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UPAC NEWS

NEWSLETTER FOR THE UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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MINUTES: UPAC FALL BUSINESS MEETING, NOVEMBER 17, 2000 West Room Rio Grande Building

Presiding: Garth Portillo
Meeting called to order at 1:13pm 36 in attendance

Morning meeting to begin at 9am
Minutes of spring meeting stand as written

Lori Hunsaker Treasurer report: \$740 in checking account, donation by SWCA of \$500. \$4012 in money market
account Recommendations were discussed on how to contact members to remind of dues. Automated or SASE. We
are not insolvent just cash flow problem.

Nominations for Sec: Rachel Quist: Moved and seconded. Closed

VP for Gov and Research: Kristen Curry, Lane Richens Moved and seconded. Closed

There is a need to replace Jason Bright (editor). Bruce Louthan suggested that this office be put into the cycle with Sec. And be for two years starting now.

Newsletter: Bonnie Bass. Moved and seconded. Closed.

Anyone wanting to add nominations please feel free to do so.

Steve Simms: Proposition to cost out a fraction of the dues for the publication of the Journal. It costs about 6 dollars an issue to publish. Other costs involved than just printing and USU can't do it. UPAC picks up the cost of extra copies. USAS picks up some; State History picks up some and then sells them in the bookstore. Proposal is to fraction out the cost of Journal at 12 dollars from the dues of \$25. Journal editor should have a set budget from year to year. Last issues were 9-10 dollars a copy. Summary: May be lower than 12 dollars we need to meet as executive committee and commit to the journal. Kevin has subsidized to journal since inception. Maybe others could subsidize. (Govt. agencies, contractors??) Executive Committee calls on people who can meet about the cash flow of the UPAC Maybe dues increase. Suggests that the money market account be rolled back into the checking account before raising dues. Executive Committee will do it in separate meeting.

Steve wants to make the journal more public friendly documents. Would like to suggest contract archaeologists write brief reports on work they are doing. Make a section of journal pitched to the avocational groups as the overwhelming readership is from this group. He understands that the Govt. Agencies are to produce more non-technical documents and wonders about who is doing it and where are they? Utah archaeology is perfect location for types of reports for the general public. Information only. Journal will take submissions any time.

Winston Hurst: There is a Guidebook written by Passoni and to be published by U of U press. Outlines hikes to ruins on Cedar Mesa. Direction and GPS locations for sites are given, others in Grand Gulch. Sent out e-mail to others bringing it to their attention. There had been contact with the BLM, NPS, and others before it went out but there were some miscommunications between Agencies and Press. Garth: due to advanced technology we are seeing more magazine, guidebooks and other articles with detailed descriptions of how to get the sites on Public Lands. If not published by U of U Press then someone else will take it and sell it with out editing or taking into consideration the need for care. State History has taken lead and they will work with the Press to educate the press and the public about the need for taking care of our Archaeological Heritage. They will work with the press to add beefed up discussion on ethics. Bruce Louthan: We need to be vigilant on encouraging the public about the need for ethics. UPAC, agencies and others need to be proactive to work with authors ad publishers to help them understand the sites and that we want them protected UPAC can take position that Feds. Can't take. If product is less generic about descriptions then let it ride. We could write generic letter to Utah publishers about offering our help. UPAC members can help to look out for problems with identifying sites. Duncan Metcalf: U of U Press has to go before a review board of which he is chair before they are released. So he can check the books. Garth asked for volunteer to write up letter for review of ethics that we can send out to Utah publishers. Kate Kitchell has document that she put together to present to outdoor publishers so Bruce will check with her. Mike Berry asked about writing a preface to the books about ethics. Discussion on whether this would give perception of acceptance. Come up with e-mail list of publishers and write a letter. What about getting out letter to public to avoid books such as this. Discussion followed. Kristen Jensen VP of Ethics will take this on as coordinator.

Garth: NAGPRA, BLM Utah was chastised by GAO about being behind in consultation. Raised priority. Art Allula from BLM is in SE Utah getting around to museums in area checking on status of inventories before first of year. Affiliation statements needed.

Nancy Coulam: Fremont affiliation discussion and slide show. Bureau of Reclamation has submitted inventories. 43 CFR 10 Outlined what Bureau of Rec. is doing. Hopi Tribe has completed their affiliation statement regarding the Salado culture. Agencies can have but contractors cannot.

There are 8 tribal groups claiming affiliation with Fremont remains from Salt Lake and Uinta Basin area. Preponderance of cultural lines needed for evidence of affiliation. Resolving dispute of claims. Based on letters from tribes there is no outline from tribes on this. Checking on SWCAs' ethnographic studies. Hoping that others will help. Nancy's study needs to be done by summer. Once Fremont is affiliated with living tribes (9) it is precedent setting. (Steve Simms brought up precedent). Using only Uinta and Salt Lake basin, if others want to include all generic Fremont then send money. Sand Dune cave has archaic burials Using Fremont as a chronological identifying name.

Julie/Betsy/Nancy IMACS Interagency database committee set up a year ago the subcommittee to look at the need to redo IMAC. Committee is Kathy Callister, Julie Howard, Peter Ainsworth, Eric Engbar, & Garth P. Looking at users guide. There used to be a formal committee made up of Federal agency personnel. Last change was in 1991. Should committee be brought back? Who should be voting members? Nancy explained that the existing committee has no authority. Findings 96% of polled folks want some changes to form. Only to be used as a management should not be used as a research tool. Outlined where IMAC came from and what it was to be used for originally.

Three options: Minor, revise layout, reduce duplication, site typology encoded, change paleontology put TCP's reduce encoded variables. Major: Restructure database, delete variables, add min units, aerial photos, distance, topo location, and vegetation, and add variable site type, NR determinations locations, and site descriptions. Change variables; provide references for historical materials, Lithics etc. Delete research variables from forms. No Action: States will develop separate systems, separate databases will proliferate develop usable interface with SHPO database. Idaho says they need changes, Nevada looking at options. Park Service developed own database. Utah State is going with Access database.

Mike Berry application: Database for IMACS. Decision needed from committee to develop a form that will work thru Access database. Getting rid of environmental section substitute GPS information.

Maybe someone should offer IMACS a home. Kenny Wintch wants to make sure there is a UPAC member on the committee when formed. All members of committee no existing are UPAC members. Follow original format and just go. UPAC members will have to resolve their opinion on this matter. Can we resolve the issue?

If people would like to make changes call Ad Hoc subcommittee members which will funnel information to Committee

Garth: BLM is starting a process on a field office by office to designate OHV trails and ways. General use has been you can do anything on BLM lands. Starting process to designate routes for use and only these can be used. How to do "106" process for this is questions now. Want to avoid having to do survey on 3 million miles of trails for one time use. Where are inventories needed where not? May come back to UPAC for help. Most likely first area studied will be San Juan County and San Rafael area. Land Use planning 2001 FY to re-evaluate Land Use Plans, which will need revisions. Need to address new issues such as TCP's office-by-office and area-by-area. Fire: Large influx in govt. funds to reduce fuels on Federal Lands Congress to fund ecosystem restoration. Fire is not to bad by itself but mechanical treatment will need survey as it destructive. 30000 acres to be treated in counties in Utah.

Kevin Jones: Redd case is before court 2nd time. Filing briefs by next summer. Working on case civilly. Kenny Wintch: theft of rock art on boulder. Trying to set value on boulder. Kenny needs ARPA case precedent for rock art on boulders.

Bulletin 130 of USGS is now available at the DNR building.

Kathy Callister: announced that the egroups is available. Subscribe by getting on web and subscribe. UPAC at Egroups dot com. All paths at web site.

Advisory Council voted to not rescind the 800 regulations and they are in effect. Bruce Louthan BLM is embarking on a program to recruit new blood into the agency.

Kathy Callister: Internship now available at Dugway.

Renee Weder: News release for prehistory week poster

Moved to adjourn at 3:54 pm.

Respectfully submitted by Marian Jacklin Secretary

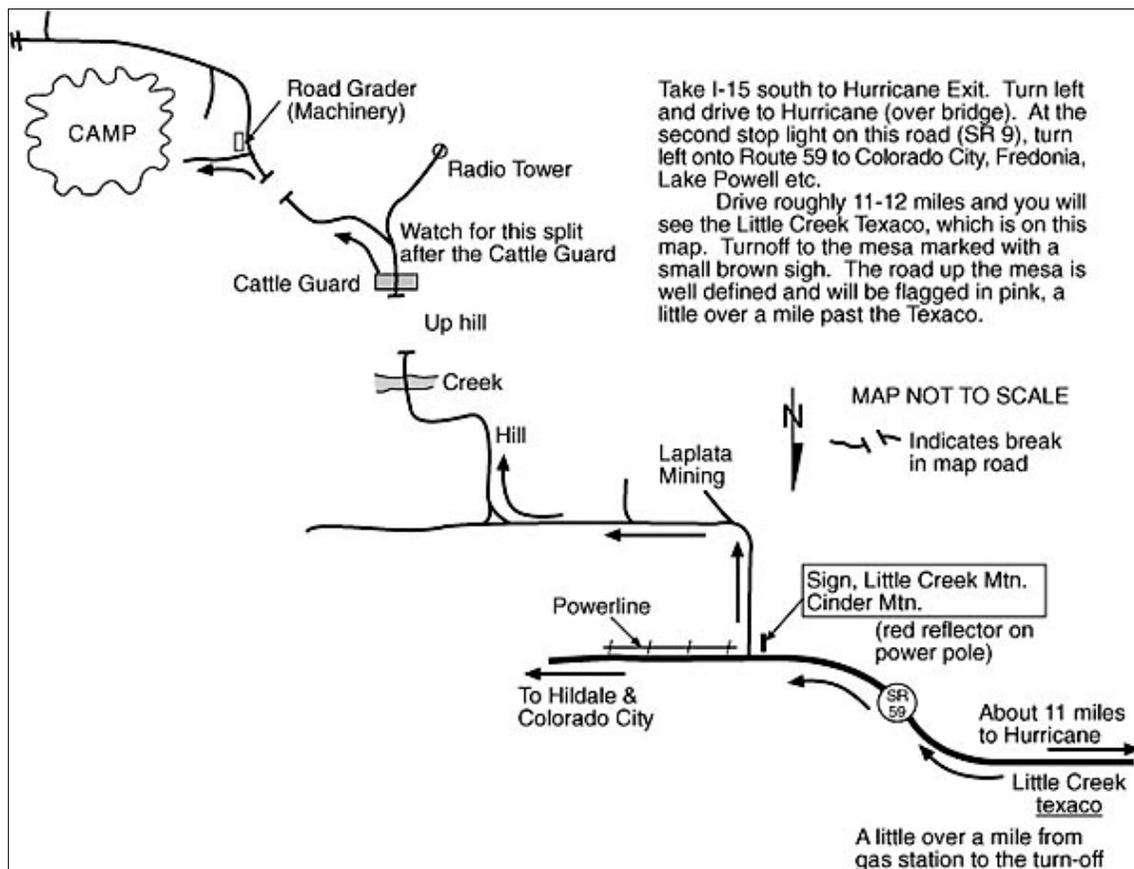
UPAC SPRING CAMPOUT

UPAC will hold its annual Spring Meeting for 2001 on April 27-28 in southern Utah at a location we have used before. A sketch map with instructions has been included in the newsletter, and as an attachment in the e-newsletter. Please note that the map is not to scale, and that the north arrow is approximate (designed to get you oriented with a road map so you can start figuring out "left" and "right" turns). As noted on the map, there will be some pink flagging marking the route in once S.R. 59 is left behind. Porta-potties will arrive on Thursday the 26th, and will remain through at least Sunday the 29th, for those members and friends who want to stretch out the weekend.

As usual, USAS members are invited and encouraged to attend!!

Business Meeting will start approximately 2:00 pm, weather permitting, and will be as long or short as necessary (the President is soliciting agenda topics). We will gather for presentation of papers at 0900 on Saturday the 28th (your President is soliciting presentations - - please call or e-mail before the arm twisting starts). There are sites nearby for tours later in the day, and info on any guided or suggested tours will be sent out through the UPAC e-mail group as it becomes available.

Plan on a pot-luck dinner the evening of the 27th, with a dish or dishes that you can share. Please consider the campsite to be a Bring-Your-Own-Everything, including comestibles, potable liquids including water, washing water, and CHAIRS. Relative to other venues, weather should be warm, but could be variable and folks should be prepared for at least rain showers, wind, and all that good spring unpredictable weather.



FROM THE PRESIDENT

This message was posted to UPAC's group on e-groups.com (now yahoo groups). Most of you probably saw it then, but the President requested space in the newsletter, for those who are not signed up with e-groups.

This morning I exercised "executive authority" as President of UPAC, by sending a letter of support to BYU for their grant application to UDOT (a Transportation Enhancement grant). I will send a copy of the grant proposal outline and the UPAC letter to Jason Bright for possible inclusion in the newsletter (letter follows):

Rich Talbot
Office of Public Archaeology
Brigham Young University
105 Allen Hall
Provo, Utah 84601
January 16, 2001

Dear Rich:

On behalf of the membership of the Utah Professional Archaeological Council, I would like to express whole-hearted support for the Parowan Valley Archaeological Project. The proposal for an archaeological synthesis and interpretive exhibit is important and timely. The team proposed for the project is very strong and represents a broad spectrum of specialized analytical skills, as well as proven abilities to conduct research and to write.

The collections and written records derived from more than 100 years of investigation in the Parowan Valley are widely scattered, and in some cases neglected. As agriculture and development in the region continue, the extant archaeological sites relating to the Fremont occupations are dwindling. Much of the material culture that survives from Parowan Valley either lies in various museum collections or exists only in field notes and individual reports. A synthesis involving analysis of existing collections, supplemented with additional field work, is critical to any understanding of the rich Fremont Culture from this part of the state.

The advancement of science is in itself a worthy objective, but the additional proposal to interpret the archaeology and the history of Parowan Valley to the public brings our science to fruition. Utah has a rich cultural heritage, a heritage which should be shared with Utah citizens and travelers alike. This year, Parowan Valley celebrates 150 years of western settlement. This is a good time to explore and share the heritage of the valley in terms of both prehistoric and historic cultures.

Again, the Utah Professional Archaeological Council is pleased to support the proposal for the Parowan Valley Archaeological Project. Please call on our membership if we can do anything to support this effort.

Sincerely,
Garth J. Portillo
President

TREASURER'S REPORT AS OF MARCH 19, 2001

The UPAC checking account has \$3059.20, and the Money Market account has \$4077.86. This does not reflect the cost of producing the newsletter, but does indicate that the UPAC coffers have rebounded nicely after spinning out two issues of Utah Archaeology. Thanks to everyone who sent in their dues and started new memberships.

VERMILION CLIFFS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Diana Hawks

The Paria Plateau, lower Paria Canyon and Ferry Swale became the latest new National Monument signed by President Clinton on November 9, 2000. The Vermilion Cliffs National Monument covers 293,000 acres, is located on the eastern part of the Arizona Strip in northern Arizona and will be managed by the Arizona Strip Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It includes 89,000 acres of the Vermilion Cliffs-Paria Canyon Wilderness Area and is one of the most scenic areas in northern Arizona.

The majestic Paria Plateau is a large geologic terrace lying between two great geologic structures, the East Kaibab and the Echo Cliffs monoclines. The lower Paria River Canyon defines the northeastern and eastern edge of the Paria Plateau. The Vermilion Cliffs, which encompass most of the plateau and define some of the walls of the canyon, are the southeast, south and southwest sides of the plateau. The only access to the top of the Paria Plateau is from the west side on one of three dirt tracks. All of the roads on the plateau cross deep sand and require 4-wheel drive vehicles. The plateau is so large that it requires 2-4 hours driving time from the western end of the plateau to reach the eastern or southern end. Coyote Buttes, within the wilderness, is on the northwest corner of the Paria Plateau. Ferry Swale is the scenic, sandy area between the Paria Canyon and Page, Arizona.

Work conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA), beginning in 1967, located hundreds of prehistoric sites in House Rock Valley, the western third of the Paria Plateau and in the Paria Canyon (Altschul and Fairley 1989:64; Bradford 1974; Mueller et. al 1968). The majority of sites at that time appeared to date to the Pueblo II and early Pueblo III time periods. Since that time, BLM inventories using Sierra Club Service Group volunteers have documented some of the sites located by MNA in the Paria Canyon. A large portion of the rock art in the canyon appears to date stylistically to Archaic and Basketmaker times and is very similar to rock art found in the San Juan drainage system northeast of the Paria Canyon (Cole 2000). Later Pueblo II and III rock art styles also appear in the canyon.

Sites in the Paria Canyon are primarily rock art with a few rock shelters also found. This leads us to believe the canyon was mainly a travel corridor or used primarily for the water, plant and animal resources it contained. The villages are found on the Paria Plateau and in House Rock Valley. Both Kayenta and Virgin Anasazi ceramics and architecture are found on the plateaus and in the valleys below. No sites have yet been excavated within this new monument.

Southern Paiute were living in the monument when the first European explorers arrived. On October 22, 1776 Father Escalante says "Night overtook us while we were descending on the other side along a very high ridge, steep and full of rubble [Buckskin Mountain due west of the monument]. From it we saw several fires below, beyond a short plain...we came to the fires where there were three tiny camps of Indians" (Warner 1976:88-9). Descendants of these Indians can be found today on the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation at Pipe Springs, Arizona.

Several hogans and sweat lodges on the Paria Plateau attest that the Navajo also lived here before.

Many historic expeditions crossed through the monument, including the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition of 1776, Mormon exploring parties led by Jacob Hamblin in the 1860's and 1870's, and John Wesley Powell's mapping expeditions of the 1870's. A portion of the Old Arizona Road/Honeymoon Wagon Trail traverses House Rock Valley to cross at Lee's Ferry on the Colorado River. Lee's Ferry is located within land administered by Glen Canyon National Recreation Area immediately south of the new monument.

In 1911 Sharlot Hall came to the Arizona Strip to see if the land north of the Grand Canyon was worth including in the new state of Arizona. The high Vermilion Cliffs caught her attention. "We crossed a rough divide and turned down toward the Colorado River. Far across the rim the Pah-reaH Plateau stood huge and gorgeously colored. This great cliff wall...is wilder and grander than anything we have seen so far... They are so wonderful that I can hardly take my eyes off them... They are the brightest and deepest red of anything in the way of earth that I have ever seen and a purple mist fills all the little clefts and canyons" (Hall 1911:45, 55).

As Sharlot Hall left House Rock Valley heading west, she wrote "Now we had the most tremendous mountain panorama before us; we were climbing every hour and could look out over the top of the PahreaH Plateau on the right hand-a semi-mesa covered in wildest confusion with cones and saw-toothed peaks [Coyote Buttes] of rich-tinted sandstone and overgrown with cedar and pinyon trees. The red land seemed to grow redder every mile and the sunset brought masses of purple and gold in the sky and deep smoke-drifts of lavender haze in the canyons" (Hall 1911:60).

The scenery and history admired by Sharlot Hall and others remains today for visitors to discover and enjoy. This remote and wild national monument on the eastern edge of the Arizona Strip will now become one of several in the new BLM National Landscape Conservation System.

Bibliography

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1989 Man, Models and Management: An Overview of the Archaeology of the Arizona Strip and the Management of Its Cultural Resources. Class I Overview prepared for the Arizona Strip BLM and the Forest Service, North Kaibab Ranger District.

Bradley, James E.

1974 Final Report for An Archaeological Survey of the Paria Canyon from the Arizona Utah State Border to the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Boundary. Unpublished report submitted by the Museum of Northern Arizona to the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District, St. George, Utah.

Cole, Sally

2000 Personal communication during and following a rock art recording trip in the Paria Canyon in March of 2000.

Crampton, C. Gregory, editor

1975 Sharlot Hall on the Arizona Strip: A Diary of a Journey Through Northern Arizona in 1911 by Sharlot Hall, Northland Press.

Mueller, James W., Gregory J. Staley, Gayle G. Harrison, Ronald W. Ralph, Carla S. Sartwell, Ronald C. Gauthier

1968 The Paria Plateau Survey: Report 1968 Season. Unpublished report submitted by the Museum of Northern Arizona to the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District, St. George, Utah.

Warner, Ted, editor

1976 The Dominguez-Escalante Journal: Their Expedition Through Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico in 1776. Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah.

SWCA, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS ANNOUNCES IMPORTANT EVENTS

Jim Welch, who has been in charge of the company's Utah Cultural Resources Division for 3 years, has been promoted to the newly created position of Nevada Regional Manager. He is being transferred to Reno, Nevada where he will establish and operate a new office providing cultural and natural resource services. With the addition of Reno, SWCA now has 10 offices in the states of Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Clint Helton has been appointed to fill Welch's vacated position as the SWCA Utah Cultural Resources Division Director. A graduate of BYU, Helton has been employed for the past 2_ years in the SWCA Salt Lake City office and had risen to the position of Assistant Division Director. Helton is well suited to take over the largest and most successful division within the SWCA organization and lead it into the next phase of professional growth.

RESEARCH NEWS

SWCA - SWCA Environmental Consultants has experienced growth in all 10 offices throughout the West and Southwest in the past year. In Salt Lake City, the staff now includes more than 30 archaeologists and ethnographers. The growth has also triggered expansion, including the recent opening of a Reno, Nevada office. The former Salt Lake cultural resources division director, Jim Welch, has moved to serve as the Reno Regional Manger, and the Salt Lake City cultural resources division is now headed by Clint Helton. The office has undertaken a number of large and interesting projects this year:

Grand Junction to Salt Lake City Pipe Line

The cultural resources work for a major pipeline project is nearing completion. This project encompasses an approximately 260-mile-long pipeline corridor from Grand Junction, Colorado through Price and Nephi, Utah, and terminating in Salt Lake City. More than 160 sites and/or segments of historical linear features were documented or revisited as part of the Class I and III inventories. A wide range of time periods are represented, including a Paleoindian Period site, numerous Archaic and Formative Sites, Late Prehistoric sites, and a wide range of Historical Period sites.

SWCA has also assisted the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with Native American consultation for this project, identifying concerns and TCPs. A total of 37 tribes and 36 Navajo Nation Chapters have been contacted. A final report

for both the archaeology and ethnography is anticipated in late spring 2001.

Flaming Gorge Ethnographic Study

Among a variety of other ethnographic projects, a relatively large scale project related to the Flaming Gorge Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is also underway. This project has involved conducting interviews with the Utes and Eastern Shoshone, as well as local, long-term residents of the Vernal and Jenson area. SWCA Ethnographer Molly Rhodenbaugh collected information on historical use of the Green River and surrounding area that will be included in a report expected in late spring.

Backhoe Village

A final report for the 1998 discovery excavations at Backhoe Village (42Sv662) in Richfield is in the last stages of production. Preliminary results were presented at the 2000 GBAC meetings. Excavation exposed 2 structures and a suite of approximately 30 extramural features. Notably, radiocarbon dating indicated that the area represented multiple, short-term occupations rather than a single, long-term occupation. Additionally, the high frequency of evidence for cattail exploitation noted in previous work at the site was not recovered. Instead, a fairly high degree of maize exploitation was suggested. The final report should be available within a month or so.

West Desert Fiber Optic Work

Work was completed in late December, 2000 on a large fiber optic project that extended from Salt Lake city, through Tooele, and down the west desert through Delta, Milford, and exiting Utah at Uvada near Nevada's Panaca summit. Work also occurred in Nevada at Panaca Summit and near two dry lakes outside Las Vegas. This work will be detailed in a separate report for the Nevada BLM.

In Utah, 80 eligible prehistoric and historical period sites were documented and investigated at a number of levels. Discovery excavations and test excavations were conducted at approximately 35 sites. Test excavations were primarily conducted at prehistoric sites. Discovery excavations were primarily conducted at historical period sites, although a previously unknown, deeply buried Early Archaic Period site was discovered within the Delta city limits.

As part of the project, more intensive excavations were conducted at two prehistoric sites (42Md866 and 42Be1988) and two historical period sites (Tintic and Jericho). Both prehistoric sites contained multiple component occupations, though work focused primarily on Fremont Complex occupations and Archaic period occupations. Relatively intact, single component Fremont Complex occupations were investigated with broad horizontal exposures at both of the prehistoric sites. At 42Be1988, multiple Fremont Complex features were exposed, including a possible basin structure (but not a pit structure) and an associated outside use area.

Historical period work on the project has also been interesting. The majority of the investigated sites consisted of railway section stations associated with the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Route (now the Union Pacific line). Excavations at Tintic, the main western rail connection to the Tintic Mining district, focused on three section station houses and also a possible Japanese occupation. Excavations at Jericho exposed a hitherto unknown industrial component, as well as sampled a probable CCC-era mess hall dump. Discovery excavations enabled recovery of a large sample of trash dumps associated with the line, and it should be possible to address a number of issues relevant to transportation models for the West. Analysis is underway, with a final report expected in late summer/early fall.

Other Historical Period Research

In addition to the work described above, the SWCA Salt Lake City office has conducted a number of other historical period projects. The first phase of the Fort Douglas project was completed in fall, 2000, and report production is underway. Preliminary results were presented at the 2000 meetings of the Utah State Historical Society and copies of these papers are available upon request. Work associated with this project included investigation of a dugout structure associated with the first winter's occupation, investigation of the blacksmith's shop, a number of privies associated with the officer's quarters, and a formal garden associated with General Conner's house

Major work is underway to analyze two historical period dumps encountered during the Interstate 15 (I-15) project. One dump (42SI327) was located at 2100 South and 900 West and appears to date to the 1910s-1920s. A relatively high frequency of patent medicine bottles raises the possibility that it may represent debris from the county hospital which was located a number of blocks east of the site at the time of the dump's accumulation. The second dump (42SI309) was located at I-15 and approximately 2800 South. This appears to date primarily to the 1930s, and the origin of the materials is currently unknown. Both dumps are being analyzed under a research design formulated to develop comparative questions about ethnicity and the Salt Lake City economy through the first half of the century. A report is anticipated in October of this year.

The office has also received a contract to assist the Topaz Museum board with the documentation and interpretation of the Topaz Japanese Internment Camp west of Delta. This work is being overseen by our burgeoning History Department, under the direction of company historian Sheri Murray Ellis. Documentation will include detailed mapping and IMACS documentation for the site itself, as well as development of interpretive and preservation strategies for the site. A Report is anticipated in fall of this year.

Additionally, the office has undertaken a project to document and update information on the mining town of Eureka, Utah, in relation to lead remediation work by the EPA. Work will include redocumentation of structures and mining landscape features in the town to current standards. The project is evolving and has just begun, but a report will likely be issued later this year.

For further information on any of these projects, please contact Matt Seddon, Principal Investigator for the Salt Lake City office at (801) 322-4307.

BYU FIELD SCHOOL

The 2001 Brigham Young University Archaeological Field School will continue ongoing research in south central Utah. Between 1996 and 1998 the field school was held in Capitol Reef National Park and the BYU Office Public Archaeology (OPA) has continued with that work with survey in the northern portion of the Circle Cliffs and along the upper drainages of the Escalante River. In addition, OPA excavated a small rock Shelter near Deer Creek west of Boulder in the spring of 2000.

For the next three seasons the BYU field school will be in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. In Field Year 2001 Students will have a balanced experience including ca. four weeks of excavation at Fremont/Anasazi (ca. 700-900 AD) structural and non-structural sites. In addition, they will perform archaeological survey in a diversity of ecological zones ranging from deeply entrenched canyons to mesa table lands. Students will be trained in excavation techniques, mapping, site recordation, artifact sorting, and field lab procedures. Field School students will also participate in a public education program directed at elementary and secondary schools in the region. Goals of this public program are to introduce local students to the importance of the past and archaeological resources including preservation of archaeological sites. In addition, the experience will be valuable for the BYU students as they are required to articulate archaeological information to the public.

Research interests are tightly focused on testing contrasting synchronic models of settlement and subsistence proposed by Doug McFadden (McFadden1997) for Fremont and Anasazi occupation as well as a temporal model of Fremont and subsequent Kayenta Anasazi occupation proposed by Phil Geib (Geib 1996). These contrasting strategies could also be characterized as a replacement of a less intensive strategy by a more intensive one rather than by labeling archaeological cultures with what are often construed to be ethnic terms. However, ethnicity and the identification of social boundaries through material culture analysis is an additional interest of the research.

Field School students will spend seven and a half weeks in a tent city near the town of Escalante, Utah, during spring term (May through mid June). The work is being done under a Cooperative Agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, GSENM and is directed by Joel C. Janetski, Department of Anthropology, Brigham Young University and Richard K. Talbot, Office of Public Archaeology, Brigham Young University. They will be collaborating closely with Douglas McFadden, GSENM archaeologist.

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McFadden, Douglas

1997 Formative Settlement on the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument: A Tale of Two Adaptations. In Learning from the Land: Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Science Symposium Proceedings, Cedar City, Utah, edited by Linda M. Hill, pp. 91-102. Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City.

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY FIELD SCHOOL
Archaeology Field School: The Archaeology of Ancestral Puebloans in Southwestern Utah

MAY 7 – JUNE 15, 2001

Anthropology 5300 (5 credits + \$400 fee)

Prerequisite: Anthropology 1030 World Archaeology or equivalent introductory course.

Application Deadline: April 2, 200.

Enrollment limited to 12 students and qualified applicants accepted on a first come, first serve basis. . . don't delay!

Participate in the excavation of an early Anasazi site (probably Basketmaker III, A.D. 700 – 1000) site near Kanab, Utah and the reconnaissance/recording of other Anasazi sites in the area. Students will acquire experience in stratigraphic excavation using the "feature system," archaeological survey, site recording, mapping, artifact management, archaeological laws, regulations and ethics, and the organization of an archaeological project. Evening activities will complement the fieldwork with artifact cataloging and discussion forums. The area provides opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and field trips to other archaeological sites.

Organization and schedule

Following a two-day orientation on campus in Logan, we will travel to our field camp location near Kanab and work three 10-day sessions with 4 day breaks in between (see below). A vehicle will return to Logan for each four-day break. The field school fee includes transportation, food, and communal camp equipment. Participants are organized into cooking and camp chore teams. Participants provide personal camping gear (e.g., tent, sleeping bag).

May 7 and 8. On USU campus in Logan for preparation.

May 9 – 18. First 10 day field session.

May 23 – June 1. Second 10 day field session.

June 6 – 15. Third 10 day field session.

Who is this course for?

The course is ideal for students considering employment in cultural resource management, environmental education, heritage resources management and tourism, and school teaching.

The course emphasizes the nuts and bolts of "dirt archaeology." Combined with life in a primitive desert field camp, the course can also provide a memorable experience for students of many backgrounds who desire some exposure to archaeology as part of their education.

Direct application forms (due April 2) and questions to:

Dr. Steven R. Simms
Anthropology
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-0730
(435) 797-1277
ssimms@hass.usu.edu

Attention nonresidents: Nonresident tuition is not charged for USU summer semester courses.

Application information. If an application form does not accompany this flyer, call or email for one. Detailed information will be sent upon acceptance. A place in the field school is not guaranteed until registration and tuition/fee payment is completed by the student.

UPAC ELECTIONS SPRING 2001
Regular and Special Elections

Please vote for one candidate to serve for a two year term for each position below.

Regular Elections:

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH

Kristen Curry _____

Lane Richens _____

SECRETARY

Rachel Quist _____

(write in) _____

Special Election:

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Bonnie Bass _____

(write in) _____

Return all completed ballots by mail to: Garth Portillo, UPAC President, 1447 E. 9090 South, Sandy, Utah 84093

BALLOTS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN April 13, 2001 TO BE COUNTED. Include Member Name on outside of the envelope. Note: If newsletter/ballot received by e-mail, PRINT ballot and MAIL when completed.



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