NPS Form 10-9000
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Dry Creek Rockshelter

other name/site number: 10-AA-68

2. Location

street & number: [redacted]

not for publication: X

city/town: [redacted] vicinity: X

state: [redacted] county: [redacted] code: [redacted] zip code: [redacted]

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: site

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ✓ 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 ✓ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 10-8-91

Idaho State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓	entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	Janet E. Lorimer	11-22-91
____	determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.		
____	determined not eligible for the National Register		
____	removed from the National Register		
____	other (explain): ____		

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic:	DOMESTIC CAMP	Sub:	Hunting, temporary
	FUNERARY		Burials
Current :	AGRICULTURE, FIELD	Sub:	Pasture

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

N/A

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation N/A roof N/A
walls N/A other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance. _X_ See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Archaeology - Prehistoric

Period(s) of Significance: 3530+ 85 B.P.
~~1410+~~ ~~70 B.P.~~

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: Great Basin Desert Culture and/or Columbia Plateau Culture

Architect/Builder: N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
_X_ See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

_ 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:

_ State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
X University
X Other -- Specify Repository: B.S.U.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: [redacted]

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	B	__	_____	_____
C	__	_____	_____	D	__	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _X_ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: _X_ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kevin J. Peter and Lorraine S. Gross

Organization: Science Applications International Corp. Date: June 1991

Street & Number: 405 S. 8th St. #201 Telephone: (208) 344-5001

City or Town: Boise State: ID Zip: 83702

Setting

The Dry Creek Rockshelter consists of an archaeological site located within the shelter of a sandstone overhang. Periodic utilization of the site over approximately 3000 years has resulted in the accumulation of discrete assemblages of artifacts from human activities distributed among discernible stratigraphic levels. Sediments identified as living surfaces, as well as hearth features, further define the nature of the site occupation. The artifacts found throughout the shelter (predominately projectile points - dart or arrow points in changing proportions) and faunal remains indicate that the camp "served primarily as a big-game hunting camp where small groups of hunters camped for short periods of time while hunting deer and other game in the foothills. Such activities probably took place during the colder seasons when heavy snows in the Boise Mountains forced big game into winter ranges in the foothills and river bottoms" (Webster 1978:30)

Dry Creek Rockshelter consists of a "sandstone overhang situated on a moderate [redacted] slope [redacted]. Measuring 21 meters across the front and 4 meters deep, the shelter's [redacted] exposure protects it from the prevailing winds and exposes it to the sun. The shelter lies among a series of sandstone outcrops eroding out of the [redacted] slope of the [redacted] trending drainage of Dry Creek. A set of hills separates Dry Creek from the Boise River valley to the south. To the north, the foothills continue to ascend toward the Boise Ridge. The rockshelter is a locally unique feature; a survey of the surrounding nearby sandstone outcrops revealed no other shelter of a size suitable for habitation.

The rockshelter is and was well situated to provide access to a variety of resources. Dry Creek, a perennial stream, furnishes convenient water and firewood. In addition, streamside vegetation offers browse and cover to mule deer, as it probably did prehistorically. With its location at the base of the foothills of the Boise Ridge, the rockshelter's inhabitants could have utilized resources of both the Boise River valley and the mountains. In the valley, edible grasses and roots-including wild onion, camas and arrowleaf balsamroot-and berries grew in abundance. The valley and foothills also provided habitat for small and large game, including jackrabbit, sage grouse, beaver, migratory fowl, salmon and antelope. In the mountains deer, elk and sheep foraged, coming to the valley in the winter.

Currently, the shelter vicinity is undeveloped, with pasturage for cattle being its primary use. There are no immediate plans for future development. The shelter itself is relatively undisturbed; some trampling by cattle and a recent campfire have minimally impacted the backfilled interior. Trees and brush camouflage the entrance from casual observation.

Geology/Stratigraphy

The rockshelter was formed through weathering of an exposure of Glenn's Ferry sandstone sediments positioned above Dry Creek. According to Webster's (1978:5) analysis, "the shelter fill appears to have derived primarily from windborne sediments and mass wasting of the roof." Fill sediments ranged from fine sand with negligible amounts of rockfall to densely packed rockfall

layers.

Cultural materials comprise a small proportion of the fill in terms of volume. Although complex and difficult to trace in the center of the site, 13 stratigraphic levels were discernible. With the exception of levels 1, 2 and 4, every level contained cultural materials. Charcoal and ash appeared in most cultural levels, with radiocarbon dates obtained from three of them (the lowest two levels yielded two more dates taken from bone). Compacted surfaces, interpreted as living surfaces, appeared in all but the deepest levels, often in association with fire hearths and/or ash lenses.

Excavation

Researchers chose the site for its relatively undisturbed state. The rockshelter's distance from Boise and the nearest road protect it from human disturbance, as does its location on the side of a hill quite a distance above Dry Creek. The same rock overhang that protected the rockshelter inhabitants also protected the deposits from undue weathering.

Excavation units consisted of five contiguous 2 x 2 squares, two partial squares along the rear of the shelter, and a 1 m x (approximately) 1.5 m trench from the excavated block out to the entrance of the shelter. Excavation-using trowels by both stratigraphic and arbitrary 5 cm (centimeter) levels was incorporated to maintain control of artifact recovery. Wherever possible, artifacts were recovered in situ. Additional materials were recovered through dry screening using 1/4" mesh.

Features

Seventeen hearths were excavated, with the majority appearing in Level 9 (estimated to date to approximately 1950 to 1710 B.P., based on a radiocarbon date of 1710 +/-75 B.P.). Hearths took three forms: 1) plain basin-shaped depressions filled with charcoal and ash; 2) basin-shaped depressions similar to "1" above but with sand lining the bottom of the basin; and 3) stone-bottomed hearths.

Two burials were located. The older burial was found in Level 7; its substantially disturbed condition and lack of associated artifacts precluded further analysis. Webster (1978:9) describes this burial as:

> An incomplete skeleton of a female (?) [that] should date between 1710 B.P. and 1550 B.P. The individual was probably around 25 to 35 years old and had an estimated living stature of approximately 156 cm. The body appears to have been semi-flexed and oriented roughly south toward the shelter mouth. The burial pit, of which the dimensions were only partially recognized, was located near the center of the shelter .... Some preinterment preparation is suggested by a layer of clean sand occurring below the hand bones and vault, although no grave furniture whatsoever was found.

The more recent burial, a male, occurred in level 3 (the uppermost level containing cultural material), and dated to approximately 1410 B.P. to 1300 B.P. It

> was somewhat better preserved and more or less complete except for the skull. The individual was probably between 40 and 45 years old and had a living stature of approximately 162-164 cm. The body was tightly flexed and oriented eastward within a shallow oblong pit which measured approximately 120 x 80 x 35 cm and was located centrally near the rear of the shelter.... Found with the skeleton were two stone knives near the pelvis, a cobble item (net sinker or bola stone?) near the knees, a bone ornament near the neck, a stone drill near the legs, and a bone bead (Webster 1978:9)

Stone artifacts consist primarily of chipped stone tools (125 projectile points; 112 utilized flakes; 30 scrapers; 53 bifaces, blanks and cores; 8 specialized tools such as a graver, a reamer, a perforator, drills, and microblades) and debitage (2074 waste flakes). Obsidian material dominates the chipped stone assemblage by a ratio of almost ten to one, but basalt and cryptocrystalline stones are also represented. One hundred thirty-three cobble, or "rough stone," tools complete the stone artifact category. This group includes flaked cobbles, mortars, a metate/handstone pair, abraders, pestles, and miscellaneous modified cobbles of unknown function.

Eighteen bone and antler artifacts include awls, flakers, a gaming piece, a bead, an ornament, and miscellaneous modified objects.

Faunal remains are heavily weighted toward big-game animals, primarily deer. Webster (1978:17) postulates that primary butchering characteristically occurred away from the rockshelter, based on the lack of spinal, cranial, scapular and pelvic bones. Long bones, mandibles and foot bones were found split, probably for marrow extraction. Grease making may also have been important, deduced from: 1) the lack of articular bone ends, probably smashed prior to boiling; and 2) the low frequency of burned bone.

The majority of the small-animal remains found in the site sediments probably occurred naturally, rather than as the result of human hunting (Webster 1978:17). However, remains of marmot, badger, large birds, salmon, and freshwater mollusks certainly reflect human food gathering.

Dating/Cultural Affiliation

Radiocarbon dates of discrete depositional levels provide dates ranging from 3530 +/-85 years before present (B.P.) (WSU 1486, obtained on a sample of bones) in layer 13 (the deepest level with cultural material) to 1410 +/-70 B.P. (WSU 1513, obtained from charcoal) in layer 3 (the most recent level with cultural material). Additional dates are: 3270 +/- 110 B.P. (WSU 1574, obtained from bone); 2090 +/-80 B.P. (WSU 2503, obtained from charcoal from a hearth), and 1710 +/-75 B.P. (WSU 1514, from charcoal). Based on these dates and the artifact assemblage,

Webster estimates occupation of the shelter to span 4150 B.P. to 1300 B.P., or almost 3000 years.

The projectile point assemblage parallels the radiocarbon dates. Webster (1978) tentatively correlates the point types with two main Great Basin sequences. However, while Webster sees a strong affinity with the Great Basin Desert cultures, more recent analyses of sites on the Snake River Plain draw this association into question. For example, Meatte (1989) feels that the area should be included in the Columbia Plateau culture area, and the Dry Creek Rockshelter fits into his scheme of cultural affiliation. Although this new analysis does not resolve the conflict, Meatte employs Webster's descriptive terms for projectile points and posits similar subsistence strategies for the site's inhabitants. The 3000 years of site occupation fall within the time frame for Semisedentary Foragers, and the artifact assemblage is consistent with this way of life (Meatte 1989).

The site's earlier projectile point series, comprised of Great Basin Archaic point types (Northern Side Notch, Humboldt, Pinto and Elko), is associated with stratigraphy estimated to date from 4150 B.P. to 1450 B.P. While these points appears in a sequence found at other sites, the first three are found with relatively late dates that agree more with dates found in Surprise Valley, California, than with those from northern Nevada and California.

The second projectile point series consists of the Rose Spring-Eastgate Complex, dating from approximately 2400 B.P. to 1300 B.P. These smaller points are usually associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow to the Great Basin, but the 2400 B.P. is 1000 years earlier than usually accepted for this event in the Great Basin. Evidence from Dry Creek Rockshelter indicates that the shift to use of arrow points did not occur suddenly; at the same levels where arrow points are well established (estimated at approximately 2400 B.P.) there also was recovered the largest concentration of dart points (Webster 1980:65). Further research in southwestern Idaho will confirm the dates for the technological change associated with the latter point types.

Summary

The Dry Creek Rockshelter is significant under criterion D because it has yielded, and may be likely to yield, additional information important in prehistory. As one of the few sites with stratigraphic control backed by a series of radiocarbon dates, Dry Creek Rockshelter serves as a "type site" for the time period it encompasses. The Dry Creek Rockshelter possesses a continuous sequence of projectile point types in good association with radiocarbon dates. This information, in conjunction with other data collected from the site, can provide information on introduction of the bow and arrow, a recurring theme in research and excavation in the Snake River Plain. Further study of the recovered artifacts, and the possibility for future excavation, could clarify the relationship of the Snake River Plain with Great Basin and Plateau cultures. Specific research themes that could be addressed through site data include: the timing of the introduction of bow and arrow technology in the Great Basin and the technological changes required for the shift from use of atlatl/dart to the bow and arrow: the association of the Snake River Plain with either Great Basin Desert Cultures or Columbia Plateau cultures; corroboration of the Midvale Complex artifact assemblage with the Semisedentary Foraging subsistence model; hunting/settlement patterns; and evidence for early trade networks for the procurement of non-local obsidian.

Historic Context

Despite over a century of exploration and interest in the pre-contact cultures of the Snake River Plain, no definitive cultural association has been made for the area's archaeological remains. The persistent identification of the area as a boundary between the Columbia Plateau and the Great Basin is really no identity at all. Recent regional summaries differ in placing this region with the Columbia Plateau cultures (cf. Meatte 1989) and with the Great Basin (cf Butler 1986).

Butler

Butler's (1986:127) Great Basin-affiliated model summarizes the prehistory of the Snake River Plain:

> Early Big Game Hunting Period, approximately 14,500 - 7,800 B.P.:this period is characterized by the hunting of big-game animals that have since become extinct, including mammoths, and extinct species of bison, camel, horse, mountain sheep, elk and deer. No doubt other food sources were exploited, but the biological remains consist primarily of large game animals. Repeated utilization of sites such as Owl Cave on the eastern Snake River Plain indicate the usage of some sort of seasonal round. The tool kits recovered from sites in the area emphasize large lanceolate flaked-stone projectile points probably hafted to spears and suitable to the hunting of big game: Clovis (about 12,000 - 11,000 B.P.), Folsom (about 11,000 - 10,600 B.P.), and Plano (about 10,600 - 7,800 B.P.)

Archaic Period, approximately 7,800 - 1500 B.P.:

> Early Archaic sites are characterized by the addition of side-notched points, which may indicate the introduction or development of atlatl/dart technology. Big game hunting probably still dominated the subsistence strategy, as seen as sites such as those on Birch Creek (on the northeastern Snake River Plain), Wilson Butte Cave (on the eastern Snake River Plain) and Owl Cave.
>
> During the Middle Archaic, evidence for the Midvale and Western Idaho Burial Complexes (Pavesic 1985) become more typical of sites. Characteristics include large housepits, stylized point types, ground stone tools, a diversification of other tool types, and elaborate burials. This pattern is also associated with "increased residential sedentism [and] intensified resource exploitation, primarily salmon and root crops" (Meatte 1989:128).
>
> Late Archaic sites are characterized by the appearance of hopper mortars, knives, awls and scrapers, and point types that indicate a change in technology from atlatl/dart to bow and arrow. Subsistence strategies were probably similar to the Middle Archaic.

Late Period, approximately 1,500 - 200 B.P.: This period is characterized by the introduction of pottery, specialized site types, housepits of varying shape and size or small surface structures. Evidence seems to suggest that subsistence strategies remained similar to the Archaic periods.

Schalk, and Schalk and Cleveland

A simpler, alternate sequence proposed by Schalk (1980) and Schalk and Cleveland (1983) divides prehistory for the area into three major adaptive systems:

> o Broad Spectrum Foraging (11,500 - 4,200 B.P.), characterized by mobile foragers who used dimple tool inventories and exploited a wide variety of food resources;
>
> o Semisedentary Foraging (4,200 - 250 B.P.), characterized by foragers who were able to extend residential stays during the winter months by storing foods ... characterized by the presence of housepits, storage facilities, diverse artifact assemblages, cemeteries, and increased reliance upon fish resources;

o Equestrian Foraging (250 - 100 B.P.), characterized by heavy reliance on horses as an efficient transportation method which permitted either fall and winter hunting in the upland ranges or the formation of large coordinated horse-mounted groups that pursued bison (Meatte 1989:133-134, from Schalk and Cleveland 1983:23-29).

Dry Creek Rockshelter possesses one of the few dated, undisturbed sequences covering the beginning of Semisedentary Foraging. This strategy employed a variety of specialized site types, including seasonal hunting stations and campsites. As the rockshelter itself occupies a specific geographic location of limited availability the site can provide unique information on the site structure of a seasonal hunting station/campsite.

Conclusion

Major excavations, such as that of Wilson Butte Cave, (located at the eastern edge of the Snake River Plain and excavated by Ruth Gruhn in 1958 and 1959), yielded broadly drawn chronologies spanning nearly 15,000 years. The focus of research questions was on early humans, geographic limits of the Great Basin and the Columbia Plateau, the impact of Pleistocene/Holocene environmental changes on culture, and questions related to ethnographic cultures (Meatte 1989:58). Beginning in the 1970's, new laws governing cultural resource management produced a plethora of archaeological projects, including surveys, test excavations and adverse impact mitigation projects. With new approaches and advances in data collection and analysis techniques, old research questions raised during the previous decades, as well as new ones prompted by increased understanding of analytical possibilities, were posed. Still, with the increased archaeological activity and growing body of data, Dry Creek Rockshelter remains unusual in its span of occupation and datable sequences (Meatte 1989:62), Appendix IV).

Data Categories/Research Potential

When this site was excavated in the mid-1970's, the question of association of the Snake River Plain with Columbia Plateau or Great Basin culture areas constituted a major research question. More recent researchers (cf Meatte 1989) feel confident in affiliating the region with the Columbia Plateau, in part based on the unifying power of a shared watershed. However, it seems that the question of regional and/or cultural affiliation remains unresolved; the possibility remains that the Snake River Plain will have unique characteristics that set it apart culturally from both the Great Basin and the Plateau, as it is already set apart geographically. Exploration of a number of research questions could clarify the prehistoric cultural identity of this geographic region.

Specific research questions that might be pursued with further data recovery and/or additional analysis/reanalysis of materials from Dry Creek Rockshelter include:

> 1. What trade networks were present during the occupation of Dry Creek Rockshelter, and what was their extent? How did trade networks tie into the seasonal round of the site inhabitants?

Obsidian dominated the chipped-stone assemblage by a ratio of almost ten to one, yet the nearest source for obsidian is at least 20 miles away from the site (Webster 1989). Chemical analysis of trace elements in the obsidian could yield important information about the source of the material through trade networks or possibly seasonal migrations (cf Pavesic 1985:73). At this time no obsidian from the site has been sourced, nor has a determination been made as to whether it all comes from the same locale.

> 2. What were the hunting patterns of the rockshelter inhabitants. In what seasons was the rockshelter used, and was it ever more than a temporary camp? Were structures of any kind (including drying racks, a lean-to, etc.) present?

Taphonomic studies of the deer remains and additional faunal analysis may yield more information on seasonality of site utilization, prey populations, and subjects such as butchering techniques.

Evidence for structures would also clarify the uses of Dry Creek Rockshelter and give hints as to the seasons of its occupation. However, careful stratigraphic excavation did not yield evidence of any structures or modifications of the rockshelter to provide shelter. At other rockshelters, such as Dirty Shame Rockshelter, excavation produced evidence for structures within the shelter, such as housepits. The Dry Creek site may have been too small, or its occupation periods too temporary, for any such construction; still, the unexcavated eastern portion may yield some traces of such activity. In addition, post holes from lean-to structures or drying racks are easily overlooked or mistaken for traces of rodent and root activity; careful analysis of stratigraphy or additional excavation with attention to this type of feature may yield information.

> 3. Can the culture represented by material found at Dry Creek Rockshelter be confidently placed in the Midvale Complex? Are the burials found there representative of a late manifestation of the Western Idaho Archaic Burial Complex?

The Midvale Complex appears to mark "the coalescence, by 4,500 years B.P., of a regional subsistence and settlement pattern focused on regional exchange [Pavesic 1985:81]" (Meatte 1989:127). Although the Dry Creek Rockshelter appears to represent a limited range of activities,

its location and artifact assemblage would add an interesting dimension to the definition of this complex. Pavesic also describes a burial pattern for western Idaho called the Western Idaho Archaic Burial Complex. Meatte (1989:128) discusses this pattern as a local manifestation of the Midvale Complex. The burial recovered from level 3, to a certain extent, fits the description of the Western Idaho Archaic Burial Complex. This may indicate additional uses of the shelter, and it is possible that the eastern portion of the site may still contain one or more burials that would elucidate any connection of the burial complex with culture in this region.

> 4. How do obsidian hydration dates from the site correlate with the dates obtained through radiocarbon dating and point-typing?

Obsidian hydration dating comprises a data category that has not been explored at this time. This comparatively new technology still produces mostly relative chronologies. With the control provided by radiocarbon dates at the site and the abundance of obsidian cultural material, the sequence could be correlated with dates to verify the dating technology and perhaps contribute to a regional baseline.

> 5. How does the introduction of the bow and arrow, as represented by the Dry Creek Rockshelter projectile points, correspond with what is known of the introduction of this technology in the Great Basin and the Columbia Plateau? What other technological changes occurred with the introduction of this new hunting technique?

Radiocarbon dating of associated strata indicates that the bow and arrow was in use at Dry Creek Rockshelter by about 2400 B.P., or about 1000 years earlier that the usually accepted date for presence of the bow and arrow in the Great Basin. However, the stratigraphic evidence suggests that the change from atlatl and dart technology did not occur suddenly; rather it occurred over a period of time (Meatte 1980). Analysis of associated cultural material, including faunal remains, might indicate other technological or subsistence strategy changes.

> 6. What is the cultural affiliation of the site, and what cultural changes can be traced through artifacts and features from the site? Do the earliest occupations fit a model of Semisedentary Foraging, or can the shift from Broad Spectrum Foraging still be traced in the earliest levels? How does the chronology constructed from Dry Creek Rockshelter correspond with other regional chronologies?

As mentioned above, this site, with its relatively undisturbed condition and sequence of radiocarbon dates, could help clarify the relationship of the Snake River Plain to adjacent culture areas. Analysis of point types, and faunal assemblage, including butchering techniques, might yield data that would help place the site with one region or another. In addition, occupation of the site begins at the postulated time for a major change in regional subsistence patterns, from Broad Spectrum Foraging to Semisedentary Foraging. Again, analysis of the site assemblage, including projectile point sequences, and changes in the ratio of artifact types spanning the subsequent 2500 to 3000 years can provide valuable information on the development of this adaptation and its stability or lack thereof over time.

Site Integrity

An examination of the site indicates that its condition has changed little since its excavation and backfilling in 1974/1975. At that time the excavators found the site to be relatively undisturbed, with minimal rodent and root activity. Post-excavation disturbance seems limited to trampling by cattle and at least one campfire. The latter was built on the surface of the site, with no excavation of a fire pit involved. Archaeological excavation took place in the western portion of the rockshelter; without data on the shape of the underlying bedrock, it is impossible to know how much, by volume, of the shelter remains unexcavated. However, it would appear that the eastern portion could still yield important information, with new data collection techniques tailored to answer a new set of research questions.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Dry Creek Rockshelter is largely delimited by the extent of the sandstone overhang sheltering it. It is bounded on the north [redacted], and on the east and west [redacted]
On the south, [redacted]

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Surface survey of the site locale did not locate any evidence of prehistoric activity [redacted] of the sandstone overhand that shelters the site. [redacted] excavation in 1975 (Webster 1978:8) showed that the culture-bearing layers were truncated by the steep dropoff of the slope, and activity would have been difficult on the steep terrain. Recent examination of the site shows that outside the dripline trees and vegetation obscure the ground surface. The change of slope [redacted] for the site because of evidence from Webster's 1975 trench and a natural break in the topography. At the time of excavation, the site investigators found no evidence that the site extended downslope from the rockshelter.

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Dry Creek Rockshelter 10-AA-68

vicinity of Boise, Idaho

Lorraine S. Gross

6/1/91

S.A.I.C., Boise ID

view to north

Dry Creek Rockshelter 10-AA68

vicinity of Boise, ID

Lorraine S. Gross

6/1/91

S.A.I.C., Boise, ID

view to north

Dry Creek Rockshelter 10-AA-68

vicinity of Boise, ID.

Lorraine S. Gross

6/1/91

E.A.I.C., Boise, ID

view to north (interior from pathway down slope)

Dry Creek Rockshelter 10-AA-68
vicinity of Boise, ID
Lorraine S. Gross
6/1/91
S.A.I.C., Boise, ID
view to northeast (slope and overhang)

Dry Creek Rockshelter 10-AA-68

Boise, ID

Lorraine S. Gross

6/11/91

S.A.I.C.

view to northeast (showing overhang)

Dry Creek Rockshelter 10-AA-68
vicinity of Boise, ID
Lorraine S. Gross
6/11/91
S.A.I.C., Boise, ID
view to west (view into interior)