

An Initial Cultural Resource Impact Prediction for the Acquisition of 6 Acres near Buhl, Idaho

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Prepared for:

Nathan D. Van Arsdale
3210 Grace Street NW, Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20007

Prepared by:

Craig Hauer



1602 West Hays Street, Suite 200
Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 577-6019

ASM Project Number 26240

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ASM Affiliates, Inc.
1602 West Hays Street, Suite 200
Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 577-6019

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1. INTRODUCTION

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was retained by Public Properties, LLC to conduct an initial cultural resource impact assessment on behalf of the Veterans Affairs Administration (VA) prior to the purchase of six acres (ac.) near Buhl, Idaho (Figure 1). The purpose of this assessment is to provide the VA with the information needed to evaluate whether the proposed undertaking will require additional action to fulfill the agency's obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (United States Congress 2014) per 36 CFR 800.4. Data compiled from background research and a reconnaissance survey were used to evaluate the potential for the undertaking to directly and indirectly impact cultural and historic resources in the area. Reconnaissance surveys included an examination of the project area and traveling roads within one half mile (mi.) of the project area.

Based on background research and the reconnaissance survey, the likelihood of significant cultural resources being present in the project area is minimal. In addition, the potential to impact significant or potentially significant cultural resources directly or indirectly is minimal, and potential effects caused by the undertaking are minimal. While ASM acknowledges that there is a low potential to encounter and impact significant cultural resources, we recommend that a monitoring plan be established by the VA prior to any ground disturbance so that, in the event that unexpected finds are encountered, a qualified archaeologist is available to evaluate the significance of the find.

1. Introduction

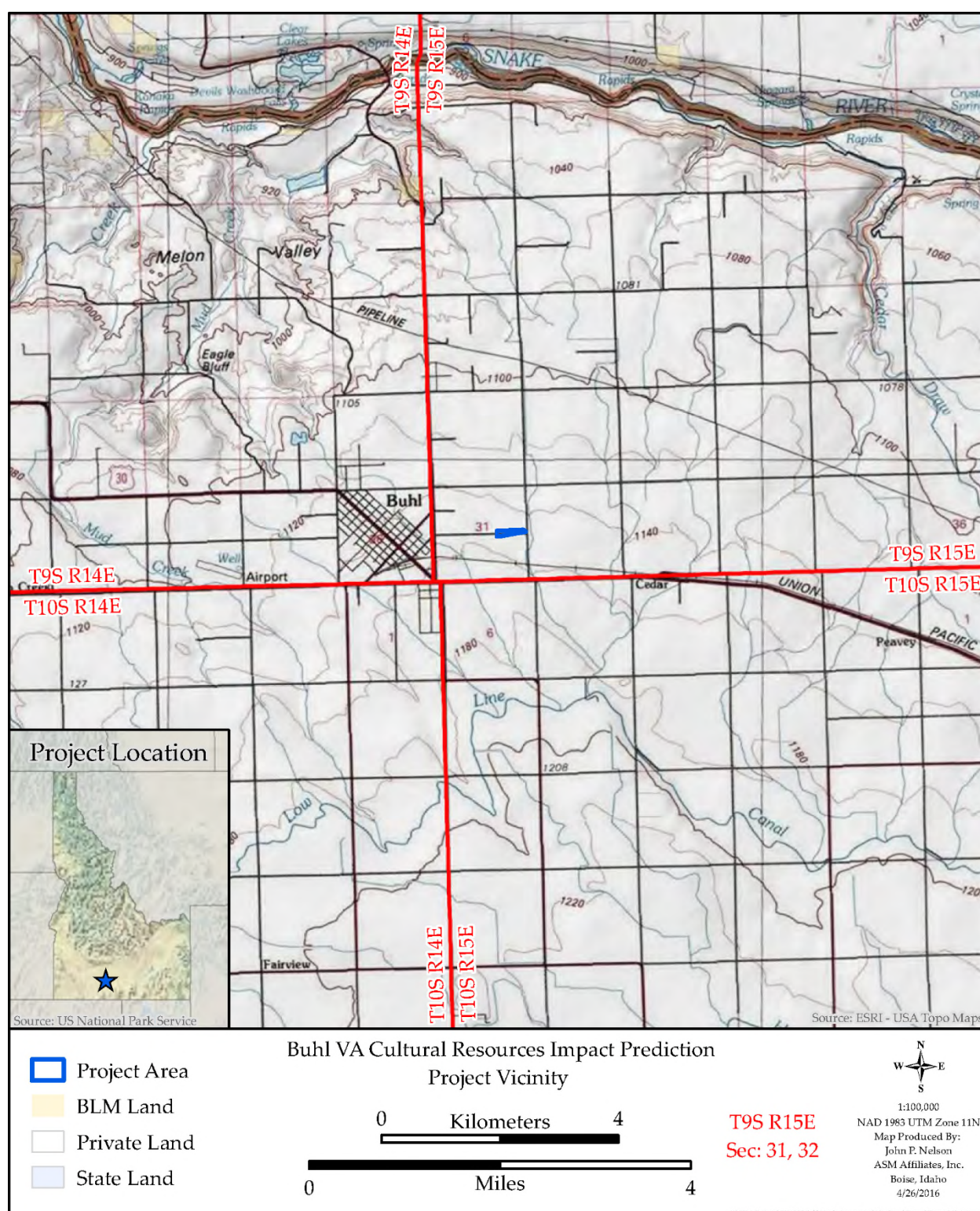


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this document is to provide the VA with background information so that the agency can fulfill its obligations under 36 CFR 800.4a (i-iii), and identify consulting parties per 36 CFR 800.2. To facilitate this effort, ASM defined a direct and indirect area of potential effect (APE) to cultural resources (Figure 2).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT DEFINITIONS

Direct

The direct APE is defined as a 6-ac. area immediately southwest of the intersection of E 4150 N and N 1660 E (Figures 2, 3 and 4). The area is triangular in shape and measures 477 by 90 meters (m) (1,565 by 295 feet [ft.]). Potential direct impacts include excavation related to construction, as well as excavations related to burials.

Indirect

The indirect APE extends one half mile beyond the boundaries of the direct APE. The purpose of the indirect APE is to identify potential effects from the proposed undertaking to above-ground historic resources, such as buildings and structures that are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

2. Project Description

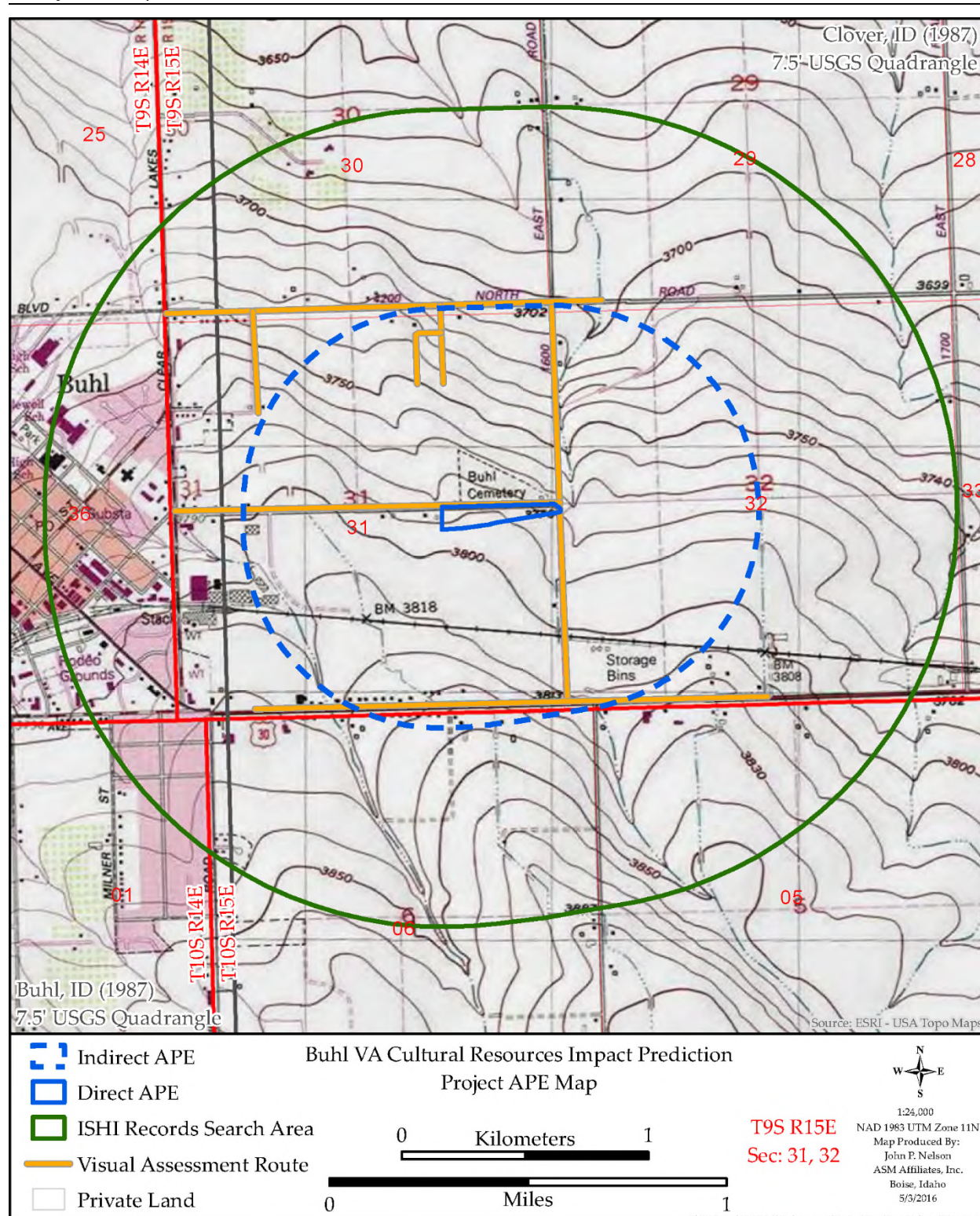


Figure 2. Direct and indirect APE map.



Figure 3. Overview of parcel from west end (View: E).



Figure 4. View from center of parcel looking east (View: E).

3. METHODS

Background research was compiled from the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) records search, technical and general publications, historic documents, land surveys, and patent claim information. Sources available at local libraries and on the internet were also utilized. In addition, a field visit was conducted to the direct and indirect APEs.

RESEARCH SOURCES CONSULTED

Sources consulted include the records repository at the Idaho SHPO, the NRHP listings at the National Parks Service website, the Twin Falls County website, the City of Buhl website, websites for the Duckwater Shoshone Reservation and Shoshone Bannock Ft. Hall reservation, and common literature sources such as the Handbook for North American Indians, Volumes 11 (1986) and 12 (Walker 1998), Julian Steward's (1938) "Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Socio-Political Groups", and other relevant syntheses of archaeological work (e.g., Butler 1978, 1986; Plew 2008).

FIELD METHODS

A reconnaissance of the 6-ac. parcel was conducted to determine ground conditions, visibility, and probability of cultural resources within the direct APE. In addition, photographs of the parcel, the adjacent pre-existing cemetery, and the surrounding area were taken. All existing roads within the 0.5-mile indirect APE were driven, and photographs were taken of buildings and structures that appeared to be more than 50 years old.

CULTURAL RESOURCES BACKGROUND

Southeast Idaho Prehistory

The Snake River and its plain have served as a natural travel corridor for mobile hunter-gatherer groups for at least the past 11,000 years and possibly extending as far back as 15,000 years before present (B.P.) (Butler 1986; Gehr et al. 1982; Plew 2008). Some of the earliest evidence of occupation on the Snake River Plain comes from Wilson Butte Cave, located near Dietrich, Idaho, and Kelvin's Cave 16 mi. north of Twin Falls, Idaho. Other sites associated with this period of prehistory are typically identified by the presence of large fluted projectiles or unfluted lanceolate points (in the case of the Plano period), as well as other hunting and processing tools, often in association with faunal remains from that period (Butler 1986; Gehr et al. 1982; Plew 2008).

The Archaic Tradition corresponds with a warming and drying trend and shifts in the regional hunting and gathering strategies around 8,000 years ago to eventually incorporate a broader base of resource settings into the seasonal rounds of the mobile groups of southern Idaho (Plew 2008). Shortly after 8000 B.P., we see the transition away from Plano-style lanceolate points towards smaller stemmed and large side-notched and corner-notched dart points designed for use with the newly adopted atlatl hunting technology (Butler 1986; Plew 2008). The construction of residential and non-residential structures is common at seasonally inhabited camps by 4,000–5,000 years ago.

Another shift in hunting and residential technology follows the Late Archaic (2000–250 B.P.), with the adoption of the bow and arrow, fired pottery, and the use of wickiup structures by the Shoshone populations living in this area by around 1,000 years ago (Gehr et al. 1982; Plew 2008).

Historically, Shoshone groups living along the middle reaches of the Snake River Plain in southern Idaho spent portions of the year living close to the river, sometimes with extended familial groups in aggregated

“villages,” and the rest of the year on Camas Prairie or in the mountainous areas to the north and south of the river (Plew 2008). Winter encampments were common west of Twin Falls, presumably to take advantage of salmon caches, trout, and other riverine resources (Steward 1938). Camas and other roots, berries, and small and large game were also important subsistence resources, seasonally drawing smaller logistical collector groups from residential camps near the river and its tributaries up onto the Camas Prairie and into the mountains (Plew 2008; Steward 1938).

Ethnohistoric Use

The Snake River Plain was inhabited by the Northern Shoshone and Bannock peoples. The Nez Perce and possibly the Flat Head did not reside along the Snake River Plain but may have also traditionally utilized resources near the APE. This discussion will focus on Northern Shoshone and Bannock peoples.

The Shoshone peoples inhabited a large swath extending from the southeastern portion of California to central Idaho. The Bannock are a Northern Paiute group that migrated east from Oregon to the eastern Snake River Plain. With the exception of the Bannock, Northern Paiute groups are generally located in a swath extending from central eastern California to southern Oregon. Both Shoshone and Northern Paiute groups are organized into loosely affiliated bands, however there is frequent intermingling (Murphy and Murphy 1986).

Groups were distinguished primarily in terms of subsistence resources (Steward 1938). For example, Shoshone utilizing salmon along the Snake River were referred to as the *Agaidoka* and those utilizing mountain resources were called the *Tukudeka*. This loose affiliation was reflected socio-politically where groups could be organized on a tribal level when hunting bison on the great plains or at the familial level when procuring yampa (Steward 1938). Ceremonialism was also fluid; shamans were specialized roles, but most men could have shamanistic powers (Murphy and Murphy 1986:296). Ceremonialism was related to seasonal dances that occurred in the spring, fall, and during salmon runs. In addition, times of adversity may have been mitigated through dances (Murphy and Murphy 1986:296–300).

Historic Settlement of Southern Idaho

Lewis and Clark’s exploration of southern Idaho in the early 1800s sparked the interest of fur trappers and traders, including historical figures like William Prince Hunt of the Pacific Fur Company and Donald Mackenzie of the North West Company. These individuals, joined later by Peter Skene Ogden and the Hudson Bay Company in the 1820s and 1830s, explored much of the Snake River country in what would become southern Idaho. They were among the first Euro-Americans to make contact with the Shoshone and Bannock tribes (Ransel and Durand 1985; Schwantes 1991). Idaho’s fur trade era lasted about 45 years, from the days of Lewis and Clark until the mid-1850s (Schwantes 1991).

Settlers first began to arrive to the region via the Oregon Trail in the 1830s, which, at the time, consisted of a series of informal trails used by trappers, mountain men, explorers, and missionaries (Schwantes 1991). It is estimated that thousands of emigrants traveled the Oregon Trail between 1840 and 1862 (Gehr et al. 1982). In 1869, Union Pacific surveyed southern Idaho for a route from Omaha, Nebraska to Portland, Oregon. Their report found southern Idaho to be a potentially prosperous region, offering mineral and agricultural products for transport. The Union Pacific route from Omaha to Portland, called the Oregon Short Line Railroad (OSLRR), was not completed until 1884 (Athearn 1971). Like the other transcontinental railroads, the OSLRR encouraged population growth through construction of a network of feeder lines and by promoting tourism (Schwantes 1991:87).

Along the route of the Oregon Trail, the town of Buhl was platted in 1905 as part of the Twin Falls South Side, an irrigation development investment project by the Twin Falls Investment Co. that was comprised of a handful of investors, including Frank Buhl (Boone 1988; BSD 2015). Buhl prospered in the 1920s with

the coming of a condensed milk company and the first trout farm in the area at springs north of the Snake River. Buhl is now known as the “Trout Capital of the World” since it produces “a majority of the rainbow trout consumed in the United States” (BSD 2015). The construction of U.S. Route 30 through the town in the late 1930s further increased access and settlement in Buhl and the surrounding area.

RECORDS SEARCH

A records search (Idaho SHPO Record Search #16190) was conducted on April 4, 2016. Six cultural resources inventories have been conducted within one mile of the direct APE. These resulted in the recordation of 28 cultural resources. Of these, 26 are buildings and structures and two are linear sites (Appendix B, Figure 5). One building and one linear resource within one mile of the direct APE are currently listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. This is the Buhl City Post Office, which was listed in 1989 under Criterion C (Kolva 1989), and portions of the Union Pacific Railroad (10TF1833). Segments of the railroad recorded outside the APEs were determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, but the segment within the APEs has not been evaluated.

FIELDWORK

A field visit the direct and indirect APEs was conducted on Wednesday, April 20, 2016. The field visit to the 6-ac. parcel did not reveal any obvious indications of buried or obscured cultural resources. The parcel is currently utilized as an agricultural field with center pivot irrigation and an irrigation ditch running adjacent to the E 4150 N road along its northern boundary. Ground visibility of the parcel was good (equal to or greater than 75 percent) due to a recent sowing of barley. No prehistoric or historic cultural artifacts were observed within the parcel during a pedestrian reconnaissance. Photographs were taken of the parcel, the adjacent pre-existing cemetery, and the surrounding area (Figure 6). All operational roads within the 0.5-mile indirect APE were driven, and photographs were taken of the buildings and structures that are over 50 years old.

A total of 17 buildings and structures identified within the indirect APE are over 50 years old but have not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. According to a 1939 Metsker map of Township 9 South, Range 15 East, 10 buildings were located within the 0.5-mile indirect APE. Structures and buildings noted represent American Craftsman and country vernacular architectural styles (Figures 7 and 8). Many of the houses appear to have been added on to or have had their siding replaced. In addition, three barns of various styles are present (Figures 9, 10, and 11). Other architectural resources include U.S. Route 30 and the Union Pacific railroad spur.



Figure 6. Overview of east end of cemetery with storage buildings (View: W).



Figure 7. 1556 E 4200 N. View of house front façade (View: N).



Figure 8. 1263 E 4150 N. View of house front façade adjacent to the parcel (View: S).



Figure 9. 315 Juniper St. View of barn and farm house (View: S).



Figure 10. 1530 E 4200 N. View of barn (View: N).



Figure 11. 20368 U.S. 30. View of barn with basalt cobble base (View: NE).

4. DISCUSSION

POTENTIAL FOR ELIGIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

The 6-ac. direct APE parcel has minimal to no potential for significant archaeological deposits. The parcel is not located near any seasonal or permanent water sources, lithic sources, game routes, or other important subsistence resources. As the historic background indicates, Native American use of the immediate area surrounding the APE is transitory, with more intensive use being confined to the areas closer to the Snake River or resource areas used prehistorically. Prehistoric resources, if present, would likely consist of isolated lithic tools and/or waste flakes associated with lithic tool production and maintenance. Prehistoric archaeological sites, if present, would not be complex and would likely fail to meet the criteria for eligibility and inclusion on the NRHP.

Historic resources identified in the vicinity of the direct APE consisted of buildings, structures, railroads, and roads. Historic maps depict buildings located within the 0.5-mile indirect APE. A Metsker map of Township 9 South, Range 15 East from 1939 shows the indirect APE was populated with small farm parcels, the Buhl cemetery, the Union Pacific Railroad route, and a small housing subdivision near Buhl within Section 31. If historic-age archaeological resources are present in the APE, they are likely to be related to agricultural activities or roadside refuse. Considering that the roads adjacent to the project area appear on the 1939 Metsker map, there is a potential to encounter historic debris, such as glass, bottles, cans, and auto parts. However, this roadside debris will likely fail to meet the threshold for eligibility to the NRHP.

The utilization of the parcel as an agricultural field has resulted in ground disturbance from mechanical plowing (6–12 inches [in.] deep) and irrigation installation (12–24 in. depth). Considering the lack of visible surface artifacts, our understanding of the types of potential archaeological resources present, and that the records search indicated that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the direct or indirect APEs, the potential for eligible archaeological and historic resources within the study area is minimal.

A reconnaissance of the indirect APE indicates the majority of structures are related to agricultural development of the area around Buhl, Idaho. Buildings and structures noted include houses, ancillary structures, and barns. Houses are typically Bungalow Style with simple facades. In many instances, houses were noted to have evidence of more recent modifications or improvements, which may affect the integrity of the buildings when considering their eligibility to the NRHP. The barns, on the other hand, may contain NRHP-quality attributes considering their similarity to the barns currently listed on the NRHP near Buhl, Idaho. Those barns listed are mostly Gambrel style barns. Two of the three barns are similar in style, however they are nearly one half mile from the direct APE (Figure 12). When considering that an existing cemetery is adjacent to the APE, it is unlikely that the undertaking will have an additional impact on potentially significant historic resources.

Impacts to the Buhl City cemetery, immediately adjacent to the direct APE, would also likely be minimal. Cemeteries are generally not recognized for inclusion on the NRHP unless they are contributing elements of NRHP-eligible historic districts, or if they independently possess attributes that would be considered significant under the NRHP significance criteria.

Site 10TF1833, the Union Pacific Railroad, has been upgraded in the vicinity of the indirect APE (Figure 13) and likely lacks the integrity to be considered eligible to the NRHP. As such, impacts to any significant components of the railroad are unlikely.

4. Discussion

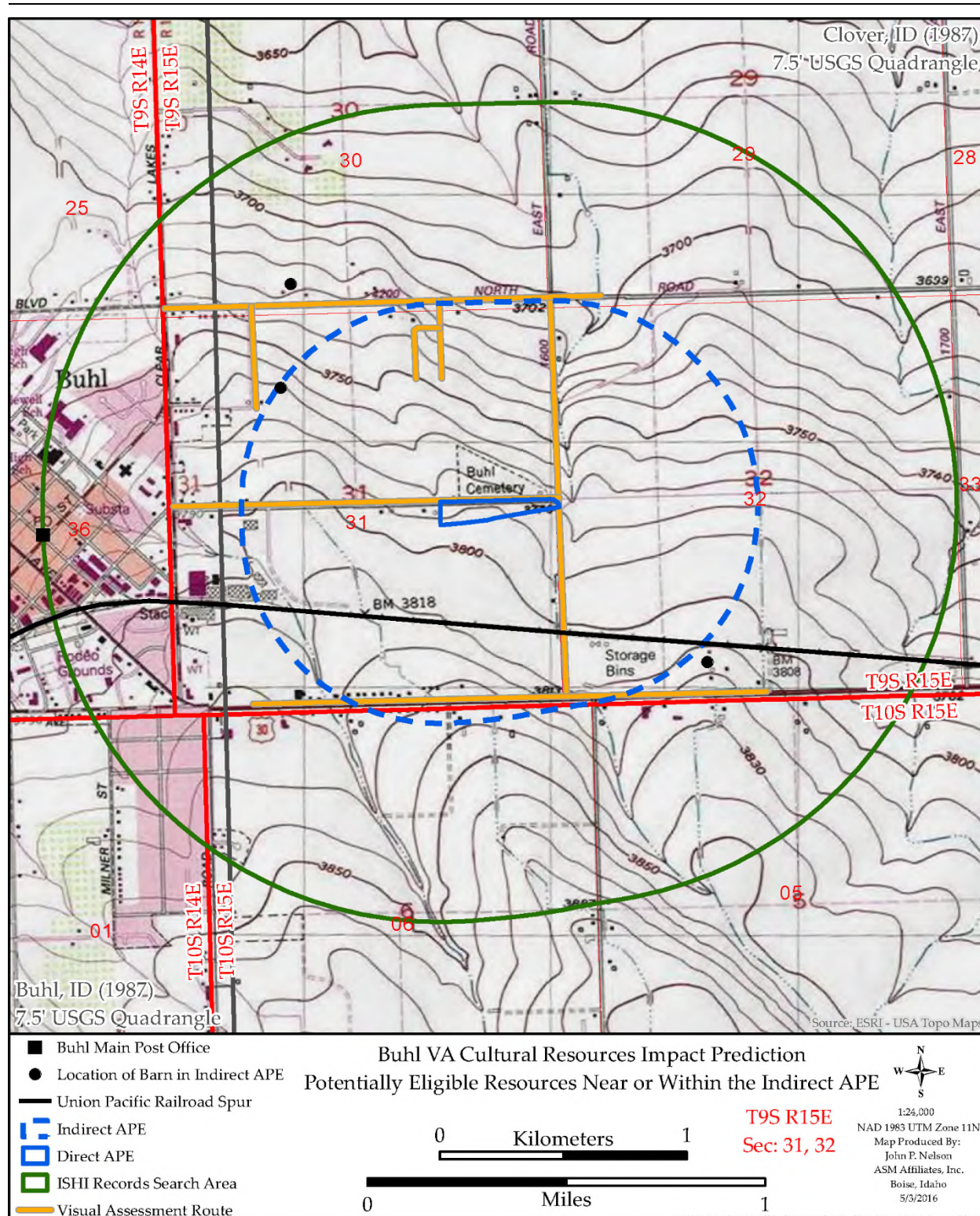


Figure 12. Potentially Eligible Historic Resources Within or Near the Indirect APE.



Figure 13. Overview towards parcel from the SE, Union Pacific Railroad (10TF1833) in foreground (view: NW).

POTENTIAL FOR OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ethnographic, archaeological, and historic sources suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of other cultural resources of significance, such as Traditional Cultural Properties.

POTENTIAL EFFECT IF SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES ARE PRESENT

The project is likely to have minimal to no effect on significant cultural resources within the study area. The current project would not alter the viewshed, auditory experience, or character of the study area. The pre-existing West End Cemetery adjacent to this project's APE has a low profile on the landscape and is barely visible from potentially significant cultural resources within the indirect APE. It is assumed that the current project would be similar in physical appearance and character to the existing cemetery. Therefore, the additional 6-ac. parcel has no potential to substantially effect the visual, atmospheric, or auditory experience within the study area. However, this should be verified through a visual assessment of the proposed undertaking on potentially eligible resources such as the barns identified in the reconnaissance survey.

POTENTIAL CONSULTING PARTIES

The purpose of this project is to provide information to aid the VA in determining if further cultural resource investigations are needed under Section 106 of the NHPA and provide a list of potential interested parties who would be involved in Native American Consultation and/or any agreement documents generated in support of the Section 106 process.

Government

State

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Ken Reid, State Archaeologist and Director

210 Main Street

Boise, ID 83702

Tel: (208) 334-3847

Fax: (208) 334-2775

Website: <http://history.idaho.gov/state-historic-preservation-office>

Local

City of Buhl

203 Broadway Ave. North

Buhl, ID 83316

Tel: (208)543-5650

Fax: (208)543-2884

Website: <http://www.cityofbuhl.us/>

County of Twin Falls

Planning Department

Bill Crafton (Director)

630 Addison Ave. West Suite 1100

Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

Tel: (208) 734-9490 (phone)

Fax: (208) 733-9645 (fax)

Email: pandz@co.twin-falls.id.us

Native American

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation

Perline Thompson (Chairwoman)

PO Box 140068

Duckwater, NV89314-0068

Tel: (775) 863-0227

Fax: (775) 863-0301

Website: <http://www.duckwatertribe.org/>

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation

Nathan Small (Chairman)

PO Box 306

Fort Hall, ID 83203-0306

Tel: (208) 478-3700

Fax: (208) 237-0797

Website: <http://www.shoshonebannocktribes.com>

Nez Perce Tribe

Patrick Baird, THPO/Archaeologist

Cultural Resource Program

PO Box 365

Lapwai, ID 83540-0365
Tel: (208) 621-3851
Fax: (208) 843-7419
Email: keithb@nezperce.org
Website: <http://www.nezperce.org/>

Elko Band (Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada)

David Decker (Chairman)
1745 Silver Eagle Drive
Elko, NV 89801-5085
Tel: (775) 738-8889
Fax: (775) 753-5439
Website: <http://www.elkobandcouncil.com>

Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes

Tilden Smart (Chairman)
PO Box 457
McDermitt, NV 89421-0457
Tel: (775) 532-8259
Fax: (775) 532-8487
Website:

Interested Parties

Twin Falls Historical Society

Steve Westphal, President
21337 US-30, Filer, ID 83328
Tel: (208) 736-4675

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATING AND POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

The proposed undertaking will have minimal to no direct effect on historic properties within the direct APE as long as no project alterations are executed that change the extent of construction on the character of development, impact on viewshed, or auditory effect. While there is a low potential to encounter and impact significant cultural resources, ASM recommends that a monitoring plan be established by the VA prior to any ground disturbance so that, in the event that unexpected finds are encountered, a qualified archaeologist is available to evaluate the significance of the find.

It is also likely that the undertaking will have minimal indirect effect to potentially significant historic-age resources. Indirect effects will affect the integrity of a historic property by altering the setting, feeling, and association of the property with its period of significance (Shrimpton 2002). The reconnaissance survey identified a number of early twentieth-century houses and three barns. All three barns may be eligible to the NRHP based on a review of similar properties currently listed on the NRHP in the project vicinity (Appendix A, Figure 5). The barns noted are at or near the edge of the 0.5-mile indirect APE. The addition of a 6-ac. cemetery may not be visible from the barns. In addition, the proposed undertaking is adjacent to the existing cemetery, which has been part of the landscape since at least 1939. With this in mind, it is unlikely that the undertaking would further impact the NRHP character of the barns. However, Idaho SHPO may request a formal study assessing the visual impact of the cemetery to verify this.

5. SUMMARY

ASM was contracted to provide information to the VA in order for the agency to assess whether the proposed acquisition of a 6-ac. parcel would require further action in order to fulfill the VA's NHPA obligations per 36 CFR 800. This initial assessment relied upon information provided by a records search with the Idaho SHPO, publicly available records and histories, and a reconnaissance survey to evaluate the potential to impact significant cultural resources and recommend methods to mitigate potential negative impacts. Based on archival information, it is unlikely that the undertaking will have a direct impact to significant cultural resources that may be present within the direct APE. In addition, it is unlikely that the undertaking will have indirect impacts on potentially eligible historic resources within the indirect APE. However, it is recommended that a visual impacts study be conducted to verify this assessment. In addition, it is recommended that a monitoring plan be drafted prior to construction in order to address the potential for unanticipated discoveries if significant resources are encountered during construction.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Records Search Results

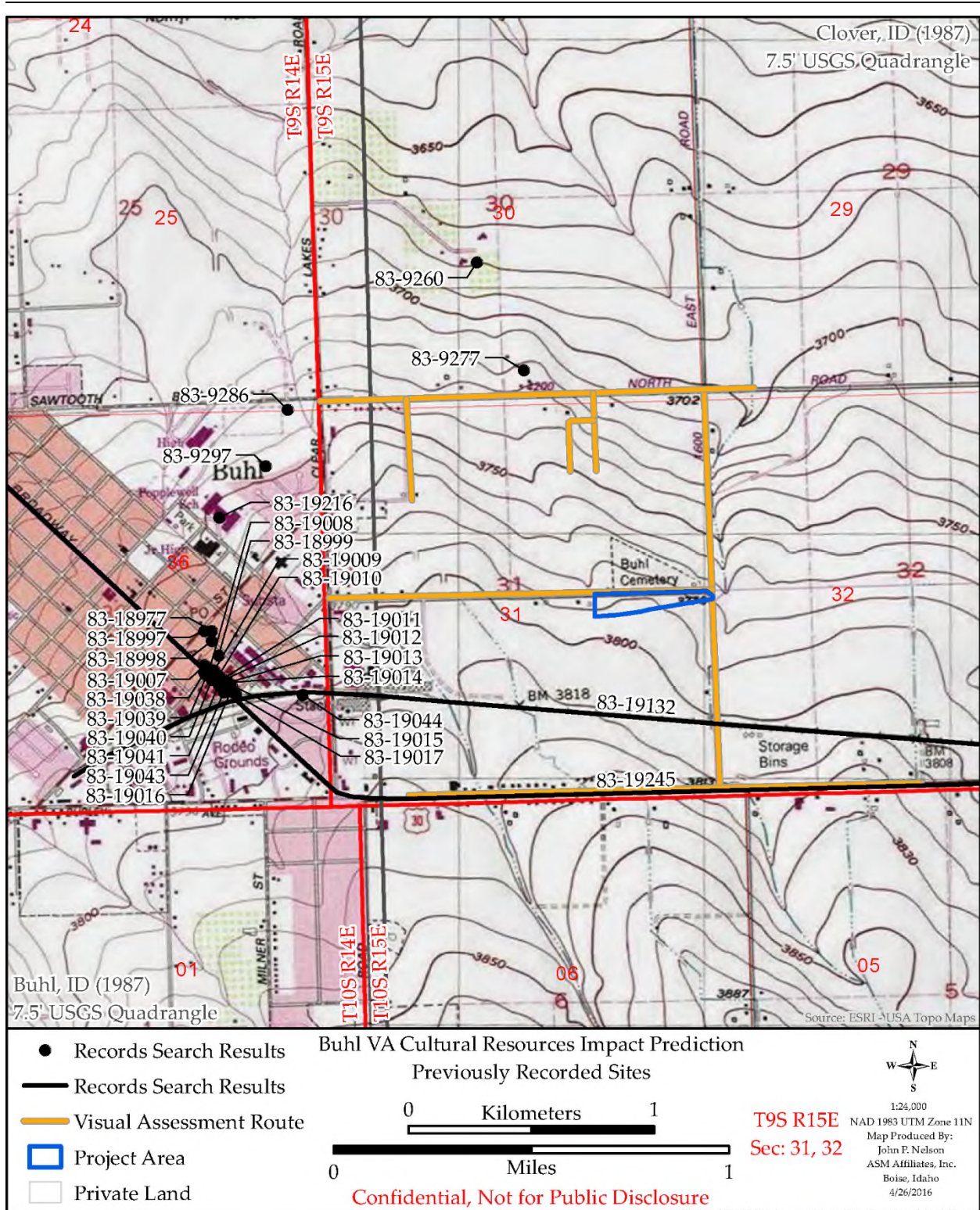


Figure 5. Previously recorded sites map.

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/01/2016

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
83										
83-9260	II	684993	4720302	John Kalisek Farm		Buhl/Castleford				
83-9277	II	685183	4719862	Adolph Machacek farm	On N side of Sawtooth Blvd. (4200 N. Rd.), between Clear Lakes Blvd. and Clover Rd.	Buhl				
83-9286	II	684223	4719702	Jerry Palat, Sr. farm	On S side of Sawtooth Blvd. (4200 N. Rd.), between Clear Lakes Blvd. and Castleford Rd.	Buhl				
83-9297	II	684133	4719472	Adolf Rendla Farm		Buhl/Castleford				
83-18977	II	683990	4718600	U.S. Bank	819 Main St.	Buhl				
83-18997	II	683960	4718600	Parking Lot	903 Main St.	Buhl				
83-18998	II	683990	4718560	Geitzen Electric, Inc.	125 9th Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-18999	II	684020	4718500	Wilson's Lube and Wash	129 9th Ave. S	Buhl				
83-19007	II	683960	4718460	Peck's Hardware	126 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19008	II	683980	4718440	Idaho Mercantile Company	130 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19009	II	684000	4718440	George Clark's Garage	200 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19010	II	684020	4718420	Bill Sample Auto Repair	206 Broadway Ave. S	Buhl				
83-19011	II	684030	4718400	Garage	208 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19012	II	684040	4718400	Cole's Cleaners	210 Broadway Ave. S	Buhl				
83-19013	II	684060	4718390	Quigley Plumbing	212 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19014	II	684060	4718390	Quigley Heating	214 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19015	II	684070	4718380	American Legion Hall	216 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19016	II	684070	4718360	Broadway Ave. S. commercial building - 218	218 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/01/2016

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
83-19017	II	684090	4718340	Boise-Payette Lumber Company	222 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19038	II	683960	4718430	China Dragon Restaurant	127 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19039	II	683970	4718420	J & L Wheel Alignment	129 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19040	II	683990	4718400	Smith's Dairy Products	205 Broadway Ave. S	Buhl				
83-19041	II	684020	4718380	Langdon's Warehouse	Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19043	II	684040	4718350	Langdon's Hardware and Tools	223 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19044	II	684360	4718340	Langdon's Tool Repair	229 Broadway Ave. S.	Buhl				
83-19216	II	683943	4719264	Poppewell Elementary School	200 N. 6th Ave.	Buhl			Eligible	4/4/2011
Total Count										26

Linear Sites Inventory

4/1/2016

SMITHSONIAN

IHSI

SITE NAME

TYPE

COMMENTS

ELIGIBILITY

Elig DATE

New Roads

83-19245

Old US
Highway 30
alignment -
Twin Falls
County

New Roads Count 1

Railroads

10TF1833

83-19132

Union Pacific
Railroad Spur

Eligible

8/21/2006

Railroads Count 1

Grand Total 2

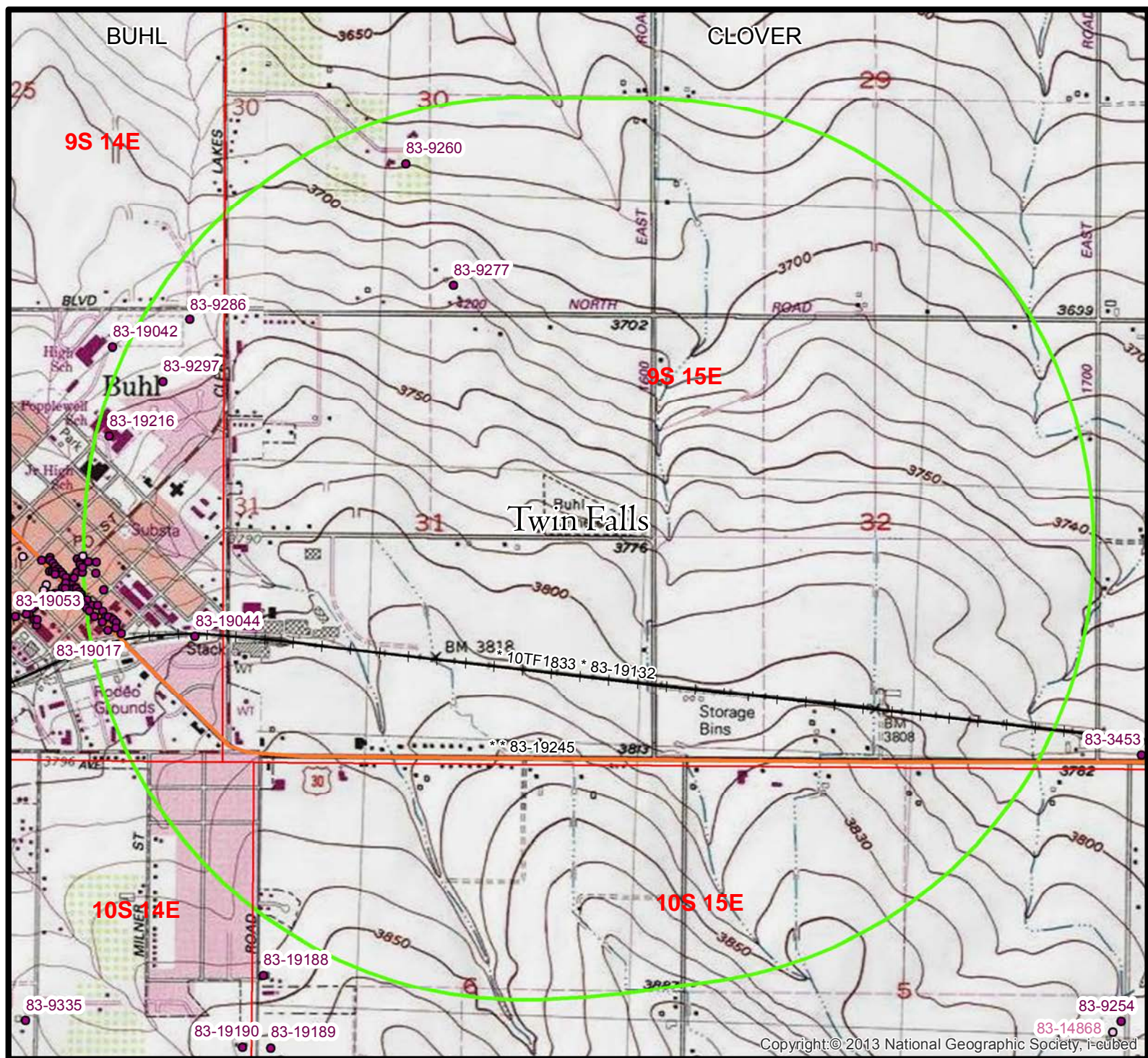
Legend

- Historic (IHSI) NR Listed
- Historic (IHSI)
- New Roads
- Railroads
- Township
- PROJECT #
- 16190

Date: 4/1/2016

Author: Ethan Morton

The information contained in this database is confidential and may not be released to unauthorized individuals or organizations. There are no guarantees as to the data's accuracy or completeness, and changes will occur frequently. The absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location does not necessarily indicate that none exist in the area. The absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location may be due to a lack of survey investigations in that area.



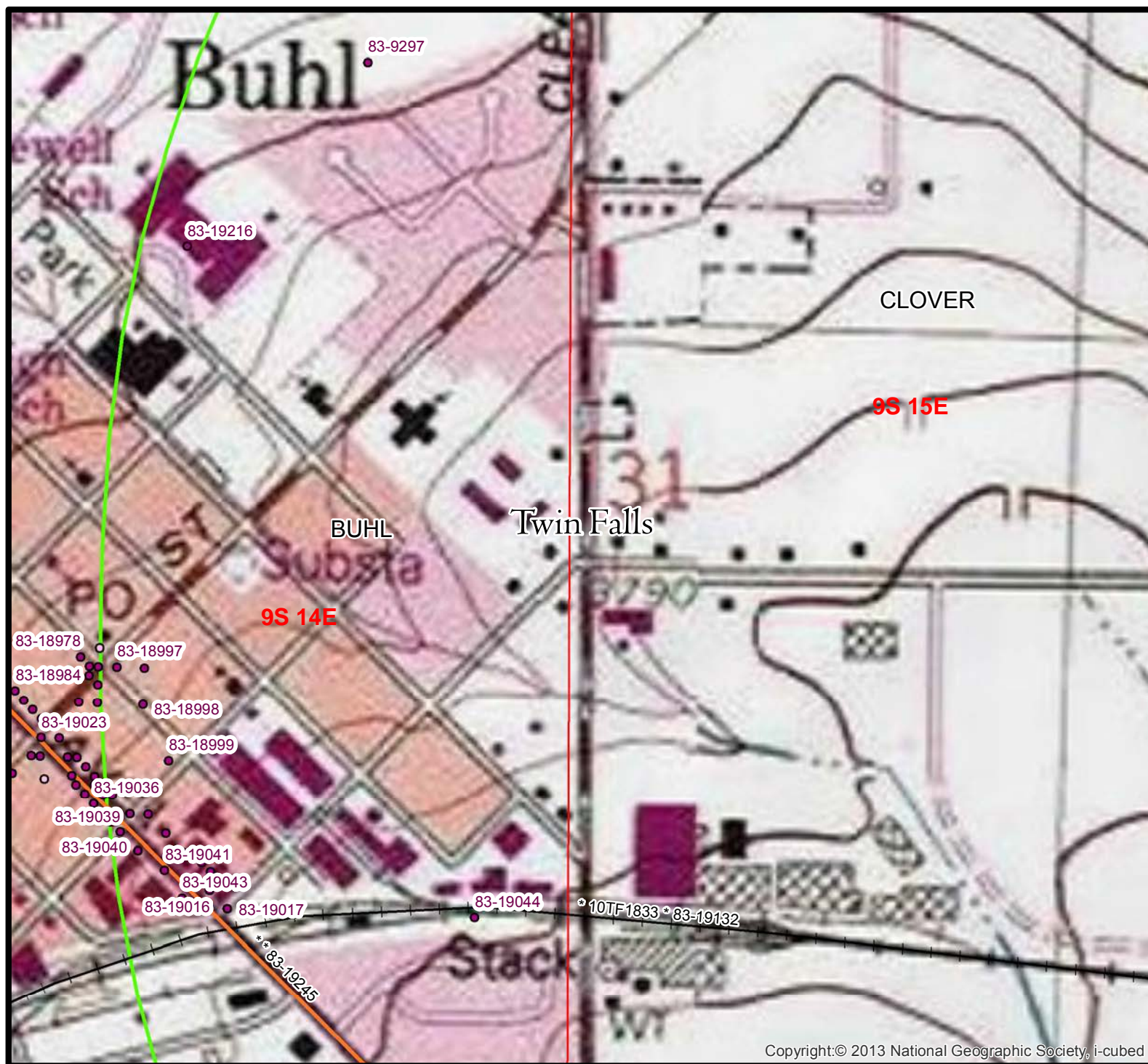
Legend

- Historic (IHSI) NR Listed
- Historic (IHSI)
- New Roads
- Railroads
- Township
- PROJECT #
- I6190

Date: 4/1/2016

Author: Ethan Morton

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Previous Surveys

4/1/2016

#	Title	Author	Year	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT #	Intensive	Reconn
Forest Service							
1995/29							
	Maynard Unruh Water Development. Sawtooth National Forest.	Harper, Robert	1994	Sawtooth NF	SCS-94-0080	1	0
	Legal Location:			Accession No:		Scanned:	No
	9S15E31						
Idaho Transportation Department							
1998/299							
	City of Buhl Waste Area from Wetland Mitigation on Clear Lakes Grade. Idaho Transportation Dept.	Murphey, Kelly A.	1997	Idaho Transportation Department	SRS-2709(004)	6	
	Legal Location:			Accession No:	<u>ITD Box 3</u>	Scanned:	No
	9S14E36						
Other							
1989/5631							
	CRI, 350.9 Miles of the Pan Alberta Natural Gas Pipeline Looping Route in Idaho & Oregon, Vol. I-IV Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc., Boulder, Colorado.	Reed, William G. and Kate O'Brien Reed	1980	Western Cult. Resource Man.		13900	0
	Legal Location:			Accession No:	<u>20133347</u>	Scanned:	Yes
	9S14E25						
2002/17							
	City of Buhl, Idaho, Drinking Water Project. Report prepared for J-U-B Engineers, Twin Falls.	Woods, J.	2001	Other		50	
	Legal Location:			Accession No:		Scanned:	No
	9S14E36						

Previous Surveys

4/1/2016

#	Title	Author	Year	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT #	Intensive Recon
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Other

2002/228

Clear Talk Wireless Additional Towers, NW3084. North Wind Environmental, Inc., Idaho Falls.

Green, C.

2002

Other

8

Legal Location:

9S15E32

Accession No:

Scanned: No

2009/844

Pine Ridge Subdivision, Buhl

Walsworth, C.

2008

HUD

20

Legal Location:

10S15E6

Accession No:

Scanned: No

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Report Count 6