

Utah Statewide Archaeological Society

Summer
2015



State Convention Held at Fremont Park

By Margene Hackney

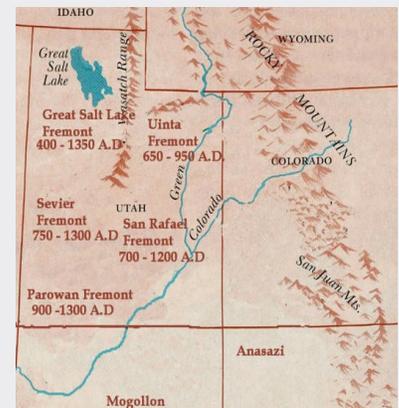
Every year the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society holds a convention hosted by one of the seven chapters that are members of the "Society." The by-laws state that the convention will be held in June and at that time a new Vice President will be voted in and that the previous Vice President will become the new USAS President.

But that is not the only thing that takes place at these yearly events. The members from all over Utah come together and meet new people as well as greet many old friends that they have met at these conventions over the years.

This year the Salt Lake/Davis Chapter had their turn as the hosts for the June 5, 6, and 7, 2015 Convention. It was held at Fremont State Park and was a great success! I personally want to thank all of those chapter members who worked so hard to put this convention together.

Here is my personal account of what I saw and did at Fremont State Park while attending the convention. My friend Sara Stauffer (USAS Recording Secretary) and I left Price at 10:00am on Friday June 5. We stopped at Subway in Richfield to get some sandwiches for lunch.

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NOTES

*The **Fall USAS Business Meeting** will be held on Saturday, Sept. 26 at 10 a.m. in Price UT at the USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum, 155 E. Main Street.*

***Chapter Treasurers:** If your chapter has not paid dues for 2015, please remit by the fall meeting! You can mail dues or send them with a representative who will be attending the meeting.*

***Convention business meeting minutes** will be available in our fall edition.*

State Convention continued



We arrived at the Sam Stowe campground around 12:30pm. Renae Weder greeted us and gave us our registration packet in a colorful bag with the USAS logo printed on it. Inside of the bag we found our nametags, with several other useful items and there was also some printed information pamphlets about the area. Renae told us that about 60 people had registered so far.

Sara was very familiar with the area and gave me a guided tour of the Cave of 100 Hands. The cave opening had bars across it, so it could not be entered and vandalized. The hand prints were all over the cave and when I saw Marian Jacklin on her tour the next day, she told me that there were only 59 hands because she counted them all several times.

We went back to the Sam Stowe campground and I watched Dennis Wedar do some flint knapping. Some time later several people started returning from their excursions. This was the time that Sara and I greeted several of our friends and visited with them until dinnertime.

The dinner was very delicious. We all lined up and had Dutch oven pulled pork sandwiches, Dutch oven potatoes, salad, and cake or cookies for desert. After dinner we all sat in our camp chairs and were entertained by Rena and Rick Pickavit. They told us about their families and then taught us a Native American hand game. Actually it is a type of a gambling game that they play on the reservation for lots of money.

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The group really got into it with much laughter; howling and hooting and it really got pretty noisy. My team won quite a few games but eventually I got tired of playing.

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State Convention continued

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Sara, Darrell and Marty Thomas, Fred and Diane Jenkins and several others played on until the weather turned windy and drops of rain started to fall. It was an entertaining night.

Sara and I went back to Richfield and checked into our reserved Hampton Hotel room. Needless to say we fell asleep very quickly. The next morning we ate our free breakfast at the hotel. Then after buying two more Subway sandwiches for our lunch we headed back to Sam Stowe's Campground.

We joined the tour that was led by Marian Jacklin. She led a caravan of cars along the canyon road that had several panels of rock art. It was very interesting to hear her talk about her experiences in recording these rock art sites. Several of us had binoculars to get a close up view and some USAS members along with Sara climbed up to get a better look. I stayed behind and visited with Marian and the Jenkins.

After lunch we went to the Museum for Derinna Kopp's presentation at 1:30pm. Her presentation was entitled "What happened at Five Finger Ridge?" There was a standing room only audience. I found it to be quite interesting. She gave another presentation at 2:30pm for those who missed her talk earlier. Sara and I along with Charmaine Thompson went back to the Sam Stowe campground and helped Marian and Renee and her group with Dutch oven dinner preparations.

At 4:00pm the USAS business meeting started. Jeff Roberts, the outgoing president, presented Sara, the recording secretary, Cha-

nel, USAS treasurer, myself and Heidi, vice president with four beautiful Native American baskets. Heidi then presented Jeff with a card signed by his executive staff and a beautiful piece of painted Native American vase as an out going gift to show our appreciation of him serving as president.

As the USAS business meeting came to a close the thunder and lightning and rain poured down on the campground. Everyone headed for his or her tents and campers. Sara and I headed for the car. The rain, thunder and lightning seemed to go on forever. Then Jeff Roberts came and got us from the car to go to the pavilion to line up for dinner at 6:30pm. It was still raining, but everyone seemed to be in good mood. We all gathered under the pavilion for the dinner. It was delicious; we had Dutch Oven Sweet and Sour Chicken, Baked Beans and Fruit Cobbler with ice cream. I had a hot cup of coffee to warm me up. The rain did not damper any of the camaraderie that went on during dinnertime.

After dinner all of us went to the Museum for the keynote speaker. Rich Talbot gave an interesting talk entitled "Fremont Lessons From Clear Creek Canyon." Again the room was quite crowded and many questions were asked.

I enjoyed this convention despite the rain. I met new and old friends, and had a great time. Hope you all make the USAS Convention next June in Ogden when the Promontory/Tubaduka Chapter will host the 2016 Convention.

Archaic Culture Chipped Stone Occurrence on the Carmel Formation Along North Temple Wash in Emery County Utah.

By Craig Evan Royce, Castle Valley Chapter,
Utah Statewide Archaeological Society

"The Temple Mountain district, Emery County, Utah, of the San Rafael Swell, one of the major topographic and geologic features of the western part of the Colorado Plateau..."

PREFACE

When guiding through Alfred Kidder, Noel Morss, Jesse Jennings or Polly Schaafsma's Colorado Plateau quadrants of the western United States, I cannot escape Rene Daumal's description of vast vista's in his short mountain climbing novel *Mount Analogue*, the French metaphysical novelist states:

"...either way, Karl is right about our reactions to mountains. Victor Hugo, coming down from Rigi, which even in his day was not considered very high, remarked that the view of the world from high peaks does such a violence to our visual habits that the natural takes on the appearance of the supernatural. He even asserted that the average human mind cannot bear such a wrenching of its perceptions..."

Thus it must have been with me when, in 1976, I first ascended Utah's mammoth Jurassic petrified Aeolian sand dune in the San Rafael Reef and Triassic Temple Mountain in Emery County, Utah. Instantly gleaning and gaining respect for the cultural variants and their diagnostic evidence, especially the paleo archaic and prehistoric souls, our genetic ancestors, to utilize if but nomadically, their awe inspiring geologic back drop ranging from Permian Coconino sands to Jurassic San Rafael Swell Carmel Seal. As C.C. Hawley (et. al.) describes:

INTRO

In 1979, with the BLM Intensive Wilderness Inventory of Proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA) was going on, I showed Steven Wing and Craig Benson from the BLM Price Field Office a few archaic and prehistoric sites which may or may not have been considered in the final recommendation for UT-060-028A and UT-060-029A (Crack Canyon and San Rafael Reef WSA).

During 1983, 42Em1592 (et. al.) several small Barrier Canyon and Fremont rock art sites in South and North Temple Mountain Wash were independently recorded by the author. Intensive Cultural Resource Survey, and Antiquities Project Number U-84-14-313 points out these sites.

42Em2420 found in the Iron Divide section of the Reef is another small pictograph I discovered and recorded in the early 1990's. Nationally respected Utah State University photographer Craig Law has photographed this panel.

This little draft introduces an enigma Archaic and perhaps Fremont site I recorded in 1985. Dr. David B. Madsen, Utah State Archaeologist articulated through Liz Manion, "This is an important find as we have relatively little documentation for the Archaic occupation in this area..."

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Archaic Culture continued

For decades I have chosen to whimsically name this site “Last Pueblo of Temple Worshippers”. A site where an Archaic culture must have been utilizing the marine or lagoonal shale and gypsiferous beds.

SETTING AND GEOLOGY

Last Pueblo rests on the Jurassic Carmel Formation rising above North Temple Wash in Emery County. When the atmospheric aperture was in focus our Archaic and Fremont peoples could discern the La Sal Mountains eastward and southward all five peaks of the Henry Mountain Chain as well as the geologic monuments of Goblin Valley and environs, Big and Little Gilson Buttes, Molly’s castle, the Wild Horse Buttes sheltering Little Wild Horse Canyon and Zane Grey’s Factory Butte. Finally north and west the San Rafael Reef and Temple Mountain. Certainly a location for an archaic humanity with vision.

The Carmel Formation is part of the Jurassic System San Rafael Group, perhaps 200 million years old. It is 100 to 1,000 feet thick with fossiliferous marine limestone and/or lagoonal shale and gypsiferous beds.

Arthur A. Baker in his 1946 Geological Survey Bulletin 951 states:

“...the basal beds of the formation consist of rock that are resistant to erosion and usually crop out in low cliffs or steep slopes that cap cliffs or rise above rounded surfaces of the underlying massive Navajo Sandstone. These basal resistant beds are upturned along the foot of the east slope of the Reef...”

In a section sequence at Robbers Roost, Spring Baker reports:

“Entrada Sandstone, Carmel Formation: 700-7,000 years ago you were inhabiting shale, red and gray and silty red sandstone with some interbedded gypsum and lenticular bodies of red and light brown sandstone with as much as 30 feet thick grading into gypsum, gray, massive: occurs in pockets and even lower red to lavender sandstone, cliff forming...”

The site is at an elevation of 5,100 feet with yucca, Brigham tea, prickly pear, Indian rice grass, sage and others. Water is available at springs in North Temple Was, Temple Spring, Wild Horse Canyon and Buckskin Spring. In its own right, the San Rafael holds water in its natural tank or pothole structure. Tadpoles can survive into April. This is Upper Sonoran.

FEATURES AND EXCAVATION

No excavation has occurred at the site to the best of my knowledge yet myriad small fifty plus square foot faint depressions surrounded by low, apparent stacked gypsum blocks. This is well weathered yet just plain pits are also present; most seem to possess a southern aspect from La Sal’s to Henry’s to Factory Butte. Photos have been forwarded to Utah State History in 1985.

Aeolian silica dune communities have meandered the site for thousands of years like Eliot’s *“...the yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window panes...Curled once about the house, and fell asleep...”*

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Archaic Culture continued

Like so many San Rafael Swell sites, the sand dunes advance, revealing our past then retreat blanketing it once again.

Dr. Madsen's office looked at some very parochial images in 1985 leaving wiggle room and felt "the features may have been recently derived".

An archaeologist came to visit the site with me got stuck on defensive positions and the U.S. Calvary had sojourned the area patrolling the San Rafael Swell. Old timers in the area told of Indian battles and as the old road to Temple Mountain runs through the terrain, surface collecting has potentially occurred.

ARTIFACTS: CHIPPED STONE

The preponderance of archived artifacts are chipped stone. There are two Utah State University Eastern Prehistoric Museum Accession Numbers CEUM 1571 and an earlier 1985 CEUM 818.

CEUM 1571 was catalogued by Rene Barlow, PhD, during her tenure as curator of archaeology for the museum which is located in Price Utah. When images were shared at a Great Basin Conference someone may have mentioned Paleo.

CEUM 818 is the 1985 accession through Dr. David B. Madsen's office and consist of four Gypsum points, twelve Gypsumoid points, eight Elko Series points, three drills and six non-diagnostic points.

Two images of projectile points from CEUM 1571 follow as well as two original Continuation Forms to CEUM 818.

POTTERY

Though the Last Pueblo may cut a swath of small disseminated chipped stone pockets for a few thousand feet, scant pottery is recorded. However, there are many scattered sherd sites within two miles visible from Last Pueblo which have been shared with a BLM archaeologist and Dr. Tim Riley from the USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum, who is the current curator of archaeology at the museum.



Editor's Note:

Craig E. Royce resides in East Carbon City and is a long time member of the Castle Valley Chapter of USAS. He is the author of "Country Miles Are Longer Than City Miles: An Important Document in the Art and Social History of Americana" and his latest book "Uranium Seekers: A Photo-Essay Tribute To Miners". Craig received his Bachelor's Degree from the University of Kentucky. Craig has discovered and recorded seven archaic and prehistoric archaeological sites on the Colorado Plateau. He writes of one of these discoveries in this article.

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