NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10/90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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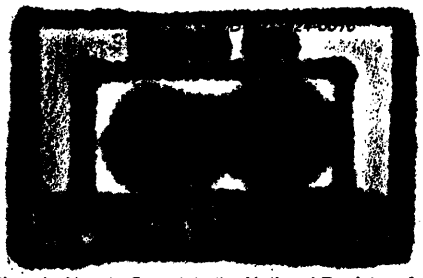

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name American Falls Archaeological District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number [redacted] X not for publication

city or town X vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Power code 77 zip code

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Edward Friedman, Preservation Officer 5/11/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Bureau of Reclamation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title 3/31/99 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of Keeper Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register.
_ See continuation sheet Barbara J. Little 7/1/99
_ determined eligible for the National Register
_ See continuation sheet
_ determined not eligible for the National Register.
_ removed from the National Register.
_ other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
__ private	_ building(s)		
__ public-local	X district	__	__ buildings
__ public-State	_ site	158	22 sites
X public-Federal	_ structure	__	__ structures
	_ object	__	__ objects
		__	__ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

_____

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: none

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat:	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Sub: processing site; extractive facility
	Commerce/Trade	trade (archeology)
	Religion	ceremonial site
	Recreation and Culture	work of art
	Agriculture/Subsistence	animal facility; fishing facility or site

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat:	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Sub: waterworks

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

n/a

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description See Pages 5-56.
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

___A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

___C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

X D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

___A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___B removed from its original location.

___C a birthplace or a grave.

___D a cemetery.

___E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___F a commemorative property.

___G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)	**Period of Significance**	**Significant Dates**
Archaeology/Prehistoric	7000 B.C. to A.D. 1811	N/A
Archaeology/Historic-Aboriginal	A.D. 1811 to 1945	N/A
Archaeology/Historic-Non-Aboriginal	A.D. 1811 to 1945	N/A
Ethnic Heritage/Native American	A.D. 1811 to 1945	N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic, Shoshone, Euroamerican

Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, Asian American

Significant Person	**Architect/Builder**
N/A	

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State agency
X Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other
Specify repository:
_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property [redacted]

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	[redacted]		
2	[redacted]		
3	[redacted]		
4	[redacted]		

X See continuation sheet, page 89.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lorraine S. Gross, Claudia Druss, Staff Archaeologists, Teri DeYoung, Historian

organization Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) date April 15, 1996

street & number 405 S. 8th Street, Suite 301 telephone (208) 344-5001

city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Land Management

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 3 Page 1A

Name of Property American Falls Archaeological District
County and State Power County, Idaho

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _nationally _statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[signature], Preservation Officer 5/3/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Bureau of Land Management
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

7. DESCRIPTION

[redacted] also included in the district boundary. The district includes lands under the jurisdiction of both Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Reclamation has jurisdiction over 134 sites, 131 of which are considered contributing members of the district. BLM lands included in the district have 46 sites, 27 of which are contributing members. Both BLM and Reclamation lands include numerous isolates, none of which is considered to contribute to the district. These isolates are not discussed here. Within the district boundaries are a notable density of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. [redacted] include far fewer sites. Taken as a group, the sites represent the entire span of human occupation in southern Idaho, extending from Paleoindian (after 15,000 years before present [B.P.]), to well into the historic era when Euroamericans made their mark on the area. Contributing prehistoric archaeological sites range from relatively uncomplicated lithic scatters representing limited activity areas to large complexes including features and diverse artifact assemblages, possibly representing base camps. Historic sites are similarly diverse, although not as numerous, and range from artifact scatters to structures with associated features, representing homesteading, agriculture, mining, and aboriginal activities.

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

[redacted] central Idaho. The Snake River Plain physiographic section is composed of surface basaltic lava flows, non-basaltic volcanic beds, and lake and stream deposits interbedded with the basalt (Thornbury 1965). The gently westward dipping lava flows are bounded by ranges of the Northern Rocky Mountains, the Bannock Range, and other uplifts that separate the Snake River Plain from the Great Basin (Fenneman and Johnson 1946).

7.1.1 Paleoenvironment

The Late Pleistocene landscape of the archaeological district was influenced by a number of depositional events in addition to the numerous lava flows resulting from volcanic activity in the region. The American Falls Lake Beds, the Snake River alluvial deposits and the Bonneville Flood deposits are all evident within the district boundaries.

The American Falls Lake Beds include clayey sedimentary rocks overlying the early to middle Pleistocene Raft Formation along the river between Eagle Rock and American Falls Reservoir. These beds were deposited in Pleistocene American Falls Lake, upstream from a lava dam at Eagle Rock. American Falls [redacted]

The Snake River alluvial deposits consist of the gravels deposited by the ancestral and modern Snake River. Holocene gravels are found on the present floodplain and channel of the river. Gravel deposition was fairly continuous throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene (Houser 1992).

Bonneville Flood deposits resulted from the discharge of Pleistocene Lake Bonneville into the Snake River watershed about 14,500 B.P. The flood is estimated to have occurred over a period of weeks or scores of weeks (O'Connor 1993). It inundated the present-day archaeological district and left well-preserved erosional and depositional features along the flood route. The lava dam at Eagle Rock, within the district, is thought to have been breached during the flood process (O'Connor 1993). American Falls Lake emptied and a new river course formed. Maximum flood stage within the district is indicated by high gravel deposits (Lake Walcott USGS Quad), eroded loess (North Chapin Mountain USGS Quad), slackwater sediment (Badger Peak USGS Quad), and eddy deposits and slackwater sediments (Neeley and Register Rock USGS Quad).

Climate changes from the Late Pleistocene (14,000 to 11,000 years B.P.) to the present are associated with waning glaciation succeeded by periods of warming and drying, drought, and alternating moister and dryer conditions. During the Late Pleistocene, corresponding roughly to the beginning of the Paleoindian period, large mammals, now extinct, roamed the Snake River Plain. The Pleistocene ended with a 1,000-year period of severe drought that coincided with the extinction of the large mammals, with the exception of the bison, and greater evidence of humans in southern Idaho.

Between the Late Pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene (about 11,000 to 10,000 B.P.), a brief period of increased effective moisture probably resulted in a sagebrush grassland in the project area (Mehringer 1985). Bruder et al. (1994:2-4) hypothesize that during this time the bison carrying capacity was higher than at any other period of human occupation.

The early Holocene was warmer and drier. By about 9000 B.P., Holocene vegetation conditions prevailed (Mehringer 1985) and smaller species of bison inhabited the region (Butler 1978). The middle Holocene encompasses the Altithermal when the dry conditions of the early Holocene became more extreme (c.f. Antevs 1948). Although it is unclear whether alluvial deposition occurred during this time, Bruder et al. (1994:2-5) hypothesize that dry conditions may have caused a decrease in vegetation and an increase in hillslope instability, possibly resulting in increased slopewash, debris flow, and colluviation. Major expansion and formation of dune fields occurred during this time (Ahlbrandt et al. 1983).

During the late Holocene, two moister periods bracketed a dryer one. Sand dunes stabilized (Ahlbrandt et al. 1983) and grassland began to expand slightly with a shrinkage in the extent of desert shrub (Butler 1978; Mehringer 1985).

7.1.2 Modern Environment

[redacted]

[redacted] of broad terraces bounded on the south by hills. On the north side, the terrain is steeper: in places the river passes basalt bluffs up to 200 feet high, or relatively narrow terraces slope gently from the basalt bluffs to the river's edge. The basalt bluffs are bisected by side canyons, or breaks, that provide access to higher terraces and the uplands, [redacted] Beyond the canyon and the district, the river passes into relatively open, rolling desert terrain.

[redacted] River no more than about 2 feet above its natural level in the canyon, well within the natural flood channel (Reclamation 1993).

[redacted] t. The dunes vary in stability, some supporting relatively mature vegetation communities, and some appearing more changeable.

[redacted] t. The north side of the Snake River canyon is relatively difficult to access, with few roads, transmission lines, or other human-made features.

The canyon on the south side of the river presents a more dissected face, away from the flatter first river terrace. A number of creeks and streams, some intermittent, breach the upland bluffs to drain toward the Snake and through some small Reclamation parcels: Little Creek, Rock Creek, Dry Hollow, Little Warm Creek, Fall Creek and Lanes Gulch. This side of the river is also more developed, with a number of roads, including Interstate Highway 86 to Pocatello, paralleling the river, as well as siphons, other irrigation features, and pipelines present. Massacre Rocks State Park lies midway along the south side of the river, although it is not included within the district boundaries or definition. A number of small islands are visible in the river, including Beaver Island and Goat Island across from Massacre Rocks State Park.

The American Falls Archaeological District lies in a climate zone with temperatures moderated by the Pacific Ocean 600 miles to west, while precipitation is affected by the Cascades. Temperature averages range from a high of 70 degrees Fahrenheit in July to a low of 22 degrees in January (United States Department of Agriculture 1941). Precipitation averages 10 to 12 inches per year. The porous basalt bedrock of the north side of the Snake River reduces the natural availability of surface water there. On the south side of the river, in contrast, are numerous creeks and gullies with at least intermittent water.

Soils in the district are relatively young due to the scouring experienced during the Bonneville Flood about 14,500 B.P. (O'Connor 1993; Scott et al. 1982). Bonneville Flood deposits or Pleistocene loess are the oldest and have the most mature soil profiles, whereas soils on stable sand dunes and alluvium show less horizon development (Scott et al. 1982).

Vegetation areas within the district generally fall within the sagebrush steppe type. Upland, well-drained alluvium supports a saline lowland community with greasewood, saltbush, rabbitbrush, and salt tolerant grasses and forbs. Lake Bonneville Flood deposits and bedrock support winterfat, shadscale, and salt-tolerant grasses and forbs. Vegetation on non-saline dunes is dominated by needle-and-thread grass, big sagebrush, and antelope bitterbrush, while loess supports big sagebrush and western wheatgrass (Soil Conservation Service 1986).

Upland fauna include cottontail rabbits, jackrabbits, marmots, ground squirrels, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope (Larrison 1967). Fauna found among lowland vegetation include ground squirrels, marmots, elk (prehistorically), mule deer, and bison (prehistorically).

7.2 PERIOD OF USE: PALEOINDIAN TO MODERN HUMAN OCCUPATION

The American Falls Archaeological District as a whole includes evidence of human occupation spanning the known presence of humans in North America. Aboriginal sites are grouped broadly into Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Protohistoric and Historic periods. Non-aboriginal historic (usually considered to be Euro- or Asian American) sites date from the westward migration of the mid-19th century, usually associated with the Oregon Trail, through the 1940s.

7.2.1 Prehistoric Era

All periods of use defined for prehistoric sites within district boundaries are based on diagnostic artifacts. These dates were obtained through the comparison of artifacts found at district sites with similar artifacts from other sites in the region. The chronology of southern Idaho as it is understood at this time is broadly painted. Limited excavations have yielded relatively few reliable dates obtained from techniques such as radiocarbon assays, complicating the refinement of dating sequences. In addition, the relatively stable material culture found throughout the 10,000 to 15,000 years of aboriginal occupation allows only the most sweeping statements about change. The following discussion briefly identifies nearby sites where artifacts associated with dated materials have provided the basis for regional chronology. Table 1 summarizes sites in Bannock, Bingham, and Power counties, outside the archaeological district, that have been placed within the broad chronological framework for the region.

Paleoindian Period (15,000 to 7,000 B.P.) Wilson Butte Cave, some 50 miles northwest of the district, provides the earliest date for human occupation of southern Idaho. Excavations there in 1988 and 1989 produced a radiocarbon date of 16,000 ± 140 years B.P. on a proboscidian ivory flake (Gruhn 1995). Also recovered from an undisturbed stratum of the cave were two Haskett-style projectile points (Great Basin Stemmed Point tradition) with obsidian hydration dates of 14,600 ± 402 years B.P. and 13,657 ± 389 years B.P.

Table 1
Temporal Affiliation of Sites Near District (Page 1 of 2)

Site Number	*Period of Component*	*Method of Dating*
10-BK-26 (Wahmuza)	Early & Middle Archaic Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric Historic Shoshone	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts Site assemblage included pottery Ethnographic reporting
10-BK-122	Early & Middle Archaic Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric Historic Shoshone	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts Site assemblage probably included pottery Ethnographic reporting
10-BM-12	Paleoindian	Described as Early Man by Swanson (1963)
10-BM-140	Early & Middle Archaic Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-BM-141	Early & Middle Archaic Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-BM-142	Early & Middle Archaic Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-BM-143	Early & Middle Archaic	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts
10-BM-146	Early & Middle Archaic	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts
10-PR-1	Paleoindian Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-6	Early & Middle Archaic Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-7	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-15	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-16	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-18	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-21	Paleoindian	Described as Early Man by Swanson (1963)
10-PR-23	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-26	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery

Table 1
Temporal Affiliation of Sites Near District (Page 2 of 2)

Site Number	*Period of Component*	*Method of Dating*
10-PR-27	Paleoindian	Described as Early Man by Swanson (1963)
	Early & Middle Archaic	Diagnostic Early & Middle Archaic artifacts
	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-28	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-31	Paleoindian	Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts
10-PR-32	Paleoindian	Associated with Pleistocene age paleontological materials
10-PR-62	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric	Site assemblage probably included pottery
10-PR-65	Paleoindian	Associated with Pleistocene age paleontological materials
10-PR-69	Paleoindian	Associated with Pleistocene age paleontological materials
10-PR-91	Paleoindian	Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts
10-PR-282	Late Archaic &/or Protohistoric (possibly Fremont)	Site assemblage probably included pottery

Haskett points, associated with the hunting of extinct species of bison, have also been found [redacted] and from Gifford Hot Springs (Titmus and Woods 1988).

Archaic Period (7000 to 1500 B.P.). The Archaic is marked by a gradual change in projectile points from larger stemmed, side-, or corner-notched varieties to smaller side or corner-notched. The Early Archaic is usually associated with Northern Side-notched (Bitterroot) points (6,000 to 3,500 B.P.), Pinto (stemmed indented base; Gatecliff) varieties (5,000 to 3,300 B.P.), Humboldt (5,000 to 1,300 B.P.), and Elko points (3,300 to 1,300 B.P.). The Wahmuza lanceolate has been dated at 4,000 B.P. in southeastern Idaho (Holmer 1996). A gradual decrease in projectile point size culminated in the introduction of the bow and arrow by about 1600 B.P. Small Rose Spring and Eastgate points, dated at 1,300 to 700 B.P., are found side by side with larger Elko points during this period.

Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period (1500 to 189 B.P.). This period is generally associated with the Shoshonean occupation of the area. Sites are identified in the archaeological record the presence of Intermountain Ware pottery and small corner and side-notched arrow points. The Ahvish Phase (700 B.P. to post contact) has been defined in southeastern Idaho for Shoshonean occupation at the Wahmuza site in the Fort Hall Bottoms northeast of the district (Holmer 1986). The associated assemblage includes Desert Side-notched (post-700 B.P.) and Rose Spring arrow points and gray ware pottery in two forms, a flat-bottomed conical pot and a globular bowl.

7.2.2 Historic Era

Historic-era sites falls within a narrow time frame compared to the 10,000 to 15,000 years represented by prehistoric use of the region. Although historic sites and components represent a small minority of the 158 contributing sites in the district, they add an element of the modern era to the continuous use and occupation of the district.

The first Euroamericans are recorded in the district vicinity in 1811 when the Overland Astorians camped at American Falls. The subsequent 150 years of the historic era can be traced through some of the remaining sites in the district. The Oregon Trail, used primarily from the fur trade era through the 1860s, crosses the district and the entire state of Idaho with a number of segments nominated to the National Register and extensive documentation throughout (cf. Hutchison and Jones 1993). Evidence for homesteading, ranching, and agriculture (ca. 1850s to the present) is found throughout southern Idaho, particularly along the Snake River and tributaries. Placer mining sites (ca. 1870s to 1940) are found throughout the Snake River Plain, especially near Twin Falls and Salmon Falls (cf. Gross et al. 1996; James 1995; Rudolph et al. 1995).

7.3 IDENTITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES, ETHNIC GROUPS, AND PERSONS

[redacted]. By definition, the Upper Snake River is north of American Falls, and the Middle Snake River runs from American Falls to western Idaho. The Middle Snake River of Idaho differs from the Upper Snake River Basin by its lower elevation and drier climate, both of which affected land use in prehistoric and historic times.

7.3.1 Archaeological Cultures

The proximity of the Upper Snake River region to the Northwestern Great Plains resulted in very early occupation by people clearly associated with the Plains. This influence is also evident, although less pronounced, in the Middle Snake River basin during the Paleoindian period. Both the Upper and Middle Snake River regions appear to have been affected by Great Basin lifeways and adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period. The Middle Snake River region also developed a strong link to the Great Plains in the Protohistoric period after the acquisition of the horse.

Butler (1986), Meatte (1990), and Gehr et al. (1982) used data from southern Idaho to propose regionally specific cultural sequences, each developed from a different theoretical perspective. Each chronology employs different sources of data, but most data derive from surface characterizations of sites. The three chronologies are briefly presented here to provide a general framework for understanding regional prehistory. Table 2 depicts the three chronologies as well as the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) chronology (University of Utah 1990), a system used to record sites throughout the Great Basin. The IMACS chronology outlines, in simple terms, the overarching progression from Paleoindian to Protohistoric periods.

Snake and Salmon River Chronology (Butler 1986)

Butler (1986) combined local cultural phases from a number of excavations of caves and rockshelters in the Upper Snake and Salmon River area to construct a regional chronology that was composed of three periods dating from 14,500 B.P. to historic contact. Butler viewed the Snake River Region as a boundary area linking major physiographic regions of the Plains and Intermountain Regions, and therefore subject to shifting cultural affiliations with these areas through time. His chronology proposed increasing complexity in settlement and subsistence procurement through time — beginning with nomadic, big game hunting, continuing with small foraging groups during the Archaic, and adding more sedentary collectors affiliated with Fremont and late Shoshone groups into the historic period.

Early Big Game Hunting (14,500 - 7800 B.P.) The earliest evidence of human occupation in the region is provided by Clovis fluted points [redacted]
Elsewhere these points date between 14,000 to 13,000 B.P. Folsom and Plano points, also part of the

Table 2
CULTURAL CHRONOLOGIES

Years BP	*SNAKE RIVER (Butler 1986)*	*DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL (Meatte 1990)*	*PALEOCLIMATIC MODEL (Gehr et al. 1982)*	*IMACS CHRONOLOGY (U. Of Utah 1990)*
0	Historic	Historic	Historic	Historic
100		Equestrian Foraging wide ranging exploitation		
250	Shoshone	Semisedentary Foraging	Period 3 Large habitation sites on major rivers; campsites in uplands	Protohistoric
	Late Period			Late Prehistoric
	Fremont			
	Archaic Period	Larger groups in riverine villages; greater reliance on salmon; collector strategy		Late Archaic
2000				
	Small foraging groups; more sedentary collectors later			Middle Archaic
4000			Period 2 Larger campsites near permanent water; field camps in uplands and broad plains	
6000		Broad Spectrum Foraging Small mobile groups; limited range of tools; exploitation of diverse resources		Early Archaic
8000	Plano		Small mobile groups exploitation of diverse resources in different microenvironments	Paleo Indian
10,000	Bison, sheep and elephant kills			
	Folsom		Period 1	
12,000	Clovis	Early Man (?)	Small, mobile groups hunting large game	
14,000	Early Big Game Hunting			

Early Big Game Hunting tradition, are abundant and widespread in the Upper Snake River region. Excavated sites with clear evidence of early big game exploitation, based on stratigraphic evidence and radiocarbon dates, include Owl Cave approximately 70 miles northeast of the district.

Archaic Period (7800 - 1450 B.P.) The Early Big Game Hunting Period was followed by the Archaic Period (7800-1450 B.P.), primarily characterized by small foraging groups who exploited modern flora and fauna and become increasingly sedentary through time. Large, semi-subterranean houses have been dated to 4300 B.P. at Givens Hot Springs (Green 1982, 1993). Where evidence of substantial structures exist, they are usually found in small groups of two to three houses.

Late Period (1450-150 B.P.) The Late Period (1,450-150 B.P.) is characterized by more sedentary occupations, by the introduction of ceramics, and by some controversy regarding the cultural affiliation of groups in the area. Butler suggests evidence exists for a Fremont Culture occupation, perhaps beginning as early as 1450 B.P. In this chronology, evidence of Shoshonean occupation of the region dates to the early 1800s, but it is likely that Shoshone movement into the area began as early as 500 B.P. The extent of Fremont occupation in the Snake River area is disputed by others (Plew 1980) and the reasons for shifting affiliations or migrations into the area are not well understood.

Developmental Model (Meatte 1990)

Meatte (1990), using a model first developed by Schalk and Cleveland (1983), offers a three-stage chronology for the region based on changes in settlement and subsistence defined through archaeological investigations. In this chronology, Meatte (1990) contends that the first evidence of use of the region dates to 11,500 B.P. From this point to approximately 4200 B.P., small, mobile groups defined as broad spectrum foragers occupied the region using a small range of tools to exploit diverse food resources. For the period spanning 4200 to 250 B.P., Meatte identifies a settlement and subsistence system characterized by semi-sedentary foraging. During this stage, larger groups occupied riverine villages during the winter months, relying on stored foods collected throughout the remainder of the year. Diverse tool assemblages, semi-subterranean dwellings (i.e., pithouses), and a greater reliance on salmon are the indicators of this period. The last period, equestrian foraging, involved intensive use of horses, permitting a dramatic increase in the efficiency and range of resource procurement activities.

Paleoclimatic Model (Gehr et al. 1982)

Gehr et al. (1982), in an overview of the cultural resources in an area encompassing most of southwestern Idaho, used changes in projectile point styles coupled with climatic patterns to define three broad chronological periods. The three periods in this chronology correspond directly to paleoclimatic episodes adopted for the region by Gehr et al. (1982) that were derived from Antev's (1948) model.

Period 1 (15,000 to 7000 B.P.) Cooler and moister conditions characterized most of Period 1 (15,000 to 7000 B.P.), which corresponds to the Anathermal climatic episode. At the outset of this period, a periglacial environment covered most of the region. Gehr et al. (1982) postulate that very small, mobile groups occupied the area, hunting large game. These groups left very limited evidence of their presence. A burial from near Buhl, in south central Idaho, yielded a radiocarbon date of 10,675 B.P., and numerous

fluted points throughout the region (Titmus and Woods 1988, 1992) support a Paleoindian presence. In the latter portion of Period 1 (post-10,000 B.P.), Gehr et al. (1982) posit a gradual warming and drying trend that coincided with the extinction of many large game species. Although still composed of small, mobile groups, the population of the area began to exploit a wider range of resources and to use different environmental settings. Bentley (1983) proposes that occupation in the Snake River area was primarily in the interfluvial zones during this period.

Period 2 (7000 to 3000 B.P.) Warmer and probably drier climatic conditions (Altithermal episode) characterized Period 2 (7000 to 3000 B.P.). Researchers infer that such conditions required the human inhabitants of the region to focus settlement and subsistence activities around stable or predictable water sources, especially along the rivers. Larger campsites dating to this period occur in these locations. The uplands and broad plains received use as resource exploitation locales. Site assemblages during this period reflect use of diverse resources, possibly as a result of the effects of the climatic conditions. It is during this period that Bentley (1983) defines the beginning of a major occupation of the Snake River canyons.

Period 3 (3000 B.P. to historic period) Period 3 is associated with a climate (Medithermal episode) similar to the present, and was characterized by development of a semi-sedentary settlement pattern with larger habitation sites along major rivers and specialized resource procurement sites in the uplands.

Summary of Chronologies

Although the chronologies differ in the emphasis placed on changes between one period to the next, all agree that the culture history of the region is composed of a slow progression from small, highly mobile groups to larger, more complex villages. The villages are composed of collectors with foraging groups in some areas for portions of the year. The greatest discrepancies in the chronologies occur because of disagreements regarding the dates of the earliest occupation of the region and the dates of the hypothesized Shoshonean migration into the area. In general, the chronologies apply to all of southern Idaho. Artifacts (e.g. projectile points and pottery), and settlement types diagnostic of each of these periods occur throughout the area with some localized exceptions.

7.3.2 Historic Cultures

The Shoshone and Bannock people inhabited the immediate project region at the time of the first written Euroamerican accounts. The Bannock, who spoke Northern Paiute (a Western Numic dialect), migrated into the area from what is now Oregon. The Shoshone spoke a Central Numic dialect similar to that spoken by the Shoshone of Nevada (Murphy and Murphy 1986). The Fort Hall Shoshone-Bannock and the Bannock Creek Shoshone groups were identified in the area, primarily on the basis of where they spent the winter (Steward 1938). The Fort Hall group wintered on the Upper Snake River, especially in the Fort Hall (American Falls) Bottoms east of the district. The Bannock Creek group wintered along Bannock Creek, the Portneuf River and Goose Creek. Both groups were mounted and hunted buffalo as part of their seasonal round of hunting and gathering in the Upper Snake River basin, the Salmon River basin, and the northwestern Plains.

Euroamericans who settled in the Middle and Upper Snake River in Idaho shared the settlement strategies associated with agriculture, ranching, and homesteading that were common on the western frontier. Water from this region was taken early in the 20th century to irrigate arid lands on the Snake River Plain. The richness of the Snake River Canyon attracted travelers from the early days of Euroamerican exploration, and contributed in a major way to the local economy throughout the historic era.

Wegars and Bruder (Bruder et al. 1994) identify a number of distinct ethnic groups who used and sometimes settled in the district vicinity during the historic period. Euroamericans formed the largest group, but Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, and African American people were also present in the region. Chinese immigrants came to the American Falls vicinity to work the mines along the Snake River in the 1870s, and to provide labor for the railroad nearby in the early 1880s. The Japanese also came to work on the railroad beginning in the early 1890s, and later worked in the sugar beet industry (Ito 1973:465). They were relocated during World War II, many of them spending time at Minidoka War Relocation Center (also known as Camp Minidoka) at Hunt, Idaho, 30 miles west of American Falls (Bruder et al. 1994). Mexicans entered southern and southeastern Idaho as ranch hands, cowboys, and railroad workers. African-Americans came to the American Falls area for construction of the dam, and some stayed on to operate businesses (Bruder et al. 1994).

Euroamerican groups included Germans and Russians who homesteaded near American Falls around 1900. Greeks came to work on the Oregon Short Line Railroad in the early 1900s, and Basques came for the construction of American Falls Dam between 1924 and 1927 (Bruder et al. 1994). Some of the Basques stayed on after construction was complete and worked in the sheep ranching and herding industries among others.

7.4 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.4.1 Type of District

This district consists of 158 contributing archaeological sites (131 on Reclamation land and 27 on BLM land) spanning the period of human occupation of southern Idaho and the Snake River Plain. Twenty-two sites in the district are non-contributing. The concentration of sites in the district, within a half-mile of the river, is remarkable for its variety and time-depth. Most of the sites are well-preserved and retain a significant proportion of their integrity. This stretch of river is one of the last remaining sections of land along the middle and upper Snake River that has not been extensively disturbed by modern land use practices (Bruder 1993).

Sites representing Paleoindian, Archaic, Protohistoric, and Historic cultures are found throughout the area. Not only do the sites span the history of humans in the area, they also represent a wide range of activities, providing the district with the data potential to address diverse research questions (Bruder 1993).

7.4.2 Cultural, Historic, or Other Relationships Among Sites — Distribution of Sites

The defining relationship among the sites in the district is their common use of the resources of the Snake River through time. The river provided water for consumption and irrigation, fish and game used for food, clothing and tools, ignimbrite and obsidian for stone tool manufacture, and precious minerals. The number and proximity of archaeological sites, coupled with continuity of artifact assemblages, indicate that the area has experienced relatively continuous use throughout human history.

7.4.3 Kinds and Numbers of Sites Included

Table 3 summarizes the contributing sites in the district with information on site type, temporal affiliation, function, condition, National Register Eligibility evaluation, jurisdiction (i.e., BLM or Reclamation), and report reference(s). The district includes 158 contributing sites total. Of these, ten have both prehistoric and historic components, 137 are prehistoric sites, and 11 are historic sites (either aboriginal or Euroamerican). There are 22 non-contributing sites.

Prehistoric Sites and Site Components

For the purposes of this nomination, site typologies and functions identified by Bruder et al. (1994) are used to define district sites. Bruder et al. identify four site types in the area based on morphology:

- *Artifact scatters*: flaked-stone tools and manufacturing debris with occasional grinding implements, fragments of pottery, or burned bone;
- *Artifact scatters with features:* hearth remnants and rock groupings, alignments, or enclosures;
- *Isolated rock alignments:* purposeful arrangements of rock; and
- *Rockshelters:* some contain associated artifacts, features, or rock art.

They also identify three basic interpretive site types in the area:

- *Campsite or Base Camp*. These sites show relatively abundant ground stone and evidence of fire-areas. They may represent short-term habitations indicated by moderate to large sites with obvious potential for subsurface deposits or with a substantial number and diversity of artifacts. They may be seasonally used habitations or camping areas, also termed 'base camps'.
- *Limited Activity Area*. These sites consist primarily of scatters of flaked stone where lithic reduction appears to have been the primary on-site activity. This also includes simple artifact scatters with limited quantities of ground stone or ceramics and sites with few to no artifacts and features such as rock alignments, rock accumulations, or small rock shelters.

Table 3
Summary of Contributing Sites
(Page 1 of 8)

Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-3	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Paleoindian	Campsite, processing station	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-4	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unknown	Limited activity area	Excellent	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-16	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-88	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Paleoindian; Pleistocene fauna	Limited activity area / paleontological locale	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982
10-PR-131	Historic	Placer mining tailings	Historic (1890-1960)	Mining	Excellent	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-132/133	Prehistoric & Historic	Artifact scatter / historic features with tailings	Paleoindian-Protohistoric; Historic (1887-1920)	Campsite / homesteading and mining	Excellent	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-134	Prehistoric & Historic	Artifact scatter with features/ historic features and artifact scatter	Late Paleoindian-Late Archaic; Historic (1880)	Campsite / mining location	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982)
10-PR-135	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982
10-PR-136 / 138	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible feature	Unknown	Campsite and lithic source area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982
10-PR-137/139	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982
10-PR-140	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-141	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic - Protohistoric	Limited activity area or possible processing station	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-142	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-143	Prehistoric & Historic	Artifact scatter/ hydraulic lift and ancillary features	Unknown Prehistoric; Historic (1909-1920)	Limited activity area or processing station / mining location	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982
10-PR-146	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features	Middle - Late Archaic, Protohistoric	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss & Druss 1982

Table 3
Summary of Contributing Sites
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Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-147	Prehistoric & Historic	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic / Historic	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-148	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, rock alignments	Early Archaic	Limited activity area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-149	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area or processing station	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-150	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-151	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-152	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 11994
10-PR-153 /154	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-156	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter, rockshelters and features	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Campsite	Excellent	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-159	Prehistoric & Historic	Lithic scatter	Unknown aboriginal; Historic (1934-?)	Limited activity area / historic structure and mining	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-160	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-161 /162	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Early Archaic-Protohistoric	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-174	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-185	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible features	Unknown	Campsite	Poor	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-335	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-336	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Poor	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-337	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-338	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-339	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-340	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-341	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994

Table 3
Summary of Contributing Sites
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Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-342	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-343	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-344	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-345	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with possible features	Unknown	Limited activity area or processing station	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-346	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-347	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-348	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-349	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-350	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-352	Historic	Oregon Trail segment	1850s	North Side Alternate	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-353	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-354	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with feature	Unknown	Limited activity area or processing station	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-355	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area or processing station	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-356	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, stone circle features	Early Archaic	Limited activity area	Excellent	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-357	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with rock alignment	Early Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-358	Historic	Structure	1915-1930	Placer mining	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-359	Historic	Structure	Unknown	Homesteading or ranching	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-360	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-361	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-362	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-363	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features	Early - Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994

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Summary of Contributing Sites
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Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-364	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-365	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Early Archaic	Processing station or campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-366	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-367	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with feature	Unknown	Campsite	Excellent	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-368	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Middle- Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-369	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-370	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-371	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Poor	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-372	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-373	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-374	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-375	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic - Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-376	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area or processing station	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-377	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-378	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area or processing station	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-379	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-380	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-381	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-382	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-383	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, fire cracked rock	Unknown	Processing station	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-384	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994

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Summary of Contributing Sites
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Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-385	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Poor	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-386	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible features	Early Archaic, Protohistoric	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-387	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-388	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible features	Late Archaic/ Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-389	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible features	Unknown	Processing station	Excellent	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-390	Prehistoric & Historic	Lithic scatter with features/ historic artifact scatter	Late Paleoindian, Late Archaic/ Historic (1930-1940)	Campsite / trash dump or campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-391	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter, features rockshelters,	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Processing station or campsite	Fair	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-392	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with feature	Unknown	Processing station	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-393	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic	Processing station	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-394	Historic	Historic road	Unknown	Transportation	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-395	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Early Archaic	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-396	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-397	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-398	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-399	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-400	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-401	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with possible features	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-402	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic/Proto-historic	Limited activity area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-403	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Early and Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-404	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-405	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Excellent	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994

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Summary of Contributing Sites
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Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-406	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-407	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-408	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-409	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-410	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-411	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with features	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-412	Historic	Historic structure	1907-1919	Homesteading	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-413	Prehistoric	Buried cultural feature	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-414	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-415	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with burned bone	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-416	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-417	Prehistoric & Historic	Artifact scatter with features/ historic trash scatter with features	Unknown / Historic (1900-?)	Processing and butchering station or campsite / mining or ranching	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-418	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible features, rockshelter and rock art	Middle - Late Archaic	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-419	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with possible features	Late Archaic	Processing station or campsite	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-420	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-421	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Middle - Late Archaic, Protohistoric	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-422	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter with possible feature	Unknown	Processing station or campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-423	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic	Limited activity area or processing station	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-424	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with feature	Late Archaic	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994

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Name of Property American Falls Archaeological District
County and State Power County, Idaho

Table 3
Summary of Contributing Sites
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Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-425	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic, Late Archaic - Protohistoric	Limited activity area	Excellent	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-426	Prehistoric	Rockshelter and artifact scatter with features	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-427	Historic	Structure, tailings	Historic (1900-?)	Habitation, placer mining	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-428	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Possible campsite	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-429	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-431	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features, cave, rockshelters with rock art, possible burials	Late Archaic	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-432	Prehistoric	Rockshelter and artifact scatter with possible feature	Unknown	Campsite	Fair	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-433	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with features	Paleoindian	Campsite	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-434	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Unknown	Campsite	Excellent	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-435	Prehistoric & Historic	Lithic scatter with rockshelters and possible features/ historic structure and tailings	Late Archaic-Protohistoric	Campsite / mining location	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-436	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Excellent	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-438	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-439	Prehistoric & Historic	Artifact scatter with possible feature/ historic artifact scatter,tailings	Unknown / Historic (1916)	Campsite / mining location and trash dump	Good	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-459	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Poor	U	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-463	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-465	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994

Table 3
Summary of Contributing Sites
(Page 8 of 8)

Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility**	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-466	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic	Lithic processing	Poor	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-469	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-470	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-472	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-473	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Middle Archaic	Short-term camp	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-475	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-476	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic	Short-term camp	Excellent	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-478	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic Processing	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-480	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Middle Archaic	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-481	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-484	Aboriginal historic	Pole structures	Shoshone	Sweat lodges?	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-485	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Early Archaic	Lithic processing	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-490	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-491	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-492	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-493	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-495	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-496	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Middle Archaic	Lithic processing	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-497	Aboriginal historic	Pole structures	Shoshone	Sweat lodges?	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-498	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-501	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-504	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Middle Archaic	Lithic processing	Fair	U	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-505	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Archaic	Short-term camp	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-506	Aboriginal historic	Pole structures, lithic scatter	Shoshone	Sweat lodges?	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-507	Aboriginal historic	Pole structure	Shoshone	Sweat lodge?	Good	Eligible - Criterion d	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994

*U = Unevaluated for individual eligibility

- *Resource Collecting or Processing Station.* These sites include relatively abundant ground stone and evidence of fire-areas.

Prehistoric sites and components are distributed among interpretive site types and district areas as follows:

Site Type	*North Shore*	*South Shore*	Jurisdiction
Limited activity area	58	6	Reclamation
Limited activity area / possible processing station	8	2	Reclamation
Processing station / possible campsite	26	3	Reclamation/ BLM
Campsite / possible base camp	40	6	Reclamation/ BLM

Historic Sites and Site Components

In this district description, the term historic is used for all sites thought to date after 1811. Historic sites identified within the district include artifact scatters (trash accumulations), some with associated mining, ranching, or agricultural features, roads, a segment of the North Alternate of the Oregon Trail, placer mining areas, habitations (homesteads or mining locales), and several pole structures that could reflect 19th or 20th century aboriginal activity.

Historic sites and components in the district consist of the following:

Historic Site Type	*North Shore*	*South Shore*	*Jurisdiction*
Possible historic aboriginal	4		BLM
Artifact scatter	2		Reclamation
Artifact scatter with tailings	1		Reclamation
Mining feature (tailings)	2		Reclamation
Structure	3		Reclamation
Structure with tailings	3		Reclamation
Structure with artifact scatter	2		Reclamation
Trail	1	1	Reclamation

7.4.4 Information on Individual or Representative Sites

This section describes 13 representative sites in the district from both the prehistoric and historic eras. Site boundaries were defined based on the work of Bruder et al. (1994). The sites selected vary in size, complexity, and range. All are considered to be contributing elements of the district because they add to the archaeological values for which the district is considered significant. They were present during the

periods of significance and they are capable of yielding important information in prehistory or history. They are also either considered individually eligible for the National Register under criterion d, or could be potentially considered individually eligible with further evaluation. All contributing sites are summarized in Table 3.

10-PR-132/133, The Vampire Site: Prehistoric Campsite

Site 10-PR-132/133 is dense a prehistoric/aboriginal artifact scatter with features and a historic habitation. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. Site boundaries are defined by Bruder et al. (1994) who grouped a number of discrete, dense lithic concentrations along the river.

Environmental Setting

[redacted] The Upper Sonoran vegetation community includes tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, grasses, juniper, and prickly pear cactus. Juniper is densest on the central-western to western end of the site. The sediments include silts and sands with numerous pebbles and small cobbles. The eastern, central, and central-western portion of the site are covered in active dunes. Large boulders, likely a Pleistocene gravel bar deposited during the Bonneville flood, are located near the top of the slope about 20 to 30 meters downslope from the base of the cliff.

Much of the site is located in an active to semi-active dune field: a number of artifacts were noted in dune blowouts, and an ash stain was identified in dune sands in a cutbank, with underlying Holocene alluvium. A geoarchaeological probe indicated that aeolian sands cap a Holocene alluvial slope truncated by the Snake River. The depositional environment at this site, coupled with the subsurface features noted, suggests the potential for additional subsurface cultural materials.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface was based on a systematic walkover of the [redacted] meter site area. Three large artifact and fire-cracked rock concentrations were observed [redacted]

Lithic Concentration 1 is located [redacted] Artifacts are extremely dense in the concentration with up to 433 artifacts per square meter in some areas. These include chipped lithics, ground stone, fire-cracked rock, and burned and unburned bone fragments. Ground stone fragments include manos, metates, and at least one stone edge mortar. Fire-cracked basalt and quartzite cobbles also are abundant but rather diffusely scattered throughout the chipped lithic concentration. There are at least four or five areas where fire-cracked rock is concentrated and these likely represent hearths or roasting pits.

Lithic Concentration 2 is located [redacted] The concentration consists of chipped lithic debris and tools, fire-cracked rock, and several dark charcoal stain areas. Artifact density is high (up to 100 artifacts per square meter). Within the chipped lithic concentration there are 20 to 30 fire-cracked rock concentrations with associated ash stains. [redacted] cliff. These areas may represent hearths or roasting pits. With the exception of Features 2 and 3, the fire-cracked rock concentrations are too diffuse to be clearly identified as individual features. Feature 2 is a fire-cracked rock concentration eroding out of a dirt two-track roadcut about 50 to 60 centimeters below surface. An ash stain (Feature 11) with chipped lithic debris was found eroding out of the river cutbank, about 30 centimeters below surface. In addition to chipped lithics and fire-cracked rock, some ground stone fragments also were noted.

Lithic Concentration 3 is located [redacted] depositional environment. Artifact density, including chipped stone debris, is also very high. One large concentration of burned bone fragments, fire-cracked rock, and chipped lithics were found and recorded as Feature 4. Ground stone and chipped lithic tools also were observed in the concentration.

Although artifacts are very dense within the three lithic concentrations, chipped lithics are sparse on the western end of the site. There they average 0.001 artifacts per square meter for a distance of 800 meters. Based on the density of artifacts in the concentrations there could be as many as 2 million or more artifacts, including lithic debris, on the site surface. A sample of tools observed in Lithic Concentration 2 includes expedient (informal) flake tools, cores (five multidirectional specimens, one bidirectional specimen, and five indeterminate fragments), biface preforms (four tip fragments and three base fragments), projectile points, a quartzite drill and a side scraper. Tertiary flakes dominate the chipped lithic assemblage and shatter and pressure flakes are common. Primary and secondary flakes are present, but rare. The chipped lithic assemblage suggests all stages of stone tool production were practiced at the site, but tool finishing or retouching was prevalent. A total of 10 temporally diagnostic tools were collected from the site including nine projectile points: Windust; Pinto; Bitterroot (Northern) Side-notched; Cottonwood Triangular; Desert Side-notched; and a Wahmuza knife/point. Additionally, a cord wrapped ceramic sherd was collected, and 29 ground stone artifacts, 5 abraders, 7 hammerstones, an anvil and a cobble chopper were observed.

The historic component of the site consisted of four features defining mining use of the location. Feature 1 was the remnant of a log habitation structure (16 by 16 feet) of sawn and hewn logs and milled lumber framing. The roof was no longer present, but juniper poles outside the structure could be the remains of roof members. Feature 2 consisted of two large tailings piles (35 by 270 feet and 40 by 300 feet), associated with sluicing activities. Feature 3 is a sparse debris scatter associated with the habitation structure. Debris included evaporated milk, sanitary, crimped, and hole-in-cap can fragments, bedsprings wash tubs, an automobile gas tank, and leather tack. Feature 4 was a juniper post and barbed wire fence running along the side of habitation structure and separating it from the tailings. A circular pen was located next to the fence northwest of the structure. The decomposed remains of a wooden wagon were also noted on the site.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age for the prehistoric component is provided by projectile points recovered from the site: Windust (10,000 to 7000 B.P.); Pinto (Gatecliff) (5000 to 3300 B.P.); Bitterroot (Northern) Side-notched (7500 to 5000 B.P.); Cottonwood Triangular (post-700 B.P.); Desert Side-notched (post 700 B.P.), and a Wahmuza point (post-4000 B.P.). These indicate use of the site from the Paleoindian through the Protohistoric period.

Site function is inferred from the variability of the artifact assemblage and the number and range of features observed on the site surface. Bruder et al. (1994) interpret the Vampire Site to represent the remains of a series of prehistoric campsites.

Historical documentation provides evidence of intermittent use of the site from ca. 1887 to ca. 1935, consistent with artifacts noted there. This location was initially mined by D.C. Wood, James Hunter, W.H. Philbrick, Edward Webb, and Peter Hansen, father of William Hans Hansen, who filed a claim on March 7, 1887 in the Argyle mining district. The "High Bar" claim consisted of 151 acres occupied during the summer mining season. It included the vicinity of site 10-PR-408, just downstream, as well as the area upstream. Before and during the Great Depression, the William Hans Hansen family lived and mined at the site in the summer. William Hans Hansen filed on the claim May 25, 1935. At that time it was called "Ellis Mining Claim" and consisted of 40 acres.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-132/133 is excellent. Although the site has been impacted somewhat by wind, slopewash, and off-road vehicles it retains considerable surface integrity and is likely to retain subsurface integrity as well. The Vampire site is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The dune field in which the site is located appears to have good potential for intact datable subsurface deposits and features, especially fire-pits, and therefore is likely to yield important information about regional subsistence and settlement practices, perhaps for the past 7000 years. This long-term occupation, and the presence of the indicator Wahmuza point, may be used to address the issue of Shoshone occupation of the region, comparing the occupation before 4000 B.P. to that in the following millennia (c.f. Holmer 1994). The site appears to contain data that may be used to address specific questions concerning the site's function, age, internal structure, season and duration of use, as well as subsistence. Additional investigation may produce radiometric and botanical data that can be used to address issues of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

10-PR-134: Prehistoric Campsite and Historic Mining Site

Site 10-PR-134 is a complex multicomponent prehistoric and historic site with Oregon Trail and mining associations. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

This is an extremely complex, deeply buried site located [redacted] Tall sagebrush, rabbit brush, and greasewood dominate the alluvial terrace, and juniper is abundant on the slope at the eastern end of the site. The sediments on the site consist of a light brownish gray sandy silt with abundant gravels and cobbles in some areas. Sediments along the lower terrace are predominately alluvial, with aeolian sediments and colluvium increasing to the east.

Site Description

Druss and Druss (1982) made extensive observations at this site. They noted that most of the tools and debitage were of local ignimbrite quarried along the river. Obsidian and various cryptocrystalline silicates were present in much lower numbers, usually in the form of points and other finely finished tools. Artifacts observed included a parallel/oblique flaked point tip, a lanceolate point base (Eden), two Humboldt-series points, a large side-notched base, and a Rose Spring point. Scrapers, knives, bifaces, choppers, cores, utilized flakes, ground stone, and red and yellow ochre were also noted.

A rockshelter was observed [redacted] A lithic workshop and butchering area were noted near the rockshelter, but no artifacts were visible within the shelter. In addition to the rockshelter recorded by Druss and Druss (1982), several other probable rockshelters also were noted in the area outside the project boundaries. No cultural materials were observed on the floors of the shelters but the potential for subsurface cultural materials was noted.

The historic component at the site consisted primarily of subsurface cultural deposits encountered during site testing (Druss and Druss 1982). Historic artifacts were dated from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. It was hypothesized that the artifacts may have been discarded by travelers on the Oregon Trail because area folklore "...suggests that the Snake River was forded at Eagle Rock in historic times by Oregon Trail travelers" (Druss and Druss1982:59). Bruder et al. (1994) also recorded the remains of an old dirt-two-track (10-PR-394) [redacted] to

Two non-architectural mining features were identified on the site. Feature 1 was a depression measuring 80 by 100 feet, and Feature 2 was a depression measuring about 30 feet in diameter. Both were located [redacted] The surface manifestation of the historic component clearly reflects mining activities. Subsurface artifacts observed by Druss and Druss (1982)

may represent mining or camping by Oregon Trail travelers. Further testing is required to determine the full extent and function of the historic component.

The prehistoric component of the site was tested by Druss and Druss (1982). Test pits were placed to a depth of 2.18 meters, and cores were drilled to a depth of 4.28 meters. Backhoe trenches were also placed across the site to evaluate the depth of deposit and the depositional context of the site. Trenching indicated a stable subsurface depositional environment. Prehistoric cultural material was noted at the bottom of the core samples. Within the test units, intact cultural deposits in the form of bison bone and flaked stone in a shallow depression lightly stained with organics were encountered on a living floor at a depth of 1.2 meters. All formed tools and temporally diagnostic artifacts were also collected from the surface of the site in 1982.

Bruder et al. (1994) characterized the site surface based on a systematic walkover of the 160-by-650-meter site area and two observation units totaling 50 square meters. Artifact density was variable across the site with one large lithic concentration (25 by 50 meters) identified near the central western end of the site. Burned and unburned bone were noted in this concentration. Artifacts were also dense in the two-track dirt roads and other deflated areas.

Observation Unit 1 was placed in a two-track road [redacted] and exhibited a relatively dense artifact assemblage averaging 4.9 artifacts per square meter. In contrast, artifacts were less dense in a grassy field at the north end of the site, averaging 0.1 artifacts per square meter. Artifact density was visibly sparser elsewhere averaging about 0.002 artifacts per square meter. Based on the density of artifacts observed in the concentrations, as well as on the general site surface, there may have been as many as 36,000 artifacts remaining on the site surface in 1994. The remaining lithics consisted predominately of tertiary flakes and shatter. Secondary flakes were present, but rare. Fourteen pressure flakes and the base of a bifacially flaked knife were also noted. In addition to chipped lithics, some fragments of burned and unburned bone and scattered pieces of fire-cracked rock were observed.

Bruder et al. (1994) did not observe any historic artifacts on the site surface, but they recorded two mining features. [redacted] depression probably reflects mining activities between the 1880s and 1900. A second features, a mining dugout, [redacted] site. The dugout measured about 30 feet in diameter.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of age of the prehistoric component of this site is provided by projectile points recovered from the site in 1982: Eden (9500 to 7500 B.P.), Humboldt (5000 to 1300 B.P.), and Rose Spring (1300 to 700 B.P.), and a parallel-flaked point tip. These suggest reuse of the site from Late Paleoindian through Late Archaic times. The site evidently functioned as a campsite where butchering, plant processing, and tool manufacture took place along the river over several millennia.

Two historic occupations have been identified at the site representing mining activity and a possible association with the Oregon Trail. Evidence of age of the earliest occupation is indicated by buried artifacts: a cartridge (ca. 1800s) and thick aqua glass fragments (ca. 1900). Archival research to determine mining claim ownership at this site has not been conducted. Mining began along this part of the Snake River after 1871 (Hill 1914) and continued until World War II.

National Register Assessment

The surface and subsurface integrity of site 10-PR-134 are good. The site has been impacted by erosion, primarily wind and slopewash. Vehicular use of the dirt two-track road has contributed to degradation of vegetation, enhancing erosion. Additionally, the site appears to be used by modern campers and has been impacted by looting and vandalism. Although testing indicated some mixing of materials in the upper levels of the site, the deeper levels appear to retain intact deposits and good integrity.

This site is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The area in which the site is located has good potential for intact datable subsurface deposits and features to a depth of more than 1 meter, especially fire-pits. It is likely to yield information important to research concerning regional prehistory, particularly the Late Paleoindian period. The site appears to contain data that pertain to specific questions concerning function, age, internal structure, season and duration of use, and prehistoric subsistence practices. Additional investigation of the site may further understanding of research domains concerned with scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

The historic component of site 10-PR-134 that may be associated with the Oregon Trail could provide additional important historical information. Further archival research and excavation are needed to verify or preclude this association and the extent of the cultural deposit. The two mining features are probably associated with 19th and 20th century mining activity along the Snake River with no evidence of long-term habitation or intensive use. It is unlikely that the mining component would provide additional important historical information.

10-PR-143, The King Fisher Site: Prehistoric Limited Activity Area/Processing Site and Historic Mining Site

Site 10-PR-143 is a multi-component prehistoric artifact scatter and historic hydraulic structure. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted]

The site is located in an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. Juniper is dominant on the southern end of the site with some scattered sagebrush observed. Tall sagebrush increases in density near the center of the site, but juniper also is common. Riparian vegetation is common along the river on the northern end of the site, and tall sagebrush is prevalent on the alluvial plain. The eastern margin of the site is under cultivation. Dominant species observed on the site include cheatgrass, rabbitbrush, tall sagebrush, bunch grass, squaw brush, and water birch. Sediments consist of a light gray silty loam. Those on the southern end of the site are of aeolian origin, and on the northern end of the site they are of alluvial origin.

Site Description

This site was described in 1982 (Druss and Druss) as a large, buried lithic scatter with a historic component. It was tested below surface using more than 30 cores and six test units. Artifacts were observed to a depth of 1.7 meters in some test units. In addition, the surface of the site was collected for formed tools and temporally diagnostic artifacts. Most artifacts were noted eroding out of the river bank at this location (Druss and Druss 1982). Collected artifacts included projectile point fragments, knives, scrapers, cores, retouched flakes, a variety of lithic debitage, bison and antelope bone, and shell.

The site was characterized in 1994 (Bruder et al.) using a systematic walkover of the entire 703,125 square meter site area and three observation units covering a total of 128 square meters. No distinct artifact concentrations were noted; however, artifacts were dense on eroded dirt two track roads. Observation Unit 1 was placed in a dirt, two-track road [redacted] Artifacts averaged 3.6 per square meter. Observation Unit 2, [redacted], averaged 0.4 artifact per square meter. In a third observation unit [redacted] artifacts averaged 1.6 per square meter. Surface artifacts were difficult to observe because of the dense vegetation covering the site.

Chipped lithic tools noted during 1994 included two ignimbrite side scrapers, five cores, an expedient (informal) flake tool, and a biface preform. All of the cores are ignimbrite and include three multidirectional, and two bidirectional specimens. The biface preform is an ignimbrite midsection.

The historic component of the site recorded in 1982 consisted of a large water-diversion feature of cement, basalt, and wood and a scatter of milled lumber. This feature consisted of a series of submerged, stacked basalt islands, a pool, ditch, and cement foundation with two arches. Informants indicated that a water wheel sat in the pool between the arches and pumped water into the ditch. The water wheel was reached by a series of cement steps up the nearby basalt bank. Local informants recount that the diversion structure was built around 1900 by J.J. Sorenson of Neeley, a Danish immigrant who homesteaded 160 acres beginning in 1897. The diversion is said to have carried water to his mining claims upstream (Druss and Druss 1982).

Fourteen historic placer mining features were recorded on the site in 1982 (Druss and Druss) and 1994 (Bruder et al.). Feature 1 is the remains of a dugout structure with a circular basalt chimney located in [redacted] A single piece of clear glass was associated with Feature 1. Feature 2 consists of a

depression with associated basalt fragments. This feature may represent either the remains of a dugout structure location or a prospecting pit. No artifacts were observed in or near the feature. Feature 3 is the remains of a lava rock foundation for a structure. The robust nature of the foundation suggests that it was a mining-related rather than domestic. Features 4 and 5 are small depressions measuring 12 by 12 feet. These features may represent either prospecting pits or the remains of dugout structures. Feature 6 was recorded by Druss and Druss (1982) as a scatter of milled lumber. It could not be relocated in 1994 and it was assumed that the feature no longer exists. Feature 7 is a cluster of three rocks. No caulking was noted, but Druss and Druss described mud/clay caulking attached to the rocks in 1982. Feature 8 is a small depression measuring 12 by 12 feet. The feature may represent either a prospecting pit or the remains of a dugout structure. Features 9, 10, and 11 are all placer tailings with flume shoots and several piles of rock debris. They are parallel to each other and are typical of small-scale low-pressure placer mining. Feature 12 is a canal [redacted]

Feature 13 is the remains of a water lifting structure used to bring water up from the Snake River and deliver it to the northern mining areas. The feature consists of two concrete walls with two arches on top. There was no evidence of the mechanism used to raise the water up the hill. A piece of railroad tie wrapped with wire is located in the rock face 15 feet uphill from the lift. This may have been used to secure piping which ran up the hill to the canal (Feature 12).

Feature 14 is a depression measuring 8 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. It is located [redacted] The depression appears to have been roughly rock-lined. Surrounding the depression is a berm approximately 18 inches tall composed of basalt cobbles and silty soil. An area to the north of the depression, measuring 8 feet by 30 feet, has been deflated. The soil in this deflated area is heavily discolored by sulfur and what appears to be iron oxide, and the soil within the depression shows slight sulfur and rust coloring. Ash and cinders are present on the northeast side of the depression. Dead vegetation surrounds the feature, but a few sagebrush and rabbitbrush within the area are still alive. There were no artifacts associated with the feature. It may be related to the mining activities, but its distance from the other features makes this uncertain.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

There is presently no chronological data for the prehistoric component of this site. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were encountered there in 1982 or 1994. Flaked lithics and bone indicate use of the area as a butchering and lithic production location. Possible living floors were encountered in two test pits, suggesting the potential for further information at this site.

Archival documentation and informant data provide evidence of historic site use from ca. 1900 to the 1920s. The historic features are associated with Euroamerican hydraulic placer mining. The site was mined by James J. Sorensen, sometimes spelled "Sorenson". Called "The Pearl Placer Mining Claim," it was discovered in 1909 and recorded February 27, 1920. The claim area also included the "Maud and Fly". Although the claim was recorded on April 29, 1920, the Affidavit of Assessment Work shows

proof of work done May 10, 1912. The site belonged to the Power County Mining District. A homestead adjoining the property, but out of the survey and testing project areas, was patented on May 20, 1889 and May 13, 1897.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-143 is good with impacts from erosion and cultivation. The prehistoric component of the King Fisher site is considered significant because it has potential to yield datable subsurface cultural deposits. Chipped lithic debris and bone fragments were found in test units to a depth of 1.70 meters, and Druss and Druss (1982) hypothesized that the cultural materials observed in two test units (2 and 4) may represent living floors. The site is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The site also appears to have potential to yield data that pertain to specific questions concerning its function and age, internal spatial structure, season and duration of use, and subsistence. Additional investigation of the site may further understanding of more general research domains concerned with scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation and specialization of resource use.

The historic component is also likely to provide important information in the history of the area. The hydraulic lifter was constructed by J.J. Sorensen, a prominent individual in the American Falls area in the early 1900s. Additional research at the site is likely to produce important information regarding construction techniques and operations characteristic of small-scale hydraulic and placer mining projects conducted along this part of the Snake River.

10-PR-148: Prehistoric Limited Activity Area

Site 10-PR-148 is a lithic scatter with rock alignments. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation,

Environmental Setting

Site 10-PR-148 is located [redacted] The site is situated within the Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes sparse sagebrush grassland with rabbitbrush, various grasses and occasional prickly pear cactus. The sediments consist of a very shallow lens of aeolian silts and sands overlying bedrock.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface was based on systematic walkover of the entire 50-by-345-meter area (Bruder et al 1994). The site consists of an average of 0.01 artifacts per square meter (chipped lithic debris and tools). An area of slightly higher artifact density was noted near the center of the site and identified as a lithic concentration. Artifacts there averaged about 0.05 per square meter. There

were an estimated 225 artifacts on the site surface. Tertiary flakes dominated the assemblage; shatter, and bifacial thinning flakes were common. Primary and secondary flakes were present, but rare. Five pressure flakes also were noted.

Chipped stone tools include cores, bifaces, expedient (informal) flake tools, unifaces, pebble tools, and a projectile point. All the cores are multidirectional specimens. The biface preforms include a tip, a base, and three indeterminate edges. The expedient flake tools are similar to those at sites 10-PR-354 and 10-PR-357, exhibiting snapped edges that had subsequently been utilized or sharply retouched. The pebble tools exhibited similar steep retouching on one or more edges. The function of these tools is indeterminate. The base fragment of a stemmed indented base point (Middle Archaic, 5000 - 3300 B.P.) was collected. All of the chipped lithics were ignimbrite.

No artifact concentrations were observed; however, a number of circular and linear rock alignments were noted. Bruder et al. (1994) interpret most of these alignments as possible prehistoric hunting blinds, some with obvious reuse by modern hunters. One feature consists of rocks piled in a crevice. Although its function is uncertain, similar features have been interpreted as burials. One feature may be a wall built across a path to the lower terrace that could have been constructed historically. Because it was difficult to determine if these features were prehistoric, historic, or modern hunting blinds all of them were recorded.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence for site age is provided by a stemmed indented base projectile point (Middle Archaic, 5000 - 3300 B.P.). Because there is little variability in the artifact assemblage and no fire features, the archaeological interpretation of the site is that it represents a limited activity area where lithic reduction and tool production took place (Bruder et al. 1994). One feature, consisting of rocks piled in a crevice, may be a burial location (Bruder et al. 1994).

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-148 is good. The site has been impacted by recreation (hunting), with aboriginal rock features reused for this purpose. However, the intact rock alignments may provide important information regarding aboriginal historical burials or other ceremonial uses. Site 10-PR-148 is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area.

10-PR-344: Prehistoric Campsite or Processing Station

Site 10-PR-344 is a scatter of lithic artifacts and fire-cracked rock features. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted]

Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, grasses, scattered juniper and prickly pear cactus. The sediments consist of silty, sandy loam of alluvial and aeolian origin but also contain abundant pebbles and small gravels deposited as colluvium.

Site Description

Bruder et al. (1994) characterized the site surface using a systematic walkover of the entire 300-[redacted]. The majority of lithic debitage consists of tertiary flakes. Shatter was common, with primary and secondary flakes present but rare. Two bifacial thinning flakes, and five pressure flakes also were recorded. Additionally, two anthills containing hundreds of pressure flakes and shatter were noted and mapped. All of the chipped lithic debris recorded on the site surface is black ignimbrite.

Chipped stone tools include a single expedient (informal) utilized flake, and two indeterminate cores. All of the chipped stone tools are of black ignimbrite. No temporally diagnostic tools were observed. In addition to chipped lithics, four features were recorded.

Feature 1 consisted of nine burned and fire-cracked quartzite cobbles scattered over a 1-by-1.5-meter area. Many of the cobbles exhibit charring. Over half of the cobbles are heat fractured. There was no ash or charcoal observed in association with the feature; however, many of the cobbles were found eroding out of aeolian silts on the ridge crest, and ash may be found beneath the silts. One ignimbrite tertiary flake was found within the feature.

Feature 2 consisted of five fire-cracked quartzite cobbles covering a 2-meter-diameter area. Many of the cobbles exhibit charring. Nearly all of the cobbles are heat fractured. No ash or charcoal was found in association with the feature which is situated on an erosional slope on the south side of the ridge crest.

Feature 3 consisted of 20 fire-cracked vesicular basalt and quartzite river cobbles concentrated within a 1.75-by-2.5-meter area. Many of the cobbles exhibit charring and discoloration with the oxidized surfaces frequently changing from black to an ash-gray color. A number of the cobbles are heat-fractured. No ash or charcoal were found associated with the feature which is situated in a deflated area between sand dunes.

Feature 4 consisted of six fire-cracked vesicular basalt and quartzite cobbles scattered over a 1-meter-diameter area. Some of the cobbles exhibit charring and discoloration with the oxidized surfaces frequently having been altered from black to an ash-gray color. About half of the cobbles are heat fractured. There was no ash or charcoal observed in association with the feature; however, many of

the cobbles are partially covered by aeolian silts and ash may be found beneath the surface. The feature is located near the edge of gradual slope that is subject to erosion.

Because cultural material is present in deflated areas, it is likely that intact deposits are present beneath the alluvium and aeolian silts in some deflated areas on the ridge crest.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

No evidence of site age was recovered from this site. The presence of flaked stone, the fire-cracked rock features, and burned and calcified bone suggest use of the location as a campsite or processing station (Bruder et al. 1994).

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-344 is good. The site has been impacted by erosion, particularly wind and slope wash, but appears to retain considerable integrity. This site is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The finger ridge on which the site is located appears to have potential for intact datable subsurface deposits and features, especially fire-pits, and therefore is likely to yield information important to research in regional prehistory. The site appears to contain data that pertain to site function and age, internal structure, season and duration of use, and subsistence. Additional investigation of the site is likely to further understanding of research domains concerned with scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

10-PR-352: Oregon Trail Segment, North Alternative

Site 10-PR-352 is a segment of the historic Oregon Trail. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted]
degree slope. The site is found within an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, prickly pear cactus, and cheatgrass. The sediments consist of aeolian sands with occasional small pebbles and gravels.

Site Description

This site consists of a trail segment represented by an eroded swale in the fine silts of a sloping arroyo edge. The road or trail depression measures approximately [redacted] An artifact scatter associated with the trail includes amber glass, clear, machined bottle fragments of whiskey, fruit, and

catsup containers, sanitary cans, and irrigation and agricultural debris. The amber glass may date to the period preceding 1880, but the other artifacts appear to have been deposited from 1910 to 1940.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age and function is provided by an 1875 General Land Office map showing two roads in the immediate area, both of which were part of the North Alternative of the Oregon Trail. The site is the remains of one of those two roads. The Oregon Trail was used extensively from 1845 to 1880. Locally, the South Alternative, across the Snake River from this site, was more heavily used than the North Alternative. An associated artifact scatter also indicates use of the road from ca. 1910 to 1940, probably by area ranchers or farmers.

National Register Assessment

Site 10-PR-352 has been slightly impacted by wind erosion, slope wash, and road construction, but the segment documented here retains good integrity. The Oregon Trail segment, North Alternative, is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the history of the area.

10-PR-353, Corral Site: Prehistoric Limited Activity Area

Site 10-PR-353 is a lithic scatter at the location of a modern corral. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted] The site is situated within an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes fairly dense rabbitbrush, tall sagebrush, and grasses. The sediments consist of silts and sands of alluvial, colluvial, and aeolian origin with occasional small pebbles, gravels, and cobbles.

Site Description

Druss and Druss (1982:32) recorded this site as an open, dense scatter of primary and secondary flakes, projectile points, scrapers, knives and ceramics. The site was tested below surface using 23 cores and five test units. Cultural materials were recovered to 2 meters below surface and included areas of concentrated subsurface cultural deposits. In addition, all formed tools and temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected from the surface of the site.

Recovered artifacts included large side notched concave base points, a Humboldt-series point base, Elko series points and several Desert Side-notched points. Scrapers, a teshoa (knife), ground stone, hammerstones, a drill, bifaces, utilized flakes and primary and secondary lithic debris was also recovered. Lithic materials included ignimbrite, obsidian, quartzite, and range of cryptocrystalline

silicates. Forty-five ceramic sherds were recovered from the site. These consisted of gray ware fragments from three distinct temper groups that were identified as Great Salt Lake Gray ware (Fremont) by David B. Madsen, Utah State Historical Society (Druss and Druss 1982). Faunal remains included beaver tooth fragments, rabbit and other bone, and shell.

Bruder et al. (1994) characterized the site surface using a systematic walkover of the entire site area (100-by-500 meters) and two observation units covering a total of 510 square meters. Observation Unit 1 was placed across a cattle path. Artifact density was high, averaging 10.2 artifacts per square meter. The second observation unit crossed part of a lithic concentration near a modern corral. Artifacts were sparser in this 500-square-meter area, averaging 0.07 artifacts per square meter. Based on this average, as many as 3,000 artifacts remained on the site's surface. The majority of lithic debitage was tertiary flakes, with shatter common and primary and secondary flakes present, but rare. Two bifacial thinning flakes and 16 pressure flakes also were noted.

Chipped stone tools consist of biface fragments, cores, expedient (informal) utilized and retouched flakes. A spurred graver and the midsection of a drill also were found. Most of the chipped stone tools were ignimbrite. One biface was chalcedony and another, jasper. The drill and seven of the flake tools were red quartzite. In addition to these materials, a side scraper had been formed from thick beer bottle glass.

Bruder et al. (1994) concluded that because cultural material was evident in the road-cut, as well as in a deeply cut cattle path, it is possible that intact deposits are present beneath the dunes. The testing program conducted by Druss and Druss (1982) encountered some mixing of subsurface cultural deposits and recommended obsidian hydration and radiometric analysis to clarify the occupation at the site.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age is provided by projectile points recovered from the site in 1982: Humboldt (5000 to 1300 B.P.); Elko series (3300 to 1300 B.P.); and Desert Side-notched (post 700 B.P.). These suggest occupation of the sites during the Middle Archaic through the contact era. The presence of groundstone, flaked stone, ceramics, and bone suggests use of the locale as a campsite, workshop, and food processing locale. Bruder et al. (1992) posited that the density of artifacts suggested a limited activity site.

National Register Assessment

The surface and subsurface integrity of site 10-PR-353 is fair. Much of the site has been impacted by wind and water erosion, road grading, corral construction, and recreational vehicle impacts (ATVs). Druss and Druss (1982) reported that the site reputably had been heavily collected for artifacts by area amateurs. However, the site probably retains integrity on the alluvial fans not impacted by road grading and use of the corral, and in some subsurface deposits. It is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. It is likely to provide information

addressing the significant regional question of the Shoshone and Fremont presence in the area (Druss and Druss 1982). In addition, the cultural deposits are relatively deep and contain a large number of temporally diagnostic artifacts, both of which may contribute significantly to an understanding of area settlement and chronology.

10-PR-356: Prehistoric Limited Activity Area

Site 10-PR-356 is a lithic scatter with stone circle features. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted] degree slope in an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes a dense stand of sagebrush with rabbitbrush and various grasses, and occasional prickly pear cactus. Sediments consist of aeolian sands and silts with occasional small gravels and pea-sized pebbles. Some alluvium also is evident.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface is based on a systematic walkover of the entire 50-by-115-meter site area and two observation units covering a total of 16 square meters (Bruder et al. 1994). The observation units were placed in a lithic concentration [redacted] Observation Unit 1 was placed near the eastern edge of the lithic concentration. Artifacts were dense, averaging 6.75 artifacts per square meter. The second observation unit was placed on the western end of the concentration. Artifact density within this unit also was very high, averaging 5.75 artifacts per square meter. Artifact density was sparser on the remainder of the site surface, with an average of about 0.05 artifacts per square meter. The concentration could contain as many as 2300 surface artifacts. The majority of lithic debitage is tertiary flakes. Shatter is common and secondary flakes present. but rare. Approximately 99 percent of the chipped lithic debris recorded on the site is black ignimbrite. Some red chalcedony also was observed, but was very rare.

Chipped stone tools included cores, biface preforms, projectile points, and expedient (informal) flake tools of ignimbrite and red chert. The projectile points are Pinto square-shouldered base fragments.

Two rock-structures were identified as Features 1 and 2. Feature 1 is located [redacted] It consists of a series of basalt cobbles piled at least two or three courses high and about 50 to 75 centimeters wide, creating a semi-circular feature of unknown function, with an interior approximately 3 meters wide. The feature is open on its northeastern end. A bedrock outcrop on the southeastern end of the bluff was used to form the wall of

the feature. Three ignimbrite flakes were noted in the interior of the feature. There was about 10 centimeters of colluvial and aeolian fill within the feature.

Feature 2 is located [redacted] The feature is a circular alignment of basalt boulders piled around the northern and southern end, and open to the northwest and southeast. The rocks are stacked about 5 courses high, forming a wall about 75 centimeters high. Some charcoal and modern trash (shotgun shells and .357 magnum casing) were found within the feature. Lichen has grown on the northern surface of the lower boulders, suggesting they have been in place for a period of time (possibly prehistoric). The feature has likely been modified to form a modern duck blind; its prehistoric function is unknown.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age is provided by two Pinto square-shouldered projectile points (ca. 5000 to 3300 B.P.) indicating a Middle Archaic component. Because there is little variability in the chipped lithic assemblage and no fire-features were observed, Bruder et al. (1994) interpret site function as a limited activity area and also suggest the site may be an aboriginal vision quest site. However, this has not been confirmed by the Shoshone-Bannock people.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-356 is excellent. The site has been impacted by erosion, primarily wind and rain, but appears to retain considerable integrity. It is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. Additional investigation at the site is likely to provide data to address research issues concerned with scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, specialization of resource use, and ceremonial use.

10-PR-357: Prehistoric Limited Activity Area

Site 10-PR-357 is a chipped lithic scatter with a rock alignment. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted] The site is situated within an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes sparse sagebrush grassland with rabbitbrush, various grasses and occasional prickly pear and wild currant. Sediments consist of small pockets of aeolian, sandy, silty loam among bedrock.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface is based on systematic walkover of the entire 40-by-240-meter site area (Bruder et al. 1994). No discrete artifact concentrations were observed. The site consists of a fairly small, moderately dense scatter (0.016 artifacts per square meter) of chipped lithics. The majority of lithic debitage is tertiary flakes and shatter. Primary and secondary flakes are present, but are rare. One pressure flake also was noted.

The chipped lithic tool assemblage at 10-PR-357 consists of cores, bifaces, points, expedient (informal) flake tools, scrapers, and pebble tools. The assemblage is unique because the technology used to create apparent scraping tools is unusual, with three techniques employed. Tertiary flakes were snapped on all edges to create a right-angle surface suitable for sharp retouching; biface preform fragments also exhibited sharp retouch on the fractured/broken edges. The edges of small natural pebbles also were steeply retouched. All of these tools appear to have been used as possible scrapers.

Cores included three multidirectional specimens and three fragments. The biface preform exhibited percussion and pressure flakes scars. Projectile points included two indeterminate fragments, a Cottonwood Triangular base fragment (Late Prehistoric), and a Desert Side-notched point (Protohistoric).

Seven rock alignments were noted: Feature 1 is an oval rock alignment stacked on bedrock. The bedrock is extensively fissured, creating large breaks and a wide crevice. The crevice is about 1 meter deep and about 1 meter wide. Its floor slopes gently toward the edge of the basalt bluff for about 2 meters, where it sharply drops off to the Snake River. The rocks stacked around the perimeter of the crevice add an additional 20 centimeters height to these natural walls. All of the stacked rocks have lichen facing one direction. Lithic flakes were found on the floor of the feature suggesting prehistoric use.

Feature 2 is a semi-circular rock alignment with a small depression on the east side of the alignment. A number of lithic flakes were found near the base of the wall as well as within the surrounding area. The function of the feature is uncertain. Feature 3 is an ephemeral rock alignment two courses high, roughly 2 meters long and 0.5 meter wide. It is difficult to discern the function of this feature; however, it may have been used as a wind break. Feature 4 is a small, semi-circular rock alignment, two courses high, roughly 1 meter long and 0.5 meter wide. The function of this feature is uncertain.

Feature 5 is a large pile of rocks about 4 by 3 meters in size, and 0.5 meter to 1 meter high. The rocks are piled highest on the western edge of the feature. The function of this feature has not been determined. Bruder et al. (1994:B-119) suggest that similar features have been identified as burials. Feature 6 is a small, square alignment of rocks with an opening on the eastern end of the feature. Feature 7 is an ephemeral feature where one rock has been placed on top of two rocks that are laying side by side. The site is situated on a bedrock exposure in a fairly level area on the ridge top. Vegetation is sparse except for bunch grass growing on either side of the rock alignment. The function

of this feature is unknown, although the density of grasses suggests unusually nutrient rich soils for this bluff. This feature may represent a possible historic burial marker.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age is provided by a Cottonwood Triangular base fragment (post-700 B.P.) and a Desert Side-notched point (post-700 B.P.) indicating a Late Prehistoric to Protohistoric component. Because there is little variability in the chipped lithic assemblage and no fire-features were observed, the site was interpreted archaeologically as a limited activity area (Bruder et al. 1994). In addition, extensive rock features at the site suggest the possibility of a burial site, and a possible vision quest site associated with the Shoshone-Bannock culture. However, this has not been confirmed by the Shoshone-Bannock people.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-357 is good. The site has been impacted by erosion, primarily wind and rain. There also is evidence of modern recreational use of the site area, possibly for water fowl hunting (a number of shotgun shells were observed). The site is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. Additional investigation of the site is likely to provide data addressing issues of scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, specialization of resource use, and ceremonial use.

10-PR-365: Prehistoric Processing Station or Campsite

Site 10-PR-365 is an artifact scatter. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted]
community. On-site vegetation includes tall sagebrush, rabbitbrush, prickly pear, various wild parsnip (biscuit root family), and various grasses. Sediments consist of light yellowish brown, sandy silty loam with occasional basalt bedrock exposures in blowouts and road cuts.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface was based on a systematic walkover of the entire 65-by-150-meter site area and three observation units covering a total of 44 square meters (Bruder et al. 1994). Observation Units 1 and 2 were placed in a dune blowout near a dirt two-track road. Artifacts were dense, averaging 2.7 per square meter in Observation Unit 1 and 0.8 per square meter in Observation Unit 2. Observation Unit 3 was placed in an area of lithic concentration on the east end of the site.

Artifact density was high, averaging 2.17 per square meter. Based on the average artifact density, there may be as many as 550 surface artifacts in the lithic concentrations. Artifacts were sparser on the remainder of the site surface, averaging 0.02 per square meter for as many as 160 artifacts on the site surface outside the observation units. Pressure and tertiary flakes were the primary form of lithic debris. Primary, secondary, and bifacial thinning flakes, along with shatter were present but rare. Nearly all of the artifacts were ignimbrite, with a few pieces of obsidian, gray chert, chalcedony, and quartzite.

Chipped lithic tools include expedient (informal) flake tools, cores, biface preforms, and one ignimbrite stemmed indented base projectile point base (Middle Archaic). The cores include two multidirectional specimens and two fragments. One core is quartzite; the remainder are ignimbrite. Biface preforms include an ignimbrite base, and an obsidian tip.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age is provided by the stemmed indented base projectile point base (ca. 5000 to 3300 B.P.), dating the site to the Middle Archaic. The chipped lithic tool assemblage suggests that the site functioned as a temporary campsite or a processing station.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-365 is good. The site has been impacted by two-track roads that bisect the site area and wind that has created extensive dune and blowout areas. Evidence of artifact concentrations in dune blowouts indicates the potential for subsurface cultural material. It is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The site appears to have good potential for subsurface deposits. The presence of burned bone and temporally diagnostic tools also indicates that the site is likely to yield information important to research concerning regional prehistory. The site is likely to contain data that pertain to specific questions concerning its function and date, internal structure, season and duration of use, and prehistoric subsistence practices. Additional investigation of the site is likely to provide data for understanding such issues as scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

10-PR-403, The Washout Site: Prehistoric Limited Activity Area

Site 10-PR-403 is an artifact scatter. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted] in an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site

vegetation includes juniper, tall and low sagebrush, rabbitbrush, grasses, and prickly pear cactus. Sediments in the wash consist of light yellowish/brown sands of aeolian and alluvial origin. Sediments on the bluff top consist of light brown silty, sandy loam of aeolian origin.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface was based on systematic walkover of the entire 25-by-140-meter site area and one 2-by-10 meter observation unit (Bruder et al. 1994). The site consists of a moderately dense (0.06 artifacts per square meter) chipped lithic scatter. The assemblage is densest [redacted]. The highest area of artifact density in the wash was mapped as a lithic concentration measuring 5 by 60 meters. Observation Unit 1 was placed in the concentration and showed an artifact density averaging 5.15 per square meter. Artifacts are sparser [redacted], averaging 0.06 per square meter. Based on the density of artifacts in the wash and the density on the general site surface, there could be between 300 and 5,000 artifacts on the site surface. Three abrading stone fragments were found [redacted]. A hammerstone was found near a flake scatter [redacted]. All stages of lithic reduction were evident. Tertiary flakes dominate the assemblage; shatter, and primary and secondary flakes are common.

Chipped lithic tools include expedient (informal) flake tools, cores, biface preforms, a side/end scraper and three projectile points. The cores include three multidirectional specimens, and two indeterminate fragments. The projectile points include a Bitterroot side-notched (Northern Side-notched), an Avonlea, and a Cottonwood Triangular specimen.

In addition to chipped lithic tools, a hammerstone with pecking on both ends, and three sandstone abrader fragments were observed. The abrading stone fragments (sandstone with a sharp groove in it) were found in the vicinity of Feature 1. The abrading stone fragments appear to be of the same material and possibly the same artifact. They may represent the remains of a shaft straightener.

A fire-cracked rock concentration with ash and burned bone was recorded as Feature 1. Feature 1 measured about 1.5 meters in diameter and contained vesicular basalt cobbles that exhibit charring and oxidation. The sediments also appeared charred and ash stained.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age is provided by the Bitterroot (Northern) Side-notched (7500 to 5000 B.P.), Avonlea (1500 to 200 B.P.), and Cottonwood Triangular (post-700 B.P.) projectile points indicating use of the site during the Early Archaic and Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric to Protohistoric periods. The artifact assemblage has been interpreted to indicate that site 10-PR-403 functioned as a limited activity area.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-403 is good. The site has been impacted by erosion, particularly wind and slope wash, but appears likely to retain considerable integrity. It is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The dune sand in which the site is located appears to have good potential for intact datable subsurface deposits and features, especially fire-pits, and is likely to yield information important to research concerning regional prehistory. The site appears to contain data that pertain to specific questions concerning its function and date, internal structure, season and duration of use, and prehistoric subsistence practices. Additional investigation of the site is likely to provide data to address questions of scale of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

10-PR-417: Prehistoric Processing Station or Campsite

Site 10-PR-417 is a prehistoric artifact scatter with features and a historic structure with an associated trash scatter. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted] on a variable slope in an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. On-site vegetation includes juniper, sagebrush, grasses, rabbitbrush, and prickly pear cactus. Site sediments consist of very fine, light yellowish brown, sandy silt loam of aeolian origin, with abundant pebbles and gravels noted in blowout areas. The pebble and gravels probably represent alluvial sediments deposited during the Bonneville flood.

Site Description

The site surface was characterized using a systematic walkover of the entire 8800 square meter area and three observation units, totaling 77 square meters (Bruder et al. 1994). Three lithic concentrations were noted on the western end of the site in a series of semi-stabilized dunes. Concentration 1 is moderately dense (0.6 artifacts per square meter) and measures 10 by 50 meters. Artifacts are dense in Concentration 2, averaging 4.6 per square meter. This concentration also is much smaller than Concentrations 1 and 3, measuring 10 by 12 meters. Lithic Concentration 3 is large, measuring 28 by 45 meters, and has a dense concentration of lithics (3.4 per square meter). In addition to the chipped lithic concentrations, a large basalt boulder with evidence of battering was found. The boulder appears to have served as a stationary anvil. There are an estimated 5000 artifacts in the concentrations.

It was estimated that there were approximately 1000 surface artifacts outside the concentrations. Tertiary flakes dominated the chipped lithic assemblage, and shatter was common. Primary and secondary flakes were present, but rare. Ten pressure flakes also were noted in the observation units. The chipped lithic assemblage suggests tools were finished or retouched here, but no formed lithic

tools were observed at the site.. Fire-cracked rock, burned and unburned bone also were found scattered across the site surface.

A concentration of fire-cracked rock and associated ash stain was recorded as Feature 1. Feature 1 was located [redacted] datum. The feature measures 1 to 1.5 meters in diameter and contains ash, burned bone, and unburned bone. It was interpreted to represent a hearth or roasting pit.

The historic component of site 10-PR-417 consisted of a possible habitation structure (Feature 2), a hearth (Feature 3), and a scatter of tin cans and other historic debris covering an area approximately [redacted] Other artifacts recorded at the site were cast iron stove parts embossed with "48-16", four fire bricks, one regular brick, a broken, clear glass canning jar, barbed wire fencing with associated juniper poles, two enamelware pots, and a rubber boot heel. The broken remains of a wagon with sheet metal repairs on the corners were also recorded.

Feature 2 was a possible habitation structure. It consisted of two juniper logs meeting at a living juniper tree and a cluster of stacked rocks. The form and size of the structure are indeterminate. Feature 3 was a historic-era hearth measuring approximately 3 feet in diameter. This hearth may be associated with Feature 2 or it may represent a single camping episode.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Because no temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were observed at the site, there is presently no evidence of site age (Bruder et al. 1994). The density of chipped lithics and the presence of both a hearth feature and burned and unburned bone suggest the prehistoric component functioned as a processing station or campsite.

There is no evidence of site age for the Euroamerican component of the site. The paucity of artifacts and the absence of a trash dump suggest the site functioned as a short term camp for miners or sheepherders, probably of Euroamerican descent.

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-417 is good. The site has been impacted by erosion, primarily wind. Off road vehicles appear to have also impacted the site surface, and an off road vehicle trail bisects the site. It is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The area in which the site is located appears to have good potential for intact dateable subsurface deposits and features, especially fire-pits, and therefore is likely to yield information important to research concerning regional prehistory. The site is likely to contain data that pertain to specific questions concerning its function and date, internal structure, season and duration of use, and prehistoric subsistence practices. Additional investigation may provide data addressing questions of scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

10-PR-431, Red Triangle Cave: Prehistoric Campsite

Site 10-PR-431 is an artifact scatter with features, rockshelters with rock art, and possibly an aboriginal burial. Site boundaries were determined by Bruder et al. (1994) who grouped two rockshelters and several rock features found near a basalt cliff above the river. The site is located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Environmental Setting

[redacted]

The site is located in a small juniper grove in an Upper Sonoran vegetation community. The surrounding vegetation is sagebrush grassland with scattered juniper. The area in front of the rockshelters, facing south toward the river, has primarily grasses. Prickly pear cactus and mustard also were noted on-site.

The sediment on the bluff top is a sandy silt loam of aeolian origin with numerous pea-sized gravels. A number of bedrock exposures are located along the bluff edge. Stabilized aeolian dune deposits occur away from the bluff edge. The sediments in the rockshelter and cave appear to be primarily slopewash. The shallow rockshelters appear to have little potential for deposits of any depth. A flat, terrace-like area in front of the shelters may have sediment accumulation, however.

Site Description

Characterization of the site surface was based on a systematic walkover of the entire 50-by-100-meter site area as well as a selected inventory of observed artifacts (Bruder et al. 1994). The site consists of a localized, moderate density scatter of lithic debitage and tools, fire-cracked rock, and burned bone on the edge of a basalt bluff, as well as two rockshelters and a cave below the bluff that contain cultural materials.

The rockshelters contain a small number of lithics and burned bone. Rock art is located on the interior cave wall. Vandals have dug holes in the cave: a small plastic shovel and screens were there. A back dirt pile inside the cave contains lithic artifacts, burned bone, and a large charcoal fragment. A narrow route or trail leads down from the bluff top to the rockshelters and cave. Lithic debitage also was noted along this access route.

The two rockshelters lie at the base of the basalt cliff face east of the cave. The cliff face extends for a distance of about 20 meters and is fronted by a flat grassy area. The westernmost shelter is actually a double indentation of the cliff face that extends for about 5 meters. The overhang is generally less than 1 meter deep. The eastern shelter is slightly more pronounced, extending along the base of the cliff for about 7 meters, with an overhang averaging about 2 meters in depth. The rockshelters contained a few chipped lithics, but also exhibited burned bone fragments.

Feature 1 is a pile of large basalt cobbles [redacted]. The pile is roughly 1.5 meters in diameter, 40 to 50 centimeters in height, and stacked four to six cobbles high. The cobbles have been somewhat silted in and have lichen growth, indicating some age. However, the topmost rock has a piece of bailing wire around it, and the pile resembles a small cairn or trail marker.

Feature 2 is a cave located amid boulder talus at the base of the basalt cliff. The back wall of the cave is formed by the cliff face, and the roof and sides are formed by large boulders. The cave interior is about 5 to 6 square meters in size. Cave height varies from 1 to 2 meters. Sediments against the eastern wall of the cave may be midden deposits. They contain chipped lithics, burned bone, and charcoal where they have been excavated by vandals. The cave floor sediments appear to be silty slopewash probably derived from the aeolian sediments on the bluff above.

Five to six painted rock art figures are located on the northern interior wall of the cave. The figures are of a reddish-orange paint, probably red ocher. One figure is triangular and two are linear. One barely visible figure appears to be anthropomorphic. The rest of the figures are very indistinct.

A total of 169 artifacts were recorded on the bluff top, and the site contains an estimated 500 surface artifacts in this entire area, suggesting an average density of 0.2 items per square meter. This is a very rough estimate. The chipped lithic concentration on the bluff top exhibited a surface artifact density of 0.37 per square meter. Observed lithic materials included predominantly ignimbrite tertiary flakes, with some secondary, bifacial thinning and pressure flakes, and shatter recorded. In addition to ignimbrite, obsidian was also common, with small amounts of chalcedony, chert, rhyolite, and quartzite also noted. A single Avonlea projectile point was noted.

The rockshelters contained 11 ignimbrite artifacts including tertiary flakes, a bifacial thinning flake, pressure flakes, and shatter. The cave contained seven artifacts, including tertiary flakes, bifacial thinning flakes, a pressure flake, a biface tip, and a stone pipe bowl fragment. The chipped lithic assemblage suggests all stages of lithic production were practiced at the Red Triangle cave site.

The cave deposits appear to have some depth based on observations of the effects of vandalism (excavations into the floor of the cave). The rockshelters have little overhang and do not appear to have much deposition. However, a small, flat area in front of the shelters appears to have potential for depth. The dune areas on the bluff top may have potential for subsurface deposits as well.

Evidence of Site Age and Function

Evidence of site age is provided by the Avonlea projectile point (1500 to 200 B.P.), indicating occupation during the Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric period. Because the Red Triangle Cave site has distinct concentrations of cultural materials, a variety of artifacts including burned bone and several natural shelters, it has been interpreted archaeologically as a campsite (Bruder et al. 1994).

The site also has been identified by the Shoshone-Bannock Culture Committee as a burial location and may have been used for ceremonial purposes. Representatives of the Shoshone-Bannock community regard the site as a traditional cultural property (Bruder et al. 1994).

National Register Assessment

The surface integrity of site 10-PR-431 is good. A relic collector has vandalized portions of the fill in the small cave, but the site appears to be largely intact. The site is recommended eligible as a contributing member of the archaeological district under criterion "d" for its potential to provide important information in the prehistory or history of the area. The site area on the bluff, at the mouths of the rockshelters, and the cave all appear to have good potential for intact, datable subsurface deposits and features, especially fire pits and possibly a midden in the cave. The Red Triangle Cave site is likely to contain data pertaining to specific questions concerning its function and date, internal structure, season and duration of occupation, subsistence pursuits, and ceremonial practices. Additional investigation of the site is likely to provide information concerning issues of scales of mobility, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use.

7.4.5 Non-Contributing Elements

Table 4 lists non-contributing elements within the district boundaries. Non-contributing sites are those that do not add to the archaeological values for which the district is considered significant. They are not likely to provide information important in the prehistory or history of the district and they have been determined or recommended as individually not eligible for the National Register. Each site is summarized by type, description, temporal affiliation, function, condition, eligibility, jurisdiction, and reference. Isolated artifact finds are not included in this summary of non-contributing elements.

7.5 LIKELY APPEARANCE OF AMERICAN FALLS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT DURING OCCUPATION OR USE

Eckerle, Pinsof, and Douglas (Bruder et al. 1994:2-7 - 2-13) developed a classification system for range types to "retrodict", or conceptually reconstruct past range conditions for an area including the district. They considered edible plant species, forage production, and wildlife cover suitability (or habitat). Natural potential vegetation (in contrast to existing vegetation) was inferred from relict ecologies.

Eckerle et al. developed six reconstructed range types for an area encompassing the archaeological district and the perimeter of American Falls Reservoir. Three of the range types are located within the district:

> **Range Type 2** is characterized by Lake Bonneville Flood and Pleistocene Lake sediments which are widely distributed around the American Falls Reservoir as well as down river. These deposits correspond with ancient flood and lake deposits associated with zone I in the geoarchaeology model [geoarchaeology zones are discussed in Section 8.7]. Soils support big sagebrush, bunch grass, and saltgrass. Edible vegetal resources include grass seeds, tubers, and shrub seed. Range Type 2 is primarily pronghorn and mule deer habitat (Bruder et al. 1994:2-12).

Table 4
Summary of Site Data for Non-Contributing Elements

Site Number	*Site Type*	*Site Description*	*Temporal Affiliation*	*Site Function*	*Site Condition*	*Individual Eligibility*	*Jurisdiction*	*Reference*
10-PR-351	Historic	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Refuse dump	Poor	Not Eligible	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-402	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Good	Not Eligible	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-437	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Limited activity area	Fair	Not Eligible	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-430	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Limited activity area	Excellent	Not Eligible	Reclamation	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-462	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-464	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-467	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-468	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Poor	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-471	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-474	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-477	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-479	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-482	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-486	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Late Middle Archaic	Lithic processing	Poor	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-487	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Good	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-488	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-489	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Poor	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-494	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Good	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-499	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Lithic processing	Good	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-500	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Good	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-502	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994
10-PR-503	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Unknown	Short-term camp	Fair	Not Eligible	BLM	Carambelas et al. 1994

Range Type 2 [redacted]. In addition, it was found [redacted] Edible roots growing in the range included biscuit root, bitterroot and onion. These would have been relatively abundant in places (Bruder et al. 1994:2-16). Other resources would have included limited surface water (except directly adjacent to the Snake River), low to moderate carrying capacity for game animals, and limited firewood availability (Bruder et al. 1994:2-16).

> **Range Type 3** is characterized by aeolian dune deposits and sandsheets that correspond with zone II in the geoarchaeology model. Soils support big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, and bunchgrasses. Edible vegetal resources in this range type include grass seeds, tubers, berries, and shrub seeds. This range type is mule deer and pronghorn habitat (Bruder et al. 1994:2-13).

Within the district, Range Type 3 would have been found [redacted] upland areas included in the BLM lands within the district. Edible plants in low quantities include grass seeds, tubers such as biscuitroot, berries such as chokecherry and serviceberry, and shrub seeds such as saltbush. Low carrying capacity for game and sparse firewood sources are mitigated by water seasonally available in interdunal playas (Bruder et al 1994:2-16).

> **Range Type 6** is characterized by a composite of Lake Bonneville flood and aeolian sand deposits. This zone corresponds with sediments located on the west bank of the Snake River, south of the reservoir, in zone I of the geoarchaeology model [refer to Section 8.7]. Soils support big sagebrush and bunchgrass floral communities. Edible grass seeds, tubers, and shrub seeds can be found in this area. Range Type 6 is primarily pronghorn and mule deer habitat (Bruder et al. 1994:2-13).

Range Type 6 is found [redacted] Resources would have resembled those for Range Type 2, with low to moderate carrying capacity for game animals, limited surface water availability [redacted], limited firewood, but potentially abundant root crops (Bruder et al. 1994:2-16).

7.6 CURRENT AND PAST IMPACTS

Bruder et al. (1994:5-25 - 5-32) discuss impacts to the sites included within Reclamation's jurisdiction in the district. They identify seven categories of impacting agents. Listed in order of estimated severity, from greatest to least potential for impact, they are: construction/mining, intentional vandalism, agriculture, vehicular damage, natural forces recreational activities/trash disposal, and grazing.

The following table is based on Bruder et al. (1994:5-31). It illustrates the percentages of contributing sites experiencing each kind of impact on Reclamation and BLM lands.

Impacting Agent	*Reclamation*	*BLM*
Construction / mining	2%	0
Intentional vandalism	2%	0
Agriculture	1%	0
Vehicular damage	14%	15%
Natural forces	66%	55%
Recreational activities / trash disposal	11%	8%
Grazing	3%	21%

Only 5 percent of sites managed by Reclamation are identified as having been impacted by construction and mining, vandalism, or agriculture. No BLM sites are identified as impacted by these agents. The greatest identified impact to both Reclamation and BLM sites are natural forces (wind and wave action, slumping), followed by distantly by vehicle use, recreational activities, and grazing. Because of the low level of disturbance to sites, the majority of sites recorded on Reclamation land are in good to excellent condition. Bruder et al. (1994:5-31) and Carambelas (1994) classify the condition of contributing sites as follows:

	Site Condition				
Site Location	*Excellent*	*Good*	*Fair*	*Poor*	*Total Sites*
					138
North Shore	12 (9%)	102 (74%)	21 (15%)	3 (2%)	
South Shore	0 (0%)	12 (63%)	4 (21%)	3 (16%)	19

7.7 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

7.7.1 Archival or Literature Research

Bruder et al. (1994) conducted a comprehensive archival and literature search as part of their *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inventory on the Snake River Plain.* Table 5 presents a summary of their findings.

7.7.2 Extent and Purpose of Excavation, Testing, Mapping or Surface Collection

Druss and Druss (1982) conducted extensive testing at a number of sites below American Falls for a proposed dam and reservoir that were never constructed. Bruder et al. (1994) also conducted limited testing. Table 6 summarizes archaeological investigations at district sites, including surface observation, surface collection, subsurface testing, and maximum depth of cultural material.

7.7.3 Important Bibliographic References

See section 9 for complete bibliographic listing.

Table 5
Relevant Research (Page 1 of 2)

Researchers & Reference	*Type of Research*	*Institution or Organization Represented*
Augden 1952	Survey of proposed Eagle Rock Reservoir area (overview)	Bureau of Reclamation
Barner 1980	BLM construction	BLM, Burley District
Barnes and Zontek 1981	Geotechnical core drill	Bureau of Reclamation
Bassett et al. 1990	Survey for buried fiber optic cable	Dames & Moore
Bruder et al. 1994	Class I inventory and Class III survey of American Falls	Dames & Moore
Butler 1977	Transmission line right-of-way	Idaho State University
Butler 1986	Massacre Rocks and Indian Rocks State Parks surveys	Idaho State University
Caywood and Shiner 1952	Survey of proposed Eagle Rock Reservoir	National Park Service Fort Vancouver National Monument
Carambelas et al. 1994	Class III Survey of Cedar Field Area	BLM, Burley District
Corliss 1973	Massacre Rocks and Indian Rocks State Parks surveys	Idaho State University
Corliss 1979	BLM road widening	BLM
Druss and Druss 1982	Survey and testing for hydroelectric project	Pacific Northwest Generating Company
Gaston 1981	New alignment along existing frontage road	Idaho Department of Transportation
Gaston 1981	ITD borrow source	Idaho Department of Transportation
Gaston 1983	Aggregate pit	Idaho Department of Transportation
Gaston 1984a	Aggregate pit	Idaho Department of Transportation
Gaston 1984b	Borrow source survey	Idaho Department of Transportation
Gaston 1990b	Borrow source	Idaho Transportation Department
Laudeman 1985a	BLM land sale	BLM, Burley District
Laudeman 1985b	BLM land sale	BLM, Burley District
Laudeman 1985c	BLM land sale	BLM, Burley District
Laudeman 1986	BLM land sale	BLM, Burley District
Laudeman 1986	BLM land sale	BLM, Burley District
Reclamation 1983	Minidoka Project description	Reclamation

Table 5
Relevant Research (Page 2 of 2)

Researchers & Reference	*Type of Research*	*Institution or Organization Represented*
Reclamation 1994	Resource management plan for American Falls Reservoir	Reclamation
Ringe and Holmer 1987	Reclamation	Reclamation
Sammons-Lohse and Holmer 1990	Reclamation excavation 4 sites	Reclamation
Swanson, Tuohy, and Bryan 1959	Intensive survey in reservoir pools along Snake and Salmon Rivers	Idaho State College
Wright and Holmer 1987	Reclamation excavation 10-PR-247	Reclamation
Zontek 1980	Reclamation	Reclamation

Table 6
Field Work at Sites Within the District (Page 1 of 3)

Site Number	Surface Observations	Artifacts Collected	Test Units	Type of Test Unit	Maximum Depth of Cultural Material	Reference
10-PR-3	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-4	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-16	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-88	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-131	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-132/133	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-134	Yes	Yes	105	Cores	54"	Bruder et al. 1994; Druss and Druss 1982
	Yes	Yes	4	1 x 2 m test pits	90-140 cm	Druss and Druss 1982
	Yes	Yes	4	2' backhoe trenches	12'	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-135	Yes	Yes	11	Cores	54"	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-136/138	Yes	Yes	10	8" cores	54"	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-137/139	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	
10-PR-140	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	
10-PR-141	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-142	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-143	Yes	Yes	27	8" cores	Deposit depth unknown	Druss and Druss 1982
	Yes	Yes	6	1 x 2 m test pits	90-150 cm	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-146	Yes	Yes	Not noted	Cores and trenching	Unsuccessful: cave-ins	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-147	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-148	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-149	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-150 - 152	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-153/154	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-156	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-159	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-160	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-161/162	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	
10-PR-174	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	
10-PR-185	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	
10-PR-335 - 350	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	
10-PR-351	Yes	Yes	2	1 x 2 m test pits	30-50 cm	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-352	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Druss and Druss 1982
10-PR-353	Yes	Yes	23	Cores;	54"	Druss and Druss 1982
			5	1 x 2 m test pits	210 cm	
10-PR-354	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-355	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-356	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-357	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-358 - 360	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-361	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994

Table 6
Field Work at Sites Within the District (Page 2 of 3)

Site Number	Surface Observations	Artifacts Collected	Test Units	Type of Test Unit	Maximum Depth of Cultural Material	Reference
10-PR-362	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-363	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-364	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-365	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-366 - 367	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-368	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-369 - 374	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-375	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-376	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-377	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-378 - 381	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-382	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-383 - 385	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-386	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-387	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-388	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-389	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-390	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-391	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-392	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-393	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-394	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-395	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR- 396 -401	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-402	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-403	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-404 - 407	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-408	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-409 - 410	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-411	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-412 - 417	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-418	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-419	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-420	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-421	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-422	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-423	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-424	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-425	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-426 - 429	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-431	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-432	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-433	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-434	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-435	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-436	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-437	Yes	Yes	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-438 - 439	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994

Table 6
Field Work at Sites Within the District (Page 3 of 3)

Site Number	*Surface Observations*	*Artifacts Collected*	*Test Units*	*Type of Test Unit*	*Maximum Depth of Cultural Material*	*Reference*
10-PR-459	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-463	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-465 - 466	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-469 - 470	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-472 - 473	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-475 - 476	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-478	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-480 - 481	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-484 - 485	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-490 - 493	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-495 - 498	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-501	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994
10-PR-504 - 507	Yes	No	0		Deposit depth unknown	Bruder et al. 1994

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 SUMMARY

The American Falls Archaeological District constitutes an important complex of prehistoric, historic aboriginal, and historic non-aboriginal sites representing the continuum of human use of the Middle Snake River for about 11,000 years. The intensity of occupation of sites in the district and their re-occupation throughout the 11,000-year period extending into the 20th century indicate the importance to human subsistence and economy of this part of the Snake River. The district has provided, and is likely to provide further, information important in prehistory and history (criterion d). Low levels of traffic since the 1940s have protected prehistoric and historic sites in the district from the vandalism and casual damage caused by recreation and industry that affect many similar resource concentrations farther downstream on the Snake River.

All known aspects of prehistoric life along the Snake River are represented by sites within the district. In addition, historic aboriginal, Euroamerican, and possible Asian-American sites provide evidence of a range of activities that occurred along the Snake River during the historic era. This diversity of site types, in good to excellent condition, provides regionally unprecedented potential for researchers to investigate human utilization of resources and settlement patterns in a riverine environment for the past 12,000 years.

8.2 CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

The American Falls Archaeological District has evidence of at least 11,000 and possibly more than 12,000 years of human history. When the first humans made their appearance in the Snake River region, their economy probably centered on the hunting of large-game animals, some of which became extinct during this period. By about 7000 years ago, people were aggregating into larger groups, and becoming more sedentary, at least seasonally. This period, the Archaic, lasted from 7000 to 1500 years ago, when groups became even more sedentary, concentrating settlement on the Snake River and its tributaries. The Late Prehistoric period lasted until contact between aboriginals and Euroamericans about 150 years ago. During the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, there is archaeological evidence for the presence or influence of the Fremont people, from the Great Basin to the south, as well as for the Shoshone people. Table 7 summarizes the chronology of prehistoric components at sites in the district. Sites that are not listed have unknown temporal affiliations.

Table 7
District Prehistoric Site Chronology

Period	Number of Components in District	Site Numbers
Paleoindian (15,000 to 7000 B.P.)	6	10-PR-3, 88*, 132/133*, 134*, 390*, 433
Early Archaic (7000 to 5000 B.P.)	17	10-PR-132/133*, 147*, 148, 161/162*, 355*, 356, 357*, 363*, 365, 386*, 393, 395, 403*, 423, 425*, 436*, 485
Middle Archaic (5000 to 2800 B.P.)	14	10-PR-132/133*, 146*, 161/162*, 355*, 357*, 363*, 368*, 375*, 418*, 421*, 473, 480, 496, 504
Late Archaic (2800 to 1500 B.P.)	37	10-PR-132/133*, 134*, 137/139, 141*, 142, 146*, 149*, 153/154*, 156*, 160*, 161/162*, 355*, 357*, 361, 363*, 368*, 375*, 377*, 382, 387, 388*, 390*, 391*, 403*, 408*, 414*, 418*, 419, 421*, 424, 425*, 431, 435*, 436*, 459, 466, 476
Generalized Archaic (7000 to 1500 B.P.)	1	10-PR-505
Late Prehistoric/ Protohistoric (1500 to 189 B.P.)	21	10-PR-132/133*, 141*, 146*, 149*, 153/154*, 156*, 160*, 161/162*, 355*, 357*, 375*, 377*, 386*, 388*, 391*, 403*, 408*, 414*, 421*, 425*, 435*

* Multiple prehistoric components on a single site

The Shoshone and Bannock people lived in the area centered around the Fort Hall Reservation east of the district at the time of Euroamerican contact in 1811. Euroamericans entered this portion of the Snake River as explorers and fur trappers. The fur trade era ended by 1840, and between 1840 and 1860 emigrants and guides on the Oregon Trail traversed the region but did not pause long in the district area. The discovery of gold near American Falls in the 1870s brought miners to the region. Stage lines, rail lines and various support industries grew up around the mining communities. The community of American Falls grew during the 1890s and 1900s as a variety of ethnic groups came to work on the railroad, and on the farms and cattle ranches. Although agricultural growth slowed for the depression of 1893, the 1894 Carey Act and the 1902 Reclamation Act encouraged the survival of this and related industries.

Table 8 summarizes the chronology of historic sites and components in the district by historic theme.

Table 8
District Historic Site Chronology

Historic Theme (Period)	Number of Components	Site Number
Aboriginal Historic (A.D. 1811 to 1945)	5	10-PR-147, 484, 497, 506, 507
Westward Expansion and Overland Migration (A.D. 1830 to 1860)	1	10-PR-352
Transportation and Communication (1860 to 1945)	1	10-PR-394
Snake River Placer Mining (1870 to 1945)	2	10-PR-131, 132/133, 134, 143, 159, 358, 417, 427, 435, 439
Ranching and Stock Raising (1870 to 1945)	3	10-PR-390, 417
Homesteading (1878 to 1935)	2	10-PR-132/133, 359, 412

8.3 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The American Falls Archaeological District has been evaluated within both prehistoric and historic cultural contexts.

8.3.1 Prehistoric Context

Prehistoric contexts for the district region are broadly drawn and relate to the periods of use described for regional chronologies.

Paleoindian Period (15,000 to 7000 B.P.). During this period, climatic conditions were cooler and moister than at present, with pine forests covering much of southern Idaho. Extinct fauna such as *Bison antiquus*, mammoth, camel, and horse were present on the Snake River Plain and were hunted by early human occupants of the area. Evidence of human use of Pleistocene fauna is found at a number of sites near the district. The earliest comes from Wilson Butte Cave, some 50 miles northwest of the district. Excavations there in 1988 and 1989 produced a radiocarbon date of 16,000 ± 140 years B.P. on a proboscidian ivory flake (Gruhn 1995). Also recovered from an undisturbed stratum of the cave were two Haskett-style projectile points (Great Basin Stemmed Point tradition) with obsidian hydration dates of 14,600 ± 402 years B.P. and 13,657 ± 389 years B.P.

Haskett points, associated with the hunting of extinct species of bison, have been found immediately northeast of the archaeological district in the Lake Channel area (Butler 1965); Folsom points, in association with large game remains, were recovered from Owl Cave (Wasden site) on the Snake River Plain to the north (Miller and Dort 1978), and from Gifford Hot Springs (Titmus and Woods 1988). Hell Gap projectile points (dating to 10,000 B.P.) made from American Falls obsidian (also known as Lake

Walcott or Snake River obsidian) have been found as far east as Yellowstone National Park (Cannon and Hughes 1993).

As the environment gradually warmed, floral and faunal communities changed and many species of large fauna became extinct. This transitional period is represented in the archaeological record by the presence of Plano-type lanceolate points such as Eden and Haskett (Butler 1965) used to hunt big game. At the Wasden site, Plano points are associated with bison intermediate between extinct and modern forms (Miller and Dort 1978). Plano points and fragments have been located in a variety of contexts within and near the district, including in the Lake Channel area.

Archaic Period (7000 to 1500 B.P.). The Early Archaic is marked by the onset of a markedly warmer and drier climatic period lasting until approximately 4000 B.P. Human populations shifted toward use of a more diversified plant and animal resource base. They remained highly mobile, hunting larger game when available, with the addition of small game and plant foods. This diversification in resource use was accompanied by a shift from lanceolate point forms to stemmed and notched varieties such as Pinto (Gatecliff), Northern Side-notched (Bitterroot), Humboldt, and Elko. The Wahmuza lanceolate, originally thought to be a knife form but later identified as a spear point (Woods 1987, 1988), is also associated with this period.

The Middle Archaic (4500 to 1300 B.P.) was a period of continued hunter-gatherer strategies with larger camp sites indicated by pithouse structures found along the Snake River to the west. The increased presence of groundstone indicates a greater focus on plant food processing. A gradual decrease in projectile point size culminated in the introduction of the bow and arrow by about 1600 B.P. Small Rose Spring and Eastgate points are found side by side with larger Elko points during this period.

Increased use of the eastern Snake River Plain is evident during the Late Archaic (1300 to 300 B.P.). Franzen (1981) suggests this may be the result of population growth during the period. The hunter-gatherer economy was more diversified, resulting in an increased variability in the archaeological assemblages. More mobile populations may have engaged in trade with groups in the Great Basin to the south and other areas. Camps along the Snake River were regularly re-occupied and house structures dating to this period are found. Ceramics were introduced during this period, as were small side-notched and triangular points. Fremont-style ceramics, usually associated with semi-sedentary lifeways to the south, are found at Late Archaic sites.

Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period (1500 to 189 B.P.). The hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the Late Archaic continued into this period, which is defined by the first incursions of European influence into the area. The introduction of the horse at around 250 B.P. increased the mobility of local groups who adopted a Plains lifeway following game and other food resources on horseback.

8.3.2 Historic Context

8.3.2.1 Aboriginal History (A.D. 1811 - 1945)

At the time of European contact in 1811, southern Idaho was occupied by three linguistically distinct groups of people: the (Snake River) Shoshone, the Northern Paiute, and the Bannock. All three spoke Numic dialects (Madsen 1980). The Shoshone and Bannock occupied lands from south of the Salmon River in southeastern Idaho across the Snake River Plain to western Idaho, and the Paiute lived primarily in southwestern Idaho. The Snake River and many other drainages were the central locations for aboriginal people. In the 1860s, an estimated 3,000 Shoshone and Bannock lived in Idaho (Steward 1938). Shoshone and Bannock patterns of subsistence and the accompanying social organization were well adapted to the requirements of mobility necessary for exploiting a wide range of resources over large expanses of terrain. To ensure economic success, each group maintained a collective, detailed ecological knowledge of the seasonal availability of resources.

The seasonal subsistence cycle began in the early spring when groups would fish the Snake River and other drainages for the early salmon runs (outside the district) and other fish, including trout and perch. Early spring root crops, especially camas root, were dug by the women who also collected insects, nuts, seeds, and berries as they became available. The men hunted small game including groundhog, jackrabbit, cottontail, porcupine, prairie dog, rodents, and badger. Other groups traveled to the mountains to hunt large game, including deer, antelope and mountain sheep (Steward 1938). These activities were carried out by individual families who occasionally gathered together for large communal hunts (Fowler 1986). Communal hunts were important inter-tribal social and political gatherings.

After the Shoshone and Bannock acquired the horse in the early 1700s, some groups joined to hunt bison in Wyoming and Montana in the late summer (Liljeblad 1957; Murphy and Murphy 1960). Bison were also hunted on the upper Snake River Plain until about 1840 when most of the great herds were gone (Murphy and Murphy 1960). In the fall, the groups prepared for winter and returned to their winter camps along the Snake and Salmon Rivers and their tributaries.

Initial Euroamerican contact with the Shoshone and the Bannock of northern Idaho occurred in 1805 when Lewis and Clark moved through the area. Following the expedition of Lewis and Clark, European fur trappers entered Shoshone and Bannock territory throughout the northwest, including the American Falls area in 1811. Early relations between the trappers and the Shoshone and Bannock were generally good, but the Native Americans became increasingly dependent upon the goods introduced by Euroamericans.

Westbound emigration over the Oregon Trail increased dramatically over the years and by 1845 the number of immigrants crossing the trail began to outnumber the local Indian population. These migrations proceeded through Shoshone and Bannock territory without interference from the Indians until 1854 when young warriors began attacking the wagon trains without tribal sanction (Madsen 1958). In 1868 the Fort Bridger Treaty was negotiated with the Idaho and Wyoming Shoshone Indians and in 1867 they were removed to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho (Liljeblad 1972) The Bannock were promised a reservation of their own, which never came about.

The Fort Bridger Treaty set aside 1.8 million acres of land for the tribes. By 1878, non-Indian encroachment had shrunk this land base to 1.2 million acres. The Bannock Wars of 1878 were an attempt by the Bannock to win back their lands from the settlers. They were defeated and confined with the Shoshone at Fort Hall in late 1878 (Madsen 1958).

In 1880 the Allotment Act opened more reservation land to Euroamerican settlement by sub-dividing reservation land among tribal members and encouraging them to farm and ranch. Many tribal members had no interest in these activities and instead sold or leased their land to non-Indian farmers and ranchers, resulting in a loss of tribal-held lands. The original 1.8 million acre reservation was reduced to 544,000 acres through Allotment and through a series of cessions negotiated with the United States.

Archaeological sites from the aboriginal historic period may contain trade goods reflecting Euroamerican presence and evidence of use of the horse. The Wahmuza site, north of the archaeological district, is the closest recorded historic aboriginal site outside the district.

8.3.2.2 Euroamerican History (A.D. 1811 to 1945)

Bruder et al. (1994:3-30ff) identified a number of historic themes for understanding the area. Those that apply to the archaeological district are presented in summary below. Despite the known activities within the district, there are few Euroamerican historical sites recorded. Additional historic archaeological resources may be located through use of the historic contexts provided, coupled with more specific archival research.

Exploration and the Fur Trade, 1811 to 1850. The earliest recorded Euroamericans entering the district were Wilson Price Hunt's Overland Astorians, who camped at American Falls in 1811. Other explorers and traders in the area included John Work's Hudson's Bay Company Snake River Brigade in 1831, and John C. Fremont, during his second expedition in 1843. Although the Overland Astorians are thought to have passed through the district area, no archaeological sites relating to this historic theme have been identified.

Westward Expansion and Overland Migration, 1840 to 1860. During the period between 1840 and 1860, most Euroamericans in the district were in transit, heading to the west coast via the Oregon Trail. The main Oregon Trail followed the south bank of the Snake River to American Falls, through Massacre Rocks, and on to Raft River before continuing west. One segment of an Oregon Trail alternate route is recorded within the district (10-PR-352). The remainder of the trail is obscured by modern traffic, the proliferation of spur roads, and alteration through use. A possible side route between the Oregon Trail and the Snake River has been recorded at site 10-PR-134. It has been suggested locally that the river was forded at that location, but this has not been documented.

Early Agriculture and Irrigation, 1850 to 1910. Prior to the advent of irrigation, agriculture near much of the Snake River was a chancy and variably productive proposition. The American Falls project upriver and the Minidoka Project downriver constitute the major irrigation developments that affect the American Falls Archaeological District. Irrigation features known within the district include the Low Line Canal,

although this has not been recorded as a site. The canal remains would constitute a contributing element to the archaeological district because of the integral role of irrigation in the historic development of Power County.

Transportation and Communication, 1860 to 1945. In addition to the Oregon Trail, methods of transportation and communication that occurred in, or affected, the district include ferries and railroads. There may have been a ferry at or near Bonanza Bar, near the west end of the district. Others were located along the river above the district. The railroad passed east and north of the district, with the main construction camps located near American Falls. A historic road may have been identified at 10-PR-394. However, no specific association is known for this site.

Snake River Placer Mining, 1870 to 1940. Placer mining has been practiced on the Snake River in the vicinity of American Falls since at least the late 1870s. This activity lasted through the Depression of the 1930s and continues to the present day. Some former placer mining areas upriver from the district, such as Horse Island, are now submerged beneath the American Falls Reservoir. Over the years, numerous placer claims were located, recorded, and worked in the project area. Many of them have visible remains, including dugouts, foundations, and walls from habitations and/or other structures and outbuildings; pieces of household and mining-related equipment; and features such as tailings piles, prospect pits, ditches, flumes, and trash dumps. These remnants exhibit great variability in construction techniques and use of locally-available materials and are important for their potential to provide information about mining technology and about the daily lives of the miners. Since mining continued in the vicinity for a relatively long period of time, identifying and dating the various components of these sites is a challenging task.

There are 10 mining or mining-related sites within the district (10-PR131, 132/133, 134, 143, 159, 358, 417, 427, 435, 439). These sites include mining-related structures, tailings, and other features. The surviving placer mining remains in the district provide an important visual reminder of the major role played by Snake River placer gold mining in local economic growth and development. Because Snake River gold is of a type known as "flour gold," from the small size of the individual particles, specialized techniques were developed or adopted to maximize its recovery. Study of the development of flour gold recovery techniques can add an additional dimension to the understanding and interpretation of placer mining sites adjacent to the Snake River, particularly where historical documentation is incomplete or lacking. The well-known mining camp of Bonanza Bar was located just west of the district, on the north bank of the river.

Ranching and Stock Raising, 1870 to 1940. Stock raising dominated the local economy in the late 19th century, beginning with cattle and sheep brought by the emigrants. Later, hogs, dairy cows and poultry expanded the agricultural base. Emigrants along the Oregon Trail, followed by miners pursuing gold discoveries elsewhere in Idaho, stimulated growth of this industry. Once the Oregon Short Line was completed in 1884, the industry could expand further to meet increased demands both to the west and the east for beef and wool.

The north side of the Snake River, including lands within the district, has been used for cattle and sheep grazing since the early 1860s (Bruder et al. 1994:4-39). Three sites (10-PR-153/154, 390, 417) probably relate to ranching and stock raising.

Homesteading, 1862 to 1930. Homesteading, under the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Desert Land Act of 1877, bolstered by the acts encouraging irrigation such as the Carey Act, was integral to developing the Snake River Plain, including the district. The first settlers who attempted to establish ownership through homesteading had to deal with "rough country, prickly vegetation, swift and dangerous streams, fires, sicknesses, rattlesnakes, and insects, crop-killing frosts, floods, and droughts" (Beal 1942:283). Evidence of homesteading in the district is represented by ranching and mining activities along the river.

8.4 PERIOD MOST CLOSELY RELATED TO DISTRICT

Most sites in the district represent the prehistoric era, specifically the Late Archaic. Protohistoric sites are the next most common. Section 8.2 described the distribution of known components. Excavation of stratified sites could result in better representation of the other prehistoric periods, and could also result in the assignment of some currently unevaluated sites to specific time periods.

8.5 CONTRIBUTION OF ALL RESOURCES TO DISTRICT SIGNIFICANCE

The district constitutes a unique and valuable resource for understanding prehistory, history, and possibly traditional aboriginal practices in the region. The sites are linked by a continuity of use through many millennia in a relatively restricted area along the river. This high density and variety of sites in good condition is unusual for the region. The district as a whole is recommended as eligible for the National Register under criterion d.

36 CFR 60.4 defines National Register eligibility:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
>
> *(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;*
>
> *(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;*
>
> *(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;*
>
> *(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.*

Overall, the district is considered eligible for National Register listing for its potential to provide information important in prehistory and history (criterion d). Fifty-seven archaeological sites in the district have been evaluated as individually eligible for the National Register (see section 8.6) based on their potential to address important questions in the prehistory and history of the area and are considered contributing elements of the district; 101 sites are unevaluated for individual eligibility but are considered to be contributing elements of the district; and 22 sites are considered individually not eligible for the National Register and are considered to be non-contributing elements of the district. The district has generally good integrity and contains a unique concentration of well-preserved archaeological sites with the potential for undisturbed, stratified subsurface cultural deposits and relatively undisturbed surface deposits. The district's known time depth, combined with the notable integrity of the majority of the sites and the potential for numerous sites with stratified cultural deposits, contributes to its eligibility.

Two sites in the district (10-PR-4 and 10-PR-431) have been identified by members of the Shoshone-Bannock tribe as traditional cultural properties (Bruder et al. 1994) for their importance to Shoshone-Bannock culture. Eight other sites within the archaeological district have been suggested by Bruder et al. (1994) as potential traditional cultural properties, individually eligible under criterion "a" as associated with Native American ceremonies, cultural practices, or important events in Shoshone-Bannock tribal history (10-PR-132/133, 148, 156, 161/162, 354, 356, 357, and 418). The importance of these sites has not yet been confirmed by representatives of the Shoshone-Bannock people and they have not been fully evaluated for individual eligibility for the National Register as traditional cultural properties.

8.6 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The research potential of the district lies in its ability to provide data addressing a number of significant questions in regional prehistory and history. The district represents a unique concentration of well-preserved archaeological sites with the potential for undisturbed, stratified subsurface cultural deposits and relatively undisturbed surface deposits. Intact subsurface deposits have been identified during test excavation (Druss and Druss 1982) and geoarchaeological analysis (Bruder et al. 1994).

8.6.1 Prehistory

Significant research questions that may be addressed in the district include: the chronology of Shoshonean occupation of the region; the interface between Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic cultural manifestations; changing subsistence/settlement strategies along the Middle Snake River; issues of scales of mobility; and the function and form of rock alignments in the region.

1. Shoshonean Occupation of Southern Idaho. The issue of Shoshonean (Numic) and Fremont occupation of southern Idaho and the northern Great Basin has involved a complex series of arguments and hypotheses posed over many decades. The Numic expansion hypothesis has involved several lines of argument in the region. Using evidence from excavations in Utah, Jennings and Norbeck (1955) viewed Numic occupation of the Intermountain West as ancient and continuous. In this view, the southwestern-style horticultural lifeways adopted by the Fremont were abandoned following climatic deterioration. This was followed by a return to hunting and gathering strategies as

manifested in Shoshonean cultural assemblages (Gunnerson 1962, 1969; Rudy 1953; Taylor 1954, 1957).

Lamb's (1958) model proposed that the Numic language spread from the southwest across the Great Basin and the Intermountain West beginning in about A.D. 1000, suggesting the relative recency of the Numic people in the region. Aikens and Witherspoon (1986) proposed the idea of the extinction of non-Numic inhabitants of the Great Basin with replacement by the Numic peoples. In this view, Shoshonean groups migrated into the region, displacing or absorbing Fremont peoples during periods of climate change. This is supported by the recovery of more recent Fremont and Fremont-like artifacts at the northern and eastern edges of the Fremont region, farthest from the postulated migration route of Numic-speaking peoples (Madsen 1989).

In Idaho, Swanson (1972) viewed the historic Northern Shoshonean people as well-adapted mountain-dwelling groups who had lived there for at least 8000 years and exemplified the pre-horse northern Shoshone. In this model, Fremont manifestations in Idaho reflect the spread of a cultural pattern rather than the spread of people.

Plew (1979) identified Southern Idaho Plain Ware in the Snake River Valley as similar to some plain Fremont forms recorded in Utah. He traced the occurrence of this thin-walled ceramic ware and its association with Rose Spring and Eastgate projectile points and postulated a Fremont occupation of the Snake River Valley ca. 900 to 1100 B.P. Butler (1981, 1983) used the dates and occurrences of Fremont and Shoshonean pottery in southern Idaho to conclude that the Shoshone people entered the Snake River Plain around the mid 16th century, and the mountains to the north at the beginning of the 18th century.

Holmer (1994) recently postulated a much earlier Numic presence in southeastern Idaho using the 4000-year continuity of certain projectile point styles to propose the movement of Numic people from the southwestern Great Basin beginning at about 5,000 B.P.

Some Native American groups view the idea of Numic migration as a Euroamerican myth and refer to aboriginal creation narratives as an indication that there has been no significant aboriginal population movement throughout human history (Barker and Pinto 1994). As Barker and Pinto (1994:19) noted, "...there is no direct way to reconcile native narratives with the archaeological evidence. Unfortunately, both lines of evidence change through time and contain as much interpretation as measurable data."

Several sites within the district have the potential to provide additional significant information addressing this topic from an archaeological perspective. For example, site 10-PR-132/133 has evidence of a long period of use, perhaps extending for 8000 years. This long-term occupation, and the presence of an indicator Wahmuza point, may be used to address the longevity of Numic presence in the region by comparing the occupation before 4000 B.P. to that in the following millennia (c.f. Holmer 1994). Ceramic sherds recovered from site 10-PR-353 have been identified as Great Salt Lake Gray ware (Fremont), a key element in the hypothesized Fremont occupation of the area during or before Shoshonean presence.

2. Late Paleoindian / Early Archaic Interface. The nature of the interface between the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods in southern Idaho is not well known. Research questions include the need to clarify the change in subsistence activities from a focus on big game hunting to a more diversified economy along the Snake River during this period. The Late Paleoindian Period is represented in the region by a variety of projectile points, sometimes found in association with extinct fauna. The district is located immediately east of the Lake Channel area where the use of Haskett points (Great Basin Stemmed Point Tradition, ca. 10,000 B.P.) is associated with the hunting of extinct bison species (Butler 1965). Within the district, Plano-style projectile points have been recovered from several sites. Intact subsurface deposits from this period, possibly with radiometric, floral and faunal data, have the potential to provide significant data regarding this transitional period.

3. Settlement and Subsistence Changes. Based on the distribution of prehistoric sites in the region, on general syntheses about settlement types and resource procurement, and on the distribution of sites previously found on the Middle Snake River, specific expectations can be formed about the ages, types, densities, and resources used for areas along the Snake River. These expectations include the following:

- Larger villages should be found on the Snake River near the falls and rapids. Other site types on the river can include fishing stations and shell fish locations. More permanent villages are most likely to occur in the most productive and defensible areas.

- Earlier sites in the area (pre 4200 B.P.) should be small, low density, lithic scatters (Meatte 1990). Conversely, open campsites and campsites in rockshelters may appear after 7000 B.P. (Gehr et al. 1982).

- Small villages or campsites with diagnostic artifacts should date after 4200 B.P. There should be an increase in the number of campsites through time after 4200 B.P. These campsites should have evidence of both animal and plant procurement and increasing reliance on fishing. After 2700 B.P., shell fish middens and fishing camps should occur in the area.

- Evidence of intensive seed processing and small, shallow structures should coincide with Shoshone style pottery. Late occupation of the area should represent generalized use of area resources with investment in technology to process low-quality resources. As a result, the artifact assemblages at these sites should be very diverse.

The good to excellent integrity at most sites, and the presence of a cave and several rockshelters in the district, suggest the potential for intact datable subsurface deposits and features, like fire-pits, that may yield important information concerning regional subsistence and settlement practices, perhaps for the past 8000 years. These sites may provide radiometric and botanical data that can be used to address issues of mobility, seasonality, processes of settlement formation, and specialization of resource use along the Middle Snake River from the Late Paleoindian to Historic Aboriginal period.

4. Scales of Mobility, and Mobility and Duration of Occupation. Bruder et al. (1994:43-44) discuss the importance of mobility with regard to understanding settlement in the district. They describe mobility as a variable of primary importance to the study of cultural evolution, whether the study focuses on hunter-gatherers (Binford 1977; 1980; Kelly 1983; Madsen n.d.), agriculturists, or modern societies (Losch 1954; Haggett 1965). The degree to which the activities of a human group are localized in space through a season, a year, or longer is directly tied to the selective environments that affect the group and to its degree of interaction with other groups. Different levels of mobility may have demonstrably different outcomes in the archaeological record (Binford 1982; Rafferty 1985).

Bruder et al. (1994) suggest that patterns of mobility can be viewed as a continuum measured along two different scales: spatial and temporal. Mobility on both scales can be viewed archaeologically in terms of the duration of use or occupation, and location of particular classes of artifacts, sites, or regional settlement systems. The spatial scale considers the areas occupied by human groups in a particular settlement system. Ranges of settlement of human groups may be territorially circumscribed or may overlap with those of other groups. The space occupied by such settlement systems may be quite large (as has been inferred for Paleoindian hunters) or quite small.

Temporal scale refers to the duration of occupation of settlements in space. This may range from very short-term (as in a limited activity sites) to sedentary (year-round occupation of a particular site) to long-term sedentary (occupation of a site for hundreds of years). Settlement also may involve the continuous occupation of a particular space, or sequential use through time of adjacent spaces. The scales of mobility making up settlement systems are important issues, particularly for understanding of the nature of differences noted between the archaeological record of the eastern and western portions of southern Idaho. The cultural landscape of the district as a whole may be used to address these issues.

5. Function and Utilization of Rock Alignments. Recent research into the prehistoric built environment of the Snake River (Neitzel and Meatte 1996) has provided new insight into the structure and function of rock alignments that have often been assigned to general-purpose categories. Evaluation of the large number of rock alignments clustered at sites in the district, in combination with oral historical information, is likely to contribute significantly to an understanding of the varied morphology and functions of these features along the Middle Snake River.

8.6.2 History

The primary potential for historical research in the district relates to the practice of placer mining flour gold. Numerous placer claims were located, recorded, and worked in the district. The remains of dugouts, foundations, and walls from habitations and/or other structures and outbuildings exhibit great variability in construction techniques and use of locally-available materials. They are important for their potential to provide information about the varieties of mining technology and how this technology supplemented the economy of homesteaders, ranchers, and farmers along the river. Because of its small particle size, specialized techniques were adopted to maximize the recovery of flour gold. Study of the development of these techniques can contribute to the understanding and interpretation of placer mining

sites along the Middle Snake River, particularly where historical documentation is incomplete or lacking. The well-known mining camp of Bonanza Bar was located just west of the district, on the north bank of the river.

8.7 INTEGRITY AND SIGNIFICANCE

For the American Falls Archaeological District, the overall good-to-excellent surface and subsurface integrity of the sites is a major contributing factor to the significance of the district. Although district sites have experienced some impacts from natural and human forces over the millennia, test excavations have identified intact cultural deposits at depths of more than 1 meter in some locations (Druss and Druss 1982). Geoarchaeological zones likely to contain additional intact subsurface deposits have also been identified for the district (Bruder et al. 1994).

It is unusual to find a concentration of relatively undisturbed archaeological sites, with the potential to contain subsurface cultural deposits, along the Snake River today. Most of southern Idaho along the Snake River has been subject to intensive use in the modern era: roads, agriculture, irrigation and reservoir projects, recreation, and vandalism have all taken their toll (cf. Gross et al. 1996; Rudolph et al. 1995). The opportunity to identify and protect a cohesive, contiguous area such as the American Falls Archaeological District is rare.

8.8 INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Of the 158 contributing cultural resources included within the American Falls Archaeological District, 57 are considered individually significant and eligible under criterion d (refer to Table 3) based on surface or subsurface archaeological evidence. The 101 unevaluated sites have the potential to be individually eligible because they are likely to contain intact subsurface deposits that may provide significant archaeological information. For the potentially individually eligible sites, the surface integrity is generally good, but the evidence is limited enough to warrant further investigation. Although these sites are unevaluated for individual eligibility, they are considered eligible as contributing elements of the district because they are likely to provide additional information important to the prehistory and history of the area. The large number of sites, coupled with the intent to leave undisturbed as great a portion of the district as possible, makes a systematic and thorough testing program impractical prior to nominating the district.

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American Falls Archaeological District

Power County, ID

Dames & Moore, Phoenix, AZ.

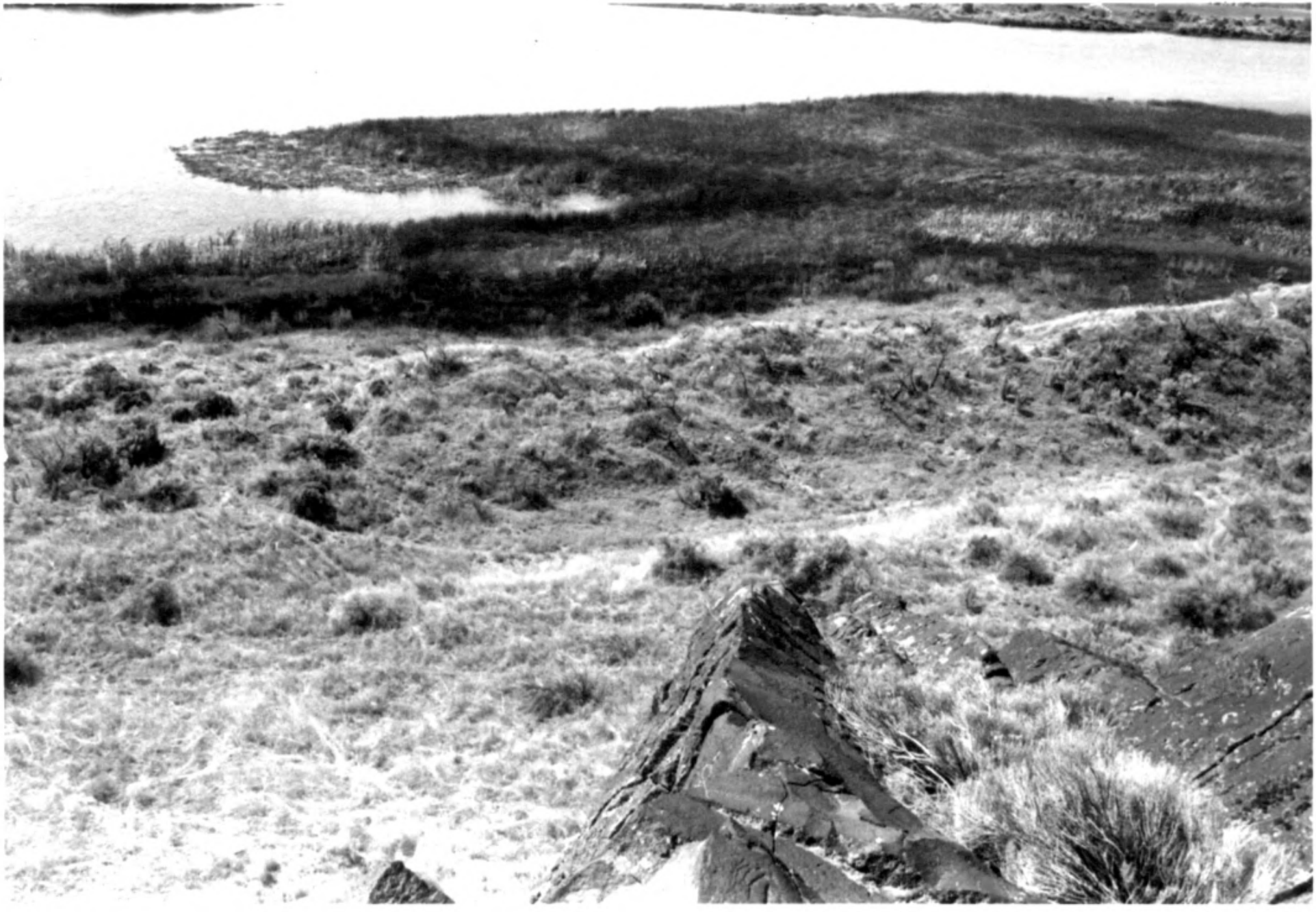
5/31/92

Site 10PR410, view to the SE

Photo # BW A9-27

Vantage Point #3

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID.
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ.
4/92
Site 10PR420, View to the S.
Photo # BW B8-22
Vantage Point #5



American Falls Archaeological Distrct
Power County, ID
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ.
5/92
Site 10PR435, View to the E.
Photo # BW 8H-10
Vantage #1

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID.
Dames & Moore, Phoenix, AZ
5/92
Site 10 PR435, view to the SW
Photo # BW B11-9
Vantage point #1

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID.
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ.
4/92
Site 10PR431, view to the W.
Photo # BW B11-3

Vantage Point 2

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID

Dames & Moore Phoenix, AZ

4-27-92

Site 10PR357, View to the SW
Feature #1
Photo # BW AZ-23

Vantage Point 13

American Falls Archaeological District

Power County, ID

Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ

5-11-92

Site 10PR140, view to the NW

Photo # BW B2-29

Vantage Point #12

American Falls Archaeological District

Power County, ID

Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ

4-27-92

Site 10 PR 357, View to the N

Feature 1

Photo # BW AZ-24

Vantage Point 13

American Falls Archaeological District

Power County, ID

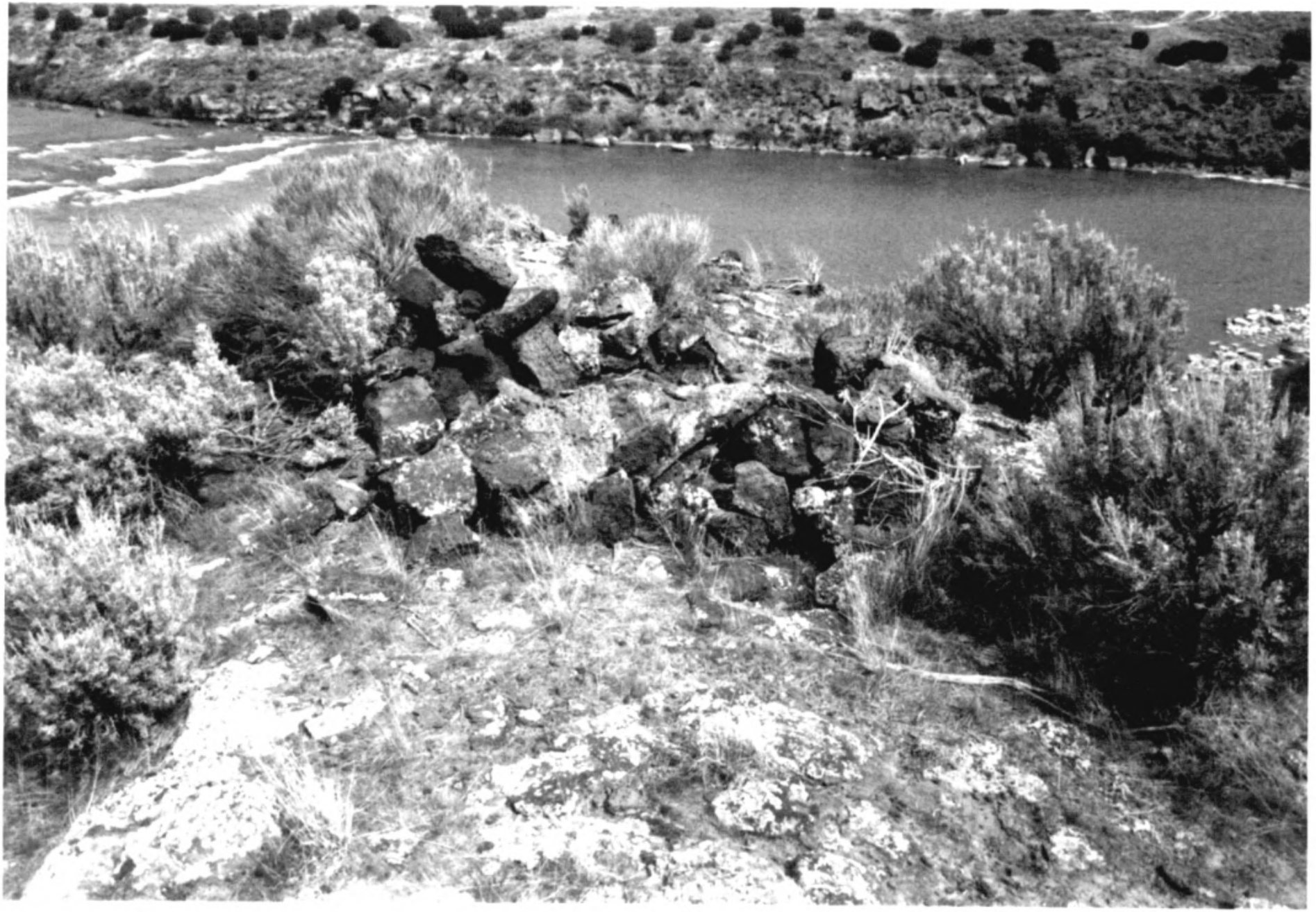
Dames + Moore Phoenix, AZ

4-18-92

Site 10PR344, view to the ESE

Photo # BW A1-36

Vantage Point 14



American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Dames & Moore, Phoenix, AZ
4/21/82
Site #PR356, View to E
Feature 2
Photo # BW AZ-17
Vantage Point #11

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Oames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ
5/13/92
Site 10PR143, view to SW
Photo # BW B4-24
Vantage Point #10

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Dames + Moore Phoenix, AZ

4-21-92
Site 10PR356, View to the NW
Photo # BW AZ-20
Vantage Point # 11

American Falls Archaeological District

Power County, ID

Dames & Moore, Phoenix, AZ

5/13/92

Site 10PR143, View to the NE

Photo # BW B4-22

Vantage Point #10

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ

4-19-92
Site 10PR353, view to the NW
Photo # BW AZ-5

Vantage Point #9

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ

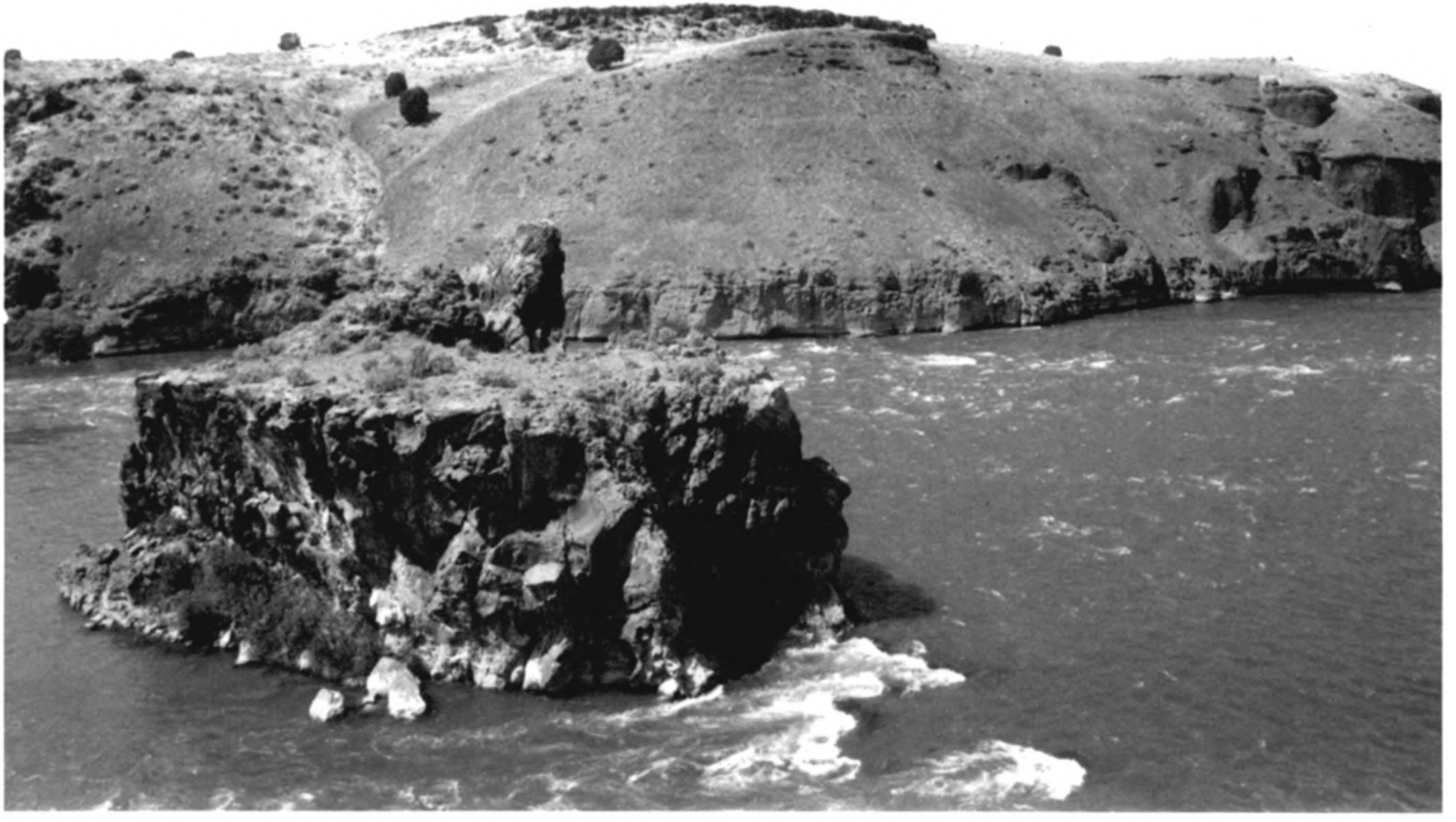
5/11/92
Site 10PR134, view to the NW
Photo # BW B4-9
Vantage Point # 8

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ
4/19/92
Site 10PR353, view to the S
Photo # BW AZ-7
Vantage point # 9

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID
Danes + Moore, Phoenix, AZ
5/11/92
Site 10PR134, view to the NW
Photo # BW B4-14
Vantage Point #8

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID.
Dames & Moore, Phoenix, AZ.
4/92
Site 10PR4117, View to the NE
Photo # BW B8-12
Vantage Point #6

American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID.
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ.
4/92
Site 10PR418, View to the N.
Photo # BW B8-16
Vantage Point #4



American Falls Archaeological District
Power County, ID.
Dames + Moore, Phoenix, AZ.
5/11/92
Site 10PR134, View to the SE
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