

Schedule of Events
Wyoming Archaeological Society Annual Meeting
April 23-25

FRIDAY SCHEDULE

- 1-5 PM WY ASSN OF PROF ARCHAEOLOGISTS** meets at high school auditorium
- 6-8 PM Crook County Museum** (has some Vore artifacts) open hours for archaeologists
- 7 PM "The Looting of Wyoming"** lecture by Danny Walker at Crook County Public Library
- 7-9 PM Registration** for Wyoming Archaeological Society Conference at Best Western Motel
- 8-11 PM Special "Cash bar" at Best Western Motel for archaeologists.** Come and renew old acquaintances, and make new ones!

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

- 7:30 am REGISTRATION** begins at the High School
- 8:00-10:00 am WY ARCH SOC MEETING** in High School auditorium
- 10:30-11:50am papers** at High School Auditorium
- 11:50-12:00 noon Lunch Break**
- 12:00-3:30pm papers** at High School Auditorium
- 4:00-4:45 Vore Site Tour** hosted by Chuck Reher
- 5:00-5:45 Sand Creek Rock Shelter Tour** hosted by Chuck Reher
- 5:30-7:00pm Live Band** will play at Ranch A prior to the meal being served. Please enjoy the great music!
- 7:00 PM Banquet** is served at Ranch A
- 8:00pm Banquet speakers,** Ken and Carolyn Karsmizki will speak on the archaeology of Lewis and Clark

SUNDAY SCHEDULE

- 10:00 am** - meet at the High School parking lot for the **field trip to the McKean site.**

Have a safe drive home, and thanks for attending the meetings!

Abstracts
Spring Wyoming Archaeological Society Meeting
April 24, 1999

10:30-10:50

A. Dudley Gardner and Jamey D. Zehr (Western Wyoming College)

A Preliminary Analysis of the Faunal and Floral Remains from the Evanston Chinatown Laundry

Until recently the dietary patterns of nineteenth century Chinese immigrants have not been extensively or systematically reported from excavations in Wyoming. The excavations at Evanston have been partially designed to help fill in some of the data gaps that now exist. Recent efforts have moved more towards the systematic analysis of faunal and floral remains recovered at the Evanston Chinatown. In the near future one of our goals will be to provide a clearer understanding of the dietary patterns Chinese immigrants followed in Wyoming. That understanding begins with our ongoing analysis. Due to the efforts of several individuals, we have begun to step up the pace of analysis of the faunal and floral materials. In this paper we will present what we have learned about the nature of the diet of nineteenth century Chinese immigrants at the Evanston Chinatown based on our 1998 excavations.

10:50-11:10

Judson Finley (Pochteca Archaeology) and Rick Weathermon (University of Wyoming)

The Shaft: Scams, Shams, and Broken Dreams of the Black Hills Gold Rush, an Archaeological Interpretation

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota during the 1870's opened this area to major historical settlement and economic development. Subsequently, archaeological sites located during resource inventories of the area are commonly related to mining activities. Within the historical literature exists a wealth of information concerning this topic which can be applied to specific archaeological sites with a variety of interpretations. Extant throughout most investigations is the fact that grifters and con artists were often successful and the common man more than likely not. This paper explores how few participants in the Black Hills gold rush got the gold and many got only the shaft.

11:10-11:30

Daniel P. Krug (University of Wyoming)

Black Pioneers of the Sheep Creek Valley, Northern Goshen County, Wyoming: A Historical Review of the Empire Community

During the early part of this century, many people were enticed to travel west and homestead. Among the many who helped settle Eastern Wyoming, a group of Black families made homestead claims in Northern Goshen County as early as 1910. Most buildings and other evidence for their presence have been torn down or faded away. But, their importance for settlement in these counties is just beginning to be recognized. It is my attempt to bring together small historical records, with personal interviews and ethnographic accounts to shed some light into the lives of the first black settlers of Goshen County.

11:30-11:50

Michael Fosha (South Dakota Archaeological Research Center)
Last Five Years, South Dakota Archaeological Research Center Outreach Projects

The South Dakota Archaeological Research Center (SARC) has conducted a number of outreach projects over the past few years with assistance from the South Dakota Archaeological Society and other volunteers across the region. These sites have included geoarchaeological studies and a bison kill site in the northwest corner of the state, a small fortified village in the northeast, and current investigations at a fur trade fort in central South Dakota. Brief results of these investigations as well as radiocarbon determinations will be presented.

11:50-1:00pm LUNCH

1:00-1:20

Brian Andrews (University of Wyoming)
Paleoindians and Plants: Implications of Paleoecological Data from Wyoming and Surrounding Areas for the Use of Plants for Food and Fiber

The current understanding of late Paleoindian subsistence practices has been built upon an archaeological record that is dominated by bison kill sites. While it is evident that later Paleoindian groups relied heavily on bison and other forms of wild game, their use of plants for food and fiber is less visible archaeologically. However, on at least an opportunistic basis, Paleoindians almost certainly utilized available plants for fiber and as a supplementary food source. Available paleoecological data from various sites in Wyoming and the surrounding area is synthesized in order to provide an inventory of plants which were available for exploitation during the early Holocene.

1:20-1:40

Christine Hippert (University of Wyoming)
How are Women Faring Now? Women's Attitudes, Perceptions, and Experiences of Their Place in Archaeology

My paper discusses the results and analysis of ethnographic interviews with five women currently pursuing careers in archaeology. These women explain some of the complexities they face in various arenas within the discipline (academia, cultural resource management, and graduate/undergraduate programs). Their attitudes, perceptions, and experiences of gender and archaeology highlight much of the controversy surrounding the subfield within the archaeological community. Furthermore, they make clear that women still have some problems in archaeology based solely on their status as women. Although women have gained a place in archaeology and science more generally, it is only a shaky one.

1:40-2:00

Sarah (Sam) Richings-Germain (University of Wyoming)
An Evaluation of Ingbar et al. (1989) and Shott's (1996) Multiple Regression Models Using the Hell Gap Locality II Agate Basin Debitage Assemblage

Archaeological models that have been developed to analyze lithic debitage need to be tested on separate experimental assemblages, as well as archaeological materials. In order to generate additional theoretical discourse on lithic analysis and to assess the replicability of experimentally produced models, an evaluation of Ingbar et al.'s (1989) and Shott's (1996) multiple regression

models will be presented. In addition, a preliminary analysis of the Hell Gap Locality II Agate Basin debitage assemblage will be provided.

2:00 - 2:20 BREAK

2:20-2:40

R. J. Fruits (University of Wyoming)

Using a GIS to explain site distribution in Devils Tower National Monument

Using digitized data I plan to analyze and pose a theory on the distribution of sites in the area, and compare it to surrounding areas. Possible explanations include things such as staging areas for climbing the monument in pre-historic times and use of riparian areas around the tower. I will compare the site pattern to nearby areas to determine if the tower is a factor in site pattern and distribution. I will also show possible work that could be done using a GIS to further analyze the area.

2:40-3:00

Ann M. Cobry (University of Wyoming)

Rock Art and the Neuropsychological Model: Applications in Hunter-Gatherer and Stratified Societies in North America

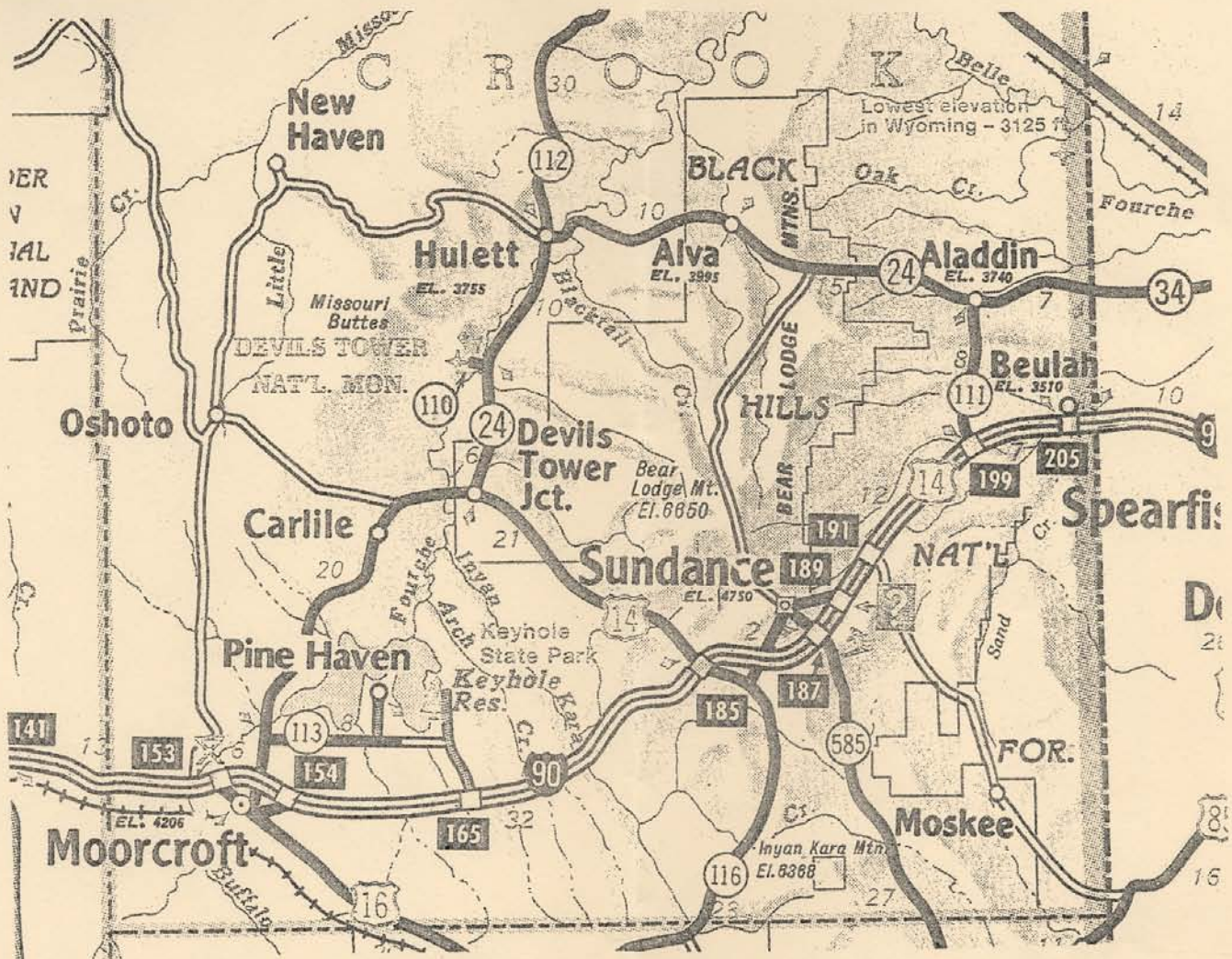
Rock art as long been a controversial area of research within the realm of archaeological study. While it is true that the exact meaning of rock art cannot be extruded from the images themselves, the origin of much of the world's rock art can be explained in terms of the physiology of the human brain. Lewis-Williams and Dowson's neuropsychological model (1988) has proven to be a meaningful explanation and useful tool in studying rock art, especially that of hunter-gatherer societies. A good deal of the rock art of the High Plains and Great Basin have been assessed according to this model, and seem to fit well within its constraints (Francis 1991). Few, if any, attempts have been made to study rock art of more complex, stratified societies in terms of this model though. All evidence of the Neuropsychological model for rock art study has focused on hunter gatherer groups of varying time periods. This study has been done rather successfully (Turpin 1994; Ritter 1994; Whitley 1994). This paper will analyze hunter gatherer rock art panels from varying regions of the United States, as well as rock art of more complex stratified societies, applying the neuropsychological model. The question this research hopes to answer is whether the rock art of complex societies, such as the Mississippian and related groups in the Midwestern US, and Hovenweep rock art of the Anasazi can be studied using the neuropsychological model as effectively as the rock art of hunter gatherer societies, such as the Dinwoody and Vernal panels.

3:00-3:20

Alan L. Bartholomew (University of Wyoming)

The Archaeology of Jackson Hole: Prehistoric Settlement Systems and Occupational Intensity in Relation to Resources.

Jackson Hole is an intermontane basin located in the midst of several large mountain ranges in northwestern Wyoming. Archaeological research in the area has been modest, although several important investigations have been undertaken during the last 30 years. Given the investigative history of the area, the time is right to compile these data, and analyze prehistoric occupational intensities and attempt to relate these intensities to resource distribution and topography. Finally, a new model describing prehistoric settlement systems in Jackson Hole will be the outcome of these investigations, which should be useful for understanding other areas exhibiting similar patterns.



To Vore, Sand Creek and Ranch A

Proceed east from Sundance on I-90 to exit 199 (the Aladdin Exit). Get onto the service road that runs on the north side of the freeway. A few miles down the road you will see a large sinkhole between the service road and the freeway. This is the Vore Site. After the Vore site tour, you will continue eastward on the service road. Go through Beulah. Immediately after you pass the Conoco Station at the top of the hill on the east side of Beulah, turn right and cross the bridge over the freeway. Here the road becomes gravel. Continue south a bit over five miles. You will be in what appears to be a rural housing development on Sand Creek. Look for a big red sandstone wall. We'll be there. To reach Ranch A following the Rock Shelter tour, continue south on the gravel. After you leave the housing development you will pass some old stone gateposts that mark the edge of Ranch A's property. Continue through the property to the large log structure with a wrap around porch. This is the place.

To the McKean Site

On Sunday morning meet at the high school parking lot. We will go to the westernmost exit (#185) and go west on I-90 to exit 165. This is the exit for Keyhole State Park. At the bottom of a long hill from which you can see the reservoir make a left turn and go towards Pine Haven. This part will be gravel. Just after the road turns back to tar is a right turn to Pine Haven. Take it. Just before you reach Pine Haven take a road that goes left past some housing into the State Park. Follow it down through the park boundaries to the west portions of the lake. By following the road to the right along the shoreline you will find the group learning about the site. There is no charge for using the State Park today.