

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

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Editor's Notes

It will indeed be an archaeological busy summer. Besides all the digs in process and the visit of Dr. Robert Dubois with the new element of archeomagnetic dating of selected Wyoming sites, perhaps the best news is the National Science Foundation grant received by the University of Wyoming. This will permit the development of Glenrock Buffalo Jump Site on a scale never before possible in Wyoming. The close proximity of the Site to Interstate 25 opens the distinct possibility that an interpretative display could be incorporated with a highway rest stop. Both state and federal highway officials are vitally interested in this possibility, and the whole state will share in the benefits.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Fellow Members:

The annual state business meeting in Casper on April 12th was highly successful. A good attendance plus an excellent program contributed to the success. Among the accomplishments was the adoption of a revised Constitution and By-Laws. Two excellent formal talks were presented by Dr. DuBois of the University of Oklahoma and Dr. George Frison, State Archaeologist. Dr. Frison presented a detailed and comprehensive discussion on buffalo jumps at the evening banquet and Dr. DuBois talked about paleomagnetic dating of archaeological sites at the morning meeting. Dr. DuBois' presentation was one of the best talks that I have ever heard in which a highly technical subject was presented in a manner that allowed the average layman to fully understand it. If all my past lecturers were as capable, school would have been a lot easier, and more enjoyable.

Dr. DuBois will visit Wyoming this July. His technique involves taking samples of baked fire hearths. If any member of the Society knows of any significant sites that contain baked fire hearths, please write Dr. Frison at Laramie, or myself. Dr. DuBois' visit is a great opportunity to obtain significant data, as this will be the first time that his very accurate technique will be used in Wyoming.

On May 10th, Dr. Frison and students at the University, plus some members of the Cheyenne, Saratoga and Casper chapters, carried out some preliminary excavation at an unusual late prehistoric site in the Shirley Basin. This site has been "potted" and is in danger of being destroyed by weekend "pothunters". The State Society plans to have a "dig" at this site on the 4th of July weekend. All members of the State Society who can attend are urged to make the trip. If enough people show up, the entire site can probably be excavated in one weekend. This is a good opportunity to learn excavation techniques plus contribute to the preservation of data of an unusual site. Lou Steege, your Executive Secretary, will send out notices of time, place, etc., concerning the trip.

The idea has been presented that this state cooperative "dig" be made the first of a yearly series that would coincide with the annual summer meeting. This idea has much merit and will be investigated further. If any of you have any comments on this idea, please let me know.

The annual state summer meeting will be held in Saratoga this year on August 2nd. I know that the Saratoga Chapter will be an excellent host. They have an interesting "dig site" that will also be visited. I will look forward to seeing all of you there.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN ALBANESE

4TH OF JULY WEEKEND SITE INVESTIGATION AND CAMP-OUT

WHO: All Active members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society.

WHEN: July 4, 5, 6, 1969.

WHERE: Shirley Basin, Albany County, Wyoming. The three day weekend will afford an opportunity to investigate some Late Period structural remains. Some preliminary mapping and testing of the site was accomplished by Dr. Frison and some of his students, and a few members of the Casper, Cherokee Trail and Cheyenne Chapters in May, 1969.

MEETING PLACE:

The State President, John Albanese, will lead the group from the north. The departure time will be 9:00 A.M., July 4th, from the intersection of Highways 487 (Casper to Medicine Bow) and 220 (Casper to Muddy Gap). The junction is located 19 miles southwest of Casper. All persons coming to the Basin from the south and west are asked to meet at the Virginian Hotel in Medicine Bow. Departure time from the Virginian will be 9:15 A.M., July 4th. This group will be led by Bob Randall of Saratoga.

YOU WILL NEED:

Water for all purposes; your own food, cooking equipment, bedroll and shelter. Bring your camera, trowel, brush, shovel and screen. The screen should be 1/4 inch mesh -- no larger. The projectile points are small and will drop through a larger mesh screen. A mattock is useful for removal of sod and sagebrush. In general, bring everything you will need for a three day camp-out. The site is accessible by most automobiles to within 200 yards. However, there is no road -- only a rocky trail.

This is our first attempt at a dig with statewide membership participation. If you are interested in any special phase of archeological work, let your desires be known, and an attempt will be made for training in that phase. If this site investigation is successful, it is possible that future excavations of sites by statewide membership participation can be planned for each year.

We need a lot of workers and hope that all who attend will help with the excavations. Surface hunters will be disappointed as the general area is relatively poor for that type of collecting.

The work at the Shirley Basin site will be supervised by Dr. George Frison, State Archaeologist. This is a golden opportunity to learn the many facets of proper excavation of an archaeological site.

HOW ABOUT JOINING US IN A PROBE INTO THE PAST?

NOTICE OF SUMMER MEETING
WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

DATE: Saturday - August 2, 1969.

PLACE: Saratoga, Wyoming.

HOST: Cherokee Trail Chapter.

PROGRAM: Assembly of all attending members 9:30 A.M. on Saturday at the Platte Valley Schools Athletic Field (Southwest corner of West Bridge and 4th Streets). Welcome by Chapter President and State President.

Several artifact and historical site trips have been planned and will be explained at assembly. Members can select the trip they want to go on and guides will be furnished by the local chapter. Members are requested to bring their own lunch. Be sure to have drinking water, gasoline, litter bag and cameras. The field trips will consume the balance of the day.

A Smorgasbord supper will be served at 7:00 P.M. at the High School Gym by the Lady Jaycees of Saratoga. The cost will be \$2.75 for adults and \$1.50 for children under 12.

Following the supper there will be a business meeting and guest speakers.

IMPORTANT: Saratoga is a popular tourist center and accommodations at the Saratoga Inn and at the motels will have to be made well in advance. If you need reservations please contact Mary Chillemi, Secretary, Cherokee Trail Chapter, Box 485, Saratoga, Wyoming 82331 or Phone 326-5640, evenings.

Saratoga and the immediate vicinity has several good campgrounds and trailer parks for those who plan to come with campers or trailers.

* Once again, please let us know not later than July 20th how many plan to attend so that enough food can be arranged for.

P.S.: Out "DIG SITE" has been approved and will make an interesting side trip.

Thank you !!

SUMMER MEETING COMMITTEE

* NOTE: Please send post cards to Mary Chillemi and let her know attendance at Smorgasbord.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
HOLIDAY INN
CASPER, WYOMING, APRIL 12, 1969

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 A.M. by President, Jim Adams. 78 members and guests were present. Gillette Chapter was not represented.

A panel discussion was given by Ned Frost and Randy Wagner, staff members from the Wyoming Recreation Commission. Mr. Frost discussed National Legislation affecting the preservation of Historical and Prehistorical Sites. Mr. Wagner elaborated on the effects of State Legislation on the future projects of the Commission. He also told of the transfer of South Pass City to the Recreation Commission, and he gave the highlights of the Commission meeting on April 10 and 11 in Cheyenne. Mr. Frost then discussed the methods for the registration of local Historical and Prehistorical sites.

The President's message was given by Jim Adams.

The Committee for C-14 dates, Albanese, Fry and Berger, recommended that all Chapters pay for their own C-14 dates and that the State Society should not pay a portion of the cost. The recommendation was approved.

Dr. Robert DuBois, Director of the Earth Sciences Observatory at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, presented a slide illustrated lecture on his Archaeomagnetic Theory. He explained how the horizontal and vertical positions of magnetic particles in the soil become fixed during the firing process. He also explained the method of collecting samples in the field and how they were tested in the laboratory. A properly gathered sample from the field can be dated within 10 years of the time the fire was started in the original hearth.

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 P.M.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by President Adams at 2:00 P.M. 54 persons were present and all Chapters except Gillette were represented.

Mr. Adams introduced Mr. Charles Reher, recipient of the 1969 Mulloy Scholarship. Mr. Reher thanked the members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society for awarding the Scholarship to him. He then reviewed his "Archaeological Survey of the Pine Bluffs Area in Southeastern Wyoming".

Dr. Frison announced that Dr. DuBois will be in Wyoming the week of July 14th. He hopes to collect several samples of fired clay for archaeomagnetic dating at this time.

An invitation by the Cherokee Trail Chapter for the Summer meeting was extended by the Chapter President, George Berger. A unanimous vote was given to accept this invitation. The Summer meeting will be held in Saratoga on August 2, 1969.

Chapter Reports were given by the following:

Casper - Henry Jensen; Cherokee Trail - George Berger;
Cheyenne - Dr. A. H. Schoondermark; Fremont County - Carl Lembke;
Northern Big Horn Basin - Milford Hanson; Sheridan - Gary Fry;
Sweetwater - Robert Larson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Executive Secretary and were approved as read.

The Treasurers Report was given by Milford Hanson, and a motion to accept the report was carried.

A discussion on the Mulloy Scholarship fund followed and a motion was made by George Berger that the State Treasurer send a written request each year to each Chapter for a donation to the Scholarship fund. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Dr. Schoondermark that the State Treasurer place an additional \$500.00 in the reserve fund making a total of \$1,000.00 in the fund. Motion carried.

The Executive Secretary read the changes in the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, which were agreed upon by the members during the informal meeting held on Friday evening, April 11th. Henry Jensen made a motion that the amended Constitution and By-Laws, as read, be accepted. Motion carried unanimously.

The President appointed a nominating committee of Bob Edgar, Robert Randall and Carl Lambke.

The auditing committee of John Albanese, George Berger and Zane Hilman, reported the Treasurer's books to be in order. A motion to accept the auditors report was carried.

A discussion on Life memberships and how the membership fees should be pro-rated followed. A motion was made by Mrs. Powers that the single \$50.00 life membership fee collected in 1969 be deposited in the Mulloy Scholarship Fund with the consent of the Chapter involved. Motion carried. A motion made by George Berger to delete the life membership category from the records was carried.

The Editor's report was given by Grant Willson.

The Librarian's report was given by Helen Lookingbill.

Lou Steege announced a proposed weekend archaeological project in the Shirley Basin area. This project will be under the supervision of Dr. George Frison and will be open to any member who wishes to participate in the excavation. It was the unanimous decision of those present to do this project over the three day 4th of July holidays.

The nominating committee reported the following slate of officers:

For President - John Albanese.

For First Vice President - Bob Edgar.

For Second Vice President - Zane Hilman.

Dr. Schoondermark made a motion that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the slate of officers as presented by the nominating committee.

The motion carried.

The newly elected officers were installed at this time, and all the appointed officers accepted another term of office.

Dr. and Mrs. Schoondermark gave a slide program of Maria Martinez and her son, Popo-Vi, the famed potters of San Ildefonso Pueblo in New Mexico. The pictures were taken during the workshop pottery-making session at Colorado State University at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Meeting adjourned at 5:10 P.M.

A buffet style banquet was held in the evening. The guest speaker was Dr. George Frison, State Archaeologist. Colored slides of Bison jumps, bison traps, campsites, etc., as well as the associated artifacts were shown.

On Sunday, April 13th all of the members who were interested were taken to view the bison jump site near Glenrock, Wyoming.

LOUIS C. STEEGE
Executive Secretary

CHEYENNE CHAPTER NEWS

IN MEMORIUM

The Cheyenne Chapter was shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Ralph Casner on March 30, 1969. The loss of this warmhearted man who so quietly extended a helping hand to every project and every demand was clearly shown by the legion of friends who overflowed the Memorial Chapel, April 2, 1969.

Ralph was a Cheyenne Chapter charter member, Vice President in 1963, President in 1964, and State Vice President in 1966. His enthusiasm for archaeological research led us to our first excavation at the Happy Hollow Site, as well as to the C. P. Organ Site. His unassuming ability to create precision scale models, wood carvings, dioramas with backgrounds painted in oils or water colors, added so greatly to our site material displays. Truly prodigal with his time he gladly gave vacation weeks to the excavation of the Piny Creek Site, and learned excavating techniques that were so needed by a fledgling Chapter.

Somehow he found the time to be an active Little League Baseball coach and assist a Boy Scout Troop. Active in his Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, he was instrumental in establishing the Bucking Horse Federal Credit Union. His politics were a source of constant, enjoyable argument. His wide political acquaintance aided immeasurably in getting the State Legislature to create the post of State Archaeologist.

Born October 11, 1922 in Laramie, Wyoming, Ralph is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Casner, his lovely wife, Dora, and son, Kenneth, and daughter, Cathy.

CHAPTER NEWS

FREMONT COUNTY CHAPTER

The Flintstones were plagued by a long, wet spring and a short summer in 1968. Our summer meetings were held in situ at the Red Desert site, where under Dr. Frison's and Jim Adams's direction, we began work on a series of Middle Period fire pits. We hope to spend most of our summer continuing this work.

Highlight of a long, cold winter in Fremont County was our Christmas meeting and dinner for the families of members, replete with Santa bringing gifts for all.

New officers for 1969 are Carl Lembke, President; Mike Krassin, Vice President; Irene Morgan, Treasurer; and Judy Inberg, Secretary.

CHEROKEE TRAIL CHAPTER

The Chapter celebrated its first anniversary as a part of the state organization with a carry-in dinner held at the Platte Valley School Lunchroom March 14th.

Dr. George Frison was the guest speaker and gave a fine speech illustrated with slides of several dig sites. He commented on items recovered from a proposed dig site near here and visited the site the next day. It seems likely that Garrett Allen, one of our chapter's members, has discovered what could become an important dig site in this area.

Mrs. Clarence Shaw, mother of one of our members, decorated a large birthday cake with Indian symbols; and it was not only delicious, but was also a great showpiece. The decorations depicted a large colorful thunderbird (symbolic of everlasting happiness), crossed arrows (symbolic of friendship), two types of tomahawks, plus usual arrowheads bordering the cake.

The supper was attended by 68 persons, all except five of whom were chapter members. Membership attendance at meetings continues to be outstandingly good. Our chapter is still growing, and presently the membership is 29 family and 5 individual memberships.

One of our members has been on a trailer excursion to parts of Mexico this winter and is accumulating some interesting artifacts. She has made many slide pictures of the ancient sites she has explored. With her great story to tell, we are looking forward to lookin' and listenin'.

The program committee has been working hard and successfully to make each meeting interesting and instructive. The February meeting was excellent featuring Rod Laird of Casper as guest speaker. He presented drawings of artifacts and instructive materials from some digs in which he had participated in Arizona and New Mexico. Rod is

affiliated with the School for the Deaf in Casper, and the Casper Chapter is missing a good bet if they miss recruiting him as a member.

A large group from our chapter plans to attend the state meeting in Casper April 12th with the plan to invite everyone to Saratoga for the 1969 Summer Meeting. See you there.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BERGER, Chapter President

THE STORY OF THE CHEROKEE TRAIL

The Cherokee Trail came into existence in 1848, much of it following the "Trappers Trail" used in 1824-1825 by Jim Bridger, Bill Sublette, William Ashley, Jim Baker, Kit Carson, well known mountain-men and fur trappers who were active in the vicinity of Encampment, Wyoming, and in the Saratoga area during those years. Then later in 1843, history tells us that John Fremont, the explorer, was known to have been in the Bridger Peak area west of Encampment.

Rumors of the big gold strike in California began to reach eastward and in 1848 Lt. Abraham Buford in command of Company H, First Dragoons laid out and marked what was to become known as the Cherokee Trail.

The Cherokees were originally from the Carolinas and other southeastern states but were ordered to Florida by the U. S. Government because of their war activities against the white settlers. Later they were moved again, this time to a reservation in Oklahoma.

In 1849, Captain Evans of Arkansas led a party of gold seekers, including Cherokee Indians, to California by way of the new trail and it became known, for the next thirteen years at least, as the Cherokee Trail. Some historians say that the Cherokees were encouraged to go along with this party because they could help to deal with the different tribes they might encounter along the way. They were also interested in the gold and very unhappy with their life in Oklahoma on a reservation.

The Cherokee Trail started at Fort Smith, Arkansas, ran into Oklahoma, north to the present Dodge City, Kansas, followed the "Pikes Peak Divison" of the Santa Fe Trail, along the Arkansas River to Pueblo, Colorado. It then ran due north along the foothills of the Rockies to the head of Cherry Creek, which it followed to the South Platte River reaching the site of the onetime town of Latham, continuing north to the present City of Laramie, Wyoming. It then rounded the Medicine Bow range west to Elk Mountain, then to Bridger Pass. There is good reason to believe that there was a branch of it which left the main route in Colorado, followed through a pass into Walden, Colorado, then went north through the Platte Valley and north of Encampment area where it went west

to join the main route at Fort Bridger .

In 1862, Ben Holladay, because of the Indian attacks along the upper Platte and Sweet-water, transferred his overland stages to this route and it began to be known as the Overland Trail.

GERTRUDE BERGER, member
Cherokee Trail Chapter
Wyoming Archaeological Society

REFERENCES:

- "Southern Trails to California in 1849" (Bieber).
- "The Road to Oregon" (W. J. Ghent).
- "Ghost Towns of Wyoming" (Pence & Homsher).
- "The Dictionary of American History, Volume I".

4 MILLION YEARS OLD AND FEELING LIKE IT

Chicago - Man may be twice as old as he previously was thought to be. That was the conclusion announced Tuesday by the University of Chicago Anthropology Department, which said it has uncovered man-like teeth and jaws in Africa that indicate many may be as old as four million years.

"What we have found demonstrates a substantially longer evolutionary history for the australopith (man-ape) than was suspected before," said Prof. F. Clark Howell, department chairman and leader of the expedition making the discovery.

The outside limit of man's history previously was thought to be two million years, but Howell said tests on 40 man-like teeth and two lower jaws found in Southern Ethiopia show an age of between two million and four million years.

Howell's expedition found the teeth in a 1967-68 dig in old swamps and deltaic deposits in the basin of the lower Omo River in the eastern Rift Valley north of Lake Rudolph in Ethiopia.

Howell said the question of whether the creatures were more like men or apes still is unanswered because evidence of toolmaking, the usual prerequisite for establishing man's presence, were not found at the site.

He said the search would continue and that the expedition would return to the site this summer.

- AND IT GREW -

By Margaret Powers

On a wintery evening on February 4, 1953, six persons met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hilman at Big Horn, Wyoming, to discuss plans for organizing a club for the purpose "to Study and Preserve Archaeological Materials". The persons in attendance were: Dr. R. C. Bentzen, John McClintock, Margaret Powers, Pauline McIntosh (Yost) and the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hilman. Mr. Hilman was elected President; John McClintock, Vice President; and Pauline McIntosh, Secretary-Treasurer.

The membership soon increased and it was decided to issue membership cards. Several designs were submitted for membership cards and stationery. On May 3, 1953 the sketch of an Indian superimposed on a stone arrowhead was accepted as the official design for the card and stationery. This design was submitted by Mrs. Frances Nantkes, a Sheridan, Wyoming artist. About the same time the Articles of Incorporation were written and filed with the Secretary of State.

Mrs. James Russell of Dayton, Wyoming, designed the Society Flag which was officially accepted on March 4, 1957. Later the original flag was placed in the Pioneer Home in Thermopolis, Wyoming, with the Russell collection which is on display there. Later Mrs. Clifton Woods made four more flags with the same design; one in the possession of the Sheridan Chapter and the others in the possession of the Casper, Northern Big Horn Basin and the Cheyenne Chapters. These Chapters were the first four organized in the Society.

The Little Bald Mountain Site was the first major field work of the Society. At this site an enthusiastic group of members, under the supervision of Dr. R. C. Bentzen, had their first experience with a shovel and trowel. About 60% of the active membership participated in this excavation. Dr. Bentzen had previously worked on the sites at the Glendo Reservoir under the supervision of Dr. William Mulloy to learn the proper techniques of excavation of archaeological sites. The Little Bald Mountain Site was started August 5, 1957.

The first publication of the Society was named "The Smoke Signal" and was distributed to all the members on February 3, 1958. The Smoke Signal was discontinued after April 1959, when it was discovered that a similar publication with the same title was printed in New York. The new title chosen for the publication was "The Wyoming Archaeologist", which currently is a quarterly publication.

The Casper Chapter was chartered on April 6, 1959 and a year later the Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter was chartered in Cody, Wyoming.

A special Historical Award was presented to the Society in 1959 for work accomplished at the Kaufman Cave and the Medicine Wheel, and on September 2, 1960 a Special Award of Merit was received from the American Association for State and Local History in

recognition for outstanding work accomplished by the Society.

Since 1959 five more Chapters, Cheyenne, Fremont County, Sweetwater at Rock Springs, Gillette, and the Cherokee Trail at Saratoga, have been chartered. There are good prospects for some additional Chapters in the future.

It is commendable the amount of man hours which have been donated to the original intent "To Study and Preserve Archaeological Materials" which originated in the Hilman home in Big Horn, Wyoming, sixteen years ago.

--- And So It Continues To Grow ---

MEXICO RECOVERS DOCUMENT

Mexico City - Mexico has recovered one of its most treasured documents, the Declaration of Independence from Spain. It had been "lost" more than a century.

The document, the Plan of Iguala signed by Agustin Iturbide in Iguala, Mexico, in 1821, was found last July in Copenhagen by a Mexican librarian. How it came to be in Denmark is a mystery.

It was purchased by a Mexican electrical company which collects historical documents and is now at the Mexican center of historical studies.

The document united monarchists and insurgents and led to the revolt which forced Spain to grant Mexico independence.

It declared the country free from Spanish rule, established a constitutional monarchy in Mexico, guaranteed the preservation of the Catholic religion, grant equal citizenship to all inhabitants of New Spain - without distinction of race or place of birth - and provided for the formation of any army.

Iturbide, who had defected from the side of Spanish royalists to join the insurgents when the plan was signed, was named regent of the newly organized congress after independence. He was to govern until a monarch could be selected.

The general proclaimed himself Emperor Augustin I.

THE GARRETT ALLEN - QUEALY GAP SITE, 48 CR 301
CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING

By George Berger

ABSTRACT: This is a preliminary report on the above site which was discovered by Garrett Allen, member of the Cherokee Trail Chapter on June 9, 1968.

INTRODUCTION:

To date the work, consisting of establishing a Datum point and shallow excavation of eight 5 x 10 foot North-South grids, plus manual labor performed by 38 members of the Chapter under the expert tutelage of Lou Steege, who was ably assisted by his wife, Bee, the members got their first taste of what is involved in a "Dig". Only about five of our members had visited and to some extent taken part in digs at other locations, but beginning Sunday morning, June 8, 1969, they really got into it.

Prior to Chapter participation Dr. Frison, Bob Randall, and some of Dr. Frison's students from the University, had been at the site and had managed to establish the Datum and open two 5 x 10 foot grids before they were snowed out.

As of this date materials recovered from this site include projectile points, butchering tools, milling stones, bone artifacts, flakes, and numerous game animal bones. Projectile point styles are typical of Late and Late Middle Period era. From the amount of exploratory work done to date, it is evident that this site was quite an extensive butchering site. As work progresses we hope to uncover fire pits with sufficient baked walls to pass on to Dr. DuBois for geomagnetic dating. There has been some showing of hearths which we have not disturbed and hope to have Dr. Frison handle them for us in the near future.

CONCLUSION:

At this point we are still laboring and learning. If enthusiasm and manual labor are prime factors in determining WHO - WHEN and WHY this particular area was chosen by ancient man, the members have already demonstrated that they have IT. Work at the site will continue as long as the weather permits and the next report will be accompanied by pictures, sketches, and all the archaeological data we can come up with.

The Chapter is grateful to Garrett Allen, the discoverer; the landowner, Mr. Palm; Dr. Frison and his staff, and to Lou Steege and his wife, Bee, for their time and instructions. We hope that we have found another site which will contribute to the purpose of the Society.

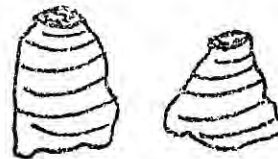
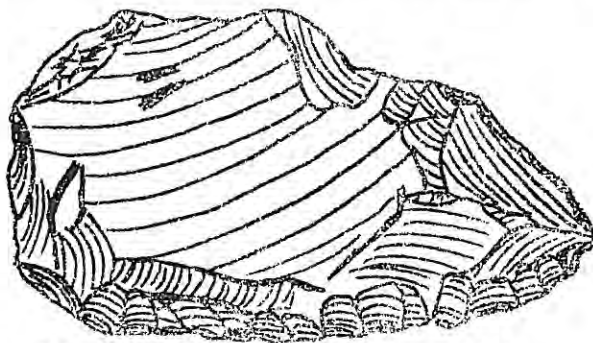
PRELIMINARY REPORT # 1
GARRETT ALLEN-QUEALY GAP SITE 48 CR 301

By Bob Randall

The following stone artifacts were uncovered on the first official dig field trip of the Cherokee Trail Chapter, W.A.S. The field trip was on June 8, 1969, with 38 members present and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Steege. All material found at the site has now been boxed according to its plot location and will be studied and evaluated at later indoor meetings. If any of you want to study any of this material, it is being stored by Bob Randall. Please feel free to contact him at any time. None of the material has been washed, and so more interesting objects may come to light once this is done at the indoor meetings.

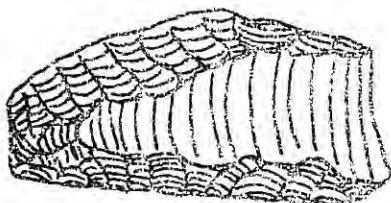
The following drawings are actual size, and therefore no scale is included with the drawings. Not all artifacts were drawn, only those that caught my eye as I made a fast check of all material brought in.

I'm acting as the Chapter recorder at the present time, however, if any of you would like to have the job, please let George Berger know. I'm sure that the job will get easier as we all learn the techniques of accurately recording our finds, plots, etc. If our beginning on June 8th is any indication, our Chapter has a great future in archaeological work!



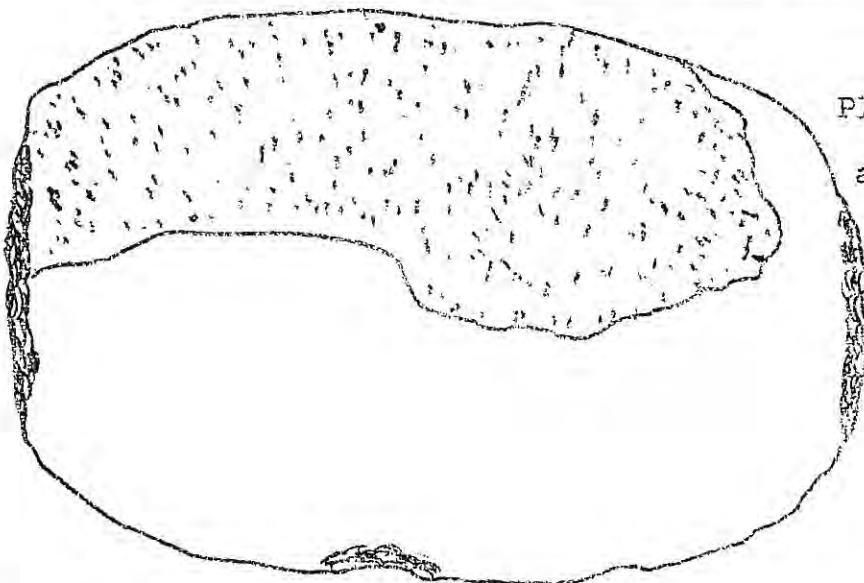
Retouch flakes

Plot N000-N010, W005-W010
 artifact uncovered:
 N003'4", W006'9", 001'6"d/s
 by Rod Lockman



Retouch flake

Plot N000-N010, W010-W015
 artifact uncovered:
 N005'7", W012'11", 1'3 1/2"d/s
 by J. Swanson & K. Swanson



Plot N000-N010
 W015-W020
 artifact uncovered:
 N011'9", W016'6"
 001'd/s
 by Leo Swanson



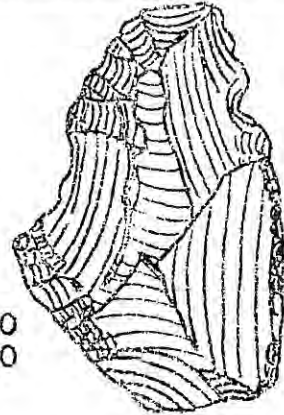
Plot N000-N010
W020-W025
Lawrence-Brock



Plot
N000-N010
W030-W035
B. Randall



Plot
N000-N010
W025-W030
Sjoden

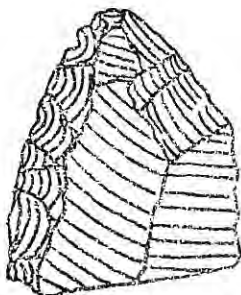


Plot N610-N020, E005-010

S. Randall-V. Swanson



N015*8"
E006*10"
1*10"d/s
V. Swanson



Plot N000-N010
E005-E010
Lockman



artifact uncovered

N017*4"
E014*4"
8 1/2"d/s
D. Chastain

(a) found in screen by
Judy Cass 01-6"

Plot
N010-N020,
E010-E015



Plot S000-S010
W005-W010
0"-6"



pottery sherd
V. Leavengood-M. Chillemi

pottery sherd is very
black, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick.



ROCK CREEK CAVE, 1958

Rock Creek Cave, Site 48 JO 315, is located in Johnson County in the E 1/2, SW 1/4 of Section 1, T. 51 N., R. 84 W., at about longitude 106° 54' 42" West, latitude 44° 24' 56" North. It is accessible from the east by two trails, both of which are steep and passable only by foot or horseback.

Geologically, the Big Horn Mountains are basically a simple fold. Rock Creek Cave lies in the north wall of a small erosional recess in the face of the eastern fold remnant of the Madison Formation, a limestone of Ordovician age. The cave faces nearly south... almost parallel to the general line of the cliff, and lies at the top of a steep talus slope.

The mouth of the cave is 19 feet wide and about 20 feet high. The cave proper is 20 feet long and in only one or two places at the extreme rear is the ceiling so low a man is required to stoop. Formation of the cave is presumably the work of ground water. The cavern must have been exposed by the breaking away of the cliff face and to have undergone considerable alteration thereafter.

The elevation of the site is 7,400 feet. There is often enough snow during the winter in this area to make foot travel difficult. Annual temperatures range from about 95° F. to as much as 40° F. or more below zero. Mammals presently found in the area include mule deer, elk, coyote, bobcat, bear, marmot, rabbit, pine squirrel, and various smaller rodents. The only game bird is the Blue Grouse.

Stratification

The topmost stratum (Fig. 1 - No. 3) in the cave, is a heterogeneous accumulation of organic trash, in the main composed of conifer needles, dust, and rodent dung. This material is over two feet thick beneath a joint continuing upward from the west cave wall, and decreases in thickness with the increase in distance from the joint. In addition to forest trash dribbling downward along the joint, wind-born dust and the activities of animals contributed to the accumulation of stratum 3. Several small poles and sticks were recovered from this stratum and may have been carried into the cave as firewood and/or shelter construction by the last human occupants. Occupational debris is not differentiated from that of stratum 2 except for the presence of wood in stratum 3.

Stratum 2 is a sandy, calcareous earth with many organic additives derived from human and animal occupation, and decomposition of material similar to that found in stratum 3. This is the important culture-bearing stratum.

Stratum 1 is a sterile, yellow, earthy to sandy calcareous soil (decomposed limestone) with some small, pockety accumulations of nearly pure clay. It contains no microscopically discernable organic matter. Cultural material found in this layer was confined to the upper few inches of the stratum and was probably trampled into the soil from above.

Fall rock is present at all depths and is extremely prevalent in the vicinity of the cave

opening. Transitional areas between strata are in most instances quite narrow, seldom as much as six inches being required for complete differentiation of strata.

Material Culture

Material culture seems definitely to fall within a norm and to represent only one cultural horizon. There are two exceptional projectile points, but these appear to be intrusive and not representative of the material ordinarily manufactured by the people who occupied the cave.

Worked Wood

Stratum 3 contained the only perishable material other than bone recovered. Nine small poles with diameters up to about 10 inches were found and sections taken. Many other pieces of wood, best described as "sticks" were found. Two unpeeled willow sticks show evidence of working, but only to an extent reminiscent of idle whittling. The largest of these is 3/4" in diameter, 22-1/2" long; it is cut at both ends and bears two cuts through the bark and into the wood, circumscribing the stick. The cuts are 5.75 inches apart and were formed by pressing a tool into the wood, removing it, and making an adjoining cut in the same manner. The "upper" cut is 8" from the end. One half of the other cut was formed by pressing the tool into the wood, then cutting around the stick. The second stick is cut through at one end, and partially cut through at the other end, then broken. It is 22" long and 9/10" in diameter. It bears cuts 4.6 inches apart and similar to those of the first stick. One of the cuts is actually a double row of cuts, evidently the start of a crude, circumscribing notch.

Stone Artifacts

Projectile Points

Projectile points are the most stylized artifacts from the site. About 25 were recovered, but most are too fragmentary to be classified or even positively identified as projectile points.

The points bear side notches and concave bases (Fig. 3, Nos. 1-9) or are short and triangular and bear corner notches and a straight or slightly concave base (Nos. 10 & 11). Stylization appears to fall well within the norm of the Late Prehistoric Period and to be undifferentiated by depth or location. One corner notched point (No. 11) was found at the surface of stratum 3 and the other (No. 10) at the bottom of stratum 2.

Projectile points numbered 1, 2, 6, and 11, in Fig. 3 are made of quartzite, a material readily available within two hundred feet of the cave. The others are made of material not found in the immediate area. These are gray chert (No. 3); murky, translucent chalcedony (No. 4); brown chalcedony (Nos. 5 & 10); mudstone* (No. 7 - gray, and No. 8 - red). No. 9 is of a black material, probably either mudstone or hornfels.

* The term "mudstone" indicates a lithified fine grained sediment, usually gray, in which no grain is visible when viewed with a hand lens.

Other materials are: red and white chert, white chert, yellow chalcedony, and a gray to green translucent metamorphic "glass" common in the Powder River Basin. One worked specimen (probably projectile points) of each of these rock types was recovered.

There are two exceptions to the otherwise Late Period assemblage. The first is a well-worked example of a possible McKean variant (Fig. 3, No. 12). It is somewhat atypical in being finely worked and serrated. This point was located at the lower limits of stratum 2, as were Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 (Fig. 3). No other variant material came from the immediate vicinity of this point and no evidence seen would indicate that it is not intrusive.

The second variant is a finely worked blade of gray and red mudstone (Fig. 3, No. 13). A side-notched, slightly concave-based point was located one foot away from above blade and at the same stratigraphic level.

Cutting Tools

Seven quartzite blades (Fig. 4, Nos. 14 - 19) (one not shown) were found. These are percussion flakes and perhaps bear a soft hammer retouch. They probably would serve fairly efficiently as cutting tools.

Scrapers

Only three objects were found which might be considered to be scraping tools (Fig. 5, Nos. 12 - 14). The shaping of these tools is so slight that it may be accidental, and the function is certainly questionable.

Choppers

One edge of quartzite biface (Fig. 6, No. 1) has been sharpened to a rapidly tapering edge, apparently by a percussion technique. It would serve as an effective chopper or cleaver.

Retouched Flakes

Only one broken quartzite flake with pressure retouched edges was noted.

Bifaces

About sixty bifaces were found which show some degree of premeditation in the outline form. These range from one inch to seven inches in length and probably represent rejected artifact "roughs" and simple cores from which flakes were struck for the manufacture of artifacts. (Fig. 5, Nos. 1 - 11 and Fig. 6, No. 3) Table 1 demonstrates the general size and shape distribution of the bifaces. About thirty rather amorphous objects showing no particular outline or pattern of flaking were also found. These apparently represent ordinary working debris.

Hammerstones

Two stream worn stones show pecking about the edges, indicating use as hammerstones

TABLE 1

Percussion flaked biface objects showing some shaping. Rock Creek Cave. 1958				
	Size (inches)	Number	General Outline	No. of broken pieces that would probably fit this group.
Regular Outline	3.6x2 to 3.2x1.9	4	Ovoid	7
	2.5x1.5 to 1.5x1.1	6	Pyriform	4
	1.6x1 to 1x.6	6	Pyriform	0
Rough Outline	7x4.5 to 6x4	3	Pyriform	1 or 2
	4.5x2.8 to 3.7x2.5	4	Ovoid	1
	3.3x2 to 3x1.8	6	Ovoid	5
	2.9x1.8 to 2.2x1.5	10	Ovoid	1
Total		39	Total	19
Total Ovoid---38		Total Pyriform---20		

(Fig. 6, Nos. 2 & 4). No. 2 is of a basic igneous material, probably basalt, and bears generally longitudinal scratch marks along one flat face and the two long edges. The individual marks are fairly straight and they criss-cross each other. All are quite shallow and none exceeds 1/60 inch in width. No. 4 is of a fine grained granite and shows pecking marks along the center of the edge for about one half of its greatest circumference.

Heat-fractured Stones

Three other stream worn basaltic stones (diameters: 2.5, 2.3, and 1.4 inches) and one of granite gneiss (diameter: 2 inches) were found. Two of the basaltic pebbles are heat fractured.

Rubbing Stone

One of the flat sides of a 2 x 3 x 1 inch fragment of loosely cemented ferruginous sandstone was apparently rubbed smooth before the object was burned.

Stone-working Debris

About two bushels of flaking debris of less than two inches diameter were found. Nearly all were quartzite from a source about 200 feet from the cave. There was only an occasional flake of jasper or other mineral not available in the immediate vicinity.

Worked Bone

Bone artifacts were expected but none were found. The broken tip of a small deer antler tine bears some scarification and probably is a fragmentary flaking tool.

Features

Hearths

Some twenty hearths were present, about fifteen of which were rock-lined. Some of these occupied shallow depressions scooped out of the dirt; others were dug in slightly. Most of the larger hearths contained burned and broken bone.

Possible Cache

Three broken and three complete core bifaces were found to be standing on edge, leaning against a boulder in a neat row.

Four more bifaces and many flakes were located within one foot of this row. This material may or may not have been covered deliberately.

Animal Remains

Burned and broken bone was common throughout strata 2 and 3. Nearly all of it is too fragmentary for identification and only a few pieces show marks of accidental cutting or hacking.

In most cases, animal teeth were the only means of identification of the remains. Many of these were burned. The principal animal used appears to be Mountain Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), followed in number by mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). One fragmentary long bone is of such proportions as to indicate bison. It is not burned. Bone material was identified by Dr. Paul McGrew.

Remarks

A charcoal sample from one of the hearths was processed by Dr. Don Grey and yielded a radiocarbon date of 975 ± 180 years. Projectile point stylization appears to fall well within the norm for the Late Prehistoric Period which began in the neighborhood of 1,500 years ago, and continued until Historic times.

Three or more of the stone types found in the cave are of significance in localizing some of the movements of these people. These are (1) basalt, (2) red sandstone, and (3) metamorphic "glass". The second type probably came from the red sandstone hogback of Jurassic age at the eastern foot of the Big Horn Mountains. The third type is from the Powder River Basin. The origin of the basalt is not known. The copious quantity of quartzite stone-working debris is clear evidence that advantage was taken of the exposure of this rock immediately beneath the Big Horn Dolomite.

Nearby Sites

An open camp is located about one-half air mile (south 35° west, magnetic direction) from Rock Creek Cave. Two or three core bifaces, numerous flakes and the projectile points shown at the bottom of Fig. 4 are known to have been found there. The bifaces, nearly all of the flakes, and projectile points "A" and "C" were made of the local quartzite. Point "B" is a fine-textured, black metamorphic material common in the Powder River Basin. Point "D" is a bluish-pink cherty material.

Another surface camp may exist in a saddle about one-half mile north of the cave. Still another is definitely known about half way up the mountain along the north trail from the lowlands to Rock Creek Cave. No projectile points were found at either site. The common working material is again quartzite.

A second small cave is located about one hundred yards south of Rock Creek Cave, but there is no evidence of occupation.

A large overhanging boulder is situated between the two caves. The sheltered area beneath the overhang is about three by five feet, and is oriented in such a manner as to afford an excellent view of the surrounding area. Considerable chipping debris was found in this tiny rock shelter, but no artifacts were recovered.

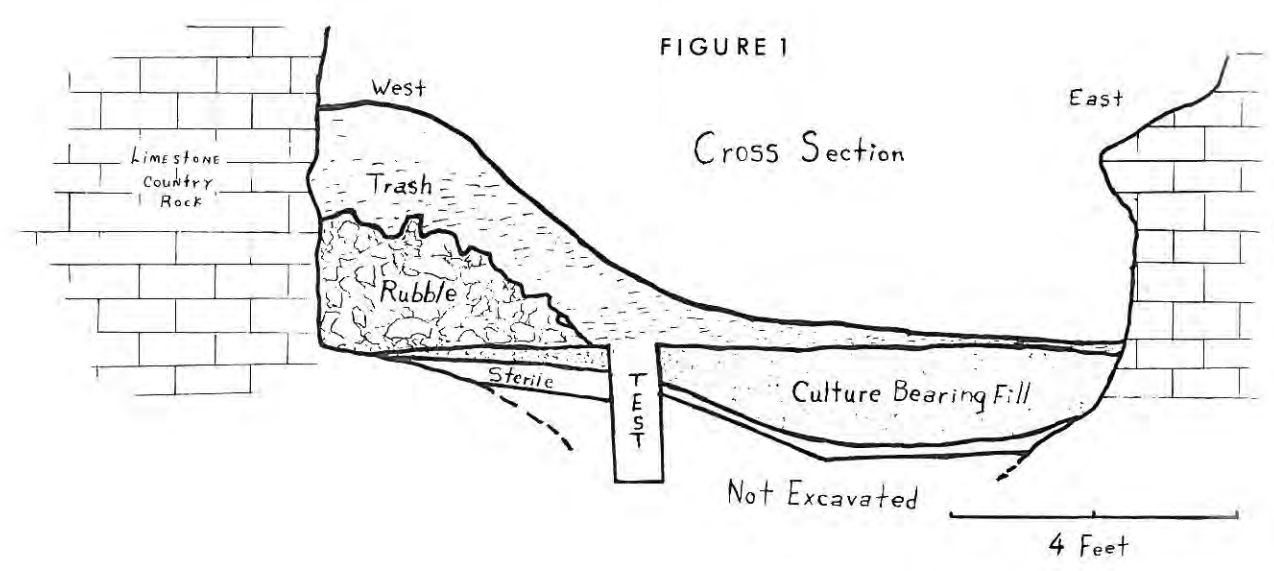
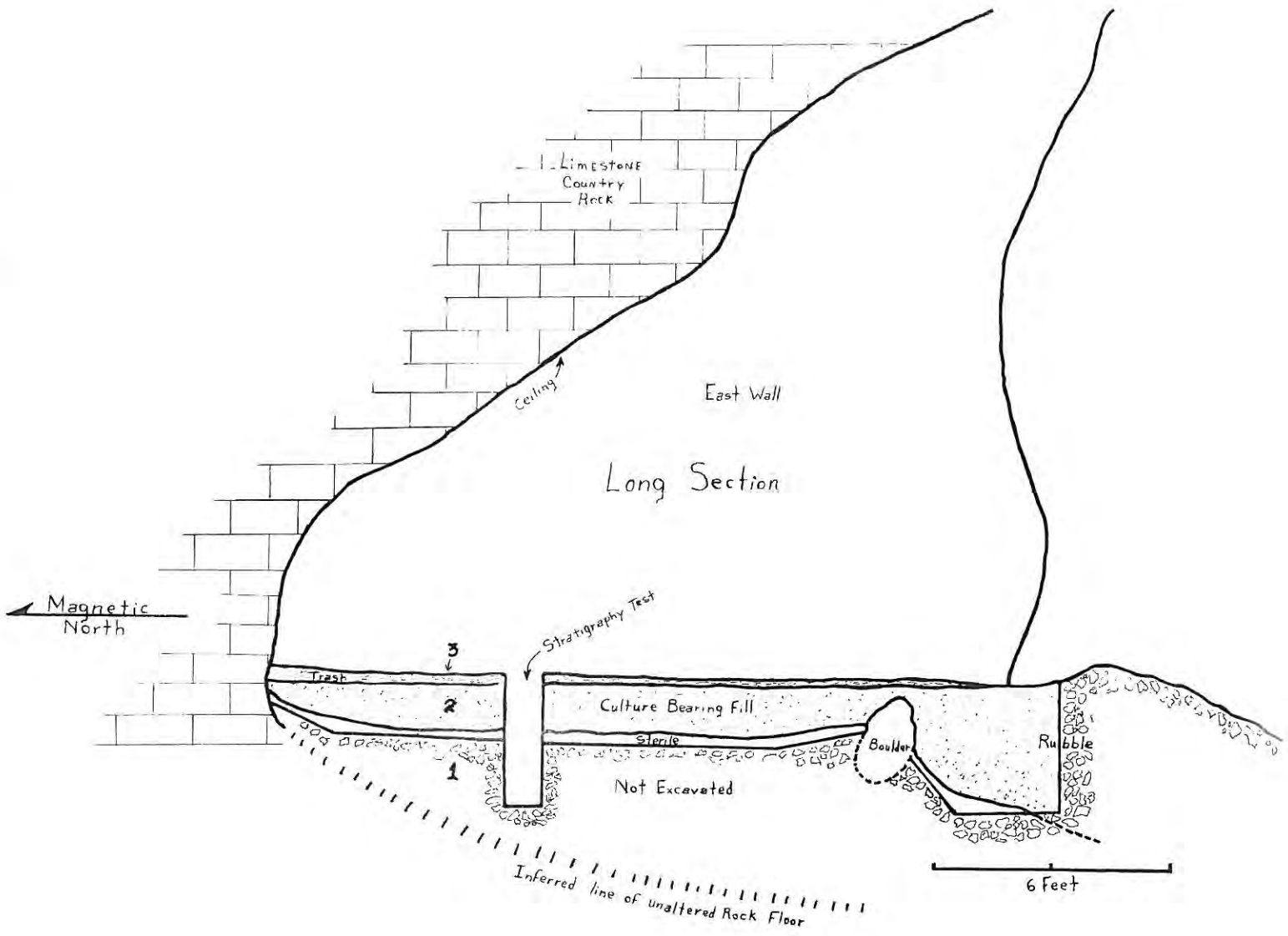


FIGURE 1

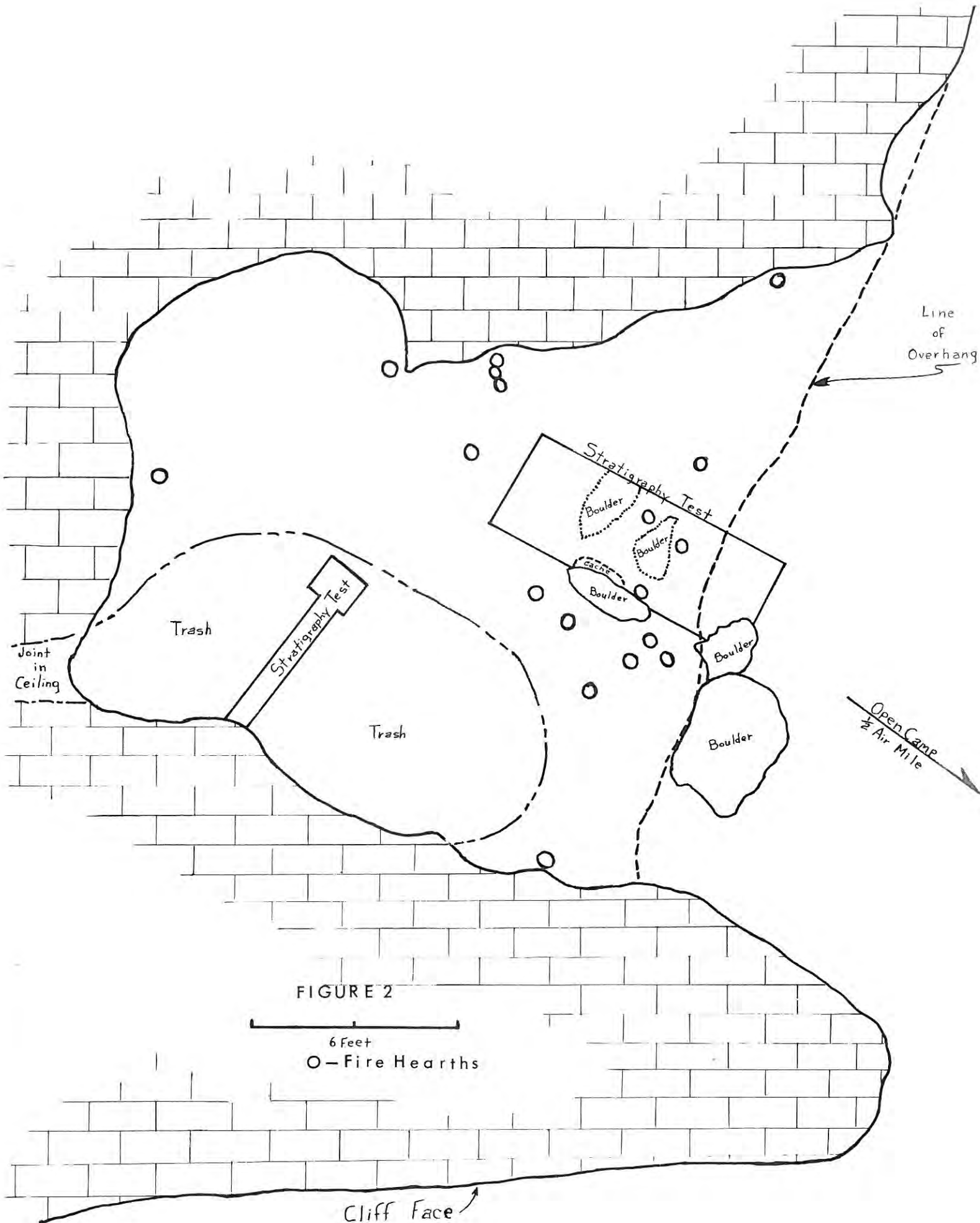


FIGURE 2

6 Feet

○ - Fire Hearths

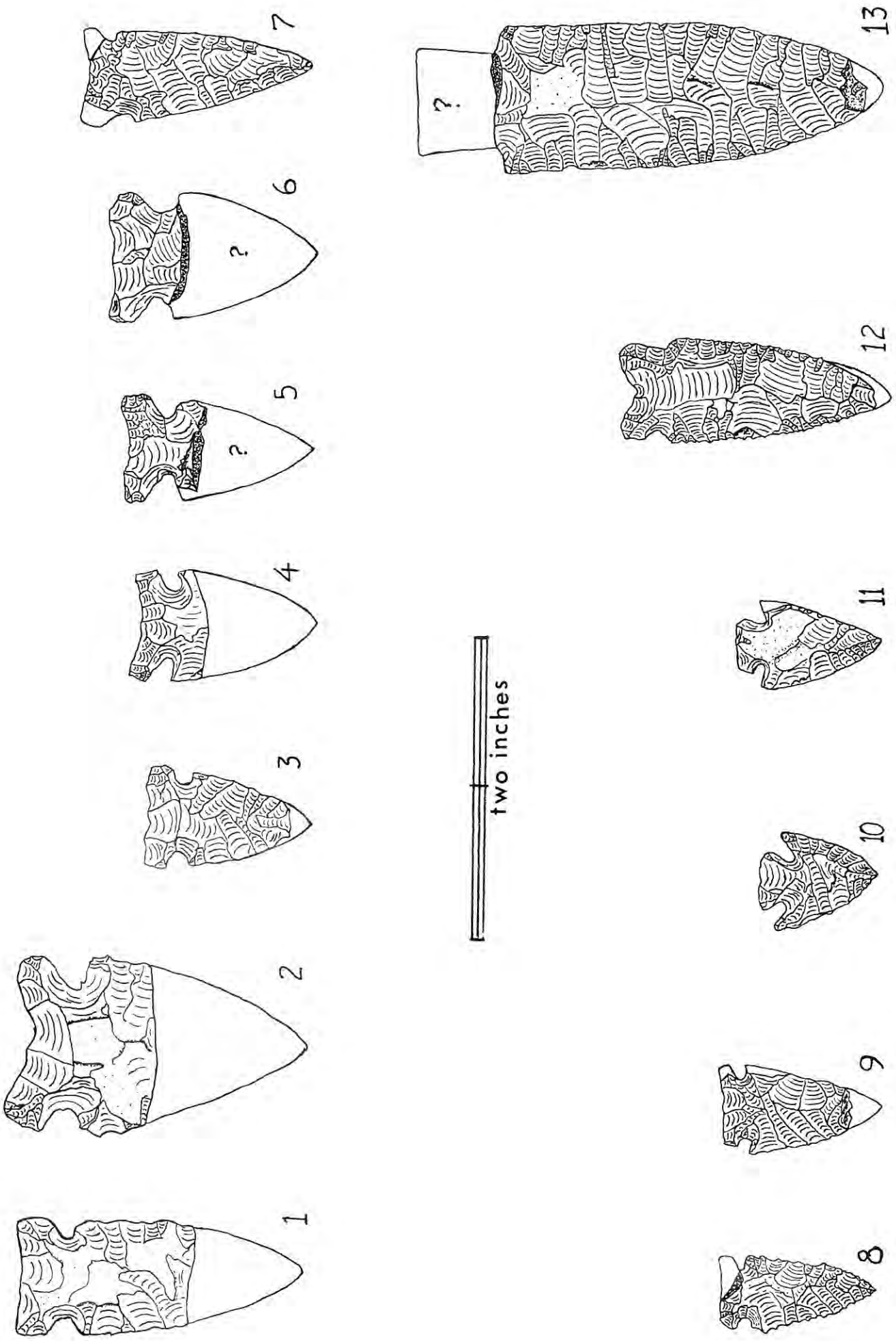
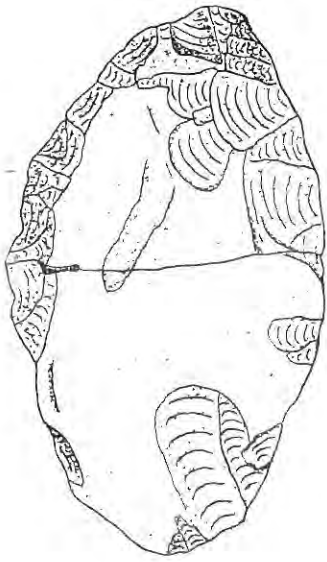


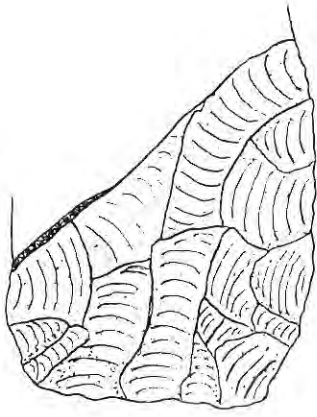
FIG. 3



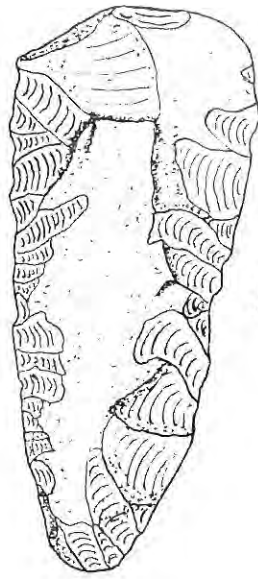
14



15



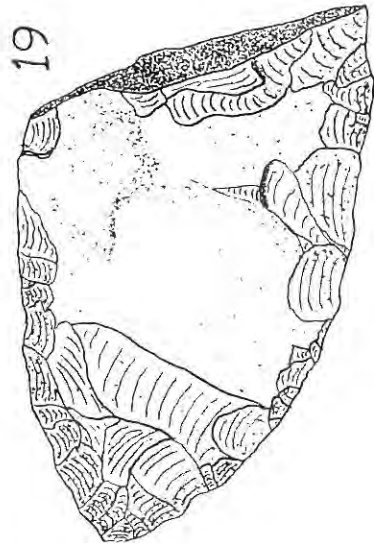
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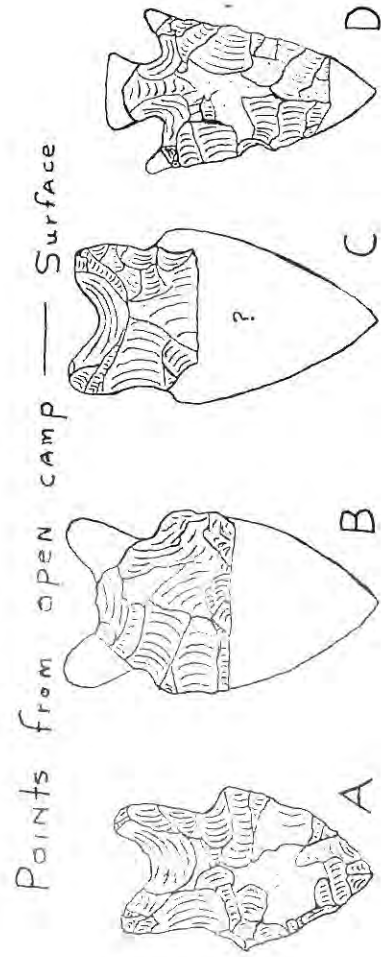
17



18



19



Points from open camp — Surface



TWO INCHES

FIG. 4



Rock Creek Cave



Figure 5

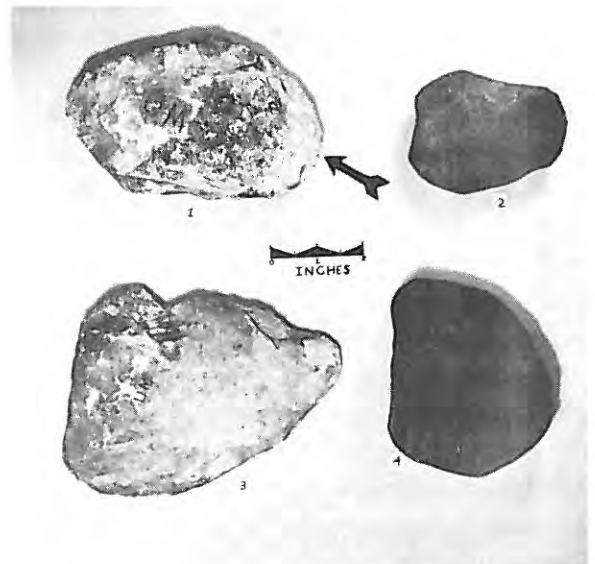


Figure 6

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this Society shall be the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Incorporated.

ARTICLE II - TERM

The term of existence of the Society shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall be open to all duly organized Chapters in the State of Wyoming, to any person, persons, Societies, or Institutions upon payment of specified dues, and who subscribes to the purposes and abides by the rules of conduct of the Society.

ARTICLE IV - PURPOSES

1. To encourage the preservation of archaeological materials and sites.
2. To disseminate archaeological information.
3. To receive, maintain and hold, by bequest, devise, gift or otherwise either real or personal, any fund or funds without limitation as to amounts or values; and to convey such property and to invest and reinvest any principal or interest; and to direct, manage, and expand the income and principal of the association, and administer any special funds for various purposes as agreed upon by the governing Board of the Society, and for purposes and uses herein set forth; to buy, lease, hold, and exercise all privileges of ownership over such real or personal property as may be deemed necessary for the conduct and operation of the business of this Society or incidental thereto.
4. To promote scientific research and cooperation with scientific organizations to further archaeological studies.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

The management of this Society shall be vested in the duly elected officers and appointive officers of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., and their duly elected successors. The elective officers shall include a President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President. The appointive officers shall include the Executive Secretary, Treasurer, Editor, and Librarian, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. All State officers, elected and appointed, shall be members in good standing of a Society Chapter. The appointed officers shall be appointed for an indefinite term of office. The elective State officers shall be elected at the annual meeting by a majority vote of the qualified delegates or alternates.

ARTICLE VI - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The governing body of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., shall be a Board of Directors consisting of one Director from each Chapter; such Director to be elected by the Chapter which he represents from the paid-up active membership of said Chapter.
2. Other members of the Board shall be the elected State officers together with the Executive Secretary and the immediate past President of the State Society.
3. Acting in advisory capacity shall be the remaining appointive State officers.

ARTICLE VII - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the elected and appointed State Officers. The State Archaeologist shall act in advisory capacity for this Committee.

ARTICLE VIII - CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

Ten or more people residing near each other may apply to the Executive Committee for a Chapter Charter, provided the a-fore-mentioned persons are paid-up members of the Society and their Chapter application is approved by the Executive Committee by a majority vote.

ARTICLE IX - AMENDMENTS

Any proposed change in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., shall first be submitted to all the Chapters at least ninety (90) days prior to the annual State meeting or any special meeting called by the Executive Committee for the purpose of amendment. An affirmative vote of two thirds of the legal delegates or their alternates present shall be required for any proposed change in the Constitution or By-Laws of this Society.

ARTICLE X - VACANCIES IN OFFICE

All State Society officer vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or failure to serve, for the duration of the term to which the officer was elected or appointed will be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the Executive Committee for the balance of the term, except President and First Vice President, which offices will be filled by the First Vice President and Second Vice President for the balance of the term.

ARTICLE XI - MEETINGS

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., shall hold an Annual Business meeting in Casper, Wyoming, on the first Saturday in April of each year. Other meetings may be called at such times and places as may be determined by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the organization of the meeting. A quorum at any duly authorized meeting of the State Society shall be a simple majority of those present.

ARTICLE XII - ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The annual accounting period of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., shall begin on April 1 of each year and end on March 31 of the following year.

ARTICLE XIII - RULES

The Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., shall be governed by the current edition of Roberts Rules of Order.

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I - AUTHORITY OF OFFICERS

1. The elected and appointed officers, with the State Archaeologist in advisory capacity, shall serve as the Executive Committee and shall have charge of all affairs, funds, and property of the State Society subject to the control of the State Board of Directors.
2. A majority of all the members of the Executive Committee is sufficient to remove any State officer or officers for due cause.
3. The Executive Committee shall serve in advisory capacity to all the Chapters of the Society.
4. The Executive Committee shall not be liable for any debts, bills, or liabilities incurred by any of the Chapters or their members.
5. No officers, elective or appointive of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc., either State or Chapter, will receive any compensation or be exempt from any dues. The State Executive Secretary shall be given a mileage rate and per diem for official business travel at a rate set by the Executive Committee.
6. All libraries, equipment and monies of a disbanded Chapter shall be turned over to the Executive Committee for disposition.
7. The State Board of Directors shall appoint an Executive Secretary, a State Treasurer, a State Editor, and a State Librarian. These officers shall be appointed from the present paid-up membership and shall serve at the discretion of the Board.
8. The Executive Committee may specify a permanent Society mailing address. The permanent mailing address shall be one convenient to the State Board of Directors,

the Executive Committee, the Executive Secretary, the Chapters, and to any members of the Society who shall have occasion to contact this Society on any matter of archaeological interest or routine Society business.

9. The Executive Committee may designate an official State Repository. Said repository shall contain all of the records of the Executive Committee, which the Executive Secretary shall maintain in a current and accessible condition, so that they shall be available to all reasonable business hours for inspection by any member of the Society. The repository shall also serve as the Society's official repository for all archaeological material which is now, or may hereafter become, the property of the State Society, and the Executive Secretary shall serve as custodian thereof, and make the same available for public view in a place generally available to the public. The Executive Secretary, on his own determination, or at the request of any member of the Society, may limit access to site reports, archaeological surveys, and collections, when such action is deemed necessary and reasonable to preserve archaeological sites.

ARTICLE II - DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The President shall preside at the annual meeting of the State Society and at the meetings of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and at any special meetings. He shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office, including the naming of a Nominating Committee, Legislative Committee, Credentials Committee, and other standing and select committees. He shall appoint prior to the annual State meeting a sergeant-at-arms, who shall check the credentials of all the delegates and/or alternates. The sergeant-at-arms shall report his findings to the Credentials Committee. The President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, shall also make any appointments necessary for the furtherance of the aims and purposes of the State Society.
2. The First Vice President shall perform all duties of the President during the absence or disability of the President, and in the event of death, resignation, or removal of the President from office during the term for which he was elected, the First Vice President shall serve for the balance of the term.
3. The Second Vice President shall perform all the duties of the First Vice President in the absence or disability of the First Vice President, and in the event of death, resignation, or removal from office during the term for which the First Vice President was elected, the Second Vice President shall serve as First Vice President for the balance of the term.
4. The Executive Secretary shall maintain the Society repository and shall serve as custodian for any and all archaeological materials and records contained in the repository. He shall assist the elected officers in the conduct of Society business, and shall keep records of such business. He shall assist the Chapters and coordinate activities between the Chapters, and shall keep the Chapters informed on all Society business.

5. The State Treasurer shall keep and maintain all financial records of the Society for the Executive Committee. He shall collect State dues and issue memberships and certificates as appropriate for Associate, Active State, Institutional, and Honorary memberships. He shall establish and maintain Society checking and savings accounts as needed, with arrangements for the signing of all checks and/or savings account withdrawals by either the Treasurer or the President's appointee. He shall present a financial report at the annual State meeting and shall keep the Executive Committee apprised of the Society's financial position. He shall be bonded at the expense of the State Society.
6. The State Editor shall be responsible for the production and distribution of all Society publications.
7. The State Librarian shall have charge of all library materials including the Exchange publications. He shall keep a list of all publications and books available for loan to members and shall have the list published at least once a year in the Society's publication. Rules and regulations pertaining to the loan of publications to members must be approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III - ELECTION AND TERMS OF OFFICE

The State President, First Vice President and Second Vice President shall be elected by a delegation consisting of two (2) delegates or their alternates from each of the affiliated Chapters. They shall be elected from the present paid-up memberships of the Society. Election of State officers shall take place annually at the regular annual meeting. Elected officers shall serve for a term of one year. A member cannot serve in one elective office for more than two (2) consecutive years.

ARTICLE IV - CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

1. Each Chapter must choose a name for itself and must adopt its own Constitution and By-laws which must not be in conflict with the State Constitution.
2. Local Chapters may designate the time and place of their meetings, but it is recommended that Chapters meet at least once a month.
3. Each Chapter has complete self-determination in the election of its officers, business and projects, as long as it does not violate the policies of the Society as a whole.
4. It shall be the function of the Chapter to issue all memberships and collect dues.
5. Each Chapter shall have full custody of, and determined disposition of, archaeological material recovered by the Chapter.
6. Each Chapter shall have as a minimum the following officers as its Executive Board: President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and four (4) Board

members. The President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer shall serve one year terms, and the Board members shall serve two year terms, except upon the organization of a Chapter, two of its first four Board members shall be elected to one year terms. A vacancy in any Chapter office may be filled by appointment by the Chapter President until the next regular election.

7. The annual election of regular Chapter officers shall be held in January of each year.
8. Each Chapter shall set its own membership fees which shall include the State fees for each active individual or family membership.

ARTICLE V - CHAPTER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STATE SOCIETY

1. Each Chapter shall remit to the State Treasurer that amount as set by the Executive Committee for each active individual or family membership effective with the calendar year beginning January 1 of each year. The Society publication will be mailed to all members when published.
2. Each Chapter shall submit to the annual meeting of the State Society a complete report of its activities during the previous year.
3. Each duly organized Chapter shall be entitled to two (2) delegates to the annual meeting. Each Chapter shall also name two (2) alternates to the annual State meeting who will serve in place of the delegates if one or both are unable to attend. Each delegate and alternate must be certified by the Secretary of each Chapter of which he or she is a member.

ARTICLE VI - MEMBERSHIPS

1. Individual Associate Membership.

Such members shall be members of the State Society only, shall not be affiliated with any Chapter, and shall not have any voting privileges. Such members shall be issued an Associate Membership Certificate by the State Treasurer. Associate members shall be entitled to receive the periodical publication of the Society as issued.

2. Institutional Membership.

Any Institution, such as Colleges, Universities, Libraries, Museums, other Archaeological Societies, etc., shall be members of the State Society only. Institutional members shall not have any voting privileges. Such members shall be entitled to receive the periodical publication of the Society as issued.

3. Active Membership.

a. Any individual who affiliates with a local Chapter and takes Active interest in the work of such Chapter, shall be issued an Active Membership card

by the Chapter Secretary. This shall entitle such members to Active Membership in the Chapter with full voting rights in the Chapter, but with Family Membership limited to a maximum of two (2) votes. All Active Memberships shall be members of the State Society also, and shall be entitled to receive the periodical publication of the Society as issued, but family memberships shall include only one copy of each publication.

b. Individuals residing out of State or in areas remote from a local Chapter may apply to the State Treasurer or to a Chapter Secretary for an Active Membership, either individual or family. These members shall have no voting rights, but shall be entitled to receive the periodical publication of the Society as issued, and shall be allowed to participate in any of the State Society's activities.

4. Honorary Memberships.

Candidates for Honorary Memberships may be nominated by a local Chapter for reasons based upon significant service to archaeology in Wyoming. Nominations must be voted upon by a majority at the annual meeting of the State Society and such membership shall be granted in an open session of the annual meeting. The State Treasurer shall issue one Honorary Membership Certificate and an Honorary membership card to each Honorary member. Honorary members who were Active members prior to their election as Honorary members may retain their active status and voting rights. No Institution can qualify for an Honorary Membership.

5. Renewals.

All renewals of memberships in each Chapter or State Society shall be made on or before March 15 of each calendar year or the membership and all Society privileges shall be terminated.

ARTICLE VII - RULES OF CONDUCT

1. The Executive Committee may, for reasons of conduct inappropriate to an archaeologist, revoke the membership of any member of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Inc. Such reasons may include:

- a. Any conduct which is contrary to the stated intents and purposes of the Society.
- b. The conduct of any excavation by methods inappropriate to a professional archaeologist.
- c. Failure to complete and make public the records of a site upon completion of the investigation within a reasonable length of time.
- d. Misrepresentation of membership in, or official relation to, any archaeological organization.

- e. The sale of artifacts from or information about, any archaeological site for personal gain.
- f. Aiding or abetting, by word or action, any persons who loot or destroy any archaeological site for any reason whatsoever.
- g. Failure to secure the consent or permission of the Executive Board of the member's Chapter prior to excavation.

ARTICLE VIII – ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE ANNUAL STATE MEETING

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Report of the Credentials Committee.
3. Roll Call of the Delegates or Alternates.
4. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the Executive Secretary.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Editor's Report.
7. Librarian's Report.
8. Committee Reports (standing and select committees).
9. Old or unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of officers.
12. Selection of site for the Summer meeting.
13. Comments and introduction of new officers who take office at this time.
14. Adjournment.