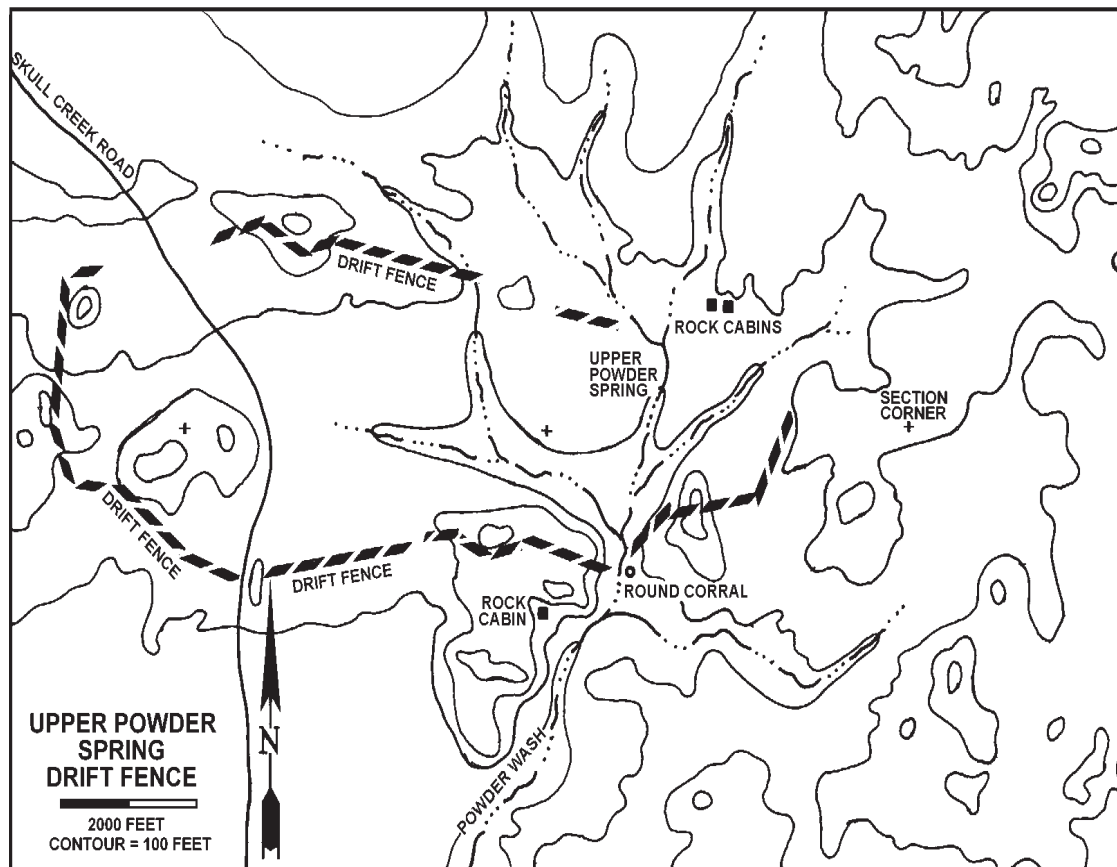


THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



VOLUME 43(2)
FALL 1999

ISSN: 0043-9665

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VOLUME 43(2), FALL 1999

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**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
2000 ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES**

Holiday Inn, Cody, Wyoming; Saturday, April 22, 2000

PRESIDING: Eva Peden, 1st Vice President

CALL TO ORDER: 8:10 a.m.

ROLL CALL AND CERTIFICATION OF DELEGATES: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Absaroka, Barbara and Stewart Keiry; Ancient Trails, Cher Burgess; Casper, Jim Curkendall and Cynthia Haggerty; Cherokee Trail, John and Sonna Swanson; Cheyenne, Susan Adams and Nick Palmer; Fremont, Don Bailey and Don Bailey; High Plains, Mary Ann Coons; June Frison, Dewey and Janice Baars; Platte, absent; Rawlins, Bill Scoggen; Sheridan/Johnson County, absent; and Sweetwater, absent. Roll call showed nine chapters represented: bsaroka, Ancient Trails, Casper, Cheyenne, Cherokee Trail, Fremont, High Plains, June Frison, and Rawlins. Not represented at the meeting was Platte County, Sheridan/Johnson County, and Sweetwater County.

MINUTES OF LAST ANNUAL MEETING April 24, 1999: Approved as printed in the spring 1999 issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth as of March 31, 2000 of \$34,343.66, an increase of \$1,185.63.

AUDITOR'S REPORT: Mark Miller, Kerry Lippincott, and Bill Scoggin performed the annual audit and found an error in the account. The error was later corrected and the accounts found to be in order.

EDITOR'S REPORT: Danny Walker: The Wyoming Archaeologist is one year behind in publication, due to a lack of manuscripts. Anyone can submit a manuscript amateur or professional. Any information of interest is acceptable. There are currently enough manuscripts for the fall 1999 issue. The project is now being done electronically, which cuts costs and time.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT: Danny Walker reported 10 exchange journals on file in the Wyoming State Archaeologist's Office. He distributed a list of all material on file in the Society Library. The material is available to members to check out.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: Carolyn Buff announced that the committee would have a lunch meeting in the Pitchfork room to evaluate the scholarship applications and choose recipients.

SAA/CAS: Marcel Kornfeld: The Council for Affili-

ated Societies discussion focused on falling membership numbers in societies and what programs societies could have to increase membership. One suggestion was to convince an insurance company to give memberships along with a policy purchase. The negative of this was that most people dropped the membership after the year the insurance company paid for it. CAS is a component of the Society of American Archaeology, with a goal of communication with other societies. It is supposed to promote avocational membership in the SAA. The SAA bulletin is now going to be called The Professional Archaeologist. Members of CAS feel this defeats the purpose of the group. A resolution was passed to bring to the SAA board the idea of changing the name to something more in line with the purposes of CAS. The council is a co-sponsor of the poster contest; Wyoming's poster received a second place this year. Any chapter publishing a newsletter is asked to forward a copy to Marcel so it can be included in the CAS newsletter.

CHAPTER REPORTS: The chapter reports will be printed in The Wyoming Archaeologist if there is enough room. Chapter reports attached.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S REPORT: Mark Miller: Introduced Wendy Breetehoft, the new Director of Cultural Resources in the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources. Miller distributed a list of programs, which are available to chapters. He announced that the William Mulloy lecture would be held in Laramie on Friday, April 28. The lecturer will be Richard Lee from the University of Toronto, Canada. On September 29 WAPA will have a business meeting followed by a book signing/reception with David Hurst Thomas in Cody at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center for Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month. On September 30 he will present the keynote address at 7:30 p.m. Information will follow. There will be no fall workshop this year. The legislative session produced an across-the-board budget cut of 4% of operating budgets in all state programs. The result of this cut is that the state office will no longer be able to support the printing costs of the journal, which amounts to approximately \$2400 per year. The only way the society can afford to pay these costs is to raise membership dues. Motion by Dewey Baars, second by Mark Miller to raise family, single, and associate memberships by \$10 and institutional memberships by \$15. This would result in family memberships being \$17.50, single being \$16.00, associate being \$20.00, and institutional

being \$34.00. Carried.

OLD BUSINESS: Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month - Mark Miller: Posters and interpretive brochures were distributed to chapters.

Wyoming History Day: Carolyn Buff announced that no award was given this year because none of the entrants met the criteria.

Web Page: Danny Walker and Dewey Baars: Approval has been obtained to include the WAS web page as a separate page on the Office of the State Archaeologist's web site. Danny asked for ideas on what information should be included, and requested that chapters take pictures of their activities to submit with the annual reports, which can then be included on the web page.

Friends of the George C. Frison Institute: Marcel Kornfeld for Ray Gossett. Announced that the latest bulletin (#7) is available. September 22 is the date for the special speaker to be announced. Included in the bulletin is a listing of summer field activities.

Golden Trowel Nomination Criteria: Carolyn Buff, Mark Miller, Barbara Nahas-Keiry: The nominee: 1. Must be a member in good standing of the Wyoming Archaeological Society; 2. Can be an avocational or professional; 3. Must make significant contributions to Wyoming archaeology at the state level, not just at the local or county level; 4. Can receive the award more than once in a lifetime. 5. Awards may be given jointly. 6. More than one award may be given in a year. 7. The name is the Wyoming Archaeological Society Golden Trowel Award. 8. Nominations will be submitted in writing to the WAS executive secretary/treasurer by January 31 or award year. 9. The WAS executive committee will select the recipient(s). Motion by Barbara Nahas-Keiry, 2nd by Sonna Swanson to accept the criteria. Carried.

E-mail Addresses Published in Journal: A directory of current members will be published in The Wyoming Archaeologist.

Lobbying efforts: Nick Palmer: No action has been taken. Wendy Bredeehoft announced that Carl Holberg would be the new contact person.

NEW BUSINESS: Motion by Dewey Baars, second by Janice Baars to donate \$200 to Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month. Carried.

Co-sponsor book signing: Motion by Barbara Nahas-Keiry, second by Loucille Adams that we not give \$50 to Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month to co-sponsor the David Hurst Thomas book-signing and reception. Carried. It was felt that the \$50 could be part

of the \$200 donation.

Nomination for Honorary Memberships: Motion by Mark Miller, second by Dewey Baars that honorary memberships be granted to John and Evelyn Albanese, David and Char Baskett, Carl and Winnie Belz, all of the Casper Chapter, and Loucille Adams of the Fremont County Chapter. Carried.

Logo: Mark Miller: There is some feeling that our logo is outdated and is somewhat stereotypical of Native American groups. Motion by Dewey Baars to run a contest to try to get a logo that would be more appropriate and include all facets of archaeology. Carried. Motion by Cher Burgess, second by Susan Carlson that the Wyoming Archaeological Society give a \$100 savings bond and a one-year membership to the winner of the logo contest. Carried. The logo could convey all aspects of archaeology: stone projectile points and artifacts, Native American research, historical archaeology, interdisciplinary activities, preservation, and particularly the initials of the organization. A committee of Dewey Baars, Carolyn Buff, and Mary Lou Larson will proceed with the announcement of the contest.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION: Janice Baars announced that the Foundation would have a breakfast meeting at 7:00 a.m. Sunday morning in the Taggart Room.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Barbara Nahas-Keiry announced the slate of officers: President, Gale Gossett; 1st Vice President, Eva Peden; 2nd Vice President, Barbara Nahas-Keiry; and the three-year term on the Foundation, John Greer. Motion by Dewey Baars, second by Don Bailey to cast a unanimous ballot. Carried.

2001 NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Barbara Keiry, chair, Kerry Lippincott, and Alan Korell.

2000 SUMMER MEETING: Rather than have a specific site for the summer meeting, members were invited to visit or volunteer at any of the sites being worked throughout the summer.

2001 ANNUAL MEETING SITE: Will be in Laramie with the June Frison Chapter hosting.

INTRODUCTION OF OFFICERS: President Gail Gossett; 1st Vice President Eva Peden; 2nd Vice President Barbara Keiry; Wyoming Archaeological Foundation (term expires 2003) John Greer

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Carolyn Buff mentioned that has membership cards and brochures available. The need for current names, address, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses from chapters was reiterated.

ADJOURN: 9:35 a.m.

BANQUET: Dr. Bruce Bradley, whose address was “The Solutrean Solution to Clovis: Did Some Ancient Americans Come From Europe?” presented the banquet address.

GOLDEN TROWEL AWARD: Barbara Nahas-Keiry

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff
Carolyn M. Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

/s/ Eva Peden, President pro tem
Eva Peden
1st Vice President

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
INC., SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE
MINUTES; April 22, 2000**

PRESIDING: Carolyn Buff, Chair
PRESENT: Dewey Baars, Carolyn Buff, Mary Lou Larson, Mark Miller, Barbara Nahas-Keiry, Eva Peden, Mark Miller, with guest Stewart Keiry.
Motion by Mark Miller, second by Dewey Baars to award the Frison Scholarship to David Byers, the Mulloy Scholarship to Robyn Watkins, and a WAS scholarship to Craig Lee, all in the amount of \$300. Carried.

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff
Carolyn M. Buff
Scholarship Committee Chair

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY,
2000**

Total memberships as of March 31, 2000 - 369 (down from 388 in 1999; a decrease of 19):

Chapters = 12 (2 inactive): *Absaroka* =13 family, 8 single; *Ancient Trails* = 3 family, 3 single; *Casper* = 9 family, 14 single; *Cheyenne* = 5 family, 5 single;

Cherokee Trail = 20 family, 5 single; *Fremont County* = 6 family, 13 single; *High Plains* = 45 family, 31 single; *June Frison* = 9 family, 19 single; *Platte County* = 0; *Rawlins* = 7 family, 11 single; *Sheridan* = 0; *Sweetwater County* = 4 family, 21 single; *Honorary* = 13; *State Archaeologist* = 2; *Associate* = 40; *Institutional* = 36; *Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources* = 2; *Exchange* = 10

Of Chapters: Single = 118 Family = 103

2000 WAS CHAPTER REPORTS

ABSAROKA

Field Trips: Platt Site, Oregon Basin & Desert Ranch, Legend Rock, Platt Site

Testing/Excavation: PIT Project - Black Hills, South Dakota, testing; State Research Permit for Platt site, Cody

Public Education: Book/Bake Sale/Raffle, Shoshone Bank, Cody; Public Awareness: newspaper, radio, Shoshone Bank; Membership Drive, Shoshone Bank

Work With Other Organizations: Forest Service, South Dakota

Publications/Reports: Newspaper, radio, applied and received State Permit for the Platt Site, Cody

Programs Presented: Ancient Coins, Ryan Meduna; Big Horn Sheep Bows, Tom Lucas; Fur Trapper’s Fort, Danny Walker; Historic Logging, Dave McKee; Platt Site, Chris Finley

ANCIENT TRAILS

Programs: Spring meeting of WAS, Sundance, with Ken Karsmizki giving keynote on archaeological work along the Lewis and Clark Trail, field trips to the Vore Buffalo Jump, the Sand Creek Rock Shelter and the McKean Site; The Other Really Old Rock Art, Alice Tratebas

Public Education: Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month, Rock Art in Siberia: Is It Ancestral to North American Rock Art?, Alice Tratebas

Education: The chapter held several work meetings to complete signs for the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage project, and identify and catalog artifacts from the Muhlbar site.

Work With Other Organizations: Island in the Plains in Hill City, South Dakota

Other: Continuing work on the Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail historic byway drive

CASPER

Testing/Excavation: Continued at Fort Caspar, conducted by Mark Miller and Danny Walker from the Office of the State Archaeologist

Programs Presented: Variations on a theme of Sagagawea, Hidatsa legends and information from Lewis and Clark's original journals; The Powder River Pit Houses (48NA2779), Kierson Crume; The Life of Civil War Characters of Company I, 11th Ohio Calvary Stationed at Fort Casper in 1865, Bruce Berst; Easter Island, Marla Wold; Express Pipeline, William Martin, Craig Smith, and Terry Larson; Beaver Creek Northern Gas Pipeline Pit Houses, John Goss; Peru, Marla Wold; Evolution of Humanoids, John Albanese; Miner's Delight, Danny Walker; Pierre Indian Learning Center (39HU10) in South Dakota, Kerry Lippincott

CHEROKEE TRAIL

Testing/Excavation: Buffalo bone find near Pic Bridge-no cultural evidence, but a cultural site was found nearby, done by Gary DeMarcay

Programs Presented: Hell Gap Revisited, Marcel Kornfeld; Atlatl/Paleoindian Sites, Rod Laird; Military Sites, Mark Miller; Stone Wall Buttes, Rich Adams; Searching for Fort William, Danny Walker; Trails of Discovery, Rod Laird; Annual Banquet-Update on Current Work, Chuck Reher

Other: Field trips to Bolten and Carlin Ranches; Fort Steele, Mark Miller

CHEYENNE

Public Education: Work with 40 6th graders from Afflerbach Elementary on two-day historic archaeology dig at Terry Bison Ranch, Nick Palmer and Susan Carlson

Programs Presented: China Wall, Brian Waitkus; Great Zimbabwe Ruins, Ray and Gail Gossett; Manitou Springs Cliff Dwellings, Susan Carlson; Archaeological Investigations on North Fork of Shoshone River, Dan Eakin; Archaic and Paleoindian skeletal traits, George Gill; Those Who Came Before, video

Other: Field trip to Pine Bluffs area, Chuck Reher

FREMONT COUNTY

Testing/Excavation: Attended class at Western Wyoming College to assist on Bozovich site; worked on PIT

project at Meadow Springs in South Dakota; Miner's Delight; researched microvertebrate fossils from Thunder Basin National Grassland's formation

Public Education: Class taught at CWC on protection of petroglyphs and pictographs; letter to editor regarding same; distributed Archaeology Awareness Month posters and information; open meeting advertised for Danny Walker's program

Vandalism Report: Class at CWC; letter to editor

Work With Other Organizations: Historical Society; BLM; University of Wyoming; Western Wyoming College; Frison Institute; U. S. Forest Service; photographic survey, map work, photo assembly of Seminoe and Lander Cutoffs of Oregon Trail for albums for BLM and Historical Society

Publications/Reports: Letter to editor regarding vandalism; report on vandalism in Spring issue of The Wyoming Archaeologist; Narrative of Oregon Trail work to the Wyoming State Historical Society, all monthly meetings advertised in local paper

Programs Presented: Miner's Delight, Danny Walker and Craig Bromley; Indians of the West; Bog People of the Old and New World, Thor Heyerdahle's Expedition, videos; talk and video on Arabia, sunken ship with Civil War supplies; Zimbabwe ruins in Africa, Ray and Gail Gossett; petroglyphs and pictographs taken on San Juan River rafting trip; Fort William, Danny Walker; Masada and the Dead Sea Scrolls; Early Man's Navigation of the Oceans

HIGH PLAINS

Testing/Excavation: Jewett Mammoth; Ten Mile Stage Stop; Lazero Pueblo, Santa Fe NM; Fossil bed south of Torrington

Public Education: Numerous school and community projects; historical tours; museum; field school

Work With Other Organizations: Western Plains Historic Press Association, Inc.; schools, state agencies

Programs Presented: T-Rex and the Crater of Doom, Pete Gardner; Hudson-Meng, Lou Redmond; Davis Private Collection and Point Styles, Jim Davis and George Zeimens; In Search of Fort William, Danny Walker; Irrigation Systems, Helen Spencer; Fossils, Antiques, Rocks, and Gems, Norma Beers; Forts and Fights, Mark Miller; Santa Fe, Lazero Pueblo Dig and the Conference on Clovis and Beyond, George Zeimens and students.

Other: Miscellaneous cataloging and curating

JUNE FRISON

Survey: Initial preparation to survey a series of drive lines in Albany, Platte, and Goshen counties

Testing/Excavation: Volunteers at China Wall; assistance at Hell Gap; work on a hearth cast at UW

Public Education: Advertise monthly programs to inform community; include university students

Work With Other Organizations: Donation to Russell Richard for atlatl contest

Programs Presented: Paleoindian Bonebeds, Matthew Hill; Bison Archaeology, David Eckles; Searching for Fort William, Danny Walker; Early Holocene Archaeology of Patagonia and Tierra Del Fuego, Robert Kelly; A Review of Wyoming Archaeology and Dendrochronology, Charles Reher; Initial Finding After Four Years at the China Wall Site, Brian Waitkus

Other: Bake sale money raiser at fall workshop; newsletter by Ruth Dukeman

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY ANNOUNCES
LOGO COMPETITION**

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. announces a logo competition, open to the public of all ages. The logo could convey all aspects of archaeology: stone projectile points and artifacts, Native American research, historical archaeology, interdisciplinary activities, preservation, and particularly the initials of the organization (WAS). The design should be such that it can be reduced and reproduced clearly for letterhead, journal covers, membership cards, and charters. The winner of the contest will receive a \$100 savings bond and a one-year membership in the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. Submissions should be on slides with a short description and mailed to Dr. Mary Lou Larson, Department of Anthropology, Box 3431, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071-3431, no later than December 31, 2000. Further information may be obtained by phoning Dr. Larson at 307-766-5566 during work hours, or e-mail mlarson@uwyo.edu. The winner will be announced at the annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society in Laramie in April 2001.

**POLL FINDS PUBLIC SUPPORT OF AR-
CHAEOLOGY**

For Immediate Release March 17, 2000 Contact: John Neikirk, SAA 202/789-8200

A new poll conducted by Harris Interactive found that most Americans support the goals and practice of archaeology, endorse laws protecting archaeological sites and artifacts, and think archaeology is important to today's society. Although they may be unclear about the primary activities of and topics studied by archaeologists, a majority (60%) of the public believes in the value to society of archaeological research and education.

A clear majority of the public (96%) believes that there should be laws to protect archaeological resources, but is less certain of laws pertaining to materials found on private land. Many people (80%) agree that public funds should be used to protect archaeological sites, with a higher percentage (86%) believing that public monies also should be used to preserve historic sites. Many Americans also felt that archaeological objects should not be removed from a foreign country without that country's permission (64%).

Most Americans (98-99%) said that archaeologists study ancient civilizations and the human past, with more than one-third (38%) mentioning Egyptian sites such as the pyramids and the Valley of the Kings as some of the most important archaeological discoveries. More recent discoveries also received public attention, with 83% aware that archaeologists also study the 19th and 20th centuries, and 77% identifying archaeologists as shipwreck investigators.

The majority of respondents learned about archaeology through television (56%) and books, encyclopedias, and magazines (33%), followed by newspapers (24%). Learning about archaeology in school accounted for 23% of respondents at the college level, 20% at the secondary level, and 10% at the primary level, although the vast majority (90%) believed that students should learn about archaeology as part of the school curriculum from their earliest years. Most of the public (88%) have visited a museum exhibiting archaeological material, while 1 in 3 people (37%) have visited an archaeological site.

To determine how Americans view archaeology, Harris contacted a random sample of 1,016 adults across the continental United States. Questions

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Treasurer's Report for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2000

CHECKING ACCOUNT - NC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	INCOME	EXPENSES	BALANCE
Beginning Balance	\$1,875.27		
Deposits	\$5,609.94		
Interest Earned	\$19.64		
TOTAL INCOME - CHECKING		\$7,504.85	
EXPENSES			
Elizabeth Rahel - Graphic Design - Archaeology Awareness Month		\$550.00	
Casper College - Postage		\$33.00	
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation - Annual Dues Payment		\$407.00	
Michael Peterson - Scholarship		\$400.00	
Alan Bartholomew - Scholarship		\$400.00	
Nicole Procacci - Scholarship		\$400.00	
Ken Karsmiski - Travel Expenses		\$453.51	
Ken Karsmiski - Honorarium		\$200.00	
Best Western Inn - Karsmiski Meals/Lodging		\$94.38	
Tateana Curtis - Wyoming History Day Award		\$100.00	
Casper College - Postage		\$33.00	
USPS - Bulk Permit		\$250.00	
Raymond Wood - Honorarium - Archaeology Awareness Month/WCH		\$400.00	
Perfect Image - Archaeology Awareness Month		\$31.20	
Danny Walker - Binders		\$80.90	
Raymong Wood - WAAM Airfare, Meals, Lodging		\$710.04	
SAA - Annual Membership		\$30.00	
Rocket-Miner - WAAM - Advertising		\$302.40	
Casper College - Postage		\$33.00	
Montana Historical Society - WAAM		\$2.00	
Wyoming Council for the Humanities - Refund - Unused Grant Funds		\$95.00	
USPS - Bulk Permit		\$100.00	
Casper College - Postage		\$33.00	
Secretary of State - Incorporation Fees		\$10.00	
Casper College - Postage		\$33.00	
Mountain States Lithographing - Membership Cards		\$65.35	
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$5,246.78	
ENDING BALANCE			\$2,258.07
SAVINGS ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$111.52		
Interest Earned	\$2.59		
ENDING BALANCE			\$114.11
MONEY MARKET ACCOUNT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$6,062.88		
Deposits	\$0.00		
Interest Earned	\$190.03		
Withdrawals		\$750.00	
ENDING BALANCE			\$5,502.91
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT			
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$25,108.36		
Interest Earned	\$1,360.21		
ENDING BALANCE			\$26,468.57
SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT			
Balance			\$(7,070.00)
ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK ACCOUNT			
Balance	\$1,367.52	\$1,367.52	
TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 2000			
Total Income	\$32,085.59		\$34,343.66
Total Expenses		\$5,246.78	
Net Increase			\$1,185.63

centered on the public's grasp of, and participation in, archaeology.

The project was instituted by a coalition of archaeological organizations, including the Society for American Archaeology, the Archaeological Conservancy, Archaeological Institute of America, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, National Park Service, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

For further details on the project, visit SAA's website, WWW.saa.org.

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. With more than 6,500 members, the society represents professional, student, and avocational archaeologists working in a variety of settings including government agencies, colleges and universities, museums, and the private sector.

WYOMING STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY CREATES WYOMING TRAILS COMMITTEE

The Wyoming Trails Committee was recently created by the Wyoming State Historical Society Executive Board to implement collection of information about Wyoming Trails, it was announced by Amy Lawrence, Laramie, Chairman of the committee.

To expedite this objective, the committee is creating a communication network between the many agencies and individuals who are researching the trails. The data collected will be funneled into the archives of the American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming at Laramie.

"This material will be cross filed under the names of each of the trails," Lawrence explains. "In many archives all such data is files under the generic name of "trails" which makes research extremely frustrating.

"There are many individuals, societies, historians, and archaeologists in the state who devote time to studying and protecting these trails, and there is a lot of information and many artifacts out there. But many of these records are fragmented and scattered and need to be cataloged to make them available for study," according to chairman Lawrence.

"The exploration and settlement of our West during the first decades of the 19th Century was a major event in recorded history," Lawrence continued, "The

territory that was to become Wyoming was a major transportation corridor for the hundreds of thousands who sought free land, gold and a better life along the West coast. The state was literally crisscrossed with these trails including those developed by the military to protect the argonauts.

"In spite of their importance, the lack of information and difficulty of researching these traces has kept them from being fully recognized, and many of the smaller, linking trails are little known," Lawrence adds. "Consequently valuable records, even evidence of the trails themselves is disappearing—and Wyoming is the loser.

"The stagecoach, freight and livestock trails which were developed during the settlement era will be included in this project. The committee will also be alert to changes or threats to the trails, and notify the proper agencies.

"It is the hope of the WSHS that this WCT project will be able to gather a useful, accessible pool of information for researchers which will result in more recognition, protection and promotion of this valuable resource," she concludes.

In addition to Lawrence, the committee members include: James E. Lowe, Laramie, (Bridger Trail); Carolyn Buff, Casper (Wyoming Archeological Society); Lee Underbrink, Casper (Oregon/California Trails Association); Patty Myers, Wheatland (Bozeman Trail/Museums); Russ Tanner, Rawlins (overland/Cherokee/Lander Cutoff); Murray Carroll, Anacortes, WA, (Military/Wyoming Historian); Loren Jost, Riverton (publicity/museums).

For further information contact Amy Lawrence at 15 Lawrence Road, Laramie, 82070.

RESULTS OF 1999 HELL GAP EXCAVATIONS

submitted by Mary Lou Larson, Marcel Kornfeld, George C. Frison, and David J. Rapson

The Hell Gap site, a stratified locality in east central Wyoming with the most complete sequence of Paleoindian deposits (originally investigated by Cynthia and Henry Irwin along with John O. Brew and George Agogino in the 1960s), still constitutes the George Frison Institute's main Paleoindian project. Re-analysis of the 1960s collections requires a thorough understanding of the context of the cultural



1999 Hell Gap field crew and volunteers.

material recovered previously. During the 1999 season we continued testing at Locality I, began testing at what could be called Locality II west (adjacent to a backhoe trench excavated in 1996 and is an area found to contain intact Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition deposits and buried cultural material), and trenched in Locality IIIs. All tasks proved to be fruitful.

Most effort was devoted to Locality I. Although three of the previously initiated excavation units were not completed, we began a new set of units in a witness column between Localities I and IE. This portion of the site seems to be the key in the now muddled understanding of early Paleoindian cultural chronology, namely the co-occurrence and long time spans and overlaps of what were once thought to be temporally restricted diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts. Excavation of this column has only just begun and it will be several years before we can report any results.

The continuation of the excavation units already in progress was most productive. An Agate Basin layer with considerable bison bone was partially exposed. Below this, Goshen and other early components were among large boulders that rolled down the slope north of the locality, probably naturally, but possibly being arranged once in the living area. The early components contained several hearths, two ochre spheres, and a palette. This is one of the most significant finds at the Hell Gap site in some time and more generally in Paleoindian archaeology.

Two test units were excavated on the west side of the creek at Locality II. This area was not recognized as containing Paleoindian deposits in the 1960s, but a 1996 trench revealed their existence. The two test units showed the vertical distribution of material from the surface to about 2 m in depth, the bottom of the excavation. One clear Paleoindian artifact-bearing horizon was identified at 130 cm below the surface. Several areas of the site were also sampled for phytoliths,



Mechanical removal of boulders at Locality I.



Ochre sphere on pallette.

face. A dense flake concentration, apparently marking a flintknapping episode, was a part of this horizon. Also recovered from this excavation unit were a middle stage biface fragment and a ground schist (local material) disk.

The third major effort was devoted to Locality IIIs. To complete this stage of his chronostratigraphic study of the Hell Gap valley, Dr. C.V. Haynes excavated a backhoe trench between two drainages north of the original Locality IIIs excavation area. The trench showed the same Paleoindian, including early Paleoindian age sedimentary unit, the Hell Gap alloformation, as well as the cut and fill sequence on top of this deposit. The Hell Gap alloformation contained bison bone and chipped stone, which correlate with the Cody-age floor at Locality IIIs. However, other earlier Paleoindian age sediments are likely preserved in this area of the site as well.

soils, and soil micromorphology. Dr. Glen Fredlund of the U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee took several additional samples for phytolith analysis from Localities I and III. Dr. Richard Reider of University of Wyoming and Mr. Mike McFaul of LaRamie Soil Service took soil and core samples throughout the valley, but especially from the Locality III area. Dr. Paul Goldberg of the Boston University collected a variety of soil micromorphology samples from Localities I and III. He also sampled several hearths. Because the Hell Gap hearths are rather ephemeral features, the micromorphology samples are critical in their evaluation.

PUTTING THE BITE ON CRIME

BULLDOZING BRINGS RECORD CIVIL PENALTY: MINING COMPANY LIABLE FOR DAMAGE TO NAVAJO SITE

An Arizona mining company has been fined over \$70,000 — the largest ARPA civil penalty ever — for damaging a site on the Navajo reservation. The penalty is the culmination of a long-running dispute that pitted the Arizona Silica Sand Company against the Navajo Nation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. At a hearing with Interior's solicitor's office, an administrative law judge found that the company had damaged the site several times and failed to inform authorities upon discovering it. Judge S. N. Willett also noted that the company should have stopped operations, and that it did not erect a fence around the site — as the BIA requested — until nearly three years later.

A bulldozer uncovered the site in 1991. Although required to notify Navajo archeologists immediately, ASSC did not do so. An archeological contractor hired by the company in 1992 reported the site was of "archeological interest," and had been "heavily damaged by ... mining activities, especially bulldozing."

In October 1993, archeologists noted a second incidence of damage. In December, at the request of the Navajo Nation, the BIA ordered ASSC to stop work and put up a fence around the site. In March 1994, ASSC finally erected a fence. In April, archeologists prepared a damage report and proposed a civil penalty of \$70,672. This reflected the commercial value of artifacts plus the cost of restoration and repair.

The company claimed that since commercial profiteering was not involved, using commercial value was not appropriate. In calculating damage, archeologists can use either the archeological value of the site or the commercial value. The archeological value is what it would have cost to gather information from the site had it not been disturbed. The commercial value is what the artifacts would fetch on the current market. In addition to this is added the cost for stabilization and repair of the site, and the cost for curating artifacts.

Archeologists testified that commercial value was used because it was the lower figure and the Navajo Nation believed it to be a more feasible amount to recoup. In response to ASSC's claim that it did not intend to bulldoze the site, Judge Willett ruled that intent is irrelevant in proving an ARPA

civil penalty. The company cited the doctrine of respondeat superior, which states that an employer is liable only for the behavior of an employee who is acting within the scope of employment. It claimed the damage was done by employees acting against orders.

The judge found that when the bulldozer operator uncovered the site, he did so while looking for silica sand as he was hired to do by ASSC. Further, she stated that the record did not show any "strict prohibition or edict" by ASSC supervisors regarding work near the site.

ASSC claimed that neither the Navajo Nation nor the BIA ever considered their argument for reducing the penalty. The BIA countered that it had consulted the Navajos on this, but that they considered ASSC a multiple violator. When violations occur on tribal land, tribes have the right to refuse such appeals. The company claimed that it could not pay the penalty due to financial hardship. According to Tonianne Baca Green of DOI's solicitor's office, the company had raised this objection before the hearing, but never demonstrated its financial trouble. In her October 1996 decision, Judge Willett ruled that the company was guilty of the ARPA violation, but concluded that it should be given an opportunity to hire an independent accountant to document its financial status. Once this was done, she ruled, the issue of the penalty amount would be handled in a separate hearing.

In April 1997, Administrative Law judge Harvey C. Sweitzer ruled that ASSC failed to demonstrate hardship, and would have to pay the full amount. The case was only the second ARPA civil penalty challenge to come before an administrative law judge, to date, there have been no appeals. [FROM: Common Ground, Spring 1998].

**PETERSBURG BATTLEFIELD RAIDED:
LARGEST CIVIL WAR ARCHEOLOGICAL
THEFT ON RECORD**

In the largest violation of Civil War archeological site since the Archaeological Resources Protection Act was passed in 1979, two Virginia men have received fines of \$25,467 each, plus \$100 apiece to be paid to a crime victims' fund. Jeffery Blevins and John Walker, both of Virginia, were also sentenced to five and four months in prison, respectively.

Over a period of 18 months, Blevins and Walker crept into Petersburg National Battlefield under cover of darkness as often as three nights a week, using metal detectors and army surplus entrenching tools to search for artifacts. Both pled guilty last August to one felony count each of conspiracy to violate ARPA.

In all, Blevins and Walker dug over 240 holes over a nine acre area and stole more than 2,000 artifacts. According to ranger Mike Bremer, who led the investigation, overtures the park has made to people living on its periphery has resulted in a kind of neighborhood watch. "We just let them know we're here and the kind of things they might want to took out for," he says. I early 1997, that policy paid off. A concerned citizen notified park authorities that he had seen two men entering the battlefield wearing camouflage and carrying metal detectors. Only two nights later, on April 1, a ranger using night vision equipment spotted two men in the park. Uncertain how many trespassers he was dealing with, and with his backup a half mile away on foot, the ranger chose not to confront them alone. When the area where the men were seen was examined, rangers found freshly dug holes. By daylight, they were able to determine how the looters were coming and going, and they decided to lay in wait. Four nights later, says Bremer, "they walked right into us." Blevins and Walker, both 33, had donned their camouflage, brought their metal detectors, and had planned on using pen lights to discreetly illuminate their work.

Petersburg National Battlefield had recently received \$110,000 for an archeological overview and assessment, a study that has now been compromised because of the looting. During the siege of Petersburg in 1864, the Union's Fort Morton and the Taylor House, along with the Crater and the Confederate picket line, were the scenes of some of the battle's most important events. These parts of the battlefield were going to be the focus of the study's first year. Much of the digging done by the looters was at Fort Morton.

Over 2,000 Civil War artifacts with a value of over \$4,500 were recovered when search warrants were executed on the defendants' houses. These artifacts

included belt buckles, canteens, buttons, bullets, artillery shells, and knapsack hooks, among others. Bremer says that over the 18-month period, holes in the ground were not noticed because of the thick second growth that now covers large portions of the battlefield.

The case was handled by Assistant U.S. Attorney Sarah E. Flannery of the Eastern District of Virginia. During interviews with the suspects, one claimed, "I figured they were getting ready to sell the place off for a subdivision, so I might as well get my share of the artifacts while they were there." In addition to the fines and prison sentences, Walker and Blevins will undergo a year's supervised probation and a period of home incarceration (electronically monitored) equivalent to their jail time. [FROM: Common Ground, Spring 1998].

U.S. IMPOSES EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS ON ARTIFACTS FROM CYPRUS: MOVE AIMED AT PREVENTING ILLICIT TRADE

The United States has imposed emergency import restrictions on Byzantine ecclesiastical and ritual ethnological material from the island nation of Cyprus. Export of such materials from that country must now be accompanied by a permit from the Cypriot government.

The restricted materials date from approximately the 4th to the 15th centuries, an era that produced some of the finest Byzantine art. Objects of metal, wood, ivory, bone, textiles, mosaics, and frescoes are protected.

Cyprus requested the restriction under the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. It is the first Mediterranean nation to ask for such assistance from the U.S. government.

Customs published a detailed list of restricted artifacts in the Federal Register on April 12. For visual examples consult the Cyprus Image Collection at <http://e.usia.gov/educationculprop/cyimage.html>. [FROM: Common Ground, Fall 1999].

PRESIDENT EXPANDS U.S. REACH AT SEA: EXTENSION WILL HELP PROTECT NATION'S

SUBMERGED HERITAGE FROM SALVORS

President Clinton signed a proclamation on September 2 that potentially doubles the reach of U.S. laws from 12 to 24 nautical miles from the coast. The extension, which encompasses what is known as the contiguous zone, now reaches the limits permitted by international law. The proclamation is important to preventing the removal of cultural heritage found within 24 miles from shore.

Until now, U.S. authority to protect National Marine Sanctuaries beyond the 12 -mile limit against foreign vessels has been questioned as inconsistent with the Convention on the International Law of the Sea. The extension will help to ensure that these sites — one holds the Civil War ironclad U.S.S. Monitor, about 17 miles off the coast of North Carolina-can be safe-guarded, and that activities affecting other underwater sites be regulated. [FROM: Common Ground, Fall 1999].

GUILTY PLEA FOR ROCK ART DEFACE-MENT

A California man has pleaded guilty to defacing prehistoric rock art on BLM land in southeast Utah's Montezuma Creek Canyon. Sotero Oveido, who was working for a company doing drilling and mapping for the agency, scratched his name in large letters beneath a panel of images inscribed thousands of years ago.

BLM briefed Oveido and other workers about the laws protecting archeological sites. The workers signed forms stating that they understood.

Oveido pleaded to a felony ARPA violation; federal officials determined he did about \$8,000 of damage. His company recompensed BLM over \$7,800; he will pay \$837 for investigation costs. Rock art specialists are preparing bids for the repairs.

Wayne Dance, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the district of Utah, was the prosecutor. [FROM: Common Ground, Fall 1999].

WHITE HOUSE MAKES \$30 MILLION IN GRANTS AVAILABLE

The White House Millennium Council has made \$30 million in grants available to the Save

America's Treasures Initiative, which preserves those nationally significant structures, site, and collections most in need. Administered by the NPS, the awards must be matched with non-federal funds, to foster state and local interest.

So far, 62 projects have been funded, ranging from the cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde National Park to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's house in Massachusetts to the National Film Preservation Foundation's effort to save silent movies. To date, over \$31 million has been raised from the private sector.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is leading the initiatives effort to recruit individuals, foundations, and corporations to the cause. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton serves as honorary chair. For more information, contact Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, Director, White House Millennium Council, 708 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503, (202) 456-2000, fax (202) 456-2008, e-mail www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/Millennium. [FROM: Common Ground, Fall 1999].

NINTH CIRCUIT UPHOLDS NAGPRA CONVICTION: FOLLOWS TENTH IN AFFIRMING LAW'S CONSTITUTIONALITY

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of Rodney Tidwell, ruling that the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is not unconstitutionally vague. A 1995 undercover investigation revealed that Tidwell, a dealer in Native American art, purchased a number of Hopi religious masks and 17th century priests' vestments that came from the Pueblo of Acoma. At his trial, experts testified that these items are "objects of cultural patrimony," or objects with ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the people of Acoma. Buying or selling such items is a violation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

A jury convicted Tidwell of seven counts of trafficking in Native American cultural items, eleven counts of theft of tribal property, a count of conspiracy (for filing false affidavits), and an ARPA count for trafficking in archeological resources (the vestments). He was fined \$12,000 and sentenced to 33 months in federal prison. At the time, Tidwell was on probation for an earlier NAGPRA offense. In his appeal, he used the arguments raised by Richard Corrow, an art

dealer sentenced to five years' probation and 100 hours of community service in 1996. Corrow's conviction was upheld by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. He appealed to the Supreme Court, which let the Tenth's ruling stand.

Like Corrow, Tidwell argued that NAGPRA is unconstitutionally vague, encouraging arbitrary enforcement. He raised objections to two elements of what constitutes cultural patrimony: the inalienability of cultural objects and their ongoing historical and traditional importance. Because these terms are defined by Native Americans, he argued, and because tribal law concerning cultural patrimony isn't written, it would have been impossible for him to have had fair notice of what is proscribed by NAGPRA

The Ninth Circuit adopted the Tenth's reasoning in the Corrow case. Like Corrow, Tidwell claimed to be a dealer in Native American art, so he knew or should have known that the items were protected. Even if he was unsure, he knew enough to inquire or consult an expert. As in the Corrow case, the Ninth ruled that NAGPRA does not encourage arbitrary enforcement because authorities must consult with Native American officials to identify items of cultural patrimony before they can investigate.

Tidwell also challenged the sentence imposed by the district court. The judge had increased his sentence based on Tidwell's obstruction of justice and the amount of the loss to the Pueblo of Acoma. The appeals court affirmed the lower court's decision to use Tidwell's asking price for the items to gauge loss and the district court's finding that he had obstructed justice. [FROM: Common Ground, Fall 1999].

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERS PLEAD GUILTY TO DISTURBING GRAVES

In July three members of Virginia's Reed Creek Archaeological Society pleaded guilty to illegally excavating Native American graves. Larry Price, 55, Arthur Roberts, 53, and Robert Miller, 40, received a year of probation and 75 hours of community service from the Wythe County Circuit Court.

The defendants came to the attention of authorities following reports of questionable excavations on private land and possible transport of burial items across state lines. The FBI and U.S. Attorney's Office for the western district of Virginia investigated, but

when their suspect died they turned the investigation over to the state, along with information gathered on society members through a search warrant and grand jury investigation. Virginia’s antiquities act prohibits the removal of human remains.

No archeologists took part in the excavations, says Ruth Plagenhoef, assistant U.S. attorney for the western district. Societies normally work under professional supervision. [FROM Common Ground, Fall 1999].

**LOCAL ARCHEO SOCIETY IN TROUBLE
W/FBI THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE GRIND
SLOW, BUT THEY DO GRIND**

[The following statement was released by Lyle E. Browning, RPA, Archaeological Society of Virginia Past- President, on July 27, 1999] In late '98, headlines trumpeting Local Archaeological Society In Trouble With FBI were published. Citizens of VA and NC had been investigated for illegally excavating Late Woodland burials and transporting artifacts across state lines, etc. Some of those investigated were purportedly members of the Archeological Society of VA. Internet discussion followed.

At that time, ASV had no statement because we hadn’t sufficient information to act appropriately. We had our Board meeting and read very carefully our Bylaws and Code of Ethics. After informed debate, we voted to suspend one person from the ASV and to deactivate the Reed Creek Chapter, both for ethics violations in accordance with our Code of Ethics.

As it turns out, none of the indicted were members of ASV, although the one suspended had been in years past. We found our bylaws inadequate to deal with the situation and have proposed changes to allow for immediate suspension if indicted, and for summary expulsion if convicted of archaeology related crimes. These will be voted on at our October Annual Meeting in accordance with our written procedures.

The Reed Creek group changed their name slightly, but still were lurking under the guise of archaeology. One of them had even taken his materials to a local school and had apparently gotten a school principal out on one of the digs.

Members of ASV provided requested information and volunteered info to the FBI.

In the following months, one of those being

investigated died, and as he was the only one who lived out of state, that unfortunately reduced the charges back to a state level. The three were charged with disturbance of a grave, which is a misdemeanor in VA. They plea bargained it to 75 hours of community service (specified in the agreement to be non-archaeological) and received 12 months of unsupervised probation. They will have a criminal record, however. That was done 7/27/99.

A 7/23/99 newspaper account of the upcoming trial in the Roanoke Times basically intimated that the three were in fact archaeologists. I called the reporter who now understands the difference between archaeology and grave robbing; and I also wrote a letter for the Letters to the Editor page concerning the distinction.

While our ASV actions show our collective willingness to stamp out illegal and unethical practices in the state, they were in practical terms symbolic. The plea bargain convictions, however, do show that existing law can be a useful tool in stopping these activities and that there are serious consequences for these actions.

**TAMPERING WITH NATIVE AMERICAN
BONES DRAWS PROBATION FOR OAK HILL
MAN**

ORLANDO - An Oak Hill man escaped spending a year in a federal prison Wednesday when he was sentenced instead to probation for possession of bones taken from a Native American gravesite in the Canaveral National Seashore.

According to Steve Cole, spokesman for the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Tampa, U.S. Magistrate James Glazebrook ordered that Daniel Martin “Marty” Goodrich, 38, serve one year’s probation after he was convicted on charges of possession of stolen government property and illegal possession of archeological resources. He was also ordered to stay out of the national seashore park for a year.

“Not only did this man break the law. He violated someone’s right to rest in piece,” said Cole. Efforts to reach Goodrich for comment Wednesday were unsuccessful.

Cole said Goodrich’s saga began with a traffic stop in Port Orange in November 1996. Port Orange police found the bones in his truck and notified rangers at the seashore, who investigated the source of the

bones.

The sentence has drawn the ire of The American Indian Movement of Florida.

In a news release issued after the sentencing was announced, the organization called the court's action "unsurprising, but nonetheless repugnant, saying the U.S. Attorney's Office "cut a deal" with Goodrich for his violations of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

"Florida AIM wonders if indigenous peoples suddenly decided to express an interest in amateur archaeology on non-Indian cemeteries, how the United States Attorney would react," the statement said.

AIM members will gather for a demonstration rally at noon Saturday in front of the federal courthouse in Orlando. They will then march to a nearby cemetery to "explore an interest in amateur archeology."

Bob Newkirk, superintendent of the Canaveral National Seashore, said he could not comment on the court's ruling. [FROM: Daytona Beach News Journal (22 June 2000)].

**HEADWATERS FOREST, CALIFORNIA
— CULTURAL RESOURCE DESTRUCTION**

On May 8, 1999, a Law Enforcement Ranger was on foot patrol in the area of the North Headwaters Forest Reserve when he observed a suspect, wearing extremely dirty clothes, exit the trail head carrying a shovel and metal probe. Subsequent investigation by the Ranger revealed that the suspect had been illegally excavating for cultural artifacts in the historic Town of Falk, which dates to the 1880s. The suspect had no artifacts on his person at the time of the apprehension. The Ranger issued the suspect a citation to appear in court, pending a site damage report/crime scene examination. The Ranger and the Arcata Field Office Archaeologist, working as a team, conducted a crime scene/site examination. It was discovered that a previously unknown archaeological component (prehistoric Native American), under the late 1800's cultural layer, had also been damaged by the suspect's actions. The Archeologist prepared an Archaeological Resources Damage Assessment Report, which placed the damage to the resources in excess of \$26,000.00. Coordination with the U. S. Attorney's Office ensued, and it was decided to let the initial misdemeanor charge, 43CFR

8365.1-5(a)(1)- Willfully deface, disturb or damage any cultural, historic or scientific site, stand and not to file for felony charges under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

On December 19, 1999, the defendant pleaded guilty in the U. S. Magistrates Court to the misdemeanor charge and, because of the amount of restitution requested by the government, \$26,000.00, the U.S. Magistrate referred the case to the United States Probation Office for a pre-sentencing report.

On June 13, 2000, the defendant appeared in the United States Magistrate Court and was sentenced to 5 years supervised probation; 10 days incarceration, suspended; restitution paid in the amount of \$7,529.90 to the Arcata BLM Field Office; Federal Search and Seizure Clause for 5 years; and not to enter the Headwaters Forest Reserve during his 5-year term of probation. A fine was not ordered or imposed. The restitution repayment and terms of sentence will be supervised by the United States Probation Office, Santa Rosa, California. [FROM: BLM Weekly Law Enforcement Report, 17 June 2000].

MAN ADMITS TO VIOLATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL LAWS

A Branson [Missouri] man pleaded guilty on Friday to violating the federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act after he was caught digging for artifacts on an island in Bull Shoals Lake. Daniel L. Epps, 49, pleaded guilty to one misdemeanor count of violating the act.

In October 1999, he excavated and removed prehistoric artifacts from an island in Bull Shoals Lake at the mouth of Hogan Creek in Taney County. The island has been under the control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers since the 1940s. The site is approximately 5,000 years old, according to an examination by professional archaeologists. A Corps officer found Epps in possession of digging tools, five arrowheads, arrowhead fragments and a prehistoric stone scraper. Officials estimate the damage at \$4,400, roughly the cost for professional archaeologists to properly excavate and document the site.

He could face a maximum punishment of one year in confinement and up to \$100,000 in fines as well as restitution for damages to the site. [FROM: Springfield (Missouri) News-Leader, April 1, 2000].

STOLEN DINOSAUR FOOTPRINT RECOVERED IN AUSTRALIA [January 7, 1999; Web posted at: 2:59 a.m. EST (0759 GMT)]

PERTH, Australia (AP) A stolen 120 million year old dinosaur footprint has been recovered by police, a year after it was hacked from a slab of rock in one of Australia's most significant fossil sites. Police in Broome, on Western Australia's northwest coast, recovered the print believed to be that of a Stegosaurus on December 30.

"We know there have been some attempts to sell it in Asia, but perhaps because of its size and weight or for whatever reason they've been unsuccessful," Broome's Senior Police Sgt. Geoff Fuller said Thursday. He refused to say how police came across the fossil. Each of the three toes of the large print measures six inches (15 cm). The 66 pound (30 kilo) block of rock in which the print is embedded measures 23 inches (60 cm) by 15 1/2 inches (40 cm) and is five inches (13 cm) deep.

Two Broome men were arrested in November after local Aborigines reported the dinosaur print and three 7,000 year old human footprints missing from sacred sites at Crab Creek and Lombardina, both near Broome.

"They've been cut out of the rock with an angle grinder, and because it's layered rock, they just had to smack it on the bottom and it would have dislodged," Fuller said.

Although the dinosaur print had yet to be examined and verified, Western Australia Museum curator of vertebrate paleontology Dr. John Long believed it could be one of a series of prints forming the only known stegosaurus track in the world. "For dinosaur prints this is one of the two most important sites in Australia. They fill in a big blank in Australia's dinosaur diversity that you don't get from the scant

skeletal remains," Long said. "It's also of great significance to the local Aborigines; the footprints are known as the footprints of 'the giant emu man' from their dreamtime."

The human footprint fossils remain missing. [From CNN Interactive: <http://cnn.com:80/WORLD/asiapcf/9901/07/fringe/stolen.fossil.ap/>]

CHAPTER PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

Each year several requests come into the Wyoming State Archaeologist's office regarding possible programs for monthly chapter meetings. This year we have prepared a list of some of the current research topics that various people are working on, which your membership may be interested in, although it is not an exhaustive list of what may be available from Laramie. These presentations generally include slides and last from 45-60 minutes.

If your chapter is interested in a particular program for an upcoming meeting, please call one of these presenters at the phone number provided. Please also be prepared to discuss any arrangements for audio-visual equipment and funding or travel expenses. Some of these presenters are students with limited resources and often they have no financial support for their research. It is anticipated that you will make all necessary arrangements with the presenter during your phone conversation.

Thank you for your continued interest in the research activities in Laramie. Best of luck with your meeting schedule for 1999-2000.

Rich Adams "Early Man and Rock Art in South Africa." Phone (307)766-5301.

Rich Adams "Pipes and Bowls: Soapstone Artifacts in Wyoming." Phone (307)766-5301.

Rich Adams "Stonewall Buttes: Prehistoric Structures in the Powder River Basin." Phone (307) 766-5301.

Cher Burgess "Looking at Settlers of African Descent in the Black Hills." Phone (307) 742-6417 or (307) 283-1154.

Judy A. Brown "Archaeological Curation at the University of Wyoming Repository." Phone (307)766-5301.

Dan Eakin "Archaeological Investigations on the North Fork of the Shoshone River." Phone(307)766-5301.

Dr. George Gill "The Emerging Picture of Pre-historic Easter Island: Statues, Bones and Burials." Phone (307) 766-6282.

Dr. George Gill "Archaic and Paleoamerican Skeletal Traits: How Caucasoid were the Clovis Hunters and Why?" Phone (307) 766-6382.

Dr. George Gill "Skeletal Injuries Among Frontier Whites." Phone (307) 766-6382.

Dr. George Gill "Changes in Longevity, Violence and Skeletal Biology from the Wyoming Archaic through the Late Prehistoric." Phone (307) 766-6382.

Dr. Robert Kelly "Ethnoarchaeology Among Mikea Hunter-Gatherers of Madagascar." Phone (307)766-3135.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld "Paleoindian in the High Country: Middle Park, Colorado." Phone (307) 766-5348.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld "Hell Gap Revisited: Paleoindian Cultural Chronology and Other Problems." Phone (307) 766-5348.

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld "Rockshelters and Chipped Stone Raw Material Procurement of the Bighorns." Phone (307) 766-5348.

Dr. Mark E. Miller "Archaeology, History and the Wagon Box Fight of August 1867." Phone (307)766-5564.

Dr. Mark E. Miller "Early Archaic Pronghorn Hunting in the Upper Green River Basin, Wyoming." Phone (307)766-5564.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "Archaeological Looting in Wyoming." Phone (307)766-5565.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "Searching for Fort William on the Laramie." Phone (307)766-5565.

Dr. Danny N. Walker "1999 excavations Miner's De-light Townsite." Phone (307)766-5565.

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OUTLAWS AND HORSE CORRALS

by

David Darlington and Josh Bodyfelt

ABSTRACT

Investigations of a juniper fence located at Powder Springs, in southwest Wyoming, suggest it was constructed in the late 19th century and used as a horse pasture. It was initially speculated the fence was the remains of a late prehistoric or proto-historic big game procurement complex. However, tree-ring dating provided late 19th Century dates for construction of the fence. Historical research indicates that during the late 19th century, Powder Springs was occupied by an outlaw element which used the area as a hideout along the "Outlaw Trail". Notable among those who frequented Powder Springs was Butch Cassidy. The remains of three rock cabins, a dugout, and a round horse corral provide substance to the historical accounts. The fence encompasses Upper Powder Spring and two of the rock cabins, one of which may have been built by Cassidy.

INTRODUCTION

Tree-ring dating was used to date construction of a huge, oval enclosure made of stacked juniper known as the Upper Powder Springs Drift Fence. The fence trends along the upper slopes and sides of two parallel, juniper-covered ridges, encompassing a broad valley nearly two miles long and over one-half mile wide. Initial speculations by the senior author and others assumed it was a prehistoric or early historic big game procurement complex used by Shoshone or Ute Indians. These speculations revealed our biases for the archaeological record, and worse, against the historical record which ultimately became the crucial data base regarding the origin and use of the fence. The structure is located in southwest Wyoming, five miles north of Powder Wash, Colorado (Figure 1).

Preliminary investigations suggested that construction of the fence might be dated through tree-ring analysis. Pursuant to this goal a research proposal (Darlington and Murcraey 1993) was submitted

to the Bureau of Land Management. The approved proposal allowed the collection of wood samples from the fence which could be dated using standard tree-ring dating techniques. Tree-ring samples were collected in June 1994 and their analysis was conducted during the winter of 1996/1997. A technical report detailing the results of the complete analysis was submitted to the Bureau of Land Management (Darlington and Bodyfelt 1998).

SITE SETTING

The Drift Fence is located in the juniper breaks known locally as the Powders (Murcraey 1993), south of the Adobe Town badlands in southern Sweetwater County. Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) dominates the higher ridge slopes and dense stands of sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and various seed grasses cover the lower valleys between the ridges. Erosion and frost fracture of the sandstone caprock has formed rugged rock faces and rims along the upper slopes and ridgetops, which contrast with the broad, open valleys below. Soil is sandy and somewhat alkaline, especially in the lower areas where drainage is poor. Upper and Lower Powder springs are the main sources of surface water in the study area. Both are located on the North Fork of Powder Wash, an intermittent creek fed by springs and runoff. Powder Wash crosses the eastern edge of the valley encompassed by the Drift Fence and Upper Powder Spring is located within the confines of the Drift Fence (Figure 2). Lower Powder Spring is located two miles down stream. The local area is referred to in the historic literature as either Powder Wash or Powder Springs.

The Powders historically attracted a variety of big game including elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), both of which are present today. Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and bison (*Bison bison*) occupied the area through the early

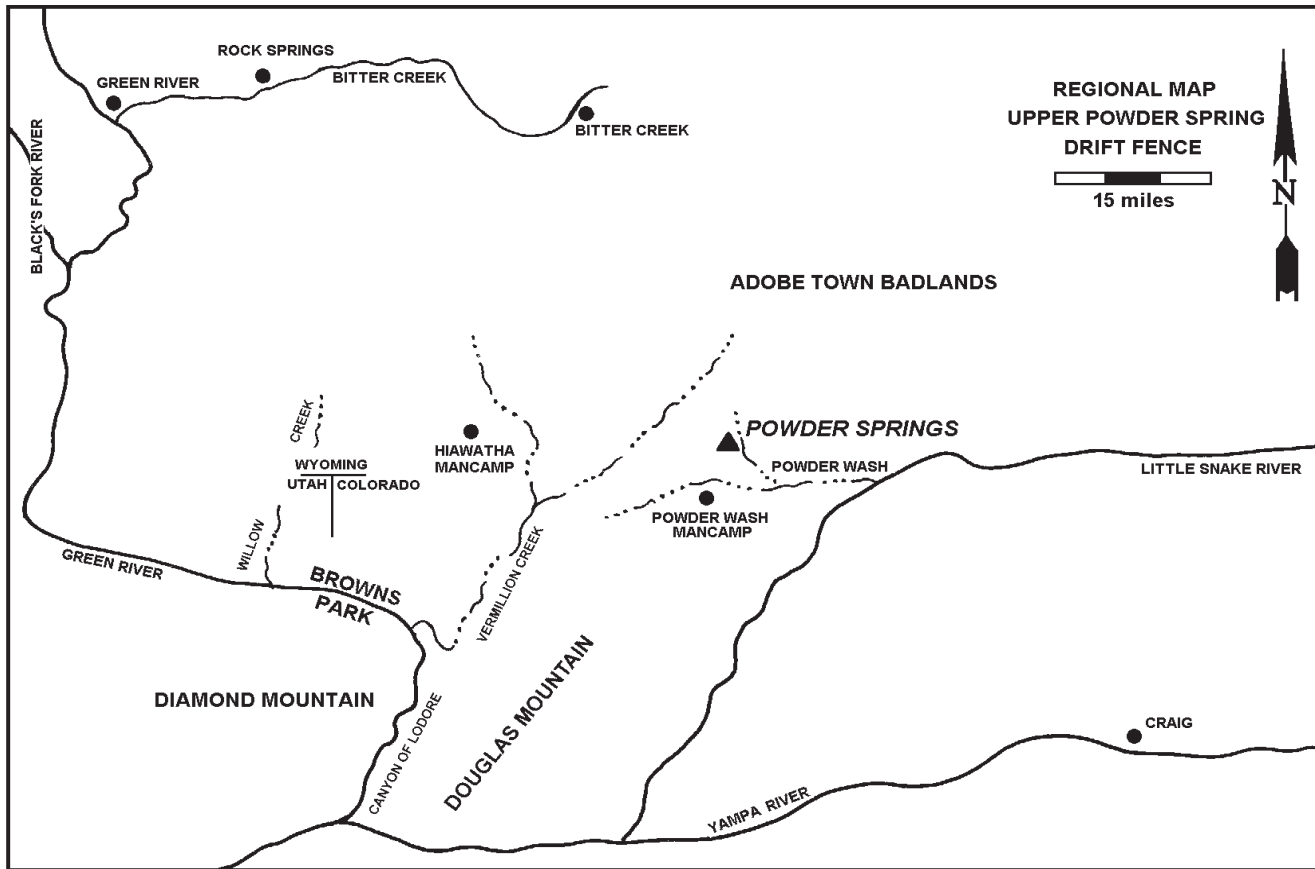


Figure 1: Regional map showing the location of the Upper Powder Springs Drift Fence in southwest Wyoming.

historic period. Both bison and bighorn sheep were hunted out by the 1870s. Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) are common in the more open areas in the Powders and on the plains to the north and south. They would have been the most common big game animal throughout the prehistoric and historic periods.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Drift Fence is constructed of junipers which have been cut and stacked to form a low barrier that trends along the top and upper slopes of two, parallel, east/west trending ridges. Separating the two ridges is a broad, open valley (Figure 3). The best preserved segments are located along the rocky, upper slopes bordering the valley. The structure can be followed across the open areas by light scatters of wood and several posts which have survived both the natural elements and firewood gathering by campers and shepherders. The known extent of the fence is 2.0 miles long and 0.7 miles wide.

Construction was simple. Standing live and dead trees were used as posts, with poles placed in notches formed by the branches to make fence rails (Figure 4). Much of the wood used in construction was standing or fallen dead trees that were collected without the need for cutting. In some cases, live limbs were cut partially through and bent over to form a rail. Those limbs and trunks which were intentionally felled exhibit the clean cuts typical of steel axes. Saw cuts were not observed. Natural decay has reduced the present height to a row of entwined branches and poles one to three feet high. Based on the standing portions of the fence, the original height was four to five feet. Where possible, the fence was routed along rock rims and past live junipers which became part of the structure. The effort expended to construct the fence was considerable, but if spread over several months, would have required the labor of only one or two individuals.

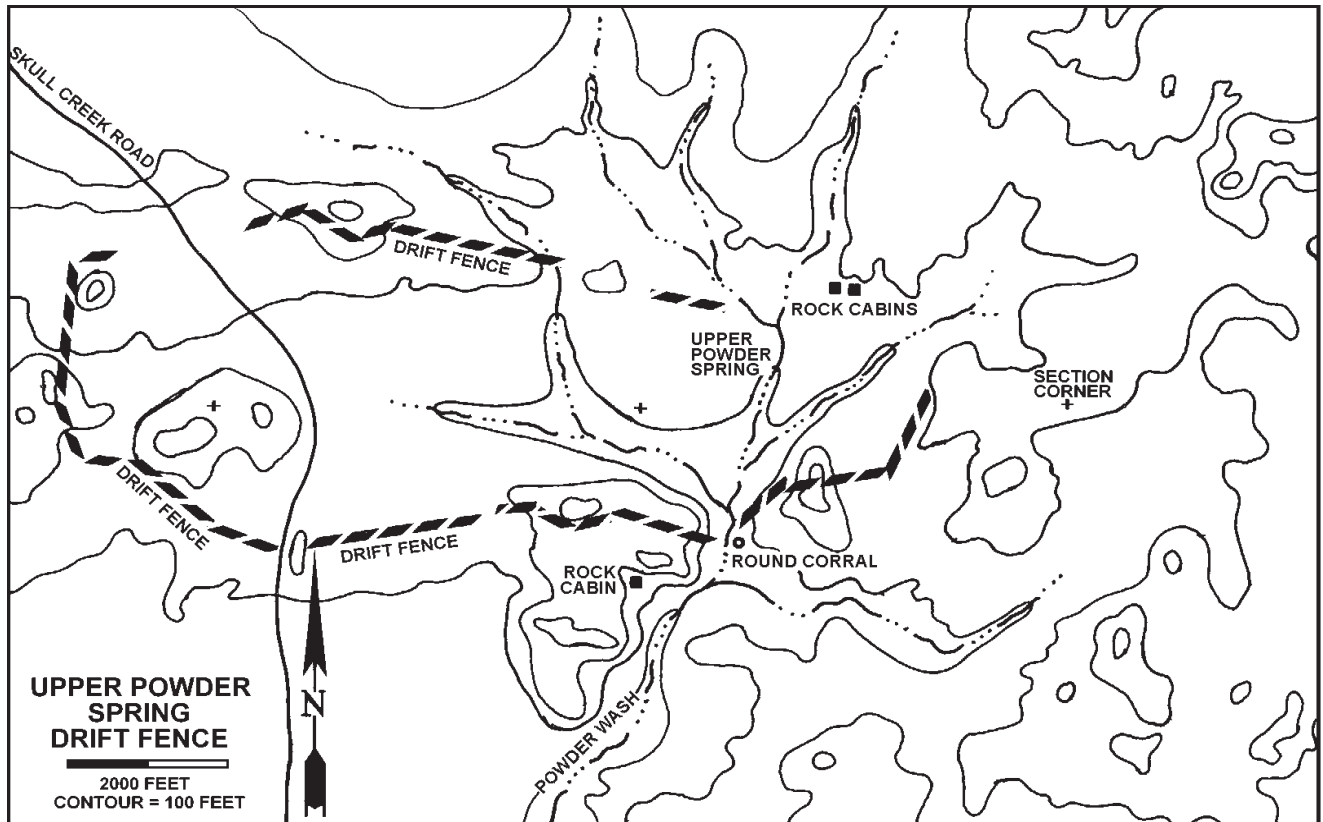


Figure 2: Topographic map showing the location of the Upper Powder Springs Drift Fence, rock cabins, and round horse corral (after Murcay 1993).

RESULTS

Initial speculations regarding use of the fence were based on its similarity to other wood structures of known function and age, including protohistoric bighorn sheep traps (Darlington 1984; Frison 1991), pronghorn traps (Pendleton and Thomas 1983; Frison 1991; Arkush 1995), and late historic horse traps (Price 1990, 1996). The bighorn sheep and pronghorn traps generally date to the 18th and early 19th centuries, while the horse traps were operated into the mid 20th century. Consequently, construction dates which could be compared to the historical, ethnographic, and archaeological records were critical to interpretations.

Seven tree-ring samples (slabs) were collected on June 11-12, 1994. All collected specimens are juniper (*Juniperus* sp.) which had been cut during Fence construction, affecting or stopping growth. Two tree-ring specimens (DC1 and DC5) continued to grow after being cut for use in the Drift Fence and were alive when collected for this study. These are limbs or trunks which had been cut partially through and bent over to form fence rails. Because the limbs

were not completely severed, they continued to grow until sectioned for this study in 1994. Direct tree-ring counts from the last complete growth ring to the trauma caused by fence construction were applicable to these specimens. All dates are calculated from 1993 which corresponds to the last complete growth ring prior to collection.

The other five specimens are limbs or trunks which ceased growth when they were cut for use in the Fence. Skeleton plots and graphs of the raw ring widths from these specimens were compared to the two living specimens, but no reliable correlations could be made. This was also true for ring width sequences on different lobes of the same specimen. Unique to juniper compared to most pine species is the presence of multiple growth "lobes" on a single trunk. These lobes are joined at the core of the trunk but are separated by voids which become larger as the tree grows. Annual growth is not consistent around the entire perimeter of the trunk, but instead, can occur at different rates on each lobe during the same growing season. This results in very erratic growth patterns, making the building of



Figure 3: Photograph of valley encompassed by Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence. Main channel of North Fork of Powder Wash visible in photo bottom right. View to west, taken in 1994.

standard ring-width chronologies out of juniper very difficult.

Preparation of the collected specimens followed standard methods (e.g., Glock 1937; Stokes and Smiley 1968). A variable power, 7x-30x binocular microscope was used to count and measure the rings to the nearest 0.05 mm, beginning with the innermost growth ring and ending with the last growth ring. Two or more ring-width sequences were measured on each analyzed specimen. These are designated with the sample number followed by the sequence letter (e.g., Specimen DC1-A, DC1-B, etc.). In general, ring-width sequences from both a “right” and “left” ray from the same slab face, but on different lobes, were measured, and when possible, sequences from both ends of the specimen slab were also measured.

The two live specimens (DC1 and DC5) used to date construction of the Drift Fence are described below.

Specimen DC1

Specimen DC1 is a juniper slab from a large limb which had been partially cut into with an ax and bent over to form a fence rail. The limb continued to grow and was alive when collected in 1994. Three

sequences were measured and construction dates were obtained from sequences DC1-A and DC1-C.

Sequence DC1-A is located on a single lobe on the distal end of the specimen (distal is that end of the specimen closest to the axe cut and farthest from the trunk of the tree). When the limb was cut and bent over to form the fence rail, enough cambium and bark remained intact to provide nutrient flow to the distal portion of the limb. The tree continued to grow, adding rings only on the intact side of the limb, creating the “lobed” shape of the specimen. Ring No. 1 is the first extant ring at the edge of the ax cut and represents growth prior to construction of the Drift Fence. Ring No. 323 is the 1993 growth, long after fence construction (Figure 5).

Disruption of ring growth caused by cutting the limb during fence construction is visible as a sequence of very narrow rings. The most pronounced of these narrow rings is No. 249. The bark originally covering rings 1-248 sloughed off after fence construction because growth ceased in that portion of the lobe. Live bark covered the growth rings succeeding Ring No. 249 through the last growth ring at No. 323. The constricted ring growth centered on Ring No. 249 re-



Figure 4: Photograph of a small section of Drift Fence, taken in 1994.

sulted from a change in the growth pattern caused by partially severing the limb for use in the Drift Fence. Ring No. 249 was formed after the trauma occurred but before the tree had recovered enough to resume normal growth. It corresponds to A.D. 1919, which should be considered the latest possible construction date for this fence segment.

Sequence DC1-B is located on the proximal end of the specimen. It was measured from the center growth ring to the 1993 growth ring, for a total of 655 rings. No trauma is visible on this sequence, which is well below the ax cut and was not affected. The measured radius is 23 cm long. The tree began growing before A.D. 1338. This particular specimen did not appear to be exceptionally old compared to other live, standing dead, and fallen dead trees in the area. Based on this specimen, it is likely that junipers exist in the Wyoming Basin that are 1000 years old.

Sequence DC1-C is also located on the distal end of the specimen, but on a different lobe than Sequence A (see Figure 5). Ring No. 1 is the first extant ring at the edge of the ax cut and Ring No. 181 is the last growth ring formed in 1993. Growth trauma was observed around Ring No. 79 in the form of constricted

rings and lack of live bark similar to Sequence A. This trauma corresponds to A.D. 1891. The trauma on this segment is very pronounced, suggesting that 1891 should be shortly after fence construction. This date also corresponds well to the historical evidence presented below. The restricted rings on Sequences A and C appear to represent the same approximate period in the tree's growth and are assumed to result from the same trauma event (i.e., fence construction).

Specimen DC-5

Specimen DC5 is a juniper slab obtained from a tree apparently intended for use in the Drift Fence but never utilized. It consists of a limb cut partially through and then bent over, similar to Specimen DC1. It continued to grow until collected in 1994. Two ring-width sequences were measured.

Sequence DC5-A was measured on the distal end of the specimen. Ring No. 1 existed prior to when the limb was cut for use in the fence (Figure 6). Ring No. 105 is the 1993 growth. Several rings, beginning with Ring No. 1, had to have been intact enough to preserve the cambium after cutting so that growth continued. The maximum number of years that can have passed since the limb was cut is 105, suggesting

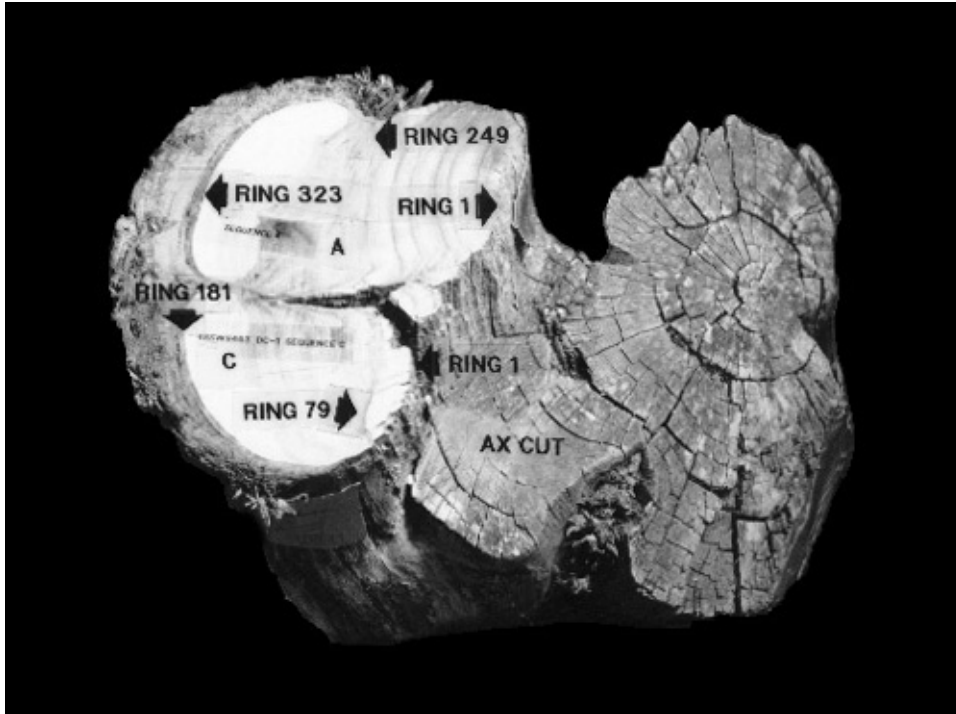


Figure 5: Photograph of Sample DC1 showing measured lobe sequences A and C, that portion of the limb cut with an ax during fence construction, and the limb portion which continued to grow until the sample was collected in 1994.

that A.D. 1888 predates the year this specimen was cut for use in the Fence.

Sequence DC5-B was measured on the proximal end of the specimen. Ring No. 1 is the center growth ring, and Ring No. 416 was formed in 1993. No trauma was present. The tree started growing prior to A.D. 1577.

INTERPRETATIONS

Based on similarities to aboriginal big game procurement traps and historic structures used to contain domestic horses, a use associated with large animals has always been proposed for the Drift Fence. The only physical evidence for function are structural design and location in relation to the local topography, both of which must reflect the behavior and management of large animals. No temporally diagnostic cultural material or features can be directly associated with the structure. Consequently, structural design and construction dates became the crucial pieces of data on which interpretations could be based.

Three estimates from two tree-ring specimens suggest that construction occurred between A.D. 1888

and 1919. These late dates suggest a Euroamerican association. If so, horses are the most likely animals to have been contained by the Drift Fence. However, the structure is extensive and the dated tree-ring samples may only reflect the latest maintenance and use of the fence. Consequently, multiple uses through time had to be considered.

Initial speculation suggested the Drift Fence was associated with aboriginal big game procurement (Darlington and Murcraey 1993; Murcraey 1993). This suggestion was based on structural similarities between the Drift Fence and known pronghorn and bighorn sheep traps (e.g., Pendleton and Thomas 1983; Darlington, 1984; Frison 1991; Arkush 1995). Drive lines made of sagebrush, juniper, pine, and rocks were used to control animal movement, and traps or impoundments were used to contain the animals while they were dispatched. However, no traps or impoundments associated with the Drift Fence have been located and there are no structures along the route which would have made effective blinds [see Murcraey (1993) and



Figure 6: Photograph of Sample DC5 showing measured lobe Sequence A.

Darlington and Bodyfelt (1998) for a discussion of other cultural features in the area].

A bigger problem is that large game procurement strategies must be predicated on the escape behavior used by the target species (e.g., Frison 1991:235, 239-265). Drive lines, traps, impoundments, and ambush sites must be placed where the animals are willing to go, especially when pursued. Unlike domestic stock, it is difficult to drive large game anywhere they do not want to go. If the Drift Fence was used to procure big game, its design would reflect the escape behavior of those animals. Conversely, if the structure was used to contain domestic stock such as horses, their behavior and associated human activities would be reflected in the Drift Fence. Because initial investigations suggested the Drift Fence was used in big game procurement (Murcray 1993), a discussion of game behavior in relation to the fence is appropriate.

PRONGHORN PROCUREMENT

Pronghorn are the least likely species amenable for procurement using the Drift Fence. The structure is located in rocky, tree covered terrain usually avoided by pronghorn. Their natural escape strategy is the open where visibility is good and they can use speed to their advantage. Pronghorn are not comfortable jumping downed timber or rock outcrops and must be

conditioned through experience to jump small fences. When spooked, they will never deliberately run into rocky or timbered ground where footing and visibility are poor. Rather, they will seek open areas where they can both see and outdistance any predators, including man.

These observations are supported by comparisons of the Drift Fence with the Bridger Antelope trap located near Evanston, Wyoming (Frison 1991:243), and pronghorn traps in the Mono Basin of California (Arkush 1995). The Mono Basin and Bridger traps are located in more open, flatter terrain, and are constructed very different from the Drift Fence. They consist of V-wing drive lines made of juniper and/or sage which converge to form a circular enclosure several hundred feet in diameter. No rock outcrops and little timber is present to impede antelope movement or visibility. In contrast, the Drift Fence is located in rough, rocky, timbered terrain unlikely to be used by pronghorn under any circumstances.

DEER AND ELK PROCUREMENT

Deer, and to a lesser extent elk, seek cover when pressed, and the ridges on which the Drift Fence

is constructed would have provided good escape cover. However, both species routinely jump obstructions much higher than the Drift Fence. Consequently, control of deer or elk using the Drift Fence would have been difficult. Fortuitous deer and elk procurement may have worked by strategically placing people along the fence to keep the quarry going parallel to the ridge, in which case, the fence could have helped control the animals. But other techniques would have been just as effective without the labor expenditure invested in the fence.

BIGHORN SHEEP PROCUREMENT

Sheep seek higher, rougher ground when pressed, and the ridges where the Drift Fence is located would have provided the necessary escape cover. Also, sheep are more reluctant to jump high obstacles than are deer and elk, and can easily be controlled with small fences and rock cairns (e.g., Frison 1991: 246-258). The Drift Fence is both strategically located and was structurally sound enough to control bighorn sheep. However, there are no traps where the animals could be contained and dispatched (e.g., Darlington 1984). The fence represents considerable labor investment, and if used for this purpose, traps would surely have been constructed. It is unlikely the Drift Fence was used to procure bighorn sheep.

DOMESTIC STOCK (horses)

It has also been suggested the Drift Fence was built by Native Americans to either pasture riding stock or to catch wild horses. Powder Springs is located in traditional Shoshone and Ute Indian territory, and by the early 1800s, these groups were generally well mounted. Aboriginal use of the area before the reservation period (i.e., 1868 for southwest Wyoming) is well documented by the presence of artifacts, features, and rock art (Murcray 1993; Darlington et al. 1998). However, by the early 1870s the Shoshone were increasingly restricted to the Wind River Reservation in central Wyoming (Trenholm and Carley 1964:219-222). The Utes of northeastern Colorado were relegated to reservations in Utah about the same time. Consequently, a Native American presence in the Powder Springs area would have been ephemeral by the mid-1870s, prior to the known construction dates for the Fence. Also, the authors know of no early historic accounts of Native Americans building similar enclosures.

A late 19th century Euroamerican use as a horse pasture is more likely. The earliest mention of Powder Springs may have been by John C. Fremont on his way

east from California in 1844 (Fremont 1845:280[174]). On June 9th, 1844, he camped on upper Vermillion Creek, west of Powder Springs. The next day, on the 10th, he stopped for noon at a "spring of bad water" in scattered cedar trees (junipers), which may have been Powder Springs. The night of the 10th he camped in a grove of cottonwood trees on the Little Snake River, which he called the Elk Head, 10 miles east of Powder Springs. The Latitude taken by Fremont on the 10th (evening?) is 41° 01' 48" (Fremont 1845:327 [174]), which is close to that of Powder Springs. If Fremont nooned at Powder Springs, the ten miles to the Little Snake River would have been right for half-a-days travel with a pack string.

Fremont's mention of scattered cedar trees and a "spring of bad" water fits a description of Powder Springs given by J. S. Hoy 31 years later. Hoy rode by Powder Springs in 1875 while on his way to Browns Hole from the Little Snake River (Hoy 1952:141-142), perhaps following the same route as Fremont. He suggests that Powder Spring was so named because it smelled like burning sulphur, the primary ingredient in black powder. He recommended it as a camping place because there were no bugs, perhaps due to the sulphur smell. However, it is unclear if this was Upper or Lower Powder Spring. The smell was probably due either to natural gas and oil seeps contaminating the water or from burning, underground coal beds. An article in the Rock Springs Rocket dated 1930 mentions a place known as "Rotten Springs", which may be Powder Springs. The seepage of natural gas and oil was so great at this spring that it was possible to light the gas with a match.

Neither Hoy or Fremont mention any structures at Powder Springs. Fremont's expedition would have pre-dated the known construction of the Fence by at least 40 years, Hoy by a decade at most. Dunham (1977:166-167) mentions that Crittenden, a rancher in Browns Hole, had a horse camp at Powder Springs, but gives no other details. This would have been after ca.1880 when the cattle industry was well established in Browns Hole (Burroughs 1962:14).

According to Burroughs (1962:122-123), the outlaw Butch Cassidy built a cabin in a meadow near Upper Powder Spring. The meadow is said to have provided feed for several saddle horses year-around. Dunham (1977:243) also mentions that Cassidy had a stone cabin on Powder Mountain, northwest of Powder Springs. However, that reference may only refer to

the Upper Powder Spring cabin. There are three rock cabins and a dugout in the Powder Springs area, giving support to these claims. Two of these rock cabins are located next to Upper Powder Spring, fitting the description of Cassidy's cabin given by Burroughs.

The two cabins at the Upper Spring have been scavenged for rock, leaving only remnants of the foundations. The other rock cabin is located 3/4 of a mile south of Upper Powder Spring, on the head of a small tributary of Powder Wash (see Figure 2). It is in good shape because of its isolation. No roads lead to it. The dugout is located at Lower Powder Spring. It is barely visible as a hole in the west bank of the creek within 100 ft of the rock ledge at the spring. The remains of a log roof support and front-facing rock are all that are left of the structure. The original dugout probably measured about 10 ft long and 6-8 ft wide and the rock cabins about twice that size. Based on approximate manufacture dates for cans and glass debris, the three cabins and dugout appear to have been occupied around the turn of the century.

Historic accounts mention Powder Springs as a hideout along the Outlaw Trail between Robbers Roost in southern Utah, and the Hole-in-the-Wall west of Kaycee, Wyoming. Kelly (1959:203) reproduces a letter written by J. S. Hoy to the *Denver News*, published on March 11, 1898. A portion of the letter states that "The Roost at Powder Springs consists of a dugout and a corral." The dugout at Lower Powder Spring is the one most likely referred to by Hoy. Whether or not the Drift Fence is the corral Hoy refers to cannot be determined, but it is unlikely. Corrals, by popular usage, are small structures built to hold horses or cattle while they are being caught or worked. The Drift Fence enclosure, because of its size, would more likely have been called a pasture.

There is a round horse corral one half mile south of Upper Powder Spring (see Figure 2). The corral is located on the east bank of Powder Wash where the creek enters a narrow, rocky canyon. The extant remains consist of 14 posts and some wire located on a low, flat bench above the creek. The corral encompasses an area about 100 feet in diameter and is round after the pattern usually seen in horse corrals. Wings leading into the corral are still visible. The west wing consists of seven standing posts which extend northwest from the corral gate, cross the creek, and merge with the stacked juniper forming the drift fence at the base of the ridge. The north wing consists of

two posts and barbed wire which line up with the corral gate. These posts parallel the east side of Powder Wash to the base of the ridge and line up with remains of the Drift Fence approximately 100 m northeast of the last post. Both wings are approximately 200 meters long and were placed to funnel horses from the Drift Fence pasture into the corral. The third rock cabin, mentioned above, is located 1/4 mile southwest of the corral and is no doubt associated with its use.

Based on barbed and woven wire attached to the posts, the corral was used through the 1940s. One piece of wire on the west wing is older, perhaps dating to around 1900, while the other wire appears more modern (i.e., 1930-40). Sagebrush growing in the corral suggests it hasn't been used for 50 years or more. The corral was probably used by local ranchers long after the Drift Fence pasture was abandoned.

In its original condition the Drift Fence was structurally sound enough and its design is appropriate for use as a horse pasture. The Fence's placement along the rocky ridge system would have served dual purposes. First, the fence line would have been close to the junipers used in its construction. Second, rock ledges and the natural terrain could have been (and were) incorporated into the design, making construction easier and adding to the security of the fence. The enclosure encompasses a broad valley with good grass and water (Upper Powder Spring). The standing posts and linear scatters of wood that line up with known segments of the Drift Fence suggest that barbed wire fencing may have been used in the open areas.

A single staple was observed along the postulated fence line west of Upper Powder Spring, and a small piece of barbed wire was found next to the fence near the Skull Creek Road. The wire is of modern design but unknown age. Barbed wire was introduced during the 1880s and was first used to fence small pastures long before it was common to fence larger allotments. If segments of the Drift Fence were constructed using posts and wire, the posts and wire were scavenged for use elsewhere after the cabins were abandoned in the early 1900s.

The cabins and round corral strongly suggest the Drift Fence was a horse pasture. But a pasture of this magnitude would have been required only if Upper Powder Spring was occupied on a regular basis, with a consequent need to pasture a large number of horses. The Powder Springs "roost", according to Burroughs (1926:122), Kelly (1959:130), and Dunham (1977:95)

was originally established by Dick (Bill?) Bender (or Benda), perhaps in the early 1880s. Bender was a well known outlaw of the period, with followers who are referred to as the Bender gang. The three rock cabins at Upper Powder Spring and the dugout at Lower Powder Spring give physical evidence for these claims. Hoy's 1875 horseback trip makes no mention of anyone living at Powder Springs at that time. His trip may have been before Bender's occupation of the area.

Local legend suggests that Matt Warner, a well-known outlaw of the time, occupied the dugout at Lower Powder Spring (Gorman Finely, personal communication). This is supported by a Quit Claim deed issued by Matt Warner to H. H. Metcalf for the sale of 80 acres in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, T12N, R97W, encompassing Lower Powder Spring. Compensation was \$150. The instrument was filed on October 12, 1885, and the date of record is December 19, 1897. It was witnessed by E. H. Rife, a rancher in the Cold Springs Mountain area west of Powder Wash. The Quit Claim deed is on file at the Sweetwater County Courthouse, Green River, Wyoming.

There is also a Quit Claim deed on file at the Uintah County Courthouse in Vernal, Utah, dated August 1885. It transfers the assets of the Pot Creek Horse Company from E. H. Rife and A. J. Crittenden, to H. H. Metcalf for the sum of \$20,000. This Quit Claim included all interest in the ranch known as the Powder Springs claim, consisting of 80 acres, then in the possession of Matt Warner (DeJournette 1996:186-187).

The two Quit Claim deeds no doubt refer to the same or a related transaction. The 80 acres at Lower Powder Spring was probably filed on under the Pre-emption Act of 1841. This act allowed citizens to squat on public land, surveyed or unsurveyed, until it was put up for sale by the government.

The fact that Matt Warner had a squatters claim at Lower Powder Spring does not suggest that he built the Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence, but it does suggest significant occupation of the area in the 1880s. Warner mentions in his autobiography (Warner 1940) that he sold his horse ranch for \$20,000 in the mid or early 1880s, which apparently included the squatters claim at Lower Powder Spring. Warner sold out under the impending threat of arrest. He had already been involved in cattle rustling and had nearly killed a Mexican in a gunfight over a horse. Warner

does not mention Powder Springs by name, but does allude to his horse ranch in the general area. Dick Bender and his gang were probably occupying one of the cabins at Upper Powder Spring at that time.

Actual events and people at Powder Springs are elusive except for the Strang and Valentine murders. A summary of the story bears repeating because it establishes the high probability for a horse pasture at Powder Springs. The following account is taken from Kelly (1959:196), Burroughs (1962:166), Dunham (1977:260-262), and DeJournett (1996:304-306).

Willie Strang, a teenage boy, had accompanied a small-time outlaw by the name of Pat Johnson to the Hoy Cow Camp on upper Willow Creek, north of Browns Hole. Johnson had been drinking. In a playful mood, young Strang knocked the water dipper out of Johnson's hand. Johnson pulled his revolver, and a bullet caught Strang in the back. He died within the hour. This was on February 18, 1898.

Worried about the killing, Johnson left Willow Creek for Powder Springs, accompanied by Jack Bennett, another small-time outlaw. At Powder Springs they ran into Harry Tracy and Dave Lant who had recently escaped from a Utah prison. They arranged with Bennett to buy supplies and meet them on Douglas Mountain, located near Lodore Canyon in the Browns Hole area. After meeting at Douglas Mountain, the four planned to go to Robbers Roost in southern Utah. Bennett went to buy supplies and Tracy, Johnson, and Lant headed for Douglas Mountain.

Meanwhile, Sheriff Nieman of Routt County, Colorado, had formed a posse consisting of Valentine Hoy and several other men. They jumped Lant, Johnson, and Tracy in the rough canyons of Douglas Mountain, setting them on foot and forcing them to hole up in the rocks. Nieman and the posse crept over the rocks toward the fugitives, Hoy in the lead. Hoy showed himself, and caught a bullet through the heart from Harry Tracy's rifle. Nieman and the posse retreated to the Bassett place in Browns Hole to spend the night.

Bennett had procured a pack horse and supplies, evidently in Rock Springs, and stopped at the Bassett place on his way to meet Johnson, Tracy, and Lant. He wasn't aware that Valentine Hoy had been killed. Bennett was arrested and held at Bassett's while the rest of the posse went to retrieve Hoy's body. Around noon, four masked men came in, grabbed

Bennett, and put a gunny sack over his head. He was left hanging, with a rope around his neck, from the crossbar of the gate into the Bassett yard.

Left on foot, Lant, Tracy, and Johnson headed back to Powder Springs where they hoped to get horses. Nieman and the posse caught up with them on the flats four or five miles south of the springs. All three were arrested.

The Hoy and Strang affair strongly suggests that horses could always be obtained at Powder Springs, and perhaps even saddles and bridles. Hence, the incentive for Lant, Tracy, and Johnson to walk through the cold and snow the 35 miles from Douglas Mountain to Powder Springs. If so, a horse pasture, such as the Drift Fence enclosure, would have been the only way to keep horses from drifting out of the Powder Springs area.

After the Strang and Hoy murders, J. S. Hoy, brother of Valentine, wrote a letter to the Rocky Mountain News in Denver. He suggested that if a thousand dollar reward were placed on the outlaws in Browns Hole they would quickly be rooted out. When the fellows at Powder Springs heard of the letter, they raided one of Hoy's cow camps, stole everything they could carry, and destroyed the rest (Dunham 1977:165-266). No reward was ever offered, but after 1898, Powder Springs and Browns Hole were no longer the safe havens they had been in the past.

Another mention of Powder Springs occurred during the summer before the Hoy and Strang murders. Bob DeVine, foreman of Governor Carey's CY Ranch near Casper, Wyoming, led a group of men into the Hole-in-the-Wall in the south Bighorns. They gathered all the cattle they could find and killed one rustler. Finding the Hole-in-the-Wall too hot, Flatnose George Curry and 75 men left the Hole-in-the-Wall for "Butch Cassidy's headquarters" at Powder Springs. They robbed sheep camps along the way. That was in August 1897 (Kelly 1959:129-130; Dunham 1977:236).

The figure of 75 men seems large, but even if doubled or tripled by time and legend, this is still a large number of men and horses occupying the Powder Springs area within the time frame under consideration. They apparently took over the Crittenden horse camp, which was abandoned. Some of these men may still have been at Powder Springs when Strang and Hoy were killed.

Other notables passing through and staying at Powder Springs include Ben Kilpatrick, Harry Longbaugh (the Sundance Kid), Harvey Logan, and Elza Lay. All were notorious during the 1880-1890s for everything from horse and cattle rustling to bank and train robbery. The McCarty brothers (Tom, Bill, and Fred?) apparently wintered one year at Powder Springs with "old man Bender" (Kelly 1959:352). We can assume it was routine for many others to winter there as well.

Based on a reading of the literature, it would not have been uncommon for five or more men to be staying at Powder Springs at any given time. A larger residency might be expected during the winter, including horses, than during the summer. If so, a pasture to keep the horses from drifting would have been necessary, and was well within the capabilities of the men living there.

Of interest in this regard is the approximate number of horses a man living at Powder Springs would require to be well mounted. Matt Warner (1940) gives an excellent account regarding the use of horses when robbing banks. They always had one or two spare saddle horses for each man, and one or two pack horses loaded with food and grain. Horses are bred for speed, not endurance. A hard run of ten to fifteen miles, carrying a rider, will exhaust even a good horse. When pulling bank jobs, the extra horses were hidden in a grove of trees several miles outside of town. The plan was to reach the spare horses with enough time to saddle fresh mounts. Riding fresh horses, they could quickly distance themselves from the jaded mounts of the pursuing posse. Their own tired mounts, without the burden of riders, easily kept up. A foray such as this could cover more than 500 miles in the space of one or two weeks. Horses used hard like this will require a week or more rest. A horse pasture at Upper Powder Spring would have been ideal. Wornout stock could have been turned loose in the pasture and fresh mounts caught as needed.

Precedence for constructing corrals made of juniper is given by Burroughs (1962:24). Isom Dart, who lived in Browns Hole, constructed a "make-shift corral built of dead cedar snags, sagebrush, and a couple of lariats . . .," to hold stolen horses. Dart's corral was located somewhere on the North Platte River in eastern Wyoming. He was later ambushed and killed, probably by Tom Horn. A similar corral made of juniper tied together with wire is located

several miles south of Rock Springs in the mouth of a steep ravine. It probably dates to the first part of the 20th Century.

De Journette (1996:188) mentions an "Outlaw Pasture" used during the 1880-1890s. It was located in Dead Horse Draw, on Diamond Mountain southwest of Powder Springs. The pasture was made from brush and cedars (juniper) woven together, evidently in the same manner as the Upper Powder Springs Drift Fence. DeJournette says that some thought it was an Indian pasture later used by outlaws. However, the Indian association is merely speculative while the outlaw connection appears real. The same argument for an Indian connection has been applied to the Upper Powder Springs Drift Fence. While possible, there is no supporting historical or ethnographic evidence to suggest that Indians built fences to pasture horses prior to the reservation period.

CONCLUSIONS

Dendrochronological and historic research suggests the Upper Powder Spring Drift Fence is a horse pasture built during the latter part of the 19th century. J. S. Hoy's mention of a "corral" at Powder Springs is intriguing. At face value it could be anything from a small holding pen to something as large as the Drift Fence. Regardless, it documents the presence of horse corrals and/or pastures at Powder Springs in the 1890s, which corresponds to the construction dates obtained from tree-ring analysis. Exactly who constructed the Fence is problematic. Dick Bender may have had the longest residency and is a likely candidate. Butch Cassidy is said to have built a cabin at Upper Powder Spring and Matt Warner filed on a homestead at Lower Powder Spring during the same period. Crittenden had a horse camp at the Springs. The killers of Willie Strang and Valentine Hoy headed for Powder Springs to get horses after being left afoot by Nieman's posse, suggesting horses were routinely pastured there.

The Drift Fence encompasses good water and pasture at Upper Powder Spring and is associated with a round horse corral. Based on extant remains, the original fence would have been more than adequate to hold most saddle horses. Several horses could have been kept year-around in the enclosure and more on a seasonal basis. This aspect is mentioned by Burroughs in relation to Butch Cassidy's cabin at the Upper Spring. Worn-out horses could have been

turned loose to rest and fresh mounts caught as needed without the necessity of day herding.

It is doubtful that a similar complex of cabins and fences associated with the "outlaw" aspect of the early west exists anywhere else. The activities pursued by Cassidy, Warner, the McCarty's, and others were very much part and parcel of the early settlement of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. The mystique they left characterizes the West, and is heavily exploited by the modern tourism industry. Their contributions to society can be debated, but their actions were no less nefarious and often interwoven with those of the "respected" big cattlemen, railroaders, and bankers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge many individuals who helped the project through to completion. Above all we would like to thank Dirk Murcray of Archaeological Services who conducted much of the initial field work, including recordation and mapping of the fence and other sites in the local area. Dirk spent many weekends in the field and countless unpaid hours at the office composing site forms and drawing maps. Although our interpretations are at odds with his regarding the origin and function of the Drift Fence, this in no way diminishes Dirk's contribution. We would also like to thank Tony and Marla Howard and Cub Scout Pack 57 who helped collect the tree-ring samples, and Bill Ruoff, Herb McCoy, and members of Boy Scout Troop 4 who helped with tree-ring sample preparation and measurement. Kevin Thompson and Jana Pastor of Archaeological Services of Western Wyoming College allowed the use of laboratory and office facilities.

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Arkansas	Arkansas Archaeologist Bulletin	4	1-10	1963 (monthly)
Arkansas	Arkansas Archaeologist Bulletin	5	1-9	1964 (monthly)
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Arkansas	Arkansas Archaeologist Bulletin	7	all	1966
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Federal - NPS	Federal Archaeology Report	5	1, 2	March 1992
Federal - NPS	Federal Archaeology Report	6	1, 2, 3, 4	Spring 1993
Federal - NPS	Federal Archaeology Report	7	1, 2	Spring 1994
Federal - NPS	Federal Archaeology	8	1	Spring 1995
Federal - NPS	Federal Archaeology Program - Report to Congress			1996-97
Federal - NPS	Preservation Briefs		1-9,11-36	1975-94
Federal - USFS	Passport in Time (PIT) Newsletter	4	2	1994

Federal - USFS	Passport in Time (PIT) Newsletter	5	1-2	1994-95
Federal - USFS	Passport in Time (PIT) Newsletter	6	2	1996
Federal - USFS	Passport in Time (PIT) Newsletter	7	1-2	1996-97
Federal - USFS	Passport in Time (PIT) Newsletter	8	1-2	1997-98
Federal - USFWS	Fish & Wildlife Reference Service	NL 109	4	
Federal - USFWS	Fish & Wildlife Reference Service	NL 109	7	

ORGANIZATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Org - ACRA	Underground, The		9-11, 15-19, 21,23-25	1994-96
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Newsletter	3	2-6	1976-77
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Newsletter	4	1-6	1977-78
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Newsletter	5	1-6	1978-79
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Newsletter	6	1-6	1979-80
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Newsletter	7		1980-81
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Report	8	2-6	1981
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Report	9	1-6	1982
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Report	10	1-6	1983
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Proceedings			1976
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Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Proceedings			1978
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Proceedings			1979
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Proceedings			1981
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Proceedings			1982
Org - ASCA	American Society for Conservation Archaeology - Proceedings			1983
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		17, 20-23	1971
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		24-28, 34-35	1972
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		38	1973
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		52, 59	1974
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		60-67, 69-71	1975
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		72-83	1976
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		85-90, 92, 94-95	1977
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		96-105, 107	1978
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		109-111, 113-119	1979
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		120-129	1980
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Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		198-204	1989
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Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		212-213, 215-219	1991
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		221-222, 224-227	1992
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		228-232	1993
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		235	1994
Org - CAMP	Headquarters Heliogram		248	1995
Org - Lewis/Clark	We Proceeded ON	12	2	1986
Org - SAA	American Antiquity	27	2,3	1961-62
Org - SAA	American Antiquity	31	2,4,5	1965-66
Org - SAA	American Antiquity	32	1-2	1967
Org - SAA	American Antiquity	43	4	1978
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Org - SAA	Society for American Archaeology Bulletin (SAA)	8	2	April 1990
Org - SAA	Society for American Archaeology Bulletin (SAA)	9	1, 4, 5	Jan. 1991
Org - SAA	Society for American Archaeology Bulletin (SAA)	10	1, 2, 4, 5	Jan. 1992
Org - SAA	Society for American Archaeology Bulletin (SAA)	11	1, 2, 4, 5	Jan.-Feb. 1993
Org - SAA	Society for American Archaeology Bulletin (SAA)	12	1	Jan.-Feb. 1994
Org - SCIAA	Goody Bag/ Flotsam & Jetsam	4	2, 3, 4	1993
Org - SCIAA	Goody Bag/ Flotsam & Jetsam	5	3	1994
Org - SCIAA	Goody Bag/ Flotsam & Jetsam	6	1-4	1995
Org - SCIAA	Legacy	1	2	1996
Org - SCIAA	Legacy	2	1, 2, 3	1997
Org - SCIAA	Past Watch	2	3-4	1993

Org - SCIAA	Past Watch	3	3-4	1994
Org - SCIAA	Past Watch	4	1/2-3/4(x2)	1995
Org - SCIAA	Past Watch	5	1	1996
Org - SCIAA	South Carolina Institute Archaeology/Anthropology Annual Report			1989-90
Org - SHA	Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter	12	1-3	1979
Org - SHA	Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter	13	3	1980
Org - SOPA	SOAA Newsletter (Society of Professional Archaeologists)	16	6-10	1992
Org - SOPA	SOAA Newsletter (Society of Professional Archaeologists)	17	1-10	1993
Org - SOPA	SOAA Newsletter (Society of Professional Archaeologists)	18	1-12	1994
Org - SOPA	SOAA Newsletter (Society of Professional Archaeologists)	19	1-12	1995
Org - SOPA	SOAA Newsletter (Society of Professional Archaeologists)	20	1-8,10-12	1996
Org - SOPA	SOAA Newsletter (Society of Professional Archaeologists)	21	4-6,7-9	1997

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Popular	Amateur Archaeologist	1	1(x2), 2	1976
Popular	Amateur Archaeologist	2	3	1977
Popular	American Archaeologist	2(x2)		1975-76
Popular	American Archaeologist	3		1978
Popular	Archaeology	13	1,4	1960
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Popular	Archaeology - Window to the Past	Newsprint		
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Sep. 11	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Sep. 25	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Oct. 22	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Nov. 20 (x2)	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Nov. 6 (x2)	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Dec. 4	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Dec. 18	1972
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Jan. 1-15	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Jan. 29-Feb. 11	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Feb. 12-25	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Feb. 26-March 11	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		March 12-April 18	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		April 23-May 6	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		May 7-20	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		July	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Sep.	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Dec.	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)		Aug.	1973
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	III	1 (Jan.)	1974
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	III	2-3(x2)	1974
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	III	4-5	1974
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	III	6-7(x2)	1974
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	III	8	1974
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	III	9-10	1974
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	IV	1-2	1975
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	IV	3-4	1975
Popular	Popular Archaeology (small)	IV	5-6	1975
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Popular	Popular Archaeology (large)	5	1,2(x2),4-5	1976
Popular	Popular Archaeology (large)	6	1-6	1977
Popular	Popular Archaeology (large)	7	1-4	1978
Popular	Popular Archaeology (large)	8	1-3	1979
Popular	Popular Archaeology (large)	9	1-6	1980
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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

	Newsweek			Sep. 1, 1975
	Outdoor Life			Jan. 1980
	Over the Edge	1	3	1993
	Science of Man			April 1961

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP LIST, 2000

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
Absaroka Cultural Res Cons Inc		806 Avoca Ave #2	Sheridan	WY	82801
Adams	CK	2230 W 41st St	Casper	WY	82604
Adams	Larry/Susan	807 Mitchell Ct	Cheyenne	WY	82007
Adams	Loucille	175 Wood St	Lander	WY	82520
Agogino	Dr George	Eastern New Mexico University	Portales	NM	88130
Albanese	John/Evelyn	3511 Carmel Dr	Casper	WY	82604
Albright	Gerald/Cozette	210 2nd St #10	Johnstown	CO	80534
Allyn	Lela	514 W Pershing Blvd	Cheyenne	WY	82001
Anthony	Philip/Jackie	1757 Eagle Nest Trail	Powell	WY	82434
Arch Services - WWC	CHAPTER COPY	1244 Kimberly Cir #A	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Arch Society South Dakota		PO Box 5005	Rapid City	SD	57709
Aris	Vicki	314 E Allison Rd	Cheyenne	WY	82007
Arizona State University	Library Periodicals	PO Box 871006	Tempe	AZ	85287
Augustine	David/Bobbie	PO Box 493	Laramie	WY	82073
Aune	Joan	3855 Sweetbriar	Casper	WY	82604
Baars	Dewey/Janice	1000 W 19th St	Wheatland	WY	82201
Bailey	Donald T	555 Eugene St	Lander	WY	82520
Baker	Ed/Jan	PO Box 1398	Saratoga	WY	82331
Barker	Dave	800 Chestnut	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Barlow	William	Box D419 Barlow Rte	Gillette	WY	82716
Barnes	Lillian	PO Box 412	Encampment	WY	82325
Bartholomew	Alan L	PO Box 407	Jackson	WY	83001
Baskett	David	1544 Bellaire Dr	Casper	WY	82604
Beausoleil	Barry	146 Fox Point Loop	Evanston	WY	82930
Belz	Carl/Winnie	1742 Westridge Cir	Casper	WY	82604
Bender	Carl	1775 S Sheridan Ave	Sheridan	WY	82801
Benedetti Family	John	921 W Willow St	Louisville	CO	80027
Bentsen	Jim	1017 8th St	Rawlins	WY	82301
Bias	Marlys A	112 E Pershing	Riverton	WY	82501
Bingham	Gary/Martha	101 Ta Bi Dr	Worland	WY	82401
Blatchley	Rick	520 Walnut St #C	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Blevins	Jim/Kathy	802 Dry Creek Rd	Wheatland	WY	82201
Blumenthal	Marion	PO Box 335	Saratoga	WY	82331
Boyce	Gloria	2744 Old Salt Creek Hwy	Casper	WY	82601
Bozovich	Joe	811 Ridge Ave	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Braitberg	Michael	440 Broken Fence Rd	Boulder	CO	80302
Bremer	Dale/Miriam	PO Box 212	Lingle	WY	82223
Bremer	Glenn	2541 E B St	Torrington	WY	82240
Brewer	Bessie	PO Box 51	Dayton	WY	82836
Brock	Avon/Ruth	PO Box 187	Saratoga	WY	82331
Brooks	Stan/Claire	PO Box 770	Saratoga	WY	82331
Brox	George	1128 11th St	Rawlins	WY	82301
Buckingham	Curt	100 W Midwest Ave	Casper	WY	82601
Buff	Jim/Carolyn	1617 Westridge Terrace	Casper	WY	
Burge/Butterfield	Elaine/Cheri	PO Box 363	Saratoga	WY	82331
Burgess	Mark/Cher	PO Box 562	Sundance	WY	82729
Burkett	Dean	3151 W 20th St #205	Greeley	CO	80634
Burris	Orvella	2869 W 5th St	Sheridan	WY	82801
Butler	Roy/Luella	2333 W A	Torrington	WY	82240
Caligiore	Steve/Lucile	PO Box 37	Hartville	WY	82215
Campbell County Public Library		2101 4J Rd	Gillette	WY	82718
Capps	Mary	PO Box 656	Newcastle	WY	82701
Carlson	Chip/Susan	10711 Beartooth Dr	Cheyenne	WY	82009
Carlson	KA	209 Tyler St	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Casper College Library	Serials	125 College Dr	Casper	WY	82601
Cassells	E Steve	Social Science Division LCCC			
		1400 E College Dr	Cheyenne	WY	82007
Chapman	Leo/Sandy	903 Neiman	Rawlins	WY	82301
CHAPTER COPY		1617 Westridge Terrace	Casper	WY	82604

CHAPTER COPY		10711 Beartooth Dr	Cheyenne	WY	82009
CHAPTER COPY		PO Box 725	Cody	WY	82414
CHAPTER COPY		PO Box 51	Dayton	WY	82836
CHAPTER COPY		2056 N 15th St	Laramie	WY	82072
CHAPTER COPY		175 Wood St	Lander	WY	82520
CHAPTER COPY		Rte 1 Box 31	Lingle	WY	82223
CHAPTER COPY		109 7th Ave	Newcastle	WY	82701
CHAPTER COPY		PO Box 202	Rawlins	WY	82301
CHAPTER COPY		PO Box 1140	Saratoga	WY	82331
Cheramy	Edward R	970 W Broadway #438	Jackson	WY	83001
Christeleit	Peter/Linda	PO Box 265	Lingle	WY	82223
Church Family	Ted	Rte 1 Box 17A	Torrington	WY	82240
Cobry	Anne Marie	200 Hi Lusi	Mt Prospect	IL	60056
Collins	Roy	PO Box 246	Mountain View	WY	82939
Colorado Archaeological Society		10871 W Dartmouth	Lakewood	CO	80227
Colorado State University	Libraries		Fort Collins	CO	80523
Cook	Barbara	1310 Mountain View	Rawlins	WY	82301
Cook	Robert/Betty	1632 21st St	Cody	WY	82414
Cornell	Doris	PO Box 374	Saratoga	WY	82331
Coy	Mary I	2226 Main St	Torrington	WY	82240
Craig	Jeff/Cheri	Rte 1 Box 32	Lingle	WY	82223
Cramer	Joseph L	152 S Fairfax	Denver	CO	80246
Cree	Thomas	39 Cornell Dr	Longmont	CO	80503
Cree	Virginia	39 Cornell Dr	Longmont	CO	80503
Cregger	Bob/Angelil	807 Cambria	Newcastle	WY	82701
Crook Co Library		PO Box 910	Sundance	WY	82729
Cross	Kendall/Denise	4 Spotted Tail Cir	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Cummings	Susan M	3840 E 18th St E701	Casper	WY	82609
Curkendall	James S	240 Aster	Casper	WY	82604
DaDante	Dennis/Pat	PO Box 164	Elk Mountain	WY	82324
Daniels	Mary Jane	320 W Maple	Rawlins	WY	82301
Darlington	David	PO Box 2473	Rock Springs	WY	82902
Davis	Don P	1815 Beaufort St	Laramie	WY	82070
Davis	Jim G	6250 S Walnut	Casper	WY	82601
Davis	Margaret	721 E Works	Sheridan	WY	82801
Davis	Marguerite L	4915 Aiken Ln	El Paso	TX	79924
Denver Chapter	Colorado Archaeological Society	10871 W Dartmouth	Lakewood	CO	80227
Dept of Parks and Cultural Resources		1825 Carey Ave	Cheyenne	WY	82002
DeVore	Steven L	2931 Loveland Dr	Lincoln	NE	68502
DiPaolo	Evelyn	4011 Gannett St	Casper	WY	82609
Dolenc	Max R	2732 Tidewater Ct	Las Vegas	NV	89117
Dowdy	Rick	50 Davis Tee	Sheridan	WY	82801
DPL-CEN		PO Box 173820	Denver	CO	80217
DuBray	Carolyn	2402 E E St	Torrington	WY	82240
Dukeman	Casey/Ruth	PO Box 1969	Laramie	WY	82073
Dumbrille	Lucille	203 Grandview	Newcastle	WY	82701
Duncan	Faith L	PO Box 486	Custer	SD	
Dupont	Timothy/Doris	1375 Indian Hills Dr	GreenRiver	WY	82935
Durako	George/Donna	502 W Riding Club Rd	Cheyenne	WY	82009
Edens Family	June	1814 Park	Laramie	WY	82070
Edger	Bob	PO Box 696	Cody	WY	82414
Edwards	Jack	PO Box 1	Dix	NE	69133
Eisenbarth	Dennis	2541 E B St	Torrington	WY	82240
Eisenbarth	Gerald/Carolee	1205 E 30th Ave	Torrington	WY	82240
Ellerbeck	Laverne/Elaine	7102 Bomar Dr	Cheyenne	WY	82009
Evans	Mike/Joyce	PO Box 1152	Saratoga	WY	82331
Fairhead	Gerould	HC61 Box 4	Merriman	NE	69218
Fay	Dr George	1725 13th Ave	Greeley	CO	80631
Finley	Chris/Vicki	2021 Southfork Rd	Cody	WY	82414
Fisher	Audrey A	PO Box 1476	Glenrock	WY	82637
Fisher	Mike/Janet	422 Fremont Ave	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Flohr	Mr/Mrs Henry	PO Box 647	Saratoga	WY	82331
Flores	Dick/Verla	1337 Uinta Dr	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Flynn	Todd	161 W Hodgeman	Laramie	WY	82072
Fox	Rich	Dept Anthropology -USD			
		414 E Clark St	Vermillion	SD	57069
Foy	William G	5307 Sagebrush Ave	Cheyenne	WY	82009

Francis	Julie	1403 Curtis St	Laramie	WY	82072
Frison	Dr George	4619 Oriole Ln	Laramie	WY	82070
Frison	June	4619 Oriole Ln	Laramie	WY	82072
Gardner	Dudley	425 Bridger Ave	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Gardner	Pete	Rte 1 Box 512	Torrington	WY	82240
Garner	William/Janet	56 Valley Dr	Casper	WY	82604
Gautsch	Dr Joe	1207 Monument	Cody	WY	82414
Gilbert	John/Barbara	406 W Blanco Dr	Hobbs	NM	88240
Gill	Dr George	Dept Anthropology Box 3431	Laramie	WY	
Girard	Thomas	11271 E Alameda Ave #15	Aurora	CO	80012
Gossett	Ray/Gail	818 Lombardy Cir	Riverton	WY	82501
Grantham	Mr/Mrs Melvin	890 Vance St	Lakewood	CO	80216
Great Plains Journal		PO Box 68	Lawton	OK	73502
Green	Forest/Karen	194 Diamond Basin Rd	Cody	WY	82414
Greer	John/Mavis	2599 S Paradise Dr	Casper	WY	82604
Griebe	Richard/Bonnie	PO Box 575	Lingle	WY	82223
Griffith Memorial Library	Sheridan College	PO Box 1500	Sheridan	WY	82801
Grove	Philip/Edith	PO Box 868	Newcastle	WY	82701
Hageman	Dewey/Dinelle	HC 67 Box 226	Jay Em	WY	82219
Hageman	Harriett	5211 Yellowstone #8	Cheyenne	WY	82009
Hageman	Hugh/Mary Lee	HC 72 Box 342	Ft Laramie	WY	82212
Hageman	Jim/Marian	HC 72 Box 340	Ft Laramie	WY	82212
Hageman	Jim P	861 Donegal Ct	Casper	WY	82601
Haggerty	Cynthia	2109 S McKinley	Casper	WY	82601
Hanking	Fred	PO Box 78	Superior	WY	82945
Hannus	L Adrien	2032 S Grange Ave	Sioux Falls	SD	57105
Hansen	Gerald/Kathryn	PO Box 175	Laramie	WY	82073
Hanson	Milford/Imogene	1631 26th St	Cody	WY	82414
Harless	Tom/Margaret	509 Northridge Dr	Riverton	WY	82501
Harris	Joanne	30 Carter Mountain Rd	Cody	WY	82414
Hartley	Donald C	2087 Fir Dr	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Heiden	Don/Margaret	2520 Central Ave	Cody	WY	82414
Helwick	Curt/Barbara	PO Box 50345	Casper	WY	82605
Herd	Ray/June	2618 E B	Torrington	WY	82240
Herold	Gary/Karen	PO Box 1312	Saratoga	WY	82331
Hertzler	Hazel	PO Box 96	Wheatland	WY	82201
Heumier	Lilette	2402 E E St	Torrington	WY	82240
Hicken	Roger	408 E Kendrick	Rawlins	WY	82301
Hoffman	Joyce A	187 N Carrington	Buffalo	WY	82834
Hood	Donna	12613 W Hawaii Ave	Lakewood	CO	80228
Hornberger	George	1229 S Wilson	Casper	WY	82601
Horton	Nate M	785 S 240 E	Salem	UT	84653
Housh	Clayton	2622 Central Ave	Cheyenne	WY	82001
Houston	Max/Audrey	POBox 173	Elk Mountain	WY	82324
Howard	Edith	3004 Carlton St	Farmington	NM	87401
Howshar	Mark/Shannon	701 S 2nd St	Laramie	WY	82070
Howshar	Thomas/Agnes	PO Box 459	Guernsey	WY	82214
Huemer	Allen/Belinda	PO Box 622	Lander	WY	82520
Huerter	Tim	1021 N Jeffers	Rawlins	WY	82301
Hughes-Smith	Susan	780 Madison N	Bainbridge	WA	98110
Humberson	Sidney/Sharon	PO Box 163	Lingle	WY	82223
Huntington Free Library	& Reading Room	9 Westchester Sq	Bronx	NY	10461
Husted	Wilfred	2816 Arvin Rd	Billings	MT	59102
Inberg	Judy	460 W Mountain View Dr	Riverton	WY	82501
Jensen	Henry	PO Box 81	Lysite	WY	82642
Jewel	Tomas R	PO Box 4941	Helena	MT	59604
Johnson	Bonnie	1301 E Harney #4	Laramie	WY	82072
Johnson	David E	1244 Kimberly Cir #A	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Jones	Vivian	PO Box 1142	Saratoga	WY	82331
Joy	Paul/Margot	1709 Bill Nye Ave	Laramie	WY	82070
JT Hinckley Library	Northwest College	231 W 6th St	Powell	WY	82435
Justice	Noel	Chronology Press			
		1545 S Stone Dr	Bloomington	IN	47403
Karpinski	Leo	243 N Cherry St #12	Fruita	CO	82240
Kautzman	Matt	825 Young Ave	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Keck	John	Dept of Commerce			

		1825 Carey Ave	Cheyenne	WY	82002
Kehoe	Dr Thomas	Marquette University	Milwaukee	WI	83233
Keimig	Alan/Norma	2400 S Lima St	Aurora	CO	80014
Keimig	Eunice	PO Box 137	Lingle	WY	82223
Keiry	Stewart/Barbara	PO Box 3146	Cody	WY	82414
Kelly	Robert	2123 Sheridan St	Laramie	WY	82070
Kennaday	Ed/Joni	PO Box 475	Saratoga	WY	82331
Kincheloe	JH/Cleo	2052 Ln 13 1/2	Powell	WY	82435
Kjar	Craig/Carol	PO Box 50661	Casper	WY	82605
Klein	Kathryn L	PO Box 1488	Lander	WY	82520
Koda	Richard	PO Box 2657	Sunnyvale	CA	94087
Koons	Mark/Mary Ann	407 11th St	Wheatland	WY	82201
Korell	Alan/Terry	PO Box 117	Lingle	WY	82223
Kornfeld/Larson	Marcel/Mary Lou	715 S 23rd St	Laramie	WY	82070
Krmpotich	Jack M	304 Winterhawk Dr	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Kullen	Douglas J	204 S Glenwood Pl	Aurora	IL	60506
Laird	Rod/Pat	PO Box 117	Saratoga	WY	82331
Lambdin	Peggy J	1471 Front Nine Dr	Fort Collins	CO	80525
Lander Pioneer Museum		630 Lincoln St	Lander	WY	82520
Lappe	Dick/Eileen	605 Ridgeland St	Cheyenne	WY	82009
Lawrence	Amy M	15 Lawrence Rd	Laramie	WY	82070
Lebsock	Edwin	PO Box 137	Lingle	WY	82223
Lee	Craig	1712 S Krameria Way	Denver	CO	80224
Lembke	Carl/Ethel	PO Box 71	Glenrock	WY	82637
Library - Per Section	University of Idaho		Moscow	ID	83844
Lippincott	Kerry/Chris	441 Kirk	Casper	WY	82601
List	Alice	804 Lombardy Cir	Riverton	WY	82501
Lozier	Wilma L	822 Mary Ann Dr	Riverton	WY	82501
Lubinski	Patrick M	912 Wyoming St	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Maffe	Richard/Elizabeth	2542 E A	Torrington	WY	82240
Malouf	Richard	1261 Monaco St	Twin Falls	ID	83301
Manitoba Archaeological Society		PO Box 1171	Winnipeg Manitoba	Canada	
Mansfield Library Serials	University of Montana		Missoula	MT	59812
Mattern/Allen	Don/Doreen	PO Box 41	Encampment	WY	82325
Maycock	Audrey J	R 707 Barlow Rte HCR 77	Gillette	WY	82716
McClue	Pamela	Rte 1 Box 66	Lingle	WY	82223
McCord	Harley/Berneil	PO Box 475	Saratoga	WY	82331
McCoy	Jack/Christine	9 Chester Ave	Medford	NJ	08055
McFaul Family	Mike	PO Box 255	Laramie	WY	82073
McKern/Harrell	Scotty/Lynn	PO Box 495	Kemmerer	WY	83101
McMahon	Ted	800 E Custer	Laramie	WY	82070
McNees	Lance M	325 E Rose Dr	Morgan	UT	84050
McWilliams	Mary Ellen	1004 Big Goose Rd	Sheridan	WY	82801
Medicine Crow	Joe		Lodgegrass	MT	59050
Meduna Family	Don	116 Beacon Hill Rd	Cody	WY	82414
Meyers	Sandy	514 5th St	Rawlins	WY	82301
Milks	Ford/Doris	PO Box 195	Ft Laramie	WY	82212
Miller	Dr Mark	State Archaeologist			
		P.O. Box 3431	Laramie	WY	82071
Miller	Mark/Leona	2056 N 15th St	Laramie	WY	82072
Miller	Virginnia	PO Box 544	Saratoga	WY	82331
Missouri Arch Society		PO Box 958	Columbia	MO	65205
Mitchell	Tom	PO Box 186	Chinle	AZ	86503
Montana Historical Society		225 N Roberts PO Box 201201	Helena	MT	59620
Morris	Wilma	814 13th St	Cody	WY	82414
Mrak	Vernon A	PO Box 1154	Pinedale	WY	82941
Munson	Gene	4496 Monforton School Rd	Bozeman	MT	59715
Murcraay	Dirk	925 Lincoln Ave	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Nash	George/Marcia	141 Cottonwood Ter	Torrington	WY	82240
Natrona Co Public Library		307 E 2nd St	Casper	WY	82601
Nebraska State Historical Society		PO Box 82554	Lincoln	NE	68501
Nelson	Doug	1090 Road 8.5	Powell	WY	82435
Nelson	Walter/Raymond	286 Diamond Basin Rd	Cody	WY	82414
New York Public Library	Periodicals Division	Grand Central Sta-PO Box 2240	New York	NY	10163
Newton	Darryl	PO Box 2018	Laramie	WY	82070
Nolan	Gerald C	1608 26th St	Cody	WY	82414
Nova Scotia Arch Society		PO Box 36090	Halifax	NovaScotia	B3J3S9

Office State Archaeologist		P.O. Box 3431	Laramie	WY	82071
Palmer	Nick	1514 W Allison Rd	Cheyenne	WY	82007
Park County Library		1057 Sheridan Ave	Cody	WY	82414
Parmelee	Millie J	28619 SE 464th Ct	Enumclaw	WA	98022
Parrie	Joe/Kathy	PO Box 1643	Saratoga	WY	82331
Pastor	Jana	502 Lewis St	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Patterson	James/Evelyn	260 W Fremont	Laramie	WY	82070
Peden	Don/Eva	9 Appaloose Ln	Lander	WY	82520
Periodicals Receiving	Ball State University	University Libraries	Muncie	IN	47306
Peterson	Donna	PO Box 348	Riverton	WY	82501
Peterson	Neil R	2623 Arrowhead Ln #741	Laramie	WY	82072
Phipps	James/Donna	Rte 1 Box 16	Lingle	WY	82223
Porter	William/Diane	522 Dinwoody Cir	Riverton	WY	82501
Poydack	Jim/Ruby	323 Daley St	Rawlins	WY	82301
Price	Richard L	PO Box 1263	Lusk	WY	82225
Pulse	Sheryn L	1105 Albin	Laramie	WY	82072
Pulver	Oliver/Bernice	PO Box 7	Guernsey	WY	82214
Putnam	Dorothy	228 N Beverly	Casper	WY	82609
Raffauf	Robert/Patricia	2228 Cover St	Cody	WY	82414
Raynolds	David/May	30 Field Station Rd	Lander	WY	82520
Register of Copyrights of Congress	ATTN 407 Deposits Library		Washington	DC	20559
Reher	Charles A	PO Box 3431	Laramie	WY	82071
Reish	Ed	1342 S McKinley	Casper	WY	82601
Reiss	David	518 Russell	Laramie	WY	82070
Research Library	Mashantucket Pequot	110 Pequot Tr PO Box 3180	Mashantucket	CT	06339
Richard	Russell	PO Box 37	Buford	WY	82052
Rickman	Betty	2961 Saratoga	Casper	WY	82604
Ring	Ray	213 Jeffers #1	Rawlins	WY	82301
Robidoux	Albert/Evelyn	PO Box 159	Rawlins	WY	82301
Rose	Jeff/Ann	PO Box 25	Lingle	WY	82223
Ross	William C	501 Koontz #14	Rawlins	WY	82301
Routt	Bill/Betty	PO Box 24	Lingle	WY	82223
Rubino	Rachel	1068 N 11th St	Laramie	WY	82070
Rupprecht	Joan	7515 Elmcrest Rd	Liverpool	NY	13090
Russ Family	Mark	Rte 1 Box 366	Torrington	WY	82240
Rutherford	Gale/Silvia	49 Dwyer Rd	Wheatland	WY	82201
Sanderson	Dorothy	814 N 12th E	Riverton	WY	82501
Sandstrom	Terry	PO Box 301	Morrill	NE	69358
Sawyer	Andrew H	990 E 78th Pl	Thornton	CO	80229
Scheiber	Laura	2124 Roosevelt Ave	Berkeley	CA	94703
Schrinar	Leniegh	145 Mazet Rd	Riverton	WY	82501
Scoggin	Bill J	414 1st St	Rawlins	WY	82301
Scoggin	Dr /Mrs William E	104 W Spruce	Rawlins	WY	82301
Seibel	Jake/Esther	Rte 1 Box 28	Lingle	WY	82223
Serial Library		University of California	Santa Barbara	CA	93106
Serial Record	Holland Library	Washington State University	Pullman	WA	99164
Serials/Acq Dept Library	University of Saskatchewan	3 Campus Dr	Saskatoon SK	Canada	S7N A4
Serials Dept	Earl Gregg Swen Library	College of William & Mary	Williamsburg	VA	23187
		PO Box 8794	Rawlins	WY	82301
Setright	Mark	616 1st St	Rawlins	WY	82301
Sharp	Alfred/Lupe	3173 Bridle Dr	Hayward	CA	94541
Sheridan County Fulmer	Public Library	335 W Alger St	Sheridan	WY	82801
Smith	Dan/Sharon	716 E 5th #E	Powell	WY	82435
Smith	R Wayne	512 Prairie Rd	Mattison	IL	60443
Snider	P Olen	PO Box 4085	Cheyenne	WY	82003
Soule	Dave/Sharon	207 E Kendrick	Rawlins	WY	82301
Spencer	Guy/Helen	2393 Morrill Rd	Harrison	NE	69346
Starr	Ralph/Merle	PO Box 534	Saratoga	WY	82331
State Archaeological Research Center		PO Box 1257	Rapid City	SD	57709
State Historical Society Wisconsin	Acquisitions Section	816 State St	Madison	WI	53706
Stauffer	Penny	60 N Laurel St	Manheim	PA	17545
Steerman	Wayne E	630 11th Ave	Lewiston	ID	83501
Stephens	Douglas	702 Chadron Ave	Chadron	NE	69337
Stevens	LE	416 E Walnut	Rawlins	WY	82301
Stewart	James S	124 Sweetwater	Lander	WY	82520
Strother Family	Douglas/Holly	PO Box 772	Casper	WY	82602

Swanson	John/Sonna	PO Box 53	Saratoga	WY	82331
Swanson	Ken/Alice	PO Box 1257	Saratoga	WY	82331
Sweem	Glen	1258 Victoria St	Sheridan	WY	82801
Tanner	Russel	745 Ridge Ave	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Tanner	Willard	21 Morning Glory Way	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Taucher	Glenn	1806 Emigrant	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Taylor	Gordon	1010 W 20th St	Casper	WY	80604
Thomsen	Don/Kay	PO Box 958	Saratoga	WY	82331
Tozzer Library	Harvard University	21 Divinity Ave	Cambridge	MA	02138
Tratebas	Alice	PO Box 883	Newcastle	WY	82701
Travis	Lauri L	PO Box 6843	Helena	MT	59604
Tugman	Denise D	PO Box 2583	Cheyenne	WY	82003
Turnquist	Dan E	101 W Liberty #240	Ann Arbor	MI	48104
Univ of Wyoming Libraries	Periodicals	PO Box 3334 Univ Station	Laramie	WY	82071
University Arizona Library	Tech Services/Serials A101	1510 E University/Box 210055	Tucson	AZ	85721
University CO Libraries	Serials Dept	Campus Box 184	Boulder	CO	80309
University of Pittsburgh	Central Serials Check-In	G-49 Hillman Library	Pittsburgh	PA	15260
University of Calgary	Library-Serial Acquisitions	2500 University Dr NW	Calgary Alberta	Canada	T2N 1N4
University of Kansas Libraries	Serials/Retrieval Services	210 Watson	Lawrence	KS	66045
Van Eck/Herren	Peter/Linda	HC 75 Box 2B	Lingle	WY	82223
Vandoorslaer	Marguerite	1421 Bridger St	Laramie	WY	82070
Vase	John/Terri	1212 Hilltop	Rock Springs	WY	82901
Vogel	Norm/Helen	PO Box 51	Torrington	WY	82240
Wahle	Bruce	PO Box 3541	Laramie	WY	82071
Walker	Danny	P.O. Box 3431 Wyoming	Laramie	WY	82071
Walker	Dr Ernest G	Dept Anthropology/Arch			
		55 Campus Dr-Univ Saskatchewan	Saskatoon SK	Canada	S7N 5B1
Ward	Jerry	38 Spicer Ln	Cody	WY	82414
Weathermon/Webb	Rick/Cynthia	4217 Grays Gable Rd	Laramie	WY	82072
Wedel	Dale L	2675 Monroe St	Laramie	WY	82070
Weinberger	Debra	520 17th St	Cody	WY	82414
Wesaw	Sallie T	3060 Cooper Rd	Riverton	WY	82501
Western Wyoming College	Library	PO Box 428	Rock Springs	WY	82902
Wheeler	Beverly K	PO Box 1553	Evansville	WY	82636
Wheeler	Mikala J	PO Box 438	Lander	WY	82520
Whitson	Clark/Joanne	PO Box 441	Rawlins	WY	82301
Williams	Leon/Marilyn	2120 Arapahoe	Golden	CO	80401
Williams	Russell/Barbara	3740 McComb	Cheyenne	WY	82001
Willson	Grant	1915 E 15th St	Cheyenne	WY	82001
Wilson	Jim/Terry	PO Box 31	Kirby	WY	82430
Wolf	Judy	1657 Riverside Dr	Laramie	WY	82070
Wyoming State Archives		Barrett Building	Cheyenne	WY	82002
Wyoming State Library		Supreme Court/State Bldg	Cheyenne	WY	82002
Young	Charles/Jewel	PO Box 1498	Rawlins	WY	82301
Young	Thomas J	PO Box 169	Granger	WY	82934
Zavorka	Joe/Marjorie	2826 E C St	Torrington	WY	82240
Zeiger	Bill/Maureen	PO Box 551	Encampment	WY	82325
Zeimens	George/Geraldine	2441 E A St	Torrington	WY	82240