

THE UPAC NEWS

Published by the Utah Professional Archeological Council

Volume 5, No. 2

August 1987

Alan R. Schroedl, President

Betsy L. Tipps, Editor

UPAC HOLDS SUMMER MEETINGS

The summer 1986 meetings of the Utah Professional Archeological Council were held on June 26 and 27, 1987, at the Elkhorn Campground in the Fishlake National Forest. Activities on June 26 included informal presentations on current research as well as papers focusing on high-altitude research. Current research presentations were made by Gary M. Brown, P-III Associates, on the Canyonlands Archeological Project; David B. Madsen, State Archeologist, on Danger Cave and Floating Island; Douglas B. McFadden, Bureau of Land Management, and Barbara A. Walling, Intersearch, on the Johnson Canyon Road Salvage Project; and Keith Montgomery, Abajo Archeology, on the Huntington Canyon Site.

The symposium was chaired by Bruce Louthan, Bureau of Land Management, and focused on High-Altitude Archeology. Presentations were as follows: Larry Agenbroad, Northern Arizona University, Cedar Breaks Project; Kevin D. Black, Metcalf Archeological Consultants, Highway 10 Project; Donald R. Keller, Museum of Northern Arizona, Alton Coal Field Project; Bruce Louthan, Chippean Ridge Project; and Michael D. Metcalf, Metcalf Archeological Consultants, the Yarmony Site.

The business meeting was held on June 27, 1987. Approximately 30 members were in attendance. After the business meeting, Mike Metcalf and Kevin Black, Metcalf Archeological Consultants, led a tour to several of the sites they are excavating along Highway 10. Mike, Kevin and Bruce are due a special thanks for organizing the meeting, symposium, camping accommodations and tour.

Minutes of the Business Meeting

The summer 1987 business meeting was called to order at 8:40 a.m. by President Alan R. Schroedl. President Schroedl asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the winter meetings as published in the *UPAC News* 4(4):2-3. The motion was made, seconded and approved by the attending members.

President Schroedl reported that the balance in the UPAC account was \$2565.73 as of June 15, 1987. Income this year totals \$641.41: \$572.50 from dues and \$68.91 from interest. Expenditures total \$634.08, primarily for copying and distributing the *UPAC News*. Before the meeting, there were 53 voting members, 8 associate members and 1 student member. Several people paid their dues at the meetings raising the total membership to approximately 65 persons.

Old Business

The membership continued discussions about the development of a journal on Utah archeology to be jointly published by the Utah Statewide Archeological Society (USAS) and UPAC. Two members of the publication committee, Al Lichty, University of Utah, and Dave Madsen, State Archeologist, checked on the costs and format of such a publication. They suggested that the journal be typeset and formatted using a desktop publishing system similar to that used for the IMACS site forms, and that each issue be limited to approximately 100 pages. The cost for one issue was estimated at \$3000.00 for 500 copies. It was agreed that UPAC should begin working on the first issue this year; all agreed that it would be desirable to publish two issues per year, providing there are sufficient funds.

Madsen noted that there are currently 260 members in the USAS and that they are willing to pay additional dues of \$10.00/year to support the publication. It was moved, seconded and approved that UPAC dues also be raised \$10.00/year to support the publication. Starting in 1988, dues will be as follows:

Institution: \$25.00, includes the newsletter and journal;

Voting Member: \$25.00, includes the newsletter and journal;

Associate Member: \$7.50, includes the newsletter only;

Student Member: \$7.50, includes the newsletter only.

The publication will also be sold separately for \$10.00/issue.

It was also moved that UPAC allocate \$800.00 seed money to get the publication started. This motion was seconded and unanimously approved. After a lengthy discussion, the membership decided that the exact format of the publication and the procedures for soliciting and reviewing contributions should be worked out by a publication editor. Joel C. Janetski, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, was selected to serve as the publication's first editor. Dave Madsen offered to assist with the undertaking by serving as the liaison between UPAC and USAS.

The reburial issue was briefly discussed. Barbara Walling, Intersearch, urged UPAC to develop a statement on reburial to help avert future problems that may arise. The membership agreed to continue the reburial issue as old business during the winter meetings.

More old business concerned Resource Management Plans for federal lands within the state. It was agreed that UPAC needs to review the drafts and submit comments to the appropriate federal agency to insure proper consideration of cultural resources. UPAC members formed an ad hoc committee, chaired by Chas Cartwright, National Park Service, to review the plans and keep the president informed of issues requiring formal UPAC comment. Anyone interested in participating in the review process is urged to contact Chas for further information.

One UPAC member noted that the Division of State Lands and Forestry has been categorically denying permission for the State Historic Preservation Office to list state-owned properties on the National Register of Historic Places. It was agreed that UPAC should send a letter to the Division of State Lands and Forestry opposing this practice and encouraging them to allow nominated state properties to be listed on the National Register.

It was also noted that the state of Utah has been transferring state lands to federal and private title without considering the cultural resources. Two specific cases were discussed where this practice resulted in the damage or destruction of archeological sites. The membership agreed that the transfer of state land into public or private ownership is an adverse effect, and that UPAC should send a letter to the state opposing this practice. On this same topic, William Davis, Abajo Archeology,

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. Schroedel, 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 September 7, 1987.

reported that several significant Navajo sites in southeastern Utah were damaged after the state transferred a parcel of land into private ownership. UPAC members voted to formally notify the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Office about this incident and encourage them to contact the state opposing the practice of transferring land without consideration of cultural resources.

The Highway 10 issue was discussed at great length. It was unanimously agreed that UPAC send a letter to the Bureau of Land Management commending them for the way they have been handling this situation. The membership also agreed to send another letter to the Utah Department of Transportation commending them for their responsible treatment of cultural resources.

New Business

Gary M. Brown, P-III Associates, was elected Vice President for Research. Deborah Newman, Brigham Young University, was elected UPAC Secretary. Both of these individuals will serve for two years. A total of 42 ballots were sent out; 43% of these were returned.

The President reported that there has been some interest in having an Archeology Week in Utah. Further information on this issue will be presented by Joel Janetski at the winter business meeting.

State Archeologist David Madsen suggested that UPAC hold a joint summer meeting with the Utah Statewide Archeological Society next year. This suggestion was favorably received by members present at the meeting. Madsen agreed to coordinate the scheduling of the joint meeting.

Members also discussed whether amateurs should be allowed to join UPAC, and how the bylaws would have to be modified to allow this change. It was agreed that the Vice President for Membership and Ethics would determine what changes in the bylaws would be needed to accommodate nonprofessional members, and present a report in an upcoming issue of the *UPAC News*. Whether to change the bylaws and allow nonprofessional members to join UPAC will be decided by vote. Ballots will be included in a future issue of the *UPAC News*.

David L. Schirer, Division of State History, discussed the Utah Comprehensive Plan that the Utah State Historic Preservation Office is developing under National Park Service directive. Schirer passed out a draft of the plan and informed members that his office is soliciting comments. The membership agreed that the statewide comprehensive plan should be the topic of the winter 1987 UPAC symposium.

The members voted to hold the winter UPAC meetings in Salt Lake City on December 10 and 11, 1987. The meetings will be sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office. The business meeting was adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

-Betsy L. Tipps

CONFERENCE HELD ON NATIVE AMERICANS, NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS AND ARCHEOLOGY

On April 7 and 8, 1987, a conference was held at the Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona, with the working title, *Native Americans, Native American Lands and Archeology*. This seminar was organized by the Archaeology (Anthony L. Klesert, Director) and Historic Preservation (Alan S. Downer, Director) departments of the Navajo Nation, and was supported by a grant from the Arizona Humanities Council and donations from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Surface Mining, Peabody Coal Co. and other private sponsors.

This conference raised and discussed a range of issues pertaining to the conduct of archeological research on Indian lands, and involving the management of archeological and cultural resources of inherent interest to Native American groups. Some of these issues are at least nominally covered in federal, state and tribal law and regulation, but many others are not. Furthermore, most of these issues are currently topics of great controversy. Legal scholars, Native American advocacy groups, government officials, developers, practicing archeologists and the public at large all have differing points of view regarding the complications that can arise when dealing with Native American cultural remains. While opinions abound, there is little if any consensus, and most parties are wholly ignorant of the details or the basis of the opposing viewpoints. The conference brought together representatives of the major interested parties in this historic and continuing debate: participants represented tribal governments, Native American advocacy organizations, federal and state agencies, industry and archeological research institutions (universities and private consulting firms) from throughout the United States, providing a broad spectrum of experience and views.

The conference was divided into two major realms of discussion: 1) Native Americans and Federal Cultural Resource Management Law and 2) Native Americans, Archeologists and Industry. The first section dealt in depth with the major historic preservation laws enacted by Congress and discussed how these are applied to Native lands and cultural resources, how Native concerns are accounted for, and how (and whether) these various laws should be revised or adapted to these situations. Laws under discussion included the National Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 93-638) and applicable federal regulations.

The second major topic was that of the relationship between archeologists, industry and Native Americans. This section included papers dealing with how Indians and archeologists perceive each other; how Native Americans regard the archeological discipline, its methods, goals and priorities; how archeologists feel about and deal with the demands inherent in working on Indian lands; and how archeologists and Native Americans can more effectively work together to resolve problems. A major and inflammatory topic of debate was the question of reburial: whether, and under what circumstances to rebury skeletal remains uncovered during archeological research. The debates are more than a matter of a conflict of archeologists versus Indians. For one thing, they occur within a complex network of inter-related federal and local laws. And deeply embedded in the debate are other complex issues relating to the conduct of science, the rights and responsibilities of scientists, opposing world views, anthropological ethics, and the rights and prerogatives of Native Americans and Native American governments.

This second session also examined the role of industry in archeology on Indian lands. More often than not it is industry that is responsible for adherence to federal and tribal stipulations regarding the conduct of archeology. In many instances, these stipulations are in conflict, and are vague and indeterminant to the detriment of development plans. This in turn is detrimental to Indian groups who have a vested interest in these needed improvements. The needs and responsibilities of industry towards cultural remains, extant Indian populations and ever-changing regulations were discussed from the perspectives of Native Americans, archeologists and industry itself.

The conference was a closed session, composed entirely of participants and selected discussants. The meeting was conducted over a two-day period, and the session was recorded for transcription. Formal papers are being submitted by all participants. These will be edited into a uniform format, transcribed discussions will be incorporated between these, and the entire proceedings will be published in the *Navajo Nation Papers in Anthropology* series for distribution to all recognized Indian Tribes, other relevant agencies and to the general interested public. The proceedings should be available by the Phoenix SAA meetings.

-Anthony L. Klesert

DEDICATION OF FREMONT INDIAN PARK NEARS

Fremont Indian State Park will be formally dedicated on August 22, 1987, at 1:00 p.m. The dedication ceremony will be held in the park's parking lot, 4 miles

west of Sevier, Utah, on Temporary Interstate 70. The Master of Ceremonies will be Wendall H. McGarry. Harold Tippetts, former director of Utah State Parks, will speak on the history of the Utah park system. Current State Parks Director Jerry Miller will speak on the present and future of state parks in Utah. Following these speakers will be a talk on the Fremont culture by State Representative Tom Christensen, and remarks by Senator Carry G. Peterson. After the speakers have finished, two native dances will be performed by members of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. The performance will be followed by comments from Governor Norman Bangertter and a dedicatory prayer by Elwood Koshaway, a Native American religious leader from Oklahoma.

SYMPOSIUM TOPIC FOR THE WINTER UPAC MEETINGS

In order to comply with the comprehensive planning process outlined by the National Park Service, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office has been working on a statewide comprehensive plan to identify current research priorities. The development of this plan is a concern of all Utah archeologists. It is essential that such a plan be dynamic and modifiable as research progresses. While such a plan should provide direction and dictate some degree of data comparability, it must not stifle innovation and the creative processes that go into project-specific research designs. Moreover, a statewide plan should facilitate synthesis and interpretation of data at regional and national levels without forcing researchers to abandon local issues and time/space frameworks in favor of broad interregional generalities. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office is attempting to develop such a plan.

At the June UPAC meetings in the Fishlake National Forest, Dave Schirer of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, proposed that the statewide comprehensive plan be the topic of the winter 1987 UPAC symposium to be held in Salt Lake City. The suggestion was favorably received by attending UPAC members. Gary M. Brown, newly elected Vice President for Research, agreed to chair the proposed symposium.

A draft of the currently proposed plan was circulated at the June UPAC meetings. The National Park Service states that three elements define a historic study unit. These three elements are *cultural expression*, through *time*, in a particular *region*. The following proposal for the definition of six statewide study units is presented for comment.

Cultural expression will be examined from six aspects or themes. When constrained by temporal and spatial parameters, these themes create the six statewide study units to be addressed by the Utah State Historic

Preservation Office for the purpose of comprehensive planning. These are:

- 1) Subsistence
- 2) Paleoenvironment
- 3) Settlement
- 4) Technology
- 5) Social Organization
- 6) Ideology.

Each of these six themes can be examined as they are reflected in the six major temporal periods of human occupation in Utah. These periods are:

- 1) Pleistocene (pre-12,500 B.P.)
- 2) Transitional (12,500-8,500 B.P.)
- 3) Early Holocene (8500-5000 B.P.)
- 4) Neoglacial (5000-2000 B.P.)
- 5) Late Holocene (2000-500 B.P.)
- 6) Recent (500 B.P. to present).

Finally, the various temporally constrained themes can be examined within one of the four spatial regions identified in Utah. These regions are:

- 1) Bonneville Basin-Interior Basin—internally drained fault block ranges and valleys of the Bonneville Basin,
- 2) Bonneville Basin-Basin Rim—Wasatch Range and northern slope of the Uintah Mountains and then south along the Wasatch Plateau including the valleys along the western front of the Wasatch Range and Plateau,
- 3) Colorado Plateau-Northern Colorado Drainage—north of the junction of the Colorado and Green rivers and east and south of the Basin Rim,
- 4) Colorado Plateau-Central Colorado Drainage—South of the junction of the Colorado and Green rivers and east and south of the Basin Rim.

All of these subdivisions are tentative and are expected to undergo revision based on comments received by the Utah State Historic Preservation office prior to and during the discussion generated at the UPAC symposium. The proposed format for the Thursday symposium will include an introduction to the plan by Schirer, comments on the pros and cons of such an undertaking by Brown, and speakers on each of the three basic elements (cultural expression, time and space). Each of the presentations will be followed by general discussions that will hopefully result in some consensus on the format of a comprehensive statewide plan. Persons interested in participating in any aspect of the symposium should contact:

Gary M. Brown
P-III Associates, Inc.
2212 South West Temple, #21
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
(801) 467-5446

-or-

David L. Schirer
 Division of State History
 Preservation Office
 300 Rio Grande
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
 (801) 533-6017

Following agreement upon the approach and general definition of the various parameters, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office will select six contractors, one to write the study units for each of the major themes. The individual contractors will write the study unit addressing major research questions within each of the temporal and spatial parameters of their specific theme. For example, a theme dealing with Subsistence would address subsistence patterns in the Interior Basin during the six different temporal periods, in the Basin Rim during the six different temporal periods, etc.

The six study units will be incorporated into the statewide comprehensive plan as they are written. The plan will be used to identify current research priorities and to suggest approaches for conducting research in the state. It should be noted, however, that the comprehensive plan is not seen as a boilerplate definition for all research conducted within the state. It is instead seen as a dynamic document that will suggest possible research direction. Ultimately, any project research design will be written by the project contractor and will be based on time, monetary and resource restrictions.

-Gary M. Brown and David L. Schirer

"FURTHER" UPDATE ON FOREST HIGHWAY 10

Not too much has happened on the Highway 10 issue since the last issue of the *UPAC News*. As reported in the last issue, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sent a letter to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) outlining what steps need to be followed in the archeological mitigation issue and what is expected in terms of scope of the project (mitigating part of a site versus the whole thing), etc. To date, the BLM has received no reply to this letter. I understand, however, that the BLM has created some misery within the ranks of the FHWA.

FHWA feels that their contact with the Denver office of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation provided a legal determination on what was "reasonable" archeological mitigation, and that the BLM is trying to go beyond that "legal reasonableness." However it is perceived, BLM's position remains firm that affected sites will receive the consideration they deserve. This will be done through a two-stage mitigation program to be composed of 1) testing to see if there is really anything that requires mitigation and 2) mitigating if the testing

dictates it. This is hardly a new approach and hasn't seemed unreasonable to anyone until now.

The nice thing about the Highway 10 situation is the management support for archeology that this situation has generated within the Utah BLM. FHWA has been trying for some time to buck the issue upstairs until they can find someone who will tell them what they want to hear. However, the BLM State Office in Salt Lake has agreed to back the Richfield District in the matter and refer any FHWA inquiries to us. The ball is in FHWA's court right now. If and when things get moving, further updates will be forthcoming.

-Craig B. Harmon

CURRENT RESEARCH

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY

In the fall of 1987, the Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University (NAU), will begin fieldwork on Year 3 of an ongoing archeology project within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GLCA). The upcoming work will include a continuation of research survey within the lower Escalante drainage, and survey of Grand Bench and the base of Smoky Mountain for management purposes.

Year 1 work on the GLCA project involved the survey of nearly 5000 acres in five widely scattered parcels, and the development of a research plan (NAU Archeological Report No. 998) intended to guide future work within the Recreation Area during the next 10-20 years. The five survey areas located in or around Lees Ferry, Rainbow Bridge National Monument, the Clearwater Canyon region northeast of Hite, North Point (north of Hans Flat) and a canyon along the lower Escalante River. The survey documented 176 sites of diverse function and temporal placement. Some of the most important finds included a few Paleoindian sites around the head of Clearwater Canyon and early Formative (Basketmaker III) sites along the lower Escalante. In addition, numerous Archaic sites were recorded in all areas of the GLCA including a few with middle Archaic diagnostics. Radiocarbon dates obtained by NAU geologists from two sites reveal that portions of the Glen Canyon were inhabited during this time period.

Work during the Year 2 partly involved continued research along the lower Escalante River, including additional survey and the testing of several sites recorded during Year 1. The testing project was undertaken in order to obtain radiocarbon determinations and subsistence data for interpreting the Preformative and early Formative occupations, while the survey was intended to expand our data base for the region. The second aspect of the Year 2 work involved synthesizing previously collected archeological data (396 sites) from the Orange Cliffs Tar Sands Triangle, including the finds of the unfinished Argonne Project. An additional 81 sites were

EDITORIAL – Highway 10

Ever since the Highway 10 project surfaced as an issue at the 1986 summer UPAC meetings, allegations have been made concerning the validity of significance evaluations of the sites, the handling of the bidding and proposal evaluation by the National Park Service, the adequacy of the research design, the adequacy of the level of data recovery effort and the actual extent of impacts on the sites.

I am given to understand that these sites have since suffered damage by vandalism, that construction activities have not been restricted to the "data recovery corridor" and that at least one of the sites was damaged when it was used as a stockpile area for road construction materials. It also appears that engineering alignments have changed without full evaluation of the impacts to the cultural resources. Finally, and perhaps most ominously, I was recently informed that the Federal Highway Administration has threatened to withdraw the funding for the entire project if the issue of cultural resources is not settled quickly.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding the treatment of cultural resources on this project, UPAC, under 36 CFR 800.6 (e), has requested that the Advisory Council conduct a full review of Federal Highway Administration's findings concerning cultural resources on this project.

It is not the goal of UPAC to obstruct or to delay construction and paving of Highway 10. It is our concern, however, that cultural resources receive proper and adequate attention prior to construction activities and that *they continue to receive adequate protection and preservation throughout the construction phase.*

The fact that the SHPO and Advisory Council have "signed off" on a construction program for an agency does not give that agency license to do whatever they wish with the cultural resources. During the construction process, there must be a system of checks and balances through on-site inspection and formal documentation to insure that cultural resources in and near the project are either subjected to adequate data recovery or are properly protected and preserved by complete avoidance.

UPAC's request for an Advisory Council review of this project is to determine whether or not cultural resources received adequate consideration during the planning phase and to insure that they receive adequate data recovery or are protected throughout the entire construction process.

Additionally, as professionals, we must all be concerned about the use of political and economic strong-arming threats, such as withdrawal of funds, to solve problems surrounding cultural resources. The laws are in place, the implementing regulations are clear and the procedures are understood—either protect and preserve the cultural resources or take the project elsewhere.

-Alan R. Schroedl, President

added to the data base through the survey of 3000 acres. One goal of this work was to develop a site locational model for the region. Draft reports on both aspects of Year 2 work have been submitted and are currently in the process of being revised.

-Phil R. Geib

P-III ASSOCIATES, INC.

P-III Associates recently developed and evaluated a predictive model of Fremont habitation site locations for the Central Utah Project in central Utah. Discriminant analysis was used to demonstrate two assumptions, that 1) Fremont habitation site locations differ statistically from other Fremont site locations with regard to six pedogenic and seven climatic variables and 2) Fremont habitation site locations are not randomly distributed, but are highly correlated with specific environmental variables. A by-product of this assumption testing was the confirmation that Fremont habitation site locations are highly correlated with environmental variables that are critical to successful horticulture and plant gathering. The final predictive model was developed using factor analysis to classify the probability of Fremont habitation site occurrence in the project area.

-Betsy L. Tipps

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

The Office of Public Archeology (OPA), Brigham Young University, recently completed the testing and excavation of five archeological sites along State Route 9 (SR-9) in Washington County, Utah. The following is a brief summary of the results at each site.

Site 42WS324 is situated in a dune area previously used for sand fill. The site yielded one burial and an associated water jar. The ceramic assemblage found at the site indicates an A.D. 600 occupation. It is suspected that most of the original site area was removed by bulldozers for sand fill. Additional test trenches revealed a hearth and scattered artifacts.

Site 42WS326 is located on the slope of a ridge in the midst of a dense basalt rock deposit on a narrow bench above the Virgin River. Initial testing by Intersearch in 1985 revealed one pithouse and six slab-lined storage structures. The recent excavations uncovered 3 additional pithouses and 14 more storage structures. The pithouses were deep substantial structures located short distances from both ends of the storage unit cluster in the center of the site. Architectural styles and the ceramic assemblage suggest a Basketmaker III-Pueblo I (A.D. 500-800) period of occupation. This site is important because it is one of a limited number of Basketmaker III sites known in the Virgin area.

Site 42WS329 is located on an extensive dune bisected by State Road 9. The site consists of one slab-lined pithouse, partially removed during backhoe testing in 1986, two slab-lined storage structures, one slab-lined fire box and one possible fire hearth. The site was also

extensively tested by backhoe and magnetometer. Work in the study corridor showed that this site is multi-component, with possible Archaic, Southern Paiute and historic artifacts in addition to its Virgin Anasazi occupation.

Site 42WS2225 lies on top of a high ridge overlooking the Virgin River and site 42WS329. Cultural manifestations on the surface include one ceramic and one lithic artifact, and two basalt rock alignments associated with a large basalt boulder. Extensive testing of the site demonstrated the absence of any type of cultural structures, and further excavation of the site was not necessary.

Site 42WS331 was tested by backhoe trenching within the right-of-way of the slope cut. No cultural remains were observed and excavations were terminated.

The project also included a survey of selected areas along the Virgin River in order to obtain regional research data for the project. In addition, the townsite of Duncan's Retreat was recorded, photographed and documented; this information will be included in the final report. Duncan's Retreat was first settled in 1861 by Chapman Duncan and several pioneer families.

OPA has concluded the excavation phase of the SR-9 Archaeological Project and has begun the artifact preparation and analysis phase.

-Lorna Billat

BOOK AND REPORT REVIEWS

The Archaeology of the Red Cliffs Site, by Gardiner F. Dalley and Douglas A. McFadden. Cultural Resource Series 17. Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, 1985. xi + 165 pp., figures, tables, references.

Reviewed by La Mar W. Lindsay,
Utah State Historical Society

The monograph of the Red Cliffs Site is one of the more readable of the Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resource Series and of the excavation monographs, in general. It is one of the few that I can remember which was consumed in an evening and which did not result in immediate slumber or worse still, indigestion. This is particularly important in light of our current thrust of public education and involvement in archeology. It is, "purple prose" and all that I had long ago come to expect of the thoroughly descriptive talents of the senior author.

I am convinced that the excavation was conducted in flawless fashion and that we indeed have the *real* picture of the architecture and artifact associations identified at the site. This in itself is important considering the paucity of published detail of excavated Anasazi sites in southwestern Utah. The one glaring omission, as the authors have noted, is the absence of botanical analysis. To suggest that such analysis will be included in a future report when the data will be more useful as other such

studies become available does not provide an acceptable excuse; nor does the cursory field inspection of deposits and noting the "apparent" absence of carbonized vegetal materials. It seems ludicrous to me that one might be impressed by the seeming *inhospitality* of the environment and not fully pursue all avenues of investigation to determine subsistence. Where would we be without the corn from the break in floor paving of Room B113?

The report is a valuable contribution and I commend the Bureau of Land Management for their continuance of the monograph series.

CORRECTION

Due to an error in typesetting, the authors of *Reply to Gary M. Brown* in the last issue of the *UPAC News*, as well as their institutional affiliation, were incorrectly listed. The comment was authored by Kevin D. Black and Michael D. Metcalf of Metcalf Archeological Consultants. We apologize to the authors for this error, and to the readers for any confusion it may have caused.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

The deadline for submission of current research reports, announcements, news items and letters to the editor for the next issue of the *UPAC News* is September 7, 1987. Submissions should be titled, typed and follow the current *American Antiquity* style guide.

MEETING ON UTAH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office will hold a meeting on September 18, 1987, to discuss implementation of the writing phase of the Utah comprehensive plan. This meeting will be held at the Division of State History and will begin at 1:30 p.m. Topics for discussion will be 1) the selection process for the writers and reviewers of the study units, 2) the format the study units should take and 3) the overall direction the study units should provide. The meeting is open to all archeologists with a research interest in Utah but advance notice of intent to attend is requested. If you have any questions or would like any further assistance, please feel free to contact David Schirer at: Utah State Historic Preservation office, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101, (801) 533-6017.

STANSBURY ISLAND FIELD TRIP

The Utah Statewide Archaeological Society, Promontory-Tubaduka Chapter, is planning a field trip to Stansbury Island in the Great Salt Lake on September 12, 1987. Trip participants will assist in documenting various petroglyph sites. For more information, contact Chapter President Mark Stuart at 399-4331 in Ogden, Utah.

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST HIRES ARCHEOLOGIST

The U.S.D.A. Forest Service recently hired Marian Jacklin to serve as an Archeological Technician in the

Dixie National Forest in southwestern Utah. Marian reported to her new job earlier this summer, leaving her position with the Navajo Nation.

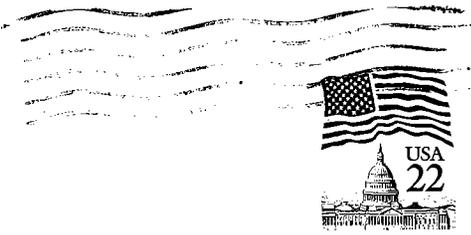
UTAH GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION FIELD CONFERENCE

The 1987 Utah Geologic Association Field Conference and Symposium on the Cenozoic Geology of Western Utah will be held between September 23 and 26, 1987. The conference will include a symposium in Salt Lake City as well as a field trip to points of interest in western Utah. For additional information, contact Richard S. Kopp, President, Utah Geological Association, 11336 High Mesa Drive, Sandy, Utah 84092.

"ASSESSMENT" OF NHPA AVAILABLE

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recently published "The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966: An Assessment of its Implementation Over Twenty Years." This document addresses a number of important topics such as the responsibilities of federal agencies, historic preservation funding and Native American participation. Copies of this 40-page document are available from the Advisory Council, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Suite 809, Washington D.C. 20004.

P-III Associates, Inc.
2212 South, West Temple #21
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115



MORE ON HIGHWAY 10

On August 13, while the *UPAC News* was being printed, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the State Historic Preservation Office and the Utah Department of Transportation met concerning the Forest Highway 10 Project. It appears that the outcome of the Highway 10 situation is going to set the precedent for all future cultural resource programs on highway projects; the Federal Highway Administration seems to want to make an issue of the Highway 10 Project.

As noted in the Editorial in the newsletter, UPAC recently requested that the Advisory Council conduct a complete review of how cultural resources have been handled on the Highway 10 Project. However, it is important that there be a congressional level review as well. Thus, we are asking UPAC members to contact their congressmen and ask them to look into the FHWA's conduct in this particular project. This will insure that any precedents set on this project are satisfactory for future highway projects.

There are three main issues. First, the FHWA is refusing to mitigate and protect cultural resources that have been damaged by construction activities or vandalism. There is evidence that portions of sites not subjected to data recovery because they are out of the right-of-way have been damaged since construction began.

Second, the FHWA is refusing to follow the policies of the two land managing agencies that are responsible for the cultural resources. Both the USFS and BLM are taking a strong stand on cultural resources under their jurisdiction. They are requiring that the Federal Highway Administration conduct adequate data recovery to understand and interpret the site as a whole and to conduct additional data recovery on portions of sites that have been damaged or indirectly damaged by vandalism and construction impacts. The Highway Administration is refusing to meet these stipulations, and has threatened to withdraw funding for the entire road project.

Third, there is an apparent misuse of funds for the data recovery program. Metcalf Archeological Consultants, in their proposal, assured the Federal Highway Administration that their sampling program was adequate to address their proposed research design. Since then, Metcalf Archeological Consultants has requested more than double the original funding to an increase of approximately one half million dollars. There has been no change in the research design or orientation that would require such additional increases in funds, especially in light of the fact the the work effort is still being restricted to a specific corridor and that the extent of cultural of material being recovered was not unexpected given our previous knowledge of Fremont habitation sites. It is our contention that an appropriate data recovery plan

focusing on the site as a whole would be less costly and more professionally effective in recovering an adequate sample of the cultural resources.

We urge all UPAC members to write their Congressmen to look into the manner in which cultural resources have been handled on the Forest Highway 10 project by the Federal Highway Administration. It is imperative that if Highway 10 does become a precedent setting case, that it be for the benefit and preservation of cultural resources.

-Craig Harmon and Robert Leonard

The Utah representatives are as follows:

Congressman Howard Nielson
U.S. House of Representatives
1229 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Wayne Owens
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman James Hansen
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Orrin Hatch
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Jake Garn
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510