

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
OF SELECTED PARCELS  
IN THE DRY CREEK VALLEY,  
ADA COUNTY, IDAHO**

Prepared for

Ada County Development Services  
650 Main St.  
Boise ID 83702

For the Ada County Historic Preservation Council

August 1995

**GCM SERVICES INC.**

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## INTRODUCTION

GCM Services, Inc., of Boise conducted a Class III archaeological inventory of 718 acres in the Dry Creek Valley in the western foothills north of Boise, Idaho. The survey was conducted at the request of Ada County Development Services and the Ada County Historic Preservation Council (ACHPC) as part of an attempt to inventory cultural resources on all unincorporated land within Ada County. The survey was conducted at intervals between April 6 and August 11, 1995, by Robert G. Haynes-Peterson, archaeologist, and Barbara Bauer, historian, as landowner permission was obtained. The survey was conducted entirely on private land by permission of individual landowners.

A total of one historic site and two isolated artifacts (IO's) were recorded during the survey. The site, previously recorded as site the Emery House (015218), was the Stack Rock School, used as a schoolhouse during the first half of the 20th century. It is now used as a residence, and is not considered eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The isolated artifacts, a chert secondary flake and an axe handle, were both located along Currant Creek, a major tributary of Dry Creek, suggesting the potential for archaeological resources along such tributaries.

The project attempted to test a model predicting the relative site density of different "sensitivity zones" of the Boise foothills. The model was developed by SAIC (1993; 1994), in an attempt to recommend appropriate levels of archaeological investigation within these sensitivity zones.

The report outlines the methods used to conduct the inventory, outlines previous research in the area, and describes the outcome of the survey. A brief analysis of the site sensitivity predictive model and its application in the field is also discussed, along with recommendations for future research in the area. Site forms and IO forms are included in Appendix A. Site forms from previously recorded sites are included in Appendix B. Interview notes and copies of the letter sent to Dry Creek residents are included in Appendix C.

## PROJECT LOCATION/PHYSICAL SETTING

The general location of the project area is at the base of the western foothills of the Boise Front Range, in the Dry Creek Valley. Dry Creek runs through the middle of the valley, flowing southwest to the Boise River some five miles to the west-southwest. Elevations range from a high of about 3230 feet on some knolltops, to 2720 feet in the west end of the valley floor. Significant tributaries into Dry Creek include Currant Creek, McFarland Creek and Spring Valley Creek. Figures 1 and 2 show the general and specific locations of the project area.

Specifically, the Dry Creek Valley and the current project area are encompassed within the following legal locations:

Township 5N, Range 1E, Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36  
Township 5N, Range 2E, Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32  
Township 4N, Range 2E, Sections 4, 5, 9 and 10

The area is characterized by a broad, level floodplain, surrounded by ridgetops, and moderate to steep slopes. Draws and drainages separate the hills, and provide less steep slopes as they open onto the floodplain. Although the drainages normally cease to flow after early spring, an unusually wet spring and the presence of small, nearly year-round springs, provided a trickle of water in the larger drainages as late as the first week in August.

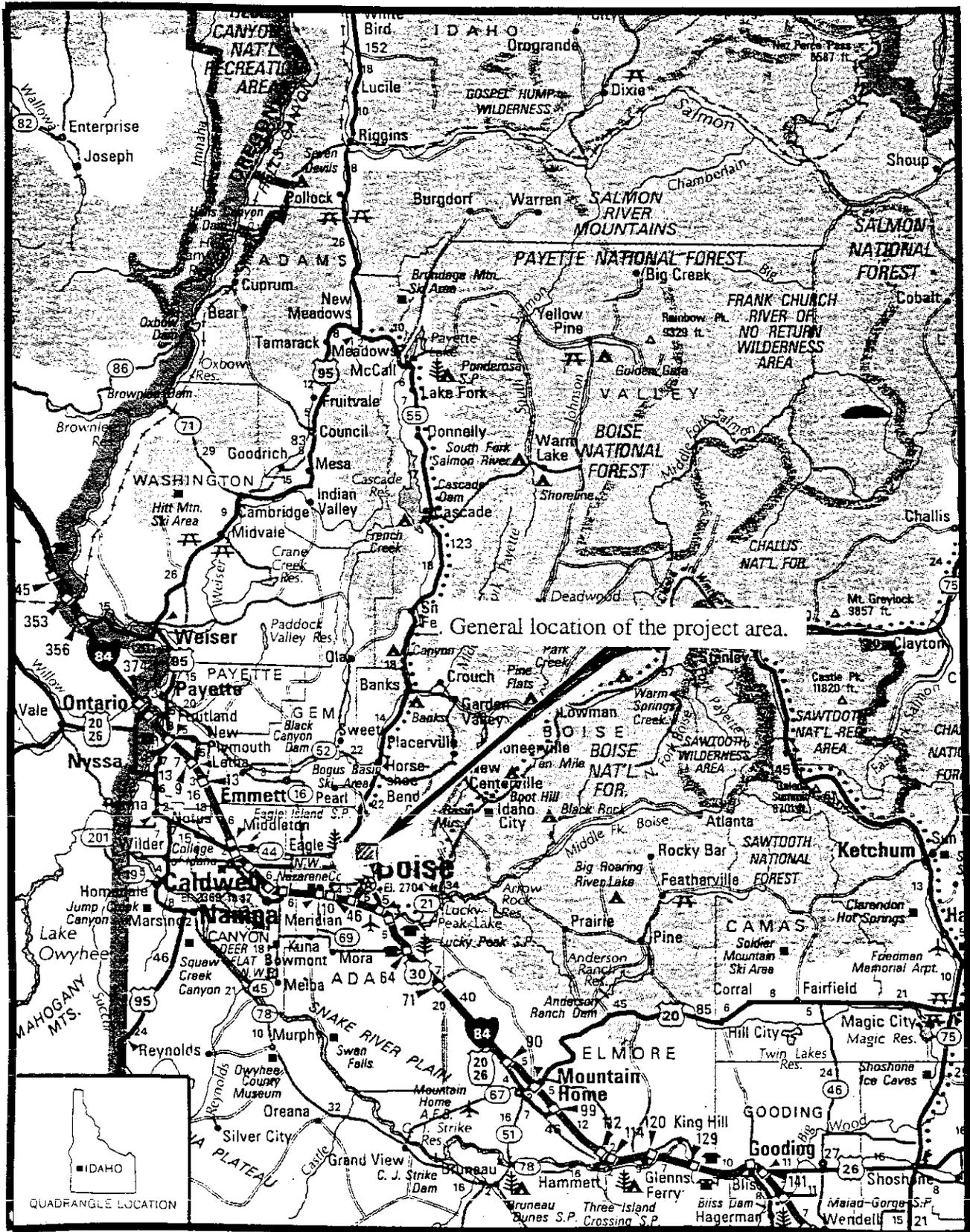


Figure 1. General location of the project area.

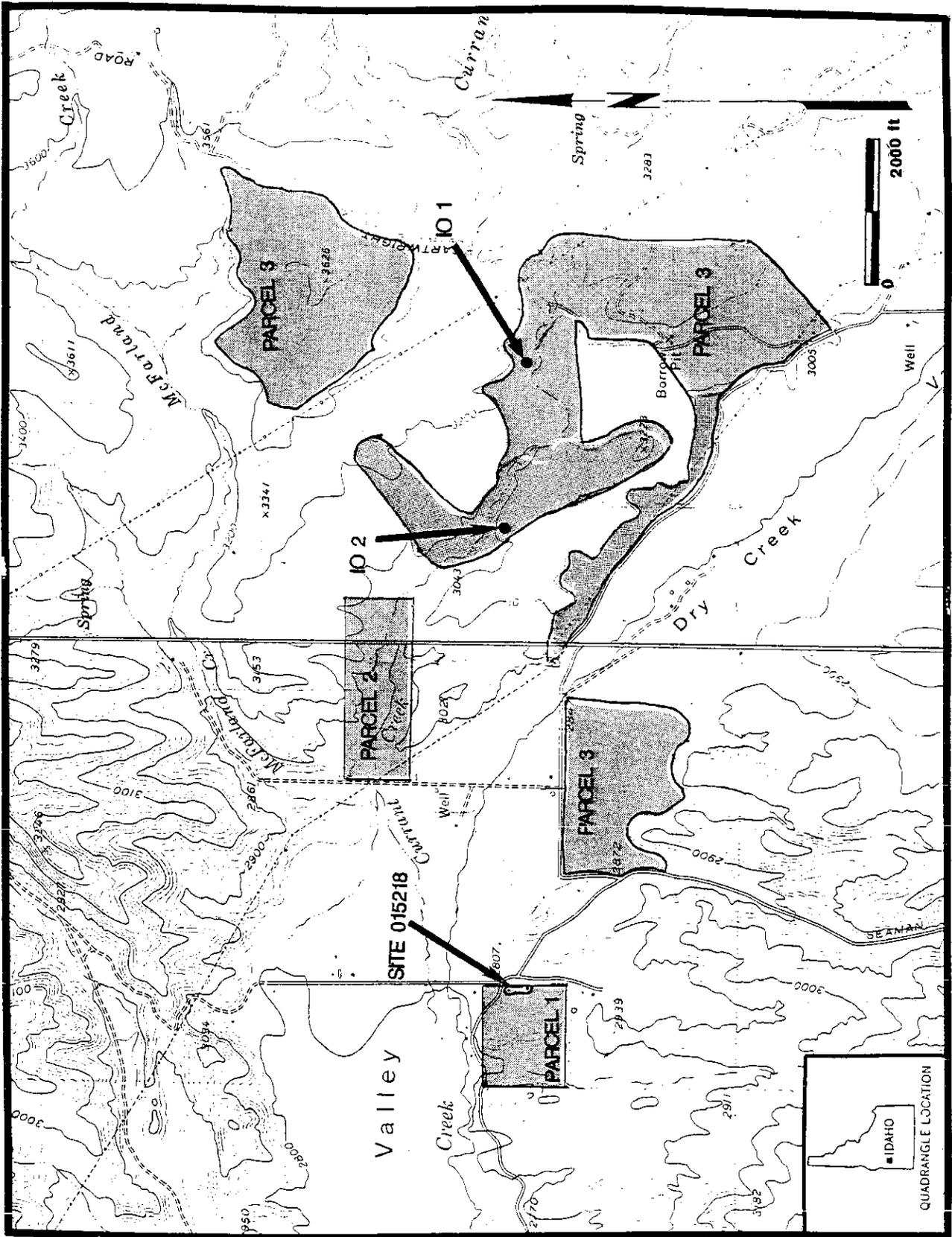


Figure 2. Specific location of project area (USGS Boise North, ID and Eagle, ID 7.5' Series), showing sites and isolated artifacts recorded during the survey.



Figure 3. Overview of the project area, looking north over Dry Creek.



Figure 4. Overviews of the project area facing west along Currant Creek.

Vegetation consists generally of sagebrush and grass communities along the hillsides and hilltops, with few trees. Much of the floodplain has been cultivated, primarily for hay, but narrow riparian zones occur along Current Creek, McFarland Creek and parts of Dry Creek. Vegetation in the riparian zones include birch, willow, dogwood, hackberry, primrose, wild and feral berries, nettles, and various forbs. Due to the particularly wet spring during the current project, wildflowers, tall grasses and numerous forbs were common even in the grasslands away from the drainages.

Common large fauna in the region include Deer, elk and coyote. Mule deer were observed in the foothills surrounding Dry Creek during the survey. Bear and cougar have also been occasionally reported throughout the years (Wyman 1989). Smaller mammals include cottontail, pocket gopher, ground squirrel and jackrabbit. Birds commonly observed in the area include red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, sage grouse, pheasant, red-winged black bird, and various sparrows. Bald and golden eagle have also been observed in the area, and crows were observed during the survey. Reptiles include the Western rattlesnake, Western ground snake, bullsnake, and Western fence lizard (Meatte 1990). Horned-toad lizards were also observed during the current survey.

## METHODS

The project consisted of three major tasks. Task I included library research, and site file searches at the Idaho SHPO's office and the BLM public room, as well as the acquiring of the individual landowner's permissions to gain access to survey their lands. Task II consisted of the fieldwork - archaeological survey, site recording, and field interviews of local residents. Task III consisted of the drafting of the report.

As mandated in the RFP, GCM Services was required to obtain landowner's permission to access individual parcels, as the entire project is on private land. Names and addresses of the major landowners in the Dry Creek Valley were provided by the ACHPC. In general, this involved a three-part process. First, the archaeologist called the individuals listed (usually reaching the answering machine) to announce who he was, and Ada County's and GCM's intent. Several return numbers, including the archaeologist's home number, were given to obtain more information or give permission. Immediately afterward, cover letters on company letterhead were sent out to better explain the project. A "permission to gain access" form was enclosed which both sought landowner's permission to survey, and provided an option to talk with the archaeologist and historian about the landowner's knowledge of the area, regardless of whether permission to survey was granted. If no response was received to the letter, more phone calls were placed to try and make contact. The results of individual contacts are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of landowner contact.

<u>Landowner</u>	<u>Letter(s) Sent</u>	<u>Phone Call(s)</u>	<u>Results</u>
Brady, Michael & Kathleen	4-3-95	Michael - 1, Kathleen - 4 messages	Permission Denied
Echanove, Pedro	3-15-95/4-3-95	3 or more messages	Permission Denied
Garrow James & Geraldine	3-15-95	Spoke with Lee Disconnected	No response to letter No response
Vincen, David	4-5-95/4-17-95	1 call, Several msgs	No final response
Harris, Dale & Wendy	none sent	Vincen said he'd consider a survey 2 messages, call returned by Wendy	Permission Granted

Table 1 (continued)

<u>Landowner</u>	<u>Letter(s) Sent</u>	<u>Phone Call(s)</u>	<u>Results</u>
Grossman, Jim	4-7-95	6+ calls, meeting with Clark & Grossman	Permission denied, Granted in late-July
Jeker, Julius	4-10-95	no calls	No response
Murphy, Kenneth & Marian	5-19-95	2 messages	No response
Miner, Susan & Greg	5-19-95	1 message	Permission Granted
Brush, Pat	none sent	meeting, 2 messages	No final response
Neville, William	6-2-95	she wanted survey, husband didn't	Permission Denied
Watkins, Troy	6-7-95	1 call	No response
		No call	No response

Once landowner permission was obtained, a meeting was arranged to determine the extent of the landowner's property, and discuss the landowner's knowledge of the area, and any potential sites the landowner may be aware of. The surveys conducted were systematic, parallel pedestrian surveys, designed to attempt 100% coverage of the area. Transects were spaced 10 to 25 m apart, depending on the terrain and increased potential for cultural resources. Areas that had the potential to reveal information about the parcel's subsurface - rodent holes, drainage cuts, tilled fields - were intensively examined for cultural resources. Outcrops were inspected for shelters, talus burials and rock art. If sites were found, the extent of features and artifacts were determined. Sites were photographed and recorded to scale using compass and tape. Historic sites were recorded with the assistance of Barbara Bauer. No subsurface testing or artifact collection was conducted. One notable change during the course of the survey was the increase in surface vegetation. When the Harris property was surveyed in early April, very little grass had grown, and fields were bare. By the time the Miner property was surveyed in late May, after a wet spring, in some areas grasses stood one meter high and surface visibility was nearly zero. When Jim Grossman's property was surveyed in late July / early August, the grasses were dried, but now matted. Ground visibility was still near zero in many places, particularly on broad slopes away from the Dry Creek Valley. It became clear that the best time to conduct surface surveys in the Dry Creek Valley are early spring or late fall.

Task III, the report, was compiled by Robert G. Haynes-Peterson and Barbara Bauer, and edited by Lynn Fredlund. Because of the deadlines mandated on CLGs by the Idaho SHPO, and the late date of permission granted by the largest landholder, completion of Task III took place on an abbreviated schedule based on the available acreage to survey. The purpose of the report is a partial fulfillment of Section 8-20-4 of the Ada County Code which specifies that the ACHPC shall promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the county through identification, evaluation, designation and protection of the county's historic properties, and allows the county to meet the terms of its CLG grant. The report outlines the project area, cultural resources identified, a brief history of the area and resources, and recommendations for the National Register eligibility of resources identified.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Within the project area, no systematic archaeological work has been conducted, although there have been reconnaissance-level studies which include the current project area, and some sites - both historic and prehistoric - have been recorded to varying degrees (Table 2). Most recently, SAIC (1994) conducted an archaeological sensitivity assessment of the Dry Creek Valley as part of the proposed Hidden Springs Project. The assessment provides a brief overview of the history and prehistory of the area, as well as discussion of previously recorded sites within two miles of the project area (SAIC 1994:Table 3). This data is then used to develop a preliminary predictive model of potential site types and their relative density on the varying terrain in and around the Dry Creek Valley. One criticism of this model is that it is based on the analysis of only six previously recorded sites in the general area, previous studies in other parts of the Boise foothills, and no intensive research in the Dry Creek Valley itself. The model is however a useful first step. Three classes of sensitivity are defined as probably present within the valley:

**Moderate Sensitivity:** Located along the Dry Creek floodplain and most gradual slopes, these areas seem to possess the greatest likelihood for archaeological resources, although many may be buried by fluvial deposits. Potential sites may include short term or seasonal hunting and gathering camps and historic sites associated with agriculture and grazing.

**Moderate to Low Sensitivity:** Located along the steep slopes adjacent to the Dry Creek floodplains, these areas are expected to possess a higher density of sites than the foothills, but a lower density than the floodplain. Rock outcrops along the slopes may have been used prehistorically as temporary shelters or storage, while the mouths of drainages along these slopes may have been used for hunting and plant collecting, as well as possible access corridors to the foothills. Few historic sites are expected in this area.

**Low Sensitivity:** Located along the moderate to steep slopes and ridge tops of the foothills around the Dry Creek floodplain, the areas are predicted to have the lowest site potential. Sites are expected to be largely historic, and associated with mining, grazing, and other short-term, non-occupation activities. Prehistoric sites may include very short-term hunting sites along ridge tops, and isolated artifacts.

While no other intensive archaeological surveys have been conducted in the immediate area, two surveys in other parts of the Boise Foothills should be noted, as their similar character to the Dry Creek Valley has been used to define SAIC's predictive model:

SAIC (1994) conducted a systematic survey of Hull's Gulch and Camelback Park, both generally consisting of steep-sloped hills, ridge tops and narrow drainages. One prehistoric isolated artifact, two historic isolated artifacts, two roadside historic trash scatter and a third historic trash scatter not adjacent to an existing road. The low site density is consistent with SAIC's model for low sensitivity areas in the Foothills.

SAIC (1993) conducted a systematic, stratified sample survey of 800 acres within a 24,000 acre study area of the Northeast Boise Foothills. Based on the results of this project and previous surveys in the area, the authors defined four site sensitivity zones: High, Moderate, Low to Moderate, Low. These sensitivity zones have been used to develop the current predictive model for the Dry Creek Valley.

Davis and Bauer (1989) conducted a reconnaissance survey of Ada County historic resources, as a partial compliance of Section 8-20-4 of the Ada County Code. Davis and Bauer's primary focus was on recording and assessing standing architectural properties. This focus was partly a result of the academic interests of the researchers, and partly a result of the nature of the survey. Davis and Bauer (1989:38) state that the "purpose of the Ada County Reconnaissance Survey was to document significant historical properties predating 1938 lying within the areas designated by the Ada County Historic Preservation Council." 30 previously recorded structures and 144 previously unrecorded structures were photographed and documented, largely from adjacent roads during a "windshield" survey. No intensive, systematic ground survey was conducted. In fact, Davis and Bauer (1989: 41), recommend that "in future Ada County studies, it is recommended that a field inspection be conducted specifically to identify archaeological and historical sites which may be within Ada County's jurisdiction."

Within the Dry Creek valley, Davis and Bauer recorded the Pedro Echanove House (Site 015215), a Dry Creek hay shed (Site 015216), the Sam Goldbloom House (Site 015217), and the Emery House (Site 015218). The Emery House is referred to as the Stack Rock School site in the current project. Table 1 lists all the previously recorded sites in or near the current project area. All but the Goldbloom House were recommended as not eligible for inclusion to the National Register, at the reconnaissance level. The Goldbloom House was listed as "unevaluated" suggesting that a meaningful recommendation could not be made without more intensive documentation and analysis. The Zimmerman Barn may also have since become eligible for inclusion, since it now may be more than 50 years old.

In addition to the reconnaissance surveys in the valley, a number of prehistoric and historic resources have been recorded to varying degrees. These resources are listed in Table 2 and plotted in Figure 5.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites and Resources.:

Site #	Site Type / Location	Eligibility*	Reference
015942	Historic Irrigation Structure NW1/4, SW1/4, Section 32, T5N R2E	Unevaluated	Davis 1990
015217	Sam Goldbloom House SW1/4, NW1/4, Section 6, T1N R1W	No	Davis and Bauer 1989
015215	Pedro Echanove House, large stone house E1/2, NE1/4, Section 31, T5N R2E	No	Davis and Bauer 1989
015216	Historic hay shed NE1/4, SE1/4, Section 31, T5N R2E	Unevaluated	Davis and Bauer 1989
015218	Emery House - Stack Rock School SW1/4, NW1/4, Section 31 T5N R2E	No	Davis and Bauer 1989
10AA68	Dry Creek Rockshelter NE1/4, NE1/4, Section 15, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	Webster 1978

10AA79	Prehist flaked or ground stone scatter SE1/4, NW1/4, Section 2, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	ISHPO
10AA81	Historic stone foundation SW1/4, SE1/4, Section 10, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	ISHPO
10AA82	Prehist artifact scatter, burnt animal bone NW1/4, SW1/4, Section 10, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	ISHPO
10AA83	Prehist flake scatter NE1/4, NW1/4, Section 2, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	ISHPO
10AA119	Historic stone foundation, SW1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec 9 T4N R2E		Ostrogorsky 1976
10AA120	Historic stone foundation, poss. school NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4, Section 10, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	Ostrogorsky 1976
10AA123	Possible prehist midden NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4, Section 10, T4N R2E	Unevaluated	Ostrogorsky 1976
10AA232	Large Prehist artifact scatter Section 26, T5N R1E	Unevaluated	ISHPO

\*NRHP eligibility evaluations are recommendations based on cursory field observations only.

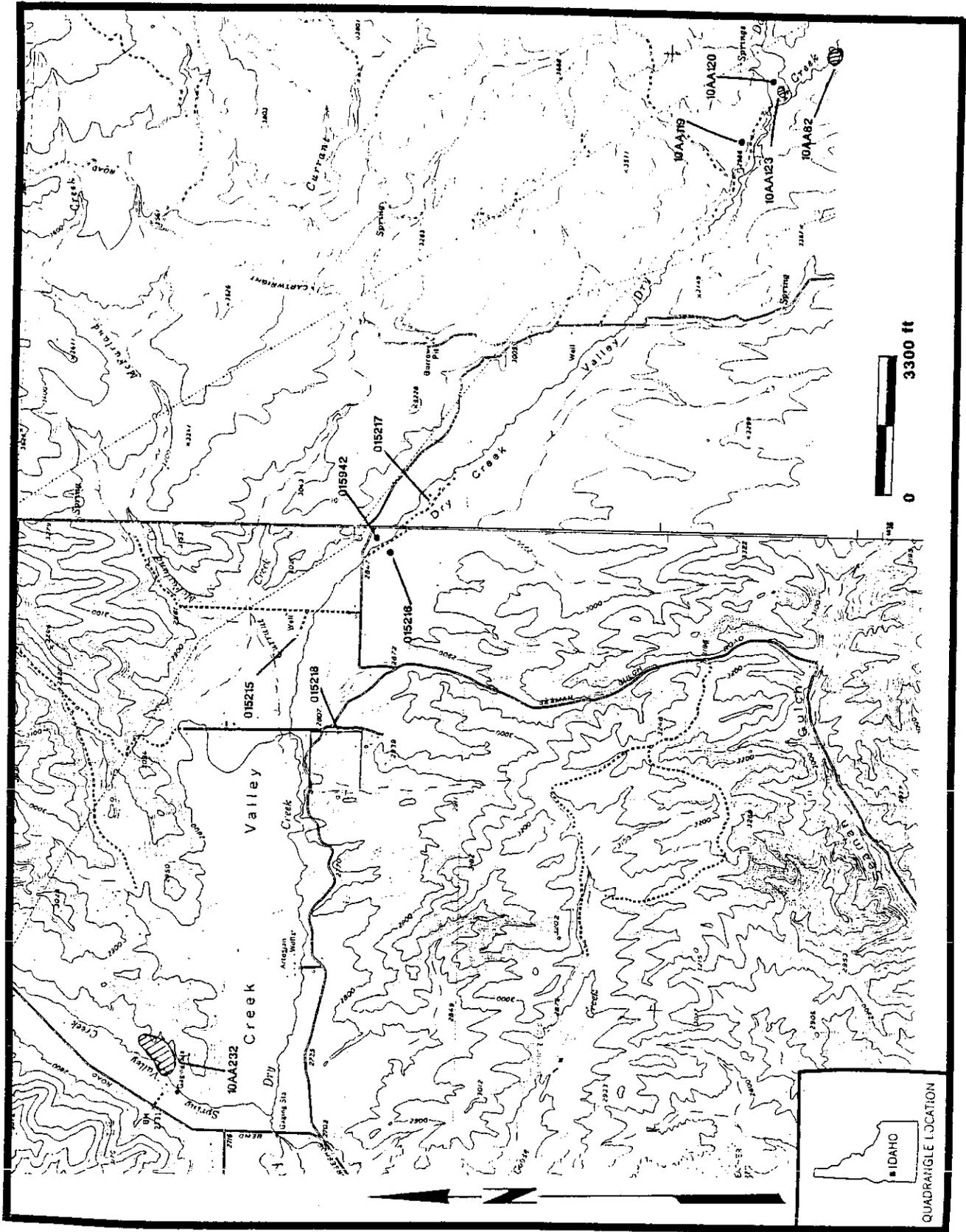


Figure 5. Location of previously recorded sites within the Dry Creek Valley.;

## PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Southwestern Idaho presents something of a chronology problem, as a well-defined, coherent regional chronology has not been developed. Thus, the area is most commonly classified using a Great Basin chronology, although other chronologies, such as those used in the Columbia Plateau, Intermontaine, and even Plains regions have been opportunistically applied to varying degrees of success. As Meatte (1990) notes, the region lies at the juncture of the Great Basin, Rocky Mountain and Columbia Plateau regions, thereby simultaneously being influenced by all three regions and developing a slightly unique chronology characterized by indicators not completely defined by any one of the other region's culture histories.

The most commonly used general chronology is the general Great Basin chronology used in the IMACs forms. The following periods are commonly defined:

### Paleo-Indian (about 12,000 - 7500 BP)

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest convincingly documented period of human occupation of North America. This period began at the end of the Pleistocene, when the ice sheets had receded enough to allow human migrations from the Bering land bridge southward. During this period the climate was wetter than today and much of western North America was covered by grasslands. Paleo-Indian groups hunted large game with spears tipped with distinctive, large lanceolate points. It is not uncommon to find Paleo-Indian spear points associated with the bones of extinct forms of megafauna such as mammoths and bison (Bison occidentalis).

Projectile point typologies, together with radiocarbon dating, faunal analysis, and site stratigraphy have allowed archaeologists to divide the Paleo-Indian stage into three main successive cultural periods: Clovis (about 12,000 BP to 11,000 BP), Folsom (about 11,000 to 10,000 BP), and Plano (about 10,000 BP to 8,000 BP) (Willey 1966).

Wilson Butte Cave in south central Idaho has yielded the earliest purported artifacts, the lowest stratum yielding radiocarbon dates of  $15,000 \pm 800$  years BP from two modified bone fragments. A second, higher stratum containing definite cultural remains yielded one RC date of  $14,500 \pm 500$  years BP (Gruhn 1965). The data from this site is considered somewhat controversial, given the advances in radiocarbon dating, the absence of cultural data in association with the oldest date, and a "pooling" of bone data for the second oldest date. In addition, there is a 4,000 gap between the 14,500 RC date, and the next oldest date of  $10,085 \pm 400$  in the cave's strata. Meatte (1990:40) states that "Based on a *conservative* evaluation of the early assemblages at Wilson Butte Cave, man's presence in the Western Snake River Basin at ca. 14,000-15,000 years BP cannot be demonstrated with great confidence."

The oldest generally accepted Paleo-Indian culture in the area is the Clovis complex, dating from about 12,000 to 11,000 BP. This complex, named after excavations at Blackwater Draw near Clovis, New Mexico, is identified by a distinctive fluted lanceolate point, and generally characterized by highly mobile bands and megafaunal hunting of mammoth, mastadon and bison. Most ecological settings appear to have been occupied and probably exploited. At least two Clovis sites and 6 isolated finds have been reported in southwestern Idaho (Meatte 1990).

The next generally acknowledged Paleo-Indian culture, dating from about 11,000 to 10,000 BP, is referred to as the Folsom complex, recognized by a lanceolate point typically smaller than Clovis, wider in the mid section, with a longer flute, a concave base and finer retouch flaking. At Blackwater Draw, the Folsom occupation was found directly above the Clovis level, associated with bison bones. The component had a mean radiocarbon date of 10,000 BP (Willey 1966). Only one site (actually in the northeastern corner of Nevada) and four isolated finds in have yielded Folsom age artifacts in the southwestern Idaho area (Meatte 1990).

After the Folsom complex, there were a succession of non-fluted, parallel-flaked lanceolate point types that are grouped within the Plano (Late Paleoindian) culture. Point types include Haskett I and Haskett II, Windust, Northern Side-notched, and Eden points. Although the period from 10,000 to 8000 BP is known only from a handful of sites and isolated occurrences in the Western Snake River Basin (primarily Deer Creek Cave and Dirty Shame Rockshelter), an increase in tool types and artifact densities is observed over the previous periods, including various lanceolate points, flake knives, scrapers, bifaces, millstones, and a mano (Meatte 1990).

Throughout the Late Paleoindian period, subsistence continued to focus upon bison hunting (Bison occidentalis) in grassland environments, as well as other large and small game. A diversification of hunting and gathering activities are observed during this time. Small, mobile bands still characterize the social structure of the period (Meatte 1990; GCM 1995). Exploitation of vegetation as a subsistence resource also appears to increase at this time, though it is likely such resources were well used by Clovis and Folsom peoples.

#### Archaic (ca. 8000 BP - 1500 BP)

The term "Archaic" was originally used by Willey and Phillips (1958) to denote a cultural lifeway, although Frison (1978) adapted it to cover a chronological prehistoric period on the Great Plains. During the Archaic stage, aboriginal bands on the Northwest Plains modified their subsistence strategies, as the megafauna became extinct, to a wider ranging hunting and gathering pattern that focused on smaller game and wild plant foods. During this stage grinding stones, which commonly are taken as evidence for vegetal food processing, became more common, as did roasting pits. Also during the Archaic, evidence of semi-sedentary and short term residential architecture begins to appear throughout the Great Basin.

One of the classic ways to define the Archaic stage, which lasted from about 7500 BP to AD 450, has been through changes in projectile point technology. The large lanceolate spear points of the Paleo-Indian period gave way to side-notched and corner-notched points used with a throwing stick, or atlatl. In the Great Basin, Archaic sites are distinguished by the presence of dart points, basketry, and flat milling stones (Holmer 1986; Jennings 1978). On the Northwest Plains, Frison (1978) further divided the Archaic stage into the Early, Middle and Late periods. Meatte (1990) has divided this period into 1000 year segments in order to look at changes over time without the subjective limits necessarily applied by less arbitrary divisions.

#### Early Archaic (ca. 8000 - 4500 BP)

Frison's (1978) Early Archaic period corresponds temporally with a period of general climatic warming between 7500-4500 BP. In western North America, this warming trend is evidenced in palynological (Davis 1984; Davis and others 1986; Mehringer et al. 1977), and geomorphological data (Antevs 1948). Pollen and macrofossil studies indicate that low-lying grasslands became desiccated and many streams remained dry throughout the year. Such desiccation undoubtedly affected the distribution of game. There has been some debate about the affect of these environmental changes on the human occupation of the basin and plains. A number of researchers argue that the decreased frequency of archaeological sites at lower elevations suggest culture groups abandoned these areas and moved to the foothills and mountains (Mulloy 1958; Frison 1978). Others point out that this apparent cultural hiatus may be due to sampling error and geological variables, such as increased rates of erosion and deposition resulting in rapid burial of sites (Reeves 1973).

Additionally, an exodus model should not be proposed for entire regions due to local environmental variability. For example, Reeves (1990) points out that the Northwest Plains must have remained fairly productive through the Altithermal, as suggested by the number of bison kill sites dating to this period. An extremely large bison kill site, Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump in southwestern Alberta, was extensively used during this period as were other kill sites on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and in western Montana (Reeves 1990:178-179).

In the Great Basin at this time Northern Side-notched, Pinto, Humboldt and Elko series points have been recorded, along with an increase in groundstone, flake tools and other artifacts such as Olivella shell beads and twine sandals (Holmer 1978; Meatte 1990). Projectile points commonly associated with the Early Archaic in the Northwest Plains and Rocky Mountain Region include Bitterroot Side-notched, Northern Side-notched and Oxbow (Frison 1978; Swanson 1972). Bitterroot and Northern side-notched points have been recovered from Early Archaic components at the Veratic and Bison rockshelters in eastern Idaho (Douglas 1991).

Dirty Shame Rockshelter (35-ML-65), in eastern Oregon, provides the only dated evidence so far in the Western Snake River Basin for the first half of the Early Archaic (up to about 7,000 BP). However, the associated points have shown up commonly enough on non-dated surface sites during surveys throughout the Basin. After 7,000 to 6,000 BP, additional dated evidence is provided from several excavated sites including Dirty Shame Rockshelter, Wilson Butte Cave, Givens Hot Springs, Nahas Cave, Swan Falls Dam and Bachman Cave (Meatte 1990).

#### Middle Archaic (4500 to 2000 BP)

The Middle Archaic period is characterized by an increase in the number of sites, hinting at population increases. The large number of roasting pits suggest increased use of plant foods. The first evidence of bone boiling and grease extraction--fire cracked rock and charred bone, bone filled pits, and large amounts of macerated, sometimes burned bone and bone spill piles near bison kill sites--dates from this period (Reeves 1990:180). These activities are interpreted as related to pemmican production. Reeves (1990) proposed that increased food surplus enhanced population growth during this period. Control of surplus may have resulted in increased social complexity among centralized hunting bands with groups aggregating seasonally for hunting and spiritual activities. An increase in sedentism is seen at this time as well, as evidenced by an increase in semi-sedentary pithouses and pithouse villages. Such a shift in settlement patterns may reflect both the benefits of food surplus and population growth, and the need to manage such resources.

Diagnostic artifacts at this time include side-notched projectile points in the Northern side-notched, Elko and Pinto series, as well as Humboldt and Bitterroot series projectile points. A continuing increase and diversity in tool-types such as mortars, manos, metates and graters, and other artifacts such as stone pipes, and bone tools is observed (Meatte 1990).

On the Northwest Plains, the advent of the McKean complex is typically used to denote the beginning of the Middle Archaic period (Frison 1978). This complex includes the McKean lanceolate, Malloy, Duncan and Hanna projectile points, which have been dated from about 4500 to about 2000 BP. Oxbow points are also common during this period (Reeves 1990). In the Western Snake River Basin, a loosely defined cultural unit is referred to as the Midvale Complex, defined by an assemblage with tangible temporal and spatial relationships. This assemblage consists of large, side-notched points, Cascade points, expanding stem points, and a variety of scrapers and choppers (Warren, et al. 1971).

Some cultural differences between groups living in the Great Basin, Great Plains, and Columbia Plateau during this period are evidenced in the burial practices of McKean and Oxbow culture groups. At the Grey site in southwestern Saskatchewan, the Oxbow component yielded more than 500 secondary interments, dating from a 2000 year period. Grave goods accompanying the interments include domestic tools, such as scrapers and knives, marine shell from the Gulf of Mexico, and native copper from Wisconsin (Reeves 1990:180-181). The foreign goods imply that long distance trade contributed to the socioeconomic and likely political structure of this culture group. In contrast, McKean burials excavated at campsites in the Great Basin and Great Plains are commonly simple cremations with few grave goods (Reeves 1990). Compared to earlier periods, site density increases in high altitude locations.

In the Western Snake River Basin, excavated sites with dated cultural materials from this time period include: Mud Springs, Dirty Shame Rockshelter, Deer Creek Cave, Nahas Cave, Wilson Butte Cave, the Swan Falls Dam Site, Givens Hot Springs, and the Dry Creek Rockshelter (10-AA-68). The Dry Creek Rockshelter consists of a sandstone overhang with a narrow band of stratified deposits 2.25 miles southeast of the current project area. The oldest radiocarbon date for this site is  $3,530 \pm 85$  years BP, derived from bone in Level 13 (Webster 1978; Meatte 1990). A second Middle Archaic date of  $2,090 \pm 80$  years BP was obtained from charcoal in a stone-lined hearth in Level 10. Artifacts recovered from the shelter include five Northern side-notched points, one lanceolate notched point, a mortar, a hammerstone and cores and debitage from Level 13. An increase in point-type diversity was observed on Level 12, including Northern side-notched, Elko, Humbolt, Pinto and several other point types. In Level 10, a small lanceolate point with indented base was recovered from the hearth (Webster 1978; Meatte 1990).

#### Late Archaic (2000 to ca. 1000 BP)

Frison (1978) denotes the introduction of corner-notched darts at sites dating to about 2000 BP as the beginning of the Late Archaic period. In the Western Snake River Basin and northern Great Basin, diagnostic projectile points included Eastgate, Rosegate, Rose Spring points, and an evolution and continuation of Elko and Pinto series. The McKean complex was replaced on the Northwest Plains by Pelican Lake and Besant projectile point styles. Pelican Lake points are corner-notched darts that were first defined at the Mortlach site in Saskatchewan (Wettlaufer 1955). Frison (1978) defined Besant as a sophisticated bison hunting culture, distinguished by a side-notched dart point, also first identified at Mortlach. Reeves (1990) characterized this period as a florescence of northern Plains bison hunting culture. The number and complexity of bison kill sites increases in Montana, Wyoming, Alberta, and Manitoba. Pottery also begins to appear at this time, as well as an ever-increasing toolkit, including scrapers, bifaces, awls and groundstone. Pithouses and other house structures also become more common (Green 1988; Meatte 1990).

In the Western Snake River Basin, excavated sites with dated cultural materials from the Late Archaic include: Dirty Shame Rockshelter, Deer Creek Cave, the Swan Falls Dam site, Nahas Cave, Lydle Gulch, the Bliss site, Givens Hot Springs, and the Dry Creek Rockshelter. The Dry Creek Rockshelter yielded a radiocarbon date of  $1,710 \pm 75$  years BP from level 9, and  $1,410 \pm 70$  years BP from Level 3. The former level also yielded a complete clay figurine, Rose Spring corner-notched, Eastgate split-stemmed, Eastgate expanding-stem, and several Elko series projectile points, as well as two ash lenses and ten hearths. The latter level yielded a Rose Spring corner-notched and an Eastgate expanding-stem point, and the inhumation of a single adult individual with associated grave goods (Webster 1978; Meatte 1990).

### Late Prehistoric (about 1000 - 400 BP)

In Idaho, the Late Archaic ends with the introduction of the arrow point around 1000 - 1500 BP. The Shoshone and others appeared as identifiable cultural units at about this time. In the core areas of the Northwest Plains, the Upper Saskatchewan and Missouri River basins, cultures ancestral to the Blackfoot continued to dominate. Foor (1994) extends the Late Prehistoric Period to AD 1770, thus pushing the Protohistoric Period to a time of intense documentation and cultural assimilation, rather than the more cursory contact which occurred in the western United States prior to the late 18th century.

Bison hunting reached its peak with over 200 kill sites recorded for this period--the vast majority of which occur in the core area of the Northwest Plains. The associated bone processing camps are also more massive than earlier, with "solid pavements of fire-cracked rock, macerated bone, hearths, and boiling pits" having been excavated (Reeves 1990:189).

One of the early projectile points used during the Late Prehistoric period is known as the Desert Side-Notch, a small triangular side-notched arrow point first identified from a site in Saskatchewan (Kehoe and McCorquodale 1961). These point styles, although known by other names, e.g., Avonlea in the Northwest Plains, are common in sites in the Great Basin and Columbia Plateau (Douglas 1991; Ranere 1971; Swanson 1972; Gruhn 1961). Other point types common to the region include Bliss side-notched, and evolutions of the Rose Spring, Eastgate and Elko series. The most common pottery at this time includes Shoshone Greyware and Blackware.

Excavated sites with dated cultural materials from this time period include: Three Island Crossing, Wilson Butte Cave, the Swan Falls Dam site, Lydle Gulch, Dirty Shame Rockshelter, Nahas Cave, the Bliss Site, and the Montour Valley site (Meate 1990).

### Protohistoric (about AD 1550 - 1840)

The Protohistoric period refers to the time interval when the initial impact of Euro-American culture on Native American lifeways occurred. After Columbus' arrival in the New World in AD 1492, European nations divided up North America and began colonization efforts. The Spanish moved northward out of Mexico while the French moved west from Canada and the Mississippi River valley. After the horse was introduced to Mexico, it was quickly adopted by Native Americans, who passed the animals northward to the tribes of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains.

By A.D. 1700, the horse had been fully introduced into the northern Great Basin. The assimilation of European imports, materials, and culture, including the horse, firearms, and manufactured goods had an enormous effect on Native American settlement and subsistence patterns. With the horse there was increased mobility, and because of pressures felt from Euro-Americans moving westward, there was an increase in tribal displacement, and intensified warfare using guns. The presence of metal projectile points and tools, gun parts, glass beads and other trade goods, intermixed with native stone artifacts, as well as horse images in rock art, are some of the attributes considered to be indicative of the Protohistoric period from an archaeological perspective (Plew and Meyer 1987). However, Protohistoric sites are relatively few in number.

Native groups who occupied southwestern Idaho and its adjacent territories include Nez Perce, Bannock-Shoshone, and Blackfoot.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Land claims on Dry Creek began soon after the Boise Basin gold discoveries in 1863. Miners from played-out Oregon and California gold camps came through the Payette Valley, Horseshoe Bend and on through to the new city of Boise which was platted that same year. The community of Dry Creek developed near the road that led to the Boise Basin mines and the road to the Boise Barracks. The 1863 branch of the Oregon Trail was also nearby. Dry Creek's location and its natural pasture made it desirable stock and farm land (Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman 1873). Water was available for the stock and crops from Dry Creek and numerous natural springs.

Dry Creek residents raised and marketed hay and oats for the local Boise market. Most Dry Creek farmers practiced dry farming, supplemented with readily available water. Farmers used water from the creek to water their crops. Other farmers took advantage of artesian wells. Despite some drought years, the Dry Creek residents managed to make a basic living through dry farming. Some farmers also had fruit orchards, consisting mostly of peaches and apricots. Large scale irrigation never occurred in the Dry Creek valley (Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman 1873).

One of the earliest Anglo settlers on Dry Creek was P.L. Schick, who homesteaded in late 1864 with George Banker. Schick eventually bought out Banker's interest. Schick raised stock and farmed on Dry Creek until at least 1907. Around 1872 he built a two-story frame farmhouse which stands today on the original homestead site.

Although farming was the major reason for people settling in Dry Creek, other activities took place that brought people through the valley. In 1869, Alexander Rossi and A.H. Robie built a new toll road to their lumber mill on Sinker Creek, Owyhee County (Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman 1869). They ran the toll road until it was taken over by Thomas Healy in 1881. Healy maintained the toll road until 1907 when he sold it to Boise County. He settled in Dry Creek and lived there until his death in 1925 (Ada County Comm Records Book A: Wyman 1989). Though a 1920's Metzger plat map shows the Healy toll road as heading through the Dry Creek valley somewhere west of Broken Horn road, Pat Brush, a longtime resident and researcher of the area, contends that it is the current Broken Horn road which is where the Healy toll road ran (Brush pers. comm. 1995). The McFarland Creek road was also nicknamed the "Old Cutoff road," because travelers heading towards Cartwright road and Idaho City could take it to avoid paying a toll on the Healy road. For a short time on Dry Creek there was a stage station and a stone hotel to serve commuters to the Boise Basin (Assessment Roll for Ada County 1866). Charles Vincen (1995 pers. comm.) suggests that the large stone house on Pedro Echanove's land (site 015215) may have served as the hotel.

By 1873 Dry Creek valley had enough families with children to support a school. In 1878 the school at Dry Creek had 29 children between the ages of 5 and 21 (Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman 1878). The Dry Creek school was run until at least 1942. According to several sources, the school site was located at the intersection of Dry Creek road and McFarland Creek road, where Pedro Echanove's house now stands, the Dry Creek school building having been removed. The Dry Creek area supported two schools by 1918: the Dry Creek and Stack Rock schools. The Stack Rock community was in the foothills north of Dry Creek, and was home to about ten families. There was an almost constant relocating of families between the two communities as well as to Boise (Wyman 1989). The Stack Rock school was moved several times during its service as a school, to stay near the ever-shifting population center, and was finally moved into the Dry Creek valley where it is now used as a residence (site 015218).

The heyday of the Dry Creek area was over by the early 1900's. When the early mining boom of the 1860's ended, transportation routes changed and Dry Creek was no longer in a centralized setting. Boise City remained the main market for Dry Creek farmers.

Dry Creek was never a part of the Boise Irrigation Project, and people began looking for productive farmland elsewhere. Aggressive promotion of irrigation lands and new communities emphasized a shift to row crops and intensively watered lands with a higher production rate. Some families continued to eke out a living from the Dry Creek land, continuing to this day to farm small acreages and raise horses and cattle. By the mid-1920's, some of the farms were sold to Boiseans who, although they worked in the city as doctors and lawyers, wanted to take advantage of a rural life. There continues to be a contrast between the traditional agrarian and ruralist, and the gentleman farmers in the Dry Creek Valley, sometimes leading to conflict over long-term land management.

## RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

### Parcel 1:

Landowners: Dale and Wendy Harris

Acres Surveyed: 33 acres

Location: SW1/4 of NW1/4 and NW1/4 of SW1/4, Section 31, T5N, R2E

Surveyed: 6 April 1995

Description of Parcel: The parcel is dominated by a broad, low hill on which the current Harris house is located. To the west of the hill is a narrow draw which has been tilled for growing hay. At the time of the survey, this field had not yet been planted. To the east, at the base of the hill is a small cluster of buildings and corrals, which are used by the Harris and their hired hand. The dominant building in this cluster is the old Stack Rock School. The parcel is characterized by bunch grasses and tall sagebrush (Figure 2).

Results: One historic site - 015218 (Figure 8). This site is referred to as the old Stack Rock School (Harris, 1995 pers. comm.), and as the Emery House by Davis and Bauer (1989), who first recorded the site. No prehistoric resources or isolated occurrences were recorded.

**Stack Rock School Site (015218).** The Stack Rock School was originally located higher in the foothills, near a prominent outcrop called Stack Rock. According to the Harris, Pat Brush, and others in the area, this building was originally located up near Stack Rock, and was put on sliders, so it could be easily moved from location to location as the volatile population centers moved around the foothills. The school is referred to several times in Wyman (1989), and was apparently the central school for fifteen or twenty homestead families in the area, from the 1910's to at least the mid-1930's. Wyman (1989:142) attended the Stack Rock School from 1925 to 1933. According to Wyman, "Stack Rock grade school became a focal point for community social life." The one room school had an itinerant teacher who boarded with local residents during the school year, and serviced as few as six and as many as nineteen students a year. When the school was moved to its second location, lower in the foothills, it had been repainted, and a new woodshed and front porch were built on. Wyman (1989:32) has a picture of the Stack Rock School in its original location. The photo shows the school as having had a covered front porch or entrance which has since been removed. As the building stands now, a door has been added on the upper story, and the partially returned eaves have been removed, but their "shadow" remains. No electricity to the school historically. The school building was moved to its present location in the 1950's and converted into a house.

History: Dale and Wendy Harris bought the property about five years ago from Frank Smith - the land was part of Smith's father's homestead. The hilltop on which the Harris' house is built did not have any previous structures or foundations, according to Dale Harris. Harris does not recall seeing any cultural resources on their property (about half to 1/3 has been tilled

for farming, or exposed by livestock), except for a few wagon and tractor parts, many of which they incorporated into their own decorating. Axles and wheels from tractors, tillers and one wagon still occur in several places on the property, though none of them appear to be historic. Most appear to date to the 1950's or 1960's.

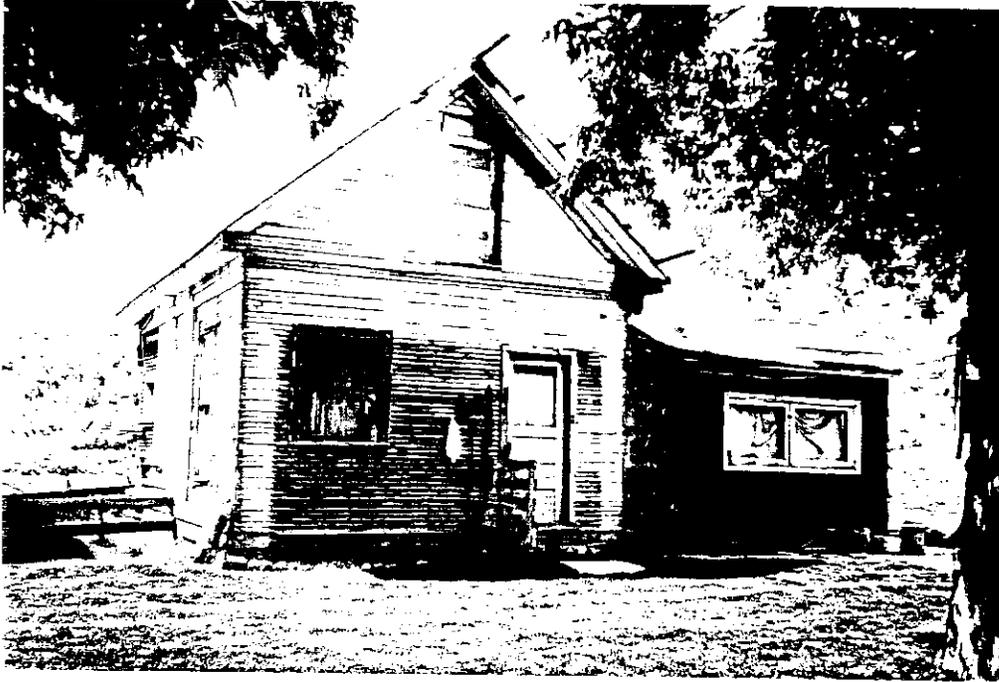


Figure 6. Stack Rock School building, north side, looking west.



Figure 7. Stack Rock School building, west side, looking east.

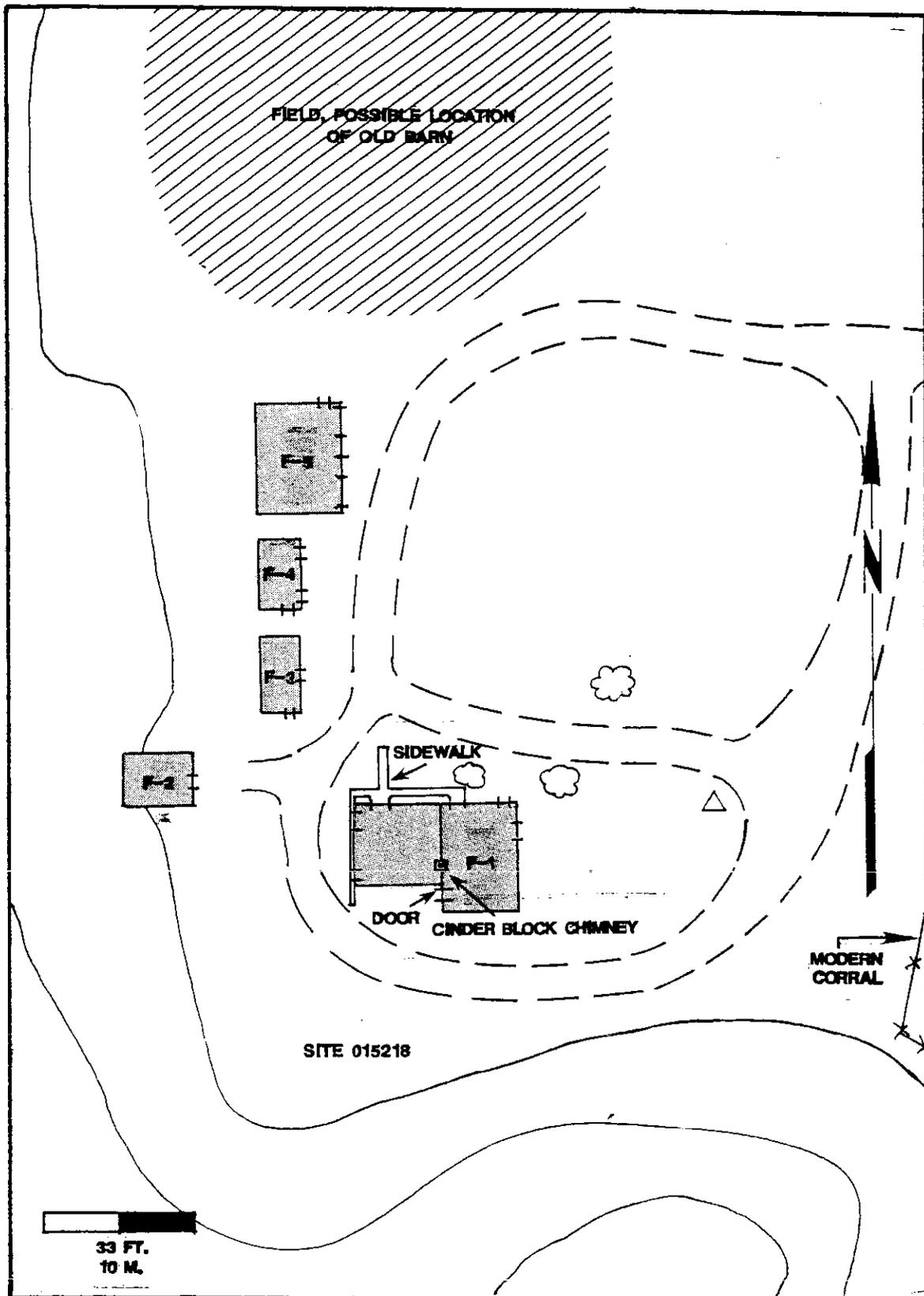


Figure 8. Sketch map of Site 015218 - Stack Rock School site.

**Parcel 2**

Landowners: Susan and Greg Miner

Acres Surveyed: ca. 25 acres

Location: NE1/4 of NE1/4 of NE1/4, Section 31, and NW1/4 of NW1/4 of NW1/4, Section 32, T5N, R2E.

Surveyed: 31 March 1995

Description of Parcel: The parcel is located at the mouth of, and along Current Creek on the north side of the Dry Creek Valley. It is characterized by the narrow, semi-permanent stream channel of Current Creek, the flat flood plain at the mouth of the creek, and moderately steep-sided hills on either side of the creek. Two draws separate the hills on the north side of the creek, on the east end of the property. One of these draws has a small spring, which was flowing at the time of the survey. The spring is surrounded by dense riparian vegetation, including hackberry, primrose and nettles. The mouth of the creek, west of the current residence, is a narrow, level valley. Part of this area, immediately north of the house, has been tilled this spring. Farther to the west, up to McFarland Road, the mouth of the creek has not seen any recent tilling, and grasses stood up to 4 feet high at the time of the survey (Figure 2).

Results: No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed. Susan Miner said that she has noted obsidian flakes in a large draw on the north side of their property, near the small spring. Although no resources were observed during the survey, it is highly probable that the area saw low density, short term occupation prehistorically.

History: The parcel was sold to the Miner's by Pat Brush a few years ago, carved out of Brush's 300+ acres. There is no evidence that a historic structure ever stood within the parcel.

**Parcel 3**

Landowners: James Grossman

Acres Surveyed: 660 (See Figure 2 for parcel sample locations)

Surveyed: Between July 30 and August 13, 1995

Description of Parcel: This parcel consists of a sample of a large amount of acreage Jim Grossman and Charing Cross Associates own in and north of the Dry Creek Valley. Because permission to survey the property came much later than expected, and because the ACHPC was under an obligation to complete the project by August 31 in order to meet the terms of the CLG grant, an attempt was made to survey as much land as possible. A focus was placed on the archaeological survey, rather than the historical survey, as some historical data had already been collected in the area (Buchendorf and Bauer 1994; Davis and Bauer 1989). A second focus was to survey as many different terrains as possible within the project area, in an attempt to test the predictive model of site sensitivity outlined by SAIC (1994) for the Boise foothills. A map outlining recommendations for future work in the project area (SAIC 1994: Figure 5 - herein reproduced as Figure 9) was used to guide the survey. In addition, the length of Currant Creek, within the property boundary, was surveyed. Figure 2 outlines the areas surveyed within the parcel.

The areas surveyed consist of four major topographic loci:

- 1) The valley bottomlands, characterized by the level flood plain of Dry Creek which is heavily cultivated, and in fact had been recently hayed when surveyed,
- 2) Broad and steep grassy slopes between Dry Creek and the surrounding hills, with some sandstone outcrops and a few cottonwood trees where moisture can collect,
- 3) Ridgetops and knoll tops on the low hills overlooking Dry Creek, characterized by grasses, gravelly sediments, and some rock outcrops, and
- 4) one of the major tributaries of Dry Creek - Currant Creek (the other in the area being McFarland Creek) - which, at the time of the survey consisted of a dry creekbed with clusters of dense riparian vegetation around small springs in the creekbed, surrounded by steep slopes punctuated with small, broad floodplains in certain bends in the drainage.

Results: Two isolated artifacts (IO's) and no historic or prehistoric sites were recorded. A historic hay shed (015216) previously recorded by Davis and Bauer (1989), was located within part of the sampled valley floor in this parcel. No additional recording was conducted, however, due to time constraints.

A primary difficulty in conducting the survey of the parcel, especially on broad slopes, was the density of grasses. These grasses had dried out and were generally laid down by winds, allowing almost no ground visibility in some areas.

IO 1 was a prehistoric flake recovered from a rodent backdirt pile on the broad, grassy toe of a low hill overlooking Currant Creek, and 100 m downstream (west) from a spring in the creek. The flake was a light beige, chert secondary flake with a broad hinge on the distal end. No evidence of use or additional retouch was observed. The location of the flake in a backdirt pile, and the general location of the artifact near a small spring, could suggest the presence of a subsurface cultural deposit. No other artifacts were found, however, during a search of the area.

IO 2 was a wooden axe handle, apparently historic, located on a broad, level area overlooking a dense riparian portion of Currant Creek. The area was examined as a possible homestead site as a narrow two-track dirt road was observed. A search of the area revealed no additional artifacts or features characteristic of a homestead.

History: The parcel surveyed was originally owned by several landowners, including Frank H. Parsons, W.G. Ross, and Noah T. Magee. The original homestead of P.L. Schick, one of the earliest Anglo settlers in the valley, is thought to be one of the historic structures standing in the southwest quarter of Section 32, site 015217 (Bauer, pers. comm. 1995).

## **SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

A total of 718 acres were surveyed as part of the Ada County Historic Preservation Council's attempt to inventory unincorporated county lands. One historic site and two isolated artifacts, a secondary chert flake and a possibly historic axe handle, were recorded. It was the intent of the ACHPC to inventory "up to 800 acres" in the Dry Creek Valley. However, the survey was largely curtailed due to the intense and somewhat surprising opposition of landowners on both sides of the "development fence." An attempt was made to extend the project area up into McFarland and Currant Creek - two tributaries of Dry Creek - but again, landowner opposition was strong. With the gracious permission of Dale and Wendy Harris, Susan and Greg Miner, and Jim Grossman, the survey was completed. Perhaps the most important result of the survey is a recognition of the importance for an intensive, systematic archaeological survey of the area, despite a general dearth of sites recorded in this sample. While prehistoric occupation of the area no doubt largely consisted of short-term campsites, and many of the historic structures have been at least recorded at a reconnaissance level, the presence of such relatively unusual sites as Dry Creek Rockshelter (10-AA-68) and site 10-AA-232, and the reality of impending development of the area, stand to emphasize the usefulness of archaeological survey in the area.

A second promising aspect of systematic survey in the Dry Creek area, is that it will provide a significant test for SAIC's (1994) predictive model for site settlement patterns and thus site "sensitivity" patterns, in the Boise Foothills. It is rare that a small inventory project is capable of contributing significant methodological or theoretical data. It was hoped that this project could provide just such useful data, by conducting surveys in sample areas outlined by SAIC (1994:Figure 5 - herein reproduced as Figure 9) by their predicted relative site densities, and testing the viability of the predictions. These sample areas were all on land owned by Jim

Grossman and within the proposed Hidden Springs development. Access was finally granted in late July 1995. Despite the relative dearth of artifacts and sites recorded (thus relegating the whole project area to the same site density pattern), some impressions relating to predictive modeling in the Boise foothills emerged.

SAIC has outlined areas in which different levels of archaeological research, from reconnaissance survey to monitoring during ground disturbing activities, to intensive survey prior to ground disturbing activities (Figure 9). Interestingly, the recommendations are such that intensive survey generally corresponds with ridge tops and steep slopes which are considered "low sensitivity" areas according to a predictive model of site density patterns in the same report (SAIC 1994:4-4). Likewise, archaeological monitoring only is recommended in the areas designated as possessing "moderate sensitivity" - the valley floor. This is largely due to two factors: The potential for rock shelters and hunting related sites on ridgetops, and significant sediment deposition on the valley floor, thus possibly burying prehistoric resources. In fact, an analysis of site type distribution of 10 previously recorded sites in the Dry Creek area shows that 50% of the sites occur on moderate slopes at the mouths of drainages into Dry Creek, 30% occur on ridgetops and steep slopes away from the creek, while only 20% were recorded within the floodplain itself.

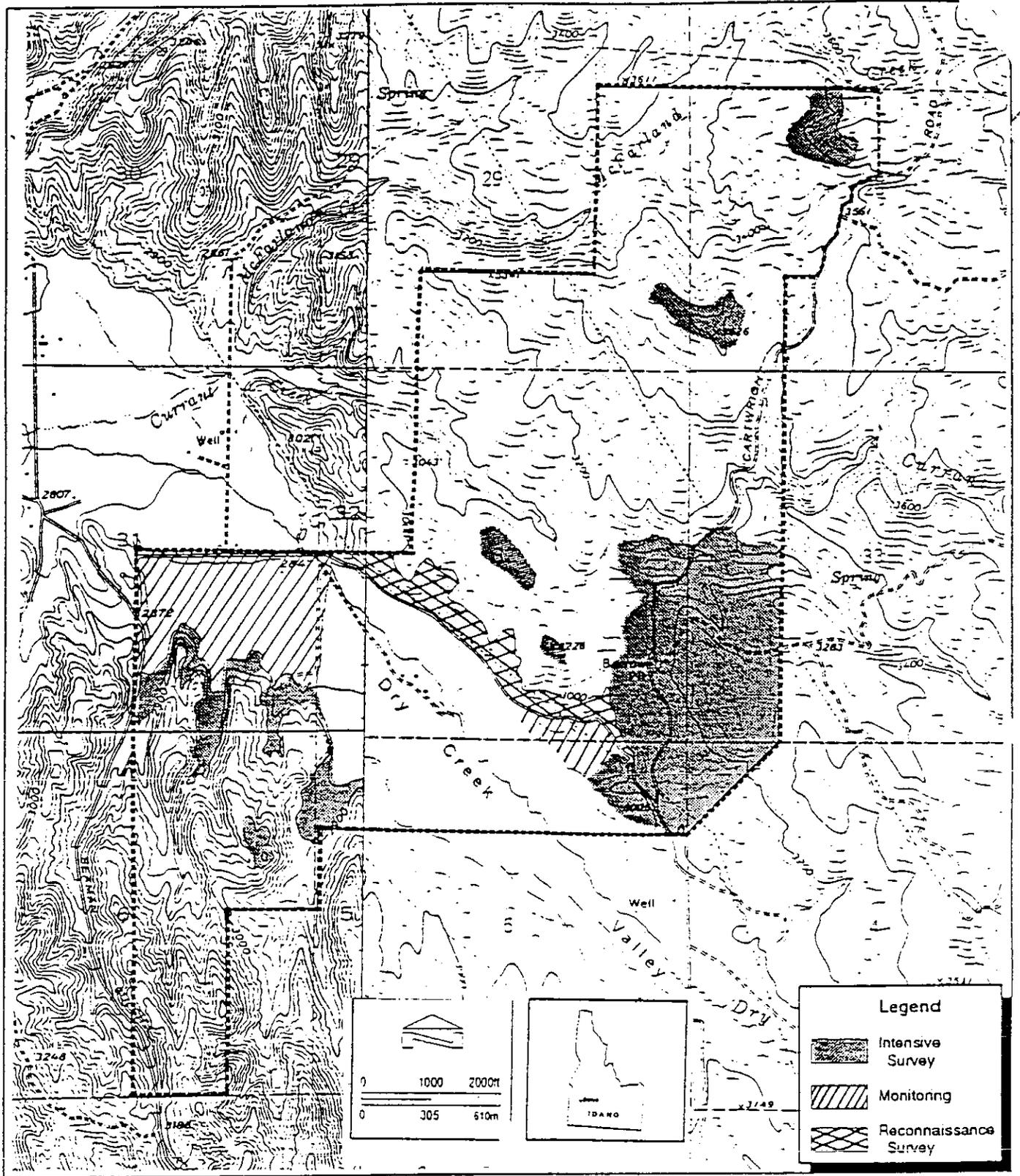


Figure 9. Recommendations for archaeological research (reproduced from SAIC (1995)).

During the current survey, a general impression developed that, while the overall site distribution model may be accurate, the recommendations set forth for further archaeological work are premature. Apart from potential rockshelters, there appears to be little reason for occupation of the ridgetops and steep slopes north of Dry Creek. Although two small lithic scatters have been recorded in this "low sensitivity zone" (a function of the visibility of artifacts on exposed ridgetops), hunting features are not likely to occur in large numbers. It is more likely that prehistoric hunters would have more success flushing out game from the few patches of dense vegetation, than waiting in features such as hunting blinds from the relatively isolated ridgetops. Intensive archaeological survey of low sensitivity zones such as ridgetops and steep slopes away from Dry Creek are not likely to yield significant archaeological resources.

Similarly, although the potential is great that cultural deposits on the valley floor have been buried by subsequent sediment deposition, the potential for sites appears to be greater in this "moderate sensitivity zone." Additionally, the annual tilling of the soil for agricultural purposes may bring artifacts to the surface. Dale Harris (pers comm 1995) stated that he had not seen any artifacts in five years of farming his property, but the potential for such data should not be discounted. Historic resources are almost exclusively found on the valley floor (Davis and Bauer 1989). Archaeological monitoring during significant ground disturbing activities on the valley floor, is of course, still recommended when possible.

Two areas with the highest potential for surface manifestations of archaeological resources are broad, moderate slopes on the edge of Dry Creek, and the banks of the significant drainages into Dry Creek, such as Currant Creek and McFarland Creek. This argument is based both on previously recorded site locations and on information obtained during the current survey. As noted above, 50% of previously recorded prehistoric sites occur in these level, grassy slopes away from the floodplain, but close to available water. The presence of a flake (IO 1) in Parcel 3, and the reported presence of flakes in Parcel 2, both on Currant Creek, hints at the archaeological potential of the major tributaries of Dry Creek. During the survey of Parcel 3 in late July, small amounts of water could still be found in springs occurring in Currant Creek, along with wild berries and deer among the dense riparian vegetation at these springs. Intensive archaeological survey of these areas are argued to have the highest potential for successful recording of prehistoric resources.

In sum, however, it is argued that there is currently too small a sample of previously recorded sites and surveys to make an effective predictive model for site distribution in the Boise foothills. While such models are certainly useful in guiding fieldwork, the potential is great to miss archaeological resources in what is generally an area of low-density prehistoric occupation if they are too much relied upon.

It is recommended that continued testing and analysis of the SAIC (1994) site density model for the foothills (and subsequent models) be written into future inventories conducted by Ada County as a sort of "research design," to make these inventories both more useful and more coherent from an academic standpoint. A series of simple research questions relevant to the Boise Valley and its surroundings could be developed to guide the County's inventory, and perhaps create a significant data base when the inventory is completed (for examples of research guidelines, see Gehr, et al. 1982 or Foor 1994).

Some examples of research questions at the inventory level may include:

- how are all sites distributed across the landscape?
- how are different site types (short term campsites, longer term occupation sites, procurement sites) distributed across the landscape?
- how does site distribution change over time?
- what appears to be the primary function of sites in a given area?
- what were the effects of human land use on the environment?
- what effects did the local environment and physiography of an area have on human land use?
- do population densities or their distribution across the landscape (based on artifact and feature density, as well as historic records) appear to change through time. If so, what causes these changes?
- is there evidence of patterns of ethnic or intercultural distribution and interaction on the sites?
- is there evidence of patterns of production and exchange on the sites?

It is recommended that research questions such as these can guide interpretation of both prehistoric and historic sites, and make some use of otherwise expository inventory data.

One historic resource, the Stack Rock School (015218) and two isolated artifacts were recorded during the survey. No management recommendations are necessary as the School is on private land, and not under immediate threat of destruction. However, the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The structure may meet Criterion A, as it was a central activity center for residents in the foothills above Dry Creek, not just for school, but for Sunday school and social events as well, from the turn of the century to at least the mid-1930's (Wyman 1989). However, the structure is in a serious state of disrepair, and has lost most of its integrity, since it has been moved down into the Dry Creek Valley and converted into a residence, with several outbuildings. Thus the structure has lost integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Although the clapboard structure is typical of many of the early 20th century structures around Dry Creek (Wyman 1989), the removal of the front porch and wood shed evident in historic photos, and the more recent addition of a wing on the building's west side and cinderblock chimney have impacted its integrity of workmanship and materials. One could argue that since the building was apparently designed to be moved from location to location to accommodate shifting population centers, and was moved at least once for that purpose (Wyman 1989: Harris 1995 pers. comm.), it does not compromise its integrity of location. However, since the building was moved for the purpose of becoming a residence, and had long been abandoned as a school, this argument does not appear valid (Harris 1995 pers. comm.).

Finally, it is suggested that an attempt by the County be made in the future to continue systematic archaeological surveys of the Dry Creek Valley. Perhaps after current controversies over the development of the valley have subsided, local landowners will be more amenable to the survey. It may also be helpful for the County to develop a strategy of contacting landowners, perhaps prior to deciding the general project area to be surveyed. It is hoped that additional permission will be forthcoming from the Dry Creek landowners in the near future, and that addenda reports on findings may be made to this report.

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**APPENDIX A**

**Resources Recorded During Present Survey**

**IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY  
IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

This form provides the minimum level of documentation required to determine a property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Complete all starred (\*) items as well as the National Register Recommendation.

**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

\*Property Name/Field Number: Stack Rock School Site / 015218  
 \*Map Reference: Eagle, ID USGS Quadrangle 7.5'  
 \*Township: 5N      \*Range: 2E      \*Section: 31  
 SW 1/4 of \*      SE 1/4 of \*      NW 1/4      Boise Meridian  
UTM      558920 easting      4841840 northing  
 \*County: Ada      \*Acres: .6 acres

\*Address: 6415 Dry Creek Road      \*City: Boise  
Lot(s): 2 south of Dry Creek Road      Block(s): N/A

Historic Context(s): Anglo ranching and agriculture, rural outlier of Boise.

\*Property Type: Ranch/residence      \*Total # features: 5

\*Associated bldgs./structures: Features 2 through 5 are barn and storage structures associated with the modern use of the school building as a residence. A modern house (post 1980's) overlooks the site on the hill to the west. This is Dale and Wendy Harris's house, the current owners of the site.

\*Construction Date: ca. 1918?      \*Estimated Construction Period:

Style: One-Family style, 1 1/2-story, symmetric gabled roof      Plan: Symmetric, two story, gabled roof with shed roof addition on west elevation.

\*Condition: poor to fair      \*Moved: Yes      When: 1950's

\*Materials: wood clapboard siding, cement block foundation. Wood shingle and metal roof

\*Original Use: school building for Stack Rock and Dry Creek school districts

\*Current Use: The structure was moved in the 1950's to its present location for use as a residence. It is currently used for storage.

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not eligible
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing in a potential district	<input type="checkbox"/> Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple property study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical significance
<input type="checkbox"/> Significant person	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic landscape
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural/artistic values	<input type="checkbox"/> Not evaluated
<input type="checkbox"/> Comment	

The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The structure may meet Criterion A, as it was a central activity center for residents in the foothills above Dry Creek, not just for school, but for Sunday school and social events as well, from the turn of the century to at least the mid-1930's (Wyman 1989). However, the structure is in a serious state of disrepair, and has lost most of its integrity, since it has been moved down into the Dry Creek Valley and converted into a residence, with several outbuildings. Thus the structure has lost integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Although the clapboard structure is typical of many of the early 20th century structures around Dry Creek (Wyman 1989), the removal of the front porch and wood shed evident in historic photos, and the more recent addition of a wing on the building's west side and cinderblock chimney have impacted its integrity of workmanship and materials. One could argue that since the building was apparently designed to be moved from location to location to accommodate shifting population centers, and was moved at least once for that purpose (Wyman 1989: Harris 1995 pers. comm.), the moving of the building to the Dry Creek Valley did not compromise its integrity of location. However, since the building was moved for the purpose of becoming a residence, and had long been abandoned as a school, this argument does not appear valid (Harris 1995 pers. comm.).

\*Recorded by: Barbara Bauer, Robert G. Haynes-Peterson (208) 387-4080 \*Phone  
\*Address: GCM Services P.O. Box 190654, Boise ID 83719  
\*Project/Report Title: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Parcels in the Dry Creek Valley, Ada County, Idaho.  
Survey Report #                      Reconnaissance      XX Intensive              5-31-95\*Date

FIELD NOTES / SKETCHES

**IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY IDAHO HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

IHSI # 015218

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

Describe the property's physical characteristics, such as form, plan, style, materials, foundation, roof type, integrity, condition, dimensions, interior design, alterations/additions, etc.

Feature 1: The Stack Rock School building, now a dwelling/storage area. This 1 1/2 story building has a wood-shingled gable roof and wood siding. The roof has been patched with corrugated metal. There is a modern, cinder block chimney on the west side. There is no foundation, and the building rests on a mixture of concrete blocks, bricks and wood. The main entrance, a one-lite wood door with concrete steps, is on the north side. There is also a casement window on the north side and a wooden door in the second floor gable end. The east side has a 2/2 double-hung sash window and a single pane window. The south side of the structure is in poor condition and has no features. The west side addition has a shed roof, partially covered with corrugated metal. There is also a 2/1 double hung sash window. The north side of the addition has a 1 x 1 window.

Feature 2: A shed. This one-story, gable roof shed is built into the hillside, and dates to the 1950's or 1960's.

Feature 3: Tack shed. The structure has wood siding, a shed roof with corrugated metal covering, and a 1 x 1 window. The structure dates to the 1950's or 1960's.

Feature 4: Shed. Particle board siding, shed roof with corrugated metal covering, two triangular openings for windows. The structure dates to the 1950's or 1960's.

Feature 5: Shed or barn. Wood siding, shed roof with corrugated metal covering and two double doors. The structure dates to the 1950's or 1960's.

A standing barn, heavily deteriorated was recorded on the site, north of Feature 5, in 1989 (Davis and Bauer). The barn has since collapsed, and all traces of it removed. A small hay field occupies this space now.

**PROPERTY HISTORY**

Provide an overview of the property's history and development.

The Stack Rock School was originally located higher in the foothills, near a prominent outcrop called Stack Rock. According to the Harrises, Pat Brush, and others in the area, this building was originally located up near Stack Rock, and was put on sliders, so it could be easily moved from location to location as the volatile population centers moved around the foothills. The school is referred to several times in Wyman (1989), and was apparently the central school for fifteen or twenty homestead families in the area, from the 1910's to at least the mid-1930's. Wyman (1989:142) attended the Stack Rock School from 1925 to 1933.. According to Wyman, "Stack Rock grade school became a focal point for community social life." The one room school had an itinerant teacher who boarded with local residents during the school year, and serviced as few as six and as many as nineteen students a year. When the school was moved to its second location, lower in the foothills, it had been repainted, and a new woodshed and front porch were built on. Wyman

(1989:32) has a picture of the Stack Rock School in its original location. The photo shows the school as having had a covered front porch or entrance which has since been removed. As the building stands now, a door has been added on the upper story, and the partially returned eaves have been removed, but their "shadow" remains. There was no electricity to the school historically. The school building was moved to its present location in the 1950's and converted into a house. It is currently being used for storage.

Dale and Wendy Harris bought the property about five years ago from Frank Smith - the land was part of Smith's father's homestead. The hilltop on which the Harris' house is built did not have any previous structures or foundations, according to Dale Harris. Harris does not recall seeing any cultural resources on their property (about half to 1/3 has been tilled for farming, or exposed by livestock), except for a few wagon and tractor parts, many of which they incorporated into their own decorating. Axles and wheels from tractors, tillers and one wagon still occur in several places on the property, though none of them appear to be historic. Most appear to date to the 1950's or 1960's.

## DOCUMENTATION

### Property ownership history (deed/title search):

Homesteaded by the Smith family. Frank Smith and his father extended occupation of the land in the 1950's. Sold to Dale and Wendy Harris in 1990.

### Current owner's name and address:

Dale and Wendy Harris  
6603 Dry Creek Road  
Boise ID 83703-9637

Sources/bibliography consulted (note publications, historical documents, drawings/plans, newspapers, photographs, oral histories etc.).

Davis, B. and B. Perry Bauer  
1989 "Ada County Historic Resources: a Reconnaissance Survey." Report prepared for the Ada County Historic Preservation Council, Boise, Idaho.

Harris, Dale and Wendy  
1995 Personal Communications at the time survey was conducted.

Wyman, D. Stiff  
1989 Light upon the Mountain. Maverick Publications, Bénd, Oregon.



Feature 1. Stack Rock School, north side, facing southwest.



Feature 1. Stack Rock School , north side, facing south.



Feature 1, Stack Rock School, northeast corner. Facing southwest.



Overview of site 015218, Feature 1 is behind the trailers.



Stack Rock School at original location (reproduced from Wyman 1989).



Stack Rock School at second location (reproduced from Wyman 1989).

**SWANSON/CRABTREE ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY  
ISOLATED FIND RECORD**

STATE SITE NO.: N/A                      TEMP. NO.: IO 1                      COUNTY:  
Ada  
PROJECT NO./NAME: ACHPC Dry Creek Survey

LOCATION : SW 1/4, SE1/4, NE 1/4, SEC:32 T5N, R 2E:                      Boise PM:  
UTM ZONE: 12                      561560 m E                      4842800 m.N

USGS QUAD: Boise North, ID 7.5 '  
ELEV.: 3100 ft (945 m)                      SOIL: Light brown sandy gravel with large quartz and  
feldspar grains.

TOPOGRAPHY: On broad, grassy toe of hill, 40 m above (north) of Currant Creek, and  
100-150 m downstream (west) from possible spring in currant creek.

NEAREST WATER: Currant Creek                      DIST. TO: 40 m                      DIR: south  
NEAREST PERM.WATER: Dry Creek                      DIST.TO: 1219 m                      DIR.: southwest

VEG.ON SITE: grasses, some rabbitbrush  
SURROUNDING VEG.: grasses, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush. Spring with riparian vegetation  
100-150 m to the east.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Artifact was located in backdirt of small rodent burrow,  
suggesting the potential for subsurface cultural deposits. A thorough examination of the  
surrounding area failed to identify any other cultural resources.

\*\*\*\*\*

ARTIFACTS: One light beige, granular chert secondary flake with broad hinge on distal  
end. No inclusions in chert. No evidence of use or additional reduction. Location in rodent  
backdirt pile, on level area near spring could suggest subsurface cultural deposits. No other  
artifacts or features were observed.

INFERRED FUNCTION /DESCRIPTION : Flake reduction.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: TIME PERIOD: DIMENSIONS: Unknown prehistoric

\*\*\*\*\*

ADD. INFORMATION (drawings, narrative, sketch map): No

COLLECTION: YES:    NO:    COMMENT:

RECORDER: Robert G. Haynes-Peterson                      DATE: 8 August 1995

REPOSITORY: N/A

LAND OWNER: Private - James Grossman and Charing Cross Associates  
DISTRICT / FOREST: N/A

REPORT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Parcels in the Dry Creek  
Valley, Ada County, Idaho.    by GCM Services, Inc.

**SWANSON/CRABTREE ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY  
ISOLATED FIND RECORD**

STATE SITE NO.: N/A                      TEMP. NO.: IO 2                      COUNTY: Ada  
PROJECT NO./NAME: ACHPC Dry Creek Survey

LOCATION : SE 1/4, SE1/4, NW 1/4, SEC:32 T5N, R 2E:                      Boise PM:  
UTM ZONE: 12                      560860 m E                      4842910 m.N

USGS QUAD: Boise North, ID 7.5 '  
ELEV.:3020 ft (920 m)                      SOIL: Light brown sandy gravel with large quartz and  
feldspar grains.

TOPOGRAPHY: On narrow, level toe of hill against natural outcrop of large granite  
boulders. The area overlooks a spring on Currant Creek 70 m to the north.

NEAREST WATER: Currant Creek                      DIST. TO: 70 m                      DIR: north  
NEAREST PERM.WATER: Dry Creek                      DIST.TO: 720 m                      DIR.: southwest

VEG.ON SITE: grasses, some rabbitbrush  
SURROUNDING VEG.: grasses, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush. Spring with riparian vegetation  
70 m to the north.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Artifact was located on a level area near a spring. A narrow  
gauge two-track road passes nearby. The area may have been a campsite or even a  
homestead at one time, but no additional artifacts or features were observed.

\*\*\*\*\*

ARTIFACTS: Wood axe handle, probably historic. No makers marks or other  
identification. The area may have been a campsite or even a homestead, but no additional  
artifacts or features were observed.

INFERRED FUNCTION /DESCRIPTION : Probably associated with local ranching or  
historic residential activities.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: TIME PERIOD: DIMENSIONS: Historic or modern.

\*\*\*\*\*

ADD. INFORMATION (drawings, narrative, sketch map): No

COLLECTION: YES: NO:      COMMENT:

RECORDER: Robert G. Haynes-Peterson                      DATE: 8 August 1995

REPOSITORY: N/A

LAND OWNER: Private - James Grossman and Charing Cross Associates  
DISTRICT / FOREST: N/A

REPORT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Parcels in the Dry Creek  
Valley, Ada County, Idaho.      by GCM Services, Inc.

**APPENDIX B**

**Documentation of Previously Recorded Sites  
In the Dry Creek Valley**

IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
RECONNAISSANCE SITE FORM - HISTORIC PROPERTIES

PART A - Administrative Data

1. Survey # 158
2. Project: Ada County Irrigation Study: Reconnaissance Survey
3. State # 015942
4. Field # 196
5. State: Idaho
6. County: Ada
7. UTM Grid Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE \_\_\_\_\_ mN
8. Township Survey Data  
NW 1/4 of /sw 1/4 of Section 32 T5N R2E Boise Meridian
9. Map Reference: Eagle 7.5'
10. Condition: Poor
11. National Register Status: Unevaluated
12. Recorded By: Belinda Davis
13. Survey Date: June 1990

PART F - Historic Properties

1. Historic Name: N/A
2. Other Name(s): Possible irrigation headgate structure
3. Town: North of Boise
4. Street Address: N/A
5. Original Use: Unknown
6. Current Use: Unknown
7. Integrity: Poor
8. Historical Themes: Irrigation
9. MAP: See attached USGS topographic map or a town map on which the property is circled and identified by its field number.
10. PHOTOGRAPHS: Roll 2, Frames 23  
If photographs are not the most appropriate way to represent the property graphically, attach a substitute graphic image, such as a drawing or sketch map.
11. Type of Historic Property: Possible headgate structure
12. Date or Period that property was important:
13. Associated Historic Events, People, etc.:

Wooden - located on private ditch extending north from Dry Creek.

14. Bibliography: See "A Study of Irrigation and the Development of Ada County", Belinda Davis, August, 1990.

Field No. 196



015215

C

IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
RECONNAISSANCE SITE FORM - ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES

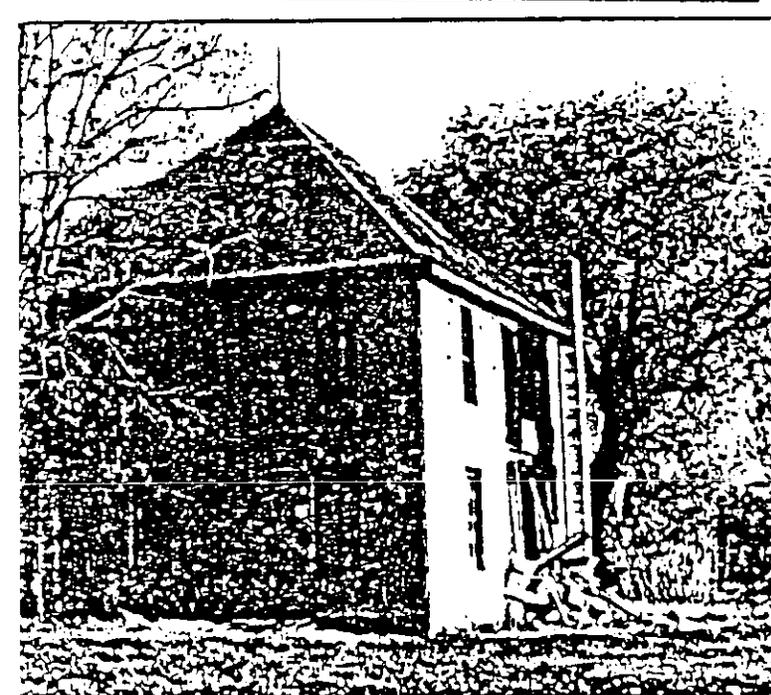
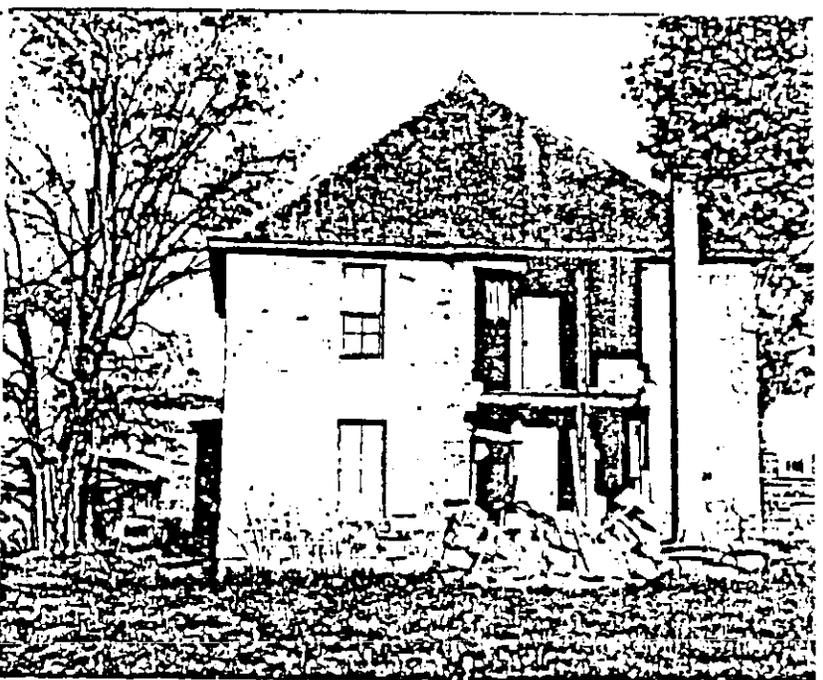
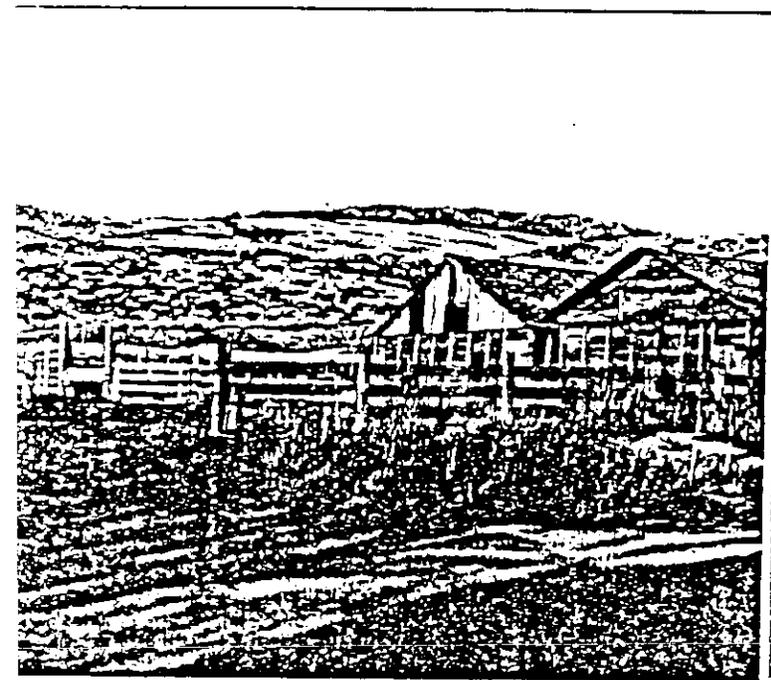
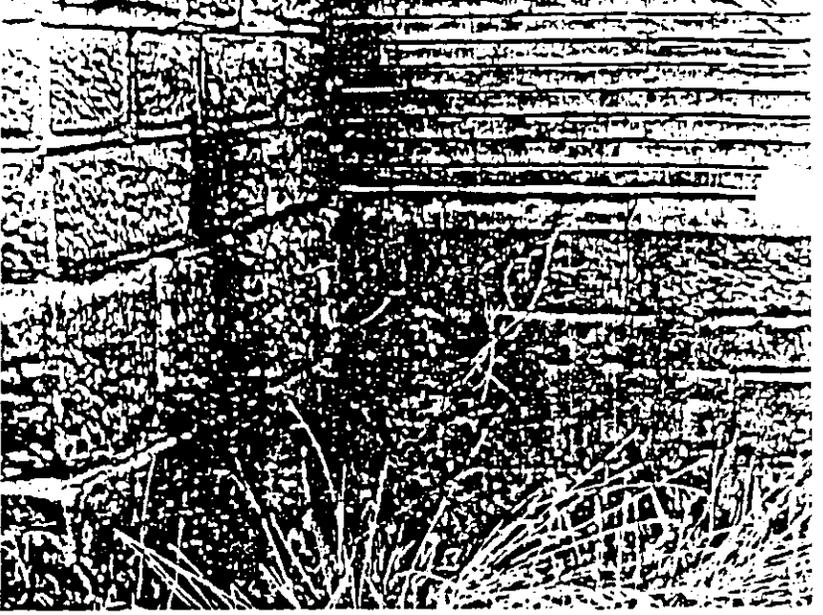
PART A - Administrative Data

- 1. Survey # 149
- 2. Project Ada County Reconnaissance Survey
- 3. State # 015215
- 4. Field # #48
- 5. State Idaho
- 6. County Ada
- 7. UTM Grid Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE \_\_\_\_\_ mN
- 8. Township Survey Data  
\_\_\_\_\_ of E 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 31 T5N R2E Boise Meridian
- 9. Map Reference Eagle 7.5'
- 10. Condition Poor
- 11. National Register Status Not eligible
- 12. Recorded By Belinda Davis/Barbara Perry Bauer
- 13. Survey Date 5/11/89

PART E - Architectural Properties

- 1. Historic Name N/A
- 2. Other Name(s) Pedro Echanove House
- 3. Town Northwest of Boise
- 4. Street Address 14061 McFarland
- 5. Original Use Domestic
- 6. Current Use Vacant
- 7. Integrity good
- 8. Historical Themes architecture
- 9. MAP: Attach a USGS topographic map or a town map on which the property is circled and identified by its field number.
- 10. PHOTOGRAPHS: Roll 6, Frames 24, 25, 26  
If photographs are not the most appropriate way to represent the property graphically, attach a substitute graphic image, such as a drawing or sketch map.
- 11. Materials Masonry; wood shingles roof
- 12. Style(s) on Exterior National pyramidal
- 13. Plan (original) Four-square hipped 2 1/2 stories
- 14. Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Comments, including bibliography, if appropriate:

Current owner: Pedro "Pete" Echanove (939-6783). Local contact: (son) Tom (343-4475) 162 acres originally. School used to be on property. Several outbuildings on property. Fenced corrals and stock feeding troughs - in deteriorated state. Property surrounded by alfalfa fields. House has hipped pyramidal roof; slope, brick chimney and hip-roofed dormer on east facade; dropped symmetric porch on front; roof has slight flare at eaves. Appears to have clapboard lean-to addition on south facade. Front, center entry. House is constructed of local quarried stone. Double-hung paned windows.



\_\_\_\_\_/ Dry Cree- \  
.Address/location? Dry Creek (set back)  
.Date 5-2-85 Farm Bldgs? yes Within City Limits? no  
.Caller's Name and Telephone # Tom Echanove 343-4775  
.Past Owner? \_\_\_\_\_  
.Current Owner? Pedro Echanove  
.Name associated with property? his parents  
.Description Farm house partially standing sandstone & other bldgs. (Falling down.)  
.Other Info: (Photos, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_ \_ ) ( \_ \_ )

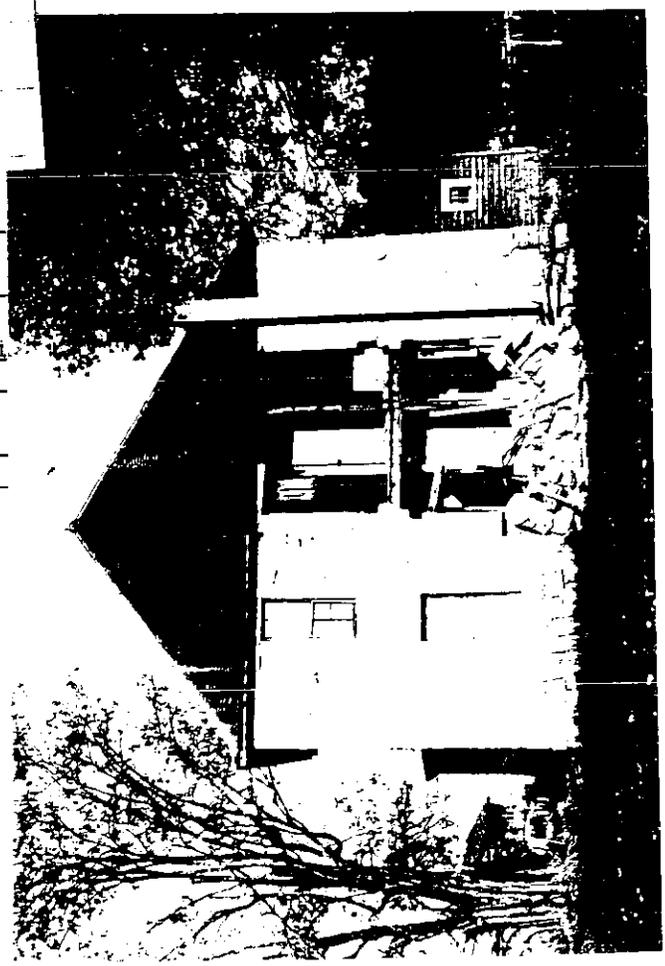
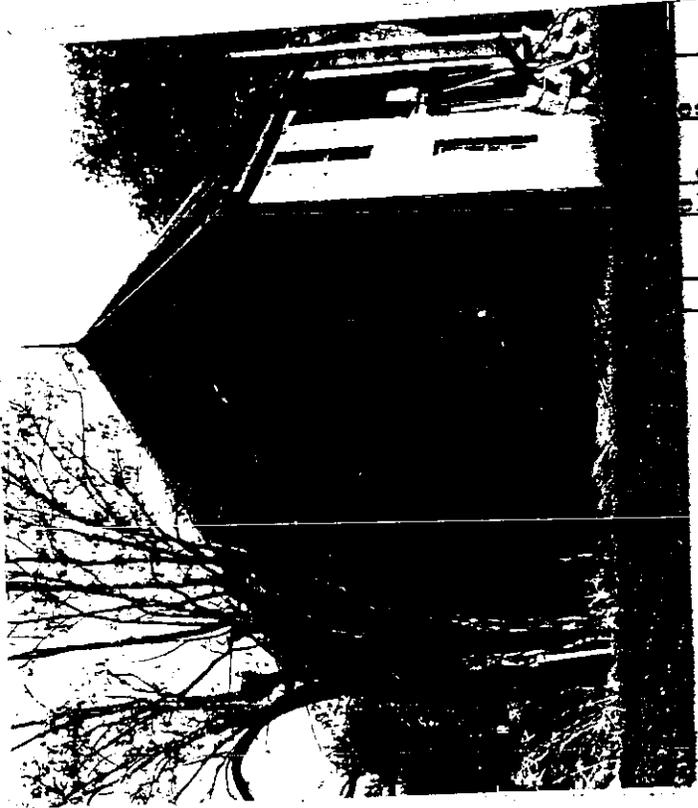
\_\_\_\_\_/ N. 28th, \  
.Address/location? N. 28th, 2902 (E. side of 28th)  
.Date 4-24-85 Farm Bldgs? yes Within City Limits? yes  
.Caller's Name and Telephone # Mrs. John Warren 343-4519  
.Past Owner? \_\_\_\_\_  
.Current Owner? Richard Braun, Boise  
.Name associated with property? Smith Estates  
.Description house, used to be a barn--part of Smith Estates, oak floor, 1910, approx. Currently being remodeled.  
.Other Info: (Photos, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_ \_ ) ( \_ \_ )

Pedro ...

937-0783 - phone  
knows background of  
hill.

162 acres orig. -  
School will be on  
property -

notably in use for  
14 years



as  
of Smi  
eled.





IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
RECONNAISSANCE SITE FORM - ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES

PART A - Administrative Data

- 1. Survey # 149
- 2. Project Ada County Reconnaissance Survey
- 3. State # 015216
- 4. Field # #49
- 5. State Idaho
- 6. County Ada
- 7. UTM Grid Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE \_\_\_\_\_ mN
- 8. Township Survey Data \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 31 T5N R2E Boise Meridian
- 9. Map Reference Eagle 7.5'
- 10. Condition Deteriorated
- 11. National Register Status Unevaluated
- 12. Recorded By Belinda Davis/Barbara Perry Bauer
- 13. Survey Date 5/11/89

PART E - Architectural Properties

- 1. Historic Name N/A
- 2. Other Name(s) Dry Creek hay shed
- 3. Town Northwest of Boise
- 4. Street Address 5201 Dry Creek Road (spur)
- 5. Original Use Agriculture
- 6. Current Use Vacant
- 7. Integrity \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Historical Themes agriculture
- 9. MAP: Attach a USGS topographic map or a town map on which the property is circled and identified by its field number.
- 10. PHOTOGRAPHS: Roll 6, Frames 17  
If photographs are not the most appropriate way to represent the property graphically, attach a substitute graphic image, such as a drawing or sketch map.
- 11. Materials Wood frame, vertical board siding, wood shingle roof
- 12. Style(s) on Exterior Gabled
- 13. Plan (original) Rectangular
- 14. Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Comments, including bibliography, if appropriate:

Shed appears to have had a lean-to-type addition on the north facing facade, as the boards are placed horizontally on the inside of the structure with exposed framing. Hay fork support protruding from loft window on east facade. Board siding placed vertically on structure.

IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
RECONNAISSANCE SITE FORM - ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES

PART A - Administrative Data

1. Survey # 159
2. Project Ada County Reconnaissance Survey
3. State # 115212
4. Field # #50
5. State Idaho
6. County Ada
7. UTM Grid Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE \_\_\_\_\_ mN
8. Township Survey Data  
\_\_\_\_\_ of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 32 T5N R2E Boise Meridian
9. Map Reference Boise North 7.5'
10. Condition Good
11. National Register Status Unevaluated
12. Recorded By Belinda Davis/Barbara Perry Bauer
13. Survey Date 5/11/89

PART E - Architectural Properties

1. Historic Name N/A
2. Other Name(s) Sam Goldbloom House
3. Town northwest of Boise
4. Street Address 5213 Dry Creek Road (spur)
5. Original Use Domestic
6. Current Use Domestic
7. Integrity Good
8. Historical Themes architecture
9. MAP: Attach a USGS topographic map or a town map on which the property is circled and identified by its field number.
10. PHOTOGRAPHS: Roll 6, Frames 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23  
If photographs are not the most appropriate way to represent the property graphically, attach a substitute graphic image, such as a drawing or sketch map.
11. Materials Wood clapboard siding; masonry foundation, wood shingle roof
12. Style(s) on Exterior National Gable-front-and-wing family
13. Plan (original) Front-facing L
14. Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_
15. Comments, including bibliography, if appropriate:

Masonry foundation; newer clapboard siding; 2 brick ridge chimneys - one centered on front-gabled portion of house; one on cross-gable portion. Windows on front-gabled portion are pedimented, double-hung (4 over 4 paned). Two gabled dormers on south side roof with symmetric pedimented windows. Two wings added on north facade. Dropped asymmetric porch on entry - both the front-gabled and wing portions have entries. Detached shed is directly behind (north) of house attached only by a breeze-way roof. Limited turning on porch supports. Barn and several out-buildings on property.





IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
RECONNAISSANCE SITE FORM - ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES

PART A - Administrative Data

- 1. Survey # 149
- 2. Project Ada County Reconnaissance Survey
- 3. State # 015218
- 4. Field # #51
- 5. State Idaho
- 6. County Ada
- 7. UTM Grid Zone \_\_\_\_\_ mE \_\_\_\_\_ mN
- 8. Township Survey Data \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 31 T5N R2E Boise Meridian
- 9. Map Reference Eagle 7.5'
- 10. Condition Poor
- 11. National Register Status Not eligible
- 12. Recorded By Belinda Davis/Barbara Perry Bauer
- 13. Survey Date 5/11/89

PART E - Architectural Properties

- 1. Historic Name N/A
- 2. Other Name(s) Emery House
- 3. Town Northwest of Boise
- 4. Street Address 6415 Dry Creek Road
- 5. Original Use Domestic
- 6. Current Use Domestic
- 7. Integrity Poor
- 8. Historical Themes Architecture
- 9. MAP: Attach a USGS topographic map or a town map on which the property is circled and identified by its field number.
- 10. PHOTOGRAPHS: Roll 6, Frames 27, 28, 29, 30  
If photographs are not the most appropriate way to represent the property graphically, attach a substitute graphic image, such as a drawing or sketch map.
- 11. Materials Wood clapboard, wood shingle roof
- 12. Style(s) on Exterior National front - gabled
- 13. Plan (original) Front - gable - and - wing - linear
- 14. Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Comments, including bibliography, if appropriate:

Appears to have had exterior chimney at one time. Unable to determine foundation material. Linear 1 1/2 story. Wing attached to west facade and appears to be fairly new. Barn and outbuildings on property.

Gary Clark: Rockshelter

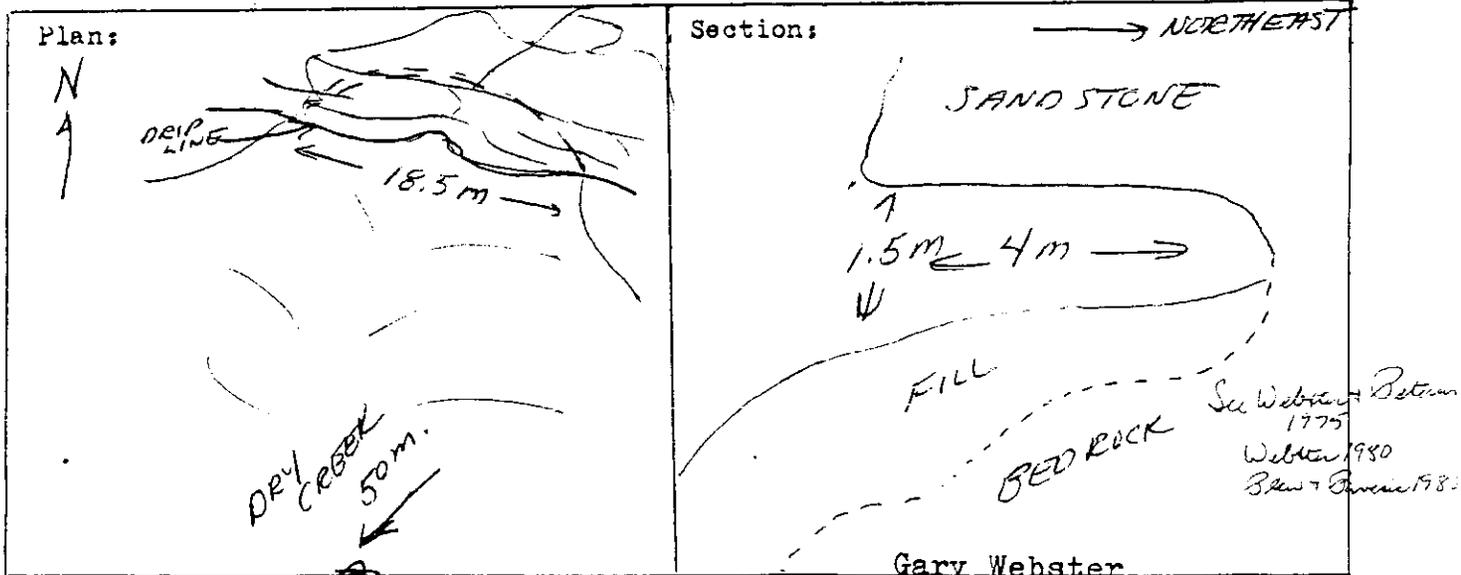
IDAHO  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

1. Site no. 10AA 68 County Ada Date 8 July 1974
2. Site Description (including name & address of owner or tenant and persons with artifacts from site) Undercut sandstone cliff forming shelter; dimensions 18.5M across front; 4.0M deep; 1.5 M high ( before excavation. Approx. 2.5 M of fill. Deposit contains cultural materials. Approx. 1/4 site area excavated by Boise State University by Gary Webster and Kristina Peterson. Site owned by J.L.Terteling. Artifacts on 2 year contract
3. ~~Relation to Surroundings~~ for study at BSU. Report on File at BSU and National Endowment for the Humanities, Wash. D.C.
4. ~~Site located in Boise Foothills; Dry Creek valley, 5 miles north of Boise, Idaho.~~
4. Previous Professional Work Excavation 1974-75, BSU.

Site 10AA 68 County Ada

5. Artifacts and Faunal Remains Found Lithic assemblages; medithermal sequence faunal remains; no perishables; 2 human burials; 2300 chipped stone items Report on File at BSU; plus paper delivered to 2nd Annual Ida. Arch. Soc. Conference.

6. Site Condition (circle one): Undisturbed Disturbed Not Sure ( excluding excavated area)
7. Location of Collections: ISU UI BSU IHS Other Public Private Unknown
8. Map Reference 15-4810/4337515
9. T 4 S R 2 W Sec. 15  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. NE Aerial Photo Coise North General
10. Open or Cave/Rockshelter
11. Camp Village Fishing Hunting Quarry Pictographs Petroglyphs Burial Historic
12. Owner: BLM FS DOD AEC BIA BUREC Pks&Rec F&G St Ld Bd Muni Priv Unknown



13. Recorded By [Signature] 14. Institution Boise State University

BOISE STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. 10 AA 79 County Ada Date 9-10-74

Site Description Several granite cobble stones found on the surface on left side of N. Fork of Daniels Cr. - near the base of a small basalt outcrop - the site is marked by one old fence post standing in the area of a small terrace.

Map Reference U.S.G.S 1:24000 - Boise, North-S.E 1/4 of N.W. 1/4

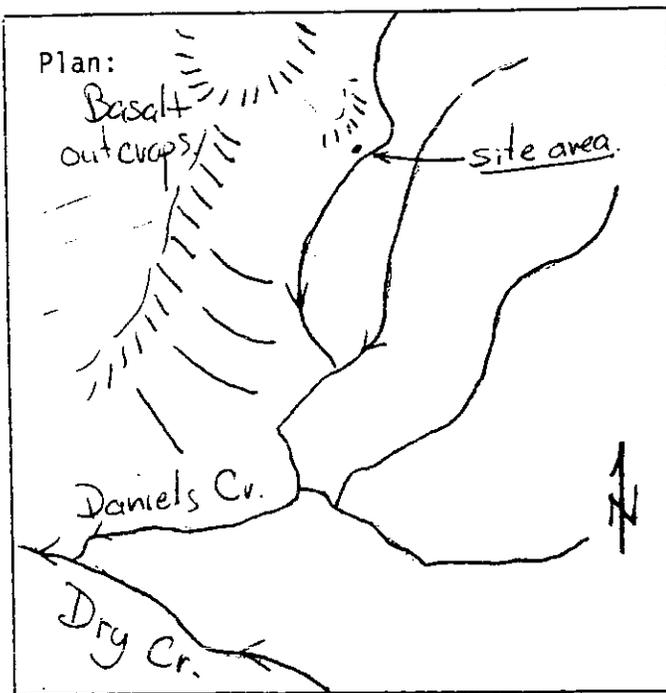
Sec. 2 T 4 S R 2 W Aerial Photo \_\_\_\_\_

Owner or Tenant John De Chambeau

Remarks 11/565277/4892025

Geographic Location Approx. 6 miles North of Boise on the North Fork of Daniels Cr. Elevation: 3,780

Site 10 AA 79 County Ada



Section:

Photographs: B.W. Color  
Dan Meatte.

Reported by: Dan Meatte  
Project: Boise Valley  
Archaeological Survey.

BOISE STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. 10 AA 81 County Ada Date 5/3/74

Site Description Stone foundation (Historic?) a rock foundation situated on top of a large flat directly below a large outcropping of sandstone on left side of Dry Cr. The foundation measures 8m. x 10m. and approx. 30cm high in several places.

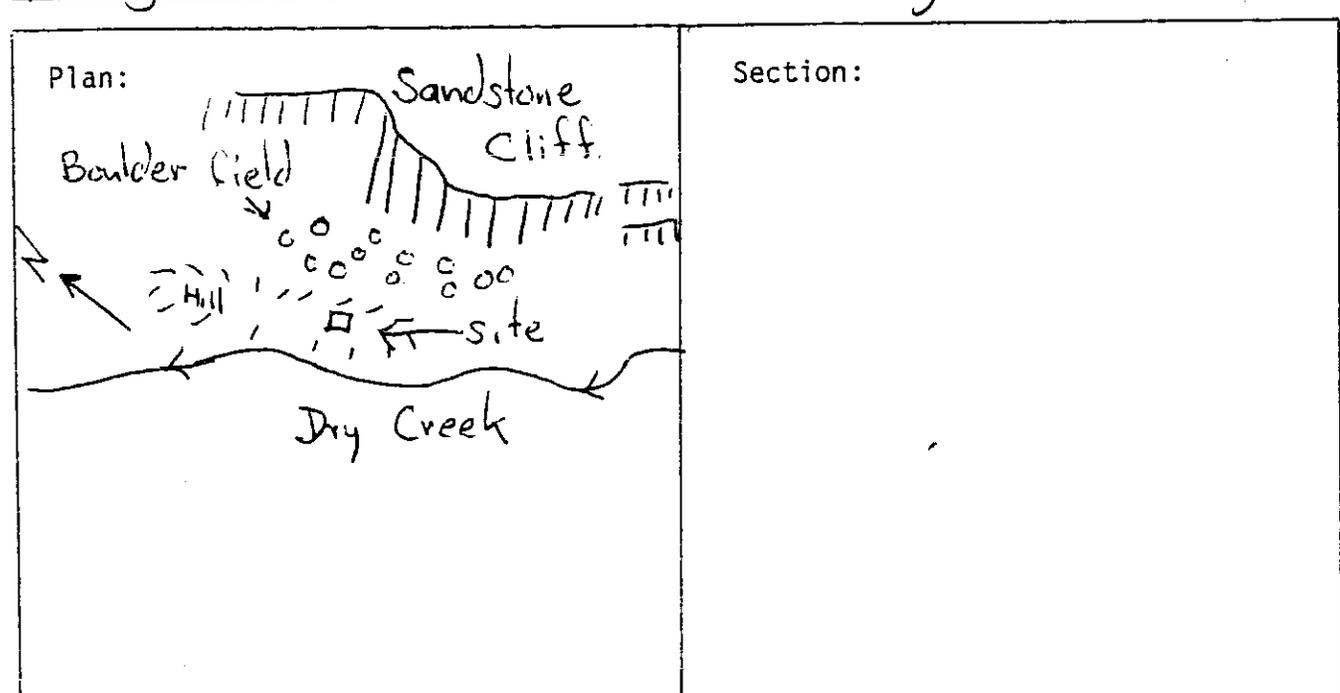
Map Reference U.S.G.S. - 1:24,000 Boise, North - SW 1/4 of SE 1/4  
Sec. 10 T 4 R 2 Aerial Photo \_\_\_\_\_

Owner or Tenant John De Chambeau (Private)

Remarks 11/20/74 260/4237200

Site 10 AA 81 County Ada

Geographic Location approx. 3/4 mile upstream from the junction of Daniels Cr and Dry Cr. Elevation: 3,160



Photographs: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reported by: Dan Meatte  
Project: Boise Valley  
Archaeological Survey.

BOISE STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. 10 AA 82 County Ada Date 3-8-74

Site Description Surface scatter - Several bone fragments (burned) scattered in a confined area in association with obsidian flakes, projectile point and flaked tool. Area covers approx. 2 x 5 square meters.

Map Reference U.S.G.S. 1:24,000, Boise, North - NW 1/4 of S.W. 1/4

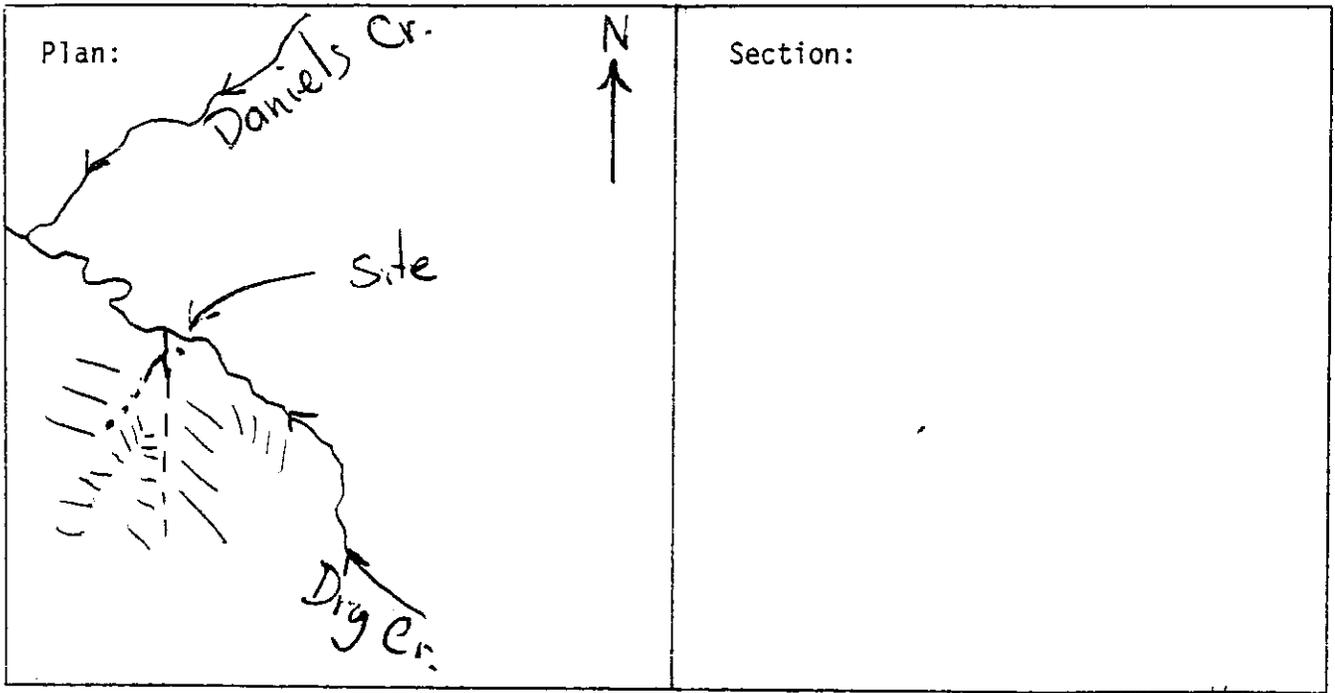
Sec. 10 T 4 S R 2 W Aerial Photo U/5-3760/4-30340

Owner or Tenant Private

Remarks Burned bone probably represents a campfire or recent eye, built on top of site.

Geographic Location located above the junction of Daniels Creek and Dry Creek in the Boise foothills Elevation: 3,070

Site 10 AA 82 County Ada



Photographs: Color  
Dan Meatte

Reported by: Dan Meatte  
Project: Boise Valley  
Archaeological Survey

BOISE STATE COLLEGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. 10 AA 83 County Ada Date 9-10-74

Site Description Several red chert flakes found on left bank of N. Fork of Daniels Cr. The site area is at the North end of a very sandy flat that runs along the creek for approx. 50 yds.

Map Reference U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 - Boise, North - N.E 1/4 of NW 1/4

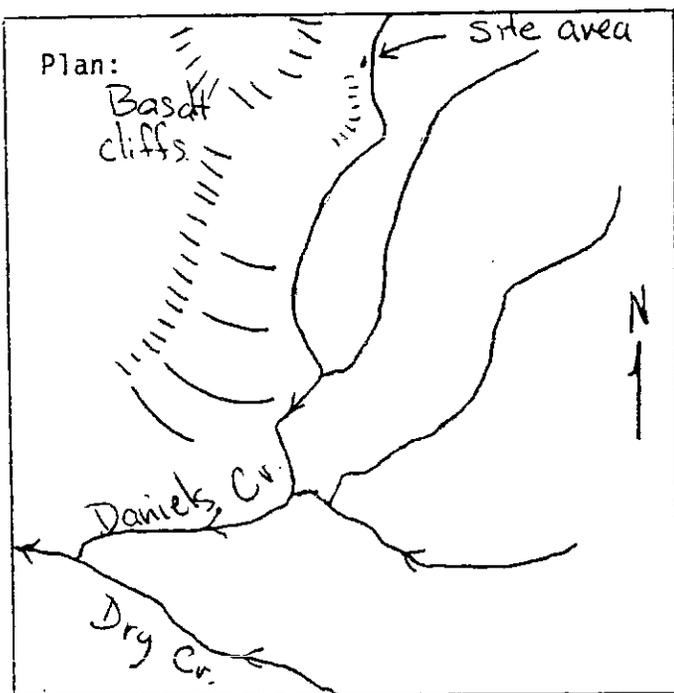
Sec. 2 T 4 S R 2 W Aerial Photo \_\_\_\_\_

Owner or Tenant John De Chambeau

Remarks 1565620 / 4240440

Geographic Location Approx. 6 miles north of Boise on the N. Fork of Daniels Cr. Elevation: 3,940

Site 10-AA-83 County Ada



Section:

Photographs: B-W & Color  
Dan Meatte.

Reported by: Dan Meatte  
Project: Boise Valley  
Archaeological Survey

IDAHO  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

1. Site no. 10 AA 119 County Ada Date 4 January 1977

2. Site Description (including name & address of owner or tenant and persons with artifacts from site) Historic homestead foundation of cut stone; possibly related to extensive mining activity and flume bed system in area.

3. Relation to Surroundings Valley floor at base of hill to north. North bank of Dry Creek, c. 30 m. from creek; on north side of map-indicated unimproved dirt road paralleling Dry Creek, c. 1.6 km. from junction with Cartwright Road.

4. Previous Professional Work None known. Site was only cursorily examined and needs to be reinvestigated and rerecorded when the area is systematically surveyed.

5. Artifacts and Faunal Remains Found Assorted historic items which may or may not relate to foundation.

6. Site Condition (circle one): Undisturbed Disturbed Not Sure

7. Location of Collections: ISU VI BSU IHS Other Public Private Unknown

8. Map Reference U.S.G.S. 1972 Boise North, Idaho 7.5' Quadrangle.

9. T 4 N, R 2 E. SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 9. Sec.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. Aerial Photo

10. Open or Cave/Rockshelter

11. Camp Village Fishing Hunting Quarry Pictographs Petroglyphs Burial Historic

12. Owner: BLM FS DOD AEC BIA BUREC Pks&Rec F&G St Ld Bd Muni Priv Unknown

Site  
10-AA-119  
County

Plan:	Section: <i>See Ostrogorsky 1974, 1977</i>
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13. Recorded By Michael Ostrogorsky 14. Institution Idaho Historical Society

IDAHO  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

1. Site no. 10 AA 120 County Ada Date 4 January 1977

2. Site Description (including name & address of owner or tenant and persons with artifacts from site) Historic foundation of cut stone (c. 7 m. square) reputed to be local nineteenth century school. Located adjacent to possible aboriginal midden, 10 AA 123.

3. Relation to Surroundings On valley floor. On west bank of Daniels Creek, c. 80 m. from confluence with Dry Creek, at easternmost extension of map-indicated unimproved dirt road paralleling Dry Creek.

4. Previous Professional Work None known. Site was only cursorily examined and needs to be reinvestigated and rerecorded when the area is systematically surveyed.

5. Artifacts and Faunal Remains Found Assorted historic items such as printed ceramic fragments; also obsidian flakes and bone fragments.

6. Site Condition (circle one): Undisturbed Disturbed Not Sure

7. Location of Collections: ISU UI BSU IHS Other Public Private Unknown

8. Map Reference U.S.G.S. 1972 Boise North, Idaho 7.5' Quadrangle.

9. T 4 N, R 2 E; NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 10.   
 P      S R      W Sec.       $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec.       $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec.      Aerial Photo     

10. Open or Cave/Rockshelter

11. Camp Village Fishing Hunting Quarry Pictographs Petroglyphs Burial Historic

12. Owner: BLM FS DOD AEC BIA BUREC Pks&Rec F&G St Ld Bd Muni Priv Unknown ?

Plan:	Section: <div style="text-align: center; font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;"> <i>See Ostrogorsky 1976, 1977</i> </div>
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13. Recorded By Michael Ostrogorsky 14. Institution Idaho Historical Society

Site 10-AA-120 County

IDAHO  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

1. Site no. 10 AA 123 County Ada Date 4 January 1977

2. Site Description (including name & address of owner or tenant and persons with artifacts from site) Possible aboriginal midden (undelineated).

3. Relation to Surroundings On valley floor; adjacent to historic foundation 10 AA 120. On Daniels Creek immediately upstream from confluence with Dry Creek.

4. Previous Professional Work None known. Site was only cursorily examined and needs to be reinvestigated and rerecorded when the area is systematically surveyed.

5. Artifacts and Faunal Remains Found Obsidian flakes, bone fragments (large mammal).

6. Site Condition (circle one): Undisturbed Disturbed Not Sure

7. Location of Collections: ISU UI BSU IHS Other Public Private Unknown

8. Map Reference U.S.G.S. 1972 Boise North, Idaho 7.5' Quadrangle.

9. T N E Sec. 1/4 Sec. 1/4 Sec. 1/4 Aerial Photo           
T 4 N, R 2 E. NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 10.

10. Open or Cave/Rockshelter

11. Camp Village Fishing Hunting Quarry Pictographs Petroglyphs Burial Historic

12. Owner: BLM FS DOD AEC BIA BUREC Pks&Rec F&G St Ld Bd Muni Priv Unknown

Site 10-AA-123  
County

County

Plans:	Section:  <i>See Ostrogorsky <sup>1974</sup> 1977</i>
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13. Recorded By Michael Ostrogorsky 14. Institution Idaho Historical Society

Site No. 10AA232 County \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Description \_\_\_\_\_

Size \_\_\_\_\_  Measured  Measured  
 Estimate 4. Depth \_\_\_\_\_  Estimate

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Map Guide T 5 S R 1 W 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. 26

High contour \_\_\_\_\_ 8. UTM 11 55-50 4843000 9. Long. \_\_\_\_\_  
Low contour \_\_\_\_\_ Zone Easting Northing Lat. \_\_\_\_\_

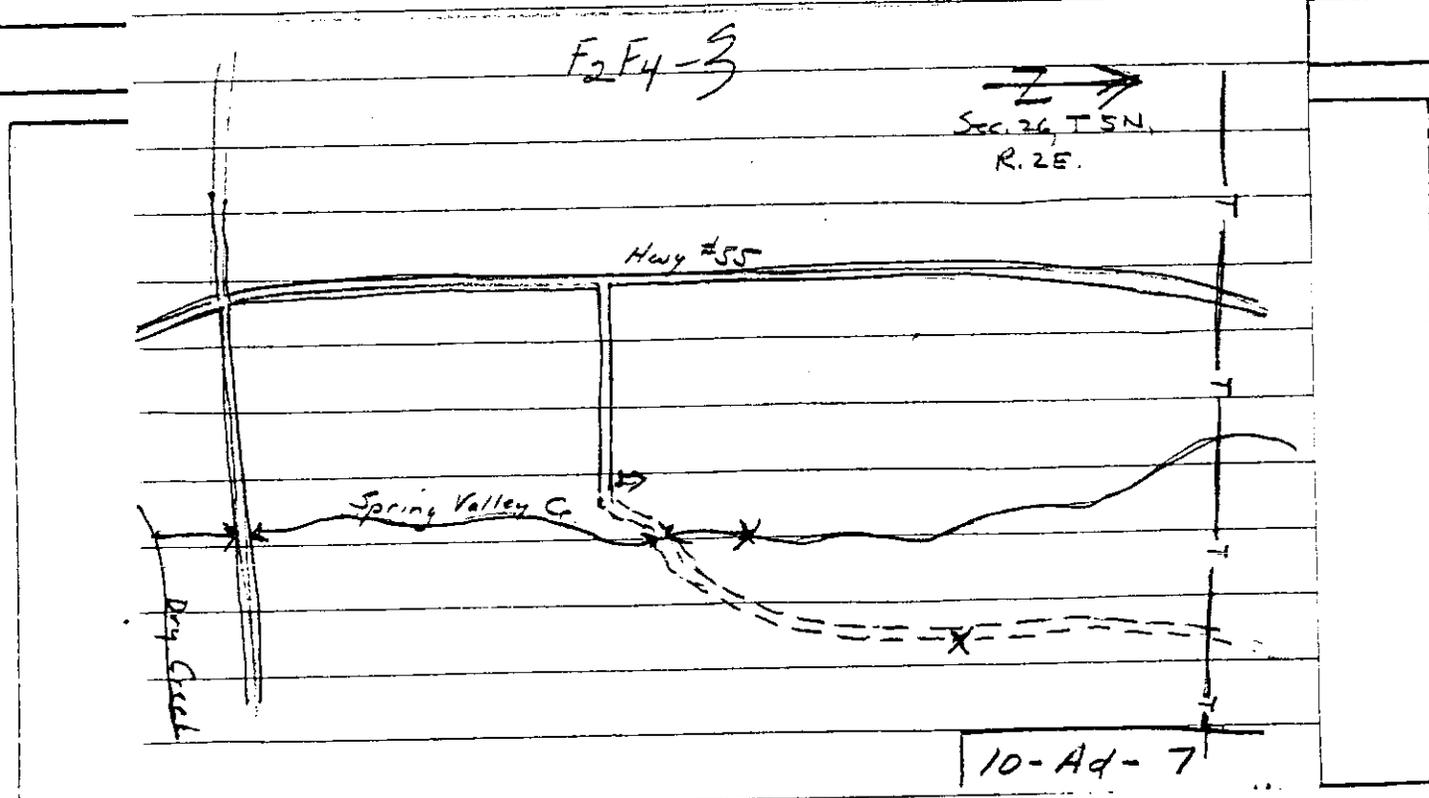
Land owner & address Private

Present condition \_\_\_\_\_ Imminent Disturbance \_\_\_\_\_

Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_

Location of collections \_\_\_\_\_

Comments Below Spring Valley Cr. - Dry Cr. ice area



Site No. 10-AA-232 County \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX C**

**Interview Notes from Dry Creek Residents**

Note: These are transcribed field notes of visitations with local residents, provided to contribute additional information toward the overall history of the Dry Creek Valley.

**Dale and Wendy Harris (4-6-95):**

Dale and Wendy Harris bought the property about five years ago from Frank Smith - the land was part of Smith's father's homestead. The hilltop on which the Harris' house is built did not have any previous structures or foundations, according to Dale Harris. Harris does not recall seeing any cultural resources on their property (about half to 1/3 has been tilled for farming, or exposed by livestock), except for a few wagon and tractor parts, many of which they incorporated into their own decorating.

Old building at base of hill on their property was the old Stack Rock School. Moved in the 50's to the current location, for use as a residence by Frank Smith and his father. Now used by the Harris' handyman Earl. Harris recalls seeing a large historic or modern trash dump near the Stack Rock school house, but buried it up so the land could be used.

Suggested contacting Julius Jeker for additional information.

**Pat Brush and Charles Vincen (Brush's Father) 4-12-95:**

Barbara Bauer's Notes:

Pat Brush (maiden name Vincen), lives up on McFarland Creek, on land that once belonged in her family, then was sold. She and her husband reacquired about 300 acres of it from Walter Alfred in 1958.

Says the Healy tollgate road is not plotted accurately on the Metzger map. Broken Horn Road is the Healy toll road.

Toll Gate Ranch was on Tertling's land, sold to Dan Forsythe.

Rita Vincen Clemens - aunt of Charles Vincen - gave right-of-way for Highway 55 at Dry Creek to state.

Charles Vincen in Dry Creek and Pearl Area, the stone house on the Echanoves' land was here before him, though it may have been used as a boarding house.

Stone for many of the houses in the Dry Creek Valley quarried on the other side of Hwy 55, north of Eagle. The large stone house on the Echanove's land may have gotten its stone from the Table Rock quarries, however.

Michael and Kathleen Brady bought land from Jerry and James Garrow, who bought it from Elizabeth Hoene ca 1957-1958.

Pat Brush's grandfather was a road supervisor (for the county? state?). Tom Healy (of the Healy toll road) was related to Charles Vincen. Charles Vincen's father - Hallie(?) Vincen - homesteaded on what is now the Broken Horn Road, which was the Healy toll road. A barn built on the homestead (just north of Dry Creek road) which is still standing, was built before Charles Vincen was born (so, pre-1906). Charles Vincen's father's sister married into the Smith family (Alice Vincen Smith).

McFarland Creek Road was called Old Cutoff Road, and was used by people who didn't want to use the toll road to the west.

Another old road on the area ran through what was called Robert's Ranch - now owned by the Spring Valley Ranch. The clusters of trees on the sides of slopes or in level pediments mark numerous homesteads up the drainages away from Dry Creek which have been abandoned and scavenged.

An old dumpsite is located in a draw along Brookside road - 7 from Eagle.

Dr. Murphy has 74 acres on the Dry Creek side, 103 on the other side, which were part of the Smith homestead.

The school site: Smiths moved the old school house from Stack Rock to the Dry Creek Valley. No used as a residence by Earl, a hired hand for Dale Harris

Julius Jeker bought his land from his father. Used to be called the "Company Ranch." Brush and Vincen weren't sure who the original owner was. There is a geothermal artesian well on the property. The original Jeker homesite was located near the well, on Dry Creek road about 1/4 mile east of Highway 55. No structures are present there now. Opposite the location of the original Jeker homesite, on the other side of Dry Creek road, is the location of another old homestead.

Other land in the area: Forsythe bought land from Tom Bicandi. The Ouradas (Earl Ourada) are on the location of their original homesite and the original house still stands. Wiedrick was a big name in the area. Grace Wiedrick married Harry Tertling. Other homesteaders in draws away from Dry Creek include Lloyd Campbell and Jesse Helm.

Robert Haynes-Peterson's Notes:

Echanoves came over in the 1920's to work other peoples lands. Then Pete Echanove's father bought some land, which they still have.

Brush's contact with the valley goes back to the Hurts, who owned what became the Spring Valley Ranch. Her great aunt donated land for Hwy 55 at the Dry Creek intersection, her great-grandmother donated land for the Dry Creek (school?) and built the Overland Stage Stop. Spring Valley Ranch (McLeod) purchased from McPherson, purchased from Charles Vincen's grandfather Hurt.

Although Pete Echanove's mother lived in the large stone house on their property, the Echanove's didn't build it.

Jim Grossman got his land from Hollenback.

Land that Hallie Vincen, Charles Vincen's father homesteaded (originally 400 acres), is now owned by Mrs. Bellaview. A barn which still stands on the property is older than Charles Vincen (b. 1906).

#### **Susan Miner 5-31-95:**

Miner reports finding obsidian flakes at the mouth of a large draw on the northeast side of her property. Springs 800 to 1200 m to the east of her property (on Jim Grossman's property) provide near year-round water down Currant Creek.

Miner says that the previous landowner reported digging up a human femur, but she wasn't sure of the location of the find.

"Indian Rocks" - prominent sandstone outcrops on Brush's property, in view of Miner's property. Echanove kids report that the outcrop has been called Indian Rocks at least since they were kids.

**APPENDIX D**

**Sample of Access Request Letter Sent to Landowners**

# GCM SERVICES INC.

Post Office Box 3047 • (406) 723-4387 • Butte, Montana 59702

Dale and Wendy Harris  
6603 Dry Creek Road  
Boise ID 83703-9637

15 March, 1995

Dear Mr. and Ms. Harris:

Our company is conducting an archaeological and historic inventory of approximately 900 acres of unincorporated land in the Dry Creek Valley for the Ada County Historic Preservation Council (ACHPC). The inventory is being conducted as part of "the long range goal of the ACHPC...to conduct a complete inventory of rural Ada County which will initially document the locations of all historic and prehistoric sites," and is not associated with the Hidden Springs or any other development.

The extent of our project will include a land survey, where an archaeologist intensively walks over the project area locating and mapping prehistoric and historic cultural resources; documentation of historic resources by a project historian; consultation with landowners and local residents concerning their knowledge of the area; a prehistoric and historic overview of the area; and a project report. No subsurface disturbance of the resources (i.e. excavation or testing) will occur, and no artifacts will be collected for analysis. Any changes or exceptions to these conditions will be mutually agreed upon by GCM Services, ACHPC, and individual landowners involved.

The ACHPC has outlined a potential area of interest which, according to county records, includes at least one parcel of land in your name. I am writing to gain your permission to conduct the survey on your land, as well as talk to you about your knowledge of the history of the area. I have enclosed a permission form and SASE to facilitate your response.

According to county records, the following land(s) under your name are within the projected area of interest:

Lot 2, south of Dry Creek Road, Section 31, T5N, R2E.  
Property Address: 6603 Dry Creek RD, Boise, ID 83703

Please feel free to call Dale Gray or myself in Boise at 387-4950 if you have any questions, comments or concerns. Also, please let me know if you have additional property in the area which could be inventoried.

Sincerely,



Robert G. Haynes-Peterson  
Archaeologist, GCM Services

**PERMISSION TO GAIN ACCESS TO LANDS FOR ADA COUNTY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

I, DALE OR WENDY HARRIS, \_\_\_\_\_do  
\_\_\_\_\_do not

give GCM Services, Inc. Permission to conduct an intensive surface cultural resources inventory of the following lands under my ownership for the Ada County Historic Preservation Council (ACHPC):

Lot 2, south of Dry Creek Road, Section 31, T5N, R2E.  
Property Address: 6603 Dry Creek RD, Boise, ID 83703

I understand that this inventory involves no subsurface disturbance (i.e. excavation or testing) or surface collection of artifacts, and any changes in the inventory in this regard will only be conducted at the mutual agreement of GCM Services, Inc., the ACHPC, and myself if it affects land under my ownership.

In addition, I \_\_\_\_\_would  
\_\_\_\_\_would not

like to meet with an archaeologist and/or historian from GCM Services, Inc. to discuss my knowledge of the area. This meeting may include, but is not limited to, a brief phone discussion, an on-site discussion of relevant property(ies), and discussion of additional historic resources or persons to contact.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)