

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN513 Hank Stewart Cabin

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially recorded in 1976 by Rich Fike and Bruce Louthan as "residence built in two stages (at least): main cabin and lean-to attached to the west. Shop has no roof; may have once had a corrugated iron roof. Old car parts in shop."

Upon revisiting the site in 2007, it was found to consist of a large, well preserved four-room log cabin constructed in the 1920s by Hank Stewart and occupied by the Stewart family and subsequent owners through the early 1950s. Each of the four rooms has a separate heat source, and three of the four rooms have wooden plank flooring and the fourth a floor of large flat flagstones. There is also an adjacent log shed or out-building now missing its roof about 20 meters to the northwest.

Historical accounts indicate that Stewart and his 15-year-old bride, Elsie, were operating a ferry at Tia Juana Bottoms when conflicts with Utes prompted the area's sheep men to encourage Stewart to move the ferry downriver to Sand Wash, a better and less contentious crossing spot for sheep. Thus, in 1920 or 21 they floated the ferry down to Sand Wash and lived in a tent. That winter they tore apart their four-room cabin at Tia Juana Bottoms, marked the logs, and dragged them down on a bobsled on the frozen river and reassembled them at their current location. It took three or four trips.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1899

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a poorly defined alignment of stones on a terrace at the mouth of a side canyon to Nine Mile Canyon. Site is about 5 meters above the floodplain. There are four cultural features: A small stack of stones on a pinnacle on the east edge of the terrace, a semi-circular rock alignment at the base of the pinnacle measuring 3.6 meters in diameter, a second rock alignment due west of the first, and a large fire pit just west of the second alignment. Two pieces of chocolate colored chert were recovered during a surface inspection. Besides chert and charcoal on the site surface, no other artifacts were observed. Site could be a surface dwelling now covered by the erosion of the talus slope above, or it could have been a temporary hunting camp or seasonal work area. The site is not well defined.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1900

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of a poorly defined storage cist of upright slabstones (Component A) set perpendicular to the back of a sheltered area. Only one cist wall remains visible. The storage structure is filled with organic debris, probably a rodent's nest. The one remaining wall is well defined, measuring 1.01 meters long and 0.5 meters high. Slabstones set vertically are of a different kind of stone than those found inside the shelter. No artifacts were visible on the surface. The remaining wall is on the western edge of a rockshelter measuring 8.7 meters wide, by 1 meter high by 1.5 meters deep. The structure occupies only a small portion of the shelter. On the back side of the large boulder with the rockshelter are some badly worn petroglyphs, including five quadrupeds and one geometric figure. None of the figures are culturally diagnostic. The panel measures about 1 meter wide by 1.5 meters high. Rock art is Component B.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1901

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of one of the most important rock art sites anywhere in Nine Mile Canyon, offering evidence of Archaic occupations in this region. Panel A consists of two anthropomorphs and six quadrupeds, five of them with short horns and one with no horns. One large anthropomorph has buffalo-like horns and a second set above the first. The figures are solidly pecked into dark patina on the east face of a boulder. The panel measures 2 meters wide by 1.25 meters high. Panel B is in a cleft in the south side of the boulder and consists of various geometric shapes and at least five anthropomorphs including one with two connected trapezoidal bodies, four arms, but only two legs and one head. Another has a rainbow-like element over its head. It has a trapezoidal body with two sets of arms but one set of legs. All but two geometric figures are solidly pecked into the dark patina. The panel measures 1.5 meters wide and 2 meters high. Panel C is the largest of the three panels and covers the entire top of the boulder that rests on a 45-degree slope. The panel is roughly 12 meters by 10 meters. The panel appears to be much, much older than panels A and B. The surface of Panel C is almost entirely patinated, with the exception of a long line across the entire panel that is lightly patinated (level of patination of the line is about the same as Panels A and B). The anthropomorphic figures are large, rectangular and feature small round heads. There is no evidence of any trapezoidal shapes. The panel consists of numerous anthropomorphs, quadrupeds and geometric designs. At least six rectangular human figures, at least two with phallic symbols.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1902

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of one rock art panel that includes (from east to west) one trapezoidal figure heavily pecked. The top has eroded away, but the legs and body are still visible. Directly below that figure is a stick figure consisting of the body, legs and head, but no arms. The trapezoidal figure measures 25 cm high by 18 cm wide. The stick figure is 19 cm below. About 31 cm to the right of the stick figure is a quadruped 18 cm wide by 10 cm high. It has a curled tail. No horns or antlers are visible. About 90 cm to the right is a geometric figure that could possibly be an anthropomorph. It is 13 cm high by 16 cm wide. Another 17 cm to the right is an anthropomorph with horns and big feet. It is 25 cm high by 13 cm wide. It has splayed fingers and toes. Another 13 cm to the right is a large foot shape. It is 18 cm high and 15 cm wide. It has 5 toes. And 9 cm to the right is an anthropomorph 29 cm high by 26 cm wide. It has splayed fingers and toes, horns and big feet. And 20 cm to the right is a geometric figure that is 24 cm high by 24 cm wide. About 1.14 meters to the southwest is a small snake figure that is heavily eroded. It is 20 cm wide by 4 cm high, with two humps. About 1.06 meters to the right is another snake figure 19 cm wide by 9 cm high. It has four humps. They are all on a heavily patinated surface and are patinated themselves. They are barely visible now.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1905

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single panel of petroglyphs with two anthropomorphic figures, one pecked partially in outline and partially solid, and one pecked solid. The west figure has a slightly trapezoidal body with the upper third pecked solid and the lower third pecked solid. It is holding its arms out to the side, fingers pointed down and splayed. It has a round head and lines going out at various angles in a sun-ray like pattern. It is 56 cm wide by 65 cm high. The second figure is 2.24 meters away. East figure is trapezoidal and has large toes that are splayed. Fingers are also splayed. The head is not visible. It is 28 cm long by 28 cm wide.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1906

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of five rock art panels, one a historic inscription. Panel A consists of two snake figures, one horizontal and the other vertical. Both are about 5 meters apart. There is a circle pecked in outline below the lower snake about 40 cm. The two snake figures are pecked in outline. Panel is next to a deep arroyo cut and is difficult to get to. The lowest snake is 90 cm long by 20 cm high. The upper snake is inaccessible. The circle is 11 cm by 11 cm. Panel B is about 20 meters from the arroyo and consists of the letters HAW scratched on a vertical sandstone face about 90 cm above the valley floor. The letters are about 10 to 15 cm high. The letters are not deeply incised and may erode soon. Aspect 215 degrees. Panel C, aspect 180 degrees. It is 86 cm wide by 57 cm high on a slightly overhanging sandstone face covered with clay that has eroded from above. The bottom of the panel is 1.4 meters from the valley floor. Panel consists of five elongated trapezoidal figures with indistinct heads, protrusions from the head in a V form. Left from the figure have arms bent and hands upraised. Three fingers on the hands and three toes on the feet. The bodies are solidly pecked. Extremities are stick-like. Fifth figure from the left is only about 30 cm tall has a long neck and round head. It has a three-fingered hand. The right hand appears to hold a large ovoid object that may be a shield. All five figures face full front. To the right of figure five is what appears to be a long-legged, long-necked water bird in profile facing left. The, clay wash obscures most of the panel. Panel D is on a lightly patinated sloping surface about 7 meters above the valley floor with an aspect of 120 degrees. Panel is about 1.5 by 1.5 meters overall. Above and to the left of the figures is a curved-horn quadruped (sheep) facing right in profile. Slightly to the right and about 30 cm above the sheep is a vaguely anthropomorphic figure about 20 cm tall, full face with two short legs, three arm-like projections on each side, a short neck, a 45-degree projection on each side of the head and two vertical projections from the top. It is flanked by two vertical, indistinct elements, somewhat shorter. Directly below the sheep figure is a round-cornered oblong with circles in the center. Upper corners of the oblong may be hands. Three-toed legs project from lower corners. To the right and slightly above in a trapezoidal anthropomorph, full face with arms out, hands upraised, fingers splayed. Head is crowned with five or more radiating lines. Five toes on each foot, also splayed. To the right is another full-faced trapezoidal figure with a pair of almost vertical horns from the top corners of the head. To the right is a short bodied figure with long, thin neck and round head. A half circle curve projects from each side of the bottom of the head and curves upward beside the head. Arms are extended, three fingers on the hands are upraised. Figures pecked in outline, are badly weathered and are indistinct. About 3 meters below and east is a pecked circle about 15 cm in diameter, about 1.5 meters above the valley floor. East about 2 meters and about 2.5 meters above the valley floor is an indistinct area with lightly scratched lines. To the right and slightly above is a round-headed anthropomorph with dots for eyes. Trapezoidal torso, left arm and hand below the waist. Aspect 180 degrees. About 3 meters above on a 90-degree corner of a vertical rock fracture is a linear snake line meandering its way upward and from one face with rock to the other. About 1 meter in height. Single line, aspect 180 degrees. About 2 meters above that slightly to the right is a pecked, hollow circle about 50 cm in diameter. Near its left side is a pecked line undulating upwards about 1 meter and then goes right

and fades away within 2 meters. Aspect 180 degrees. Above that about 2 meters and about 1 meter above is a sloping light sandstone wall is a slightly wavy series of about eight inverted red triangles in a 'sickle blade" fashion. Above the left half of the blade about 0.5 meters is a vague red half circle with a red dot in the center. Aspect 180 degrees. Panel E, aspect 180 degrees, about 2 meters east of Panel D. Top most element is about 4 meters above the valley floor. It is an undulating line' about 0.7 meters long, solidly pecked. Below the right end of the snake about 0.6 meters is an anthropomorph about 60 cm tall, full faced, solid, squarish body, round head with eight projections, vertical rays, stick arms out and down, large five-fingered hands, short slightly spread legs with large five-toed feet. Below and to the right is a panel 1.5 meters above the valley floor. It is heavily patinated and indistinct. Figures include wavy lines, anthropomorphs, sheep abstracts, vertical bodied figure with a club, extended arms and legs. On the right of the anthropomorph with fingers and toes is one figure that leads to a smaller anthropomorph. Badly weathered. Lower left is what appears to be a field or group of sheep.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1907

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of two rock art panels. Panel A is located about 6 meters above the valley floor on a south-facing cliff face. Panel is currently inaccessible. Figures are pecked into a dark patinated surface and are somewhat patinated themselves. Panel is dominated by a large anthropomorph about 2 meters in height and 1.5 meters wide. Figure is pecked in outline and has two bandoleers across the chest in a diagonal fashion. Two quadrupeds are below the bandoleers. One quadruped is solidly pecked, the other is linear. The body of the anthropomorph is trapezoidal in shape with no allowances at the waist or neck. Figure does not have legs but it has two big feet. The head is square resting directly on the trapezoid. Just to the east of the figure is a solidly pecked quadruped about 25 cm wide and 15 cm high. Just east of that figure is a stick-like anthropomorph with four arms and four heads. It is also pecked solidly. It is about 50 cm high by 20 cm wide. Immediately to the east of this figure are two more quadrupeds, one on top of the others. Both are solidly pecked, and measure about 25 cm wide and 15 cm high. These are crudely pecked. About 3 meters to the west and slightly below is a large quadruped with a very long neck. It is solidly pecked. Much of its head area has spa lied off. It is about 40 cm wide by 40 cm high. Another figure appears just under the large anthropomorph. Right had is pecked in outline. It is indistinct. Overall site dimensions are 4 meters wide by 2.5 meters high. Panel B is located about 10 meters to the west of Panel A. It is a large panel of petroglyphs located on the same cliff face at the same level. On the far left and below the rest of the panel is a single pecked figure. It is a vertical line that curves to the west at the top and has two pecked circles on either side at the bottom. It is a possible rendition of an atlatl. The rest of the panel consists of numerous figures, one being a large anthropomorphic male figure on the far right (east) of the panel. It is deeply pecked and has a square body with arms, hands, legs and feet. The body has two wide horizontal lines across the middle and at the bottom, with a narrow vertical line that goes down the center of the body. Its head is round with antlers protruding from the top. Both hands have five fingers and the feet have the appearance of pointing inward. To the west of the

anthropomorph is a mountain sheep that has a vertical line protruding from its back. The next is a complicated pecking of various horizontal, vertical, slanted and wavy lines along with loops and small rectangles. All of them are connected in one way or the other with one vertical line that is connected to the bottom of a legless zoomorph that is on the far west side of the panel. The line then comes out the back of the quadruped and curves over to the back of its head in between its antlers. It is possible that there are more figures to the west of these, but these have eroded or patinated. The panel is about 3 m by 2 m.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1909

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single petroglyph on a vertical face of a patinated gray face of a small boulder at the bottom of a pour off. Panel is a rectangular-bodied figure about 50 cm tall by 30 cm wide. It is pecked in outline with stick-like arms. It has a thin neck and round head. Part of the head has exfoliated. Two rays (of possibly eight) project from the remainder of the head area. The panel is badly eroded and about to be lost. The figure may have feet, but these would be below ground level.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1912

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of some of the finest pictographs anywhere in Nine Mile Canyon, all in pristine condition. Component A is located beneath an overhang about 4 meters above the valley floor. Panel is about 20 cm high by 60 cm wide. Left is an oblong orange smudge without discernible features, about 15 cm high. About 20 cm to the right, across a crack, is an anthropomorphic figure about 15 cm tall. The orange figure has an ovoid body, legs forming a solid pedestal. The head is rounded and stubby. Pointed arms upraised. About 10 cm to the right of that a similar figure in red is about 15 to 18 cm tall with a trapezoidal body and leg pedestal and upraised arms. About 25 cm right of that is an amorphous-shaped white area that may be remnants of a figure or figures done in white paint. Pigment appears smeared with fingers. Figures are solid with no fine detail. Component B is about 6 meters to the right (east) under a two-tiered overhang. Top level features an inverted triangle figure in white about 8 cm by 5 cm, with a solid round head, upraised arms. About 25 cm to the right, in red pigment, is a trapezoidal figure about 25 cm tall with pedestal legs, uplifted shoulders and trapezoidal head. About 15 cm to the right, in red, is a trapezoidal figure about 20 cm tall with a square head, flaring pedestal legs. About 20 cm to the right are two rectangular, square-headed figures about 15 cm tall. And 10 cm to the right is a nearly vertical red line about 15 cm tall. The lower panel is done in red, also. Trapezoidal figure with semi-rounded head, about 30 cm tall, with horns

cm long projecting at 45 degree angles from the corner of the head. At about waists height are two short lines projecting out and down on both sides of the torso. Pedestal legs. About 10 cm to the right is red is a semi-round-headed figure with two curvilinear parallel horns from each side of the shoulders. At about waist height, body abruptly broadens, then goes into an hour-glass shape. Overall height about 35 cm. To the right are three horizontal rows of down-pointing, connected red triangles, about 15 per row, about 8 cm tall and 6 cm wide at the base. The rows are about 1 meter long, and the rows of triangles are collectively about 60 cm high. Orange pigment was apparently applied in the open space between the triangles. The pictographs are in excellent condition. Component C is east of A and B about 15 meters above the floodplain and beneath a small overhang on a vertical cliff face, aspect 190 degrees. The figures consist of two arrowhead-shaped figures painted in red. Left figure is basically three lines converging into a broad-based peak. About 15 to 20 cm east is a solid, longer-bodied peak with deep indentations in the basal corners as in a deeply corner-notched point.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1915

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of a large multicomponent rockshelter on the north side of Nine Mile Creek, facing east, about 7 meters above the floodplain. The rockshelter is 21.5 meters long by 5 meters deep by 3 meters high. Shelter contains three rock art panels and one horizontal hole bored laterally into the back of the shelter. This hole has heat scorching and charcoal staining. The deposits in the rockshelter are mostly light, wind-blown soils, but some artifacts are visible on the surface. Charcoal is abundant on site, and one corncob was recovered between Components Band C. Component A consists of a panel of red, white and yellow pictographs. Panel contains one white centipede-like figure about 50 cm wide by 20 cm high. There are also two red circles, a series of nine red dots and yellow wavy lines 18 cm long and 7 cm high. Panel is badly faded. Yellow paint is Munsell 2.547/6. Component B consists of two quadrupeds and three anthropomorphs. First quadruped is 13 cm wide and 7 cm high. The larger quadruped is 32 cm wide and 20 cm high. Following the quadrupeds are three stick-figure men with upraised arms.

The first is 24 cm wide by 32 cm high; the second is 15 cm wide by 20 cm high; and the last is 15 cm high by 23 cm wide. The Panel also contains geometric lines. Component C consists of several unidentifiable geometric figures and one large wavy line 2 meters long and 6 cm high. The panel is dominated by a large horned quadruped measuring 36 cm by 20 cm high. Entire panel is 2 meters by 40 cm. Component 0 is a hole drilled horizontally into the shelter wall about 1 meter deep. The hole currently has rodent droppings, but evidence of fire scarring and charcoal remains on the entire interior of the feature.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1917

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of three panels of mud-daubed pictographs. Panel A consists of three semi-rectangular streaks about 0.3 meters long. The northern streak is a bit shorter than the other two. About 7 cm below these figures are four thin lines at various angles, but parallel to each other. They are spaced about 3 cm apart. About 3 cm to the south is a wavy line about 15 cm high and 20 cm long. About 10 cm south from the start of the wavy line are six rows of dots. These rows are not symmetrical and do not contain an equal number of dots per line. Directly south of these are five more wavy lines averaging about 18 cm long. Panel B is located about 70 cm north of Panel A. This panel consists of six rows of dots averaging 6 to 7 dots each. The lower portion of the panel is eroded badly and difficult to see. The figure is about 25 by 25 cm. Panel C is located 1 meter north of Panel B and consists of 7 rows of dots with 8 to 9 dots per row. It is 35 cm long and 35 cm high. The entire site is not accessible and all measurements are estimates. The panels are about 5 meters above ground level... The entire site is about 5 meters long by 1 meter high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1925

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of a rock art panel with one anthropomorph measuring 69 cm high by 44 cm wide. Figure is typical Fremont trapezoid with arms hanging to the side and fingers splayed. Figure has a horned head. Both legs are spread, the feet point outward. Figure is badly eroded and patinated, and is barely discernible. Above the head of the anthropomorph is a snake-like figure measuring 45 cm long by 9 cm high. It is also solidly pecked and heavily patinated. A third figure is located by the wavy line. It appears to be rectangular or ovoid in its body shape and has a headdress extending to the sides of the head and then down. Figure is 35 cm tall by 20 cm wide. Site is about 13 meters above the valley floor.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1913; Mischief House

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of four circular structures of stacked stone. Component A is a semicircular structure (180 degrees) constructed of dry-laid sandstone slabs 20 courses high. It is 1.4 meters high, and walls are 0.45 meters thick. The diameter is 2.5 meters. Component B is 7

meters (34 degrees) east of Component A. It is a circular slab structure 4 meters (E-W) by 3.5 meters (N-S). It stands 1 meter high. It also features a doorway 0.6 meters wide on the NW side of the structure. Component C is 32 meters NE of Component B and is a circular structure 3.6 meters by 2.9 meters, and it stands 0.6 meters high. Component D is 1.2 meters by 1 meter, and stands 0.8 meters high. Component E is a rock cairn 1 meter by 1.1 meter in diameter, and 0.8 meters high. The cairn is mostly collapsed. The site is located on a pinnacle 52 meters long by 16 meters wide. A sparse lithic scatter is located next to Component C. The structures are all located on top of an isolated pinnacle detached from the cliff face and almost impossible to access. Cliff walls border the pinnacle on all sides, giving the site a defensive appearance. No storage structures were found in association with the site, nor was any rock art observed. A lithic scatter on the site suggests some occupational activities. The site is located about 100 meters above the valley floor and is easily visible from a considerable distance. The structures were constructed in a manner intended to be seen, but not necessarily accessed. The site is typical of other large dwellings on pinnacles in Nine Mile Canyon that are typically associated with Fremont occupations dated between A.D. 900 to 1300, and are considered to be evidence of refugia behavior.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1914

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a sandstone, semisubterranean pithouse on the edge of a terrace on the south side of Nine Mile Canyon immediately above the creek. The pithouse is typical of others in lower Nine Mile Canyon. It measures about 2.6 meters east to west and 3 meters north to south. Construction is of dry-laid slabstones, most of which have collapsed downhill in a fan pattern. Rubble pattern measures 4.9 meters downhill (east-west) by 4.2 meters wide (north-south). A grinding stone was located 6.5 meters bearing 69 degrees from the pithouse. Remaining pithouse walls are no more than four courses high, but the judging by the amount of rubble the pithouse walls were likely much higher at one time. A flattened work area is located 23 meters bearing 144 degrees from the pithouse. A semicircular rock alignment borders the downhill side of the work area, and the flat area behind the alignment has a small depression in the center. No artifacts were observed, but given the patten of other such dwellings, such artifacts would likely be observed with more intensive surface inspection. The pithouse is Component A and the alignment and flat work area is Component B. The site is 27 meters above the floodplain.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1916

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a small rock cairn at the top of a talus slope on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon. Site is only about 4 meters above the floodplain, but is also directly below three rock cairns on the canyon rim far above, Cairn is constructed in the same manner as those on the canyon rim, The cairn measures 1.4 meters north to south, 0.8 meters east to west, and 0.86 meters high, Cairn is constructed with 20 slab stones, including one large slabstone erected vertically in the middle of the cairn.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1924

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a complex array of concrete retaining walls, tunnels, diversion gates and water control devices constructed in the stream bed and next to the stream bed where it cuts against the south canyon wall. Component A consists of a tunnel bored through the cliff face bearing due north. Access to the tunnel is by a door on the south end that is framed with concrete. Door frame measures 1.4 meters high by 85 cm wide. Fire has destroyed the wooden door, but charred remains are still visible, as are eight rusty nails used in the door construction. Four nails were removed for potential cross-dating. The tunnel opening on the south side is 1.5 meters wide by 1.3 meters high. Length of the tunnel is 7.5 meters. The opening at the north end is 90 cm high by 60 cm wide. Purpose of the tunnel appears to be human passage, but the reasons why are unclear.

Component B consists of a concrete retaining wall running along the south bank of Nine Mile Creek. It is connected to the cliff face near the north entrance of the tunnel. It is 27 meters long by 0.9 meters high by 27 cm thick. Concrete construction is quite good, with no visible signs of erosion. There are at least 100 rusty nails protruding from the vertical face of the wall. On the southwest edge of the wall and set into the concrete is a large, wooden log about 20 cm in diameter to which is attached a metal cable about one-half cm in diameter. Attached to the southwest edge of the wall are three hollow metal poles about 5 cm in diameter, forming a rail fence-like pattern. The fence is 50 cm high. The southwest edge of the fence is set in a concrete block that is 40 cm square. Three pieces of cut wood measuring 1.25 meters long by 32 cm wide are lying next to the fence.

Component C consists of three large poles measuring 28 cm in diameter and 1.25 meters high set vertically on the south bank of Nine Mile Creek. In the creek bottom are two metal poles that appear to be train rails. On the top edges of the rails protruding from the water are attached two large U-bolts with nuts still attached. Running the length of Compo C is a large metal cable

about 3 cm in diameter. On the bank lying next to the cable is another U-bolt. Poles and metal beams may have once formed part of a diversion dam.

Component D is a large, metal diversion gate set in front of a concrete retaining wall with no opening visible in the retaining wall. The metal diversion gate is 1.5 meters wide by 1.21 meters high with a large wheel and threads sticking up another 1 meter above the gate. The wheel has rusted tight. The wall measures 4 meters long and the remaining portion still visible is 65 cm high. It is 22 cm thick.

The arrangement of diversionary devices does not appear rational given the fact that any potential agricultural lands are on the opposite side of the creek. The floodplain is currently overgrown with rabbitbrush and greasewood, making the identification of ditches and fields almost impossible.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1926; Desolation Village

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a large and extremely complex village located across the entire top of a narrow mesa detached from the south canyon wall. The village appears to be defensively situated with a rock wall blocking the only point of access, and all features located with commanding views of Nine Mile Canyon about 100 meters below. The site is located a considerable distance from Nine Mile Creek, the only source of permanent water. Estimated walking distance to water is one-half mile. The site is similar to other defensive occupations in Nine Mile Canyon attributed to late Fremont occupations, but the absence of ceramics suggests the possibility this site could be attributed to later occupants. Components are lettered from south to north.

Component A consists of a drylaid slabstone wall along the southeast portion of the mesa, measuring 8.5 meters long by 0.9 meters high. Wall is constructed of slabstones laid horizontally with occasional long, thin slabstones erected vertically. The longest measures 1.8 meters long by 15 cm wide. Component A is set in from the cliff edge about 2 meters.

Component B is also a retaining wall and is built along the east edge of the cliff. The wall measures 11.3 meters long by 75 cm high at its highest point. Wall is constructed of drylaid slabstones laid horizontally with occasional long, thin slabstones erected vertically. The wall may have been built to create a flat work area behind inasmuch as considerable quantities of lithics were recovered in this area. Among the artifacts recovered were a small side-notched point and a large biface scraper.

Component C is a large dwelling, pithouse that is 4.5 meters north-south by 4.8 meters east-west. Remaining wall is 35 cm high. Most of the wall has collapsed outward. At the highest point, four courses of slabstones remain. Lithic artifacts are located inside the structure. The structure, either

semisubterranean or surface structure, is located in the center of the mesa on the south end about 8 meters from the eastern edge of the mesa.

Component D is a semicircular wall of stacked slabstones. The wall was built next to the east cliff face. It is 4.3 meters long by 0.7 meters high at its highest point. It was constructed of irregular shaped stones, some vertical and some

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1927

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of nine weathered poles of various lengths and diameters that are wired together in a haphazard fashion. The longest pole is about 7 meters long and .15 meters in diameter. The smallest pole is about 1.2 meters in length and 8 cm in diameter. The binding wire is much like steel baling wire. Clean cut marks are visible on most of the poles and appear to have been made with a saw. The site is located about 7 meters above the valley floor. It measures 8.7 meters east to west and 2.6 meters north to south. The purpose of this feature is not known.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1928

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a long ditch, probably an irrigation ditch, running west 300 meters along the bottom of the south talus slope. The ditch averages about 1 meter in depth and 3 meters from the outer edges. Ditch runs in a straight line, primarily north to south. Component A is the ditch itself, while Component B is a wooden floodgate measuring 2 meters long and 0.5 meters high. The ditch does not appear to have had water in it a considerable time and is currently overgrown with greasewood 1 to 1.5 meters high. There is no erosion of any kind in the bottom of the ditch. The ditch may indicate a historic and futile attempt at farming the substantial floodplain at this point of the canyon bottom. The floodplain may have been the primary reason a large prehistoric village was located on a nearby mesa top directly above.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1929

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of what appears to be a historic sledge measuring 2.94 meters east-west by 6.3 meters north-south. Beams are about 15 cm thick and 12 cm high on the east side. Beam in the middle measures 15 cm thick and 10 cm tall. It appears to be farm equipment, perhaps used to level the floodplain. It is unclear what it was attached to, whether a beast of burden or mechanical instrument. It is fastened together with nails and metal rebar. It appears the implement was abandoned. No other artifacts were found. It is a rectangular piece of equipment with a beam dividing it in the middle.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1930

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a small bridge of wooden poles laid north to south and bound with wire to seven cross beams running east-west, two on top and five on the bottom. No nails were used in the construction. Rather wire was used, though rather sparingly considering the number of poles used. The bridge measures 6.2 meters east to west and 3.9 meters north to south. Bridge appears to have once spanned a small crevice or dry wash. Traces of a road bed are not visible on the ground but are visible with an aerial view. The bridge has collapsed into the dry wash, but has remained relatively intact. The poles average about 12 cm in diameter.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1931

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a rock cairn which has fallen over. The pattern of the fallen rocks shows that there was one upright slab held into position by several other smaller slabs. The site is now 1.5 meters east-west by 1.8 meters north-south, and the remaining height is 0.35 meters. The rocks are covered with lichen and vegetation has grown in between the rocks. It is located 13.3 meters from the road that runs along the top of the south rim of Nine Mile Canyon at this point, bearing 160 degrees.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1932

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a large prehistoric cairn perched on a cliff edge overlooking the Green River to the southeast. Cairn is also located in a direct line-of-sight with a large prehistoric village site on a mesa top overlooking Nine Mile Canyon to the north. The cairn measures 2.87 meters north-south by 2.3 meters east-west, and stands 1.2 meters high. The cairn is constructed of drylaid sandstone slabs in a circular cribbed fashion with the cairn growing gradually smaller toward to top. The top portion of the cairn has collapsed. Several long narrow slabstones appear to have been propped against the northwest side. Entire cairn is covered by orange lichen. Cairn is typical of prehistoric cairns elsewhere in the Nine Mile Canyon, although the function of these features is not known.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1933

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of two rock cairns, one prehistoric (Comp. A) and one historic (Comp. 8). Component A consists of drylaid sandstone slabs laid in a somewhat cribbed fashion on the cliff edge overlooking the Green River. The cairn is typical of other prehistoric cairns in the Nine Mile Canyon except that it is not round, but more rectangular. About a 1 meter long section of the south edge has collapsed downhill. The west edge is propped up with long narrow slabstones. Structure almost appears more like a wall than a cairn. Lichen covers the stones on the northwest side. Cairn is identical to a cairn on the same canyon rim about 300 meters to the south. Component B is located 1.1 meters west of Component A. It consists of drylaid slabstones in alternating north-south, east-west directions with a long, narrow slabstone erected vertically in the cavity in the center. The entire cairn consists of 10 stones. The type of construction is consistent with other historic cairns in the Nine Mile Canyon area. It is 1.1 meters high by 80 cm north-south by 90 cm east-west.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1934

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of two components. Component A is a rock cairn 1.1 meters north-south by 1.5 meters east-west, by 11 cm high. It is constructed of about 17 slabstones of

which 6 are upright. The others have fallen. The component is located on a very small ledge and there is a large amount of slabstone in the area. The feature overlooks the Green River and Nine Mile Creek. Component B is located 21 meters northwest of Component A. It consists of 2 large slabstones. The northern stone is 0.75 meters tall by 0.18 meters wide by 0.11 meters thick. The southern slab is 0.8 meters high by 0.2 meters wide by 0.11 meters thick. They are wedged between two slabstones which are naturally situated. Smaller stones are set at the base, probably to reinforce the larger vertical slabs. The large slabs are set 2.55 meters apart at the base. No artifacts are visible at either component.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1935

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a rail fence constructed of lona. natural timbers. Fence has collapsed and the poles are mostly decomposed. It appears the fence was four rails high at one time. Fence runs down the bottom of a small gully draining into the Green River on one side and into Nine Mile Creek on the other side of the road. One large pole has two large nails imbedded in the wood, type of nails unknown. The portion on the northeast side of the road measures 112 meters long by 7 meters wide (poles are often scattered) by 1.2 meters high at one point. The portion on the southwest side of the road measures 10 meters long by 6 meters wide. The fence disappears on the Green River floodplain. Entire length, including the roadway, is 133 meters long.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1938

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a three sided, drylaid slabstone wall. The south side consists of an upright slabstone 0.92 meters long by 0.35 meters wide by 4 cm thick. The east side consists of two stacked slabstones that are 1.7 meters long by 21 cm wide by 33 cm high. The north side is 0.86 meters long by 28 cm wide. There are two slabstones stacked to make the north wall. The rock wall itself is 1.77 meters north-south by 0.93 meters east-west. The west wall is no longer visible. Two pieces of glass and one piece of tin were found on site. The rock wall is in close proximity to the historic ranch at the mouth of the canyon and may be associated with those features.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN1939

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a small sandstone slab structure, perhaps a cairn or small circular structure that has collapsed. The basic pattern is still visible. It is 1.5 meters north-south by 1.5 meters east-west. It is 40 cm high and 5 courses high. It overlooks the Green River. It was constructed of drylaid sandstone slabs laid horizontally in a circular pattern. The purpose of these small circular structures is not known. No artifacts were observed.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN2029

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a historic fence made partly of wood and partly of slabstones. It is about 33 meters long by 1 meter wide and averages 0.75 meters high. The wood is heavily weathered and cut marks are visible. The fence continues in several places along the talus edge and natural features were used in some places. The dimensions given are only for the main portion of the fence. There are fallen pieces of wood and slabstone further down the slope. The slope is 23 degrees. This site is located above a historic ranch complex and is possibly related to those activities.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN2031

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a large upright slabstone 0.95 meters tall by 31 cm wide by 9 cm thick. It is held upright by several stacked slabstones in a square pattern that surround the vertical slabstone on three sides. The ledge on the west side forms the west side. The stacked slabstones are 60 cm high by 33 cm wide at the highest and widest points. No artifacts were observed. The casual construction is consistent with historic cairns in lower Nine Mile Canyon, but this designation is entirely intuitive.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN6699

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of four separate panels of petroglyphs, each located on a separate boulder. Three of the boulders are located at the east edge of the bench area and directly above the first cliff level, and the fourth boulder is located about 30 meters to the west of the east edge of the bench. Two of the panels are completely repatinated and appear to be quite old, perhaps Archaic in age. A third is mostly repatinated and is also quite old. The fourth exhibits light repatination. All of the figures are stipple pecked and not executed in a recognizable rock art style. Two of the four panels are on flat-to-sloping boulder tops and two are on vertical to slightly sloping surfaces. The figures are dominated by series of meandering lines with occasional quadrupeds, including one bison figure.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN5907

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single horizontal tunnel measuring 2 meters high by 1.4 meters wide by 4 meters deep. Tailings from the interior extend in front of the opening about 3 to 4 meters. The interior of the tunnel is marred by considerable names, initials and dates ranging from 1947 to 1998.

The site is one in a series of historic mine shafts in the Sand Wash area dating to the 1920s and initially developed by John Henry "Hank" Stewart. Stewart operated a ferry across the Green River at Tia Juana Bottoms from 1915 to 1920, and in 1920 or 1921 the ferry operation was relocated to Sand Wash. While at Sand Wash, Stewart pursued mining interests. He had come from a hard-rock mining background and had already worked some copper claims on the Pariette Bench. At Sand Wash, he hand-dug some tunnels in the cliffs above his cabins, looking for oil shale in the magnesium marlstone found in the Mahogany bed of the Parachute Creek member of the Green River Formation. A few others came after him and expanded the tunnels, but nothing came from them.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN5908

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of three separate mine shafts located at the mouth of Sand Wash, about 150 meters south of the Sand Wash Road. Feature 1 is located about 30 meters above the floodplain. The opening measures 2.1 meters high by 1.7 meters wide, and the shaft extends into the cliff face 12 meters. Tailings are poorly defined on the steep slope below the opening, but appear to extend down slope about 25 meters. There are minor graffiti/inscriptions on the interior, including faded initials and an '04 date. Feature 1 is site datum (see UTM's listed above).

Feature 2 is located about 50 meters to the west of Feature 1 on the same level and features a 330 degree aspect. The mine opening measures 1.6 meters wide by 1.9 meters high, and the shaft extends into the cliff face 16 meters. A moderately defined pedestrian trail leads to the feature. No graffiti was observed. Tailings extend down slope about 25 meters. Feature UTM's: 592843 E 4409985 N.

Feature 3 is located 60 meters above the floodplain and has a 300-degree aspect. The mine opening measures 1.3 meters wide by 1.9 meters high and extends into the cliff face 3.9 meters. Tailings are poorly defined but appear to extend down slope about 25 meters. An ephemeral trail leads to the feature. A moderate amount of graffiti is evident inside the shaft. Feature UTM's: 592864 E 4410008 N.

The site is one in a series of historic mine tunnels in the Sand Wash area dating to the 1920s and initially developed by John Henry "Hank" Stewart. Stewart operated a ferry across the Green River at Tia Juana Bottoms from 1915 to 1920, and in 1920 or 1921 the ferry operation was relocated to Sand Wash. While at Sand Wash, Stewart pursued mining interests. He had come from a hard-rock mining background and had already worked some copper claims on the Pariette Bench. At Sand Wash, he hand-dug some tunnels in the cliffs above his cabins, looking for oil shale in the magnesium marlstone found in the Mahogany bed of the Parachute Creek member of the Green River Formation. A few others came after him and expanded the tunnels, but nothing came from them.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN5909

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single, shallow mine tunnel that extends horizontally into the cliff face. The tunnel is located about 50 meters vertical above the Green River floodplain above an 80-degree slope. Access is by way of a narrow ledge from the south. The tunnel opening measures 85 centimeters wide by 1 meter high and it extends into the cliff face 2.43 meters.

There are minimal mining tailings due to the steep slope directly in front of the mine opening.

The site is one in a series of historic mine shafts in the Sand Wash area dating to the 1920s and initially developed by John Henry "Hank" Stewart. Stewart operated a ferry across the Green River a Tia Juana Bottoms from 1915 to 1920, and in 1920 or 1921 the ferry operation was relocated to Sand Wash. While at Sand Wash, Stewart pursued mining interests. He had come from a hard-rock mining background and had already worked some copper claims on the Pariette Bench. At Sand Wash, he hand-dug some tunnels in the cliffs above his cabins, looking for oil shale in the magnesium marlstone found in the Mahogany bed of the Parachute Creek member of the Green River Formation. A few others came after him and expanded the tunnels, but nothing came from them.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN5910

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single horizontal mine tunnel excavated into the base of the first cliff level on the west side of the Green River. The opening is about 3 meters above the actual floodplain. The opening is 1.9 meters high by 1.5 meters wide and extends into the cliff face 8.5 meters. Tailings extend in front of the opening about 4 meters to the east and about 3 meters wide. No artifacts were observed. The interior of the shaft features numerous inscriptions ranging from 1879 to 1978, although the earlier dates are considered to be spurious in that the tunnels were initially excavated in the 1920s.

The site is one in a series of historic mines in the Sand Wash area dating to the 1920s and initially developed by John Henry "Hank" Stewart. Stewart operated a ferry across the Green River a Tia Juana Bottoms from 1915 to 1920, and in 1920 or 1921 the ferry operation was relocated to Sand Wash. While at Sand Wash, Stewart pursued mining interests. He had come from a hard-rock mining background and had already worked some copper claims on the Pariette Bench. At Sand Wash, he hand-dug some tunnels in the cliffs above his cabins, looking for oil shale in the magnesium marlstone found in the Mahogany bed of the Parachute Creek member of the Green River Formation. A few others came after him and expanded the tunnels, but nothing came from them.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN5911

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of two log structures constructed in the early 1930s by Chuck Sands, who acquired the Sand Wash Fe~ in 1929 or 1930 from Hank Stewart. The buildings

were to accommodate employees hired to assist with the ferry operations and livestock. Both cabins are located north of the Stewart Cabin, a prominent feature on the south side of the road that predates these by about a decade. One structure appears to be a one-room cabin, and the other appears to have been a well-constructed cabin used for livestock, as evidenced by a manger on the interior. The lower portion of both structures is buried in silt and sediment to a depth of about 1 meter. Sands later sold out to a man named Peterson, and Peterson in turn sold to Ray Thompson in the mid-1930s. Thompson indicated that a 1935 flood had bought the rock and mud down Sand Wash, burying the lower part of one cabin.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN2027

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a small circular structure 1.47 meters north south by 1.21 meters east-west. It is 0.59 meters high at the highest point and has walls 19 cm thick. It consists of drylaid slabstones 7 courses high. Several slabs have collapsed inward. The purpose of these small circular structures is not known. Lichen covers the rocks. No artifacts are visible on the surface around or inside the site. This site type was referred to as "play pens" because their small size would preclude human occupation by all but a small child. They are quite common throughout Nine Mile Canyon, sometimes in isolation on canyon rims and other times in association with residential sites. It is possible they were part of a regional Signaling system, but no traces of fire-scarring is evident.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN2028

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of two components. Component A consists of a circular alignment of stacked slabstones measuring 3.05 meters north-south by 5.87 meters east-west. The remaining walls are 0.47 meters high. The area where the structure, probably a dwelling, is located is covered with slabstones embedded into the bedrock surface. The area inside the structure has been cleared of these slabstones to create a smooth surface. The north wall of the structure consists of natural slabstones. At the west end is a large, thin slabstone that was once upright but has now fallen to the east. No artifacts were observed on the surface. Component B is located 2.49 meters north of Component A and consists of a rock cairn 1 meter north-south by 0.85 meters east-west by 1.06 meters high. There are two large upright slabstones 25 cm apart held up by other smaller rocks. The larger slabstones continue above 0.44 meters from the top of the smaller rocks holding the larger slabs in place. There seems to be no distinct pattern to the stack of rocks. The entire site is on the south edge of the butte/island and has an excellent view of Nine Mile Canyon and the Green River.

**Site Number & Name:** 42UN2030

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a large slab-lined cist made of large upright slabstones and sealed with adobe. There are seven large slabstones still standing. Several others have fallen inside the structure. There are two large wooden poles inside and one very small stick that is still embedded in the adobe matrix. The cist is 1.4 meters north-south by 1.41 meters east-west. The cist is built against a cliff face, but the cliff face was not used as part of the construction. The northernmost slab is 18 cm wide by 39 cm high by 1 cm thick. In a counter-clockwise direction, the next slab is 46 cm wide by 59 cm high by 5 cm thick. The third is 1.03 meters wide by 50 cm high by 5 cm thick. The fourth is 35 cm wide by 54 cm high by 4 cm thick. The 5th is 73 cm wide by 55 cm high by 3 cm thick. The sixth is 92 cm wide by 51 cm high by 5 cm thick. The seventh is 38 cm wide by 24 cm high by 4 cm thick. The top part of the seventh slab has broken off and fallen outside the structure. The broken piece is 30 cm high by 38 cm wide. The stick leaning on the 5th slab is 95 cm long by 7 cm in diameter. The stick leaning between slabs 3 and 4 is 45 cm long and 5 cm in diameter. The adobe is located on the NW, SW and SE corners and the west wall. The means by which the top of the facility was sealed is not evident. But there are several pieces of slabstone in the interior of the structure. There is a large piece of rock on the cliff above that is about to fall and destroy the cist. The adobe in the northwest corner is 23 cm wide by 10 cm high by 13 cm thick. The adobe on rock 3 is 44 cm wide by 8 cm high. The adobe between 4 and 5 is 20 cm high by 8 cm wide by 4 cm thick. The adobe on rock 5 and 6 is 20 cm high by 7 cm wide by 5 cm thick. This structure is reminiscent of large Basketmaker cists in the Southwest. Slab-lined cists of this type are common in Nine Mile Canyon, but are almost always very small, often less than a half meter in diameter. This structure constitutes the largest of its type anywhere in Nine Mile Canyon.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN5906

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a small single-room structure of unmodified sandstone slabs (Feature 1) located within a small sheltered area, and an ephemeral alignment of stacked stones (Feature 2) on a nearby ledge. Feature 1 structure is D-shaped and the back wall of the shelter is the back wall of the structure. The remaining walls consist of two to four courses of small to medium stone slabs stacked horizontally. The front wall is set back from the outer edge of the shelter about 40 centimeters. The wall measures 15 to 25 centimeters high. There is no evidence of mud or adobe mortar. The interior deposits consist of loose shale and gravel intermixed with twigs and small bird bones. The structure faces due south and measures 1.6 meters east-west by 1.3 meters north-south (interior dimensions). It occupies the west side of the sheltered area, which measures 1.8 meters east-west by 1.5 meters north-south by 1 .. 3 meters high. There is

possible reddish-orange pigment on the back wall of the shelter. No artifacts were observed. Feature 2 alignment is located just to the east and along the lower ledge that provides access to the structure above. There is a D-shaped alignment of stones measuring 35 centimeters north-south by 60 centimeters east-west, located about 2 meters above the top of the slope leading to the site. The small stones are drylaid two to three courses high with no evidence of adobe or mud. Interior deposits consist of eroded shale. The stones are round or oval and are notably out of place on the ledge. No artifacts were observed.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42UN7042; Mick's Aerie

**County:** Uintah

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a drylaid rock wall constructed on the outside edge of a rock outcrop. The structure, perhaps a hunting blind, consists of two large upright slabs supported by stacked stone slabs. Another stone slab appears to have fallen over. The entire rock wall or alignment along the edge is about 4 meters, running north-south along the cliff edge. Directly east of the rock wall is a circular stacked rock feature. No artifacts were observed during limited probing of interior deposits. This feature measured about 1 meter in diameter and featured two to three courses of drylaid stacked slabs.