

Table 20. Artifacts Recovered from Surface, Area 2, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	White
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light gray
1	Shatter	Chert	Red
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Metate	Sandstone	Gray

Table 21. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Area 2, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
16	40	1	0-9	Clayey silt	10YR 4/2	No
		2	9-50	Hard silty clay with shale fragments	10YR 3/3	Yes
17	40	1	0-14	Clayey silt	10YR 4/3	No
		2	14-21	Silt with few charcoal flecks; near destroyed hearths	10YR 4/6	No
		3	21-50	Silty clay with shale fragments	10YR 4/2	No
18	40	1	0-11	Silt with gravels	10YR 3/3	No
		2	11-27	Silty clay with gravels and shale fragments	10YR 3/2	No
		3	27-31	Sandy silt with shale fragments	10YR 5/4	No
		4	31-48	Silty shale clay	10YR 3/2-2/2	No
		5	49+	Bedrock		No
19	40	1	0-18	Silty clay with gravels and shale fragments	10YR 3/3	No
		2	18-43	Mottled clay and shale with bedrock, calcium carbonates	10YR 5/4 10YR 3/3	No
23	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	10YR 5/3	No
		2	10-15	Hard silty clay; shale at base; bentonite from 9-32 cmbs	10YR 5/3	No
24	40	1	0-50	Hard silty clay	10YR 4/3	No

Five hearths are documented in Area 2 (Figures 84 and 85). Two hearths recorded in 2007 in the northwest portion of Area 2 were not relocated. General surface descriptions of the hearths are provided in Table 22.



Figure 85. View of surface of hearths H1-H3, Area 2, site 39FA96.

Table 22. Descriptions of Exposed Surface of Hearths in Area 2, Site 39FA96.

Hearth	Diameter (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H1	100-100	55	Limestone	Partially deflated (cross-sectioned)	Figure 85
H2	95-100	195+	Limestone	Partially deflated to base (cross-sectioned)	Figure 85
H3	95-45	75+	Limestone	Partially deflated and slumped down slope (cross-sectioned)	Figure 85
H4				Completely deflated since documented in 2007; no trace found	
H5				Completely deflated since documented in 2007; no trace found	

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H1 (Figures 84-86; Table 22). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (TU1) was established over the FCR concentration to determine whether a base remnant was intact. Two centimeters of loose soil were excavated from the surface. The results indicated a hearth remnant in the northwest corner of the unit (Figures 87

and 88). A cross-section line was set east to west across the remnant at 30 cm south of the north edge of TU1. The fill was removed from the south half of the feature and a profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 89 and 90). Approximately 220 FCR removed from H1 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 2 to 18 cm (maximum length). An additional 200+ limestone FCR fragments less than 1-cm in diameter were noted in the screen. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 23.

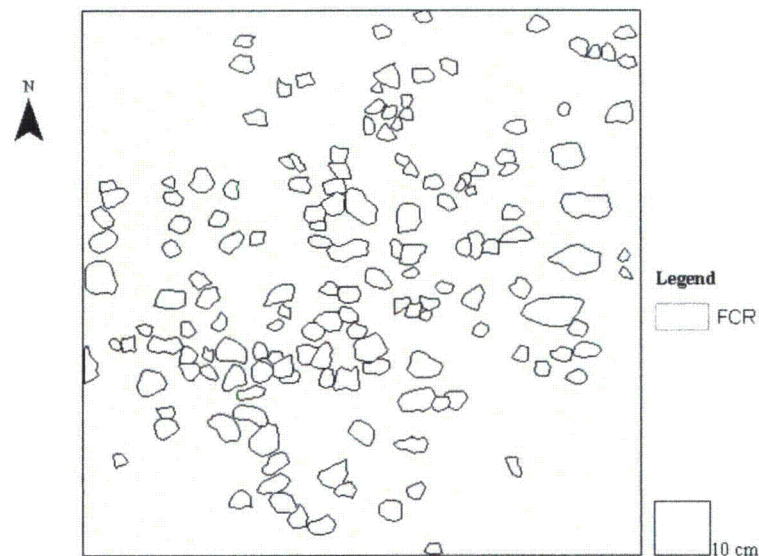


Figure 86. Plan of exposed surface of H1, Area 2, site 39FA96.



Figure 87. View of H1 remnant in northwest corner of TU1, Area 2, site 39FA96, facing north.

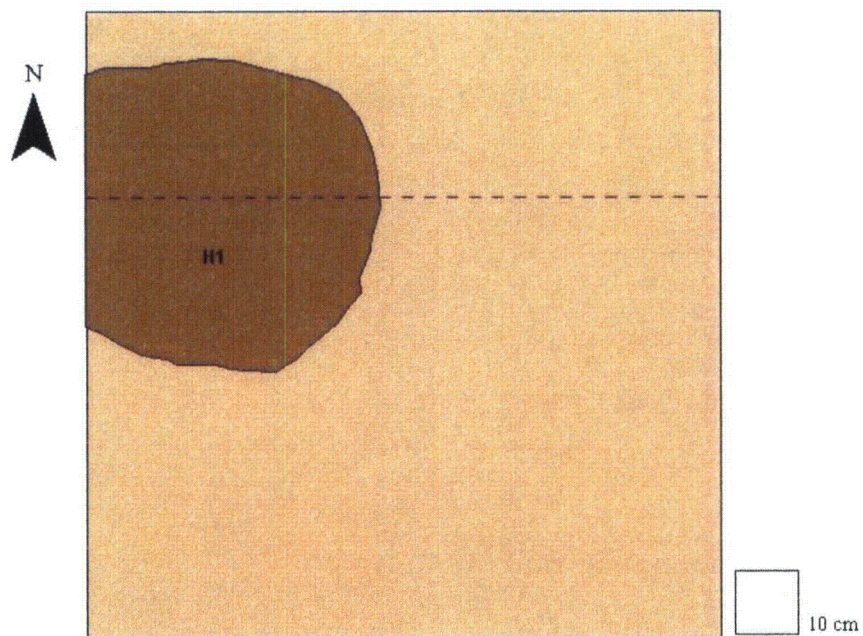


Figure 88. Plan of H1 remnant in northwest corner of TU1, Area 2, site 39FA96.



Figure 89. View of cross-section profile of H1, Area 2, site 39FA96, facing north.

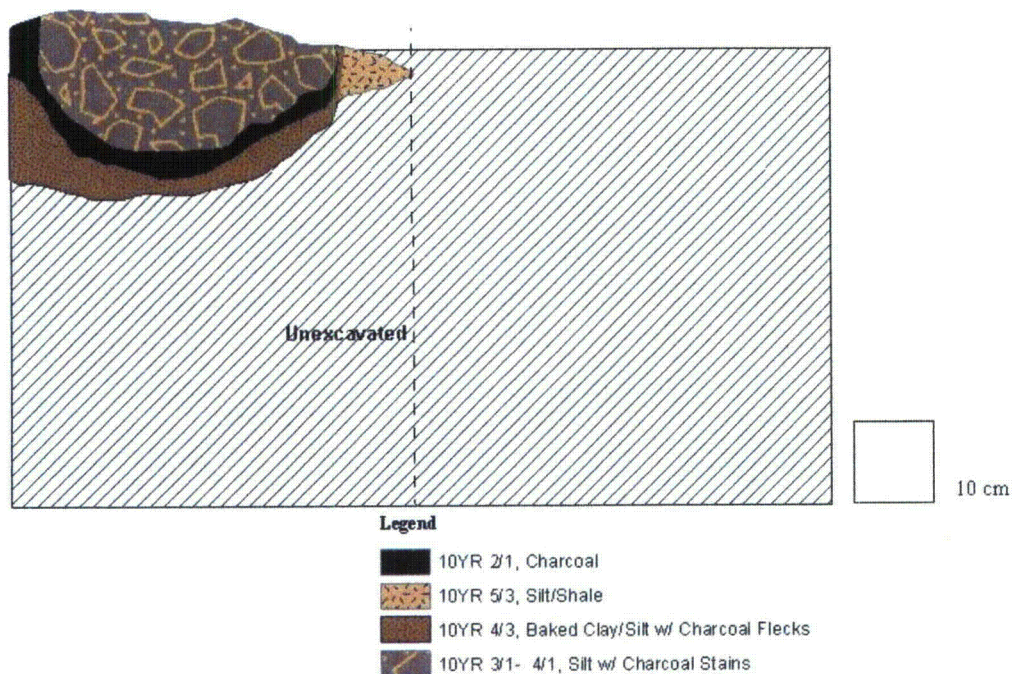


Figure 90. Cross-section profile of H1, Area 2, site 39FA96.

Table 23. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H1 Fill Samples, Area 2, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
2	Unidentifiable bone		
5	Unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Unidentified floral seed		
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-gravel		

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H2 (Figures 85 and 91; Table 22). A 1-m-x-1-m excavation unit (TU2) was established to encompass the exposed FCR. A dark stain and FCR were uncovered in the south/southeast portion of the unit (Figures 92 and 93). The fill was removed from the stained area to a depth of 9 cmbs (Figure 94). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 24. Approximately 210 FCR removed from H2 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 2 to 11 cm (maximum length).

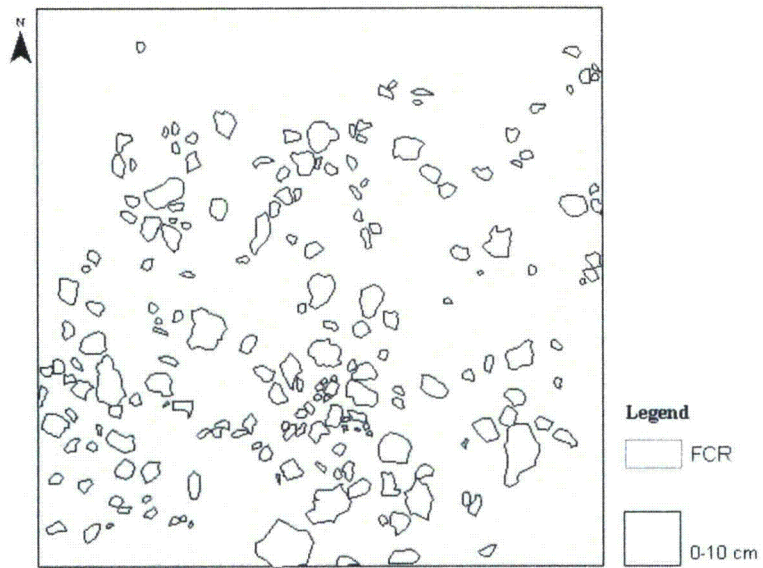


Figure 91. Plan of the exposed surface of H2, Area 2, site 39FA96.



Figure 92. View of H2 stain in south central portion of TU2, Area 2, site 39FA96, facing southwest.

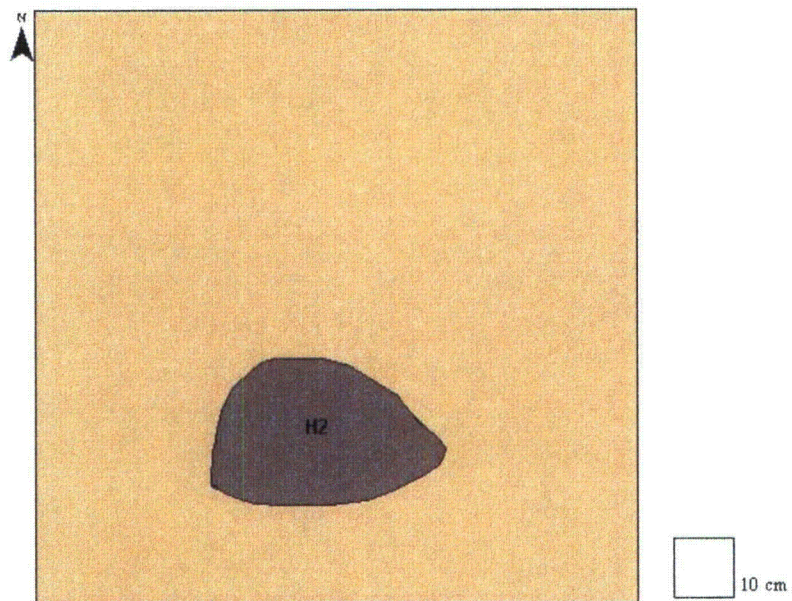


Figure 93. Plan of H2 stain in south central portion of TU2, Area 2, site 39FA96.



Figure 94. View of excavated H2 base remnant, Area 2, site 39FA96.

Table 24. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H2 Fill Samples, Area 2, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
2	Unidentifiable bone		
1	Unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-gravel		

Hearth H3 appeared to have slumped and scattered down slope to the south. A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of H3 (Figures 84, 85, and 95; Table 22). A metate (grinding stone) was recovered from the ground surface near the south side of H3 (Figure 96). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit (TU3) was established to determine if a remnant of the hearth base was intact. The perimeter of the hearth remnant was defined (Figures 97 and 98). The fill was removed from the remnant. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 99 and 100). One bag of fill containing charcoal and bone fragments was also collected from the slump. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 25.

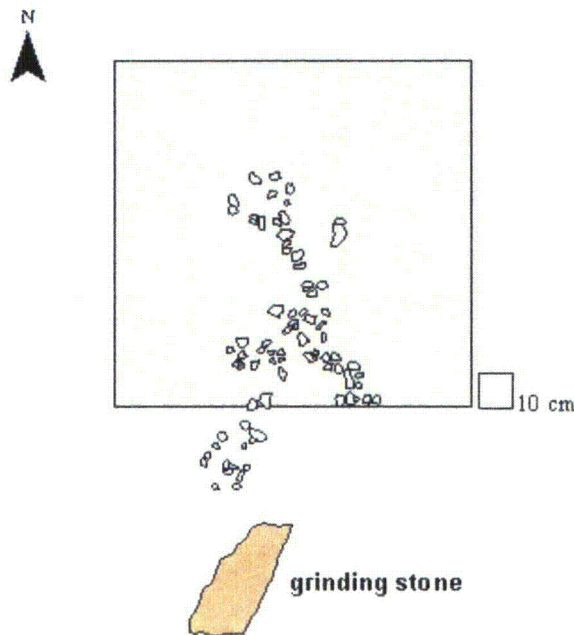


Figure 95. Plan of exposed surface of H3, Area 2, site 39FA96.



Figure 96. View of sandstone metate recovered from the surface near the south side of H3, TU3, Area 2, site 39FA96.



Figure 97. View of H3 remnant perimeter, Area 2, site 39FA96, facing north.

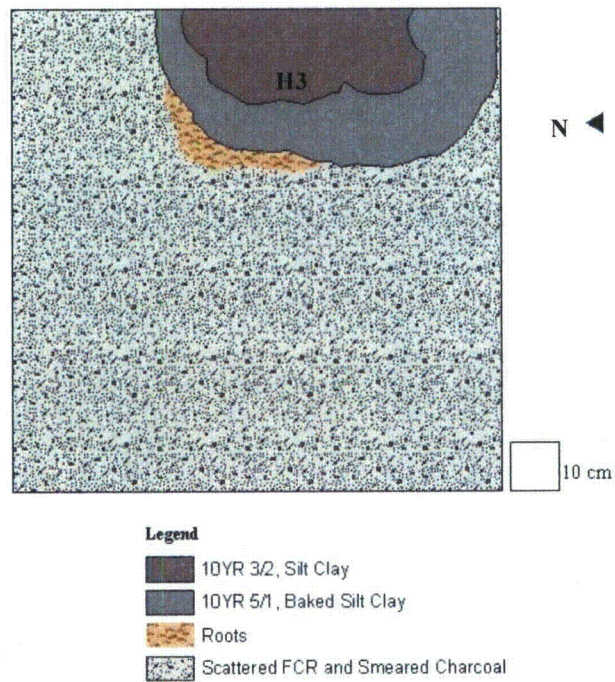


Figure 98. Plan of H3 perimeter, Area 2, site 39FA96.

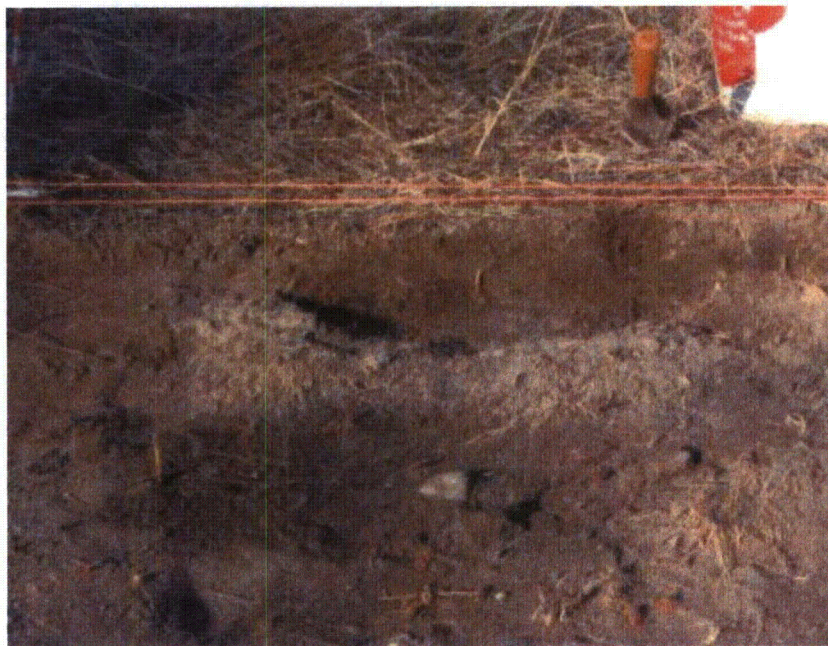
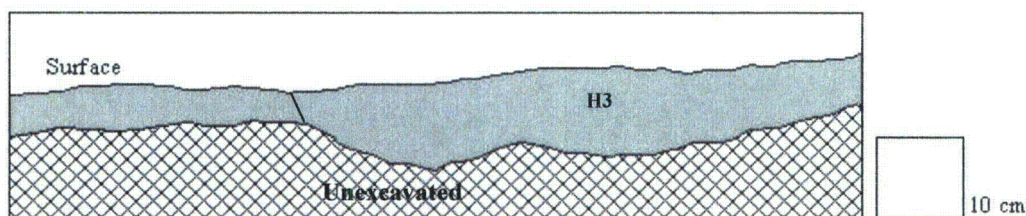


Figure 99. View of cross-section profile of H3, Area 2, site 39FA96, facing east.



H3 remnant: Silt clay, 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown

Figure 100. Cross-section profile of H3 remnant, Area 2, site 39FA96.

Table 25. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H3 Fill Samples, Area 2, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Sample-unidentifiable bone		
5	Unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
17	Unidentified floral, seeds		
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-gravel		

Site 39FA96, Area 3

Area 3 is upslope south of Area 2 and west of Area 1 in site 39FA96 (Figures 28 and 101). The whole area is deflated to shale and bedrock surfaces. Two shovel tests were excavated in or near Area 3 (ST5 and ST15). One of the tests (ST15) was excavated to investigate a previously documented (Kruse et al. 2008) possible historic burial (Figure 102). The tests are described in Table 26. The results of the test indicate that the feature is not a burial. It is a modern hunter's campfire with a thick, fresh layer of charcoal containing some chicken bones. A sample of charcoal and a sample of corn cob charcoal were recovered from ST15. The previously documented hearth in the southwest corner of Area 3 experienced additional erosion and is completely destroyed and scattered.

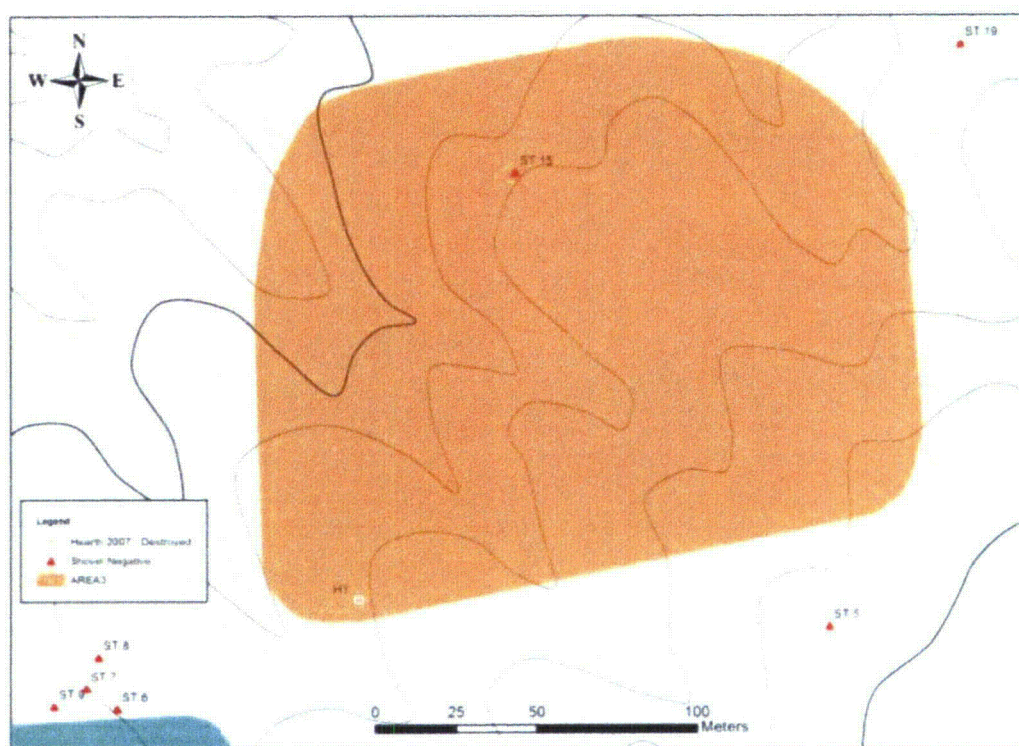


Figure 101. Plan map of Area 3, site 39FA96, showing hearth and shovel test locations.



Figure 102. View of previously documented possible historic burial, Area 3, site 39FA96.

Table 26. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Area 3, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
5	40	1	0-12	Silt loam with some gravel	10YR 3/2	No
		2	12-19	Clayey silt with very dense calcium carbonates	10YR 3/3	No
		3	19-22+	Gravel on top of bedrock		No
15	20	1	0-4	Silt over top of solid charcoal	10YR 4/1	No
		2	4-15	Solid charcoal; shale at base, with chicken bones		Yes

Site 39FA96, Area 4

Area 4 is directly west of Area 1 at the north edge of site 39FA96 (Figures 28 and 103). Five shovel tests were excavated in, or near, Area 4 (Figures 103 and 104). The tests are described in Table 27.

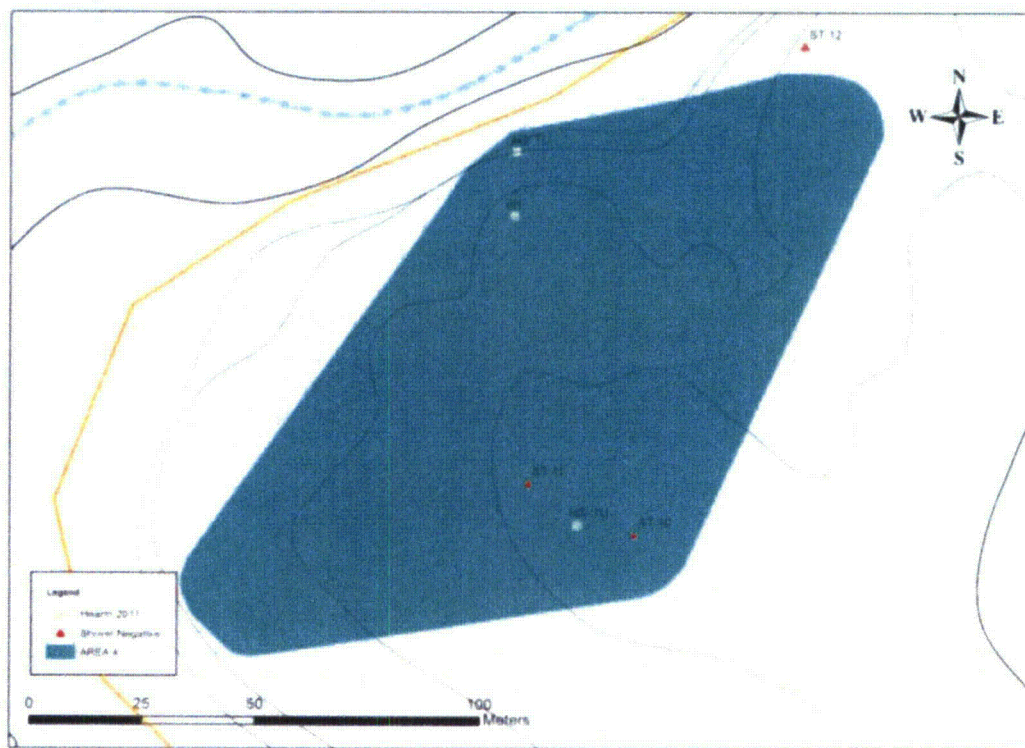


Figure 103. Plan map of Area 4, site 39FA96, showing hearth and shovel test locations.

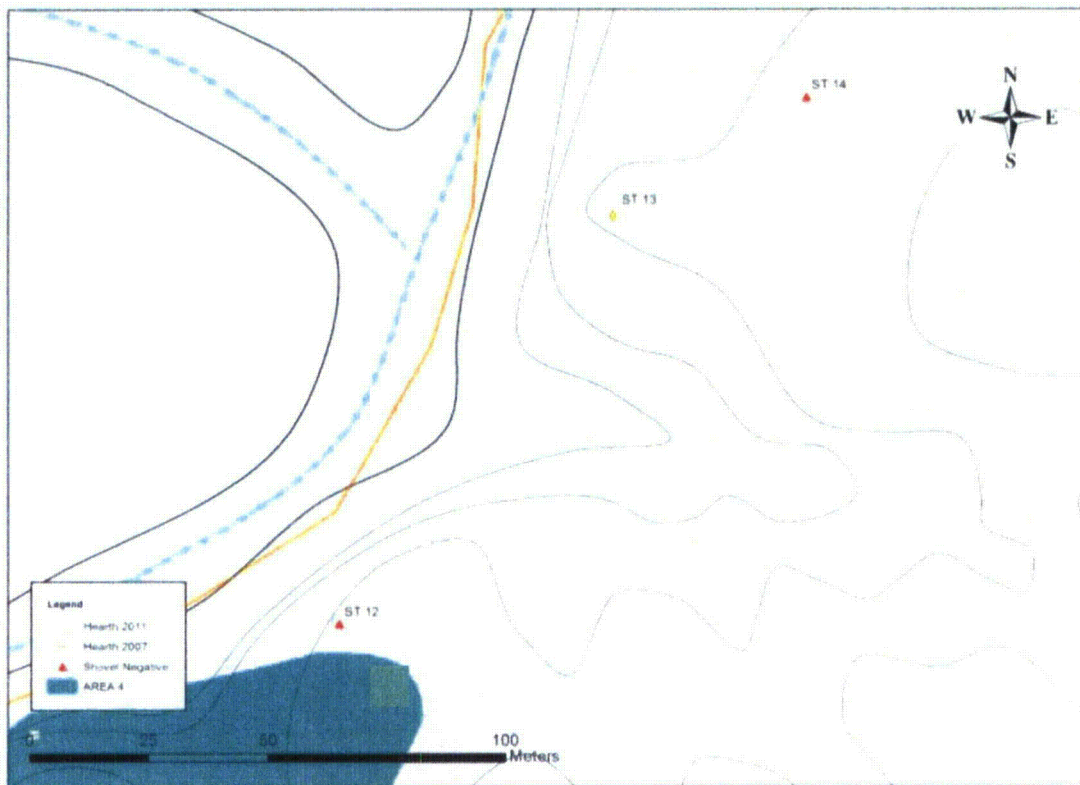


Figure 104. Plan map showing locations of ST13 and ST14 northeast of Area 4, site 39FA96.

Table 27. Shovel Test Soil Profiles in Area 4 and to the Northeast, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
10	40	1	0-7	Silt loam	10YR 3/3-3/4	No
		2	7-40	Clayey silt; calcium carbonates, bedrock fragments	10YR 4/3	No
		3	40-70	Sandy silt with shale fragments and gravels	10YR 5/6	No
11	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	10YR 3/3-3/4	No
		2	10-50	Clayey silt with gravels, calcium carbonates	10YR 4/3	No
12	40	1	0-8	Silt loam	10YR 3/3	No
		2	8-37	Clayey silt with numerous shale fragments	10YR 4/3	No
		3	37-42+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No
13	40	1	0-12	Silt loam	10YR 3/6	No
		2	12-33	Silt	10YR 6/4	No
		3	33-50	Silt	10YR 5/6	Yes
14	40	1	0-11	Silt loam	10YR 3/6	No
		2	11-42	Silt with shale fragments and gravel	10YR 4/6	No
		3	42-50	Granular mineral crystal formation with some silt and shale fragments	10YR 6/3	No

Four unidentifiable bone fragments were recovered from one of the tests (ST13) northeast of Area 4. No other cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests in or near Area 4.

Three hearths (H1-H3) are documented in Area 4 (Figures 103 and 105). Hearth 1 is completely deflated/scattered and was not photographed. General surface descriptions of the hearths are found in Table 28.



Figure 105. View of exposed surface of hearths H2 and H3, Area 4, site 39FA96.

Table 28. Descriptions of Exposed Surface of Hearths in Area 4, Site 39FA96.

Hearth	Diameter (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H1	100-100	150+	Limestone	Completely deflated and scattered	
H2	70-50	32	Limestone, granite, chalcedony	Partially deflated to base stain (cross-sectioned)	Figure 105
H3	60-70	N/A	Limestone	Partially deflated and slumped down slope (excavated)	Figure 105

The perimeter of hearth H2 was not well-defined at the surface with only 32 FCR exposed. A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of the hearth (Figures 103, 105 and 106; Table 28). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established over the FCR concentration to determine whether a base remnant was intact. The top of the feature was more clearly defined at 4-10 cmbs. The results indicated a hearth remnant in the northwest corner of the unit (Figures 107 and 108). A cross-section line was set east to west across the remnant at 35 cm south of the north edge of the unit. The fill was removed from the south half of the feature. The shape was not clearly defined, suggesting that the feature may represent a previously deflated hearth covered by redeposited soil. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 109 and 110). Approximately 100 FCR removed from H2 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, granite, and chalcedony, and ranged in size from 2 to 14 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 29.

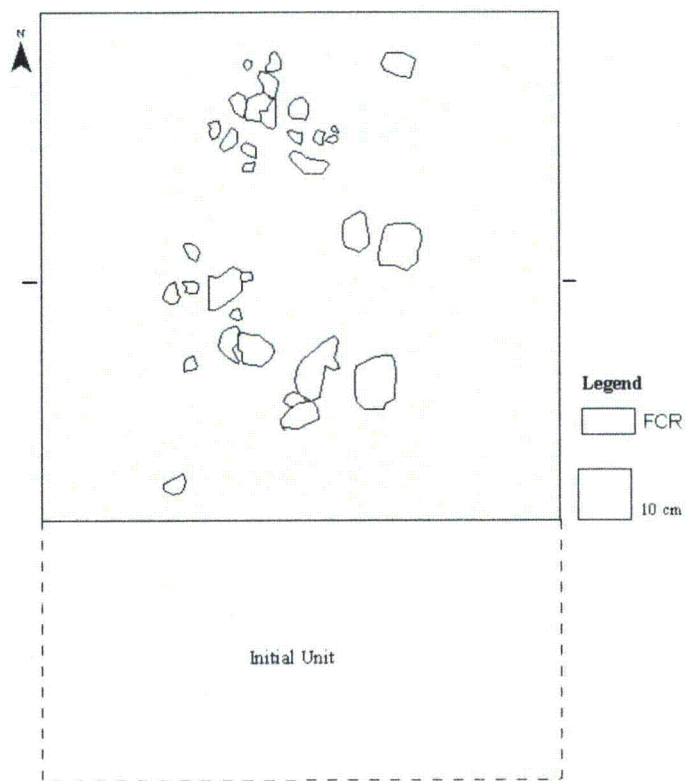


Figure 106. Plan of exposed surface of H2, Area 4, site 39FA96.



Figure 107. View of exposed top of H2 at 4-10 cmbs, Area 4, site 39FA96.

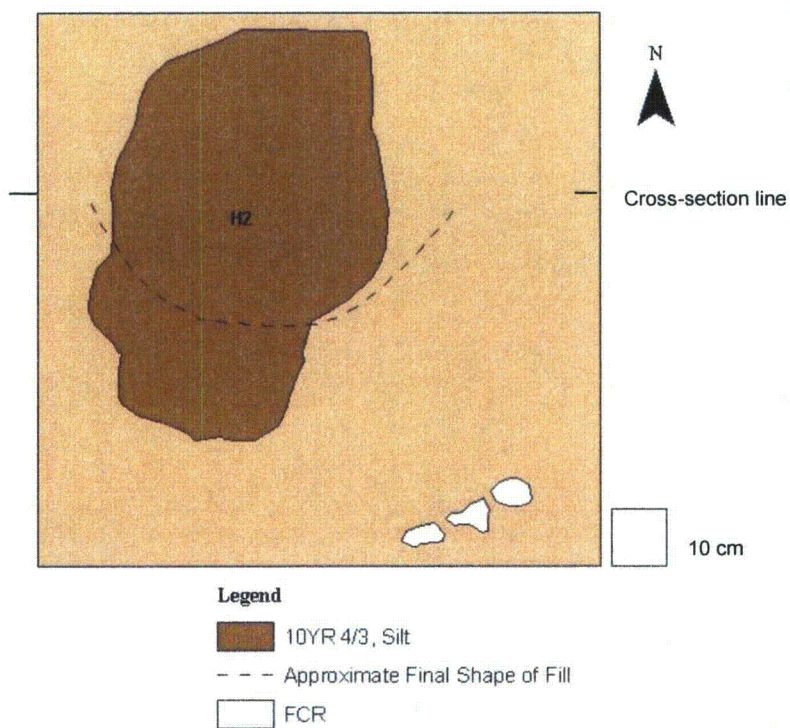


Figure 108. Plan of exposed top of H2 at 4-10 cmbs, Area 4, site 39FA96.



Figure 109. View of cross-section profile, H2, Area 4, site 39FA96, facing north.

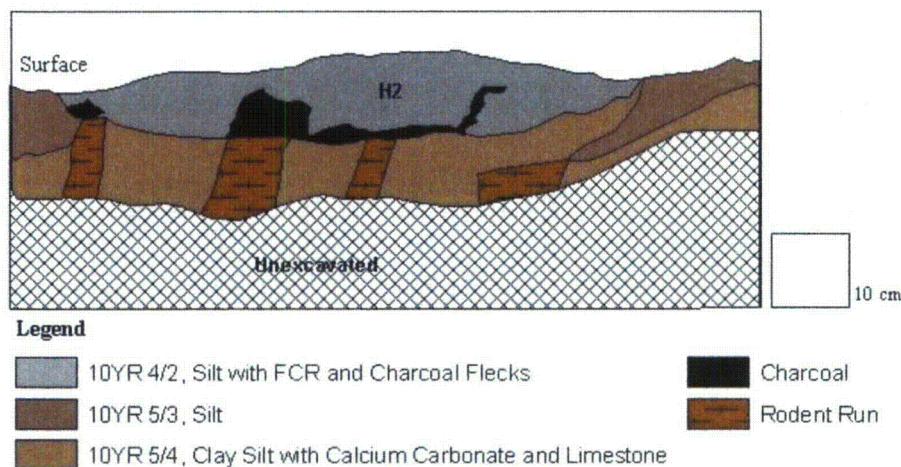


Figure 110. Cross-section profile of H2, Area 4, site 39FA96.

Table 29. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H2 Fill Samples, Area 4, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
10	Shatter	Chert	Dark grayish brown
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-gravel		

Hearth 3 was noted slumped on a steep cut at the north edge of Area 4 (see Figure 103). The slump that exposed the feature occurred at some time after the survey in 2007 (Kruse et al. 2008). The overburden was removed from directly above the hearth until the top of the intact portion of the feature was exposed. A 1-m cross-section line was set across the feature aligned with the side of the cut. A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H3 (Figures 111 and 112; Table 28). The cross-section profile was drawn (Figures 113-115). The fill was then also recovered from the south portion of the hearth since it would be quickly destroyed by erosion if left in place. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 30. Approximately 380 FCR removed from H3 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 4 to 25 cm (maximum length).



Figure 111. View of exposed top of H3 at 40 cmbs, Area 4, site 39FA96, facing north.

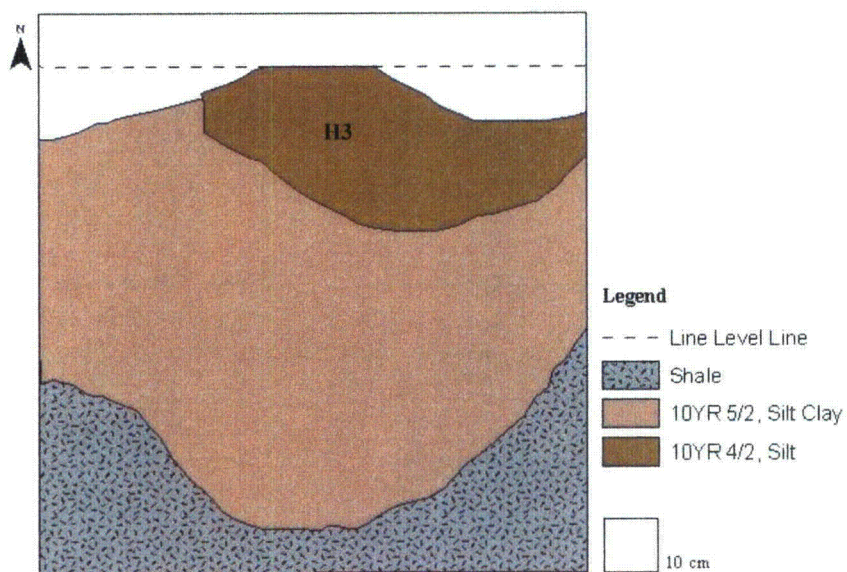


Figure 112. Plan of the top of H3 at 40 cmbs, Area 4, site 39FA96.



Figure 113. View of cross-section profile of H3, Area 4, site 39FA96, facing south.



Figure 114. View of cross-section profile of H3 in cut bank, Area 4, site 39FA96, facing south.

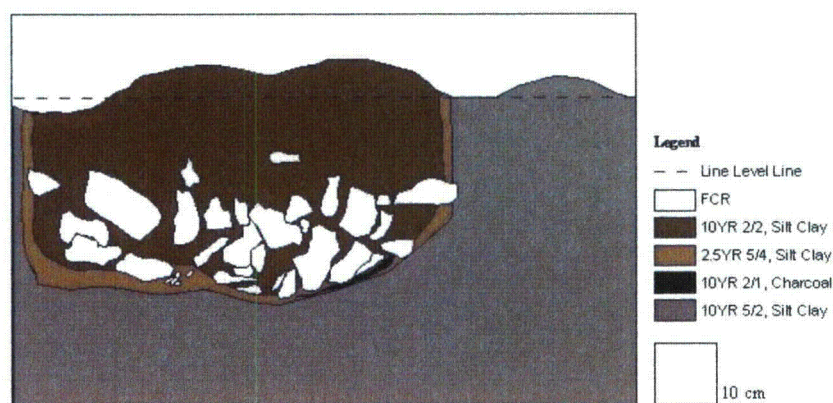


Figure 115. Plan of cross-section profile of H3, Area 4, site 39FA96.

Table 30. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H3 Fill Samples, Area 4, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
2	Unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Weak reddish gray
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light yellowish brown
1	Tertiary flake	Silicified sediment	Red
1	Tertiary flake	Petrified wood	Gray
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Red/gray
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Gray/pale red
1	Secondary flake	Tongue River silicate	Gray
3	Shatter	Chert	Red
1	Shatter	Tongue River silicate	Brownish gray
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Unidentified floral seed		
3	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-gravel		

Site 39FA96, Area 5

Area 5 is southwest of Area 3 (Figure 28). Four shovel tests were excavated near the north edge of Area 5 in locations with potential for intact soil (Figure 116). The tests are described in Table 31. One hearth was documented in Area 5 near ST6 (Figure 116). The hearth is completely deflated, sitting on top of shale in the middle of a shallow drainage. It is approximately 80 cm in diameter. No photo was taken of this hearth.



Figure 116. Plan map of Area 5, site 39FA96, showing hearth and adjacent shovel test locations.

Table 31. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, near Area 5, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
6	40	1	0-10	Silt; next to erosion cut	10YR 3/2	No
		2	10-30	Hard silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		3	30-55	Shale clayey silt	10YR 4/3	No
7	40	1	0-5	Silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	5-37	Silty clay	10YR 3/2	No
		3	37-51	Shale silt	10YR 4/3	No
		4	51+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No
8	40	1	0-24	Silty clay; charcoal flecks throughout	10YR 3/2	No
		2	24-29+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No
9	40	1	0-5	Silt	10YR 3/2	No
		2	5-50	Hard silty clay with shale fragments, gravels and charcoal flecks	10YR 3/2	No
		3	50+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No

Site 39FA96, Area 6

Area 6 is in the central hilltop portion of site 39FA96 directly south/southwest and upslope from Area 1 (Figures 28 and 117). Four shovel tests (ST1-ST4) were excavated in, or near, Area 6 in locations with some potential for intact soil (Figure 117). The tests are described in Table 32.

Thirty-six hearths (H1-H36) are documented in Area 6 (see Figures 117 and 118). Hearths H27 and H28 are partially deflated and were inadvertently not photographed. Hearths H29-H36 were recorded in 2007 (Kruse et al. 2008) and were not relocated. They have been completely destroyed and scattered by erosion with no trace of a feature remaining. Hearth H18 was relocated, but was completely deflated and was not photographed. General surface descriptions of the hearths are provided in Table 33.

Table 32. Shovel Test Soil Profiles in and near Area 6, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-8	Silt with dense gravel	10YR 4/3	No
		2	8+	Bedrock		No
2	40	1	0-12	Silt loam with gravel	10YR 3/2	No
		2	12+	Shale and bedrock	10YR 5/2	No
3	40	1	0-9	Silt loam with gravel	10YR 3/2	No
		2	9-14+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No
4	40	1	0-9	Silt with gravel	10YR 3/2	No
		2	9-12+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No

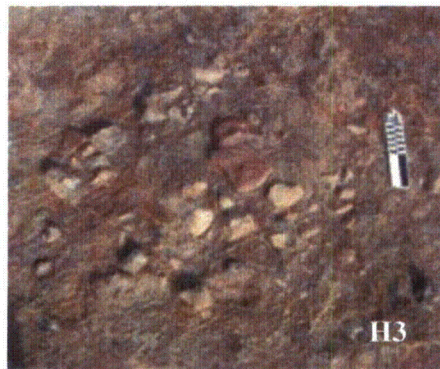
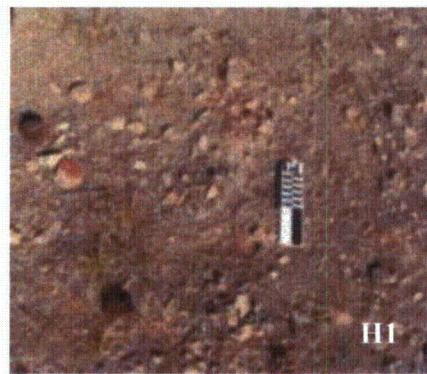


Figure 119. View of surface of hearths H1-H4, Area 6, site 39FA96.

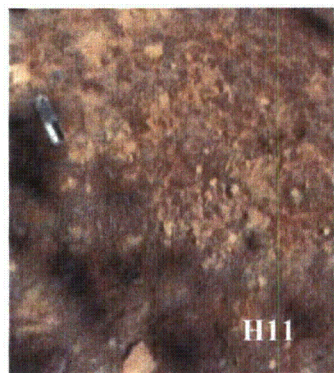


Figure 120. View of surface of hearths H5-H12, Area 6, site 39FA96.



Figure 121. View of surface of hearths H13-H17 and H19-H21, Area 6, site 39FA96.

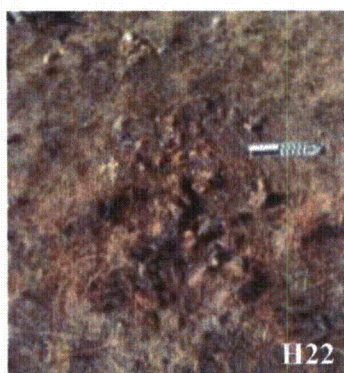


Figure 122. View of surface of hearths H22-H26, Area 6, site 39FA96.

Table 33. Descriptions of Exposed Surface of Hearths in Area 6, Site 39FA96.

Hearth #	Diameter NS-EW (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H1	90-80	150+	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 119
H2	100-100	80+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 119
H3	90-95	70	Limestone	Partially deflated (cross-sectioned)	Figure 119
H4	95-70	135+	Limestone	Partially deflated (cross-sectioned)	Figure 119

Table 33. (continued)

Hearth #	Diameter NS-EW (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H5	40-80	50+	Limestone	Partially deflated to base remnant; scatter down slope (cross-sectioned)	Figure 120
H6	65-65	N/A	Limestone	Partially deflated; scattered down slope (cross-sectioned)	Figure 120
H7	100-100	45+	Limestone	Partially deflated (cross-sectioned)	Figure 120
H8	100-70	70+	Limestone	Partially deflated; eroding down slope	Figure 120
H9	110-110	200+	Limestone	Partially deflated; eroding down slope	Figure 120
H10	110-140	250+	Limestone	Partially deflated; scattered	Figure 120
H11	200-70	230+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 120
H12	170-140	220+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 120
H13	150-90	300+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 121
H14	130-160	260+	Limestone	Partially deflated; eroding down slope	Figure 121
H15	70-130	220+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 121
H16	130-100	350+	Limestone	Completely deflated; destroyed and scattered	Figure 121
H17	150+-150+	500+	Limestone	Completely deflated; destroyed and widely scattered	Figure 121
H18	150+-150+	300+	Limestone	Completely deflated; destroyed and widely scattered	
H19	70-50	170+	Limestone	Partially deflated; tree stump through east side	Figure 121
H20	90-60	80+	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 121
H21	100-80	340+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 121
H22	60-170	170+	Limestone	Completely deflated; scattered	Figure 122
H23	150+-150+	310+	Limestone	Completely deflated; destroyed and scattered	Figure 122
H24	110-90	300+	Limestone	Completely deflated; destroyed and scattered	Figure 122
H25	90-80	320+	Limestone	Partially deflated; scattered	Figure 122
H26	70-90	80+	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 122

Table 33. (continued)

Hearth #	Diameter NS-EW (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H27	100-100	100+	Limestone	Partially deflated	
H28	100-100	100+			
H29-H36				Completely destroyed; no trace remaining	

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H3 on the east side of Area 6 (Figures 118, 119, and 123; Table 33). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established to cross-section the hearth. The shape of the feature was more clearly defined at 15 cmbs (line level datum = surface NE corner) (Figures 124 and 125). The fill was removed from the south half of the feature. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 126 and 127). Approximately 90 FCR removed from H3 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 3 to 22 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 34.



Figure 123. Plan of exposed surface of H3, Area 6, site 39FA96.



Figure 124. View of exposed top of H3 at 15 cmbs, Area 6, site 39FA96.

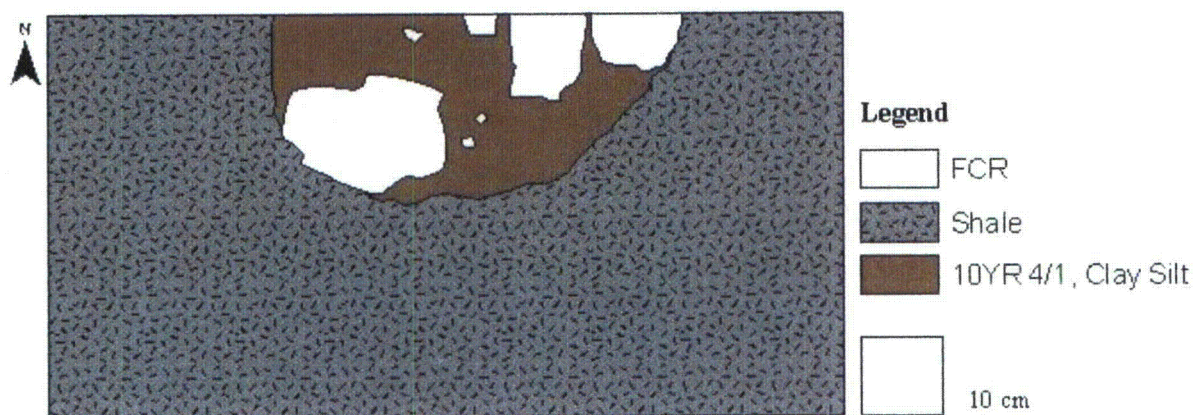


Figure 125. Plan of exposed top of H3 at 15 cmbs, Area 6, site 39FA96.



Figure 126. View of cross-section profile, H3, Area 6, site 39FA96, facing north.

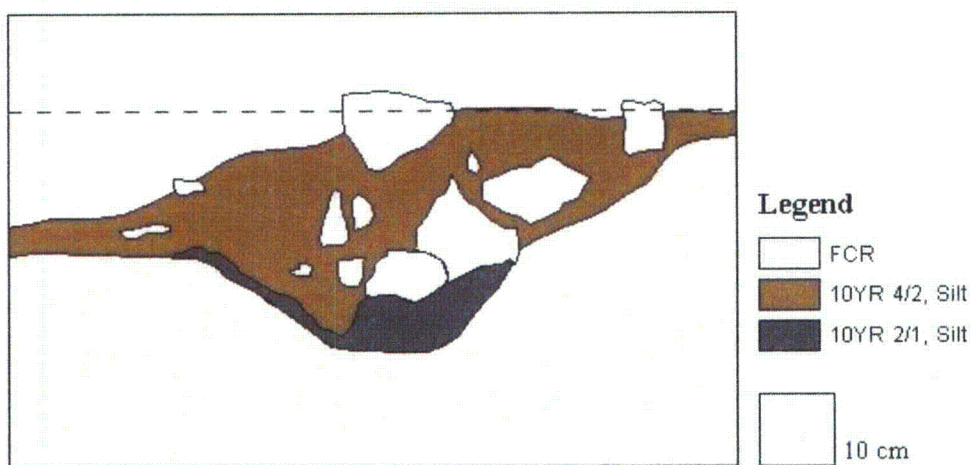


Figure 127. Cross-section profile of H3, Area 6, site 39FA96.

Table 34. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H3 Fill Samples, Area 6, Site 39FA96.

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

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H4 (Figures 118, 119, and 128; Table 33). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established to cross-section the feature. The feature shape was more clearly defined at 8-13 cmbs (line level datum = surface NE corner) (Figures 129 and 130). The fill was removed from the south half of the feature. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 131 and 132). Approximately 100+ FCR removed from H4 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 1-10 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 35.

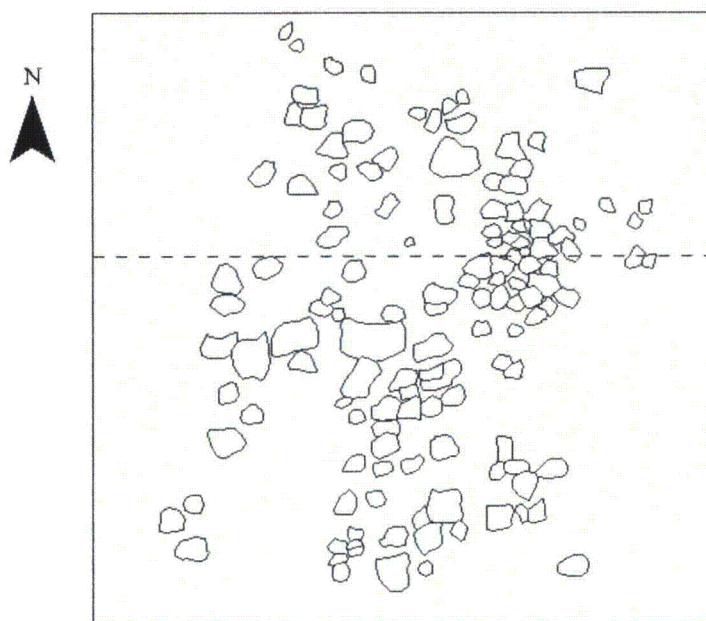


Figure 128. Plan of exposed surface of H4, Area 6, site 39FA96.



Figure 129. View of exposed top of H4 at 8-14 cmbs, Area 6, site 39FA96.

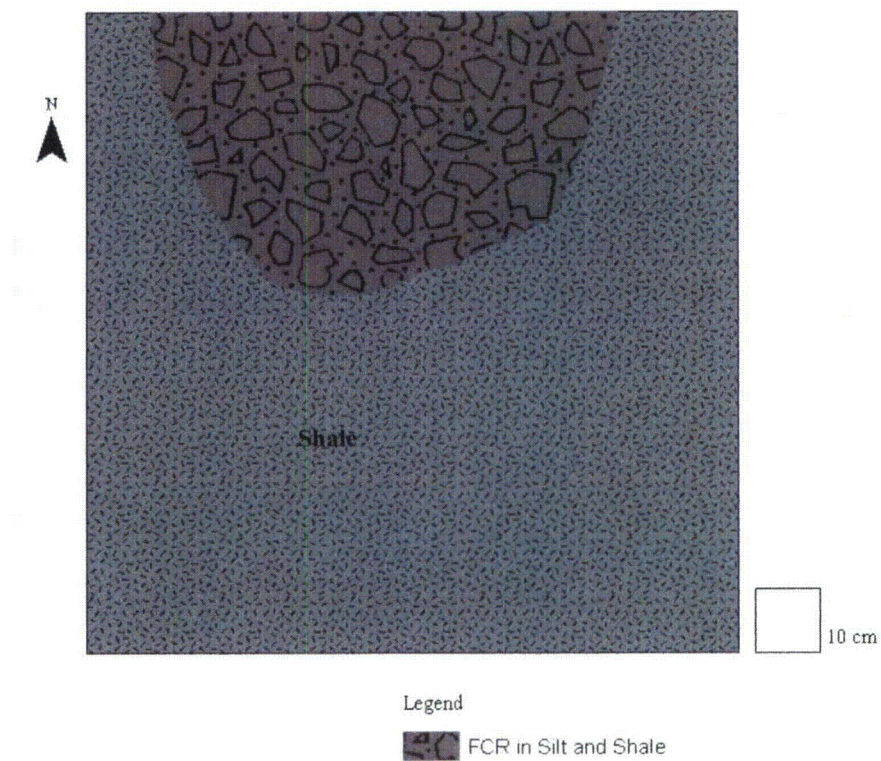


Figure 130. Plan of exposed top of H4 at 8-14 cmbs, Area 6, site 39FA96.



Figure 131. View of cross-section profile, H4, Area 6, site 39FA96, facing north.

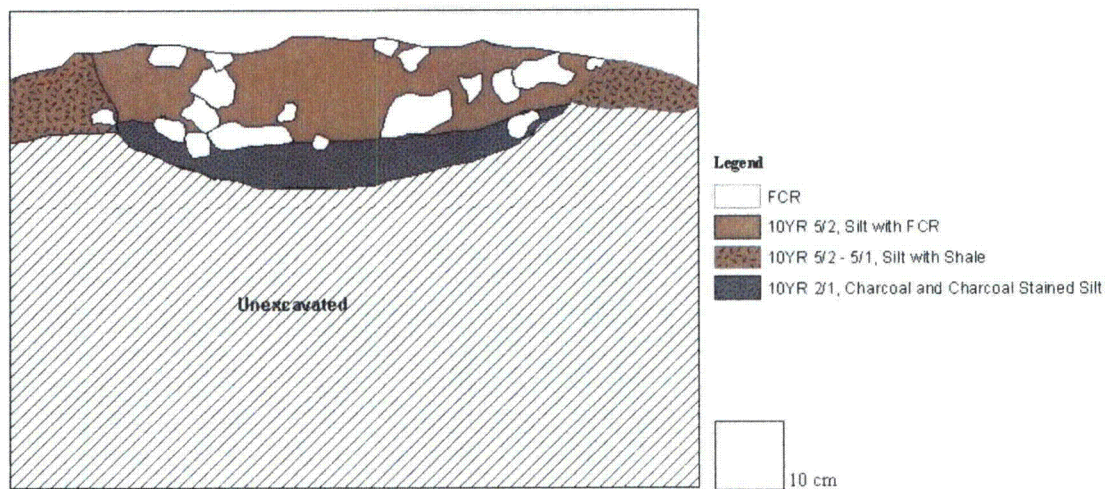


Figure 132. Cross-section profile of H4, Area 6, site 39FA96.

Table 35. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H4 Fill Samples, Area 6, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
4	Teeth-small mammal		
2	Sample-unidentifiable bone		
1	Sample-unidentifiable bone, burned		
2	Tertiary flake	Tongue River silicate	Light gray
4	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light brown
8	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Weak red
9	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Light gray
1	Tertiary flake	Chert	Weak red
15	Tertiary flake	Chert	Pinkish gray
2	Tertiary flake	Chert	Weak red/gray
10	Tertiary flake	Chert	Light yellowish gray
8	Shatter	Tongue River silicate	Light gray
1	Shatter	Quartz	Clear
1	Shatter	Quartzite	Weak red
56	Shatter	Chert	Red/light gray/white
18	Shatter	Chert	Dark gray
1	Shatter	Chert	Dark red
4	Shatter	Chert	Red/gray
4	Shatter	Chert	Pinkish gray
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
2	Sample-shell fragments		
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-wood fragments		
1	Fish vertebra-petrified		
1	Sample-seeds		
1	Sample-gravel		

Hearth 5 and Hearth 6 are adjacent and both are eroding down the west slope of an erosion cut (Figure 133). A scaled plan was drawn of the remnant of the exposed surface of hearth H5 on the surface of the cut bank (Figures 118, 120, 133, and 134; Table 33). A 1-m cross-section line was set across the remnant at the top of the face of the cut. The hearth fill eroding from the cut bank face was removed and collected along the cross-section line (Figure 135). A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figure 136). The profile is not distinct, The hearth fill was heavily disturbed by grass and tree roots. The base is basin-shaped and dug into blocky clay. Approximately 110+ FCR removed from H5 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 2-10 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 36.



Figure 133. View of surface of H5 (left) and H6 (right), Area 6, site 39FA96, facing east.

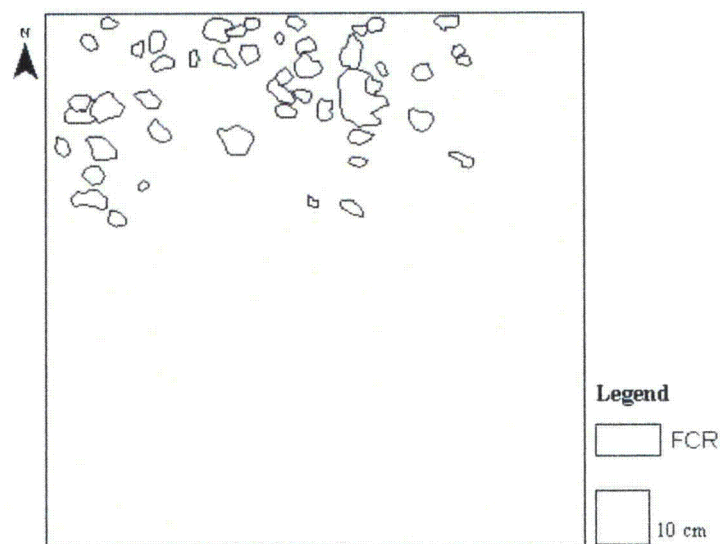


Figure 134. Plan of exposed surface of H5, Area 6, site 39FA96.



Figure 135. View of cross-section profile, H5, Area 6, site 39FA96, facing east.

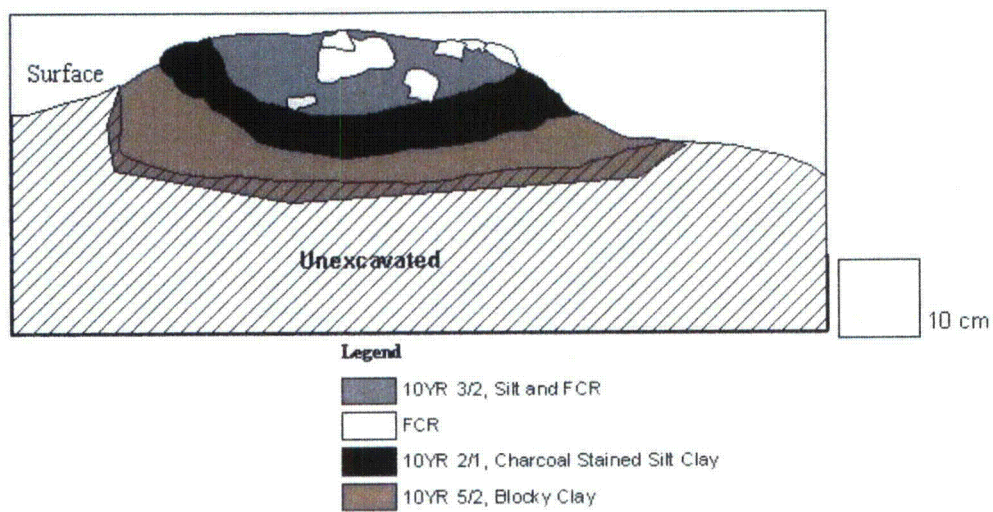


Figure 136. Cross-section profile of H5, Area 6, site 39FA96.

Table 36. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H5 Fill Samples, Area 6, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Shatter	Chert	Grayish brown
1	Unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
2	Unidentified floral seeds		
1	Sample-gravel		

At the top of the cut, very little of H6 was exposed. Probing indicated, however, that subsurface FCR extended a maximum of 27 cm to the east. A 1-m cross-section line was set across the remnant at the top of the face of the cut. The hearth fill eroding from the cut bank face was removed and collected along the cross-section line. The fill contained very tightly packed FCR. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 137 and 138).

Approximately 500 FCR removed from H6 were not collected. The FCR was limestone and ranged in size from 2-14 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 37.



Figure 137. View of cross-section profile, H6, Area 6, site 39FA96, facing east.

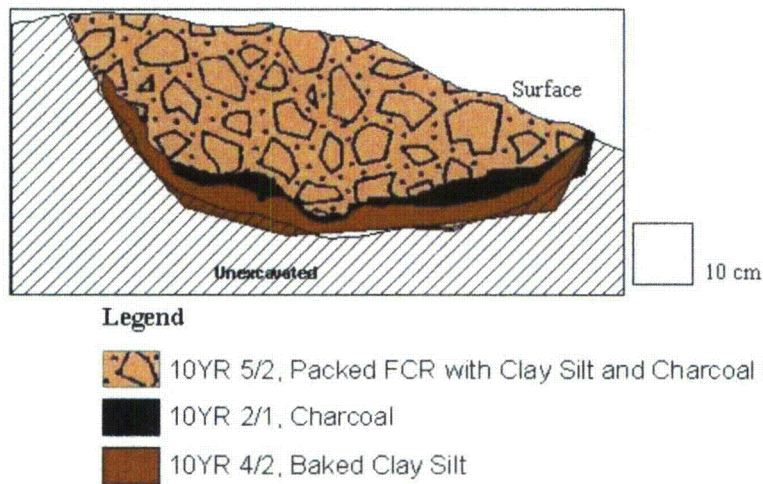


Figure 138. Cross-section profile of H6, Area 6, site 39FA96.

Table 37. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H6 Fill Samples, Area 6, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Light gray
7	Unidentifiable bone		
8	Unidentifiable bird bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
3	Unidentified floral seeds		
1	Sample-gravel		

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H7 (Figures 118, 120, and 139; Table 33). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established to cross-section the feature. The hearth shape became more clearly defined at 13 cmbs (Figure 140). The fill was removed from the south half of the feature, and a profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 141 and 142). Approximately 116 FCR removed from H7 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 3 to 15 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 38.

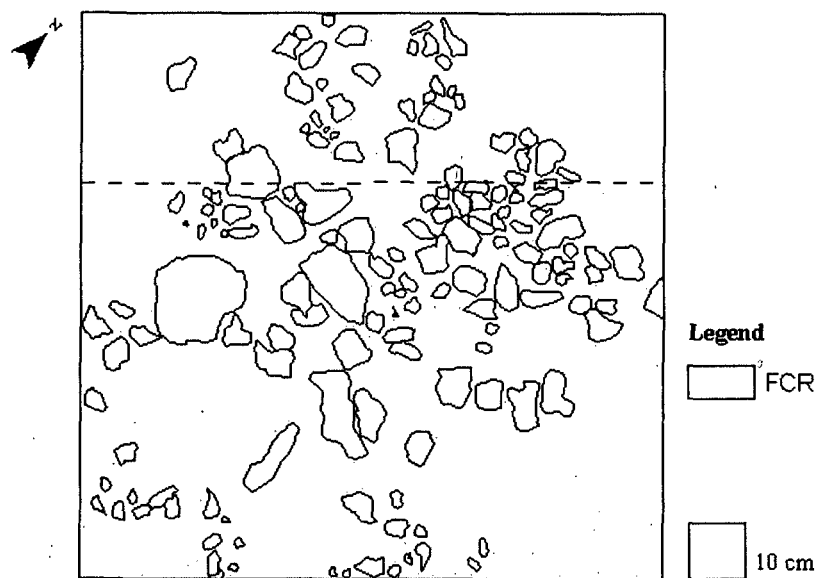


Figure 139. Plan of surface of H7, Area 6, site 39FA96.

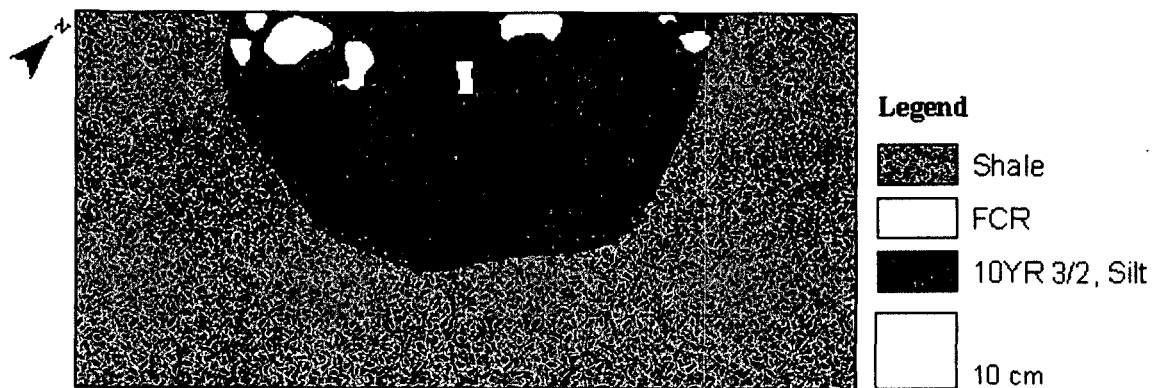


Figure 140. Plan of perimeter of H7 at 13 cmbs, Area 6, site 39FA96.

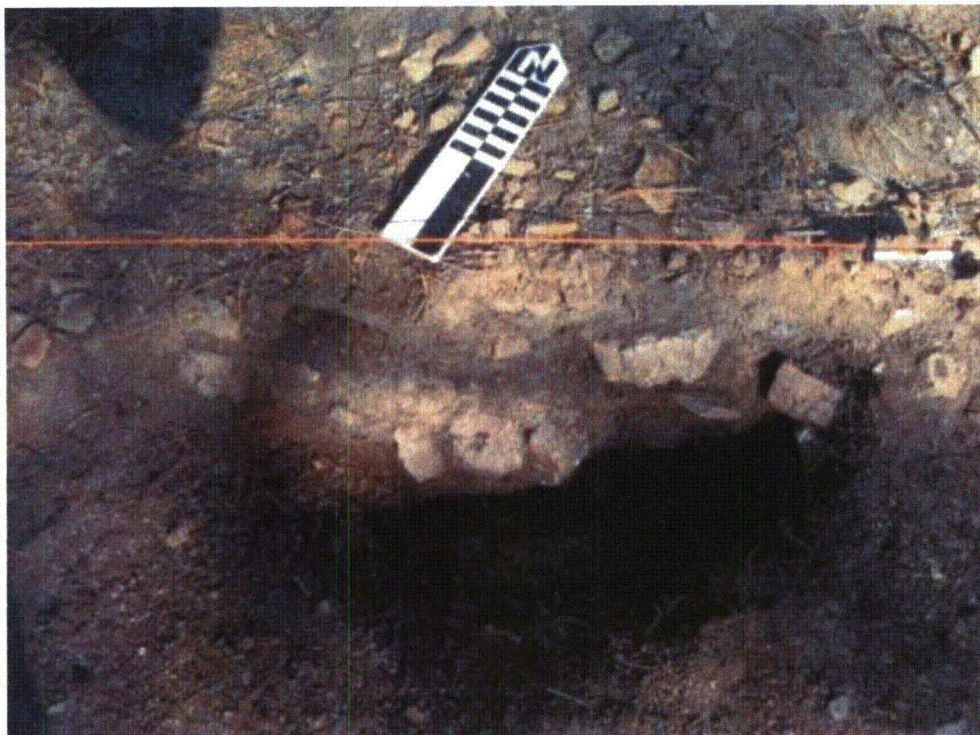


Figure 141. View of cross-section profile, H7, Area 6, site 39FA96, facing northwest.

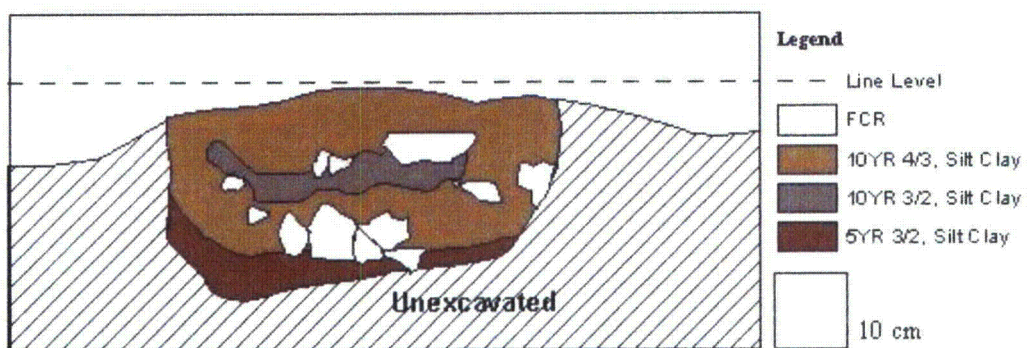


Figure 142. Cross-section profile of H7, Area 6, site 39FA96.

Table 38. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H7 Fill Samples, Area 6, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Tertiary flake	Quartzite	Gray/white
2	Shatter	Quartzite	Reddish gray
5	Unidentifiable bone		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
1	Sample-gravel		

Site 39FA96, Area 7

Area 7 is southwest of Area 6 in the southwest corner of site 39FA96 (Figures 28 and 143). Two shovel tests were excavated in or near the east edge of Area 7 (Figure 143). The tests are described in Table 39. No hearth features are recorded in Area 7. The entire area is severely deflated.

Table 39. Shovel Test Soil Profiles in or near Area 7, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
21	40	1	0-35	Clayey shale silt	10YR 3/3	No
		2	35-50+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No
22	40	1	0-8	Shale silt	10YR 3/3	No
		2	8-20+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No

Site 39FA96, Area 8

Area 8 is east of Area 7 at the southeast edge of site 39FA96 (Figures 28 and 144). Three prehistoric hearths, a prehistoric artifact scatter, historic non-farm ruins and an associated historic artifact scatter and dump are documented in this area. Six shovel tests (ST15-20) were excavated in Area 8 (Figure 144) and four (ST11-14) to the north between Area 1 and Area 8 (Figure 145). The tests are described in Tables 40 and 41. Cultural materials recovered from the shovel tests in Area 8 are presented in Table 42.

Three hearths (H1-H3) are documented in Area 8 (Figures 144 and 146). General surface descriptions of the hearths are given in Table 43.

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H1 on the west side of Area 8, north of F4, a concrete foundation (Figures 144, 146, and 147; Table 43). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established over the FCR scatter to determine if a base remnant was intact. The surface of the unit was cleared of redeposited silt and grass roots to a depth of 5 cmbs to better define the top perimeter of the feature. The fill was removed from the north half of the feature. A layer of charcoal and hard-baked clay silt was at the base of the hearth under the FCR. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 148 and 149). Approximately 300 FCR removed from H1 were not collected. The FCR was limestone, and ranged in size from 2 to 19 cm (maximum length). Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 44.

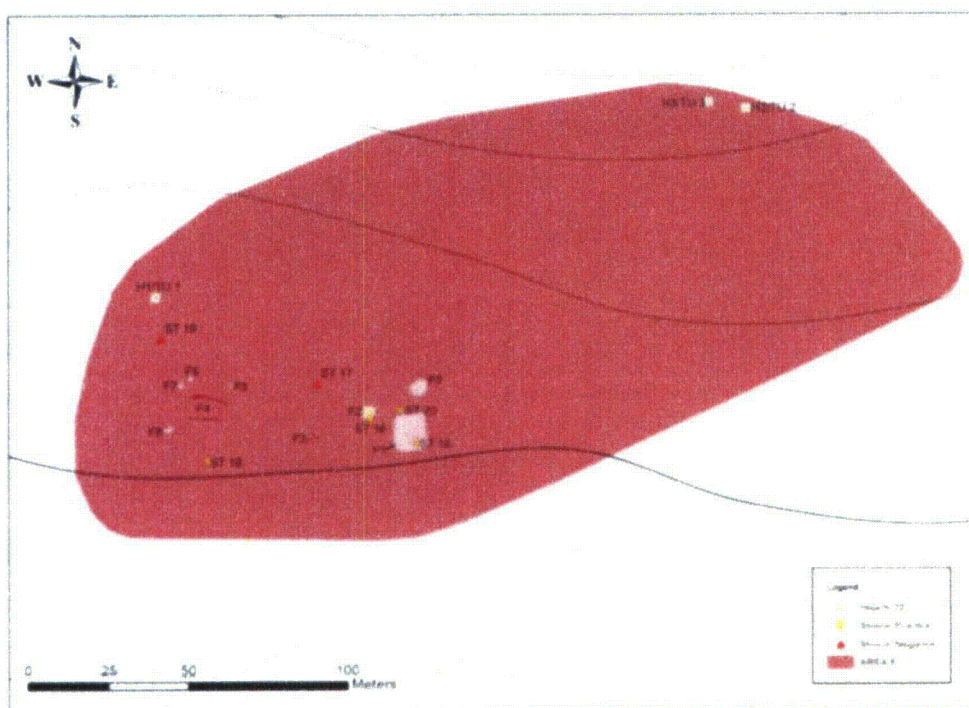


Figure 144. Plan map showing location of shovel tests (ST15-ST20) in Area 8, site 39FA96.

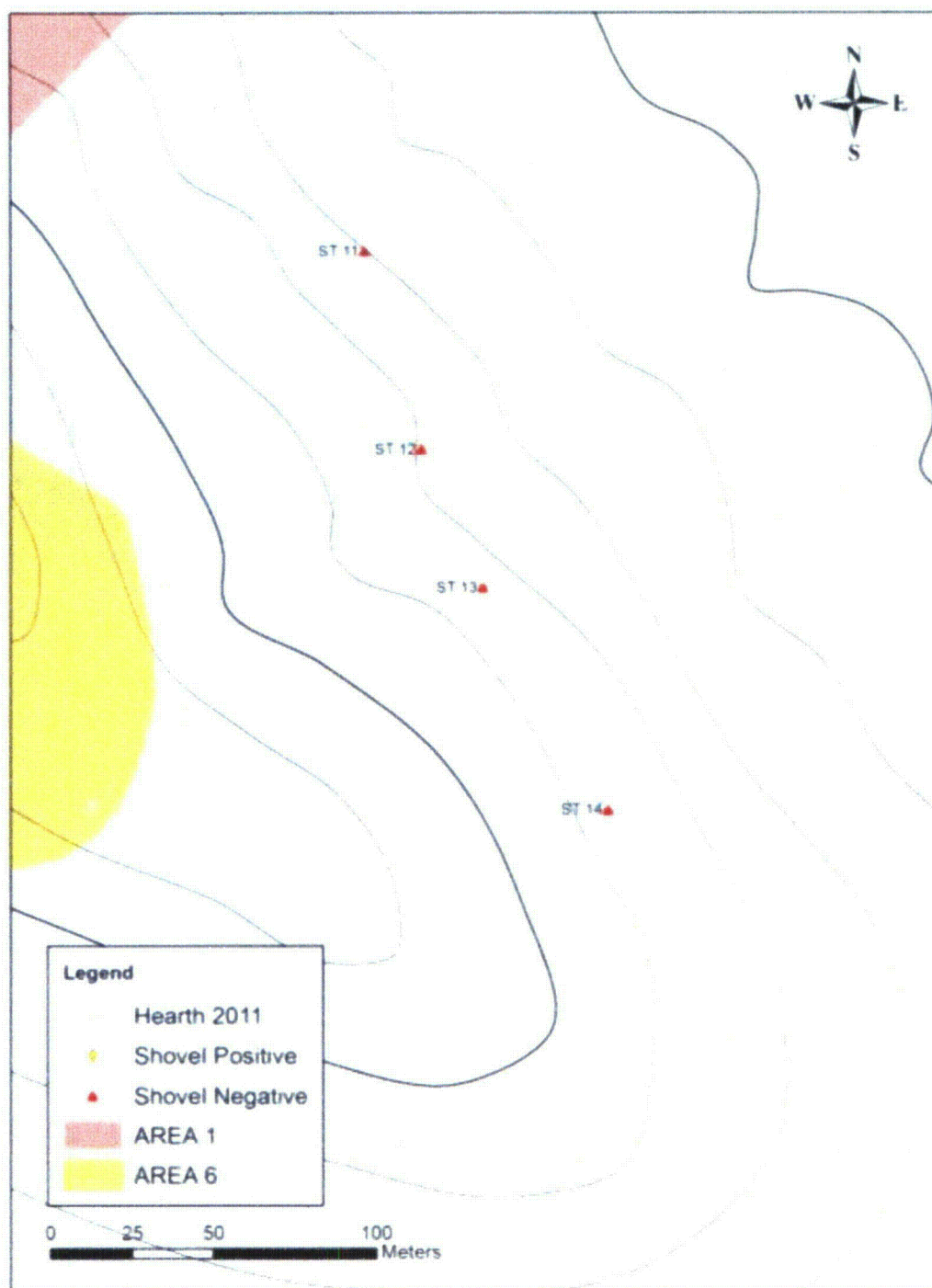


Figure 145. Plan map showing locations of shovel tests (ST11-ST14) between Area 8 and Area 1.

Table 40. Shovel Test Soil Profiles in Area 8, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
15	40	1	0-8	Silt	10YR 3/3	No
		2	8-14	Silty clay with shale fragments and cobbles	5YR 4/6	No
		3	14-50	Silty clay	7.5YR 3/2	No
16	40	1	0-14	Silt	10YR 4/3	No
		2	14-50	Silty clay with shale	10YR 3/3	No
17	40	1	0-26	Shale silt; slope wash	10YR 4/3	No
		2	26-45	Shale silt with shale fragments	10YR 4/2	No
18	40	1	0-8	Silt with gravel	10YR 4/3	No
		2	8-50	Shale-derived clay	10YR 4/3	No
19	40	1	0-14	Silt	10YR 4/3	No
		2	14-50	Silty clay	10YR 4/4	No
20	40	1	0-12	Silt	10YR 4/3	No
		2	12-50	Clayey silt	10YR 4/3	No

Table 41. Shovel Test Soil Profiles Between Area 8 and Area 1, Site 39FA96.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
11	40	1	0-27	Silt with shale fragments	10YR 5/2	No
		2	27-50	Compact shale silt	10YR 5/3	No
12	40	1	0-35	Clayey silt with shale fragments	10YR 5/3	No
		2	35-45	Shale-derived clayey silt with few charcoal flecks	10YR 5/4	No
13	40	1	0-25	Silt with shale fragments	10YR 4/4	No
		2	25+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No
14	40	1	0-25	Silt with shale fragments	10YR 4/3	No
		2	25+	Shale	10YR 5/2	No

Table 42. Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests, Area 8, Site 39FA96.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
15	5	Metal fragments	Metal	
16	1	Nail, roofing	Metal	
16	1	Nail, spike	Metal	
16	2	Nail, fragments	Metal	
18	1	Marble	Clay	
20	1	Nail, framing	Metal	
20	3	Bottle glass fragments	Glass	Clear
20	1	Milk glass fragment	Glass	White

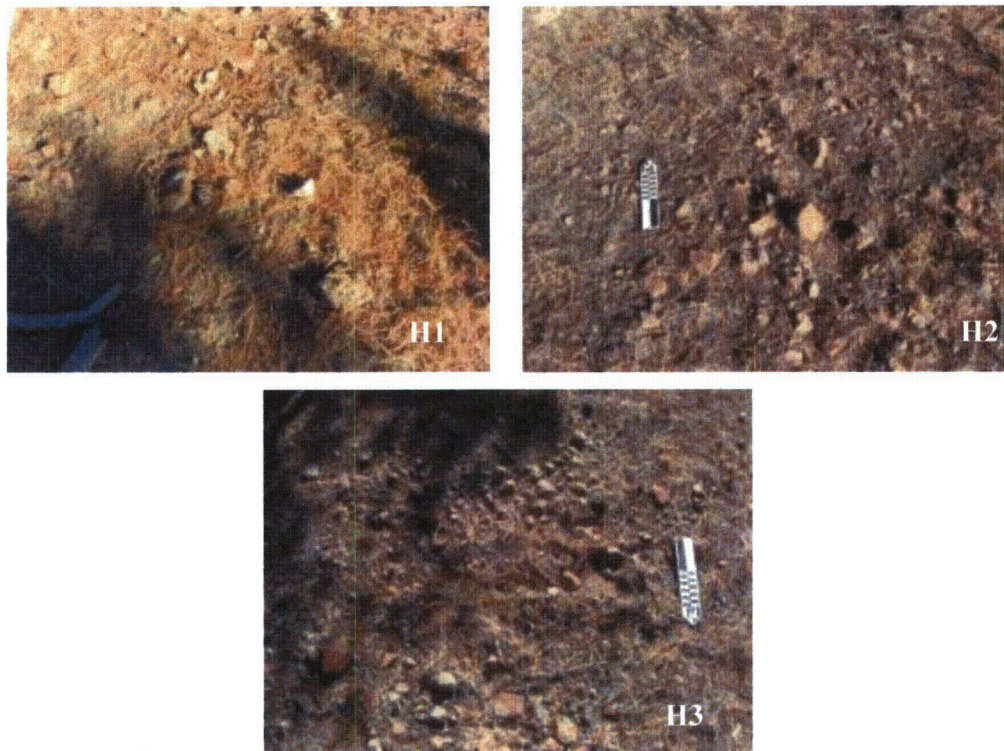


Figure 146. View of surface of hearths H1-H3, Area 8, site 39FA96.

Table 43. Descriptions of Exposed Surface of Hearths in Area 8, Site 39FA96.

Hearth	Diameter NS-EW (cm)	# FCR Exposed	Type FCR	Condition	Figure #
H1	85-90	80	Limestone	Partially deflated	Figure 146
H2	100-100	180+	Limestone	Partially deflated to FCR concentration on shale (cross-sectioned)	Figure 146
H3	100-100	230+	Limestone	Completely deflated; surface FCR scatter only (excavated)	Figure 146



Figure 147. Plan of exposed surface of H1, Area 8, site 39FA96.



Figure 148. View of cross-section profile, H1, Area 8, site 39FA96, facing south.

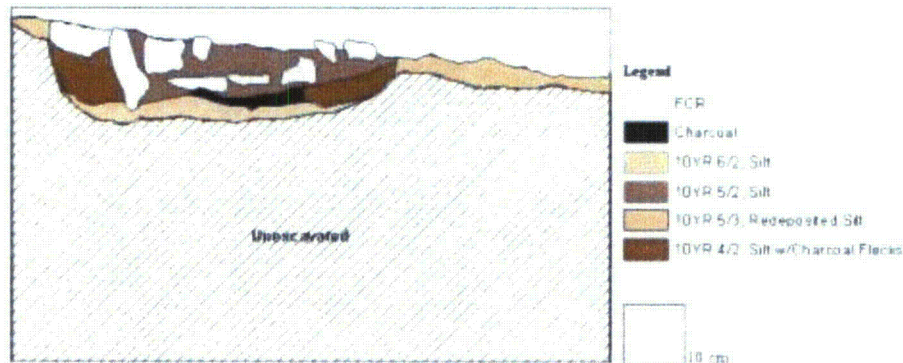


Figure 149. Cross-section profile of H1, Area 8, site 39FA96, facing south.

Table 44. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H1 Fill Samples, Area 8, Site 39FA96.

Count	Artifact Type	Material	Color
1	Tertiary flake	Chalcedony	Light grayish brown
1	Unidentifiable bone, burned		
1	Sample-FCR	Limestone	
1	Sample-charcoal		Black
2	Unidentified floral seeds		
1	Sample-gravel		

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H2 (Figures 144, 146, and 150; Table 43). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established over the FCR scatter to determine if a base remnant was intact. A weak red, chert tertiary flake was recovered from the surface of the unit. The unit was excavated to a depth of 6 cmbs at which depth a weathered shale layer was encountered (Figure 151). This indicates that the hearth is completely deflated and only the shallow scatter of FCR remained. Approximately 235 FCR removed from H2 were not collected. The FCR was limestone and ranged in size from 3 to 18 cm (maximum length). There was no intact feature fill; therefore, no flotation sample was collected.

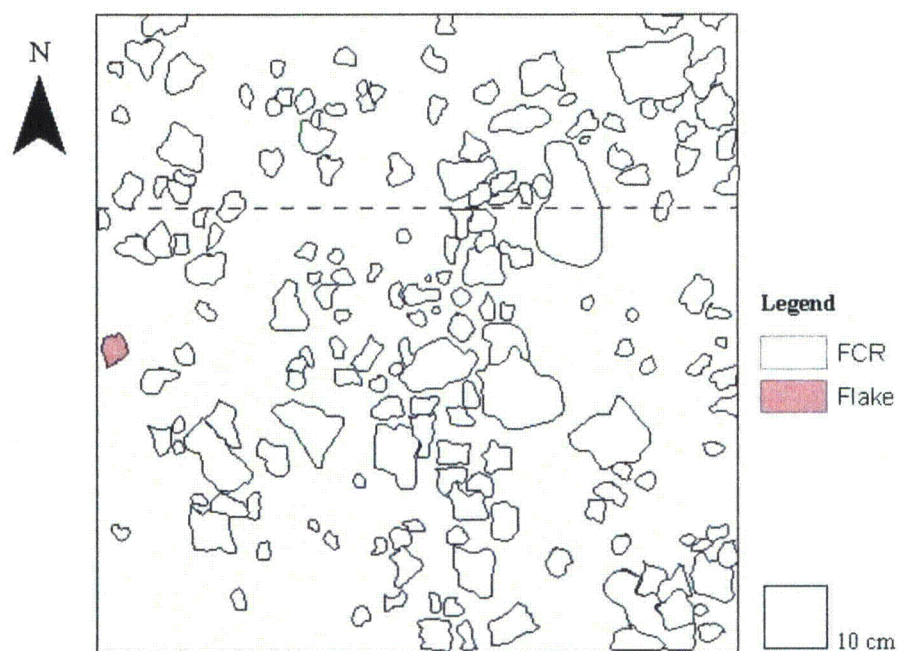


Figure 150. Plan of surface of H2, Area 8, site 39FA96.

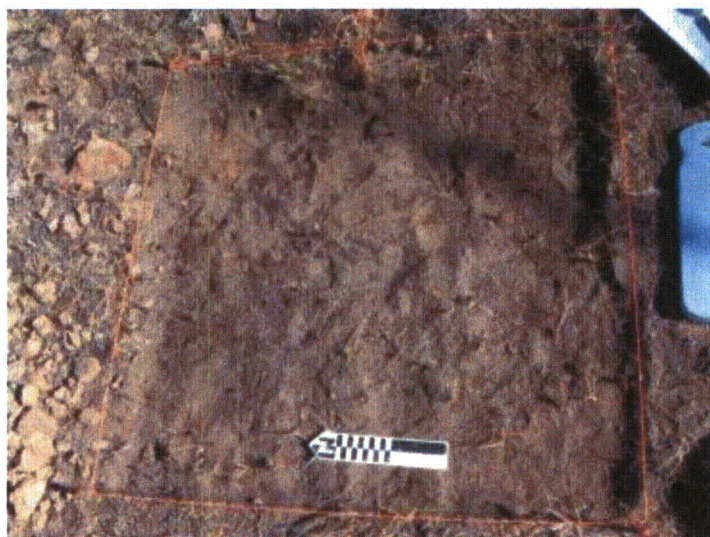


Figure 151. View of excavation unit TU2 at 6 cmbs, showing weathered shale layer, H2, Area 8, site 39FA96, facing east.

A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of hearth H3 (Figures 144, 146, and 152; Table 43). A 1-x-1-m excavation unit was established over the FCR scatter to determine if a base remnant was intact. The surface FCR and loose soil were removed, and a shale layer was encountered immediately. This indicates that the hearth is completely deflated and only

the surface scatter of FCR remained. The FCR (limestone) was not collected or counted. No fill sample was recovered.

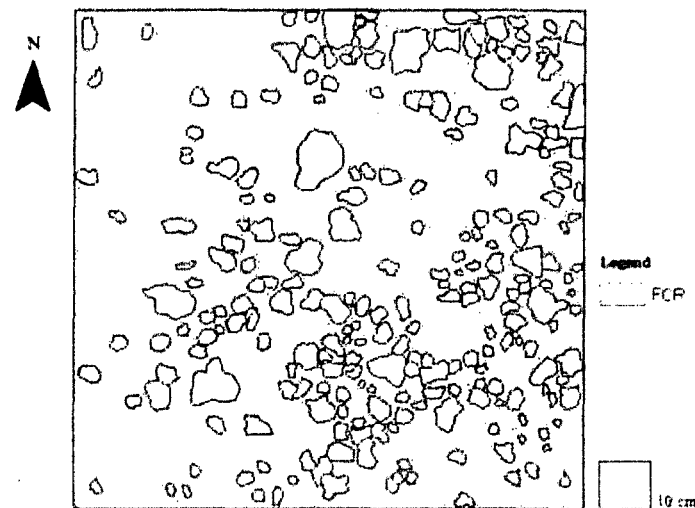


Figure 152. Plan of exposed surface of H3, Area 8, site 39FA96.

The non-farm ruins previously documented in Area 8 (Kruse et al. 2008:6.42-6.46) include two log cabins (F1 and F2), piles of foundation rubble (F3 and F6-8), an intact portion of a foundation (F4), a cistern (F5), and a small, collapsed out building (F9). Shovel tests around the historic cabin remains in Area 8 (ST15, ST16, and ST20) were positive for historic artifacts, but no additional intact features were encountered (see Figure 144; Table 43). The cabin remains were filled with numerous rolls of wire so excavation units could not be placed in the interior. The landowner indicated that the historic location had been used repeatedly as a camping spot by hunters in recent years (Wayne Peterson personal communication, October 30, 2011). Mr. Peterson had no knowledge of the previous owner or when the structures had been in use. A deeds search was conducted at the Fall River County Courthouse. A land patent was received for the property by Emaline Richardson on January 23, 1915; Patent No. 455381 (Patent Record Volume 6, p. 142).

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA96 represents a large multicomponent site that encompasses an entire hill and hilltop. The site was divided into eight concentration areas. The site consists of a prehistoric occupation (hearths) and artifact scatters, historic artifact scatters, non-farm ruins, and a dump. The entire site is severely deflated to shale, bedrock, and gravel and also evidences redeposition of sheet wash sediments. Twenty of the 68 documented hearths were cross-sectioned, and a datable sample of charcoal was recovered from each. Six projectile points previously documented from the site indicate Paleoindian or Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Woodland, and Late Prehistoric components. Two projectile points recovered from the surface of Area 1 during the current evaluation project indicate Late Paleoindian and Late Prehistoric components.

Samples of charcoal from the Area 4, H3 and the Area 6, H6 feature fill were submitted for radiocarbon dating to the Illinois State Geological Survey. Area 4, H3 yielded an AMS radiocarbon date of 1750 ± 70 B.P. (Appendix C; ISGS# 6869). This date calibrates (Reimer et al. 2009; Stuiver and Reimer 1993) to an age range, at two sigma, of A.D. 087-A.D. 428. Area 6, H6 yielded an AMS radiocarbon date of 1600 ± 70 B.P. (Appendix C; ISGS # 6670). This date calibrates (Reimer et al. 2009; Stuiver and Reimer 1993) to an age range, at two sigma, of A.D. 259-A.D. 604. Both dates fall within the Late Archaic time period (see Figure 2).

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA96 is primarily considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has lost its stratigraphic context due to severe erosion and land alteration; therefore, it lacks integrity of *location*. 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 additional features. The site also lacks integrity of *materials* and *association* and cannot yield data on changing subsistence patterns in the region, as floral and faunal materials are not preserved in context with cultural artifacts. The hearths all exhibit impact from erosion, varying from moderate to severe. Several partially deflated remnants of hearths documented in 2007 (Kruse et al. 2008) have been completely destroyed and all traces eliminated within

the last four years. No intact soil or cultural deposits remain; therefore, no activity areas can be investigated in association with the hearths. Although the site evidences re-occupation over time, the components cannot be separated due to the severity of erosion/deflation (lack of integrity of *location, materials, and association*). Twenty hearth features have been documented with scale drawings and photographs. Each of these hearths has been investigated with an excavation unit, and the fill has been collected and processed. The features have been, and continue to be, 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 significant information capable of addressing specific research questions that would further our understanding of prehistoric cultures in the area.

The historic component of the site also does not retain the overall good preservation of physical characteristics (e.g., features, intact artifact deposits, architectural style) that enable a property to convey significance under Criteria A-C. The property is not associated with an important person in history (Criterion B). Modern hunters have disturbed/altered the site through camping activities (campfires, trash deposits). The landowner has deposited recent trash in the cabin remains.

Site 39FA96 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 39FA251

Site Number: 39FA251

Site Type: Artifact scatter, hearth

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Subsurface Testing: 5 shovel tests; 1 1-x-1-m unit

Landscape Position: Hill top/slope

Landowner: Private

NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 9/28/11 and 11/15/11

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA251 (Figures 153 and 154) was initially documented (Sigstad and Jolley 1975) as a sparse prehistoric artifact scatter. The site was relocated by ALAC in 2007 (Kruse et al.

2008) and the site boundaries were expanded. An intact hearth was also recorded at that time. Vegetation in the site area consisted of grass, scrub brush, and prickly pear at the time of the evaluation. Ground surface visibility averages 50 percent.

Evaluation Field Work

Shovel testing was limited at this site due to the extensive amount of erosion that has occurred on the landscape. Reexamination of the site surface indicated that there were only two ridge tops with possibly intact soil. The vast majority of the hill tops do not retain an intact topsoil. The soils/deposits become heavily deflated as the landscape slopes south exposing large amounts of gravel and shale. Five shovel tests (ST1, ST2 and ST4-ST6) were excavated along the two ridge tops in locations that appeared to have the most potential for intact soils (Figure 154). The profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 45.

Table 45. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter NS-EW (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
5	40	1	0-11	Clay and rock; strong blocky structure	10YR 5/3	No
		2	11-32	Clayey silt; calcium carbonates start at 15cmbs, calcreted at base	10YR 5/2 carbonate 10YR 8/1	No
6	40	1	0-12	Clay and gravels	10YR 5/3	No
		2	12-23	Calcreted clay	10YR 7/2 carbonate 10YR 8/1	No

Only ST1, which was located on a low bench, exhibited an alluvial-deposited developed B-horizon. However, the sparse, non-diagnostic artifacts observed at this location during the current evaluation were noted only on the surface. Also noted in ST5 and ST6 was a nearly impenetrable calcreted clay. Soil profiles did not show any uniform deposits. The cultural material observed at this site is a surface manifestation; the potential for intact buried cultural deposits or additional features is very low.

Two hearths (H1 and H2) are documented on site 39FA251. Hearth H2) was severely deflated and the FCR widely scattered (Figures 153 and 155). Hearth H1 appeared to be partially deflated (Figure 156). A scaled plan was drawn of the exposed surface of H1 (Figure 157). A 1-m cross-section line was established east-west across the center of the surface exposure of the feature. The feature remnant was surrounded by weathered shale with no topsoil intact. The fill was removed from the south half of the feature. A profile was drawn of the cross-section wall (Figures 158 and 159). The H1 base remnant consists of a layer of large FCR over a thick layer of charcoal. Cultural materials recovered from the fill soil samples are summarized in Table 46. Approximately 50+ FCR removed from the south half of H1 were not collected. The FCR consisted of limestone, and ranged in size from 2-20 cm (maximum length).

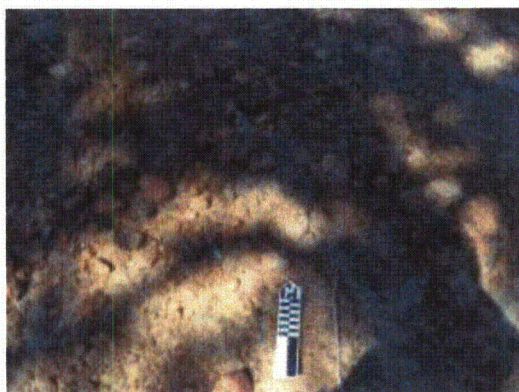


Figure 155. View of surface of deflated/scattered H2, site 39FA251, facing north.

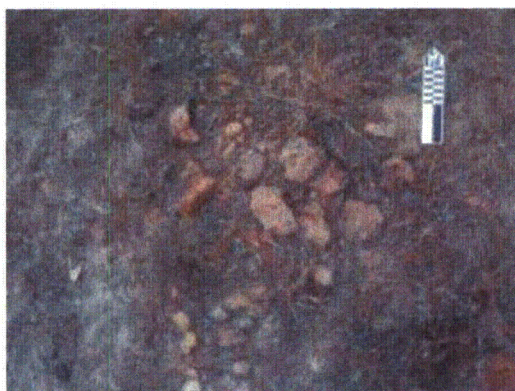


Figure 156. View of exposed surface of H1, site 39FA251, facing north.



Figure 157. Plan of surface of H1, site 39FA251.



Figure 158. View of cross-section wall profile of H1, site 39FA251, facing north.

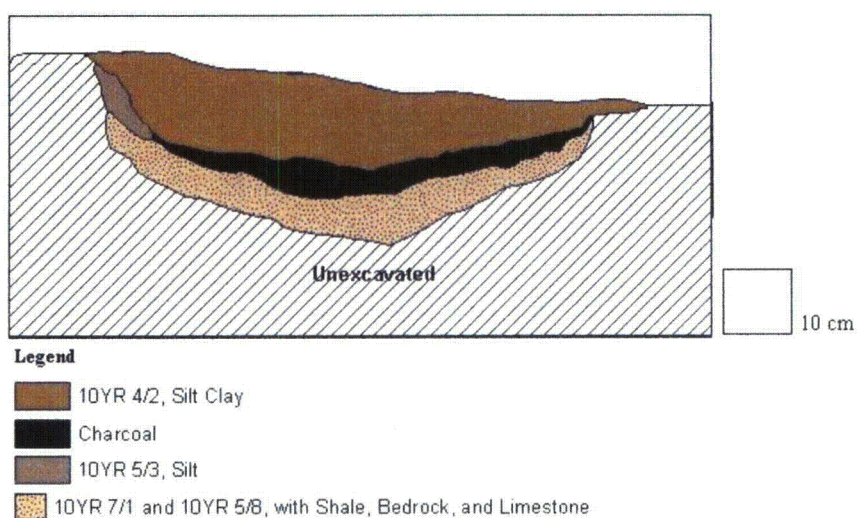


Figure 159. Cross-section profile of H1, site 39FA251.

Table 46. Artifacts Recovered from Processed H1 Fill Samples, Site 39FA251.

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

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA251 represents a sparse surface lithic scatter and two hearths. The site area is deflated to shale outcrops, gravel, and bedrock. One of the two hearths (H2) is severely deflated and scattered. The other documented hearth (H1) was cross-sectioned, and a datable sample of charcoal was recovered. No diagnostic artifacts have been documented on this site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA251 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has lost its stratigraphic context due to severe erosion; therefore, it lacks integrity of *location*. The deflated nature of the landform on which the site is located and the results of the test excavations indicate an extremely low potential for intact cultural deposits or additional features. The site also lacks integrity of *materials* and *association* and cannot yield data on changing subsistence patterns in the region, as floral and faunal materials are not preserved in context with cultural artifacts. The partially deflated hearth feature has been documented with scale drawings and photographs. The hearth has been cross-sectioned, and the fill has been collected and processed. The hearth fill produced only a charcoal sample. No other diagnostic materials, faunal materials, or botanicals were recovered. The remaining half of the feature is unlikely to produce significant information beyond that already recovered. The only other hearth documented on the site is completely deflated and scattered. 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 beyond a single date for the feature/site.

Site 39FA251 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 39FA272

Site Number: 39FA272
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Subsurface Testing: 11 shovel tests
Landscape Position: Ridge top

Landowner: Private
NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible
Site Condition: Disturbed
Date Tested: 9-17-2011
Map Reference: A2

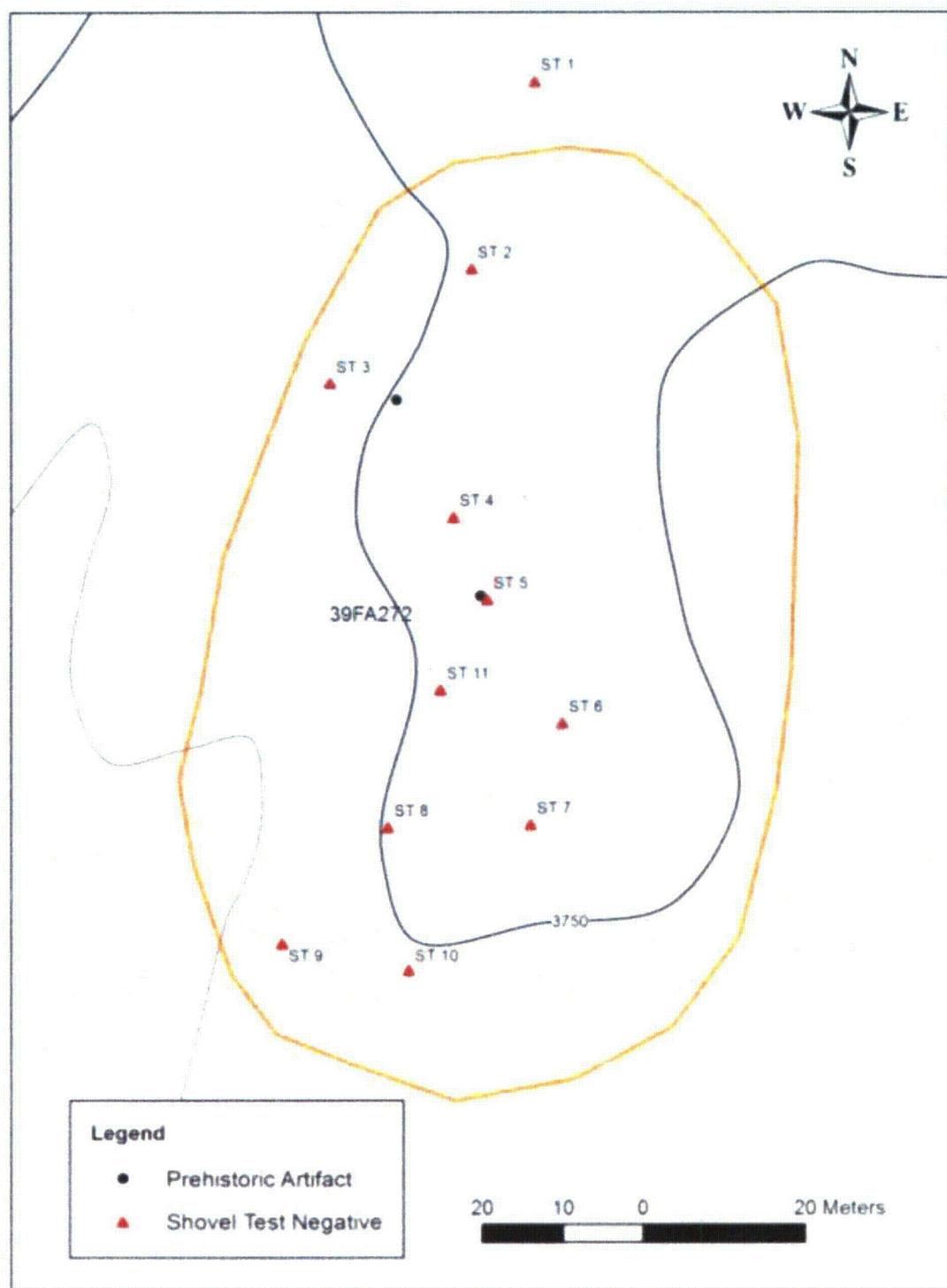


Figure 161. Plan map of site 39FA272, showing shovel test locations.

Table 47. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA272.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-3	Silt loam	10YR 5/4	No
		2	3-9	Silt clay	10YR 5/2	No
		3	9-34	Silt clay	10YR 4/2	No
		4	34+	Shale	10YR 5/1	No
2	40	1	0-8	Silt clay	5YR 4/1	No
		2	8-18+	Shale	10YR 5/1	No
3	40	1	0-6	Silt clay	5YR 4/1	No
		2	6-24+	Shale	10YR 5/1	No
4	40	1	0-6	Silt clay	10YR 4/1	No
		2	6+	Shale	10YR 5/1	No
5	40	1	0-11	Clay silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	11-36	Clay silt with calcium carbonates and pedogenically altered shale silt at base	10YR 4/2	No
6	40	1	0-11	Silt clay loam	10YR 3/3	No
		2	11-50	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of silt clay and numerous calcium carbonates; pedogenically altered shale silt near base	10YR 3/2	No
7	40	1	0-14	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	14-34	Silt	10YR 6/2	No
		3	34-58	Silt clay with shale and laminate layers of silt clay and numerous calcium carbonates, pedogenically altered shale silt near base	10YR 4/3	No
8	40	1	0-9	Clay silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	9-50	Clay silt; pedogenically altered shale at base	10YR 4/2	No
		3	50+	Clay silt	10YR 6/3	No
9	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	10-51	Silt	10YR 6/4	No

Table 47. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
10	40	1	0-11	Silt loam	10YR 4/4	No
		2	11-32	Silt	10YR 6/2	No
		3	32-55	Silt clay with shale and laminate layers of silt clay and numerous calcium carbonates; shale silt near base	10YR 4/3	No
11	40	1	0-5	Clay silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	5-50	Clay silt with shale and laminate layers of silt clay and numerous calcium carbonates; shale silt near base	10YR 4/2	No

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA272 represents a sparse surface lithic scatter. The site also exhibits severe deflation. No cultural materials were recovered from the subsurface tests. No diagnostic artifacts are documented from the site.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA272 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced no diagnostic artifacts and cannot be evaluated within a specific historic context. 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.

Site 39FA272 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.

Evaluation Field Work

The site area was reexamined, and a light scatter of non-diagnostic surface artifacts was observed. A dusky red chert drill fragment and a light gray chalcedony biface were collected from the surface. Twenty shovel tests (ST1-ST20) were excavated in two rows along the upper ridge portion of the site at approximately 10-m intervals. The soil profiles of the shovel tests are presented in Table 48.

Table 48. Shovel Test Soil Profiles, Site 39FA273.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-13	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	13-57	Clay silt with calcium carbonates and few gravels	10YR 5/3	No
2	40	1	0-7	Silt clay	10YR 4/4	No
		2	7-20	Silt; large amount of gravel	10YR 5/4	No
		3	20-32	Shale	10YR 4/1	No
3	40	1	0-13	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	13-28	Clay silt with calcium carbonates and few gravels	10YR 5/3	No
		3	28-49	Silt clay; massive amounts of shale and calcium carbonates	10YR 6/2	No
4	40	1	0-10	Silt clay	10YR 4/4	No
		2	10-17	Silt; large amount of gravel	10YR 5/4	No
		3	17-35	Shale	10YR 4/1	No
5	40	1	0-7	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	7-50	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of shale and clay	10YR 6/2 10YR 5/6	No
6	40	1	0-2	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	2-9	Silt clay	10YR 4/3	No
		3	9-50	Hard-pan silt clay with pedogenically altered silt throughout	10YR 4/2	No
		4	50+	Pedogenically altered shale on top of shale	10YR 3/2	No

Table 48. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
7	40	1	0-13	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	13-30	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of shale and clay	10YR 6/2 10YR 5/6	No
8	40	1	0-6	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	6-41	Hard-pan silt clay; pedogenically altered shale with silt	10YR 4/2	No
		3	41-49	Shale	10YR 4/1	No
9	40	1	0-8	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	8-40	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of shale and clay	10YR 6/2 10YR 5/6	No
10	40	1	0-5	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	5-29	Hard-pan silt clay; grades into pedogenically altered shale	10YR 4/2	No
		3	29-32+	Shale	10YR 4/1	No
11	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	10-40	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of shale and clay; terminates on bedrock	10YR 6/2 10YR 5/6	No
12	40	1	0-13	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	Yes; at 0-7cm
		2	13-52	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of shale and clay; terminates on bedrock	10YR 6/2 10YR 5/6	No
13	40	1	0-7	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	7-23	Silt clay with shale; laminate layers of shale and clay; terminates on bedrock	10YR 6/2 10YR 5/6	No
		3	23-32	Silt clay w/ massive amounts of limestone gravels and calcium carbonates	10YR 6/2	No
14		1	0-8	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	8-44	Hard-pan silt clay; grades into pedogenically altered shale	10YR 5/4	No
		3	44+	Gravel and shale	10YR 6/4	No
15	40	1	0-20	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	20-48	Unsorted gravels and sand on top of shale	10YR 4/2	No

Table 48. (continued)

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
16	40	1	0-10	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	10-23	Pedogenically altered clay with shale	10YR 4/2	No
17	40	1	0-10	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	10-46	Unsorted gravels and sand on top of shale	10YR 4/2	No
18	40	1	0-10	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	10-45	Pedogenically altered clay with shale	10YR 4/2	No
19	40	1	0-9	Silt loam	10YR 3/4	No
		2	9-32	Pedogenically altered shale clay	10YR 3/2	No
20	40	1	0-6	Fine silt loam	10YR 4/3	No
		2	6-32	Pedogenically altered clay w/ shale	10YR 4/2	No

Only one shovel test (ST12) yielded cultural material, which was noted at a maximum depth of 7 cmbs. A yellowish brown chert tertiary flake and a light gray chalcedony tertiary flake were recovered from ST12 (Appendix D). The rest of the subsurface testing did not yield any cultural material or buried intact cultural features. The test results indicate that this landscape has been subject to high energy alluvial deposits, noted by the presence of unsorted gravels and sand, and is experiencing more recent Aeolian deposition based on the massive structure of the silt loam that falls apart easily once excavated. The pedogenically altered shale clay, which grades into pure shale, indicates that deeply buried features are highly unlikely at this site.

Interpretation and Recommendations

Site 39FA273 represents a sparse surface lithic scatter. The site exhibits severe deflation, alluvial redeposition, and recent Aeolian deposits. No diagnostic cultural materials were recovered from the subsurface tests. Two projectile point fragments have been previously documented from this site. They are tentatively identified as a Duncan-type base fragment and an Angostura complex type base. Both of these artifacts were recovered from the surface.

The NRHP eligibility status of site 39FA273 is considered under Criterion D of the NRHP (NPS 1991:37). The site has produced two diagnostic artifacts from the eroded surface (lack of integrity of *location*) and can only tentatively be evaluated within specific historic contexts. The site has been severely comprised by erosion and soil redeposition and has lost its stratigraphic context; therefore, again evidencing lack of integrity of *location*. The site lacks integrity of *materials* and *association* and cannot yield data on changing subsistence patterns in the region, as floral and faunal materials are not preserved in context with cultural artifacts. The results of the test excavations indicate a very shallow soil with 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 39FA273 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 39FA557

Site Number: 39FA557

Site Type: Farmstead

Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican

Subsurface Testing: 1 shovel test; 3 1-x-1-m units; 1 50-x-100-cm unit

Landscape Position: Rolling plain

Landowner: Private

NRHP Evaluation: Not eligible

Site Condition: Disturbed

Date Tested: 11-2 and 11-12/13-2011

Map Reference: A2

Site Description

Site 39FA557 (Figures 164 and 165) was originally documented by Kerry Lippincott in 1980 during a survey conducted for the TVA in portions of Custer and Fall River counties, South Dakota (Lippincott 1980). The site was recorded as an historic farmstead consisting of two dilapidated log cabin structures and a root cellar located in a bank adjacent to a two-track (Lippincott 1980:9). The site was relocated by ALAC in 2007 (Kruse et al. 2008). At that time the root cellar was being used as a trash dump. No trace of the dump/root cellar remained during the current investigation. It is likely that it was cleared out and covered by

the landowner. Vegetation in the site area consists of tall grass and scrub brush. Ground surface visibility averages 25 percent.

Evaluation Field Work

One shovel test (ST1) was excavated outside the west wall of Cabin 2 (Figure 165). Two 1-x-1-m excavation units were excavated inside of the Cabin 1 remains (Figure 165: TU1 and TU2) and one 1-x-1-m and one 50-x-100-cm unit were placed inside of the Cabin 2 remains (Figure 165: TU3 and TU4). The soil profile of ST1 is presented in Table 49. The shovel test was placed outside the west wall to investigate whether the layer of shale that was piled against the interior wall extended to the exterior of the structure. No layer of shale was present in ST1. Artifacts recovered represent typical turn of the twentieth century farming and livestock production rural activities (Table 50).



Figure 164. Overview of site 39FA557, Cabin 2 in foreground, Cabin 1 in distance, facing west-southwest.

Table 49. Shovel Test Soil Profile, Site 39FA557.

Shovel Test #	Diameter (cm)	Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Munsell	Cultural Material
1	40	1	0-11	Clayey silt	10YR 3/3	Yes
		2	11-40	Silt	5YR 5/6	No

Table 50. Artifacts Recovered From ST1, Site 39FA557.

ST#	Count	Artifact Type	Description	Colors
1	7	Stoneware fragments	Jug	
	1	Glass fragment	Bottle	Green
	1	Glass fragment	Bottle	Aqua
	1	Metal fragment	Wire	
	1	Nail	Framing	

Cabin 1 and Cabin 2 at site 39FA557 are both single pen, 8-course cabins constructed of hand-crafted rough-sawn timber for the super-structures (Figures 166-170). The notches, or through tenons, for the walls are irregular and are likely hand-hewn based on the uneven cut depths and planed surfaces. The window frames, door frames, joist, and roof beams and truss are all constructed of dimensioned milled lumber, likely delivered by train to Burdock. The cap log (topmost log) is dimensioned to approximately a 6-x-6-in square. This piece of timber does not exhibit any beam pockets or birds-mouth notches for support of the roof beams. It is likely that the beams were beveled to sit flush and square with the wall with no overhang (eaves). The base logs appear to have been set partially into the ground to provide stable foundations. The floor joists in Cabin 1 were attached to the second course allowing for a raised floor that was covered with milled dimensioned 1-x-10-in planking. No chinking was left between the logs in the walls. No timber related to the roof was observed outside of the cabin walls with the exception of the plank gable, which had folded over against the west exterior wall of Cabin 1. The roof structure and gables were also constructed of 1-x-10-in planking. Cabin 2 did not have a gabled roof line; it had a flat, east-sloping lean-to style structure. The attaching hardware used for the cabins all consisted of round nails; no square nails were observed in any of the subsurface testing or in-place in the timbers. The south door, window, and wall between had been removed post-occupation of Cabin 1 to form a wider entry for the cattle. Currently the cabins are in a dilapidated condition.

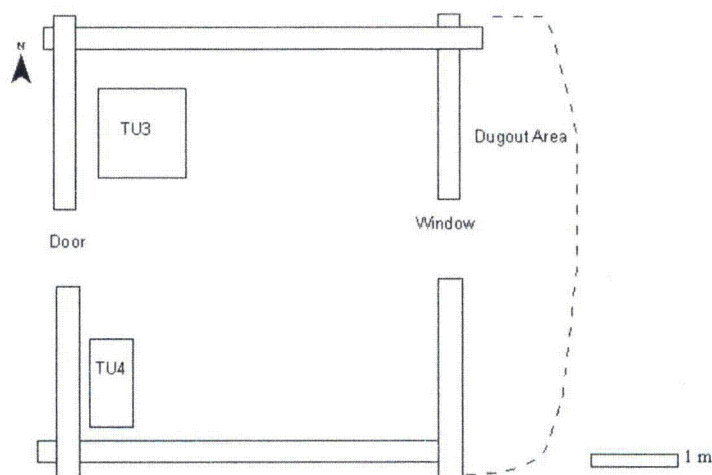


Figure 170. Plan of interior of Cabin 2, showing TU3 and TU4 locations, site 39FA557.

Two 1-x-1-m excavation units were established to investigate the interior of Cabin 1. One unit (TU1) was placed in the northwest corner (see Figures 165, 167, and 171). The unit was excavated in 10-cm levels to a maximum depth of 45 cmbs (Figures 172-175). A layer of dry cow manure was encountered at approximately 15-30 cmbs, indicating that the cabin was used as a cattle shelter after abandonment as a residence. Very sparse historic artifacts, primarily building materials, were recovered. A layer of deteriorated wood fragments (flooring remnant) was uncovered at approximately 35 cmbs. No historic materials were recovered from beneath the wood fragments/floor; therefore, excavation was abandoned mid-level at ~45 cmbs. A profile was drawn of the north wall of the unit (Figures 174 and 175). Cultural materials recovered from TU1 are presented in Table 51.



Figure 171. View of TU1 surface, Cabin 1, site 39FA557, facing north.



Figure 172. View of TU1 at 10 cmbs, Cabin 1, site 39FA557, facing north.

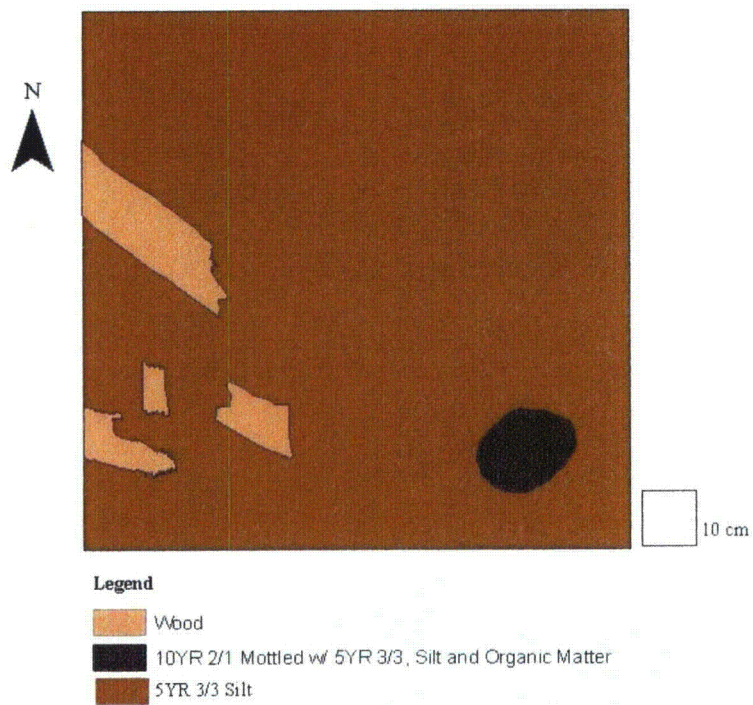


Figure 173. Plan of TU1 at 10 cmbs, Cabin 1, site 39FA557.

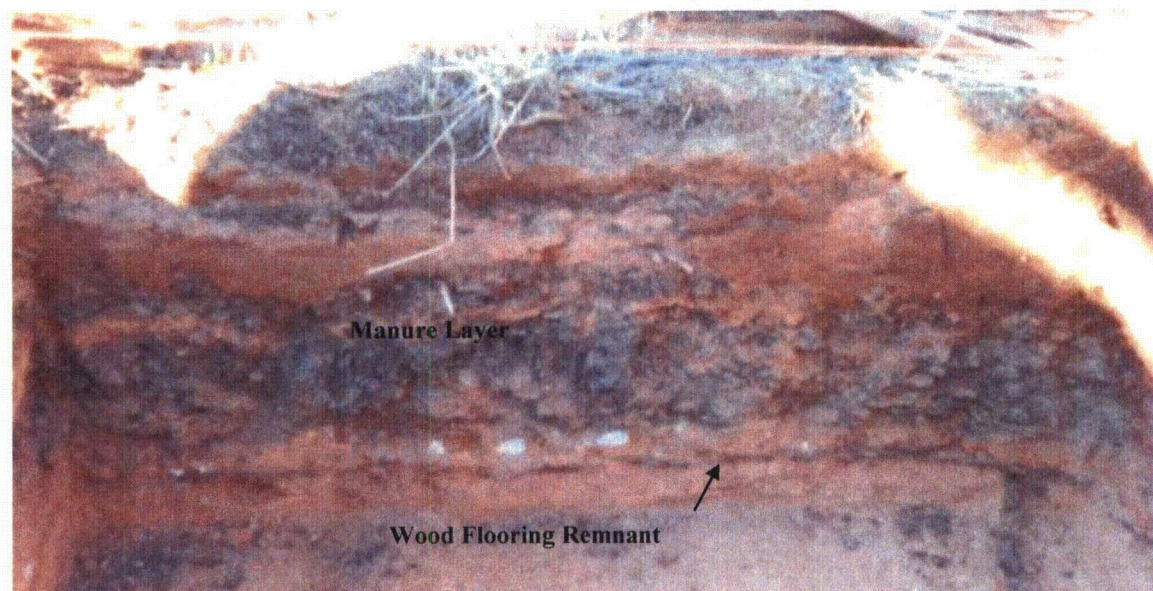


Figure 174. View (shaded) of north wall profile, TU1, Cabin 1, site 39FA557.

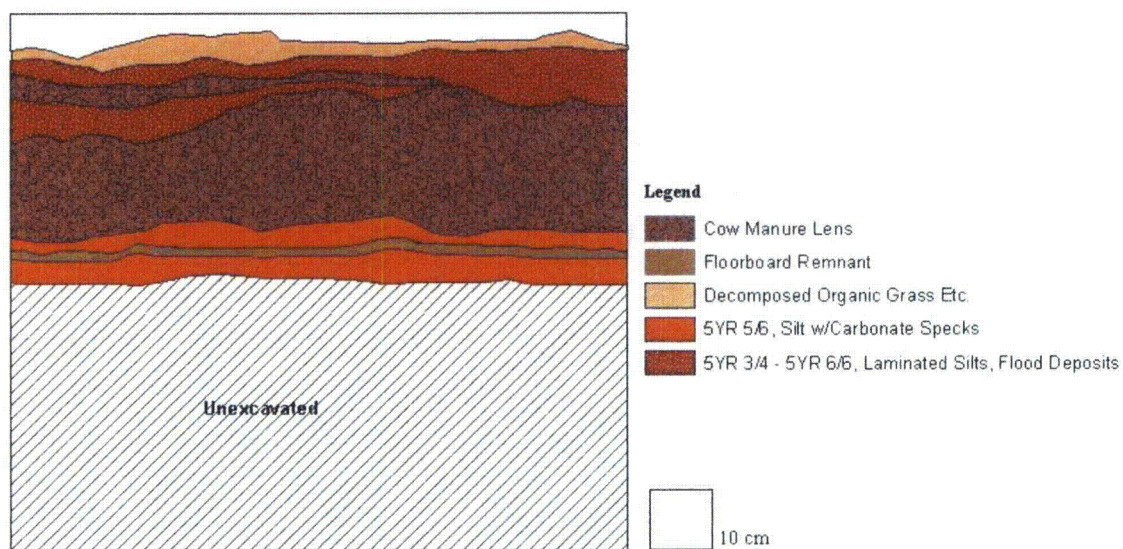


Figure 175. Profile of north wall of TU1, Cabin 1, site 39FA557.