# Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2014

Colorado State University

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# List of Acronyms

AAL – Arctic Aero medical Laboratory
AFB – Air Force Base
ALSIB – Alaska Siberia
AHRS – Alaska Heritage Resources Survey
BAX – Battle Area Complex
BP – Years before Present
BRTA – Black Rapids Training Area
CEMML – Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands
cm - centimeters
cmbs – centimeters below surface
CRM – Cultural Resources Manager
CRREL – Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
CRTC – Cold Regions Test Center
DOE – Determination of Eligibility
DTA – Donnelly Training Area
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
FAI – Fairbanks
GRTA – Gerstle River Training Area
ICRMP – Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
JPARC – Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex
m – meter
masl – meters above sea level
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act
NLUR– Northern Land Use Research, Inc.
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
RCYBP- Radio-Carbon Years Before Present
SDZ – Surface Danger Zone
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer
TFTA – Tanana Flats Training Area
UAMN – University of Alaska Museum of the North
USARAK – US Army Alaska
UTM – Universal Transverse Mercator
XBD – Big Delta
XMH – Mt. Hayes
YTA – Yukon Training Area

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# Introduction

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA: 54 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.) states that every federal agency must establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination of sites to the National Register, and for protection of historic properties. Although Army Regulation 200-1 requires full compliance with federal law, most Section 110 inventories and evaluations in Army training lands take place in coordination with Section 106 reviews of project undertakings. In recent years, Fort Wainwright's Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) has begun a consultation process with Range Control at Fort Wainwright and Donnelly Training Area (DTA) to establish potential development zones (PDZ) based upon projected training needs. These PDZs are located in the large tracts of military managed land outside Fort Wainwright's Main Post cantonment area with no immediate undertakings, regions that the Army plans to develop in the 2 to 10-year time range. Identification of PDZs has allowed the CRM to focus archaeological survey efforts, in addition to 106 projects, in the areas of Fort Wainwright's 1.6 million acres considered most critical.

The purpose of this report is three-fold. First, it gives a brief summary of all Army activities that took place in 2014 that required Section 106 consultation and had previously been described in detail in individual letters to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Second, it summarizes all survey efforts by the Army's cooperative partner, Colorado State University's Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), from 2002 to 2014. Third, it provides information on survey locations and archaeological site discoveries in Fort Wainwright and its training lands during 2014 that were not associated with Army undertakings and therefore not previously seen by the SHPO. And finally, it provides Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) for many previously discovered sites on Army-managed lands in Alaska.

All archaeological fieldwork was conducted by CEMML employees under the direct supervision of Julie Esdale, Ph.D., an archaeologist meeting the professional standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's "Professional Qualifications Standards" as defined in 36 CFR § 61 Appendix A. Two crews comprised of three to five archaeologists conducted the fieldwork.

This report is organized into sections by Fort Wainwright Training Areas. Each section includes information on the Section 106 activities, areas surveyed, sites discovered, and DOEs for sites during the 2014 field season.

## Setting and Environment

Fort Wainwright consists of the Main Post cantonment area and associated training lands, which include three main areas: the Yukon Training Area (YTA), the Tanana Flats Training Area (TFTA), and the DTA. These are located in central Alaska, north of the Alaska Range in the Tanana River Valley (Figure 1). The post lies 120 miles south of the Arctic Circle near the cities of Fairbanks and North Pole in the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Fort Wainwright has the northern continental climate of the Alaskan Interior, characterized by short, moderate summers; long, cold winters; and little precipitation or humidity. Average monthly temperatures in Fairbanks range from -11.5° F in January to 61.5° F in July, with an average annual temperature of 26.3° F. The record low temperature is -66° F and the record high is 98° F. Average annual precipitation is 10.4”, most of which falls as rain during summer and early fall. Average annual snowfall is 67”, with a record high of 168” during the winter of 1970-71 (Natural Resources Branch 2002).


Figure 1. Fort Wainwright training lands.

## Historic Background

### Prehistoric Context

Interior Alaska has been continuously inhabited for the last 14,000 years, and evidence of this continuum of human activity has been preserved within and around Fort Wainwright’s training lands. Interior Alaska’s ice-free status during the last glacial period provided a corridor connecting the Bering Land Bridge and eastern Asia to North America. This allowed small bands of nomadic peoples to colonize Alaska and the rest of the continent and began a period of

habitation in Interior Alaska that has persisted through the entire Holocene, the arrival of European traders in the late 1810s, the Klondike Gold Rush of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the military development of the Interior during the middle of the 20th century. Fort Wainwright's cantonment and training lands comprise a vast and still relatively unsurveyed region with areas of high potential for yielding evidence of this activity.

Alaska has long been regarded as the gateway to the Americas and has held archaeological interest as the possible location for the oldest archaeological sites in the New World. This is due to more than Alaska's proximity to Asia and ice-free condition at the end of the Pleistocene. Similarities between archaeological assemblages in Siberia and Alaska and the discovery of lanceolate projectile points in the muck deposits around Fairbanks in the early 1900s (which bore a resemblance to Clovis points of some antiquity in the American Southwest) also sparked interest in Alaska as a source area for all Native Americans.

After initial colonization, archaeologists generally divide Interior Alaska's prehistory into three broad archaeological themes: the Paleoarctic Tradition (12,000-6,000 years ago[1]), the Northern Archaic Tradition (6,000-1,000 years ago), and the Athabaskan Tradition (1,300-800 years ago) (Potter 2008). Archaeological materials from these cultures are generally limited to lithic artifacts such as projectile points, cutting tools, scrapers, waste flakes from tool manufacturing, faunal remains, and hearths.

Reconstructions of paleoecological evidence suggest that the end of the Pleistocene was marked by a warming trend in Interior Alaska that may have contributed to initial colonization of the area (Bigelow and Powers 2001). Several sites in areas surrounding Army lands demonstrate that people began living in Interior Alaska 14,000 years ago. Significant sites in the Tanana Valley dating between 14,000 and 12,000 years ago include Healy Lake (Cook 1996), Walker Road (Goebel et al. 1996), Swan Point (Holmes et al. 1996), Mead (Holmes 2001), McDonald Creek (Goebel et al. 2014), and Broken Mammoth (Holmes 1996). There are no sites in Alaska, however, that predate the oldest sites in the contiguous United States, nor do Alaska's oldest sites resemble the Clovis culture (Bigelow and Powers 2001). The Younger Dryas cooling event from 13,000 to 12,000 years ago may have led to a temporary population decline (Potter 2008) in the Interior before permanent colonization.

The Paleoarctic Tradition is a term now generally used by archaeologists to refer to the earliest settled people known from all over Alaska. It was originally defined by Anderson[2] (Anderson

[1] All dates are given in calendar years *before present*.

[2] Anderson called it the "American Palaeoarctic Tradition," but most researchers use the shortened version.

1968, 1970) as the earliest microblade-using tradition in the American Arctic, with a proposed relationship to northeast Asian, late Pleistocene cultures based on similarities in these distinctive artifact types. Archaeological evidence indicates that early settlers camped on terraces, lakeshores, buttes, and bluffs. By using these locations on high ground, they could locate and track prey that included large mammals such as mammoth and bison. Evidence from the Upward Sun River Site, located on the south side of the Tanana River between Army training areas, for example, demonstrates that hunter-gatherers in Interior Alaska were concentrating on bison and wapiti at the end of the Pleistocene (the Upward Sun River Site is also known for one of the earliest burials in the Americas [Potter 2008; Potter et al. 2008; Potter et al. 2011]). The nearby 14,000 year old McDonald Creek site on Army land had artifacts in association with bison, waterfowl, and small game (Esdale et al. 2012c, Gaines et al. 2011, and Goebel et al. 2014). It is likely that the treeless environment and nomadic nature of these peoples had a direct impact on the kinds of tools they fashioned. Stone, bone, antler, and ivory provided the most abundant material for manufacturing weapons and cutting tools. Artifacts typically associated with this culture include small stone microblades, microblade cores, bifacial projectile points, and unifacial scraping tools.

In Interior Alaska, this tradition historically included two cultural divisions called the Nenana and Denali complexes. The Nenana Complex was identified by Powers and Hoffecker from sites in the Nenana Valley (Powers and Hoffecker 1989). This complex began approximately 11,000 years ago with an artifact assemblage that included triangular or teardrop-shaped, bifacially worked projectile points ("Chindadn" points [Cook 1969, 1975; Holmes and Cook 1999]); large unifacial chopper-like tools; and flake tools. The Nenana Complex is defined as lacking microblades, microblade cores, and burins, and was proposed to predate the microblade-rich Denali Complex. Many Nenana Complex archaeological sites are located in the Tanana Valley, adjacent to Fort Wainwright training lands (Broken Mammoth [Holmes 1996; Yesner et al. 1999], Chugwater [Lively 1996], Donnelly Ridge [West 1967, 1996; Donnelly Ridge is located in the Donnelly Training Area (DTA)], Healy Lake [Cook 1989], Mead [Holmes 2007] and Swan Point [Holmes et al. 1996; Holmes 1998, 2007]).

The Denali Complex, dated roughly to 10,500 to 8,000 years ago, was originally defined by West (West 1967, 1975) and includes distinctive wedge-shaped microblade cores, core tablets and their derivative microblades, large blades, biconvex bifacial knives, certain end-scraper forms, and burins. West later defined the Denali Complex as a regional variant of the American Paleoarctic Tradition (West 1981). Denali sites in the vicinity of Fort Wainwright's training lands include Mt. Hayes (West 1996), Swan Point (Holmes et al. 1996; Holmes 1998, 2007), and Gerstle River (Potter 2001). At least one site in Tanana Flats Training Area (TFTA) (FAI-02043) has also been dated to this period.

The relationship between the proposed Nenana and Denali complexes is as of yet unresolved. As discussed above, some researchers view the Nenana Complex as a bifacial industry that predates the microblade-based Denali Complex. However, current research at sites such as Swan Point and Broken Mammoth indicates that microblades and burins were used by the earliest known cultures in Interior Alaska, with a later co-occurrence with Chindadn points—the defining artifact type of the Nenana Complex. Although some archaeologists still believe that there is a cultural distinction between the Nenana and Denali complexes (e.g., Dumond 2001), the general understanding from Interior Alaskan archaeologists is that there is a behavioral explanation for the presence or absence of microblades in different assemblages (Holmes 2001; Potter 2008; Yesner and Pearson 2002). Moreover, both Nenana and Denali technology persist in central Alaska throughout the Holocene (Bever 2006).

Site density declined in the areas around Fort Wainwright in the early Holocene, suggesting a slight depopulation during a period of climate change that initiated the widespread establishment of spruce forests (Potter 2008). The boreal forest in Interior Alaska was established by 8,000 years ago (Bigelow and Powers 2001). Sites from this time period are less well publicized than the older sites, but include Houdini Creek (circa 8,600 years old), Hurricane Bluff (c. 9,800 years old), Lucky Strike (c. 8,500 years old), Gerstle River (c. 10,000 years old), and the Campus Site (c. 7,700 years old) (Pearson and Powers 2001; Potter et al. 2007; Potter 2008). Bison, wapiti, and birds were the most important subsistence game during this period (Potter 2007, 2008).

Site density increased again after about 6,000 years ago in Interior Alaska (Potter 2008). This population increase coincides roughly with the Northern Archaic Tradition and the appearance of side-notched projectile points. Anderson originally defined the Northern Archaic Tradition to specifically address notched point-bearing stratigraphic horizons that did not contain microblades at the Onion Portage site in northern Alaska (Anderson 1968). Alaskan notched points were generally similar to Archaic-age dart points in the contiguous United States. Time has shown middle Holocene assemblages in Alaska to be quite diverse, however, and it is questionable whether this trait is related to southern forms or if it is a reliable indicator of cultural affiliation (Clark 1992; Cook and Gillispie 1986). Artifact assemblages associated with this culture can vary but generally contain myriad tools ranging from bifacial knives and microblades to end scrapers and side-notched points. Middle Holocene hunter-gatherers had a subsistence economy focused on seasonally abundant game including caribou, fish, and moose (Potter 2008). Notched point assemblages occur in many sites in Interior Alaska, including over one dozen on Army-managed lands (XBD-00277, XMH-00277, XMH-00283, XMH-00303, XMH-00309, XMH-00874, XMH-00950, XMH-01130, XMH-01168, and XMH-01300.) Several sites (XBD-00270, XMH-00915, XMH-00925), including the excavated Banjo Lake site in DTA (XMH-

00874), have also produced middle Holocene dates from hearth charcoal. The 6,300-6,700 year old dates from Banjo Lake were also associated with a microblade component (Robertson et al. 2008).

Utilization of microblade and burin-based industries appears to continue through the middle and late Holocene in Interior Alaska (Esdale 2008; Potter 2004). By the late Holocene, archaeologists see a shift from seasonal large mammal hunting with a nomadic lifestyle to a focus on seasonally over-abundant resources, use of storage, and more permanent settlements (Potter 2008b). Artifact assemblages do not drastically change until the last millennium of the Holocene when microblades disappear from the archaeological record (Potter 2008).

Linguistic evidence suggests that the Athabascan culture may have appeared in the Tanana Valley as early as 2,500 years ago. Through ethnography, oral history, and a broad array of cultural items, much has been learned about Athabascan culture and history in the region. Artifacts associated with the Athabascan culture are exceptionally diverse and include bone and antler projectile points, fishhooks, beads, buttons, birch bark trays, and bone gaming pieces. In the Upper Tanana region, copper was available and used in addition to the traditional material types to manufacture tools such as knives, projectile points, awls, ornaments, and axes (Clark 1981). A late prehistoric Athabascan occupation is recognized at several sites in and around Fort Wainwright's training lands (Andrews 1975; Andrews 1987; Cook 1989; Mishler 1986; Sheppard et al. 1991; Shinkwin 1979; Yarborough 1978). Of particular interest in this regard is a copper projectile point found in a buried context at DTA (XBD-00272) (Robertson et al. 2009).

The Athabaskan Tradition includes late prehistoric and proto-historic cultures generally believed to be the ancestors of Athabascan tribes who currently inhabit Interior Alaska. Excavated Athabaskan sites are rare, but the limited body of evidence allows for several generalizations. Raw material usage was reorganized in the Athabaskan Tradition, which de-emphasized stone tool-making and increased the emphasis on the manufacture of items from native copper and organic materials (Dixon 1985). Assemblages include ground and pecked stone artifacts and an increased use of expedient tools. There was a broadening and diversifying of the resource base at this time to include small mammal and freshwater marine animals such as fish and mollusks (McFadyen Clark 1981; McFadyen Clark 1996; Ream 1986; Sheppard et al. 1991; Shinkwin 1979). Athabaskan sites tend to occur in resource-rich areas near lakes, streams and rivers and are generally characterized by large house pit and cache pit features. Proto-historic Athabaskan assemblages include Euro-American trade goods such as glass beads and iron implements. Sites of this time period reflect an increased reliance on outside trade and include log cabins co-occurring with traditional house pits, as well as a change in site location to maximize trading opportunities (Andrews 1975; Andrews 1977; Andrews 1987; McFadyen Clark 1981; VanStone and Goddard 1981).

Athabascan settlement patterns depended greatly on the availability of subsistence resources, and Interior bands lived a nomadic lifestyle. They often traversed vast areas to support themselves and spent considerable time engaged in subsistence activities. It was often necessary for bands to divide into smaller groups to find game, and preserved fish were used as a staple of the diet in addition to fresh game (Andrews 1975).

Four Athabascan linguistic and geographic groups have inhabited the Tanana Valley: the Upper Tanana, Tanacross, Tanana, and Koyukon. Each group is further distinguished according to geographic location. Bands of the Tanana and Tanacross groups are historically associated with the geographic area that embodies Forts Wainwright and Greely. Salcha, Chena, Wood River, Goodpaster, and Healy Lake bands have inhabited the region since protohistoric times and possibly even prehistoric times (Andrews 1975). Use of the region varied from one band to the next. The Salcha, Chena, Goodpaster, and Wood River bands of the Tanana Athabascans and the Healy Lake band of the Tanacross Athabascans used certain parts of what are now Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely (McKennan 1981). Several villages have been reported on or near Fort Wainwright. One occupied by the Wood River band is said to have been located in the southern part of Fort Wainwright but has not been found (Dixon 1980; Reynolds 1986). The Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335) on Fort Wainwright may relate to the prehistory of the Athabaskan Tradition. Euro-American historic archaeological sites are also present (Gamza 1995; Phillips 1984).

**Historic Context**

With the beginning of Euro-American contact in Interior Alaska in the early 19$^{th}$ century, trade influences and influxes of new populations began to change life in the region. Land use patterns shifted from traditional indigenous uses to activities based on Euro-American economic and political systems. Fort Wainwright's training lands fall within an area occupied at the time of Euro-American contact by Lower-Middle Tanana Athabascans, including bands described generally as the Salcha, Big Delta-Goodpaster, Wood River, and Chena bands (McKennan 1981; Andrews 1975; Mishler 1986). Historical accounts document traditional settlement patterns that were focused on a widely mobile seasonal round, with the fall caribou hunt playing a pivotal role in subsistence preparations for the winter and summer activities focused at fish camps, berry and root collecting, and in sheep hunting. These activities were frequently communal, with several local bands connected by common interest, geography, and intermarriage. Despite anthropological attempts to define boundaries for the peoples living in the lower Tanana River Valley, natural terrain served as the only definable boundary to settlement patterns (McKennan 1981).

As Euro-American traders, miners, missionaries, and explorers moved into the Tanana River Valley, the traditional life ways of local Athabascan groups were disrupted. Access to trade goods and the development of the fur trade not only affected traditional material culture, but also began to dramatically affect subsistence activities and settlement patterns. Similarly, the arrival of missionaries in the Alaskan interior profoundly influenced traditional social organization. The introduction of mission schools for Native children and the doctrine of new religious beliefs contributed to an erosion of traditional practices (McKennan 1981).

Russian fur traders began settling Interior Alaska starting in the 1810s, establishing a post at Nulato on the Yukon River and one at Taral on the Copper River. British traders established Fort Yukon in 1847. Trade goods from these posts may have passed to Tanana Athabascans and Upper Tanana Athabascans through intra-Native trade networks. Direct contact between Tanana Athabascans and white traders increased after the 1860s. With the U.S. purchase of Alaska in 1867, control of trading stations and the fur trade passed to Americans. Through the 1880s, American traders established several additional posts on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, including locations at Nuklukayet (modern-day Tanana), Belle Isle (modern-day Eagle), and Fort Yukon.

Trade goods introduced by Euro-American settlers influenced the Native lifestyle. Clothing, staples, tools, and other necessities could be obtained through trade. Guns allowed hunters to obtain game with greater efficiency. Gradually, Athabascan Native groups began to alter their traditional nomadic patterns in favor of more permanent settlements. However, while significant, this contact would not have as dramatic an impact on the region as the discovery of gold in the Interior during the last decades of the 19$^{th}$ century. The towns established by Euro-American settlers at the turn of the 20$^{th}$ century, in response to the Klondike Gold Rush and the eventual military development of the region, would rapidly and permanently change the demography and economy of Interior Alaska.

Gold strikes in the Fortymile River region, Birch Creek area, and the Canadian Klondike began drawing miners and prospectors north in the 1880s and 1890s. In response to this gold rush, E.T. Barnette established a trading post on the Chena River in 1901. The following year, prospector Felix Pedro discovered gold nearby, and a new gold rush soon led to the founding of Fairbanks at the site of Barnette's original trading post. Most mining activities in the region occurred on creeks north of Fairbanks, with the town serving as a supply center. Agricultural and other commercial activities, such as logging, also developed to support mining activities in the Fairbanks area. Homesteads existed on parts of what is today the main post of Fort Wainwright as early as 1904.

In 1898, the discovery of gold in the Tanana uplands began a rush of Euro-American settlement into the Tanana River Valley. As the economic importance of the Tanana Valley increased, the need for reliable transportation routes and communication systems rose in tandem. Existing trails, such as the Bonnifield, Donnelly-Washburn, and Valdez-Fairbanks trails, saw increased use and development in the first decade of the 20th century. This increase in activity also resulted in the establishment of several roadhouses and posts. In 1906, Congressional appropriations led to improvement of the Valdez-Fairbanks Trail, crossing the Alaska Range south of Delta Junction, following the Tanana River to Fairbanks. Completion of the Alaska Railroad in 1923 was followed two decades later by construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942, firmly tying the Alaskan Interior to the outside.

As Fairbanks grew in the first decade of the 20th century, several agricultural homesteads were developed on lands now encompassed by sections of the Fort Wainwright cantonment. These homesteads provided Fairbanks with a variety of agricultural products and wood for fuel, but were subsumed when lands were withdrawn for the creation of Ladd Field, which later became Fort Wainwright (Price 2002).

Riverboats were the primary means of getting people and supplies into the Interior at the turn of the 20th century. The Fairbanks town site was located at the upper limit of navigation for stern-wheeler riverboats on the Chena River. Upriver from that point, residents navigated the river using shallow-draft boats in summer and sleds in winter. As commerce in the area increased, roads and trails were constructed, sometimes following earlier indigenous routes. The major overland route to the coast was the Valdez-Fairbanks Trail, which began as a military trail from Valdez to Eagle in 1899.

Transportation and communication networks, including the Alaska Railroad, were developed to serve new settlements in Interior Alaska. A branch of the railroad route was extended to Fairbanks in 1904. Roadhouses along the route catered to travelers. Some were located on what are now Fort Wainwright training lands. One property was on the Bonnifield Trail in TFTA, and two roadhouses and a seasonal tent operation existed along the Donnelly-Washburn Trail in the current DTA. Secondary routes connected Fairbanks to the surrounding mining districts.

By 1910, most of the easily accessible placer gold deposits were exhausted, and capital-intensive technologies became necessary to extract remaining deposits. These methods were not possible with the existing transportation infrastructure. The completion of the Alaska Railroad in 1923 expanded transportation options for the region, connecting Fairbanks to Seward and making large-scale dredging operations economically feasible. Aviation also became a key component of Interior transportation, beginning in earnest in the 1920s. However, it was not until 1931 that Weeks Field, originally constructed in 1923, was officially

dedicated as an airfield. Industrialized corporate activity became the hallmark of the region's mining in the remaining years before World War II.

Development in the Alaskan interior increased dramatically with the advent of World War II and subsequent military build-up in Alaska. Of particular significance was the development of airfields near Delta Junction (Fort Greely), Fairbanks (Ladd Field, later Fort Wainwright), and North Pole (Eielson Air Force Base). These locations began as Lend-Lease bases and cold weather testing centers, but soon expanded with the increased need for military support during World War II and later during the Cold War.

Full historic contexts of early mining, transportation, and homesteads on Fort Wainwright have been completed. These studies have determined that there are no properties eligible for the National Register under these contexts. Several village sites associated with the early contact period have been reported near Fort Wainwright. One was reported near Wood River Buttes, two just northwest of the installation's boundary and one near Fairbanks (Reynolds 1986). None have been reported or located on the Main Post.

**Ladd Field National Historic Landmark**

In 1935, Ladd Field was authorized as a small cold weather testing station that was envisioned by General H. H. Arnold. Construction began in 1939, and, by 1940, Ladd Field was operational.

Cold weather testing at Ladd Field helped to improve the aircraft and equipment used by front-line aircrews. The Cold Weather Test Detachment's experimental tests contributed to the development of aircraft design, ground procedures and personnel equipment with stateside research agencies and manufacturers. After the start of World War II, Ladd Field also served as the transfer point for the Alaska Siberia (ALSIB) Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union. From 1942 to the end of the war in 1945, Ladd Field saw 7,926 aircraft and associated cargo change hands. Though it was controversial, the Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union played some part in the eventual defeat of Nazi Germany. Ladd Field also served as an air depot for the repair and supply of aircraft under the Air Transport Command, processing thousands of passengers as well as tons of cargo and mail.

In 1984, Ladd Field was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Ladd Field was listed as significant for three main themes: (1) cold weather testing; (2) aircraft repair, supply depot and air transfer hub; and (3) as the transfer point for aircraft and cargo transiting the ALSIB route to the Soviet Union.

In 1947, the Air Force became a separate service, and Ladd Field became known as Ladd Air Force Base (AFB). Missions flown out of Ladd AFB played a significant role in the early years of

the Cold War confrontation with the Soviet Union. Early in the Cold War, military planners decided on a heartland concept for Alaskan defense, concentrating on bases near Anchorage and Fairbanks as the strategic anchor points. Ladd AFB became the Northern Sector Headquarters for the Alaskan Air Command, and its foremost missions during the Cold War were air defense, strategic reconnaissance and arctic research.

Ladd AFB's air defense mission was part of the plan to deter the Soviet Union from taking Alaskan territory and using it as a base from which to threaten the continental United States. Ladd AFB hosted tactical fighter intercept squadrons and combat alert cells. An Air Defense Command Center located on Ladd AFB was responsible for directing air battles in Alaska's northern sector. It also provided support to segments of the Distant Early Warning Line. In the earliest years of the Cold War, Ladd AFB hosted some of the first long-range strategic aerial reconnaissance units.

Ladd AFB was also the scene of significant Cold War arctic research. The cold weather equipment testing, begun during World War II, continued through the Cold War and expanded to include the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory (AAL). The AAL studied human adaptation to arctic and sub-arctic climates with an eye toward military applications.

In 2001, the Ladd AFB Cold War Historic District was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It was determined to be significant for its role in the early Cold War missions of the 46th/72nd Air Reconnaissance unit and for the fighter intercept squadrons stationed here.

**Fort Wainwright**

In 1960, Ladd AFB was transferred to the Army and was renamed Fort Jonathan Wainwright on January 1, 1961. In Alaska, Cold War missions were predominately under the command of the Air Force, with the Army providing ground force defense and logistical supply. The Army also carried out cold weather training tactics and cold weather equipment testing. The onset of the Vietnam War and its high costs drained the Army's resources; troops at Wainwright were reassigned or deployed, causing a significant decrease in the post's population. In 1986, the mission of the post changed once again with the assignment of the 6th Light Infantry Division to Fort Wainwright. Since 1986, Fort Wainwright's mission has been to support worldwide deployment.

**Status of Archaeological Resources**

Archaeological research on Fort Wainwright training areas has resulted in numerous technical reports (Bacon 1979; Bacon and Holmes 1979; Dixon et al. 1980; Esdale et al. 2014, 2013,

2012a, 2012b, and 2012c; Esdale and McLaren 2014, 2013; Esdale and Robertson 2007; Espenshade 2010; Bradley et al. 1973; Gaines 2009; Gaines et al. 2010, 2010; Hedman et al. 2003; Higgs et al. 1999; Holmes 1979; Johnson and Bozarth 2008; Marshal 2007; Potter 2005; Potter et al. 2000; Rabich and Reger 1978; Raymond-Yakoubian 2006; Raymond-Yakoubian and Robertson 2005; Robertson et al. 2013; Robertson 2010; Robertson et al. 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009; Staley 1993) and scientific papers (Holmes and Anderson 1986; West 1967, 1975).

Fort Wainwright and its training lands contain 673 known archaeological sites, one traditional cultural property, and four archaeological districts. Seventy-six sites are eligible for the National Register, 502 sites have not been evaluated, and 103 additional sites have been determined ineligible for the National Register. Of the eligible or un-evaluated sites, 9 are historic sites, 571 are prehistoric sites, and one is a traditional cultural property.

Archaeological surveys of the Fort Wainwright Main Post area began in 1979. Jim Dixon surveyed the north side of the Chena River and Birch Hill area, discovering and relocating several prehistoric archaeological sites (FAI-00040, 00041, 00042, 00043, 00199, and 00200) (Dixon et al. 1980). Surveys of the Main Post building areas continued in the 1980s by Julia Steele (Steele 1992, 1983) and Georgianne Reynolds (Reynolds 1983, 1985). No sites were found in these previously disturbed areas. John Cook surveyed the River Road pond in 1996 and found one site (FAI-50009), which has failed to be relocated in subsequent attempts. In 2001, the Army began partnering cultural resources surveys and evaluations with Colorado State University's Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML). Surveys by several different principal investigators have targeted areas of construction undertakings. Two historic sites (FAI-01603 and 01604) and one additional prehistoric site (FAI-01990) were found in these investigations. In 2011 and 2012, CEMML completed survey of the entire cantonment, north and south of the Chena River, discovering three additional historic sites (FAI-02117, FAI-02197, and FAI-02198). Two sites were evaluated for the National Register in 2013 (FAI-00199 and FAI-00200). Of the 13 archaeological sites known from the Fort Wainwright cantonment, 12 have been determined not eligible and one has been determined eligible (FAI-00040) for the National Register. This total does not include any historic buildings related to the Ladd AFB Historic District, World War II, or the Cold War.

Archaeological sites were first identified in the TFTA in 1973 by Zorro Bradley and others who conducted a survey in the Blair Lakes area (Bradley et al. 1973). James Dixon continued surveys for archaeological district designations in the regions of Blair Lakes (District FAI-00335), Clear Creek Butte (District FAI-00336), and Wood River Buttes (District FAI-00337) (Dixon et al. 1980). In 1993, proposed work in the Clear Creek Butte area prompted a contract to relocate several archaeological sites (Staley 1993). These three districts have been revisited by CEMML archaeologists a few times over the last decade, and, notably, 92 new sites were found in 2009-

2010 during survey of the Wood River Buttes, Salmon Loaf, and north and east of Blair Lakes. Recent surveys have focused on the Blair Lakes region which has a long history of use dating from late glacial times to the more recent homesteading period and has also been a significant region for military training. This area hosts the second oldest archaeological site in all of Alaska, the McDonald Creek site (FAI-02043), with stone tool debris dating to 13,900 years ago (Esdale et al. 2014). In total, archaeologists have identified 165 archaeological sites in TFTA. Of these sites, 19 have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register and 153 remain to be evaluated for eligibility.

The road system in the YTA was the first of many areas to be investigated. Charles Holmes discovered eight sites in a 1978 road survey (Holmes 1979). John Cook conducted a DOE evaluation on one of these sites in 1979 (Cook 1979). Michael Kunz surveyed the Stuart Creek area in 1992 but discovered no archaeological sites, and Northern Land Use Research's 1999 survey of Stuart Creek and the YTA road system uncovered one historic site (Higgs et al. 1999). CEMML archaeologists have been surveying portions of YTA in conjunction with construction projects on an annual basis since 2001. Currently, North Beaver Creek, Skyline, Johnson, Quarry, Brigadier, and Manchu Roads in YTA are almost entirely surveyed, as is the area east of Skyline Road outside of the Stuart Creek Impact Area, McMahon Trench, the Manchu Range, and the majority of Training Areas 307 and 310, north and south of Manchu and Quarry Roads. Twenty-two archaeological sites have been identified in YTA. Thirteen of the sites have been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register and nine have not been evaluated. XBD-00162 will not be evaluated due to its location in a heavily used portion of the Stuart Creek Impact Area.

Archaeological investigations in what is now the DTA began in the 1960s, when Frederick West was searching for sites related to the first Americans (West 1967). He excavated the Donnelly Ridge site (XMH-00005) in 1964 and found an assemblage containing microblade core technology similar to early Holocene Denali Complex sites. Several surveys of Fort Greely and adjacent training lands in the late 1970s documented 64 new sites (Rabich and Reger 1977; Bacon 1979; Holmes 1979; Bacon and Holmes 1979). Julia Steele surveyed various locations in DTA from 1980-1983, finding four additional new sites (Steele 1980a, 1980b, 1982a, 1982b, 1983a, 1983b), and Georgianne Reynolds surveyed the Donnelly Dome area in 1988, locating one more site (Reynolds 1988). Investigations in DTA from 1992-2002 were made by D. Staley (Staley 1993), T. Gamza (Gamza 1995), A. Higgs (Higgs et al. 1999), and D. Odess (Odess 2002). Sixteen new sites were found during this decade of fieldwork, and attempts were made to relocate old sites.

Concentrated efforts to expand survey coverage of DTA East began with CEMML archaeologists in 2002. Over 200 new sites were located in the Texas Range, Donnelly Drop Zone, and Eddy

Drop Zone in the first half of the decade. In 2007, one site was found in the northernmost portion of DTA West by Ben Potter and others during survey for the Alaska Railroad Northern Rail Extension Project (Potter et al. 2007). In recent years, CEMML research aimed to evaluate many known archaeological sites in DTA for inclusion in the National Register in conjunction with use of the BAX and its SDZ. Sites have also been discovered during surveys for road and trail maintenance. Potential expansions into DTA West, west of the Delta River, prompted 2011 and 2012 surveys into new areas such as Molybdenum Ridge, where 21 new sites were discovered in 2011. Because of its remote setting, however, the archaeology of Donnelly West is still poorly understood and represents a gap in USAG FWA's inventory of cultural properties. The Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) has also contracted with CEMML and others since the last Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) to survey areas in DTA West, east of the Little Delta River, and many new archaeological sites have been recorded (Espenshade 2010).

To date, 452 archaeological sites have been identified within DTA. Fifty-five sites have been found to be eligible for the National Register, and 63 were found not eligible. An additional 329 sites remain to be evaluated. Historic archaeology sites are poorly represented in this region, with only four currently known to exist. The Donnelly Ridge District (XMH-00388) encompasses Denali Complex sites, identified by Frederick West, south and west of Donnelly Dome. Future archaeological studies in DTA will concentrate on completing survey of 100% of the land in DTA East, conducting DOEs on archaeological sites in high traffic areas, and exploring parts of DTA West that are opening up for expansion of military training activities.

Despite its incomplete nature, the archaeological record known from DTA represents all of the currently recognized prehistoric cultures of the Alaskan Interior. Of significance is the role played by sites located on DTA in the definition of the Denali Complex of the American Paleoarctic Tradition (Anderson 1970; West 1967, 1981). The oldest date for human habitation at DTA is roughly 10,100 years at site XBD-00167 (Higgs et al. 1999); however, undisturbed stratigraphic deposits that are 12,800 to 12,930 years old indicate the potential for intact archaeological occupations of this age. Sites yielding Northern Archaic side-notched points are common (Robertson et al. 2004, 2005; Raymond-Yakoubian and Robertson 2005). At DTA, site XMH-00874 yielded an AMS date of 5720 ± 50 BP from hearth charcoal associated with a microblade component (Robertson et al. 2008). A late prehistoric Athabaskan occupation is recognized at several sites (e.g., Andrews 1975, 1987; Cook 1989; Mishler 1986; Sheppard et al. 1991; Shinkwin 1979; Yarborough 1978). Of particular interest in this regard is a copper projectile point found in a buried context at DTA at site XBD-00272 (Robertson et al. 2009). Euro-American historic archaeological sites are also present (Gamza 1995; Phillips 1984).

Survey efforts increased in 2013 in the Black Rapids Training Area (BRTA) in advance of military installation of a high-angle marksmanship range. Ten sites, eight of which were discovered during CEMML surveys in 2013, are known from this rocky landscape. Four sites have been determined ineligible for the NRHP, and all sites are small surface lithic scatters and isolated points as there is very little deposition in most of the mountainous training area. Survey continued in the training area in 2014 but no new sites were discovered.

The Gerstle River Training Area (GRTA), Tok Fuel Terminal, and Haines Fuel Terminal, also managed by Fort Wainwright, have been infrequently utilized for training activities, and very few surveys or identification of archaeological sites have occurred in these areas. CEMML archaeologists surveyed small portions of GRTA in 2011 through 2013. Three prehistoric sites (XMH-01359, XMH-01494, and XMH-01509) are known from this training area. One site, XMH-01494 was determined ineligible in 2013 (Esdale et al. 2013b). Six sites were discovered at Tok Fuel Terminal by John Cook in the early 1980s. Three of these sites have been found ineligible for the NRHP (TNX-00006, 00007, 00008). The other three sites were relocated in 2012. DOEs for these sites have not been completed. One eligible traditional cultural property is also known from this training area. One ineligible historic site is known from Haines Fuel Terminal (SKG-00043), but no surveys have been completed in this area since 2001.

# 2014 Cantonment Fieldwork

## Cantonment Section 106 Activities

A 100% survey of Fort Wainwright's cantonment was completed in 2012. During 2014, no projects took place in areas that would impact archaeological sites and all activities were covered under Fort Wainwright's Operation and Management Programmatic Agreement with the SHPO (see Thomas 2014).

## Cantonment Surveys

No archaeological surveys took place in the cantonment in 2014.

## Cantonment New Sites

No new archaeological sites were discovered in the cantonment or in adjacent areas in 2014.

## Cantonment DOEs

No sites were evaluated for NRHP status in the cantonment 2014.

# 2014 Tanana Flats Training Area Fieldwork

## TFTA Section 106 Activities

There were no Section 106 undertakings in the TFTA in 2014.

## TFTA Surveys

Surveys in the TFTA in 2014 were in support of the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC) environmental impact statement (EIS). One of the programmatic actions in the EIS is to build an access road into the Blair Lakes impact area (Figure 2). Although no definitive undertaking has yet been proposed, data from surveys and site discoveries are planned to be used to guide potential future development away from critical cultural resources.

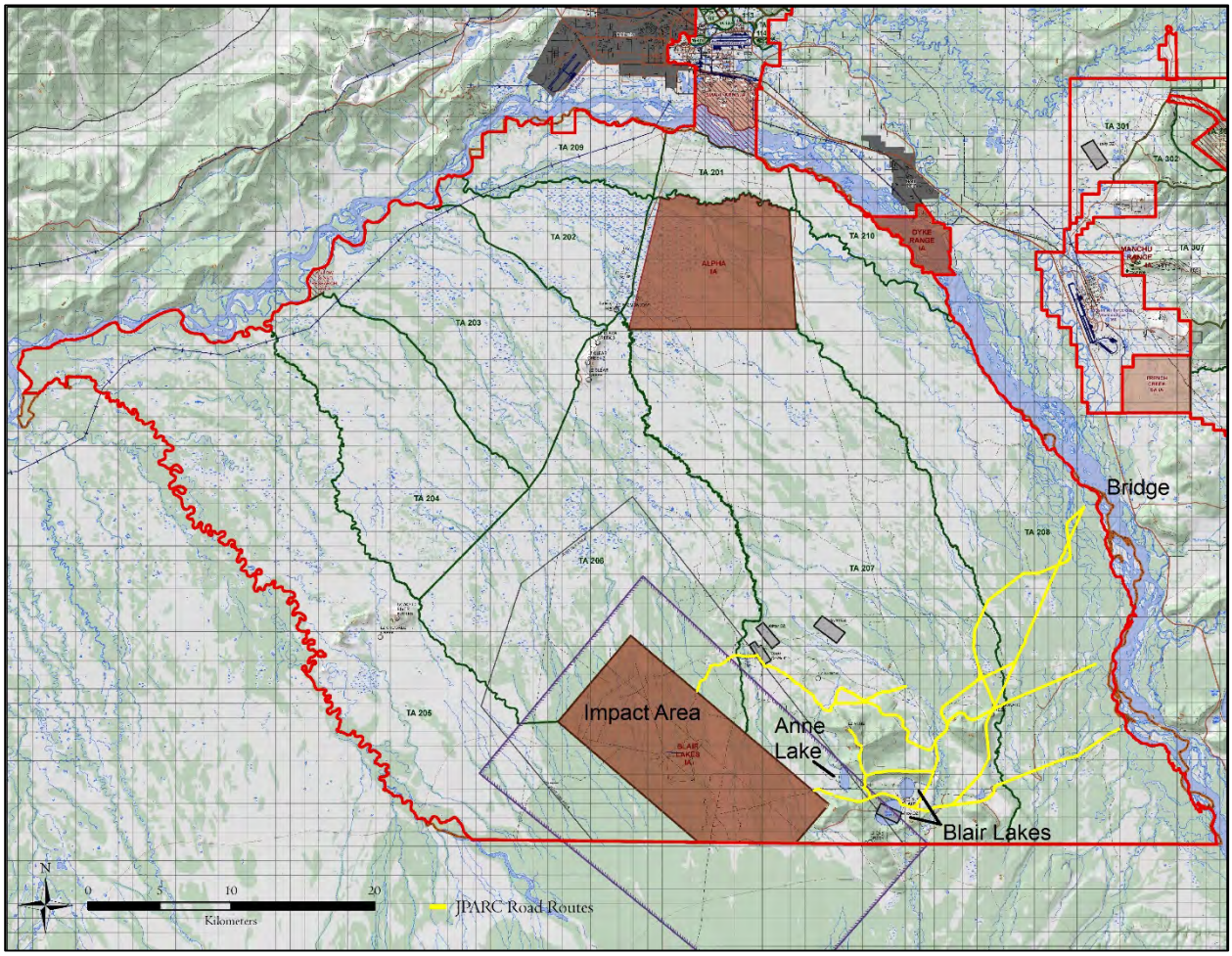


Figure 2. Proposed JPARC access road routes.

Several archaeological sites are known from the Blair Lakes region, and one archaeological district has been defined (FAI-00335). In 2009 and 2010, CEMML archaeologist Edmund Gaines conducted preliminary surveys in the southern portion of the Tanana Flats to obtain baseline data on the cultural resources in the area for potential road routes (Esdale et al. 2012c, Gaines et al. 2010). Surveys around Anne Lake, the Blair Lakes, and the vegetated terrace edge to the north and east relocated 10 of 14 sites first identified by Dixon et al. in 1980 and discovered 44 new archaeological sites. Surveys in 2013 focused specifically on the proposed road routes in the JPARC EIS, and over 3,629 acres of land were surveyed. Sixteen new sites were found in this survey, and one site was relocated.

In 2014, surveys were conducted along an existing trail leading from the Clear Creek Assault Strip to the southeast and in hills west of Blair Lakes. Five sites were found west of Blair Lakes (FAI-2319 through 2323), but no sites were found along the trail (Figure 3). As a result of fieldwork in these areas, site information was updated for eight sites (FAI-00044, 02048, 02054, 02055, 02058, 02059, 02061, and 02062) and FAI-00088 was relocated.

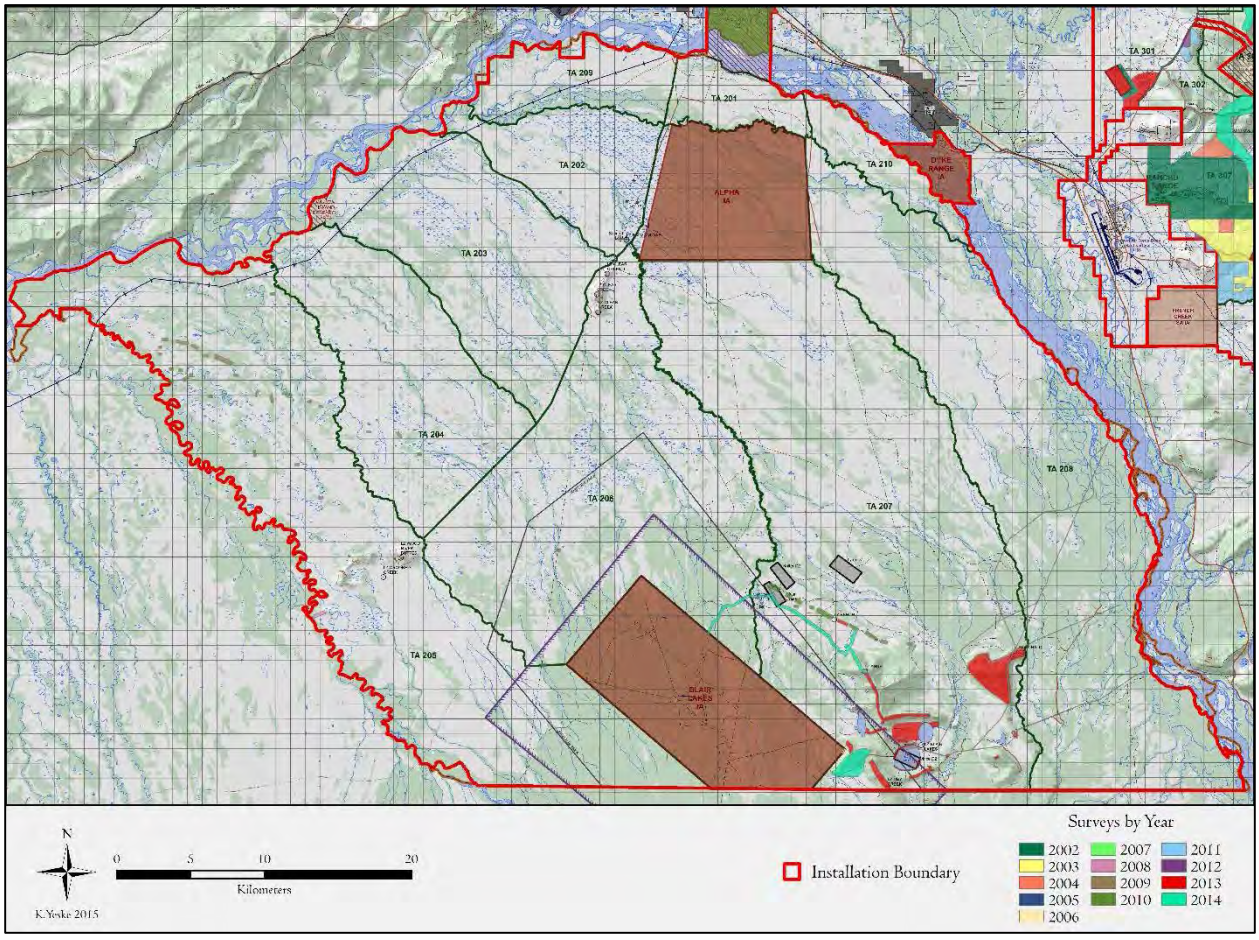


Figure 3. All surveys in TFTA by year. The mint green areas were surveyed in 2014.

## TFTA New Sites

Five new sites were discovered in the TFTA in 2014. These sites are located in the hills southwest of Blair Lakes (Figure 4).

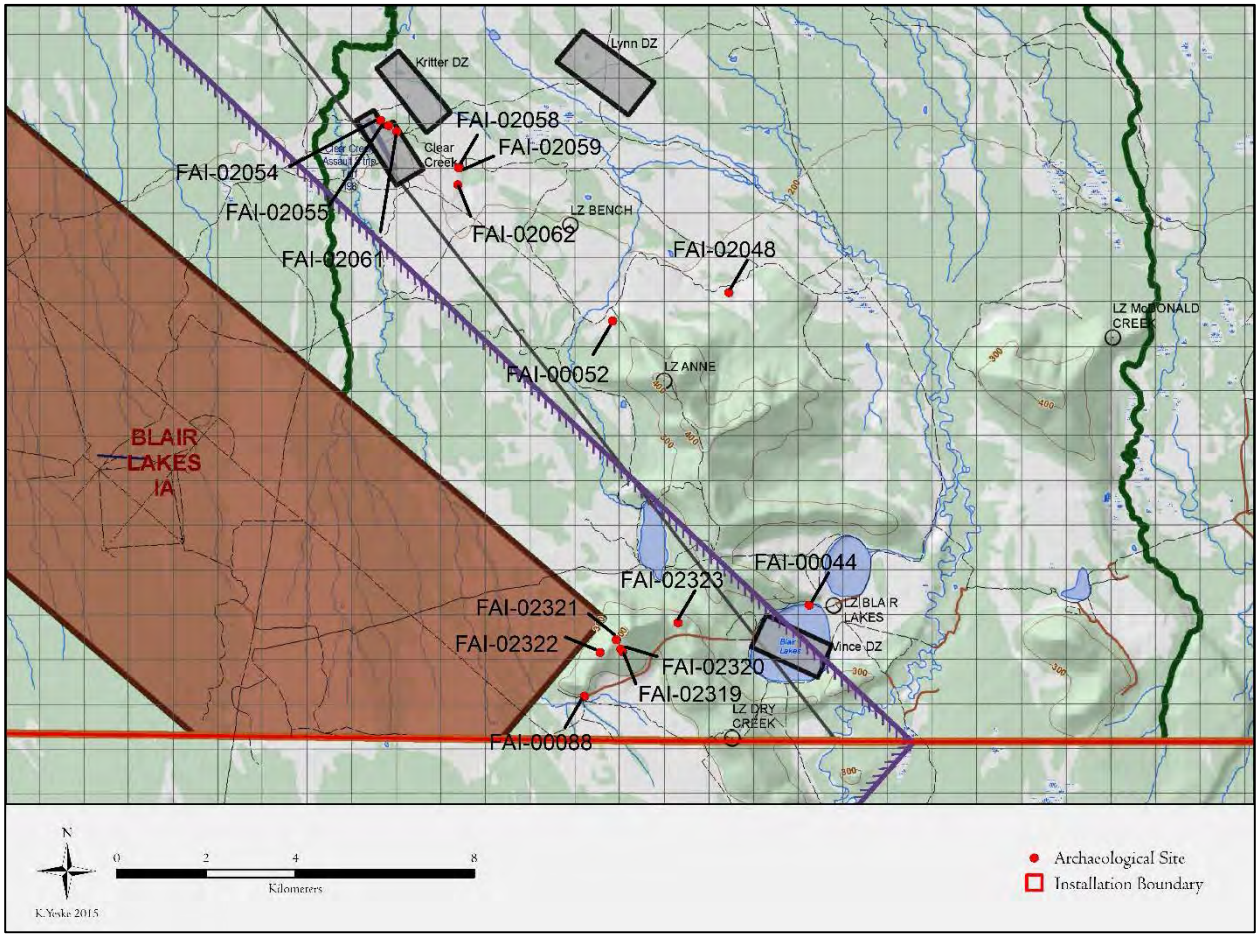


Figure 4. Sites discovered, updated, or relocated in TFTA in 2014.

**FAI-02319**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02319 was discovered on hill 2.8 km west of the southern Blair Lake in the TFTA, 53 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site is not accessible by road. An artifact was found on an elevated bedrock outcrop on a narrow ridge running northwest-southeast. Sedimentary deposits cover an area approximately 40 x 50 m, near the apex of the hill. The nearest water source, Anne Lake, is 1.8 km to the northeast. Nearest water is 1.8 k NE, Anne Lake. Dense

vegetation prevents any visibility of the region. Holocene deposits at the top of the hill are fairly flat with slopes less than 5°. The surrounding area slopes 20-30° in all directions (Figure 5). Vegetation includes moss, lichen, low bush cranberry, and various low scrub (Figure 6). Burned deadfall surrounds the rise and vegetation obscures ground surface visibility.

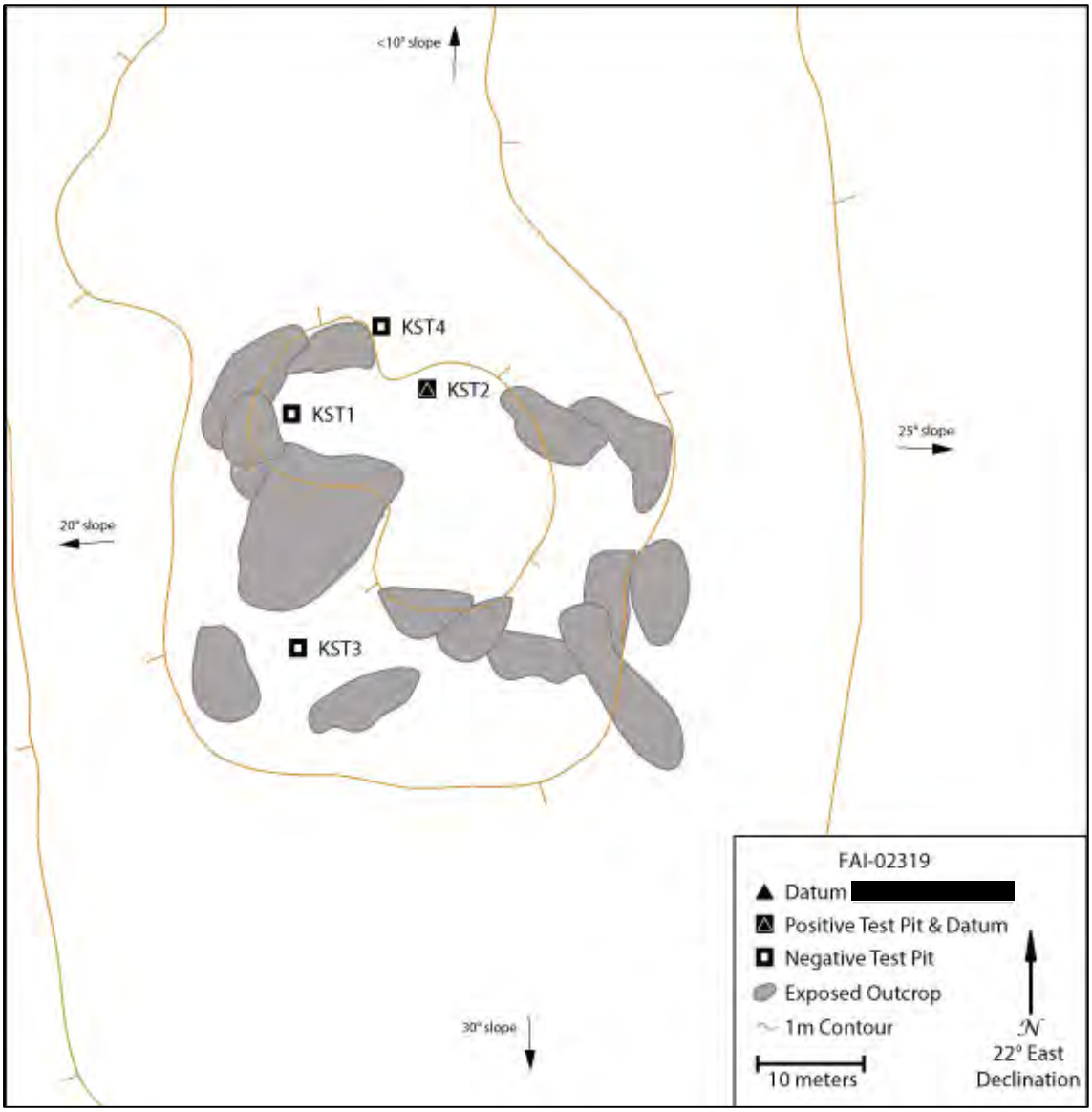


Figure 5. FAI-02319 site map.

One of five test pits was positive, containing a black chert flake fragment at 0-10 cmbs (UA2014-85-0001). Evidence of military use of the landform is seen in spent ammunition and clips scattered across hill. Uphill from this site are FAI-02320 (75 m to the northeast) and FAI-02321 (305 m to the northeast).

Thin Holocene sediments cover Birch Creek Schist bedrock at the site to a depth of less than 25 cm (Figure 7, Figure 8). All deposits are windblown silts. Weak soil development was noted in the upper 10 cm.

Figure 6. FAI-02319 site overview.

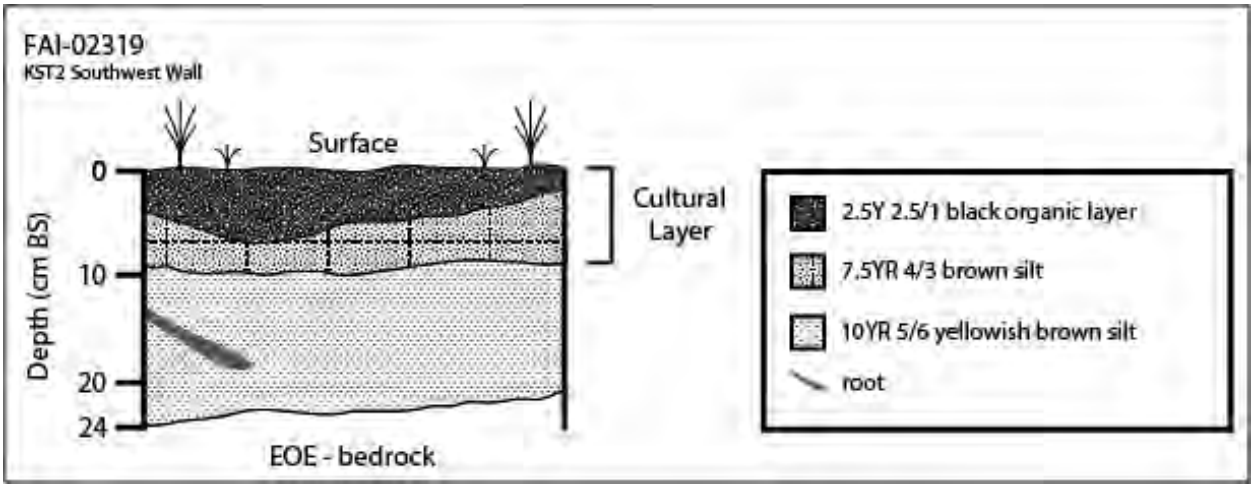


Figure 7. FAI-02319 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 8. FAI-02319 test pit.

**FAI-02320**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02320 is located on hill 2.8 km west of the southern Blair Lake in the TFTA, 53 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site is not accessible by road. Shallow sediments overly a bedrock knoll on a northwest-southeast trending ridgeline. The area surrounding sedimentary deposits slopes 15° to the southwest and 90° to the northeast (Figure 9). The nearest water source is Anne Lake, 1.7 km to the northeast. There is no view of the surrounding area due to dense vegetation including low bush cranberry, moss, lichen, aspen, and dwarf birch (Figure 10). Surface visibility is approximately 1%. The area was burnt in the past and is covered with deadfall.

One of two test pits excavated in the sedimentary deposits was positive for cultural material. The test pit contained four flakes at a depth of 0-10 cmbs (Table 1). The test pit was excavated to mixed gravels at 21 cmbs. Also found were remnants of military activity, mainly spent ammunition and links. Three other archaeological sites are located nearby: FAI-02319 is 75 m downslope to the southeast, FAI-02321 is 230 m uphill to the northwest, and FAI-02238 is 370 m uphill to the northeast.

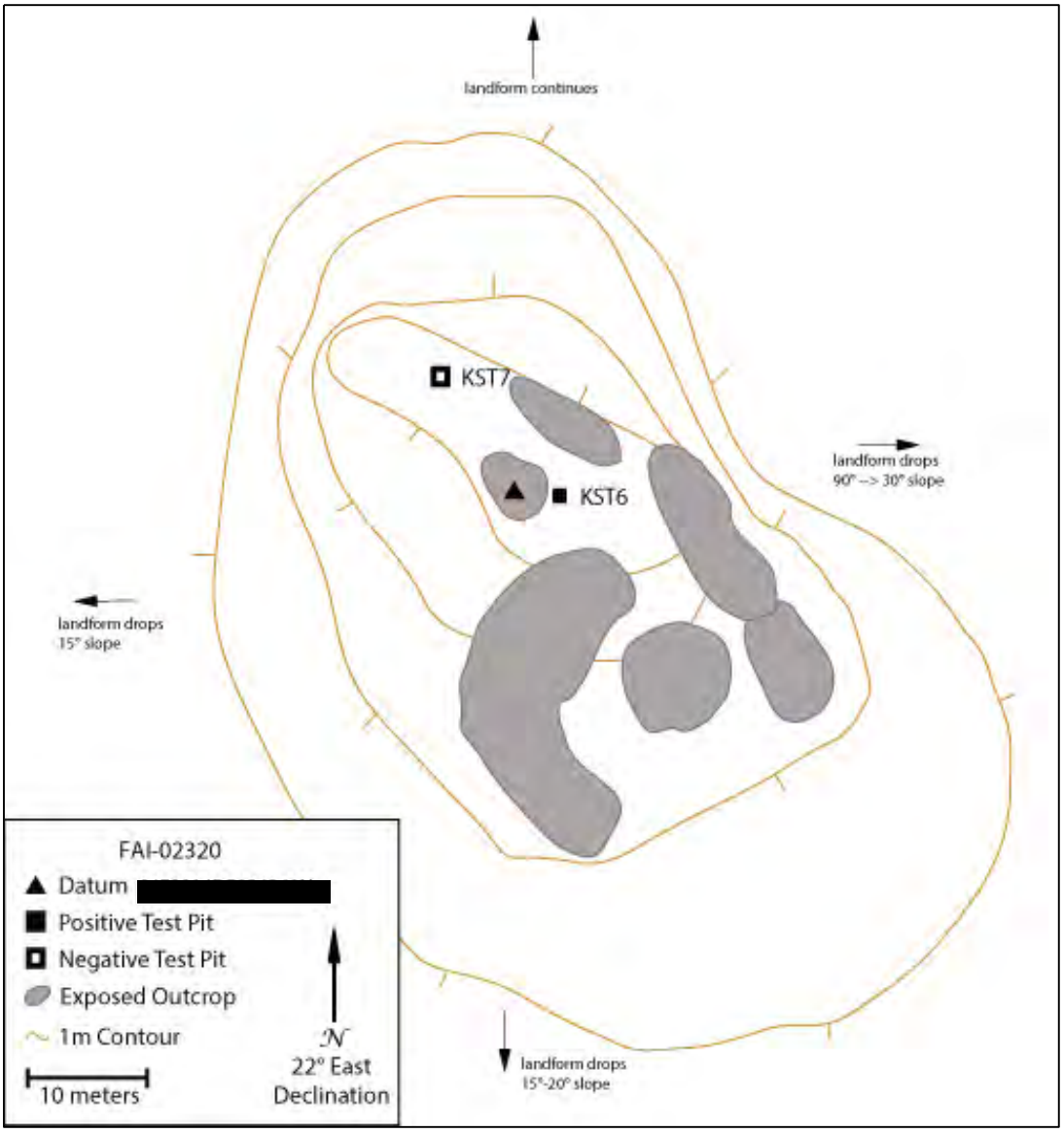


Figure 9. FAI-02320 site map.

Windblown silts shallowly overly bedrock at a depth of approximately 20 cmbs (Figure 11, Figure 12). Weak soil development was noted. The organic layer is very thin, less than 3 cm in most areas.

Figure 10. FAI-02320 site overview.

Table 1. FAI-02320 accession log.

| Accession # | Provenience | Artifact Type | Raw Material |
|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-086-0001.01 | KST6 0-5 cmbs | flake fragment | black chert |
| UA2014-086-0001.02 | KST6 0-5 cmbs | edge preparation flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-086-0001.03 | KST6 0-5 cmbs | biface tip fragment | gray chert |
| UA2014-086-0002 | KST6 5-10 cmbs | flake fragment | rhyolite |

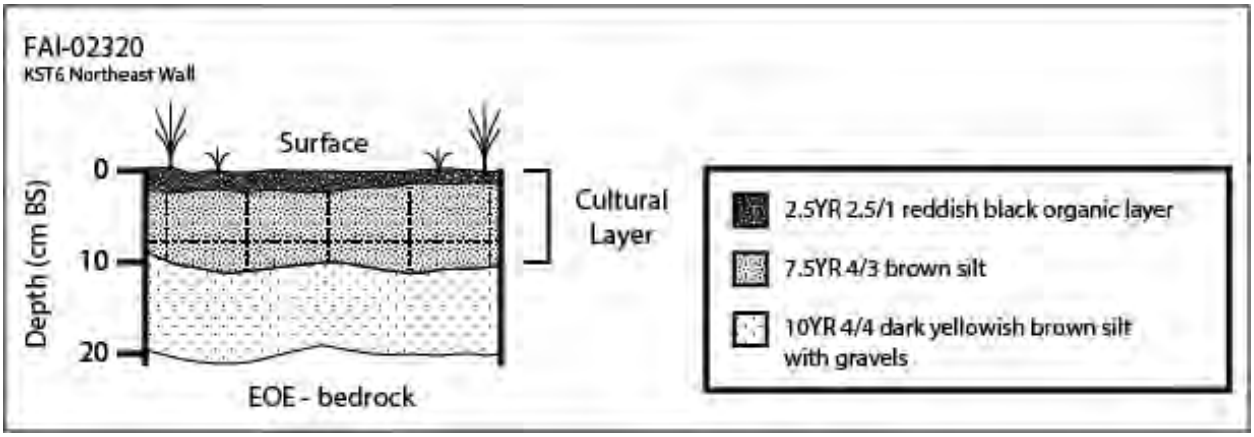


Figure 11. FAI-02320 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 12. FAI-02320 test pit.

**FAI-02321**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02321 is located on hill 3 km west of the southern Blair Lake in the TFTA, 53 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site is not accessible by road. Artifacts were found buried at the top of a northeast-southwest trending ridgeline 1.6 km southwest of Anne Lake. The area around the site slopes gently (10°) in all directions (Figure 13). There is no view of the surrounding territory as thick aspen covers the entirety of the ridge. Moss, lichen, fireweed, dwarf birch, low bush cranberry, and low scrub are also present (Figure 14). The area is blanketed with a burnt root mat and deadfall. There is no surface visibility.

One of three test pits was positive for cultural material. Two microblades and 21 gray chert flakes, and one biface tip were recovered, and one charcoal sample was collected (Table 2). This test pit terminated at 42 cmbs at bedrock. Several sites are in the vicinity: FAI-02238 is 260 m to the northeast, and FAI-02320 and FAI-02319 are 230 m and 305 m downslope to the southeast.

Windblown silts are thicker at this site, capping bedrock with 40-45 cm of deposits (Figure 15, Figure 16). The root mat is approximately 3-6 cm in thickness. Weak soil development was noted.

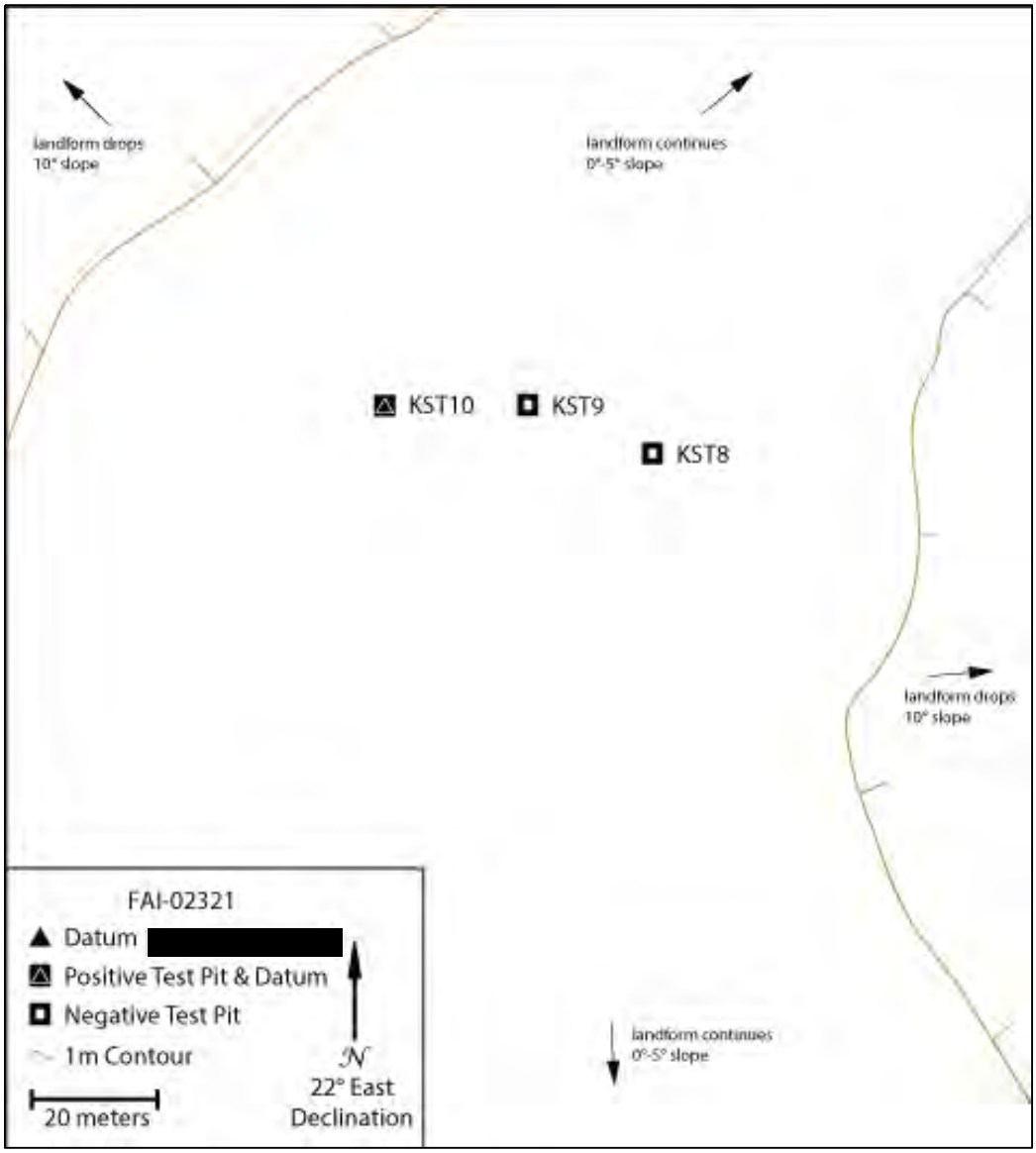


Figure 13. FAI-02321 site map.

Figure 14. FAI-02321 site overview.

Table 2. FAI-02321 accession log.

| Accession # | Provenience | Quantity | Artifact Type | Raw Material |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-087-0001 | KST10 0-3 cmbs | 1 | flake fragment | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0002 | KST10 3-13 cmbs | 1 | edge preparation flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0003.01 | KST10 13-23 cmbs | 3 | flake fragment | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0003.02 | KST10 13-23 cmbs | 5 | edge preparation flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0003.03 | KST10 13-23 cmbs | 1 | alternate flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0003.04 | KST10 13-23 cmbs | 1 | biface blank fragment | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0004 | KST10 13-23 cmbs | 1 | microblade | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0005.01 | KST10 23-33 cmbs | 1 | bifacial pressure flake | rhyolite |
| UA2014-087-0005.02 | KST10 23-33 cmbs | 1 | secondary decort flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0005.03 | KST10 23-33 cmbs | 2 | edge preparation flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0005.04 | KST10 23-33 cmbs | 1 | flake fragment | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0005.05 | KST10 23-33 cmbs | 1 | alternate flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0006.01 | KST10 31 cmbs | 2 | bifacial pressure flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0006.02 | KST10 31 cmbs | 1 | bifacial pressure flake | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0007 | KST10 31 cmbs | 1 | microblade | gray chert |
| UA2014-087-0008 | KST10 31 cmbs | 1 | charcoal | charcoal |

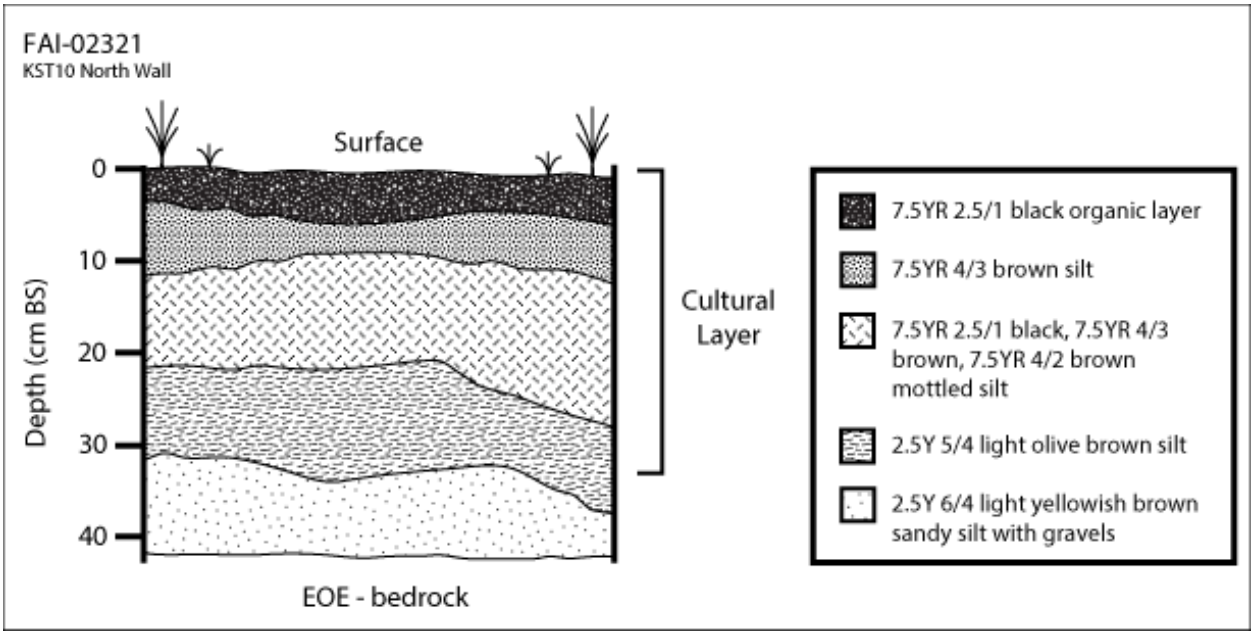


Figure 15. FAI-02321 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 16. FAI-02321 test pit.

**FAI-02322**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02322 is located 3.4 km west of the southern Blair Lake in the TFTA, 53 km south of Fairbanks, (Figure 4. Sites discovered, updated, or relocated in TFTA in 2014.Figure 4). The site is not accessible by road. An artifact was discovered buried in deposits on a northeast-southwest trending ridgeline, 2.1 km southwest of Anne Lake. The site is a flat area slightly raised above the surrounding area that slopes 5°-30° in all directions (Figure 17). There are no views of the surrounding area because of dense vegetation including aspen, moss, lichen, and scattered small shrubs (Figure 18). There is no surface exposure on the ground.

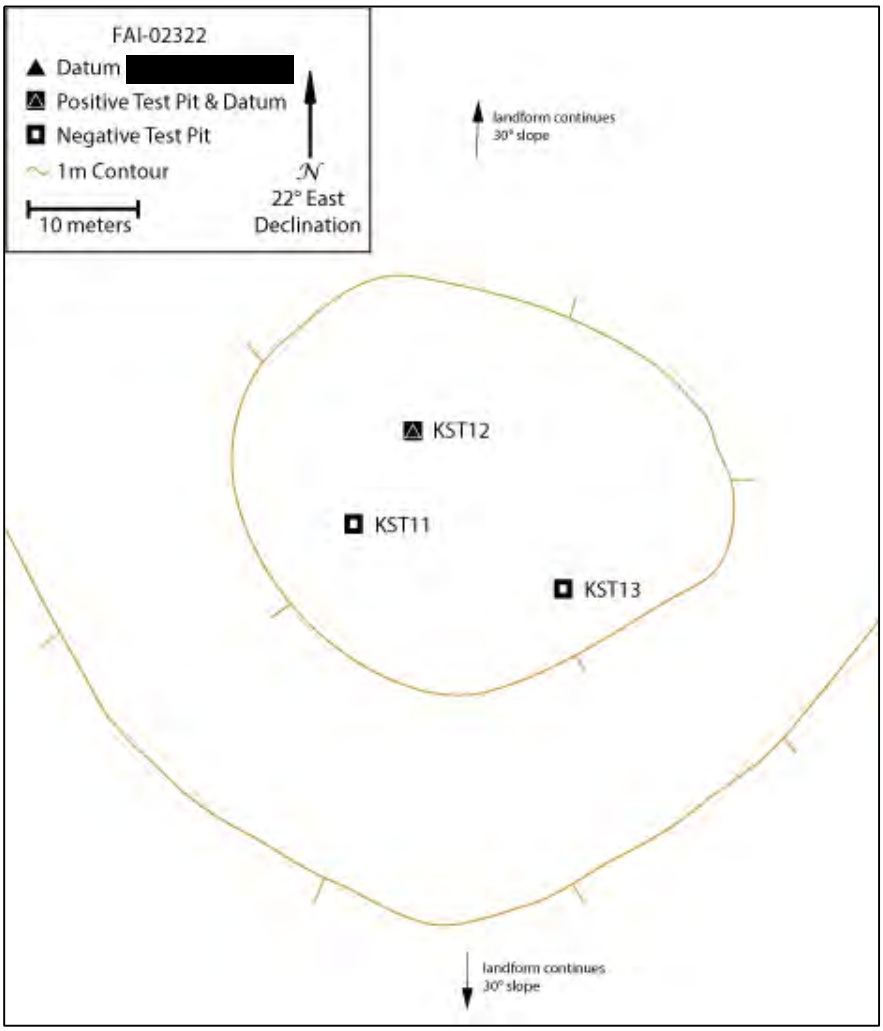


Figure 17. FAI-02322 site map.

One of three test pits excavated was positive for cultural material. One bifacial pressure flake made from obsidian was found approximately 19 cmbs (UA2014-088-001). The obsidian has been tentatively sourced to Wiki Peak by the Alaska Obsidian Database Project (Rasic pers. comm. 2015). Several sites are located in the vicinity: FAI-02321 is 460 m to the northeast, FAI-02320 is 470 m to the east, and FAI-02319 is 505 m to the east.

Windblown silts shallowly overly degrading bedrock at the site at a depth of up to 20 cm. A think organic layer overlies a 7 cm B horizon (Figure 19, Figure 20). Evidence of past military use of the site includes a plastic ammo can and scrap metal.

Figure 18. FAI-02322 site overview.

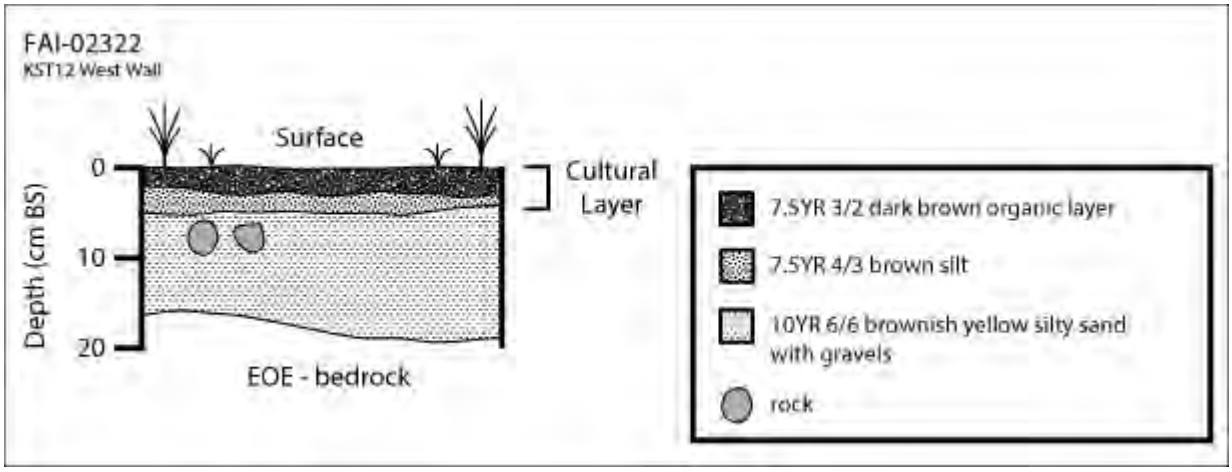


Figure 19. FAI-02322 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 20. FAI-02322 test pit.

**FAI-02323**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02323 is located 2 km west of the southern Blair Lake in TFTA, 53 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4).The site is not accessible by road. An artifact was discovered shallowly buried on a small rise that runs 16 m north-south and 11 m east-west approximately 1.5 m above surrounding area (Figure 21). The larger ridgetop trends northwest-southeast. The land around the site slopes gently in all directions (10°-12°). Anne Lake is 1 km to the north. There are no views of the surrounding territory and no surface visibility due to vegetation, which includes birch, moss, and lichen (Figure 22).

A single excavated test pit uncovered a large obsidian scraper (approx. 8 x 3 x 1.5 cm) with cortex was found 5 cmbs (UA2014-089-001) (Figure 23). The obsidian has been sourced to Batza Tena by the Alaska Obsidian Database Project (Rasic pers. comm. 2015). Site FAI-02238 is located 1.1 km to the west.

Windblown silts shallowly lie over degraded bedrock to a depth of about 15 cm (Figure 24, Figure 25). There is shallow deposition (15 cm) on top of outwash gravels. Week soil development is evident under a 3 cm thick organic layer.

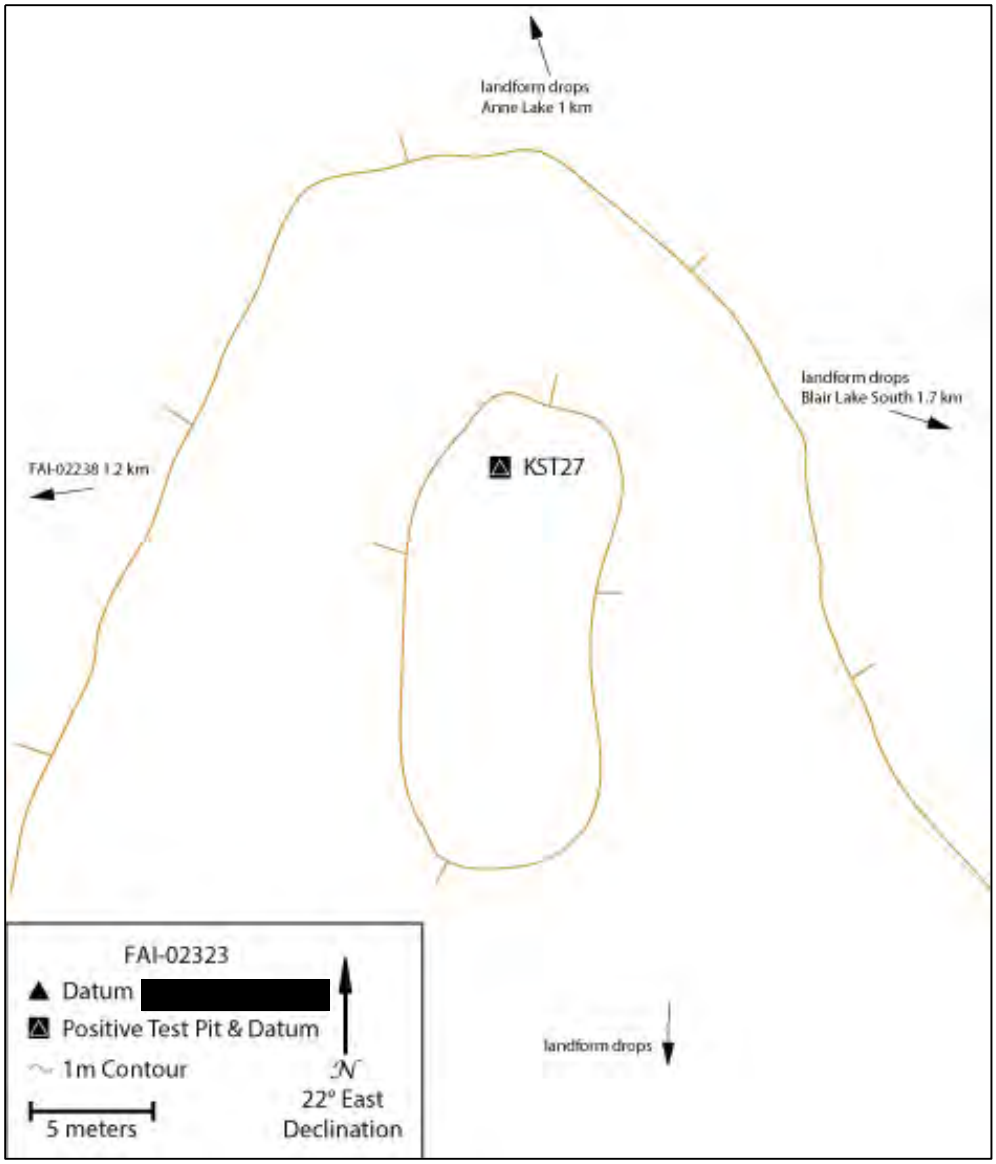


Figure 21. FAI-02323 site map.

Figure 22. FAI-02323 site overview.

Figure 23. FAI-02323 scraper.

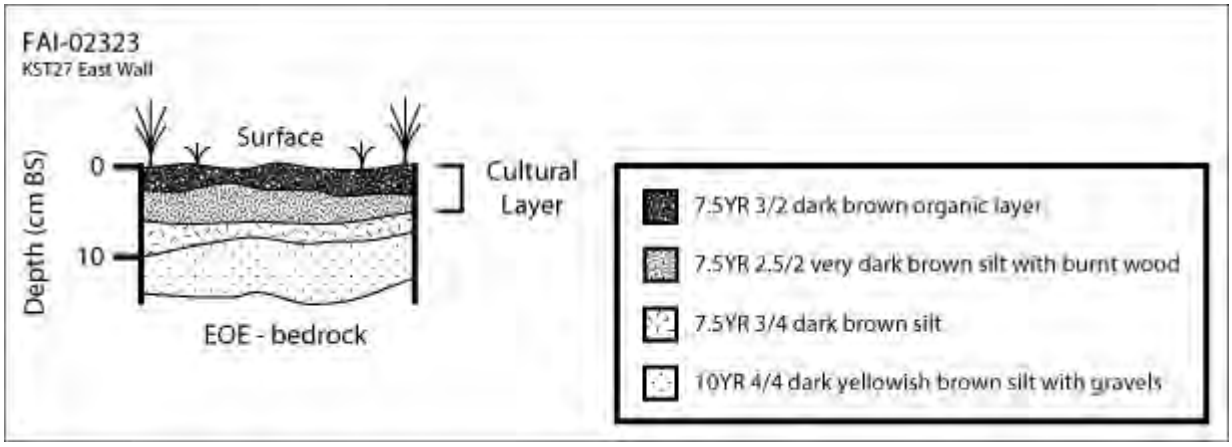


Figure 24. FAI-02323 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 25. FAI-02323 test pit.

## TFTA Relocated and Updated Sites

Nine sites in the TFTA were relocated or visited for additional information about site boundaries in 2014. These sites are located around Blair Lake south and the terrace edge east of the Clear Creek Assault Strip (Figure 4).

**North Shore Blair Lake South**

The Blair Lakes and surrounding hills are located in the southeastern portion of the TFTA, immediately west of the Tanana River. They were named after early 20th century Pioneer Walter "Tex" Blair Lake who had a homestead on the north shore of the southern Blair Lake in the 1930's. The lakes formed during the late Pleistocene as a result either of rapid aggradation of Dry Creek, or tectonic faulting, or a combination of the two. Elevated beach ridges on the east shore of Blair Lake North indicate higher lake levels during the terminal Pleistocene or early Holocene, and on the basis of their elevation, indicate that the two lakes would have been connected during this time (Dixon et al. 1980). The hills and ridges surrounding Blair Lake are composed of metamorphic Birch Creek schist

The north shore area of the southern Blair Lake is currently of particular interest here because it is in the direct path of one of the JPARC road routes (Figure 2) and because sites in this area are the basis for the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335). Six sites have been delineated in a 5.5 acre area along the north shore of the southern Blair Lake (Dixon et al. 1980). During the original 1979 survey, wherever the archaeologists put in a shovel test, they found historic or prehistoric artifacts. This led to the arbitrary assignment of six different AHRS numbers (from west to east): FAI-00045, FAI-00046, FAI-00048, FAI-00054, FAI-00044, and FAI-00049 (Figure 26). Four of these sites (FAI-00044, FAI-00045, FAI-00048, and FAI-00049) are prehistoric sites yielding stone tool artifacts and faunal remains from a buried context. Two of the sites (FAI-00046, and FAI-00054) are log cabin remains, and cache pit features and early 20th Century artifacts associated with the Blair homestead. Below are the original site descriptions (from Dixon et al. 1980):

**FAI-00044**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

Site FAI-00044 was originally identified by Dixon et al. (1980) in an eroding cut bank located 3 m from the present shoreline of Blair Lake south. Testing conducted during the investigation recovered 227 lithic artifacts from a buried context. Most of this is lithic debitage; formal tools among the assemblage included "one bifacially worked black chert knife fragment" (Dixon et al. 1980: 108), two rhyolite microblade cores, two core tablets, a total of 25 microblades and microblade fragments, one chert and two chalcedony burin spalls. Fire cracked rocks and hundreds of calcined faunal fragments were also found. Identifiable remains in the faunal assemblage include a snowshoe hare phalange distal fragment, a distal fragment of a phalange

likely from a moose or bear, a humerus head from a snowshoe hare, a canid carpal, five large mammal long bone fragments, and one small mammal long bone fragment.

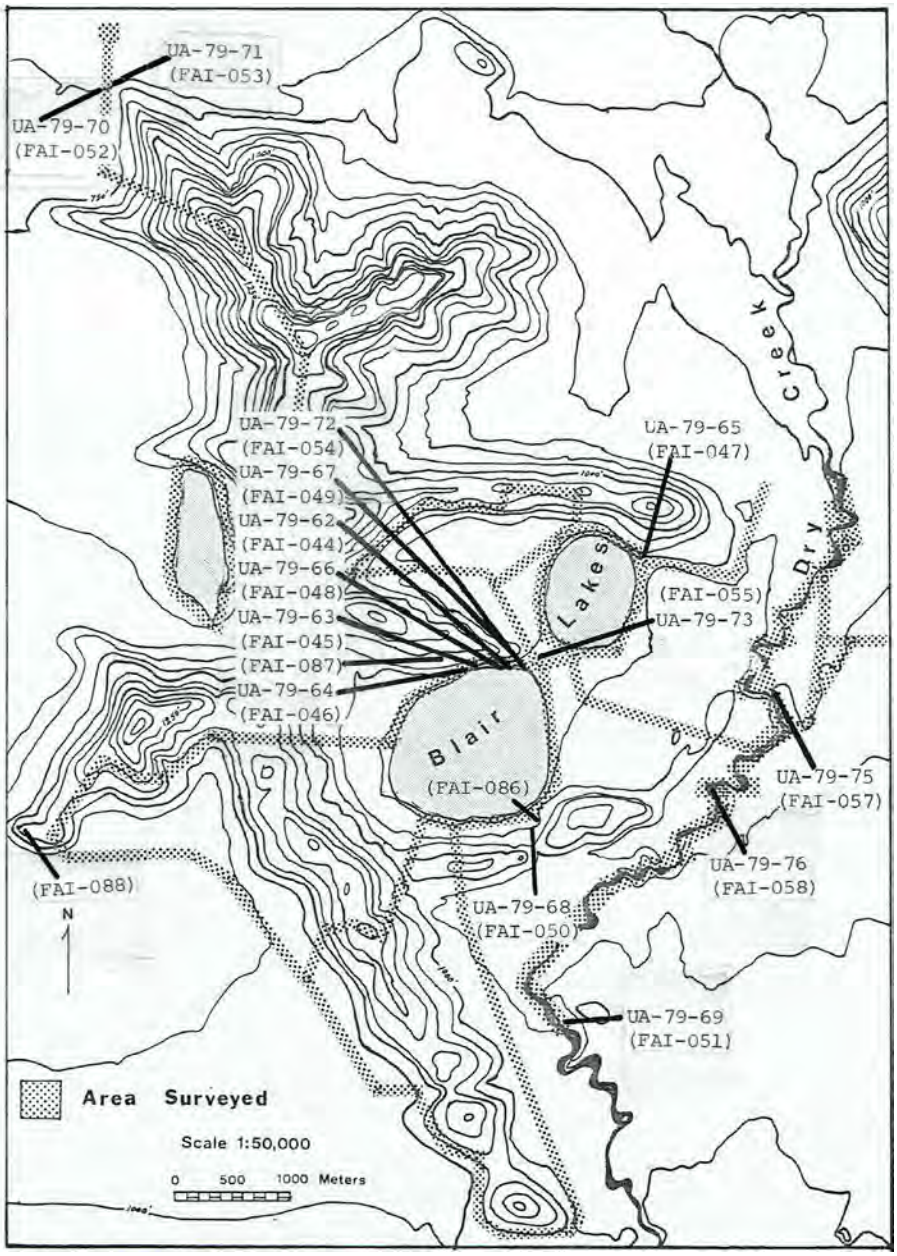


Figure 26. North shore of Blair Lake south and location of archaeological sites from the 1979 survey (Dixon et al. 1980:105).

Dixon et al. (1980: 109) were explicit that they had not clearly defined the site's boundaries and that further testing above their initial investigations would be necessary to establish the site's

spatial limits. They were also clear that the separation of individual prehistoric sites along the north shore of Blair Lake south was probably a sampling issue and it is likely that the four individual sites defined, in fact, represent one extensive, continuous, multi-component site.

At the time of the 1979 investigation, the site was reportedly being impacted by military training and natural lakeshore erosion. The site was revisited by CEMML archaeologist Edmund Gaines in 2008. He was unable to recover a site datum due to heavy vegetation growth. He reported that the erosional cut bank was stabilized and vegetated, but discovered artifacts in the lake from lake shore erosion.

**FAI-00045**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

Site FAI-00045 was originally identified by Dixon et al. (1980) in an eroding cut bank 6 m north and 4 m above the shoreline of Blair Lake south. Dixon et al.'s (1980) investigations produced 161 lithic artifacts from a buried context. Tool forms among the assemblage include three end scrapers, one burin spall, one straight based lanceolate projectile point fragment, two bifacial tool one of which might be a knife or projectile point, and eight flake tools. The site also contained hundreds of burnt and calcined bone fragments. Most of these were too small for species or element identification; however, some are recognizable as large mammal long bone fragments, and several fragments fit together and are caribou metacarpal or metatarsal
One radiocarbon date obtained from stratigraphic charcoal yielded an age of 1820 ± 70 BP

Phase II testing demonstrated that the site extends at least 15 m from the lakeshore; however Dixon et al. (1980: 114) state that this is a tentative conclusion and that further testing is required to firmly establish the site's boundaries. In 2008, this site was relocated and artifacts were found in the lake at the southern edge of the site.

**FAI-00046**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

Site FAI-00046 consists of the burnt remains of a 7 m x 6 m log structure, a 1.5 m x 1 m x .75 m pit feature, and associated early 20$^{th}$ debris including bricks, glass fragments, asphalt shingles,

metal light fixtures, windows screen, sections of stove pipe, nails, and other metal debris. The pit feature reportedly contained several metal cans. At the time of site discovery in 1979, remains of the original logs used in the structure were preserved only in the south wall.

The site is thought to represent historic use of the area by "Tex" Blair. Archival research revealed the Mr. Blair applied for a manufacturing claim in the same area the site was found and that he was in the area as early as 1938 (Dixon et al. 1980: 118). Site boundaries overlap with prehistoric site FAI-00045; however, the sites were given separate numbers in order to avoid confusion (Dixon et al. 1980).

This site was relocated in 2008. Metal debris was discovered but the burnt log structure was not visible, likely due to vegetation growth and further breakdown of the organic materials over the last 30 years.

**FAI-00048**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

Dixon et al. (1980) identified site FAI-00048 in a cut bank 4 m north and 3 m above the north shoreline of Blair Lake south. The site consisted of six flakes, one of which is retouched, and 14 burnt and calcined bone fragments found in the surface of the exposure. The bone fragments are too small for species identification, but they are recognizable as long bone fragments from medium to large mammals. Fire cracked rocks and cobbles were also noted in the exposure.

This site was relocated in 2008. Artifacts were found in the water adjacent to the site although the bank had stabilized and there was no noticeable erosion.

**FAI-00049**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

Dixon et al. (1980) discovered site FAI-00049 in a cut bank 4 m above and 2 m north of the north shoreline of Blair Lake south. The site consists of three flakes found on the surface of the cut bank exposure. No subsurface testing was conducted.

This site was relocated in 2008. Artifacts were found in the water adjacent to the site although the bank had stabilized and there was no noticeable erosion.

**FAI-00054**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

Site FAI-00054 consists of the burnt remains of two log structures, a log cache, and associated early 20th Century artifacts including porcelain fragments and tiles, a metal drill press, metal sections of stove pipe, and other metal debris. It is thought that this site represents historic use of the area by "Tex" Blair (Dixon et al. 1980: 142).

This site was relocated in 2008. Relocated artifacts included a drill press, berm features, burnt cache poles, metal debris, milled wood, bricks, and porcelain fragments.

### *2013 Investigations at Blair Lake South*

Investigations at the Blair Lake south north shore during the 2013 and 2014 field season aimed to delineate site boundaries and acquire stratigraphic information that would shed light on where artifacts found underwater near the lake shore were coming from. This effort in both summers included a CEMML crew with assistance from a Texas A&M University field school.

Shovel testing of the northern shore of the south Blair Lake in the 2013 field season yielded artifacts in sealed and dateable context for approximately 300 hundred meters along the lake shore that warranted further archaeological exploration. To test the continuity of cultural deposits across the shore, 1x1 m tests units were excavated along the terrace edge that forms the first rise above the modern lake shore. This terrace runs east-west paralleling the modern lake shore and is heavily vegetated with white spruce, birch, willow, prickly rose, high bush cranberry, timber berry, and fireweed. Additionally, a 1x4 m test trench was established to investigate the geological profile of this lowest terrace from near its highest point to the shore of the lake (Figure 27).

All shovel test units excavated along the northern shore of the south Blair Lake in 2013 shared a generally similar geological profile. A thin o-horizon (<10 cm) capped a thick deposit (~70 cm) of variably-weathered silt units with sporadically present buried palaeosols. Underlying the large

silt units was a series of interbedded sands and silts that are presumed to be Pleistocene in age and extended for more than 2 meters in depth. Glacial outwash gravels are mapped for the area but are deeper than 3 m, and were not reached in test units. This geological characterization was greatly enhanced during the more controlled block-excavation undertaken during the 2014 field season (discussed below).

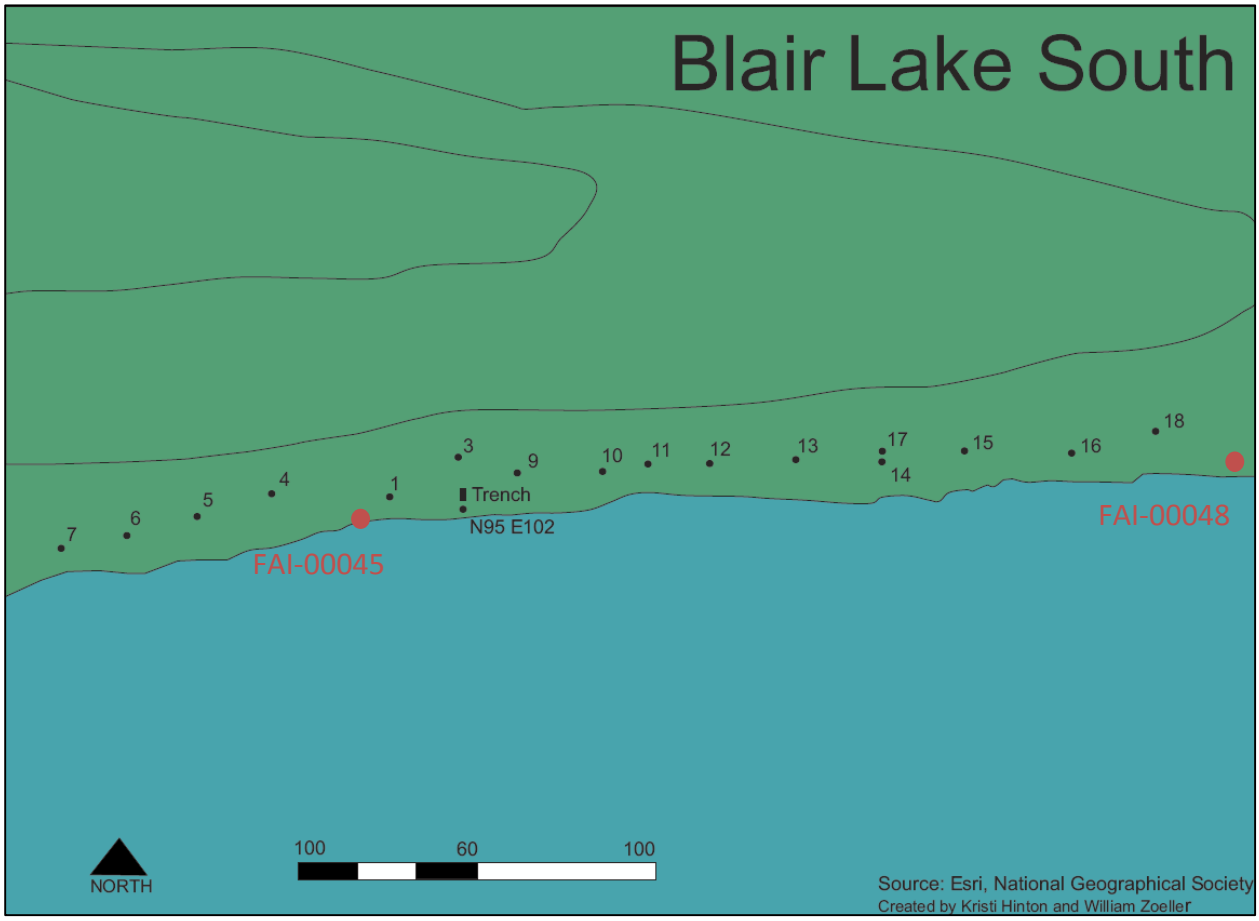


Figure 27. Location of 2013 excavation units and trench along the north shore of Blair Lake south.

Nearly every one of the 20 shovel tests excavated during the 2013 field project was positive for historic or prehistoric artifacts. At least three separate stratigraphic contexts of buried cultural materials were identified during these tests. The lowest component was comprised of a lithic assemblage dominated by core and blade technology located in a palaeosol approximately 35 cm below the modern surface. Charcoal associated with lithic materials yielded radiocarbon dates of 8220±25, 8620±40, and 8720±30 $^{14}$C BP. Over one hundred lithic artifacts were recovered from this context along the tested shore line. These artifacts were largely produced on chert and obsidian, with lesser amounts of basalt, rhyolite, quartz, chalcedony, quartzite,

and gabbro present in the assemblage. More than 50 microblades and microblade fragments were recovered in this context in BL-18, as was an associated core tablet fragment. One small bifacial point was recovered from this lower context, in a different test unit than the microblades.

A middle, less well-defined, archaeological component was recovered in the silt packages overlying the buried palaeosol containing the first component. This unit extends up to the modern B-horizon. No samples for radiocarbon dating were collected from this large cultural deposit during the 2013 excavations, however subsequent excavations in 2014 were able to better isolate the geological and chronological context of these assemblages. A total of 330 artifacts were recovered from this context during the 2013 excavations. The assemblage is largely made up of bifacial debitage. Only three tools were found in this component: an end scraper, a microblade, and a biface fragment. Raw material variability in this assemblage is generally similar to that seen in the lower context, with a dominance of chert and chalcedony but also including obsidian, basalt, rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz.

The upper-most cultural component established in 2013 was located directly beneath the modern root mat and consisted of lithic artifacts, a charcoal feature, and several fire-cracked rocks. This feature was radiocarbon dated to 855±15 $^{14}$C BP. One hundred eighty lithic artifacts were recovered in the upper-most loess underlying the modern root mat during the 2014 testing. The assemblage contained only two tools, a microblade and a biface fragment. The other artifacts consisted of bifacial debitage produced from chert, chalcedony, obsidian, basalt, quartz, and quartzite.

Artifacts were discovered in test units and picked up under water from the lake shore and catalogued under UA2013-75-0001 through -0464 (Table 3). Artifacts found in the lake are largely primary processing flakes and tools. It is still unclear which of the three components artifacts are eroding from but there is likely a mixture from all cultural levels.

At least one of these prehistoric cultural components was present in nearly every shovel test excavated during the 2013 field season. There was no clear horizontal spatial boundary for any of the archaeological components encountered in the survey area. More fine scale shovel testing (<20 m spacing) might uncover specific areas of activities or site delineations, but is seems more likely that the results of all the testing indicates that the north shore of Blair Lake south represents a set of massive, relatively continuous archaeological components.

Table 3. FAI-00044 (UA2013-75) accession log from the north shore of Blair Lake south.

| Accession Number | Provenience | Depth (cm below datum) | Quantity | Description | Material Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0001 | BLTP1 | 24.00 | 1 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0002 | BLTP1 | 24.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0003 | BLTP1 | 26.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0004 | BLTP1 | 28.00 | 1 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0005 | BLTP1 | 2-30 | 7 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0006 | BLTP1 | 0-20 | 10 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0007 | BLTP1 | 33 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0008 | BLTP1 | 30-40 | 80 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0009 | BLTP1 | 30-40 | 24 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0010 | BLTP1 | 46 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0011 | BLTP1 | 49 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0012 | BLTP1 | 30-40 | 129 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0013 | BLTP1 | 40-50 | 25 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0014 | BLTP1 | 50-60 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0015 | BLTP1 | 50-60 | 8 | bone | chert |
| UA2013-75-0016 | BLTP1 | 30-40 | 1 | bone | chert |
| UA2013-75-0017 | BLTP1 | 30-40 | 4 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0018 | BLTP2 | 20-30 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0019 | BLTP2 | 30-40 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0020 | BLTP2 | 33 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0021 | BLTP2 | 33 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0022 | BLTP2 | 40-50 | 6 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0023 | BLTP2 | 50-60 | 4 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0024 | BLTP3 | 30-40 | 4 | flake | chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0025 | BLTP3 | 40-50 | 12 | flake | chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0026 | BLTP4 | 20 | 1 | glass shard | |
| UA2013-75-0027 | BLTP4 | 18 | 1 | glass shard | |
| UA2013-75-0028 | BLTP4 | 18 | 1 | glass shard | |
| UA2013-75-0029 | BLTP4 | 18 | 1 | glass shard | |
| UA2013-75-0030 | BLTP4 | 10-20 | 6 | glass shard | |
| UA2013-75-0031 | BLTP4 | 20-30 | 4 | glass shard | |
| UA2013-75-0032 | BLTP5 | 24 | 1 | shell casing | |
| UA2013-75-0033 | BLTP5 | 34-35 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0034 | BLTP5 | 34-44 | 11 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0035 | BLTP5 | 44-54 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0036 | BLTP5 | | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0037 | BLTP6 | 0-20 | 11 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0038 | BLTP6 | 0-20 | 4 | flake | chert/basalt |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0039 | BLTP6 | 0-20 | 6 | fcr | |
| UA2013-75-0040 | BLTP6 | 21 | 2 | fcr | |
| UA2013-75-0041 | BLTP6 | 20-30 | 61 | flake | chert/quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0042 | BLTP6 | 20-30 | 4 | fcr | |
| UA2013-75-0043 | BLTP6 | 20-30 | 200 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0044 | BLTP6 | 26 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0045 | BLTP6 | 25 | 6 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0046 | BLTP6 | 25 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0047 | BLTP2 | 71 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0047 | BLTP6 | 24 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0048 | BLTP6 | 24 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0049 | BLTP6 | 24 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0050 | BLTP6 | 24 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0051 | BLTP6 | 25 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0052 | BLTP6 | 26 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0053 | BLTP6 | 24 | 1 | microblade | chert |
| UA2013-75-0054 | BLTP6 | 0-30 | 13 | flake | quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0055 | BLTP6 | 30-40 | 3 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0056 | BLTP6 | 50-60 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0057 | BLTP6 | 120-130 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0058 | BLTP6 | | 1 | hearth fill | |
| UA2013-75-0059 | BLTP6 | | 1 | hearth fill | |
| UA2013-75-0060 | BLTP6 | | 1 | hearth fill | |
| UA2013-75-0061 | BLTP7 | 17-30 | 1 | shell casing | |
| UA2013-75-0062 | BLTP7 | 40-50 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0063 | BLTP7 | 25.00 | 2 | flake | quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0064 | BLTP7 | 50-60 | 1 | fcr | quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0065 | BLTP7 | 28.00 | 1 | fcr | chert |
| UA2013-75-0066 | BLTP8 | 50-30 | 1 | Chindadn pnt | chert |
| UA2013-75-0067 | BLTP8 | 60-70 | 1 | microblade | chert |
| UA2013-75-0068 | BLTP5 | 34-44 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0069 | BLTP9 | 0-20 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0070 | BLTP9 | 20-30 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0071 | BLTP9 | 24 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0072 | BLTP9 | 24 | 2 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0073 | BLTP9 | 24 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0074 | BLTP9 | 26 | 4 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0075 | BLTP9 | 29 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0076 | BLTP9 | 30-40 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0077 | BLTP9 | 30-40 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0078 | BLTP9 | 50-60 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0079 | BLTP10 | 30-40 | 4 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0080 | BLTP10 | 50-60 | 5 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0081 | BLTP10 | 70-80 | 4 | flake | chert |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0082 | BLTP10 | 60-70 | 94 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0083 | BLTP11 | 18-21 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0084 | BLTP11 | 0-20 | 1 | shell | |
| UA2013-75-0085 | BLTP11 | 20-30 | 2 | shell casing | |
| UA2013-75-0086 | BLTP11 | 20-30 | 3 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0087 | BLTP11 | 20-30 | 6 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0088 | BLTP11 | 33.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0089 | BLTP11 | 30-40 | 9 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0090 | BLTP11 | 40-50 | 10 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0091 | BLTP11 | 30-40 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0092 | BLTP11 | 50-60 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0093 | BLTP13 | 0-30 | 1 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0094 | BLTP14 | 80 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0095 | BLTP15 | 0-30 | 1 | ground stone | |
| UA2013-75-0096 | BLTP15 | 30 | 6 | ground stone | |
| UA2013-75-0097 | BLTP15 | 0-30 | 12 | flake | obsidian/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0098 | BLTP15 | 0-30 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0099 | BLTP15 | 0-30 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0100 | BLTP15 | 30-34 | 1 | ground stone | |
| UA2013-75-0101 | BLTP15 | 30-40 | 5 | ground stone | |
| UA2013-75-0102 | BLTP15 | 30-40 | 1 | bone | |
| UA2013-75-0103 | BLTP15 | 30-40 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0104 | BLTP15 | 59.00 | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0105 | BLTP15 | 60.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0106 | BLTP16 | 0-30 | 4 | fcr | |
| UA2013-75-0107 | BLTP16 | 0-30 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0108 | BLTP16 | 30-40 | 40 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0109 | BLTP16 | 33.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0110 | BLTP16 | 34.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0111 | BLTP16 | 40-50 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0112 | BLTP16 | 47.00 | 8 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0113 | BLTP16 | 47.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0114 | BLTP16 | 51.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0115 | BLTP16 | 40-50 | 12 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0116 | BLTP16 | 50-60 | 1 | flake | chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0117 | BLTP16 | 60-70 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0118 | BLTP17 | 40-50 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0119 | BLTP18 | 0-30 | 1 | cobble spall | igneous |
| UA2013-75-0120 | BLTP18 | 0-30 | 2 | shell | |
| UA2013-75-0121 | BLTP18 | 0-30 | 25 | flake | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0122 | BLTP18 | 0-30 | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0123 | BLTP18 | 30-40 | 20 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0124 | BLTP18 | 0-40 | 2 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0125 | BLTP18 | 40-50 | 1 | bone | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0126 | BLTP18 | 40-50 | 2 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0127 | BLTP18 | 50-60 | 23 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0128 | BLTP18 | 50-60 | 5 | microblade | chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0129 | BLTP18 | 60.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0130 | BLTP18 | 62.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0131 | BLTP18 | 61.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0132 | BLTP18 | 58.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0133 | BLTP18 | 60-70 | 86 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0134 | BLTP18 | 60-70 | 31 | microblade | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0135 | BLTP18 | 60-70 | 1 | core tablet | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0136 | BLTP18 | 20-28 | 10 | flake/bone | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0137 | BLTP18 | 80-90 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0138 | BLTP18 | 60-70 | 12 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0139 | BLTP18 | 70-80 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0140 | BLTP18 | 65.00 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0141 | N95E102 | 97.34-97.20 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0142 | N95E102 | 50-60 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0143 | N95E102 | 60-70 | 1 | graver | obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0144 | N95E102 | 60-70 | 1 | microblade | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0145 | N95E102 | 70-80 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0146 | N95E102 | 80-90 | 1 | microblade | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0147 | N95E102 | 80-90 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0148 | N99E102 | 99.30 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0149 | N99E102 | 99.33-99.28 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0150 | N99E102 | 99.33-99.28 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0151 | N99E102 | 99.28-99.23 | 3 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0152 | N99E102 | 98.90 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0153 | N99E102 | 99.27 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0154 | N99E102 | 99.24cm | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0155 | N99E102 | 99.23-99.18cm | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0156 | N99E102 | 99.20 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0157 | N99E102 | 99.23-99.18 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0158 | N99E102 | 99.18-99.13 | 1 | microblade | chert |
| UA2013-75-0159 | N99E102 | 99.13-99.10 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0160 | N99E102 | 99.05-99.00 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0161 | N100E102 | 99.51-49 | 1 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0162 | N100E102 | 99.51 m | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0163 | N100E102 | 99.55-99.50 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0164 | N100E102 | 99.53-50 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0165 | N100E102 | 99.52 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0166 | N100E102 | 99.50-99.45 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0167 | N100E102 | 99.24 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0168 | N100E102 | 99.45-99.40 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0169 | N100E102 | 99.49 | 1 | flake | chert |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0170 | N100E102 | 99.25-30 | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0171 | N100E102 | 99.38 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0172 | N100E102 | 99.40-35 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0173 | N100E102 | 99.36 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0174 | N100E102 | 99.36 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0175 | N100E102 | 99.30 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0176 | N100E102 | 99.35-99.30 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0177 | N100E102 | 99.40-99.35 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0178 | N100E102 | 99.20-99.25 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0179 | N100E102 | 99.25-20 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0180 | N100E102 | 99.20-99.15 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0181 | N100E102 | 99.20-15 | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0182 | N100E102 | 99.05 | 3 | microblade | chert |
| UA2013-75-0183 | N99E102 | 99.07 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0184 | N99E102 | 98.90 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0185 | N100E102 | 99.28cm | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0186 | N101E102 | 99.13 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0187 | N100E102 | 99.04 | 1 | charcoal | |
| UA2013-75-0188 | BLTP16 | 0-30 | 69 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0189 through UA2013-75-0200 not used | | | | | |
| UA2013-75-0201 | | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0202 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0203 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0204 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0205 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0206 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0207 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0208 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | cobble spall | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0209 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp base | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0210 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0211 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | cobble spall | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0212 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | mb core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0213 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0214 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0215 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | pp point tip | rhyolite/chert |
| UA2013-75-0216 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0217 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0218 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | biface | chert/basalt |
| UA2013-75-0219 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0220 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0221 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0222 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | cobble spall | chert/quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0223 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | cobble spall | basalt/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0224 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | rhyolite |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0225 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/basalt |
| UA2013-75-0226 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0227 | [redacted] | underwater | 5 | flake/bone | basalt/chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0228 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0229 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | biface/scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0230 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0231 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0232 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0233 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0234 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0235 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0236 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | cobble spall | basalt/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0237 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake/bone | chert/bone |
| UA2013-75-0238 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0239 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0240 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | biface | chert/bone |
| UA2013-75-0241 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0242 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | mb core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0243 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chalcedony/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0244 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | biface/scraper | chert/rhyolite/bone |
| UA2013-75-0245 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | Retouched f | rhyolite/bone |
| UA2013-75-0246 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0247 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0248 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | bone | bone |
| UA2013-75-0249 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0250 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0251 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | biface | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0252 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | cobble spall | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0253 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0254 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0255 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | bone | bone |
| UA2013-75-0256 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | scraper/flake | basalt/chert/chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0257 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0258 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0259 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0260 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0261 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0262 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0263 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0264 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0265 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0266 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0267 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0268 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0269 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0270 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0271 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0272 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0273 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0274 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0275 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0276 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0277 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0278 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0279 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | mb core | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0280 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0281 | | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0282 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0283 | | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0284 | | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0285 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0286 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0287 | | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0288 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0289 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0290 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0291 | | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0292 | | underwater | 2 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0293 | | underwater | 2 | bone | bone |
| UA2013-75-0294 | | underwater | 1 | retouched f | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0295 | | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0296 | | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0297 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0298 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0299 | | underwater | 1 | burin | chert |
| UA2013-75-0300 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0301 | | underwater | 1 | mb core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0302 | | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0303 | | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0304 | | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0305 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0306 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0307 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0308 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0309 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0310 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0311 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0312 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0313 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0314 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0315 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0316 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0317 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | bone | bone |
| UA2013-75-0318 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0319 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0320 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0321 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0322 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0323 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0324 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | flake | basalt/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0325 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chalcedony |
| UA2013-75-0326 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0327 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0328 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0329 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0330 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0331 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0332 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0333 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0334 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0335 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0336 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0337 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0338 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | cobble spall | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0339 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0340 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0341 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | scraper | chalcedony/slate |
| UA2013-75-0342 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | biface/flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0343 | [redacted] | underwater | 5 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0344 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0345 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0346 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0347 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | biface/flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0348 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0349 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp | chert |
| UA2013-75-0350 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0351 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0352 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0353 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | scraper/flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0354 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0355 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0356 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | core | chert |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0357 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | bone | bone |
| UA2013-75-0358 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | bone | bone |
| UA2013-75-0359 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | biface/bone | chert/bone |
| UA2013-75-0360 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0361 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0362 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0363 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0364 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0365 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0366 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0367 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0368 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0369 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0370 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0371 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | scraper/flake | chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0372 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0373 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0374 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0375 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0376 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | scraper/flake | obsidian/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0377 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0378 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | burin/flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0379 | [redacted] | underwater | 6 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0380 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0381 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | mb core | chert |
| UA2013-75-0382 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chalcedony/chert |
| UA2013-75-0383 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | mb core | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0384 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0385 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0386 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0387 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0388 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0389 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | basalt/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0390 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0391 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0392 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0393 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | biface/flake | basalt/chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0394 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | biface/flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0395 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0396 | [redacted] | underwater | 6 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0397 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | basalt/chert/quartzite |
| UA2013-75-0398 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0399 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0400 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0401 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp base | chert |
| UA2013-75-0402 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0403 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0404 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0405 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | core tablet | chert |
| UA2013-75-0406 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0407 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0408 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | basalt/chert |
| UA2013-75-0409 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0410 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0411 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp base | chert |
| UA2013-75-0412 | [redacted] | underwater | 5 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0413 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0414 | [redacted] | underwater | 7 | flake | chert/obsidian/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0415 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0416 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0417 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0418 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0419 | [redacted] | underwater | 11 | flake | chert/obsidian/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0420 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0421 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0422 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0423 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0424 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | chert |
| UA2013-75-0425 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0426 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0427 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp | chert |
| UA2013-75-0428 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | cobble spall | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0429 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | basalt/chert |
| UA2013-75-0430 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | flake | basalt/chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0431 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0432 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp base | chert |
| UA2013-75-0433 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0434 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0435 | [redacted] | underwater | 2 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0436 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0437 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0438 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |
| UA2013-75-0439 | [redacted] | underwater | 4 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0440 | [redacted] | underwater | 8 | flake | basalt/chert/obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0441 | [redacted] | underwater | 10 | flake | basalt/chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0442 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0443 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | chert |
| UA2013-75-0444 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp base | chert |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2013-75-0445 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0446 | [redacted] | underwater | 6 | flake | basalt/chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0447 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2013-75-0448 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0449 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | retouched f | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0450 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | pp base | chert |
| UA2013-75-0451 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0452 | [redacted] | underwater | 6 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0453 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0454 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | obsidian |
| UA2013-75-0455 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | basalt/chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0456 | [redacted] | underwater | 5 | flake | basalt/chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0457 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | basalt |
| UA2013-75-0458 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | basalt/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0459 | [redacted] | underwater | 6 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0460 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | scraper | rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0461 | [redacted] | underwater | 5 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0462 | [redacted] | underwater | 5 | flake | chert/quartzite/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0463 | [redacted] | underwater | 3 | flake | chert/rhyolite |
| UA2013-75-0464 | [redacted] | underwater | 1 | biface | chert |

***2014 Investigations at Blair Lake South***

During the 2014 field season, a CEMML crew and a Texas A&M University field school returned to the north shore of Blair Lake south to further delineate the cultural components within the stratigraphy, attempt to further clarify spatial boundaries across the terrace, and to determine which stratigraphic layers artifacts in the lake were eroding from. The team expanded excavations around a positive shovel test from the 2013 testing that contained particularly expressive stratigraphy and multiple identifiable cultural components. The shoreline survey re-examined the area surveyed during the 2013 season and resulted in the recovery of 55 tools and large debitage pieces including a microblade core, end scrapers, two lanceolate bifacial points, and one small triangular Chindadn-like biface (UA2014-63-0001 through 0671) (Table 4). At no point during the 2013 or 2014 shoreline survey efforts were artifacts documented actively eroding from the shoreline or adjacent terrace.

Table 4. FAI-00044 (UA2014-63) accession log from the north shore of Blair Lake south.

| Accession Number | Provenience | Depth (cm below datum) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0001 | N103.877E100 | | plastic |
| UA2014-62-0002 | N96 E97 | 99.64-99.60 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0003 | N96 E97 | 99.63-99.60 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0004 | N96 E97 | 99.60-99.59 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0005 | N96 E97 | 99.60-99.59 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0006 | N96 E97 | 99.60-99.55 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0007 | N96.59E97.57 | 99.54 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0008 | N96.63E97.54 | 99.54 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0009 | N96.67E97.52 | 99.57 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0010 | N96.59E97.17 | 99.57 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0011 | N96.77E97.08 | 99.57 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0012 | N96.573E97.437 | 99.526 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0013 | N96.573E97.062 | 99.41 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0014 | N96 E97 | 99.45-99.40 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0015 | N96.38E97.88 | 99.395 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0016 | N96 E97 | 99.40-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0017 | N96 E97 | 99.35-99.30 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0018 | N96.02E97.83 | 99.3 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0019 | N96 E97 | 99.35-99.30 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0020 | N96.77E97.44 | 99.33 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0021 | N96.63E97.86 | 99.29 | retouched flake |
| UA2014-62-0022 | N96 E97 | 99.30-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0023 | N96 E97 | 99.25-99.20 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0024 | N96 E97 | 99.25.99.20 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0025 | N96 E97 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0026 | N96 E97 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0027 | N96 E97 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0028 | N96.77E97.72 | 99.07 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0029 | N96 E97 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0030 | N96.62E97.87 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0031 | N96.6E97.24 | 98.91 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0032 | N95.4E97.06 | 99.49 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0033 | N95 E97 | 99.45-99.42 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0034 | N95.298E97.775 | 99.419 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0035 | N95.285E97.406 | 99.411 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0036 | N95.283E97.179 | 99.397 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0037 | N95.361E97.38 | 99.396 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0038 | N95 E97 | 99.40-99.37 | screen bag- flakes |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0039 | N95 E97 | 99.40-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0040 | N95.99E97.455 | 99.33 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0041 | N95E97 | 99.35-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0042 | N95E97 | 99.35-99.3 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0043 | N95.21E97.295 | 99.39 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0044 | N95.21E97.05 | 99.33 | notched pp |
| UA2014-62-0045 | N95E97 | 99.35-99.33 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0046 | N95E97 | 99.3-99.28 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0047 | N95.81E97.8 | 99.28 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0048 | N95.79E97.03 | 99.21 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0049 | N95.83E97.55 | 99.24 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0050 | N95E97 | 99.25-99.20 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0051 | N95E97 | 99.25-99.20 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0052 | N95E97 | 99.2-99.15 | screen bag- bone |
| UA2014-62-0053 | N95E97 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0054 | N95.93E97.07 | | bone |
| UA2014-62-0055 | N95E97 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0056 | N95E97 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0057 | N95.77E97.96 | 99.14 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0058 | N95.17E97.47 | 99.147 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0059 | N93.82E99.873 | 99.636 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0060 | N93.64E99.94 | 99.23 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0061 | N93.02E99.13 | 99.17 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0062 | N93.47E99.53 | 99.19 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0063 | N93E99 | 99.30-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0064 | N93.61E99.193 | 99.168 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0065 | N93.536E99.616 | 99.188 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0066 | N99.567E99.597 | 99.191 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0067 | N93.687E99.575 | 99.196 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0068 | N93.705E99.585 | | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0069 | N93.559E99.591 | 99.189 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0070 | N93.566E99.599 | 99.184 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0071 | N93.72E99.68 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0072 | N93.541E99.606 | 99.182 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0073 | N93.572E99.585 | 99.186 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0074 | N93.569E99.607 | 99.179 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0075 | N93.569E99.607 | 99.183 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0076 | N93.552E99.586 | 99.177 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0077 | N93.56E99.58 | 99.178 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0078 | N93.974E99.59 | 99.206 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0079 | N93.666E99.535 | 99.179 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0080 | N93.192E99.433 | 99.215 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0081 | N93E99 | 99.25-99.2 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0082 | N93.912E99.447 | 99.208 | bone |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0083 | N93.916E99.412 | 99.218 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0084 | N93.909E99.43 | 99.209 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0085 | N93.939E99.393 | 99.213 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0086 | N93.911E99.399 | 99.204 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0087 | N93.914E99.451 | 99.213 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0088 | N93.934E99.378 | 99.202 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0089 | N93.9E99.359 | 99.196 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0090 | N93.927E99.349 | 99.201 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0091 | N93.929E99.337 | 99.209 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0092 | N93.935E99.342 | 99.206 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0093 | N93.938E99.334 | 99.21 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0094 | N93.898E99.437 | 99.203 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0095 | N93.894E99.437 | 99.202 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0096 | N93.902E99.425 | 99.199 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0097 | N93.916E99.377 | 99.202 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0098 | N93.911E99.376 | 99.197 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0099 | N93.906E99.363 | 99.195 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0100 | N93.942E99.353 | 99.206 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0101 | N93.933E99.352 | 99.203 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0102 | N93.94E99.346 | 99.201 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0103 | N93.945E99.339 | 99.202 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0104 | N93.943E99.337 | 99.201 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0105 | N93.949E99.351 | 99.203 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0106 | N93.61E99.5 | 99.235 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0107 | N93.48E99.96 | 99.248 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0108 | N93.915E99.4 | 99.215 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0109 | N93.95E99.36 | 99.225 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0110 | N93.94E99.35 | 99.224 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0111 | N93.8E99.33 | 99.24 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0112 | N93.73E99.42 | 99.245 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0113 | N93.69E99.39 | 99.23 | |
| UA2014-62-0114 | N93.82E99.42 | 99.23 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0115 | N93.98E99.38 | 99.245 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0116 | N93.67E99.31 | 99.215 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0117 | N93E99 | 99.25-99.20 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0118 | N93.27E99.81 | 99.2 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0119 | N93E99 | 99.25-99.20 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0120 | N93.63E99.73 | 99.19 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0121 | N99.91E99.51 | 99.16 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0122 | N93.65E99.11 | 99.19 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0123 | N93.66E99.15 | 99.19 | flakes |
| UA2014-62-0124 | N93.62E99.06 | 99.18 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0125 | N93.56E99.26 | 99.18 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0126 | N93E99 | 99.20-99.15 | flake |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0127 | N93.23E99.23 | 99.215 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0128 | N93.92E99.08 | 99.235 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0129 | N93.58E99.61 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0130 | N93.63E99.59 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0131 | N93.71E99.05 | 99.24 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0132 | N93.27E99.77 | 99.225 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0133 | N93.67E99.84 | 99.135 | scraper |
| UA2014-62-0134 | N93.88E99.51 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0135 | N93.46E99.45 | 99.145 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0136 | N93.57E99.48 | 99.13 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0137 | N93.92E99.06 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0138 | N93.98E99.2 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0139 | N93.87E99.16 | 99.11 | flakes |
| UA2014-62-0140 | N93E99 | 99.15-99.10 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0141 | N93.9E99.32 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0142 | N93.88E99.26 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0143 | N93.9E99.28 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0144 | N93.53E99.25 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0145 | N93.42E99.15 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0146 | N93.33E99.69 | 99.145 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0147 | N93.49E99.72 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0148 | N93.42E99.52 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0149 | N93E99 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0150 | N93.84E99.73 | 99.085 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0151 | N93.91E99.64 | 99.08 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0152 | N93.72E99.75 | 99.07 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0153 | N93.96E99.89 | 99.08 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0154 | N93.99E99.86 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0155 | N93.72E99.48 | 99.09 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0156 | N93E99 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0157 | N93E99 | 99.20-99.15 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0158 | N95.61E99.68 | 99.41 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0159 | N95E99 | L99.405 H99.45 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0160 | N95E99 | 99.47 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0161 | N95E99 | 99.41 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0162 | N95E99 | 99.36 | plastic |
| UA2014-62-0163 | N95E99 | 99.36 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0164 | N95E99 | 99.369 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0165 | N95.57E99.82 | 99.49 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0166 | N99.45E99.525 | 99.33 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0167 | N95.18E99.73 | 99.18 | biface |
| UA2014-62-0168 | N95.29E99.47 | 99.29 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0169 | N95.49E99.35 | 99.21 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0170 | N95E99 | 99.20-99.15 | flake |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0171 | N95.14E99.08 | 99.19 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0172 | N95.48E99.3 | 99.14 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0173 | N95.9E99.94 | 99.15 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0174 | N95E99 | 99.12 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0175 | N95.86E99.94 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0176 | N95E99 | 99.1 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0177 | N95.3E99.93 | 99.12 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0178 | N95.19E99.87 | 99.12 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0179 | N95E99 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0180 | N95E99 | 99.1 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0181 | N95.58E99.13 | 99.08 | burin |
| UA2014-62-0182 | N95.15E99.62 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0183 | N95.45E99.73 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0184 | N95E99 | 99.10-99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0185 | N95.23E99.06 | 99.07 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0186 | N95E99 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0187 | N95.98E99.87 | 99.1 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0188 | N95.12E99.52 | 99.03 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0189 | N95E99 | 99.05-99.0 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0190 | N95.17E99.73 | 99.03 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0191 | N95.16E99.55 | 99.04 | |
| UA2014-62-0192 | N95.26E99.53 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0193 | N95E99 | 99 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0194 | N95.06E99.59 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0195 | N95.97E99.71 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0196 | N95.69E99.72 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0197 | N95.12E99.95 | 99.01 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0198 | N95.38E99.8 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0199 | N95E99 | 99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0200 | N95.24E99.89 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0201 | N95E99 | 99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0202 | N95E99.52 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0203 | N95E99 | | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0204 | N95.61E99.65 | 99.03 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0205 | N95.62E99.87 | 99.04 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0206 | N95.44E99.76 | 99.03 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0207 | N95.4E99.73 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0208 | N95.14E99.17 | 99.03 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0209 | N95.35E99.32 | 99.04 | |
| UA2014-62-0210 | N95E99 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0211 | N95E99 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0212 | N95E99 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0213 | N95E99.38 | 99.03 | microblade core |
| UA2014-62-0214 | N95.72E99.45 | 99.02 | core tablet |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0215 | N95.85E99.11 | 99.01 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0216 | N95E99 | 99.05-99.0 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0217 | N95.9E99.2 | 99.01 | rock |
| UA2014-62-0218 | N95.8E99.38 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0219 | N95.94E99.43 | 99.01 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0220 | N95.8E99.38 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0221 | N95E99 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0222 | N97E99 | 99.70-99.65 | screen bag- fcr |
| UA2014-62-0223 | N97.587E99.358 | 99.599 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0224 | N97.883E99.122 | 99.621 | rock |
| UA2014-62-0225 | N97.601E99.067 | 99.593 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0226 | N97.286E99.099 | 99.58 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0227 | N97.547E99.516 | 99.595 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0228 | N97.975E99.482 | 99.597 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0229 | N97.567E99.529 | 99.59 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0230 | N97.719E99.95 | 99.597 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0231 | N97.338E99.313 | 99.571 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0232 | N97.273E99.126 | 99.544 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0233 | N97.271E99.608 | 99.554 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0234 | N97.564E99.315 | 99.562 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0235 | N97.742E99.374 | 99.567 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0236 | N97.811E99.413 | 99.569 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0237 | N97.961E99.32 | 99.582 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0238 | N97.726E99.052 | 99.563 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0239 | N97.742E99.39 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0240 | N97.812E99.398 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0241 | N97.819E99.409 | 99.547 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0242 | N97E99 | 99.60-99.55 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0243 | N97.621E99.739 | 99.56 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0244 | N97.732E99.564 | 99.573 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0245 | N97.92E99.82 | 99.6 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0246 | N97.79E99.53 | 99.66 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0247 | N97E99 | 99.70-99.65 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0248 | N97.27E99.07 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0249 | N97.33E99.07 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0250 | N97.36E99.12 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0251 | N97.44E99.06 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0252 | N97.18E99.28 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0253 | N97.52E99.36 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0254 | N97.5E99.36 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0255 | N97E99 | 99.55-99.50 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0256 | N97.21E99.17 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0257 | N97.3E99.08 | 99.51 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0258 | N97.29E99.32 | 99.5 | flake |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0259 | N97.15E99.18 | 99.51 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0260 | N97.46E99.08 | 99.5 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0261 | N97.13E99.49 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0262 | N97.36E99.73 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0263 | N97.26E99.66 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0264 | N97.41E99.23 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0265 | N97.36E99.7 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0266 | N97.37E99.72 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0267 | N97.38E99.63 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0268 | N97.33E99.64 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0269 | N97.18E99.95 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0270 | N97E99 | 99.55-99.50 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0271 | N97.15E99.51 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0272 | N97.19E99.59 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0273 | N97.44E99.75 | 99.51 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0274 | N97.42E99.5 | 99.5 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0275 | N97.31E99.82 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0276 | N97.77E99.4 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0277 | N97.59E99.02 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0278 | N97.99E99.44 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0279 | N97.76E99.36 | 99.53 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0280 | N97.6E99.05 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0281 | N97.55E99.05 | 99.54 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0282 | N97.55E99.46 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0283 | N97.79E99.04 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0284 | N97.8E99.1 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0285 | N97.98E99.38 | 99.52 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0286 | N97.79E99.46 | 99.51 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0287 | N97.57E99.04 | 99.51 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0288 | N97E99 | 99.55-99.50 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0289 | N97.56E99.4 | 99.51 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0290 | N97.8E99.02 | 99.5 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0291 | N97.63E99.63 | 99.55 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0292 | N97E99 | 99.55-99.50 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0293 | N97.43E99.55 | 99.48 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0294 | N97.13E99.13 | 99.48 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0295 | N97.44E99.04 | 99.48 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0296 | N97E99 | 99.50-99.45 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0297 | N97.18E99.22 | 99.45 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0298 | N97.18E99.23 | 99.45 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0299 | N97E99 | 99.50-99.45 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0300 | N97E99 | 99.50-99.45 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0301 | N97.52E99.61 | 99.45 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0302 | N97.33E99.78 | 99.41 | charcoal |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0303 | N97.33E99.98 | 99.42 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0304 | N97E99 | 99.45-99.40 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0305 | N97E99 | 99.45-99.40 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0306 | N97.67E99.85 | 99.43 | biface |
| UA2014-62-0307 | N97E99 | 99.45-99.40 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0308 | N97.33E99.86 | 99.35 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0309 | N97.2E99.76 | 99.32 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0310 | N97.77E99.85 | 99.33 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0311 | N97.13E99.97 | 99.22 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0312 | N97.465E99.555 | 99.16 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0313 | N97E99 | 99.22-99.20 | charcoal from feature |
| UA2014-62-0314 | N97.18E99.98 | 99.22 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0315 | N97E99 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- microblade |
| UA2014-62-0316 | N97E99 | 99.25-99.20 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0317 | N97E99 | 99.15-99.10 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0318 | N97E99 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0319 | N97.55E99.65 | 99.17 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0320 | N97E99 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0321 | N97.59E99.85 | 99.1 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0322 | N97E99 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0323 | N97.83E99.78 | 99.08 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0324 | N97.68E99.3 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0325 | N97.54E99.43 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0326 | N97.96E99.12 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0327 | N97.51E99.09 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0328 | N97.45E99.2 | 99.04 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0329 | N97.36E99.92 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0330 | N97E99 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0331 | N97E99 | 99.00-98.95 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0332 | N93E100 | 99.26-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0333 | N93E100 | 99.30-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0334 | N93.04E100.33 | 99.18 | plastic |
| UA2014-62-0335 | N93.698E100.067 | 99.23 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0336 | N93.52E100.18 | 99.24 | scraper |
| UA2014-62-0337 | N93.144E100.201 | 99.203 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0338 | N93.144E100.235 | 99.203 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0339 | N93.12E100.207 | 99.191 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0340 | N93.146E100.209 | 99.186 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0341 | N93.137E100.227 | 99.186 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0342 | N93.379E100.334 | 99.152 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0343 | N93E100 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0344 | N93.671E100.954 | 99.167 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0345 | N93.115E100.785 | 99.208 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0346 | N93.919E100.097 | 99.12 | flake |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0347 | N93E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- burin spall |
| UA2014-62-0348 | N93.143E100.019 | 99.14 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0349 | N93.104E100.086 | 99.13 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0350 | N93E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0351 | N93E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0352 | N95.76E100.1 | 99.42 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0353 | N95E100 | 99.36-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0354 | N95.4E100.78 | 99.37 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0355 | N95.092E100.11 | 99.344 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0356 | N95E100.041 | 99.326 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0357 | N95.84E100.69 | 99.34 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0358 | N95.94E100.26 | 99.31 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0359 | N95.37E100.75 | 99.28 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0360 | N95.12E100.7 | 99.25 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0361 | N95.19E100.2 | 99.24 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0362 | N95.87E100.95 | 99.24 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0363 | N95.41E100.2 | 99.25 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0364 | N95.16E100.11 | 99.18 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0365 | N95.26E100.27 | 99.17 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0366 | N95.27E100.31 | 99.19 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0367 | N95.23E100.14 | 99.17 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0368 | N96.16E100.065 | 99.17 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0369 | N95.28E100.39 | 99.17 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0370 | N95.01E100.16 | 99.15 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0371 | N95E100 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0372 | N95E100 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- microblade |
| UA2014-62-0373 | N95.74E100.8 | 99.15 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0374 | N95.14E100.46 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0375 | N95.36E100.21 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0376 | N95E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0377 | N95.24E100.42 | 99.09 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0378 | N95.05E100.12 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0379 | N95.85E100.42 | 99.14 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0380 | N95.86E100.17 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0381 | N95.97E100.14 | 99.12 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0382 | N95E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0383 | N95.93E100.04 | 99.11 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0384 | N95.62E100.16 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0385 | N95.57E100.15 | 99.09 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0386 | N95.35E100.35 | 99.11 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0387 | N95E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0388 | N95.81E100.95 | 99.09 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0389 | N95E100 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0390 | N95.66E100.16 | 99.08 | flake |

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| UA2014-62-0391 | N95.62E100.14 | 99.1 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0392 | N95.4E100.96 | 99.09 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0393 | N95.86E100.29 | 99.07 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0394 | N95.65E100.25 | 99.07 | |
| UA2014-62-0395 | N95.61E100.15 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0396 | N95.61E100.15 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0397 | N95.69E100.36 | 99.06 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0398 | N95.9E100.2 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0399 | N95.73E100.07 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0400 | N95.66E100.21 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0401 | N95.87E100.25 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0402 | N95.79E100.19 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0403 | N95.1E100.38 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0404 | N95E100 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0405 | N95.18E100.24 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0406 | N95.15E100.66 | 99.09 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0407 | N95.3E100.52 | 99.05 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0408 | N95.39E100.6 | 99.04 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0409 | N95E100 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0410 | N95.3E100.3 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0411 | N95.27E100.45 | 99 | rock |
| UA2014-62-0412 | N95.2E100.16 | 98.99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0413 | N95.34E100.48 | 99 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0414 | N95.16E100.46 | 98.99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0415 | N95E100.5 | 98.98 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0416 | N95.13E100.52 | 98.98 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0417 | N95E100 | 99.05-98.98 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0418 | N95.92E100.82 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0419 | N95.91E100.83 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0420 | N95.89E100.88 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0421 | N95.8E100.8 | 98.99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0422 | N95.94E100.54 | 99.03 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0423 | N95E100 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0424 | N95.95E100.88 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0425 | N95.86E100.71 | 99.01 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0426 | N95.91E100.57 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0427 | N95.8E100.51 | 99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0428 | N95.84E100.11 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0429 | N95.74E100.21 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0430 | N95.22E100.26 | 99.04 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0431 | N95.78E100.18 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0432 | N95E100 | 99.05-99.00 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0433 | N95.95E100.08 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0434 | N95.82E100.09 | 99.04 | flake |

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| UA2014-62-0435 | N95.76E100.23 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0436 | N95.52E100.25 | 99.03 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0437 | N95.95E100.1 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0438 | N95.94E100.07 | 99.04 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0439 | N95E100 | 99.00-98.95 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0440 | N95.1E100.46 | 98.89 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0441 | N95.71E100.28 | 98.97 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0442 | N95.59E100.08 | 98.92 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0443 | N95E100.54 | 99.38 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0444 | N95E100.5 | 99 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0445 | N96.23E100.91 | 99.47 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0446 | N96.03E100.91 | 99.44 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0447 | N96.838E100.9 | 99.482 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0448 | N96E100 | 99.46 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0449 | N96.16E100.53 | 99.44 | scraper |
| UA2014-62-0450 | N96E100 | 99.45 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0451 | N96.68E100.91 | 99.43 | cobble spall |
| UA2014-62-0452 | N96E100 | 99.40-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0453 | N96.69E100.41 | 99.4 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0454 | N96E100 | 99.40-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0455 | N97E100.31 | 99.39 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0456 | N96.99E100.44 | 99.39 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0457 | N96.68E100.07 | 99.37 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0458 | N96.74E100.35 | 99.36 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0459 | N96.67E100.28 | 99.36 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0460 | N96E100 | 99.40-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0461 | N96E100 | 99.35-99.30 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0462 | N96.88E100.53 | 99.31 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0463 | N96.23E100.76 | 99.325 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0464 | N96E100 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0465 | N96E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0466 | N96.23E100.33 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0467 | N96.05E100.15 | 99.055 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0468 | N96E100.2 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0469 | N96.345E100.36 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0470 | N96E100 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0471 | N96.22E100.68 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0472 | N96E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0473 | N95E102 | 99.45-99.40 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0474 | N95.67E102.35 | 99.35 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0475 | N95.42E102.25 | 99.35 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0476 | N95E102 | 99.31 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0477 | N95E102 | 99.31 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0478 | N95E102 | 99.26 | bone |

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| UA2014-62-0479 | N95E102 | 99.26 | screen bag- bone |
| UA2014-62-0480 | N95.03E102.26 | 99.34 | shell casing |
| UA2014-62-0481 | N95.075E102.52 | 99.35 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0482 | N95.5-96E102.5-103 | 99.22-99.17 | screen bag- bone |
| UA2014-62-0483 | N95.5-96E102-102.50 | 99.22-99.17 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0484 | N95E102 | 99.22-99.17 | screen bag- fcr |
| UA2014-62-0485 | N95E102 | 99.22-99.17 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0486 | N95E102 | 99.17-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0487 | N95E102 | 99.17-99 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0489 | N95.93E102.85 | 99.12 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0490 | N95.96E102.05 | 99.445 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0491 | N95E102 | 99.17-99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0492 | N95E102 | 99.12-99.07 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0493 | N95.6E102.1 | 99.12 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0494 | N95.4E102.16 | 99.11 cmbd | flake |
| UA2014-62-0495 | N95E102 | 99.12-99.07 | microblades |
| UA2014-62-0496 | N95.34E102.29 | 99.09 cmbd | flake |
| UA2014-62-0497 | N95E102 | 99.12-99.07 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0498 | N95.96E102.96 | 99.06 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0499 | N95E102 | 99.07-99.02 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0500 | N95.3E102.42 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0501 | N96.129E102.444 | 99.461 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0502 | N96.67E102.097 | 99.401 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0503 | N96.442E102.127 | 99.437 | cobble spall |
| UA2014-62-0504 | N96.82E102.264 | 99.451 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0505 | N96E102 | 99.5-99.45 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0506 | N96.18E102.82 | 99.37 | fcr |
| UA2014-62-0507 | N96E102 | 99.45-99.4 | |
| UA2014-62-0508 | N96E102 | 99.45-40 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0509 | N96.607E102.206 | 99.429 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0510 | N96.719E102.046 | 99.413 | core tablet |
| UA2014-62-0511 | N96.476E102.093 | 99.379 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0512 | N96E102 | 99.45-99.4 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0513 | N96E102 | 99.4-99.35 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0514 | N96.63E102.7 | 99.36 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0515 | N96.53E102.38 | 99.35 | scraper |
| UA2014-62-0516 | N96.16E102.04 | 99.37 | scraper |
| UA2014-62-0517 | N96.07E102.12 | 99.38 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0518 | N96E102 | 99.37 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0519 | N96.03E102.14 | 99.36 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0520 | N96E102 | 99.40-99.35 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0521 | N96.14E102.34 | 99.35 | bone |

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| UA2014-62-0522 | N96.48E102.76 | 99.34 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0523 | N96.18E102.42 | 99.34 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0524 | N96E102 | 99.35-99.30 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0525 | N96.98E102.62 | 99.36 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0526 | N96.63E102.73 | 99.35 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0527 | N96.68E102.7 | 99.3 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0528 | N96E102 | 99.2-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0529 | N96.78E102.63 | 99.23 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0530 | N96E102 | 99.25-99.2 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0531 | N96.38E102.65 | 99.14 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0532 | N96.26E102.53 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0533 | N96E102 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0534 | N96.46E102.96 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0535 | N96E102 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0536 | N96E102 | 99.15-99.1 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0537 | N96E102 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0538 | N96E102 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0539 | N96.98E102.64 | 99.13 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0540 | N96E102 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0541 | N96E102 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0542 | N96E102 | 99.10-99.05 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0543 | N96E102 | 99.10-99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0544 | N96.87E102.12 | 99.05 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0545 | N96.33E102.09 | 98.97 | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0546 | N96E102 | 99-98.95 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0547 | N96.28E102.89 | 99.17 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0548 | N96.24E100.97 | 99.23 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0549 | N96E100 | 99.3-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0550 | N96E100 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0551 | N96E100 | 99.2-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0552 | N96.36E100.23 | 99.155 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0553 | N96E100 | 99.2-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0554 | N96.44E100.12 | 99.15 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0555 | N96E100 | 99.2-99.15 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0556 | N96E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0557 | N96.45E100.46 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0558 | N96.49E100.49 | 99.12 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0559 | N96.48E100.13 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0560 | N96.76E100.73 | 99.13 | |
| UA2014-62-0561 | N96.54E100.1 | 99.15 | core tablet |
| UA2014-62-0562 | N E | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0563 | N96.75E100.13 | 99.14 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0564 | N96.8E100.16 | 99.13 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0565 | N96.57E100.24 | 99.12 | charcoal |

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|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-62-0566 | N96.69E100.21 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0567 | N96E100 | 99.15-99.1 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0568 | N96.53E100.01 | 99.12 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0569 | N96E100 | 99.15-99.1 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0570 | N96.615E100.35 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0571 | N96.81E100.58 | 99.14 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0572 | N96.93E100.87 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0573 | N96.61E100.22 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0574 | N96.96E100.83 | 99.12 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0575 | N96.91E100.84 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0576 | N96.95E100.78 | 99.1 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0577 | N96E100 | 99.15-99.10 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0578 | N96E100 | 99.095 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0579 | N96.31E100.29 | 99.12 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0580 | N96.03E100.24 | 99.09 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0581 | N96E100 | 99.10-99.0 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0582 | N96.35E100.25 | 99.08 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0583 | N96.23E100.26 | 99.08 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0584 | N96.09E100.33 | 99.07 | core tablet |
| UA2014-62-0585 | N96E100.39 | 99.08 | microblade core |
| UA2014-62-0586 | N95.38E99.98 | 99.04 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0586 | N96E100 | 99.3-99.25 | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0587 | N96.075E99.253 | 99.253 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0588 | N96E99 | 99.20-99.15 | screen bag- microblade |
| UA2014-62-0589 | N96.115E99.19 | 99.058 | microblade |
| UA2014-62-0590 | N96.116E99.666 | 98.978 | biface |
| UA2014-62-0591 | N96.096E99.694 | underwater | charcoal |
| UA2014-62-0592 | N96E99 | underwater | screen bag- flakes |
| UA2014-62-0593 | N96.16E100.98 | 99.11 | flake |
| UA2014-62-0594 | N93.84E99.77 | 99.23 | bone |
| UA2014-62-0595 | N96.02E99.95 | 99.13 | microblade |
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| UA2014-62-0601 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
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| UA2014-62-0608 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| UA2014-62-0618 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
| UA2014-62-0619 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
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| UA2014-62-0652 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |

| | | | |
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| UA2014-62-0654 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
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| UA2014-62-0656 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
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| UA2014-62-0658 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
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| UA2014-62-0664 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
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| UA2014-62-0666 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
| UA2014-62-0667 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
| UA2014-62-0668 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
| UA2014-62-0669 | [redacted] | underwater | analysis pending |
| UA2014-62-0670 | back dirt | | flake |
| UA2014-62-0671 | back dirt | | flake |

In 2014, a block excavation was established on the northern shore of the lake that incorporated the 1x1 m shovel test BL-18 (ST18) (excavated in 2013), and a 2x2 meter block was laid in using BL-18 as the northwestern 1x1 m unit (Figure 28). The back dirt was carefully removed from BL-18 and the unit was used as a stratigraphic guide for the surrounding units. An effort was made to more precisely fit BL-18 to the newly established standardized grid, and this resulted in the slight expansion of the unit and the recovery of artifacts from a previously unknown cultural deposit resting on the top of the lowest stratigraphic unit of sand discussed in detail below. Additionally, three 2x1 m excavation units were established to the east, west, and south of the main 2x2 m excavation block. These units were positioned to leave a 1 m baulk surrounding the 2x2 m excavation block (Figure 28). These 2x1 m units were placed to facilitate the understanding of changes in stratigraphy in this small section of the northern lake shore, as well as to attempt to locate the boundaries of the multiple cultural components at the site.

The stratigraphy across the excavation area remained similar to what was initially described in 2013; however more precise excavation and documentation methodologies allowed for the identification of minute changes in the stratigraphic profiles exposed in 2014. Nine major stratigraphic units have been identified at the site. The stratigraphy presented below is from unit N97 E99, and it represents a general profile for all units excavated in 2014 (Figure 29). From the surface to approximately 5 cm below the surface there is an organic horizon containing historic cultural materials including shell casings used in military training exercises.

Underlying the O horizon, is a modern A horizon extending from approximately 5-10 cmbs. This unit caps a thick B horizon (10-35 cmbs).

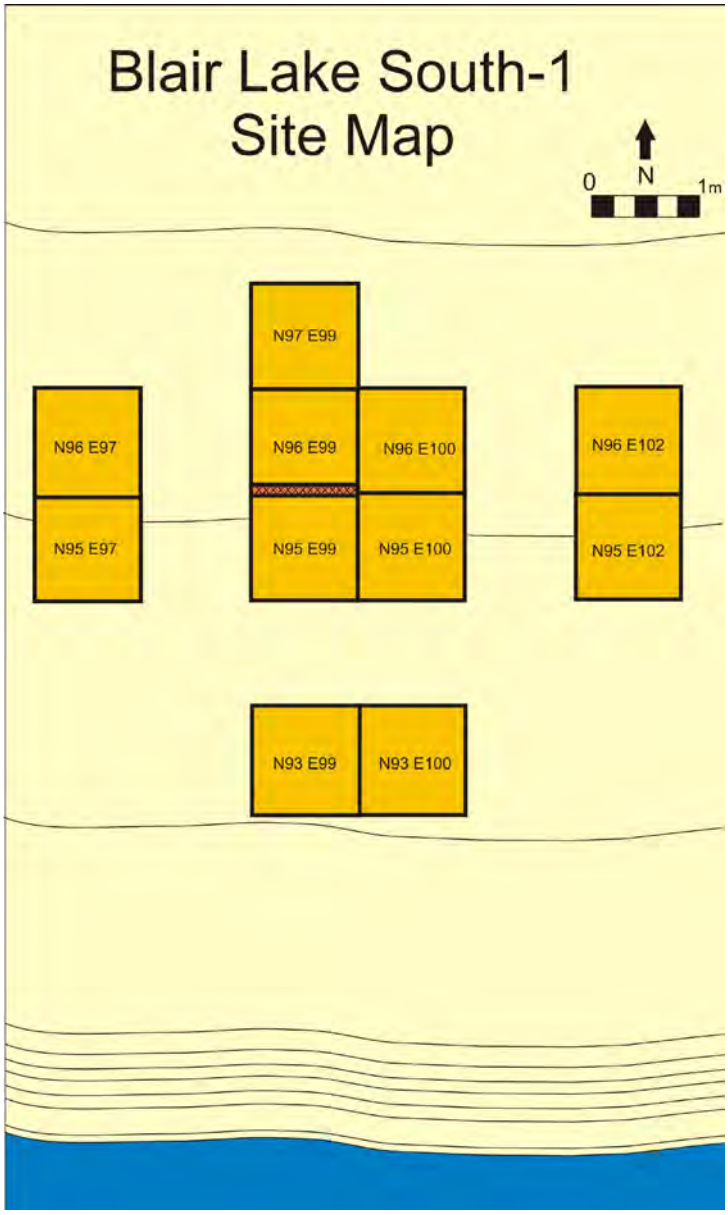


Figure 28. Map of 2014 Blair Lakes testing area.

These units are composed of weathered loess and contain two cultural occupations. Artifacts, including large cobble spalls and flakes produced on a variety of raw materials were recovered from the bottom of the modern O horizon and the uppermost portion of A horizon. This may represent an Athabaskan occupation (Component 4). A radiocarbon date from the O/A boundary in 2013 of 855+/-15 BP supports a late prehistoric component at the site.

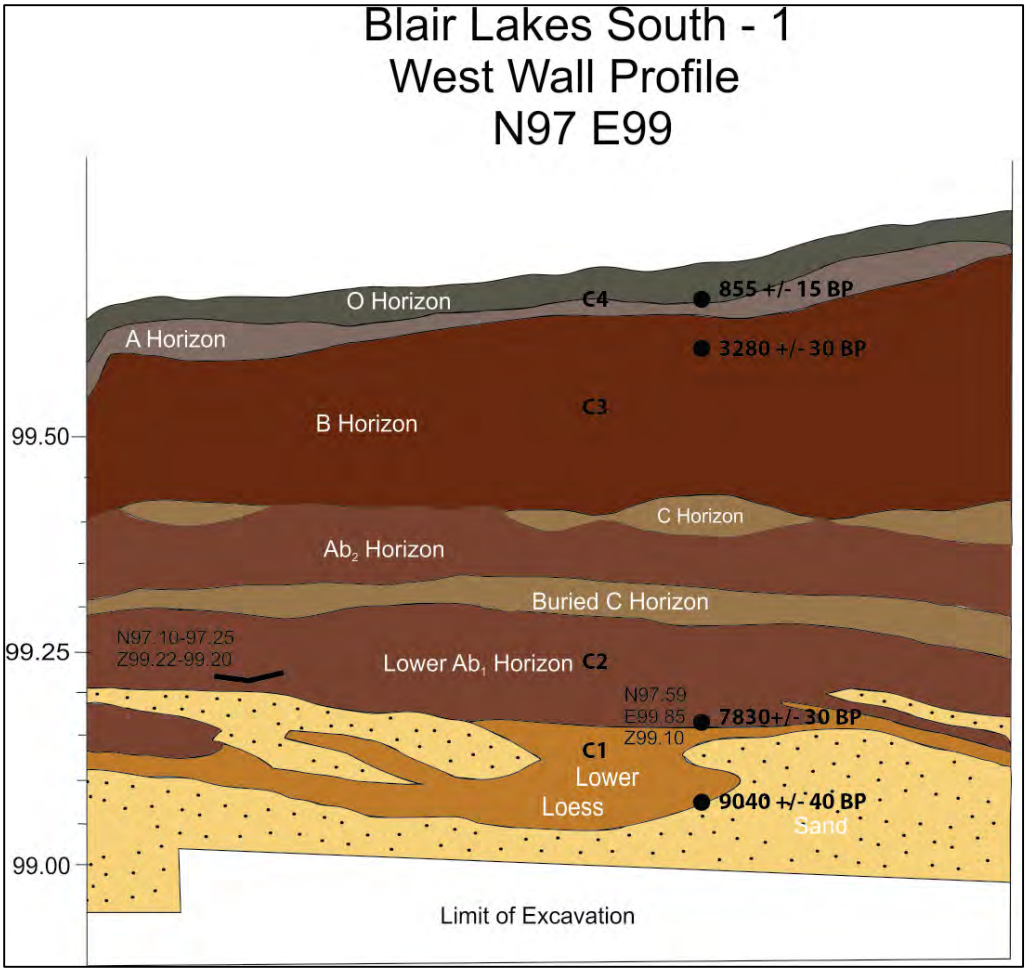


Figure 29. Stratigraphic profile for N97 E99.

A distinct Northern Archaic cultural component (Component 3), with a notched point recovered *in situ* near the contact of the A and B horizons in Unit N95 E97, and very large scrapers and associated flaking debris was encountered across the site. An age of 3280+/-30 radiocarbon years BP was calculated from charcoal associated with artifacts in the upper portion of the modern B horizon. This provides a minimum age for the Northern Archaic occupation.

The southernmost 2x1 m excavations (Units N93 E99 and N93 E100) and unit N95 E97 were abandoned during or immediately following the excavation of the modern soil due to time constraints exacerbated by intensely rainy weather that slowed down excavation progress across the site.

Below the modern B horizon is a thin and somewhat discontinuous band of sandy silt that is more strongly expressed in the northern half of the 2x2 meter block than in some of the

outlying 2x1 m excavations. In unit N97 E99, the sandy silt band extends from 30 to 34 cmbs. This stratigraphic unit is discontinuous across the site and often pinches out entirely in the southern excavation units. This stratigraphic unit seems to be culturally sterile in the larger black excavation.

Underlying the discontinuous C horizon is a pair of culturally sterile units including a 10 cm thick palaeosol and a thin silt unit. Under this unit is a buried palaeosol that is thick and identifiable across the site. This stratigraphic unit is siltier than the unit above, where it is present. This buried palaeosol is 35-50 cmbs in excavation unit N97 E99 and contains the extensive microblade production assemblage recovered at the site, as well as a possible buried hearth feature that yielded samples for radiocarbon dating this cultural component to 7840±30 $^{14}$C BP. This cultural component (Component 2) is likely equivalent to the lowest component identified in 2013 which dated to 8200 radiocarbon years before present.

This buried palaeosol rests on top of a somewhat discontinuous, thin, unweathered lower loess unit that is occasionally intermingled with the lowest stratigraphic unit of course sands. The lowest loess unit is only 5 cm thick, but contains the oldest cultural component at the site. A previously undocumented cultural component was discovered while excavating this stratigraphic unit in N97 E99. This component, Component 1, contained a single black chert unifacial knife and thirty pieces of debitage produced on chert, basalt, and chalcedony. It is interesting to note that the knife was produced on a raw material similar some artifacts recovered during the 2013 recovery of artifacts from underwater along the north shore of the lake. A single chalcedony microblade was also recovered from this stratigraphic context. It is possible that this artifact was recovered from an area in the southernmost excavation units where the component 1 and 2 stratigraphic units are dramatically compressed. A sample of charcoal was taken from context associated with the knife and yielded a radiocarbon date of 9040±40 $^{14}$C BP, making this new cultural component significantly older than the microblade-focused Component 2.

Underlying the buried palaeosol horizon and lowest loess unit is a thick unit of medium grained sand that extends beyond the furthest depth of excavation. In the 2013 geological test trench, this sand unit (interbedded with silt lenses) extended more than 1 meter, but was culturally sterile.

The data gathered during recent investigations is currently being analyzed as part of a PhD dissertation project by Texas A&M student Joshua Lynch. More information about the site and artifact assemblage is expected within the next two years. The 2014 further testing around ST18 on the northern shore of Blair Lake south greatly enhanced the archaeological understanding of the historic and prehistoric occupations of the lake shore as well as led to a

better understanding of the geologic processes that affected the archaeological site formation on the north shore of the southern Blair Lake. Because artifacts are found along the entire shoreline along the lake, because boundaries between the sites are not found to exist, and for easier documentation and data management, USAG FWA proposes to act on Dixon et al.'s 1980 suggestion and amalgamate all four of the prehistoric sites originally defined for the north shore (FAI-00044, FAI-00045, FAI-00048, and FAI-00049) under the same AHRS number, FAI-00044. Previously artifacts in the lake were recorded under the archaeological district number (FAI-00035). Instead, all artifacts should be in different localities of the same site (FAI-00044). Figure 30 provides the new proposed site boundaries FAI-00044. Below is a new site summary:

**FAI-00044**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible (07/25/1984)

FAI-00044 is a multicomponent prehistoric archaeological site located on the north shore of the southern-most Blair Lake in Fort Wainwright's TFTA, 54 km south of Fairbanks. The site is large and encompasses approximately 6 acres of land 500 m along the shoreline and up to 50 m north of the shore. The southern edge of the site where it meets the lake is slowly eroding due to wave action and artifacts from multiple components (Figure 30). The landform on which the site is located is slopes gently (<5°) towards the lake where there is a 2 m high escarpment edge. The Blair Lakes hills rise to the north and west. A military landing strip is located to the east. The viewshed is entirely to the lake in the south as the whole surrounding area is heavily forested. There is no surface visibility where undisturbed deposits occur. Artifacts are found in buried context and on the lake bottom surface at the edge of the lake. The ecosystem is characterized as mixed needleleaf-broadleaf forest with an understory of young birch, some alder, shrubs and forbs (Figure 31).

This site was originally discovered during a 1979 survey by Dixon et al. (1980) and revisited for a condition assessment by CEMML in 2008. Testing to determine site boundaries and delineate cultural strata took place in 2013 and 2014 by CEMML and Texas A&M University. Four original sites have now been renamed as localities of FAI-00044 (Locality A: FAI-00045; Locality B: FAI-00048; Locality C: FAI-00044; and Locality D: FAI-00049) (Figure 30).

Four buried prehistoric cultural components have been identified at the site and documented most completely at Locality B. Component 1 is the earliest component dating to approximately 10,000 calendar years BP (C14 9040+/-40). This assemblage is buried approximately 75 cmbs is

not found in all areas across the site. Component 1 contains a unifacial knife and bifacial flaking debris.

Component 2 is found buried at 50-60 cmbs and is found in many locations across the entire site area. The component is bracket between about 8800 and 9800 calendar years BP (C14 7840+/-30 and 8720+/-30). A hearth was found in at least one locality and the assemblage in component 2 is dominated by microblade production debitage.

Component 3, found within the modern B horizon, contains the Northern Archaic assemblage at the site. A notched projectile point, scrapers, and bifacial debitage was found at this level. An upper date for the component is 3500 calendar years BP (C14 3280+/-30).

The uppermost component, component 4, is a typical Athabaskan assemblage with large cobble spall scrapers, bifacial debitage, and fire cracked rock. At least one microblade was also found in this component. An age of 900 years ago from hearth charcoal gives a late prehistoric age to the assemblage (C14 855 +/-15).

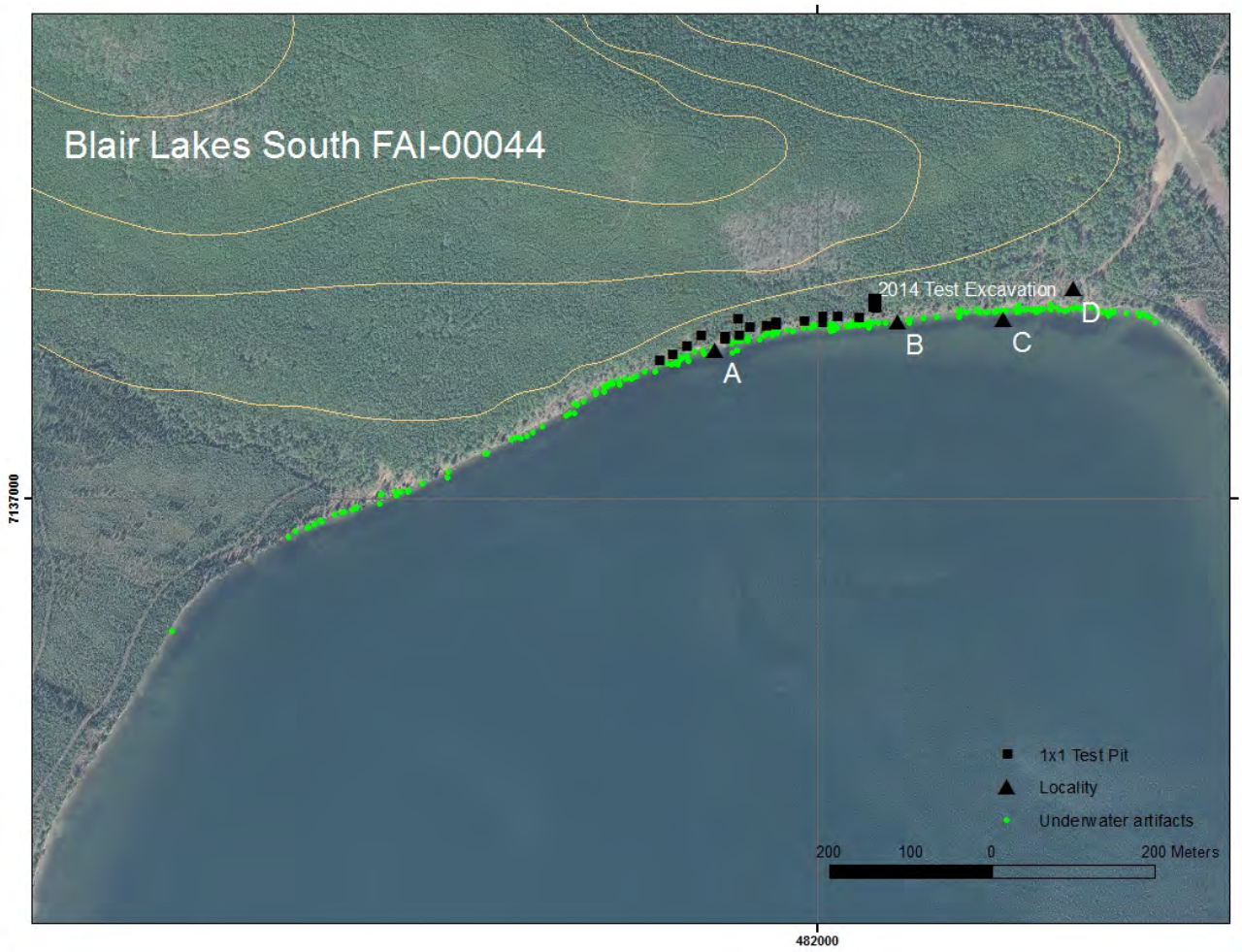


Figure 30. FAI-00044 site map.

Figure 31. Site overview.

Bone was also found in various levels at the site but has not yet been analyzed.

Sediments at the site are compose of approximately 60 cm of windblown silts over sand deposits. Artifacts from component 4 are found at the base of a thin organic layer. Component 2 artifacts are found at the base of the modern A horizon and throughout the modern B horizon. Below the modern B horizon there are two buried palaeosols separated by a thin band of unaltered loess. The lower palaeosol contains component 2. A thin discontinuous loess unit below the lowest palaeosol contained component 1 artifacts. No cultural materials were found in the sand deposit at the base of the profile (Figure 29, Figure 32).

Figure 32. Test unit N97 E99 stratigraphic profile.

FAI-00044 is a large, multicomponent, prehistoric camp that has clear stratigraphy and chronology. The site is highly significant to local cultural-historical reconstructions and our understanding of lithic technological organization and prehistoric subsistence strategies. Now that the stratigraphic problems have been clarified, detailed lithic, faunal, and spatial analyses will be conducted with the materials found in test excavations. This information will follow in a subsequent site report. Knowing the significance of the archaeology of the north shore of Blair Lake south will allow Fort Wainwright to make better management decisions regarding possible future development of all season travel routes in the vicinity and increased soldier training in the area encompassing the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335).

**Other Relocated Sites in TFTA**

**FAI-00088**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-00088 is located on hill 4 km west of Blair Lake south in TFTA, approximately 53 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site is not accessible by road. The site was originally discovered in May of 1973 during a survey for an Air Force bombing range (Frizzera 1973). Microblade fragments were found during shovel tests of a high point on the hill. Relocation of the site proved challenging because of inaccurate coordinates.

FAI-00088 was relocated in 2014 on the highest point on southernmost part of landform using the map location from the 1973 report. The site is located at 339 masl, and rises 200 m above flats to the south and 30-50 m above the ridge to the north. The site has a 180° view of the flats and foothills of the Alaska Range to the south and southeast. The sites slopes gently, 0-5° and is estimated to extend approximately 40 m x10 m based on the size of the landform (Figure 33). Surface visibility is 0% due to vegetation, including moss, lichen, sparse spruce, aspen, low bush cranberry, crowberry, rose, dwarf birch, and other low scrub (Figure 34).

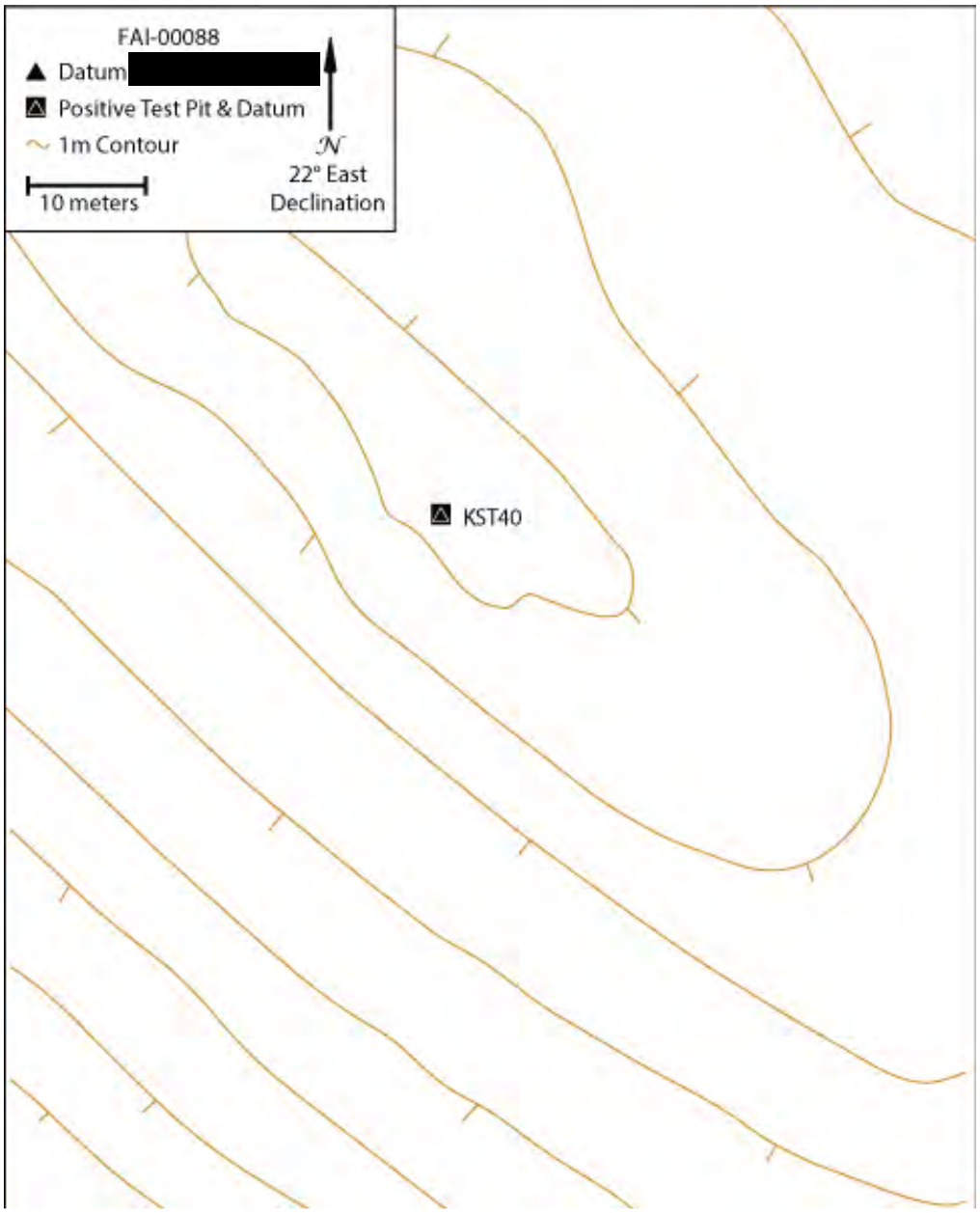


Figure 33. FAI-00088 site map.

A single test pit was excavated at the site. It contained two gray chert bifacial pressure flakes and two gray chert flake fragments within 10 cm of the surface (UA2014-90). A shallow (10 cm) organic horizon was underlain by aeolian silts. The test pit terminated at decomposing schist bedrock at 13 cmbs (Figure 35, Figure 36).

Figure 34. FAI-00088 site overview.

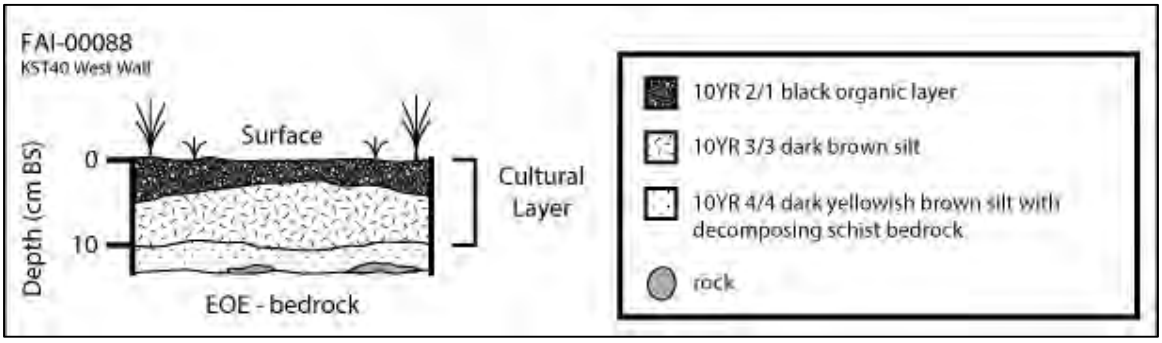


Figure 35. FAI-00088 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 36. FAI-00088 test pit.

**FAI-02048**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02048 is located on the edge of a terrace approximately 2 km southwest of Dry Creek in TFTA approximately 50 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was originally discovered during a 2010 survey when flakes were found in two of twelve shovel test pits (Esdale et al. 2012c). The site is on a level terrace extending approximately 60 m north to south and 40 m east to west, 221 masl. The landform drops steeply to the north and gradually to the south (Figure 37). The location of the site provides an unobstructed viewshed to the north and east. Dry Creek is the nearest watershed and seasonally wet drainage cut through the bench in closer locations. The site is heavily vegetated with spruce, aspen, birch, willow, alder, and low forbs with a dense moss and lichen ground cover (Figure 38). There is no surface exposure at the site.

The site was revisited in 9 August 2013 to determine the southern extent of the artifact distribution for the proposed JPARC trail corridor. Due to time constraints, only one shovel test was placed approximately 30 m south of the furthest south 2010 test (Figure 37, Figure 38). A single rhyolite flake was found in the test pit between 9-25 cmbs (UA2013-73-1). This discovery extends the site boundaries from the original estimate of 60 m by 40 m to 130 x 50 m, which is

a minimum of 70 m south of datum and 150 m from the terrace edge. More testing is recommended to determine the full site extent.

Site stratigraphy consists of 60 cm of aeolian silt overlying glacial outwash gravels (Figure 39, Figure 40). Soil development is very weak with a 10 cm root mat overlying a 30 cm thick B horizon over unaltered parent material.

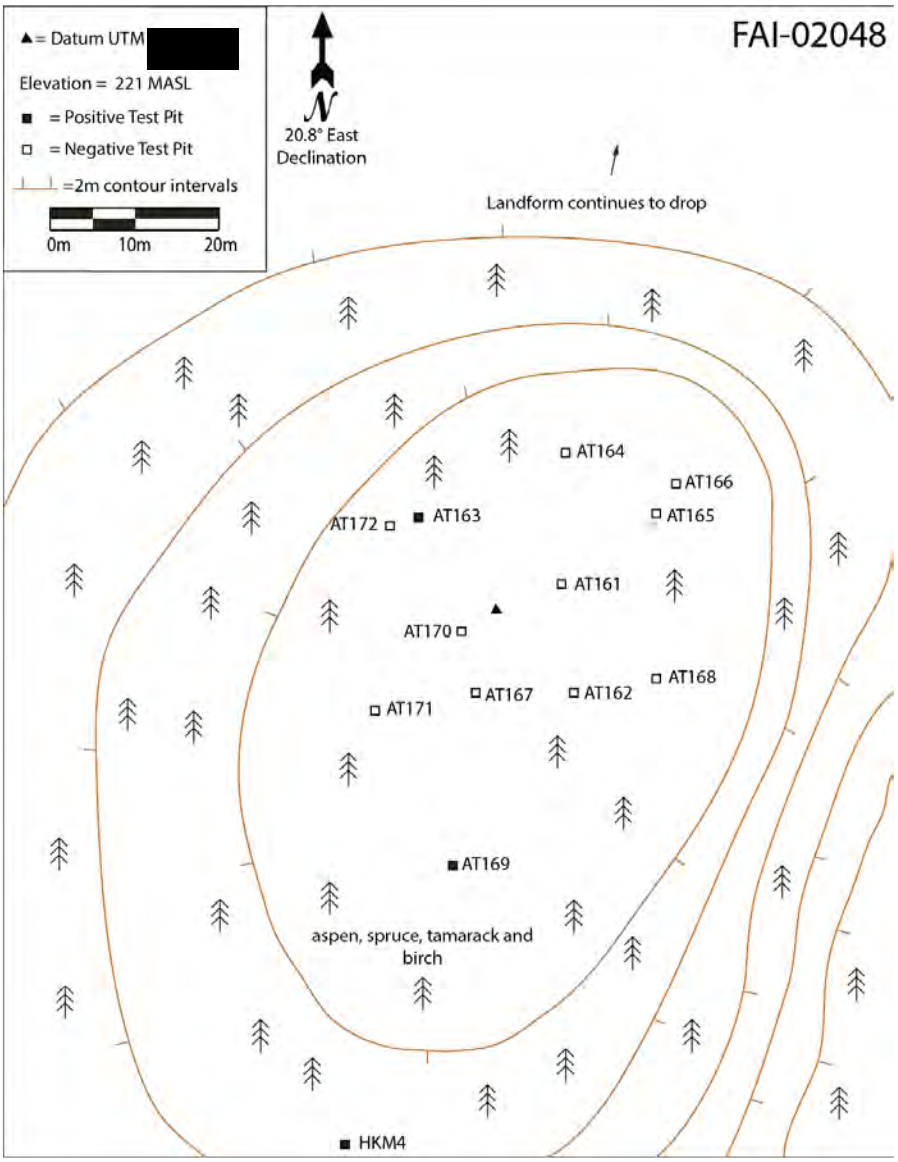


Figure 37. FAI-02048 site map.

Figure 38. FAI-02048 site overview.

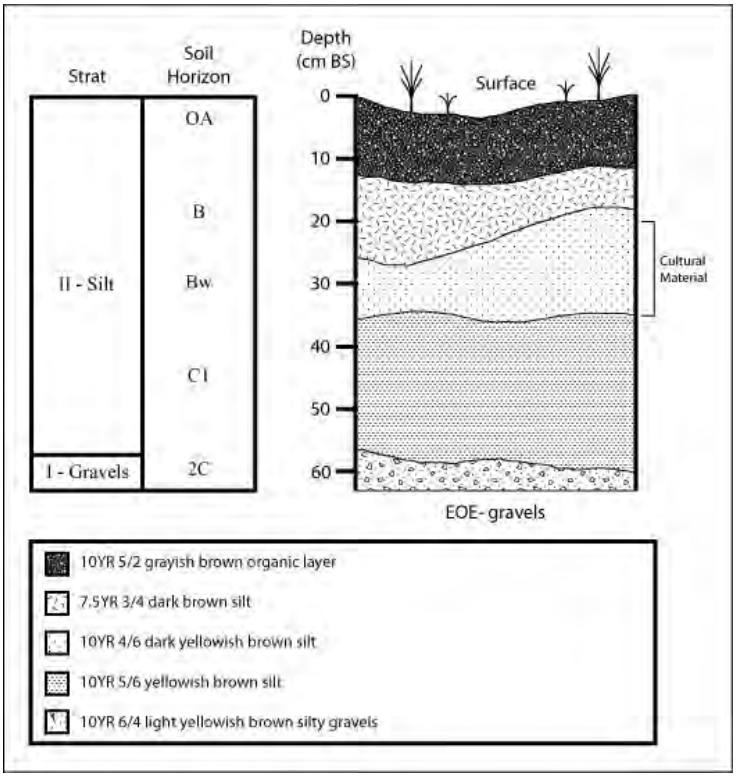


Figure 39. FAI-02048 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 40. FAI-02048 test pit.

**FAI-02054**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02054 is on the edge of a terrace in the TFTA, approximately 40 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was discovered in 2010 during shovel testing along the length of the terrace, northeast of Clear Creek Assault Strip. A single rhyolite flake fragment was found in one of two test pits in the area (Esdale et al. 2012c).

On 16 August 2014, two additional test pits were excavated south of the datum to determine whether or not the site extended south as far as a four-wheeler trail. Shovel tests were placed 15 and 25 m south of the datum (Figure 41, Figure 42). No additional artifacts were discovered. Test pits contained approximately 1 m of aeolian silts above glacial outwash gravels (Figure 43, Figure 44). This site does not appear to extend into the four-wheeler trail and is restricted to the edge of the terrace.

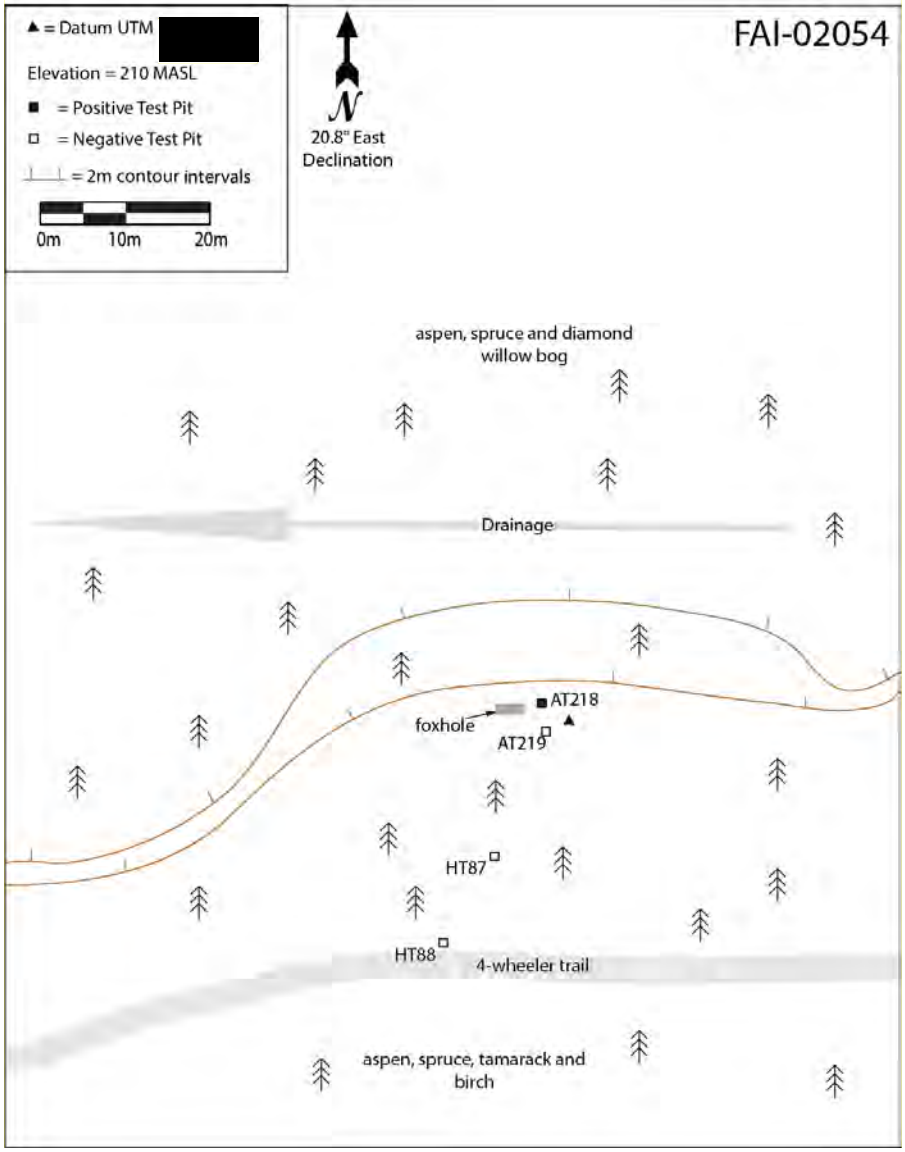


Figure 41. FAI-02054 site map.

Figure 42. FAI-02054 site overview.

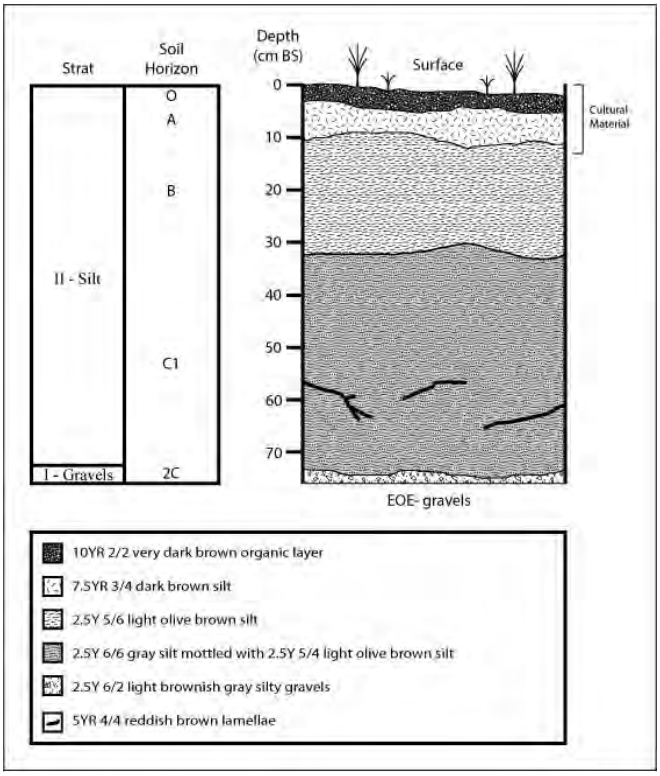


Figure 43. FAI-02054 stratigraphic profile

Figure 44. FAI-02054 test pit

**FAI-02055**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02055 is on the edge of a terrace in the TFTA, approximately 40 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was discovered in 2010 during shovel testing along the length of the terrace, northeast of Clear Creek Assault Strip. A single gray chert flake fragment was found in one of two test pits in the area (Esdale et al. 2012c).

On 17 August 2014, two additional test pits were excavated south of the datum to determine whether or not the site extended south as far as a four-wheeler trail. Shovel tests were placed 10 and 20 m south of the datum (Figure 45, Figure 46). No additional artifacts were discovered. Test pits contained approximately 1 m of aeolian silts above glacial outwash gravels (Figure 47, Figure 48). This site does not appear to extend into the four-wheeler trail and is restricted to the knoll on the edge of the terrace.

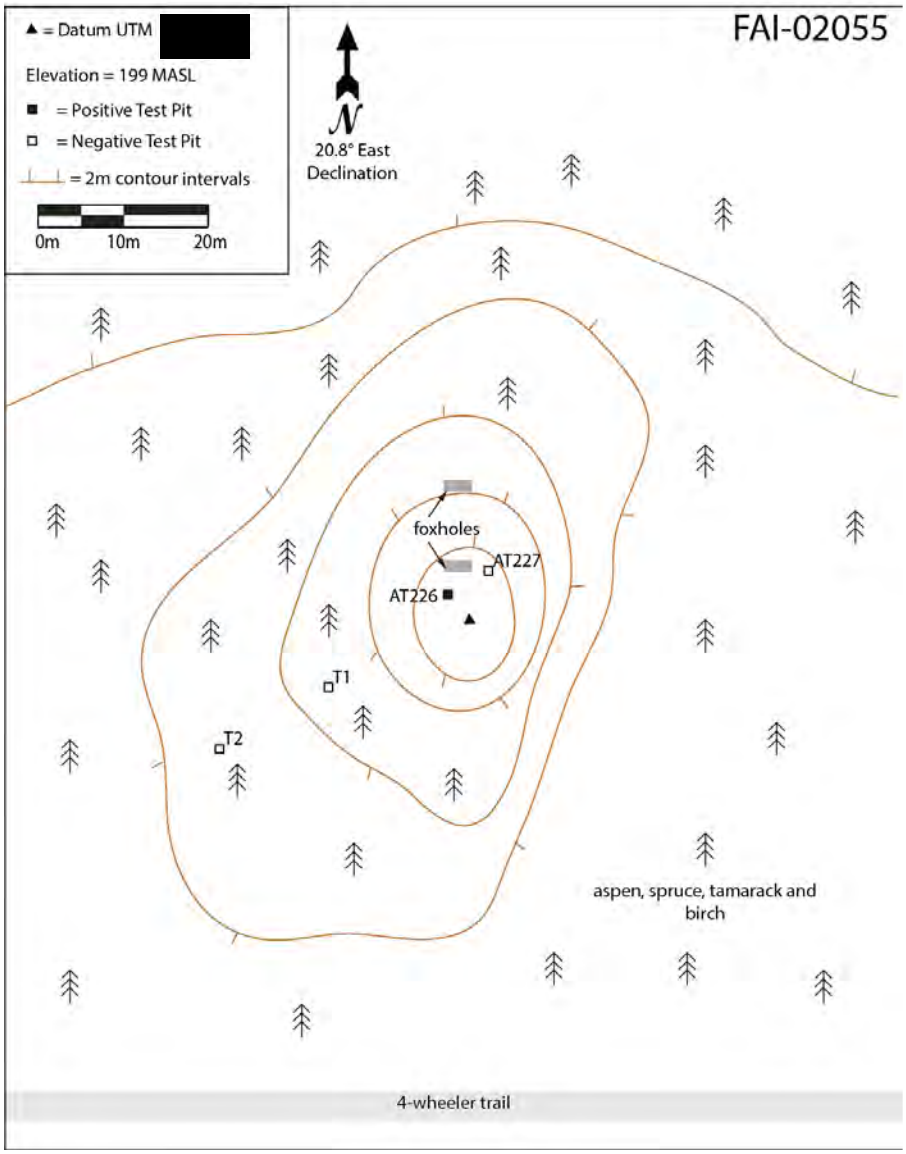


Figure 45. FAI-02055 site map.

Figure 46. FAI-02055 site overview.

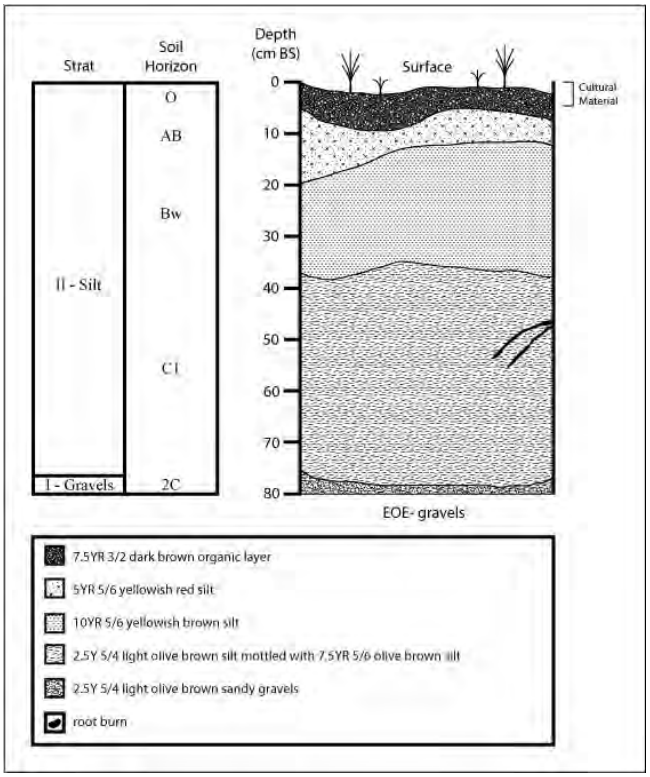


Figure 47. FAI-02055 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 48. FAI-02055 test pit.

**FAI-02058**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02058 is on the edge of a terrace in the TFTA, approximately 42 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was discovered in 2010 during shovel testing along the length of the terrace, northeast of Clear Creek Assault Strip. This particular site was located on a narrow point where a drainage meets the edge of the terrace. Flake and microblade fragments, bone, and charcoal was found was found in a single test pit (Esdale et al. 2012c).

The site was revisited for a boundary determination on 16 August 2014. No old shovel tests were evident on the surface and one pit was excavated within 10 m of each edge, approximately 1 m from the original site datum (Figure 49, Figure 50). No additional artifacts were discovered. Test pits contained approximately 55 cm of aeolian silts above glacial outwash gravels (Figure 51, Figure 52). Test pits were not excavated further back from the terrace edge because they would encounter FAI-02059 28 m to the east.

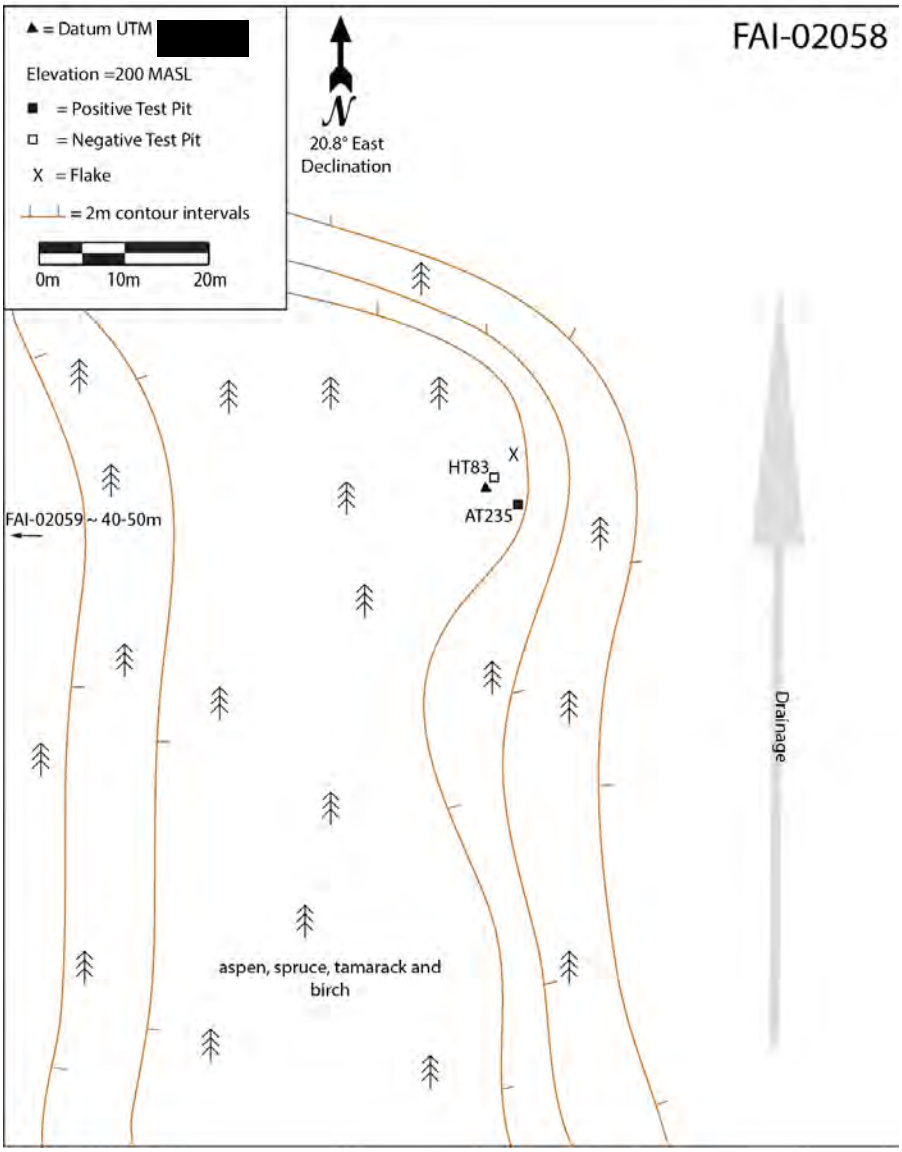


Figure 49. FAI-02058 site map.

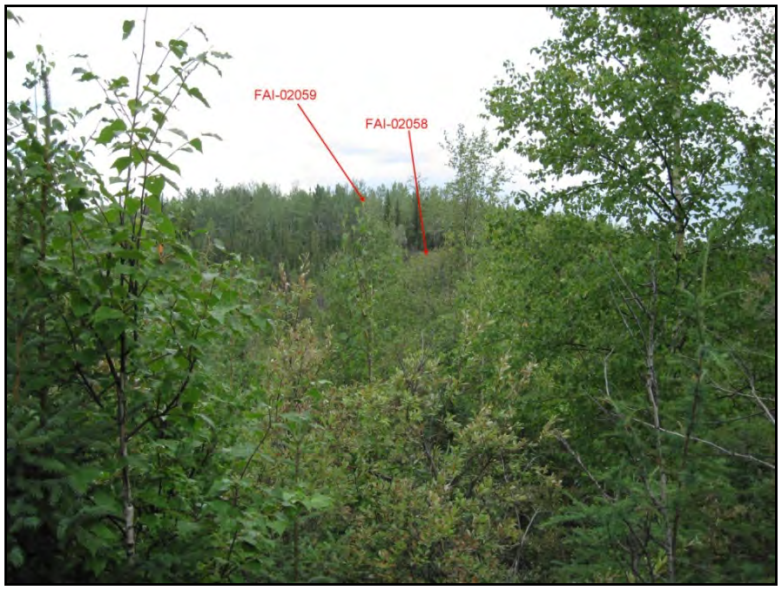


Figure 50. FAI-02058 overview.

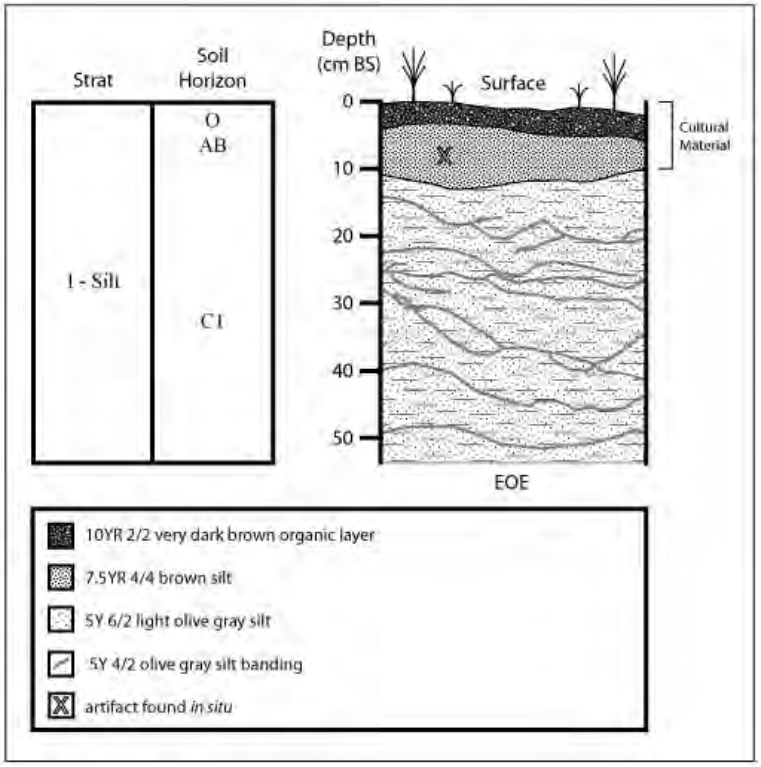


Figure 51. FAI-02058 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 52. FAI-02058 test pit.

**FAI-02059**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02059 is on the edge of a terrace in the TFTA, approximately 42 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was discovered in 2010 during shovel testing along the length of the terrace, northeast of Clear Creek Assault Strip. This particular site was located 20 m west and 3 m higher than FAI-02058. Flakes and tool fragments were found was found in a single test pit (Esdale et al. 2012c).

The site was revisited for a boundary determination on 16 August 2014. A positive shovel test was excavated 5m east of the unmarked datum as part of a minimal boundary determination in 2014 (Figure 53, Figure 54). Artifacts consisted of 12 gray chert and 10 tan chalcedony flakes, found from 10-30 cmbs (UA2014-083-001). Two more shovel tests, both negative, were excavated in a west-northwest line, following the slope down towards the west. Stratigraphy of shovel tests higher on the landform consisted of silts deposited over gravels, and terminated at 67 and 68 cmbs (Figure 55, Figure 56). Stratigraphy of the shovel farthest from datum consisted of silt deposits to the termination point at 101 cmbs. FAI-02059 appears limited in this direction to the landform's high spot, although more testing in all directions is recommended to establish definitive site boundaries.

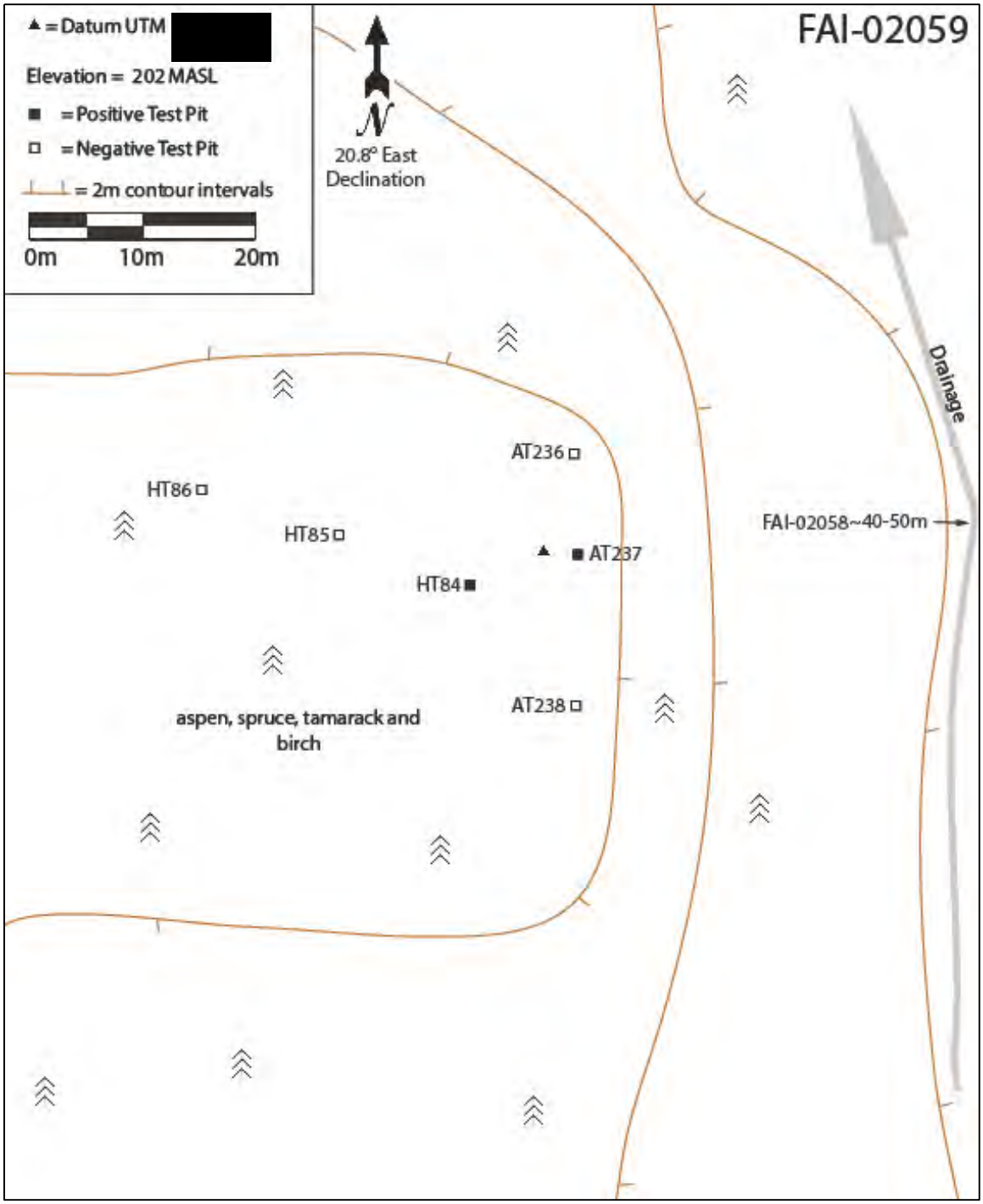


Figure 53. FAI-02059 site map.

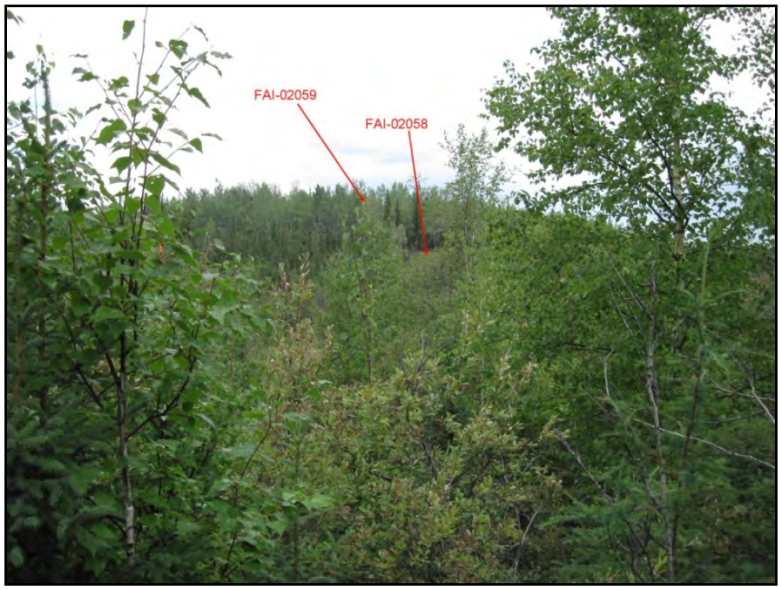


Figure 54. FAI-02059 site overview.

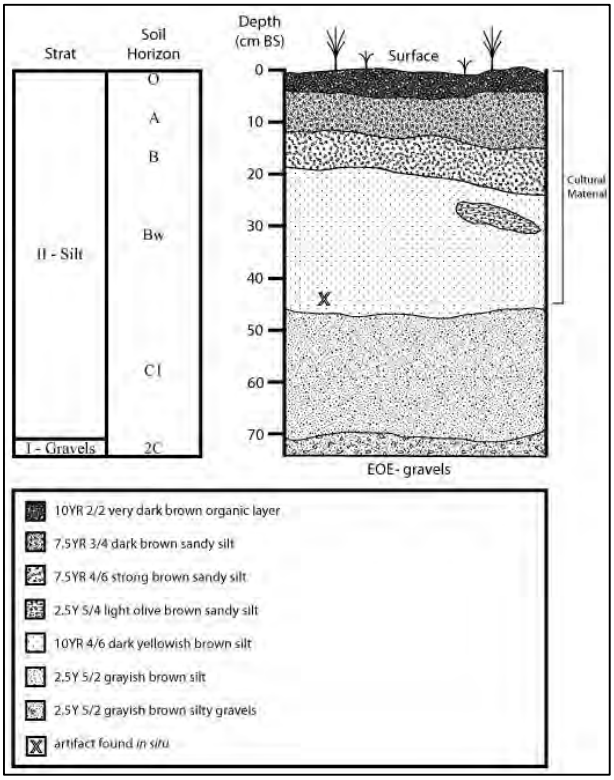


Figure 55. FAI-02059 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 56. FAI-02059 test pit.

**FAI-02061**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02061 is on the edge of a terrace in the TFTA, approximately 42 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was discovered in 2010 during shovel testing along the length of the terrace, northeast of Clear Creek Assault Strip. This particular site was located 225 m southeast of FAI-02055 at the northern end of the air strip. Two rhyolite flakes were found in a single test pit (Esdale et al. 2012c).

FAI-02061 was revisited on 17 August 2014 to identify its southern boundary. The site is on a terrace edge where slight drainages to the southeast and the northwest form a small point. Four shovel tests placed at 10 m intervals, beginning 10 m south of a the 2010 positive shovel test and extending in a southwest line perpendicular to the terrace edge (Figure 57, Figure 58). Seven tan rhyolite flakes and a charcoal sample were recovered from the only positive shovel test (UA2014-084-001 to 002). Shovel tests terminated at terrace gravels, 64 to 74 cmbs. Stratigraphy consisted of silt deposits over gravels (Figure 59, Figure 60). Survey findings indicate the site boundary extends a minimum of 50 m south of datum. Further testing to define site boundaries in all directions is recommended.

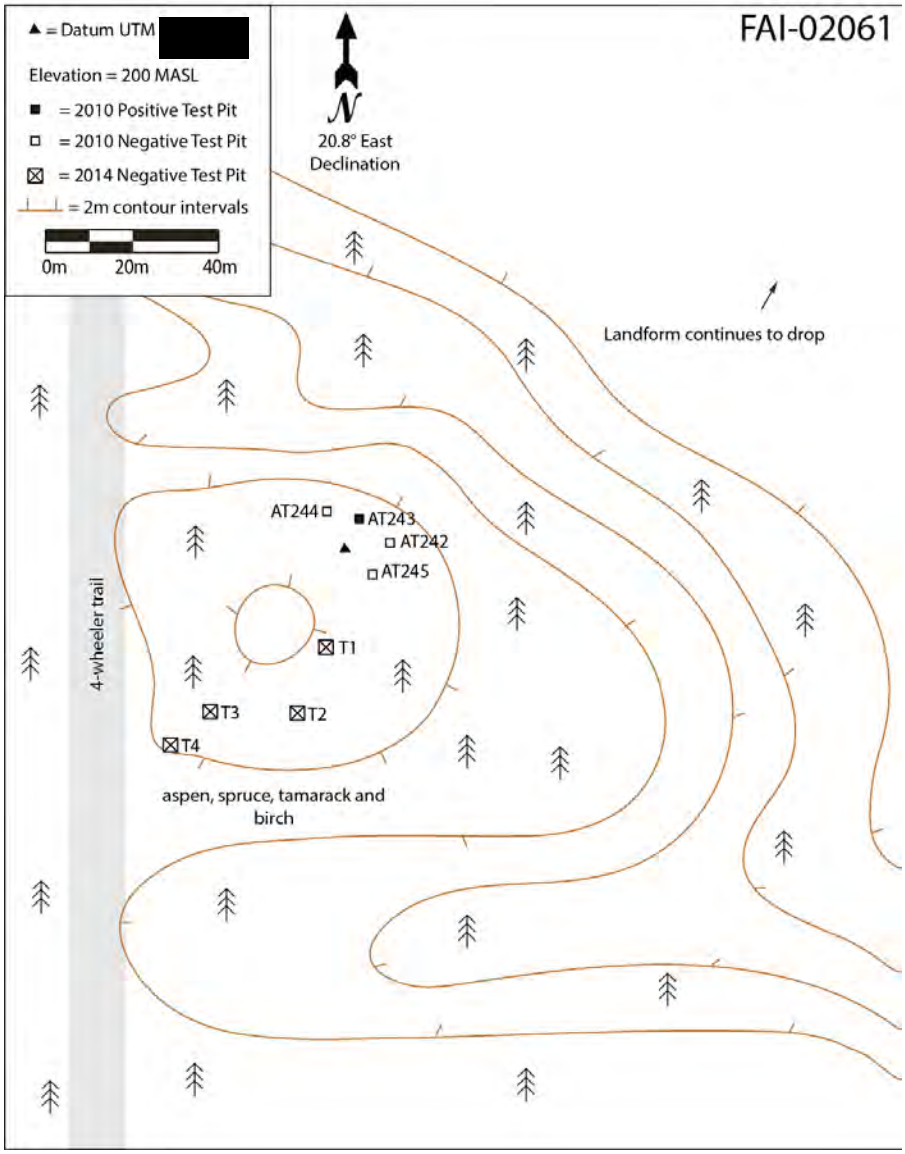


Figure 57. FAI-02061 site map.

Figure 58. FAI-02061 site overview.

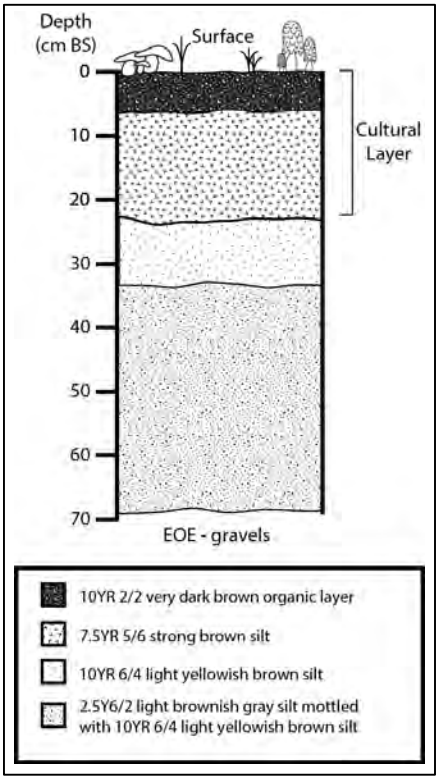


Figure 59. FAI-02061 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 60. FAI-02061 test pit.

**FAI-02062**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Not evaluated

FAI-02062 is on the edge of a terrace in the TFTA, approximately 43 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 4). The site was discovered in 2010 during shovel testing along the length of the terrace, southeast of Clear Creek Assault Strip. This particular site was located 360 m southwest of FAI-02060 on a small knob. Two chert flakes were found in a single test pit (Esdale et al. 2012c).

FAI-02062 was revisited on 16 August 2014 to identify its boundaries. The site is on a small knob overlooking a drainage to the east. The landform is confined, and test pits were placed to cover the landform at 8 m northwest, 8 m southwest and 20 m northwest of datum (Figure 61, Figure 62. None contained cultural materials. Shovel tests were excavated to gravels, which were encountered from 13 – 28 cmbs on the knoll and 65 cmbs in the farthest shovel test (Figure 63, Figure 64). Silts were observed above the gravels in all shovel tests. The site appears to be limited to the small 10 m x 10 m knoll.

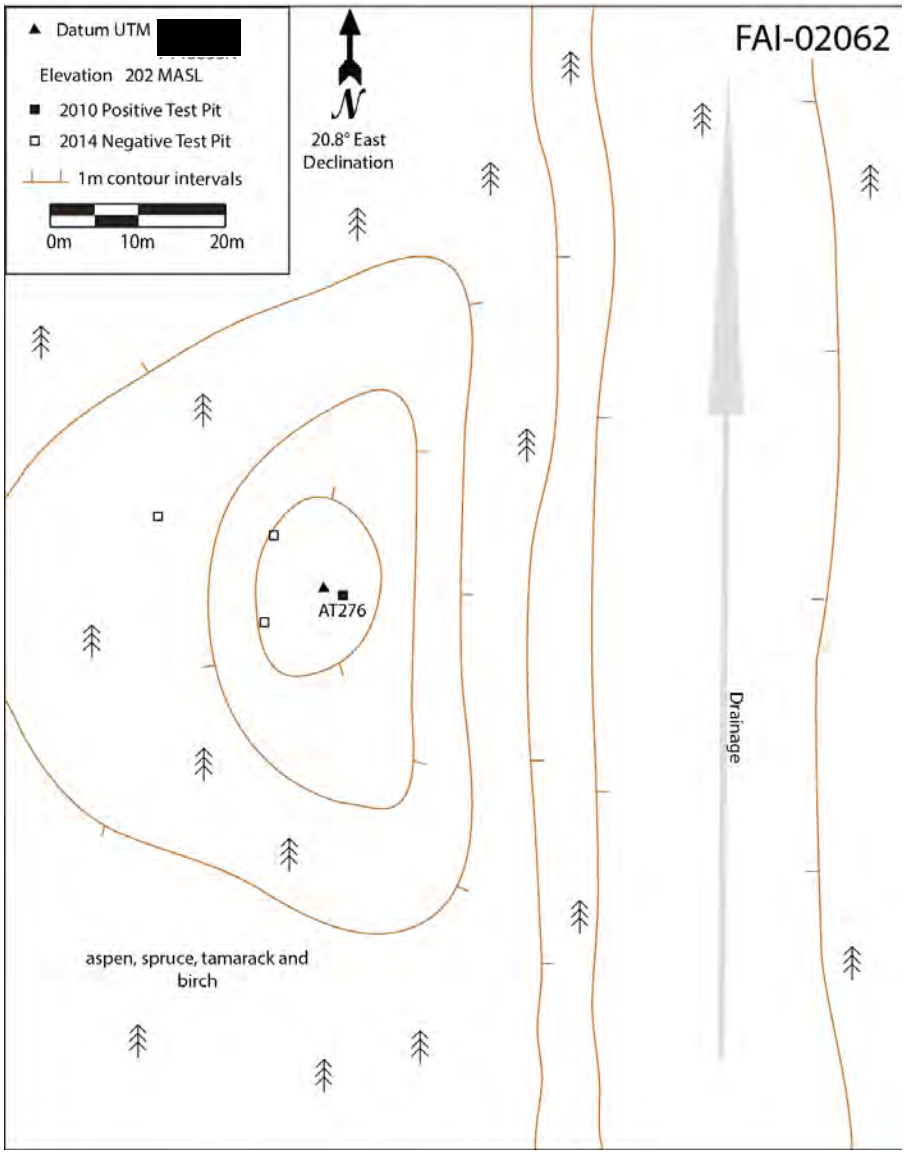


Figure 61. FAI-02062 site map.


Figure 62. FAI-02062 site overview.

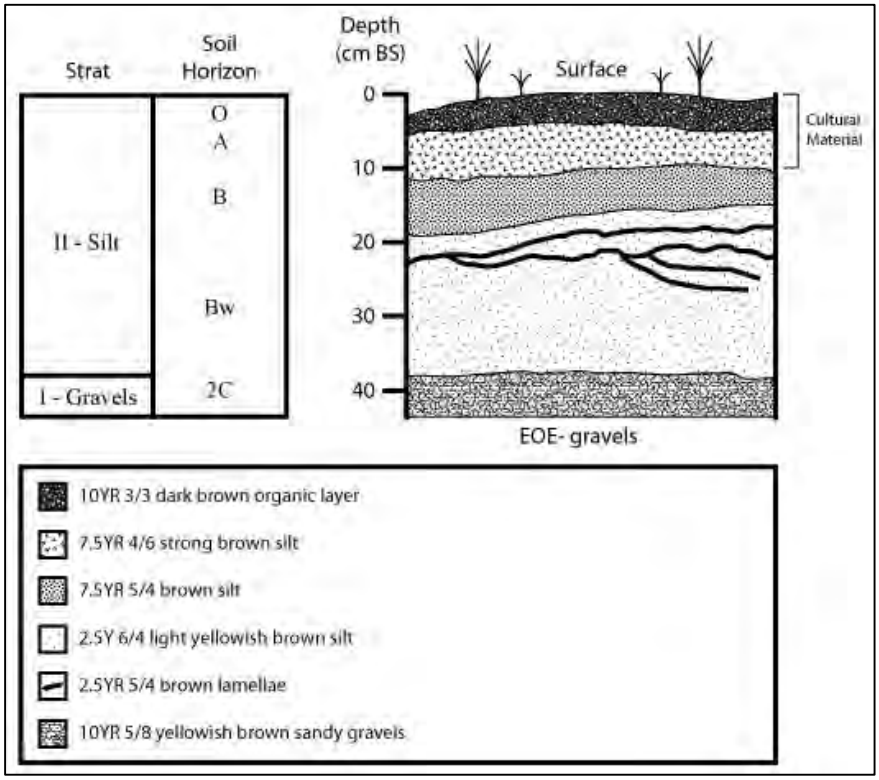


Figure 63. FAI-02062 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 64. FAI-02062 test pit.

## TFTA DOEs

One site, FAI-00052, was evaluated for NRHP eligibility in the TFTA in 2014 (Figure 4). FAI-00052 was found eligible for the NRHP.

**FAI-00052**

[redacted]

**Determination of Eligibility:** Eligible

FAI-00052 was originally discovered during a 1979 survey of the Blair Lakes area by Dixon et al. (1980). This site is located on the north end of the ridge system north of Blair Lakes and the site was found on the west bank of a creek that intermittently drains Anne Lake (Dixon et al. 1980) (Figure 4). Obsidian flakes, wood, and bone fragments were discovered in six test pits.

This site was revisited on 16 August 2014 to verify its location and determine its eligibility for the NRHP. The site was found precisely at the described area from the 1980 report and several old test pits were evident on the surface (Figure 65). FAI-00052 is 46 km south of Fairbanks and 4 km north of Anne Lake, on a north-south trending hill that extends into a dry creek drainage. The site is about 3 m above the creek bed, on the west bank. The area is thinly covered with

spruce, alder, low shrubs, and deadfall (Figure 66). Fireweed, mosses, grasses, and lichen make up the ground cover. The view is 200°, mainly to the east.

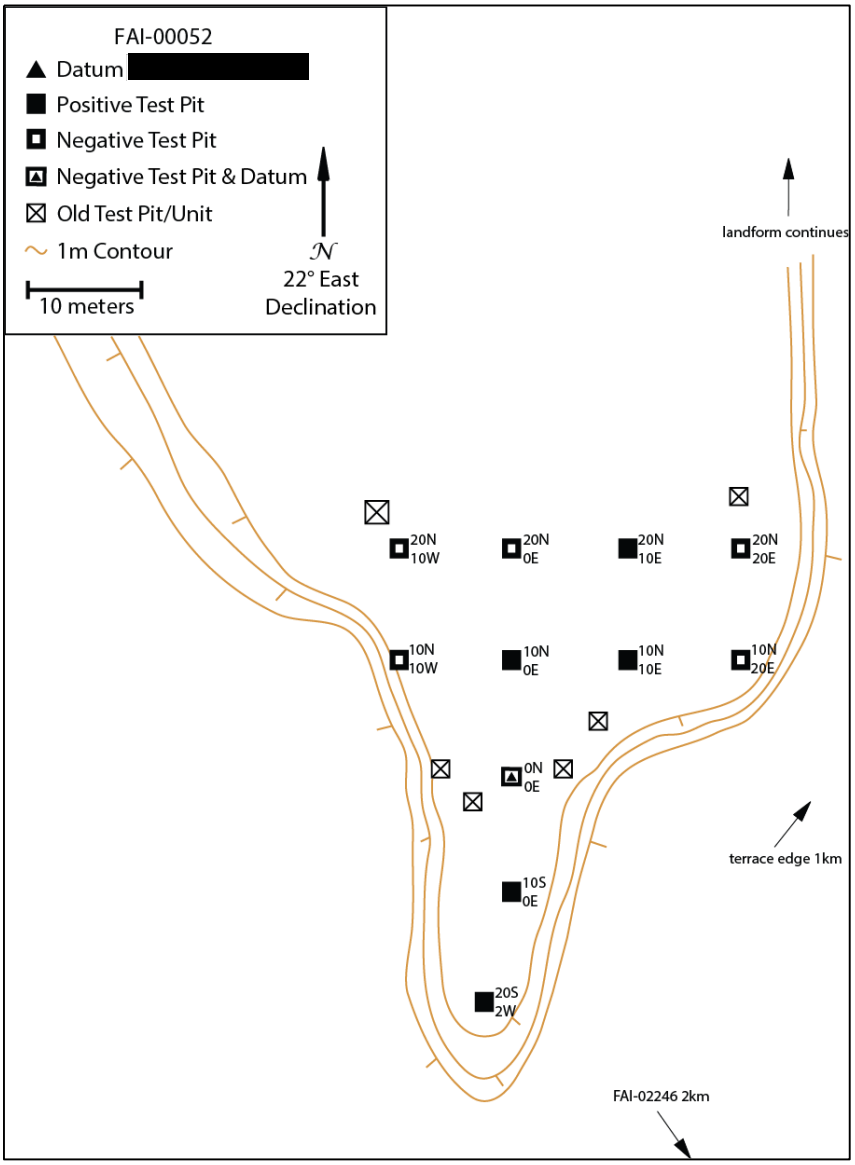


Figure 65. FAI-00052 site map.

No artifacts were found on the surface and a shovel test grid was set up over the landform (Figure 65). Artifacts were discovered in five of eleven test pits (Table 5). Twenty-one flakes made of chert and rhyolite and two obsidian microblade fragments were excavated from near surface to 45 cmbs. The obsidian was identified as originating from the Batza Tena obsidian source (Rasic pers. comm. 2015).

The majority of flakes and the two microblades were found in the two test pits at the southern end of the landform. The northern boundary of the site was not completely established with the shovel test grid and it is estimated that the site covers an area of approximately 40 m north to south and 15 m east to west.

Deposits across the creek bank were deep and test pits reached 90-120 cmbs before encountering terrace gravel (Figure 67, Figure 68). A thin organic rich 0 horizon (5 cm) overlies two weathered Bw horizons (10 cm and 20 cm thick), above unaltered silt to approximately 120 cm. The thick silt deposit is of aeolian origin.

Figure 66. FAI-00052 site overview.

Table 5. FAI-00052 accession log.

| Accession # | Provenience | Quantity | Artifact Type | Raw Material |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UA2014-082-0001 | 10E 20N, 0-10 cmbs | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2014-082-0002 | 0E 10N, 0-15 cmbs | 1 | flake | rhyolite |
| UA2014-082-0003 | 10E 10N, 5-25 cmbs | 7 | flakes | chert |
| UA2014-082-0004 | 10E 10N, 30-45 cmbs | 1 | flake | chert |
| UA2014-082-0005 | 0E 10S, 0-10 cmbs | 6 | flakes | chert, rhyolite |
| UA2014-082-0006 | 0E 10S, 0-10 cmbs | 1 | microblade fragment | obsidian |
| UA2014-082-0007 | 0E 10S, 25-30 cmbs | 1 | microblade fragment | obsidian |
| UA2014-082-0008 | 0E 20S, 0-5 cmbs | 5 | flakes | chert, rhyolite |

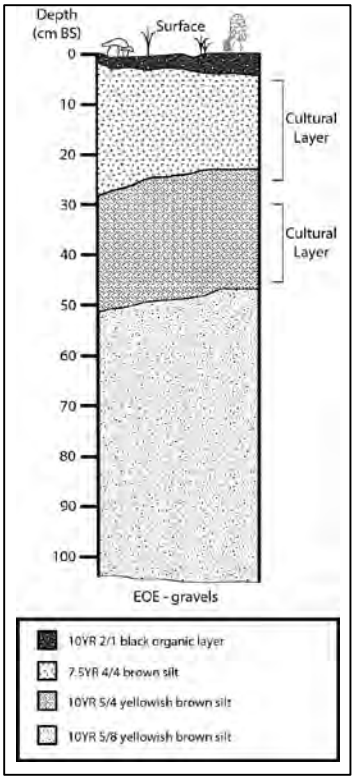


Figure 67. FAI-00052 stratigraphic profile.

Figure 68. FAI-00052 test pit.

Like many sites in the area, the thick loess cap on the surface of the landform provides a context for potentially stratified cultural deposits dating back to the end of the Pleistocene. Although the landform is small, test excavations have not uncovered all material and there is significant potential for future research. Because the site contains multiple tool production methods (bifacial reduction flakes and microblades) and of a variety of raw materials in buried context, it may be possible to date the site and contribute to a variety of research questions with further study. Raw material sourcing studies for both rhyolite and obsidian are currently taking place in Alaska, and data from the artifacts recovered here will contribute to these projects. USAG FWA finds FAI-00052 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criteria D because it will likely contribute to our understanding of hunter-gather raw material acquisition strategies, lithic technological organization, and cultural chronology of the area.