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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources

Objective Number

1

Objective

Preserve Oregon Trail segments (Goodales's Cutoff), historic mining structures (cabins, mine shafts, tunnels, ore-loaders, head frames, etc.), and pioneer cemeteries for their socio-cultural values.

Rationale

Socio-cultural values associated with the Oregon Trail are shared by national, state and local historical organizations. They are also shared by individuals. Oregon Trail identification, preservation and interpretation are activities which commemorate a period of westward growth and expansion for the United States, and pay tribute to the trail emigrant's courage and perseverance. Trail interpretation transmits the experience of a great migration to the emigrant's descendants as well as the traveler passing through the planning unit.

Ranching, homesteading and mining are associated with traditional values held by area residents. Local historic preservation groups (MacKay & Arco) are interested in preserving and protecting early physical remains associated with these economic activities.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM 1.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1

Decision

Manage public land along Goodale's Cutoff (Oregon Trail) segments for interpretation. Trail segments should be marked by standard concrete posts (Oregon Trail National Historic Trail, Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, NPS, 1981). Specific marker points should include; T. 2 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 24; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; T. 2 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 11; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; T. 3 N., R. 25 E., Sec 15; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Boise Meridian.

Analysis

There is an urgent need to mark Oregon Trail alternative segments. Permanently marking the trail will assist individuals who wish to follow the route. It will also help protect the trail from inadvertent development.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resource CRM 1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1.3

Decision

Preserve and manage historic mining structures (cabins, mine shafts, tunnels, ore-loaders, headframes, etc.) in the Champagne Creek and Lava Creek areas for their socio-cultural values.

Analysis

The planning unit's historic mining structures are the only physical remains of the 1883-84 mining boom which helped settle the Lost River Valley. Descendants of the early miners still live in the area. The structures are also of interest to professional and amateur historians.

Care must be taken to provide for visitor and public safety. A nuisance could be created by enticing public to unstable structures and unsafe features.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM 1.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Allocate public land for a buffer zone around the Moore Pioneer Cemetery. Natural, native vegetation would be maintained and encouraged in this zone. This would preserve and enhance the cemetery's socio-cultural value for area residents. A 160 acre (minimum) would help protect the cemetery's scenic and cultural integrity.

Analysis

The Moore Pioneer Cemetery dates from 1884. Relatives and descendants of pioneers interred there want native vegetation (wild flowers, grasses and sagebrush) preserved, both inside and outside the cemetery. They do not want to see large areas plowed and seeded up to the edge of the cemetery fence.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	2

Objective

Manage cultural resources for specific uses.

Rationale

Cultural resource management plans should be developed for every planning unit. Management use and study of selected cultural resources will provide information needed to make final management recommendations.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources CRM 2.1
Overlay Reference	CR-1, 2, 3
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage 15 pre-historic sites for surface erosion data collection. The following sites should be included in this study: 10-BT-303, 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-338, 10-BT-12, 10-BT-337, 10-BT-333, 10-BT-320, 10-BT-332, 10-BT-343, 10-BT-339, 10-BT-341, 10-BT-334, 10-BT-342, and 10-BT-344. These sites should be evaluated and monitored to determine degree of erosion. Study plot could be established.

Analysis

At least 30 prehistoric sites are suffering damage and loss of cultural elements from surface erosion. Additional data is required so specific recommendations can be made.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources CRM-2.2
Overlay Reference	CR-1, 2, 3
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage 10 historic sites on public land for weathering and natural deterioration studies. The following sites should be allocated: 10-BT-324, ID3-BT-88, ID3-BT-89, 10-BT-325, 10-BT-326, 10-BT-327, 10-BT-319, 10-BT-321, and 10-BT-329.

Analysis

More information is required to determine structural stabilization needs for wooden buildings on Lava Creek and Champagne Creek.



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM-2.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1,2,3

Decision

Manage 11 sites on public land to determine effects of livestock trampling on prehistoric cultural resource sites. Controlled areas or study plots would be used to study rate of damage, loss of cultural elements, etc. The following sites should be included in the study: 10-BT-351, 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-338, 10-BT-337, 10-BT-12, 10-BT-323, 10-BT-332, 10-BT-343, and 10-BT-9.

Analysis

At least 23 prehistoric surface lithic sites have been damaged by livestock trampling. Additional information is needed before reasonable mitigative recommendations can be determined.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resource
Objective Number	3

Objective

Manage public land with cultural resources for scientific uses.

Rationale

Cultural Resource sites in the planning unit are threatened by erosion, uncontrolled surface collecting, vandalism, and other sources of deterioration. Many sites have some potential for yielding information needed by historical and archaeological researchers. These sites should be evaluated, and then salvaged or stabilized using present research methods and techniques.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM-3.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1.2.3

Decision

Manage public land for potential scientific studies of pictographs. Studies may be concerned with condition, function, distribution, stylistic relationships, etc. The following sites should be included in any study: 10-BT-346, 10-BT-130, 10-CR-11, and 10-CR-318. Studies may be coordinated with pictograph sites on adjacent National Forest lands.

Analysis

Pictograph sites, condition and distribution in the planning unit are incompletely known.

Professional archaeologists are interested in research problems related to pictographs and pictograph sites. Pictograph are fragile. They should be thoroughly documented and studies before they are destroyed by vandals, construction projects and natural weathering (fading and exfoliation).

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM 3.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1,2,3

Decision

Manage public land for scientific studies of prehistoric settlement patterns and migration routes. The following sites should be managed for this purpose: 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-330, 10-BT-12, 10-BT-333, 10-BT-332, 10-BT-346, 10-BT-334, 10-BT-11, 10-CR-861, 10-CR-863, 10-CR-864, 10-CR-865, and 10-BT-9.

Analysis

Professional archaeologists are interested in prehistoric settlement and migration patterns. Open, surface lithic scatters and rockshelters could add to the available data base. The planning unit's sites are accessible to vandals and unauthorized relic collectors. It would be difficult to conserve these sites for future use.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM-3.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1,2,3

Decision

Manage public land for scientific lithic source identification studies. The following sites should be managed for this purpose: 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-12, and 10-BT-135.

Analysis

Professional archaeologists in the inter-mountain area are interested in lithic sources should be studied with present research methods and techniques. They are located in areas threatened by mineral claims and cannot be conserved for future use.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources CRM-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 CR-1, 2, 3

Decision

Manage public land with historic mining structures to provide scientific studies concerning historic wooden buildings and/or early mining in Idaho. The following sites should be managed for this purpose: 10-BT-324, Id3-BT-88, Id3-BT-89, 10-BT-325, 10-BT-326, 10-BT-327, 10-BT-322, 10-BT-321, 10-BT-316, 10-BT-328, 10-BT-329, Id3-BT-113, and Id3-BT-124.

Analysis

The planning unit's historic structures are log and wood-frame construction. They are deteriorating from natural and man-aided agents. They should be included in historical research projects before they are inadvertently destroyed. Suggested projects and studies might be an area oral history study, stabilization of wooden structures (study), detailed (1880s) mining methods and technology.