

**A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY FOR  
THE RUNNING FOXES CISCO SPRINGS 2D SEISMIC PROJECT  
IN GRAND COUNTY, UTAH**

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Utah State Antiquities Project No. U20HP0620  
Commonwealth Report No. U-0559

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## ABSTRACT

In June 2020, Running Foxes Petroleum of Centennial, Colorado requested that Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) conduct a cultural resource inventory for the Cisco Springs 2D Seismic Project located in Grand County, Utah (U20HP0620). This project contains 112 miles of linear survey along a patterned grid of seismic line source corridors located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office; State of Utah, School Trust Lands Administration; and privately owned lands. The purpose of this inventory is to identify, record, and evaluate cultural resources within the project area for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project area is located in T20S R23E, Sections 2-5, 8-17, 21-28, and 33-36; T 20S R 23E, Sections 8-10, 15-21, and 29-32; and T 21S R 23E, Sections 1-3, 9-11, and 15-16 on the USGS 7.5' Quadrangles Cisco Springs, UT (1970); Danish Flat, UT (1970); and Cisco, UT (1970).

A total of 23 sites and 83 isolates were recorded during the inventory. Of the 23 sites located, 13 are newly recorded and 10 have been previously recorded. Twenty-one of the sites located are historic sites, one site is a prehistoric lithic scatter, and there is one multi-component consisting of a historic homestead and prehistoric lithic scatter. The 21 historic sites located include: five roads, four homesteads, four artifact scatters, three agricultural/ranching sites, two erosion/water control landscape sites, two campsites, and one railroad grade. Commonwealth is recommending three sites Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A, four under Criteria A and D, two under Criterion D, and 14 sites Not Eligible (Table 1).

**Table 1. Site Eligibility Recommendation Summary**

Site #	Site Type	Eligibility Recommendation	Effect
42GR935	Railroad	Eligible, Criterion A	None - Avoidance
42GR1274	Homestead	Eligible, Criterion A & D	None - Avoidance
42GR2305	Historic Road	Not Eligible	None
42GR2653	Historic Campsite	Not Eligible	None
42GR4084	Historic Corral	Not Eligible	None
42GR4087	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Eligible, Criterion D	None - Avoidance
42GR4097	Historic Erosion Control	Eligible, Criterion A	None - Avoidance
42GR4107	Historic Road	Not Eligible	None
42GR4425	Historic Campsite	Not Eligible	None
42GR5239	Historic Road	Not Eligible	None
42GR7580	Historic Corral	Not Eligible	None
42GR7581	Industrial Processing and Habitation	Eligible, Criterion D	None - Avoidance
42GR7582	Homestead	Eligible, Criterion A & D	None - Avoidance
42GR7583	Historic Agricultural Site	Not Eligible	None
42GR7584	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
42GR7585	Homestead	Eligible, Criterion A & D	None - Avoidance
42GR7586	Homestead/Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Eligible, Criterion A & D	None - Avoidance
42GR7587	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
42GR7588	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
42GR7589	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	None
42GR7590	Historic Erosion/Water Control	Eligible, Criterion A	None - Avoidance
42GR7591	Historic Road	Not Eligible	None

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Site #	Site Type	Eligibility Recommendation	Effect
42GR7592	Historic Road	Not Eligible	None

All potentially eligible archaeological sites identified during cultural resources inventory will be avoided as possible during seismic operations. However, the large probable CCC soil conservation project (Site 42GR4097), may be minimally impacted. Because there are so many small, eroded berms throughout this site, a GIS map will be provided to the Seismic Company. The seismic operator will avoid the berms as much as possible. Although avoidance of the berms is the goal, it is not likely that all berms can be completely avoided due to the sheer number and various stages of decay that they are in. Because of the large nature of the site, it is not likely that this will cause an adverse effect to the overall site and the overall integrity will not be diminished if a small percentage of the berms are affected. Additionally, project corridor widths were widened to 200 feet throughout this site to give the seismic operators more room to maneuver. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends that there should be **No Adverse Effect** to Historic Properties by the current project.

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## **PROJECT INFORMATION**

In June 2020, Running Foxes Petroleum of Centennial, Colorado requested that Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) conduct a cultural resource inventory for the Cisco Springs 2D Seismic Project located in Grand County, Utah (U20HP0620). This project contains 112 miles of linear survey along a patterned grid of seismic line source corridors located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office; State of Utah, School Trust Lands Administration; and privately owned lands. The purpose of this inventory is to identify, record, and evaluate cultural resources within the project area for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project area is located in T20S R23E, Sections 2-5, 8-17, 21-28, and 33-36; T 20S R 23E, Sections 8-10, 15-21, and 29-32; and T 21S R 23E, Sections 1-3, 9-11, and 15-16 on the USGS 7.5' Quadrangles Cisco Springs, UT (1970); Danish Flat, UT (1970); and Cisco, UT (1970) (Figures 1 through 6). Field personnel included Sandy Chynoweth Pagano and John Rasmussen, Crew Chiefs, with two crew members: Halle Singer and Lawrence Chiatti. Field notes and other records for this project will reside at the Commonwealth Ogden Office library.

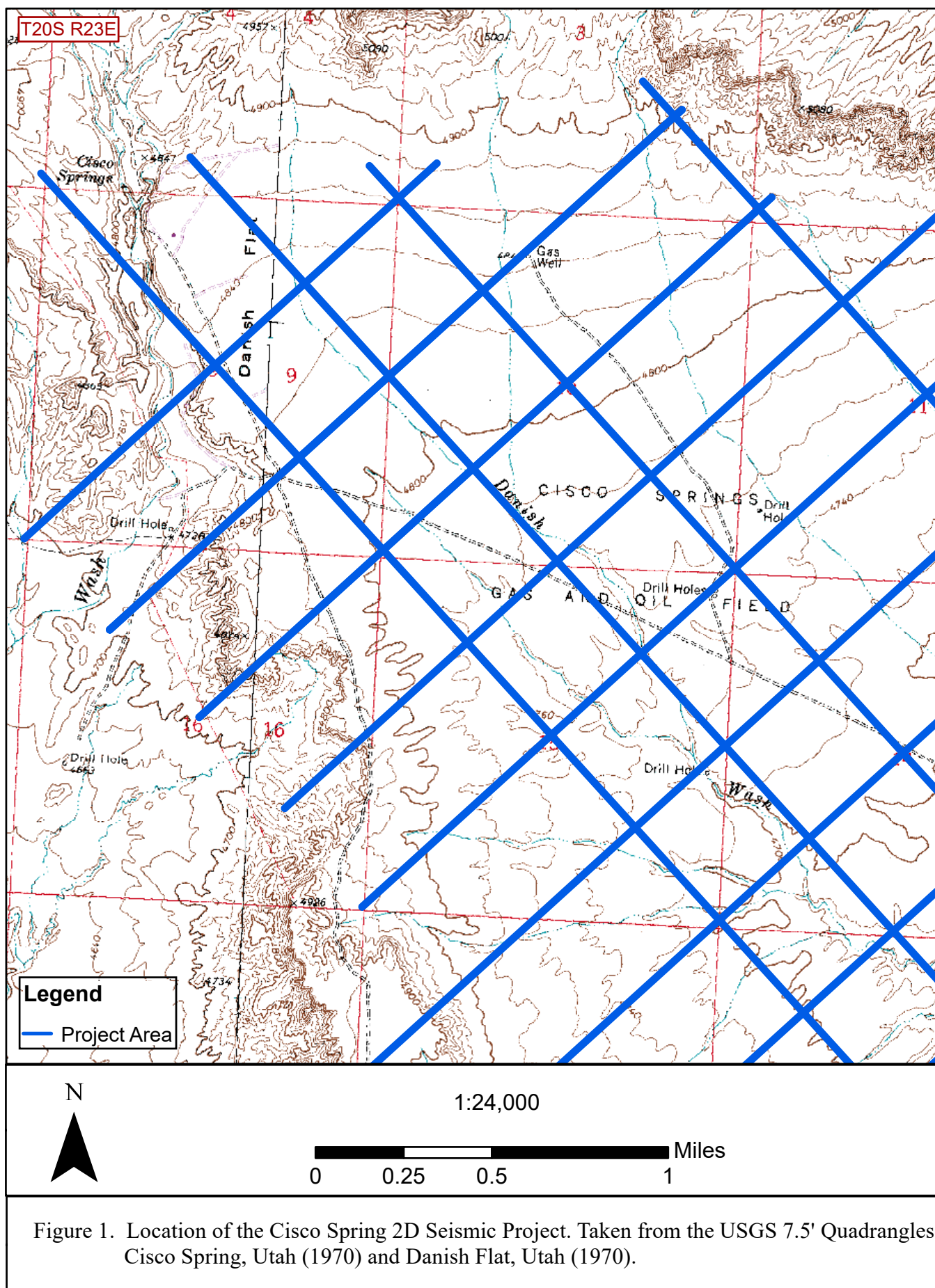
## **ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND**

The project is situated primarily on Danish Flat on the northern portion of the Cisco Desert, a broad, flat mesa in Grand County in east-central Utah. Situated between the Book Cliffs to the north and the Colorado River to the south, the project area is part of the Mancos Shale Lowland of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province (Stokes 1986). Geologically, the area is characterized by well-drained silty, alluvial sands and loams (NRCS 2020).

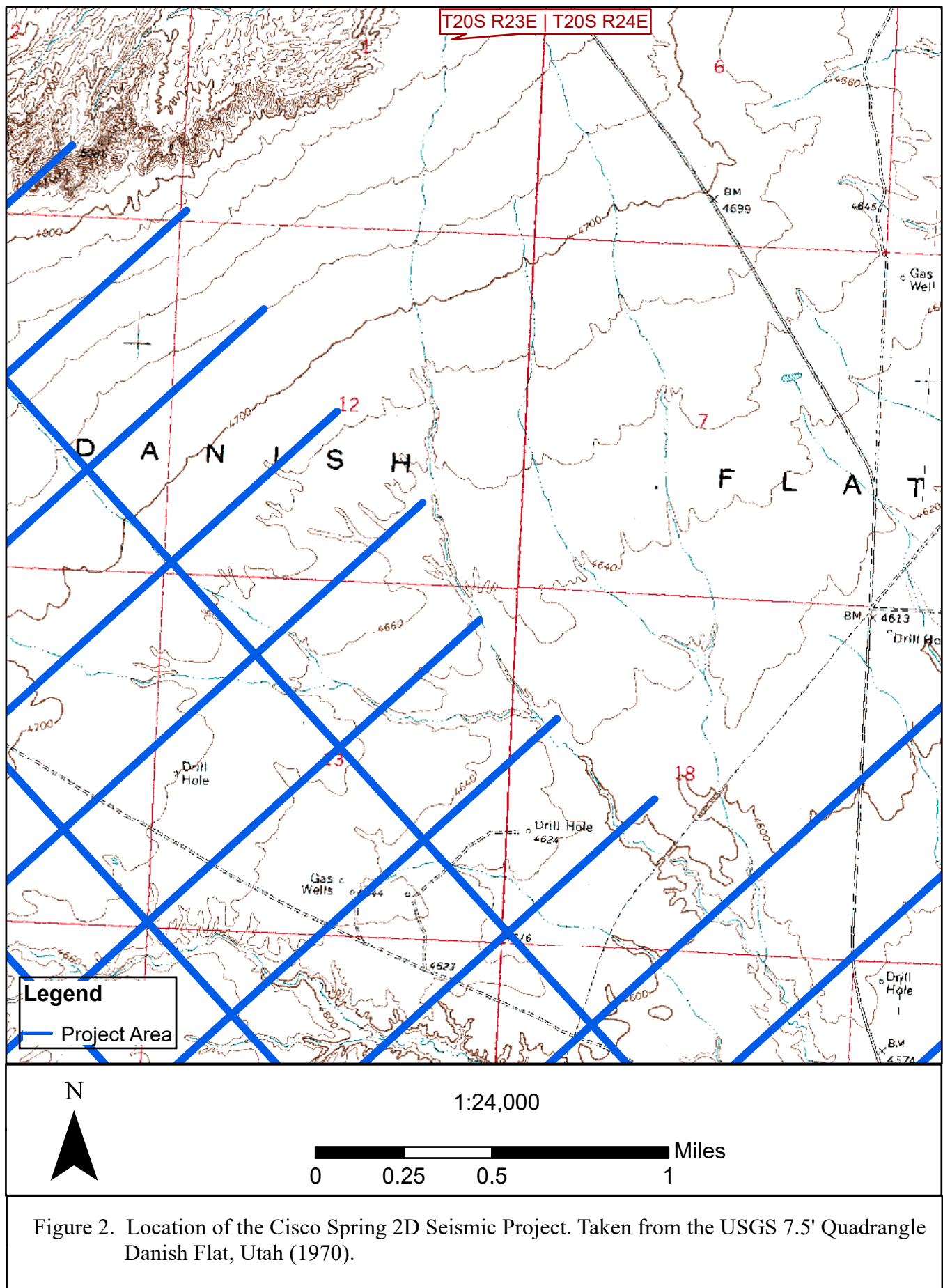
Specifically, the project area is north of the railroad town of Cisco, Utah. Elevation of the project area ranges from 4,450 and 5,100 feet above mean sea level. This region has an arid climate with hot summers and cold, dry winters. The annual average precipitation is about five to eight inches, and is derived primarily from winter snow accumulation, spring rainfalls, and late summer thunderstorms. The Colorado River, which drains most of the area, constitutes the major source of water in Grand County. Its headwaters originate from the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to the east. From there, the river flows westward into Utah through Grand Valley, bending around the ancient rocky highlands of the Uncompahgre Uplift (Firmage 1996:19). It continues southwesterly where the river carves through the sandstone of southeastern Utah creating the famous landscapes through Castle Valley and Canyonlands National Park.

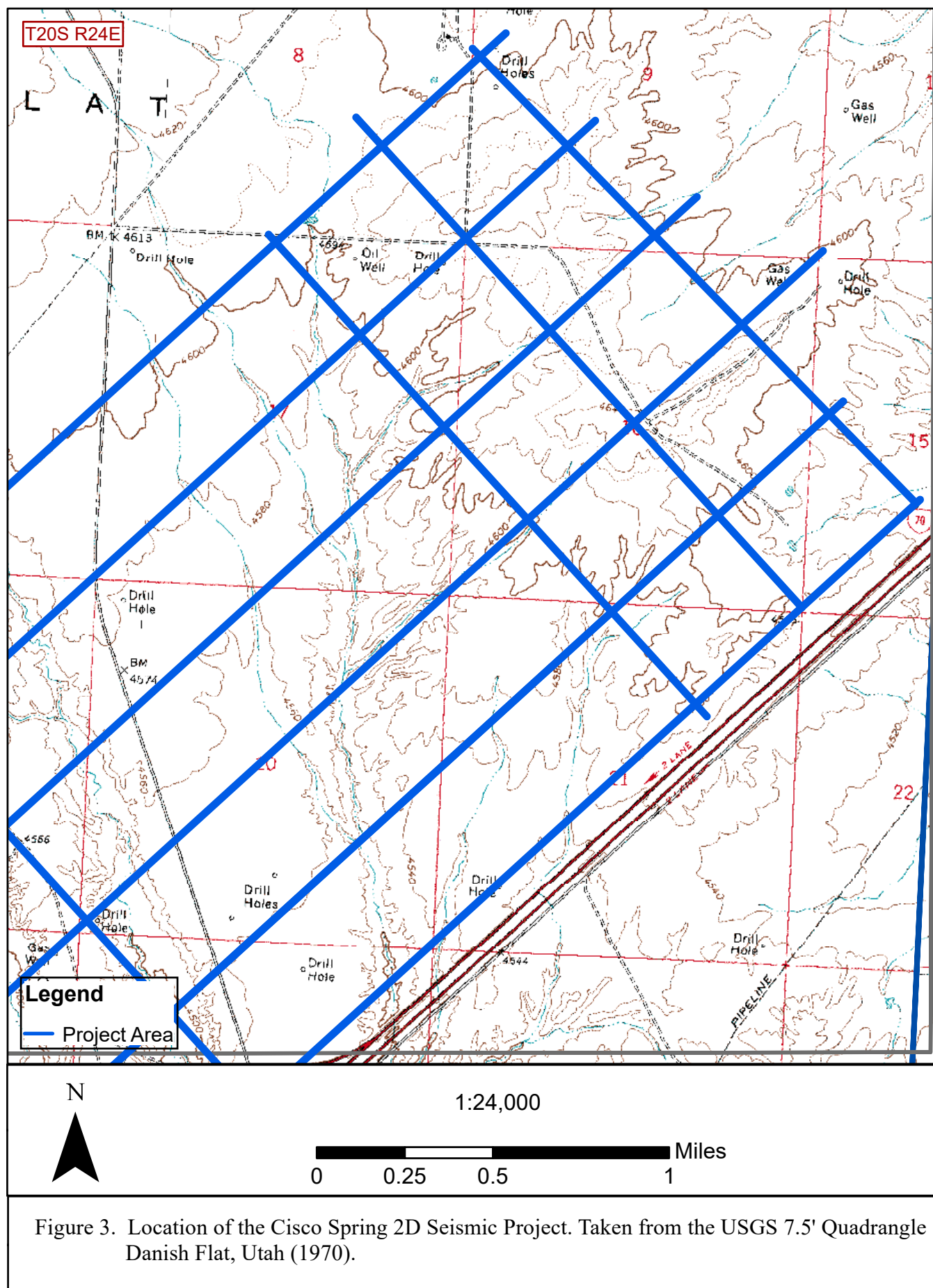
The majority of the project lies within the Killpack-Chipeta and Mack loam complexes characterized by silty clay alluvial loams. The Killpack-Chipeta and Mack loam complexes are well-drained and located on pediments and hills ranging from 4,500 to 5,500 feet above mean sea level with areas of gravelly sand loams (NRCS 2020).

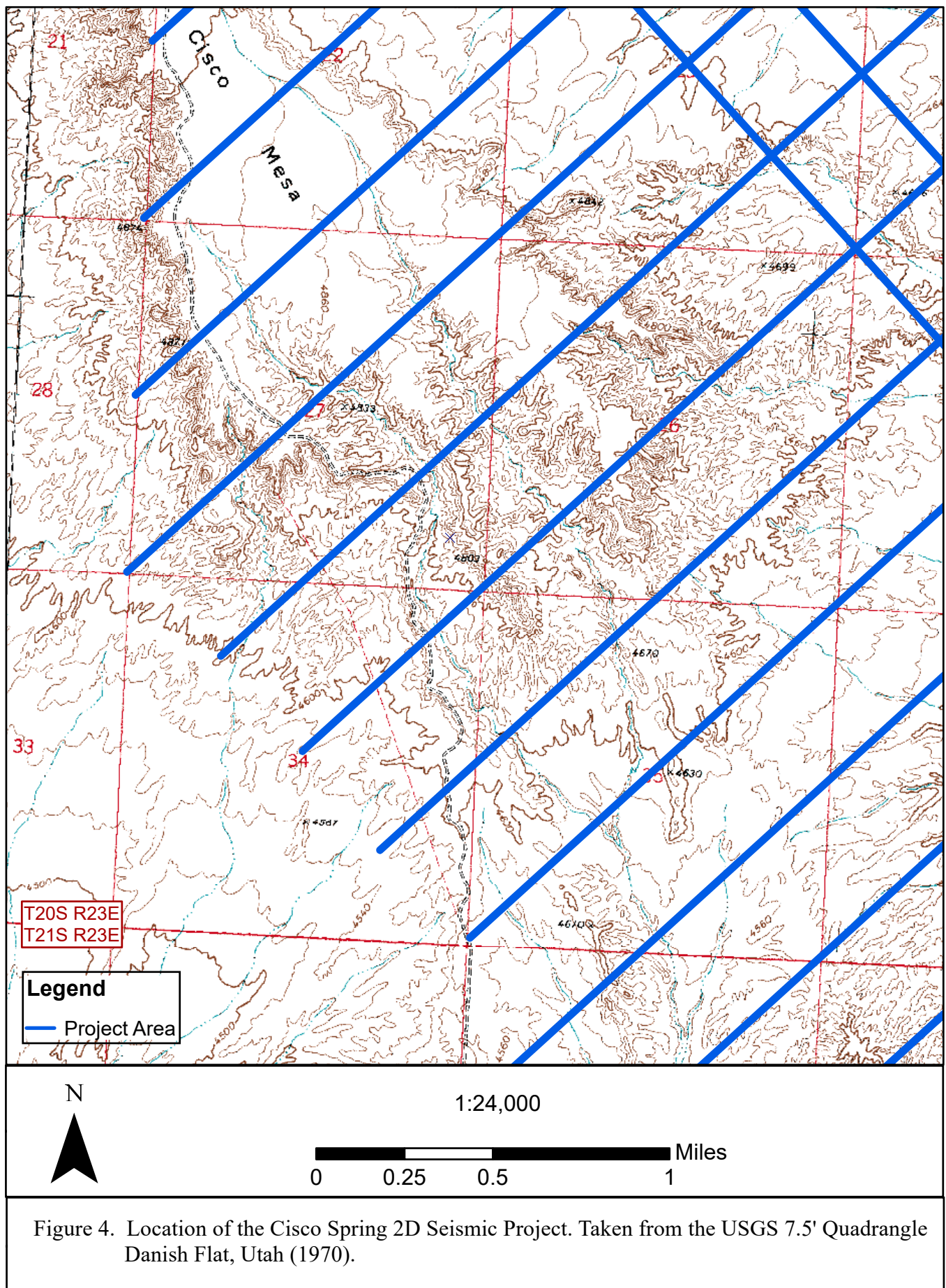
The project lies within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone with vegetation consisting primarily of shadscale community species including shadscale, saltbush, sagebrush, cheatgrass, and other various low grasses and prickly-pear. Vegetation within washes and near Cisco Springs includes dense stands of riparian desert plants such as greasewood and tamarisk. Surface visibility is



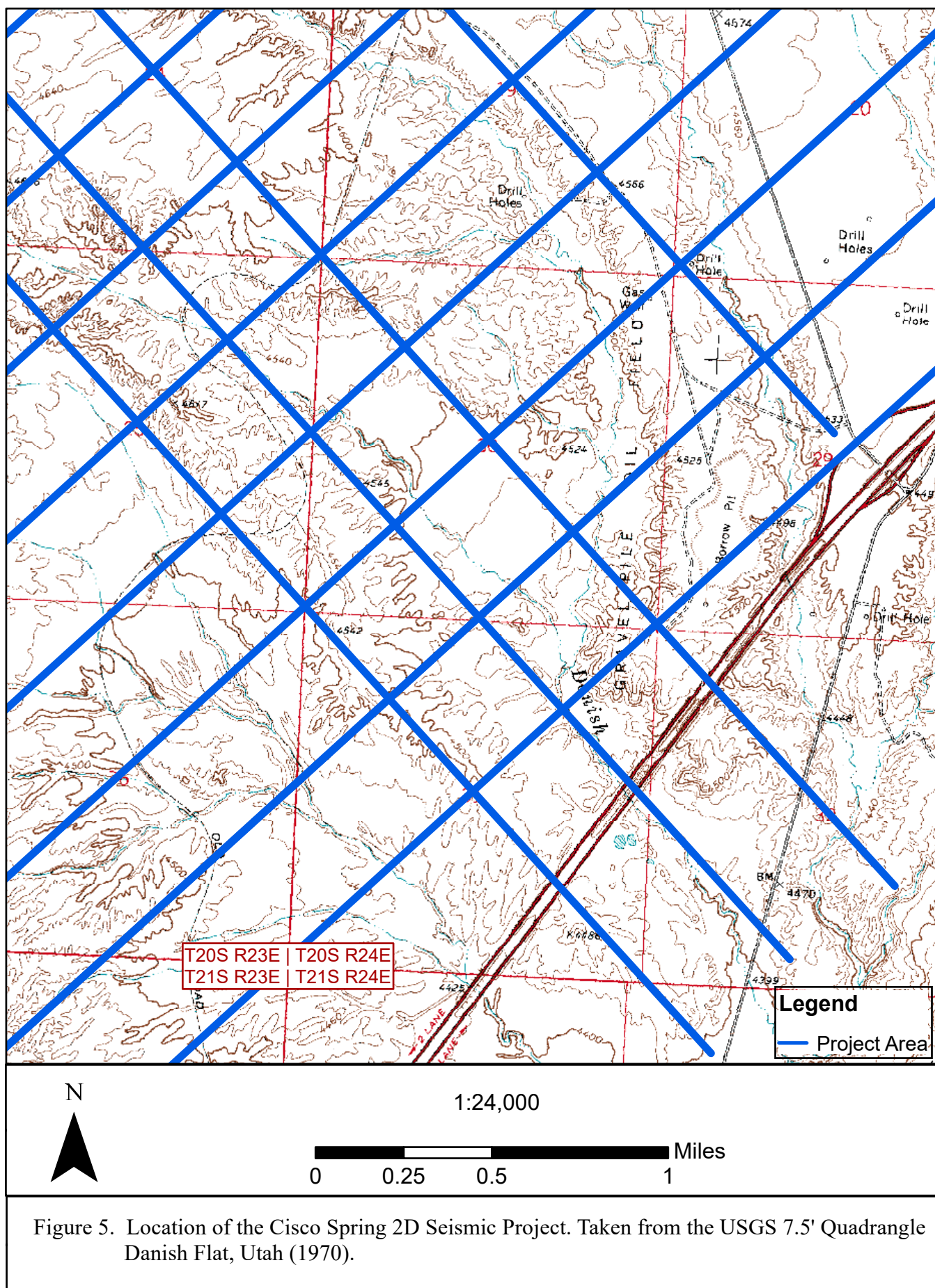


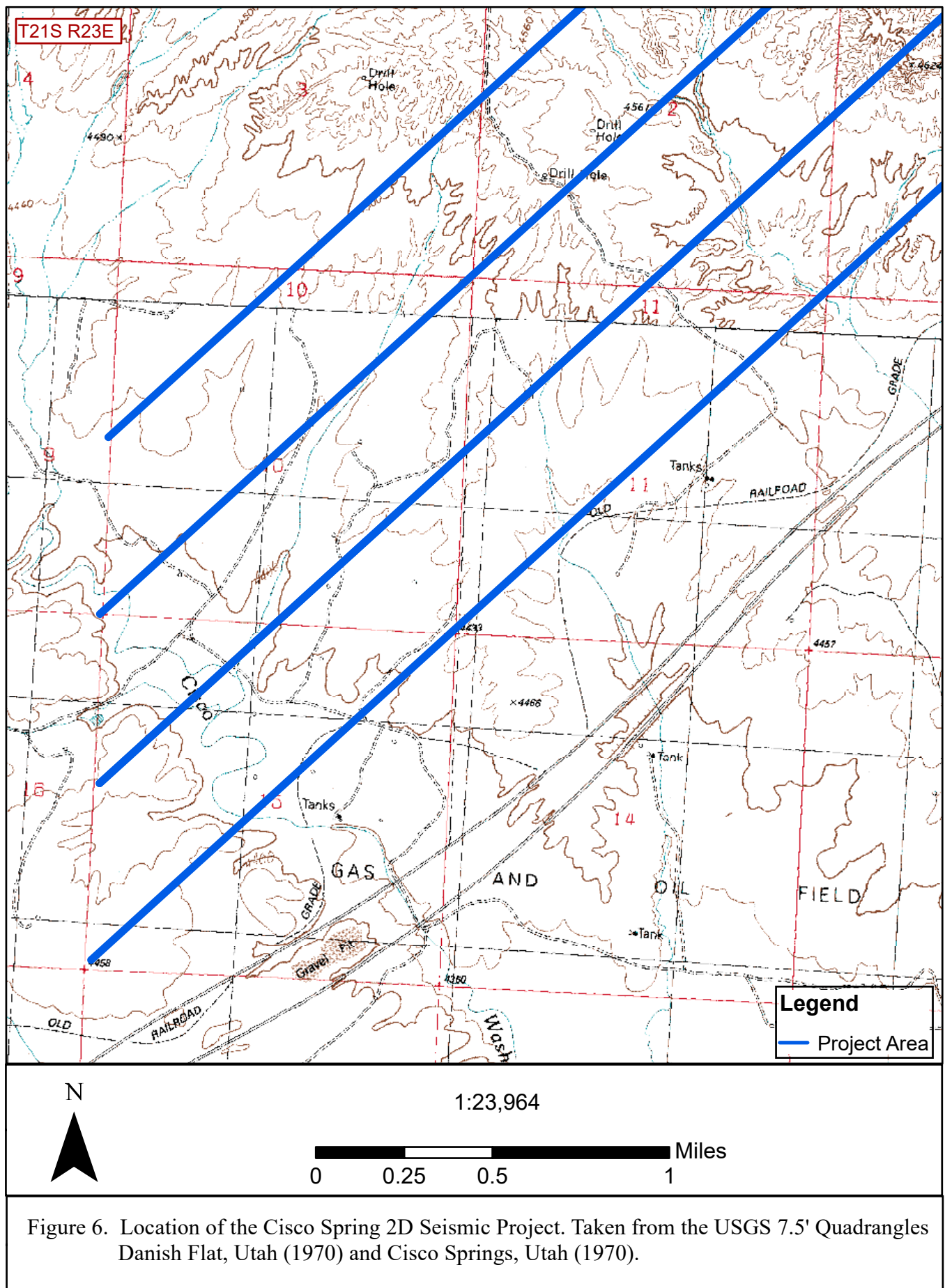












excellent in most of the project area. The project area has been cut with multiple two-track and graded dirt roads, which currently provide access to oil and gas fields. Historically, roads and railroads in the project area provided access for local farming and ranching activities.

## PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### Archival Research

The literature review for this project included a records search from the Utah State Historic Preservation Offices Records Division, Antiquities Division, and was conducted by Deb Miller on August 10, 2020. Fifty-four cultural resource sites and eighty-five projects were noted within one-half mile of the project area (Tables 2 and 3).

<b>Table 2. Sites Recorded within One-half Mile of the Current Project Area</b>				
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Associated Project No.</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility</b>
42GR785	FL-86-536	Historic	Shepherd camp	Unevaluated
42GR873	Unknown	Historic	Shepherd camp	Not Eligible
42GR904	Unknown	Prehistoric	Isolated Cody knife, collected	Eligible
42GR935	Multiple recordings	Historic	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (abandoned narrow gauge line)	Eligible
42GR1025	Multiple recordings	Multi-component	Large, sparse lithic scatter and historic trash scatter	Eligible
42GR1269	82-GC-220	Historic	Culvert with small trash scatter	Not Eligible
42GR1274	82-GC-220; 08-MQ-683	Historic	Homestead in Danish Flat settlement	Not Eligible
42GR1296	82-UB-205	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible
42GR1466	82-MA-292	Multi-component	Lithic scatter and historic trash scatter	Eligible
42GR1546	82-WN-289; 11-W6-243	Prehistoric	Habitation site with rock shelters	Eligible
42GR1573	82-AF-318; 83-GC-180	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Eligible
42GR1574	82-AF-318	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Eligible
42GR1575	82-AF-318	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Eligible
42GR1576	82-AF-318	Historic	Historic habitation/camp	Eligible
42GR1598	84-GF-756	Prehistoric	Open lithic scatter	Not Eligible
42GR1726	84-GF-756	Historic	Campsite	Eligible
42GR1761	111-83C	Historic	Campsite	Not Eligible
42GR2304	89-AF-687	Historic	Habitation	Not Eligible
42GR2305	89-AF-687	Historic	Road	Not Eligible
42GR2651	Multiple recordings	Historic	US-6/US-50 highway	Eligible
42GR2653	94-AS-443	Historic	Campsite	Not Eligible
42GR2683	95-JB-28; 11-W6-0243	Historic	Water pipeline	Under review
42GR3636	05-SC-1384	Historic	Shepherd camp	Not Eligible
42GR3926	07-MQ-908	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR3927	08-MQ-683	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible
42GR3928	07-MQ-908	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR3929	07-MQ-908	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR3964	07-MQ-1428	Historic	Habitation	Eligible

**Table 2. Sites Recorded within One-half Mile of the Current Project Area**

Site Number	Associated Project No.	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Eligibility
42GR3965	07-MQ-1428	Historic	Habitation	Not Eligible
42GR4023	08-MQ-413	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR4024	08-MQ-413	Historic	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4078	08-MQ-683	Prehistoric	Lithic and ceramic scatter	Eligible
42GR4079	08-MQ-683	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4084	08-MQ-683	Historic	Ranching complex	Not Eligible
42GR4085	08-MQ-683	Historic	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4086	08-MQ-683	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4087	08-MQ-683	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Eligible
42GR4089	08-MQ-683	Historic	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4090	08-MQ-683	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR4091	08-MQ-683	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR4092	08-MQ-683	Historic	Temporary railroad camp	Not Eligible
42GR4093	08-MQ-683	Historic	Concrete pit	Not Eligible
42GR4094	08-MQ-683	Historic	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4095	08-MQ-683	Historic	Wagon road	Not Eligible
42GR4096	08-MQ-683	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR4097	08-MQ-683	Historic	Checkdam network, possibly CCC	Eligible
42GR4107	08-MQ-683	Historic	GLO Road	Not Eligible
42GR4425	10BL0876	Historic	Small campsite with stone alignments	Not eligible
42GR4426	10BL0876	Historic	Artifact scatter	Not Eligible
42GR4707	11-W6-0243	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
42GR5236	15-ES-726	Historic	H.A. Dunston homestead	Eligible
42GR5237	15-ES-726	Historic	M.T. Johnston house	Not Eligible
42GR5238	15-ES-726	Historic	Temporary camp	Not Eligible
42GR5239	15-ES-726	Historic	GLO Road	Not Eligible

**Table 3. Projects Conducted within One-half Mile of the Current Project Area**

Report #	Company	Project	Author
U76AV0082	Agency of Conservation Archaeology	Report for Northwest Pipeline	Haskell, 1976
U77AF0090	AERC	Survey of a Drill Station in the Danish Flat Area	Hauck, 1977
U77BC0094	BYU	Board-Pet #14-29 for Boardwalk Oil	Berge, 1977
U77KA0098	KK Pelli	Cisco Drilling Co. Drill Site	Pierson, 1977
U78AF0122	AERC	Boardwalk Access & Drill Site	Hauck, 1978
U78AF0124	AERC	Burkhalter Drilling Operations vic. Cisco	Hauck, 1978
U78AF0319	AERC	Arch. Recon. in East Central Utah	Hauck, 1978
U78AF0400	AERC	Landsdale-Carmack 1-10 & Anshutz-Carmack 1-21	Hauck, 1978
U78CD0196	Centuries Research, Inc.	Danish Flat-Windy Mesa Study Area	Nickens, 1978
U78KA0148	KK Pelli	Adams & Dizdar Drill Pad & Access R.	Pierson, 1978
U78KA0157	KK Pelli	Drill Pads for Cisco Drilling	Pierson, 1978
U78KA0159	KK Pelli	3 Drill Pads & 2 Rds. for Petrovest International	Pierson, 1978
U78KA0160	KK Pelli	3 Drill Pads for Frank Adams & George Graham	Pierson, 1978
U78UA0191	University of Utah	NW Pipeline-18 Drill Sites, Pipelines, 2 laterals	Sisson, 1978

<b>Table 3. Projects Conducted within One-half Mile of the Current Project Area</b>			
<b>Report #</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Author</b>
U79AF0111	AERC	Boardwalk Fed. 15-3 & 15-4 Wells vic. Cisco	Hauck, 1979
U79CD0131	Centuries Research, Inc	Natural Gas Pipeline R/W	Nickens, 1979
U79CD0136	Centuries Research, Inc	4 Proposed Burton Hawks Well Sites	Nickens, 1979
U79CD0139	Centuries Research, Inc	Proposed Well Site & Alternate for Broadhead	Nickens, 1979
U79UA0190	University of Utah	2 Gas Wells & Access Roads - Minerals Serv.	Holmer, 1979
U80NH0330	Nickens & Associates	Cisco Cultural Resource Study	Nickens, 1980
U80UA0296	University of Utah	Monitoring Report, Spread 4, MAPCO Pipeline	Holmer, 1980
U80WG0299	Wooward-Clyde	MAPCO Rocky Mt Hydrocarbons Pipeline	Schroedl, 1980
U80WG0299	Wooward-Clyde	Test Excavations: Sixteen Prehistoric Sites Along The MAPCO Rocky Mountain Liquid Hydrocarbons Pipeline	Schroedl, 1980
U80WG0299	Wooward-Clyde	Monitoring Report On MAPCO's Rocky Mountain Hydrocarbons Pipeline, Spread 6	Schroedl, 1980
U81GC0297	Grand River Consultants	Thriftway Clayton Well #2	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0298	Grand River Consultants	4 NWP Ties: State 16-3/WK 31/Calvin 31-12/BTex 1-31	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0312	Grand River Consultants	3 Walter Broadhead Wells	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0316	Grand River Consultants	Trinity Oil and Gas Pumpelly 30-2 Well	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0318	Grand River Consultants	Hope #1 & #2 Wells & Access	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0319	Grand River Consultants	Clayton Wells & Rds. Kathy #1, Nicole #1 & Jane #1	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0325	Grand River Consultants	J.P. #1 & Shuttle #2 Wells & Access	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0327	Grand River Consultants	Well Tie to Clayton Hope #2	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0413	Grand River Consultants	NW Pipeline Well Tie to Gas Oil #1	Alexander, 1981
U81GC0503	Grand River Consultants	Clayton Investment Company's Hope #4 Well Pad	Alexander, 1981
U82AF0318	AERC	Well Locations 9-3,9-4 in Cisco Wash Locality	Hauck, 1982
U82GC0220	Grand River Consultants	T20S R23E Sec. 24, East Half, for Clayton Invest.	Alexander, 1982
U82GC0227	Grand River Consultants	Jacobs Oil & Gas Utah Lease Holdings	Alexander, 1982
U82GC0243	Grand River Consultants	NW Pipeline Well Tie to Adams 2-037	Alexander, 1982
U82GC0244	Grand River Consultants	NW Pipeline Lateral A-19	Alexander, 1982
U82GC0253	Grand River Consultants	Raphael Pumpelly's Martha #1 Well & Access	Alexander, 1982
U82MA0292	Metcalf-Zier	Five Broadhead Wells Near Cisco	Black, 1982
U82WN0289	Woods Canyon	Texas Eastern Loop Pipeline Utah & Colorado	Honeycutt, 1983
U83GC0180	Grand River Consultants	NW Pipeline Tie to Ambra Oil #9-3	Alexander, 1983
U83GC0185	Grand River Consultants	NW Pipeline Tie to Cisco Springs A-1	Alexander, 1983
U83GC0186	Grand River Consultants	NW Pipeline Tie to Cisco Springs 1-B	Alexander, 1983
U83GC0858	Grand River Consultants	Arch Survey NWP Tie Cisco 1-B	Babcock, 1983
U84GF0756	Goodson & Associates	Class II Survey & Predict. Model, Cisco Desert	Bradley, 1984
U84KA0753	KK Pelli	Federal Lansdale 9-2A & 9-3A for Desert Oil	Pierson, 1984
U84NH0253	Nickens & Associates	Two Drill Pads near Cisco Wash	Nickens, 1984



<b>Table 3. Projects Conducted within One-half Mile of the Current Project Area</b>			
<b>Report #</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Author</b>
U85AS0524	Abajo	CEJA Corp Seis Lines #102 & 103/Cisco Project	Davis, 1985
U85NH0651	Nickens & Associates	2 Cisco Wash Well Locations	Nickens, 1985
U86BL0099		Pro-Peace Camp Site	Brunsmann, 1986
U88GC0516	Grand River Consultants	Master Petroleum MPD9-2B	Alexander, 1988
U89AF0687	AERC	Seep Ridge Rd(rep. Includes 90-AF-133 & 91-AF-301)	Hauck, 1989
U89BL0661	BLM	Agate Allotment Boundary Fence	Howard, 1989
U90AF0133	AERC	Seep Ridge Rd(rep. Includes 89-AF-687 & 91-AF-301)	Hauck, 1990
U90AS0051	Abajo	NW Pipeline Grand Gas Discharge Line	Davis, 1990
U90AS0516	Abajo	UP&L Hunter-Moore 69 KV Powerline	Davis, 1990
U91AF0301	AERC	Book Cliffs Rd/rep. Includes 89-AF-687 & 90-AF-133	Hauck, 1991
U94AS0443	Abajo	CRI Of Pacificorp/Utah Power's Proposed 345 KV Transmission Line, Green River To Grand Junction Section, Grand County, Utah, And Mesa County, Colorado	Davis, 1994
U95JB0028	JBR	Cisco Haul Road Near I-70	Billat, 1995
U97GB0185	Grand River Institute	Falcon Energy 15-5 Surface Pipeline	Conner, 1997
U98AI0641	Alpine	Access Roads and Borrow Areas for MAPCO	Horn, 1998
U99AI0115	Alpine	MAPCO Pipeline Sites Excavation	Reed, 1999
U99BL0581	BLM	Eleven Cisco Mesa Reservoirs	Louthan, 1999
U00BL0003	BLM	East Cisco Minerals Materials Site	Louthan, 2000
U00ST0332	SHPO	Adesta Fiber Optic Line	Seddon, 2000
U01MQ0412	MOAC	Cleartalk's White House, Cisco and Harley Dome Powerlines	Montgomery, 2001
U01UP0518	Uncompahgre Arch. Cons.	Trachyle Well 1-19	Pointkowski, 2001
U03BL0581	BLM	Martha #1 Well Pipeline	Portillo, 2003
U05SC1384	Senco-Phenix	Elk Production- Suma Purchase Six Wells and Access	Senulis, 2005
U06MQ0583	MOAC	Cisco Danish Flat 2D Seismic	Montgomery, 2006
U06MQ0600	MOAC	Running Foxes Three Well Locations	Montgomery, 2006
U06MQ1181	MOAC	Running Fox's Six Well Locations	Montgomery, 2006
U06MQ1183	MOAC	Running Fox's Disturbance Area Near Broadhead CDM	Montgomery, 2006
U06MQ1201	MOAC	CRI of Additional Access for Cisco Exploration's Danish Flat 2D Seismic	Montgomery, 2006
U06MQ1695	MOAC	CRI of the State Extension to a Seismic Line, Addendum to: Cultural Resource Inventory of Cisco Expro, LLC's Danish Flat 2D Seismic Prospect, in Grand County, Utah	Montgomery, 2006
U07MQ0049	MOAC	CRI Of Running Fox's Broadhead Tap & #30-6 Right of Way Corridor	Montgomery, 2007
U07MQ0335	MOAC	Running Foxes Petroleum Pipeline in T20S, R24E, Sec. 25	Montgomery, 2007
U07MQ0336	MOAC	Running Foxes Petroleum Cisco Project 8 Wells	Montgomery, 2007

<b>Table 3. Projects Conducted within One-half Mile of the Current Project Area</b>			
<b>Report #</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Author</b>
U07MQ0341	MOAC	Running Foxes Broadhead Tap And 30-6 ROW Corridor Change	Montgomery, 2007
U07MQ1429	MOAC	Running Foxes Two Cisco Wells	Montgomery, 2007
U10BL0212	BLM	USGA Dust Collectors Yellowcat Culverts	Grench, 2010
U11W60243	Western Archaeological Services	Enterprise WEP II Pipeline Project	Goodrich, 2011
U15HX0438	Horrocks Engineers	An Archaeological Inventory for the I-70; Fiber Optic from Cisco to the State Line Project, Grand County, Utah	Steele, 2015

Additionally, historic maps and aerial photos of the area, as well as local prehistories and histories relevant to the project area were reviewed. The NRHP was also consulted, and no NRHP listed sites were noted within one mile of the current project area. Several potential unnamed historic roads were identified on historic maps, as well as some 1920s homesteads; however, no other resource types were observed within the project area.

## **Cultural Overview**

### ***Pre-contact***

The project is located in present-day Grand County, north of the railroad town of Cisco, Utah, and about 5 miles north of the Colorado River. This area is known to have supported Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Protohistoric, and historic cultures. Further the project is in the transitional zone between the Formative cultures of the Ancestral Puebloan and Fremont with both cultures likely having some presence in the project area.

Human occupation of the study area begins with the Paleoindian groups which appear to have arrived in the region during the terminal Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years B.P. (Cannon et al. 2016:115). Their presence is known primarily by discoveries of Clovis, Folsom, and Plano lanceolate projectile points and other shaped lithic hand tools such as burins and scrapers. These isolated projectile points have been found west of the project area in the San Rafael Swell and at the Folsom Site near Green River, Utah. An isolated Cody Knife was found within one half-mile of the study area (Site 42GR904; Kvamme 1983). Paleoindian discoveries on the northern Colorado Plateau have been limited, although sites such as the Dawson Site and the Lime Ridge Site have demonstrated a Paleoindian presence in the area (Cannon et al. 2016:117).

Mass faunal extinctions associated with a general warming and drying trend resulted in an essentially modern environmental regime by the middle Holocene, which marks the beginning of the Archaic period (8,000-2500 B. P.). Often broken up into the four sub-periods of Early, Middle, Late, and Terminal Archaic, this period in eastern and southeastern Utah includes sites and diagnostic artifacts that are widespread and relatively common in Grand County, especially from the latter period; however, no sites within this time period have been discovered near the project area.

Near the end of the Archaic Period, many elements of a settled horticultural lifestyle were introduced into the lifeway of Utah from the Southwest, including the manufacture of pottery and horticultural practices. The Fremont Culture is a label applied to groups exhibiting this different lifestyle who occupied the Utah area from ca. A.D. 400 to 1300 (Marwitt 1986:161). Five geographic Fremont variants are generally recognized today, one of which, the San Rafael Fremont variant, falls within the current project area (Marwitt 1970:143).

The Puebloan and Fremont Cultures overlap in the current study area during the Formative Period (from about A.D. 500–1450), which is defined as the time when peoples of North America relied heavily on domesticated crops, began making pottery and transitioned to settled village life (Ahlstrom et al. 1993; Willey and Phillips 1958). Although maize appears on the southern Colorado Plateau, near Quemado, Arizona, as early as 2000 B.C. (Huber and Miljour 2004), cultivation of domesticated plants in northwestern Arizona did not begin until about A.D. 500, at which time pottery making also began, the bow and arrow were introduced, and settled villages appeared (Ahlstrom et al. 1993; Bungart 1994; Fairley 1989). People originally lived in pit houses (essentially a roofed pit), but by about A.D. 900, they were constructing masonry houses above ground.

In Grand County, this fundamental shift from a hunting and gathering lifeway to one based on agriculture is exemplified by the Fremont cultural tradition. Fremont remains are generally distributed north of the Colorado River, extending east into west central Colorado. The project area is located within what is usually recognized as the San Rafael Fremont cultural area (Marwitt 1970). This Fremont variant (A.D. 700-1200) is characterized by stone masonry surface structures, slab-lined pit structures, ornate anthropomorphic clay figurines, Emery Gray ceramics and corn agriculture (Jennings 1978:184). Fremont habitation structures excavated in northern Grand County include the Turner-Look site and two similar sites with circular stone habitation structures, located near the base of the Book Cliffs (Wormington 1955). Shortly before the onset of the fourteenth century, much of the Colorado Plateau was abandoned and the Fremont ceased to exist as a recognizable cultural entity.

The Protohistoric period (A.D. 1450-1850) is represented by Numic-speaking peoples who probably arrived in eastern Utah by A.D. 1100 (Cannon, et al. 2016:5-1; Reed 1994:188). The archaeological remains of the Numic-speaking peoples on the Colorado Plateau consist primarily of lithic scatters with low quantities of brownware ceramics and occasional wickiups. Most of the artifact scatters are in open settings, although a small number are in rock shelters. Other Numic site types include tree platforms, game-drive sites, crevice burials with Euro-American artifacts, such as sheet metal, cans, weaponry and horse tack. The Ute were primarily hunters and gatherers, though there are some records of Ute agriculture in the Moab area shortly before they were moved to reservation lands in 1881 (Horn, Reed and Chandler 1994:130). Manos and metates are also common at Numic component sites.

One previously recorded site with a Numic component (42GR1574) is known near the current study area. The site includes numerous ground stone tools, several fire hearths, pottery, and a dense lithic scatter. Although no excavations have been conducted at the site, pottery found on the site surface can be ascribed to the Numic people (Montgomery 1983).

### ***Post Contact***

The first documented Euro-American exploration into the State of Utah consisted of Spanish explorers led by Juan Maria Antonio de Rivera in 1765, in search of trading and perspective routes throughout the southwest. This expedition apparently reached the Colorado River at Castle Valley (Barnes 1991). In 1776, Dominguez-Escalante Expedition entered portions of Western Colorado and Utah, coming into contact with numerous Ute groups. The Spanish Trail was a long, meandering route with a major loop to the north crossing Grand County and extending well into the central portion of Utah. In the 1820s, trappers, such as Antoine Robidoux and the French-Canadian Etienne Provost began to frequent the region. Government exploration and surveying parties in the area included John C. Fremont, who successfully completed two expeditions in 1843 and 1845 for the U.S. Army Corps Topographical Engineers (Horn, Reed and Chandler 1994:149). Fremont led another private expedition in late 1853, following the route taken earlier that year by the Gunnison Expedition (Ibid:150).

The first permanent settlements in the State of Utah, in 1847, were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Church), who made the trek west so they could practice their religion without persecution. About eight years after the pioneer's arrival to the Wasatch Front, Brigham Young, president of the Church, sent missionaries to Grand County to establish the Elk Mountain Mission (Firmage 1996:79). The missionaries constructed a fort of adobe and stone and planted crops. Although relations with the Utes were initially good, conflict had erupted by September of that same year and the Church members abandoned the settlement (Tanner 1976:60-61).

During the 1870s, a number of settlers and ranchers attempted to establish homesteads in the area, including a few who chose to occupy the abandoned Elk Mountain Mission Fort. This new group of settlers were variously engaged in prospecting, ranching, and limited agriculture. By the early 1880s, a settlement had been established in Spanish Valley. The community went through several name changes, such as "Mormon Fort" and "Grand Valley" (Horn, Reed and Chandler 1994:152). The name Moab was the name given to the post office established there on March 23, 1880 (Daughters of Utah Pioneers 1972:17). During the latter part of the 19th Century, ranching was widespread in southeastern Utah. And by the 1880s, there were reportedly thousands of cattle on the range between Grand Junction and Green River (Horn, Reed and Chandler 1994:154).

In 1883, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) narrow gauge line, built between Denver and Salt Lake City, established a railhead at Thompson Springs, Utah. This location soon became an important transportation and shipping point for the stockmen of Grand and San Juan Counties, since cattle could be shipped from here to the stockyards in Kansas City. Access to the railroad made it possible for ranchers to make a living on the arid desert environment (Barnes 1991). Additional towns popped up along the railroad route, encouraged by the access to transportation and movement of livestock and farm goods. The D&RG narrow gauge line was abandoned in 1890, after the D&RG Western finalized the standard railroad line (Pierson and Jamison 1993:37). The new line shifted the railroad about one mile south where it still runs today. A portion of the abandoned railroad line winds through the current study area (Site 42GR935).

The rail town of Cisco became an important shipping point for livestock moving between seasonal ranges in the Book Cliffs, the La Sal Mountains, and the Cisco Desert areas (Firmage 1996:136). Cisco, located near the current study area, also had seen a flurry of coal mining activity in the 1900s and limited mining in the 1940s (Firmage 1996:302). Additionally, manganese mining was later undertaken about ten miles southwest of Cisco, 30 miles west of the current study area. At Cisco, two homesteads were patented in 1927 by Thomas Wimmer (Horn, Reed and Chandler 1994:175) and in 1947, the land was developed for an automobile service station by county residents Charles and Erma Wimmer (Firmage 1996:302).

About a decade into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a change in the 1862 Homestead Act created the opportunity for homesteaders to try their luck in the Danish Flat area where the current project is located. *The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909* allowed homesteaders to patent 320-acre tracts of land (up from 160 acres) and reduced the residency requirement from 5 years to only three. However, this change only applied to non-irrigable lands in some western states (Firmage 1996:117, 233; Bradsher 2012:35). Scientific studies around the turn-of-the-century had begun to explore alternative methods of irrigation for agriculture in arid regions. One of these methods was dry farming, also known as the “Scientific Soil Culture” (Libecap and Hansen 2000:13; Russell 2007:506-507). The head of Utah’s Agricultural College, John A. Widstoe, lent support to these methods that included banking soil moisture created by winter rainfall and other methods. These new farming methods, as well as access to markets via the Cisco-Colorado auto road and the D&RG Narrow Gauge railroad siding at Cisco made Danish Flat seem like the perfect place to homestead.

The first settlers to Danish Flat was the Quintus Cato family (Salmon 2004:22). This was sometime around 1916 or 1917, shortly after the Grand Junction Automobile Association opened the roads between Cisco and the Colorado state line for auto travelers providing reliable access to the area. (According to the Cato family, the area was called Danish Flat before they moved there.) Prior to this, the 1910 US Census shows Cato living in the town of Cisco where he worked as a blacksmith (Familysearch 2020). The Cato family raised cattle and horses and began dry farming operations, supplemented by irrigation from Cottonwood Creek. This effort saw some successful crops of melons, hay, and grains. In 1921, Quintus Cato was appointed U.S. Land Commissioner in 1921 to give people filing land patents a local option and saving them the long trip to the land office in Moab (*The Times Independent* [TTI] 1921b). Some homesteaders patented lands through the *Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909*, whereas other purchased it from existing owners.

Around this time, two businessmen in Grand Junction, Colorado, Henry M. Kingsley and C.E. Woodman, began encouraging dry farm homesteading in the Danish Flat region. By the end of 1921 the partners boasted that “seven homesteaders had just arrived [in Danish Flat] with at least another two coming soon” (Salmon 2004:21). Soon, over 2,000 acres of land had been filed on and settlers began moving in with high hopes of productive farms (TTI 1921a). Settlers also purchased cash-sale patents on Danish Flat, and other non-irrigated areas in the State of Utah, hoping to cash in on dry farming (Firmage 1996:232).

Multiple homestead sites from the Danish Flat community were documented within the current study area. This included the recordation and/or revisit of 4 homestead sites: the J.A. Johnston house (42GR1274); the J.A. Lander house (42GR7582); the R.R. Claycomb house (42GR7585), and the Selah J. Chadwick house (42GR7586). Only one of these families (the John A. Johnson family) actually filed a land patent through the US Government for their property at Danish Flat. It is assumed that the other three homesteaders purchased their lands from existing owners. Outside of the current project area but within the Danish Flat community, two additional homestead properties were previously recorded. These are the homestead sites of H.A. Dunston (42GR5236) and M.T. Johnston (42GR5237). It is likely there are additional undocumented homestead sites related to this community in the area. Site 42GR7581 an industrial processing site, may also contain an older homestead component.

The small community grew rapidly and diminished just as quickly. According to Quintus Cato's son, by 1922 there were 50 settlers at Danish Flat (Salmon 2004:22). In May of that year, the Grand County School Superintendent noted that with 22 children enrolled in school from the community, that they needed their own school (Salmon 2004:22). The community quickly declined likely due to three factors. First the best lands were already claimed; second, precipitation was higher in the late 1910s and early 1920s and declined into the late 1920s; third, the price of wheat plummeted throughout the 1920s (Firmage 1998:232). Throughout the "roaring 20s", The Times Independent (TTI), a newspaper based out of Moab, ran a weekly column of community county happenings and a segment of "Danish Flat Notes". As early as March 1924, the column gave news of two settlers leaving the community:

R.L. Haggard left Monday for eastern Colorado looking for a new location. He has sold his claim here.

and

Mr. Fox has moved to Fruit where he has rented a ranch. He said he didn't think he could raise anything here as it was too dry, and he didn't miss it any. . . if it doesn't rain soon there won't even be any grass here (TTI 1924).

By 1928, the community was all but defunct. An article from this year states: "Mr. and Mrs. D J Larsen moved to the Cato Ranch in May 1928 with plans to farm that summer" (TTI 10 May 1928:8). Another story tells of a terrible storm striking the community in 1929 in which 75 head of sheep were lost after being buried in snowdrifts (TTI 1929). Quintus Cato was one of the last people to leave. Cato died in 1930 and his obituary states that he had recently moved to Fruita, Colorado from his ranch at Danish Flat (TTI 1930). The Stock Market crash in 1929 sealed the fate of the doomed community as the Great Depression took hold throughout the nation.

During the Great Depression, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps had a large presence in Grand County with five camps located in and around the county seat, Moab. These camps included: F-20, Warner Lake Camp, a US Forest Service camp; DG-32, the Dalton Wells Camp (1935-1941); NP-7, Arches National Monument (1940 to 1942) (Firmage 1998:283-85).

When the CCC was first established, enrollees were required to be unmarried, unemployed men from 18 to 25 years of age. In 1937, Congress extended the program and changed the age to 17 to 23. However, there was no age limit for Veterans or Native Americans, and they could be married. Throughout the existence of the CCC, around 3.5 million men served in its ranks. The young men lived in camps with about 200 workers in tents, and later barracks. There was a total of about 4,500 camps during the nine years the CCC existed. Nine hundred and three of these camps were Soil Conservation Service (SCS) camps (Association of Retired Conservation Service Employees [ARCSE] 2020).

A large CCC project, a landscape consisting of a series of small erosion control berms (42GR4097), is located in the current project area on Danish Flat. This was likely constructed by SCS-6 Company 1256. Although the records of exactly what projects this Company worked on are stored at the National Archives in Denver and the research is not within the scope of this project, it can be extrapolated that it was this Company that constructed site 42GR4097. Much of the work done by the SCS camps was on private lands where camp members “demonstrated the value of contour and strip farming, shelterbelts, stock dams and pasture furrows to reduce erosion, prevent runoff and better utilize grazing land” (Derschied 1986).

The local Moab newspaper, *The Times Independent*, published a column on SCS-6 Company 1256. These small articles mainly discussed the basketball games, movies, and other recreational activities of the camp members. However, some general projects were mentioned such as: cutting cedar poles for fencing, construction of a rock dam and other methods of flood control, and tree planting (TTI 1938a:2; 1938b:1; 1938c:8). Company 1256 moved to Utah from New Jersey in 1937 and worked on soil conservation projects until they closed in 1941 (ARCSE 2020).

In 1943, the abandoned Dalton Wells CCC camp was used to hold the Japanese-American citizens who had been labeled as troublemakers from the internment camps at Tule Lake, California and from Gila, Arizona (Louthan, Pierson and Wall 1994:4). At peak occupancy, the relocation center held forty-nine men. Shortly thereafter, all the inmates were moved to an abandoned Native American boarding school at Leupp in northwestern Arizona (Louthan, Pierson and Wall 1994:5).

From the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century until after World War I, ranching and natural resources extraction formed the largest economic enterprises in Grand County. A number of permits for oil and gas exploration were issued north of Moab, starting in the 1920s. Large oil-producing fields were discovered in the late 1940s and 1950s in both northern and southern Grand County, increasing oil production in the area (Horn, Reed and Chandler 1994:191). Numerous active and abandoned oil wells surround the current study area. Uranium extraction had more of a success for the county in the southern area where the large mines were established. Other minerals, such as coal, manganese, and potash, have all had important roles in the local economy. The extraction of natural resources has long been integral to the economic prosperity of Grand County. The oil and gas fields in the Cisco area had a period of success in the 1950 and 60s (Firmage 1996:319, 360).

Grand County became famous for Arches National Monument. Arches National Monument was designated as a National Park in 1971. As the tourism industry grew, there

became more opportunities for recreational activities around the Colorado River and the slickrock trails of Moab. Tourism has become integral to area's economy as agriculture has declined in productivity. Each year, tens of thousands of tourists pass through the communities on their way to Arches National Park, bringing with them their valuable tourist dollars. In 2018, over 1.6 million visitors came to Arches National Park, many continuing the journey south to Canyonlands National Park in San Juan County.

## **EXPECTATIONS**

Based on sites previously recorded near the current project area, it is expected that a large number of historic sites may be found. The presence of an historic railroad grade through the project area suggests the possibility for railroad construction camps or other types of railroad-based activity sites or railroad features. Historic maps and aerial photographs also indicate the presence of numerous dirt or two-track roads, and historic sites could be expected along such roads. The historic records have limited information regarding the historic settlement of Danish Flat; however, two homestead sites related to the settlement have been previously documented in the project area. It would be expected that there are additional homestead sites in the area. Large prehistoric sites are not expected to be found out on the open mesa in areas with no shelter, but with the presence of a spring in the northwest margin of the project, small to medium-sized prehistoric lithic scatters and campsites could be expected.

## **FIELD METHODS**

This is a Class III inventory to collect data and record sites. The project area consists of 112 miles of linear survey along a patterned grid of seismic line source corridors. Each line was walked in two transects spaced equally off of the centerline to cover a corridor width of 100 feet. Except for the lines that are located within the boundary of a large soils conservation site (42GR935) where the corridor widths were expanded to 200 feet. Transects were 15 m apart to cover the corridor width of 100 or 200 feet.

The project area was identified based on maps of the area, as well as by shapefiles and project maps provided by Running Foxes. Field personnel included Sandy Chynoweth Pagano and John Rasmussen, Crew Chiefs and two crew members: Halle Singer and Lawrence Chiatti. Field work was conducted from August 15 through September 4, 2020.

The project area is located on an open, flat mesa with excellent ground visibility and it is not likely that any cultural sites were missed during the survey. Therefore, no additional data gathering is recommended at this point of the project.

Cultural manifestations of more than 10 artifacts of a single class or 15 artifacts from at least two classes located within a 10-meter diameter area were recorded as an archaeological site; any association fewer than this was recorded as an isolated find. Sites were documented by examining the surface and marking the locations of surficial artifacts with pin flags. The documentation procedure involved archaeologists walking transects across the site area at intervals spaced no more than 5 meters (15 feet) apart. The archaeologists marked all artifacts



and features with pin flags. This procedure allowed clear definition of site boundaries and artifact concentrations. After recordation of the artifacts, the flags were removed from the site.

At the completion of the surface inspection, sites were mapped using a GeoXH differentially correctible Trimble with sub-meter accuracy. Data was collected using the NAD 83, UTM 12N Projection, and was recorded with a Bureau of Land Management data dictionary. This data was post-processed using Pathfinder software. Archaeological sites were also photographed, mapped, and site data entered onto the appropriate Utah Archaeological Site Forms.

## RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

A total of 23 sites and 83 isolates were recorded during the inventory. Of the 23 sites located, 13 are newly recorded and 10 have been previously recorded. Twenty-one of the sites located are historic sites, one site is a prehistoric lithic scatter, and there is one multi-component consisting of a historic homestead and prehistoric lithic scatter. The 21 historic sites located include: five roads, four homesteads, four artifact scatters, three agricultural/ranching sites, two erosion/water control landscape sites, two campsites, and one railroad grade. Commonwealth is recommending three sites Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A, four under Criteria A and D, two under Criterion D, and 14 sites Not Eligible. Table 4 lists the recorded sites and NRHP recommendations. Figures 7 through 13 depict the sites recorded during the cultural resources inventory. Following these are the site descriptions for the individual sites.

<b>Table 4. Sites Recorded within the Current Project Area</b>					
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Field Number</b>	<b>Site Class</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>National Register Recommendation</b>
42GR935		Historic	Railroad	The abandoned Denver & Rio Grande Western Narrow-Gauge Railroad (DRGW) line.	Eligible Criterion A
42GR1274		Historic	Homestead	An historic homestead that was originally settled by John A. Johnston in the 1920s as part of the Danish Flat community.	Eligible Criterion A & D
42GR2305	R1	Historic	Road	An historic road corridor currently known as Cottonwood Road or BLM Road 181.	Not Eligible
42GR2653		Historic	Campsite	A temporary historic campsite containing 5 hole-in-cap cans, 2 hole-in-top cans, and 1 sanitary can.	Not Eligible

<b>Table 4. Sites Recorded within the Current Project Area</b>					
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Field Number</b>	<b>Site Class</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>National Register Recommendation</b>
42GR4084		Historic	Corral	A dismantled corral with a small associated artifact scatter.	Not Eligible
42GR4087		Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	A small lithic scatter containing 8 flakes (6 tertiary and 2 shatter) partially buried.	Eligible Criterion D
42GR4097		Historic	Erosion Control	A large landscape of erosion control features constructed by the CCC with 638 low earthen berms within the 5% sample area within the project area.	Eligible Criterion A
42GR4107		Historic	Road	A wagon road that accessed the J.A. Johnston homestead (42GR1274).	Not Eligible
42GR4425		Historic	Campsite	Historic campsite consisting of an artifact scatter and four features.	Not Eligible
42GR5239	R4	Historic	Road	A secondary road that provided ranching and later oil and gas related access from US 6/50 to the Book Cliffs.	Not Eligible
42GR7580	HS1	Historic	Corral	a small historic corral and artifact scatter containing hole-in-top and sanitary cans, two plate glass fragments, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal hardware.	Not Eligible
42GR7581	HS-S2	Historic	Industrial Processing and Habitation	The site consists of a long-term residential domestic habitation and an industrial processing area with 11 features.	Eligible Criterion D
42GR7582	JR1	Historic	Homestead	The J.A. Lander's homestead consists of four features: a dugout, a well, a midden, and a concentration of	Eligible Criteria A & D

**Table 4. Sites Recorded within the Current Project Area**

Site Number	Field Number	Site Class	Site Type	Description	National Register Recommendation
				rocks and lumber fragments.	
42GR7583	JR6	Historic	Agricultural Site	An historic/modern ranching activity site which includes five features: a covered well, a corral, a depression, a burn stain, and an upright railroad tie post surrounded by dismantled corral materials.	Not Eligible
42GR7584	LC1	Historic	Artifact Scatter	This artifact scatter includes a scatter of 36 sanitary and hole-in-top cans, a <i>LIPTON</i> tea tin, glass from at least six bottles of clear, brown, and light aqua glass, an enamelware coffee pot, a horseshoe, a chain link, a brass ammunition casing, and a battery core.	Not Eligible
42GR7585	LC2	Historic	Homestead	An historic homestead that was originally settled by the R.R. Claycomb family in the 1920s as part of the Danish Flat community.	Eligible Criteria A & D
42GR7586	SP1	Multi-component	Homestead/Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	This site is a multi-component historic 1920s dry farming homestead and a prehistoric lithic scatter.	Eligible Criteria A & D
42GR7587	SP2	Historic	Artifact Scatter	A small historic artifact scatter that includes 21 sanitary and 4 hole-in-top cans, a geared metal mechanism, a shoe fragment, and a small horseshoe.	Not Eligible
42GR7588	SP4	Historic	Artifact Scatter	A capped oil well with a small associated historic artifact scatter.	Not Eligible

**Table 4. Sites Recorded within the Current Project Area**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Field Number</b>	<b>Site Class</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>National Register Recommendation</b>
42GR7589	SP5	Historic	Artifact Scatter	A single episode historic trash dump of primarily alcoholic beverage containers.	Not Eligible
42GR7590	SP6	Historic	Erosion/Water Control	A series of erosion channels that direct runoff into two earthen reservoirs likely to be associated with the CCC camp SCS-6, Company 1256.	Eligible Criterion A
42GR7591	R2	Historic	Road	A road that provides local access within Danish Flat.	Not Eligible
42GR7592	R3	Historic	Road	A road that provides local access within Danish Flat.	Not Eligible

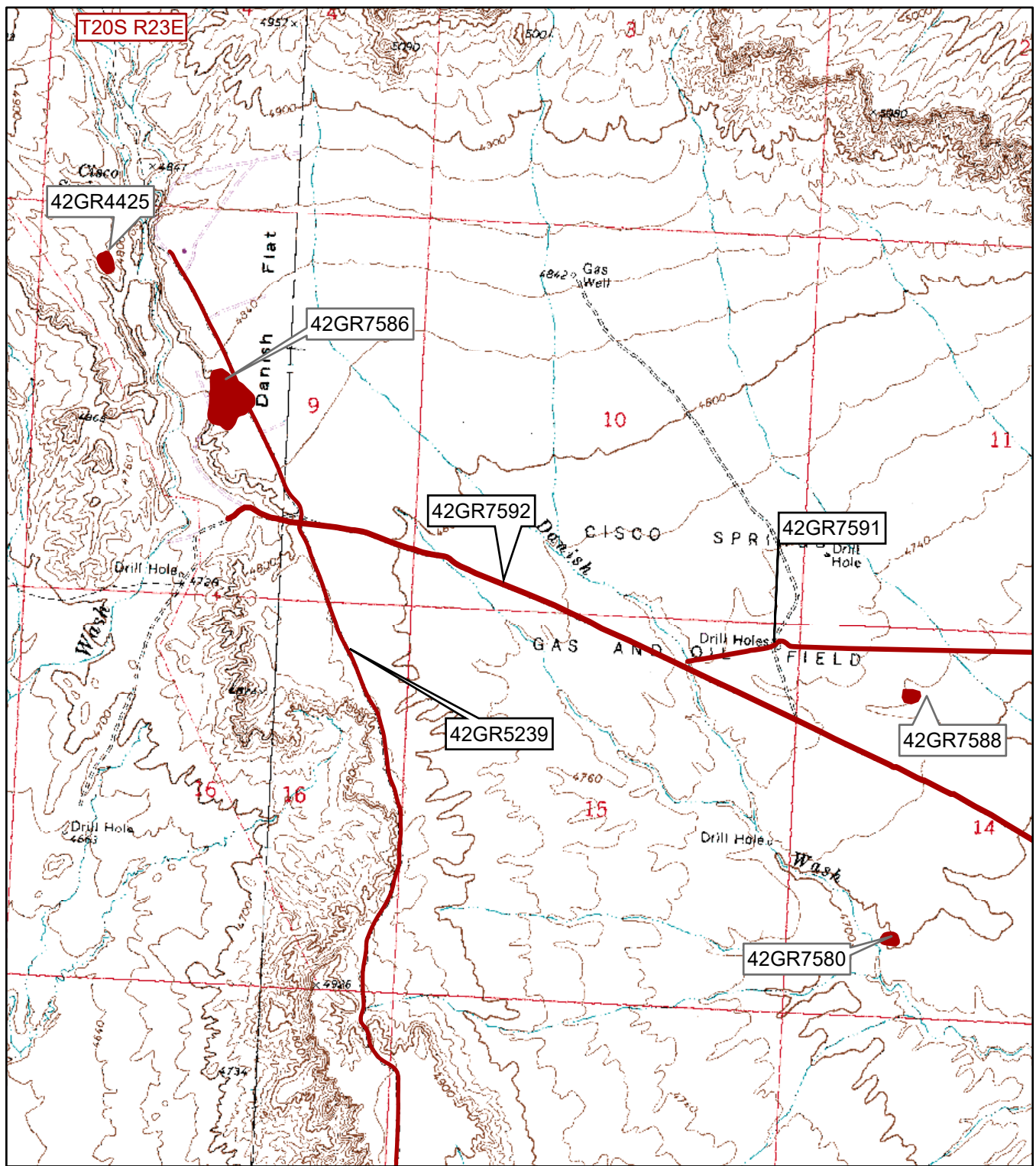
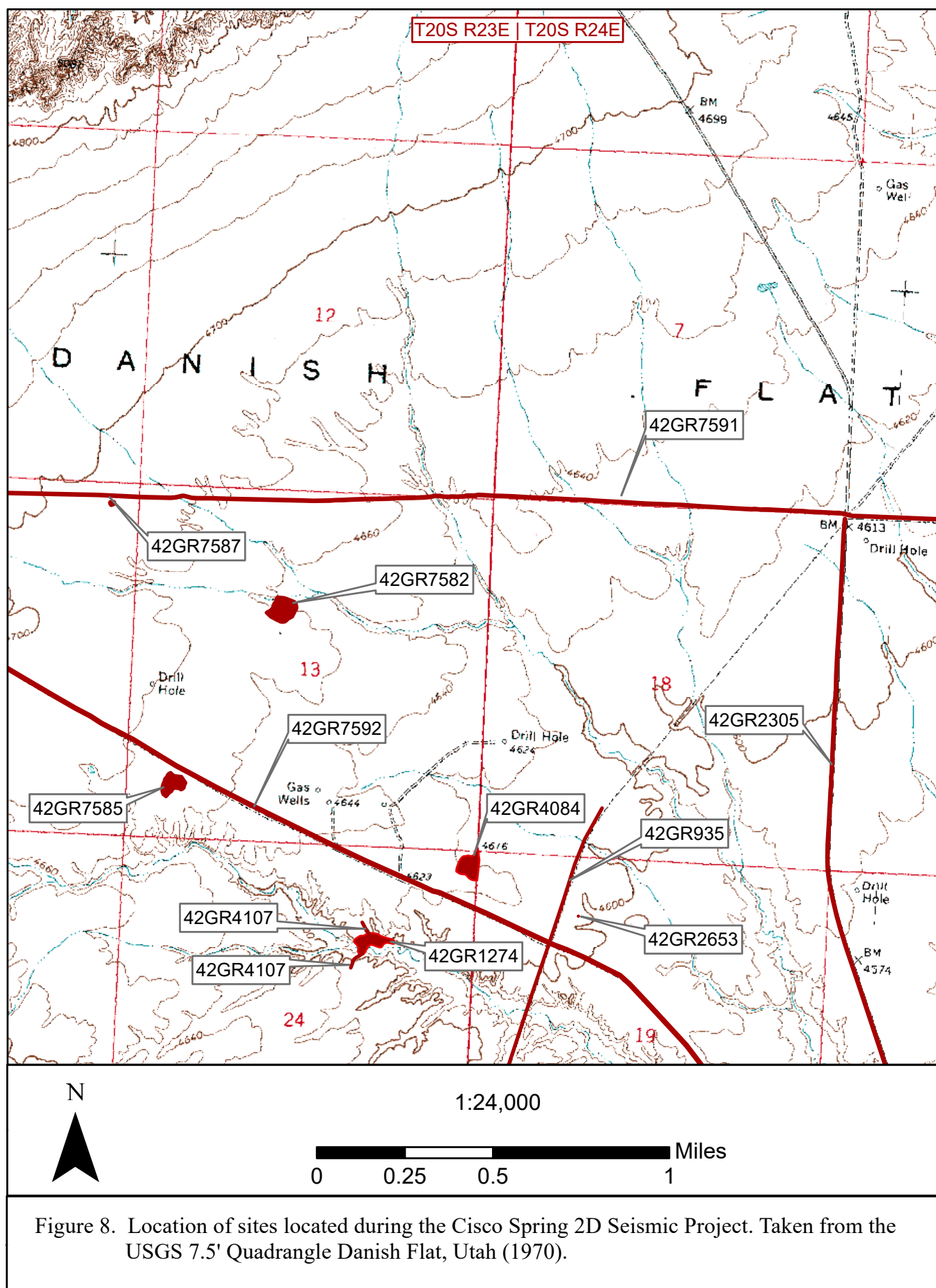
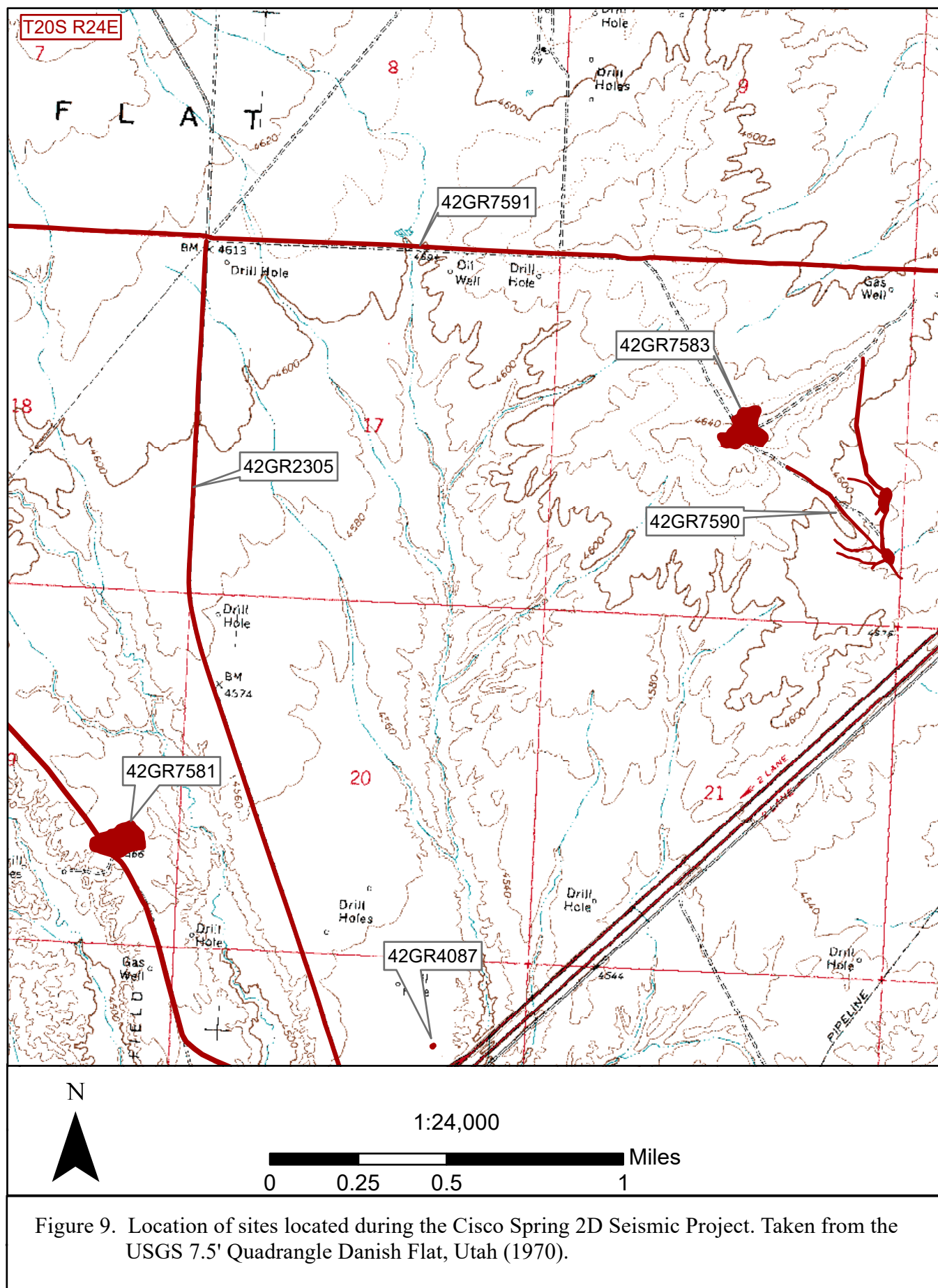
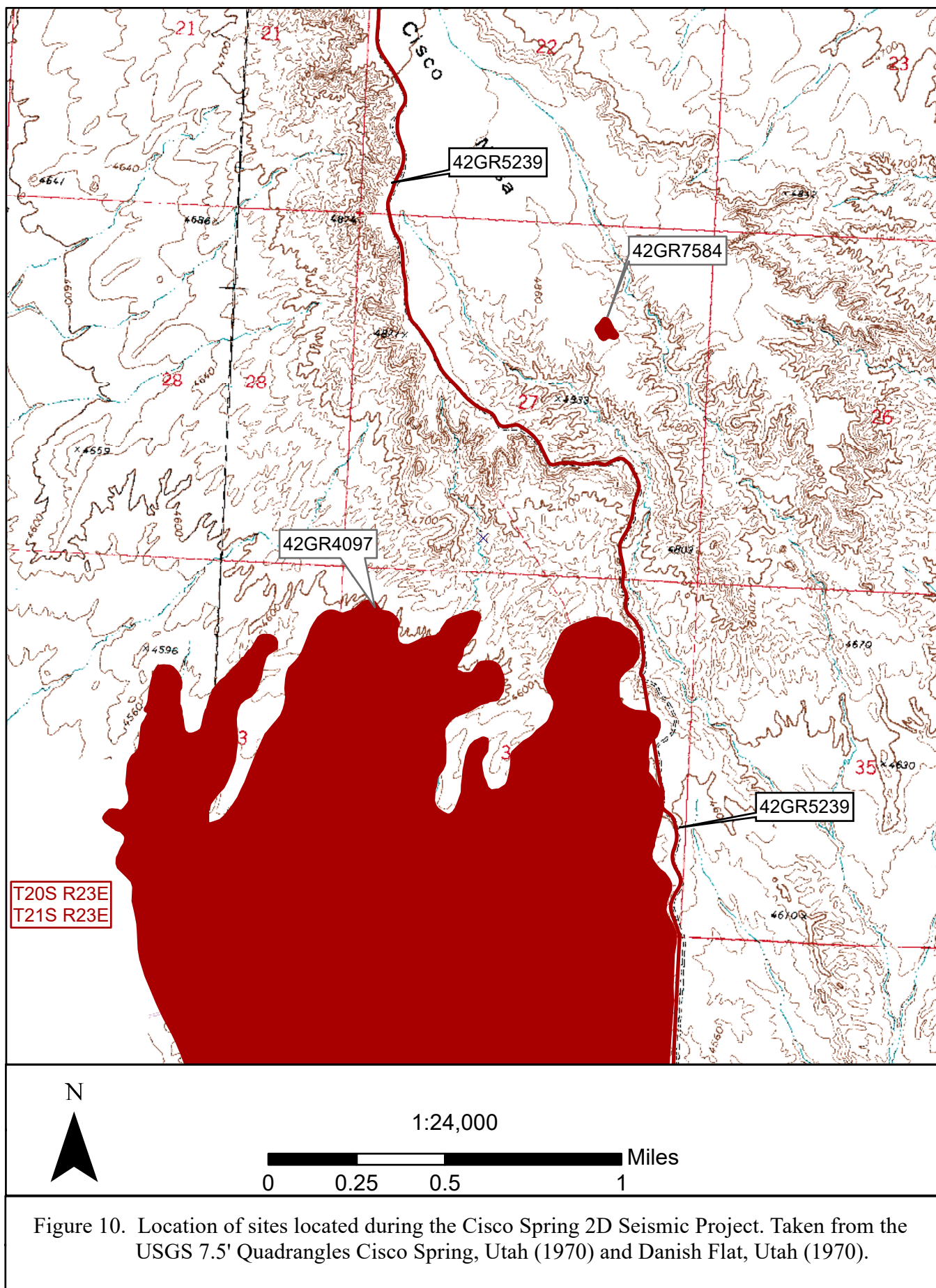


Figure 7. Location of sites located during the Cisco Spring 2D Seismic Project. Taken from the USGS 7.5' Quadrangles Danish Flat, Utah (1970) and Cisco, Utah (1970).

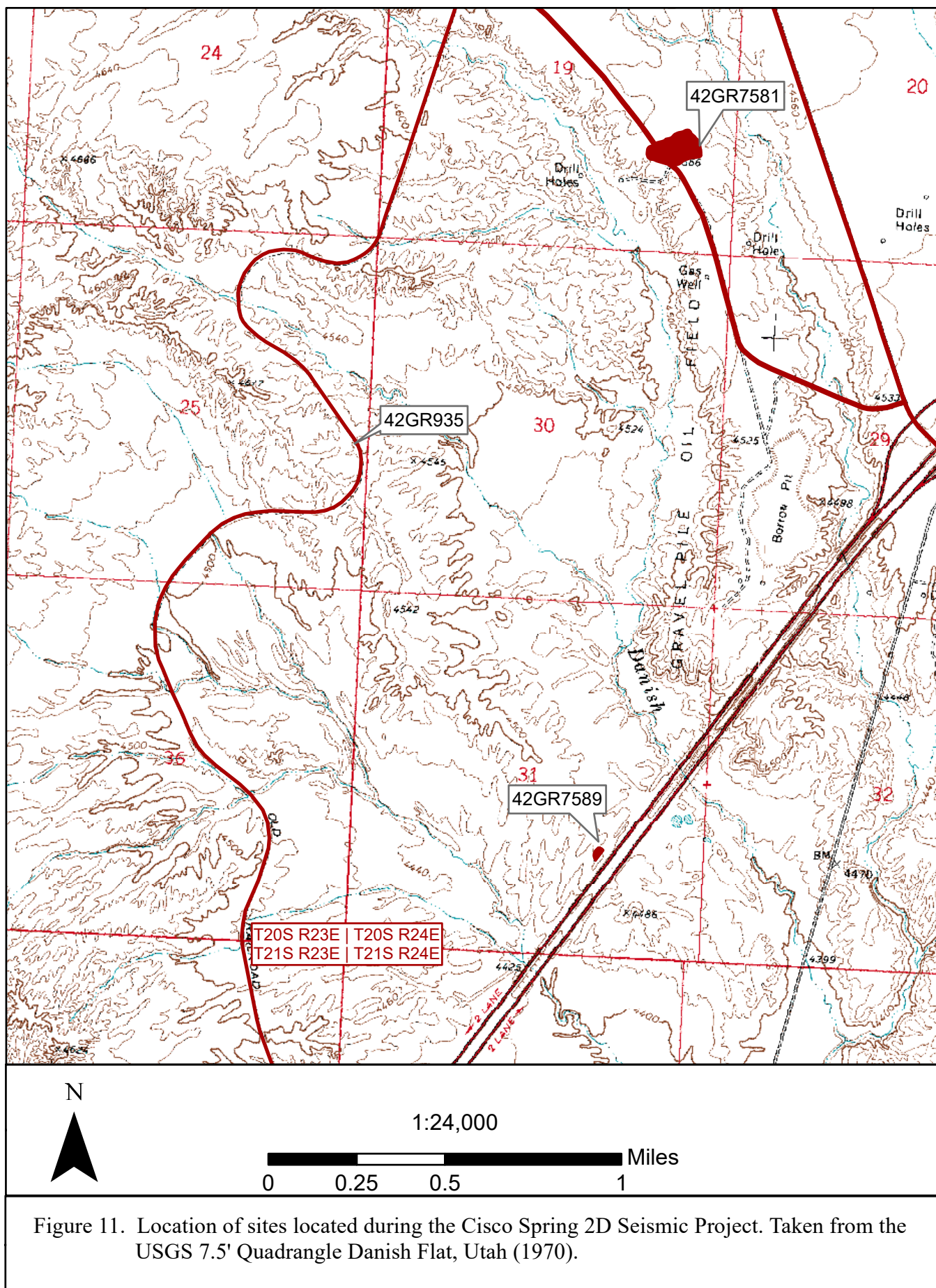


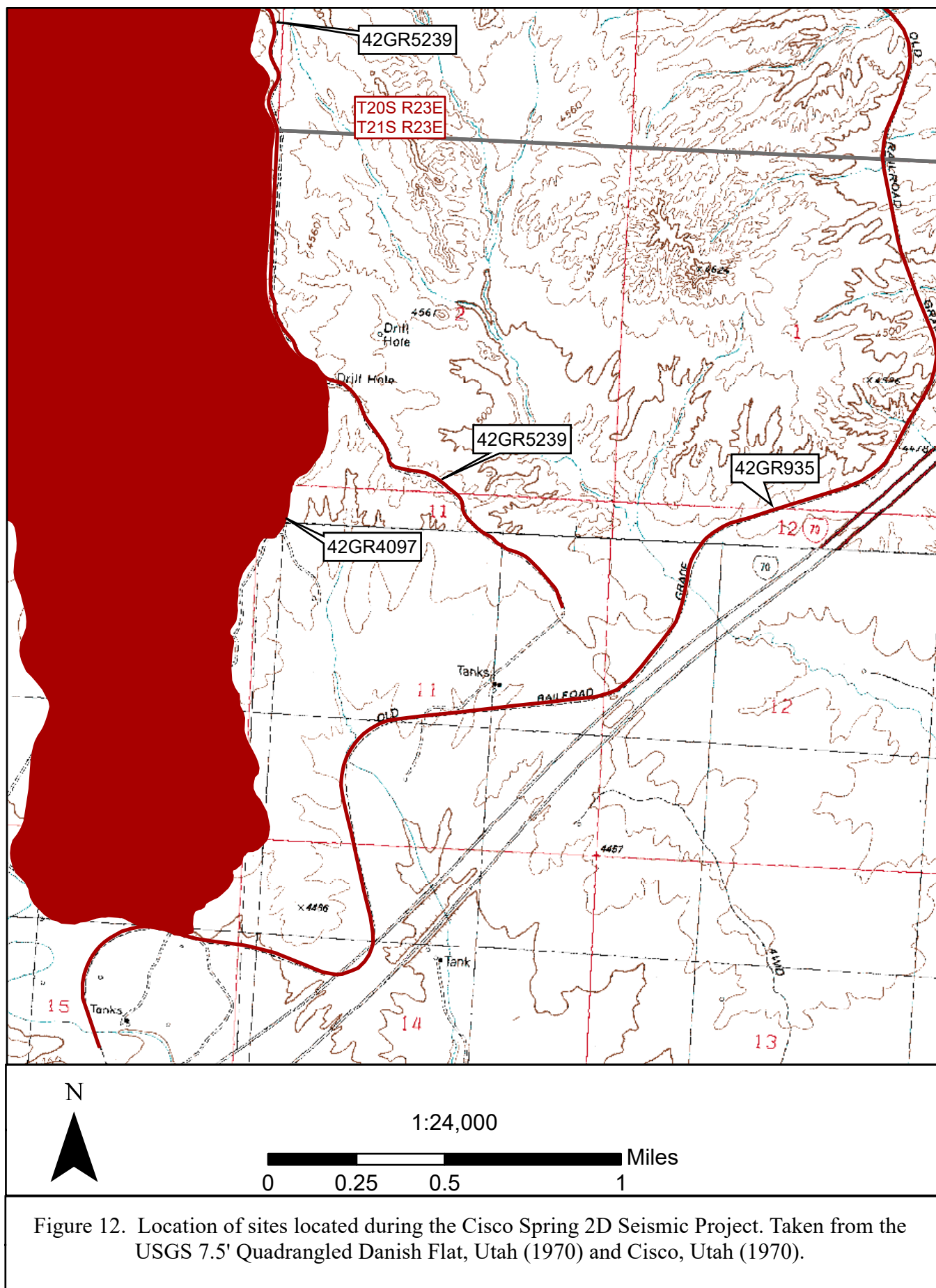












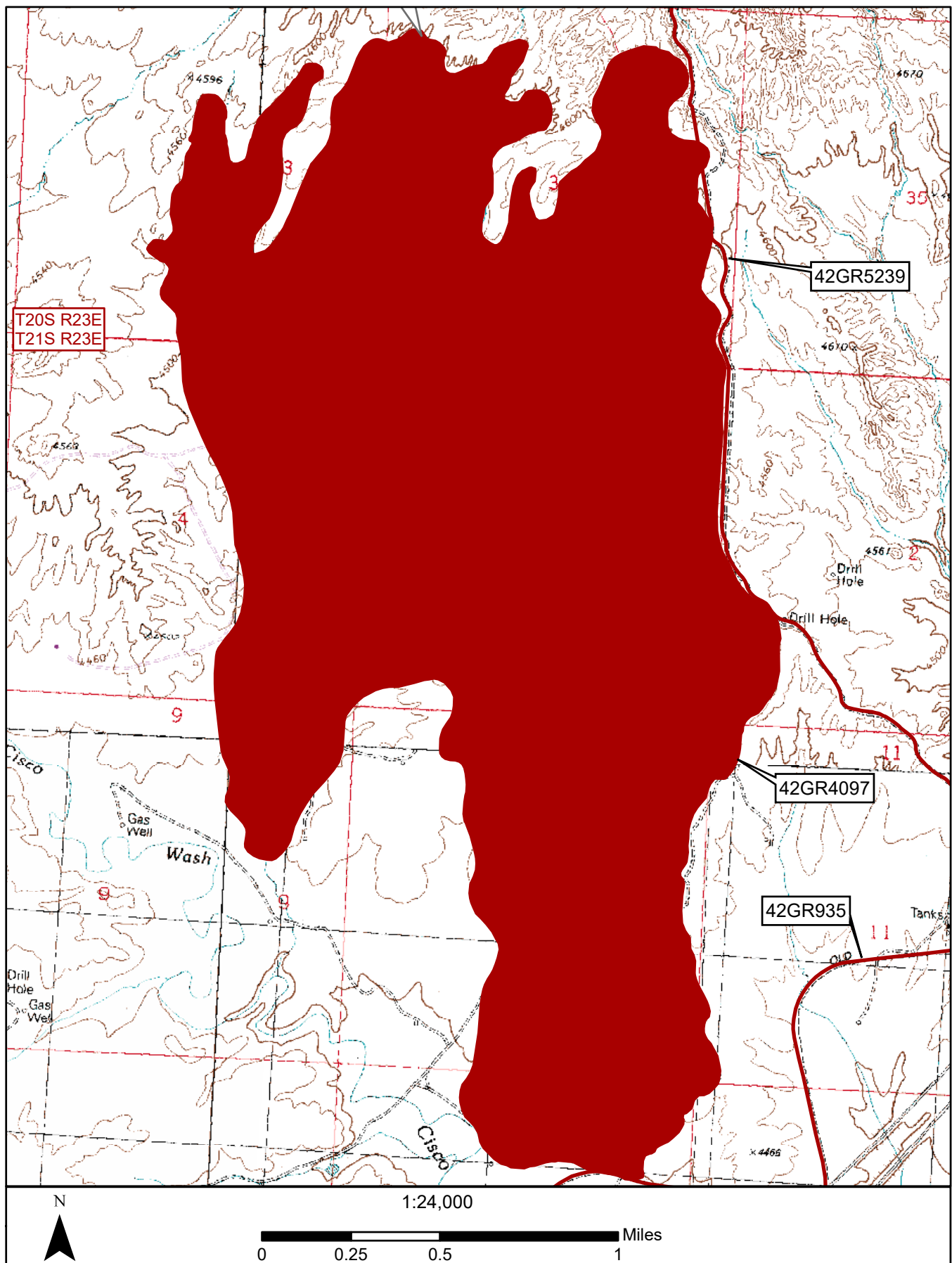


Figure 13. Location of sites located during the Cisco Spring 2D Seismic Project. Taken from the USGS 7.5' Quadrangled Danish Flat, Utah (1970); Cisco, Utah (1970); White House, Utah (1970); and Cisco Springs, Utah (1970).

**Site 42GR935**

This site is the abandoned Denver & Rio Grande Western Narrow-Gauge Railroad (DRGW) line through Grand County, Utah. The railroad was constructed in Utah in 1882-1883 and it operated until 1890, when the standard gauge line (south of the current project area) was completed. At that time, the narrow-gauge line was abandoned, and the rails and railroad infrastructure were removed (Pierson and Jamison 1993:34-37; Johnson 2016:27). This linear site winds through the current study area and is crossed by the project seismic survey lines 16 times. The condition of the grade varies, but it generally exists as a low deflated berm on Danish Flat and then has occasional shallow cuts as it crosses through the hilly terrain dropping southeast to the Sagers Flat area. There are some culverts and remnants of trestles in the area, but no features were observed within the current project area. The observed locations are all expressed as a low, rounded berm or a shallow linear depression. Previously recorded segments within the current study area were revisited and each was found as previously described (Montgomery 1994; Patterson 2006; Russell 2008a).

Segments of this site have been previously documented across Grand County at least 29 different times since 1979; most recently in 2019 on a Utah Archaeology Site Form (Jordan 2019). In addition to these multiple site forms, two reports detailing the history of the DRGW line have been completed (Pierson and Jamison 1993; Johnson 2016). The 2016 report was completed by Western Archaeological Services as a mitigation project and details the railroad's history in both Utah and Colorado, as well provides an historic context and synthesis of previous documentations in both states.

**Site 42GR1274**

This site is an historic homestead that was originally settled by John A. Johnston in the 1920s as part of the Danish Flat community. The site has been previously recorded twice. Originally documented in 1982, it was described as consisting of "occupational debris and features" (Babcock, Hartley, and Kimsey 1982). The original site form describes three depressions, a fence line, a gate, and a road with an associated scatter of domestic and agricultural debris with an artifact concentration near the depression and one on the south side of the site near an old road segment. The original documentation also included a small sample of surface artifacts that were collected for possible temporal analysis. The site was revisited in 2008 by Montgomery Archaeological Consultants (Russell 2008b). The revisit found the same features as originally described and expanded the site form to include additional artifact details, including a collector's pile of prehistoric artifacts within the main artifact concentration near the features. The revisit also separated out the originally described wagon road as a linear site and created a separate documentation for the road (42GR4107). The site is located along Danish Wash, with the features occurring in the slope on the north side and the fence line and artifact scatter along both slopes and the bottom of the wash. The majority of the artifacts are located in a dense concentration between the features.

In 2020, Commonwealth revisited the site for the third time. The features described by the previous documentations were found still intact, including the artifact concentration as well as the collectors pile of prehistoric artifacts. A few additional artifact trademarks were noted that were not included in the previous site records. No evidence of additional looting since the 2008



recording was observed. See previous site forms for site sketch maps and detailed feature and artifact descriptions.

### **Site 42GR2305**

This site is an historic road corridor currently known as Cottonwood Road or BLM Road 181. The recorded segment begins north of I-70 and runs north for 2.7 miles onto Danish Flat. The unrecorded portion of the road continues north-northwesterly. The road segment within the current project area is a crowned, ditched, and graveled road that is approximately 40 feet wide on the graveled surface with diversion ditches feathering off to the sides every few hundred feet or so. A segment of this road corridor was previously recorded 500 meters north of the current segment (Hauck 1990). The previous site recordation describes a low linear depression with no berms adjacent to the modern road. The modern road through this area has been ditched on both sides and is likely covering the historic alignment. The GLO map from 1913 for the current project area, does not show this road; however, the adjacent 1925 map for T20S/R23E shows the road alignment as it crosses into Section 1 two miles to the north-northwest as “Albert Turner’s Ranch to Cisco, Utah” (GLO 1925). Turner was born in Huerfano County Colorado in 1887 and later moved to Turner’s Ranch area with his parents. He also co-owned the Cisco Ranch with his brothers Oscar and Charles. Turner married Anna Laura Brown in 1916 in Mesa County, and together they had three sons. Anna Laura died in 1939 in a flash flood (Mesa County Libraries 2020; Familysearch 2020). Albert Turner died in Grand Junction in 1946 (Familysearch 2020).

### **Site 42GR2653**

This site is a previously recorded temporary historic campsite. Originally recorded in 1994 by Abajo Archaeology, the site was described as a small scatter of tin cans, a piece of wire, and a few pieces of milled lumber and a cluster of sandstone rocks that may be a stove platform (Montgomery). The site was relocated approximately 60 meters north of the previous site plot and the location was verified by the presence of a cap and rebar site datum placed at the original recordation in 1994. The site has changed in the 26 years since it was recorded and there were fewer artifacts than previously described. Current artifacts observed at this site are limited to five hole-in-cap cans, two hole-in-top cans, and one sanitary can. The previously mentioned possible stove platform consists of four rocks with no clear placement and no soil staining or other indication of its purpose in a 3-foot area. The previously mentioned wire and lumber were not relocated.

### **Site 42GR4084**

This site is a dismantled corral with a small associated artifact scatter. The site was originally documented in 2008 and described as a “large historic ranching complex” (Russell 2008c). Commonwealth revisited the site in 2020 and found the site to be much as previously described; however, the site is not a large historic ranching complex. The site consists of a dismantled corral with the lower portion of several posts in place and a small artifact scatter. The remnant corral measures 250 feet (E-W) x 70 feet (N-S). Artifacts include: a scatter of approximately 40 cans (hole-in-cap, sanitary, tobacco tins, and a rectangular oil/fuel can); 14 glass fragments representing three bottles, two milk glass Boyd’s cap canning jar seals, a clear glass canning jar, aqua insulator fragments, and a drinking glass; wood fragments; and several

miscellaneous metal artifacts including a shovel head, two enamelware pots, galvanized metal buckets, a washtub, a 5 feet long metal pipe, a metal hinge, nails, barrel hoops, a spring, and other unidentified metal hardware items. The spoon described in the original site form was not relocated. There is a dirt road (Cisco Springs Road – 42GR7592) approximately 380 ft south of the site. Artifacts generally date ca. 1905 to the 1960s.

#### **Site 42GR4087**

This site, previously recorded in 2008, is a small lithic scatter on the southeastern edge of Danish Flat. The site was originally described as a small discrete lithic scatter (Russell 2008d). The site was revisited in August 2020 and found as previously described, with the exception of fewer visible flakes on the site surface. Although the original observation noted 20 flakes representing all stages of lithic reduction, the revisit observed only eight flakes (six tertiary and two shatter), but these were partially buried. The flakes are dark red, brown, and gray chert and are all tertiary or shatter. The site is located in low coppice dunes and the nature of the sediments and changes from the original documentation suggest potential for buried deposits.

#### **Site 42GR4097**

This site is a large landscape of erosion control features. The site was originally documented in 2008 by Montgomery Archaeological Consultants (MOAC) and described as “an extensive network of earthen check dams bound on the west and south by Cisco Wash, on the north by Cisco Mesa, and on the east by an unnamed large ephemeral wash north of the town of Cisco, Utah” (Russell 2008e). MOAC documented a sample area of the site and provided an estimate of the overall site area based on what was directly observed in the sample area and by using satellite imagery. A portion of the southern site area was revisited by Commonwealth in 2020. The berms at this site are all low earthen berms. They average in size from 10 to 30 feet long and 5-10 feet wide, although several were up to 70 feet long. The berms appear to be constructed by hand as well as machine excavated, basically a dozer push. These berms are all simple construction with no signs of any reinforcement such as rip-rap or stonework.

The site area is massive, and the investigation of the full site area is beyond the scope of regular surface documentation outside the project area. The portion inside the current study area was investigated by expanding the 100 feet wide linear survey corridor through the site boundary to include a 200 feet wide sample corridor that crosses into the site on seven different lines. Of the original 8,756,350 square meter area (2,163 acres), this sample area includes 42,851 square meters (10.6 acres), or approximately 5% of the site area. Although several berms were also included that fall outside these sample corridors, the general sample included in this site form update is approximately 5% of the site area. Within this 5% sample area, 638 berms were documented. The original documentation of this site sampled a 200 x 200-meter area and estimated the site boundaries based on walking across the site to see the extents of the berm distribution as well as viewing of satellite imagery of the site area. Although the entire site area was not transected during this revisit, Commonwealth agrees with the estimated site boundary, and has expanded a small area of the boundary on the northeast portion of the site. Based on the results of this 5% sample area, it is likely the previous estimate of “well over 1,000 check dams” could be significantly expanded, possibly even up to several thousand.

**Site 42GR4107**

This site is a previously recorded road. The site was originally described in 1982 as a wagon road that accessed the J.A. Johnston homestead (42GR1274) (Babcock, Hartley, and Kimsey 1982). During a site revisit to the homestead in 2008, the road was documented as a separate site (Russell 2008b, f). The road consists of two separate segments of a road that shows up on a 1925 GLO map. As depicted on the GLO, the road connected “J.A. Johnston’s House” (42GR1274) to the main Cisco Springs Road (42GR7592), one quarter of a mile to the north. This road was revisited by Commonwealth in 2020 and found to be as previously described. The road is visible going up both sides of Danish Wash. It does not appear to continue to the south after climbing the wash. The portion north of the wash on the northern segment was not discernable and has likely been obscured by a modern oil well/pad. No changes are necessary to the original site form with the exception of a more precise occupation date. The historic record indicates the Danish Flat settlement was occupied ca. 1916 until 1930 (Pagano 2020).

**Site 42GR4425**

This site is a previously recorded temporary historic campsite. Originally document in 2010 by the BLM, the site was described as an “historic trash scatter with three features” and a scatter of artifacts (Grench). The features originally described include a stone alignment (F1), a scatter of tin cans (F2), a rock pile (F3), and a stone circle (F4). Artifacts include tin cans, a tobacco tin, glass fragments, a bullet casing, and a prehistoric isolate of a single white chert uniface and a red chert flake. Commonwealth revisited the site in 2020 and found the site much as previously described; although the chert uniface was not relocated. Additionally, two railroad spikes and a metal strap/bracket were added to the artifact assemblage. The rock alignments within the features appear less well-defined than previously described, especially the circular stone alignment (F4). The cans observed at this site include 25 sanitary cans of various sizes, the top of a spice tin, a pocket tobacco tin, and a pry-out lid coffee/cocoa can. All the cans were previously described as being in a concentration (F2); however, the revisit noted several of the cans have moved downslope to the east of the feature areas. Glass is in mostly small fragments of clear, amethyst, aqua, and milk glass representing at least six different vessels, including a milk glass mentholatum jar. Artifacts generally date this site to the historic period ca. 1905-1917.

**Site 42GR5239**

This site is an historic road corridor. A small segment of the corridor (~300 meters) was originally documented in 2015 and was described as a gravel/dirt road that trends southeast to northwest across the western margin of Cisco Mesa (Whiting). The road was described at that time as “a slightly raised dirt and gravel surface measuring 15 feet wide”. The site was revisited by Commonwealth in 2020 and the previously recorded segment was found as described in 2015. Commonwealth further recorded an additional segment of the road for a total of 7.4 miles (11,960 meters). This segment of the road corridor is a maintained dirt road. It is graded along the entire documented length and some areas appear to have been graveled. No associated features were observed within the recorded portion of this road. Although the road has been maintained, the historic corridor appears to be in line with that on the 1926 GLO map with the exception of the alignment running through Section 22 and the north half of Section 27 in T 20S,

R 23E. The road has shifted to the west through this area, as shown on the 1970 USGS Quadrangle Danish Flat.

This historic road corridor is shown on a General Land Office plat (GLO) map as “Albert Turner’s Ranch to Cisco Springs” and a branch of the “*Cisco Springs to Pike’s Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway*”(GLO 1925); however, there are at least three other roads shown on this historic GLO map with the same name. The *Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway* was one of many promoted travel corridors of the early automobile era. During this time, Highway Associations began forming as the automobile became popular, and the *Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway* (PPOO) was organized in 1914 to promote a route from New York City to San Francisco (Weingroff 2017). The main travel corridor associated with the PPOO passes through Cisco (the town), about 8 miles south of Cisco Springs. The roads shown on this historic GLO map are likely local variations that lead off the main travel route, possibly utilized by travelers for access to water springs or campsite locations. The main PPOO travel corridor later became US6/50 after Federal Highway Act of 1921 prompted the Bureau of Public Roads to create the federal highway numbering system. The PPOO Association continued advertising efforts, but the age of the named trails fizzled out by the 1930s.

The 1925 GLO map depicts a small network of roads connecting several residences in an historic farming community on Danish Flat and at least two routes to Albert Turner’s Ranch. The community was settled starting in the mid-1910s and lasted until around 1930 (Salmon 2004:21-24). The main use of this road likely coincided with the active years of the community. The Turner Ranch, located north of Cisco Springs at the confluence of Diamond and Cottonwood Creek, was a large and prosperous cattle ranching operation that employed workers from as far away as Grand Junction (Pagano 2020).

#### **Site 42GR7580**

This site is a small corral and associated artifact scatter on Danish Flat. The artifact scatter includes hole-in-top and sanitary cans, two plate glass fragments, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal hardware. Additionally, a single hole-in-cap can was observed within the site area; this artifact significantly predates the rest of the site and is not likely associated with the rest of the site. F1 is a corral that measures 45 x 16 feet with both rough-hewn juniper posts and metal T-posts with barbed wire, smooth wire, and sheep wire. There appears to be a watering trough base in the center of the corral. F2 consists of two rough-hewn juniper logs set upright in the ground and attached vertically with wire that measures 7 feet high. The ground surface surrounding this feature includes a small scatter of surficial artifacts.

#### **Site 42GR7581**

This historic site appears to consist of two loci, an industrial and a domestic locus. Two rock-lined footpaths connect the two loci. The site consists of a long-term residential domestic habitation and an industrial processing area located on Danish Flat and measures 251 x 159 meters. There are 11 features consisting of various dugouts, depressions, concrete pads, or foundations, all located along a historic road. The industrial processing area in the western portion of the site is characterized by concrete platforms, concrete foot pads, hardware and large amounts of burnt material from the industrial processing. A portion of a broken piece of concrete



pad has an inscription that reads: “CISCO 1940 P.A. Mike Wasko N.J. Mike S. . .”. Also along the far western site boundary is a concentration of domestic artifacts such as tin cans, glass, and ceramics. The cans are mainly hole-in-top with “punch here” embossed on the lid. The residential areas in the east end of the site are characterized by an abundance of cans, plate glass, insulator fragments, and an electrical pole stump, suggesting that this part of the site had electrical access.

### **Site 42GR7582**

The J.A. Lander’s homestead, located on the broad open expanse of Danish Flat, consists of a dugout (F4), a well (F3), a midden (F2) and a concentration of rocks and lumber fragments (F1). There is also a general site-wide scatter of primarily domestic artifacts. The majority of glass at the site was fragmented but consists largely of aqua, clear, olive, and brown bottle fragments. Cans consist primarily of sanitary cans, with hole-in-top cans also common, and coffee, oil, and spice cans also present. Braided smooth wire and barbed wire lengths are present throughout the site.

### **Site 42GR7583**

This site is an historic/modern ranching activity site located on the top of a knoll on the southeastern side of Danish Flat. Diagnostic artifacts at the site date from the 1920s to modern times, with a mean date of about 1955. The features at the site include a covered well (F1), a corral (F2), a depression (F3), a burn stain (F4), and an upright railroad tie post surrounded by dismantled corral materials (F5). There are four guywire anchors surrounding the covered well, that possibly supported a windmill. The well is sealed with four railroad ties covered by a metal 4½ x 2 feet metal panel. The guywire anchors are heavy braided steel cable anchored in the ground at four points centered over the well area measuring 140 x 50 feet. F2, the corral, is continuously maintained and used (for what appears to be sheepherding activities). The depression feature (F3) is located below a modern dirt road and has sediments from upslope eroding into it. Charcoal fragments were noted in F4, the burn stain, which measures 13 x 8 feet. However, no other artifacts were noted in the area. F5, the railroad tie post may represent a second, dismantled, corral. The site is crossed by two graded and maintained dirt roads, making it easy for cattle trucks and other vehicles to access the site. Artifacts at the site include cans and glass. Cans observed at the site include sanitary, hole-in-top, beer cans, tobacco tins, a lard pail, and an oil can. The cans appear to span time and are in varying stages of decay. Glass bottles at this site include both historic and modern glass. Historic trademarks observed include: three occurrences (G1, G4, and G5) with the Owens-Illinois “Diamond/Oval/I” trademark dates from ca. 1929 to the mid-1950s (Whitten 2020); a clear base fragment (G2) with The Owens-Illinois “I inside an O” trademark which represents the Owens-Illinois Glass Company and was used beginning in the mid-1950s to the modern period (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015:9).

### **Site 42GR7584**

This site is a historic trash scatter (possibly associated with camping) located on the southeastern edge of Cisco Mesa. The site includes a scatter of 36 sanitary and hole-in-top cans, a *LIPTON* tea tin, glass from at least six bottles of clear, brown, and light aqua glass, an

enamelware coffee pot, a horseshoe, a chain link, a brass ammunition casing, and a battery core. The site is bisected by an oil well access road, which forks in the middle of the site.

#### **Site 42GR7585**

This site is an historic homestead that was originally settled by the R.R. Claycomb family in the 1920s as part of the Danish Flat community. The site area includes two dugout/depression features, an artifact concentration, and a broad artifact scatter. Although no above ground structural remains were observed, the feature types indicate that structures once existed at this site. It appears likely that the structures were dismantled at the time the site was abandoned and the materials were moved to another location. F1 consists of a rectangular-shaped depression built into a low hillside. The feature measures 38 x 27 feet. The feature is surrounded by a 6 feet wide berm on three sides and measures about 4 feet deep. F2 is a roughly circular and shallow depression the measures 15 feet in diameter and about 1 ft deep. A single artifact, a hole-in-top can was noted in this feature. A third feature, an artifact concentration (AC1) includes approximately 80 cans, fragments from at least seven glass bottles and four clear drinking glasses, and several ceramic sherds. Although no privy location was observed, it is likely there is one or more subsurface privy vaults within the site area based on the length of occupancy. Artifacts observed include a wide variety of domestic debris such as glass bottles, drinking glasses, canning jars, ceramic tableware, food cans, oyster-type pails, and a variety of metal artifacts.

#### **Site 42GR7586**

This site is a multi-component historic 1920s dry farming homestead and a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site is situated along the edge of the Danish Flat ridge overlooking Cisco Wash. The 1920s GLO plat map for the project area indicates that this location was inhabited by the Selah J. Chadwick family in the 1920s as part of the Danish Flat community. The site area includes multiple features and a broad artifact scatter. Features at this site include two dugout depressions (F4 and F5), two rock alignment/foundations (F1 and F3), a dry-coursed check dam (F2), two middens (F6 and F11), a rock pile (F8), a possible fire ring (F7), and two artifact concentrations (F9 and F10). These features are located throughout the site area and along the slope into the wash. Although no above ground structural remains were observed, the feature types indicate that multiple structures once existed at this site. It appears likely that the structures were dismantled at the time the site was abandoned and the materials were moved to another location. The main habitation area appears to be the foundation and dugout in the site center (F3 and F4). Although no privy location was observed, it is likely there is one or more subsurface privy vaults within the site area based on the time period and length of occupancy. Artifacts observed include a wide variety of domestic debris such as glass beverage, medicine containers, canning jars, ceramic tableware, food cans, fuel cans, and a variety of metal artifacts such as stove parts, hinges, buckles, brackets, square and wire nails, rivets, screws, and other miscellaneous debris. Several rough-hewn juniper fenceposts were also noted in the site area, cut off just above the ground surface, indicating the site likely included a corral or was surrounded by a fence.

The site also includes a small component of prehistoric artifacts. The prehistoric component of the site has been impacted by the historic occupation. Remaining artifacts appear surficial and include about 30 chert and chalcedony flakes and several chunks of shatter and

cores. The materials may have been collected from prehistoric sites located to the west in Cisco Wash (42GR1573 and 42GR1574). Several large chert and chalcedony cores were found within one of the stone foundations (F3).

#### **Site 42GR7587**

This site is a small historic artifact scatter located on Danish Flat. Artifacts include 21 sanitary and four hole-in-top cans, a geared metal mechanism, a shoe fragment, and a small horseshoe. No features were observed.

#### **Site 42GR7588**

This site is a capped oil well with a small associated historic artifact scatter, located on Danish Flat in the Cisco Springs Gas and Oil Field. The capped well post is labeled *BARNES #1* and has four guywire anchor points with steel cable, likely to support the drill rig. A small ash stain with a fragment of fire brick was noted to the southwest of the capped well. Artifacts include 42 sanitary cans, 10 oil cans, and one hole-in-top can; braided steel cable; wire; canvas scraps; fire-brick fragments; and miscellaneous metal hardware such as bolts, a metal grate, a washer, and a wire nail. Research indicates this well, the Helen Barnes 1, was drilled in May of 1956 and resulted in a dry hole. It was plugged and abandoned on June 17, 1956 (UDOGM 2020).

#### **Site 42GR7589**

This site is a single episode historic trash dump of primarily alcoholic beverage containers. The site is located on the edge of I-70 on the rolling hills south of Danish Wash. Artifacts include approximately 100 beer bottles, 20 steel beer cans, 250 crown-type bottle caps, a *Schilling* flavoring bottle, and a spice tin. The majority of the artifacts are in a dense concentration with a light scatter spreading out from the main dump. Additional artifacts were observed on the south side of the UDOT right-of-way fence for I-70; however, the area is highly disturbed and was not accessed for this project.

#### **Site 42GR7590**

This site, located on the southeast margin of Danish Flat, consists of a series of erosion channels that direct runoff into two earthen reservoirs. The features appear to have been constructed to slow down storm run-off and decrease erosion downstream. The reservoirs consist of earthen berms on the downslope sides of the channels to create a catchment area. The northernmost reservoir (F1) catchment area measures 160 feet (N-S) x 130 ft (E-W) with the berm on the east side. The berm is curved to the west and measures 170 feet long and 25 feet wide. The southern reservoir (F2) catchment area measures 200 feet (NW-SE) x 125 feet (NE-SW) with the berm on the northeast side. The berm curves to the southwest and measures 260 feet long and averages 35 feet wide. Both features taper to the sides but appear to be 10-15 feet high above the surrounding ground surface. The reservoirs have several shallow earthen ditches/flow channels created to guide run-off from the upslope areas to the north, west, and south of the reservoirs. The channels average 6-8 feet wide and branch out from the reservoirs

from a few hundred feet to over 2,000 feet. The reservoirs and some of the ditches have been recently maintained and fresh bulldozer tracks are visible.

The reservoirs appear on the 1970 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Danish Flat, Utah. Historic aerial imagery was checked to try to verify an earlier date for the site. Although it does not appear on the 1937 aerial images, it does show on the aerial images from 1953 (AMS series). Based on this information, the site was constructed sometime between 1937 and 1958. The size and character of the site suggests the possibility that the features may have originally been constructed by the CCC during the massive soil conservation work conducted by Soil Conservation Service (SCS). If so, this site was likely constructed by SCS-6 Company 1256. Although the records of exactly what projects this Company worked on are stored at the National Archives in Denver and the research is not within the scope of this project, it can be extrapolated that it was this Company that may have constructed this site. Much of the work done by the SCS camps was on private lands where camp members “demonstrated the value of contour and strip farming, shelterbelts, stock dams and pasture furrows to reduce erosion, prevent runoff and better utilize grazing land” (Derschied 1986).

### Site 42GR7591

This site is an historic road corridor. The road measures about 5½ miles and travels due east across Danish Flat. The eastern end of the segment has been mostly abandoned and fades out east of the recorded segment near an abandoned oil well. It averages 14 feet wide and is slightly lower than the surrounding landscape. The majority of the road is maintained as a 2-track/dirt road from the area of the Danish Flat evaporation ponds to the western end of Danish Flat. Currently the road provides access to the Danish Flat oil fields as well as a cell tower just south of the evaporation ponds (both built in ca. 2008).

The road is depicted on a 1925 GLO map for T20S R4E but does not show on the 1913 GLO map for T20S R24E (GLO 1913, 1925), suggesting the road was constructed sometime between 1913 and 1925. The road is not depicted on the 1970 USGS quadrangles except for 1¼ miles running the section line between Sections 8 and 17 in T20S R24E. This suggests the early route was abandoned after its early use and the corridor appears to have had a second phase of use after 1970. The 1925 GLO shows the road as a branch of the “*Cisco Springs to Pike’s Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway*” (GLO 1925); however, there are at least three other roads in the area shown with the same name. Highway Associations began forming around the time the automobile became popular, and the *Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway* (PPOO) organized in 1914 to promote a route from New York City to San Francisco (Weingroff 2017). The main travel corridor associated with the PPOO passes through Cisco (the town), about 8 miles south of Cisco Springs. The roads shown on this historic GLO map are variations that lead off the main travel route, possibly utilized by travelers for access to water springs or campsite locations. The main PPOO travel corridor later became US6/50 after Federal Highway Act of 1921 prompted the Bureau of Public Roads to create the federal highway numbering system. The PPOO Association continued advertising efforts, but the age of the named trails fizzled out by the 1930s.

The 1925 GLO map depicts a small network of roads connecting several residences in an historic farming community on Danish Flat. The community was settled starting in the mid-

1910s and lasted until around 1930 (Salmon 2004:21-24). The main use of this road likely coincided with the active years of the community.

## Site 42GR7592

This site is an historic road corridor. The road runs for about 6 miles across Danish Flat from the Cisco Springs area to a junction with another historic road near I-70, north of Cisco, Utah. The abandoned road is faintly visible alongside the current modern alignment. It averages about 25 feet wide and is slightly lower than the surrounding landscape. This historic road corridor is shown on a General Land Office plat (GLO) map as “Albert Turner’s Ranch to Cisco Springs” and a branch of the “*Cisco Springs to Pike’s Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway*”(GLO 1925); however, there are at least three other roads shown on this historic GLO map with the same name. The *Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway* was one of many promoted travel corridors of the early automobile era. During this time, Highway Associations began forming as the automobile became popular, and the *Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway* (PPOO) organized in 1914 to promote a route from New York City to San Francisco (Weingroff 2017). The main travel corridor associated with the PPOO passes through Cisco (the town), about 8 miles south of Cisco Springs. The roads shown on this historic GLO map are likely local variations that lead off the main travel route, possibly utilized by travelers for access to water springs or campsite locations. The main PPOO travel corridor later became US6/50 after Federal Highway Act of 1921 prompted the Bureau of Public Roads to create the federal highway numbering system. The PPOO Association continued advertising efforts, but the age of the named trails fizzled out by the 1930s.

The 1925 GLO map depicts a small network of roads connecting several residences in an historic farming community on Danish Flat. The community was settled starting in the mid-1910s and lasted until around 1930 (Salmon 2004:21-24). The main use of this road likely coincided with the active years of the community.

## Isolates

A total of 83 isolates were observed during the course of the survey. These isolates were predominately isolated historic artifacts or features and generally consisted of abandoned capped oil wells, General Land Office cadastral markers, and occurrences of artifacts too few to meet the definition of a site. None of the isolates observed are recommended as Eligible to the NRHP. Table 5 lists the isolates recorded within the current project area.

<b>Isolate #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
IO-1	1 hole-in-cap can (4½” x 3½” w/1” D cap) and 2 sheet metal fragments	640464	4326857
IO-2	10 small dark amethyst glass fragments; MNV=1	640364	4326954
IO-3	1924 GLO Cadastral marker	641032	4327850
IO-4	2 sanitary food cans, a crushed lard pail, 4 tobacco tins, and a fragment of a ceramic mug handle	642780	4325586
IO-5	1924 GLO Cadastral marker; ¼ S15/14	642694	4325487
IO-6	Curled up length of braided steel cable	642621	4325425

**Table 5. Isolates Recorded within the Current Project Area**

Isolate #	Description	Easting	Northing
IO-7	6 hole-in-top cans, 2 tobacco tins, 3 sanitary cans, and 1 complete brown glass pint bottle scattered over 30 m area. Bottle is automated and embossed with "FULL PINT" and has an Owen's scar and the number "10" on the base.	642543	4324502
IO-8	Embossed medicine bottle fragments of light aqua glass and 2 clear glass fragments. MNV=2. Medicine bottle fragments have a 3/4" finish and a partial panel embossed with "-Y DRUG / --ONCERN / --W YORK"	649619	4326940
IO-9	Capped well Cullen #2	642592	4325369
IO-10	GLO Cadastral marker 1924	641104	4323836
IO-11	GLO Cadastral marker 1924	644280	4326309
IO-12	Capped well West Dickerson WH 12-57	644393	4326442
IO-13	GLO Cadastral marker 1924	644265	4327113
IO-14	GLO Cadastral marker 191?	646725	4324749
IO-15	GLO Cadastral marker 1910?	649094	4327205
IO-16	Capped well J-037442A	649012	4326300
IO-17	Capped well F H FED NO. 1; 4 crushed sanitary cans	651240	4325341
IO-18	GLO cadastral marker 1924; 1/4 S15/S16	641075	4325442
IO-19	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S10/S11/S15/S14	642675	4326274
IO-20	Capped well CISCO SPRINGS WELL NO. 15	644102	4325297
IO-21	GLO cadastral marker 1924; 1/4 S14/S23	643508	4324685
IO-22	GLO cadastral marker 1924; 1/4 S22/S23	642719	4323862
IO-23	GLO cadastral marker 1924; 1/4 S22/S27	641924	4323045
IO-24	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S22/S23/S27/S26	642734	4323057
IO-25	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S14/S13/S23/S24	644310	4324702
IO-26	GLO cadastral marker 1923; 1/4 S24/S19	645940	4323935
IO-27	Capped well ARI MEX # S-2	645730	4323732
IO-28	GLO cadastral marker 1924; 1/4 S26/S35	643567	4321468
IO-29	GLO cadastral marker 1924; 1/4 S34/S35	642777	4320649
IO-30	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S34/S35/S3/S2	642791	4319848
IO-31	GLO cadastral marker 1923; S26/S25/S35/S36	644371	4321484
IO-32	GLO cadastral marker (n.d.); S24/S19/S25/S30	645954	4323130
IO-33	4 hole-in-cap cans	646753	4323959
IO-34	Capped well FED CISCO NO. 5	648286	4322542
IO-35	Capped well LANSDALE #4	648639	4322645
IO-36	GLO cadastral marker 1910; S20/S21/S29/S28	649172	4323182
IO-37	Capped well UTEX OIL CO # 10 FED	649466	4323485
IO-38	GLO cadastral marker 1910; S16/S15/S21/S22	650753	4324825
IO-39	GLO cadastral marker 1914; 1/4 S16/21	649948	4324809
IO-40	GLO cadastral marker 1910; 1/4 S20/21	649157	4323990
IO-41	GLO cadastral marker 1/4 S20/S29; undated	648365	4323168
IO-42	2 capped wells	647495	4321441
IO-43	GLO cadastral marker 1931; "REFERENCE NO. 1"; set in concrete block	646022	4319930
IO-44	GLO cadastral marker 1931; S36/S31	646015	4319905
IO-45	GLO cadastral marker 1923; S25/S30/S36/S31	645985	4321519
IO-46	GLO cadastral marker 1923; S/23/S24/S26/S25	644343	4323091
IO-47	Capped well CISCO 5523-0	644189	4323291

**Table 5. Isolates Recorded within the Current Project Area**

Isolate #	Description	Easting	Northing
IO-48	Capped well TD 2 50	643777	4323683
IO-49	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S15/S14/S22/S23	642704	4324657
IO-50	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S5/S4/S8/S9	639419	4327824
IO-51	Borrow pit	644383	4324668
IO-52	GLO cadastral marker 1924; S4/S3/S9/S10	641033	4327850
IO-53	GLO cadastral marker 1923; ¼ S36/S1	645208	4319890
IO-54	Ladder	644745	4323518
IO-55	Capped well	644121	4324094
IO-56	Wood planks, well	643748	4324462
IO-57	GLO cadastral marker 1924; ¼ S14/S23	643507	4324685
IO-58	See IF5 (repeated in crossing lines)	642694	4325487
IO-59	Cadastral marker	645178	4321502
IO-60	5 hole-in-top cans, aqua glass fragments, and a railroad spike	645114	4321464
IO-61	Metal bracket, shaped like the letter E, aqua glass fragments	645079	4321419
IO-62	Capped well	644978	4321294
IO-63	Cadastral marker, 5 cans and a lard pail	640226	4327837
IO-64	Capped well	647646	4323243
IO-65	GLO Cadastral marker 1910	647558	4323152
IO-66	Capped well	647459	4323049
IO-67	Capped well	642125	4317528
IO-68	Capped well	641484	4316871
IO-69	Capped well	644992	4326226
IO-70	Capped well	643725	4323288
IO-71	Capped well	643261	4322784
IO-72	Capped well	643337	4322078
IO-73	Capped well	644068	4322824
IO-74	Capped well	645719	4324530
IO-75	Capped well	648368	4324803
IO-76	Twisted piece of metal measuring 13" x 3"; too heavily deformed to determine its original function.	645392	4324995
IO-77	5 hole-in-top milk cans measuring 4" x 3"	644599	4324176
IO-78	7 hole-in-top milk cans measuring 4" x 3"	644358	4323928
IO-79	Amethyst glass frags with no makers mark observed	644359	4323118
IO-80	6 crushed sanitary cans	648525	4324962
IO-81	GLO cadastral marker 1910	649904	4326416
IO-82	GLO cadastral marker 1910	649133	4324800
IO-83	Capped well	646122	4324945

### ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are Commonwealth's NRHP recommendation for each site. As part of this project, these sites were evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP based on criteria present in federal regulations set forth in *36CFR 60.4*:

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess*



*integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:*

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

Recommendations regarding the site's eligibility to the NRHP were made based upon retention of historic integrity and the above cited criteria.

#### **42GR935 NRHP Recommendation**

This site has been previously recommended and determined Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A. Despite some areas of this long linear site being in differing condition states since it was abandoned around one hundred years ago, the overall site remains visible and all aspects of integrity can be found in various locations along the corridor. The current segment retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, as well as some integrity of design (the berm location) and materials (also the berm). The site lacks integrity of workmanship and design, and materials have been impacted with the dismantling of the railroad tracks. This site was previously determined Eligible under Criterion A due to its importance of the transportation corridor that facilitated the ranching expansion in the area during the 1880s and 1890s, as well as allowing mining to occur in the region. Commonwealth agrees with this determination. This site cannot be associated with an important person in history, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further, the site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important in the history of the region. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends this site Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria B, C or D, while agreeing with the determination of Eligible under Criterion A.

#### **42GR1274 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is an historic homestead associated with the Danish Flat dry farming community. The site was previously recorded in 1982 by Grand River Consultants (Babcock, Hartley, and Kimsey 1982). No NRHP recommendation was given at that time based on the need for archival research to assist in making a determination. In 2008, the site was revisited by Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, and a recommendation of Not Eligible was given at that time (Russell 2008b). This site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and some integrity of materials. However, this site cannot be associated with a significant person in the past, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends this site Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria B and C. However, the site does represent the broad pattern of 1910-1920s dry farm homesteading in the area. Further, there is good potential for intact deposits within the midden

and potential privy feature at this site. Therefore, Commonwealth does not agree with the overall recommendation of Not Eligible, and recommends this site as Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

#### **42GR2305 NRHP Recommendation**

This site was previously recorded by F.R. Hauck in 1990 and recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP. There was no SHPO concurrence for this recommendation. This site was not a major road and only served to access the Albert Turner Ranch. Currently, the site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association. However, the site cannot be associated with an event or person important in the regional history, nor does it embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further, the site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits or surface materials that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends this site Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, and D.

#### **42GR2653 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a small historic surficial artifact scatter representing a possible short-term campsite. The site was originally recorded in 1994 and recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP due to lack of potential cultural deposits at the site (Montgomery). The site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. However, the integrity of materials has been compromised as many of the previously recorded artifacts are no longer at the site. This site cannot be related to an important event or person in history, nor does it represent a type, period, or method of construction. Further there is little potential for intact cultural deposits at this site that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, Commonwealth agrees with the previous recommendation of Not Eligible for listing on the NRHP.

#### **42GR4084 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a previously recorded corral with a small associated artifact scatter. The site was originally recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP based on lack of integrity and unlikeliness to yield additional information. The site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. However, although the site may potentially be related to the nearby Danish Flat community, it cannot be associated with events or people who have made a significant contribution in our past, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further, this site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the area. As such, Commonwealth agrees with the earlier recommendation of Not Eligible under any Criteria.

#### **42GR4087 NRHP Recommendation**

This small lithic scatter was originally recorded in 2008 and was recommended Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D (Russell 2008d). The original documentation observed a small scatter of lithic flakes (n=20). A revisit to the site in 2020 observed only 8 lithic flakes, suggesting that erosional flow of the sediments likely altered the surface visibility over time, and also indicating potential for buried cultural material. The site retains the aspects of integrity

necessary to convey its significance including; location, setting, feeling, and some materials. However, the site cannot be associated with events or people who have made a significant contribution in our past, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This site is therefore, recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The site sediments appear to contain cultural deposits that could yield information important to the prehistory of the area. Therefore, Commonwealth concurs with the previous recommendation of Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

#### **42GR4097 NRHP Recommendation**

This site was previously recommended Eligible to the NRHP based on its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the important role they played in the state and in the nation. The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, and materials. This site cannot be associated with a specific person important in history, nor does it represent a unique style of construction. Further, the site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. However, this site was likely constructed by the CCC, a group that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, Commonwealth agrees with the previous recommendation of Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A.

#### **42GR4107 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a previously recorded abandoned road remnant that served as access to an historic homestead (Site 42GR1274). It was recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP since it was a local access road and not an important thoroughfare. This site has been abandoned and is heavily overgrown, but it still retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, the site cannot be associated with an important person, nor does it represent a type, period, or method of construction. Further, this site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. Although, this site did serve as access to a homestead that was recommended Eligible under Criterion A for its contribution to the broad patterns of history, the road only served for local access and was not a significant thoroughfare. Therefore, Commonwealth agrees with the previous recommendation of Not Eligible to the NRHP.

#### **42GR4425 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a previous recorded short-term historic campsite. The site was previously recommended Not eligible to the NRHP due to “lack of integrity” and not being associated with an important person. Commonwealth revisited the site in 2020 and noted that the condition of the site has deteriorated somewhat through erosional processes; however, it still retains some integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association. This site cannot be associated with an important event or person in the region’s history, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This site is therefore, recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Although there were some rock alignment features noted, they appear to be surficial and there does not appear to be any potential for cultural depth in the shallow rocky sediments. As such, this site is not likely to yield information

that could answer questions important to the history of the area, and Commonwealth agrees with the previous recommendation of Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

#### **42GR5239 NRHP Recommendation**

This historic road was previously recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP since it is a secondary road that provided ranching and later oil and gas related access from US 6/50 to the Book Cliffs. Further, the site has been widened and graded since historic times. The site retains most of its integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, the site cannot be associated with an important event or person in the past, nor does it embody the type, period, or method of construction. Further, it is highly unlikely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, Commonwealth agrees with the previous recommendation of Not Eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria.

#### **42GR7580 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a small historic corral and artifact scatter. This site retains the aspects of integrity necessary to convey its significance including, location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. With the current level of research done for this project, the site could not be associated with an important person or event, nor does it represent a unique construction style. As such, it is recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A, B, and C. The site is a corral that is unlikely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D as well.

#### **42GR7581 NRHP Recommendation**

This site has been impacted by dismantling, abandonment, and the construction of a new road through the site. However, the site still retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association; the necessary aspects of integrity needed to convey its significance. This site cannot be associated with a specific event or person important in the history of the region, nor does it embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends this site Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. However, this site does have potential to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends this site Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

#### **42GR7582 NRHP Recommendation**

Although this site has been impacted by dismantling and general abandonment, the site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. These are the aspects of integrity necessary to convey the site's significance. The site cannot be associated with a person important in history, nor does it represent a characteristic of a type or method of construction. For these reasons, the site is recommended Not Eligible under Criteria B and C. However, the site does represent the significant pattern of 1910-1920s dry farm homesteading in the area. Further, there is good potential for intact deposits within the midden and potential privy feature at this site. Therefore, this site is recommended Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

**42GR7583 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a ranching outpost with a corral, covered well, a depression, a possible second dismantled corral, and a widely dispersed historic and modern artifact scatter. This site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and some materials. The integrity of design and workmanship have been impacted by the dismantling of the well and the second corral. The remaining corral feature has been almost completely replaced with modern materials. Further, the depression has been heavily eroded due to the use of a modern road above it. This site cannot be associated with an important event or person in history, nor does it represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or the work of a master. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Additionally, the site does not appear to contain intact subsurface cultural deposits. Therefore, it is not likely to yield information important to the history of the area. As such, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

**42GR7584 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a small historic trash scatter. This site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association; the aspects necessary to convey its significance. However, the site cannot be associated with an important person or event, nor does it represent the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further, this site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria.

**42GR7585 NRHP Recommendation**

This site consists of the remnants of a 1920s dry farm homestead. The site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and some materials. However, the site cannot be associated with a person important in the history of the region, nor does it represent a type, period, or method of construction. As such, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria B and C. However, this site can be associated with the broad patterns of dry farming along the barren Danish Flats. Further, this site likely retains intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, this site is recommended Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

**42GR7586 NRHP Recommendation**

This site consists of the remnants of a 1920s dry farm homestead. The site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and some materials. However, the site cannot be associated with a person important in the history of the region, nor does it represent a type, period, or method of construction. As such, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria B and C. However, this site can be associated with the broad patterns of dry farming along the barren Danish Flat. Further this site likely retains intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, this site is recommended Eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D. The prehistoric component lacks integrity and is recommended as non-contributing component of the site.

**42GR7587 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a small historic artifact scatter. This site retains the aspects of integrity necessary to convey its significance including, location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. With the current level of research done for this project, the site could not be associated with an important person or event, nor does it represent a unique construction style. As such, it is recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A, B, and C. Although this site likely represents a short-term camp site, it is unlikely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D as well.

**42GR7588 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a capped oil well with a small historic artifact scatter. The site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, the site cannot be associated with an important person or event, nor does it represent the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further, this site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the prehistory of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria.

**42GR7589 NRHP Recommendation**

This site is a single-episode historic refuse dump that retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, the site cannot be associated with an important person or event, nor does it represent the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further, this site is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria.

**42GR7590 NRHP Recommendation**

This site consists of a system of historic water/erosion control features with two reservoirs. The erosion control features are continually maintained and in good condition and the site maintains aspects of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. However, the site cannot be associated with an important person, nor does it represent a unique method of construction or the work of a master. Further, it is highly unlikely that this site would contain intact cultural deposits that could yield information important to the history of the region. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible under Criteria B, C, or D. These types of landscape features are probably associated with the work of the CCC camp SCS-6, Company 1256. As such, the site may be associated with a significant event in history: The Great Depression, as well as the National Recovery Act and the CCC. As such, this site is recommended Eligible under Criterion A.



### 42GR7591 NRHP Recommendation

This site consists of a road that provides local access within Danish Flat. The site retains integrity of setting, materials, feeling, association and some of its location with part of the road being redirected in modern times to serve oil and gas needs. This site cannot be associated with and important person, nor is it an integral part of a broad pattern of history. The site does not represent a specific type or method of construction. Further it is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits at depth that could yield information important to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria.

### 42GR7592 NRHP Recommendation

This site consists of a road that provides local access within Danish Flats. The site retains integrity of setting, materials, feeling, association, and some of its location with part of the road being redirected in modern times to serve oil and gas needs. This site cannot be associated with and important person, nor is it an integral part of a broad pattern of history. The site does not represent a specific type or method of construction. Further, it is not likely to contain intact cultural deposits at depth that could yield information important to the history of the area. Therefore, this site is recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria.

## MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

All potentially eligible archaeological sites identified during cultural resources inventory will be avoided as possible during seismic operations. However, the large probable CCC soil conservation project (Site 42GR4097), may be minimally impacted. Because there are so many small, eroded berms throughout this site, a GIS map will be provided to the Seismic Company. The seismic operator will avoid the berms as much as possible. Although avoidance of the berms is the goal, it is not likely that all berms can be completely avoided due to the sheer number and various stages of decay that they are in. Because of the large nature of the site, it is not likely that this will cause an adverse effect to the overall site and the overall integrity will not be diminished if a small percentage of the berms are affected. Additionally, project corridor widths were widened to 200 feet throughout this site to give the seismic operators more room to maneuver. Therefore, Commonwealth recommends that there should be **No Adverse Effect** to Historic Properties by the current project.

## CONCLUSION

In June 2020, Running Foxes Petroleum of Centennial, Colorado requested that Commonwealth conduct a cultural resource inventory for the Cisco Springs 2D Seismic Project located in Grand County, Utah (U20HP0620). This project contains 112 miles of linear survey along a patterned grid of seismic line source corridors located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office; State of Utah, School Trust Lands Administration; and privately owned lands. The purpose of this inventory is to identify, record, and evaluate cultural resources within the project area for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The project area is located in T20S R23E, Sections 2-5, 8-17, 21-28, and 33-36; T 20S R 23E, Sections 8-10, 15-21,

and 29-32; and T 21S R 23E, Sections 1-3, 9-11, and 15-16 on the USGS 7.5' Quadrangles Cisco Springs, UT (1970); Danish Flat, UT (1970); and Cisco, UT (1970).

A total of 23 sites and 83 isolates were recorded during the inventory. Of the 23 sites located, 13 are newly recorded and 10 have been previously recorded. Twenty-one of the sites located are historic sites, one site is a prehistoric lithic scatter, and there is one multi-component consisting of a historic homestead and prehistoric lithic scatter. The 21 historic sites located include: five roads, four homesteads, four artifact scatters, three agricultural/ranching sites, two erosion/water control landscape sites, two campsites, and one railroad grade. Commonwealth is recommending three sites Eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A, four under Criteria A and D, two under Criterion D, and 14 sites Not Eligible. All potentially eligible sites will be avoided by seismic operations as possible and there should be **No Adverse Effects** to historic properties as the result of this project.

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