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**From:** Angela Nance (Jerriann Ernstsens) (Angela Nance)  
**To:** jeddins@achp.gov  
**Date:** 2/6/2007 10:04:36 AM  
**Subject:** ACHP Consultation

This email contains Attachment 5 of the cover letter.

**CC:** Jerriann Ernstsens; Sheila Morrison

**COVER PAGE**  
**Must Accompany All Project Reports**  
**Submitted to Utah SHPO**

**Project Name:** Class II Cultural Resource Inventory of the Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence, Emery County, Utah  
**State Project No.:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p

**Report Date:** 08 November 2006

**County (ies):** Emery

**Principal Investigator:** Keith R. Montgomery

**Field Supervisor:** Patricia Stavish and André Jendresen

**Records search completed at what office(s)?** BLM, Price Field Office

**Record search date(s):** May 8, 2006

**Area Surveyed - Intensive:** 728.5 acres

**Recon/Intuitive:** acres

**7.5' Series USGS Map Reference(s):** Buck Knoll, Utah (1962) and Duchesne SW, Utah (1964)

Sites Reported	Count	Smithsonian Site Numbers
<b>Archaeological Sites</b>		
Revisits (no inventory form update):	<u>2</u>	<u>42Em2255 (Not relocated),</u> <u>42Em2256</u>
Updates (updated IMACS form attached):	<u>3</u>	<u>42Em1121, 42Em1337,</u> <u>42Em1339</u>
New recordings (IMACS form attached):	<u>3</u>	<u>42Em3622, 42Em3626,</u> <u>42Em3659</u>
<b>Total Count of Archaeological Sites:</b>	<u>8</u>	_____
<b>Historic Structures (USHS 106 form attached):</b>	<u>0</u>	_____
<b>Total National Register Eligible Sites:</b>	<u>0</u>	_____

**Checklist of Required Items**

1.  One Copy of the Final Report.
2.  Copy of 7.5' Series USGS Map With Surveyed/Excavated Area Clearly Identified.
3. **Completed IMACS Site Inventory Forms, Including,**
  - Parts A and B or C,
  - The IMACS Encoding Form,
  - Site Sketch Map,
  - Photographs, and
  - Copy of the Appropriate 7.5' Series USGS Map with the Site Location Clearly Marked with the Smithsonian Site Number.
4.  Completed "Cover Page" Accompanying Final Report and Survey Materials.

CLASS II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY  
OF THE LILA CANYON MINE'S  
AREA OF POTENTIAL SUBSIDENCE,  
(T16S, R14E, SECTIONS 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, AND 26;  
AND T16S, R15E, SECTIONS 19 AND 30)  
EMERY COUNTY, UTAH

André Jendresen  
Patricia Stavish  
&  
Jody J. Patterson

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AND T16S, R15E, SECTIONS 19 AND 30)  
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&  
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Prepared For:

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Prepared Under Contract With:

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MOAC Report No. 06-212b

08 November 2006

United States Department of Interior (FLPMA)  
Permit No. 06-UT-60122

State of Utah Antiquities Project (Survey)  
Permit No. U-06-MQ-0768b,p

#### ABSTRACT

Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MOAC) conducted a Class II inventory of the of potential subsidence (the project area) anticipated for the proposed UtahAmerican Energy, Inc. (UE) Lila Canyon Coal Mine in May, June, and September of 2006. The project area is north of Woodside, Utah atop the Book Cliffs just south of the head of Lila Canyon (Figure 1) on lands owned or administered by the Bureau of Land Management and private individuals. MOAC initiated the inventory at the request of Mr. R. Jay Marshall of UE.

The inventory of the Lila Canyon Mine's area of potential subsidence resulted in the documentation of three new archaeological sites (42Em3622, 42Em3623 and 42Em3659), and the relocation of four previously recorded archaeological sites (42Em1121, 42Em1337, 42Em1339, and 42Em2256) three of which were re-recorded (42Em1121, 42Em1337, and 42Em1339). One site, 42Em2255, could not be relocated. All of the sites, with the exception of 42Em2255 and 42Em2256, are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Both 42Em2255 and 42Em2256 are sites eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and will potentially be affected by subsidence. Though the effects of subsidence will likely have minimal impacts to nonstructural, buried deposits, and those effects do not necessarily impact the ability of subsurface deposits to yield important information to the region's prehistory and history, a determination of no adverse affect is recommend for the area of potential subsidence.

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## INTRODUCTION

Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MOAC) conducted a Class II inventory of the of potential subsidence (the project area) anticipated for the proposed UtahAmerican Energy, Inc. (UE) Lila Canyon Coal Mine in May, June, and September of 2006. The project area is north of Woodside, Utah atop the Book Cliffs just south of the head of Lila Canyon (Figure 1) on lands owned or administered by the Bureau of Land Management and private individuals. MOAC initiated the inventory at the request of Mr. R. Jay Marshall of UE.

The inventory's objective was to locate, document, and evaluate any cultural resources within the sampled areas of the project boundary in order to comply with Section 106 of 36 CFR 800, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Also, the inventory was implemented to attain compliance with a number of federal and state mandates, including the Archaeological and Historic Conservation Act of 1972, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA) and Utah State Antiquities Act of 1973 (amended 1990).

The ruggedness of the terrain in the project area, coupled with the sparse cultural resources identified in previous projects in the immediate area, suggest that the area possesses a relatively low density of archaeological resources. Cultural resources previously identified within the project area and the immediate vicinity include rock shelters, prehistoric camps, prehistoric and historic artifact scatters, and historic sites relating to cattle or sheep ranching. Part 1 of this inventory was designed to examine the project area for the presence of rock shelters. Part 2 of the inventory was designed to identify areas containing other site types such as artifact scatters and facilities related to ranching.

Part 1 included 30% random sample inventory aimed at locating rock shelters, and other similar types of standing structures, that could be significantly impacted by ground subsidence related to coal mining activities. Part 2 of the project consisted of a targeted Class II archaeological inventory of the level terraces on both sides of Little Park Wash and its eastern tributary, as well as four strategically placed 20 acre plots in areas of higher cultural resource potential as determined by DOGM and SHPO. Patricia Stavish (Field Supervisor), assisted by Matt Landt, Scott Davis, and Roger Stash, conducted the Part 1 inventory between May 22 and June 1, 2006. Part 2 took place on September 11 and 12, 2006. André Jendresen (Field Supervisor) conducted the Part 2 inventory on September 11 and 12, 2006. The project was completed under the auspices of U.S.D.I. (FLPMA) Permit No. 06-UT-60122, and State of Utah Antiquities Permit (Survey) No. U-06-MQ-0768b,p issued to MOAC, Moab, Utah.

Keith Montgomery conducted a file search at the Bureau of Land Management, Price Field Office on May 8, 2006. This consultation indicated that several archaeological inventories have been completed in the project area (Figure 2).

In 1979, the University of Utah Archaeological Center conducted an inventory in the current project area, resulting in the documentation of site 42Em1121 (Rauch 1979, 1981). Site 42Em1121 is a prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation consisting of a ground stone and a small lithic scatter. This site was recommended as not eligible to the NRHP (Rauch 1979, 1981).

In 1981, the University of Utah Archaeological Center conducted an inventory for the Kaiser Steel Corporation's South Lease Mine property (Rauch 1981). Seventeen prehistoric and historic sites were documented and two of these sites (42Em1337 and 42Em1339) are located within the

current project area (Rauch 1981). Both 42Em1337 and 42Em1339 are historic sites consisting of structural features and historic trash scatters and neither were recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

In 1991, the Bureau of Land Management, Price Field Office conducted an inventory of the Little Park burn area, resulting in the documentation of sites 42Em2255 and 42Em2256, which are located within the current project area (Miller 1991a and Miller 1991b). 42Em2255 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that was recorded as a buried site defined by the extent of anthills containing small lithic flakes; lithic debitage was estimated between 26 and 100 flakes. This site was recommended as eligible to the NRHP, because the flakes indicated the presence of buried cultural material that could yield important information (Miller 1991). During the current archaeological survey and inventory, this site could not be relocated after an extensive search. Following both the UTM coordinates and location description listed on the site form, the archaeologists walked broad transects over the site location area. Additionally, an intensive survey was conducted of an eight-acre block covering the site area, as described in the site form, in which the archaeologist walked transects space no more than 10 meters apart and inspected all anthills, rodent burrows, drainage channels, and disturbed ground surfaces encountered. No cultural materials were observed and the inventory was completed without the location of site 42Em2255. Blaine Miller also attempted to relocate the site after MOAC's initial inventory but he could not relocate it either (B. Miller, personal communication, September 2006). Mr. Miller did, however, identify a few isolated flakes during his search. 42Em2256 consists of a lithic scatter, similar to the one initially identified at 42Em2255, and a historic brush fence. While site 42Em2256 was known to exist, the site form was not located until after the Class II inventory occurred. 42Em2256 was relocated by Mr. Miller during his recent field visit to the project area (B. Miller, personal communication, September 2006).

In 1993, Archaeological-Environmental Research Corporation conducted an inventory of Coal Exploratory Drill Hole No. IPA-1 in the Little Park Wash locality, resulting in no cultural resources (Hauck 1993).

In 1998, Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted an inventory of the transportation corridors and power line route for the Lila Canyon Mine project (Montgomery 1999). The inventory resulted in the documentation of one Fremont rock shelter, 42Em2517, and four isolated finds of artifacts. These cultural resources are not located within the current project area.

In 2004, Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted an inventory of Utah American Energy Corporation's two proposed coal drill locations and access routes, located within the current project area. The inventory resulted in no cultural resources (Bond 2004).

In addition to the archaeological file search, MOAC examined or searched General Land Office plats (GLOs), various Emery County histories and Class I literature reviews, the NRHP database (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/research/index.htm>), and the Land Patent Records database (<http://www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov>) in an attempt to identify known or potential historic properties. This search resulted in the identification of a single land patent granted to Louis Arthur Miller. The patent is described as the "north half, the north half of the south half and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section eleven in Township sixteen south of Range fourteen east of the Salt Lake Meridian, Utah, containing five hundred twenty acres..." ([www.gloreCORDS.gov](http://www.gloreCORDS.gov), accessed June 6, 2006 and September 5, 2006). The patent is dated November 4, 1942. Site 42Em3622, a historic corral, occurs within this land patent. No additional information about Mr. Louis Arthur Warren was identified in the materials examined as part of this search.

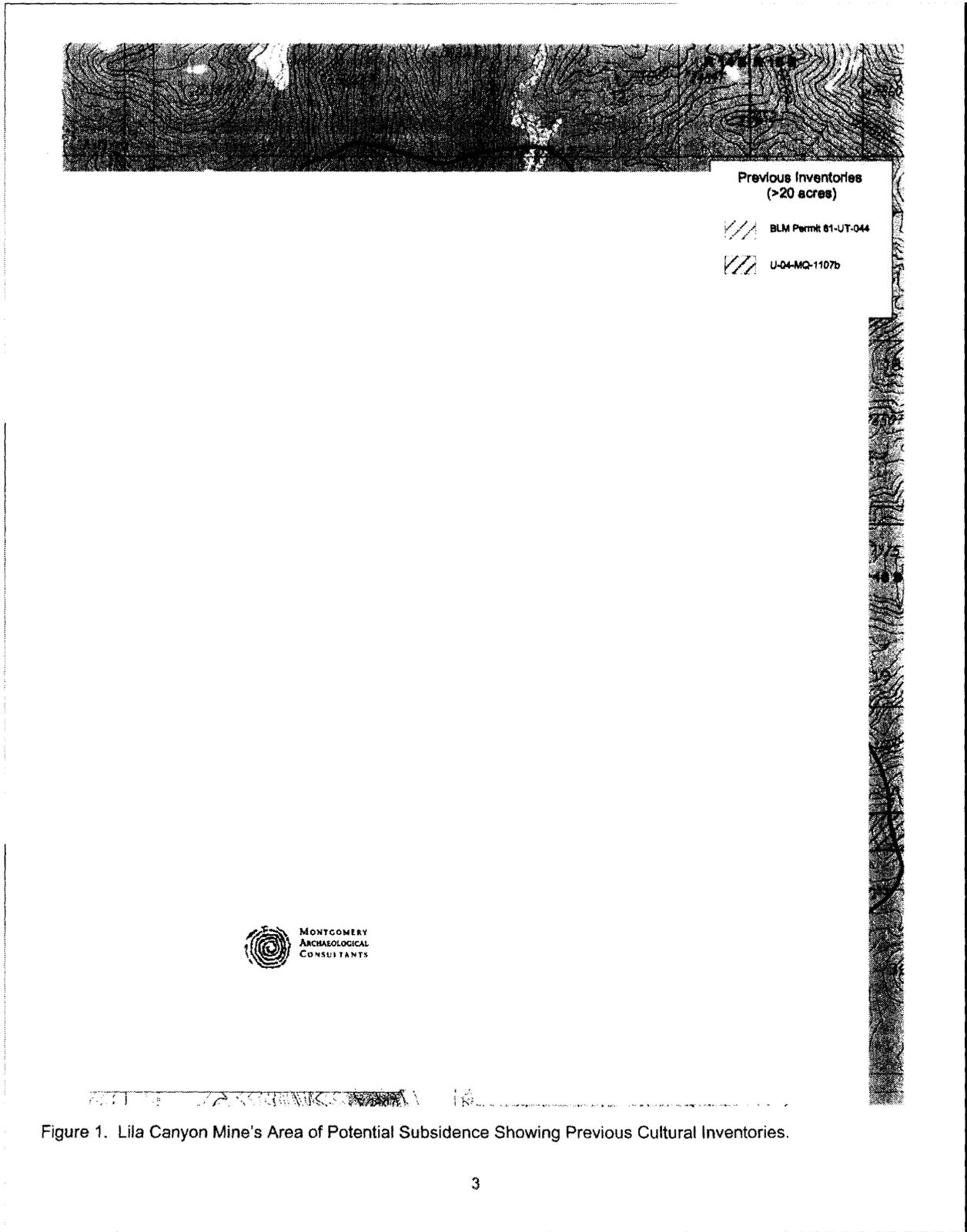


Figure 1. Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence Showing Previous Cultural Inventories.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The project area is north of the town of Woodside, Emery County, Utah. Specifically, the inventory area is atop the Book Cliffs, just south of the head of Lila Canyon. The legal description is Township 16 South, Range 14 East, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, and 26; and Township 16 South, Range 15 East, Sections 19 and 30 (Figure 1). The project area encompasses 2822.7 acres. The project area, defined as the area of potential subsidence, may include areas with low to moderate potential for cultural resources.

### Environmental Setting

The project area lies on the Colorado Plateau within the Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau physiographic subdivision (Stokes 1986). It lies immediately adjacent to the Book Cliffs, a nearly continuous escarpment separating the Tavaputs Plateau from the Mancos Shale Lowlands. The geology of the Book Cliffs is dominated mainly by marine Cretaceous sandstone, while the Roan Cliffs are carved from Paleocene and Eocene river and flood plain deposits. The project extends south of the head of Lila Canyon and east of the edge of the Book Cliffs and is bisected by Little Park Wash. The elevation ranges from 6800 to 8200 feet a.s.l.. The nearest water source is Grassy Wash, located east of the project area, below the Book Cliffs. The entire area exhibits substantial relief and is dissected by numerous ephemeral drainages and deep washes. Situated within the Upper Sonoran lifezone, the primary vegetation communities represented in the project area include pinyon and juniper woodland and low sagebrush. Plant species include pinyon, juniper, sagebrush, prickly pear cactus, ponderosa pine, and sparse grasses. Modern impacts to the project area include erosion, livestock grazing with its associated ranching activities, two-track roads, and vandalism.

### Cultural Overview

Prehistoric occupation of the region spans the last 10,000-12,000 years. Cultural remains representing the Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, Late Prehistoric and Historic stages have been identified in the study area region. The earliest known archaeological remains in central Utah are attributable to the Paleoindian stage, which emphasized the exploitation of megafauna and floral resources during the period of transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene. Based on projectile point typologies and subsistence strategies, the Paleoindian stage is commonly divided into three cultural complexes termed the Llano (ca. 11,500-11,000 B.P.), the Folsom (ca. 11,000-10,000 B.P.) and the Plano (ca. 10,000-7500 B.P.). The Llano complex is represented by Clovis fluted projectile points, a rare find in the area. Mammoths are thought to have been the primary prey of these early big game hunters, in contrast to an apparent preference for bison exhibited by the Folsom peoples. Folsom points, among the more common Paleoindian projectile points that occur throughout the Colorado Plateau, have been found in Emery country, sometimes associated with lithic debitage (Copeland and Fike 1988; Schroedl 1991). Megafauna, represented by mammoth and short-faced bear and dating to 9440 B.P., have also been found east of the project area in upper Huntington Canyon. The remains exhibit evidence of butchering, in the form of cut marks, and are associated with a Paleoindian projectile point (Gillette 1989; Madsen 2000). The Plano complex is characterized by large, lanceolate points and reliance on large game as well as plants. Projectile points found nearby that dates to this complex include Lake Mohave points, Lovell Constricted points and a Medicine Lodge point style (Black and Metcalf 1986; Hauck 1977).

The termination of the Pleistocene enacted major changes in the environment of central Utah. Overall, the climate became warmer and drier, causing expansion of xeric vegetation zones and a retreat of plant communities requiring cool and moist conditions at higher elevations. The Archaic stage (7800 to 500 B.P.) is represented by subsistence patterns more labor-intensive than those practiced by Paleoindians. Large herd animals were less intensively exploited, replaced by a greater emphasis upon smaller, more dispersed fauna, in addition to plant resource processing. Archaic sites tend to cluster in areas which offer good viewsheds, proximity to outcrops of tool quality stone, as well as nearness to major topographic features (Black and Metcalf 1986; Howell 1992). Schroedl (1976) defined four phases for the Archaic stage based on technology, subsistence, and environmental change. The earliest is the Black Knoll phase (ca. 8300-6200 B.P.). Sites dating to this phase are characterized by Pinto projectile points and a contrast in subsistence between high and low elevations in which large artiodactyla are hunted in the uplands, while wild plant gathering is emphasized at lower elevations (Schroedl 1976:61-62). The Castle Valley phase (ca. 6200-4500 B.P.) is characterized by a lower aboriginal population on the Colorado Plateau, possibly attributed to a two-stage Altitheal drought (Black and Metcalf 1986:10). It was during this time period that a variety of projectile point styles were employed, including Rocker, Hawken, and Sudden Side-notched points, as well as Humboldt and McKean points. Slab-lined fire pits and an increasing reliance upon grasses and forbes as foodstuffs are also aspects of this phase (Schroedl 1976:63-64). The Green River phase (ca. 4500-3300 B.P.) is marked by the occurrence of Gypsum and San Rafael Side-notched projectile point types and split-twig figurines (Schroedl 1976). In this phase, hunting (especially for mountain sheep) becomes important and amaranths are a preferred plant resource (Black and Metcalf 1986:11). The Dirty Devil phase (ca.3000-1500 B.P.) marks the transition into the Formative stage and is characterized by increased sedentism, the introduction of corn and bow and arrow, and Gypsum projectile points (Schroedl 1976).

The Formative stage (A.D. 700-A.D. 1200) is characterized by reliance on domesticated plants (most notably corn), substantial habitation structures often organized into hamlets or villages, production of pottery, and the use of the bow and arrow. The study area is within the occupation zone of the San Rafael Fremont variant, as defined by Marwitt (1970). Sites in this area are characterized as small isolated hamlets or single dwelling units, usually found on small ridges overlooking perennial water sources and arable land (Schroedl and Hogan 1975). Three San Rafael Fremont phases have been proposed for the study area based on chronology, settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and material culture (Black and Metcalf 1986; Greubel 1996). The earliest phase has been termed by Black and Metcalf (1986) the "Proto-Formative" phase (A.D. 150 to 700), a transition stage from an Archaic to a Formative lifeway in which groups became more sedentary. During this phase corn horticulture increased in importance, although hunting and gathering continued to play a major role in the subsistence strategy. Common artifacts of this phase include Rose Springs Series arrow points and Emery Gray Ware (introduced between A.D. 650 and 700). More recently, investigations along Muddy Creek have better defined the earliest manifestations of the Fremont culture, termed as the Confluence Phase (Greubel 1996). The Confluence Phase is proposed to encompass preceramic, semi-sedentary, horticultural adaptations in the San Rafael Fremont area, beginning around A.D. 200 (Ibid: 516). Important aspects of this phase include the presence of a well-developed pattern of semi-sedentism, pithouse architecture, maize horticulture, large bell-shaped storage pits, use of the bow and arrow, and the presence of community or special function structures. During this preceramic Formative period, settlements occurred along the floodplain terraces above perennial streams. Recent excavations at the Confluence site (42Em1887), situated near the confluence of Muddy Creek and Ivie Creek, revealed five shallow pithouses and a variety of extramural features including bell-shaped pits and

fire hearths. Data from this site indicated that it is a horticulture-based community with the subsistence strategy based on the growing of maize dating from A.D. 540 to 630 (ibid:348).

The Muddy Creek phase is marked by increased sedentism and greater reliance upon horticulture. In Castle Valley, the settlement strategy during this time is marked by small isolated hamlets or single dwelling units, usually found on small ridges overlooking perennial water sources and arable land. In the study area, the cultural material remains are dominated by Emery Gray Ware, some decorated by applique and incisions, and Rose Springs Series and Uinta Side-notched arrow points (Holmer and Weder 1980). The Bull Creek phase (A.D. 1000 to 1200) is distinguished by larger habitations composed of pit houses and surface masonry structures usually used for storage of cultigens. Diagnostic artifacts of this phase include Bull Creek and Nawthis Side-notched projectile points, decorated Fremont ceramics including Ivie Creek Black-on-white, and higher frequencies of Anasazi trade wares. Black and Metcalf (1986:157) suggest that Fremont populations aggregated during this phase most likely in response to the salubrious climatic conditions (post-A.D. 950). These favorable climatic conditions may have also enhanced the productivity of maize fields as evidenced by the increase of storage facilities in the area. Also during late Fremont times a linear settlement pattern is exhibited in areas where sites are clustered along drainage systems, such as Miller Creek. Sometime following A.D. 1200, the Fremont appear to have abandoned east-central Utah, attributed to both environmental and subsistence-related reasons (Lindsay 1986).

Following the Fremont period in the area, a largely nomadic hunting and gathering subsistence strategy resumed. This period is attributed to the Numic-speaking peoples, a diverse group that was present throughout much of Utah upon the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century. Historic records indicate that the Ute were the primary occupants of eastern Utah and western Colorado since the late eighteenth century. Numic expansion in the archaeological records appears at approximately A.D. 1100 based on the distribution of chronometric dates associated with brown ware sherds (Reed 1994:188). The archaeological evidence of the Numic-speaking peoples consists primarily of lithic scatters, low density ceramic scatters, and the occasional wickiup. Most of the artifact scatters are in open settings, although a small number are in rock shelters. Diagnostic artifacts include Desert Side-notched, tri-notched, and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points, a micaceous tempered pottery and distinctive rock art (Jennings 1978). On the Colorado Plateau eighteenth and nineteenth century Ute sites may also contain varying quantities of Euroamerican artifacts, such as sheet metal cone tinklers, tin cans, weaponry, and equestrian tack (Horn 1988).

The earliest recorded visit by Europeans to Utah was the Dominguez-Escalante expedition, which moved through the areas north and west of Castle Valley in 1776-1777. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, explorers, surveyors and trappers moved in small parties through the valley, up and down the Old Spanish Trail. The main branch of the Spanish Trail veered northwest from Green River and wound through the San Rafael Swell via Cottonwood Creek and Buckhorn Flat, emerging into Castle Valley near the Red Seeps east of Castle Dale. Beginning in the 1870's, ranchers began to herd cattle in the area, using the higher mesas for summer grazing and the valley lowlands during the winter (Geary 1996). By the census of 1895, Emery County boasted 4,390 residents. Early engineers and surveyors noted the presence of coal deposits in Castle Valley and the surrounding area. The agricultural and mining potential of the area boomed as Augustus Ferron's township survey in the area spawned an inpouring of people ready to extract and exploit the valley's natural resources (Geary 1996). While ranching remains a viable economic pursuit in the region today, the mining boom of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century ended just after WW I, with a slight increase in mining activities again just prior to WWII.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Part 1 of the project consisted of a Class II archaeological sample inventory aimed at locating very specific types of cultural resources that could be impacted by ground subsidence related to coal mining activities was undertaken for this project. The specific types of cultural resources include primarily prehistoric rock shelters, but can also include other types of standing structures such as granaries and cabins. Based on guidelines for conducting archaeological projects on BLM managed land, all identified in-period cultural resources were documented regardless of site type. The project sampling design, discussed below, focused on areas most likely to contain rock shelters and other types of standing structures (see Patterson 2006).

Part 2 of the project consisted of a Class II archaeological sample inventory. This inventory served as a supplement to Part 1 by providing an additional inventory of specific landscapes not included in Part 1, including level areas in the vicinity of certain drainages or springs. It is on these landscapes that open camps, lithic scatters, and agricultural facilities, if present, would most likely occur. The inventory area for Part 2 consisted level terraces on both sides of Little Park Wash and its eastern tributary, as well, as four strategically placed 20-acre plots.. Based on guidelines for conducting archaeological projects on BLM managed land, all identified in-period cultural resources were documented regardless of site type.

### Part 1 Sampling Design

The sampling design employed for Part 1 of the Lila Canyon Mine's area of potential subsidence consists of two components: a modified simple random sample and a judgmental, or opportunistic, sample. The modified random sample allows for a relatively unbiased approximation of the number of rock shelters in the area of potential effect. The judgmental sample, allows for locating additional rock shelters based on professional judgment and chance. Together, these two samples provide current information necessary for managing the cultural resources, and determine additional work, if any, is required to bring the project under compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements.

**Modified Simple Random Sample:** The sample universe consists of the area of potential subsidence, or the project area, shown in Figure 1. The project area covers 2822.7 acres (1142.3 hectares). Prior to selecting sample units certain portions of the project area were excluded. First, areas not likely to contain rock shelters were removed from consideration. These areas include the alluvial drainage bottoms, open slopes adjacent to alluvial bottom lands lacking detached boulders or cliffs, and steep upper slopes (Figure 3). Second, the survey transects within the current project area inspected by the University of Utah in the early 1980s (Rauch 1981) were removed from consideration; linear corridors surveyed along existing roads were not excluded since the area covered by them is small. In all, 1053.7 acres were not considered in the Part 1 sample, resulting in a sample area of 1769 acres. Of the 1769 acre sample area 34%, or 21% of the area of project area, was inventoried for cultural resources. The sample units consist of 20 acre blocks (n=30) randomly selected by a computer algorithm (Figure 4). Although the center of each sample unit falls within the project area, the block itself may overlap slightly within an excluded area or fall outside the project area. Despite this overlap, the sample units were surveyed in their entirety. Sampling one-third of the project area and having at least 30 sample units is considered a representative sample amenable to inferential statistical analysis (Chenhall 1975, Drennan 1996; Ebdon 1985; Thomas 1986).

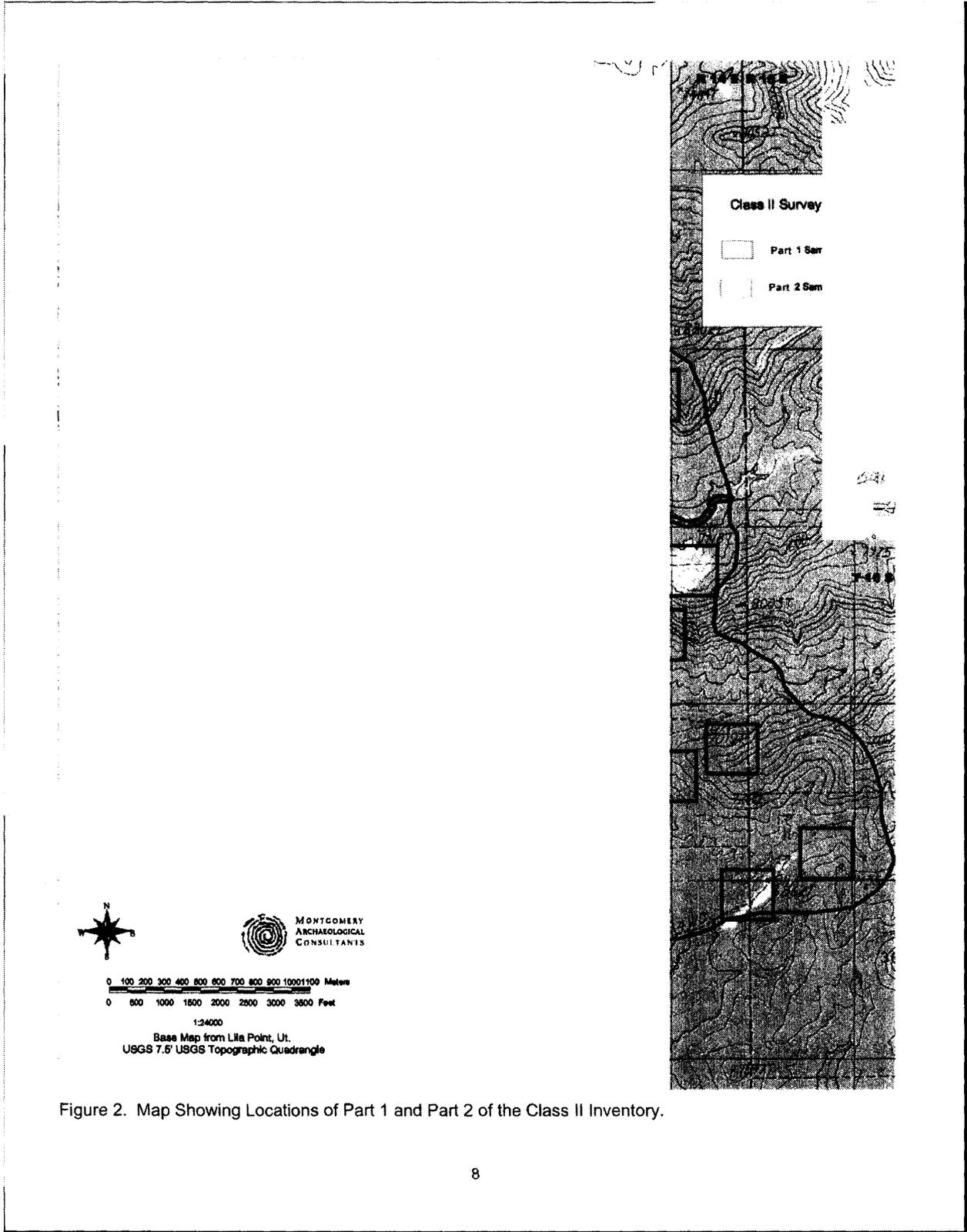


Figure 2. Map Showing Locations of Part 1 and Part 2 of the Class II Inventory.

**Judgmental Sample:** The judgmental, or opportunistic, sample consists of the entire area of potential subsidence. Areas with high potential for containing rock shelters were examined as encountered. The area of potential effect was not judgmentally examined in a rigorous manner, rather areas identified during the course of the field sampling, which lay outside the sample units, were examined on an encounter basis, such as when walking between sample units or driving along existing roads.

#### Part 2 Sampling Design

The sampling design employed for Part II consisted of an intensive survey of level terraces on both sides of Little Park Wash and its eastern tributary, as well, as four strategically placed 20-acre plots (Figure 5). The DOGM selected these areas, for MOAC to evaluate, based on the nature of the Lila Canyon landscape, as well, as conclusions derived from past cultural resource inventories. The DOGM projected that the project area probably possesses a relatively low to moderate density of archaeological resources.

#### Part 1 Survey Methods

An intensive pedestrian survey was performed at each 20 acre blocks by the archaeologists walking parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters (30 feet) apart. Ground visibility was fair to good. A total of 600 acres was inspected for cultural resources, of which 580 acres are on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Price Field Office and 20 acres on private land. Opportunistic sampling was not intensive and consisted of examining overhangs, ledges, boulders, etc. that the archaeologists, based on professional judgment, deemed to have potential for cultural resources. Additionally, the archaeologists examined areas adjacent to existing roads in the project area and the intervening areas between sample units.

#### Part 2 Survey Methods

An intensive pedestrian survey was performed at each of the 20 acre blocks by the archaeologists walking parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters (30 feet) apart. The level terraces on both sides of Little Park Wash and its eastern tributary were surveyed to a width of 100 ft (30m) by the archaeologist walking transects on either side of the drainages. Ground visibility was good. A total of 128.5 acres was inspected for cultural resources on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Price Field Office.

#### Part 1 and 2 Site Recording

Cultural resources were recorded as either archaeological sites or isolated finds of artifacts (IFs). Archaeological sites are 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. Archaeological sites were plotted on a 7.5' USGS quadrangle, and photographed with site data entered on an Inter-mountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS, 1990 version) inventory form (Appendix A). Maps were generated employing a Trimble GeoExplorer (NAD27). Isolated finds were defined as individual artifacts or light scatters of items lacking sufficient material to warrant IMACS forms or to derive interpretation of human behavior in a cultural and temporal context.

## INVENTORY RESULTS

The survey of the Lila Canyon Mine's area of potential subsidence resulted in the documentation and/or relocation of seven sites (Figure 4). Of the seven sites, three are newly identified sites (42Em3622, 42Em3623, and 42Em3659), and four are previously recorded archaeological sites (42Em1121, 42Em1337, 42Em1339, and 42Em2256). Site 42Em2255, a previously recorded site in the project area, could not be relocated.

### Archaeological Sites

Smithsonian Site No.: 42Em1121  
Temporary Site No.: MOAC 06-212-04  
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter  
Eligibility: Not Eligible

Description: The site is a light lithic scatter of unknown cultural affiliation located in a small saddle between two low ridges, northeast of the Book Cliffs. The site measures 20 by 16 meters and is situated in a pinyon and juniper woodland. The material culture consists of a ground stone tool and lithic debitage. The ground stone (Tool 1) is a portable sandstone slab milling stone that measures approximately 43 cm long by 28 cm wide and approximately 6 cm high. The ground area is approximately 24 cm by 14.5 cm in size and exhibits pecking and some grinding striations. The lithic debitage is dominated by shatter and lithic material types consist of various colors of chert. No features were documented at the site.

Smithsonian Site No.: 42Em1337  
Temporary Site No.: MOAC 06-212-05  
Site Type: Historic Cabin and Trash Scatter  
Eligibility: Not Eligible

Description: This is a historic cabin and trash scatter located at the base of a slope of a ridge. The site is primarily located on a gentle slope leading towards the seep, however the northern most portion of the site has a greater slope (approximately 30 degrees). The site measures 74 by 27 meters and is situated in a pinyon and juniper woodland. The site consists of an uncompleted cabin structure, a water trough, a pile of axe-cut logs, and a modern campfire. The material culture consists of glass, tin cans, and a metal drum lid. The glass artifacts consist of 10 fragments of brown bottle glass and one clear bottle with a Owens-Illinois Glass Co.'s Duraglas trademark and ribbing decoration on the body, likely a condiment bottle. The Duraglas trademark has been in use from 1940 to the present. The tin cans located at the site consist of twelve sanitary food cans and one coffee can lid.

Feature 1 is a metal water trough with three axe-cut logs covering the top that is located within the creek bed next to the water seep. The trough is divided in half internally and the entirety of the trough measures approximately 2 m by 2 m and is 1 m high. Two axe-cut logs have fallen into the trough and several inches of water have accumulated within the trough. The feature was recorded in June 2006, and during an onsite visit to the site by MOAC and DOGM personnel, it was noted that a recent storm dislodged this feature and carried it downstream approximately 250 meters.

Feature 2 is a camp fire, likely modern, located south of the uncompleted cabin structure and north of the creek bed. The campfire consists of six sandstone rocks arranged in a roughly circular pattern. This feature appears to be modern and there are no artifacts immediately associated with it.

Feature 3 is an uncompleted cabin structure that consists of one level of rectangularly

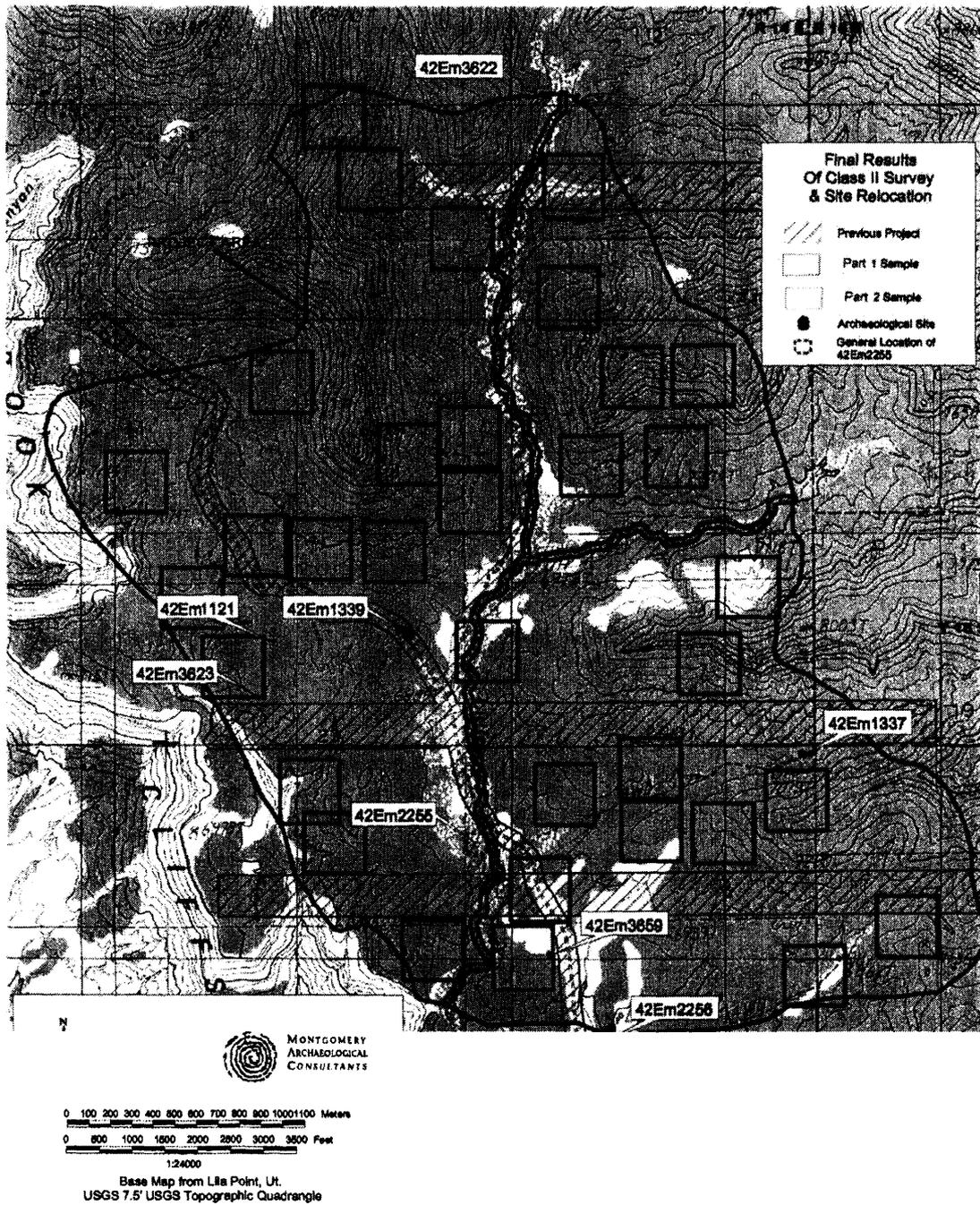


Figure 3. Results of the Class II inventory showing sites, Class II inventory areas, and previous projects (>20 Acres).

aligned logs. The corners are saddle notched and the logs are axe-cut. There are two large sandstone boulders situated underneath the southern most corners of the structure, while the northern most corners are partially sunk into the soil to level the structure. The structure measures 15' 6" (east-west) by 13' 7" (north-south). Immediately to the east of the uncompleted cabin structure is a pile of five axe-cut logs, some of which have been saddle notched. One artifact, a crushed sanitary food can, is located within the structure. Though the cabin appears to have been abandoned prior to the completion of construction, the artifacts at the site may indicate that the site has been revisited during the modern period.

Feature 4 is a pile of axe-cut logs located northwest of the uncompleted cabin structure. There are four logs that average approximately 22 ft in length and 14" in diameter. The ends of the logs have been axe-cut; however, the logs have not yet been notched. Three of the logs are heavily deteriorated.

The site was previously recorded in 1980 by the University of Utah Archaeological Center. The previous recordation of this site located two box springs, bailing wire, and a horseshoe with four square nails. These items were not relocated at the site during the current re-recordation. Additionally, during this recordation of the site it was noted that black plastic pipe had been placed along the creek bed along the length of the site, perhaps to facilitate the movement of water from the seep down stream.

Smithsonian Site No.: 42Em1339  
Temporary Site No.: MOAC 06-212-01  
Site Type: Historic Trash Scatter and Structure  
Eligibility: Not Eligible

Description: This is a historic structure and trash scatter located on the gentle slope of a ridge, northeast of the Book Cliffs. The site measures 61 by 59 meters and is situated in a pinyon and juniper woodland. The site consists of the remnants of a collapsed wooden structure, several charcoal concentrations, several trash dumps or concentrations, and a light trash scatter across the site. The site was previously recorded in 1981 by the University of Utah. During the University of Utah's recordation of the site the following artifacts were found associated with the site: parts of a pocket watch, buckets, a door handle, a metal lunch pail, a metal liquor flask, a coat hanger, and three razor blades. These items were not located at the site during this re-recordation of the site. The material culture located at the site consists of numerous wire nails, stove parts, bottle caps, metal mesh, leather shoe parts, a Coors bottle opener embossed "Drink Coors Golden Beer", a round wooden handle, mouse trap, batteries, wire, tin cans, glass bottles and fragments, and ceramic fragments. The tin cans scattered across the site (not including those located in trash concentrations) include two hole-in-top cans (dating between 1930 to 1975 and 1975 to 1985), ten sanitary commodity food cans, five key-wind coffee cans, three coffee can lids, one lard bucket, and two external friction hinged tobacco tin lids. The glass artifacts consist of three whole bottles or jars and 21 fragments likely representing one liquor bottle. The ceramic artifacts consist of 35 fragments of a white glazed porcelain vessel and four fragments of a white ironstone bowl or plate.

Features A, B, and F are trash dumps consisting primarily of tin cans including hole-in-top cans, sanitary cans of various sizes, coffee cans, meat cans, and sardine tins. Feature B also contained several hole-in-top cans embossed "Punch Here" (dating between 1935 and 1945), several fragments of ceramics, and several bottles and bottle fragments with manufacturer's trademarks that date as broadly as 1888 to 1996, but all dates fall within the 1935 to 1945 date range.

Features C, D, E, G, and H are charcoal concentrations. Features C, D, and H are charcoal concentrations that appear to only occur on the ground surface level and for which no soil staining was observed. These features are likely the result of charcoal that was cleaned out of the stove and dumped outside the collapsed structure. Features E and G are charcoal concentrations in which a soil stain was observed. The soil stain in Feature G may be the result of bioturbation as evidenced by an anthill located immediate to the stain. However, the soil stain located in Feature E is likely evidence of a hearth, since there are several thermally altered and darkened rocks situated next to the feature.

The collapsed wooden structure, Feature I, is of unknown function. However, the domestic nature of the artifacts located at the site indicate that this structure may have been a residence. A possible foundation is indicated by several rectangularly placed boards that outline a 15 ft by 10 ft area. The remnants of this collapsed structure consist of nearly 100 cut lumber boards, the majority of which have wire nails embedded within them, located within a roughly rectangular concentration. There are also several cut lumber boards scattered intermittently around the site. There appears to be two window frames that are approximately 10" by 12" in size. The lumber ranges in size from very long boards (15 ft by 4 in by 1 ½ in) to small boards (9 in by 5 in by 1 in) to very small pieces (3 ½ in by 2 in by ½ in). Several domestic artifacts (stove parts, ceramics, tin cans) were also located near or in the feature. This collapsed wooden structure has no structural integrity and does not appear to have had a subsurface component.

Smithsonian Site No.: 42Em2255

Temporary Site No.: N/A

Site Type: Lithic Scatter

Eligibility: Eligible

Description: As originally recorded by Blaine Miller in 1991, 42Em2255 consists of a low density lithic scatter where most of the artifacts occur as microflakes in ant hills. The flakes identified in the ant hills indicate the potential for subsurface cultural materials. An extensive search by MOAC archaeologists and a revisit by Blaine Miller (personal communication, September 2006) both failed to relocate the site.

Smithsonian Site No.: 42Em2256

Temporary Site No.: N/A

Site Type: Lithic Scatter/Historic Brush Fence

Eligibility: Eligible

Description: This site is a dual component consisting of a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic brush fence. The site is located on a low ridge along the west side of Little Park Valley. It is about 50 m east-west and 100 m north-south. The lithic scatter is very sparse, with most of the flakes occurring in ant hills, indicating buried cultural deposits. The debitage consists of 26-100 flakes spread over a 5000 sq. meter area, with a maximum density of eight flakes per sq. meter. There are no decortication flakes or cores, as all the debitage consists of secondary and tertiary flakes and angular debris. The historic brush fence is located at the southern end of the site. It was constructed by piling junipers, most likely within the last 100 years, but without associated artifacts, it can not be accurately dated.

**Smithsonian Site No.:** 42Em3622  
**Temporary Site No.:** MOAC 06-212-02  
**Site Type:** Historic Corral  
**Eligibility:** Not Eligible

**Description:** This is a historic corral located at the base of a slope of a ridge near an ephemeral stream. The corral measures approximately 44 ft by 72 ft in size and is roughly an oval shape. The average length of each section of fence for the corral is 15 ft 6 in. The corral is of straight-rail construction and consists of two upright posts wired together at the top and bottom with six horizontal posts in between. All of the posts appear to have been axe-cut. The eastern length of the corral has been impacted by a small landslide that has pushed the fencing over and several other sections of the corral have begun to deteriorate. Several large old trees and a large boulder are located within the corral. No other features or artifacts were documented at the site. The corral occurs in a land patent issued in 1942 to Louis Arthur Warren.

**Smithsonian Site No.:** 42Em3623  
**Temporary Site No.:** MOAC 06-212-03  
**Site Type:** Historic Trash Scatter  
**Eligibility:** Not Eligible

**Description:** This is a historic trash scatter located along a small drainage on a slight slope of a ridge with an escarpment to the immediate south. The site measures 42 by 19 meters and is situated in a pinyon and juniper woodland. The material culture located at the site consists of one glass bottle and 36 tin cans. The clear glass liquor bottle has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. trademark and is embossed "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this..." above "quart one quart one quart one..." along the shoulder and is embossed with a wheat band along the base of the bottle (dating between 1934 and 1964). The tin cans located at the site were documented as either within a tin can concentration or scattered across the site. The tin cans scattered across the site consist of one hole-in-top milk can, one Hills Bros coffee can, two lard buckets, a rectangular Westler Brand Olive Oil can, and three sanitary food cans. The tin cans located in the concentration consist of nine hole-in-top milk cans embossed "Punch Here" (dating between 1935 and 1945), three hole-in-top milk cans (dating between 1917 and 1930), twelve sanitary food cans of various size, two Hills Bros coffee cans, and one sanitary external friction lid. No features were documented at the site.

**Smithsonian Site No.:** 42Em3659  
**Temporary Site No.:** MOAC 06-212b-1  
**Site Type:** Historic Temporary Camp  
**Eligibility:** Not Eligible

**Description:** This is a historic temporary camp located just inside the pinyon/juniper treeline at the base of a low ridge. An alluvial plain covered by low sage is located just north and east of the site. The artifacts located on the site consists of four glass bottles and a jar, 12 crushed can lids, one .22 caliber rim fire cartridge casing, one worn out black rubber boot heel, pieces of metal wire, pieces of rubber hose, and 109 tin cans. The tin cans were mostly within a tin can concentration at the northern end of the site, while the rest were scattered across the site. The 109 tin cans consist of 50 hole-in-top milk cans, eight of which are embossed with "Punch Here" (1935-1945), two Hole-in-cap cans (1908-1914), and 57 sanitary cans that include pocket tobacco tins, meat and other food cans, cooking oil, lard buckets, and coffee cans. There is a one pint liquor bottle that has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. makers mark (1929-1954) and is embossed with "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this bottle" (1933-1964). The bottle has a metal screw cap and is broken into two pieces in the middle. There is one clear beer bottle from the Leisy Brewery Company in Peoria Illinois (1884-1920). There is one clear jar with a metal screw top lid and a Ball Brothers

makers mark (Post 1919), possibly preserves/jam. There is one clear soda bottle with no makers mark that is broken into 30+ pieces. There is one clear liquor bottle with a metal screw cap and no makers mark, that is broken into 30+ pieces. There are two features at the site. Feature-A is a hearth/FCR concentration with flecks of charcoal in the center. It consists of about 30 brown sandstone rocks with fire-reddening/oxidation. The pieces of fire cracked rock vary in size from 15x7" to 3x2". Feature-B is a fire wood pile measuring 4' 2" east-west by 5' 10" north-south. It consists of 60-70 pieces of axe cut wood. The pieces of wood are from juniper branches and trunks and average one foot in length.

#### Sampling Results and Interpretation

Combined, the Part 1 and 2 sample inventories resulted in the identification three new historic sites (42Em3622, 42Em3623, and 42Em3659), the sampling strategies failed to locate any new prehistoric sites. While aeolian and colluvial erosional processes, in the past and present, may be partially responsible for obscuring surface indications of past human activity, the lack of any prehistoric sites or isolated artifacts in the sample suggest very limited use of the area in prehistory. Although the Part 1 sampling design focused on the location of rock shelters, the paucity of prehistoric sites identified in the project area has some general implications to previous interpretations of land use by prehistoric hunter-gatherers and horticulturists (cf. Spangler 2006).

While it is possible that areas adjacent to the current inventory area served hunting and access functions in prehistory, the results of the sampling suggest that there is little evidence for intensive use of the project area for hunting or other resource acquisition activities. The few previously recorded sites in the project area lack diagnostic indicators of cultural or temporal affiliation, making it difficult to ascertain if Fremont peoples are responsible for the materials identified. The majority of the sites identified in the area of potential subsidence are historic structures and trash scatters commonly found in areas where the grazing of sheep or cattle occurred in the last century.

The results of the Part 1 inventory suggest that the probability of rock shelters occurring in the area of potential subsidence is very low ( $x=0.0$ ,  $sd=0.0$ ,  $n=30$ ). Based on the sampling parameters and results, it is possible to say that the likelihood of encountering a rock shelter in any randomly selected 20 acre area within the project area is less than 22% (confidence level 0.95) (Drennan 1996:255-259). The results of the Part 2 sample indicate that historic sites, related to ranching activities, do occur; but, they are sparsely scattered over the project area. This inventory, however, did not identify any new prehistoric sites in areas predicted to possess a higher likelihood of occurring.

## 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 inventory of the Lila Canyon Mine's area of potential subsidence resulted in the documentation of three new archaeological sites (42Em3622, 42Em3623, and 42Em3659), and the relocation of four previously recorded archaeological sites (42Em1121, 42Em1337, 42Em1339, and 42Em2256) three of which were re-recorded (42Em1121, 42Em1337, and 42Em1339). One site, 42Em2255, could not be relocated. All of the sites, with the exception of 42Em2255 and 42Em2256, are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Site 42Em1121 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a limited artifact assemblage, no temporal indicators, and minimal potential for subsurface cultural materials. This site was previously recommended as not eligible because it did not meet any of the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP.

Site 42Em1337 is a historic cabin and trash scatter and 42Em1339 is a historic structure and trash scatter. These sites have little potential for subsurface cultural remains and have been disturbed by modern activities, vandalism, and, most recently, erosion. The structures located at each site, an uncompleted cabin and a collapsed wooden structure, have little or no structural integrity and each fail to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. Additionally, sites 42Em1337 and 42Em1339 have no association with known historic events or persons and are not likely to contribute information that is important to the history of the area.

42Em3622 is a historic corral that is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP, as it is a common site type with no artifacts and little potential for subsurface material remains. Site 42Em3623 is a historic trash scatter that is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP, because it is a common site type with common artifacts and has little potential for subsurface cultural remains. Additionally, neither site 42Em3622 or 42Em3623 is associated with known historic events or persons, and neither site is likely to contribute information that is important to the history of the area. Site

42Em3659 is a historic camp that is a common, and well documented, site type for this area. The site possesses a minimal potential for buried artifacts. The features fail to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Nor is the site associated with known persons or significant historic events. Therefore this site is not likely to yield new data regarding the history of the area and is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Both 42Em2255 and 42Em2256 have been previously determined as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP places based on criterion D, as both sites have subsurface potential and may be useful in delineating prehistoric land use and settlement patterns, particularly as they relate to the other nearby areas such as Nine Mile and Range Creeks, and site function. Besides criterion D, the two sites do not meet any other NRHP eligibility criteria. The sites are not distinctive or related to historically important people.

Based on the existing documentation and examination of all the previously known sites in the project area (except 42Em2255), MOAC concurs with all the original eligibility determinations.

#### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The inventory of the Lila Canyon Mine's area of potential subsidence resulted in the documentation of three new archaeological sites (42Em3622, 42Em3623 and 42Em3659), and the relocation of four previously recorded archaeological sites (42Em1121, 42Em1337, 42Em1339, and 42Em2256) three of which were re-recorded (42Em1121, 42Em1337, and 42Em1339). One site, 42Em2255, could not be relocated. Both 42Em2255 and 42Em2256 are sites eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and will potentially be effected by subsidence. The effects of subsidence will likely have minimal impacts to nonstructural, buried deposits (Akeroyd 1972; Glover 1979; Rapp 1986; Waters 1992), and those effects do not necessarily impact the ability of subsurface deposits to yield important information to region's prehistory and history (for examples of sites and areas affected by subsidence that still retain important information, see Jelinek 1982; Lewis 2000; Minor and Grant 1996; and Thomson and Hamilton 1977). Furthermore, the results of the sampling indicate that there is a low likelihood of encountering additional eligible sites in the project area. Therefore, a determination of no adverse affect is recommended for the area of potential subsidence.

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APPENDIX A

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM (IMACS)  
SITE INVENTORY FORMS

On File At:

Utah Division of State History  
Salt Lake City, Utah

and

U.S. Bureau of Land Management  
Price Field Office

IMACS SITE FORM**PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **STATE NO.:** 42Em3659
2. **AGENCY NO.:**
3. **TEMP NO.:** 06-212b-01
4. **STATE:** Utah **COUNTY:** Emery
5. **PROJECT:** Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence
6. **REPORT NO.:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p
7. **SITE NAME/PROPERTY NAME:**
8. **CLASS:** [ ] PREHISTORIC [X] HISTORIC [ ] PALEONTOLOGIC [ ] ETHNOGRAPHIC
9. **SITE TYPE:** Temporary Camp
10. **ELEVATION:** 6818 ft.
11. **UTM GRID:** Zone [12] [559173] E [4362030] N
12. [ NE 1/4] of [ NW 1/4] of [ NW 1/4] of Section [ 25 ] Township [ 16S ] Range [ 14E ].
13. **MERIDIAN:** Salt Lake (1)
14. **MAP REFERENCE:** USGS 7.5' Series Lila Point, Utah (1978)
15. **AERIAL PHOTO:** N/A
16. **LOCATION AND ACCESS:** From the town of Wellington, Utah drive south on US-6/191 approximately 17 miles to Horse Canyon Road. Turn east (left) on to Horse Canyon Road and continue for 4.5 miles to the junction with State Road 124. Turn east (right) onto SR-124 and drive for 2 miles up Horse Canyon, past the Geneva Mine and to the junction of Range Creek Road and Turtle Canyon Road. Turn east (right) on to Turtle Canyon Road and drive south for 7.6 miles, crossing Little Park Wash. The site is located about 100 meters west of the road. The site datum consists of a rebar and cap stamped with the temporary site number (MOAC 06-212b-1), and can be located by following a GPS receiver to the above stated UTM coordinates.
17. **LAND OWNER:** Bureau of Land Management (LM)
18. **FEDERAL ADMIN. UNITS:** Price River (J6)
19. **LOCATION OF CURATED MATERIALS:** N/A
20. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** This is a historic temporary camp located just inside the pinyon/juniper treeline at the base of a low ridge. An alluvial plain covered by low sage is located just north and east of the site. The artifacts located on the site consists of four glass bottles and a jar, 12 crushed can lids, one .22 caliber rim fire cartridge casing, one worn out black rubber boot heel, pieces of metal wire, pieces of rubber hose, and 109 tin cans. The tin cans were mostly within a tin can concentration at the northern end of the site, while the rest were scattered across the site. The 109 tin cans consist of 50 hole-in-top milk cans, eight of which are embossed with "Punch Here" (1935-1945), two Hole-in-cap cans (1908-1914), and 57 sanitary cans that include pocket tobacco tins, meat and other food cans, cooking oil, lard buckets, and coffee cans. There is a one pint liquor bottle that has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. makers mark (1929-1954) and is embossed with "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this bottle" (1933-1964). The bottle has a metal screw cap and is broken into two pieces in the middle. There is one clear beer bottle from the Leisy Brewery Company in Peoria Illinois (1884-1920). There is one clear jar with a metal screw top lid and a Ball Brothers makers mark (Post 1919), possibly preserves/jam. There is one clear soda bottle with no makers mark that is broken into 30+ pieces. There is one clear liquor bottle with a metal screw cap and no makers mark, that is broken into 30+ pieces. There are two features at the site.

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3659 Part A (cont.)**

**Feature-A** is a hearth/FCR concentration with flecks of charcoal in the center. It consists of about 30 brown sandstone rocks with fire-reddening/oxidation. The pieces of fire cracked rock vary in size from 15x7" to 3x2". **Feature-B** is a fire wood pile measuring 4' 2" east-west by 5' 10" north-south. It consists of 60-70 pieces of axe cut wood. The pieces of wood are from juniper branches and trunks and average one foot in length.

21. **SITE CONDITION:**  EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  POOR
22. **IMPACT AGENT(S):** Erosion (ER)
23. **NAT. REGISTER STATUS:**  SIGNIFICANT  NON-SIGNIFICANT  UNEVALUATED  
**JUSTIFY:** Historic camps are a common and well documented site type for this area. The site lacks integrity and meaningful spatial patterning, and it possesses very minimal potential for buried artifacts. The features fail to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Nor is the site associated with known persons or significant historic events. Therefore this site is not likely to yield new data regarding the history of the area and is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.
24. **PHOTOS:** Roll 06-212b:1 Exp. 2-11
25. **RECORDED BY:** André Jendresen
26. **SURVEY ORGANIZATION:** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
27. **ASSISTING CREW MEMBERS:** N/A
28. **SURVEY DATE:** 9/12/06  
**LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:**  PART B  PART C  
 TOPO MAP  SITE MAP  
 PHOTOS  OTHER  
 ARTIFACT/FEATURE SKETCH

**PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

29. **SLOPE:**  2 (Degrees)  90 **ASPECT (Degrees)**
30. **DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER:**  3 X 100 METERS  
**TYPE OF WATER SOURCE:**  SPRING/SEEP  STREAM/RIVER  
 LAKE  OTHER  
**NAME OF WATER SOURCE:** Little Park Wash
31. **GEOGRAPHIC UNIT:** Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau (CAB)
32. **TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION**  
**PRIMARY LANDFORM:** Ridge (D)  
**SECONDARY LANDFORM:** Slope (Q)  
**DESCRIBE:** The site is located on a gentle slope at the base of a low ridge, about 300 m east of Little Park Wash.
33. **ON-SITE DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXT:** Alluvial (H)  
**DESCRIPTION OF SOIL:** The soil is a light brown sandy silt with a light cover of sandstone gravel on the western edge of the site.
34. **VEGETATION**  
**A. LIFE ZONE:** Upper Sonoran (E)  
**B. COMMUNITY**  
**PRIMARY ON-SITE:** Pinyon-Juniper (H)  
**SECONDARY ON-SITE:** Low Sagebrush (Q)  
**SURROUNDING SITE:** Low Sagebrush (Q)  
**DESCRIBE:** The vegetation on the site is dominated by pinyon and juniper woodland, followed by some low sagebrush and prickly pear cactus. The site is just inside the treeline, as the vegetation changes to low sagebrush east of the site.
35. **MISCELLANEOUS TEXT:**
36. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:**

IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3659

## PART C - HISTORIC SITES

1. **SITE TYPE:** Temporary Camp
2. **HISTORIC THEME(s):** Mining (MN), Farming/Ranching (FR)
3. **CULTURE:**

<b>CULTURAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>DATING METHOD</b>
European/American (EA)	Cross-Dating (F)

**DESCRIBE:** Artifacts found at the site are consistent with similar sites in the surrounding area of European/American affiliation.
4. **OLDEST DATE:** 1908      **RECENT DATE:** 1945  
**HOW DETERMINED:** Tin can chronologies and glass makers marks.
5. **SITE DIMENSIONS:** [ 44 ] M by [ 37 ] M  
Area [ 1124 ] Sq. M
6. **SURFACE COLLECTION/METHOD:** None  
**SAMPLING METHOD:** N/A
7. **ESTIMATED DEPTH OF CULTURAL FILL:** Surface (A)  
**How estimated (If tested, show location on map):** Artifacts were observed only on the ground surface.
8. **EXCAVATION STATUS:**     EXCAVATED     TESTED     UNEXCAVATED  
**TESTING METHOD:** N/A
9. **SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS AND DEBRIS:** Alcohol Bottle (GJ), Hole-in-cap cans (TH), Hole-in-top Cans (TD), Sanitary Cans (TC), Coffee Can (CE), Tobacco Tin (TO), Can lid (CN), Key-opened tin cans (KC), Meat Can (MA), Undetermined Bottle (G8), Metal Wire (WI), Rubber Boot Heel (SO), Rubber Hose (RB), Cartridge Casing (AW), Soda Bottle (GG), Beer Bottle (GE), Glass Jar (GQ).  
  
**DESCRIBE:** The artifacts located on the site consists of four glass bottles and a jar, 12 crushed can lids, one .22 caliber rim fire cartridge casing, one worn out black rubber boot heel, pieces of metal wire, pieces of rubber hose, and 109 tin cans. The tin cans were mostly within a tin can concentration at the northern end of the site, while the rest were scattered across the site. The 109 tin cans consist of 50 hole-in-top milk cans, eight of which are embossed with "Punch Here" (1935-1945), two Hole-in-cap cans (1908-1914), and 57 sanitary cans that include pocket tobacco tins, meat and other food cans, cooking oil, lard buckets, and coffee cans. There is a one pint liquor bottle that has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. makers mark (1929-1954) and is embossed with "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this bottle" (1933-1964). The bottle has a metal screw cap and is broken into two pieces in the middle. There is one clear beer bottle from the Leisy Brewery Company in Peoria Illinois (1884-1920). There is one clear jar with a metal screw top lid and a Ball Brothers makers mark (Post 1919), possibly preserves/jam. There is one clear soda bottle with no makers mark that is broken into 30+ pieces. There is one clear liquor bottle with a metal screw cap and no makers mark, that is broken into 30+ pieces.
10. **CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:**

PASTE	GLAZE/SLIP	DECORATION	PATTERN	VESSEL	#
<b>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CERAMIC TRADEMARKS:</b> [ 0 ]					
<b>DESCRIBE:</b> N/A					

## IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3659 Part C (cont.)

## 11. GLASS: 1

#	MANUFACTURE	COLOR	FUNCTION	TRADEMARK	DECORATION
1	automatic	clear	beer bottle	Leisy Brewery	None
1	automatic	clear	liquor bottle	Owens-Illinois	None
1	automatic	clear	liquor bottle	Unknown	None
1	automatic	clear	soda bottle	Unknown	None
1	automatic	clear	jar	Ball	None

**DESCRIBE:** There is a one pint liquor bottle that has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. makers mark (1929-1954) and is embossed with "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this bottle" (1933-1964). The bottle has a metal screw cap and is broken into two pieces in the middle. There is one clear beer bottle from the Leisy Brewery Company in Peoria Illinois (1884-1920). There is one clear jar with a metal screw top lid and a Ball Brothers makers mark (Post 1919), possibly preserves/jam. There is one clear soda bottle with no makers mark that is broken into 30+ pieces. There is one clear liquor bottle with a metal screw cap and no makers mark, that is broken into 30+ pieces.

## 12. MAXIMUM DENSITY #/SQ. M (glass and ceramics): 1/ sq. m

## 13. TIN CANS:

#	Type	Opening	Size	Cap Diameter	Modified	Label/Mark	Function	Approximate Date
8	Hole-in-top	ce-pick	2 15/16 x 3 14/16"	N/A	no	"Punch Here"	milk	1935-1945
42	Hole-in-top	ce-pick	N/A (crushed)	N/A	no	none	milk	Unknown
1	Hole-in-cap	ce-pick	2 15/16 x 4 6/16"	12/16"	no	none	liquid	1908-1914
1	Hole-in-cap	Unknown	N/A (crushed)	12/16"	no	none	Unknown	Unknown
20	Sanitary	hinged-lid	Pocket	N/A	no	Prince Albert Reynolds Tobacco Co. "Process Patented July 30 1907"	tobacco	Post 1910
3	Sanitary	key-opened	4 10/16 x 3 2/16 x 14/16" (rectangular)	N/A	no	none	meat-can	Unknown
2	Sanitary	key-wind	5 x 3 4/16"	N/A	no	drip grind for drip or glass coffee makers	coffee	Unknown
1	Sanitary	external-friction	5 x 5"	N/A	yes	24 bullet holes in can, 8 in the lid	lard bucket	Unknown
1	Sanitary	external-friction	N/A (crushed)	N/A	no	none	lard bucket	Unknown
1	Sanitary	screw-top	4 10/16 x 5 12/16 x 9 10/16" (rectangular)	N/A	no	Mazola refined corn oil. For salads and cooking. Makes so many things better. Corn Products Refining Co. Argo Illinois. Remove protective cap and punch both holes.	cooking oil	Post 1911
2	Sanitary	ce-pick	N/A (crushed)	N/A	no	none	cooking oil	Unknown
27	Sanitary	cut-around	N/A (crushed)	N/A	no	none	Unknown	Unknown

**DESCRIBE:** The tin cans were mostly within a tin can concentration at the northern end of the site, while the rest were scattered across the site. The 109 tin cans consist of 50 hole-in-top milk cans, eight of which are embossed with "Punch Here" (1935-1945), two Hole-in-cap cans (1908-1914), and 57 sanitary cans that include pocket tobacco tins, meat and other food cans, cooking oil, lard buckets, and coffee cans.

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3659 Part C (cont.)**

14. **LANDSCAPE AND CONSTRUCTED FEATURES (locate on site map):** Hearth/FCR concentration (HE), Fire Wood Pile (OT).

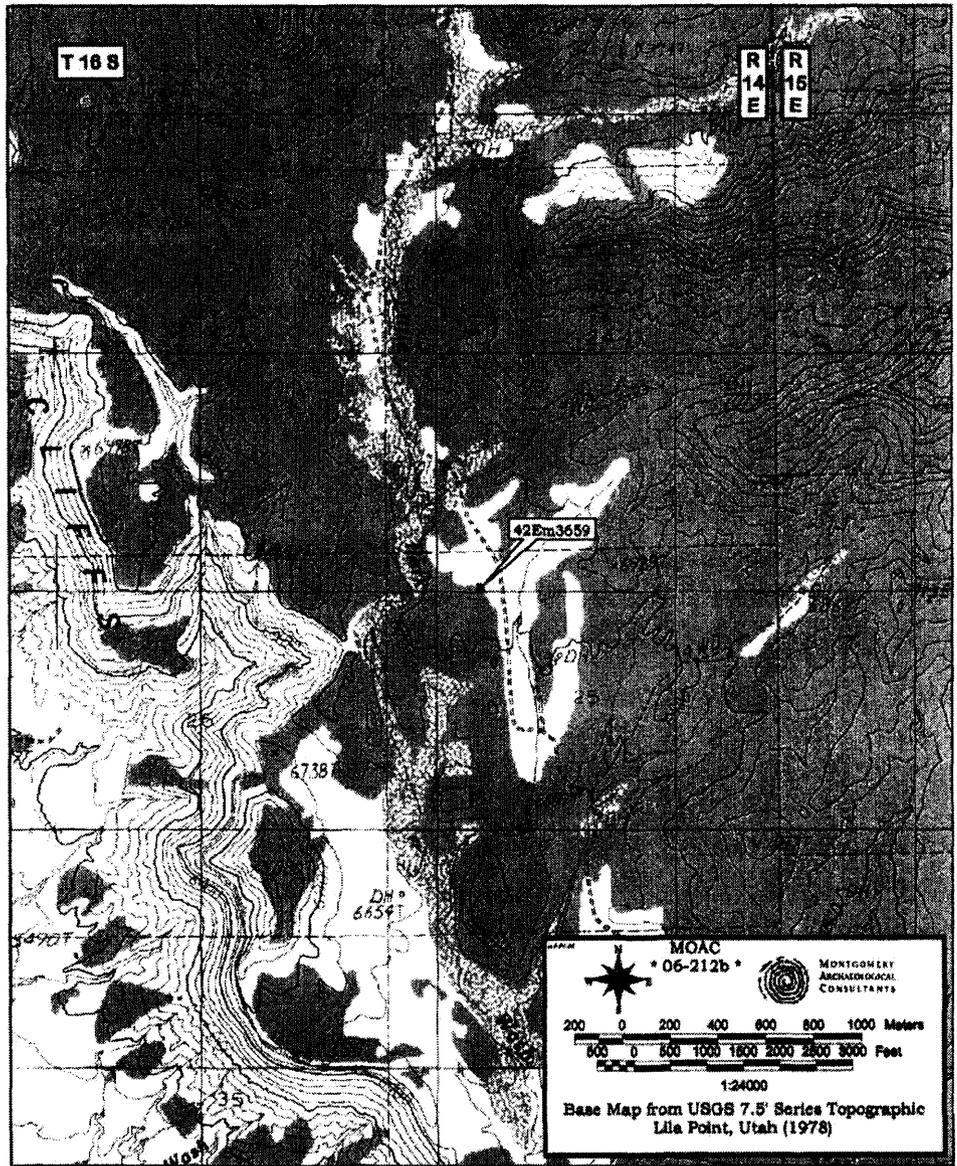
**DESCRIBE:** Feature-A is a hearth/FCR concentration with flecks of charcoal in the center. It consists of about 30 brown sandstone rocks with fire-reddening/oxidation. The pieces of fire cracked rock vary in size from 15x7" to 3x2". Feature-B is a fire wood pile measuring 4' 2" east-west by 5' 10" north-south. It consists of 60-70 pieces of axe cut wood. The pieces of wood are from juniper branches and trunks and average one foot in length.

15. **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (locate on site map):** None

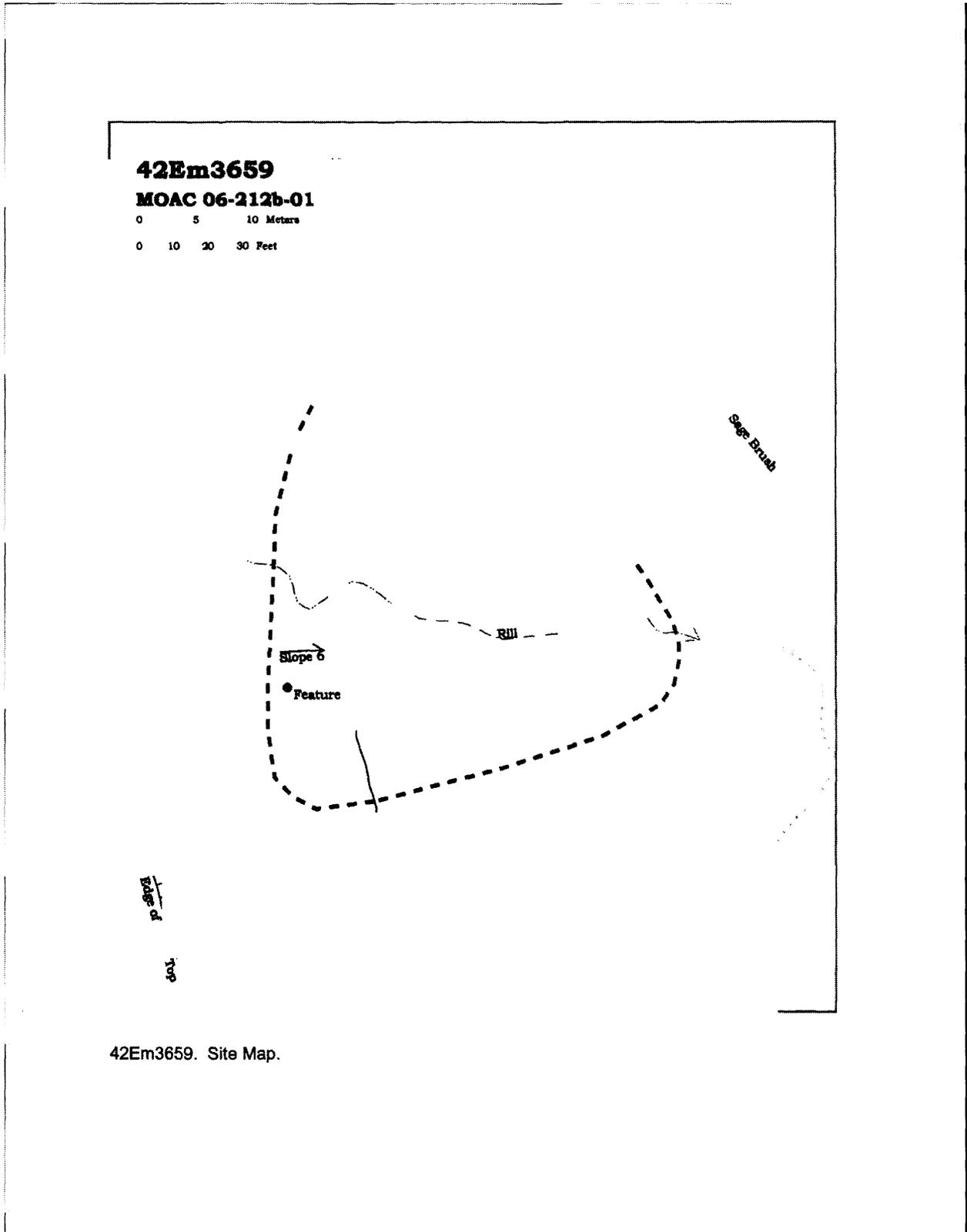
#	MATERIAL	TYPE
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**DESCRIBE:** N/A

16. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:**



42Em3659. Site Location Map.





42Em3659. Site overview facing south. Roll 06-212b-1 Exp. 3.



42Em3659. Site overview facing north-east. Roll 06-212b-1 Exp. 4.

STATION 42E

U-06-MR-0768 b,P

Roll: 06-2126 Exp 3,4,7,11



STATION 42E

42Em 3659







42Em3659. Feature A, direct photo. Roll 06-212b-1 Exp. 7.



42Em3659. Feature B, direct photo. Roll 06-212b-1 Exp. 11.

**IMACS SITE FORM****PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **STATE NO.:** 42Em1121 (Addendum)
2. **AGENCY NO.:**
3. **TEMP NO.:** 06-212-04
4. **STATE:** Utah **COUNTY:** Emery
5. **PROJECT:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p
6. **REPORT NO.:**
7. **SITE NAME/PROPERTY NAME:**
8. **CLASS:**  PREHISTORIC  HISTORIC  PALEONTOLOGIC  ETHNOGRAPHIC
9. **SITE TYPE:** Lithic Scatter
10. **ELEVATION:** 6979 ft.
11. **UTM GRID:** Zone  12  557890  E  4363496  N
12. **[ SE 1/4 ] of [ NE 1/4 ] of [ NW 1/4 ] of Section [ 23 ] Township [ 16S ] Range [ 14E ].**
13. **MERIDIAN:** Salt Lake (1)
14. **MAP REFERENCE:** USGS 7.5' Series Lila Point, Utah (1978)
15. **AERIAL PHOTO:** N/A
16. **LOCATION AND ACCESS:** From the town of Wellington, Utah drive south on US-6/191 approximately 17 miles to Horse Canyon Road. Turn east (left) on to Horse Canyon Road and continue for approximately 12 miles to the junction of Range Creek Road and Turtle Canyon Road. Turn south (right) on to Turtle Canyon Road and continue for approximately 5.3 miles. The site is located 240 meters south of the road. The site datum consists of a rebar and cap stamped with the temporary site number (MOAC 06-212-04) and can be located with a GPS receiver.
17. **LAND OWNER:** Bureau of Land Management (LM)
18. **FEDERAL ADMIN. UNITS:** Price River (J6)
19. **LOCATION OF CURATED MATERIALS:** N/A
20. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** The site is a light lithic scatter located in a small saddle between two low ridges, northeast of the Book Cliffs. The material culture consists of a ground stone tool and lithic debitage. The ground stone (Tool 1) is a portable sandstone slab milling stone that measures approximately 43 cm long by 28 cm wide and approximately 6 cm high. The ground area is approximately 24 cm by 14.5 cm in size and exhibits pecking and some grinding striations. The lithic debitage is dominated by shatter and the lithic material types consist of various colors of chert. No features were documented at the site.
21. **SITE CONDITION:**  EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  POOR
22. **IMPACT AGENT(S):** Erosion (ER)
23. **NAT. REGISTER STATUS:**  SIGNIFICANT  NON-SIGNIFICANT  UNEVALUATED  
**JUSTIFY:** This is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a limited artifact assemblage, no temporal indicators, and minimal potential for subsurface cultural materials. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP because the site is unlikely to yield information relevant to the research domains of the area.
24. **PHOTOS:** Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 9-13
25. **RECORDED BY:** Patricia Stavish
26. **SURVEY ORGANIZATION:** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants
27. **ASSISTING CREW MEMBERS:** Matt Landt

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1121 (Addendum)**

28. **SURVEY DATE:** 06-01-06  
**LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:**  PART B  PART C  
 TOPO MAP  SITE MAP  
 PHOTOS  OTHER  
 ARTIFACT/FEATURE SKETCH

**PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

29. **SLOPE:** [ 2 ] (Degrees) [ 120 ] **ASPECT (Degrees)**  
30. **DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER:** [ 9.5 ] X 100 METERS  
**TYPE OF WATER SOURCE:**  SPRING/SEEP  STREAM/RIVER  
 LAKE  OTHER  
**NAME OF WATER SOURCE:** Little Park Wash  
31. **GEOGRAPHIC UNIT:** Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau (CAB)  
32. **TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION**  
**PRIMARY LANDFORM:** Ridge (D)  
**SECONDARY LANDFORM:** Saddle (6)  
**DESCRIBE:** The site is located in a small saddle between two low ridges, northeast of the Book Cliffs.  
33. **ON-SITE DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXT:** Residual (U)  
**DESCRIPTION OF SOIL:** The soil is a light brown fine sand with a small quantity of sandstone gravel.  
34. **VEGETATION**  
**A. LIFE ZONE:** Upper Sonoran (E)  
**B. COMMUNITY**  
**PRIMARY ON-SITE:** Pinyon-Juniper (H)  
**SECONDARY ON-SITE:** Low Sagebrush (Q)  
**SURROUNDING SITE:** Pinyon-Juniper (H)  
**DESCRIBE:** Pinyon and juniper woodland with low sagebrush and prickly pear cactus.  
35. **MISCELLANEOUS TEXT:**  
36. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:**

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1121 (Addendum)**

**PART B - PREHISTORIC SITES**

1. **SITE TYPE:** Lithic Scatter
2. **CULTURE:**  
**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** Unknown Aboriginal (ZZ)  
**DATING METHOD:** None (A)  
**DESCRIBE:** No temporally diagnostic artifacts were located at the site.
3. **SITE DIMENSIONS:** [ 20 ] M by [ 16 ] M  
**AREA [ 320 ] SQ M**
4. **SURFACE COLLECTION/METHOD:** None
5. **ESTIMATED DEPTH OF CULTURAL FILL:** Surface (A)  
**How estimated (If tested, show location on site map):** Artifacts were observed only on the ground surface.
6. **EXCAVATION STATUS:** [ ] EXCAVATED [ ] TESTED [X] UNEXCAVATED  
**TESTING METHOD:** None
7. **SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS AND DEBRIS:** Lithic Scatter (LS), Ground Stone (GS)  
**DESCRIBE:** The material culture consists of a ground stone tool and lithic debitage. The ground stone (Tool 1) is a portable sandstone slab milling stone that measures approximately 43 cm long by 28 cm wide and approximately 6 cm high. The ground area is approximately 24 cm by 14.5 cm in size and exhibits pecking and some grinding striations. The lithic debitage is dominated by shatter and the lithic material types consist of various colors of chert.
8. **LITHIC TOOLS:**  

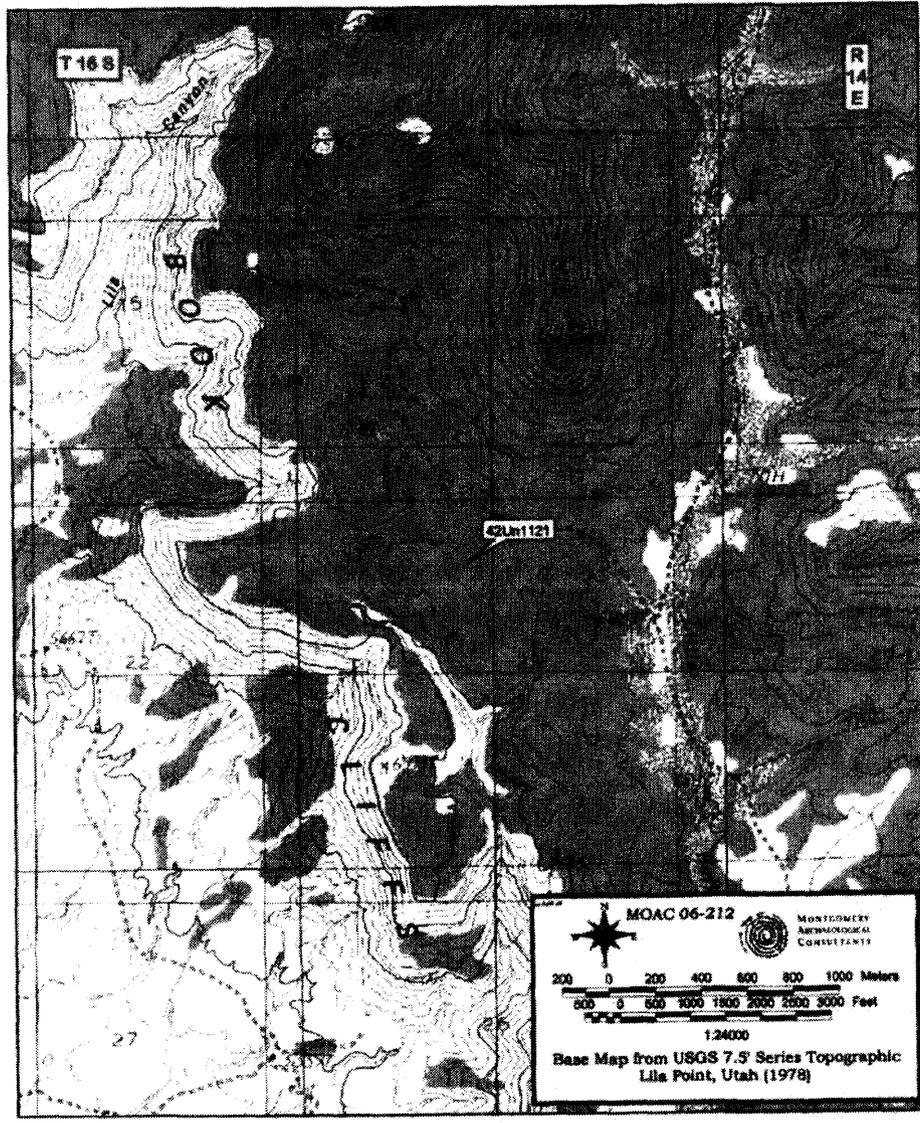
#	TYPE
1	Slab Milling Stone: Portable (ME)

**DESCRIBE:** Tool 1 is a portable sandstone slab milling stone that measures approximately 43 cm long by 28 cm wide and approximately 6 cm high. The ground area is approximately 24 cm by 14.5 cm in size and exhibits pecking and some grinding striations.
9. **LITHIC DEBITAGE - ESTIMATED QUANTITY:** 10 (C)

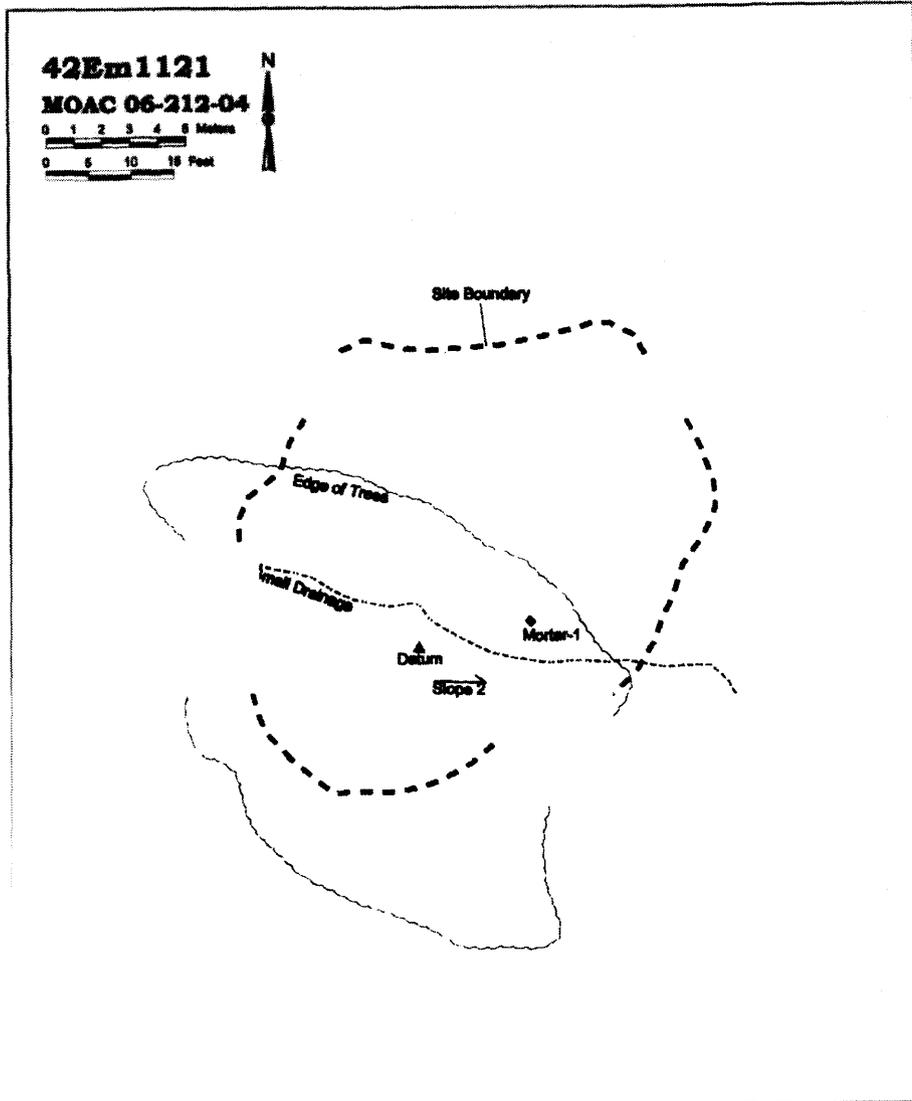
Material Type	Primary Flake	flake	nt	is	Total
White Chert	0				
White/Red Mottled Chert	0				1
Grey Chert	0				
Red Chert	0				1
<b>Total</b>		0	1	3	10

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1121 (Addendum) Part B (cont)**

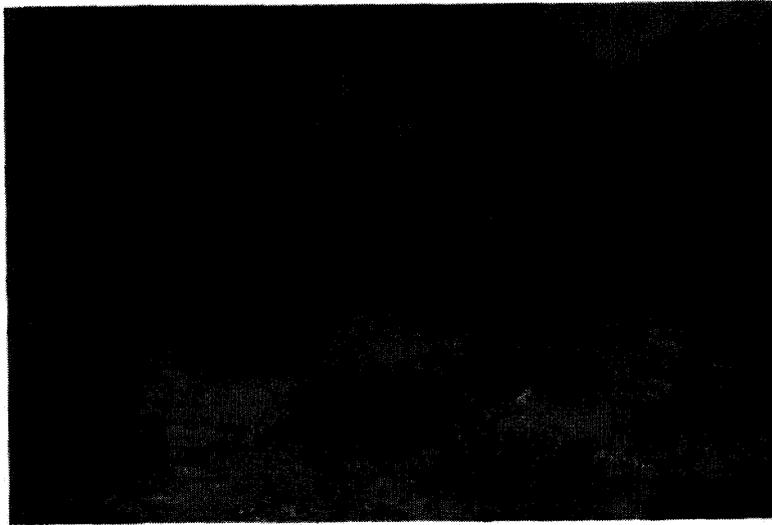
9. **MATERIAL TYPE:** Chert  
**FLAKING STAGES:** (0) NOT PRESENT (1) RARE (2) COMMON (3) DOMINANT  
[0] DECORTICATION [0] SECONDARY [1] TERTIARY [3] SHATTER [0] CORE
10. **MAXIMUM DENSITY-#/SQ M (all lithics):** 4/sq. m
11. **CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:** None  
**DESCRIBE:** N/A
12. **MAXIMUM DENSITY-#/SQ M (ceramics):** 0/sq. m
13. **NON-ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (locate on site map):** None  
**DESCRIBE:** N/A
14. **ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (locate on site map):** None  
# **MATERIAL**
- DESCRIBE:** N/A
15. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:** This site was previously recorded by the University of Utah in 1979.



42Em1121. Site Location Map.

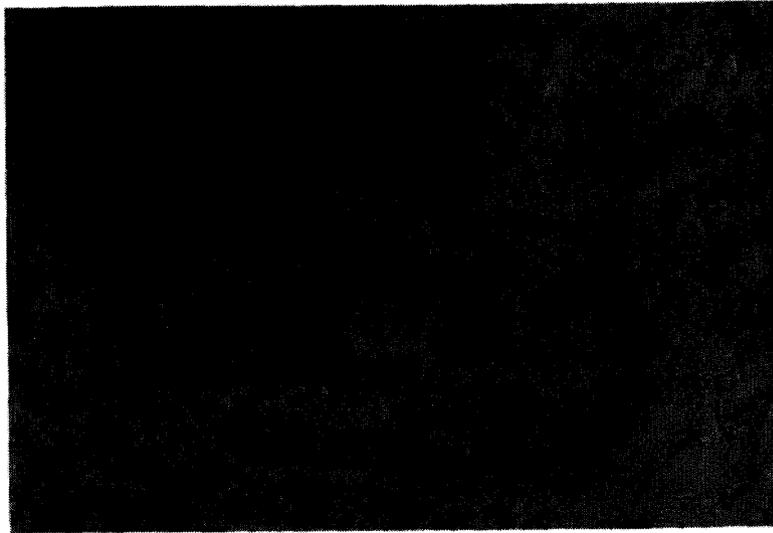


42Em1121. Site Map.



42Em1121. Site overview facing west, up slope. Pin flags mark the location of artifacts. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 10.

42Em1121. Site overview facing north. Pin flags mark the location of artifacts. Roll 06-121:2 Exp. 12.



42Em1121. Tool 1, a portable sandstone slab milling stone. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 9.



IMACS SITE FORM**PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **STATE NO.:** 42Em1337 (Addendum)
2. **AGENCY NO.:**
3. **TEMP NO.:** 06-212-05
4. **STATE:** Utah **COUNTY:** Emery
5. **PROJECT:** Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence
6. **REPORT NO.:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p
7. **SITE NAME/PROPERTY NAME:**
8. **CLASS:** [ ] PREHISTORIC [x] HISTORIC [ ] PALEONTOLOGIC [ ] ETHNOGRAPHIC
9. **SITE TYPE:** Historic Cabin and Trash Scatter
10. **ELEVATION:** 7037 ft.
11. **UTM GRID:** Zone [12] [ 560349 ] E [ 4362967 ] N
12. [ NE 1/4 ] of [ NE 1/4 ] of [ SE 1/4 ] of Section [ 23 ] Township [ 16S ] Range [ 14E ].
13. **MERIDIAN:** Salt Lake (1)
14. **MAP REFERENCE:** USGS 7.5' Series Lila Point, Utah (1978)
15. **AERIAL PHOTO:** N/A
16. **LOCATION AND ACCESS:** From the town of Wellington, Utah drive south on US-6/191 approximately 17 miles to Horse Canyon Road. Turn east (left) on to Horse Canyon Road and continue for approximately 12 miles to the junction of Range Creek Road and Turtle Canyon Road. Turn south (right) on to Turtle Canyon Road and continue for approximately 6.3 miles to a 4 wheel drive road/dry creek bed. The site is located 1370 meters northeast up the dry creek bed. The site datum consists of a rebar and cap stamped with the temporary site number (MOAC 06-212-05) and can be located with a GPS receiver.
17. **LAND OWNER:** Bureau of Land Management (LM)
18. **FEDERAL ADMIN. UNITS:** Price River (J6)
19. **LOCATION OF CURATED MATERIALS:** N/A
20. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** This is a historic cabin and trash scatter located at the base of a slope of a ridge. The site is primarily located on a gentle slope leading towards the seep, however the northern most portion of the site has a greater slope (approximately 30 degrees). The site consists of an uncompleted cabin structure, a water trough, a pile of axe-cut logs, and a modern campfire. The material culture located at the site consists of glass, tin cans, and a metal drum lid. The glass artifacts consist of 10 fragments of brown bottle glass and one clear bottle with a Owens-Illinois Glass Co.'s Duraglas trademark and ribbing decoration on the body, likely a condiment bottle. The Duraglas trademark has been in use from 1940 to the present. The tin cans located at the site consist of twelve sanitary food cans and one coffee can lid.
 

Feature 1 is a metal water trough with three axe-cut logs covering the top that is located within the creek bed next to the water seep. The trough is divided in half internally and the entirety of the trough measures approximately 2 m by 2 m and is 1 m high. Two axe-cut logs have fallen into the trough and several inches of water have accumulated within the trough.

Feature 2 is a camp fire, likely modern, located south of the uncompleted cabin structure and north of the creek bed. The campfire consists of six sandstone rocks arranged in a roughly circular pattern. This feature appears to be modern and there are no artifacts immediately associated with it.

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1337 (Addendum)**

Feature 3 is an uncompleted cabin structure that consists of one level of rectangularly aligned logs. The corners are saddle notched and the logs are axe-cut. There are two large sandstone boulders situated underneath the southern most corners of the structure, while the northern most corners are partially sunk into the soil to level the structure. The structure measures 15' 6" (east-west) by 13' 7" (north-south). Immediately to the east of the uncompleted cabin structure is a pile of five axe-cut logs, some of which have been saddle notched. One artifact, a crushed sanitary food can, is located within the structure. Though the cabin appears to have been abandoned prior to the completion of construction, the artifacts at the site may indicate that the site has been revisited during the modern period.

Feature 4 is a pile of axe-cut logs located northwest of the uncompleted cabin structure. There are four logs that average approximately 22 ft in length and 14" in diameter. The ends of the logs have been axe-cut, however the logs have not yet been notched. Three of the logs are heavily deteriorated.

The site was previously recorded in 1980 by the University of Utah Archaeological Center. The previous recordation of this site located two box springs, bailing wire, and a horseshoe with four square nails; these items were not relocated at the site during the current re-recordation. Additionally, during this recordation of the site it was noted that black plastic pipe had been placed along the creek bed along the length of the site, perhaps to facilitate the movement of water from the seep down stream.

21. **SITE CONDITION:**  EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  POOR
22. **IMPACT AGENT(S):** Erosion (ER), Vandalism (VA)
23. **NAT. REGISTER STATUS:**  SIGNIFICANT  NON-SIGNIFICANT  UNEVALUATED  
**JUSTIFY:** The site has little potential for subsurface cultural remains, and the site has been disturbed by modern activities. The uncompleted cabin structure has little structural integrity and fails to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, the site has no association with known historic events or persons and is not likely to contribute information that is important to the history of the area. Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP.
24. **PHOTOS:** Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 21-25 and Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 3-7
25. **RECORDED BY:** Patricia Stavish
26. **SURVEY ORGANIZATION:** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants
27. **ASSISTING CREW MEMBERS:** Matt Landt
28. **SURVEY DATE:** 06-1-06
- LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:**  PART B  PART C  
 TOPO MAP  SITE MAP  
 PHOTOS  OTHER  
 ARTIFACT/FEATURE SKETCH





**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1337 (Addendum) Part C (cont)**

14. **LANDSCAPE AND CONSTRUCTED FEATURES (locate on site map):** Campfire (HE), Log Pile (OT)

**DESCRIBE:** Feature 2 is a camp fire, likely modern, located south of the uncompleted cabin structure and north of the creek bed. The campfire consists of six sandstone rocks arranged in a roughly circular pattern. This feature appears to be modern and there are no artifacts immediately associated with it.

Feature 4 is a pile of axe-cut logs located northwest of the uncompleted cabin structure. There are four logs that average approximately 22 ft in length and 14" in diameter. The ends of the logs have been axe-cut, however the logs have not yet been notched. Three of the logs are heavily deteriorated.

15. **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (locate on site map):**

#	MATERIAL	TYPE
1	Log (P)	Cabin-Saddle Notch (CC)
1	Combination (W)	Water Trough (CL)

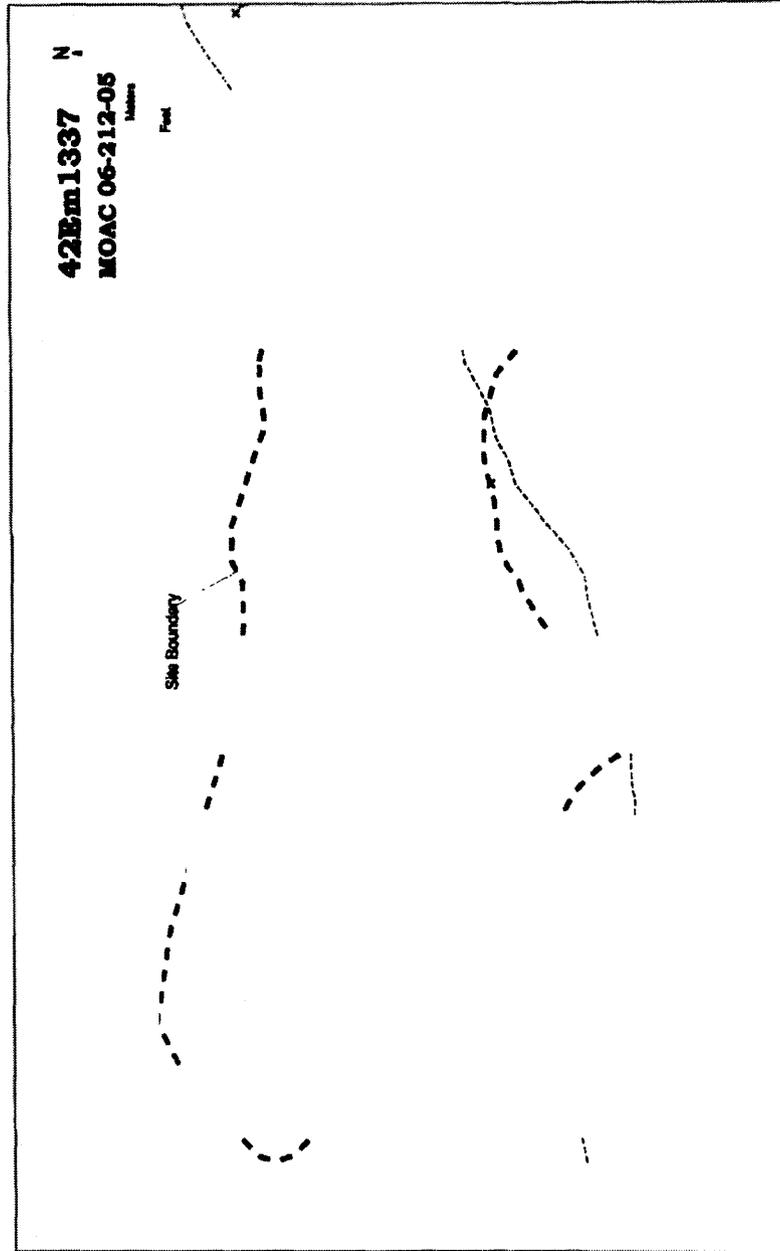
**DESCRIBE:** Feature 3 is an uncompleted cabin structure that consists of one level of rectangularly aligned logs. The corners are saddle notched and the logs are axe-cut. There are two large sandstone boulders situated underneath the southern most corners of the structure, while the northern most corners are partially sunk into the soil to level the structure. The structure measures 15' 6" (east-west) by 13' 7" (north-south). Immediately to the east of the uncompleted cabin structure is a pile of five axe-cut logs, some of which have been saddle notched. One artifact, a crushed sanitary food can, is located within the structure. Though the cabin appears to have been abandoned prior to the completion of construction, the artifacts at the site may indicate that the site has been revisited during the modern period.

Feature 1 is a metal water trough with three axe-cut logs covering the top that is located within the creek bed next to the water seep. The trough is divided in half internally and the entirety of the trough measures approximately 2 m by 2 m and is 1 m high. Two axe-cut logs have fallen into the trough and several inches of water have accumulated within the trough.

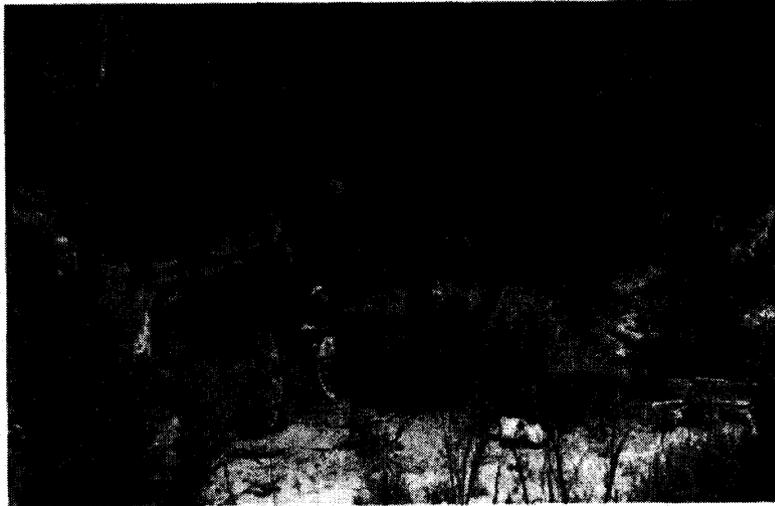
16. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:** The site was previously recorded in 1980 by the University of Utah Archaeological Center. The previous recordation of this site located two box springs, bailing wire, and a horseshoe with four square nails; these items were not relocated at the site during the current re-recordation.



42Em1337. Site Location Map.



42Em1337. Site Map.



42Em1337. Site overview facing north. Pin flags mark the location of artifacts. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 21.

42Em1337. Site overview facing west. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 25.



42Em1337. Feature 3, cabin structure with log pile, facing southeast. Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 3.



42Em1337. Feature 3, close-up of saddle-notching at corner. Roll 06-212:3 Exp.4.



42Em1337. Feature 4, pile of axe-cut logs, facing northeast. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 23.

42Em1337. Feature 1, water trough with axe-cut logs on top, facing south. Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 7.



42Em1337. Feature 2, modern campfire, facing north. Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 5.



**IMACS SITE FORM****PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **STATE NO.:** 42Em1339 (Addendum)
2. **AGENCY NO.:**
3. **TEMP NO.:** 06-212-01
4. **STATE:** Utah **COUNTY:** Emery
5. **PROJECT:** Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence
6. **REPORT NO.:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p
7. **SITE NAME/PROPERTY NAME:**
8. **CLASS:**  PREHISTORIC  HISTORIC  PALEONTOLOGIC  ETHNOGRAPHIC
9. **SITE TYPE:** Historic Trash Scatter and Structure
10. **ELEVATION:** 6942 ft.
11. **UTM GRID:** Zone [12] [558521] E [4363547] N
12. **[ SW 1/4] of [ NE 1/4] of [ NE 1/4] of Section [ 23 ] Township [ 16S ] Range [ 14E ].**
13. **MERIDIAN:** Salt Lake (1)
14. **MAP REFERENCE:** USGS 7.5' Series Lila Point, Utah (1978)
15. **AERIAL PHOTO:** N/A
16. **LOCATION AND ACCESS:** From the town of Wellington, Utah drive south on US-6/191 approximately 17 miles to Horse Canyon Road. Turn east (left) on to Horse Canyon Road and continue for approximately 12 miles to the junction of Range Creek Road and Turtle Canyon Road. Turn south (right) on to Turtle Canyon Road and continue for approximately 5.7 miles. The site is located immediately east and west of the road. The site datum consists of a rebar and cap stamped with the temporary site number (MOAC 06-212-01) and can be located with a GPS receiver.
17. **LAND OWNER:** Bureau of Land Management (LM)
18. **FEDERAL ADMIN. UNITS:** Price River (J6)
19. **LOCATION OF CURATED MATERIALS:** N/A
20. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** This is a historic structure and trash scatter located on the gentle slope of a ridge, northeast of the Book Cliffs. The site consists of the remnants of a collapsed wooden structure, several charcoal concentrations, several trash dumps or concentrations, and a light trash scatter across the site. The site was previously recorded in 1981 by the University of Utah. During the University of Utah's recordation of the site the following artifacts were found associated with the site: parts of a pocket watch, buckets, a door handle, a metal lunch pail, a metal liquor flask, a coat hanger, and three razor blades. These items were not located at the site during this re-recordation of the site.

The material culture located at the site consists of numerous wire nails, stove parts, bottle caps, metal mesh, leather shoe parts, a Coors bottle opener embossed "Drink Coors Golden Beer", a round wooden handle, mouse trap, batteries, wire, tin cans, glass bottles and fragments, and ceramic fragments. The tin cans scattered across the site (not including those located in trash concentrations) include two hole-in-top cans (dating between 1930 to 1975 and 1975 to 1985), ten sanitary commodity food cans, five key-wind coffee cans, three coffee can lids, one lard bucket, and two external friction hinged tobacco tin lids. The glass artifacts consist of three whole bottles or jars and 21 fragments likely representing one liquor bottle. The ceramic artifacts consist of 35 fragments of a white glazed porcelain vessel and 4 fragments of a white ironstone bowl or plate.

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1339 (Addendum)**

Features A, B, and F are trash dumps consisting primarily of tin cans including hole-in-top cans, sanitary cans of various sizes, coffee cans, meat cans, and sardine tins. Feature B also contained several hole-in-top cans embossed "Punch Here" (dating between 1935 and 1945), several fragments of ceramics, and several bottles and bottle fragments with manufacture's trademarks that date as broadly as 1888 to 1996, but all dates fall within the 1935 to 1945 date range.

Features C, D, E, G, and H are charcoal concentrations. Features C, D, and H are charcoal concentration that appear to only occur on the ground surface level and for which no soil staining was observed. These features are likely the result of charcoal that was cleaned out of stove and dumped outside the collapsed structure. Features E and G are charcoal concentration in which a soil stain was observed. The soil stain in Feature G may be the result of bioturbation as evidenced by an anthill located immediate to the stain. However, the soil stain located in Feature E is likely evidence of a hearth as there are several thermally altered and darkened rocks situated next to the feature.

The collapsed wooden structure, Feature I, is of unknown function. However, the domestic nature of the artifacts located at the site may indicate that this structure may have been a residence. A possible foundation is indicated by several rectangularly placed boards that outline a 15 ft by 10 ft area. The remnants of this collapsed structure consist of nearly 100 cut lumber boards, the majority of which have wire nails embedded within them, located within a roughly rectangular concentration. There are also several cut lumber boards scattered intermittently around the site. There appears to be two window frames that are approximately 10" by 12" in size. The lumber ranges in size from very long boards (15 ft by 4 in by 1 ½ in) to small boards (9 in by 5 in by 1 in) to very small pieces (3 ½ in by 2 in by ½ in). Several domestic artifacts (stove parts, ceramics, tin cans) were also located near or in the feature. This collapsed wooden structure has no structural integrity and does not appear to have had a subsurface component.

21. **SITE CONDITION:**  EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  POOR
22. **IMPACT AGENT(S):** Road (RD), Erosion (ER), Vandalism (VA)
23. **NAT. REGISTER STATUS:**  SIGNIFICANT  NON-SIGNIFICANT  UNEVALUATED  
**JUSTIFY:** The site has minimal potential for subsurface cultural remains, and has been impacted by a road cut through the site and possible vandalism of the site. The collapsed wooden structure has no structural integrity and fails to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, the site has no association with known historic events or persons and is not likely to contribute information that is important to the history of the area. Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP.
24. **PHOTOS:** Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 14-20
25. **RECORDED BY:** Patricia Stavish
26. **SURVEY ORGANIZATION:** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants
27. **ASSISTING CREW MEMBERS:** Matt Landt and Scott Davis
28. **SURVEY DATE:** 05-30-06
- LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:**  PART B  PART C  
 TOPO MAP  SITE MAP  
 PHOTOS  OTHER  
 ARTIFACT/FEATURE SKETCH





**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1339 (Addendum), Part C (cont)****11. GLASS:**

#	MANUFACTURE	COLOR	FUNCTION	TRADEMARK	DECORATION
1	automatic	brown/amber	beer bottle	none	none
1	automatic	brown/amber	bottle	Keystone L	none
21 frag.	automatic	brown/amber	liquor	Ball	unknown
1	automatic	clear	fruit jar	Hazel Atlas	none

**DESCRIBE:** The glass artifacts consist of three whole bottles or jars and 21 fragments likely representing one liquor bottle. The bottles include one brown beer bottle with no trademark, one brown beer bottle with a Lincoln Glass Bottle Company (keystone L) trademark that dates between 1942 and 1952, and a clear fruit jar with a Hazel Atlas (h over a) trademark that dates from 1920 to 1964. A brown/amber liquor bottle with a Ball trademark (dating between 1888 and 1996) is represented by 21 fragments, of which one was a base fragment.

**12. MAXIMUM DENSITY #/SQ. M (glass and ceramics): 35 /sq. m****13. TIN CANS:**

#	Type	Opening	Size	Modified	Label/Mark	Function	Approximate Date
1	Hole-in-Top	cut-around	2 15/16 x 3 15/16	no	none	Milk	1930-1975
1	Hole-in-Top	knife slit	2 15/16 x 3 14.4/16	no	none	Milk	1975-1985
8	Sanitary	cut-around	2 10/16 x 4	no	none	Commodity	
4	Sanitary	key-wind	5 x 6 8/16	no	none	Coffee	
1	Sanitary	internal friction	crushed	no	none	Lard Bucket	
2	Sanitary	cut-around	4 x 4 10/16	no	none	Commodity	
1	Sanitary	key-wind	crushed	no	none	Coffee	
3	Sanitary-lids	external friction	5"	no	none	Coffee Lid	
2	Tobacco Tin-Lid	external friction, hinged	unknown	no	none	Tobacco	post-1910

**DESCRIBE:** The tin cans scattered across the site (not including those located in trash concentrations) include two hole-in-top cans (dating between 1930 to 1975 and 1975 to 1985), ten sanitary commodity food cans, five key-wind coffee cans, three coffee can lids, one lard bucket, and two external friction hinged tobacco tin lids.

**14. LANDSCAPE AND CONSTRUCTED FEATURES (locate on site map): 3 Trash Dumps (DU), 5 Charcoal Concentrations (OT)**

**DESCRIBE:** Feature A is a trash concentration consisting of 19 tin cans and a fragment of a broken glass dish. This concentration measures approximately 1 by 1 meter in size. The tin cans consist almost exclusively of cut-around sanitary food cans (one sanitary has a knife-punch opening), ranging in size between 2 5/8" to 4" in diameter and 3 3/8" to 4 11/16" in height. Also, one hole-in-top can and one coffee can are located in this trash dump.

Feature B is a trash concentration consisting of tin cans, glass fragments, and ceramic sherds. This trash concentration measures approximately 1 by 1 meter in size and is located in a small drainage sloping down to a larger drainage to the southeast. The tin cans consist of one knife-slit hole-in-top can embossed "Punch Here" (dating between 1935 and 1945), five cut-around opened commodity cans, two oval ham cans, four sardine tins, and 24 crushed and heavily degraded sanitary cans. The glass artifacts located in this feature include 30 clear bottle glass fragments, four clear ribbed bottle glass fragments, one clear glass bottle base fragment embossed with an "s", one clear glass bottle or jar base fragment embossed "3548", one clear bottle base fragment embossed "...aglas" (likely Duraglas

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1339 (Addendum), Part C (cont)**

dating from 1940 to present), one clear glass bottle base fragment, rectangular in shape, embossed with a Maryland Glass Corporation (circle M) trademark that dates between 1921 and 1970, and clear glass bottle base fragment with an Owens-Illinois trademark dating to 1945. Also located within Feature B are four fragments of a white ironstone bowl/plate.

Feature C is a charcoal concentration consisting of approximately 40+ pieces of charcoal that measures approximately 1 by 1 meter in size. The pieces of charcoal range in size from 1 by 1 by 1 cm to 10 by 7 by 6 cm. The feature is located in a small drainage that runs through the site. There is no soil stain associated with the concentration.

Feature D is a charcoal concentration consisting of approximately 200+ pieces of charcoal that measures approximately 1 by 3 meters in size. The pieces of charcoal range in size from .5 by .5 by .5 cm to 7 by 3 by 5 cm. The feature is located in a small drainage that runs through the site. There is no soil stain associated with the concentration.

Feature E is a charcoal concentration and soil stain consisting of approximately 50+ pieces of charcoal. Also located within this feature are approximately 10 wire nails. This feature measures approximately 75 cm in diameter. The pieces of charcoal range in size from less than .5 by .5 by .5 cm to 3 by 2 by 3 cm. Several rocks near the charcoal concentration appear to be darkened. This feature has been disturbed by the construction or maintenance of the road that passes through the site.

Feature F is a trash concentration consisting of 58 tin cans and one used battery cell that is located on the west side of the road that bisects the site. The trash concentration measures approximately 1 by 7 meters in size and runs along the side of the road. This trash concentration has been disturbed by road maintenance activities. The tin cans consist of 29 cut-around opened sanitary commodity cans of various sizes, 16 knife-punch opened sanitary cans of various sizes, eight knife-punch opened hole-in-top cans, three key-wind coffee cans with MJB Coffee label visible, and two beer cans.

Feature G is a large disperse charcoal concentration consisting of approximately 500+ pieces of charcoal. The concentration measures approximately 3 by 3 meters in size and the pieces of charcoal range in size from .5 by .5 by .5 cm to 2 by 2 by 1 cm. There is a faint soil stain, measuring approximately 75 cm in diameter, within the concentration, however this may also be due to a large anthill located next to the soil stain.

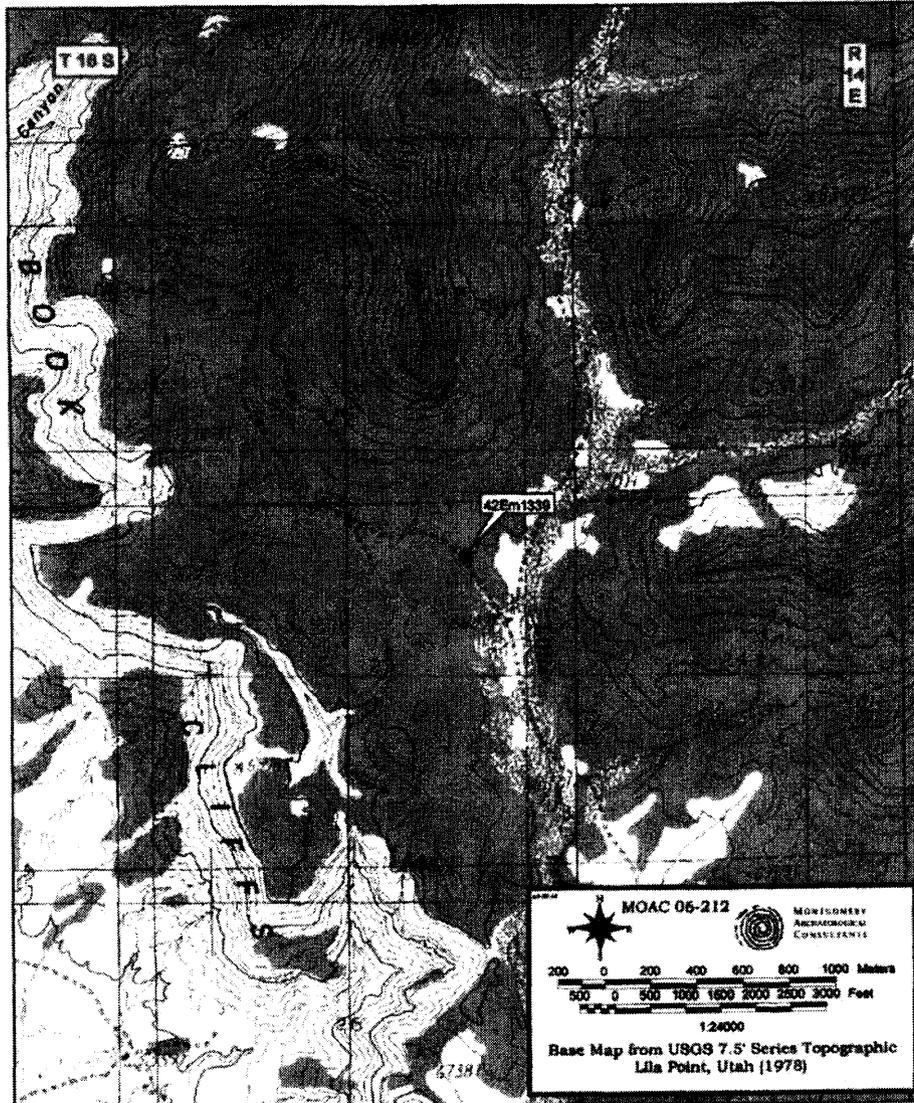
Feature H is a charcoal concentration consisting of approximately 100+ pieces of charcoal that is located in a small drainage that runs downslope from the collapsed wooden structure (Feature I). The charcoal pieces range in size from 1 by 1 by 1 cm to 9 by 8 by 5 cm and the feature measures 2 by 4 meters in size. There is no soil stain associated with this charcoal concentration.

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em1339 (Addendum), Part C (cont)****15. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (locate on site map):**

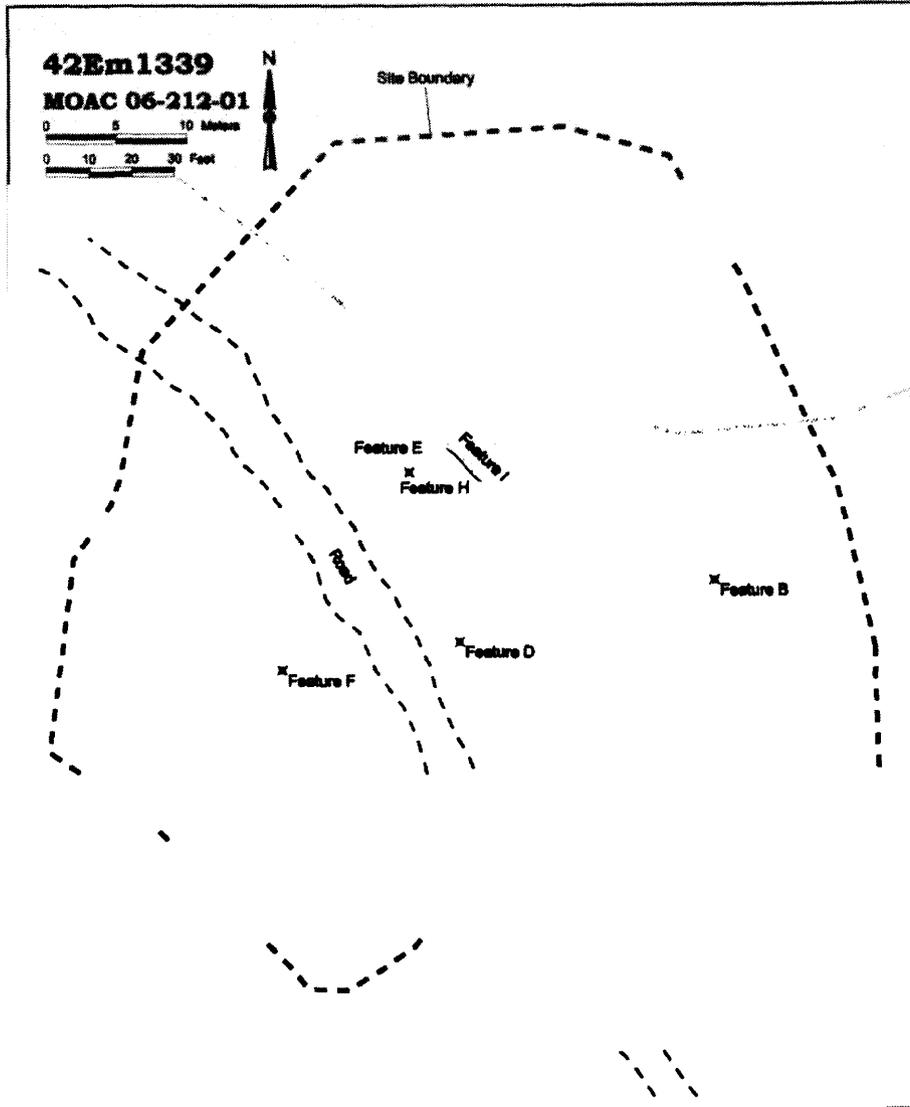
#	MATERIAL	TYPE
1	Wood (C)	Unknown Structure (ZZ)

**DESCRIBE:** Feature I is a collapsed wooden structure of unknown function, however the domestic nature of the artifacts located at the site may indicate that this structure may have been a residence. A possible foundation is indicated by several rectangularly placed boards that outline a 15 ft by 10 ft area. The remnants of this collapsed structure consist of nearly 100 cut lumber boards, the majority of which have wire nails embedded within them, located within a roughly rectangular concentration. There are also several cut lumber boards scattered intermittently around the site. There appears to be two window frames that are approximately 10" by 12" in size. The lumber ranges in size from very long boards (15 ft by 4 in by 1 ½ in) to small boards (9 in by 5 in by 1 in) to very small pieces (3 ½ in by 2 in by ½ in). Several domestic artifacts (stove parts, ceramics, tin cans) were also located near or in the feature. This collapsed wooden structure has no structural integrity and does not appear to have had a subsurface component.

- 16. COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:** The site was previously recorded in 1981 by the University of Utah. During the University of Utah's recordation of the site the following artifacts were found associated with the site: parts of a pocket watch, buckets, a door handle, a metal lunch pail, a metal liquor flask, a coat hanger, and three razor blades. These items were not located at the site during this re-recordation of the site.



42Em1339. Site Location Map.



42Em1339. Site Map.



42Em1339. Site overview facing southwest, down slope. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 15.

42Em1339. Site overview facing northwest, up slope, with Feature B in right foreground. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 16.



42Em1339. Site overview facing south from road with Feature F, a trash dump, in foreground. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 19.

42Em1339. Feature I, a collapsed wooden structure, facing northeast. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 18.



42Em1339. Feature E, a charcoal concentration with soil stain and darkened rocks.  
Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 20.



**IMACS SITE FORM****PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **STATE NO.:** 42Em3622
2. **AGENCY NO.:**
3. **TEMP NO.:** 06-212-02
4. **STATE:** Utah **COUNTY:** Emery
5. **PROJECT:** Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence
6. **REPORT NO.:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p
7. **SITE NAME/PROPERTY NAME:**
8. **CLASS:**  PREHISTORIC  HISTORIC  PALEONTOLOGIC  ETHNOGRAPHIC
9. **SITE TYPE:** Corral
10. **ELEVATION:** 7440 ft.
11. **UTM GRID:** Zone  12  [ 558493 ] E  [ 4366053 ] N
12. **[ NW 1/4 ] of [ NE 1/4 ] of [ SE 1/4 ] of Section [ 11 ] Township [ 16S ] Range [ 14E ].**
13. **MERIDIAN:** Salt Lake (1)
14. **MAP REFERENCE:** USGS 7.5' Series Lila Point, Utah (1978)
15. **AERIAL PHOTO:** N/A
16. **LOCATION AND ACCESS:** From the town of Wellington, Utah drive south on US-6/191 approximately 17 miles to Horse Canyon Road. Turn east (left) on to Horse Canyon Road and continue for approximately 12 miles to the junction of Range Creek Road and Turtle Canyon Road. Turn south (right) on to Turtle Canyon Road and continue for approximately 5.9 miles to a 4-wheel drive trail. Walk north along the 4-wheel drive trail (follows Little Park Wash) approximately 1.4 miles to where several intermittent streams combine. The site is located approximately 800 meters northwest of this point. The site datum consists of a rebar and cap stamped with the temporary site number (MOAC 06-212-02) and can be located with a GPS receiver.
17. **LAND OWNER:** Private (PR)
18. **FEDERAL ADMIN. UNITS:** N/A
19. **LOCATION OF CURATED MATERIALS:** N/A
20. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** This is a historic corral at the base of a slope of a ridge near an intermittent stream. The corral measures approximately 44 ft by 72 ft in size and is a roughly oval shape. The average length of each section of fence for the corral is 15 ft 6 in. The corral is of straight-rail construction and consists of two upright posts wired together at the top and bottom with six horizontal posts in between. All of the posts appear to have been axe-cut. The eastern length of the corral has been impacted by a small landslide that has pushed the fencing over and several other sections of the corral have begun to deteriorate. Several large old trees and a large boulder are located within the corral. No other features or artifacts were documented at the site.
21. **SITE CONDITION:**  EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  POOR
22. **IMPACT AGENT(S):** Erosion (ER)
23. **NAT. REGISTER STATUS:**  SIGNIFICANT  NON-SIGNIFICANT  UNEVALUATED  
**JUSTIFY:** The site is a common site type with no artifacts and has little potential for subsurface cultural remains. Additionally, the site has no association with known historic events or persons and is not likely to contribute information that is important to the history of the area. Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP.
24. **PHOTOS:** Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 8-14
25. **RECORDED BY:** Patricia Stavish

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3622**

26. **SURVEY ORGANIZATION:** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants  
 27. **ASSISTING CREW MEMBERS:** Matt Landt and Scott Davis  
 28. **SURVEY DATE:** 05-31-06  
**LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:**  PART B  PART C  
 TOPO MAP  SITE MAP  
 PHOTOS  OTHER  
 ARTIFACT/FEATURE SKETCH

**PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

29. **SLOPE:** [ 98 ] (Degrees) [ 120 ] **ASPECT (Degrees)**  
 30. **DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER:** [ 8 ] X 100 METERS  
**TYPE OF WATER SOURCE:**  SPRING/SEEP  STREAM/RIVER  
 LAKE  OTHER  
**NAME OF WATER SOURCE:** Little Park Wash  
 31. **GEOGRAPHIC UNIT:** Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau (CAB)  
 32. **TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION**  
**PRIMARY LANDFORM:** Ridge (D)  
**SECONDARY LANDFORM:** Slope (Q)  
**DESCRIBE:** The site is located at the base of a slope of a ridge near an intermittent stream.  
 33. **ON-SITE DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXT:** Colluvium (I)  
**DESCRIPTION OF SOIL:** The soil is a light tan silt of medium compactness with a small quantity of poorly sorted small shale gravel.  
 34. **VEGETATION**  
**A. LIFE ZONE:** Upper Sonoran (E)  
**B. COMMUNITY**  
**PRIMARY ON-SITE:** Ponderosa Pine (E)  
**SECONDARY ON-SITE:** Pinyon-Juniper (H)  
**SURROUNDING SITE:** Ponderosa Pine (E)  
**DESCRIBE:** Ponderosa pine, pinyon, juniper, and scrub oak.  
 35. **MISCELLANEOUS TEXT:**  
 36. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:**

IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3622

## PART C - HISTORIC SITES

1. **SITE TYPE:** Corral
2. **HISTORIC THEME(s):** Farming/Ranching (FR)
3. **CULTURE:**

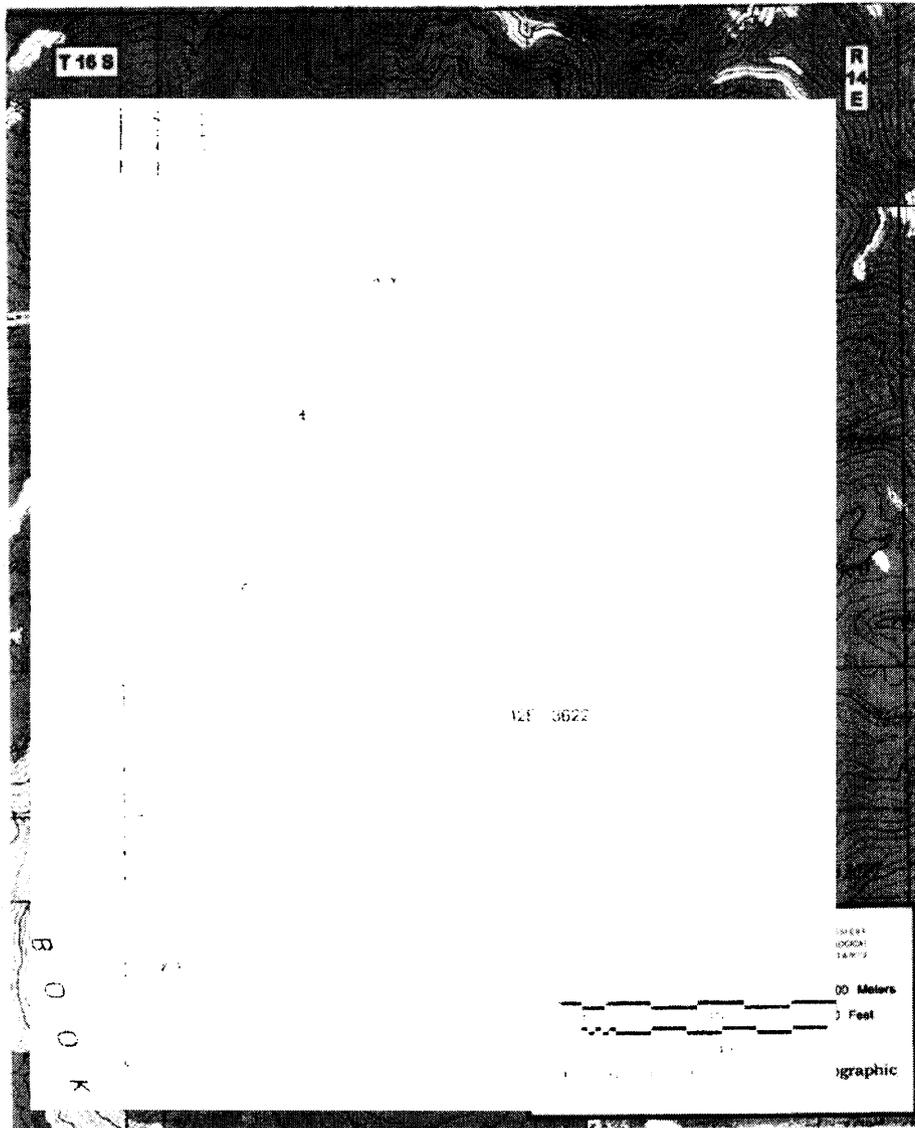
<b>CULTURAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>DATING METHOD</b>
European/American (EA)	Historical Record (I)

**DESCRIBE:** The historical record of the livestock industry in Emery County suggests a European/American affiliation.
4. **OLDEST DATE:** 1880      **RECENT DATE:** Unknown  
**HOW DETERMINED:** The historical record indicates the rapid expansion of the livestock industry in Emery County in 1880 and the ranging of livestock in the areas surrounding Horse Canyon and Range Creek by 1900 (Geary 1996).
5. **SITE DIMENSIONS:** [ 14 ] M by [ 22 ] M  
Area [ 308 ] Sq. M
6. **SURFACE COLLECTION/METHOD:** None  
**SAMPLING METHOD:** N/A
7. **ESTIMATED DEPTH OF CULTURAL FILL:** Surface (A)  
How estimated (if tested, show location on map):
8. **EXCAVATION STATUS:** [ ] EXCAVATED [ ] TESTED [X] UNEXCAVATED  
**TESTING METHOD:** N/A
9. **SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS AND DEBRIS:** None  
**DESCRIBE:** No artifacts were documented at the site.
10. **CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:** None  
**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CERAMIC TRADEMARKS:** [ 0 ]  
**DESCRIBE:** N/A
11. **GLASS:** None

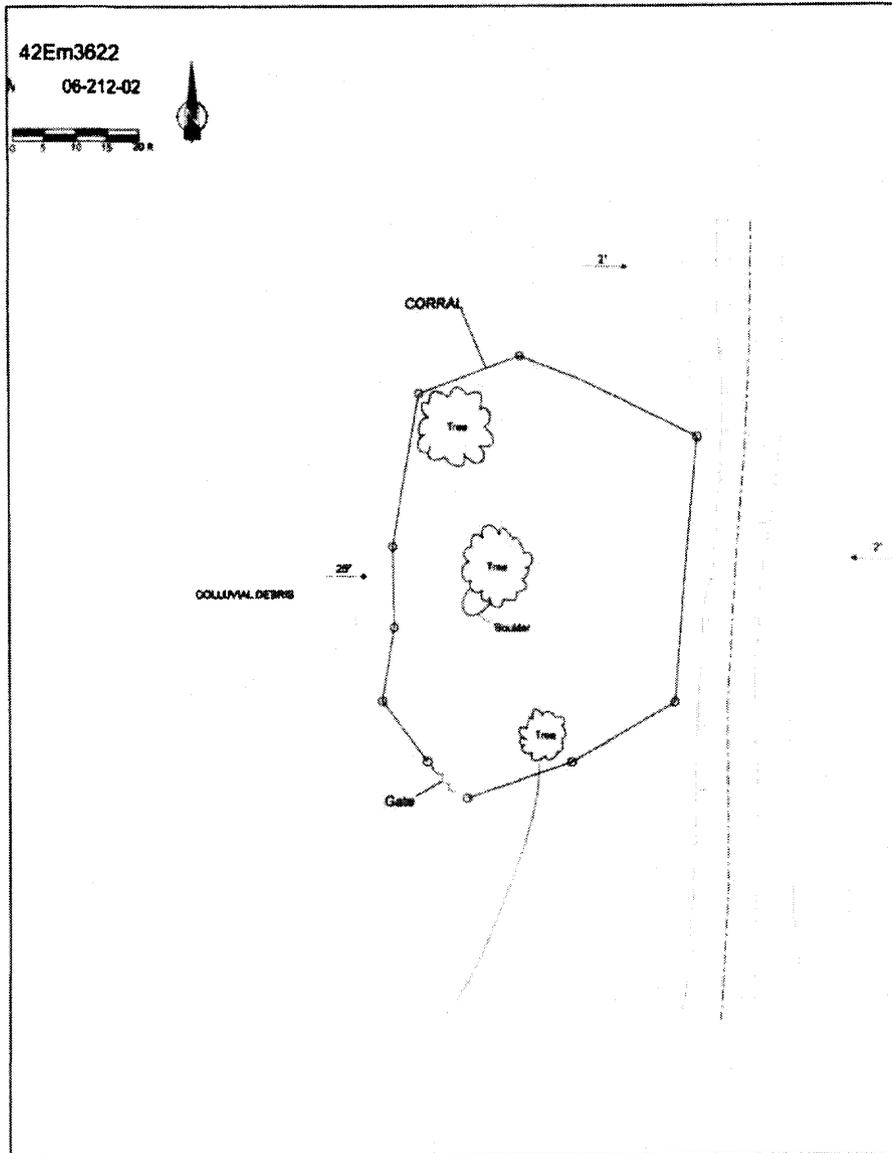
#	MANUFACTURE	COLOR	FUNCTION	TRADEMARK DECORATION
<b>DESCRIBE:</b> N/A				
12. **MAXIMUM DENSITY #/SQ. M (glass and ceramics):** 0/ sq. m
13. **TIN CANS:** None  
**DESCRIBE:** N/A
14. **LANDSCAPE AND CONSTRUCTED FEATURES (locate on site map):** None  
**DESCRIBE:** N/A
15. **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (locate on site map):**

#	MATERIAL	TYPE
1	Log (P)	Corral (AJ)

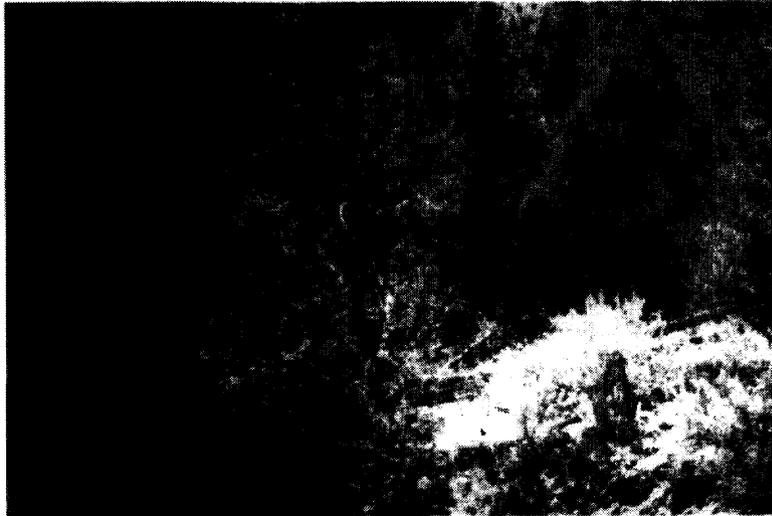
**DESCRIBE:** The corral is located at the base of a slope of a ridge near a dry creek bed. The corral measures approximately 44 ft by 72 ft in size and is a roughly oval shape. The average length of each section of fence for the corral is 15 ft 6 in. The corral is of straight-rail construction and consists of two upright posts wired together at the top and bottom with six horizontal posts in between. All of the posts appear to have been axe-cut. The eastern length of the corral has been impacted by a small landslide that has pushed the fencing over and several other sections of the corral have begun to deteriorate. Several large old trees and a large boulder are located within the corral.
16. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:** Geary, E.A. 1996 *A History of Emery County*. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.



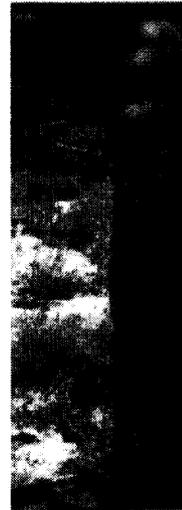
42Em3622. Site Location Map.



42Em3622. Site Map.



42Em3622. Site overview facing south. Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 8.



42Em3622. Site overview facing east. Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 11.



42Em3622. Western portion of the corral, facing south. Roll 06-212:3 Exp. 12.



**IMACS SITE FORM****PART A - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

1. **STATE NO.:** 42Em3623
2. **AGENCY NO.:**
3. **TEMP NO.:** 06-212-03
4. **STATE:** Utah **COUNTY:** Emery
5. **PROJECT:** Lila Canyon Mine's Area of Potential Subsidence
6. **REPORT NO.:** U-06-MQ-0768b,p
7. **SITE NAME/PROPERTY NAME:**
8. **CLASS:**  PREHISTORIC  HISTORIC  PALEONTOLOGIC  ETHNOGRAPHIC
9. **SITE TYPE:** Trash Scatter
10. **ELEVATION:** 6981 ft.
11. **UTM GRID:** Zone  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41  42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54  55  56  57  58  59  60  61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80  81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90  91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99  100  101  102  103  104  105  106  107  108  109  110  111  112  113  114  115  116  117  118  119  120  121  122  123  124  125  126  127  128  129  130  131  132  133  134  135  136  137  138  139  140  141  142  143  144  145  146  147  148  149  150  151  152  153  154  155  156  157  158  159  160  161  162  163  164  165  166  167  168  169  170  171  172  173  174  175  176  177  178  179  180  181  182  183  184  185  186  187  188  189  190  191  192  193  194  195  196  197  198  199  200  201  202  203  204  205  206  207  208  209  210  211  212  213  214  215  216  217  218  219  220  221  222  223  224  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 1188  1189  1190  1191  1192

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3623**

23. **NAT. REGISTER STATUS:**  SIGNIFICANT  NON-SIGNIFICANT  UNEVALUATED  
**JUSTIFY:** The site is a common site type with common artifacts and has little potential for subsurface cultural remains. Additionally, the site has no association with known historic events or persons and is not likely to contribute information that is important to the history of the area. Therefore, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP.
24. **PHOTOS:** Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 2-8
25. **RECORDED BY:** Patricia Stavish
26. **SURVEY ORGANIZATION:** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants
27. **ASSISTING CREW MEMBERS:** Matt Landt
28. **SURVEY DATE:** 06-01-06
- LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:**  PART B  PART C  
 TOPO MAP  SITE MAP  
 PHOTOS  OTHER  
 ARTIFACT/FEATURE SKETCH

**PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

29. **SLOPE:**  2  (Degrees)  110  ASPECT (Degrees)
30. **DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER:**  10  X 100 METERS  
**TYPE OF WATER SOURCE:**  SPRING/SEEP  STREAM/RIVER  
 LAKE  OTHER
- NAME OF WATER SOURCE:** Little Park Wash
31. **GEOGRAPHIC UNIT:** Book Cliffs-Roan Plateau (CAB)
32. **TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION**  
**PRIMARY LANDFORM:** Ridge (D)  
**SECONDARY LANDFORM:** Slope (Q)  
**DESCRIBE:** The site is located along a small drainage on a slight slope of a ridge with an escarpment to the immediate south.
33. **ON-SITE DEPOSITIONAL CONTEXT:** Alluvial (H)  
**DESCRIPTION OF SOIL:** The soil is a light brown fine sand with outcrops of sandstone bedrock.
34. **VEGETATION**  
**A. LIFE ZONE:** Upper Sonoran (E)  
**B. COMMUNITY**  
**PRIMARY ON-SITE:** Pinyon-Juniper (H)  
**SECONDARY ON-SITE:** Low Sagebrush (Q)  
**SURROUNDING SITE:** Pinyon-Juniper (H)  
**DESCRIBE:** Pinyon and juniper woodland with low sagebrush and prickly pear cactus.
35. **MISCELLANEOUS TEXT:**
36. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:**

IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3623

## PART C - HISTORIC SITES

1. **SITE TYPE:** Trash Scatter
2. **HISTORIC THEME(s):** Mining (MN), Farming/Ranching (FR)
3. **CULTURE:**

<b>CULTURAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>DATING METHOD</b>
European/American (EA)	Cross-Dating (F)

**DESCRIBE:** Artifacts found at the site are consistent with similar sites in the surrounding area of European/American affiliation.
4. **OLDEST DATE:** 1934      **RECENT DATE:** 1964  
**HOW DETERMINED:** Liquor bottle embossed with "Federal law forbids sale or reuse of this..." is associated with Federal legislation in effect from 1934 to 1964.
5. **SITE DIMENSIONS:** [ 42 ] M by [ 19 ] M  
Area [ 798 ] Sq. M
6. **SURFACE COLLECTION/METHOD:** None  
**SAMPLING METHOD:** N/A
7. **ESTIMATED DEPTH OF CULTURAL FILL:** Surface (A)  
**How estimated (if tested, show location on map):** Artifacts were observed only on the ground surface.
8. **EXCAVATION STATUS:** [ ] EXCAVATED [ ] TESTED [X] UNEXCAVATED  
**TESTING METHOD:** N/A
9. **SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS AND DEBRIS:** Alcohol Bottle (GJ), Hole-in-top Cans (TD), Sanitary Cans (TC), Coffee Can (CE)  
**DESCRIBE:** The material culture located at the site consists of one glass bottle and 36 tin cans. The clear glass liquor bottle has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. trademark and is embossed "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this..." above "quart one quart one quart one..." along the shoulder and is embossed with a wheat band along the base of the bottle (dating between 1934 and 1964). The tin cans located at the site were documented as either within a tin can concentration or scattered across the site. The tin cans scattered across the site consist of one hole-in-top milk can, one Hills Bros coffee can, two lard buckets, a rectangular Westler Brand Olive Oil can, and three sanitary food cans. The tin cans located in the concentration consist of nine hole-in-top milk cans embossed "Punch Here" (dating between 1935 and 1945), three hole-in-top milk cans (dating between 1917 and 1930), twelve sanitary food cans of various size, two Hills Bros coffee cans, and one sanitary external friction lid.
10. **CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:** None  
**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CERAMIC TRADEMARKS:** [ 0 ]  
**DESCRIBE:** N/A
11. **GLASS:** 1

#	MANUFACTURE	COLOR	FUNCTION	TRADEMARK	DECORATION
1	automatic	clear	liquor bottle	Owens-Illinois	wheat band

**DESCRIBE:** A one quart liquor bottle is located at the site. This liquor bottle has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. trademark and is embossed "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this..." above "quart one quart one quart one..." along the shoulder and is embossed with a wheat band along the base of the bottle. The bottle is mostly intact however there is a hole in one side and it is broken at the neck. The use of the embossed "federal law forbids sale or reuse of this..." indicates this bottle was manufactured between 1934 and 1964 when this federal legislation was in effect.

**IMACS SITE FORM: 42Em3623 Part C (cont)**12. **MAXIMUM DENSITY #/SQ. M (glass and ceramics):** 1/ sq. m13. **TIN CANS:****Across Site:**

#	Type	Opening	Size	Modified	Label/Mark	Function	Approximate Date
1	Hole-in-top	knife-punch	2 15/16 x 3 15/16	no	none	milk	1930-1975
1	Sanitary	external friction	5 x 3 5/8	no	Hills Bros Coffee	coffee	
1	Sanitary-lid	key-wind	5 x 3/4	no	none	coffee	
2	Sanitary	external friction	6 x 6 1/8	no	Canco	lard	
1	Sanitary	knife-punch	5 5/8 x 4 1/2 x 10 2/8 (rectangular)	no	Westler Brand Olive Oil Mitchell Brothers Sacramento California	olive oil	
2	Sanitary	cut-around	2 8/16 x 2 8/16	no	ESTAB 22	food	
1	Sanitary	cut-around	4 8/16 x 4 8/16	no	none	food	

**Tin Can Concentration:**

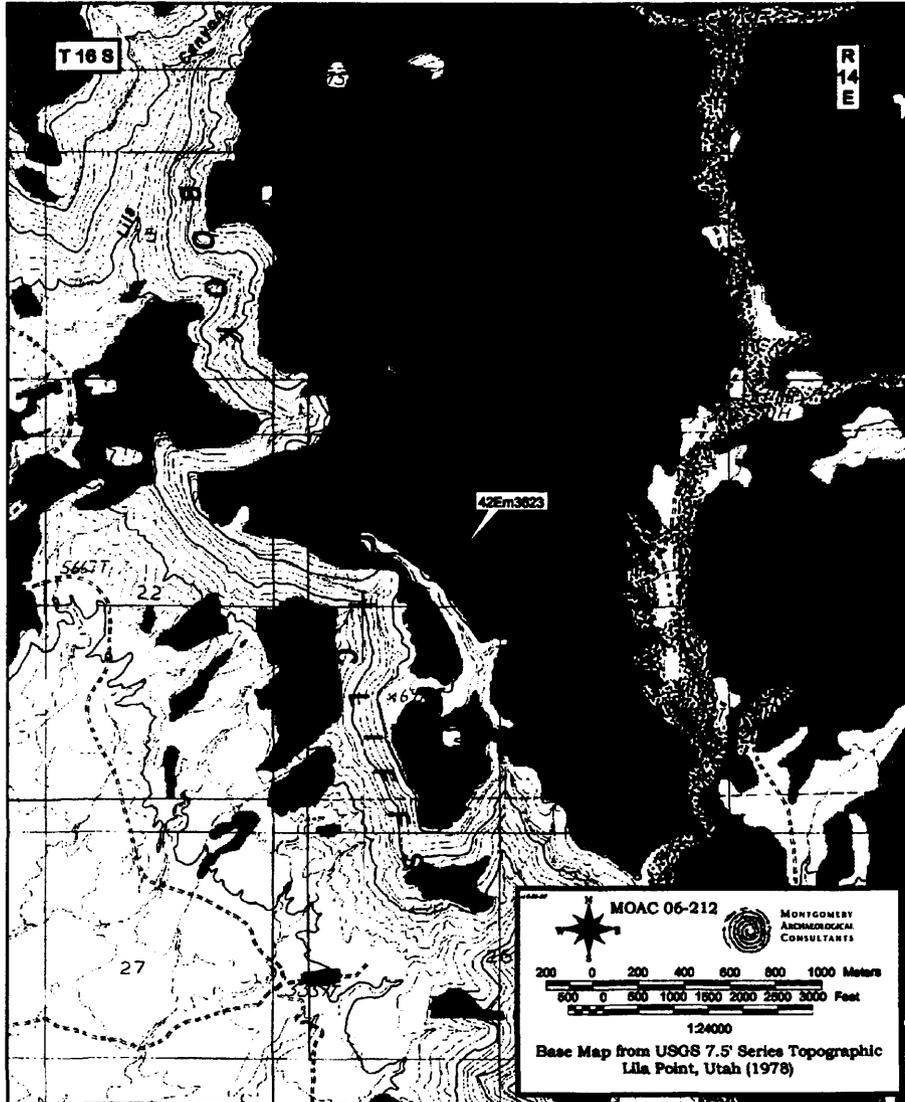
#	Type	Opening	Size	Modified	Label/Mark	Function	Approximate Date
9	Hole-in-top	knife-punch	2 15/16 x 3 14/16	no	"Punch Here"	milk	1935-1945
3	Hole-in-top	knife-punch	2 8/16 x 2 6/16	no	none	milk	1917-1930
2	Sanitary	cut-around	2 7/16 x 2 7/16	no	none	food	
6	Sanitary	cut-around	2 14/16 x 4 6/16	no	none	food	
3	Sanitary	cut-around	3 2/16 x 4 5/16	no	none	food	
1	Sanitary	cut-around	1 12/16 x 2 8/16	no	none	food	
2	Sanitary	external friction	5 x 3 10/16	no	Hills Bros Coffee	coffee	
1	Sanitary Lid	external friction	2 1/2 x 7/16-lid	no	none		

**DESCRIBE:** The tin cans located at the site were documented as either within a tin can concentration or scattered across the site. The tin cans scattered across the site consist of one hole-in-top milk can, one Hills Bros coffee can, two lard buckets, a rectangular Westler Brand Olive Oil can, and three sanitary food cans. The tin cans located in the concentration consist of nine hole-in-top milk cans embossed "Punch Here" (dating between 1935 and 1945), three hole-in-top milk cans (dating between 1917 and 1930), twelve sanitary food cans of various size, two Hills Bros coffee cans, and one sanitary external friction lid.

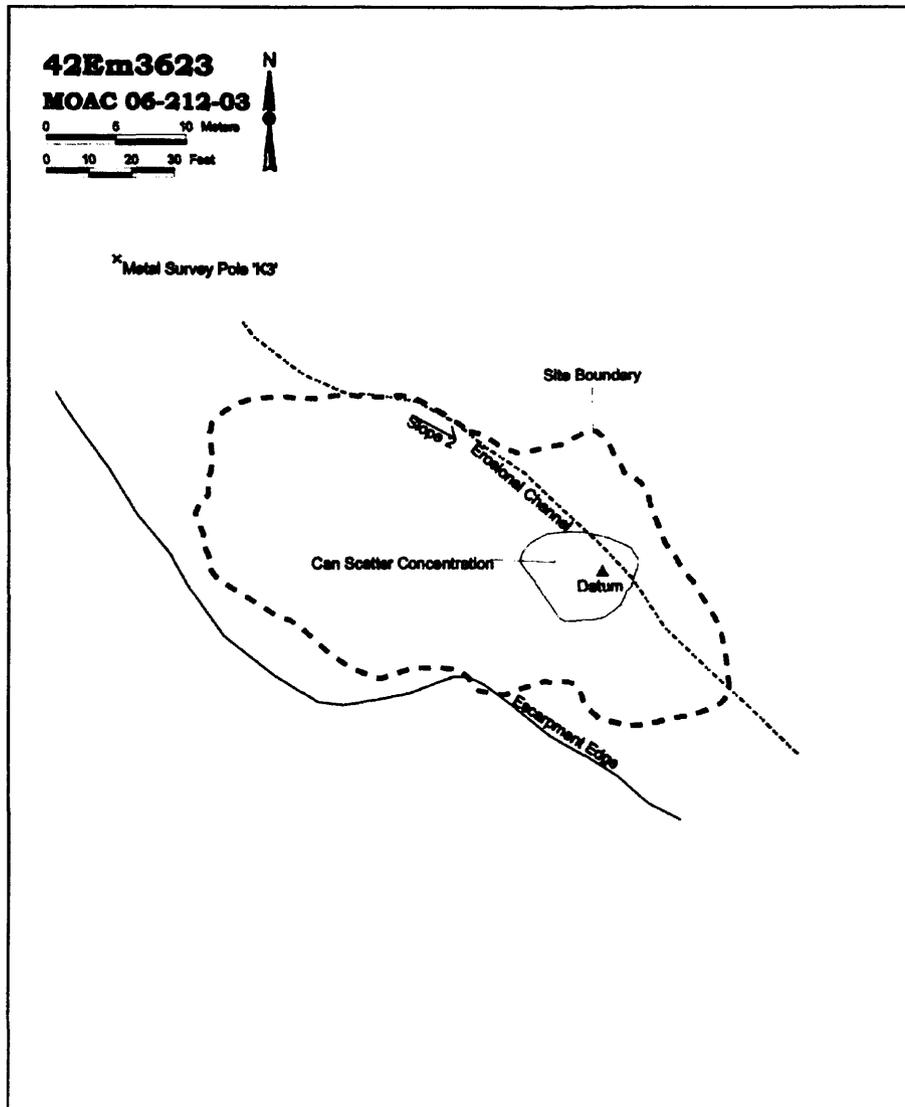
14. **LANDSCAPE AND CONSTRUCTED FEATURES (locate on site map):** None**DESCRIBE:** N/A15. **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (locate on site map):** None

#	MATERIAL	TYPE

**DESCRIBE:** N/A16. **COMMENTS/CONTINUATIONS:**



42Em3623. Site Location Map.

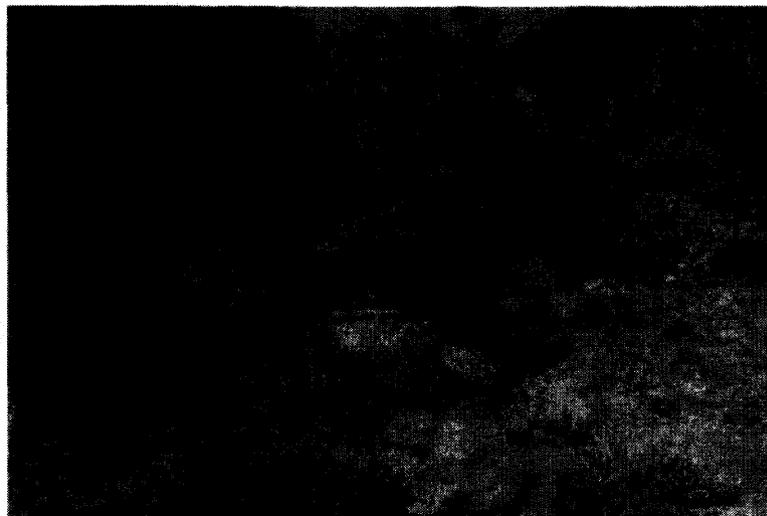


42Em3623. Site Map.



42Em3623. Site overview facing west, up slope and drainage. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 3.

42Em3623. Site overview facing east, down slope and drainage. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 5.



42Em3623. Concentration of artifacts, facing southwest. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 8.

42Em3623. Owens-Illinois liquor bottle dating between 1934 and 1964. Roll 06-212:2 Exp. 7.

1990 For P. STANISH

Outside

**A**

102-EN-3423 Agency File Number

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**B**

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

**C**

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100