

# THE UPAC NEWS

Published by the Utah Professional Archeological Council

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March 1983

Rick Holmer, President  
Georgia Thompson, Editor

## UPAC Members Head South For Second Association Meet

Utah Professional Archeological Council members held their 1982 winter meeting in St. George, Utah on December 10 and 11.

Rick Malcolmson, Arizona Strip BLM District Archeologist, made arrangements for the group to use facilities at the local Elks Lodge. Meeting and socializing space was excellent, thanks to Rick.

About 35 members attended part or all of the one and one-half day session. Nominations were made for the following offices and held open until mid-January, comprising the slate below:

### NOMINATIONS

#### V.P. for Membership and Ethics:

Joel Janetski - B.Y.U.

Asa Nielson - B.Y.U.

#### V.P. for Research Design Dev.:

LaMar Lindsay - Division of State  
History

#### Secretary:

Chas Cartwright - BLM,  
Monticello Resource Area  
Jim Dykman - Division of State  
History

#### Treasurer:

Lorraine Dobra - Division of State  
History

Alan Schroedl - PIII Associates

#### Editor:

Georgia Beth Thompson - Inter-  
national Learning & Research

Betsy Tipps of PIII Associates has volunteered to assist the Editor with the publication of the Newsletter. Two of the above officers have only one candidate, therefore the election will result in either the approval or disapproval of their appointment. All ballots must be returned by april 15 and must be signed so that voting status is varifiable. The official ballot is part of the last page of this newsletter. Please follow the instructions; and, please vote.

## Current Research Summaries:

Navajo Mountain, Richard Ambler and  
Staff

Seven sites were excavated on Navajo Mountain in 1981 prior to construction of a new Boarding School. The Pueblo II sites were typical in ceramics and architecture; the PIII sites show distinct differences in ceramics and possibly architecture.

The gray wares of this time are not typically Kayenta ceramics. They appear to be more western. Keet Seel Gray (the Navajo Mountain variety) is more gritty, crudely corrugated, more like Shinarump. The plain orange or brown wares are not Tsegi.

(continued on page 2 column 2)

## A Note From The President

I am proud to introduce the first issue of the UPAC News. It has been a long time coming and represents more work than anticipated. I would like to thank Georgia Beth Thompson for pulling it together and for contributing summaries of current research reported at the St. George meeting in December. Since Georgia is running "uncontested" for Editor we should assume that she will be assembling the next UPAC News in the near future. I ask all of you to consider submitting appropriate material to her as soon as possible. The material may be anything that you feel the membership would be interested in or should know about. As you look through this issue you will see information ranging from excavations to research designs. I suspect that after a few issues we will become more formalized about the types of information that are normally included, but I hope that we stay flexible about subject matter.

Hopefully, the second issue of the UPAC News will be published before the summer meeting. That issue will contain information about the meeting which will be held at the University of Utah field school in Gooseberry Valley on July 15 and 16.

I would also like to thank Jay Nielson of the Utah Museum of Natural History for taking my embryonic idea about a logo and turning it into what you see on the masthead. Sharon Engen of the Archeological Center is also to be thanked for assembling the News as you now see it.

## CURRENT RESEARCH SUMMARIES (cont.)

Trade networks involving volcanic ash temper from the original source localized in Klethla Valley need to be worked out, as well as clay sources. No tree ring dates are available; the abandonment data may need to be re-examined. Navajo Mountain abandonment likely occurred around 1280 A.D.

### Black Rock Shelter and Ticaboo Excavations David Madsen

Black Rock Shelter in the Oquirrh Mountains had been partially excavated by Steward in 1931. Since Kennecott wanted to utilize the land, a cooperative excavation took place in the fall of 1982 involving Kennecott, Bureau of Land Management, University of Utah, and the Antiquities Section of the State of Utah.

Stratigraphy at the mouth of the cave was good. Three radiocarbon samples were taken from the deposits yielding dates of  $6100 \pm 210$  B.P. for the early levels,  $3240 \pm 110$  B.P. for the middle levels and  $1460 \pm 90$  B.P. for the upper levels (Fremont). Pollen, plant macrofossils and bone are currently being analyzed and they should provide a glimpse at the subsistence activities that was unavailable to Steward.

### Ticaboo Site David Madsen

In a school science project, a site was located near the new town of Ticaboo near Bullfrog. This site was reported to the Antiquities Section.

The site consists of one room with two associated storage structures. The structure is Kayenta in design. Post occupation burials were found. Grave goods associated with one juvenile included a Kayenta bowl on the head, Fremont moccasins on the feet, and Bull Creek points, which are shared by both Fremont and Kayenta cultures.

(continued on page 11 column 2)

## NEW FEDERALISM: Cultural Resource Two Step, Editorial

by Jim Dykman

For the dollar-a-dance hustler on 42nd Street, teaching the same dance step over again becomes old and tedious, and sometimes they forget. Since October 1, archeologists who work with cultural resource management have begun to have that feeling as New Federalism is adapted by the federal and state agencies.

As the sometimes confusing game of CRM is played, there has become a more or less constant set of players since 1971. Those involved had begun to understand one another, and know how to react to decisions that were being made by contractor, federal agency, and the local types who added an occasional comment. No new explanations were needed, just adjustments.

With the shift of responsibility from federal agencies to state agencies, there are suddenly hundreds of new people to deal with because the state, in an instant,

transferred the responsibility down to local levels of government (city and county). And the federal agencies are doing the same thing, as responsibility is shifted to district levels.

An illustration, HUD programs. Before the shift to New Federalism, all of their programs were handled by individuals in Denver who knew CRM. Now, for example, the City of Wellsville becomes the responsible party for cultural resources, and the whole system has to be explained to local officials, usually with no professional staff. The quality of people and systems handling cultural resources is lessened and those involved begin to look for a solution to the complicated issue. The chance for the quality and correctness of the work is not high, unless the involved archeologists are patient and watchful, and willing to teach the same dance step over and over and over and.....

## Utah Cultural Resource Management Notes

by Jim Dykman

1. Project BOLD documents should be out by the time the newsletter is printed. Readers will note that State Land selections have been made in some areas of critical archeological concern, such as Cedar Mesa. Karl Kappe of the Division of State Lands and Forestry can be contacted for more information.

2. Hearings on the Office of Surface Mining regulation changes will be ongoing through this fall, with testimony by the National Conference of SHPO's, National Trust, and contractors, questioning needs for change in the program.

3. The Moab office of the Division of State Lands has notified other state offices that on land owned by the State in Grand and San Juan County, archeological surveys will be required. There are some exceptions to the rule, when mineral ownership is in questions or there is a question of effect.

4. Any company or group of archeologists that would be interested in an update or mini-course on regulation changes or general 106 procedures, please contact Jim Dykman at the Preservation Office, 533-7039.

## 1982 Excavations At Nawthis Village

by Duncan Metcalfe

For the fifth consecutive year, the University of Utah conducted its summer program in archeological field techniques at Nawthis Village, a large Fremont site in central Utah. The site is located in Gooseberry Valley at an elevation of 2025 m and consists of 31 low mounds and associated surface debris concentrated in a 7.5 ha area. Fifteen radiocarbon dates recovered from the site indicate that it was occupied some time between 800 and 1100 B.P.

Under the direction of Dr. James F. O'Connell, the 1982 excavations concentrated on exposing a large surface structure, named the Heartbreak Hotel, located in the central area of the site. The excavation revealed that the structure was not only extremely well preserved, but had a floor plan considerably more complex than any previously reported Fremont structure (Figure 1). The structure consists of at least nine rooms; the largest room measures about 4 by 5 m, the smallest room measures 1 by 1.8 m. The central portion of the structure (Rms. 1, 2, 3 and 4) is accessible through two doorways; Rooms 1a and 4 may simply have served as sophisticated double-baffle entrances for Rooms 2 and 3. The alignment separating Room 1a and 1b is only about 40 cm high and appears to have been added as an after thought to provide a small alcove at the end of the passage. The other five rooms lacked doorways leading outside the structure. Access to these was probably through openings in the roof.

The walls were preserved in excellent condition, especially the interior walls which were still 1.6 m high in some places. They were constructed of large adobe bricks placed in horizontal courses. The shape of the adobe bricks was quite

consistent; the courses were in nearly perfect alignment and did not vary from true horizontal (as determined by a line level) by more than a few centimeters over distances of several meters.

Sections of the roof over Room 3 were still in place at the time of excavation. The roof was constructed of juniper beams which supported a 10 to 15 cm thick layer of adobe. The beams, which spanned the short axis of the room, were placed between the fourth and fifth wall courses at the time the structure was built, giving the room an interior height of 1.3 m. A pattern of holes in opposing walls in Room 3, below the roof beam holes, suggests that an interior network of beams had been used to construct some type of frame, possibly for holding storage containers or to make a sleeping platform. An irregularly shaped, unprepared hearth was located directly in front of the doorway leading into Room 2.

A thick layer of organic material on the floor of Room 2 appears to be the remains of a thatched roof. Excavators were unable to locate beam holes in the walls of Room 2 at the same height as those in Room 3, indicating that Room 2 had a ceiling higher than 1.3 m. The differences in the heights of the roofs probably gave the roofline of the structure a "stepped" appearance. A large, centrally located post served as the sole interior support for the roof. A large hearth south of the post which had a clay rim along its northern edge was also exposed.

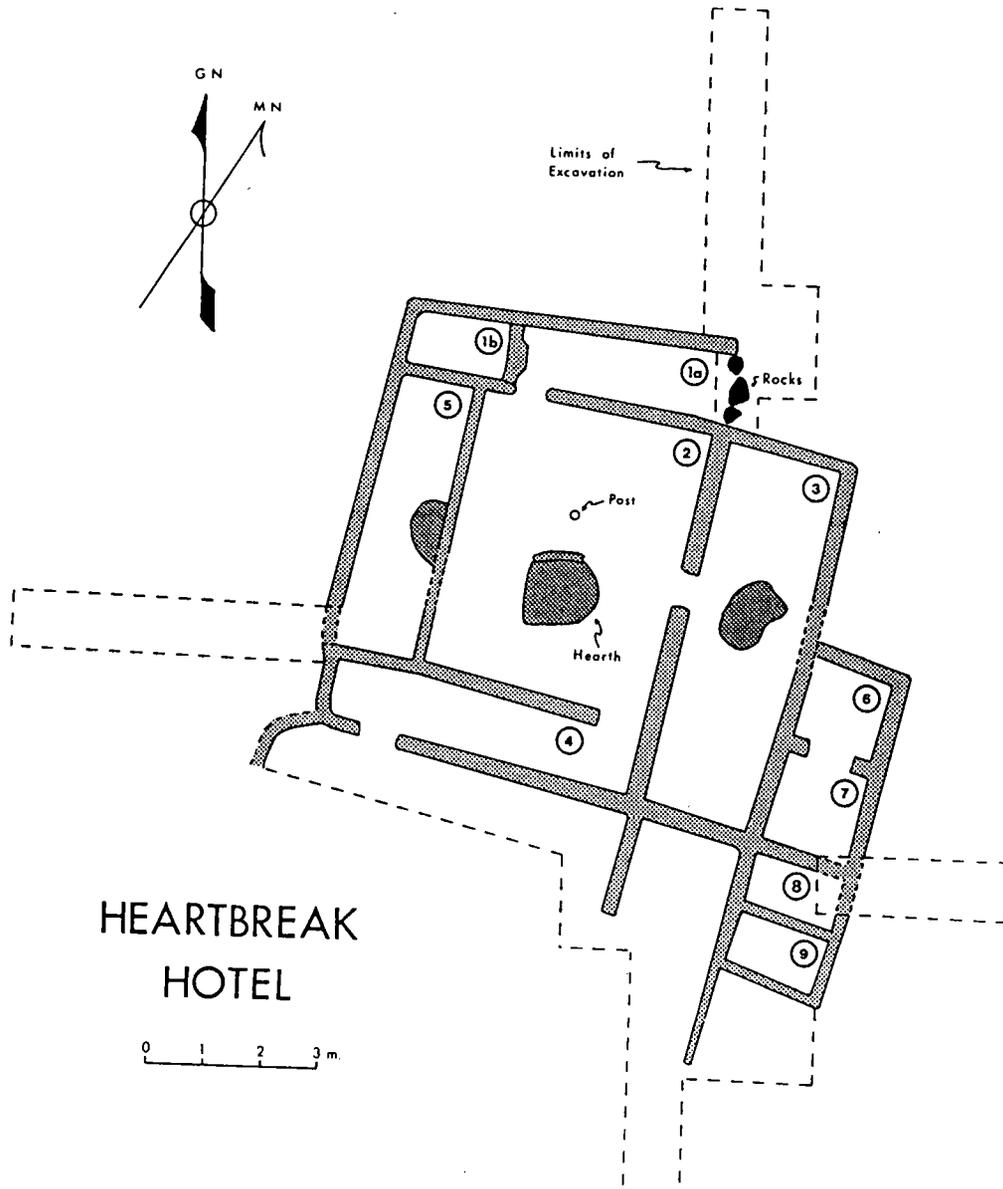
Over 750 lots of artifacts were recovered during the 1982 field season. Plant preservation was excellent; unburned fragments of corncobs, acorns, squash seeds, and

NAWTHIS (cont.)

possibly pinyon nuts were collected. The recovered material--ceramics, lithics, ground stone, bones, and microfossils--is currently being analyzed as part of a course offered through the Department of Anthropology, University of Utah, under the direction of Dr. O'Connell.

Although any definitive statement concerning the functions of the various rooms must await the completed analysis of the material recovered during the excavation, a few tentative propositions can be offered solely on the basis of the architectural evidence. The Heartbreak Hotel seems to have had a dual function; some rooms appear to

have been residences and others storage units. Given their size and interior features, Rooms 2 and 3 appear to have had domestic functions, although the storage of food in rodent-proof containers in Room 3 cannot be ruled out. Rooms 5-9 were probably storage units; they must have been entered through the roof and would therefore have been considerably more rodent-proof than the central rooms. Except for Room 5, their small size would have precluded most domestic activities. The presence of a small unprepared hearth in Room 5 suggests that it may also have been the scene of a limited set of activities in addition to those most directly connected with storage.



# A Suggested Structure For Regional Research Designs

by Joel C. Janetski and Richard N. Holmer

## Introduction

Cultural resource managers and administrators have as a major consideration the task of determining the significance of the cultural resources within their jurisdiction. The problem becomes especially acute if sites are threatened by development.

As is well known, the process of significance evaluation is tied to the National Register criteria in general, but more specifically to a research design formulated for particular projects. As a general rule, however, small scale projects, which make up the bulk of archeological field work, do not relate to any research design but must make their assessments based solely on the National Register criteria which are by necessity very broad. As a result, the significance of the majority of the sites recorded in contract archeology is often assessed from more specific implicit questions operating in the mind of the field archeologist. Such questions may or may not be the same as questions important to other researchers or the district or regional supervising archeologist. As a consequence, the majority of the archeological data being recorded is not focused on questions which, by consensus, are recognized as bearing on important regional problems.

The above situation could be remedied to some extent by the development of a series of flexible regional research designs for the state. Flexibility is stressed here to accomodate the spatial and temporal cultural diversity in Utah and to allow for new and changing views and interests on the part of researchers. In a recent report of survey work done in west central and southern Utah for the Intermountain Power Project, Janetski and Holmer (1982) have suggested a structure for the development of regional research designs and an accompanying process for assessing site significance. Portions of the following are excerpts from that report.

## Research Design

In general, the objective of archeological research is to answer questions about the histories, lifeways, and processes of past and present cultures (cf. Thomas 1979). To achieve this objective, questions must first be selected and expressed so that they are answerable; and then research procedures must be designed to effectively extract the needed information from the total body of observable data. For a project that is conducted for academic research purposes the investigator has the advantage of formulating his interests first, postulating the questions (either formally or informally), and then seeking the sites or regions that have the potential for answering those questions.

The approach is usually reversed for cultural resource projects. The study region is defined by the project along with portions of the research procedures. Therefore, the addressable research questions are defined by the project parameters instead of the reverse as in academic research projects. Even the configuration of the project area has an effect on the types of addressable questions. It must not be forgotten that the sole reason for conducting cultural resource investigations in the first place is to mitigate

the adverse affect of development projects on the academic research potential of archeological sites or regions; in other words, those sites that appear to have the potential for answering one or more research questions are worthy of preservation or additional data recovery efforts. This reversal of the ideal question-formulation, research-design, data-recovery approach results in a situation that is awkward to control. This is so because hundreds of questions may be posited for a project area, yet the discovered archeological sites may address few, or none, of them. Therefore, the field archeologist must be aware of all of these questions so that potentially significant sites can be recognized. Yet only those questions that directly apply to the observed resources are relevant and need be developed during the analysis and reporting stages of the project.

One of the most difficult aspects of research design formulation is stating a question so that it can be answered. This often leads to queries that appear mundane and of little importance and yet are crucial for addressing the broader objectives of archeological research. To account for this, a hierarchial organization of questions and interests has been suggested by Fowler and James (1981) as a general research design organization for the Great Basin. Further discussions with Bureau of Land Management personnel in Utah support its appropriateness for research designs even at the state level.

The statement of research objectives and questions can be organized using the following outline:

- I. Problem Domain 1
  - A. Research Topic 1
    - 1. Research Question
      - a. Data Requirement
    - 2. Research Question
      - a. Data Requirement
    - 3. etc.
  - B. Research Topic 2
    - 1. Research Question
      - a. Data Requirement
    - 2. etc.
  - C. etc.
- II. Problem Domain 2
  - A. Research Topic
    - 1. Research Question
      - a. Data Requirement
  - B. etc.
- III. etc.

#### Problem Domain

Problem Domains are general categories of research topics that embody all of the objectives of archeological research: the who, what, when, where, and why of past cultures. Some suggested Domains are:

Chronology  
Settlement and Subsistence  
Cultural Relationships  
Demography  
Environment  
Technology and Material Culture  
Data Recovery Techniques

The Problem Domain of Chronology subsumes questions that address when archeological cultures existed and how archeologists recognize those cultures from their material remains. Settlement and Subsistence subsumes questions about settlement patterns and economy, Demography about population density and distribution, and Technology about manufacturing, processing and resource acquisition techniques. Since cultures do not develop in a vacuum, the Problem Domains of Environment and Cultural Relationships deal with the physical and cultural surroundings with which groups interacted.

### Research Topics

Subsumed under each Problem Domain are several Research Topics that specify an aspect that is of research interest. For example, enquiries about projectile points and ceramics suggest two topics under Chronology (and, perhaps also under Technology, Material Culture and Cultural Relationships). Research Topics are general statements of overriding problems and are not specific to a time or place. Using the example of projectile points; one topic under Chronology should address similarities/differences in projectile point chronology in Utah. This might be stated as: Does a single projectile point chronology apply to the eastern Great Basin and northern Colorado Plateau? This Topic should be accompanied by background information briefly describing the history of research into this aspect of Chronology and a summary of what we now know.

### Questions

Under each Research Topic are Questions to be asked of the archeological record. These Questions must embody specific hypotheses and must be very carefully stated so that they are answerable. Returning to the example of projectile point chronology, we are interested in knowing if the chronology as interpreted from Sudden Shelter and Cowboy Cave on the Colorado Plateau applies to the southeastern Great Basin or is there a sequence that more closely resembles O'Malley or Gatecliff shelters. This overall interest would be developed in the background discussion accompanying the Research Topic of projectile point chronology. In order to satisfy this interest we might wish to discover another Danger Cave, only located in the Escalante Desert. However, such a cave site isn't necessary because many, less impressive sites combined might contain adequate information to address the larger interest, or taken singly, to address an aspect of the larger interest. Therefore, the Questions should be as narrow and specific as possible; they should not be stated as "are the chronologies from these two areas the same" but as a series of Questions specific to a projectile point type and time frame. For example, "Do Pinto points occur in the Escalante Desert after 6200 B.P.?" The Question simply requires a yes or no answer. This Question would be followed by similarly phrased Questions about other point types and physiographic areas; all Questions add up to address our overall interest of regional similarities/differences in projectile point chronologies.

## Data Requirements

Each Question is followed by the Data Requirements needed to successfully formulate an answer and specific guidelines on how to recognize a site(s) that potentially contains the data. What is more important is that precise instructions must be provided that clearly indicate how the data fit together to answer the Question. This element is the heart of the "research design"; it is the bridge between the archeological record and knowledge.

Returning to the Pinto projectile point chronology in the Escalante Desert, the data Requirements should specify a site with the potential for being of Archaic age and containing sealed deposits with dateable materials. Guidelines for recognizing such a site would include seeking out rockshelters containing deposits with diagnostic Archaic projectile points in the area or open sites with sealed, datable deposits. A test excavation would be justified to establish the real potential for answering the question.

## Significance

Integral to the legal requirements for conducting cultural resource surveys is the concept of site significance; only those sites that exhibit the potential for possessing information of scientific importance are eligible for further consideration and investigation. By viewing cultural resources as important to archeologists as anthropologists we can make several statements about the nature of our data which will lend insight into how significance is determined in this realm of science. First, it is imperative to point out that archeologists and anthropologists are concerned with culture, that unique domain which encompasses all aspects of human behavior.

In order to approach an understanding of how cultures operate they must be viewed as systems. Two implications that this "systemic" view of culture has for our discussion of significance are 1) that multi-faceted systems do not operate at a point in space but within a region, and 2) that there is considerable functional, morphological, technological, etc., variation within these complex cultural systems. Of course, this variation is complicated by the fact that archeologists must look at diachronic variation as well as the synchronic. A real grasp of this variation must come from looking at a series of points within a region rather than at a single locus of activity. Consequently, significance is best understood in a regional context rather than in terms of specific sites. Assessing the significance of individual resources then becomes a function of examining not only the site but its relationships to the greater system as well. A logical precipitate of this systemic view of culture is that as an examination of a region is initiated, that is, prior to any real grasp of the extant variation, all sites are significant in that each bit of information helps establish parameters of variation. As investigation continues and the extent of spatial and temporal variation is better understood, the concept of "relative significance" becomes important in making resource management decisions.

The concept of relative significance leads also to more "site specific" significance concerns. Fundamental to the determination of significance of a site of any type is the assessment of its integrity. If, through vandalism, erosion, vehicle impact, etc., a site has been disturbed, its information potential is diminished; therefore, when management considerations regarding

specific sites are made, integrity becomes an important factor. Relative significance is also important when considering the so-called "rare site". Rare may refer to the type of site or its temporal affiliation. For example, in the Great Basin so little is known about the Paleo-Indian occupation that any vestige of that period is of extreme significance to prehistorians.

The relative significance approach maintains that all sites are significant under Requirement 4 of the National Register criteria, but not all require the same level of investigation to mitigate information loss. For example, a stratified rock shelter and a small surface lithic scatter may both contain information pertinent to the question of lithic curation. In the former, much of the information is buried and will require intensive excavation to recover, while the information at the latter may be obtained through the accurate completion of the site form during the initial survey. Following this logic the following levels of data recovery are suggested:

- Level 1 - Recording the site using the Utah Antiquities Site Form, photographing the site and its salient features, making a scaled sketch map, and assessing site depth.
- Level 2 - Implementing a complete or statistically representative collection of the material items at the site and/or completing a detailed site map using survey instruments.
- Level 3 - Test excavating archeological features identified during the initial survey to answer particular questions or to determine if complete or partial excavation is warranted.
- Level 4 - Completely or partially excavating the site accompanied by the full range of appropriate analyses.

### Conclusions

The above discussion of a regional research design and the manner in which that design dovetails with the process of significance assessment is a suggestion only. Should cultural resource managers decide to develop such designs, it is important that a tone of continual interactive communication between manager, contractors and academia be set to insure that any such design be constantly adjusted to changing needs and interests.

### References

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# Utah Museum Of Natural History

## Computerizes Collections Files

The Utah Museum of Natural History on the University of Utah campus holds one of the largest and most complete collections of artifacts from the eastern Great Basin and the northern Colorado Plateau. The collections are composed of more than half a million artifacts and associated records that result from archeological work conducted by the State and the University of Utah Department of Anthropology. The Museum also holds an extensive ethnographic collection which was acquired through private donations and the work of the Department of Anthropology.

In 1963, the Utah State Legislature designated the Utah Museum of Natural History as the State Museum of Natural History; subsequently, it was named the depository for objects generated through the archeological researches of the State Division of History. The University of Utah Department of Anthropology adds specimens to the collections annually. Private donations of ethnographic pieces are also made to the Museum each year.

Because of the size and significance of these collections, the Museum has undertaken a computerized Museum and Inventory Management System (MIMS) to enable the application of professional care and conservation to the artifacts and to make them more accessible for research. The MIMS files provide many pieces of information about each object within the Museum, its photo numbers, a condition assessment, its loan history, its history of analysis, fumigation and conservation data, the source of its recovery or acquisition, and illustration and publication information. The success of this project may be seen in the growing number of requests to examine artifacts from the collections. People from many

disciplines and from a variety of regions find that the Museum can fill requests with increasing promptness and efficiency.

As efforts to enter data into the existing files continue, the Museum is exploring the possibility of creating another computer file with the intent of increasing the research potential of the collections by making additional kinds of information about each object available. Variables might include a standardized nomenclature, cultural affiliation, typological classification, and excavation information. If you have comments, questions or suggestions concerning the creation or implementation of this file, please feel free to contact Kate Appleby, Computer Project Coordinator at the Utah Museum of Natural History.

### CURRENT RESEARCH (cont.)

#### Nancy Patterson and Sparrow Hawk Asa Nielson

Work is currently underway to develop a research design for a 10 to 20 year excavation project on the Nancy Patterson site in San Juan County by Brigham Young University. Funding from private sources is being vigorously pursued.

The Sparrow Hawk site is a large open stratigraphed spring site with Archaic data was part of an excavation project on behalf of Getty Minerals. The spring is at 7800 feet near Mercur in the Oquirrh Mountains. Carbon-14 data minimal. Bone is elk or deer; no mountain sheep. Flotation data yields choke cherry and oak. Some obsidian hydration can hopefully be done.

## FLASH: State Antiquities Law Amended

A conflict between the 1953 and the 1973 Antiquities Acts was resolved during the 1983 General Session by an act of the Utah State Legislature. The 1953 act provided that the State Division of Parks and Recreation had the authority and responsibility to issue permits for the investigation of archeological and paleontological sites in Utah. In 1973 this same authority and responsibility was given to the Antiquities Section of the State Division of History, but the 1953 act was not modified accordingly. Despite this apparent conflict, there has been no problem in practice since the 1953 act has not been enforced by the Division of Parks and Recreation during the last ten years.

This legislative change is essentially only a clerical modification involving a transfer of responsibility from one state agency to another and does not entail a change in the structure of the laws. However, some modification of the regulations under which Antiquities permits are issued will necessarily be required since the two acts cover

slightly different ground. There are two important differences: (1) the modified 1953 act requires an antiquities permit for "exploration ....in or on any.... archaeological or paleontological deposit...." as well as for excavation. This clarifies some vagueness in the 1973 act concerning requirements for surveys; (2) the modified 1953 act also requires that a permit shall be obtained prior to such work "on any public lands, either state or federal" and hence expands the scope of state antiquities legislation.

Regulations implementing the two acts will be adopted by the State Board of History in the next several months. Suggestions from the professional archeological community are solicited, and where practicable, will be incorporated into the new proposed permit regulations. These proposed regulations will be submitted to UPAC for review when they are completed. Suggestions should be addressed to the State Archeologist, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

### UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL Membership Categories:

1. Voting Member (\$30.00). A professional archaeologist who can demonstrate receipt of a Bachelor's Degree (in Anthropology or related discipline), has a minimum of 12 months professional archaeological experience and has a demonstrated interest in the archaeology of Utah.
2. Voting Member (Student) (\$15.00). Same as the above qualifications and currently participating in an advanced degree program.
3. Associate Member (\$15.00). Bachelor's Degree or active participation in a Bachelor's Degree program (in Anthropology or related discipline) and has a demonstrated interest in the archaeology of Utah.
4. Subscriber (\$20.00). Any individual, library, museum, university, school or other institution interested in receiving the publications of the Council.

UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL  
Membership Application Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Membership Category \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION FORM (To be completed for Categories 1-3 above)

Education and Professional Experience

Year	Months	Degree/ Experience	Reference (Supervisor, Advisor, etc.) Please include address and phone no.
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(continue on back of form if necessary)

I agree to adhere to the Code of Ethics established by the Utah Professional Archaeological Council.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature) (Date)

This application must be accompanied by a current Vita and a check or money order for the appropriate dues amount. The check will be held until application is approved or returned if not approved.

-----Detach Here-----

**B A L L O T**

Vice President for Membership and Ethics

- Joel Janetski - B.Y.U.
- Asa Nielson - B.Y.U.

Vice President for Research Design Development

- LaMar Lindsay - Division of State History  
(uncontested - check if approve of appointment)

Secretary

- Chas Cartwright - BLM, Monticello Resource Area
- Jim Dykman - Division of State History

Treasurer

- Lorraine Dobra - Division of State History
- Alan Schroedl - PIII Associates

Editor

- Georgia Beth Thompson - International Learning and Research, Inc.  
(uncontested - check if approve of appointment)

-----Please detach and submit with ballot-----

I certify that I am currently a voting member in good standing of the Utah Professional Archeological Council.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(member's signature)