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State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING

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**DIVISION OF OIL GAS & MINING
FIELD VISIT FORM
TECHNICAL**

Date : May 6, 1998

Time: 10:30 am to 2:00 pm

Mine: Hiawatha

File Number: ACT/007/011, Folder #2

DOG M Staff: Susan White and Chris Rohrer

Other Attendees: Foster Kirby (OSM), Jim Stoddard (Hiawatha Coal Company), Charles Reynold (Operator's Representative), Jim Dykman (State History), Roger Roper (State History), Don Southworth (Sagebrush Consultants)

Purpose:

The purpose of this site visit was to discuss the results of a Historic Resource Survey done by Sagebrush Consultants, as required by Division Order 97A.

Observations:

Mr. Southworth presented information from his recent survey. He was most concerned with the ruins and structures in Middle Fork. The group drove up Middle Fork and looked at the Water Tank, portal face-up, ruins in Greek and Jap towns, a stone drainage or flume, heating plant, Jap hotel, school and various residential ruins. Significant ruins were also observed in the upper railroad yard such as lead storage tanks with labeled plugs, the pay masters building (?) with bars, and 3 furnaces. The South Fork bath house was observed this is an all aluminum building with aluminum walls and ceiling built post World War II.

Mr. Southworth had located a 1915 plot map of the cemetery. The one border of the cemetery was 272 feet in length. The current fence length surrounding the cemetery is 70 feet in length. Mr. Southworth suggested that many more graves are present than the two infants which U.S. Fuels had stated. He looked into mine accident reports and noted numerous fatalities in the early days of mining.

The power plants on the lower area were observed. The big substation was dated

approximately 1938. The smaller substation was dated pre-1915 because of the noted purple globes on the lights. Mr. Roper said that the RR depot should probably be considered eligible despite renovations due to the context of the site and the rarity of the structure. The lower facilities bath house was not included in the survey but should be noted on the map since it was previously described as contributory.

Other structures were observed and discussed and these will be mapped and discussed in the final report.

Recommendations/Conclusions:

Several of the mine structures to be used in active operations are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to any modification of these structures approval must be obtained from SHPO. The exact boundaries of the cemetery must be defined since coal mining activities are potentially occurring on top of the cemetery.

The permit should be reviewed in light of the Historic Resource Survey. Operation and reclamation activities should be reviewed to assess potential impacts to the identified historic resources.

The Hiawatha Complex is the last remaining example of a early coal mining town in Utah and perhaps Colorado and Wyoming. Every effort should be made to document, avoid and protect the site. Many of the ruins are easily avoidable during mining and reclamation activities. I would encourage the land owners and mine operators to work towards a preservation type of reclamation goal.

Signature: *Susan M. White* on May 7, 1998

cc: Mary Ann Wright
Daron Haddock
Joe Helfrich