Multipurpose Room

Parking (enter from 1700 S.)
Utah Professional Archaeological Council
2020 Winter Meeting

Salt Lake City, Utah
Thursday February 20 - Saturday February 22, 2020

Salt Lake Community College
South City Campus Multipurpose Room
1575 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84115

A Special Thanks to Our Sponsors:
Utah Professional Archaeological Council

2020 Winter Meeting

February 20-22, 2020
Salt Lake Community College
Salt Lake City, Utah

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

These goals shall include but are not be limited to:

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

### Thursday, February 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</table>
| 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM | SLCC Multipurpose Room            | Consultants Meeting
Keynote Speaker: Dr. J. W. Joseph, past President of the Society of Historical Archaeology |
| 4:30 - 6:30 PM | Piper Down Pub, Temple Room (1492 State Street) | Meet and Greet/UPAC Social |

### Friday, February 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00 AM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>Poster Session/Morning Mingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM - 12:15 PM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>Paper Presentations</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:15 - 1:30 PM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 – 4:30 PM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>UPAC Business Meeting</td>
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### Saturday, February 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00 AM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>Coffee/Morning Mingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 11:00 AM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>Symposium: Archaeological Vandalism in Utah</td>
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### Sunday, February 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tour of Danger Cave and Juke Box Cave. Space is limited to 20 people. Email Ron Rood at <a href="mailto:rrood@metcalfarchaeology.com">rrood@metcalfarchaeology.com</a> with UPAC Danger Cave in the subject line.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td>SLCC Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>University of Utah Archaeological Center Tour with Blake Vernon and Brock James. Space is limited – please RSVP with Brock James at <a href="mailto:brock.james@anthro.utah.edu">brock.james@anthro.utah.edu</a>.</td>
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## Friday Poster Presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Poster Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Trammell and Jennifer DeGraffenried</td>
<td>A Stacked Rock Complex on Granite Mountain, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann S. Polk and Michael R. Polk</td>
<td>19th Century Chinese Railroad Worker Habitation Structures on the Central Pacific Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael L. Terlep, Joel Nicholas, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, and Timothy J. Ward</td>
<td>A Post-Chacoan Cylindrical Vessel from Northern Black Mesa, Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael S. Sheehan</td>
<td>It's One Site, and it's 90 Miles Long...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth P. Cannon and Houston Martin</td>
<td>Stable Isotopic Analysis of Chinese Domestic Animal Bones from the Central Pacific Railroad Community of Terrace, Box Elder County, Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston L. Martin and Kenneth P. Cannon</td>
<td>After the Golden Spike: Over 150 years of Maintenance and Preservation along the Promontory Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Jensen</td>
<td>A Source Study of Ancestral Puebloan Obsidian in San Juan County, Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Authors</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Sarah Herrera</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15</td>
<td>Kenneth P. Cannon, Molly Boeka Cannon, and Christopher W. Merritt</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Hannah Russell</td>
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<td>9:45</td>
<td>Michael Searcy</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Jacob Jepsen, Scott Ure, Ridge Anderson, and Michael Searcy</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Jason Chuipka and Shanna Diederichs</td>
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<td>10:45</td>
<td>Richae Knudsen</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>L. Brock James, Kaley Joyce, Kate E. Magargal, and Brian F. Codding</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Emily M. Cebrowski, L. Brock James, and Brian F. Codding</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Jody J. Patterson</td>
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<td>11:45</td>
<td>Heidi Roberts</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Wanda Raschkow</td>
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2020 UPAC Business Meeting

Friday, Feb 21, 2020, 1:30 PM

Agenda

1. Welcome/Call to Order
2. Approval of February 22, 2019 Minutes (Jessica Del Bozque)
3. UPAC Appreciation and Recognition of Vandalism/Looting Responses
   a. State Parks
   b. Dixie National Forest
4. Officer Reports
   a. President (Jody Patterson)
   b. Treasurer’s Report (Michael Ligman)
   c. VP Government Affairs (Mike Cannon)
   d. Membership and Elections (Liz Robinson)
      i. Positions for 2020-2022: President, Treasurer, VP of Membership and Ethics
   e. Utah Archaeology (Yoder)
5. USAS Update (Ron Rood and Pam Miller)
6. Old Business
   a. Subcommittee to Explore Ron Rood’s 2017 Motion concerning historic site documentation.
   b. Ethics Subcommittee
7. Future Considerations
8. Adjourn
## Saturday Symposium: Archaeological Vandalism in Utah

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Paper Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hora</td>
<td>Introducing &quot;Archaeological Vandalism in Utah&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:05</td>
<td>Ron Rood</td>
<td>Two Vastly Different Examples of Vandalism from the West Desert of Utah: Danger Cave (42To13) and the Captain Vanley T. Johnson Crash Site (42To7270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Tina Hart and Jewel Touchin</td>
<td>Logan Simpson's Rock Art Remediation Efforts in Arizona</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Patterson</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:50</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Mike Cannon and Deb Miller</td>
<td>Vandalized Archaeological Sites in Utah: Where and Why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hora and Savanna Agardy</td>
<td>Introducing Utah Public Archaeology Network's Campaign to Combat Vandalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hora</td>
<td>Archaeological Vandalism in Utah: Question and Answer Period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Stacked Rock Complex on Granite Mountain, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County Utah

Joshua Trammell and Jennifer DeGraffenried
Logan Simpson

Recent Work on Granite Mountain, U.S. Army Dugway Proving, has identified a stack rock complex. Prehistoric stacked rock features are known throughout North America, and are often considered sacred sites. However, stacked rock features remain understudied and poorly understood by archaeologist and cultural resource managers working in the Great Basin. Stacked Rock features can mark culturally significant areas on the landscape and be part of large landscape-level stacked rock complex. The majority of information on stacked rock features come from ethno-historic data from the Klamath and Modoc Tribes of northwestern America. These tribes have provided established protocols and guidelines for the treatment and recording of these features. However, in the Great Basin very little information exists regarding stacked rocks, nor are there well defined guidelines/protocols for dealing with these features. Consequently, these features are often overlooked, misinterpreted, and possibly mishandled by archaeologists. Determining the origins, functions and age of these features present considerable problems form cultural resource and land management agencies.

19th Century Chinese Railroad Worker Habitation Structures on the Central Pacific Railroad

Ann S. Polk, Michael R. Polk
Aspen Ridge Consultants

Following the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, there was an immediate need to provide maintenance crews along the line. The Central Pacific Railroad met this need, largely, through the employment of ethnic Chinese workers in Utah, Nevada and California, a pattern that continued for more than 20 years. These workers were provided with bunkhouses and, sometimes, cookhouses at many, if not all, section stations along the route. These frame buildings were generally similar to one another. Little is known about the structures, their origin and why specific sizes and types were chosen to be occupied by Chinese workers. This study explores what is known about the infrastructure and what its nature may suggest about Chinese and European American worker relations.

A Post-Chacoan Cylindrical Vessel from Northern Black Mesa, Arizona

Michael L. Terlep, Joel Nicholas, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, Timothy J. Ward
Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake Field Office, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, Museum of Northern Arizona/Northern Arizona University, and Millsaps College

A recently identified Tusayan Polychrome (AD. 1125-1290) jar from northern Black Mesa, Arizona represents the only known Post-Chacoan cylindrical vessel. Identified within the midden of a small late Pueblo II-early Pueblo III period habitation site the jar circumstantially connects Ancestral Puebloan groups in the Kayenta area to the Chacoan system. This presentation discusses the context of the jar, Hopi interpretations and insights, and ongoing residue analysis leading to two sociocultural considerations. First, we consider the possible connections between the Ancestral Puebloans of western Kayenta and Chaco Canyon, a 220 kilometers space separated by the Chuska Mountains. Second, we reflect on the ritual beverage consumption associated with Chacoan cylindrical vessels and its connections to the Kayenta heartland.
It’s One Site, and it’s 90 Miles Long…

Michael S. Sheehan, Ph.D.
Bureau of Land Management

The recordation, analysis, and preservation, of very large historic sites presents a series of interesting and unique challenges. The largest remaining segment of the Transcontinental Railroad in Box Elder County, Utah, provides an ideal laboratory for the exploration these challenges. This poster will examine approaches taken to the recordation of small section stations, large town-sites, and numerous architectural features. It will also summarize some of the analytical results obtained in the study of Terrace, Utah. Particularly interesting insights into ethnic relationships and space allocation in a late 19th century frontier town-site has been obtained. The preservation of such large sites, specifically with regard to standing architecture and looting, represents an ongoing problem. Numerous architectural features, mainly trestles and culverts remain along this segment of the railroad grade. An example of innovative preservation will be provided. In addition, the causes and consequences of looting will also be examined.

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

Kenneth P. Cannon and Houston Martin
Cannon Heritage Consultants

Analysis of stable isotopes in bone collagen has been widely used to determine diet in humans and other vertebrates. The methods are well established in theory and practice. This exploratory project is focused on pig and cattle bones collected from Chinese and European American surface contexts at Terrace (42BO547) to obtain $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ isotopic signatures. Comparison with isotopic signatures from local plants and animals, plus published records, will provide a picture of whether these animals were being raised locally or being imported. Understanding the development of food networks along the Transcontinental Railroad with specific attention to the immigrant Chinese community is an important topic of research involving the archaeological record. The information obtained can move beyond a simple understanding of local economic conditions to explore intimate details of this immigrant group and how they adapted traditional foodways to the potential constraints of living in America.

After the Golden Spike: Over 150 years of Maintenance and Preservation along the Promontory Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad Grade

Houston L. Martin
Kenneth P. Cannon
Cannon Heritage Consultants

The Promontory Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, encompassing over 90 miles of the historic railroad grade, is significant for its well-preserved water divergence infrastructure. Cannon Heritage Consultants recently completed a full inventory of features, including photo-documentation and description, along this section of the Transcontinental Railroad and recorded over 160 culverts and trestles. We cross-referenced our results against historic bridge inspection records, which allowed us to identify temporal and spatial patterns of railroad maintenance, as well as highlighting primary threats to future preservation. After the past 150 years, many of these features remain as monuments to this historic achievement and the labor of thousands that made it possible. In addition to aiding in preservation and management efforts, our research will benefit the public through outreach and creation of resources such as story maps.
A Source Study of Ancestral Puebloan Obsidian in San Juan County, Utah

Samuel Jensen
Brigham Young University

The importance of the Chaco System in the American Southwest and northern Mexico has long been recognized. However, the exact nature and extent of that system are still a topic of debate among archaeologists. Potential Chacoan outlying sites have been identified as far north as southeastern Utah and southwestern Colorado, but whether these sites represent a Chacoan presence in the region or a simple stylistic influence is unclear. This study aims to better understand the nature of the relationship between the Chaco System and northern Southwest through the X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) of Ancestral Puebloan obsidian. Through this analysis, patterns in lithic procurement can be identified across time and space. These patterns are then compared across time to better understand the relationship between the northern Southwest and the Chaco System.
The Roads Less Traveled: Recording Historic Roads on Large Landscape Projects
Sarah Herrera
US Forest Service
The Canyons Project, a Manti-La Sal National Forest timber sale covering over 36,000 acres, includes one hundred potentially historic roads totaling 512 miles. To consider the effects of an anticipated 10 years of timber haul trucks impacting those roads, Forest archaeologists, in consultation with USHPO, used the UPAC Linear Guide to create a template for determining an effective road recordation strategy. This strategy included: documentation of roads likely to be heavily used during the project; intensive research on the historical development of each road within the context of the forest road system; and examination of each road’s current condition and needs for improvement. Using this strategy, only seven roads were recorded as sites. This upfront investment in research and consultation provides a simplified path and positive consultation outcome for recording roads on large landscape projects, as it did for the Canyons Project.

Protection and Interpretation of the Promontory Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, Box Elder County, Utah
Kenneth P. Cannon, Molly Boeka Cannon, Christopher W. Merritt
Cannon Heritage Consultants
Cannon Heritage Consultants, in partnership with the Museum of Anthropology at Utah State University and Utah State History, recently received a National Park Service Preservation Technology and Training Grant to create a technical GIS and GIS storymap on the archaeology of the Promontory Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad grade. This east bound section joined the west bound Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory in 1869. The abandonment of the grade following construction of the Lucin Cutoff in 1904 essentially left an 87-mile long time capsule. The GIS portion of the project will develop a risk assessment model for the evaluation of the remaining features and provide some insight into long-term preservation. This GIS will be hosted by Utah State History and available for query by researchers. The GIS storymap will provide maps, historic photographs, oral histories, and a continued update on the ongoing archaeological research along the grade in a multimedia format. Elementary and high school educators are the target audience for the storymap.

Looking at the World Through Rose-Colored Flaked Glass
Hannah Russell
Cottonwood Archaeology
Flaked glass can be a critical keystone artifact in identifying historic Indigenous sites. Yet flaked glass is frequently overlooked or looked at skeptically and dismissed. The effect of overlooking or dismissing flaked glass is a narrowed archaeological perspective and understanding of the Indigenous experience during the historic period. This presentation will look at flaked glass from known contexts and existing literature to establish a baseline, and then introduce how-to YouTube videos and traditional lithic analysis techniques to explore how to identify and validate flaked glass with a critical and objective eye. Lastly, the presentation will look at flaked glass from two archaeological sites in southern Utah to apply the information and techniques presented. The sum-total goal of this presentation will be to explore this artifact type with new perspective-looking at the world through rose-colored flaked glass- that can enhance our archaeological knowledge of the historic Indigenous landscape.
Historical and Archaeological Evidence for Flooding in West Provo, Utah
Michael Searcy
Brigham Young University
Utah Lake in Utah County, Utah, has been a wealth of resources for generations of people over thousands of years. The lake’s waters also have regularly breached its banks and adversely affected the lives of many people. Using both historical and archaeological data, I provide evidence for successive flooding events that are likely to persist into the future. This same information is used to suggest that Provo City is making poor decisions in their current development of this area next to the lake.

A Mound in the Meadow: Preliminary Survey and Excavation Results of Wolf Mound, Utah
Jacob Jepsen, Scott Ure, Ridge Anderson, Michael Searcy
Brigham Young University
Over the last decade, BYU excavations at Wolf Village near Goshen Utah greatly expanded our understanding of the Fremont Culture in the southern Utah Valley. Although the excavations at Wolf Village have concluded, research archaeologists at BYU continue to implement new methods to study the prehistoric peoples that inhabited this area. This paper describes the preliminary terrestrial and aerial survey techniques used to acquire archaeological data from a potential Fremont mound three miles north of Wolf Village in Goshen, Utah. The survey methods we used influenced our research design and subsequent test excavation to ground-truthing the anomalies identified prior to excavation. This research showcases the multi-methodological remote sensing applications for detecting prehistoric Fremont habitation sites in the region, as well as the surprising preliminary results of our short excavation season.

New Insights into the Newspaper Rock Panel in Indian Creek, Southeast Utah
Jason Chuipka and Shanna Diederichs
Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Newspaper Rock (42SA1776) is an iconic multi-component petroglyph panel with hundreds of pecked elements attributable to many different traditions (Desert Archaic, Ancestral Pueblo, Fremont, Ute, Navajo, and historic Euro-American). Despite decades of research focus and citation, the entire panel had never been drawn to scale. Detailed illustration and photogrammetry modeling for the current project has generated more data regarding the temporal associations in the panel, and reworking of elements over time.
Lithic Material Procurement and Processing of the Ancestral Puebloans in Montezuma Canyon
Richae Knudsen
Brigham Young University

Recent analysis of lithic materials from Ancestral Puebloan sites in Montezuma Canyon demonstrates differences between the northern and southern sites in terms of practices of lithic procurement and processing. Materials from Alkali Ridge and Coal Bed Village had more lithic debitage without cortex, while those from Cave Canyon Village and Three Kiva Ruin had a much higher frequency of debitage with cortex. These data sets suggest that the northern sites performed primary flaking away from home, while those in the south did their primary flaking at home. I use the Field Processing Model in conjunction with data from Montezuma Canyon to demonstrate how the geography may have affected the people’s procurement and processing practices. However, a model is only as good as the circumstances it applies to. It is necessary to consider the actual circumstances of the time and how they nuance the Field Processing Model.

A stone in the hand is worth how many in the bush? Applying the Marginal Value Theorem to understand optimal toolstone transportation, processing, and discard decisions.
L. Brock James, Kaley Joyce, Kate E. Magargal, Brian F. C doding
University of Utah Archaeological Center

The acquisition and transport of material for the manufacturing of flaked stone tools comes at a cost. Numerous studies evaluate how processing may reduce transport costs, often using theory from behavioral ecology, such as central place foraging and field processing models, as a guide. However, to date these studies do not adequately address either the continued reuse of toolstone over distance and time, or the repeated use of toolstone by multiple individuals. To remedy this, we offer a novel application of the marginal value theorem to lithic acquisition and conveyance. Specifically, this study examines the impact of distance on processing intensity and abandonment of lithic cores, and quantifies these spatial patterns in terms of environmental quality. The strengths and weaknesses of these approaches are evaluated, and predictions of archaeological outcomes resulting from behaviors driven by marginal value theorem are tested. We test these predictions through an artifact inventory and analysis of several archaeological sites in the Lower Dolores River canyon lands in east-central Utah. The results support the model predictions, showing that the degree of processing represented in lithic assemblages increases as a response to the decreasing quality and abundance of available lithic material further away from the source. This novel theoretical framework offers some general insights that are capable of explaining variation in the distribution of lithic artifacts across diverse archaeological contexts.

Weary Feet and Flaked Stone: Testing the predictive power of cost path analysis as a suitability measure for Ideal Free Distribution.
Emily M. Cebrowski, L. Brock James, Brian F. Codding
University of Utah

Past human behavior can be predicted through the application of human ecology optimality models. In this project, we test the predictive power of using cost path analysis to determine suitability for an Idea Free Distribution model. In doing so we test the relative impact of travel cost to and from an economically important lithic source in the Lower Dolores River Watershed. The highly incised canyon systems significantly limit the possible paths that can be taken between sites, and result in high travel costs which provides a unique opportunity to test this hypothesis. Current results indicate that there is a positive relationship between site density and path suitability.
Aerial Reconnaissance of Beef Basin: Application and Feasibility of Aerial Archaeology in Southeastern Utah.

Jody J. Patterson
Montgomery Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Focusing on the Beef Basin area as a case study, this paper explores the application of simple remote sensing and aerial archaeology methods and techniques commonly applied in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa to assess the potential of the remote discovery, characterization, classification, and condition of historic and prehistoric structures over large or remote areas in southeast Utah. The examination of existing aerial imagery resulted in the identification of 143 potential targets in the 105 km2 project area. Compared with Class III inventories in the area, the examination of aerial imagery identified 50 percent of the documented “open architectural sites”. Just over 100 targets that could not be associated with previously recorded sites were overflown in a small airplane and obliquely photographed from a low angle. The photographs served to verify the presence of an archaeological site, collect enough data for preliminary mapping and classification, and determine the overall condition and impacts to the site and surrounding area. While numerous structural sites are still “missed” by the approach, it has significant potential for future management actions (lease sales, management plans), site monitoring, and landscape level research.

Deconstructing Impacts Versus Effects When Evaluating ATV Trail Impacts to Prehistoric Sites

Heidi Roberts
HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology

Many of us have been involved with ATV trail surveys and have been asked to evaluate the impacts of those trails on prehistoric sites. This is no straight-forward matter when your point of reference is a single visit to the site, and the extent of the buried cultural deposits are unknown. How do we know if important artifacts been collected by visitors, and how can we determine if the trail has done significant damage to that charcoal stain exposed in the center? Is the site imminently threatened or in stable condition? This paper explores sites containing room blocks, pithouses, brush shelters, and thermal features that were excavated beneath two-track roads.

Site Stewardship: Update and Future Plans

Wanda Raschkow
Friends of Cedar Mesa

The Bureau of Land Management and Friends of Cedar Mesa have worked collaboratively to develop a Statewide Heritage Stewardship Program. Nearly 100 volunteer stewards, in five BLM field offices, have participated in training classes. In 2019 stewards contributed over 1000 hours to monitoring heritage sites on BLM managed lands. The next step is to expand the program to include more agencies, more locations, and more stewards. Find out how we plan to achieve this goal and how you can get in on the action!
Introducing “Archaeological Vandalism in Utah”
Elizabeth Hora
State Historic Preservation Office
A short (5 minute) introduction to the presenters and topics in the "Archaeological Vandalism in Utah" symposium. This symposium features real world examples of archaeological vandalism as well as toolkits for how archaeologists can lead the way in combating the problem.

Two Vastly Different Examples of Vandalism from the West Desert of Utah: Danger Cave (42To13) and the Captain Vanley T. Johnson Crash Site (42To7270)
Ron Rood
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc
Vandalism, in terms of cultural resources means damaging or removing cultural resources from its context without proper documentation. However, right vs. wrong or ethical vs. unethical may be a gray area with regard to some types of cultural resource sites and for some people. Is vandalism as we understand it, or define it as archaeologists, always vandalism in the mind of the general public; perhaps even within the archaeology loving public? In this paper, I will look at a case of clear, malicious, bone-headed, idiotic thievery at Danger Cave (42To13) and one case of, well I’m not actually sure what to call it at a 1950s Air Force F-86 Saber Fighter Jet airplane crash site (42To7270). Both of these examples are vastly different but are perhaps important to think about as we craft our public messages concerning cultural resource protections.

Logan Simpson’s Rock Art Remediation Efforts in Arizona
Tina Hart and Jewel Touchin
Logan Simpson
Logan Simpson, in partnership with federal agencies, state agencies, and Tribes, has helped combat archaeological vandalism through rock art remediation efforts in Arizona. Our staff has participated in several projects involving removal of painted graffiti on petroglyph panels throughout southern Arizona, both as volunteer participants and as educators. This presentation showcases our success stories and offers a path to do our share to help deter archaeological vandalism in Utah.

Jessica Del Bozque and Jody J. Patterson
Montgomery Archaeological Consultants
The West Tavaputs Plateau Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan (WTP-CRMP) serves to monitor human-caused changes to cultural resource site conditions associated with the West Tavaputs Plateau Natural Gas Full Field Development Project. Begun in 2010, the plan calls for the yearly monitoring of 39 sites scattered throughout Nine Mile Canyon and the surrounding area to assess changes in overall site condition related to litter, camping, ATV, pedestrian, agricultural, livestock, development, and vandalism related impacts. Yearly site assessments include repeat and documentation photography, qualitative condition assessments, and impact mapping. Data collected to date indicates that pedestrian related impacts (including litter, vandalism, and the establishment of social trails) are increasing, though not a statistically significant level. Similarly, development and ATV related impacts have also increased slightly. Increases in certain types of impacts appear correlated with the paving of the Nine Mile Canyon road.
Vandalized Archaeological Sites in Utah: Where and Why?
Mike Cannon and Deb Miller
PaleoWest and State Historic Preservation Office
Efforts to prevent vandalism to archaeological sites, and to manage sites that have been vandalized, can be aided by knowing where vandalized sites are most likely to be located and what factors contribute to site vandalism. We use data from the Utah Division of State History Antiquities Section Data to help address such issues, exploring geographic patterns in the distribution of vandalized sites and, in at least a preliminary manner, demographic and economic factors that may be associated with higher rates of site vandalism in certain areas.

Introducing Utah Public Archaeology Network’s Campaign to Combat Vandalism
Elizabeth Hora, Savanna Agardy
State Historic Preservation Office, Division of State History, State of Utah
The Utah Public Archaeology Network’s (UPAN) 2020 Campaign, Combating Vandalism, aims to eliminate vandalism to archaeological sites in Utah. Through achieving this goal, the campaign projects to understand the problem, brainstorm solutions, and coordinate projects with emphasis on data, outreach, and remediation. Through data, we can understand who is causing the destruction, where the damage is occurring, and what the methods of damage are being used. Moreover, outreach and education identifies audiences, tailors messages, and disseminates information while remediation asks the questions of if the damage should be fixed and how can future damage be prevented. This presentation will introduce UPAN’s 2020 campaign to the professional archaeologists of Utah and encourage agencies, organizations, and consultants to assist in spearheading projects that will work toward the goal of eliminating vandalism to archaeological sites in Utah.

Archaeological Vandalism in Utah: Question and Answer Period
Elizabeth Hora
State Historic Preservation Office
A short (15 to 20 minute) period after the presentations are done so that people can ask questions and hear answers from others in the room. Everyone has encountered archaeological vandalism at one time or another, and everyone has stories to share and tips to provide.
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