

ALPINE EXCAVATION REPORTS

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Colorado

New Mexico

Utah

Wyoming

Colorado

Archaeological Data Recovery for the Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline

Alpine completed and submitted the final archaeological data recovery report and a report prepared for the public in 2003. This series of reports completes a multi-year, multi-phase project across northwestern New Mexico, western Colorado and eastern Utah. The project, both inventory and mitigation phases, resulted in a tremendous amount of information and data on historic and prehistoric occupations across the region. This project afforded us the opportunity to address regional diachronic and synchronic research questions, thanks to the support and cooperation of Williams Companies, USFS, and BLM.

Cassells, E. Steve

2003 *Tracing the Past: Archaeology along the Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline.*

Horn, Jonathon C., Jerry Fetterman, and Linda Honeycutt (compilers)

2003 *The Mid-America Pipeline Company/Williams Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Northwestern New Mexico, Western Colorado, and Eastern Utah.* Submitted to Williams Companies, Inc., Tulsa, OK. Report on file at the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Horn, Jonathon C.

2001 *Level II Documentation of a Pipeline Crossing of Historic Wagon Road (5ME11696.1) Mesa County, Colorado.*

2001 *Level II Documentation of a Pipeline Crossing of a Segment of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Grade (5ME7351.4) Mesa County, Colorado.*

2001 *Level II Documentation of The Historic Component of 5LP445, La Plata County, Colorado.*

2001 *Level II Documentation of a Pipeline Crossing of One Crossing of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Grade (5MT4035.10) Montezuma County, Colorado.*

2001 *Level II Documentation of Fourteen Segments of the Uintah Railroad Grade (5ME767/5GF642/5RB823), Mesa, Garfield, and Rio Blanco Counties, Colorado.*

Archaeological Testing at 5AA2432, Archuleta County

Alpine conducted archaeological testing of a pit structure site, under contract to the Bureau of Reclamation. The site is near the shore of Navajo Reservoir on lands administered by Colorado State Parks. The pit structure was discovered by the backhoe operator while excavating a trench for a waterline to service cabins within Navajo Lake State Park during the fall of 2002. The archaeological investigations confirmed that a pit structure was constructed and occupied during the Pueblo I period.

Mabry, John, and Jason C. Eckman

2003 *Archaeological Testing at 5AA2432 Archuleta County, Colorado.*

Land's End Site Excavations, Grand Mesa National Forest

The Lands End site is a highly significant prehistoric site along the Lands End road, on the Grand Mesa National Forest in Mesa County, Colorado. This site, which was officially placed on the State Register of Historic Places in 1998, was, and continues to be, threatened by heavy visitor use and by erosion of the Lands End road cut. To mitigate some of these impacts, the Western Colorado Interpretive Association (WCIA), in partnership with the USDA Forest Service-Grand Mesa National Forest (GMNF) and Alpine, received a State Historic Fund grant for the excavation of the most imminently threatened portion of the site. Data recovery, guided by a research design prepared prior to fieldwork, was performed by Alpine in the summer of 1999. The work resulted in the recovery of 26 cultural features and over 8,000 artifacts. Cultural components ranging from 5,000 to 1,000 years old were identified, as well as probable, more recent Ute occupations. These investigations have clearly demonstrated the significance of the Lands End site and its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Greubel, Rand A.

2000 *Archaeological Investigations at the Lands End Site (5ME1057), Mesa County, Colorado.*

Archaeological Test Excavations at Watershed Rockshelter, Mesa County, Colorado

In the fall of 1996, Alpine conducted test excavations at the Watershed Rockshelter (5ME213), a NRHP-eligible site on a parcel of public land proposed for exchange. Excavations focused on determine the nature and extent of the site's cultural deposits. Abundant artifacts and animal bone fragments were found in all cultural levels. Excavations revealed one definite and one possible hearth and an alignment of pinyon branches that may represent a collapsed brush structure. Radiocarbon, tree-ring, macrobotanical, pollen, and protein residue studies indicate that a minimum of five archaeological components are present, the earliest dating between 395 and 195 B.C. during the Terminal Archaic period, and the latest dating between A.D. 1885 and 1920. Ancestral Ute and components contemporaneous with the Formative stage occupation of the region are represented.

Reed, Alan D.

1997 *Archaeological Test Excavations at Watershed Rockshelter (5ME213) Mesa County, Colorado.*

Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric and Historic Sites at Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Otero County, Colorado

In October 1995, Alpine conducted limited archaeological testing at four prehistoric sites and two features of apparent historic affiliation within the boundaries of Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site in Otero County, Colorado. The purpose of the testing was to identify the age and cultural affiliation of the cultural resources; to acquire data that would allow assessments of significance, site integrity, and National Register of Historic Places eligibility; and to obtain basic information to enable the park to better protect the sites. Fire-cracked rock features were excavated, dating prehistoric occupations in the area to 730 ± 90 BP, placing site occupation in the Middle Ceramic period. A large depression near Bent's Old Fort was partially bisected with a trench. The discovery of decayed logs within the feature indicates that it was likely a semisubterranean structure. Stratigraphy and analysis of associated artifacts suggest that it was constructed prior to 1885, and might even be contemporaneous with Bent's Old Fort.

Greubel, Rand A.

1996 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric and Historic Sites at Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Otero County, Colorado.

Stanley Canyon Hydroelectric Project, Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado

Alpine conducted extensive archaeological testing at two historical archaeological sites on the Pike National Forest in October 1993 in advance of reservoir construction. Fieldwork at site 5EP1124 resulted in the investigation of a portion of a habitation structure and trash disposal area from circa 1889. A habitation structure location, two mining pits, and three trash disposal areas from circa 1902 were investigated at site 5EP1125. Additional historical research was conducted to place the sites into historical context. The artifact analysis, descriptive information, and historical data generated by the project were used to answer specific research questions considered to be important to our understanding of the history of the region.

Horn, Jonathon C.

1994 Significance Testing and Data Recovery at Sites 5EP1124 and 5EP1125, Stanley Canyon Hydroelectric Project, Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado.

New Mexico

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Archaeological Excavations at Anasazi Sites at the San Juan Mine

In 1988 and again in 1990, Alpine conducted archaeological excavations at Anasazi sites at the San Juan Mine in northwestern New Mexico. The investigations were conducted to mitigate the impacts of planned coal mining on sites LA 3697, LA 22080, LA 22089, LA 22090, LA 34905, LA 34906, and LA 69360. Site LA 3697 is a late Pueblo III period Anasazi site consisting of two substantial masonry rooms along a cliff face, several outdoor hearths, and several isolated masonry walls. Artifactual and architectural information suggests that the site was occupied as a field house to support nearby horticultural activities. The site probably was abandoned during the winter months. Sites LA 22080, LA 22089, and LA 22090 evidently date to the early Pueblo II period and represent limited activity sites and field houses in support of agricultural endeavors. Sites LA 34905 and LA 34906 represent activity areas within a larger site. Because site significance assessments were based upon possible ties to the Squaw Springs Anasazi community,

efforts were made to establish the nature of the relationship. Project data indicated that the five sites were occupied on a short-term or seasonal basis and were not primary loci of residence. Direct association with the Squaw Springs community could not be established, however. Excavations at LA 34905/34906 revealed an early Pueblo III period occupation. Excavations focused upon a masonry-lined pit structure, revealed by a pothole. The circular structure is believed to have served as a seasonal habitation in support of agricultural activities. Site LA 69360 represents a nonstructural Pueblo III period limited activity site. Significant scientific information was retrieved from the project sites prior to construction disturbances that, when placed in the context of other research conducted in the region, helps illuminate the nature of Anasazi field houses and limited activity sites in the region.

Reed, Alan D.

1989 Archaeological Excavations At Five Anasazi Sites Located at the San Juan Mine, San Juan County, New Mexico.

1989 Archaeological Data Recovery at Two Anasazi Sites near the San Juan Mine, San Juan County, New Mexico.

1990 Archaeological Excavation of a Pueblo III Period Field House (LA 3697) at the San Juan Mine, San Juan County, New Mexico.

Limited Archaeological Data Recovery at Five Sites along the Planned TransColorado Pipeline, San Juan County, New Mexico

In August 1997, Alpine conducted photodocumentation of one historic site and archaeological investigations at four prehistoric sites along a 40-km-long segment of TransColorado Gas Transmission Company's pipeline between El Paso Natural Gas Company's Blanco Compressor Station north of Bloomfield, New Mexico, and the Coyote Gulch Treating Plant on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in southern Colorado. Work commenced with monitoring backhoe trenching along the planned pipeline centerline, which was conducted to identify possible cultural features not evident on the site surfaces. Buried cultural features, consisting of intact and eroded hearths or roasting pits, were found in the backhoe trenches at LA 86090 and LA 86095. These were excavated to retrieve radiocarbon and macrobotanical samples. An eroding roasting pit evident just outside of the backhoe trench at LA 27615 was also excavated, yielding evidence of a possible Basketmaker II period occupation. The immediate vicinity of a site LA113657 was also subjected to limited exploration with a backhoe. Site LA 79998, an abandoned segment of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, was documented through photography and described.

Reed, Alan D.

1997 Limited Archaeological Data Recovery at Five Sites along the Planned TransColorado Pipeline San Juan County, New Mexico.

Utah

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Kern River 2003 Expansion Project, Utah

- Reed, Alan D., Matthew T. Seddon, and Heather K. Stettler (series editors)
- 2005 *Volume I: Project Background and Approach.*
 - 2005 *Volume II: A Synthesis of Archaeological Research along the Kern River Pipeline Corridor.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 1 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 2 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 3 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 4 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 5 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 6 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume III: Part 7 Prehistoric Excavated Sites and Discoveries.*
 - 2005 *Volume IV: Part 1 Prehistoric Synthesis.*
 - 2005 *Volume IV: Part 2 Prehistoric Synthesis.*
 - 2005 *Volume IV: Part 3 Prehistoric Synthesis.*
 - 2005 *Volume V: Historical Archaeology Part 1: Level II Documentation of Historic Linear Sites.*
 - 2005 *Volume V: Historical Archaeology Part 2: Context for Recording and Evaluating Historic Linear Resources in Salt Lake County.*
 - 2005 *Volume V: Historical Archaeology Part 3: Excavated Sites.*
 - 2005 *Volume V: Historical Archaeology Part 3: Excavated Sites Appendices.*
 - 2005 *Volume VI: Synthesis of Regional Archaeological Data.*
 - 2005 *Volume VII: Summary and Conclusions.*

Pfertsch, Jack E.

- 2003 *Kern River 2003 Expansion Project, Utah - Volume V: Historical Archaeology, Part 1: Level II Documentation of Historic Linear Sites.*

Archaeological Data Recovery: Provo Canyon

Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery at site in Provo Canyon, Wasatch County, Utah, in the Spring of 2003. The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) plans to relocate Highway 189 from its present route alongside the Provo River to a higher route across Canyon Meadows terrace. The new route would take the highway directly through the site. Testing conducted in 2000 found the site to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Data recovery work in 2003 included excavation of manual excavation units, auger probes, and mechanical trenching. Although materials were lacking that might provide absolute dates for the site occupation, diagnostic projectile points recovered from the site suggest the presence of Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupations. The site apparently functioned as a base camp where large

quantities of unfinished lithic tools were produced. The excavations also revealed limited evidence for subsistence activities, specifically hunting of large game, wild vegetal food processing, and possibly fishing.

Firor, James, Lucille E. Harris, and Alan D. Reed

2004 *Excavations at the Provo Canyon Site 42WA42, Wasatch County, Utah (UDOT Project No. NH-0189 (6) 14).*

Archaeological Testing of the Bartlett Flats Pictograph Alcove

Alpine conducted limited test excavations at the Bartlett Flats Pictograph Alcove in the Fall of 2000. The purpose of the work was to provide adequate documentation of the site, and to determine if cultural features or other cultural deposits are present. The work confirmed the presence of both features and areas of intact cultural deposition. Testing consisted of auger probing and hand excavated test units. In addition, seven looted storage cists were cleaned out and documented. A limited number of artifacts were encountered, and samples were collected for macrobotanical analysis and radiocarbon age determinations. Cultural features and a midden deposit were encountered. The midden fill was unstratified, but diagnostic artifacts encountered in the midden deposit may indicate the presence of two different components at the site. A probable dart point may indicate a Late Archaic component contemporaneous with the pictograph panel, although it could also date to the Basketmaker II period. Precise dates are not generally available for rock art styles, but the Barrier Canyon style is generally considered to date to the Archaic Stage. Diagnostic artifacts indicate a Fremont occupation at the site, dating between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1200. The seven storage cists in the West Alcove most likely belong to the Fremont component. The current lack of chronometric dates hampers a more precise estimate of the age of these occupations, although radiocarbon samples collected from the hearth features and from the midden deposit may provide additional information in the future.

Firor, James

2002 *Archaeological Testing of the Bartlett Flats Pictograph Alcove (42GR382) Grand County, Utah.*

TransColorado Gas Transmission Project

In 1998, the TransColorado Gas Transmission Company constructed a 22- and 24- inch natural gas pipeline between Piceance Creek in west-central Colorado and the El Paso and Transwestern pipeline system in northwestern New Mexico. The pipeline corridor was 465-km (289 miles) long and crossed public and private lands. Prior to project construction, Alpine intensively inspected the planned corridor, access roads, and other associated facilities for cultural resources. One hundred thirty-five significant sites, eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, were recorded along the planned pipeline corridor. In 1997 and 1998, Alpine and Centennial Archaeology conducted extensive archaeological excavation of a sample of the significant sites, lesser work at those significant sites not selected for extensive archaeological data recovery, and archaeological monitoring of all significant sites during the construction phase.

Reed, Alan D. (editor)

2001 *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico. Vols. 1-7 and Appendix Vols. 1-2.*

Archaeological Data Recovery at Four Anasazi Sites on White Mesa along U.S. Highway 191, San Juan County, Utah

During the summer of 1995, Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery at four prehistoric sites on White Mesa south of Blanding, Utah, near Shirttail Corner, along US Highway 191. The investigations were conducted to mitigate the effects of planned ground disturbances associated with highway improvements. Field tasks were restricted to those portions of the site within the area of planned ground disturbance and included site mapping, controlled archaeological excavation of cultural features and extramural areas, and mechanical blading of sites areas as a final means to locate buried cultural features. The investigated sites were the Feedlot site (42SA7657), Corral Canyon Village (42SA7659), the Happy Salamander site (42SA7660), and the Milepost 43 site (42SA20977). All are attributable to the Anasazi tradition. Chronometric dates were obtained for all sites, and all sites except the Feedlot site yielded large quantities of artifacts and substantial numbers of cultural features. Excavations at the Feedlot site revealed a hearth and the disturbed remains of at least one slab feature. A radiocarbon sample from the hearth and a small ceramic sample indicate that the Feedlot site was occupied during the Basketmaker III period. Corral Canyon Village yielded a kiva, two pithouses, and several smaller features. A number of tree-ring specimens recovered from the architectural features were analyzed; these indicate site occupation at approximately A.D. 1050, during the latter portion of the Pueblo II period. Excavations at the Happy Salamander site revealed a small masonry room block with an attached ramada, a masonry-lined kiva, and extramural features. Radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, and ceramic seriation indicate that the site was occupied during the Pueblo III period, between A.D. 1160 and 1200. The Milepost 43 site is multicomponent, but the area investigated revealed a pithouse and a small number of other pit and surface features attributable to a Basketmaker III component. Chronometric dates obtained indicate occupation during the late A.D. 580s. The data obtained from the four project sites were then considered in the context of archaeological data previously excavated at other sites on White Mesa for the purpose of addressing research questions posed in the project's research design.

Firor, James L., Rand A. Greubel, and Alan D. Reed
1998 Archaeological Data Recovery at Four Anasazi Sites on White Mesa along U.S.
 Highway 191, San Juan County, Utah.

Archaeological Investigations of 11 Sites Along Interstate 70 in Central Utah

Prior to the construction of the segment of Interstate 70 from Castle Valley to Rattlesnake Bench, archaeological data recovery was conducted by the University of Pittsburgh's Cultural Resource Management Program at 11 prehistoric sites on the San Rafael Swell. Analysis of the archaeological data and materials by Alpine produced evidence of prehistoric occupation of the San Rafael Swell and adjacent regions extending at least 4,000 years into the past. An apparently continuous occupation of the project area from as early as 800 B.C. into Protohistoric times is documented. A diachronic model of prehistoric use of the project is formulated, focusing on aspects of prehistoric systems of subsistence, technology, site structure, social organization, and group mobility for Archaic, Fremont, and Numic groups.

Greubel, Rand A.
1996 Archaeological Investigations of 11 Sites Along Interstate 70: Castle Valley to
 Rattlesnake Bench.

Archaeological Data Recovery at the Crystal Site, San Juan County, Utah

During the summer of 1995, Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery at the Crystal Site (42SA21063), a multicomponent campsite a short distance southeast of the town of the town of Monticello in San Juan County, Utah. The archaeological work was conducted to mitigate potential effects associated with the planned construction of a haul road, which will be used to transport contaminated materials from the abandoned Monticello Mill Tailings Site to a permanent repository to the south. Archaeological work included systematic surface artifact collection, augering and test excavation to identify areas with high potential for important cultural deposits, and controlled excavation of extensive blocks. A total of 96 m³, comprising 21.2 cubic meters, was excavated. Five archaeological components were identified, though evidence was sparse for some components. All components were restricted to the uppermost 15 cm of soil. One component is evidenced by three lanceolate projectile points similar to Foothills-Mountain tradition points of the Paleoindian stage, and a single spurred scraper. Middle Archaic, Terminal Archaic, Formative stage, and Ute components were also identified. Much of the excavated data were attributed to the Ute component. Although no intact cultural features were found, radiocarbon dates were obtained from two charcoal stains in probable association with artifacts and ecofacts.

Reed, Alan D.

1996 Archaeological Data Recovery at the Crystal Site (42SA21063): A Multi-Component Campsite near Monticello, San Juan County, Utah.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Two Sites along State Road 262, San Juan County, Utah

In July of 1994, Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery at 42SA21453 and 42SA21449 within the right-of-way of Utah State Route 262 in San Juan County, Utah. The project was conducted in order to mitigate the effects of road improvement developments. Mitigative work consisted of controlled surface artifact collection at 42SA21449 and excavation of two 20 m² blocks at 42SA21453. Following the controlled data recovery work, the surfaces of both sites were mechanically scraped to locate any subsurface features in the right-of-way not discovered during the excavation and surface collection work. Both sites were determined to contain multiple components dating to the Archaic stage and the Anasazi tradition. The work resulted in the recovery of charcoal that yielded a radiocarbon date of 4240 ± 80 years B.P. for the earlier occupation at 42SA21453. Chronometric dates were not available for the other components, which were assigned cultural affiliations based on the presence of diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts.

Firor, James L., and Morgan C. Pope

1995 Archaeological Data Recovery at Two Sites along State Road 262, San Juan County, Utah.

Excavation of Two Prehistoric Southern Paiute Sites near Kanab, Utah

In July 1993, prior to the planned transfer of land ownership from the Bureau of Land Management to the City of Kanab, Utah, Alpine performed archaeological data recovery work in the form of limited excavations was performed at two prehistoric sites in one of the areas to be exchanged. At 42KA3495, surface collection and excavation of an 8 m² area revealed a very small, single component occupation centered around a single hearth feature. Surface collection and excavation of a 60 m² area at 42KA3494 revealed nine prehistoric features surrounded by a sparse lithic scatter. Two other identified features were determined to be of recent origin. Although the

site yielded only small quantities of artifactual, faunal, and floral remains, the investigations did provide limited information on site functions, subsistence, technology, seasonality, and cultural chronology. The results of the data recovery work indicate that both sites were occupied by Southern Paiute peoples. The smaller site, 42KA3495, dates to the earlier part of the Southern Paiute use of southwest Utah between A.D. 1210 and 1480. The larger site, 42KA3494, was occupied on two or more occasions. The earliest, and most extensive use of the site was essentially contemporaneous with the occupation of the smaller site. Two other dates indicate a later occupation dating after A.D. 1670, and possibly a middle occupation between A.D. 1438 and 1666. Both sites appear to have functioned as short-term campsites. The small number of artifacts present and the diversity of lithic materials represented at the site probably reflect the highly mobile nature of the site occupants.

Firor, Jim

1994 Excavation of Two Prehistoric Southern Paiute Sites near Kanab, Utah.

Archaeological Excavation of the Wolf Springs Site, Wasatch County, Utah

In the summer of 1993, Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery efforts at the Wolf Springs Site (42WA125), a high-elevation prehistoric lithic scatter on the Uinta National Forest. Although most work was conducted within a 61-m-wide corridor, two excavation units were dug by volunteers north of the project corridor. A total of 32 m³ (19.2 m³) was excavated. Site soils were extensively mixed as a result of rodent burrowing. Two radiocarbon samples collected from level fill were processed, but were rejected because they were stratigraphically reversed. Two components were identified, based upon horizontal artifact distributions and diagnostic artifacts. A Late Prehistoric component is indicated by a single small side-notched projectile point. This component is north of the project corridor on a gently sloping portion of the site. The other component is in the southern portion of the project corridor, at the base of a steep slope. Excavations there yielded a Pinto series projectile point, suggesting that the component dates between 6300 and 4200 B.C. No cultural features were found.

Reed, Alan D.

1994 Archaeological Excavation of the Wolf Spring Site (42WA125), Wasatch County, Utah.

Limited Archaeological Investigations and Data Recovery at the Rochester/Muddy Creek Rock Art Site, Emery County, Utah

In October 1992, Alpine conducted archaeological investigations at the Rochester/Muddy Creek Rock Art Site (42EM392) near the town of Emery in central Utah. The study's objective was to define the spatial extent of the site, obtain information necessary for interpreting the site, and to develop a site management and protection plan. Excavations at 42EM392 revealed a hearth dating between 7,170 and 5,650 B.C. A second radiocarbon date from the site was dated between 40 B.C. and A.D. 339. Flaked and ground stone artifacts, a single Emery Gray sherd, a bone awl, and faunal remains were recovered.

Pope, M. Clark

1993 Limited Archaeological Investigations and Data Recovery at the Rochester/Muddy Creek Rock Art Site (42EM392) Emery County, Utah.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah

In response to potential threats to cultural resources posed by road maintenance work in Natural Bridges National Monument, Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery work at two locations along the Loop Road in September 1992. Data recovery involved mapping, surface collection, and excavation centered around two features visible on the surface. In one instance, at an area identified as 42SA6661, test excavation revealed that the visible feature was the result of recent burning, probably associated with road construction. At the other location, 42SA18646, excavation revealed the presence of a hearth and a slab-lined storage cist dating to the Basketmaker II period, between A.D. 1 and 500.

Firor, James

1993 Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 42SA18646, Natural Bridges National Monument, San Juan County, Utah.

Excavations at Shadow Shelter, Canyonlands National Park, Utah

In the fall of 1992, Alpine excavated Shadow Shelter (42SA8477), a rockshelter site in the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park in southwestern Utah. The excavations were conducted to mitigate potential effects associated with the construction of a planned residential complex near the site. Excavations within the small, stratified rockshelter yielded over 27,500 artifacts and four hearths. Four archaeological components, designated Components 1 through 4, were identified. Component 1 is the most recent, and probably represents a Numic occupation dating sometime between A.D. 1200 and 1700. It is evidently restricted to the present ground surface. Component 2 comprises the uppermost few centimeters of soil. Dates obtained from a hearth within Component 2 indicate occupation between 340 B.C. and A.D. 130. Component 2 is probably affiliated with the White Dog phase of the Basketmaker II culture, or possibly the Late Archaic period. Immediately beneath Component 2 lies Component 3, chronometrically dated between 1520 and 1210 B.C. This Late Archaic period component represents the most intensive occupation of the site.

Approximately 35 cm beneath Component 3 was encountered another cultural level, designated Component 4. No chronometric determination of the age of Component 4 was made. Its stratigraphic position, however, suggests affiliation with the Middle or Early Archaic periods.

Reed, Alan D.

1993 The Archaeology of Shadow Shelter (42SA8477), Canyonlands National Park, Utah.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Two Sites along State Road 9, Washington County, Utah

In July and August 1990, Alpine undertook archaeological excavations at 42WS54 and 42WS1226 along State Road 9 between St. George and Hurricane, Washington County, Utah, to mitigate the impacts of road construction on those two sites. At 42WS54, an open scatter of artifacts with an Anasazi room block nearby, 2,795 artifacts were recovered through controlled excavations at four individual artifact concentrations. Pollen, macrobotanical, radiocarbon samples, and two bones were recovered, and two cultural features were detected and examined. Site 42WS1226 was a small rockshelter with deep alluvial and cultural deposits present on the floodplain below. A total of 1,333 artifacts was recovered, along with pollen, macrobotanical, radiocarbon samples, and pieces of bone. Occupation of the rockshelter is attributable entirely to the Southern Paiute. Deposits in the floodplain below the rockshelter appear to date from the Protohistoric into the Archaic. Synthesis of the data from these two sites has resulted in a greater understanding of the prehistory of the St. George Basin during the Protohistoric, Formative, and Archaic periods.

Horn, Jonathon C.

1991 Archaeological Data Recovery at 42WS54 and 42WS1226 along State Road 9, Washington County, Utah.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Five Prehistoric Sites at the Planned Halls Crossing Airport, San Juan County, Utah

In the fall of 1990, Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery at 42SA21014, 42SA21015, 42SA21016, 42SA21017, and 42SA21018 to mitigate the impacts of airport construction at the planned Halls Crossing Airport in southeastern Utah. The five sites are in an area dominated by slickrock and low sand dunes. Because the potential for important subsurface cultural deposits was believed to be low, archaeological investigations focused upon the recovery of surface artifacts. All surface artifacts within artifact concentrations and 10 percent of the artifacts in outlying areas were collected. Samples of naturally occurring chert pebbles were also collected at each site. Fifty-two 1 m by 1 m excavation units were dug, some in artifact concentrations and some in outlying areas. Project data indicate use of the sites by Pueblo III period Anasazi and possibly Archaic stage peoples. The sites appear to have been the loci of raw chert material procurement and processing and other, minor activities.

Reed, Alan D.

1991 Archaeological Data Recovery at Five Prehistoric Sites at the Planned Halls Crossing Airport, San Juan County, Utah.

Archaeological Data Recovery at the Down Wash Site, Canyonlands National Park, Utah

In October 1989, Alpine undertook archaeological excavations at the Down Wash site (42WN1666) in the Maze District of Canyonlands National Park, in an attempt to retrieve important data from the site before it was forever lost as a result of ongoing erosion. Stratified cultural deposits were systematically excavated to a depth of nearly 3 m, resulting in the recovery of nearly 5,500 artifacts, collection of pollen, macrobotanical, and radiocarbon samples, and examination of 15 cultural features. Synthesis of these data resulted in a greater understanding of the prehistoric use of the Canyonlands region during the middle to late Archaic and Anasazi periods, as well as of environmental trends since the Pleistocene. Alpine subsequently prepared a National Register nomination for the property.

Horn, Jonathon C.

1990 Archaeological Data Recovery at the Down Wash Site (42WN1666), Canyonlands National Park, Utah.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Three Prehistoric Sites along State Road 313, Grand County, Utah

In the summer of 1989, Alpine excavated three prehistoric sites along State Road 313 in southeastern Utah to mitigate the impacts of road construction. Excavations at 42GR2211 revealed a temporary Fremont habitation structure dating between approximately A.D. 695 and 769. Chipped and ground stone artifacts and a small number of Emery Gray sherds were found in association with the structure. Limited testing conducted in another area of the site revealed a possible structure dating between approximately 350 and 210 B.C. Only one artifact, a flake, was found in possible association with this badly eroded feature. Excavations at 42GR2232, a small

rockshelter, resulted in the identification of two stratified components. The lower strata were apparently deposited by a possible "Proto-Formative" group between A.D. 250 and 540. No ceramics and few prepared tools besides grinding stones were found in the lower levels. The upper levels at site 42GR2232 evidently represent a Bull Creek phase Fremont occupation. Associated with the component were Emery Gray sherds and a variety of projectile points commonly found on other Fremont sites. The component is chronometrically dated to approximately A.D. 1663 to 1188. Site 42GR2236 is a small open site. Artifacts recovered there included Cottonwood Triangular projectile points and what may be an unusual corrugated variety of Intermountain Brown Ware. These artifacts, in addition to several Desert Side-notched projectile points recovered during previous testing, indicate affiliation with a Numic group - possibly the ancestors of the Ute or the Southern Paiute. A hearth discovered at the site yielded radiocarbon dates indicating occupation at approximately A.D. 1270.

Reed, Alan D.

1990 Archaeological Data Recovery at Three Prehistoric Sites Located Along State Road 313, Grand County, Utah.

Wyoming

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Kern River 2003 Expansion Project: Archaeological Excavations

This report describes the results of archaeological data recovery at three prehistoric sites. The work was conducted in 2002 and 2003 by Alpine, under contract with the Kern River Gas Transmission Company. One site, 48LN2330, was minimally investigated; a thermal feature discovered in the pipeline trench was excavated. A radiocarbon date was derived, which indicated a Late Archaic site occupation. Site 48LN2331, the Many Chiefs site, was more extensively investigated, though excavations were confined to the planned construction corridor. A total of 55 m² was excavated, mostly in two excavation blocks. Three cultural features were identified, and small samples of artifacts and faunal materials were collected. Thermoluminescence dating of fire-cracked rock and diagnostic artifacts provided the basis for identifying Middle and Late Archaic components. Both components represented short-term, relatively unintensive use of the site. Site 48UT2516, the Hogsback site, was discovered during open trench inspection along a rerouted section, where no other pipelines had been constructed. No surface evidence of the site had been detected. The site was subjected to augering and backhoe trenching to identify areas for fruitful exploration. Trenching revealed a buried basin house and a number of scattered thermal features. Twenty-six radiocarbon dates were processed. These dates were used to define four components. Component 1 contained the basin house; it dated to the Opal phase of the Early Archaic period. Components 2 and 3 were attributed to the Late Archaic period, and Component 4 was attributed to the Uinta phase of the Late Prehistoric period. Components 2, 3, and 4 were primarily represented by thermal features. Relatively few artifacts were recovered at the Hogsback site, indicating that most occupations were short-term.

Reed, Alan D. (editor)

2005 The Kern River 2003 Expansion Project Wyoming Cultural Resources Mitigation Report.

Limited Data Recovery at Site 48WA1762, Washakie County, Wyoming

In the Fall of 2002, Alpine conducted limited excavations at this site on land managed by the BLM, Worland Field Office in Washakie County, Wyoming. Work was conducted under contract to Western Area Power Administration, under terms of a BLM-Wyoming Permit. The limited data recovery efforts entailed the complete excavation of two thermal features, excavation of two shovel trenches, and analysis of all surface artifacts. The two cultural features yielded radiocarbon determinations that indicate a site occupation sometime between cal A.D. 880 and 1040. Project records and artifacts have been curated at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository.

Cater, John D., and Alan D. Reed

2003 *Limited Data Recovery at Site 48WA1762 as Part of Western Area Power Administration's Lovell to Thermopolis 115 kV Transmission Line Upgrade Project Washakie County, Wyoming.*

Archaeological Excavations at Three Discovery Sites along the Kern River Gas Transmission Line, Southwestern Wyoming

During the 1992 field season, Alpine conducted data recovery excavations at three "discovery sites" along the Kern River Pipeline route in southwestern Wyoming. Two of these sites, the Deep Hearth site (48UT786), and the Broken Home site (48UT186), were previously recorded resources evaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological site 48UT1447 was deeply buried in the pipeline trench with no surface manifestation. During the construction monitoring of the Kern River pipeline in 1991, the discovery of significant archaeological remains on the sites resulted in the development and implementation of a treatment plan to mitigate the adverse effects of pipeline construction. The data recovery excavation at the three sites provided a considerable amount of data concerning the Late Paleoindian and Archaic occupation of the Wyoming Basin.

Rood, Ronald J., and M. Clark Pope

1993 1992 Archaeological Excavations along the Kern River Gas Transmission Line, Southwestern Wyoming: Data Recovery at Sites 48UT1447, 48UT786, and 48UT186.

Archaeological Investigations at Site 48CR5183 near Saratoga, Wyoming

Site 48CR5183 is a large prehistoric chert procurement site at Shively Field (Saratoga Airport), near the town of Saratoga in southern Carbon County, Wyoming. Alpine conducted archaeological data recovery at the site in July 1992 to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed rerouting of a county road through the site. The investigations resulted in the recovery of over two tons of lithic debitage and cores from limited surface collection and the excavation of five test units, two prehistoric quarry pits, and two lithic workshops, for a total of 35 m² of excavation. Bison bone digging tools and numerous hammerstones were also recovered. Four small fire features were found. Radiocarbon age determinations from two of the features suggest that quarrying episodes took place during the latter part of the Late Plains Archaic and Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric periods. Lithic assemblage analysis indicates that cores, large flakes and possibly early stage biface blanks were produced for transport elsewhere prior to manufacture into finished implements.

Greubel, Rand A.

1993 Prehistoric Chert Procurement Near Saratoga, Wyoming: Archaeological Investigations At Site 48CR5183.