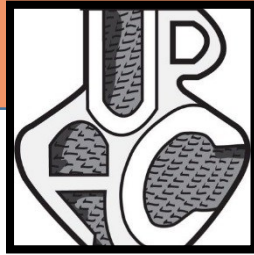


Utah Professional Archaeological Council



2019 Winter Meeting Program
Moab, Utah

Utah Professional Archaeological Council

2019 Winter Meeting

Moab, Utah

Thursday February 21- Saturday February 23, 2019

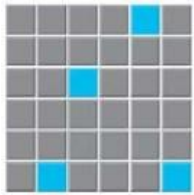
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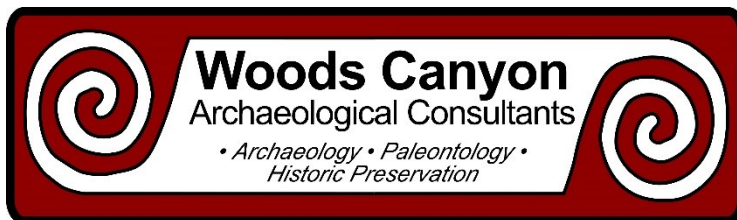
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Utah Professional Archaeological Council

2019 Winter Meeting

February 21-23, 2019

**Moab Arts and Recreation Center
Moab, Utah**

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Utah Professional Archaeological Council's Purpose and Goals:

UPAC is a non-profit voluntary association that exists for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Utah.

These goals shall include but are not be limited to:

- establishing and promoting high standards of archaeological research, reporting, and management.
- establishing and promoting a mechanism to represent professional archaeological interests in political and public forums.
- establishing and promoting a mechanism for communication within the archaeological community.
- establishing and promoting a mechanism for arbitrating disputes within the archaeological community.
- promoting public education and interest in the fields of archaeology and cultural resource management.
- providing advice to the State, Federal and other regulatory agency archaeologists upon request or as deemed appropriate.
- concern with the archaeology of Utah.
- publish and encourage the publication of archaeological research.

Meeting Schedule

Thursday, February 21 MARC, Dance Room

9:00- 10:30 AM e106 Workshop: The Basics

10:30- 10:45 AM Break

10:45 AM- 12:15 PM E106 Workshop: Master Class

12:15- 1:00 PM Lunch Break

1:00- 5:00 PM Consultants Meeting

Thursday, February 21 Atomic Grill and Lounge

6:00 PM Meet and Greet/ UPAC Social

Friday, February 22 MARC, Dance Room

8:30- 9:00 AM Poster Session/ Morning Mingle

9:00- 10:00 AM Women and Gender in the Archaeological Record Symposium

10:00 AM- 12:15 PM Paper Presentations

12:15- 1:15 PM Lunch Break

1:15- 2:15 PM Paper Presentation

2:15- 5:15 PM UPAC Business Meeting

Friday, February 22 Star Hall

6:30- 8:00 PM Sexual Harassment/ Gender Discrimination in Archaeology Panel

Saturday, February 23 MARC, Dance Room

8:30- 10:00 AM Bears Ears Symposium

10:15- 12:15 AM Paper Presentations

12:15 AM-1:15 PM Lunch Break

1:15 PM Field Trip and Workshop

e106 Workshop: The Basics

The Utah SHPO launched an online portal for Section 106 and U.C.A. 9-8-404 submissions in late 2017, and it's been a great success! This Basics Workshop is aimed at agency officials, consultants, and any other interested potential users who are new to the e106 web portal or who would like a refresher. This course will cover how to submit an undertaking for SHPO review, the types of files the system can intake, and basic troubleshooting. A lot of time for questions will be provided.

Prerequisite: Have set up a free 'Utah e106' account available at community.utah.gov/e106

Materials: Web enabled laptop computer

e106 Workshop: Master Class

During the 14 months that Utah's web-based e106 has been live the Utah SHPO has been working on a Phase II that can better serve agencies who have complex projects. If your agency engages in Programmatic Agreements, Memoranda of Agreement, or undertakings that may/will need updated APEs, DOE/FOES, etc... this is the class for you! The workshop will cover how to create "Child" cases to a "Parent" (or pre-existing) project, when it is appropriate to change case information to create a new "Child" case, how to use new pull-down menus for PAs, and how the e106 system will be able to track MOA stipulations in the coming months. A lot of time for questions will be provided.

Prerequisite: Have used e106 in the past, feel you have a mastery of the e106 Basics

Materials: Web enabled laptop computer

Friday Morning Posters:

Authors	Poster Title
Ken Cannon	Stable Isotopic Analysis of Chinese Domestic Animal Bones from the Central Pacific Railroad Community of Terrace, Box Elder County, Utah
Aaron P. Ollivier and Zach Scribner	Reevaluating Virgin Branch Ancestral Puebloan Settlement Patterns on the Grand Staircase
Patricia Stavish, Jody J. Patterson, Jessica DelBozque, and K. Adam Thomas	Preliminary Results of Data Recovery at 42SA27020, a Formative Habitation in Spanish Valley, San Juan County, Utah.
Garrett Williams, Gail Lincoln, Mike Metcalf, Amy Nelson, Kelly Pool, Naomi Rintoul, Nicole Sauvageau, and John Scott	Archaeology on the Kanda Lateral in Northeast Utah and Southwest Wyoming

Symposium: Women and Gender in the Archaeological Record

Time	Authors	Paper Title
9:00	Christopher W. Merritt, Ph.D.	Fluid Gender and Sexual Roles of the Chinese in Utah and Beyond
9:15	Hannah Russell	If the shoe fits: the Cinderellas of the Cactus Mine
9:30	Richa Wilson	The Other Ranger: Women & Early Management of the National Forests
9:45	Sally J. Cole	Gender and Women in Prehistoric Colorado Plateau Rock Art and Material Culture

Friday Morning Presentations:

Time	Authors	Paper Title
10:00	Ronald J. Rood	Gophers for Breakfast: A Lesson from Zooarchaeology
10:15	Heidi Roberts and Keith Hardin	Data Recovery Investigations at 11 Prehistoric Site Between Bullfrog and Ticaboo, Garfield County, Utah
10:30	Break	
10:45	Donald C. Irwin and Charmaine Thompson	What's New on the Monticello Ranger District?
11:00	Mark Karpinski	Data Recovery Excavations of Formative Era Hunter-Gatherer Sites in Northwestern Colorado
11:15	Judson Byrd Finley	Reconsidering Uinta Fremont Chronology: The View from Cub Creek
11:30	Tynisha Lutz and Skylar Schulzke	Washington Terrace City, WWII Military Housing Turned Urban Renewal Project: NRHP Historic District Eligibility
11:45	Houston L. Martin and Kenneth P. Cannon	CPRR Railroad Features at 150: Inventory of Trestles and Culverts over 90 miles of Historic Railroad Grade
12:00	Molly Cannon	Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys at Railroad Sites in Box Elder County

Friday Afternoon Presentations:

Time	Authors	Paper Title
1:15	Liz Robinson	Early Forts in Salt Lake Valley
1:30	Arie Leeflang	Dead Pelicans
1:45	John Rasmussen	Russian to the Knoll; The 1914 Russian Jumpers nameless settlement at Russian Knoll
2:00	Tiffany Collins	A Tale of Three Districts: Long-Term Use of the North Tintic, Erickson, and Ophir-Rush Mining Districts

2019 UPAC Business Meeting

Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Approval of February 10, 2018 Minutes
3. Officer Reports
 - a. President (Jody)
 - b. VP Government Affairs (Hannah)
 - c. Webmaster (Hannah-acting)
 - d. Treasurer's Report (Michael)
 - e. Journal Editor (Chris)
 - f. Membership and Elections (Elizabeth)
 - i. Secretary
 - ii. VP Research and Government Affairs
 - iii. Media Coordinator
 - iv. Utah Archaeology Editors (David Yoder & Katie Richards)
 - g. USAS Liaison (Charmaine)
4. Old Business
 - a. Subcommittee to Explore Ron Rood's 2017 Motion concerning historic site documentation.
5. Future Considerations
 - a. Update UPAC Code of Ethics
6. Adjourn

Friday Evening Discussion Panel:

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination in Archaeology

Star Hall: 159 E Center St.

6:30 PM

Participants:

Emmalee Fishburn, MPH, CHES, Prevention Specialist with the Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Office at Utah State University, Logan, Utah

And

Megan Henley, PhD, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Colorado Mesa University, Grand Junction, Colorado

Moderated By:

Hannah Russell

Professional and aspiring archaeologists work in academia, the private sector, for government agencies, in museums, and for non-profits. Unfortunately, issues related to sexual harassment and gender discrimination are well documented in all of these sectors. This panel will discuss the ways in which sexual harassment and gender discrimination are present in archaeology and similarly situated scientific fields with a focus on the unique challenges faced by archaeological professionals and students. It will also endeavor to empower participants to help root out sexual harassment and gender discrimination in our work places. The panel will advocate for the appropriate distribution of responsibility for fostering safe and healthy work environments between students and employees, employers and institutions, and professional organizations. The format of the panel will include a structured discussion followed by an open Q and A session.



Saturday Morning Symposium: Bears Ears

Time	Authors	Paper Title
8:30	Shaun Chapoose and Betsy Chapoose	The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition
8:45	Terry Knight	Ute Mountain Ute Perspectives on the Bears Ears Landscape
9:00	R.E. Burrillo, Joan Brenner Coltrain, Michael R. Lewis, and William D. Lipe	Landscape and Agriculture in the Formative Cultures of Bears Ears
9:15	Wanda Raschkow	Heritage Stewardship: Bears Ears and Beyond
9:30	Jason Chuipka	Archaeology, Politics, and Media Coverage in Southeastern Utah
9:45	Erica Tucker	Another Brick in the Wall- Saved by Education!
10:00	Break	

Saturday Morning Presentations:

Time	Authors	Paper Title
10:15	Samantha Kirkley	Archaeology Education: Changing the Culture of Looting
10:30	Nichol Shurack and Terry Knight	Ute Mountain Ute THPO Office Reflections on Tribal-Archaeologist Collaborations
10:45	Amanda M. Hernandez	A Glimpse at 13,000 Years of Ephemeral Occupations in San Juan County, Utah
11:00	James R. Allison and David T. Yoder	The 2018 BYU/WSU archaeological field school at Coal Bed Village (42SA920)
11:15	Carol Patterson, PhD	Cultural Affiliations of the Western Basketmaker II-Pueblo III Style Petroglyphs of the Northern San Juan Region
11:30	Shanna R. Diederichs	Contextualizing the Cultural Landscape of San Juan Anthropomorphic Figures in Cottonwood Canyon, Southeast Utah
11:45	James G. Willian	Historic Ute Camps in the Greater Bluff, Utah Area
12:00	Terry Knight and Jessica Yaquinto	Ute Ethnographic Cultural Landscapes in Southeast Utah

Poster Abstracts:

Author Kenneth P. Cannon

Title Stable Isotopic Analysis of Chinese Domestic Animal Bones from the Central Pacific Railroad Community of Terrace, Box Elder County, Utah

Affiliation Cannon Heritage Consultants

Abstract Analysis of stable isotopes in bone collagen has been widely used to determine diet in humans and other vertebrates. The methods are well established in theory and practice. This exploratory project is focused on the collection of a few samples of domestic animal bones (such as pig and cattle) that are present on the surface of the Chinese portion of Terrace (42BO547) and to obtain $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ isotopic signatures to see if these animals are being raised locally or being imported. Understanding the development of food networks along the Transcontinental Railroad with specific attention to the immigrant Chinese community is an important topic of research involving the archaeological record. The information obtained can move beyond a simple understanding of local economic conditions to explore intimate details of this immigrant group and how they adapted traditional foodways to the potential constraints of living in America.

Authors Aaron P. Ollivier and Zach Scribner

Title Reevaluating Virgin Branch Ancestral Puebloan Settlement Patterns on the Grand Staircase

Affiliation Logan Simpson

Abstract The Virgin Branch Ancestral Puebloans (VBAP) are the least studied cultural group in the American Southwest. This holds true on Utah's Grand Staircase, part of VBAP territory continuously occupied for over a millennium, where little research-driven fieldwork has been conducted. Most Grand Staircase projects completed to date have been management-related Class II or III cultural resources surveys. McFadden (1996) generated a settlement model using the results of such projects which posited that VBAPs were sedentary; agriculturally dependent; and that their settlement was patterned, shifting between the arable zones of the Grand Staircase. Since he proposed this model, various organizations have conducted additional surveys with datasets capable of testing his assertions regarding VBAP settlement. Logan Simpson has conducted nine such surveys on the western Grand Staircase totaling greater than 21,000 acres. Using site attribute and distribution data derived from our surveys, as well as regional environmental data, we critically evaluate McFadden's model.

Poster Abstracts:

- Authors** Patricia Stavish, Jody J. Patterson, Jessica DelBozque, and K. Adam Thomas
- Title** Preliminary Results of Data Recovery at 42SA27020, a Formative Habitation in Spanish Valley, San Juan County, Utah.
- Affiliation** Montgomery Archaeological Consultants
- Abstract** In the spring of 2018, Montgomery Archaeological Consultants conducted data recovery excavation at 42SA27020, a Formative period habitation site in Spanish Valley near Moab, Utah. This poster presents the preliminary results of an excavation that straddles the boundary between the Fremont, Ancestral Puebloan, and Gateway Tradition cultures. Excavation revealed a multi-room stone structure, a pit house, and an extramural activity area. The poster will focus on the results of radiocarbon dating, preliminary identification of the botanical remains (carbonized beans!), architectural style, and artifact assemblages.
-
- Authors** Garrett Williams, Gail Lincoln, Mike Metcalf, Amy Nelson, Kelly Pool, Naomi Rintoul, Nicole Sauvageau, and John Scott
- Title** Archaeology on the Kanda Lateral in Northeast Utah and Southwest Wyoming
- Affiliation** Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- Abstract** Produced as part of the public outreach component, this poster summarizes Metcalf's archaeological research along the WIC Kanda Lateral, a 122-mile long natural gas pipeline connecting Uintah County, Utah, and Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Highlights include large-scale data recovery in Browns Park at the Kattainten site that documented five components ranging in age from ca. 1,000 to 5,000 years old, with one indicating residential use at 1300 BP; excavation of a small camp in the Uinta Basin with evidence of charred corn dating to 1520 BP; data recovery of a vegetal processing station above the Green River in Browns Park, with a slab-lined hearth dated to about 4,500 years ago; surface analysis of two Uinta Mountain Group orthoquartzite quarry sites; and segment documentation of the historic Vernal to Green River, Wyoming, freight road.

Poster Abstracts:

Authors Melissa Elkins and Jeffrey Rust

Title *From Clovis to Corrals: Enduring Occupations in Ashley National Forest, Utah*

Affiliation Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., USFS, Ashley National Forest

Abstract Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. has conducted an ongoing Class III inventory of nearly 14,180 acres in the South Unit of Ashley National Forest, Duchesne County, Utah. Over 300 sites have been documented, and four sites have been tested. Prehistoric site types include lithic and ceramic scatters, lithic procurement areas, open camps, and rock shelters. Results from ceramic petrographic analyses indicate diverse cultural affiliations including Fremont, Ancestral Pueblo, and Ute; and diagnostic projectile points span from the Paleoindian to the Protohistoric time periods. Interestingly, there are numerous brush fences, corrals, and drivelines; many of which were used by the Ute people for managing wild horse herds. Investigation of these resources presents a unique opportunity to address long-debated research questions regarding their age, cultural affiliation, and function. This poster will examine the diverse sites and artifacts that highlight the enduring occupations of Ashley National Forest spanning the past 10,000 years.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Author Christopher W. Merritt, Ph.D.

Title Fluid Gender and Sexual Roles of the Chinese in Utah and Beyond

Affiliation Utah Division of State History

Abstract Chinese immigrants to the United States during the 19th century faced overwhelming social and legal challenges that influenced their gender and sexual roles in host societies. Prohibitions against the immigration of Chinese women fundamentally shaped how these communities structured internally and interacted externally with American society. Further, economic choices by the Chinese to enter certain job classifications led to the perception of feminine traits which influenced American press. All the while, the Chinese brought different perspectives on gender and sex into the American West. This discussion thus affects how archaeologists in Utah and beyond should be interpreting not only Chinese material culture, but overall a more nuanced and gendered perspective on artifacts regardless of cultural affiliation.

Author Hannah Russell

Title If the shoe fits: the Cinderellas of the Cactus Mine

Affiliation Cottonwood Archaeology

Abstract Mining is and has traditionally been seen as the near exclusive domain of men. In history, where women have been part of conversations surrounding mining, it has largely been in the context of prostitution. Outside of prostitution, however, women were not excluded from the lives afforded by boom and bust industries in the historical American West. During the latter part of the 19th century through the first quarter of the 20th century, the San Francisco Mountains in Beaver County, Utah were the focus of a boom in precious metals mining. The Cactus Mine was one of the most successful mines in the San Francisco mining district. In the spring of 2018, Cottonwood Archaeology recorded a 19th century mining camp associated with the Cactus Mine that includes a substantial assemblage of women's affects and domestic materials that indicate women's and family life at the mine.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Author	Richa Wilson
Title	The Other Ranger: Women & Early Management of the National Forests
Affiliation	U.S. Forest Service
Abstract	<p>The Forest Service's origin as a male-dominated organization is demonstrated in early recruitment notices that stated, "Men Wanted! A ranger must be able to take care of himself and his horses under very trying conditions; build trails and cabins; ride all day and all night; pack, shoot and fight fire without losing his head.... All this requires a very vigorous constitution.... Invalids need not apply!" Nevertheless, women contributed to the Forest Service's early success as a land-management agency, some as paid and often desk-bound employees and many as uncompensated wives. This paper focuses on the latter, who were expected to buoy their husbands' careers by serving in support positions such as dispatchers, crew cooks, and typists. Identifying the presence and influence of these women requires an examination of the historical record. Correspondence, oral histories, and personal accounts provide information about their roles and daily lives. An analysis of material culture, particularly archaeological artifacts and architectural modifications associated with Forest Service administrative sites, offer additional insights. By extension, evidence of children at these sites reinforces the presence of women as a component of the nuclear family.</p>
<hr/>	
Author	Sally J. Cole
Title	Gender and Women in Prehistoric Colorado Plateau Rock Art and Material Culture
Affiliation	--
Abstract	<p>Figurative rock art and artifacts are tools of communication and likely to signify gender as relevant to target audiences. Least nuanced representations are from nature—genitals and breasts. Indications of human body sizes, shapes, attire, embellishments and, possibly, activities increase understanding. Archaic/Early Agricultural rock art styles (intrinsically abstract) regularly represent males and, seemingly less often, females. All human forms are not unambiguously either, leaving questions about gender and transgender status. Ancestral Pueblo styles also regularly portray men. Women are commonly and distinctly represented during Basketmaker II/III after which rock art forums are reduced and material culture is less visible. Eastern Fremont gender iconography generally tracks with that of Pueblos but women seem less prominent overall. Pueblo II/III rock art and figurines of both populations indicate women were socially and ritually significant in late prehistoric periods, possibly at shared sites in some locations.</p>

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Author Ronald J. Rood

Title Gophers for Breakfast: A Lesson from Zooarchaeology

Affiliation Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Abstract Zooarchaeologists are a weird bunch. To a dedicated zooarchaeologist, scraping a road-kill raccoon from the side of the highway is second nature and is indeed a pursuit of honor. Zooarchaeologists often hear things like "Hey, I saw a dead bloated cow and thought of you." But in zooarchaeology, there are important life lessons. For me, these life lessons have involved encounters with law enforcement (three times), a painful encounter with a badger, an uncomfortable conversation with a Postal Inspector and a memorable encounter with three children in Dolores Colorado which I will share with you today.

Authors Heidi Roberts and Keith Hardin

Title Data Recovery Investigations at 11 Prehistoric Site Between Bullfrog and Ticaboo, Garfield County, Utah

Affiliation HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology

Abstract This paper reports on HRA Inc.'s investigations at 11 prehistoric sites for the State of Utah, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). Most of the sites were recorded by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants in 1993 as small lithic scatters in sand sheets. Excavations revealed that presence of buried intact buried hearths, activity surfaces, or brush shelters at two of the sites. Arrow points and a calibrated radiocarbon date from a hearth feature indicate that one of the camps was occupied between A.D. 943 and 1094. Two radiocarbon dates of 540-696 B.C. and 360-156 B.C. were obtained from a second camp, and the stratigraphic evidence supports sequential occupations. Ethnobotany evidence is pending, yet the presence of manos, grinding slabs, and a metate production locus suggests the sites were likely associated with grasses seed processing.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Authors Donald C. Irwin and Charmaine Thompson

Title What's New on the Monticello Ranger District?

Affiliation Monticello Ranger District, Manti-La National Forest

Abstract The Moab-Monticello Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal National Forest manages over 500,000 acres of forested lands in San Juan and Grand Counties, Utah. This discussion focuses on current and future management of cultural resources on the Monticello District. The discussion shares information on current Forest Land Management Planning and Bears Ears National Monument planning efforts and provides a brief introduction to the District archaeology describing current conditions, trends, and future needs for managing the cultural resources on the District. The talk concludes with a brief review of recent Heritage work on the District and future directions of the District Heritage Program.

Author Mark Karpinski

Title Data Recovery Excavations of Formative Era Hunter-Gatherer Sites in Northwestern Colorado

Affiliation Tetra Tech

Abstract Tetra Tech has conducted four data recovery investigations in northwestern Colorado as part of an ongoing cultural resource management project. The investigations encountered few artifacts, but did excavate 16 hearth features scattered along a bench overlooking Wilson Creek. The encountered features were generally unlined basins with some having significant heat-altered rock fill. The radiocarbon dates from the features range from the Archaic through the Formative Era. Feature fill yielded tools, debitage, faunal, and floral material, all generally reflective of the immediate region's theorized continuous prehistoric hunter-gatherer adaptation. Climatically, the immediate area was never suitable for the pursuit of horticultural/agriculture-oriented adaptations; however, such adaptations have been documented east of the project along the Colorado/Utah border. The data recoveries raise interesting questions about the dynamic nature of adaptations and potential horticulturalist/agriculturist and hunter-gatherer interactions during the Formative Era.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Author	Judson Byrd Finley
Title	Reconsidering Uinta Fremont Chronology: The View from Cub Creek
Affiliation	Utah State University
Abstract	Several chronological frameworks exist for the Uinta Fremont, none of which is particularly compatible with theoretical models of the foraging-farming transition. The regional chronology has in-built age problems that overestimate events by several centuries reducing accuracy in identifying key moments of the sequence including the development of pithouse villages and regional abandonment. A Bayesian analysis of 41 radiocarbon ages from the Cub Creek Archaeological District constrains the start, end, and span of contrasting upland and lowland phases. These estimates closely match key variability shifts in a 2,115-year precipitation reconstruction indicating that decisions to adopt cultigens and form semi-sedentary pithouse communities took place in a context of high-frequency climate variability that spanned human generations. The Bayesian framework is essential for identifying errors contributed by in-built ages and improving the accuracy with which we can interpret the Uinta Fremont record in order to understand the behavioral options associated with the foraging-farming transition.

Authors	Tynisha Lutz and Skylar Schulzke
Title	Washington Terrace City, WWII Military Housing Turned Urban Renewal Project: NRHP Historic District Eligibility
Affiliation	Utah Division of State History Antiquities Section
Abstract	Washington Terrace City, Utah began as temporary military housing during World War II to support military personnel in Weber County. In 1942, the Washington Terrace Housing Project was created to convert temporary double unit military dwellings into permanent 2-bedroom family homes. This was the first major urban renewal project in Utah and the first county workable program for urban renewal in the nation. Washington Terrace City was also the first to pay back this type of loan from the United States Government. Due to these significant events, all homes that retain historic integrity are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. Homes listed on the NRHP would qualify each resident for a 20% tax credit on qualifying renovations.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Authors	Houston L. Martin and Kenneth P. Cannon
Title	CPRR Railroad Features at 150: Inventory of Trestles and Culverts over 90 miles of Historic Railroad Grade
Affiliation	Cannon Heritage Consultants
Abstract	Cannon Heritage Consultants completed an inventory of infrastructure, mainly trestles and culverts, associated with the Central Pacific Railroad grade across Box Elder County, Utah, on BLM-administered land during the fall of 2018. Over 160 features were documented over nearly 90 miles of the historic grade between Old Lucin and Golden Spike National Historic Landmark. Varying designs, especially for culverts, are likely related to temporal and spatial patterns and thus to the maintenance history of the railroad. We also documented the current condition of the features, finding that erosion and vandalism have impacted many. Finally, some distinctive features, such as historic inscriptions carved into some of the wooden culverts, provide unique insight into the history of the railway. In the future, this work will help to preserve historic features and will have implications for public outreach, especially relevant on the 150th anniversary of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad.

Author	Molly Cannon
Title	Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys at Railroad Sites in Box Elder County
Affiliation	Utah State University
Abstract	I present results of three different ground penetrating radar surveys at historic railroad sites in Box Elder County. Two surveys focus on documenting cemeteries at Terrace and Old Terrace. The third survey images one of several depressions located just off the grade at the historic site of Bovine. The depressions are believed to represent tent campsite locations for Chinese railroad workers. The research emerges from the Museum of Anthropology's partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and Utah State University's Native American STEM Mentorship Program.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Author Liz Robinson

Title Early Forts in Salt Lake Valley

Affiliation Utah Department of Transportation

Abstract Although the old pioneer fort in Salt Lake City (modern day Pioneer Park) is the best known fort in Salt Lake Valley, other fort outposts were constructed in many early settlements. Generally established in fear of Native American attacks during the Walker War, small forts were constructed of locally available materials and in many cases, were not fully completed. None of these forts remain in their original form, and most are no longer present on the landscape. In a few cases, the fort locations became gathering places within the emerging settlement and have become part of the community history. Subsurface features of these forts may still remain and original structural elements may be incorporated into other historic buildings, making this little-known trend an important part of the historic context of the Salt Lake Valley.

Author Arie Leeflang

Title Dead Pelicans

Affiliation Antiquities Section, Utah Division of State History

Abstract In October 2018, archaeologists from the Antiquities Section secured passage on a Division of Wildlife Resources vessel to reach the remote and rarely visited Gunnison Island in the Great Salt Lake. Trip goals included documenting two significant 19th century archaeological sites - the homestead of Mr. Alfred Lambourne from 1896 and the 1850 Stansbury Expedition survey triangulation station. Amid the rotting remains of hundreds of pelicans these sites were located and documented, along with several additional, unexpected historic sites. The brief, two hour visit, has spurred renewed archaeological interest in this obscure corner of the Great Salt Lake. The results of this trip and future directions for research at this hard to reach location will be presented.

Friday Paper Abstracts:

Author	John Rasmussen
Title	Russian to the Knoll; The 1914 Russian Jumpers nameless settlement at Russian Knoll
Affiliation	Commonwealth Heritage Group
Abstract	<p>How acclaim for advances in dry-farming, unscrupulous landmen, personal tragedy, and drought led to the establishment and almost immediate collapse of a small community in Box Elder County, Utah.</p> <p>This paper covers the archaeology and history of the settlement; it explains the circumstances which led to the community's exodus from California, the settlement and hardships they endured in Utah, and the ultimate collapse and dismantling of the town in the span of a year. Through tax records, personal accounts, newspaper articles, and the remaining archaeology, we begin to piece together a picture of the harsh life the settlers endured to create their short-term settlement.</p>
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Author	Tiffany Collins
Title	A Tale of Three Districts: Long-Term Use of the North Tintic, Erickson, and Ophir-Rush Mining Districts
Affiliation	Logan Simpson
Abstract	<p>This research looks at 54 mining sites within the North Tintic, Erickson, and Ophir-Rush mining districts in the Tintic, Oquirrh, and Sheeprock Mountains. While narratives associated with gold mining are often well-known, these three districts focused on other valuable mineral resources, including silver, lead, copper, and manganese. Railroads like the Salt Lake and Western Narrow Gauge, the Salt Lake and Mercur, and the Tintic Mills Extension of the Rio Grande Western also played an important role in the history of these mining districts. This paper will discuss the development of three distinct mining districts and their railroad networks over time, and how ownership and production at mining sites within these three districts changed in concert with national events over a period of use lasting nearly 150 years.</p>

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

Authors	Shaun Chapoose and Betsy Chapoose
Title	The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition
Affiliation	Shaun Chapoose – Ute Indian Tribe Business Committee, Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition Betsy Chapoose – Ute Indian Tribe Cultural Rights and Protection Director, Bears Ears Cultural Resource Subcommittee
Abstract	The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition (the Coalition) is comprised of five member Tribes—Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe, and Pueblo of Zuni—that advocated for the creation of the Bears Ears National Monument and were tasked with collaborative management of the Monument by President Obama’s Proclamation 9558. In December 2017, President Trump’s Proclamation 9681 unlawfully modified the boundaries of the Monument to a total of 201,867 acres (an 85% decrease of the original monument size), restructured the Tribal Commission, and limited the focus of the Commission to the so-called Shásh Jaa area in the Monument. In response to Proclamation 9681, the Coalition Tribes sued President Trump to have the reduction of the monument declared illegal. Meanwhile, the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition has resumed its planning and management work and intends to proceed with the development of a comprehensive land management plan for the 1.9 million-acre landscape that was incorporated into the Coalition’s original proposal to the Obama administration.

Author	Terry Knight
Title	Ute Mountain Ute Perspectives on the Bears Ears Landscape
Affiliation	Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition
Abstract	Terry Knight is Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Ute Mountain Ute representative for the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition. Mr. Knight will provide a synthesis of Ute Mountain Ute history and land use patterns within the greater Bears Ears Landscape, illustrating why monument protection for the entire 1.9 million acres, as originally proposed by the five Tribes, is necessary to protect important Sacred Tribal Resources.

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

Authors R.E. Burrillo, Joan Brenner Coltrain, Michael R. Lewis, and William D. Lipe

Title Landscape and Agriculture in the Formative Cultures of Bears Ears

Affiliation SWCA Environmental Consultants

Abstract For non-industrial communities, subsistence strategies are tightly constrained by ecological factors. Prehistoric peoples in the Bears Ears area were entirely dependent upon maize--a cultivar adapted to low-altitude, subtropical conditions in Mesoamerica--by at least 400 BC. Given the differences in altitude and aridity compared with its point of origin, successful maize farming in southeast Utah relied heavily on detailed and thorough knowledge of the local environment. Ongoing research in settlement patterns and water chemistry throughout the Bears Ears area has revealed shifting strategies by Ancestral Pueblo maize farmers that demonstrate precise articulation with shifting climatic factors through time across the landscape.

Author Wanda Raschkow

Title Heritage Stewardship- Bears Ears and Beyond

Affiliation Friends of Cedar Mesa

Abstract The Friends of Cedar Mesa (FCM), a conservation nonprofit based in southeastern Utah, has partnered with the Utah Bureau of Land Management to develop a statewide heritage stewardship program. The program builds on stewardship models previously used in Utah and currently in use in adjoining states. FCM is working with these adjoining states to encourage consistency between programs and is planning to host a regional stewardship conference in 2020.

As part of their stewardship program, FCM has worked with app developer JourneyApps to create a mobile solution to allow volunteers to efficiently collect monitoring data in the field. The app- ArchMonitor- sends immediate notification to agency archaeologists and law enforcement when a steward reports vandalism or significant damage at a site.

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

Author Jason Chuipka

Title Archaeology, Politics, and Media Coverage in Southeastern Utah

Affiliation Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants Inc.

Abstract Most archaeologists consider that the work of gathering scientific data on the past falls outside of local, state, or national political discourse. However, denying the political nature of this work is impossible when archaeological sites are part of discussions between stakeholders that have differing political views and opposing agendas. The detailed data gathered by archaeologists is also distilled by the media and then travels at the speed of light into the public domain via the internet. Over the past two years, Woods Canyon Archaeology has worked on several cultural resource projects in and around Bears Ears National Monument in Southeastern Utah. This discussion will include good and bad experiences with local and national media coverage in a politically contentious time.

Author Erica Tucker

Title Another Brick in the Wall- Saved by Education!

Affiliation Friends of Cedar Mesa

Abstract Bears Ears protects lands and sites sacred to many tribes and Pueblos, as well as one of the most important archaeological areas in the world. The controversy surrounding Bears Ears National Monument is highlighted in the media, but one thing all sides can agree on is that to minimize damage to the area, visitors need education. Friends of Cedar Mesa, a conservation nonprofit based in southeast Utah, offers visitor education through training archaeology site stewards and "Visit with Respect" ambassadors, leading interpretive programs, and staffing the Bears Ears Education Center. Erica Tucker, Friends of Cedar Mesa's Education Director, will lead a conversation about creative and successful strategies for protecting public lands and their natural and cultural resources through education that is inclusive to diverse ages and backgrounds.

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

Author Samantha Kirkley

Title Archaeology Education: Changing the Culture of Looting

Affiliation Utah Project Archaeology

Abstract Since the passage of the amendments to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act in 1988, Project Archaeology has collaboratively worked with various partners to educate students, teachers, and the public about “the importance of protecting [archaeological sites] for present and future generations.” Short-term solutions will never solve the ongoing problems that threaten archaeological sites in Utah. What is required are long-term solutions that educate and inspire the public to care a little more and to take action. Evaluations of formal and informal archaeology education show that students gain a conviction about the importance of site preservation when programs provide useful and relevant curriculum and include indigenous perspectives. Project Archaeology paved this effective path in archaeology education and continues to combat the “culture of looting” by encouraging students to be good citizens, show respect, and protect special places and objects.

Authors Nichol Shurack and Terry Knight

Title Ute Mountain Ute THPO Office Reflections on Tribal-Archaeologist Collaborations

Affiliation Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Abstract The Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office (UMUT THPO) has worked regularly with archaeologists for decades. While archaeology focuses largely on scientific understanding, the effects of their work on tribes and other stakeholders also needs to be considered. Through case studies of recent projects conducted through the UMUT THPO, we highlight ways that archaeologists and tribes can more effectively collaborate and to find scientific inquiries of interest to both parties. Such collaborations will deepen both relationships and understanding of the resulting data.

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

Author Amanda M. Hernandez

Title A Glimpse at 13,000 Years of Ephemeral Occupations in San Juan County, Utah

Affiliation Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants

Abstract This paper presents the findings of a 3,222-acre survey near Monticello, Utah conducted by Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants in the fall of 2018. Following a synthetic analysis of the survey results coupled with findings from previous and adjacent projects, it is clear that the study area contrasts starkly from the surrounding region. Set against the rich cultural backdrop of southeast Utah, an area that is often typified by large Ancestral Puebloan habitation sites, environmental factors such as elevation and poor soils have greatly limited the use of the study area to short-term encampments and task specific locales dating from the Paleoindian through the Historic periods. This paucity of residential sites, which often obscure or even obliterate earlier and/or ephemeral occupations, offers a rare opportunity to elucidate specific patterns of seasonal mobility and subsistence practices across a landscape that has been used continuously over the last 13,000 years.

Authors James R. Allison and David T. Yoder

Title The 2018 BYU/WSU archaeological field school at Coal Bed Village (42SA920)

Affiliation Brigham Young University

Abstract Coal Bed Village (42SA920), located at the confluence of Coal Bed and Montezuma Canyons, is one of the largest Ancestral Pueblo sites in the state of Utah. The site was first documented by William Henry Jackson in 1875, but has never been systematically investigated. Rubble mounds covering the top, slope, and alluvial terrace below a small isolated mesita appear to be remnants from a large village probably dating to the A.D. 1200s (although surface ceramics suggest earlier use as well). Much of the site is currently threatened by erosion triggered by arroyo cutting from Montezuma Creek, leading to increased attention from archaeologists. In 2018, Brigham Young University and Weber State University held a joint field school at the site. In this presentation we discuss the preliminary results of our test excavations, surface collection, and aerial photogrammetry, all designed to better document the site and learn what was being lost to erosion.

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

- Author** Carol Patterson, PhD
- Title** Cultural Affiliations of the Western Basketmaker II-Pueblo III Style Petroglyphs of the Northern San Juan Region
- Affiliation** Dominguez Archaeological Research Group
- Abstract** Observation and analysis of anthropomorphic figures, of the northern San Juan Basin, called 'Western Basketmaker II style' petroglyphs (1000 BCE to 450 CE), indicates authorship from two cultural groups. Sampled sites from Cedar Mesa, Montezuma Canyon, and the San Juan River corridor were documented and analyzed using direct observation of body posture and gesture displays, and proxemic (spatial) arrangement. Selected panels show the superimposition of an earlier assemblage of iconography nominated as 'Group 1', overlaid with a second assemblage of iconography nominated as 'Group 2'.
- The cultural associations are determined by the direct historical approach and ethnographic analogy. Panel compositions display cultural diagnostics including color-direction preferences, mythic iconography and cultural idioms specific to each language group. The methodology and theories applied to this study area brings multiple lines of evidence to hypothesis that WBMII style petroglyphs were authored by ancestral Keres and Zuni.
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- Author** Shanna R. Diederichs
- Title** Contextualizing the Cultural Landscape of San Juan Anthropomorphic Figures in Cottonwood Canyon, Southeast Utah
- Affiliation** Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
- Abstract** San Juan Anthropomorphic rock art figures in the canyons of southeast Utah are attributed to the peoples of the Basketmaker II period (500 B.C. to A.D. 500). This early agricultural society gave rise to and influenced numerous Colorado Plateau traditions making the rock art of the period an important record of foundational beliefs, practices, and social organization. In 2018, Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants in partnership with Friends of Cedar Mesa illustrated ten Basketmaker II rock art panels and documented associated sites in a one-mile section of Cottonwood Canyon. This study contextualizes nearly one hundred San Juan Anthropomorphic figures within a Cottonwood Canyon Basketmaker II cultural landscape. The results support a cognitive interpretation in which identifiable figures are repeated in both public and private places, reinforcing the cultural narratives and identity of the local population.

Saturday Paper Abstracts:

Author James G. Willian

Title Historic Ute Camps in the Greater Bluff, Utah Area

Affiliation Winston Hurst and the Comb Ridge Heritage Initiative Project

Abstract Ethnohistoric Ute camps have proven difficult to identify in southeast Utah. While historic Ute tipi use was known for the region, the conventional view was that tipi rings were absent. In 2006, a Ute tipi ring was recognized and documented roughly 25 miles north-northwest of Bluff. At present, more than 20 additional sites have been identified in the greater Bluff area that include one or more tipi rings or likely tipi rings. This talk will cover ongoing research into tipi rings and associated camps in the greater Bluff area.

Authors Terry Knight and Jessica Yaquinto

Title Ute Ethnographic Cultural Landscapes in Southeast Utah

Affiliation Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office & Living Heritage Anthropology

Abstract The Nuche, or Ute people, have been in their homelands across Colorado and Utah since time immemorial. Southeast Utah formed part of the larger movements of the Ute bands with connections to the area, which in turn formed part of the overall Ute movements across the entire Ute homeland. The cultural landscape of southeast Utah serves as a microcosm of Nuche lifeways as a whole. The Abajos of southeast Utah, for example, not only provide nourishment of wild animals the Utes hunt, plants they gather, and crops they farm downstream, but also provide spiritual nourishment and cultural continuity. It proves vital then to not only consider specific archaeology sites, but how the entire cultural landscape formed a necessary part of Ute lifeways. A Utah BLM funded ethnographic study is showing the depth and variety of 32 tribes' connections to southeast Utah, but this talk will specifically focus on Numic, both Ute and Southern Paiute, cultural landscapes in southeast Utah. Included in this discussion will be an overview of interdisciplinary ethnographic and archaeological documentation being conducted at a Numic petroglyph site, as well as how tribes and archaeologists can better collaborate to reach mutually beneficial outcomes.

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