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**CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF
PROPOSED DRILLHOLES & ASSOCIATED
ACCESS ROUTES IN THE UPPER
WINTERQUARTERS CANYON & WINTERQUARTERS
RIDGE LOCALITY OF CARBON COUNTY, UTAH**

Report Prepared for
Coastal Energy Corporation/Utah Fuel Company
Manti-LaSal National Forest Special-Use Permit
AERC Project 1546 (CSEC-96-1)

Utah State Project No.: UT-96-AF-0524f

Principal Investigator
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September 27, 1996

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ABSTRACT

An intensive cultural resource evaluation has been conducted for Coastal Energy Corporation/Utah Fuel Company of three potential drillhole locations (96-3-2, 96-10-1, and 96-11-1) and associated access routes in the Upper Winterquarters Canyon locality of Carbon County, Utah. This evaluation involved 15 acres associated with the three drillhole sites and 17.2 acres associated with the access routes. In addition to these evaluations, two additional drillholes (96-2-1 and 96-3-1) are proposed on lands which have been evaluated during previous archaeological inventories.

These evaluations were conducted by Glade Hadden of AERC on September 23 and 24, 1996.

No previously recorded significant or National Register eligible cultural resources will be adversely effected by the proposed developments.

No isolated artifacts were observed during the evaluation.

No paleontological loci were identified during the evaluation.

No newly identified cultural resource activity loci were discovered and recorded during the examination.

AERC recommends project clearance based on adherence to the stipulations noted in the final section of this report.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

On September 23 and 24, 1996, AERC archaeologist Glade Hadden conducted an intensive cultural resource evaluation within the Winterquarters Ridge and Upper Winterquarters Canyon locality of Carbon County Utah (see Maps 1 and 2). This project was initiated for Coastal Energy Corporation/Utah Fuel Company of Helper, Utah.

This examination involved three proposed drillhole locations (96-3-2, 96-10-1, and 96-11-1) in the Winterquarters Ridge and Winterquarters Canyon locality Carbon County, Utah. The evaluation involved five acres associated with each of the three drillhole sites and 17.2 acres associated with access routes for units 96-10-1 (3500 ft. for 8 acres) and 96-11-1 (4000 ft. for 14.2 acres) (see Map 2). The remaining two drillholes (units 96-2-1 and 96-3-1), their access routes and the access route associated with unit 96-3-2 are located on lands inventoried under previous archaeological surveys (see Map 2).

All evaluated areas are situated on National Forest lands administered by the Price Ranger District of the Manti-LaSal National Forest.

The purpose of the field study and this report is to identify and document cultural resource presence and assess National Register potential significance relative to established criteria (cf., Title 36 CFR 60.6). The development of the proposed drillholes and access routes requires an archaeological evaluation in compliance with U.C.A. 9-8-404, the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960-as amended by P.L. 93-291, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966-as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1979, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Native American Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Historic Preservation Act of 1980, and Executive Order 11593.

In addition to documenting cultural identity and significance, mitigation recommendations relative to the preservation of cultural data and materials are directed to the Manti-LaSal National Forest, for federal lands, and to the Utah State Antiquities Section. This work was done under a Forest Service Special-Use Permit.

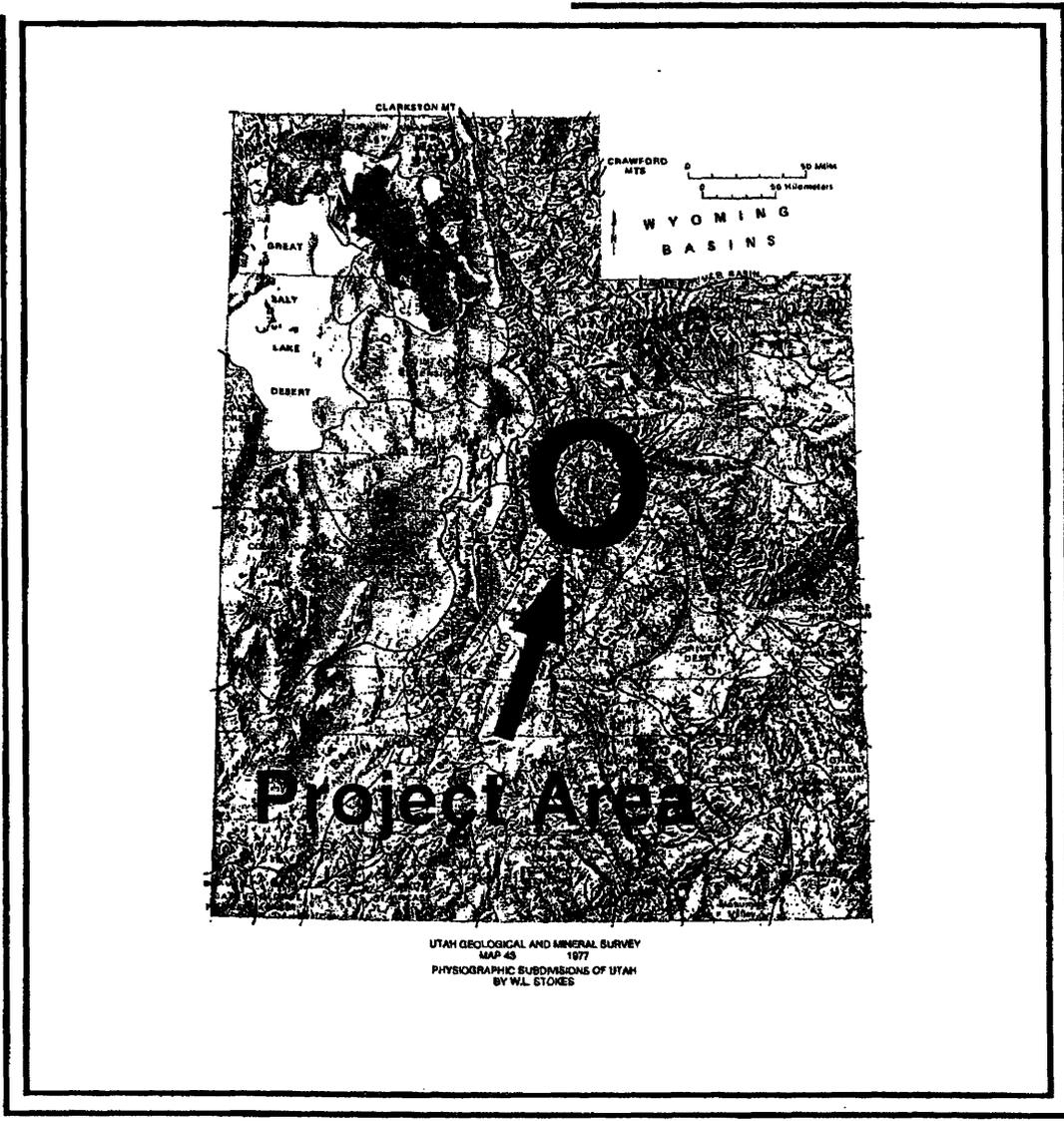
Project Location

The five drillholes are situated on ridges and/or slopes associated with the Upper Winterquarters Canyon complex. Drill Unit 96-3-2 is on Winterquarters Ridge in the NW of the NW of the SE of Section 3, Township 13 South, Range 6 East. The access route to this location is situated on previously inventoried lands. A

**MAP 1: GENERAL PROJECT LOCALITY
IN
CARBON COUNTY
UTAH**



PROJECT: CSEC-96-1
SCALE: see below
QUAD: see below
DATE: September 27, 1996

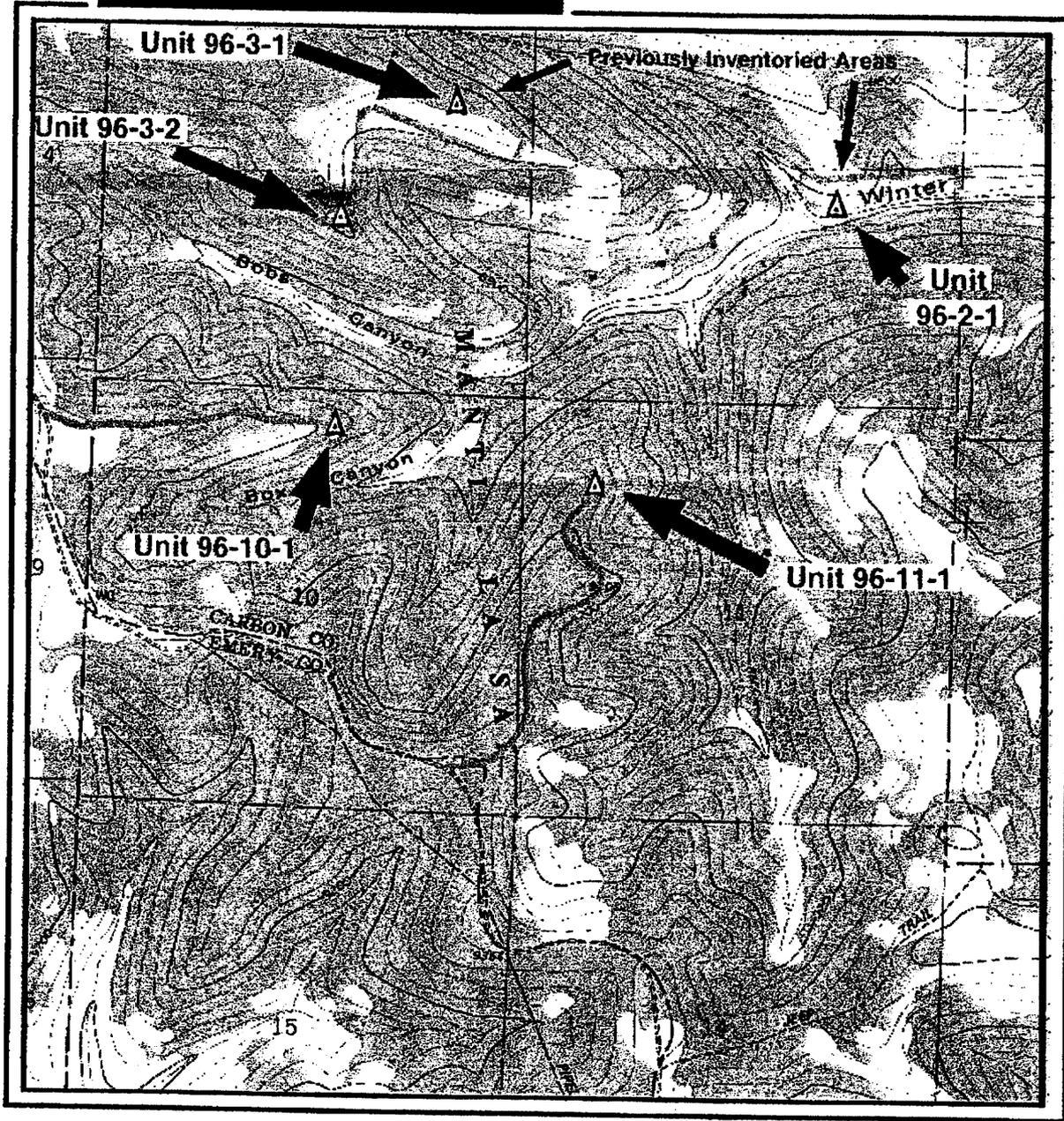


TOWNSHIP: MULTIPLE
RANGE: MULTIPLE
MERIDIAN: SALT LAKE B. & M.

**MAP 2: CULTURAL RESOURCE
INVENTORY OF FIVE EXPLORATORY
DRILL LOCATIONS IN THE
WINTERQUARTERS CANYON LOCALITY
OF CARBON COUNTY, UTAH**



PROJECT: CSEC-96-1
SCALE: 1:24,000
QUAD.: Scofield, Utah
DATE: September 27, 1996



LEGEND:



TOWNSHIP: 13 South
Range: 6 East
Meridian: Salt Lake B. & M.

Drillhole Location

Area Invented

Access Route

five acre area around the drillhole position was examined for cultural resource presence (see Map 2).

Drill Unit 96-10-1 is situated on a ridge between Bob's Canyon and Box Canyon in the Upper Winterquarters Canyon drainage in the NW of the NW of the NE of Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 6 East. Approximately 3500 feet of 100 foot-wide access route (8 acres) was evaluated along with a five acre area around the drillhole position for cultural resource presence (see Map 2).

Drill Unit 96-11-1 is situated on a ridge in the Upper Winterquarters Canyon drainage in the SE of the NW of the NW of Section 11, Township 13 South, Range 6 East. Approximately 4000 feet of 100 foot-wide access route (9.2 acres) was evaluated along with a five acre area around the drillhole position for cultural resource presence (see Map 2).

The remaining two drillhole units were not evaluated during this study. Unit 96-2-1 is located on the floor of Winterquarters Canyon in the NE of the NW of the SE of Section 2, Township 13 South, Range 6 East. Unit 96-3-1 is located on Winterquarters Ridge in the NW of the SE of the NE of Section 3, Township 13 South, Range 6 East (see Map 2).

The last two locations (Units 96-2-1 and 96-3-1) are situated on lands which have been previously examined by AERC during two earlier archaeological evaluations (see Hauck 1978 and Hauck 1991a). In addition, the access route associated with drill location 96-11-1 appears to follow a previously evaluated route (see Hauck 1991b) for most of its length. The entire route was re-inventoried in order to compensate for any potential changes to the route associated with this project.

The five drillhole locations are on the Scofield 7.5 minute quad.

Environmental Description

The drillholes and access routes evaluated during this project are situated between the 9100 and 9300 foot elevation zones above sea level. Narrow ridge and steep terrain surfaces are associated with these three locations (see Map 2).

The vegetation in the project area is characterized by assorted Douglas Fir, Ponderosa, and Aspen woodland and associated vegetation usually found within the Canadian ecozone.

The geological association within this project area consists of the Cretaceous age Price River, Castlegate Sandstone and Blackhawk Group (Hintze 1973; Stokes 1986).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE LOCALITY

File Search

A records search of the site files and maps at the Antiquities Section of the State Historic Preservation Office in Salt Lake City was conducted on September 23, 1996. A similar search was conducted in the offices of the Manti-LaSal National Forest on September 23. The National Register of Historic Places has been consulted and no registered historic or prehistoric properties will be affected by the proposed developments.

Previous archaeological research in the locality has revealed the presence of very few archaeological loci. AERC has been conducting archaeological evaluations within this project area since 1975; historic sites associated with mining or travel through the canyons have been found; isolated prehistoric artifacts have occasionally been identified and recorded (cf., Hauck and Weder 1980, Hauck 1991b).

Prehistory and History of the Cultural Region

Currently available information indicates that the Wasatch Plateau has been occupied by a variety of cultures beginning perhaps as early as 10,000 B.C. These cultures, as identified by their material remains, demonstrate a cultural developmental process that begins with the earliest identified Paleoindian peoples (10,000 -- 7,000 B.C.) and extends through the Archaic (ca. 7,000 B.C. -- A.D. 300), and Formative (ca. A.D. 400 -- 1200) Stages, and the Late Prehistoric-Protohistoric periods (ca. A.D. 1200 -- 1850) to conclude in the Historic-Modern period which was initiated with the incursion of the Euro-American trappers, explorers, and settlers. Basically, each cultural stage -- with the possible exception of the Late Prehistoric hunting and gathering Shoshonean bands -- features a more complex life-way and social order than occurred during the earlier stage of development (Hauck 1991c:53).

For a more comprehensive treatment of the prehistory and history of this region see Archaeological Evaluations in the Northern Colorado Plateau Cultural Area (Hauck 1991c), Prehistory of Utah and the Eastern Great Basin (Jennings 1978), and Cultural Resource Evaluation in Central Utah -- 1977 (Hauck 1979).

FIELD EVALUATIONS

Methodology

The intensive evaluation associated with the three proposed drillhole sites and associated access routes consisted of the archaeologist walking a series of 5 to 10 meter wide transects across the surface within a 5 acre area around the proposed development zone and within a 100 foot-wide corridor associated with the access routes.

Observation of cultural materials results in intensive examinations to determine the nature of the resource (isolate or activity locus). The analysis of each specific cultural site results in its subsequently being sketched, photographed, and appropriately recorded on the standard Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) forms. Cultural sites are then evaluated for significance utilizing standards described below and mitigation recommendations are considered as a means of preserving significant resources which may be situated within the development zone.

Site Significance Criteria

Prehistoric and historic cultural sites which can be considered as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places have been outlined as follows in the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation as established in Title 36 CFR 60.6:

The quality of significance in American ... archaeology ... and culture is present in ... sites ... that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. *That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- b. *that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- c. *that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction ... ; or*
- d. *that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

In addition to satisfying one or more of these general conditions, a significant cultural resource site in Utah will generally be considered as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register if it should advance our current state of knowledge relating to chronology, cultural relationships, origins, and cultural life ways of prehistoric or historic groups in the area.

In a final review of any site's cultural significance, the site must possess integrity and at least one of the above criteria to be considered eligible for nomination to the National Record of Historic Places.

Results of the Inventory

No prehistoric or historic cultural resource activity loci were observed and recorded during the archaeological evaluations. Along the access route associated with Unit 96-10-1, a series of historic inscriptions were found carved in a number of aspen trees. Dates of these inscriptions ranged from 1909 to 1975. Several inscribed trees clustered near the access route included names and initials with dates of 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1915. None of these trees are in the path of the proposed development. An intensive search of the area revealed no associated artifacts or activity loci, and the trees were recorded as non-significant isolates.

No paleontological loci were observed or recorded during the evaluation.

No isolated artifacts were observed within the development area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No significant cultural or paleontological resources were observed within the various development areas during the archaeological survey.

AERC recommends that a cultural resource clearance be granted to Coastal Energy Corporation/Utah Fuel Company for the development of these five drillholes (96-2-1, 96-3-1, 96-3-2, 96-10-1 and 96-11-1) upon adherence to the following stipulations:

1. all vehicle traffic, personnel movement, and construction should be confined to the flagged development areas as examined, and to existing roads;
2. all personnel should refrain from collecting artifacts or from disturbing any cultural resources in the area; and
3. the principal authority should be consulted should cultural remains from subsurface deposits be exposed during exploratory and developmental work or if the need arises to relocate or otherwise alter the development area.



F. Richard Hauck, Ph.D.
President and Principal
Investigator

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