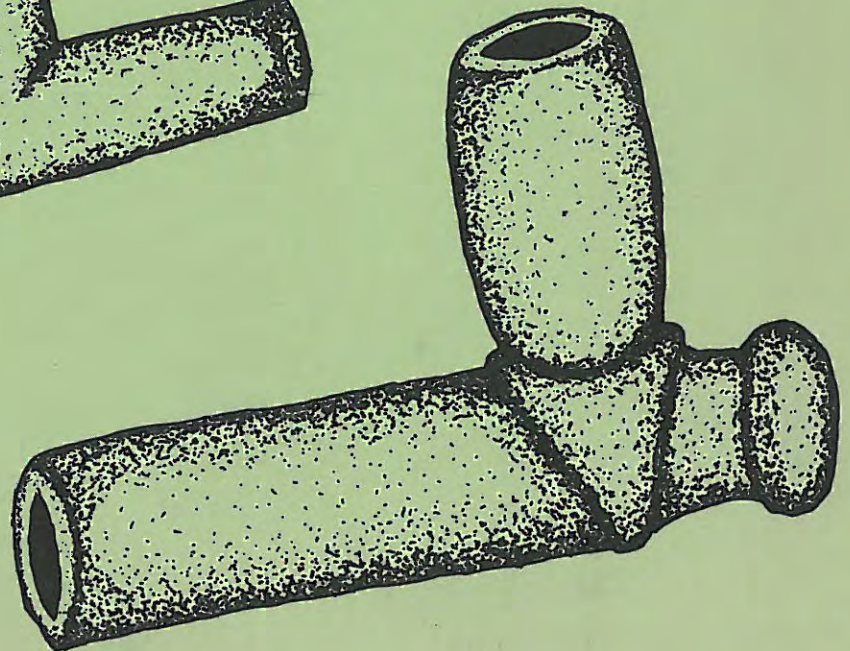
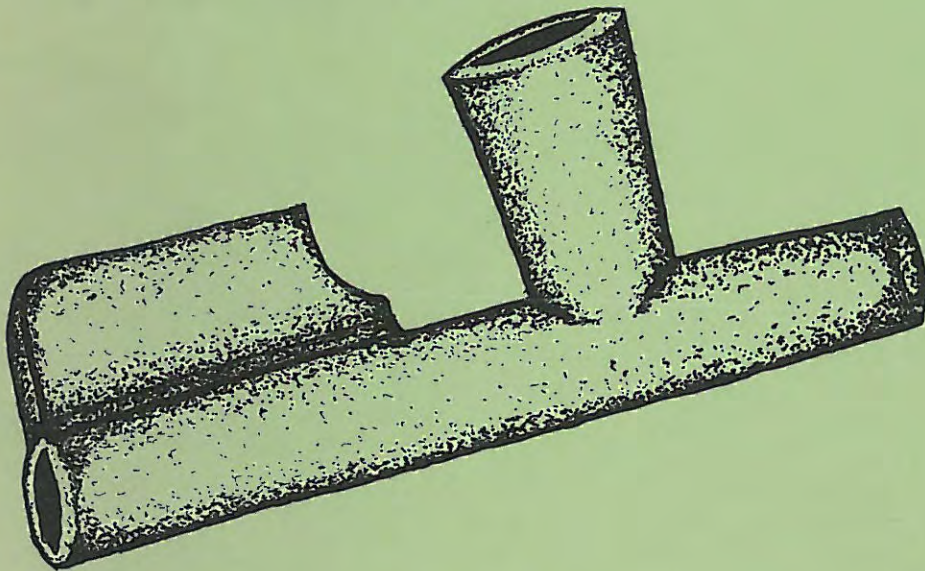


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BRIEFS

JOHN P. ALBANESE, GEOLOGY OF THE CARTER-KERR McGEE SITE, CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

The site is situated on the west side of a first-order, northwest-flowing, ephemeral stream that drains a swale that is 300 feet wide and 25 feet deep. This is one of a series of north-flowing ephemeral streams that dissect a 100 foot high sandstone ridge, located on the southwest margin of a 2-mile wide, closed, circular, interior drainage basin. Modern arroyos, entrenched in former stream courses, are present adjacent to and west of the site. The Paleo-Indian occupation levels are contained within a small preserved wedge of sandy slope wash sediments that were deposited in a swale very similar in size and shape to the modern depression.

Four soils are present at the site, three formed after the Paleo-Indian occupation. Two cycles of arroyo cutting and alluviation occurred in the post-Cody time. Most of the original sediment containing the Paleo-Indian artifacts has been removed by erosion. Some of the artifacts and bone were redeposited in arroyo fill sediments. It is not possible to determine if arroyos were present downstream from the site at the time of Paleo-Indian occupation.

CAROLYN CRAIG, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING GREY ROCKS: A PLAINS-WOODLAND SITE IN SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING

Test excavations at the Grey Rocks Site, 48PL65, in southeastern Wyoming revealed a Plains-Woodland component dated A.D. 2000, containing ceramics and large quantities of bison bone. Comparisons are made with other Northwestern Plains-Woodland sites as well as selected sites in the Central and Middle Missouri Subareas.

GEORGE C. FRISON, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING POWDER RIVER BASIN

The recent emphasis on stripmining of coal in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana has led to intensive archaeological survey, testing and excavation in response. Together Carter and Kerr McGee mining companies funded excavations in a Paleo-Indian animal procurement site near Gillette, Wyoming in the summer of 1977. The results provide a record of Paleo-Indian in the Powder River Basin from Clovis through the Cody Complex. It also provides evidence of the use of the arroyo trap for both extinct bison and camel procurement.

JACK L. HOFMAN, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING GOUGE PRODUCTION STRATEGIES: TOWARD THE STUDY OF ARCHAIC LOCAL GROUPS ON THE SOUTHERN PLAINS

Clear Work Gouges are analyzed on the basis of production attributes in order to compare the production strategies represented by samples from four sites. Several gouge production varieties are defined which represent alternative ways of making gouges. Archaic local groups which were closely related or actively interacting can be expected to share more ideas about tool production than groups which are distantly separated in time or space and were not in direct contact. If collaborated, inter-component analyses of production strategies for several tool types could potentially lead to the definition of Archaic local groups.

TOM LARSON, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
TWO EARLY ARCHAIC SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING

Two Early Archaic Occupation Sites have recently been investigated along the North Platte drainage. The presence of a human burial at the Dunlop-McMurray Site and an apparent living structure at the Shoreline Site have added new information concerning this prehistoric time period. The geographic location of these sites is also considered significant.

JULIE LONGENECKER AND PAULA ROSA, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
FORT PHIL KEARNY BURIALS

Several depressions adjacent to Fort Phil Kearny were thought to be human graves related to the occupation of the Fort. Excavations were met with an unusual sequence of events necessitating a rapid change in hypotheses and methodology as the investigation progressed.

ROBERT R. PETERSON, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
BISON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FROM KILL SITES IN AND NEAR
WYOMING: X-RAY EXAMINATION OF METACARPALS

X-ray examination of bison metacarpals from eleven archaeological sites is utilized to determine the sexual breakdown of the samples and to examine long term variations in bison characteristics. The analysis reveals male/female ratios near those expected in a normal, living population in many of the samples. These findings are discussed in relation to bison behavioral characteristics and prehistoric procurement strategies. Variations in size and weight of buffalo populations over the 10,000 years covered by the samples are also discussed.

LAWRENCE C. TODD AND JACK L. HOFMAN, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LONG'S BUTTE #2 SITE
(48FR261), FREMONT COUNTY, WYOMING

An archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted on a contract basis for the Monsanto

Corporation led to the discovery of an Archaic Campsite covering an area of approximately 80,000 M². The surficial nature of the cultural materials at the site required a program to mitigate the adverse effects of increased human activity. The dominant features at Long's Butte #2 are firehearths and concentrations of thermally altered stone. These are common throughout Wyoming; however, the function of such features is presently unclear. The present study has been directed toward developing a research design aimed at an understanding of this recurrent site type in the resource procurement-utilization systems of Archaic groups.

SANDRA M. TODD, OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
THE WASHBURN FERRY SITE 32OL102

The Washburn Ferry Site is on the flood plain of the Missouri River, almost directly across the river from the present town of Washburn, North Dakota. Two burials (an adult male and female) and associated grave goods were recovered there; other graves, including those of both adults and infants, were nearby. The grave goods were not diagnostic enough to date the two burials, although they appear to be of the 19th century manufacture. A distance analysis of the skulls by Richard Jantz suggests the individuals are Dakota, in which case they may well relate to the nearby Ice Glider Site.

DANNY N. WALKER, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
AN OCCURRENCE OF MUSKOXEN IN A WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Recent excavations at Little Canyon Creek Cave, Washakie County, Wyoming, has resulted in the recovery of several elements of a single individual of Symbos, an extinct Pleistocene muskox genus. The deposits are below a level dated at 10,170[±]250 radio-carbon years (RL641). This is the first record of Symbos in a cultural context. Artifactual and faunal associations will be discussed.

KIM SMILEY, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
POSSIBLE CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGES IN CURSORIAL ABILITY IN HOLOCENE BISON OF WYOMING

Bison skeletal material from samples covering most of the Holocene were examined from a functional - adaptational view point. A decrease in running or cursorial ability became evident over time in the form of changes in muscle-lever relationships. Such changes coupled with overall size decrease and horn-size reduction are postulated to indicate an increased tendency to greater herd sizes. Greater herd size may in turn have been responsible for changes in procurement strategies of Prehistoric Plains groups. This preliminary study then suggests that the change from arroyo trapping to pounding and jumping stems from functional evolutionary changes in bison.