

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TESTING AT  
COYOTE SPRINGS (10IH197/PY-679)**

**KRASSEL RANGER DISTRICT  
FRANK CHURCH – RIVER OF NO RETURN  
WILDERNESS**

**In Memory of  
FRANK C. LEONHARDY**

**By  
Lawrence A. Kingsbury  
and  
Report Technical Assistance From  
Jill Frye**



**ELKO CORNER NOTCH DART POINT  
8,400 TO 650 YEARS BEFORE PRESENT**

**HERITAGE PROGRAM  
PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION  
JANUARY 2002**

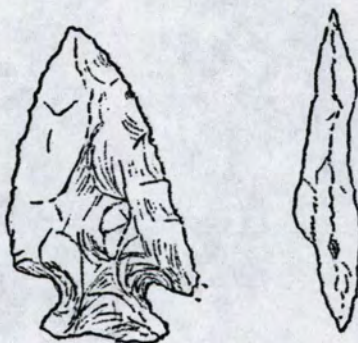


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## PREFACE

In June 14, 1983, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Payette National Forest issued a Special Uses Permit to Frank C. Leonhardy Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology at the University of Idaho, Moscow. The permit granted permission to conduct a cultural resource inventory and subsurface archaeological excavations at selected prehistoric properties within the Frank Church – River Of No Return (FC-RONR) Wilderness, managed by the Payette National Forest. Max Dahlstrom was the first to identify the site at Coyote Springs in 1971. The first serious attempt to do archaeological investigations began when Frank C. Leonhardy took and interest in this ancient site.

Archaeological investigations took place at Coyote Springs in short periods of time during the summers of 1982, 1983 and 1984. A survey took place in 1982. In 1983 the intensive surface collection was undertaken, and in 1984 subsurface archaeological excavations took place. In March of 1985 a anthropology major at the University of Idaho prepared and presented a paper at the Northwest Archaeological Conference. This paper contained the only written description about the results of the archaeological investigations at Coyote Springs. A formal report was not completed. With the untimely death of Franck C. Leonhardy, it became apparent that this site was not going to be written up.

On October 16, 1999, the notebooks, maps, photographs, and artifacts were acquired from the Laboratory of Anthropology, at the University of Idaho and transferred to the Payette National Forest's Heritage Program for curation. Myself, and members of the Salmon River Chapter of the Idaho Archeological Society worked together studying the material in preparation of a report. The notebooks were read and discussed. The artifacts were cataloged, and the collection was found not to be complete. Most of the lithic debitage (wasteflakes) were missing. There is no documentation with the radiometric date. We have no idea in what laboratory analyzed the carbon sample. However, we proceeded with report preparation.

Diagnostic tools were illustrated and plates were assembled. A comparative descriptive projectile point typology was done in order to understand the various archaeological phases through time. In addition an ***American Indian Archaeological Overview for the Payette National Forest, Idaho*** is included to better understand the prehistoric period in west-central Idaho.



It is not easy second guessing what Leonhardy was thinking, nor what he wanted to do with the archaeological data in 1984. Neither author of this report has ever been at the Coyote Springs site. 1984 was the first time an archaeological investigation ever took place at such a high elevation (8,540 feet above sea level) in the FC-RONR Wilderness. This in itself is unique to prehistoric properties in the wilderness.

This report presents the available information, with interpretation on the site. About 180 hours were spent to produce this report on the results of the University of Idaho's archaeological investigations at Coyote Springs.

LAWRENCE A. KINGSBURY  
Heritage Program Manager  
USDA Payette National Forest  
McCall, Idaho

January 30, 2002



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT COYOTE SPRINGS

The following text is derived from a brief paper produced by a student. Important archaeological information has been "high graded" from this paper. This paper has no author. It is edited for clarity, accuracy, spelling was corrected, and the facts were reorganized from the original paper presented at the annual meeting of the Idaho Archaeological Society in October of 1984.

During the summer of 1983, the archaeologists made a sketch map of the site, see Figures 3 and 4. After that, an intensive surface collection was made. A datum was established and a grid set up. Survey grid lines were laid out across the site. Along five grid lines trending east to west, the archaeologists examined the surface of the ground intensively, using two by two meter units, one meter on each side of the grid line, and two meters along the line. See Figure 5. The surface of the ground was covered with feldspar, eroded from granite bedrock. The archaeologists had to look closely at the ground. All of the lithic tools and wasteflakes (debitage) were collected, and proveniences recorded.

Forty-two tools and 570 wasteflakes were collected from the surface of the site. The site covered an area approximately 40 north to south by 60 meters east to west. The densest artifact concentration is east of the trail. See Figures 4 and 5. The most frequent tool types were utilized flakes and small unifaces and bifaces. Only 15% of the collection consisted of projectile points. Scrapers and exhausted core fragments were also present.

The most frequent lithic material used by the American Indians consisted of welded tuff (rhyolite) representing 41% of the collection. Cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS), also referred to as chalcedony by the unknown author, represented 19% of the collection. Black obsidian represented 17% of the collections. Basalt, quartzite and quartz crystal represented less than 1 % of the collection. All of the lithics used by the Indians were carried to the site.

During the summer of 1984, six, 1 X 1 meter test units were excavated. The topsoil was weathered. Soil depths ranged from 60 to 70 centimeters before hitting bedrock. Soil depth appeared to be constant across the site. No soil scientist was available for doing a description of the soil profiles. However, a soil profile was made. See Figures 6 and 7. The upper soil horizons appeared to consist of colluviums. The lower soil horizons appear to have been developed from the decomposition of glacial till. There were several soil horizons suggesting depositional events.

Archaeological subsurface testing produced 17 lithic tools consisting of utilized flake tools and bifacially flaked stone pieces. One base of a basalt lanceolate dart point described by the unknown author as a McKean type was uncovered in burned context at -57 cm below surface.



Flecks of charcoal were present throughout all of the soil horizons. The charcoal flecks may not be archaeological, but re-deposited from wildfire events.

One river cobble hammer stone was recovered from the excavation. This river cobble weighed about 500 grams. This river cobble was carried to this site. River cobbles are not natural to this locality. This hammerstone may have been used for processing seeds, or for the knapping of stone tools.

A total of nine typeable projectile points were recovered from the surface as well as from buried context. The oldest projectile point is a basalt lanceolate base typed to the McKean type.

A carbon 14 date on a piece of charcoal recovered from 50 to 60 cm below surface produced a date of 5,450  $\pm$  385 years BP. This date correlates well for dates for McKean projectile points from northwestern Wyoming and southeastern Idaho.

Other projectile point types include the Cascade Phase, McKean (Humboldt Series) concave base, Elko (Series) corner notch, Rosegate, and several dart point fragments. There is one Harder Phase arrow point. See the attached Figures.

The projectile point style types suggest that the Coyote Springs site was occupied periodically for the past 5,500 years. There are four dart point types, and one arrowhead type, suggesting five different occupations/assemblages.

It is likely that small bands of people occupied this site during periods of warmer, milder weather. The season of occupation was most likely late summer to early fall, as this is the only time that this location is not snow covered. It appears that the American Indians were hunting big game on a summer range. Big horn sheep summer in the area of Coyote Springs. Elk and mule deer are present in this habitat. Besides the activity of hunting at this site, it is likely that the people were collecting white bark pine seeds as a food resource. There are ethnographic accounts of white bark pine seeds being collected as a food item. The seeds were winnowed, ground up, and/or roasted by Indians to the south. There are other plants found in the area economically important to the Indian people.

The above represents the efforts of the University of Idaho archaeological work performed at Coyote Springs during the summers of 1983 and 1984. In an effort to gain a better understanding of the age of the typological projectile points, a typological comparative analysis was done.



## **TYOLOGICAL COMPARISON & CROSS DATING OF PROJECTILE POINTS**

### **By Lawrence A. Kingsbury**

Typology is the analysis of classification. Cross dating is a cultural approach used by archaeologists in determining the age of specific artifacts. By classifying an artifact, identifying the artifact to a type, the artifact can be tentatively dated through a literature comparison to an artifact from a radiometrically dated site. For example, when an artifact is found in buried archaeological context next to or within a prehistoric hearth feature, the carbon from the hearth can be radiometrically determined and dated.

Many prehistoric archaeological sites on the Payette National Forest (PNF) are identified as surface artifact scatters, or open sites, lacking soil deposition, organic matter, and are often eroded. Such sites are considered as unsuitable for assay by radiometric determination. Approximate dates for these kinds of sites are established by comparison of projectile point types found at radiometrically dated archaeological sites.

Archaeologists can identify the diagnostic "typeable" projectile points and compare these points with others like them from the archaeological literature. This is what we call "typological comparison" and "cross dating." The author has examined several hundred complete and fragmented projectile points curated in the collections of the PNF.

Projectile point analysis for the Coyote Springs collection is based upon variations in form, size, proportion, weight, lithic material, and flaking characteristics of diagnostic features appearing on each projectile point. No new projectile point typological names were created. Only existing typological names were used as derived from the archaeological literature for the Columbia Plateau, Great Basin, and western Great Plains.

#### **Humboldt Concave Type A (Figure 8, b)**

Number of Specimens: 1 base

Description: This is the base of a thin lanceolate dart point. The flaking is random. The base is thin and concave. The basal concavity was deliberately knapped. There are no ground edges. This is the dart point found in buried archaeological context, found at 57 centimeters below surface above glacial till. A radiometric date from a piece of charcoal from 50 to 60 cm below surface at this layer produced a date of 5,450 +/- 385 years before present. The un-authored University of Idaho student paper identified this point as belonging to the McKean series of the Great Plains. The radiometric date correlates with the McKean type projectiles from dated stratified sites in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana (Jennings 1974 152 - 153). However, this author suggests that this



point base can also be a Humboldt Concave Type A. Green (1975) suggests that Humboldt points range in age from circa 9,500 to 2,200 years before present.

Material: Fine grained basalt

Length: incomplete 19.4 mm

Width: 17.1 mm

Thickness: 4.7 mm

Comparisons:

Gruhn, 1961: Plate 13, g-h

Lanning, 1963: Plate 6, e

Heizer and Clewlow, 1968: Figure 3, j-k, n

Clewlow, 1968: Figure 1, h-k

Aikens, 1970: Figure 23, a-f

Green, 1972: Figure 13, a, d-f

Fagan, 1974: Figure 18, g-l

**Elko Corner Notch (Figure 8, c,d,e,f)**

Number of Specimens: 2 complete, 2 bases

Description: These large dart points are triangular in outline and lenticular in cross-section. They all have deep corner notching with barbs. Point edges are convex. The bases on all four specimens are concave. These are the largest, heaviest, and most abundant dart point style found at Coyote Springs. Elko series dart points are generally given a broad range of dates from 8,400 to 1500 years before present.

Material: 3 rhyolite, 1 cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS)

Measurement Ranges:

Length: 41.5 – 36.0 mm

Width: 25.0 – 23.2 mm

Thickness: 9.8 – 3.7 mm

Neck width: 14.0 – 8.7 mm

Comparisons:

Gruhn, 1961: Place 14, b-c, g-h

Heizer and Baumhoff, 1961: Figure 4

Lanning, 1963: Plate 6, K

Clewlow, 1968: Figure 3, j-l

Heizer and Clewlow, 1968: Figure 4, a-h

O'Connell and Ambro, 1968: Plate 2, g-x; Plate 3, a-n

Aikens, 1970: Figure 20, p-t

Green 1972: Figure 11, e-g

Swanson, 1972: Figure 55, e-g

Fagan, 1974: Figure 13, n-g

Kingsbury, 1977: Figure 16, a-e



**Cascade Phase (Figure 8, a)**

Number of Specimens: 1 base

Description: Cascade dart points are generally long and well made. As a group, they are distinct from other dart points from the Archaic Period found on the PNF. Cascade dart points are basically of two types: willowleaf/bipoint and lanceolate with a rounded base. These points tend to be thick in proportion to their width, and are thickest above the basal end. This specimen is thick on the basal end. There is no evidence of edge grinding. Flaking technique is random. The eroded and exposed Cascade Phase sites on the PNF range in age from 4,500 to 8,000 years before present.

Material: Black obsidian

Measurement Ranges:

Length: incomplete 19.6 mm

Width: 20.2 mm

Thickness: 6.7 mm

Comparisons:

Leonhardy and Rice, 1970: Figure 4, a-d

Bense, 1972: Figure B.1. Category 1-1, a-o

Pavesic, et al. 1993: Figure 3, a – f, and Figure 4, f-l

Aikens, 1993: Figure 3.3 and 3.4

Stoddard, 1996: Figure on page 7

Kingsbury, 1997: Figures 1, 2, 3

**Eastgate Expanding Stem (Figure 9, a)**

Number of Specimens: 1

Description: Eastgate points are usually larger than Rose Spring projectile points of the same assemblage. Eastgate points have a longer blade with concave to straight lateral edges. Square barbs extend nearly to the base, and often are nearly as wide as the stem, making deep corner notching. These points are lenticular to planoconvex in cross section. This specimen is closer to planoconvex. The base has fracture damage. Both barbs and the base are broken off. Eastgate and Rose Spring projectile points appear as long ago as 4,500 years before present, and continue to around 40 years before present, and perhaps as late as 100 years before present (Aikens 1970:56). For the present report, it is suggested that the Eastgate point on the PNF dates to circa 1500 to 500 years before present.

Material: Black obsidian

Measurement Ranges:

Length: incomplete 34.5 mm

Width: 22.4 mm

Thickness: 5.0 mm

Neck width: 9.5 mm

Comparisons:

Jennings, 1957: Figure 107

Gruhn, 1961: Plate 14, x-y



Lanning, 1963: Plate 7, c  
Clewlow, 1968: Figure 2, a-z  
Heizer and Clewlow, 1968: Figure 6, l-o  
Aikens, 1970: Figure 18, a-f  
Fagan, 1974: Figure 13, a-f  
Kingsbury, 1977: Figure 15, m-p

**Middle Columbia Basal Notched (MCBN) Arrowpoints (Figure 10, a, b)**

Number of Specimens: 2 partial points

Description: MCBN projectile points are small arrowpoints. They are triangular basal notched points with concave sides, well defined barbs and notches, with expanding stems. The barbs do not extend to the base, which is nearly twice the width of the neck, although not as wide as the barbs. On the PNF, for this report, it is estimated that these points date from 1500 to 200 years before present. These types of arrowpoints are diagnostic of Plateau influence in the Post-Archaic period through the Late Prehistoric periods.

Material: 1 white semi-translucent CCS, and 1 black obsidian

Measurement Ranges:

Length: incomplete 18.3 – 17.2 mm

Width: incomplete 15.9 – 11.6 mm

Thickness: 2.9 – 2.7 mm

Neck Width: 5.4

Comparisons:

Gardner, 1967: Figure 8, e-h

Leonhardy and Rice, 1970: Figure 9, a-e

**Unclassifiable Projectile Point Fragments (Figure 9, b,c,d,e, and 10, d,e)**

Number of Specimens: 4 dart point fragments, and 6 tips

Description: Un-diagnostic projectile point fragments include four dart point fragments, 1 obsidian base fragment, and 6 tips that are small enough to be arrow point tips.

Material: 1 dart point of black obsidian,

1 dart point of green rhyolite, 2 dart points of white CCS, 1 point tip of black obsidian, 2 point tips of rust colored CCS, 2 point tips of gray CCS, and 1 point tip of gold semi-translucent CCS

**Arrowpoint Unclassified as to Type (Figure 10, c)**

Number of Specimens: 1

Description: This arrowpoint is finely knapped to a delicate, thin point. It appears to have been re-sharpened. This point is too small to be anything other than an arrowpoint.

Material: Black obsidian

Length: 27.8 mm

Width: 16.0 mm

Thickness: 3.9 mm

Neck width: 10.5 mm



## SUMMARY

Upon examining the above described projectile points, there are five diagnostic types arranged in chronological order from oldest to youngest as represented by the following:

- Cascade (lanceolate dart point)
- Humboldt Concave Base Type A (lanceolate dart point)
- Elko (Corner Notch dart point)
- Eastgate Expanding Stem (arrow point)
- Middle Columbia Basal Notch (arrow point)

Cascade Phase dart points range in time from about 9,000 to 5,000 years before present. Humboldt dart points range in time from about 7,845 to 2,250 years before present. Elko series dart points range in time from 8,400 to 650 years before present. Eastgate arrow points, and Middle Columbia Basal Notch points range in time from about 1,500 to 500 years before present. American Indians occupied Coyote Springs several times over the millenniums during the Archaic period.

What were the Indians doing at Coyote Springs? They were camping, procuring water, gathering plant foods, and hunting fauna. The large number of utilized flakes and bifaces suggests that the Indians were processing meat. The complete and fragmented projectile points suggest that re-tooling and re-hafting of darts and arrows was taking place. All of the lithic material was carried to this site. Seasonal implications are suggested by the elevation of the site, Coyote Springs was occupied during the warmer months of the year,

This analysis and interpretation of this site is by no means conclusive. Additional archaeological work remains to be done. Based upon the available information, this high elevation archaeological site is fascinating, and deserves to be revisited by a team of archaeologists.

Other research that can be done with the artifacts includes sourcing obsidian through x-ray fluorescence. There are eight good artifacts that can be analyzed for artifact-to-source. Blood residue analysis is recommended for the projectile points and utilized flake tools in determining the genus of fauna procured by the Indians. Coyote Springs is scheduled for a site visit during the first week of August 2002.



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**PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

3. Temp No.:

4. State: Idaho County: Idaho

5. Project: Monitoring Prehistoric Properties in the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness

6. Report No.: PY2002 update

7. Site Name: Coyote Springs Prehistoric Archaeological Site

8. Class:  Prehistoric  Historic  Paleontologic  Ethnographic

9. Site Type: Prehistoric American Indian Multi-component Activity Area and Idaho National Forest Telephone Booth

10. Elevation: 8,540 feet above sea level

11. UTM Grid: Zone 11, 669360 mE, 5011900 mN Location recorded using GPS unit 

12. Township and Range: SW ¼, NE ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼, Section 15, T 22 N, R 13 E

13. Meridian: Boise (03)

14. Map Reference: PAPOOSE PEAK, IDAHO USGS 7.5' 1974, FS # 322-1

15. Aerial Photo: N/A

16. Location and Access: The best access is by aircraft and landing at Cold Meadows Airfield in the Frank Church – River of No Return (FC-RONR) Wilderness. From the USDA Payette National Forest Cold Meadows Guard Station, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, hike on the maintained Forest Service trail 041 that trends along the Cottonwood Creek trail for a distance of about 1.4 miles to the trail junction with Forest Service trail 044. Hike on Trail 044 for a distance of about 6 miles to Coyote Springs. This trail segment trends south by southeast by east and climbs in elevation to the mountain ridge. The archaeological site is on the west facing slope below the ridge at the headwaters of Cave Creek. Look for the log telephone booth. About 70 meters up the trail from the telephone booth is an open flat area adjacent to the trail, and this is where the archaeological site is located.

17. Land Owner: USDA Payette National Forest

18. Federal Admin. Units - Forest: N/A

District: Krassel

19. Location of Curated Materials: Idaho Historical Society

Site Description: As of 2002, this site is the largest known prehistoric activity area situated at this elevation (8,540') in the Payette Unit of the FC-RONR Wilderness. The site was first identified by surface lithic artifacts. Later, subsurface archaeological testing demonstrated that there are buried lithic artifacts. The site measured 20 meters north to south by 50 meters east to west in a level open area about 50 meters from two pools of fresh water where a spring originates. The archaeologists observed stone artifacts representing:

Tertiary wasteflakes

Secondary Wasteflakes

Core fragments

Angular lithic modified chunks

Biface fragments

Utilized flake tools

Projectile dart points

Lithic materials consisted of a variety of colorful cryptocrystalline silicates, rhyolite of several colors and black obsidian.

21. Site Condition:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor

22. Impact Agent(s): This prehistoric has been disturbed by the Forest Service trail, horse trampling and soil mixing by ground squirrel digging of burrows.

23. National Register Status:  Eligible (C)  Insufficient Data to Evaluate (Z)  Ineligible (D)

Justify: This historic property is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria D.

Although artifact looting has taken place, there is still cultural information at this location.

24. Photos: See the attached colored photographs.



25. **Recorded by:** This site was first identified by Max Dahlstrom during the summer of 1971. The site was revisited by Mile Kulesza and Bob Hansen on August 4, 1982. The University of Idaho revisited this site in July of 1983, and returned to do archaeological site testing in August of 1984. This site was monitored by the USDA Payette National Forest, contract archaeologist, James Weaver, of McCall, Idaho during July of 2001.

26. **Survey Organization:** USDA Payette National Forest

27. **Assisting Crew Members:**

28. **28. Survey Date:** Summer of 1971

### PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

29. **Slope:** 10 % Degrees      **Aspect:** 270 degrees

30. **Distance to Permanent Water:** Adjacent to Coyote Springs

**Type of Water Source:** [ X ] Spring/Seep (A) [ ] Stream/River(B) [ ] Lake(C) [ ] Other(D)

**Name of Water Source:** Coyote Springs

**Distance to Nearest Other Water Source/Type:**

31. **Geographic Unit:** N4D

32. **Topographic Location (Check one under each heading):**

**Primary Landform:**

[ X ] mountain spine (A) [ ] tableland/mesa (C) [ ] valley (E) [ ] canyon (G)  
[ ] hill (B) [ ] ridge (D) [ ] plain (F) [ ] other (D)

**Secondary Landform:**

[ ] alluvial fan (A)	[ ] ledge (K)	[ ] spr mound/bog (V)
[ ] alcove/rock shelter (B)	[ ] mesa/butte (L)	[ ] valley (W)
[ ] arroyo (C)	[ ] playa (M)	[ ] cutbank (X)
[ ] basin (D)	[ ] port. geo. feature (N)	[ ] riser (Y)
[ ] cave (E)	[ ] plain (O)	[ ] multiple s.l. (1)
[ ] cliff (F)	[ ] ridge/knoll (P)	[ ] bar (2)
[ ] delta (G)	[ X ] slope (Q)	[ ] lagoon (3)
[ ] detached monolith (H)	[ ] terrace/bench (R)	[ ] ephemeral wash (4)
[ ] dune (I)	[ ] island (T)	[ ] Kipuka (5)
[ ] floodplain (J)	[ ] outcrop (U)	[ ] saddle/pass (6)

**Describe:** This site is situated about 100 meters west of the ridge separating the Middle Fork from the Big Creek drainages.

33. **On-Site Depositional Context:**

[ ] fan (A)	[ ] outcrop (Q)	[ ] moraine (J)	[ ] desert pavement (P)
[ ] talus (B)	[ ] extinct lake (F)	[ ] flood plain (K)	[ ] stream bed (R)
[ ] dune (C)	[ ] extant lake (G)	[ ] marsh (L)	[ ] aeolian (S)
[ ] stream/terrace (D)	[ ] alluvial plain (H)	[ ] landslide/slump (M)	[ ] none (T)
[ ] playa (E)	[ X ] colluvium (I)	[ ] delta (N)	[ ] residual (U)

**Describe:** The soils are of decomposed granitics, and glacial outwash with fine sediments.

34. **Vegetation**

a. **Life Zone:** [ ] Arctic-Alpine (A) [ ] Hudsonian (B) [ X ] Canadian (C)  
[ ] Transitional (D) [ ] Upper Sonoran (E) [ ] Lower Sonoran (F)

b. **Community:** [ J ] Primary on-site [ I ] Secondary on-site [ B ] Surrounding site

Aspen (A)	Wet Meadow (I)	Low Sagebrush (Q)
Spruce-Fir (B)	Dry Meadow (J)	Barren (R)
Douglas-fir (C)	Oak-Maple shrub (K)	Marsh/swamp (S)
Alpine tundra (D)	Riparian (L)	Lake/reservoir (T)
Ponderosa Pine (E)	Grassland/Steppe (M)	Agricultural (U)
Lodgepole pine (F)	Desert lake shore (N)	Blackbrush (V)
Other/Mixed conifer (G)	Shadscale community (O)	Creosote bush (Y)
Pinyon-juniper woodland (H)	Tall sagebrush (P)	



**Describe:** Vegetation on the site consists of a sparse cover of sedges and forbs. This meadow is surrounded by a mixed coniferous forest of subalpine fir and whitebark pine, and lodgepole pine.

**35. Miscellaneous Text** (25 character limit):

**36. Comments/Continuations/Location of Curated Materials and Records:**

Records and artifacts are curated at the Supervisor's Office, Heritage Program.

**List of Attachments:**     Part B         Part C         Topo Map         Site Sketch  
 Photos         Artifact/Feature Sketch         Continuation Sheets         Other



## Part B - Prehistoric Sites

Site No.(s) 10-IH-197  
PY - 679  
Map #18

1. Site Type Lithic Scatter
- \*2. Culture                      AFFILIATION                      DATING                      AFFILIATION                      DATING  
unknown                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Dimensions              50 m X 20 m              \*Area 1000 sq m
- \*4. Surface Collection/Method               None (A)                       Designed Sample (C)  
 Grab Sample (B)                       Complete Collection (D)  
 Sampling Method Collect diagnostics (points) and anything that might tempt a collector.
- \*5. Estimated Depth of Fill               Surface (A)                       20-100 cm (C)                       Fill noted but unknown (E)  
 0-20 cm (B)                       100 cm + (D)  
 How Estimated Trowel diameter hole dug (12" deep) and screened - 2 flakes came  
 (If tested, show location on site map.) out of the 10"-12" level still did not hit bedrock (bottom  
hole marked with note in plastic bag)
- \*6. Excavation Status               Excavated (A)                       Tested (B)                       Unexcavated (C)  
 Testing Method \_\_\_\_\_
- \*7. Summary of Artifacts and Debris  
 Lithic Scatter (LS)                       Isolated Artifact (IA)                       Burned Stone (BS)  
 Ceramic Scatter (CS)                       Organic Remains (VR)                       Ground Stone (GS)  
 Basketry/Textiles (BT)                       Shell (SL)                       Lithic Source(s)  
 Describe Mostly tertiary thinning percussion flakes, a few secondary thinning  
flakes/chunks.  
2 bifaces - broken (collected)  
2 scrapers (collected)  
2 points (collected)  
and 3 more points collected next vixit (see supplemental sheet)
- \*8. Lithic Tools
- |  | #        | TYPE            | #     | TYPE  |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------|-------|
|  | <u>2</u> | <u>bifaces</u>  | _____ | _____ |
|  | <u>2</u> | <u>scrapers</u> | _____ | _____ |
|  | <u>5</u> | <u>points</u>   | _____ | _____ |
|  | _____    | _____           | _____ | _____ |
- Describe Biface end - victim of "end shock" - broken in production  
Biface midsection - original edges seem "finished" enough to indicate  
that biface was broken after it was made, one of the broken ends  
has been retouched to a steep sided scraper (probably woodworking)  
Combination knife and scraper - a bifaced point with finished edges  
probably broken and then the break retouched to scraper.  
Flake scraper - long edge of flake retouched.  
2 projectile points described in #14 (reverse side)
- \*9. Lithic Debitage - Estimated Total Quantity               None (A)                       10-25 (C)                       100-500 (E)  
 1-9 (B)                       25-100 (D)                       500+ (F)  
 Material Type Obsidian, rhyolite, half dozen types of chert  
 Flaking Stages                      (0) Not Present                      (1) Rare                      (2) Common                      (3) Dominant  
 Decortication                      \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary 1 Tertiary 3 Shatter 1 Core \_\_\_\_\_
10. Maximum Density-#/sq m (all lithics)                      4 or 5/sq. meter



# Part B - Prehistoric Sites

Site No.(s) 10-IH-197  
PY-679  
Map #18

\*11. Ceramic Artifacts

NONE	#	TYPE	#	TYPE

Describe \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

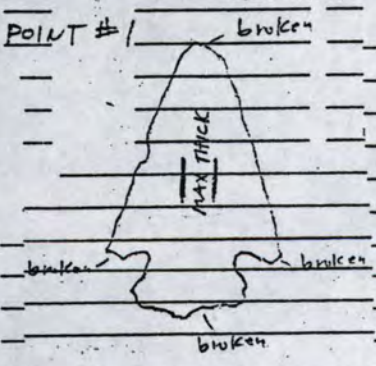
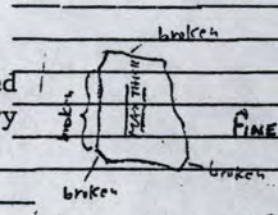
12. Maximum Density-#/sq m (ceramics) \_\_\_\_\_

\*13. Non-Architectural Features (locate on site map)

- Hearth/Firepit (HE)     Rubble Mound (RM)     Earthen Mound (EM)     Water Control (WC)
- Midden (MD)     Stone Circle (SC)     Burial (BU)     Petroglyph (PE)
- Depression (DE)     Rock Alignment (RA)     Talus Pit (TP)     Pictograph (PI)

Describe Dahlstrom in 1971 reports a hunting blind to be nearby - we could not find it in the immediate area but we did not search too far out.

\*14. Architectural Features (locate on site map)

POINT #	#	TYPE	#	MATERIAL	TYPE
	1	both faces pressure flaked edge angle - acute, a very well made point Material - rhyolite		POINT #2	Both faces - very fine pressure flaking Edge angle - very acute, a very well made point Material - heat treated (?) chert point most likely an unnotched triangular point with a slightly concave base.

15. Comments/Continuations

Dahlstrom recorded this site in 1971, but he seemed to miss the presence of the extensive lithic scatter, so we did it over.

This is an intriguing site. A lot more is going on here than would result from a simple upland hunting camp. A wide range of materials is represented, stonetool manufacture as well as use seems to be indicated by the primary thinning flakes and broken bifaces, hide and/or woodwork is hinted at by the scraping tools.

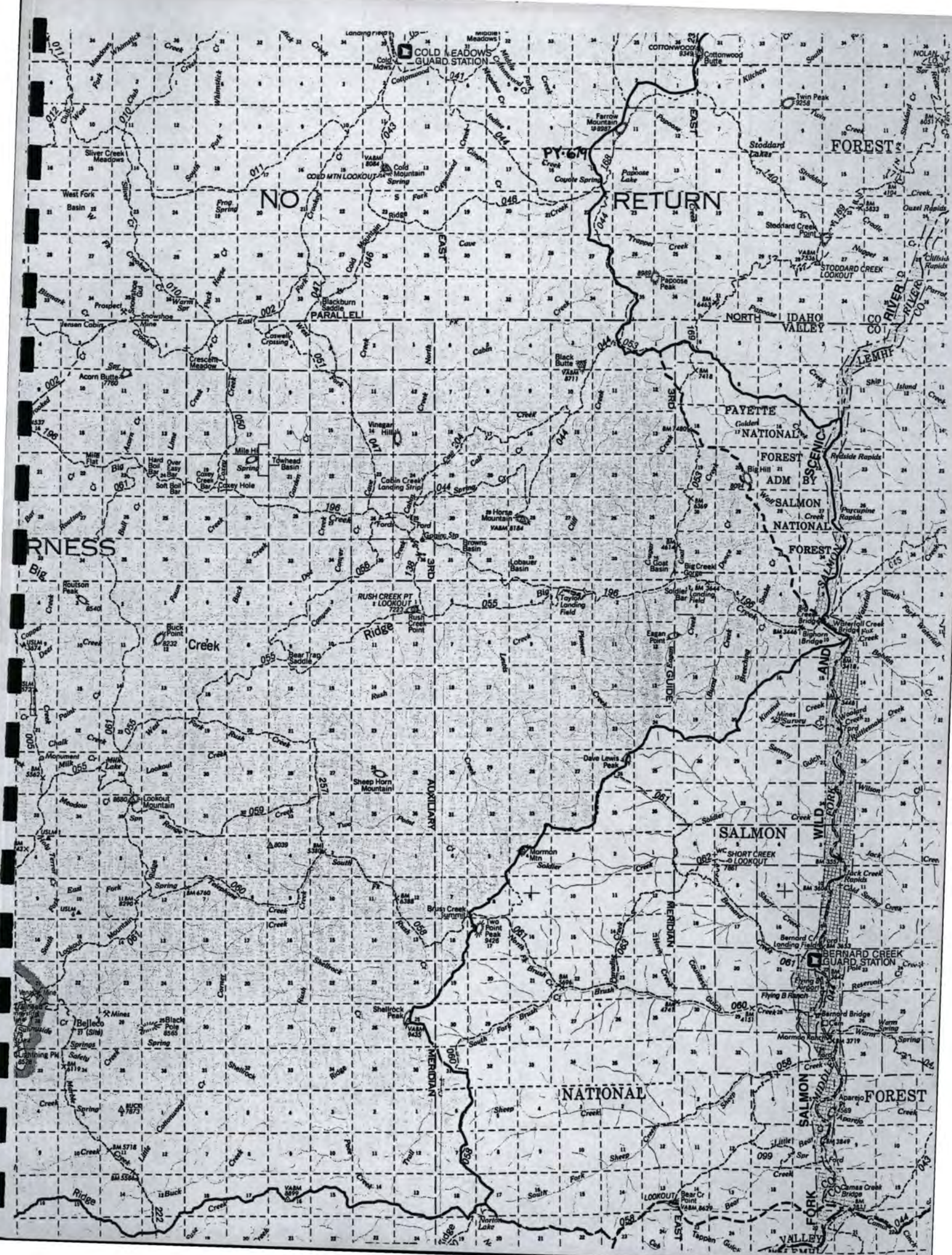
Ground visibility is 50%.

Recommendations: Management Oriented - the Coyote Springs area sees a lot of use (a modern camping area is nearby) and the trail just touches the site boundary.

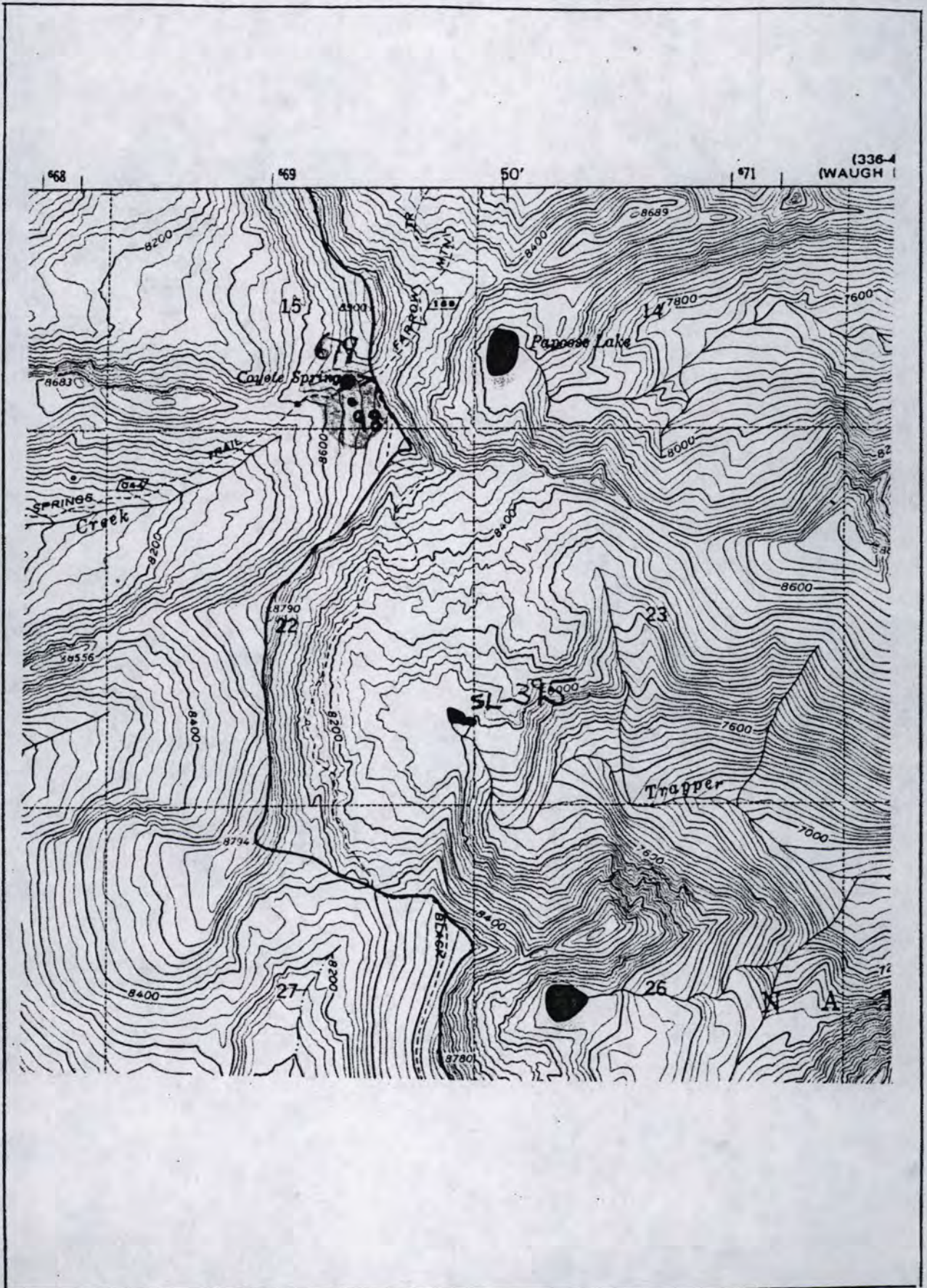
These above two can't be avoided but probably doesn't hurt the site that much. But livestock trampling should somehow be discouraged.

Research Oriented - This should be a high priority site to test!











1989

# IMACS ENCODING FORM

To be completed for each site form.  
For instructions and codes, see IMACS Users Guide.

Encoder's Name Kingsbury

**A**

1 10-17 197 2 PY 679 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 8540 11 11 669360 5011900  
 State Site Number Agency Site Number Agency Report Number Elevation Zone Easting Northing

12 

NW	SW	SE	15	22	N	13	E

 13 B 14 PAPOOSE PEAK 17 FS  
 1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec. T. R Merid. USGS Map Owner

18 12 50 19 LHS 21 A 22 ER \_\_\_\_\_ 23 Z 26 IE 28 07 71 29 10 230  
 Forest Dist./Park Loc. Curated Materials Cond. Impacts NR Organ. Survey Date Slope Aspect

30 001 B 31 NZY 32 D R 33 I 34 C M C 35 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water; distance/type Geog. Unit Topographic Location 1st 2nd Dep. Vegetation 1 2 3 Misc. Text

**B**

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 3200 4 E 5 C 6 B 7 LS \_\_\_\_\_  
 Culture/Dating Method Area Collect Depth Excav. Status Prehistoric Artifacts

8 

9DI	1IF
9IG	3IH
5ID	9IA

 9 E 13201 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lithic Tools: #/type # Flaking Stages Ceramics: #/type Features: #/type Architecture: #/material/type

**C**

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Historic Themes Cultures / Dating Method Dates Area Collect. Depth Excav. Status Artifacts: #/type

10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ceramics: paste / glaze / decoration / pattern / form / # Trademarks Glass: # / mlk. / color / func. / drmk. / dec. Features: #/type

14 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architecture: #/material/type



## PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

## INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form Approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

\*1. State No. 10IH197

\*2. Agency No. PY-679

3. Temp No.

4. State: IDAHO

County: IDAHO

5. Project: WILDERNESS SETTLEMENT SUBSISTENCE

\*6. Report No. PY-

7. Site Name: COYOTE SPRINGS

8. Class:  Prehistoric  Historic  Paleontologic  Ethnographic

9. Site Type: LITHIC SCATTER

\*10. Elevation: ~~8450~~ 8540 ft.

\*11. UTM Grid: Zone 11 669360 m/E 5011900 m/N

\*12. NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 15 T. 22N R. 13E

\*13. Meridian:

\*14. Map Reference: USGS PAPOOSE PEAK

15. Aerial Photo:

16. Location and Access: THE SITE IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO A SPRING AT THE HEAD OF CAVE CREEK. IT IS 150 M SE OF THE JUNCTION OF COYOTE SPRINGS TRAIL, BLACKBUTTE TRAIL, AND FARROW MOUNTAIN TRAIL. EASIEST ACCESS IS BY THE COYOTE SPRINGS TRAIL FROM COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION AIR STRIP.

\*17. Land Owner: USDA FOREST SERVICE

\*18. Federal Admin. Units: ForestPAYETTE District Nat'l Park

\*19. Planning Units (USFS only):

20. Site Description: THE SITE IS A BENCH JUST BELOW A RIDGE LINE. FLAKES WERE FOUND SCATTERED OVER A LARGE AREA JUST EAST OF COYOTE SPRINGS. THE SURFACE CONCENTRATION COVERS AN AREA APPROXIMATELY 20 X 40 M

\*21. Site Condition:  Excellent (A)  Good (B)  Fair (C)  Poor (D)

\*22. Impacting Agent(s): WEATHERING; TRAIL

\*23. Nat. Register Status:  Significant (C)  Non-Significant (D) Unevaluated (USFS only) (Z)

Justify: NO BASIS FOR EVALUATION

24. Photos: 10IH197 FILE

25. Recorded by: MAX DAHLSTROM, 1971; MIKE KULESZA, 1982; UI RESURVEY, 1983

\*26. Survey Organization: UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Survey Date: JULY 83

27. Assisting Crew Members:

\*Encoded data items



## PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Site No. (s): 10IH197

- \*29. Slope: 10 (Degrees) 230 Aspect (Degrees)  
 \*30. Direction/Distance to Permanent Water: 330 Bearing (Degrees)  
 .3 x 100 Meters  
 \*Type of Water Source: XX Spring/Seep (A) Stream/River (B)  
 Lake (C) Other (D)  
 Name of Water Source: COYOTE SPRINGS  
 Distance to Nearest Other Water Source/Type: 300/STREAM

\*31. Geographic Unit: MIDDLE FORK SALMON RIVER DRAINAGE

\*32. Topographic Location (check one under each heading):

PRIMARY LANDFORM		PRIMARY POSITION	
mountain spine (A)		toe/crest/peak (A)	
hill (B)		edge (B)	
tableland/mesa (C)		XX slope (C)	
XX ridge (D)		toe/foot/bottom/mouth (D)	
valley (E)		saddle/pass (E)	
plain (F)		bench/ledge (F)	
canyon (G)		rimrock (G)	
island (H)		interior (H)	
SECONDARY LANDFORM		SECONDARY POSITION	
alluvial fan (A)		playa (M)	top/crest/
alcove/rockshelter (B)		port.geo.feature (N)	peak (A)
arroyo (C)		plain (O)	edge (B)
basin (D)		ridge/knoll (P)	slope (C)
cave (E)		slope (Q)	toe/foot
cliff (F)		XX terrace/bench (R)	bottom/mouth (D)
delta (G)		talus slope (S)	XX interior (G)
detached monolith (H)		island (T)	step (H)
dune (I)		outcrop (U)	riser (I)
floodplain (J)		spring mound/bog (V)	patterned
ledge (K)		valley (W)	ground (N)
mesa/butte (L)		cutbank (X)	face (O)
		riser (Y)	saddle/pass (P)

Describe: THE SITE IS ON A BENCH JUST BELOW THE CREST OF A RIDGE.

\*33. On-site Depositional Context:

fan (A)	extant lake (G)	des. pavement (P)
talus (B)	alluvial plain (H)	stream bed (R)
dune (C)	XX colluvium (I)	aeolian (S)
stream terrace (D)	morraine (J)	none (T)
playa (E)	floodplain (H)	residual (U)
outcrop (Q)	marsh (L)	delta (N)
extinct lake (F)	landslide/slump (M)	

Description of Soil: SLOPE WASH OVERLYING TILL; PEDOGENIC HORIZONS  
 A/C AND A/B/C SEQUENCES



## PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (CONT.)

PY-679

## 34. Vegetation:

\*a. Life Zone: Arctic Alpine (A) Hudsonian (B) XX Canadian (C)  
 Transitional (D) Upper Lower  
 Sonoran (E) Sonoran (F)

\*b. Community: M Primary On-Site Secondary On-site C Surrounding

Aspen (A)	Wet Meadow (I)	Low Sagebrush (Q)
Spruce-Fir (B)	Dry Meadow (J)	Barren (R)
Douglas-Fir (C)	Oak-Maple Shrub (K)	Marsh/Swamp (S)
Alpine Tundra (D)	Riparian (L)	Lake/Reservoir (T)
Ponderosa Pine (E)	Grassland/Steppe (M)	Agricultural (U)
Lodgepole Pine (F)	Desert Lake Shore (N)	Blackbrush (V)
Other/Mixed Conifer (G)	Shadscale Community (O)	Cresote Bush (Y)
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (H)	Tall Sagebrush (P)	

Describe: SECONDARY ON SITE SMALL BRUSH AND PINUS ALBICAULUS; SITE IS IN PINUS ALBICAULUS-ABIES LASIOCARPA/VACCINIUM SCOPARIUM HABITAT TYPE; ABIES LASIOCARPA/VACCINIUM SCOPARIUM HABITAT TYPE IS ADJACENT

\*35. Miscellaneous Text: TESTED BY UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO IN 1984

## 36. Comments/Continuations/Location of Curated Materials and Records:

DAHLSTROM RECORDED THE SITE AS A HUNTING BLIND WHICH NO ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO RELOCATE; KULESZA RECORDED THE SITE AS A LITHIC SCATTER. MATERIALS FROM 1984 TEST ARE CURATED AT THE LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

List of Attachments: XX Part B XX Topo Map Photos Continuation Sheets  
 Part C XX Site Sketch Artifact/Feature Sketch  
 Other



PART B - PREHISTORIC

Site No.(s) 10IH197

1. Site Type: LITHIC SCATTER
- \*2. Culture:           AFFILIATION           DATING           AFFILIATION           DATING  
                  UNKNOWN
3. Site Dimensions: 50                   M X 80                   M    \*Area 3200                   sq m
- \*4. Surface Collection/Method:
- |                 |    |                         |
|-----------------|----|-------------------------|
| None (A)        | XX | Designed Sample (C)     |
| Grab Sample (B) |    | Complete Collection (D) |
- Sampling Method: FOUR TRANSECTS 2 M WIDE, 10 M APART CAREFULLY COLLECTED AND MATERIAL RECOVERED PLOTTED
- \*5. Estimated Depth of Fill:
- |             |    |               |                            |
|-------------|----|---------------|----------------------------|
| Surface (A) | XX | 20-100 cm (C) | Fill noted but unknown (E) |
| 0-20 cm (B) |    | 100 cm + (D)  |                            |
- How estimated: TEST PITS  
(If tested show location on site map)
- \*6. Excavation Status:           Excavated (A)   XX Tested (B)           Unexcavated (C)
- Testing Method: 5 1 X 1 TEST PITS
- \*7. Summary of Artifacts and Debris:
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| XX Lithic Scatter (LS) | Organic Remains (VR) |
| Ceramic Scatter (CS)   | Shell (SL)           |
| Basketry/Textiles (BT) | Burned Bone (BS)     |
| Isolated Artifact (IA) | Ground Stone (GS)    |
|                        | Lithic Source(s)     |

Describe 66 IMPLEMENTS AND 258 FLAKES RECOVERED IN CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION AND TEST PITS. REFER TO REPORT FOR DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSIS.



PART B - PREHISTORIC (cont.)

Site No.(s) 10IH197

*8. Lithic Tools:	#	TYPE	#	TYPE
	13	PROJ POINTS	1	KNIFE/SCRAP
	14	BIFACE FRAG	24	UTL FLAKES
	5	CORES	6	KNIVES
	1	HAMMERSTONE	2	SCRAPERS

Describe: REFER TO REPORT FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS.

\*9. Lithic Debitage - Estimated Total Quantity:

None (A)	10-25 (C)	XX 100-500 (E)
1-9 (B)	25- 100 (D)	500 + (F)

Material type: VARIOUS CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE SILICATES

Flaking Stages: (0) Not Present (1) Rare (2) Common (3) Dominant

Decortication: 1      Secondary: 3      Tertiary: 2  
 Shatter: 0          Core:1

10. Maximum Density - #/sq m (all lithics) 1/1

\*11. Ceramic Artifacts:

#	TYPE	#	TYPE
---	------	---	------

Describe:

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (ceramics):



PART B - PREHISTORIC (cont.)

Site No.(s) 10IH197

\*13. Non-Architectural Features (locate on site map):

Hearth/Firepit (HE)	Stone Circle (SC)	Burial (BU)
Midden (MD)	Rock Alignment (RA)	Water Control (WC)
Depression (DE)	Earthen Mound (EM)	Petroglyph (PE)
Rubble Mound (RM)	Talus Pit (TP)	Pictograph (PI)

Describe:

\*14. Architectural Features (locate on site map):

#	MATERIAL	TYPE	#	MATERIAL	TYPE
---	----------	------	---	----------	------

Describe:

15. Comments/Continuations:

C14 DATE FROM BOTTOM OF TEST IS 5450+/-385 (WSU 3115). BITTERROOT AND MCKEAN (?) PROJECTILE POINTS ALSO FOUND IN TESTS. MOST MATERIALS FROM SURFACE COLLECTION PROBABLY DATE 2000 TO 2500 BP.



obsidian greater than a cm.

Collection: Coyote Springs Prehistoric Site  
Site No's: PY-679 10-IH-197  
Date Surveyed or Excavated: ~~8/82~~ Leonhardy 1982/84  
Location of Site: Payette National Forest

Date Inventoried: 11/13/99  
Inventoried By: K. Prouty  
Location of Collection:  
Payette National Forest  
Heritage Program Office

Artifact No.	Description	Bag No./Loci No.
10-IH-197	Hammer stone - 8/84 10-IH-197	#1
10-IH-197	One bag of Sample of Raw Materials - 27 pieces found on Surface 8/8-14/83	#2
679-1	Elko Corner-Notch Archaic Period Dark point Referred to in Survey 8/4/82	#3
	CCS - gray point tip	"
679-2	missing <sup>red</sup> chert <sup>TIP</sup> fragment referred to in site report	"
679-3	obsidian corner-notched point referred to in site report	"
679-4	Obsidian basal or corner notched point with tip, base and one tyne missing "	"
679-5	Green-Rhyolite side-notch, dit with tip missing	"
	Green, CCS uniface scraper	#4
	heat treated? CCS <sup>gray</sup> bifacially flaked material possible a point fragment	"
	Rhyolite biface fragment - brownish color	"
	CCS biface fragment possible a knife base - pinkish/brown	"
	CCS scraper (reworked from a point fragment)	"
***	Bags 3 and 4 were materials collected during 8/4/82 survey and mentioned in site report	

5/18/82  
site report

Remove 11/29/99  
for sourcing

OPSIDIAN Artifacts that could be pulled for sourcing:  
NUMBERS not used or accounted for - need to find master list →  
MISSING Items that have labeled bag but no artifact

○ We need to call to get the master inventory on which these numbers were assigned.



Collection: Coyote Springs  
 Site No's: PY-679, 10-IH-197  
 Date Surveyed or Excavated: Leonhardy 1984  
 Location of Site: Payette National Forest

Date Inventoried: 11/13/99  
 Inventoried By: K. Prouty  
 Location of Collection:  
 Payette National Forest  
 Heritage Program Office

Artifact No.	Description	Bag No./Loc No.
10-IH-197-1	Clear "Glass" bifacial scraper - Quartz Crystal	"5"
" -2	CCS point tip	
-3	Phyolite Angular chert scraper	
-4	CCS uniface scraper	
-5	missing	
-6	Tan/rust CCS scraper	
-7	missing	
-8	missing	
9	cream colored CCS Biface <del>Scraper</del>	
-10	CCS uniface scraper	
-11	quartz point base - drilled with concave base elko	
-12	basalt point faced with concave base elko	
-13	quartzite biface fragment	
-14	missing	
15	CCS Angular Waste	
16	CCS Angular Waste with cortex	
17	CCS Angular Waste	
18	CCS uniface	



Collection: Coyote Springs  
 Site No's: 10-IH-197, PY-679  
 Date Surveyed or Excavated: Leonhardy 1984  
 Location of Site: Payette National Forest

Date Inventoried: 11/16/99  
 Inventoried By: K. Prouty  
 Location of Collection:  
 Payette National Forest  
 Heritage Program

Artifact No.	Description		Bag No./Locs No.
10-IH-197-19	Obsidian <sup>biface</sup> point fragment	107.35 E, 109.55 S	#5
-20	CCS Utilized Flake	99.15 E, 109.45 S	
-21	Obsidian Utilized Flake	156.95 E, 100.8 S	
-22	Obsidian biface - appears to be base	113.0 E, 111.45 S	Removed for sourcing 11/20/99 KP
-23	CCS Utilized flake <sup>of</sup> basalt biface	119.3 S, 154.75 E	Surface
-24	Obsidian uniface Scraper	121.35 S, 102.2 E	Surface
-25	missing	120.8 S, 103.8 E	Surface
-26	Smoky Quartz point tip	119.85 S, 107.05 E	
-27	CCS uniface Scraper	118.90 S, 113.95 E	Surface
-28	CCS point tip	93.10 S, 109.71 E	Surface
-29	CCS Utilized Flake	93.80 S, 108.22 E	Surface
-30	CCS Angular waste Biface fragment		
-31	CCS biface fragment		
-32	CCS Biface fragment		
-33	3 pieces of CCS waste flake material with cortex two of which have some unifacial flaking - i.e. scrapers		
34	CCS biface <del>Scraper</del>	105.80 S, 105.75 E	
35	Obsidian Biface Scraper	105.20 S, 109.55 E	



Collection: Coyote Springs  
 Site No's: 10-IH-197, PY-679  
 Date Surveyed or Excavated: Leonhardy 1984  
 Location of Site: Payette National Forest

Date Inventoried: 11/16/99  
 Inventoried By: K. Prouty  
 Location of Collection:  
 Payette National Forest  
 Heritage Program

Artifact No.	Description	Bag No./Loc No.
10-IH-197-36	CCS - point mid section	#5
-37	CCS core 113.10E, 106.35S	
-38	CCS <sup>basalt</sup> Utilized Flake 116.50E, 102.70S	
-39	Obsidian Utilized Flake 116.95E, 106.45S	
-40	white CCS point base <sup>shouldered with basal notch</sup> 114.75E, 112.50S	
-41	Obsidian Projectile Point 138.60E, 97.95S	Removed for sourcing 11/24/99
-42	CCS Utilized Flake mustard colored	
	no items numbered 43 to 113	
-114	CCS Utilized Flake	
120 **	no items numbered 115 to 160 (120 obsidian flake tool)	
-161	missing Pit 1 99-100S, 109-110E 8-10 cm bs	
	no items numbered 162-166	
-167	missing 109.80, 99.20	
	no item numbered 168 & 169	
170	missing Test Pit 2 99.0-99.35, 119.75-120E 7cm bs	
171	CCS biface base Pit 2 99.0-99.35, 119-120 meters Line 1 7cm BP 19.00-19.40	
172	CCS core Pit 2 Line 1, level 10cm, 99-100S, 119-120 meters 19.60-19.00	



Collection: Coyote Springs  
 Site No's: 10-IH-197, PY-679  
 Date Surveyed or Excavated: Leonhardy 1984  
 Location of Site: Payette National Forest

Date Inventoried: 11/16/99  
 Inventoried By: K. Prouty  
 Location of Collection:  
 Payette National Forest  
 Heritage Program

Artifact No.	Description	Bag No./Locs No.
10-IH-197-	no item numbered 173	#5
-174	CCS Utilized Flake Pit 2, Line 1, 99.4s, 119.75E, 20cm	
-175	CCS <sup>OF BASALT</sup> Utilized Flake Pit 2, 99-100S, 119-120E, 10-20cm bs	
-176	CCS crude biface fragment (tip) 119.7-120E, 99-100S, 10-20cm bs	
	no items numbered 177 to 182	
183	missing 129.5-130E, 100-101S, 20-30cm, DL, FL 8/2/84	
**	no items numbered 184 to 190	
191	missing Uniface 109-110E, 109-110S, 19cm DL, FL	
	no item numbered 192	
193	missing Bitterroot Projectile Point 109-110E, 109-110S, 25-30cm DL, FL	
	no item numbered 194	
195	Basalt Uniface Knife fragment 109.28S, 109.2 E, 36cm CL, DL 8/5/84	
	no item numbered 196	
197	CCS Uniface scraper Test #5, 109-110S, 109-110E, 30-40cm bs	
	no items numbered 198 to 200	
201	obsidian possibly a point fragment	
	no item numbered 202	
203	obsidian scraper biface	Removed for sourcing 11/20/99 K



Collection: Coyote Springs  
 Site No's: 10-14-197, PY-679  
 Date Surveyed or Excavated: Leonhardy 1984  
 Location of Site: Payette National Forest

Date Inventoried: 11/16/99  
 Inventoried By: K. Prouty  
 Location of Collection:  
 Payette Nation Forest  
 Heritage Program

Artifact No.	Description	Bag No./Locs No.
204	CCS Biface Knife tip	#5
205	CCS bifacially flaked tool	
206	Obsidian Point Tip	
207	CCS uniface scraper	
208	CCS uniface scraper	
209	<del>no item numbered</del> 209 black CCS biface flake tool	
210	CCS Biface Scraper	
211	Obsidian Projectile point base - Looks like midvale complex example on pg. 10 as P.P. Type of PNF EA. 3	Removed for searching 11/20/99 KP
* 212	CCS Biface "Short" knife - seem to be a hafted type tool	
213	<del>no item numbered</del> 213 is a bag of flakes labeled "SAMPLE of RAW MATERIALS"	
214	CCS Utilized Flake	
215	CCS uniface thumbnail scraper biface fragment	
216	CCS Utilized Flake	
217	no items numbered 217 and 218 #217 obsidian biface flake tool	
219	Obsidian Utilized Flake	
**	186 CCS uniface Scraper	
	120 Obsidian uniface Scraper	Removed for searching 11/20/99 KP

\*\*  
 Can't read  
 numbers  
 clearly  
 this is  
 my best guess.







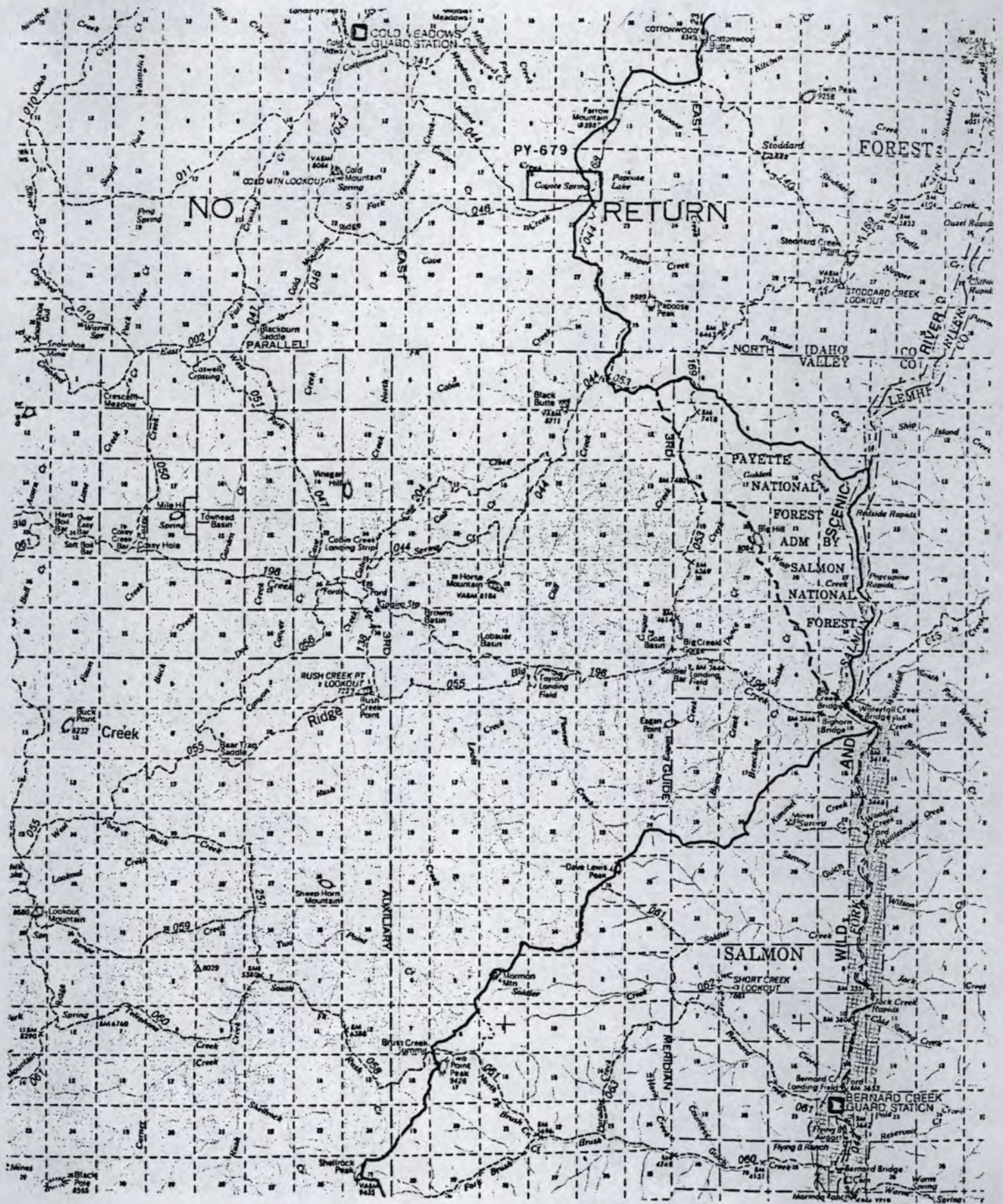


Figure 1. Map of the Payette National Forest showing Coyote Springs site.



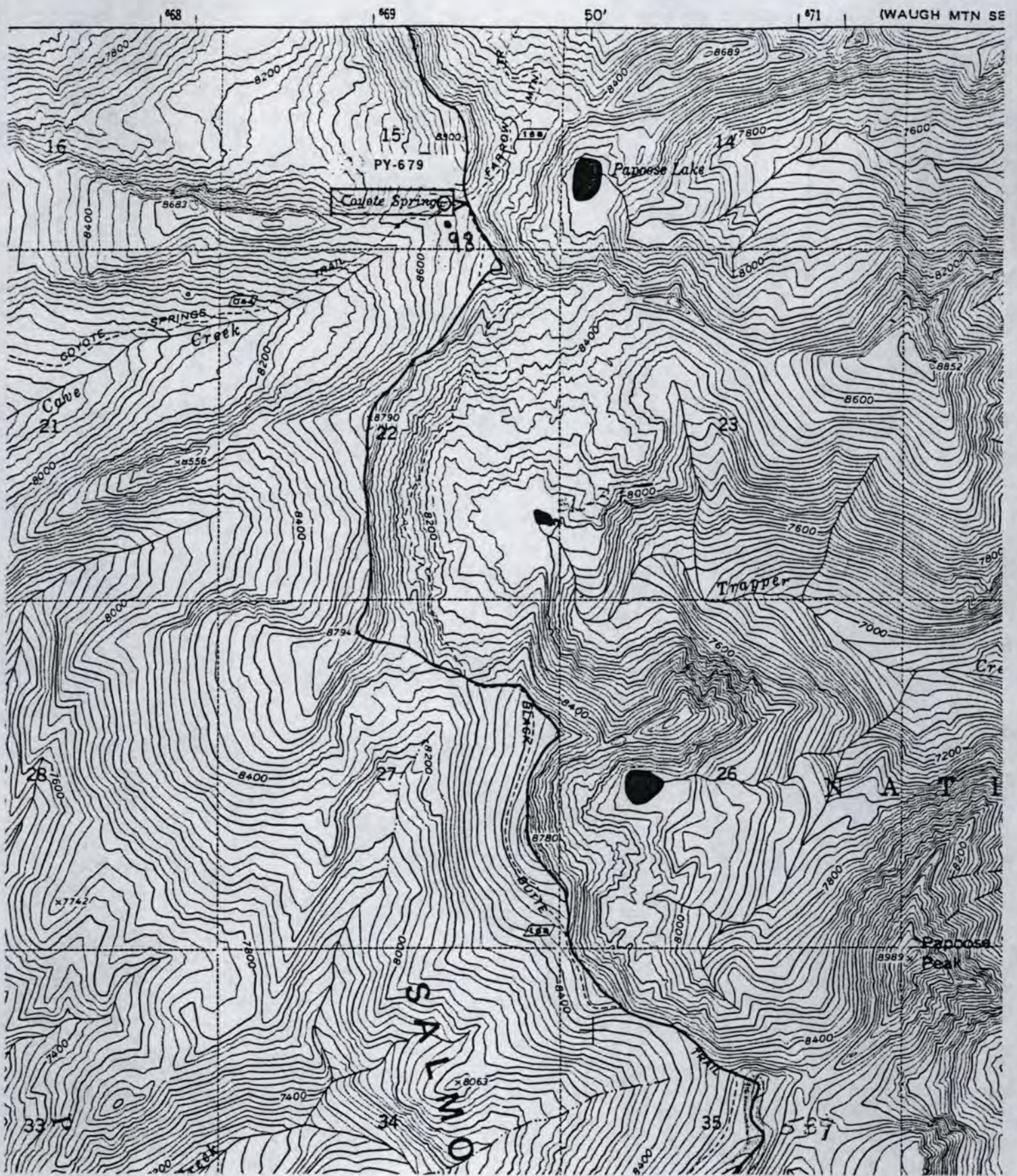


Figure 2. Topographic map showing Coyote Springs site



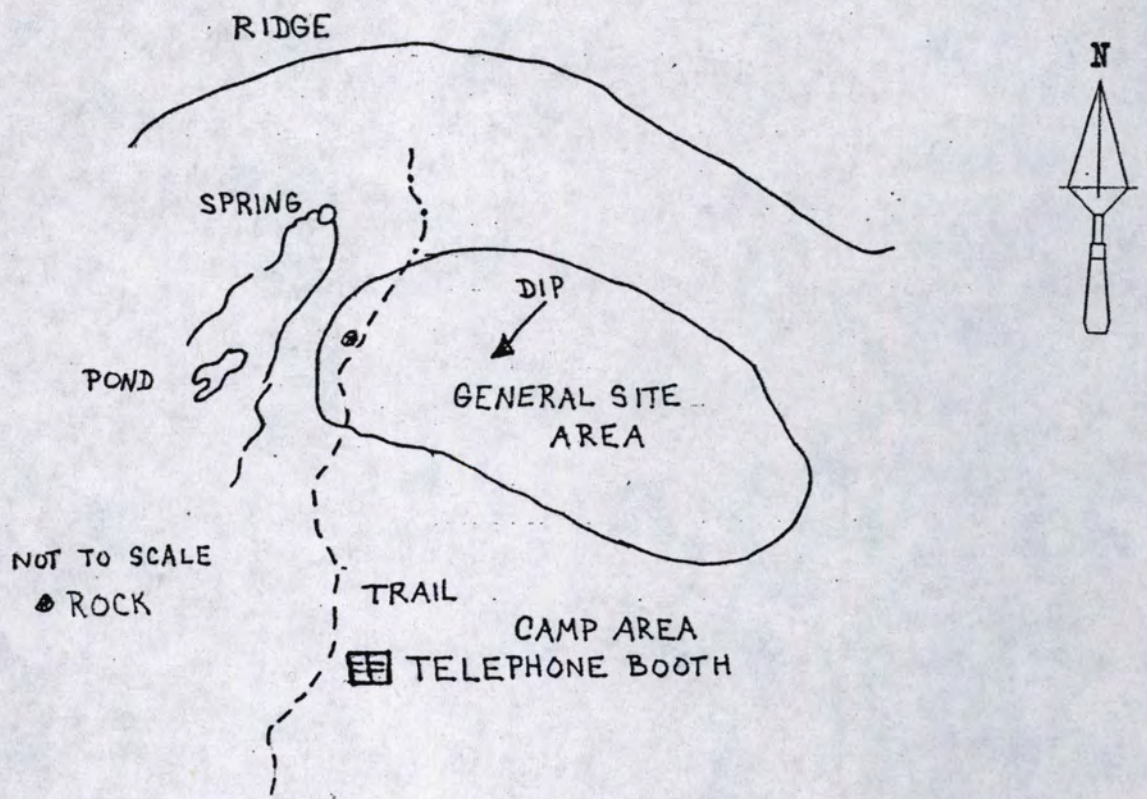
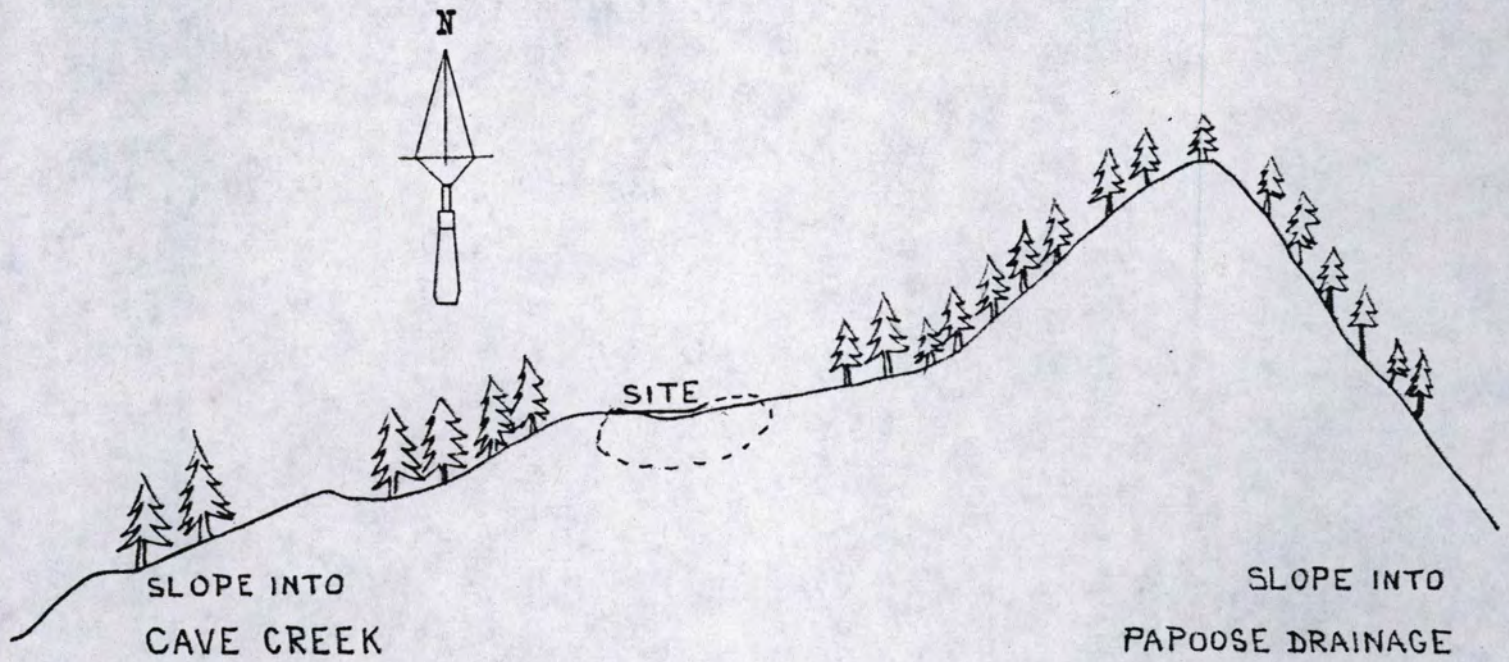


Figure 3. Topographical cross-section showing site placement



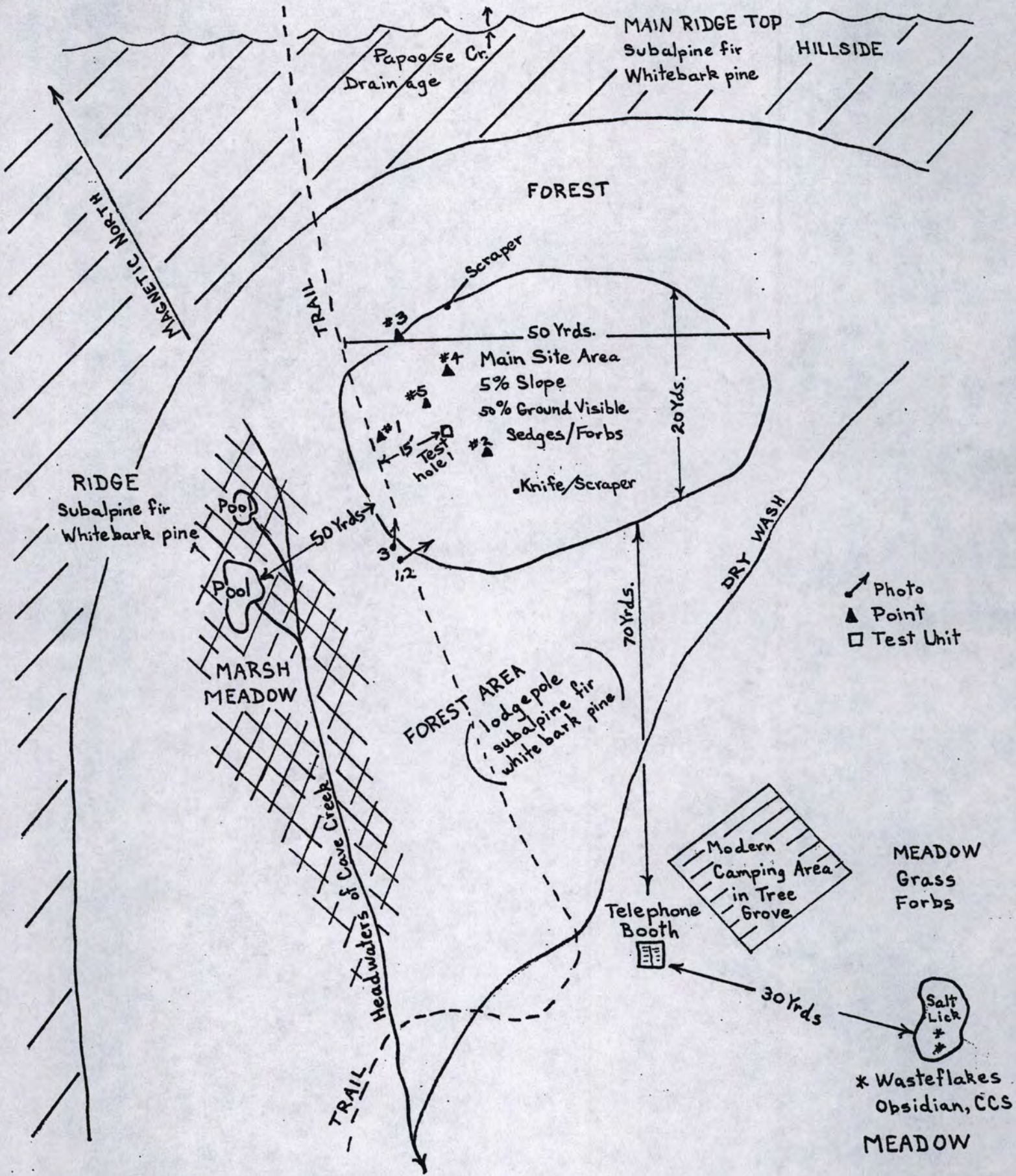
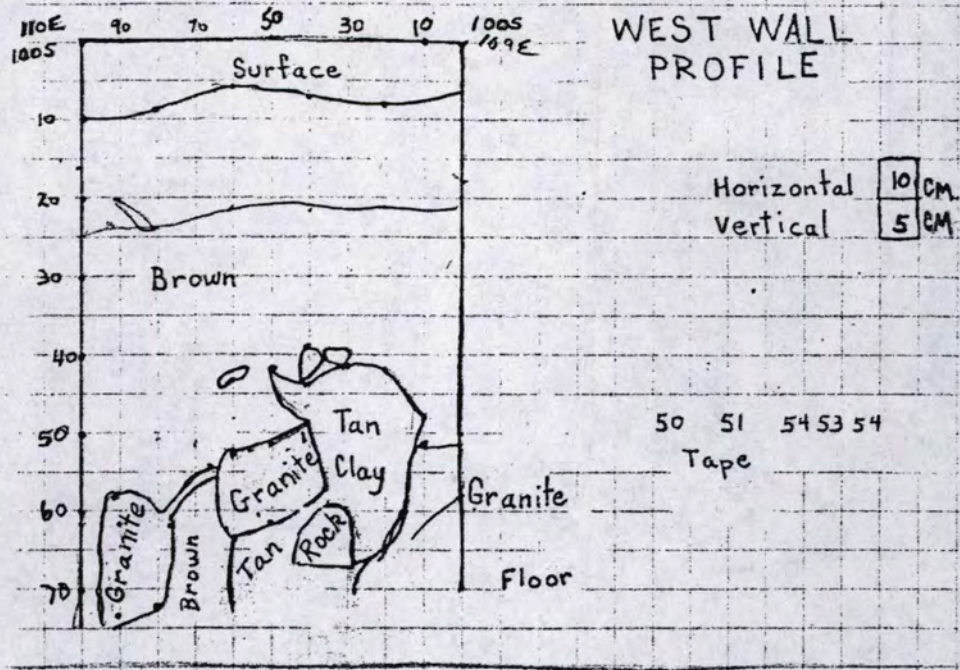


Figure 4. Archaeological site map produced in 1982









LINE 1 PIT 1

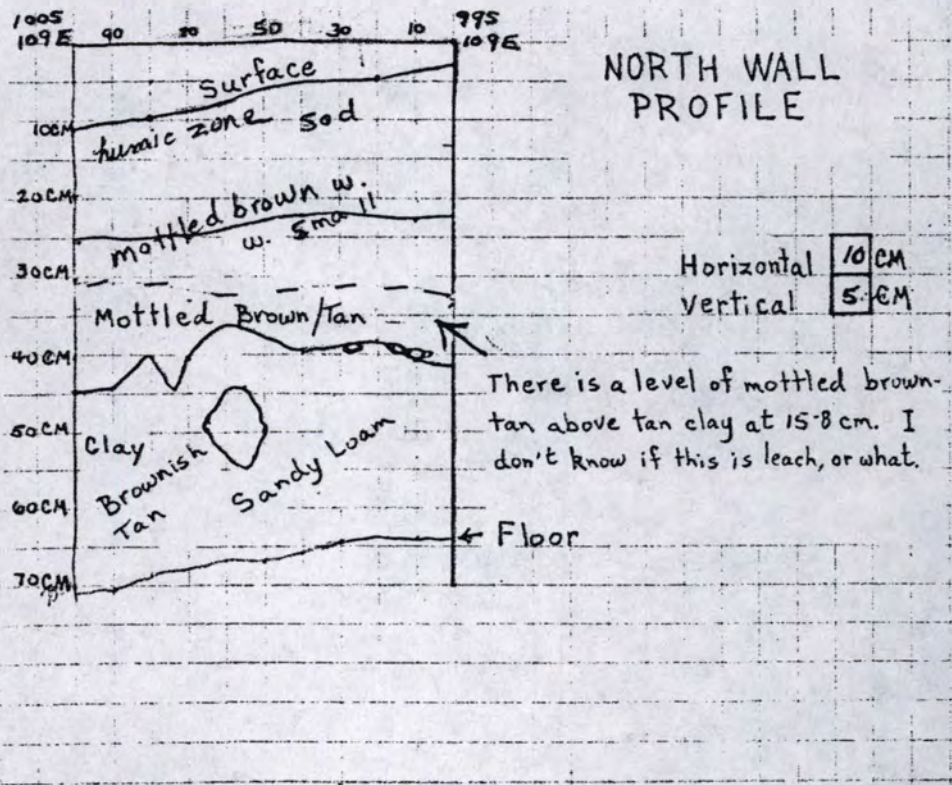
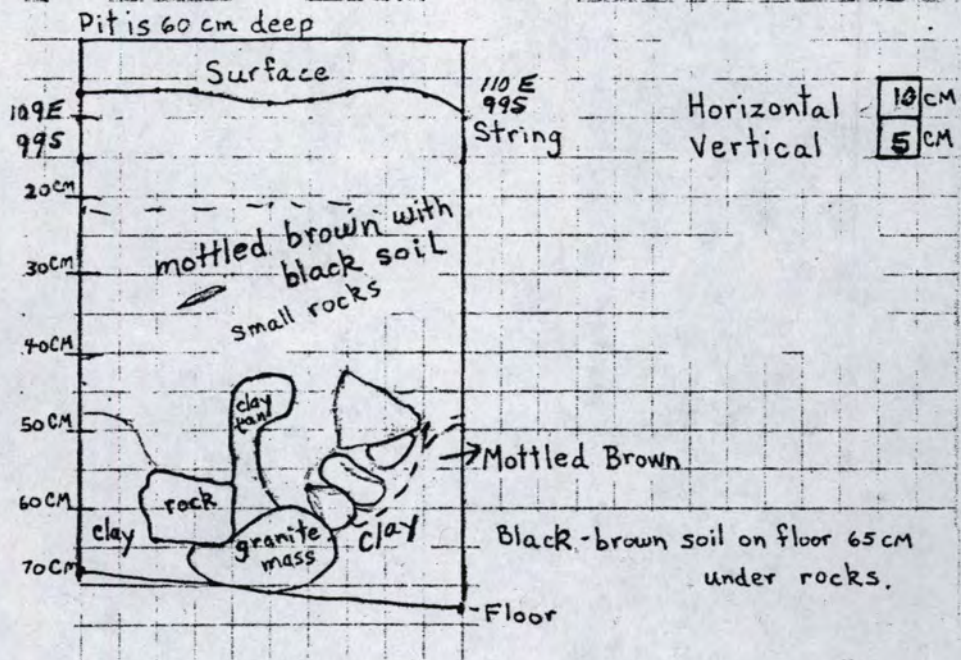


Figure 6. Excavated soil profiles on the west and north walls, 07-31-1984.



EAST WALL  
PROFILE

99-100 S 109-110 E



LINE 1 PIT 1

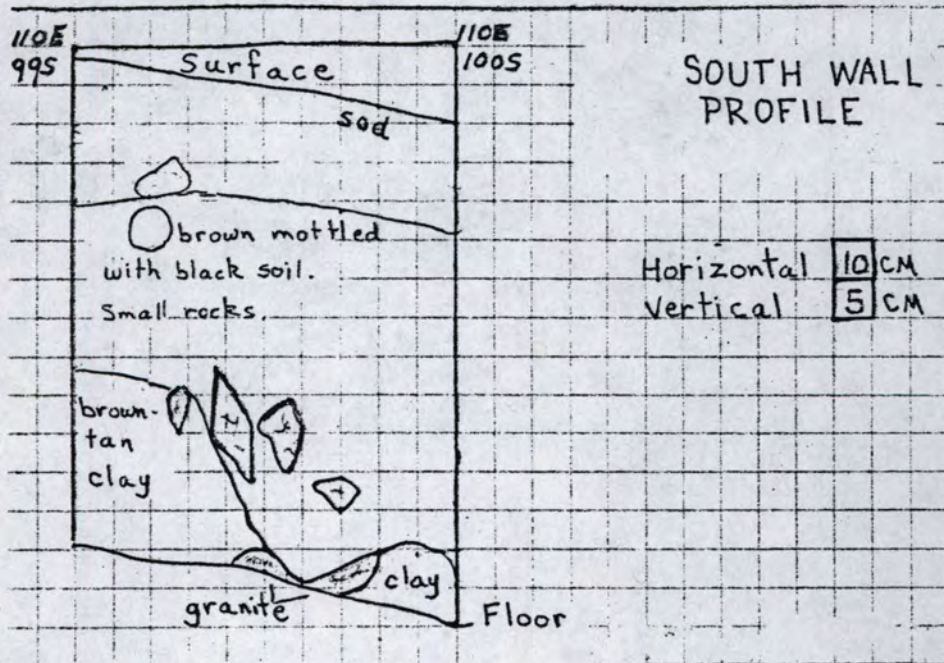
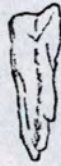
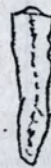


Figure 7. Excavated soil profiles on the east and south walls.

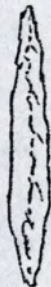




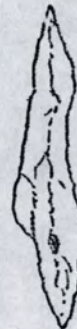
a.



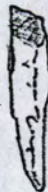
b.



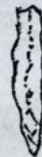
c.



d.



e.



f.

Figure 8. Cascade dart point base of black obsidian a.  
Humboldt Concave Type A dart point base of basalt b.  
Elko Corner Notch dart points of rhyolite c,d,e, and CCS f.



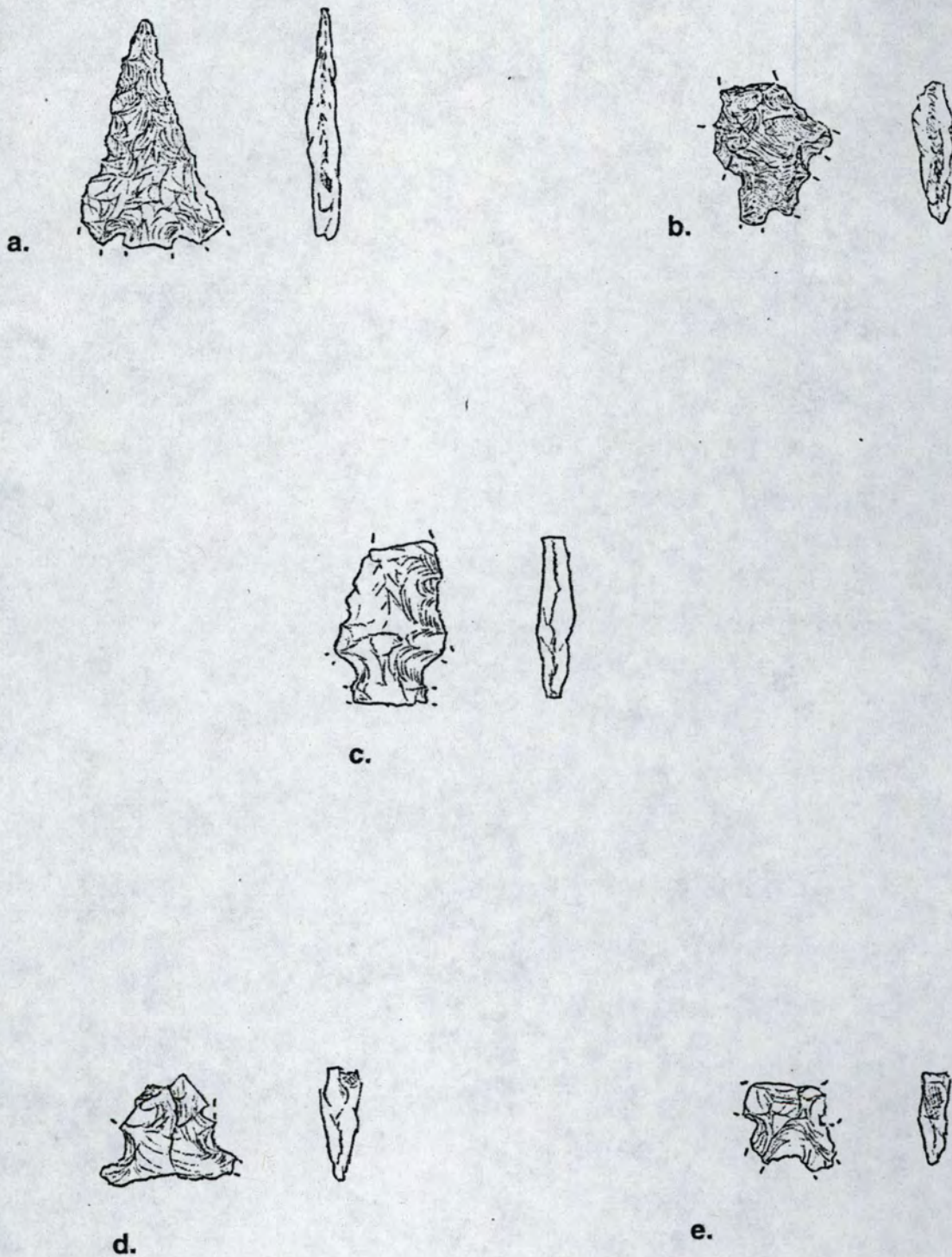
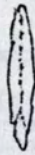
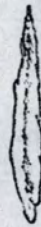


Figure 9. Eastgate Expanding Stem of black obsidian a.  
Dart point fragment of obsidian b.  
Dart point fragment of green rhyolite c.  
Dart point fragments of white CCS d, and e.





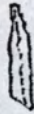
a.



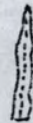
b.



c.



d.



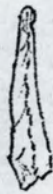
e.

Figure 10. Middle Columbia Basal Notch arrow point of CCS a., Middle Columbia Basal Notch arrow point of black obsidian b., Unclassified arrow point of black obsidian c., Arrow point tips of black obsidian d., and CCS e.





a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.

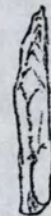
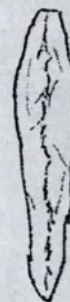


Figure 11. Utilized flake tools of rhyolite a, and b.  
Core fragment with cortex of green CCS c.  
Utilized flake tools of CCS d, e, and f





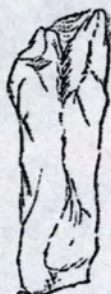
a.



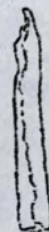
b.



c.



d.



e.

Figure 12. Biface artifacts of gray rhyolite a. and b., beige rhyolite c., basalt d., gray CCS e.



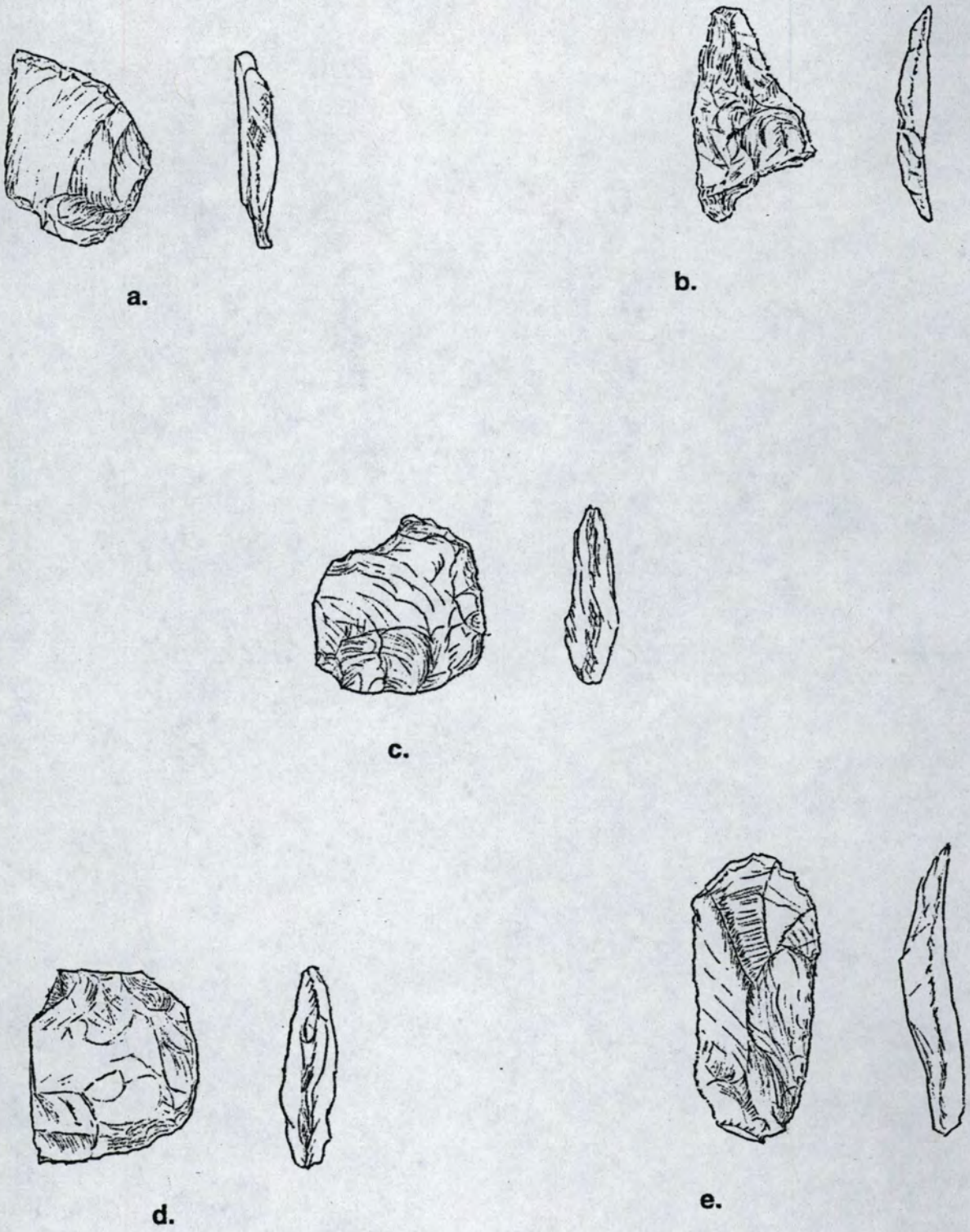
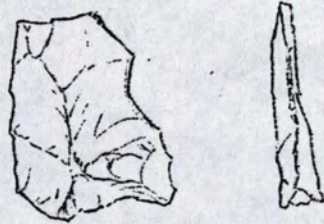
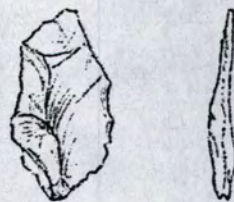


Figure 13. Utilized flake tools of brown/white CCS a., red CCS b., crystal c., and green rhyolite d. and e.





a.



b.



c.



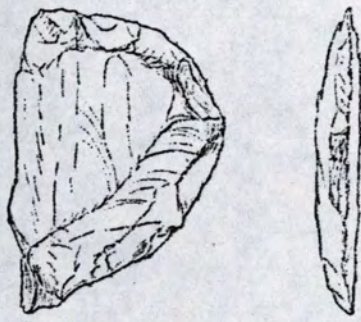
d.



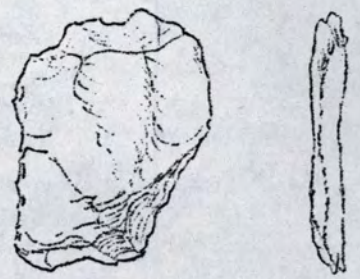
e.

Figure 14. Utilized flake tools of CCS a., b., and rhyolite c., and basalt d., e.

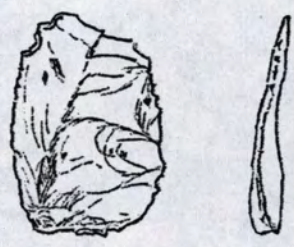




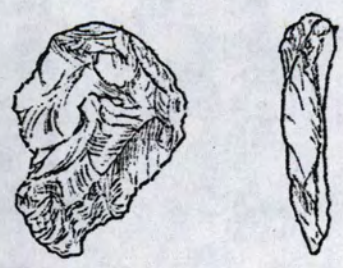
a.



b.



c.



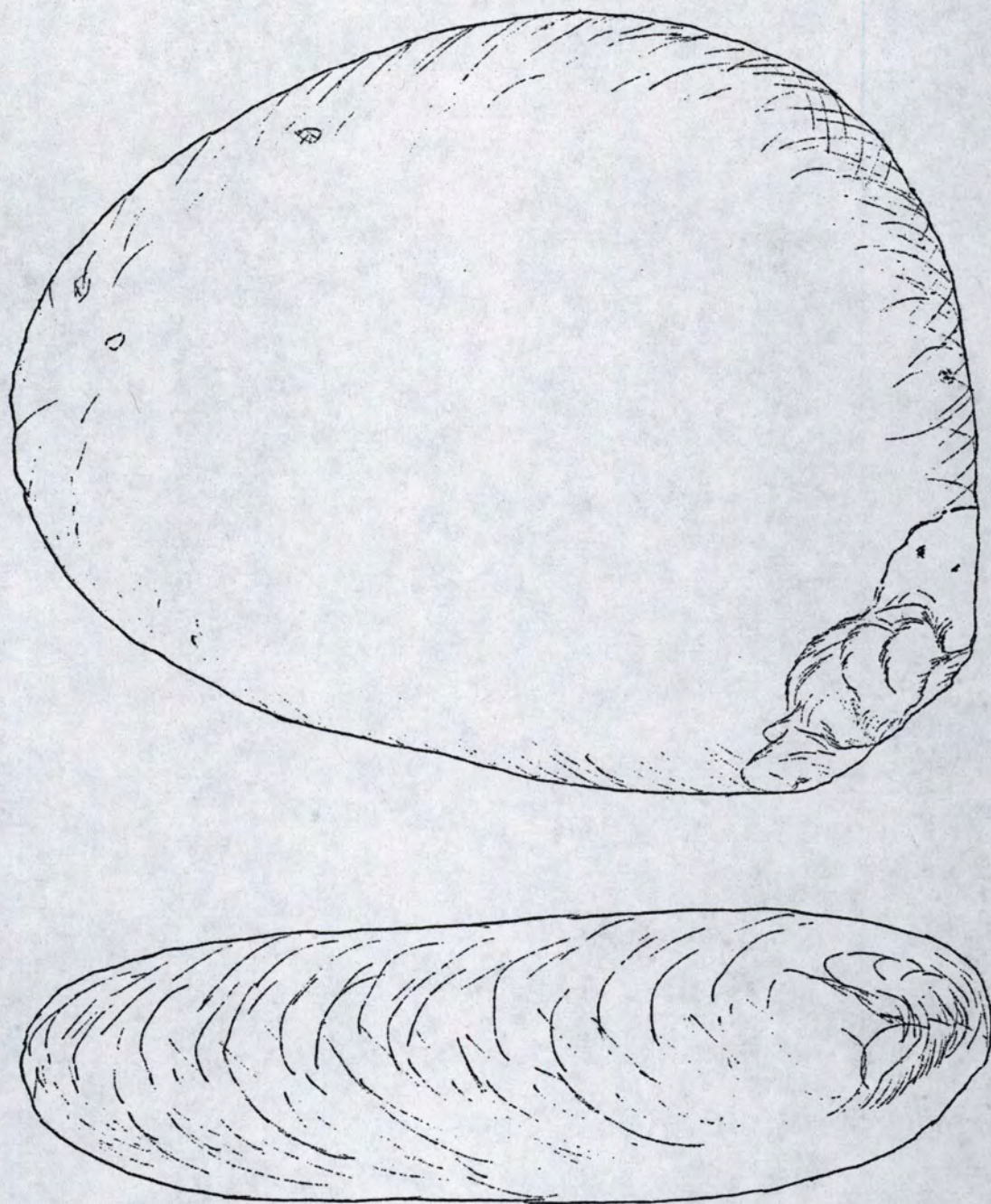
d.



e.

Figure 15. Utilized flake tools of rhyolite a., and basalt b., CCS c., Steepend scrapers of CCS d., e.





**Figure 16. Hammerstone of fine grained basalt. A water worn cobble carried to the site area by American Indians.**



State No. : 10-IH-197  
Agency No. : PY- 679



Site Name: Coyote Springs Archaeological Site  
Frank Church – River Of No Return Wilderness  
District: Krassel District, Payette National Forest  
Subject: General View Of The Site Area  
Orientation: Undetermined  
Photographer: Unknown  
Date Photographed: June 1982  
Project: University of Idaho Archaeological Survey



State No. : 10-VY-197  
Agency No. : PY-679



Site Name: Coyote Springs Archaeological Site  
District: Krassel District, Payette National Forest  
Subject: General View Of The Site Area  
Orientation: Undetermined  
Photographer: Unknown  
Date Photographed: August 1982  
Project: University of Idaho Archaeological Survey



State No. : 10-IH-197  
Agency No. : PY-679



Site Name: Coyote Springs Archaeological Site  
District: Krassel District, Payette National Forest  
Subject: General View Of The Site Area  
Orientation: Undetermined  
Photographer: Unknown  
Date Photographed: August 1982  
Project: University of Idaho Archaeological Survey



**American Indian Archaeological Overview  
For the  
Payette National Forest, Idaho  
By  
Lawrence A. Kingsbury  
10-10-2001**

Prehistoric archaeological evidence indicates that American Indian occupation within the area of the Payette National Forest (PNF) dates to at least 12,000 years ago (Haynes 1987:90). The first American Indians in the area to hunt the Pleistocene mega-fauna were the Paleo-Indians. The Paleo-Indian Period is segmented into three sequent traditions. The earliest is called "Llano Tradition" (Clovis) (Sellards 1952), next comes the Folsom Tradition, and the latest is the "Plano Tradition" (Jennings 1968).

The Llano tradition is also referred to as the Clovis Tradition. Clovis fluted projectile points, and other associated artifacts are rare finds in Idaho (Huntley 1980, 1985). A Clovis projectile point fragment of chert has been found in Adams County (Stoddard 1996:4), and a nearly complete obsidian Clovis point was found in Valley County (Peterson 1987). Such artifacts have not been found in dateable context in Idaho. However, other sites in New Mexico and Arizona show that Clovis fluted points were in widespread use between about 11,500 and 10,600 years before present (B.P.) (Haynes 1980). The Gault, Texas Clovis site is dated at 12,99 to 13,200 year ago (Poole 2001:24). Today, with accelerator mass spectrometry carbon dating and tree-ring calibrations, Clovis Paleo-Indians are dated to around 13,000 to 13,500 years ago (Fagan 2001:29).

The Folsom Tradition has a smaller fluted projectile point. Folsom points have not been found on the PNF. However, they have been found in the upper Snake and Salmon River drainages (Butler 1978). The Folsom complex spans 700 years between 10,950 to 10,250 B.P. (Haynes, Beukens, Jull, and Davis 1992:96). Overlapping with the Folsom Tradition is the Plano Tradition (Jennings 1968:109).

The Plano Tradition is also referred to as the "Western Stemmed Point Tradition" (WSPT). The WSPT has been described to contain several archaeological complexes that are distinguished by large stemmed, shouldered, and lanceolate projectile points. These kinds of artifacts have been found throughout the PNF. Some of the WSPT projectile points include the Cody Complex (Eden), Haskett, Windust and Cascade. Alan L. Bryan suggests that the Western Stemmed Point Tradition began in the Great Basin at the end of the Pleistocene as a technological adaptation to the hunting of herbivores, including bighorn sheep, bison, camelids, and horses.

"This projectile point tradition developed at least as early as the Fluted Point Tradition" (Bryan 1980:102).



Bryan goes on to say that the bilaterally shouldered points with square parallel sided stems are the dominant form early in the Windust Phase (Bryan 1980:102), and date to at least 10,000 years B.P. On the Plains, this form continues as the "Scottsbluff type" and continued as Alberta type points dated to about 9,800 years B.P. (Bryan 1980:102). One Alberta point base has been found in Washington County adjacent to the PNF (Stoddard 1996:4).

A projectile point form with elongated stems, which expands to the greatest width near the point tip is known as Haskett in southern Idaho. A Haskett point base of obsidian was found in Idaho County (Stoddard 1996:5). Haskett points in Idaho have been dated to 10,000 +/- 30 years B.P. (WSU 1396), (Sargeant 1973:63). With climatic change and extinction of the mega-fauna, the Paleo-Indians transitioned into the Archaic Period around 10,000 years ago.

The Archaic Period has been described as a foraging pattern of existence. The foraging pattern coexisted with the Folsom and Plano Traditions (Jennings 1968:128). Archaic Period artifacts are found widely dispersed on the PNF. Archaic Indians established more regular campsites throughout the PNF. Archaic Period Indians used a greater variety of different tools than in the preceding Paleo-Indian traditions (Jennings 1968:128), and the projectile point styles are also more numerous, providing more time markers. One Archaic Period time marker is the Cascade Phase projectile point.

The willow leaf shaped Cascade points occurred throughout the Windust Phase. The earliest radiometric dates associated with Windust Phase is about 10,600 years B.P., and Cascade points persisted until about 5,000 years B.P. (Bryan 1980:103). Another projectile point style that is a sub-phase of the Cascade Phase is the Northern Side-notched dart point that dates between 6,500 to 3,500 years B.P. Later in the Archaic Period, the Tucannon Phase appears around 4,500 to 2,500 years B.P. (Leonhardy and Rice 1970:13). The Harder Phase dates between 2,500 to 700 years B.P. Elko series dart points are present during this time frame.

Elko series corner-notched dartpoints have been found in buried radiometric context by PNF archaeologists at the Lake Creek Site 10IH2561, a tributary to the Salmon River. Three radiometric dates are associated directly with three different Elko corner-notched dart points determined to date as follows: 2,090 +/- 70 (WSU 4968); 2,540 +/- 100 (WSU 4969); and 2,925 +/- 100 (WSU 4970), (Kingsbury et.al 1997:30). It is assumed that this style of projectile point along with other styles of projectile points including the Humboldt and Pinto Series were being continuously used before and after the above dates during the Archaic Period.



The Harder Phase is a period of technological change. The use of the atlatl and dart begins to decline in favor of the bow and arrow. At the Lake Creek site a Middle Columbia Basal Notched (MCBN) arrowpoint was found in radiometric context and dates to 1,265 +/-100 years B.P. (WSU 4971). This date suggests that the use of the bow and arrow was established in the area of the PNF between 585 to 785 A.D. This radiometric determination now provides the earliest date for the appearance and use of the bow and arrow on the PNF.

Later period arrowpoints were found and dated in archaeological context at the Indian Creek site on the South Fork of the Salmon River (Kingsbury et al. 1994:6) and they included the Rose Spring Corner-notch and the Desert Side-notch. Kingsbury (1994) goes on to say that the radiocarbon dates were in association with three Desert Side-notch arrowpoints and ranged from 1520 to 1680 A.D. The Rose Spring Corner-notch arrowpoints were found beneath the Desert Side-notch points and appear to be older in age.

The southern boundary of Plateau cultural influence and the northern extent of Great Basin cultural influence has long been the subject of academic debate. When coupled with archaeological excavation results at rockshelter 10VY1580 (Winfrey et al. 1993), and at Indian Creek 10VY492 (Kingsbury et al. 1994), both sites on the South Fork of the Salmon River, a clearer pattern emerges.

From the information now available, it appears that Plateau cultural influence was dominant south of the Salmon River, and east of the South Fork of the Salmon River, where it intermingled with Northern Shoshone culture at least for a 450 year period. The presence of Great Basin diagnostic projectile points and pottery defines the edges of the northern expansion for the Uto-Aztecan speaking Northern Shoshone moving into the area occupied by the Nez Perce. Similar Northern Shoshone artifacts have been found to the east in Big Creek, a tributary to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River dated from at least 450 years B.P. through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when iron tools replaced tools previously made of stone and obsidian. Shoshone gray-ware pottery has been found along the Middle Fork and the South Fork of the Salmon Rivers.

Archaeological evidence supports a long time period for the presence of Plateau and Great Basin cultures throughout the area of the Payette National Forest, Idaho. The following table presents a time line chronology for the various archaeological manifestations thus far identified on the Payette National Forest. This time line sequence is subject to change.



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## PREHISTORIC TIME LINE CHRONOLOGY

THE FOLLOWING IS BASED UPON THE CHANGE IN PROJECTILE POINT STYLES AND RADIOMETRIC DATING THROUGH TIME

RELATIVE AGE BEFORE PRESENT (BP)	PHASE/TRADITION PROJECTILE POINT STYLES
13,000 – 13,500 years BP	Llano Tradition Clovis
11,000 – 8,000 years BP	Plano/Western Stemmed Point Tradition Alberta – Eden (Cody Complex) Haskett
10,600 - 8,000 years BP	Windust
9,000 - 5,000	Cascade (Cold Springs sub-phase)
6,500 - 3,500	Northern Side-Notch
7,845 - 2,250	Humboldt Series
5,700 - 2,650	Pinto Series
8,400 - 650 years BP	Elko Series Side, Corner, Eared Notch
4,500 – 2,500 years BP	Tucannon
2,500 – 700 years BP	Harder
1,500 – 100 years BP	Wallula
1,500 – 500 years BP	Middle Columbia Basal Notch Rosegate
700 – 200 years BP	Desert Side-Notch (Sierra Type)
500 – 200 years BP	Cottonwood Triangular
200 - 100 years BP	Iron Arrow points