1967

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

JULY ISSUE
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President's Letter

June 18, 1967

Dear Fellow Members,

This is my first communication with many of you since you honored me by electing me your president. Since our April meeting, many things have happened.

First of all it has rained. My, how it has rained! (at least over much of the State) with the result that the activities of many of the local chapters have been curtailed.

As I write this, we have had two nice days with only one small shower; so perhaps the rainy spell is over.

As you are all aware, the 1967 Legislature created the position of State Archaeologist under the agency formed by the consolidation of the Water Resources Board and the Recreation Board.

At the present time, our Executive Secretary, Louis Steege, and Mr. Rodermel, Executive Secretary of the new agency, are making a study of the budgetary needs of the

State Archaeologist department and from this study will go recommendations to the Water Resources and Recreation Commission for funds to operate the Department for the biennium.

There is, to my knowledge, no official word as to whom the State Archaeologist will be; but at long last we are in motion on this project.

The Legislature has shown its confidence in our judgment regarding the need for an Archaeologist; now we must justify that confidence by cooperating in every possible way to make the department successful.

The summer meeting of the State Archaeological Society will be at Lander on the 5th and 6th of August. The program has not jelled as yet, but chapters will be informed at a later date. Tentative plans call for an afternoon meeting on the 5th, probably a program in the evening, and a complete day the 6th. Lander has plenty of accommodations--for those of you with tents, campers, or those less rugged individuals who choose to do their camping in a motel room.

My own pet project, the tracing and mapping of the Indian Trail through central Wyoming, has had its share of frustrating delays due to the weather; but it gives every evidence of being even more exciting than was at first anticipated as more and more branches are revealed. I will even stick my neck out and prophesy that we are on the brink of discovering the Interstate Highway System of pre-historic America!

If any of you know or have heard of branches of this trail system, give the word to your local chapters so that it may be fitted into the pattern which is developing.

I would appreciate hearing from each of the chapters personally as to the activities which it has going for the summer season. If I can assist in any way, feel free to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Jensen,
President

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL STATE MEETING
OF THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
April 1, 1967
Casper, Wyoming

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Margaret Powers at 10:20 A.M. Thirty-six members were present and each of the seven chapters were represented.

Chapter activity reports were given by the following:

Casper: Since these were printed in the March issue of the Archaeologist, they were passed.
Cheyenne: Ruth Martin
Northern Big Horn Basin: Bob Edgar
Fremont County: Jim Adams
Sweetwater: Joe Bozovich
Gillette: William Barlow
Sheridan: Jerry Carbone

Mr. Barlow commented on the organization of the new chapter at Gillette and invited other chapters to help orient the new chapter for future activities.

The Executive Secretary explained the system of the current Site Reports, the application for site numbers and how the records are kept by the River Basin Surveys of Smithsonian Institution. Comments by Henry Jensen, Carlton Belz, and Jim Adams followed.

The Editor, Grant Willson, reported that with the 1967 issues, it will be necessary to go on to private printing. This will increase printing costs. He suggested that contributors use line drawings in place of photographs to offset the costs of half tones.

Mrs. Garling gave a breakdown of costs to publish and mail the "Archaeologist" for 1966. It takes approximately 2/3 of our present income for printing and distribution. It was suggested that the 1967 President appoint a committee to work with the Editor on the publication.

A committee composed of Imogene Hansen, Joe Bozovich, and Betty Hutchinson was appointed to audit the Treasurer's books.

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon

Reconvened at 2:05 P.M.

The minutes of the April 2, 1966 meeting were read. The minutes of the August 6, 1966 meeting were read. A motion was made by Henry Jensen and seconded by Helen Bryant to accept the minutes as read. Motion carried.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mary Garling.

The auditing committee reported the books to be correct. Joe Bozovich moved the auditing committee's report be accepted. Seconded by Henry Jensen and carried.

Action by the Site Report Committee was given by Bart Rea. The committee recommended that the Executive Secretary only be allowed to assign site numbers in order to avoid the confusion and duplication which has prevailed in the past. The numbers assigned will be taken from the blocks of numbers given by the River Basin Surveys for each county in Wyoming. Requests for site numbers should be made on the duplicate type of form letter and mailed to the Executive Secretary. These form letters are available from the Executive Secretary.

A new form for Site Reports is being made and will be presented for adoption by the Society at the summer meeting. This new form, to be used by chapters only, will be more complete and will eliminate the three forms now in use.

Mr. Jensen recommended that a copy of the "Request for a Site Number" showing the location of the site and the number assigned, be given to the Cheyenne office of the BLM for their files.

A Motion by John Albanese that the report of the Site Committee be accepted was seconded by Jerry Carbone and carried.

Mrs. Helen Lookingbill, the newly appointed State Librarian, gave an outline of her rules and regulations concerning the operation of the State Library:

1. A list of the publications available will be printed in the "Archaeologist".
2. Any person wishing to borrow a book from the Library must make his request through his chapter Secretary. The chapter involved will be responsible for all publications on loan.
3. Members residing in an area where no chapter is located must make application through their local library on an inter-library loan basis.
4. A fee of 25¢ will be assessed for each publication withdrawn to defray the cost of handling and postage. Whenever any excess accumulates, it will be used to purchase additional books for the library.
5. Return postage will be paid by the borrower.

The outlined conditions were accepted. Since this is a new venture and everything is more or less on a trial basis, the librarian was given the authority to impose any additional regulations as may be deemed necessary.

Helen Bryant gave the report on the Mulloy Scholarship. The completed report will be presented for adoption at the Summer meeting. Some of the conditions and regulations outlined were:

1. Each Application be reviewed by a permanent

committee composed of the State Archaeologist, the State President, and the Executive Secretary. Dr. Mulloy will be a consultant.

2. Requirements shall be that an applicant must be at least a junior in the University of Wyoming, majoring in Anthropology or Archaeology. The applicant must complete a project and present the results of this project for publication in the Wyoming Archaeologist. A periodical progress report will be made to the permanent committee.

Mrs. Bryant requested the following persons to serve on her committee: Mr. Henry Jensen, Mr. Bob Edgar, Mr. Kenneth Johnson, Mr. Jerry Carbone, Mr. Richard Martin, and Mr. Robert Larson.

The report of the Legislative Committee was presented by Henry Jensen, who gave a step by step account of the battle in the 1967 Legislature to create the post of a State Archaeologist. Comments were also given by Dave Baskett.

A standing ovation was given for the fine efforts of this committee, Henry Jensen, Dave Baskett and Ralph Casner.

Two resolutions were read:

1. Expressing gratitude to the Legislators and all other persons involved in getting this bill through Legislature.
2. Recommending to the members of the new Outdoor Recreation Committee that George Frison be considered for the post of State Archaeologist.

Both resolutions are to be printed in the next issue of the Wyoming Archaeologist. The motion was made by Dave Baskett, seconded by John Albanese, and carried.

Mary Garling reported $94.36 in the Mulloy Scholarship fund. Mr. Henry Jensen stated that Bob Edgar was planning to attend the University of Wyoming to further his studies in Anthropology and Archaeology and that he be considered as a recipient for the scholarship. Since the amount in the fund was not sufficient to award a scholarship, Mr. Jensen suggested that a hat be passed to alleviate the situation. Through these efforts the fund was raised to $152.60.

Bee Steege read the report of the nominating committee:

President: Henry Jensen
Vice President: Jim Adams
Treasurer: Mary Garling.

There were no nominations from the floor. A motion was made by Richard Martin and seconded by John Albanese that the slate of officers, as presented by the nominating committee be accepted and that the Executive Secretary cast a unanimous ballot. Carried.

Mrs. Powers thanked the members for their fine cooperation during

her term of office. She also expressed her appreciation for the fine work of all the committees. Special thanks were given to Mrs. Tom Dunn for her outstanding exhibit of the famous "Russell Yuma Points", to Bob Edgar for his fine art exhibit and to all members who brought displays of artifacts.

Mr. Henry Jensen presided.

David Baskett was appointed by the president to represent the Wyoming Archaeological Society at the organizational meeting of the State Outdoor Recreation Committee to be held in Casper in May. The President also announced that, if at all possible, all officers of the Wyoming Archaeological Society should attend this meeting.

John Albanese introduced Dick Cleveland and Paul Petty of the BLM.

Mr. Petty gave a slide illustrated lecture on what the BLM was doing in Outdoor Recreation in Wyoming. Some of the high lights of his talks included:

1. The importance of tourists to the economy of Wyo. Sight-seeing and pleasure are rated first.
2. Fishing and big game hunting--here the BLM co-operates with the Game and Fish Department in helping to control the habitats of game & fish.
3. Rockhounding. This group is the best organized of all the hobbyists. Collecting of minerals and gemstones for commercial purposes is not sanctioned by the BLM.

The BLM has withdrawn 80 acres in the Castle Gardens area near Moneta, Wyoming, to develop as a tourist attraction. Fencing in the area of the petroglyphs will control vandalism. Picnic tables and toilet facilities have been built and interpretive displays are being developed. The same type of development is planned for the Sugarloaf pictographs in the Flaming Gorge area.

Camping grounds, picnic tables and hiking trails are being developed in the Big Horn Canyon area. An interpretive display is planned for South Pass, Wyoming which is a National Registered Landmark. Plans are being made to convert the Boar's Tusk Sand Dune area near Rock Springs into a potential National Monument.

The second program on the Open Forum was given by Bob Edgar who explained weather conditions which prevailed during the various periods of time during the 38 occupations of Mummy Cave.

Dr. John King, former President of the University of Wyoming was nominated by the Casper Chapter for honorary membership in the Wyoming Archaeological Society for his assistance in creating the office of State Archaeologist. A motion to accept this membership was made by Dave Baskett, seconded by John Patterson; carried.

Mrs. Milford Hanson made a motion that the State Executive Committee set the time and place of the summer meeting. This was seconded by John Albanese and carried.

Meeting adjourned at 4:55 P.M.

The banquet in the evening was attended by 66 members and guests.

The outgoing president, Mr. Margaret Powers, presented a Charter to Mr. William Barlow, President of the newly organized Gillette Chapter.

The evening program was given by the Executive Secretary, Lou Steege, who spoke on "Prehistoric Man in Wyoming". The talk was illustrated with slides, charts and maps.

Louis C. Steege,
Executive Secretary

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS the Wyoming Legislature has created the post of State Archaeologist, which post is to be filled by appointment of the Wyoming Recreation Commission from among those members of the faculty in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming, and

WHEREAS it is desirable for the State of Wyoming to secure the services of an able and outstanding man for this important post, and

WHEREAS George Frison has been appointed to the faculty in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming by the Board of Trustees, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Wyoming Archaeological Society does hereby respectfully commend to the Wyoming Recreation Commission the name of George Frison for its consideration in the filling of the post of State Archaeologist.

WHEREAS the enactment of legislation establishing the Wyoming Archaeological Survey and creating the post of State Archaeologist is the culmination of intensive work during the past two sessions of the Wyoming Legislature, and

WHEREAS The Wyoming Archaeological Society wishes to recognize those persons who have given the Society their aid and assistance in the formulation and passage of the archaeological legislation, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Wyoming Archaeological Society expresses its appreciation to:

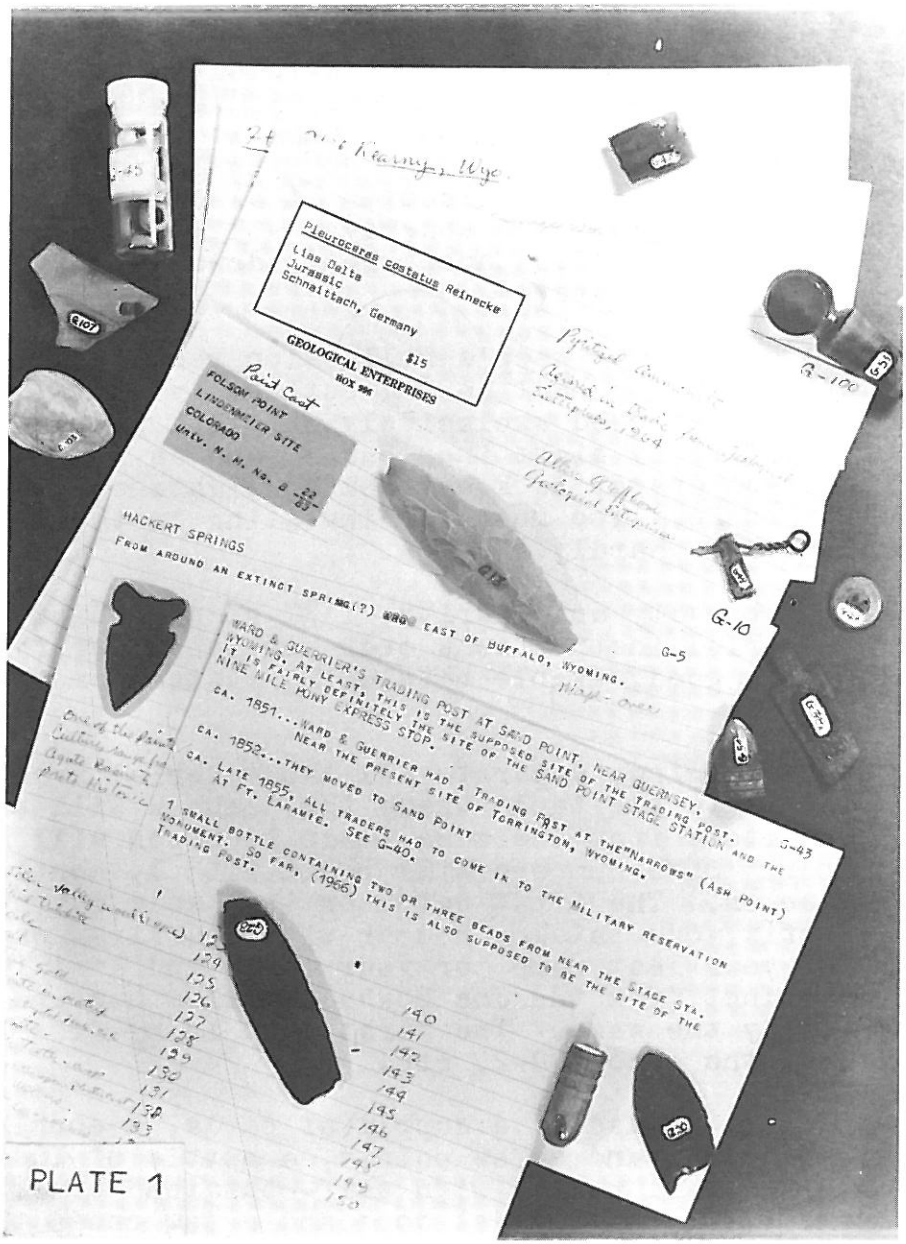
All members of the Natrona County Delegation in the Wyoming House of Representatives in the 1965 legislative session, and to

Governor Stanley Hathaway
Senator Clifford Hansen
Senator Glenn K. (Doc) Rogers
Senator Don Jewett
Senator Percy David
Senator Tom Stroock
Dr. John King
Dr. William Mulloy
Senator John W. Patton
Senator Edness Kimball Wilkins
Rep. George Huffsmith
Rep. William Swanton

YOUR CATALOG.....THE BACKBONE OF YOUR COLLECTION

by
Gene Galloway

Where did all the items in your collection come from? If you do not have them properly cataloged, you're very likely kidding yourself if you think you know. Since you are the last direct link that can supply the date, it is not likely that whatever informa-



Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department Photo

mation you have now will last much beyond your lifetime.

What will happen to the collection you have so much pride in now? Where will it be in twenty years? In fifty years? In two hundred years? Will the items in it be in some public institution along with all pertinent data, or will the data become lost and the items become nothing but examples? Will they be scattered or discarded by descendants who care nothing about them? It is something to think about. One of the problems is how to record the information and keep it with the articles in the collection.

So, how do you make a usable artifact catalog? It really is not too tough. In fact, if you like to fiddle with artifacts, relics, fossils in your collection anyway, it is kind of fun! It is also very commendable. If you do it well, by the time the project is done, you will discover it also tends to give one a slight sense of smugness and maybe a little feeling of superiority over the careless accumulator down the block. Go, thou, and give him the word!

There are several ways to keep a collection record, and I have tried most of them. The best is unquestionably a card system kept in a file drawer used exclusively for that purpose. I much prefer the five by eight inch cards, and as I recall, the high quality steel drawer to keep them in lightened the "piggy" by about eight bucks. Too much for investing in the backbone of your collection? Hardly.

For the sake of brevity and clarity, I'll stand behind you and deliver professorial instructions over your shoulder for getting started on a good, usable cataloging system for the amateur. OK?

To begin the cataloging, separate all the material from one site and bring it to the table where the numbers will be applied. All the items from the same basic location will have the same number. Site numbers will begin with 1, continue to 2, 3, 4, and so on. The first batch on the table may as well be No. 1. Prefix your catalog number with the first one or two letters of your last name, or your first and last initials to make it distinct from the Joe Doakes catalog numbers which will be basically the same. The first card in my file bears the number G-1, the second G-2, etc.

The only equipment needed is a supply of cards, a couple of pencils, a pen holder and a few points, a bottle of India ink, a bottle of clear nail polish with self-contained brush, and some white enamel or white model dope and a few cheap throw-away type watercolor brushes to apply it with.

Just about every artifact has a "good" side that will be shown when it is displayed. Turn it over and put the number out of sight and in a spot where it won't be rubbed or worn off.

Light colored non-porous objects can often be written on directly, but in general it is better to form the background with white model dope or something similar. Make this background a neat rectangle, if possible, and plenty big enough to hold a legible key number. The background areas can be put on all the material from one or more sites at the same time. After this is dry (a few minutes for model dope, several hours for common enamel) the appropriate number can be applied to each artifact by writing directly on the white background in black India ink. Occasionally the model dope will have enough time to set up and form a hard, slick surface that won't readily take ink. Apply a droplet of ink to its surface, smear it around with the fingertip, and wipe it off. It should now take the number without further argument. As soon as the ink is dry, cover an area a little larger than the background with the clear nail polish. Do this in fairly rapid single strokes of the brush, and you will have no trouble with smearing the ink. When dry, the nail polish protects your number from moisture and handling.

Now for the cards and the written record. Place the site number (E.G. G-27) in the upper right hand corner of a file card, then proceed to enter on the card such information as what kind of artifacts are represented by G-27, what kind of place the site is, who found what and when, and most important of all, how one gets to the site in 1966 or 1967. Describe the location as exactly as possible, and if you can, pinpoint it by the range, township, and fractional section designation. A sketch map showing how to get there is very important and might well be placed on the back of the first card representing each site. Otherwise, write on one side of the card only. Cards are not very expensive and additional information can be filed on other cards with the same key number, possibly with the addition of a page number. I have single sites in my file represented by ten or more cards, and this is one of the best things about the card system. Any information can be added at any time by simply making another card with the same number and adding it to the file.

The five by eight inch card size is a very good one. Phototraphs of a site or of artifacts up to five by seven inches can be glued onto one of these cards with enough room left for the key number and a short caption. Here again, writing on the back of a card might be justified if it is especially pertinent to the photograph on the front of it. "Duco" brand cement has been found to be very satisfactory for attaching photographs to cards as well as for general repair work on artifactual materials. Negatives or slides can be filed along with the cards in a suitable manila envelope with the key number written on the outside.

That's about all there is to it, basically, at least. It is

easy to elaborate on this system or modify it to particular needs. My own collection is in reality an accumulation of various kinds of odds and ends. A file card pertaining to Grandpa's glasses may be found adjacent to one recording the data pertinent to a certain case of an Eden point. The next card might deal with an original point, a fossil, a mineral specimen, a relic cartridge case, or an old bottle found elsewhere. Of course, a larger assemblage of material should be more coherently arranged. If I had a batch of bottles, or fossils along with the other stuff, I would probably assign the different subsections in the file thus: bottles GB-1 to GB-10,000, relics GR-1 to GR-10,000, fossils GF-1 to GF-10,000 and so on.

For ease in locating material from certain sites, it is well to have some sort of index. A single one is shown in the lower card in Plate 1. This is simply a list of numbers and corresponding items., i.e.;

G-1...Bitters bottle...Smith Homestead
G-2...Artifacts...Bear Creek
G-3...Artifacts...Red Buttes
G-4...Old Lamp...Grandma Jones'

One word of warning. It is easy to become involved in recording minute details concerning individual specimens. This is very interesting and important, but is also time consuming and may eventually be discouraging to the amateur. It is far better to go through the entire collection assigning site numbers and general data first so as to have a basic catalog for everything. Then add the other information, adding cards as necessary.

Good luck and happy cataloging!

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News Release

A new Anthropology journal is being published by the Museum of Anthropology of Colorado State College, Greeley, with its first issue being scheduled for publication the latter part of June. The journal, entitled Occasional Publications in Anthropology, will be issued as irregular intervals... as the accumulation of material permits. This present announcement then is to inquire about your interest in being placed on a "Standing Order" basis--to advise you of thepublication of a journal that you may be placed on a mailing list to be advised of the contents of each issue as published.

The first issue entitled "Charters, Constitutions and By-laws of the Indian Tribes of North America.

Each monograph of the Occasional Publications will usually sell for $2.00. Interested parties may make checks payable to Museum of Anthropology, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado, 80631.

A BRIEF POTTERY SURVEY IN SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING

by

Marilyn P. Delling

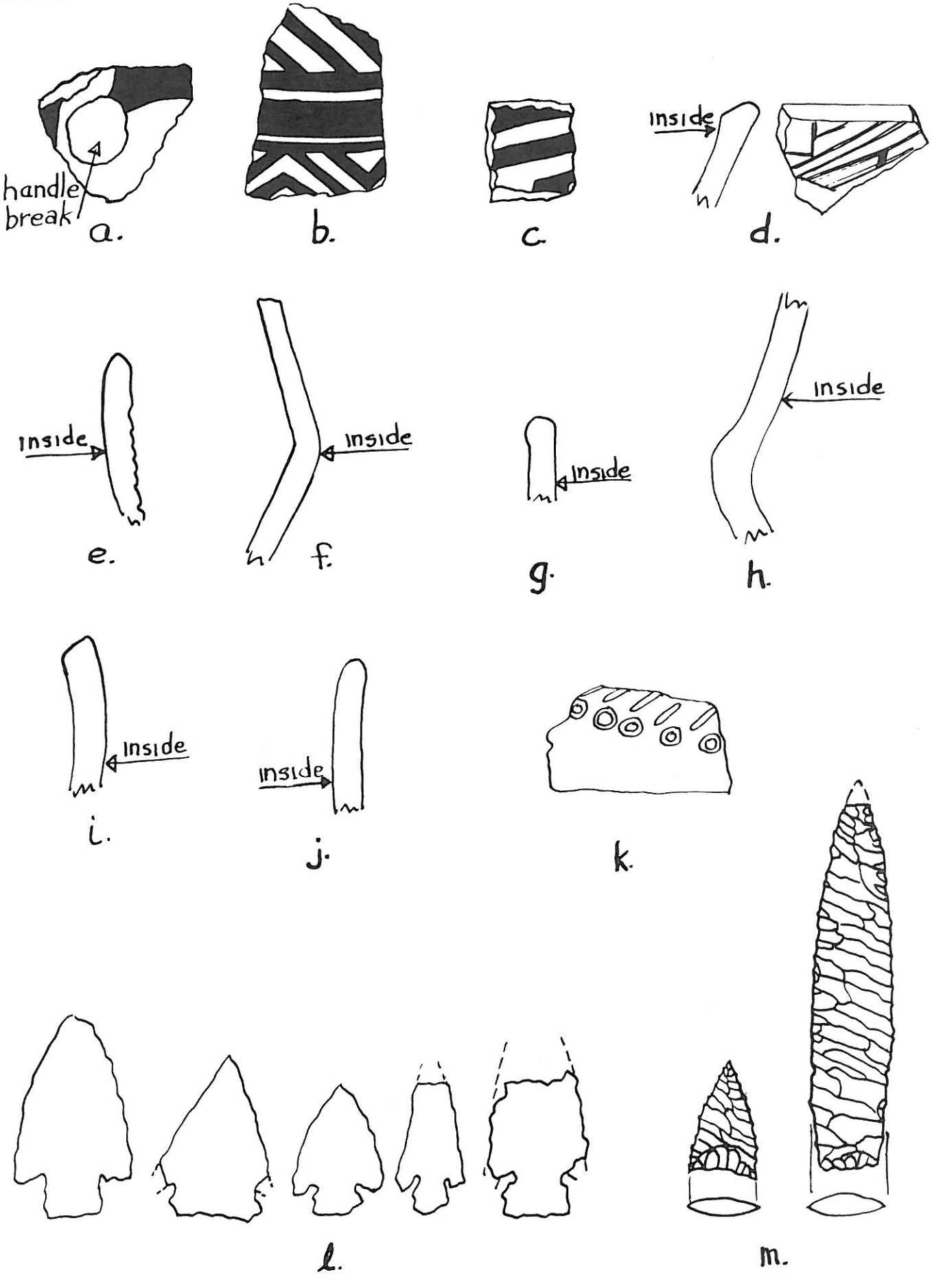
Very little pottery has ever been reported from southwestern Wyoming. It is certainly not as abundant here as in areas to the east, south, and southwest. However, in the past year the author has found two potsherds in easily reached and well-hunted sites. A check with the Sweetwater Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society revealed that several members had collected pottery from the southwestern Wyoming area and others had noted its presence but failed to pick it up. Upon request, six members brought their pottery and it is that collection plus the author's which is the basis for this report.

The pottery is divided into six categories: I Black-on-white, II Black-on-red, III Corrugated, IV Plain gray with calcite temper, V Plain gray with sand temper, and VI Simple-stamp grayware. The potsherds in each category will be described thoroughly and the decorated pieces will be illustrated.

I. Black-on-white three potsherds
Location: 20 miles northeast of Rock Springs
2 body sherds (a. and b.)
Temper: fine grit
Thickness: average 3/16 in. (a. is 7/16 in. thick at the point of handle or lug attachment)
Color:
exterior--white slipped
interior--a. black, b. gray
core--tan
Surface treatment: slightly polished and painted on exterior in black geometric designs reminiscent of pottery found on Fremont sites further south.

Location: 15 miles south of Rock Springs
1 body sherd (c.)
Temper: crushed sherds
Thickness: 3/16 to 4/16 in.
Color:
exterior--white slipped
interior--white slipped
core--gray/buff
Surface treatment: smoothed, interior has slight polish and painted in a black-on-white geometric design

II. Black-on-red one potsherd
Location: 35 miles north of Rock Springs
1 rim sherd (d.)
Temper: crushed sherds
Thickness: rim--8/32 in., neck--7/32 in.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m.

Color:
exterior--red slipped with black smudges
interior--red slipped
core--buff/orange
Surface treatment: slight polish with a watery black design painted on the interior (poorly executed)

III. Corrugated one potsherd
Location: 25 miles northwest of Rock Springs
1 rim sherd (e.)
Temper: fine sand
Thickness: rim--4/16, neck--3/16 in.
Color:
exterior--dark gray
interior--dary gray
core--dark gray
Surface treatment: inside is well smoothed; exterior is slightly covered by fine corrugations very slightly smoothed over; plain band 7/16 in. wide at rim.

IV. Plain grayware with calcite temper two potsherds
Location: 35 miles south of Rock Springs
1 rim sherd (f.)
Temper: crushed calcite
Thickness: rim--3/16, neck 3/16 in.
Color:
exterior--mottled, buff-gray to dark gray
core--gray
Surface treatment: smoothed but not polished and no decoration: note the flat rim.

Location: 30 miles southwest of Green River
1 body sherd
Temper: crushed calcite
Thickness: 2/16 to 3/16 in.
Color:
exterior--gray
interior--gray
core--dark gray
Surface treatment: well smoothed with no decoration

Note: The site on which this potsherd was found was given site number 48SW93 by the University of Utah in Floyd Sharrock's article in Number 77 of the ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS of the University of Utah.

V. Plain grayware with sand temper four potsherds
Location: 20 miles southeast of Rock Springs
1 rim sherd)Considered as one, since they are
6 body sherds)all alike and are probably from the same vessel (g.)
Temper: fine sand with larger inclusions

Thickness: rim--4/16, neck--3/16 to 4/16 in.
Color:
exterior--gray/buff to dark gray mottled
interior--gray to black
core--brown to black
Surface treatment: smoothed with no decoration; note the rounded rim
Note: Projectile points (l.) were found with pottery (g.)

Location: near Rock Springs
4 body sherds--all from same vessel and considered as one sherd (h.)
Temper: fine sand
Thickness: average 1/4 in.
Color:
exterior--gray to gray/buff
interior--gray to dark gray
core--dark gray
Surface treatment: smoothed but coils not entirely obliterated; no decoration.
Note: Projectile points (m.) were found with pottery (h.)

Location: 30 miles north of Rock Springs
3 rim sherds) all from same vessel and
2 body sherds) considered as one sherd (i.)
Temper: large sand grains
Thickness: rim--6/32, body--7/32 in.
Color:
exterior--dark gray
interior--dark gray
core--dark gray
Surface treatment: probably once smooth but now is rough and eroded.

Location: 40 miles east of Rock Springs
2 rim sherds) all from same vessel and
20 body sherds) considered as one (j.)
Temper: black sand
Thickness: rim average 3/16, body average 3/16 to 4/16 in.
Color:
exterior--buff to gray
interior--gray/buff to dark gray
core--black
Surface treatment: some smoothing; granular temper shows through; no decoration; note rounded rim.

VI. Simple-stamped grayware one potsherd
Location: 40 miles north of Rock Springs
1 body sherd--near rim (k.)
Temper: sandy grit, very fine grained
Thickness: average 3/16 in.
Color:
exterior--gray/buff
interior--buff
core--dark gray

Surface treatment: smoothed with a simple stamp decoration

The pottery in the first four categories would seem to suggest either the presence of Fremont peoples in the area or their trade goods. Another possibility is that the local people were copying the southern wares.

The pottery in the last two categories might be derived from the north or east.

Also included in the collections were fragments of two steatite vessels. These came from the Green River area and are cylindrical with rounded bottoms.

From the information gathered for this report it would appear that pottery is not so scarce in southwestern Wyoming. In fact, a broader study of the pottery in this area might reveal the presence of more cultures and heavier occupations than now known.

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FIELD TIPS

AND THE PREPARATION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

REPORT FOR PUBLICATION

by

L. C. Steege

Probably one of the most difficult tasks of the amateur archaeologist is the preparation of a suitable report after the investigation of a site has been completed. Although a single person may assume full authorship, in reality it is the combined efforts of several persons which makes an excellent report possible.

During field work, a competent geologist should be consulted for the topography and identification of stratas encountered in the excavations. The assistance of a botanist is necessary for flora identification, and the services of a paleontologist is helpful for the identification and preservation of osteological materials recovered. A good surveyor is necessary for a layout of the site; the preparation of a plane table map of the excavations; a profile of stratifications, and a contour map of the general area of the site.

It cannot be stressed too strongly, the importance of gathering properly a sample of charcoal for a carbon 14 assay. Normally 50 grams of charcoal is sufficient for a single assay. However, as a general rule, "too much is better than not enough".

Smoking should not be allowed within 50 feet of the area where a sample is taken. Charcoal should be recovered as soon as the hearth is exposed. Exposure could cause contamination. If it is necessary to expose a hearth for some time before a charcoal sample is taken, it should be covered with sterile plastic.

The procedure I use is as follows: pick up the charcoal with sterile forceps. Never pick it up with the fingers. (Greasy perspiration could cause contamination). Place the charcoal in a sterile plastic bag and wrap the bag in clean unused foil (the kitchen type baking foil is excellent for this purpose). Place the foil wrapped bag in a clean mason jar and close the jar with a lid. The sample is now ready for transportation to the laboratory. If grass roots are present in the charcoal, they should be removed before the sample is submitted for assay.

Good photography is a valuable asset in any field project. One can never have too many pictures of a project. Shoot all the features in situ--artifacts, hearths, bone deposits, etc. Be sure to use a scale to indicate the size of the feature. Once a

feature is destroyed, it can never be recorded again. If possible, use both black and white and color film, keeping in mind that movies or slides taken during the progress of the investigation will make an excellent record for your own group as well as a fine program for other chapters.

I have prepared an outline which I follow for my own reports. This is a general outline and some deviation may be necessary to conform to each individual site.

GENERAL OUTLINE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

I. Title, (Site name and number).

II. Short Abstract, (for indexing).

III. Introduction

A. Location of site. (USGS map)

B. Type of site. (campsite, kill site, stone alignment)

1. Number of levels of occupation. (number levels using no.1 at lowest level)

C. Investigating unit and date of investigation.

D. Description of the general area of the site.

1. Present flora and fauna.

2. Proximity to shelter, fuel and water.

IV. Terrain at the site. (contour map)

A. Geology.

B. Elevation.

C. Drainage.

V. Excavation. (plane table map of excavations showing trenches, grids, locations of features of each occupation level)

A. Datum.

B. Exploratory trench.

C. Excavation technique.

1. Size of grids.

2. Test pits.

3. Stratigraphy. (profile map)

3. Stratigraphy. (profile map)

a. Surface.

b. Occupation levels.

c. Stratification between occupation levels.

VI. Cultural Features of the Site.

A. Petroglyphs.

1. Method of placement.

a. Pecked.

b. Incised.

2. Size.

3. Type

a. Anthropomorphic.

b. Zoomorphic.

c. Abstract.

B. Pictographs.

1. Color.

2. Size.

3. Type.

C. Stone alignments.

1. Size.

2. Type.

3. Orientation.

D. Features of each level of occupation.

1. Hearths. (give sizes and shapes)

a. Surface lenses.

b. Pits.

1) Basin type
2) Bucket type
3) Stone lined
4) Stone filled

c. Fuel used.

2. Cache pits.

3. Bone concentrations.

4. Flake concentrations.

5. Artifact concentrations.

E. Flora and fauna of each occupation level.

VII. Artifact assemblage. (line drawings from each level)

A. Flaked stone. (type stone used--agate, chert, siltstone, etc.)

1. Projectile points.

2. Scrapers.

3. Blades. (knives)

4. Retouched flakes.

5. Choppers, cores, etc.

6. Miscellaneous.

B. Ground stone. (type of stone used--diorite, sandstone)

1. Milling stones. (mano and metate)

2. Abraders.

3. Mauls - Axes.

4. Miscellaneous.

C. Bone tools. (type of bone used--antler, rib, long bone, etc).

D. Ceramic.

1. Color.

2. Decor.

3. Temper.

E. Perishable.

1. Wood

2. Leather

3. Cordage.

   a. Vegetable fiber.

   b. Sinew.

4. Basketry

5. Miscellaneous.

VIII. Conclusion.

A. Cultural affiliations with similar sites.

B. Bibliography. (literature cited)

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News Release

The Society for Historical Archaeology was formed on January 6, 1967 during a conference held at S.M.U. in Dallas, Texas. The initial assembly consisted of archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, and ethnohistorians from Canada, Mexico, United States.

This new organization will bring together persons interested in scholarship on specific historic sites, as well as the development of generalizations concerning historical periods and cultural dynamics, as these may emerge through the techniques of archaeological excavation and analysis, and the study of documents. The main focus of the Society will be the era since the beginning of the exploration of the non-European world by Europeans. The geographical areas of prime concern are in the Western Hemisphere, but consideration of Oceanian, African, and Asian archaeology during the relatively late periods is also appropriate. European archaeological data having a definite bearing upon problems in the non-Western world are also suitable.

The Society will publish once a year a journal, titled HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, consisting of a volume of data on the archaeology of this historical period. The First Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology will be held at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, January 10-14, 1968.

Institutional memberships in the Society ($15 per year) are urgently needed to stimulate the rapid development of publication as a long-needed vehicle for scholarly interchange in this dynamic field. Individual memberships ($7.50 per year) are encouraged, but alone cannot finance the major technical and theoretical papers awaiting publication. Checks should be made out to The Society for Historical Archaeology, and be sent to Arnold R. Pilling, Sociology and Anthropology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202, U.S.A.

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

LIBRARY BOOK LIST

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The Human Animal
Four Keys to Guatemala
Theoretical Anthropology
The Rise and Fall of Maya Civilization
The Heathens, Primitive Man and his Religions
Heritage of Conquest
Primitive Religion
The Archaeologist at Work
Tribes that Slumber
Patterns of Culture
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A THREE-DIMENSIONAL METHOD FOR RAPID REPRODUCTION OF SMALL ARTIFACTS*

by

T. J. Weber

The manufacturer of a recently introduced, technologically inspired toy claims that the device will make almost anything with plastic. While the kit comes complete with assorted molds which enable youngsters to reproduce toy boats, jewelry, funny faces, and the like, experimentation has confirmed that the apparatus will faithfully reproduce at least one face of any rigid three-dimensional object--and do the job quickly. Possible applications of this device for artifact reproduction warrant a few comments on operational procedures and some initial experiments on operational procedures and some initial experimental observations along the suggested lines of application.

"Vac-U-Form" is the registered trademark of Mattel, Inc., for its Vacuum Forming Unit. This unit retails for about ten dollars complete with an ample supply of plastic sheets. It is a rather small toy, with mobility limited only by the necessity of an electrical outlet; its operation is simplicity itself. After the object to be reproduced is positioned on the forming platform, a precut plastic square is heated over the self-contained electrical heating chamber. When the desired plasticity is apparent, the plastic is quickly placed over the object to be molded. Simultaneously, a few strokes on the vacuum pump attached to the molding platform sufficiently reduce the air pressure between the plastic and the mold, so that the still-pliant plastic conforms exactly to the smallest three-dimensional feature on the object being molded. The commercial kit includes an assortment of colored plastic sheets. The manufacturer recommends a maximum of no more than two minutes heating time for metalized plastic and a maximum of no more than three minutes for all other plastic. In experimenting, it was found that the entire operation from mounting the object through the formed reproduction requires a maximum of no more than two minutes.

The principal apparent limitations of this device for artifact reproduction are (1) the size of the forming platform, and (2) the occasional difficulty of removing the mold from its encasing around the sides of the object being molded. While a fully three-dimensional (two-faced) reproduction can be obtained by separately molding the reverse and obverse sides, the chore of successfully fitting the separate halves together is rather formidable. When both sides are deemed essential, the artifact can be adequately (possibly even preferably) displayed by using two separate casts. Beyond these limitations, the

results which can be obtained are quite spectacular, especially when using metalized plastic with a gold or silver finish. All details of the original mold, such as secondary chipping, "use" flakes, and even granular inclusions on lithic material, are faithfully reproduced in the cast reproduction. As noted, excessive overhang may prevent removal of the original from the cast; however, some minor overhang is desirable in order to achieve the most dramatic highlighting of the finer workmanship which may be present around the edges of the artifact. While the metalized plastic produces the most striking casts, a more faithful color reproduction can be achieved with the use of appropriately colored plastic or by applying hobby paints, a small selection of which is included in the commercial kit.

Some apparent specific uses for this toy include the following: (1) by field workers and researchers who want a quick, permanent, three-dimensional record of some significant artifact; (2) by teachers and others who use display material and who still find most commercial artifact casts somewhat expensive; (3) by awards committee chairmen, dig supervisors, and others who may be looking for an attractive and inexpensive method of artifact reproduction.

*Reprint from AMERICAN ANTIQUITY
Volume 31, No. 3, Part 1, Jan.1966

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Casper Chapter

The Casper Chapter of W.A.S. is financing modern mapping campaign of the "Sioux Trail" in central Wyoming by making available the following materials to interested parties. Mail requests to Mrs. John Albanese, P. O. Box 2244, Casper, Wyoming 82601.

$2.50 mailed 3.25 mailed rolled in tube..	Raynolds 1859-60 (revised 1876) War Department Map of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and their Tributaries. Showing Indian trails and many military sites of Indian/army battles during period of 1860 to 1876. Size 3' x 4'
1.25 mailed	Smaller and simpler edition of the above map, showing Northern Wyoming Indian trails, relation to present highways. 15 x 19 inches
1.50 mailed	Also available! Captain Raynolds' diary covering dates August 30, 1859 to June 19,1860; exploration of Big Horn and Powder Rivers, through the Wind River area to the Snake. 53 pages jam-packed with adventure! Free road map with approximation of Raynold's route in regard to today's highways.

THE GORDON CREEK BURIAL

by

Duane C. Anderson

ABSTRACT

This paper is the preliminary report of a red burial in a tributary of Gordon Creek, Roosevelt National Forest, which is radio-carbon dated at 9700 plus or minus 250 B.P. The burial is unique and is interpreted as being associated with the Lithic Horizon, or more likely, with the Early Archaic.

The following information is made available at this time in the hope that various specialists might welcome the opportunity to investigate further the human remains.

INTRODUCTION

The excavation of the Gordon Creek Burial, designated 5LR99 in the University of Colorado Museum Archaeological Survey, was undertaken as a salvage project in August 1963 after it was reported to the University of Colorado Department of Anthropology by the U. S. Forest Service. Further testing was done in Sept. 1964.

The site is located in the NW¼ of Section 29 in Tn9N, R71W. The burial was found in a small tributary of Gordon Creek just south of the Roosevelt National Forest Boundary, less than 25 miles from the Lindenmeier Folsom Site (Fig. 1). The bones were eroding out of the side of the arroyo 2 meters below the present ground surface (Fig. 2). Although fragmentary, much of the skeleton was recovered, but only a small portion of it was found in place. The burial pit was excavated by digging back into the arroyo wall to the limits of the pit, and by screening the slumped area below the pit (Fig. 3). Artifacts found in the slump below the burial pit were obviously associated with the burial due to a thick coating of red ocher.

There were no surface indications at the site and the burial appears to have taken place from a level some 1.5 meters below the present ground surface. The area was surveyed for additional sites but nothing was found.

NON-ARTIFACTUAL DATA

Burial Pit:
The pit was dug into a tan sandy layer (No. 3 in Fig. 3) from a light brown layer above. The entire area around the skeleton was deeply stained with hematite. Small flecks of charcoal were found throughout the fill of the burial pit, and particularly in a

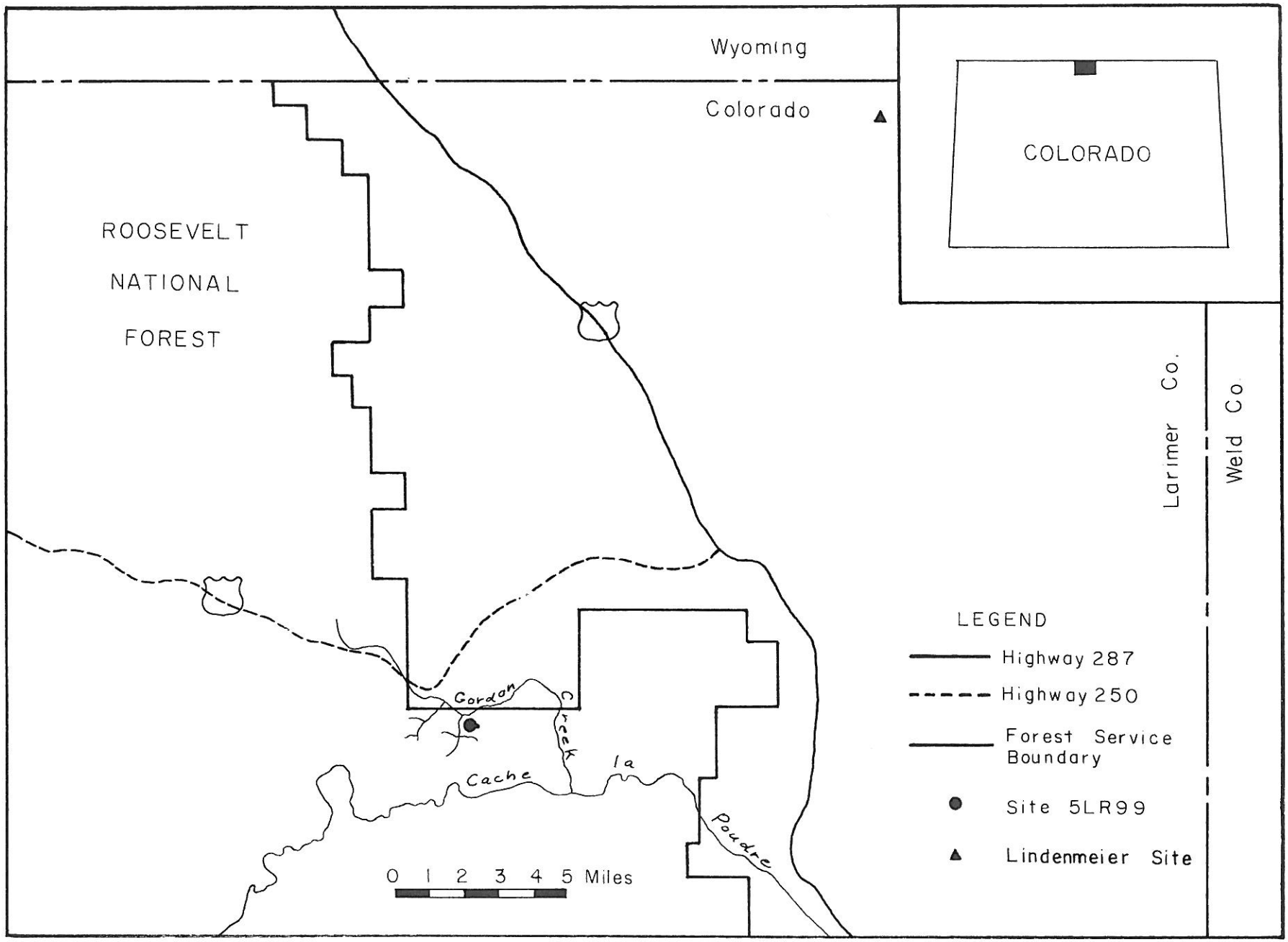


FIGURE 1. Map showing location of Gordon Creek Burial

THE GORDEN CREEK BURIAL
Halftone photograph
Figure 2

FIGURE 2. General view of site, looking northeast. The burial pit located above arrow at base of arroyo wall. A pile of bones left by workmen is seen at the bottom of the arroyo, center of picture. Distance from surface to contact of light and dark soil zones in the arroyo wall is approximately 1.5 meters.

pocket of hematite and charcoal located near the top of the pit. Some burned bone fragments were found in the slump which may have come from this pocket. Three burned stone artifacts are mentioned in connection with the discussion of the artifacts, and they may also have been associated with this feature.

There was some limonite and specular hematite in the bottom of the burial pit and in the slump below. The end scraper (Fig. 4f) and a utilized flake (Fig. 4i) were found in situ just above the left humerus.

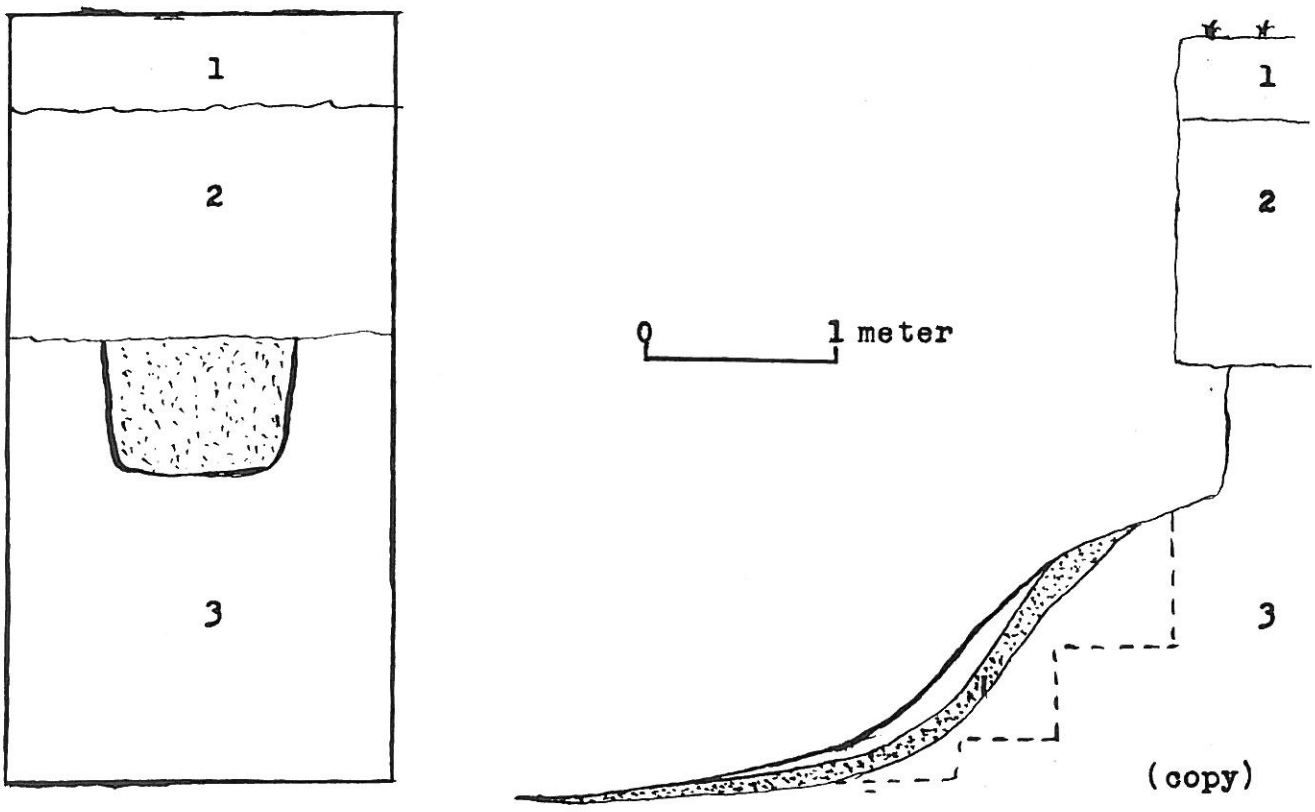


FIGURE 3. Cross-sections of the arroyo wall and burial pit. Layer 1, black top soil; Layer 2, light brown soil; Layer 3, tan sandy soil. Darkened areas represent fill in the burial pit (left) and in slump (right). Dashed lines represent extent of excavation.

Skeleton:

The fragmentary bones recovered were that of an adult male. Using the two available long bones (humerus and tibia), I judged the height of the individual to be approximately five feet two inches. An examination of the skull and available long bones and fragments indicated that the individual was over 26 years old and possibly as old as 30. (Sex, age and stature evaluated according to Kelso and Ewing 1962:13).

All of the skeletal material is deeply stained with hematite, particularly the vertebrae and the pelvic girdle. Most of the bones had fallen from the side of the arroyo and were in the slump below (see fig. 3). Many of these bones were still articulated and in line with the corresponding bones still in place. The left innominate, left humerous, left radius, left ulna, and some fragments of the left ribs were found in situ. The skeleton was placed on its left side with the head north, and was flexed.

DISCUSSION OF THE ARTIFACTS

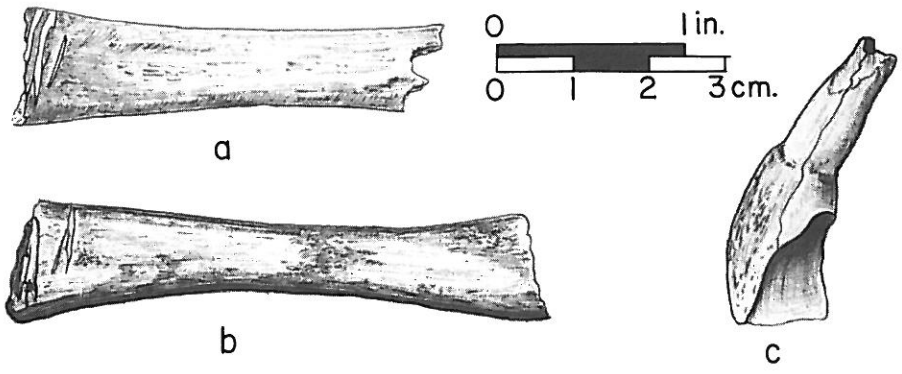
The artifacts of 5LR99 are apparently not diagnostic. A burial site often produces information more characteristic of the burial customs of agroup than of the complete assemblage. Therefore, it is unfortunate that the entire burial could not have been found in situ, for the relationship of the artifacts to the skeleton may be of prime importance.

The large blade (fig. 4a) and the two smaller blades (fig. 4d, e) are unfinished artifacts or "preforms." There is no sign of use on these specimens and there are still striking platforms to be seen along their margins. These artifacts were apparently prepared especially for the burial, although no detritus from them were found with the burial. The small blades (fig. 4d, e) and one of the utilized flakes (fig. 4g) were apparently burned at the time of interment, for one blade (fig. 4d) is fire broken and the others are spalled and darkened.

The polished stone (fig. 4b) has evidence of considerable use around the edges, but little evidence of use on the flat surfaces. The surface polish extends into the four chipped areas around the margin indicating that the tool may have been preformed by percussion and later ground into the desired shape.

It is difficult to tell that the use was for this artifact, but it may have been for grinding pigment, or, possibly, in preparing hides.

FIGURE 5. Faunal artifacts from the Gordon Creek Burial. a, b, cut-incised animal ribs; c, perforated elk tooth. (Drawn by Gordon Lelander)



Two cut animal ribs (fig. 5a, b) and four elk incisors were found. The animal ribs both have a red ocher coating and, in addition, show a blackish surface coating probably caused by some fungi action--at least, this coloration was not caused by burning (Richard H. Brooks, personal communication). One of the elk teeth (fig. 5c) has a biconical hole drilled through the tip of the root. Others (not illustrated) have the roots broken off. The worked animal ribs and the elk teeth may have been items of personal adornment or perhaps grave offerings. The fact that the roots of the elk teeth were damaged or broken off might indicate that they were torn from a necklace or off clothing at the time of burial.

A rodent incisor (marmot or porcupine) was found that has small transverse grooves on the proximal end as well as some signs of use.

It is not possible to determine if any of the artifacts are status symbols due to the size of the sample.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

Artifact dimensions are given in centimeters for length, width and thickness.

A. Lithic Material

Large blade (fig. 4a): Bifacially flaked preform, produced by percussion. Size: 21.0 x 9.4 x 1.2 cms. Material: gray quartzite. Found in the slump.

Smooth Stone (fig. 4b): Probably produced by making percussion preform and then by grinding to desired shape. Size: 12.1 x 8.9 x 1.9 cms. Material: black slate. Found in slump.

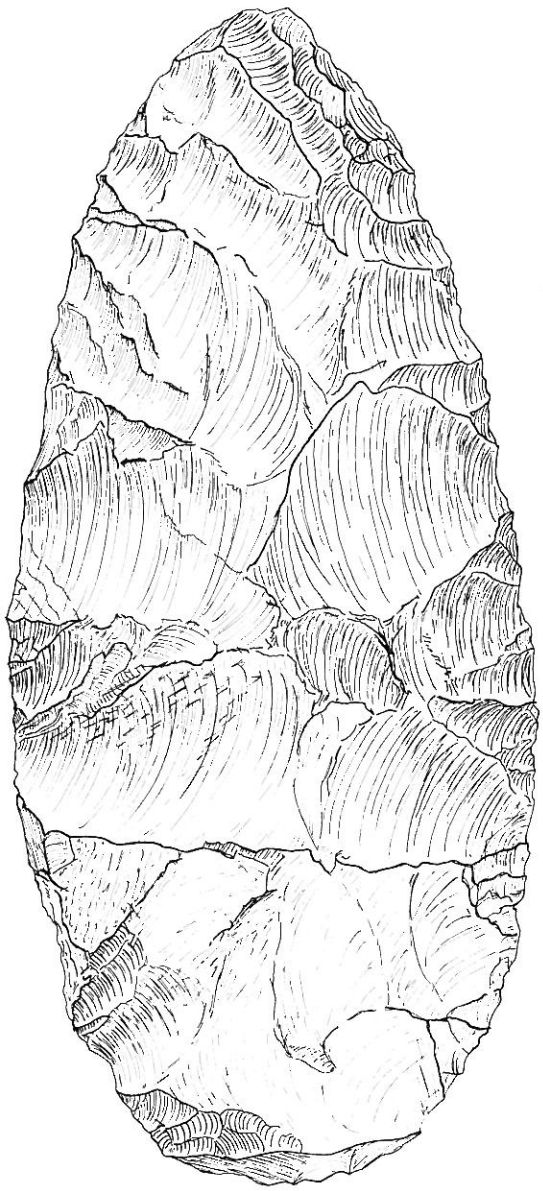
Hammerstone (fig. 4c): Produced by percussion. Size: 6.3 x 5.5 x 4.0 cms. Material: white quartzite. Found in the slump.

Small Blade (fig. 4d): Bifacially flaked preform, produced by percussion. Base broken, fire burned. Size: 6.5 x 3.0 x 0.6 cms. Material: jasper. Found in the slump.

Blade Fragment (fig. 4e): Similar to fig. 4d. Bifacially flaked preform, produced by percussion. Burned. Size: 3.6 x 3.0 x 0.4 cms. Material: jasper. Found in slump.

Broken End Scraper (fig. 4f): Produced by percussion with pressure retouch. Size: 4.5 x 3.1 x 0.3 cms. Material: brown chert. Found in situ near left humerus.

Utilized Flakes (fig. 4g, h, i): Produced by percussion with pressure retouch. Size: g, 5.2 x 3.0 x 0.4; h, 6.0 x 3.9 x 0.6; i, 4.4 x 3.5 x 0.6 cms. Material: g, jasper; h, red brown chert; i, brown chert. Fig. 4i was found in situ near left humerus, fig. 4g (fire burned) and fig. 4h were found in the slump.



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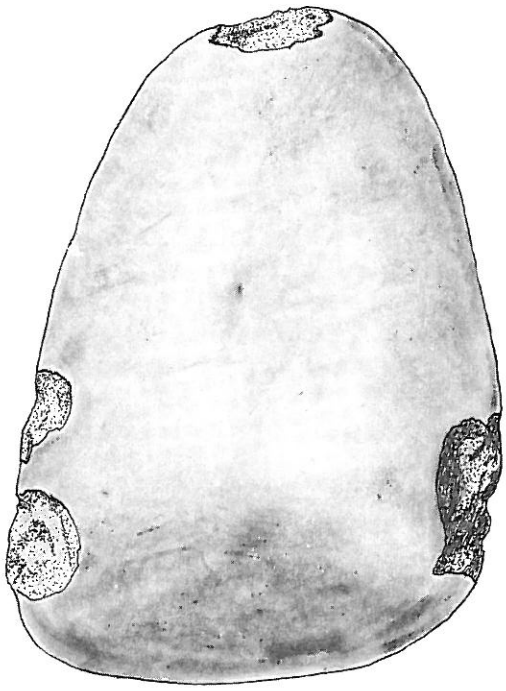

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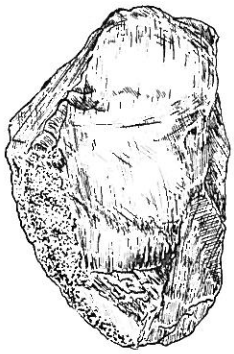

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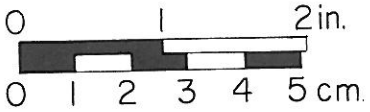
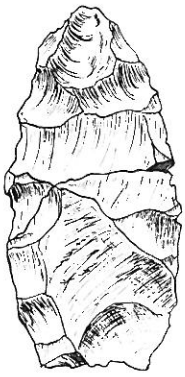


FIGURE 4



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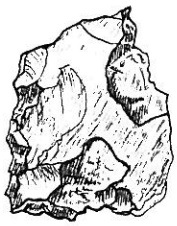

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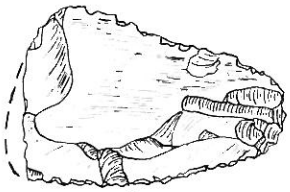

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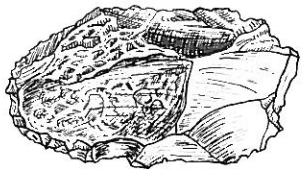

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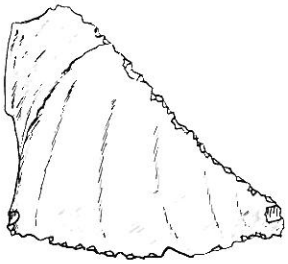

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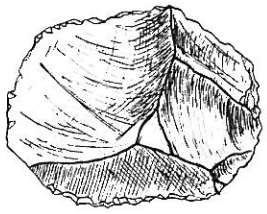

i

B. Bone Material

Worked Animal Ribs (fig 5 a-b): Two ribs of small mammal symmetrically cut with two transverse grooves on each end. Size 7.2 x 1.5 x 0.4 cms., (complete specimen): 5.6 x 1.6 x 0.4 cms., (incomplete specimen). Found in the slump.

Elk Teeth (perforated specimen, fig. 5c): Four incisors were recovered. Three secondaries (not illustrated) had roots broken off, and one medial had a perforation through the tip of the root. Size of perforated specimen: 3.9 x 1.7 x 1.0 cms. All found in the slump.

Rodent Tooth (not illustrated): Incisor--complete, with small transverse grooves on the proximal end. Found in the slump.

DISCUSSION AND CONJECTURES

The interpretation of this unique burial has undergone some revision since the first draft of this report was written early in 1965. Initially I felt that considerable antiquity was suggested by the fact that the burial pit was dug from a level some 1.5 meters below the present ground surface. The artifacts with the burial suggested nothing more than an Archaic Stage of development and the absence of pottery seemed to support this conclusion.

Breternitz and Wood (1965:65) noted the general similarities of the Gordon Creek burial to other burials on the Plains and tentatively identified the site with the Plains Woodland, while noting that the material was sufficiently unique to allow no specific comparisons.

In the meantime, the left illium from the Gordon Creek burial was sent to Geochron Laboratories Inc. to be dated. Soon after the Breternitz and Wood report was published, we received a C-14 collagen fraction date of 9700 plus or minus 250 B.P. (sample no. GX0530). The collagen fraction date was said by Geochron Laboratories Inc. to be good. The carbonate fraction was also analyzed and produced a date of 3540 plus or minus 130 years, indicating to them that groundwater had interacted with the carbonate portion--a factor that does not affect the collagen fraction as long as it remains unoxidized as was apparently the case with Gordon Creek. The early date, 7750 B.C., came as somewhat of a shock to everyone concerned.

I would prefer to go along with the date due to the dapth of the burial, the absence of pottery, and the fact that any contamination of the date would make it later as was the case with the carbonate fraction.

Dr. Joe Ben Wheat's overall impression of the material is "Archaic" (personal communication). It is possible that the small blades (fig. 4d, e) may be preforms for projectile points. They could conceivable be preforms for Eden-Scotsbluff types, but the early date would seem to rule out this possibility. Dr. Wheat believes

that the blades are definitely not Folsom preforms. Other general "traits," however, such as the use of red ocher and the incising of bone are found in connection with Folsom. In addition, the date of Gordon Creek overlaps with the dates of Folsom remains (Haynes 1964: 1410-11).

Pollen analysis failed to aid in the interpretation of the site. The sample was taken from the burial pit and was insufficient for testing. In addition, the soil from the burial pit was disturbed due to the fact that the pit was originally dug into earlier deposits and filled with the mixture.

Hematite has been widely used in America, particularly in the Eastern Archaic. Some Eastern cultures such as the Red Ocher Culture discussed by Ritzenthaler and Quimby (1962) feature primarily flexed burials, stemless blades, and large knives, but there is no connection temporally, specially, or formally. Hematite found with the burial probably came from local Precambrian Rocks, for it is fairly common in the Gordon Creek locality.

The burned bone fragments and burned artifacts (fig. 4d, e, g) mentioned in connection with the discussion of the burial pit may represent some sort of sacrifice which took place after the burial had been completed.

It is difficult to compare the artifacts specifically as was pointed out by Breternitz and Wood (1965: 65). Some items are unique (fig. 4a and b) and some are so generalized or so common that comparisons are meaningless.

The date of 9700 B.P. is significant. I think the remains from Gordon Creek represent a fairly early phase of man's development in North America. To my knowledge it is the earliest dated burial in the area. The materials may be associated with the Lithic Horizon, or more likely with the early Archaic.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Work at the site took place on August 29 and 31, 1963 and September 13, 1964 under the provisions of the Antiquities Act. Dr. David A. Breternitz directed the project and the 1963 field work. Duane C. Anderson led the 1964 trip and was given charge of the laboratory work and the report.

Volunteer workers at the site included University of Colorado students Carol Haloin Anderson, Dwight A. Rokala, George Stroh, Alan Swedlund, and Kay Weakly. Dr. Breternitz's son Cory accompanied the group. A total of 80 hours were spent at the site.

I am grateful to Dr. William C. Bradley of the University of Colorado Geology Department for his comments on the geology of the area and aid in identification of lithic materials. Dr. Peter Robinson of the University of Colorado Museum identified

animal teeth associated with the burial. Dr. Joe Ben Wheat of the University of Colorado Museum is to be cited for making comments on the methods of manufacture of stone tools, as well as for making general suggestions with regard to references and possible cultural associations.

I am especially grateful to Howard Wertzbaugh and his Watershed Improvement Crew for reporting the site, and to Ben Rice, H.W. Stephens, D. M. Gaufin and other Forest Service employees who were so helpful throughout the project.

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D. A. Breternitz, editor's note: The preceding data is presented at this time in hopes that the site and the skeletal remains will become known to specialists in scientific areas who might consider the burial and the accompanying information important enough to initiate further work. To this end we wish to make known the fact that the materials described herein are deposited at the University of Colorado, and are available for study.