

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY  
OF THE  
TAYLOR HOUSE  
RETENTION WALL PROJECT

Lawrence County, South Dakota

By Lina Ramirez

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June 23, 2021



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## **Abstract**

*Quality Services, Inc. (QSI)* conducted a cultural resource inventory for a proposed wall reconstruction project on June 11, 2021, in the city of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. The inventory area consists of 0.15 acres (ac).

Record search of the proposed project area was completed with the South Dakota State Historical Society. Nine hundred and seven previously recorded sites and historic structures are within one mile of the project area with one in the project area. Seventy-four previous inventories are within one mile of the project area.

Fieldwork included pedestrian survey of the home lot, historic document research at the Lawrence County courthouse, and subsurface testing. Results showed that a house had been present, however, the current soils were completely fill material.

Based on the proposed construction plans to reconstruct the retaining wall, and that the results of the subsurface testing and historic research of the lot showed no significant archeological potential, and overall finding of **no adverse effect to historic properties** is recommended for the project.

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## Location

Table 1. Legal location.

County	Township	Range	Sections
Lawrence	5N	3E	23

## Introduction

*Quality Services, Inc. (QSI)* was contracted to conduct a cultural resource investigation of the project area to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). The research design implemented for the project focused on determination of effect for any discovered cultural resources and providing appropriate data to state review agencies.

The Deadwood Historic Preservation Office approved project plans for the construction of a garage within the historical district of Deadwood, South Dakota. The proposed project would construct a retaining wall on the southwest boundary of Lot 63 of Block 35 along Taylor Avenue in Deadwood, SD. The project area location or area of potential effect (APE) would be an empty lot totaling 0.15 acres (ac).

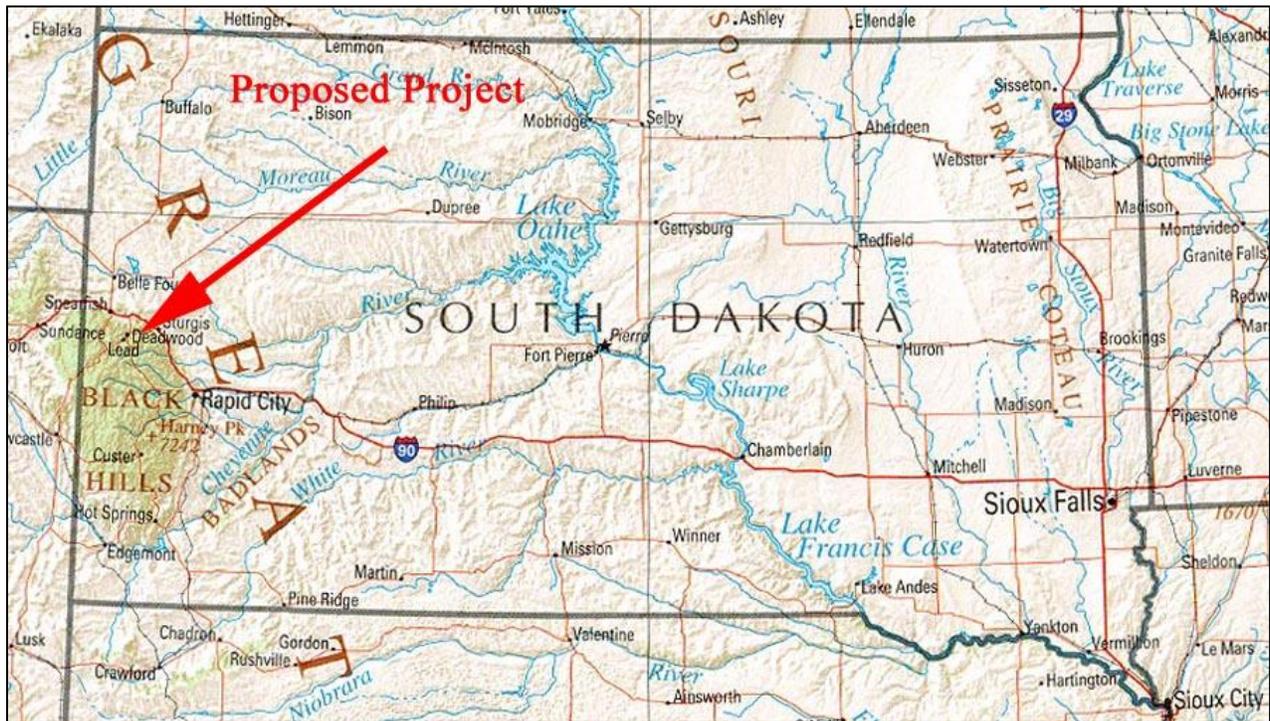


Figure 1. Project location within South Dakota.

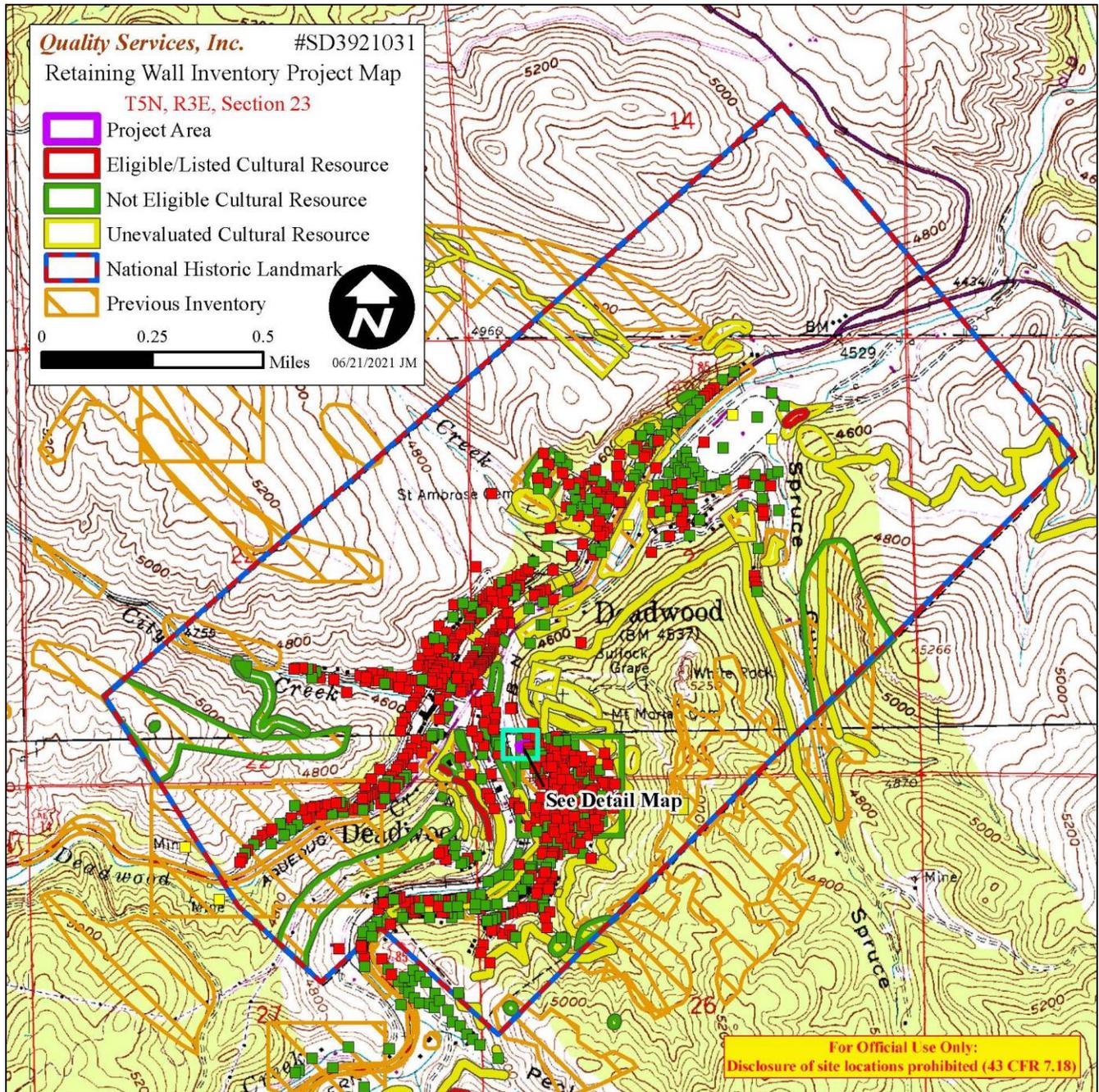


Figure 2. Taylor House Retention Wall Project Map.  
USGS 7.5' Deadwood North, SD 1961, photorevised 1979.

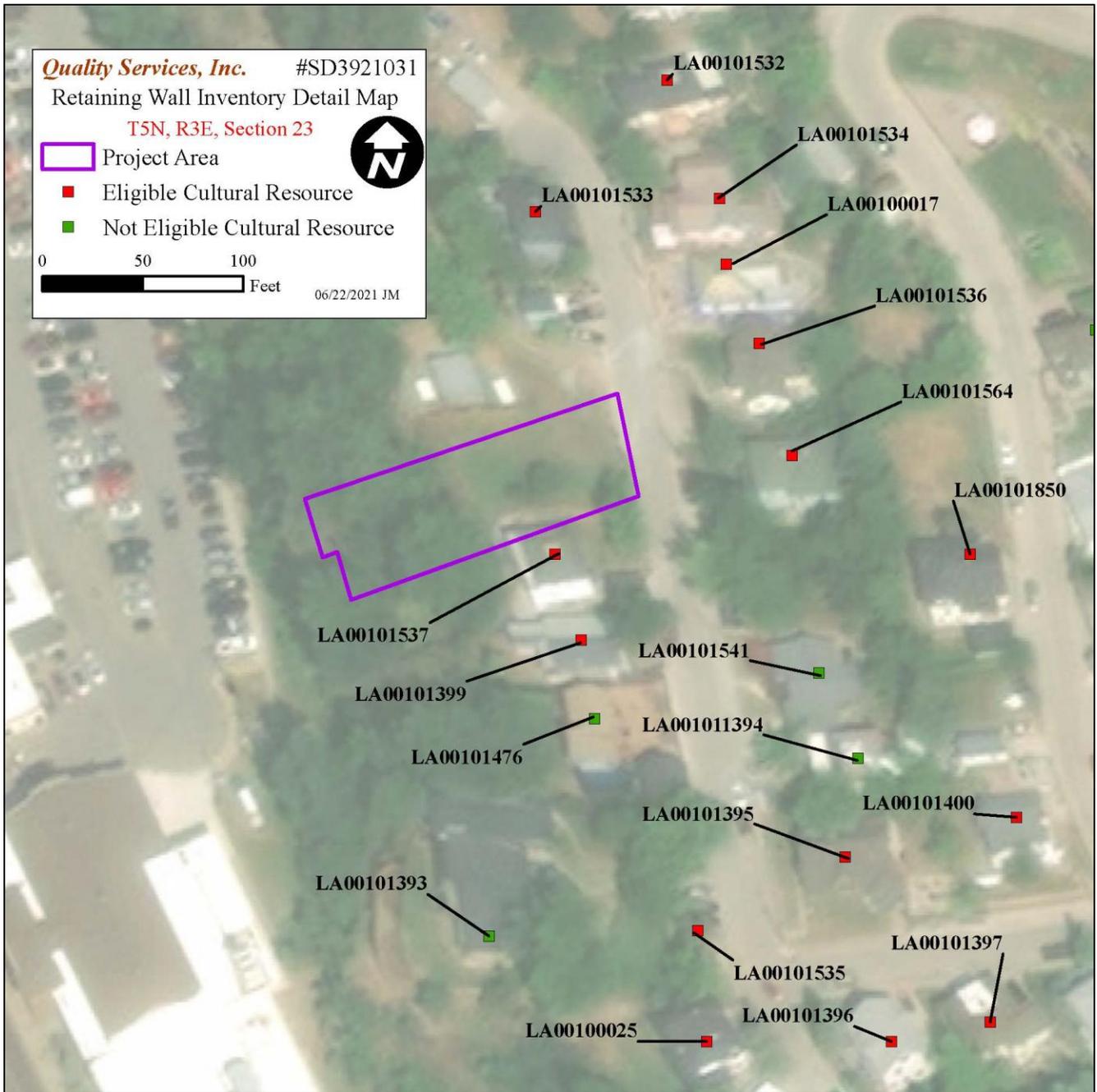


Figure 3. Taylor House Retention Wall Detail Map.

## **Environmental Overview**

The project is in the northern Black Hills in the city of Deadwood. Located in the Middle Rocky Mountain ecoregion, the project area is somewhat isolated in the Unglaciaded Missouri Plateau (Sundstrom 2019: IV-74). The Middle Rockies ecoregion is characterized by steep mountain ranges, rolling foothills, and intermountain valleys (Taylor 2012). In areas where vegetation is undisturbed, flora consists of coniferous trees, aspens, oaks, and tall grasses.

This project is within the Black Hills Core Highlands sub-region of the Middle Rockies ecoregion as defined by the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center (NPWRC) of the United States Geological Survey (USGS 2012). The Black Hills Core Highlands are characterized by its mountainous topography and high eroded outcrops and valleys (Sundstrom 2019: IV-74). Geology of this region consists of Precambrian-age igneous and sedimentary rock and metamorphic schist and slates (McNab and Avers 1994). The land is utilized through timber harvesting, mining, hunting, and grazing.

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2021) the project area consists of Buska-Rock outcrop complex. The Buska soil series consist of very deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from metamorphic rocks of the surrounding mountains (Soil Survey Staff 2010).

## **Culture History Overview**

The project is in the Black Hills archeological region within the Black Hills Core Highlands. This archeological region encompasses portions of Fall River, Custer, Pennington, Meade, and Butte counties, and all of Lawrence County (Sundstrom 2019: IV-73).

### *Clovis, Folsom, & Later Paleoindian c. 13,400 to 7600 cal B.P.*

Clovis dates as far back as 13,400 years before present and may represent the first truly indigenous culture in North America. The Clovis people likely lived in highly mobile small bands of people armed with a shared tool kit that included the diagnostic fluted lanceolate Clovis point, gravers, a variety of end scrapers, and a blade-technology with cutting and scraping tools made from blades. The discovery of kill sites in the western United States has tended to emphasize a lifeway based on specialized hunting of now extinct Ice-age big-game animals such as mastodons and mammoths. Martin (1984) argued that the success of Clovis hunters largely contributed to the megafaunal extinction. However, it has also been convincingly argued that this type of subsistence was not of widespread importance in Clovis subsistence, and the Clovis people appear to have emphasized a variety of flora and fauna collection (Anderson and Sassaman 1996; Bryan 1991; Griffin et al. 1988).

Well known in Plains archaeology, the Lange-Ferguson site (39SH33) is recorded in the region (Hannus 1990). This Clovis site is mammoth kill/butchery locality with direct evidence for the use of mammoth bone tools in the butchering process.

Following Clovis and the death of many Ice-age megafauna, the Folsom complex emerged. This complex is identified by well-made lanceolate points fluted entirely up to the tips, and the people relied heavily on the bison herds and other big game for subsistence. Bamforth (1988) hypothesizes that as bison herds grew due to favorable climatic shifts, this food resource became more predictable. Folsom

groups reacted by using regular and preferred locations, engaging in communal hunts, and concentrating into larger social groups. As evidenced by their specialized point production, this may have led to greater social complexity from Clovis to Folsom.

Following and partly overlapping the Folsom period around 10,500 to 9,000 B.P. in addition to a climatic shift more like modern times, many regional adaptations appeared in North America. Plains archaeologists refer to this period as the Middle Paleoindian period (see Frison 1991). This period includes the Alberta, Hell Gap, and Agate Basin cultural complexes. These groups continued to emphasize a subsistence based on bison hunting and were involved in massive bison drives that probably required intimate knowledge of the landscape and several people. Beginning at about 9,000 B.P. and continuing to about 8,000 B.P., it appears that Plains groups began to develop a hunting/gathering subsistence mode that was focused on a more generalized resource base. This period is referred to as the Late Paleoindian period (9,000-8,000 B.P.) and several variations of parallel-oblique flaked, unfluted, lanceolate point forms existed, including the Jimmy Allen, Frederick Allen, Pryor Stemmed, Lovell Constricted, Angostura, Lusk, and many others. In addition, the Cody complex dates to the Late Paleoindian period and consists of finely made stemmed spear points such as the Scottsbluff and Eden types. The use of local stones for tool manufacture and the limited distribution of the projectile point types relative to earlier times may suggest that cultural boundaries also were present to some degree.

#### *Plains Archaic c. 7600 B.P. to 1500 cal B.P.*

The Plains Archaic is defined by a marked subsistence focus on hunting and gathering. Groundstone tools such as manos and metates used for processing and grinding seeds became an important part of the Archaic material culture and are indicative of the more generalized subsistence strategies. While this lifeway existed to some degree in the late Paleo-Indian times, it was not as widespread. Frison (1998) writes that the term ‘Archaic,’ in one sense of the word, is meant to denote an adaptation dominated by hunting and gathering rather than a cultural time period. In fact, many Plains groups continued the Archaic lifestyle well into historic times, and Archaic temporal periods are defined much more by changes in projectile point styles rather than significant changes in lifeways.

#### *Early Plains Archaic c. 7600 to 5000 cal B.P.*

The Early Plains Archaic coincides with an extremely warm and dry climatic episode known as the Hypsithermal or Altithermal. Though the effects of this episode on plants, animals, and people are still debated, Frison (1998) suggests that severe droughts caused plant communities to shift to higher elevations; and, as a result, many Early Plains Archaic people occupied foothill-mountain areas. Frison (ibid.) points to the presence of several Early Archaic sites in low elevation intermontane settings in addition to Early Plains Archaic bison kill sites in the Wyoming Black Hills as mounting evidence for this hypothesis on the human response to the Altithermal.

Habitation features, known as pit house features, also first appear during this time (Kornfeld et al. 2010). They date toward the end of the Late Archaic period and extend into the Middle Archaic. These features “usually appear as deep, circular stains, sometimes with central post molds. Others are oval with multiple post molds along the long axis” (Sundstrom 1996 2c-16). Cache pits, fire pits, and grinding stone are commonly found in the pit houses. The presence of these significant habitation features may be associated with some level of sedentism.

Relative to the Paleo-Indian times, Early Archaic bison kill sites are typically small, consisting of only 10-20 bison. Hunting strategies included the use of arroyo traps and jumps and probably required small groups or bands to pull off. However, many sites such as the Spring Creek site in south-central Nebraska and the Coffey site in northern Kansas contain much more small game and plant remains than large herbivores. Certainly, this is an indication of the more generalized resource base.

Other than ground stone implements, the Early Archaic also included the arrival of a new type of projectile point. These projectile points are distinctly side-notched although there are many regional variations of this form. The technological innovation of notching offered a much stronger binding to the foreshaft of a spear while reducing the bonding mass at the same time (Howard 1995).

Early Plains Archaic archaeological sites are rare. Currently there are only two documented early Archaic sites in the region ( 39JK100 and 39SH54).

#### *Middle Plains Archaic c. 4900 to 3000 cal B.P.*

The end of the Altithermal and the return to modern climatic condition marks the beginning of the Middle Archaic Period. In addition to a refinement in bison hunting strategies, the Middle Plains Archaic period witnessed an even greater emphasis on plant foods. Reused sandstone plant grinders and roasting pits are common at sites dating to this time period. While small bison kill sites are the most typical of the period, Middle Archaic people continued to use bison jumps. One noteworthy innovation by Middle Archaic hunters was the use of bison corrals like that seen at the Scoggin Site in Wyoming. This strategy is quite different in that it likely needed much a fewer people to operate relative to the other strategies. Overall, Middle Archaic groups developed a carefully planned scheduling of economic activities based on seasonal plants and movements of game.

During the Middle Plains Archaic period, the Plains also witnessed the widespread appearance of stone circles. The features typically measure between 13 and 23 feet in diameter. Although the function of the circles have been debated, it is generally agreed that most represent a circular anchor “to hold down the cover of a conical (or some other type) lodge”(Frison 1998:154).

The McKean Complex is the most notable Middle Archaic archaeological manifestation. These site types are most readily recognized by the lanceolate McKean point with an indented base and convex blade edges. However, there are many variations of the McKean point that include side-notched and stemmed forms. Nevertheless, the McKean sites have an extremely wide distribution across the Plains.

The Beaver Creek site, 39CU779, is a streamside rockshelter located just south of Custer State Park in Wind Cave National Park (Alex 1991). The site contained 17 occupation levels dating from the Early Archaic to the Middle Archaic and included several roasting pits and hearths. Domesticated dog was also found at the site (Martin et al 1993). It is interpreted that the site represents a warm season occupation where maintenance and production of stone tools as wells as hunting and game processing were the primary activities. Sundstrom (1996) concludes that:

open air, multicomponent base camps are the most common in Middle Archaic site type in the interior uplift [of the Black Hills]. Typically, these sites contain Plano, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric components, suggesting periodic reuse over

thousands of years. They appear to represent warm season habitation sites, where hunting, meat processing, hides working and hunting production activities were based.

Sundstrom (1996) adds that other Middle Archaic sites located in the interiors of the Hills are small and likely “short term [single-use] camps used in conjunction with lithic procurement and reduction.”

Middle Archaic sites are much more common than the preceding time periods. Sundstrom (1996) writes that “the Middle and Late Archaic were the periods of heaviest prehistoric use of the Black Hills. About 144 components assigned to each of the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods have been identified in the Black Hills uplift and foothills.”

Sundstrom (1996) adds that the Middle Archaic appears to be a mountain orientated subsistence in the Black Hills and many of the innovations:

are considered diagnostic of the Mountain Tradition cultural pattern occurring in the Rockies and intermountain West. Most are not true innovations but are adaptations of technologies already in use in mountain foothill zones. This suggests that the Black Hills Middle Archaic represents an expansion of the Mountain Tradition pattern into the Black Hills or perhaps more accurately, a florescence of preexisting Mountain Tradition cultures in the area.

#### *Late Plains Archaic 3000 to 1500 cal B.P.*

The Late Plains Archaic is marked by the appearance of corner-notched points on the Plains. This notching technique produced flared edges with sharp points where the base and edge intersect. In general, Late Archaic people appeared to shift back to a focus on large, upland game (Deaver and Deaver 1988:96), although other resources were certainly exploited to some extent.

The earliest Late Archaic manifestations are the Pelican Lake and the Yonkee phases (Kornfeld et al. 2010). The later Besant phase (2000 B.P.) represented a highly sophisticated bison hunting culture. Besant bison kill sites often consist of complicated, skillfully constructed bison corrals similar to modern cattle corrals. The use of these corrals would have required great knowledge and understanding of stampeding animals (Fagan 2000:125). At the Ruby site along the Powder River in Wyoming, a structure at the southern end of this bison corral site is interpreted to be a ceremonial structure. If this is true, this could represent the importance of ritual at communal hunts like the rituals documented in historical accounts. Ceramics also occasionally appear at Besant sites.

There are several Pelican Lake, Yonkee, and Besant sites in the current study region. Site 39PN607, although radiocarbon dated to the Late Prehistoric time period, contained points like Pelican Lake and Besant types (Rood and Rood 1984).

Around A.D. 1, the Avonlea phase began on the Plains and continued well into the Late Prehistoric Period. Avonlea points are typically side-notched points with slightly concave bases. Based on their smaller sizes, it is believed that the Avonlea people were the first to use the bow and arrow on the Plains. Avonlea ceramic styles include net impressed, spiral channeled and smooth surfaces (Dyck 1983:123).

### *The Late Prehistoric 1500 to c. 400 cal B.P.*

The early Late Prehistoric Period is essentially an arbitrary division at the terminal Late Archaic Period where all cultural groups are believed to have a strong emphasis on bison hunting aided by the widespread use of the bow and arrow as indicated by small delicate projectile points. In fact, the Besant and Avonlea phases are considered by many to be part of the Late Prehistoric Period as well (e.g., Deaver and Deaver 1988). Avonlea sites in South Dakota consistently indicate a date of post 1500-B.P., and the Avonlea complex is typically and exclusively associated with the Late Prehistoric Period in this state. Despite the change in the name of the general period, Late Prehistoric groups continued to practice Archaic-based hunting and gathering subsistence strategies, although probably with a greater focus on bison hunting.

The Besant and Avonlea complexes in the Dakotas are often discussed in conjunction with Woodland Period of the Late Prehistoric. While the Late Prehistoric far-western Northwestern Plains archaeological complexes generally continued the Archaic lifestyle of nomadic hunter-gatherers, the Woodland period is typically associated with the beginnings of horticulture around 2000 years ago along the Middle Missouri in the Dakotas of the Plains. These Woodland groups are characterized by fixed settlements, more complex societies, seed horticulture, pottery/ceramic production, and the construction of burial mounds.

The Plains Village period supplanted the Woodland culture in the Middle Missouri around 900 A.D. The transition is generally marked by larger villages (sometimes with fortifications) and horticulture produce including corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers. This period is typically divided into “sub-traditions” and variants based on dates, ceramics, house types, and other characteristics. This includes, in order of antiquity, the Initial (IMM), Extended, and Terminal Middle Missouri Variants and the Initial, Extended (ExC), Post-Contact (PCC), and Disorganized Coalescent Variants.

Several sites date to the late Prehistoric time period in the region. Plains Village sites typically are associated with the IMM variant (e.g., 39JK4, 39PN586, and 39SH133), although a few others are identified as ExC or PCC variants (e.g., 39SH60 and 39PN590).

### *The Protohistoric Period c. A.D. 1600 to 1804*

The Protohistoric Period marks the beginning of great change on the Plains. The term Protohistoric is associated with the onset of Euro-American presence on the Plains, even though this does not imply there was full-scale or even frequent direct contact with Euro-Americans. Certainly, the greatest impact was the arrival of trade goods including horses and firearms. Horses were provided indirectly by the Spanish from the southwest, and firearms came later indirectly from the French, English, and American fur-traders from the northeast. Both trade goods greatly increased the ease of bison hunting and influenced other once semi-sedentary horticulture groups from the east such as the Cheyenne, Crow, and the Lakota/Dakota to become Plains equestrian nomadic bison hunters. The Protohistoric Plains groups were highly mobile focusing intensely on bison hunting with only a supplemental emphasis on other resources. The need to cover the large migration ranges of bison coupled with the influx of other groups competing for the same resource created much competition between tribes. As a result, intertribal conflict became more common, and the power of tribes as well as individuals became defined by the accumulation of European trade goods. The Kiowa, who inhabited the Black Hills and the surrounding Plains, were able to develop a powerful three-way trade with the Mandan and Hidatsa.

Protohistoric sites are recognized by the occurrence of both native artifacts such as stone tools mixed in with European trade goods such as gun parts, trade beads, metal projectile points, and other metal items.

### The Historic Period 1804 to Early Twentieth Century

The 1804 arrival of Lewis and Clark in the Dakotas signaled the beginning of the Historic Period and full-scale interaction between Native American groups and Europeans. Euro-American fur traders and trappers were the first to enter the region after Lewis and Clark. In the early half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, permanent settlements of forts and trade posts were set up along the Missouri River. The first non-Indian expedition into the White River Badlands occurred in 1823 when the Jedediah Smith party passed through the Badlands, camping along the White River.

Certainly, the expansion of the United States into the west was accomplished at the expense of the Plains tribes. Though tribal boundaries and reorganization had already taken place in protohistoric times, European diseases decimated Native American populations. Conflicts between the tribes and Europeans also escalated. The National Historic Landmark Wounded Knee in the White River Badlands is the site of the last armed conflict between Native Americans and United States government troops, fought on December 29, 1890. The Whiter River Badlands also encompasses all the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and portions of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Both reservations were established in 1878, and the Pine Ridge Reservation is occupied by the Oglala Sioux.

Other sites related to the historic Sioux tribe include 39TD32, the Hallow Horn Bear Village, which is associated with the prominent Dakota Leader of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; 39PN2, which may represent the campsite of Big Foot’s band just prior to the slaughter at Wounded Knee; and Lip’s Camp (39JK84) and Cemetery (39JK58).

### **Cultural Resource Records Review**

A records search of consisting of the project APE plus a one-mile buffer was conducted to determine what previously recorded cultural resources are nearby. Records search was requested by **QSI** GIS specialist Sydney Boos from the South Dakota State Historical Society. Records were received May 28, 2021. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the National Historic Landmark online databases were also checked. The results are listed in the table below.

Table 2. Cultural Resources within Records Search Area.

Count	Name/ Type	NRHP	Potential Effect
1	Site	<i>Listed</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>
3	Sites	<i>Eligible</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>
22	Sites	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>
55	Sites	<i>Unevaluated</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>
7	Historic Structures	<i>Unevaluated</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>
279	Historic Structures	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>
540	Historic Structures	<i>Eligible</i>	<b>Out of APE</b>

**Table 3. Previous Inventories within the Records Search Area.**

<b>Survey No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
ALA-0025	1979	Chevance, N.	Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Buried Cable Route Near Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 8
ALA-0113	1987	Buechler, J.V.	An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of a Portion of Homestake Mining Company's Proposed Exploration Project in Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 87-13
ALA-0127	1987	Buechler, J.V.	An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of Proposed Phase I Exploration Areas for Homestake Mining Company in Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 87-33
ALA-0139	1987	Buechler, J.V.	A Short Format Report of an Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resources Inventory Survey for Homestake Mining Company in Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 87-41
ALA-0147	1987	Buechler, J.V.	A Short Format Report of an Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of Exploration Blocks in the Twin Cities Area of Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 87-50
ALA-0163	1988	Kurtz, W.M.	A Cultural Resources Survey of Highway 85 from Deadwood to Pluma, Lawrence County, South Dakota. SDDOT Project No. F 0085(20)26 PCEMS 0555. CIS No. 324
ALA-0167	1988	Byrne, D.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Bridge Replacement Project in Section 23, T5N, R3E, Lawrence County, South Dakota. SDDOT Project No. BRO 8041(4) PCEMS 620X. CIS No. 357
ALA-0207	1987	Rom, L.	A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Fox's 76 Motel and Restaurant Small Tracts Act Land Sale, Case #0113 in Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. N-32-87
ALA-0254	1990	Buechler, J.V.	Archaeological Evaluation of the Cottage Hotel Site (39LA3000), 418 Main Street, City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 90-11
ALA-0263	1990	Buechler, J.V.	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Burnham and Main Project, Deadwood, South Dakota. Project No. 90-27
ALA-0266	1991	Buechler, J.V.	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of Lots 1-7 Meverden Addition, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 90-28
ALA-0290	1991	Vaillancourt, D.R.	A Stage I Cultural Resources Survey of Project 920203012s Proposed Deadwood Fire Station 747 Main Street City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0306	1991	Vaillancourt, D.R.	Letter Report: the Final Cultural Resources Report for the Lincoln/Jackson Street Project, Deadwood Historic District, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0324	1993	Winham, R.P. et al	Archeological Salvage Excavations and Evaluation at the Site of the Green Front Theatre, Deadwood, South Dakota.
ALA-0336	1993	Byrne, D.	A Letter Report on an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Bridge Replacement Project, BRO8041(9), PCEMS 077H, St. Charles Street, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 811
ALA-0338	1993	Buechler, J.V.	Cultural Resources Monitoring of US West's Cable Replacement Activities in the 600 Block of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0380	1996	Vaillancourt, D.R.	A Stage I Cultural Resources Archeological Monitoring Report of City of Deadwood Trolley Barn Site Tract E, M.S. 308 Dunlap Avenue, City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0381	1996	Vaillancourt, D.R.	A Stage I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Ingleside/Presidents Section Neighborhood Improvements, City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0409	1999	Williams, B. G.	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of the Belle Eldridge Mine (39LA1000) in Lawrence County, South Dakota

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Survey No.	Year	Author	Report Title
ALA-0418	2000	Buechler, J.V. et al	On Broadway: Urban Archaeological Research at the Broadway Parking Structure (39LA3000.2000.01) Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 00-11
ALA-0449	2002	Barrett, C. & Peterson, T.L.	Level I & Level III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Entrance Sign Replacement, Area One and Area Two, Northern Hills Ranger District, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. R200202030040
ALA-0470	2002	Vaillancourt, D.R.	A Level III Cultural Resource Survey Report for Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program Activities Within the City of Deadwood and the Immediate Environs, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 02LA02
ALA-0480	2002	O'Dell, K.C.	Deadwood Mitigation Project, Northern Hills Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest: 33 Jackson Street, 33 1/2 Jackson Street and 89 Sherman Street, Deadwood Historic District, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0491	2003	Smith, S.C.	A Level III Cultural Resource Survey of the Exemption Area Wildland-Urban Interface and Grizzly Gulch Burn Area, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0600	2005	Byrne, D.	A Report of an Archaeological Investigation Conducted at 39LA2000-NG 621 and 623 Main Street, Lawrence County, South Dakota, National Historic Landmark District: Location of a Proposed Casino/Hotel Addition to Nelson's Garage/Celebrity Hotel. CIS No. 1972
ALA-0607	2006	Buechler, J.V.	Archaeological Monitoring Research of the Deadwood Fire Hall Project (735 Main Street), Deadwood, South Dakota. Project No. 06-03
ALA-0616	2006	Harken, N.	Level III Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resource Inventory of the Deadwood Dot Bridge Enhancements, T5N, R3E, Sections 26 & 27, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. SD0625
ALA-0622	2006	Miller, P.V.	Cultural Resources Inventory, Structure Recording & Natl. Register of Hist. Places Evaluation of the Friendship House and Garage, Archeological Site 39LA3000TE, and Timberline Estates Development, Deadwood National Historic Landmark, Deadwood, Lawrence SD
ALA-0623	2006	Miller, P.V.	Cultural Resources Inventory, Subsurface Testing, and Structure Recording of the Bernard Schuchmann Property Archaeological Site 39LA3000BS and Structure LA-001-01909, Deadwood National Historic Landmark, Deadwood, Lawrence County, SD. Project No. SD0634
ALA-0628	2006	Fosha, R.E.	Preliminary Investigations at St. Ambrose Cemetery Lower Section East of Pleasant Street, Deadwood, South Dakota. CIS No. 2107
ALA_0634	2006	Bruce, T.	A Construction Monitoring Project for the Partial Removal of a Retaining Wall on Broadway Street in Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0638	2007	Kvamme, K.	Geophysical Investigations at Historic Mt. Moriah and St. Ambroses Cemeteries, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0640	2007	Bruce, T.	A Construction Monitoring Project for Leveling Drilling Rig Pads Behind the Homestake Mine Slimes Plant for the Deadwood City Limits Project, Lawrence County, Deadwood, South Dakota. CIS No. 2165
ALA-0641	2006	Byrne, D. & Donohue, J.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Lot 5, Tract A, Block MS81, City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2121
ALA-0643	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Ridgestone Apartments Demolition and Cadillac Jack's Casino Expansion Project, Deadwood National Historic Landmark, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0644	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological Monitoring of 39LA3000.2006.08, Dakota Deuces Construction Project, Deadwood National Historic Landmark District, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. SD0621
ALA-0646	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Demolition of 39LA3000TE, in preparation for the Timberline Estates Development Project, Deadwood Mountain Developers, LLC, Deadwood National Historic Landmark District, Deadwood, Lawrence Co South Dakota.

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Survey No.	Year	Author	Report Title
ALA-0648	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological Survey and Recordation of 39LA300.2007.02, 39LA2007.03 & 39LA300.04 for Cadillac Jack's Casino Expansion Project, Deadwood National Historic Landmark, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. SD0714
ALA-0658	2007	Leatherman, C.	Chinese Mortuary Rituals in Deadwood, South Dakota: An Archaeological Perspective, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0662	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological And Historic Survey of the Stage Run Subdivision Development Project and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Wagon Road 39LA2215, Deadwood National Historic Landmark, Deadwood, Lawrence Co., So Dakota. QSI Project No. SD0747
ALA-0663	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological Survey and Recordation of 39LA3000.2007.06 for the 26 Sampson Street Development Project, Deadwood National Historic Landmark District, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0664	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the John Bolan Historic Railroad One Property and National Register of Historic Places Evaluations of Structures LA00001906 & LA00001907, Deadwood Natl Historic Landmark District, Lawrence Co. Deadwood, South Dakota
ALA-0668	2007	Crawford, R.	Archaeological Survey of the Lou Curotolo, Jr. Residential Area Probate Lot 281, Deadwood National Historic Landmark District, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. S0784
ALA-0670	2007	Park, V.	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Slime Plant Development Area & National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Archaeological Site 39LA3000.2007.08 & Historic Structure LA00101911, Deadwood, Lawrence Co., South Dakota. Project No. SD0778
ALA-0671	2007	Fosha, R.E. & Fosha M.R.	DWD, Inc. Project, Wing Tsue Property Excavations, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2174
ALA-0676	2008	Park, V.	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Days of '76 Storage Facility Development Project & National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Archaeological Sites 39LA2000 & 39LA3000.2008.01 and Structure LA00101912, Deadwood, South Dakota
ALA-0685	2008	Noisat, B.	Level III Heritage Resource Inventory, Monitoring and Evaluation: Polo Analysis Area, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No.
ALA-0707	2008	Buechler, J.V.	Archaeological Assessment of 1 Meverden Street (39LA300.2008.02) in the City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 08-41
ALA-0711	2008	Buechler, J.V.	Archaeological Assessment of Lots 3-4, Block 8 of the Highland Park Addition (39LA3000.2008.03) Adjacent to 45 Burnham Avenue in the City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. 08-47
ALA-0715	2008	Fosha, R.E.	Evaluation and Recovery of Human Remains at 39LA3000.2007.09, 66 Taylor Avenue, Ingleside Section, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2239
ALA-0720	2009	Carpenter, M.	Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of the 12 Ryan Street BLM to Private Land Transfer, T5N, R3E, Section 26, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. SD0915
ALA-0742	2009	Miller, P.V.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the South Dakota Department of Transportation Project NH 014A (07)39, PCN 01 YB, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2399
ALA-0765	2008	Fosha, R.E. et al	Deadwood's Historic Chinatown Excavations on Lower Main Street 2001-2004, 39LA3000CL, CT02, CT03, and CT4A, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2149
ALA-0772	2009	Dorrance, B.	Level III Archeological 7 Historic Structure Inventory for the SWS LLC SD0238 Deadwood (T09989) Communication Tower, T5N, R3E, Section 27, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Project No. SD0982
ALA-0775	2010	Byrne, D.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Bridge Scour Protection Project Number P 014A (02)41, PCN 01D2, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2459

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Survey No.	Year	Author	Report Title
ALA-0786	2010	Bruce, T.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Project No. MH 014A (04)37, PCN 01BT, Proposed Mill, AC Overlay and Culvert Replacement between Lead and Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2491
ALA-0819	2012	Byrne, D. & Bozzetti, L.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of SDDOT Project NH 0085(20)26, PCN 0555, US Highway 85 in the Deadwood and Pluma Vicinity, a Portion Surveyed in Deadwood Historic Landmark District, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2598
ALA-0837	2012	Leithoff, A.J.	A Letter Report Format for a Level III Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2.0 Acres Associated with the Proposed First Gold Mining Project, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0849	2012	Ferris, K. & Klinner, D.	St. Ambrose Cemetery: Cultural Resource Investigations South of Pleasant Street, City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Report of Investigation No. 104; Report of Investigation: 1616
ALA-0851	2013	Byrne, D.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey of SDDOT Project NH-PH 0085(20)26, PCN 0555, a Proposed Storm Sewer Emplacement in the Deadwood National Historic Landmark District, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2732
ALA-0859	2013	Buechler, J.V.	A Stage I Cultural Resources Archeological Monitoring Report of City of Deadwood Trolley Barn Site Tract E, M.S. 308 Dunlap Avenue, City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota
ALA-0907	2015	Berg, R.E. & Fosha, M. R.	Archaeological Investigations in Martha E. Bullock Memorial Park (Former Rotary Park; Site 39LA3000-2014.01) Within the City of Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 2875
ALA-0934	2015	Carpenter, M.	A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of the First Gold Hotel & Casino Parking Lot Expansion, T5N, R3E, Sections 14 and 23, Lawrence County, South Dakota. QSI Project No. SD3915056
ALA-0939	2016	Bozzetti, L.	Archaeological Survey and Structure Recordation for the Deadwood Lower Main Parking Lot and Welcome Center Project. Located Within the Deadwood National Historic Landmark Boundary in Deadwood, SD. Deadwood Project Site Number 39LA3000.2016.01 CIS No. 2908
ALA-0941	2016	Moloney, B.	Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Gustafson House Lot, Tracts 1A, 1B, 5 and 7A of Myricks Subdivision in the City of Deadwood, T5N, R3E, Section 23, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0942	2016	Jennings, L.M. & Moloney, B.	Archeological Construction Monitoring for the Gustafson House Lot, Tracts 1A and 7A of Myricks Subdivision on the City of Deadwood, T5N, R3E, Section 23, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
ALA-0944	2016	Carpenter, M.	Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Cadillac Jacks Gaming Resort Parking & Hotel Construction Areas, T5N, R3E, Section 23, Lawrence County, South Dakota. QSI Project No. SD3916014
ALA-0949	2016	Williams, D.T.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey SDDOT Surfacing, ADA, & Traffic Signals Project NH 014A (15)41, PCN 04FA, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 3018
ALA-0973	2017	Carpenter, M.	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring of the Cadillac Jacks Gaming Resort TIF-10 and TRU Hotel Project Areas, T5N, R3E, Section 23, Lawrence County, South Dakota. QSI Project No. SD3917007 & SD3917008
ALA-0974	2018	Carpenter, M.	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring & Excavations City of Deadwood Recreation Center Expansion, T5N, R3E, Section 23, Lawrence County, South Dakota. QSI Project No. SD3918007
ALA-0975	2017	Busch, M.D.	Summary of Retaining Wall Monitoring at 53 Taylor Street, Deadwood, Lawrence County, South Dakota. CIS No. 3087
ALA-0982	2018	Noisat, B.	Level III Cultural Resources Inventory: Fuller Road, Lawrence County, South Dakota

Survey No.	Year	Author	Report Title
ALA-0986	2018	Lamie, K. et al	South Dakota Archaeological Research Center Burial Report 2012-05, Ingleside Cemetery Burial II, The Discovery, Recovery, and Investigative Study of an Unknown Deadwood Pioneer. CIS No. 2975
WSD-0204	2000	Greiser, T.W.	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Bureau of Land Management Parcels as Part of the BLM/Homestake Mining Land Exchange, Western South Dakota, Butte, Haakon, Lawrence, Meade and Pennington Counties

Table 4. Courthouse Records Search for Mineral Surveys in Project Area

Date	Deed/Record	Grantor	Grantee	Notes	Book	Page
December 5, 1882	Townsite Deed	Town of Deadwood, Probate Judge W.L. Chadwick	Mrs. Rachel Merrick	Lot given to Rachel and Heirs	25	288
July 25, 1891	Mortgage Record	Albert W. and Rachel Merrick	H. Stein	Transfer Rights	81	88
October 17, 1893	Indenture of Mortgage	Albert W. and wife	Frank Blackman & Ethleen Blackman	Lot 63	95	16
Oct 17, 1905	Assignment of Mortgage Deed	Blanche Pfizer et. al	Ruthe E Blackman	Transferred	185	239
October 9, 1905	Satisfactory of Mortgage	Ethleen Blackman on behalf of Frank	Albert and Rachel Merrick	Release	163	432
May 7, 1937	Decree of Distribution	Rachel M. Merrick Estate	Louise M. Jennings Gray et. al	John R. Russell administrator of will	267	162
April 8, 1938	Quit Claim	Louise M. Jennings	James E. Russell	Transfers all rights	261	605
October 17, 1905	Assignment of Mortgage Deed	Ruth Blackman	Ethleen Blackman	None	185	238
April 8, 1938	Quit Claim	James E. Russell	Horace Clark	Lots 62-63	261	606
October 18, 1950	Quit Claim	Horace Clark and Charlotte Clark	H.S. Clark Inc.	Grantee of Lead SD Post Office	309	455
May 17, 1978	Tax Deed	Evelyn Cossart	H.S. Clark Inc.	Owe 1282	N/A	N/A
January 11, 1979	Quit Claim	Roy Bradshaw	W. Houston Elley and Maye M Elley	Transferred 1979	N/A	N/A
April 1, 1988	Short form Contract for Deed	W. Houston Elley and Sherwood H. Mundel	Timothy Hoffman and Alice G Hoffman	1988	N/A	N/A

Albert Merrick was a journalist that settled in Deadwood in the 1880s with his family. He started the Black Hills Pioneer, the first newspaper in the area, which is still printed today. Horace Clark was a car salesman that became a local relator in the 1950s. Although these were influential people in Deadwood during their respective times, there are no structures or artifacts present at the location to link to these men.

## Survey Methods & Results

**QSI** archeologist Lina Ramirez conducted the cultural resources inventory of the project for 2 hours on June 11, 2021. The project area was located and surveyed using a sub-meter Trimble GPS unit verified with aerial and topographic maps. Field investigation consisted of visual inspection, photography, and subsurface testing to determine potential project effects. This pedestrian inventory was conducted in 5-meter spaced pedestrian transects. Temperatures were in the high 80s (° F) with a slight breeze at the time of the survey. The homeowner and engineer for the project were present at the time of the inventory.

Vegetation in the project area consisted of recently mowed mixed grasses. Ground surface visibility within the inventory area varied from 0 percent on slopes to 80 percent in the flat, recently mowed area, with an average of 40 percent across the project area. Previous disturbances include tree clearing, landscape levelling, and structure construction and demolition.

The proposed project area has been completely disturbed by previous construction activities. Four subsurface shovel tests (STs) were conducted within the proposed home lot location but were terminated after 10 cm. due to fill material being present. The probability of finding intact cultural resources is considered low due to the previous disturbances of the area.



Figure 4. Overview photograph facing southwest toward project area.  
L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.



Figure 5. Photograph from southwest corner of lot facing northeast toward Taylor Avenue. L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.



Figure 6. Ground surface.  
L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.



Figure 7. Photograph from southwest corner of lot at proposed retaining wall location facing northwest. L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.

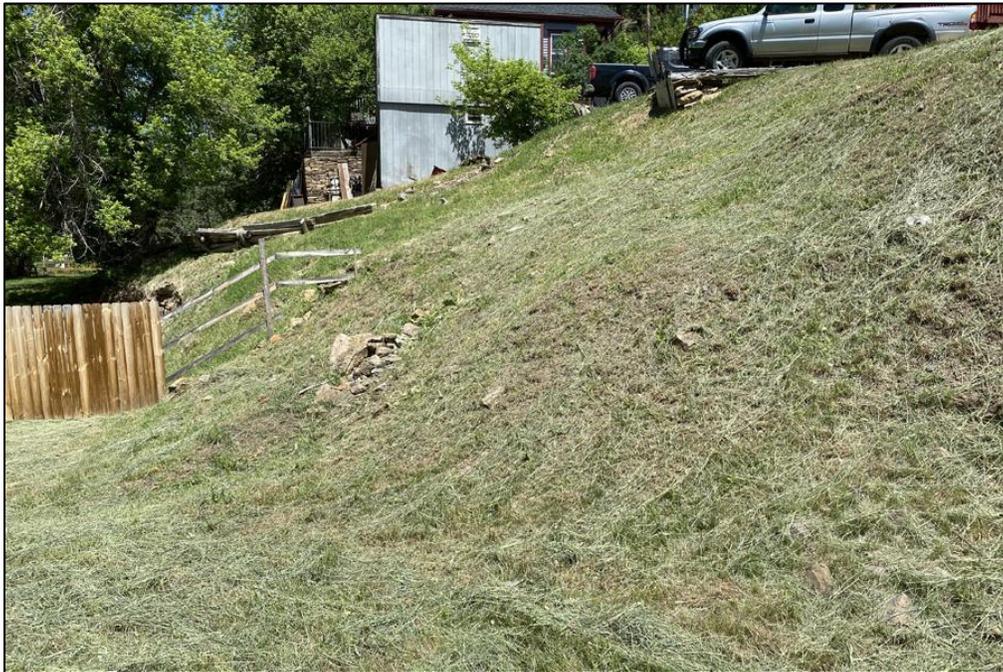


Figure 8. Photograph facing north along eastern boundary of lot at Taylor Avenue (top of slope). L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.



Figure 9. Photograph of rock pile in the eastern portion of the lot near Taylor Avenue. L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.



Figure 10. Representative soil profile at shovel test 1. L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.



Figure 11: Clear and amber glass shards identified in ST4.  
L. Ramirez 06/11/2021.

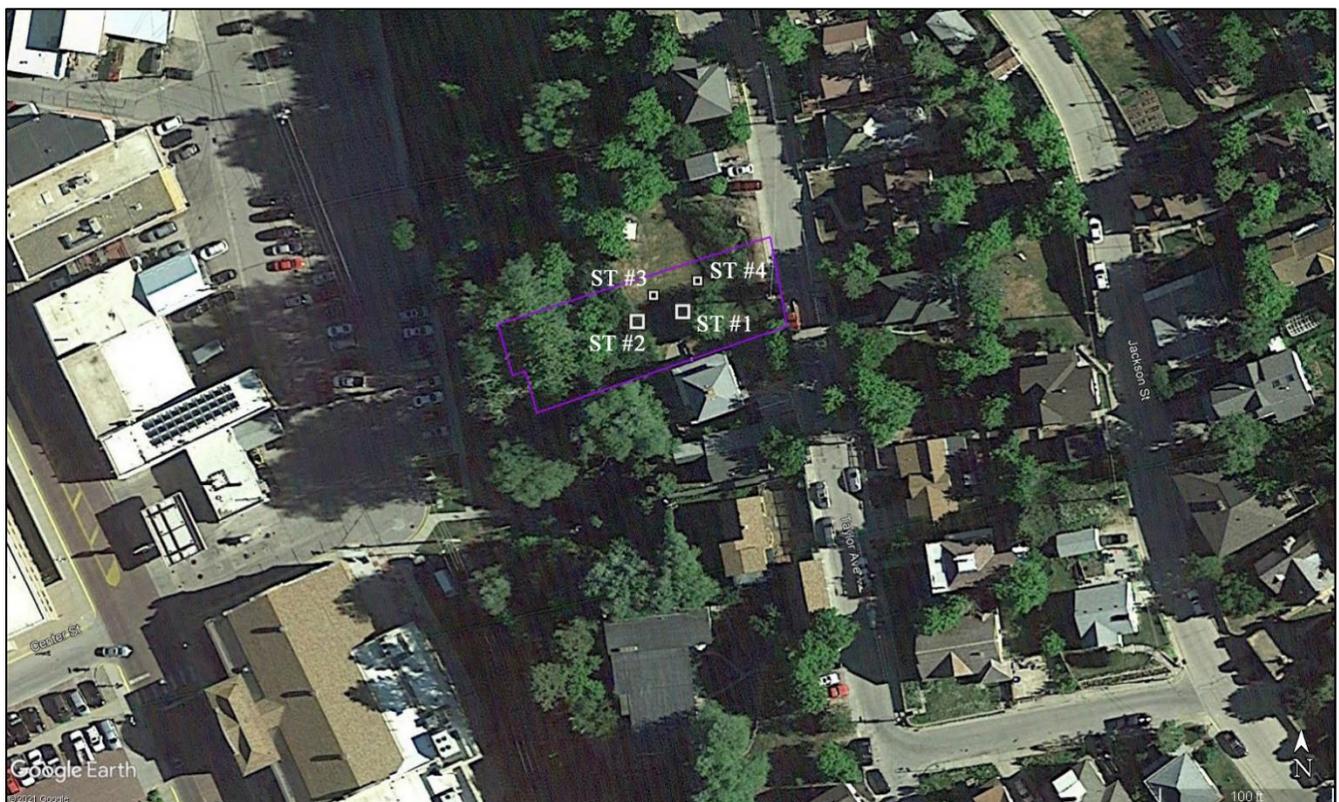


Figure 12. Subsurface testing locations.

Table 5. Results of Subsurface Tests.

<b>ST#: 1 Location:</b> E/ 601374 N/ 4914270 <b>Size &amp; Depth:</b> 40x40x40cm		
<b>Stratigraphy:</b> 5 cm of modern fill/trash/soil over 35 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey loam. Soils heavily disturbed. Shovel test ceased at compacted parent material.		
<b>Contents:</b> No cultural materials		
<b>Screen Sizes:</b> 1/4"	<b>Liners:</b> No	<b>Backfilled:</b> Yes
<b>ST#: 2 Location:</b> E/ 601375 N/ 4914268 <b>Size &amp; Depth:</b> 50x50x40cm		
<b>Stratigraphy:</b> 5cm of aluminum can fragments/soil over 35 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey loam. Shovel test ceased at compacted parent material; heavily disturbed.		
<b>Contents:</b> No cultural materials		
<b>Screen Sizes:</b> 1/4"	<b>Liners:</b> No	<b>Backfilled:</b> Yes
<b>ST#: 3 Location:</b> E/ 601373 N/ 4914517 <b>Size &amp; Depth:</b> 40x40x30cm		
<b>Stratigraphy:</b> Rocky soils at base of slope consisted of 30 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) rocky clayey loam. Eroded soils and exposed bedrock throughout.		
<b>Contents:</b> One clear glass shard identified at 10 centimeters below surface (cmbs).		
<b>Screen Sizes:</b> 1/4"	<b>Liners:</b> No	<b>Backfilled:</b> Yes
<b>ST#: 4 Location:</b> E/ 601370 N/ 4914261 <b>Size &amp; Depth:</b> 45x45x25cm		
<b>Stratigraphy:</b> Brown (10YR 4/3) clayey loam soil was extremely rocky. Impenetrable substrate reached at 25 cmbs. Modern green plastic bottle identified at 20 cmbs.		
<b>Contents:</b> Three clear glass shards and one amber glass shard identified in ST.		
<b>Screen Sizes:</b> 1/4"	<b>Liners:</b> No	<b>Backfilled:</b> Yes

## Conclusions and Management Recommendations

**QSI** conducted a cultural resource survey for the for a proposed retaining wall and lot leveling totaling 0.15 ac in Lawrence County, South Dakota, as requested by the Deadwood Historic Preservation Office. Prior to fieldwork, background research revealed that the entire project area was inventoried in 1996 (Vaillancourt). During the current QSI inventory, four subsurface shovel tests were conducted, which showed highly disturbed soils with no significant artifacts. Due to the highly disturbed nature of the project area and the landscape having been altered, the project area has a low potential for intact cultural deposits.

While the proposed project is within the overall National Historic Landmark (NHL), the proposed grading and retaining wall will not impact the integrity of the district or NHL enough to directly or indirectly affect NRHP-eligible or listed resources. As such, a finding **of no historic properties adversely affected** is recommended for the project.

In the event cultural resources are located during project implementation South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and **QSI** should be notified immediately.

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