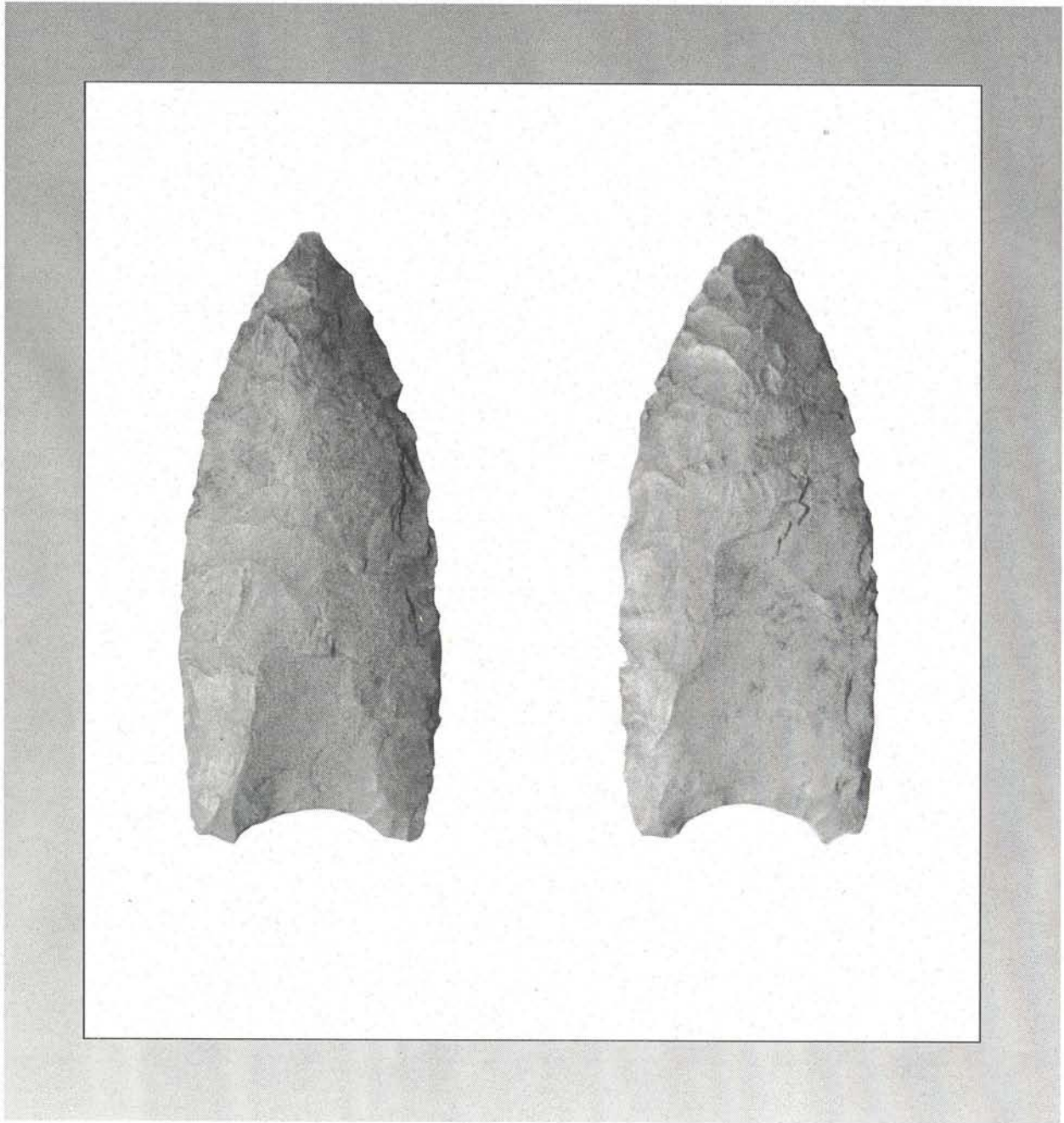


# Idaho ARCHAEOLOGIST

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# Idaho ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Cover Photo: Big Creek Springs Clovis

## CONTENTS

### ARTICLES AND REPORTS \_\_\_\_\_

*Author, Subject and Site Indexes to Idaho Archaeologist, 1995-2002*..... 3  
*Chris A. Willson*

### SHORT CONTRIBUTIONS \_\_\_\_\_

*A Clovis Point From the Big Springs Creek Area, Owyhee County, Idaho* ..... 7  
*Mark G. Plew and George R. Scott*



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# ARTICLES AND REPORTS

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## AUTHOR, SUBJECT AND SITE INDEXES TO *IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGIST* 1995-2002

Chris A. Willson

This paper serves to update the author and subject index for the *Idaho Archaeologist* from Volume XVIII (2) to Volume XXV (2) for the period 1995-2002. The format and style is based on the previous index prepared by Sharon Plager in 1995. The purpose of this index is to assist researchers interested in various aspects of Idaho archaeology. Since 1985, the journal has been edited and published as a joint project between Boise State University and the Idaho Archaeological Society.

The journal format has undergone significant changes since its first publication. In appearance the journal has evolved from manually typed xeroxed pages to a typeset and bound publication. *American Antiquity's* manuscript style sheet was adopted in 1985 with some minor modifications. The *Idaho Archaeologist* remains a peer reviewed journal publishing articles and short notes on Idaho archaeology and the archaeology of surrounding areas.

The author index lists each author who has published in *Idaho Archaeologist* with the exception of those authors whose abstracts for the Idaho Archaeological

Society Conference were published in the journal. Journals including conference abstracts are listed under Idaho Archaeological Society. Manuscripts published by more than one author are listed alphabetically by the senior author's name followed by the contributing author.

The subject index is not comprehensive. Notes from the editor, president's messages, letters to the editor, archaeological updates, coming events and business meeting minutes have not been indexed. An attempt was made to choose those subject headings that would help the interested reader or researcher find additional information on a variety of topics and issues. Each is listed under the main focus of the paper and the geographic area cited. Some articles lend insights to several areas of interest and can be found under different subject headings. Excavated site reports and surveys are an exception and are listed under their respective subjects and local and regional geographic areas. These reports often reveal pertinent information on material culture and subsistence.

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### Author Index Volumes XVIII (2) - XXV (2)

Dunn, Michael T.

1995 Fungal Contamination of Stored Seeds: Implications for Aboriginal Caching Strategies. 18(2):35.

1996 Corrections to "Fungal Contaminants of Stored Seeds: Implications for Aboriginal Caching Strategies." 19(1):15.

Gruhn, Ruth

1999 Implications of a Fremont Occupation at Wilson Butte Cave. 22(2):33.

Hamlett, Kathy L.

1998 Abstracts: 25th Annual Conference of the Idaho Archaeological Society. 21(2):29.

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2000 Geographic Distribution of Groundstone in Southwestern Idaho. 23(1):3.

Hauer, Craig A. and Lisa Hughes

1996 Description and Analysis of the Material Culture of Site 10-CN-6, Middle Snake River, Idaho. 19(2):19.

Horting, Chris

2000 A Case of Mistaken Identity: The Misuse of Artifactual Basketry in the Prehistoric Great Basin. 23(2):15.

Huntley, James L. and Dana Schuster

1995 A Stone Phallus from Southwest Idaho. 18(2):51.

Kohntopp, Steve

2001 The China Creek Cache. 24(2):19.

Murphy, Kelly A.

1997 Shield Figures and a Hole in One: The Rock Art of Upper Salmon Falls, Idaho. 20(2):23.

Newman, Margaret E.

2002 Immunological Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from Site (10-JE-47) and Kinzie Butte, Idaho. 25 (2):39.

Newman, Margaret and James Winfrey

1995 Results of Immunological Analysis of Two Prehistoric Pestles from Site 10AM110, Payette National Forest, Idaho. 18(1):11.

Plew, Mark G.

- 1996 Distribution of Rock Art Elements and Styles at Three Localities in the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands. 19(1):3.
- 1996 Book Review: *The Organization of North American Prehistoric Chipped Stone Tool Technologies*. 19(2):27.
- 1997 Archaeobotanical Remains from Nahas Cave. 20(1):15.
- 1997 A Rock Alignment Complex (10-OE-1319) in the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands, Idaho. 20 (2):33
- 1997 Obituary: Florence P. Schaertl, 1916-1997. 20(2):37.
- 1998 A Net Sinker from Higby Cave, Southwestern Idaho. 21(2):27
- 2000 Obituary: John H. Schaertl, 1920-2000. 23(2):25.
- 2001 Book Review: *Indigenous Archaeology: American Indian Value and Scientific Practice* by Joe Watkins. 24(2):27.
- 2002 A Summary Report of 1991 and 1992 Archaeological Excavations at the Bliss Site (10-GG-1), Middle Snake River, Idaho. 24(1):3.

Plew, Mark G. and Mary Anne Davis

- 1997 Obituary: James L. Huntley, 1914-1996. 20(1):19.

Plew, Mark G. and Sharon Plager

- 1997 Fish Remains from Three Sites in Southwestern Idaho. 22(2):27.

Sappington, Robert Lee

- 1997 Prehistoric Fish Procurement in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho. 20(1):3.

Sappington, Robert Lee and Leah Evans-Janke

- 2002 Results of Recent Archaeological Investigations at Looking Glass' Village, Kam'-nak-ka, Near Kooskia, Idaho. 25(1):1.

Sayer, Camille and Mark G. Plew

- 1988 Archaeological Test Excavations at 10-AA-256, Southwest Idaho. 21(2):19.

Sayer, Camille, Mark G. Plew, and Sharon Plager

- 1999 Archaeological Test Excavations at 10-CN-1, Southwestern Idaho 22(1):3.

Yohe II, Robert M.

- 1996 X-ray Fluorescence and Obsidian Hydration Results from Analysis of a Turkey-tail Biface from the Waterhouse Collection 19(1):11.
  - 1996 Addendum to X-ray Fluorescence and Obsidian Hydration Results from Analysis of a Turkey-tail Biface from the Waterhouse Collection. 19(2):29.
  - 1998 Archaeological Investigations at the Bonus Cove Ranch Site (10-OE-269), Southwestern Idaho. 21(1):3.
  - 1998 Implications of a Late Prehistoric Radiocarbon Date from the Rattlesnake Canyon Site (10-EL-45) 21(1):33.
  - 2000 A New Radiocarbon Date on a Maize Cob from Diversion Dam (10-AA-99). 23(2):23.
  - 2002 Archaeological Investigations at Milner Rockshelter (10-JE-47), Southern Idaho. 25(2):25.
- Yohe, Robert M. II and James Uren
- 1993 A Clovis Point from Coyote Wells, Malheur County, Eastern Oregon. 16(2):15.



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## Subject Index

### Volumes XVIII (2) - XXV (2)

#### Archaeobotanical

Archaeobotanical Remains from Nahas Cave. Mark G. Plew. 1997, 20(1):15.

#### Archaeological Reports

The China Creek Cache. Steve Kohntopp. 2001, 24(2):19.

A Summary Report of 1991 and 1992 Archaeological Excavations at the Bliss Site (10-GG-1), Middle Snake River, Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 2002, 24(1):3.

#### Archaeological Test Excavations

Archaeological Investigations at the Bonus Cove Ranch Site (10-OE-269), Southwestern Idaho. Robert M. Yohe II. 1998, 21(1):3.

Results of Recent Archaeological Investigations at Looking Glass' Village, Kam'-nak-ka, Near Kooskia, Idaho. Robert Lee Sappington and Leah Evans-Janke. 2002, 25(1):1.

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Archaeological Test Excavations at 10-CN-1, Southwestern Idaho. Camille Sayer, Mark G. Plew and Sharon Plager. 1999, 22(1):3.

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A Case of Mistaken Identity: The Misuse of Artifactual Basketry in the Prehistoric Great Basin. Chris Horting. 2000, 23(2):15.

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A Summary Report of 1991 and 1992 Archaeological Excavations at the Bliss Site (10-GG-1), Middle Snake River, Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 2002, 24(1):3.

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#### Caching Strategies

Fungal Contamination of Stored Seeds: Implications for Aboriginal Caching Strategies. Michael T. Dunn. 1995, 18(2):35.

Corrections to "Fungal Contaminants of Stored Seeds: Implications for Aboriginal Caching Strategies." Michael T. Dunn. 1996, 19(1):15.

The China Creek Cache. Steve Kohntopp. 2001, 24(2):19.

#### Cave Sites

Implications of a Fremont Occupation at Wilson Butte Cave. Ruth Gruhn. 1999, 22(2):33.

Archaeobotanical Remains from Nahas Cave. Mark G. Plew. 1997, 20(1):15.

Net Sinker from Higby Cave, Southwestern Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 1998, 21(2):27.

#### Clearwater River

Prehistoric Fish Procurement in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho. Robert Lee Sappington. 1997, 20(1):3.

#### Diversion Dam

A New Radiocarbon Date on a Maize Cob from Diversion Dam (10-AA-99). Robert M. Yohe II. 1997, 23(2):23.

#### Experimental Archaeology

Fungal Contamination of Stored Seeds: Implications for Aboriginal Caching Strategies. Michael T. Dunn. 1995, 18(2):35.

Corrections to "Fungal Contaminants of Stored Seeds: Implications for Aboriginal Caching Strategies." Michael T. Dunn. 1996, 19(1):15.

#### Fish Remains and Fishing Strategies

Fish Remains from Three Sites in Southwestern Idaho. Mark G. Plew and Sharon Plager. 1997, 22(2):27.

Net Sinker from Higby Cave, Southwestern Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 1998, 21(2):27.

Prehistoric Fish Procurement in the Clearwater River Region, North Central Idaho. Robert Lee Sappington. 1997, 20(1):3.

#### Groundstone

Geographic Distribution of Groundstone in Southwestern Idaho. Craig A Hauer. 2000, 23(1):3.

#### Higby Cave

Net Sinker from Higby Cave, Southwestern Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 1998, 21(2):27.

#### Idaho Archaeological Society Abstracts

Abstracts: 25th Annual Conference of the Idaho Archaeological Society. Kathy L. Hamlett. 1998, 21(2):29.

#### Material Culture Analysis

Geographic Distribution of Groundstone in Southwestern Idaho. Craig A Hauer. 2000, 23(1):3.

Description and Analysis of the Material Culture of Site 10-CN-6, Middle Snake River Idaho. Craig A. Hauer and Lisa Hughes. 1996, 19(2):19.

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Addendum to X-ray Fluorescence and Obsidian Hydration Results from Analysis of a Turkey-tail Biface from the Waterhouse Collection. Robert M. Yohe II. 1996, 19(2):29.

#### Milner Rock Shelter

Archaeological Investigations at Milner Rockshelter (10-JE-47), Southern Idaho. Robert M. Yohe II. 2002, 25(2):25.

#### Nahas Cave

Archaeobotanical Remains from Nahas Cave. Mark G. Plew. 1997, 20(1):15.

#### Obituaries

Obituary: Florence P. Schaertl, 1916-1997. Mark G. Plew. 1997, 20(2):37.

Obituary: James L. Huntley, 1914-1996. Mark G. Plew and Mary Anne Davis. 1997, 20(1):19.

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#### Rattle Snake Canyon

Implications of a Late Prehistoric Radiocarbon Date from the Rattlesnake Canyon Site (10-EL-45) Robert M. Yohe II. 1998, 21(1):33.

#### Rock Alignments

A Rock Alignment Complex (10-OE-1319) in the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands, Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 1997, 20(2):33.

#### Rock Art Elements and Styles

Shield Figures and a Hole in One: The Rock Art of Upper Salmon Falls, Idaho. Kelly A. Murphy. 1997, 20(2):23.

Distribution of Rock Art Elements and Styles at Three Localities in the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands. Mark G. Plew. 1996, 19(1):3.

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Implications of a Late Prehistoric Radiocarbon Date from the Rattlesnake Canyon Site (10-EL-45) Robert M. Yohe II. 1998, 21(1):33.

A New Radiocarbon Date on a Maize Cob from Diversion Dam (10-AA-99). Robert M. Yohe II. 2000, 23(2):23.

#### Southcentral Owyhee Uplands

Distribution of Rock Art Elements and Styles at Three Localities in the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands. Mark G. Plew. 1996, 19(1):3.

A Rock Alignment Complex (10-OE-1319) in the Southcentral Owyhee Uplands, Idaho. Mark G. Plew. 1997, 20 (2):33.

#### **Southwestern Idaho**

A Stone Phallus from Southwest Idaho. James L. Huntley and Dana Schuster. 1995, 18(2):51.

Archaeological Test Excavations at 10-AA-256, Southwest Idaho. Camille Sayer and Mark G. Plew. 1998, 21(2):19.

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# SHORT CONTRIBUTIONS

## A CLOVIS POINT FROM THE BIG SPRINGS CREEK AREA, OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO

Mark G. Plew and George R. Scott

### INTRODUCTION

In the mid-1970s a Clovis point was collected from the surface of an archaeological site along a small creek east of Big Springs Creek in southcentral Owyhee County by Mr. Wayne Welch (see Figure 1). The Big Springs Creek area is within the southcentral portion of the Owyhee Uplands which is characterized by a sagebrush-juniper steppe and crosscut by numerous small streams at elevations between 5500 and 5700 feet. The point is reported to have been collected near an archaeological site characterized by rather extensive tools and debris. If the artifact was collected from a site with extensive cultural remains the find is especially notable as most other Clovis discoveries in southwest Idaho have been isolated surface finds. Archaeological sites have been described in the Big Springs area (see Plew 1980) but date primarily

within the Late Archaic period. While Clovis points have been found in southwestern Idaho they are rare finds and have not been previously reported from the central Owyhee Uplands.

### DESCRIPTION

The specimen measures 5.8 cm in length, 2.0 in width and 0.6 cm in thickness and is therefore small within the range of Clovis and Clovis-like points documented from southwestern Idaho (Titmus and Woods 1991). One channel flake measures 2.3 X 1.4 cm while the other channel flake measures 1.5 X 1.1 cm. The pressure flaked specimen is made from a chert-like opaque microcrystalline material which is yellowish-beige to beige with a slight dark mottling on one side. The artifact surface is somewhat waxy in appearance and may indicate thermal alteration of the raw material prior to manufacture. Flake scar patterns exhibit regularity along both lateral margins with flake scars measuring 4-5 mm in diameter. The slightly concave base is lightly ground along the base and to a point 3 mm above the base on both end margins. The lateral margins of the blade element are parallel at a point approximately 1/3 the length of the specimen below the tip. There is no evidence of resharpening.

### DISCUSSION

Fluted projectile points have been reported and described from a number of localities across southern Idaho (see Titmus and Woods 1991, Yohe and Woods 2002). With the exception of isolated finds, the majority of Paleoindian sites are located in central and eastern Idaho (Yohe and Woods 2002:9). While several sites including Wilson Butte Cave (Gruhn 1964), the Hetrick Site

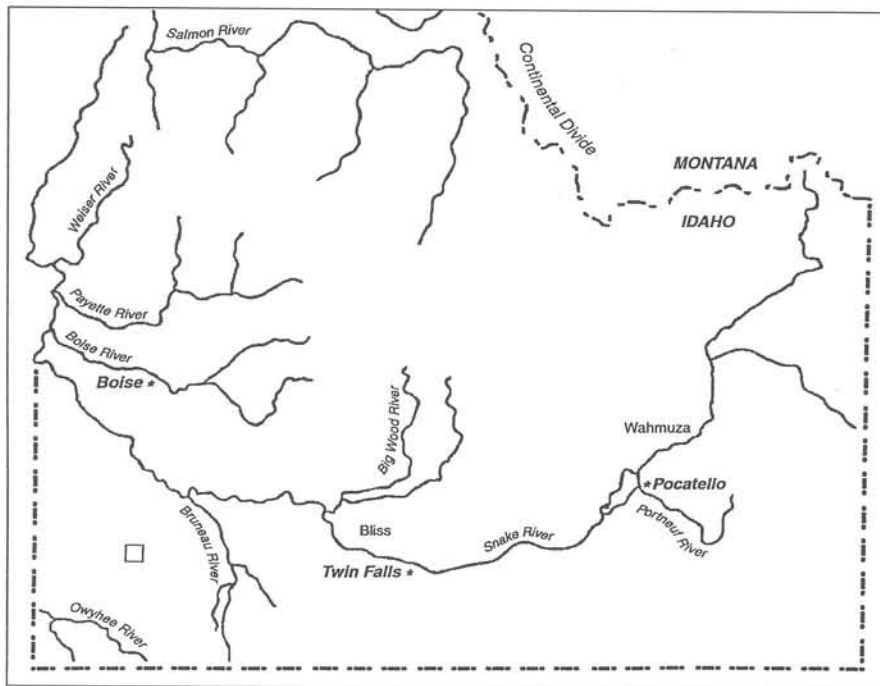


Figure 1. General location of the Big Creek Springs Clovis discovery.



(Rudolph 1994), the Buhl Burial Site (Green et al. 1998) and Redfish Overhang (Sargeant 1973) among others document Clovis-age materials/deposits, only the Simon Site cache (Butler 1963) has produced Clovis points in context. The Simon site as a cache resembles finds at Anzick in Montana (Lahren and Bonnicksen 1974) and Wenatchee (Gramley 1993) in Washington state, and suggests that traditional conceptions of Clovis lifeways may require some reassessment. If Clovis materials are part of an exchange system that is not exclusively economic in its orientation the absence of Clovis sites may prove less problematic than at present (see Plew 2002).

The Big Springs Creek Clovis is the first found in the southcentral Owyhee Uplands and appears somewhat different than other specimens described for southwestern Idaho. The specimen is smaller than both the Alkali Springs (Huntley 1985) and West Clover (Titmus and Woods 1990) finds and is characterized by smaller but broader channel flakes (see Table 1). In addition, the form of the artifact suggests the possibility that there may be a greater range of morphology within the area. Unlike the Alkali Springs artifact the Big Springs Creek specimen has well executed flutes on both sides and evidence of basal grinding. It does not, however, exhibit evidence of resharpening as does the West Clover specimen. The specimen is also quite different morphologically from the Coyote Wells Clovis.

**TABLE 1. COMPARISONS OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BIG SPRINGS CREEK, ALKALI SPRINGS AND WEST CLOVER SPECIMENS**

|                        | Big Springs Creek                | Alkali Springs | West Clover                      |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Length                 | 5.8*                             | 4.5**          | 7.8                              |
| Width                  | 2.0                              | 3.8            | 3.0                              |
| Thickness              | 0.6                              | 0.8            | 0.9                              |
| Basal Indention        | 0.3                              |                | 2.9                              |
| Basal Width            | 2.0                              |                | ??                               |
| Primary Flute Length   | 2.3                              | 4.1            | 5.3                              |
| Primary Flute Width    | 1.4                              | 1.4-1.0        | 1.6                              |
| Secondary Flute Length | 1.5                              | 1.5            | 5.4                              |
| Secondary Flute Width  | 1.1                              | 1.6            | 1.7                              |
| Polish/Grinding-Y/N    | Y-left and right lateral margins | N              | Y-left and right lateral margins |

\*centimeters

\*\*incomplete specimen

While the reporting of isolated Paleoindian points does not directly provide insight regarding Clovis lifeways in Idaho, their documentation serves to establish the range of morphological variation in the types and enhance in this instance our knowledge of the geographic distribution of Clovis.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Wayne and Erlene Welch for allowing us to examine the Big Springs Creek Clovis.

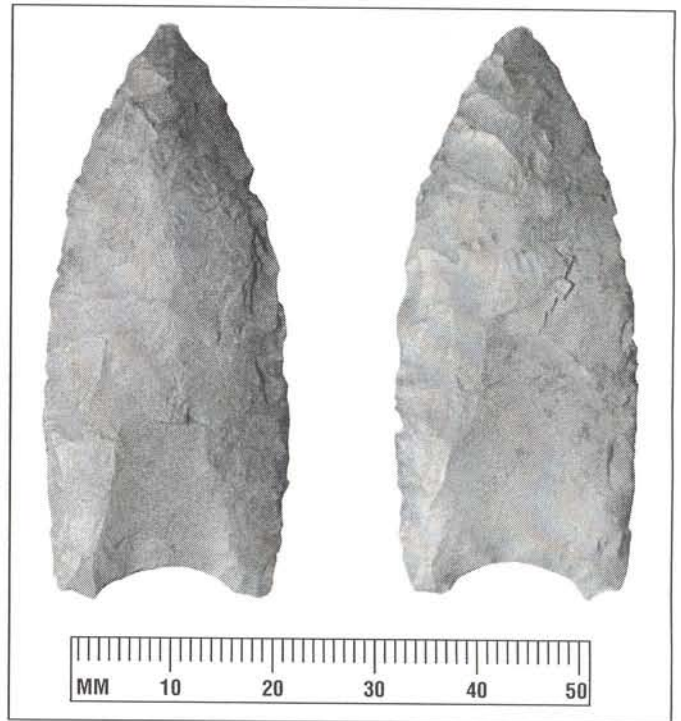


Figure 2. Big Creek Springs Clovis.



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