

PH0501891

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED AUG 2 1977

DATE ENTERED OCT 10 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

GUFFEY BUTTE - BLACK BUTTE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

☒ VICINITY OF

CODE

☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

CODE

CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☒ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☒ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER:**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

☐ VICINITY OF**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho State Historical Society Archaeological Site Survey

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☐ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Guffey Butte - Black Butte Archaeological District is located in southwestern Idaho [REDACTED]. As part of the Snake River plain the canyon is a primary feature in this eastern extension of the Columbia Intermontane Province.

In this region, the Snake River has cut a spectacular gorge 500-800 feet deep creating a geologic and biotic environment that contrasts with the surrounding area of wide-open desert uplands. The geology of the area is complex with the canyon walls exhibiting lacustrine and fluvial deposits interbedded with lava flows. Large boulders are scattered over the floodplain. The characteristic vegetation of the canyon is sagebrush, rabbit brush, and cheat grass and the faunal inhabitants are rodents, rabbits, reptiles and birds. The birds of prey in this portion of the Snake River canyon represent one of the densest and most exceptional nesting raptor populations in North America--hence, its designation in 1971 as the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area.

The archaeological district generally follows the boundaries [REDACTED]

Agricultural operations have taken over the river banks at each end of the archaeological district. Because of the development of agriculture in southwestern Idaho the boundary described for the district outlines an undisturbed area which serendipitously circumscribes one of the richest archaeological regions in southwestern Idaho.

Archaeology in southern Idaho has suffered great losses in the name of progress. As a source of water for Idaho's important agricultural industry and power for its booming population, more and more of the natural environment of the Snake River has been altered and as a consequence much of its research potential for Idaho archaeology destroyed. Because of its unique geomorphic features which make access difficult and the lagging economic development of this localized area, the Guffey Butte - Black Butte Archaeological District remains to this day relatively undisturbed. Designation as a Natural Area has further insured its protection from private development, which is fast encroaching upon the area.

This portion of the Snake River canyon was surveyed briefly in 1959 (Tuohy 1959) and more intensively in 1971 (Keeler and Koko 1971). Over one-hundred-and-fourteen prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have been located in this short stretch of river. Seventy-seven of these are open campsites and villages. Many of the villages have shallow depressions indicating prehistoric houses. Thick middens and huge quantities of artifacts characterize both the open sites and the thirty-three sites located in rock overhangs.

Intense occupation of particular localities is evident in the survey results. A variety of habitations seem to cluster in areas of outstanding geomorphic features. For instance, [REDACTED] along the river's edge [REDACTED] signs of small campsites extending beyond the river zone. High above the river's edge [REDACTED] contain further evidence of occupation [REDACTED]. This multiplicity of living sites in close proximity to one another suggests that the district contains research (See continuation sheet.)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☒ PREHISTORIC	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Guffey Butte - Black Butte Archaeological District contains one of the areas most densely occupied in southwestern Idaho during prehistoric times. As such it will serve as an excellent location for discerning the cultural and environmental chronologies for the region, a task not yet accomplished. During historic times, the area was a focus for intense activity by Shoshonean groups who, more so than any other Great Basin peoples, depended heavily on the riverine resources. The district therefore would serve as a workshop for examining specific problems pertaining to the exploitive technologies, food preparation, dietary habits and preferences associated with a unique adaptive strategy of predominantly hunting and gathering foragers. Surveys and excavations in the district have indicated specific site types with densities and distributions related to specific ecofactual phenomena; the district would provide a sufficient sampling population for studies in these ecological relationships. Plateau groups are also thought to have visited the area and whether or not the Plateau cultural boundary extended to this portion of the Snake River at some time in the past is a question to be explored in scientific work in the canyon. The canyon also contains a spectacular collection of rock art, an activity about which little is known.

The lack of basic cultural and environmental chronologies is a matter of urgency in the area of southwestern Idaho as it undergoes modern development. Early surveys and test excavations in southwestern Idaho correlated with cultural evidence from eastern Idaho led Earl Swanson (1974) to suggest a 4,000 to 6,000 year chronology. This would begin with man hunting in the open areas between the Snake and the Owyhee uplands in a cooler and more moist grassland environment until 4500 B.C. when a dry period, the Altithermal, began. The Snake was not occupied until around 1000 B.C. when, according to Swanson, present-day moisture patterns set in. For the next 3000 years, Swanson hypothesized that a Desert culture subsistence pattern persisted throughout southwestern Idaho. This cultural sequence has not been adequately tested, nor has the Desert culture model (Jennings and Norbeck 1964) of a wandering subsistence pattern of seasonal transhumance been directly applied to this area.

The archaeological district contains information to test another model of Swanson's (1974) proposing an in-situ cultural evolution in southwestern Idaho from prehistoric to historic times. In eastern Idaho, Swanson suggested a direct link between the historic Northern Shoshone peoples and the earlier Bitterroot culture on the basis of a continuity of elements and patterns of artifacts. The cultural changes that occurred throughout time was thought to reflect adaptations to a changing environment. Contemporaneous with the Bitterroot, a South Hills Culture existed in the Owyhee uplands and became the forerunners of the historic Western Shoshone, according to Swanson. The correlation of investigations in the Snake River canyon with those in the Owyhee uplands could test this model and establish a legitimate cultural and environmental sequence for the entire region. (See continuation sheet.)

8 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Keeler, Robert W. and David G. Koko

1971 "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Guffey-Swan Falls Reservoirs, Southwestern Idaho," unpublished manuscript, Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.

Shellbach, Louis

1967 "The Excavations of Cave #1, Southwestern Idaho, 1929," Tebiwa 10(2):63-72.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 14,000

UTM REFERENCES

A

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

B

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

C

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

D

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Idaho

CODE 16

COUNTY [REDACTED]

CODE [REDACTED]

Idaho

16

STATE Idaho

CODE 16

COUNTY [REDACTED]

CODE [REDACTED]

Idaho

16

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Thomas J. Green / Acting State Archaeologist
Glenda L. Torgeson

ORGANIZATION Idaho State Historical Society

DATE February 8, 1977

STREET & NUMBER 610 Julia Davis Drive

TELEPHONE 208/384-3847

CITY OR TOWN Boise

STATE Idaho

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Mark Walker

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 28 July 1977

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST: William T. Brown
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 10/10/78
ANDREW ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE Oct 5, 1978

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Significance cont'd:

The fundamentals of culture ecology can be applied to the archaeological district as a single unit within a larger region or as a system of variables within itself. As a distinct environmental entity or econich within southwestern Idaho, the archaeological district is critical to an understanding of the archaeology of the region because of the culture anomalies it inspired. For instance, fish were more important for the Shoshone peoples living along the Snake and Salmon rivers than in the Great Basin, according to Julian Steward (1938) who emphasized the important effects this resource had upon the entire subsistence routine. Steward documents the formation of more complex sociopolitical units as a result of such ecological factors as a fertile environment. The testing of villages and camp sites along the canyon could yield some information on the demographic and sociopolitical ramifications of a concentrated resource.

As a system of variables within itself, the district provides a basis for understanding the settlement patterns of a primary river system. The clustering of habitation sites around specific geomorphic features became apparent in the 1971 survey in the canyon (Keeler and Koko 1971). And, the two excavations conducted in the canyon have shown an association between artifactual and faunal remains and certain ecological features. Cave No. 1 appears to have been predominantly a fishing station as evidenced by a wide assortment of fishing gear and pits for cooking fish (Shellbach 1967). Across the river and slightly upstream is 10-AA-15, a rockshelter with deposits suggesting an emphasis on the collection of freshwater mussels (Tuohy and Swanson 1960). Fishing gear and remains were notably absent from 10-AA-15. Relative dating places both occupations within contemporary time spans representing the end of the Altithermal to historic times. A visual examination of the microenvironments of each shows one seemingly slight but significant difference. Cave No. 1 is adjacent to pools and riffles at the foot of rapids, whereas 10-AA-15 overlooks a long, shallow sand bar with a large bed of freshwater mussels. Such ecological relationships warrant testing at similar sites throughout the archaeological district which contains a sufficient population of sites for statistical analyses.

A debate of regional interest in recent years is the determination of a cultural boundary along the Snake River between the Plateau and Great Basin culture areas. Swanson (1965) felt there was sufficient evidence to hypothesize that the Plateau populations spread into southwestern Idaho along the Snake River around 1300 A.D. thus establishing a border between the two cultures. He supported this hypothesis on the basis of housepit villages found in the archaeological district, a cremation site of marked Plateau influence just to the east of the district (Bonnichsen 1964), and the presence of Columbia Valley base-notched points found between the mouth of the Bruneau and the Oregon state boundary line.

Swanson's theory of Plateau occupation extending at its southern limits to the Snake River canyon was challenged by Max Pavesic (1971 and 1974) who felt that cultural

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Significance cont'd:

development in the western Snake River plain should be assessed on its own terms-- within the context of its own geographical and ecological setting. He has argued that semi-subterranean houses are not solely a Plateau trait and that projectile point morphology does not imply settlement of an intrusive peoples. Swanson and William P. Statham (1974) proposed further investigation of the problem in the area of the proposed archaeological district.

If Nez Perce groups are significantly present in the canyon, the archaeological district would then provide a testing ground for models illustrating the adaptations of two different cultures to the same resources. Also, the influence of an alien culture on each of the Great Basin and Plateau cultural models should be recorded in the artifactual remains.

The rock art included in the district is among the most elaborate and spectacular prehistoric art in Idaho. Pecked into the basalt boulders are human, animal, and geometric designs. At [REDACTED] alone over sixty-eight boulders with petroglyphs have been recorded. Extensive studies of rock art in Nevada and eastern California (Heizer and Baumhoff 1962) indicate that it is an individual rather than a highly patterned group activity and is associated with the hunting of large game. Several styles have been noted in Nevada and California and attempts made to date these on a relative basis according to differential patination. The same dating principles could be applied to the rock art in the archaeological district. Also, the hypothesis suggesting that rock art is associated with hunting pursuits could be tested by the excavation of the occupation sites nearby.

Bonnichsen, Robson

1964 "The Rattlesnake Canyon Cremation Site, Southwest Idaho," Tebiwa 7(1):28-38.

Heizer, Robert F. and Martin A. Baumhoff

1962 Prehistoric Rock Art of Nevada and Eastern California. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Jennings, Jesse D. and Edward Norbeck

1955 "Great Basin Prehistory: A Review," American Antiquity 21(1):1-11.

Keeler, Robert W. and David G. Koko

1971 "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Guffey-Swan Falls Reservoirs, Southwestern Idaho," unpublished manuscript, Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.

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Description cont'd:

data for settlement archaeology.

Excavations have been conducted at two of the sites. The excavation of Cave No. 1, later assigned the number 10-OE-240, was conducted by Louis Shellbach of the Museum of the American Indian in 1929 (Shellbach 1967). The cave yielded a collection of fish bones, fish hooks, stone sinkers still wrapped in cordage, basketry, woven matting, and a woven backrest, all in excellent condition.

Across the river and slightly upstream is rockshelter 10-AA-15 which was tested by Donald Tuohy and Earl Swanson in 1958 (Tuohy and Swanson 1960). The remains recovered in this shelter indicated subsistence activities different from those at 10-OE-240. A preponderance of mussel shells was found in association with pottery fragments, hearths and stone tools.

Three sites in the canyon are the localities for extensive concentrations of rock art--probably the most elaborate rock art in Idaho. Human, animal, geometric designs and miscellaneous marks are found on numerous boulders at Wees Bar, the Priest Ranch, and near Guffey Butte.

In western Idaho, the Snake River is considered by some to be the boundary between the two culture areas of the Great Basin and the Plateau. Hence, representation of culture elements from both areas is expected in the archaeological record. Historically, this portion of the Snake River canyon was known to be occupied by two groups of Shoshone Indians, the Yahanduka (ground-hog eaters) and the Agaiduka (Salmon eaters) (Steward 1938). The canyon was important to these groups in providing salmon, sturgeon, freshwater mussels and water fowl as well as a protected environment during the winter months. Hunting and gathering forays were conducted into the surrounding uplands on the simple organizational level of the family. Dependence upon the river's resources in historic times, if not throughout prehistoric times, was of such a magnitude that the Snake River canyon is probably the most intensively occupied, and therefore the most archaeologically rich, area in southwestern Idaho.

Plateau groups are not known historically in this part of the canyon, but the prehistoric occupation remains largely an unknown. Swanson, as a result of his own field work and that of others (Bonnichsen 1964), believed that there is an emerging pattern of Plateau-like sites suggesting a spread of a Plateau population into southwestern Idaho along the Snake River shortly after A.D. 1300 (Swanson 1965).

Due to the limited amount of investigation that has been conducted along the western Snake River canyon, the culture history of the area is not yet understood. The lack of sophistication in recovery techniques as well as interpretive data hampered any advancement in the understanding of cultural processes as a result of the 1929

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Description cont'd:

excavation. The test excavations conducted by Tuohy and Swanson in 1958 suggested a chronology of 4,000 to 6,000 years; this remains unsubstantiated by absolute dating techniques.

Deposits of considerable depth remain undisturbed in a variety of open and rockshelter sites in the district. The two test excavations suggest a high yield of cultural, floral and faunal information still exists in these deposits. The archaeological district would provide a suitable population for statistical analyses which would strive to work out the unique processes of adaptation to the area as well as cultural chronologies and environmental sequences.

Within the archaeological district are four historic sites. These include the Swan Falls Dam, the Guffey Railroad Bridge, the old town site of Guffey, and the site of an unknown historic settlement. The Swan Falls Dam (information attached) is now on the National Register of Historic Places; the other three sites are included in this nomination.

The Guffey Railroad Bridge, the first bridge in this section of the river, was built in 1896 and 1897. Colonel William H. Dewey, a noted mining and railroad speculator in the late 19th century, organized the Boise, Nampa, and Owyhee Railroad in order to haul out gold and silver from the mines of Silver City. On August 7, 1889, the trains started running as far as Murphy but the railroad largely transported beef and mutton. The town of Guffey, founded as a way station on the BN & O Railroad during the 1890's, and Murphy became the location of extensive stock pens. The railroad is no longer in use, the tracks having been removed in the 1940's, and the town of Guffey is abandoned, leaving the bridge structure and the townsite debris as a monument to the mining ambitions of Owyhee County.

Although not extensive, some placer mining took place in the canyon, but very little is known about it. Traces of such operations are scattered all along the river. And, there remains evidence of an historic settlement near Halverson Bar which may have been associated with placer mining. Remnants of stone houses attest to some permanence in the establishment about which little is known (Keeler and Koko 1971). Excavation here could shed some light on placer mining in southwestern Idaho.

Modern intrusions of no historic value in the Archaeological District include a few irrigation pumping stations, the Ben Priest Ranch which consists of an abandoned house and barns, and BLM roads, all of which are fairly unobtrusive and attract a minimal amount of human activity. Because of its Natural Area designation much of the area is closed off to vehicular traffic. There has been some destruction by

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Description cont'd:

relic hunters but management and patrolling by Natural Area personnel can be expected to help curb these activities. Certainly assignment of the area to the National Register of Historic Places will provide further protection.

Bonnichsen, Robson

1964 "The Rattlesnake Canyon Cremation Site, Southwest Idaho," Tebiwa
7(1):28-38.

Keeler, Robert W. and David G. Koko

1971 "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Guffey-Swan Falls Reservoirs, Southwestern Idaho," unpublished manuscript, Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.

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1967 "The Excavations of Cave #1, Southwestern Idaho, 1929," Tebiwa
10(2):63-72.

Steward, Julian H.

1938 "Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups," Bureau of American Ethnology, Bull. 120, Washington, D.C.

Swanson, Earl H., Jr.

1965 "Archaeological Explorations in Southwest Idaho," American Antiquity
31(1):24-37.

Tuohy, Donald R.

1959 "An Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of the Guffey Reservoir in Southwestern Idaho," unpublished manuscript, Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.

Tuohy, Donald R. and Earl H. Swanson, Jr.

1960 "Excavations at Rockshelter 10-AA-15, Southwest Idaho," Tebiwa
3(1 and 2):20-24.

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Site Description--East to West*

10-OE-269 This is an open site located between [REDACTED]. Found were small amounts of scattered shell fragments and chippings.

10-OE-80 (Formerly 10-AA-64) The site is a small rockshelter at the base of a large cliff.

10-EL-79 (Formerly 10-AA-63) This is an open site stretching along the upper end [REDACTED]. Flakes and shell were present.

10-OE-268 The site is a small concentration of shell and flakes indicating a brief aboriginal camp.

10-OE-267 This site extends for a quarter of a mile along the river. Extensive amounts of tools, flakes and shell fragments are evident.

10-EL-78 and 10-EL-77 Both these sites show evidence of an extensive midden composed of shell, bone and artifacts. The sites are large and were probably substantial occupations.

10-OE-265 This is a large open site stretching along the river. Shell, flakes, and two chipped stone points were found. Cultivation has partly disturbed the site.

10-OE-264 This site is on [REDACTED]. Shell, flakes and tools were found.

10-OE-263 This is an open site at the mouth of [REDACTED]. Numerous tools, flakes and mussel shells were found.

10-OE-38 The site is a large rockshelter on the [REDACTED] butte. The shelter contains an extensive shell midden with stone tools and faunal materials.

10-OE-259, 260, 261 These three rockshelters are in the [REDACTED] same butte as 10-OE-38. Shell, flakes, and artifacts were found.

10-OE-39 This is an open site near [REDACTED]. Shell and flakes are concentrated between two sand dunes.

10-AA-34 and 10-AA-35 These two small sites are located near the upper end [REDACTED]. Housepits, flakes, and shell are present.

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10-AA-36 This site is approximately [REDACTED] from 10-AA-35. It is a small campsite with fire-cracked rock, shell, chips, and artifacts.

10-OE-262 This site is surrounded by placer mining tailings, but shell and flakes remain.

10-OE-30 Located at the beginning of [REDACTED], the site is just upriver [REDACTED], and runs along [REDACTED]. This site was extensively occupied and contained shell fragments, flakes, and artifacts.

10-AA-33 The site is just downriver [REDACTED]. A small hearth and several artifacts were found. There was also a scattering of shell and flakes.

10-AA-31 and 10-AA-32 These two sites are located on the lower half [REDACTED]. Both are open sites with shell middens.

10-AA-28,29,30 These sites are located at the lower end [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] suited for prehistoric occupation and was extensively used. Shell and flakes were found.

10-AA-26,27,60 These three sites are relatively small and are located on a narrow terrace. All sites contain flakes and shell middens.

10-AA-28,29 Both sites are located on a narrow and steep slope [REDACTED]. Shell and flakes are present at both sites.

10-OE-26,27 These sites are similar to sites 10-OE-28,29 but are on flatter ground. Shell and flakes were located.

10-AA-24 This site is located among the sand dunes [REDACTED]. Flakes and shell are present.

10-AA-25 The site is located [REDACTED]. One housepit was recorded.

10-AA-59 This site is across the river [REDACTED]. This site produced shell and flakes.

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10-AA-23 This site is just downriver from 10-AA-59. It is located [REDACTED]; stone tools and mussel shell were found.

10-OE-23 Found on a gravel bar which extends across [REDACTED] to a talus slope where mussel shells and stone debitage. The site is a small camp.

10-AA-24 Chert flakes, mussel shell fragments and cracked cobbles were found on a sandy area near the river. The materials represent the remains of a small camp.

10-AA-25 The site is located on the first terrace. Shoshone ware pottery, stone tools, and housepits were observed over an extensive area.

10-OE-258 This site is at the [REDACTED]. The remains of several historic stone buildings are nearby. These were probably used by the miners of the 1920's. A prehistoric occupation is indicated by the presence of shell and flakes.

10-OE-257 This is a small rockshelter [REDACTED] and across the stream from 10-AA-258. A possible aboriginal hearth was found inside.

10-AA-58 This site is on a narrow terrace upriver from 10-AA-56. Flakes and shell were found.

10-AA-56,57 These are two adjacent rockshelters. An extensive shell midden lies before 10-AA-56. Unfortunately both rockshelters are badly disturbed by relic hunters.

10-OE-252,253,254,255,33,34,35 These seven sites are rockshelters all situated at the [REDACTED]. One has been extensively trenched, indicating a deep and stratified midden. The others also have substantial occupations.

10-OE-251 This site is on a small flat and extends on both sides of a dirt road. Shell fragments and flakes are present.

10-OE-250 This site is a small rockshelter in the cliff base at the mouth of a small stream. There seems to be some depth to the deposit.

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10-OE-248,249 10-OE-248 is a small open campsite adjacent to a boulder shelter 10-OE-249. Shell and flakes were found.

10-OE-247 This site is on a small flat. It is a small open campsite with many flakes and shell fragments.

10-AA-54,55 These two similar open sites are on opposite sides [REDACTED]. Flakes and shell were found.

10-AA-52,53 These sites are rockshelters [REDACTED]. Shell, bone and cultural material are found below the surface in both shelters.

10-OE-246 This site is a small boulder shelter near the talus slope and overlooking a small flat. Shell and flakes were found.

10-AA-42,41 These sites are rockshelters. A shell midden extends from the mouth of the shelters to the water's edge. The midden unfortunately has been badly disturbed.

10-AA-43 This is a large basalt boulder situated near the river. The boulder has many petroglyphs pecked into it.

10-OE-32 This site is on a low terrace. Shell was present in the backdrift of rodent holes indicating a subsurface deposit.

10-AA-17 The site is located just downriver from Swan Falls dam. Flakes and shell fragments were found.

10-OE-270 This site is a boulder shelter. Petroglyphs and artifacts are associated with it.

10-AA-21 Located on a low, flat terrace, this has few signs of occupation. Only a limited number of flakes and shell were found.

10-AA-19 Artifacts, debitage, faunal remains, and housepits are found at this site. The site is large and is probably the remains of a village.

10-AA-44 This is an open site with a small concentration of flakes and shell. The site is adjacent to the river.

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10-AA-45 This is a small site located around a large boulder. Flakes and mussel shell fragments were scattered over the area.

10-OE-567 This site is located at the [REDACTED]. Flakes, shell, and several metates were found.

10-OE-247 A small campsite is located on a flat [REDACTED]. Flakes and mussel shell were found.

10-OE-271 The site is a rockshelter [REDACTED]. Burnt bone, flakes and mussel shell indicate considerable occupation.

10-OE-277 This is an open site with a surface scatter of flakes, shell and artifacts. It is located in the north field [REDACTED] on the first river terrace.

10-AA-15 Located between two large sections of basalt, this site was a heavily occupied shelter. It was excavated by the Idaho State University Museum in 1959.

10-AA-14 The site is on a low terrace [REDACTED]. Only a small camp is indicated.

10-OE-276 This is an open site located around some basalt outcroppings. Shell, obsidian flakes and two point fragments were found. It is located at the site [REDACTED].

10-OE-235, 237 These two sites are rockshelters and both are nearly buried by talus. No cultural material was found.

10-OE-236 This is a small campsite located on a flat between 10-OE-235 and 10-OE-237. Shell and flakes were found.

10-AA-12 This is a large site extending for [REDACTED]. Mussel shell, flakes, and cracked rocks are eroding out of the bank.

10-AA-13 Located just downriver from 10-AA-12, this site is on the river bank. Only a few flakes were located.

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10-OE-583 Unfortunately this large village has been disturbed by pothunting activity. Flakes and shell fragments appear on the surface and a lens of shell appears in one of the potholes at a depth of 1.25 feet.

10-OE-12 This site is a large well-known petroglyph field [REDACTED]. Over 68 boulders in this area have petroglyphs. Many different ideas, themes, and designs are present. This is one of the most important sites in the district.

10-OE-238 The site is at the end of [REDACTED] and has been disturbed by placer mining.

10-OE-239 This site is just downriver from 10-OE-238 and is also very badly disturbed from mining activities. Flakes and shell are present.

10-OE-240 This is the only true cave found in the area. It was excavated in 1929 by Louis Shellback of the Heye Foundation. The cave deposit is disturbed, but contains basketry, wood and stone artifacts.

10-AA-9 This site is formed by two large boulders occurring on the floodplain. There is a large shell midden and animal bone extending from the mouth of this shelter to the river.

10-AA-47,48,49 These are three boulder shelters at the edge of a talus slope. The shelters are very similar in size and in the nature of the occupation.

10-AA-10 Unfortunately, this site has been virtually destroyed by the construction of irrigation pumps. Stone tools and debitage are evidence of its former existence.

10-AA-50 The cultural material of this site came from washouts and blowouts. It is located on a wide flat terrace.

10-AA-7 This site is just downriver from 10-AA-50 and is on the same terrace. Flakes, shell, metates, and several chipped stone artifacts were found; numerous housepits were observed. The site is a large village.

10-OE-584 This site is at the lower end [REDACTED]. Shell fragments and flakes were found. One petroglyph was noted.

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10-AA-51 The site is similar to 10-AA-50 in that cultural material appears only in washouts and blowouts. Flakes and shell were found.

10-AA-5 Located on a wide floodplain, housepits, hearths, flakes, and shell indicate a large village site. A boulder with petroglyphs is at one end of the site.

10-AA-66 This is a petroglyph field [REDACTED]. The petroglyphs are similar to those at Wees Bar, and bear many similar geometric signs and symbols.

10-OE-241 This site is located on a small point of land a little over [REDACTED]. Flakes and shell fragments are found in abundance.

10-OE-242 This is an extensive site, covering an area approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long and 200 yards wide. Scattered over this area are large amounts of waste stone from the manufacture of stone tools.

10-OE-9,16 These are two boulder shelters found within the site boundaries of 10-OE-242. Aboriginal ceramics were found in 10-OE-9.

10-CN-11 The site is located on [REDACTED]. This is the only island to show evidence of occupation. Flake, shell, and chipped stone artifacts were found.

10-CN-9 This occupation is upriver from 10-CN-11. Two housepits were found. Shell and shallow stone mortars were found adjacent to a housepit.

10-CN-7 This site is [REDACTED]. The ground is disturbed but flakes and shell are found.

10-CN-5,6 These sites have been badly potted. Several layers of occupation, each containing artifacts and hearths, have been noted.

10-OE-243 The site is located on a flat [REDACTED]. Shell and flakes were found.

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10-CN-4 This is a small campsite with scattered shell and chips.

10-CN-1 The cultural deposit of this site is composed of chips, mussel shell, cracked rock, mortars, and pottery. It has nearly been destroyed by relic hunters. The site covers an area of 500 feet by 200 feet.

10-CN-2 The site is on a narrow flat [REDACTED]. The site is partially buried and artifacts are washing from the bank.

10-CN-3 The site extends along the river for 100 yards. Stone tools, flakes, and mussel shell have been found. The site has been extensively disturbed by relic hunters.

10-OE-245 This site lies on a wide flat [REDACTED]. Numerous tools, flakes and mussel shells have been found.

10-OE-244 This site is one of the few historic archaeological sites in the area. It is the old townsite of Guffey which began as a railroad construction camp in 1897. The town was abandoned shortly thereafter due to competition with the town of Murphy.

*Most of the site descriptions were taken from the report "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Guffey-Swan Falls Reservoirs, Southwestern Idaho, 1971," prepared by Robert W. Keeler and David G. Koko in fulfillment of the terms of Antiquities Act permit number 71-ID-042.

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1) Snake River - Guffey Butte-Black Butte

Archaeological District

2) Ada & Owyhee Counties, Idaho

3) Thomas Green

4) October 15, 1976

OCT 10 1978 *DOE*

5) Idaho State Historical Society

6) Looking south & east from Swan

Falls overlook.

7) Photo 1 *47*

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- 1) Snake River - Guffey Butte-Black Butte
Archaeological District
- 2) Ada & Owyhee Counties, Idaho
- 3) Thomas Green *DOE*
- 4) October 15, 1976 *OCT 10 1978*
- 6) Taken across river from Priest Ranch
looking south and west.
- 7) Photo *287* *AUG 2 1977*



1) 10-AA-15 - Guffey Butte-Black Butte
Archaeological District

2) Ada County, Idaho

AUG 2 1977

3) Thomas Green

4) October 15, 1976

5) Idaho State Historical Society

6) View of rockshelter looking northeast

7) Photo 3 of 7
OCT 10 1978
DOE



1) 10-AA-15 - Guffey Butte-Black Butte
Archaeological District

2) Ada County, Idaho

DOE

3) Thomas Green

OCT 10 1978

4) October 15, 1976

5) Idaho State Historical Society

6) Closeup view of rockshelter looking
northeast.

7) Photo 4 *47*

AUG 2 1977



1) Wees Bar - Guffey Butte-Black Butte
Archaeological District

2) Owyhee County, Idaho

3) Glenda Torgeson

4) October 15, 1976

5) Idaho State Historical Society

6) Looking east at petroglyph boulder
@ 7' at widest diameter.

7) Photo 5 of 7

DOE
OCT 10 1978

AUG 2 1977



- 1) Wees Bar - Guffey Butte-Black Butte
Archaeological District
- 2) Owyhee County, Idaho
- 3) Glenda Torgeson
- 4) October 15, 1976
- 5) Idaho State Historical Society
- 6) View from above of petroglyph boulder
@ 4' wide.
- 7) Photo 6

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Guffey Bridge - Guffey Butte-Black Butte
Archaeological District

Owyhee & Canyon Counties, Idaho

Glenda Torgeson

^{DOE}
OCT 10 1978

October 15, 1976

Idaho State Historical Society

Looking northeast from Owyhee County
side of bridge.

Photo 778

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