



# Utah Statewide Archaeological Society

## Hunting and Gatherings

*Once sponsored in part by a grant from the Utah Division of State History*

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# USAS

## Executive Board

### Meetings

**March 20, 2009**

**Museum of Peoples and  
Cultures  
700 N. 100 E. Provo. Utah**

**UTAH STATEWIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
SPRING MEETING  
MUSEUM OF PEOPLES AND CULTURES  
March 20, 2010  
10:00 am**

The Utah County Chapter of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society will host the quarterly USAS Presidents meeting. Our guest speaker will be Paul Stavast with BYU's Museum of Peoples and Cultures, The Teaching Museum. Paul's Presentation will be an introduction to archives with the objective of letting USAS know what questions to explore in setting up our archives. He will use case studies of what has done at the museum and discuss the nuts and bolts of archiving.

The Statewide USAS officers have been trying to get our archives together and organized for some time. This will be a great opportunity for our group to take stock of our history and look to preserving that history for the future. Several following articles highlight archives from around the state.

### ***Audio Tour Available for "New Lives" Exhibition.***

An audio tour to accompany the exhibition “New Lives: Building Community at Fourmile Ruin” is now available for download at [mpc.byu.edu](http://mpc.byu.edu). The 18-minute production is a great option for people visiting the museum on their own, but still wanting the extra information and expert commentary of a tour.

“The script was developed to meet the needs of anthropology students, but we also wanted to make it accessible and interesting to anyone visiting the exhibition,” says Kari Nelson, Curator of Education at the MPC.

The audio tour is narrated by MPC Docent Rebekah Davis (you’ll recognize her voice if you’ve attended story time!) and includes music, quotes, and excerpts from a KBYU interview with archaeologist Dr. Jim Allison. To download the mp3 file, click the “Education” tab at [mpc.byu.edu](http://mpc.byu.edu) and follow the “Audio Tour Instructions.”

#### ***Archaeology Field School Excavates in Fremont***

This past summer a group of archaeology majors went to a site called Wolf Village, near the south end of Utah Lake, as a part of archaeology field school. This Fremont site dates back to AD 1100, and there the group uncovered adobe walls, hearths, and post holes. They also discovered pit houses, fish bones, mammal and human bones, and ancient corn.

“[The students] spent ten hours a day, five days a week learning digging, mapping, creating records — archaeology,” said Ann Hicken, one of the crew chiefs of the excavations.

During Fall semester, the students in the field school analysis class put a lot of work into analyzing the excavated remains. And this analysis allowed them to discover what resources were available at that time. “We found some large mammal bones crushed into tiny pieces,” Hicken said. “This means that the natives were trying to get as much marrow and nutrients out of the bone as they could.”

Other objects discovered also gave clues about life in Fremont society. The ancient corn provides evidence that the people had some agriculture, while the fish bones shows that the people were exploiting Utah Lake and surrounding rivers to provide meat for their families. Some of the artifacts discovered may be included in the Museum’s upcoming exhibit featuring Utah Valley Archaeology.

### **Dear USAS Members,**

USAS signed on to the 9 Mile Programmatic Agreement (PA), to address mitigation of the potential adverse effect of the West Tavaputs Plateau Natural Gas Full Field Development Plan on January 5th, 2010 at the Utah State Capitol. I think it is a document that USAS members can live with. There were several compromises made by all groups involved.

Some concerns included that USAS and the Nine Mile canyon Coalition wanted an alternate route through Trail Canyon for Bill Barrett's trucks to travel through, which was denied. We are worried that the BLM may not truly enforce, and Bill Barrett may not comply with the terms and we may not be able to bring a lawsuit on certain matters relating to the PA.

Positive items included in the agreement are that the BLM said that they would upon the signing of the agreement develop a site stewardship program in the West Tavaputs, and cooperate with groups such as Utah State History, College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum, USAS, UPAC and URARA in developing and implementing site interpretation and dust suppression on the road. We can help "police" the PA terms and represent USAS and the Nine Mile Canyon's interests in the Canyon. We can have a voice at the table and speak up if the terms are not being met. We can help BLM model good behavior and terminate our concurrence at any time if we see that the terms of the PA are not being carried out as written. We will have a better chance to effect the right changes if we have a place at the table.

Signatories include: The Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Bill Barrett Corporation, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA), a Carbon County Commissioner, and a Duchesne County Commissioner.

Groups of concurring parties are: Public Lands Policy Coordination Office; Nine Mile Canyon Coalition; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Barrier Canyon Style Project; Utah Rock Art Research Association; Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance; Utah Professional Archaeological Council; Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance; and The Utah Statewide Archaeological Society.

Other concurring parties that did not attend any of the meetings are: Ute Indian Tribe; Hopi Tribe; Navaho Nation; and Southern Piute Tribe of Utah.

Margene Hackney, President Utah Statewide Archaeological Society

## Rock Art Archives at Edge of the Cedars Museum

Photo by Laurel Casjens

Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum in Blanding is pleased to announce that the Earthwatch/BLM Rock Art Project digital image archives are available for research. The collection features more than 1,500 digital images of southeastern Utah rock art, from pre-Basketmaker through the historic period. Digitization was funded through a grant from the Utah State Historical Records Advisory Board. The searchable digital image collection is open to researchers, educators, and members of the general public through a computer terminal in the museum library.



42Sa25157, Alcove Site, Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, UT  
Basketmaker II-III, Pueblo II-III pictographs  
4x5 color film scanned as 2000 dpi TIFF

The digital archives represent about half of the sites documented by the Earthwatch/BLM project (1993-2001) in Cedar Mesa/Grand Gulch, Beef Basin, Fable Valley, Montezuma Creek, and the San Juan River corridor. Archaeologist Sally Cole directed the project; the work was carried out by volunteers from Utah and across the United States. Edge of the Cedars Museum also houses the complete original project records including some 3,000 drawings; 11,000 color slides; and 5,000 prints, negatives, and transparencies documenting sites in Grand County and San Juan County, Utah. Both the original documentation and the digital archives are available for research.

Deborah Westfall, the museum's curator of collections, describes the Earthwatch/BLM archives as "the largest and best-documented collection of prehistoric and ethnographic rock art images for southeast Utah."

Some drawings and photos from the project appear in the revised and updated edition of Sally Cole's book, *Legacy on Stone: Rock Art of the Colorado Plateau and Four Corners Region* (Johnson Books, 2009). Copies of some of the drawings have been on display at the BLM's Kane Gulch Ranger Station (open seasonally), off Highway 261 near Grand Gulch.

Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum (<http://stateparks.utah.gov/parks/edge-of-the-cedars>) is an Ancestral Puebloan site, museum, and archaeological repository. It is located at 660 West 400 North in Blanding. Hours: Monday-Saturday, 9 AM-5 PM; closed Sundays. Please call the museum at 435-678-2238 for more information or to schedule a research appointment.

Erica Olsen  
Project Archivist

## **State History News**

### **Utah Archaeology Journal**

The Utah Archaeology 2008 is now available from the Utah Division of State History 300 Rio Grande Depot , Salt Lake City, UT .

#### **State warns UTA about trespassing on ancient site; Utah tribes complain of disrespect**

**KSL.com** March 4th, 2010 @ 8:20pm

By John Daley

DRAPER -- Utah's five American Indian tribes are calling out the Utah Transit Authority for trespassing and damaging protected state land that contains the site of a 3,000-year-old village.

The land is east of the Jordan River, north of Bangerter Highway. Utah's five tribes call it Soo'nkahni, meaning "land of many homes." Their ancestors lived there thousands of years ago and developed some of the region's first agriculture.

Archaeologists say the site, considered one of Utah's most significant, contains tens of thousands of artifacts. When controversy erupted last year about building a massive development next to UTA's FrontRunner South line, the governor signed a deal to protect it.

Thursday, the tribes criticized UTA. They say the agency has since trespassed and damaged the land, is out of compliance with a federal water permit, and hasn't consulted with tribes as required.

"They've got to follow all those federal laws, which includes heavy consultation with Indian tribes, mainly because there have been artifacts found within that same area," says Curtis Cesspooch, with the Ute Tribal Council.

UTA says the trespass may have been caused by confusion over a property line, and they have stopped work in that area.

"Our contractor was out there working on our property and depositing some top soil adjacent to the work site. Our contractor thought it was UTA-owned property," says UTA spokesman Gerry Carpenter.

Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire and State Land sent a letter to UTA last month alerting the agency that it had "likely" trespassed onto state lands. The letter denied UTA access to the area until the issue is resolved.

After a neighbor complained last month about UTA construction extending beyond what had been approved, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sent the neighbor a letter saying the Corps had not received a request from UTA to modify its project permit.

UTA says it's in the process of applying for a modification of its federal water permit.

Big picture: the tribes say the troubles are the result of a proposed, huge, fast-tracked development next to the rail line. They see a lack of respect for them and land they consider sacred.

"I just feel like we're not taken seriously enough," says Madeline Greymountain, council member with the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Indian Reservation.

"That we're insignificant," Cesspooch added, "that we don't matter."

"If there was any trespass, UTA would like to apologize and will do everything necessary to rectify the situation," Carpenter says.

The groups aren't ruling out filing a lawsuit, but say it's expensive and time-consuming. They say they hope to be able to find common ground with UTA moving forward.

## **'The Source': The inside story of the key player in feds' Indian artifacts case**

Ted Gardiner says he saw a wrong that needed righting; he feared for his life, then took it himself.

By Patty Henetz

The Salt Lake Tribune

Updated: 03/05/2010 07:06:42 AM MST

The undercover operative chafed at how federal officials managed a news conference last summer about the diggers, dealers and collectors he helped snare for trading in artifacts looted from graves and ruins on public lands.

Reporters were quick to question FBI Special Agent in Charge Timothy Fuhrman about the civilian operative, identified only as "The Source" and described as an insider. Had the Feds flipped the informant? Was there a quid pro quo, a promise of leniency or immunity? Fuhrman wouldn't answer directly, but said the illegal trade was a multimillion-dollar industry.

"They are people who know what they are doing," Fuhrman said. "There's a network."

Ted Gardiner, the Source who volunteered his undercover service to the FBI, fretted the vague answer tarred him as much as the 24 accused felons he had helped bust.

To find the complete article follow the link below.

[http://www.sltrib.com/ci\\_14515626](http://www.sltrib.com/ci_14515626)

## **USAS Chapter News**

### **Castle Valley Chapter's Carbon Dated News**

Elections were held at the November 19, 2009 meeting. The following members were elected. Sarah Botkin was elected for Vice-president, Cliff Green for secretary and Robyn Hedegaard for treasurer. Craig E. Royce became President on January 1, 2010.

CVAS thanks Alan Green, past president, Karen Green, past secretary and Chanel Atwood past treasurer for the excellent work that they have done for the Castle Valley Chapter.

### New Officers

**President**, Craig E. Royce, was born in Oakland California, and received a B.S. degree from the University of Kentucky, where he became interested in the people and art of the Appalachian southern highlands; He returned to California and opened a museum/gallery in the art colony of Laguna Beach. That featured art from the southern highlands.

He has also discovered and recorded seven archaic and prehistoric archaeological sites in the Northern Canyonlands Province of the Colorado Plateau in the San Rafael Swell. These sites have been assigned site numbers at the Utah Division of State History. Artifacts from the largest of these sites have been curated at the CEU Prehistoric Museum where he volunteers his time in the archaeology lab.

He has published a book; *Country Miles are Longer than City Miles: An Important Document in Art and Social History of Americana*.

Craig teaches school at Pinnacle Academy in Price, maintains a home in Lexington Kentucky and currently lives in East Carbon, Utah.

**Vice-President**, Sarah Botkin was born in San Diego, California. She attended High School in Payson, Utah, and received a scholarship to the College of Eastern Utah. She is currently taking classes in anthropology and is undecided about what her major will be.

She started out as an intern at the museum and eventually became a gift shop clerk there. She is also employed at Arby's Roast Beef fast food chain in Price where she currently lives.

**Recording Secretary**, Cliff Green was born in Southern California. He and his family moved to Price 9 years ago. Cliff is a professional artist who specializes in sculpting extinct animals. He has done this for two decades.

He has completed a large seven sculpture assignment from the Disney Channel for their "When Dinosaurs Roamed America." That premiered in July 2001.

He has also completed a large commission for the College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum in early 2002. He scalped and painted nine 1/10 dinosaurs that are currently being used for educational purposes. Copies of these 9 dinosaurs are being used extensively in lecture circuits to public schools in both Utah and Colorado to teach children about natural history.

In September 2006 Cliff completed a full scale Hagryphus giganteus dinosaur for the Elizabeth Deshaw museum's feathered dinosaur exhibit.

In November 2008 he completed a full sized fiberglass resin 11 foot short face bear for the Eccles Dinosaur Park in Ogden, Utah.

Cliff is currently attending C.E.U. he has found an interest in Archaeology and History.

**Treasurer**, Robyn Hedegaard was born in Utah. She grew up in Sandy and Tooele, Utah. Her younger years were spent in South West, and Four Corners area. She was there when they began paving highway 6. She obtained her RN, BSN in 1986 cum laude from Westminster College in Salt Lake City.

She spent a couple of decades being the working mother of 2. She had jobs as a nurse in all of the Salt Lake Valley Hospitals. She worked 12 hour shifts.

She enjoyed camping, hiking, river rafting and four wheeling in the Canyonlands. She has a love of geology. She loves looking at rocks and leaverites.

She moved to East Carbon City in the early 90's. She has hiked a lot in the Bookcliffs, Nine Mile Canyon and camping in the Swell. She now has some health problems and is on oxygen but she still hikes and camps.

She hated the BLM for the chaining that occurred in the 80's. But admits it did uncover many archaeological sites.

### **Castle Valley Chapter's Christmas party**

On Friday December 4, 2010 the group met in the upstairs classroom to celebrate Christmas. There were 22 people in attendance. A meat tray and rolls were provided and everyone brought some items for the potluck.

When everyone was full of the good food the popular game of the gift exchange was started. It was as exciting as ever. Barb Benson took several photos. Don Burge got the CVAS Bear and will take him to several places to be photographed. Below are some of the photos. Thanks to Barb for the pictures and everyone who supplied the food.

### **January 21 Lecture and Meeting**

On Thursday January 21, the first meeting of the year will be very stimulating. The guest speaker will be Don Burge, a founding member of the College of Eastern Utah. He also helped form the Castle Valley Chapter of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society. He is an Honorary Member of the club.

The title of his lecture will be *The People Behind the Evolution of the College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum and the Castle Valley Chapter.*

The program will start at 7:00pm and there will be a short business meeting before the lecture. Craig Royce will furnish refreshments. The program is free and opened to the public.

### **February 18 Lecture and Meeting**

On Thursday February 18 The Castle Valley Chapter will present a lecture by Charmaine Thompson. The lecture will be about the newest find, a pot found under a rock overhang in the Manti-LaSalle National Forest this December. Charmaine will give the group all the details of this extraordinary discovery.



***The Pot Found in Manti-LaSal Thought to be Several Centuries Old***

By Richard Shaw

A pot discovered under a rock in one of the canyons in the Manti-LaSal National Forest in early December may be between 800-1000 years old.

"We will be doing a lot of study on this, but it appears to be Anasazi or Fremont in origin," said Charmaine Thompson, the archaeologist for the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

It was found when Casey Mickelsen, DWR conservation officer, was patrolling the area and saw it sitting under an outcropping.

"Someone did us quite a favor a long time ago," said Renee Barlow, the archaeologist for the College of Eastern Utah Museum, which collaborated with the National Forest Service on collecting the artifact. "They sat it under the rock resting gently on this bed of cedar bark. It is in fantastic shape."

A team of Forest Service personnel, CEU officials, Mickelsen - who found the artifact - removed it from its near-millenia resting place on Friday afternoon.

"One of the best things that could happen was that Casey found it and did all the right things to take care of it," said Thompson. "He realized its importance, put rocks around the opening to keep anyone else from finding it and contacted us immediately. We then contacted the CEU Museum to help us remove it because they have the expertise to handle and work with delicate artifacts like this."

The Fremont and Anasazi often traded items and there is speculation that it could be from either group and may have originated as far away as Arizona. But both archaeologists agreed that the Fremonts also often copied Anasazi pottery and it could be one of the copies as well.

"It would be wonderful if it was locally made," stated Barlow. "But either way is exciting. It's a win-win for everyone; for the museum, for the forest service and for the public."

The pot and accompanying base material will be under study for some time, but both agencies are determined to put it on display for the public as soon as possible.

"We like to keep artifacts in official repositories as close to the sources where they were found as possible," said Thompson. "It will be displayed here at the CEU museum and we will also be working to display it at the Museum of the San Rafael in Emery County as well, so people there can see it as well."

"It's a thrill for the CEU museum to be involved in a project like this," said Barlow. "It's the best of both worlds; not only will we be able to use all the information with it and around it, but it was found in situ. It is where the ancients left it 800 or 900 years ago."

The pot has art on it although at this point some of that is covered by residue of various kinds. It is also full of sediment from the years of sitting under the rock. That could mean there is food particles in the bottom as well, which would give researchers more to go on.

"While it was sitting there uncovered, it could have been completely covered at one time and the sediment is left from that," said Thompson. "But regardless, research wise this is a treasure."

Work will begin right away with specialist coming into the museum to study the pot. In addition some chemical analysis will be done either at the museum or at a research facility that specializes in this kind of artifact.

## **Salt Lake / Davis Chapter News**

### ***Tartar From Ancient Skull Leads to New Discovery.***

A new method of research has been used at BYU, and it has led to spectacular results. Scott Ure, from the Anthropology department, recently used the tartar build up on a skull to analyze phytolith and starch grain remains. Through this process, Ure found information on the ancient diet of the individual. "That was a pretty exciting recovery," Ure said.

This method was introduced to Ure by Dr. Darrell Thomas, a dentist from Salt Lake, after giving a presentation on his research in Oregon. Ure and Thomas removed a small amount of tartar from the

lower mandible of a skull and sent it to a facility in Denver, where the microscopic pollen left off from plants was analyzed and identified. They found remains of corn, wild potato, and other species.

This intriguing discovery would have been difficult to determine were it not for the phytolith and starch grain analysis – it gives specific information that normal processes involving stable isotopes don't. This method of analysis is also unique because it doesn't destroy the human remains being tested. "The main drawback is that it's expensive, but it's worth it for a high profile project," Ure said.

## Central Utah News

### Tiny bones are big find



A jaw of a fossil mouse from central Utah sits on a penny for size comparison.

### *The Richfield Reaper*

By David Anderson - Associate Editor

Tuesday, February 9, 2010 3:17 PM MST

A newly-published report by a Utah paleontologist details the discovery of two new prehistoric rodents, which were first discovered near the Sevier River by a couple from Annabella. The site also turned up several hundred vertebrate fossils, including those belonging to extinct camels, carnivores, rabbits and elephants, according to Don DeBlieux, the Utah Geological Survey paleontologist who co-authored the report. "In addition to identifying the new species, the findings are significant because until now, Utah has been a big hole in the Miocene map of western North America for fossil mammals," DeBlieux said. "The uplift and erosion of the Colorado Plateau, which makes Utah such a good place for finding dinosaur fossils, means that younger rocks and fossils ... have been washed away." Jeff and Denise Roberts, Annabella, first discovered the fossil site in 1996 in the Sevier River Formation, and a team from UGS received approval to excavate the site from the U.S. Forest Service in 2002. The UGS received assistance in identifying the rodents from Bill Korth of the Rochester Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology in Rochester, N.Y., who assisted DeBlieux in writing the report, which was published in the *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* last month. DeBlieux said the fossils are believed to be about 8

million years old. One of the new fossils, a relative of the spiny pocket mouse, was named *Metaliomys sevierensis* for the area in which the fossils were found. The second new species, a relative of the modern-day deer mouse, has been named *Basirepomys robertsi* in honor of the Roberts couple.

“That was cool,” said Jeff Roberts. “It was pretty exciting to find out they named it after us.” Roberts, who grew up in Annabella, said both he and his wife are active in paleontology and archaeology, and spend a lot of time roaming the hills in the area looking for anything that might have some historical significance. “With our knowledge of geology we were able to see that it was a Tertiary bone layer and that it was significant, and it went from there,” Roberts said. He said he contacted then Utah State Paleontologist David Gillete, who brought a group down to investigate the findings. “We’re active in both doing preservation things for both [the state archaeological and paleontological] societies,” Roberts said. “We find these sites, and make sure they get protected. That’s just the kind of thing we do.” Some 10 years ago, Roberts said he made another significant find when he stumbled upon a folsom point paleo artifact near Fish Lake while duck hunting. He said the discovery led to five years of excavations, and it was determined the chipped stone projectile point was some 10,000 years old. “Between the two of us, our kids have had to spend many a night out in the boonies,” Roberts said. “For them it’s kind of a mixed blessing. They’ve had to eat out of pop cans in the middle of nowhere and learn about this stuff.” When his four children were younger, they enjoyed the camping, but when they started to become teens and grow up more they weren’t quite as fond of going on these expeditions, Roberts said. According to Roberts, the couple have done a significant amount of volunteer work with the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and crews from Brigham Young University participating in dinosaur digs and archaeological excavations. “It can be a troublesome hobby,” Roberts said. “Sometimes, you get caught in the middle of construction and development projects and preserving prehistoric artifacts. People tend to get upset when that happens. Utah isn’t exactly known for being friendly toward preservation efforts.” Jeff teaches history at Red Hills Middle School in Richfield, and Denise is a science teacher at South Sevier Middle School in Monroe. According to Jeff, the pair have been involved with Utah Friends of Paleontology in the past, and he also served as president of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society twice. Fossils from the two new species of rodents are set to make their home at the Utah Museum of Natural History in Salt Lake City in the future.

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## **Uintah Chapter News**

One of Vernal’s celebrated photographers and respected citizens, Lawrence DeVed, passed away Feb. 7, 2010. He was born on May 7, 1913 to parents Charles and Genvieve Davenport DeVed in New Rochelle, New York.

DeVed grew up in Ohio, graduated high school in 1929 and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, serving from 1935 to 1937. DeVed began service with the Civilian Conservation Corps in Kentucky and then went to Texas, California, Idaho and finally, Vernal. He worked to build fences, thin trees, construct roads, cut brush, and in the dryland of the Uintah Basin, he helped to build CCC stock reservoirs. One still bears his name, DeVed Reservoir in the Twelve Mile Wash area west of Vernal. DeVed worked on the survey and photography crew, where he learned to develop his craft. He remained in Vernal after his discharge from the CCC while he perfected his photography by working for Leo Thorne, the renowned local photographer.

At the outbreak of World War II, DeVed enlisted in the Navy and was assign to Navy Patrol Wing 4, 1st

Class rank, serving on a Navy aircraft PBY out of the Aleutian Islands of Alaska as an aerial photographer. He gathered photographic information on the islands of Kodiak, Adak and Attu; which had been initially occupied by the Japanese in the early 1940s.

Following his war service, DeVed was sent to Whidbey Island, Wash., and later, Pensacola, Fla., before his discharge. Returning to Vernal, he and his wife Rhoda Thorne DeVed continued to work at the Leo Thorne Studio, taking over operations in 1977. He was a professional photographer and maintained the studio until 1994 when they retired.

DeVed was a charter member of the Utah State Archaeological Society and a recipient of the Dorman Award from the Utah State Archaeological Council. He earned a certificate in archaeology from Utah State University - Vernal branch. He participated in a number of important projects in the Basin, including a 2002 U.S. Forest Service project that located culturally altered trees in the Yellowstone Canyon Area. DeVed was a Deacon and Trustee of the Kingsbury Community Church, UCC.

He is survived by his wife, Rhoda; daughter, Kathleen R. (David) Lindsay of Maui (HI) and grandsons James D. (Dodi) Lindsay (CA) and Ian C. (Talin) Lindsay (IN) and six great grandchildren, and in-laws Larrie I. Thorne (ID), Rebecca Thorne-Ferrel (ID), Larrie M. Thorne (India) and Stuart Thorne (CO), and nephew Maurice (Joan) Kerins, III (TX).

Services will be held Sat. Feb 13, 2010; visitation noon to 2 p.m. at Kingsbury Community Church 81 East 200 North with services at 2 p.m. Interment will be at the Rock Point Cemetery under the direction of Thompson-Blackburn Vernal Mortuary.

## **Utah County Chapter News**

### **November Regular Meeting**

The November meeting of the Utah County Chapter of USAS was held on the 19th at 7:00 p.m. at the Provo Library. Nicholas F. Hearth was our featured speaker. Nicholas is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California Riverside. The title of his presentation was *Perspectives on Ancient Maya Stone Tools: The Economic View from Chan, Belize*

Mr. Hearth gave a presentation based upon his doctoral dissertation research on the technology and economy of ancient Maya stone tools at Chan, Belize. His previous research in Central America includes settlement, subsistence, and stone tool studies of the Yalahua Region of Quintana Roo, Mexico and a thesis on use and breakage patterns of candeleros, a type of small ceramic incense burner, from the region surrounding Santa Barbara, Honduras. In addition to his work in Central America, Nicholas has worked for contract archaeology companies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and California and now works Utah. In these capacities, he has had the privilege of excavating and conducting survey at sites dating from the Paleoindian to Historic periods.

### **February Presentation**

#### **The Early Pueblo Period in Southeastern Utah**

Jim Allison has worked as an archaeologist in Utah and surrounding states for more than 25 years. He has degrees in Anthropology from Brigham Young and Arizona State University, and has taught archaeology at BYU since 2004. Most of his research has focused on the ancestral Puebloan farmers who lived in southern Utah and adjacent parts of Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado, but he has also excavated Archaic, Fremont, and Late Prehistoric sites in northern Utah. His current research

includes two long-term projects: one focuses on the Pueblo I period (A.D. 750-900) in the Four Corners region, the other on the development of ancestral Puebloan communities in southwestern Utah and northwestern Arizona between about A.D. 700 and 1300. He lives with his wife and three children in American Fork.

The Pueblo I (A.D. 750-900) period in the Four Corners region was a time of major changes. For the first time, ancestral Puebloan people began to live in above-ground habitations and to aggregate into villages containing several hundred people. These changes in settlement patterns entailed changes in social organization and ritual. Recent research has also found evidence that these villages included members of diverse social groups and tended to be short-lived. There was extensive population movement within and beyond the region as villages formed then broke apart after a generation or two, and there evidence for occasional inter-Pueblo violence. Although most of the recent research has occurred in southwestern Colorado, southeastern also Utah has a rich record of early Pueblo sites, although there has been little recent excavation on the Utah side of the state line. Still, the early Pueblo settlement of what is now southeastern Utah exhibits similar patterns. My presentation will discuss early Pueblo sites in southeastern Utah and the evidence they provide for changes in social and ritual organization, and for social diversity, population movement, and warfare.

James R. Allison

Assistant Professor

Department of Anthropology

Brigham Young University

### ***The Story Behind Juli Kelly's ORCA Project .***

While organizing un-catalogued archive materials, MPC employee Juli Kelly stumbled upon an interesting find. Albert Reagan, the first anthropology professor at BYU in the early 1930s, kept detailed journals of his filed work. Several of these journals were recently found here in the MPC archives. Albert Reagan was born in Iowa in 1871, and joined the US Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1899. He spent several years working at the Ouray Day School, a school for Native American children.

Reagan also did extensive fieldwork in the Uinta Basin area, and his journals contain valuable information about many sites archaeologists are currently interested in, making this a timely discovery. These journals range from linguistic guides to archaeological site descriptions to general histories. In hopes of doing further research on these fascinating journals, Kelly applied for an ORCA grant, in which she proposed to transcribe the most valuable of these documents and make them available to interested researchers. The grant would allow her to transcribe the journals and research the information they contain, which would prove to be a valuable contribution to the field.

NOTE: While you wait for the release of these new materials you might like to know that *Ancient Caves of the Great Salt Lake Region* by Julian H Steward, with a new foreword by Joel C Janetski was released on October 31, 2009. It is available from Amazon.com