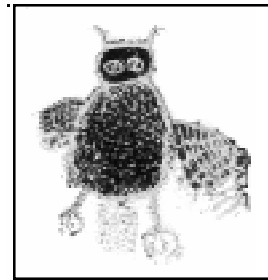


VESTIGES



March
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Monthly newsletter of URARA, Utah Rock Art Research Association

President's Message



We're Making An Effort To Inform You

The year 2002 is moving along rapidly. We're making every effort to inform you, our valued members, of upcoming meetings and field trips. Our goal is offer a variety of activities for your education and enjoyment.

Our January 24th meeting and program was very informative; it emphasized the importance of citizen involvement in arrest and prosecution of individuals who vandalize rock art or any archeological sites. I believe it's imperative for us as URARA members to report any damage we find to sites to the appropriate agency or authority (BLM, Forest Service, National or State Parks, etc) for investigation, and offer any assistance like past or present photos of sites, etc. This will help to demonstrate our commitment to preservation and protection.

The March meeting and Executive Committee meeting will be March 14, 2002, at the Sandy Library, 10100 Petunia Way (1300 East and 10100 South). David Sucec will give a slide show on the Barrier Canyon Style. The meeting begins at 7:00 PM and the Executive Committee meets at 5:00 PM.

Our April meeting will be in the evening at Glade Park, Colorado, on the 13th (Saturday), in conjunction with the April 13th-14th Field Trip to Sieber Canyon. This will be the first of four "On The Road" combined meetings and field trips this year, an effort to encourage participation of more members. Until next month,

John Macumber, URARA president

Editor's Message



Hello, everyone. I'm getting excited thinking about spring being just around the corner. It means the grass will soon be green, daffodils will be poking their heads through the snow, and southern Utah is warming so we can soon begin spending weekends probing those beautiful canyons for rock art. Much of rock art research is spending time with our friends. Some of my fondest memories revolve around campfires and discussion with friends, discussing and cussing the details of petroglyphs and pictographs. I simply can't wait.

One of the highlights for me of spending time in the backcountry is cooking in the famous black pot-Dutch ovens. And one of my most-requested recipes is Dutch oven cobbler (I call it Prickly Pear Cobbler).

A writer maintains several secrets, some even kept from his wife. One of those is how to make prickly pear cobbler (also known as cherry and peach cobbler) in a Dutch oven. But a friendly neighbor of mine (also known as Dennis Willis) used a big stick to convince me I should share this secret with the

members of the Nine Mile Canyon Coalition. I decided what was good for the Coalition is good for URARA. What you read here should never be shared with anyone outside the organization. Now, everyone raise your right hand and swear the secrets continued here will never leave your lips. Now that everyone has been sworn to secrecy, here it is.

Using a 14-inch Dutch oven, place four large cans of cherry pie filling or four large cans of sliced peaches in the oven. For the peach cobbler, spread one-half cup of tapioca (not instant pudding) and a tablespoon of apple pie spice in the mixture. Stir. The tapioca pudding thickens the mix. Sprinkle one and one-half boxes of cake mix on top, being careful to break up the large clumps, then add a 20-ounce bottle of Sprite on top of the dry cake mix.

Writers are taught to add stories for spice, so here's one about cobbler making. I was asked one time to make a cobbler for a party for hospital employees that my wife was hosting at our house. Most of those attending were LDS. I purchased the ingredients and assembled the cobbler but quickly realized I had forgotten to buy the Sprite. I began scrounging through the fridge frantically looking for a carbonated bottle of almost anything, when I located an old bottle of Miller High Life beer (really, I'm not making this up) nearly frozen in a back corner. I knew the alcohol would boil out but wondered about the flavor. Since I was running out of time, I quickly removed the cap and dumped its ingredients onto the cake mix.

After the dinner, I proudly removed the cobbler and began carving up and passing it to everyone. One lady, the Relief Society president in her ward (someone who always raved about my cooking), turned to me a while later and said, "Layne, what did you do to the cobbler (frightening thoughts raced through my mind), this is the best I have ever tasted."

My mind raced, my heartbeat quickened and I said instinctively, "Oh nothing really, it's just about the same as I always make." "Just about" are the key words here.

Back to the recipe - the Sprite will foam and moisten the cake mix.

Add 17 hot coals to the top of the oven and place 11 under it. Bake the cobbler for about one hour. The cobbler is done when the pie filling has boiled and the cake is a medium brown.

Here are a few secrets I have learned over the years sweating over a hot Dutch oven:

Always check the pot's ingredients every few minutes. Things will go terribly wrong if you fail to lift the lid and breathe in the smells, at least... oh, every 10 minutes or so. It slows down the cooking process but it keeps your pulse at a reasonable rate and prevents you from wringing your hands.

Keep young kids and dogs away from the hot coals. This applies to summer cooking but the rule can be suspended during the winter.

Don't use the new plastic Dutch ovens. I have tried two of them and all I got was a puddle of black plastic. They are a lot cheaper. Just kidding!

And last of all - plan on making lots of new friends when the world learns you can do Dutch oven cooking. I find I am invited to lots of trips and parties, not because they like me, but because I can cook.

All the best, Layne Miller

Three URARA Field Trips Slated For April

April Field Trip: San Juan County

John Remakel

For the April 27th & 28th trip, I'm asking attendees to **meet on Saturday morning at 8:30 at the junction of Utah Highways 261 and 316**. Utah Highway 316 is a few miles north of Mexican Hat, and is the highway leading to the Goosenecks State Park. If more information is needed, contact me at: 461 Marcus Ct., Moab UT 84532-2138. Phone 435- 259-6228, or email to jremakel@moci.net

On Saturday, first I plan to take people to sites below Muley Point, then John's Canyon; reference: Castleton's Vol. 2., sites on pages 238 & 239.

After that we'll drive out of John's Canyon and walk or drive the road south and then west for a few miles. This is easy walking on an "unused" road.

We'll camp in John's Canyon Saturday night, and on Sunday morning drive to the sites below Cedar Point. From Cedar Point, we'll hike down Butler Wash west of Bluff, to its confluence with the San Juan, an easy hike about 1½ mile each way. In Butler Wash we will see sites shown on pages 218, 224 and 225 of Castleton's Vol. 2, plus many not illustrated in Castleton's book.

If there's time and people willing, I know of a really nice panel east of Sand Island. It's a 10-15 minute walk with some bushwhacking! Any more details needed? Contact me. I would like to restrict the number of people to ten. First come, first served!

April Hiker's Trip into the San Rafael Swell

On April 27-28 a field trip will take the long (15 miles plus) hike into the wonderful Barrier Canyon Style panels at Virgin Springs, stopping at the Cane Wash Fremont pictograph site along the way. Although not a difficult route, this is a very long day of hiking and is only for seasoned hikers accustomed to 10-plus-mile hikes in the boots you plan to be wearing at the time.

A BLM campground is nearby, south of the Swinging Bridge that crosses the San Rafael River at the southern end of Buckhorn Wash. For those coming from the south, take exit 129 north from Interstate 70 to the river, or for those coming from the north, follow the Buckhorn Wash road into the San Rafael Swell south to the bridge. Dispersed campsites are also available in Buckhorn Wash.

On Saturday morning the group will meet at the trailhead at 8 a.m. To find the trailhead, drive about one-half mile south of the Swinging Bridge to a dirt road that heads west. Follow the road about a mile to its end.

Saturday evening the group will probably move camp to a location along the Mexican Mountain Road (also called The River Road) on the north bank of the San Rafael River.

On Sunday, April 28, the group will drive east to the end of the road near Mexican Mountain and hike about two miles (one way) to a nice Fremont petroglyph site located at the mouth of Spring Canyon.

Nancy Mason is the trip leader. Although registration is not required, she says it would be helpful to know how many members are planning to make the trip. Notify her by calling 303-459-3397 before April 12 if you plan to attend, bad weather conditions notwithstanding. Any vehicle should make the trip just fine.

Colorado Field Trip

Harold and Roberta Snyder will be leading a field trip into Glade Park and Montrose, Colorado, on April 13-14. The sites are located in the general Grand Junction area.

On Saturday participants will hike 1.5 hours (one way) into Seiber Canyon, to an excellent Fremont site. Other Glade Park area sites will be visited in the afternoon. Saturday evening, a URARA meeting and presentation will take place in Glade Park.

On Sunday the group will drive about 80 miles down the road to Montrose, where we have permission to see a good site on private property in Shavano Valley. Other sites located in the Grand Junction area may be visited as time allows.

For additional information and to make reservation for the trips, contact the Snyders at 970-242-5162.



his figure is one of many that will be visited at Cedar Point near Mexican Hat in April.

Rock Art Website Receives Overhaul

Andrea Arcà, TRACCE Online Rock Art Editor, Invites Comments

The Rock-Links site has received a major update. You'll find it at: <http://rupestre.net/ralinks>.

The site is completely renewed and updated, dramatically purged, though a few dead links may persist; it is database-driven now. Rock-Links is now not just a simple list of URLs, but a world-wide Rock Art Links database. Not only it is possible to choose among different geographical and thematic areas but also specific queries are possible.

The most powerful feature is that now all rock art researchers and associations can update the database in real-time by adding their links online in the New Adds section. The new entries will be immediately available. After a check they will be periodically added to the main database. Please enjoy it and report to orme@rupestre.net any bug or improper use.

The site is maintained by Footsteps of Man in Italy and presented by RockArtNet, with a home page at <http://rupestre.net/rockart>. This announcement is being distributed widely, to:

EuRockArt, the European rock art list [join at <http://rupestre.net/aura/list.html>]

The Rock-Art Discussion and Information list [to which many of our URARA members belong, can be joined at <http://lists.asu.edu/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=rock-art&A=1>]

Arterupestre and Rupestreweb [Yahoo groups].

Archaeologist Prefers Rock Art To Dirt Work

Sunday, February 17, 2002

Kelly Adams, *Columbian* staff writer

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Although stealing a 1,000-year-old basket from a cave may seem like a minor infraction compared to the violence that people inflict on each other, taking artifacts can land a thief in prison. Archaeologist Jim Keyser said the laws were toughened in the early 1970s, and it's a change he applauds.

"It's the only way we'll know about where we come from," he said during the Introduction to Northwest Archaeology class presented recently by the Oregon Archaeology Society. The drawings, carvings, tools and other artifacts could hold clues for solving modern problems. To destroy them constitutes "crimes of violence against culture."

Keyser is based in Portland and works for the U. S. Forest Service. He gave up "dirt archaeology," industry slang for scientists who spend their time digging up ancient civilizations, to pursue the study of rock art. The painted pictographs and carved petroglyphs left by Native Americans tell the stories of their spiritual journeys. Those drawings were more interesting than the tools and dishes unearthed during digs, Keyser said.

"Think how pale your life would look if the only thing we can could say about you is what you ate for breakfast and what your toothbrush looked like. Your life is so much more," he said.

The halos and other images created by Indians thousands of years ago bear a striking resemblance to Christian depictions of angels and other religious figures. A pictograph of a man reaching out to a bird for spiritual enlightenment can be compared to Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel painting of Adam reaching out to the hand of God, he said. It's a lesson in how much people and cultures have in common.

"Humans come up with the same solutions to problems," he said.

Rudy and Betty Podhora own the Covington Site and Tree Farm near Five Corners. They made their first archaeological discovery, a large stone arrowhead-shaped tool, when they were building their house in 1958.

"Once we discovered artifacts there, we decided, 'Well, we better preserve it,'" said Rudy, now

77. They have since found hundreds of pieces, dating back as far as 8,500 years ago.

The discoveries delayed the construction of the house and have led to several digs at their property.

The expense and inconvenience of having lots of people working on their land has been worth it, Rudy said.

“Well, if we don’t, no one else will,” he said. “The history needs to be preserved. It’s our job to do.”

News From Eastern States Rock Art Research Association

Amazing Rediscovery of Susquehanna River glyphs

These petroglyphs were salvaged in the 1920s, and then put on display at the Maryland Academy of Sciences. After some years they were variously dispersed, some left in a pile in the maintenance area of a Baltimore park. Ten were in the garden of a private collector. Edward Lenik located both these latter groups. The ones from the garden were given to the state, and the ones found at the Baltimore park are waiting for the ownership issue to be resolved. In 1925 avocational David Landis photographed these glyphs in situ and added descriptions and comment. Hopefully a record of the whole will be published.

Glyphs are so rare in the East; this is significant work.

Archives

Our URARA archives are growing. We are grateful to Craig and Nina Bowen for housing them. Do we at some time want to consider a longer-term solution?

An ESRARA committee is considering this problem. As an example, they looked at the Jesuit Archives in St. Louis. The building, a former house, was donated. The firefighting technology is extremely expensive, \$300,000 several years ago! It sucks all the oxygen out should a fire start. Standard overhead automatic sprinklers are death on archives, of course, unless the collection is protected from water.

The Bay Area Rock Art Research Association (BARARA) placed their archive at the U of C’s Bancroft Library as part of the library’s Western Americana Collection. This is also the new home of Leigh Marymor’s ambitious, worldwide, searchable bibliographic database, recently put online.

Of course, we might add, placement in a library brings restrictions in use, sometimes huge restrictions, as is true of the ARARA archives at Deer Valley near Phoenix.

Another Salvage Report

Mark Hedden reports on work with contact-period petroglyphs on the Northeast seashore.

Closer to Utah, he found that 45 basalt blocks of panels removed years ago from sites now flooded behind The Dalles dam are not yet permanently placed, laying by the fishladder at the dam, though they are protected and undamaged. Perhaps they will be reassembled at a park near their original location, and Hedden has told the local tribes, the Umatilla and Yakima, about his original fieldwork in 1956. The Oregon Archaeological Society plans to publish this information. The salvaged panels and Hedden’s fieldwork including photos of all of them are what remains of 400 panels spanning 6000 years along that stretch of the river.

Mail Delivery

This issue of the ERARA newsletter arrived in one of those plastic envelopes the postal service uses for damaged mail, badly torn up. Another reason to receive your *Vestiges* by email, if possible. *Vestiges* is (usually) printed on somewhat better quality paper than Kinko’s stock, but we can’t use any heavier weight because then it would need stamps for 2 ounces.

- Dorde Woodruff

May Field Trip Heads To Carcass Creek

Participants will meet at the Visitors Center located at the Junction of Hwy 12 and the road that goes to Capital Reef, Hwy 24, May 18 at 9 a.m. Dixie National Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin will lead the trip, which will include moderate hiking. The rock art begins one mile from where we will park and extends as long as five miles. Individuals can decide just how far they want to hike in. There is some scrambling over rocks, and also the likelihood of getting wet and muddy feet. Appropriate footwear and a warm jacket are necessities; also bring snacks and plenty of water. This area is 9,000 feet in elevation and can be nippy at this time of year, especially at night. The rock art is mostly petroglyphs, dating from Archaic to modern Ute.



The elk at Fish Creek Cove (located near Carcass Creek) have been referred to as headless, but close examination shows the heads have nearly faded away.

Lodging facilities include lots of dispersed camping areas. Or the several motels in Torrey include a Days Inn that will be very close to the meeting place.

PLEASE NOTE this trip will be limited in number by request of the archeologist trip leader. Therefore, in an attempt at fairness, so that everyone will have received their *Vestiges*, signups will not be accepted prior to March 15th. Please register with the contact person, Tami Barney, at (435) 259-4510. The Barneys' computer meltdown precludes them receiving email at their raventours address at this time.

Battle Being Fought Over Proposed Road

By Nancy Salem, *Albuquerque Tribune* Reporter

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Former Mayor Jim Baca's parting words to the commercial real estate community were an admonition not to pursue efforts to build Paseo del Norte west through the Petroglyph National Monument.

Trailing in the polls, he looked several hundred members of the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties in the eye and said completion of the West Mesa road would be the "biggest mistake that could be made for this community."

These words, spoken at NAIOP's mayoral forum in September, rubbed salt into a wound and didn't thaw Baca's chilly relationship with Albuquerque developers and West Side residents, many of whom said he blocked the completion of a key arterial that had been agreed to when the petroglyph park was established in 1990.

With Baca's defeat and the election of Martin Chavez, a supporter of the Paseo extension, the battle lines are being redrawn in a divisive debate that is as old as the monument itself.

On one side are developers and many West Side residents, particularly in the Paradise Hills area, who say the road is vital to accommodate westward residential and economic growth of the city and to relieve chronic traffic congestion.

On the other side are the National Park Service, conservationists, and area pueblos, who say a road would harm the monument's cultural integrity, destroy its sacred nature, and diminish the visitor experience.

"The area is a part of who we are as a people and has a lot of meaning to my particular pueblo and

the Native American community,” said Sandia Pueblo Governor Stewart Paisano. “To have a road through the petroglyphs would be like putting a road through a church. That’s what it means to us.”

Chavez said Albuquerque will eventually need a complete Paseo del Norte from Tramway Boulevard in the east to Double Eagle II Airport and Paseo del Volcan in the west, to move people across the city.

“One day, even if we do everything right, we will grow to the banks of the Rio Puerco,” he said.

Chavez has said the monument must exist as “an urban park and recognize the right of Albuquerque to exist around it. It cannot become a 17-mile-long barrier that limits growth of the city.”

A committee of business people and West Side residents who worked for the extension of the Paseo before and during Chavez’s first term as mayor from 1994 to 1998 has formed again now that he’s back in office.

“We knew when Baca was elected it would be hard to move ahead,” said Bob Murphy, president of Sandia Properties Ltd., the developer of Ventana Ranch, a community at the west end of Paradise Boulevard. “It’s time to get back on track.”

Cost estimates for the project, including right-of-way purchase, have ranged over the past decade from \$41 million to \$78 million, and a funding formula has not been identified.

Murphy said an expensive road is not necessary. “What’s important at this point is to look at temporary roads,” he said. “Tramway was a temporary road for 20 years, Paseo on the east side was a temporary road until three years ago. So why don’t we do good-quality, generous two-lanes with a double-yellow stripe and a bike lane on each side. Why don’t we pave those and they’ll last 20 years?”

Conservationist Ike Eastvold, who headed the Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs for 14 years, said it would be better to improve the existing West Side roads than to build one through the petroglyphs. Among the alternatives is a plan by nationally recognized traffic engineer Robert Morris to rework five traffic intersections at a cost of about \$2.2 million, Eastvold said. Morris also recommended land-use controls to put jobs closer to homes, improved mass transit, and increasing Albuquerque’s vehicle occupancy rate from 1.2 to 1.5 people per car.

“Minor arterials like Paradise, Golf Course, and others around Paradise Hills could easily handle the traffic if improved to their intended four-lane design. Instead, they are a nightmare of two- and four-lane pieces patched together, and intersection designs are miserably inadequate,” Eastvold said. “It’s some of the worst transportation planning in the region. That’s what’s creating the bottlenecks and backing up traffic. Spending \$78 million to punch two roads through the petroglyphs will do nothing for traffic congestion except ultimately to create more of it.”

The West Side is the city’s fastest-growing area. It accounts for nearly two-thirds of the home building in the metro area. About 70,000 people live within Bernalillo County on the West Side.

Murphy said Paseo del Norte has been in Albuquerque’s long-range street plan since the 1950s as a major east-west arterial at the north end of the city. The area that would be served by the extension through the petroglyphs is projected to have a population of 160,000 by 2010 and 220,000 by 2020, according to the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments.

“The Paseo alignment through the park was and remains critically necessary as a transportation, drainage and utility corridor,” Murphy said. “If our city is to have efficient transit systems in the future, we must not arbitrarily cut off these major corridors.”

The Urban Transportation Planning Policy Board has approved a long-range transportation plan that includes the Paseo extension.

The Petroglyph National Monument runs four miles north to south and encompasses 7,244 acres along a 17-mile-long escarpment of volcanic rock that contains more than 20,000 historic and prehistoric petroglyphs. U.S. Sen. Pete Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, was instrumental in persuading Congress to establish the monument in 1990.

Ecological Collapses of Ancient Civilizations

Anyone interested in rock art comes up against a couple of big questions. Looking at Ute glyphs of horseback riders, or Navajo glyphs of padres, might lead one to thinking about the European conquest of North America's native peoples. Anasazi panels, and recent discoveries of the sophistication of their culture such as the Chaco road system, might lead to the ever-present question of the causes of their downfall.

Jared Diamond, a biologist turned multidisciplinary, answered the first of these big questions in his popular, Pulitzer-prize-winning 1997 book *Germs, Guns, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*. The very shortest answer: Eurasia is the world's biggest social and biological experiment. If that statement is puzzling, read the book, or for a synopsis, see a Diamond lecture online at http://www.edge.org/3rd_culture/diamond/diamond_pl.html.

Now Diamond is embarked on another synthesis, seeking to understand what happens to civilizations, previewed for an overflow audience at a U of U Biology Department graduate seminar in January.

Originally trained at Cambridge University in physiology and biophysics, Diamond still teaches at UCLA's medical school. Early on he also began to pursue ecology and evolutionary biology. Then biogeography, anthropology, and whatever else he needed to study in order to answer these big questions. And the Anasazi are one of his examples.



A Ute warrior on horseback from Nine Mile Canyon.

The five reasons for the collapse of societies are: environmental damage, climate change, loss of trade, hostile neighbors, and maladaptive cultural, political, economic, or social factors.

Three main examples are Easter Island (see *Discover* magazine, October 1995), the Chacoan Anasazi, and the Greenland Norse.

The demise of the Easter Island culture was mainly due to massive environmental degradation by heedless practices of the inhabitants, in an isolated community set in a vulnerable environment.

Chaco is his second example. It was one of the two most complex of North American societies, the other being Cahokia on the Mississippi. For example, Pueblo Bonito had the tallest building in North America until those built in the Chicago Loop in the 1880s, 6 stories tall.

The prime evidence comes from paleobotany. It's a relatively dry climate, so wood is preserved. Beams can be dated. The environment was originally pinyon-juniper. Gradually this was cleared until the wood for 16-foot, 275 kg beams came from conifers in the mountains 70 km away.

Packrat middens are like time capsules; vegetative remains in middens are a history of Chaco - see the work of Julio Betancourt of the USGS' Desert Lab in Tucson. There was deforestation and then arroyo cutting, runoff in the canyon floors changing from sheet flow to eroded channels, until the runoff dropped below the level of the fields. In 1118 the last roof beam was cut at Chaco. In the late 1100s Chaco was abandoned until Navajo shepherders came.

Agriculture came to North American from Mexico about 1000 B.C. But not until about 700 A.D. was there a population explosion, based on corn, beans, and squash.

Also there was climate change. The Anasazi previously survived a series of drought years by moving to more favorable places. But with the population buildup, there was almost nowhere to go. Drought alone was not enough to take them down

Everything was imported to Pueblo Bonito. Nothing is identified to go out. A future archeologist could say the same for Salt Lake City or Washington, DC. Material goods are moving in. Political and religious control is moving out. At Chaco, when the crops failed, when the priests could no longer deliver results, the periphery ceased to support the center. (But compare Dave Phillips' paper at <http://www.unm.edu/~dap/>.)

The Greenland Norse suffered from all five causes of collapse. The climate changed, the people degraded the landscape, trade ceased, and the Norse looked down on the Inuit so they learned none of the Inuit's superior technology for that harsh land.

So what are the lessons for today? Today we have more people, more technology capable of causing damage, and no isolation from collapsed societies, which export things like terrorism.

Having looked at these big questions, Diamond is convinced that since the issues facing the world have a scientific component, scientists have an obligation to communicate. The next 50 years or so are critical. He is cautiously optimistic. Humans caused these problems, and can decide to avoid them.

Information via the media is helpful! The Chacoans deforested the landscape. We do that, too, not only our domestic old growth, but the so-important tropical rainforest. The Chacoan's agriculture and construction were not sustainable. Developments like the Forestry Stewardship Council that certifies sustainably-harvested wood products need to be supported. Home Depot, the largest lumberyard in the world, is phasing into selling only wood that is certified sustainably-harvested.

What can we do, not to go the way of the Chacoans? Diamond suggests 1) Vote, candidates differ in their response to environmental issues; 2) Support causes you think will help, monetarily and otherwise; 3) Fix your local environment, which will help yourself as well as others. - Dorde Woodruff

Sucec Presents BCS Findings on March 14

David Sucec slide show

URARA Vice President David Sucec will give the program during the March membership meeting, at 7 P.M. at the Sandy Library.

As many members know, the BCS Project has been documenting Barrier Canyon and Transitional style rock art in the western canyonlands area, in autumn and spring of the last two and a half years. During the Project's work, a surprising number of small rock art sites with uncharacteristic small scratched figures have been located and documented. Predominantly, the figures are defined by scratched, parallel, vertical lines; a flat shoulder line; a small head. Some viewers have wondered if the scratched figures might not be "sketches" or doodle-like gestures; however, the similarity of marking technique and the uniformity of the defining figurative elements suggest that these images are more than that.



David Sucec presents a paper on a unique scratched style at BCS pictograph sites.

A rock art photo exhibit entitled **Utah's Ancient Ghost Painters**, Barrier Canyon pictographs by URARA v.p. David Sucec and Craig Law, will be featured at the Park Gallery (Lower Level), Art Barn in Reservoir Park, 1325 E. 100 South, SLC, M-F 9 A.M.-5 P.M., Sun 1-4 P.M. through Mar 15. Call 596-5000 for more information.

URARA
Utah Rock Art Research Assoc.
Box 511324
Salt Lake City Utah 84151-1324

Calendar Of Events



URARA Field Trips for 2002

March 23-24 Montezuma Creek near Monticello, Utah. Trip leader Dell Crandall. Phone 435-259-0598 and Norma Lance, phone 435-587-2894.

April 13-14 Sieber Canyon near Glade Park, Colorado. Trip leader Harold Snyder. Phone 970-242-5162. The monthly meeting will also be held at Glade Park Saturday evening.

April 27-28 Cane Wash and Virgin Springs in the San Rafael Swell. Trip leader Nancy Mason. Phone 303-459-3397.

April 27-28 John's Canyon/Cedar Point/Muley Point near Mexican Hat, Utah. Trip leader John Remakel. Phone 435-259-6228.

May 18-19 Dixie National Forest near Torrey, Utah. Trip leader Marian Jacklin, Dixie National Forest archaeologist. Phone 435-865-3700.

June 8-9 Worland/Tensleep, Wyoming. Trip leader Mike Bies, BLM archaeologist, Worland, Wyoming. Phone 307-347-5100, email mikebies@BLM.gov.