CHAPTER 5
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
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# APPENDICES

Appendix 5-1 Utah Antiquities Site Reports and Photos
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5.1 Scope

All mining and site disturbance has been completed at this operation and all structures have been removed. The only future activity planned will be the final reclamation in 1993, and any necessary maintenance until bond release.

The entire permit area was intensively surveyed (ClassIII) in 1980 by the Utah Archaeological Research Corporation. During that survey, no sites were identified in the proposed disturbed areas. Four historical sites were found in the survey area; however, these were not near any of the disturbed areas planned for reclamation. (See Plate 5-1). The site report is included as Appendix 5-1.

There will be no additional disturbance at this site; therefore, there will be no impacts to the historical sites.
5.2 Methodology

The first phase of the project was to conduct a literature search in order to compile all previously known and recorded cultural information for the project area. Included in this phase of the project was an evaluation of all geological, physiographical, floral, and faunal information which might be pertinent to the understanding of the various cultures in the area.

Phase II of the project was an intensive archaeological field survey of the entire project area. Evenly spaced parallel transects were used by the consultants where possible. On extremely steep terrain of the project area, different survey methods were used. Because of the nature of the historical sites found during this phase of the project, it was possible to conduct interviews with persons familiar with the history of the immediate area in order to gather specific information pertaining to these sites. This was accomplished after the field work had been done. This report includes the results of both phases of the project, plus appendices containing archaeological site information and locations.

5.3 Archaeological Resources

5.3.1 Archaeological Literature Review and Summary

Human activity in the Castle Valley area extends over a period beginning as much as 12,000 years ago and lasting until the present. Human exploitation patterns are governed by different levels of technological development and the ways these technologies are applied in extracting development and the ways these technologies are applied in extracting resources from a changing ecological system.
These economic and technological changes through time are the key to understanding cultural dynamics in the Castle Valley area.

Prehistoric human activity in the Castle Valley area can be divided into four phases: Paleo Indian, Archaic, Fremont and Numic.

**Paleo Indian**

The Paleo Indian phase is represented by a lifestyle geared toward the hunting of the now extinct pleistocene mammals such as mammoth and giant bison (*Bison antiquus*). It dates from approximately 12,000 B.P. until 7000 B.P. and can be divided into three subphases: Llano, Folsom and Plano (Jennings, 1977).

The Llano culture dates from approximately 12,000 - 10,000 years ago and is characterized by the hunting of mammoths. Evidence for this culture is generally found in sites where these animals were killed and butchered, and bones along with hunting and butchering tools were left behind. Evidences for this subphase of the Paleo Indian culture in the Castle Valley area are scanty. One site, the Tripp site, yielded one Clovis point (Tripp, 1966). Other Clovis points have been reported from other parts of Utah (Lindsay, 1976, BLM files).

During the Folsom period (11,000 B.P. to 9000 B.P.), emphasis turned from the hunting of the rapidly diminishing mammoth to the *Bison Antiquus*. A smaller and thinner point, known as the Folsom Point, came into use at this time. As in the case of the Llano culture, evidence for the Folsom culture comes from kill and
butchering sites. These sites are found predominantly on the high plains east of the Rocky Mountains, although many sites are found outside that area.

In the Castle Valley area, only one site has been found which might date to this period. Site 42Em8, also known as the Silverhorn Site, was excavated by Gunnerson in the 1950's (Gunnerson, 1956). One point which is very similar to the Folsom point was found by a local collector is an arroyo cut. Other materials from the site are very similar to materials taken from other Folsom sites.

Evidence for the Plano subphase (9000 B.P. to 7000 B.P.) is minimal in Utah. During this time, a great diversity of projectile points were manufactured and activity became restricted pretty much to an area east of the Rocky Mountains.

In summary, although there is very little evidence for Paleo Indian activity in the Castle Valley area, what evidence there is does show that this area was used by these early big game hunting people.

Archaic

Beginning about 8000 to 9000 years ago, the lifestyle of the aboriginal populations shifted from the hunting of big game animals to a dependence on smaller game animals and the gathering of wild plant foods. This period is known as the Archaic Phase and in the Castle Valley area can be divided into four sub-phases based on changes in both projectile point types and population densities (Schroedl, 1976).
The Black Knoll subphase lasted from approximately 8300 B.P. to 6200 B.P. and is characterized by two types of dart points, the Pinto and the Northern Side Notch (Schroedl, 1976). During this period, hunting was done with the atlatl (spear thrower) and the primary species utilized were deer and mountain sheep with some dependence on antelope and bison. A variety of wild plants and insects were also utilized. Caves and rockshelters were the main areas of occupation. Near the end of this phase, projectile points of the Elko series were introduced. Around 7200 B.P., there was an increase in population.

The Castle Valley subphase lasted from 6200 B.P. to 4500 B.P. Subsistence strategies and the use of caves and rockshelters were essentially the same as in the Black Knoll subphase. The main difference between the two subphases is a change in projectile point types. During the Castle Valley subphase, points such as the Rocker Base, Sudden Side Notch and Hawken Side Notch appeared. Toward the end of the Castle Valley subphase, the Humboldt point became the dominant point style.

The Green River subphase began about 4500 B.P. and lasted until about 3300 B.P. Subsistence strategies appear to have continued basically unchanged from the previous subphase. The Humboldt point continued in use through this period but other points, such as the Gypsum and San Rafael Side Notch, became popular. During this time, the northeastern part of the Colorado Plateau received influence from the Plains.
The last subphase of the Archaic, Dirty Devil, lasted from approximately 3300 B.P. to 1500 B.P.. Subsistence activities during the early part of this period were essentially unchanged from the previous periods but, between 1600 B.P. and 2000 B.P., evidences of corn horticulture began to appear (Winter, 1973; Hurst, 1948; Jennings, in press). The Gypsum point continued to be the dominant projectile point in use during this period but, toward the end of the Dirty Devil (1600 B.P. to 1500 B.P.), the bow-and-arrow came into use. The end of the Dirty Devil subphase marked the transition from an Archaic hunting and gathering lifeway to the beginning of sedentary village life.

Archaeological evidence for the presence of Archaic peoples in the Castle Valley area is relatively abundant. For example, in Emery County, a total of 16 Archaic sites are known; one on the Wasatch Plateau, four from the San Rafael Area and the remaining eleven are from Castle Valley (Sargent, 1977). A total of four Archaic rockshelters have been excavated in and near the Castle Valley area (Wylie, 1971; Lindsay and Lund, 1976; DeBloois, in preparation; Jennings, Schroedl and Homer, in preparation). From the information gathered at these sites, it appears there was a preference for upland hunting - lowland gathering during Archaic times, possibly reflecting a seasonal round (Jennings, 1975; Schroedl, 1976; Lindsay and Lund, 1976). Toward the end of this period, there was a gradual shift from seasonal hunting and gathering to the beginnings of corn horticulture and a more sedentary way of life.
Fremont

The Fremont culture dates from approximately 1800 B.P. to 650 B.P. and, in general, is characterized by the use of permanent habitations, ceramics and some dependence upon corn horticulture. The Fremont culture inhabited most of Utah north of the Colorado River and part of eastern Colorado. Traditionally, the Fremont have been divided into five regional variants; Parowan, Sevier, Great Salt Lake, Uintah and San Rafael. Recently Madison and Lindsay (1977) have re-evaluated the information and proposed a three-fold division: the Sevier culture, located west of the Wasatch Plateau and dependent primarily upon marsh land environments for subsistence; the Fremont culture, located east of the Wasatch Plateau and north of the Colorado River, dependent upon corn horticulture and living in small permanent villages adjacent to permanent, streams; and the unnamed plains-derived culture located in northeastern Utah, dependent upon bison hunting and collecting of wild plants for subsistence and living in shallow pit-like structures.

The Castle Valley area lies entirely within the Fremont culture area. Fremont sites in the area are characterized by the presence of Emery Gray pottery, with some Uintah Gray in the north and Sevier Gray and Ivie Creek Black-on-White in the west. Snake Valley Gray and Anasazi trade wares are also present in the area.

Diagnostic projectile points include Rose Spring, Desert Side Notch and Bull Creek types with a continuation of the use of Elko series and Gypsum type dart points.
Villages tended to be small. Semi-subterranean and surface dwellings were built and both stones and adobe were utilized in their construction. These small villages were usually located on ridges or knolls near permanent streams where both water and rich soils were present. Caves and rockshelters were often utilized for storage and habitation.

Although no Fremont sites have been excavated in the immediate vicinity of the Castle Valley Spur, there has been considerable work done on Fremont sites in other parts of the Castle Valley area. The main body of work has been done by the University of Utah with excavations at 42Em47 (Gunnerson, 1956), Windy Ridge Village, Crescent Ridge and Power Pole Knoll (Madsen, 1975), Innocents Ridge (Schroedl and Hogan, 1975), levels of Clyde's Cavern (Wylie, 1971) and Pint-Size Shelter (Lindsay and Lund, 1976). The U.S. Forest Service also found Fremont remains in Joe's Valley Alcove (DeBloois, in preparation).

The Numic-speaking people, commonly known as the Ute, Paiute, Southern Paiute, Shoshoni and Bannock, were the last aboriginal peoples to inhabit Utah prior to European contact. Although there is considerable debate as to their origins (Lamb, 1958, Taylor, 1959; Gunnerson, 1962; Madsen, 1975), the Numic speakers were definitely in the southwestern Great Basin by 650 B.P. (Madsen, 1975). Some sites indicate that the Numic and Fremont were inhabiting some areas contemporaneously (Madsen, 1975). They rapidly spread throughout the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau and, by the arrival of the Europeans, in the 1700 - 1800's, they appear to have been occupying virtually all of Utah and Nevada and portions of surrounding states (Warner, 1976; Powell, 1875).
Archaeologically, we know very little about the Numic. All that remains of their occupation of the area are bits of pottery, arrowheads and, in unusual circumstances, fragments of basketry, clothing and other perishable materials. Their pottery is easily distinguished from other types in that it is crudely made using a paddle-and-anvil technique, is typically thick walled, has large temper particles, is poorly smoothed, is fired in an oxidizing atmosphere and occasionally has fingernail-incised decoration (Eueler, 1964). The distinctive projectile point is the Desert Side Notch point.

The Numic practiced an Archaic-type subsistence, depending upon the hunting and gathering of wild plants, animals and insects for survival. Groups tended to be loosely formed and usually consisted of no more than an extended family.

Large areas were needed for subsistence activities but these were too ill-defined and different bands utilized portions of the same areas.

With the arrival of the Europeans, the Numic lifeway rapidly began to change. Traditional hunting and gathering grounds were cut off by white expansion. The various Numic bands were severely restricted in their movements and were eventually forced to change their lifeway. Today, the Numic speaking peoples are restricted to several reservations scattered throughout Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho and Arizona.
Unfortunately, not much evidence of Numic occupation of the Castle Valley area has been found. Sargent (1977) lists only two Numic sites which post-dated 650 B.P. (Adovasio, 1971). Historical accounts say very little about Indians being present in the area at the time of white arrival (McElprang, 1949).

5.4 Historical Resources

5.4.1 Historical Literature Review and Summary

The first documented exploration of the Castle Valley area began with the Dominquez-Escalante expedition of 1776. The purpose of the expedition was to explore a possible route from the Spanish settlements in New Mexico to Monterey on the California coast (Miller 1968). The expedition actually passed to the north of the Castle Valley area, but it served to open up the area to further Spanish exploration.

Subsequent Spanish expeditions into the area, and American fur trapping activities both served to eventually open up a main route between New Mexico and California. This route, known as the Old Spanish Trail, came through the San Juan Country, crossed the Colorado River at Moab, continued to the Green River crossing at the present town of Green River, extended through the San Rafael Desert into the Castle Valley, then crossed the Wasatch Plateau through Salina Canyon and continued on through southern Utah, Nevada and into California. The main traffic on this route included numerous trading, trapping, Indian slave and horse trading expeditions (Miller 1968). The trail was in use almost yearly until after the Mexican War. After that, the trail received 5-10
use from travelers, immigrants, mail carriers and army troops (Stokes and Cohenour 1956).

In 1853, Captain J.W. Gunnison of the Corps of Topographical Engineers traversed the length of Castle Valley. On October 11, Lieutenant E.C. Beckwith reported that coal had been found and brought to camp. At that time, the party was camped some three miles east of the present town of Emery. Several days after leaving Castle Valley, Captain Gunnison and several members of his party were killed by Indians (Stokes and Cohenour 1956).

In 1869, and again in 1871, Major John W. Powell led exploring expeditions down the Green and Colorado Rivers and in so doing opened up an area which until then had been virtually unknown to whites.

In 1873, Lieutenant R.L. Hoxie of the Corps of Engineers and his party mapped the topography and geology of eastern Utah including the Castle Valley area.

The first attempts to establish permanent settlements in the area were undertaken by the Mormon Church. In 1854, a party led by William Huntington traveled through Castle Valley on their way to the San Juan River and Navajo country. On the basis of his report, the Elk Mountain Mission was sent out by Brigham Young in 1855 to establish a mission near the present town of Moab. Indian hostilities plus hardships forced the mission to be abandoned that same year (McElprang, 1959). During this period, there was some sheep and cattle grazing in the more favorable ridges and valleys of the Wasatch Plateau (Dilly, 1900).
The first attempt at a permanent settlement in the area was by James McHadden and Leander Lemmon in 1875. They diverted water from Huntington Creek onto some land near the mouth of Huntington Canyon (Stokes and Cohenour, 1956). By 1877, word had reached the Mormon settlements to the west of good water and arable land along some of the creeks in Castle Valley. In September of that year, a priesthood meeting was held in Mount Pleasant in which 75 men from the Sanpete Stake were called to settle in Castle Valley. However, only a few men responded to the call. Another call was given in the Fall of 1878 with a more favorable response. Orange Seeley was called to superintend the founding of the settlements. By the Fall of 1878, the crops were sufficient for the families of the settlers to come into the valley. During this time, Ferron, Castle Dale, Huntington, Wilsonville, Lawrence, Molen and Orangeville were settled.

In 1880, the Utah Legislative Assembly created Emery County which included the present counties of Carbon, Grand and Emery. Price was not officially established until 1882 when a group of Mormon settlers on the Price River were organized into a ward. In 1883, the Rio Grande Railroad was built through Price and from that time on the settlement became the hub of the area. In 1894, the northern part of Emery County was made into Carbon County and Price was named the county seat (McElprang, 1949).

Even though coal had been reported by Gunnison in 1853, the coal industry in the area really didn't get going until 1875. In that year, the Fairview Coal Mining and Coke Company opened its operations at Connelsville in the upper part of Huntington Canyon. The coke was made there.
and shipped by wagon to Springville. However, the operation soon became unprofitable and after three years it was abandoned (Powell 1976).

With the large Mormon settlements to the west growing, the need for coal naturally increased. In 1875, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company built a wagon road from Springville up Spanish Fork Canyon to the coal fields in the Pleasant Valley area. By 1877, a mine had been opened in Winter Quarters Canyon and the area began a rich coal production which continues today. To alleviate problems of transporting the coal over the sometimes not passable wagon road, the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company built a narrow gauge through Spanish Fork Canyon in 1879.

This new coal prosperity lured the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad into routing its new line through Price and Spanish Fork Canyon rather than following the originally proposed line through Castle Valley and Salina Canyon to the south (McElprang 1949).

In 1882, the D&RGW purchased the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company and the Pleasant Valley Coal Company. Threatened by the possibility of losing its hold of the Utah coal industry, the Union Pacific Railroad Company moved into Pleasant Valley in 1882 and formed the Utah Central Coal Company. Later, it opened the Union Pacific Mine near Scofield in 1884. During this period, the railroad companies almost totally dominated the Utah coal. Companies active in the area were Consumers Mutual Coal Company, National Coal Company, and Sweet Coal Company. Camps were built at all three locations, and Coal City (Dempseyville) was laid out in 1921 to serve as a business and residential neighborhood for the mines.
located 2 miles away at National and Consumers (Carr 1972). Coal City lasted for only a few years, and National and Consumers died out by the 1940's and 1950's. Coal mining operations continue in the area today.

Most of the coal mines were productive through the first three decades of the Twentieth Century, but with the coming of the depression and the increasing use of other fuels, coal production gradually decreased and many of the camps had to close down.

The downward trend of coal production continued through the 1940's and 1950's with a brief up-swing during World War II. During the 1950's many operations had to shut down. With the increased demand for energy in the 1970's there has been a stepped-up pace in coal mining operations, a trend which appears to be promising for the 1980's.

History of Archaeological Work

The first account of an archaeological site being reported in the Castle Valley area comes from the 1860 journal of Major John Wesley Powell. On his journey down the Green River, Powell noted the presence of some ruins, possibly in the vicinity of Chandler Creek (Dellenbaugh, 1926).

The first expedition into the area for the purpose of doing archaeological work was in 1929 - 1930 by the Claflin-Emerson expedition and mention was made of several sites (Morss, 1931; Gunnerson, 1969).
In 1935, A.B. Reagan did survey in the area and noted a pictograph panel (Reagan, 1935).

Range Creek to the north of Castle Valley was investigated by Leh in 1936 and several granaries were noted (Leh, 1936).

Work continued to be sporadic through the 1930's and 1940's. During the 1950's, however, interest was turned again to eastern Utah. In 1954, Morss made mention of the site from which the Pilling Cave figurines came (Morss, 1954). In the 1950's, the University of Utah passed through the Castle Valley area as a part of the statewide archaeological survey. They surveyed on Range, Last Change, Ivie, Quitchupah, Muddy and Ferron Creeks and recorded 49 sites (Gunnerson, 1957). Since that time, the University of Utah has been extensively involved in the archaeological of the area.
Their work includes several surveys (see bibliography) and a number of excavations which constitute the main body of archaeological knowledge for the Archaic and Fremont of eastern Utah. The excavations include: the Silverhorn site, a possible Paleo Indian site (Gunnerson, 1956); 42Em5, a Fremont structure (Gunnerson, 1957); Clyde's Cavern, a rock shelter in Emery County with nine strata ranging from Archaic through Numic (Wylie, 1971); three small Fremont villages - Windy Ridge, Crescent Ridge and Power Pole Knoll (Madsen, 1975); Innocents Ridge, a Fremont village with five structures (Schroedl and Hogan, 1975); the Poplar Knob site (Taylor, 1957); Snake Rock Village (Gunnerson, 1957; Aikens, 1967); the Old Woman site (Taylor, 1957); the Round Spring site (Gunnerson, 1957); the Fallen Woman, Old Road and Ivie Ridge sites (Wilson and Smith, 1976); and Sudden Shelter, an Archaic rock shelter (Jennings, Schroedl and Holmer, in preparation). The University of Utah also conducted excavations north of the project area in Nine Mile Canyon in 1936 (Gillin, 1955).

Other excavations in the area include Pint Shelter, an Archaic-Fremont site dug by the Utah State Division of History (Lindsay and Lund, 1976) and Joe's Valley Alcove, another Archaic-Fremont site dug by the U.S. Forest Service in 1974 (DeBloois, unpublished manuscript).
The decade of the 70's has brought about a marked increase in surveys as a result of cultural resource management. Institutions involved in the bulk of the work have been Brigham Young University (see Bibliography), the Museum of Northern Arizona (Keller, 1975 a,b,c,d; 1976), Southern Utah State College (Dykman and Thompson, 1976) and agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the Antiquities Section of the Division of State History. Most of the work done in the last few years, since the expansion of cultural resource management, has been surveying, with very little excavation taking place.

5.4.2 Historical Field Survey

A field survey of Mountain Coal Company's Gordon Creek property was carried out from mid-July through early-August, 1980. The project area is located on the eastern edge of the Wasatch Plateau, one of the dominant topographical features of eastern Utah. The area is drained by the North Fork of Gordon Creek to the south and Beaver Creek to the north. Topography in the area is extremely rugged. Elevations vary from 7500 feet along Gordon Creek to over 9300 feet on the ridge tops. Much of the area is dominated by slopes usually in excess of 60 percent and many places are regularly broken up by 100 percent slopes.

Gordon Creek and its tributary canyons have relatively narrow canyon bottoms with reliable streams and limited alluvial soils. Beaver Creek, with elevations between 8200 and 8700 feet, is an open canyon with a permanent stream which has numerous beaver dams and resulting alluvial soils.
The area receives in the neighborhood of 16 inches of rain per year. Vegetation includes Subalpine and Montane communities. The major game species in the area are mule deer and elk, with smaller species abundant.

Because of the extremely rugged terrain, it was not possible to systematically examine the area using evenly spaced parallel transects. As a result, different methods were used depending upon the terrain being examined. The bottoms of Gordon Creek Canyon, Bryner Canyon, Coal Canyon, and several unnamed canyons were examined by one or two surveyors who walked transects the entire canyon length within the project area. Canyon slopes leading down to the canyon bottoms were also examined in this way. Beaver Creek presented a different problem. Because of large beaver ponds and areas of dense vegetation, it was not possible or even practical to examine the entire canyon bottom. Those parts of Beaver Creek Canyon which are free of beaver ponds and impassable undergrowth, were systematically examined by walking transects spaced 15 meters apart throughout those areas. The relatively flat ridge tops in the area were also examined by walking paralleled transects over the entire area. The steep slopes which dominate most of the area also presented a special problem. In this terrain evenly spaced transects or transects following the natural contours were entirely out of the question. Since roads had been cut into the slopes in several locations it was possible to utilize them in examining the slope areas for archaeological sites. Passes were made along these roads and with binoculars the areas above and below each road were examined for cultural remains. Slope areas where there were no roads were examined by hiking up and down prominent ridges and
looking off to both sides with binoculars. In this way, work hazards were kept to a minimum and the entire area received an adequate sampling.

Survey Results

The Archaeological survey of the Gordon Creek properties recorded four historic archaeological sites and one isolated prehistoric artifact. A search of the site files at the Utah Division of State History turned up no previously recorded sites in, or near, the project area.

The lone prehistoric artifact (4W/x1) is an Elko Corner Notched point (see Appendix 3). Radiocarbon dates for Elko points range from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1080, making the point virtually useless as a time marker (Heizer 1978). Evidence from Hogup Cave extends the Manufacture of Elko Corner Notched points to as late as A.D. 1350 (Aikens 1970). Artifact 4W/x1 was found on the surface in disturbed soils (a roadway) with no other artifacts in association, so nothing definite can be said about the age or cultural affiliation of the point (see Plate 5-1, Archaeological Map).

The near total lack of any prehistoric archaeological materials may be explained by several factors. Although favorable conditions such as abundant water and game are present on the Wasatch Plateau, human activity would have been kept to a minimum in much of the project area because of extremely rugged terrain. Hauck (1979) in his Central Coal Project sampling study on the Wasatch Plateau stated, "Most sites recorded in the Wasatch Plateau region are found on either fairly level plateau surfaces or at the base of escapements in moderately
level canyons and valleys" (Hauck 1979: 255). Very little of the surface of the project area meets this criteria. Beaver Creek is an exception.

Another factor which does not favor prehistoric activity in the area is elevation. Hauck states that the majority (60 percent) of sites in the Wasatch Plateau lie between 8000 to 9000 feet, while less than ten percent lie between 9000 to 10,000 feet (Hauck, 1979: 237). Most of the level terrain in the area lies at or about 9000 feet. Once again, Beaver Creek is an exception to this rule, with average elevations of about 8500 feet.

As would be expected, the lone prehistoric artifact found in the area was located approximately 500 feet from Beaver Creek in a shallow valley which runs perpendicular to the creek. As mentioned, the artifact was located in an old roadway which had been cut down into the surrounding sediments approximately two feet. It is very likely that the artifact came from sub-surface deposits disturbed by road construction. The road cut was examined for other remains, but none were found. This sedimentation covering prehistoric archaeological deposits adjacent to Beaver Creek creates a problem. Extensive dam building by beavers has aided in the accumulation of deep sediments in the valley floor and subsequent dense growth of vegetation. Any archaeological materials deposited adjacent to Beaver Creek would be long since covered by sediments and/or vegetation, and would therefore be undetectable in a surface reconnaissance of the area. Although none of the open and exposed areas around Beaver Creek contained prehistoric archaeological remains, the possibility still exists that they are present, and more work would have to be done in the area in order to detect their presence and extent.

5-20
Evidence of historic activity in the area is abundant. Four sites were found during the field reconnaissance. All four sites (42Cb209 - 42Cb212) are historic structures dating to the late 1920's or early 1930's (see Plate 5-1 Archaeological Map). The four sites represent several important activities in the historical development of the Carbon County area. Appendix III provides the Utah Antiquities Site Reports for the above four sites. These reports contain detailed descriptions of each historic site. Remains of historic mining, trapping, and homesteading activities are also abundant in areas immediately adjacent to the project area.

The Beaver Creek area was probably first exploited in the 1870's by some of the first settlers to come to Castle Valley. Among them were James Price, Caleb Rhodes, and Abraham Powell, settlers who supplemented their incomes by trapping beaver. They were naturally drawn to the large beaver colonies along Beaver Creek (Movell Jewkes, personal communications, 1980). Remains of early trapper cabins can still be found along Beaver Creek several miles north of the project area.

In the 1880's coal mining operations began to develop in Pleasant Valley to the west of the project area, and Scofield grew into the largest town in the area. In the 1890's Carbon County was created when Emery County divided, and a rivalry grew between Scofield and Price over the location of the County Seat. Because Price was located on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, it was chosen as the County Seat. The people of Scofield subsequently built a wagon road over the mountain in order to gain access to Price.
This road followed along Beaver Creek and then wound down the ridges and slopes of the plateau in Section 8 and 17 of Township 13 South, Range 8 East, to the canyon bottom of Gordon Creek, whence it continued on to Price. Much of the current road through the area follow the course of this old wagon road. The spring in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 7, Township 13 South, Range 8 East, was the location of one of the major camp spots along this road. Nothing remains to indicate the camp site.

In 1920, George Frandsen acquired Sections 5, 6, and part 4 of Township 13 South, Range 8 East from the U.S. Government for homesteading. He used the area for raising sheep and cattle, and occasionally took lumber out of the area for sale to local mills. Sometime between 1925 and 1928 Frandsen's children homesteaded sections of land close to the ones he had taken, and the family worked a ranching operation which was prosperous until the early 1950's. The Frandsens built three cabins on their land, two of them in Section 8 and one in Section 13, Township 13 South, Range 7 East. The cabin in Section 13 was built by Pete Frandsen sometime in the early 1920's (Movell Jewkes, ibid.). This cabin (42Cb209) is located in the project area and is still standing, although in dilapidated condition (see Plate 5-1, Archaeological Map).
About the time the Frandsens were getting their ranch going up on the plateau, coal was being developed down on Gordon Creek. Prospecting had begun in the area as early as 1908, but no mines were opened until the 1920's. Among the larger mines to be opened in the area were Sweets in 1925, Consumers in 1928, and National in 1928. Mining camps sprang up at the mines and for a short time Coal City (Dempseyville), located two miles east of the mines served as the business and residential center of the mining district. Remains of the main mining camps and coal mining operations can still be seen, although none of them are located in the project area. National Coal Company had some operations up Gordon Creek from the mining camps (Movell Jewkes, ibid.), and remains of cabins and work areas can still be seen. Three sites (42Cb210 - 42Cb212) are located in this area (See Plate 5-1, Archaeological Map). Coal mining operations have continued intermittently in the area until the present.

These four historic archaeological sites represent the beginning of a significant trend in land use in the area which has continued until today. Beginning in the 1920's both ranchers and coal miners began to extensively exploit the resources of the area, not always agreeing about the manner in which each other went about doing it. That form of multiple use of the land in the Gordon Creek area is still being practiced, and opinions still vary as to how the land could best be used.
5.5 Paleontological Resources

During the 1980 field season geologic investigations were performed by a Beaver Creek Coal Company geologist at the Gordon Creek No. 2 Mine. At that time, the Black Hawk Formation (coal bearing unit) was examined and no animal fossil remains were found on the surface of the permit area. However, dinosaur footprints are known to occur in the Black Hawk Formation so it is possible they are present in the coal at the No. 2 Mine. Plant fossil remains were found to be present in the exposed formations in the permit area. Among the plant fossil remains that were found or expected to occur are broad-leaf Angiosperms genera with a scattering of palms, conifers, and ferns. The dominant conifer is the pine-like Araucaria. In the more landward areas, delta and coastal plain setting, Sequoia is the dominant conifer.

5.6 Future Cultural Resource Discoveries & Mitigation Efforts

If any previously unidentified cultural resources should be discovered during reclamation operations at the Gordon Creek No. 2/7/8 Mines, Mountain Coal Company will ensure that the site is not disturbed and will immediately notify the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. The current plan does not call for any actions resulting in impacts to the historic sites identified above. Also, subsidence resulting from the operation is not expected to impact the sites (See Section 3.4.8 for a discussion of subsidence).
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location/Publication Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Median Village and Fremont Culture Regional Variation, University of Utah Anthropological Papers, No. 95, Salt Lake City.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matheny, Ray T.</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Brigham Young University, Provo. (Manuscript submitted to Utah Power &amp; Light Co.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeological Survey of Huntington-Sigurd Transmission Line over the Fish Lake National Forest.&quot; Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Brigham Young University, Provo. (Manuscript submitted to the Utah Power and Light Company.)</td>
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</table>

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reports to include them in the bibliography. All are on file at the  
Antiquities Section, Division of State History, Salt Lake City, Utah.
APPENDIX 5-1

UTAH ANTIQUITIES SITE
REPORTS AND PHOTOS
Isolated Artifact 4W/x1
developed by cooperative agreement by:
Bureau of Land Management
Division of State History
University of Utah Archeological Center

---

1. Site No. [I/1-10] 4205209
2. County Carbon
3. Temp. No. 48/1

4. Class: Prehistoric
5. Cultural Site Type (interpreted function): Cabin
6. Paleontological Site Type: Invertebrate; Vertebrate; Flora
8. UTM Grid: [I/16-30] zone 12; 492600 = E 4399600 = N
9. [II/1-16] Sec of N of NE of Section 13 T. 13S, R. 7E
10. Map Reference: Scofield, Utah Series: 15" Date: 1925
11. Aerial Photo Data:
12. Site Location: The site is located in a small tributary canyon of Beaver Creek approximately 1500 feet south of the junction of the Beaver Creek Road and the main grit road between Scofield and Price.

14. Site Name/Previous Designations: Pete Frandsen Cabin
15. Description of Site: The site consists of a collapsed one room log cabin located on the east side of a small tributary creek of Beaver Creek. It is made of round logs standing 9 courses high in places. The roof is collapsed and the entire cabin is in poor condition. There are very few artifacts associated with the site. The cabin faces NW. The cabin probably dates to the early 1920's.

16. Artifacts: Artifacts should be described/drawn on a continuation sheet and their locations plotted on the site map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debitage [II/30]</td>
<td>Ceramics [III/10-21]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifaces [III/1-9]</td>
<td>Projectile Put [III/1-9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrapers [III/1-9]</td>
<td>Ground Stone [II/22-29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilized Flakes</td>
<td>Other [II/22-29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Fragments of an old cast iron stove are scattered in front of the cabin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Non-Structural Features: (describe and locate on site map)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearth/firepit(HE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midden(MD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression(DE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble mound(MR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone circle(SC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen mound(EM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial(BG)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail(Tr)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictograph(PI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water control(WC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Structural Features: (describe and locate on site map) [III/28-IV/6]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
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<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Single rm</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple rm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cairn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dugout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitchouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Description: | The structure consists of a simple one room, rectangular log cabin made of quaking aspen logs. It measures 10 m by 5 m with the long axis being SW. |
21. Were surface artifacts collected? Yes; X No; [7/17/22] If yes, attach a continuation sheet describing the sampling methods used.

22. Estimated depth of fill [7/23]: unknown

23. Subsurface test? Yes; X No (Include location of test on site map)

24. Nat. Register Potential [7/12]: Significant (C); Non-Significant (D)

Justification: The site is fairly recent and is in poor condition.

25. Research Potential: avoidance

26. Recommended Mitigation: avoidance

27. Distance to Water [7/5-10]: W 5 m

28. Topographic Location (check one under each heading) [7/15-18]

29. Degree/Aspect of slope [7/19-23]: Southwest

30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association [7/24-25]

(Chen COMMUNITY only if association cannot be determined)

Description: The slopes of the canyon are covered by aspen and Douglas Fir. The canyon bottom is covered by stands of aspen and grasses.

31. Next nearest plant association/distance: streamside/100m

32. Photograph Numbers [7/26]: 46-11,2


34. Assisting Crew Members:


36. Encoding Form: (all entries are right justified)

Form must be accompanied by a site map; photocopy of U.S.G.S. topo map with T.A., scale, and quad name; photographs of the site; and artifact sketches (if applicable)
42Cb209 looking NE

42Cb290 looking SE
42 Cb 209

N↑

Not to Scale

Road

Stream

pictures: x wood taken here

stove parts

Cabin

To BEAVER CREEK House
The site is located on the west side of Gordon Creek approximately 5000 feet south of where the creek turns south from the road in Section 17.

The structure consists of a well made log cabin constructed of round quaking aspen logs. The cabin is approximately 30 x 8 m and faces north easterly. An area with several old car parts, wood, and metal fragments is located to the south of the cabin. Very few artifacts are scattered around the site. A road passes immediately to the west of the cabin. The site probably dates to the late 1920's or early 1930's.

The structure consists of a well made log cabin of round quaking aspen logs. The walls stand courses high in places. The cabin has a door to the NE and windows to the SE and NW. The roof was of logs with tar paper.
19. Cultural Affiliation [IV/7-16]: EA How Determined? Informant

20. Site Dimensions: 20 m x 30 m; Area [IV/7-21]: 600 sq m

21. Were surface artifacts collected? _Yes; X No; [IV/22] If yes, attach a continuation sheet describing sampling method used.

22. Estimated depth of fill [IV/23]: unknown

23. Site Condition [IV/25]: Excellent; __ Good; __ Fair; __ Poor Agent of Impact: __

24. Nat.Register Potential [IV/1]: Significant; X Non-Significant (D)

25. Research Potential: __

26. Recommended Mitigation: avoidance

27. Distance to Cultivable Soil [IV/12-14]:

28. Topographic Location (check one under each heading) [IV/15-18]

29. Degree/Aspect of slope [IV/19-22]: 5° east

30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association [IV/24-25]

31. Next Nearest Plant Association/Distance: streamside/5m

32. Photograph Numbers [IV/26]: 44-211.2


34. Sponsoring Agency: ARCO Coal Company Contract No.

35. Encoding Form: (all entries are right justified)

Form must be accompanied by a site map; photocopy of U.S.G.S. topo map with T., R., scale, and quad name; photographs of the site; and artifact sketches (if applicable)
19. Cultural Affiliation [IV/7-14]: EA  How Determined: Informant
20. Site Dimensions: 20 m X 50 m; Area [IV/17-21]: 1000 sq m
21. Were surface artifacts collected? Yes; X No; [IV/22] If yes, attach a continuation sheet describing sampling method used.
22. Estimated depth of fill [IV/23]: unknown
23. Subsurface test? Yes; X No (Include location of test on site map)
24. Site Condition [IV/25]: Excellent; Good; Fair; X Poor
25. Research Potential [V/1]: Significant (C); X Non-Significant (D)
26. Recommended Mitigation: avoidance
27. Direction/Distance to Water [V/5-10]: E / S = stream/Gordon Creek
28. Topographic Location (check one under each heading) [V/15-18]:
29. Degree/Aspect of slope [V/19-23]: 5° east
30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association [V/24-25]
   (Check COMMUNITY only if association cannot be determined)
   Description: The slopes of the canyon are covered with Douglas fir and aspen and the canyon bottom has grasses and willows and aspen.
31. Next nearest plant association/distance: streamside/5m
32. Photograph Numbers [V/26]: 4W-211,2
34. Assisting Crew Members:
36. Encoding Form: (all entries are right justified)

Form must be accompanied by a site map; photocopy of U.S.G.S. topo map with T., R., scale, and quad name; photographs of the site; and artifact sketches (if applicable)
H2CB 210

Not to Scale

To Main Road

Cabin

picture taken here

Trash Area

Gordon Creek
42Cb210 looking NE
1. Site No. (1/1-10) 42CB21
2. County Carbon
3. Temp. No. 447/3
4. Class: Prehistoric X Historic
5. Cultural Site Type (interpreted function): cabin
6. Paleontological Site Type: Invertebrate; Vertebrate; Flora
7. Elevation (1/1-10) 7760 ft.
8. UTM Grid: (1/16-30) zone 12; 194400 mE 4392400 mN
9. (1/1-16) NW1/4 of SW1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 19 T. 13S, R. 6E
10. Map Reference: Scofield, Utah Series: 15' Date: 1923
11. Aerial Photo Data: Scofield, Utah Series 5
12. Site Location: The site is located on the west side of Gordon Creek approximately 3500 feet south of where the creek turns south from the road in Section 17.

13. Land Owner (1/17-18): FR; BLM District/Forest (1/19):
14. Site Name/Previous Designations: none
15. Description of Site: The site consists of a small one room cabin made of poorly fitted quaking aspen logs. The site is approximately 7m x 5m and faces to the NE. The roof was made of corrugated tin. No artifacts were found in or near the cabin.

16. Artifacts: Artifacts should be described/drawn on a continuation sheet and their locations plotted on the site map.

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<thead>
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<th>CLASS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Utilized Flakes</td>
<td>Other [11/22-29]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Description:

17. Non-Structural Features: (describe and locate on site map) [11/22-27]

_heart/firepit(RE)
_midden(MD)
_depression(DE)
_rubble mound(RE)
_rock circle(SC)
_rock alignment(RA)

Description:

18. Structural Features: (describe and locate on site map) [11/28-IV/6]

<table>
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<td></td>
<td>Cairn</td>
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<td>Dugout</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description: The structure consists of a one room log cabin made of relatively small quaking aspen logs. Upright posts are located at the four corners of the structure and one on each side of the doorway.
24. Nat. Register Potential [V/1]: Significant (C)  Non-Significant (D) Justification: The site is fairly recent and is in poor condition.

25. Research Potential: 
26. Recommended Mitigation: avoidance

27. Distance/Distance to Water [V/5-10]: E  / 
Type/Name of Water Source [V/11]: stream-Gordon Creek
Distance to Cultivatable Soil [V/12-14]: 

28. Topographic Location (check one under each heading) [V/15-18]

29. Degree/Aspect of slope [V/19-23]: 50º/E

30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association [V/24-25]

(CommiUNITY only if association cannot be determined)

Description: The slopes of the canyon are covered with Douglas Fir and Aspen and the Canyon bottom has grasses, willows, and aspen.

31. Next nearest plant association/distance: streamside/5m
32. Photograph Numbers [V/26]: 
34. Assisting Crew Members:
36. Encoding Form: (all entries are right justified)
19. Cultural Affiliation (IV/7-14): Site No. -283811
   EA How Determined? Informant
20. Site Dimensions: 7 m x 5 m; Area [IV/17-21]: 35 sq m
21. Were surface artifacts collected? Yes; No; (IV/22) If yes, attach a continuation sheet describing sampling method used.
22. Estimated depth of fill (IV/23): unknown
23. Subsurface test? Yes; No (Include location of test on site map)
24. Site Condition (IV/25): Excellent; Good; Fair; Poor
25. Nat. Register Potential (IV/1): Significant(C); Non-Significant(D)
   Justification: The site is fairly recent and in poor condition.
26. Research Potential: ____________
27. Recommended Mitigation: Avoidance
28. Distance to Water (IV/5-10): E / 5 m
29. Topographic Location (check one under each heading) (IV/15-18)
   PRIMARY LANDFORM
   ____________
   SECONDARY POSITION
   ____________
   PRIMAR Y LANDFORM
   ____________
   POSITION ON LANDFORM
   ____________
   DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT
   ____________
   Site Condition
   ____________

30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association (IV/24-25)
   ____________
   Description: The slopes of the canyon are covered with Douglas Fir and Aspen and the Canyon bottom has grasses, willows, and aspen.

31. Next nearest plant association/distance: Streamside/5m
32. Photograph Numbers (IV/26): 4W-213, 4
34. Sponsoring Agency: Arco Coal Company Contract No.
35. Encoding Form: (all entries are right justified)
   ____________
   Form must be accompanied by a site map; photocopy of U.S.G.S. topo map with T., E., scale, and quad name; photographs of the site; and artifact sketches (if applicable)
42Cb211

Not to Scale
1. Site No. (II/1-10) 427212
2. County Carbon
3. Temp. No. A/-
4. Class: Prehistoric
5. Cultural Site Type (interpreted function): habitations
6. Paleontological Site Type: Invertebrate; Vertebrate; Flora
8. UTM Grid: [II/16-30] zone 12; 494500 m E 4392750 m N
9. Map Reference: Scofield, Utah Series: 15' Date: 1923
10. Aerial Photo Data:
11. Site Location: The site is located on the west side of Gordon Creek approximately 2250 feet south of the main road through Section 17.

13. Land Owner (II/17-19): FR; BLM District/Forest (II/19): none
14. Site Name/Previous Designations: none
15. Description of Site: The site consists of 4 or 5 collapsed log lean-to structures and areas of scattered historic garbage associated with them. Some of the structures had rock rock foundations. The site area extends over approximately 75 meters and appears to have been a habitation area for several domestic units. The site was probably inhabited in the late 1920's - early 1930's.

16. Artifacts: Artifacts should be described/drawn on a continuation sheet and their locations plotted on the site map.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CLASS</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bifaces [III/1-9]</td>
<td>Projectile Pot [III/1-9]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scrapers [III/1-9]</td>
<td>Ground Stone [II/22-29]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilized Flakes</td>
<td>Other [II/22-29]</td>
<td>historic trash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>historic ceramics, glass, metal fragments, nails, wire, an oven sole of a shoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Non-Structural Features: (describe and locate on site map)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[III/22-27]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hearth/fir pit(PE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middens(MD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depression(DE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Structural Features: (describe and locate on site map) [III/28-IV/6]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single rm</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>4 or 5</td>
<td>Tower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple rm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cairn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dugout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kila</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Description: 4 or 5 simple lean-to like structures made of small quaking aspen logs. All were poorly constructed. Only one is left standing.
20. Site Dimensions: 75 x 30 m; Area (7/17-21) ______ sq. m

21. Were surface artifacts collected? Yes; No (17/22) ____________ ____________

22. Estimated depth of fill (17/23): ____________ ____________

23. Subsurface test? Yes; No (Include location of test on site map) ____________ ____________

24. Site Condition (17/25): Excellent; Good; Fair; Poor ____________ ____________

25. Nat. Register Potential (W1): Significant (C); Non-Significant (D) ____________ ____________

26. Research Potential: avoidance ____________ ____________

27. Distance to Water (W5-10): E / 20 m ____________

28. Topographic Location (check one under each heading) (7/15-18) ____________ ____________

29. Degree/Aspect of slope (7/19-23): 80° East ____________

30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association (7/24-25) ____________ ____________

31. Next nearest plant association/distance: streamside/20 m ____________

32. Photograph Numbers (W26): 4x-2; 5,6,7,8 ____________

34. Sponsoring Agency: ARCO Coal Company ____________ ____________

35. Enclosing Form: (all entries are right justified) ____________ ____________

Form must be accompanied by a site map; photostory of U.S.G.S. topos map with T., E., scale, and quad name; photographs of the site; and artifact sketches (if applicable)
29. Degree/Aspect of slope [V/19-23] : 80° East

30. Vegetation COMMUNITY and association [V/24-25]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEGETATION COMMUNITY (AA)</th>
<th>PRIMARY LANDFORM (A)</th>
<th>DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>SECONDARY LANDFORM (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASPEN COOPER PINE (CC)</td>
<td>hill/butte(ridge(A)</td>
<td>colluvial flat(F)</td>
<td>top/crest/ridge(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir(CC)</td>
<td>tableland/wasa(C)</td>
<td>colluvial flat(F)</td>
<td>top/crest/ridge(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas fir(CC)</td>
<td>valley(E)</td>
<td>colluvial flat(F)</td>
<td>top/crest/ridge(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper (G)</td>
<td>plain(F)</td>
<td>colluvial flat(F)</td>
<td>top/crest/ridge(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek (C)</td>
<td>bench/ridge(F)</td>
<td>colluvial flat(F)</td>
<td>top/crest/ridge(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek (C)</td>
<td>in/interior(b)</td>
<td>colluvial flat(F)</td>
<td>top/crest/ridge(A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Creek COMMUNITY only if association cannot be determined)

Description: The slopes of the canyon are covered with Douglas Fir and Aspen and the canyon bottom has grasses, willows and cottonwoods.

31. Next nearest plant association/distance: streamside/20 m

32. Photograph Numbers [V/26] : 4W-2, 5.6, 7.8


34. Assisting Crew Members:

35. Sponsoring Agency: ARCO Coal Company


37. Enclosing Form (all entries are right justified):

Form must be accompanied by a site map; photocopy of U.S.G.S. topo map with T., R., scale, and quad name; photographs of the site; and artifact sketches (if applicable).
Component 3

Component 4