documented hearths (H5 and H10) were cross-sectioned, and a datable sample of charcoal was recovered from each. The H5 cross-section unit revealed an associated intact cultural zone surrounding the hearth with scattered FCR, charcoal flecks, a utilized flake, and the edge of a possible associated feature. A cut bank profile near H5 exhibited a buried soil/cultural layer, which was also encountered in test unit TU3 a few meters to the east/northeast.

A sample of charcoal from the H5 feature fill was submitted for radiocarbon dating to the Illinois State Geological Survey. It yielded an AMS radiocarbon date of 2030 ± 70 B.P. (Appendix C; ISGS# 6871). This date calibrates (Reimer et al. 2009; Stuiver and Reimer 1993) to an age range, at two sigma, of 339 B.C.-A.D. 126. This date falls within the Late Archaic time period (see Figure 2).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1941 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). Although the physical integrity of the north portion of the site has been severely compromised by erosion, part of the south portion of the site maintains an intact buried soil with high potential for a cultural zone with features and associated activity areas. The site is of the Archaic period. Although there are numerous Archaic sites in the region, very few have preserved, buried cultural deposits. The presence of an intact cultural zone strongly suggests that this site possesses the potential to yield information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric Archaic cultures and subsistence in the area.

Site 39FA1941 satisfies the specifications set forth in Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). ALAC recommends that this site be considered eligible for listing in 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. Data recovery

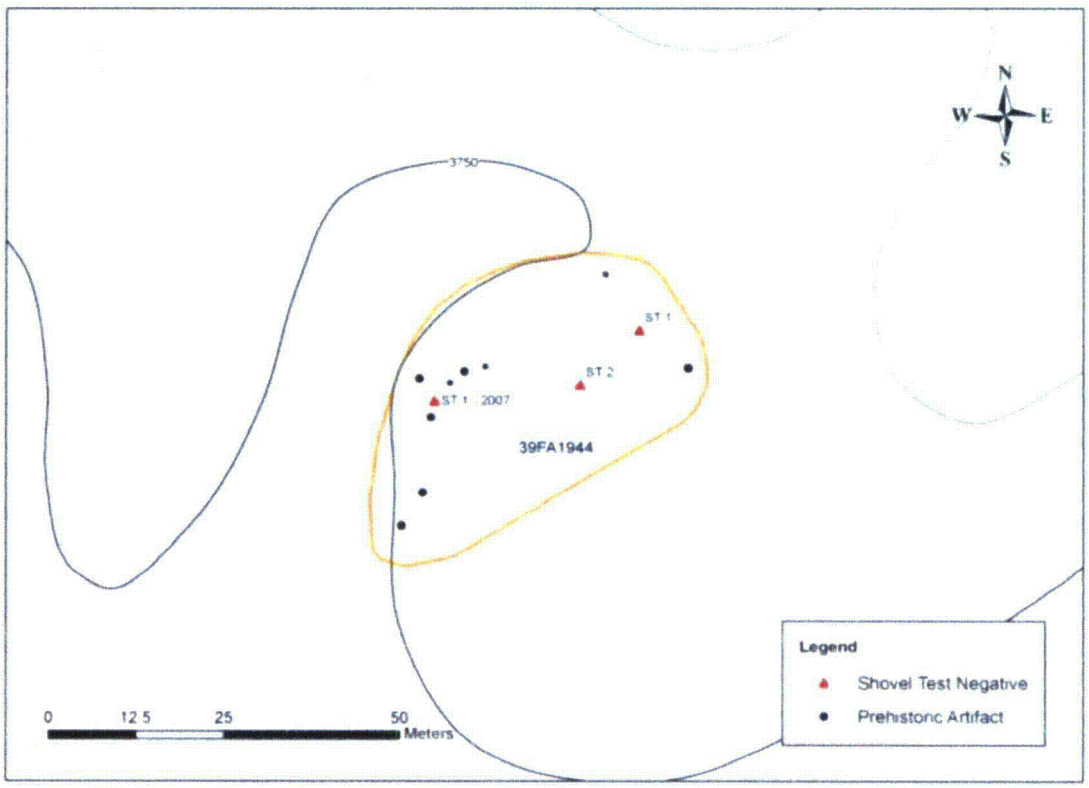

Figure 249. Plan map of site 39FA1944, showing shovel test and artifact locations.

Table 75. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA1944.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-9	Shale silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	9-50	Shale-derived clayey silt with shale fragments	10YR 3/2	No
2	40	1	0-7	Silt	10YR 4/4	No
		2	7-50	Shale-derived clayey silt with shale fragments	10YR 4/4	No

Artifacts observed at this site in 2007 and 2011 were all lying on top of a shale-derived, clayey silt. The shovel tests confirmed that the site area is severely deflated, resulting in weathered and deteriorated shale (pedogenically altered) forming clayey silt across the site surface. No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests in 2011, or in the shovel test previously excavated in 2007. No possibility of buried intact cultural features exists at this site.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA1944 represents a sparse, surface prehistoric artifact scatter. The site exhibits severe deflation.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA1944 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). No diagnostic artifacts or datable materials have been documented on this site; therefore, the site cannot be evaluated in a specific historic contest. The integrity of the site has been severely compromised by deflation (lack of integrity of *location*). The results of the test excavations indicate that there is no 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 39FA1944 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 in the NRHP. No further archeological work is recommended.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ALAC personnel conducted testing to evaluate the NRHP eligibility status of 4 sites in Custer County (39CU251, 39CU3608, 39CU3619, and 39CU3774) and 16 sites in Fall River County (39FA96, 39FA251, 39FA272, 39FA273, 39FA557, 39FA584, 39FA1869, 39FA1887, 39FA1898, 39FA1901, 39FA1905, 39FA1907, 39FA1908, 39FA1916, 39FA1941, and 39FA1944), 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.

Results of the testing of site 39FA1941 (Table 76) indicate that, although the northern portion of the site has experienced severe erosion damage, the south portion of the site retains an intact, buried soil and cultural horizon with datable hearth features and potential associated activity areas. This site component is associated with the Late Archaic time period. Charcoal samples were obtained from two of the features. One sample (H5) was submitted for radiocarbon assay and yielded a Late Archaic date. ALAC recommends that site 39FA1941 be considered eligible for listing in 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.

Structures at historic farmstead site 39CU3619 were examined by an architectural historian, who recommended that one individual structure, the log barn (CU02500002), be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. ALAC recommended that the site be considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP as an archeological site.

The other 18 sites listed in Table 76 are recommended by ALAC as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. These sites are all severely eroded, lack integrity and do not meet the specifications of Criteria A, B, C, or D.

Table 76. Archeological Sites Tested and Recommendations.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	NRHP Recommendation	Additional Work Recommendation
39CU251	Native American	Artifact scatter Hearth	Not eligible	No further work
39CU3608	Native American	Artifact scatter Hearth	Not eligible	No further work
39CU3619	Euroamerican	Artifact scatter Structures	Not eligible as archeological site; One log barn structure eligible	Avoidance of eligible structure, or implement a data recovery plan
39CU3774	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA96	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact scatter Hearth Nonfarm ruins Historic campfire	Not eligible	No further work
39FA251	Native American	Artifact scatter Hearth	Not eligible	No further work
39FA272	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA273	Native American	Artifact Scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA557	Euroamerican	Historic cabin remnants	Not eligible	No further work
39FA584	Euroamerican	Artifact scatter Farmstead	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1869	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1887	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1898	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1901	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact scatter Well Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1905	Native American	Artifact scatter Depressions	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1907	Native American Euroamerican	Artifact scatter Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1908	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1916	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work
39FA1941	Native American	Artifact scatter Hearth	Eligible	Avoidance, or implement a data recovery plan
39FA1944	Native American	Artifact scatter	Not eligible	No further work

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