

CHAPTER V
Historical and Cultural Resources

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- Item 5-1 Archaeological Reconnaissance in Crandall Canyon
- Item 5-2 Cultural Resource, Determination of Effect
- Item 5-3 OSM Clearance
- Item 5-4 Cultural Resource Report, Sherman Shelter
- Item 5-5 Archaeological Survey Map

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PART 5.1 Scope

PART 5.2 Methodology

PART 5.3 Historical Resources

The State Historic Preservation Office in a letter dated August 8, 1980, refer to Item 5-2, has granted cultural resource clearance for the Genwal Crandall Canyon Mine. The Office of Surface Mining will proceed with compliance to the SHPO's findings when the aforementioned requests are addressed. Conditional clearance from OSM was provided by a letter dated April 17, 1981, refer to Item 5-3. The applicant has followed the recommendations contained in Item 5-1, the Archeological Reconnaissance Report, and fenced site 42EM722. A subsidence monitoring plan is included as part of this resubmission in Chapter 12.

PART 5.3.1 Historical Inventory

All information indicates that there are no historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the proposed mine plan area.

PART 5.3.2 History of Mining

USGS records indicate that mining started in November 1939, and ceased in September 1955. USGS records also indicate that approximately 35,000 tons of coal had been removed from the Hiawatha seam during this period from 1939 to 1955.

PART 5.3.3 Effects of Mining on Historical Resources

Applicant determines there will be no effects of mining on historical resources. Applicant proposes there will be no impacts of mining on human values, cultural or historical. See Chapter 5, Parts 5.3 and 5.4 and also Chapter 1, Part 1.2.

Applicant has provided a clear map of the areas surveyed in relation to areas of potential surface disturbance, and it is included with this document as Item 5-5.

PART 5.4 Archeological Resources

5.4.1 Archeological Inventory

Archeological inventory conducted on June 19 and 20, 1980, on all areas to be disturbed in the proposed permit area. No recorded or unrecorded archeological sites were found in the project area. A copy of the report on the archeological inventory is included as a supplement to this chapter as Item 5-1.

All of the areas potentially affected by surface disturbing activities (5.75 acres) in Genwal's Crandall Canyon Mine Plan were investigated for cultural resources. No prehistoric remains were located in the mine plan area. A single site, however, near a haul road from the mine was recorded in 1975 by the Forest Service. This site (42EM722), a rock shelter, is some 50 meters in length and contains at least one meter of cultural deposits. Remains include stone tools, pottery, lithic debris, abundant charcoal, bone and pictographs on the cliff face above. Extensive vandalism has taken place; however, undisturbed areas in the shelter still remain. The site is eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it needs to be protected. The major threats to the site appear to be a direct impact from possible road improvement and present and ensuing impacts caused by increased vandalism brought about by the improvement of the road. The suggested fencing of the site appears to be a solution to the vandalism problem; however, if the site is threatened by road improvement, a mitigation plan may be needed.

The archaeological site at the mouth of Crandall Creek is not threatened by road improvements and the area will be fenced as stated in the plan. The initial road development has progressed along Crandall Canyon past site (42EM722) and the applicant has fenced off the designated site accordingly. A detailed report on the Sherman Shelter was completed by the USFS and is included within this chapter as Item 5-4.

Maps and plans delineating the Forest Service public road through the facilities accompany this application as Plates 3-1 and 3-6.

A map showing the survey area investigated for archaeological importance is included as Item 5-5.

Although the archaeological report mentions a scattering of historic mining remains, they are remains of habitation and human use rather than mining. The remains consist of a rusty automobile body, either a 1939-1940 Ford or Mercury, numerous tin cans and bottles, and piles of wood from old cabins which have been destroyed by vandals, and bedsprings.

These habitation remains (1939-1955) are of absolutely no historic value and no study will be undertaken to document the worthless remains. A clear map of areas surveyed in relation to areas of potential surface disturbance is included, refer to Plate 5-1.

PART 5.4.2 Effects of Mining on Archeological Resources

None, refer to Section 5.4.1 above.

PART 5.5 Paleontological Resources

PART 5.5.1 Paleontological Inventory

See Section 5.4.1 above and the report is included as Item 5-1 at the end of this chapter.

PART 5.5.2 Effects of Mining on Paleontological Resources

None, refer to Section 5.4.1 above and the report is included as Item 5-1.

PART 5.6 Public Parks

PART 5.6.1 Inventory of Public Facilities

Inventory indicates there are no public facilities within the proposed mine plan area.

PART 5.6.2 Effects of Mining on Public Facilities

Applicant determines there to be no effects on public facilities.

PART 5.7 Bibliography

None included.