



UPAC NEWS

NEWSLETTER FOR THE UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

Ron Rood, President

Bonnie Bass, Editor

January 2005

UPAC Winter Meeting

Ron Rood, UPAC President

The winter meeting for UPAC has been scheduled for January 28 - 29 in Salt Lake City. As per our usual format, we'll have the business meeting from 1:00 - 4:00 on Friday afternoon with presented papers the following day. The venue for the UPAC meeting will be at the newly remodeled Antiquities Section Laboratory in the Rio Grande Building located at 300 S. Rio Grande. At any rate, the UPAC winter meeting will be a "big time" and all members are encouraged to attend.

If you have agenda items for the business meeting, please get them to Ron Rood. We will be discussing issues like the rule change for archaeological permits, site stewardship, Range Creek, oil and gas and the like.

The UPAC Board has decided to have a student paper competition for Saturday, January 29th. A select panel of judges has agreed to referee and UPAC will award a \$100 prize to the winner. This competition is open to all undergraduate students. Those of you who are not undergraduate students but would still like to present a paper, that is fine too. You just won't get the cash. Seriously, the paper session on Saturday is open to all and UPAC encourages you to present something on your current research, interesting projects or just show slides from your summer vacation (not really...well, ok). For presented papers, send Ron a title and an abstract and let him know if you'll need a slide projector or a Power-Point projector.

once purchased 10 pounds of Collosimo's famous Italian sausage in Magna and more recently, the "Comic Book Guy" from the Simpsons and Jessica Lange have been seen gracing Magna's Historic Main Street.

See you all at UPAC, January 28 - 29, 2005

Website Update!

You may now pay your annual UPAC membership dues securely online. UPAC would like to announce a new customer service feature provided through the UPAC website. Pay your 2005 dues today! Please visit upa-online.org/store.htm and follow the instructions.



SLCC student Brent Larsen collects granary data in Range Creek. For more information about Range Creek, see page 4. Photo submitted by K. Renee Barlow.



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*The Daily Grind:
Current Research in
Utah Archaeology*

Progress Report: The Kern River 2003 Expansion Project

Matt Seddon, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Alan Reed, Alpine Archaeological Consultants

The Kern River 2003 Expansion project consisted of the installation of a new pipeline parallel to the previous Kern River Pipeline extending from Wyoming to California and traversing more than 340 miles in Utah. The project included a substantial cultural resources mitigation component. We have previously given updates on this project, describing the overall approach and preliminary results of cultural resources work (see UPAC News September 2002; papers were also presented at the UPAC Fall 2002 meeting, the SAA meetings in 2004, and the GBAC meetings in 2004). The project reports have now been submitted for the first phase of agency reviews, and it is appropriate to provide another project update to the archaeological community.

Naturally, it is nearly impossible to briefly summarize a project of this magnitude. The project reports alone are composed of seven volumes, each with multiple parts, forming 22 individually bound documents. The reports are more than a half meter tall when stacked, and weigh upwards of 30 kg (70 pounds). However, in the interests of giving people an idea of what is covered by the reports, we can provide the following summary of the major results:

- Excavation reports were produced for 30 sites, found from Salt Lake County in the north, through Washington County in the south. These sites yielded 77 dated components from the Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative (Fremont and Virgin Anasazi), and Late Prehistoric periods, as well as historical occupations dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries from the town sites of Hamblin and Wellington.
- Synthetic overview volumes for each time period were produced. These overview volumes provide summaries of excavation data by time period, along with comprehensive research studies for each period. These volumes are designed to provide future researchers with a quick way to find data by time period, rather than site or location within the state.
- A paleoenvironmental study of the southern Bonneville Basin was undertaken, including deep coring of dry lakes and other locales, pack rat midden studies, and geomorphological studies. This study provided direct evidence of the presence of numerous large freshwater lakes in the Beaver and Sevier River basins at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition.
- A study of lithic artifact evidence of mobility patterns during the Archaic period was completed. The study suggested that few significant changes in mobility patterns occurred during the Archaic period in the region.
- A study examining diachronic variation in thermal features during the prehistoric period was undertaken, indicating significant changes in the proportion of large thermal features over time in the region.
- The chronology for the Archaic Period was revised, with newly defined Early, Middle, and Late Periods defined on the basis of diagnostic artifacts, environmental changes, and trends in subsistence strategies.
- Because both Fremont and Virgin Anasazi sites were encountered along the pipeline corridor, it was possible to compare and contrast the settlement patterns employed by both units.
- Neutron activation analysis was conducted on a sample of Snake Valley series ceramics to discern: whether painted, plain, and corrugated types were manufactured in the same locations; whether major habitation sites, such as Evans Mound, were the manufacturing loci for Snake Valley ceramics; and whether Snake Valley ceramics found outside their core area



were imported or were locally produced. The study indicated that patterns of Fremont ceramic exchange were more complex than anticipated.

- Joel Janetski's artiodactyl depletion model, which pertains to patterns of abandonment of Fremont villages as a result of hunting pressures, was examined with project and other regional data.
- Efforts were made to understand why Shinarump Brown pottery – a type commonly attributed to the Virgin Anasazi – is often more crudely made than other Virgin Anasazi varieties. Other Utah archaeologists have established a correlation between the level of investment in pottery manufacturing and anticipated mobility, and it was suspected that Shinarump Brown might also reflect anticipated use by more mobile groups.
- A study of Late Prehistoric Period demographic patterns was undertaken, which indicated little direct evidence for sudden population replacements during the time period.
- A comparison of Southern Paiute and Late Prehistoric period settlement patterns was completed, indicating that there may be evidence to suggest a continuity in settlement practices from the Late Prehistoric and into the early contact era.
- The utility of commonly accepted Late Prehistoric period diagnostic artifacts (Desert Side-notched points, Brownware ceramics, etc.) in western Utah was examined. This study did suggest that these artifacts do appear suddenly after about 1400 B.P. in the region.
- An obsidian hydration chronology for Wild Horse Canyon, Panaca Summit/Modena, and Black Rock Area obsidian was produced. A second synthetic study discusses ways to utilize obsidian hydration data in site dating.
- A study of hunter-gatherer settlement patterns relative to several indices of land productivity was undertaken, which indicated that there is a direct relationship between land productivity and site density, but there is not as clear of a relationship between land productivity and length of occupation.
- Obsidian procurement and use in the Eastern Great Basin was examined. Data suggested that significant planning for obsidian procurement was in place during the Archaic period, but that Formative populations relied heavily on logistical procurement strategies.
- Seventy-three sherds were submitted for thermoluminescence dating. Many of the sherds were Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric brown wares; analysis of these artifacts focused on dating their appearance in the region's archaeological record. Thermoluminescence data were also employed to better understand the extent of biases in radiocarbon dating associated with the "old wood problem."
- Radiocarbon data from western Utah were compiled and trends were illustrated.
- Because the sample of projectile points from well-dated contexts in western Utah has increased since Richard Holmer's important works on point chronologies, an attempt was made to refine the region's projectile point sequence. The study included 3,178 projectile points from 108 components.
- Diachronic trends in settlement and subsistence patterns, lithic technology, and storage were identified through synthesis of the region's excavated site database.
- Level II historical documentation of twenty-six historical sites was also produced.
- A synthesis of all the work within the Kern River corridor was produced to provide easy access to data regarding a corridor that has seen projects for more than 30 years.
- A synthetic overview of the results of the first Kern River Pipeline project was produced to enable convenient access to the data and results of the first project.
- A popular report, "From Hunters to Homesteaders: Recent Encounters with Past Communities in Utah's West Desert" including an interactive CD, is being produced for the general public.
- A GIS database of historical linear features (canals, railroads, roads, utility lines, etc.) was produced for Salt Lake County, along with a historical context to aid in documenting and evaluating these features.
- A synthesis of prehistoric archaeological research in Western Utah was produced. This synthetic document provides a new chronology for the region, a history of past research, and a summary of the state of knowledge, research gaps, and research issues for each time period. The synthesis is designed to be an aid to the development of future research designs in the area and to assist with site eligibility evaluations.



Depending on review times, we currently anticipate production of a final report by spring/summer 2005. We will also be presenting another round of research results at the upcoming SAA meetings in Salt Lake City.

Maize Farming in Grand County

Lee Bennett, Bennett Management Services LLC

Analysis of soil samples from prehistoric site 42Gr3164 reveal that Zea Mays was cultivated in a valley along the Colorado River about 18 miles upstream from Moab. Pollen counts suggest that a field was expanded by clearing a sparse, pinion-juniper woodland; at a later time the field was apparently abandoned. In addition to growing maize, the inhabitants were also processing wild plants, including cactus, tobacco, ricegrass, pigweed/goosefoot, and a starchy root or tuber. Juniper, sagebrush, and rabbitbrush were used as fuel. Chronological implications are being analyzed. Soil samples were taken by Bennett Management Services for analysis by the Paleo Research Institute.

Range Creek Archaeological Project 2004

K. Renee Barlow, Salt Lake Community College

The University of Utah, Salt Lake Community College and the College of Eastern Utah conducted field work in Range Creek from mid-May to August, 2004. The project benefited from the hard work of 21 students and more than 40 volunteers, and resulted in the identification and documentation of more than 100 archaeological sites including pithouse villages, remote granaries, and rock art panels. This brings the project total to nearly 300 sites recorded during three field seasons in Range Creek.

The field school emphasized systematic and intuitive survey methods and recording sites, but also included intensive mapping at the "Burnout Site" using satellite dishes, a Trimble base station and roving unit (courtesy of Joel Bradford, UVSC), granary recording, experimental maize horticulture, experimental plant collections (this year the elderberries were particularly abundant and Corinne Sprin-

ger made a delicious elderberry syrup) and the collection of wood core and section samples for a pilot dendrochronology project with the Arizona Tree Ring Lab (Ron Towner). Students also helped with lab work and encoding IMACS forms, and did a bit of flintknapping. Francis Banta (Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge) prepared meals for this motley crew and ranch manager Corinne Springer provided support for the facilities. Historic Consultant Steve Gerber continued recording historic structures and interviewed local informants.

University of Utah participants included Duncan Metcalfe, Shannon Arnold (T.A.), Joel Boomgarden (T.A.), Anna Anglin, Britta Bourdags, Aaron Christensen, Dale Earl, Ryan Ladegard, Andy Yentsch, Rudy Gutierrez, Angela Mulder, Brad Leigh, Sarah Grant, Sarah Page, Emily Root-Garey, Susan Lynn, Mila Hover, Zach Scribner and Marty Thomas. Salt Lake Community College: Renee Barlow, Brent Larsen, Rob Ware and Patti Henrie. College of Eastern Utah: Jerry Spangler, Rich Owens (T.A.), Ian Pogue and Eric Hunt.

Volunteers include Donna Kemp-Spangler, Bryan Spangler, Sandy Gerber, Ray Boren, Steve Hanson, Jerry Vaculin, Mary Grande, Dick Grande, Lisa Benson, Kika Chelaru, Tenile Jensen, Darrell Thomas, Greg Child, Steve Manning and Troy Scotter from the Utah Rock Art Research Association, David Yoder (BYU graduate student), Joel Bradford (Utah Valley State College), and approximately 20 volunteers from Utah County Search and Rescue.

The Range Creek Archaeological project is supported by the Utah Department of Natural Resources, the Division Wildlife Resources, the Division of Parks and Recreation, the Utah Museum of Natural History, the University of Utah Department of Anthropology, Salt Lake Community College, the College of Eastern Utah, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Emery county Sheriff's Office.





Executive Committee Point of View

Treasurer's Report

Marty Thomas, UPAC Treasurer

Reminder!!! 2005 UPAC dues are payable by January 2005.

As of November 2004, UPAC has a total of \$8282.19 in checking and savings accounts.

An account has been set up with Washington Federal that will enable UPACers to pay dues by credit card beginning in January 2005. This will make payment of dues easier and more convenient for both the treasurer and the member.

What ever mode of payment you use, please indicate the year in which you are joining.

Please feel free to contact me with questions about membership and any changes in address or email. It has been a pleasure working as your treasurer!

Utah Archaeology

Jason Bright, Journal Editor

Editorship for Utah Archaeology has changed effective for the 2004 issue. Speaking on behalf of UPAC and USAS, we thank Steven Simms and his gang at USU for five years of excellent service. The journal has grown and improved steadily over that time as a direct result of his dedicated efforts.

Goals for the journal follow the path that Steve laid out, including: 1) increasing readership and distribution; 2) tweaking journal layout and presentation for a wider readership; 3) continuing involvement of USAS and avocational archaeologists; and 4) broadening geographical and intellectual scope.

Toward these ends we have enlisted the assistance of a number of professionals from a wide range of backgrounds. These volunteers include professional artists for assistance with journal appearance and visual appeal, editors of other journals from different walks of life for assistance with presentation, and IT specialists for developing a stronger on-line presence for the journal, including downloadable pdf reprints.

While some changes and improvements are subtle and others will take time, some of the immediate tasks for the first year include: re-imaging the cover of the journal; finalizing deals with bookstores and distributors along the Wasatch Front; and maintaining webspace that will allow interested parties to view titles/abstracts and to purchase reprints on the web.

Nonetheless, the journal can only be as strong as its supporters and contributors. For this reason we ask for submissions to journal at any time. Submissions generally include academic research articles, short reports, book reviews and contributions to the Avocationalist's Corner. We encourage contributors to keep an open mind regarding their submissions - the myth that well-conceived, well-supported, substantive research articles must be limited by the constraints of boredom is just that - a myth. Some of the best and most important anthropological research is responsible AND fun to read.

Submissions will follow the American Antiquity Style Guide. Please send submissions to:

Utah Archaeology
c/o Mountain States Archaeology, LLC
453 North 400 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

You can access the UPAC website, complete with UPAC contacts and membership application at:
<http://www.upaconline.org>
Check out cool links, contents of past Utah Archaeology journals and UPAC News, and event updates!

USAS SL/Davis Meeting

Darrell Thomas will be giving a presentation on Site Stabilization at the next USAS SL/Davis Meeting. Darrell has been taking a number of workshops through the Academy of Ancient Sites and Cultures in Blanding, Utah. The presentation will be given on Wednesday, January 12 at 7:00 pm at the Fort Douglas Museum. All are welcome!

Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference

The next Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held in Park City, Utah in September 2005. Conference organizers are Craig Smith of TRC - Maria Associates, Lynn Harrell of the BLM - Kemmerer Wyoming Resource Area, Dr. Bonnie Pitblado of Utah State University, and Ron Rood of the Antiquities Section, Utah Division of State History. It will be held September 15 - 18, 2005 at the Park City Marriott Hotel. Call 435-649-2900 or 800-234-9003 for reservations or check their website at www.marriott.com/property/propertyPage/SLCPC. Use the Reservation Code rmarmaa. For more information about the Conference, check out:

<http://history.utah.gov/archaeology/rmac2005.html>.

Society for American Archaeology and Paleoanthropology Society

The 70th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held March 30 - April 3, 2005, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Advance registration for the meetings can be done online until February 28, 2005. Information about the conference and online registration can be found at <http://www.saa.org/>.

AAPA and Paleoanthropology Society Annual Meetings

The 74th annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin April 6 - 9, 2005. The Paleoanthropology Society meetings will be held on April 5 and 6, 2005 in conjunction with the AAPA Annual Meeting. Information about these meetings can be found at <http://www.paleoanthro.org/2005.htm> and <http://physanth.org/annmeet/>.

AAA Annual Meeting

The 104th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held November 30 - December 4, 2005 at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, DC. For more information, visit their website at <http://www.aaanet.org/>.



UPAC/USAS Joint Convention

This year's joint convention between UPAC and USAS will be held June 9-12, 2005 in Blanding, Utah. Check the UPAC website for more upcoming details.

For a detailed list of a variety of events related to archaeology, check out the UPAC website! Go to <http://www.upaconline.org/events.htm> for information!

Special Thanks

A special thanks to all those who contributed to the newsletter. Please submit all articles and submissions for the next newsletter to the NEXT editor!

Projectile point and groundstone drawings used in this newsletter were created by Shannon Arnold