2000 ANNUAL MEETING
ABSTRACTS OF CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

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ALAN L. BARTHOLOMEW (University of Wyoming) AN ANALYSIS OF THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATIONAL INTENSITY OF JACKSON HOLE, WYOMING

Jackson Hole is a high altitude intermontane valley located in northwestern Wyoming, just south of Yellowstone National Park. The area has undergone an increase in archaeological research, particularly during the last decade. However, to date, no single comprehensive analysis of the archaeological data from the region has been accomplished. This paper serves to compile projectile point identifications, radiocarbon dates, and obsidian-hydration dates to gain a better understanding of what the occupational intensity of northwestern Wyoming actually "looks like." Furthermore, these three data sets are compared and contrasted and some explanations are offered concerning the observable variance.

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MAVIS GREER AND JOHN GREER (Greer Services, Casper) THE GARLAND GATEWAY PETROGLYPHS, FREMONT COUNTY, WYOMING

A Dinwoody-style rock art site was found in 1999 during an archeological survey of a proposed well location in western Wyoming. This is one of two rock art sites on a series of sandstone bluffs that form an island ridge system characteristic of this part of the Wind River Basin. The panel is dominated by a large bodied human with small appendages prominently placed on the high flat face overlooking the wide valley north toward the Owl Mountains, typifying the rock art of the region. Although the figures are few in number when compared with the Dinwoody Petroglyph type site or Legend Rock in the Bighorn Basin, this site adds information on the distribution of rock art in this part of the Wind River Basin.

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ROBYN WATKINS (University of Wyoming) PLANT PROCESSING IN THE HIGH UINTAS

The Mountain Archaic tradition defined by Black (1991) includes a broadening of resource choices, yet others (Benedict 1992) argue that no economic plants grow high in the mountains. Last summer, I tested these theories by looking specifically for evidence of plant utilization at 42DC823, a site with ground stone at 10,440 ft. in the Uinta mountains. The site yielded dates from 3700BP-800BP and various economic plant remains. The results encouraged me to look at "bigger questions" of diet breadth models in the mountains, defining Mountain Archaic from Protohistoric traditions, and where people fit into all of this.

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DAVID A. BYERS AND DAVID J. RAPSON (University of Wyoming)
CONTEXT AND TAPHONOMY OF THE FETTERMAN MAMMOTH

Sites demonstrating Paleoindian utilization of mammoths are rare and those showing unambiguous association between cultural and faunal assemblages are even rarer. This paper presents the results of preliminary investigations on the Fetterman Mammoth site. Excavated in eastern Wyoming, the Fetterman Mammoth site produced a partial set of mammoth remains in conjunction with a small assemblage of stone artifacts. Taphonomic analyses, including studies of
long bone orientation and weathering patterns, are employed to reconstruct site formation processes
and to evaluate the level of association between the bone and lithics. Finally, a formational history
is reconstructed accounting for both the mammoth remains and cultural artifacts.

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MARY LOU LARSON (University of Wyoming)
HELL GAP: THIRTY YEARS AFTER

Thirty years ago, the Hell Gap expedition was one of the largest and most significant Paleoindian projects in North America. The investigation yielded the most complete sequence of stratified Paleoindian deposits in the western United States. The results formed the basis of and provided confirmation for the commonly accepted chronlogy, but did little for Paleoindian Cultural
systematics. Recent investigations re-evaluate the Paleoindian chronostratigraphy in light of thirty
years of research and more significantly, address early American lifeways and many questions that
had not yet been asked in the early 1960s. Thirty years of Paleoindian research, improved methodology, and technical advances have yielded a wealth of information that allows us to enrich
our knowledge of Paleoindian occupations of Hell Gap and of early North American prehistory in
general.

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MARCEL KORNFELD AND GEORGE C. FRISON (University of Wyoming)
Hell Gap Paleoindian Site: 1993-2000

Of the past eight years, the Frison Institute has devoted a portion of six field seasons to renewing the investigations of the Hell Gap site. The major purpose of the field studies was to better
understand the deposits from which the Paleoindian archeological material was recovered in the 1950s and the 1960s. Considerable effort was devoted to establishing a new metric grid system that
encompasses all site areas and tracing out the limits of the original excavations. All localities of the
site have been revisited, but Locality I, II, and IIIs have receive the most attention. A number of backhoe trenches, creek profiles, and auger holes have been excavated to link the Hell Gap Valley

chronostratigraphy. Fine scale excavations at Locality I have been initiated, which aid the interpretation of the previously recovered materials. In this presentation we describe the ongoing field studies and selected results.

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CHER BURGESS (University of Wyoming)

On the Trail of Artifacts: What Happens When the Diggin' is Done

Many volunteers assist with fieldwork in Wyoming on a regular basis, doing survey and excavation. Artifacts recovered enter a period of analysis that is often a mystery to the volunteers who recovered them. The process of cleaning, cataloging and analysis is demonstrated using artifacts
from Miner's Delight (48FR435), a gold mining camp in the South Pass area. Miner's Delight was
inhabited from the 1870s to about the 1950s, and was the subject of a joint public project of the BLM
and the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office in the summer of 1999.

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DANNY WALKER (Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office)

THE SAND DRAW DUMP SITE: A PROBABLE VILLAGE SITE IN THE WIND RIVER BASIN, WYOMING

The Sand Draw Dump Site (48FR3123) was discovered in 1992 with initial evaluative testing that fall. The site saw additional excavations in 1997. Two living structures were recorded; one was a semi-subterranean living structure with large internal hearth features while the other was a semi-circular structure delimited by a series of small postholes. The presence of two types of living structures on the same site is uncommon in Wyoming. Geophysical (magnetomer)
studies in 1997 suggest an additional 2-3 structures may be present on the site, within 20-30 meters of the two recorded in 1997. The site will see additional excavations in 2000, looking specifically for these additional structures. The opportunity to completely excavate an entire "village" is an excellent opportunity to examine site spatial situations in a hunter-gatherer context in Wyoming.

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MICHAEL PETERSON (Big Horn National Forest, Wyoming)

FOLSOM MOBILITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT THE KRMPOTICH SITE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE LITHIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

My research focuses on an analysis of the lithics from the Krmpotich site, a Folsom age camp site in southwest Wyoming. The results of this lithic analysis will provide evidence for the Folsom hunter-gatherer mobility strategies at this site and possibly other Folsom localities. Determination of the mobility of the Krmpotich site occupant&#65533;s will be achieved through an analysis of the technological organization of lithics tools recovered from the site. Curational practices, procurement strategies and lithic stages of production are three main notions that are employed in deciphering how and why the occupants of the Krmpotich site organized their tool assemblage in order to adapt to or manipulate their environment.