



## UPAC NEWS

NEWSLETTER FOR THE UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Bill Davis

Archaeological sites are being damaged by increased visitation, largely a result of tourism. Unlike

the damage wreaked by looters, vandals and private collectors, most of the damage done by visitors is unintentional. There are two kinds of damage: (1) damage caused by lack of knowledge of the fragility of archaeological sites, such as standing on a roof, causing it to cave in, or making "rubblings" from rock art; and (2) the cumulative impact of visitors to sites, such as erosion caused by trails over middens or along the bottoms of walls, which may lead to their collapse, and the picking-up of artifacts as souvenirs.

Many visitors are from areas without well-preserved archaeological sites. Consequently many of them understand neither the importance of the archaeological record or proper site etiquette. As well, many residents of the Plateau, primarily tourism providers, are also unaware of the impacts their actions may have on the heritage they were lucky enough to inherit.

Archaeologists should be concerned about these impacts for two reasons. First and foremost, there is the need to preserve and protect the archaeological record for the information it contains. Second, these resources, if properly cared for, can benefit the public through education about our cultural heritage.

The problems inherent to heritage tourism have been recognized for some time by various public and private agencies: the BLM, National Park Service, Forest Service,

Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC). This is a definite weakness in the system. David Madsen replied that there is not NEPA type oversight agency for State actions. Citizen and profession entities need to act as watchdogs. Kevin Jones suggested that Duncan Metcalf monitor this type of situation as part of his job as VP for Government Affairs. Sue Miller suggested that UPAC follow the State Lands planning cycle in order to keep abreast of forthcoming actions.

Steve Simms gave a status report on the Native American Remains Committee (NARC): Call Division of Indian Affairs, Wil Numkena (801/538-8808) to get on the mailing list. NARC rules are based on NAGPRA, but are not yet finalized. There is a potential problem in the rules as they now stand. Any unclaimed remains will be removed from any scientific study, but this rule probably will not be passed. There is a serious Catch 22: one must get owner's permission before doing any study, but some degree of analysis is necessary to determine ownership. The cutting-edge of analysis (e.g., DNA) involved destructive techniques. Nancy Coulman asked the status of Pioneer Burial Vault. Simms responded that the Shoshoni will use it, but probably no one else. It will be very expensive due to high design and construction costs. There is room for 500 burials. Madsen agreed that other tribes won't use it.

Kevin Jones gave an update on Utah Archaeology (UA): The Utah State-wide Archaeology Society (USAS) is having money troubles. UA needs their monetary contributions. They buy the majority of the issues. UA now has \$1300 in account. UA could use the help of the UPAC membership to attract additional subscribers. Simms' mailing has resulted in good

library response. Simms recommended the establishment of an Advisory & Assistance Board for UA, to include UPAC officers, and expedite the journals operations. Sue Miller and Ken Wintch noted that UPAC officers are already too busy, and suggested instead a volunteer board. Jones and Simms believed that at least 3-4 people from UPAC and USAS would be needed. Schmidt suggested that there was a need to track which reviewers were responding in timely manner. MOTION by Simms for the establishment of Utah Archaeology journal editorial board (2nd by Schmidt): "An editorial board consisting of 3 UPAC/USAS members may be appointed by the Editor of UA in consultation with the UPAC Executive Board. At the request of the Editor, the Editorial Board will provide assistance in producing the journal (e.g., manuscript solicitation, administrative/ editorial management, marketing, etc.). Members of the Editorial Board have not set term of appointment, but serve at the discretion of the Editor and the UPAC Executive Board." PASSED

Jones reminded that Utah Prehistory Week is coming up (7-14 May 94). Please help disseminate posters, pamphlets etc. There will be about 100 events around the State. The Great Basin Conference will be in Elko this fall, and he is still looking for papers and sessions.

Madsen asked the status of the special monograph #1 from the Rocky Mountain Anthropology Conference (RMAC). MOTION: Madsen moved that "UPAC support the joint effort to publish a special monograph based on papers given at the RMAC up to \$500" (2nd by Simms). PASSED by voice vote.

Evelyn Seelinger gave the Treasurer's Report: UPAC is in the black by \$6480.16.

Sue Miller noted that a

Expenses	-262.88
	5,466.89
Deposits	+1,013.27
3/24/94 Balance	\$6,480.16

75 current UPAC members: 1  
 Associate, 22 Complimentary, 4  
 Fellows, 2 Student & 46 Voting.  
 --Evie Seelinger

### STATE LANDS UPDATE

Effective July 1, 1994, the Division of State Lands and Forestry is no more. In its place within the Utah Department of Natural Resources will be the Division of Sovereign Lands and Forestry (emphasis mine), managing the beds of the Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake and Bear Lake, as well as the beds of the Jordan River and portions of the Green and Colorado Rivers in Utah. Management of all those scattered trust land sections and blocks will be vested within an entirely new and independent state agency known as the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). Existing cultural resource staff (i.e., me) will go with SITLA and the remnant agency, Sovereign Lands and Forestry, will rely on State History for cultural resource advice and assistance. Each new agency will be effecting new rules for cultural resource management beginning in July. I imagine the current rules (R640-60) will form some sort of starting point for each new agency. As you perhaps already know, this split is the result of passage of House Bill 250 by the 1994 Utah Legislature. I perceive no immediate changes in practical management or attitude toward cultural resources on the part of either new agency as a result of HB 250 passage, but then again, the new managers of either

agency have not been named. I guess we, as UPAC members, will just have to wait and see what happens over the course of the next few months (or the next year).

The short-list bid system I discussed in last fall's issue of the UPAC News is still in genesis. I expect to release a request for statements of qualifications and interest to everyone who has a current Antiquities annual permit sometime in the near future. This system will be exclusively for SITLA. As I mentioned before, there would be no need for a formal "retainer" contract (like UDOT's previous district consultant or current region consultant contracts) for either time or money. The purpose of the system is simply to allow SITLA to quickly and easily obtain consultant services for survey projects, yet still comply with state procurement laws.

I will be conducting a number of surveys this field season, and welcome any office pinkies (etc.) out there who would like to come volunteer for a good time in the sun. If anyone has questions about these or any other matters, please give me a call at 801/538-5489.

--Kenny Wintch

### HELP MAKE THE GRAY LITERATURE LESS GRAY: BSU CULTURAL RESOURCE SERIES SEEKS AUTHORS & MANUSCRIPTS

Boise State University (BSU) is restructuring its Cultural Resources Reports series to publish research from a broader geographic area, with more regular publication and wider circulation. The series will continue to publish cultural resource evaluations and short technical reports, but manuscripts of greater length and of a more

polity, but consolidates existing guidance and legal requirements for consultation into a single document.

The consultation and documentation standard to be applied by BLM as copied from Chapt 1 of the Handbook is as follows:

Before making decisions or approving actions that could result in changes in land use, physical changes to lands or resources, changes in access, or alienation of lands, BLM managers must observe pertinent Native American consultation requirements and document how this was done. In the face of a legal challenge, the consultation record will be the BLM's basis for demonstrating that the responsible manager has made a reasonable and good faith effort to obtain and consider Native American input in decision making. Statutes which either require consultation or consideration of specific Native American concerns include: American Indian Religious Freedom Act 1978; AIRFA); Archaeological Resource Protection Act (1979, amended; ARPA); Federal Land Policy & Management Act (1976; FLPMA); National Historic Preservation Act (1966, amended; NHPA); National Environmental Protection Act (1969; NEPA); & the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (1993; RFRA).

Each of these statutes is discussed briefly in the draft Handbook. Those interested in obtaining a copy contact BLM State Office Archaeologist Garth Portillo at 801/539-4276 or BLM State Office, Salt Lake City UT 84145-0155.

#### **USU CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGY**

**1 The Late Puebloan Inhabitants of White Mesa: Evidence From An Archaeological Survey For A New Utah Army National Guard Armory in Blanding, San Juan County, Utah. By**

W.B. Fawcett. 1992. \$3.00  
**2 Evaluation Of The Cultural Resources Impacted By The Salmon River Road, Idaho. By W.B. Fawcett et al. 1993. \$3.00**

**3 Anthropological Studies Of The Pahrnagat Paiutes And Other Inhabitants of the Slopes of Mount Irish, Lincoln County, Nevada. By W.B. Fawcett et al. 1993. \$7.00**

**4 Archaeological Investigations In the Jarbidge Mountains, Humboldt National Forest, Nevada: Progress Report 1992 Season. By S.R. Simms. 1993. \$3.00**

**6 Prehistoric Human Skeletal Remains And The Prehistory Of The Great Salt Lake Wetlands. By S.R. Simms et al. 1991. \$6.00**

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**Investigations of Cultural Resources in Northern Utah. 1993. Includes Contributions: 5 An Archaeological Survey Of The Proposed Davis County Junior High School in Kaysville, Davis County, Utah. By W.R. Latady, Jr. 7 An Archaeological Survey Of The Proposed Point Lookout Mountain Broadcasting Tower, Box Elder County, Utah. By W.R. Latady, Jr. 8 An Archaeological Survey In The Blacksmith Fork, Sheep Creek, and Pete's Hollow Area, Cache County, Utah. By W.R. Lewelling. 9 Archaeological Survey and Excavation Of A Historic Period Cabin at Bear Lake, Utah. By S. Beckstead et al. 10 A Cultural Resource Inventory Near Fruitland, Duchesne County, Utah. By M. Hall et al. 11 A Cultural Resource Survey Of The East Bear Lake Road Right Of Way In Rich County, Utah. By J. Porta et al. 12 Reports On Two Human Skeletons From Cache Valley, Utah. By C.J. Loveland. \$5.00**

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**13 Archaeological Reconnaissance In the Lower Bear River Marshes, Utah. By S.R. Simms. 1990. \$4.00.**

**14 Archaeological Test Excavations In The Great Salt Lake Wetlands And**

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## THE HANTAVIRUS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Eric Blinman  
Museum of New Mexico  
Office of Archaeological Stds

As of Feb. 1994, 35 deaths in the  
United States have been attributed  
to acute Hantavirus infections  
(Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome).  
Many of these have occurred in the  
Southwest, and some cases have been  
confirmed as far back as 1975.  
This rate of infection is extremely  
small compared to other diseases,

exposure is extremely low, since co-residents presumably share the increased risk of exposure when small-mammal infestations are high.

Men and women have been equally affected, but to date there have been no confirmed cases in children under 12. Although half of the confirmed cases have been Native Americans, rural lifestyle probably will turn out to be a more strongly indicated factor than genetic or cultural predisposition. Between 1 and 3 percent of two test populations in the Four Corners area appear to have been exposed to the disease (nonfatal cases, with or without acute symptoms), although these figures are based on tests for the generic Hantaviruses rather than for MCV specifically.

Acute infection results in symptoms called Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), a syndrome associated with many diseases, not just MCV infection. ARDS is accompanied by a fever of more than 101 degrees and body aches, with or without gastrointestinal involvement. The distinctive and often fatal aspect of the disease is an extremely rapid buildup of fluid in the lungs. Oxygen therapy appears to be the most effective treatment, and the benefit of antiviral drugs remains uncertain. Early detection appears to correlate with improved survival rates, and intensive care is mandatory. Incubation periods for other Hantaviruses range from 7 to 45 days.

Although the threat of this disease is serious due to its high fatality rate, the relative danger must be placed into perspective. Residents of the Southwest are at similar or greater risk of contracting plague, and of the more than 50,000 deaths that are attributed to unexplained ARDS each year in the United States, only a small fraction can be attributed to MCV.

### **Risk Reduction in Archaeology**

Since little is known about the actual behavior and properties of MCV, prevention recommendations must take the form of general risk reduction. Also, although hand cultivation is a potential link between the known infections and archaeology, archaeologists may be at similar or greater risk in the domestic as compared with the work environment. In this regard, recommendations should be considered broadly applicable.

The basic principle of risk reduction is to minimize contact with small mammals and their waste products. Since the infection rate in the small-mammal population is so pervasive, this means avoiding contact with all small wild animals. One positive note: there is no indication (yet) that domestic cats or dogs either contract or transmit the disease. Other prevention activities are based on the assumption that if MCV is like other Hantaviruses, it is extremely fragile, and its viability outside of its host is limited. Although there are as yet no laboratory data to evaluate it, the assumption of extreme fragility is given some support by the circumstantial evidence of the extremely low human infection rate. Sunlight, drying, and mild disinfectants probably will prove to be sufficient to kill MCV.

Potential hazards we can expect to encounter in archaeology are work in and adjacent to active nesting and feeding areas, where both the animals and their fresh waste products can be found. Nesting areas can include caves, rock shelters, and wood piles, as well as intact or partially intact structures. The hazard is assumed to be minimal if the infestation is not active, but care should be taken not to stir up dust until an active small-mammal occupation can be discounted. Duff in piñon-

and fragility of the MCV virus progresses, more specific recommendations will be possible, and those recommendations will be passed on to at-risk professions and the public as they are available. (Source: NewsMAC '94 #2)

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Montrose CO.

Kanab Land Exchange During July 1993 two thin artifact scatters were tested as part of a land exchange in the BLM Kanab RA. 60 m<sup>2</sup> excavated at 42KA3494 and 8 m<sup>2</sup> at 42KA3495 revealed Southern Paiute ceramics at both sites and a Desert Side-notched point at 3494. 7 C14 dates from features at 3494 and 1 from 3495 indicate 2-3 episodes of occupation: 5 features date AD 1210-1480, 1 AD 1438-1666 & another AD 1670. The date for 3495 coincides with the earliest component at 3494. True corrugated Southern Paiute ceramics are associated with this occupation, and fingernail marked Paiute utility ware with the most recent feature. Numerous rabbit bones were recovered, but few larger mammals. The draft report was submitted 1/1994 to BLM.

Zion NP Ruins Stabilization During Oct-Nov 1993 6 sites (42WS102, 120-122, 1163, 1167)--all Virgin Anasazi-- were stabilized under contract with the Rocky Mtn NPS office. 1163 was excavated by Ben Wetherill in the 1930s and remained unbackfilled. 1-20 structures exist at each of the other sites. They were backfilled, walls repaired at 5 of them, and graffiti removed at 2. All repairs used unamended mortars that matched the originals.

UT Forest Hwy 5 Excavations at a high-elevation lithic scatter (42WA125) during 8/93 funded by

FHWA under contract through NPS removed 19m<sup>3</sup> to expose 0.6m of rodent disturbed deposits, for which 2 C14 dates were obtained. A Pinto point (6300-4200 BC) was found. Positive cross-over electrophoresis results on 2 artifacts indicate bighorn sheep blood. The report by Alan Reed should be available spring 1994.

UDOT I70 data analysis continues on 11 sites excavated by the U of Pittsburgh in 1988-89. An unusual late Fremont surface dwelling of jacal at 42EM1881 is C14 dated to the 10-13th centuries AD and associated with Bull Cr points and Emery Gray. Corn occurs in the dwelling and a small adjacent midden. 5 pit structures and numerous associated extramural features excavated at 42EM1887 are associated with Rosegate point, burned corn cobs, and C14 dates of AD 400-650. Ceramics (gray wares) only occur in stratigraphically higher deposits dated AD 650-1200. The draft final report is due 1/1995.

### USU Anthropology Research, Logan UT.

In addition to the 1993 Archaeology Field School in the Jarbidge Mountains (NV), students have been involved in several large projects--site surveys (SCS Muddy Cr-Orderville, Kane Co. UT), test excavations (BOR Willard Bay, Box Elder & Weber Co. UT), EIS studies (Salmon R. Rd, ID)--and numerous smaller surveys (Pete's Hollow and Tremonton, Cache Co.; Davis Co. Jr School), funded by government agencies and private individuals in advance of land altering activities. Reports from these and other projects are available in the USU Contributions to Anthropology Series (see Publications). Statistical analysis of surficial artifacts at 24 pueblo ruins within the Muddy Cr-Orderville project

