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**DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING**

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Subject: Transmittal of Substitution Pages for AERC
Final Report No. 21

Project: Valley Camp of Utah, Inc. - Belina #1 and #2
and Utah #2 Mine Permit Applications

Report: Intensive Archeological Surface Evaluations
in the Proposed Whiskey Creek Canyon-Pleasant
Valley Project in Carbon County, Utah

To: Vaughn E. Hansen, Ph.D., P.E., Vaughn Hansen
Associates, Waterbury Plaza, Suite A, 5620 South
1475 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

Dr. David Madsen, State Historic Preservation
Office, Antiquities Section, 300 Rio Grande,
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

✓ Ms. Mary Ann Wright, State Division of Oil, Gas
and Mining, 1588 West North Temple, Salt Lake
City, Utah 84116

NOTE: Please replace the pages in the above mentioned
report with the enclosed pages.

F. R. Hauck, Ph.D. (sp)

F. R. Hauck, Ph.D.
President

INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURFACE EVALUATIONS
IN THE
PROPOSED WHISKEY CREEK CANYON-PLEASANT VALLEY
PROJECT
IN
CARBON COUNTY, UTAH

Mine Plan Applicant:
Valley Camp of Utah, Inc.
(Coal Mine and General Service Facilities
Relative to Belina #1 and #2 and Utah #2 Mines)

F. R. Hauck, Ph.D., Principal Investigator



Report Prepared by:
F. R. Hauck and D. G. Weder
ARCHEOLOGICAL-ENVIRONMENTAL
RESEARCH CORPORATION

PAPER NO. 21
September, 1980

Salt Lake City, Utah

Recommendations concerning site significance and mitigational techniques relative to those six sites are provided in this report.

All surveyed areas relative to the present mine plan permit are situated on privately owned lands and no federal antiquities permits have been procured to conduct the 1980 research.

The resource inventory area for the 1980 research involves about three miles of transmission corridor of 60 meters in width extending from the northwest quarter of Section 30 in Whiskey Creek north through the center of Section 19 into the bottom of Eccles Canyon and then east through Section 18 into Pleasant Valley and north in Section 17 to Section 8 and then east to the Utah No. 2 Mine location in the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 13 South, Range 7 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian. At special request from Valley Camp, AERC personnel also examined the Nicolitus Mine, the Green Canyon sawmill site and the Gibson Mine, all located in Pleasant Valley but outside the transmission corridor. This project area is situated about two miles south of Scofield, Utah, with the eastern corridor paralleling Utah State Highway No. 96 in Pleasant Valley. The Scofield, Utah, U.S.G.S. 15 Minute topographic map shows the project area.

All field notes and site data are filed at AERC headquarters in Bountiful, Utah. Site reports are being submitted to all relevant state and federal agencies as an appendix to this report. Artifacts collected during the survey are being curated at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah.

B. Environment and Locality

The project locality is situated in several narrow canyons which drain northwards into Scofield Reservoir via

Their evaluation was considered important in providing a complete statement on the presence of important cultural resources situated adjacent to the present project permit area.

All inventoried surfaces in Whiskey Canyon, Eccles Canyon and on the west bank of Pleasant Valley were examined by team members performing parallel transects with personnel spacing ranging between 15 and 25 meters. In this manner, a three mile long corridor of about 60 meters width was intensively evaluated. Shorter intervals and zigzag transects were utilized on specific locations judged to be of high site potential.

A total of four historic sites has been recorded in the corridor zone. These sites (AERC 270U/1 and 2) include two historic cabin foundations situated at the mouth of Eccles Canyon which were recorded by AERC in 1979 (see report for CSEC-79-2 dated 7/23/79). Site AERC 381N/1 is the historic Utah No. 1 Mine site which is situated at the northern end of the corridor zone. The Green Canyon Sawmill site (AERC 381N/2) is located near the mouth of Green Canyon.

Three other historic sites are situated in the general area but lie outside the construction corridor zone. These sites include the Eccles Canyon Coal Mine (AERC 270N/1) which is situated in the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13 South, Range 6 East; the Gibson Mine (AERC 381N/4) which is situated in the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 13 South, Range 7 East; and the Nicolitus Mine portals (AERC 381N/3) which are situated in Pleasant Valley in the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 13 South, Range 7 East. One mine portal on the Nicolitus site is situated on the west bank of Pleasant Creek and, therefore, lies within the corridor zone. The remainder of this

site is situated on the east slope of Pleasant Valley and is outside the potential construction zone.

All cultural resource sites were recorded, evaluated, photographed, sketched and their locations marked on a Scofield, Utah, 15 Minute U.S.G.S. topographic map. Site reports will be provided to all relevant agencies as an appendix to this report.

B. Laboratory Research

Laboratory analysis of artifacts was minimal since historic artifacts were minimally collected from only one site (381N/1). No other artifact or ecofact collections were made during the survey or during the 1979 survey when the Eccles Canyon segment of the corridor was evaluated.

C. Artifact Inventory and Analysis

The following historic artifacts were collected at the Utah No. 1 Mine site (AERC 381N/1):

1. One green wine bottle manufactured in Milan, Italy, by the Fratilli Branca Company. This bottle was manufactured using a three piece mold, a technique used in the United States between 1809 and 1885 A.D. The striations on the body of the bottle indicate a turn mold was used for that portion. Twin molds were in use in the United States between 1880 and 1900 A.D. These factors indicate that this bottle was probably constructed between 1880 and 1915 (c.f. Vienneau 1973:45-46).
2. Two pieces of a historic ceramic were collected in which the trademark show D. MEAKIN Ltd., -----, (E)ngland.

Chapter III - CULTURAL RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

A. Site Analyses

A total of seven historic cultural resource sites is situated in the general project area. Five of these sites are either in the potential construction corridor (AERC 270U/1 and 2) or are partially within the corridor (AERC 381N/1, 2, and 3). These five endangered sites are indicated on Table 1.

Based upon the definitions of cultural resource significance (see Chapter IV), none of the seven historic sites listed in Table 1 are considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based upon an archeological evaluation. The significance of these sites is provided on Table 2. Site 381N/1, the Utah No. 1 Mine is a potential candidate for nomination to the NRHP, based upon the available historic information on the Mine. This site has been given a CRRS:S-2 rating (see Chapter IV). The other three sites are not considered as having NRHP potential. The Nicolitus Mine has been rated a CRRS:S-3 while the two cabin foundations were originally rated at the equivalent of CRRS:S-4. Should additional historic data upon these four sites provide information indicating that any site has a greater cultural value than presently assigned, the site rating will be adjusted accordingly.

Site locations are shown on Figure 3. This map can be coordinated with Figure 2 to demonstrate the spatial relationship of these sites to the corridor zone. Additional information on these sites is provided in the site reports which are being provided to all relevant government agencies as an appendix to this report.

Table 1

Cultural Resource Site Summary

<u>AERC</u> <u>Site No.</u>	<u>Permanent</u> <u>Site No.</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Land</u> <u>Ownership</u>
270N/1	----	Mine	Euro-American	Private
270U/1*	----	Cabin, Stone foundation	Euro-American	Private
270U/2*	----	Cabin, Stone foundation	Euro-American	Private
381N/1	----	Mine	Euro-American	Private
381N/2	----	Saw mill, corral	Euro-American	Private
381N/3	----	Mine	Euro-American	Private
381N/4	----	Mine	Euro-American	Private

*Sites situated in the corridor zone which could be directly affected by transportation corridor development.

B. Comparative Resource Analysis

Of the five sites situated in the transmission corridor zone, and therefore susceptible to adverse affect during the construction period, site 381N/1, the Utah No. 1 Mine, is the most important. The Utah No. 1 Mine was originally begun between 1875 and 1880 when it was known as the Mud Creek Mine. This mine "opened on the Castlegate 'A' coal bed. The south of the mine is at tipple height above the railroad, and in 1923 the coal, which was then being mined for railroad use, was dumped from the mine cars without screening into railroad cars. This mine was idle for many years after it was opened and the workings are less extensive than those of the other old mines of the district" (Spieker 1931:96). Extensive surface modification in the site area conducted during the past 100 years has altered much of the historic nature of the site. Some historic foundation rubble and depressions are presently discernable as are limited trash and rubble accumulations situated between the railroad track and the paved highway.

The Green Canyon Sawmill site (AERC 381N/2) includes a cement foundation and wooden rails for the log track. A corral and an abandoned roadbed are associated with this site which lies behind the Valley Camp of Utah offices.

The Nicolitus Mine site (381N/3) includes two portals situated on both the east and west slopes of Pleasant Valley. This site is situated at the mouth of Eccles Canyon and is visible from the highway. The mine portals were opened in the early 1920s by John Nicolitus and were worked for about five years. Joe Williams obtained the lease from Nicolitus and worked the portals in 1931 and 1932 but without success. Williams subsequently sold the lease to John Stone for \$1100,

Table 2

Site Significance

<u>Site</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>CRRS</u> <u>Value Rating</u>
27ON/1	a, g	Poor	3
27OU/1*	----	Poor	4
27OU/2*	----	Poor	4
381N/1 (First mine in area)	a, c, g, h	Poor	2
381N/2 (Saw mill for 381N/1)	g, h	Poor	3
381N/3	g	Poor	3
381N/4	g	Poor	3

*Sites situated in the corridor zone which could be directly affected by transportation corridor development.

AERC Quality indicators are:

- a) size or layout is unique;
- b) quantity and/or quality of artifacts is unique;
- c) indication of depth;
- d) environmental location is unique;
- e) existence of unique artifacts, architecture, art or structure;
- f) condition is excellent for preservation of materials or data;
- g) site contains specific cultural data relevant to temporal and spatial identifications;
- h) site is scene of an important event; and
- i) site is associated with an important person.

intact historic site. Any information of value to the history of the region would have to be obtained through oral history research and through archeological excavation. This site should, therefore, be considered as meeting the standards of criteria "d" of 36 CFR 60.6. The other three sites (270U/1, 2, and 381N/3) are not eligible under the criteria outlined above.

C. Discussion of Impact Potential on Cultural Resource Sites

Direct impact, i.e., project-related disturbance of the four cultural resource sites located adjacent to the potential disturbance zone could result during surface modification for road and conveyor belt line development. The cabin foundations (270U/1 and 2), the Utah No. 1 Mine site (381N/1), and the sawmill site (381N/2) can be easily avoided during the construction period. The endangered west portal of the Nicolitus Mine (381N/3) is of marginal historic value and disturbance could occur without causing a loss of valuable information or historic materials.

Indirect impact of these four sites through vandalism can be considered a minimal threat to their historic value. Any valuable or useful lumber or construction materials which provide an identity to these sites has already been removed, discarded or destroyed on site.

Table 3 provides a summary of the basic adverse affect potential for all seven historic sites situated in the general project area.

Table 3

Cultural Resource Impact Potential

<u>Site</u>	<u>CRRS Status</u>	<u>Direct Impact</u>	<u>Indirect Impact</u>	<u>Impact Agent</u>	<u>Figure Reference</u>
270N/1	3	No	No	-----	2
270U/1*	4	Not probable	Possible	Vandalism	2
270U/2*	4	Not probable	Possible	Vandalism	2
381N/1	2	Not probable	No	Coal Mine Development	2
381N/2	3	No	Possible	Vandalism	2
381N/3	3	Not probable	Possible	Transmission Corridor Development & Vandalism	2
381N/4	3	No	No	Vandalism	2

*sites situated in the corridor zone