ARBYAROLOGUGAL SURVEY OF THE MIDDLE FORM OF THE SALMON RIVER, IDAHO

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The Middle Fork of the Salmon River is the principal tributary of that stream, which rises and comes to an end entirely within Idaho. The Middle Fork winds through a vast wilderness area as yet unaffected by roads or other obvious incursions of western civilization. Two remote guest ledges are reached by sir, and other portions may be reached on horseback. The only way by which continuous travel down this river may be sustained is by rubber raft, a trip of 100 or more miles, depending upon the point of origin for such a trip. Under National Park Service Contract No. 1h-10-41h-209, Earl Scanson and John Rice of the Idaho State College Museum surveyed the Middle Fork from Indian Greek to its confluence with the Salmon River, a distance of nearly 100 miles. The reconneissance was carried out in early August, 1958, with a professional guide, Don Smith, of North Fork, Idaho.

The campon of the Middle Fork is narrow and deep, winding through heavily forested mountains. Douglas fir and ponderosa pine predominate among the trees, and occasional open parklands are found on the river's odge. Terrace remnants are frequently wide and well preserved, though not always easily reached because of the numerous, vary fast rapids. The main concentration of sites occurs near the junctions of Loon Creek and Camps Creek, which enter the Middle Fork from the east. Both streams provide today, as apparently in the past, the principal routes of access to the deep canyon of the main river. Upriver from Loon Creek, the number of sites diminishes, while downriver, in the last 20 miles of the river, only one route exists into or out of the campun. Boat is there the only means of transportation, and this was reflected in the presence of one prehistoric site.

The Middle Fork is close to being an archaeologist's paradise. Most of

the sites have neither been noticed nor disturbed by white men, and they possess a freshness, a clarity, that sets this basin apart from the rest of Idaho.

Sites with features of several kinds are present here, in addition to a number of rockshelters with a remarkable array of pictographs. Apart from the superlative fishing here, and the quantities of big game, there are also a number of warm springs, each with one or more sites nearby. Some of the sites contain well defined tipi rings, large circular house depressions, small rock rings, and in a few locations, great boulder rings up to 35 feet in diameter. These features, which may be found together in a single site, are in clearly separable groups, suggesting that a time difference is involved. The tipi rings are also found in groups, some standing clearly on the surface, others in various stages of being covered up. The sites of the Middle Fork, properly handled, would require some years to excavate. Most are large, characterized by repeated occupations, often of different character. Some of the open sites contain upwards of 100 features. Any project pretending to completeness would be a major archaeological undertaking, quite spart from the problems of logistics posed by the remoteness of the area, and these are formidable enough.

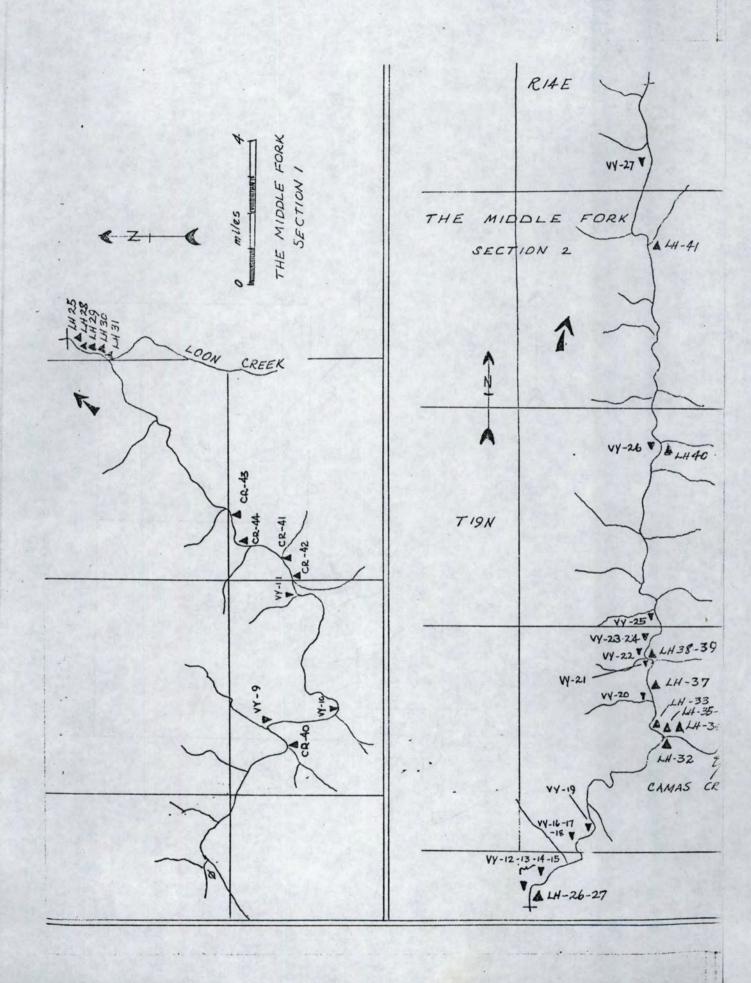
Relatively few artifacts were found because of the undisturbed condition of the sites and the excellent plant cover in the region. Some sites were probably missed when the boat swept through a rapids and past a likely location before a landing spot could be selected. Still, we would estimate that most of the sites present were located, given the consideration that some may be turied too deeply to reveal their presence on the surface.

A list of sites follows:

Site	Location	Тур	9	Features
/ / 10=VY-9	T16N, R12E,	Sec. 9 - M4	Rockshelter	Pictographs, 6° of fill
2 /10=VY=10	T16H, R12E,	Sac. 16 - SW4	Campsite	None
3 /10-71-11	T16N, R12E,	Sec. 12 - SE4	Villago	Tipi rings
4. /20-VI=12, 13, 14,	T17H, RILE,	Sec. 6-7	Rockshelters	Pictographs, talus pit, deep deposits
8-10g / 10-VI-15, 17, 13	TION, RILE,	Sec. 31 - SW4	Rockshelters	Pictographs, shall, bone, shall, deep deposits
11X /10-41-19	T18H, R14E,	Sec. 31 - 1E4	Village	Circular housepits up to 21° in diameter
127 10-VY-20	TION, RIVE,	Sec. 10 - W1	Village	Housepits, boulder rings, tipi rings
13 \$ 10-17-21	TISH, RILE,	Sec. 3 - SC4	Rockshelter	Earth fill
14 8 30-VY-22	T18N, R14E,	Sec. 3 - SW4	Rockshelter	Earth fill
15-16\$ 10-VI-23,	TION, RILE,	Sec. 3 - NE2	Rockshelters	Earth fill
17 9 10-VI-25	TION, RILE,	Sec. 34 - SE4	Village	House depressions
18 to 30-AX-58	Tion, Alle,	Sec. 3 - SE2	Village	House depressions, small rock rings
19 H 10-VY-27	T21N, RILE,	Sec. 34 - 154	Rockshelter	None
20 N 10-VI-28	TILIN, RICE,	Sec. 31 - NE4		Pictographs not
2/th 3.0=VY=29.	TI3N, RICE,	Sec. 34 - SE4	Village	Tipi rings, pictographs
221 10-11-25, 8, b, c,	T17N, RUE,	Sec. 7 - SE4	Rockshelters	Earth fills
23 % 10-IH-25 a, b	T17N, R14E,	Sec. $6 - SE_4^{\frac{1}{4}}$	Rockshelters	Earth fills
24/15 10-IH-27	TITN, RILE,	Sec. 6 - SE4	Village	Tipi rings
2515 10-1H-28	TI7N, RILE,	Sec. 7 - SW	Village .	Tipi rings, housepits, small rock rings
26 № 10-1H=29	717N, R14E,	Sec. 18-NE4	Village	Tipi rings
27 to 1.0-1H-30	717N, R14E,	Sec. 18 - C	Village	Tipi rings
28 to 10-1H-31	T17N, R14E	Sec. 18 - SN4	Village	Tipi rings

29 1 10-IH-32	TIBN, RILE, Sec. 14 - SW4	Village	Tipi rings, boulder rings, house depressions
30 -18 10-IH-33	Tiên, Rihe, Sec. 15 - Se2	Village	Tipi rings, boulder rings, small rock rings, house depressions
3/ 18 10-1H-34	T18N, RILE, Sec. 14 - SW4	Rockshelter	Earth fill
20-14-35, 36	T131, RUE, Soc. 15 - SE3	Pocksholters	Earth fills
2. √0 10-1H≥37	T13N, R1hE, Sec. 10 - E	Village	Tipi rings, boulder rings, small rock rings, house depressions
35.36 10-1H-38, 39	TISN, RILE, Sec. 3 - SE.	Rockshelters	Earth fill - slight
01-HI-01 19-76 .	719H, RILE, Sec. 11 - 14	Rockshelter	Pictographs, deep deposits
38 % 10-IH-71	T20N, R14E, Sec. 10 - 1E4	Rockshelter	Pictographs, deep deposits
37 27 10-CR-40	T1.6N, R12E, Sec. 8 - SH4	Village	House depressions, tipi rings, small rock rings
40N 10-03-41	Tién, Rise, Sec. 7 - SE2	Village	Tipi rings, small rock rings
41 10-CR-42	T16N, R13E, Sec. 7 - SW4	Rockshelter	Earth fill
42-47 10-CR-43	T16N, R13E, Sec. 5 - M2	Village	Tipi rings, house depressions, small rock rings
43 X 10-CR-114	T16N, R13E, Sec. 5 or 6	Village	Tipi rings, small rock rings
444t 10-IH-65	T22N, R15E, Sec. 19 - NA	Village	Tipi rings, housepits, two rockshelters, pictographs

In order to cope with this array of sites, it would be necessary to establish base camps at Loon Cruek, Cames Creek, and Hospital Bar. Each area around a base camp would require three or more seasons of work since these are large habitation sites. Because of the isolation of the area, a powerful short wave radio would be indispensable, and a doctor should be included in the camp. While it might be possible to arrange for a doctor to take his vecation in that area for two weeks, some rotation would undoubtedly be necessary.



THE MIDDLE FORK
SECTION 3

