



# THE UPAC NEWS

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November 1984

Joel Janetski, President  
Georgia Thompson, Editor

## UPAC Members Slate Salt Lake Meeting

The UPAC winter meeting schedule is set for December 7 and 8. Meetings will be held in the Denver and Rio Grande Depot in Salt Lake City. The agenda will be as follows:

### Friday, December 7, Rio Grande Depot, 300 Rio Grande Avenue

- 1:30 - 5 p.m. Reports of Current Research (bring slides; a projector and carousels will be available)
- 5 - 7 p.m. Dinner hour (own plans)
- 7 p.m. Social Hour (to be arranged; announced at afternoon meeting)

### Saturday, December 8, Rio Grande Depot

- 9 a.m. - noon Business Meeting
1. Minutes of previous meeting (Jim Dykman)
  2. Financial report (Lorraine Dobra)
  3. Report on membership status (Rich Fike)
  4. Report from Vice President of Research Design (Bruce Louthan)
  5. By-laws considerations (business only at winter meeting)
  6. Nominations for offices of:
    - a) Editor
    - b) Secretary
    - c) Vice President for Research Design
  7. Archeology and Curation (Ann Hannibal)
  8. Other business

Please write or call Joel Janetski, President, if you have items which you feel need to be added to the above agenda.

## Governor-elect Comments on CRM Laws

Responding to a pre-election request from UPAC to state his position on issues related to the enforcement of laws protecting archeological sites Governor-elect Norman Bangertter says:

I believe we need to be sensitive to preserving archeological sites, and as governor I will work with the appropriate state and federal agencies to ensure that laws which protect these sites are enforced. In this regard, I would certainly welcome your input and suggestions as to how we could improve our efforts regarding archeological preservation.

UPAC Financial Statement  
October 26, 1984

Balance	December 1983	\$1,067.10
<u>Expenses 1983-4</u>		
	Progressive Printing (stationery)	\$375.85
	U of U Secretarial Work	43.75
	Service charge	2.75
	Total	<u>\$422.34</u>
<u>Deposits 1984</u>		
	Membership dues from Dec. meeting	\$ 950.00
	Membership dues from July meeting	255.00
	Membership dues for 1985	417.50
	Total	<u>\$1622.50</u>
	Interest to September 1984	52.59
	Balance as of October 26, 1984	\$2319.85

## Financial Report

UPAC MEMBERSHIP LIST AS OF OCTOBER 1984

(\* means dues paid until Dec. 1985; +means UPAC Fellow)

Richard Ambler*	Rick Holmer+	Judy Rose
Jane Anderson	Winston Hurst*	Robert Schiowitz
Kate Appleby	Marian Jacklin	Dean Schleisman*
Steven Baker*	Joel Janetski	Al Schroedl*
Claudia Berry	Jess Jennings+	Sloan Schwindt*
Michael Berry	Kevin Jones	John Senulis*
Scott Billat	Al Lichty	Steve Simms*
Allison Bingham	LaMar Lindsay	Pamela Smith*
Kevin Black*	Bill Lipe*	T. Michael Smith
Julie Brunsman	Bruce Louthan*	Rodney Snedeker
Lorna Cameron (Billat)	Dave Madsen	Marilyn Swift*
Chas Cartwright*	Rick Malcomsen	Marsha Tate*
Kenneth Castleton*	Doug McFadden	Charmaine Thompson
Diana Christensen*	Dave McGuire	Georgia Thompson
Gardiner Dalley	Joel McNamara	Ric Thompson
Bill Davis*	Michael Metcalf*	Betsey Tipps*
Pat Dean*	Duncan Metcalfe*	Katherine Trep1
Lorraine Dobra*	Marilyn Mlazovsky	Donald Tuohy*
Ted Duffin	Jackie Montgomery*	Barbara Walling*
Jim Dykman*	Keith Montgomery*	Dennis Weder
Robert Elston*	Larry Negulesco	Debra Westfall*
Helen Fairley	Bob Neily	Carol Wiens*
Rich Fike*	Nevada State Museum	Ken Wintch
Don Forsyth	Judith Newkirk	Karen Wise*
Mary Fountain	Asa Nielson	Greg Woodall*
Fred Frampton	Garth Norman	Anne Worthington
Phil Geib*	John Noxon*	
Gloria Gozdik	James O'Connell*	
John Greer	Kathy Olson*	
Grand River Institute*	Brian O'Neil*	
Michael Hall*	Blaine Phillips*	
Craig Harmon	Margaret Powers*	
F. R. Hauck	Marian Revitte	
Kathleen Heath	Bruce Rippeteau	

## Members List

# SUSC, BYU Sponsor Field Schools

Southern Utah State C held its 10th Annual Field School during the summer of 1984. For the 5th year, the program operated on Little Creek Mesa in Washington County, Utah.

Ric Thompson served as director, Georgia Thompson, camp manager; Barbara Walling, Asst. Director, and Chris Thompson, U of Oregon, as undergraduate assistant. Sixteen students attended (representing 9 states and Japan).

Work was begun on 42WS920, believed to be a late unit pueblo site. Early trenching revealed an early component that appears to represent late Basketmaker III/early Pueblo I. A recheck of surface collections showed that this component was nowhere manifest prior to excavation.

Most of the structures exposed thus far have been parts of two contiguous series of storage rooms as well as some outdoor hearths. The only habitation unit exposed thus far was a partially slab-lined pithouse that appears to belong to the early component. Most striking for a Western Anasazi site was a kiva with a vertical ventilator and unusually well-coursed masonry.

The college plans a return to the site for part of the 1985 field season.

The demands at the excavation precluded continuation of survey work to complete the intensive for Little Creek Mesa. Hopefully the survey will be resumed for the 1985 school.

Brigham Young U held its second field school at Nancy Patterson site this past summer. This site is a Pueblo I-P III village located on and adjacent to a small mesa in Montezuma Canyon in southeastern Utah.

Under the direction of Joel C. Janetski and Winston Hurst, assisted by Charmaine Thompson and Shane Baker, the students focused on the continued excavation of a P III household unit including several surface rooms, a kiva and associated activity areas.

Two of the rooms functioned as living areas, one as a milling room, and three as storage facilities. The areas outside the rooms contained a number of features which are not yet fully explored, but at least one hearth is present. The kiva was tested.

A test excavation into the slab-lined feature on top of the mesa revealed that it is, in fact, an open plaza area with early P II ceramics (A.D. 900 or so) on a poorly defined "use" surface.

Survey in the vicinity of the site was continued under the direction of Ken Wintch who has now recorded nearly 50 sites (25% are historic) within a one-mile radius of Nancy Patterson Village.

During the field season, the small stone homesteader's cabin and three of the P III surface rooms were stabilized. This work was directed by Mark Schwindt, Blanding, and a crew of Navajo trainees.

A Preliminary report on the 1984 research should be out by the first of the year as should a project film which was funded by the Utah Endowment for the Humanities.

All work was also assisted by a very active volunteer program.

Dues Payable .....

UPAC dues are now set at \$15.00 for individual and \$30.00 for an institution with student's paying ~~\$15.00 as well~~. This move was made to entice a broader membership.

Dues Payable .....

The summer meeting business included making the dues due at the December or winter meeting. Thus they can be paid to Lorraine Dobra, Treasurer, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101 NOW!

# Report on Rock Art Meet

Global scholars from various disciplines attended the first International Conference on Prehistoric Rock Art and Archeoastronomy, October 7-12 in Little Rock, AR.

One of the main offshoots of the conference was a reaffirmation of the study of rock art (along with archeoastronomy) as a scientific discipline with a unified rigorous methodology.

At the base of that methodology is the consensus that rock art is an integral, structured archeological feature conforming to discernible patterns and amenable to scientific scrutiny. It was resolved that through the development of general terminology and protocol, as well as standardized rock art documentation procedures, rock art will and must be integrated into the archeological mainstream.

To help achieve that goal, a committee, headed by Deborah Marcus and John Noxon, Native American Rock Art Research Associates, Utah, and Clay Sherrod, Director of the Office of Research in Science and Technology, U of Arkansas, Little Rock, was delegated to formulate the parameters of three critical objectives:

1. Standardized rock art documentation forms with generalized terminology and questions suited for computer-encoding (target 1/85)
2. The creation of an international rock art data, computer-access repository, that will include associated archeological data pertinent to rock art sites and research questions (target 7/85)
3. The formulation of in-service workshops for archeologists, cultural resource managers, and avocationalists in the archeological documentation and treatment of rock art (target 6/85)

For copies of the form, rock art in-services or further information, contact D. Marcus/J. Noxon, Native American Rock Art Research Assoc., P. O. Box 895, Monticello UT 84535 (801 587 2460).

# July Meeting Notes

About 30 UPAC members met in the cool of the Abajo Mts. near Monticello for the July meeting.

The most important of the decisions made were aired in the ALERT newsletter sent in September (i.e. the reduction of the dues and the revitalization of the State Wide Research Design Project).

Lowering the dues was perceived as one measure to keep UPAC membership up. Rich Fike agreed to work on the membership drive. The response to his letter has been good. All dues are due at the winter meetings. (If you paid in or since July, you do not owe dues until December, 1985.)

Bruce Louthan was elected as Vice President of Research Design, and his committee consists of Gardiner Dalley, Doug McFadden, Winston Hurst, Blaine Phillips, Al Schroedl, Dave Madsen and Bruce. The group met in October and will report at the December meeting. Each represents expertise in a region of the state and/or a culture area focus.

Other business included donating \$250 from UPAC funds to assist in the publication of the Jenning's Festschrift. The request was made by the U of U Press representative Norma Mickelson. The money will be forwarded to the Press on request.

Informal current research reporting lingered into the dark. (More literally than figuratively as there was no fire and no lamps). The reporting focused on the research work currently underway in the Four Corners region.

Chas Cartwright merits a special 'thank you' for setting up the meeting and making arrangements for camping.

Quite a few new UPAC members were recruited during the sessions.

The winter meeting was set for early December to be held in Salt Lake City.

UPAC News  
Nov. 1984

# Great Basin Conference Meets

The 1984 Great Basin Conference was held in Boise, Idaho early in October, hosted by Max Paveric of Boise State.

William Rathje was the guest lecturer at the banquet and his "garbage talk" was a smash for the well attended gathering.

Warren d'Azevedo promised that the Great Basin volume of the Smithsonian Handbook will be out by the next conference.

The next conference is slated for Las Vegas in 1986--this being decided by a bright-eyed, loose-tongued group holding a formal meeting adjacent to the Wet Bar on banquet night.

This same meeting group selected Park City as the site for the 1988 Great Basin Conference.

Several UPAC members were in Boise to attend the 1984 session.

## SAA Holds Regional Confabs on CRM

A group of Great Basin archeological writers and researchers will meet in Reno this December to pound out a report on the status of CRM in this area.

This meeting is part of a national effort on the part of the Society for American Archeology to assess each region and the existing situation regarding the regional data base, current regional standards and guidelines, and the interaction of regional, state, and federal planning regulations and processes.

Mel Aikens, University of Oregon, heads the Great Basin team. Others participating include: Rich Hanes, Nevada BLM; Alice Becker, Nevada Office of Historic Preservation; Bob Bettinger, UC-Davis; Colin Busby, Basin Research Associates;

Jim Dykman, Utah Office of Historic Preservation; Lee Gilson, Oregon Office of Historic Preservation; Tom Green, Idaho State Historical Society; Don Hardesty, U of Nevada-Reno; Joel Janetski, BYU, Margaret Lyneis, UNLV; Rick Minor, Oregon Heritage Research Associates.

The Great Basin report will be integrated with other regional contributions into a symposium volume to be published by the SAA.

### SOUTHWEST REGIONAL CONFAB

Bill Davis, Abajo Archeology, participated in the Southwest version of the workshop series sponsored by SAA this fall.

Davis and Janetski will provide a report on their respective workshops for the next UPAC NEWS.

### Prepare for UPAC Meeting

In preparation for the winter UPAC meeting slated for next month in Salt Lake, nominations will be needed for the offices of editor, secretary and Vice President for Research Design.

Since UPAC By-laws call for the yearly naming of a UPAC Fellow (someone who has contributed significantly to helping

Utah archeology), the membership committee might appreciate some suggestions from other UPAC members.

There has been some discussion about the timing of the summer meeting (July). If that presents a problem with your work schedule, you may want to come prepared to suggest an alternative time during Other Business.

# Current Research Notes

Several Cultural Resource Management Projects are underway within Utah. The following summary reports are shared with UPAC NEWS readers.

## CLEAR CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT (Joel Janetski; Asa Nielson, BYU)

Since the fall of 1983, the CRM Service of Brigham Young U has been involved in a substantial archeological salvage project in advance of I-70 interstate construction in Clear Creek Canyon, south central Utah.

Archeological work has focused on three open Fremont habitation sites and several small rockshelters as well as rock art survey in the Canyon.

Excavations at Icicle Bench, a multicomponent habitation site located at the mouth of Clear Creek Canyon, exposed four Fremont pit-houses and several aceramic features including a circular basin-shaped pit structure which was dated at 1830±70 and the 1000s.

Five Finger Village was a multiple Fremont habitation site located on a large knoll in the Canyon. Excavated in its entirety, the site contained over 40 pithouses, 18 granaries, several work areas between structures and 17 small (ca. 3m<sup>2</sup> in size) pit structures of unknown function (at this point).

Preliminary results from archeomagnetic samples from the site run by Colorado State U indicate occupation from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1275 with several structures clustering between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1020. Analysis is now beginning on an immense amount of cultural material recovered from the project.

A preliminary report on Clear Creek work will be available near Thanksgiving time.

## INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT EXCAVATIONS (U of U, Steve Simms)

The University of Utah Archeological Center is nearing completion of the IPP report on nine excavations in the Sevier and Escalante Deserts. The report will be available by mid-December.

The project focused on reconstructing local habitats represented by the various sites. Great attention was paid to understanding the natural sequence of deposition at each site. As in much of the Great Basin and on the Colorado Plateau, culturally deposited sediments were common and cultural material was deposited as part of the natural sedimentological sequence.

Highlights of the research include a site on the floodplain of the lower Sevier River, below Delta, yielding points of Bryan's "Western Stemmed Tradition", grinding stone fragments and deflated hearth areas dating to about 6000 B.P. At that time, the Sevier River floodplain was graded with large areas covered by a wetland habitat of unknown floristic composition.

Another site located along the Old River Bed bounding the east edge of the Sevier Desert, yielded evidence of small brush structures (wickiups). These occur with a number of hearth areas, Fremont ceramics and a refuse area containing small mammal bones, seeds and a single corn cob fragment.

One structure and the superimposed refuse area (related to another occupation) date to the period between A.D. 1000-1100. The structures were built in an active parabolic dune field bordered on the east by a Fremont-period wetland containing several floristic zones. This site documents a relatively mobile Fremont settlement strategy with small, temporary shelters. The site was intermittently occupied, perhaps several times.

Ancillary studies greatly add to the research at the above sites as well as seven others. These studies include: a  
(continued on page 7)

## Current Research Notes (cont.)

detailed lithic microwear study by W. Dodd; a section on new geomorphological work on the Middle Terrace of the Sevier River by M. Isgreen; a bone modification/archeological inference study by K. Juell; a detailed artifact study by R. Rauch at two historic ranching/farming sites, and sections on mollusks, obsidian sourcing, experiments on artifact movement in sand dunes and a chapter emphasizing the development of alternative behavioral scenarios for various parts of eastern Great Basin prehistory by S. Simms.

### INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT R.O.W. (Nickens and Associates - Paul Nickens)

Nickens and Associates has recently completed archeological investigations along the IPP Inter-mountain-Adelanto Line 1 (revised) in southern Utah. The right-of-way for this line was originally surveyed by the U of Utah in 1983. In May and June, 1984, about 48 miles of access roads outside the transmission line R.O.W. were inspected by Nickens and Assoc. for cultural resources.

Twelve archeological sites and 13 isolated finds were discovered and recorded. The cultural/temporal affiliations of most of the 11 prehistoric sites are unknown but one Archaic and two Numic/Paiute sites were identified. The twelfth site is a scatter of historic Euroamerican trash.

Two prehistoric campsites were recognized; the remaining sites are lithic scatters. Two of these sites, along with four others discovered by previous investigations, were selected for additional research. Four of these are located on BLM land and two are on the Dixie National Forest.

Work at these six sites took place in August and September, 1984. Mapping, systematic surface collection, and test excavations were conducted at the BLM sites; only mapping and limited test excavations were completed at the Forest sites. One site on BLM land yielded significant buried cultural remains, including at least two rock features tentatively identified as roasting pits. The other five sites are basically surficial. Artifactual, obsidian sourcing, pollen, sedimentological, botanical and chronometric studies on collected data have been or soon will be completed. A final report on the excavations is due in early 1985.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STABILIZATION IN SOUTHEASTERN UTAH (Nickens and Associates--Paul Nickens)

Nickens and Associates is also involved in the third year of a multiyear prehistoric ruins stabilization effort on NPS lands in southeastern Utah, including Canyonlands NP, Natural Bridges NM, and Glen Canyon NRA.

To date, the work includes stabilization of some 15 structural sites in the above areas, preparation of stabilization assessments for several other ruins and preparation of an overall stabilization plan for Canyonlands NP.

Along with the actual stabilization work, numerous categories of data are being collected pertaining to Anasazi architectural features and construction techniques. This information will be compiled and analyzed toward the end of the overall project.

Individual ruins stabilization reports and assessment documents are being prepared and submitted to the NPS Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver on an annual basis. Copies of these reports are also available for review at the respective park headquarters.

(continued on page 8)

## Current Research Notes (cont.)

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT ROCKSHELTER  
(Terri L. Liestman, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE)

A small rockshelter in Dinosaur National Monument was recently excavated by the Midwest Archeological Center. A dry-laid sandstone retaining wall partially covered the mouth of the shelter. The material remains included a diagnostic Fremont blade and a cache of corn cobs. The shelter also contained a slab-lined storage cist and possibly a wattle and daub storage cist. Scattered hearth remains within the shelter imply temporary habitation.

Radiocarbon dates indicate a range of utilization between A.D. 1010-1570. Two log supports in the retaining wall substantiate the later part of this occupation, providing dendrochronological dates of A.D. 1568 and 1585. The presence of dent corn in conjunction with these dates tentatively suggests use of the shelter by a culture group with a partial dependence on corn for subsistence up until very recently.

This may substantiate the growing body of evidence that this area was occupied by either the Fremont or a culture group having "Fremont-like" characteristics much later than what has been typically reported in the literature.

BECHAN CAVE (Paul S. Martin)

Paleontological, environmental and cultural data have been found in work at Bechan Cave done by No. Arizona U, U of Maine and the U of Arizona.

The cave, located in Glen Canyon RA has yielded evidence for the presence of Columbian mammoth, Mylodont ground sloth, Shasta ground sloth, horse and other extinct fauna. Much of the paleontological data is contained in a dung layer reminiscent of that present at Cowboy Cave to the North. No bones of the larger mammals have been found to date during the excavation work.

Radiocarbon dates from this layer range from 11670±300 to 13,505±580. Pollen and macrobotanical fossils recovered from the dung blanket indicate an upward migration of the local plant community by 1500 m during the past 12,000 years. Dominant extralocal macrofossils were spruce, big-leaf sagebrush and water birch. Co-dominant plants were grasses and sedges.

Cultural material at Bechan includes Archaic, Basketmaker, and more recent--perhaps Numic--material. Brush shelters, C-14 dates to 570±130 B.P. were present on the surface of the deposits. Other dates from the cultural deposits range from 2000 B.P. to nearly 8000 B.P.

Jim Wilde, from the U of Oregon, has been hired as the Assistant Director of CRMS at Brigham Young U to replace Joel Janetski who is now the director of the Museum of Peoples and Cultures.

Jim has considerable experience in Great Basin archeology where he ran the Steins Mt. Project for Mel Aikens for several years. More recently he worked for ERTEC, directing several MX surveys awarded to that company, and for Geo Recon International, Seattle, for whom he was principal investigator on a number of survey and excavation projects. He also has field experience in the Southwest and Mesoamerica.

His dissertation, due out in 1985, will be on Northern Great Basin hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement based on a reexamination of 1930s collections from cave sites in south-east Oregon.

Deborah Newman, Jim's wife, holds a degree in forestry. Working as a palynologist, Deborah will be setting up a pollen lab at BYU and will provide consultation for BYU faculty and others needing her services on both pollen and macrofossil analysis.



# SHPO Info

by Jim Dykman

1. California Archeology Laws Amended. The California legislature during its 1982 session amended the California Environmental Quality Act to require environmental impact reports to analyze significant, unique archeological resources that may be affected by land use. Apparently under the new laws, unless the permit applicant elects to proceed under more extensive environmental impact recording and mitigation procedures, the applicant must guarantee to pay one-half the estimated cost of mitigating the effects of the project on unique archeological resources.  

There are some limits on how much money can be spent on archeology. The law only applies to unique archeological resources, some form of test of significance is required. But it does appear to set a tone for more stringent consideration of archeology in California.
2. Uniform Regulations Issued to Implement Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 . As many of you know, the U.S. Departments of Interior, Agriculture and Defense and the Tennessee Valley Authority, have issued their final rules implementing the Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) Those regulations were listed in the Federal Register, 49, page 1016, January 6, 1984.  

Areas that I have noted particularly that would affect archeologists in the state of Utah are the new permitting requirements, and relations with Native Americans in archeology work. Some of these regulations are already being put in place by federal agencies and other agencies are considering how to implement the regulations themselves.
3. Native Americans and Cultural Resource Management Issues. The Colorado River Indian Tribes have filed suit against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior, alleging violations of the federal laws concerning cultural resource management, including the Native American Religious Freedom Act. The case is titled, "Colorado River Indian Tribes vs Marsh," 82-5017, and it was filed in the California courts. These types of cases are important to watch in how they define roles in cultural resource management.
4. Interior's Standard Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As required by the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior has issued standard guidelines for archeology and historic preservation. The standards will be applicable to federal agency preservation responsibility. They are considered more of a yardstick than exacting requirements. The standards consist of statements about preservation planning, identification, evaluation, etc.
5. Oregon Enacts Package of Preservation Legislation. The 1983 Oregon legislature strengthened significantly the laws governing archeological excavation on public lands. For more details, you could contact the Oregon Preservation Office. The reference would be House Resolution 24-40/24-42.
6. Debate on the Surface Coal Mining Regulations Continues in Court. The Society of Professional Archeologists has petitioned the Office of Surface Mining to promulgate regulations for integrating section 106 with state certification procedures. Also, the proposed rules by the Office of Surface Mining have been challenged in federal court by a coalition of land conservation and historic preservation groups, challenging effects upon historic sites, as well as other environmentally sensitive lands.