



# THE UPAC NEWS

Published by the Utah Professional Archeological Council

Volume 5, No. 1

May 1987

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## UPDATE ON FOREST HIGHWAY 10

It is not normal procedure for federal agencies to air internal squabbles, but most of the professional archeological community in the state has already become involved to some extent in the continuing saga of Forest Highway 10. In that light, an updated account of "the proceedings" may be of some interest.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is proposing to pave Forest Highway 10 (formerly Utah State Route 72) between the town of Fremont and Fremont Junction on Interstate 70 in central Utah. Last year, the National Park Service (NPS), acting on behalf of the FHWA, let a contract to mitigate the significant sites. Quite a ruckus subsequently broke out between the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on one hand, and the NPS and FHWA on the other, over what constitutes appropriate mitigation strategies for the archeological sites that will be affected by the proposed project.

With full backing of the NPS, the FHWA proposed to mitigate only those *portions* of the significant sites that fell within their proposed "affected area." The Forest Service and BLM who administer the lands where the sites are located were rather insistent that mitigation consider the entire site, not just the "affected area." A blizzard of paperwork ensued concerning this issue, that has, to date, accomplished essentially nothing. So far, almost everyone who could possibly be construed to have some say in this matter has been involved to some extent.

It appears now that the FHWA's proposal will prevail on Forest Service land. Apparently, a decision has been made that a paved road outweighs other considerations. This is indeed unfortunate, but in no way reflects on the efforts of Bob Leonard, Forest Archeologist, Fishlake National Forest, who did his best to insure the preservation of significant archeological values. A different situation prevails regarding the three sites on BLM land.

In September of 1982, an Interagency Agreement went into effect between the BLM and FHWA. This agreement provided procedures by which the FHWA may appropriate BLM lands for highway rights-of-way. Of particular significance to the archeological mitigation issue is the requirement that the FHWA formally request, in writing, appropriation of the lands from the BLM. The BLM may agree or disagree with the FHWA request and is to inform them of the decision in writing. By terms of the Agreement, any such appropriation is subject to the conditions the BLM may deem necessary for adequate resource protection.

As part of the Interagency Agreement, both agencies agreed that the BLM will protect resource values outside of the immediate impact zone through the use of stipulations that are made a condition of the letter of consent. The BLM's role in working with the FHWA on these appropriations is to assure proper environmental protection *and mitigation of damage to the values on public lands adjacent to the lands that are being appropriated.* The FHWA's "affected area" argument is a moot point in light of this agreement because the BLM has the responsibility to protect those portions of archeological sites outside of the "affected area."

As of this date, the BLM has not received the written request for appropriation of lands from the FHWA. Until this request is received, reviewed and approved, the proposed highway alignment is not final and there is no reason to mitigate anything. Nor will mitigation of any kind be authorized on the sites on BLM land. Once the request for appropriation of lands is received, the BLM will grant consent on the condition that mitigation consider the entire site or sites rather than the "affected area" which represents pieces and slopewash.

-Craig B. Harmon

## UPAC TO HOLD SUMMER MEETINGS

The summer meetings of the Utah Professional Archeological Council will be held on June 26 and 27, 1987, in the Fishlake National Forest northeast of Loa, Utah. The meetings have been scheduled to coincide with excavations being conducted by Metcalf Archeological Consultants (MAC), Inc., along Forest Highway 10, and will include a tour of the sites and the work conducted to date.

The symposium and business meeting will be held in the Elkhorn Campground, a Forest Service facility with approximately 50 campsites. This campground lies at about 10,000 ft and has picnic tables, water and out-houses. The Forest Service does not take advance reservations for this campground, but a nearby primitive alternative is available in the unlikely event that the campground becomes full. For those who do not wish to camp, the nearest motels are located in Loa, about 25 minutes south of the campground. A map of the area, showing the location of the campground, is attached. MAC's field camp is located in the vicinity of Paradise Lake and is visible from Highway 10. They have informed UPAC that early birds to the meetings or other visitors who happen by are welcome anytime. Look for two camp trailers and a cluster of tents.

To compliment the location of the meetings, this year's symposium will focus on High Altitude Archeology. A definition of "above 7000 ft" has been set for this program. The following speakers are tentatively scheduled to present papers:

Larry Agenbroad, Northern Arizona University - Bryce Canyon Project;

Kevin Black, Metcalf Archeological Consultants - Highway 10 Project;

Donald Keller, Museum of Northern Arizona - Alton Coal Field Project;

Bruce Louthan, Bureau of Land Management and Steve Simms, Weber State College - Allen Canyon Project.

Anyone else interested in making a presentation is encouraged to contact Bruce D. Louthan, UPAC Vice-

President for Research, who is organizing the symposium, as soon as possible. Analytical and theoretical papers are welcome, as are substantive field reports. Bruce can be reached at (801) 259-6111 or by writing the Bureau of Land Management, Moab District Office, P.O. Box 970, Moab, Utah 84532. A slide projector and screen will be available for use during the symposium.

The symposium is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. on Friday, June 26, and continue through the afternoon. A communal dinner will be held at the campground between 5 and 8 p.m. Charcoal and beverages will be provided by UPAC. Informal presentations on current research will begin after dinner at 8 p.m. The business meeting will commence at the campground at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday, June 27. A tour of the Forest 10 sites will begin after the business meeting at 1 p.m.

## UTAH STATEWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Castle Valley Chapter of the Utah Statewide Archeological Society will host the annual society meetings on June 19, 20 and 21 in Price, Utah. UPAC members and all other interested parties are invited to attend. The tentative schedule is as follows:

### June 19

1-1:45 p.m.; Price City Park, Main Shelter; Activity: Registration.

2-4 p.m.; CEU Campus, Alumni Room; Activity: 1) Don Burge, a staff member at the College of Eastern Utah, will show replicas of atlatls, bows and arrows, and demonstrate their use and 2) Layne Miller will discuss rock art.

5-6 p.m.; Prehistoric Museum; Activity: Tour of the museum.

7-7:30 p.m.; Price City Park, Main Shelter; Activity: Late registration and social hour.

7:30-8:30 p.m.; Price City Park, Main Shelter; Activity: Greek Lamb BBQ with belly dancer entertainment.

8:30 p.m.-?; Price City Park, Main Shelter; Activity: Speakers, 1) Dave Madsen, "An Overview of Archeology in the State" and "Danger Cave", 2) Keith Montgomery, "Huntington Canyon", 3) Pat Stout, "SR-4", and 4) Mark Stuart, "Orbit Inn". Max Evans will also speak on membership opportunities in the Utah State Historical Society.

### June 20

7:30 a.m.; Price City Park, Main Parking Area; Activity: Field trips will depart for 1) Rochester Creek petroglyphs and Snake Rock, 2) San Rafael Swell, and 3) the Utah Power and Light facility.

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### THE UPAC NEWS

The UPAC News is a quarterly publication of the Utah Professional Archeological Council, 2212 South West Temple #21, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84115. Alan R. Schroedl, President (P-III Associates, Inc.), Betsy L. Tipps, Editor (P-III Associates, Inc.).

The UPAC News is distributed free to all members of the Utah Professional Archeological Council and other interested parties. UPAC accepts contributions towards the publication of the newsletter at any time. Correspondence relating to subscriptions, membership or address change as well as information for publication in the newsletter should be addressed to: Betsy L. Tipps, Editor, UPAC News, c/o P-III Associates, 2212 South West Temple, #21, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84115. Materials for the next issue should be submitted by July 2, 1987.

6-7 p.m.; Radisson Hotel, Poolside; Activity: Social Hour, Auction and Raffle, BYOB in plastic containers.

7-7:45 p.m.; Radisson Hotel; Activity: Roast Beef and Ham buffet.

7:45 p.m.; Radisson Hotel; Activity: Business meeting and speakers, 1) Jim Wilde on the Accreditation Program and 2) La Mar Lindsay on the proposed relationship between UPAC and USAS.

June 21

7:30-9 a.m.; Price City Park, Main Shelter; Activity: All you can eat breakfast.

9 a.m.; Price City Park, Main Parking Lot; Activity: Field trip departs for Nine-Mile Canyon.

Total cost of the meetings is \$18.00 including \$5.00 for the Greek BBQ, \$10.50 for the buffet at the Radisson and \$2.50 for the "all you can eat" breakfast. Attendees are responsible for their own lodging, and for transportation, food and water on any field trips. Box lunches can be purchased for \$2.50. Reservations for any of the meals should be made by June 1, 1987. Contact Mary Ann Zimmerman at (801) 261-5361 for further information or to make reservations.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### METCALF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

In August, 1986, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants (MAC) began mitigative excavations along Forest Highway 10 (State Highway 72) in central Utah. Excavations at the three highest elevation sites were completed and preliminary testing begun at a fourth before snow and cold weather ended the field season. Excavations will resume this month.

Work began last August at 42SV1845, a chipped stone scatter located on a saddle, at 2725 m elevation, south of Hogan Pass. The site contains two main artifact scatters, one on a rocky hillside overlooking Soloman Basin and the other in deeper soils on the saddle bisected by the road. The former includes a preponderance of chalcedony flakes and a large stemmed/corner-notched projectile point; the latter is characterized by the highest percentage of obsidian yet seen in the project area, along with a Rose Spring point and large corner-notched knives. A total of 50 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated here, but unfortunately no features were located and no radiocarbon dates are available. Lithic densities in the excavated areas were quite low, with subsurface remains scattered throughout the upper 35 cm of soil on the saddle. Recovered materials are almost entirely limited to chipped stone artifacts, with only a few bone fragments and no ground stone or ceramic artifacts recovered. Chipped stone tools (n=40) are dominated by bifacial blanks, preforms and projectile points, as well as expedient flake tools mostly used in scraping tasks. A few knives, a drill and a

graver round out the collection assemblage, which very much appears to express an emphasis on hunting and the preparation for such pursuits.

Closer to Hogan Pass and Pine Spring is site 42SV1844, an extensive camp site located on a variety of gently to moderately sloping landforms at an average elevation of 2713 m. Several chipped and ground stone artifact concentrations are present, including one exposed along the cut of a buried water line that guided the placement of the largest grid block excavated here. A total of 45 m<sup>2</sup> were dug at the site, with cultural material recovered as much as 95 cm below the surface, but averaging a total depth of 50 to 60 cm. Although artifact densities at and below the surface are relatively high on this site, as at 42SV1845, no features were discovered intact. On the other hand, charcoal was frequently encountered in the fill and the presence of scattered fire-cracked rock suggests hearths or hearth-like features once were present and have since been eroded.

Two radiocarbon dates are available on charcoal from cultural fill: 3740 ± 80 B.P. (Beta 18659) applies to a zone of increased artifact density with Gypsum and Elko-type projectile points buried 50 to 60 cm below surface, and 6980 ± 270 B.P. (Beta 19054) dates a buried ground stone concentration in a different area of the site at a depth of 55 to 65 cm. Pollen washes from ground stone artifacts at the site have not yet been analyzed. Similar to site 42SV1845, ceramics are absent and faunal remains are minimal. Lithic tools recovered, other than ground stone, number 75; in decreasing frequency these include bifacial blanks and preforms, expedient flake tools (especially scraping implements), projectile points in a wide variety of styles, bifacial knives, spokeshaves, graters and bifacial scrapers. This site was occupied as a camp numerous times over a period of several thousand years, with a diversity of activities suggested including floral and faunal resource processing, woodworking, hide preparation, and tool manufacture and repair.

The most intensive excavations to date were undertaken at the Birch Spring site, 42SV1478. This site is an extensive camp located at and below the spring with abundant chipped and ground stone artifacts found at the surface; elevation is about 2515 m. Numic ceramics have reportedly been found on this site in the past, but no pottery of any kind was recovered during our investigations. A total of 78 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated, with a number of site occupations identified in deep colluvial soils buried up to 1.35 m below the present ground surface. Artifact densities at and below the surface are very high at this site and, although intact features are rare in the excavated areas, they are present. A small boulder arc at about 20 to 25 cm below surface may represent support rocks for temporary structure such as a windbreak. Associated charcoal is dated to 2490 ± 90 B.P. (Beta 18662), and two large bifacial scraper-planes in the feature area suggest tasks such as woodworking may have taken place here. A partially eroded hearth marked by

fire-cracked rock, a bit of stained soil and scattered charcoal is radiocarbon dated at  $2040 \pm 60$  B.P. (Beta 18666), and is associated with a small amount of butchered small mammal bones.

Four other radiocarbon dates from level charcoal have been received on buried cultural zones:  $910 \pm 130$  B.P. (Beta 19055),  $1800 \pm 90$  B.P. (Beta 18665),  $2830 \pm 80$  B.P. (Beta 18660) and  $3410 \pm 190$  B.P. (Beta 18657). These dates apply to various activity areas buried in the upper half of the colluvial soil sequence, but much undated material more deeply buried (unfortunately without diagnostic artifacts) documents earlier Archaic activity at Birch Spring. Chipped stone tools collected from the site total 172 items including a strong dominance of expedient flake tools (80), followed in frequency by bifacial blanks and preforms, bifacial scrapers and scraper-planes, projectile points, bifacial knives, graters, spokeshaves, drills and core tools. Along with the presence of ground stone artifacts and a wide variety of (mainly Archaic) projectile point styles, the diversity of tools seen at Birch Spring is quite similar to the evidence from the Pine Spring area (42SV1844). That is, the Birch Spring site functioned as a repeatedly occupied short-term camp where a range of different activities were carried out over a period spanning thousands of years.

Only test excavations in the amount of  $14 \text{ m}^2$  have been completed at the Water Hollow site, 42SV1474, on the southwest edge of Paradise Valley. One deep test in alluvial sites near the drainage encountered a cultural level at a depth of 85 to 90 cm, and scattered artifacts were found as deep as 1.65 m in that test. Another shallower test uncovered a level with small mammal bone and two large bifacial preforms. Surface remains include chipped and ground stone tools, Fremont ceramics and at least two small rock alignments. Already, 39 chipped stone tools have been collected at the site—mostly expedient flake tools, projectile points, and bifacial blanks and preforms. The point styles again represent a variety of Archaic and Fremont types; multiple components have been the rule at all the Highway 10 sites investigated thus far.

Finally, hearths at two other sites in the project area were in danger of destruction through erosion and vandalism, and were salvaged. At Wide Hollow, 42SV1425, a partially vandalized hearth exposed next to a small wash returned a radiocarbon date of  $260 \pm 60$  B.P. (Beta 18653) in support of ceramic and projectile point evidence for a Numic component at that location. At Sage Hole, 42SV1850, a deeply buried hearth exposed in an arroyo wall 3.1 m below surface has been dated to  $2130 \pm 80$  B.P. (Beta 18654), demonstrating relatively rapid alluviation near the head of a small side drainage. Many of the ancillary analyses on samples from completed sites—bone, pollen, flotation for macrofloral remains, soils and geomorphology, obsidian studies, etc.—have yet to be finalized, nor has the debitage analysis gone beyond encoding and entering the data for computer manipulations. Fieldwork during

the upcoming season will largely concentrate on post-Archaic period components and should provide a wealth of interesting data for comparison with Numic, Fremont and the older hunter-gatherer remains already excavated in the project area and surrounding region.

-Kevin D. Black and Michael D. Metcalf

## MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA

An intensive survey of 4700 hectares (11,725 acres) in the Alton Coal Field, Kane County, Utah, was completed in the fall of 1986, under the direction of Don Keller, Museum of Northern Arizona. The coal field lies between 1930 and 2250 m (6300 to 7400 ft) in elevation, and is largely in pinyon-juniper woodland in the Skutumpah Terrace/Gray Cliffs area between Bryce Canyon and the town of Kanab. The sometimes dense woodland is established on mesas and benches of Cretaceous period Dakota and Tropic Shale formations in a broad area south and west of the Pink Cliffs. Drainage is largely into Kanab and Johnson canyons which cut southward through the White and Vermillion cliffs towards the Arizona Strip country and the Grand Canyon.

The survey recorded 103 archeological sites including 87 prehistoric sites and 36 historic sites or site components. Prehistorically, the area appears to have been a hunting and gathering resource zone of major importance. The prehistoric sites reflect Desert Archaic, Virgin or Western Anasazi and Southern Paiute regional occupations. Both early and especially late Archaic phases appear to be represented. A Basketmaker II Anasazi phase may be indicated, but is not yet demonstrated in the absence of independent dating control. The main Anasazi use of the area appears to have been during the Pueblo II period. Subsequent Southern Paiute occupation extended to the early historic period.

Sites are typically surface lithic scatters emphasizing biface thinning technology and projectile point use, and also generally having grinding slabs, manos and large unifacial chopping tools present. Evidence of domestic structural features is very rare, although many sites have one or more hearth or roasting pit features present. Ceramic sherds are present in generally small amounts at a number of sites. Seasonal exploitation in the survey area appears to have been carried out largely by groups based much of the year at lower elevations in the White and Vermillion cliffs areas, at least for the Anasazi and ethnographically documented Kaibab Paiute groups. The regional orientations of the earlier Desert Archaic groups are unknown, although potentially related occupations are known in the Grand Canyon, Navajo Mountain, San Rafael Desert and southern Wasatch Plateaus areas, and in the eastern Great Basin.

There is a considerable degree of congruence in exploitation patterns between cultural phases throughout the prehistoric period, apparently being focused primarily on deer hunting and, probably, pinyon seed gathering. Changes in resource exploitation foci,

