

Site number 5MF949:

C/S-1/2/SE/NE/SW of Sec. 6-T5N-R90W. (UTM: 13,285000 mE, 4476780 mN). A rock shelter with associated red ocher figurine and abraded areas was recorded. Archeological Services recommended that this site be tested to determine National Register eligibility, and that if construction activity comes within 50 feet of the site, the site should be fenced. Further investigation of this site indicates it is the same site surveyed by Breternitz in 1972 and recorded as 5MF290 (refer to part IX of Appendix K).

Additional surveys were conducted within and outside of the Trapper Mine amended permit boundary in 2013 and 2014. Within the area of the Trapper Mine permit boundary no additional archaeological sites were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A complete listing of the findings of the 2013 and 2014 surveys and additional data gathering in 2015 is contained in Appendix K, Parts XIII thru XVII.

Site numbers 5MF9891, 5MF9892 and 5MF9894:

SW of Sec. 29-T6N-R91W. These sites consist of a complex of prehistoric camps. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. recommended the sites as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, Site 5MF9891—Included on this site are one hearth, one fire-cracked rock concentration, one chert core, a tested quartz pebble, and five pieces of debitage consisting of primary and tertiary flakes and a piece of quartzite shatter. Site 5MF9892—Included on this site are four chipped and ground stone tools, 15 to 20 scattered pieces of cracked quartzite and reddened sandstone that appear to be fire-altered, and seven pieces of debitage consisting of two chert primary flakes, two chert secondary flakes, one petrified wood and one white chert tertiary flake, and a piece of shatter. Site 5MF9893—Included on this site are two tested cobbles, one pink chert primary flake, one white and brown chert secondary flake, and one clear/white chert micro-tertiary flake. Reddened sandstone and angularly cracked quartzite cobbles, at least some of which probably represents fire-affected rock (FCR), are lightly distributed across the site. Specifically, backdirt piles from two deep rodent burrows each have one piece of quartzite FCR associated, with a few pieces of red sandstone surrounding burrows as well.