

# THE UPAC NEWS

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

## UPAC/USAS MEETINGS TO FEATURE ROCK ART TOURS AND SOUTHERN UTE DANCERS

The summer meetings of the Utah Professional Archeological Council (UPAC) will be held in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Utah Statewide Archeological Society (USAS) on June 10 and 11, 1988, in Vernal, Utah. UPAC members are invited to attend all USAS activities and tours, and may sign up for catered meals arranged by USAS by contacting the USAS representative listed at the end of this article.

### UPAC ACTIVITIES

Although most activities associated with the meetings will be centered in Vernal, UPAC is planning to stay in the Split Mountain campground at Dinosaur National Monument. The National Park Service does not take reservations for campsites at Dinosaur, but several members plan to arrive early enough on Friday to reserve some sites. However, if you are first to arrive at the campsite, please reserve space for UPAC. The campground has picnic tables, grills, water and rest rooms. Meeting organizers have arranged free entry into the park for UPAC and USAS members. However, it is likely that we will have to pay the \$5.00 per vehicle per night camping fee.

Dinosaur is located about 30 miles from Vernal. For those who do not wish to camp so far from Vernal, Blaine Phillips has generously offered his backyard, and there is a formal campground in Vernal (Campground Dina: 789-2148). There are also several motels available in Vernal (e.g., Sage Motel and Cafe [789-1442], Econo Lodge [789-2000], Split Mountain Motel [789-9020], Diamond Hills Motel [789-1754] and Westons Motel Utah [789-1011]). Campground Dina costs between

\$8.00 and \$13.95 plus tax per night for two people, depending on whether hook-ups are desired. Motels in Vernal cost between \$20.00 and \$36.00 plus tax for a single, and \$23.00 and \$39.00 plus tax for a double. You must identify yourself as being with the archeological convention to receive some of these rates. Early reservations have been suggested as our meetings coincide with the height of the tourist season.

The UPAC business meeting and current research presentations will be held on Friday, June 10, between 1:00 and 6:00 p.m. The UPAC rock art symposium has been canceled. The business meeting will begin at 1:00 p.m. and continue through the afternoon with an estimated completion time of 4:30 p.m. Current research presentations will immediately follow. The meeting and research presentations will be held in Classroom 1-2 at the Ashley Valley Medical Center located near the center of Vernal at 200 North, 150 West. Tentative topics for discussion during the business meeting are

- Old Business
  - Results of the UPAC Elections - A. Schroedl
  - UPAC/USAS Journal - J. Janetski
  - Membership Issues and Newsletter Distribution - A. Schroedl/B. Tipps
  - UDOT Update - K. Wintch
  - Herbicide and Pesticide Use - C. Cartwright
  - Archeology Week - L. Lindsay
  - Amateur Certification Program - L. Lindsay/J. Wilde
  - Other Business

- New Business
  - Antiquities Advisory Committee Report - J. Janetski
  - Amateur Certification and Site Numbers - S. Smith
  - Application for Tax Free Status - J. Wilde
  - Location of Summer Meetings
  - Other Business

We expect the business meeting and current research presentations to be complete by 6:00 p.m. so that UPAC members can attend the USAS-sponsored talk by Joel C. Janetski at the Vernal Middle School Auditorium (7:00 p.m.), or join in a communal UPAC dinner at the group campground in Dinosaur National Monument. As usual, UPAC will provide charcoal and beverages. UPAC members should bring whatever they wish to eat.

UPAC members are encouraged to join in various USAS activities on Saturday and Sunday, including a prehistoric weapons demonstration, site and museum tours, and a banquet featuring Native American Dancers. These activities are discussed below under "USAS Activities."

Blaine Phillips, Bureau of Land Management Vernal District Archeologist, has contributed a great deal of time and effort to making arrangements for the UPAC meetings. We owe him a big thanks. To make sure everything goes as planned, he is soliciting comments and suggestions for any additional arrangements that members would like to have made before the meetings begin. Blaine can be reached at (801) 789-1362.

### USAS ACTIVITIES

Formal registration for the USAS meetings will begin at 10 a.m. on Friday, June 10, at the Vernal Middle School, east side. Registration is free (excluding meals) and includes a flier that provides free entry into Dinosaur National Monument. Self-guided tours may be taken to the Utah Field House (Fremont and Ute exhibits), the Dinosaur Quarry and Cub Creek (fossils and petroglyphs), Dinosaur National Monument (petroglyphs) and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) Museum (historical exhibits). Special arrangements have also been made for small groups to visit the Thorne

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### THE UPAC NEWS

The UPAC News is a quarterly publication of the Utah Professional Archeological Council, 2212 South West Temple, #21, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115, (801) 467-5446. Alan R. Schroedl, President (P-III Associates, Inc.), Betsy L. Tipps, Editor (P-III Associates, Inc.)

The UPAC News is distributed free to all members of the Utah Professional Archeological Council and other interested parties. UPAC accepts contributions towards the publication of the newsletter at any time. Correspondence relating to subscriptions, memberships 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, (801) 467-5446. Material for the next issue should be submitted by August 8, 1988.

Studio and Museum owned by two USAS members. This museum contains some very interesting Fremont and Ute exhibits.

The first formally organized activity will be a welcoming address by the Vernal City Mayor, the Honorable Sam Synder, at 7:00 p.m. in the Vernal Middle School auditorium. This short speech will be followed by a keynote address by Joel C. Janetski, Brigham Young University, on Utah Archeology. After the speakers have finished, there will be a short orientation to the area and a slide presentation previewing the field trips. UPAC and USAS members will have an opportunity to register for Saturday and Sunday tours.

For those desiring to participate, there will be a catered breakfast in the park on the east side of the Vernal Middle School on Saturday, June 11, between 6:30 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. Sack lunches reserved in advance may be picked up at this time. Following breakfast, Bill and Marcia Tate will demonstrate the use of prehistoric weapons (atlatl, bow and arrow, etc.) in the athletic field adjacent to the Vernal Middle School.

Field trips will depart promptly at 9:00 a.m. from the Vernal Middle School parking lot. Trips are as follows:

1. *McKee Springs and Rainbow Park*. This tour will take most of the day and will include visits to rock art sites (mostly Fremont) and Fremont pithouses, with lunch near historic sites on the Green River.
2. *Dry Fork Canyon*. This trip will include visits to outstanding rock art sites, including the "Three Kings" site featured in National Geographic magazine in 1980, as well as a pithouse site excavated by Blaine Phillips. This trip will permit brief visits to the Brush Creek area (Trip 3) and/or local museums.
3. *Brush Creek Area*. This trip will include visits to rock art sites (Fremont, Ute, Comanche and Archaic), rockshelters and a "Mountain Man" tepee site. This trip will permit visits to the Dry Fork area (Trip 2) and/or local museums.
4. *Dinosaur Quarry-Cub Creek*. This trip will include visits to several rock art sites, Swelter Shelter, a historic cabin once inhabited by Josie Morris (an associate of Butch Cassidy) and the Dinosaur Quarry. There may be sufficient time to permit brief visits to local museums.
5. *Willow Creek-Hill Creek*. This tentative tour will venture onto the Ute Indian Reservation east of the Green River to visit sites excavated by J. O. Brew.

Some of the field trips will take a substantial part of the day. Others will be shorter and may be combined to take advantage of more than one trip. Field trip participants are responsible for their own transportation and water. Box lunches are available for those persons purchasing the catered meal program arranged by USAS. All field trips are reportedly accessible to

### Memorial to Jennifer L. Jack



On January 26, 1988, the archeological profession lost a good friend and colleague, Jennifer Ladd Jack, age 36, to massive heart attack. Her sudden and untimely death is a great loss to colleagues, as well as family and friends. Born on October 23, 1951, to William T. and Evelyn Meyers Jack, Jennifer grew up in Texas and graduated from Commerce High School. She later earned a B.A. in Anthropology from East Texas State University at Commerce with High Honors and Superior Academic Standing. After a number of years in the work place, she returned to East Texas State where she began working on her graduate degree. She later transferred to the University of Nevada, Reno, and had plans to complete her Master's degree in Anthropology.

For the last three years, Jennifer worked for the Bureau of Land Management as a Resource Area Archeologist on the Arizona Strip. In this capacity, she participated in two major land exchange surveys, worked on finalizing and implementing several vandalism patrol plans and supervised various contracts and cooperative agreements. She was also the District's coordinator for the Arizona Site Steward Program. Jennifer was dedicated to the archeology of the Arizona Strip and had that rare and infectious enthusiasm that made others interested in the area's rich culture history.

One of her more notable contributions, Jennifer was instrumental in organizing the St. George Chapter of the Utah Statewide Ar-

chaeological Society. She served as the chapter's advisor, taught their first certification class and was always generous with her time and knowledge. As a member of the Arizona Archaeological Council, she was also a member of the Education Committee which devised the "Outreach" program—teaching archeology to both teachers and students, primarily at the elementary level. Much of this was extra work, donated because of her dedication to her career field, and for this she was officially recognized by the BLM for outstanding performance in public relations.

Jennifer is survived by her husband Don Dotson, St. George; two daughters, Rosalee Dotson, St. George; and S. Kay Jack, Commerce, Texas; her father, William T. Jack, Campbell, Texas; and one sister, Nancy Jack, New Mexico. Jennifer was a rare spirit. Her professional enthusiasm, dedication and cheerfulness will be sorely missed by all who knew her.

passenger cars. CB radios are encouraged, as trip leaders will narrate between stops.

All Saturday field trips are geared to permitting travel to the Ute Tribal Resort at Bottle Hollow for the Saturday evening events. Persons completing Saturday field trips early will have an opportunity to visit the Ute Tribal Museum at Bottle Hollow prior to the evening banquet. The Museum will open at 4:00 p.m.; Clifford Duncan will be on hand to answer questions. The center is located approximately 23 miles west of Vernal on U.S.

Highway 40. Travel time from Vernal to Bottle Hollow is approximately 30 minutes.

At 7:00 p.m., on Saturday, June 11, an evening banquet will be held in the Bottle Hollow Convention Center. Entertainment at the banquet will consist of a welcome by Ute Tribal Officials, a presentation by Miss Ute Tribe and a performance by Southern Ute Tribal dancers (at approximately 8:00 p.m.) Following these events, USAS President George Tripp will conduct the annual business meeting of USAS. Ute arts and crafts will be on display in the foyer prior to the banquet.

Shortened versions of some of the Saturday field trips will be offered on Sunday, June 12. A special trip through Nine Mile Canyon to see rock art, granaries, rockshelters, pithouses, Rasmussen Cave and Cottonwood Canyon will also be available. Members of the Uinta Chapter of USAS will serve as the tour guides. The driving distance through Nine Mile to points south of Salt Lake is much the same as other routes, so that return to Vernal after the tour would be unnecessary.

The cost of the catered meal package, which includes Saturday breakfast, box lunch and the banquet at Bottle Hollow, is \$20.00. Reservations may also be made for individual meals at the following rates: \$11.75 for the Saturday night banquet, \$4.50 for Saturday breakfast and \$3.75 for Saturday box lunch. Reservations for meals *must be made by May 15, 1988*. For reservations, contact:

Mrs. Velma Wheaton, Secretary  
 Uinta Basin Chapter  
 Statewide Archeological Society  
 930 N. Vernal Ave. #42  
 Vernal, Utah 84078  
 (801) 789-5712

-Tom Freestone, President, Uinta Chapter, USAS  
 -Betsy L. Tipps, UPAC Editor

## UPAC/USAS JOURNAL STILL SEARCHING FOR NEW NAME

As many of you already know, certain members of the Utah Statewide Archeological Society (USAS) have raised objections to using the name *Utah Archaeology* for the joint UPAC/USAS journal because USAS has already been using this name for its newsletter. Earlier this spring, UPAC members who were current on their dues were asked to vote on two alternate names, *Journal of Utah Archaeology* and *Utah Archaeologist*. The former name won by a large margin. Unfortunately, USAS members voted on different titles, with *Utah Archaeology I*—a title not considered by UPAC members—being the most popular choice. UPAC President Schroedl has asked journal editors Janetski and Manning to hold the first edition of the journal until after the summer UPAC meetings so that UPAC members will have the opportunity to vote on whether or not to approve this name. He feels that the opportunity to vote is essential given that UPAC has committed almost one-third of its treasury to getting the journal started—this represents a contribution of more than \$25.00 for each UPAC member who had paid dues as of May 1, 1988.

-Betsy L. Tipps, UPAC Editor

## UTAH ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK A GREAT SUCCESS

The success of our inaugural Utah Archaeology Week well exceeded all expectations. Conservative statewide estimates indicate that

- 1) 2096 people attended 42 formal lectures,
- 2) 5245 students in the public schools attended 104 presentations,
- 3) 550 people attended 3 demonstrations, and
- 4) 1040 people attended 10 tours of archeological sites.

This adds up to 159 events with with a total attendance of 8931. Obviously, a large number of people directly participated in the various functions; this does not take into account the many who were indirectly exposed through the media blitz and poster campaign. A substantial number of individuals representing various agencies and organizations are credited with the planning and implementation of the week's activities. The organizations include the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Utah Division of State History, Utah Division of Indian Affairs, Utah Division of State Parks, Utah Professional Archeological Council and Utah Statewide Archeological Society. The Bureau of Land Management provided the posters.

We received support from the Utah State Board of Education and many of the local school districts. It is this aspect of the effort which proved to be most exciting. The response of the public schools was nearly overwhelming and the beat goes on. Many students, professionals and amateurs responded to requests for school presentations. Several people gave four and five presentations in a single day. If we subscribe to the idea that education is the only *long-term* solution to site looting and vandalism, then we have indeed made progress where it counts—with a generation that is responsive to our message on preservation.

While there is no need to apologize that this was our first attempt to hold a "Utah Archaeology Week," many of us recognize that we will very definitely improve on the effort for 1989. We solicit constructive criticism from any of you who were involved with the past effort as a part of planning for the future. For the few of you who were not involved—"eat your heart out."

-La Mar W. Lindsay, Chairman of the Planning  
 Committee for Utah Archaeology Week 1988

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

During my tenure as UPAC president over the past two years, I have had the opportunity to witness a number of important and positive changes in the cultural resource profession in Utah. Federal and state agencies have begun to cooperate on various programs, including the vandalism study, and Utah's first Archaeology Week. The Utah Department of Transportation has become more responsive to our concerns about cultural resources, and in particular, in recognizing the importance of historic resources.

We have also seen the value of cooperation between UPAC and USAS with the establishment of a new publication on Utah prehistory and collaboration on the recent and very successful Utah Archaeology Week program. Creation of a state Antiquities Advisory Committee and the impending changes in the Utah Antiquities Act will all have positive effects on the treatment of Utah's cultural resources in the future. The ramifications of other changes are yet unknown, including the unfortunate and untimely loss of Jennifer Jack, the departure of Rich Fike, Bureau of Land Management State Archeologist for the past 15 years, and the selection of a new archeologist for the SHPO program. I am sure, however, that the incoming president, Jim Wilde, will bring a new and different perspective to the Office of the President, and provide strong leadership and guidance for the Utah Professional Archeological Council so that the Council may gain strength and momentum, and become a more powerful advocate for the protection and preservation of cultural resources.

-Alan R. Schroedl, UPAC President

## WILDE ELECTED UPAC PRESIDENT

The results of the recent UPAC elections are as follows: James D. Wilde, Brigham Young University, was elected to succeed Alan R. Schroedl as UPAC President. Chas Cartwright, National Park Service, was elected to fill the position of Vice President for Membership and Ethics. Nancy J. Coulam, Arizona State University, was elected Treasurer. Betsy L. Tipps, P-III Associates, Inc., was reelected to serve as the newsletter Editor. Wilde, Cartwright and Coulam will serve for a period of two years. The editor position has a duration of one year. Ballots were sent out to all members who were current on their dues as of February, 1988. More than 75% of these were returned. Thanks to everyone who participated and congratulations to the election winners.

## UTAH STATE ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND MEETING

The Utah State Antiquities Advisory Committee held their second meeting on March 21 at the Utah State Historical Society in Salt Lake City. The following summary was unanimously approved as the committee's official mission statement:

*The purpose of the Utah State Antiquities Advisory Committee (USAAC) is to represent the views of the state's professional and public communities interested in Utah's antiquities to the director of the Utah Division of*

*State History, the state archaeologist, and other administrative and legislative bodies. USAAC is comprised of individuals from professional fields, federal agencies, museums, and public organizations concerned with research on, education about, or management of the antiquities, both archaeological and paleontological, of the state of Utah.*

*Specific areas of concern include the operation and support of the Antiquities Section of the Utah Division of State History, the support of the state museum system, publications on antiquities, federal decisions and policy relating to Utah's antiquities, and state and federal legislation relating to antiquities. More generally, USAAC will act as an advocate for the state's antiquities and will present its views to the director of the Utah Division of State History as well as other appropriate agencies or bodies.*

After approving the mission statement, the committee continued to discuss requirements and qualifications for the Archeologist 23 position currently being filled by the Utah State Historical Society, Preservation Section, as well as the review process for evaluating prospective candidates. In a March 10 letter to the committee, Max Evans, Director of the Utah Division of State History stated that "We cannot require the Ph.D. [for the Archeologist 23 position] under state regulations; but I agree that a Ph.D. would be preferred . . ." Mr. Evans reiterated this position at the meeting, stating that he preferred that the position be filled with a Ph.D. level applicant, even though the job announcement only requires that applicants "must have a Master's Degree in Archeology or Anthropology." Several members of the Antiquities Advisory Committee were selected to participate in the review process of potential candidates for the Archeologist 23 position.

The Utah State Antiquities Advisory Committee legislative subcommittee reported that they had met

twice since the last Advisory Committee meeting to begin evaluating Utah antiquities laws and possible revisions. They have been reviewing antiquities laws from surrounding states (California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming), plus those from other states that have strong antiquities laws to obtain ideas for restructuring the Utah law. They are also examining U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management guidelines regarding cultural resources in order to avoid potential conflicts with federal programs. In addition, they have been in touch with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the National Conference of State Legislators and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to obtain information and assistance. Last, they have also reviewed several published studies with generalized goals relating to the topic of antiquities legislation. The committee will present the results of their efforts at the next Advisory Committee meeting on May 26.

Finally, Dave Madsen, Antiquities Section, and Kent Powell, Preservation Section, provided detailed background information on funding, staffing and program orientation of their respective sections to acquaint committee members with the organization and structure of these two sections within the Utah Division of State History.

-Alan R. Schroedl, UPAC President

## EDGE OF THE CEDARS STATE PARK TO PREPARE NEW EXHIBIT

Edge of the Cedars State Park has been awarded grants from the Utah Endowment for the Humanities and the Charles Redd Foundation for installation of a major interpretive exhibit on Native American rock art. The exhibit, entitled "Spirit Windows: Native American Rock Art of the Four Corners," will involve painting replicas of 10 selected rock art panels directly onto the tan stucco interior walls of the museum. The panels will represent different styles, cultures and time periods, and will be discussed in an interpretive booklet provided to museum visitors. The exhibit will open in April of 1989, with a special rock art sculpture show, rock art symposium and Tag-Along tour on April 22-23, 1989. The exhibit is being developed as a collaborative effort by Joe Pachak, a professional artist with an interest in rock art, and Winston Hurst, Curator, Edge of the Cedars Museum. For further information, contact Kathryn Hurst at (801) 678-3305 or 259 North, 100 West, Blanding, Utah 84511.

-Kathryn Hurst

## UPDATE ON THE ARCHEOLOGIST 23- SECTION 106 ADVISOR JOB

As most of you are aware, the Preservation Section of the Utah Division of State History recently decided to fill the Archeologist 23 position vacated by Jim Dykman last year. This job was advertised throughout the western United States; a total of 22 applications were received. Applicants meeting the minimum job requirements of a Master's Degree in Archeology or Anthropology were asked to respond to five questions, thereby demonstrating their understanding of compliance procedures and the job responsibilities. Twelve applicants responded. These applicants and their responses were graded and evaluated by representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office and members of the Antiquities Advisory Committee. The finalists were interviewed on May 6. The name of the successful applicant will be announced shortly.

## STATE OF UTAH CONDUCTS VANDALISM PREDICTION PROJECT

The U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Division of History and Utah State Division of Automated Geographic Reference (AGR) recently entered into a cooperative agreement to organize and assess existing archeological data using "ARC/INFO," AGR's geographic information system software. The purposes of the project are to assist current interagency vandalism prevention efforts and to provide important planning information for federal projects. The study area for this project is located in San Juan County, Utah, an area with high archeological site density, serious on-going vandalism and multiple federal and state jurisdictions. The Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service and University of Utah are also cooperating in this project.

As part of this project, archeologists from federal and state agencies in Utah have been working with AGR to develop a vandalism prediction model. Variables used in the model include ease of access to archeological sites (as measured by distance to towns and distance to roads, etc.) site type and aspect.

Preparation for development of the model entailed entering the geographic location of approximately 13,000 archeological sites, 250 paleontological sites and 1000 survey locations into AGR's computer, along with an assessment of the accuracy of the locational data.

Descriptive data for the archeological sites were transferred to AGR's computer from the Intermountain Archeological Data Base, located at the University of Utah Archaeological Center. AGR obtained 1:100,000 scale Digital Line Graph data for roads and streams from the U.S. Geological Survey. Digital elevation data were used to derive elevation, slope and aspect for the area.

Most of the initial data entry for San Juan County has been completed, and the vandalism prediction model is in the development and testing phase. When the modeling procedure has been finalized, it will be used to predict areas in San Juan County where archeological sites are most prone to vandalism. Computer maps will be produced at a scale of 1:100,000 showing areas determined by the model to be susceptible to vandalism.

Future projects utilizing this procedure to automate and analyze archeological sites in AGR's computer include vandalism prediction for other counties in southern Utah, development of an interagency archeological data base, and site prediction modeling in San Juan County and other areas in Utah.

-Liz Manion, Utah Division of State History  
-Jerry Wylie, U.S. Forest Service

## REPORT ON VANDALISM COMPLETED

Recent hearings by the House Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations have resulted in a report entitled, *The Destruction of America's Archaeological Heritage*. The report focuses on the Four Corners area and problems of looting and vandalism of archeological sites. It includes evaluations of the efforts of Federal land management agencies to prevent vandalism, the adequacy of ARPA as a law enforcement tool and the Justice Department's efforts to implement ARPA, as well as recommendations for administrative and legislative solutions to the vandalism problem.

## IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PENDING

Several pieces of legislation are pending before the U.S. Congress. The following summarizes the legislative initiatives that pertain to cultural resources. Please contact your Federal representatives urging support of these bills.

**ARPA Amendments**—Senators Dominici and Bingaman of New Mexico have introduced two amendments to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). S. 1314 lowers the felony threshold for ARPA violations and makes attempted looting of archeological

resources a crime. S. 1985 directs federal agencies to conduct archeological surveys and to report the looting of archeological sites.

Representative Gejdenson (Conn.) will also introduce a bill amending ARPA. The bill eliminates any monetary value to the felony threshold and makes attempted looting a crime. It also lowers the age of protected archeological artifacts from 100 years to 50 years. Finally, the bill makes technical corrections to ARPA language that have hampered prosecution of ARPA violations in the past, most notably changing the definition of "archeological resources."

**Trust Fund**—Representative Udall has introduced a trust fund bill (H.R. 4127-American Heritage Trust Fund) which converts the Historic Preservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund into interest bearing funds. The principal of the funds will grow (from deposits from part of the sale of offshore oil leases) until they reach four times their current amount, or until the interest generated by the principal of the funds reaches \$1 billion annually. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will have the ability to set obligation ceilings annually. Any portion of the interest that is not obligated will return to the interest-bearing principal. The bill would create a stable funding base for historic preservation.

-Adapted from *Arizona Archeological Council Newsletter* 12(1)

## UTAH SHPO CORNER

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is moving toward the finalization of two major goals. The Section 106 Advisor (Archeologist 23) should be selected within the next several weeks. All members of the Preservation Staff are anxiously awaiting the resumption of their normal duties that this person will allow. The finalization of the contract phase of Comprehensive Plan—Archaeology is also approaching. Contracts and basic outlines of the Study Units are scheduled to be returned to the Preservation Office by May 5, 1988.

Authors have been selected for six of the proposed Study Units. Only the "Early Holocene to Neoglacial on the Colorado Plateau" unit still needs to be assigned. Several revisions to the proposed units have also taken place. The "Recent Period" has been redefined to focus on cultural affiliation rather than geographical area. The units are now called "Recent (Native American) Statewide" and "Recent (Euro-American) Statewide." An additional unit has been added to the Plan as well. This unit, "Rock Art Statewide," will examine current knowledge and theories about one of Utah's most visible cultural resources. Hopefully, the "Utah SHPO Corner" will become a regular addition to the *UPAC News*. This section will inform readers of events or issues of



importance sponsored by our office. The SHPO welcomes any ideas and suggestions from the archeological community that may improve our communication or interaction.

-David L. Schirer, Utah Division of State History

## ARTIFACT WARS ALONG THE BEANFIELD FRONTIER

### OR WHY DO THOSE IDIOTS AT EDGE OF THE CEDARS REALLY WANT THOSE BOXES OF DIRT?

Since about 1980, Edge of the Cedars Museum has accepted a role as repository for archeological collections from federal lands in southeastern Utah. It has performed this service mostly without physical or financial assistance and despite the tremendous burden which this places on the museum's budget, staff and storage/research facility.

Edge of the Cedars has been willing to serve as a repository in recognition of the tremendous symbolic importance of artifacts in southern Utah. The people of this area feel a passionate, personal attachment to "their" Anasazi remains which is difficult for others to understand. Our challenge is to steer this passion away from the destructive emphasis on artifacts, toward a constructive interest in the expansion of understanding of the Anasazi people and their world. Our key strategy in accomplishing this goal has been to first neutralize the most common rationale for pothunting in San Juan County: "Outside" institutions and archeologists have systematically plundered southeastern Utah's archeological sites in order to fill their own shelves, and the only way the local folks can retain some of this material for the benefit of the area is to get out there and dig it up before the universities and museums and government agencies haul it out. Our most effective counter-argument has been the existence of Edge of the Cedars, and its role as repository. We have been able to point out that archeological collections from recent projects in the area are being routinely curated here following project completion, and that other collections can be brought home when the museum becomes certified (or at least generally recognized) as a capable repository. Furthermore, we are able to take some of the edge off local mercenary attitudes toward antiquities ("If it doesn't put food on the table, what use is it?"), by promising that the museum, as a repository/research center will attract research, visitation and tax money to Blanding which would otherwise go elsewhere.

These arguments have done much to create a miraculous new consensus among almost all interests in southeastern Utah. The concept of local curation is com-

patible with the scientific and humanistic values of archeologists and museum professionals, and is certainly appealing to the local chamber-of-commerce and pothunting interests. People who don't care about effective museum interpretation or archeological information are willing to help develop Edge of the Cedars' capability to promote these things if it means a few shekels will fall into the local economy.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has been consistently sensitive to these realities, and supportive of the repository role for Edge of the Cedars. Recently, however, BLM has been confronted with the obligation to significantly increase its budgetary commitment to the responsible curation of archeological collections from public lands. As a result of various hearings and studies resulting in such important publications as the General Accounting Office's 1987 *Cultural Resources* report and the new 36CFR79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, it has become clear that Edge of the Cedars lacks the space, manpower and budget to meet the standards for a repository of federal collections. The BLM is thus forced to choose between upgrading Edge of the Cedars' capability, or ceasing to use it as repository. Consistent with their history of support for Edge of the Cedars' repository role, BLM managers have been generally inclined to assist in the expansion of Edge of the Cedars' facility, budget and staff.

Unfortunately, however, this places them in the position of appearing to withhold support from their own Anasazi Heritage Center in Colorado, which was constructed and staffed at great expense for the express purpose of serving as a repository and research center for the Anasazi area. Since it would cost the taxpayers significantly more to upgrade Edge of the Cedars than to use the existing facility in Colorado, and the two institutions can both be considered "local" to the northern Anasazi area, BLM has little choice but to accept the Anasazi Heritage Center as the designated repository for federal collections from southeastern Utah.

That reality, and the imminence of an official decision to that effect, were presented to me with admirable clarity and absence of equivocation by Rich Fike, BLM Archeologist, in a telephone call on March 14. My only reaction was surprise that the decision had taken so long, when it had seemed inevitable to me from the beginning.

Following Rich's call, I notified my management and several of our community leaders of the likelihood that we would lose our repository status. My message to them was simple: (1) Edge of the Cedars lacks the facilities, budget and manpower necessary to comply with the new (and applauded) federal standards for designated repositories; (2) it would be fiscally irresponsible of BLM to invest in upgrading a state facility when it can use its own existing facility more efficiently and less expensively; and (3) therefore (the real message), if the people of Utah are really committed to the curation of Utah's artifacts inside Utah, they are



going to have to shoulder some of the cost, since the taxpayers of other states should not be expected to care which side of a political boundary those boxes of rocks are stored on. It was now up to the people and their leaders to decide whether to "put their money where their mouth is" or to accept the BLM's obligation to curate Utah collections in Colorado.

The result was amazing. The community leaders mobilized almost instantly, with unanimous commitment to do whatever it takes to retain our repository status. People who have been indifferent and even antagonistic toward the museum suddenly became its vocal defenders. A move was immediately initiated to find state support for necessary expansion of facilities.

Unfortunately, it had all the qualities of the perfect media brushfire: stateline politics, big-brother feds trampling on local interests, and the always popular keyword "artifacts." Inevitably, the press presented it as a crisis, involving the imminent withdrawal of collections from Edge of the Cedars by the BLM. To those who believed the press coverage, it seemed a sequel to the great federal raid of "black Thursday," in May 1986, when the federal agents confiscated hundreds of artifacts from local homes on the basis of testimony from one of the community's less credible citizens.

Rich Fike promptly denied having made any statement beyond the most vague possibility that the alleged decision might someday have to be considered, and accused me of breaching a trust by "leaking information to the press."

So, then—where do we go from here? That will depend on the people of Utah. Edge of the Cedars wishes to continue to function as a repository for the reasons given at the beginning of this statement, while agreeing that this will require significant upgrading of the museum's capabilities. Given the emotional commitment and proven abilities of our community leaders, there is little doubt that this can be accomplished, given time. In the meantime, there is no evidence that the BLM is philosophically or politically inclined to terminate its relationship with Edge of the Cedars in the future. It seems that we have time to work out a comfortable arrangement under which Utah collections can physically remain at Edge of the Cedars, with the Anasazi Heritage Center serving in an oversight and information management capacity, with regard to BLM-owned collections. This kind of arrangement will allow both Edge of the Cedars and the Anasazi Heritage Center to grow toward their potential, while delaying the inevitable consumption of the Heritage Center's available storage space.

-Winston Hurst, Curator, Edge of the Cedars Museum

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The recent media publicity concerning the placing of archeological materials from southeastern Utah under curation in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) new facility in Dolores, Colorado, and the tale of woe from the new Fremont State Park indicates that some Utah archeologists and politicians are trying to put up an iron curtain around Utah. The best preservation of the archeological resource is being totally ignored by these people. If BLM-Utah cannot take care of the resource and BLM-Colorado can—so be it. BLM-Colorado has done a fantastic job, with the help of the Bureau of Reclamation, in taking care of its cultural resource responsibilities in the Four Corners area. BLM-Utah could well emulate them.

This provincial attitude can only bring about every county or city in Utah wanting the return of materials from up-state museums and the request by other states and countries for the return of their patrimony now in Salt Lake City, Provo and elsewhere in the state. Further, I can see a cry and hue to have only archeologists with graduate degrees from Utah institutions employed by the various Utah state and local government entities. This will greatly enhance outsiders' perception of Utah of as a closed society.

Do we really want this or should we take a quantum leap into the twenty-first century, take care of the resources first, broaden our views and ignore the populist politicians who have little political clout outside of their own small world?

-Lloyd M. Pierson

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### WOODS CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

*Middle Woodenshoe Canyon Survey.* During September, 1987, a Class III survey of 1000 acres in middle Woodenshoe Canyon was conducted by Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., for the U.S. Forest Service. Forty-six archeological sites and 28 isolated finds were located during the survey. The sites date to four cultural periods: Archaic (8), Anasazi (31), Ute or Paiute (2) and Euroamerican (1). Five of the sites are multicomponent. In addition, nine sites of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation were located.

The Archaic and Ute or Paiute sites are the remains of chipping loci and camps. One Ute or Paiute site consists of an isolated standing wickiup. The Anasazi sites are the remains of permanent and temporary habitations, and limited activity areas. Of particular interest are seven sites containing low walled stone circles and rectangles thought to be part of an intracanyon ceremonial or communication system. All of the Anasazi sites date to the Pueblo III time period;

there is no evidence that this part of the canyon was used by earlier Anasazi peoples. The Euroamerican site consists of the remains of a fence and corral system and a camp.

Because the survey area is located in a remote canyon, vandalism was not a problem on most (41) of the sites, with a high percentage of the sites containing diagnostic projectile points. For the same reason, however, two sites had been heavily vandalized, apparently by professional pothunters who had little fear of being discovered at their work. Three other sites showed signs of surface artifact collection.

*Salvage Excavations of 42SA12209, A Pueblo I Habitation Site in Cottonwood Canyon, Southeast Utah.* During the month of July, 1987, an excavation program was carried out on a Pueblo I habitation site in Cottonwood Canyon in the Manti-LaSal National Forest in southeastern Utah. These excavations consisted of the partial excavation of seven structures and a plaza area in this large habitation site. The structures, built of both horizontally coursed and upright slab masonry, were part of two roomblocks disturbed by 1950's road construction up Cottonwood Canyon.

The excavation revealed a Pueblo whose rooms had been remodeled several times in a short period of occupation. The artifact assemblage was very "rich"; room fill consisted of middens containing thousands of sherds, with exotic items such as a shell bracelet, crystals, a ceramic human figurine and a stone effigy found on floors or in features. Several rooms contained in situ assemblages of ceramic vessels and stone tools. Of particular interest was the interment of four cannibalized individuals in the fill of one room.

Site dating is primarily based on the ceramic assemblage; dendrochronological data indicate only that the site dates after A.D. 823. The ceramic assemblage data indicate that the site was occupied during the period between A.D. 880 and 900.

-Jerry Fetterman

### BURCH CREEK SITE

During the month of March, members of the Promontory/Tubaduka Chapter of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society tested an open sand dune site on private land in South Ogden, Utah. The project, conducted under the direction of Dr. Steve Simms and Ms. Pam Higgins, Weber State College, focused on areas of the site being destroyed by construction activities. Earlier survey work by chapter member Mark Stuart indicated that the site contained artifacts diagnostic of both Fremont and Late Prehistoric occupation. A Pinto point and a Humboldt point also hinted that the site may contain Archaic materials.

The site, known as the "Burch Creek Site" (42WB76), is situated on the north side of perennial Burch Creek in reworked Lake Bonneville gravel and sand deposits containing rice grass, sagebrush and scattered stands of Rocky Mountain Juniper. The site ap-

pears to have an interesting geological history which may have environmental implications. Both geological and archeological evidence indicates that the site has blown out and stabilized a number of times in the past.

Seven test trenches were excavated in different areas of the site which, based on surface indications, were thought to contain buried features and/or cultural deposits. Buried cultural deposits were encountered in five of the seven trenches. The cultural deposits, however, were discontinuous and shallow, generally extending only 10 to 35 cm below the present ground surface. The cultural deposits contained charcoal flecks, scattered fire-cracked rock, bone fragments and small tertiary and/or lithic retouch flakes. Two buried fire pits and a refuse midden were found in situ. Two other possible fire hearths that had largely been destroyed by erosion were also tested.

The buried fire pits, which were encountered 10 to 15 cm below the present ground surface, consisted of clusters of fist-sized quartzite cobbles (107 in Fire Pit 1) that had been carried to the site from Burch Creek. These cobbles were charcoal stained and often heat fractured, and overlaid 10 to 12 cm of charcoal and black-stained sand containing rare bone fragments and small retouch flakes. No diagnostic artifacts were associated with either buried fire pit, although a Desert Side-notched/Sierra subtype arrow point was found on the surface of Fire Pit 2.

The midden area was first identified as an area of stained sand with fire-cracked rock, Great Salt Lake ceramics and two Rosegate Corner-notched arrow points, eroding out of the east side of an erosional gully. The feature, which was not completely excavated, contained 10 to 60 cm of cultural fill consisting of charcoal, large pieces of burned juniper tree, scattered fire-cracked rock, occasional tertiary/retouch flakes of quartzite, chert and obsidian, and a fragment of deer bone. The only diagnostic artifact was a chert Rosegate Corner-notched arrow point, similar to the two found during the original survey. This feature is tentatively interpreted as a Fremont midden.

Preliminary analysis indicates the Burch Creek Site was used as a short-term stopover for small groups of people over a long period of time. The site's inhabitants resharpened their tools and projectile points at the site, and engaged in hunting and gathering subsistence activities.

Laboratory analyses of the data recovered from both the survey and test excavations of the site are currently being undertaken by members of Promontory/Tubaduka Chapter of USAS as part of their Level II certification class. It is hoped that a site report will be completed in the fall of 1988 and then published in the new UPAC/USAS journal in 1989.

-Mark E. Stuart

## STATES ELSEWHERE

BY JOHN SENULIS

This column is intended to inform UPAC members of the activities of archeological organizations in other western states. We will let you know how these groups are organized, when and where they hold their meetings and what topics will be covered. As information is received, we will provide a calendar of events that might be of interest to UPAC members.

### COLORADO:

The Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists (CCPA) is an organization formed to address ethical concerns and to serve as a forum for academic, government and consulting archeologists in Colorado. CCPA is also an advocacy group for cultural resources.

CCPA's meetings are held once a year in March. The location changes annually. The proceedings include a business meeting, volunteered papers and social activities. The 1988 meeting was held in Grand Junction and featured a day-long symposium on Ute archeology. Results of the symposium will be published in the CCPA Newsletter. Hopefully these results will be made available to interested professionals in other states.

CCPA members work closely with and are active in the Colorado Archeological Society, an avocational group.

Permanent Address: Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists, 1306 Mariposa, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Current Officers: President, Alan D. Reed; Vice President/President Elect, Leslie E. Wildesen; Immediate Past President, Marcia J. Tate; Secretary, Priscilla Elwood; Treasurer, Kevin D. Black; Newsletter Editor, Linda Scott Cummings; Directors, Polly Hammer, Meg Van Ness, Bob Nykamp and Debra Angulski.

Membership: \$10.00 per year, meetings and quarterly CCPA Newsletter. Vita and cover letter signed by three CCPA members and adherence to the CCPA Code of Ethics.

Next Meeting: March 1989, place and topics to be announced.

It is crunchtime for the UPAC newsletter. Soaring costs may end the days of the "free" news. Since a number of people in other states now receive the publication, we would like your thoughts on what you would pay to keep receiving *UPAC News*. Please drop me a line before our next meeting and I will present your views.

No news is boring! Something must be happening in other states. If you have information about what is happening, and think that UPAC members should be informed, please drop me a line at P.O. Box 9197, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109.

## 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 August 8, 1988. All submissions should be titled, typed and follow the current *American Antiquity* style guide. Submission of articles on MS-DOS 5 1/4 disks in ASCII, WORDPERFECT or WORDSTAR format would be greatly appreciated.

### 1988 DUES PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY

Just a reminder that UPAC membership extends from winter meetings to winter meetings (e.g., December 1987-December 1988). If you haven't paid your 1988 dues, they are now *DUE*. Dues should be submitted to James D. Wilde, Treasurer, Utah Professional

Archeological Council, 105 Allen Bldg., Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. If you have submitted an application form and vita in the past, you are already a member and do not need to submit this information again, even if you have not paid dues for several years. You may renew by simply mailing a check for the appropriate dues amount. Dues are as follows: Voting Member \$25.00; Student Member \$7.50; Associate Member \$7.50.

If you have never officially joined UPAC, you may join by submitting a current resume, a UPAC Membership Application Form (copies of which can be found in several recent issues of the *UPAC News*) and a check for the appropriate dues amount to Steven R. Simms, Vice President for Membership and Ethics, Weber State College, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Ogden, Utah 84408-1208. The check will be held until the application is approved, or returned if not approved.

### COMMENT PERIOD REOPENED FOR BLM SAN JUAN RESOURCE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Bureau of Land Management has reopened the comment period on the San Juan Resource Area Management Plan. The comment period will be open until mid-June, and depending on the comments received, revisions to the plan may be made. Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Moab District Office. Some of the other BLM offices in Utah have copies that can be reviewed at their office. Interested UPAC members should send their review comments to Chas Cartwright at Canyonlands National Park, ([801] 259-7164). Chas is Chairman of the ad hoc committee to review government management plans and keep the UPAC president informed of issues requiring comment.

### PECOS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO

The 61st Annual Pecos Conference will be held between August 18-21, 1988, at the McPhee Campground in the San Juan National Forest, 3 miles southwest of Dolores, Colorado. The conference traditionally provides an opportunity for Southwestern archeologists to gather informally, discuss their current work and present short papers.

Registration, a reception, a lecture and a poster session will be held at the Anasazi Heritage Center. All remaining activities will take place in the campground. Conference organizers expect to have five or six dozen papers on recent fieldwork, and three mini-symposia on topics of interest in Four Corners archeology: Large Site Formation, Archeoastronomy and Behavioral Analysis of Prehistoric Cannibalism. There will also be a pig roast with beverages and a band in the typical Pecos Conference tradition.

Registration will cost approximately \$10 to \$15, with the pig roast dinner being an additional \$10 or \$12. Advance registration and meal reservations are requested and will result in a reduced rate. Conference information will be mailed at the end of May. If you do not receive an information packet or would like more information, contact Bruce Bradley at Crow Canyon ([303] 565-8975), or Victoria Atkins or Shela McFarlin at the Bureau of Land Management Anasazi Heritage Center ([303] 882-4811). This year's Pecos Conference is being jointly sponsored by the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, the Anasazi Heritage Center, the University of Colorado Yellow Jacket Project and the San Juan National Forest.

### 21st GREAT BASIN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

The 21st Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held between October 5 and 8, 1988, at the Olympic Hotel in Park City, Utah. The conference will be jointly hosted by the Museum of Peoples and Cultures and the Department of Anthropology, Brigham Young University. This announcement constitutes the

final call for papers and symposia. Abstracts for contributed papers should be limited to 150 words. Please supply name, affiliation and paper title followed by the abstract. Symposia should be submitted with a symposium title, chair and individual participant names and respective abstracts. Submit abstracts for all symposium papers with the symposium announcement. Submit abstracts by May 1 and symposia by June 1, 1988, to Joel C. Janetski, Program Chair, GBAC, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, 105 Allen Hall, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. For further information, contact Joel C. Janetski at (801) 378-5435 or 378-6112.

### RICH FIKE TAKES A JOB IN COLORADO

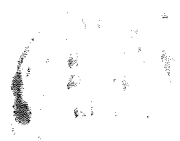
Rich Fike, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Archeologist, Utah State Office, has recently accepted a position as District Archeologist with the BLM in the Montrose District, southwestern Colorado. Rich has been in the BLM Utah State Office since 1973, overseeing and developing the Utah BLM cultural resource program. His last day will be May 20. Though we will be sad to see him go, we wish Rich the best of luck in his new position.

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN PROCESS OF HIRING ARCHEOLOGIST FOR VERMILION RESOURCE AREA

The Bureau of Land Management recently solicited applications to fill an archeologist position in the Vermilion Resource Area on the Arizona Strip. With the application period now closed, BLM personnel are awaiting approval from the Office of Personnel Management in Washington, D.C., to consider the non-government applicants before the evaluation process begins. The Bureau of Land Management hopes to fill the position sometime this summer. It will be filled at the GS-7 level, with the opportunity for upgrade to a GS-9 after one year of satisfactory performance.

### NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

As terms expire and UPAC officers change, I would like to take this opportunity to offer a special thanks to President Alan R. Schroedl for all of his help in improving and continuing the newsletter. Not only has he consistently provided articles and written material, he has offered input and leads for other stories, and donated time to help with editing and formatting. More importantly perhaps, he has provided the institutional support such as computer facilities, supplies and secretarial time necessary for publication of the newsletter. UPAC owes him a special thanks. My thanks are also extended to Michelle Sanders who has done all of the typing and formatting for the newsletter, and to those of you who consistently come through when you promise to submit material. The newsletter would not exist without your help.



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