



THE UPAC NEWS

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Alan R. Schroedl, President
Betsy L. Tipps, Editor

UTAH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OPENS ANASAZI EXHIBIT

The Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City opened a new exhibit, entitled *Anasazi World*, on September 12, 1987. This exhibit is being sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Services and includes over 100 large format color photographs by National Geographic photographer DeWitt Jones. Artifacts from the Museum's Glen Canyon collection, many of which have never before been exhibited, are highlighted within the context of Anasazi culture. Dr. Linda S. Cordell, Chairman of Anthropology, California Academy of Sciences is the author and curator of the exhibit. The exhibit will run through October 11, 1987.

The *Anasazi World* exhibit will be accompanied by a lecture series, a walk-in center program and a workshop. Admission to the lecture series and walk-in center program is free.

ANASAZI WORLD LECTURE SERIES

October 7, *Anasazi World*

Linda S. Cordell, Chairman of Anthropology, California Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Cordell will discuss the Anasazi and other contemporary cultures of the prehistoric Southwest to show how they related to and influenced one another.

October 14, *The Mystique of Chaco Canyon*

Robert Powers, Archeologist, National Park Service.

Mr. Powers will share the most current research on the Anasazi of the Chaco area.

October 21, *Anasazi in Utah*

Winston Hurst, Curator, Edge of the Cedars Museum.

Mr. Hurst will explore how Anasazi culture varied and how it related to the large cultural centers of the Southwest and Mexico.

October 28, *Anasazi Rock Art*

Polly Schaafsma, Rock Art Specialist and Author of *Indian Rock Art of the Southwest*.

Dr. Schaafsma will discuss a variety of Anasazi rock art styles and how they changed through time.

November 4, *Descendants of the Anasazi*

Hartman Lonawaima, Activities Coordinator, Lowie Museum of Anthropology.

Mr. Lonawaima, a Hopi Indian, will offer insights into how present-day Pueblo people have been influenced by the past.

Time: Wednesdays, October 7-November 4, 7:30 p.m.

Place: University of Utah, Fine Arts Auditorium

INDIAN WALK-IN CENTER PROGRAM: THE HOPI CULTURE

This program will explore old and new Hopi culture in light of the ancient past.

Speaker: Hartman Lonawaima, Lowie Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley

Time: Thursday, November 5, 7:00 p.m.

Place: Indian Walk-In Center, 120 West, 1300 South, Salt Lake City

WORKSHOP: ANASAZI TECHNOLOGY

This workshop will explore Anasazi technology and discuss how the Anasazi survived. Activities will include flintknapping, cordage making, weaving, fire making and atlatl spear throwing.

Instructors:

Larry Davis, Chief Ranger, Anasazi Indian Village State Park

Becky Menlove, Utah Museum of Natural History, Collections Lab

Kathy Kankainen, Utah Museum of Natural History, Collections Lab

Time: Saturday, September 26, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Place: Utah Museum of Natural History, JSA Classroom

Cost: \$25 museum members/\$30 nonmembers; preregistration is required

UPAC MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS AND NEWSLETTER DISTRIBUTION

At the summer 1987 meetings, UPAC members discussed whether avocational archeologists should be able to join UPAC. It was noted that by-law changes may be necessary for this to occur and clarification was called for.

Amendment of the by-laws to enable nonprofessionals to join UPAC requires a two-thirds majority of the voting members to respond. This must be done by a mail ballot, the same as for the election of officers. Before moving to that level, members need to consider several issues and facts because the issue of avocational membership is related to newsletter distribution, and to an existing level of UPAC membership known as SUBSCRIBERS (in addition to the categories of VOTING MEMBER, STUDENT MEMBER and ASSOCIATE MEMBER). In an effort to prepare members for discussion of this subject at the winter meetings, the by-laws

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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 November 9, 1987.

relevant to this issue are stated below along with several options for discussion, modification and action.

The by-laws state the following for ASSOCIATE MEMBER (the requirements for Voting and Student membership are even more professionally oriented than these):

1. "Demonstrated professional interest in Utah archeology."
2. "B.A. or B.S. degree in, or active participation in a B.A. or B.S. degree program in anthropology or a related discipline."

The by-laws stating qualifications and costs for the category SUBSCRIBER are also potentially relevant:

1. "An individual, library, museum, university, school or other institution may receive the publications of the Council as a Subscriber."
2. Stated privileges and responsibility for SUBSCRIBER statues are "receipt of newsletter", "attendance at bi-annual meetings", "subscribers do not have voting status", and "annual payment of dues at the same level as Voting Members."

Thus, UPAC already has a category that can assume the membership of avocationalists. However, at the UPAC winter meetings in 1986, it was decided to send the newsletter, free of charge, to anyone who requested it. This, in effect, intruded on the by-laws for SUBSCRIBER membership in that the by-laws state that SUBSCRIBERS (those who receive the newsletter and have the privilege to attend meetings) be assessed the same fee as VOTING MEMBERS. Also, a review of costs suggests that it may not be financially responsible to the paying membership to send the newsletter out for free. UPAC membership is 65 people; the current mailing list is about 140 people at a cost of up to 90 cents per copy to print and mail. This mailing list has already been reduced from 300 after it was found that there was little response to a request placed in the newsletter that those wishing to continue to receive it submit a written request. There are several hundred people in the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society (USAS), the main nonprofessional archeological organization in Utah. The number of requests for free newsletters could greatly increase if the availability of free distribution were publicized. Given this situation, here are some options. The first two require a mail-in ballot and the third can be voted on at the winter meetings.

1. Change the by-laws regarding SUBSCRIBER membership to a more reasonable fee than the \$25 charged to VOTING MEMBERS to cover the costs of newsletter distribution. Perhaps a fee of \$3.00/year would be reasonable?

2. Change the by-laws regarding ASSOCIATE MEMBER status to enable nonprofessional and non-degreed individuals to join. Note that this changes the basic structure and intent of UPAC.

3. Leave the by-laws as they are, send the UPAC News to the presidents of all chapters of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society (which is already being done) with an announcement of the criteria for

SUBSCRIBER membership. This would leave the SUBSCRIBER dues at \$25, starting in 1988. Since the USAS presidents would have copies, they could copy and distribute the *UPAC News* on their own. A drawback to this option is that the dues increase for UPAC to \$25 includes the cost of the proposed journal, *Utah Archaeology*. Since the journal is to be published jointly by UPAC and USAS, USAS members will have already paid for that publication. Finally, this option, implemented without revision of the costs to SUBSCRIBERS, does not address the needs of people outside of USAS.

In sum, the by-laws do not currently enable us to distribute newsletters for free. We already have a SUBSCRIBER category although we may want to consider changing the fee (or eliminating it). The issue of non-professional membership on anything but a SUBSCRIBER level is an issue with greater ramifications. If nonprofessional membership is desired primarily to receive the newsletter (which is the message I am getting from conversation with avocationists and the presidents of USAS chapters), it is probably not necessary to change the requirements for ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Come to the winter meetings with prepared motions in hand to decide what action (ranging from nothing to a mail-in ballot containing several propositions) should be taken.

-Steve Simms, Vice President for Membership and Ethics

MANUSCRIPTS NEEDED FOR UTAH ARCHAEOLOGY

Manuscripts are now being solicited for *Utah Archaeology*, the new publication to be jointly sponsored by UPAC and USAS. Joel Janetski, who was appointed UPAC editor for the Journal at the summer meetings, recently met with Steve Manning, USAS editor, and David Madsen, State Archeologist, to make a number of decisions regarding the format, scope, structure, style, etc., of the new journal. In brief, here are the details.

The new journal will be called *Utah Archaeology* and will focus on archeological topics relevant to Utah. Both amateurs and professionals are encouraged to submit articles. Authors are requested to follow SAA style (see April 1983 issue of *American Antiquity*). Authors must submit three copies of their manuscripts as all submitted articles will be reviewed by three readers. Reviewers will be selected on the basis of paper topic. The editors will be assisted by a five-member editorial board yet to be selected. Authors are responsible for figure and photo production. The size of the journal will be 8 1/2 by 11 inches.

We expect to have three categories of papers: 1) Articles, longer and more synthetic, 2) Reports, shorter

and more descriptive, and 3) Book Reviews. A fourth category, Letters or Comments, may be necessary.

Costs are expected to run between \$2500 and \$3000 per issue, although the actual costs have not been determined. Funds will come primarily from UPAC and USAS dues and all dues payers will receive a copy of *Utah Archaeology* without additional cost. Dave Madsen has contacted the Director of the Division of State History and is optimistic that some funds for the publication will come from that source. For convenience sake, all monies for the publication will be handled by the Antiquities Section.

UPAC members should send manuscripts to:
Joel Janetski
Museum of People and Cultures
Room 105 Allen
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah 84602

USAS members should send manuscripts to:
Steve Manning
791 Nancy Way
North Salt Lake, Utah 84054

The deadline for manuscript submittal is February 1, 1988, and we hope to have the first issue in the mail by June of 1988.

The editors are very excited and pleased to be working with what they perceive as an important project. We hope, with your help, to make *Utah Archaeology* an effective, high-quality publication.

-Joel C. Janetski

COPA NEWS – ACTION NEEDED

The Society for American Archeology's lobbying efforts to secure additional funds to stop the looting of archeological sites on public lands has been fairly successful. In June, the House of Representatives passed an Interior Appropriations bill that included increases of \$3 million for the U.S. Forest Service and \$1.5 million for the Bureau of Land Management specifically marked for antilooting projects. The National Park Service (NPS) received an increase of \$2.7 million for curation.

To insure that this Appropriations bill is passed, COPA asks you to write to Senator Jake Garn, who is on the Senate Interior Subcommittee, and ask him to support these increases. COPA also suggests that you request \$1.5 million for the NPS and specify the need for \$500,000 of this amount to go to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist under the National Register Programs of the NPS budget.

In addition, the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget is now being considered by the Senate

Appropriations Committee. Despite a proposal by President Reagan for a substantial increase in the NSF budget, it is possible that NSF and more specifically the anthropology and archeology program could experience a budget cut.

WRITE to Senator Jake Garn who is on the Senate Appropriations Committee and plead our case for the importance of NSF funding to anthropological research. NSF is the heart of the nation's scientific research.

Senator Garn's address is: Senator Jake Garn, U.S. Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510. Phone: (202) 224-3121.

-Joel C. Janetski, COPA Representative for Utah

CURRENT RESEARCH

WEBER STATE COLLEGE

42MD300, A Paleoindian/Archaic Site near Delta, Utah.

In 1985, Weber State College (WSC) conducted tests excavations sponsored by the BLM at 42MD300, a depression near the Sevier River southwest of Delta, Utah. The site has long been a favorite of collectors and has yielded hundreds of points of the Western Stemmed Tradition, Folsom, Meserve and Clovis points, crescents and flakes typical of early sites. Over the course of eight visits to the site between 1982 and 1985, it became apparent that the artifacts were eroding from a stratigraphic zone bound by potentially datable deposits. Small test trenches were excavated to retrieve samples of sediment and shell with the hope of bracketing the age of the cultural material. Radiocarbon dates were obtained on a sample of shell stratigraphically below the cultural material and on the humic acid component of organic sediments associated with or immediately above the artifact level of origin. The ages thought to bracket the cultural material, which appears to originate near the *later* end of the sequence, are sediment—7,930 ± 110 B.P. (Beta 12988) and shell—9340 ± 420 B.P. (Beta 12987) (corrected for C12/C13 fractionation). This work leads to the hypothesis that the cultural material at 42MD300 was deposited between 7,710 and 10,430 B.P. (at two standard deviations) and probably near the later portion of this range. A report detailing this work was submitted to the BLM in 1985. It is now being included in a paper "The Paleo-Indian/Archaic Interface in the Great Basin" by Steven Simms to appear in a volume "Early Human Occupation in Western North America, 12,000-7,000 B.P." edited by J. Willig and C. M. Aikens scheduled to appear in the *Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers* in the first half of 1988.

Second Year Excavations at the Orbit Inn Site, Brigham City, Utah.

The second and final year of excavation expanded the horizontal area of exposure to ca. 325 m² at this residential base dating to ca. A.D. 1479. Research has centered on the study of site structure in an attempt to

link theoretical advances made by ethnoarcheology with on-the-ground situations in the Great Basin. The data set on disposal, size sorting, microrefuse, etc., will enable the testing of ethnoarcheologically developed hypotheses in an actual archeological case. This may not only influence the study of site structure here, but enables "dirt" archeology to influence the lines of questioning pursued in future ethnoarcheological situations.

The 1987 excavations document the presence of two "living areas" containing poorly defined posthole patterns possibly representing structures and six open-air hearths. Surrounding these are 16 subsurface storage pits (some also used as refuse areas, hearths and a fish-baking pit) and adjacent secondary disposal areas. The living areas may have been swept and some duration of occupation (greater than one month) is suggested by initial analysis of the refuse disposal patterns. Assemblage composition is broad including chipped stone reduction, retooling, discard (over 100 projectile points forming a nearly continuous range in measurements between "Fremont" and Desert Side-notched point styles), veracite bead-making, possible ceramic manufacture, and a faunal collection biased toward waterfowl and fish (Utah Chub), but including small mammals, deer and bison (analysis by Karen Lupo, University of Utah).

Ceramics at the site have been interesting in light of the "Fremont/Promontory/Shoshoni" problem. The majority of the Orbit Inn collection consists of "Promontory" ceramics. Some Fremont Great Salt Lake Gray is present due to the proximity of a large, earlier Fremont site. Other Late Prehistoric ceramics are also present, but they can only be distinguished from the Promontory on the basis of temper. Promontory ceramics contain chunks of limestone (calcite) temper, locally abundant in the vicinity of the northeast corner of the Great Salt Lake. Thus, it is possible that this morphological variability in post-Fremont ceramics can be accounted for by variations in raw material availability. Hopefully such investigation can temper the urge to generate new cultural categories based on ceramic temper types which embody ethnic and linguistic groupness and lead to poorly informed scenarios about the Fremont (an archeological culture) *in relationship* to the Shoshoni (a linguistic category, not explicitly approachable by archeologists). This subject will be examined in the final report.

On a methodological level, the work has led to refinements in macrofossil analysis (analysis by Kathleen Heath, University of Utah) emphasizing study of the non-organic heavy and dry fractions to aid in the interpretation of assemblage variability and site structure.

Analysis will continue for some time and the report will eventually incorporate survey data along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake conducted over the past 15 years by Mark Stuart, Ogden, to describe the post-Fremont settlement situation.

Bedouin Archeology and the Great Basin/Plateau Region.

Ken Russell and Steve Simms of WSC initiated the Petra Ethnoarcheological Project among the Bedouin in Jordan in 1986. This continuing work focuses on the energetics of seed collection and simple dry farming to better understand foraging decision making and the processes of domestication. Additional studies on pastoralist archeology and ethnoarcheology are potentially relevant to the study of site structure and food storage/hiding in the Basin/Plateau region. The work on Bedouin site structure adds to existing ethnoarcheological cases and has been useful in the above-mentioned work at the Orbit Inn. A paper, "The Archaeological Structure of a Bedouin Camp", is available from Simms. Regarding the issue of food storage and hiding, numerous sandstone, dry-laid masonry storage structures used by the Bedouin are located in alcoves and are remarkably similar to those used by the Anasazi in southeastern Utah. Informant responses show that food has been stored in these often remote and precipitous sites and that on occasion food hiding within the extended family has been practiced. While these data are preliminary, their relevance to the issue of remote storage practiced by the Anasazi and models of Anasazi stress and abandonment is evident. The researchers anticipate fieldwork to continue in 1988.

-Steven R. Simms

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

During July and August of this year, a field school under the direction of Don Forsyth and Joel Janetski from Brigham Young University spent four weeks testing and mapping at Heron Springs (42UT591) on the north shore of Utah Lake. The site was recorded this spring with the cooperation of several members of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society (USAS). The work here represents an ongoing interest in Late Prehistoric hunter-gatherers in the eastern Great Basin and in lakeside adaptations generally. Specifically, research was focused on further archeological testing of an ethnohistoric model of Ute settlement developed by Janetski. The work was done with the assistance of members of the Utah Valley Chapter of USAS.

Herron Springs is located on a mid- to late Holocene beach ridge on either side of an extinct channel of Spring Creek, a small, relatively short stream which drains a series of valley springs originating north and east of the site. Surface remains prior to excavation included considerable quantities of Promontory Ware pottery, groundstone, chipped stone and bone. The site is well known to amateurs who had collected here for years. Wave erosion has destroyed significant portions of the site.

Stratigraphic evidence at the site suggests at least two occupational events during the Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1400-1700). Dating is based on the presence of Promontory wares and Desert Side-notched projectile

points which were present in both sealed deposits and on the surface. Both occupations appear to represent a relatively long-term use of the area for hunting, fishing and gathering. Although no plant remains were observed during excavations, bone scrap was common and included considerable fish and lesser amounts of mammal bones representing several species including bison, mountain sheep, muskrat, beaver and some bird.

Horizontal scraping of the beach surface revealed numerous pits and hearths, several of which were excavated. The function of the pits, which varied in size from ca. 0.5 to 1.0 m in diameter, is not clear as yet, but none appear to have been roasting pits. It is likely they served as cache pits to store foods for winter use. No evidence of houses was apparent during this initial work.

Plans to return to the site as part of a larger, more comprehensive research project on the prehistory of Utah Valley are being considered.

-Joel C. Janetski

BOOK AND REPORT REVIEWS

The Alkali Ridge Cultural Resource Survey and Vandalism Study Southeastern Utah. Linda Honeycutt and Jerry Fetterman. Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Yellowjacket, Colorado. 1985. vi + 145 pp., figures, tables, references, appendices.

Reviewed by James M. Copeland, Navajo Nation

In 1983, Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., conducted a Class II archeological inventory and assessment of site vandalism on Alkali Ridge in San Juan County, Utah. The work was sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and included 400 acres of BLM land. Ninety-nine sites were recorded, most of which date to the Anasazi period of occupation. Nothing was found to indicate earlier or later occupation of Alkali Ridge.

Twenty-eight permanent and five temporary habitation sites ranging from Basketmaker III-Pueblo III were discovered. Most of these occurred in the interior of the mesa, presumably in association with the deeper soils and increased agricultural potential. We are told that these sites appear to conform to the major trends of Anasazi architectural development, but that there was variability in the arrangement and composition of architectural features. There is no description of this variability and how it compares with other areas.

Twenty camps and 51 limited activity sites were also recorded. The camps tend to be located on the edges of the mesa and are presumably Anasazi because no evidence of Archaic occupation was found. Most of the limited activity sites (69%) consisted of upright slab-lined features that may represent ceramic kilns. To be honest, I found this to be the most interesting and informative result of the project. These features are strikingly similar to what Hayes (1964) called "fire boxes" on Wetherill

Mesa and to excavated kilns on Woods Mesa (Fuller 1984). I find Figure 5-10 of the report showing projections of high kiln numbers in areas with relatively low habitation site occurrence but high camp occurrence interesting. It would seem that kilns should be more common around habitation sites, not camps, and if they are kilns, where are the remains of pots that didn't survive the firing? Finally, why are there so many kilns?

Using straight-line projections from the average site occurrences by soil zones and a multiple regression formula, the researchers predict that there are between 3720-4337 prehistoric sites on Alkali Ridge. By testing the regression formula against two other projects on Alkali Ridge, the formula appears to be very accurate in predicting site numbers in the study area. Even though it seems to work rather well, one of the problems that I have with this section is that there is no explanation or discussion on how the initial variables were chosen, why they are culturally relevant, why some kinds of environmental data were not employed and why multiple regression was used?

The number of households was also calculated and estimates were made of populations on the mesa. The population estimates range from a low of 980 people for the entire Pueblo I period to a high of 2525 people for the entire Pueblo II period. The report noted that these figures are probably faulty because the larger villages known to be on the mesa were not included in the calculations. What's the point of this number juggling if you already know that the results are going to be erroneous, and why, if there is other reliable site data (e.g., knowledge about big sites), were they not used for these projections?

Not surprisingly, disturbances to the sites were found to be related to one of four general areas: energy exploration and development, livestock raising, archeological investigations and purposeful vandalism (e.g., pothunting). What I was hoping to find in this section was some informant data concerning pothunting. Nickens et al. (1981) provided some very useful informant data concerning techniques and attitudes. While there are probably some basic similarities between the Cortez and Blanding areas, I can't help but think that there are some differences between the average looters of these two areas given their different social and economic structures. If there is going to be any meaningful progress in changing looting practices, it seems that the archeological profession needs to try and understand the pothunting mentality. I think we fool ourselves sometimes about what we think we know and understand about pothunting.

In general, I was disappointed by the report. My main concern is that the document is too generalized in virtually all respects. Many of the procedures mentioned in the methods section are unexplained or unsubstantiated. For example, I know that the investigators had no part in the sample unit selection (they were preselected by the BLM), but what is the significance of the 3% sample and why was the area stratified and then sampled disproportionately by management boundaries? I can

understand the desire to compare the Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark with areas outside of the district, but the sampling design was amateurish and ignored basic sampling guidelines (e.g., using existing data and relevant stratifications for the research questions). As a result, the investigators were left with data that were biased and not representative of the study area.

There is an overall lack of explanation and a general absence of analysis concerning site features and artifacts. With hundreds of other sites located on the mesa, a comparison of these and the project sites is noticeably lacking. At the area or regional level, how does Alkali Ridge compare with White Mesa or the nearby drainages of Montezuma Creek Canyon or Recapture Wash, all of which have been extensively investigated? I would have like to have seen examples of the "computer-generated" site maps, illustrations of unique artifacts and projectile points (if any), and maps of Alkali Ridge showing the site locations in relation to the sample units. Most of the maps do not show the sample units and one is left with a misleading visual impression of the site distribution pattern. Other problems that I have include judgmental site artifact sampling, shovel testing of the sites with no explanation of how and what was tested or the nature of the results, the functional classification of sites and superficial discussions of site significance. I continue to have problems with numerical artifact counts for site definitions when features are lacking. We should be more concerned with behavior, not counting flakes or sherds. One kind of resource apparently recorded but never discussed were the isolated finds. What happened to them? If they are not important enough to discuss as a result of the project and do not influence the interpretation of behavioral/temporal patterns, why bother recording them?

The site type system employed was functional or behavioral (e.g., permanent habitation) and this can be less than reliable with surface evidence. The presence or absence of formalized trash mounds seems to have influenced the distinction between permanent and temporary habitation sites. The Zunis are known to have had important seasonal farming villages with significant architectural remains and trash deposits, and the Navajo are well known to have their "summer" and "winter" places, both with formalized dumps. Archeologists need to reevaluate the seasonality issue in regards to structural sites, and be cautious in proclaiming permanence of occupation.

I have to think that the vandalism study was a little short on original recommendations for management actions. I did like the idea of involving the IRS in investigating suspected or known pothunters; it worked against Al Capone. Speaking of Capone, I have yet to see anyone suggest that there be a "Crime Stoppers" approach to pothunting and vandalism. With cash rewards, it might be surprising to see what happens. These types of programs are good enough for our communities, so why not for archeological and other natural resources?

In general, the Alkali Ridge study may have given the BLM what it asked for, but as the data is presented in

the report, you won't learn much about the Anasazi or pothunting.

References

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1984 *Late Anasazi Pottery Kilns in the Yellow Jacket District, Southwestern Colorado*. Paper 4. Complete Archaeological Service Associates, Cortez, Colorado.

Hayes, Alden C.

1964 *The Archaeological Survey of Wetherill Mesa, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado*. Archaeological Research Series 7A. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Nickens, Paul R., Signa L. Larralde and Gordon C.

Tucker, Jr.

1981 *A Survey of Vandalism to Archaeological Resources in Southwestern Colorado*. Cultural Resources Series 11. Bureau of Land Management, Denver.

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 November 9, 1987. Submissions should be titled, typed and follow the current *American Antiquity* style guide.

1987 DUES STILL PAYABLE

Its not too late to pay your 1987 dues. The 1987 dues are as follows: Voting Member \$15.00; Student Member \$7.50; Associate Member \$7.50. Dues should be submitted to James D. Wilde, Treasurer, Utah Professional Archeological Council, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, 105 Allen Bldg., Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

DATE FOR MEETING ON UTAH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CHANGED

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office has changed the date of the meeting on the Utah Comprehensive Plan from September 18, 1987, to September 28, 1987. The meeting will be held at the Division of State History and begin at 1:30 p.m. Topics for discussion will still be as follows: 1) the selection process for writers and reviewers of the study units, 2) what format the study units should take and, 3) the overall direction the study units should take. The meeting is open to all archeologists with a research interest in Utah, but advance notice of intent to attend is requested. For more information, contact David Schirer at Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101, (801) 533-6017.

UPAC SCHEDULES WINTER MEETINGS

The winter meetings of the Utah Professional Archeological Council will be held on December 10 and 11, 1987, at the State Historic Preservation Office in Salt Lake City. The symposium will focus on the Utah

Statewide Comprehensive Plan being prepared by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office. More information on the meetings will be provided in the next newsletter.

ADDRESS OF UPAC MEMBER NEEDED

If anyone has an address for Jane A. Hartley, please forward it the newsletter Editor. When Ms. Hartley joined UPAC earlier this year, the treasurer inadvertently cashed her check before recording her address. Please help us find Ms. Hartley so that she can receive her newsletters.

FIELD TRIP TO ANASAZI STATE PARK

The Utah Museum of Natural History is sponsoring a field trip to Anasazi Indian Village State Park in Boulder, Utah. Participants will excavate portions of an Anasazi site and take a half-day hike to some nearby pictographs and petroglyphs. The field trip will begin on Friday, October 16, 1987, at 7:30 p.m. and continue until 12:00 p.m. Sunday, October 18, 1987. Fees are as follows: \$35/adult; \$20/child for museum members; \$45/adult; \$25/child for nonmuseum members. For further information, contact the Utah Museum of Natural History at (801) 581-4887 or (801) 581-6927.