Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the North and South Rim Roads of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; 2000.

A Class III cultural resource inventory was conducted of the North and South Rim Road areas at Canyon Village in Yellowstone National Park. An inventory of the area surrounding the Canyon Village Visitor Center was also conducted. These inventories were conducted by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist for the National Park Service in anticipation for improvements to the roads and expansion of the Visitor Center.

The inventory resulted in the recording of four historic sites and one prehistoric isolated artifact. The sites include remnants of the Canyon Lodge (48YE637), two spring boxes associated with the Canyon Hotel water system (48YE1007), and two trash scatters (48YE1008 and 48YE1009). The present investigation expanded the previously recorded site 48YE637 to include a large scatter of historic features and debris that are associated with the Canyon Lodge. These latter remains are recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, while the other three sites are recommended as not eligible.
The 2000 MOR test excavation program at site 48YE288 verified the presence of buried

---

Sanders, Paul H., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of 1.6 KM of the South Entrance Road, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; 2002.

A Class III cultural resource inventory was conducted of 1.6 km of the South Entrance Road, extending northward from the southern Yellowstone National Park boundary. A corridor 100 m wide on either side of the road centerline was inventoried by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist for the National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park. Approximately 70 acres were inventoried.

The inventory resulted in the recording of one new Early/Middle Archaic period lithic scatter (48YE1268/48TE1568, an abandoned segment of South Entrance Road (48YE823), and three prehistoric isolated finds. A few flakes associated with the previously recorded, prehistoric site 48YE58, and an abandoned road segment of the Moran-Yellowstone Approach Road (48TE1567) were also noted. All of these properties are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, except for 48YE1268/48TE1568 which is recommended as unevaluated. Test excavations at this site are necessary to establish the site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *Results of the 2001 and 2002 Data Recovery Excavations at the Tower Falls Soldier Station (48YE163), Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; Yellowstone Study #: YELL01850; OWSA Project Number WY-1-2000; 2003.

Data recovery excavations were conducted at the Tower Falls Soldier Station (48YE163) in 2001 and 2002 by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist for the National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park. The excavations were conducted to mitigate potential impacts form proposed reconstruction of the Canyon Junction to Tower Junction road. Nine 1-x-1 m units were excavated, which revealed one trash pit and remnants of the south wall of the officers quarters, all associated with an early 1900s occupation. The small trash pit is about 1.5 m from the area of proposed effect, and the officers quarters are approximately 6.5 m from the edge of the area of proposed effect. Consequently, any potential impacts to the trash pit have been mitigated, while the officers quarters is outside the area of proposed effect and will not be impacted by the proposed road construction. A sparse prehistoric component was also encountered, which is recommended as a non-contributing component to the site. No further work is recommended.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Five Historic Sites Along Middle Creek and the East Entrance Road, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement Number; National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850; OWSA Project Number WY-1-2002; 2003.

This report documents the reinvestigation and evaluation of five previously recorded historic sites: 48YE44-47 and 48YE746. Site 48YE44 is the remains of a late 1920s-early 1930s, Morrison-Knudsen road construction camp. Four of the sites are recommended as not eligible, while 48YE44 requires additional work and is recommended as unevaluated for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sanders, Paul H., and Clayton, Carmen J., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of a Block Area Surrounding the Lamar River Bridge, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850; OWSA Project Number WY-1-2002; 2003.

This report documents a Class III block inventory around the Lamar Bridge in northeastern Yellowstone National Park. The inventory resulted in the investigation of one previously recorded prehistoric site (48YE414), eight new prehistoric sites (48YE1352-48YE1359), one new site with both prehistoric and historic materials (48YE1360), and five isolated finds. The isolated finds consist of four prehistoric artifacts and one historic artifact. The latter (IF-WY-102-LB3) is a metal spike that may have helped anchor an earlier bridge across the Lamar River. In addition, no further investigation of the Lamar River Bridge (48YE818) or prehistoric site 48YE173 was conducted, since there was no change in the sites' characteristics from their original

recording. All of the sites are recommended as not eligible, except for sites 48YE414, 48YE1353, 48YE1355, 48YE1357, and 48YE1359, which are recommended as unevaluated pending additional evaluative test excavations.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Gravel Pits Near Swan Lake Flat, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement, National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850, OWSA Project Number WY-1-2002; 2003.

Abstract

This report documents the results of inventories conducted around two existing gravel pits, located at the northern and southern ends of Swan Lake Flat in northwestern Yellowstone National Park. One new archaeological site, the Gardner River/Panther Creek to Mammoth water supply system (48YE1351), and four previously recorded sites (48YE5, 48YE130, 48YE504, and 48YE720) were investigated as a result of these two inventories. All of these, except 48YE1351, contain historic and prehistoric materials. Additional assessment of previously recorded 48YE307 is also provided, and it is recommended that its site boundaries be shifted to include only those cultural materials occurring on the south side of the Gardner River.

The north gravel pit inventory resulted in the reinvestigation of one site (48YE720). Site 48YE720 is recommended as not eligible. Two other previously recorded sites (48YE42 and 48YE825) also occur within the north gravel pit survey area. This latter site is recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, but will not be impacted by any proposed use of the north gravel pit as long as no widening of the road occurs. The Bunsen Peak Road is believed to be eligible and may be impacted by its possible use as an access road. The eligible Mammoth to Norris section of the Grand Loop Road Historic District (48YE250) also occurs just outside of the western boundary of the north gravel pit survey area. The other sites occur within the south gravel pit area and all require additional work. Until this additional work is complete, they are recommended as unevaluated.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Brink of the Falls and Inspiration Point Roads, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850; 2003.

This report documents the results of the inventories of the Inspiration Point and Brink of the Falls Roads. No sites were recorded along the 150 ft wide corridor that was inventoried on either side of the Inspiration Point Road, although a former, abandoned segment of this road was identified but not recorded.

The Brink of the Falls Road inventory consisted of a 100 m wide corridor on either side of the road. Two previously recorded sites (48YE26 and 48YE158) and four

newly recorded sites (48YE1370-1373) were identified. An additional trash concentration was found at site 48YE26, which may be related to the Wylie Camp (48YE158) just to the south. These two sites are recommended as unevaluated (Table 7). The Wylie Camp later became the Canyon Public Auto Shelter.

The other sites include remnants of the Canyon Ranger Station (48YE1370), Whittaker Store (48YE1371), Canyon Housekeeping Cabins (48YE1372, and the Haynes photo studio/store (48YE1373. These four sites have been almost completely obliterated and are recommended as not eligible.

In addition, remnants of the Canyon Public Campground were also found. This site is located well away from the present project area. Its location was noted, but was not recorded as it was well outside the present project area. Lee Whittlesey, NPS Park Historian, identified a number of historic occupations in the Brink of the Falls area that were not relocated. These include the Canyon Tent Hotel (1883-1885), the First Canyon Hotel (1886-1889), the Holm Transportation Company Buildings, and the first two Canyon Ranger Stations. These occupations have probably been obliterated by the later developments at the Brink of the Falls, up to and including, the construction of the present parking lot.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of a 16 KM Long Corridor Along the North Side of the Madison River, Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement, National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850; 2003.

This report documents an inventory along the north side of the Madison River from the western boundary of the Yellowstone River for a distance of approximately 16 km. Nineteen new archaeological sites (24YE141-150 and 48YE1361-1369), three previously recorded sites) 48YE460, 48YE461, and 48YE463), and five isolated finds were recorded as a result of this inventory. These included 16 prehistoric lithic scatters, remnants of a historic bridge, and five sites with both prehistoric and historical cultural materials. All of these sites are recommended as not eligible, except for 48YE1368, which is recommended as unevaluated pending further evaluative test excavations.

Sanders, Paul H., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Mammoth to Norris Powerline Corridor, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; National Park Service Research Study YELL-01850; OWSA Project Number WY-1-2002; 2003.

This report documents an inventory of the northern 13.5 km of the Mammoth to Norris powerline corridor in northwestern Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. None new archaeological sites (48YE1342-1350), five previously recorded sites (48YE6, 48YE307, 48YE502, 48YE503, and 48YE716), and four isolated finds were investigated as a result of this inventory. These included 10 prehistoric lithic scatters and four sites with both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Seven of the sites are recommended as not eligible, while seven sites (48YE6, 48YE307, 48YE502,

48YE503, 48YE716, 48YE1344, and 48YE1349) are recommended as unevaluated pending additional evaluative test excavations. In addition, an unevaluated portion of previously recorded site 48YE1351, the Gardner to Mammoth water supply system, crosses the southern portion of the project area, with remnants also occurring in 48YE503.

Sanders, Paul H., *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Tower Falls Campground and Norris Geyser Basin Access Roads, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement, National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850, OWSA Project Number WY-11-2003; 2003.

This report documents the results of a Class III cultural resource inventory of the Tower Falls Campground and Norris Geyser Basin Access Roads. These inventories encompass approximately 34 and 23 acres, respectively. No new sites were recorded. Previously recorded site 48YE101 occurs within the Tower project area. The prehistoric component has been recommended as eligible, but impacts to the site are unknown. Avoidance of this site is recommended. No evidence of another previously recorded site, 48YE826, was noted within the Tower project area, and has likely been obliterated by road and campground construction. Except for the avoidance of the 48YE101, no further archaeological work is recommended. Cultural clearance for these two projects is recommended, with the provision that should archaeological materials be encountered during construction, the appropriate state and federal regulatory personnel be contacted immediately.

Sanders, Paul H., *Archaeological Investigation and Recording of the Historic Glen Creek to Mammoth Water Supply System (48YE754), Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, under Cooperative Agreement; OWSA Project Number WY-1-2002; University of Wyoming Task Agreement Number UWY-11; 2003.

This report documents the recording of the historic Glen Creek to Mammoth Water Supply System (48YE754) in the northern edge of Yellowstone National Park. The investigation involved walking the entire length of the ditch that connects the Glen Creek head gate to a water storage reservoir, just above Mammoth. The water system was initially built in 1901 with subsequent modifications in 1911 and the 1930s. The head gate has been previously recorded as 48YE218 and storage reservoir as 48YE754. The head gate has been determined not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, while the ditch and reservoir are also recommended as not eligible. The ditch also passes through sites 48YE147, 48YE204, 48YE486, and 48YE520.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *Archaeological Investigation of the Norris Campground Site (48YE14), Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850, OWSA Project Number WY-11-2003; 2004.

An evaluative investigation consisting of a surface inventory and shovel testing was conducted by the Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist to evaluate the historic component of 48YE14. This investigation found the site to consist of a light surface scatter of glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous metal. No concentrations of surface historic materials were located that would indicate a trash dump or an association with some type of structure or feature. Nor were there any exposures of historic materials eroding out of any cutbanks. Based on MWAC's testing and the results of the present investigation, the historic component extends over much of the same area as the prehistoric component. The historic materials are also primarily limited to the upper 30 cm of the site's sediments; a zone found to be intermixed with prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts recovered from MWAC's and the present investigation are not sufficiently diagnostic or unique to provide significant information on the historic occupation. As a result, the historic component is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Two eroded areas have been identified for stabilization, one just southeast of the Ranger Station (south side of the rest room parking lot) and a drainage channel to the northeast of the Museum of the National Park Ranger. Both areas were investigated and no cultural materials were observed in the cutbank indicating the presence of intact buried cultural deposits. As a result, no adverse effects are anticipated in these two areas.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *Archaeological Investigation of the Historic Mammoth Transportation Complex (48YE1494) at the Proposed Mammoth Courthouse Locality, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850; OWSA Project Number WY-11,2003; 2004.

An archaeological investigation of the proposed Mammoth Courthouse Site "B" in Yellowstone National Park was conducted by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist. It was already known that Site B was the location of the Mammoth Transportation Complex (48YE1494), portions of which burned down on March 30, 1925. A freight stable and a wash rack associated at the complex were once located within the Site B project area. The present investigation focuses on determining if remnants of these buildings are buried within the project area. Through a surface inventory, metal detector and magnetometer surveys, and test excavations, a number of historic materials were recovered; mostly miscellaneous metal, glass, and ceramic fragments. Deposition was found to be very shallow and no structural remains are believed to be present. The present remains lack integrity due to the amount of past construction and rehabilitation of the area, and are recommended as not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, no further archaeological work is recommended.

However, it is evident that the construction of the Mammoth Courthouse in this locale (either Site B or C) will be a visual impact to the Mammoth Historic District (48YE486) and the Fort Yellowstone Historic Landmark (48YE1057). In particular, neighboring, contributing buildings include the Post Office (48YE521), bunkhouse/dorm

(48YE1152), and mess hall/Xanterra Engineering (48YE1153). Negotiations between the NPS and Wyoming SHPO will be necessary to minimize such impacts.

Another issue is that the present investigation has shown that there are a number of utility lines that are unaccounted for on the original engineering plans. Also, the presence of other unknown, linear magnetic anomalies are suggestive of possible undocumented utility lines that could create a hazard for future construction.

Sanders, Paul H., and Wedel, Dale L., *Archaeological Investigation of the Norris I Hotel Site (48YE403), Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; National Park Service Research Study Number YELL-01850; OWSA Project Number WY-11-2003; 2004.

An evaluative investigation consisting of a surface inventory and test excavations was conducted by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist at site 48YE402, as the site may be affected by future improvements to the Mammoth to Norris Junction Road. The purpose of the investigation was to establish the spatial extent of the historic and prehistoric components and to provide a National Register evaluation of the prehistoric component. Site 48YE402 is the location of a series of historic, tourist related, occupations dating from 1883 to ca. 1920, most notable of which was the Norris I Hotel (1886-1887). The site presently consists of a large historic surface scatter of glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous metal, and a small scatter of prehistoric materials. The historic component has been previously recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, although this investigation found that significant portions of this component are approximately 20 or more meters from the present road. The prehistoric component consists of obsidian debitage and a few tools, but is recommended as non-contributing.

Sanders, Paul H., *The 2003-2004 Archaeological Investigation and Test Excavation of Sites 48YE1269 and 48YE1278 in the Lamar River Valley, and Sites 24YE1, 24YE2, 24YE3, 24YE4, 24YE23, and 24YE24 in the Black Canyon of the Yellowstone River, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, National Park Service Cooperative Agreement; OWSA Project Number WY-11-2003; 2005.

Eight sites in northern Yellowstone National Park were investigated during the present project. Two of the sites occur in the Lamar River Valley, while the other six were in the Black Canyon of the Yellowstone River, between Gardiner, Montana and Tower Junction. Six of the sites were re-recorded and test excavated in order to evaluate their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As a result of the excavations, all six prehistoric sites (24YE1, 24YE2, 24YE23, 24YE24, 48YE1269, and 48YE1278) were found to contain significant buried cultural materials and are recommended as eligible under Criterion D. Three other sites, 24YE3, 24YE23, and 24YE24, have both historic and prehistoric cultural materials. The historic materials at sites 24YE3 and 24YE24 are as eligible, while the historic materials at 24YE23 are recommended as not eligible. The prehistoric component at 24YE3 is recommended as not eligible, while the 24YE24 prehistoric component is recommended as eligible. The

last site, 24YE4, a prehistoric rockshelter, could not be relocated and is recommended to be delisted.

The investigation of the prehistoric sites found that they were mostly comprised of non-obsidian flaking debris and a variety of chipped stone tools. Faunal remains were common and mostly represent deer to bison sized animals. Mountain (bighorn) sheep remains and the skull of a domestic (prehistoric) dog were also recovered. Projectile points were recovered that span nearly the entire chronological spectrum, from Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric periods.

Sanders, Paul H., *The 2005 Archaeological Test Excavation of Site 48YE1312 along the Virginia Cascades Drive, Yellowstone National Park,* National Park Service Cooperative Agreement, OWSA Project Number WY-25-2005; 2006.

One prehistoric site along the Virginia Cascades Drive in central Yellowstone National Park was investigated during the present project. The investigation found that it was mostly comprised of surface obsidian flaking debris and a few chipped stone tools. A large, side-notched projectile point found on the site surface is suggestive of a probable Early Archaic affiliation. A previous investigation by Montana State University, Museum of the Rockies, also found a Middle Archaic point on the site surface. The Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist excavated 39 shovel tests in the gravelly soil, which yielded only six obsidian flakes, indicating little potential for intact buried cultural deposits. As a result, the site is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.