



A CULTURAL INVENTORY FOR THE COMMERCE CROSSROADS STAGE 2 MEGA SITE

PREPARED FOR:

The Economic Development Corporation of Utah

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03/29/23

ABSTRACT

The Economic Development Corporation of Utah (EDC Utah) has initiated an environmental study to progress the Consumer Crossroads (formerly Iron Springs) from a stage 1 mega site to a stage 2. The project will take place over an area of 841 acres between Iron Springs Road and the Union Pacific Railroad, approximately 3.5 miles west of the Cedar City Regional Airport in Iron County, Ut. The study area extends from 2400 North to approximately 1300 North and exists on only private land (see Figure 1 and Appendix A).

Seven previously recorded sites were noted to extend within the study area boundary. Each of the sites are artifact scatters that represent both prehistoric and historic components and were either updated or revisited as a result of this survey. Many of the sites had not been updated since the 1990s and were previously recorded as several small unrelated sites. During the environmental survey, Horrocks observed a continuous distribution of artifacts between sites with no clear separating boundary between them. As a result, Horrocks proposes a consolidation of sites 42IN1598, 42IN1599, 42IN1600, 42IN1601 and 42IN1171 under the site number 42IN1171 as a multi-component artifact scatter. Due to the lithic source material and tool stone found at the site, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) would likely concur with a lead agency determination of Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 42IN3631 was last updated in 2015, Horrocks revisited the site and recommends no change in eligibility or boundary of the site. For a summary of the survey results, see Table 1, below.

Table 1. Overview of Survey Results.

SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITY	RECORDING TYPE
42IN1171	Multi-Component Artifact Scatter	Eligible	Update
42IN1601	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN1600	Historic Trash Dump	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN1599	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN1598	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN3631	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Revisit
42IN3610	Historic Trash Scatter	Not Eligible	Update

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INTRODUCTION

The Economic Development Corporation of Utah (EDC Utah) has initiated an environmental study to progress the Consumer Crossroads (formerly Iron Springs) from a stage 1 mega site to a stage 2. The project will take place over an area of 841 acres between Iron Springs Road and the Union Pacific Railroad, approximately 3.5 miles west of the Cedar City Regional Airport in Iron County, Ut. The study area extends from 2400 North to approximately 1300 North and exists on only private land (see Figure 1 and Appendix A).

Seven previously recorded sites were noted to extend within the study area boundary. Each of the sites are artifact scatters that represent both prehistoric and historic components and were either updated or revisited as a result of this survey. Many of the sites had not been updated since the 1990s and were previously recorded as several small unrelated sites. During the environmental survey, Horrocks observed a continuous distribution of artifacts between sites with no clear separating boundary between them. As a result, Horrocks proposes a consolidation of sites 42IN1598, 42IN1599, 42IN1600, 42IN1601 and 42IN1171 under the site number 42IN1171 as a multi-component artifact scatter. Due to the lithic source material and tool stone found at the site, SHPO would likely concur with a lead agency determination of Eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 42IN3631 was last updated in 2015, Horrocks revisited the site and recommends no change in eligibility or boundary of the site.



Figure 1. Typical view of the study area, looking north

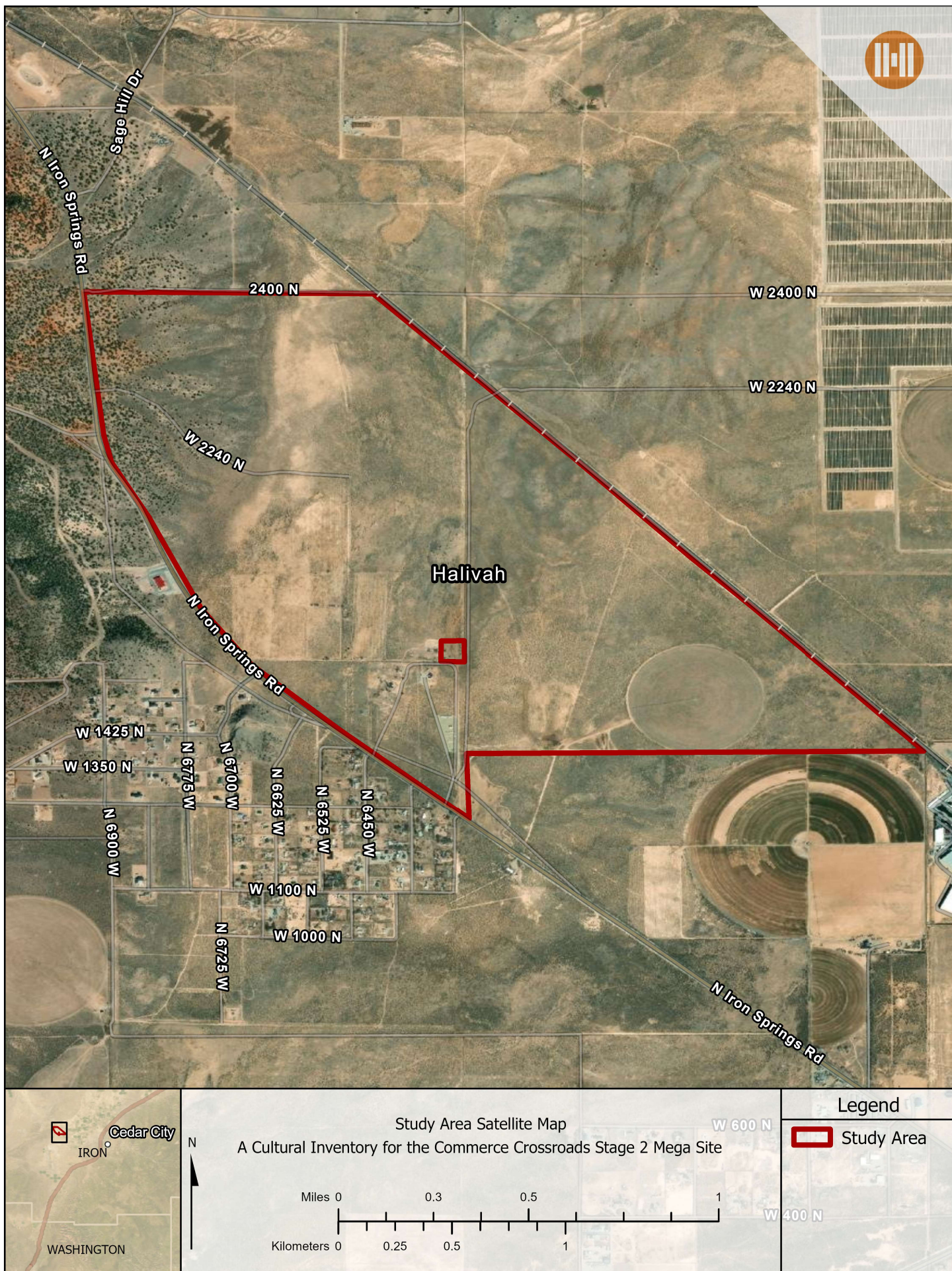


Figure 2. Aerial Overview of the Study Area

PROJECT AREA SETTING

The geographic setting for the project area is in the Tonoquints Volcanic subdivision of the Basin and Range–Colorado Plateau Transition region (Stokes 1986). The project is located partially within the city limits of Cedar City in the Cedar Valley. The elevation of the project area ranges from a low of approximately 5,475 feet above sea level (1,668 meters) to a high of approximately 5,550 feet above sea level (1,691 meters). Dominant vegetation in the project area includes sagebrush and bunch grasses. The study area consists of approximately 841 acres that extends from the Union Pacific Railroad in the east to the Iron Springs Road to the west. The legal location of the project can be found in Table 2. A topographic map of the project area can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2. Project Area Legal Description

TOWNSHIP AND RANGE	SECTIONS
35 South 12 West	33, 34, 35
36 South 12 West	02, 03



Figure 3. Project area overview, looking west.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Paleoindian Period, ca. 13,000 to 6,000 B.C.

The earliest known artifacts in Iron County date to the Paleoindian Period. The Paleoindian Period dates to ca. 13,000 to 6,000 years B.C., although the dividing line between Paleoindian and Archaic is difficult to define. Paleoindian sites in this region are sparse and generally consist of single lithic tools and tool fragments found on the surface. Only a few have been documented.

Archaic Period, ca. 6,000 B.C. to 0 A.D.

The Archaic Period is generally divided into Early, Middle, and Late as the residents of the Great Basin adapted to changing climate and the availability of different resources. The period is characterized by seasonal hunting and gathering subsistence strategies that are identified through changing projectile point styles. At the end of the Middle Archaic Period, new technologies, including the bow and arrow, led to an increase in sedentism and a change in the resources being exploited.

Formative Period, ca. 0 to 1350 A.D.

The primary occurrence of Formative Period adaptations in this area is the archaeologically defined Fremont culture. The Fremont are defined by an increasing reliance on maize horticulture, distinctive rock art, arrow points (including the Rosespring type), ceramics, architecture, basketry, moccasins, and substantial villages of pithouses. The Parowan Valley is considered to be one of the major centers of the Fremont culture. Major mounds and villages have been excavated at Median Village near Summit, the Parowan site, and near Paragonah. The Parowan Valley may also represent the source of much of the distinctive Snake Valley black-on-gray pottery, although local manufacture in other locations may also have occurred (Watkins 2006:78).

Numic Period 1350 A.D. to 1850 A.D.

Relatively little research appears to have been conducted on protohistoric Numic occupations of the Cedar and Parowan valleys. The presence of Numic-speaking groups like the Paiute in this region was noted by Euroamerican trappers and settlers, and Paiute bands continue to occupy the area. The Numic Period is characterized by a shift away from horticulture and to more reliance on wild resources, although crops may still have been grown. Distinctive projectile points and brownware pottery are also present at Numic sites.

Exploration AD 1776-1850

The earliest Euroamerican exploration of Utah was performed by Spanish and European Americans between 1776 and 1847. The Dominguez-Escalante Expedition was conducted in 1776 to find a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the coast of California (Warner 1995:xii). The Expedition passed through Iron County, including Cedar Valley. The site of their "Casting of Lots" to determine whether to continue to California or turn back towards Santa Fe was conducted on a hill in northern Iron County. The Old Spanish Trail, used by traders and travelers between Santa Fe and California, passed through Iron County, crossing the study area southwest of Parowan.

Exploring parties and immigrant groups on their way to California also sometimes passed through Iron County, following the Old Spanish Trail west through Mountain Meadows.

In 1849, the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church), Brigham Young, sent an exploratory party under the direction of Parley P. Pratt to explore southwestern Utah. Pratt returned a favorable report of the area, particularly Cedar Valley, and also confirmed reports of the presence of iron ore in the area (Seegmiller 1998:41-44).

Settlement 1850-1900

In December 1850, a settlement expedition known as the “Iron Mission” met in Provo. Over 150 men, women, and children trekked south in bitter cold and established the community of Parowan on Center Creek in January 1851 (Seegmiller 1998:49-50). Additional settlers arrived in the spring and summer of that year, and after a visit by Brigham Young in May, additional settlements were added north and south of Parowan, taking up additional land with available water. Cedar City was settled in the fall of 1851 with the intent of mining both coal and iron ore that were available in the area. Paragonah and Enoch were established in 1852 as additional farming and ranching outposts (Seegmiller 1998:53-58). Iron production by the Iron Mission continued only until 1858 when an influx of goods into the territory with Johnston’s Army reduced the need for locally produced goods. A private operation at Iron City produced iron for local and regional consumption from 1868 into the 1880s (Seegmiller 1998:82).

Development and Industry 1900-1940

By the turn of the 20th Century, Iron County was becoming dependent on sheep ranching, as the value of sheep surpassed the value of cattle. By 1910, the value of the sheep in the county was greater than the value of all grazing, farmland, and town property combined (Seegmiller 1998:100).

Although a railroad had been constructed through western Iron County in the 1880s, a spur was finally constructed to Cedar City in 1923 to take advantage of the tourist trade and natural resources of the area. At the same time, the Arrowhead Trail, which was the first highway through southern Utah and connected the Wasatch Front to Los Angeles, was also constructed.

Iron County continued to see uneven growth through the 1920s and 1930s as government work programs helped to pull it through the Great Depression. By 1940, the population of the county was 8,331, with over half of them in Cedar City, by far the largest city in Iron County.

The Modern Era 1940 to present

During World War II, iron mines in the county were expanded and employment increased dramatically to serve steel plants in Utah County and elsewhere. However, the demands of the war took many young men away from the county. This continued during U.S. involvement in Korea and Vietnam. Despite these demands, growth continued with booming mining and continued agricultural development (Seegmiller 1998:150). The population of the county reached 10,000 by 1960. The development of the county continued through the second half of the 20th Century with local institutions evolving and expanding to accommodate growth. Thus the Branch Normal School became the Branch Agricultural College, then the College of Southern Utah, and finally Southern Utah University. In a similar way, the Arrowhead Trail evolved into US Highway 91, which was replaced by I-15 by 1974. Cedar City is currently estimated to have a population of over 31,000, with the county population over 50,000.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A literature search was conducted on March 15th, 2023 on the Utah Division of State History’s (UDSH) online database, SEGO, to identify previously documented archaeological sites or areas of historic importance within the study area and a 0.5 mile radius beyond the study area. The literature search noted 11 previously completed archaeological projects and 41 previously recorded sites within a half mile of the study area. Of the 41 previously recorded sites, 6 were previously noted to intersect with the study area and during the course of the survey, a 7th was observed to extend into the area. A full list of literature search results can be found in Appendix A.

Topographic Maps and historic aerial photographs were also examined for evidence of potential cultural resources. Of the previously recorded sites in the 0.5 mile buffer beyond the study area, 42IN3632, 42IN3610, 42IN1172, 42IN1595, 42IN1596, and 42IN1597 were noted to have the potential to extend into the study area due to their close proximity to the boundary.

METHODS

On March 20th and 21st, Aaron Woods (Principal Investigator) and Brianne Murdock (Archaeologist) conducted an intensive-level pedestrian inventory of the survey area. The inventory was conducted using 15-meter survey transects. A broad, intuitive sampling method was adopted due to the large acreage and private land ownership. A GPS unit and aerial photographs were used to confirm the location of the transects. This broad intuitive sampling methodology provided a basic documentation of existing cultural resources within the APE, but does not represent a full, comprehensive or "intensive survey" where all areas of the APE were thoroughly documented. This survey sampling method noted a significant number of cultural resources within the northwestern portion of the APE. If consultation with SHPO is necessary, further survey of the study area would be requisite in order to comply with SHPO standards.

Specific attention was given to areas where previously recorded sites outside the boundary of the study area had greater potential to intersect with the project area due to their close proximity. Sites 42IN3632, 42IN3610, 42IN1172, 42IN1595, 42IN1596, and 42IN1597 were investigated in relation to the project area and were found either to continue into the study area or to likely be related to sites updated within the study area. In the case that a site was found to continue into the study area, an updated boundary and corresponding site form was created.

The sites observed as a result of this survey were updated using the Utah Division of State History (UDSH) Guidelines and the Utah Professional Archaeological Council's (UPAC) 2008 "Linear Sites: Guidance for Identifying and Recording under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act..

RESULTS

The survey resulted in the updating of six archaeological sites, five of which are recommended to be consolidated under the single site number 42IN1171. These sites include 42IN1598, 42IN1599, 42IN1600, 42IN1601, and 42IN1171. Site 42IN3610 was also documented as it was found to extend into the study area. Site 42IN3631 was revisited but not updated as a result of this inventory due to its recent update in 2015. A single isolated occurrence, IO-1, was noted during the course of the survey.

Sites Revisited and Updated

42IN1171

Site 42IN1171 was first recorded in 1988 by Barbara Walling (Walling 1988) and recently updated by Transcon in 2019. The original recording described this site as a multi-component site with both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Both Walling and Transcon recorded this site as not eligible. Due to the recent Transcon update, no further update to this site is necessary in the near future. Its close proximity to a suite of prehistoric and historic sites, however, suggests that a case can be made to combine this site with four other previously recorded sites which exhibit similar characteristics. During Horrocks' evaluation of the site, we noted an uninterrupted scatter of chipped stone, tested cobbles, cores, and historic trash encompassing an area which included previous site boundaries for 42IN1601, 42IN1600, 42IN1599, and 42IN1598. It is Horrocks' opinion that this site is much larger than previous recordings and should consolidate the four other site boundaries. Additionally, it is highly likely that sites 42IN1597, 42IN1595, and 42IN1172 should also be lumped into the overall site boundary for this site. The current division of this cluster of archaeological resources is bisected by Desert Mound Road and Iron Springs Road. These modern features were not present prehistorically, and the close proximity and similar characteristics of these sites suggests that they could all be lumped together.

This prehistoric component of this site consists of over 1000 flakes made of cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS) in various stages. Tertiary flakes are the most common, followed by secondary and primary flakes. Tested cobbles and cores were also noted and total in the low 100s. No ceramics or bifacially flaked tools were noted on site. Several large nodules of CCS material were noted on site.

The historic component of this site appears to be associated with expedient roadside trash dumping. Clusters of hole-in-top cans, broken dishes, mason jar lids, and clear and brown glass were all noted on site. Tobacco tins, spice containers, and personal beauty product containers were noted.

The presence of lithic scatters, flake concentrations, and large, partially buried pieces of raw CCS nodules across the site boundary suggests this was an important lithic source in the region. Additionally, the presence of nine other similar sites in a close radius indicates that prehistoric groups were utilizing raw material in this area with frequency. The close proximity to Iron Springs Road and Desert Mound Road suggest that the historic component may be roadside trash, or instances of off-site residential dumping. This site has potential to yield additional data regarding tool stone procurement and testing, tool manufacture, and subsurface deposits. It is also adjacent to historic road site 42IN2704. The presence of historic trash may provide additional insights into roadside trash disposal and provide additional temporal diagnostics. Should this site be presented to the SHPO, it would likely be recommended eligible and therefore, it would warrant additional survey and some measure of state and federal protections against adverse effects associated with development of this property.

42IN1601

This is a lithic scatter first noted in 1994 (Jacklin 1994) and updated in 2015 (Anderson 2015). Both of these recordings suggest the site is not eligible. Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible if consultation with the UT SHPO occurs. It is Horrocks' opinion that this site is much larger than previous recordings and should consolidate the four other sites. Additionally, it is highly likely that sites 42IN1597, 42IN1595, and 42IN1172 should also be lumped into the overall site boundary for this site. Desert Mound Road and Iron Springs Road were not present prehistorically, and the close proximity and similar characteristics of these sites suggests that they should be lumped together.

The prehistoric component of this site consists of over 1000 flakes made of Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS) in various stages. Tertiary flakes are the most common followed by secondary and primary flakes. Tested cobbles and cores were also noted and total in the low 100s. No ceramics or bifacially flaked tools were noted on site. Several large nodules of CCS material were noted.



Figure 4. 42IN1171: Multi-component artifact scatter.



Figure 5. 42IN1171: Historic jar with porcelain lid.

The 2015 recording noted 260 flakes and six lithic tools. Chert, chalcedony, obsidian, and quartzite were noted. Horrocks only noted CCS materials. The 2015 recording also noted early stage biface fragments, a groundstone fragment, a late stage biface, and a quartzite hammerstone.

Horrocks did not relocate these tools but found no clear dividing line between this site and the previously listed sites. Therefore, Horrocks recommends combining them all into one. Only a Part A will be completed for this site. For more specifics, see the site form for 42IN1172.

The historic component of this site appears to be associated with expedient roadside trash dumping. Clusters of hole-in-top cans, broken dishes, mason jar lids, and clear and brown glass were all noted on site. Tobacco tins, spice containers, and personal beauty product containers were noted.

The lithic scatter first noted in 1994 and updated in 2015. Both of these recordings suggest the site is not eligible. Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible. Should this site be presented to the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, it would likely be recommended eligible and therefore, it would warrant additional survey and some measure of state and federal protections to adverse effects associated with development of this property.

42IN1600

Site 42IN1600 is a historic trash scatter made up of mostly pre-1940s artifacts. The site was first recorded in 1994 by the Forest Service who noted the artifacts to have likely been hauled in from an alternate location. The scatter holds no depth, as nothing appeared to be eroding out of the drainages to the east and west sides of the site (Jacklin 1994). Artifacts noted during the Forest Service's recording include purple and blue glass shards, milk glass, stoneware and china fragments, wire, nails, a Clorox bottle glass, and tin cans with crimped seams. The time span of the artifacts date from the 1930s to the 1940s.

Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible if consultation with the UT SHPO occurs. It is Horrocks' opinion that this site is much larger than previous recordings and should consolidate the four other sites. Additionally, it is highly likely that sites 42IN1597, 42IN1595, and 42IN1172 should also be lumped into



Figure 6. 42IN1171: Prehistoric component of site, *Cryptocrystalline Silicate secondary flakes*.

the overall site boundary for this site. Desert Mound Road and Iron Springs Road were not present prehistorically, and the close proximity and similar characteristics of these sites suggests that they should be lumped together.

This prehistoric component of this site consists of over 1000 flakes made of Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS) in various stages. Tertiary flakes are the most common followed by secondary and primary flakes. Tested cobbles and cores were also noted and total in the low 100s. No ceramics or bifacially flaked tools were noted on site. Several large nodules of CCS material were noted on site.

The 2015 recording noted 260 flakes and six lithic tools. Chert, chalcedony, obsidian, and quartzite were noted. Horrocks only noted CCS materials. The 2015 recording also noted early stage biface fragments, a groundstone fragment, a late stage biface, and a quartzite hammerstone.

Horrocks did not relocate these tools but found no clear dividing line between this site and the previously listed sites. Therefore, Horrocks recommends combining them all into one. Only a Part A will be completed for this site. For more specifics, see the site form for 42IN1172.

The historic component of this site appears to be associated with expedient roadside trash dumping. Clusters of hole-in-top cans, broken dishes, mason jar lids, and clear and brown glass were all noted on site. Tobacco tins, spice containers, and personal beauty product containers were noted.

This is a historic trash scatter first noted in 1994. This recording suggests the site is not eligible. Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible. Should this site be presented to the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, it would likely be recommended eligible and therefore, it would warrant additional survey and some measure of state and federal protections from adverse effects associated with development of this property.

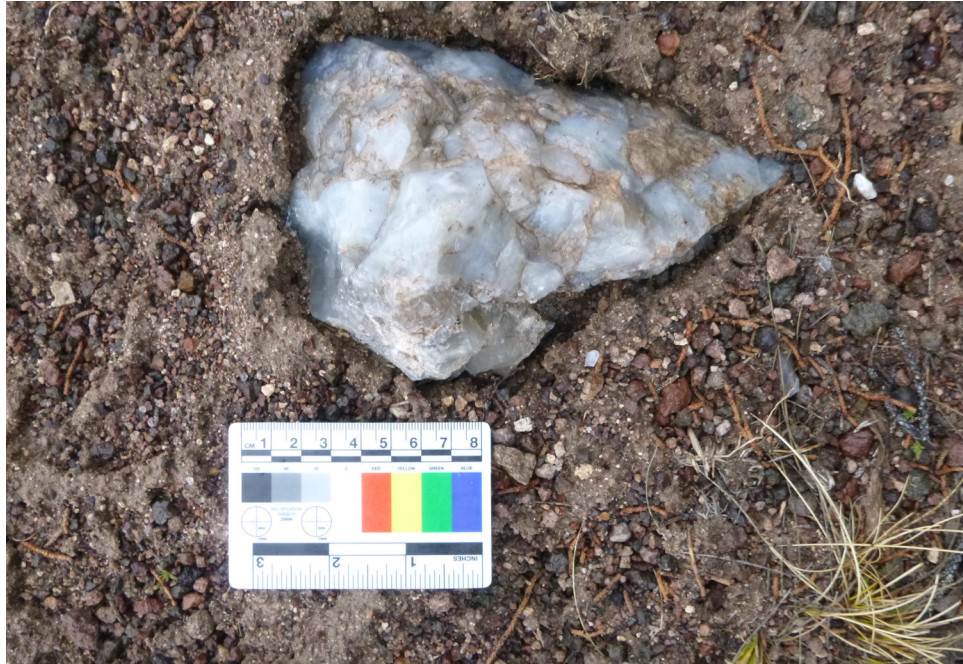


Figure 7. 42IN1171: Prehistoric component of site, large core.

42IN1599

Site 42IN1599 is a small and sparse lithic scatter that was first recorded in 1994 by the Forest Service. At the time of the first recording the site measured only 10 x 20 meters with a density of 1 flake per square meter. Lithics on site included mostly secondary chert flakes with no temporal diagnostics. Drainage channels on the site yielded no artifacts suggesting a low potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible if consultation with the UT SHPO occurs. It is Horrocks' opinion that this site is much larger than previous recordings and should consolidate the four other sites. Additionally, it is highly likely that sites 42IN1597, 42IN1595, and 42IN1172 should also be lumped into the overall site boundary for this site. Desert Mound Road and Iron Springs Road were not present prehistorically, and the close proximity and similar characteristics of these sites suggests that they should be lumped together.

This prehistoric component of this site consists of over 1000 flakes made of Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS) in various stages. Tertiary flakes are the most common followed by secondary and primary flakes. Tested cobbles and cores were also noted and total in the low 100s. No ceramics or bifacially flaked tools were noted on site. Several large nodules of CCS material were noted on site. Only a Part A will be completed for this site. For more specifics, see the site form for 42IN1171.

The historic component of this site appears to be associated with expedient roadside trash dumping. Clusters of hole-in-top cans, broken dishes, mason jar lids, and clear and brown glass were all noted on site. Tobacco tins, spice containers, and personal beauty product containers were noted.

42IN1598

In 1994, this site was recorded as sparse lithic scatter consisting of 25-100 flakes in a 10 by 20 square meter area. No temporal diagnostics were noted and no depth estimated for cultural deposits. Lithics on site included mostly secondary chert flakes with no temporal diagnostics. Drainage channels on the site yielded no artifacts suggesting a low potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible if consultation with the UT SHPO occurs. It is Horrocks' opinion that this site is much larger than previous recordings and should consolidate the



Figure 8. 42IN1171: Historic component of site, hole-in-top can.

four other sites. Additionally, it is highly likely that sites 42IN1597, 42IN1595, and 42IN1172 should also be lumped into the overall site boundary for this site. Desert Mound Road and Iron Springs Road were not present prehistorically, and the close proximity and similar characteristics of these sites suggests that they should be lumped together.

This prehistoric component of this site consists of over 1000 flakes made of Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS) in various stages. Tertiary flakes are the most common followed by secondary and primary flakes. Tested cobbles and cores were also noted and total in the low 100s. No ceramics or bifacially flaked tools were noted on site. Several large nodules of CCS material were noted on site. Only a Part A will be completed for this site. For more specifics, see the site form for 42IN1172.

The historic component of this site appears to be associated with expedient roadside trash dumping. Clusters of hole-in-top cans, broken dishes, mason jar lids, and clear and brown glass were all noted on site. Tobacco tins, spice containers, and personal beauty product containers were noted.

This is a lithic scatter first noted in 1994. The 1994 recording suggests the site is not eligible. Horrocks recommends combining this site with site 42IN1171 which would make it eligible. Should this site be presented to the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, it would likely be recommended eligible and therefore, it would warrant additional survey and some measure of state and federal protections to adverse effects associated with development of this property.

42IN3610

This portion of the site is an update to the boundary made during the 2015 recording by Tetra Tech, Inc (Anderson and Cody 2015). The previous recording noted the site to be a possible historic mining camp as a result of it's proximity to the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) (Carr 1989). The 2015 recording observed the site on the northeastern side of the UPRR and terminating as it intersects with the railroad. The site consisted of a historic trash scatter including approximately 255 cans with concentrations of tobacco and food tins around hearths.

Horrocks revisited this site in 2023 to determine if the previously recorded site boundaries from 2015 were sufficient or if they extended into our area of potential effect. Horrocks noted that evidence of this historic can scatter extended well beyond the 2015 boundary and adjusted the boundary to extend northwest and southwest of the original boundary. In the extended boundary, we noted approximately 200 more cans. Hole-in-top, potted meat cans, and one tobacco tin with a hinged lid. Metal wires and sheet metal pieces were also observed. The site extends on both sides of the



Figure 9. 42IN3610: Historic trash scatter.

railroad track. Horrocks did not observe any hearths or other features like those observed by Tetra Tech in 2015 within our APE.

Site 42IN3610 is a historic trash scatter associated with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad and is a possible mining camp. The nature of the camps is typically temporary, open air or tents, and were numerous, as such are not usually recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places despite their association with the railroad construction. No association between persons or events significant to the areas history and the site has been found and cannot qualify under Criteria A or B. The site is a common type with no diagnostics and does not possess unique characteristics and cannot qualify under Criterion C. The site indicates no cultural depth as no artifacts have been eroding out of nearby drainages and thus does not qualify under Criterion D.

Sites Revisited and Not Updated

42IN3631

The site is a sparse lithic scatter that was last updated in 2015 by Tetra Tech, Inc (Anderson 2015). Nineteen flakes, one hammerstone and no temporally diagnostic tools were noted during the previous update. Horrocks revisited the site and found it to still contain integrity and exist as a lithic scatter with similar amounts of artifacts remaining at the site. The site was not included in the consolidation of sites 42IN1598, 42IN1599, 42IN1600, 42IN1601 and 42IN1171 due to the break in artifacts between boundaries and the proximity it holds from the other sites. It is, however, likely related to the observed lithic landscape of chipped stone and source material found in the area.

Isolated Occurrences

A single isolated occurrence was noted throughout the course of the survey (see Table 3).

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	UTMS
IO-1		Historic Purple Glass Fragment	307896.85 mE 4175291.37 mN.

CONCLUSIONS

The survey resulting in the updating of six sites. Five sites (42IN1171, 42IN1601, 42IN1600, 42IN1599, and 42IN1598) were recommended to be consolidated under the Smithsonian Trinomial 42IN1171 as they each are in close proximity, contain similar artifacts and show no evident break between sites. The result of these many sites combined may be considered a lithic landscape and is suspected to continue beyond the boundary of the study area, but cannot be confirmed within the scope of this project. Each of these five sites were revisited and updated with corresponding site forms and have been recommended as eligible under 42IN1171 for inclusion on the NHRP should the site be presented to the Utah SHPO. It would therefore warrant additional survey and some measure of state and federal protections from adverse effects associated with development of this property. Site 42IN3631 is a lithic scatter in the area of the grouped sites, it was revisited but has not been consolidated with 42IN1172 due to the distance and lack of continuous artifacts between site boundaries, the site has been recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 42IN3610, a historic trash scatter associated with mining camp and UPRR construction activities, was also updated as a result of this survey because it was found extending into the project study area. The mining camp is of a common type and has not been recommended as eligible. The potential for site 42IN3632 to extend into the study area was also noted, however, construction activities have already taken place within the area west of the railroad and all artifacts associated with the site, if any, have been destroyed within the project area. No additional sites were recorded as a result of this survey and one isolated occurrence was observed (see Table 4 for a summary of survey results).

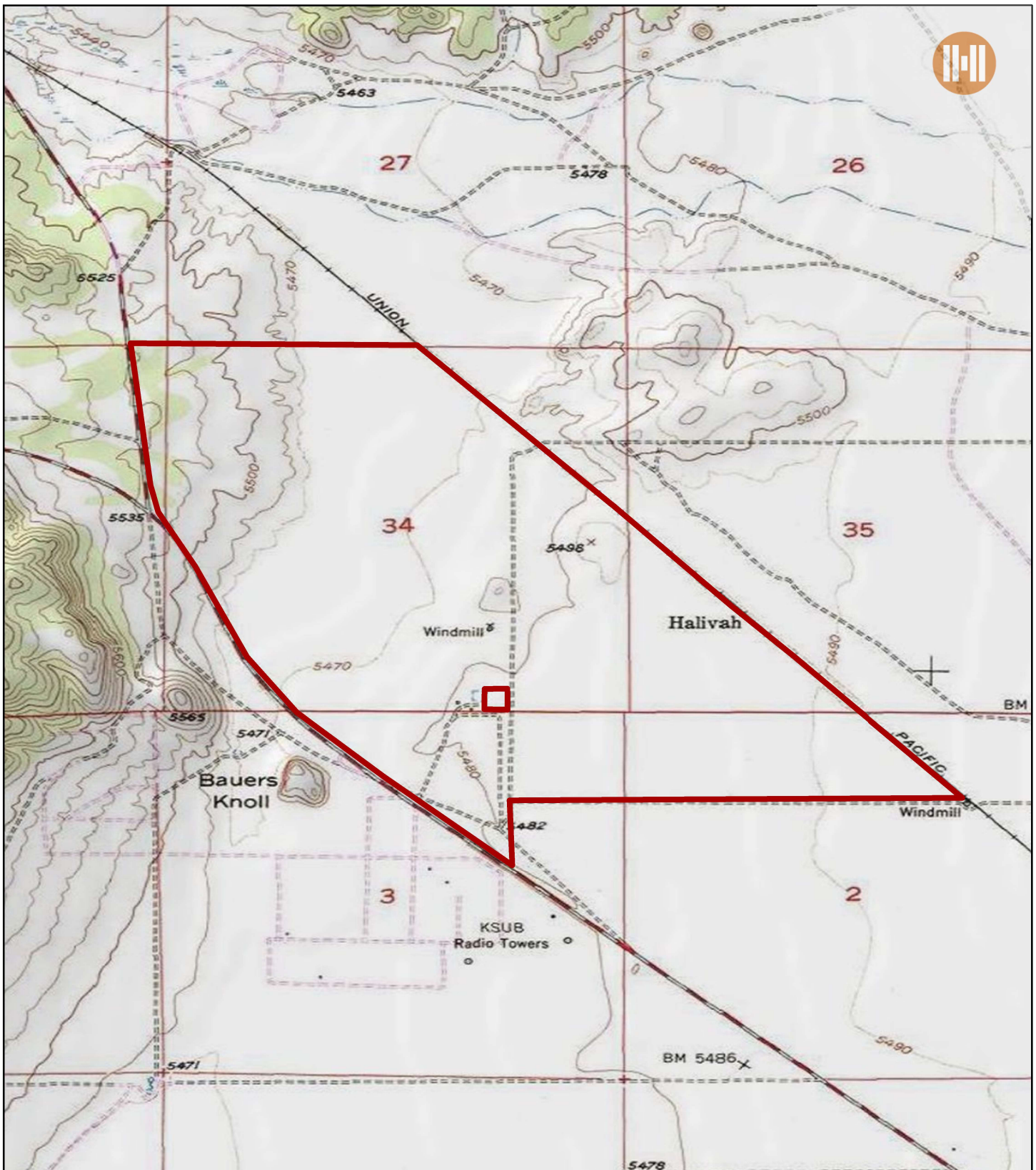
Table 4. Results of Survey.

SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITY	RECORDING TYPE
42IN1171	Multi-Component Artifact Scatter	Eligible	Update
42IN1601	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN1600	Historic Trash Dump	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN1599	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN1598	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	(Consolidated with 42IN1171)	Update
42IN3631	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Revisit
42IN3610	Historic Trash Scatter	Not Eligible	Update

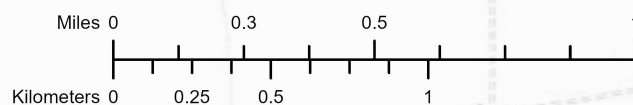
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STUDY AREA MAPS

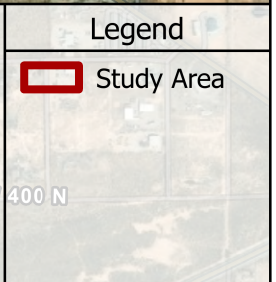
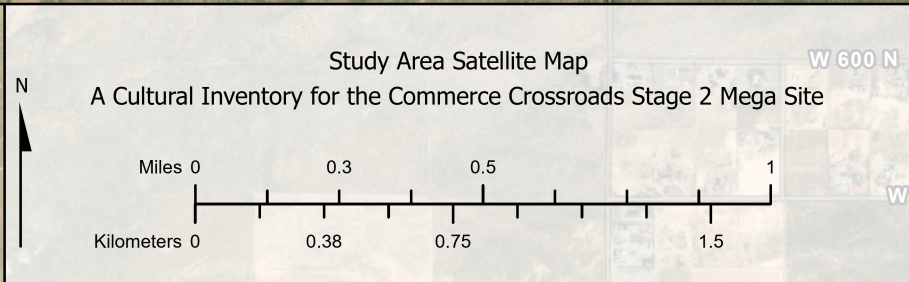


Study Area Map
A Cultural Inventory for the Commerce Crossroads Stage 2 Mega Site
Cedar City NW, 1949, USGS 7.5' Map 1:24,000



Legend

Study Area



LITERATURE SEARCH INFORMATION

Table A1. Previously filed cultural resource reports within 1/2 mile of the study area

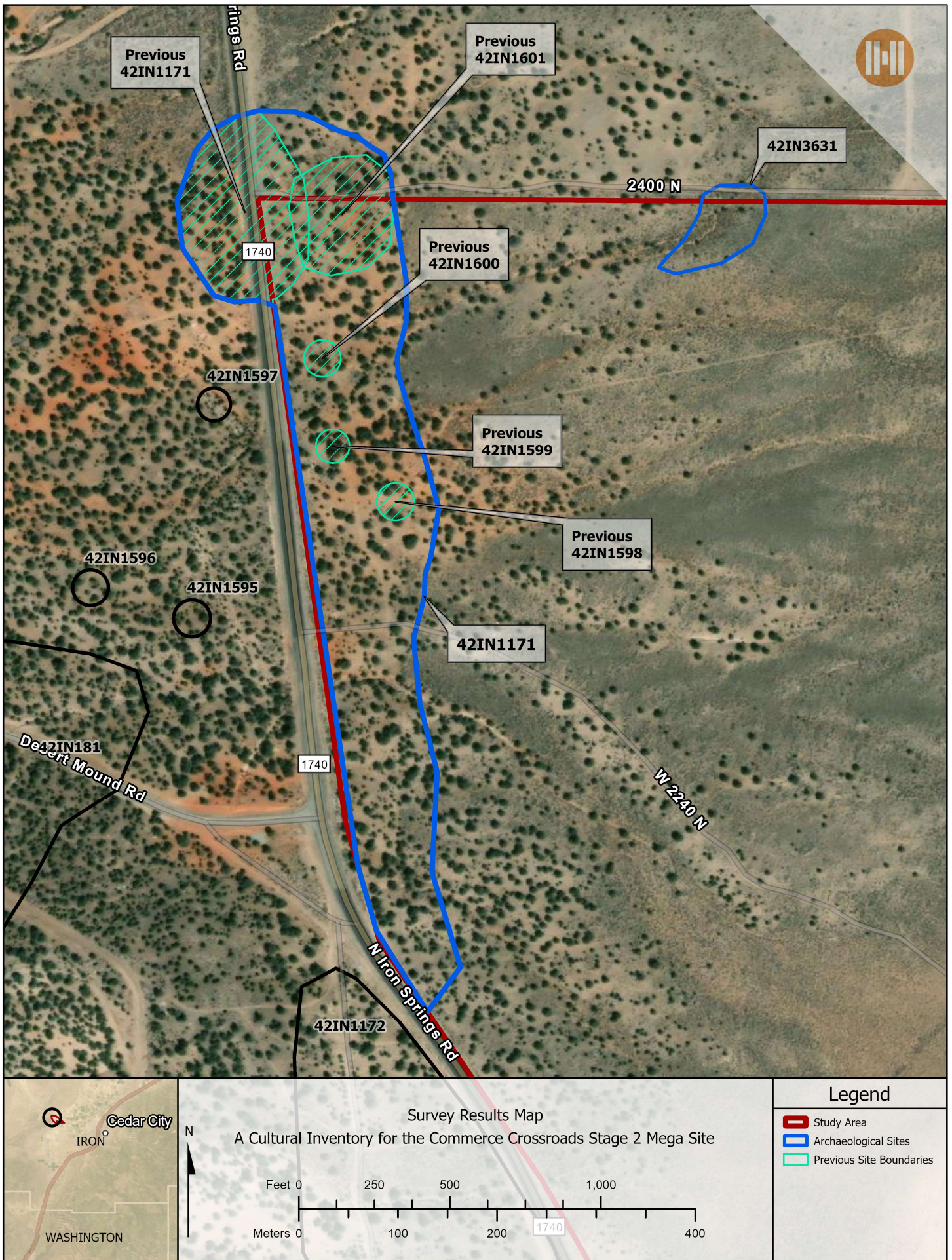
PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	ORGANIZATION
U04BL0714	Eight mile intensive exchange tract	Bureau Of Land Management
U07HO1355	A cultural resource inventory of the proposed Cedar City to Newcastle fiber-optic corridor, Iron County, Utah.	Bighorn Archaeological Consultants, LLC
U14EX0842	Cultural Resource Inventory for Rocky Mountain Power's Commerce Substation to Graphite Mt. Project, Iron County, Utah	Cardno ENTRIX
U15TD0066	A Due Diligence Cultural Resources Survey of the Fiddler's Canyon Solar Project Gen-Tie Line	Tetra Tech
U15TD0080	A Due Diligence Cultural Resources Survey of the Iron Springs Solar Project	Tetra Tech
U19HY0137	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the SITLA Cordero, Cross Hollow, and Port 15 Parcels, Cedar City, Iron County, Utah	Certus Environmental Solutions, LLC
U78DA0356	CLASS II CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD SAMPLING INVENTORY ALONG PROPOSED IPP TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, Utah, Nevada	
U88NP0595	State & Federal Land , Pepcon Power Distribution Line, Iron County, Utah	A.K. Nielson and Associates
U89IG0688	Archeological Survey of 4.8 Miles of Highway Right-Of-Way, Iron County, Utah	Intersearch
U91AS0072	Utah Power and Light Company Ainsworth and Floyd Power Lines, Iron County, Utah	Abajo Archaeology
U94FS0263	Nichols land exchange, Iron County, Utah	US Forest Service

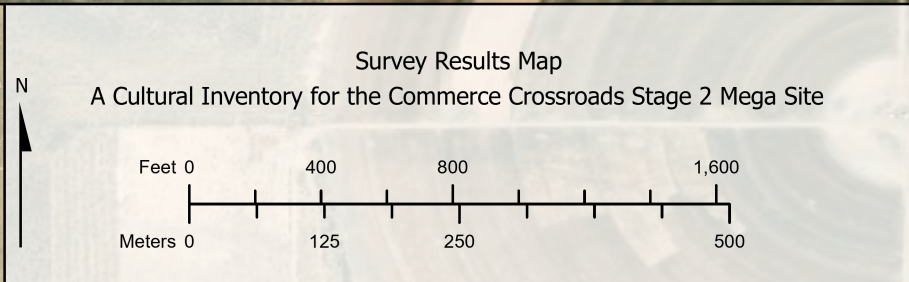
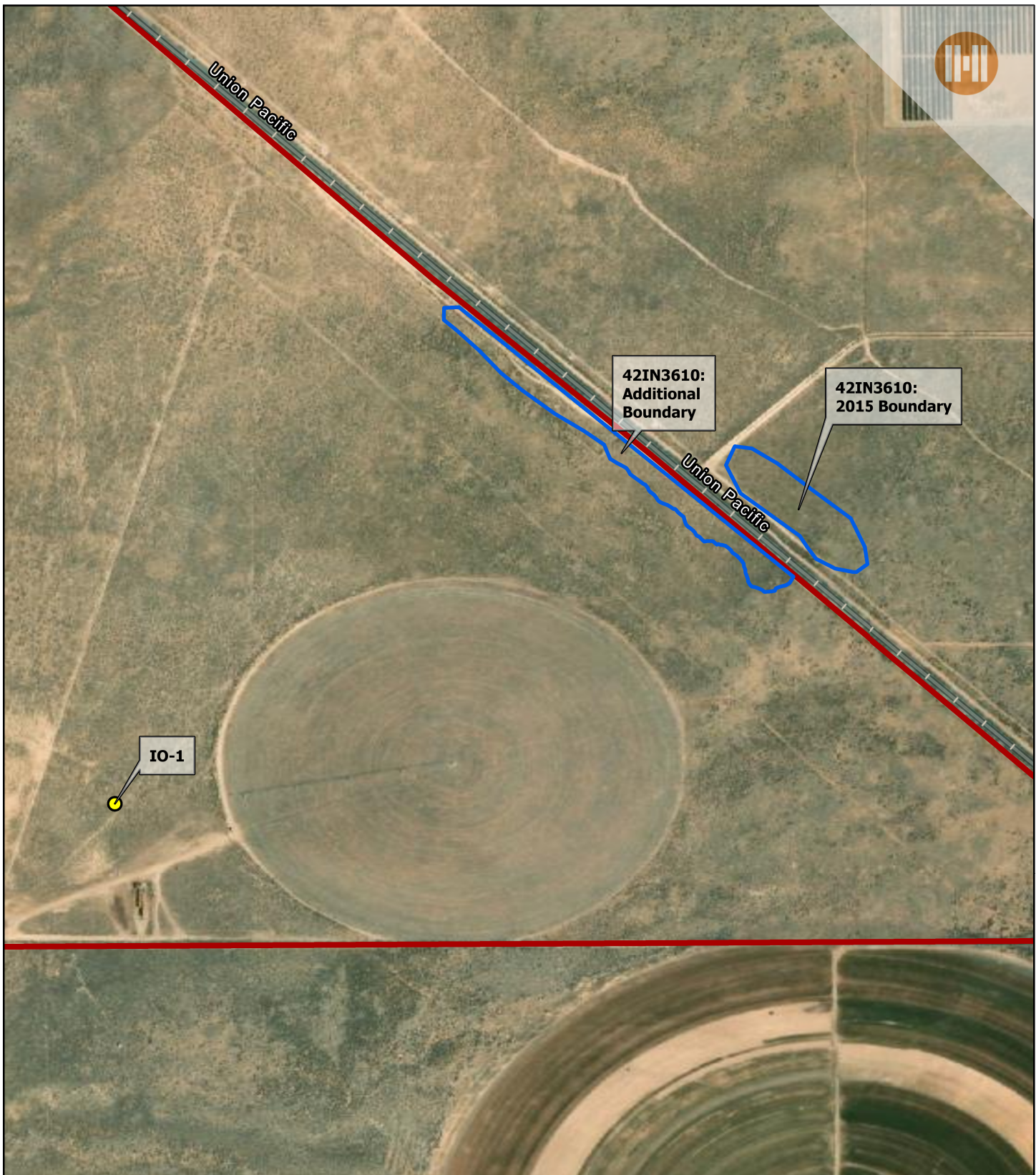
Table A2. Previously recorded sites within 1/2 mile of the study area

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	ELIGIBILITY
42IN1171	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1172	Multi-Component Artifact Scatter	Eligible
42IN1178	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1217	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Eligible
42IN1218	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1595	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1596	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1597	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1598	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible

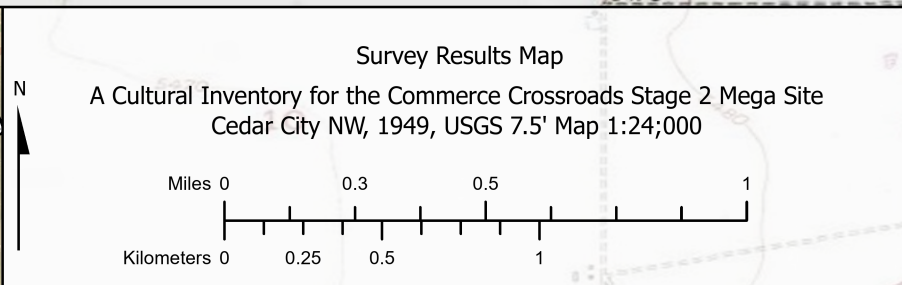
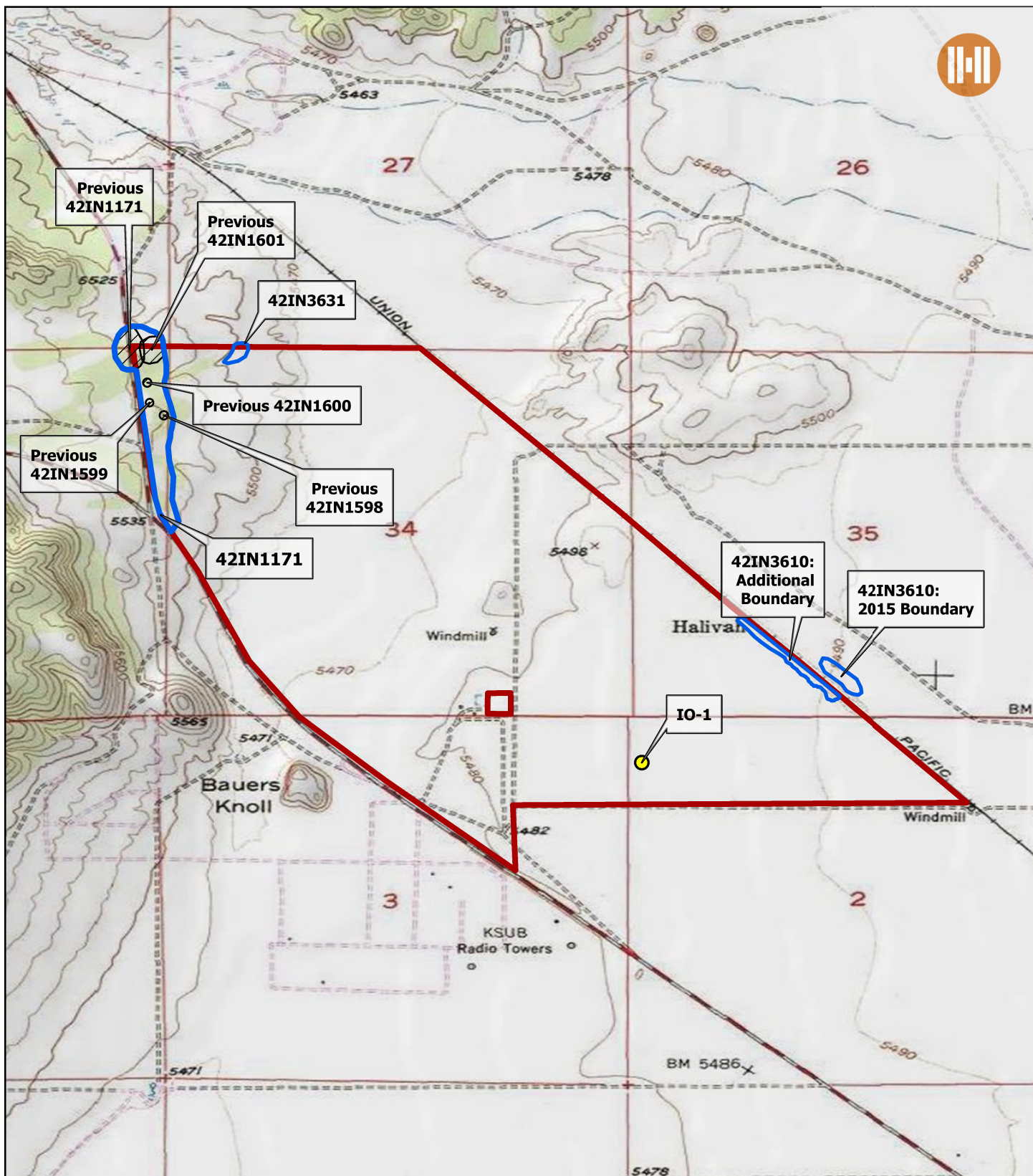
SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	ELIGIBILITY
42IN1599	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1600	Historic Trash Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1601	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1602	Multi-Component Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1603	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Eligible
42IN1604	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Eligible
42IN1605	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1606	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1607	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Eligible
42IN1608	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Eligible
42IN1609	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1610	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN1751	Union Pacific Railroad	Eligible
42IN181	Prehistoric Open Lithic Scatter & Procurement Area	Eligible
42IN2704	Historic Road	Not Eligible
42IN2705	Historic Power Line	Eligible
42IN2706	Historic Trash Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN3610	Historic Trash Scatter	Undetermined
42IN3631	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Undetermined
42IN3632	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
42IN3640	Prehistoric Open Lithic Scatter	Undetermined
42IN4436	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN4440	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN4441	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN4442	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN4443	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
42IN4444	Historic Road	Not Eligible
42IN4445	Historic Ditch	Not Eligible
42IN468	Rockshelter	Undetermined
42IN469	Historic Homestead	Undetermined

SURVEY RESULTS





Legend	
	IO-1
	Study Area
	Archaeological Sites



Legend	
	Study Area
	Archaeological Sites
●	IO-1