

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



VOLUME 37(3-4)

FALL 1993

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST

VOLUME 37(3-4), FALL 1993

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HELEN LOOKINGBILL 1913-1993

At the Annual Meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society in 1970, Helen Lookingbill brought along a projectile point that she had found while on a hunting trip in the Dubois area with her family. It was an interesting specimen and, since it came from the higher elevations, it was almost certain to be representative of what is now known as the early Plains Archaic. Helen informed us that she would be more than interested in showing us the location. Consequently, in 1972, she and several others from the Lander Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society took us to the site. A quick test revealed a site with high potential for future work.

As the site, now officially named the Lookingbill Site 48FR308, continued to live up to early expectations, several short field sessions were spent there almost on an annual basis. Helen and her family unfailingly came by to check on site progress. She was also familiar with much of the area on both sides of the Wind River range and was always ready to show us new site possibilities that she had encountered. trips to these different locations bring back many fond memories.

As Helen's health began to fail in the last few years, her interest in archaeology and the Lookingbill site never faltered. In the summer of 1992, she visited the site with considerable difficulty. In 1993, it was even more difficult but with help, she did make the visit which proved to be her last. The Wyoming Archaeological Society and her close friends in particular will miss her support and encouragement. Her positive contributions to Wyoming archaeology will be long remembered.

*George C. Frison
June Frison
Danny Walker*

ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. 1992 ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

9 a.m. - Tebbet Building, Rooms 131-132
Eastern Wyoming College
Saturday, May 2, 1992

PRESIDING: Susan Carlson, President

CALL TO ORDER: 9:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL AND CERTIFICATION OF DELEGATES: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Casper, John and Evelyn Albanese; Cherokee Trail, Debbie Chastain; Cheyenne, Susan Adams; Fremont, Lucille Adams; High Plains, Brad Payne and Sandra Hansen; Rawlins, Toddie Darlington and Marilyn Mills; and Sheridan, Barbara Arbogast.

Roll call showed seven chapters represented: Casper, Cheyenne, Cherokee Trail, Fremont, High Plains, Rawlins, and Sheridan. Not represented at the meeting were Absaroka, Platte County, and Sweetwater.

MINUTES OF LAST ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 14, 1991: Motion by Marilyn Mills, second by Susan Adams to approve the minutes as published in the Fall 1991 issue of *The Wyoming Archaeologist*. Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth as of March 31, 1992 of \$21,482.87, an increase of \$1,551.01. Motion by Barbara Arbogast, second by Marilyn Mills to file the treasurer's report for audit. Carried.

Carolyn explained that the decision to sell T-Shirts for Archaeology Week was decided at the fall workshop in November in Laramie, with the Society paying the printing bill, knowing that there will be a profit. Motion by C. Buff,

second by Carl Belz that the profits from the sale of T-Shirts be put into an account as seed for future Archaeology Weeks. Carried.

EDITOR'S REPORT: Bonnie Johnson, editor, reported a balance of \$338.02 in the bulk mail account at the Rawlins post office.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT: Mark Miller for Danny Walker reported that exchange publications are on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming. A master list of what is on file and available for use is being compiled.

AUDITOR'S REPORT: Susan Adams and Evelyn Albanese reported that they had examined the accounts and receipts of the Secretary/Treasurer, and found them in order.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: Carolyn Buff, chair, reported that the committee would meet during one of the breaks to determine scholarship recipients. The announcement will be made at the banquet.

CHAPTER REPORTS: Were given by all chapters present.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S REPORT: Mark Miller reported on Archaeology Week activities and legislative impacts on the office.

FOUNDATION: Sandra Hansen reported on activities at Hell Gap.

OLD BUSINESS: Archaeology Support Fund - George Frison announced that Chapters should begin getting their proposals ready and submit them to Chuck Reher.

Mark Miller announced that the Governor has issued two certificates of appreciation for archaeological work in the past year: Henry

Jensen was honored at a meeting in Casper, and Dr. George Frison was honored in the last week.

NEW BUSINESS: Colby Site Sign Contribution - Susan Carlson explained that the determination had been made that both the Wyoming Archaeological Society and the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation did not need to donate to the sign, and that WAF had made a \$500.00 donation.

Annual Meeting Registration Fees - Mark Miller explained the philosophy of the Society paying for student's banquet tickets and suggested that registration fees be broken down to show banquet costs separate from other registration fees in the event that paper presenters who may not be able to attend the entire session will not be charged for same. Motion by John Albanese, second by Sandra Hansen that no registration charges will be assessed to anyone coming to the conference for the sole purpose of presenting a paper. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: In the absence of nomination committee members, Susan Carlson moved that the present officers serve for the coming year; second by John Albanese. Carried. Nominations to the Foundation Board included Bonnie Johnson and Milford Hanson. Elected to a three-year term was Milford Hanson.

1993 NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Sandra Hansen, chair; Susan Adams; and Mark Miller.

SITE OF 1992 SUMMER MEETING: No summer meeting was scheduled but invitations were extended to visit Pinedale, Lookingbill, and South Pass City.

SELECTION OF SITE FOR 1993 ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AND FOUNDATION: Proposals were heard from the Sheridan/Johnson County Chapter and Cody. Discussion centered around the advent of the

40th anniversary of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, with the first chapter organized in Sheridan in 1953. Motion by Carl Belz, second by Susan Adams to hold the 1993 spring meeting in Sheridan. Carried.

ADJOURN: 11:46 a.m.

BANQUET: Dr. Richard Fox spoke on "Excavations at the Little Bighorn (Custer) Battlefield."

GOLDEN TROWEL AWARD: Harry Earle, High Plains Chapter.

SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS: Laura Scheiber, Matthew Hill, and Barbara Barrows, each received a \$350 scholarship.

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Carolyn M. Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

/s/ Susan Carlson

Susan Carlson
President

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC., SCHOLARSHIP
COMMITTEE 1992 MINUTES**

DATE: May 2, 1992.

PRESIDING: Carolyn Buff, Chair

PRESENT: Carolyn Buff, Susan Carlson, Mark Miller, Ron Cadwell, and Bonnie Johnson.

The consensus was that we give three \$350 scholarships this year due to the worthiness of the applicants. Scholarships were awarded to

Laura Scheiber, Matthew Hill, and Barbara Barrows.

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Carolyn M. Buff
Scholarship Committee Chair

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.
1993 ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES**

9 a.m. - Historic Sheridan Inn
Saturday, April 24, 1993

PRESIDING: Susan Carlson, President

CALL TO ORDER: 9:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL AND CERTIFICATION OF DELEGATES: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff certified the voting delegates: Absaroka, Milford and Imogene Hanson; Casper, Jim Curkendall and Carl Belz; Cherokee Trail, absent; Cheyenne, Larry Adams and Dick Lappe; Fremont, Lucille Adams; High Plains, Alan Korell and Dewey Baars; Platte, absent; Rawlins, absent; Sweetwater, absent; and Sheridan, Roger Wardlow and Glenn Sweem.

Roll call showed five chapters represented: Casper, Cheyenne, Fremont, High Plains, and Sheridan. Not represented at the meeting were Absaroka, Cherokee, Platte County, Rawlins, and Sweetwater.

MINUTES OF LAST ANNUAL MEETING MAY 2, 1992: Motion by Glenn Sweem, second by Alan Korell to approve the minutes as distributed. Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Secretary/Treasurer Carolyn Buff gave the treasurer's report showing a total net worth as of March 31, 1993 of

\$23,921.42, an increase of \$2,438.55. Motion by Glenn Sweem, second by Alan Korell to file the treasurer's report for audit. Carried.

AUDITOR'S REPORT: Julie Francis, Mary Hopkins, and Mark Miller reported that they had examined the accounts and receipts of the Secretary/Treasurer, and found them in order.

EDITOR'S REPORT: Carolyn Buff for Bonnie Johnson, editor, reported a balance of \$167.42 in the bulk mail account at the Rawlins post office.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT: Danny Walker reported that exchange publications are on file at the Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming. A new print shop has been contacted in an effort to improve the quality of the journal, but the cost of printing will increase to approximately \$1,500 per issue as a result. A master list of what is on file and available for use is being compiled.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: Mark Miller reported that there were no applications for scholarships this year.

CHAPTER REPORTS: Were given by all chapters present.

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S REPORT: Mark Miller reported on legislative budget cuts, with a warning that the *Archaeologist* costs may not be covered by his office in the future. A grant proposal is in the works to obtain funding to inventory the repository at the University. The University of Wyoming is scheduled to host the 1995 Plains Conference and will want to work closely with the Society to sponsor the conference.

FOUNDATION: Sandra Hansen reported on activities at Hell Gap.

OLD BUSINESS: Archaeology Support Fund - Susan Carlson reported that nothing was done with the monies received last year. The amount was cut in half with the idea that chapters would begin matching the funding. Danny Walker reported that one of the stipulations of the support fund was that a report be submitted to the *Archaeologist* for publication, but that as of this date only a couple of those reports had been received. Susan Carlson volunteered to notify those chapters who have not submitted their reports to do so as soon as possible.

NEW BUSINESS: Archaeology Week - Mary Hopkins reported that Archaeology Week will be held September 10-18, 1993, and that the brochure deadline is July 15. T-shirts will be sold through prepaid orders. Dennis Stanford will be featured during the week in Casper, Rawlins, and Laramie, with a possible governor's reception in Cheyenne. Plans include a grant proposal to the Wyoming Council for the Humanities to help defray the costs of this program.

Proceeds from the sale of T-shirts have been earmarked for Archaeology Week.

Marcel Kornfeld was appointed as the WAS representative to the Society for American Archaeology.

Carolyn Buff announced that there are artist's rendition prints of the Vore Site available from Jan Lund.

It was announced that the Medicine Bow National Forest is soliciting volunteers to work a ceramic site in August.

Motion by Roger Wardlow, second by Larry Adams that the WAS support, in part, the Dennis Stanford lecture tour, in an amount not to exceed \$400. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Sandra Hansen, chair, nominated the following officers for 1993-1994:

President - Dewey Baars
1st Vice President - Roger Wardlow

2nd Vice President - Joe Bozovich
Foundation - George Frison

Motion by Alan Korell, second by Dick Lappe that a unanimous ballot be cast. Carried.

SITE OF 1993 SUMMER MEETING: Marcel Kornfeld offered the Lookingbill Site as the location of the summer meeting on July 24-25. Motion by Dewey Baars, second by Lucille Adams to hold summer meeting at the Lookingbill Site. Carried.

SELECTION OF SITE FOR 1994 ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AND FOUNDATION: Milford Hanson extended an invitation for the 1994 meeting to be held in Cody.

1994 NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Joe Bozovich, chair, Sandra Hansen, Susan Carlson. It was agreed that the first vice president would assume responsibilities for WAS participation in Archaeology Week, and that the second vice president would assume those responsibilities for the nominating committee.

ADJOURN: 10:58 a.m.

BANQUET: Thomas A. Dowson, Research Officer, Rock Art Research Unit, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, gave the banquet address, "Wandering and wondering about world rock art, a cross-cultural exploration, and thoughts on where to next."

GOLDEN TROWEL AWARD: Mary Hopkins, State Historic Preservation Office and Glenn Sweem.

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Carolyn M. Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

/s/ Susan Carlson

Susan Carlson
President

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC., 1993 SCHOLARSHIP
COMMITTEE MINUTES**

DATE: April 24, 1993

PRESIDING: Carolyn Buff, Chair

PRESENT: Carolyn Buff, Susan Carlson, Mark
Miller, Dewey Baars, and Roger Wardlow.

Due to no applications received, all actions were
postponed until the Spring 1994 meeting.

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Carolyn M. Buff
Scholarship Committee Chair

**WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TREASURER'S REPORT
For Year Ending March 31, 1992**

CHECKING ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance	\$3,097.38
Deposits	3,855.50
Interest Earned	105.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$7,850.03
Withdrawals	
Western Wyoming College - Refund	\$ 15.00
Peden's - Trowel Engraving	11.00
Richard Adams - Banquet Ticket	11.00
Cynthia Webb - Banquet Ticket	11.00
WAF - Quarterly Payment	328.00
Bonnie Johnson - Editor Expenses	50.00
Don P. Davis - Mulloy Scholarship	350.00
Kristina McMahan - Frison Scholarship	350.00

Check Charge	3.35
Correct Error - Outstanding Check	4.00
Horizon Stationery - Copies	21.23
Peden's - Henry Jensen Award	22.00
Ben Franklin - Henry Jensen Certificate	16.03
Society for American Archaeology - Dues	25.00
Secretary of State - Corporation Fees	3.00
Pinebeach Screenprinting - T-Shirts	1,852.50
Casper College - Postage	30.56
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	\$3,103.67

ENDING BALANCE \$3,954.21

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance	\$1,907.40
Deposits	159.50
Interest	94.58
TOTAL	\$2,161.48

ENDING BALANCE \$2,161.48

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

Beginning Balance	\$14,918.97
Interest	445.05
TOTAL	\$15,364.02

ENDING BALANCE \$15,364.02

PETTY CASH

Beginning Balance	\$8.11
Withdrawals - Postage	4.95
TOTAL	\$3.16

ENDING BALANCE \$3.16

TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 1992 \$21,482.87
NET INCREASE \$ 1,551.01

SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance		(\$1,011.00)
Deposits - Donations:		
Julie Francis		50.00
Casper Chapter		100.00
TOTAL		\$ 150.00
Withdrawals		
Don P. Davis	\$	350.00
Kristina McMahan		350.00
TOTAL	\$	700.00
ENDING BALANCE		(\$1,561.00)

COMPUTER/PRINTER ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance		\$269.00
TOTAL		\$269.00
ENDING BALANCE		\$269.00

/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Carolyn M. Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

We do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts and receipts of the secretary/treasurer, and find them correct; and that the balance in her hands is \$_____. Date _____

Total membership as of March 31, 1992: 324 (down from 327 in 1991)

Absaroka = 25	Honorary = 12
State Archaeologist = 2	High Plains = 22
Associate = 47	Institutional = 53
Casper = 30	Platte County = 19
Cheyenne = 26	Rawlins = 27
Cherokee Trail = 15	Sheridan = 19
Exchange = 10	Sweetwater County = 16
Fremont County = 0	Department of Commerce = 1

Of Chapters: Single = 127
Family = 70

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TREASURER'S REPORT
For Year Ending March 31, 1993

CHECKING ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance	\$3,954.21	
Deposits	2,799.25	
Interest Earned	96.57	
TOTAL INCOME		\$6,850.03

Withdrawals

Bonnie Johnson - Editor	\$ 50.00
Builder's Mart - Trowel	8.49
Peden's - Trowel Engraving	11.00
WAF - Quarterly Payment	347.50
High Plains Chapter - Student Banquet	30.00
Laura L. Scheiber - Scholarship	350.00
Matthew T. Hill - Scholarship	350.00
Barbara A. Barrows - Scholarship	350.00
Richard Fox - Honorarium	200.00
Richard Fox - Travel Expenses	260.00
King's Inn - Richard Fox Housing	68.40
Pinebeach Screenprinting - T-Shirts	185.50
High Plains Chapter - Danny Walker Banquet	15.00
Dave McKee - Book Review Editor	50.00
Pinebeach Screenprinting - T-Shirts	27.50
Horizon Stationery - Copies	17.55
Bailey School & Office Supply - Labels	36.97
Casper Chapter - Refund T-Shirt	10.00
SAA - Annual Dues	25.00
Secretary of State - Corporation Fees	10.00
Prairie Publishing - Membership Cards	115.00
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	\$2,517.91

ENDING BALANCE \$4,332.12

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance \$2,161.48
Deposits 1,168.00
Interest 71.29
TOTAL \$3,400.77

ENDING BALANCE \$3,400.77

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

Beginning Balance \$15,364.02
Interest 821.35
TOTAL \$16,185.37

ENDING BALANCE \$16,185.37

PETTY CASH

Beginning Balance \$3.16
TOTAL \$3.16

ENDING BALANCE \$3.16

TOTAL NET WORTH AS OF MARCH 31, 1993 \$23,921.2
NET INCREASE \$ 2,438.55

SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance (\$1,561.00)
Withdrawals
Laura L. Scheiber \$ 350.00
Matthew G. Hill 350.00
Barbara A. Barrows 350.00
TOTAL \$1,050.00

ENDING BALANCE (\$2,556.00)

COMPUTER/PRINTER ACCOUNT

Beginning Balance	\$269.00
TOTAL	\$269.00

ENDING BALANCE \$269.00

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK ACCOUNT

Balance	\$1,377.75
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/s/ Carolyn M. Buff

Carolyn M. Buff
Executive Secretary/Treasurer

We do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts and receipts of the secretary/treasurer, and find them correct; and that the balance in her hands is \$23,921.42. Date: April 24, 1993

/s/ Julie Francis, /s/ Mark Miller, /s/ Mary M. Hopkins

Total membership as of March 31, 1993: 348 (up from 324 in 1992)

Absaroka = 20	Honorary = 12
State Archaeologist = 2	High Plains = 19
Associate = 64	Institutional = 53
Casper = 34	Platte County = 15
Cheyenne = 25	Rawlins = 27
Cherokee Trail = 14	Sheridan = 12
Exchange = 10	Sweetwater County = 16
Fremont County = 23	Department of Commerce = 2

Of Chapters: Single = 119
Family = 79

Chapter Officers:
Absaroka - Steve Adamson, President

Russ Perdue, Vice President
Patty Raffauf, Secretary

Jim Platte, Treasurer
Mildred Rickell, Historian
Casper - Jim Curkendall, President
Audrey Fisher, Secretary
C K Adams, Treasurer
Cheyenne - Susan Adams, President
Grant Willson, Vice President
Harvey Deselms, Secretary/Treasurer
Cherokee Trail - Dave McKee, President
Berneil McCord, Vice President
Doris Cornell, Secretary/Treasurer
Fremont County - Helen Kraus, President
Alice List, Vice President
Lucille Adams, Secretary
Dot Sanderson, Treasurer

High Plains - Sandra Hansen, President
Jim Phipps, Vice President
Geri McIver, Secretary/Treasurer
Platte County - Marjorie Bennett, President
Lynnette McInroy, Vice President
Cherie Wilson, Secretary/Treasurer
Rawlins - Marilyn Mills, President
Bill Scoggin, Vice President
Tim Nowak, Secretary
Karen Olinger, Treasurer
Sheridan - Roger Wardlow, President
Barbara Arbogast, Secretary/Treasurer
Sweetwater County - Dirk Murcraay,
President
Bill Current, Vice President
Joan Allen, Secretary/Treasurer

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW CHAPTER FORMED

A new chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society has been formed this past summer. The Ancient Trails of Northeast Wyoming Chapter has been established in Newcastle. The new members are enthusiastic and we welcome them to the Society.

A MESSAGE FROM THE WYOMING STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

This issue is the first of at least two issues of *The Wyoming Archaeologist* that will be funded solely by the Wyoming Archaeological Society because of deep cuts in the State Archaeologist's budget. *The Wyoming Archaeologist* has always been our highest public outreach priority and we have defended its importance in the face of budget constraints for several years. However, with the current financial situation facing the State of Wyoming, we have had to cancel our financial support of publication along with nearly every other program and service we normally perform each fiscal year. Who knows what the future will bring?

Readers will also note that this issue is particularly short. This situation has nothing to do with the budget, but rather with the fact that no manuscripts have been received in recent months. We can only request manuscripts; we cannot force authors to submit them to the journal. If you value *The Wyoming Archaeologist*, please help us by encouraging submissions of research, society news, chapter projects, or other substantive contributions from people in your area. If society members and other archaeologists do not use the journal as a publication outlet for their ideas and scholarly research, we will have difficulty convincing the legislature that funding for it should be restored. We must work together to ensure that the journal, and Wyoming archaeology in general, survive the

current fiscal crisis.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

The Wyoming Archaeological Foundation is in need of your financial support.

Dr. George Frison has negotiated with Peabody Museum to obtain from storage the artifacts from the Hell Gap site that still remain in Peabody's possession. It will cost the foundation approximately \$2,500 to cover the expenses incurred by Peabody to prepare the collection for a long-term loan to Wyoming and for Dr. Frison to go get the collection.

although the Foundation can scrape up the funds, it would mean either selling valuable stocks or the early cashing in of a CD -- thus losing interest and paying a penalty.

The Foundation hopes that you, the members of the society, and some of our non-member friends, will help us avoid this course by contributing to the cause.

Please help the Foundation and the Wyoming Archaeological Society as a whole to increase knowledge about the early history of Wyoming. Many gaps remain in the records that can only be filled with information contained in this valuable collection.

As most of you know, Dr. Frison has been working on this project for many years. A great deal of the Hell Gap collection has already been brought back to Wyoming by Dr. Frison where it has been cataloged and curated by staff and students at Eastern Wyoming College and the University of Wyoming. This last portion of the collection should complete the record as much as is possible without further activity at Hell Gap.

To help raise funds, the Foundation has used information and photos from the 1964 and 1965 Hell Gap excavations to create some note

cards. This is a special edition, printed on earthstone paper, and features six photos from Hell Gap. The six-note set sells for \$6.50. Only 80 sets were printed, so the first 80 people who send their checks to Sandra Hansen, WAF president, will be the proud owners of one of these sets. Orders for these first 80 sets are limited to two sets per person. If interest warrants, another revised edition will be printed.

Getting the Hell Gap collection back to Wyoming has been a long, drawn-out process for Dr. Frison. The information gained from this project will be invaluable to future research. Before any new work can be done at Hell Gap, this information from the 1960's excavations must be brought together and analyzed. Part of the site was opened briefly in 1992 and 1993 to check some of the 1960's information. In May 1993, Dr. Vance Haynes took some carbon samples which will be compared with those obtained during the 1960's.

Although it no longer contributes, the Nason Foundation provided earlier financial support which allowed the Foundation to acquire the Hell Gap site and establish the beginnings of a research and visitor center. The Frederick Family did their part by selling the property to the Foundation, and a group of Guernsey, Wyoming, businessmen gave an adjoining parcel of land on which to build the center.

Without this early support, the Hell Gap Project would probably still be a dream of Dr. Frison's. We hope that you can help bring this project a step closer to completion with your contribution.

Thank you for your support.

Yours truly,
(signed)
Sandra Hansen, President
Wyoming Archaeological Foundation
3797 Campbell Drive
Torrington, WY 82240

SHERIDAN CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

- 1953 Formation of first formal archaeological organization in Wyoming. Present at that first meeting: Alice and Fred Hilman, John McClintock, Pauline McIntosh, Margaret Powers, and Dr. R.C. Bentzen.
- 1954 Society incorporated. Window displays of artifacts during All-american Indian Days.
- 1955 Chapter has 46 members. Joe Medicine Crow made honorary member. Fred Hilman attends Northwest Plains Conference.
- 1957 Chapter's first dig at Bald Mountain. In preparation, 6 members took part in dig at Glendo conducted by Dr. William Mulloy of the University of Wyoming. Dr. Mulloy gives program on his work in Easter and Rapa Iti Islands. Clarice Russell makes society flag.
- 1958 Two digs conducted at Kaufmann Cave and the Medicine Wheel. Account of dig at Little Bald Mountain was published in *American Antiquity*. First issue of *Smoke Signals*.
- 1959 *Smoke Signals*, forerunner of *Wyoming Archaeologist*, copyrighted. First annual banquet with 110 people in attendance. Chapter organized in Casper. Digs at Hole-in-the-Wall, Sweem-Taylor, and Bentzen-Taylor.
- 1960 Trapper Creek dig. Cody chapter organized. Mulloy scholarship fund begun.
- 1961 Trapper Creek dig, Powers-Yonkee bison trap dig.
- 1962 Wenner-Gren Foundation grant of \$500 for Buffalo Creek Dig. Roberts site dig.
- 1964 Piney Creek site dig.
- 1965 Piney Creek site dig.
- 1966 Powder River site dig. Mavrakis-

- 1967 Bentzen-Roberts bison trap dig. margaret Powers state president. Chapter active in having George Frison appointed as the first state archaeologist.
- 1971 Foss-Thomas dig. The society loaned artifacts to the Tourist Information Center for display.
- 1972 The archaeological display at Trail's End which the society had set up was re-arranged and enlarged.
- 1974 Dorothy Goodman prepared a slide program on archaeology in this area for presentation to grade school children. The July dinner meeting featured Dr. Preston Holder as speaker.
- 1979 Several members attended the archaeology class at Sheridan College given by Dr. Frison.
- 1980 the state meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society was hosted by the Sheridan chapter in April.
- 1981 the state society again held their spring meeting in sheridan.
- 1982-1989 The Sheridan Chapter was inactive and records are not available.
- 1983 The Medicine Wheel diorama was loaned to the Sheridan County Fulmer Public Library.
- 1989 the Sheridan-Johnson County chapter was reorganized with Bill O'Donnell of Buffalo president. B.J. Earle, BLM archaeologist conducted a trip to Outlaw Cave -- temperature was 103 degrees.
- 1990 Roger Wardlow, Forest Service archaeologist, was elected president. Dug test pit at Poison Creek. 14 attended. Sonny Reisch hosted a meeting and tour of Fort Phil Kearney. Established a partnership with the Historical Sheridan Inn, a national historical landmark.
- 1991 Sponsored a Halloween party at the Historic Sheridan Inn and over \$1000

- was raised. All the money was given to the Sheridan Inn.
- 1992 Chuck Reher, from the University of Wyoming, gave a talk on several sites including the plans for the Vore site. Established a partnership with Bighorn National Forest.
- 1993 Will host the state meeting of the WAS. Will spearhead a centennial celebration of the Tongue river tie Flume, located in the Bighorn National Forest, for the summer. This will be known as Tie Hack Days and is this year's theme for Dayton Days, Dayton, Wy.

**SOCIETY AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGY LAND**

The 1994 Society for American Archaeology (SAA) annual meeting will feature a hands-on archaeology fair -- Archaeology Land -- for children and families both attending the meeting and from the surrounding Orange County area. The one-day fair, hosted by the SAA Public Education Committee, will be open on Saturday, April 23, 1994 at the Disneyland Hotel in anaheim, California.

Archaeology Land will feature activity centers, hands-on displays, and manipulative exhibits. The fair will be a showcase of alternatives to the classroom lecture and the free-standing display, and will highlight activities focusing on preservation, cultural awareness, stewardship, and steps in the archaeological process. The key to the activities is interactive learning. Annual meeting participants will be encouraged to circulate and participate. Activity sheets detailing replication of the activities will be produced and available.

Submissions are currently being solicited from federal agency archaeologists, professional and avocational societies, museums, educators,

and other interested individuals for participation in the fair. To receive an application or more information, contact Amy Douglas at 602/350-5105. Application deadline is December 10, 1993.

NEWS REPORTS

HELL GAP: ARTIFACTS RETURN TO WYOMING

submitted by Sandra Hansen

Goose bumps sprang up on the arms of spectators as the plastic covering fell from the face of a stratified surface at the Hell Gap archaeological Site last week. Young archaeologists were getting their first look at the legendary site while old timers had their memories refreshed.

Hell Gap was first excavated in the late 1950s and early 1960s. A team of archaeologists led by brother and sister Henry and Cynthia Irwin worked the site for several summers. The excavations were financed in part by Harvard University, the American Philosophical Society and the National Geographic Foundation.

However, none of the findings were published, and over the years, the artifacts were left in various locations around the United States.

Dr. George Frison, Anthropology Professor at the University of Wyoming and former Wyoming State Archaeologist, has spent the past 10 years locating the scattered collection. Most of it is now temporarily located at UW and at Eastern Wyoming College where it has been cataloged and curated over the past two years. A portion of the collection still at the Peabody Museum will be returned to Wyoming later this summer.

Getting all of the materials and field notes together is just the beginning. The information they hold still needs to be published. This can only be done after comparisons are made with data gathered at Hell Gap now.

According to Dr. Vance Haynes, Anthropology instructor at the University of Arizona and a world renowned geomorphologist, carbon samples retrieved last week will be used to

verify findings of the earlier excavations, which happened to be his first professional job.

"This is an ideal site to get the earlier part of the record," Haynes said, noting there are a number of questions about how the various early cultures relate to each other.

"These samples will tighten the dating and will help sort out the upper levels of the site," said Haynes. "If there is a potential for Clovis in this area, it's here."

Clovis is the earliest substantiated culture on the North American continent., dating to about 11,200 years ago. Goshen, named for Goshen County, has been documented as the next oldest culture, followed by Folsom, both found at Hell Gap.

"They didn't get to the bottom," Frison said of the 1960s excavators. "We're sure of that from the small amount of investigating we've done."

Updating the 30-year-old archaeological methods and applying today's technology have shed a lot of light on the Hell Gap artifacts, said Frison.

"Their notes are amazingly good for 30 years old, and we're doing a good job of translating their information to metrics," he said.

UW students and amateur archaeologists have worked under professional supervision to organize the artifacts collected by Frison. The information is being computerized for easier access by future researchers.

Hell Gap was purchased a few years ago by the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation so it can be protected from development and used for research. According to WAF officials, the Foundation is actively seeking donations for the acquisition of the rest of the Harvard collection and establishing a research center at the site.

A few years ago some Guernsey businessmen donated a parcel of adjoining land where a center could be built without disturbing the Hell

Gap site.

A small portion of the site was opened during the summer of 1992 for a brief look at the earlier work. According to Frison, a test column may be taken out of the site next year. This will provide a stratified comparison to materials already collected, pinning down the artifacts and information from the earlier excavations.

"It'll be amazing if Clovis isn't here," said Haynes.

Everyone involved in the project is excited about the possibilities. Within a year or two, the answers will be known if these dedicated and enthusiastic archaeologists have their way.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION, INC.
% MILFORD HANSON
1631 26TH STREET
CODY, WY 82414

YES, I want to help bring the Hell Gap Site artifacts back to Wyoming.

Here is my contribution of: \$200 _____, \$100 _____, \$50 _____, \$20 _____, \$10 _____, other _____.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE _____

Your contribution is tax deductible to this non-profit organization.

WAS SUMMER 1993 MEETING AT THE HELEN LOOKINGBILL SITE

The 1993 summer meeting was held at the Helen Lookingbill site, on Bear Creek, in the Absaroka Mountains, near Dubois. The meeting included a visit to the site, a tour of the site by George C. Frison, a visit to several nearby sheep traps and sheep trapping complex locations, a banquet, a flint knapping demonstration by Alan Wimer (Thanks!!!), and a fireside get together. A few people came early enough to help excavate, thanks to: Desire Sabin, Marilyn Mills, Toddy Darlington, Chris and Kathi Finley, Bob Tudek, Vince MacMillan and Gina Dikeman; a special thanks to Bonnie Johnson for staying 3 days and for her chile! A big thanks also to June Frison for seeing to it that the banquet was put together!!!

Five chapters were represented at the meeting: Absarokee, Cherokee Trail, Cheyenne, Rawlins and Riverton.

Absaroka: Susan Hughes

Cheyenne: Eileen and Dick Lappe, Grant Wilson

Cherokee Trail: Ada Jackson

Rawlins: Toddi Darlington, Bonnie Johnson, Marilyn Mills, Desire Sabin

Riverton: Lucille Adams, Roni Davis, Ralph Durphey, Helen Lookingbill, Joe Lookingbill, Leniegh Schrinar, Lynn Schrinar, and Randy Schrinar.

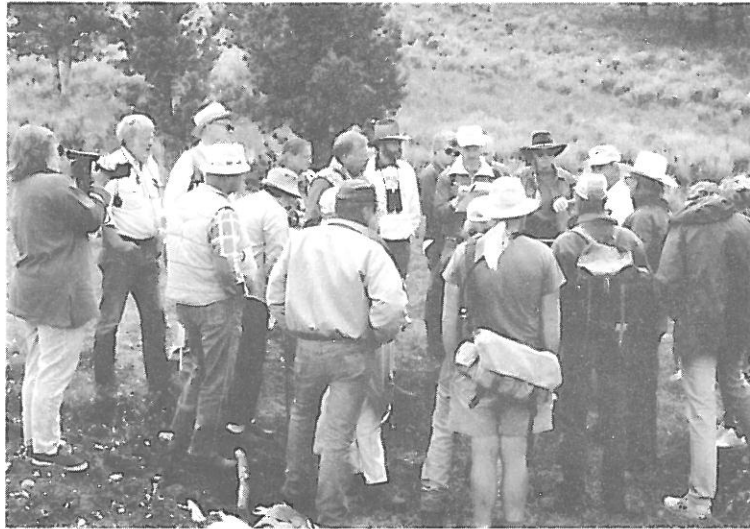
Members at large and other individuals attending: Rich Adams (OWSA), Gina Dikeman, Mark Fenn, Chris and Kathi Finley, Pete Gardner, Lynn Kinter, Carolyn Logan, Vincent MacMillan, Ann Magennis, Jim Martin, Tom Oesleby, Jane Shelby, Joyce Shelby, Sam Shelby, Bob Tudek, Dinah Utah, and Yvette Wideman (OWSA).

Crew and management: Joselyn Fenstermacher, Jud Finley, June and George Frison, Lee Garner (New York Archeological Society), Marcel Kornfeld, Mary Lou Larson, Laura Niven, Karen Rogers, Joan Rupprecht (New York Archeological Society), Don Wilcox, and Alan Wimer.

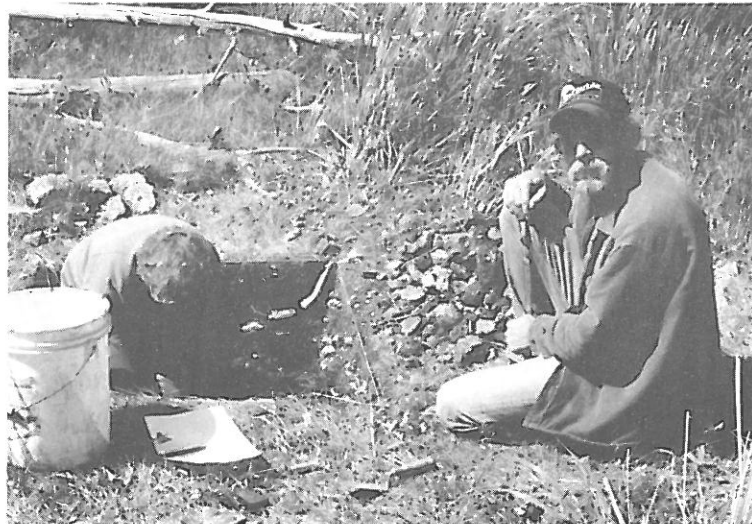
Audubon Camp (near Dubois) members: Chris Wilmers, Gordon Zuelke.



Society members saw the Lookingbill site excavations. The excavation area covered by a structure to protect the artifacts was shown and excavation techniques and stratigraphy explained.



Dr. George Frison, presenting the history of excavations at the site (found by Helen Lookingbill), discussed the cultural chronology, the Paleoindian and Early Plains Archaic occupations, and other research topics currently under investigation.



Chris Finley and Marilyn Mills, two of the early arrivals, excavating a test unit.



George Frison explaining sheep driving techniques above the Wiggins Fork sheep trap drive lines.



Viewing the catch pen at the Wiggins Fork sheep trap; the catch pen is in the foreground. Dr. George Frison discussing catch pen construction and tools used in sheep driving.



The WAS summer meeting included a trip to Indian Point, above the Helen Lookingbill site, where another series of hunting blinds and other sheep driving features were viewed.



After the banquet camp festivities. Alan Wimer demonstrating flint knapping techniques to the many onlookers (foreground). Pete Gardner joining some of the crew in hacky sack in the background.

An Archae-Elder's Lament

Esther Morris, where are you?
We've looked high and low;
Your cabin plan is in our hand,
But, Madam Justice, where'd you go?

Where's your foundation,
And where is your well?
We've been scraping and scratching
Through levels of hell.

Why are there bones
Where there should be square rocks?
And what did you hide
In that rusty tin box?

And how could you be
So crude and so coarse
In how you disposed
Of your favorite horse?

We found ivory cuff links;
Now, who was the Don
Who sneaked out your back window
Without putting them on?

And because of his haste,
Did he have to scoot
And hop in a panic
Wearing only one boot?

We have moved dirt by shovel;
We've moved it in scoops,
But all that we've found
Are two barrel hoops.

And what's the white blob
We found in your yard?
Is it plaster of Paris,
Or petrified lard?

We've searched for your outhouse,
You ain't seen such toil!
But all we've uncovered
Is black potting soil.

Our trowels are worn,
Our screens seem to sag,
And all that we've got
Is some junk in a bag!

Like round and square nails
And dull chunks of glass,
And sharp, rusty flakes
Of life in South Pass.

But Esther, Your Honor,
Nothing's said about you;
So we feel frustrated
And our Norseman is Blue.

We know you were smart
Even tho' not too pretty,
But can we be sure
You lived in South Pass City?

Fred Becchetti
3710 Persimmon Circle
Fairfax, VA 22031

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX OF GRADUATE THESES, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

compiled by
Richard Adams

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming came into existence as an undergraduate degree granting department in 1967. The first graduate thesis was completed in 1971 (Mack 1971). In the past 25 years, Anthropology graduate students have written 58 theses. This bibliography and index compile the tremendous contribution to Wyoming anthropology made by the graduate students in Anthropology at the University of Wyoming. Thesis topics cover all four subfields of anthropology: sociocultural, linguistics, physical, and archaeology. Titles range from studies of the language of Easter Island, *Rapa Nui* (Johnston 1978), to studies of death and dying (Braden 1981), to prehistoric osteology (Davis 1992), and to reports on Paleoindian archaeological sites (Stafford 1990).

The first part of this index is an alphabetical bibliography of 58 graduate theses in Anthropology and is current to the summer of 1992. The second part is a subject index. The index of subjects was compiled from titles and abstracts of the theses. It is based on the major topic, the geographical area, and cultural time period. Users of this index should check under as many subject headings as possible to ensure finding all references to a particular subject area. Any additions or corrections to the Author and Title section, or to the Index of this bibliography should be sent to Richard Adams, Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Box 3431, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82071 for inclusion in updated editions.

Most of the theses are available for

circulation from Coe Library on the University of Wyoming campus. They have recently been moved from the second floor to the west basement area. To search the CARL library database for the call number of a particular thesis, select BROWSE, choose a call number search, and type ANTHROP. Entries will be listed in chronological order.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Archaeology, History, and Custer's Last Battle. RICHARD ALLEN FOX, JR., with a forward by W. RAYMOND WOOD. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 1993. xviii, 411 pages, figures, end notes, references and index. \$29.95 (cloth).

History was made when Custer's command was wiped out on June 25, 1876 along the banks of the Little Bighorn River in southern Montana. This is a history that has been written and rewritten for 117 years. Tradition holds that Custer's last battle was a glorious stand of Seventh Cavalry who fought valiantly to the last man and the last cartridge against an overwhelming force of Sioux and Cheyenne.

Not so says Dr. Richard Fox, who conducted extensive archaeological investigations at the battlefield in the 1980s. His research goes beyond the mythical west, away from the narrow perspective offered by documents and oral records alone, and toward a new approach for understanding the historical past. Fox and his National Park Service colleagues completed a sample survey of the battlefield using metal detector transects and archaeological test excavations. Their efforts exposed distributional patterns of spent ammunition from both cavalry and Native American weapons. These patterns led Fox to a new theory about the events that are known in popular literature as "Custer's Last Stand."

Fox compares the archaeological evidence to the historical record and concludes that it was not a last stand at all. Custer's two battalion wings crossed Medicine Tail Coulee, performed offensive maneuvers and eventually took up positions on Calhoun Hill and Cemetery Ridge while they waited for the expected arrival of Benteen and his reinforcements. The Native

Americans, meanwhile, carefully infiltrated the battlefield from their village while organized skirmishers fired at their advance. The battle began in earnest once enough warriors were in place. Tactical stability on Calhoun Hill disintegrated and chaos in the ranks signaled the beginning of the end for Custer's five companies. The last troopers did not die while fighting on the hill, but were killed as they attempted to flee down Deep Ravine.

Archaeology, history and Custer's Last Battle is a well written and organized book that is divided into six parts. Part one opens the narrative with a discussion of research objectives. This discussion shows historical archaeology can develop an appropriate analytical framework to study the material remains of battlefields. Archaeological procedures and interpretations then can be integrated with historical research to provide more of a complete and objective understanding of human behavior.

Part two goes into greater detail on Fox's archaeological approach to the study of Custer's last battle and his use of firearms identification analysis. His comparison of cartridge case distributions to burial marker locations is particularly interesting. Some paired markers are located where no archaeological evidence exists. The men who originally set the stones apparently did not always confirm the presence of a dead soldier beforehand, so there are more markers than there are troopers who were killed.

Part three combines historical and archaeological evidence in a narrative of each battle episode. Fox takes the reader on an informative trip across the field and shows how the array of cartridge cases, lead bullets, and iron arrowheads suggests troop movements, tactical stability, Native American infiltration, and the final disintegration of military order.

The fourth part of the book focuses on the

causative factors responsible for the defeat of Custer's battalion. The archaeological survey produced surprisingly few military cartridge cases. Fox interprets this to mean that the soldiers did not fire their carbines very often, although each trooper had at least 100 rounds of ammunition. Many men were killed in hand-to-hand combat after hardly using their weapons. Proximity to a numerically superior enemy, fatigue, and the firepower limitations of single shot carbines combined to induce shock, weakening company cohesion and causing abandonment of established skirmish lines and reserve positions. Tightly grouped bodies were found after the battle in areas where Fox found few, if any, military cartridge cases, suggesting that many troopers simply huddled together in panic to face certain death.

Part five discusses the ideas of fate, blame and strategy as they relate to the battle. Fox disposes of the fatalistic theme that the troopers battled through the enemy to reach a point on Custer Hill where they assumed skirmish positions and fought to the last. More correctly, the right wing occupied the Calhoun Hill area to wait for the arrival of Benteen and the pack-train, while the left wing rode downriver to learn the Native American response to Reno's attack. This left wing returned to Cemetery Ridge and engaged the Native Americans infiltrating through Deep Ravine. Tactical stability did not break down until after an aborted attack by Company C from the Calhoun Hill area into Calhoun Coulee to counter the growing Native American threat around Greasy Grass Ridge.

Part six offers conclusions and closing remarks. It represents a final and convincing argument that both historical and archaeological evidence need to be used to interpret the past. The reader comes away realizing that interdisciplinary research is necessary to produce substantive analytical results. Not only are archaeologists and historians needed, but so are ballistics experts, osteologists, forensic scientists, holocene stratigraphers and geomorphologists.

Fox's book is a thorough and provocative study of one of the best known historical events in the American West. It poses an explanatory model for the battle of the Little Bighorn based on physical evidence. The reader will understand Fox's perspective even if agreement is not made with the author's conclusions. As Dr. Wood has said in the Forward, "Fox presents an integrated story of what happened that day, not without some ambiguities, but certainly within the hard boundaries of the evidence" (Page xii).

Members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society should find this affordable book an easy reading excursion into the archaeology of Custer's last battle. As readers begin, they should note that avocational archaeologists played a major role in the initial survey of the site, which enabled the subsequent analysis and interpretations. *Archaeology, history, and Custer's Last Battle* is convincing testimony to the value of cooperative ventures between professional and avocational archaeologists.

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Hard Places: Reading the Landscape of America's Historic Mining Districts. RICHARD V. FRANCAVIGLIA. 1991. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City. 237 pp., figures, references cited. \$35.00 (cloth).

Refreshingly, this book is one of the new genre of historical archaeological interpretive works which attempts to define the physical nature of mining districts instead of merely binding an anthology of historical anecdotes into a

narrative history. *Hard Places* provides a substantial aid to resource management professionals in making historic preservation decisions.

Francaviglia has taken a positive step forward in the study of the archaeology of mining. This work will be particularly useful not only for those students of industrial archaeology who have little familiarity with mining, but also for those who have had intimate contact with historical mining resources. The narrative contains valuable observations decidedly relevant in introducing and developing a cohesive vocabulary of descriptors to identify and define organization of features in mining towns. This work, taken together with mine engineering texts contemporary to the mine development, will provide an insightful synthesis of the systematic mechanics of landscape alteration joined to the visually perceived result of mine development. Through this process, the interrelationships of landscape features fall into place so that a realistic and substantiable evaluation of historical significance may be developed.

Hard Places is divided, simply, into three chapters. Chapter one is devoted to identifying both landform modifications and architectural features occurring as the result of mining. Chapter two explores the meaning of these features and focuses on how organization can be observed and inferred in the orderly consideration of the mining town or district as a whole. Finally, Chapter three covers what has happened and is currently happening to the mining districts and towns. Preservation, gentrification, management and interpretation are discussed in a way that provides understanding concerning the correlation of mining landscapes to our lives, both in a historical sense and perhaps as importantly, a contemporary one.

Through an informed decision making process, based on factual interpretation of the resource, Francaviglia, with vision, advocates the preservation of *the best* of America's mining landscape. In doing so, he has taken an angular tack away from what William Murtagh has de-

scribed as a philosophically moribund preservation community. This community is more concerned with preservation as a process or legality (save it all, ask no questions) and not questions of *what* should be preserved and *why* (save outstanding and illustrative resources). As an example, *Hard Places* suggests that continuity between the past and future may be a consideration in the historic preservation process. This perception is invested in the idea that development in mining areas is no more than a continuum in historical trends, thus proposing a three dimensional perspective for preservation. Francaviglia has displayed understanding for both the present, as well as the past, miner's place in historic preservation.

If I were to entertain one criticism of this work, and it would be minor, I would call into question the frank statement that mining is a male oriented and dominated pursuit. It is my belief that a more serious consideration should be given to the multifaceted role of women who were clearly and obviously present in mining communities. Since women and men co-exist in a complex, interactive and deeply integrated tenancy, this is a subject that should not be lightly or topically dismissed. It, perhaps, would have been more accurate to unabashedly say that the subject was beyond the bounds of the current work. The author would have lost no credibility in suggesting that the society females have kept is terra incognita to many a male.

Overall, I highly recommend this very readable and nontechnical work to any who have interest in the archaeology or history of mining. This counsel is doubly true for those charged with management of historic mining resources. Given the mundane realities of historic preservation, and the resulting consequences of management decisions, this book will serve as a practical and substantial resource to guide us in our decision making process.

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Archaeology and Ethnology of the Omaha Indians - The Big Village Site. JOHN M. O'SHEA AND JOHN LUDWICKSON. Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1992. xviii + 374 pp., ill., maps, appendix, references, index. \$40.00 (cloth).

For seventy years, from about 1775 until 1845, Big Village was the principal settlement of the Omaha Indians. Situated on the Missouri River some seventy-five miles above the present city of Omaha, it was established in a unique position to control trade along this major transportation route to the northern plains. During those years a host of Euroamerican traders and travelers, including Jean-Baptiste Truteau, James Mackay, Lewis and Clark, Father De Smet, and Francis La Flesche, left invaluable descriptions of the village.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, during the early years of Plains archaeology, John L. Champe of the University of Nebraska carried out a comprehensive archaeological investigation of the site. Today, his work still stands as the only intensive and systematic archaeological study of any Omaha site. Until now, the results of Champe's work have remained unpublished. Using Champe's findings combined with extensive use of the major historical accounts of the Omahas, John O'Shea, associate professor of anthropology and associate curator of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan, and John Ludwickson, archaeologist with the Nebraska State Historical Society, have been able to provide significant new insights into the

lifeways of the pre-reservation period Omahas.

In the Forward to this book, Flavia Waters Champe, who often helped her late husband in his archaeological endeavors, offers an eloquent account of the "Omaha Dig" through her personal recollections. In the Preface, the authors unabashedly make it understood that this book is dedicated to the work and inspiration of John L. Champe. It can also be perceived as a commemoration of the early history of Nebraska archaeology. Through an account of previous archaeological investigations of the Omaha, the reader is introduced to some pioneers of Plains archaeology; archaeologists such as Elmer E. Blackman, Robert F. Gilder, George Gilmore, Lee Daniels, Earl Bell, and William Duncan Strong. This book also becomes one of the best examples of the Direct Historical Approach expounded by Strong over half century ago in his now classic monograph of "An Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology" (1935, *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Vol. 93, No. 10. Washington, D.C.).

By interweaving historic accounts, ethnographic data, and information derived from archaeological excavations at various Omaha sites, but most particularly using Champe's data from Big Village, the authors develop a comprehensive picture of Omaha lifeways, social organization, and material culture. The success of this approach becomes most evident through examination of the elaborate Omaha funerary practices. The two Big Village cemetery areas not only provided a valuable complement to the available historical descriptions of Omaha mortuary ritual. They also offered an opportunity to critically evaluate those ethnographic observations, and sometimes to choose between conflicting accounts.

The Big Village cemeteries also provided clear evidence for the deliberate use of grave goods as social symbols in the Omaha funerary ritual. Placement of goods in the grave served both to distinguish basic categories of individuals (e.g., male or female, child or adult) and to

show the relative wealth and social standing of individuals. Trade goods, particularly large and expensive items such as guns, iron knives, and silver, were important in making these social distinctions.

Another important benefit that derives from the study of historic Native American sites such as Big Village is the perspective such investigations provide on the material effects of cultural interaction and change. Nowhere is this more clearly illustrated than in the progressive infiltration of Euroamerican manufactured goods into the Omaha culture during the fur trade era. An underlying hypothesis presented by O'Shea and Ludwickson is that the pattern of artifact deposition will suggest both context of use and value of the artifact. Therefore, an item that is of high value or difficult to replace may not reach the archaeological record at all, but may be revealed through historic accounts. If deposited, such items will most likely occur either in an important ritual context (such as burial with the dead) or as the result of accidental loss. Conversely items of lesser value will be found more often in contexts representing expedient abandonment or discard. This basic pattern of artifact occurrence offers interesting insights for examining just what value the Omaha placed on the Euroamerican trade goods.

The frequent occurrence of certain artifacts seems to suggest they were available to the Omahas in sufficient quantity that they could be used and discarded expediently. These would include such trade items as iron hatchets, hoes, and files, and a range of native-made processing tools, most of which are tools normally associated with female activities. On the other hand, many artifacts most closely associated with male activities, such as guns, lead balls, shaft wrenches, and stone projectile points, tend to occur only in the mortuary context. As the authors comment, this fits well with the general emphasis on the definition of male roles and activities noted in Omaha funerary ritual.

The book is not an exhaustive treatment of

Omaha material culture and doesn't pretend to be. It does raise some significant questions about patterns of artifact use, which should encourage others to pursue these issues in the greater detail they deserve. It also provides a unique model for comparing archaeological assemblages of other early historic Native American groups. This procedure is illustrated by comparing the variety of trade goods that occur at Big Village with those found at the contemporary Leavenworth site, an Arikara village located some two hundred miles upstream of Big Village on the Missouri River in present-day South Dakota.

As an early nineteenth century phenomenon, the Big Village archaeological assemblage presents Omaha material culture in a state of transition. Such utilitarian items as iron knives, hoes, guns and brass kettles appear to have been fully integrated onto Omaha life. Although Euroamerican goods had not, nor ever would, completely replace such traditional items of ritual significance as the calumet or the stone knife, they had supplanted many traditional symbols of wealth and prestige in Omaha social life. As O'Shea and Ludwickson conclude (p. 269), "despite the influx of European goods, there is no good evidence that it had swamped native material culture. To the contrary, the use (and discard) of trade goods followed the same pattern as items of native manufacture, such as the distinction between male- and female-related items and the differential distribution of prestige and utilitarian goods. In most instances, European goods were simply pragmatic additions to the native repertoire. This is not to downplay the impact of European goods on Omaha culture, but to emphasize that contact, and trade goods, had not undermined the traditional organization of Omaha material culture."

This book not only fills a void in Omaha research by providing much of the raw data currently available to the serious researcher. It also provides a wonderful introduction to Plains village life for those with little exposure to this

cultural area. For the fur trade historian, it offers a valuable analysis of the material culture of the period.

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A Field Guide to Rock Art Symbols of the Greater Southwest. ALEX PATTERSON. Johnson Books, Boulder, Colorado. 1992. 246 pp., over 500 illustrations and photographs, bibliography, credits. \$15.95 (paper).

Rock engravings of western North America have long captured the imagination of many avocational and professional archaeologists, artists, and art historians alike. Such was the case of Alex Patterson and his wife Mary, who first "discovered" Native American rock at the Three Rivers Petroglyph site in southern New Mexico in 1984. Few of us, however, have been motivated to pursue such an ambitious study as that undertaken by the Pattersons and published in this book. Since 1984, the Pattersons visited innumerable rock art sites across the American southwest, compiled an extensive bibliography of rock art literature by archaeologists, anthropologists, Native American informants, and other writers. They also catalogued and cross-referenced all the information on different types of symbols or glyphs for an area covering the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, western Colorado, west Texas, and portions of Mexico.

A Field Guide to Rock Art Symbols of the Greater Southwest was, in part, motivated by a lack of information about rock art available at

many sites open to the public. It is designed so a visitor to a rock art site who is curious about a particular petroglyph design can look up that symbol type, note where it has been found, and what other researchers have had to say about it. The book is organized into several sections. A brief introductory chapter discusses the meaning of rock art, dating techniques, stylistic concerns, rock art researchers, site manners, and directions on how to use the field guide. This is followed by what is termed a "Finders" section, organized into human, animal, and abstract categories. This is a set of illustrations of different symbols and design elements, with the name by which it is cross-referenced in the rest of the book. Alphabetical lists of ascribed meanings and symbol descriptions follow this section.

Most of the book consists of an extensive set of drawings and photographs of each symbol type with quotations from the anthropological and archaeological literature about these symbol types. Maps showing general locations of rock art sites are included, along with directions on how to get to many sites open to the public. There is a section on recommended reading, organizations to join, and how one may go about learning more about rock art. There is an extensive bibliography, followed by a list of references annotated by major topics and symbol types.

This is a remarkable book. It is insightful on how far we can go with interpretation of rock art and its meaning and importance to Native Americans. It is also up-to-date on recent advances in dating techniques. Patterson notes that one symbol can have many different meanings and there is no one correct answer to what a particular glyph was meant to represent. The book is well researched, and the bibliography of rock art literature is impressive and useful. Of great use is the list of references organized by symbol type and topic.

This field guide will be of interest to many archaeologists, both avocational and professional. It provides information for visitors to rock

art sites across the American Southwest and is a useful sourcebook for researchers. One cautionary note to people who may visit rock art sites in Wyoming and other portions of the Northwestern Plains is in order. Many of the same symbols seen in this book appear in Wyoming rock art. However, the interpretations and commentaries on these symbols are specific to the prehistoric Anasazi, Mogollon, Hohokam, and Fremont cultures of the Southwest. They are based on the ethnography of that region and are not necessarily directly applicable to the prehistoric hunters and gatherers of the Northwestern Plains. This is not, however, a detraction. *A Field Guide to Rock Art Symbols of the Greater Southwest* is thoughtfully organized, contains high quality illustrations and photographs, and is well worth the price.

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