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DR. TOM E. ROLL

Present Position

Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Sociology,
Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana (since September
1976)

Associate Curator of Anthropology, Museum of the Rockies,
Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana.

Education

Undergraduate: University of Montana, B.A. granted Aug. 1962.

Graduate: University of Nebraska, M.A. granted Aug. 1968.

Washington State University, Ph.D. granted June 1974

Professional Experience

Participated in archaeological projects in Kansas, Minnesota,
Nebraska, South Dakota and Spain. Principal Investigator on
archaeological projects in Washington and Montana.

Member Montana State Preservation Review Board 1979-1985

Presently involved in three cooperative management agreements
between the Bureau of Land Management and Montana State
University.

Archaeological assessment of Bear Trap Canyon Wilderness and
Bear Trap recreation area, Madison River, Montana (1985-
present). Evaluation of Powers_Yonkee bison kill site (24PR5)
(1986-present). Testing of Seline bison kill site (24DW250)
(1987-present).

Membership in Professional Societies and Honoraries

The Plains Conference

Society of American Archaeology

American Anthropological Association

Montana Archaeological Society (Past President)

Montana Archaeological Association

Alpha Kappa Delta (Honorary)

Courses Taught

Introduction to Anthropology, Introduction to Archaeology,
Introduction to Physical Anthropology, Indians in Montana,
Archaeology of North America, Old World Prehistory I and II,
Cultural and Social Anthropology, Plains Prehistory, Northwest
Coast Prehistory, Replicative Studies (ceramic and lithic
technology), Language and Culture, Descriptive Linguistics,
Social Organization of Pre-literate Peoples, Advanced
Archaeology, Cultural Dynamics, History of Anthropological
Theory, Archaeological Field School.

Principal Research Interests and Area of Publications

Northwestern Plains Archaeology, Prehistoric Subsistence-
Settlement Systems, Prehistoric Technology.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ANNUAL MEETING
RIVERTON, WYOMING
APRIL 8, 9, 10, 1988

FRIDAY, APRIL 8

HOLIDAY INN

Sunset and Federal

2:00-6:30 PM Registration & Displays (Poolside)
7:00-10:00 PM WAS Business Meeting (Uranium Room)

SATURDAY, APRIL 9

CENTRAL WYOMING COLLEGE

Activities Building
2660 Prck Avenue

8:00-9:00 AM Late Registration Coffee and Donuts
9:00-12:00 Noon Presentation of Professional Papers
(Little Theatre)
12:00-1:30 PM Lunch CWC Cafeteria
Stewart Collection Viewing
(Dobler Room-Adminstration Bldg.)
1:30-4:30 PM Presentation of Professional Papers
(Little Theatre)

HOLIDAY INN

Sunset and Federal

6:00-7:00 PM No Host Cocktail Party (Uranium Room)
7:00 PM Banquet (Petroleum Room)
Guest Speaker
Dr. Tom Roll
Montana State University
Powers-Yonkee Site Revisited

SUNDAY, APRIL 10

HOLIDAY INN

Sunset and Federal

9:00 AM Wyoming Archaeological Foundation
No Host Breakfast Meeting (Resturant Area)

10:00 AM Field Trips
Meet in the Holiday Inn Lobby
There are three different trips offered,
please check the enclosed map and trip
descriptions in you registration folder.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS
1988 WAS CONVENTION
APRIL 9, 1988
LITTLE THEATER
CENTRAL WYOMING COLLEGE

- 8:00-9:00 Late Registration, coffee and donuts.
- 9:00 **ARCHAEOLOGY AS A DEVELOPMENT TOOL AT THE WYOMING TERRITORIAL PRISON [OR BUTCH CASSIDY'S HOME IN LARAMIE].** Jeff Hauff.
- 9:25 **PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A 19TH CENTURY NATIVE AMERICAN INFANT BURIAL.** Debra Elwood.
- 9:50 **INVESTIGATIONS INTO HEAT TREATMENTS OF VARIOUS CHERTS.** B Kyle Baber.
- 10:15 **BREAK**
- 10:40 **THE LADDIE CREEK SITE: EARLY PLAINS ARCHAIC OCCUPATION IN THE BIGHORN MOUNTAINS.** M.L. Larson
- 11:05 **HISTORIC JAPANESE SITES IN WYOMING, WITH A FOCUS ON RAILROAD CAMPS AND COAL MINING CAMPS.** A. Dudley Gardner, David E. Johnson, and Markia Matthews.
- 11:30 **FREMONT OCCUPATION IN THE NORTHERN GREEN RIVER BASIN, WYOMING: THE CALPET ROCKSHELTER [48SU354].** Julie E. Francis.
- 12:00 **LUNCH BREAK--CWC CAFETERIA**
[A chance for you to view the Stewart Collection, located in the CWC Administration Building, Dobler Room.]
- 1:30 **A STUDY OF PREHISTORIC PLAINS WOODLAND OCCUPATION ALONG THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER IN CENTRAL WYOMING.** Mark E. Miller
- 1:55 **ISLA PUNA:SEA MERCHANTS' HINTERLAND.** Carl Spath
- 2:20 Dennis Eisenbarth, High Plains Chapter, WAS
- 2:45 **BREAK**
- 3:10 **MUMMY CAVE REVISITED.** Susan S. Hughes.
- 3:35 **A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CAIRN FEATURES.** Michael A. Nash
James M. Welch.
- 4:00 **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CAMP PAYNE AND RICHARD'S TRADING POST [1852-1965].** David Eckles.

ABSTRACTS
1988 WAS CONVENTION
APRIL 9, 1988
LITTLE THEATER
CENTRAL WYOMING COLLEGE

- (1) **INVESTIGATIONS INTO HEAT TREATMENT OF VARIOUS CHERTS.**
Kyle Baber, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Heat treatment of siliceous raw materials occurred in prehistoric adaptations. However, little is known on how heat treatment of raw material functioned in adaptive strategies of prehistoric humans. There are distinctive hallmarks that heat treated material exhibits. This enables researchers to identify its occurrence in the archaeological record. Archaeologists must familiarize themselves with ways in which physical properties of silicas alters during heating. Once some degree of proficiency can be achieved in heat treatment fits into adaptive processes of prehistoric human populations can be made.

- (2) **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CAMP PAYNE AND RICHARD'S TRADING POST (1852-1965)** David Eckles, Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Results of excavations performed in 1983-1984 at two inter-related sites, Camp Payne and Richard's Trading post are presented. The sites, near Evansville, Wyoming, represent early occupation of the North Platte River valley by Euro-Americans related to the immigration of Euro-Americans along the Oregon Trail. A trading post and bridge across the North Platte River was established in 1852 by John Richard (Reshaw). The United States Military established a temporary outpost nearby in 1858-1859. Portions of the Trading Post were discovered during the excavations. Remains of the military camp were formally documented and partially excavated by the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist in cooperation with the Wyoming Archaeological Society and the Natrona County Historical Society.

- (3) Dennis Eisenbarth

- (4) **PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A 19TH CENTURY NATIVE AMERICAN INFANT BURIAL.** Debra Elwood, 530 South Ingalls, Powell, Wyoming 82435

In 1975, a small site consisting of human skeletal remains and various artifacts was exposed in a "blow-out" area in eastern New Mexico. An inconclusive report has maintained the burial is a 6-month old or younger female, possibly a member of the 19th century Apachean or Commanchean culture.

- (5) **FREMONT OCCUPATION IN THE NORTHERN GREEN RIVER BASIN, WYOMING: THE CALPET ROCKSHELTER (48SU354).** Julie E. Francis, Wyoming State

Archaeologist's Office, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071.

Calpet Rockshelter (48SU354) is a small rockshelter-overhang located in southwestern Sublette County, Wyoming. Several rock art panels are associated on the same outcrop, including incised drawings of arrows, tipis, and elk attributed to Historic Shoshoni, and finely incised trapezoidal figures attributed to the Fremont Culture centered in the Great Basin. Preliminary test excavations by the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office in 1987 resulted in documentation of two Late Prehistoric Period occupation levels in the rockshelter itself, and a least three buried components in the colluvial slope below the shelter. Correlations between the rockshelter and colluvial deposits are unknown. Artifactual remains, primarily grinding stones, recovered from the lower cultural level in the rockshelter strongly suggest cultural affiliations to the Fremont Culture. This site may yield important data on the relationships between Great Basin and High Plains cultural groups.

- (6) **HISTORIC JAPANESE SITED IN WYOMING, WITH A FOCUS ON RAILROAD CAMPS AND COAL MINING CAMPS.** A. Dudley Gardner, David E. Johnson, and Markia Matthews, Archaeological Services, Western Wyoming College, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901.

Over the past five years, historic Japanese sites have been recorded across Wyoming. Sites include cemeteries, rock art inscriptions, and habitation areas. The habitation areas include railroad section camps along the Union Pacific mainline and Japanese enclaves within various Wyoming coal camps. These sites date to the first four decades of the twentieth century and reflect several unique attributes not common in other late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites. This paper will deal with the material culture, lifestyles, and settlement patterns of the Japanese residents of Wyoming.

- (7) **ARCHAEOLOGY AS A DEVELOPMENT TOOL AT THE WYOMING TERRITORIAL PRISON (OR BUTCH CASSIDY'S HOME IN LARAMIE).** Jeff Hauff, Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071

The Wyoming Territorial Penitentiary was located in Laramie City and opened in October 1872. Support and activity structures were constructed over the following years, with a major addition to the prison building in 1889. With statehood in 1890, administration was transferred from the federal government to the state. Construction of a new facility in Rawlins led to the transfer of the last prisoners at Laramie to Rawlins at the end of 1902. Ownership of the old prison was then turned over to the University of Wyoming, College of Agriculture. Current use of the site is an experimental stock farm.

Recent interest has been to develop both the historic prison buildings and surrounding area as a state historic site and park. Archaeological investigations have been initiated for several aspects of site development. These aspects will focus on structural and activity area location and documentation, visitor interpretation in both field work and laboratory settings, and "archaeology as anthropology." An ongoing archaeological program

is planned for several years of the development process.

- (8) **MUMMY CAVE REVISITED.** Susan S. Hughes, Northwest Community College, P. O. Box 2021, Cody, Wyoming 82414

Mummy Cave, a rockshelter in northwestern Wyoming, was excavated in the early 1960s by the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyoming. Over 37,000 artifacts were recovered from 38+ occupation floors dating to 9000 years and providing an unparalleled record of human existence and lifestyle in the Rocky Mountains. This collection has never been fully studied, and work is underway to reanalyze the materials. This paper provides a background into the history of the project, a summary of artifacts and cave features and future perspectives.

- (9) **THE LADDIE CREEK SITE: EARLY PLAINS ARCHAIC OCCUPATION IN THE BIGHORN MOUNTAINS.** M. L. Larson, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California.

The Laddie Creek site is a multicomponent, stratified site located in the foothills of the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming. Included within these strata are four, temporally distinct levels dating to the Early Plains Archaic period. The analysis of the chipped stone materials from within these levels provides information about the formation of the archaeological record at the site. The nature of Early Plains Archaic technological organization is discussed.

- (10) **A STUDY OF PREHISTORIC PLAINS WOODLAND OCCUPATION ALONG THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER IN CENTRAL WYOMING.** Mark E. Miller, Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Recent investigations have been conducted at the Butler-Rissler site, a Plains Woodland camp on the North Platte River in Natrona County. The occupation dated to about 1660 years ago. Evidence suggests that inhabitants utilized a diverse set of locally available subsistence resources, including bison, medium and small game animals, and freshwater mussel. A variety of stone tools have been found at the site that indicate there was considerable use of raw materials available along the margins of Shirley Basin. The site is important to Wyoming prehistory, because extends the geographical limits of Plains Woodland occupation westward to the shore of the North Platte River.

- (11) **A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CAIRN FEATURES.** Michael A Nash and James M. Welch, Frontier Archaeology, P.O. box 1315, Worland, Wyoming 82401.

Cairn features are a common aspect of archaeological sites in the western United States and are present with both prehistoric and historic components. At times, their purpose is quite obvious, but more often it is very difficult to ascertain the function of these features. The purpose of this paper is to review various known

functions of cairns and multiple cairn sites, particularly linear arrangements of these features and to present means of analysis and interpretation. Data is drawn from both ethnographic and archaeological sources as well as field research.

- (12) **ISLA PUNA: SEA MERCHANTS' HINTERLAND.** Carl Spath, State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071

A systematic baseline survey of the aboriginal settlement system on the Puna Island, southwest Ecuador, was undertaken in the latter half of 1987. The development of this key Conquest Period trading center is manifested in the structure and distribution of inland settlements in relation to resources through time, and in the appearance of exotic trade items in core and hinterland locations. Sites ranging from Formative through Spanish Colonial periods demonstrate the emergence of a dynamic and influential mercantile culture. The relationships between external exchange and internal development is explored.