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FINAL REPORT ON THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
CONDUCTED FOR THE
EMPIRE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT,
SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO

by

Jerry E. Fetterman
and
Linda Honeycutt

January 1984

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Linda Honeycutt

Submitted to
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Cortez, Colorado 81321

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January 1984

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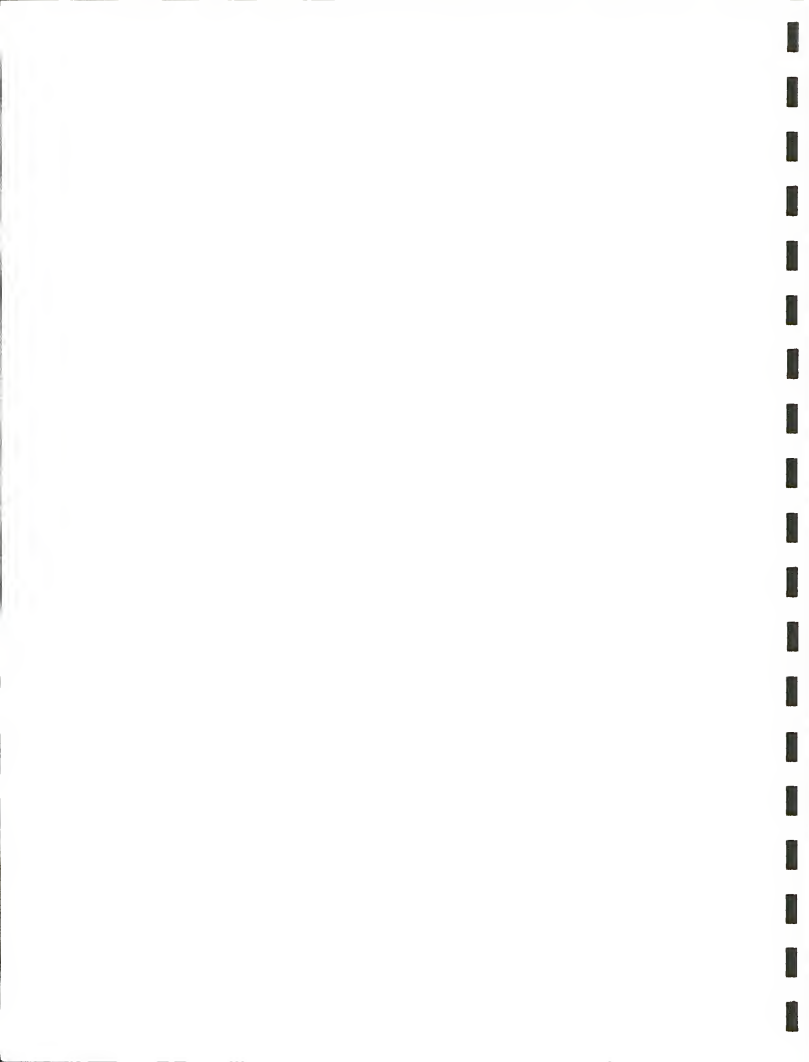


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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations conducted for the Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line project between December 1981 and November 1983. These investigations consisted of inventory of right-of-way, access roads, and pull locations; testing of six sites; and monitoring of project construction. These investigations completed work begun on this project in June 1981 and published in The Cultural Resource Inventory of the Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line (Honeycutt and Fetterman 1982). Figure 1 shows the location of the EEA 115 KV line project area in southwestern Colorado.

The work was conducted by Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants under the authority of federal antiquities Permit No. #83-CO/UT/NM-021. Jerry Fetterman and Linda Honeycutt were the principal investigators and Elaine Blackmer and Tim Kearns served as crew members on the project.

Acknowledgements

The successful completion of this project would have been impossible without the help and cooperation of a number of persons. We would like to extend our thanks to the following individuals: Dave Downs, Doug Sparks, Doug Wenegar, Tim Eddy, and Ken Carlson of Merrick & Company; Dennis Verch and Bruce Crawford of Western Power Constructors; Jim Crawford of Wright Tree Service; Kristie Arrington and Jerry Kendrick of the Bureau of Land Management; and Neal Stevens, Bill Lemons, and Everett Johnson of Empire Electric Association.



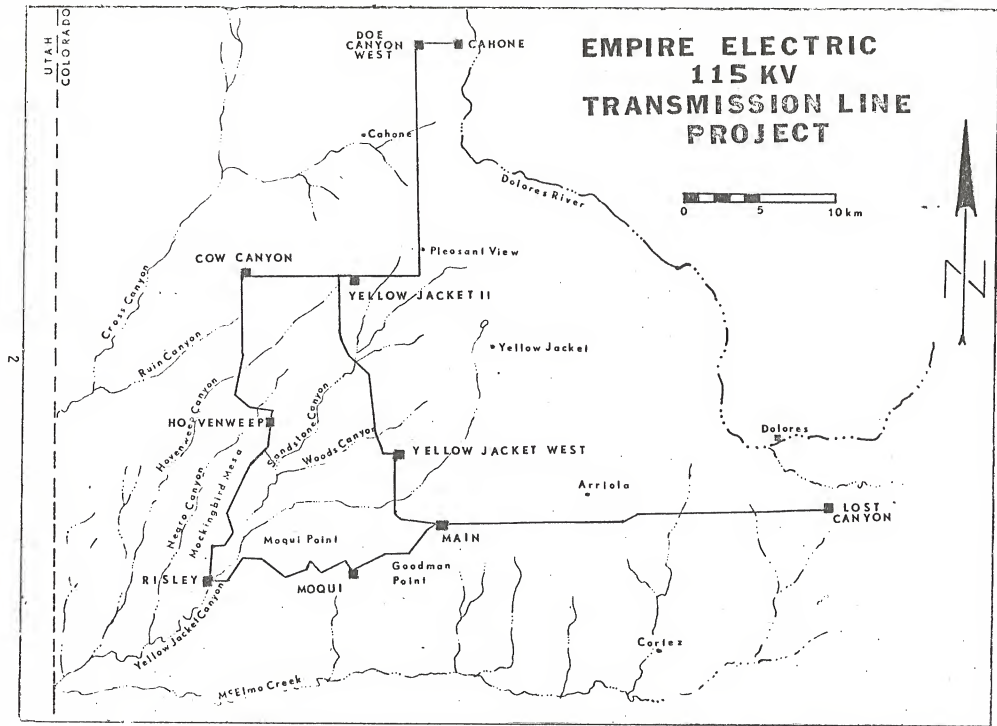


Figure 1. Project area and location of project features.



INVENTORY

This section presents the results of the inventory conducted for the Empire Electric 115 KV transmission line project between the fall of 1981 and the fall of 1983. This inventory consisted of a total of 7.4 linear miles of survey, and was conducted for approximately 1 mile of line change and 6.4 miles of access roads. In addition to these linear inventories, 25 small blocks of land were inventoried for transmission wire pull locations.

Methodology

The methodology employed during the inventory phase consisted of a Class III pedestrian survey of the proposed area of disturbance. Transmission line changes were surveyed to a width of 100'; access roads were surveyed to a width of between 12' and 25'; pull locations were surveyed to a width of 40' and a length of 400'. The location of the area to be surveyed was either marked out with flagging tape prior to the survey, or indicated on the ground in person by the construction superintendent or powerline inspector.

Results of Inventory

A total of 12 sites were located in 7.4 miles of inventory. Five sites were located in approximately one mile of line change inventory. Seven sites were located in approximately 6.4 miles of access road inventory. No sites were located in any of the 25 pull locations that were inventoried.

This section present a summary of each of the 12 sites found during the inventory. This information is presented in a manner similar to that used in The Cultural Resource Inventory of the Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line (Honeycutt and Fetterman 1982). That is, the entire line is subdivided



into 10 smaller lines, and sites are presented according to their location along these smaller lines.

Lost Canyon to Main Line

A total of 0.75 miles of line change were surveyed along the Lost Canyon to Main line. Figure 2 illustrates the location of this line change. Two sites were located during this survey.

5MT6982

Site Description: The site consists of a moderate scatter of lithic and ceramic materials on a small bench east of Hartman Draw. Most of the material was flaked lithic debris; however, several projectile points, core/hammerstones, sherds, a knife, and a unifacial flake tool were noted. The projectile points are not particularly temporally diagnostic. The ceramics indicate a Pueblo III-IV occupation. The site probably served as a camp or work area.

Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo III and/or Pueblo IV

NRHP Status: The site is probably not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, since the site is already disturbed, contains little likelihood of subsurface cultural material, and cannot be accurately dated from existing surface remains.

Site Management: The undisturbed portion of the site was avoided by all construction activities during the EEA project.

5MT6983

Site Description: The site consists of 2 areas: a lithic and ceramic scatter located on a ridgetop, and a rubble mound located on the east-facing talus





slope of the ridge. The lithic and ceramic scatter appears to represent a work area for vegetal food grinding, possibly associated with the rubble mound. The rubble mound is thought to represent the remains of a field house. A possible terrace is located next to the rubble mound.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Pueblo I - Early Pueblo II

NRHP Status: The site is potentially eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance, since the rubble mound probably contains information on farming and associated activities which occurred on the site. Hartman Draw contains what may be one of the few Pueblo I communities in the area outside the Dolores River Valley.

Site Management: The structural portion of the site was avoided during the Empire Electric Association 115 KV Project. The existing 2-track road through the site was used for construction activities.

Moqui to Main Line

A total of 1.3 miles of access road and 2 pull locations were surveyed on the Moqui to Main Line. Figure 3 illustrates the location of these surveyed areas. No sites were located during this survey.

Moqui to Risley Line

A total of 1.0 miles of access road and 6 pull locations were surveyed on the Moqui to Risley Line. Figure 4a and b illustrate the location of these surveyed areas. One site was located during this survey.

5MT7987

Site Description: The site consists of a charcoal stained area containing



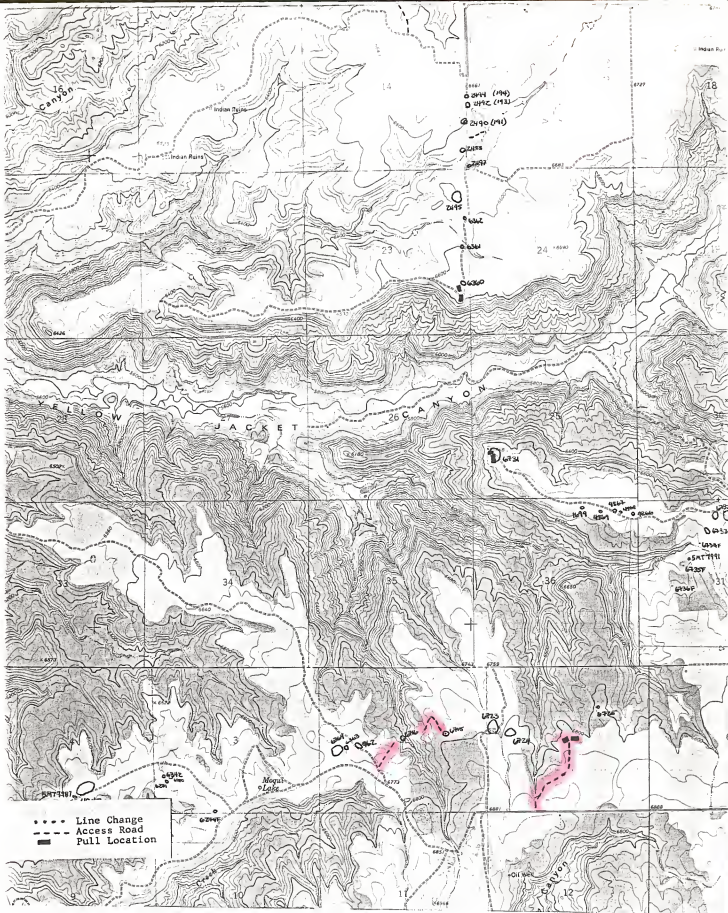


Figure 3: Map showing survey area on Moqui to Main Line.



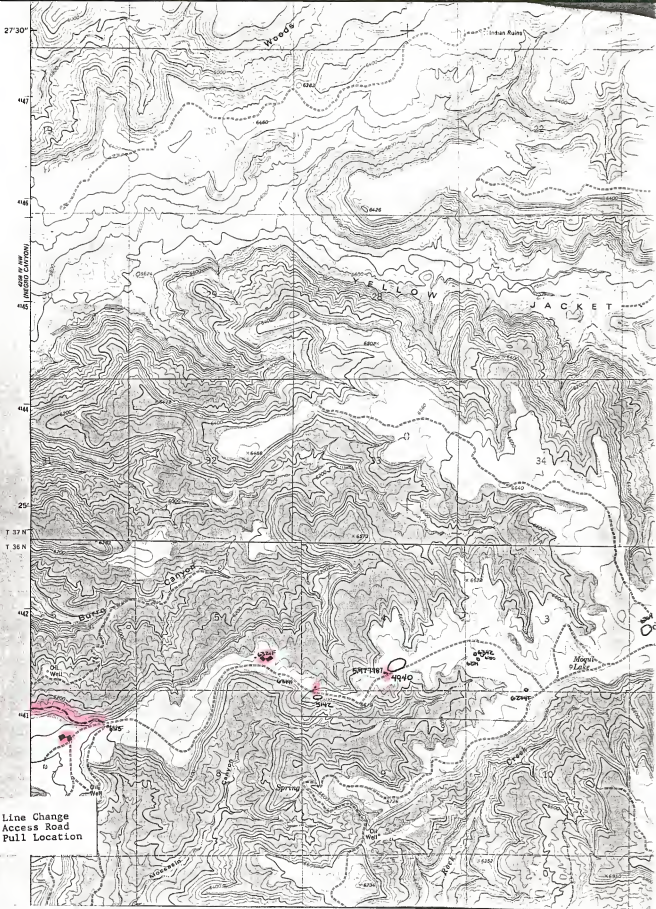
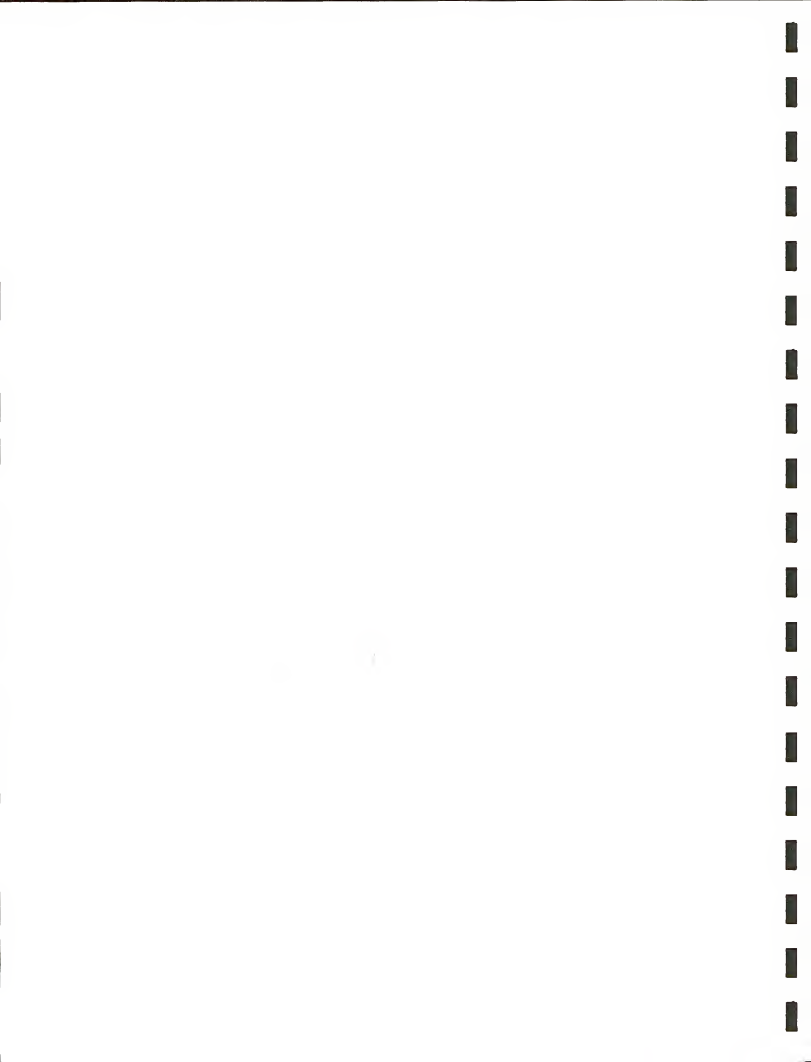


Figure 4a: Map showing survey area on Moqui to Risley Line, eastern section.



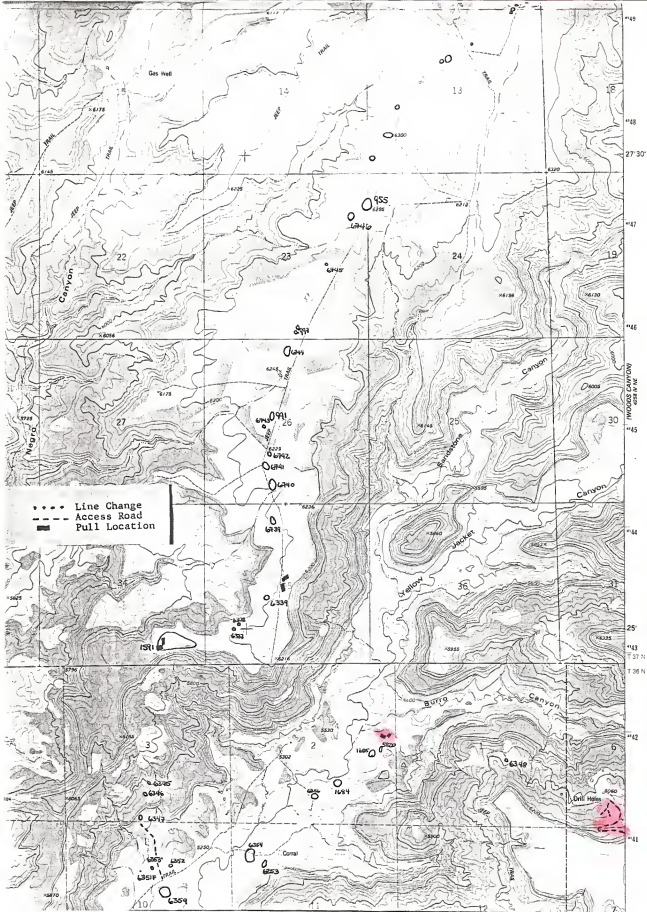


Figure 4b: Map showing survey area on Moqui to Risley Line, western section.



several upright slabs forming a rectangular pattern. Several sherds, some of them fire-blackened, were located in and near the feature. It appears likely that this feature represents a pottery kiln.

Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo III

NRHP Status: The site is potentially eligible at the local and possibly regional level of significance, as it appears to be in a fairly good state of preservation and probably contains much information about pottery firing techniques during prehistoric times.

Site Recommendations: The site was flagged off and avoided during the EEA 115 KV project.

Risley to Hovenweep Line

A total of 0.4 miles of line change and access road and 4 pull locations were surveyed on the Risley to Hovenweep Line. Figure 5a and b illustrate the location of the surveyed areas. One site was located during this survey.

5MT6984

Site Description: The site consists of the remains of a Basketmaker III habitation. Surface remains are several rock concentrations representing surface storage structures and/or rooms, and an artifact scatter. One or two pithouses are probably located below the surface.

Cultural Affiliation: Basketmaker III

NRHP Status: The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register, as it is likely to contain information concerning subsistence activities, architecture, and utilization of Mockingbird Mesa.

Site Management: Site was flagged off and avoided during EEA 115 KV construction.



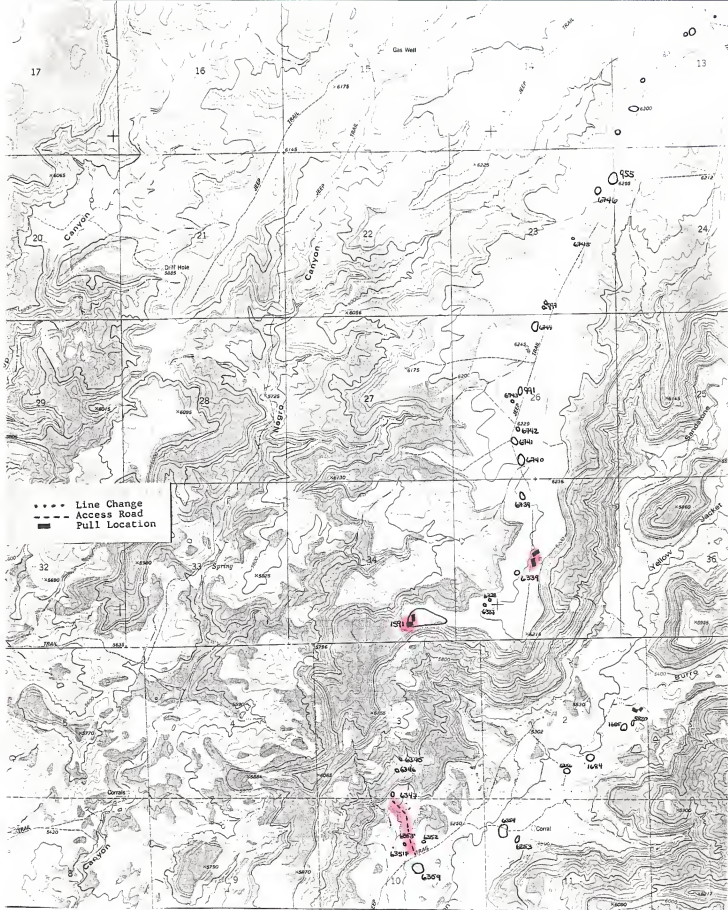


Figure 5a: Map showing survey area on Risley to Hovenweep Line, southern section.



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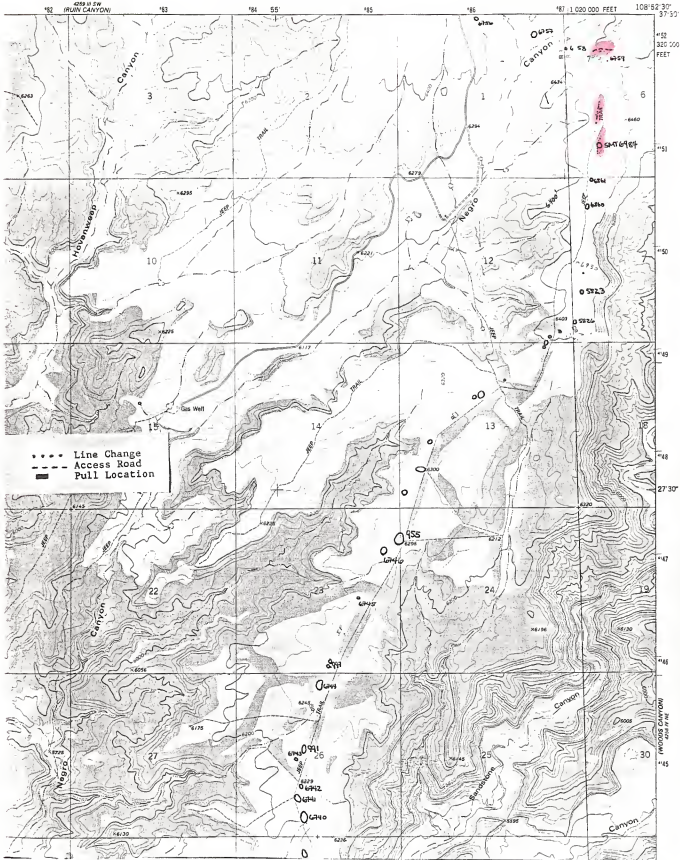


Figure 5b: Map showing survey area on Risley to Hovenweep Line, northern section.



Hovenweep to Cow Canyon Line

A total of 2.1 miles of line change and access road and 2 pull locations were surveyed on the Hovenweep to Cow Canyon Line. Figure 6 illustrates the location of this surveyed area. Three sites were located during this survey.

5MT7990

Site Description: The site consists of a lithic and ceramic scatter located above a small drainage. Two projectile points (not particularly diagnostic), a ground stone fragment, debitage, and grayware sherds were located on the site, and indicate the site was a general hunting and gathering camp.

Cultural Affiliation: Basketmaker III

NRHP Status: The site is probably not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, as it is very small, heavily eroded, and does not appear to contain subsurface cultural materials.

Site Management: The site was flagged off and avoided during the EEA 115 KV project.

5MT7988

Site Description: The site consists of several upright slab features, rock concentrations, and a diffuse scatter of lithics and ceramics. It is thought that at least one upright slab feature represents a cist. The site probably functioned as a storage area and/or possible fieldhouse.

Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo II?

NRHP Status: The site is potentially eligible at the local level of significance, as the rock features probably contain information on subsistence and architecture related to agricultural activities during Pueblo II times.





Site Management: The existing two-track road which goes through the site was used during the EEA 115 KV project, as it was a BLM policy that any existing roads could be used, as long as the roads were not upgraded. No damage to the site was caused by the use of this road.

5MT7986

Site Description: The site consists of a gray ash stain with numerous small fire cracked sandstone rocks. Two flakes were found near the feature, which is interpreted as being a hearth.

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

NRHP Status: More data is needed to determine if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. It is unknown at the present time if the feature contains cultural material or if it has been removed by erosion.

Site Management: The site was flagged off and avoided during the EEA 115 KV project.

Cow Canyon to Yellow Jacket II Line

No new survey was done on this line. No new sites were located on this line.

Main to Yellow Jacket West Line

A total of 0.6 miles of access road and 4 pull locations were surveyed on the Main to Yellow Jacket West Line. Figure 7 illustrates the location of this surveyed area. No unrecorded sites were located in this survey.





Yellow Jacket West to Yellow Jacket II Line

A total of 1.0 miles of access road and 5 pull locations were surveyed on the Yellow Jacket West to Yellow Jacket II line. Figure 8a and b illustrate the location of this surveyed area. Four unrecorded sites were located during this survey.

5MT7984

Site Description: The site consists of a very large L-shaped rubble mound, a smaller isolated rubble mound, a tower, and nine visible kiva depressions. These remains represent a multi-room Pueblo II habitation site.

Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo II

NRHP Status: This site is potentially eligible at the local and regional level of significance, as it undoubtedly contains much information concerning a wide range of activities associated with life during Pueblo II times in the Yellow Jacket area, as well as information concerning trade relationships with other areas.

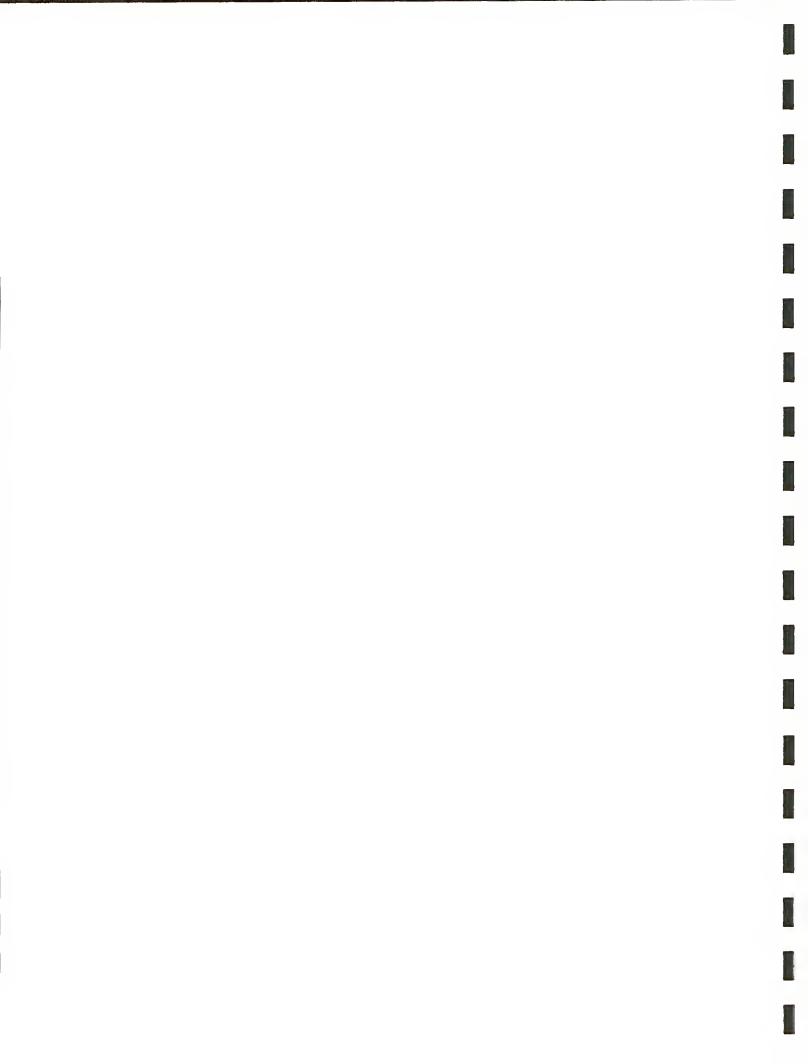
Site Management: The site was flagged off and avoided during the EEA 115 KV construction.

5MT7983

Site Description: The site consists of a large, sparse scatter of lithics and ceramics located along a canyon rim. The site appears to have functioned as a work area probably associated with the large Pueblo II habitation site (5MT7984) located to the southeast.

Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo II

NRHP Status: The site is probably not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, as the materials are extremely sparse, the site lacks cultural





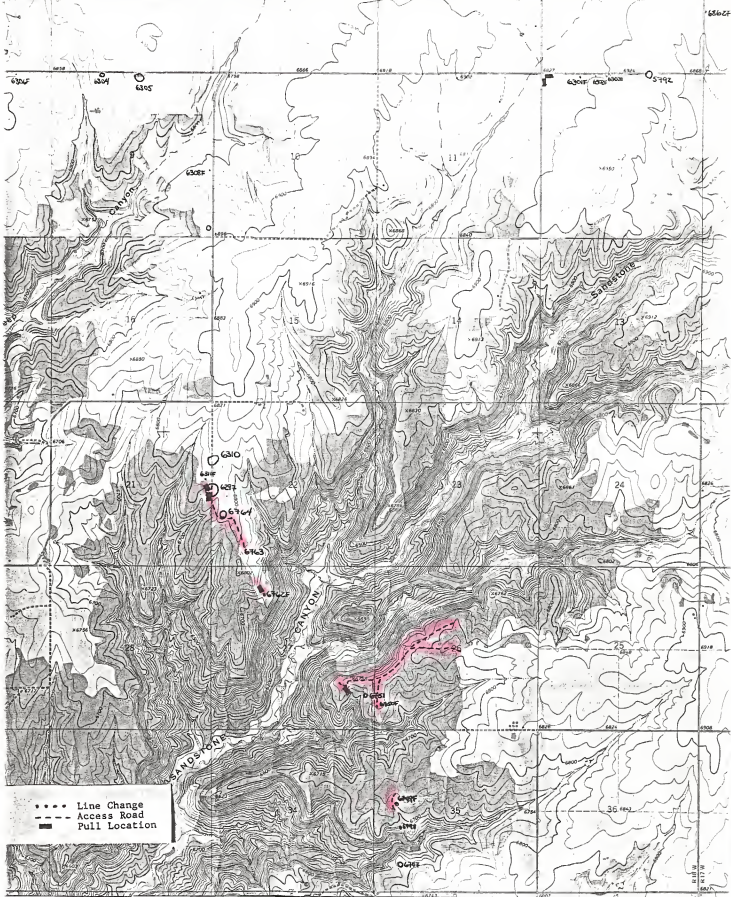


Figure 8b: Map showing survey area on Yellow Jacket West to Yellow Jacket II Line, northern section.



depth, and it does not appear likely to contain information which would greatly contribute to our understanding of the utilization of resources by puebloan peoples.

Site Management: During the EEA 115 KV project, after consultation with the BLM area archaeologist, an access road was placed through the site. This road was first surveyed, and then all surface artifacts were collected by grids. The blading of the road was carefully monitored. No subsurface cultural remains were found during the monitoring process.

5MT6858

Site Description: The site consists of a rock wall alignment and upright slab feature. The site is somewhat unusual, as it appears to represent a masonry-based room which is located on bedrock/subsoils far from any agricultural land. It may have served as a seasonal habitation associated with wild food or lithic procurement.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Pueblo II-Early Pueblo III

NRHP Status: The site is potentially eligible, as it is unusual and may contain information which would contribute to our understanding of its exact function and the role that seasonal procurement habitations played in pueblo society.

Site Management: The site was flagged off and avoided during the EEA 115 KV construction.

5MT7985

Site Description: The site consists of a small scatter of flaked lithics and a Mancos Corrugated potdrop located below a low ledge near a canyon rim. The site probably is a work locus associated with the large Pueblo II habitation situated several hundred meters to the southeast.



Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo II

NRHP Status: The site is probably not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, as its information content appears to be limited to site recordation. The site is located on thin rocky soils and probably does not contain any subsurface cultural materials.

Site Management: During construction of the EEA project, after consultation with the BLM area archaeologist, an access road was placed through the potdrop area of the site, after the sherds had been collected. No subsurface cultural materials were noted during the monitoring process of this site.

Yellow Jacket II to Doe Canyon West Line

Two pull locations were surveyed on the Yellow Jacket II to Doe Canyon West line. Figure 9 illustrates the location of these pull locations. No sites were located during this survey.

Doe Canyon West to Cahone Substation Line

No new survey was done on this line. No sites were located during monitoring.



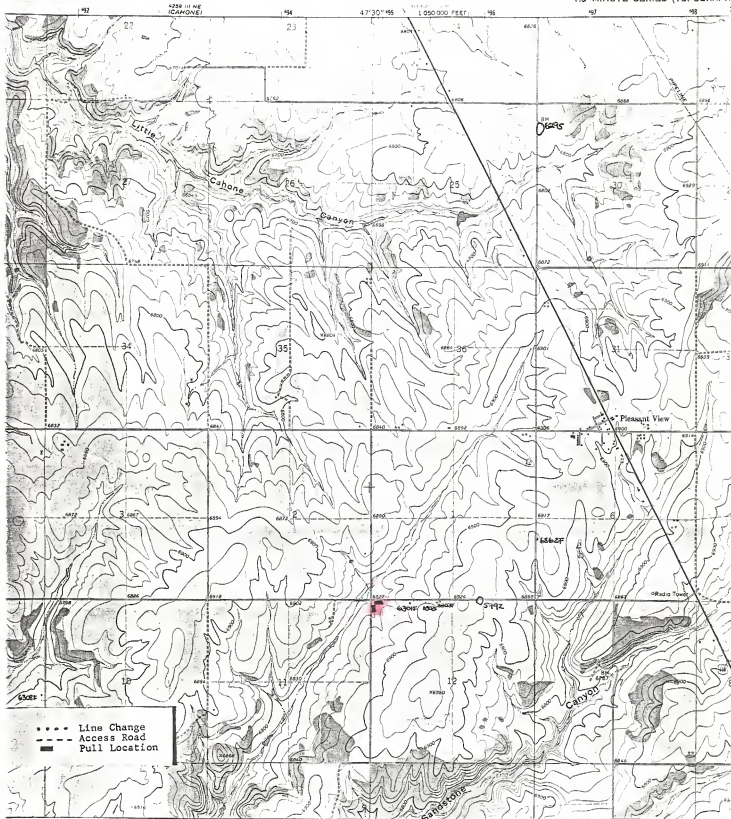
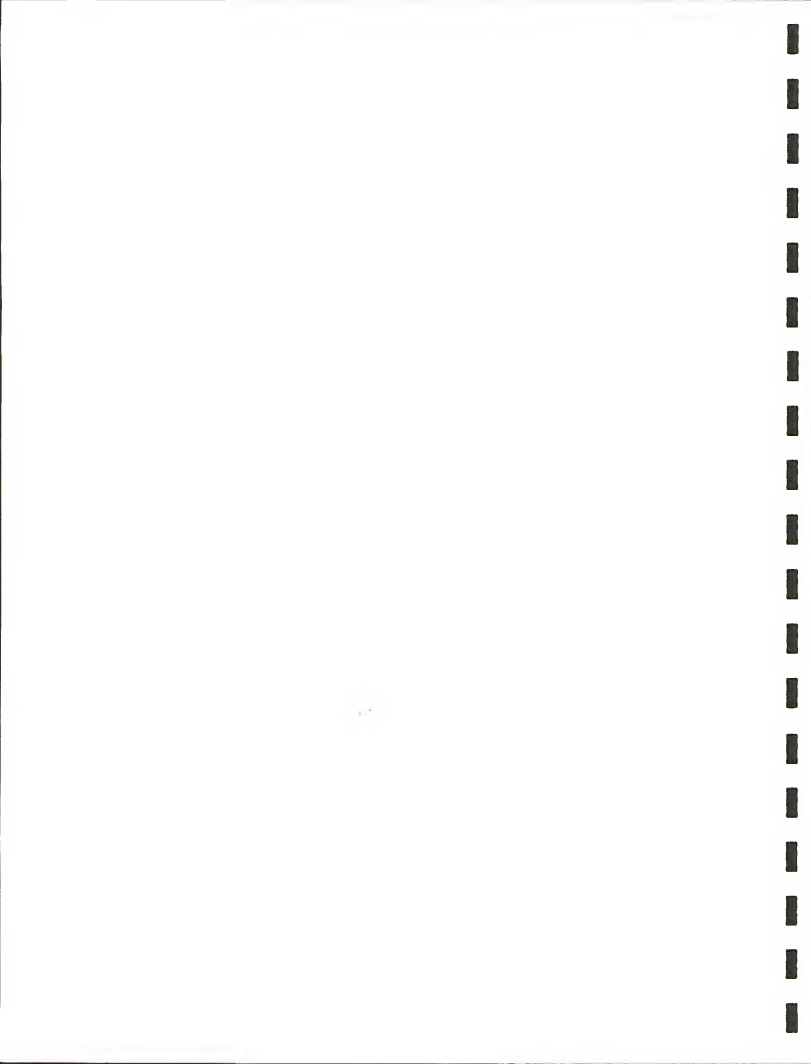


Figure 9: Map showing survey area on Yellow Jacket II to Doe Canyon West Line.



TESTING

The testing for the Empire Electric 115 KV Project was conducted during the fall of 1982. At this time a total of 6 sites were the locus for testing procedures. The aim of the testing was to ascertain whether or not construction, specifically the excavation of power pole holes, would have an effect on these six cultural resources. The proposed pole locations within the sites were located near the perimeters of the sites in areas thought not likely to contain cultural features. Testing was therefore done to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits in these specific locations, not the nature of the subsurface deposits of the site as a whole. Testing of the six sites in the areas of proposed disturbance yielded no evidence to suggest that construction would have an effect on these resources.

Methodology

The methodology used on the Empire Electric 115 KV Project testing consisted of excavating test grids in the areas of proposed disturbance. All of the test grids were dug by hand to a depth where sterile soil was encountered throughout the grid. The grids were excavated in arbitrary (non-stratigraphic) levels and the resulting grid walls were profiled to illustrate stratigraphic deposits. As appropriate, either trowels, shovels, or pick mattocks were used for excavation. All fill was screened through 1/4" mesh. Photographs were taken of the excavated grids and the surrounding terrain.

The following text presents the information gathered from the testing of the 6 sites.



Site 5MT1591

Site Description: The site consists of a lithic scatter located near the southern end of Mockingbird Mesa, overlooking Yellow Jacket Canyon. Site 5MT1591 was first recorded by Paul Folsie (1968) during the Dolores grazing district surveys of the late 1960's. It was dated to the Basketmaker III period or later and was said to cover an area of 20 feet square. The site was relocated and rerecorded on the Empire Electric 115 KV Project survey (Honeycutt and Fetterman 1982). The rerecording increased the site boundaries to dimensions of 200 meters by 400 meters and located two possible features (hearths), suggesting that the site had served as a camp, core reduction, and lithic tool manufacture locus. The possible features were thought to be potentially significant, since they could have contained information on the date of this site or sites similar to it, the function of this type of site, and the utilization of resources by the prehistoric inhabitants of the site.

Testing Procedure: Structure 8 on the Risley to Hovenweep Line was to be constructed within the boundaries of the site. The location of the structure within the site was in an area of exposed bedrock, and therefore would not directly impact the site. However, since this structure was a "turning point", it was to be the scene of much more construction activity than a normal structure location. Due to the proposed disturbance and the proximity of one of the possible hearth features to the structure location, it was determined that a testing program should be initiated on the site. All surface artifacts within a 30m radius were mapped from a central datum (the northern pole stake) and then collected by quadrants. Three test grids were dug, one at the location of the southern pole, and two in one of the hearth areas. Figure 10 illustrates the distribution of the collected surface



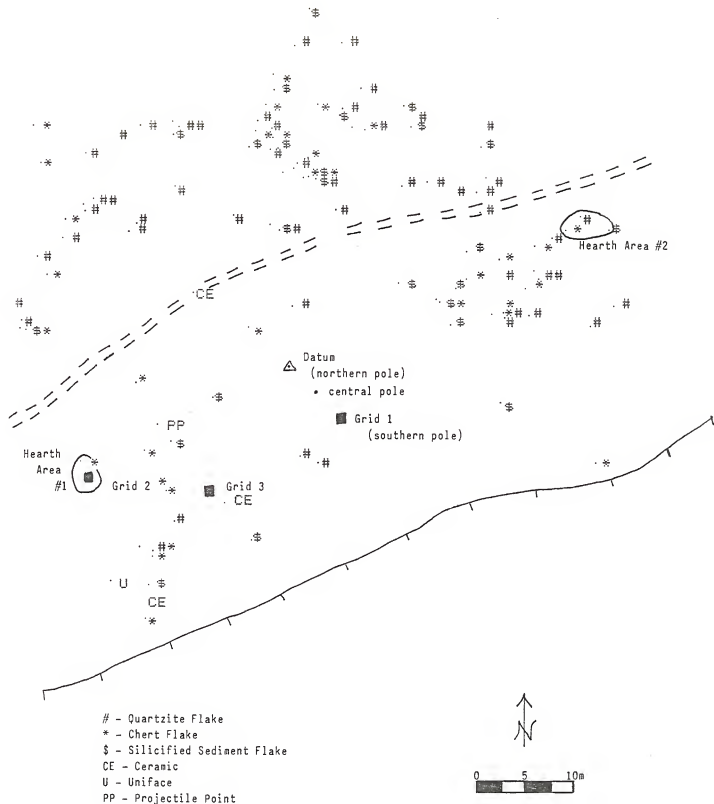


Figure 10: Map of Site 5MT1591 showing distribution of collected artifacts and location of test grids.



artifacts and the location of the test grids.

Grid 1: Grid 1, a 1 by 1 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the southern pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in two levels to 30cm below modern ground surface where bedrock was encountered. No artifacts, features or change in stratigraphy were found in the grid.

Grid 2: Grid 2, a 2 by 2 meter unit, was situated in the center of one of the possible hearths near the structure location. Figure 11 shows Grid 2 prior to the excavation of the feature. The soil on the surface of the grid contained a heavy charcoal and ash stain and a clustering of thermally altered sandstone rocks. The northern half of the grid was first leveled out by excavating to a depth of 18 cm below modern ground surface. This yielded a profile of the center of the grid, illustrated in Figure 12. A bowl-shaped charcoal lens seen in the profile suggested a hearth centered in the southern half of the grid. The southern half was then taken down to the level of the northern half in order to more fully expose the feature. This revealed a localized layer of dense charcoal, with no walls to suggest it was a firepit, and no artifacts. The charcoal layer was pure black and unmixed with any ash, dirt, or fill. Based on the non-cultural and undisturbed nature of this charcoal layer, it was concluded that the possible feature was in fact not a hearth but rather the subsurface remains of a burned tree root and the sandstone rocks were present as a result of root action.

Grid 3: Grid 3, a 1 by 1 meter unit, was placed in an area of charcoal staining between Grid 1 and Grid 2. After the first layer of soil was removed, it became apparent that the charcoal staining in this grid was the subsurface remains of a burned tree stump (Figure 13). The charcoal staining



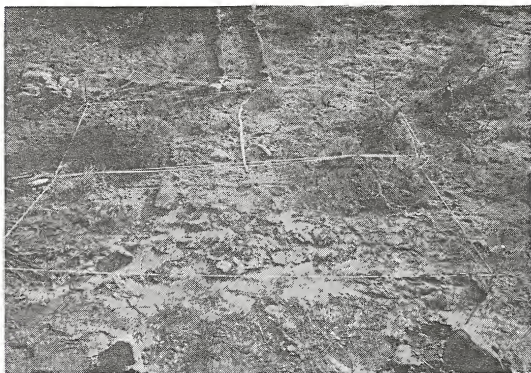


Figure 11: Photograph of Site 5MT1591 showing Grid 2 prior to excavation.

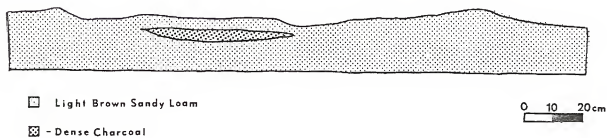


Figure 12: Profile of Site 5MT1591, Grid 2.





Figure 13: Photograph of Site 5MT1591 showing Grid 3 following excavation.



in Grids 2 and 3 are the remains of a small forest fire which was probably started by a lightening strike.

Artifactual Remains: All artifacts found on site 5MT1591 were located on the surface; none were found in the test grids. Table 1 presents the surface artifacts by artifact type and quadrant.

Table 1: Artifacts Collected From Site 5MT1591

Artifact Type	Quad 1 0-90°	Quad 2 90-180°	Quad 3 180-270°	Quad 4 270-360°	Total
Ceramics					
Early Pueblo Gray	-	-	3	-	3
Mancos Black-on-white	-	-	-	1	1
Flaked Lithics					
Uniface	-	-	1	-	1
Projectile Point	-	-	1	-	1
Debitage	57	8	39	64	168
Total	57	8	44	65	174

As can be seen from the above chart, debitage comprises the largest group of artifacts. The types of debitage present on the site indicate core reduction, biface thinning, and pressure retouch flaking all took place at the site. Over 55% of the pieces of debitage were smaller than 2cm on their longest axis and 94% of the pieces of debitage were smaller than 4cm on their longest axis. The wide variety of materials represented in the debitage suggests many reoccurring visits to the site. The most abundant material types are from local sources; these are an orthoquartzite found in the Burro Canyon Formation and a silicified sediment found in the Morrison Formation. Other materials represented in the debitage include chalcedony, a red and white metaquartzite, and at least 10 differently colored cherts.



The flaked lithic tools consist of a fragment of a projectile point made of Washington Pass Chert and a unifacially retouched and utilized flake of Brushy Basin Chert. Ceramic items consist of 3 Early Pueblo Gray Jar sherds, probably from one vessel, and a Mancos Black-on-white bowl sherd.

Conclusions: The investigations at site 5MT1591 suggest that the site served as a locus of lithic tool manufacture. Testing of one of the possible hearth areas indicated that the two features there are not cultural, but rather the result of a forest fire or lightening strike. It was therefore determined that the construction of Structure 8 at Site 5MT1591 would have no effect on this cultural resource.

Site 5MT2490

Site Description: The site consists of a unit type pueblo located on the northern talus slope of a shallow side canyon to Woods Canyon. It was first recorded by L. Fakolt during the Dolores Project survey (Kane 1975) of the proposed laterals. The site dates to the Pueblo II and Pueblo III time periods and consists of a L-shaped roomblock and a kiva nestled among rimrock and large boulders.

Testing Procedure: Structure 26 on the Main to Yellow Jacket West line was to be constructed east of the roomblock portion of the site in an area of light artifact scatter. Since the two pole holes were to be dug by hand and the poles themselves were to be placed in the holes by helicopter, the only disturbance to the site was to be the actual excavation of the pole locations. In order to ensure that no subsurface cultural remains (specifically human burials) were located within the proposed disturbance area, two test grids



were excavated in the location of the proposed poles. Figure 14 and 15 illustrates the location of the test grids in relation to the site features and surrounding terrain.

Grid 1: Grid 1, a 2 by 2 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the western pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in three arbitrary levels to a depth of 35cm below modern ground surface. Figure 16 illustrates the stratigraphic profile of the western wall of Grid 1. The upper level consisted of a dark brown sandy loam with much organic material, small pieces of sandstone, charcoal flecking, and artifacts. The middle level consisted of a dark brown sandy loam containing adobe, charcoal, caliche, and abundant artifacts. In the western portion of the grid a sterile pink/yellow decomposed clay layer was encountered at the bottom of this level, while in the eastern portion of the grid, cultural materials were encountered into the lower level. This lower level contained both the dark brown sandy loam cultural deposit and below that the multi-colored clay sterile deposit. At the bottom of this level sterile deposits were encountered throughout the grid. No cultural features were located in Grid 1.

Grid 2: Grid 2, a 1 by 2 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the location of the eastern pole was in the center of the 2 meter north-south line which served as the eastern side of the unit. It was impossible to excavate to the east of the staked pole location due to the presence of a large boulder. The grid was excavated in two levels to a depth of 20cm below modern ground surface (see figure 17). The upper level consisted of brown sandy loam containing sandstone fragments, charcoal, artifacts, and evidence of rodent activity. The lower level consisted of a continuation of the brown sandy loam underlain by a sterile multi-colored clay. No cultural features



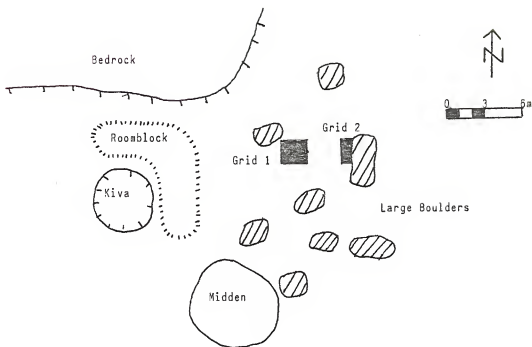


Figure 14: Map of Site 5MT2490 showing location of test grids in relation to site features.

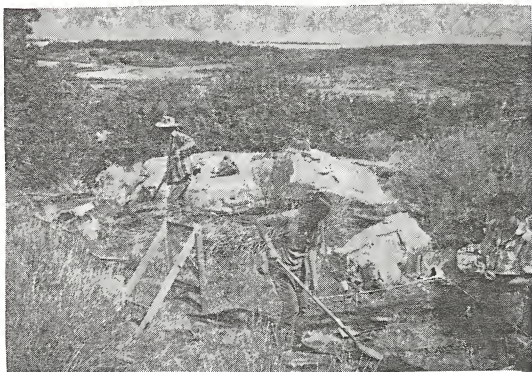


Figure 15: Photograph of Site 5MT2490 showing excavation of test grids.



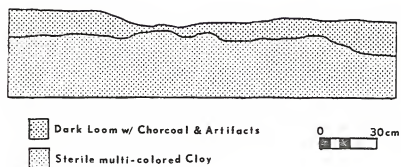


Figure 16: Profile of Site 5MT2490, Grid 1.

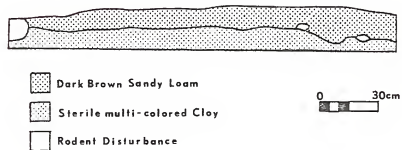


Figure 17: Profile of Site 5MT2490, Grid 2.



were located in Grid 2.

Artifactual Remains: All artifacts recovered from site 5MT2490 were recovered from Grids 1 and 2. Table 2 presents the types and numbers of artifacts found.

Table 2: Artifacts Collected from Site 5MT2490

Artifact Type	Grid 1	Grid 2	Total
Ceramics			
Chapin Gray	1	1	2
Grayware body sherds	30	16	46
Mancos Black-on-white	36	18	54
Whiteware body sherds	53	18	71
Mancos Corrugated	6	1	7
Corrugated body sherds	105	35	140
Intermediate Corrugated	2	-	2
McElmo-Mesa Verde Black-on-white	16	4	20
Deadman's Black-on-red	1	-	1
Redware body sherds	2	1	3
Non-flaked Lithics			
Mano	8	1	9
Metate	4	2	6
Ground Stone Fragment	3	1	4
Flaked Lithics			
Core/hammerstone	1	-	1
Core	-	1	1
Hammerstone	2	-	2
Utilized Flake	3	2	5
Projectile Point	2	-	2
Retouched and Utilized Flake	5	1	6
Debitage	65	13	78
Total	345	115	460

As can be seen from the above table, ceramics comprise the largest category of artifacts recovered from the site. The ceramics consist of utilitarian gray and whitewares used in food preparation, cooking, storage, and serving. Based on stylistic analysis, no trade wares were identified,



suggesting that all of the ceramics were of local origin. The majority of ceramics located on the site date to the time period between AD 1000 and AD 1200, indicating a Late Pueblo II - Early Pueblo III occupation of the site.

The lithic artifacts are made almost entirely of locally available materials, specifically Morrison silicified sediment and chert, Burro Canyon quartzite and chert, and Brushy Basin chert. The flaked lithic tools and debitage show that relatively little effort was expended in their manufacture. The majority of the flaked lithic tools were produced by utilizing large interior flakes or by first minimally retouching and then utilizing large interior flakes. Only two of the flaked lithic tools were extensively shaped; both of these were projectile points.

In contrast to most of the flaked lithic tools, the non-flaked lithic tools show that a fairly high degree of effort was put into their manufacture. The manos were of the two-hand slab variety and were all well-made, carefully shaped, thoroughly ground, and heavily used. Several of the manos were extremely thin, suggesting they had been used to the point where they could no longer be held in the hands. The metates were of the slab variety and were heavily ground and used.

In summary, the artifactual remains recovered from the test grids at 5MT2490 represent the types of activities commonly associated with Pueblo habitation sites. The vast majority of the artifacts were of local origin and utilitarian in function. Non-flaked lithic tools exhibited the greatest energy expenditure in manufacture and the greatest amount of use wear of any tool type on the site, indicating that processed vegetal foods comprised a major portion of the site's inhabitant's diet.



Conclusions: The investigations at Site 5MT2490 established that the proposed structure holes were located in a trash deposit and that no subsurface cultural features were present in the proposed area of disturbance. Since the pole locations were excavated to culturally sterile soil, construction of Structure 26 was to have no effect on this resource.

Site 5MT5820

Site Description: The site consists of a lithic and ceramic scatter located in the floodplain of Yellow Jacket Canyon at an elevation of 5360 ft. It was first recorded by Robert W. Biggs (1981) in a survey for a well site and access road. It was dated to the Pueblo II or III time period and the proposed access road was realigned to miss the site. The site was relocated during the Empire Electric 115 KV Project survey. During that time the site was reassessed. It became apparent that the site was actually larger than first recorded and dated mostly to the Basketmaker III period. Several low rock piles, an upright slab, and an artifact scatter were located north of the previously recorded site boundaries and north of the newly constructed gravel road.

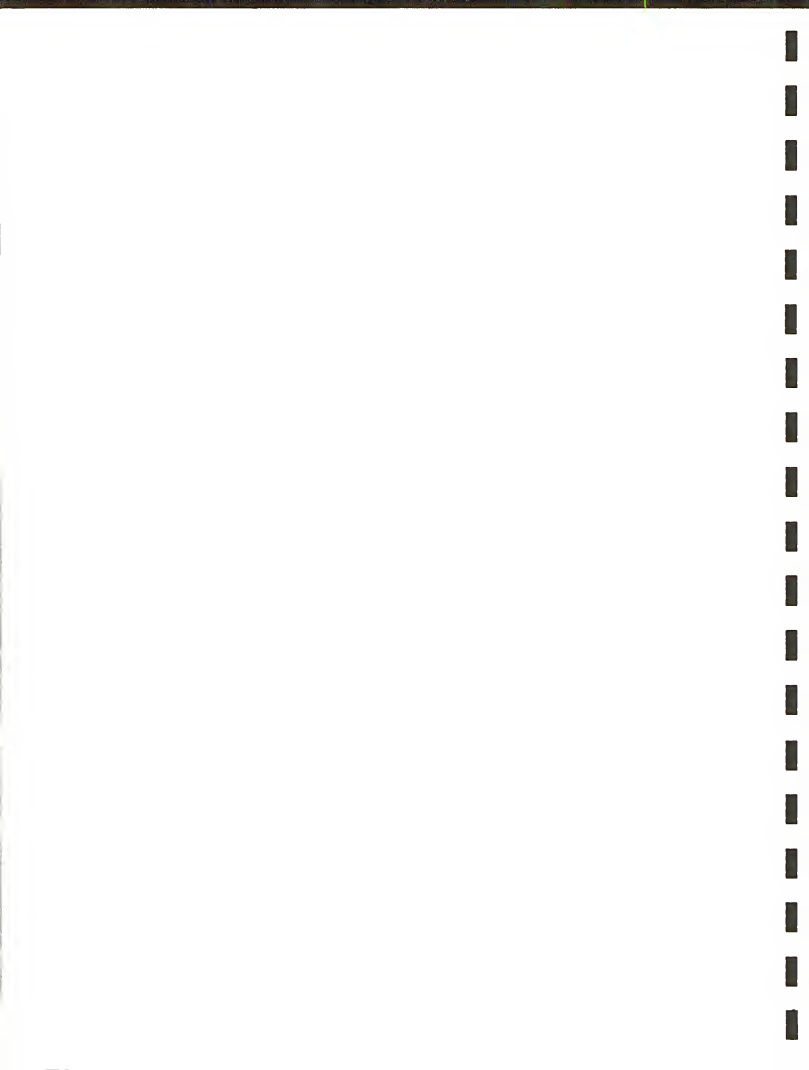
Testing Procedure: Structure 15 on the Risley to Moqui Line was to be constructed on the northern edge of the revised site boundaries. It was decided to test the 3 proposed pole locations to determine whether or not buried deposits existed in the proposed disturbance area. Test grids 1, 2, and 3 were placed over the proposed locations of the southern, central, and northern poles. At the request of the BLM area archaeologist, three other test pits were placed south of the pole locations in order to test the rock piles and the upright slab portion of the site. Testing of Grids 4, 5, and 6



was undertaken in order to ascertain whether or not intact subsurface features existed in these areas of the site, and was not undertaken in order to define the function or extent of such features. All test grids were referenced from a datum which was located 50ft, 169° from the central pole location. Figure 18 illustrates the relationship and location of the 6 test grids.

Grid 1: Grid 1, a 2 by 2 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the southern pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in 4 arbitrary levels to 80cm below modern ground surface. Figure 19 presents a profile of the southern wall of Grid 1. No cultural features were defined in the testing of the unit. Cultural materials (artifacts and charcoal) were found, however, in the top 40cm of the unit and the density of materials was greater below the surface than on the surface. The heavy concentration of artifacts and charcoal in the 20-35cm range in the southwest corner of the unit suggests trash deposition in this area and subsequent colluviation.

Grid 2: Grid 2, a 2 by 2 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the location of the central pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in four levels down to 60cm below modern ground surface. Like Grid 1, Grid 2 contained a large quantity of artifacts and charcoal in the 20-35cm below modern ground surface range, and no definable cultural features were located. The artifacts were not quite as abundant as in Grid 1.



5MT 5820

Testing Grids

0 2 4 6 8m

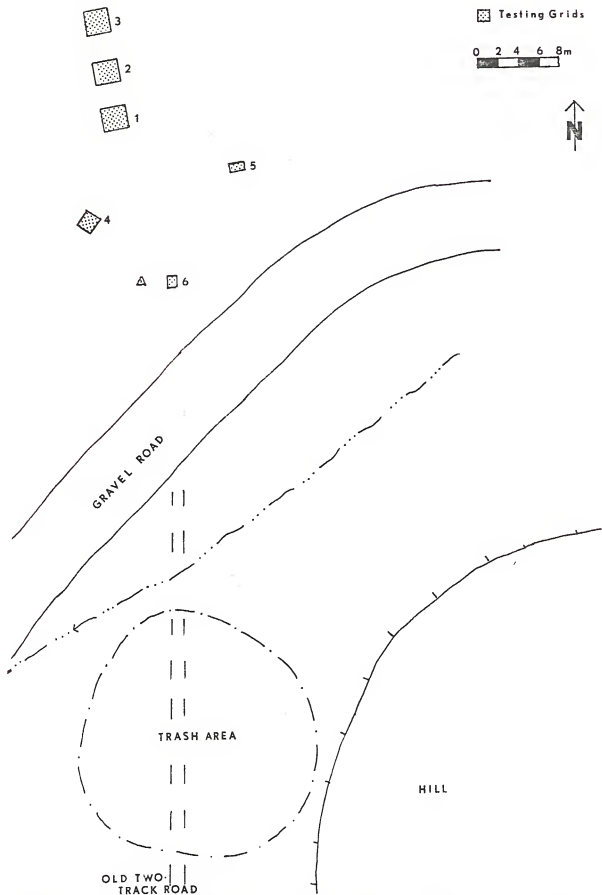


Figure 18: Map of Site 5MT5820 showing location of test grids in relation to site features.



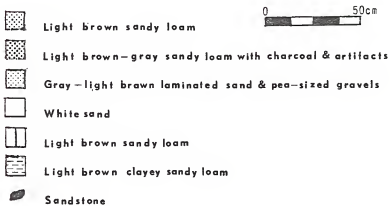
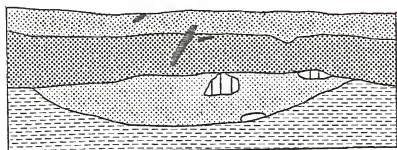


Figure 19: Profile of Site 5MT5820, Grid 1.

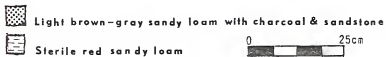
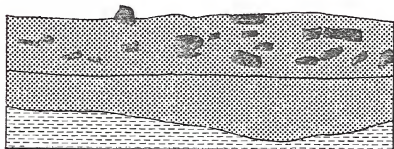


Figure 20: Profile of Site 5MT5820, Grid 5.



Grid 3: Grid 3, a 2 by 2 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the location of the northern pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in three levels down to 40cm below modern ground surface. Unlike Grids 1 and 2, very little cultural material was found in the test excavation of Grid 3. No cultural features were found in the grid.

Grid 4: Grid 4, a 1 by 1 meter unit, was situated within a suspicious concentration of sandstone rocks. Three stratigraphic levels were defined for this unit. The upper level consisted of a layer of light brown sandy loam containing artifacts, charcoal, and sandstone rocks. The middle level was a hard packed layer of silty clay containing large amounts of charcoal flecking and a small circular stain 16 cm in diameter. This stain proved to be the remains of a posthole which was 58 cm deep. The lower level consisted of a sterile reddish brown sandy loam containing caliche. All artifacts found in the grid were found either in the upper level or in the top portion of the middle level.

Grid 5: Grid 5, a 50 centimeter by 1 meter unit, was placed so that the long southern side of the unit bisected a suspicious pile of rocks. The grid was excavated in three levels to a depth of 35cm below modern ground surface. A profile of the southern wall is illustrated in Figure 20. The first level was composed mostly of sandstone rocks in a matrix of light brown-gray sandy loam mixed with moderate amounts of charcoal. Below the rocky upper level was found a second level with the same matrix as the upper level but without the sandstone rocks. In this second level were found 7 ceramic sherds and 2 pieces of burned adobe. At 25cm to 30cm the cultural fill of the second level graded into the sterile red loam of the third level. The third level consisted of a red sandy loam containing some sandstone rocks and no charcoal



or artifacts. The rock near the surface and the cultural materials present below the surface indicate that this is the remains of some type of feature, but exactly what kind of feature remains unknown. No evidence was found of a prepared surface, and no oxidization marked the extent of any walls or floor. The feature may represent the remains of a warming pit.

Grid 6: Grid 6, a 50 centimeter by 1 meter unit, was placed so that an upright slab separated the unit into two 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter units. Within the top 20cm of the unit, ceramic items, charcoal, and flecks of adobe were found on both sides of the upright slab in a light brown sandy loam matrix. At 25 cm below modern ground surface and 27cm below the top of the upright slab a level of burned adobe was encountered on the north side of the upright slab. It is thought that this adobe represents the fallen roof of a burned surface structure. Since this portion of the site was not in danger by construction, it was decided not to continue excavating this feature and to backfill this test grid. No artifacts were collected from this grid.

Artifactual Remains: All artifacts collected from 5MT5820 were recovered from the excavation of grids 1-5. Table 3 presents the artifacts recovered during the testing by artifact type and provenience.

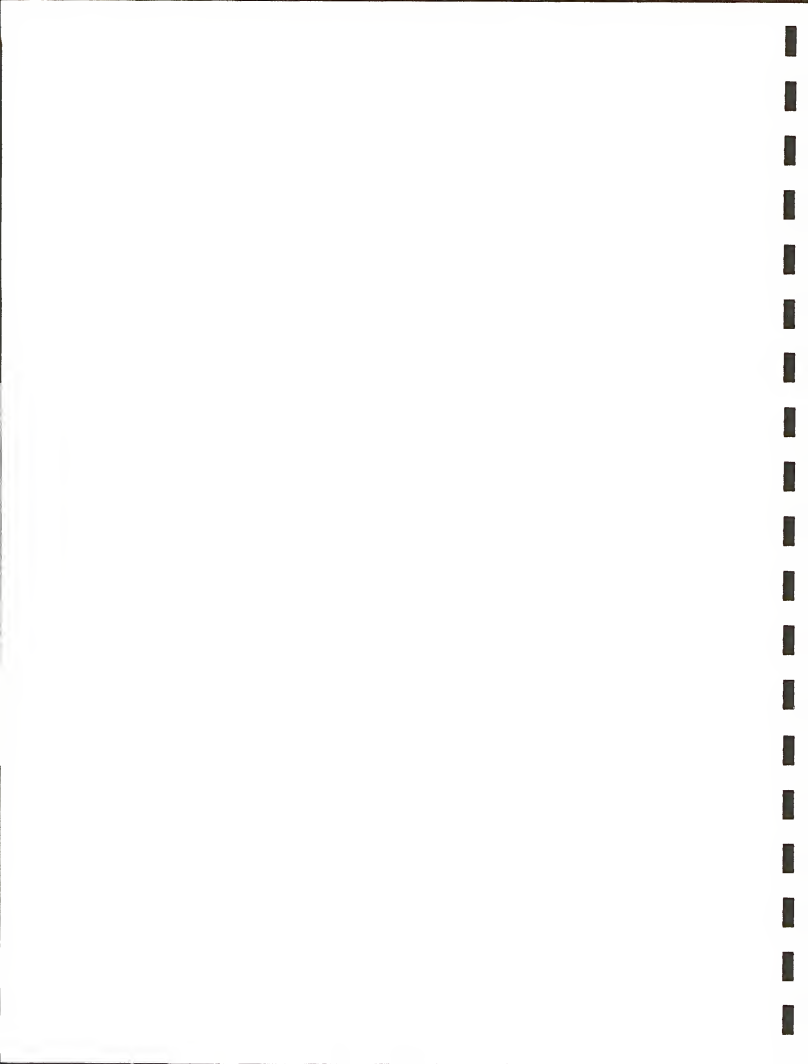


Table 3: Artifacts Collected from Site 5MT5820

Artifact type	Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3	Grid 4	Grid 5	Total
Ceramics						
Early Pueblo Gray	70	29	2	2	6	109
Chapin Gray	9	1	-	1	-	11
Early Pueblo White	3	1	-	-	1	5
Chapin Black-on-white	5	-	-	-	-	5
Piedra Black-on-white	1	1	-	-	-	2
Late Pueblo White	-	-	-	2	-	2
Nonflaked lithics						
Mano	3	-	-	-	-	3
Metate Fragment	1	-	-	-	-	1
Groundstone Fragment	1	1	-	1	-	3
Hammerstone	1	1	-	-	-	2
Flaked lithics						
Uniface	1	2	-	1	-	4
Core	2	-	-	-	-	2
Core/Hammerstone	6	1	-	-	-	7
Debitage	152	24	4	6	-	186
Total	255	61	6	13	7	342

As can be seen from the table, debitage is the most abundant type of artifact recovered from the site. The debitage indicates that core reduction and flake manufacture were the most common types of flintknapping which occurred on the site. Lithic materials present in the debitage suggests that most lithic materials were procured locally and that of these, coarse-grained Morrison silicified sediments were the most preferred material.

Ceramics located on the site consist of Basketmaker III whitewares (Chapin Black-on-white), Pueblo I whitewares (Piedra Black-on-white), Basketmaker III or Pueblo I graywares (Chapin Gray and Early Pueblo Gray), and Pueblo II or III whitewares (Late Pueblo White). The abundance of the grayware sherds, the presence of the Chapin Black-on-white and Piedra Black-on-white, the paucity of late sherds, and the absence of redware sherds suggests the site dates to the period AD 700-800.



Lithic tools consists of ground and flaked lithic items. The groundstone items include a two-hand trough-type mano, a fragment of a trough metate, and several groundstone fragments. The flaked lithic items include crude unifacial tools, cores, and core/hammerstones.

Conclusions: The investigations at site 5MT5820 indicate that the site is a late Basketmaker III - Early Pueblo I habitation. The surface structure and work area is located north of the road, as indicated by the cultural remains located in Grids 4, 5, and 6. The trash midden is located south of the road, as represented by the area of dense charcoal and artifacts. A second smaller trash midden is located north of the surface structure area, as indicated by the cultural remains found in Grids 1 and 2. With this interpretation of the site, it is expected that a pithouse is situated between the surface structure area and the trash midden, that is, underneath the gravelled road. The testing of site 5MT5820 established that the construction of Structure 15 would have no effect on this cultural resource. The testing also confirmed that the surface rock piles and upright slab did indeed mark the locations of subsurface cultural features.

Site 5MT6310

Site Description: The site consists of an extensive scatter of artifacts in a cultivated field north of Sandstone Canyon and southwest of the town of Pleasant View. The scatter represents the remains of a large jacal pueblo which dated to the Pueblo II time period.

Testing Procedure: Structure 40 on the Yellow Jacket West to Yellow Jacket II line was to be constructed in the southwest portion of the site near the edge



of the trash midden. One test grid was placed at the location of the proposed single pole structure in order to test for the possibility of subsurface cultural features.

Grid 1: Grid 1, a 1 meter by 1 meter unit, was situated so the stake marking the pole location was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in two levels to the depth of 30cm below modern ground surface. The first layer consisted of the plowzone which was 22cm deep. The plowzone was a gray clayey loam containing charcoal, small sandstone rocks, and ceramic and flaked lithic items. Below the plowzone was encountered a sterile red clay loam. No artifacts were collected from the plowzone level, as their provenience within the site had been definitely altered by plowing operations.

Conclusions: The results of testing at Site 5MT6310 revealed that no subsurface cultural features were present in the proposed location of disturbance. The investigations at Site 5MT6310 established that the construction of Structure 40 would have no effect on this resource.

5MT6752

Site Description: The site consisted of a small sandstone rock concentration and associated light scatter of lithics and ceramics. It is located in pinyon-juniper woodland on Mockingbird Mesa at an elevation of 6360 ft. The site was originally thought to represent a hearth and limited activity area.

Testing Procedure: The site was located directly in the center of the right-of-way between Structure 47 and 48 on the Risley to Hovenweep line. It was decided to test the feature to determine the site's significance and the



necessity of avoidance. One test grid was excavated.

Grid 1: Grid 1, an 50 centimeter by 1 meter unit, was situated so that the feature was contained in the test grid. The loose soil around the rocks was removed, thus pedestalling the rocks (see figure 21). No charcoal or artifacts were found in this soil, which consisted of sterile red loess. The rocks were removed and the grid was taken down an additional 10 centimeters. No cultural material was present in this lower level.

Conclusion: The investigations at Site 5MT6752 indicate that the feature located on the site was not a fire hearth. It is without doubt that the feature is cultural in nature, since (1) it had an associated artifact scatter and (2) geologically, the sandstone rocks of the feature would not naturally occur on the deep red loess soils present at the site. Similar features have been excavated on Mockingbird Mesa with a similar absence of functional clues (N. Hammock, personal communication). Perhaps this feature served as a prehistoric field boundary marker. Based on the results of testing at Site 5MT6752, the site is thought not to be significant.

Site 5MT6849

Site Description: The site consists of a large Pueblo I village located on a low ridge overlooking Hartman Draw. The site contains 7 arcs of rooms and between 20 to 40 pitstructures. Ceramics indicate a contemporaneous occupation of all the arcs of rooms between the period AD 800-900. One of the arcs of rooms contained some later ceramics, indicating a later Pueblo II occupation of the site in this area.





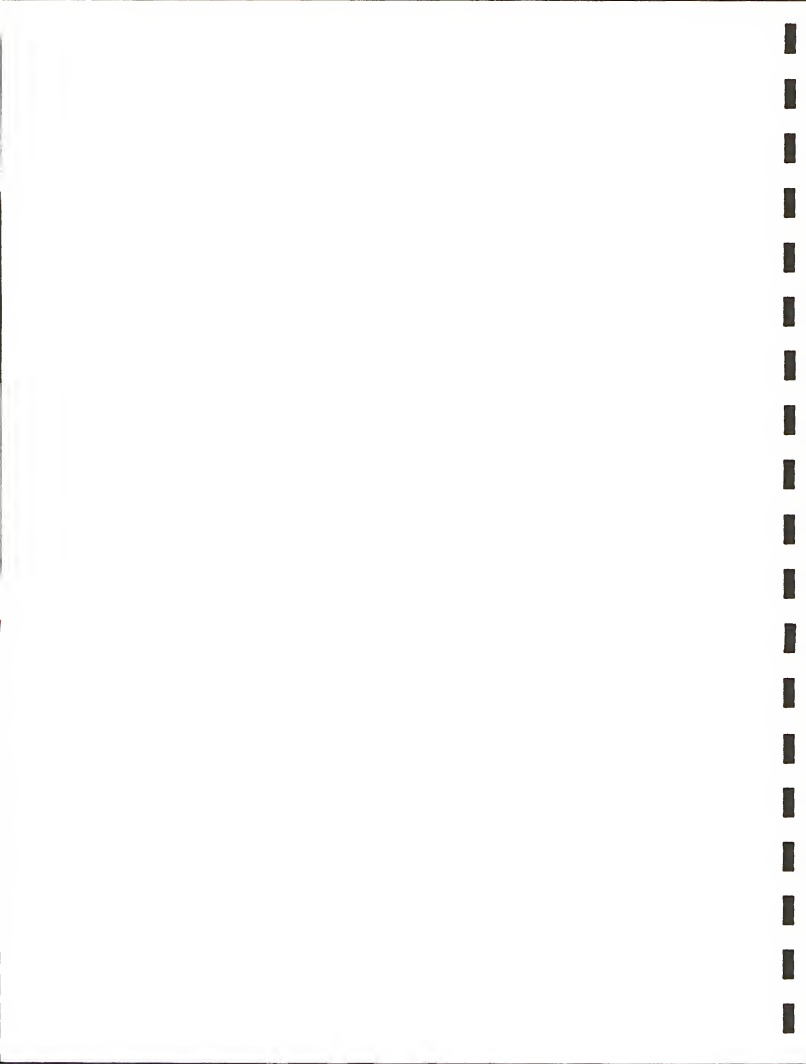
Figure 21: Photograph of Site 5MT6752 showing feature during excavation.



Testing Procedure: Structure 87 on the Main to Lost Canyon line was to be constructed in the southern portion of the trash associated with one of the arcs of rooms. The access to this pole location was to be from the east, beyond the site perimeter, and the only impact associated with the structure construction was to be the augering of the two pole holes. In order to ensure that subsurface features were not present in the proposed hole locations, two test grids were excavated to sterile soil in the location of the proposed holes. Figure 22 illustrates the location of the test grids in relation to the site and surrounding terrain.

Grid 1: Grid 1, a 1 by 1 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the location of the southern pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in two levels to 23cm below modern ground surface. A profile of the north wall of Grid 1 is presented in Figure 23. The upper level consisted of a dark brown sandy loam containing charcoal, artifacts and adobe. This level interfaced with the sterile clayey red loess at 5 to 13cm below modern ground surface. The lower level consisted of a ten centimeter thick level excavated into sterile red loess.

Grid 2: Grid 2, a 1 by 1 meter unit, was situated so that the stake marking the location of the northern pole was in the center of the unit. The grid was excavated in three levels to a depth of 30cm below modern ground surface. The upper level consisted of a dark brown loam containing humus, charcoal, artifacts, burned adobe, and burned animal bone. The middle level contained a similar cultural fill and also a non-cultural sterile red loess. Rodent disturbance in the this layer was extensive. The lower level of the grid consisted of sterile red loess with some rodent disturbance.



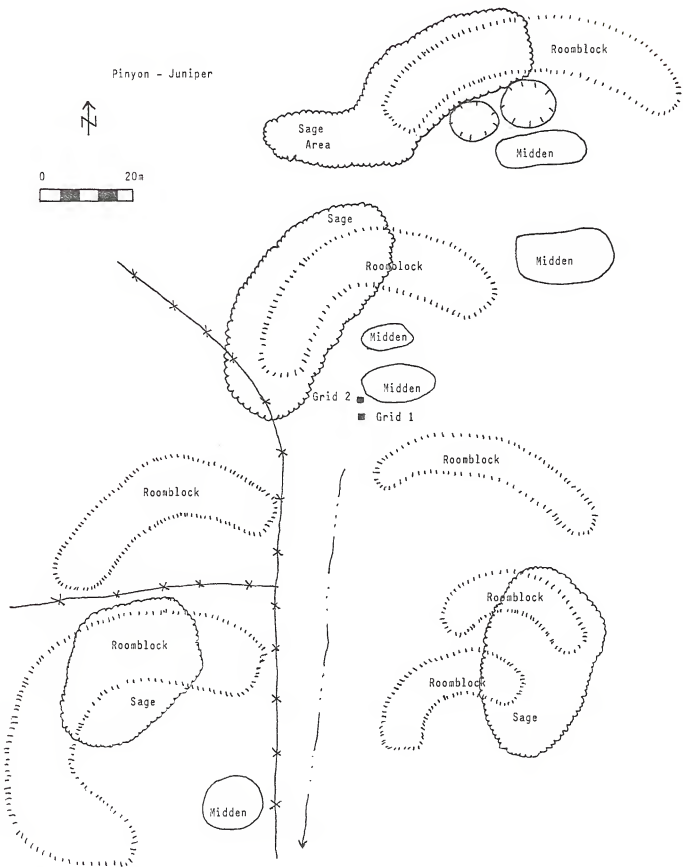


Figure 22: Map of Site 5MT6849 showing location of test grids in relation to site features.



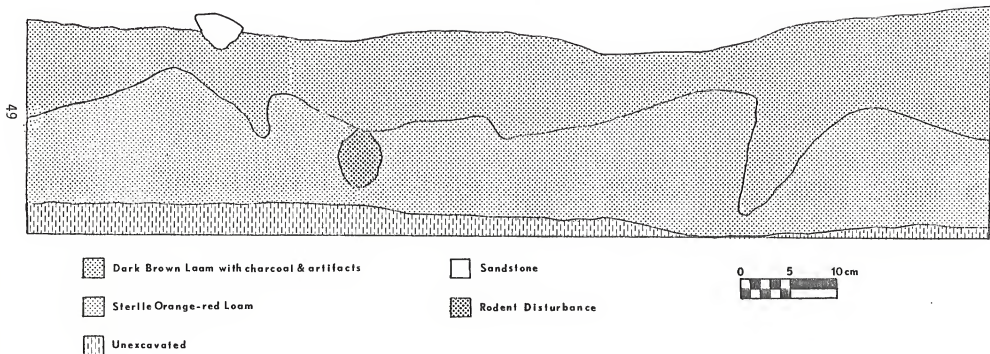


Figure 23: Profile of Site 5MT6849, Grid 1.



Artifactual Remains: All artifacts collected from site 5MT6849 were recovered from the test grids. Table 4 presents these artifacts by artifact type and provenience.

Table 4: Artifacts Collected from Site 5MT6849

Artifact Type	Grid 1	Grid 2	Total
Ceramics			
Early Pueblo Gray	164	200	364
Moccasin Gray	6	3	9
Chapin Gray	5	10	15
Corrugated Body Sherds	-	1	1
Piedra Black-on-white	2	2	4
Early Pueblo Red	12	18	30
Abajo Red-on-orange	1	-	1
Bluff Black-on-red	1	1	2
Flaked lithics			
Utilized flakes	1	2	3
Debitage	68	64	132
Total	260	301	561

As can be seen from the above table, ceramics comprise the largest group of artifacts. The types of ceramics located indicate a tight date for the site in the period AD 800-900. Only one sherd, the corrugated body sherd, does not corroborate this date range and may be associated with the later Pueblo II occupation of the site. The next most abundant type of artifact was debitage. The debitage generally indicates that Morrison silicified sediment was the most widely used lithic material and that core reduction or flake manufacture was the major type of flintknapping. The only stone tools located in the collection from the grids were utilized flakes. The three utilized flakes located were only minimally utilized and lacked evidence for resharpening by retouch.



Conclusions: The testing of Site 5MT6849 revealed that no subsurface cultural features existed in the proposed area of disturbance. The investigations at the site established that the construction of Structure 87 would have no effect on the resource.



MONITORING

Archaeological monitoring of construction of the Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line was undertaken in order to insure that no damage occurred to cultural resources as a result of that construction. During the construction of the transmission line, archaeologists from Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants worked closely with a number of the construction and inspection personnel of the project.

Methodology

Prior to the start of construction, archaeologists entered the construction area and flagged off all cultural resources in danger of accidental disturbance. Several pre-construction meetings were held in order to establish good lines of communication between the archaeologists, Bureau of Land Management, inspectors, company, and contractors. At these meetings, the contractor and his representatives were made aware of the color and meaning of the flagging, and the sensitivity and legalities of the cultural resource situation on the Empire Electric project. The contractor was also informed of the BLM right-of-way stipulation that no ground-disturbing activities were to occur without the presence of an archaeologist. The contractor appointed a liaison to keep in contact with the archaeologists and inform them of the daily plans.

During construction, four types of activities were monitored: right-of-way clearing activities; access road and pull location clearing activities; pole hole drilling activities; and revegetation activities. The right-of-way had already been surveyed, so the main purposes of monitoring the



clearing were to check for any subsurface cultural remains exposed by the clearing, and to insure that no accidents occurred which involved archaeological sites. Monitoring clearing of access roads was done to establish cultural resource-free access roads to pole locations and construction areas. Since these roads were to be used for all phases of the construction project, it was important that they be established correctly the first time, thereby ensuring that no problems would occur with regards to archaeology for the remainder of the project. In order to achieve this, archaeologists accompanied the clearing crews and bulldozers during the initial establishment of the access roads and during the clearing of the pull locations. The drilling of the pole holes was monitored only when a pole was adjacent to a site. Revegetation monitoring and reflagging of some sites was done to ensure that damage did not occur to sites during the process of pulling brush back onto previously cleared areas. In addition, the revegetation contractor was informed of the necessity of staying within the already cleared areas.

Results

The monitoring of the Empire Electric Association 115 KV line worked very well. No damage was observed to the sites that can be attributed either to the vehicular traffic or the construction associated with the project. The good communication between the contractor, the archaeologists, and the Bureau of Land Management was responsible for much of the successful results.

As a result of monitoring right-of-way and access road clearing, one previously recorded site was found to be larger than originally recorded, and one site was located in a previously surveyed area. During monitoring of an access road, a previously recorded site was found to be larger than first



recorded. This new portion of the site was flagged off and avoided during construction. Data on this site is presented in Appendix A. The site located in a previously surveyed area was missed during the initial inventory of the project. This site was noticed during a reflagging of a poorly marked section of right-of-way prior to clearing, and the site was flagged off and avoided during construction. The following presents data concerning this site in a format similar to the one used in the inventory chapter.

5MT7991

Site Description: The site consists of an area of 4 upright slabs, a concentration of rock, and an associated lithic and ceramic scatter. The site is thought to represent a possible field house or storage feature and work area.

Cultural Affiliation: Pueblo II

NRHP Status: More data is needed to determine if the site is eligible. The upright slab feature may contain information, but on the other hand, it may be too eroded.

Site Management: The site was flagged off and avoided during the Empire Electric 115 KV construction.

During the monitoring right-of-way and access road clearing, no subsurface cultural materials were noted. The lack of subsurface materials located during the monitoring suggests that a high correlation exists within the project area between surface artifacts and subsurface remains.

During monitoring, several accidents were prevented which could have involved archaeological sites. These accidents would have been caused due to the unfamiliarity of the clearing crew with the location of proposed line, which in a few instances was not marked as clearly as could have been desired.



These accidents were prevented due to the familiarity of the archaeologists with the location of the proposed line.

In summary, the good communication between all parties contributed to the successful protection of the cultural resources on the Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line Project. The major goals of the monitoring were to establish cultural resource-free access to construction areas and to ensure that construction activities did not accidentally occur outside of the designated areas. With both of these goals, success was achieved.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary, archaeological investigations consisting of inventory, testing, and monitoring were conducted for the Empire Electric Association 115 KV Transmission Line. Inventory was conducted on 7.4 linear miles of access roads and right-of-way and on 25 parcels of land for pull locations. Twelve sites were located during this inventory. Testing was conducted on six sites to determine the effect that construction would have on the sites. No subsurface cultural features were located in the areas of proposed disturbance within these 6 sites. Monitoring was conducted during all phases of the construction of the transmission line. No damage was observed to the sites that can be attributed either to vehicular traffic or construction associated with the project.

In conclusion, the plan developed to minimize impacts to cultural resources during the construction of the Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line worked extremely well. This successful result can primarily be attributed to the high degree of cooperation and communication which existed among the people associated with the project, and to Empire Electric Association's dedication to cultural resource protection.



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- Honeycutt, Linda and Jerry E. Fetterman
1982 Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Empire Electric 115 KV Transmission Line. Ms. on file at Bureau of Land Management San Juan Resource Area Office, Durango, Colorado.
- Kane, Allen E.
1975 Archaeological Resources in Great Cut Dike - Dove Creek Area, Dolores River Project; Report on the 1974 Season. Ms. on file, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, Salt Lake City.

Personal Communication

- Hammock, Nancy
1983 Staff Archaeologist, CASA
Re: The excavation of small rock features on Mockingbird Mesa.



APPENDIX A

Additional Information on a Previously Recorded Site



Additional Information on Previously Recorded Site 5MT6719

During the course of work on the Empire Electric 115 KV project, it was discovered that we had not recorded the entire site 5MT6719. West of the originally defined site perimeter was found another series of rooms, which are described below.

This portion of the site was discovered during the monitoring activities and avoided during construction. It consists of 3 low rock mounds (A, B, C) with midden areas and widespread trash scatter.

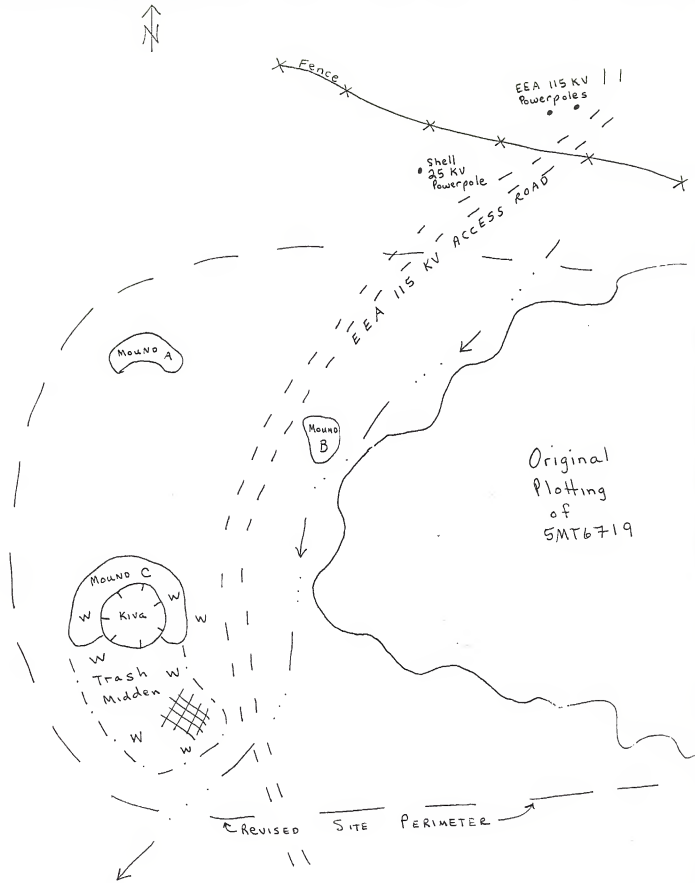
Mound A is considered to be cultural although it is slightly possible that it is not. The mound measures 11m x 3m 0.5m, and is composed of dirt containing hundreds of small pieces of tabular tan and red local sandstone and some artifacts. No visible walls were located. The mound appears to be the remains of several jacal rooms (3-5?) chinked with rock, which melted and did not burn (no adobe noted).

South of the mound is a moderate scatter of artifacts. Ceramics are Mancos b/w, 1 Cortez b/w, Pueblo III b/w, 1 Dolores Corrugated, 2 pieces of redware, and corrugated sherds, indicating the site dates to the Pueblo II-early Pueblo III times. Lithics are Morrison silicified sediment, Brushy Basin chert, and Burro Canyon conglomerate. Sherds, flakes, and ground stone indicate generalized household activities occurred here. Potholes in this area suggest the presence of burials here.

Mound B is also somewhat questionable, but is probably cultural. The northern part consists of an irregular-shaped mound composed of small sandstone rocks, dirt, and artifacts. Like Mound A, Mound B appears to be the remains of a few (1-2?) jacal rooms which melted. The southern part of the mound is a narrow linear mound composed of thousands of small pieces of sandstone with artifacts mixed in. This portion looks like it has been water deposited, but this doesn't make a lot of sense, as it is a raised mound. Function is unknown. Artifacts dated this area to Pueblo II times.

Mound C is a nice C-shaped rock roomblock opening to the south with a kiva depression immediately to the south of the mound. No discrete wall lines are visible but based on size it is estimated it represents the remains of a single story 5-10 room pueblo. Masonry is both unpecked, unshaped, and pecked, shaped sandstone. Rocks range in size from tiny tabular sandstone fragments to rectangular blocks 40cm x 20cm x 10cm. The kiva depression is 9 m in diameter. Artifacts are fairly dense in the midden area. Ceramics include McElmo B/W, Mancos B/W, 1 Cortez B/W, and corrugated, and indicate a late PII-early PIII occupation, as does the masonry and architecture. Lithics include Brushy Basin cherts, Morrison silicified sediment, Burro Canyon orthoquartzite, and a fragment of a sandstone trough metate. The midden has been potted.





SMT6719
 MAP- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

W = Wolfberry
 ▨ = heavy trash and potting







Site 5MT6719: Site overview looking south.



APPENDIX B

Site Forms



BUREAU OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH SURVEY FORM

SITE NUMBER 5MT6858

SITE NAME

SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SECTION 26 T38N R 18W

UTM 12, 694020 mE; 4155000 mN ELEVATION: 6780 FT.

USGS QUAD: Pleasant View 7.5 X 15 DATE: 1965

AZIMUTHS (angle) TO

PROJECT FEATURE Empire Access
DISTRICT Yellow Jacket
SECTOR
LOCALITY

- 1.
- 2.

Storage of collections and records is at the Bureau of Anthropological Research Laboratory.

CONDITION OF SITE: Fair to poor

NATURAL DETERIORATION: sheet wash and small gully erosion

HUMAN DISTURBANCE: none apparent

FIELD REGISTER ASSESMENT: ___ not eligible eligible ___ need dataRECOMMENDATIONS: (Avoid if possible); if not: MAP ___ COLLECT ___ MAG ___
TEST ___ EXCAV. ___ COMMENTSCOMPLETED: RECORD MAP POLLEN ___ SOIL ___ STAKE ___
PHOTOS ROLL NO. p1 EXPOSURE(S) 3 + 4% SURFACE COLLECTED: 30 METHOD: TRANSECT ___ JUDGEMENT

LAND OWNER: Bill Watson

RECORDERS: Litt Jeff

DATE: 11-26-81

LANDFORM: Canyon rim

ASPECT: north facing

SOIL: rocky colluvium and bedrock

DEPTH: 0 - 20 cm

FARMING AREAS (Distance) NA % ARABLE LAND (500 m radius) ___

TYPE OF FARMING:

WATER SOURCE: Type Dist. Direction Elevation

Perm. ___ Inter. drainage , 350m , nw , 6400Perm. ___ Inter. Sandstone Canyon 1.2km w , 6320

COMMENT ON APPARENT SITE MICROENVIRONMENT:

Site is located on rocky sloping ground of Sandstone Canyon rim,
in p-j and scrub oak.

EXTENT (MATURE) VEGETATION

DISTURBANCE SPECIES CHECK

	Distance	Direction		
P-J	<u>0m</u>	<u> </u>	1. Wolfberry	<u> </u>
Riparian Assoc.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	2. Sagebrush	<u> </u>
Ponderosa Assoc.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3. Big Rabbitbrush	<u> </u>
Mixed Shrub Assoc.	<u>0m</u>	<u> </u>	4. Globe mallow	<u> </u>
Sage Assoc.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5. Lupine	<u> </u>
Ecotonal Zone	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	6. Indian rice grass	<u> </u>

DISTURBED ASSOCIATIONS

	Distance	Direction		
Presently Cultiv. Field	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	7. Annuals	<u> </u>
Fallowed Fields	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	8. 4-0'clock	<u> </u>
Chained (cleared)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	9. Skunkbrush	<u> </u>
Other Cultural Disturb.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	10. Bee weed	<u> </u>

COMMENTS:

SITE TYPE

DESCRIPTIVE: rock wall and upright slab feature

FUNCTIONAL: unknown; possibly habitation?

DAP TYPOLOGY:

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: late Pueblo II or early Pueblo III

DATING CRITERIA: Ceramics

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 80

SITE DIMENSIONS 15 N-S X 20 E-W, BASED ON: scatter and features

AREA OF SITE (sq m) 300 RUBBLE MOUND AREA (sq m) 30

HABITATION AREA (sq m) NO. OF PITSTRUCTURES 0

SOCIAL UNITS: NO. OF HOUSEHOLD CLUSTERS BASED ON:

ACTIVITY AREAS:

1. 2.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The site is unusual. It is located on rocky colluvium on a north-facing slope of a canyon rim, hundreds of meters from any farming soil. The site consists of a rock wall alignment and upright slab feature. The rock alignment is composed of local sandstone rocks, some shaped by spalling and some unshaped, apparently coursed at least three courses high. The rocks range from 5-35 cm in size. The west and south walls are visible, though partially colluviated; the east and north walls either (1) never existed, (2) have eroded away, or (3) are colluviated over.

The slab lined feature is in good condition, composed of at least 11 visible slabs arranged in a circle 80 cm in diameter. It may have been a hearth or cist. A line of stones similar in size, shape, color, and presence of black lichens trails downslope to the west of this feature; this line may be cultural or not.

The ceramics appear to date the site to late PII or early PIII.

Mancos Corrugated, possible Mancos, B/W, and McElmo B/W, and several square rim sherds were found. The sherds are all extremely eroded,

5MT6858, cont.

apparently as a result of movement over the rocky ground. Most of the ceramics were found to the sw of the rock wall.

Three lithics, Morrison silicified sediment, were located in the vicinity of the slab lined feature. A tiny piece of unidentified silvery metallic material, apparently melted at one time, was found near the slab lined feature.

The site is unusual for the presence of what appears to be a masonry-based room on bedrock/subsoils at a canyon rim far from agricultural fields. The "room" and "hearth" in themselves appear quite normal. The site may have functioned as a seasonal habitation associated with wild food or lithic procurement, possibly even raw clays.

A somewhat similar site was located south, across the canyon, 5MT6747. It too is sandstone rubble on subsoil/rocky colluvium, with trash to the southwest, and dated to late PII. Several sherds of Tsosi B/W were identified on this site.

5MT 6258

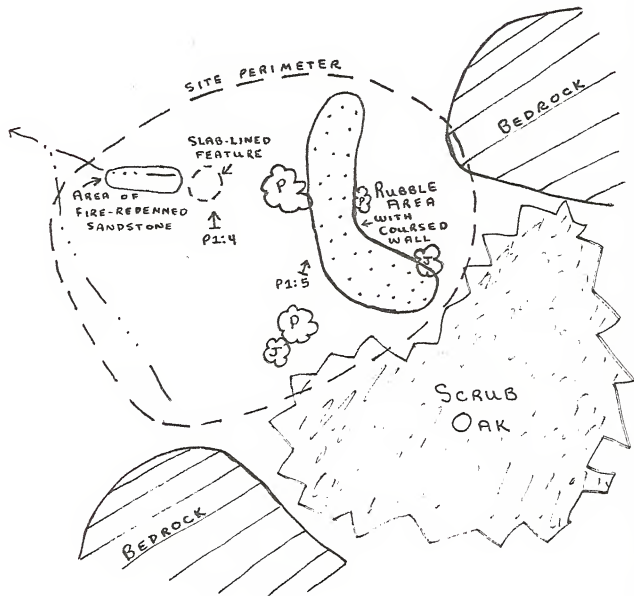
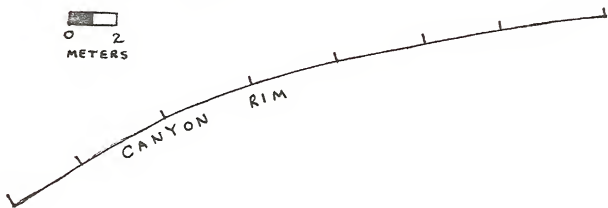
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 26 T38N R18W

JEFF 11-26-81



0 2
METERS

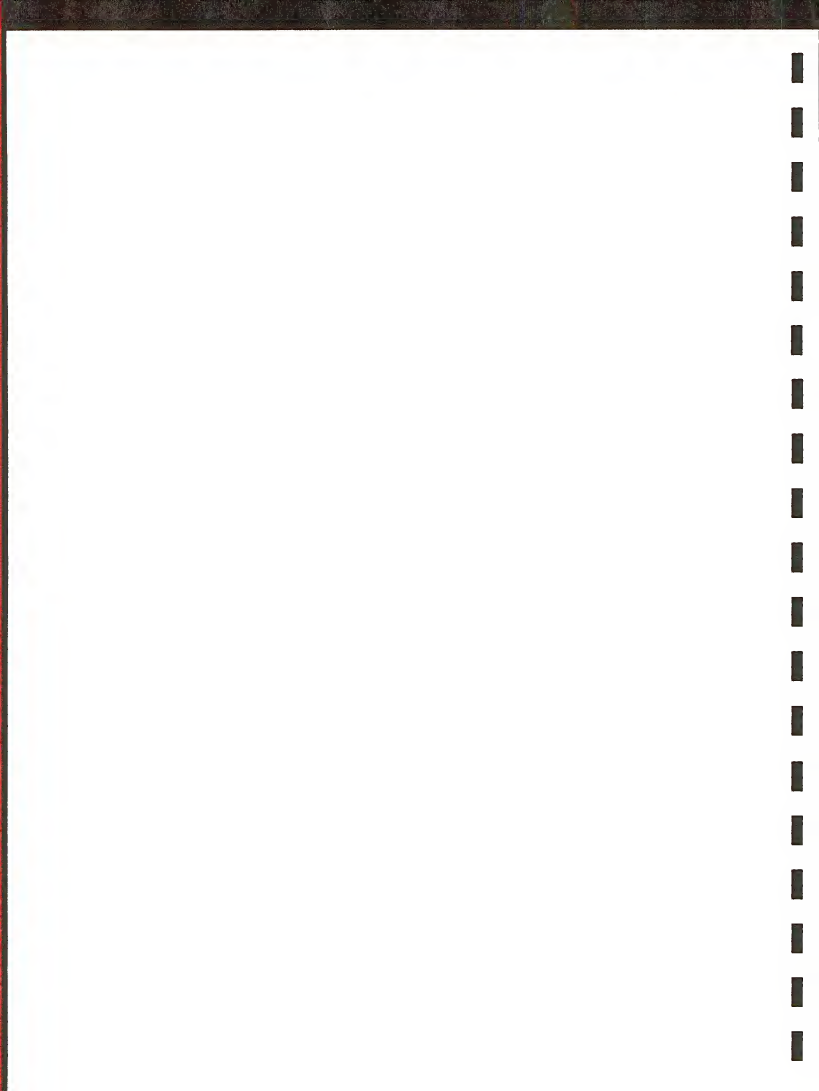


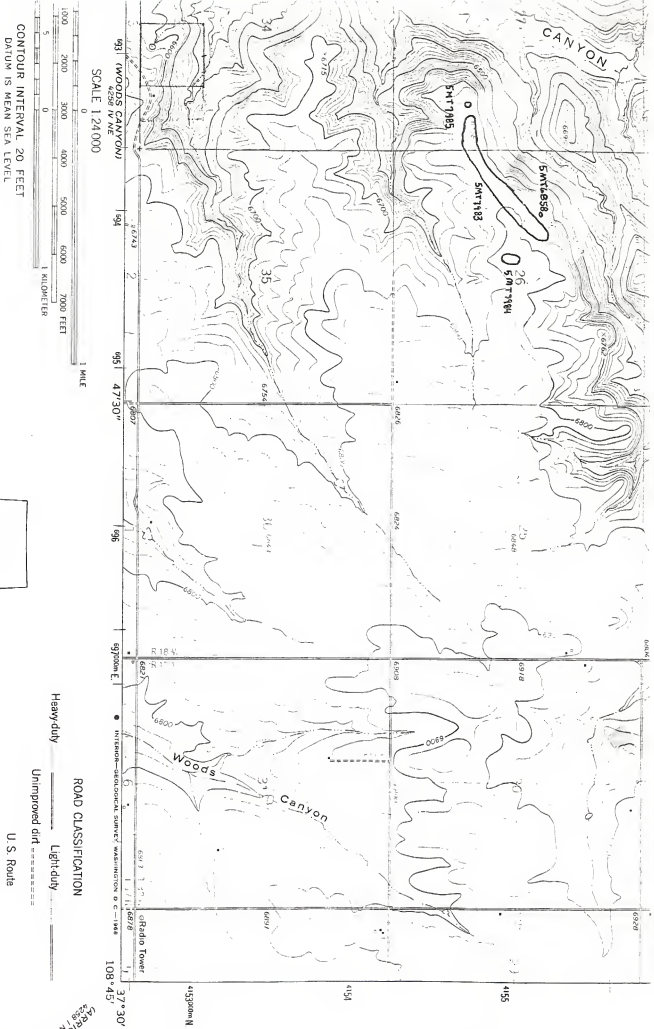


5MT6858. Overview of roomblock area. Sp1.5



5MT6858. Close up of slab-lined feature.
Sp1.6





PLEASANT VIEW, COLO.

N3730—W10845/7.5

1965

AMS 4299 III SE—SERIES V877

COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 AL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 3 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

4299 III SE
 4299 III SE
 4299 III SE

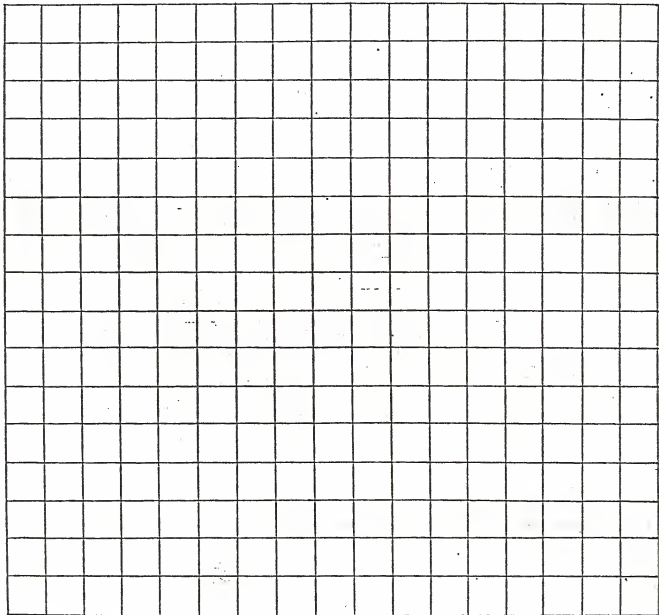


V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:

↑
N
true ___
mag. ___



28) Location/Access: Take the Lebanon Road south of Lebanon 1.75 miles to where the EEA 115 KV transmission line crosses the road. Walk east 1 mile along the power line. Site is located on a rocky knoll/canyon rim in an area adjacent to Hartman Draw at the location where it goes from a narrow canyon an open area.

29) Boundary Description:
Extent of artifact scatter

30) Boundary Justification:
extent of artifact scatter represents limits of activity on site.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT6982 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic & Ceramic Scatter/ Campsite
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of a moderate scatter of lithic and ceramic materials atop a small bench. The site is situated on the bench which overlooks Hartman Draw to the east, at the point where the draw opens into a wide valley. Much of the lithic material observed on the site was Burro Canyon orthoquartzite. Other material found on the site includes chalcedony, Morriston silicified sediment, metaquartzites, and cherts. Three projectile points were found. Also noted was a large flake of Burro Canyon orthoquartzite used as a
- 6) Cultural Material PP#1: midsection of a small point of green-gray chert. (cont.)
PP#2: stemmed point with concave base and serrated edges, of white Burro Canyon orthoquartzite.
PP#3: large corner-notched point reworked into a drill.
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Probably multicomponent PIII, PIV, Date 1200--1400? BC (possibly earlier archaic +/- or BMIII) AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Chapin Gray, Mesa Verde Corrugated, Jeddito Corrugated, large corner notched and stemmed points.
- 9) Site Depth 0-10 cm; based on cut/bank auger shovel other soil over bedrock
- 10) Activities inferred from site features general camping and hunting activities
- 11) Research potential/significance probably low, due to apparent lack of soil and cultural depth; no apparent features which could date the site tighter.
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Canyon rim

- 15) Elev. 6410 ft. (x .3048=) 1954 m 16) % Grade: site 3 Surrounding 1
- 17) Aspect south and east 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red loess
depth 0-10 character loess
- 19) Nearest water: name Hartman Draw; Int. Perm. Fos. ; elev. 1938 m,
dist. 50 m, direc. east; Nearest permanent water same as above
elev. m, dist. m, direc. ; Other
- 20) Veg. on site Pinyon and juniper trees, sagebrush, snakeweed, cactus
- 21) Surrounding veg. riparian, 50 meters: cattails, willow, cottonwood

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record collect map test part. exca.
total excav. stabilized other

23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled access controlled other

24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected ; sampling technique: none grab
random transect other , describe

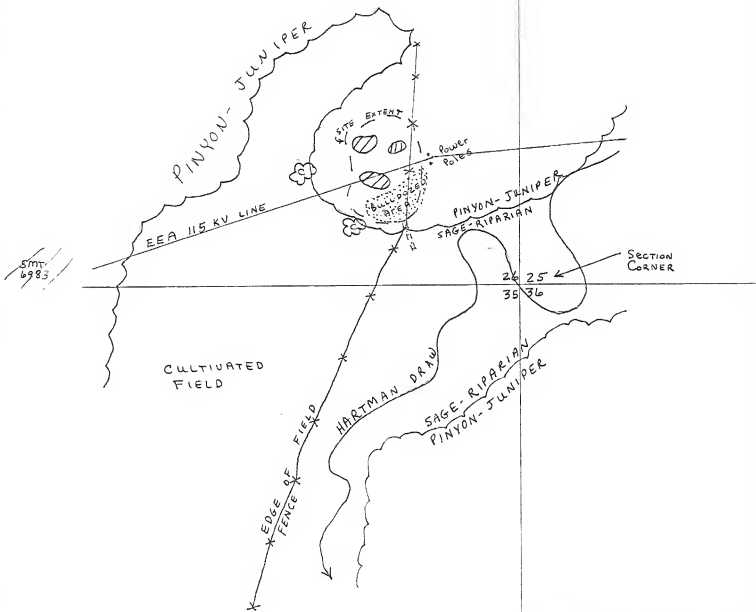
25) Artifact Storage at

26) Recorder J. Fetterman, L. Honeycutt 27) Date(s) 8 / 5 / 82

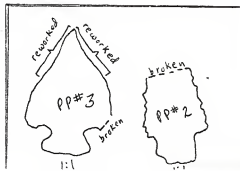
IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: knife, several core/hammerstones, a unifacially worked tool. Ceramics found on the site include unidentifiable whitewares (probably PII or PIII), plain graywares, Chapin Gray, Mesa Verde Corrugated and Jeddito corrugated (yellow corrugated with quartz temper). The site probably served as a campsite or a work area for several groups of pueblo people.

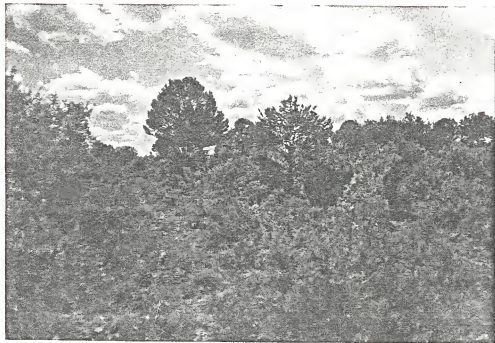
SMT 6982
 SE-SE-NE-SE
 Sec 26-T37N-R16W
 8-5-82 L. HONEYCUTT

0 60 METERS



-  LARGE BOULDERS
-  COTTONWOOD TREE





5MT6982: Site overview looking northwest.

Lebanon Cem

Draw

26

SMT 6 182
SMT 6 183

Lebanon

25

LATERAL

Artificial

DOLORS WEST, COLO.
N3722.5—W10830/7.5

1965

Mildred Sch.

MILDRED

6346

ROAD

6426

LAKEVIEW

LOWER

HERMANA

LATERAL

LEBANON ROAD

6248

6307

LAKE

Water Tank



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true ___

mag. ___

28) Location/Access: Take the Lebanon Road south of Lebanon 1.75 miles to where it is crossed by the Empire Electric 115 KV overhead transmission line. Park at the bus turnout, and walk east about 0.8 miles to a low, sage-covered ridge east of a fence. Site is located on this ridge and below the east rimrock, about 200 meters east of Hartman Draw.

29) Boundary Description:
extent of artifact scatter and structural area

30) Boundary Justification:
artifact scatter represents extent of activities associated with structure (not counting farming activities)



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT6983 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Rubble Mound with Lithic and Ceramic Scatter
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of 2 areas; the low ridge top and the associated talus slope to the east. On the ridge top is a scatter of ceramic (mostly grayware, some Moccasin Gray and Mancos Black on white), 5 manos, and only a few flaked lithic items. These artifacts are located on bedrock or shallow clayey, rocky soils. This area appears to have been a limited activity area, apparently for food grinding. To the east, and below the rim of the ridge is a small rubble mound. This rubble mound is situated in front of a huge square slab of rim rock. The rubble mound is composed of large, unshaped pieces of sandstone. It is approximately 1.5m x 2.5 m in size, rectangular in shape, and appears to be the remains of a single room, possibly a field house. A 2-hand mano fragment was found downslope, in front of the rubble mound. Due to a dense cover of tree duff, other artifacts, if present, were not observed. Next to, and south of, the mound was a flat area. This flat area was lined (cont.)
- 6) Cultural Material see description above
ceramics, flaked and ground stone items
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Late PI-early PII Date 850-950 BC
AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Graywares, Moccasin gray, Mancos b/w
- 9) Site Depth 0-20+; based on cut/bank auger shovel other soil over bedrock colluvium on east side
- 10) Activities inferred from site features farming, corn grinding, food processing and storage, seasonal habitation
- 11) Research potential/significance probably good, as rubble mound may contain information on farming and associated activities which occurred at this site. This area of Hartman Draw contained a good-sized Pueblo I and Pueblo II population.
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Site is located on top of a small ridge on poor rocky soil, and off the east side on a colluvial slope; overlooking Hartman Draw to the east, and between Hartman Draw and a side drainage to the west

15) Elev. 6410 ft. (x .3048=) 1954 m 16) % Grade: site 2 Surrounding 1

17) Aspect open, east 18) Soil: color (Munsell) tan

depth 0-20+ character sandy, rocky soil on top; sandy with humus and rock colluvium on east side off ridge

19) Nearest water: name Hartman Draw; Int. Perm. X Fos.; elev. 1938 m,

dist. 200 m, direc. s+east; Nearest permanent water same as above

elev. _____ m, dist. _____ m, direc. _____; Other _____

20) Veg. on site Pinyon, juniper, sage, cactus, snakeweed

21) Surrounding veg. same, and cultivated field 100m east and west

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect map X test part. exca. _____

total excav. stabilized other _____

23) Protection: none x marked fenced patrolled access controlled other _____

24) Surface Collected: yes no x % collected _____; sampling technique: none grab

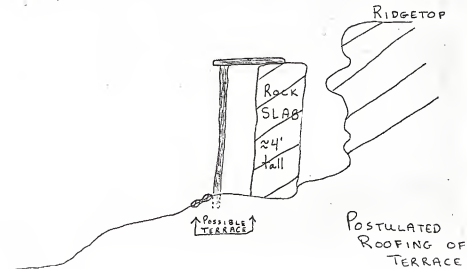
random transect other _____, describe _____

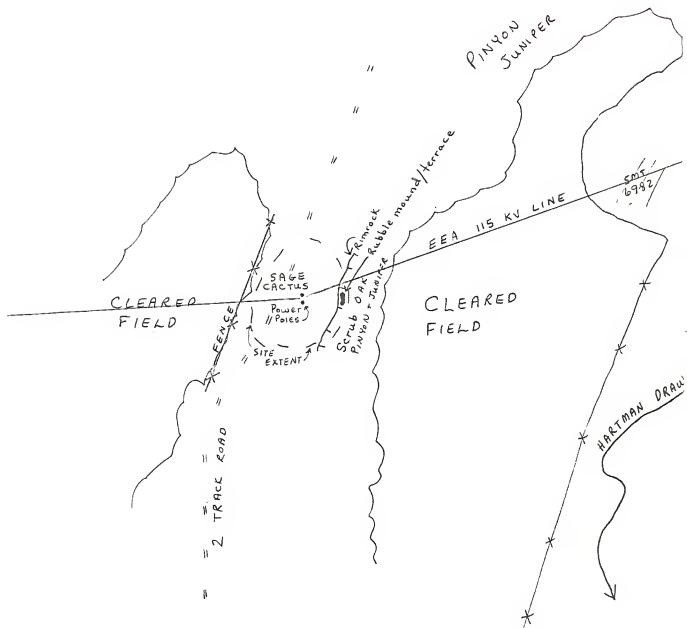
25) Artifact Storage at _____

26) Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 27) Date(s) 8 / 5 / 82

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

on three sides with what might be a cultural arrangement of rocks which were placed there in order to form a small flat terrace. This flat area, like the rubble mound, is located on the east (downhill) side of a huge rock slab. This flat area may represent a prepared work area associated with the room. The 4' tall rock slab could have provided a back wall for roofing of both the room and the terrace area.





5MT 6983
SW-SW-NE-SE
SEC. 26-T37N-R16W
8-5-82 L. Honeycutt

0 METERS 60



51T6983: Site overview looking northwest.

Lebanon Cem

Draw

26

SMT 6 182

SMT 6 183

Lebanon

LATERAL

ROULEAUC

DOLORES WEST, COLO.
N3722.5—W10830.7.5

1965

Mildred Sch.

MILDRED

6346

ROAD

6424

LAKEVIEW

LOWER

HERMANA

LATERAL

6194

6245

6307

LAKE

Water Tank

LEBANON ROAD



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: _____

key: _____



true _____

mag. _____

28) Location/Access: Take County Road BB to Negro Canyon Road turnoff. Follow this road south and west for approximately 8 miles to the Hovenweep Facility on Mockingbird Mesa. The site is located south of this Shell Facility east of EEA power pole structure PI 9.

29) Boundary Description:
Extent of rock and artifact scatter.

30) Boundary Justification:
surface materials represent subsurface rooms, pithouse(s), and extent of surface trash.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT6984 2) Temp. No. PI-9 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic and Ceramic Scatter, and Rock mound
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of a concentration of rock and a scatter of flakes and sherds. The rock, located at the north end of the site, represents either surface storage rooms and/or cists and/or hearths. The main area of rock is concentrated in an arc or row approximately 8 x 2 m in size and in 3 small concentrations about 2 x 2 m in size. One potdrop representing a Chapin Gray seed jar and olla were found. The rock was small to medium sized unshaped sandstone pieces. No upright slabs were note cont
- 6) Cultural Material Chapin Gray seed jar, Chapin Gray olla, flakes, ground stone fragments.
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Basketmaker III Date 450 - 650 BC
AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Ceramics, Architecture
- 9) Site Depth 50 cm +; based on cut/bank auger shovel other estimated depth of pithouse
- 10) Activities inferred from site features habitation/dwelling
- 11) Research potential/significance The site probably contains a good deal of information about EMIII architecture, subsistence.
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None
- 13) Informants: Name/Address None

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Mesatop . Site is located on good, if somewhat eroded, loess soils.

15) Elev. 6440 ft. (x .3048=) 1963 m 16) % Grade: site 2 Surrounding 4

17) Aspect South 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red

depth 1 meter + _____ character Loess

19) Nearest water: name Negro Canyon ; Int. Perm. Fos. ; elev. 1950 m,

dist. 335 m, direc. nw ; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Creek

elev. 1646 m, dist. 6437 m, direc. south ; Other _____

20) Veg. on site pinyon and juniper trees (young); sage, Indian rice grass, snakeweed

21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record collect map test part. exca.

total excav. stabilized other

23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled access controlled other _____

24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected _____; sampling technique: none grab _____

random transect other _____, describe _____

25) Artifact Storage at _____

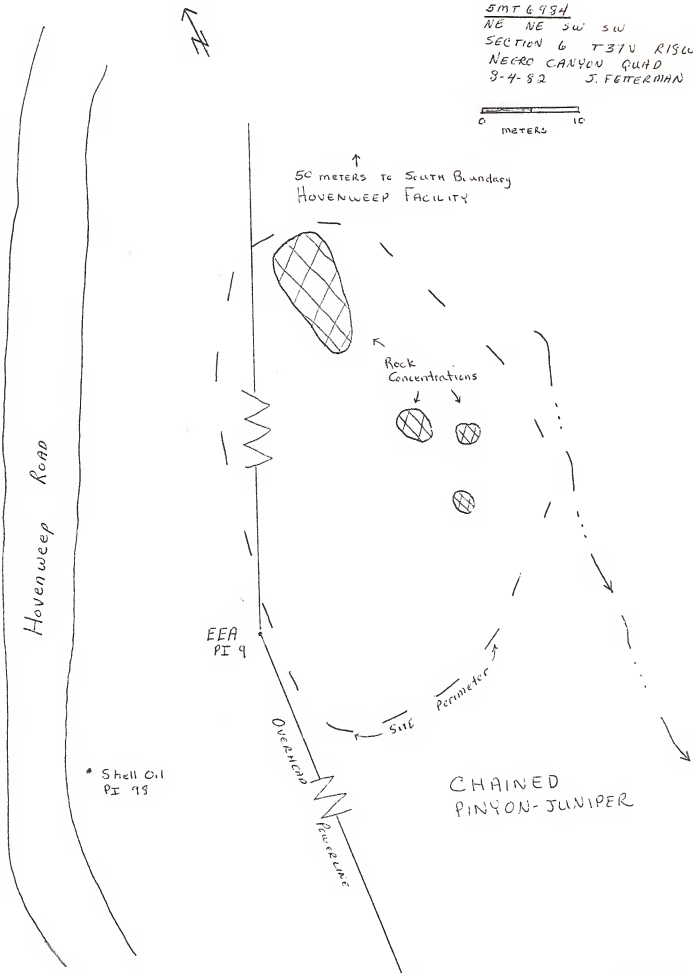
26) Recorder L. Honeycutt J. Fetterman 27) Date(s) 8 / 4 / 82

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

site description cont. Between the trash area to the south and the room area at the north are probably 1 to 2 subsurface pithouses. Lithics were primarily Morrison silicified sediment flakes. Two pieces of ground stone were found.

SMT 6984
NE NE SW SW
SECTION 6 T37N R15W
NEGRO CANYON QUAD
3-4-82 J. FETTERMAN

0 10
METERS





5MT6984: Site overview looking southeast.



SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of an extremely large, light scatter of flaked lithic and ceramic items along a canyon rim above a side drainage of Sandstone Canyon. The artifacts were scattered along the canyon rim, with two areas containing a larger number of flakes, tools, and sherds than the rest of the site (see graphic representation). It is thought that the site represents a work area for a large Pueblo II site (5MT7984) located to the southeast. The artifacts are probably the remains of a number of episodes of use.

During the recording of 5MT7983, the site was divided into 25 transect units, each of which measured 50m x 15m. All artifacts in each unit were collected.

Analysis of these items revealed that most of the lithic materials being used for flaked tool manufacture were locally available: Morrison silicified sediment, chert, and quartzite, Burro Canyon orthoquartzite and chert, and Brushy Basin chert. In addition to these locally available materials, other materials were noted which are probably not available in the immediate area. These consisted primarily of various colored cherts and an igneous river cobble.

Artifacts collected in the transect units indicate that the site served as a general purpose work area in which flintknapping was the primary activity. Located in the units were the following items:

Non-flaked Lithic	
Ground Stone	1
Flaked Lithic	
Core/Hammerstone	1
Hammerstone	2
Projectile Point	3
Core	1
Scraper/Plane	2
Utilized Flake	1
Biface	1
Debitage	68
Ceramics	
Grayware	1
Mancos Black-on-white	13
McElmo Black-on-white	1
Late Pueblo Whiteware	16
Corrugated	2
Indeterminate	4

Artifacts noted on the site outside of the transect units included a bifacially worked knife of brown quartzite 8cm long, several large biface choppers, several marginally retouched flake/scrapers, and sherds from a Chapin Gray jar and a Mesa Verde Black-on-white bowl.

28) Location/Access:

Take Highway 666 to Yellow Jacket turnoff. Go west 2 miles, south 1 mile, west 2.5 miles. Turn north and go along edge of field about 0.6 mile to an existing well pad. At the southwest corner of the pad is the access road and the northeast end of the site.

29) Boundary Description:

Extent of artifact scatter

30) Boundary Justification:

Artifacts represent the approximate extent of site activities.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5MT7983 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic and ceramic scatter

5) Description/Features _____

cont. The artifacts indicate that flintknapping activities associated with faunal procurement and processing (tool manufacture, possible hide preparation), were the primary activities which occurred on the site. While vegetal food preparation apparently occurred, it does not appear to have been an important activity on this site. It seems likely that this type of activity was conducted at the pueblo habitation site several hundred meters to the southeast. Ceramics probably represent both the consumption of food and water on the site, and the breakage of vessels during activities associated with the habitation site.

One possible prehistoric feature was located on the site, in the eastern portion. This feature consisted of 5 sandstone slabs upright in a

cont.

6) Cultural Material flakes, projectile points, biface, ground stone, core, hammerstones, scraper/planes, utilized flake, debitage, sherds.

7) Cultural Affiliation pueblo II Date 900-1150 AD ^{BC}_{AD}

8) Dating Criteria Mancos B/W, corrugated, whitewares

9) Site Depth 0-20; based on cut/bank auger shovel other soil over bedrock

10) Activities inferred from site features vegetal and faunal food preparation, hunting preparations, hide preparation

11) Research potential/significance limited; cist/hearth probably contains some subsistence and paleoenvironmental information.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none

13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Canyon rim, ridge top overlooking side drainage of Sandstone Canyon

- 15) Elev. 6760 ft. (x .3048=) 2060 m 16) % Grade: site 2 Surrounding 50
 17) Aspect northwest facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red-brown
 depth variable 0-20 character loess and decomposing Dakota Sandstone
 19) Nearest water: name Sandstone Canyon; Int. X Perm. Fos. ; elev. 1920 m,
 dist. 450 m, direc. north; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Canyon
 elev. 1706 m, dist. 9187 m, direc. south; Other _____
 20) Veg. on site pinyon, juniper, cactus, grasses, scrub oak, cliff rose
 21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test part. exca. _____
 total excav. stabilized other _____

- 23) Protection: none X marked fenced patrolled access controlled other _____
 24) Surface Collected: yes X no 5% collected _____; sampling technique: none grab
random transect X other _____, describe transect units 50m x 15m placed down proposed
access road centerline
 25) Artifact Storage at Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO

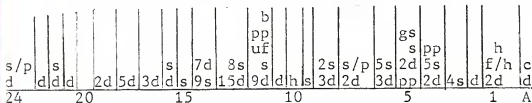
26) Recorder J. Fetterman, T. Kearns 27) Date(s) 8 / 27 / 82

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

cont. semicircular pattern, approximately 1 meter in diameter. It probably represents a cist or a hearth.

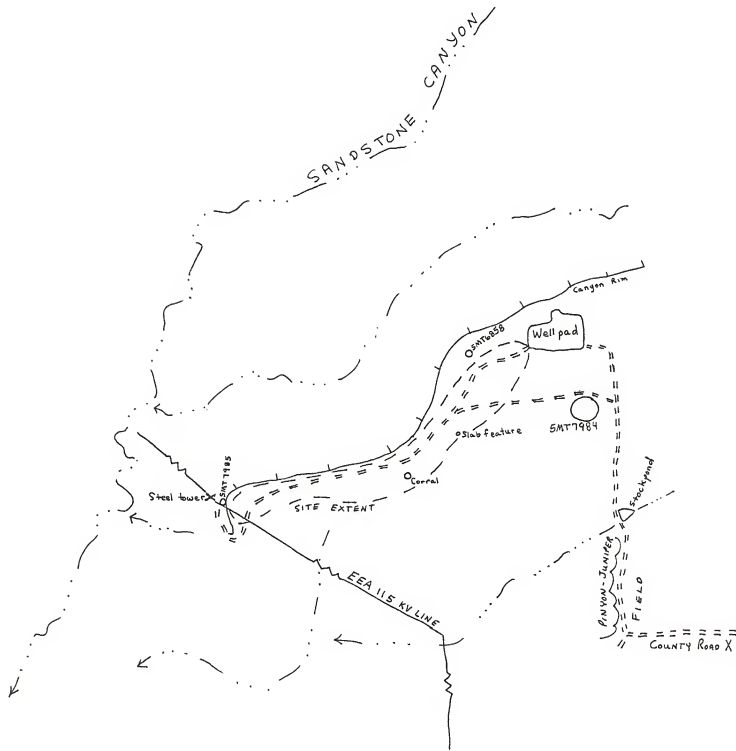
One historic feature was located in the center of the site. This feature consists of a corral made by placing dead trees between upright trees. The corral measured 8m n/s by 14m e/w. At the eastern edge of the corral was a constricted portion which evidently served as a gate. To the east of the gate were two fence lines, 30 m and 8m in length, which formed a funnel constricting at the gate.

Graphic representation of artifact distribution within transect units



d=debitage
 s=sherd
 s/p=scraper/plane
 pp=projectile point
 uf=utilized flake
 b=biface
 gs=ground stone
 c=core
 c/h=core/hammerstone
 f/h=flake/hammerstone

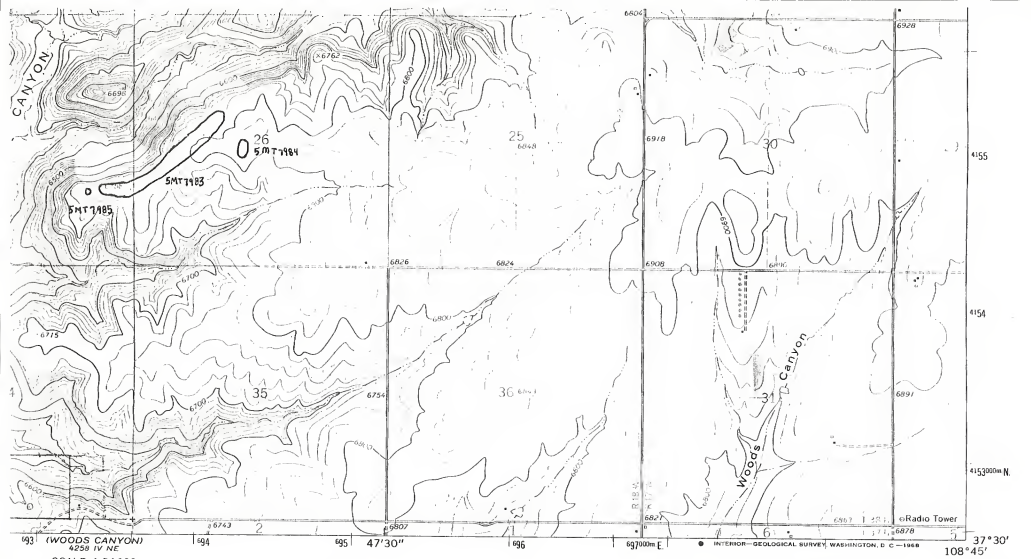
A-1-5-10-15-20-24=transect unit #



SMT7983
 Sec 26 + 27
 T38N R18W
 8-27-82

0 METERS 200





SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————

Unimproved dirt - - - - -

U.S. Route

PLEASANT VIEW, COLO.
N3730—W10845/7.5

1965

AMS 4259 III SE—SERIES V877

4477021
4259 III SE





INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5MT.7984 2)Temp. No. _____

3)Resource Name Leavitt Site 4)Project Name Empire Electric 115.KV

5)Category: Arch. Site X, Hist./Archit. Structure _____, Hist./Archit. District _____

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes noX;Name _____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 38N ;Range 18W ; N1/2^x of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 26 ; P.M. NM 8)County Montezuma

9)USGS QUAD Pleasant View ;7.5 x15 ;Date 1965 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps _____

11)Dimensions 101 n/s mX 66 e/w m 12)Area 6666 sq.m(+4047=) 1.6 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)
 A. | 12 | | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | mE; | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 0 | mN. B. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.
 C. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.

14)Address Private Lot Block Addition _____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible XNot Eligible _____ Need Data _____

16)Owner/Address private

17)Gov't Involvement: County _____ State _____ Federal X Private _____ : Agency BLM

18)Disturbance:none light moderate X heavy total ; Explain heavily potted in trash, but rooms and kivas appear in good shape

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion _____ Wind Erosion _____ Animal Activity _____ Neglect _____ Vandalism X
 Recreation _____ Construction _____ ;Comments access road avoided around site

20)Management Recommendations avoid

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. 83-CO/UT/NM-021

22)Photo Nos. _____, on file at _____

23)Report Title Arch. Invest. on the EEA 115KV Proj.

24)Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 25)Recording Date 9-83

26)Recorder Affiliation Woods Canyon Arch Cons 27)Phone No. 303-562-4884

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true ___

mag. ___

- 28) Location/Access: Take 666 to Yellow Jacket turnoff, go west 2 miles, south 1 mile, west 2 miles, turn north and go along 2 track field road about 0.5 miles to first 2-track road on west side. take this several hundred feet. Site is on south side of access road in p-j trees and sage.

- 29) Boundary Description:
extent of artifact scatter and rubble

- 30) Boundary Justification:
rubble represents building locations, artifact represents trash and burial areas

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT79842) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____ Pueblo
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Rubble mounds, kiva depressions, midden-habitatior
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of a large, unusually shaped series of rubble mound(s), 9 kiva depressions, an isolated tower, and and extensive scatter of trash. The site is located in dense p-j on a gentle south facing slope on good red loess soils. The site appears to be the remains of an L-shaped series of rooms which opens to the east. The kivas are arranged around the outside edges of the tower part of the "L", with the exception of Kiva 1, which is in the elbow of the "L". It is of course possible that kivas exist which could not be defined from the surface. The kivas are on the average 8 meters in diameter. Rubble is mostly medium and large pieces of unshaped sandstone rocks. In addition to the main room area, which measures 67m across the opening of the "L", the site contains an isolated rubble area with kiva to the south and an isolated tower. Based on the architecture and ceramics, the site is dated to the Pueblo II period, although it may contain small earlier and later use episodes.
- 6) Cultural Material Rubble, kiva depressions, midden
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Pueblo II Date 900-1050AD BC
AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Architecture, Mancos Black-on-white, Mancos Corrugated
- 9) Site Depth 1-2 m; based on cut/bank auger shovel other probable kiva depth
- 10) Activities inferred from site features domestic living and ceremonial activities associated with farming society
- 11) Research potential/significance High- this is a very large site with much buried material which would yield a lot of information about PII society
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography gentle south-facing mesatop.
typical pueblo habitation location!

- 15) Elev. 6810 ft. (x .3048=) 2075 m 16) % Grade: site 1 Surrounding 1
17) Aspect slightly south-facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red loess
depth 2m+ character loess-excellent for farming
19) Nearest water: name trib to Sandstone Canyon Int. X Perm. Fos.; elev. 1920 m,
dist. 610 m, direc. northwest; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Canyon
elev. 1706 m, dist. 9187 m, direc. south; Other _____
20) Veg. on site pinyon, juniper, sage, snakeweed, cactus, grasses
21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect map X test part. exca. _____
total excav. stabilized other _____

23) Protection: none X marked fenced patrolled access controlled other _____
road was avoided around site and it was flagged off during construction

24) Surface Collected: yes no X % collected _____; sampling technique: none grab
random transect other _____, describe _____

25) Artifact Storage at _____

26) Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 27) Date(s) 9 / / 83

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

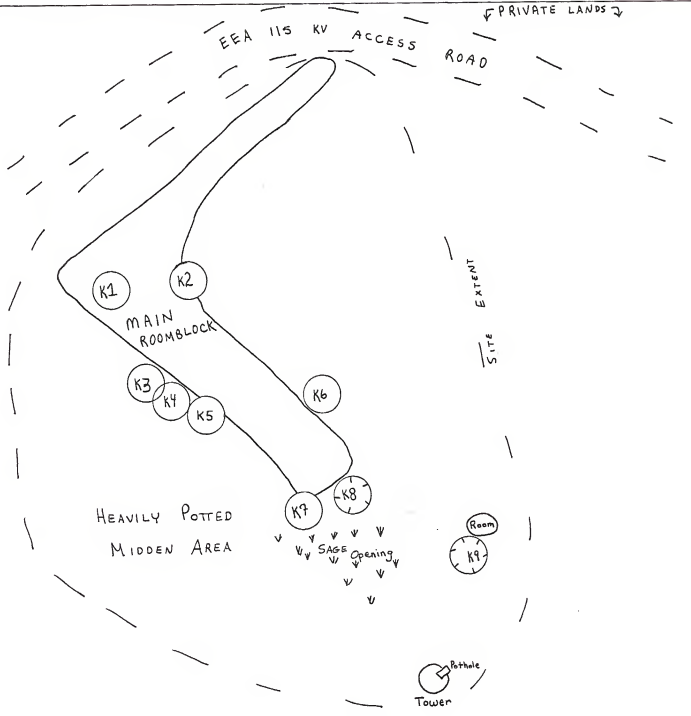
SMT 7984
N½ NE¼ NE¼ SW¼
Sec. 26 T38N R18W
Pleasant View Quad
L. Honeycutt + computer 9-83

0 METERS 15



← BLM LANDS →
↓ PRIVATE LANDS ↓

EEA 115 KV ACCESS ROAD



K1
K2
MAIN ROOMBLOCK
K3
K4
K5

HEAVILY POTTED
MIDDEN AREA

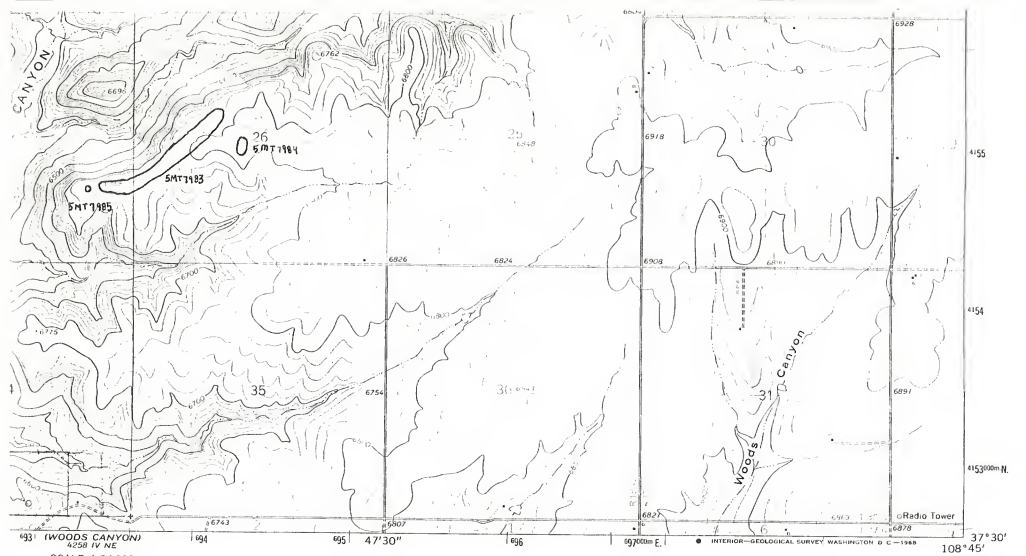
K6
K7
K8
SAGE Opening

Room
K9

Pit hole
Tower

SITE
EXTENT



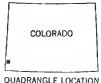


693 (WOODS CANYON)
4258 IV NE

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy duty ————— Light duty —————

Unimproved dirt - - - - -

U. S. Route

449102-1
4258 IV NE

PLEASANT VIEW, COLO.
N3730—W10845/7.5

1965

AMS 4259 III SE—SERIES V877

LIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
JRVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
OGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

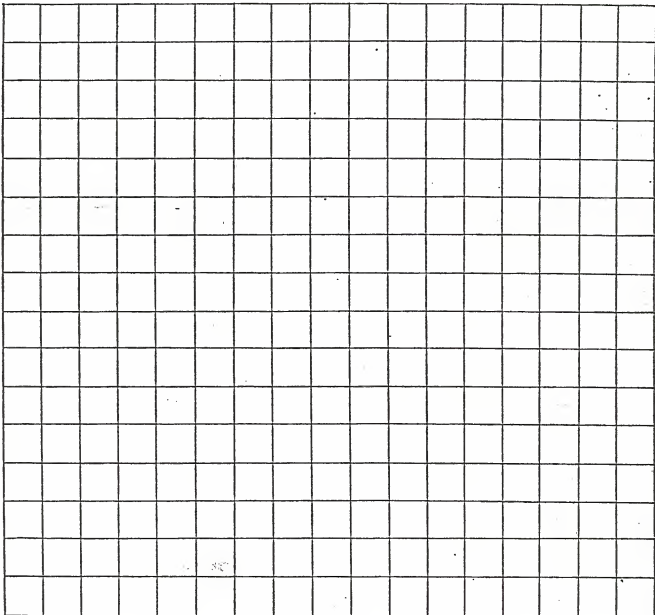
scale:

key:



true ___

mag. ___

28) Location/Access:

Take 666 to Yellow Jacket, turn west on CR Y, go 2 miles west, turn south, go 1 mile, turn west onto CR X, go about 2.5 miles to where road turns to the north along the field/tree interface. Turn north and go about 0.5 miles to the first 2-track road on the west. This is the EEA access road out to the metal structure on the south side of Sandstone Canyon. Take this road to where it turns north and drops over a small rock rim. Site is located in the "elbow" of this turn.

29) Boundary Description:

Limit of the lithic scatter. Pot drop is somewhat isolated, and not included in actual site dimensions.

30) Boundary Justification:

Lithics are thought to represent the locus of site activities.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT7985 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic scatter with potdrop
- 5) Description/Features Site consists of a lithic scatter with 2 artifact clusters, and a potdrop located to the northwest (Cluster 3). The site is located below a low ledge on a mesa top near a canyon rim. Cluster 1 contained a utilized flake and 5 core reduction flakes of Morrison quartzite a secondary chert and an interior Morrison flake. Cluster 2 contained a denticulate flake tool, a retouched flake, a utilized flake, a hammerstone, 5 Morrison flakes, and a core fragment. Also in the site was found a green Morrison silicified sediment core/plane/chopper. The site was apparently used as a locus for flintknapping and flake tool production. The potdrop was of 18 Mancos Corrugated jar sherds. Several sherds (one a basal pot sherd) were burned, suggesting the pot had been used for cooking, though no evidence was found to suggest this occurred on or near the site.
- 6) Cultural Material see above
flakes and sherds
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Pueblo II Date 900-1150 XBC
AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Mancos Corrugated
- 9) Site Depth 0-10cm; based on cut/bank auger shovel other soil over exposed rock
- 10) Activities inferred from site features flintknapping, food transportation
Or water
- 11) Research potential/significance none - limited to site recordation
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography mesa top edge immediately below low ledge
in small natural amphitheater

15) Elev. 6740 ft. (x .3048=) 2054 m 16) % Grade: site 2 Surrounding 3

17) Aspect west-facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red-brown

depth variable 0-10cm character rocky red loess colluvium over Dakota S

19) Nearest water: name Sandstone Canyon; Int. X Perm. Fos.; elev. 1908 m,

dist. 500 m, direc. west; Nearest permanent water _____

elev. _____ m, dist. _____ m, direc. _____; Other _____

20) Veg. on site pinyon, juniper, mt. mahogany, yucca baccata, ephedra

21) Surrounding veg. same, with scrub oak on canyon rim to west

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record x collect map test part. exca. _____

total excav. stabilized other _____

23) Protection: none x marked fenced patrolled access controlled other _____

was flagged off during construction, but flagging has been removed

24) Surface Collected: yes x no _____ % collected 33; sampling technique: none grab

random transect other _____, describe potdrop in proposed access road was collected

25) Artifact Storage at Anasazi Heritage Center

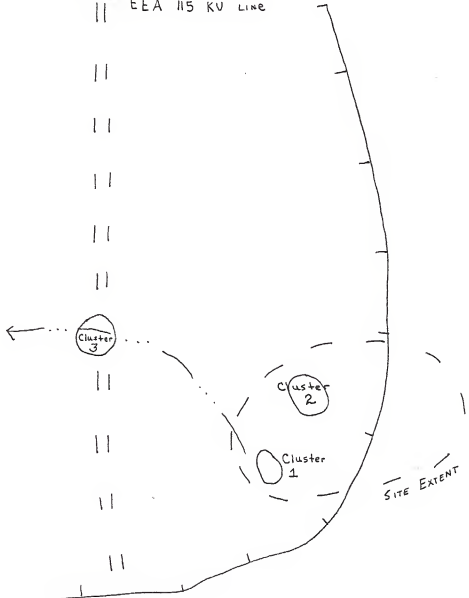
26) Recorder J. Fetterman, T. Kearns 27) Date(s) 8 / 27 / 82

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

RIM OF SANDSTONE CANYON

METAL Structure
EEA 115 KV LINE

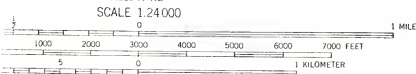
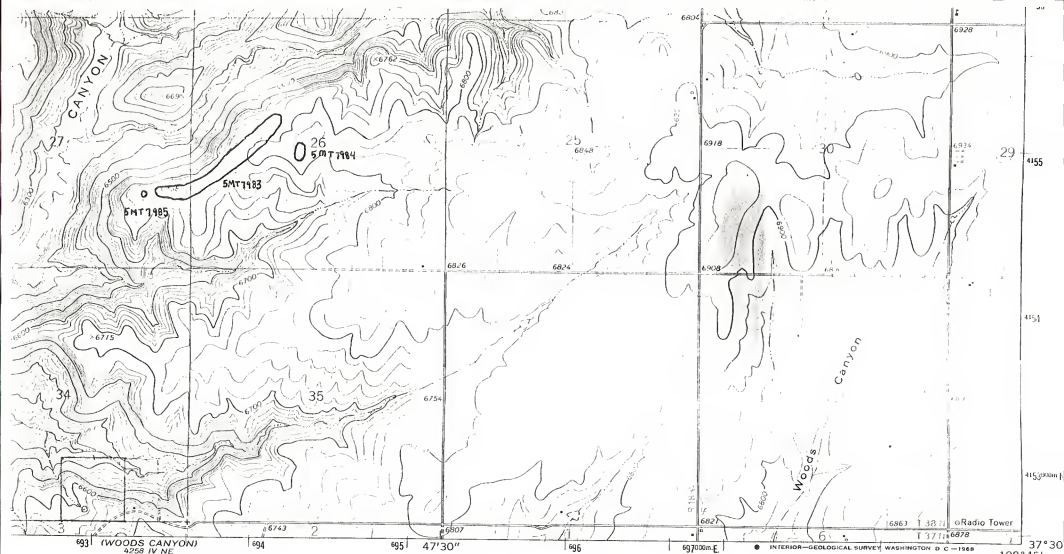
SMT7985
SE-SW-NE-SE
Sec. 27-T38N-R18E
8-27-82 T. KEARN.



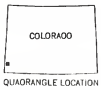
== EEA == Access == ROAD == ==

PINYON & JUNIPER FOREST





CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty Light-duty

Unimproved dirt

U.S. Route

PLEASANT VIEW, COLO.
N3730-W10845

MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
OGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
RIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1965

AMS 4259 III SE. SERIES 5877



V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true _____

mag. _____

28) Location/Access: From Highway 666, turn west onto County Road BB and go 6 miles to end of road and "T". Turn south and go 1.25 miles. (If you want to drive, turn south and go a couple hundred yards to the first road on the east and follow this around for a mile or so, through a cattle guard, and back onto the section line road). Site is located on west side of 2-track section line road, just below a bedrock drop-off and above a nice little drainage.

29) Boundary Description:
feature and position of 2 artifacts

30) Boundary Justification:
approximate extent of activities which occurred on the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT7986 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type hearth with flaked lithics
- 5) Description/Features Hearth consists of a gray soil stain with numerous small fire fractured red and gray sandstone rocks. Maximum diameter is 1 meter. Two flaked lithics are located 1.5 and 4 m to the west, and consist of a 4cm long interior Morrison Silicified sediment flake and a 12 x 8 x 4cm quartzite rock with several flakes struck off. (pretty exciting, huh?) The hearth is located on the slope of a small drainage which contains cottonwoods and lush grass. West of the hearth 75 meters is an interesting and unusual circle composed of megalithic rocks. This feature is approx. 5 meters in diameter. No cultural relationship between the hearth and the circle is implied.
- 6) Cultural Material see above flakes
- 7) Cultural Affiliation prehistoric people Date pre-1900 AD ^{BC}_{AD}
- 8) Dating Criteria presence of flaked lithics
- 9) Site Depth 50 cm?; based on cut/bank X auger shovel other a hearth reasonable depth for
- 10) Activities inferred from site features camping, flintknapping, cooking food,
keeping warm
- 11) Research potential/significance depending on condition of feature, it may contain some subsistence info, paleoclimatic info, and/or c-14 for dating. Moderate amount of research potential. Probably, but not definitely, significant - need data.
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography slope of southwest-flowing drainage

- 15) Elev. 6600 ft. (x .3048=) 2011 m 16) % Grade: site 1 Surrounding 2
- 17) Aspect southwest facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) light brown-red
depth 50 cm+ characters sandy, rocky colluvium
- 19) Nearest water: name unnamed; Int. Perm. Fos.; elev. 2010 m,
dist. 16 m, direc. south; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Canyon
elev. 1646 m, dist. 14,484 m, direc. south; Other _____
- 20) Veg. on site grasses
- 21) Surrounding veg. pinyon, juniper, sage, cliffrose, cottonwood, snakeweed

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record collect map test part. exca. _____
total excav. stabilized other _____

- 23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled access controlled other _____
was flagged off and avoided during construction
- 24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected _____; sampling technique: none grab _____
random transect other _____, describe _____
- 25) Artifact Storage at _____
- 26) Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 27) Date(s) 10 / 4 / 83

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

COUNTRY ROAD BB
1.25 miles



SMT 7986
SE-SE-NE-NE
Sec. 14 T38N R19W
RUIN CANYON QUAD
J. Fetterman 10-4-83



 = Cottonwood

to Well pad →

• EEA 115 KV Poles

Powerline

Rimrock

Megalithic
Rock Circle



SMT 7986 →



• EEA 115 KV Poles

To canyon rim





Site 5MT7986: Site overview looking southeast.





INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5MT7987 2) Temp. No. _____

3) Resource Name _____ 4) Project Name Empire Electric 115 KV

5) Category: Arch. Site , Hist./Archit. Structure _____, Hist./Archit. District _____

6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes no ; Name _____

II. LOCATION: 7) Township 36N; Range 18W; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4; P.M. NM 8) County Montezuma

9) USGS QUAD Woods Canyon; 7.5 x 15; Date 1965 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps _____

11) Dimensions 2.4m e/wm x 1.2m n/sm 12) Area 2.8 sq.m (+4047=) 0.0007 acres

13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | mE; | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | mN. B. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.

C. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.

14) Address BLM Lot Block Addition _____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible Not Eligible _____ Need Data _____

16) Owner/Address BLM

17) Gov't Involvement: County _____ State _____ Federal Private _____; Agency BLM

18) Disturbance: none _____ light moderate _____ heavy _____ total _____; Explain some sheet wash and colluviation. Also site has been chained.

19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion Wind Erosion _____ Animal Activity _____ Neglect _____ Vandalism _____ Recreation _____ Construction _____; Comments Site was flagged off during construction and avoided

20) Management Recommendations avoid by all activities

V. REFERENCE: 21) State/Fed. Permit Nos. 83-CO/UT/NM-021

22) Photo Nos. _____, on file at Woods Canyon

23) Report Title Arch. Invest. on the EEA 115 KV Proj.

24) Recorder J. Fetterman, L. Honeycutt 25) Recording Date 8/83

26) Recorder Affiliation Woods Canyon Arch. Cons. 27) Phone No. 303-562-4884

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true _____

mag. _____

28) Location/Access: Take 666 to Goodman Point Road. Go west 6 miles, go south 1 mile, go west 2 miles. You are now on BLM lands, on the Moqui Lake Road. Go west 3 miles. Site is located on north side of road, about 50' southwest of EEA 115KV structure 49A, just at southwest corner of revegetated area that was cleared for the pole set-up.

29) Boundary Description:
Extent of upright slabs

30) Boundary Justification:
Slabs define extent of feature.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT7987 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Upright slab feature/Pottery Kiln
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of a charcoal stained area in a small drainage on a northwest facing slope. The charcoal stained area contains sandstone slabs, several of which appear to be upright. The stain area measures 2.4m e/w by 1.2m n/s. Within the stain area a total of 8 ceramic sherds were located. All of these sherds appear to be from whiteware bowls. The finish on them and the square rim suggests they date to the Pueblo III period. One sherd found was soft and easily broken, suggesting that it was not thoroughly fired. Another appeared to slightly bloated. To the west of the feature were found two ceramic sherds (b/w bowls) that had been burned and oxidized as evidenced by their black finish. Within the feature in the drainage was found a grayware sherd, probably a body sherd from a Chapin Gray jar. This sherd's location in the kiln may indicate that PIII people used sherds collected from earlier sites to cover their pots during firing, or it washed
- 6) Cultural Material _____ in from 5MT4940, a BMIII sit
white ware bowl sherds
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Pueblo III Date 1050-1275 AD ^{BC}_{AD}
- 8) Dating Criteria square rim white ware sherds
- 9) Site Depth 20-50 cm; based on cut/bank auger shovel other based on known
excavated kilns in the area (Hibbets & Hardin 1981)
- 10) Activities inferred from site features
Pottery firing
- 11) Research potential/significance probably high- kiln seems relatively intact
and probably contains a good deal of information on pottery firing
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography northwest facing colluvial loess slope

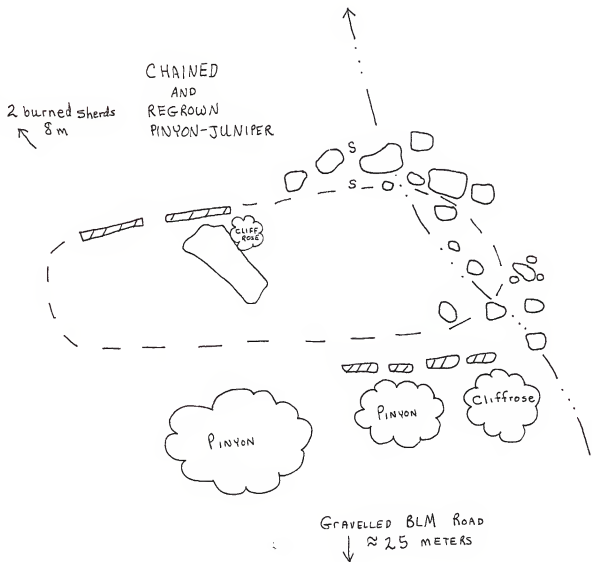
- 15) Elev. 6640 ft. (x .3048=) 2024 m 16) % Grade: site 1 Surrounding 1
- 17) Aspect northwest facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) light brown
depth 0.5 m character sandy loam
- 19) Nearest water: name drainage; Int. Perm. Fos. ; elev. 1975 m,
dist. 457 m, direc. west; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Canyon
elev. 1694 m, dist. 4023 m, direc. north; Other
- 20) Veg. on site pinyon, juniper, cliffrose, snakeweed
- 21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record collect map test part. exca.
total excav. stabilized other

- 23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled access controlled other
site was flagged off and avoided during construction
- 24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected ; sampling technique: none grab
random transect other , describe
- 25) Artifact Storage at
- 26) Recorder J. Fetterman, L. Honeycutt 27) Date(s) 8 / / 83

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SW Corner of Cleared Area
EEA 115 KV Poles #49A ↗



5MT 7987
SW-NW-SW-SE
Sec. 4 T36N R18W
J. Fetterman 8-83

S = sherd
▨ = UPRIGHT SLAB
□ = HORIZONTAL ROCK

0 10 20
Centimeters



Site 5MT7987: Site overview looking north.

WOODS CANYON QUADRANGLE
COLORADO-MONTEZUMA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

108°45'

5MT-1987

4940

Moqui Lake

Spring

Oil Well

Creek

Point

YELLOW JACKET

YELLOW

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INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5MT7988 2)Temp. No. _____
 3)Resource Name _____ 4)Project Name Empire Electric 115 KV
 5)Category: Arch. Site , Hist./Archit. Structure _____, Hist./Archit. District _____

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes no ;Name _____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 37N; Range 18W; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6; P.M. NM 8)County Montezuma

9)USGS QUAD Negro Canyon; 7.5 \times 15; Date 1979 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps _____

11)Dimensions 40 e/w m \times 25 n/s m 12)Area 850 sq.m(+4047=) 0.247 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)
 A. | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | mE; | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | mN. B. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.
 C. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.

14)Address _____ Lot _____ Block _____ Addition _____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible Not Eligible _____ Need Data _____

16)Owner/Address BLM

17)Gov't Involvement: County _____ State _____ Federal Private _____; Agency BLM

18)Disturbance:none light moderate heavy total _____; Explain 2-track road through center of site

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion Wind Erosion _____ Animal Activity _____ Neglect _____ Vandalism _____
 Recreation _____ Construction _____; Comments one cist lies just above a small drainage

20)Management Recommendations Avoid - close 2-track road thru site

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. 83-CO/UT/NM-021

22)Photo Nos. _____, on file at _____

23)Report Title Archaeo. Invest. on the Empire Electric 115 KV Project

24)Recorder J. Fetterman, L. Honeycutt 25)Recording Date 9-21-83

26)Recorder Affiliation Woods Canyon Arch. Cons. 27)Phone No. 303-562-4884

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale: _____

key: _____



true _____

mag. _____

28) Location/Access:

Take County Road BB to the Negro Canyon Road turnoff. Follow this road south and west about 7 miles out to the vicinity of the Hovenweep Facility. This site is located on a 2-track road on the west side of the gravelled road, north and west of the point where the EEA 115 KV line turns west and starts to head out across Negro Canyon.

29) Boundary Description:

extent of artifacts

30) Boundary Justification:

artifacts are spread out over a wider area than the features, and probably represent the extent of site activities.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT7988 Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Cists with lithic and ceramic scatter
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of a generally diffuse scatter of lithic and ceramic materials and several features, one of which appears to be a cist. This feature consists of a circular alignment of upright sandstone slabs 1m x 1.2m in size. It is in excellent condition. The other features consist of concentrations of rock rubble with two containing at least one upright slabs, possibly also being cists. Lithic artifacts consist of a unifacial tool, the base of an excurvate projectile point, and debitage of mostly Morrison silicified sediment. Ceramic materials consist of a corrugated sherd, and a Mancos B/w sherd. Also hammerstone and scraper were found.
- 6) Cultural Material see above. Flakes and sherds. Uprightslabs, rock conc.
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Pueblo II? Date 900-1100 AD
- 8) Dating Criteria Ceramics
- 9) Site Depth to 1 m; based on cut/bank auger shovel other _____
- 10) Activities inferred from site features food storage, food preparation
- 11) Research potential/significance Probably contains a bit of subsistence and architectural information in the features
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address _____

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Mesa top and slope

- 15) Elev. 6400 ft. (x .3048=) 1950 m 16) % Grade: site 3 Surrounding 1 - 3
- 17) Aspect south -facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red-brown
depth variable 0 - 1m+ character sandy loam
- 19) Nearest water: name --; Int. Perm. Fos.; elev. 1950 m,
dist. 0 m, direc. on site; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Creek
elev. 1646 m, dist. 7644 m, direc. south; Other
- 20) Veg. on site pinyon, juniper, sage, western wheatgrass
- 21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record collect map xtest part. exca.
total excav. stabilized other

23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled access controlled other

24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected; sampling technique: none grab
random transect other, describe

25) Artifact Storage at n/a

26) Recorder J. Fetterman, L. Honeycutt 27) Date(s) 9 / 21 / 83

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

BLM GRAVELLED ROAD → Hovenweep Facility ≈ 1 mile →
Shell CO₂ Wet Line

3 Pole Structure EEA 115 KV LINE

EEA 115 KV LINE

CHAINED
PINYON-JUNIPER

1/2 track road

rock rubble

o
cist

rock rubble
w/ upright
slabs

SITE
EXTENT



SMT 7988
SE-SE-NW-NW
Sec. 6 - T37N-R18W
NEGRO CANYON QUAD
9-21-83 L. HONEYCUTT

□ 5 METERS

NEGRO CANYON





Site 61T7988: Site overview looking southeast.





INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

- I. IDENTIFICATION: 1) Resource No. 5MT7990 2) Temp. No. _____
- 3) Resource Name _____ 4) Project Name Empire Electric 115 KV
- 5) Category: Arch. Site X, Hist./Archit. Structure _____, Hist./Archit. District _____
- 6) (For Arch. site) In a District: yes no X; Name _____
- II. LOCATION: 7) Township 37N; Range 18W; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6; P.M. NM 8) County Montezuma
- 9) USGS QUAD Negro Canyon; 7.5x 15; Date 1979 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10) Other maps _____
- 11) Dimensions 30 e/w mX 30 n/s m 12) Area 750 sq.m (+4047=) 0.185 acres
- 13) UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)
 A. 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 mE; 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 mN. B. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN.
 C. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | mE; | | | | | mN.
- 14) Address _____ Lot _____ Block _____ Addition _____
- III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15) Field Assessment: Eligible _____ Not Eligible X Need Data _____
- 16) Owner/Address BLM
- 17) Gov't Involvement: County _____ State _____ Federal X Private _____ Agency BLM
- 18) Disturbance: none _____ light _____ moderate _____ heavy X total _____; Explain Site is heavily sheet washed and disturbed by chaining
- 19) Threats to Resource: Water Erosion X Wind Erosion _____ Animal Activity _____ Neglect _____ Vandalism _____ Recreation _____ Construction _____; Comments _____
- 20) Management Recommendations Avoided by construction activities
- V. REFERENCE: 21) State/Fed. Permit Nos. 83-CO/UT/NM-021
- 22) Photo Nos. EEA-7 & 8, on file at Woods Canyon Arch. Cons.
- 23) Report Title Archaeo. Invest. on the Empire Electric 115 KV Project
- 24) Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 25) Recording Date 9-21-83
- 26) Recorder Affiliation Woods Canyon Arch. Cons. 27) Phone No 303-562-4884

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true ___

mag. ___

28) Location/Access:

Take County Road BB west to the Negro Canyon Road turnoff. Follow this road south and west about 8 to the Hovenweep Facility. This site is located on the west side of the road, across from and slightly north of the facility, by EEA power pole A1.

29) Boundary Description:

extent of artifact scatter

30) Boundary Justification:

some washing of artifacts has undoubtedly occurred, but generally the artifacts probably represent the extent of site activities.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT7990 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Lithic and Ceramic Scatter
- 5) Description/Features Site consists of approx 50-75 flakes, 2 projectile points, a ground stone (metate) fragment, and sherds representing a grayware vessel. Lithics include locally-available Morrison silicified sediments, Burro Canyon orthoquartzite, Brushy Basin chert, and a variety of other cherts and quartzites. The 2 projectile points were made of chert and siltstone respectively. The ground stone frag is of locally available (on-site) sandstone. The sherds are from a thick crushed-rock tempered jar. One side scraper of Morrison chert was also found.
- 6) Cultural Material see above
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Basketmaker III Date 450-700 ³⁸_{AD}
- 8) Dating Criteria ceramics and proj points
- 9) Site Depth 0-30; based on cut/bank x auger shovel other soil over bedrock
- 10) Activities inferred from site features flintknapping, vegetal food processing, general hunting and camping
- 11) Research potential/significance probably limited to site recordation
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography drainage slope; rocky south-facing gentle
slope above a west flowing intermittent drainage

15) Elev. 6420 ft. (x .3048=) 1957 m 16) % Grade: site 2 Surrounding 2

17) Aspect south 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red loess

depth 0-30 cm character loess overlying bedrock

19) Nearest water: name --; Int. Perm. Fos.; elev. 1957 m,

dist. 0 m, direc. on site; Nearest permanent water Yellow Jacket Creek

elev. 1645 m, dist. 6837 m, direc. south; Other

20) Veg. on site chained: pinyon, juniper, cliff rose, opuntia, grasses

21) Surrounding veg. same; also unchained p-j to the west

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record collect map test part. exca.

total exca. stabilized other

23) Protection: none marked fenced patrolled access controlled other

24) Surface Collected: yes no % collected ; sampling technique: none grab

random transect other , describe

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 27) Date(s) 9-21-83 / /

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

HOVENWEEP FACILITY (Shell)

BLM GRAVELLED ROAD

SMT 7990
NW-SE-NW-SW
Sec. 6 - T 37N - R 18W
9-21-83 J. FETTERMAN

0 6
meters

SITE EXTENT

Archeol. Concentration

2 Pole Structure

CLEARED AND REVEGETATED AREA

(SCATTERED BRUSH AND TREES)

EEA 115 KV LINE

NEGRO CANYON



purple-red chert
1:1



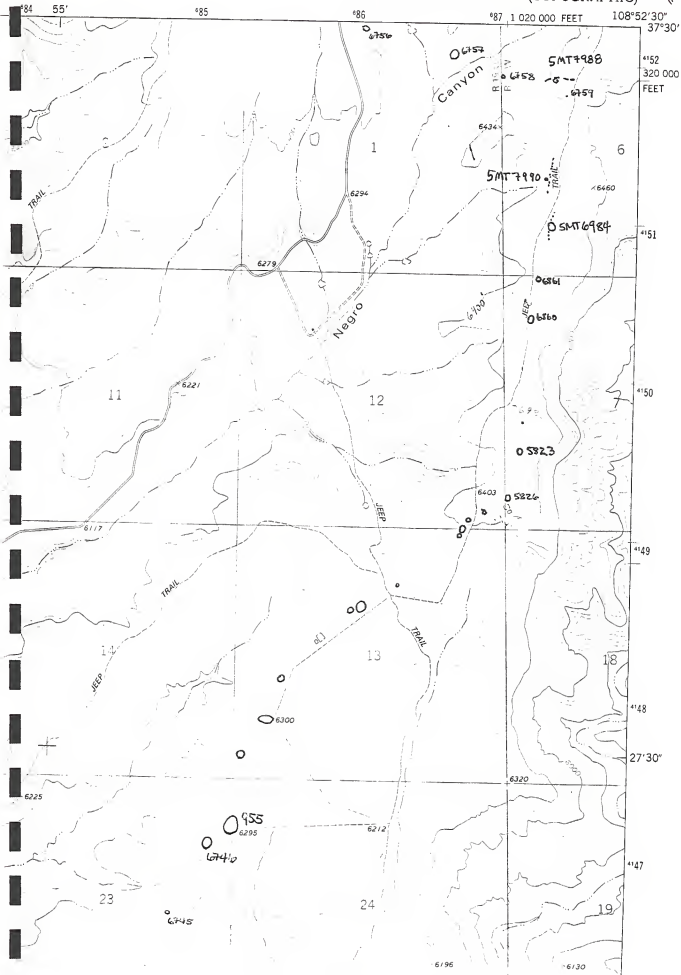
cream-pink siltstone
1:1



Site 5MT7990: Site overview looking east. Hovenweep Facility in Background.

NEGRO CANYON QUADRANGLE
COLORADO—MONTEZUMA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

258 46 SE
(PLEASANT VIEW)







INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
DET. ELIG.
DET. NOT ELIG.
NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE

- I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5MT7991 2)Temp. No. Structure 27
- 3)Resource Name _____ 4)Project Name Empire Electric 115 KV
- 5)Category: Arch. Site , Hist./Archit. Structure _____, Hist./Archit. District _____
- 6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes no _____; Name _____
- II. LOCATION: 7)Township 37N ; Range 17W ; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31 ; P.M. NM . 8)County Montezuma
- 9)USGS QUAD Woods Canyon ; 7.5X 15 ; Date 1965 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps _____
- 11)Dimensions 28 n/s mX 21 e/w m 12)Area 588 sq.m(+4047=) 0.145 acres
- 13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)
 A. | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 0 | mE; | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 0 | mN. B. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.
 C. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN. D. | | | | | | | | | | mE; | | | | | | | | | | mN.
- 14)Address _____ Lot Block Addition _____
- III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible Not Eligible Need Data
- 16)Owner/Address _____
- 17)Gov't Involvement: County State Federal Private _____; Agency BLM
- 18)Disturbance: none light moderate heavy total _____; Explain erosion and colluviation
- 19)Threats to Resource: Water Erosion Wind Erosion _____ Animal Activity _____ Neglect _____ Vandalism _____ Recreation _____ Construction _____; Comments Powerline uphill; cleared area should be revegetated to stabilize soil before totally colluviating over the site.
- 20)Management Recommendations _____ none _____
- V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. 83-CO/UT/NM-021
- 22)Photo Nos. WC4:15,16 , on file at Woods Canyon
- 23)Report Title Arch. Invest. on the EEA 115 KV Proj.
- 24)Recorder L. Honeycutt, J. Fetterman 25)Recording Date 9/83
- 26)Recorder Affiliation Woods Canyon Arch. Cons. 27)Phone No. 303-562-4884

V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:



true ___

mag. ___

- 28) Location/Access: From 666, take Goodman Point Road 6 miles west to "T" off to north east of a brown wooden house. Go north up this road almost to the Shell Main Facility. Just south of facility, turn west onto access road, follow this for 0.5 miles through gate onto BLM. Turn south onto 2-track road, go downhill, cross drainage/stockpond, go uphill till you cross under the EEA powerline. Site is north of first pole on south side of road.

- 29) Boundary Description:

extent of scatter

- 30) Boundary Justification:

scatter encompasses feature and represents maximum extent of activities performed on the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD
FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1) Resource No. 5MT7991 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name _____
- I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Upright slab structure with lithic & ceramic scatter
- 5) Description/Features The site consists of an extremely light scatter of artifacts near several upright slabs and a rock concentration. The upright slabs appear to be cultural as no other such slabs are found in the area and two are perpendicular to each other. The rock concentration may be non-cultural although its association to the upright slabs suggests otherwise. Basically each unit of the site (artifact scatter, rock concentration, upright slabs) taken alone do not constitute much of a resource, but taken together they represent a site. The site may be the remains of a fieldhouse or a storage feature.
- 6) Cultural Material Cortez/ Mancos B/w ladle handle; several sherds of a Mancos b/w bowl, several grayware jar sherds. Flakes of Morrison chert and silicified sediment, Burro Canyon chert and quartzite, a biface base of B.C. chert, and an end scraper of Morrison Sil. Sed.
- 7) Cultural Affiliation Pueblo II Date 900-1050 AD ^{BC}_{AD}
- 8) Dating Criteria ceramics
- 9) Site Depth 20-40cm; based on cut/bank auger shovel other soil over bedrock
- 10) Activities inferred from site features possible fieldhouse or storage feature
- 11) Research potential/significance unknown- slab feature may contain informatin
- 12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications none
- 13) Informants: Name/Address none

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography canyon rim, north facing

- 15) Elev. 6650 ft. (x .3048=) 2026 m 16) % Grade: site 2 Surrounding 5
- 17) Aspect north facing 18) Soil: color (Munsell) red brown
depth variable character loess and rocky colluvium (Dakota Sandst.)
- 19) Nearest water: name unnamed drainage; Int. Perm. X Fos. ; elev. 2011 m,
dist. 100 m, direc. north; Nearest permanent water same
elev. m, dist. m, direc. ; Other
- 20) Veg. on site pinyon, juniper, sage, oak, bitterbrush, cactus
- 21) Surrounding veg. same

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect map X test part. exca.
total excav. stabilized other

23) Protection: none X marked fenced patrolled access controlled other
was flagged off during construction

24) Surface Collected: yes no X% collected ; sampling technique: none grab
random transect other , describe

25) Artifact Storage at

26) Recorder J. Fetterman, L. Honeycutt 27) Date(s) 9 / / 83

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SMT 7991

SE-NW-SE-NW

Sec. 31 T.37N R.17W

Woods Canyon Quad

9-83 L. Hoover

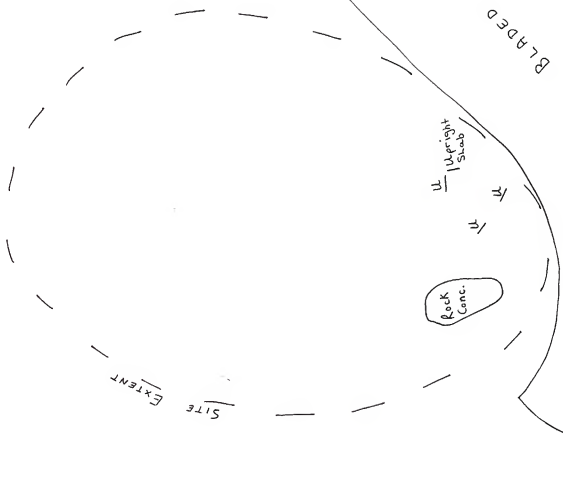


2-track Road →

POLE SET-UP

BLADED ACCESS

Rocky Slope ←



Structure 24 →

Rocky Colluvial Slope ←

SITE EXTENT

Rock Conc.

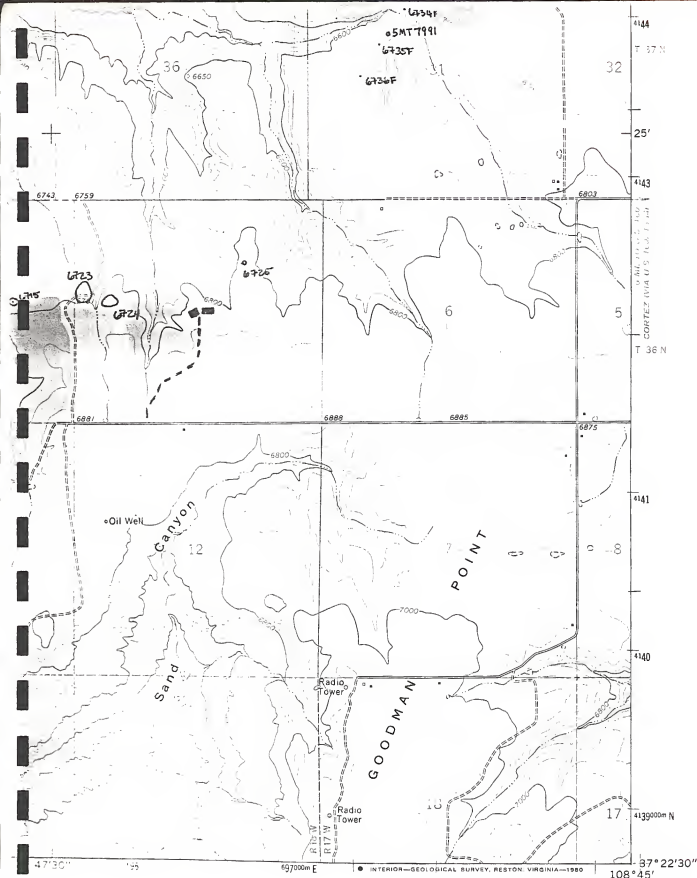
Sub-Structure

π

π



Site 5MT7991: Site overview looking northwest.



4144
 T 37 N
 25'
 4143
 CORTEX DIVISION OF U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 5 MILE 19.5 S. 11.5 E. 11.5 W.
 T 36 N

4141
 4140
 4139000m N
 37° 22' 30" N
 108° 45' W

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Light duty ———— Unimproved dirt - - - - -



QUADANGLE LOCATION

WOODS CANYON, COLO.
 N3722.5—W10845/7.5

(MUD CREEK)
 1/2 MI. SW

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Fetterman, Jerry E.
Final report on the
archaeological

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