

0027

Outgoing CO070013 CK

**From:** Angela Nance (Jerriann Ernstsens) (Angela Nance)  
**To:** jeddins@achp.gov  
**Date:** 2/6/2007 10:02:32 AM  
**Subject:** ACHP Consultation

This email contains Attachment 2, Attachment 3 and Attachment 6 of the cover letter.

**CC:** Jerriann Ernstsens; Sheila Morrison

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE SOIL TESTING AREA  
FOR THE LILA CANYON COAL PROJECT  
EMERY COUNTY, UTAH

by

Keith R. Montgomery

Prepared For:

Bureau of Land Management  
Price River Resource Area Office  
Moab District

Prepared Under Contract With:

Basic Management  
P.O. Box 986  
Price, Utah 84501

Prepared By:

Montgomery Archaeological Consultants  
P.O. Box 147  
Moab, Utah 84532

July 17, 1998

United States Department of Interior (FLPMA)  
Permit No. 98-UT-60122

State of Utah Antiquities Project (Survey)  
Permit No. U-98-MQ-0399b

**INCORPORATED**

**JUL 27 2001**

DIV OF OIL GAS & MINING

INCORPORATED

JUL 27 2001

DIV OF OIL GAS &amp; MINING

## INTRODUCTION

On July 16, 1998, a cultural resource and paleontological inventory was conducted by Montgomery Archaeological Consultants for Basic Management's soil testing project. The project area is situated at the mouth of Lila Canyon, Emery County, Utah. The archaeological survey was implemented at the request of Melvin A. Coonrad, Environmental Industrial Services, Helper, Utah. The inventory area occurs on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Price River Resource Area (Moab District).

The objective of the inventories were to locate, document, and evaluate any cultural or paleontological resources within the project area. Also, the inventory was implemented to attain compliance with a number of federal and state mandates, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archaeological and Historic Conservation Act of 1972, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and the Utah State Antiquities Act of 1973 (amended 1990).

The fieldwork was performed by Keith R. Montgomery and Jacki A. Montgomery of Montgomery Archaeological Consultants under U.S.D.I. (FLPMA) Permit No. 98-UT-60122 and State of Utah Antiquities Permit (Survey) No. U-98-MQ-0399b. Prior to the fieldwork, a file search for previous surveys and documented archaeological sites was performed by the author at the BLM Price River Resource Area Office on July 16, 1998. This consultation indicated that in 1982 a seismic line was surveyed through the area by Archaeological Research Center (Ellis 1982). No archaeological sites have been documented within the project area. Also, a records search was completed by Martha Hayden at the Utah Geological Survey on July 16, 1998, resulting in no paleontological localities recorded in the area.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The project area is located approximately 6 miles south of East Carbon City in Emery County, Utah. The proposed soil testing parcel consists of about 90 acres situated at the mouth of Lila Canyon (Figure 1). The legal description is Township 16 South, Range 14 East, Section 15 (USGS Lila Canyon, UT 7.5', 1985).

In general, the project area lies within the Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau Physiographic Subdivision of the Colorado Plateau (Stokes 1986). The Book Cliffs form an almost continuous cliff face along the Tavaputs Plateau, broken by Horse Canyon situated just north of the inventory area. The geology of the project area is composed of Cretaceous period deposits which date from 144 to an estimated 78 million years ago (Ibid 1986:131).

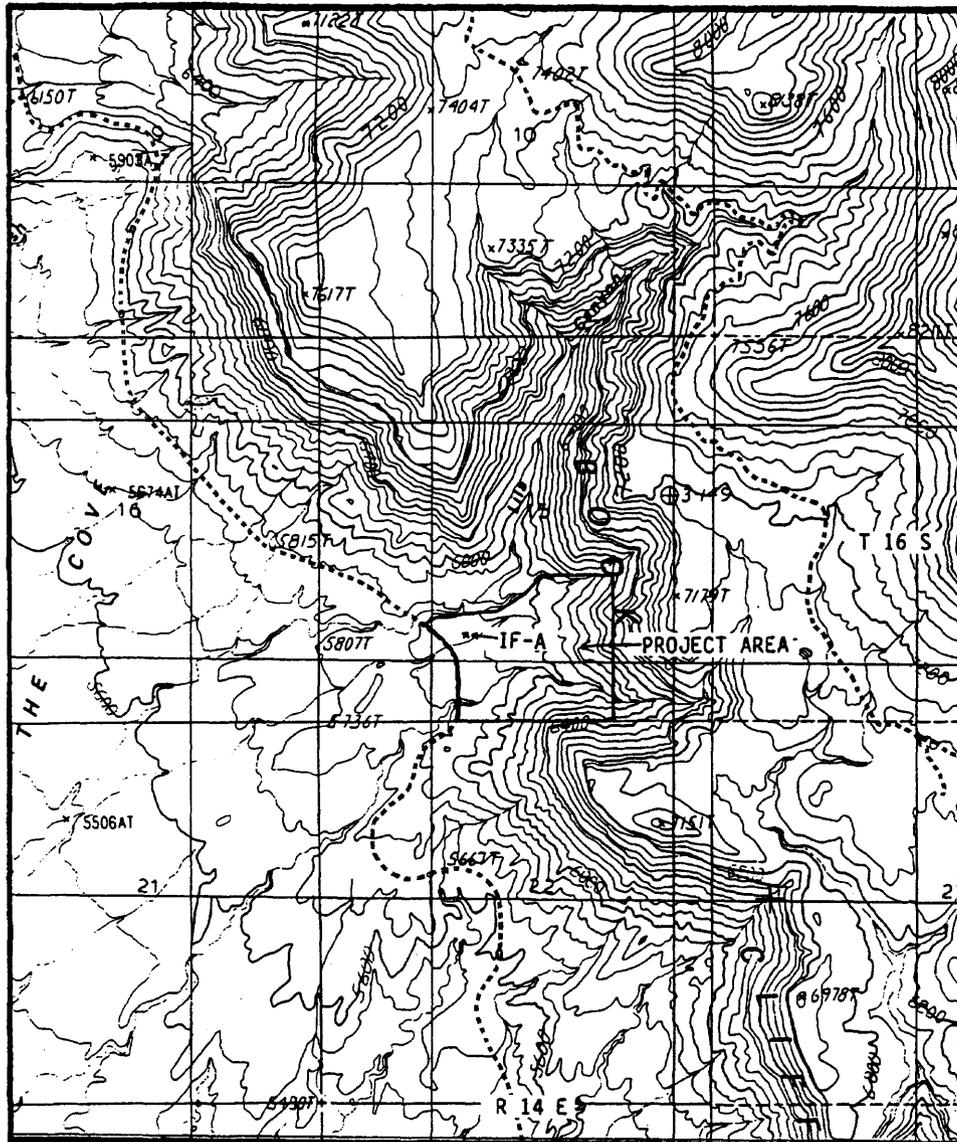


Figure 1. Cultural Resource Inventory of Soil Testing Area for the Lila Canyon Coal Project. USGS Lila Point, UT 7.5', 1985. Scale 1:24000.

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The lowlands west of the Book Cliffs consists of the Blue Gate shale member of the Mancos Shale group which are mainly marine sediments. The Book Cliffs escarpment is formed by the Mesa Verde group strata including the Blackhawk formation, an important coal producing deposit. The inventory area occurs along the slopes the Book Cliffs at the mouth of Lila Canyon. This terrain is characterized by rock-strewn ridges and moderate to steep colluvial slopes interspersed by deep intermittent drainages. The nearest water source is Grassy Trail Creek located about 4 miles west of the project area. This is technically an intermittent drainage, although it contains water most of the year (Martin et al., 1983). The elevation of the inventory area ranges from 5840 to 6560 feet. The project area lies within a Pinyon-Juniper woodland with an understory of big sagebrush, greasewood, shadscale, Mormon tea, prickly pear cactus, and grasses. Landscape disturbances consist of the sliding and slumping of rock masses, rock fragments, and soil. Also a two-track road occurs along the west edge of the survey parcel.

#### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The archaeologist was provided with a field map from Environmental Industrial Services which delineated the project boundaries. An intensive or 100% survey coverage was conducted by the archaeologist. Inventory transects varied from 10 to 30 meters in accordance to the topography. Approximately 80% of the parcel consisted of moderate to steep rocky slopes. Rock overhangs and alcoves were carefully inspected for cultural materials. Approximately 90 acres was inspected for this project located on public lands administered by the BLM Price River Resource Area (Moab District).

Cultural resources were recorded as isolated finds of artifacts defined as individual artifacts or light scatter of items, which lack sufficient material culture to warrant IMACS forms, or to derive interpretation of human behavior in a cultural or temporal context. All isolated finds were plotted on a USGS map and described in this report.

#### RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The inventory of Basic Management's soil testing parcel resulted in the documentation of one prehistoric isolated find (Figure 1). Isolated Find A (IF-A) is a semitranslucent white-pink mottled chert secondary flake located in the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 15, T 16S, R 14E (UTM 556010E - 4364220N). This cultural resource is evaluated as not eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), due to its lack of research potential relevant to the prehistory of the region.

Based on the findings, a determination of "no effect" to Section 106, CFR 800 is recommended for this project.

**INCORPORATED**

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## REFERENCES CITED

Ellis, Robert

1982 Cultural Resource Inventory of a Seismic Line for Pacific West Exploration Company near Sunnyside, Emery-Carbon Counties, Utah. Archaeological Research Center, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the BLM Price River Resource Area Office, Price, Utah.

Martin, Cutis W., Harley J. Armstrong, Sally M. Crum, Barbara J. Kutz,  
and Lester A. Wheeler

1983 Cedar Siding Shelter Archaeological Excavation of a Multi-Aspect Overhang, Emery County, Utah. Utah Bureau of Management Cultural Resource Series No. 15. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Stokes, William Lee

1986 Geology of Utah. Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

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JUL 27 2001

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**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF  
TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND POWER LINE ROUTE  
FOR THE LILA CANYON MINE PROJECT, EMERY COUNTY, UTAH**

by

**Keith R. Montgomery**

**Prepared For:**

**Bureau of Land Management  
Price River Resource Area Office  
Moab District  
and  
State of Utah**

**Prepared Under Contract With:**

**Basic Management  
P.O. Box 986  
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**Prepared By:**

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P.O. Box 147  
Moab, Utah 84532**

**February 24, 1999**

**United States Department of Interior (FLPMA)  
Permit No. 98-UT-60122**

**State of Utah Antiquities Project (Survey)  
Permit No. U-98-MQ-0739b**

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P.O. Box 147  
Moab, Utah 84532**

**February 24, 1999**

**United States Department of Interior (FLPMA)  
Permit No. 98-UT-80122**

**State of Utah Antiquities Project (Survey)  
Permit No. U-98-MQ-0739b**

## INTRODUCTION

Cultural resource inventories were conducted by Montgomery Archaeological Consultants along two transportation routes and a power line for the proposed Lila Canyon Mine. The project area is situated between US-191 and the base of the Book Cliffs, Emery County, Utah. The archaeological survey was implemented at the request of Melvin A. Conrad, Environmental Industrial Services, Helper, Utah. The inventory area occurs on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Price River Resource Area (Moab District), State of Utah land, and private property.

The objective of the inventories were to locate, document, and evaluate any cultural or paleontological resources within the project area. Also, the inventory was implemented to attain compliance with a number of federal and state mandates, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archaeological and Historic Conservation Act of 1972, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and the Utah State Antiquities Act of 1973 (amended 1990).

The fieldwork was performed in December, 1998 and February, 1999 by Keith R. Montgomery and Jacki A. Montgomery of Montgomery Archaeological Consultants under U.S.D.I. (FLPMA) Permit No. 98-UT-80122 and State of Utah Antiquities Permit (Survey) No. U-98-MQ-0739b. A file search for previous surveys and documented archaeological sites was performed by the author at the BLM Price River Resource Area Office on July 16, 1998 and February 17, 1999. These consultations indicated that several inventories have been completed in the project area. In 1991, the University of Utah conducted an inventory for the Kaiser Steel Corp. South Lease Mine property (Rauch 1981). Seventeen prehistoric and historic sites were documented during this survey, all which are located outside of the current project area. These sites included a Fremont and Numic component rockshelter (42Em1343) which was tested, indicating short-term use of the site for processing wild plant and faunal resources (Rauch 1981:120). In 1982, a seismic line was surveyed through the area by Archaeological Research Center (Ellis 1982). Montgomery Archaeological Consultants surveyed a soil testing area for the proposed Lila Canyon Coal Mine in 1998, finding no archaeological sites (Montgomery 1998).

## DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The project area is located approximately 6 miles south of East Carbon City in Emery County, Utah (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4). Transportation Corridor No. 1 begins just south of SR-124 extending southeast to Lila Canyon. It measures 2.3 miles long and 200 feet wide. Transportation Corridor No. 2 begins at Lila Canyon and ends at US 191. It measures 5.1 miles long and 100 feet wide. The power line corridor (200 feet wide) begins on the southwest corner of the proposed Lila Canyon Mine, extending 1.3 miles west across The Cove. The legal description of the project area is Township 16 South, Range 14 East, Sections 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 32 and 33, and Township 17 South, Range 14 East, Section 6.

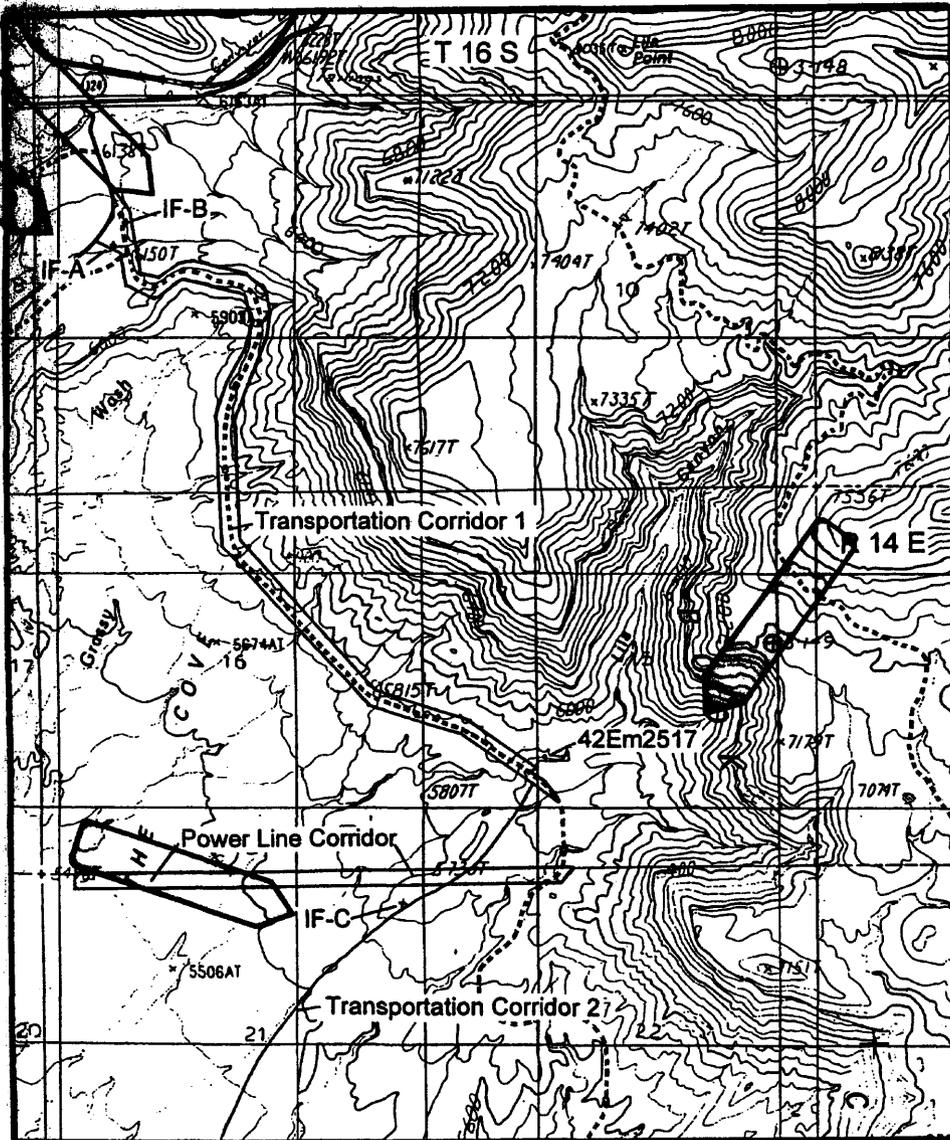


Figure 1. Cultural Resource Inventory of Transportation Corridors and Power Line Corridor for the Lila Canyon Coal Project, Emery County, Utah. USGS 7.5' Lila Point, UT 1981. Scale 1:24000.

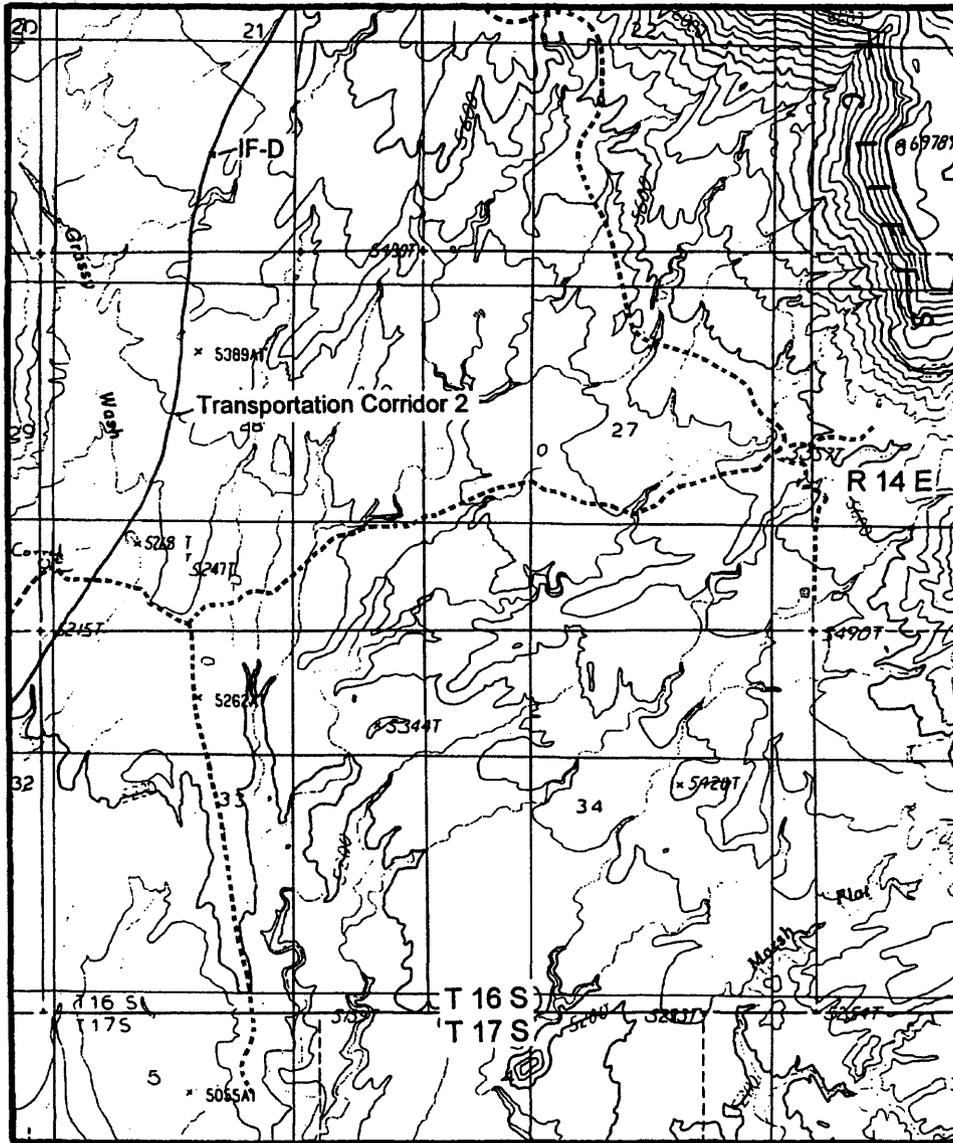


Figure 2. Cultural Resource Inventory of Transportation Corridor for the Lila Canyon Coal Project, Emery County, Utah. USGS 7.5' Lila Point, UT 1981. Scale 1:24000.

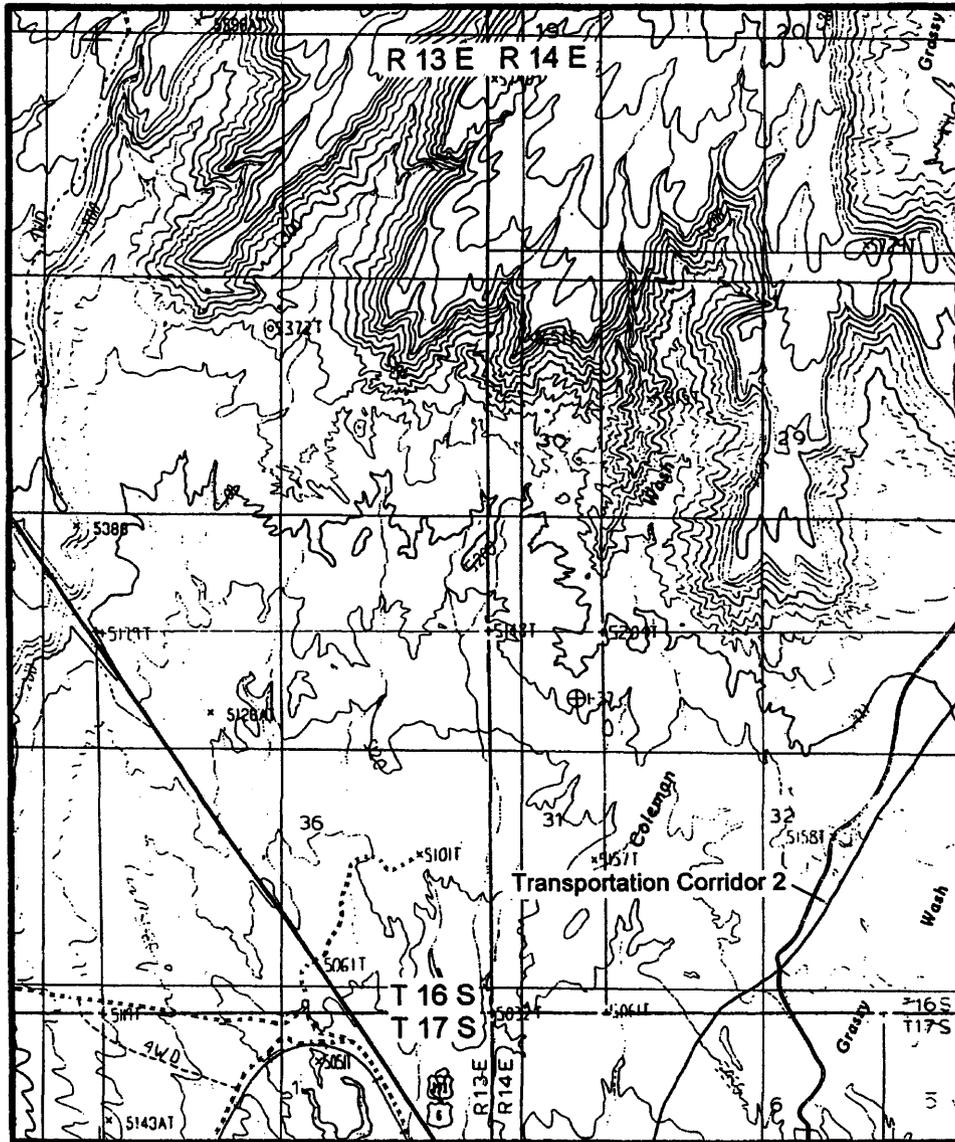


Figure 3. Cultural Resource Inventory of Transportation Corridor for the Lila Canyon Coal Project, Emery County, Utah. USGS 7.5' Cedar, UT 1985. Scale 1:24000.

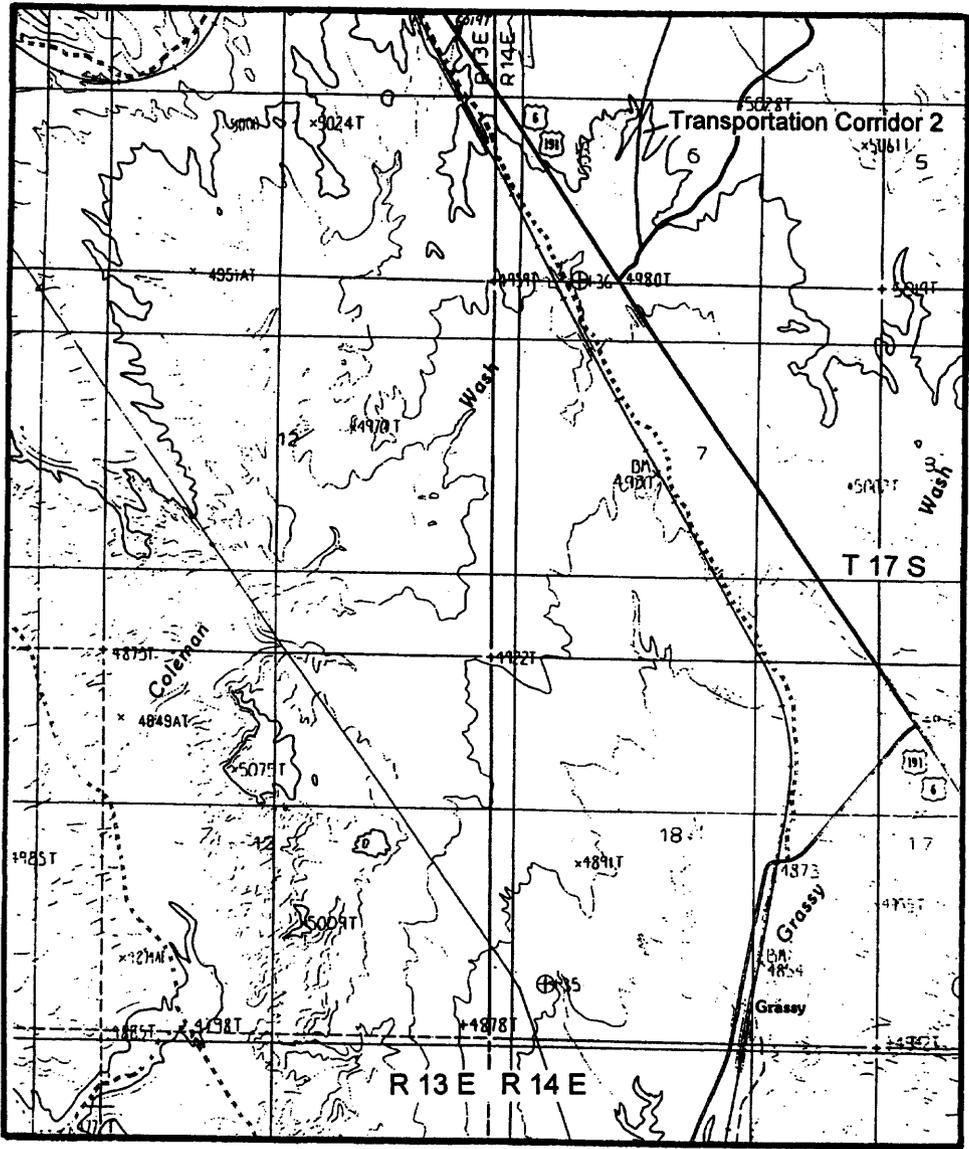


Figure 4. Cultural Resource Inventory of Transportation Corridor for the Lila Canyon Coal Project, Emery County, Utah. USGS 7.5' Grassy, UT 1985. Scale 1:24000.

In general, the project area lies within the Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau Physiographic Subdivision of the Colorado Plateau (Stokes 1986). The Book Cliffs form an almost continuous cliff face along the Tavaputs Plateau, broken by Horse Canyon situated just north of the inventory area. The geology of the project area is composed of Cretaceous period deposits which date from 144 to an estimated 78 million years ago (Ibid 1986:131). The lowlands west of the Book Cliffs consists of the Blue Gate shale member of the Mancos Shale group which are mainly marine sediments. The Book Cliffs escarpment is formed by the Mesa Verde group strata including the Blackhawk formation, an important coal producing deposit.

Specifically, the inventory area extends from the base of the Books Cliffs across the Mancos Shale desert to US-91. The elevation ranges from 6000 to 5000 feet. This terrain is characterized by highly dissected rock-strewn ridges with moderate to steep colluvial slopes and rolling shale lowlands. The nearest water source is Grassy Trail Creek located about 4 miles west of the project area. This is technically an intermittent drainage, although it contains water most of the year (Martin et al., 1983). The east portion of the project area lies within a Pinyon-Juniper Woodland and the western area occurs within a Desert Shrub Association. Plant species in the area include pinyon, Utah juniper, big sagebrush, greasewood, saltbrush, shadscale, Mormon tea, narrowleaf yucca, prickly pear cactus, and grasses. Landscape disturbances include rock slides along Book cliffs, roads, and livestock grazing.

#### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

An intensive or 100% survey coverage was conducted by the archaeologists which consisted of a 200 foot corridor along Transportation Corridor 1 and the Power Line, and a 100 foot corridor along Transportation Corridor No. 2. The corridors were inventoried by walking parallel or zig-zag transects spaced no more than 10 meters (30 feet) apart. Areas such as large boulders were closely inspected for buried cultural remains. A total of 148.7 acres was inspected of which 93 acres occurs on BLM administered land, 15 acres on State of Utah land, and 40.7 acres on private property.

Cultural resources were recorded as archaeological sites defined as spatially definable areas with features and/or ten or more artifacts. Sites were documented by the archaeologists walking transects across the site, spaced no more than 3 meters apart, and marking the locations of cultural materials with pinflags. This procedure allowed clear definition of site boundaries and artifact concentrations. At the completion of the surface inspection, a Brunton was employed to point-provenience diagnostic artifacts and other relevant features in reference to the site datum. Archaeological sites were plotted on a 7.5' USGS quadrangle, photographed, with site data entered on an Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS, 1990 version) inventory form (Appendix A). Isolated finds of artifacts were defined as individual artifacts or light scatter of items, which lack sufficient material culture to warrant IMACS forms, or to derive interpretation of human behavior in a cultural or temporal context. All isolated finds were plotted on a USGS map and described in this report.

## INVENTORY RESULTS

The inventory of the Lila Canyon Mine proposed haul roads and power line resulted in the documentation of a prehistoric rockshelter (42Em2517) and four isolated finds of artifacts (IF A, B, C, and D). No paleontological localities were found during the survey.

### Archaeological Site

Smithsonian Site No.: 42Cb2517  
Temporary Site No.: MOAC 739 K/1  
Legal Description: T. 16S, R. 14E, Sec.15, SW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4  
NRHP Eligibility: Eligible

Description: This is a small Fremont component rockshelter situated on the primary terrace of an intermittent drainage at the mouth of Lila Canyon. The boulder shelter is south-facing, measuring about 8 meters east-west and 5.2 meters high, with a 1.4 meters deep recess (Figure 5). The shelter has been extensively potted with ca. 40 to 60 cm of fill removed from the interior. An eroded spoil pile averaging 50 cm high occurs in front of the shelter, sloping to the south. The looters pile contains a moderate amount of charcoal and oxidized sandstone rocks, as well as most of the artifacts described in this form. Lithic debitage consists of 22 flakes mainly of secondary reduction and manufactured from various color of chert. Diagnostic chipped stone tools consist of a Rose Springs Corner-notched projectile point. Ceramic artifacts consist of two Emery Gray plain body sherds and one Emery Gray jar rim sherd. There is intact cultural fill associated with the shelter, although only subsurface investigations will ascertain contextual integrity and extent of these deposits.

### Isolated Finds of Artifacts

Isolated Find A (IF-A) is situated in T 16S, R 14E, S. 9 NE1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4 (UTM 554240E-4366400N). It is a purple glass body container fragment.

Isolated Find B (IF-B) is situated in T 16S, R 14E, S. 9 NE1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4 (UTM 554300E-4366480N). It is the clear glass base of a beverage container manufactured by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (1920-1964).

Isolated Find C (IF-C) is situated in T 16S, R 14E, S. 21 NE1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4 (UTM 555440E-4363620N). It consists of a white semi-translucent chert secondary flake and a red opaque chert tertiary flake.

Isolated Find D (IF-D) is situated in T 16S, R 14E, S. 21 SE1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4 (UTM 554660E-4362540N). It is a smashed hole-in-cap tin can with a 2 inch diameter cap.



## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation of Significance and procedures for nominating cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are outlined in 36 CFR 60.4 as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that they:

- a)...are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b)...are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or
- c)...embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d)...have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The cultural resource inventory resulted in the documentation of a prehistoric site (42Em2517) and four isolated finds of artifacts. Site 42Em2517 is a rockshelter with associated temporally diagnostic artifacts cross-dated to the Fremont culture. Although the rockshelter has been vandalized, there is still intact cultural remains within the site boundaries. In particular, the presence of charcoal and oxidized rocks suggest the presence of features or occupational horizons. The site is evaluated as eligible under Criterion (d) of 36 CFR 60.4, based on its potential for contributing significant information to the research domains of the area. Additional investigations could provide data relative to chronology, site function, technology, subsistence, seasonality of occupation, social organization, and extra-regional relationship. The four isolated finds of artifacts are evaluated as not eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), due to their lack of research potential.

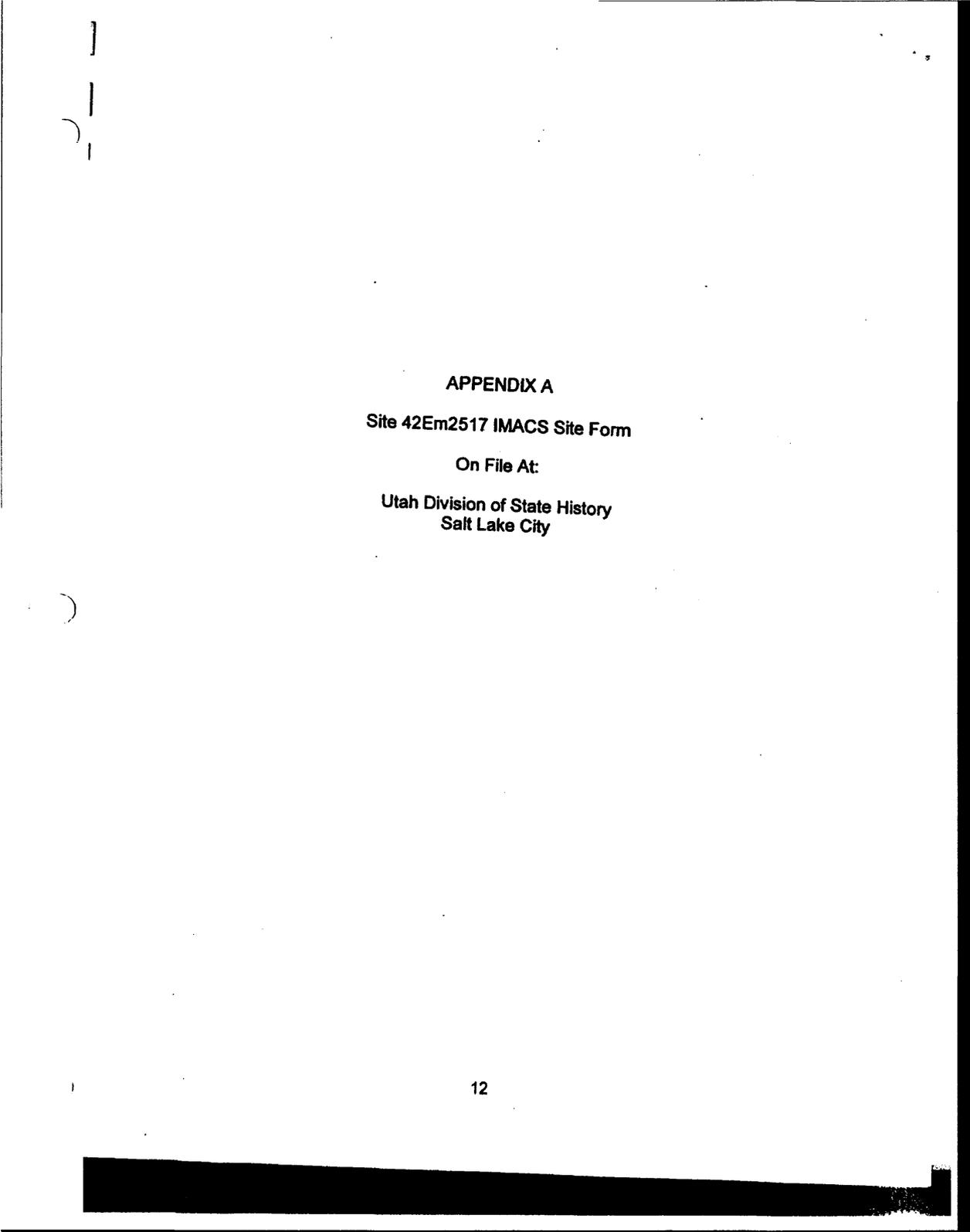
### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The inventory resulted in the documentation of a Fremont component rockshelter (42Em2517) assessed as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The site is assessed as possessing intact cultural deposits which could provide significant information to the research domains of the area. Site 42Em2517 is very visible from the proposed Lila Canyon Mine road and mining parcel, hence the integrity of the rockshelter could be compromised by secondary impacts. These impacts include vandalism and mine construction activities. Specifically, the site is located approximately 300 feet east of Transportation Route No. 1, and only 50 feet northwest of the proposed mine parcel boundary.

In regards to these potential site impacts MOAC recommends that: 1) the proposed transportation route be moved at least 500 feet to the west and the mine facility a minimum of 300 feet to the southeast to protect 42Em2517; or 2) Data recovery in the form of mitigation which is the preferred method for addressing the adverse effects to this site in view of the undertaking.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Ellis, Robert  
1982 Cultural Resource Inventory of a Seismic Line for Pacific West Exploration Company near Sunnyside, Emery-Carbon Counties, Utah. Archaeological Research Center, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the BLM Price River Resource Area Office, Price, Utah.
- Martin, Cutis W., Harley J. Armstrong, Sally M. Crum, Barbara J. Kutz, and Lester A. Wheeler  
1983 Cedar Siding Shelter Archaeological Excavation of a Multi-Aspect Overhang, Emery County, Utah. Utah Bureau of Management Cultural Resource Series No. 15. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Montgomery, Keith R.  
1998 Cultural Resource Inventory of the Soil Testing Area for the Lila Canyon Coal Project, Emery County, Utah. Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Moab, Utah. On file at the BLM Price River Resource Area, Report No. U-98-MQ-0399.
- Rauch, Rebecca  
1981 A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Kaiser Steel Corporation South Lease Mine Property and a Test Excavation (42Em1343) in Emery County, East Central Utah. University of Utah Archeological Center, Reports of Investigations No. 81-UT. On file at the BLM Price River Resource Area, Price, Utah.
- Stokes, William Lee  
1986 Geology of Utah. Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.



**APPENDIX A**

**Site 42Em2517 IMACS Site Form**

**On File At:**

**Utah Division of State History  
Salt Lake City**



## Miller Field Notes

Miller Report cannot be located by either the operator or by Miller.

|  |            |         |      |
|--|------------|---------|------|
| STATE #  | 42 EM 2255 | TEMP. # | LP-1 |
| <p data-bbox="429 409 660 451"><i>O. Terminal eligible</i></p>  |            |         |      |

## IMACS SITE FORM

## Part A - Administrative Data

## INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

4. State: Utah5. Project: LITTLE PARK BURN\*6. Report No.: U 91BL-656

7. Site Name/Property Name:

8. Class:  Prehistoric  Historic  Paleontologic  Ethnographic9. Site Type: LITHIC SCATTER\*10. Elevation: 6840 ft.\*11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 558840 ■ E 4362540 ■ N\*12. \_\_\_\_\_ of NW of SW of SW of Section 24 T. 16.0S R. 14.0E\*13. Meridian: SLC (Utah)\*14. Map Reference: LILA POINT 7.5

15. Aerial Photo:

16. Location and Access:

GO EAST ON U-124 PAST THE HORSE CANYON MINE ABOUT 3/4 MILE. TAKE RIGHT FORK AND TRAVEL ABOUT 6 MILES TO LITTLE PARK. THE SITE IS LOCATED IN A SAGEBRUSH FLAT SOUTH OF THE ROAD JUST BEFORE THE ROAD CROSSES LITTLE PARK WASH.

\*17. Land Owner: BLM\*18. Federal Admin. Units: Moab Price River

\*19. Location of Curated Materials:

20. Site Description:

THIS SITE IS BUIRED. IT WAS DEFINED BY THE EXTENT OF ANT HILLS CONTAINING SMALL LITHIC FLAKES. VERY FEW FLAKES WERE FOUND ON THE SURFACE BETWEEN ANT HILLS. CULTURAL MATERIAL DID NOT SHOW UP IN THE WALLS OF LITTLE PARK WASH, EAST OF THE SITE.

\*21. Site Condition: Fair\*22. Impact Agent(s): (1) Erosion (2) Rodent Damage

(3)

\*23. Nat. Register Status: National Reg Qlty (Professional Judgmt)

Justify:

IF THE FLACKS ARE AN INDICATION OF UNDISTURBED BUIRED CULTURAL MATERIAL THE SITE COULD YIELD IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

24. Photos:

25. Recorded by: BLAINE MILLER\*26. Survey Organization: BLM\*28. Survey Date: 8/20/91

27. Assisting Crew Members:

List of Attachments:  Part B  Topo Map  Photos  
 Part C  Site Sketch  Continuation Sheets  
 Part E  Art/Feat Sketch  Other

BLM 8100-1 FS R-4 2300-2 3/90

\*Encoded data items

Part A - Environmental Data Site No. 42 EM 2255

\*29. Slope= 1 (Degrees) Aspect= 100 (Degrees)

\*30. Direction/Distance to Permanent Water= 999.00x 100 Meters

\*Type of Water Source: Unknown

Name of Water Source: \_\_\_\_\_

\*31. Geographic Unit: Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau

\*32. Topographic Location:

PRIMARY

SECONDARY

LANDFORM

LANDFORM

tableland/mesa

valley

Describe:

THE SITE IS ON THE VALLY FLOOR OF LITTLE PARK.

\*33. On-site Depositional Context

Type: alluvial plain

Description of soil: \_\_\_\_\_

34. Vegetation

3a. Life Zone: Upper Sonoran

3b. Community:  Primary OnSite  Secondary OnSite  Surrounding Site

Describe:

TEH SITE IS IN A SAGEBRUSH FLAT SURROUNDED BY PINYON-JUNIPER.

\*35. Miscellaneous Text: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Comments and Continuations: \_\_\_\_\_

Part B - Prehistoric Sites

Site No.: 42 EM 2255

1. Site Type: LITHIC SCATTER  
 \*2. Culture: AFFILIATION Unknown Aboriginal      DATING \_\_\_\_\_

3. Site Dimensions: 100 ■ X 100 ■      \*Area= 10000 sq ■

\*4. Surface Collection/Method: None  
 Sampling Method: \_\_\_\_\_

\*5. Depth of Cultural Fill: Fill noted, but unknown  
 How Estimated: LITHIC WERE FOUND IN ANT HILLS  
 (If tested, show location on site map.)

\*6. Excavation Status: Unexcavated  
 Testing Method: \_\_\_\_\_

\*7. Summary of Artifacts and Debris:  
 Lithic Scatter (LS)     Isolated Artif.(IA)     Burned Stone(BS)     Bone Scatter (WB)  
 Ceramic Scatter (CS)     Organic Remains(VR)     Ground Stone(GS)     Charcoal Sctr(CA)  
 Bsketry/Textiles(BT)     Shell (SL)             Lithic Source(s)

Describe: LITHICS ARE WIDELY SCATTERED AND FOUND MAINLY IN ANT HILLS.

\*8. Lithic Tools:

| #           | TYPE  | #     | TYPE  |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <u>None</u> | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____       | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

\*9. Lithic Debitage - Estimated Total Quantity: 25-100  
 Material Type: CHERT  
 Flaking Stages      (0)Not Present      (1)Rare      (2)Common      (3)Dominant  
                          Decortication 0      Secondary 2      Tertiary 2      Shatter 2      Core 0

10. Maximum Density - #/sq ■ (all lithics): 10

Part B - Prehistoric Sites

Site No.: 42 EM 2255

\*11. Ceramic Artifacts:

| #    | TYPE | # | TYPE |
|------|------|---|------|
| None |      |   |      |
|      |      |   |      |
|      |      |   |      |

Describe:

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (ceramics): 0

\*13. Non-Architectural Features (locate on site map):

- Hearth/Firepit (HE)  Rubble Mound (RM)  Earthen Mound (EM)  Water Control (WC)
- Midden (MD)  Stone Circle (SC)  Burial (BU)  Petroglyph (PE)
- Depression (DE)  Rock Alignment (RA)  Talus Pit (TP)  Pictograph (PI)

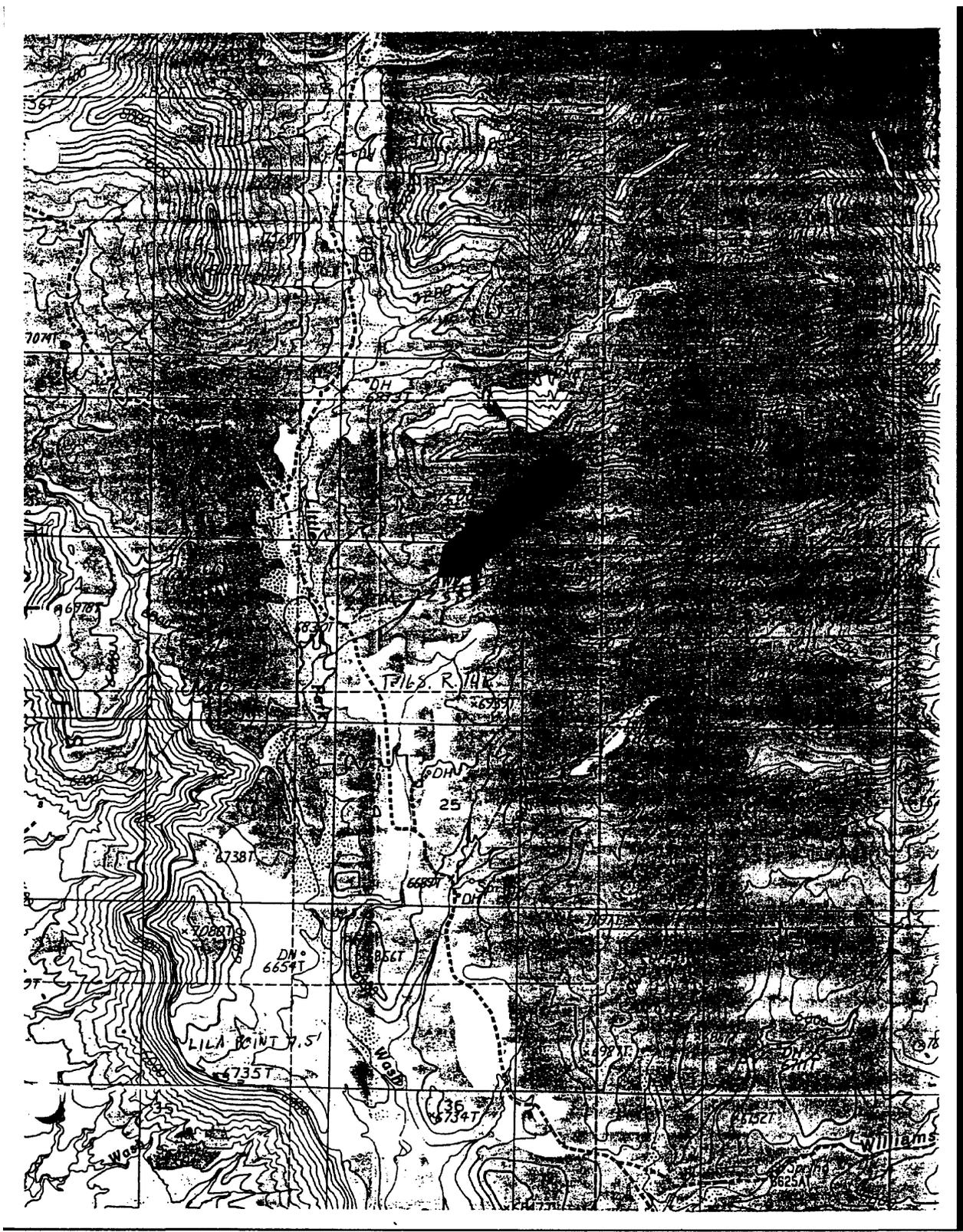
Describe:

\*14. Architectural Features (locate on site map):

| #    | MATERIAL | TYPE | # | MATERIAL | TYPE |
|------|----------|------|---|----------|------|
| None |          |      |   |          |      |
|      |          |      |   |          |      |

Describe:

\*15. Comments/Continuations:



|  |           |         |      |
|--|-----------|---------|------|
| STATE #  | 42EM 2256 | TEMP. # | LP-2 |
| <i>Determined eligible</i>   |           |         |      |
|    |           |         |      |
|  |           |         |      |

## IMACS SITE FORM

## Part A - Administrative Data

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

4. State: Utah5. Project: LITTLE PARK BURN\*6. Report No.: U 91BL-656

7. Site Name/Property Name: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Class:  Prehistoric  Historic  Paleontologic  Ethnographic9. Site Type: LITHIC SCATTER / FENCE\*10. Elevation: 6740 ft.\*11. UTM Grid: Zone 12 55940 E 4361600 N\*12. NE of SE of NW of Section 25 T. 16.0S R. 14.0E\*13. Meridian: SLC (Utah)\*14. Map Reference: LILA POINT 7.5'

15. Aerial Photo: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Location and Access:

FROM U-124 TRAVEL PAST THE HORSE CANYON MINE ABOUT 3/4 MILES AND TAKE THE RIGHT FORK OF THE ROAD. GO ABOUT 6 MILES TO LITTLE PARK. ABOUT 1 MILE AFTER CROSSING LITTLE PARK WASH YOU WILL CROSS A SMALL WASH. ON THE EAST SIDE OF THIS WASH AN OLD ROAD WILL TAKE OF TO THE NORTH. THE SITE WILL BE FOUND ON THE EAST SIDE OF THIS ROAD, ON A PINYON-JUNIPER COVERED RIDGE.

\*17. Land Owner: BLM\*18. Federal Admin. Units: Moab Price River

\*19. Location of Curated Materials: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Site Description:

THE SITE IS LITHIC FLAKES WIDELY SCATTERED AROUND THE AREA. MOST OF THE OBSERVED FLAKES WERE IN ANT HILLS, INDICATING SOME BUIRED DEPOSITS. A FENCE OF PILED JUNIPERS HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED ON THE RIDGE SOME TIME IN THE PAST. DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO DATE THIS PART OF THE SITE.

\*21. Site Condition: Fair\*22. Impact Agent(s): (1) Erosion (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_\*23. Nat. Register Status: National Reg Qlty (Professional Judgmt)

Justify:

THE SURFACE ATTRIBUTES OF THE SITE WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE IMPORTANT INFORMATION. HOWEVER, BUIRED MATERIAL MAY BE PRESENT THAT WOULD YIELD IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

24. Photos: \_\_\_\_\_

25. Recorded by: BLSINE MILLER\*26. Survey Organization: BLM\*28. Survey Date: 8/20/91

27. Assisting Crew Members: \_\_\_\_\_

List of Attachments:

 Part B Topo Map Photos Part C Site Sketch Continuation Sheets Part E Art/Feat Sketch Other

\*Encoded data items

BLM 8100-1 FS R-4 2300-2 3/90

Part A - Environmental Data Site No. 42 EM 2256

\*29. Slope= 28 (Degrees) Aspect= 180 (Degrees)  
\*30. Direction/Distance to Permanent Water= 292.00x 100 Meters  
\*Type of Water Source: Unknown  
Name of Water Source: \_\_\_\_\_

\*31. Geographic Unit: Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau

\*32. Topographic Location:  
PRIMARY LANDFORM valley SECONDARY LANDFORM ridge/knoll

Describe:  
THE SITE IS LOCATED ON A LOW RIDGE ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF LITTLE PARK VALLEY.

\*33. On-site Depositional Context  
Type: residual

Description of soil: \_\_\_\_\_

34. Vegetation  
\*a. Life Zone: Upper Sonoran

\*b. Community:  Primary OnSite  Secondary OnSite  Surrounding Site

Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

\*35. Miscellaneous Text: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Comments and Continuations: \_\_\_\_\_

Part B - Prehistoric Sites

Site No.: 42 EM 2256

1. Site Type: LITHIC SCATTER / FENCE
\*2. Culture: AFFILIATION Unknown Aboriginal
DATING

3. Site Dimensions: 50 X 100 Area= 5000 sq

\*4. Surface Collection/Method: None
Sampling Method:

\*5. Depth of Cultural Fill: Fill noted, but unknown
How Estimated: LITHICS WERE FOUND IN ANT HILLS
(If tested, show location on site map.)

\*6. Excavation Status: Unexcavated
Testing Method:

\*7. Summary of Artifacts and Debris:
[X] Lithic Scatter (LS) [ ] Isolated Artif.(IA) [ ] Burned Stone(BS) [ ] Bone Scatter (NB)
[ ] Ceramic Scatter (CS) [ ] Organic Remains(VR) [ ] Ground Stone(GS) [ ] Charcoal Sctr(CA)
[ ] Basketry/Textiles(BT) [ ] Shell (SL) [ ] Lithic Source(s)
Describe: LITHICS ARE WIDELY SCATTERED AND MOSTLY FOUND ON ANT HILLS.

\*8. Lithic Tools:
# TYPE # TYPE
None
Describe:

\*9. Lithic Debitage - Estimated Total Quantity: 25-100
Material Type: CHERT
Flaking Stages (0)Not Present (1)Rare (2)Common (3)Dominant
Decortication 0 Secondary 2 Tertiary 2 Shatter 2 Core 0

10. Maximum Density - #/sq (all lithics): 8

Part B - Prehistoric Sites

Site No.: 42 EM 2256

\*11. Ceramic Artifacts:

| #    | TYPE | # | TYPE |
|------|------|---|------|
| None |      |   |      |
|      |      |   |      |
|      |      |   |      |

Describe:

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (ceramics): 0

\*13. Non-Architectural Features (locate on site map):

- Hearth/Firepit (HE)  Rubble Mound (RM)  Earthen Mound (EM)  Water Control (WC)
- Midden (MD)  Stone Circle (SC)  Burial (BU)  Petroglyph (PE)
- Depression (DE)  Rock Alignment (RA)  Talus Pit (TP)  Pictograph (PI)

Describe:

\*14. Architectural Features (locate on site map):

| #    | MATERIAL | TYPE | # | MATERIAL | TYPE |
|------|----------|------|---|----------|------|
| None |          |      |   |          |      |
|      |          |      |   |          |      |

Describe:

15. Comments/Continuations:

