

PROGRAM WITH ABSTRACTS

WITH ABSTRACTS

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF
PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

**WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL
HISTORIANS**

**1996 ANNUAL MEETING
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING
APRIL 26-28, 1996**

PAPER PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

RUSSEL L. TANNER AND DAVID T. VLCEK; *PICTURING THE PAST: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART OF THE GREEN RIVER BASIN IN WYOMING*

J.D. "SAM" DRUCKER; *A PREHISTORIC CONCEPT OF SHOPPING AT HOME: A SOURCE ANALYSIS OF ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING*
CHRIS HALL; *THE BEEHIVE SITE: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE*

RYAN HOWELL; *PLAINS WOODLAND PERIOD PROJECTILE POINTS AND SOUTH-EAST WYOMING LITHIC PROCUREMENT*

ROCHE M. LINDSEY; *THE SHEPPERSON CACHE SITE: CACHE IN THE BANK*

PATRICE WHITE; *TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT BARGER GULCH (5GA195): A LITHIC PROCUREMENT SITE IN MIDDLE PARK, COLORADO*

JUDSON FINLEY; *HYMENOPTERA HADES: THE BLACK MOUNTAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX*

DUDLEY GARDNER; *THE EVANSTON CHINATOWN*

ABSTRACTS

**RUSSEL L. TANNER AND DAVID T. VLCEK; BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
*PICTURING THE PAST: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK
ART OF THE GREEN RIVER BASIN IN WYOMING***

Native American rock art sites are being located with increasing frequency in Wyoming's Green River Basin. Over 35 sites are now known. Rare loci contain dozens of panels and hundreds of figures while the more common occurrence is a few panels containing several drawings. Although most of the sites are petroglyphs, a few pictographs have been found. There is evidence that some petroglyphs may have been painted as well as incised into rock faces. A simple chronological arrangement of rock art images is presented. Information concerning population dynamics and exchange networks as reflected in rock art is considered. Cultural and material influences from, and upon, outlying population groups are postulated. Future research goals are presented.

**J.D. "SAM" DRUCKER; UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
*A PREHISTORIC CONCEPT OF SHOPPING AT HOME: A SOURCE ANALYSIS OF
ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING***

This paper begins a preliminary investigation into the lithic sources of Albany County, Wyoming. Little work has been done in this county, and the writer, being a long term resident of the region has a deep interest in the archaeological significance of his home territory. Several important sites lie in Albany County, such as the Jimmy Allen, Willow Springs Bison pound and camp, and several dry cave sites. However, the question of sources of chipable stone has barely been touched as it has in other important archaeological areas such as the Powder River Basin, Big Horn Mountains, Green River Basin and the Red Desert. This research will give us a start into understanding the mobility or trade of the prehistoric residents of the Albany County area, and the sources of their stone implements. Forty-three sites, 21 parent materials and 278 individual pieces of lithic material have been analyzed for use in this research, and all are found within the confines of Albany County.

**CHRIS HALL; UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
*THE BEEHIVE SITE: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE***

The Beehive site (48BH346) is located on the western flank of the Bighorn Mountains in Wyoming. The preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage from the site, suspected to be Avonlea in age, reveals much about the procurement and utilization of big game animals in this area. Three questions are addressed in this paper: 1) the site's formational history as indicated by non-cultural modification to the bones; 2) comparison of the differential butchery and processing of size class three and four animals; and 3) some preliminary statements on the differential procurement and use of these animals by Avonlea groups.

RYAN HOWELL; UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

PLAINS WOODLAND PERIOD PROJECTILE POINTS AND SOUTHEAST WYOMING LITHIC PROCUREMENT

The cultures that inhabited the Northwest Plains in the Plains Woodland Period are an enigma in Plains archaeology. Little has been published on the period and studies of the Plains Woodland time period are hampered by the lack of a definite lithic diagnostic (i.e. Projectile Point) typology. Instead, most Woodland taxonomies are based on ceramics variation. Theoretical "complexes" and "phases" are described lacking information that lithic analysis can provide about ethnicity and territory. These cultural constructions must be considered incomplete at the very least and possibly invalid if they are based on only a limited part of the available evidence. Preliminary analysis of projectile point morphological attributes, artifact material type and material source area indicate that the "typical" Plains Woodland projectile point has a convex blade shape and a convex blade shape and range between 17.0-27.0 mm long and 11.0-15.0 mm wide. Lithic material source utilization varies from site to site but distance from source does not seem to have a linear connection to source utilization. There is also preponderance in use of the local and generally poorer quality tertiary chert instead of the fine-grained material available from more distant sources. This paper presents a preliminary study of Plains Woodland projectile points and Plains Woodland period lithic resource procurement strategies in hopes of providing a foundation from which a complete typology of Plains Woodland projectile points and a clearer understanding of Plains Woodland period cultural territories can be constructed.

ROCHE M. LINDSEY (WESTMINSTER, COLORADO)

THE SHEPPERSON CACHE SITE: CACHE IN THE BANK

Prehistoric lithic caching on the High Plains is little known or understood. In north-east Wyoming, several caches have been recovered in recent years, yet were recovered by collectors so that only limited information could be obtained. The Shepperson Cache site has evidence of multiple caches in seemingly very predictable locales and in an area some distance from any known lithic sources. Surface diagnostics and arroyo exposed profiles attest to the fact this is a multiple component site spanning the terminal Paleoindian through the Late Prehistoric periods. Of the known sites in the area, The Shepperson Cache site is unique, and the caches in this site do not adhere to current projections of prehistoric economic strategies.

PATRICE WHITE; UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT BARGER GULCH (5GA195): A LITHIC PROCUREMENT SITE IN MIDDLE PARK, COLORADO

The Barger Gulch lithic procurement area is a multi-component site as the result of long-term utilization by prehistoric hunter-gatherers. The site is located in the Middle Park of Colorado, a high altitude intermontane basin in the Rocky Mountains. Though largely a surface manifestation, the site lends itself to the study of technological organization of mobile groups in high altitudes. This paper examines some current theory concerning lithic procurement behavior, proposes modification to the current theory, and introduces the analytical methods to be applied to the data collected in the field season of 1995.

JUDSON FINLEY; UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

HYMENOPTERA HADES: THE BLACK MOUNTAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX

The Black Mountain site complex located in the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming provides much information about prehistoric chipped stone procurement and utilization in this region. Human occupation of the area has been documented from the Late Paleoindian through Late Prehistoric periods. Throughout the past, the Black Mountain area was important for the collection of high grade Phosphoria Formation cherts as raw material. Investigations at the site examine how activities related to subsistence were conducted across the landscape that includes several rock shelters, stone circles, and lithic workshops.

DUDLEY GARDNER; WESTERN WYOMING COLLEGE

THE EVANSTON CHINATOWN

This presentation will provide a brief synthesis of what has been uncovered in the Evanston Chinatown during the past two years. We will briefly look at the structural configuration at the site and define activity areas uncovered to date.

OTHER PAPERS MAY ALSO BE PRESENTED, BUT TITLES AND ABSTRACTS DID NOT ARRIVE IN TIME TO BE INCLUDED HERE.