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THE WYOMING **Archaeologist**

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On the Cover:

Metal projectile point from 48CR301 See Eckles and Miller, this issue.

Information for Contributors

The Wyoming Archaeologist accepts papers from professional archaeologists, students, and avocational archaeologists. Subjects published in *The Wyoming Archaeologist* include, but are not limited to, archaeological reports on sites in Wyoming and adjacent areas, descriptive project summaries, preliminary results of significant studies, archaeological method and theory, ethnographic studies, regional history, and book reviews. Submissions by professional archaeologists will be sent for peer review before acceptance.

Authors submitting manuscripts for consideration should follow the style guidelines of the journal *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY* as revised in June 2017 and updated in July 2018. These guidelines can be found at www.SAA.org. Complete instructions for authors were published in *THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST*, Volume 62(1), 2018, and can also be found at: <http://nebula.wsimg.com/e2765ff06ad7a82cb1e0237a6cf1f513?AccessKeyId=8DEEBA786794D9DD4655&disposition=0&alloworigin=1> Deadline for submission of copy for spring issues is January 1 and for fall issues is July 1. Reports and articles received by the Editor after those dates will be held for a following issue.

The society membership period is from January 1 through December 31. All subscriptions expire with the Fall issue and renewals are due January 1 of each year. Continuing members whose dues are not paid by March 31 of the new year will receive back issues only upon payment of \$5.00 per issue. If you have a change of address, please notify the Executive Secretary/Treasurer. Your *WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST* will not be forwarded unless payment is received for return and forwarding postage. Back issues in print can be purchased for \$5.00 each, plus postage. Back issues out of print are available at \$0.25 per page plus postage.

Checks for chapter subscriptions and renewals should be sent to the chapter secretary involved. All other checks, subscriptions, and renewals should be addressed to the Executive Secretary/Treasurer. Correspondence and orders for back issues should be addressed to the Executive Secretary/Treasurer.

Society yearly subscription rates are as follows:

Individual Associate Member - \$20.00

Institutional Member - \$30.00

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Other memberships may be available. Contact the Executive Secretary/Treasurer for information. Local chapter dues are in addition to state society dues. The Wyoming Archaeological Society is a Nonprofit Organization.

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. and its local chapters do not discriminate on the basis of age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, ethnicity, disability, national origin, political affiliation, or religious belief.

Neither the State of Wyoming, the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. nor their employees or appointed or elected officials can be held responsible for any comment or viewpoint expressed in any issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. The author(s) of each article or issue are totally responsible for the content and views expressed in their paper(s).

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THIS ISSUE PUBLISHED MARCH 2022

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Please make your check payable to THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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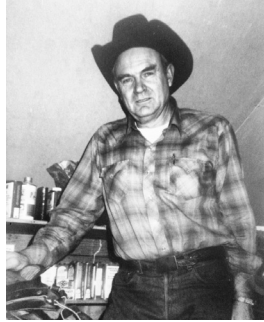
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Please make your check payable to the WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION and mail to Marsha Peterson, WAF Treasurer, P.O. Box 2168, Laramie, WY, 82073; 307-766-5564.

Any funding for the George C. Frison Institute please contact Dr. Jason Toohey at University of Wyoming Anthropology, Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University Avenue, Laramie, WY 82071; or email jtoohey2@uwyo.edu.

IN MEMORIUM**Zane Hilman
1927-2021**

Zane R. Hilman was born July 9th, 1927, to Fred and Alice Hilman, and passed November 15th, 2021 at the family home his ancestor's homesteaded in 1879 in Little Goose Canyon. His first job was at the Garber Ranch (where all the Big Horn boys worked their first job) as a farmhand. He graduated from Big Horn High School in 1945 and soon after was drafted into the United States Army. With it being the end of World War II, his job was to type up separation papers.

Their lives were destined from the beginning as he was the first person to sign up for Sheridan College and Elaine's father was instrumental in starting Sheridan College and served as the first chairman of the board. At the time Zane started college, the couple had not yet met and started their journey together. They met during college and he married Elaine Nash July 28th, 1951. His favorite thing was to tell everyone she was his 5th birthday present as she was born exactly five years after him, sharing a birthday on July 9th.

Zane and Elaine raised their three kids, Ross, Diana, and Brant on the family ranch on Beaver Creek. Zane always joked Elaine better not plan to have children during hunting season, luckily, they were born during the off season. Zane and his close family friend, Charlie Cook, spent many hunting seasons on Walker Prairie, in the Bighorns hunting elk. This was a love he has passed on to all his children and grandchildren. Zane and Elaine were awarded the Wyoming Archaeological Society Golden Trowel award in 2011.

It was always said there was nothing he didn't know how to do. He made pack saddles designed to

fit a horse's back and many are still being used, was a contractor, gunsmith, member of the Big Horn Rifle Club (where he won numerous trophies), member of the Draft Horse Association, Big Horn City Historical Society, and Sheridan Horse Patrol. His favorite times were teaching his family how to tie flies, leathercraft, woodworking, ranching, and hunting.

He became a master knife maker and was still making knives when he passed. He made over 1,400 numbered knives and still has unfinished ones he was working on. He was still doing what he loved as he shot his last deer this year at 94-years of age.

Zane sewed many leather projects, but was also known to sew his grandchildren their vests and chaps to compete in horse shows and rodeo. He spent most of his time when he wasn't making knives with his grandchildren, Tressa, Kayla, Ilene, Joann, and bonus grandson, Ben. They truly loved the time they spent with him and what he taught them. Life was full of joy to be able to play with his 8 great-grandchildren. Zane and Elaine just celebrated their 70th anniversary this year with family and friends.

The family will hold a celebration of life next summer at the family home. He will be dearly missed by his wife, Elaine and family. What he has taught the family will be carried on through many generations to come.

<https://www.kanefuneral.com/obituaries/zane-hilman>

**Berneil McCord
1924-2021**



Berneil McCord passed away peacefully from this world on October 31, 2021 at her home in Saratoga. She was born August 3, 1924 on her family ranch near Eckert, Colorado. She joined her sister, Robert and brother, Bill, in Saratoga where she married, settled down and raised her family.

Berneil was an avid rock hound and enjoyed camping, fishing and roaming around the desert.

She is survived by her daughters; Joni Kimsey (Ed Kennedy) of Saratoga and Cathy Williams (Gary) of Redmond, Oregon. Berneil is also survived by her step-son Bob McCord, his wife, Bonnie, and their son and grandson. She also had two grandchildren; Mike (Lisa) Kimsey and Shawn

Evenson; five great-grandchildren and one great-great-granddaughter.

Berneil's son, Karl William Blom (Bill) also passed away at her home on October 31, 2021. He is survived by his daughter, Chandra Schmidt of Kansas.

A memorial service for Berneil will held in the spring. The family asks memorials be made to the Saratoga Care Center in Momma's name.

<https://www.saratogasun.com/story/2021/12/08/obituaries/berneil-mccord/10949.html>

**Roderick David Laird
1937-2017**



Roderick David Laird of Saratoga, Wyoming, passed away on the morning of January 31, 2017, at the Davis Hospice Center in Cheyenne, Wyoming, after three months of battling an infection following knee surgery. His loving wife of 45 years was by his side.

Rod was born in St. Francis, Kansas, on October 10, 1937. He was the cherished only child of Dorothy Dunn Laird, a native of St. Francis, whose grandfather established the first newspaper in Cheyenne County, and Lorence David Laird who grew up in the Wichita area and was a lifelong respected

educator. Rod's family moved to various towns in Kansas as his father's career advanced, finally ending up in Bird City where Rod graduated from high school in 1955. Upon graduation he received a Senate appointment to the first Air Force Academy class, but did not qualify due to a heart arrhythmia, so instead he enrolled at Colorado School of Mines for a year and then Kansas Wesleyan University where he earned a Bachelor of Arts in History and Government. Rod also earned a Master of Education in Secondary Education and History at Colorado's Adams State College, and a Master of Science in Deaf Education at Eastern New Mexico University.

During his lifetime, Rod worked in many school districts in New Mexico and Wyoming. As a teacher, assistant director and innovative multimedia creator, his work at the Wyoming School for the Deaf was well known throughout the state of Wyoming. It was in Carbon County, Wyoming, while teaching middle school in Saratoga that Rod was named Wyoming's Teacher of the Year in 1990. It was common for his family to hear stories of how he changed a student's life with his dynamic and caring teaching methods and he continued, throughout his life, to enjoy hearing from many of his former students. He was a pioneer in creating and using film and media in teaching and understood the need for hands-on learning. In 1989, he also received the Reader's Digest National Endowment for the Humanities Award which allowed him a one year sabbatical to travel to

Russia and do research concerning the most recent findings on the peopling of the Americas. Rod had a deep passion for the study of early man and archeology. He wrote several books on the topic including: "Window In Time: The Story of the Discovery of the Casper Site," "The Finders," and "The Atlatl Book." He has been called the "father of the modern atlatl movement" which is still thriving today.

Rod was not only an avid outdoorsman, jewelry maker, author, and beloved teacher, but also a hero to his four children and best friend to his wife. One of the most important things Rod taught his family is that happiness doesn't come from money and material objects, but instead from relationships, love of family, and enjoying the simple moments of life. Rod is survived by his loving wife, Pat; and his children: Jennifer Montoya (Donald), Tracey DuVall (Dusty), Susan Bustos (Scott), and Roderick Scott Laird (Sheree); as well as eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Rod was a gentle and amazing human being who will be greatly missed. Cremation has been conducted and his remains will be scattered at a gathering in early summer. In lieu of flowers memorial contributions may be made to The Craig and Susan Thomas Foundation, PO Box 22246, Cheyenne WY 82003.

<https://www.saratogasun.com/story/2017/02/15/obituaries/roderick-d-laird/6160.html>

Gene Ronald Smith 1941 – 2021



Gene Ronald Smith died at home in Mitchell, Nebraska, of late-stage Parkinson's disease on January 8, 2021, while on hospice care and with his wife, LeTisha, and daughter, Aurora, by his side.

Gene was born in Billings, Montana May 15,

1941. His grandfather had a mortuary business, and his father moved to Cody, Wyoming when Gene was four, to open a mortuary there.

A favorite pastime, learned from his father, was going arrow-head hunting. He began to appreciate

the archaeological significance of artifacts, read books on archaeological sites and findings throughout the world, and dreamed of one day becoming an archaeologist. As a high school student, he discovered a nearly complete bison in a cutbank west of Buffalo Bill Reservoir, after digging it out he used it for a science fair project earning him recognition of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, which awarded him their first scholarship.

Gene was still a high school student when he noticed a cave shelter which he felt sure could be a significant site. So, he and friend Dan Witter, with whom Gene spent a lot of time hunting Indian artifacts and fossils, went to explore it more closely at the first opportunity, and came back even more enthused. Dan's father, Bob Witter was a paleontologist with Princeton University and under Bob Witter's direction, they drew up a plan to dig a test pit. The number of artifacts in that small 1x2 foot test pit, as Dan recalled, was impressive. The cave became known as the Mummy Cave site that was later excavated by the Whitney gallery under the direction of Harold McCracken. Gene was humbled

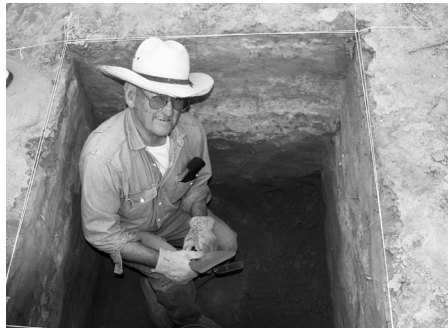
and pleased in 2002, when Dan Witter credited Gene with the discovery.

Gene continued throughout his life to hold archaeology very dear but acquired his degree in Social Service. He was the director of the Powder River Counsel on Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Gillette, Wyoming, and remained in private practice as a drug and alcohol abuse counselor for many years. He was very active in Alcoholics Anonymous and completed 49 years of recovery in March of 2020. Never-the-less, he was always very proud that his eldest son, Gene Ronald Vernon Smith, completed his archaeology degree and has enjoyed a career in the field.

Gene had a special fondness for antiques, and having lectured on Western Art at the Whitney Gallery in Cody, he and his second wife, artist LeTisha Bonar Smith owned combined art and antique galleries over the past 28 years, and together, adopted and raised a second family.

Gene is survived by his wife LeTisha, five children, three step-children, and five grandchildren.

Thomas John Young 1937-2021



Thomas John Young died peacefully on December 23, 2021 at Thermopolis Rehabilitation and Wellness.

He was born on January 30, 1937 to Norm and Billie Young. His first home was the electric plant in the Midwest oil field with his parents and his brother, Orin Young. His family enjoyed the outdoors, hunting, and fishing, something which Tommy enjoyed most of his life. Living in the small community of the electric plant, made him appreciate family and friends. Tommy graduated

from Midwest High School. Many of his classmates were lifelong friends. He joined the army in 1961. He spent most of that time in Germany, where he was honored as a marksman. Tommy used the GI bill to complete his college education. He received a BS in history education. When he realized he didn't enjoy teaching, he took a job in the FMC Trona mine in Sweetwater County. He lived in Granger, Wyoming until he retired.

Tommy was a confirmed bachelor until he met Donna Swatman. They married on May 12, 2006. He

loved her dearly. They made a home in Thermopolis, where they enjoyed gardening, travel, and a happy social life. As a couple, they supported each other and spent their retirement years comfortably.

He was an active member and supporter of the Masons and he enjoyed the associations and connections he made through the group. His passion was archeology and spent as much time as he could volunteering to help on digs. His hobby kept him connected to the University of Wyoming. It kept him young in body and mind. He was a fan of football and made a special effort to get to the games.

Tommy was a kind man and a caring uncle. His smile reflected his friendliness and his concern for people. He left his mark on the world in a quiet, intelligent manner. His family is grateful to the town of Thermopolis for the support and kindness

they showed him over the years. He loved the town and its people.

He is survived by his wife, Donna Swatman; sister-in-law, Margaret Young; niece, Suzie Dow; nephew, Stewart Young; great-nephews, Brandon and Kevin Dow, Matthew Young; great-nieces, Katie Young and Rebecca Young and several great, great nieces and nephews. Tommy also had numerous close friends that he kept in touch with over his lifetime.

A celebration of life will take place in Thermopolis in the spring. Memorials may be made to Shriner's Hospital for Children, 1275 East Fairfax Road, Salt Lake, Utah 84103.

<https://www.mortfh.com/printnotice/Thomas-John-Young/1o/0c/0q/0d/0b>

Jacquelin E. St. Clair 1959-2021



Jacquelin Elizabeth St. Clair, 61, passed away at Iverson Memorial Hospital in Laramie, WY, on June 3, 2021. She was born July 13, 1959, in Sheridan, WY to Donald "Jack" and Geraldine (Suttle) Beavers.

When Jacquelin was a child, they lived in Wyoming and South Dakota before settling in Laramie.

After high school Jacquelin moved to Tahlequah, OK where she met her former husband Eldon working at Tsala-gi. She was blessed with two children, Cody and Cammi. After they were born, the family moved back to Laramie where Jacquelin received a Bachelor of Arts. She then opened The School of Dance Arts where she taught ballet for over a decade.

In 1999, Jacquelin received her master's degree in archeology. She had a love for history, culture, and knowledge in general. She worked for the National Park Service for 21 years. Jacquelin worked in the Tetons for ten years before moving to Santa Fe. A few years ago, she made the decision to transfer to Laramie to be closer to her parents, children, and grandchildren.

Jacquelin loved her family, especially her grandkids. Halloween was her favorite time of year, and she took great pride in making costumes for the grandkids. She was a great artist and loved to paint.

Jacquelin is survived by her parents; children Cody (Cyndi) St. Clair of Laramie and Cammi (Chris) Capps of Fort Collins, CO; grandchildren

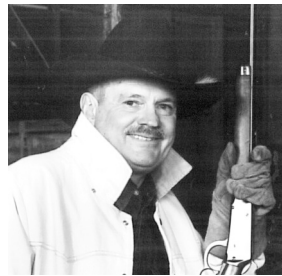
Ayala and Anthony St. Clair and Colter Capps; siblings Becky Beavers of Cheyenne and Clint Beavers of Laramie; as well as aunts, uncles, cousins, and tons of friends.

She was preceded in death by her paternal grandparents Buck and Edna Beavers; maternal grandparents Orbie and Earl Suttle; uncles Father Carl Beavers and Dick Suttle; and cousins Gregg

Holmes, Bret Beavers, and Brad Beavers. Private family services will be held. A Celebration of Life was held on June 19, 2021, with more details to follow.

www.montgomerystryker.com/jacquelin-e-st-clair/print/

Chip Carlson 1937-2022



Chip Carlson, 84, died January 4, 2022 at Davis Hospice Center. Chip was a Cheyenne historian and author who devoted twenty years to investigating and documenting the Tom Horn episode of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The results of that work were three published books. The most recent, *Tom Horn: Blood on the Moon - Dark History of the Murderous Cattle Detective*, won the annual award for history/biography of the Wyoming State Historical Society. For seven years, he was a member of the Speakers Bureau of the Wyoming Council for the Humanities. He was also a member of the Wyoming Historical Society and Western Writers of America. In 1993 he organized the retrial of Tom Horn in the Laramie County Courthouse, which attracted international attention to Wyoming and resulted in Horn's acquittal. The New York Times reported on the trial and summarized it with the headline "Once Guilty, Now Innocent, But Still Dead." He worked as a consultant on a permanent exhibit on Tom Horn at the location where the gallows stood in the old Laramie County Courthouse. He was a graduate of Colgate University, where he was editor of his

college newspaper, with a major in philosophy and a minor in Spanish. While in college he studied in South America as a member of the Argentine Study Group. After graduation he worked in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Minnesota and Canada. He moved to Wyoming in 1977. Chip was employed by Pitney Bowes, Cheyenne Frontier Days and Sierra Trading Post. For many years he was a volunteer on the Concessions Committee for Cheyenne Frontier Days. Chip loved Wyoming, hunting, the Boston Red Sox and large dogs. He is survived by his wife, Susan; children, John, Lisa, Jenna and Tina; stepsons, Alan and Ken; sister, Anne; nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Memorials in his memory may be sent to Black Dog Animal Rescue, 2407 E. 9th, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001 A private family service will be held in the summer of 2022. Cremation is under the care of Schrader, Aragon and Jacoby Funeral Home.

https://www.wyomingnews.com/milestones/obituaries/carlson-chip/article_c6fe9ab9-2dd4-584a-855e-bdfa420f1a43.html

Kathryn L. Klein 1937-2021



Kathy Klein of Lander, WY passed away at SageWest Hospital on Aug. 29, 2021. She was 83 and born in Detroit Michigan to Karl F. Klein and Ruth (Zimmer) Klein.

She graduated from Dearborn High School in Dearborn, Mich. She received her B.S. degree from the University of Michigan in 1960. From 1960-1965, she taught Physical Education at high schools in Ann Arbor, East Grand Rapids and Montague, Mich. She received her M.S. from the University of Washington, Seattle, WA, in 1966 and was an instructor at University of Colorado, boulder. In 1971, Kathy graduated with her Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles. After graduation, Kathy was a teaching assistant in Physical Education at USC. From 1971-1990, Kathy was Assistant Professor of Health, Science and Physical Education at Sonoma State College, CA. She retired as Assoc. Professor Emeritus at Sonoma State in 1990.

After Kathy retired from Sonoma State, she returned to Lander where she lived life to its fullest. She helped out several local ranches which always reminded her of times spent in Kansas helping her grandparents, aunt and uncle and various cousins working on the farm. She loved working cattle on her beloved horse, Breezy. She spent as much time as she could in the mountains on her horse, always with one of her dogs as company. She went on many wonderful trips and working projects with the Wind River Backcountry Horsemen. Kathy was an avid archaeologist, working at sites all over Wyoming and South Dakota. She had a keen eye for finding artifacts which were cataloged and placed with various archaeology societies. She, along with some other Fremont County locals, found an extremely rare petroglyph in the Lander area.

Kathy loved sports of all kinds! Some of her accomplishments were high school girls basketball and swimming. She coached Women's Ski Team, Women's Fencing Team and Women's Archery Team at the University of Colorado. She coached the Women's Swimming Team and was the Women's Golf coach at USC at Sonoma State. She coached the Women's Competitive Swim Club and coached the Sonoma State's Women's Softball Team to the 1983 NCAA regionals. She was involved in helping to produce synchronized swimming clubs in two high schools and at the University of Washington. She was a certified life guard and a scrub instructor. Kathy attended the National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS) in the summer of 1977, taking an Outdoor Education Leadership course and again in 1979 doing a Special Seminar in Advanced Skills (teaching fly fishing). Kathy both raised and raced sled dogs and participated in races in the Pacific Northwest and Wyoming. She was involved in the Pedigree Stage Stop Dog Sled Race.

Kathy was a member of several organizations. She was a lifetime member of the Fremont County Pioneer Association, the National Polar Bears Club, Wind River Back Country Horsemen, Friends of South Pass, the NRA, Audubon Society, Trout Unlimited, Fremont County Archaeological Society and the Wyoming Archaeological Society, just to name a few. She was also a volunteer for the BLM on various trail projects.

Kathy was baptized in the First Baptist Church in Lander in 2015 and enjoyed her church family and her weekly Bible studies. She made many life-long friends in her various walks of life and always had her wonderful memories of those times with them, wherever they were. She loved her pet family

more than anything and always had a story about Shadow, Sunny, Sadie, Heidi and Breezy. Kathy will be missed by all who knew her, friends and family alike.

Cremation has taken place and a memorial service will be held at a later date. Memorials in

her name may be made to the 1st Baptist Church in Lander, Wy or the Lander Pet Connection.

Riverton Ranger, September 19, 2001, page 6

Jon P. Frizell 1954-2022



Jon P. Frizell born October 1, 1954, in Great Bend, Kansas. Died February 24, 2022 at Wyoming Medical Center, Casper, Wyoming.

Jon had an immense love of archaeology and for the outdoors. He was the owner/operator of North Platte Archaeological Services, which flourished for 33 years, and was based in Casper, Wyoming.

Jon enjoyed time with his family and with his dogs, Sadie and Raven. He was an avid collector of recorded music, and spent his infrequent spare hours fishing and gambling. A master gardener and home improver, he always had a domestic project underway. His family and business associates knew him as a jack-of-all trades and a master of some.

Jon is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Frizell; their children, Jon M. Frizell, Elizabeth A. Frizell, and Meghan Anderson; his son-in-law, TJ Anderson; and by his grandchildren, Amelia Frizell, Jamison Anderson, and Olivia Anderson,

Jon was preceded in death by his parents, Harry D. "Pete" and Margaret M. Frizell, and by his sisters, Diane Curtis and Mary M. Benedick,.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations be made to the Casper Humane Society.

Funeral services will be held at a later date in Larned, Kansas, and a celebration of life will be held in Casper. The family will share dates for these occasions as they become available.

I've walked through the Halls of Karma
I shook hands with both the Devil and God
They turned my eyes to the inside to see
Where my energies have gone
Yes, I've run with both all through my life
I've respected and reflected them both
Yes, the sympathy of God as he looked at my life
The excitement of the Devil as we talked.
So Lord have mercy
Lord have mercy on my soul. - B.O.A

Published by Casper Star-Tribune on Mar. 6, 2022.
<https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/trib/name/jon-frizell-obituary?id=33536467>

NEWS AND INFORMATION

Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc.

2021 Annual Meeting Minutes

8:21 a.m. – Via Zoom

Saturday, May 1, 2021

Due to a computer malfunction, the minutes may not be complete.

Presiding: Mavis Greer, President

Call to Order: 8:21 a.m.

Report of Credentials Committee/Roll Call of Delegates:

Executive Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Absaroka – Mike Bies; Ancient Trails – Alice Tratebas; Casper – Jim Curkendall and Patrick Walker; Cheyenne – Dan Bach and Richard Curritt; Fremont County – Ed McAuslan; June Frison – Carmen Clayton and Paul Sanders; Pumpkin Buttes – Robin Carlson and Cole Wandler; Sheridan/Bufalo – Jennie Aiello; Sweetwater County – absent; and Upper Green River Basin – Dave Vlcek.

Roll Call showed nine chapters represented: Absaroka, Casper, Ancient Trails, Cheyenne, Fremont, June Frison, Pumpkin Buttes, Sheridan/Johnson County, and Upper Green River Basin.

Approval of Minutes of April 27, 2019: Motion and second, to approve the minutes as published in Volume 62(1) Spring 2020 issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. Carried.

Treasurer's Report: Executive Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth of \$75,276.76, an increase of \$2,889.91.

Motion and second to file the treasurer's report for audit. Carried.

Auditor's Report: John and Mavis Greer certified the treasurer's report was in order.

Editor's Report: Danny Walker – Announced addresses should be updated if members wanted to

receive the journal. Three issues have been prepared and with another issue we will be caught up to Fall of 2020. Manuscripts are needed to continue to print.

Librarian's Report: Maddie Mackie – The library continues to receive materials into the inventory, and the materials are available for check-out. We receive newsletters and journals from other societies. The library is housed at the University of Wyoming in the Anthropology Building and she has an up-to-date list. Maddie announced Chase Mahan has agreed to take over the position since she will be leaving the state for employment.

Committee Reports: Scholarship: Carolyn Buff announced there were no applicants for the Mulloy or Frison Scholarships and the Reiss money had been awarded for field school students.

SAA/COAS: Data lost due to computer failure.

Chapter Reports: The chapter reports will be published in *The Wyoming Archaeologist*.

State Archaeologist's Report: Spencer Pelton announced Megan Reel is the new curator for the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository. A grant for the Vore Buffalo Jump site has been received and there will be several opportunities for volunteer help in the summer: Willow Springs south of Laramie, June 16-25; and Medicine Lodge Creek, July 14-28.

OLD BUSINESS:

Website: John Laughlin continues to maintain the web site and members can notify him of any information they may want on it.

Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month: Judy Wolf requested \$250.00 for Archaeology Awareness Month in September and thanked the Society for the continued support. She announced chapters could pick up posters and t-shirts, caps and aprons were available for purchase.

Motion by Bill Elder, second by Robin Carlson to donate \$250.00 to Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month. Carried.

Wyoming History Day: Data lost.

Frison Institute: Data lost

Friends of the George C. Frison Institute: No report.

Wyoming Archaeological Foundation: Brigid Grund, President, reported the witness block excavation was completed in 2019, with no fieldwork in 2020. Volunteers are welcome, June 19-28, July 3-12, July 17-26, with July 9-11, 2021 open house and exhibitions. Several events are scheduled. Public presentations occurred in local communities, with a display in Torrington for several years. Structure and cattle guard maintenance/painting/repair were done.

Names, addresses, etc.: Carolyn Buff requested names, addresses, phone numbers and emails be updated as soon as possible and to please provide zip +4s. Any piece of junk mail can provide information. Just look at the address.

NEW BUSINESS

Funding Committee – Danny Walker, chair, Mike Bies, Carolyn Buff, Sylvia Huber, John Laughlin, Spencer Pelton will recommend ways to maintain our finances in order to continue to meet the needs of the society, to publish the journal and to fund the scholarships.

Citizens for Red Desert – Mavis has information for anyone interested in this project. Dave Vlcek recommended we monitor the project to see how things go and then make a decision. Spencer is going on a field trip to the area and will report back. Mike Bies wanted a definition of the Red Desert area and would like to know that before doing anything else. The web site for the project is <https://reddesert.org>.

Dues Increase – Mavis Greer reminded everyone state dues had gone up to \$20.00 for an individual and \$25.00 for a family so chapters should up their

dues accordingly.

Zoom Business Account – John Laughlin discussed having a business account with Zoom at \$450.00 per year for three licenses: chapters, WAPA and WAS. Each chapter will pay \$16.17 with WAPA and WAS paying the remainder.

State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails Update – Dan Bach

State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails (SPHST) has been busy over the last year. SPHST wrote over 40 Cultural Compliance Letters to Wyoming SHPO and BOR. Of those, three projects are worth noting: 1) WAS conducted limited testing at Legend Rock. This project accomplished two goals: the first goal was the relocation and excavation of red soil stains observed when the trench was profiled in 1988. Analysis of the stain is in progress. The second goal was to insert sandbag barriers in the trench to reduce piping recently observed on the surface of the trench; without action, the piping will undercut the Americans with Disabilities Act Trail and emergency vehicle access to the west end of the site. 2) Medicine Lodge State Historic Site (MLC) requested to expand campsites into the Dry Fork area of the site. The OSWA was contracted for this project. The final report titled “Test Results for the Expansion of the Dry Fork Campground at Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site” was submitted earlier this year. All parties (SHPO, OWSA, and the SPHST) were able to develop a plan moving forward to develop new campsites without impacting any contributing areas of Site 48BH499. 3) A new trail segment at Hot Springs State Park was surveyed. The results of the survey and the construction of the trail had no effects on any historic properties.

Medicine Lodge State Historic Site is in the process of building a new addition thanks to a Helmsley Foundation grant for a Cultural and Outdoor Education Center. This center will be a space for learning through dynamic programming and interpretation to create an engaging and memorable experience while developing stewards who want to preserve and protect the past for the sake of future generations. A strong emphasis will be placed on Native American culture and natural history by using visual interpretation, interactive exhibits, sensory integration, and thoughtful place-based learning to

blend with the surrounding landscape and existing headquarters building.

In addition, SPHST is working with OSWA to host a small public excavation (3 to 7 test units) around the barn at MLC from July 14, 2021, to July 28, 2021. The primary goal of the project is to provide an opportunity for the public to participate in and learn about Wyoming archaeology. In addition, the goal of the research is to locate and date the “postulated Crow Component” partially excavated in 1976. In addition to excavation, OWSA plans to have an onsite laboratory where participants can learn proper curation procedures and artifact identification and assist in the cataloging and curation of the artifacts recovered from the excavations.

Fort Bridger State Historic Site (FBSHS) is in the process of verifying a cabin located on private property to be the original Officers Quarters building. The landowner would like to donate it to FBSHS but we will be required to disassemble the building, transport it back to FBSHS and find the necessary funding for this undertaking.

Outside of the cultural component of SPHST, the Monuments and Markers Program has been given new life (i.e., a small budget)! Last year, the program worked with the University of Nebraska at Lincoln to create and install an interpretive sign in Southeastern Wyoming. The program also worked with the Converse County Tourism Board to update the language and replace the wooden sign with a metal Sewah sign at the Ayres Natural Bridge turnoff from I-80. The Hell’s Half Acre Sign, located between Casper and Shoshoni was severely dilapidated. It was replaced with a new wooden sign which was subsequently stolen two weeks later. It has since been replaced. Currently, the Planning Section of SPHST finished uploading a searchable and interactive [GIS-based map](#). One of the goals for 2021 is to build strong partnerships with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the National Park Service (NPS), the United States Forest Service (USFS), Wyoming Archaeological Society (WAS), and the Wyoming State Historical Society (WSHS).

State Historic Preservation Office – Richard Curritt announced Mary Hopkins has retired, Sara Needles is the SHPO, and Brian Beadles is Deputy SHPO.

Major PA’s in the works: Rail Tie Wind Project and Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (replacement of Minute Man III missiles and infrastructure.)

Multiple Properties Document Form under contract for African American Resources Statewide by Delia Hagen from Montana. She has identified four possibilities in Sheridan, for inclusion.

Statewide Irrigation Context being developed and under contract (Alpine Archaeology).

Survey Section: No Report.

Brochures, Letterhead, Envelopes, Membership Cards: are available by contacting Carolyn Buff.

Correspondence: None to report.

Election of Officers: Rachael Shimek, chair, June Frison Chapter; Christine Varah, Sheridan Chapter; and Marcel Kornfeld, June Frison Chapter.

Nominated and agreeing to serve were John Laughlin, president; Rachael Shimek, 1st vice president; and Sarah Allaun, 2nd vice president. Declared elected by acclamation.

Nominated for member-at-large to the Foundation (term ends 2022) were Sylvia Huber and Bonnie Smith

A secret ballot vote was cast and Sylvia Huber was elected, with the term ending in 2022.

Nominating Committee procedures will be posted to the web site and will be passed on to the next committee.

2021 Nominating Committee: Sarah Allaun, 2nd vice president, June Frison Chapter, chair; Danny Walker, honorary member; and Rachael Shimek, June Frison Chapter.

Selection of Site for 2022 Annual Meeting: Sheridan is scheduled to host the 2022 meeting and Christine Varah extended the invitation.

Carolyn Buff announced Sheridan would host in 2022, Pumpkin Buttes is scheduled for 2023, Ancient Trails for 2024, Laramie for 2025, Upper Green River for 2026, and Riverton for 2027.

Selection of Site for 2021 Summer Meeting: The announcement will be posted on the website. Marcel Kornfeld announced the Hell Gap Open House

would be held July 12-14.

Announcements: Please update your chapter officers with the Executive Secretary/Treasurer and send any pertinent chapter information to John Laughlin or Dan Bach for inclusion on the website.

Carolyn Buff announced WAS window clings and magnetic decals were available for sale here and from the website.

International Archaeology Day is in October. The web site is www.archaeologyday.org for anyone interested in posting their activities.

Other Business to Come Before the Body –

Adjourn: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:15 a.m.

/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

Golden Trowel Award: 2020 – No recipient was named.

Keynote Speaker: Due to Covid, there was no speaker.

/s/ Carolyn M Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

**AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT
March 31, 2021**

In accordance with the bylaws, the Auditing Com-

mittee has reviewed the Treasurer’s books and records for the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. for fiscal 2020.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE SUMMARY
March 31, 2021**

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. owns one checking account, one savings account, two money market accounts, and two certificate of deposit accounts at the Reliant Federal Credit Union, 4015 Plaza Dr, Casper, WY 82604.

Balance on hand March 31, 2020 - \$72,386.85

Receipts

Interest and Dividends - \$978.86

Income - \$12,370.83

Disbursements – \$9,219.26

Less \$1,240.52 to correct for error

Balance on hand March 31, 2021 – \$75,276.76 (a net increase of \$2,889.91)

Includes one outstanding check(s) or deposit(s).

Audited and found correct.

/s/ _____ Date _____

/s/ _____ Date _____

/s/ _____ Date _____

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
INC. CHAPTER REPORTS FOR THE 2018-
2020 YEAR**

Absaroka: No report submitted.

Ancient Trails: No report submitted.

Casper: Programs Presented – Due to Covid 19 restrictions, the chapter did not meet in person from March 2020 through May 2021. The chapter was invited to join several online Zoom lectures, and because there were so many being offered (including from the Sheridan/Johnson and June Frison Chapters, as well as WAPA and surrounding state archaeological and historical societies) we did not attempt to offer additional lectures sponsored by the Chapter.

Cheyenne: Programs Presented – Multiple video programs/talks were presented via Zoom, Facebook or Google Meets. This format was used because of the pandemic.

Fremont County Chapter: No report submitted.

June Frison Chapter: Held Zoom lectures, inviting other chapters to participate.

Pumpkin Buttes Chapter: No report submitted
Sheridan-Johnson County: Held Zoom lectures, inviting other chapters to participate.

Sweetwater: No report submitted.

Upper Green River Basin Chapter: No report submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2021
 RELIANT FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

CHECKING ACCOUNT	INCOME	EXPENSES	BALANCE
Beginning Balance	\$5,623.75		
Deposits	\$6,747.08		
Interest Earned	\$1.86		
TOTAL INCOME - Checking			\$12,372.69
EXPENSES			
Modern Printing - Journal		\$1,324.00	
Reliant Federal Credit Union - Visa - Modern Printing and Secretary of State		\$56.87	
State of Wyoming History Dept - Refund Spring Meet		\$75.00	
Wyoming Archaeology Month and Fair		\$750.00	
Ken Hladak - Red Buttes Intern		\$925.00	
Cannon Heritage Consultants Inc - BLM Grant - Legend Rock		\$1,962.70	
Danny Walker - BLM Grant - Legend Rock		\$470.00	
AMS - BLM Grant - Legend Rock		\$1,496.00	
Alzheimer's Research - Frison Memorial		\$100.00	
Modern Printing - Journal		\$1,252.69	
SAA - Annual COAS Dues		\$35.00	
USPS - Bulk Permit		\$245.00	
Reliant Federal Credit Union - Visa - Secretary of State		\$27.00	
Transfer to Reiss Certificate of Deposit per Chris Reiss		\$500.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$9,219.26	
ENDING BALANCE - Checking Account			\$3,153.43
SAVINGS ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$125.73		
Interest Earned	\$0.11		
ENDING BALANCE			\$125.84
MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - 0040			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$7,864.04		
Interest Earned	\$14.60		
ENDING BALANCE			\$7,878.64
MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT - 0041 (BLM)			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$9,372.57		
Interest Earned	\$17.41		
ENDING BALANCE			\$9,389.98
Total available after March 31, 2021 = \$3,776.19 for Big Horn Basin projects, digitization, and report-writing			
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT - 00100			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$47,493.43		
Interest Earned	\$837.84		
ENDING BALANCE			\$48,331.27
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT - 0101 - Reiss Account			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$15,009.82		
From Checking per Chris Reiss	\$500.00		
Interest Earned	\$107.04		
ENDING BALANCE			\$15,616.86
TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 2021			
Total Income		\$84,496.02	\$75,276.76
Total Expenses		\$9,219.26	
Net Increase (Decrease)			\$2,889.91

Carolyn M Buff
 Executive Secretary/Treasurer

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIPS

**WILLIAM T. MULLOY
UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP
OFFERED BY THE
WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

The William T. Mulloy scholarship is awarded each year by the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. and the recipient is announced at the annual spring meeting of the society. Proposals should focus on projects or activities relevant to archaeology/anthropology. An emphasis of research in Wyoming is encouraged.

The scholarship is awarded to a University of Wyoming undergraduate student in anthropology, with a preferred, but not required, emphasis toward archaeology as a subdiscipline. The award is made only to students who expect to make anthropology a vocation and expect to contribute constructively to its subfields. The amount is presently set at \$1000, but can vary depending on the availability of funds. Each applicant must have maintained at least a 3.00 grade point average in all anthropology courses and a 2.75 overall grade point average to be eligible.

WAS encourages the scholarship recipient to use this support to conduct independent study, to help with travel expenses related to research, or other pertinent activities. Recipients are encouraged, though not required, to deliver a presentation about their activity at a spring meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society following the year of the scholarship award, or submit a written version of their research to the editor of *The Wyoming Archaeologist* to be considered for publication. The scholarship is not intended to provide funding for tuition, fees, books, or field school.

Application forms and guidelines are available from the Department Secretary in the Anthropology Office, from the State Archaeologist, Room 218, Anthropology Building, or can be downloaded from the web site at <http://www.wyomingarchaeology.org/scholarships--grants--and-awards.html>.

Who may apply?

1. An undergraduate student in anthropology at the University of Wyoming with a preferred, but not required, emphasis toward archaeology as a subdiscipline.
2. The student is expected to make anthropology a vocation and to contribute constructively to its subfields.
3. Student must have maintained a minimum 3.00 grade point average in all anthropology courses, and a 2.75 overall grade point average. The Department Secretary must sign in the space provided to verify the student's GPA. After all scholarship monies have been distributed, transcripts will be destroyed.

What needs to be included in the application?

1. Cover Page:
 - a. Completely filled out cover page for the scholarship, including name, date, and full mailing address.
 - b. Applicant must show that he/she maintains a minimum 3.00 grade point average in all anthropology courses, and a 2.75 overall grade point average. The Department Secretary must sign in the space provided to verify the student's GPA.
 - c. Applicant must sign the release statement on the cover page.
 - d. Briefly state your current level of progress toward your degree.
 - e. Include a short paragraph stating your future archaeological intent/career goals.
 - f. Provide a title and abstract of your proposed activity.
2. A maximum two-page, typed, double-spaced explanation of the proposed activity.
3. A short vita (maximum of one page, typed, double-spaced).
4. Two letters of recommendation.
 - a. At least one of the two letters must come from a professional in a related field outside anthropology.

Where to submit the completed application?

1. Submit one copy of the completed application

packet, including the cover page, explanation of proposed activity, and vita to the Wyoming Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071. The Department Secretary will keep a file to hold all applications until they are delivered to the committee for review. These materials must be in to the Department Secretary by April 1, 2022, or applications will not be considered.

- 2. The applicant is expected to work with authors of recommendation letters to ensure their receipt by the Department Secretary by the posed deadline.

What happens if I am awarded a scholarship?

- 1. The Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will mail you a letter notifying you of your award, and the check will be included. If you attend the spring meeting the year you apply, the award is usually made and you are recognized as a scholarship recipient at that time.
2. The scholarship recipient can use this support to conduct independent study, to help with travel expenses related to research, or other pertinent activities.
3. Recipients are encouraged, though not required, to deliver a presentation about their activity at the spring meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society following the year of the scholarship award, or submit a written version of their research to the editor of The Wyoming Archaeologist to be considered for publication.

APPLICATION FOR WILLIAM T. MULLOY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP COVER PAGE

APPLICATION DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2022

APPLICANT:

Full Name: _____

Phone: _____

Date: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Grade Point Average in Anthropology Courses:

Overall Grade Point Average:

Student must attach a copy of his/her unofficial transcript to the application for review.

Statement: All information in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I hereby give permission to the Wyoming Archaeological Society Executive Committee and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming to share this information for the purpose of administration of these scholarships. I further consent that my name may be released as the recipient of any scholarship I am awarded.

Applicant Signature: _____

Level of Degree Progress:

Statement of Future Archaeological Intent:

Statement of Proposed Activity:

A. ATTACH:

- 1. A maximum, two-page, typed, double-spaced explanation of proposed activity.
2. A short, one-page vita (typed, double-space).
3. Two letters of recommendation.

B. SUBMIT:

One copy of the completed application to the Wyoming Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071

**GEORGE C. FRISON
MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP
OFFERED BY THE WYOMING ARCHAEO-
LOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

APPLICATION DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2022

The George C. Frison scholarship is awarded each year by the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. and the recipient is announced at the annual spring meeting of the society. Proposals should focus on projects or activities relevant to archaeology/anthropology. An emphasis of research in Wyoming is encouraged.

The scholarship is awarded to a University of Wyoming graduate student in the MA program in anthropology, with a preferred, but not required, emphasis toward archaeology as a subdiscipline. The award is made only to students who expect to make anthropology a vocation and expect to contribute constructively to its subfields. The amount is presently set at \$1000, but can vary depending on the availability of funds. Each applicant must have maintained at least a 3.25 grade point average in all anthropology courses and a 3.00 overall grade point average to be eligible. The scholarship is not intended to pay for tuition, fees, books, or field school.

WAS encourages the scholarship recipient to use this support to help complete an independent research project (e.g., a thesis) pertinent to anthropology, and disseminate the research results. Recipients are encouraged, though not required, to deliver a presentation about their activity at a spring meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society following the year of the scholarship award, or submit a written version of their research to the editor of *The Wyoming Archaeologist* to be considered for publication.

Application forms and guidelines are available from the Department Secretary in the Anthropology Office, from the State Archaeologist, Room 218, Anthropology Building, or can be downloaded from the web site at <http://www.wyomingarchaeology.org/scholarships--grants--and-awards.html>.

Who may apply?

1. A graduate student in anthropology at the University of Wyoming with a preferred, but not required, emphasis toward archaeology as a subdiscipline.
2. The student is expected to make anthropology a vocation and to contribute constructively to its subfields.
3. Student must have maintained a minimum 3.25 grade point average in anthropology courses, and a 3.00 overall grade point average. After all scholarship monies have been distributed, transcripts will be destroyed.

What needs to be included in the application?

1. Cover Page:
 - a. Completely filled out cover page for the scholarship, including name, date, and full mailing address.
 - b. Applicant must show that he/she maintains a minimum 3.25 grade point average in all anthropology courses, and a 3.00 overall grade point average. The Department Secretary must sign in the space provided to verify the student's GPA.
 - c. Applicant must sign the release statement on the cover page.
 - d. Briefly state your current level of progress toward your degree.
 - e. Include a short paragraph stating your future archaeological intent/career goals.
 - f. Provide a title and abstract of your proposed activity.
2. A maximum two-page, typed, double-spaced explanation of the proposed activity.
3. A short vita (maximum of one page, typed, double-spaced).
4. Two letters of recommendation.
 - a. At least one of the two letters must come from a professional anthropologist/archaeologist in Wyoming. A second letter may come from a professional in a related field outside anthropology.

Where to submit the completed application?

1. Submit one copy of the completed application packet, including the cover page, explanation of proposed activity, and vita to the **Wyoming**

Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071. The Department Secretary will keep a file to hold all applications until they are delivered to the committee for review. These materials must be in to the Department Secretary by April 1, 2022, or applications will not be considered.

- 2. The applicant is expected to work with authors of recommendation letters to ensure their receipt by the Department Secretary by the posed deadline.

What happens if I am awarded a scholarship?

- 1. The Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will mail you a letter notifying you of your award, and the check will be included. If you attend the spring meeting the year you apply, the award is usually made and you are recognized as a scholarship recipient at that time.
2. The scholarship recipient can use this support for an independent research project (i.e., thesis), to help with travel expenses related to research, or other pertinent activities.
3. Recipients are encouraged, though not required, to deliver a presentation about their activity at the spring meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society following the year of the scholarship award, or submit a written version of their research to the editor of The Wyoming Archaeologist to be considered for publication.

APPLICATION FOR GEORGE C. FRISON UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP COVER PAGE

APPLICANT: (Please type or print clearly in ink)

Full Name _____

Date _____

Mailing Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Grade Point Average in Anthropology Courses*

Overall Grade Point Average*

*Student must attach a copy of his/her unofficial college transcript to the application so GPA can be reviewed.

Statement: All information in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I hereby give permission to the Wyoming Archaeological Society Executive Committee and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming to share this information for the purpose of administration of these scholarships. I further consent that my name may be released as the recipient of any scholarship I am awarded.

Applicant Signature _____

Level of Degree Progress:

Statement of Future Archaeological Intent:

Statement of Proposed Activity:

Budget for Proposed Project:

ATTACH:

- 1. A maximum two-page, typed, double-spaced explanation of proposed activity.
2. A short, one-page vita (typed, double-spaced)
3. Two letters of recommendation.

COVER PAGE APPLICATION FOR JENSEN/ROBSON DOCTORAL TRAVEL AWARD

APPLICATION DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2022

Applicant: (Please type or print clearly in ink)

Full Name: _____

Date: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Statement: All information in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I hereby give permission to the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Wyoming Archaeological Foundation, Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists, and the

Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming to share this information for purposed of administration of this award. I further consent that my name may be released as the recipient of any stipend I am awarded:

Applicant Signature: _____

Check List: (Be sure you attach with this cover page)

1. A typed copy of your scholarly paper, or copy of your poster narrative.
2. A copy of all travel receipts related to your recent presentation.
3. A letter of support from your chosen faculty representative.

Where to submit the completed application:

Submit one copy of the completed application packet, including all above-mentioned requirements to the **Wyoming Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071.** The deadline (**April 1, 2022**) must be met or the application will not be considered. The applicant is expected to work with the author of the recommendation letter to ensure receipt before the posted deadline.

DAVID REISS MEMORIAL FIELD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED BY THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

The David Reiss Memorial Field School Scholarship is awarded each year by the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. and the recipient is announced at the annual spring meeting. This year’s meeting will be held April 28-May 1, 2022, in Sheridan.

The scholarships are awarded to students at accredited universities and community colleges who will be attending an archaeological field school. The amount of the award ranges from \$500 to \$1,500. Each applicant must have maintained at least a 3.00 overall GPA. Preference will be given to students majoring in anthropology at the University of Wyoming or one of Wyoming’s community colleges, although students from other institutions who will be attending a Wyoming field school are also encouraged to apply.

A transcript must be attached to the application. Following the award, the transcripts will be destroyed.

WAS encourages the scholarship recipient to use this sup-

port to offset the field school expenses including tuition, fees and/or transportation.

Application forms and deadlines are available at the University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, or on the web page at <http://www.wyomingarchaeology.org/scholarships--grants--and-awards.html>.

Return your completed application materials to the Wyoming Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071, no later than April 1, 2022. Be sure that one (1) letter of recommendation and a transcript are also submitted with the application.

APPLICATION FOR DAVID REISS MEMORIAL FIELD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP COVER PAGE

A. APPLICANT: (Please type or print clearly in ink)

Full Name _____
Date _____
Mailing Address _____
Grade Point Average* _____

*Student must attach a copy of his/her unofficial college transcript to the application so GPA may be reviewed. Following the award, the transcript will be destroyed.

Statement: All information in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I hereby give permission to the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc Executive Committee to share this information for the purpose of administration of this scholarship. I further consent that my name may be released to the media as the recipient of any scholarship I am awarded:

Applicant Signature _____

Please write several sentences explaining why you have chosen to attend a field school in Wyoming, including details regarding the anticipated costs of your attendance other than tuition, including travel, lodging, camping gear, and any other associated expenses.

B. ATTACH:

1. A copy of your unofficial transcript.
2. One letter of recommendation

C. SUBMIT: One copy of the complete application to the Wyoming Archaeological Society

Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071, no later than April 1, 2022

GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS

DAVID REISS

FIELD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP

OFFERED BY THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

About the scholarship:

David Reiss was an archaeologist with the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist for 30 years, spending nearly 20 of those years working in the Hartville Uplift on National Guard lands near Guernsey. Additional information on his life and career can be found at www.wyomingarchaeology.org/in-memoriam.htm and a great supporter of scholarships for students. Upon his death his family met with some of his coworkers and the Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. to try to determine a way in which Dave's wishes could be met. The result was a \$1,500 scholarship for field school students since all other categories had been met with the Mulloy Undergraduate Scholarship, the Frison Graduate Scholarship, and the Jensen/Robson Doctoral Travel Award.

This scholarship is independent of any financial aid the student may receive. It is not subject to application against a student loan, other scholarships, the Hathaway Scholarship, a Pell Grant, or any other funds the student may receive and does not go through any Financial Aid office at any college. It is an independent scholarship given to worthy students.

Who may apply:

Any student from an accredited university or community college who will be attending an archaeological field school. Preference will be given to students majoring in anthropology at the University of Wyoming or one of Wyoming's community colleges, although students from other institutions who will be attending a Wyoming field school are also encouraged to apply.

The student must have maintained at least a 3.00 overall grade point average.

What needs to be included in the application:

Completely filled out cover page including name, date, and mailing address.

The applicant must show that he/she maintains a minimum 3.00 grade point average in all courses.

Supply one letter of recommendation.

Where to submit the completed application:

Submit one copy of the completed application packet, including all above-mentioned requirements to the **Wyoming Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee, Dept. 3431, 1000 E University Ave., Laramie, WY, 82071.** The deadline (**April 1, 2022**) must be met or the application will not be considered. The applicant is expected to work with the author of the recommendation letter to ensure receipt before the posted deadline.

What happens if I am awarded a scholarship?

The Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. will mail you a letter notifying you of your award, and include a check for the approved amount of the scholarship. If you attend the spring meeting the year you apply, the award will be made and you are recognized as a scholarship recipient at that time.

PROJECTILE POINTS FROM THE GARRETT ALLEN (ELK MOUNTAIN) SITE, 48CR301

by
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and
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The Garrett Allen (Elk Mountain) archaeological site is located in southeastern Carbon County, Wyoming at the northern end of the Medicine Bow Mountains and southern edge of the Hanna-Carbon Basin. It is within a homoclinal valley adjacent to the perennial Quealy Spring which forms an ephemeral drainage flowing north-northwest. The site is surrounded by Upper Cretaceous sedimentary rocks, primarily of the Pine Ridge Sandstone (Hayter 1983:5).

Previously published articles on the site have discussed the excavation history and chronology of the site (Eckles 2013), chipped stone raw materials and obsidian sourcing (Eckles and Guinard 2015), and research potential of the collection (Clauter 2013). The intent of this article is to more fully examine the chipped stone projectile points, with emphasis on the identified types as well as discussion of several unknown or questionable types.

Four hundred and forty-nine whole and fragmentary projectile points were recovered from the excavations, over half of which have sufficient attributes suggestive of a type. Several points were also found on the surface, including a Protohistoric metal point, Late Prehistoric side-notched, tri-notched, Rose Spring, Besant, corner-notched dart (Pelican Lake/Elko), and McKean types. Most points were found in excavated context and depth ranges below surface for the broad type categories (Table 1). Date ranges for the periods follow Frison (1991).

Overall, the sequence is what would be expected: as depth increases, the known age of the point types increases. Even so, there is some overlap in the elevations below surface of the broadly defined types (Table 2). This likely indicates some vertical displacement of artifacts, as well as the probability of recording error. Additionally, since all depth

measurements were taken from the surface of each unit, it is likely artifacts from the same elevation in one part of the site may not be of the same age in another part of the site. No well-defined, well dated components have been established as a result of the original excavations.

PROTOHISTORIC POINT

One metal projectile point (Figure 1) was recovered from the site's surface. It appears to have been manufactured from a piece of thin iron strap metal such as a barrel band. It is roughly lanceolate with a relatively long, but thin, stem.

LATE LATE PREHISTORIC TO PROTOHISTORIC

Three arrow points from the later part of the Late Prehistoric period were found in the same component. The points include variants of the Plains side-notched (PLSN), Tri-notched (TRI) and unnotched triangular (UNN) types. The distinctive Shoshone Knife (SHKN) is sometimes found in these components. Identification of these types was based on Kehoe (1966), Frison (1971; 1991) and Kornfeld et al. (2010). The Plains side-notched points and Tri-notched points are similar to some small arrow points from sites in the Great Basin often grouped into what is termed the Desert side-notched cluster (Justice 2002:379-381). The term Cottonwood is also used as a type name for unnotched triangular points in the Great Basin (Justice 2002:367-369).

Larson and Kornfeld (1994) have referred to this group of diagnostics as the "Shoshonean Suite" of artifacts common in Wyoming sites dating from about 650 to 100 radiocarbon years before present. This suite includes the above diagnostics as well as ceramics and sometimes steatite artifacts. Dated

Table 1: Diagnostic Chipped Stone Projectile Points Identified from 48CR301.

Time Period	Type	Selected Reference	Depth
Protohistoric	Metal point		0 in.
late Late Prehistoric	Plains side-notched (PSN) Tri-notched (TRN) Unnotched triangular (UNN) Shoshone Knife (SHKN)	Kehoe (1966), Frison (1991), Kornfeld et al. (2010)	0-18 in. 0-12 in. 0-12 in. 0-8 in.
middle Late Prehistoric	Prairie Side-notched (PRSN)	Kehoe (1966)	12-18 in.
early Late Prehistoric to late Late Archaic	Rose Spring Other corner-notched (CN) arrow	Lanning (1963), Justice (2002)	12-24 in. 10-18 in.
Late Archaic	Besant	Wettlaufer (1955), Hughes (1981), Frison (1991)	16-32 in.
early Late Archaic to late Middle Archaic	Pelican Lake/Elko corner-notched dart (PLK/ELKO)	Wettlaufer (1955), Eakin (1989), Thompson and Pastor (1995)	18-68 in.
Middle Archaic	McKean stemmed	Mulloy (1955), Frison (1991)	46-58 in.

Table 2: Typed Projectile Points from Excavations by Depth in inches.

Depth inches	PLSN UNN	TRI	PRSN	Rose Spring	Other CN arrow	Besant	PLK/ ELKO	McKean	Radiocarbon Dates, Hayter (1981)
0-6	39								510 B.P.
7-12	80		4	2	1				630 B.P.
13-18	6		4	3	10	5	3		920 B.P.
19-24				6	1	7	13		1670 B.P.
25-30						3	9		
31-36						1	17		
37-42							10		
43-48							21	2	2363 B.P.
49-54							6		
55-60							7	3	3120 B.P.
61-68							1		
Totals	125		8	11	12	16	87	5	



Figure 1: Metal projectile point from 48CR301.

sites in Wyoming with components in which these chipped stone diagnostics occur are presented (Table 3). These data indicate widespread representation of Shoshonean Suite artifacts throughout Wyoming.

The Garrett Allen site contains several Shoshonean Suite diagnostics including a Shoshone Knife, Plains or Desert side-notched, tri-notched, and unnotched triangular points. Most of these diagnostics were recovered from 0-12 inches below surface across the site. Probable Late Prehistoric ceramics and one steatite pipe bowl fragment were also found within that depth increment (Eckles 2013). In addition, several large spalls from granite and metaquartzite cobbles were found at this depth, all of which show signs of use wear. These artifacts may be Teshoa Knives, another potentially diagnostic

Table 3: Selected Dated Sites in Wyoming with Shoshonean Suite Diagnostics.

Site	SHKN	P L S N Point	TRN Point	UNN Point	Radiocarbon (and other) Years B. P.	Location	Reference
48AB301	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	570+/-110	SE WY	Zeimens 1975
48CR301	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	510+/-110, 630+/-100	SE WY	Eckles 2013
48CR303	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	340-430 B.P. (obsidian dates)	South-central WY	Miller 1981
48FR5891	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	130+/-40, 420+/-50	Central WY	Adams 2010, Morgan et al. 2012
48NA202	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	ca. 100-250 years B.P.*	Central WY	Buff 1983, McKee 1988
48NA969	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	240+/-70	Central WY	Eckles et al. 2008
48NA1425	No	Yes	?	Yes	580+/-60	Central WY	Martin 2000
48SH313	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	450+/-110, 530+/-110	North-central WY	Frison et al. 1978
48JO311	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	340+/-100, 370+/-100	North-central WY	Frison 1967
48LN2041	Yes	No	Yes	No	100+/-30, 150+/-30, 160+/-30	SW WY	Pool et al. 2012 Pool 2016
48LN317	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	300+/-50	SW WY	McGuire 1977
48SW304	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	230+/-100	SW WY	Frison 1971
48SW1217	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	625+/-50, 645+/-45	SW WY	Lubinski et al. 2007
48SW5176	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	500+/-50, 570+/-50	SW WY	Hoefer et al. 1992
SW336	No	Yes	?	?	100-150 years B.P.***	SW WY	Gardner 2013
48PA201	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	370+/-90	NW WY	Husted 1978
48PA563	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	380+/-100	NW WY	Kornfeld et al. 2010
48PA2665, 48PA2706	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	ca. 100-250 years B.P.**	NW WY	Eakin 2005, Scheiber and Finley 2010
48TE576	No	No	Yes	?	ca. 133-220 years B.P.****	NW WY	Wright 1983
24BH1001	Yes?	Yes	Yes	No	480+/-100	South-central MT	Fry 1971

*Age estimate based on association with metal artifacts and horse bone.

**Age estimate based on association with metal artifacts and trade beads.

*** Age estimate based on association with metal point, musket ball and percussion caps, and post 1790 A.D. historic ceramics.

**** Includes obsidian hydration date and radiocarbon date reported as less than 220 radiocarbon years B.P.

artifact within the Shoshonean Suite (Eakin 2005).

Radiocarbon assays from the excavations at the 0 to 12 inch depth increment include one date of 510±110 B. P. and one date of 630±100 B. P. (see Eckles 2013). As mentioned above, there are no well-defined components represented by the Shoshonean Suite of artifacts and the depths at which these artifacts occur may represent separate occupations spanning several hundred years.

Examples of side-notched arrow points are

presented (Figure 2). The top row shows examples of side-notched points with asymmetrical bases and what appears to be a spur on one side of the base. The second row shows points with generally symmetrical concave bases without a spur, and the third row shows points with straight and generally symmetrical bases. The bottom row shows three points with an extra notch (Figure 2p-r) and one triangular point with deep side notches, short blade and wide base (Figure 2s).

Plains side-notched points with a single spur

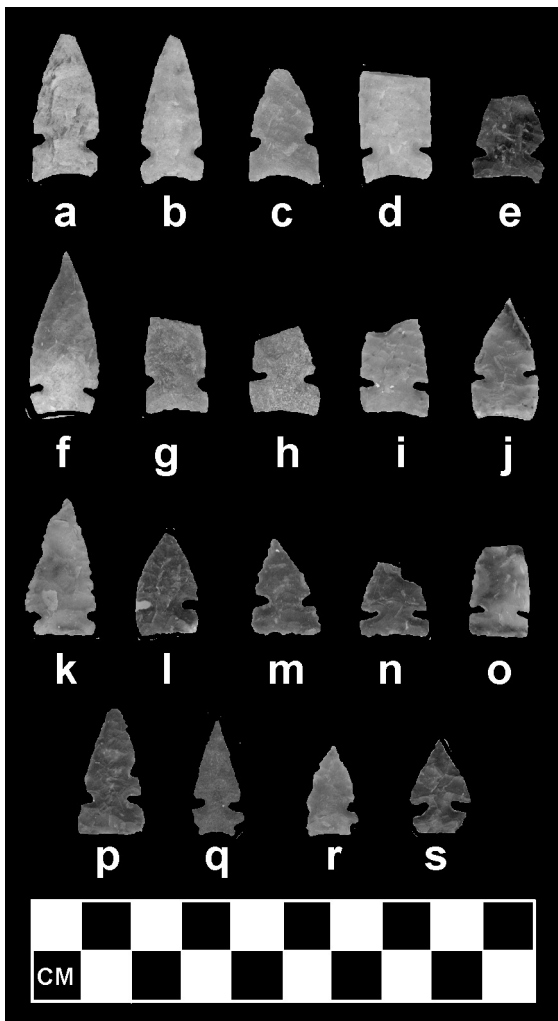


Figure 2: Examples of side-notched arrow points from 48CR301.

have been found in western Canada (e.g., Matson and Magne 2007), Central Plains sites (e.g., Gunnerson 1960), the Colorado high country (Gilmore and Larmore 2008) and sites in central Wyoming (e.g., Eckles et al. 2008) and south-central Wyoming (e.g., Garrett Allen site, this article). Ormerod (2004:82) has argued this is a diagnostic trait of Athapaskan groups migrating from Canada. Other common Athapaskan traits include asymmetrical bases, including examples with spurs, but few points with basal notches (Matson and Magne 2007).

The Dismal River complex originally defined from sites in western Nebraska and Kansas is generally considered a manifestation of Plains Apachean (Athapaskan) culture (Gunnerson 1960; Tucker et al. 2005:8). It was originally thought to a Protohistoric development, but recent research in Colorado

(Brunswig 2012) has suggested an earlier entry into the Wyoming and Colorado high country. The Dismal River complex can now be dated to about 200+ to 600+ years before present (Gilmore and Larmore 2008:2). Its appearance in the Central Plains has been argued as a representation of the Athapaskan migration from western Canada onto the Plains and Rocky Mountains. On the other hand, given the variation in Dismal River sites and artifacts, Guley (2000) has argued this complex represents the mingling of many groups, possibly including Apachean groups. Matson and Magne (2007) have also argued Dismal River does not represent Apachean groups.

Recent research in the Colorado Front Range has indicated the presence of Dismal River assemblages referred to as the Western Dismal River. These are groups of mobile hunter-foragers with a known range in eastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming. This is in contrast to groups of semi-sedentary, quasi-horticultural groups in western Nebraska and Kansas called the Eastern Dismal River (Tucker et al. 2005:8). Brunswig (2012) has indicated the boundary of the Western Dismal River to include the eastern Colorado plains west to the Continental Divide, and Apachean groups were present in the High Plains and Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Wyoming from about 400-650 years ago.

The Dismal River complex has all three of the arrow point styles defined as part of Shoshonean Suite, minus perhaps the Shoshone Knife, but plus the spurred side-notched point. The Garrett Allen site late Late Prehistoric arrow points are similar to both Shoshonean Suite and Dismal River points.

Raw material frequencies among these arrow points are presented (Table 4). What is interesting here is most (76 percent) side-notched points with a spur are made on materials from eastern Wyoming and northeastern Colorado. The concave base without spur, straight base and unnotched points are represented by raw materials from more diverse source areas in Wyoming and surrounding states. The predominance of eastern Wyoming source areas among the spurred points might lend some credence to the idea of a regional group (Athapaskan?) having interacted with other groups at the Garrett Allen site.

The points with concave or straight bases are common within the Shoshonean Suite and common in sites assigned to the Dismal River complex

Table 4: Proportion and Number of PLSN and UNN Points by Raw Material Source. *

Point Variety	Source area	EC WY	NE WY	SE WY NE CO	SW/SC WY	NW WY Obsidian	Cobbles	Total NISP
Concave asymmetrical base with spur		54.2 (11)	9.5 (2)	14.2 (3)	4.7 (1)	0.0	19.1 (4)	21
Concave base without spur		21.1 (8)	0.0	7.9 (3)	34.2 (13)	0.0	36.8 (14)	38
Straight base		24.1 (7)	0.0	13.8 (4)	20.7 (6)	3.4 (1)	37.9 (11)	29
Unnotched triangular		25.0 (9)	2.8 (1)	25.0 (9)	19.4 (7)	0.0	27.8 (10)	36

*Includes 5 "tiny" reworked points; does not include tri-notched or double side-notched points

(Gunnerson 1960). Tri-notched points (Figure 3) have been found in association with side-notched and unnotched points in several sites. They are particularly common in the Great Basin and are considered part of the Desert Side-notched Cluster (Justice 2002:379-402), but also appear with some frequency in Wyoming sites. Only four were recovered from the Garrett Allen site (Figure 3). Unnotched triangular (Cottonwood) points (Figure 4) are often found in association with side-notched and tri-notched points in Wyoming sites (see Table 3). A few of these are comparatively thin and long (Figure 4h-j) and could have been intended for use other than projectile points.

There are three examples of arrow points with multiple side notches in the Garrett Allen collection (Figure 2p-r) found from 8-12 inches below surface. Such double side-notched points are extremely rare in Wyoming. They have been found in another site in Wyoming, at 48LA304 near Pine Bluffs, Wyoming (Page 2007, and personal communication 2016).

Similar double side-notched points have been found in the Central Plains in sites of the Central Plains (e.g., Roper 2006:114) and Dismal River

(e.g., Gunnerson 1960) traditions. Examples in these publications are generally longer and wider compared with Garrett Allen specimens. Points with multiple side notches occur with some frequency in the Great Basin and are considered part of the Desert Side-notched Cluster of points (Justice (2002:380-381). The Garrett Allen specimens appear to be more similar to those found in Central Plains tradition contexts. The Central Plains tradition dates to about 550-1050 years before present (Roper 2006:105)

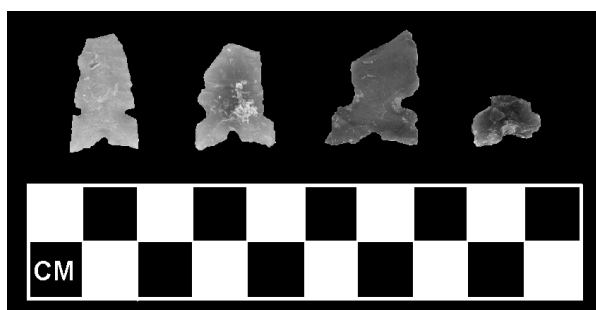


Figure 3: Tri-notched arrow points from 48CR301.

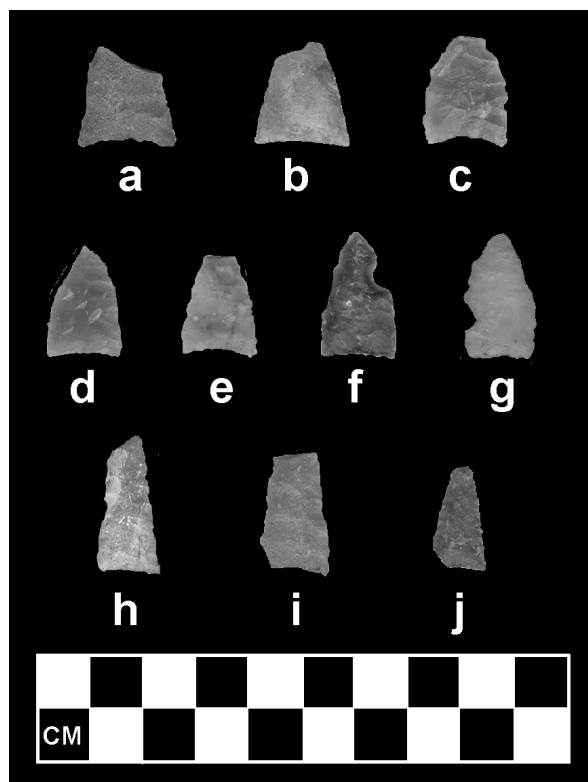


Figure 4: Examples of unnotched triangular arrow points from 48CR301.

and Dismal River dates to the later part of the Late Prehistoric period (see above).

One final unusual arrow point from the collection is shown (Figure 2s). This is a small triangular point with deep side notches and a large base. It was found on the surface, and is made from dark brown chert most likely from the Eocene Bridger formation of southwestern Wyoming. It does not appear to have been reduced in size through reworking or damaged from use. This specimen has some similarities to the Bear River Side-notched point found in northern Utah Fremont sites (see Holmer 1986:107; Holmer and Weder 1980:58 and 60; Justice 2002:383 and 398). Dating for this diagnostic is between 600-1200 years ago (Justice 2002:398).

The distinctive Shoshone Knife (Figure 5) was first proposed as a time sensitive diagnostic based on research of the Eden-Farson site, a late Late Prehistoric village and pronghorn processing site in southwestern Wyoming (Frison 1971). This artifact also co-occurs with some frequency in sites with the side-notched, tri-notched and unnotched arrow points dating to about 650 to 100 years before present (see Table 3).

The Garrett Allen collection also contains 23 “tiny” or miniature projectile points (Figure 6). Most of these points were found from 0-12 inches below surface with only two from a depth of 36 inches below surface (Figure 6e-f). Five appear to be reworked late Late Prehistoric side notched points (Figure 6i-k), and five are irregular in shape made



Figure 5: Shoshone Knife from 48CR301.

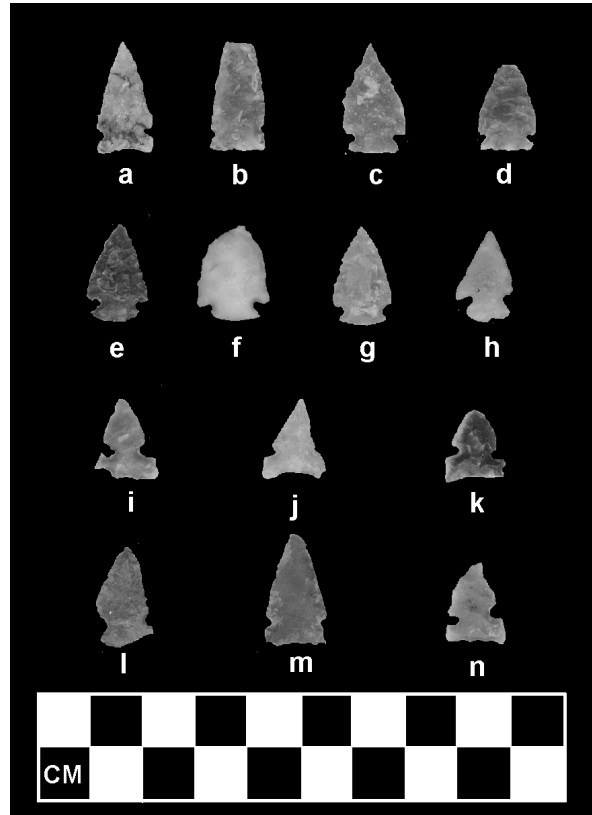


Figure 6: Examples of miniature projectile points from 48CR301.

on flakes (Figure 6m-o). Thirteen are rather well made, complete and apparently unused miniature side-notched and corner-notched projectile points (Figure 6a-h), and include two of the double side-notched points (Figure 2q-r).

Dawe (1997) has argued tiny points, especially the poorly made varieties on flakes, are toys. Such toys, including a point still hafted to its miniature shaft and a miniature bow, were recovered from Mummy Cave in the Late Prehistoric Rose Spring component (Husted and Edgar 2002:75-76).

Another interesting possibility is well made miniature artifacts, stylistically reflecting their larger counterparts, were intended for ritual use. Claassen (2015:240-241) has argued miniature artifacts, including projectile points, were sometimes used as offerings to the spirits in several sites in eastern North America. Miniature points have been reported from Paleoindian (Clovis and Folsom) sites in the western plains (Boldurain and Cotter 1999:42) and the upper Midwest and northeastern woodlands (Ellis 1994). They have been found at a Besant aged site in central Wyoming (Frison 1991:106), the Avonlea

component at the Beehive site in north-central Wyoming (Hall 1998:16), and the late Late Prehistoric Eden-Farson site in southwestern Wyoming (Frison 1971), among others. Based on the spatial distribution of miniature artifacts in a Paleoindian site in Ontario, Ellis (1994:264) has argued these artifacts functioned in the ideotechnic sphere (shaman related) and were not children's toys.

MIDDLE LATE PREHISTORIC

There are eight examples of probable Prairie side-notched points in the collection, all of which are broken or reworked fragments (Figure 7). These points were found from 12-18 inches below surface in several units across the site. One date of 920±110 B. P. was returned from a sample extracted from a unit at 17 inches below surface (Eckles 2013).

Following Kehoe (1966), the Prairie side-notched (PRSN) type is a typically small point with relatively shallow side notches which are generally low to the base. The base is generally straight and the shoulders rounded. They are generally somewhat longer and thicker than the Plains side-notched varieties. Dating is between 650-1250 years ago. In a recent review of Prairie side-notched and Plains side-notched distinctions, Peck and Ives (2001) have argued for greater inclusion of the variability within these point types, suggesting Prairie side-notched be referred to as the Cayley Series and the Plains side-notched as the Mortlach Group, at least for the northwestern high plains.

There are several other sites in Wyoming containing what appear to be Prairie Side-notched points. There are several points at the Wardell side similar to Prairie Side-notched and co-occur with Avonlea points (Frison 1973). Smith (1990) has identified Prairie side-notched points at the White

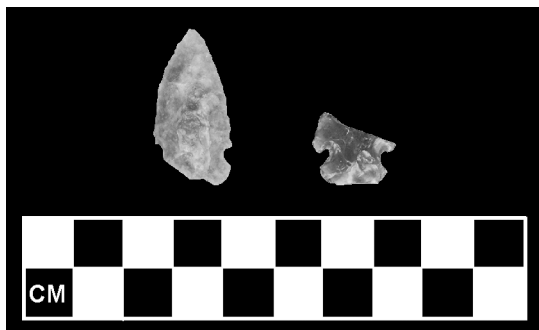


Figure 7: Examples of probable Prairie side-notched points from 48CR301.

Fish site in southwestern Wyoming. There are several examples of this point type at the Maxon Ranch site (Harrell and McKern 1986), Taliaferro site (Smith and Creasman 1988), and the Barnes site bison jump (McKern 1995), also in southwestern Wyoming.

**LATE LATE ARCHAIC TO EARLY LATE PREHISTORIC
ROSE SPRING**

The Rose Spring corner-notched arrow point type was named for the Rose Spring site in southeastern California (Lanning 1963). Rose Spring points are slender triangular corner-notched points with stems which are parallel-sided or expand toward the base (Holmer and Weder 1980:56-59). The most common Wyoming variant has an expanding stem with a rounded convex base (Figure 8a). In the Great Basin, Rose Spring replaces Elko dart points and precedes the development of Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood unnotched arrow points (Justice 2002:320-321). It is thought Rose Spring represents the first development of bow and arrow technology in the Intermountain West. Dating of Rose Spring has generally ranged from about 650-1650 years before present (Justice 2002:321). Earlier dated components with unquestionable Rose Spring points have been reported from southeastern Utah

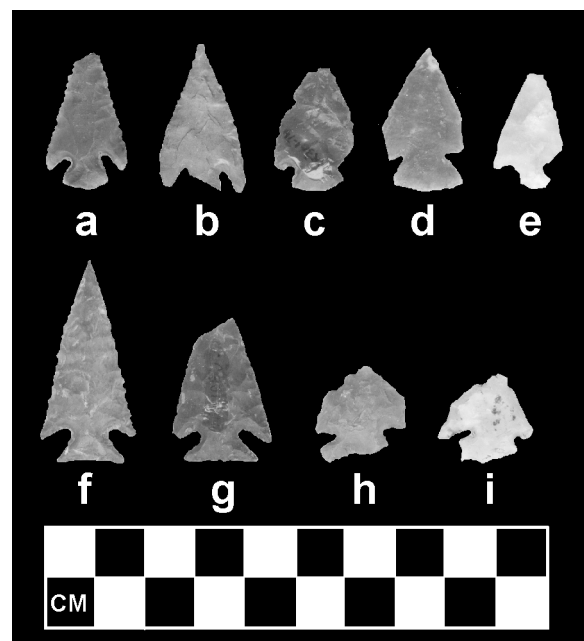


Figure 8: Examples of corner-notched arrow points from 48CR301.

(Geib and Bungart 1989) with radiocarbon dates in the 1800-1900 B. P. range.

Some researchers have combined Eastgate projectile points (Thomas 1981) with Rose Spring to describe a series or cluster called Rosegate. Eastgate points typically have larger more prominent expanding barbs and a tendency for straight stems (Justice 2002:324). Most Wyoming points which could be considered part of the Rosegate series are more typical of the Rose Spring points illustrated here.

At the Garrett Allen site, Rose Spring points were found from 12-24 inches below surface. Based on the existing radiocarbon dates, a possible bracket from 920±100 B. P. to 1670±120 B. P. could encompass these points (Figures 8a-c and 8e). Interestingly, nine of the eleven Rose Spring points from the site are made on materials found in south-central and southwestern Wyoming, with one made of jasper and one from a local chert cobble.

In Wyoming, Rose Spring points have been found in a large number of sites, especially in the southwestern counties (Sweetwater, Lincoln, Uinta, Sublette) (e.g., Thompson et al. 2000:466-467), with fewer sites in the south-central, southeastern, central, north-central, and northwestern portions of the state (Table 5). Few Rose Spring points are known from eastern Wyoming, either as surface finds or in dated contexts. Based on these data, sites with Rose Spring points in Wyoming date from about 800 to over 1800 radiocarbon years before present, with a peak range from about 1100 to 1500 radiocarbon years before present.

OTHER CORNER-NOTCHED ARROW POINTS, WOODLAND

One specimen (Figure 8d) may not be an example of the Rose Spring/Rosegate series given its wide base. This point more closely resembles

Table 5: Selected Sites in Wyoming with Rose Spring Points.

Site	Site Name	Radiocarbon Years B. P.	Location	Reference
48AB459	Mountain Meadow Ranch burial	Undated with multiple points associated	SE Wyoming	Truesdale and Gill 1994
48CR997	Bates Hole	1060+/-100 to 1370+/-110	Central Wyoming	Moe and Todd 1982
48CR3595	Robbers Gulch burial	Undated with multiple points in bone	SC Wyoming	Gill 2010
48CR4114	Sheehan	1190+/-60 to 1440+/-90	SC Wyoming	Bower et al. 1986
48SW270		1210+/-90 to 1460+/-90	SW Wyoming	Smith et al. 1995
48SW550	Two Knob Hill	1660+/-80 to 1680+/-100	SW Wyoming	Darlington et al. 2004
48SW1090	Raptor	1140+/-70 to 1370+/-40	SW Wyoming	Lubinski 2003
48SW5057	Buffalo Hump	1250+/-60 to 1480+/-60	SC Wyoming	Harrell 1987
48SW5649		1400+/-70 to 1520+/-60	SW Wyoming	McKibbin et al. 1989
48SW6523		1630+/-70	SW Wyoming	Swenson 1986
48SW7101	Bairoil burial	1060+/-90, one point in bone	SC Wyoming	Gill 2010, Shields et al. 1989
48SW13490	Depression	810+/-60 to 910+/-40	SW Wyoming	Buenger et al. 2007
48LN373		1030+/-80 to 1640+/-60	SW Wyoming	Wheeler et al. 1986
48LN1296	Camp and two burials	980+/-70 to 1710+/-50	SW Wyoming	Wheeler et al. 1986, Gillam 1989
48LN1468	Taliaferro	960+/-60 to 1500+/-70	SW Wyoming	Smith and Creasman 1987
48LN2068	Pescadero	1150+/-100 to 1880+/-130	SW Wyoming	McKibbin 1995
48UT35	Oyster Ridge	1350+/-60	SW Wyoming	Zier 1982
48UT199		1320+/-60 to 1490+/-60	SW Wyoming	Smith 1992
48UT920		1650+/-60	SW Wyoming	Latady 1989
48SU1042	Stewart Flat	1050+/-50 to 1300+70	West-central Wyoming	Hoefer 1991
48PA201	Mummy Cave	1230+/-110	NW Wyoming	Husted 1978

corner-notched arrow points found with Woodland components in central and eastern Colorado which co-occur with cord-marked ceramics (see e.g., Breternitz 1971, Gilmore and Larmore 2003, Nelson 1971). Cord-marked pottery fragments were recovered in the upper 24 inches of the Garrett Allen site (Eckles 2013), but a clear association with any particular point cannot be established.

Of the seven probable Woodland examples from the site, two are from dendritic agates (east-central Wyoming), one from Spanish Diggings orthoquartzite (east-central Wyoming), one from Flattop chalcedony (northeast Colorado) and three from local chert and chalcedony cobbles.

There are two unusual, apparently asymmetrical small, triangular arrow points from the collection (Figure 8h-i) found at 18 inches below surface. Both appear to be broken or perhaps reworked. The blades are wide and deep corner notches have produced moderate to prominent barbs. These specimens are somewhat similar to examples of the Parker point series referenced from the LoDaisKa site near Denver (Irwin and Irwin 1959) and Magic Mountain also near Denver (Irwin-Williams and Irwin 1966). Examples of this type from these sites are also illustrated in Reeves (1983:339). There are also unnamed asymmetrical arrow points from the LoDaisKa site (Irwin and Irwin 1959:36) with some similarities with these Garrett Allen specimens. If these two points are representative of a type, it is not a common one in Wyoming.

UNCLASSIFIED CORNER-NOTCHED ARROW POINTS

There are three examples (Figure 8f-g) of triangular corner notched arrow points which have similarities to those found at the Beehive site in north-central Wyoming (Frison 1991:113; Hall 1998), and, at the same time, similarities to points within the Rose Spring/Rosegate series. Radiocarbon dating of the Beehive site returned a date of 1400±100 B. P. (Frison 1991:35). Similar points are rare in Wyoming and tend to be found in the south-central and southwestern basins, sometimes co-occurring with Rose Spring/Rosegate diagnostics. Whether these are a separate type or a variant of the Rose Spring/Rosegate series or Avonlea series in Wyoming is not clear. As originally reported in Eckles (2013), these three points were assigned to

the Beehive Avonlea type, but the designation is now considered uncertain.

LATE ARCHAIC

Seventeen projectile point fragments with attributes suggestive of the Besant type were found at the Garrett Allen site from 16-36 inches below surface. One radiocarbon date of 1670±120 B.P. was returned on charcoal from a hearth at 22 inches before present. Another date of 2363±30 B.P. was returned on bulk charcoal from a unit at a depth of 44-48 inches below surface (Eckles 2013). The Garrett Allen Besant diagnostics could date before 2363 B.P. with a possible terminal date of 1670 B.P. The age range for Besant in Wyoming is thought to from about 1400-2000 B. P., with most dating from about 1600-1900 B.P. (Eckles et al. 2012). Dates exceeding 2300 B. P. appear to be too early for Besant occupations in Wyoming (Davis 1992).

The distinctive Besant point was first described by Wettlaufer (1955) at the Mortlach site in southern Saskatchewan. It has since been recognized in several Northern Plains components, from south-central Canada, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and possibly Nebraska, Kansas and northeastern Colorado (Hughes 1981:23). Besant points are typically lanceolate side-notched projectile points with straight to slightly convex bases. In general, they have convex body edges with sharp to rounded shoulders (Reeves 1983:42). Slightly concave bases are present and a few specimens exhibit a deeply concave base. Side notches are usually twice as broad as they are deep (Epp and Dyke 1983:115) and are situated low to the base. Length ranges from just under 30 mm to just over 80 mm, width from 18-25 mm, basal width from 10-23 mm, and hafting distance across the neck from 10-20 mm (see Epp and Dyke 1983:115; Hughes 1981:77). All of the Besant point fragments from the Garrett Allen site fall within these ranges, with most in the upper part of the ranges (Figure 9).

Sites with dated Besant/Woodland components in Wyoming are located in the eastern half of the state. They occur in the Powder River Basin of northeastern Wyoming (Campbell and Johnson counties), the Laramie Basin (Albany County), Shirley Basin (Carbon County) of southeastern Wyoming, and the Denver-Julesburg Basin and Hartville Uplift of east-central Wyoming (Platte and



Figure 9: Examples of probable Besant points from 48CR301.

Goshen counties). Two sites in Natrona County are in the central portion of the state and may represent the westernmost presence of Besant in Wyoming. The Butler-Rissler site is located southwest of Casper on the North Platte River and the Cedar Gap site is located at the southern end of the Bighorn Mountains. Surface indications of Besant points and Woodland ceramics indicate a similar pattern with most artifacts identified as Besant/Woodland occurring in northeastern, southeastern and east-central Wyoming (Eckles et al. 2012:45).

Besant sites near the Garrett Allen site include the Joe Miller site (Burnett et al. 2008), Benick Ranch (Davis 1992), Willow Springs (Bupp 1981) in Albany County, and the Muddy Creek sites (Reher 1987), almost due north of the Garrett Allen site in Carbon County.

LATE MIDDLE ARCHAIC TO LATE LATE ARCHAIC

Toward the end of the Middle Archaic period and throughout the Late Archaic period, triangular corner-notched dart points are quite common in Wyoming sites. Many of these are similar to the Pelican Lake type from the Mortlach site in Saskatchewan (Wettlaufer 1955). Pelican Lake has entered the Wyoming literature as a time-sensitive diagnostic (Frison 1991:103). As more corner-notched dart points have been documented from dated components, particularly in the basin areas of southwestern Wyoming, some researchers have

preferred to use the term Elko corner-notched for similar point styles. Elko corner-notched are well known from the Great Basin and vary greatly in terms of height, width, basal attributes, degree of notching depth, shoulder and barb configuration (Justice 2002:310-311).

Thompson and Pastor (1995:47) have commented on the variation in corner-notched dart points:

... Elko series points from the Great Basin span several thousand years during the Archaic (Heizer and Hester 1978:160), while similar Pelican Lake points from the Northwest Plains occur between ca. 3000 and 1500 years BP (Reeves 1983:80, 135). Consequently, chronological placement of the large corner-notched points found in the Wyoming Basin is tenuous, and they are often referred to as Elko/Pelican Lake to denote their uncertain cultural derivation. Research conducted by AS-WWC has failed to produce any definitive stylistic variants that can be related to specific time periods within the Late Archaic period (Carmody 1989).

Corner-notched dart points from the Garrett Allen site were recovered from 24-68 inches below surface across the site. Based on the radiocarbon dates from 22 to 56 inches, the time span possibly included here could range from slightly before 3120 to about 1670 radiocarbon years before present. Examples are presented (Figure 10) arranged by depth increments of six inches. As can be seen, there is considerable variation throughout the sample and within the depth increments. There does not appear to be any trend over the possible time frame indicated by the depths at which these points were recovered as nearly all the variants occur in all the depth increments.

With this said, there may be regional differences between Pelican Lake and Elko points which can be distinguished. Pelican Lake points were first proposed by Wettlaufer (1955) from the Mortlach and Long Creek sites (Wettlaufer and Mayer-Oakes 1960) in southern Saskatchewan, Canada. Reeves (1983) discusses the Pelican Lake type at length, arguing for regional variant in northeastern and north-central Wyoming (generally longer speci-

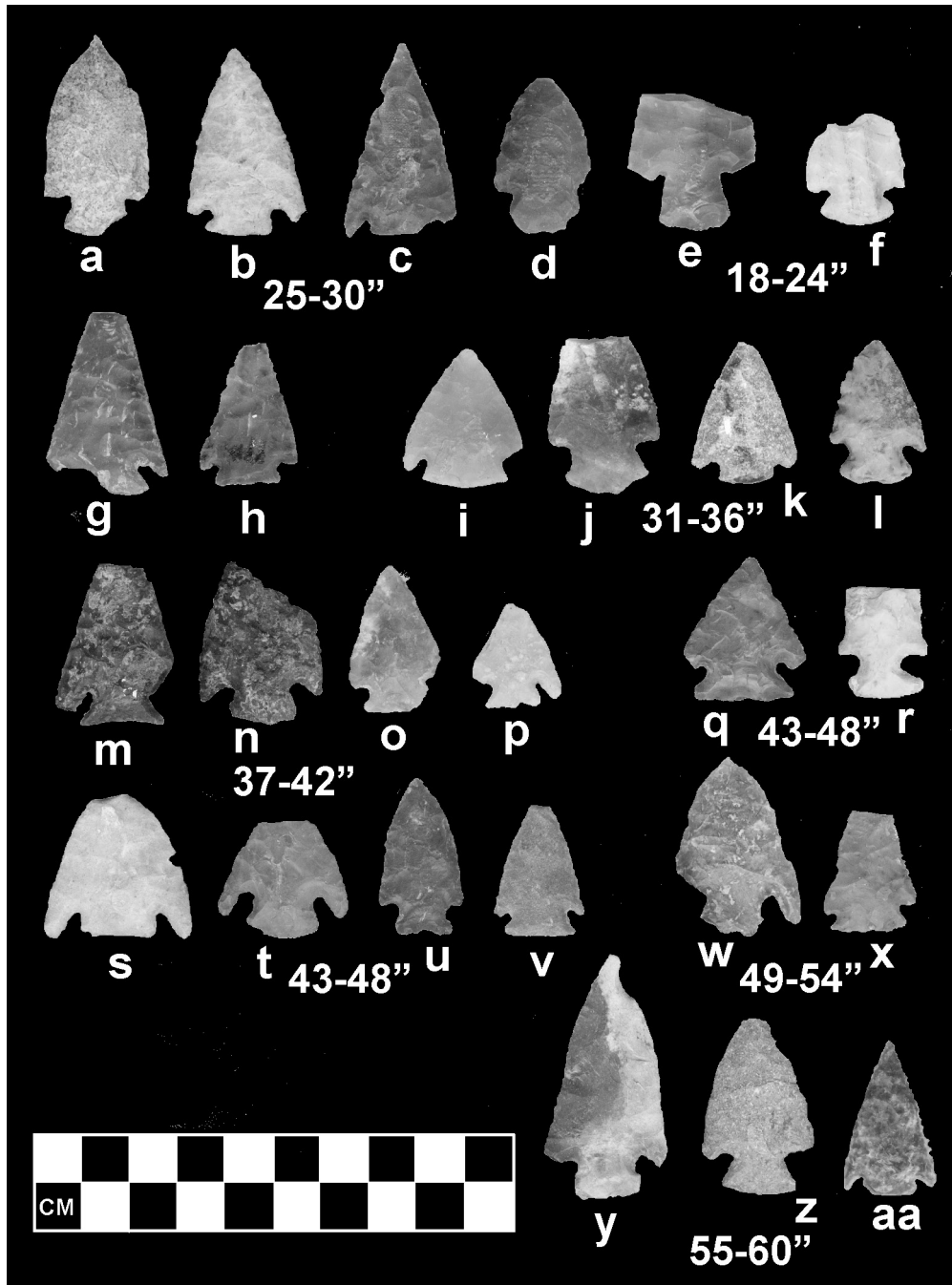


Figure 10: Examples of corner-notched dart points (Elko, Pelican Lake) by depth.

mens) and a relatively shorter (“Glendo”) variant in southeastern Wyoming. Pelican Lake points have wide corner notches resulting in sharp barbs. Blades and bases are often slightly convex to straight and rarely slightly convex (Frison 1991:101). In nearly all cases, the corner notches are placed near the terminus of the base resulting in a relatively short distance from the notches to the end of the base, creating a rather short stem (see also Hamza 2013).

Probable examples from the Garrett Allen site are presented (Figure 10b, h, I, q, v, x).

Elko corner-notched points as illustrated by Justice (2002:303) often have wide notches with bases relatively longer as measured from the notches. Stems are often expanded, while some are straight. Bases can be convex to convex (almost “bulbous”) in appearance. A few varieties exhibit wide, slightly concave to straight bases. In some

cases, distinguishing Elko from Pelican Lake can be problematic given general similarities. Probable Elko corner-notched points from Garrett Allen as shown (Figure 10a, d, e, f, j, m, n, t, w, y, z).

With regard to raw material sources of the corner-notched dart points at the Garrett Allen site, there is an interesting trend. For those points identified as Pelican Lake, raw material sources are consistently from eastern Wyoming and northeastern Colorado sources while those identified as Elko are primarily from south-central and southwestern Wyoming sources (Table 6). If accurate, this would indicate the convergence and interaction of groups from western and eastern portions of the state to the Garrett Allen site, a pattern seen with other projectile styles.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC

The Middle Archaic period in Wyoming is characterized by sites with McKean complex projectile points dating between 3000-5000 years before present (Frison 1991:97-101). McKean points can be lanceolate with a concave base or basal notch or stemmed with a concave base or basal notch. The distinctive Mallory side and basal notched point occurs with less frequency during the Middle Archaic.

Seven stemmed McKean points were recovered from the Garrett Allen site, two from the surface and five from 46-58 inches below surface (Figure 11). An additional possible McKean stemmed point was recorded in the upper depths of the site (see Figure 12d).

ADDITIONAL POINTS

There are eleven additional points either assignable to a type or of uncertain type but were recovered at depths well outside the range of acceptable dates for the type and points of an uncertain type (Figure



Figure 11: Examples of McKean Stemmed points from 48CR301.

12; Table 7).

LARGE POINTS/HAFTEK KNIVES

Nine large bifaces were recovered from the site at various elevations (Figure 13; Table 8). Large hafted bifaces, most often referred to as hafted knives, generally occur in Wyoming prehistoric sites in small numbers, but also occur in a fair number of sites, especially those with large lithic assemblages. There is almost no research on these artifacts other than the mention of hafted knives and sometimes lance points in various publications. There is little in the way of interpretation as to what these artifacts represented in prehistoric cultures.

All Garrett Allen site examples show various levels of breakage. Four show evidence of burning or heat alteration (Figure 13a, g, h, i). Several have resemblances to Elko/Pelican Lake points (Figure 13b, e, f, g) and one is similar to Elko or Rose Spring points (Figure 13d). The others (Figure 13a, 13c, 13i, 13j) do not appear to resemble any Wyoming projectile point types.

What is interesting here is all of the large points

Table 6: Raw Material Source Areas, PLK and ELKO Points, 48CR301.

	OBS	SW	SC	EC	NE	NC CO	NE CO	Cobbles	Totals
PLK				23	4		2	13	42
ELKO	1	9	16	1		2		16	45
Totals	1	9	16	24	4	2	2	29	87

OBS = obsidian, SW = southwestern WY, SC = south-central WY, EC = east-central WY, NE = northeastern WY, NC CO = north-central Colorado, NE CO = northeastern Colorado, Cobbles = "local" cobble sources

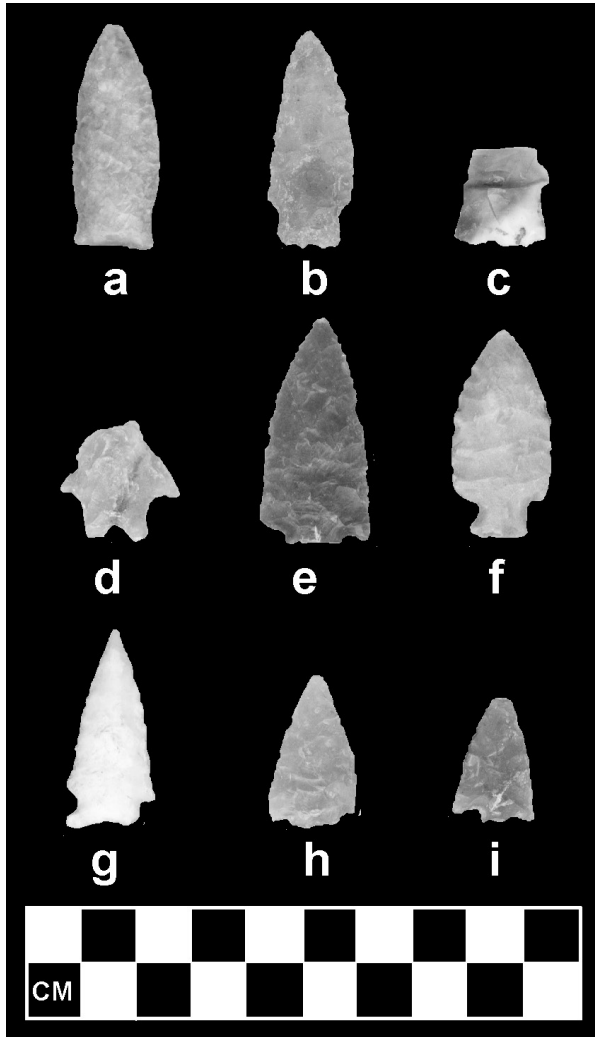


Figure 12: Points of questionable context and/or uncertain type from 48CR301.

are made of raw materials obtained from distance sources. The red orthoquartzite likely is from sources closest to the site, while the zebra flint and clinker are from sources farthest from the site. Additionally, there is evidence of intentional burning/heating of four specimens. Most show considerable signs of breakage which could be due from burning/heating, manufacturing error or use as a tool. It is possible, but not abundantly clear, some or all of these artifacts were purposefully broken post manufacture.

DISCUSSION

There is relatively unambiguous evidence for projectile point types from the Protohistoric to Middle Archaic periods at the Garrett Allen site. There is a general trend for earlier dated point types to be

found in the lower elevations of the excavations. As depth increases so does the age of the various types. This general trend is somewhat overshadowed by a small number of points types well outside the depth range which would be expected. There are no well-defined or well-dated components, and so conclusions regarding the assemblages are limited.

The Protohistoric is represented by a single metal point. No other historic trade goods were found in the original excavations, nor have any been found in recent (2014-2015) surveys and testing projects carried out at the site (Clauter 2013). Excavations and radiocarbon dating does not indicate any Protohistoric occupation as of this writing, although this could change with future investigation.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by several different arrow point types. The earliest include side-notched, tri-notched and unnotched triangular points (Shoshonean Suite) which are relatively abundant in the assemblage. Prairie side-notched, Rose Spring, and possible Woodland types are present in relatively small numbers.

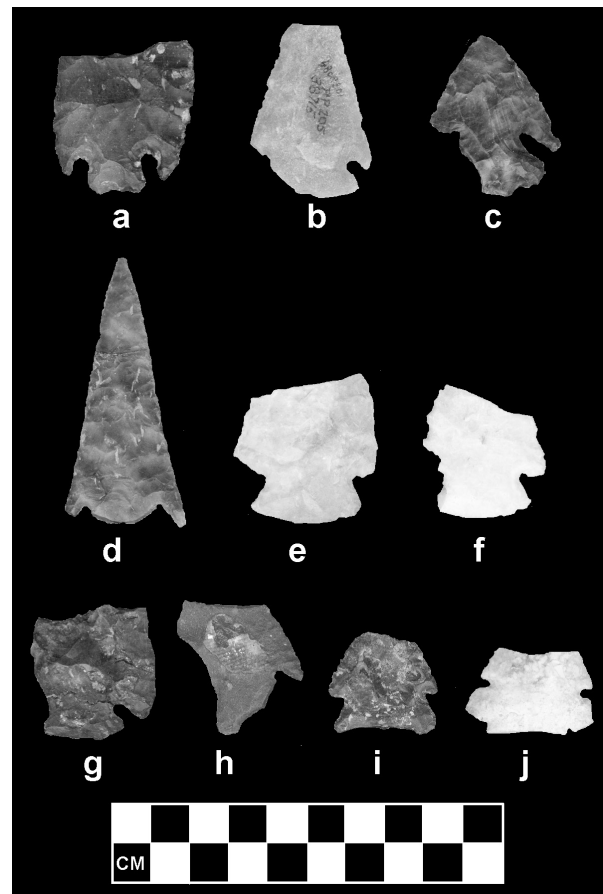


Figure 13: Large points/hafted knives from 48CR301.

Table 7: Points of Questionable Context and/or Uncertain Type.

Figure	Recorded Depth	Description	Type	Comments	Reference
12a	54 in. BS	Lanceolate w/ shoulder and basal grinding	Late Paleoindian?	Similar to Late Paleoindian lanceolate types. Found in Middle Archaic deposits	Miller 1979, Frison 1991
12b	42 in. BS	Lanceolate stemmed	Uncertain		
12c	54 in. BS	Stem fragment	Uncertain		
12d	8 in. BS	Stemmed with basal notch, reworked	Probable McKean stemmed	Found in Late Prehistoric deposits	
12e	3 in. BS	Triangular corner notched dart	Elko/Pelican Lake	Found in Late Prehistoric deposits	
12f	16 in. BS	Stemmed	Uncertain		
12g	51 in. BS	Triangular side notched with notches very close to a concave base	Avonlea	Nearly identical to classic Avonlea points, e.g. from Avonlea and Head-Smashed-In sites. Found in Late Archaic to Middle Archaic deposits	Kehoe and McCorquodale 1961; Peck 2011
12h	60 in. BS	Triangular corner notched arrow	Uncertain	Found in Middle Archaic deposits	
12i	54 in. BS	Triangular corner notched arrow	Probable Rose Spring	Found in Middle Archaic deposits	
8h-i	18 in. BS	Small triangular corner notched arrow	Uncertain	Found in Late Prehistoric to late Late Archaic deposits	

Late Archaic period point types include a small number of Besant points and a relatively large number of corner-notched atlatl dart points which are probably part of the Elko and Pelican Lake series. Corner-notched dart points have been recovered from 24-68 inches below surface, and are represented in the largest depth increment so far examined.

The Middle Archaic is likely represented by the McKean types. McKean stemmed points appear to co-occur with Elko and Pelican Lake types at the deepest areas of the site excavated.

While most of the point types are similar to those found in many sites in Wyoming, there are several “exotic” types, such as the multiple notched arrow points possibly related to the Central Plains Tradition, possibly one type related to the Fremont complex in Utah, and corner-notched types similar to those from north-central and northeastern Colorado. Did small groups or individuals from these areas travel to the Garrett Allen site or were these points obtained through down-the-line exchange?

There is a fair amount of stylistic variation within the Shoshonean Suite diagnostics and considerable variation within the Elko and Pelican Lake series. Is this a result of “typical” within-type variation, or is the variation suggestive of stylistic subsets within groups which regularly interacted? Or, does the variation reflect regional groups from several distant parts of Wyoming and perhaps surrounding states who had congregated at the site for the purposes of various kinds of interaction? Given the suggestion, based on the diversity of lithic raw materials and distances of their source areas, the Garrett Allen site may represent a special purpose gathering location (Eckles and Guinard 2015), it is tempting to suggest the site served as a gathering locale for groups whose geographic ranges were both relatively close and relatively distant from the site.

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Table 8: Summary Data, Large Points/Hafted Knives.

Figure	Recorded Depth	Description	Raw Material	Source Area	Comments
13a	46 in. BS	Basal notched with stem	Zebra flint	SW Wyoming, NW Colorado	Appears to have been heat treated prior to manufacture
13b	12 in. BS	Corner notched	Spanish Diggings orthoquartzite	East-central Wyoming	
12c	12 in. BS	Corner notched with expanded base	Banded jasper	Seminole Mountains of south-central Wyoming	
13d	18 in. BS	Corner notched, prominent barbs	Dendritic agate	East-central Wyoming	Similar to Rose Spring type or Elko type
13e	60 in. BS	Corner notched	Morrison orthoquartzite	Multiple sources in Wyoming	
12f	42 in. BS	Corner notched	Fossiliferous chert	South-central Wyoming	
13g	36 in. BS	Corner notched with expanded base	Jasper	Central to east-central Wyoming	Significantly burned with pot lids and cracking
13h	36 in. BS	Unclear	Red orthoquartzite	SE Wyoming	Heat treated or burned
13i	44 in. BS	Corner notched with expanded base	Clinker	NE Wyoming	Significantly burned with pot lids and cracking
13j	56 in. BS	Multiple notched	Fossiliferous chert	South-central Wyoming	

collections and associated field and lab documents. George Frison, Mark Miller, Danny Walker, Charles Reher, and William Scoggin provided important background information about the excavations at the site. Steven Sutter and Shane McCreary of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Cultural Records Office found several sites in the data base with Besant, Rose Spring and Shoshonean Suite diagnostics. Stacey Goodrick of Western Archaeological Services provided a copy of the Carmody (1989) reference. The owners of the Elk Mountain Ranch have been generous in their support of this research over many years, including access to the site and donation of the collection.

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UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING NAMES ANTHROPOLOGY BUILDING FOR LATE ARCHAEOLOGIST GEORGE FRISON



UW's Anthropology Building is now the George C. Frison Building, in honor of the Worland native and UW graduate who achieved international acclaim as an archaeologist during a lengthy career as a UW faculty member. (UW Photo)

The University of Wyoming's Anthropology Building now bears the name of George Frison, a Worland native and UW graduate who achieved international acclaim as an archaeologist during a lengthy career as a UW faculty member.

UW's Board of Trustees voted today (Friday) to name the building in Frison's honor, at the request of UW's Department of Anthropology, the university's Naming Committee chaired by Provost Kevin Carman, and President Ed Seidel.

The George C. Frison Building, a 53,000-square-foot facility that was completed in 2007, houses the Department of Anthropology, the State Archaeologist's Office, the cultural records section of the State Historic

Preservation Office, the Frison Institute, the State Archaeological Repository and the Anthropology Museum.

Frison, who founded the Department of Anthropology and was the first state archaeologist, is the only UW faculty member ever elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He died Sept. 6, 2020, at the age of 95.

"Naming of buildings for certain individuals is a very rare honor at UW, but this is clearly a case when it's absolutely appropriate," Seidel says. "Dr. Frison was a huge figure in archaeology and put Wyoming and UW on the map in this important field of study. This is a great way to honor his legacy."

"It's only right that the university honor Dr. Frison's decades of service to UW and the

state by putting his name on the building that houses the programs that would not exist if not for his efforts,” says Professor Todd Surovell, head of the Department of Anthropology. “He easily ranks among the greatest field archaeologists in the history of American archaeology. His contributions to the field of archaeology, the Department of Anthropology, the University of Wyoming and the state of Wyoming cannot be overstated.”

Frison was born Nov. 11, 1924, in Worland and grew up on his grandparents’ ranch near Ten Sleep, spending his early years working sheep and cattle. He spent his spare time collecting arrowheads, exploring caves in the Bighorn Mountains and developing a love for the history and prehistory of Wyoming.

He enrolled at UW in 1942, but his education was cut short when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, serving in the amphibious forces of the South Pacific during World War II. After being honorably discharged in 1946, he returned to the family ranch.

While operating the ranch, Frison joined the Wyoming Archaeological Society and was an avocational archaeologist, discovering numerous artifacts including atlatl and dart fragments. His interactions with UW Professor William Mulloy prompted Frison to enroll at UW in 1962 at the age of 37 to finish his undergraduate work.

After earning his master’s and doctoral degrees at the University of Michigan, Frison returned to UW in 1967 to head the new Department of Anthropology and serve as the first state archaeologist, a position he held until 1984.

During his decades of work at UW, Frison made major contributions to the understanding of the prehistory of the northwestern Great Plains in the areas of chipped stone technology, bison bone beds, Paleoindian systematics and Plains chronology. His many books and papers, which include “Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains,” made him an internationally recognized figure in archaeology.

More than 70 students graduated with the Master of Arts degree in anthropology during his tenure at UW, and many more students attended his classes and graduated with undergraduate degrees from the Department of Anthropology.

His many awards include the lifetime achievement award from the Society for American Archaeology; a Regents’ Fellowship Award from the Smithsonian Institution; UW’s George Duke Humphrey Distinguished Faculty Award; UW’s Medallion Service Award; and the College of Arts and Sciences Outstanding Alumni Award. He was named to the National Academy of Sciences in 1997.

Among his legacies is the George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at UW, which funds archaeological research; supports student and faculty participation in international research and education opportunities; sponsors an annual lecture and public talks; and provides for volunteer participation in field and lab programs.

http://www.uwyo.edu/uw/news/2022/01/uw-names-anthropology-building-for-late-archaeologist-george-frison.html?fbclid=IwAR0XbWqmnhr8Lxu4asTfZduF1A_W4Ztqm-9wR2ALUAiEaZeqwjIX8zorkIlc

2021 Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month



Pictured during the proclamation signing with Gov. Mark Gordon is Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources Director Darin Westby, Deputy Director Sara Needles, Gov. Mark Gordon, Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month State Coordinator Judy Wolf, Wyoming State Archaeologist Spencer Pelton, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Brian Beadles.

In celebration of Wyoming's rich cultural heritage, as well as the state's first state archaeologist George C. Frison, Gov. Mark Gordon proclaimed September as Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month.

Gov. Gordon's proclamation praised the WAAM celebration for actively engaging the public with Wyoming's diverse archeological resources.

The centerpiece of WAAM is an annually produced award winning poster. This year's poster, "George Carr Frison, Rancher Archaeologist," honors Frison's "lifelong commitment to understanding and interpreting Wyoming's 13,000 years on human history."

Frison imparted his knowledge to several generations of Wyoming archaeologists as the first head of the University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology and Wyoming's first state archaeologist.

He documented his scientific contributions in more than a dozen books and 100 scientific publications.

The poster is available free of charge, and may be picked up at the State Historic Preservation Office, Barrett Building, 2301 Central Avenue in Cheyenne, or in Laramie in the Anthropology Building located at 12th and Lewis, Room 312.

The posters are also available via mail with a \$14 charge to cover mailing costs. Limit one poster per person. Send your request along with a check or money order payable to “Wyoming Archaeology Month” and your name and mailing address to:

Judy Wolf
State Historic Preservation Office
Wyoming Archaeology Month
Dept. 3431
1000 E. University Ave.
Laramie, WY 82071

AN OXFORD COMMA

- An Oxford comma walks into a bar where it spends the evening watching the television, getting drunk, and smoking cigars.
- A dangling participle walks into a bar. Enjoying a cocktail and chatting with the bartender, the evening passes pleasantly.
- A bar was walked into by the passive voice.
- An oxymoron walked into a bar, and the silence was deafening.
- Two quotation marks walk into a “bar.”
- A malapropism walks into a bar, looking for all intensive purposes like a wolf in cheap clothing, muttering epitaphs and casting dispersions on his magnificent other, who takes him for granite.
- Hyperbole totally rips into this insane bar and absolutely destroys everything.
- A question mark walks into a bar?
- A non sequitur walks into a bar. In a strong wind, even turkeys can fly.
- Papyrus and Comic Sans walk into a bar. The bartender says, “Get out -- we don’t serve your type.”
- A mixed metaphor walks into a bar, seeing the handwriting on the wall but hoping to nip it in the bud.
- A comma splice walks into a bar, it has a drink and then leaves.
- Three intransitive verbs walk into a bar. They sit. They converse. They depart.
- A synonym strolls into a tavern.
- At the end of the day, a cliché walks into a bar -- fresh as a daisy, cute as a button, and sharp as a tack.
- A run-on sentence walks into a bar it starts flirting. With a cute little sentence fragment.
- Falling slowly, softly falling, the chiasmus collapses to the bar floor.
- A figure of speech literally walks into a bar and ends up getting figuratively hammered.
- An allusion walks into a bar, despite the fact that alcohol is its Achilles heel.
- The subjunctive would have walked into a bar, had it only known.
- A misplaced modifier walks into a bar owned a man with a glass eye named Ralph.
- The past, present, and future walked into a bar. It was tense.
- A dyslexic walks into a bra.
- A verb walks into a bar, sees a beautiful noun, and suggests they conjugate. The noun declines.
- A simile walks into a bar, as parched as a desert.
- A gerund and an infinitive walk into a bar, drinking to forget.
- A hyphenated word and a non-hyphenated word walk into a bar and the bartender nearly chokes on the irony.

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